



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

- Whitehaven, *whi-tā-vən* [Eng.]
 Whitstable, *whi-tā-bī* [Eng.]
 Whydah, *whi-dā* [Afric.]
 Wichita, *whi-tā-ō-tā* or *whi-shē-tā* [U.S.]
 Wicklow, *wik-lō* [Ir.]
 Widdin, *wid-dēn* [Bulg.]
 Widnes, *wid-nēs* [Eng.]
 Wiesbaden, *vī-bā-dēn* [Ger.]
 Wiglan, *wig-lān* [Eng.]
 Wigtown, *wig-tōn* [Scott.]
 Wilhelmshaven, *vē-hēlm-s-hā-vēn* [Ger.]
 Willesden, *wil-lēs-dēn* [Eng.]
 Wiltshire, *wil-lsher* [Eng.]
 Winchester, *win-chis-ter* [Eng.]
 Windermere, *win-dēr-mēr* [Eng.]
 Windsor, *wind-zōr* [Eng.]
 Winnipeg, *win-nē-pēg* [Can.]
 Winona, *wi-nō-nā* [U.S.]
 Winterthur, *vēn-tēr-tūr* [Switz.]
 Wisbech, *wis-bēch* [Eng.]
 Wisby, *vē-bū* [Sw.]
 Wisconsin, *wis-kōn-sin* [U.S.]
 Wishaw, *wish-āw* [Scott.]
 Witham, *with-ām* [Eng.]
 Wittenberg, *vē-tēn-bērg* [Ger.]
 Wita, *vē-tō* [Afric.]
 Woburn, *wō-bēr-n* [Eng., U.S.]
 Wolfenbüttel, *vō-lfēn-būt-tl* [Ger.]
 Wolverhampton, *wō-lvēr-hāmp-tōn* [Eng.]
 Woodstock, *wō-d-stōk* [Eng.]
 Woolwich, *wō-litch* [Eng.]
 Worcester, *wōr-cēr* [Eng.]
 Workop, *wōrk-sōp* [Eng.]
 Worms, *wōrm-s*, Ger. pron. *vōrm-s* [Ger.]
 Worth, *vōrt* [Ger.]
 Worthing, *wōr-thing* [Eng.]
 Wrexham, *wrē-hām* [Eng.]
 Wrexham, *rēk-hām* [Eng.]
 Worcester, *wōr-cēr* [Ger.]
 Württemberg, *vōrt-ēn-bērg* [Ger.]
 Würtzburg, *vōrt-zūrg* [Ger.]
 Wycombe, *wi-kōm* [Eng.]
 Wyoming, *wi-ō-ming* [U.S.]
 Wyvis, *wei-vi-s* [Scott.]
 Xalapa—same as Jalapa.
 Xeres or Xeres-de-la-Frontera, *hēr-ēth, hēr-ēth-dā-lō-fyōn-tā-rd* [Sp.]
 Xaibeland, *zē-t-bē-lānd* [Afric.]
 Ximena-de-la-Frontera, *hē mē-nā-dā-lā-frōn-tā-rd* [Sp.]
 Xingu, *shēn-gō* [Bras.]
 Xucar or Jucar, *hō-kār* [Sp.]
 Yakova, *yā-kō-vā* [Turk.]
 Yakutsk, *yā-kōtsk* [Sib.]
 Yalo, *yāl* [U.S.]
 Yalu, *yā-lō* [Corea.]
 Yamagata, *yā-mā-gā-tā* [Jap.]
 Yamaska, *yā-mā-skā* [Can.]
 Yang-tse-kiang, *yāng-tse-kē-ang* [China.]
 Yardley, *yārd-lē* [Eng.]
 Yarkand, *yār-kānd* [China.]
 Yarmouth, *yār-mūth* [Eng.]
 Yarra-Yarra, *yār-rā-yār-rā* [Austral.]
 Yarriba or Yoruba, *yār-rē-bā, yār-rē-bā* [Afric.]
 Yarrow, *yār-rō* [Scott.]
 Yemen, *yēmēn* [As.]
 Yenikale, *yēn-i-kālā* [Rus.]
 Yenisei, *yēn-i-sē-i* [Sib.]
 Yeovil, *yō-vil* [Eng.]
 Yesso—see Jesso.
 Yezd, *yēzd* [Pers.]
 Yokohama, *yō-kō-hā-mā* [Jap.]
 Yolla, *yō-lā* [Afric.]
 Yonkers, *yōng-kēr-z* [U.S.]
 York, *yōrk* [Eng.]
 Yosemite Valley, *yō-sēm-i-tē* [Cal.]
 Youghal, *yōū-hālēl* or *yāvēl* [Ir.]
 Ypres, *ēpr* [Belg.]
 Yssel, *is-sēl* [Holl.]
 Ysselmond, *is-sēl-mōnd* [Belg.]
 Yucatan, *yō-kā-tān* [Mex.]
 Yukon or Yuccon, *yō-kōn* [U.S.]
 Yunnan, *yūn-nūn* [China.]
 Yuthia, *yōt-kō-tā* [Siam.]
 Yvetot, *ēv-tō* [Fr.]
 Zaandam, *zān-dām* [Holl.]
 Zacatecas, *zā-kā-tā-kās* [Mex.]
 Zacatlula, *zā-kā-tō-lā* [Mex.]
 Zambesi or Zambesi, *zām-bē-zī* [Afric.]
 Zamora, *thā-mōrd* [Sp.]; *sā-mō-rd* [Mex.]
 Zanguebar, *zāng-gā-bār* [Afric.]
 Zante, *zān-tā* [Gr.]
 Zanzibar, *zān-zī-bār* [Afric.]
 Zaragoza—same as Saragossa.
 Zaria, *zā-rē-yā* [Afric.]
 Zarakoe-Selo, *tsā-rē-kō-ē-sē-lō* [Rus.]
 Zealand, *zē-lānd* [Holl., Den.]
 Zebayer, *zē-bā-yēr* [Red Sea.]
 Zehree, *zēh-rē* [Beluch.]
 Zeitz, *zēts* [Ger.]
 Zelaya or Celaya, *zē-lā-yā* [Mex.]
 Zela, *zē-lā* [Belg.]
 Zenjan or Zangan, *zēn-jān* [Pers.]
 Zenta or Senta, *zēn-tō* [Aust.]
 Zerbst, *tsēr-bst* [Ger.]
 Zermatt, *tsēr-māt* [Switz.]
 Zernagora or Tsernagora, *chēr-nā-gō-rd* [Monten.]
 Zillah or Zillah, *zī-lā* [As. Min.]
 Zinder, *zīn-dēr* [Afric.]
 Zittau, *tsīt-tōw* [Ger.]
 Zlatoust, *zī-lā-tōst* [Rus.]
 Znaim, *tsēm* [Aust.]
 Zombor, *zōm-bōr* [Aust.]
 Zug, *tsōg* [Switz.]
 Zululand, *zō-lō-lānd* [Afric.]
 Zürich, *tsū-rīch* [Switz.]
 Zutphen, *zūt-fēn* [Holl.]
 Zuyder Zee, *zūy-dēr-zē* [Holl.]
 Zwickau, *tsvīk-kōw* [Ger.]
 Zwolle, *tsvō-lē* [Holl.]

maile, malt, fār, tāio; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pēm; nōle, nōt, nōvō.

Tuldja, *tôl-ja* [Roum.]
Tulle, *tul* [F.]
Tunbridge, *tun-brî* [Eng.]
Tunis, *tû-nis* [Africa.]
Tunisi, *tû-ni-si* [Africa.] [Eng.]
Turin, *tû-rin* [It.]
Turkistan, *tôr-kê-tân* [As.]
Turkey, *têr-kê* [Eur., As.]
Turnhout, *têrn-hôut*; F. pron. *têrn-ô* [Belg.]
Tuscany, *tûs-kâ-ni* [It.]
Tuticorin, *tû-ti-kôr-in* [Ind.]
Tuxtla, *tûks-tla* [Mex.]
Twoedmouth, *tuw-êd-mûth* [Eng.]
Twickenham, *tuw-ik-ên-am* [Eng.]
Tyns, *tin* [Eng.]
Tynemouth, *tûn-mûth* [Eng.]
Tyrol, *tê-rôl* [Aust.]
Tyrone, *tî-rôn* [Ir.]
Tyrrhene Sea, *tîr-rên* [It.]

Ubeda, *ô-bâ-thâ* [Sp.]
Udaipur, *ô-dî-pôr* [Ind.]
Udine, *ô-dê-ni* [It.]
Udmak, *ô-dmâk* [Rus.]
Udong, *ô-dông* [Cambod.]
Ufa, *ô-fa* [Rus.]
Uganda, *ô-gân-dâ* [Africa.]
Uglich, *ô-glich* [Rus.]
Uji, *ô-jî* [Africa.]
Ujjain, *ô-jîn* [Ind.]
Ukraine, *û-kraïn* [Rus.]
Uleaborg, *ô-lê-ô-bôrg* [Rus.]
Ullswater, *ûl-swa-têr* [Eng.]
Ulm, *ûlm*; Ger. pron. *ûlm* [Ger.]
Ulster, *ûl-stêr* [Ir.]
Ulundi, *ô-lôn-dê* [Africa.]
Ulverston, *ûl-ver-stôn*; locally, *ô-tôn* [Eng.]

Umballa, *ûm-bâl-lâ* [Ind.]
Umrîtsar, *ûm-rî-têr-sâr* [Ind.]
Ungvar or Ungvár, *ông-vâr* [Hung.]
Ungt, *ôngt* [Scot.]
Untersee, *ôn-têr-sê* [Switz.]
Unterwalden, *ôn-têr-vâl-dên* [Switz.]
Uyanyembe, *ôn-yân-yêm-bê* [Africa.]

Uyoro, *ôn-yô-rô* [Africa.]
Upholland, *ûp-hôl-lând* [Eng.]
Upolu, *ô-pô-lô* [Sand. Isls.]
Uppernavik, *ûp-pêr-nâ-vik* [Green.]
Uppingham, *ûp-ptng-gâm* [Eng.]
Upsala, *ôp-sâl-lâ* [Sw.]
Ural, *û-râl* or *ô-râl* [Rus.]
Urbana, *ôr-bân-lâ* [U.S.]
Urbino, *ôr-bê-nô* [It.]
Uri, *ô-rê* [Switz.]
Uruguay, *ûr-â-guô* [S. Amer.]

Ushant, *û-shâng* [F.]
Ushkup, *ô-s-kûp* [Bulg.]
Ustora, *û-s-tô-râ* [Africa.]
Ustjag Veliki, *ôst-jôg vâ-lê-kê* [Rus.]

Utah, *û-tâ* [U.S.]
Utakamand—see Ootacamund.
Utica, *û-ti-kâ* [U.S.]
Utrecht, *û-trêkt* [Holl.]
Utrera, *ô-trê-râ* [Sp.]
Uttoxeter, *ûks-têr* [Eng.]

Vaglio, *vâl-yô* [It.]
Valais, *vâ-lâ* [Switz.]
Valdagno, *vâl-dâ-nô* [It.]
Valdai Hills, *vâl-dâ-lê* [Rus.]
Valdepenas, *vâl-dê-pân-yês* [Sp.]
Valdes, *vâl-dês* [F.]
Valence, *vâl-lâng* [F.]
Valencia, *vâl-ên-shi-dâ*; Sp. pron. *vâl-ên-thê-dâ* [Sp.]
Valenciennes, *vâl-âng-sê-ên* [F.]
Valentia, *vâl-ên-thi-dâ* [Ir.]
Valetta, *vâl-lê-tâ* [Malta.]
Valladolid, *vâl-lâ-dô-lê-dâ*; Sp. pron. *vâl-lâ-dô-lê-tâ* [Sp.]
Vallombrosa, *vâl-lôm-brô-sâ* [It.]
Valparaiso, *vâl-pâ-rî-sô* [Chili.]

Van, *tân* [As. Min.]
Vancouver, *vân-kô-vêr* [N. Amer.]
Van Diemen's Gulf, *tân dê-mê-nus* [Austral.]
Vankhoro, *vân-kô-rô* [Pac. Oc.]
Vannes, *vân* [F.]
Varanger Fiord, *vâ-râng-êr fi-ôrd* [Nor.]
Varna, *vâr-nâ* [Bulg.]
Vásárhely, *vâ-shâr-hâ-lê* [Hung.]
Vasilkov, *vâ-sêl-kôv* [Rus.]
Vauluse, *vô-kêz* [F.]
Vaud, *vô* [Switz.]
Vaudreuil, *vô-drôl* [Can.]
Voglia, *vâl-yâ* or *vêl-yâ* [Ad. Sea.]
Volez Malaga, *vâl-lâth mâ-lâ-gâ* [Sp.]
Velletri, *vâl-lê-trê* [It.]
Vellere, *vêl-lêr* [Ind.]
Venado, *vâ-nâ-dô* [Mex.]
Vendée, *vâng-dâ* [F.]
Vendôme, *vâng-dôm* [F.]
Venezuela, *vê-nê-suê-lâ* or *vê-nê-thuê-lâ* [S. Amer.]
Venice, *vên-ê* [It.]
Vennachar, *vên-nâ-châr* [Scot.]
Venoor, *vên-nôr* [Eng.]
Venue, Ben, *vên-ô* [Scot.]
Vera Cruz, *vê-râ krôz* [Mex.]
Verceili, *vâr-châl-lê* [It.]
Verdun, *vâr-dûng* [F.]
Vermont, *vêr-mônt* [U.S.]
Verneuil, *vâr-nê* [F.]
Vernoye, *vêr-nô-yê* [Sib.]
Verona, *vâr-rôn* [It.]
Versailles, *vêr-sâl-z*; F. pron. *vêr-sâ-yê* or *vâr-sâ-yê* [F.]
Versece, *vêr-shêz* [Hung.]
Verviers, *vâr-vê-dâ* [Belg.]
Vesuvius, *vê-sô-vi-ûs* [It.]
Veszprim, *vê-s-prêm* [Hung.]
Viareggio, *vê-d-rê-giô* [It.]
Viazma, *vê-dê-mâ* [Rus.]
Viborg, *vê-bôrg* [Den.]
Vicenza, *vê-chên-lâ* [It.]
Vich, *vêch* [Sp.]
Vichy, *vê-shê* [F.]
Vicksburg, *vîks-bôrg* [U.S.]
Victoria Nyanza, *vîk-tô-rî-â nê-yân-zâ* [Africa.]
Vienna, *vê-ên-nâ* [Aust.]
Vienne, *vê-ên* [F.]
Viersen, *fêr-sên* [Ger.]
Vigevano, *vê-jâ-vâ-nô* [It.]
Vigo, *vê-gô* [Sp.]
Villafranca, *vê-lâ-frân-kâ* [It.]
Villa Real, *vêl-yâ-râ-âl* [Sp.]
Villena, *vê-yân-nâ* [Sp.]
Vimeiro or Vimiera, *vê-mâ-ê-rô*, *vê-mê-â-râ* [Port.]
Vincennes, *vêng-sân* [F.]
Vindhya Mts., *vînd-yâ* [Ind.]
Vinnitza, *vîn-nî-tâ* [Rus.]
Virginia, *vîr-jî-ni-â* [U.S.]
Vladant Volotchok, *vîsh-nê vô-lô-thôk* [Rus.]
Vistula, *vîs-tû-lâ* [Eur.]
Vitebsk, *vê-têbsk* [Rus.]
Viterbo, *vê-târ-bô* [It.]
Vittoria, *vî-tô-rê-â* [Sp., Sic.]
Vivero, *vê-vâ-rô* [Sp.]
Vizagapatam, *vê-zâ-gâ-pâ-tâm* [Ind.]
Vizianagram, *vê-zê-ân-â-grâm* [Ind.]
Vizzini, *vê-t-sê-ni* [It.]
Vladimir, *vî-lâ-dê-mêr* [Rus.]
Vladivostock, *vî-lâ-tê-ôstôk* [Rus.]
Voghara, *vô-gâ-râ* [It.]
Voirlrich, Ben, *vôir-lich* [Scot.]
Volga, *vôlgâ* [Rus.]
Volgsk or Volsk, *vôlsk* [Rus.]
Vologda, *vô-lôg-dâ* [Rus.]
Vosges, *vôsh* [F.]
Vulcano, *vôl-kânô* [Medit. Sea.]
Vyatka, *vî-tâ-kâ* [Rus.]

Wagram, *vô-grâm* or *vâ-grâm* [Aust.]
Waikato, *vai-kâ-tô* [N. Z.]
Waizen, *vî-tên* [Aust.]
Wakfield, *wâk-fêld* [Eng.]
Walcheren, *vâ-chê-rên* or *vâ-lê-shêr-ên* [Ger.]
Walcourt, *vâl-kôr* [Belg.]
Waldeck, *vâl-dêk* [Ger.]
Waldenburg, *vâl-dên-bôrg* [Ger.]
Wallachia, *vôl-lâ-kî-â* [Bul.]
Wallasey, *vôl-lâ-sê-â* [Eng.]
Wallkill, *vôl-kîl* [U.S.]
Wallisend, *vôl-lê-sênd* [Eng.]
Walmer, *vôl-mêr* [Eng.]
Walney, *vôl-nê* [Eng.]
Walsall, *vôl-sâl* [Eng.]
Walham, *vôl-thâm* [Eng.]
Walhamstow, *vôl-thâm-stô* [Eng.]
Walton-le-Dale, *vôl-tôn-lê-dâl* [Eng.]
Walworth, *vôl-wêrth* [Eng.]
Wanchow, *vân-chôw* [China.]
Wandsworth, *vân-dê-s-wêrth* [Eng.]
Wandsbeck, *vân-tê-bêk* [Ger.]
Wantage, *vôn-tâj* or *vôn-têj* [Eng.]
Warasdin or Varasdin, *vâr-dê-dên* [Aust.]
Warburton, *vôr-bêr-tôn* [Austral.]
Warham, *vâr-dâm* [Eng.]
Warminster, *vôl-mîn-stêr* [Eng.]
Warnambool, *vâr-nâm-bôl* [Austral.]
Warsaw, *vôl-ô-sâw* [Rus.]
Warthe, *vâr-tê* [Ger.]
Warwick, *vôl-rîk* [Eng.]
Washington, *vôsh-îng-tôn* [U.S.]
Washita, *vôsh-i-tâ-tê* [U.S.]
Waterford, *vô-têr-fôrd* [Ir.]
Waterloo, *vô-têr-lôo*; Flem. pron. *vâ-têr-lô* [Belg.]
Watervliet, *vôl-têr-vlê-t* [U.S.]
Watford, *vô-t-fôrd* [Eng.]
Watsaka, *vô-t-sâ-kâ* [U.S.]
Wavre, *vâr* [Belg.]
Wazan, *vâ-zân* [Mor.]
Wazemmes, *vâ-zêm* [F.]
Wednesbury, *vênz-bê-rî* [Eng.]
Wednesfield, *vênz-fêld* [Eng.]
Wei-hai-wei, *vê-hâ-wei* [China.]
Weimar, *vî-mâr* [Ger.]
Weissenfels, *vî-sên-fêls* [Ger.]
Welland, *vêl-lând* [Eng.]
Welle, *vêl-lê* [Africa.]
Welshpool, *vêlsh-pôl* [Wales.]
Wenchow, *vên-chôw* [China.]
Wener, *vê-nêr* [Sw.]
Wenlock, *vên-lôk* [Eng.]
Wenona, *vê-nô-nâ* [U.S.]
Werdau, *vêr-dôw* [Ger.]
Weser, *vê-sêr*; Ger. pron. *vâ-sêr* [Ger.]
Westminster, *vêst-mîn-stêr* [Eng.]
Westmoreland, *vêst-môr-lând* [Eng.]
Weston—super—Mare, *vêst-tôn-sâ-pêr-mâ-rê* [Eng.]
Westphalia, *vêst-fâl-dâ* [Ger.]
Westra or Westray, *vêst-râ* [Scot.]
Wetter, *vê-têr* [Sw.]
Wetterhorn, *vê-têr-hôrn* [Switz.]
Wexford, *wêks-fôrd* [Ir.]
Wey, *vê* [Eng.]
Weymouth, *vê-mûth* [Eng., U.S.]
Whalley, *vâ-lâ-sâ* [Scot.]
Whampoa, *vâm-pô-â* [China.]
Whangai, *vâng-hâ* [China.]
Wharfedale, *vâr-fê-dâ* [Eng.]
Whitadder, *hvit-âd-dêr* [Scot.]
Whitby, *hvit-bî* [Eng.]
Whitechapel, *hvit-châp-êl* [Eng.]

côu, bôy, fôut; pure, bud; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seat.

Sorata, só-rá-tá [S. Amer.]
 Sorrente, só-rán-tó [It.]
 Soudan, só-dán' [Afric.]
 Southampton, só-th-amp-tón [Eng.]
 Sowerby, só-er-bí [Eng.]
 Spa, spá [Belg.]
 Spain, spán.
 Spalato, spá-lá-tó [Aust.]
 Spandau, spán-dóle [Ger.]
 Spey, spá [Scot.]
 Spezzia, spít-zé-á [It.]
 Spices, spíz [Ger.]
 Spithead, spít-héd [Eng.]
 Spitzbergen, spít-ber-gén [Rus.]
 Sporades, spór-á-déz [Ger.]
 Staffa, stáf-fá [Scot.]
 Stafford, stáf-fórd [Eng.]
 Staines, stáns [Eng.]
 Stamboul, stám-ból' [Turk.]
 Stansfeld, stánz-féld [Eng.]
 Staveley, stáv-lé [Eng.]
 Stepney, stép-né [Eng.]
 Stettin, stát-tén' [Ger.]
 Steyer, stí-ér' [Aust.]
 Stirling, stér-ling [Scot.]
 Stockholm, stók-hólm [Sw.]
 Stockport, stók-pórt [Eng.]
 Stockton-on-Tees, stók-tón-ón-tés [Eng.]
 Stonehaven, stón-há-vén [Scot.]
 Stonehenge, stón-héng [Eng.]
 Stour, stóir [Eng.]
 Stow, stó [Eng., Scot., U.S.]
 Stralsund, strál-zónt [Ger.]
 Stranraer, strán-rár [Scot.]
 Strasbourg or Strassburg, strás-bór', strás-börg [Ger.]
 Stratford, stráf-fórd [Eng.]
 Streatham, strét-hém [Eng.]
 Stromboli, stróm-bó-lé [It.]
 Stroud, stróid [Eng.]
 Stuttgart, stút-gárt [Ger.]
 Styria, stír-á [Aust.]
 Suabia, suáb-á [Ger.]
 Suakin, só-á-kén [Eg.]
 Sudbury, súd-bér-á [Eng.]
 Suez, só-éz [Eng.]
 Suffolk, súf-fók [Eng.]
 Sumatra, só-má-trá [Malay Arch.]
 Sunda, sóndá [Malay Arch.]
 Sunderbunds, sónd-ér-búnds [Ind.]
 Sunderland, sún-dér-lánd [Eng.]
 Surat, só-rát [Ind.]
 Surinam, só-ré-nám' [S. Amer.]
 Surrey, súr-ré [Eng.]
 Susquehanna, sú-ské-hán-ná [U.S.]
 Suzer, sú-séks [Eng.]
 Sutherland, súth-ér-lánd [Scot.]
 Sutlej, sút-léj [Ind.]
 Swansea, súw-né [Wales]
 Swatow, súd-tó [China]
 Swatland, súd-zé-lánd [Afric.]
 Sweden, súv-dén [Eur.]
 Switzerland, súv-ér-lánd [Eur.]
 Sydney, súd-né [Austral.]
 Syracuse, sí-rá-kús [It., U.S.]
 Syr-Daria, sér-dár-yá [A.S.]
 Syria, sír-á [As.]
 Szegedin, ség-é-dén' [Hung.]
 Szentes, sén-tész [Hung.]
 Tabriz, tá-bréz' [Pers.]
 Tadcaster, tád-kás-tér [Eng.]
 Taganrog, tá-gán-róg' [Rus.]
 Tagus, tá-gús [Sp.]
 Tahiti, tá-hé-té [Soc. Is.]
 Tain, táin [Scot.]
 Talavera de la Reina, tá-lá-vá-rá dá lá-rá-éna [Sp.]
 Tamar, tá-már [Eng.]
 Tamatave, tá-má-táv [Madag.]
 Tampico, tám-pé-kó [Mex.]
 Tamworth, tám-wérth [Eng.]
 Tanganyika, tán-gán-yé-ká [Afric.]
 Tangier, tán-jér' [Mor.]

Tanjore, tán-jór' [Ind.]
 Tantara, tán-tá [Afric.]
 Tantelem, tán-té-lém' [Siam]
 Tapajos, tá-páz-hós [Braz.]
 Tapti, táp-té [Ind.]
 Tara, tá-rá [Ir.]
 Tarakanai, tá-rá-ná-ké [N.Z.]
 Taranto, tá-rán-tó [It.]
 Tarbagatai Mts., tár-bá-gá-tí [China]
 Tarbes, tár-b [F.]
 Tarifa, tá-ré-fá [Sp.]
 Tarnopol, tár-nó-pól [Aust.]
 Tarnow, tár-nów [Aust.]
 Tartary, tár-tá-rí [As.]
 Tashkend, tásh-kénd [Cen. As.]
 Tasmánia, táz-mán-á [Pac. Oc.]
 Taunton, táin-tón [Eng.]
 Taurus, táur-ús [Ger.]
 Tauranga, tá-rá-ná-gá [N.Z.]
 Taurus, táur-rús [Turk. in As.]
 Tavistock, táv-tís-tók [Eng.]
 Tay, tá [Scot.]
 Tedal, té-dé [Mor.]
 Tees, téz [Eng.]
 Teheran, té-hé-rán' [Pers.]
 Tehuacan, té-uó-kán [Mex.]
 Tehuantepec, té-uán-té-pék [Mex.]
 Teignmouth, tín-múth [Eng.]
 Tel-el-Kebir, tél-é-lé-ké-bér' [Eg.]
 Tellicherry, tél-tí-chér-rí [Ind.]
 Tenasserim, té-nás-sé-rim [Burma]
 Tenby, té-n-bí [Wales]
 Tenedos, té-né-dós [Turk. in As.]
 Tenerife, té-n-ér-fé' ; Sp. pron. tá-ná-ré-fá [Can. Isl.]
 Tennessee, té-nés-sé [U.S.]
 Teocalli, té-ó-ká-lé [U.S.]
 Terak, té-rék [Rus.]
 Termini, tár-mé-né [Sic.]
 Terodant, tár-ó-dánt [Mor.]
 Terranova, tár-rá-nó-vá [Sic.]
 Terre Haute, té-ré-hát [U.S.]
 Tetuan, té-t-án' [Mor.]
 Teviot, té-ví-ót [Scot.]
 Tewkesbury, téks-bér-á [Eng.]
 Texas, téks-ás [U.S.]
 Texel, téks-él [Holl.]
 Tezcuco, té-s-kó-kó [Mex.]
 Thames, téms [Eng.]
 Thonet, thón-ét [Eng.]
 Theiss, tis [Aust.]
 Thibet, thí-bét [As.]
 Thiers, té-ár' [F.]
 Thirak, thérsk [Eng.]
 Thonahli, thá-ér-ná-lí [Eng., Scot.]
 Thronthjem, sóe Thronthjem.
 Thurso, thér-só [Scot.]
 Tibet, tí-bét [It.]
 Ticino, té-ché-nó [It.]
 Ticonderoga, tí-kón-dé-ró-gá [U.S.]
 Tientsin, té-én-tén' [China]
 Tierra del Fuego, té-ér-rá-déi fú-é-gó [S. Amer.]
 Tiflis, tí-lís [Rus.]
 Tighnabruich, tí-ná-brú-ach [Scot.]
 Tigris, tí-grís [Turk. in As.]
 Tilburg, tíl-börg [Holl.]
 Tilhury, tíl-húr [Ind.]
 Tilist, tíl-zét [Ger.]
 Timbuctoo, tím-búk-tó [Afric.]
 Timor, té-mór [Malay Arch.]
 Tinchebrai, téngzh-brá' [F.]
 Tinnevely, tín-né-vé-lé [Ind.]
 Zinatel, tín-tá-jél [Eng.]
 Tipperary, típ-pé-rá-rí [Ir.]
 Tiraspol, té-rás-pól [Rus.]
 Tinnova, té-nó-vá [Eng.]
 Titticaca, té-té-ká-ká [S. Amer.]
 Tiverton, tív-ér-tón [Eng.]
 Tivoli, tí-vó-lé [It.]
 Tlemcen, tíem-sén [Afric.]
 Tobago, té-bá-gó [W. Ind.]
 Tobermory, té-bér-mó-rí [Scot.]
 Tobol, té-ból' [Sib.]
 Tobolsk, té-bólsk [Rus.]
 Tocantins, té-kán-téns' [Braz.]

Tocuyo, té-kú-yó [Venez.]
 Todmorden, tód-mór-dén [Eng.]
 Tokat, té-kát [Turk. in As.]
 Tokay, té-ká' ; Hung. pron. té-kéy' [Hung.]
 Tokyo, té-ké-yó' [Jap.]
 Toledo, té-lé-dó ; Sp. pron. té-lá-tó [U.S., Sp.]
 Tolima, té-lé-má [Colom.]
 Tom, tón [Sib.]
 Tomasaki, té-má-sá-ké [N. Amer.]
 Tomsk, tómsk [Sib.]
 Tonga, tón-gá [Pac. Oc.]
 Tongres, tóng-ré [Belg.]
 Tonquin, tón-kén' [Assam]
 Toola or Tula, tó-lá [Rus.]
 Toombudra, tó-m-bád-rá [Ind.]
 Toomén, té-mén' [Corea]
 Topeka, té-pé-ká [U.S.]
 Töplitz, té-pléts [Aust.]
 Topolya, té-pó-yá [Hung.]
 Torbay, tór-bá [Eng.]
 Torgau, tór-gá-ú [Ger.]
 Tornea, tór-ná-á [Sw.]
 Toronto, tór-rón-tó [Can.]
 Torquay, tór-ké' [Eng.]
 Torre del Greco, tór-rá-dél grá-kó [It.]
 Torres Vedras, tór-rás vé-drás [Port.]
 Torrox, tór-rátch' [Sp.]
 Tortosa, tór-tósá [Sp.]
 Toticapcan, té-tó-né-ká-pán' [Cen. Amer.]
 Totori, té-tó-rí [Jap.]
 Tottenham, tót-tén-dm [Eng.]
 Toul, tól [F.]
 Toulon, té-lóng' [F.]
 Toulouse, té-lós [F.]
 Tournai, tór-ná-gá [F.]
 Tournay, tór-ná [Belg.]
 Tours, tór [F.]
 Tuxteph Park, tóks-téth [Eng.]
 Toyama, té-yá-má [Jap.]
 Trafalgar, trá-fál-gár' or trá-fál-gár [Sp.]
 Tralee, trá-lé [Ir.]
 Trani, trá-né [It.]
 Tranquebar, trán-kwé-bár' [Ind.]
 Transcaucasia, trán-sá-úe-ká-shí-á [As.]
 Transvaal, trán-vál' [Afric.]
 Transylvania, trán-sil-vá-ní-á [Aust.]
 Trau, tróe [Aust.]
 Travancore, trá-ván-kór' [Ind.]
 Travnik, trá-vé-nék [Turk.]
 Trebigny, trá-bén-yá [Henzg.]
 Trebizond, tréb-tónd [Turk. in As.]
 Tredegar, tréd-é-gár [Eng.]
 Trencara, trán-chá-rá [U.S.]
 Trent, trént [Eng.]
 Tronton, trán-tón [U.S.]
 Treves, tréz [Ger.]
 Treviso, trá-vé-só [It.]
 Trichinopoly, trích-tín-óp-ó-lín [Ind.]
 Trieste, tré-ést' ; It. pron. tré-á-té [Aust.]
 Tring, tríng [Eng.]
 Trincomalee, trín-kóm-á-lé [Ind.]
 Trinidad, trín-tá-dád' [W. Ind.]
 Tripoli, tré-pó-lé [Afric., Syr.]
 Trondhjem, trónd-jém [Nor.]
 Troppau, tróp-póe [Aust.]
 Trossachs, Thé, trós-sáks [Scot.]
 Trouville, tró-ví-lé [Fr.]
 Trowbridge, tró-bríj or tró-brí [Eng.]
 Truro, trúr [F.]
 Trujillo, tró-hé-jó [Sp.]
 Truro, trúr [Eng.]
 Tsarskoye Selo, tsár-skó-á sé-ló [Rus.]
 Tzernagora, sóe Zernagora.
 Tuam, té-dm [Ir.]
 Tübingen, tú-bíng-én [Ger.]
 Tula, sóe Toola.

male, má, fár, láio ; málé, mál, hér ; pñe, pñ ; nóle, nól, móve ;

St Lawrence, *sánl loá-rén's* [N. Amer.]
 St Leonard-on-Sea or St Leonard's, *sánl lén-árd-on-sé, sánl lén-árd's* [Eng.]
 St Louis, *sánl ló-ís or ló-í* [U.S.]; *sáng ló-é* [Afric.]
 St Lucia, *sánl ló-sé-d* [W. Ind.]
 St Malo, *sáng má-ló* [F.]
 St Michael, *sánl mī-kēl* [Azores].
 St Michael, Mont, *móng sánl mē-shū* [F.]
 St Nazaire, *sáng ná-sár* [F.]
 St Ninians, *sánl nín-yín's* [Scot.]
 St Omer, *sáng ó-már* [F.]
 St Pancras, *sánl pán-krás* [Eng.]
 St Petersburg, *sánl pē-tē-rs-bōrg* [Rus.]
 St Pierre, *sáng pē-dr* [W. Ind.]
 St Quentin, *sáng kóng-téng* [F.]
 St Servan, *sáng sēr-váng* [F.]
 Salutes, *sángl* [F.]
 Sakai, *sá-ká-i or á-kí* [Jap.]
 Sakka, *sá-ká* [Abyss.]
 Sakmara, *sák-már* [Rus.]
 Sal, *sál* [Rus.]
 Salamanca, *sá-lá-máng-ká* [Sp., Mex.]
 Salamis, *sá-lá-mis* [Gr.]
 Salayer, *sá-l'ér* [Malay Arch.]
 Sale, *sál* [Eng.]
 Salem, *sá-lém* [U.S.]
 Salemi, *sá-lá-mé* [It.]
 Salerno, *sá-lar-nó* [It.]
 Salford, *sál-fórd* [Eng.]
 Salisbury, *sá-ls-bér-s* [Eng.]
 Salonica, *sá-ló-nē-ká* [Turk.]
 Salise or Sale, *sá-lá', sá-lá'* [Mor.]
 Salop—see Khropshire.
 Salsette, *sá-l-sét* [Ind.]
 Salta, *sá-l'tá* [Arg. Rep.]
 Saltcoats, *sá-lt-kóts* [Scot.]
 Salt, *sá-lt* [Urag.]
 Saur, *sá-lór* [Ind.]
 Salvador, *sál-vó-dór* [Cen. Amer.]
 Salzach, *sá-ls-ákh* [Aust.]
 Salzburg, *sá-ls-bōrg* [Ger.]
 Amara, *sá-má-rá* [Rus.]
 Amarsand, *sám-ár-kánd* [Cen. As.]
 Ambor, *sám-bór* [Aust.]
 Amoa, *sá-mó-d* [Pac. Oc.]
 Amos, *sá-mós* [Turk. in Ad.]
 Ana, *sá-ná* [Ar.]
 an Catala, *sán ká-lá-lá-dó* [Sic.]
 an Cristobal, *sán krés-tó-vál* [Mex.]
 anda, *sán-dá* [Scot.]
 andhurst, *sánd-hérst* [Eng., Austral.]
 andringham, *sánd-ríng-ám* [Eng.]
 andusky, *sán-dú-ski* [U.S.]
 andwich, *sánd-wích* [Eng.]
 andwich Isla, *sánd-wích* [Pac. Oc.]
 an Felipe de Aconagua, *sán fá-lé-pá dá á-kón-águá* [Chill.]
 an Felipe de Jativa, *sán fá-lé-pá dá há-lé-vá* [Sp.]
 an Fernando, *sán fēr-nán-dó* [Sp., W. Ind.]
 an Francisco, *sán frán-sis-kó* [Cal.]
 angerhausen, *sáng-ér-hóu-sén* [Ger.]
 an Giovanni in Fiore, *sán jó-vén: né in fé-ó-rá* [It.]
 angir, *sán-ger* [E. Ind.]
 an Joaquin, *sán hó-d-kén* [N. Amer.]
 an Jose, *sán hó-sé* [N. Amer.]
 an Juan, *sán hó-án* [Boliv., Mex.]
 an Juan de la Frontera, *sán hó-án dá lá frón-térá* [Arg. Rep.]
 an Juan de Porto Rico, *sán hó-án dá pórtó-rí-kó* [W. Ind.]

San Lúcar de Barrameda, *sán ló-kár dá bárr-má-dá* [Sp.]
 San Luis Potosi, *sán ló-és pó-tó-sé* [Mex.]
 San Marco in Lamia, *sán már-kó én lá-més* [It.]
 San Miguel, *sán má-gēl* [New Mex.]
 San Remo, *sáng rā-mó* [It.]
 San Salvador, *sán sál-vó-dór* [Cen. Amer.]
 Sansanding or Sansandig, *sán-sán-díng, sán-sán-díg* [Afric.]
 Santa, *sán-tá* [Peru.]
 Santa Cruz, *sán-tá krós* [W. Ind.]
 Santa Fé, *sán-tá fá* [New Mex., Arg. Rep.]
 Santander, *sán-tán-dór* [Sp., pron. sán-tán-dór] [Sp.]
 Santiago, *sán-té-dó* [Chill., Mex.]
 Satoria, *sán-tó-rén* [Ger.]
 Sauter, *sá-t* [F.]
 Saragosa, *sá-rá-gó-sá* [Sp., pron. thá-rá-gó-thá] [Sp.]
 Sarajevo, *sá-rí-vó-vo* [Bosnia].
 Saratoga, *sá-rá-tó-gá* [U.S.]
 Saratov, *sá-rá-tóv* [Rus.]
 Sarawak, *sá-rá-wák* [Malay Arch.]
 Sardinia, *sár-dín-iá* [Medit. Sea].
 Sargasso Sea, *sár-gás-só* [Atl. Oc.]
 Sari or Sares, *sá-ré* [Pers.]
 Sark, *sárk* [Eng. Chan.]
 Sark, *sár* [U.S.]
 Sarnatchewan, *sás-katch'é-von* [Can.]
 Satar, *sá-tá-rá* [Ind.]
 Saumar, *sá-mór* [F.]
 Sauternes, *sá-tár-n* [F.]
 Savannah, *sá-ván-ná* [U.S.]
 Sava, *sá-vá* [Aust.]
 Savona, *sá-vó-ná* [It.]
 Savoy, *sá-vóy* [Sardinia].
 Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, *sáks-kó-bōrg-gó-thá* [Ger.]
 Saxe-Meiningen, *sáks-mē-níng-én* [Ger.]
 Saxe-Weimar, *sáks-vi-már* [Ger.]
 Saxony, *sáks-ó-ní* [Ger.]
 Scalfell, *ská-l'fél* [Eng.]
 Scarba, *skár-bá* [Scot.]
 Scarborough, *skár-búr-ó or skár-bró* [Eng.]
 Schaffhausen, *sháf-hóu-sén* [Switz.]
 Scheldt, *shélt* [Belg.]
 Schenectady, *shé-néktá-dí* [U.S.]
 Schiedam, *shé-dám* [Holl.]
 Schiedhallion, *shé-há-l'yon* [Scot.]
 Schleswig, *shlé-svíg* [Ger.]
 Schneckkoppe, *shné-kóp-pé* [Ger.]
 Schönebeck, *shé-né-bé-ké* [Ger.]
 Schreckhorn, *shrék-hórn* [Switz.]
 Schuykill, *skó-kí* [U.S.]
 Schweidnitz, *shvé-d-néts* [Ger.]
 Schweinfurt, *shvín-fórt* [Ger.]
 Schwerin, *shvá-rén* [Ger.]
 Sciacca, *shák-ká* [It.]
 Scilly Isla, *sí-lí* [Eng.]
 Seinde, *sé-dá* [Ind.]
 Seio, *sé-ó* [Gr.]
 Seone, *skón* [Scot.]
 Scotland, *skót-lánd*.
 Seutari, *skót-tá-ré* [Turk. in As.]
 Seattle, *sé-á-téi* [U.S.]
 Sebastopol or Sevastopol, *sé-bás-tó-pól, sé-vás-tó-pól* [Rus.]
 Sebenico, *sé-bá-né-kó* [Aust.]
 Seunderabad, *sé-kún-dér-á-bád* [Ind.]
 Sedan, *sé-dáng* [F.]
 Sedbergh, *séd-berg* [Eng.]
 Seegermoor, *séj-mór* [Eng.]
 Sego, *sá-gó* [Rus.]
 Segu, *sá-gó* [Afric.]

Seino, *sán* [F.]
 Seistan, *sá-tán' or sá-tán'* [As.]
 Selkirk, *sél-kérk* [Scot.]
 Selma, *sé-má-ló* [E. Ind.]
 Senegal, *sén-gé-né-l* [Afric.]
 Senegambia, *sén-gém-bí-á* [Afric.]
 Sennar or Sennar, *sén-nár* [Afric.]
 Sens, *sáng* [F.]
 Seoul or Soul, *séul* [Corea].
 Serampur, *sér-ám-pór* [Ind.]
 Sereth, *sá-rét* [Roum.]
 Serghievsk, *sér-gé-ésk* [Rus.]
 Seringapatam, *sé-ríng-á-pá-tám* [Ind.]
 Servia, *sér-vi-á* [Eur.]
 Setubal, *sá-tó-bál* [Port.]
 Sevenoaks, *sév-n-óks or sēn-óks* [Eng.]
 Severn, *sév-érn* [Eng.]
 Seville, *sé-ví-lé or sé-ví* [Sp.]
 Severn, Deu, *sé-vér* [F.]
 Seychelles, *sá-shé* [Ind. Oc.]
 Shammar Mts., *shám-már* [Ar.]
 Shamo, *shá-mó* [As.]
 Shanghai, *sháng-hái* [China].
 Shannon, *shán-nón* [Ir.]
 Shasta, *shás-tá* [N. Amer.]
 Sheffield, *shélf-féld* [Eng.]
 Shenandoah, *shén-án-dó-á* [U.S.]
 Shendy, *shán-dé* [Nubia].
 Shetland, *shét-lánd* [Scot.]
 Shields, North and South, *shélds* [Eng.]
 Shipley, *shíp-lé* [Eng.]
 Shiraz, *shé-ráz* [Pers.]
 Shiré, *shé-rá* [Afric.]
 Shoburness, *shó-bér-t-nés* [Eng.]
 Shrewsbury, *shrés-bér-t* [Eng.]
 Shropshire or Salop, *shrop-shér, sá-lóp* [Eng.]
 Shumia, *shó-mí* [Bulg.]
 Siam, *sí-ám' or sé-ám'* [As.]
 Siberia, *sí-bér-i-á* [As.]
 Sibi, *sí-bé* [Beluch.]
 Sicily, *sí-sí-lí* [It.]
 Sierra Leone, *sé-ér-rá lé-ó-né* [Afric.]
 Sierra Morena, *sé-ér-rá mó-rá-ná* [Sp.]
 Sierra Nevada, *sé-ér-rá ná-vá-dá* [Sp.]
 Silesia, *sí-lé-sí-á* [Ger.]
 Silesiria, *sí-lis-í-ri-á* [Aust.]
 Simferopol, *sím-fér-ó-pól* [Rus.]
 Simplon, *sím-plón*; F. pron. *séng-plóng* [Switz.]
 Sinope, *sén-ó-pá* [Turk.]
 Sioux, *sú* [U.S.]
 Sistoia, *sé-sí-ó-vá* [Bulg.]
 Sittingbourne, *sít-íng-bōrn* [Eng.]
 Skager Rack, *ská-gér rák* [Ger., Oc.]
 Skiddaw, *skíd-dáw* [Eng.]
 Skye, *skí* [Scot.]
 Slieve Bloom, *slév blóm* [Ir.]
 Sligo, *slí-gó* [Ir.]
 Slough, *slóu* [Eng.]
 Sluys, *slóys* [Belg.]
 Smolensk, *smó-lénsk* [Rus.]
 Smyrna, *smér-ná* [As. Min.]
 Snowdon, *snó-dón* [Wales].
 Soabraon, *só-brá-ón* [Ind.]
 Socotra, *só-kó-trá* [Ind.]
 Soederhamn, *só-dér-hám* [Sw.]
 Sojala, *só-fá-lá* [Afric.]
 Soia or Sophia, *só-fé-á* [Bulg.]
 Soissons, *sí-si-sóng* [F.]
 Solana, *só-lá-ná* [Cal.]
 Solent The, *só-lént* [Eng.]
 Solingen, *só-íng-én* [Ger.]
 Solway Firth, *sól-wá* [Scot.]
 Somaliland, *só-má-lá-lánd* [Afric.]
 Somersset, *sóm-ér-sét* [Eng.]
 Soome, *sóm* [F.]
 Soochoo, *só-chó* [China].

coo, boy, foot; pair, bird; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

- Portsmouth, *pòrts'mòuth* or *pòrts'mùth* [Eng.]
 Portugal, *pòrt-tù-gàl*
 Posen, *pò-sén* [Ger.]
 Potcheitroom, *pòt'chêf-stròm* [Transvaal]
 Potomac, *pò-tò-màk* [U.S.]
 Potosi, *pò-tò-sé* [Mex., Boliv.]
 Poukekepaie, *pò-kép-é* [U.S.]
 Pozsony, *pòsh-ò-né* [Hung.]
 Pozzuoli, *pòt-sò-òlè* [It.]
 Prague, *pràg* [Aust.]
 Prato, *pràtò* [It.]
 Prenzlaw, *prén's-lòw* [Ger.]
 Prescott, *pré's-còt* [Eng.]
 Pressburg, *prás-börg* [Hung.]
 Preston, *pré's-tòn* [Eng.]
 Prestonpans, *pré's-tòn-pàns* [Scott.]
 Prestwich, *pré's-wích* [Eng.]
 Prestwick, *pré's-wík* [Scott.]
 Pretoria, *pré-tò-rí-d* [Transvaal]
 Priego, *pré-d-ò* [Sp.]
 Prikluk, *pré-lò-k* [Russ.]
 Princeton, *prín's-tòn* [U.S.]
 Prirend, *pré-rénd* [Turk.]
 Procidia, *prò-ché-dá* [It.]
 Prossnitz, *prò's-nétz* [Aust.]
 Providence, *prò-ví-déns* [U.S.]
 Prussia, *prúsh-á* [Eur.]
 Pruth, *pròth*; Ger. pron. *prót* [Eur.]
 Przemysl, *przh'mísl* [Aust.]
 Psailorati, *psé-lò-rà-té* [Crete]
 Psiol, *psé-òl* [Russ.]
 Puebla, *puéb-lá* [Mex.]
 Puerto Principe, *puér-tò prén'sé-pá* [W. Ind.]
 Pulteney Town, *púlt-né* [Scott.]
 Pultova or Poltava, *pòl-tò-vá*, *pòl-tà-vá* [Russ.]
 Punjab or Panjab, *pán-jáb*, *pán-jáb* [Ind.]
 Purbeck, *pér-bèk* [Eng.]
 Purfleet, *pér-flet* [Eng.]
 Purwan, *pér-wán* [African.]
 Puteaux, *pút-ò* [Fr.]
 Putney, *pút-né* [Eng.]
 Pay-de-Dôme, *pué-dé-dóm'* [Fr.]
 Pwllheli, *pòl'hé-lé* [Wales]
 Pyrenees, *pé-ré-nés* [Eur.]
 Pyritz, *pé-rétz* [Ger.]
 Quanguang, *kuáng-guáng* [U.S.]
 Quantock Hills, *kuánt-òk* [Eng.]
 Qu'Appelle, *ká-pél* [Can.]
 Quarnero, *kuár-nà-rò* [Aust.]
 Quatre Bras, *kátr brá* [Belg.]
 Quebec, *kué-bèk* [Can.]
 Quedlinburg, *kuéd-lín-börg* [Ger.]
 Queensbury, *kuéens-bér-í* [U.S.]
 Queensferry, *kuéens-fér-í* [Scott.]
 Queensland, *kuéens-lánd* [Austral.]
 Queensstown, *kuéens-tón* [Ir.]
 Querétaro, *ká-rá-tá-rò* [Mex.]
 Quetta or Quettah, *kuét-tá* [Beluch.]
 Quezaltenango, *ká-sál-tá-nán-gò* [Cen. Amer.]
 Quiberon, *ké-bé-róng* [Fr.]
 Quibo, *ké-bó* [U.S.]
 Quillmane, *ké-lá-mán-dá* [Afric.]
 Quillota, *ké-ló-pótá* [Chili]
 Quillon, *kué-lón* [Ind.]
 Quimper, *kémp-pár* [Fr.]
 Quincy, *kuín-zí* [U.S.]
 Quito, *ké-tò* [Ecuador]
 Quorra, *kuór-rá* [Afric.]
 Raab, *ràb* [Hung.]
 Raasay, *rà-sá* [Scott.]
 Raat, *rát* [Ind.]
 Rabat, *rà-bát* [Mor.]
 Racine, *rà-sén* [U.S.]
 Radasts, *rà-dàstz* [Aust.]
 Radcliffe, *ràd-klyf* [Eng.]
 Radford, *ràd-fòrd* [Eng.]
 Radnor, *ràd-nór* [Wales]
 Radom, *rà-dóm* [Pol.]
 Ragusa, *rà-gò-sá* [Aust. Sic.]
 Rahon, *rà-hón* [Ind.]
 Rahoon, *rà-hón* [Ir.]
 Raipur, *rà-pór* [Ind.]
 Rajamahendry, *rà-já-mán-dí* [Ind.]
 Rajpootana, *rà-j-pò-tá-ná* [Ind.]
 Ramgarh, *rám-gór* [Ind.]
 Ramillies, *rà-mé-lyé* or *rà-mé-yé* [Belg.]
 Ramnad, *rám-nád* [Ind.]
 Rampur, *rám-pór* [Ind.]
 Ramsgate, *rám's-gát* [Eng.]
 Ranshl, *rán-shé* [Ind.]
 Randers, *rán-dérs* [Den.]
 Ranelagh, *rán-é-lá* [Ir.]
 Rangoon, *rán-gón* [Burm.]
 Ras al Had, *rás ál hád* [Ar.]
 Rathenow, *rát-lén-ò* [Ger.]
 Rathgar, *rát-gár* [Ir.]
 Rathlin, *rát-lín* [Ir.]
 Rathmines, *rát-mínz* [Ir.]
 Ratibor, *rát-té-bór* [Ger.]
 Ratibon, *rát-té-bón* [Ger.]
 Rattan, *rát-tán* [Mex.]
 Ravenna, *rà-vén-ná* [It.]
 Ré or Rhé, *rà* [Fr.]
 Reading, *réd-íng* [Eng.]
 Recife, *rà-sé-fá* [Braz.]
 Redcar, *réd-kár* [Eng.]
 Redditch, *réd-ditch* [Eng.]
 Redruth, *réd-rúth* [Eng.]
 Reggio, *réd-jó* [It.]
 Reichenberg, *ri-chén-bérg* [Ger.]
 Reigate, *ri-gát* [Eng.]
 Reikjavik or Reikjavik, *ri-kyd-vík* [Icel.]
 Reims or Rheims, *rémz*; F. pron. *rángz* [Fr.]
 Ramscheid, *rém'shtá* [Ger.]
 Ramfrew, *rém-frú* [Scott.]
 Rennes, *rén* [Fr.]
 Rensselaer, *rén-sél-ér* [U.S.]
 Resheña, *rà-kán-yá* [Sp.]
 Reshad, *résht* [Pers.]
 Resina, *rà-sén-ná* [It.]
 Restigouche, *rét-gósh* [Can.]
 Retford, *rét-fórd* [Eng.]
 Reus, *rà-òs* [Sp.]
 Reutlingen, *royt-líng-én* [Ger.]
 Reval or Revel, *rè-vál*, *rè-vál* [Russ.]
 Rewari, *rà-wá-ré* [Ind.]
 Rheidt, *rít* [Ger.]
 Rhine, *rín* [Eur.]
 Rhode Island, *ród* [U.S.]
 Rhodes, *ródz* [Medit. Sea]
 Rhone, *rón* [Eur.]
 Rhyl, *hril* [Wales]
 Richmond, *rich-mònd* [Eng., U.S.]
 Riesengebirge, *rié-zén-gé-bér-gé* [Ger.]
 Rieti, *rè-té* [It.]
 Riga, *rè-gá* [Russ.]
 Rigi or Righi, *rè-gé* [Switz.]
 Rimini, *rém-né-ná* [It.]
 Robamba, *rè-ò-bám-bá* [Ecuador]
 Rio Cuarto, *rè-ò kwár-tò* [Braz.]
 Rio Grande, *rè-ò grán-dá* [Afric., Amer.]
 Rio Janeiro, *rè-ò zhá-ná-rò* [S. Amer.]
 Riom, *rè-óng* [Fr.]
 Rio Negro, *rè-ò ná-grò* [S. Amer.]
 Ronero, *rè-ò-nà-rò* [It.]
 Ripley, *rip-lé* [Eng.]
 Ripon, *rip-ón* [Eng.]
 Rive de Gier, *rè-vé zhé-á* [Fr.]
 Riviera, *rè-vé-á-rá* [It.]
 Rizeh, *rézá* [Turk.]
 Roane, *rón* [U.S.]
 Roanne, *rò-án* [Fr.]
 Roanoke, *rò-à-nòk* [U.S.]
 Rochdale, *ròch-dál* [Eng.]
 Rochelle, *là, rò-shèl* [Fr.]
 Rochester, *ròch-é-s-tér* [Eng.]
 Rodez, *rò-dé* [Fr.]
 Rome, *róm* [It.]
 Romford, *rám-fórd* [Eng.]
 Roncesvalles, *rón-thés-ré-lyé* [Sp.]
 Ronda, *rón-dá* [Sp.]
 Roscommon, *ròs-kóm-món* [Ir.]
 Rosetta, *rò-sét-tá* [Eg.]
 Rosneath, *ròs-nèth* [Scott.]
 Ross, *ròs* [Scott.]
 Rostock, *ròst-òk* [Ger.]
 Rostov, *ròst-ér* [Russ.]
 Rotherham, *ròth-ér-ám* [Eng.]
 Rotherhithe, *ròth-ér-híté* [Eng.]
 Rothersey, *ròth-sé* [Scott.]
 Rotterdam, *ròt-ér-dám* [Holl.]
 Roubaix, *rò-bá* [Fr.]
 Rouen, *rò-ang* [Fr.]
 Roulers, *rò-lá* [Belg.]
 Roumania, *rò-mán-i-d* [Eur.]
 Roumella, *rò-mé-lá* [Eur.]
 Roussay, *rò-sá* [Scott.]
 Roxburgh, *ròks-búr-ò* [Scott.]
 Rnabon, *rà-à-bón* [Wales]
 Rnapehu, *rú-d-pá-hó* [N. Z.]
 Rnatan, *rò-d-lán* [W. Ind.]
 Rnancorn, *ràng-kàlorn* [Eng.]
 Rnuncymede, *rún-ní-méd* [Eng.]
 Rnupta, *rén, náy róp-pén* [Ger.]
 Rurik, *ròr-ik* [Ind.]
 Ruská, *Poyana, rós-kò pó-pó-só* [Aust.]
 Russia, *rúsh-tá*
 Rustchuk or Russe, *rúst-chék*, *rús-sá* [Bulg.]
 Rutherglen, *rúth-ér-glén*; locally, *ru-glén* [Scott.]
 Ruthin, *rúth-in* [Wales]
 Rutland, *rút-lánd* [Eng.]
 Rütli, *rút-lé* [Switz.]
 Ruvo, *rò-vó* [It.]
 Ruwenzori, *rò-wén-zó-ré* [Afric.]
 Rybinsk, *rè-bénsk* [Russ.]
 Rydal, *ri-dál* [Eng.]
 Ryde, *rid* [Eng.]
 Rye, *ri* [Eng.]
 Ryswick, *ri-zé-uk*; Dutch pron. *ri-sé-uk* [Holl.]
 Saale, *sá-lé* [Ger.]
 Saarbrück, *sár-brúk* [Ger.]
 Saargemünd, *sár-gé-móní* [Ger.]
 Saatz, *sátz* [Ger.]
 Sabadell, *sá-bá-dél* [Sp.]
 Sacramento, *sák-rá-mén-tó* [U.S., Mex.]
 Sado, *sá-dó* [Jap.]
 Sadowa, *sá-dó-vó* [Aust.]
 Saff, *sáf-fé* [Mor.]
 Saffron Walden, *sáf-frán wáld-én* [Eng.]
 Sagan, *sá-gán* [Ger.]
 Saghallen, *sá-há-lén* or *sá-gá-té* [Aust.]
 Saginaw, *sá-gá-náw* [U.S.]
 Sahara, *sá-há-rá* or *sá-á-rá* [Afric.]
 Said, *sá-dé* [Eg.]
 Saigon, *sá-gón*; F. pron. *sá-góng* [China]
 Salina, *sá-lá* [Mor.]
 St Andrews, *sánt ánd-rúsz* [Scott.]
 St Austell, *sánt ásté-tál* [Eng.]
 St Benoît, *sánt bá-né-té* [Reunion Isl., Ind. Oc.]
 St Brienc, *sánt bré-á* [Fr.]
 St Cloud, *sánt kló* [Fr.]
 St Denis, *sánt dé-né* [Fr., Réunion Isl., Ind. Oc.]
 St Dié, *sánt dé-á* [Fr.]
 St Dizier, *sánt dí-zé-á* [Fr.]
 St Etienne, *sánt é-té-én* [Fr.]
 St Gall, *sánt gál* [Switz.]
 St Genevieve, *sánt jén-é-vé* [U.S.]
 St Gothard, *sánt gót-árd* [Switz.]
 St Helena, *sánt hél-lé-ná* [Atl. Oc.]
 St Helens, *sánt hél-léns* [Eng.]
 St Heliars, *sánt á-lé-á*; locally, *sánt héli-árs* [Jersey]
 St Hyacinthe, *sánt hí-á-sínth* [Can.]
 St Ives, *sánt ív* [Eng.]

mille, mil, fár, láio; méte, mét, her; pine, pin; nóte, nóé, móte;

Openshaw, *ô-pên-shaw* [Eng.]
 Ophir, *ô-fêr* [E. Ind.]
 Oporto, *ô-pôrtô* [Port.]
 Oppeln, *ô-pên* [Ger.]
 Oragawa, *ô-râ-gô-wâ* [Jap.]
 Oral, *ô-râ* [Ind.]
 Oran, *ô-rân* [Alger.]
 Orangetown, *ô-rân-jôn* [U.S.]
 Oregon, *ô-rê-gôn* [U.S.]
 Orenburg, *ô-rên-bôrg* [Russ.]
 Orense, *ô-rên-sê* [Sp.]
 Orihuela, *ô-rê-uê-lâ* [Sp.]
 Orinoco, *ô-rê-nô-kô* [S. Amer.]
 Orizaba, *ô-rê-sâ-bâ* [Mex.]
 Orkhon, *ô-rê-chôn* [Mongol.]
 Orkney, *ô-rê-nê* [Scot.]
 Orleans, *ô-rê-lâ-âng* [Fr.]; *ô-rê-lâ-ânz* [U.S.]
 Ormsby, *ô-rms-bî* [Eng.]
 Ormakirk, *ô-rms-kêrk* [Eng.]
 Ormus, *ô-rms* [Pers.]
 Orotara, *ô-rô-tâ-râ* [Can. Is.]
 Ortery, *ô-rê-râ* [Ir.]
 Orvieto, *ô-rê-vê-tô* [It.]
 Osaka, *ô-sâ-kâ* [Jap.]
 Osborne, *ô-sô-bôrn* [Eng.]
 Oshkosh, *ô-sh-kôsh* [U.S.]
 Osnabrück, *ô-snâ-brôk* [Ger.]
 Osnaburg, *ô-snâ-bôrg* [Ger.]
 Ostashev, *ô-tâsh-kôv* [Russ.]
 Ostend, *ô-tênd* [Belg.]
 Ostia, *ô-si-â* [It.]
 Ostrogoth, *ô-t-rô-gô-th* [Russ.]
 Ostuni, *ô-tô-nê* [It.]
 Osuna, *ô-sô-nâ* [Sp.]
 Oswaldtwistle, *ô-s-wâld-twîst-l* [Eng.]
 Oswego, *ô-s-wê-gô* [U.S.]
 Oswestry, *ô-s-wê-trî* [Eng.]
 Otage, *ô-tâ-gô* [N.Z.]
 Otahite, *ô-tâ-hê-tê* [Soc. Is.]
 Otley, *ô-tlê* [Eng.]
 Ottawa, *ô-tâ-wâ* [U.S.]
 Otterburn, *ô-têr-bôrn* [Eng.]
 Ottery St Mary, *ô-têr-sâ* [Eng.]
 Otumwa, *ô-tâm-wâ* [U.S.]
 Ouachita, *ô-wâ-shî-tâ* [N. Amer.]
 Ouargla, *ô-wâ-r-gâ* [Alger.]
 Oude or Oudh, *ô-ud* [Ind.]
 Oudenarde, *ô-d-nârd*; Flem. pron. *ô-dê-nârd* [Belg.]
 Ouse, *ô-s* [Eng.]
 Ovar, *ô-vâr* [Port.]
 Overysel, *ô-vê-rî-sê* [Holl.]
 Oviedo, *ô-vê-dî-ô* [Sp.]
 Owensborough, *ô-wên-bô-rô* [U.S.]
 Owyhee, *ô-wî-hê* [U.S.]
 Oxford, *ôks-fôrd* [Eng.]
 Oxus, *ôks-âs* [As.]
 Oyakok, *ô-yâ-pôk* [S. Amer.]
 Paarb, *pâ-rb* [S. Afric.]
 Padang, *pâ-dâng* [E. Ind.]
 Paddington, *pâ-dîng-tôn* [Eng.]
 Paderborn, *pâ-dêr-bôrn* [Ger.]
 Padliham, *pâ-dî-hâm* [Eng.]
 Padua, *pâ-dâ* [It.]
 Paducah, *pâ-dâ-kâ* [U.S.]
 Pagan, *pâ-gâ-nê* [It.]
 Paisley, *pâ-si-ê* [Scot.]
 Pakhoi, *pâk-hô-y* [China]
 Paks, *pâksh* [Hung.]
 Palamcott, *pâ-lâm-kô-tâ* [Ind.]
 Palampur, *pâ-lâm-pôr* [Ind.]
 Palapwe or Palapye, *pâ-lâp-wê*, *pâ-lâp-yê* [Afric.]
 Palconda, *pâ-lôn-dâ* [Ind.]
 Palembang, *pâ-lêm-bâng* [E. Ind.]
 Palenque, *pâ-lên-kê* [Mex.]
 Palermo, *pâ-lâr-mô* [It.]
 Pal's Strait, *pâ-lôks* [Turk. in As.]
 Palise, *pâ-lî-sê* [Ind.]
 Palma, *pâ-lmâ* [Balear. Is.]
 Palma, *pâ-lmâ* [Afric.]
 Palmi, *pâ-lmê* [It.]
 Palmyra, *pâ-lmî-râ* [Turk. in As. U.S.]
 Palo, *pâ-lô* [It.]

Palos, *pâ-lôs* [Sp.]
 Pamiers, *pâ-mê-d* [Fr.]
 Pamir, *pâ-mêr* [As.]
 Pampas, *pâm-pâs* [S. Amer.]
 Pampluna or Pamplona, *pâm-pê-lônâ*, *pâm-plônâ* [It.]
 Panama, *pân-d-mâ* [N. Amer.]
 Panscova, *pân-chô-vô* [Hung.]
 Pangong, *pân-gông* [Thibet.]
 Paniput, *pân-pû* [Ind.]
 Panjab, see *Punjab*.
 Panjim, *pân-jên* [Ind.]
 Papua, *pâ-pâ-d* [E. Ind.]
 Para, *pâ-râ* [Braz.]
 Paraguay, *pâ-râ-guây* [S. Amer.]
 Parahiba, *pâ-râ-bâ* [S. Amer.]
 Paramaribo, *pâ-râ-mâ-rî-bô* [S. Amer.]
 Paramatta, *pâr-d-mât-tâ* [Austral.]
 Parana, *pâ-râ-nâ* [S. Amer.]
 Paranaíba, *pâ-râ-nâ-bâ* [Braz.]
 Parati, *pâ-râ-tê* [Braz.]
 Pardubitz, *pâr-dô-bêts* [Aust.]
 Parinacota, *pâr-nâ-kô-tâ* [S. Amer.]
 Paris, *pâr-rîs*; F. pron. *pâ-rê* [Fr.]
 Parma, *pâr-mâ* [It.]
 Parahiba, *pâr-nâ-bâ* [Braz.]
 Parmassus, *pâr-nâ-sûs* [Gr.]
 Paropamisian Mts., *pâr-ô-pâm-tî-sân* [As.]
 Paros, *pâr-rôs* [Gr.]
 Partenico, *pâr-tên-ê-kô* [Sic.]
 Partick, *pâr-tîk* [Scot.]
 Pascuaro, *pâs-kô-rô* [Mex.]
 Passig, *pâ-sîg* [Philip. Is.]
 Passaic, *pâ-sâ-îk* [U.S.]
 Passaro, *pâ-sâ-rô* [Sic.]
 Passau, *pâ-sâ-ô* [Ger.]
 Passy, *pâ-sê* [Fr.]
 Patagonia, *pât-â-gô-nî-â* [S. Amer.]
 Pater, *pâtêr* [Wales.]
 Paterno, *pâ-târ-nô* [Sic.]
 Paterson, *pâtêr-sôn* [U.S.]
 Patna, *pât-nâ* [Ind.]
 Patras, *pâ-trâs* [Gr.]
 Patun, *pâ-tûn* [Ind.]
 Pau, *pâ* [Fr.]
 Paulding, *pâ-ldîng* [U.S.]
 Pavia, *pâ-vî-â*; It. pron. *pâ-vê-â* [It.]
 Pawee, *pâ-wê-â* [Afric.]
 Pawtucket, *pâ-wûk-ê-t* [U.S.]
 Payson, *pâ-yê-sôn* [U.S.]
 Pe-chi-li, *pê-chî-lê* [China]
 Peckham, *pêk-hâm* [Eng.]
 Peebles, *pê-blz* [Scot.]
 Pegu, *pê-gô* [Burma.]
 Pelupus, *pê-pôs* [Russ.]
 Pekin or Peking, *pê-kin*, *pê-kîng* [China]
 Pelew, *pê-lû* [Pac. Oc.]
 Pellow, *pê-lâ* [Austral.]
 Pelvoux, *pê-vô* [Fr.]
 Pembroke, *pêm-brôk* [Wales.]
 Penang, *pê-nâng* [E. Ind.]
 Peneldton, *pên-dî-lôn* [Eng.]
 Penjajah, *pên-jâ* [Afghan.]
 Penmaenawr, *pên-mên-mâ-wr* [Wales]
 Pennigant, *pên-nî-pên-tî* [Eng.]
 Pennsylvania, *pên-sîl-vâ-nî-â* [U.S.]
 Penrith, *pên-rîth* [Eng.]
 Penascola, *pên-dâ-kô-lâ* [U.S.]
 Pentland, *pên-lând* [Scot.]
 Penance, *pên-ân-sê* [Eng.]
 Perakop, *pâ-râ-kôp* [Russ.]
 Périgieux, *pâ-rê-gê* [Fr.]
 Perim, *pâ-rêm* [Ar.]
 Pernambuco, *pêr-nâm-bô-kô* [Braz.]
 Fernan, *pêr-nô* [Russ.]
 Pernigian, *pêr-pên-yâng* [Fr.]
 Persia, *pêr-shî-â* [As.]
 Perth, *pêrth* [Scot., Austral.]
 Peru, *pê-rô* [S. Amer.]

Perugia, *pâ-rô-jâ* [It.]
 Pescadores, *pê-sâ-dô-rês* [Pac. Oc.]
 Peshawar or Peshawur, *pâ-shâ-wêr* [Ind.]
 Petchora, *pêtsh-ô-râ* [Russ.]
 Peterborough, *pê-têr-bô-rô* [Eng.]
 Peterhead, *pê-têr-hêd* [Scot.]
 Peterhof, *pâ-têr-hôf* [Russ.]
 Petersburg, *pê-têr-bôrg* [U.S.]
 Petersfeld, *pê-têr-fêld* [Aust.]
 Peterwarden, *pâ-têr-vâr-dîn* [Aust.]
 Petah, *pê-tâsh* [Hung.]
 Petuna, *pê-tûnâ* [China]
 Pforsheim, *p-fôrs-hîm* [Ger.]
 Philadelphia, *pî-lâ-dêl-fî-â* [U.S.]
 Philippine Is., *fî-lî-pî-n* [E. Ind.]
 Philippopoli, *fî-lî-pô-pô-lî* [Turk.]
 Piacenza, *pê-â-chân-sâ* [It.]
 Piave, *pê-â-vê* [It.]
 Piazze, *pê-â-sê* [Sic.]
 Pic du Midi, *pêk dû mî-dê* [Fr.]
 Pichincha, *pê-chên-châ* [S. Amer.]
 Piedmont, *pê-mônt* [It.]
 Pietermaritzburg, *pê-têr-mâ-rîts-bôrg* [Natal]
 Pilatus, *pê-lâ-tûs* [Switz.]
 Pilcomayo, *pî-lô-mî-ô* [S. Amer.]
 Pilsen, *pî-lsên* [Aust.]
 Pimlico, *pî-mî-lî-kô* [Eng.]
 Pindus, *pî-n-dîs* [Gr.]
 Pingra, *pê-nâ-gâ* [Russ.]
 Pinero, *pê-nâ-rô-lô* [It.]
 Pinos, *pê-nôs* [W. Ind.]
 Pinsk, *pînsk* [Russ.]
 Piraeus, *pî-rê-ûs* [Gr.]
 Pirano, *pê-rân-ô* [Aust.]
 Pisa, *pê-zâ* [It.]
 Pisek, *pê-sêk* [Aust.]
 Pistoia, *pî-stô-yâ* [It.]
 Pitcairn Is., *pî-kârn* [Pac. Oc.]
 Pittsburg, *pî-ts-bôrg* [U.S.]
 Plaistow, *pî-lâstô* [Eng.]
 Plassey, *pî-lâ-sê* [Ind.]
 Platte, *pî-lât* [N. Amer.]
 Platen, *pî-lê-n* [Ger.]
 Plevna, *pî-lev-nâ* [Bulg.]
 Plinlimmon, *pî-lîm-môn* [Wales]
 Ploesti, *pî-ô-si-ê* [Roum.]
 Plymouth, *pî-lm-ûth* [Eng.]
 Podgoritz, *pôd-gô-rî-tâ* [Monten.]
 Podolask, *pôd-lâsk* [Russ.]
 Point de Galle, *pû-âng dê gâl* [Ceylon]
 Poitiers or Poictiers, *pû-â-tê-â* [Fr.]
 Pola, *pô-lâ* [Aust.]
 Poland, *pô-lând* [Eur.]
 Paltava—see *Pultowa*.
 Polynesia, *pô-lî-nê-sî-â* [Pac. Oc.]
 Pondicherry, *pôn-dî-shêr-rî* [Ind.]
 Pontefract, *pôn-tê-frâkt*; locally, *pôn-fret* [Eng.]
 Pontypool, *pôn-tî-pôl* [Eng.]
 Poona or Puna, *pô-nâ* [Ind.]
 Poperinghe, *pô-pêr-âng* [Belg.]
 Poplar, *pô-pê-lâr* [Eng.]
 Popocatepetl, *pô-pô-kâ-tâ-pâ-tl* [Mex.]
 Porco, *pôr-kô* [S. Amer.]
 Port au Prince, *pôr-ô prên-s* [W. Ind.]
 Port Darwin, *dâr-wîn* [Austral.]
 Port Elizabeth, *ê-lî-zâ-bêth* [S. Afric.]
 Portland, *pôr-lând* [U.S.]
 Porto Alegre, *pôr-tô â-lâ-grâ* [Braz.]
 Porto Rico, *pôr-tô rê-kô* [W. Ind.]
 Portree, *pôr-rê* [Scot.]
 Portrush, *pôr-rush* [Ir.]
 Port Said, *sâ-dê* [Eg.]
 Portsea, *pôr-sê* [Eng.]

- Montserrat, môn-sêr-rát** [Sp.]
Montague, môn-tá-gá [U.S.]
Montana, môn-tá-ná [U.S.]
Montargis, môn-tá-rjé [F.]
Montauban, môn-tá-băng [F.]
Montbellard, môn-bây-lây [F.]
Montenegro, môn-tá-nê-grô [Eur.]
Montepulciano, môn-tá-pôl-chá-nô [Sp.]
Monterey, môn-tê-rá [U.S.]; **môn-tê-rá** [Mex.]
Montevideo, môn-tá-vi-ê-ô [Sp. pron. môn-tá-vê-dá-ô] [Urig.]
Montgomery, môn-t-gam-ê-ri [Wales]
Montmartre, môn-mát-tr [F.]
Montpellier, môn-pát-lyá [F.]
Montreal, môn-t-rê-ál [Can.]
Montrose, môn-trôz [Scot.]
Montserrat, môn-sêr-rát [W. Ind.]
Morabadabad, mô-râh-dâ-bâd [Ind.]
Moravia, mô-rá-vi-á [Aust.]
Morea, mô-rê-á [Gr.]
Moresambé, mô-r-kâm [Eng.]
Morlaix, mô-r-lây [F.]
Morocco, mô-rô-kô [Afric.]; **mô-rô-kô** [Afric.]
Moron, mô-rôn [Sp.]
Morpeth, mô-r-pêth [Eng.]
Moscow, mô-skô [Russ.]
Moselle, mô-sêl [F.]
Mosley, mô-sêl [Eng.]
Mosul, mô-sôl [Turk.]
Moukden or Mukden, môk-dên [China]
Moulins, mô-lêng [F.]
Mozambique, mô-sâm-bêk [Afric.]
Mühlhausen, mô-hiô-sên [Ger.]
Mulhaizen, mô-lá-thên [Sp.]
Mullingar, mô-lân-gár [Ir.]
Multan or Multan, mô-lân [Ind.]
Munich, mô-nik [Ger.]
Munkacs, môn-kách [Hung.]
Münster, mô-nstêr [Ger.]
Munster, mô-nstêr [Ir.]
Murcia, mô-r-â-i-á [Sp. pron. mô-r-thê-á] [Sp.]
Murghab, mô-r-gâb [As.]
Murrumbidgee, mô-r-râm-bi-đjê [Austral.]
Muscat, mô-s-kát [Ar.]
Mysore, mô-sôr [Ind.]
Naas, nâs; locally, **nâ-ás** [Ir.]
Naga Hills, nâ-gá [Ind.]
Nagasaki, nâ-gá-sâ-kê [Jap.]
Nagore, nâ-gô-r [Ind.]
Nagpur or Nagpore, nâ-g-pô-r, **nâ-g-pô-r** [Ind.]
Nagy Beeshelek, nâđj bích-ká-rêk [Hung.]
Nagy Kőrös, nâđj kô-rôsh [Hung.]
Nahaihi, nâ-hâ-i [Ind.]
Naidi Tal, nâ-i-tâi [Ind.]
Nairn, nâ-rn [Scot.]
Namangan, nâ-nân-gân [Russ.]
Namagualand, nâ-nâ-kivâ-lând [Afric.]
Namur, nâ-mûr; F. pron. **nâ-mûr** [Belg.]
Nancy, nân-si; F. pron. **nâng-sê** [F.]
Nanking, nân-kîng [China].
Nantes, nân-tê [F.]
Nantucket, nân-ták-t [U.S.]
Nantwich, nân-tích [Eng.]
Napa, nâ-pá [Calif.]
Naples, nâ-plê [It.]
Nara, nâ-rá [Jap.]
Narbada—see Nerbudda.
Marbonne, nâ-r-bôn [F.]
Narni, nâ-rn [It.]
Narragansett, nâ-r-râ-gân-sét [U.S.]
Naseby, nâ-sbi [Eng.]
Nashville, nâsh-vi [U.S.]
Nassau, nâs-sô [Ger., U.S.]
Natal, nâ-tát [Afric.]
Naumburg, nôm-bôrg [Ger.]
Navarino, nâ-vâ-rê-nô [Gr.]
Naxia or Naxos, nâks-ê-á, nâks-ôs [Gr.]
Naze, The, nâz [Eng., Norw.]; Norw. pron. **nâ-sê**.
Neagh, nâ; locally, **nâ-ách** [Ir.]
Neath, nêth [Wales].
Nebraska, nê-brâskâ [U.S.]
Neches, nêch-êz [U.S.]
Neckar, nê-kâr [Ger.]
Nelliegherries, nêl-gêr-rêz [Ind.]
Nelise, nê-sê [Ger.]
Nemaha, nê-mâ-hâ [U.S.]
Nenagh, nê-nâ [Ir.]
Nepaul, nê-pâel [Ind.]
Nerbudda or Narbada, nêr-bûd: **âd, nâr-bûd-ô** [Ind.]
Nerida, nê-rê-âd [Ind.]
Netherlands, nêth-êr-lânđz [Eur.]
Nesley, nê-sli [Eng.]
Neuburg, nôi-bôrg [Ger.]
Nenchtel, nêsh-ê-têl [Switz.]
Nentilly, nê-nêl [F.]
Nenias, nê-si [Ger.]
Nenstadt, nôi-sdât [Aust.]
Neva, nê-vâ; Rus. pron. **nâ-rê** [Russ.]
Nevada, nê-vâ-dâ [U.S.]
Nevers, nê-vâr [F.]
Nevia, nê-vi-s [Scot.]
Newark, nû-ârk [Eng.]
Newbury, nû-bêr-i [Eng.]
Newcastle, nû-kâs-si [Eng., Austral.]
Newfoundland, nû-fôl-ênd-lând [N. Amer.]
Newington, nê-ing-tôn [Eng.]
Newmarket, nû-mâr-kêl [Eng.]
New Orleans, nû ôr-lê-zis or ôr-lêns [U.S.]
Newport, nû-pôrt [Eng., U.S.]
Newry, nû-rí [Ir.]
Newton-Heath, nû-tôn-hêth [Eng.]
New York, nû-yôrk [N. Amer.]
New Zealand, nû-zê-lând.
Niami, n-gâm [Afric.]
Niagara, nî-â-gi-râ [N. Amer.]
Nicaragua, nê-kâ-râ-guâ [Cen. Amer.]
Nice, nêz [F.]
Nicobar Isls., nîk-ô-bâr [Ind. Oc.]
Nicopolis or Nechropolis, nê-kôp-ô-lê, nê-kôp-ô-lis [Bulg.]
Nicosia, nê-kô-si-á [It.]
Niederwald, nê-dêr-vâlt [Ger.]
Niemen, nê-mên; Rus. pron. **nî-mên** [Russ.]
Niger, nî-jêr [Afric.]
Nijni-Novgorod, nîzh-nê-nôv-gô-rôd [Russ.]
Nijni - Tagilsk, nîzh-nê-tâ-gilsk [Russ.]
Nikolayev, nê-kô-lê-êv [Russ.]
Nile, nî [Afric.]
Nimwegen, nîm-ô-gên [Holl.]
Nîmes or Nîmes, nêm [F.]
Ningpo, nîng-pô [China].
Niort, nê-ôr [F.]
Nippon or Nippon, nê-fôn, nî-pôn [Jap.]
Niscemi, nêsh-châ-mê [It.]
Nissa, nîs-sâ [Serbia].
Nith, nîth [Scot.]
Nivelles, nê-vêl [Belg.]
Nizam's Dominions, nî-zâm-s [Ind.]
Mola, nô-lâ [It.]
Nord, nôr [F.]
Norderney, nôr-dêr-ni [Ger.]
Nordhausen, nôrd-hôis-sên [Ger.]
Norfolk, nôr-fôk [Eng., U.S.]
Normandy, nôr-mân-di [F.]
Norrköping, nôr-kêp-ing [Sw.]
Norhampton, nôr-thâm-tôn [U.S.]
Northumberland, nôr-thâm-bêr-lând [Eng.]
Northwich, nôr-tích [Eng.]
Norton, nôr-tôn [U.S.]
Norwalk, nôr-wâk [U.S.]
Norway, nôr-ê [U.S.]
Norwich, nôr-tích [Eng., U.S.]
Norwood, nôr-wôd [Eng.]
Noth, nô [It.]
Nottingham, nôt-tîng-âm [Eng.]
Nova Scotia, nôv-ê-shi-â [N. Amer.]
Nova Zembla or Novaya Zemlya, nôv-ê zem-bi-á, nô-vi-á zem-bi-á [Russ.]
Novgorod, nôv-gô-rôd [Russ.]
Novi, nôvê [It.]
Novibazar, nôvê-bâ-zâr [Turk.]
Novotcherkaik, nôv-ô-chêr-kâsk [Russ.]
Nueces, nû-sêz [Texas].
Nuneaton, nû-nê-tôn [Eng.]
Nürnberg, nô-rêm-bêrg [Ger.]
Nusserebad, nû-sêr-ê-bâd [Ind.]
Nyamat, nê-âm-s [Roum.]
Nyanaga, nyan-gâ [Afric.]
Nyanza, —see Albert Nyanza and Victoria Nyanza.
Nyanza or Nyana, nê-ân-sâ [Afric.]
Nyhatia, nî-hât-iâ [Ind.]
Oahu, ô-â-hô [Sand. Isls.]
Oajaca, ô-â-hâ-kî [Mex.]
Oamaru, ô-âm-â-rô [N. Z.]
Oban, ô-bân [Scot.]
Obald, ô-bâd [Eng.]
Öber-Ammergau, ô-bêr-âm-mêr-gau [Ger.]
Oberhausen, ô-bêr-hôis-sên [Ger.]
Oberland, ô-bêr-lând [Switz.]
Oberlin, ô-bêr-lîn [U.S.]
Obi, ô-bê [Sib.]
Oceania or Oceanica, ô-shê-ân-t-â, ô-shê-ân-ti-kî [Pac. Oc.]
Ochil Hills, ô-chîl [Scot.]
Odense, ô-dên-si [Den.]
Oder, ô-dêr [Ger.]
Odessa, ô-dê-sâ [Russ.]
Ödenburg, ô-dên-bôrg [Hung.]
Oeland, ô-lând [Sw.]
Oesel, ô-sêl [Russ.]
Östa, ô-stâ [Ger.]
Öfenbach, ô-fên-bâch [Ger.]
Ogechee, ô-gê-chê [U.S.]
Oglio, ô-yô [It.]
Ohio, ô-hi-ô [U.S.]
Ohomura, ô-hô-mô-râ [Jap.]
Oka, ô-kâ [Russ.]
Okayama, ô-kâ-yâ-mâ [Jap.]
Orkhampton, ô-kâmp-tôn [Eng.]
Ôhotak, ô-chôtsk [As.]
Oldbury, ôld-bêr-i [Eng.]
Oldenburg, ôldên-bôrg [Ger.]
Oldham, ôld-âm [Eng.]
Olean, ô-lê-ân [U.S.]
Oléron, ô-lâ-rông [F.]
Olmutz, ô-môts [Ger.]
Olney, ô-nê [Eng.]
Om, ôm [Russ.]
Omagh, ô-mâ or ô-mâ [Ir.]
Omaha, ô-mâ-hâ [U.S.]
Oman, ô-mân [Ar.]
Omdurman, ôm-dûr-mân [Afric.]
Omega, ô-nê-gâ; Rus. pron. **ô-nâ-gâ** [Russ.]
Onida, ô-nî-dâ [U.S.]
Onslow, ôn-slô [U.S.]
Ontario, ôn-tâ-ri-ô [U.S., Can.]
Ooch, ôch [Ind.]
Ordeypoor—same as Udaipur.
Oofa, ô-fâ [Russ.]
Ooi, ôi [Sib.]
Oojein, ô-jîn [Ind.]
Onalaska, ô-nâ-lâskâ [N. Amer.]
Oniznak, ô-nî-mâk [N. Amer.]
Oratepe, ô-râ-tê-pâ [Russ.]
Orfio, ô-rfâ [Turk.]
Orcomiyah, ô-rô-mi-â [Pers.]
Osterhout, ô-sêr-hôit [Holl.]
Ootacamund or Uthakamund, ô-tâ-kâ-mând, ô-tâ-lâ-mând [Ind.]

mâle, mât, fâr, lâw; mêle, môl, hêr; pine, pîn; nôie, nôl, môve;

ombardy, lóm-bár-dí [It.]
 omond, ló-món-d [Scot.]
 ondon, lón-dón [Eng.]
 ondonderrey, lón-dón-dér-ri [Ir.]
 onxford, lóng-fórd [Ir.]
 ongtón, lóng-tón [Eng.]
 ons le Saunier, lóng ló sôn-vá [F.]
 oocchoo, ló-tchó [Jap.]
 oochoo, ló-ká [Sp.]
 orato, ló-réto, ló-rá-tó, ló-rá-tis [It.]
 orient or L'Orient, ló-ré-áng [F.]
 os Alamos, lós ál-a-mós [Mex.]
 os Angeles, lós án-jé-lés [Cal.]
 ostwithiel, lóst-wít-hí-el [Eng.]
 othians, ló-thí-áns [Scot.]
 oughborough, ló-fú-bór-g [Eng.]
 oughrea, ló-ch-rá [Ir.]
 ourdes, lóá [F.]
 ouiside Isla, ló-sé-á-d [Pac. Oc.]
 ouisiana, ló-sé-tá-ná [U.S.]
 outh, ló-th [Ir.]
 ouvain, ló-váng [Belg.]
 owestoft, ló-sít [Eng.]
 ownsea, ló-né-sá [U.S.]
 ozeire, ló-sá [F.]
 ábeck, ló-bék [Ger.]
 ooca, ló-ká [It.]
 oceruo, ló-á-ré [Switz.]
 ocknowald, lók-nó-vál-dá [Ger.]
 acknow, lók-nó [Ind.]
 adhiana, ló-dá-á-ná [Ind.]
 adlow, ló-d [Eng.]
 agano, ló-dá-nó [It.]
 áneberg, ló-né-bór-g [Ger.]
 ánvillie, ló-ná-vél [F.]
 ángnan, ló-zé-nyáng [F.]
 áton, ló-tón [Eng.]
 átsen, ló-tén [Ger.]
 áxembourg, lók-sáng-bór [Belg.]
 áyme Regis, lým ré-jis [Eng.]
 áynn Regis, lým ré-jis [Eng.]
 áyons, ló-ónz : F. Lyon, ló-óng [F.]
 áytham, lúh-ám [Eng.]
 áas, má [Holl.]
 áacao, má-rá-kó [China.]
 áacasara, má-ká-sár [E. Ind.]
 áaccio, má-á-ó [Bras.]
 áacciofeld, má-kís-féld [Eng.]
 áacdhui, Bón, má-ká-dó-é [Scot.]
 áacerata, má-ká-á-rá-tá [It.]
 áacgillivoude Beeks, má-gí-lí-lí-ká-dí réks [Ir.]
 áackinaw, má-kí-náw [U.S.]
 áacon, má-kóng [F.]
 áácon [U.S.]
 áacquarrie, má-kú-ó-ri [Austral.]
 áadagascar, má-dá-gás-kár [Afric.]
 áadeira, má-dé-rá : Port. pron. má-dá-é-rá [Afric.]
 áadison, má-dí-són [U.S.]
 áadras, má-drás [Ind.]
 áadrid, má-drá : Sp. pron. má-á-ré-há [Sp.]
 áadua, má-dó-rá [E. Ind.]
 áadström, má-dí-stróm or má-dí-strüm [Norw.]
 áastrict, má-dí-á-íkt or má-dí-tríkt [Holl.]
 áagala, má-dá-lá [Abyss.]
 áagelburg, má-dé-bór-g [Ger.]
 áagellan, má-gé-lín [S. Amer.]
 áagents, má-jén-tá [It.]
 áaglore, má-jó-rá [It.]
 áaghiana, má-gé-án-á [Ind.]
 áahanuddy, má-áá-ná-dí [Ind.]
 áaidstone, má-dí-stón [Eng.]
 áaine, má [Ger.]
 áainpuri, mín-pú-ré [Ind.]
 áainz or Mayence, mínz, má-ýn-gér [Ger.]
 áaland, má-ýl-ánd [Ind.]
 áajorca, má-jór-ká [Medit. Sea.]

Maajaba, má-jó-bá [Afric.]
 Mako, má-kó [Hung.]
 Malabar, má-lá-bár [Ind.]
 Malacca, má-lá-ká [Ind.]
 Malaga, má-lá-gá [Sp.]
 Málár, má-lár [Sw.]
 Malay Peninsula, má-lá [As.]
 Maldive Isla, má-dí-á [Ind. Oc.]
 Malines, má-lén [Belg.]
 Malow, má-ló [Ir.]
 Malmesbury, má-més-bér-í [Eng.]
 Malud, má-lud [Sw.]
 Malpagaet, má-lá-pá-gá [F.]
 Malta, má-lá-tá [Medit. Sea.]
 Malton, má-lón [Eng.]
 Malvera, má-lé-va [Eng.]
 Manaar, má-nár [Ind.]
 Manacor, má-ná-kór [Majorca.]
 Managua, má-ná-guá [Cen. Amer.]
 Manaoa, má-ná-ós [Bras.]
 Manchester, má-n-chés-tér [Eng. U.S.]
 Manchuria, má-n-chó-ri-á [China.]
 Mandalay, má-n-dá-lá [Burmah.]
 Mangalar, má-n-gá-lár [Ind.]
 Mangola, má-n-gó-lá [E. Ind.]
 Manhattan, má-n-hát-tán [U.S.]
 Manica, má-n-é-ká [Afric.]
 Manihiki Isla, má-ní-hé-ké [Pac. Oc.]
 Manilla, má-ní-lá : Sp. Manila, má-ní-lá [E. Ind.]
 Manipur, má-n-é-pór [Ind.]
 Manioba, má-ní-tó-bá or má-ní-tó-bá [N. Amer.]
 Mannheim, má-n-ám [Ger.]
 Manningham, má-n-íng-ám [Eng.]
 Mansfield, má-n-sí-féld [Eng.]
 Mansura, má-n-sú-rá [Eg.]
 Mantua, má-n-tú-á [It.]
 Manzaneros, má-n-thá-ná-rés [Sp.]
 Maracaybo, má-rá-ké-bó [Venez.]
 Maragha, má-rá-gá [Pers.]
 Marajo, má-rá-zó [Braz.]
 Marathon, má-rá-thón [Gr.]
 Marburg, má-r-bór-g [Aust., Ger.]
 Marchena, má-r-chá-ná [Sp.]
 Marengo, má-r-éngó [It.]
 Mareotis, má-r-é-ó-tis [Eg.]
 Margarita, má-r-gá-ré-tá [N. Amer.]
 Margate, má-r-gát [Eng.]
 Marienburg, má-r-én-bór-g [Ger.]
 Mariupol, má-r-é-pól [Russ.]
 Mariborough, má-r-bór-ó or má-r-bór [Eng.]
 Marmora, Sea of, má-r-mó-rá [Turk.]
 Marquesas, má-r-ká-sás [Pac. Oc.]
 Marsala, má-r-sá-lá [It.]
 Marselles, má-r-sá-ls [F.]
 Martaban, má-r-tá-bán [Burmah.]
 Martinique, má-r-té-né-k [W. Ind.]
 Marylebone, má-rí-lé-bón : local-ly, má-rí-bún [Eng.]
 Masacara, má-s-ká-rá [Alg.]
 Mashanaland, má-sh-ó-ná-lánd [Afric.]
 Massachusetts, má-s-á-chó-séts [U.S.]
 Massowah, má-s-ó-wá [Eg.]
 Masulipatam, má-s-ó-lí-pá-tám [Ind.]
 Matabeleland, má-tá-bé-lé-lánd [Afric.]
 Matamoros, má-tá-mó-rós [Mex.]
 Matanzas, má-tán-sás or má-tán-thás [W. Ind.]
 Matera, má-tá-rá [It.]
 Matlock, má-tók [Eng.]
 Matterhora, má-tér-há-tór-ná [Switz.]
 Mauritius, má-ó-rísh-í-ús [Ind. Oc.]
 Mayence-see Mainz.
 Maynooth, má-nóth [Ir.]
 Mayo, má-ó [Ir.]

Meath, máth [Ir.]
 Meaux, má [F.]
 Mecca, má-ká [Ar.]
 Mechlin, méch-lén [Belg.]
 Mecklenburg, mék-lén-bór-g [Ger.]
 Mecklenburg-Schwerin, mék-lén-bór-shwé-rén [Ger.]
 Mecklenburg-Stréltz, mék-lén-bór-stré-lts [Ger.]
 Medina, má-dé-ná [Ar.]
 Mediterranean Sea, mé-dí-tér-rá : Méditerranée [F.]
 Meérane, má-rá-né [Ger.]
 Meerut, mé-rút [Ind.]
 Meiningen, mín-íng-én [Ger.]
 Meisen, mí-sén [Ger.]
 Mekong, má-kóng [As.]
 Melbourne, mé-l-bór-n [Austral.]
 Melrose, mé-l-rós [Scot.]
 Melton-Mowbray, mé-l-tón-mó-brá [Eng.]
 Melun, mé-lúng [F.]
 Memel, mém-él or má-mél [Ger.]
 Menai Strait, mén-í [Wales.]
 Menam, má-nám [As.]
 Mendoza, mén-dó-sá or mén-dó-thá [S. Amer.]
 Mentone, mén-tó-ná [It.]
 Menzaleh, mén-sá-lé [Eg.]
 Mequinez, má-ká-nés [Mor.]
 Merioneth, mé-rí-ón-th [Wales.]
 Meroé, má-ró-á [Afric.]
 Merrimac, mé-rí-mák [U.S.]
 Mersey, mé-ré-sé [Eng.]
 Merthyr-Tydvil, mé-r-thér-tí-d-víl [Wales.]
 Messina, má-sé-ná [Sic.]
 Metz, méts [F.]
 Meuse, méz [F.]
 Mexico, méks-í-kó [N. Amer.]
 Mhow, m-hó [Ind.]
 Mingo, mé-á-gó [Philip. Is.]
 Miako, mé-á-kó [Jap.]
 Miami, mí-á-mí [U.S.]
 Michigan, mí-sh-í-gén [U.S.]
 Micronesia, mí-kró-né-shí-d [Pac. Oc.]
 Middlesborough, mí-dé-lz-búr-ó [Eng.]
 Middlesex, mí-dí-séks [Eng.]
 Midhurst, mí-dí-sh [Eng.]
 Milan, mí-lán [It.]
 Millau, mí-ló [F.]
 Milwaukee, mí-l-é-á-wé [N. Amer.]
 Minho, mén-ýó [Sp.]
 Minneapolis, mín-é-áp-ó-tis [U.S.]
 Minnesota, mín-é-só-tá [U.S.]
 Minorca, mí-nór-ká [Medit. Sea.]
 Miquelon, mí-ké-lón : F. pron. mé-ké-lóng [N. Amer.]
 Miranda, mé-rán-dó-lá [It.]
 Mirzapur, mé-rá-pór [Ind.]
 Mississippi, mí-sí-sí-síp-í [U.S.]
 Missolonghi, mí-só-lóng-gé [Gr.]
 Missouri, mí-só-ó [U.S.]
 Mitau or Mittau, mé-tó-é, mí-tá-é [Rus.]
 Mitylene, mí-tí-lé-né [Turk.]
 Mobila, mó-ló [U.S.]
 Mochoa, mó-ká [Ar.]
 Modena, mó-dá-ná [It.]
 Modica, mó-dí-ká [Sic.]
 Moero, mó-é-rá [Afric.]
 Mogador, mó-gá-dór [Mor.]
 Moghilew, mó-ché-lév [Rus.]
 Mohacs, mó-hák [Hung.]
 Mold, móld [Wales.]
 Molina, mó-lé-ná [Sp.]
 Molokai, mó-ló-kí [Sand. Is.]
 Moluccas, mó-lú-ká [E. Ind.]
 Mombasa, mó-m-bá-sá [Afric.]
 Monaco, món-á-kó [F.]
 Monaghan, món-á-ghán [Ir.]
 Mongolia, món-gó-lí-á [As.]
 Monmouth, món-máth [Eng.]
 Montreal, món-rá-dí [It.]

ocho, böy, föt : päre, bád : chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

- Kentucky**, *kên-tak-ti* [U.S.]
Kerkuk, *kêr-kûk* [U.S.]
Karbela, *kêr-bâ-lâ* [Turk. in As.]
Kerguelan's Land, *kêr-gê-lêns* [Ind. Oc.]
Kermanahah, *kêr-mân-shâh* [Pers.]
Kernak, *kêr-nôk* [Afric.]
Kerach, *kêr-ach* [Russ.]
Kerwick, *kêr-wîk* or *kêr-wîk* [Eng.]
Kettering, *kê-têr-ing* [Eng.]
Kew, *kê* [Eng.]
Khanpur, *kân-pûr* [Ind.]
Charkov, *kâr-kôv* [Russ.]
Chartoum, *kâr-tôm* [Eng.]
Cherson, *kêr-sôn* [Russ.]
Chiva, *kê-vâ* [Turkes.]
Chojend, *kô-jênd* [Turkes.]
Chokand, *kô-kând* [Turkes.]
Chorassan, *kôr-râs-sân* [Pers.]
Chotan, *kô-tân* [Cen. As.]
Khyber Pass, *kî-bêr* [Ind.]
Kiangsi, *kê-âng-sê* [China.]
Kiangsu, *kê-âng-sô* [China.]
Kichenev, *kîsh-ê-nêv* [Russ.]
Kidderminster, *kîd-dêr-mîn-stêr* [Eng.]
Kiel, *kêl* [Ger.]
Kiev, *kê-êv* [Russ.]
Kilbarchan, *kîl-bâr-chân* [Scot.]
Kilcomoghar, *kîl-kôm-kêr*; locally, *kîl-kêr* [Scot.]
Kildare, *kîl-dâr* [Ir.]
Killmanjaro, *kîl-mân-jârô* [Afric.]
Kilkenny, *kîl-kên-nî* [Ir.]
Killarney, *kîl-lâr-nê* [Ir.]
Killin, *kîl-lîn* [Scot.]
Kilmalcolm, *kîl-mâl-kôm* [Scot.]
Kilmarnock, *kîl-mâr-nôk* [Scot.]
Kilrush, *kîl-rûsh* [Ir.]
Killyth, *kîl-êth* [Scot.]
Kimberley, *kîm-bêr-lê* [S. Afric.]
Kincardine, *kîn-kâr-dîn* [Scot.]
Kinchow, *kîng-chôw* [China.]
Kingtechin, *kîng-tê-chîn* [China.]
Kinnross, *kîn-rôs* [Scot.]
Kinsale, *kîn-sâl* [Ir.]
Kintyre, *kîn-tîr* [Scot.]
Koto, *kê-tô* [Jap.]
Kirghis, *kêr-gê* [As.]
Kirby-Lonsdale, *kêr-kî-lôn-sê-dâl* [Eng.]
Kirkcaldy, *kêr-kâl-dî* [Scot.]
Kirkcudbright, *kêr-kûd-brî* [Scot.]
Kirkcubry, *kêr-kû-bû* [Den.]
Kirree, *kîr-rê* [Afric.]
Kiahenev—same as Kichenev.
Kiallar, *kê-lê-âr* [Russ.]
Killingen, *kî-sîng-ên* [Ger.]
Kistna or **Krishna**, *kîst-nâ*, *krîsh-nâ* [Ind.]
Kiuksang, *kê-ô-kê-âng* [China.]
Kizil-Irmak, *kîz-il-êr-mâk* [Turk.]
Klagenfurt, *kîl-gên-fôrt* [Ger.]
Kilaiau, *kîl-tô* [Aust.]
Kinathal, *kîot-sâl* [Ger.]
Knareborough, *nâr-kê-bûr-ô* [Eng.]
Knockmeledown, *nôk-mêl-ê-dôwn* [Ir.]
Knutaford, *nûts-fôrd* [Eng.]
Kobbe, *kô-bê* [Afric.]
Kohat, *kô-hât* [Ind.]
Kohistan, *kô-hâs-tân* [Beluch.]
Kolapur, *kôl-â-pûr* [Ind.]
Köln, *kêln* [Ger.]
Konggrâka, *kên-gg-rêts* [Aust.]
Königsberg, *kên-êg-bêrg* [Ger.]
Kordofan, *kôr-dô-fân* [Afric.]
Korea—same as **Corea**.
Kosciusko, *kô-sî-ûs-kô* [Austral.]
Kosgol, *kô-sgôl* [Mongol.]
Kostroma, *kôe-trô-mâ* [Russ.]
Kotzebue Sound, *kô-tê-bû* [N. Amer.]
Krajova, *krd-yô-vâ* [Roum.]
Krakatau, *krd-kâ-tô-â* [E. Ind.]
Krishnagur, *krîsh-nûg-gûr* [Ind.]
Kuenlun, *kûen-lôn* [China.]
Kulja, *kô-jâ* [Cen. As.]
Kulm, *kôlm* [Ger.]
Kunersdorf, *kô-nêr-dôrf* [Ger.]
Kurdistan or **Koordistan**, *kôr-dis-tân* [Turk.]
Kurile Isls., *kô-rû* [Pac. Oc.]
Kurisches Hafl, *kû-rêsh-êsh hâf* [Ger.]
Karnool or **Karnul**, *kûr-nôl*, *kâr-nôl* [Ind.]
Karrachee or **Karachi**, *kûr-râ-tshê*, *kâ-râ-tshê* [Ind.]
Karak, *kôrk* [Russ.]
Karuman, *kô-rô-mân* [Afric.]
Kataya, *kô-tî-yâ* [Turk. in As.]
Laaland, *lâ-lând* or *lô-lând* [Den.]
Labrador, *lâ-b-râ-dôr* [N. Amer.]
Labuan, *lâ-bô-ân* [E. Ind.]
Laccadives, *lâk-kâ-dîvê* [Ind. Oc.]
Lachen, *lâ-chên* [Switz.]
Lachine, *lâ-shên* [Can.]
Ladoga, *lâ-dô-gâ* [Russ.]
Ladrones, *lâ-drônê* [Pac. Oc.]
Lafayette, *lâ-fâ-yêf* [U.S.]
Lagos, *lâ-gôs* [Afric., Mex.]
Lahore, *lâ-hôr* [Ind.]
Laibach, *lâ-bâch* [Aust.]
Lambeth, *lâm-bêth* [Eng.]
Lamash, *lâm-lâsh* [Scot.]
Lammermoor, *lâm-mêr-môr* [Scot.]
Lampeter, *lâm-pê-têr* [Eng.]
Lamsaki, *lâm-sâ-kê* [As. Min.]
Lanark, *lân-ârk* [Scot.]
Lancashire, *lâng-kâ-shêr* [Eng.]
Lancaster, *lâng-kas-têr* [Eng.]
Landes, *lângd* [F.]
Landsrona, *lâns-krônâ* [Sw.]
Landshut, *lânsh-hôt* [Ger.]
Langres, *lâng-rê* [F.]
Laon, *lâ-ông* [F.]
Laos, *lâ-ôs* [Indo-China.]
La Plata, *lâ-plâ-tâ* [S. Amer.]
Laracor, *lâr-â-kôr* [Ir.]
Laramie, *lâr-â-mê* [U.S.]
Laredo, *lâr-ê-dô* [Tex.]
Larissa, *lâr-rê-sô* [Turk.]
Laristan, *lâr-rê-tân* [Pers.]
Larkhana, *lâr-kâ-nâ* [Ind.]
Larna, *lâr-nâ* [Grec.]
Larnica or **Larnaca**, *lâr-nî-kâ*, *lâr-nâ* [Cyprus.]
Las Palmas, *lâs pâ-lmâs* [Canary Isls.]
Lassa or **Lhassa**, *lâ-sâ* [Thibet.]
Latakia, *lâ-tâ-kê-â* [Turk.]
Laubach, *lôw-bâch* [Ger.]
Lauburg, *lôw-ên-bôrg* [Ger.]
Laugharne, *lâ-gâr-nê* [Wales.]
Launceston, *lânstôn* [Eng.]
Lausanne, *lô-zân* [Switz.]
Laufen, *lôw-ên* [Nor.]
Laual, *lâ-vâl* [F.]
Laybach, *lâ-bâch* [Ger.]
Leamington, *lêm-âng-tôn* [Eng.]
Leaoatong, *lê-â-ô-tông* [China.]
Leaoyang, *lê-â-ô-yâng* [China.]
Leavenworth, *lê-ên-wêrth* [Eng.]
Lebedin, *lê-bê-dên* [Russ.]
Lebrija, *lê-brê-jâ* [Sp.]
Lechlade, *lêch-lâd* [Eng.]
Le Creusot, *lê-kre-sô* [F.]
Leid, *lê*, *lêd* or *lê-dê* [Scot.]
Leuwarden, *lê-â-vâr-dên* [Holl.]
Leghorn, *lêp-hâorn* [It.]
Legnano, *lên-yâ-nô* [It.]
Lehota, *lâ-hô-tâ* [Hung.]
Leicester, *lê-s-têr* [Eng.]
Leigh, *lê* [Eng.]
Leighton-Buzzard, *lê-tôn-bûz*, *sârd* [Eng.]
Leiningen, *lên-ên-ên* [Ger.]
Leinster, *lên-stêr* [Ir.]
Leipatz or **Leipzig**, *lê-pî-tik*, *lê-pêg* [Ger.]
Leith, *lêth* [Scot.]
Leitrim, *lê-trîm* [Ir.]
Leman, *lêm-ân* [Switz.]
Le Mans, *lê-mâng* [F.]
Lemberg, *lêm-bêrg* [Ger.]
Lena, *lê-nâ*; Rus. pron. *lên-nâ* [Sib.]
Lentini, *lên-tê-nê* [It.]
Leominster, *lêm-stêr* or *lêm-stêr* [Eng.]
Leon, *lê-on* [Mex.]
Leopoldstad, *lê-ô-pôlt-stât* [Aust.]
Leopanto, *lâ-pân-tô* [Gr.]
Le Puy, *lê-pû* [F.]
Lerici, *lê-rê-chê* [It.]
Lerida, *lê-rî-dâ* [Sp.]
Lérins, *lê-rêng* [F.]
Lerwick, *lê-rê-wîk* or *lê-rê-wîk* [Scot.]
Lesina, *lê-sê-nâ* [It.]
Lesmahagow, *lê-s-mâ-hâ-gô* [Scot.]
Le Sueur, *lê-sû-êr* [U.S.]
Letterkenny, *lê-têr-kên-nî* [Ir.]
Leuchars, *lê-chârz* [Scot.]
Levant, *lê-vânt* [As. Min.]
Lewes, *lê-êsh* [Eng.]
Lewis, *lê-wîs* [Scot.]
Lewisham, *lê-wîsh-âm* [Eng.]
Leyden, *lê-dên* [Holl.]
Leyland, *lê-lând* [Eng.]
Leyte, *lê-tê-tê* [E. Ind.]
Lhassa—see **Lassa**.
Liakhov Isls., *lê-âk-hôv* [Russ.]
Libanus, *lîb-â-nûs* [Turk.]
Libau, *lê-bô* [Russ.]
Liberal, *lê-bê-râl* [Afric.]
Libourne, *lê-bôrn* [F.]
Lichfield, *lîch-fîld* [Eng.]
Lick, *lîk* [U.S.]
Lidköping, *lêd-kêp-pîng* [Sw.]
Liège, *lê-âsh* [Belg.]
Ligny, *lê-nî-yê* [F.]
Lima, *lê-lî* [F.]
Lima, *lê-mâ* [Peru]; *lî-mâ* [U.S.]
Limassol, *lê-mâ-sôl* [Cyprus.]
Limbourg, *lêng-bôrg* [Belg.]
Limburg, *lêm-bôrg* [Ger.]
Limerick, *lîm-êr-rîk* [Ir.]
Limoges, *lê-môsh* [F.]
Linaires, *lê-nâ-rêsh* [Sp.]
Lincoln, *lîn-kôn* [Eng.]
Lindköping, *lîn-kêp-pîng* [Sw.]
Linlithgow, *lîn-lîth-gôw* [Scot.]
Linnhe, *lîn-nê* [Scot.]
Linz, *lêns* [Ger.]
Lipari, *lêp-â-rî* [Port.]
Lisbon, *lîs-bôn* [Port.]
Lisburn, *lîs-bêrn* [Ir.]
Lisieux, *lê-sî-yê* [F.]
Liskeard, *lîs-kârd* [Eng.]
Lisle, *lîl* [F.]
Listowel, *lîs-tô-wêl* [Ir.]
Livadia, *lê-â-thê-â* [Russ.]
Liverpool, *lîv-êr-pôl* [Eng.]
Liversedge, *lîv-êr-sêj* [Eng.]
Llanberis, *lân-bêr-is* [Wales.]
Llandaff, *lân-dâf* [Wales.]
Llandovery, *lân-dâw-ê-rî* [Wales.]
Llandudno, *lân-di-dû-nô* [Wales.]
Llanelli, *lân-ê-lî* [Wales.]
Llanerchymedd, *lân-êr-chû-mêth* [Wales.]
Llangollen, *lân-gôl-lên*; Welsh pron. *lân-gôl-lên* [Wales.]
Landiodol, *lâ-nîd-ôl* [Wales.]
Llanrwst, *lân-rûst* [Wales.]
Loango, *lô-âng-gô* [Afric.]
Lôango, *lô-âng-gô* [Afric.]
Lôbau, *lê-bôw* [Ger.]
Lochaber, *lôch-â-bêr* [Scot.]
Loches, *lôsh* [F.]
Lochmaben, *lôch-mâ-bên* [Scot.]
Lochnagar, *lôch-nâ-gâr* [Scot.]
Lochwinnoch, *lôch-wîn-nôch*; locally, *lôch-ên-yûch* [Scot.]
Lockerby, *lôk-êr-bî* [Scot.]
Loche, *lô-chê* [Switz.]
Loetz, *lôts* [Russ.]
Lofodden, *lô-fôd-dên* [Nor.]
Logrono, *lô-grôn-yô* [Sp.]
Loire, *lô-êr* [F.]
Loja, *lô-jâ* [Sp.]
Lokeren, *lô-kêr-ên* [Belg.]

mêlê, mât, fâr, lôw; mêt, mêt, hêr; pine, pîn; nôie, nô, môvê;

Ignalada, *é-guod-lá-tá* [Sp.]
 Iguaque, *é-guá-pá* [Braz.]
 Iguaque, *é-guá-rá-só* [Braz.]
 Ik, *ék* [Rus.]
 Ikelembu, *ú-é-lém-bó* [Afric.]
 Ilaia, *é-lá-lá* [Afric.]
 Ilchester, *ú-chés-tér* [Eng.]
 Ilfracombe, *ú-frá-kóm* [Eng.]
 Ilhavo, *é-lý-vá* [Port.]
 Ilit, *é-lé* [As.]
 Ilkama, *é-lé-ám-ná* [Alaska.]
 Ilkal, *ú-kál* [Ind.]
 Ilkoston, *ú-kés-tón* [Eng.]
 Ilkley, *ú-ké-lé* [Eng.]
 Ille-et-Vilaine, *é-lá-vé-lán* [F.]
 Illimañi, *é-lí-má-né* [S. Amer.]
 Illinois, *é-lí-nóys* or *ú-lí-nóy* [U.S.]
 Ilmor, *ú-ló-ré* [Afric.]
 Illyria, *ú-lí-rí-a* [Aust.]
 Ilmen, *ú-mén* [Rus.]
 Ilminster, *ú-mín-stér* [Eng.]
 Imeritia, *é-mér-itá-tá* [Rus.]
 Imoia, *é-mó-lá* [It.]
 Inagua, *é-ná-guá* [W. Ind.]
 Inchcolm, *ú-nsh-kóm* [Scot.]
 Inchkeith, *ú-nsh-kéth* [Scot.]
 Indapoor, *ú-ná-pór* [Ind.]
 India, *ú-ní-dá* [U.S.]
 Indiana, *ú-ní-dán* [U.S.]
 Indianapolis, *ú-ní-dán-áp-tís* [U.S.]
 Indighirka, *ú-ní-dí-qr-ká* [Sib.]
 Indore, *ú-ní-dór* [Ind.]
 Indre, *é-ní-dré* [Fr.]
 Indus, *ú-ní-dús* [Ind.]
 Ingleborough, *ú-ng-ló-bór-s* [Eng.]
 Ingoda, *é-ng-ó-dá* [As.]
 Ingoldstadt, *ú-ng-ó-lí-stát* [Ger.]
 Ingermann, *ú-ng-ér-mán* [Rus.]
 Inn, *én* [Aust.]
 Innellan, *ú-né-lán* [Scot.]
 Innerleithen, *ú-né-lé-thén* [Scot.]
 Innsbruck, *ú-nsh-brók* [Aust.]
 Interlaken, *ú-ní-tér-lá-kén* [Switz.]
 Inveraray, *ú-né-rá-rá* [Scot.]
 Invercarraig, *ú-né-rá-rá-gú* [N.Z.]
 Inverkeithing, *ú-né-ré-kéth-úng* [Scot.]
 Inverness, *ú-né-ré-nés* [Scot.]
 Isaradordf, *ú-ní-sérá-dórf* [Aust.]
 Ioli, *é-ó-lé* [Ind.]
 Iona, *é-óná* [Scot.]
 Ionian Isls., *é-óní-án* [Gr.]
 Iowa, *é-ó-á* [U.S.]
 Ipanema, *é-pá-ná-má* [Braz.]
 Ipswich, *ú-ps-wích* [Eng.]
 Iquique, *é-ké-ká* [Peru.]
 Irajá, *é-rá-já* [Braz.]
 Irak Ajemi, *é-rák á-jé-mé* [Pers.]
 Irak Arabi, *é-rák á-rá-bé* [Turk. in As.]
 Irandal, *é-rán-dál* [Ind.]
 Ireddell, *ú-ré-dél* [U.S.]
 Iregh, *é-rá-g* [Hung.]
 Ireland, *ú-rí-lánd*
 Irghiez, *ú-r-gés* [As.]
 Irkutsk, *é-r-kút-sk* [Siber.]
 Irroquois, *ú-r-ó-kwóy* [U.S.]
 Irrawaddy, *é-rá-rá-dá* [As.]
 Irtish, *é-rí-tsh* [As.]
 Irvine, *é-rí-vén* [Scot.]
 Irwell, *é-r-wél* [Eng.]
 Isamal, *é-sá-mál* [Mex.]
 Isandula, *é-sá-n-dá-lá* [Afric.]
 Ischia, *é-ské-á* [It.]
 Isenford, *é-sé-fyór* [Den.]
 Isenheim, *é-sé-gém* [Belg.]
 Isér, *é-zér* [Aust.]
 Isère, *é-zér* [F.]
 Iserlohn, *é-zér-lón* [Ger.]
 Isralia, *é-sá-ré-á* [It.]
 Ischim or Ischim, *é-sím* [As.]
 Ishpeming, *ú-sh-pém-úng* [U.S.]
 Isidoro, *é-sé-dó-ró* [Mex.]
 Iskalib, *é-sé-lé-b* [As. Min.]
 Isla de Leon, *é-lá-dá-lá-ón* [Sp.]
 Islay, *ú-lá* [Scot.]
 Islington, *ú-sí-líng-lón* [Eng.]

Ismail, *é-s-má-él* [Rus.]
 Ismailia, *é-s-mí-lé-á* [Eg.]
 Ismid, *é-s-méd* [Turk.]
 Isola, *é-só-lá* [It.]
 Ispahán, *é-s-pá-hán* [Pers.]
 Isoudun, *é-s-só-dung* [F.]
 Isayk-kool, *é-s-sék-kó* [Sib.]
 Isastchuatli, *é-s-ták-sé-huá-tí* [Mex.]
 Isalif, *é-s-tá-lí-f* [Afghan.]
 Istria, *é-s-trí-á* [Aust.]
 Itacolumi, *é-tá-kó-ló-mé* [Braz.]
 Italy, *ú-tá-lí*
 Itamaraca, *é-tá-má-rá-ká* [Braz.]
 Itaparica, *é-tá-pá-ré-ká* [Braz.]
 Itapicuru, *é-tá-pé-kó-ró* [Braz.]
 Itaqueira, *é-tá-ká-é-rá* [Braz.]
 Itasca, *ú-tá-ká* [Gr.; U.S.]
 Itau or Ytu, *é-tó* [Braz.]
 Iturbide, *é-tór-bé-dá* [Mex.]
 Iturup, *é-tó-róp* [Pac. Oc.]
 Itzehoe, *ú-tá-hó-á* [Ger.]
 Ivahi, *é-vá-hé* [Braz.]
 Ivica, *é-vé-sá* [Sp.]
 Ivrea, *é-v-rá-dá* [It.]
 Ivry sur-Seine, *é-v-rí-súr-sán* [F.]
 Iwo, *é-í-ó* [Afric.]
 Izelles, *é-zé-lé* [Belg.]
 Izloom, *é-zé-óm* [Rus.]
 Isucar, *é-só-kár* [Mex.]
 Jabary, *ú-bá-ré* [Braz.]
 Jacarehi, *ú-bá-rá-hé* [Braz.]
 Jackson, *ú-kák-són* [U.S.]
 Jacmel, *ú-kák-mél* [W. Ind.]
 Jacoba, *ú-ká-bá* [Afric.]
 Jacobina, *ú-ká-kó-bé-ná* [Braz.]
 Jaen, *ú-én* [Sp.]
 Jägerdorf, *ú-gérn-dórf* [Aust.]
 Jaguaribe, *ú-guá-ré-bá* [Braz.]
 Jahde, *ú-jé-dé* [Ger.]
 Jaipur or Jeypoor, *ú-pór* [Ind.]
 Jalapa, *ú-lá-pá* [Mex.]
 Jalisco, *ú-lé-sé-kó* [Mex.]
 Jamaica, *ú-má-ká* [W. Ind.]
 Jamestown, *ú-jám-stón* [Scot.]
 Jampur, *ú-jám-pór* [Ind.]
 Jamu or Jamoo, *ú-já-mó* [Ind.]
 Janina or Yanina, *ú-já-né-ná* [Turk.]
 Jan Mayen, *ú-mén* [Arc. Oc.]
 Janze, *ú-záng-sá* [F.]
 Japan, *ú-já-pán* [As.]
 Japara, *ú-já-pá-rá* [Java.]
 Japura, *ú-já-pó-rá* [S. Amer.]
 Jarlsberg - Laurwig, *ú-já-rís-bérp-ú-ló-ré-wíg* [Nor.]
 Jaroslav, *ú-já-ró-sláv* [Rus.]
 Jaroslav, *ú-já-ró-sláv* [Aust.]
 Jarrow, *ú-já-ró* [Eng.]
 Jassy, *ú-jás-sé* [Roum.]
 Jász-Berény, *ú-jás-bá-rán-ti* [Hung.]
 Jauer, *ú-jó-ér* [Ger.]
 Jaúja, *ú-jó-ú-thá* [Peru.]
 Java, *ú-já-vá* [E. Ind.]
 Javana, *ú-já-vá-ná* [Java.]
 Jawahir, *ú-já-vá-hér* [Ind.]
 Jaxartes, *ú-ják-sá-ré* [As.]
 Jebel-Akhdar, *ú-jé-l-ák-dár* [Ar.]
 Jebel-Serbal, *ú-jé-l-sér-bá* [Ar.]
 Jebel-Soghair, *ú-jé-l-só-gír* [Ar.]
 Jedburgh, *ú-jé-bú-rá* [Scot.]
 Jefferson, *ú-jé-fér-són* [U.S.]
 Jehanabad, *ú-já-há-bá-dá* [Ind.]
 Jelalabad, *ú-jé-l-á-bá-dá* [Ind.]
 Jelalpoore, *ú-jé-l-pór* [Ind.]
 Jeletz, *ú-jé-lét* [Rus.]
 Jelum, *ú-já-lúm* [Ind.]
 Jemappes or Gemappe, *ú-shá-máp* [Belg.]
 Jemtland, *ú-jém-tánd* [Sw.]
 Jena, *ú-já-ná* [Ger.]
 Jenne or Jenneh, *ú-jén-né* [Afric.]
 Jerez de la Frontera, *ú-jé-ré-thá* [Sp.]
 Jersey, *ú-jér-sé* [Eng.; U.S.]
 Jeal or Jesti, *é-jé-sé* [It.]
 Jessao or Yesso, *ú-jé-só* [Jap.]
 Jeypoor - see Jaipur.

Jhansi, *ú-ján-sé* [Ind.]
 Jiddah, *ú-jí-dá* [Ar.]
 Jiga-Gounggar, *ú-jé-já-jón-jár* [Thibet]
 Jimena, *ú-jé-má-ná* [Sp.]
 Jitomir, *ú-jít-ó-mér* [Rus.]
 Johannesburg, *ú-jó-hán-nés-bórg* [Transvaal]
 Johore, *ú-jó-hór* [Mal. Pen.]
 Joinville, *ú-jóin-ví-lé* [F.]
 Joliba, *ú-jó-lí-bá* [Afric.]
 Jönköping, *ú-jón-kóp-úng* [Sw.]
 Jorullo, *ú-jó-ró-ló* [Mex.]
 Juan Fernandez, *ú-jú-an-fér-nán* [déz; Sp. pron. hó-an-fér-nán] [déz] [Pac. Oc.]
 Jubbulpoor, *ú-júb-búl-pór* [Ind.]
 Jucar, *ú-jó-kár* [Sp.]
 Jura, *ú-jó-rá* [Swiss pron. zhó-rá] [Scot., Switz.]
 Kabul - same as Cabul.
 Kador, *ú-ká-dór* [Ind.]
 Kaffraria, *ú-káf-frá-rí-dá* [Afric.]
 Kagoshima, *ú-ká-gó-shé-má* [Jap.]
 Kairwan, *ú-ká-r-wán* [Afric.]
 Kaisersreyh, *ú-kí-zér-é* [As. Min.]
 Kaiserlautern, *ú-kí-zér-ló-tér-n* [Ger.]
 Kalahair, *ú-ká-lá-há-ré* [Afric.]
 Kalahira, *ú-ká-lí-chá* [Ind.]
 Kalkaich, *ú-ká-lín-pá* [Ind.]
 Kalkandera, *ú-ká-kán-dá-rá* [Turk.]
 Kalocsa, *ú-kó-ló-chá* [Hung.]
 Kamarinan, *ú-ká-má-rán* [Red Sea].
 Kamieniec, or Kamienietz, *ú-kám-én-jé-té* [Rus.]
 Kamishin or Kamischyn, *ú-kám-shén* [Rus.]
 Kampen, *ú-kám-pén* [Holl.]
 Kampti, *ú-kám-pé* [Ind.]
 Kamtschatka, *ú-kám-chát-ká* [Rus.]
 Kandahar - same as Candahar.
 Kandy, *ú-kán-dá* [Ceylon]
 Kankari, *ú-kán-ká-ré* [Turk. in As.]
 Kano, *ú-ká-nó* [Afric.]
 Kanaje, *ú-ká-né* [U.S.]
 Kansas, *ú-kán-sás* [U.S.]
 Kapadoan, *ú-ká-pá-dó-án* [Ind.]
 Kaposvar, *ú-káp-dó-vár* [Aust.]
 Karachi - see Kurrachee.
 Karakool, *ú-ká-rá-kó* [As.]
 Karang-Assam, *ú-ká-ráng-ás-sám* [Malay Arch.]
 Kara-Soo-Basar, *ú-ká-rá-só-bá-sár* [Rus.]
 Karauli, *ú-ká-ró-lé* [Ind.]
 Kardag, *ú-ká-rá-g* [Hung.]
 Karikal, *ú-ká-rí-kál* [Ind.]
 Karinja, *ú-ká-rín-já* [Ind.]
 Karond, *ú-ká-rónd* [Ind.]
 Karoo, *ú-ká-ró* [Afric.]
 Kartupore, *ú-kár-túr-pór* [Ind.]
 Kasan - see Kazan.
 Kasanlik, *ú-káz-án-lík* [Roum.]
 Kasbin, *ú-káz-bén* [Pers.]
 Kaschan, *ú-kásh-óie* or *kósh'shó* [Hung.]
 Kasban, *ú-káshán* [Pers.]
 Kasgar, *ú-kásh-gár* [Turkes.]
 Kashpur, *ú-kásh-púr* [Ind.]
 Kashmir - same as Cashmere.
 Kasimov, *ú-ká-sím-óv* [Rus.]
 Katrina, *ú-ká-trín* [Scot.]
 Kattowitz, *ú-kát-tó-vé-tá* [Ger.]
 Kattywar, *ú-kát-tá-vár* [Ind.]
 Katunga, *ú-ká-tón-gá* [Afric.]
 Kazameen, *ú-ká-zá-mén* [Turk. in As.]
 Kazan or Kasan, *ú-ká-zán* [Rus.]
 Keskemat, *ú-kék-kém-át* [Hung.]
 Kewatin, *ú-ké-wá-tín* [U.S.]
 Keighley, *ú-ké-í-lé* [Eng.]
 Kelat, *ú-ké-lát* [Beluch.]
 Kelso, *ú-ké-só* [Scot.]
 Kendal, *ú-kén-dál* [Eng.]
 Keneh, *ú-kén-é* [Eg.]
 Kennebec, *ú-kén-é-bék* [U.S.]

áo, dóy, fók; pure, bá; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

Glenorchy, glen-ór-ki [Scot.]
 Gloucester, glós-tér [Eng.]
 Glückstadt, glók-stát [Ger.]
 Gmünd, gmönt [Ger.]
 Gneseu, gné-zén [Ger.]
 Gobi, gó-bé [As.]
 Godalming, gód-ál-ming [Eng.]
 Godavery, gó-dá-vé-ri [Ind.]
 Godna, gód-ná [Ind.]
 Gokauk, gó-kaik [Ind.]
 Gorborno, gó-bór-ná [Eng.]
 Golepie, gó-lé-pi [Scot.]
 Gonnaga, gón-é-gá [It.]
 Goolie, gó [Eng.]
 Gooma, gó-má [Turkes.]
 Göppingen, gó-ping-én [Ger.]
 Gorleston, gó-rés-tón [Eng.]
 Górlitz, gér-lits [Ger.]
 Göthenburg, gét-tén-börg [Sw.]
 Gothland, gót-lánd [Sw.]
 Göttingen, gét-ting-én [Ger.]
 Gouda, góú-dá [Holl.]
 Goulburn, góú-bérn [Austral.]
 Gourouk, gó-rók [Scot.]
 Govan, góú-ván [Scot.]
 Gower, góú-ér [Wales.]
 Gowhatty, góú-hát-té [Ind.]
 Goyanna, gó-yán-ná [Braz.]
 Gozo or Gozzo, gó-zó, góú-só [Medit. Sea.]
 Gramplains, grám-pi-dén [Scot.]
 Granada, grán-dá [Sp.]
 Granby, grán-bi [Eng.]
 Grangemouth, grán-múth [Scot.]
 Grantham, grán-thám [Eng.]
 Grasse, grás [F.]
 Gräts or Gracets, grés [Aust.]
 Grandens, gróú-dénis [Ger.]
 Gravelines, gráv-lén [F.]
 Gravelotte, gráv-lót [F.]
 Gravesend, gráv-énd [Eng.]
 Gravina, gráv-ná [It.]
 Great Britain, brít-én.
 Greece, grés.
 Greenhitha, grén-hiá [Eng.]
 Greenock, grén-ók [Scot.]
 Greenville, grén-vú [U.S.]
 Greenwich, grén-íth [Eng.]
 Greifswalde, grí-s-vál-dé [Ger.]
 Greitz, grís [Ger.]
 Grenada, grén-dá [U.S., W. Ind.]
 Grenadines, grén-d-énis [W. Ind.]
 Grenoble, gré-nó-bé [F.]
 Grimaby, grím-bi [Eng.]
 Grindelwald, grín-dél-vál [Switz.]
 Grinnell Land, grín-nél [Arc. Oc.]
 Griqualand, gré-kwá-lánd [Afric.]
 Gris-Nes, gré-ná [F.]
 Grisons, gré-zing [Switz.]
 Groningen, gró-níng-én [Holl.]
 Grosswardeln, grós-vár-dén [Hung.]
 Gruyeres, grá-yér [Switz.]
 Guadaluquív, gú-dá-kwí-vér; Sp. pron. gú-dá-lé-vér [Sp.]
 Guadeloupe, gú-dá-lóp [W. Ind.]
 Guadiana, gú-dá-ná [Sp.]
 Guadix, gú-dé [Sp.]
 Galeaguachu, gú-dá-gú-dó [Arg. Repub.]
 Guanaxuato, gú-dá-kwá-to [Mex.]
 Guardafui, gú-dá-fúé [Afric.]
 Guatemala, gú-dá-má-lá [Cen. Amer.]
 Guayaquil, gú-dá-ké [Ecuad.]
 Gabon, gó-bén [F.]
 Gada Butigori, gó-dá bú-té-pó-ré [Ind.]
 Guernsey, gér-né [Eng. Chan. U.S.]
 Guiana, gú-á-ná [S. Amer.]
 Guienne, gó-én [F.]
 Guildford, gú-fórd or gúld-fórd [Eng.]
 Guinea, gín-sé [Afric.]
 Guise, gés [F.]

Guisborough, gú-bór-ó [Eng.]
 Gwerner, gú-é-ré [Ind.]
 Gwallor, gú-dé-ór [Ind.]
 Gyöngyös, gýn-gýsh [Hung.]
 Haarlem, há-r-lém [Holl.]
 Hackney, hák-né [Eng.]
 Haddington, há-dá-ting-tón [Scot.]
 Hadeln, há-dén [Ind.]
 Hadramaut, há-d-rá-máut [Ar.]
 Hagen, há-gén [Ger.]
 Hagl, há-gé [Jap.]
 Hagia, Thá, hág [Holl.]
 Hagenau, há-g-ná [F.]
 Hainan, hí-nán [China.]
 Hainan, há-nó [Ger.]
 Hainaut or Hainaut, há-nó [Belg.]
 Hainaut, há-nó [F.]
 Hajypur, há-jé-pór [Ind.]
 Hakodate, há-kó-dá-té [Jap.]
 Hales, há-lés [Hung.]
 Halberstadt, há-bér-stát [Ger.]
 Halifax, há-lí-fáks [Eng., U.S.]
 Halle, há-lé [Ger.]
 Halliwell, há-lí-vél [Eng.]
 Halmshurst, há-lí-hú-ris-sí [Eng.]
 Hamburg, há-m-búrg [Ger.]
 Hameln, há-mén [Ger.]
 Hammerfest, há-m-ér-fést [Norw.]
 Hammer-smith, há-m-ér-smíth [Eng.]
 Hamoon, há-món [Afghan.]
 Hampden, hámp-dén [U.S., Austral.]
 Hampshire, hámp-shér [Eng.]
 Hampstead, hámp-stéd [Eng.]
 Hanau, há-nó [Ger.]
 Hangchow háng-chóu [China.]
 Hangkiang, háng-ké-áng [China.]
 Hankow, hán-kóu [China.]
 Hanley, hán-lé [Eng.]
 Hanover, hán-ó-vér; Ger. Haa-nover, hán-nó-vér [Ger.]
 Hansi or Hansee, hán-sé [Ind.]
 Hapoor, há-pór [Ind.]
 Hardanger fjeld, há-r-dáng-ér fjeld [Norw.]
 Harlech, há-r-léch [Wales.]
 Harlingen, há-r-ling-én [Holl.]
 Harrogate, há-ró-gát [Eng.]
 Hartford, há-r-fórd [U.S.]
 Hartlepool, há-r-lé-pól [Eng.]
 Harwich, há-r-íth [Eng.]
 Harz or Harz, há-ris [Ger.]
 Haslemere, há-sí-mér [Eng.]
 Haslingden, há-síng-dén [Eng.]
 Hasselt, há-sélt [Belg.]
 Hastings, há-síngz [Eng.]
 Hathras, há-trás [Ind.]
 Hatteras, há-t-rás [U.S.]
 Hauraki, há-rá-kí [N.Z.]
 Haverfordwest, há-vér-fórd-wést or há-r-fórd-wést [Wales.]
 Havre, há-vér [F.]
 Hawaii, há-ví-é [Sand. Is.]
 Hawarden or Hadden, há-wár-dén, há-r-dén [Wales.]
 Hawick, há-ík [Scot.]
 Hayti or Haiti, há-té [W. Ind.]
 Hebrides, hé-bí-ris [Scot.]
 Heckmondwike, hék-mónd-wík [Eng.]
 Hela, hé-lá [Icel.]
 Hedemärken, há-dá-már-kén [Norw.]
 Heidelberg, há-dé-bérg [Ger.]
 Heilbronn, há-brón [Ger.]
 Helensburgh, hé-lénz-búr-ó [Scot.]
 Heligoland, hé-lí-gó-lánd [Ger.]
 Hellespont, hé-lés-pónt [Turk.]
 Helmund, hé-l-mánd [Afghan.]
 Helsingborg, há-séng-börg [Sw.]
 Helsingfors, há-séng-fórs [Russ.]
 Helvellyn, hé-vél-lín [Wales.]
 Henley, hén-lé [Eng.]
 Herat, hé-rát [Afghan.]
 Hérault, á-ró [F.]
 Hereford, hér-fórd [Eng.]

Herlisau, há-ré-éú [Switz.]
 Hertford, hér-fórd or há-r-fórd [Eng.]
 Herzegovina, hé-ris-é-gó-vé-na [Turk.]
 Hesse, hés-sé [Ger.]
 Hexham, héks-nám [Eng.]
 Heywood, há-wúod [Eng.]
 Hikone, hí-kó-né [Jap.]
 Hildesheim, hí-l-dés-hím [Ger.]
 Himalaya, hí-m-á-lá-yá or há-m-á-lá-yá [Ind.]
 Himel, hí-m-é [Jap.]
 Hinkley, hínk-lé [Eng.]
 Hindley, hínd-lé [Eng.]
 Hindu-Kush, hínd-ó-kúsh [Ind.]
 Hindustan or Hindostan, hínd-ó-stán, hínd-ó-stán [Ind.]
 Hioho, hé-ó-gó [Jap.]
 Hippolyte, hí-pó-lé [F.]
 Hiroaki, hí-ró-á-kí [Jap.]
 Hiroshima, hí-ró-shé-má [Jap.]
 Hispaniola, és-pá-né-ó-lá [W. Ind.]
 Hissar, hí-sár [Ind.]
 Hissa—same as Lassa.
 Hoangho, há-áng-hó [China.]
 Hoangyan, há-áng-yán [China.]
 Hobart Town, hó-bárt [Tasm.]
 Hohenlinden, hó-én-lén-dén [Ger.]
 Hokitika, hó-kí-tí-ká [N.Z.]
 Holbeach, hó-béch [Eng.]
 Holland, hó-lánd [Eng.]
 Holstein, hó-ls-tén [Ger.]
 Holyhead, hó-lí-héd [Wales.]
 Holyoke, hó-yók [U.S.]
 Homberg, hó-m-búrg [Ger.]
 Homerton, hó-m-ér-tón [Eng.]
 Honduras, hón-dó-rás; Sp. pron. ón-dó-rás [Cen. Amer.]
 Honfleur, hón-flúr [F.]
 Hongkong, hón-kóng [China.]
 Honiton, hón-tón [Eng.]
 Honolulu, hón-ó-ló [Sand. Is.]
 Hooghly, hó-gí [Ind.]
 Horncastle, há-vér-kás-sí [Eng.]
 Horscham, hó-rshám [Eng.]
 Horton, hó-r-tón [Eng.]
 Hout, ó-f [F.]
 Houghton-le-Spring, hó-tón-lé-spring [Eng.]
 Hounslow, hóú-s-ló [Eng.]
 Housa, hóú-sé [Afric.]
 Houth, hóth [F.]
 Hoxton, hóks-tón [Eng.]
 Hoy, hóy [Scot.]
 Huasco, vá-sko [Chili.]
 Hubli, hó-bé [Ind.]
 Huddersfield, há-d-é-rs-fíld [Eng.]
 Hue, hó-á [Assam.]
 Huelsa, hó-á [F.]
 Huercalobera, hú-ér-ká-ló-bé-rá [Sp.]
 Hungary, háng-gá-ri [Eur.]
 Huntington, hánt-íng-dén [Eng.]
 Huron, hú-rón [N. Amer.]
 Hurrur, hó-r-rú [F.]
 Huy, Flém. pron. hóy; F. pron. w-é [Belg.]
 Hyderabad, hí-dé-rá-bád [Eng.]
 Hyeres, é-ár [F.]
 Hyogo—same as Hioho.
 Hythe, híth [Eng.]
 Ibadan, é-bá-dán [Afric.]
 Ibarra, é-bá-rá [S. Amer.]
 Ibadaba, é-bá-dá-pá-bá [S. Amer.]
 Ibralla, é-brá-lá [Roum.]
 Iceland, ís-lánd [Atl. Oc.]
 Icolmkill, é-kóm-kí [Scot.]
 Ida, í-dá [As. Min.]
 Idaho, í-dá-hó [U.S.]
 Idjang, í-d-jéng [Java.]
 Idre, í-d [Eng.]
 Idria, é-dré-dá [Aust.]
 Igarape, é-gá-rá-pá [Braz.]
 Igara, é-gí-ó [Aust.]
 Iglesias, é-gí-sé-dé [Sardinia.]
 Iguaçu, é-gú-ó [Braz.]

máls, máh, jár, lálo; méls, mēl, hér; píne, pín; nóls, nól, móve;

libe, *lib* [Ger. pron. *lib*] [Ger.]
 libeuf, *lib-uf* [F.]
 liburs or librous, *lib-ürs*, *lib-brös* [Russ.]
 liburs, *lib-ürs* [Pers.]
 libch, *lib-ch* [Sp.]
 il Dorado, *il dö-rä-dö* [U.S.]
 ilgin, *il-gin* [Scott.]
 il Hajas, *il hä-jäs* [Ar.]
 il Kharjah, *il kä-jä* [Eg.]
 iland, *il-änd* [Eng.]
 ilsmers, *els-mär* [Eng.]
 illore, *il-lör* [Ind.]
 il Räs, *il räs* [Ar.]
 il Mebarres, *il mä-bär-räs* [Ar.]
 ilmina, *il-mä-nä* [Afric.]
 ilmore, *il-sin-ör* [Den.]
 iltham, *il-thäm* [Eng.]
 ilvas, *il-väs* [Sp.]
 ily, *il-y* [Eng.]
 imas, *ima* [Ger.]
 imars, *ä-nä-räs* [Russ.]
 imald, *im-ald* [Eng.]
 ingadine, *ing-ä-dä-nä* [Switz.]
 ingland, *ing-länd* [Den.]
 innis, *en-nis* [Ir.]
 inniscorhy, *en-nis-kör-üt* [Ir.]
 inniskillen, *en-nis-kül-län* [Ir.]
 ipernay, *ä-pär-nä* [F.]
 ipinal, *ä-pä-nä* [F.]
 ipirus, *ä-pä-rüs* [Turk.]
 ipsom, *ä-pä-söm* [Eng.]
 irfurt, *ä-r-fürt* [Ger.]
 icht, *ä-icht* [Scott.]
 iris, *ä-rä* [N. Amer.]
 irlangen, *ä-r-läng-ün* [Ger.]
 iriau, *ä-r-lö* [Hung.]
 irserum, *ä-r-sör-m* [Turk.]
 irz-gebirge, *ä-rs-ge-bärg* [Ger.]
 ischweiler, *ä-sch-ül-er* [Ger.]
 iski Baghra, *ä-sä-grä* [Turk.]
 ismeraldas, *ä-sä-rä-däs* [S. Amer.]
 isneh, *ä-sä-nä* [Eg.]
 issen, *ä-sä-nä* [Ger.]
 issendon, *ä-sä-nä-dän* [Austral.]
 issequibo, *ä-sä-nä-bä* [S. Amer.]
 issek, *ä-sä-sä* [Eg., U.S.]
 is Slout, *ä-sä-lüt* [Eg.]
 islingen, *ä-sä-läng-ün* [Ger.]
 iste, *ä-sä* [It.]
 istepona, *ä-sä-pä-nä* [Sp.]
 issek or Esseek, *ä-sä-sä* [Aust.]
 itive, *ä-sä* [Scott.]
 itna, *ä-sä* [Sicily.]
 iton, *ä-sä* [Ger.]
 iuganean Hills, *ä-sä-nä-dän* [It.]
 iupan, *ä-sä-pän* [Ger.]
 iuphrates, *ä-sä-rä-sä* [As.]
 iurope, *ä-sä-rä* [Ind.]
 iverest, *ä-sä-rä* [Ind.]
 ivesham, *ä-sä-rä* or *ä-sä-rä* [Eng.]
 ivors, *ä-sä-rä* [Port.]
 ixeter, *ä-sä-rä* [Eng.]
 ixmoor, *ä-sä-rä* [Eng.]
 ixmouth, *ä-sä-rä* [Eng.]
 'aaborg, *ä-sä-börg* [Den.]
 'abbriano, *ä-sä-bä-rä-nä* [It.]
 'aenza, *ä-sä-nä* [It.]
 'alfo, *ä-sä-fä* [Assam.]
 'alaba, *ä-sä-lä-bä* [Afric.]
 'alaise, *ä-sä-lä* [F.]
 'alkirk, *ä-sä-kä-rk* or *ä-sä-kä-rk* [Scott.]
 'almouth, *ä-sä-mäth* [Eng.]
 'alster, *ä-sä-stär* [Den.]
 'arnham, *ä-sä-rä-nä* [Eng.]
 'arnborough, *ä-sä-rä-bör-ö* [Eng.]
 'arne, Fearne, or Fern Isla, *ä-sä-rä* [Eng.]
 'arnham, *ä-sä-rä-nä* [Eng.]
 'arod, *ä-sä-rä* or *ä-sä-rä* [Den.]
 'arano, *ä-sä-rä-nä* [It.]
 'arava, *ä-sä-rä* [It.]
 'averham, *ä-sä-rä-rä-nä* [Eng.]
 'away, *ä-sä* [Eng.]

Payal, *ä-sä-lä* [Azores.]
 Payence, *ä-sä-yängs* [F.]
 Payoun, *ä-sä-ün* [Eg.]
 Pécamp, *ä-sä-käng* [F.]
 Pelegyaza, *ä-sä-lä-hä-zä* [Hung.]
 Peitro, *ä-sä-trä* [It.]
 Perentino, *ä-sä-rä-nä-nä* [It.]
 Permanagh, *ä-sä-mä-nä* [Ir.]
 Permoy, *ä-sä-möy* [Ir.]
 Fernando Po, *ä-sä-nä-nä-dö* [Afric.]
 Fern Isla, — see Farne.
 Ferrozabad, *ä-sä-rä-bäd* [Ind.]
 Ferrozpoor or Firozpur, *ä-sä-rä-pör* [Ind.]
 Ferrara, *ä-sä-rä-rä* [It.]
 Ferrinase, *ä-sä-rä-nä* [Peru.]
 Ferrol, *ä-sä-röl* [Sp.]
 Fesa, *ä-sä* or *ä-sä* [Pers.]
 Fes, *ä-sä* [Afric.]
 Fezzan, *ä-sä-zän* [Afric.]
 Fichtelberg or Fichtelgebirge, *ä-sä-lä-bärg*, *ä-sä-lä-ge-bärg* [Ger.]
 Fiesole, *ä-sä-lä-lä* [It.]
 Fife, *ä-sä* [Scott.]
 Fingline, *ä-sä-lä-nä* [Sp.]
 Figo, *ä-sä* [Jap.]
 Figuera, *ä-sä-rä-rä* [Sp.]
 Fili, *ä-sä* [Pac. Oc.]
 Finistère, *ä-sä-nä-stär* [F.]
 Finland, *ä-sä-länd* [Russ.]
 Finsbury, *ä-sä-rä-ür* [Eng.]
 Firozpur — see Ferrozpoor.
 Fitzroy, *ä-sä-röy* [Austral.]
 Flume, *ä-sä-mä* [Aust.]
 Flensburg, *ä-sä-nä-börg* [Ger.]
 Flers, *ä-sä* [F.]
 Flint, *ä-sä* [Wales.]
 Florence, *ä-sä-rä-nä* [It.]
 Florida, *ä-sä-lä* [N. Amer.]
 Flushing, *ä-sä-läng* [Holl., U.S.]
 Fuchsberg, *ä-sä-lä-bärg* [Scott.]
 Foggia, *ä-sä* [It.]
 Föhr, *ä-sä* [Ger.]
 Földvár, *ä-sä-vär* [Hung.]
 Poligno, *ä-sä-lä-nä* [It.]
 Folkestone, *ä-sä-lä-nä* [Eng.]
 Fontainebleau, *ä-sä-lä-nä-bä* [F.]
 Pontarabia, *ä-sä-lä-rä-bä* [Sp.]
 Fontenay, *ä-sä-lä-nä* [F.]
 Fontenoy, *ä-sä-lä-nä* [Belg.]
 Fontevault, *ä-sä-lä-rä* [F.]
 Foochoo or Foochow, *ä-sä-chö*, *ä-sä-chö* [China.]
 Fooshan, *ä-sä-shän* [China.]
 Foreland, *ä-sä-länd* [Eng.]
 Forfar, *ä-sä-rä* [Scott.]
 Formosa, *ä-sä-mä-sä* [China.]
 Forres, *ä-sä-rä* [Scott.]
 Forst, *ä-sä* [Ger.]
 Fortrose, *ä-sä-rä* [Scott.]
 Fort Wayne, *ä-sä-rä* [U.S.]
 Fossano, *ä-sä-nä* [It.]
 Fotheringay, *ä-sä-lä-nä-gä* [Eng.]
 Fougères, *ä-sä-rä* [F.]
 Fourmies, *ä-sä-rä* [F.]
 Foyers, *ä-sä-rä* [Scott.]
 Foyle, *ä-sä* [Ir.]
 Francavilla, *ä-sä-lä-vä-lä* [It.]
 France, *ä-sä-rä*.
 Frankfurt, *ä-sä-rä-rä* [Ger.]
 Frankfurt-am-Main, *ä-sä-rä-rä* [Ger.]
 Frascati, *ä-sä-lä-lä* [It.]
 Fraserburgh, *ä-sä-rä-bä-rä* [Scott.]
 Fratta, *ä-sä-lä* [It.]
 Fredericksborg, *ä-sä-rä-rä-börg* [Den.]
 Frederickshald, *ä-sä-rä-rä-hä-lä* [Norw.]
 Freiberg, *ä-sä-rä-börg* [Ger.]
 Freiburg, *ä-sä-rä-börg* [Ger.]
 Fresno, *ä-sä-rä* [U.S.]
 Frio, *ä-sä* [Tex.]
 Frische Haaf, *ä-sä-lä* [Ger.]
 Friuli, *ä-sä-lä* [It.]
 Probiater's Strait, *ä-sä-lä-rä* [N. Amer.]

Frome, *ä-sä-rä* [Eng.]
 Frontenac, *ä-sä-lä-nä* [Can.]
 Frontera, *ä-sä-lä-rä* [Mex.]
 Frocinone, *ä-sä-lä-nä* [It.]
 Fuerteventura, *ä-sä-lä-rä-lä* [Canary Isla.]
 Fulda, *ä-sä-lä* [Ger.]
 Fulford, *ä-sä-lä* [Eng.]
 Fulham, *ä-sä-lä* [Eng.]
 Fultan, *ä-sä-lä* [U.S.]
 Funchal, *ä-sä-lä* [Madeira.]
 Fünen, *ä-sä-lä* [Den.]
 Fünfhaus, *ä-sä-lä* [Aust.]
 Furneaux, *ä-sä-lä* [Pac. Oc.]
 Furness, *ä-sä-lä* [Eng.]
 Fürth, *ä-sä* [Ger.]
 Fusan, *ä-sä-lä* [China.]
 Futtighur, *ä-sä-lä* [Ind.]
 Futtighoor, *ä-sä-lä* [Ind.]
 Fyne, *ä-sä* [Scott.]
 Fyvie, *ä-sä* [Eg.]
 Fyvie, *ä-sä* [Scott.]
 Fyzeabad, *ä-sä-lä* [Ind.]
 Fyzeoor, *ä-sä-lä* [Ind.]
 Gaboon, *ä-sä-lä* [Afric.]
 Gaeta, *ä-sä-lä* [It.]
 Gagliano, *ä-sä-lä* [It.]
 Gainsborough, *ä-sä-lä* [Eng.]
 Galapagos, *ä-sä-lä* [Pac. Oc.]
 Galashiels, *ä-sä-lä* [Scott.]
 Galata, *ä-sä-lä* [Turk.]
 Galatz, *ä-sä-lä* [Roum.]
 Galena, *ä-sä-lä* [U.S.]
 Galle, Point de, *ä-sä-lä* [Ceylon.]
 Gallipoli, *ä-sä-lä* [Turk., It.]
 Galveston, *ä-sä-lä* [U.S.]
 Galloway, *ä-sä-lä* [Ir.]
 Gambia, *ä-sä-lä* [Afric.]
 Gambier, *ä-sä-lä* [Austral.]
 Gando, *ä-sä-lä* [Afric.]
 Ganges, *ä-sä-lä* [Ind.]
 Gangi, *ä-sä-lä* [It.]
 Garda, *ä-sä-lä* [It.]
 Gardai, *ä-sä-lä* [Afric.]
 Garhakoto, *ä-sä-lä* [Ind.]
 Garonne, *ä-sä-lä* [F.]
 Garston, *ä-sä-lä* [Eng.]
 Gaspe, *ä-sä-lä* [Can.]
 Gateshead, *ä-sä-lä* [Eng.]
 Gattineau, *ä-sä-lä* [Can.]
 Gaudenzdorf, *ä-sä-lä* [Aust.]
 Gant, *ä-sä-lä* [F.]
 Geelong, *ä-sä-lä* [Austral.]
 Gelle, *ä-sä-lä* [Sw.]
 Geneva, *ä-sä-lä* [Switz.]
 Genoa, *ä-sä-lä* [It.]
 Gentilly, *ä-sä-lä* [F.]
 Georgetown, *ä-sä-lä* [U.S., S. Amer., S. Afric., Tasmania.]
 Georgia, *ä-sä-lä* [N. Amer., As.]
 Gera, *ä-sä-lä* [Ger.]
 Germany, *ä-sä-lä*.
 Gettysburg, *ä-sä-lä* [U.S.]
 Ghats or Ghauts, *ä-sä-lä* [Ind.]
 Ghazipoor, *ä-sä-lä* [Ind.]
 Gheel, *ä-sä* [Belg.]
 Ghent, *ä-sä* [Belg.]
 Ghizeh or Gizeh, *ä-sä* [Eg.]
 Ghuznee, *ä-sä-lä* [Afghan.]
 Ghuznee, *ä-sä-lä* [Syr.]
 Gibraltar, *ä-sä-lä* [Sp.]
 Gilgit or Gilgit, *ä-sä-lä* [Ind.]
 Gilo, *ä-sä-lä* [E. Ind.]
 Gipsland, *ä-sä-lä* [Austral.]
 Girsch, *ä-sä* [Eg.]
 Girgenti, *ä-sä-lä* [Sic.]
 Girondo, *ä-sä-lä* [F.]
 Girvan, *ä-sä-lä* [Scott.]
 Gligiano, *ä-sä-lä* [It.]
 Glugvevo, *ä-sä-lä* [Roum.]
 Glamorgan, *ä-sä-lä* [Wales.]
 Glarus, *ä-sä-lä* [Switz.]
 Glasgow, *ä-sä-lä* [Scott.]
 Glastonbury, *ä-sä-lä* [Eng.]
 Glauchau, *ä-sä-lä* [Ger.]
 Glencoe, *ä-sä-lä* [Scott.]

cōo, bōy, fōt; pāre, bād; chāt, game, fog, shun, thīng, there, seal.

Aurangabad, ô-rang-gâ-bâd' [Ind.]
 Ausertlitz, ôus-ter-lits [Ger.]
 Australasia, ôus-trâ-l-â-si-â.
 Australia, ôus-trâ-l-ô.
 Austria, ôus-tri-â.
 Austen, ô-ô-s' [F.]
 Austerre, ô-sô-r' [F.]
 Auxerre, ô-zâr' [F.]
 Aveyron, ô-râ-rông' [F.]
 Avignon, ô-vên-yông' [F.]
 Avon, ô-vôn [Eng.]
 Aylesbury, ôiz-ber-â [Eng.]
 Ayr, ôr [Scot.]
 Azerbaijan—see Aderbaijan.
 Azof or Asov, ô-zôv; Rus. pron. ô-zôv' [Rus.]
 Azores, ô-zôr' [Atl. Oc.]

Baalbec, bâl-bêk' [Syr.]
 Bacup, bôk-âp [Eng.]
 Badajoz, bôd-â-hôz; Sp. pron. bô-thâ hôtâ [Sp.]
 Baden, bô-dên [Ger., Switz., Aust.]
 Badenoch, bô-dên-ôch [Scot.]
 Bagdad, bôg-dâd' [Turk. in As.]
 Baghrees, bân-pâr' [F.]
 Balaamas, bô-hâ-mâs [W. Ind.]
 Bahia, bô-hi-â [Bras.]
 Balaik, bô-kê [Bras.]
 Balruth or Bayreuth, ôi-rôyt' [Ger.]
 Bala, bô-lâ [Wales.]
 Balachava, bô-lâ-khâ-râ [Rus.]
 Balaton, bô-lâ-tôn [Hung.]
 Balaearic Isls., bô-lâ-âr-ik [Medit. Sea]
 Bali, bô-lê [E. Ind.]
 Balise, bô-lêz' [Cen. Amer.]
 Balkhan, bôl-kân [Eur.]
 Ballarat, bô-lâ-râ [Austral.]
 Ballinasloe, bô-lî-nâ-slo' [Ir.]
 Ballymena, bô-lî-mê-nâ [Ir.]
 Baltimore, bô-lî-môr [U.S.]
 Banachory, bân-kô-rî [Scot.]
 Banff, bân-f' [Scot.]
 Bangalore, bâng-gô-lôr' [Ind.]
 Bangkok, bâng-kôk [Siam.]
 Bangweolo, bâng-wê-ô-lô [Afric.]
 Bannockburn, bân-nôk-bêrn [Scot.]
 Barbadoes, bôr-bô-dês [W. Ind.]
 Barbary, bôr-bâ-rî [Afric.]
 Barblon, bôr-bê-sông [F.]
 Barcelona, bôr-bê-lôn-ô or bôr-tha-lô-nâ [Sp.]
 Bareilly or Barrell, bôr-dê-lê [Ind.]
 Bari, bô-rê [It.]
 Barletta, bôr-lê-tâ [It.]
 Baruaal, bôr-noi' [Sib.]
 Barnes, bôrns [Eng., U.S.]
 Barnsley, bôrns-lê [Eng.]
 Barnstable, bôr-nâ-stê-pl' [Eng.]
 Barrow-in-Furness, bôr-rô-in-fêr-nês [Eng.]
 Bars, bôrsh [Hung.]
 Basle, bôl [Switz.]
 Basutoland, bô-sô-lô-lând [Afric.]
 Bavia, bô-vi-â [F. Ind.]
 Bath, bôth [Eng.]
 Bathgate, bôth-gât [Scot.]
 Bathurst, bôth-êrst [Austral., N. Amer., Afric.]
 Batoum, bô-tôm [Rus.]
 Battersea, bô-têr-sê [Eng.]
 Bavaria, bô-vâ-ri-â [Ger.]
 Bayeux, bô-yê' [F.]
 Bayonne, bô-yôn [F.]
 Beachy Head, bêch-i [Eng.]
 Beaufort, bô-fôrt; F. pron. bô-fôr' [U.S., F.]
 Bechuanaland, bêch-ô-â-nâ-lând [Afric.]
 Bedford, bêd-fôrd [Eng.]
 Behring, bê-ring [N. Amer.]
 Belfast, bêl-fâst [Ir.]
 Belgrade, bêl-grâd [Ser.]
 Belise, bêl-êz' [W. Ind.]

Belle Isle, bêl êl [F.]
 Beluchistan, bêl-ô-chis-tân [As.]
 Benares, bê-nâ-rêz [Ind.]
 Benbecula, bên-bêk-ô-lâ [Scot.]
 Bendigo, bên-dî-gô [Austral.]
 Bengali, bên-gâl' [Ind.]
 Benguela, bên-gô-lâ [Afric.]
 Beni, bô-nê [S. Amer.]
 Benue, bên-ô-â [Afric.]
 Berar, bô-râr [Ind.]
 Berberce, bêr-bêr' [S. Amer.]
 Bergen, bêr-gên [Nor.]
 Bergerac, bârzh-ê-râk [F.]
 Berkshire, bêr-kêshêr [Eng.]
 Berlin, bêr-lîn; Ger. pron. bâr-lîn' [Ger.]
 Bermondsey, bêr-mônd-sê [Eng.]
 Bermudas, bêr-mû-dâz [W. Ind.]
 Berwick, bêr-ik [Scot.]
 Besancon, bâ-zâng-sông' [F.]
 Betika, bê-sê-kâ [Turk.]
 Betws, bêt-tôs' [Wales.]
 Beyrout, bô-rôt [Syr.]
 Bieters, bî-z-yê' [F.]
 Bhopal or Bhopaul, bô-pâl' [Ind.]
 Bhuban, bô-tân [Ind.]
 Biarritz, bê-âr-rêts [F.]
 Bielefeld, bî-êl-fôrd [Eng.]
 Bilbao, bî-bô-lô [Sp.]
 Birmingham, bêr-mîng-âm [Eng.]
 Biscay, bî-skâ [F.]
 Blackburn, blâk-bêrn [Eng.]
 Bismheim, biên-him; Ger. pron. biên-him [Ger.]
 Bloemfontein, biôm-fôn-tên [Afric.]
 Bohol, bô-hôl' [Philipp. Is.]
 Bois-le-Duc, bôis-lê-dûk [Holl.]
 Bokhara, bôch-â-râ [As.]
 Bolan, bô-lân [Beluch.]
 Bolivar, bô-lê-vâr [S. Amer.]
 Bolivia, bô-li-vi-â [S. Amer.]
 Bolkhov, bôl-kôv [Rus.]
 Bologna, bô-lôn-yâ [It.]
 Bolton, bôl-tôn [Eng.]
 Bombay, bôm-bâ [Ind.]
 Bonin Isls., bô-nên [Pac. Oc.]
 Bordeaux, bôr-dô [F.]
 Bordighera, bôr-dê-gi-râ [It.]
 Borneo, bôr-nê-ô [E. Ind.]
 Bosnia, bô-si-â [Turk.]
 Bompura, bôm-pô-râ [Turk.]
 Boudogne, bô-dô [F.]
 Bradford, brâd-fôrd [Eng., U.S.]
 Braemar, brâ-mâr' [Scot.]
 Brahmapootra, brâ-mâ-pô-tâ [Ind.]
 Brazil, brâ-zîl' [S. Amer.]
 Brechin, brêch-in [Scot.]
 Brecon or Brecknock, brêk-ôn, brêk-nôk [Wales.]
 Bremen, brêm-ên; Ger. pron. brê-mên [Ger.]
 Brentford, brênt-fôrd [Eng.]
 Brescia, brâ-shê-ô or brâ-shâ [It.]
 Brest, brêst [F.]
 Brighton, brî-tôn [Eng.]
 Brindisi, brên-dê-sê [It.]
 Brisbane, brîs-bân [Austral.]
 Broughty Ferry, brôit-i fêr-rî [Scot.]
 Bruges, brêzh [Belg.]
 Brunn, brôn [Aust.]
 Brunswick, brân-svîk [Ger., U.S.]
 Brussels, brâ-sêl-lê [Belg.]
 Bucharest, bô-kâ-rêst [Roum.]
 Buchan, bôk-kôk [Ger.]
 Buckingham, bûk-ing-âm [Eng.]
 Buda-Pesth, bô-dâ-pêst [Aust.]
 Buenos Ayres, bô-nâs-â-rêz; Sp. pron. bô-nô-â-rêz [Argent. Rep.]
 Buffalo, bû-fâ-lô [U.S.]
 Bulgaria, bôl-gâ-ri-â [Eur.]
 Burdwan, bûrd-wân [Ind.]
 Burgos, bôr-gûs [Sp.]
 Burnah, bêr-mâ [As.]
 Burnley, bôr-nê [Eng.]
 Burslem, bûrs-lêm [Eng.]
 Bury, bêr-i [Eng.]

Bushire, bô-shêr' [Pers.]
 Butte, bût [Scot.]
 Buzagan, kô-bâ-gân' [Philipp. Is.]
 Cabool or Cabool, kâb-bûl [Afghan.]
 Cadiz Idria, kâd-êr-â [Wales.]
 Cadix, kâ-dîz; Sp. pron. kâ-thêch [Sp.]
 Caen, kân [F.]
 Carlisle, kâr-lê-ôn [Eng.]
 Carmarthen, kâr-mâr-thên [Wales.]
 Carnarvon, kâr-nâr-vôn [Wales.]
 Carnhara, kâr-ôr' [F.]
 Calicos, kâ-kôs [W. Ind.]
 Cairngorm, kâr-nôrm' [Scot.]
 Cairo, kâr-ô or kâr-ô [Eg.]
 Calthness, kâth-nês [Scot.]
 Calabar, kâl-â-bâr' [W. Afric.]
 Calais, kâ-lâ [F.]
 Calcutta, kâl-kû-tâ [Ind.]
 Calicut, kâl-kû-t [Ind.]
 California, kâl-fôr-ni-â [N. Amer.]
 Callao, kâl-lâ-ô or kâl-yâ-ô [Peru.]
 Calne, kân [Eng.]
 Canbay, kâm-bâ [Ind.]
 Cambodia, kâm-bô-di-â [Siam.]
 Cambridge, kâm-brîj [Eng.]
 Campanis, kâm-pân-yâ [It.]
 Campbelltown, kâm-bêl-tôn [Scot.]
 Canada, kân-â-dâ.
 Candahar, kân-dâ-hâr' [Ind.]
 Candia, kân-di-â [Eur.]
 Cannes, kân [F.]
 Cantabrian Mts., kân-tâ-bri-ân [Sp.]
 Canterbury, kân-têr-bêr-i [Eng.]
 Canton, kân-tôn' [China.]
 Capra, kâ-prâ-râ [It.]
 Capri, kâ-prê [It.]
 Capua, kâ-pû-â; It. pron. kâ-pû-â [It.]
 Caracass, kâ-râ-kâs [Venez.]
 Cardiff, kâr-dî [Wales.]
 Cardigan, kâr-dî-gân [Wales.]
 Cardross, kâr-drô [Scot.]
 Caribbean Sea, kâr-ib-bê-ân [Cen. Amer.]
 Caribbees, kâr-ib-bêz' [W. Ind.]
 Carini, kâ-rê-nê [Sic.]
 Carlisle, kâr-lê [Eng.]
 Carlow, kâr-lô [Ir.]
 Carlisbad, kâr-lis-bâd [Aust.]
 Carlscrona, kâr-ls-kronâ [Sw.]
 Carlsruhe, kâr-ls-rô [Ger.]
 Carpathian Mts., kâr-pâ-thi-ân [Aust.]
 Carrara, kâr-râ-râ [It.]
 Carrickfergus, kâr-rik-fêr-gûs [Ir.]
 Cartagena or Carthage, kâr-lâ-jê-nâ; Sp. pron. kâr-lâ-tha-nâ [Sp.]
 Casale, kâ-sê-lâ [It.]
 Cashmere, kâsh-mêr' [Ind.]
 Caspian Sea, kâs-pi-ân [As.]
 Castres, kâstr [F.]
 Castgat, kâl-gât [Sw.]
 Caucasus, kâk-kâ-sûs [As.]
 Casterets, kâ-tê-râ [F.]
 Cavan, kâv-ân [Ir.]
 Cawnpore or Cawnpoor, kâw-n-pôr, kâw-n-pôr [Ind.]
 Caymans, kâ-mân [W. Ind.]
 Celebes, sê-lê-bêz [E. Ind.]
 Cetta, sê [F.]
 Cettinje or Ottigine, sê-tên-yê [Monten.]
 Ceuta, sê-lâ; Sp. pron. thê-ô-tâ [Sp.]
 Cevennes, sê-vên [F.]
 Ceylon, sê-lôn' or sî-lôn' [Ind.]
 Chilon-sur-Saône, shâ-lông-sûr-sôn [F.]
 Chilon-sur-Marne, shâ-lông-sûr-mâr-n [F.]
 Chamalari, châ-mâ-lâ-rê [Ind.]
 Chambéry, châm-bê-rê [F.]
 Chamouni, shâ-mô-nê' [F.]

cô, bôy, fôot: pâre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

APPENDIX V.

A LIST OF THE MOST COMMON MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,
WITH THEIR PHONETIC SPELLING.

- Aa**, *á* [Rus., Ger., F., Switz.]
Aachen, *á-kèn* [Ger.]
Aalborg, *á-lò-bòrg* [Den.]
Aar, *ár* [Switz.]
Aargau, *ár-góie* [Switz.]
Aarhuus, *á-r-hòos* [Den.]
Abasia, *á-bá-sy-á* [Rus.]
Abbazia, *áb-bát-zé-á* [It.]
Abbeokuta, *áb-bé-o-kó-tá* [W. Afric.]
Abbeville, *áb-vèl'* [F.]
Abbeyleix, *áb-bi-lèx* [Ir.]
Aberdare, *áb-ér-dár* [Wales]
Aberdeen, *áb-ér-dén'* [Scot.]
Abergavenny, *áb-ér-gá-vén-ní* or *áb-ér-gá-ní* [Eng.]
Abergele, *áb-ér-gè-lé* [Wales]
Aberystwith, *áb-ér-ist-wíth* [Wales]
Abo, *áb-ó* or *áb-ó* [Rus.]
Abomey, *áb-ó-má* [Afric.]
Aboukir, *á-bó-kér* [Eg.]
Abrolhos, *á-bròl-yòs* [Braz.]
Abu Klea, *áb-bó-klé* [Afric.]
Acapulco, *á-ká-pól-kó* [Mex.]
Accrington, *ák-kring-tón* [Eng.]
Acheen, *á-chén'* [Sumatra]
Achil, *ák-il* [Ir.]
Acti Reale, *á-cté-rá-á-lé* [It.]
Acre, *á-ker* or *á-ker* [Syria]
Acroceraunian Mts., *á-kró-sé-ro-ní-ní-án* [Albania]
Acton, *ák-tón* [Eng.]
Adelaide, *ád-á-lá-dé* [Austr.]
Aden, *á-dén* or *á-dén* [Ar.]
Aderbaigan or **Azerbijan**, *ád-ér-bi-ján'*, *á-der-bi-ján'* [Pera.]
Adige, *á-dé-jé* [It.]
Adirondack, *ád-tí-rón-dák* [N. Amer.]
Adour, *á-dór'* [F.]
Adowa, *á-dó-wá* [Abya.]
Adrianople, *ád-ré-án-ó-pl* [Turk.]
Adriatic, *ád-ré-dí-ík* [It.]
Egades, *é-gá-déz* [It.]
Egean Sea, *é-jé-án* [Gr.]
Egina, *é-jí-ná* [Gr.]
Etna—see **Etna**.
Etolia, *é-tó-lí-á* [Gr.]
Afghanistan, *á-fán-ís-tán'* [As.]
Africa, *á-frí-ká*.
Agen, *á-shán'* [F.]
Aghrim or **Agharim**, *á-rím*, *á-rím* [Ir.]
Agincourt, *á-zhèng-kòr'* [F.]
Agra, *á-grá* [Ind.]
Aguias, *á-gú-lás* [Sp.]
Agulhas, *á-gú-yás* [Afric.]
Ahmedabad, *á-méd-á-bád'* [Ind.]
Aidin, *t-dén* [As. Min.]
Airdrie, *á-rí-rí* [Scot.]
Aisme, *án* [F.]
Aix, *áks* [F.]
Aix-la-Chapelle, *áks-lá-shá-pèl'* [F.]
Aix-les-Bains, *áks-lé-báns'* [F.]
Ajaocio, *á-yá-cho* [Corsica]
Akai, *ák-sé* [Turkes.]
Alais, *á-lá* [F.]
Alajuela, *á-lá-ló-á-lá* [Cen. Amer.]
Alameda, *á-lá-má-dá* [Cal.]
Aland, *á-lánd*; Swed. pron. *ó-lánd* [Swed.]
Alaska, *á-lás-ká* [N. Amer.]
Albacete, *ál-bá-té-tá* [Sp.]
Albania, *ál-bá-ní-á* [Turk.]
Albany, *ál-bá-ní* [U.S.]
Albert Nyanza, *ál-bérí né-yán-sí* [Afric.]
Albuera, *ál-bó-á-rá* [Sp.]
Albuquerque, *ál-bá-kér-ká* [Mex. Sp.]
Alcamo, *ál-ká-mó* [Sicily]
Alcantara, *ál-kán-tá-rá* [Braz.]
Alcaster, *ál-stér* or *á-stér* [Eng.]
Alcira, *ál-thé-rá* [Sp.]
Alcleray, *ál-clér-né* [Chan. Is.]
Alclershot, *ál-clér-shòt* [Eng.]
Alencon, *á-léng-séng* [F.]
Aleppo, *á-lép-pó* [Turk. in As.]
Alentian Isls., *á-lé-shí-án* [N. Amer.]
Alexandria, *ál-égs-án-drí-á* [Eg. U.S.]
Algeria, *ál-jér-tá* [Afric.]
Algeziras, *ál-jé-zé-rás*; Sp. pron. *ál-thé-rás* [Sp.]
Algiers, *ál-jérz'* [Afric.]
Algoa, *ál-gó-á* [Afric.]
Alicante, *á-lé-kán-tá* [Sp.]
Alisal, *ál-tí-wé-lé* [Ind.]
Alisabad, *á-lí-há-bád'* [Ind.]
Allegany, *ál-lé-gá-ní* [U.S.]
Alloa, *ál-ló-á* [Scot.]
Alma, *ál-má* [Rus.]
Almeria, *ál-má-ré-á* [Sp.]
Almodovar del Campo, *ál-mó-dó-vár dél kám-pó* [Sp.]
Alnwick, *án-wíck* [Eng.]
Alsace, *ál-sás* [Ger.]
Altai, *ál-tá* [As.]
Altona, *ál-tó-ná* [Ger.]
Altringham, *ál-tríng-ám* [Eng.]
Alyth, *ál-thí* [Scot.]
Amazon, *ám-á-zón* [S. Amer.]
America, *á-mér-í-ká*.
Amherst, *ám-érst* [U.S., Br. Burmah, Nov. Scot., Austral.]
Amiens, *á-mé-áng'* [F.]
Amulwh, *ám-lók* [Wales].
Ammergau—see **Ober-Ammergau**.
Amoo Daria, *á-mó' dár-yá* [Cen. As.]
Amritsar, *ám-rít-sár* [Ind.]
Anahuac, *á-ná-trák'* [Mex.]
Anam or **Annam**, *á-nám'*, *án-nám'* [As.]
Anacachs, *án-káchs'* [Peru]
Andalusia, *án-dá-ló-shí-á*; Sp. pron. *án-dá-ló-thé-á* [Sp.]
Andaman, *án-dá-mán* [Ind.]
Andes, *án-dés* [N. Amer.]
Andover, *án-dó-vér* [Eng., U.S.]
Angers, *áng-shá'* [F.]
Anglesea, *áng-gl-sé* [Wales]
Angola, *án-gó-lá* [W. Afric.]
Angora, *án-gó-rá* [Turk. in As.]
Angostura, *áng-gós-tó-rá* [S. Amer.]
Angoulême, *áng-gó-lám'* [F.]
Anhalt, *án-hált* [Ger.]
Ankobar, *án-kó-bár* [Abya.]
Antequera, *án-tá-ká-rá* [Sp.]
Antibes, *áng-téb'* [F.]
Anticosti, *án-tí-kó-s-tí* [N. Amer.]
Antigua, *án-tí-gá* [W. Ind.]
Antilles, *án-tí-léz* [W. Ind.]
Antrim, *án-trím* [Ir.]
Antrerp, *án-tréerp* [Belg.]
Aosta, *á-óstá* [It.]
Apseldorn, *áp-el-dörn* [Holl.]
Apennines, *áp-en-ní-z* [It.]
Apalachians, *áp-pá-lá-chí-án-s* [N. Amer.]
Araçan, *ár-á-kán'* [Bur.]
Araguay, *á-ró-gué'* [Braz.]
Aral, *ár-ál* [As.]
Ararat, *ár-á-rát* [As.]
Aravulli, *ár-á-vú-lí* [Ind.]
Archangel, *árk-áng-él* [Rus.]
Arcoet, *ár-kó'* [Ind.]
Ardenne, *ár-dén'* [F.]
Arduamurchan, *ár-dná-mér-chán* [Scot.]
Ardrossan, *ár-drós-sán* [Scot.]
Arendal, *ár-dén-dál* [Norw.]
Arequipa, *á-rá-képá* [Peru]
Argenteuil, *ár-jhàng-té-yé* [F.]
Argentine, *ár-jén-tín* [S. Amer.]
Argyll, *ár-gú'* [Scot.]
Arizona, *ár-í-zóná* [N. Amer.]
Arkansas, *ár-kán-sás* or *ár-kán-sóe* [U.S.]
Arles, *árlé* [F.]
Armagh, *ár-má'* [Ir.]
Armantières, *ár-máng-tyár'* [F.]
Arnhem, *ár-nè-n* [Holl.]
Arno, *ár-nó* [It.]
Arrostook, *á-ró-stók* [U.S.]
Arran, *ár-rán* [Scot., Ir.]
Ashanti or **Ashantee**, *á-shán-té*, *ásh-án-té* [Afric.]
Asia, *á-shí-á*.
Aspromonte, *ás-pró-món-tá* [It.]
Assam, *ás-sám'* [E. Ind.]
Assaye, *ás-sí* [Ind.]
Assiniboine, *ás-sín-tí-boyn* [N. Amer.]
Assisi, *ás-sé-sé* [It.]
Assouan, *ás-só-án'* [Eg.]
Astrakhan, *ás-trá-kán* [Rus.]
Assunção or **Assumption**, *ás-sén-ti-shón*, *ás-súmp-shón* [Parag.]
Athabasca, *áth-á-bás-ká* [N. Amer.]
Athens, *áth-én-s* [Gr.]
Athlone, *áth-lón* [Ir.]
Athole, *áth-ól* [Scot.]
Athos, *áth-ós* [Gr.]
Athy, *á-thí* [Ir.]
Atlas, *átlás* [Afric.]
Atreulu, *á-tré-wí-lé* [Ind.]
Aube, *ób* [F.]
Auch, *ósh* [F.]
Augsburg, *áugs-bórg* [Ger.]

máde, máit, fár, láú; méle, mèt, hér; pine, pín; nóte, nóit, móve;

Sopharites, *sə'fār-īts*.
 Septimius, *səp'tim-i-ūs*.
 Septuagint, *səp'tu-ā-jint*.
 Serah, *sə'rā*.
 Serariah, *sə'r-ā-d*.
 Seraphims - see Dict.
 under seraph.
 Sered, *sə'rēd*.
 Sergius Paulus, *sə'rij-t-ūs*
pul-tūs.
 Seron, *sə'rōn*.
 Serranus, *sə'r-rā-nūs*.
 Serug, *sə'rūg*.
 Sesa, *sə'si*.
 Secotris, *sə-səc'trīs*.
 Sethel, *sə'thēl*.
 Seth, *sēth*.
 Sethur, *sə'thūr*.
 Severus, *sə-vē-rūs*.
 Sextus, *səks'ti-ūs*.
 Shaalabbin, *shā-dī'āb-bīn*.
 Shaalabim, *shā-dī'ābīm* or
shā-dī'bīm.
 Shaalbonite, *shā-dī'bō-nī*.
 Shaaph, *shā'āf*.
 Shaaarim, *shā'ā-rā'im*.
 Shaaahag, *shā'āsh-gāz*.
 Shabbethai, *shāb-bē-thā-i*.
 Shachia, *shā-kī-d*.
 Shaddai, *shād-dā-i*.
 Shadrach, *shā-drāk* or
shād.
 Shaga, *shā'gā*.
 Shahrain, *shā'hā-rā'im*.
 Shabazimah, *shā-hāz-i-m*.
 Shakspeare, *shāks'pēr*.
 Shalem, *shā'lem*.
 Shalim, *shā'lim*.
 Shalisha, *shāl'i-shā*.
 Shallecheoth, *shāl-lē-kēth*
 or *shāl-lēk-ēth*.
 Shallum, *shāl'lūm*.
 Shalum, *shāl'lūm*.
 Shalmal, *shāl-māl-i*.
 Shalman, *shāl-mān*.
 Shalmanesser, *shāl-mā-nē-sēr*.
 Shama, *shā'mā*.
 Shamariah, *shām-ā-rā-d*.
 Shamai, *shā'mā*.
 Shamer, *shā'mēr*.
 Shamgar, *shām-gār*.
 Shamhuth, *shām'hūth*.
 Shamir, *shā'mēr*.
 Shammas, also Shammah,
shām-mā.
 Shammal, *shām-māl-i*.
 Shammeth, *shām-mōth*.
 Shammua, also Sham-
 muah, *shām-mū-ā*.
 Shamshehal, *shām-shē-rā-i*.
 Shapham, *shā'fām*.
 Shaphan, *shā'fān*.
 Shaphat, *shā'fāt*.
 Shapher, *shā'fēr*.
 Sharai, *shār-ā-i*.
 Sharaim, *shār-ā'im*.
 Sharar, *shār-rār*.
 Sharsar, *shār-sēr*.
 Sharon, *shār-rōn*: Sha'-
 ronite, *it*.
 Sharuhen, *shār-hēn*.
 Shashai, *shā-shā-i*.
 Shashak, *shā-shāk*.
 Shaui, *shā'ū-i*: Sha'ul-
 ites, *its*.
 Shaveh, *shā'vā*.
 Shavsha, *shāv-shā*.
 Sheal, *shē'āl*.
 Shealtiel, *shē-āl-tē-ēl*.
 Sheariah, *shē-ā-rā-d*.
 Shear-jashub, *shē-ār-jā-shūb*.

Sheba, also Shebah, *shē-bā*.
 Shebam, *shē-bām*.
 Shebaniah, *shē-bā-nā-i*.
 Shebarim, *shē-bā-rīm*.
 Sheber, *shē-bēr*.
 Shebna, *shē-bnā*.
 Shebuel, *shē-bū-ēl*.
 Shecaniah, also Shecha-
 niah, *shēk-ā-nā-i*.
 Shechem, *shēk-ēm*: She'-
 chemites, *its*.
 Shedeer, *shēd-ēr*.
 Shehariah, *shē-hā-rā-d*.
 Shehariah, *see* Dict.
 Shehah, *shē'hā*.
 Shelanites, *shē-lān-its*.
 Shelemiah, *shē-lē-mā-d*.
 Sheleph, *shē-lēf*.
 Shelesh, *shē-lēsh*.
 Shelomi, *shē-lō-mī*.
 Shelomith, *shē-lō-mith*.
 Shelomoth, *shē-lō-mōth*.
 Shelumiel, *shē-lū-mā-ēl*.
 Shem, *shēm*.
 Shema, *shēmā*.
 Shemaah, *shēm-ā-ā*.
 Shemaiah, *shēm-ā-ā*.
 Shemariah, *shēm-ā-rā-d*.
 Shemeber, *shēm-ē-bēr* or
shē-mē-bēr.
 Shemer, *shēm-ēr*.
 Shemida, also Shemidah,
shēm-i-dā: Shem'idā-
its, *its*.
 Sheminith, *shēm-i-nith*.
 Shemiramoth, *shēm-ir-ā-mōth*.
 Shemtiel, *shēm-tē-ēl*.
 Shemuel, *shēm-u-ēl*.
 Shen, *shēn*.
 Shemaar, *shēm-ā-ār*.
 Shenir, *shē-nēr*.
 Shephham, *shē-fām*.
 Shephathiah, *shē-fā-thā-i*.
 Shephatiah, *shē-fā-ti-ā*.
 Shephi, *shē'fī*.
 Shepho, *shē'fō*.
 Shephuphan, *shē-fū-fān*.
 Sherah, *shēr-ā*.
 Sherubah, *shēr-ē-bā-d*:
(shē-rēb-yā).
 Shereah, *shēr-ēsh*.
 Sherezer, *shēr-rēr*.
 Sheshak, *shē-shāk*.
 Shehai, *shē-shi* or *shē-shā-i*.
 Sheehan, *shē-shān*.
 Sheeshbazar, *shēsh-bāz-ār*.
 Sheth, *shēth*.
 Shethar, *shē-thār*.
 Shethar-Bornai, *shē-thār-bōz-nā-i*, *bōz-nā-i*.
 Sheva, *shē-vā*.
 Shibboleth, *shīb-bō-lēth*.
 Shihmah, *shīb-mā*.
 Shicron, *shīk-rōn*.
 Shigalon, *shīg-ō-lōn*.
 Shiglonoth, *shī-gī-ō-mōth*.
 Shihon, *shī'hōn*.
 Shihor, *shī'hōr*.
 Shihor-libnath, *shī'hōr-lib-nāth*.
 Shilhi, *shī'hī*.
 Shilhim, *shī'hīm*.
 Shillem, *shī'lēm*: Shi-
 lemities, *shī'lēm-its*.
 Shiloah, *shī-lō-ā*.
 Shiloh, *shī-lō*.
 Shiloni, *shī-lō-nī*: Shi-
 lonites, *shī-lō-nī-its*: Shi-
 lonites, *its*.
 Shilshah, *shī-shā*.
 Shimea, also Shimeah,
shīm-ā-ā.
 Shimeam, *shīm-ē-am*.

Shimeath, *shīm-ē-āth*:
 Shimeathites, *shīm-ē-āth-its*.
 Shimel, *shīm-ē-l*.
 Shimeon, *shīm-ē-ōn*.
 Shimhi, *shīm-hī*.
 Shiml, *shīm-l*.
 Shimites, *shīm-its*.
 Shimma, *shīm-mā*.
 Shimon, *shīm-mōn*.
 Shimrath, *shīm-rāth*.
 Shimri, *shīm-rī*.
 Shimrith, *shīm-rith*.
 Shimron, *shīm-rōn*.
 Shimron, *shīm-rōn*:
 Shimronites, *shīm-rōn-its*.
 Shimron-meron, *shīm-rōn-mērōn*.
 Shimshai, *shīm-shī* or
shīm-shā-i.
 Shinab, *shīn-āb*.
 Shinar, *shīn-ār*.
 Shippi, *shī'pī*.
 Shiphmite, *shī'f-mī*.
 Shiphrah, *shī'f-rā*.
 Shiphthan, *shī'f-thān*.
 Shisha, *shī-shā*.
 Shishak, *shī-shāk*.
 Shitrai, *shī-trī* or *shī-trā-i*.
 Shittah-tree, *shī'tā*.
 Shittim, *shī'tīm*.
 Shiza, *shī-zā*.
 Shoa, *shō-ā*.
 Shobab, *shō-bāb*.
 Shobach, *shō-bāk*.
 Shobai, *shō-bī* or *shō-bā-i*.
 Shobai, *shō-bā-i*.
 Shobek, *shō-bēk*.
 Shobi, *shō-bī*.
 Shoch, *shō-k*.
 Shochoh, *shō-kō*.
 Shoco, *shō-kō*.
 Shoham, *shō'hām*.
 Shomer, *shō-mēr*.
 Shophach, *shō-fāk*.
 Shophan, *shō-fān*.
 Shoshannim, *shō-shān-nīm*: Shoshan nīm-
e-duth, *shō-shān-nīm-e-dūth*.
 Shua, also Shuah, *shō-ā*.
 Shual, *shō-āl*.
 Shubael, *shō-bā-ēl*.
 Shuham, *shō'hām*: Shu-
 hamites, *its*.
 Shuhite, *shō'hī*.
 Shulamite, *shō-lām-ī*.
 Shumathites, *shō-māth-its*.
 Shunammite, *shō-nām-mī*.
 Shunem, *shō-nēm*.
 Shuni, *shō-nī*: Shunites,
shō-nī-its.
 Shuphamites, *shō-fām-its*.
 Shur, *shēr*.
 Shushan, *shō-shān*: Shu-
 shan-eduth, *shō-shān-edūth*.
 Shuthalites, *shō-thā-lī-its*.
 Shuthelah, *shō-thē-lā*.
 Sia, *si-ā*.
 Siab, *si-ā-hā*.
 Sibbecai, also Sibbechai,
si-bē-kā or *si-bē-kā-i*.
 Sibboleth, *si-bō-lēth*.
 Sibmah, *si-bā-mā*.
 Sibram, *si-b-rām*.
 Sibyllis, *si-bī-lis*: Sibylis,
si-bī-lis.
 Sicheu, *si-kēm*.
 Sicilla, *si-sī-lā*: Sicily,
si-sī-lī.
 Sicyon, *si-sī-ōn* or *si-k-yōn*.

Siddim, *si-dīm*.
 Side, *si-dē*.
 Sidney, *si-dnī*.
 Sidon, *si-dōn*: Sidon-
 ians, *si-dō-nān-its*.
 Sigismund, *si-jis-mūd*.
 Sigourney, *si-gō-rnī*.
 Sihon, *si'hōn*.
 Sihor, *si'hōr*.
 Silas, *si-lās*.
 Silenus, *si-lē-nūs*.
 Silla, *si-lā*.
 Sileah, *si-lō-ā*.
 Sileam, *si-lō-ām*.
 Silures, *si-lū-rēs*.
 Silvanus, *si-lvā-nūs*.
 Silvas, *si-lvās*.
 Simalcue, *sim'al-kū-zē*.
 Simeon, *sim-ē-ōn*: Sim-
 eonites, *sim-ē-ōn-its*.
 Simon, *sim'on*: Si'mon
 Chosameus, *kōsā-mē-ūs*:
 Simon Bar-jona, *bār-jōnā*:
 Si'mon
 Peter, *pē'tēr*.
 Simri, *sim-rī*.
 Sin, *sin*.
 Sina, *si-nā*.
 Sinal, *si-nā* and *si-nā-i*.
 Simin, *si-nīm*.
 Sinite, *si-nī*.
 Simon, *sim-on*.
 Sinope, *sin-ō-pē*.
 Sion, *si-ōn*.
 Siphmoth, *si'f-mōth*.
 Sippal, *si'p-pāl* or *si'p-pā-i*.
 Sirach, *sī-rāk*.
 Sirah, *sī-rā*.
 Sirens, *si-rē-nēs*: Si-
 rens, *si-rē-nēs*.
 Sirion, *si-rī-ōn*.
 Sisamai, *si-sā-mā* or *si-sā-mā-i*.
 Sisera, *si-sē-rā*.
 Sissines, *si-sī-nēs*.
 Sisyphus, *si-sī-fūs*.
 Sitnah, *si-tnā*.
 Sivan, *si-vān*.
 Smerdis, *smēr-dis*.
 Smyrna, *smēr-nā*.
 Bobieski, *sō-bī-ēs-kē*.
 Socho, *sō-kō*.
 Sochoh, *sō-kō*.
 Socus, *sō-sū-nūs*.
 Socho, *sō-kō*.
 Socrates, *sōk-rā-tēs*.
 Sodi, *sō-dī*.
 Sodom, *sōd-ōm*: Sodom-
 ites, *sōd-ōm-its*: Sodom-
 ites, *its*: Sodomia, *sōd-ō-mā*: Sodomitish, *sōd-ōm-itish*.
 Soliman, *sō-lī-mān*.
 Solomon, *sō-lō-mōn*.
 Solon, *sō-lōn*.
 Sophereth, *sō'f-ēr-ēth*.
 Sophocles, *sō'fō-klēz*.
 Sophonias, *sō'fō-nā-s*.
 Sorek, *sō-rēk*.
 Sosigenes, *sō-sī-jē-nēs*.
 Sosipater, *sō-sī-pā-tēr*.
 Sosthenes, *sōs-thē-nēs*.
 Estratus, *sōs-trā-tūs*.
 Sotai, *sō-tī* or *sō-tā-i*.
 Soter, *sō-tēr*.
 Sout, *sō't*.
 Southey, *sōth-ē-i*.
 Spain, *spān*.
 Spanheim, *spān-hīm*.
 Sparta, *spār-tā*: Spar-
 tacus, *spār-tā-kūs*.
 Sphinx, *s'finks*.
 Spinoza, *spē-nō-zā*.
 Spohr, *spōr*.
 Stachys, *stā-kis*.
 Stagira, *stā-jī-rā*: Stag-
 irite, *stājī-rī* - see
 Dict.

cōw, bōy, fōt: pure, bād; chātr, game, fog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

Gergeseas, gér-gé-sénz.
Gergites, gér-gés-ús.
Gerizim, gér-i-zim or gér-
i-zim.
Gerizites, gér-i-ús.
Germania, Jér-má-ní-d.
Germanicus, m-kús.
Gerrhians, gér-ré-ní-
dus.
Gershon, gér-shóm.
Gershon, gér-shóm: Ger-
shonite, gér-shón-ú:
Ger-shonites, ús.
Gerson, gér-són.
Gertrude, gér-tród.
Gerizites, gér-zite.
Gesenius, gé-sé-ní-ús.
Gesem, gé-sém.
Gesham, gé-shám.
Geshem, gé-shém.
Geshur, gé-shér: Gesh-
uri, gesh-ú-rí: Gesh-
urites, gesh-ú-ris.
Gether, gé-thér.
Gethsemane, géth-sém-i-
d.
Geul, gé-ú-él.
Gesser, gé-sér: Gesserites,
gésér-ús.
Gessites, gés-rite.
Gibah, gí-b.
Gibbar, gí-bár.
Gibbethon, gí-bé-thón.
Gibea and Gibeah, gí-bé-
d.
Gibeath, gí-bé-dh: Gib-
eahite, gí-bé-dh-ú.
Gibeon, gí-bé-ón: Gib-
eonite, gí-bé-ón-ú:
Gib-eonites, ús.
Giblites, gí-bí-ús.
Giddalti, gíd-dál-tí.
Giddel, gíd-dél.
Gideon, gíd-dé-ón.
Gideon, gíd-dé-ón-t.
Gidom, gí-dóm.
Gigantes, jí-gán-í-tés.
Gihon, gí-hón.
Gilaal, gí-lá-lí.
Gilead, gí-lé-d.
Gilead, gí-lé-d: Gilead-
ite, gí-lé-d-ú: Gil-
eadites, ús.
Gilegal, gí-lé-gál.
Gileh, gí-lé: Gilonite,
gí-lé-ní.
Gimel, gím-él.
Gimso, gím-só.
Ginath, gín-ath.
Ginnetho, gín-né-thá.
Ginnethon, gín-né-thón.
Girgashite, gér-gash-í-t:
Ger-gashites, ús.
Girgashite, gér-gash-í-t.
Gispa, gís-pá.
Gittah-hepher, gít-tá-hé-
fér.
Gittaim, gít-tá-im: [Gí-
tá-im].
Gittite, gít-tí-t: Gí-tites,
ús.
Gittith, gít-tí-th.
Gisante, gí-són-í-t.
Gosh, gó-sh.
Gob, gób.
Godfrey, gód-frí.
Goethe, gó-thé.
Gog, góg.
Golan, gó-lán.
Golgotha, gól-gó-thá.
Goliath, gó-lí-ath.
Gomer, gó-mér.
Gomorrhah or Gomorrhah,
gó-mór-rá.
Gordianus, gór-dí-á-nús.
Gordium, gór-dí-ám:
Gor dius, dí-ús.
Gorgias, gór-gí-ás.
Gortyna, gór-tí-ná.

Gothan, gó-shón.
Gothl, góth-í, also Goth-
ones, góth-ó-nés.
Gotholias, góth-ó-lí-ds.
Gothoniel, góth-ón-él.
Gozan, gó-zán.
Graba, gó-bá.
Gracchus, grák-kús.
Graculus, grá-kú-kús.
Gratanus, grá-shí-d:
nús.
Grecia, gré-shí-d: Gré-
cians, gré-shí-dnz or
gré-sháns: Greece, grés.
Greek, grék: Greeks, gréks.
Gregorius, gré-gó-rí-ús.
Gregory, grég-ó-rí.
Grieldad, grí-é-lí-d.
Gudgodah, gúd-gó-dá.
Gualph, gú-é-f.
Gulso, gú-só.
Guni, gú-ní: Gu-nites,
nús.
Gur, gér.
Gur-beal, gér-bá-l.
Gustavus, gús-tá-rás.
Haahashtari, há-a-hash-
tá-rí.
Habiah, há-bí-d: [há-
bá-yá].
Habakkuk, há-bák-kúk:
[há-bák-kúk].
Hababiah, há-bá-d-zi-
nús.
Habacuc, há-bá-d-kúk.
Habor, há-bór.
Hachaliah, hák-ká-lí-d.
Hachilah, hák-ká-lí-d or
há-kí-lí.
Hachmoni, hák-mó-ní:
Hach-monite, í-t.
Hadad, há-dá-d.
Hadadeser, há-dá-d-é-
zer.
Hadad-Rimmon, há-dá-d-
rim-món.
Hadar, há-dár.
Hadeser, há-dá-ré-
tí.
Hadaiah, há-dá-á-shá.
Hadasah, há-dá-sá.
Hadaiah, há-dá-lí-t.
Hades, há-dés.
Haddi, há-dí-d.
Haddai, há-dí-lí or há-dí-
lú-t.
Hadoram, há-dó-rám.
Hadrach, há-drák.
Hadrianus, há-drí-d:
nús: Hadrian, há-drí-
án.
Hagab, há-gób.
Hagaba, also Hagabah,
hág-d-bá or há-gá-bá.
Hagar, há-gár: Hagar-
enes, há-gár-énz or
hág-d-réns: Hagar-
ites, há-gár-í-tis: Ha-
gerite, gér-í-t.
Hagai, há-gí-s or há-gí-
s.
Hageri, há-gér-í.
Haggi, há-gí.
Hagiah, há-gí-d.
Hagrites, há-gí-tis.
Hagith, há-gí-th.
Hagle, há-gí-d.
Hahemann, há-ná-
mán.
Hai, há-í.
Hakkatan, hák-ká-tán.
Hakko, hák-kó.
Hakupha, há-kú-fá.
Halah, há-lá.
Halak, há-lák.
Halul, há-lul.

Hall, há-lí.
Halicarnassus, há-lí-
kár-nás-sús.
Halleheah, há-lé-hesh.
Haloheah, há-ló-hesh.
Ham, há-m.
Haman, há-mán.
Hamath, há-máth:
Há-mathite, í-t.
Hamath-Zobah, há-
máth-zóbá.
Hamilcar, há-mí-u-kár.
Hammoth, há-máth.
Hammedatha, há-mé-
dát-thá.
Hammalech, há-m-né-
lek.
Hammoleketh, há-m-
mó-lé-kéth or há-m-mó-
lek-éth.
Hammom, há-m-món.
Hammothdor, há-m-
móth-dór.
Hamonah, há-m-óná or
há-m-óná.
Hamongog, há-món-góg.
Hamor, há-mór.
Hannuel, há-mú-él or há-
mú-él.
Hannul, há-múl: Há-
mullites, ús.
Hannul, há-múl-tal or
há-múl-tal.
Hannamel, há-ná-mé-él.
Hanan, há-nán.
Hannael, há-ná-né-él.
Hannai, há-ná-ní.
Hanniah, há-ná-ní-d:
[há-nán-yá].
Hanes, há-nés.
Haniel, há-ní-él.
Hannah, há-ná-ná.
Hannathon, há-ná-
thón.
Hannibal, há-ní-bál.
Hanniel, há-ní-él.
Hanno, há-nón.
Hanooh, há-nók: Ha-
noohites, há-nók-ús.
Hannun, há-nún.
Haphraim, há-rá-im.
Hara, há-rá.
Haread, há-rá-dá.
Haran, há-rán.
Harearite, há-rá-rí-t.
Harbona or Harbonah,
há-r-bóná.
Hardicanute, há-dí-ká-
nút.
Hareph, há-réf.
Hareth, há-réth.
Harhalah, há-rá-há.
Harhas, há-r-hás.
Harhur, há-r-hér.
Harim, há-rím.
Hariph, há-rí-f.
Harnespher, há-r-né-sér.
Harod, há-ród: Harod-
ite, há-ród-í-t.
Haroeh, há-ró-dá or há-
ród-dá.
Harorite, há-r-ó-rí-t.
Hareoth, há-r-ó-th.
Haroun-al-Raschid, há-
rún-ál-rás-híd.
Harsha, há-r-shá.
Harum, há-rám.
Harumaph, há-rú-máf.
Haruphite, há-rú-fí-t.
Hares, há-rás.
Hasadiah, há-sá-d-á-sá:
[há-sá-d-yá].
Hasdrubal, há-s-drúbál.
Hasenuah, há-sé-ní-á or
há-sé-ná-dá.
Hashabiah, há-shá-bá-d:
[há-sháb-yá].
Hashabnah, há-sháb-ná.

Hashabnah, há-sháb-
nús or há-sháb-ní-d.
Hashbadana, hásh-bá-
dáná.
Hashem, há-shém.
Hashmonah, hásh-mó-
nád or hásh-mó-ná.
Hashub, há-shúb.
Hashubah, há-shúbá or
hásh-ú-bá.
Hashupha, há-shúm.
Hashupha, hásh-ú-fí or
sh.
Hasrah, há-sá-rá.
Hasseanaah, há-sé-ná-dá.
Hashub, hásh-úb.
Hasupha, há-sú-fá.
Hatach, há-ták.
Hathath, há-tháth.
Hatipha, há-tí-pá.
Hatita, há-tí-tá.
Hattil, há-tí-lí.
Hattush, há-túsh.
Hauran, há-úrán.
Havilah, há-ví-lá or há-
v-í-lí.
Havoth-jair, há-vóth-
já-r.
Haydn, há-dí.
Hazel, há-zé-él or há-
z-él.
Hazalah, há-zá-d: [há-
z-él].
Hazar-addar, há-zár-ad-
dár.
Hazar-emah, há-zár-é-
mán.
Hazar-gaddah, há-zár-
gád-dá.
Hazar-hatticon, há-zár-
hát-tí-kón.
Hazar-maveeth, há-zár-
má-vé-th.
Hazaroth, há-zá-róth.
Hazar-shual, há-zár-shó-
ál.
Hazar-susah, há-zár-só-
sá.
Hazar-susim, há-zár-só-
sím.
Hazon-tamar, há-zá-
són-tá-már.
Hazel, elponi, há-zel-él-
póní.
Hazerim, há-zé-rím.
Hazaroth, há-zé-róth or
há-z-é-róth.
Hazon-tamar, há-zá-
són-tá-már: also Haz-
son, há-zá-zón.
Hazel, há-zé-él.
Hazo, há-zó.
Hazor, há-zór.
He, hé.
Hebe, hé-bé.
Heber, há-bér: He'-ber-
ites, ús.
Hebrew, há-bré: He-
brews, há-brés: He-
brewess, hé-bré-és.
Hebron, hé-brón: He-
bronites, hé-brón-ús.
Hebate, há-bé-té or hék-
ál.
Hector, hák-tór.
Hecuba, há-kú-bá.
Hegai, há-gí-s or hé-gá-í.
Hegé, hé-gé.
Hegel, hé-gél.
Heine, há-né.
Helah, hé-lá.
Helam, hé-lám.
Helbah, hé-lá-bá.
Helbon, hé-lbón.
Helcolah, hé-lí-ká: also
Helchias, hé-lí-ás.
Heldai, hé-dá or Mí-
dái.
Helsb, hé-léb.

coö, boy, föb; päre, büd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal,

Achsa, also Achsah, *ák'-sá*.
 Achshaph, *ák'-sháf*.
 Achshib, *ák'-shib*.
 Achpha, *ák'-shá*.
 Actheo, *ák'-shé*.
 Acropolis, *ák'-ró-pó-lis*.
 Acteon, *ák'-té-on*.
 Actna, *ák'-ná*.
 Acub, *ák'-húb*.
 Adadash, *ád'-á-dá*.
 Adah, *ád'-á*.
 Adajah, *ád'-á or á-dá'-pá*.
 Adalia, *ád'-á-lá or á-dá'-pá*.
 Adam, *ád'-ám*.
 Adamah, *ád'-á-má*; [*á-dá'-má*].
 Adami, *ád'-á-mí*; [*á-dá'-mí*].
 Adar, *ád'-ár*.
 Adasa, *ád'-á-sá*.
 Adbeel, *ád'-bé-él*.
 Adaan, *ád'-á-dán*.
 Adar, *ád'-ár*.
 Addi, *ád'-á-dí*.
 Addo, *ád'-á-dó*.
 Addon, *ád'-á-dón*.
 Adnus, *ád'-á-dús*.
 Adelaide, *ád'-á-lá-dí*.
 Ader, *ád'-ér*.
 Adida, *ád'-í-dá*.
 Adiel, *ád'-í-él*.
 Adin, *ád'-ín*.
 Adina, *ád'-í-ná or á-dí'-ná*.
 Adino, *ád'-í-nó or á-dí'-nó*.
 Adinus, *ád'-í-nús*.
 Adithaim, *ád'-í-thá-im*.
 Adiel, *ád'-í-él or á-dí'-él*.
 Admah, *ád'-má*.
 Admatha, *ád'-má-thá*.
 Adna, also Adnah, *ád'-ná*.
 Adonibezek, *á-dó-ní-bé-zék*.
 Adonijah, *á-dó-ní-já*.
 Adonikam, *á-dó-ní-kám*.
 Adoniram, *á-dó-ní-rám*.
 Adonis, *á-dó-nis*.
 Adonizedek, *á-dó-ní-sé-dék*.
 Adora, *á-dó-rá*.
 Adoraim, *á-dó-rí-im*.
 Adoram, *á-dó-rám*.
 Adrammelech, *á-drá-mé-lék*; [*á-dá-rám-mé-lék*].
 Adramyttium, *á-drá-mít-tím*.
 Adria, *á-drí-á*.
 Adriel, *á-drí-él*.
 Aduel, *á-dú-él*.
 Adullam, *á-dál-lám*.
 Adullamit, *á-dí*.
 Adumim, *á-dúm-im*.
 Adula, *á-dú-lá*.
 Echina, *é-jí-ná*.
 Eneas, *é-né-as* in Classics; *é-né-us* in Bible.
 Enon, *é-nón*.
 Echyus, *é-ki-lús*.
 Eoapas, *é-ó-pás*.
 Agaba, *ag'-á-bá*; [*á-gá-bá*].
 Agabus, *ag'-á-bús*.
 Agag, *á-gág*; *Agagite*, *á-gág-gí*; [*á-gág-gí*].
 Agamemnon, *ag'-á-mém-nón*.
 Agar, *á-gár*.
 Agarenes, *ag'-á-rénis* or *ag'-á-ré-nés*.
 Agathocles, *á-gáth-ó-kles*.
 Agassia, *á-gás-sis* or *ag'-á-sé*.
 Agee, *ag'-é*.

Aggeus, *ag'-géis*.
 Agricola, *á-grík-ó-lá*.
 Agrippa, *á-gríp-pá*.
 Agur, *á-gúr*.
 Ahab, *á-háb*.
 Aharah, *á-hár-á*; [*á-hár-á*].
 Aharel, *á-hár-él*.
 Ahassi, *á-hás-á-i* or *á-hás-í*.
 Ahashai, *á-hás-bá-i* or *á-hás-bá*.
 Ahasuerus, *á-hás-á-sé-rís*.
 Ahava, *á-há-vá* or *á-há-vá*.
 Ahas, *á-hás*.
 Ahasal, *á-hás-á-i* or *á-hás-í*.
 Ahashah, *á-há-shá*; [*á-há-shá*].
 Ahban, *á-há-bán*.
 Ahar, *á-hér*.
 Ahit, *á-hít*.
 Ahiah, *á-hí-á*.
 Ahiam, *á-hí-ám*.
 Ahian, *á-hí-an*.
 Ahizer, *á-hí-zér*.
 Ahisham, *á-hí-shám*.
 Ahinud, *á-hí-núd*.
 Ahijah, *á-hí-já*.
 Ahikam, *á-hí-kám*.
 Ahilud, *á-hí-lúd*.
 Ahimahaz, *á-hím-á-dz*; [*á-hí-má-dz*].
 Ahiman, *á-hí-mán*.
 Ahimelech, *á-hí-mé-lék*; [*á-hí-mé-lék*].
 Ahimoth, *á-hí-móth*.
 Ahinadab, *á-hín-á-dáb*; [*á-hí-ná-dáb*].
 Ahinoam, *á-hín-ó-am*; [*á-hí-nó-am*].
 Ahira, *á-hí-rá*.
 Ahiram, *á-hí-rám*; *Ahi'-ramites*, *-tis*.
 Ahisamach, *á-hís-á-mák*; [*á-hí-sá-mák*].
 Ahishahar, *á-hít-á-hár*; [*á-hí-shá-hár*].
 Ahishar, *á-hít-shár*.
 Ahithophel, *á-hít-ó-fel*; [*á-hí-thó-fel*].
 Ahitub, *á-hít-túb*.
 Ahlab, *á-láb*.
 Ahlai, *á-lá-i* or *á-lí*.
 Ahohah, *á-hó-á*; *Ahohite*, *á-hó-hít*.
 Aholah, *á-hó-lá*.
 Aholbah, *á-hó-lá-bá*.
 Aholibah, *á-hó-lí-bá*.
 Aholibamah, *á-hó-lí-bá-má*.
 Ahumai, *á-hú-má-i* or *á-hí-má-i*.
 Ahuzam, *á-hú-zám*.
 Ahuzath, *á-hú-záth*.
 Ai, *ái*.
 Aiah, *ái-á* or *ái-vá*, also *ái-thá*.
 Aiah, *ái-á* or *ái-thá*.
 Aija, *ái-já* or *ái-jí*.
 Aijalon, *ái-já-lón*; *Aijalon*, *ái-já-lón*.
 Aijeleth Shahar, *ái-jé-léth-shá-hár*.
 Ain, *ái-n*.
 Airus, *ái-rís* or *ái-trís*.
 Ajah, *ái-já*.
 Ajalon, *ái-já-lón*.
 Ajax, *ái-jáks*.
 Akan, *á-kán*.
 Akbar, *ák-bár*.
 Akub, *ák-kúb*.
 Akrabim, *ák-ráb-ím*.
 Aladdin, *á-lá-dín*.
 Alamech, *ál-á-méth* or *á-lí-méth*.

Alammelech, *á-lám-mé-lék*; [*ál-ám-mé-lék*].
 Alamech, *ál-á-méth*.
 Alarie, *ál-á-rí*.
 Alava, *ál-á-vá*.
 Albert, *ál-bér*.
 Albion, *ál-bí-on*.
 Albuquerque, *ál-bú-kérk*.
 Alcibiades, *ál-sí-bí-dés*.
 Alcimus, *ál-sí-mús*.
 Alecyone, *ál-sí-ó-né*.
 Alema, *ál-sé-má*.
 Alembert, *ál-sé-mbér*.
 Alemeth, *ál-sé-méth* or *ál-sé-méth*.
 Aleph, *ál-éf*.
 Alexander, *ál-égs-dní-dér*; *Al'exan'dria*, *ál-égs-an-drí-á*; *Al'exan'drian*, *ál-égs-an-drí-an*; *Al'exan'drian*, *ál-égs-an-drí-an*.
 Algernon, *ál-jér-nón*.
 Ahah, *ái-á* or *ái-vá*.
 Ahaz, *ái-dá* or *ái-ván*.
 Alleluia, *ál-lé-lú-yá*.
 Allobroges, *ál-ló-bó-ré-jéz*.
 Aliom, *ál-lóm*.
 Allon, *ál-lón*.
 Allon-bachuth, *ál-lón-bá-kúth*.
 Almodad, *ál-mó-dád* or *ál-mó-dád*.
 Almon, *ál-món*.
 Almon-diblahaim, *ál-món-dí-bá-lá-im*.
 Alnathan, *ál-ná-thán*.
 Aloth, *ál-lóth*.
 Alpha, *ál-fá*.
 Alphesus or Alpheus, *ál-fé-sús*.
 Alphonso, *ál-fón-só*.
 Alpheus, *ál-fé-us*.
 Al-Taschith, *ál-tás-kúth*.
 Aluah, *ál-lú-á*.
 Alvah, *ál-vá*.
 Alvan, *ál-ván*.
 Amad, *á-mád*.
 Amadatha, *á-mád-á-thá*, also *Amadathus*, *-thús*.
 Amal, *á-mál*.
 Amalek, *ám-á-lék*; *Amalekite*, *á-mál-é-kít*; *Amal'ekites*, *-kítis*.
 Amam, *á-mám*.
 Aman, *á-mán*.
 Amasa, *ám-á-sá* or *ám-á-ná*.
 Amariah, *ám-á-rí-á*; [*ám-á-rí-á*].
 Amarias, *ám-á-rí-ás*.
 Amasa, *ám-á-sá*; [*ám-á-sá*].
 Amasai, *ám-á-sái* or *ám-á-shí*.
 Amashai, *ám-á-shái* or *ám-á-shí*.
 Amasiah, *ám-á-sí-á*.
 Amasis, *á-má-sís*.
 Amathais, *á-má-thé-is*.
 Amathis, *ám-á-thís*.
 Amasiah, *ám-á-sí-á*; [*ám-á-sí-á*].
 Amazones, *á-más-ó-nés*.
 Ambrosius, *ám-bró-sí-us*; *Ambrose*, *ám-bróz*.
 Amella, *á-mé-lí-á*.
 Ami, *á-mí*.
 Amiadab, *á-mí-á-dáb*; [*ám-í-ná-dáb*].
 Amitai, *á-mít-ái* or *á-mít-í*.
 Ammah, *ám-má*.
 Ammi, *ám-mí*.

Ammidoi, *ám-mí-dó-i*, also *Ammidoi*, *ám-mí-dó-i*.
 Ammel, *ám-mél*.
 Ammiel, *ám-mí-él*.
 Ammiud, *ám-mí-hád*.
 Amminadab, *ám-mín-á-dáb*; [*ám-mí-ná-dáb*].
 Amminadib, [*ám-mí-na-díb*].
 Ammi-shaddai, *ám-mí-shád-ái* or *shád-ái*.
 Amminabab, *ám-mín-á-báb*; [*ám-mí-sá-báb*].
 Ammon, *ám-món*; *Ammonite*, *n. masc. -ís*; *Ammonites*, *-tis*.
 Ammonites, *n. fem. -it-és*.
 Amnon, *ám-món*.
 Amok, *á-mók*.
 Amon, *ám-món*.
 Amorite, *ám-ó-rí*; *Amorites*, *-tis*.
 Amos, *ám-mós*.
 Amos, *ám-mós*.
 Amphipolis, *ám-fíp-ó-lis*.
 Amphitryon, *ám-fít-rí-on*.
 Amplias, *ám-pí-lás*.
 Amram, *ám-rám*; *Amramites*, *-tis*.
 Amraphel, *ám-rá-fel*.
 Amri, *ám-ri*.
 Anab, *á-náb*.
 Anacreon, *á-ná-kré-on*.
 Anael, *án-á-él*.
 Anah, *án-á*.
 Ananath, *án-á-hát-ráth*.
 Ananiah, *án-á-dá or án-á-pá*.
 Anai, *án-á-k*; *Anakims*, *án-á-kím*.
 Ananim, *án-á-mím*.
 Anammelech, *á-nám-mé-lék*; [*án-ám-mé-lék*].
 Anan, *án-nán*.
 Anani, *á-ná-ní*.
 Ananiah, *án-á-ní-á*.
 Ananias, *án-á-ní-ás*.
 Ananias, *án-á-ní-ás*.
 Anath, *án-níth*.
 Anathoth, *án-á-thóth*.
 Anaxagoras, *án-áks-ág-ó-rás*.
 Anaximander, *án-áks-i-mán-dér*.
 Anaximines, *án-áks-i-mí-nés*.
 Anchises, *án-á-kís*.
 Andrew, *án-dró-ús*.
 Andronicus, *án-dró-kís*.
 Anemachos, *án-dró-mí-á-kós*.
 Andromeda, *án-dró-mé-dá*.
 Andronicus, *án-dró-ní-kós*.
 Anem, *án-ném*.
 Anen, *án-nén*.
 Aner, *án-nér*.
 Anethothite, *á-néth-ó-thít*, also *Anethothite*, *á-néth-ó-thít*, and *Antothite*, *án-thó-thít*.
 Angelina, *án-jé-lí-ná*.
 Angli, *áng-gí*.
 Aniam, *án-iám*.
 Anim, *án-im*.
 Anna, *án-ná*.
 Annaas, *án-ná-ás*.
 Ananias, *án-ní-ás*.
 Ananus, *án-nú-ús* or *án-nú-ús*.
 Anos, *án-nós*.
 Anselm, *án-sélm*.
 Anthony, *án-thó-ní*.
 Antigonus, *án-tíg-ó-nús*.

au, boy, fét; prire, bud; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

volventibus annis [L.], with revolving years; in the course of years.
vox et præterea nihil [L.], a voice and nothing besides; sound without sense
vox populi [L.], the voice of the people; the popular voice.

vox populi vox Dei [L.], the voice of the people is the voice of God.
vox stellarum [L.], the voice of the stars.
ulgo [L.], among the people; commonly; usually.
vultus est index animi [L.], the countenance is the index of the mind.

APPENDIX IV.

A COMPLETE LIST OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES, WITH THE WHOLE PROPER NAMES FOUND IN THE APOCRYPHA; ALSO, A SELECTION OF COMMON, HISTORICAL, AND CLASSICAL NAMES, PHONETICALLY RESPECT FOR PRONUNCIATION.

Note.—The Scripture Names have been taken anew from the Common English Version. In placing the accents, and dividing the words into syllables, the best authorities have been carefully consulted. Very frequently an alternative respelling has been given, but that one holding the first place is the one recommended. Especially has that been done in the case of words in which the digraph *ai* occurs. Thus *Isaiah* is respelt *i-zî-ä* or *i-zä-yä*. The pronunciation of proper names must to a considerable extent be quite arbitrary. Where usage has fixed a pronunciation it has been retained. When high authority, however, has given pronunciations in strict conformity with the originals, which are at the same time opposed to English analogy as well as common usage, the respellings of such are placed within brackets. The marks (—), (˘) over the vowels do not refer to quantity as in Latin verse, but merely indicate the quality of the sounds to be given to the vowels—see Note above Scheme of Phonotypes, and Author's Preface.

Aaiar , ä-ä-lär.	Abercromby , äb-är-krä-m-t.	Abimeel , ä-bim-ä-ä-lä or äb-i-mä-ä-lä.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , äb-ä-läm.
Aaron , ä-rön: Ää-rön-ites, -its.	Abernethy , äb-är-näth-t.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk.
Abacuc , äb-ä-käk.	Aben , ä-bän.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk.
Abaddon , ä-bäd-dön.	Abgarus , äb-gär-äs.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk.
Abadiah , äb-ä-di-äs.	Abi , ä-bi.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk.
Abagtha , ä-bäg-thä.	Abia or Abiah , ä-bi-ä.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk.
Abana , äb-ä-nä: [ä-bä-nä].	Abia , ä-bi-ä-bän.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk.
Abarim , äb-ä-rim: [ä-bä-rim].	Abia , ä-bi-ä-bän.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk.
Abba , äb-bä.	Abia , ä-bi-ä-bän.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk.
Abda , äb-dä.	Abia , ä-bi-ä-bän.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk.
Abdeel , äb-dä-ä-lä.	Abia , ä-bi-ä-bän.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk.
Abdi , äb-di.	Abia , ä-bi-ä-bän.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk.
Abdias , äb-di-äs.	Abia , ä-bi-ä-bän.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk.
Abdiel , äb-di-äl.	Abia , ä-bi-ä-bän.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk.
Abdon , äb-dön.	Abia , ä-bi-ä-bän.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk.
Abednego , ä-bä-lä-nä-gö.	Abia , ä-bi-ä-bän.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk.
Abel , ä-bäl: Abel-Beth-Maachah , -bäth-mä-ä-kä: Abel-oeramin , -ä-rä-mim: Abel-Maim , -mä-im: Abel-Meholiah , -mä-hö-lä or -mä-hö-lä: Abel-Misraim , -mä-sä-rä-im: Abel-misraim , -mä-sä-rä-im: Abel-Shittim , -shä-tim.	Abia , ä-bi-ä-bän.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk.
Abi-lard , äb-ä-lärd.	Abia , ä-bi-ä-bän.	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk; [äb-i-mä-läk]	Abimelech , ä-bim-ä-läk.

mäle, mäi, fär, läw; mäle, häc; päre, yin; nöte, nöi, möve;

sub poena [L.] under a penalty.
 sub rosa [L.] under the rose; privately; secretly;
 see Dict. under rose.
 sub silentio [L.] in silence.
 suggestio falsi [L.] the suggestion of a falsehood.
 sui generis [L.] of its own kind; of a kind peculiar
 to itself.
 summum bonum [L.] the highest good; the thing
 most desirable.
 suppressio veri [L.] the suppression of truth.
 suum cuique [L.] his own to every one; let every
 one have his own.

tableau vivant [F.] a representation of a scene by
 living persons.
 tabula rasa [L.] a tablet smoothed; a smooth
 sheet; a mere blank.
 tedium vite [L.] weariness of life.
 tant mieux [F.] so much the better.
 tant pis [F.] so much the worse.
 tel maître, tel valet [F.] like master, like man.
 tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis
 [L.] the times are changed, and we change with
 them.
 tempus edax rerum [L.] time is the consumer of
 things.
 tempus fugit [L.] time flies.
 teres atque rotundus [L.] smooth and round—fig.
 ill-balanced in character.
 terminus ad quem [L.] the boundary to which;
 the end of one's journey; terminus a quo, the
 boundary from which; the starting point.
 terre filius [L.] a son of the earth—applied snob-
 bishly to a man of obscure or humble birth.
 terre motus [L.] motion of the earth; an earth-
 quake; a commotion.
 terra firma [L.] the solid ground; the shore or
 land as distinguished from the sea or water.
 terra incognita [L.] a land unknown; a land or
 district of country one has not visited or entered
 before.
 tertium quid [L.] a third something.
 timeo Danaos et dona ferentes [L.] I fear the
 Greeks even when they bring gifts.
 toga virilis [L.] the manly robe—a garment as-
 sumed by the Roman youth when they reached
 fourteen years of age.
 to halon [Gr.] the beautiful; the chief good.
 totidem verbis [L.] in just so many words.
 toties quoties [L.] as often as; as many times as.
 totis viribus [L.] with one's whole strength.
 totus coelo [L.] by the whole heavens; as opposite
 as the poles.
 totum [L.] the whole.
 toujours perdrix [F.] always partridges; always
 the same thing over again.
 toujours prêt [F.] always ready.
 tour d'adresse [F.] a sleight-of-hand trick.
 tour de force [F.] a feat of strength or skill.
 tours de page [F.] schoolboys' tricks.
 tous frais faits [F.] clear of all expenses; all ex-
 penses paid.
 tout-à-fait [F.] entirely; wholly; exactly.
 tout ensemble [F.] all together; whole appearance;
 the whole taken together; general effect.
 tout le monde [F.] all the world; every one;
 everybody.
 tria juncta in uno [L.] three united in one—the
 motto of the Order of the Bath.
 Troja fuit [L.] Troy has been.
 trottoir [F.] a side-walk; a pavement or foot-
 path.
 triditur dies die [L.] one day treads on the heels
 of another.
 tu quoque [L.] thou also; you are as bad yourself
 —a term in mutual recriminations.
 tutor et ultor [L.] the protector and avenger.
 uberrima fides [L.] boundless trust or faith.
 ubi mal, ibi apes [L.] where honey is there are the
 bees.
 ubi supra [L.] where above; it will be found men-
 tioned above.
 ultima ratio [L.] the last resource.
 ultima ratio regum [L.] the last resource of kings
 —i.e., war.
 ultima Thule [L.] the utmost or farthest Thule;
 the extremity of the earth—generally applied to
 Orkney or Shetland, or to both.

ultimus Romanorum [L.] the last of the Romans.
 un air noble [F.] a distinguished appearance.
 una voce [L.] with one voice; unanimously.
 un fait accompli [F.] an accomplished fact.
 unguibus et rostro [L.] with nails and beak; tooth
 and nail; with our whole powers.
 uno ictu [L.] with one stroke; at one blow
 uno impetu [L.] with one onset; at one effort.
 un 'tiens' vaut mieux que deux 'tu l'auras'
 [F.] one 'take it' is worth two 'you shall have it';
 a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
 usque ad aras [L.] even to the altars; to the last
 extremity.
 usque ad nauseam [L.] even to sickness; till abso-
 lutely sickening.
 usque ad satietatem [L.] even to satiety; to an
 extent to create disgust.
 usus loquendi [F.] the usage of speaking; the
 usage in speech.
 utile dulci [L.] the useful with the sweet; the
 useful combined with the pleasant.
 ut infra [L.] as below.
 uti possidetis [L.] as you now possess—that is, the
 condition of the combatants on the conclusion of
 war; the opposite of 'status quo ante.'
 ut supra [L.] as above.

vade mecum [L.] go with me, an indispensable
 handbook or pocket companion.
 vae victis [L.] woe to the vanquished.
 vale [L.] be in good health; farewell.
 valeat quantum [L.] it may be effective so far;
 this may be taken for what it is worth.
 varis lectiones [L.] various readings.
 variorum notes [L.] the notes of various authors
 or editors.
 vastus animus [L.] a vast mind; an insatiable
 disposition.
 velis et remis [L.] with sails and oars; with the
 utmost speed possible.
 veni, vidi, vici [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
 ventis secundis [L.] with prosperous winds; uni-
 formly successful.
 verbatim et literatim [mid. L.] word for word and
 letter for letter.
 verbum sat sapienti [L.] a word is enough for a
 wise man.
 veritas vincit [L.] truth conquers.
 ver non semper virescit [L.] the spring is not always
 green.
 vestigia nulla retrorsum [L.] no going back.
 vexata questio [L.] a vexed or disputed question.
 via media [L.] the middle way or course.
 vide [L.] see.
 vide et crede [L.] see and believe.
 vide ut supra [L.] see as above; see the preceding
 statement.
 vi et armis [L.] by force and arms; by main
 force.
 vieux routier [F.] a shrewd old man; an old
 stager.
 vincit, qui se vincit [L.] he conquers, who con-
 quers himself; self-conquest is the true victory.
 vinculum matrimonii [L.] the bond of matrimony.
 virtus in arduis [L.] virtue (or valour) in diffi-
 culties.
 virtus semper viridis [L.] virtue always green;
 virtue is ever green and blooming.
 vis inertis [L.] the strength of inactivity; the
 power by which matter in rest or in motion resists
 any change on its state.
 vis medicatrix naturæ [L.] the healing or curative
 power of nature.
 vis motrix [L.] the motive or moving power.
 vis vitæ [L.] the power (or force) of life; the vital
 powers.
 vivat regina! [L.] long live the queen!
 vivat respublica! [L.] long live the republic!
 vivat rex! [L.] long live the king!
 vive la république! [F.] long live the republic!
 vive l'empereur! [F.] long live the emperor!
 vive le roi! [F.] long live the king!
 vive ut vivas [L.] live that you may live: live up-
 rightly, that you may live long and enjoy life.
 vividus vis animi [L.] the vigorous force of mind.
 volū! [F.] behold there; behold; there is or there
 are.
 volte-face [F.] a turning about; a turning right or
 left about face.

weights so much as a secret; there is nothing so troublesome to the mind as the possession of a secret.

rira bien, qui rira le dernier [F.] he laughs well who laughs last.

rixatur de lana caprina [L.] he wrangles about goats' wool; goats have no wool—hence, he disputes about trifles.

robe de chambre [F.] a dressing or morning gown.

robur et corporis et animi [L.] strength both of body and mind.

roture [F.] the commonalty: roturier, a commoner.

rust cælum [L.] though the heavens fall.

rubor efflorescens [L.] the efflorescent or crimson blush.

rudis indigestaque moles [L.] a raw and confused mass.

ruse contre ruse [F.] a stratagem against a stratagem.

ruse de guerre [F.] a stratagem of war.

rus in urbe [L.] the country in the town.

rusticus abnormis sapiens [L.] a rustic wise without rule; a peasant who is a philosopher without the principles derived from study.

sacer vates [L.] the sacred prophet or bard.

sacra indignatio [L.] sacred indignation; excessive indignation.

sain et sauf [F.] safe and sound.

sai Atticum [L.] Attic salt; that is, 'wit.'

salle à manger [F.] a room for eating; a dining-hall.

salus populi suprema est lex [L.] the safety and welfare of the people is the highest law.

salvo jure [L.] with unimpaired right; saving the right.

sanctum sanctorum [L.] the holy of holies: sancta sanctorum [plu.] the holy places of the holy places: sanctum, the contracted form, having the familiar meaning, 'a place for private use,' and into which all persons or visitors are not admitted indiscriminately, as, the study of a literary man, the private apartment of an editor, a laboratory, &c.

sans cérémonie [F.] without ceremony; in a homely, friendly way.

sans doute [F.] without doubt; undoubtedly.

sans façon [F.] without ceremony; unceremonious.

sans peur et sans reproche [F.] without fear and without reproach.

sans rime et sans raison [F.] without rhyme and reason.

sapere aude [L.] dare to be wise; follow steadily the pursuit of knowledge, however formidable the difficulties which may lie in your path.

sapientem pascere barbam [L.] to cultivate a philosophic beard—long flowing beards having been supposed to indicate wisdom among the Romans.

sapientum octavus [L.] the eighth of the Wise Men (who were seven in number)—said ironically of an individual of pretentious wisdom.

sardonius risus [L.] sardonic laughter; unnatural or forced laughter—see Dict. under sardonius.

sartor resartus [L.] the tailor mended.

sat cito, si sat bene [L.] done quickly enough, if well enough.

satís eloquentia, sapientia parum [L.] eloquence enough, but little wisdom.

satís superque [L.] enough and more; enough and more than enough.

satís verborum [L.] enough of words.

sat pulchra, si sat bona [L.] handsome enough, if only good enough.

saucés piquantes [F.] piquant sauces.

saute qui peut [F.] save himself who can.

savoir [F.] learning; scholarship: v. to know.

savoir-faire [F.] dexterity; management; wit.

savoir-vivre [F.] good-breeding; manners.

secrétaire des commandements [F.] a private secretary.

secrét de la comédie [F.] secret of the comedy; everybody's secret.

secundum artem [L.] according to art or rule; scientifically; in an artistic manner.

secundum naturam [L.] according to nature; in a natural manner.

secundum ordinem [L.] according to order; in an orderly manner.

secundum usum [L.] according to usage; in a manner established by custom.

semel in anno [L.] once in the year.

semper avarus eget [L.] the miser always suffers want.

semper idem [L.] always the same (person, character, or disposition).

semper paratus [L.] always prepared; always ready.

se non è vero, è ben trovato [It.] if it be not true, it is well feigned.

sequitur [L.] *Ac, she, or it follows*; a consequence.

sere venientibus ossa [L.] the bones for those who come late.

servum pecus [L.] a slavish herd; a servile body of imitators.

sic itar ad astra [L.] such is the path to immortality (It., the stars).

sic passim [L.] so in many places; here and there.

sic sedebat [L.] *thus he sat*; in his ordinary sitting posture.

sic transit gloria mundi [L.] so earthly glory passes away.

sicut ante [L.] as before.

sic volo, sic jubeo [L.] thus I will, thus I order.

sic volumus [L.] thus we will it.

sic vos non vobis [L.] thus you do not labour for yourselves.

si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos? [L.] if God be with us, who can stand against us?

siècle d'or [F.] the golden age.

signalement [F.] the written description of a person.

simile simili gaudet [L.] like is pleased with like.

similia similibus curantur [L.] like things are cured by like things.

si monumentum queris, circumspice [L.] if you seek a monument, look around; if you seek a monument for him, look around you at his works.—Sir C. Wren's epitaph in St Paul's.

simplex munditiis [L.] simple in neatness; unaffectedly neat.

sine die [L.] without naming a day for another meeting; postponing indefinitely.

sine dubio [L.] without doubt.

sine invidia [L.] without envy.

sine mora [L.] without delay.

sine odio [L.] without hatred; without any feeling of animosity.

sine qua non [L.] without which not; an indispensable condition; a thing absolutely necessary.

siste, viator [L.] stop, traveller.

si vis pacem, para bellum [L.] if you wish peace, prepare for war.

sœurs de charité [F.] sisters of charity.

solanum curarum [L.] a solace or consoler of one's cares.

soli Deo gloria [L.] glory to God alone.

spero meliora [L.] I hope for better times or things.

splendide mendax [L.] nobly false; untruthful for a good object; hence, ironically, egregiously false.

spolia optima [L.] in *anc. Rome*, the arms and baggage taken in personal conflict by a victorious general from the opposing leader.

sponte sua [L.] of one's own free-will; of one's own accord.

stare super vias antiquas [L.] to stand upon the ancient paths; not readily to yield to bold innovations.

status in quo [L.] the state in which; the condition of affairs formerly existing; or simply status quo, in same sense.

status quo ante bellum [L.] the state in which before the war; the condition of matters that existed before the war commenced.

stammata quid faciunt? [L.] what do pedigrees avail?

stet [L.] let it stand.

Sturm und Drang [Ger.] storm and stress.

sua cuique voluptas [L.] every one has his own peculiar pleasure.

suaviter in modo, fortiter in re [L.] gentle in manner, firm in action.

sub judice [L.] before the judge; under consideration.

preux chevalier [F.], a brave knight.
prima donna [It.], *the first lady*; the chief female singer of the Italian opera.

prima facie [L.], on the first view of the matter.
prima materia [L.], the first material.
primi pensieri [It.], the first thoughts.
primum mobile [L.], *the first movement*; the main-spring.

primus inter pares [L.], the first among equals.
pro aris et focis [L.], for our altars and our hearths; for God and our homes; for God and our country.

probatum est [L.], it is proved.
probitas laudatur et alget [L.], honesty is praised and is uncherished.

pro bono publico [L.], for the public good.
probo verbal [F.], a written statement.

pro et con. [L.], for and against; con. for contra.
profanum vulgus [L.], *the profane common people*; the rude multitude.

pro forma [L.], for form's sake.
pro forma tantum [L.], for form's sake only.
pro hac vice [L.], on this occasion.

proh pudor! [L.], oh, for shame!
pro libertate patriæ [L.], for the liberty of one's country.

pro memoria [L.], for a memorial.
propaganda fide [L.], for propagating the faith.
pro patria [L.], for our country.

proprio motu [L.], of his own free-will; spontaneously.

propter hoc [L.], *on account of this*; by reason of this.
propter quod [L.], on account of which thing or circumstance.

pro rata [L.], in proportion; proportionally.
pro rege et patria [L.], for king and country.

pro rege, grege, lege [L.], *for king, people, law*; for the king, the people, and the law.

pro re nata [L.], according as circumstances require; for a special business; special.

pro salute animæ [L.], for the health of the soul.
pro tanto [L.], just by so much.

pro tempore [L.], *for the time*; for the time being.

pro virili parte [L.], to his utmost.
Punica fides [L.], *Punic or Carthaginian faith*; treachery; see *fides Punica*.

qualis ab incepto [L.], the same as at the beginning.

quandiu se bene gesserit [L.], as long as he shall conduct himself properly; during good behaviour.

quantum [L.], *as much as*; the amount; quantity.
quantum meruit [L.], *as much as he deserved*.

quantum sufficit [L.], *as much as is sufficient*; amply or quite sufficient; written in the contracted form *quant. suff.*

quantum valeat [L.], *as much as it may be worth*; for what it is worth.

quasi [L.], *as if*; *as it were*; in a manner; apparently.

quelque chose [F.], *some thing*; a trifle; a kickshaw.

quid pro quo [L.], one thing for another; a mutual accommodation.

quid rides? [L.], why do you laugh?
quis sciet? [Sp.], who knows?

quis custodiet ipso custodes? [L.], *who shall guard the keepers themselves?*

qui s'excuse s'excuse [F.], who excuses himself excuses himself.

qui vive? [F.], who goes there?

quoad [L.], *as long as*; *as far as*; *as much as*.
quoad civitatem [L.], *as far as regards civil rights and benefits*. *Note.*—A Latin phrase which is used by a speaker or writer when he wishes to say something concerning some civil interest in a parish which cannot be affirmed of the spiritual or ecclesiastical interests.

quoad hoc [L.], *as far as this*.
quoad omnia [L.], *as far as regards all things*.
Note.—A Latin phrase which, when applied to a parish in Scotland, as it often is, denotes that the parish exists in its original integrity, and that its affairs, both civil and ecclesiastical, are administered by its own civil and ecclesiastical authorities.

quoad sacra [L.], *as far as regards sacred things*.

Note.—A Latin phrase which, when applied to a parish in Scotland, denotes that the district which is included within its boundaries has been erected into a parish, only so far as regards its ecclesiastical interests; its civil affairs, such as levying and administering poor-rates, continuing to be administered by the civil authorities of the parish or parishes from which it was disjoined.

quoad ultra [L.], *as regards the rest*; that is, in law, admitting a part and denying the rest.

quoad valorem [L.], *as regards its real value*.
quo animo? [L.], with what intention?
quocunque modo [L.], *in whatsoever way*.

quod erat demonstrandum [L.], which was to be demonstrated.

quod erat faciendum [L.], which was to be done.
quorum pars [L.], *of whom a part*; a part of whom—as of a nation, tribe, or race.

quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat [L.], whom God wishes to destroy He first deprives of their reason.

quot homines, tot sententia [L.], *minds as many as the men*.

rabide ore [L.], with rabid mouth; with raving or railing invective.

raison d'être [F.], reason of its being or existence.

rara avis [L.], *a rare bird*; a prodigy; something very unusual.

rechauffé [F.], *heated again*, as food; stale; old.

reculer pour mieux sauter [F.], *to retreat in order to leap better*; to withdraw in order to make a stronger effort.

redivivus [L.], *that lives again*; a copy or likeness of any one who lived before.

redolet lucerna [L.], *it is redolent of the lamp*; it bears traces of laborious finishing.

reductio ad absurdum [L.], reduction to an absurdity.

regis ad exemplum [L.], after the example of the king.

regium donum [L.], *a royal gift*—applied to an annual Parliamentary grant to Presbyterian ministers in Ireland, now withdrawn.

re infecta [L.], the affair not having been finished.

reipublicæ salus suprema lex [L.], the immediate safety of the State is the highest law.

religio loci [L.], the religion of the place.

religio temporis [L.], the religion of the time.

rem acu tetigit [L.], *you have touched the thing with the needle*; you have touched the point exactly; you have hit the right nail on the head.

remis velisque [L.], *with ours and sails*; putting forth every exertion.

réponse sans réplique [F.], an answer not admitting of a reply.

requiescat [L.], may he or she rest; *requiescat in pace*, may he or she rest in peace; contracted into *R.I.P.*

res adversas [L.], adversity.

res angusta domi [L.], narrow circumstances at home; poverty.

res est sacra miser [L.], a suffering person is a sacred object.

res gesta [L.], deeds; exploits.

res incognita [L.], *things unknown*; matters of which we can have no knowledge.

res iudicata [L.], a case that has been decided.

res magna [L.], a great or ample fortune.

res, non verba [L.], deeds, not words.

respicie, aspice, prospice [L.], *look back, look at, look forwards*; look into the past, look at the present, look into the future.

respicere finem [L.], *look to the end*; consider well the consequences.

res secundæ [L.], prosperous things; prosperity.

res severa [L.], severe pursuits; business.

resurgam [L.], I shall rise again.

re vera [L.], in the true matter; in truth.

revenons à nos moutons [F.], *let us return to our sheep*; let us return to the subject.

revocare gradum [L.], to retrace one's steps.

rex convivi [L.], *the king of the banquet*; the chairman at a feast.

rex regum [L.], king of kings.

rex vini [L.], *the king of wine*; master of the revels.

rien ne pèse tant qu'un secret [F.], *nothing*

otium sine dignitate [L.] *ease without dignity*; the pleasures of retirement from business without any dignity.
oui-dire [F.] *hearsay*.
par [L.] *with*; *with leave* or permission.
pacta conventa [L.] *conditions agreed upon*.
pacte de famille [F.] *agreement of family*; a family compact.
pactum illicitum [L.] *an unlawful agreement or compact*.
pallida mors [L.] *pale death*.
palmam qui meruit, ferat [L.] *let him bear the palm who has gained it*.—The palm was the emblem of victory.
par ci par là [F.] *here and there; now and then*.
par excellence [F.] *by excellence; by way of eminence*; pre-eminently.
par hazard [F.] *by chance*.
pari passu [L.] *with equal pace*; in the same degree or proportion.
pari ratione [L.] *by parity of reasoning*.
par le droit du plus fort [F.] *by the right of the strongest*.
par manière d'acquit [F.] *by way of discharge*; carelessly.
par negotiis neque supra [L.] *neither above nor below his business; equal to his position*; the right man in the right place.
pars magna [L.] *a great part*; the mainspring or stay.
pars pro toto [L.] *a part for the whole*.
particeps criminis [L.] *a sharer of the crime*; an accomplice in the guilt.
partie carrée [F.] *a party square*; a party of two ladies and two gentlemen; a party of four.
parturiunt montes nascetur ridiculus mus [L.] *the mountains are in labour and will only produce a laughter-exciting mouse*.
parvenu millionnaire [F.] *an upstart millionaire*; an upstart who is worth a million.
parvis componere magna [L.] *to compare great things with small*.
pas [F.] *step*; precedence; action.
pas-port de mer [F.] *a sea-passport*; permission to travel by sea.
pascua [L.] *everywhere*; all through.
pater noster [L.] *our Father*—the first words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin.
pater patriam [L.] *the father of one's country*.
patres conscripti [L.] *conscrip't fathers*—name applied to the Roman senators.
pateris est filius [L.] *he is the son of his father*; a chip of the old block.
pauca verba [L.] *in few words*.
pax in bello [L.] *peace in war*.
pax vobiscum [L.] *peace be with you*.
pays Latin [F.] *the Latin territory or district*; the neighbourhood of the University of Paris.
peccavi [L.] *I have sinned*.
pendente lite [L.] *while the suit is pending*; during the continuance of the lawsuit.
per statum [L.] *by reason of one's age*; on account of one's time of life.
per annum [L.] *for ever*.
per annum [L.] *by the year*; yearly; annually.
per capita [L.] *heads*; individually.
per centum [L.] *by the hundred*; generally in the contracted form *per cent*.
per conto [It.] *upon account*.
per contra [It.] *contrariwise*.
per diem [L.] *by the day*; daily; every day.
père La Chaise [F.] *Jather La Chaise*: eastern cemetery of Paris, so called after a Jesuit named *Lachaise*.
per fas et nefas [L.] *to do anything right and wrong*; justly or unjustly.
perferendum ingenium [L.] *the very ardent disposition*; as, *perferendum ingenium Scotorum*, the warm or ardent temperament of the Scots.
perfidia Albion [F.] *perfidious Albion*, or England.
per gradus [L.] *step by step*.
periculum in mora [L.] *danger in delay*.
per incuriam [L.] *through carelessness*.
per legem terræ [L.] *by the law of the land*.
pernicibus alis [F.] *with swift wings*.
perpetuum mobile [L.] *perpetual motion*.
per plures [L.] *by the majority*.

per saltum [L.] *by a leap or jump*.
per se [L.] *by itself*; of itself.
per se aut per alium [L.] *by himself or by another*.
persona ingrata [L.] *a disagreeable or objectionable person*.
per varios casus [L.] *through various chances or misfortunes*.
petit bourgeois [F.] *a little citizen*; a second-rate citizen.
petites affiches [F.] *advertisements*.
petitio principii [L.] *a begging of the question*.
petit littérateur [F.] *a petty man of letters*; a dabbler in literature.
petit maître [F.] *a fop*; a coxcomb.
petits soins [F.] *little cares*; little attentions.
peu-à-peu [F.] *little by little*.
Phoenix literarum [L.] *a Phoenix of literature*.
pièce de position [F.] *a heavy gun*.
pièce de résistance [F.] *a solid joint of meat*; a strong point.
pied-terre [F.] *a foot on land*; a temporary abode; a position.
plazit [L.] *he or she painted it*.
pis aller [F.] *a last shift*; a makeshift.
place de Grève [F.] *place of strand or shore*: a square in Paris where executions formerly took place.
piebe [L.] *the common people*.
pleno jure [L.] *with full authority*.
pobres vergonzamos (Sp.) *the blushing poor*—viz. the poor who would rather conceal their griefs from an unfeeling world.
poco à poco [It.] *little by little*.
poco curante [It.] *little caring*; listless; negligent.
poco di matto [It.] *a little of a fool*; slight tinge of madness.
poeta nascitur, non fit [L.] *a poet is born, not made*.
point d'appui [F.] *point of support*; a prop.
pondere, non numero [L.] *by weight, not by number*.
pons asinorum [L.] *the bridge of asses*: the asses' bridge—a name given to the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid.
pontifex maximus [L.] *the chief priest*; a title of the Popes.
popularis aura [L.] *popular breath*; popular favour.
populus vult decipi [L.] *people wish to be deceived*.
poteste comitatus [L.] *the power of the county*; an armed force of a county which may be called out by the sheriff.
post bellum auxilium [L.] *help after the difficulty has been overcome, or the danger has passed away*.
poste restante [F.] *the department of a post-office at which letters lie till called for*.
post hoc [L.] *after this, i.e., thing, matter, or circumstance*.
post hoc ergo propter hoc [L.] *after this, therefore on account of this*, applied to a line of argument.
post meridiem [L.] *after noon*; contracted into P.M.
post mortem [L.] *after death*.
post obitum [L.] *after death*.
post prandium [L.] *after a meal*.
post tenebras lux [L.] *after the darkness light*, after darkness comes light.
pour encourager les autres [F.] *by way of encouragement to others*.
pour faire de l'esprit [F.] *to show off one's wit*.
pour faire rire [F.] *to excite laughter*.
pour parler [F.] *an oral treaty*; a consultation.
pour passer le temps [F.] *to pass away the time*; to while away the time.
pour prendre congé [F.] *to take leave*.
pour toujours [F.] *for ever*.
præmia virtutis [L.] *the reward of virtue*.
præmonitus præmonitus [L.] *forewarned forewarned*; he who is forewarned of danger is better able to meet it: *præmoniti præmoniti* [L. plu.] *they who are forewarned are forewarned*.
précieux [F.] *a concealed or affected woman*.
préfet [F.] *a prefect*; a superior magistrate in France.
premier pas [F.] *first step*: the beginning.
precipitium [L.] *(a thing) precipitant*.
pretiosa suppellex [L.] *costly furniture*.

mot d'ordre [F.], watchword.
 mots à double entente [F.], words with a double meaning, usually bad.
 mots d'argot [F.], slang; professional slang.
 multa docet fames [L.], hunger teaches many things.
 multum in parvo [L.], much in little; a great deal in a small compass.
 mundus edibilis [L.], all things in the world that are good for food.
 mundus vult decipi [L.], the world wishes to be deceived.
 mutatio elenchi [L.], a changing of the argument—commonly a sophistical one.
 mutatis mutandis [L.], the necessary changes being made.

natale solum [L.], *natal soil*: one's native country.
 nec bella nec puella [L.], neither beautiful nor a girl.

ne exeat [L.], let him not depart.
 ne fronti crede [L.], trust not to appearance.
 nemine contradicente [L.], no one opposing; without opposition: contracted into *nem. con.*
 nemine dissentiente [L.], no one dissenting; without opposition: contracted into *nem. dis.*
 nemo me impune lacessit [L.], no one assaults me with impunity—the motto of the Order of the Thistle.

ne plus supra [L.], nothing higher than it.
 ne plus ultra [L.], nothing superior to it.
 ne quid nimis [L.], pursue not an object too far; too much of one thing is good for nothing.
 ne sutor ultra crepidam [L.], let the shoemaker stick to his last.

nihil ad rem [L.], *nothing to the thing* (point or purpose).

nili admirari [L.], to wonder at nothing.
 nil desperandum [L.], *nothing is to be despaired of*; never despair.
 ni l'un ni l'autre [F.], neither the one nor the other.

nimis poeta [L.], too much a poet.
 nimium ne crede colori [L.], trust not too much to appearances.

n'importe [F.], it matters not.
 nisi Dominus frustra [L.], unless the Lord be with us, all our toil is in vain: Psalm 127.

nitior in adversum [L.], I strive against opposition.
 nobis iudicibus [L.], *with ourselves as judges*; in our opinion.

noblesse oblige [F.], rank has its obligations; nobility binds to noble obligations.
 nolens volens [L.], whether he will or not: *nolentes volentes* [plu.], whether they will or not.

noli me tangere [L.], do not touch me.
 nolle prosequi [L.], to be unwilling to proceed: in *law*, an acknowledgment or agreement on the part of a plaintiff in a suit that he will abandon it.

nomen de guerre [F.], *war name*; a war name; an assumed name on entering the army.

nomen de plume [coined F.], *pen name*; an assumed title—as by a literary person.

nominativum [L.], by name; expressly.

nominiis umbra [L.], the shadow of a name.
 non compos mentis [L.], *not sound of mind*; not in one's right senses.

non est inventus [L.], he has not been found.
 non est tanti [L.], it is not of so great value; it is not worth while.

non ex quoque ligno Mercurius fit [L.], *not out of every log is a Mercurius made*: it is not every one who can be trained to be a scholar.

non libet [L.], it does not please.

non liquet [L.], it is not clear or evident—said of one undecided in mind.

non mi ricordo [It.], I do not remember.
 non multa, sed multum [L.], *not many (things) but much*.

non nobis [L.], *not to us*: the first words of the Latin version of the 116th Psalm.

non obstantes [L.], notwithstanding.

non omnia possumus omnes [L.], we are not all able to do everything.

non quo, sed quemodo [L.], not by whom, but in what manner.

non sequitur [L.], it does not follow; it is not a necessary deduction.

non sibi sed patrie [L.], not for himself but for his country.

noscitur a sociis [L.], by his companions he is known.

nostro periculo [L.], at our own risk.

nota bene [L.], *mark well*; pay particular attention.

notanda [L.], *deserving or requiring to be marked*; matters requiring notice.

Noth kennt kein Gebot [Ger.], necessity knows no law.

Notre-Dame [F.], our Lady.

nous avons changé tout cela [F.], we have changed all that.

nous verrons [F.], we shall see.

novissima verba [L.], the last words—as of a person just before death.

novus homo [L.], a *new man*: a man who has risen from the ranks; the first one of a family that has been ennobled: *novi homines, novi men.*

nudum pactum [L.], a verbal agreement only.

nugæ canora [L.], *melodious trifles*; mere sing-song without meaning.

nulla bona [L.], no goods.

nulla dies sine linea [L.], *no day without a line*—that is, without doing something.

nulli secundus [L.], second to none.

nullius in bonis [L.], *in the goods of no one*; the property of nobody.

nunc aut nunquam [L.], now or never.

nunquam non paratus [L.], never unprepared.

obit [L.], he or she died.

obiter dictum [L.], a thing said by the way: *obiter dicta*, things said by the way; casual remarks.

obsta principia [L.], resist the first beginnings.

oderint modo metuant [L.], let them hate so long as they fear.

odi profanum vulgus [L.], I hate the vulgar throng.

odium theologicum [L.], theological hatred or rancour; the hatred among divines of different opinions.

officier d'ordonnance [F.], an orderly officer.

officina gentium [L.], the workshop of the world.

ohé! jam satis est [L.], holla! there is now enough of this.

O imitators, servum pecus! [L.], O imitators, a servile herd!

O lepidum caput! [L.], O you charming fellow!

omne ignotum pro magnifico [L.], everything unknown is thought to be magnificent.

omne solum fortis patria [L.], to a brave man, every land is his country.

omnia bona bonis [L.], to the good all things are good.

omnia vincit amor [L.], love conquers all things.

omnium gatherum, a collection of all things; a slang term in Latin form, of which 'omnium' is the only Latin word, signifying generally, 'a heterogeneous collection of articles.'

on dit [F.], they say: a flying rumour.

onus probandi [L.], the burden of proving.

opera pretium est [L.], it is worth one's while.

opera omnia [L.], all the works.

opprobrium medicorum [L.], the reproach of medical men—said of a disease for which they have failed to find a remedy or remedies.

opum furiata cupido [L.], an irresistible craving after wealth.

ora et labora [L.], pray and work.

ora pro nobis [L.], pray for us.

ore rotundo [L.], with round voice; with swelling eloquence.

origo mali [L.], the source of the evil: origo malorum [L.], the source of the evils.

os a ronger [F.], a bone to *pick or gnaw*; something to do.

os durum [L.], a *brass face*; a brazen-faced or impudent fellow.

O si sic omnia! [L.], O if thus all things! O that he had always done or spoken so!

os sublime [L.], a lofty aspect; a grand presence.

O tempora! O mores! [L.], O the times! O the manners! O the altered times! O the laxity of men's manners!

otium cum dignitate [L.], *ease with dignity*: dignified leisure; the pleasures of freedom from business, with dignity of social position.

l'empire des lettres [F.] *the empire of letters*; the republic of letters; the learned.

le grand monarque [F.] *the great monarch*—that is, Louis XIV. of France.

la grande œuvre [F.] *the great work*; the philosopher's stone.

le monde savant [F.] *the learned world*.

le mot d'énigme [F.] *the key of the riddle*.

lens tormentum [L.] *gentle torture*; mild violence.

le pas [F.] *the step*; precedence in place or rank.

le petit caporal [F.] *the little corporal*—a name applied by the French soldiers to Napoleon I.

le petit monde [F.] *the little world*; the lower classes.

le roi s'en avisera [F.] *the king will consider or think of it*.

le roy le veut [OF.] *the king wills it*.

les absents ont toujours tort [F.] *the absent are always wrong*.

le savoir faire [F.] *the knowledge how to act*; industry.

le savoir vivre [F.] *the knowledge how to live*; good breeding.

lèse majesté [F.] *high treason*.

le tout ensemble [F.] *all together*; general effect.

lettre de cachet [F.] *an arbitrary warrant of imprisonment or banishment, formerly issued in the form of a letter, by the kings of France*.

lettre de marque [F.] *a letter of marque*.

lex dubia non obligat [L.] *a dubious law has no binding force*.

lex et consuetudo Parliamenti [L.] *the law and usage of Parliament*.

lex loci [L.] *the law of the place*.

lex non scripta [L.] *the unwritten law*; the common law.

lex scripta [L.] *the written law*; the statute law.

lex talionis [L.] *law of retaliation*.

lex terra [L.] *law of the land*.

liberum arbitrium [L.] *free judgment*; free will; free choice.

limes labor et mora [L.] *the slow process of improving a literary production*.

lingua Franca [It.] *the Frank tongue*; the mixed language spoken by Europeans in the East.

lingua vulgare [It.] *the vulgar or common tongue*.

lis sub iudice [L.] *a lawsuit before the judge*; a case not yet decided.

lite pendente [L.] *during the trial*.

littera scripta manet [L.] *the written letter remains*.

loci communes [L.] *common places*.

loco citato [L.] *in the place quoted*.

locum tenens [L.] *one holding the place*; a deputy or substitute.

locus in quo [L.] *the place in which*.

locus penitentiae [L.] *place for repentance*; an institution for reformation; an opportunity for amending.

locus sigilli [L.] *the place of the seal*—contracted into L. S.

locus standi [L.] *right to interfere or take a part*.

longo intervallo [L.] *by a long interval*; at a great distance.

lucidus ordo [L.] *lucid order*; clear arrangement.

lucus a non lucendo [L.] *a grove (is so called) from its not shining*. *Note*.—According to Servius, an ancient grammarian, *lucus*, a grove, is derived from *lucere*, to shine, from the fact that a grove is gloomy and does not shine. Hence the phrase *lucus a non lucendo* is applied to any absurd *non sequitur* or far-fetched etymology.

lusus naturæ [L.] *a sport or freak of nature*.

lux locet in tenebris [L.] *light shines in darkness*.

ma chère [F. fem.] *my dear*.

maître virtue [L.] *be strong in virtue*; go on in virtue.

ma foi [F.] *my faith*; upon my word.

magasin de nouveautés [F.] *a magazine of novelties*; a repository for the sale of fancy goods.

magna est veritas, et prævalabit [L.] *great is truth, and it will prevail*.

magnas inter opes inopes [L.] *poor in the midst of great wealth*.

magis Dei datum [L.] *the gift of the great God*.

magis nominis umbra [L.] *the shadow of a great name*.

magnum opus [L.] *a great work*.

magnus Apollo [L.] *great Apollo*.

maintien [F.] *deportment*; carriage.

maison d'arrêt [F.] *house of custody*; a prison.

maison de détention [F.] *house of detention*; a prison.

maison de santé [F.] *private hospital*.

maison de ville [F.] *a town hall*.

maître d'hôtel [F.] *house steward*.

majora canere [L.] *to sing higher strains*; to enter on matters of greater importance.

malades imaginaires [F.] *hypochondriacs*; persons who fancy themselves ill.

maladie du pays [F.] *home-sickness*.

maladresse [F.] *want of management or tact*.

malis fide [L.] *with bad faith*; treacherously; falsely.

malis fides, bad fith; want of integrity.

mal à propos [F.] *ill timed*; impertinently.

mal de dents [F.] *toothache*.

mal de mer [F.] *sea-sickness*.

malgré nous [F.] *in spite of us*.

malum in se [L.] *a thing evil in itself*.

malus pudor [L.] *false shame*.

mange-tout [F.] *a spendthrift*.

manibus pedibusque [L.] *with hands and with feet*; with all one's might.

manière d'être [F.] *manner*; bearing.

manu propria [L.] *with one's own hand*.

mare magnum [L.] *the vast ocean*.

mariage de convenance [F.] *marriage of convenience*.

mauvaise honte [F.] *false shame*; bashfulness.

mauvaise langue [F.] *an ill tongue*; a slanderous person.

mauvais goût [F.] *bad taste*.

mauvais pas [F.] *bad step*; an awkward fix; a dilemma.

mauvais sujet [F.] *a bad subject*; a worthless fellow.

mauvais ton [F.] *bad tone*; ill manners; vulgarity.

maximas in minimis [L.] *greatest in the least*; very great in very little things.

mau maxima culpa [L.] *through my very great fault*.

méchant écrivain [F.] *a mere scribbler*.

medice manus [L.] *the curative hand*; corrective skill.

medie tutissimus ibis [L.] *you will go most safely in a middle course*; avoid all extremes.

me iudice [L.] *I being judge*; in my opinion.

memento mori [L.] *remember death*.

memorable nomen [L.] *a memorable name*; a remarkable person.

memoria in æterna [L.] *in eternal remembrance*.

mens agitat molem [L.] *mind moves matter*.

mens sana in corpore sano [L.] *a sound mind in a sound body*.

mens sibi conscia recti [L.] *a mind conscious of rectitude*.

meo periculo [L.] *at my own risk*.

meo motu suo [L.] *purely of his own accord*.

meum et tuum [L.] *mine and thine*.

meum termino [It.] *a middle term*; a sort of compromise.

mirabile dictu [L.] *wonderful to be told*.

mirabile visu [L.] *wonderful to be seen*.

mise en scène [F.] *the getting up for the stage, or the putting in preparation for it*.

moderato [Sp.] *a moderate*; a Conservative (in politics).

modus in rebus [L.] *a measure in things*; a medium in all things.

modus operandi [L.] *the manner of operation*; the way of setting about it.

molli tempora fandi [L.] *occasions favourable for speaking*.

mon ami [F.] *my friend*; *mon cher*, my dear (male).

monumentum ære perennius [L.] *a monument more enduring than brass*.

more majorem [L.] *after the manner of our ancestors*.

more philosophico [L.] *after a philosophical manner*.

more probato [L.] *after an approved manner*.

more suo [L.] *after his own way*.

more omnibus communis [L.] *death is common to all*.

mos majorum [L.] *the manner of ancestors*.

mos pro lege [L.] *custom for law*.

in *litteris humanioribus* [L.], in Latin or Greek literature.

in *loco* [L.], in the place; on the spot.

in *loco parentis* [L.], in the place of a parent.

in *mediis res* [L.], into the midst of a subject.

in *medio nationis* *hinc* [L.], you will go most safely in the middle; a middle course is the safest.

in *memoriam* [L.], to memory; to the memory of.

in *nomine* [L.], in the name of.

in *nomine Domini* [L.], in the name of the Lord.

in *nubibus* [L.], in the clouds; in the region of theory.

in *obscuris* [L.], in obscurity.

in *oculis civium* [L.], in the eyes of the public; before the public.

in *pace* [L.], in peace.

in *pari materia* [L.], of a similar nature.

in *partibus infidelium* [L.], in the parts of the unfaithful; in the countries that are not obedient to the faith. A phrase employed by the R. Cath. Ch. to designate those countries that are not of their faith, as 'a bishop in *partibus infidelium*'—see Dict.

in *perpetuam rei memoriam* [L.], as a perpetual memorial of a thing.

in *perpetuum* [L.], perpetually; without intermission; for ever.

in *petris* [L.], in the breast; held in reserve.

in *pleno* [L.], in full.

in *pontificalibus* [L.], in pontifical robes.

in *posse* [L.], in possible existence; that may be possible.

in *presenti* [L.], at the present time.

in *propria persona* [L.], in one's own person; a personal attendance.

in *prospectu* [L.], in view.

in *puris naturalibus* [L.], in a purely natural state; completely naked.

in *re* [L.], in the matter of.

in *rerum natura* [L.], in the nature of things.

in *sacris* [L.], in sacred things.

in *secula seculorum* [L.], to the end of time; for ever and ever.

in *sita* [L.], in position; in its natural position or condition.

in *spiritualibus* [L.], in spiritual matters.

in *stanter* [L.], instantly; at once.

in *stata esse* [L.], to be upon one's guard.

in *stata pupillari* [L.], in the position of a pupil or ward.

in *statu quo* [L.], in the position in which; in the position in which it was.

in *statu quo ante bellum* [L.], in the same condition as before the war.

in *suo proprio loco* [L.], in its own proper place.

in *intellectu communis* [L.], common sense.

in *ter aliis* [L.], among other things.

in *ter nos* [L.], between ourselves.

in *ter pocula* [L.], in the midst of the cups; engaged in drinking.

in *terrorem* [L.], in terror; as a warning; as a bugbear.

in *ter se* [L.], among themselves.

in *ter spem et metum* [L.], between hope and fear.

in *intima precordia* [L.], the inmost heart; the very dearest affections.

in *totidem verbis* [L.], in just so many words; in terms that scarcely could be mistaken.

in *toto* [L.], wholly; entirely.

in *tra societatem Anglicanam* [L.], within the pale of the Church of England.

in *tra muros* [L.], within the walls.

in *transitu* [L.], in the passage; during the conveyance; in the passing.

in *usum vulgi* [L.], for the use of the multitude; for the general use of the public.

in *vacuo* [L.], in empty space; in a space free, or nearly free, from air.

in *vino veritas* [L.], there is truth in wine—from the fact that an intoxicated man is off his guard, and likely to speak the truth.

in *via Minerva* [L.], against the will of Minerva; against the grain, or one's inclination; destitute of genius. Note.—Minerva was the 'Goddess of Wisdom' among the ancient Romans, and according to them, the intellect could accomplish nothing without her aid.

ipse dixit [L.], he himself said it; on his sole assertion—said of a piece of dogmatism.

ipsissima verba [L.], the very words; ipsissimis verbis, in the very same words.

ipse facto [L.], by the fact itself; by the very act.

ipse jure [L.], by the law itself.

ira furor brevis est [L.], anger is a short madness; irrevocabile verbum [L.], irrevocable word; a word that cannot be recalled.

ista colluvies vitiorum [L.], that sink of vices.

ita est [L.], it is so.

ita lex scripta est [L.], thus the law is written.

iterum [L.], further; besides; again.

jacta est alea [L.], the die is cast.

jamais arriéré [F.], never behind.

Janus mentis [L.], the gates of the mind; the sources of knowledge—which are the five senses, or, according to Locke, 'sensation' and 'reflection.'

Janus clausis [L.], the doors being closed; with closed doors.

jardin des plantes [F.], garden of plants; a botanical garden.

je ne sais quoi [F.], I know not what; something indefinite.

je suis prêt [F.], I am ready.

jet d'eau [F.], a jet of water; a fountain.

jeu d'esprit [F.], a play of wit; a witticism.

jeu de mots [F.], a play upon words; a pun; a quirk.

jeu de théâtre [F.], a dumb show; gesture.

jour de fête [F.], day of festivity; a saint's day; a festival.

jubilate Deo [L.], be joyful in God.

judicium laboris [L.], labours past are pleasant.

judicium Dei [L.], the judgment of God.

julgare mortuos [L.], to stab the dead; to be guilty of superfluous cruelty.

Jupiter tonans [L.], Jupiter the thunderer.

jure devotum [L.], by the right lapsing; jus devolutum, the right devolved—said when a right lapses from failing to exercise it.

jure divino [L.], by divine law.

jure humano [L.], by human law.

jure matrimonii [L.], by right of marriage.

ius canonicum [L.], canonical law.

ius civile [L.], the civil law.

ius gentium [L.], the law of nations.

jusqu'au revoir [F.], good-bye.

juste milieu [F.], the golden mean.

justitie propositio tenax [L.], tenacious of justice and of purpose.

labore et honore [L.], by labour and honour.

labor ipse voluptas [L.], labour itself is a pleasure.

labor omnia vincit [L.], labour conquers everything.

la carrière des armes [F.], the career of arms.

la main majestatis [L.], high treason.

la fleur des pois [F.], the flower of the peas; the very pink of fashion.

la fleur des troupes [F.], the flower of the troops; picked men.

la grande nation [F.], the great nation—as applied by Frenchmen to France.

laisser-aller [F.], to allow to go; to let matters go on as they will.

laissez-faire [F.], let alone; let things have their own course.

laissez passer [F.], allow that matter to pass.

l'allore [It.], the merry man.

la maladie sans maladie [F.], the disease without disease; hypochondria.

langage des halles [F.], language of the markets; profane language; Billingsgate.

lappus calami [L.], a slip of the pen.

lappus linguae [L.], a slip of the tongue.

lappus memoriae [L.], a slip of the memory.

lateat scintilla foras [L.], a small spark may perchance lie hid—the motto of the Humane Society.

latet anguis in herba [L.], a snake lies hid in the grass; there is a lurking danger in the way.

laudator temporis acti [L.], one who praises times gone by.

laus Deo [L.], praise to God.

l'avenir [F.], the future.

le beau monde [F.], the gay world; the fashionable world.

le bon temps viendra [F.], the good time will come.

gacconade [F.], *boasting*—like that of the *Giaccon*.
gastus loci [L.], *the genius of the place*; the tutelary deity of a place.
gens de condition [F.], *persons of rank*.
gens de guerre [F.], *men of war*; military men.
gens de lettres [F.], *men of letters*, literary people.
gens de peu [F.], *the lower classes*.
gens du monde [F.], *people of the world*; persons employed in active life.
gentilhomme [F.], *a gentleman*.
gens homo [L.], *the human race*.
gens irritabilis vatum [L.], *the irritable tribe of poets*.
gloria in excelsis [L.], *glory to God in the highest*.
gloria Patri [L.], *glory to the Father*.
gobe-mouches [F.], *fly catchers*; persons having no opinions of their own.
goutte à goutte [F.], *drop by drop*.
Gradus ad Parnassum [L.], *a step to Parnassus*; a well-known book containing aids to writing Greek and Latin verses. Parnassus, a mountain in central Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; on a steep declivity on its southern slope were situated the town of Delphi, and the famous temple containing the oracle of Apollo.
grand bien vous fasse [F.], *much good may it do you*.
grand cordon [F.], *the broad ribbon of the Legion of Honour*.
grand gourmand [F.], *a great glutton*.
grand homme [F.], *a great man*.
grand siècle [F.], *a distinguished age*.
grande parure [F.], *full dress*.
gratia gratiam parit [L.], *kindness begets kindness*; one good turn deserves another.
gratis dictum [L.], *a gratuitous assertion*.
grave delictum [L.], *a grave crime*.
guerre à mort [F.], *war to death*.
guerre à outrance [F.], *war to the uttermost*.
Hannibal ante portas [L.], *Hannibal before the gates*; an enemy at the gates.
heu pietas! heu prisca fides! [L.], *alas for our piety! alas for our ancient faith!*
heureux hasard [F.], *a fortunate chance*.
hic et ubique [L.], *here and everywhere*.
hic tacet [L.], *here he, or she, lies*.
hic labor, hoc opus est [L.], *this is labour, this is work*; it is a very difficult affair.
hic sepultus [L.], *here is buried*.
hinc ille lacrimis [L.], *hence those tears*.
hodie mihi, cras tibi [L.], *it belongs to me to-day, and to you to-morrow*.
hodie nihil, cras credo [L.], *to-morrow I shall trust, not to-day*.
hoi polloi [Gr.], *the many*; the people; the multitude; the name applied at Cambridge to those who do not graduate in honours—abbreviated as 'the polli'.
homme de un livre [Sp.], *a man of one book*.
homme d'esprit [F.], *a witty man*.
homme d'état [F.], *a statesman*.
homme médiocre [F.], *a man with mediocrity of talent*.
homo multarum literarum [L.], *a man of great learning*.
homo nullorum hominum [L.], *a man of no men*; a man fit for nobody's society.
homo perpaucorum hominum [L.], *a man of very few men*; a man who only associates with a select few.
homunculii quanti sunt [L.], *how many little-minded men there are*.
hoii soit qui mal y pense [OF.], *evil be to him that evil thinks*.
honores mutant mores [L.], *honours change manners*.
honos habet onus [L.], *honour has its load or responsibility*.
horribile dictu [L.], *horrible to be told*.
hors de combat [F.], *out of condition for fighting*, as by wounds, death, or from being demoralised by defeat.
hors de la loi [F.], *out of the pale of the law*; outlawed.
hors de propos [F.], *unreasonably*; out of place.
hortus siccus [L.], *a dry garden*; a collection

of specimens of plants dried and arranged; a herbarium.

hôtel de ville [F.], *a town-hall*.
Hôtel des Invalides [F.], *mansion of the invalids*; the military hospital in Paris.
hôte [F.], *doorkeeper*; a bailiff.
hominum est errare [L.], *to err is human*.
hysterica pando [L.], *hysterical passion*; hysteria.

ich dien [Ger.], *I serve—see Dict*.
ici on parle français [F.], *here one speaks French*; here French is spoken.

idée fixe [F.], *a fixed idea*.
idem sonans [L.], *sounding alike*; of the same sound, as a word.

Id est [L.], *that is—usually contracted into i.e.*
idoneus homo [L.], *a fit man*; a man of recognised ability.

ignobile vulgus [L.], *the ignoble vulgar*; the rude multitude.

I gran dolori sono muti [It.], *great griefs are silent*.
il penseroso [It.], *the pensive man*.

il va du blanc au noir [F.], *he goes from the white to the black*; he runs into extremes.

imitatores servum pecora [L.], *imitators are a servile herd*.

imperium in imperio [L.], *an empire in an empire*; a supreme power within a supreme power.

in absolutissima forma [L.], *in the most absolute form*.

in actu [L.], *in reality*.
in aeternum [L.], *to eternity*; for ever.

in ambiguo [L.], *in uncertainty*.
in armis [L.], *in arms*; under arms.

in articulo mortis [L.], *at the point of death*.
in capite [L.], *in chief*.

incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdin [L.], *he falls into Scylla while seeking to avoid Charybdis*—see Scylla in Dict.

in coelo quies [L.], *in Heaven rest*; there is rest in heaven.

incognita [It. fem.], *unknown*; in privacy: *incognito* [masc.]—see incog in Dict.

in commendam [L.], *in trust*; a vacant church living as intrusted to the charge of another person till it can be supplied with an incumbent.

in cumulo [L.], *in a heap*; at once.

index expurgatorius [L.], *a list of passages of books which are to be expurgated or altered*; a list of books strictly prohibited to be read.

in diem vivere [L.], *to live from hand to mouth*.
in dubia [L.], *in doubtful matters*.

in eadem conditione [L.], *in the same condition*.
in ease [L.], *in being*; in ease and in posse, actual and possible.

in extenso [L.], *in the extended form*; at full length.

in extremis [L.], *at the point of death*; on its last legs.

in flagrante crimine [L.], *in the very commission of the crime*.

in flagrante delicto [L.], *the same meaning as preceding*.

in forma pauperis [L.], *to plead as a man without means*, in a court of law, in which case fees are not charged.

in foro conscientiae [L.], *at the forum of conscience*; before the judgment-seat of conscience.

in foro divino [L.], *before the divine tribunal*; in God's sight.

in foro humane [L.], *before a human tribunal*.
infra dignitatem [L.], *beneath dignity*; derogatory to one's dignity; contracted into *infra dig.*

in futuro [L.], *in the future*; in futurum, for the future.

ingens telum necessitas [L.], *necessity is a most powerful incitement to exertion*.

in hoc signo vinces [L.], *under this standard (the cross) thou shalt conquer*. The motto assumed by the Roman Emperor Constantine, after having seen, it is said, a miraculous cross in the air with those words.

in hoc statu [L.], *in this state or condition*.

in horas [L.], *every hour*.
in initio [L.], *in the beginning*; at the outset.

initium sapientiae timor Domini [L.], *the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom*.

in limine [L.], *in the entrance*; on the threshold, as of an enterprise.

être un melon [F.] to be a melon; to be without understanding.

et sic de ceteris [L.] and so of the rest.
et sic de similibus [L.] and so concerning similar (things); and the same may be said of everything similar.

et tu, Brute [L.] and thou too, O Brutus; and thou also, Brutus—said of one from whom the conduct of a friend and not of an enemy would have been expected. In this reference is made to the exclamation which Cæsar uttered, on receiving the stab from his friend Brutus.

ewigheit [Ger.] eternity.
ex adverso [L.] in opposition; from the opposite side.

ex animo [L.] from the soul; heartily; with the whole heart.

ex capite [L.] from the head; from memory.

ex cathedra [L.] from the chair; as a professor teaches; with official authority.

excellentior [L.] higher.

exceptio probat regulam [L.] the exception proves the rule.

exceptis exceptiendis [L.] the requisite exceptions being made.

excerpta [L.] extracts.

ex commodo [L.] conveniently; at one's leisure.

ex concessione [L.] from what has been granted.

ex confesso [L.] confessedly; from one's own confession.

ex curia [L.] out of court.

ex delicto [L.] from the crime.

ex dono Dei [L.] by the gift of God.

exeat [L.] let him go out; he may depart for a time.

exempli gratia [L.] for the sake of example; abbreviated *e.g.*

exeat omnes [L.] they all depart.

ex facie [L.] on the surface; manifestly; on the very face of it.

ex hypothesi [L.] from supposition; on a supposition; hypothetically.

ex libero motu [L.] of one's own freewill.

ex necessitate [L.] out of necessity; necessarily.

ex necessitate rei [L.] from the necessity of the thing; from the urgency of the case.

ex nihilo, nihil fit [L.] out of nothing, nothing is made; nothing can be produced out of nothing.

ex occultis [L.] secretly; by way of surprise.

ex officio [L.] by virtue of his office; officially.

ex parte [L.] from one side; one-sided.

ex pede Herculeum [L.] from the foot (we recognise) Hercules; we can judge the whole from the specimen.

experientia docet [L.] experience teaches; we are taught by experience.

experimentum crucis [L.] the experiment of the cross; a crucial experiment; a most searching test.

experto crede [L.] trust one who has had experience.

ex post facto [L.] after the deed is done.

extra muros [L.] beyond the walls; external.

ex uno, disce omnes [L.] from one, learn all; from one you can judge of the whole.

ex vano [L.] without cause; foolishly.

faber quisque sue fortune [L.] every man is the architect of his own fortune.

facile est inveniæ addere [L.] it is an easy thing to improve on things already invented.

facile princeps [L.] easily the first; without dispute the first man; the admitted chief.

facilis est descensus Avernæ [L.] the descent to the lower world is easy; the road to evil is an easy one.

facillime princeps [L.] most easily the first; the most distinguished chief.

façon de parler [F.] manner of speaking; a form or mode of speech.

faux populi [L.] the dregs of the people; the very lowest classes of the people.

faire de l'esprit [F.] to be witty.

faire sans dire [F.] to act without parade.

faire son devoir [F.] to do one's duty.

fait accompli [F.] deed, accomplished; a thing already completed.

falsum in uno, falsum in omnibus [L.] false in one, false in all; one who has given false evidence on one point, may be doubted on all points.

fama [L.] a rumour; a report; *fama clamorea*, a public or current rumour—generally of a scandalous nature, concerning a person or persons.

faragoe libelli [L.] a medley of a little book; a hodge-podge or jumble of a book.

fata obstant [L.] the Fates oppose; the Fates ordain otherwise.

faux pas [F.] a false step; a mistake.

fecit [L.] he or she made it—on a painting, put after the artist's name.

felicitur [L.] happily; successfully.

femina coepta [F.] a married woman.

femme de chambre [F.] lady's-maid; tiring-woman.

femme sole [F.] a woman alone; an unmarried woman; a spinster.

feræ naturæ [L.] of a wild or savage nature.

farvet opus [L.] the work prospers greatly.

festina lente [L.] hasten slowly.

festinatio tarda est [L.] too much haste does not accomplish its object well; too much haste little speed.

fête champêtre [F.] a rural festivity.

Fête-Dieu [F.] the Corpus Christi festival of the R. Cath. Ch.

fat confirmatio [L.] let the confirmation take place.

fat justitia, ruat cælum [L.] though the heavens should fall, let justice be done; though even ruin should follow, let justice be administered.

fat lux [L.] let there be light.

fideli defensor [L.] defender of the faith, as applied to an English sovereign.

fidēs Punicæ [L.] Punic faith; treachery. *Note.*—A phrase originating among the Romans, from the treachery which, as they alleged, characterised the actions of the *Pæni* or Carthaginians.

fidus Achates [L.] faithful Achates; a true friend.

Note.—Achates was the faithful attendant on Æneas in his flight from Troy.

filius nullius [L.] the son of nobody; a bastard.

filius populi [L.] a son of the people.

fille de chambre [F.] a chamber-maid.

fin de siècle [F.] end of a century or age.

finis coronas opus [L.] the end crowns the work; no one can determine justly the merits of a thing till its completion or termination.

flagrans bello [L.] while war is raging; during hostilities.

flagrans delicto [L.] in the act of committing the crime.

flux de bouche [F.] talkativeness; garrulity.

fonda [Sp.] a hotel.

fons et origo [L.] the fountain and source, the chief cause.

fortes fortuna adjuvat [L.] fortune assists the brave; fortune favours the brave.

fortiter in re [L.] vigorous in action.

fortunæ filius [L.] the son of fortune; a favourite of fortune.

fortuna favet fatuis [L.] fortune favours fools.

fortune des armes [F.] fortune of war.

Fra Modesto non fu mai priore [It.] Friar Modest never became prior.

frères d'armes [F.] brothers in arms.

fronti nulla fides [L.] there is no trusting to appearances.

fuit illius [L.] Troy has been: the object or source of strife has no longer an existence.

fulmen brutum [L.] a harmless thunderbolt; a blow that strikes blindly.

furor arma ministrat [L.] fury supplies with weapons.

furor loquendi [L.] a rage for speaking.

furor poeticus [L.] the poetic fire.

furor scribendi [L.] a rage for writing.

furor [It.] fury; excitement.

gage d'amour [F.] a pledge or token of love; a keepsake.

galeté du cœur [F.] gaiety of heart; animal spirits.

galant homme [It.] an honest man.

garçon de bureau [F.] an office-boy.

garçon d'esprit [F.] a clever fellow.

garde à vous [F.] the military order of 'attention.'

garde-chasse [F.] a gamekeeper.

garde du corps [F.] a body-guard.

garde mobile [F.] a force liable for general service.

Deo, non fortuna [L.] from God, not from fortune.
Dee volente [L.] *God being willing*; by God's will:
abbreviated into D.V.

de profunda [L.] out of the depths.
dernier ressort [F.] the last resource.
désagréable [F.] something disagreeable or unpleasant.

démora in loco [L.] to jest at the proper time.
démors cœtera [L.] the remainder is wanting.
détenu [F.] detained; a prisoner: *détenu*, prisoner.

de trop [F.] out of place; one too many.
de vive voix [F.] by word of mouth; orally; viva voce.

dies datus [L.] *the day given*; the day or time appointed.

dies ira [L.] day of wrath; the name of a Latin hymn.

dies non [L.] *a day not*; a day on which the judges do not sit, or on which business is not transacted.

Dieu défend le droit [F.] God defend the right.
Dieu et mon droit [F.] God and my right.

Dieu vous garde [F.] God guard you.

dignus vindice nodus [L.] a knot worthy to be untied; a difficulty calling for the highest interposition for its unravelment.

dii majores et minores [L.] the gods greater and less.

dii penates [L.] the household gods; objects of love or affection.

dîner à la carte [F.] to dine by the bill of fare prices.

Dies me libre de hombre de un libre [Sp.] God deliver me from a man of one book.

dire des sœurettes [F.] to say pretty things.

di salto [It.] by leaps.

disjecta membra [L.] *disjointed members*; scattered parts.

distingué [F.] *distinguished*; eminent; gentlemanly.

distract [F.] *absent*; absent in thought: *distracte* (fem.).

divide et impera [L.] divide and govern.

dolce far niente [It.] *sweet to do nothing*; the sweetness of doing nothing.

domat omnia virtus [L.] valour subdues all things.

dorer la pillule [F.] to gild the pill.

double entendre [incorrect F.] *double meaning*; a play on words, in which the word or phrase is capable of more than one sense: the correct French form is *double entente*, of which the full expression is *mot à double entente*, a word with a double meaning—used generally in a bad sense.

dramatis personæ [L.] the characters or persons represented on the stage in a play.

ducit amor patriæ [L.] the love of my country leads me on.

dulce domum [L.] *sweet home*.

dulce et decorum est pro patria mori [L.] it is pleasant and honourable to die in behalf of one's country.

dulce quod utile [L.] what is useful is agreeable.

dum spiro, spero [L.] while I breathe, I hope.

dum vita est, spes est [L.] *while life is, hope is*; while there is life there is hope.

dum vivimus vivamus [L.] *while we live let us live*; let us enjoy life as long as we can.

durante vita [L.] while life endures; during life.

dux femina facti [L.] a woman was the spirit and soul of the enterprise.

eau de Cologne [F.] *water of Cologne*; a perfume so called.

eau-de-vie [F.] *water of life*; brandy.

eau sucrée [F.] sugared or sweetened water.

Ecco Homo! [L.] *behold the man*!—the title of a picture representing the Lord Jesus as given up to the Jews by Pilate, or wearing a crown of thorns.

ecce signum! [L.] *behold the sign*! here is the proof.

éclat de rire [F.] a burst of laughter.

editio princeps [L.] the first edition.

édition de luxe [F.] a handsome edition of a book.

égalité [F.] equality.

ego et rex meus [L.] my king and I.

ego hoc feci [L.] I did this.

egomet mi ignosco [L.] I overlook my own faults.

eine Schwalbe macht keinen Sommer (Ger.) one swallow does not make a summer.

ejusdem generis [L.] of the same kind.
e la sua voluntate è nostra pace [It.] in His will is our peace.

elixir vitæ [L.] the quintessence of life.
embarras de richesses [F.] *embarrassment of riches*; an inexhaustible mine of wealth; difficulties arising from an over-abundance.

émigré [F.] an emigrant; a refugee.

empressment [F.] alacrity; haste.

en ami [F.] as a friend.

en arrière [F.] *in the rear*; behind.

en attendant [F.] in the meantime.

en avant [F.] forward.

en beau [F.] in a favourable light.

en bloc [F.] in a lump.

en bon train [F.] *in good train*; in a fair way.

en buste [F.] *in bust*; half length.

en cachette [F.] privately; secretly; by stealth.

en cavalier [F.] as a gentleman.

en commandite [F.] *in partnership*; as in *société* en commandite, in France, a commercial company with unlimited responsibility as regards its acting partners only; a limited liability company.

en déshabillé [F.] in undress.

en Dieu est ma fiance [F.] in God is my trust.

en échelon [F.] *in echelon*—applied to a body of troops formed in divisions appearing as the steps of a stair.

en famille [F.] with one's family; alone; by themselves.

enfants perdus [F.] *lost children*; in an attack on a fortified place: *the forlorn army*.

enfant terrible [F.] a terrible child; a child that causes annoyance, by innocent but ill timed remarks to others.

en grand seigneur [F.] in lordly style.

en grande tenue [F.] in full dress.

en grande toilette [F.] in full dress.

en masse [F.] in a body.

en mauvaise odeur [F.] *in bad odour*; in bad repute.

en papillotes [F.] in curl-papers.

en passant [F.] in passing; by the way.

en pension [F.] at a boarding-house; as a boarder.

en rapport [F.] in communication; in harmony.

en règle [F.] as it should be; according to regulations.

en résumé [F.] to sum up; on the whole.

en revanche [F.] *in revenge*; another chance; to make up for it.

en route [F.] on one's way.

en suite [F.] in company.

entente cordiale [F.] a cordial understanding, as between two monarchs or governments.

en titre [F.] *in title*; in name only; titular.

entourage [F.] *surroundings*; the immediate attendants of a prince; adjuncts; ornaments.

en tout [F.] *in all*; wholly.

entre nous [F.] between ourselves.

en vérité [F.] *in truth*; verily.

eo nomine [L.] *by that name*; for this reason.

é par se move [It.] but nevertheless it moves.

Note.—The remark was used by Galileo before the Inquisition, when recanting his statement as to the earth's motion, and is quoted with reference to a forced admission.

eripitur persona, manet res [L.] the person is snatched away, the goods remain.

errare est humanum [L.] to err is human.

esprit de corps [F.] the prevailing spirit of honour which guides the actions of individuals of any collective body such as the army and the bar, in the interests of that 'body.'

esprit délicat [F.] a person of refined or correct taste.

esprit fort [F.] a free-thinker; a rationalist.

esse quam videri [L.] to be (rather) than to seem.

It is infinitely better to possess the actual thing than only to seem to have it.

est modus in rebus [L.] there is a middle way or medium in all things.

esto perpetua [L.] let it be perpetual; let it endure for ever.

et cœtera [L.] and the others; and other things, &c.

et hoc genus omne [L.] and everything of the same kind.

et sequentes [L.] and those (persons) that follow; et sequentia, and those (things) that follow.

cognoscenti [It.] *knowing ones*; the scientific; those who know how to look at things.
colubram in sinu fovere [L.] *to cherish a snake in one's bosom*; to have an enemy in your confidence.
comitas inter gentes [L.] *courteousness between nations*.
comme il faut [F.] *as it should be*.
commencement de la fin [F.] *the beginning of the end*.
commissaire de police [F.] *a commissioner of police*.
communis bonum [L.] *a common good*.
compagnon de voyage [F.] *a travelling companion*.
compos mentis [L.] *sound of mind*; one who is not insane or weak in mind.
compte rendu [F.] *account rendered*; a report.
con amore [It.] *with love*; from a love to the work; with great and earnest zeal.
con anima [It.] *with aliveness and animation*.
concesto [It.] *a stroke of wit*; a turn or point.
concesti [plu.]
con commode [It.] *at a convenient rate*.
concordia discors [L.] *discordant harmony*.
concoeurs comparatifs [F.] *a competitive examination among selected candidates for Government appointments*.
concoeurs universel [F.] *competition universal*; a competitive examination for all comers who aspire to Government appointments.
con diligencia [It.] *with diligence*.
conditio sine qua non [L.] *condition without which not*; an indispensable or necessary condition.
confrère [F.] *a brother of the same society*; an associate or professional companion.
congré d'élire [F.] *leave to elect*; a writ by the sovereign granting leave to elect a bishop.
connaisseur [F.] *for connaisseur*, a good judge in matters of taste or the fine arts.
conscia mens recti famam mendacia ridet [L.] *a mind conscious of rectitude treats lying rumours with contempt*.
con scienza [It.] *with knowledge*; with a complete knowledge of the subject.
consell de famille [F.] *a family consultation*.
consell d'état [F.] *council of State*; a privy council.
conseiller d'état, a privy councillor.
conseils de prud'hommes [F.] *councils of discreet men*; a mixed council of masters and workmen for the settlement of trade disputes.
conscensus facit legem [L.] *consent makes the law*.
con spirito [It.] *with spirit*; in a spirited manner.
constantia et virtute [L.] *by constancy and virtue*.
contra bonos mores [L.] *contrary to good manners*.
contrada dei nobili [It.] *the street of the nobles*; the part of an Italian town where the nobles reside.
contra quoscunque [L.] *against all persons whatever*.
contre fortune bon cœur [F.] *against fortune good heart*; keep up the spirits in every case of misfortune.
copia fundi [L.] *copiousness of speech*.
copia verborum [L.] *abundance of words*; copiousness of speech.
coram domino rege [L.] *in the presence of our lord the king*.
coram nobis [L.] *in our presence—i.e., before the court of law*.
coram non iudice [L.] *before one not the proper judge*; before an improper tribunal.
coram populo [L.] *before the people*.
cordon sanitaire [F.] *a line of guards to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence*.
corps d'armée [F.] *a division of a military force*.
corps d'observation [F.] *a body of soldiers for watching the movements of the enemy*.
corps diplomatique [F.] *body diplomatic*; all the ambassadors from the several countries.
corps dramatique [F.] *body dramatic*; the whole company of actors, or of a theatre.
corpus Christi [L.] *the body of Christ*.
corpus delicti [L.] *the body of the crime*; the substance or foundation of the defence.
corpus exanguis [L.] *the lifeless body*.
corpus juris [L.] *the body of the law*; the whole mass of the law.
corpus sine pectore [L.] *the body without a mind or soul*.
cosas de España [Sp.] *things of Spain*; Spanish doings; strange or unintelligible actions.

cottage orné [F.] *a cottage-villa*.
coulour de rose [F.] *rose-colour*; an aspect of beauty and attractiveness.
coup-de-plume [F.] *an attack in writing*.
coup-de-soleil [F.] *sunstroke*.
coup d'essai [F.] *first trial or essay*.
coup de théâtre [F.] *an unforeseen event*.
coup-d'œil [F.] *a rapid glance of the eye*.
coûte que coûte [F.] *also coûte qu'il coûte, cost what it may*; come what may; at whatever cost.
credat Iudæus Apella [L.] *let Apella the Jew believe it, I won't*.
credula res amor est [L.] *love is a credulous thing*.
cribro aquam haurire [L.] *to draw water with a sieve*; to lose one's time in vain labour.
crimen læsæ majestatis [L.] *the crime of high treason*.
cruda viridisque senectus [L.] *a vigorous and green old age*.
cui bono? [L.] *for whose good? for whose benefit is it? what good will it do?*
cullibet in arte sua credendum est [L.] *every man should be trusted in his own art or profession*.
cum grano salis [L.] *with a grain of salt*; with some allowance or deduction.
cum multis aliis [L.] *with many other (things)*.
cum notis variorum [L.] *with notes of various (authors)*.
cum privilegio [L.] *with privilege*.
cursus secundus [L.] *additional improvements, as in literary work*.
curator bonis [L.] *one who cares for the goods*; a guardian or trustee over property; see Dict. under *curate*.
curiosa felicitas [L.] *painstaking felicity (of expression)*; a lucky hit; a happy idea.
currente calamo [L.] *with a running pen*; off-hand; with great rapidity.
custos rotulorum [L.] *the keeper of the rolls*; the officer in charge of the rolls or records of sessions of the peace—a county title usually borne by the Lord Lieutenant.

da capo [It.] *from the beginning*.
da dextram misero [L.] *give the right hand to the unfortunate*; give a helping hand to the unfortunate.
da locum melioribus [L.] *give way to your betters*.
dames québécoises [F.] *lady collectors*; money gathering or collecting ladies. Ladies who collect privately for converts or to relieve certain poor under their care.
dammant quod non intelligunt [L.] *they condemn what they do not understand*.
debitum nature [L.] *the debt of nature*; death.
de bonne grâce [F.] *with good grace*; willingly.
decus et tamen [L.] *honour and defence*.
decus summum virtus [L.] *virtue the highest honour*.
de die in diem [L.] *from day to day*.
de facto [L.] *from the fact*; actually; because it is so.
de fumo in flammam [L.] *from the smoke into the flame*; out of the frying-pan into the fire.
dégagé [F.] *free*; unconstrained.
de gaieté du cœur [F.] *from gaiety of heart*; sportively; without motive.
de gustibus non est disputandum [L.] *about tastes there is no disputing*.
de haute lutte [F.] *by main force*.
Dei gratia [L.] *by the grace of God*.
déjeuner à la fourchette [F.] *a meat-breakfast*.
déjeuner dinatoire [F.] *a breakfast serving as a dinner*.
de jure [L.] *according to the law*; legally.
delenda est Carthago [L.] *Carthage must be destroyed*; used to signify a war of extermination.
de mal en pis [F.] *from bad to worse*.
de minimis non curatus [L.] *no notice is taken of trifles*.
de mortuis nil nisi bonum [L.] *let nothing but good be said of the dead*.
de nihilo, nihil fit [L.] *out of nothing, nothing is made*.
de novo [L.] *anew*; over again from the beginning.
Deo gratias [L.] *thanks to God*.
Deo juvante [L.] *God helping*.
de omnibus rebus [L.] *concerning all things*; about everything.

au jour le jour [F.], *day by day*; from hand to mouth.

au naturel [F.], *to the life*; in its natural state; simply cooked.

au pied de la lettre [F.], *literally*.

au pis aller [F.], *at the worst*.

aures mediocritas [L.], *the golden mean or middle way*.

au reste [F.], *to the remainder*; in addition to this; besides.

au revoir [F.], *good-bye*; farewell.

au rez-de-chaussée [F.], *on the ground-floor*.

aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait [F.], *no sooner said than done*.

autant d'hommes, autant d'avis [F.], *so many men, so many opinions*.

aut Caesar aut nullus [L.], *either Caesar or nobody*.

au troisième [F.], *on the third floor*.

aut vincere aut mori [L.], *either to conquer or die*.

sux armee [F.], *to arms*.

avant-courreur [F.], *a forerunner*; one sent before to announce the approach of another.

avant-garde [F.], *the vanguard*.

avant-propos [F.], *the preliminary matter*; the preface.

avec nantissement [F.], *with security*.

avec permission [F.], *with permission*.

a verbis ad verbera [L.], *from words to blows*.

a vinculo matrimonii [L.], *from the bonds of matrimony*.

à volonté [F.], *at will*; at pleasure.

à votre santé [F.], *to your health*.

bal abonné [F.], *a subscription ball*.

bal champêtre [F.], *a ball held in the open air or out of doors*.

baptême du feu [F.], *baptism of fire*.

bas bleu [F.], *a blue-stocking*; a literary lady.

basis virtutum constantia [L.], *constancy is the foundation of all virtues*.

beau désordre [F.], *beautiful disorder*.

beau idéal [F.], *beautiful ideal*; an imaginary standard of absolute perfection; the true realization.

beau monde [F.], *polite people*; the fashionable world.

beaux esprits [F.], *gay spirits*; men of wit.

beaux yeux [F.], *beautiful eyes*; handsome eyes; attractive looks.

bel esprit [F.], *a brilliant mind*; a person of wit or genius.

bella, horrida bella [L.], *Wars, horrid wars*.

bella matribus detestata [L.], *Wars by mothers detested*.

bel paese [It.], *a beautiful land or country*.

bene exeat [L.], *let him depart with a good character*.

benigno numine [L.], *by the favour of Providence*.

ben trovato [It.], *well invented*.

bête noire [F.], *black beast*; bugbear; an object of aversion.

bienséance [F.], *civility*; decorum; decency; bienséances, *decencies*; the proprieties of life.

billets d'état [F.], *notes of State*; Government paper; bank notes.

bis dat, qui cito dat [L.], *he gives twice, who quickly gives*.

bis vincit, qui se vincit in victoria [L.], *he conquers twice, who conquers himself in victory*; he conquers twice who conquers himself in the hour of victory—that is, his enemy by his valour, and himself by his moderation.

bon ami [F.], *good friend*.

bon bourgeois [F.], *good citizen*; a citizen of substance.

bon gré, mal gré [F.], *good will, bad will*; with a good or bad grace; willing or unwilling.

boni principii finis bonus [L.], *a good ending comes from a good beginning*.

bon jour [F.], *good day*; good morning.

bonne bête [F.], *good beast*; good-natured fool.

bonne bouche [F.], *good mouth*; a dainty dish or morsel; a tit-bit.

bonne et belle [F.], *good and handsome*.

bonne foi [F.], *good faith*.

bonne fortune [F.], *good fortune*; a piece of good luck.

bonnes gens [F.], *good people*; civilised beings; men of the right stamp.

bonne table [F.], *a good table*.

bonnet de nuit [F.], *a night-cap*.

bonnet rouge [F.], *the red cap*; the cap of Liberty.

bon soir [F.], *good evening*.

bon vivant [F.], *a jolly fellow*; a high feeder or

liver. bons vivants [plu.], *boon companions*.

bon voyage [F.], *a pleasant journey or voyage*, as the case may be.

breveté [F.], *patented*.

brevi manu [L.], *with a short hand*; off-hand; without delay; summarily.

brutum fulmen [L.], *a harmless thunderbolt*; a loud but harmless threat; sound and fury, but nothing else.

caballero [Sp.], *a gentleman*.

cacothés loquendi [L.], *an incurable passion for speaking*.

cacothés scribendi [L.], *an incurable passion for writing*.

cadit questio [L.], *the question falls*; the matter falls to the ground.

cetera desunt [L.], *the remainder is wanting*.

ceteris paribus [L.], *other things being equal*.

candida pax [L.], *white-robed peace*.

cantate Domino [L.], *sing to the Lord*.

caput [L.], *head*; chapter of a book.

caput mortuum [L.], *the dead body*; the worthless remains; in *alchemy*, an exhausted residue.

caput scabere [L.], *to scratch one's head*, as a preliminary in commencing some important work.

carpe diem [L.], *enjoy the present day*; seize the present opportunity.

carte du pays [F.], *map of the country*.

casa de pupillos [Sp.], *a house of pupils*; a boarding-house.

causa belli [L.], *an occasion of war*; a cause for going to war.

caus in eventu est [L.], *the result is doubtful*.

caus necessitatis [L.], *a case of necessity*.

catalogue raisonné [F.], *a catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects, with illustrations, proofs, &c.*

Causa causans [L.], *the Cause causing*; the great First Cause; the Supreme Being.

causa sine qua non [L.], *an indispensable cause*.

cause célèbre [F.], *a remarkable trial in a court of justice*.

caveat creditor [L.], *let the creditor beware*, or be on his guard.

caveat emptor [L.], *let the purchaser be on his guard*.

caxa de consolidation [Sp.], *the sinking fund*.

cedant arma togæ [L.], *let arms yield to the gown*; let military authority yield to the civil power.

cela va sans dire [F.], *that goes without saying*; that requires no explanation; that is understood; of course.

cela viendra [F.], *that will come*; all in good time.

ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte [F.], *it is only the first step which is painful or costs an effort*.

c'est à dire [F.], *that is to say*; namely.

c'est une autre chose [F.], *that is quite a different thing*.

chacun à son goût [F.], *every one to his taste*.

changer de note [F.], *to turn over a new leaf*.

chef-de-bataillon [F.], *chief of battalion*; a major.

chef-de-cuisine [F.], *chief of kitchen*; head-cook.

chef-de-mission [F.], *chief of mission*; the head of an embassy.

chef-de-police [F.], *chief of police*; the head of the police.

chemin de fer [F.], *iron road*; railway.

chère amie [F. fem.], *dear friend*; a dear friend; a mistress.

che sarà, sarà [It.], *whatever will be, shall be*.

chevalier d'industrie [F.], *knight of industry*; a swindler or sharper.

chi tace confessa [It.], *he who is silent confesses*.

ci git [F.], *here lies*.

civiller mortuus [L.], *civily dead*; deprived of all civil rights; one was 'civily put to death' who formerly retired into a religious house; also one sentenced to penal servitude for life; and likewise an outlaw.

clotha virtumque cano [L.], *clothes and the man I sing*; I sing of clothes and the man.—Carlyle: a parody of the first words of the *Æneid*, 'arma virtumque cano', arms and the man I sing.

cogito, ergo sum [L.], *I think, therefore I am*.

à grands frais [F.] at great expense; very expensively.

à huis clos [F.] with closed doors; in private.

à l'abandon [F.] unprotected or uncared for.

à l'abri [F.] under shelter; under cover.

à l'américaine [F.] after the American fashion.

à l'anglaise [F.] after the English fashion.

à l'antique [F.] according to the old fashion or way.

à la belle étoile [F.] under the stars; in the open air.

à la bonne heure [F.] that's right; excellent; very well; as you please.

à la campagne [F.] in the country.

à la chinoise [F.] after the Chinese fashion.

à la dérobée [F.] by stealth.

à la Française [F.] after the French fashion.

à la lettre [F.] word for word; literally; to a little.

à la mode [F.] according to the custom; in fashion.

à la Parisienne [F.] after the Parisian fashion.

à la portée de tout le monde [F.] within reach of every one.

à la Tartuffe [F.] in the style of Tartuffe, a hypocrite in Molière's play of that name; hypocritically.

alerer flamman [L.] to feed the flame; to nourish the love of learning.

à l'extrémité [F.] at the end; at the point of death; at the last gasp; without resources.

al fresco [It.] in the open air.

alieni temporis flores [L.] flowers of another or past time.

à l'improviste [F.] suddenly; unawares.

à l'Italienne [F.] in the Italian mode.

alio sub sole [L.] under another sun; in another climate.

aliquid inane [L.] an indescribable kind of silliness; silly trifling.

aliud et idem [L.] one and the same thing; the same thing under different aspects.

allèvero nella bambagia [It.] brought up too tenderly or as an infant.

allez-vous-en [F.] go you away; away with you.

allons [F.] let us go; come.

alma mater [L.] a gentle or benign mother—applied by students to the University at which they are or have been educated.

à l'ordinaire [F.] in the ordinary manner.

à outrance [F.] combat to the death.

al più [It.] at most.

alter ego [L.] another I; another self; a double; a counterpart.

alter idem [L.] another the same; another precisely similar.

alter ipse amicus [L.] a friend is another self.

alternis vicibus [L.] alternately; in turn.

alterum tantum [L.] as much more.

à main armée [F.] by force of arms.

amantium ira [L.] the quarrels of lovers.

à maxima ad minima [L.] from the greatest to the least.

âme de boue [F.] a soul of mud; a debased creature.

amende honorable [F.] a full apology for insult or injury.

à mensa et toro [L.] from table and bed; from bed and board; a judicial separation of husband and wife short of divorce.

amicus humani generis [L.] a friend of the human race.

amor nummi [L.] the love of money.

amor patriæ [L.] the love of our native country.

amour-propre [F.] self-love; vanity.

à multo fortiori [L.] on much stronger grounds.

ancienne noblesse [F.] the old nobility; that is, before the great French Revolution.

ancien régime [F.] the old or former administration or order of things, as before 1789 in France.

andare stretto [It.] to go in a narrow line; to go about anything in a miserly manner.

anguillum cauda tenes [L.] you hold an eel by the tail; you have to deal with an active and slippery antagonist.

anguis in herba [L.] a snake in the grass; a lurking danger.

aniles fabule [L.] old wives' stories.

animal immane bipes [L.] a two-legged animal without feathers—Plato's definition of man.

animo et fide [L.] with courage and faith.

animo non astutia [L.] by courage, not by craft.

anno statis sum [L.] in the year of his or her age.

Anno Domini [L.] in the year of our Lord.

Anno mundi [L.] in the year of the world.

anno urbis conditæ [L.] in the year of founding the city—viz., Rome. B.C. 753.

annus mirabilis [L.] a wonderful year; a year of wonders.

ante barbam doces senes [L.] you teach old persons before you have a beard.

ante lucem [L.] before light.

ante meridiem [L.] before noon.

à pas de géant [F.] with a giant's stride; rapidly.

à perte de vue [F.] as far as the eye can reach.

à pied [F.] on foot.

à plomb [F.] to the lead; perpendicularly.

à point [F.] to a point; at the right moment; exactly right.

à posse ad esse [L.] from possibility to reality.

à posteriori [L.] from the effect to the cause.

à priori [L.] from the cause to the effect.

à propos [F.] to the point; pertinently; seasonably.

à propos de bottes [F.] apropos of boots, said humorously in introducing some divergent topic; not to the purpose; without reason; apropos of nothing.

aque vite [L.] water of life; brandy or other spirits.

araneæum telas texere [L.] to weave spiders' webs; to indulge in sophistry or quibbling.

arbitrè elegantiarum [L.] a judge in matters of taste.

Arcades ambo [L.] Arcadians both; fellow-spirits.

arcana celestia [L.] heavenly secrets.

arcana imperii [L.] the secrets or mysteries of government.

arc-en-ciel [F.] the arch in the sky; the rainbow.

ardentia verba [L.] glowing words.

argent comptant [F.] ready money.

argumentum ab inconvenienti [L.] an argument to prove that a proposition will not meet the intended purpose and is therefore fruitless.

argumentum ab absurdo [L.] an argument to prove the absurdity of a thing.

argumentum ad crumenam [L.] an argument directed to the purse or pocket.

argumentum ad hominem [L.] an argument to the man; an argument deriving its force from its direct personal application.

argumentum ad ignorantiam [L.] an argument to ignorance; an argument founded on the ignorance of facts shown by an opponent.

argumentum ad invidiam [L.] an argument to envy; an appeal to low passions.

ariston metron [Gr.] moderation is best; the golden mean.

armes blanches [F.] steel weapons; cold steel.

arrière-garde [F.] the rear-guard.

arrière-pensée [F.] mental reservation; a thought kept to oneself.

ars est celare artem [L.] art is to conceal art; the perfection of art is to conceal art.

ars longa, vita brevis [L.] art is long, life is short.

arts d'agrément [F.] accomplishments (in ladies' schools); music and dancing.

asinum tondes [L.] you are shearing an ass; there is a great cry but little wool.

à tempo [It.] in equal or just time.

à torto [L.] from beheld; at one's back.

à tort et à droit [F.] right or wrong.

à tort et à travers [F.] at random; without discretion.

à toutes jambes [F.] as fast as one's legs can carry.

à tout propos [F.] at every turn; ever and anon.

au bout de son Latin [F.] at the end of his Latin; having exhausted his knowledge.

au contraire [F.] on the contrary.

au courant [F.] acquainted with; familiar with.

auctor pretiosæ facit [L.] the giver makes the gift more precious.

audaces fortuna juvat [L.] fortune favours the bold.

au désespoir [F.] in a state of dependency.

audi alteram partem [L.] hear the other side; hear both sides and then judge.

au fait [F.] acquainted with; having a thorough knowledge of.

au fond [F.] at bottom; fundamentally.

APPENDIX III.

LATIN, FRENCH, AND OTHER PHRASES AND QUOTATIONS.

THE Latin, French, and other quotations, which follow each other in the alphabetical order of their first words, are printed in black letters; the literal meanings, when given, are printed in italics; and the ordinary or free translations, in Roman type.

- ab agende [L.] from acting or doing.
 ab ante [L.] before; previously.
 ab antiquo [L.] from olden times.
 à bas [F.] down; down with.
 à beau jeu beau retour [F.] to pay in the same coin; tit for tat.
 ab extra [L.] from without.
 ab identitate rationis [L.] from identity of reason; for the same reason.
 ab incubabulis [L.] from the cradle; from childhood.
 ab initio [L.] from the beginning.
 ab integro [L.] anew; afresh.
 ab intestato [L.] without a will; intestate.
 à bis et à blanc [F.] from brown to white; by fits and starts.
 abnormis sapiens [L.] wise by natural good sense; endowed with good sense.
 à bon chat bon rat [F.] to good cat good rat; they are well matched; diamond cut diamond.
 à bon marché [F.] cheap.
 ab origine [L.] from the beginning.
 ab ovo [L.] from the egg; from the beginning.
 ab ovo usque ad mala [L.] from the egg to the apple; from the beginning to the end of anything—at a Roman entertainment eggs being the first, and apples the last, dish served.
 à bras ouverts [F.] with open arms.
 absence d'esprit [F.] absence of mind.
 absens hæres non erit [L.] the absent will not be the heir; out of sight, out of mind.
 absente reo [L.] the defendant being absent.
 abest invidia [L.] let there be no ill-will.
 absque hoc [L.] without this.
 ab uno disce omnes [L.] from one learn all; from a single example you may have an idea of the whole.
 ab urbe condita [L.] from the founding of the city—viz. Rome—abbreviated A.U.C.
 a capite ad calcem [L.] from head to foot; thoroughly.
 à cheval [F.] on horseback.
 a celo usque ad centrum [L.] from heaven as far as the centre; from the sky as far as to the centre of the earth.
 à cœur ouvert [F.] with heart open; openly; frankly; with the most perfect candour.
 à compte [F.] on account; in part payment.
 à contre-cœur [F.] against the heart; against the grain; against one's will; reluctantly; grudgingly.
 à corps perdu [F.] with might and main; desperately; headlong.
 à coup sûr [F.] with certainty; sure to win.
 à couvert [F.] under cover; protected.
 acti labores jucundi [L.] finished labours are pleasant.
 actum et tractatum [L.] done and transacted.
 ad absurdum [L.] to an absurdity.
 ad aperturam libri [L.] at the opening of the book; as the book opens; without study or preparation.
 ad arbitrium [L.] at pleasure.
 ad astra [L.] to the stars; to heaven, or an exalted state.
 ad Calendas Græcas [L.] at the Greek Calends—that is, never, the Greeks having no Calends.
 ad captandum vulgus [L.] to catch the rabble; to please the multitude.
 a Deo et rege [L.] from God and the king.
 ad eundem [L.] to the same (rank or class).
 à deux mains [F.] with both hands; two-handed.
 ad finem [L.] at or towards the end.
 ad gustum [L.] to one's taste.
 adhuc sub iudice lis est [L.] the matter in question is still undecided.
 adieu jusqu'au revoir [F.] good-bye till we meet again.
 adieu pour toujours [F.] farewell for ever.
 ad infinitum [L.] to infinity; without end.
 ad inquirendum [L.] for inquiry.
 ad interim [L.] in the meanwhile.
 ad interuicem [L.] to destruction; to extermination.
 à discrétion [F.] at discretion; without restriction.
 ad libitum [L.] at one's pleasure or taste.
 ad litteram [L.] to the letter; letter for letter.
 ad longum [L.] at length.
 ad medium alium [L.] to the middle line.
 ad modum [L.] after the manner of.
 ad nauseam [L.] to disgust; to an extent to make one sick.
 ad quod damnum [L.] to what damage.
 ad referendum [L.] for further consideration; much the same meaning as Scotch law term, *certiorandum*.
 ad rem [L.] to the point or purpose.
 à droite [F.] to the right.
 ad summum [L.] on the whole; to sum up the matter; in conclusion.
 ad summum [L.] to the highest amount or point.
 ad unguem [L.] to the nail; with perfect accuracy; nicely—a phrase borrowed from the sculptors, who, when modelling, give the finishing touch with the nail.
 ad unum omnes [L.] all to a man.
 ad utrumque paratus [L.] prepared for either alternative.
 ad valorem [L.] according to the value.
 ad vitam aut culpam [L.] for life or fault; for life or till fault—said of the tenure of an office only terminable by death or delinquency.
 ad vivum [L.] to the life.
 agrediti medendo [L.] he becomes sick by the doctoring; the remedy is worse than the disease.
 æquam servare mentem [L.] to preserve an equable mind.
 æquo animo [L.] with an equable mind.
 ære perennius [L.] more enduring than brass.
 ætatis sue [L.] of his age, or of her age.
 æthiopem lavare [L.] to wash an African; to wash a blackamoor white; labour in vain.
 affaire d'amour [F.] a love affair.
 affaire d'honneur [F.] an affair of honour; a duel.
 affaire du cœur [F.] an affair of the heart.
 à fortiori [L.] with stronger or greater reason; arguments drawn from consequences or facts are so called.
 à gauche [F.] to the left.
 æque quod agis [L.] do what you are doing; finish what you have in hand; attend to what you are about.
 à gorge déployée [F.] at the top of one's voice; to an immoderate degree.

Navy; U.S.S., United States Senate, or United States ship or steamer.
usu., usual; usually.

V., verb; verse; Victoria; [L. *versus*], against; [L. *vide*], see.

V.A., Vice-Admiral; Vicar-Apostolic; Order of Victoria and Albert.

var., variety.

Vat., Vatican.

V.C., Victoria Cross; vice-chancellor; vice-chairman; vice-consul.

V.D., Volunteer Decoration.

V.D.M. [L. *verbi Dei Minister*], Minister of the Word of God.

Ven., Venerable.

V.G., Vicar-General.

v.g. [L. *verbi gratia*], for example.

vid. or v. [L. *vide*], see.

Via. or visc., Viscount.

viz. [L. *videlicet*], formed from *vid*, first two letters, and the ancient mark of contraction 3], namely; to wit—see note under *os*.

voc., vocative.

vol., volume; vols., volumes.

V.P., vice-president.

V.R. [L. *Victoria Regina*], Queen Victoria.

V.R.I. [L. *Victoria Regina Imperatrix*], Victoria, Queen and Empress.

V.S., Veterinary Surgeon.

vs. [L. *versus*], against.

Vul. or Vulg., Vulgate.

W., west; western postal district, London.

W. or Wed., Wednesday.

w., week.

W.C., Western Central, post district; water-closet.

whf., wharf.

W.I., West Indies.

Wilts., Wiltshire.

Winton., in *eccles.*, Winchester.

W. long., west longitude.

Wm., William.

W.M., Worshipful Master.

W.M.S., Wesleyan Missionary Society.

W.N.W., west-north-west.

Wp., Worship; Wpful., Worshipful.

W.S., Writer to the Signet—see *signet* in Dict.

W.S.W., west-south-west.

wt., weight.

X. or Xt., Christ; Xn. or Xtian., Christian; Xm. or Xmas., Christmas; Xnty., Christianity.

yd., yard; yds., yards.

y=the: y=them: y=then: y=their: y=this: y=that. *Note.*—y in these old forms represents the AS. letter þ=Eng. *th*; the mistake arose from the substitution of OE. letter þ or y for the AS. þ. from its close resemblance, when OE. black letters replaced the AS. letters in the spelling of Eng. words.

Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association.

yr., year; your; younger.

Y.W.C.A., Young Women's Christian Association.

Zech., Zechariah.

Zeph., Zephaniah.

Z.G., Zoological Gardens.

zool., zoology; zoological.

%, as 3%=3 per cent; a symbol to indicate 'per cent.'

4to. [L. *quartus*, fourth], a quarter; a fourth part.

8vo. [L. *octavus*, eighth], an eighth, or eighth part.

Note.—See Dict., under *paper*, for explanation of these and other sizes.

In America, the first and last letters of the names of many of the States are used as contractions for their names, as Vt. for Vermont; La. for Louisiana; Wn. for Washington, &c.

Symbols of the Elements, with their Names.

Ag [L. *argentum*], sil-

ver.

Al, aluminium.

As, arsenicum.

Au [L. *aurum*], gold.

B, boron.

Ba, barium.

Be, beryllium or gluci-

num.

Bi, bismuth.

Br, bromine.

C, carbon.

Ca, calcium.

Cd, cadmium.

Ce, cerium.

Cl, chlorine.

Co, cobalt.

Cr, chromium.

Cs, caesium.

Cu [L. *cuprum*], copper.

Di, didymium.

Er, erbium.

F, fluorine.

Fe [L. *ferrum*], iron.

Ga, gallium.

Gd, gadolinium.

Ge, germanium.

H, hydrogen.

Hg [L. *hydrargyrum*],

mercury.

I, iodine.

Ind., indium.

Ir, iridium.

K, kalium or potas-

sium.

La, lanthanum.

Li, lithium.

Mg, magnesium.

Mn, manganese.

Mo, molybdenum.

N, nitrogen.

Na, natrium or sodium.

Nb, niobium.

Nd, neodmium.

Ni, nickel.

O, oxygen.

Os, osmium.

P, phosphorus.

Pb [L. *plumbum*], lead.

Pd, palladium.

Pr, praseodymium.

Pt, platinum.

Rb, rubidium.

Rh, rhodium.

Ru, ruthenium.

S, sulphur.

Sb, stibium or anti-

mony.

Sc, scandium.

Se, selenium.

Si, silicon.

Sm, samarium.

Sn [L. *stannum*], tin.

Sr, strontium.

Ta, tantalum.

Tb, terbium.

Te, tellurium.

Th, thorium.

Ti, titanium.

Tl, thallium.

Tu, thulium.

U, uranium.

V, vanadium.

W, wolfram or tung-

sten.

Y, yttrium.

Yb, ytterbium.

Zn, zinc.

Zr, zirconium.

Rom., Romans.
 Rom. Cath. or R. Cath., Roman Catholic.
 R.P., Regius Professor.
 rpt., report.
 R.R., Right Reverend.
 R.S., Royal Society, London.
 Rs., Rupees, placed before money of accounts in India.
 R.S.A., Royal Scottish Academy, or Academician; Royal Society of Antiquaries.
 R.S.E., Royal Society of Edinburgh.
 R.S.O., Railway sub-office; Receiving sub-office.
 R.S.V.P. [*F. répondez s'il vous plaît*], answer if you please; please reply.
 Rt. Hon., Right Honourable.
 Rt. Rev., Right Reverend.
 R.T.S., Religious Tract Society.
 Rt. Wpfl., Right Worshipful.
 R.V., Revised Version; Rifle Volunteers.
 R.W., Right Worshipful; Right Worthy.
 R.W.G.M., Right Worshipful Grand Master.
 R.W.G.W., Right Worshipful Grand Warden.
 Ry., Railway.

R., south; southern; southern postal district, London; saint; sign; signor; soprano.
 s., shilling—see L.S.D. and D.
 S. or Sat., Saturday.
 S. or Sun., Sunday.
 sa., in heraldry, sable.
 S.A., South America; South Africa; South Australia: S.A. [*L. secundum artem*], according to art.
 Sab., Sabbath.
 Sam. or Saml., Samuel.
 Sarum, in eccles., Salisbury.
 Sax., Saxon.
 S.B., South Britain (England and Wales).
 S.C. [*L. senatus consultum*], a decree of the Senate.
 sc. or scil. [*L. scilicet*], to wit; namely; viz.
 sc. or sculp. [*L. sculptus*], he or she engraved it.
 Sc.B., Bachelor of Science.
 Sc.D., Doctor of Science.
 sch., schooner: sch. [*L. scholium*], a note.
 Slav., Slavonic.
 scr., scruple.
 Scrip. or Script., Scripture.
 sculp. or sculpt. [*L. sculptus*], he or she engraved it.
 S.D.U.K., Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
 S.E., south-east; south-eastern postal district of London.
 sec., secretary; second; secant; section.
 Sen., senate; senator.
 Sen. or Senr., senior.
 Sep. or Sept., Septuagint; also LXX.; September.
 seq. [*L. sequens* or *sequens*], the following or the next.
 serg. or sergt., sergeant.
 serv. or servt., servant.
 sess., session; sessional.
 S.G., Solicitor-General.
 sh. or s., shilling.
 Shak., Shakespeare.
 S.J., Society of Jesus.
 S.J.C., Supreme Judicial Court.
 Skr. or Sans., Sanskrit.
 S.L., Solicitor-at-Law; Sergeant-at-Law.
 S. lat., south latitude.
 s. l. p. [*L. sine legitima prole*], without lawful issue.
 S.M., sergeant-major; senior magistrate; short metre: S.M. [*F. sa nujeste*], His or Her Majesty.
 S.M. Lond. Soc. [*L. societas medica Londiniensis socius*], Member of the London Medical Society.
 s. m. p. [*L. sine mascula prole*], without male issue.
 Sol.-Gen. or S.G., Solicitor-General.
 s. p. [*L. sine prole*], without issue.
 S.P.C.A., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
 S.P.C.K., in Eng., Society for the Promoting of Christian Knowledge; in Scot., Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.
 S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
 sp. gr., specific gravity.
 S.P.Q.R. [*L. senatus populusque Romanus*], the senate and people of Rome. Note.—The Q stands for the termination *que*, meaning 'and.'
 s. p. s. [*L. sine prole superstite*], without surviving issue.

sq. [*L. sequens*], the following: sqq. [*L. sequentes*], the plural form, meaning 'the things following.'
 sq., square: sq. ft., square feet: sq. in., square inches: sq. m., square miles: sq. yds., square yards.
 S.S.I. [*L. sanctum Romanum imperium*], the Holy Roman Empire.
 SS., a symbol of unknown antiquity, worn on the collars of the Superior Judges and Lord Mayors, formerly by persons attached to the Royal Household, and others. It was always assumed by certain classes, never bestowed, and had no connection with heraldry. Frequently the ss. were entwined, and assumed a variety of shapes, even terminating in a sort of port-culia. The probable origin is an adaptation of the widely spread and mysterious symbol of the entwined or coiled serpent, having the head and tail hanging downwards.
 SS., saints, as SS. Peter and Paul.
 S.S., Sunday School.
 s.s., steam-ship; screw-steamer.
 S.S.C., Solicitor before the Supreme Courts, Scotland.
 SS.D. [*L. Sanctissimus Dominus*], most holy Lord, a title of the Pope. Note.—The s is doubled to indicate the superlative degree.
 S.S.E., south-south-east.
 S.S.W., south-south-west.
 St. [*F. saint*, masc. holy], a saint—said of a man: Sts. [*F. saints*, fem. holy], a saint—said of a woman.
 S.T.D. [*L. sacre theologiae doctor*], Doctor of Divinity.
 S.T.P. [*L. sacre theologiae professor*], Professor of Divinity.
 ster. or stg., sterling.
 subj., subjunctive.
 subst., substantive.
 suff., suffix.
 super., superfluous.
 supp. or suppl., supplement.
 supt., superintendent.
 Sur.-Gen., Surgeon-General.
 Surv.-Gen., Surveyor-General.
 S.V. [*L. sub voce*], under the word or title.
 S.W., south-west; south-western postal district of London; Senior Warden.
 syn., synonym; synonymous.
 synop., synopsis.
 T., Th., or Thurs., Thursday.
 T., Tu., or Tues., Tuesday.
 tal. qual. [*L. talis qualis*], just as they come; average quantity.
 tan., tangent.
 T.C.D., Trinity College, Dublin.
 text., Teutonic.
 text. rec. [*L. textus receptus*], the received text.
 Theol., Theology.
 theor., theorem; theoretical.
 Thess., Thessalonians.
 Thos., Thomas.
 Tim., Timothy.
 T.O., turn over.
 tom., tome or volume.
 topeg., topography; topographical.
 tr. or tra., transpose: tr., treasurer; trustee; translator.
 trans., translation; translated; transactions.
 Trin., Trinity.
 T.T.L., to take leave.
 typ. or typog., typography; typographer.
 U.C. [*L. urbis condita*], from the first year of Rome: U.C., Upper Canada.
 U.F.C., United Free Church.
 U.J.D. [*L. utriusque juris doctor*], Doctor of both Laws—i.e., the Canon and the Civil Law.
 U.K., United Kingdom.
 ult., ultimo; a day in the last or preceding month—see Dict. under *our*.
 univ., university.
 unm., unmarried.
 U.P., United Presbyterian.
 U.S. [*L. ut supra*], as above.
 U.S., United States: U.S.A., United States of America; United States Army: U.S.M.A., United States Military Academy: U.S.N., United States

ob. [*L. obiit*], he died.
 Obad., Obadiah.
 obdt. or obt., obedient.
 obs., obsolete.
 Oct., October.
 O.E., Oddfellows.
 off., officiating.
 O.H.M.S., on His Majesty's Service.
 O.K., a symbol in telegraphy to indicate that a message has been correctly received (*korrek for correct*).
 Olym., Olympiad.
 O.M., old measurement: O.M., Order of Merit.
 O.P., out of print.
 O.S., old style, prior to 1752.
 O.S.B. [*L. ordo sancti Benedicti*], Order of Saint Benedict.
 O.T. or Old Test., Old Testament.
 Oxon. [*L. Oxonia*], Oxford; [*L. Oxoniensis*], of or pert. to Oxford.
 oz., ounce; ounces. *Note.*—The *s* represents the *ce* or *uice* in the word ounce; and anciently the mark *z*, now written *Z* in oz., indicated an abbreviation, and is, still employed as the symbol for a drachm among medical men.

p., page; past; pole; post; pp., pages.
 P., president; professor.
 p. or pop., population.
 p. a., participial adjective.
 par., paragraph.
 Parl., Parliament.
 part., participle.
 pass., passive.
 part., payment.
 P.C., Privy Council or Councillor; police constable.
 P.O.S., Principal Clerk of Session.
 pd., paid.
 P.D. or Ph.D. [*L. philosophia doctor*], Doctor of Philosophy.
 Penn., Pennsylvania, in U.S.
 per ann. [*L. per annum*], by the year.
 per cent. or ct. [*L. per centum*], by the hundred.
 perf., perfect.
 P. or Port., Portuguese.
 P.G.M., Past Grand Master.
 phar., pharmacy; pharmacopoeia.
 Ph. B. [*L. philosophia baccalaureus*], Bachelor of Philosophy.
 Phil., Philemon; Philip; philosophy; philosopher; philosophical.
 Philip., Philippina.
 phil. trans., philosophical transactions.
 pinx. and pint. [*L. pinxit*], he or she painted it.
 pk., peck; pks., pecks.
 Pl., Place.
 P.L., Poet-Laureate.
 P.L.B., Poor-Law Board.
 P.L.C., Poor-Law Commissioners.
 P.L.G., Poor-Law Guardians.
 plup., pluperfect.
 P.M., postmaster: P.M. [*L. post meridiem*], afternoon: P.M., peculiar metre.
 P.M.G., Postmaster-General.
 P.O., post-office; postal order: P.O.O., Post-Office Order: P.O.D., Post-Office Department.
 Pol., Polish.
 polit. econ., political economy.
 pop., population; popularly.
 pos. or poss., possessive.
 P.P., parish priest.
 P.P.C. [*F. pour prendre congé*], to take leave.
 ppr., in *Acraldry*, proper.
 p. pr., participle present.
 P.Q., previous question.
 pr. or v. [*L. per*], by.
 P.R.A., President of the Royal Academy.
 P.R.C. [*L. post Romam conditum*], after the building of Rome.
 prob., prebendary.
 pres. or press. [*L. præsides*], president; chairman—see Dict.
 pret., preterite.
 P.R.I.B.A., President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
 prob., problem.
 prof., professor.
 prop., proposition.

pro tem. [*L. pro tempore*], for the time being.
 Prov., Proverbs.
 prox. [*L. proximo*], next; of the next month—see *curr.* in Dict.
 P.R.S., President of the Royal Society.
 P.R.S.A., President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
 P.S. [*L. post scriptum*], postscript: P.P.S., a second postscript: P.S., permanent secretary; Privy Seal.
 Ps., Psalm or Psalms.
 P.T., Pupil-Teacher.
 p.t., post-town; p.v., post-village.
 pt., payment; pint; part; point; port.
 P.T.O., please turn over.
 pub., public; published; publisher.
 pub. doc., public documents.
 P. & O. Co., Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Q., qu., ques., or qy., question; query.
 Q.B., Queen's Bench.
 Q.C., Queen's Counsel; Queen's College.
 q.d. [*L. quasi dicat*], as if he should say.
 q.e. [*L. quod est*], which is.
 Q.E.D. [*L. quod erat demonstrandum*], which was to be demonstrated.
 Q.E.F. [*L. quod erat faciendum*], which was to be done.
 Q.E.I. [*L. quod erat invenendum*], which was to be found out.
 q.l. [*L. quantum libet*], as much as you please.
 Q.M., Quartermaster: Q.M.G., Quartermaster-General.
 qr., quarter; quire; qrs., quarters.
 Q.S., Quarter Sessions: Q.S. or quant. suf. [*L. quantum sufficit*], a sufficient quantity.
 qt., quart; qts., quarts.
 Qu., Queen; question.
 q.v. [*L. quod vide*], which see.
 qy., query.

R., as in the three R's—viz., reading, writing, and arithmetic: R., Resaumur: R. [*L. rex*], king: R. [*L. regina*], queen.

R. [*L. recipe*], take thou. *Note.*—The R with downward stroke is said to be a corruption of the astrological symbol ♃, an old invocation to Jupiter for his blessing on the formula as a curative agent. It is also used as the astronomical symbol for the planet Jupiter.

R.A., Royal Academy; Royal Academician; Royal Artillery; Rear-Admiral; right ascension.

R.A.M., Royal Academy of Music.

R.C. or Rom. Cath., Roman Catholic.

R.C.P., Royal College of Preceptors.

R.D., Rural Dean.

R.D.S., Royal Dublin Society.

R.E., Royal Engineers; Royal Exchange.

rec., recipe.

recd., received.

recept., receipt.

Ref. Ch., Reformed Church.

Reg. Prof., Regius Professor.

Regt., Regiment.

regtd., registered.

rel. pron., relative pronoun.

Rep., Republic; republican.

ret'd., returned.

Rev. or Revd., reverend: Revs., plu., said in respect of two or more clergymen: Rev., Revelation; revenue; revise.

R.G.G., Royal Grenadier Guards.

R.H.A., Royal Hibernian Academy; Royal Horse Artillery.

R.H.G., Royal Horse Guards.

R.H.S., Royal Humane Society; Royal Historical Society.

R.I.F. [*L. requiescat in pace*], may he or she rest in peace.

R.M., Royal Mail; Royal Marines; Resident Magistrate.

R.M.A., Royal Marine Artillery.

R.M.S., Royal Mail Steamer.

R.N., Royal Navy.

R.N.R., Royal Naval Reserve.

ro. [*L. recto*], right-hand page: ro., rood.

Robt., Robert.

RoMa., in *eccles.*, Rochester.

Ld., Lord; **Ldp.**, Lordship.
L.D.S., Licensitate of Dental Surgery.
leg. [*lit. legio*], smoothly.
lev. or **Levit.**, Leviticus.
L.G., Life-Guards.
L.I., Light Infantry.
Lb. [*lit. liber*], a book; librarian.
Lieut. or **Lt.**, Lieutenant; **Lieut.-Col.**, Lieutenant-Colonel; **Lieut.-Gen.**, Lieutenant-General; **Lieut.-Gov.**, Lieutenant-Governor.
Linn., Linnaeus; Linnaean.
Liq., liquor; liquid.
Lit., literature; literally; literary.
Lit. D. or **Litt. D.**, Doctor of Literature.
L.L.A., in *Scot.*, Lady Literate in Arts.
L. Lat., Low Latin.
LL.B. [*lit. legum baccalaureus*], Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D. [*lit. legum doctor*], Doctor of Laws. *Note*.—**LL** is *L* doubled to represent *Laws* in plural, therefore a point is properly put after the second *L*, and not after each.
L.L.L., Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
L.L.M. [*lit. legum magister*], Master of Laws.
L.M., long metre.
L.M.S., London Missionary Society.
loc. cit. [*lit. loco citato*], in the place quoted.
log., logarithm.
lon., long; longitude. *E.* or *W.*
loq. [*lit. loquatur*], he or she speaks.
L.P., Lord Provost.
L.P.S., Lord Privy Seal.
L.R.C.S., Licensitate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
L.S. [*lit. locus sigill*], the place of the seal; **L.S.**, left side.
L.S.A., Licensitate of the Society of Apothecaries.
L.S.D. or **s. & d.** [*lit. libra*], a balance, a pound in weight; **solidus**, a coin of the value of 25 denarii, subsequently only a half of that value; and **dendarius**, a silver coin worth about 7½ Eng. l. pounds, shillings, pence—that is, in any written statement of money, *L* is put over pounds, *s.* over shillings, and *D.* over pence; in printing, **s** for *L* is put before the sum, as **s15**; **s** and **d.** in single letter after, as **ss. 6d.**—see *D*.
Lt., Lieutenant.
LXX., the Roman numerals for seventy; hence, the Septuagint, which see in *Dict*.
M. [*lit. mille*], a thousand; **M.** for *F. Monsieur*, Mr; Sir.
M. or **Mon.**, Monday.
m., masculine; moon; mile; married; minute; month.
M.A.—see *A.M.*
Mac. or **Maac.**, Maccabees.
Mad., Madm, or *Mme.*, Madame.
Mag., Magazine.
MaJ., Major; **MaJ.-Gen.**, Major-General.
Mal., Malachi.
Mar., March.
Marq., Marquis.
Mass., the State of Massachusetts, in U.S.
M.A.S., Member of the Astronomical Society.
Matth., Matthew.
M.B. [*lit. medicus baccalaureus*], Bachelor of Medicine.
M.C., Member of Council; Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies.
M.C.P., Member of the College of Preceptors.
M.C.S., Madras Civil Service.
M.D. [*lit. medicina doctor*], Doctor of Medicine.
Mdlle. or **Mlle.** [*F. Mlle. de Melle*], Miss.
Mdm., Madam.
M.E., Most Excellent; Mechanical Engineer; Military Engineer; Mining Engineer; Methodist Episcopal.
Mem. [*lit. memento*], remember; **mem.**, memorandum.
Messrs., *mss'rs.*, or **MM.** [*F. Messieurs*], Gentlemen; Sirs; employed as the plural of Mr, Sir—see *Dict*.
met., metaphysics.
Meth., Methodist.
M.F.H., Master of Fox-hounds.
M.G., Major-General.
mg. or **mgr.**, milligramme.
Mgr., Monsieur or Mousigneur, the ordinary title of a bishop, &c., in the R. Cath. Ch.—see *monseigneur* in *Dict*.

M. Hon., Most Honourable.
Mic., Mirah.
M.Inst.C.E., Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
mid., middle; midshipman.
M.I.A., Member of Legislative Assembly.
M.L.C., Member of Legislative Council.
MM.—see *Messrs.*; their Majesties.
mm., millimetre.
Mme. [*F. Madame*], Madam.
M.N.S., Member of the Numismatical Society.
Mons. [*F. Monsieur*], Mr; Sir.
M.P., Member of Parliament.
M.P.S., Member of the Philological Society; Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
Mr., *mss'ier* or *mss'ier*—see *Dict*.
M.R., Master of the Rolls.
M.R.A.S., Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; Member of the Royal Academy of Science.
M.R.C.P., Member of the Royal College of Preceptors; or of Physicians.
M.R.C.S., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S., Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.G.S., Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
M.R.I., Member of the Royal Institution.
M.R.I.A., Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs., Mistress—see *Mr* in *Dict*.
M.R.S.L., Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
M.S. [*lit. memoria sacrum*], sacred to the memory.
M.S., Master of Surgery; same as *C.M.* 2: **M.S.**, manuscript; **MSS.**, manuscripts.
mt., mountain; *mts.*, mountains.
Mus., music; museum.
Mus. Bac. [*lit. musicus baccalaureus*], Bachelor of Music.
Mus. Doc. [*lit. musicus doctor*], Doctor of Music.
M.V.O., Member of the Royal Victorian Order.
M.W.G.M., Most Worshipful Grand Master.
M.W.S., Member of the Wernerian Society; named after the celebrated German mineralogist and geologist—died 1817.
N. or **n.**, north; northern postal district, London; note; name; noun.
N.A., North America.
Nah., Nahum.
Nat. Ord., Natural Order.
naut., nautical.
N.B., North British; North Britain, that is, Scotland; New Brunswick; **N.B.** [*lit. nota bene*], note well, or take notice.
N.D., no date.
N.E., north-east; New England; north-eastern postal district, London.
neg., negative.
Neh., Nehemiah.
non. con. [*lit. nemine contradicente*], no one opposing; unanimously.
non. diss. [*lit. nemine dissentiente*], no one dissenting; or opposing.
N.F., Newfoundland.
N. lat., north latitude.
N.M., New Mexico.
N.N.E., north-north-east.
N.N.W., north-north-west.
No. [*lit. numero*], Number; **Nos.**, Numbers.
Non-con., Non-content—a dissenter in the House of Lords.
non obet. [*lit. non obstante*], notwithstanding.
non pros. [*lit. non prosequitur*], he does not prosecute—applied to a judgment entered against a plaintiff who does not appear.
non seq. [*lit. non sequitur*], it does not follow.
Notta., Nottinghamshire.
Nov., November.
N.P., Notary Public.
N.S., new style; Nova Scotia.
N.S.L.O. [*lit. Noster Subtilior Iesus Christus*], our Saviour Jesus Christ.
N.T. or **New Test.**, New Testament.
Nun. or **Numb.**, Numbers.
N.V.M., Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
N.W., north-west; north-western district.
N.Y., New York.
N.Z., New Zealand.

H.M.S., His or Her Majesty's steamer, ship, or Service.

ho., house.

Hon. or **Honble.**, Honourable.

Hos., Hosea.

H.P., horse-power; high priest; half-pay.

H.R., House of Representatives.

H.R.E., Holy Roman Empire or Emperor.

H.R.H., His or Her Royal Highness.

H.R.L.P. [*L. hic requiescit in pace*], here rests in peace.

H.S. [*L. hic situs*], here lies.

H.S.H., His or Her Serene Highness.

H.S.S. [*L. Historicæ societas socius*], Fellow of the Historical Society.

Hyd., Hydrostatics.

Hydraul., Hydraulics.

hypoth., hypothesis.

I., Island.

ib. or **ibid.** [*L. ibidem*], in the same place.

ich. or **ichth.**, ichthyology.

id. [*L. idem*], the same.

id. [*L. id est*], that is.

I.H.S. [*L. Iesus Hominum Salvator*], Jesus the Saviour of Men. *Note*.—Without doubt the common opinion that the symbol I.H.S. is composed of the initial letters of the *L. Iesus Hominum Salvator* is erroneous, and arose from the desire to afford an intelligible account of the origin of the sacred and mysterious Christian symbol which had descended to the Church from primitive times, after its true origin had been forgotten and lost during unlearned and uncritical ages. The guess, however, is an ingenious one, and the coincidence remarkable. Symbolism prevailed in the troublous times of the early Church. Inscriptions in those ages appear in what we usually term Large or Capital Letters, and the words of them usually in abbreviated forms. What more natural than that the sacred name of *Jesus* should be employed by early Christians, not only as a symbol of their faith, but as a sign for mutual recognition? **ΙΗΣΟΥΣ** is the Greek name *Iḡous*, *Jesous* or *Jesus*, in Greek capital letters. **IHC.** is the older abbreviation, subsequently becoming **IHS**. In Gr. **H=η** or Eng. **ē**; **C** is an older form of Gr. **Σ=ς** or Eng. **s**; the mark **(-)** over **H** indicates an abbreviated form, and was subsequently omitted; and finally, the Greek capital letters **IHS** were ignorantly written in Roman capitals thus, **I.H.S.**, the ingenious fiction naturally following. The intertwining of the letters into a monogram and the substitution of a little cross +

(+) on the **H** instead of the mark of abbreviation **(-)**, are modern inventions. In OE. we have *Ihs* for *Jesus*, and *Ihsa* for *Jesu*—see under *Jesus* in Dict., and Skeat's Note *Jesus*.

Ill., the State of Illinois, U.S.

I.M.D., Indian Medical Department.

imp., imperial; imperative; imperfect.

in., inch; inches.

incog. [*It. incognita, incognita*], unknown.

Ind., India.

in lim. [*L. in limine*] at the threshold; at the outset.

in loc. [*L. in loco*], in its place.

I.N.R.I. [*L. Iesus Nazareus Rex Judæorum*], Jesus the Nazarene, King of the Jews.

Ins.-Gen., Inspector-General.

inst., instant—that is, in the present month—see under *curr.* in Dict.; also, institute or institution.

int., interest.

intens., intensive.

interj. or **int.**, interjection.

in trans. [*L. in transitu*], on the passage.

intrans., intransitive.

I. of M., Inspector of Musketry.

I.O.G.T., Independent Order of Good Templars.

I.O.O.F., Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

I.O.U., three letters being identical in sound with the three words 'I owe you,'—written as a simple acknowledgment for money lent, followed by sum and signature.

I.P.D. [*L. in praesentia domitorum*], in Scot., in presence of the Lords (of Session).

ipeccac., ipeccacuanha.

I.q. [*L. idem quod*], the same as.

Ir., Ireland.

I.R.O., Inland Revenue Office.

Is. or **Isa.**, Isaiah.

isl., island.

I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.

itin., itinerary.

I.W., Isle of Wight.

J.A., Judge Advocate.

Jan., January.

Jas., James.

J.C., Jesus Christ.

J.C., Justice-Clerk; Jurisconsult, which see in Dict.

J.D. [*L. juris doctor*], Doctor of Laws.

Jer., Jeremiah.

J.H.S.—see **I.H.S.**

Jno., John.

Jos., Joseph.

Josh., Joshua.

J.P. or **Jus. P.**, Justice of the Peace.

jr. or **junnr.**, junior.

J.U.D. [*L. juris utriusque doctor*], doctor of both laws—i.e., the Canon and the Civil Law.

Juris., Jurisprudence.

K.B., King's Bench; Knight Bachelor; Knight of the Bath.

K.B.E., Knight of the Black Eagle, Russia.

K.C., King's Counsel.

K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath (Great Britain).

K.C.H., Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

K.C.I.E., Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

K.C.M.G., Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George.

K.C.S.I., Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

K.C.V.O., Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

K.D., Knight of the Dannebrog, of Denmark.

K.E., Knight of the Eagle, of Prussia; Knight of the Elephant, of Denmark.

K.G., Knight of the Garter (Great Britain).

K.G.C., Knight of the Grand Cross (Great Britain); Knight of the Golden Circle (U.S.).

K.G.C.B., Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

K.G.F., Knight of the Golden Fleece, of Spain.

K.G.H., Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. kilo., kilogramme.

K.K. [*Ger. königlich*, kingly; *kaiserlich*, imperial], Royal and Imperial, applied to the reigning Houses and Governments of Germany and Austria.

K.L.H., Knight of the Legion of Honour (France).

K.M., Knight of Malta.

K.Mess., King's Messenger.

K.N.S., Knight of the Northern Star, of Sweden.

Knt. or **Kt.**, Knight.

K.P., Knight of St Patrick (Ireland).

K.R., Knight of the Redeemer, of Greece.

K.S., Knight of the Sword, of Sweden.

K.T., Knight of the Thistle (Scotland); Knight Templar.

K.T.A. [*Gr. kai ta leipomena*, and the remaining things], and other things that might be mentioned; *et cetera*.

K.T.S., Knight of the Tower and Sword, Portugal.

L. or **l.** [*L. libra*], a pound sterling—see **L.S.D.**

lb. or **lb.** [*L. libra*], a pound in weight.

L.A., law agent; Literate in Arts.

L.A.C., Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.

Lam., Lamentations.

L.A.S., Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Lat. or **L.**, Latin.

lat., latitude, N. or S.

lb.—see **L. 2.**

L.B., Bachelor of Law.

L.C., Lower Canon; Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor.

L.C.B., Lord Chief Baron.

L.C.C., London County Council.

L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.

L.C.M., least common multiple.

L.C.P., Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.

L.D., Lady-Day.

Eliz., Elizabeth.
E. long., east longitude.
Emp., Emperor; Empress.
Encyc. Amer., *Encyclopædia Americana*; the American Encyclopedia.
Encyc. Brit., *Encyclopædia Britannica*; the British Encyclopedia.
E.N.E., east-north-east.
Eng., England; English.
Eng. Cyc., English Cyclopedia.
Env. Ext., Envoy Extraordinary.
Eph., Ephesians; Ephraim.
Ephiph., Epiphany.
E.R. [L. *Edwardus Rex*], King Edward.
erm., in *heraldry*, ermine.
E.S.E., east-south-east.
esp., especially.
Esq. or Esqr., Esquire.
E.T., Electric Telegraph; English Translation.
et al. [L. *et alibi*] and elsewhere; **et al.** [L. *et alii*, or *et alique*] and others.
etc. or etc. [L. *et cetera*] and others; and so forth.
et seq. [L. *et sequentes* or *sequentia*] and the following.
E.U., Evangelical Union.
ex., example; **exx.**, examples; **ex.**, 'out of,' as a cargo *ex Maria*; **Ex.**, Exodus—see **ex** in Dict.
Exc., Excellency; except.
Exch., Exchequer; Exchange.
exec., executor; **execx.**, executrix.
Exod., Exodus.
Exon. [L. *Exonia*] in *eccles.*, Exeter.
Exek., Ezekiel.
E. & O.E., errors and omissions excepted.
F., Fahrenheit; Fellow; folio; France; French.
F. or Fri., Friday.
F. fo., or fol., folio.
Fahr., Fahrenheit.
far., farriery; farthing.
F.A.S., Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
F.A.S.E., Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, Edinburgh.
F.B.S., Fellow of the Botanical Society.
F.B.S.E., Fellow of the Botanical Society, Edinburgh.
F.C., Free Church (of Scotland).
fcp. or fcap., foolscap.
F.C.S., Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F.D. [L. *fides defensor*], Defender of the Faith.
Feb., February.
fec. [L. *fecit*], he or she did it.
F.E.S., Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
F.E.S., Fellow of the Entomological Society; Fellow of the Ethnological Society.
F.F.A., Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.
F.F.P.S., Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow).
F.G.S., Fellow of the Geological Society.
F.H.S., Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
F.I.A., Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
F.I.C., Fellow of the Chemical Institute.
fid. def.—see **F.D.**
fig., figurative; figuratively; figure; figures.
Fin., Finnish; Finland.
F.K.Q.C.P.I., Fellow of King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
Fl., Flemish; Florida; florin; flourished.
Fl. E., Flemish *ells*.
F.L.S., Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.M., field-marshal.
F.O., field-officer; Foreign Office.
fo. or fol., folio or folios.
F.O.B. or **f.o.b.** [goods delivered] free on board.
F.P., fire-plug.
F.P.S., Fellow of the Philological Society.
Fr., France.
F.R.A.S., Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.C.O., Fellow of the Royal College of Organists.
F.R.C.P., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, or of Physicians.
F.R.C.P.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
F.R.C.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.E., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

F.R.C.S.I., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
Fred., Frederick.
F.R.G.S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.Hist.S., Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
F.R.H.S., Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.Met.S., Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.
F.R.P.S., Fellow of the Royal Physical Society.
F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E., Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F.R.S.L., Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.
F.R.S.S.A., Fellow of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts.
P.A.A., Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.
P.S.A. Scot., an *P.S.A.* of Scotland.
P.S.S., Fellow of the Statistical Society.
ft., foot or feet.
F.T.O.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
fth., fathom.
fur., furlong.
fat., future.
F.Z.A., Fellow of the Zoological Academy.
F.Z.S., Fellow of the Zoological Society.
G. and g., genitive; gulf; guinea or guineas.
G.A., General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.
Gal., Galatians.
gal., gallon; gallons.
G.B., Great Britain; **G.B. and I.**, Great Britain and Ireland.
G.C.B., Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.H., Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.
G.C.I.E., Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.
G.C.L.H., Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.
G.C.M., greatest common measure.
G.C.M.G., Grand Cross of the Order of St Michael and St George.
G.C.S.I., Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.
G.C.V.O., Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
G.D., Grand Duke; Grand Duchess.
Gen. or Genl., General; **Gen.**, Genesis; **genitive**.
gent., gentleman.
Geo., George.
G.L., Grand Lodge.
G.M., Grand Master.
gm. or grm., gramine.
G.M.K.P., Grand Master of the Knights of St Patrick.
G.M.S.I., Grand Master of the Star of India.
G.O., General Order.
Gov.-Gen., Governor-General.
Govt., Government.
G.P.O., General Post-Office.
gtb. [L. *gutta* or *putta*], a drop or drops.
gu., guinea; in *heraldry*, gules; **ga.**, guineas.
h., hour or hours.
Hab., Habakkuk.
Hag., Haggai.
Hants., Hampshire.
H.B.C., Hudson Bay Company.
H.B.M., His or Her Britannic Majesty.
H.C., Herald's College; House of Commons.
H.C.M., His or Her Catholic Majesty.
h.e. [L. *hoc est* or *hic est*], that is, or this is.
Heb. or **Hebr.**, Hebrew; Hebrews.
H.E.I.C., Honourable East India Company.
H.E.I.C.S., Honourable East India Company's Service.
Hen., Henry.
herpt., herpetology.
hf. bd., half-bound.
H.G., Horse Guards.
H.H., His or Her Highness; His Holiness (the Pope)—also **SS.D.**, which see.
hhd., hog-head; hogheads.
H.I.H., His or Her Imperial Highness.
Hind., Hindu; Hindustan; Hindustani.
hist., history.
H.J. or **H.J.S.** [L. *hic jacet sepultus*], here lies buried.
H.M., His or Her Majesty.
H.M.P. [L. *hic monumentum posuit*], he (or she) erected this monument.

C. [*L. centum*], a hundred: C., carbon: C., for centigrade.
 C., Cap. or Chap. [*L. caput*, the head], chapter.
 C.A., Chartered Accountant.
 Cam. or Camb., Cambridge.
 Cant., Canticles; Canterbury.
 Cantab., *kán'táb* [*L. Cantabrigiensis*], of Cambridge.
 Cantuar., *kán'tú-ér* [*L. Cantuária*], in *eccles.*, Canterbury.
 cap., chapter: cap., capital (town): cap., a capital letter: caps., capital letters.
 Cap. or Captn., Captain.
 Cata., catalogue.
 Cath., Catholic; Catharine; cathedral.
 C.B., Companion of the Bath.
 C.C., County Commissioners; County Council; County Court; Catholic Clergymen; Crown Court; contra credit: C.O. [*F. compte courant*], an account current.
 c.c. or c.cm., cubic centimetre.
 C.O.O., Corpus Christi College [*L. corpus*, body, and *Christi*, of Christ]; Christ's College, Cambridge.
 C.O.P., Court of Common Pleas.
 C.D.S.O., Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
 C.D.V., Carte-de-visite.
 C.E., Civil Engineer; Canada East.
 cent. [*L. centum*], a hundred.
 cf. [*L. confer*], compare.
 C.G., Consul-General; Coast-Guard; Commissary-General.
 e.g.s., centimetre, gramme, second—units of length, mass, and time.
 C.H., Custom-House; Court-House.
 Ch., Church; chapter.
 Ch.B. [*L. chirurgus baccalaureus*], Bachelor of Surgery.
 Ch. Ch., Christ's Church, Oxford.
 Chal. or Chald., Chaldee or Chaldaic.
 Chanc., Chancellor.
 chap., chapter.
 Chas., Charles.
 Chr., Christian.
 Chron., Chronicles; chronology.
 C.I., Order of the Crown of India.
 C.I.B., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
 c.i.f., cost, insurance, freight.
 cit., citation; citizen.
 civ., civil.
 C.J., Chief-Justice.
 cl., clergyman; clerk: clk., clerk.
 O.M., Certificated Master; applied to teachers who hold a parchment certificate of proficiency from Government or some central authority: O.M. [*L. chirurgus magister*], Master in Surgery; surgeon: is corrupt, of *O.E. chirurgeon*—see *surgeon* in Dict.: O.M., common metre.
 C.M.G., Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George.
 C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.
 Co., Company; county.
 C.O.D., Cash on delivery.
 Col., Colonel; Colossians; colonial; column.
 col., colloq., colloquial; colloquialism.
 Coll., College.
 Coloss., Colossians.
 Com., Commander; Commissioner; Commodore; commerce; committee; common.
 comp., compare; comparative; compound.
 con. [*L. contra*], against; in opposition.
 conch., conchology.
 con. cr., contra credit.
 Cong., Congress [*U.S. Parliament*].
 Const., constable; Constitution.
 contr., contracted; contraction.
 Cor., Corinthians.
 Cor. Mem., Corresponding Member.
 Cor. Sec., Corresponding Secretary.
 cos., cosine; cosa., coines: cosec., cosecant.
 Cons. [*L. consules*], consuls.
 cot., cotangent.
 C.P., Common Pleas; Clerk of the Peace; Court of Probate.
 C.P.C., Clerk of the Privy Council.
 C.P.B. [*L. custos privati sigilli*], Keeper of the Privy Seal.
 C.R. [*L. custos rotulorum*], Keeper of the Rolls.

cr., credit; creditor.
 cres., crescendo.
 crim. con., criminal conversation; adultery.
 C.S., Civil Service; Clerk to the Signet; Court of Session; [*L. custos sigilli*], Keeper of the Seal.
 C.S.I., Companion of the Star of India.
 C.T., Certificated Teacher.
 ct. [*L. centum*], cent; a hundred: eta., centa.
 cur. or curt., current—that is, in this period of time, as month, year, or century—see *curr.* in Dict.
 C.V., Common Version.
 C.V.O., Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
 C.W., Canada West.
 cwt. [*c.* for *L. centum*, a hundred; *wt.* for *Eag. weight*], a hundredweight.
 Cyc., Cyclopaedia.

D., Deputy: D. or d. [the first letter of *L. denarius*, a penny, but really—?], *d.* King.] used to indicate a penny or pence in particularising a sum of money, thus £6, 5s. 4d., or

£ s. d.
 6 5 4

Dan., Daniel; Danish.
 dat., dative.
 D.C. [*It. da capo*], in music, from beginning; again.
 D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.
 D.D. [*L. divinitatis doctor*], Doctor of Divinity.
 Dec., December.
 decl., declension.
 deft., defendant.
 deg., degree; degrees.
 del. [*L. delinere*], he or she drew it.
 dep., deputy; department: depts., department.
 Deut., Deuteronomy.
 D.F., Defender of the Faith—see *F.D.*: Dean of Faculty.
 D.G. [*L. Dei gratia*], by the grace of God: D.G. [*L. Deo gratias*], thanks to God.
 D.Hy., Doctor in Hygiene.
 Dict., Dictionary.
 diff., difference.
 dim. or dimia., diminuendo; diminutive.
 dis. or dict., discount.
 Diss., Dissertation.
 div., dividend; divide; divisor; division.
 D.L., Deputy Lieutenant.
 D.Lit., Doctor of Literature.
 D.L.O., Dead Letter Office. *Note*.—dead letter is a general name applied to every letter which the Post Office authorities have been unable to deliver to the owner.
 D.M. or D.Musc., Doctor of Music.
 do. or Do. [for ditto], the same as before—see *ditto* in Dict.
 D.Ec. [*L. doctor economiae*], Doctor of Economics.
 doll., dollars.
 D.O.M. [*L. Deo optimo maximo*], to God, best and greatest.
 doz., dozen.
 D.Phil., same as *F.D.* or *Ph.D.*
 Dr., doctor; debtor; dram or drama.
 D.S. [*It. dal segno*], from the sign.
 D.Sc., Doctor of Science.
 D.S.O., Distinguished Service Order.
 d. a. p. [*L. decessit sine prole*], he died without issue.
 D.T. [*L. doctor theologiae*], Doctor of Divinity.
 Dunelm., in *eccles.*, Durham.
 D.V. [*L. Deo volente*], God willing.
 dw. [*d.*, a penny; and first and last letters of *Eag. weight*], pennyweight.
 E., east; eastern; Edward.
 ea., each.
 Ebor., *Ebor* [*L. eboracum*], in *eccles.*, York.
 E.C., Established Church; Eastern Central, postal district of London.
 Eccl. or Eccles., Ecclesiastes; ecclesiastical: Eccl. Hist., ecclesiastical history.
 Ed., editor; edition: Eds., editors.
 Edin., Edinburgh.
 Edw., Edward.
 E.E., errors excepted.
 E.E.T.S., Early English Text Society.
 e.g. [*L. exempli gratia*], for example; for instance.
 E.I., East India or East Indies.
 E.I.C., East India Company: E.I.C.S., East India Company's Service.

ward, also wards [AS. *weard*], direction of—see under *ery*.

ways, *weiz*, also *wise*, *weiz* [AS. *weiz*, *weiges*, *way*], manner; way of being or acting: *crosswise*, in a cross manner; *likewise*, in like manner; *lengthways*, in the direction of its length: see *wise* 2 in Dict.

wise—see *ways*.

y [AS.], little—see under *cia*.

y, also *ey* [AS. *ep*], full of—see under *ate* 2: *snowy*, full of snow; *frosty*, full of frost.

y [L. and Gr. *ia*], state, condition, or quality of being—see under *ay* 1.

yte [Gr. *ites*], one who—see under *an* 2.

APPENDIX II.

A LIST OF COMMON ABBREVIATIONS OF WORDS, USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

A 1. *1* *trdu*, marks to denote a ship of the first class as to newness, and being seaworthy; first-class.
a or *Q* [F. *à*], to or at.

ã or *aa* [Gr. *ana*—see *ana* in Dict.], in med., of each the same quantity.

A. or *Ans.*, Answer.

A.B. [L. *artium baccalaureus*], Bachelor of Arts.

A.B., able-bodied seaman; a skilled seaman.

abbr. or abbrev., abbreviated or abbreviation.

A B C, the first three letters of the Eng. alphabet; an alphabet; the first elements.

Abp., Archbishop.

acc. acc., or *acct.*, account.

A.C. [L. *ante Christum*], before Christ.

A.D. [L. *anno Domini*], in the year of our Lord.

A.D.C., Aide-de-camp.

Adj't., Adjutant.

ad lib. or *ad libit.* [L. *ad libitum*], at pleasure.

Adm., Admiral; Admiralty.

Admr., Administrator.

Adv., Advocate; Advent.

Æ or *Et.* [L. *etatis*], of age; aged.

A.F.A., Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries.

A.G., Adjutant-General.

agr. or *agric.*, agriculture.

Ag't., Agent.

A.H. [L. *anno Hegiræ*], in the year of the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed from Mecca, A.D. 622.

A.I.A., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

A.I.C., Associate of the Institute of Chemistry.

A.I.C.E., Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

A.K.C., Associate of King's College (London).

Ald., Alderman.

Alex., Alexander.

Alfr., Alfred.

alg., algebra.

alt., altitude.

A.M. [L. *artium magister*], Master of Arts: A.M. [L. *ante meridiem*], before mid-day—opposed to P.M., for L. *post meridiem*, after mid-day: A.M. [L. *anno mundi*], in the year of the world.

anon., anonymous.

Ap. or *Apr.*, April.

Apoc., Apocalypse.

App., Appendix.

aq. [L. *aqua*], water.

A.R. [L. *anno regni*], in the year of the reign.

A.R.A., Associate of the Royal Academy.

Archd., Archdeacon.

arg., in *heraldry*, argent.

A.R.H.A., Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.

A.R.I.B.A., Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

A.R.E. [L. *anno regni regis (reginæ)*], in the year of the King's or Queen's reign.

A.R.S.A., Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.

A.R.S.L., Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.

A.R.S.M., Associate of the Royal School of Mines.

A.R.S.S. [L. *antiquarium regis societatis socius*], Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.

art., article.

AS., A.S., or A.-Sax., Anglo-Saxon.

asst., assistant.

astron., astronomy; astronomical.

Att.-Gen., Attorney-General.

A.U.C. [L. *anno urbis conditæ*; or, *ab urbe condita*], in the year of the building of the city; or, in the year from the building of the city—viz., Rome.

Aug., August.

A.V., Authorized Version; Artillery Volunteers.

avoids., avoidsdups.

az., in *heraldry*, azure.

B. or b., born.

B. or *Ek.*, book.

B.A., Bachelor of Arts—see A.B. in Dict.

bal., balance.

Bar. or B., Baronet.

B.C., before Christ.

B.C.L., Bachelor of Civil Law.

B.D., Bachelor of Divinity.

bd., bound; bds., bound in boards.

Beds., Bedfordshire.

Belg., Belgic.

Berk., Berkshire.

B.Hy., Bachelor in Hygiene.

B.I., British India.

Bib., Bible or Biblical.

biog., biography; biographical.

B.L., Bachelor of Law.

B.L.M., same as L.L.B.

B.M., same as M.B.: B.M., British Museum.

B.Mus., same as Mus. Bae.

Bp., Bishop.

Br. or Bro., Brother.

Brig., Brigade; Brigadier.

Brig.-Gen., Brigadier-General.

bri., barrel.

B.S., Bachelor in Surgery.

B.Sc., Bachelor of Science.

B.S.L., Botanical Society of London.

Bucks., Buckinghamshire.

B.V. [L. *Beata Virgo*], Blessed Virgin: B.V. [L. *bene*, well, and *vale*, be you in good health], farewell; adieu.

of starch: *e* is now pretty generally omitted in the terminations of such words. *Note*.—*ine* has been usually applied to the alkaloids produced from vegetable substances, and the compounds possessing the closest analogies to them; as *guanine*, *asopine*, *salicine*, &c., but we now say *guinea*.

ing [AS.] the termination of the imp. of verbs
ion [L. *io*, *tonis*], act of—see under *age* 2
ior [L.] more—as *superior*, more above.
ique [F. *ique*; L. *iquus*], belonging to—as *antique*, belonging to what is ancient.

ish, also **ise** [Gr. *izo*], to make—see under *ate* 3.
ish [AS.], also **ike**, **fy**, form adjectives, and signify, like; becoming: *boyish*, like a boy; *foolish*, like a fool; *gentlemanlike*, like a gentleman; *warlike*, becoming a warrior; *brotherly*, becoming a brother; *friendly*, becoming a friend.

ish [AS.] little; somewhat: *brownish*, a little brown; *brackish*, somewhat salt; *feverish*, somewhat affected with fever.

ish [AS.] pert. to—see under *as*.

ish [L. *iscus*], to make—see under *ate* 3.

ish [Gr. *iskos*], little, as *asterisk*, a little star.

ism, also **ism** [Gr. *temos*], state of being—see *acy* 1.

ism [Gr. *temos*], things relating to—see under *ion*.

ist [F. *iste*—from Gr. *istis*], one who—see under *ate* 2.

ite [L. *ite*], in *chem.*, a postfix which, added to the name of an acid ending in *ous*, expresses combination of that acid with a salifiable base—as *sulphite* of potash, that is, a combination of sulphurous acid with the base potash.

ite [L. *itus*; Gr. *ites*], one who—see under *an* 2: that which, as in *appetite*, that which creates the desire for food.

ite [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a contr. of *lith*, meaning, stone, or resembling stone—as in *quartzite*, granular quartz; *ammonite*, a certain fossil shell.

itis [Gr. *temi*, I discharge, I set against], in *med.*, a postfix in Gr. names of organs, signifying 'inflammation of the organ indicated, as in *carditis*, inflammation of the heart; *laryngitis*, inflammation of the larynx.

ity, [F. *ité*—from L. *ititem*], state, condition, or quality of being, as *comity*, the state or condition of being courteous—see under *acy* 1.

ive [L. *ivus*], able to do, or doing; capacity in an active sense; cohesive, able to stick together; expansive, able to spread out.

ix [L. *ixus*], one who—see under *an*.

ix [L. *ix*, *ixis*], a fem. termination, as in *testatrix*, a woman who leaves a will.

ize, another form of *ise* [Gr. *izo*], to make—see under *ate* 3.

kin [AS. *cyn*, race], little; a son of,—as *lambkin*, a little lamb—that is, the son of a lamb—see under *ele*; and also *kin* in *Dict.*

kind [see above, and *kin* in *Dict.*], kind or race—as *man-kind*, the race of man.

le, **el** [AS.], that which—see under *el* 1.

le, **el** [AS.], often; little—as *sparkle*, n. a little spark; *sparkle*, v. to throw out sparks often.

ledge [icel. *leikr*], for *ledge* in *knowledge*, and *ac* in *acknowledge*, see note under *know* in *Dict.*

lent [L. *lentus*], full of—see under *ate* 2.

less [AS. *less*], privation; without: *guiltless*, without guilt; *breathless*, without breath—see *less*, also in *Dict.* note under *above*.

like [AS. *lyce*], little—see under *ele*.

like [AS. *geike*, like], like—see *ish* 1. See *Dict.*

ling [AS. *el* and *ing*], little—see under *ele*.

lite for *lith* [see *ite* 3], in *geol.*, 'stone,' as in *melilite*, honey-stone.

logy, **logi** [Gr. *logos*, a word, a description], denoting a description of, or a treatise on, a subject; as *laryngology*, a treatise on the larynx.

ly [AS. *lic*, like], like—see under *ish* 1.

ly [AS. *lic*], manner; honestly, in an honest manner; candidly, in a candid manner; justly, in a just manner.

ment [F. *ment*—from L. *mente*, with the mind], state of being—see under *acy* 1.

ment [F. *ment*—from L. *mentum*], the thing which—see under *acy* 3.

mony [L. *montum*], state of being—see under *acy* 1: the thing which—see under *acy* 3.

most [AS.], a termination indicating the superlative degree—as *hindmost*, farthest behind; *inmost*, farthest within.

ness [AS. *nes*], state, condition, or quality of being—see under *acy* 1.

o, a common terminating vowel of the first part of binomial compounds, denoting 'intimate connection or association,' either friendly or hostile, or otherwise, with the second part; thus *Anglo-Indian*, that is, *Indian* as associated with, or influenced by, *England*; *metallo-chemistry*, the branch of chemistry which treats specially of metals.

ock [AS.], little—see under *ele*.

ode [Gr. *odds*, excess or fulness], a postfix in medical terms signifying an 'unexcited condition'—as *tetanode*, tetanus without excitability, as distinguished from *tetanic*, denoting the excited state of tetanus; *keratode*, fulness of horn; a horny substance.

oecum, **Eshi-um**, also **oecious**, **Eshiis** [Gr. *oikos*, a house or family], in *bot.*, a postfix denoting the arrangement of stamens and pistils in flowers; *androecium*, the staminal organs; *monoecious*, possessing two kinds of unisexual flowers on the same individual.

oid [Gr. *eidos*, appearance, resemblance], a postfix denoting, likeness; resemblance—as *spheroid*, resemblance to a sphere.

on, also **one** and **oon** [It. and F. *on*], form nouns, and signify, large; a million, a large thousand; *trumpbone*, a large deep-toned instr. of the trumpet kind; *balloon*, a large ball.

ory [L. *or*], one who—see under *an* 2.

ory [L. *orium*], pert. to—see under *as*.

ory [L. *orium*], place where—see under *ary* 2.

ory [L. *orium*], the thing which—see under *ary* 3.

ous [L. *osus*], full of—see under *ate* 2.

ot [F. *ette*; AS. *of*], little—see under *ele*.

ous [L. *osus*], full of—see under *ate* 2.

ous [L. *osus*], in *chem.*, a postfix denoting that compound which has a smaller quantity of oxygen than the one which ends in *ic*—as *nitrous acid*, the acid which contains a smaller quantity of oxygen than *nitric acid*—see *ic* 2.

re [F.], another form of *er*, as in *meagre*.

red [AS. *raden*], state or condition; those who: *kindred*, those who are kin, or related by blood.

ric [AS. *ric*, power], rank, jurisdiction, or office—see under *acy* 2.

ry [AS.], things relating to—see under *ica*.

ry [AS.], place where—see under *ary* 2: persons or things collectively—see under *age* 3.

ry [L. *ia*, and AS.], state of being—see under *acy* 1.

s—see under *as*.

se [AS.], to make; contracted from *ise*, as in *cleans*, to make clean.

ship [AS. *scipe*, form, state], rank, jurisdiction, or office—see *acy* 2: state of being—see under *acy* 1.

slon, **shon** [L.], see *tion*, and *age* 2.

some [AS. *sum*, some], full of—see under *ate* 2.

son [AS.], son, as *Thomson*, the son of Thomas; *Johnson*, the son of John.

ster [AS. *estr*, a fem. termination], one who—see under *an* 2.

stress [AS. *estre* or *istre*, fem. termination of nouns, and L. *esse*], a fem. termination of nouns, as in *songstress*, a sweet singer.

teen [AS. *ten* or *tyu*], ten to be added—as *fourteen*, ten and four.

th [AS.], state of being—see under *acy* 1.

tion, or **shon**, **shun** [F. *ion*—from L. *ionem*], act of; thing done; see *age* 2.

tuide [L. *tudo*, *tulitis*], state of being—see under *acy* 1.

ty or **ity** [L. *tas* or *itas*], state of being—see under *acy* 1.

ty [AS. *ty*, in the sense of multiplied into], ten to be multiplied into, as in *seventy*, ten to be multiplied into seven.

ule [L. *ulus*], little—see under *ele*.

ure [L. *ura*], state of being—see under *acy* 1: the act of, or the thing done—see under *age* 2: things relating to—see under *ica*.

wret, **dret** [L. *dro*, I burn], denoting the combination of simple inflammable bodies with one another, or with a metal; as *sulphuret*, the combination of sulphur with a metal or other element; *phosphuretted*, combined with phosphorus, &c. *Note*.—*ite* now commonly supersedes *wret* in the noun, thus, *sulphide* for *sulphuret*; but in the adjective the *wret* is retained, as *sulphuretted*.

lamb; *pipkin*, a small earthen boiler; *brasslet*, a little brace or band for the arm; *leaded*, a little leaf; *coroned*, a little crown; *surlet*, a little tower; *ballot*, a little ball used in voting; *seedling*, a little plant raised from a seed; *goosling*, a little goose; *hillcock*, a little hill; *bullock*, a young bull; *Willie*, little William; *lammie*, a little lass.

cule [L. *culus*], little—see under *ele*.
dom [AS.], state of being—see under *acy* 1; rank, office, or jurisdiction—see under *acy* 2.

em, e-e, in bot., a postfix terminating names of sub-Orders: *Phytolaceae*, a sub-Order of the Order *Phytolaccaceae*.

ed [AS.], the sign of the pt. and pp. of regular verbs, as in *loved*, *learned*: often changed into *t*, as *beant* for *bended*: added to nouns, as in *talented*.

ee [F.], one who—see under *an*.
eer [F.], one who—see under *an*.

el, also *le* [AS.], form nouns, and signify, that which: *shovel*, an instr. for shoving among earth; *settle*, that which forms a seat.

el, also *le* [AS. et. F. *elle*, dim. terminations], little—see under *el*.

en [AS.], which forms adjectives, and signifies, made of; belonging to: *earthen*, made of earth; *golden*, made of gold; *heathen*, belonging to those dwelling on the *heath*—see *Dict*.

en [AS.], to make—see under *ate* 3.

en, also *n* and *ne* [AS.], the sign of the pp. of many verbs, as in *woven*, *shorn*, *borne*.

en [AS.], little—see under *ele*.

en [AS.], a plu. termination, as in *oxen*, *kine*, *children*.

enes, also *eney* [L. *ens*, *entis*, being], state of being—see under *acy* 1.

ene [L. *enus*], belonging to, as *terrene*, belonging to the earth.

ent [L. *ens*, *entis*], one who—see under *an*.

ent [L. *ens*], being—see under *ant* 2.

enus, same as *ens*.

er [AS. *ere*: OF. *ter*—from L. *atrius*], one who; denoting, that which produces, that which receives, and also, the thing contained—see *an*.

er [AS.], more, the sign of the comp. degree—as *greater*, more great; *higher*, more high.

er [AS.], a little; often—as *glimmer*, to gleam a little.

erel [AS. : F. *erelle*], little, as in *cockerel*, a little or young cock.

erly [AS.], also *ward* or *wards*, form adverbs, and signify, direction of: *southerly*, in the direction of the south; *northerly*, in the direction of the north; *homeward*, in the direction of home; *heavenward*, in the direction of heaven.

ern [AS. : L. *ernus*], forms adjectives, and signifies, direction to or from: *southern*, in the direction of the south; *western*, in the direction of the west.

ery [AS. : L. *aria*], place where—see under *ary* 2.

es and *a* [AS. and L.], terminations of the plu. of nouns, as *foxes*, *birds*: added to form the third pers. sing. pres. of a verb, as *goes*, *bids*.

escent forming adjectives, and *escence* forming nouns [L. *escens* or *escensum*], growing; becoming; incipient state: *convalescent*, growing in health; *convalescence*, the state of growing in health; *putrescent*, becoming putrid; *putrescence*, the state of becoming putrid.

see [F. *is* and *ois* : L. *as*—gon. *atis*], like: pert. to; as a noun, 'denoting a people'—see under *ac*.

esque [F. *esque* : L. *ecus*, like], forming adjectives, and signifying, belonging to; like: *picturesque*, vividly like a picture; *grotesque*, like the extravagant style of a grotto—see *Dict*.

ess [F. *esse* : L. and Gr. *essa*], a termination indicating a noun fem.—as *tiger*, *maas*; *tigress*, fem.

est [AS.], a termination indicating the superl. degree of adjectives, as *smallest*: the termination of the second pers. sing. pres. of a verb, as in *eatest*, *walkest*: often contracted into *st*, as in *bidst*, *canst*.

et [AS. et. F. *etic*], dim. termination—see under *ele*.

eth [AS.], a termination of the third pers. sing. pres. of a verb, as in *cometh*, *goeth*—not now in use.

ful, full [see *full* 1 in *Dict*.], denoting that the thing holds all it can contain: *pailful*, n. a water-bucket which can contain no more: *pailfuls*, n. plu. a water-bucket whose contents, measured to its utmost capacity, is repeated again and again: *pailfull*, are two or more water-buckets each completely

filled: so *mouthful*, as much as the mouth will contain; *mouthfuls*, the same mouth filled again and again; *mouthsfull*, the mouths of two or more persons filled.

ful [AS.], abundance—see under *ate* 2.

fy [L. *facio*, I make], to make—see under *ate* 3.

head, of which *hood* is another spelling [AS. *Add*, state, quality; cf. Goth. *haidus*, manner, way: Gr. *hēti*, state], forming nouns, and signifying state, nature: *Godhead*, the nature of God; *maidenhead*, the state of a maiden.

hood [AS. *Add*—see *head*], state of being—see *acy* 1.

is [L. *ius*], in botanical terms, a postfix which forms the titles of classes and orders: *ious*, the terminations of the adjectives formed from them—as *monogynia*, *monogynious*.

is, *i-d* [L. *ius*], a postfix which forms the termination of medical terms, denoting 'a diseased state or condition': as *leucemia*, a condition of the blood in which there is a deficiency of colouring matter; *dyspepsia*, a condition in which there is an irresistible longing for alcoholic liquors.

is, *i-d* [L. *is*], things belonging to: *regalia*, the ensigns or things belonging to royalty; *insignia*, badges or things belonging to an office.

ible [L. *ibilis*], able—see under *able*.

ic, also *ical* [L. *icus*], pert. to—see under *ac*. *Note*.—*ical* is really a compound postfix made up of *ic* and *al*.

ic [L. *icus* : Gr. *ikos*], in certain chemical terms, a postfix denoting the acid containing the most oxygen, when more than one is formed—as *nitric*, *sulphuric*: in *path* and *phys*, a termination expressing the condition of being excited, as *chromic*—see *eda*.

ic [L. *icus*], one who—see under *an* 2.

ice [L. *itic*], thing which—see under *ary* 3.

ies [Gr. *ika*], also *ism*, *ry*, *ure*, form nouns, and signify 'things relating to', as to an art or science: the practice, system, doctrines, or peculiarities of; *optics*, things relating to the science of seeing; *mathematics*, things relating to the science of magnitudes; *Calvinism*, the doctrines of Calvin; *patristicism*, the conduct of a priest; *sorcery*, things relating to the art of a sorcerer; *cookery*, things relating to the art of a cook; *agriculture*, things relating to the art of tilling the ground; *sculpture*, things relating to the art of chiselling or carving on stone.

id [L. *idus*], pert. to—see under *ac*.

ida—see under *ida*.

idem, id-e, also *adm*, *ad-e*, and *ides, ids* [Gr. *idios*], signifying 'descent'; a postfix in many scientific terms, denoting 'a family or group exhibiting some points of likeness': as *canidae*, the dog family, including dogs, foxes, and wolves: *ida* is only a corrupt of *idem*.

ide, id, ides, plu. ids [Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance], in chem., a postfix, when connected with such terms as *oxygen*, *chlorine*, *fluorine*, *iodine*, and the like, used to indicate combinations with each other, or with simple combustibles or metals, in proportions not forming an acid—as *oxide* of chlorine, *chloride* of sodium, *iodide* of iron, &c.

ideals, id-ideals from Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance), relation to that which bears resemblance—as *arytenoidæan*, *arytēn-ōidēs-ōidēs*, pert. to that which is *arytenoid* or funnel-shaped.

ideas, as *ides* and *oides* [Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance or likeness], in scientific terms, a postfix preceded by *o*, denoting 'resemblance or likeness to an object' indicated by the word to which it is joined—as *deltoides*, like the Greek letter delta; *canaride*, like a crab; *typhoid*, like typhus.

ides—see under *ida*.

ie [Scott.], little—see under *ele*.

if [F.], a form of *ive*, one who—see under *an* 2.

ile [L. *ilis*], pert. to—see under *ac*.

ile [L. *ilis*], able—see under *able*.

im, a termination of Heb. nouns plu., as *cherubim*.

ina [It. &c.], a fem. termination, as in *Caarina*.

ine [L. *inus*], pert. to—see under *ac*.

ine [L.], a fem. termination, as in *heroine*.

in, in, or in, in [L. *inus*], a common termination in chemical terms, but varying much in significance, as *hematin*, the colouring matter resulting from decomposition of *hemoglobin* by heat; *hematin*, the colouring matter of logwood; *stearin*, the fatty principle of animal fat; *inulin*, a modificat

acy [*L. acia, asia, aña*], also **age**, **ance**, **aney**, **dom**, **ence**, **ency**, **hood**, **ism** or **asm**, **ment**, **mony**, **ness**, **ry**, **ship**, **th**, **tude**, **ty** or **ity**, **ure**, **y**, form nouns, and signify, state, condition, or quality of being: **celibacy**, state of being unmarried; **obduracy**, state of being stubborn; **bondage**, state of being bound; **vassalage**, condition of a vassal; **continuance**, state of being carried on; **repentance**, state of repenting; **mendicancy**, state of begging; **freedom**, state of being free; **martyrdom**, state of being a martyr; **diligence**, quality of being diligent; **ascendancy**, state of having climbed up; **falsehood**, state of being false; **widowhood**, state of being a widow; **barbarism**, condition of a savage; **schism**, state of being divided; **enthusiasm**, state of being inspired, as by a god; **phantasm**, the condition of being airy and unsubstantial; **agreement**, state of being agreed; **employment**, state of being happy; **acrimony**, quality of being sharp; **matrimony**, state of being married; **deafness**, state of being deaf; **gentleness**, quality of being gentle; **rivalry**, state or condition of a rival; **bravery**, quality of being brave; **partnership**, state of being a partner; **friendship**, state of being friendly; **miria**, state of being merry; **broadth**, quality of being broad; **gratitude**, quality of being thankful; **altitude**, state of being high; **poverty**, state of being poor; **activity**, state of being active; **torture**, state of being tormented; **fracture**, state of being broken; **bigamy**, state of having two wives; **modesty**, quality of being modest.

acy [*Gr. akos*], also **ate**, **dom**, **rie**, **ship**, form nouns, and signify, rank; office; jurisdiction; dominion; **curacy**, the office of a curate; **papacy**, the office of the Pope; **protectorate**, the jurisdiction of a protector; **pontificate**, the jurisdiction of the Pope; **dukedom**, the rank of a duke; **kingdom**, the dominions of a king; **bishopric**, the office of a bishop; **clerkship**, the office of a clerk; **professorship**, the office of a professor.

adm, the same as **idm**, which see.

ade, **ad** [*F. ade*—from *L. adus*], as a noun, concocted, made; **lemonade**, that which is concocted from lemons; **palisade**, that which is made of pales or posts.

age [*F. age*], state of being—see under **acy** 1.

age [*F. age*—from *L. aticus*], also **ion**, **sion**, or **tion**, **ment**, **ure**, form nouns, and signify, act of; thing done; **marriage**, the act of marrying; **passage**, the act of passing; **union**, the act of uniting; **admission**, the act of admitting; **inspection**, the act of looking into; **concealment**, the act of hiding; **elopement**, the act of running away secretly; **imposture**, the act of cheating; **departure**, the act of leaving.

age [*F. age*—from *L. aticus*], also **ry**, form nouns, and signify, persons or things collectively; **assemblage**, a collection of persons; **foliage**, the whole body of leaves; **gentry**, the whole body of gentlemen; **peasantry**, the whole body of the country people.

al [*L. alia*], pert. to—see under **ae**.

algia, **difi-á** [*Gr. algos*, pain], denoting the presence of pain; **neuralgia**, pain, or neuralgia, in the kidney.

an or **ane** [*L. anus* or *anis*], pert. to—see under **ae**.

an [*L. anus*], also **ant**, **ar**, **ard**, **ary**, **aster**, **ate**, **ee**, **eer**, **ent**, **er**, **ic**, **ist**, **ite**, or **ys**, **ive** or **iff**, or **ster**, form nouns, and signify, the person who acts or who is; one who; **equestrian**, one who rides on horseback; **antediluvian**, one who lived before the flood; **vagrant**, one who wanders; **litigant**, one who carries on a lawsuit; **scholar**, one who attends school; **beggar**, one who begs; **slozzard**, one who is idle or lazy; **drunkard**, one who drinks intoxicants to excess; **contemporary**, one who lives at the same time; **lapidary**, one who cuts precious stones; **poetaster**, one who writes petty verses; **delegate**, one who is sent by others; **advocate**, one who pleads in behalf of others; **refugee**, one who seeks shelter, or to whom it is given; **patentee**, one who holds a patent; **mutineer**, one who rebels against constituted authority; **pioneer**, one who prepares the way for others; **student**, one who studies; **patient**, one who suffers; **biographer**, one who writes lives; **draper**, one who sells cloths; **mechanic**, one who produces work by aid of tools or machinery; **rustic**, one who is a native of the country; **oculist**, one who is skilled in the cure of diseases of the eyes; **botanist**, one who is skilled in a knowledge of plants;

favourite, one who is favoured; **Israelite**, one who is descended from Israel; **apophyte**, one newly admitted, as into a religious order; **captivity**, one who is taken prisoner; **relative**, one who is related by blood; **plaintiff**, one who commences a suit in law against another; **benefactor**, one who confers benefits on another; **competitor**, one who is a candidate with others for an office; **maltsater**, one who makes malt; **barrier**, one who pleads for others at the bar.

ana [*L. anus*], signifying a collection of memorable sayings or loose thoughts; **Johnsoniana**, a collection of the sayings, anecdotes, &c., relating to Johnson; **ance** and **ancy** [*L. ans, anis*], state of being—see under **acy** 1.

ant [*F. ant*; *L. anl*], one who—see under **an**.

ant, also **ant** [*L. ant, enis*, being] form adjectives, and signify, being, or having the force of 'ing'; belonging to; **dormant**, belonging to one that sleeps; **pleasant**, being in a state that brings pleasure; **verdant**, being green; **elegant**, being pleasing to good taste; **belligerent**, being in a state that carries on war; **pendant**, being in a state that hangs down.

ar [*L. aris*], pert. to—see under **ae**.

ar [*AS.*], one who—see under **an**.

ard [*AS.*], one who—see under **an**; for **ard** in **dantard**, see in **Dict**.

art [another form of **ard**—see **an**], one who, as **braggart**, one who is vain and boasting.

ary [*L. arius* or *dris*], pert. to—see under **ae**; **ary**, one who—see under **an**.

ary [*L. arius*], also **ery**, **ery**, **ry**, form nouns, and signify, the 'place where' or 'place which': **aviary**, a place where birds are kept; **library**, a place where books are kept; **drapery**, a place where fine goods are sold; **nursery**, a place where children or trees are reared; **factory**, a place where articles are manufactured; **dormitory**, a place where persons sleep; **founndry**, a place where articles in metal are cast in moulds; **vestry**, the place where the vestments of a church are kept.

ary [*L. arius*], also **lee**, **ment**, **mony**, **ery**, form nouns, and signify, 'the thing which': **luminary**, that which gives light; **salary**, that which is paid for service; **justice**, that which is just; **aliment**, that which nourishes; **engagement**, that which engages; **patrimony**, that which is inherited from a father; **alimony**, that which is allowed for food; **territory**, the district of country belonging to; **directory**, that which or those who direct.

asm [*Gr. ismos*], state of being—see under **acy** 1.

aster [*OF. astré*], one who, in a bad sense—see under **an**.

ate [*L. ate*], one who—see under **an** 2; **ate**, rank, office, or jurisdiction—see under **acy** 2.

ate [*L. atus*], also **ful**, **lent**, **ose**, **ous**, **some**, **y**, form adjectives, and signify, full of: **abundance**, **deceitful**, full of grief; **passionate**, full of passion; **deceitful**, full of deceit; **joyful**, full of joy; **virulent**, full of poison; **violent**, full of the unnatural exercise of force; **verbose**, full of words; **jocose**, full of jokes; **beauteous**, full of beauty; **igneous**, full of fire; **tollesome**, full of toil; **gladsome**, full of gladness; **cloudy**, full of clouds; **flowery**, full of flowers.

ate [*L. atus*], also **en**, **fy**, **ish**, **ise** or **iss**, form verbs, and signify, to make; to put; to take; **animate**, to put life into; **eradicate**, to take up by the roots; **moisten**, to make moist; **deepen**, to make deep; **qualify**, to make fit; **fertilize**, to make strong; **embellish**, to make beautiful; **publish**, to make public; **fertilize**, to make fruitful; **apologize**, to make an apology.

ate [*L. atus*], in **chem.**, a postfix which, substituted in the name of an acid ending in **ic**, expresses a combination of that acid with a salifiable base: **nitric** of silver, that is, a combination of **nitric** acid with the salifiable base silver.

cell, also **celle** [*It. cella*—from *L. cellus*], little; a diminutive termination, as in **vermicelli**, **violacella**.

ch [*AS.*], pert. to—see under **ae**.

cle [*L. culus*, a dim. termination], also **cule**, **ule**, **al** or **le**, **en**, **im**, **let**, **et** or **et**, **ling**, **ock**, **y** or **le**, form nouns, and signify, little; diminution; **schela**, a little conical mass of ice; **canticle**, a little song; **animalcule**, a very little creature; **reticule**, a little net; **globule**, a little globe; **pillule**, a little pill; **catcher**, a little mack or bag; **sickie**, a little scythe; **chicken**, a little fowl; **kitten**, a little cat; **lambkin**, a little

before *m*, as in *summon*, to warn beneath or secretly: *sup* before *p*, as in *supplant*, to trip up beneath: *sub* before *c*, *p*, *t*, &c., as in *susceptible*, capable of being laid hold of beneath: *suspend*, to hang beneath.

subter, *subdér* [L.], beneath; under: *subterfuge*, a flying under or beneath.

suc, *sák* [L.], another form of *sub*, which see.

sub, *sub* [L.], another form of *sub*, which see.

sub, *sub* [L.], another form of *sub*, which see.

sub, *sub* [L.], another form of *sub*, which see.

super, *super*, with its form *sur*, *sur* [L.], above; over; in excess: *superhuman*, above human; *supercede*, to sit or be above: *super* assumes the French form *sur*, as in *surcharge*, to charge in excess; *surface*, upon or over the face.

sur, *sur* [F.], another form of *super*, which see.

sub, *sub* [L.], another form of *sub*, which see.

sy, *si* [Gr.], another form of *syn*, which see.

syn, *si* [Gr.], another form of *syn*, which see.

syn, *syn* [Gr.], another form of *syn*, which see.

syn, *syn*, with its forms *sy*, *syl*, *sym* [Gr.], with; together: *syntax*, a putting together in order: *syn* becomes *sy* before *a*, as in *system*, that which is formed of parts placed together: *syl* before *l*, as in *syllable*, several letters taken together to form a single sound: *syn* before *b*, *p*, or *m*, as in *sympathy*, feeling with another; *symbol*, that which is thrown together with something else; *symmetry*, state of having the parts of the same measure with.

tra, *trá* [L.], another form of *trans*, which see.

trans, *tráns*, with its form *tra*, *trá* [L.], across; over; beyond; through: *transact*, to carry or drive through; *transgress*, to go over or beyond: *trans* is contracted into *tra*, as in *traverse*, to turn or lie

across: *tres*, *trís*, as in *trespass*, act of one who steps beyond.

tri, *trí* [L. *tres* or *trís*; Gr. *treís*], three; in threes: *triangle*, a figure of three sides and angles; *trisection*, to cut into three equal parts.

ultra, *ultrá* [L.], beyond; on the other side: extreme: *ultramontane*, on the other side of the mountain.

un, *ún* [AS. *un*, a privative or negative particle], not; the opposite of—used in these senses before adjectives or nouns derived from adjectives: *unfruitful*, not fruitful; *unfruitfulness*, the state of not being fruitful; *usable*, not able: *un* before a verb signifies, to deprive of; to undo: *undo*, *undress*, to take off clothes; *uncrown*, to deprive of a crown: *un* is equivalent to the Latin prefix *in* when it signifies not: *in* and *un* are often used indifferently before adjectives—see *in* and *un* in Dict.

under, *ún-dér* [AS. *under*, under], that which is less than right or ordinary; lower in rank or degree; beneath: *undercoat*, a coat beneath; *under-clerk*, an inferior clerk—see Dict.

uni, *ú-ni* [L. *unus*, one], one: *uniparous*, having only one at a birth.

up, *úp* [AS. *up*, exalted, high] aloft; on high; upwards: *upbeat*, to throw upward; *upbear*, to raise aloft—see Dict.

vice, *vís* [L. *vice*, instead of], acting in place of another; assisting: *vice-consul*, an assistant consul—see Dict.

with, *wíth* [AS. *with*, against], opposition; privation; with or against: *withdraw*, to draw from; *withstand*, to stand against—see *with* 2 in Dict.

y, *é* or *í* [AS. *ge*], an old prefix which does not modify the meaning of a word: *y-clad*, clad; *y-clept*, called—see Dict.

POSTFIXES.

A Postfix is a significant particle placed after a word, or a root, to modify its meaning. *Note*.—There are many postfixes or terminations which are not now significant—that is, they are letters or syllables which have lost their distinctive meaning. The postfixes are placed in groups according to their signification, but are, at the same time, for the convenience of reference, arranged in strict alphabetical order, cross-references being made to the heading under which they will be found. The language from which they are derived, with the particular form in which they occur in that language, as far as can be ascertained, is placed after each, or after the heading of a group when such differs in its origin from the others. In the examples given, the first parts of the words are printed in black type, and the postfixes in italics. The meanings of the examples given are so literal as to include the meanings of the postfixes. *Postfixes* are also called *suffixes* or *affixes*.

able, also *ible* and *ile* [L. termination, *ibilis*, able], form adjectives, and signify, able to be; fit to be; capacity or worthiness, in a passive sense: *curable*, able to be cured; *blamable*, fit to be blamed; *audible*, able to be heard; *visible*, able to be seen; *ductile*, capable of being drawn out; *fragile*, easily broken.

ac [Gr. *akos*], also *al*, *an*, *ane*, *ar*, *ary*, *ic*, *ical*, *id*, *ile*, *ine*, *ory*, *ch*, *ese* [L.], *ish* [AS.], form adjectives, and signify, of; like; pert. to: *cardiac*, pert. to the heart; *celestial*, pert. to the heavens; *vernal*, pert. to spring; *human* and *humane*, like man; *republican*, pert. to a republic; *Prussian*, pert. to Prussia; *consular*, pert. to a consul; *globular*, like a round body; *literary*, pert. to learning; *pecuniary*, pert. to money; *angelic*, pert. to angels; *gigantic*, like a giant; *astronomical*, pert. to astronomy; *botanical*, pert. to botany; *humid*, pert. to moisture or wet-

ness; *splendid*, pert. to splendour; *febrile*, pert. to a fever; *mercantile*, pert. to merchandise; *canine*, pert. to a dog; *marine*, pert. to the sea; *consolatory*, tending to comfort; *placatory*, pert. to fish; *French*, pert. to France; *Scottish*, pert. to Scotland; *Chinese*, pert. to China; *Siamese*, pert. to Siam; *English*, pert. to England; *Irish*, pert. to Ireland.

acem, *á-cem* [L. *acus*], in bot., a postfix which terminates the names of Orders: *Droseraceæ*, the Sundew family of plants; *Cruciferae*, the Wood-sorrel family of plants.

aceous, *á-ák-s*, and *ous*, *ús* [L. *corus*], denotes resemblance to a substance: *membranaceous*, resembling a membrane, having the consistence or structure of a membrane; *carbonaceous*, partaking of the qualities or appearance of carbon: *ous* denotes the substance itself, as *membranous*, belonging to, or consisting of, membranes.

knowing; followed by *i*, *in* becomes *il*, as in *illust*, not permitted; followed by *p* or *m*, *in* becomes *im*, as in *immature*, not ripe; *imprudent*, not prudent; followed by *r*, *in* becomes *ir*, as in *irregular*, not according to rule.

in, *in* [A.S.—see Dict.] in many words the prefix *in* is merely the preposition *in*, as, *inborn*, *insight*, *inland*, *intwine*.

infra, *infrá* [L. *infrá*, beneath] under or beneath, as *infrá-orbital*, situated underneath the orbit, as an artery.

inter, *inter* [L.] between; among or amongst; in the midst; *intercede*, to go between; *interfere*, to strike amongst; *interpose*, to place amongst; *intel*, as in *intelligence*, understanding among—see Dict.

intra, *intrá* [L.] within; on the inside; interior; as *intramural*, within the walls of a city.

intro, *intró* [L.] within; into; *in*: *introduce*, to lead within; *intromit*, to send in.

ir, *ir* [L.] another form of *in* 1 or 2, which see.

iso, *isó* [Gr. *isos*, equal] equality or similarity; *isochronal*, having the same or a similar winter temperature.

juxta, *jústa* [L.] close to; near to; nigh; *juxtaposition*, a position close to.

litho, *lithá* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone] having reference to a stone, or a calculus; *lithotomy*, the treatment for the solution of stone in the bladder.

Mac, *maí* [Gael.] 'son of,' before proper name—see Dict.

macro, *makró* [Gr. *makros*, long] denoting largeness or length, as *macrocarpa*, having large fruit.

mal, *mál*, also *malá* [L. *male*, badly, ill; F. *mal*, evil, ill] evil; ill; badly; *malfactor*, an ill or wrong formation; *malfactor*, an evil or wrong doer.

megs, *még*, and *magalo*, *mégá-ló* [Gr. *megas*, great], large; of great size; *megatherium*, a fossil creature of enormous size.

mes, *més*, and *meso*, *mésó* [Gr. *mesos*, middle], denoting the middle; intermediate; *mesophylous*, the middle layer of the bark.

met, *mét* [Gr.] another form of *meta*, which see.

meta, *métá*, also its form *metá* [Gr. *meta*], beyond; after; over; a change or transference; *metaphor*, that which carries a word beyond its usual meaning; *metamorphosis*, a change of form; *metonymy*, that which changes one word or name for another related to it; *method*, after a settled way.

micro, *mikró* [Gr. *mikros*, small], denoting of small size; *micrometer*, an instr. for measuring minute objects under the microscope; *microphone*, an instr. for making very small sounds audible.

mis, *mís* [A.S. *mís*, defect] divergence; error; defect; wrong; *misapply*, to apply wrongly; *mislay*, to lay in a wrong place; *misbehaviour*, ill behaviour; *misconduct*, defect in conduct.

mis, *mís* [OF. *mes*, less, ill—from L. *minus*, less], degrading; ill; less; *misadventure*, ill adventure; *mischievous*, that which turns out ill. *Note*.—The two preceding entries are quite distinct in their origin, though now mixed up in their significations. The words *misalliance*, *mischance*, *miscount*, and *miscreant*, are from F. *mes*, not Ger. *mís*—see *mis*, and *mis* v. in Dict.

mon, *món*, and *mono*, *mónó* [Gr. *monos*, one, single], one; alone; solitary; *monandrous*, having one stamen.

mono, *mónó* [Gr.] another form of *mon*, which see.

multi, *múlt*, and *mult*, *múltis* [L. *multus*, many, much], many in number; much; *multangular*, having many corners or angles.

no or *n* [A.S.] not, as in *never*, not ever; *no* [L.] not, as in *nocturnal*, want of knowledge.

neo, *néó* [Gr. *neos*, new] recent; new; *neoplasm*, a new formation or growth; *neophyte*, a new convert or proselyte.

non, *nón* [L.] not—reversing the sense, as *non-ability*, want of ability.

o, *ó* [L.] another form of *ob*, which see.

ob, *ób*, with its forms *oc*, *of*, *o*, *op* [L.] in the way of; against; out; object, something cast in the way of; *obsolete*, grown out of use; *ob* becomes *oc* before *c*, as in *occlude*, a falling in the way of; *of* before *f*, as in *ofend*, to strike against; *o* before *m*, as in *omit*, to leave out; *op* before *p*, as in *oppose*, to place against; in *doc*, reversed or contrariwise, as

obcompressed, flattened in front and behind, not laterally; *obovate*, inversely ovate.

oc, *ó* [L.] another form of *ob*, which see.

of, *ó* [L.] another form of *ob*, which see.

op, *óp* [L.] another form of *ob*, which see.

out, *óut* [Icel. *ut*] beyond; exceeding; above; *outbid*, to exceed in bidding; *outbreak*, a bursting above.

over, *óver* [A.S. *ofer* or *over*, *ofer*] above; beyond; too much; *overawe*, to have influence to excess; *overcoat*, a coat above all others; *overwork*, work beyond the usual amount.

pan, *pán*, and *pante*, *pántis* [Gr. *pan*, all] all; everything; *panemonium*, the place of all the demons; *pantomime*, a theatrical dumb show of all sorts of actions and characters.

para, *pará*, also *par*, *pár* [Gr. *para*, by, along] side by side as if for comparison; like; unlike; contrary to; *paradox*, that which is contrary to received opinion; *parody*, a poetical composition, like in substance, but unlike in sense, to another.

penta, *pentá*, and *pento*, *pentís* [Gr. *pente*, five], five; *pentaphyllous*, having five leaves.

per, *pér*, with its form *pel*, *pél* [L.] through; thoroughly; by; for; *perennial*, lasting through the year; *perfect*, done thoroughly; *per* becomes *pel* before *l*, only in *peducid*, thoroughly clear; *per* standing alone, signifies by, as *per annum*, by the year, yearly; *per*, highest, as *peroxide*, that which generally contains the highest proportion of oxygen.

peri, *pérí* [Gr.] round; about; *perimeter*, the measure round about; *period*, a way round.

poly, *polý* [Gr. *polus*, many], many; *polyspermal*, containing many seeds; *polysyllable*, a word of many syllables.

por, *pór* [L.—G.] another form of *pro*, which see.

post, *posí* [L.] behind; after; afterwards; *postfix*, that which is put after; *postscript*, that which is written afterwards.

pro or *pra*, *pró* [L. *pró*], before; priority of time, place, or rank; *proceeds*, to go before; *predict*, to say or tell before.

preter, *préter* [L. *præter*], beyond; more than; *preternatural*, beyond the course of nature; *preterperfect*, more than perfect.

pro, *pró*, with its forms *por* and *pur* [L. *pró*, for], *pro*, before; for; forward; forth; *proceed*, to go forward; *provoke*, to call forth; *portend*, to indicate events forward; *pursue*, to follow forward.

proe, *próe* [Gr. *proe*], to; towards; *proelate*, one who comes to or towards; *proedy*, tone or accent in addition to.

prot, *prót*, and *proto*, *prótis* [Gr. *protos*, first], first; lowest; in chem., a first degree of combination, as of oxygen with metals; *protoxide*, that which combines with the first or smallest proportion of oxygen—see Dict.; *protoplast*, the thing first formed.

pseud, *púd*, and *pseudo*, *púdó* [Gr. *pseudēs*, false], false or spurious; *pseudo-membrane*, a false membrane.

pur, *pér* [F. *pour*, for—from L. *pró*, for], for; on; off; away; *puriol*, to flinch away; *purchase*, to get off or with by a price; another form of *pro*, which see.

pyr, *pér*, and *pyro*, *píró* [Gr. *pur*, *purus*, fire], denoting relation to, or connection with, fire or heat; *pyrogenous*, produced or formed by fire.

re, *ré* or *rd* [L. *re* or *red*, back], back or again; anew or a second time; *reclaim*, to affirm again; *recommence*, to begin anew.

retro, *rétró* or *rétró* [L.] back; backward; *retrospect*, a looking back.

se, *sé* [L.] aside; a separating from; *secede*, to go aside; to separate from; *seduce*, to lead aside; *sedition*, a going aside—see Dict.

semi, *semí* [L.] half; in part; *semicircle*, half a circle.

sex, *séks* [L. *sex*, six], six; *sexennial*, happening once in six years, or lasting six years.

sine, *si-ne* [L.] without; *sinecure*, an office which has an income but not employment.

sub, *sób*, with its forms *sue*, *suf*, *sug*, *sum*, *sup*, *sus* [L.] under; below; beneath; *subscribe*, to write under; *subside*, to settle under; *sub* becomes *sue* before *e*, as in *succeed*, to follow under or in order; *suf* before *f*, as in *suffer*, to bear up under; *sug* before *g*, as in *suggest*, to carry or lay under; *sum*

oog, *kōg* [L.] another form of oom, which see.
 ool, *kōl* [L.] another form of oom, which see.
 oom, *kōm* [L.] another form of oom, which see.
 oom, *kōm* [L. cum, with, together], assumes the various forms oo, oog, ool, oom, oer, according to the commanding letter of the word or root, and signifies, together; with; together with; concede, to yield together; contrast, to draw together: oom becomes oo before a vowel or h, as coalesce, to grow together; coerce, to force together; coherant, sticking together: oog before n, as cognate, born together; cognition, knowledge together: ool before l, as collect, to gather together; collate, to bring together: oom before m, h, or p, as commerce, a trading together; combustion, a burning together; compose, to put together: oer before r, as correct, to make straight with; corrode, to gnaw together—see *Note* under oo in Dict.

contra, *kōn-trā*, also its forms counter and contre [L. contra, against] against; in opposition to; the wrong way: contradict, to speak against; counteract, to act against; contravert, to contend against in words or writing.

contra, *kōn-trā* [F.—L.] another form of contra, which see.

oor, *kōr* [L.] another form of oom, which see.

counter, *kōn-tēr* [L.] another form of contra, which see.

de, *dē* [L.] down; from; separation: decide, to cut down; degrade, to put a step down; demand, to order from; depose, to put down: de is negative in deform, and destroy, &c.: de is from dis, asunder, in derange, depart, &c.: de is intensive in declare, desolate, &c.—see de in Dict.

dem, *dēm* [F. demi, half—from L. *dimidium*, the half], a half, or part of that of which it forms the prefix—generally separated by a hyphen: demi-god, a half or inferior god.

di, *dī* [Gr. *di* for *dis*, twice] a form of dis, which see.

dis, *dī-d* [Gr. *dis*, through—from *duo*, two], two; through; asunder: dialogue, a conversation between two; diaphanous, letting light through; diameter, the measure through the centre.

dis, *dī* [L.] a form of dis, which see.

dis, with its forms di and dif [L. and Gr. *dis*, twice, in two parts], not; the opposite of; asunder or apart; two; disagree, the opposite of agree; dispel, to drive asunder; disrelish, not to relish; disyllable, a word of two syllables; dissuade, to render null—dis being only intensive: dis becomes di before a, v, &c., as disperse, to spread asunder; divert, to turn aside or apart: dif before f, as difuse, to pour apart; difter, to bear apart—see di in Dict.

dys, *dīs* [Gr. *dis*, with difficulty bad] an inseparable prefix denoting, badly; with difficulty; hard; opposed to Gr. eu, well: dyscrasia, an ill habit of body.

e, *ē*, is a form of L. es; and ee, *ēē*, a form of Gr. es, which see.

ef, *ēf* [L.] another form of ex, which see.

em, *ēm* [AS. em. F. en; L. in; Gr. en], a form of en, which becomes em before b, p, or m: AS. prefix em signifies to make, to surround: Gr. prefix em signifies in or on: em, for L. in, signifies in, on, or into—see en 1 and 2 for examples.

en [AS.] to make; to surround: enable, to make able; enable, to make noble: en becomes em before b or p, as embellish, to make as one's own what belongs to another; employ, to make use of; embrace, to surround with the arms.

en [AS. en, in; F. en; L. in; Gr. en] in; on; into: encage, to put into a cage; enclose, to close in; enkindle, to set on fire: en becomes em before b or p, as embalm, to put into balsam; embosom, to hold or enclose in the bosom; empale, to drive a stake into: en or em from the Greek, and used as a prefix in words derived from the Greek, as endemic, on the people; energy, work or power in; emphasis, a speaking with the force of the voice on: some words are written indifferently with en or in, as enclose or inclose.

ep, *ēp*, and eph, *ēf* [Gr.] forms of epi, which see.

epi, *ēpī*, with its forms ep and eph [Gr.] on; upon; during; on the outside or above: ep is used before a vowel, eph with an aspirate, and epi before a consonant: epidermis, a skin upon a skin; epitaph, a writing upon a tombstone; epoch, a point of time fixed on; ephemeral, existence only upon a day.

equal, *ē-kwēl* [L. *æquus*, equal] equal; alike: equal,

lateral, equal-sided; equivalued, having both valves alike.

ex, *ēks* or *ēgz*, with its forms e, ee, of [L. and Gr. ex; Gr. ek] from; out; out of; without: exhaust, to draw out; exodus, a going out; expire, to breathe out; emerge, to rise out of; eccentric, out of the centre; ecstasy, a standing out of the body; c/sect, to work out; c/falgance, a shining out: ex prefixed to the name of an office denotes that the person formerly held the office named, or does not now hold it, as ex-mayor, ex-minister: ex officio, *ēks dī/ſi-ſiō* [L. ex, from; officio, office], by virtue of office: ex parte, *ēks pārtē* [L. ex, from; parte, a part or side], from one side or partly only: partial.

exo, *ēks-ō* or *ēgz-ō* [Gr.] without; outside, that which is introduced from without.

extra, *ēks-trā* [L.] on the outside; beyond; in excess: additional: extravagant, wandering beyond limits: extraneous, that is without or beyond a thing: extrajudicial, on the outside of ordinary court procedure—see Dict.

Fits, *fīs* [Norm. F. *fz*, the t having been inserted to preserve the old Norm. sound of s=ts—from L. *filius*, a son], a common prefix of proper names, meaning son of, as Fits-William, the son of William.

for, *fōr* [AS. *for*, thoroughly, negation or privation, wrong, and before], not; against; forth; away: forbid, to bid a thing away; forget, to away-go, to lose from memory; forgo, to go without or against; forswear, to ward off.

fore, *fōr* [AS. *fore*, a form of *for*, *fur*], before: in front of; forehead, to ordain beforehand; forecast, to tell before; foreground, ground in front. *Note*.

The prep. *for* and the prefixes *for* and *fore* are radically connected.

gain, *gān* [AS.] against; go away, to speak against.

half, *hēm* [Gr. *hemi*—from *hemia*, the half] a half, as hemiplegia, pain on one side of the head only: comp. dem [F.] a half; sem [L.] a half.

hepta, *hēp-tā* [Gr. *hepta*], a prefix signifying seven: heptagon, a figure with seven sides and angles.

hetero, *hētr-ō*, or heter, *hētr* [Gr. *heteros*, another] another; one opposite or different; denoting dissimilarity; irregular; abnormal: heterodox, contrary to right doctrines or tenets; heterarchy, the government of an alien.

homo, *hōm-ō* [Gr. *homo*, similar or same], same, similar, or alike: homocarpous, having all the fruits of a flower-head alike.

hydr, *hēdr*, and hydro, *hēdr-ō* [Gr. *haidōr*, water], in scientific terms denoting the presence, action, or quality of water; also, in certain chemical terms, denoting the presence of hydrogen: hydraulic, relating to the conveyance of water through pipes: hydrates, a compound of hydrogen, chiefly with a metal.

hyp, *hīp*, and hypo, *hīp-ō* [Gr. *hypo*], under; beneath; indicating deficiency or less than: hypochrize, one who keeps his real character under: hypochondria, the line extended under the right angle: hypalgia, slight pain: hyp used as L. sub in the sense of inferiority, alightedness, or incompleteness—see Dict.

hyper, *hīp-ēr* [Gr. *hyper*], above; over; beyond: hyperborean, beyond the north: hypercritical, judging over-exactly—see Dict.

ign, *īgn* [L.] not; ignoble, not noble; also in ignominy and ignore—see in 2.

ig, *īg* [L.] another form of in 2, which see.

il, *īl* [L.] another form of in 1 and 2, which see.

im, *īm* [F. *em*—from L. *in*], a prefix signifying in, into, on, and in adjectives, not—see in 1 and 2. *Note*.—In some words im is a corrupt of the OF. *em* by confusion with L. *in*: em has often an intensive force.

in [AS. in, in, into; L. in; Gr. en—akin to Sans. *am*], in, as a prefix, with its forms il, im, tr, signifies, in, into, on, in verbs and nouns: include, to shut in; incur, to run into; inclusion, a putting into: followed by l, in becomes il, as in illuminate, to throw light on: followed by b, p, or m, in becomes im, as in imbue, to put within walls; imbibe, to drink in; import, to carry in: followed by r, in becomes ir, as in irrigate, to let water flow on.

in, in [L. in, not—akin to Sans. and Gr. *en*], in, as a prefix, with its forms ig, il, im, tr, signifies not in adjectives: incorrect, not correct; incapable, not able to take: followed by gn, in is suppressed, and in becomes i, as in ignoble, not noble; ignorant, not

APPENDIX I.

PREFIXES.

NOTE.—A Prefix is a significant particle placed before a word, or a root, to modify its meaning. As the constituent part of a word, a prefix can be readily separated and defined. In the examples the prefixes are printed in italics, and the other parts in black-letter type. Although here presented in a collective form, the prefixes will be found in the body of the work in regular alphabetic order.

a [AS.] at; in; on: *ahead*, at the head; *asleep*, in sleep; *aground*, on ground.

a [AS.] latterly in Anglo-Saxon, a as a prefix became of very uncertain use and meaning; a now represents AS. *ge*, as *aware* for *geware*; a adds some degree of intensity or force, as in *awanting*, *awake*; a has generally no force whatever.

a, with its forms *ab*, *abs* [L.] from: away from; *avoid*, to part from; *avert*, to turn away from; *absolve*, to loose from; *abstract*, to draw from.

a, also *an* [Gr.] without; not: *abyss*, a place without a bottom; *atheist*, a man without God; *anarchy*, a society without a government; *anomalous*, not similar.

a [L.] a form of ad, which see.

ab, db, abs, dbs [L.]—see a 3.

ac, dk [L.] a form of ad, which see.

ad, dk, assuming for the sake of euphony the various forms of a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at, according to the commencing letter of the primitive or root [L.] to; towards: *adhere*, to stick to; *adduce*, to lead to: *ad* becomes a before s, as in *ascend*, to climb to: *ac* before c, as in *accede*, to yield to; *accede*, to grow to: *af* before f, as in *afix*, to fix to; *affiance*, to give faith to: *ag* before g, as in *aggragate*, to collect into one mass; *aggravate*, to make heavy to: *al* before l, as in *alloy*, to apportion to: *allocate*, to give a place to: *an* before n, as in *annex*, to tie to; *announce*, to tell to: *ap* before p, as in *append*, to hang to; *applaud*, to clap the hands to: *ar* before r, as in *arrive*, to come to the shore; *arrange*, to put into a row: *as* before s, as in *assign*, to allot to; *assist*, to stand to: *at* before t, as in *attract*, to draw to; *attest*, to bear witness to: *ad* for *ab*, as in *advance*.

af, d [L.] a form of ad, which see.

ag, dg [L.] a form of ad, which see.

al, dl [L.] a form of ad, which see.

al, dl [Ar.] an Arabic prefix signifying 'the'; or used to denote 'eminence' or an 'essence', as *alchemy*, that is, *al kimiaia*, the secret art.

am, dm, amb, also ambi and amphi [L. *ambo*, both; Gr. *amphi*, about, on both sides], both; round; about: *amputate*, to cut off round about, as a leg: *ambidextrous*, using both hands as right: *ambition*, a going round: *amphibious*, able to live in both elements; *amphitheatre*, a theatre on all sides; *amphigena*, plants which increase by growth on all sides.

amb, dmb [L.] another form of am, which see.

ambi, dm-bt [L.] another form of am, which see.

amphi, dm-f [Gr.] another form of am, which see.

an, dn [Gr.]—see under a 4.

an, dn [L.] a form of ad, which see.

ana, dn-a [Gr.] up; up through; back; again: *anatomy*, a cutting up through; *analogy*, a reason-

ing back; *analysis*, a loosening up through; *anachronism*, a dating up or back.

ant, dnt [Gr.] another form of anti 1, which see.

ante, dn-id, rarely anti [L.] before, in time or place: *ante-chamber*, a chamber before the principal one; *antecedent*, going before: *antecipate*, to take before, to foresee.

anti, dn-it, also ant [Gr. *anti*, against], against; opposite: *antidote*, something given as good against; *antipathy*, a feeling against: *antarctic*, opposite the arctic or north.

anti, dn-it [L.] another form of ante, which see.

ap, dp [L.] a form of ad, which see.

apo, dp-o [Gr. *apo*, from, away], away; from: *apostasy*, a standing away from; *apostle*, one sent from.

ar, dr [L.] another form of ad, which see.

arch and archi [L.—from Gr.] chief—see arch 3 in Dict.

as, ds [L.] another form of ad, which see.

at, dt [L.] another form of ad, which see.

be, de or be [AS.] to make; to take from: *be* prefixed to a noun forms a verb, as in *becalm*, to make calm; *bedim*, to make dim; *befriend*, to act as a friend to; *behead*, to take the head from: *be* prefixed to a verb signifies, about; over; for; as *begin*, to gird about; *bedaub*, to daub over; *bespeak*, to speak for: *be* as the first element in an adverb, a preposition, or a conjunction, signifies *by* or *in*: *betimes*, in time; *behind*, in the rear of; *before*, in front of; *because*, by cause of—see be 2 in Dict.

bi, be or bi, also bis [L. *bis*, twice] twice; two; double; in two: *bisect*, to cut into two equal parts; *bicipital*, having a double head; *biscuit*, bread twice baked: *bis* becomes *bin* for the sake of euphony, as in *binocular*.

bin, bin [L.] another form of bis—see bi.

bis, bis [L.]—see under bi.

cat, kat [Gr.] another form of cata, which see.

cata, kat-i, also cat and cath [Gr.] down; downwards; under; against; completeness: *catacombs*, hollow places under ground; *catalogue*, consisting of words put down as in a list; *catechism*, to speak down to others; *cateoptics*, the science of light reflected downwards: *catholic*, the whole, in completeness.

cath, kath [Gr.] another form of cata, which see.

circu, ser-kū [L.] another form of circum, which see.

circum, ser-kūm, also circu [L.] around; round about: *circumference*, that which goes round; *circumscribe*, to write around, to limit; *circulate*, a moving or passing round.

cis, sis [L.] on this side: *cisalpine*, on this side the Alps.

co, kō [L.] another form of con, which see—see co in Dict.

ary broad belt in the heavens, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, within which are the chief planets—divided into twelve parts, called signs of the zodiac; zodiacal, a *zō-dī-kāl*, relating to the zodiac; zodiacal light, a luminous track of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, seen only in the evening after twilight, and in the morning before dawn.

zootrope, n. *zō-trop* [Gr. *zōē*, life; *tropē*, a turning], an amusing and ingenious optical instrument, which exhibits pictures of objects as if endowed with life and motion; also called wheel of life.

Zohar, n. *zō-hār* [Heb. *zohār*, splendour], a Jewish book of cabalistic commentaries on Scripture.

zoisite, n. *zō-ist* [named after Baron von Zois], a variety of epidote of a brownish colour.

Zolaism, n. *zō-lā-izm* [from E. *Zola*, a French novelist], an excessively realistic literary treatment of the grosser phases of life; *Zolaistic*, a. *-tist*, pert. to.

soliverat, n. *zōl-er-tā* [Ger. *sol*, duty; *verein*, union, coalition], an agreement or union among the German states for commercial purposes; political union entered upon for commercial purposes.

zone, n. *zōn* [F. *zone*—from L. *zona*; Gr. *zōnē*, a belt or girdle—from *zōnēmatē*, I gird], a circular belt or girdle; one of the five great divisions of the earth with respect to latitude and temperature, marked out by the two tropics and the polar circles, and respectively named the torrid zone, north temperate zone, south temperate zone, north frigid zone, and south frigid zone; in *math.* the portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes; a band or stripe running round any object; a band or area encircling anything; in *OE.*, circumference; *zoned*, a. *zonēd*, wearing a zone or girdle; having zones or concentric bands; *zonless*, a. *-lē*, destitute of a zone; *zonar*, n. *zō-nēr*, or *zonmar*, n. *zō-nūr*, a girdle which Christians and Jews are obliged to wear in certain Eastern countries to distinguish them from Mohammedans; *zonate*, n. *zō-nāt*, in *bot.*, marked with concentric undulations, bands, or zones; *zonule*, n. *zō-nūl*, a small zone or girdle; also *zonulet*, n. *-lēt*.

zooglossa, n. *zō-glossā* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *glossa*, a sticky substance], a peculiar jelly-like mass formed by the swelling up of the cell membranes of some bacteria at a certain stage of their development.

zoogeography, n. *zō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *geō*, I write], a description of animals, with their forms and habits; *zoog*, rather, n. *-fer*, one who practices zoogeography.

zooid, n. *zō-ōid* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *zōōs*, resemblance], a small and imperfect animal; an individual of a compound or colonial animal organism.

zooids, int. *zō-ōids* [contr. from *by God's looks*], an old form of oath.

zoolatry, n. *zō-lāt-ē-ē-ē-ē-ē-ē* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *latreia*, worship], animal-worship.

zoolite, n. *zō-līt* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *lithos*, a stone], an obsolete term for any petrified or fossil animal; *zoolithic*, a. *zō-lith-ik*, of or pert. to a zoolite.

zoology, n. *zō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *logos*, a discourse], that branch of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, classification, &c., of all animals; *zoological*, a. *zō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō*, of or relating to zoology; *zō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō*, n. *-ist*, *zō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō*, n. *-ist*, one versed in the natural history of animals.

zoo-morphic, a. *zō-ō-mōr-ē-ē-ē-ē-ē-ē* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *morphe*, form], representative of animals; representing animal forms, as in the gods of some ancient religions.

zoonomy, n. *zō-ō-n-ō-mī* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *nomos*, law], the science which treats of the laws of organic life in animals.

zoophagous, a. *zō-ō-f-ā-gūs* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *phagō*, I eat], feeding or preying on other animals; *zoophagan*, n. *-gān*, an animal that feeds on animal food.

zoophilous, a. *zō-ō-f-ī-lūs* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *phīlos*, I love], in *bot.*, applied to plants fertilised by the agency of insects or other animals.

zoophyte, n. *zō-ō-f-īt* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *phuton*, a plant], a compound animal whose colonies resemble a vegetable; a colony of polypes; *zoophytic*, a. *-tist*, also *zo-ō-phytic*, a. *-tist*, pert. to or com-

posed of zoophytes; **zoophytology**, a. *zō-ō-f-īt-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō* [*zoophyte*, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse], the department of natural history which treats of the structure, mode of growth, &c., of sponges, corals, &c.

zoosperm, n. *zō-ō-sperm* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *sperma*, seed], in *bot.*, the locomotive spore of some algae and fungi; a zoospore; an antherozoid; in *zool.*, semen; a spermatozoid.

zoospore, n. plu. *zō-ō-spōrē* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *spora*, seed], a name given to the active spores of certain algae or sea-weeds, which are endowed with motion; *zoosperm*.

zootheca, n. *zō-ō-thē-kā* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *thēkē*, a case], in *bot.*, a cell containing a spermatozoid.

zootomy, n. *zō-ō-tō-mī* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *tomē*, a cutting], the branch of anatomical science which relates to the structure of animals; *zootomical*, a. *zō-ō-tō-m-ē-ē-ē-ē-ē-ē*, pert. to zootomy; *zootomist*, n. *zō-ō-tō-m-ist*, one who dissects the bodies of the lower animals.

zoril, *zorille*, n. *zō-rīl* [F. *zorille*; Sp. *zorillo*, whelp of a fox—from *zorro*, a male fox], a small American animal; the skunk.

Zoroastrianism, n. *zō-rō-ā-st-ī-ān-izm*, the religious system of Zoroaster, which formed the ancient national faith of Persia; it recognises a dual principle of good and evil, personified in Ormuzd and Ahriman—which see; *Zoroastrian*, a. *-ist-ān*, pert. to Zoroaster or his religious system.

zoster, n. *zō-stēr* [Gr. *zōstēr*, a girdle—so called from the appearance of their leaves], a genus of water or sea plants, Ord. *Nataddeces*.

Zouave, n. *zō-uv* or *zō-uv* [F.—from an Algerian tribe], one of a celebrated body of French infantry, chiefly raised in Africa.

zounds, int. *zō-ōnds* [contr. of *by God's wounds*], an old form of oath, expressive of anger or wonder.

Zulu, n. *zō-lū* [S. Afric.], a member of a branch of the Kaffir race, living north of Natal.

zumbook, n. *zūm-bō-rūk* [E. Ind.], in the *East*, a small swivel-gun carried on the back of a camel, from which it is fired.

zymology—see *zymology*.

zundererz, n. *zūn-dēr-ēr-z* [Ger.], tinder ore; an ore of antimony occurring in soft, flexible, tinder-like masses, of a blackish-red colour.

zygapophyses, n. plu. *zī-gā-pō-f-ē-sēs* [Gr. *zygon*, a yoke; *apophysis*, the process of a bone], the yoke-pieces; the articulating processes of the vertebrae.

zygodactyle, a. *zī-gō-dākt-ēl* [Gr. *zygon*, a yoke; *daktulos*, a finger, toe], in *ornith.*, having the toes in pairs; yoke-toed.

zygomal, a. *zī-gō-māl-ik* [Gr. *zygon*, a yoke, the zygomal arch—from *zygon*, a yoke], pert. to the zygomal, *st-gō-māl*, a bony arch of the upper part of the side of the face; pert. to the cheek-bone.

zygospore, n. *zī-gō-spōr* [Gr. *zygon*, a yoke; *spora*, seed], a spore formed by the conjugation and coalescence of two cells.

zyme, n. *zīm* [Gr. *zymē*, leaven], a ferment; the germ believed to be the cause of symptomatic disease.

zymogen, n. *zīm-ō-jēn* [Gr. *zymē*, leaven; *gennēd*, I cause], in *chem.*, a body which, though not an actual ferment, may, by internal changes, produce ferments.

zymology, n. *zīm-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō* [Gr. *zymē*, leaven, ferment; *logos*, discourse], the doctrine of fermentation; *zymomet*, n. *-ētēr*, also *zymometer*, n. *zīm-ō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *zymosis*, fermentation; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the degree of fermentation that has taken place in different fermenting liquids.

zymosis, n. *zīm-ō-sīs* [Gr. *zymosis*, fermentation—from *zymōō*, I cause to ferment—from *zymē*, leaven], in *med.*, a morbid action or condition, as of the blood, supposed to be allied to fermentation; *zymotic*, a. *zīm-ō-tik* [Gr. *zymōtikos*, promoting fermentation], pert. to or caused by fermentation; *zymotically*, ad. *-tist*; *zymotic diseases*, that large class of contagious diseases supposed to be caused by the reception into the system of a virus which acts as a ferment; the entire class of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases.

zymurgy, n. *zīm-ūr-ē-ē* [Gr. *zymē*, leaven; *ergon*, work], that branch of industrial chemistry which deals with the processes of wine-making, brewing, and distilling.

māle, māl, fār, kār; mēle, mēl, hēr; yāne, pin; nōle, nōl, mōne;

—from *zany*, a woman], the apartments in Eastern houses set apart for women.

zany, n. *zānī* [U. It. *zane*, a familiar form of *Giovanni* or *John*, hence a silly-John, a clown], a silly-John; a foolish clown in a play; a merry-Andrew: v. to imitate; to play the buffoon: *zānyism*, n. *zāny*, the state or conduct of a zany.

zaratī, n. *zār-dī-tī* [from *zarātā*, a Spanish gemstone], a mineral also called emerald nickel.

zeal, n. *zē* [F. *zèle*—from L. *zelus*; Gr. *zēlos*, emulation, jealousy—from *zēto*, to boil, to seethe], great ardour in the pursuit or support of anything; enthusiasm; fervour: *zealot*, n. *zē-lōt* [Gr. *zēlōtēs*], one who engages warmly and earnestly in any cause; one carried away by excess of zeal; a fanatic: *Zealots*, n. plu. *zē-lōts*, a Jewish sect, who carried on a desperate struggle with the Romans till the fall of Jerusalem: *zealotry*, n. *zē-lō-trī*, excessive enthusiasm; fanaticism: *zealous*, a. *-dis*, warmly engaged in any pursuit or cause; very earnest; enthusiastic: *zealously*, ad. *-lī*: *zealousness*, n. *-ness*, the state or quality of being zealous.

zebra, n. *zē-brā* [Port. *zebra*: of S. Africa. origin], a wild animal of Africa, somewhat resembling an ass, but larger, and beautifully striped: *zebrine*, a. *-brīn*, of or pert. to the zebra: *zebra-wood*, the wood of a tree of Brazil and Rio Janeiro, of an orange and dark-brown colour, variously mixed; the wood of the *Orphanobium Lambertii*, Ord. *Convolvaceae*.

zebu, n. *zē-bū* [F. *zébu*: a native name], the Indian bull or cow, remarkable for its long pendulous ears, and a fatty excrescence or hump on its shoulders.

zechin, n. *zē-chīn* [It. *zecchino*, a sequin—see sequin], an Italian gold coin—generally sequin.

zed, n. *zēd*, the name of the letter z.
zedary, n. *zē-dī-dārī* [F. *zedaire*; mid. L. *zedaria*; Pers. *zādwar*, zedary], the root of a plant resembling ginger, but of a sweet scent, used as a stimulant; the *Curcuma zedaria*, Ord. *Zingiberaceae*.
zein, n. *zē-in* [Gr. *zeia*, a species of grain], the gluten of maize, a substance of a yellowish colour.
zeit-geist, n. *zēit-gēst* [Ger. *zeit*, time; *geist*, spirit], the general drift of thought which characterises any period of time.

zemindār, n. *zēmīn-dār* [Pers.—from *zemīn*, land, and *dār*, holding], in India, a feudatory or landholder under Government: *zemindary*, n. *-dārī*, also *zemindaree*, n. *-rē*, the jurisdiction or district of a zemindār.

zenana—see *zanana*.

zend, n. *zēnd*, the anc. Persian tongue—the language in which the Avesta is written: *Zend-Avesta*, *zēnd-ā-vestā*, the sacred book or Scriptures of the anc. Pers. religion; properly the Avesta or sacred text, and the *Zēnd* or translation into a more intelligible language.

zenith, n. *zē-nīth* [OF. *cenith*; Sp. *cenit*—a probable corrupt of Ar. *samt*, quarter, region; *samt-ur-ras*, the head region, the zenith], the top of the heavens; the point in the heavens directly over a spectator's head—the nadir being the point directly opposite, or that under a spectator's feet; the highest or culminating point of any subject referred to: *zenith-distance*, the distance of a heavenly body from the zenith: *zenithal*, a. *-thāl*, of or pert. to the zenith.

zeolite, n. *zē-lō-lī* [Gr. *zēo*, I boil; *lithos*, a stone], an extensive family of minerals, consisting of hydrated silicates, so called from their frothing or intumescenting into a whitish spongy enamel under the blow-pipe: *zeolitic*, a. *-lītīk*, pert. to or resembling zeolite: *zeolitic form*, a. *-lītīk form*, like zeolite in form.

zephyr, n. *zē-phēr*, also *zeph'yrus*, n. *-dū* [F. *zéphyr*, a zephyr—from L. *zephyrus*; Gr. *zephuros*, the western breeze—connected with Gr. *zophos*, the dark side, west], the west wind; any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

zebra, n. *zē-brā* [Egypt.], in the Soudan, a brushwood enclosure against enemies or wild animals.

zero, n. *zē-rō*, *zeros*, n. plu. *zē-rōs* [F. *zéro*—from It. *zero*—from Arab. *ṣifr*, a cipher: the same word as cipher], the neutral point between any ascending and descending scale or series, generally represented by the mark 0; the extreme point of depression; naught; nothing; the point of a graduated instr. at which a scale commences: *absolute zero*, *-273° centigrade*.

zest, n. *zēst* [F. *zeste*, a piece of citron or lemon skin—from L. *schistus*; Gr. *schistos*, divided—from

Gr. *schēdō*, I divide], something that gives a relish; taste added; relish; flavour: v. to heighten the taste or relish of: *zest'ing*, imp.: *zest'ed*, pp.

zeugodonta, n. plu. *zē-gō-dōn'tī-dē* [Gr. *zeugō*, the strap or loop of the yoke, of which the yoke had two; *odontos*, a tooth], an extinct family of cetaceans in which the molar teeth are two-fanged.

zeugma, n. *zē-gmā* [Gr. *zeugma*, a band, a yoke—from Gr. *zeugmenai*, I yoke or link together], a junction of words; a figure in grammar by which a verb, adjective, or other part of speech, relating to one noun is referred to another: *zeugmatic*, a. *zē-gmātīk*, of or pert. to the figure zeugma.

Zif, n. *zī* [Heb.], the second month of the Jewish sacred, and the eighth of the civil, year. Also called *Iyar*, *ḥār*.

zigzag, a. *zīg-zāg* [F. *zigzag*, *zigzag*; Sw. *sicksack*; Ger. *zickzack*], representing sharp movements abruptly checked; having short sharp turns or angles: a. something that has short turns or angles, as a line, the stem of a plant, &c.: plu. in *nid*, in the attack of a fortified place, trenches formed from the parallels and connecting them: v. to form into short turns or angles; to run or advance in sharp turns or angles: *zig-zagging*, imp.: *zig-zagged*, pp. *-zāgd*.

zillah, n. *zē-līlā* [Arab.], in India, a province or tract of country constituting the jurisdiction of a commissioner or circuit judge and the extent of a chief collectorate.

zinc, n. *zīnk* [F. *zinc*; Ger., Sw. and Dan. *zink*, zinc—perhaps from Gr. *zinn*, tin], an elementary body, forming a light metal of a bluish-white colour, harder than lead, and much used as a substitute for it in the arts, in architecture, &c., in the form of plates, rolled sheets, and leaves; alloyed with copper it forms the well-known compound *brass*; *spelter*: v. to coat or cover with zinc: *zinc'ing*, imp. *-īng*: a. process by which iron is coated with zinc: *zinc'ed*, pp. *zinc'ed*: ad. coated with zinc: *zinc-worker*, one who manufactures articles out of sheet and plate zinc, such as rain-pipes, water-runs, and roof-ridges: *zincode*, n. *zīnk-kōd* [Gr. *hodos*, a way], the positive pole of a galvanic battery: *zinc'cold*, a. *-kōld* [Gr. *cidos*, appearance], like zinc; a term applied to the zincous plate in connection with a copper plate in a voltaic circle, and denoting the positive pole: *zincous*, a. *-kūs*, of or pert. to zinc; pert. to the positive pole of a galvanic battery: *zinc'ky*, a. *-kī*, pert. to or resembling zinc: *zinciferous*, a. *zīnk-fer* [L. *fero*, I bear], containing or yielding zinc: *zincite*, n. *zīnk'īt*, a native oxide of zinc, found in New Jersey: red oxide of zinc or spatulite: *zincography*, *zīnk-kōgrā-fī* [zinc, and Gr. *grapō*, I write], the art of drawing upon and printing from plates of zinc: *zincographer*, n. *-fēr*, an engraver on zinc-plates: *zincous* element, the basic or positive element of a binary compound: *zinc-white*, oxide of zinc, used as a pigment in the place of white-lead: *zinc-vitriol*, sulphate of zinc.

Zingari, n. plu. *zīng-gār-ī* [Gipsy tongue], the Gipsies.

zingel, n. *zīng'el* [Ger.], a fish of the perch family, found in the Danube.

Zion, n. *zī-on*, a hill in Jerusalem, which was the royal residence of King David and his successors; hence, *fig.*, the Church of God.

zippete, n. *zīp-pē-tē* [after *Zippe*, a Bohemian mineralogist], a variety of uranic ochre or hydrated sulphate of urania.

zircon, n. *zēr-kōn* [Cingalese word], one of the gems; a heavy, hard, sparkling mineral, more or less transparent, found colourless and of various colours—when colourless they are often sold as diamonds, when red they are called hyacinths: *zirconia*, n. *zēr-kō-nī-dē*, a white tasteless powder obtained from zircon: *zircon'ium*, n. *-nī-um*, an elementary body forming the metallic basis of zirconia obtained in the form of a black powder: *zirconite*, n. *zēr-kō-nīt*, a name applied to the greyish or reddish-brown and nearly opaque varieties of zircon.

zither, n. *zīth-ēr*, and *zīth'ern*, n. *-ēr'n* [from same root as cithern, which see], a stringed musical instr. originally from the Tyrol, having twenty-eight and sometimes thirty-one strings, played upon with both hands.

zodiac, n. *zō-dī-āk* [F. *zodiaque*—from Gr. *zōdiakos*, the zodiac—from *zōdion*, a little animal, because the signs of the zodiac are represented principally by the figures of animals—from *zōon*, an animal], an imagin-

coñ, boy, fōt; yāre, bād; chātr,

game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

all; hitherto; with a negative, not up to the present time; put before words denoting an extension of time or continuance: comp. nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.

yew, *n.* *yō* [AS. *tu*, the yew: cf. Dut. *ijf*; Ger. *elbe*; W. *yrw*], a large evergreen tree; the *Taxus baccata*. *Ord.* *Coniferae*: ad. relating to the yew; made of yew; *yewman*, *a. yō-mā*, in OE, made of yew. **yex**, *v.* *yēks* [AS. *gicetan*, to sob], in OE and prov. Eng., to hiccough; *n.* in OE and prov. Eng., a hiccough.

Yggdrasil or **Iggdrasil**, *n.* *yō-dra-d-sil* [Icel.], in *Scand. myth.*, the mystic ash-tree of the universe, which binds together earth and heaven.

yield, *v.* *yēld* [AS. *gieldan*, *gildan*, to restore, to repay; cf. Icel. *gilda*; Goth. *gildan*] to give or render back, as claimed by right; to produce; to give in return; to exhibit; to concede; to admit to be true; to submit; to give way; to give place; to surrender; in OE, to expire; *n.* the amount produced; the return for labour, or as profit: *yield'ing*, imp.; ad. inclining to give way or comply; flexible; *n.* act of producing or paying back; act of surrendering: *yield'ed*, pp.; *yield'ingly*, ad. -*ly*: *yield'ingness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of yielding: *yield'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who or that which yields: to yield up the goods, to expire: SYN. of *yield*: to afford; to exhibit; allow; permit; admit; grant; emit; resign; give up; concede; assent; acquiesce; consent; accord; agree; comply; conform; cede.

yode, *v.* *yōd* [AS. *code*] OE. for *scout*. **yodel** or **yodle**, *v.* *yō-dē* [Ger. dial.] to sing with frequent changes from the natural to the falsetto voice, as among the Swiss and Tyrolese: *yō'dling*, imp.; *n.* a song of this kind.

Yoga, *n.* *yō-gā* [Sansk., devotion—from *yuj*, to join], a Hindu Sankhya system of philosophy, which enforces the practice of physical self-punishment, prominently carried out by efforts of long continuance in unnatural postures: *Yogi*, *n.* *yō-gī*, an adherent of this system.

yodan, *n.* *yō-dān* [Sansk.], in *India*, a measure of distance, generally reckoned at five miles.

yoke, *n.* *yōk* [AS. *geoc*, a yoke; cf. Icel. *ok*; Goth. *juk*; Ger. *joch*; Russ. *igo*; L. *jugum*; Gr. *yugon*; Sans. *yuga*], a curved wooden collar by which a pair of oxen are joined together for the purpose of drawing a plough, or waggon; a light bar of wood with straps and hooks at the ends, placed over the shoulders for carrying water-buckets or milk-pails; a piece of wood with two arms placed over the head of a boat's rudder instead of a tiller, and having two lines, by pulling which the boat is steered; a mark or state of servitude; bondage; any bond or connection; a couple or pair, as of oxen; chain; link; in *Script.*, service: *v.* to put a yoke on; to couple; to restrain; to enslave: *yē'king*, imp.; *n.* the act of coupling or joining; the harnessing of animals, as horses; in *Scot.*, one of the two divisions of the day during which a horse ploughs: *yoked*, pp. *yōkt*: *yoke-fellow* or *-mate*, a companion in servitude or labour; a partner in marriage: *yokel*, *n.* *yō-kē*, a rustic.

yolk, *n.* *yōk* [AS. *geocra*, the yolk—from *geōis*, yellow—see *yellow*], the yellow part of an egg; the oily secretion from the skin of a sheep which renders the wool soft and pliable.

yom, *a. yōm*, also *yonder*, *a. yōn-dēr* [AS. *geom*, *yon*; Goth. *joins*; Ger. *jenet*], being at a distance but within view: *yōn'der*, ad. at a distance but within view: *yond*, *a.* or ad. in OE, *yonder*.

yond, *a. yōnd*, in OE, mad; furious.

Yoni, *n.* *yō-nī*, the Hindu name for the female power in nature, represented by an oval.

yore, ad. *yār* [AS. *geara*, formerly—from *gear*, a year], in OE, heretofore; anciently; long—now used only in the phrase of *yore*, of olden time; long ago.

yote or **yost**, *v.* *yōt* [AS. *þotan*, to pour], in Eng. dial. and OE, to pour, as melted lead into joints; to pour, as water: *yē'ting*, imp.; *yō'ted*, pp.

yos, pron. *yō* [AS. *cos*], the nominative and objective plu. of *thou*: *yos* is now commonly used in ordinary language for *thou* and *thee*, being these sing. or plu.

young, *a. yūng* [AS. *geong*, young; cf. Dut. *jong*; Icel. *ungr*; Dan. and Sw. *ung*; W. *truan*; Ger. *jung*; Sans. *yuvas*; L. *juvenis*], being in the early part of life or of growth; not long born; having little experience; ignorant; juvenile; fresh; youthful: *n.* the offspring of animals: *youn'ger*, *a. comp.* -*ger*, young in a greater degree: *n.* in OE, a youngling: *youn'gest*, *a. superl.* -*gest*, young in the greatest degree: *youn'gish*, *a. -gish*, somewhat young: *youn'gling*, *n.* -*gling*, an animal in the first stage of life: *youn'gly*, ad. -*ly*, in OE, as one young and inexperienced; early in life: ad. in OE, youthful: *younker*, *a. yūng'ker*, a youngster: *youn'kes*, *n.* -*kes*, young persons: *youn'gh*, *n.* -*gh*, in OE, youth.

your, pron. plu. *yōr*, also *yours*, *yōrs* [AS. *coses*, of you, your—originally gen. of *ge*, ye], the possessive plu. of *thou*: belonging to you: *your* is used when prefixed to a noun or adjective, as, 'this is your book'; and *yours* when the noun goes before, or is understood, as, 'this book is yours': *yourself*, pron. -*self*, plu. *yourselves*, -*selves* [*yours*, and *self*], a word added to you for the purpose of expressing distinction emphatically; a reciprocal pronoun.

yourt—see *yart*.

youstone, *n.* *yō-stōn*, a term applied to Chinese jade, nephrite, or figure-stone.

youth, *n.* *yōth* [from young, which see], the part of life before manhood, usually reckoned from 14 years of age: the whole early part of life; a young person; especially, a young man; collectively, young persons: *youths*, *n.* plu. *yōths*, young persons; young men: *youthful*, *a. yōth'ful*, pert. to the early part of life; young; suitable to the first part of life; fresh; vigorous: *n.* in youth, youthfully, ad. -*ly*: *youth'fulness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of being youthful.

ythand—see *ident*.

yttria, *n.* *ŭ-tri-d* [from *ŭttryb*, in Sweden, where first found], one of the primitive earths, discovered by Professor Gadolin in 1794; called also *podolitic*: *yttrium*, *n.* -*ium*, the metallic basis of the earth *yttria*, appearing, when pure, as a fine white powder: *yttrō*, *ŭ-rō*, a prefix signifying that the compound contains *yttria* as a constituent: *yttr'ious*, *a.* -*ous*, pert. to or containing *yttria*.

yucca, *n.* *yōk'k* [Peruv.], a sub-tropical American plant, *Ord.* *Liliaceae*, one species of which, *Yucca glauca*, cultivated in England, is remarkable for its rigid lance-shaped leaves and its splendid spike of white flowers: Adam's needle.

Yule, *n.* *yūl* [AS. *geōl*, Yule; cf. Icel. *jól*; Sw. *jul*; Dan. *jul*], origin uncertain, the Christmas festival; Christmas: Yule-log or -block, a large log of wood formerly put on the hearth at Christmas eve, and brought in with much ceremony: Yule-tide, the Christmas season.

yurt, *n.* *yōrt* [Bib.], a log-dwelling of the Mongolians.

ywis—see *fwis* and also *wis*.

Z

z, *Z*, *zēd*, the twenty-sixth and last letter of the Eng. alphabet, and a consonant.

zaffre, *n.* *zāf'ēr* [F. *zaffre*, *zaffre*; coun. with *sapphir*], the impure oxide of cobalt, which, melted with silica and potash, and reduced to powder, becomes the powder-blue of commerce.

zambo, *n.* *zā-m'bō*, *zā-m'bōs*, *n.* plu. -*bōs* [Sp. *zambo*, handy-legged, a zambo], the offspring of a negro and a mulatto; sometimes applied to the

offspring of an Indian and a negro; also and more usually called *sambo*.

Zamia, *n.* *zā-m't-d* [L. *samola*, a decayed fir-cone; Gr. *samia*, hurt, loss—alluding to the sterile appearance of the male fructification], a genus, nearly related to palms, and bearing heads of flowers like pinecones, *Ord.* *Cycadaceae*.

zaminadar—see *zaminadar*.

zanana, *zanana*, *n.* *zī-nū'nd* [Pers. *zanān*, women

māle, *māl'fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

of starch: *s* is now pretty generally omitted in the terminations of such words. *Note*.—*ise* has been usually applied to the alkaloids produced from vegetable substances, and the compounds possessing the closest analogies to them; as *guanine*, *atropine*, *aniline*, &c., but we now say *guinica*.

ing [AS. *ing*], the termination of the imp. of verbs
ion [L. *io*, *ionis*], act of—see under *age* 2.
ior [L.], more—as *superior*, more above.
ique [F. *ique*, L. *iquus*], belonging to—as *antique*, belonging to what is ancient.

ise, also *ize* [Gr. *izo*], to make—see under *ate* 3.
ish [AS.], also *like*, *ly*, form adjectives, and signify, like; becoming: *boyish*, like a boy; *foolish*, like a fool; *gentlemanlike*, like a gentleman; *warlike*, becoming a warrior; *brotherly*, becoming a brother; *friendly*, becoming a friend.

ish [AS.], little; somewhat: *brownish*, a little brown; *brackish*, somewhat salt; *feverish*, somewhat affected with fever.

ish [AS.], pert. to—see under *ae*.
ism [L. *ismus*] to make—see under *ate* 3.
isk [Gr. *iskos*], little, as *asterisk*, a little star.
ism, also *asm* [Gr. *ismos*], state of being—see *acy* 1.
ism [Gr. *ismos*], things relating to—see under *ica*.
ist [F. *iste*—from Gr. *istes*], one who—see under *an* 2.

ite [L. *itus*], in *chem.*, a postfix which, added to the name of an acid ending in *ous*, expresses combination of that acid with a salifiable base—as *sulphite* of potash, that is, a combination of sulphurous acid with the base potash.

ite [L. *itus*; Gr. *ites*], one who—see under *an* 2: that which, as in *appetite*, that which creates the desire for food.

ite [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a contr. of *lith*, meaning, stone, or resembling stone—as in *quartzite*, granular quartz; *ammonite*, a certain fossil shell.

itis [Gr. *temi*, I discharge, I set against], in *med.*, a postfix in Gr. names of organs, signifying 'inflammation of the organ indicated, as in *carditis*, inflammation of the heart; *laryngitis*, inflammation of the larynx.

ity, [F. *ité*—from L. *tititem*], state, condition, or quality of being—as *comity*, the state or condition of being courteous—see under *acy* 1.

ive [L. *ivus*], able to do, or doing: capacity in an active sense; cohesive, able to stick together; expansive, able to spread out.

ive [L. *ivus*], one who—see under *an*.
ivis [L. *is*, *ivis*], a fem. termination, as in *testatrix*, a woman who leaves a will.

ize, another form of *ise* [Gr. *izo*] to make—see under *ate* 3.

kin [AS. *cyn*, race], little: a son of,—as *lambkin*, a little lamb—that is, the son of a lamb—see under *ele*; and also *kin* in Dict.

kind [see above, and *kin* in Dict.], kind or race—as *mankind*, the race of man.

le, *el* [AS.], that which—see under *el* 1.

le, *el* [AS.], often; little—as *sparkle*, n. a little spark; *sparkle*, v. to throw out sparks often.

ledge [cel. *leikr*], for *ledge* in *knowledge*, and *ac* in *acknowledge*, see note under *know* in Dict.

lent [L. *lentus*], full of—see under *ate* 2.

less [AS. *leas*], privation; without: *guiltless*, without guilt; *breathless*, without breath—see *less*, also in Dict. note under *alere*.

let [AS. *lytel*], little—see under *ele*.
like [AS. *geic*, *like*], like—see *lah* 1. See Dict.

ling [AS. *ci* and *ing*], little—see under *ele*.
lite for *lith* [see *ite* 3], in *geol.*, 'stone,' as in *malite*, honey-stone.

logy, *logia* [Gr. *logia*, a word, a description], denoting a description of, or a treatise on, a subject; as *laryngology*, a treatise on the larynx.

ly [AS. *lic*, like], like—see under *lah* 1.

ly [AS. *lice*], manner: *honestly*, in an honest manner; *candidly*, in a candid manner; *justly*, in a just manner.

ment [F. *ment*—from L. *mente*, with the mind], state of being—see under *acy* 1.

ment [F. *ment*—from L. *mentum*], the thing which—see under *ary* 3.

mony [L. *monium*], state of being—see under *acy* 1: the thing which—see under *ary* 3.

most [AS.], a termination indicating the superl. degree—as *hindmost*, farthest behind; *inmost*, farthest within.

ness [AS. *nes*], state, condition, or quality of being—see under *acy* 1.

o, a common terminating vowel of the first part of binomial compounds, denoting 'intimate connection or association,' either friendly or hostile, or otherwise, with the second part; thus *Anglo-Indian*, that is, Indian as associated with, or influenced by, England; *metallo-chemistry*, the branch of chemistry which treats specially of metals.

ock [AS.], little—see under *ele*.

ode [Gr. *odes*, excess or fulness], a postfix in medical terms signifying an 'unexcited condition'—as *tetanode*, tetanus without excitability, as distinguished from *tetanite*, denoting the excited state of tetanus; *keratode*, fulness of horn; a horny substance.

oecium, *oeshi-um*, also *oecious*, *oeshus* [Gr. *oikos*, a house or family], in bot., a postfix denoting the arrangement of stamens and pistils in flowers: *androecium*, the staminal organs; *monoecious*, possessing two kinds of unisexual flowers on the same individual.

oid [Gr. *eidos*, appearance, resemblance], a postfix denoting, likeness; resemblance—as *spheroid*, resemblance to a sphere.

om, also *one* and *oom* [It. and F. *on*], form nouns, and signify, large: *million*, a large thousand; *trombone*, a large deep toned instr. of the trumpet kind; *balloon*, a large ball.

or [L. *or*], one who—see under *an* 2.

ory [L. *orium*], pert. to—see under *ae*.

ory [L. *orium*], place where—see under *ary* 2.

ory [L. *orium*], the thing which—see under *ary* 3.

ose [L. *osus*], full of—see under *ate* 2.

ot [F. *ette*; AS. *of*], little—see under *ele*.

ous [L. *osus*], full of—see under *ate* 2.

ous [L. *osus*], in *chem.*, a postfix denoting that compound which has a smaller quantity of oxygen than the one which ends in *ic*—as *nitrous acid*, the acid which contains a smaller quantity of oxygen than *nitric acid*—see *ic* 2.

re [F.], another form of *er*, as in *meagre*.

red [AS. *raden*], state or condition; those who: *kindred*, those who are kin, or related by blood.

rie [AS. *ric*, power], rank, jurisdiction, or office—see under *ary* 2.

ry [AS.], things relating to—see under *ica*.

ry [AS.], place where—see under *ate* 2: persons or things collectively—see under *ary* 3.

ry [L. *ia*, and AS.], state of being—see under *acy* 1.

s—see under *ae*.

se [AS.], to make: contracted from *ise*, as in *cleanse*, to make clean.

ship [AS. *scipe*, form, state], rank, jurisdiction, or office—see *acy* 2: state of being—see under *acy* 1.

sion, *shun* [L.], see *tion*, and *age* 2.

some [AS. *sum*, some], full of—see under *ate* 2.

son [AS.], son, as *Thomson*, the son of Thomas; *Johnson*, the son of John.

ster [AS. *estre*, a fem. termination], one who—see under *an* 2.

stress [AS. *estre* or *istre*, fem. termination of nouns, and L. *est*], a fem. termination of nouns, as in *songstress*, a sweet singer.

teen [AS. *ten* or *tyr*], ten to be added—as *fourteen*, ten and four.

tion, or *stion*, state of being—see under *acy* 1.

tion, or *stion*, *shun* [F. *ion*—from L. *ionem*], act of; thing done; see *age* 2.

tude [L. *tudo*, *tudinis*], state of being—see under *acy* 1.

ty or *ity* [L. *tas* or *itas*], state of being—see under *acy* 1.

ty [AS. *ty*, in the sense of multiplied into], ten to be multiplied into, as in *seventy*, ten to be multiplied into seven.

ule [L. *ulus*], little—see under *ele*.

ure [L. *ura*], state of being—see under *acy* 1: the act of, or the thing done—see under *age* 2: things relating to—see under *ica*.

wret, *et-ret* [L. *wro*, I burn], denoting the combination of simple inflammable bodies with one another, or with a metal; as *sulphuret*, the combination of sulphur with a metal or other element; *phosphuretted*, combined with phosphorus, &c. *Note*.—*ite* now commonly supersedes *wret* in the noun, thus, sulphide for sulphuret; but in the adjective the *wret* is retained, as *sulphuretted*.

lamb; pipkin, a small earthen boiler; *bracelet*, a little brace or band for the arm; *leaflet*, a little leaf; coronet, a little crown; turret, a little tower; ballot, a little ball used in voting; *seedling*, a little plant raised from a seed; *gosling*, a little goose; *killcock*, a little hill; *bullock*, a young bull; Willy, little William; *lammie*, a little lass.

cule [L. *culus*], little—see under *cle*.

dom [AS.], state of being—see under *acy* 1; rank, office, or jurisdiction—see under *acy* 2.

em, e-e, in *bot.*, a postfix terminating names of Sub-Orders: *Phytolaceae*, a sub-Order of the Order *Phytolaccaceae*.

ed [AS.], the sign of the pt. and pp. of regular verbs, as in *loved*, *learned*: often changed into *t*, as *beant* for *bend-ed*; added to nouns, as in *talented*.

ee [F.], one who—see under *an*.

ee [F.], one who—see under *an*.

el, also *le* [AS.], form nouns, and signify, that which; *shovel*, an instr. for shoving among earth; *settle*, that which is high for a seat.

el, also *le* [AS. *el*: F. *elle*, dim. terminations], little—see under *cle*.

en [AS.], which forms adjectives, and signifies, made of; belonging to: *earthen*, made of earth; *golden*, made of gold; *heathen*, belonging to those dwelling on the *heath*—see *Dict*.

en [AS.], to make—see under *ate* 3.

en, also *n* and *ne* [AS.], the sign of the pp. of many verbs, as in *woven*, *shorn*, *borne*.

en [AS.], little—see under *cle*.

en [AS.], a plu. termination, as in *oxen*, *kine*, *children*.

ence, also *ency* [L. *ens, entis*, being], state of being—see under *acy* 1.

ene [L. *enus*], belonging to, as *terrene*, belonging to the earth.

ent [L. *ens, entis*], one who—see under *an*.

ent [L. *ens, entis*], being—see under *ant* 2.

enus, same as *ens*.

er [AS. *ere*: OE. *er*—from L. *arius*], one who; denoting, that which produces, that which receives, and also, the thing contained—see *an*.

er [AS.], more—the sign of the comp. degree—as *greater*, more great; *higher*, more high.

er [AS.], a little; often—as *glimmer*, to gleam a little.

erel [AS. F. *erelle*], little, as in *cockerel*, a little or young cock.

erly [AS.], also *ward* or *wards*, form adverbs, and signify, direction of: *southerly*, in the direction of the south; *northerly*, in the direction of the north; *home-ward*, in the direction of home; *heavenward*, in the direction of heaven.

ern [AS. L. *ernus*], forms adjectives, and signifies, direction to or from: *southern*, in the direction of the south; *western*, in the direction of the west.

ery [AS. L. *aria*], place where—see under *ary* 2.

es and *a* [AS. and L.], terminations of the plu. of nouns, as *foxes*, *birds*; added to form the third pers. sing. pres. of a verb, as *goes*, *bids*.

escent forming adjectives, and *escence* forming nouns [L. *escens* or *escentem*], growing; becoming; incipient state: *convalescent*, growing in health; *convalescence*, the state of growing in health; *putrescent*, becoming putrid; *putrescence*, the state of becoming putrid.

see [F. *is* and *ois*: L. *as*—gen. *atis*], like: pert. to; as a noun, 'denoting a people'—see under *ac*.

esque [F. *esque*: L. *escus*, like], forming adjectives, and signifying, belonging to; like: *picturesque*, vividly like a picture; *grotesque*, like the extravagant style of a grotto—see *Dict*.

ess [F. *esse*: L. and Gr. *essa*], a termination indicating a noun fem.—as *tiger*, *mas.*; *tigress*, *fem.*

est [AS.], a termination indicating the superl. degree of adjectives, as *smallest*: the termination of the second pers. sing. pres. of a verb, as in *eatest*, *walkest*; often contracted into *st*, as in *bidst*, *canst*.
et [AS. *et*: F. *ette*], dim. termination—see under *cle*.

eth [AS.], a termination of the third pers. sing. pres. of a verb, as in *cometh*, *goeth*—not now in use. *ful, full* [see *full* 1 in *Dict*.], denoting that the thing holds all it can contain: *pailful*, *n.*, a water-bucket which can contain no more: *pailfuls*, *n. plu.*, a water-bucket whose contents, measured to its utmost capacity, is repeated again and again: *pailfull*, are two or more water-buckets each completely

filled: so *mouthful*, as much as the mouth will contain; *mouthfuls*, the same mouth filled again and again; *mouthsfull*, the mouths of two or more persons filled.

ful [AS.], abundance—see under *ate* 2.

fy [L. *facto*, I make], to make—see under *ate* 3.
head, of which *hood* is another spelling [AS. *Add*, state, quality; cf. Goth *haidus*, manner, way; Ger. *hehl*, state], forming nouns, and signifying state; nature: *Godhead*, the nature of God; *maidenhead*, the state of a maiden.

hood [AS. *Add*—see *head*], state of being—see *acy* 1.

is [L. *ius*], in *botanical terms*, a postfix which forms the titles of classes and orders: *ious*, the terminations of the adjectives formed from them—as *monogynia*, *monogynious*.

is, *i-d* [L. *ius*], a postfix which forms the termination of medical terms, denoting 'a diseased state or condition': as *leucemia*, a condition of the blood in which there is a deficiency of colouring matter; *dipsomania*, a condition in which there is an irresistible longing for alcoholic liquors.

is, *i-d* [L. *is*], things belonging to: *regalia*, the ensigns or things belonging to royalty; *insignia*, badges or things belonging to an office.

ible [L. *ibilis*], able—see under *able*.

ic, also *ical* [L. *icus*], pert. to—see under *ac*. *Note*.—*ical* is really a compound postfix made up of *ic* and *al*.

ic [L. *icus*: Gr. *ikos*], in certain chemical terms, a postfix denoting the acid containing the most oxygen, when more than one is formed—as *nitric*, *sulphuric*: in *path*, and *phys*, a termination expressing the condition of being excited, as *chronic*—see *oda*.

ic [L. *icus*], one who—see under *an* 2.

ice [L. *ista*], thing which—see under *ary* 3.

ies [Gr. *tes*], also *ism*, *ry*, are, form nouns, and signify 'things relating to', as to an art or science: the practice, system, doctrines, or peculiarities of; *optics*, things relating to the science of seeing; *mathematics*, things relating to the science of magnitudes; *Calvinism*, the doctrines of Calvin; *patriotism*, the conduct of a patriot; *socery*, things relating to the art of a sorcerer; *cookery*, things relating to the art of a cook; *agriculture*, things relating to the art of tilling the ground; *sculpture*, things relating to the art of chiselling or carving on stone.

id [L. *idus*], pert. to—see under *ac*.

ida—see under *idm*.

ids, *id-e*, also *adm*, *ad-e*, and *ides*, *ids* [Gr. *ides*], signifying 'descent', a postfix in many scientific terms, denoting 'a family or group exhibiting some points of likeness': as *canidae*, the dog family, including dogs, foxes, and wolves: *ids* is only a corrupt of *ids*.

ide, *id*, *idea*, plu. *ids* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], in *chem.*, a postfix, when connected with such terms as *oxygen*, *chlorine*, *fluorine*, *iodine*, and the like, used to indicate combinations with each other, or with simple combustibles or metals, in proportions not forming an acid—as *oxide* of chlorine, *chloride* of sodium, *iodide* of iron, &c.

idean [L. *ideus*—from Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], relation to that which bears resemblance—as *arytenoiden*, *arytenoid*-*oid*-*en*, pert. to that which is *arytenoid* or funnel-shaped.

ides, as *ifides* and *oides* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance or likeness], in scientific terms, a postfix preceded by *o*, denoting 'resemblance or likeness to an object'. Indicated by the word to which it is joined—as *deltoides*, like the Greek letter delta; *canroide*, like a crab; *typhoid*, like typhus.

ides—see under *idm*.

ie [Scot.], little—see under *cle*.

if [F.], a form of *ive*, one who—see under *an* 2.

ile [L. *ilis*], pert. to—see under *ac*.

ile [L. *ilis*], able—see under *able*.

im, a termination of Heb. nouns plu., as *cherubim*.

ina [L. *ina*], a fem. termination, as in *Caarina*.

ine [L. *inus*], pert. to—see under *ac*.

ine [L.], a fem. termination, as in *heroina*.

ine, *in*, or *in*, in [L. *inus*], a common termination in chemical terms, but varying much in significance: as *hæmatin*, the colouring matter resulting from the decomposition of *hæmoglobin* by heat; *hæmatin*, the colouring matter of logwood; *stearin*, the fatty principle of animal fat; *insulin*, a modification

acy [*L. acia, asia, asia*] also **age**, **ance**, **ancy**, **dom**, **ence**, **ency**, **hood**, **ism** or **asm**, **ment**, **mony**, **ness**, **ry**, **ship**, **th**, **ude**, **y** or **ity**, **ure**, **y**, form nouns, and signify, state, condition, or quality of being: **calibacy**, state of being unmarried; **obduracy**, state of being stubborn; **bondage**, state of being bound; **vassalage**, condition of a vassal; **continuance**, state of being carried on; **repentance**, state of repenting; **mendicancy**, state of begging; **freedom**, state of being free; **martyrdom**, state of being a martyr; **diligence**, quality of being diligent; **ascendency**, state of having climbed up; **falsehood**, state of being false; **widowhood**, state of being a widow; **barbarism**, condition of a savage; **schism**, state of being divided; **enthusiasm**, state of being inspired, as by a god; **phantasm**, the condition of being airy and unsubstantial; **agreement**, state of being agreed; **enjoyment**, state of being happy; **serimony**, quality of being sharp; **maritimony**, state of being married; **deafness**, state of being deaf; **gentleness**, quality of being gentle; **rivalry**, state or condition of a rival; **bravery**, quality of being brave; **partnership**, state of being a partner; **friendship**, state of being friendly; **midria**, state of being merry; **breadth**, quality of being broad; **gratitude**, quality of being thankful; **altitude**, state of being high; **poverty**, state of being poor; **activity**, state of being active; **torture**, state of being tormented; **fracture**, state of being broken; **bigamy**, state of having two wives; **modesty**, quality of being modest.

acy [*Gr. akos*] also **ate**, **dom**, **rie**, **ship**, form nouns, and signify, rank; office; jurisdiction; dominion: **curacy**, the office of a curate; **papacy**, the office of the Pope; **protectorate**, the jurisdiction of a protector; **pontificate**, the jurisdiction of the Pope; **dukedom**, the rank of duke; **kingdom**, the dominions of a king; **bishopric**, the office of a bishop; **clerkship**, the office of a clerk; **professorship**, the office of a professor.

ade, the same as **ade**, which see.

ade, **ad** [*F. ade*—from *L. adus*] as a noun, concocted, made: **lemonade**, that which is concocted from lemons; **palisade**, that which is made of pales or posts.

age [*F. age*] state of being—see under **acy** 1.
age [*F. age*—from *L. atticus*] also **ion**, **sion**, or **tion**, **ment**, **ure**, form nouns, and signify, act of; thing done: **marriage**, the act of marrying; **passage**, the act of passing; **union**, the act of uniting; **admission**, the act of admitting; **inspection**, the act of looking into; **concealment**, the act of hiding; **elopement**, the act of running away secretly; **impotence**, the act of cheating; **departure**, the act of leaving.

age [*F. age*—from *L. atticus*] also **ry**, form nouns, and signify, persons or things collectively: **assemblage**, a collection of persons; **foliage**, the whole body of leaves; **gentry**, the whole body of gentlemen; **peasantry**, the whole body of the country people.

al [*L. alis*] pert.—see under **ae**.

algia, **difi-d** [*Gr. algos, pain*] denoting the presence of pain: **mephalgia**, pain, or neuralgia, in the kidney.

am or **ane** [*L. anus* or *anis*] pert.—see under **ae**.

am [*L. anus*] also **ant**, **ar**, **ard**, **ary**, **aster**, **ate**, **ee**, **ent**, **er**, **ic**, **ist**, **ite** or **ite**, **ive** or **if**, or **ster**, form nouns, and signify, the person who acts or who is; one who: **equestrian**, one who rides on horseback; **antediluvian**, one who lived before the flood; **vagrant**, one who wanders; **litigant**, one who carries on a lawsuit; **scholar**, one who attends school; **beggar**, one who begs; **sluggard**, one who is idle or lazy; **drunkard**, one who drinks intoxicants to excess; **contemporary**, one who lives at the same time; **lapidary**, one who cuts precious stones; **postmaster**, one who writes petty verses; **delegate**, one who is sent by others; **advocate**, one who pleads in behalf of others; **refugee**, one who seeks shelter, or to whom it is given; **patente**, one who holds a patent; **mutinier**, one who rebels against constituted authority; **pioneer**, one who prepares the way for others; **student**, one who studies; **patient**, one who suffers; **biographer**, one who writes lives; **draper**, one who sells cloths; **mechanic**, one who produces work by aid of tools or machinery; **rustic**, one who is a native of the country; **oculist**, one who is skilled in the cure of diseases of the eyes; **botanist**, one who is skilled in a knowledge of plants;

favourite, one who is favoured; **Israelite**, one who is descended from Israel; **neophyte**, one newly admitted, as into a religious order; **captivity**, one who is taken prisoner; **relative**, one who is related by blood; **plaintiff**, one who commences a suit in law against another; **benefactor**, one who confers benefits on another; **competitor**, one who is a candidate with others for an office; **malfeitor**, one who makes malt; **harrister**, one who pleads for others at the bar.

ana [*L. anus*] signifying a collection of memorable sayings or loose thoughts: **Johnsoniana**, a collection of the sayings, anecdotes, &c., relating to Johnson.

ance and **any** [*L. ans, anis*] state of being—see under **acy** 1.

ant [*F. ant*] one who—see under **an**.
ant also **ant** [*L. ant, enis, being*] form adjectives, and signify, being, or having the force of 'ing'; belonging to: **dormant**, belonging to one that sleeps; **pleasant**, being in a state that brings pleasure; **verdant**, being green; **elegant**, being pleasing to good taste; **belligerent**, being in a state that carries on war; **pendant**, being in a state that hangs down.

ar [*L. aris*] pert.—see under **ae**.

ar [*AS.*] one who—see under **an**.

ard [*AS.*] one who—see under **an**: for **ard** in **dastard**, see in **Dict**.

art [another form of **ard**—see **an**] one who, as **braggart**, one who is vain and boasting.

ary [*L. drisus* or *dris*] pert.—see under **ae**: **ary**, one who—see under **an**.

ary [*L. drisum*] also **ary**, **ery**, **ry**, form nouns, and signify, the 'place where' or 'place which': **aviary**, a place where birds are kept; **library**, a place where books are kept; **drapery**, a place where linen goods are sold; **nursery**, a place where children or trees are reared; **factory**, a place where articles are manufactured; **dormitory**, a place where persons sleep; **foundry**, a place where articles in metal are cast in moulds; **vestry**, the place where the vestments of a church are kept.

ary [*L. drisus*] also **lee**, **ment**, **mony**, **ery**, form nouns, and signify, 'the thing which': **luminary**, that which gives light; **salary**, that which is paid for service; **justice**, that which is just; **aliment**, that which nourishes; **engagement**, that which engages; **patrimony**, that which is inherited from a father; **alimony**, that which is allowed for food; **territory**, the district of country belonging to; **directory**, that which or those who direct.

asm [*Gr. ismos*] state of being—see under **acy** 1.

aster [*OF. astrer*] one who, in a bad sense—see under **an**.

ate [*L. ate*] one who—see under **an** 2: **ate**, rank, office, or jurisdiction—see under **acy** 2.

ate [*L. dris*] also **ful**, **lent**, **ose**, **ous**, **some**, **y**, form adjectives, and signify, full of; abundance: **desolate**, full of grief; **passionate**, full of passion; **deceitful**, full of deceit; **joyful**, full of joy; **virulent**, full of poison; **violent**, full of the unnatural exercise of force; **verbose**, full of words; **jocose**, full of jokes; **beauteous**, full of beauty; **igneous**, full of fire; **tollesome**, full of toll; **gladsome**, full of gladness; **cloudy**, full of clouds; **flowery**, full of flowers.

ate [*F. dris*] also **en**, **fy**, **lah**, **iss** or **iss**, form verbs, and signify, to make; to put; to take: **animate**, to put life into; **eradicate**, to take up by the roots; **moisten**, to make moist; **deepen**, to make deep; **qualify**, to make fit; **fertilize**, to make strong; **embellish**, to make beautiful; **publish**, to make public; **fertilize**, to make fruitful; **apologize**, to make an apology.

ate [*L. dris*] in **chem.**, a postfix which, substituted in the name of an acid ending in **ic**, expresses a combination of that acid with a salifiable base: **nitrate** of silver, that is, a combination of **nitric acid** with the salifiable base silver.

cell, also **cello** [*L. celli*—from *L. culus*] little: a diminutive termination, as in **vermicelli**, **violacello**.

ce [*AS.*] pert.—see under **ae**.

cle [*L. culus*, a dim. termination], also **cule**, **ule**, **el** or **le**, **en**, **kin**, **let**, **et** or **et**, **ing**, **ock**, **y** or **is**, form nouns, and signify, little; diminution: **scrie**, a little conical mass of ice; **canticule**, a little song; **animalcule**, a very little creature; **reticule**, a little net; **globule**, a little globe; **pillule**, a little pill; **antelope**, a little sack or bag; **sickle**, a little scythe; **chickens**, a little fowl; **kitten**, a little cat; **lambkin**, a little

before *m*, as in *submon*, to warn beneath or secretly: *sub* before *p*, as in *supplant*, to trip up beneath: *sub* before *c*, *p*, *t*, &c., as in *susceptible*, capable of being laid hold of beneath: *suspend*, to hang beneath.

subter, *sûb-ter* [L.], beneath; under: *subterfuge*, a flying under or beneath.

suc, *sûk* [L.], another form of *sub*, which see.

sus, *sûf* [L.], another form of *sub*, which see.

sug, *sûg* [L.], another form of *sub*, which see.

sum, *sûm* [L.], another form of *sub*, which see.

sup, *sûp* [L.], another form of *sub*, which see.

super, *sû-per*, with its form *sur*, *sér* [L.], above; over; in excess: *superhuman*, above human; *superse*, to sit or be above: *super* assumes the French form *sur*, as in *surcharge*, to charge in excess; *surface*, upon or over the face.

sur, *sér* [F.], another form of *super*, which see.

sus, *sûs* [L.], another form of *sub*, which see.

sy, *sî* [Gr.], another form of *syn*, which see.

syl, *sîl* [Gr.], another form of *syn*, which see.

sym, *sîm* [Gr.], another form of *syn*, which see.

syn, *sîn*, with its forms *sy*, *syl*, *sym* [Gr.], with; together: *syntax*, a putting together in order: *syn* becomes *sy* before *s*, as in *system*, that which is formed of parts placed together: *syl* before *l*, as in *syllable*, several letters taken together to form a single sound: *sym* before *b*, *p*, or *m*, as in *sympathy*, feeling with another; *symbol*, that which is thrown together with something else; *symmetry*, state of having the parts of the same measure with.

tra, *trâ* [L.], another form of *trans*, which see.

trans, *trâns*, with its form *tra*, *trâ* [L.], across; over; beyond; through: *transact*, to carry or drive through; *transgress*, to go over or beyond: *trans* is contracted into *tra*, as in *traverse*, to turn or lie

across: *tres*, *três*, as in *trespass*, act of one who steps beyond.

tri, *trî* [L. *tres* or *tris*; Gr. *treis*], three; in threes: *triangle*, a figure of three sides and angles; *trisection*, to cut into three equal parts.

ultra, *dî-ûl-trâ* [L.], beyond; on the other side: extreme: *ultramontana*, on the other side of the mountain.

un, *ûn* [AS. *un*, a privative or negative particle], not; the opposite of—used in these senses before adjectives or nouns derived from adjectives: *unfruitful*, not fruitful; *unfruitfulness*, the state of not being fruitful; *unable*, not able: *un* before a verb signifies, to deprive of; to undo: *undress*, to take off clothes; *uncrown*, to deprive of a crown: *un* is equivalent to the Latin prefix *in* when it signifies not: *in* and *un* are often used indifferently before adjectives—see *in* and *un* in Dict.

under, *din-dér* [AS. *under*, under], that which is less than right or ordinary; lower in rank or degree; beneath: *undercoat*, a coat beneath; *under-clerk*, an inferior clerk—see Dict.

uni, *dî-nî* [L. *unus*, one], one; uniparous, having only one at a birth.

up, *ûp* [AS. *up*, exalted, high] aloft; on high; upwards: *upcast*, to throw upward; *upbear*, to raise aloft—see Dict.

vice, *vis* [L. *vice*, instead of], acting in place of another; assisting: *vice-consul*, an assistant consul—see Dict.

with, *wîth* [AS. *with*, against], opposition; privation; not or against: *withdraw*, to draw from; *withstand*, to stand against—see *with* 2 in Dict.

y, *ê* or *î* [AS. *ge*], an old prefix which does not modify the meaning of a word: *y-clad*, clad; *y-clopt*, called—see Dict.

POSTFIXES.

A Postfix is a significant particle placed after a word, or a root, to modify its meaning. *Note*.—There are many postfixes or terminations which are not now significant—that is, they are letters or syllables which have lost their distinctive meaning. The postfixes are placed in groups according to their signification, but are, at the same time, for the convenience of reference, arranged in strict alphabetical order, cross-references being made to the heading under which they will be found. The language from which they are derived, with the particular form in which they occur in that language, as far as can be ascertained, is placed after each, or after the heading of a group when such differs in its origin from the others. In the examples given, the first parts of the words are printed in black type, and the postfixes in italics. The meanings of the examples given are so literal as to include the meanings of the postfixes. *Postfixes* are also called *suffixes* or *affixes*.

able, also *ible* and *ile* [L. termination, *abilis*, able], form adjectives, and signify, able to be; fit to be; capacity or worthiness, in a passive sense: *curable*, able to be cured; *blamable*, fit to be blamed; *audible*, able to be heard; *visible*, able to be seen; *ductile*, capable of being drawn out; *fragile*, easily broken.

ac [Gr. *akos*], also *al*, *an*, *ane*, *ar*, *ary*, *o*, *ical*, *ile*, *ine*, *ory*, *ch*, *ese* [L.], *iah* [AS.], form adjectives, and signify, of; like; pert to: *cardiac*, pert to the heart; *celestial*, pert to the heavens; *vernal*, pert to spring; *human* and *humane*, like man; *republican*, pert to a republic; *Prussian*, pert to Prussia; *consular*, pert to a consul; *globular*, like a round body; *literary*, pert to learning; *pecuniary*, pert to money; *angelic*, pert to angels; *gigantic*, like a giant; *astronomical*, pert to astronomy; *botanical*, pert to botany; *humid*, pert to moisture or wet-

ness; *splendid*, pert to splendour; *febrile*, pert to a fever; *mercantile*, pert to merchandise; *canine*, pert to a dog; *marine*, pert to the sea; *consolatory*, tending to comfort; *placatory*, pert to fish: *French*, pert to France; *Scottish*, pert to Scotland; *Chinese*, pert to China; *Siamese*, pert to Siam; *English*, pert to England; *Irish*, pert to Ireland.

acem, *dî-âc-ê* [L. *acus*], in bot., a postfix which terminates the names of Orders: *Droseraceæ*, the Sundew family of plants; *Oxalidaceæ*, the Wood-sorrel family of plants.

aceous, *dî-âc-ûs*, and *ous*, *ûs* [L. *acus*], denotes resemblance to a substance: *membranaceous*, resembling a membrane, having the consistence or structure of a membrane; *carbonaceous*, partaking of the qualities or appearance of carbon: *ous* denotes the substance itself, as *membranous*, belonging to, or consisting of, membranes.

knowing: followed by *i*, in becomes *il*, as in *illicit*, not permitted: followed by *p* or *m*, in becomes *im*, as in *immature*, not ripe; *imprudent*, not prudent: followed by *r*, in becomes *ir*, as in *irregular*, not according to rule.

in, *in* [A.S.—see Dict.], in many words the prefix *in* is merely the preposition *in*, as, *inborn*, *insight*, *inward*.

infra, *infrá* [L. *infrá*, beneath], under or beneath, as *infra-orbital*, situated underneath the orbit, as an artery.

inter, *inter* [L.], between; among or amongst; in the midst: *intercede*, to go between; *interfere*, to strike amongst; *interpose*, to place amongst: *intell*, as in *intelligence*, understanding among—see Dict.

intra, *intrá* [L.], within; on the inside; interior: as *intramural*, within the walls of a city.

intro, *intró* [L.], within; into; in: *introduce*, to lead within; *intromit*, to send in.

ir, *ir* [L.], another form of *i* in 1 or 2, which see.

iso, *isó* [Gr. *isos*, equal], equality or similarity: *isochermal*, having the same or a similar winter temperature.

juxta, *juktá* [L.], close to; near to; nigh: *juxtaposition*, a position close to.

litha, *lithá* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], having reference to a stone, or a calculus: *litholysis*, the treatment for the solution of stone in the bladder.

mal, *mal* [Gael.], 'son of', before proper name—see Dict.

macro, *makró* [Gr. *makros*, long], denoting largeness or length, as *macrocarous*, having large fruit.

mal, *mal*, also *malá*, *malá* [L. *male*, badly, ill: F. *mal*, evil, ill], evil; ill; badly: *malformation*, an ill or wrong formation; *malfactor*, an evil or wrong doer.

mega, *megá*, and *megalo*, *megá-ló* [Gr. *megas*, great], large; of great size: *megatherium*, a fossil creature of enormous size.

mes, *me*, and *meso*, *més* [Gr. *mesos*, middle], denoting the middle; intermediate: *mesophylum*, the middle layer of the bark.

met, *met* [Gr.], another form of *meta*, which see. *meta*, *metá*, also its form *met* [Gr. *meta*], beyond; after; over: a change or transference: *metaphor*, that which carries a word beyond its usual meaning: *metamorphosis*, a change of form; *metonymy*, that which changes one word or name for another related to it; *method*, after a settled way.

micro, *mikró* [Gr. *mikros*, small], denoting of small size: *micrometer*, an instr. for measuring minute objects under a microscope; *microphone*, an instr. for making very small sounds audible.

mis, *mis* [A.S. *mis*, defect], divergence; error; defect: wrong: *misapply*, to apply wrongly; *midday*, to lay in a wrong place: *misbehaviour*, ill behaviour; *misconduct*, defect in conduct.

mis, *mis* [OF. *mes*, less, ill—from L. *minus*, less], degrading; ill; less: *misadventure*, ill adventure; *mischievous*, that which turns out ill. *Note*.—The two preceding entries are quite distinct in their origin, though now mixed up in their significations. The words *misalliance*, *miscance*, *miscount*, and *miscreant*, are from F. *mes*, not Ger. *mis*—see *mis*, and *mis* v. in Dict.

mon, *món*, and *mono*, *món* [Gr. *monos*, one, single], one; alone; solitary: *monandrous*, having one stamen.

mono, *món* [Gr.], another form of *mon*, which see.

mult, *mult*, and *multi*, *multí* [L. *multus*, many, much], many in number; much: *multangular*, having many corners or angles.

ne or *n* [A.S.], not, as in *never*, not ever: *ne* [L.], not, as in *science*, want of knowledge.

neo, *né* [Gr. *neos*, now], recent; new: *neoplasm*, a new formation or growth: *neophyte*, a new convert or proselyte.

non, *nón* [L.], not—reversing the sense, as *non-ability*, want of ability.

o, *ó* [L.], another form of *ob*, which see.

ob, *ób*, with its forms *oc*, *of*, *o*, *op* [L.], in the way of; against; out: object, something cast in the way of; obsolete, grown out of use: *ob* becomes *oc* before *c*, as in *occlusion*, a falling in the way of; before *f*, as in *offend*, to strike against: *o* before *m*, as in *omit*, to leave out: *ob* before *p*, as in *oppose*, to place against: in *bot.*, reversed or contrariwise, as

obcompressed, flattened in front and behind, not laterally; *obovate*, inversely ovate.

oc, *ók* [L.], another form of *ob*, which see.

of, *ó* [L.], another form of *ob*, which see.

op, *óp* [L.], another form of *ob*, which see.

out, *óut* [Gael. *ad*], beyond; exceeding; above: *outbid*, to exceed in bidding; *outbreak*, a bursting above.

over, *óver* [A.S. *ofer* or *over*], above; beyond; too much: *overawe*, to have influence to excite; *overcoat*, a coat above all others; *overwork*, work beyond the usual amount.

pan, *pán*, and *pante*, *pántis* [Gr. *pan*, all], all; everything: *pantheonium*, the place of all the deities; *panorama*, a theatrical dumb show of all sorts of actions and characters.

para, *pará*, also *par*, *par* [Gr. *para*, by, along], side by side as if for comparison; like; unlike; contrary to: *paradox*, that which is contrary to received opinion; *parody*, a poetical composition, like in substance, but unlike in sense, to another.

penta, *péntis*, and *pente*, *pénis* [Gr. *pente*, five], five: *pentaphyllous*, having five leaves.

per, *pér*, with its form *pal*, *pál* [L.], through; thoroughly; by; for: *perennial*, lasting through the year; *perfect*, done thoroughly: *per* becomes *pal* before *i*, only in *pellucid*, thoroughly clear: *per* standing alone, signifies *by*, as *per annum*, by the year, yearly: *per*, highest, as *peroxide*, that which generally contains the highest proportion of oxygen.

peri, *perí* [Gr.], round; about: *perimeter*, the measure round about; *period*, a way round.

poly, *polí* [Gr. *polus*, many], many: *polyspermal*, containing many seeds: *polysyllable*, a word of many syllables.

por, *pór* [L.—G.], another form of *pro*, which see. *post*, *posí* [L.], behind; after; afterwards: *postfix*, that which is put after; *postscript*, that which is written afterwards.

pra or *pre*, *pré* [L. *præ*], before; priority of time, place, or rank: *precedes*, to go before; *predic*, to say or tell before.

preter, *préter* [L. *præter*], beyond; more than: *preternatural*, beyond the course of nature; *preterperfect*, more than perfect.

pro, *pró*, with its forms *per* and *pur* [L. *pró*, for; Gr. *pro*, before], for; forward; forth: *proceed*, to go forward; *provoke*, to call forth; *portend*, to indicate events forward: *prosum*, to follow forward.

pros, *prós* [Gr. *pros*], to; towards: *proseolyte*, one who comes to or towards: *proseoly*, tone or accent in addition to.

prot, *prót*, and *proto*, *prótis* [Gr. *protos*, first], first; lowest: in chem., a first degree of combination, as of oxygen with metals: *protoxide*, that which combines with the first or smallest proportion of oxygen—see Dict.: *protoplast*, the thing first formed.

pseud, *súd*, and *pseudo*, *sú-dó* [Gr. *pseudes*, false], false or spurious: *pseudo-membrane*, a false membrane.

pur, *pér* [F. *pour*, for—from L. *pró*, for], for; on; off; away: *purlain*, to flinch away; *purchase*, to get off or with by a price: another form of *pro*, which see.

pyr, *pér*, and *pyro*, *pír* [Gr. *pur*, *pyros*, fire], denoting relation to, or connection with, fire or heat: *pyrogenous*, produced or formed by fire.

re, *ré* or *ré* [L. *re* or *red*, back], back or again; anew or a second time: *reaffirm*, to affirm again; *recommence*, to begin anew.

retro, *retró* or *retró* [L.], back; backward; retrospect, a looking back.

se, *ad* [L.], aside: a separating from: *secede*, to go aside; to separate from: *seduce*, to lead aside: *edition*, a going aside—see Dict.

semi, *sémí* [L.], half; in part; *semicircle*, half a circle.

sex, *séks* [L. *sex*, six], six: *sexennial*, happening once in six years, or lasting six years.

sine, *si-né* [L.], without: *sinecure*, an office which has an income but not employment.

sub, *súb*, with its forms *sub*, *sub*, *sub*, *sub*, *sub* [L.], under; below; beneath: *subscribe*, to write under; *subside*, to settle under: *sub* becomes *suc* before *c*, as in *succeed*, to follow under or in order: *suf* before *f*, as in *suffer*, to bear up under: *sug* before *g*, as in *suggest*, to carry or lay under: *sum*

APPENDIX I.

PREFIXES.

NOTE.—A Prefix is a significant particle placed before a word, or a root, to modify its meaning. As the constituent part of a word, a prefix can be readily separated and defined. In the examples the prefixes are printed in italics, and the other parts in black-letter type. Although here presented in a collective form, the prefixes will be found in the body of the work in regular alphabetic order.

a [AS.] at; in; on: *ahead*, at the head; *asleep*, in sleep; *aground*, on ground.

a [AS.] latterly in Anglo-Saxon, a as a prefix became of very uncertain use and meaning; a now represents AS. *ge*, as aware for *geware*; a adds some degree of intensity or force, as in *awanting*, *awake*; a has generally no force whatever.

a, with its forms *ab*, *abs* [L.], from; away from: *avoid*, to part from; *avert*, to turn away from; *absolve*, to loose from; *abstract*, to draw from.

a, also an [Gr.] without; not: *abyss*, a place without a bottom; *atheist*, a man without God; *anarchy*, a society without a government; *anomalous*, not similar.

a [L.] a form of *ad*, which see.

ab, *db*, *abs*, *abs* [L.]—see a 3.

ac, *dt* [L.] a form of *ad*, which see.

ad, *dd*, assuming for the sake of euphony the various forms of a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at, according to the commencing letter of the primitive or root [L.]; to; towards: *adhere*, to stick to; *adduce*, to lead to: *ad* becomes a before s, as in *ascend*, to climb to: ac before c, as in *accede*, to yield to; *accrete*, to grow to: af before f, as in *affix*, to fix to; *affiance*, to give faith to: ag before g, as in *aggravate*, to collect into one mass; *aggravate*, to make heavy to: al before l, as in *alloy*, to apportion to: *allocate*, to give a place to: an before n, as in *annex*, to tie to; *announce*, to tell to: ap before p, as in *append*, to hang to; *applaud*, to clap the hands to: ar before r, as in *arrive*, to come to the shore; *arrange*, to put into a row: as before s, as in *assign*, to allot to; *assist*, to stand to: at before t, as in *abstract*, to draw to; *attest*, to bear witness to: *ad* for *ab*, as in *advance*.

af, *d* [L.] a form of *ad*, which see.

ag, *dp* [L.] a form of *ad*, which see.

al, *dt* [L.] a form of *ad*, which see.

al, *dt* [Ar.] an Arabic prefix signifying 'the'; or used to denote 'eminence' or an 'essence', as in *alchemy*, that is, *al kimia*, the secret art.

am, *dm*, *amb*, also *ambi* and *amphi* [L. *ambo*, both; Gr. *amphi*, about, on both sides, both; round; about: *amputate*, to cut off round about, as a leg; *ambidextrous*, using both hands as right; *ambition*, a going round: *amphibious*, able to live in both elements; *amphitheatre*, a theatre on all sides; *amphigena*, plants which increase by growth on all sides.

amb, *dm* [L.] another form of *am*, which see.

ambi, *dm* [L.] another form of *am*, which see.

amphi, *dm* [L.] another form of *am*, which see.

an, *dn* [Gr.]—see under a 4.

an, *dn* [L.] a form of *ad*, which see.

ana, *dn* [Gr.] up; up through; back; again: *anatomy*, a cutting up through; *analogy*, a reason-

ing back; *analysis*, a loosening up through; *anachronism*, a dating up or back.

ant, *dn* [Gr.] another form of *anti* 1, which see.

ante, *dn* [Gr.] rarely *anti* [L.] before, in time or place: *antechamber*, a chamber before the principal one; *antecedent*, going before: *anticipate*, to take before, to foresee.

anti, *dn* [Gr.] also *ant* [Gr. *anti*, against], against; opposite: *antidote*, something given as good against; *antipathy*, a feeling against; *antarctic*, opposite the arctic or north.

anti, *dn* [L.] another form of *ante*, which see.

ap, *dp* [L.] a form of *ad*, which see.

apo, *dp* [Gr. *apo*, from, away], away; from: *apostasy*, a standing away from; *apostle*, one sent from.

ar, *dr* [L.] another form of *ad*, which see.

arch and *archi* [L.—from Gr.] chief—see arch 3 in Dict.

as, *de* [L.] another form of *ad*, which see.

at, *dt* [L.] another form of *ad*, which see.

be, *de* or *be* [AS.] to make; to take from: *be* prefixed to a noun forms a verb, as in *becalm*, to make calm; *bedim*, to make dim; *befriend*, to act as a friend to; *behead*, to take the head from: *be* prefixed to a verb signifies, about; over; for; as *begin*, to gird about; *bedaub*, to daub over; *bespeak*, to speak for: *be* as the first element in an adverb, a preposition, or a conjunction, signifies by or in: *betimes*, in time; *behind*, in the rear of; *before*, in front of; *because*, by cause of—see be 2 in Dict.

bi, *bi* or *bi*, also *bis* [L. *bis*, twice], twice; two; double; in two; *bisect*, to cut into two equal parts; *bicapital*, having a double head; *biscuit*, bread twice baked: *bis* becomes *bin* for the sake of euphony, as in *binoculars*.

bin, *bin* [L.] another form of *bis*—see bi.

bis, *bis* [L.]—see under bi.

cat, *kat* [Gr.] another form of *cata*, which see.

cata, *kat* [Gr.] also *cat* and *cath* [Gr.] down; downwards; under; against; completeness: *catacombs*, hollow places under ground; *catalogue*, consisting of words put down as in a list; *catechise*, to speak down to others; *catepoptics*, the science of light reflected downwards: *catholic*, the whole, in completeness.

cath, *kat* [Gr.] another form of *cata*, which see.

circa, *ser*-*kä* [L.] another form of *circum*, which see.

circum, *ser*-*käm*, also *circa* [L.] around; round about: *circumference*, that which goes round; *circumscribe*, to write around, to limit; *circuit*, a moving or passing round.

cis, *sis* [L.] on this side: *cisalpine*, on this side the Alps.

co, *kö* [L.] another form of *con*, which see—see co in Dict.

any broad belt in the heavens, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, within which are the chief planets—divided into twelve parts, called signs of the zodiac: zodiacal, a. *zō-dī-d-kāl*, relating to the zodiac: zodiacal light, a luminous track of an elongated triangular figure, lying nearly in the ecliptic, seen only in the evening after twilight, and in the morning before dawn.

zoetrope, n. *zō-ē-trōp* [Gr. *zōē*, life; *trōpē*, a turning] an amusing and ingenious optical instr., which exhibits pictured objects as if endowed with life and motion; also called *wheel of life*.

Zohar, n. *zō-ādr* [Heb. *zohar*, splendour] a Jewish book of cabalistic commentaries on Scripture.

zoisite, n. *zō-ī-sī* [named after Baron von Zois], a variety of epidote of a brownish colour.

Zolaism, n. *zō-lī-izm* [from E. *Zola*, a French novelist], an excessively realistic literary treatment of the grosser phases of life: **Zolaistic**, a. *zō-līk*, pert. to.

zollverein, n. *zōl-ēr-tā* [Ger. *zoll*, duty; *verein*, union, coalition], an agreement or union among the German states for commercial purposes; political union entered upon for commercial purposes.

zone, n. *zōn* [F. *zone*—from L. *zona*; Gr. *zōnē*, a belt or girdle—from *zōnēmat*, I gird] a circular belt or girdle; one of the five great divisions of the earth with respect to latitude and temperature, marked out by the two tropics and the polar circles, and respectively named the torrid zone, north temperate zone, south temperate zone, north frigid zone, and south frigid zone; in *math.*, the portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes; a band or stripe running round any object; a band or area encircling anything; in *OK.* circumference: **zoned**, a. *zōnd*, wearing a zone or girdle; having zones or concentric bands: **zoneless**, a. *zōn-less*, destitute of a zone: **zonar**, n. *zō-nēr*, or **zonarar**, n. *zōn-ār*, a girdle which Christians and Jews are obliged to wear in certain Eastern countries to distinguish them from Mohammedans: **zonate**, n. *zō-nāt*, in *bot.*, marked with concentric undulations, bands, or zones: **zon'ule**, n. *zō-n'ul*, a small zone or girdle; also *zon'ulet*, n. *zō-n'let*.

zooglossa, n. *zō-ō-gloss* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *glossa*, a sticky substance], a peculiar jelly-like mass formed by the swelling up of the cell membranes of some bacteria at a certain stage of their development.

zoography, n. *zō-ō-grā-f* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *graphō*, I write], a description of animals, with their forms and habits: **zoographer**, n. *zō-ēr*, one who practices zoography.

zoid, n. *zō-ōyd* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *eidos*, resemblance], a small and imperfect animal; an individual of a compound or colonial animal organism.

zooids, int. *zō-ōids* [contr. from *by God's looks*], an old form of oath.

zoolatry, n. *zō-ō-lā-trī* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *latreia*, worship], animal-worship.

zoolite, n. *zō-ō-lī* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *lithos*, a stone], an obsolete term for any petrified or fossil animal: **zoolithic**, a. *zō-ō-līth-īk*, of or pert. to a zoolite.

zoology, n. *zō-ō-ō-j* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *logos*, a discourse], that branch of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, classification, &c. of all animals: **zoological**, a. *zō-ō-lō-j-kāl*, of or relating to zoology: **zoologically**, ad. *zō-ō-lō-j-kāl-ly*, in the natural history of animals.

zomorphie, a. *zō-ō-mōr-fīk* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *morphē*, form], representative of animals; representing animal forms, as in the gods of some ancient religions.

zoonomy, n. *zō-ō-nō-mī* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *nomos*, law], the science which treats of the laws of organic life in animals.

zoophagous, a. *zō-ō-fā-gūs* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *phagō*, I eat], feeding or preying on other animals: **zoophagan**, n. *zō-ō-gān*, an animal that feeds on animal food.

zoophilous, a. *zō-ō-fī-lūs* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *phīlēō*, I love], in *bot.*, applied to plants fertilised by the agency of insects or other animals.

zoophyte, n. *zō-ō-fī* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *phuton*, a plant], a compound animal whose colonies resemble a vegetable: a colony of polypæ: **zoophytic**, a. *zō-ō-fī-k*, also *zoophytic*, a. *zō-ō-fī-k*, pert. to or com-

posed of zoophytes: **zoophytology**, a. *zō-ō-fī-tō-lō-j* [zoophyte, and Gr. *logos*, a discourse], the department of natural history which treats of the structure, mode of growth, &c., of sponges, corals, &c.

zoosperm, n. *zō-ō-spēr-m* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *sperma*, seed], in *bot.*, the locomotive spore of some algae and fungi; a zoospore; an antherozoid; in *zool.*, semen; a spermatozoid.

zoospores, n. plu. *zō-ō-spōrs* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *spora*, seed], a name given to the active spores of certain algae or sea-weeds, which are endowed with motion; zoosperma.

zootheca, n. *zō-ō-thē-kā* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *thēkē*, a case], in *bot.*, a cell containing a spermatozoid.

zootomy, n. *zō-ō-tō-mī* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal; *tomē*, a cutting], the branch of anatomical science which relates to the structure of animals: **zootomical**, a. *zō-ō-tō-mī-kāl*, pert. to zootomy: **zootomist**, n. *zō-ō-tō-mīst*, one who dissects the bodies of the lower animals.

zoril, **zorille**, n. *zōr-ī-l* [F. *zorille*; Sp. *zorillo*, whelp of a fox—from *zorro*, a male fox], a small American animal; the skunk.

Zoroastrianism, n. *zō-rō-āst-ī-trī-ān-izm*, the religious system of Zoroaster, which formed the anc. national faith of Persia; it recognises a dual principle of good and evil, personified in Ormazd and Ahriman—which see: **Zoroastrian**, a. *zō-rō-āst-ī-trī-ān*, pert. to Zoroaster or his religious system.

zostera, n. *zō-ō-stēr-ā* [Gr. *zōstēr*, a girdle—so called from the appearance of their leaves], a genus of water or sea plants. Ord. *Najasacæ*.

Zouave, n. *zō-ō-ve* or *zō-ō-vē* [F.—from an Algerian tribe], one of a celebrated body of French infantry, chiefly raised in Africa.

zounds, int. *zō-ōunds* [contr. of *by God's wounds*], an old form of oath, expressive of anger or wonder.

Zulu, n. *zō-lū* [S. Afric.], a member of a branch of the Kaffir race, living north of Natal.

zumboorak, n. *zō-m-bō-rāk* [E. Ind.], in the East, a small swivel-gun carried on the back of a camel, from which it is fired.

zymology—see *zymology*.

zundererz, n. *zūn-dēr-ērs* [Ger.], tinder ore; an ore of antimony occurring in soft, flexible, tinder-like masses, of a blackish-red colour.

zygapophyses, n. plu. *zī-gā-pō-fī-sēs* [Gr. *zygon*, a yoke; *apophyses*, the process of a bone], the yoke-joints, the articulating processes of the vertebrae.

zygodactylia, a. *zī-gō-dāk-tī-lī* [Gr. *zygon*, a yoke; *dactylos*, a finger, toe], in *ornith.*, having the toes in pairs; yoke-toed.

zygomatæ, a. *zī-gō-māt-īk* [Gr. *zygon*, a yoke], the zygomatæ arch—from *zygon*, a yoke], pert. to the zygomatæ, *zī-gō-māt*, a bony arch of the upper part of the side of the face; pert. to the cheek-bone.

zygospore, n. *zī-gō-spōr* [Gr. *zygon*, a yoke; *spora*, seed], a spore formed by the conjugation and coalescence of two cells.

zyme, n. *zīm* [Gr. *zymē*, leaven], a ferment; the germ believed to be the cause of zymotic diseases.

zymogen, n. *zīm-ō-jēn* [Gr. *zymē*, leaven; *gennao*, I cause], in *chem.*, a body which, though not an actual ferment, may, by internal changes, produce ferments.

zymology, n. *zī-mō-lō-j* [Gr. *zymē*, leaven, ferment; *logos*, discourse], the doctrine of fermentation: **zymologist**, n. *zī-mō-lō-j-ist*, also **zymologistar**, n. *zī-mō-lō-j-ist-ār* [Gr. *zymōsis*, fermentation; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the degree of fermentation that has taken place in different fermenting liquids.

zymosis, n. *zī-mō-sīs* [Gr. *zymōsis*, fermentation—from *zymoo*, I cause to ferment—from *zymē*, leaven], in *med.*, a morbid action or condition, as of the blood, supposed to be allied to fermentation: **zymotic**, a. *zī-mō-tīk* [Gr. *zymōtikos*, promoting fermentation], pert. to or caused by fermentation: **zymotically**, ad. *zī-mō-tī-kāl-ly*: **zymotic diseases**, that large class of contagious diseases supposed to be caused by the reception into the system of a virus which acts as a ferment; the entire class of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases.

zymurgy, n. *zīm-ēr-j* [Gr. *zymē*, leaven; *ergon*, work], that branch of industrial chemistry which deals with the processes of wine-making, brewing, and distilling.

māte, māti, fār, lāto; māte, māt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

all; hitherto; with a *negative*, not up to the present time; past before words denoting an extension of time or continuance: *conj.* nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.
yew, *n.* *yō* [AS. *iwē*, the yew: cf. Dut. *ijf*; Ger. *eibe*; W. *yw*], a large evergreen tree; the *Taxus baccata*.
Ord. Conferra: *adj.* relating to the yew; made of yew: *yewum*, *a.* *yō-en*, in *OE.* made of yew.
yex, *v.* *yēks* [AS. *giccan*, to sob], in *OE.* and *prov. Eng.*, to hiccough: *n.* in *OE.* and *prov. Eng.*, a hiccough.

Yggdrasil or *Iggdrasil*, *n.* *ig-drá-sill* [Icel.], in *Scand. myth.*, the mystic ash-tree of the universe, which binds together earth and heaven.

yield, *v.* *yēld* [AS. *gieldan*, *gildan*, to restore, to repay: cf. Icel. *gjalda*; Goth. *gildan*], to give or render back, as claimed by right; to produce; to give in return; to exhibit; to concede; to admit to be true; to submit; to give way; to give place; to surrender; in *OE.*, to expire: *n.* the amount produced; the return for labour, or as profit: *yielding*, *imp.*: *adj.* inclining to give way or comply; flexible: *n.* act of producing or paying back; act of surrendering: *yield'ed*, *pp.*: *yield'ing*, *ad. -'g*: *yield'ingness*, *n.* *-nēd*, the quality of yielding: *yield'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who or that which yields: to *yield up* the ghost, to expire.—*SYN.* of 'yield *v.*': to afford; exhibit; allow; permit; admit; grant; omit; resign; give up; accede; assent; acquiesce; consent; accord; agree; comply; conform; cede.

yode, *v.* *yōd* [AS. *code*], *OE.* for *wend*.
yodel or *yodle*, *v.* *yō-di* [Ger. *dial.*], to sing with frequent changes from the natural to the falsetto voice, as among the Swiss and Tyrolese: *yō'dling*, *imp.*: *n.* a song of this kind.

Yoga, *n.* *yō-gā* [Sansk., devotion—from *yuj*, to join], a Hindu Sankhya system of philosophy, which enforces the practice of physical self-punishment, prominently carried out by efforts of long continuance in unnatural postures: *Yogi*, *n.* *yō-gī*, an adherent of this system.

yojan, *n.* *yō-jān* [Sansk.], in *India*, a measure of distance, generally reckoned as five miles.

yoke, *n.* *yōk* [AS. *geoc*, a yoke: cf. Icel. *ok*; Goth. *jock*; Ger. *joch*; Russ. *igo*; L. *jugum*; Gr. *yugon*; Sans. *yuga*], a curved wooden collar by which a pair of oxen are joined together for the purpose of drawing a plough or waggon; a light bar of wood with straps and hooks at the ends, placed over the shoulders for carrying water-buckets or milk-pails; a piece of wood with two arms placed over the head of a boat's rudder instead of a tiller, and having two lines, by pulling which the boat is steered; a mark or state of servitude; bondage; any bond or connection; a couple or pair, as of oxen; chain; link; in *Script.*, service: *v.* to put a yoke on; to couple; to restrain; to enslave: *yē'king*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of coupling or joining; the harnessing of animals, as horses; in *Scot.*, one of the two divisions of the day during which a horse ploughs: *yoked*, *pp.* *yōkt*: *yoke*-fellow or *-mate*, a companion in servitude or labour; a partner in marriage: *yokel*, *n.* *yō-kēl*, a rustic.

yolk, *n.* *yōk* [AS. *geolca*, the yolk—from *geol*, yellow—see *yellow*], the yellow part of an egg; the oily secretion from the skin of a sheep which renders the wool soft and pliable.

yon, *a.* *yōn*, also *yonder*, *a.* *yōn-der* [AS. *geon*, *yon*; Goth. *jains*; Ger. *jener*], being at a distance but within view: *yōn'der*, *ad.* at a distance but within view: *yond*, *a.* or *ad.* in *OE.*, *yonder*.
yond, *a.* *yōnd*, in *OE.*, mad; furious.

Yoni, *n.* *yō-nī*, the Hindu name for the female power in nature, represented by an oval.
year, *ad. -er* [AS. *gear*, formerly—from *gear*, a year], in *OE.*, *heretofore*; anciently; long—now used only in the phrase of *year*, of olden time; long ago.

yete or *yeat*, *v.* *yēt* [AS. *pletan*, to pour], in *Eng. dial.* and *OE.*, to pour, as melted lead into joints; to pour, as water: *yē'ting*, *imp.*: *yē'ted*, *pp.*

yew, *pron.* *yō* [AS. *cow*], the nominative and objective plu. of *thou*: *you* is now commonly used in ordinary language for *thou* and *thee*, being thus *sing.* or *plu.*

young, *a.* *yēng* [AS. *geong*, young: cf. Dut. *jong*; Icel. *ungr*; Dan. and Sw. *ung*; W. *ieuanic*; Ger. *jung*; Sans. *yuvam*; L. *juvenis*], being in the early part of life or of growth; not long born; having little experience; ignorant; juvenile; fresh; youthful: *n.* the offspring of animals: *young'er*, *a.* comp. *-ger*, young in a greater degree: *n.* in *OE.*, a youngling: *young'est*, *a.* superl. *-gēst*, young in the greatest degree: *young'ish*, *a.* *-ish*, somewhat young: *young'ling*, *n.* *-ling*, an animal in the first stage of life: *young'ly*, *ad. -ly* in *OE.*, as one young and inexperienced; early in life: *adj.* in *OE.*, youthful: *younger*, *a.* *yōng'er*, a younger; *young'ster*, *n.* *-stēr*, a young person; *youngth*, *n.* *yōngth*, in *OE.*, youth.

your, *pron.* *plu.* *yōr*, also *yours*, *yōrs* [AS. *cower*, of you, *your*—originally *gen.* of *ge. yē*], the possessive plu. of *thou*; belonging to you: *your* is used when prefixed to a noun or adjective, as, 'this is your book'; and *yours* when the noun goes before, or is understood, as, 'this book is yours': *yourself*, *pron. -self*, plu. *yourselfes*, *-selves* [power, and *self*], a word added to *you* for the purpose of expressing distinction emphatically; a reciprocal pronoun.
yourt—see *yurt*.

youstone, *n.* *yō-stōn*, a term applied to Chinese jade, nephrite, or figure-stone.

youth, *n.* *yōth* [from *young*, which see], the part of life before manhood, usually reckoned from 14 years of age; the whole early part of life; a young person; especially, a young man; collectively, young persons: *youthful*, *a.* *yōth-ful*, young persons; young men: *youthful*, *a.* *yōth'ful*, part to the early part of life; young; suitable to the first part of life; fresh; vigorous, as in youth: *youthfully*, *ad. -ly*: *youth'fulness*, *n.* *-nēd*, the quality of being youthful.

ythand—see *idant*.

yttria, *n.* *ŭ-tri-ā* [from *Tiberius*, in Sweden, where first found], one of the primitive earths, discovered by Professor Gadolin in 1794; called also *gadolinic acid*: *yttrium*, *n.* *-m*, the metallic basis of the earth *yttria*, appearing, when pure, as a fine white powder: *yttr*, *ŭ-tr*, a prefix signifying that the compound contains *yttria* as a constituent: *yttrious*, *a.* *-s*, pert. to or containing *yttria*.

yuca, *n.* *yōk-kā* [Peruv.], a sub-tropical American plant. *Ord. Liliaceæ*, one species of which, *Ficus gloriata*, cultivated in England, is remarkable for its rigid lance-shaped leaves and its splendid spike of white flowers: *Adam's needle*.

Yule, *n.* *yū* [AS. *geōl*, Yule: cf. Icel. *jól*; Sw. *jul*; Dan. *jul*; orig. uncertain], the Christmas festival; Christmas: *Yule-log* or *-log*, a large log of wood formerly put on the hearth at Christmas eve, and brought in with much ceremony: *Yule-tide*, the Christmas season.

yurt, *n.* *yōrt* [Sib.], a log-dwelling of the Mongolians.

ywls—see *twis* and also *wls*.

Z

a, *Z. sēd*, the twenty-sixth and last letter of the Eng. alphabet, and a consonant.

safrē, *n.* *sāf-rē* [F. *safran*, *safran*: *conn.* with *saffron*], the impure oxide of cobalt, which, mixed with silica and potash, and reduced to powder, becomes the *powder-blue* of commerce.

sambo, *n.* *sām-bā*, *sām-boes*, *n.* *plu.* *-bēs* [Sp. *sambo*, handy-legged, a sambo], the offspring of a negro and a mulatto; sometimes applied to the

offspring of an Indian and a negro; also and more usually called *sambo*.

Samia, *n.* *sā-mi-ā* [L. *samia*, a decayed fir-cone; Gr. *samia*, hurl, loss—alluding to the sterile appearance of the male fructification], a genus, nearly related to palms, and bearing heads of flowers like pine-cones. *Ord. Cyperaceæ*.

samizdar—see *semdindar*.

sanana, *sanana*, *n.* *sā-nā-nā* [Pera. *sanāda*, women

maie, *maie*, *fār*, *laio*: *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*: *pias*, *pīn*: *nōle*, *nōl*, *mōve*;

Dan. jolle, a light and rather narrow boat belonging to a ship, usually carrying four or six oars.

yawl, v. yawl [Icel. and Norw. *gaula*, to bellow; allied to **yell**] to cry; to howl like a dog; to yell: **yawling**, imp.: **yawled**, pp. **yawled**.

yawn, v. yawn [AS. *gānian*, to yawn: cf. Icel. *gna*; OH. Ger. *gēnan*; Ger. *gähnen*], to open wide the mouth through drowsiness or weariness; to gape; to open wide: **a. gapping**; an opening wide: **yawn-ing**, imp.: **a. opening or gaping widely**; **a. the act of gaping or opening the jaws wide**: **yawned**, pp. **yawned**; **yawningly**, ad. **it**.

yelad, p. e-kād [AS. *ge*, and *clad*], in OE, *clad*; clothed: see remarks under **y**.
ycellod or **ylepp**, **p. e-kipp** [AS. *ge*, and *clippian*, to call], an old and quaint term, signifying 'named', 'called': see remarks under **y**.

ydant—see **edant**.

ydrad, pp. e-drād [AS. *ge*, and *dread*], in OE, *dreaded*.

ye, pron. yē [AS. *ge, ye*: Dan. and Sw. *i*; Dut. *gi*; Goth. *jus*; Ger. *ih*], the pron. of the second person—being the plu. of *thou*—now only used in formal discourses, *you* being the plu. form usually employed.

yea, ad. yē [AS. *gea*, *yea*, *yes*: Goth., Ger., and Dut. *ja, yes*]; *yes*; it is so; indeed. *Note*.—*yea, yes*, and *may*, now, were used in answering affirmative questions; *yes* and *no* in answering negative questions. This distinction is still observed provincially. As terms in general use *yea* and *may* are now obsolete or provincial.

yeas, v. yēn [AS. *eanian*, to bring forth young, as a sheep; to lamb; *yeas* ing, imp.: **yeamed**, pp. **yeamed**], *n. the young of sheep*: see **ye**.

year, n. yēr [AS. *gēar*; Ger. *jahr*; cf. Icel. *ar*; Dut. *jaar*; Dan. *aar*; Goth. *jer*; Ger. *jahr*], the period of time determined by one revolution of the earth round the sun, which it accomplishes in about 365½ days; the period commencing on 1st January, and ending 31st December; the time of a planet's revolution: **years, n. plu. yērs**, age, or old age: **yearling, n. -ling**, a beast in the second year of its age: **adj.** being a year old: **yearly, a. -ly**, happening or coming every year; annual; lasting a year; comprehending a year: **ad.** once a year; annually: **leap-year**, every fourth year, which is made to consist of 366 days, February having in a leap-year 29 days: civil year, the year adopted by a nation for the computation of time—previous to 1752 the civil year in England began on March 25: lunar year, the period of 12 lunar months, or 354 days: common year, a year of 365 days: Julian year, the year established by Julius Caesar, consisting of 365 days for three years, and 366 days for every fourth year: Gregorian year, the corrected Julian year, now adopted by most civilized nations: Sabbath year, among the anc. Jews, every seventh year, during which the land was suffered to lie untilled: sidereal year, the time in which the sun, departing from the place of any fixed star, returns to the same position: year of grace, any year of the Christian era, called *Anno Domini*, usually contr. into A.D.: year-book, a book published every year.

yeara, v. yērā [AS. *gyrnan*, to yearn: cf. Icel. *girma*; Goth. *gairnan*], to be filled with desire or other emotion: to have a great desire towards an object or end; to feel great uneasiness from a longing desire towards, or pity for; to long; in OE, to grieve: **yearning**, imp.: **adj.** having longing desire: **a. strong emotions of desire, tenderness, or pity**: state of being moved with a longing desire: **yearned**, pp. **yearnd**: **yearningly**, ad. **it**.

yeast, n. yēst [AS. *gīst*, yeast; cf. Icel. *fast*; MH. Ger. *fest*; Ger. *gischel*], the froth in the working of new beer; a fungus used to bring about alcoholic fermentation; the preparation used for raising dough for bread: **barm**: **yeasty, a. -y**, also **yeaty**, **a. yēst-y**, abounding with yeast; frothy; foamy: **yeasty**, **ness, n. -ness**, the state or quality of being yeasty: **yeast-bitten, n. -bitten**, a term used when the top barm happens to re-enter the body of the beer: **yeast-plant**, a particular form of fungus which is composed of simple cells, and which will go on increasing by budding for an indefinite time if placed in a saccharine liquid, converting the sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid: **yeast-powder**, a substitute for yeast in the form of a powder, prepared from soda and other substances.

yolk, n. yēlk, the same as **yolk**, which see.

yell, v. yēl [AS. *gellan*, to yell, to cry out: cf. Icel. *gella*, Dut. *gellen*, to scream; Sw. *gälla*, to ring, to resound; Ger. *gellen*, to resound], to cry with a loud, sharp, disagreeable noise; to scream with agony or horror; to shriek hideously: **a. a sharp, loud, hideous outcry**, as of agony or horror; a hideous scream: **yelling**, imp.: **adj.** uttering hideous outcries: **a. the act of uttering hideous screams**; the noise made: **yelled**, pp. **yēld**.

yellow, n. yēllō [AS. *geolo*, *geolu*, yellow: cf. Icel. *gulr*; Ger. *gelb*; Dan. *gul*; L. *helvus*, light yellow—apparently connected with **gold** and **gall**], one of the primitive or prismatic colours: a bright-golden colour, united with blue it yields green, with red it produces orange; **adj.** being of a pure bright-golden colour: **yellowish, n. plu. -ishes**, a species of jaundice in horses, cattle, and sheep; a disease of trees: **yellowish, a. -ish**, somewhat yellow: **yellowishness, n. -ness**, quality of being somewhat yellow: **yellowness, n. -ness**, the quality of being yellow; in OE, *jealousy*: **yellow-haired, a.** having hair somewhat yellow: **yellow earth or ochre**, a massive earthy mineral of the clay family, of an ochre-yellow colour and of somewhat greasy feel—when burnt and prepared it is sold as English-red: **yellow fever**, a fever of a very malignant kind, usually attended with yellowness of the skin: **yellow flag or yellow-jack**, a flag hoisted on the mast-head of a ship to denote sickness on board, or that she is under quarantine regulations, also over hospitals, &c.: **yellow-hammer or -hammer** [Eng. *yellow*, and AS. *amere*; Ger. *ammer*, a bunting], a small bird of a yellowish colour; also called **yellow-bunting**: **yellow-metal**, or **Münster's metal**, an alloy of copper and zinc, sheathing ships' bottoms: **yellow-pine**, a name given to both *Pinus mitis* and *P. australis*, Ord. *Conifera*: **yellow-throat**, a small song-bird of N. America: **yellow-quartz**, limpid and transparent rock-crystal of a lemon, golden, or wine-yellow colour: **yellow-rattle**, a common field-plant; *Rhinanthus cristagalli*, Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*: **yellow-root**, a tonic N. Amer. plant, *Hydrastis canadensis*, Ord. *Ranunculaceae*: **yellow-wood**, an Australian timber-tree, *Ozleya acanthophylla*, Ord. *Cedrelaceae*: **yellow-wort**, a plant with a yellow flower, common in limestone regions; the *Chlora perfoliata*, Ord. *Gentianaceae*.

yelp, v. yēlp [AS. *gylpan*, *gielpān*, to boast: cf. Icel. *gylfr*], yelping of dogs, dashing of waves, to utter a sharp or shrill bark, as a dog: **a. a sharp, shrill bark**: **yelping**, imp.: **adj.** barking: **a. the continuous shrill barking of a dog**: **yelped**, pp. **yēlpt**.

yenite, n. yē-nit [named after the German town of Jena], a mineral of a black or brownish-black colour and sub-metallic lustre, consisting of a double silicate of lime and iron, first obtained at Elba.

yeoman, n. yē-mān [prob. from AS. *gēman* (not found), a villager], a man of small estate in land, formerly ranking immediately below a gentleman or squire; a farmer; a seaman in a ship of war appointed to attend to the store-rooms; a member of the yeomanry cavalry: in OE, a ceremonious title of a soldier; an upper servant or officer in great households: **yeomanly, a. -ly**, of or belonging to a yeoman: **yeomanry, n. -ry**, a volunteer force of cavalry, originally embodied about the time of the French Revolution; farmers: **yeomen of the guard**, a body-guard of the English sovereign, consisting of 100 men, armed and dressed as in the time of Henry VIII.

yerba, n. yēr-bā [Sp. *yerba*—from L. *herba*, a herb], the name for *mate* or Paraguayan tea.

yerk, v. yērk [another spelling of **yark**, which see], to throw out or move with a spring; to lash; to strike; in Scot., to bind tightly: **a. a sudden or quick thrust or motion**: **yerking**, imp.: **a. yerked**, pp. **yērkt**.
yes, ad. yēs [AS. *æse*, *yes*; Ger. *ja*—see also **yea**], a word expressing affirmation or consent; even so.

yester, a. yēstēr [AS. *geostera*, yesterday: cf. Icel. *gær*; Dut. *gisteren*; Goth. *gistra-dagis*; Ger. *gestern*; L. *heri*], being next before the present day; last—rarely, if ever, used except in compounds: **yesterday, n. -da** [AS. *geostrian-dag*, yesterday], the day last past; the day immediately before the present one: **ad.** on the day before to-day: **yestereve, n. -ev**, the evening last past: **yesteraight, n. -nit**, the night last past: **ad.** on the night last past: **yestreen, n. yēs-trēn**, in Scot., last night; yesterday evening.

yēst, ad. yēst [AS. *gylt*, yet: cf. Fris. *tēta*, *eta*; Gr. *eti*], beside; still; once again; at this time; even; after

colle, boy, foot; pare, bud; chase, game, fog, shun, thing, there, real.

xylyte, *n.* *st'it* [Gr. *xulon*, wood], a peculiar liquid found in pyroxylic spirit; a mineralogical term for those varieties of amianthus which have a woolly-like texture, better known as *mountain-wood*, *rock-wood*, &c.

xyle, *st'lo* [Gr. *xulon*, wood] a prefix in compound words denoting relation to wood, or that wood enters into the composition.

xylorarp, *n.* *st'lo-karp* [Gr. *xulon*, wood; *karpas*, fruit] in bot., a hard and woody fruit: **xylorarpous**, *a.* *-karp'ous*, bearing fruit which becomes hard and woody.

xylem, *n.* *st'lo-ma* [Gr. *xulon*, wood; *genesis*, origin], wood or xylene in a formative state—same as *lignin*.

xylography, *n.* *st'lo-gráf'f* [Gr. *xulon*, wood; *grapho*, I write], the act or art of cutting figures or designs in wood; wood-engraving: **xylographer**, *n.* *-fer*, one who engraves on wood: **xylographic**, *a.* *st'lo-gráf'f'ik*, also **xylographical**, *a.* *-kik*, pert. to or done in wood-engraving: **xylograph**, *n.* *-lo-gráf'*, an engraving on wood; a print or impression from a wood-engraving.

xylold, *a.* *st'lojd* [Gr. *xulon*, wood; *eidōs*, resemblance], resembling or having the nature of wood.

xylodine, *n.* *st'lojd'ín* [Gr. *xulon*, wood; *eidōs*, resemblance], an explosive obtained from the action of strong nitric acid on starch or woody fibre—related to gun-cotton, but exploding with less violence.

xylonite, *n.* *st'lon-ít* [Gr. *xulon*, wood], a kind of compressed gun-cotton, resembling ivory, used in making combs and other articles.

xylophagi, *n.* *st'lojd'f'i* [Gr. *xulon*, wood; *phagō*, I eat], wood-eaters: **xylophagous**, *n.* *plu.* *-gōus*, insects whose larvae devour the wood of the trees in which they are hatched: **xylophagous**, *a.* *-gōs*, eating or feeding on wood.

xylophilana, *n.* *st'lojd'í-lánas* [Gr. *xulon*, wood; *phileo*, I love], a tribe of beetles and certain larvae that live on decayed wood.

xylorésina, *n.* *st'lojd-ré'sín* [Gr. *xulon*, wood; *rhésiné*, resin], a sub-fossil resinous substance, found in connection with the pine-trunks of certain peat-mosses.

Y

y, *Y*, *yi*, the twenty-fifth letter of the Eng. alphabet, forming a vowel, or the latter vowel of a diphthong, at the end of a word or syllable, but a consonant at the beginning of a word or syllable: **y** is substituted for *g*, in numerous AS. words, as *year* for *gear*, *day* for *deg*.

y, *yi* [AS. *ge*, an extremely common prefix, both of verbs and nouns], was used as a prefix by many old writers, without, however, increasing or modifying the meaning of the word; it has the sound of *é*, as in *yelad*, *é-kéld*, *clad*: **yclept**, *é-kélp'*, called: **ydrad**, *é-drád*, dreaded.

y, *yi*, one of the forked pieces which support the pivots of the telescope of a theodolite, and the like—so called from their form.

yacca-wood, *n.* *yák-ká* [W. Ind.], the timber of *Podocarpus coriacea*, much used in the West Indies for cabinet-work.

yacht, *n.* *yó* [M.Dut. *jach*, a light ship fit to give chase with—from *jagen*, to chase, to hurry], a light and fast-sailing vessel, used for pleasure-trips, racing, and the like: **v.** to sail in a yacht: **yacht'er**, *n.* *-er*, one sailing a yacht: **yachting**, *n.* pleasure-sailing in a yacht: **adj.** relating to yachts and their use: **yachtsman**, *n.* *yóts-mán*, one who sails or cruises in a yacht.

yager, *n.* *yá-gér*—same as *jäger*.

yahoo, *n.* *yá-hó* [a name used by Swift in 'Gulliver's Travels'], a savage, or one like a savage.

Yajurveda, *n.* *yá-jórv-ed-dá* [Sans.], the third book of the Vedas, containing chiefly texts and sacrificial formulas.

yak, *n.* *yák* [Tibetan *gyak*], the grunting-ox of Tartary.

yam, *n.* *yám* [Port. *inhame*: W.I. *thame*], a large esculent root or tuber of various climbing plants growing in tropical climates, forming, when boiled or roasted, a wholesome and palatable food; tubers of the *Dioscorea alata*, *D. sativa*, and *D. aculeata*, Ord. *Dioscoreaceæ*.

yammer, *v.* *yám'mér* [imitative: Ger. *jammern*, to lament, wail], in Scot., to cry out piteously; to whine.

Yankee, *n.* *yáng-ké* [a supposed corrupt of the F. *Anglais*, English, or *English* by the American Indians: cf. however, Scot. *yankie*, a sharp, clever, forward woman; *yanking*, active, pushing; connected with Icel. *jaga*, to move about], a citizen of New England, or of the Northern States of America; a general name applied to the inhabitants of the United States of America: **Yan'keem**, *n.* *-ism*, anything peculiar to the Yankees in language, &c.: **Yankee-doodle**, *n.* *-dó-dl*, a tune or melody of the United States; a ludicrous name applied to Yankees.

yanolite, *n.* *yán'ó-lít*, a mineral, one of the garnet family: same as *axinite*.

yaurt, *n.* *yá-órt'* [Turk.], a fermented liquor prepared from milk by the Turks, similar to *koumiss*.

máte, *mút*, *fár*, *laio*; *máte*, *mét*, *hár*; *yine*, *pin*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móte*;

yap, *v.* *yáp* [imitative: F. *japper*, to yelp], to yelp or bark, as a dog: **n. the yelp or bark of a dog: **yap'ping**, *imp.*: **adj.** barking; **snapping**: **yapped**, *pp.* *yápf*.**

yapok, *n.* *yáp'ók* [from the river *Oyapok*, N. of Brazil], the water-opossum of S. Amer.

yapon, *n.* *yá-pón* [Amer. Ind.], an evergreen tree of the holy kind, *Rex Cassine*, growing from Virginia to Florida, the leaves of which are used as a substitute for tea.

yard, *n.* *yárd* [AS. *gyrd*, *glerd*, a rod: cf. Dut. *garde*: Ger. *gerle*], a staff or a rod 3 feet long; a measure of 3 feet, or 36 inches; in a ship, a long piece of timber tapering towards each end, and slung by its centre to a mast: **yard-arm**, one half of a ship's *yard* from the centre or mast to the end: **yard-stick**, a stick or rod a yard long, used in measuring: **yard-wand**, measure of a yard made of a rod or strip of wood.

yard, *n.* *yárd* [AS. *geard*, an enclosure: cf. Icel. *garthr*, a fence, a hedge; Dut. *gaard*; OH.Ger. *garta*, a yard, court: allied to L. *hortus*, a garden; Gr. *chorios*, a courtyard], an enclosure in which any work is carried on; a small enclosed space adjoining a house or building; in Scot., a small enclosed pasture: **v.** to put or confine cattle in a yard: **yard'ing**, *imp.*: **yard'ed**, *pp.*

zare, *a.* *yér* [AS. *gearo*, accurate, ready: cf. Dut. *gear*, dressed; OH.Ger. *garo*, ready], in O.E., nimble; dexterous; ready: **ad.** in O.E., readily; dexterously: **zarely**, *ad.* *yér'ik*, in O.E., dexterously; skilfully.

yarn, *n.* *yárn* [Icel. and Ger. *garn*, Dut. *garve*, yarn, thread], wool spun into thread fit for the weaver; the thread spun loosely from such substances as cotton, flax, and hemp; one of the strands of a rope; among seamen, a familiar term for a story told by a sailor for the amusement of his messmates, who he said then to *spin a yarn*.

yar-nut, *n.* *yár-nút* [see *arnott*], the earth-nut; the pig-nut.

yarrow, *n.* *yárr'ó* [AS. *garweo*—from *gerweian*, to prepare—so called from its supposed curative properties], a plant having a strong odour and pungent taste: *milfoil*; the *Achillea millefolium*, Ord. *Compositæ*.

yataghan, *n.* *yá-dí-gán* [Turk.], a long Turkish dagger, usually curved.

yaw, *v.* *yáw*, to rise in bilsters which break into white froth, as in cane-juice.

yaw, *v.* *yáw* [Norw. *paga*, to bend backwards, and *gag*, bent backwards], to steer wild or out of the line of her course, as a ship: **n. the temporary deviation of a ship from a direct course: **yaw'ing**, *imp.***

yawed, *pp.* *yáwéd*.

yaw, *n.* *yáw* [Afric.], the African name of a raspberry: **yawa**, *n.* *plu.* *yáwos*, a certain contagious disease among negro races common in Africa and elsewhere, consisting of eruptions somewhat resembling raspberries.

yawl, *n.* *yáwl* [Dut. *fol*, a yawl, skiff: cf. Sw. *julk*;

is written—applied particularly to the Sacred Scriptures, as *Holy Writ*; a legal instr. to enforce obedience to an order or sentence of a court of justice; a legal instr. served as the first step to an action against a debtor; a judicial process to summon an offender: *writing-book*, a copy-book at school: *writing-case*, a portable case for holding writing materials: *writing-desk*, a sloping table for writing on; a portable folding-case with a sloping top when spread open for writing on: *writing-ink*, a fluid, generally black, but of other colours, for writing with: *writing-master*, one who gives instruction in writing: *writing-paper*, highly sized and glazed paper for writing on, as distinguished from *printing-paper*: *writing-school*, a place where writing is taught: *writing-table*, a table of convenient height for writing at, for a library, &c.: *Writer to the Signet*, in *Scot.*, one of a society of lawyers equal to first-class attorneys and solicitors in England—usually contracted into *W.S.*

writhe, *v.* *rið* [A.S. *wriðan*, to twist; cf. *Icel. ríða*; Dan. *vríðe*; O.H.Ger. *vrídan*], to twist with violence; to distort; to extend; to twist; to be distorted as from agony: *writhe*, *imp.* *rið-ing*: *n.* the act of one who or that which writhes: *writhed*, *pp.* *riðed*.
written, *v.* *riðn*—see under *write*.
wrinkled, *a.* *riðid* [an adaptation of *grizzle*] in *O.E.*, wrinkled.

wrong, *n.* *rōng* [A.S. *wrang*, pt. of *wringan*, to wring—see *wring*; cf. *Icel. rangr*; Dut. *wrang*; Dan. *vrang*], what is *wrong* or turned aside from the right or straight way to the desired end; error; injury; injustice: *adj.* turned aside from a straight line; not right; unfit; unsuitable; not according to truth; ad. not rightly; amiss: *v.* to injure; to treat with injustice; to impute evil unjustly: *wronging*, *imp.* *wronged*, *pp.* *rōngd*: *wronger*, *n.* *er*, in *O.E.*, one who wrongs or inflicts injury: *wrongful*, *a.* *fōd*, injurious; unjust: *wrongfully*, *ad.* *4t*: *wrongfulness*, *n.* *nes*, the state of being wrongful: *wrongly*, *ad.* *4t*, in a wrong manner; unjustly: *wrongness*, *n.* *nes*, the state of being wrong: *wrongous*, *a.* *rōng-gis*, in *Scots law*, illegal; not right: constituting a wrong: *wrong-doer*, one who does wrong: *wrong-doing*, *n.* evil or wicked actions: *wrong-headed*, *a.*

obstinately wrong in opinion; perverse: *wrong-headedness*, *n.* the state or quality of being obstinately wrong in opinion.—*SYN.* of 'wrong *n.*': injurious; unjust; faulty; erroneous; incorrect; detrimental; criminal; untrue.

wrote, *v.* *rot*, pt. of *write*, which see; also in *O.E.* for *written*.

wroth, *a.* *roðh* [see *wrath*], very angry; much exasperated.

wrought, *v.* *roðt*, pt. or pp. of work: *wrought-iron*, cast-iron rendered tough and malleable.

wrung, *v.* *rāng*, pt. and pp. of the verb *wring*, which see.

wry, *a.* *ri* [akin to *writhe*: A.S. *wrigian*, to drive], twisted; turned to one side; crooked; perverted: *v.* in *O.E.*, to be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the proper direction; to distort: *wrying*, *imp.*: *wryed*, *pp.* *rið*: *wryness*, *n.* *nes*, state of being distorted: *wry-mouthed*, *a.* *roðed*, having the mouth awry: *wry-neck*, a neck distorted or drawn to one side; name of a bird allied to the woodpecker, as called from its habit of moving its head and neck in various directions: *wry-necked*, *a.* distorted; turned to one side.

wulfenite, *n.* *roðd-fen-it* [after the Austrian metallurgist *Wulfen*], a mineral of an orange-yellow colour occurring in short prismatic or pyramidal crystals; the molybdate of lead.

wurall, *n.* *roð-rd*, also *woorari*, *n.* *roð-rd*, and *urari*, *Ørd-rd*, other spellings of *wourall*, which see.

wych-elm, *n.* *roð-ælm* [from same root as *witch-hazel*], a variety of the elm; *Ulmus montana*.

wych-hazel, same as *witch-hazel*.

Wycliffe—see *Wickliffe*.

Wykehamist, *n.* *roð-dam-ist*, a pupil of Winchester School, founded by William of Wykeham (1324-1404), Bishop of Winchester.

wynd, *n.* *roind* [A.S. *windan*, to bend, to twist], in *Scot.*, a lane or alley.

wyvern, *n.* *ro-wyvern* or *ro-wyvern* [OF. *vièvre*, a viper—from *viper*, a serpent—see *viper*], a fabulous creature representing a flying serpent, and so figured in coats of arms.

X

X, X, x, the twenty-fourth letter of the Eng. alphabet, and a double consonant.

xanthasma, *n.* *sān-thē-dē-smā* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow; *asma*, a plate of metal hammered out], same as *xanthoma*.

Xanthian, *a.* *sān-thē-dē*, pert. to or brought from *Xanthus*, an anc. town of Asia Minor.

xanthic, *a.* *sān-thēk* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow], tending towards a yellow colour: *xanthic acid*, a certain heavy, oily, fluid acid, prepared from alcohol, and forming a beautiful yellow salt with copper.

xanthine, *n.* *sān-thēn* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow], the yellow insoluble colouring matter in certain plants and flowers; a whitish powder, allied to uric acid, obtainable from guano or urine: *xanthine*, *n.* *thē*, a mineral of the garnet family, occurring in small greenish-yellow grains.

Xanthochroa, *n.* *plu.* *sān-thēk-rōt* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow; *chrōs* or *chrōa*, colour], a division of the Caucasian races, comprising those who are fairer-complexioned: *Xanthochroa*, *a.* *thē-kro-tik*, pert. to.

xanthoma, *n.* *sān-thō-mā* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow], a disease of the skin characterised by yellow, slightly raised patches, most common around the eyelids.

xanthophyll, *n.* *sān-thō-fil* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow; *phyllo*, a leaf], the yellow colouring matter contained in the leaves of trees in autumn; also called *xanthophylline*: *xanthophyllite*, *n.* *thō-fil-it*, a mineral of a yellowish colour and foliated texture.

xanthous, *a.* *sān-thūs* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow], applied to a variety of mankind, including individuals having brown, yellow, or red hair; in composition, *xantho*, *thō*, as a prefix.

xebec, *n.* *shēbēk* [Sp. *xebecque*—from Turk. *sumbek*, a kind of Asiatic ship], a small three-masted vessel used in the Mediterranean Sea.

xenogenesis, *n.* *sēn-ō-jēn-ē-sis* [Gr. *xenos*, a stranger; *genesis*, origin], a supposed production of an

organism of one kind by an organism of another—same as *heterogenesis*.

xerasia, *n.* *sē-rō-si-d* [Gr. *xerasia*, dryness—from *xeros*, dry], in *med.*, a disease of the scalp characterised by dryness.

xeroderma, *n.* *sē-rō-dēr-mā* [Gr. *xeros*, dry; *derma*, skin], in *med.*, a dry and parched state of the skin which in its severest form is known by the name of *ichthyosis*, or fish-skin disease.

xerodes, *n.* *sē-rō-dēs* [Gr. *xeros*, dry], a tumour attended with dryness.

xerophagy, *n.* *sē-rō-fā-gi* [Gr. *xeros*, dry; *phagō*, I eat], the limitation of food to dry aliment.

xerophilus, *n.* *plu.* *sē-rō-fil-s* [Gr. *xeros*, dry; *phileō*, I love], in bot., plants which require a large amount of heat and but little moisture: *xerophyllous*, *a.* *sē-rō-fil-s*, of or pert. to such plants.

xerophthalmia, *n.* *sē-rō-fthā-mi-d* [Gr. *xeros*, dry; *ophthalmos*, the eye], in *med.*, a disease of the eye, characterised by redness and itching.

xiphisternum, *n.* *sif-i-stēr-nūm* [Gr. *xiphos*, a sword; *sternon*, the breast], in *anat.*, the inferior or posterior segment of the sternum, corresponding to the xiphoid cartilage of human anatomy.

xiphoid, *a.* *sif-ōid* [Gr. *xiphos*, a sword; *eidos*, resemblance], in *anat.*, sword-shaped; ensiform; applied to the cartilage of the sternum.

xiphophyllous, *a.* *sif-ō-fil-lūs* [Gr. *xiphos*, a sword; *phyllo*, a leaf], in bot., having sword-shaped leaves.

xylinthraz, *n.* *xi-lin-thrāks* [Gr. *xylin*, wood; *anthraz*, coal], wood-coal or charcoal, as distinguished from mineral coal; a lignite or fossil wood.

xylen, *n.* *xi-lēm* [Gr. *xylin*, wood], the woody portion of a vascular bundle, in contradistinction to the phloem or bast portion.

xylene or *xytol*, *n.* *xi-lēn*, *xi-lōt* [Gr. *xylin*, wood], a colourless, volatile liquid found in coal and wood tar.

round; to wind or fold together; to involve totally: *n.* a loose dress or article of clothing, especially used in plu.: *wrap'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* designed for rolling round or covering: *n.* the act of one who wraps; a cover; that in which anything is rolled up; an envelope: *wrapped* or *wrapt*, *pt.* and *pp.* *wrap'ed*: *wrap'per*, *n.* *plur.* one who wraps; that in which anything is enclosed; an envelope: a loose upper garment: *wrapt* up, comprised; contained; wholly devoted to or dependent on: *wrappas'cal*, *n.* *rd-skal* [*wrap*, and *rascal*], *familiarly*, a kind of coarse upper coat.

wraps, *n.* *rd-s* [*W. garachan*], a bony labroid fish, highly coloured, frequenting the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coast.

wrath, *n.* *rd-skal* [*AS. writha*, *wroth*: cf. *Icel. ríðli*, *wrath*: *Sw. vrede*] violent anger; fury; indignation; the effects of great anger; in *Script.*, just punishment of an offence or crime: *wrath'ful*, *a.* *rd-s*, very angry; greatly incensed; furious; springing from wrath: *wrath'fully*, *ad. -ly*: *wrath'fulness*, *n.* *rd-s*, the state of being wrathful: *wrath'less*, *a.* *rd-s*, without wrath. —*SYN.* of 'wrath': choleric; ire; rage; anger; vengeance; passion; resentment.

wrawl, *v.* *rd-s* [*an imitative word*], in *OE*, to cry as a cat.

wreak, *v.* *rd-s* [*AS. wrecan*, to give effect to, to wreak, to revenge—*originally*, to drive: *Icel. rekta*: *Goth. writhan*: *Ger. rächen*: *conn.* with *wreak* 1] to execute; to inflict for the purpose of vengeance; in *OE*, to revenge: *n.* in *OE*, vengeance; passion; a furious fit: *wreak'ing*, *imp.*: *wreak'ed*, *pp.* *rd-s*: *wreak'ful*, *a.* *rd-s*, in *OE*, revengeful; angry.

wreckless, *a.* *rd-s*, *OE*, for reckless.
wreath, *n.* *rd-s* [*AS. wrotha*, a twisted band—see also *writh*: something curled or twisted; a garland; a chaplet: *v.* in *OE*, to wreath: *wreaths*, *v.* *rd-s*, to twist; to intertwine; to interweave; to encircle, as with a garland; to be interwoven: *wreath'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of twisting or encircling: *wreathed*, *pp.* *rd-s*: *wreathless*, *a.* *rd-s*, without a wreath: *wreath'y*, *a.* *-y*, resembling a wreath; twisted; curled: *wreath'en*, *a.* *-en*, intertwined; twisted; wreathed.

wreck, *n.* *rd-s* [*AS. wrecan*, *pp.* of *wrecan*, to drive: cf. *Icel. rekta*: *Dan. wræk*: *Dut. wrak*, shipwreck—*lit.*, that which is cast or driven ashore], the destruction of a ship, caused by its being driven on rocks, or on shore, by the violence of a tempest, or suchlike cause; the remains of anything broken up or ruined, as a ship; the goods cast ashore from a ship that has broken up at sea; ruin; destruction; a shattered condition of mind or body: *v.* to ruin or destroy by dashing on rocks or shoals; to ruin; to suffer ruin: *wreck'ing*, *imp.*: *wreck'ed*, *pp.* *rd-s*: *wreckage*, *n.* *rd-s*, of a ship, the broken-up parts and scattered cargo of a ship that has become a wreck: *wreck'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who plunders the goods cast on shore from a wrecked vessel; one who allures ships to destruction by exhibiting false lights and by other means for the sake of plunder; one engaged in the securing of the cargo of a wrecked vessel: *wreck'ful*, *a.* *rd-s*, in *OE*, causing wreck.

wreck, *v.* *n.* *rd-s*, in *OE*, sometimes for *wreak*.

wren, *n.* *rd-s* [*AS. wrenna*, a wren—from *wrenne*, lascivious—*lit.*, 'the lascivious bird'], a small well-known bird.

wrench, *n.* *rd-skal* [*AS. wrenca*, guile, deceit—*allied* to *wring*], a sudden or violent twist or pull; a sprain; a tool for forcibly turning iron screws: *v.* to force by twisting or pulling; to sprain; to distort: *wrench'ing*, *imp.*: *wrenched*, *pp.* *rd-skal*.

wrest, *v.* *rd-s* [*AS. wriestan*, to twist, to wrench: *Icel. wrista*: *Dan. wriste*—see also *writh*], to twist or extort by violence; to force from by violent twisting; to distort; to turn from its natural meaning: *n.* distortion; violent pulling and twisting: in *OE*, a key or hammer used in tuning a stringed instr.; key for tuning a harp: *wrest'ing*, *imp.*: *wrest'ed*, *pp.*: *wrest'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who wrests.

wrestle, *v.* *rd-s* [*AS. wriestlian*, to wrestle—a freq. of *wriestan*, to twist: *O.Dut. wrastelen*], to contend by tugging and twisting, as one man with another; to struggle; to contend with: *n.* a wrestling match: *wrest'ling*, *imp.* *-ing*: *n.* the act of one who contests in a trial of strength; an athletic exercise, in which two persons strive by tugging and twisting to throw each other down; struggle; contention: *wrest'ler*, *n.* *-er*, one who contends with another in a trial of

strength, endeavouring to throw his adversary by swinging and twisting him, or by tripping him up.

wretch, *n.* *rd-s* [*AS. wretcan*, an exile, a miserable man; *wretcan*, to persecute—see also *wreak*], a worthless degraded creature; one sunk in the deepest distress; an outcast; a person sunk in vice; in *OE*, used as a word of tenderness or fond endearment: *wretch'ed*, *a.* very miserable; unhappy; sunk in deep distress; very poor, mean, or worthless; contemptible: *wretch'edly*, *ad.* *-ly*, meanly; poorly: *wretch'edness*, *n.* *rd-s*, extreme misery or unhappiness.

wriggle, *v.* *rd-s* [*Dut. wriggen*, to wriggle: *Dan. wrigle*, to wriggle—see also *wry*], to move to and fro with short turns; to put the body into a quick shifting motion; to insinuate or gain entrance into by low contemptible means: *n.* a movement as from side to side, with short twists: *adj.* in *OE*, pliant; flexible: *wrig'gling*, *imp.* *-gling*: *n.* the act of one who wriggles: *wrig'gled*, *pp.* *rd-s*: *wrig'gler*, *n.* *-gler*, one who wriggles.

wright, *n.* *rd-s* [*AS. wroccan*, to work; *wryhta*, a workman—see also *work*], a workman; one engaged in some mechanical occupation; in *Scot.*, a carpenter; used chiefly in compounds, as *skipwright*, *millwright*.

wring, *v.* *rd-s* [*AS. wringan*, to wring, to press: cf. *Dut. wringen*: *Sw. wringa*: *Ger. ringen*: intimately connected with *wriggle*], to turn and strain forcibly; to force by twisting; to squeeze; to harass; to press with extreme pain; to distort; to persecute with extortion; to bend or strain out of its usual position: *n.* a forcible twist: *wring'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* a twisting or writhing; the act of pressing and twisting the hands in anguish: *wrung*, *pp.* *rd-s*, also in *OE*, *wring'ed*, *pp.* *rd-s*: *wring'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who wrings; a wringing-machine: to wring from, to obtain from by violence or other unfair means; to extort: to wring off, to force off or separate by pressing and twisting: to wring out, to force or squeeze out by twisting: *wring'bolt*, in *shipbuilding*, a bolt used to bend the planks against the timbers till they are permanently fastened: *wring'-stave*, one of the bars of wood employed in applying the wring-bolts: *wringing'-wood*, a sort that water may be wrung out: *wringing'-machine*, an apparatus for squeezing out the moisture from washed clothes.—*SYN.* of 'wring *v.*': to twist; press; writh; pinch; extort; distress; torture.

wrinkle, *n.* *rd-skal* [*O.Dut. wrinckel*, a wrinkle; cf. *Dan. rynke*: *Ger. runzel*], a small ridge or furrow formed on a smooth surface by shrinking or contraction, chiefly applied to the skin of the face; a crease; a fold or rumple in cloth: *v.* to contract or become contracted into small ridges or furrows; to make rough or uneven: *wring'ling*, *imp.* *-ling*: *wrink'led*, *pp.* *rd-skal*: *adj.* having wrinkles: *wrink'ly*, *a.* *-ly*, having a tendency to be wrinkled.

wrinkle, *n.* *rd-skal* [*a dim. of AS. wrenc*, a trick—see *wrench*], a hint; a bit of valuable advice.

wrist, *n.* *rd-s* [*AS. wriest*—from *wriestan*, to writh, to twist: cf. *Icel. ríð*: *Dan. wríð*, the instep—see *writh* and *wrest*], the joint on which the hand turns, and by which it is united to the arm: *wrist'-band*, the band or lower part of the sleeve of a garment which covers the wrist: *wrist'-let*, *n.* *-let*, an elastic band on the upper part of a glove which confines the wrist.

writ, *n.* *rd-s*—see under *write*.

write, *v.* *rd-s* [*AS. wrietan*, to write: cf. *Icel. ríða*: *Sw. rida*: *OH.Ger. rican*: *Ger. reissen*], to form characters with a pen or suchlike on paper or other material; to express by means of forming letters and words; to impress durably; to compose or produce as an author; to tell or communicate by a letter; to perform the act of tracing or marking letters or figures in order to represent sounds or ideas; to send a letter or letters; to combine ideas and express them on paper for the information of others; to style or designate: *writing*, *imp.*: *adj.* used or intended for writing: *n.* the act of forming characters or letters on paper, &c., in order to record ideas for the information of others; anything expressed in letters and words; any written composition; a manuscript; an inscription; a book or pamphlet: *writ'ings*, *n.* *plur.* legal instrs.; official papers, deeds, &c.: *wrote*, *pt.* *rd-s*: *written*, *pp.* *rd-s*: *adj.* expressed in letters or words; reduced to writing: *writer*, *n.* *rd-s*, an author; a clerk or amanuensis; in *Scot.*, a legal practitioner, holding nearly the same position as an attorney in England; a solicitor: *writ'ership*, *n.* the office or position of a writer: *writ*, *n.* *rd-s*, that which

mále, mált, fár, kúlo; móle, mólt, her; píno, pín; nále, nólt, móno;

despised; anything spiral or thread-like, as the thread of a screw; in a *still*, the coil of pipe lodged among cold water through which the vapour or spirit runs and is condensed; in a *worm*, worm-like cartilage in the tongue of a dog; in *O.E.*, a snake or serpent: *v.* to work gradually and secretly; to undermine or expel by slow and secret means; to cut the worm-like cartilage in the tongue of a dog: *worm-ing*, *imp.*: *wormed*, *pp.* *wormed*: *wormy*, *a.* *wormy*, relating to or abounding with worms: *worm-like*, *a.* *-lik*, resembling a worm: *worm-eaten*, *a.* gnawed or pierced by worms; old: *wormless*: *worm-powder*, a medicine for expelling worms from the intestines: *worm-shaped*, *a.* in *bot.*, more or less cylindrical and contorted: *worm-wheel*, a wheel having teeth formed to fit into the spiral spaces of a screw, so that the wheel may be turned by the screw: to *worm oneself* into, to enter gradually by arts and insinuations: *blind- or slow-worm*, a sluggish footless lizard common in Europe, living in holes, in rocks, under stones, and in suchlike places—the *Anguis fragilis*.

wormwood, *n.* *worm-wóod* [AS. *wermod*, *wormwood*: Dut. *wermoet*: Ger. *wermtut*—probably no connection with *worm* and *wood*, but from AS. *werian*, to protect, and *mod*, courage, mind—*lit.*, a mind-preserver], a plant possessing intensely bitter, tonic, and stimulating qualities; the wormwood or wormseed of the druggists is the heads of the flowers of *Artemisia absinthium* and *A. santonica*, Ord. *Compositae*.

worm, *v.* *worm*, *pp.* of *wear*.
wormal, *n.* *worm-ál* [a dim. from *worm*], the larva or maggot of an insect found on the backs of cattle; also *wormal*, *n.* *-nál*, and *worm-al*, *n.* *-mál*.
worry, *v.* *wórr-i* [AS. *werjan*, to harm: cf. Dut. *werpen*, to strangle, to choke; OH.Ger. *werjan*; Ger. *werfen*], to mangle with the teeth; to harass with care or anxiety, or with importunity; to tease; to fatigue; to persecute brutally; to be solicitous or anxious: *a.* the act of worrying; harassing trouble in any matter; a thing which brings irritating care and anxiety: *worrying*, *imp.*: *worried*, *pp.* *-rid*: *worrier*, *n.* *-r-er*, one who worries.

worse, *a.* *wérs* [AS. *weyr*, worse: cf. Icel. *verri*; Goth. *raistráls*], used as the comparative of the adjective *bad*; *bad* or *ill* in a greater degree; more depraved and corrupt; more sick; not so well: *ad.* in a manner more evil or bad: *a.* not the advantage; loss, as, 'he does not think the worse of him for it'; *v.* in *O.E.*, to put to disadvantage: *worst*, *a.* *wérs* [AS. *weyrst*], superl. degree of *bad*; *bad* or *ill* in the highest degree: *a.* the most evil or calamitous state; the height, in an *ill* sense: *v.* to get the advantage over in contest; to defeat: *worsting*, *imp.*: *worsted*, *pp.*: *worsen*, *a.* *wérs-ér*, *O.E.* redundant form of *worse*: *worsen*, *v.* *-n*, to become worse; in *O.E.*, to make worse.

worship, *n.* *wérship* [AS. *weorthscipe*, state of worth, worthiness—from *weorth*, worthy, honourable, and *-ship*, state of—see *work*], a title of honour used in addressing certain magistrates, &c.; the act of saying honours to God; the honours thus paid; high honour or respect; mean or submissive respect; in *O.E.*, dignity; eminence; character of honour: *v.* to say divine honours to; to adore; to perform religious service; to honour highly or to excess; to idolise; to honour: *worshipping*, *imp.*: *a.* the act of paying divine honours to: *worshipped*, *pp.* *-shipt*: *worshipable*, *a.* *-ábl*, worthy of being worshipped or adored: *worshipper*, *n.* *-p-er*, one who pays divine honours to; also spelt *worshiper*: *worshipful*, *a.* *-fúl*, worthy of honour from his character or dignity; term of respect applied to magistrates and corporate bodies: *worshipfully*, *ad.* *-fúl*, in a worshipful manner; respectfully.—*SYN.* of 'worship' *v.* to reverence; revere; venerate; honour; adore.

worst, *a.* *n.* *wérs*—see under *worse*.
worsted, *n.* *wórs-téd* or *wórs-stéd* [from *Worsted*, a village near Norwich, in Norfolk], twisted thread spun out of long combed wool, used in making stockings, &c.: *adj.* consisting of or made of worsted.

wort, *n.* *wérs* [O.Dut. *wort*, wort, new beer], the concoction of barley of which beer is made; new beer fermented or in the act of fermentation.

wort, *n.* *wérs* [AS. *wyrt*, a wort, a plant; a herb; *ow* mostly used in compound words, as *colewort*, *verwort*].

worth, *n.* *wérth* [AS. *weorth*, price, value: cf. Goth.

várths, worth, price; Icel. *verð*, price, money; Dut. *waard*, worthy; Ger. *worth*, worth], that quality of a thing which gives to it a value; price; rate; excellence; merit; usefulness; virtue; comparative importance: *adj.* equal in value to; deserving of; having an estate or means to the value of; in *O.E.*, valuable: *worthless*, *a.* *-lés*, without value; without virtue or moral excellence; degraded; in *O.E.*, not meriting: *worthlessly*, *ad.* *-lís*: *worthlessness*, *n.* *-n-és*, the quality of being worthless; want of value, excellence, and the like: *worthy*, *a.* *-th-ig*, having worth or excellence; deserving, in a good or bad sense; meritorious; estimable, having qualities suited to; equal in dignity; ironically, not good: *a.* a man distinguished in the service of his country; one who is noted for his eccentricities or peculiarities; in *O.E.*, anything which contributes to make worthy or excellent: *v.* in *O.E.*, to render worthy; to aggrandise: *wor'thly*, *ad.* *-th-ig*, in a manner suited to; according to merit; justly; deservedly: *worthiness*, *n.* *-n-és*, desert; merit; excellence; virtue.

worth, *v.* *wérth* [AS. *weorthan*, to become: cf. Dut. *waarden*; Dan. *vard*: Ger. *werden*, to be, to come to pass], in *O.E.*, to become; to betide—now used only in the phrase 'woe worth the day', equivalent to 'woe be to the day'.

wot, *v.* *wót*—see *wit*.
would, *v.* *wóud* [see *will*], the pt. of *will*: I wish or wished; familiarly, wish do, or to have; should wish; I wish or I pray, as, 'would to God'; 'I would there might be a law to restrain fools': *would-be*, *a.* vainly professing to be: *n.* a pretender.

wound, *n.* *wéund* [AS. *wund*, a wound: cf. Icel. *wund*; Dut. *wond*; Ger. *wunde*], a cut or suchlike injury to the skin or flesh of an animal; any hurt or injury given by violence; injury; bruise: *v.* to cut or rend the skin or flesh of an animal; to hurt or injure by violence: *wounding*, *imp.*: *a.* hurt; injury: *wounded*, *pp.*: *wound'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who wounds: *woundless*, *a.* *-lés*, free from wounds; that cannot be wounded: *woundy*, *a.* *wéund-ig*, in *O.E.*, excessive: *wound'ly*, *ad.* *-l-ig*, in *O.E.*, excessively.

wound, *v.* *wéund* [see *wind* 2], pt. of the verb *wind*.

wound-wort, *n.* *wéund-wérth*, the herb Betony; *Stachys Betonica*, Ord. *Labiata*.

wourall or *woorall*, *n.* *wó-rá-l* [from a native name], a deadly poison made in Guiana from several plants, and used to poison arrows—also spelt *urall*, *urari*, *woorall*, and *curare*.

wove, *pt.* *wóv*, *woven*, *pp.* *wévn*, of *weave*, which see: *wove-paper*, a writing-paper with a uniform surface, and not ribbed like *laid-paper*.

wow-wow, *n.* *wó-wó-wó* [native name, from its cry], a species of ape found in Java.

wrack, *n.* *rák* [a particular usage of AS. *wrac*, exile, misery—from *weccan*, to drive—*lit.*, that which is driven ashore: see also *wreak* and *wreck*], a sea-plant, the stalks of which are terminated by watery bladders—used for making kelp, and as a manure; a sea-plant having long grass-like leaves—collected for packing, and for stuffing mattresses.

wrack, *v.* *rák* [see *wrack* 1], to tear or rend asunder; to destroy; to break to pieces: *a.* crash; ruin; destruction: *wracking*, *imp.*: *adj.* ruinous; destructive: *wracked*, *pp.* *rák-d*: *wrack'ful*, *a.* *-fúl*, in *O.E.*, ruinous.

wrath, *n.* *ráth* [Icel. *vörðr*, a warden, a guardian—*lit.*, one's guardian angel; in Goth. the supposed appellation of the devil], his exact likeness, seen immediately before death or a little after; an apparition; an unreal image.

wrangle, *v.* *ráng-ig* [a freq. of *wring*, which see], to dispute angrily; to quarrel with much noise; to bicker; to squabble: *a.* an angry dispute; a noisy quarrel: *wrangling*, *imp.* *-gling*: *a.* the act of disputing or contending angrily; altercation: *wrangled*, *pp.* *ráng-gld*: *wrangler*, *n.* *-gler*, an angry disputant; in the *University of Cambridge*, one of the students who pass in the first class of mathematical honours, the first in the list being styled *senior wrangler*, and the others respectively *second wrangler*, *third wrangler*, &c.: *wranglership*, *n.* *-shíp*, the honour or position of a wrangler.—*SYN.* of 'wrangle' *n.*: jar; bicker; jangle; altercation; brawl; contest; controversy.

wrap, *v.* *ráp* [a derivative from *warp*: Fris. *wrappe*, to wrap], to cover by winding something

cross-threads in weaving; texture; cloth: woolly, a. -f, resembling the wool; having a coarse texture.

wool, n. *wool* [AS. *wull*; wool: cf. Icel. *ull*; Goth. *uulla*; Dut. *wool*; Dan. *uld*; Ger. *wolle*: cf. also L. *villos*, shaggy hair; Gr. *oulos*, woolly] the soft fine hair which covers the sheep and some other animals; any fine fibres resembling those of wool: *wooled*, a. *woold*, having wool, as fine-wooled: *woollen*, a. *wool'n*, made of wool; consisting of wool: pert to wool: in O.E. behaving like a rough-dressed peasant; coarse: *woolly*, a. -f, resembling wool: clothed with wool or with a down resembling it: *wooliness*, n. -ness, the state or quality of being woolly: *wool-comber*, one whose business is to dress and comb wool: *wool-dyed*, a. dyed in the form of yarn or piece before being made into cloth: *wool-fell*, a skin which still retains its wool: *wool-gathering*, n. idle indulgence of the imagination, causing neglect of present matters: adj. indulging in idle dreamy fancies; listless: *wool-growing*, a. producing sheep chiefly for the sake of their wool: *wool-grower*, a person who raises sheep chiefly for the production of wool: *wool-pack*, a bag of wool weighing 240 lb.: a cumulus cloud; a concretionary mass of limestone: *wool-sack*, a sack of wool; in the *House of Lords*, the seat of the Lord Chancellor, composed of a large square bag of wool covered with red cloth—introduced during Elizabeth's reign as a memento of an act passed against the exportation of wool: *wool-staple*, a city or town to which wool was brought for sale at the king's staple; the fibre of wool: *wool-stapler*, a dealer in wool; one who sorts wools for the different kinds of manufacture: *woolward*, ad. in O.E. clothed in wool: *woollen-drafter*, a dealer in woollen cloth: *woollens*, n. plu. fabrics made of wool, or of a mixture of wool and cotton: *woold*, v. *woold* [Dut. *woelen*, to move to and fro, to wind among seamen, to wind a rope round a mast or spar on a place where it has been fished or scarfed; to wrap a yard round in order to prevent it chafing: *woold*ing, imp.: n. the act of winding, as a rope round a mast; the ropes used for binding or winding around a mast or spar: *woold*'ed, pp.

woorall—see *woorall*.

woots, n. *woots* [Hind.] a superior quality of steel imported from India, and of which it is said the celebrated Damascus sword-blades were made.

wop, v. *wop*—same as *whop*, which see.

word, n. *word* [AS. *word*, a word: cf. Dan. and Sw. *ord*; Dut. *woord*; Goth. *waurd*; Ger. *wort*: allied to L. *verbum*, a word; a single part of speech; an articulate sound, or combination of sounds, expressing an idea; the letters which represent it; a term; talk; discourse; promise; an order; signal; password; tidings; a message; a dispute; a declaration; in O.E. motto; a proverb: v. to express in words: *word'ing*, imp.: n. the act or manner of expressing in words: *word*'ed, pp.: *word'y*, a. -f, using many and needless words; full of words; verbose: verbal: *word'ly*, ad. -f: *word'iness*, n. -ness, the state or quality of abounding in words; verbosity: *word'less*, a. -less, silent: *word-book*, a vocabulary or collection of words arranged in particular order: *word-building*, the formation or composition of words: a good word, commendation; an expression to edify or instruct: good words, words spoken or written for improvement; wise instruction: in word, in declaration or resolution only; in a word, briefly; to sum up: by word of mouth, orally; by actual speech, and not by a written message: compound word, a word made up of two or more words, often united by a hyphen, as workman, bookcase, forget-me-not: The Word, one of the titles of Jesus Christ; the Scriptures pre-eminently: word for word, in the exact order of words; literally: to eat one's words, to retract what has been said.

work, v. *work*, pt. of *wear*.

work, n. *work* [AS. *weorc*: cf. Icel. *verk*; Dut. *werk*; OH. Ger. *werch*; Ger. *werk*: Gr. *ergon*, labour] physical or mental labour; something produced by toil, whether mental or bodily; an engineering structure; a production of art; operation; employment; labour: the figures wrought with the needle; the stuff on which the needle is used; action; treatment or management; a literary production; feat; achievement; a large factory or other similar establishment: v. to produce by mental or bodily toil; to shape; to manufacture; to effect; to perform; to be in action so as to produce something; to labour; to

carry on operations; to act or operate on; to bring into any state by action; to influence by acting upon; to lead; to manage or direct when in motion; to direct the movements of; to embroider with a needle; to sew; to agitate gradually; to ferment or cause to ferment; to act internally, as a medicine: *work'ing*, imp.: adj. acting; operating; devoted to bodily toil; fermenting: n. motion; operation; fermentation: *worked*, pp. *werk't*, laboured; managed; fermented: *wrought*, v. *roiet*, another pt. and pp. of *work*: *works*, n. plu. *werks*, in mid., a general name for walls, parapets, trenches, &c., thrown up for attack or defence; structures in engineering, as docks, bridges, &c.; the buildings and grounds of a manufacturing establishment; the different parts of a piece of mechanism; in theol., moral duties without faith: *work'able*, a. -d, that can be worked; that is worth working: *work'a-day*, a. -d, working-day; laborious: *work'er*, n. -er, one who works: *work'man*, n. a man employed in manual labour; a mechanic: *work-woman*, a woman engaged in skilled labour: *work'manlike*, a. -lik, becoming a skilful workman; well performed; skilful: *work'manly*, ad. -f: adj. skilful; well performed: *work'manship*, n. -ship, the style of art or execution, good or bad, shown in any work; that which is effected or produced by manual labour; the skill of a workman: *work-bag*, a reticule: *work-box*, a small box or case for articles used in sewing, &c.: *work-fellow*, one engaged in the same work with another: *work-folk*, persons that labour in certain occupations: *work-house*, a house for the poor and destitute maintained by each Union, under the Poor Law: *working-classes*, those who earn their bread by manual labour; labourers, mechanics, and others receiving weekly wages: *working-day*, a day which ordinary labour or business is carried on as distinguished from the *Sunday*: *working-drawing*, a drawing of the whole, or of a part, of any designed structure, machine, &c., made to a scale intended to be the guide in its construction: *working-house*, in O.E., a workshop; a factory: *workmaster*, a performer of any work: *workshop*, a place where workmen carry on their employment: *field-works*, in mid., works created for a temporary purpose in front of any fortification: *worky-day*, n. *werk'd-day*, in O.E., a workday: adj. in O.E., of or pert. to a working-day; to set to work; to employ; to engage in any business or labour; to commence work: to work out, to effect by toil; to work up, to employ materials in the manufacturing of articles; to make way; to stir or excite; to exhaust: to go to work, to begin labour; to commence operations.—SYN. of 'work n.': toil; deed; effect.

world, n. *werld* [AS. *weorold*, *weorold*, *werld*, the world—from *wer*, a man; *ylco*, age—*44*, age of man: cf. Icel. *verld*; Dut. *werld*; Frs. *seul*: OH. Ger. *weralt*] the globe planet on which we live; the universe; the earth; the present state of existence; the enjoyments and cares of the present life; course of life; customs and practices of men; people in general; the public; a great multitude; mankind; universal empire; everything contained in the world; a large and definite tract of country; the whole human race; the ungodly; very much or a great deal, as a 'world of good'; time, as 'world without end'; *world'y*, a. -f, relating to this life; devoted to this life and its enjoyments; having no thought for the future; bent on gain; sordid; vile: ad. after the fashion of the world; with relation to this life: *world'liness*, n. -f-ness, the quality of being addicted to gain and temporal enjoyments: *world'ling*, n. one devoted to the world and its pleasures: *worldly-minded*, a. devoted to gain and the pleasures of this life, and regardless of the future: *worldly-mindedness*, n. the state or quality of being engrossed with the gains and pleasures of this life: *world-wide*, a. wide as the world; for all the world; for any consideration whatever; exactly; in the world, in possibility: New World, the western hemisphere: Old World, the eastern hemisphere.

worm, n. *worm* [AS. *wyrm*, a worm: cf. Dut. *worm*; Dan. and Sw. *orm*; Goth. *wurms*; Ger. *wurm*; L. *vermis*; Sans. *krim*] any long, small, creeping animal entirely without feet, or with very short ones; the well-known, long, string-like creature that lives in the earth, or that breeds in the intestines; a grub; a maggot; *fig.*, anything that gnaws or torments internally or one's conscience; a thing debased and

mate, māt, fār, lōō; mōte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōle, nōt, mōt;

wulf-foot, *n.* *wólf/foot* [*wólf*, and *foot*], club-moss; *Lycopodium*, which see under *Lycopodiaceae*.
wollastonite, *n.* *wóll-íst-ón-ít* [after Dr *Wollaston*, the physicist], a mineral, consisting of silicate of lime, occurring in broad prismatic or tabular masses, of a greyish-yellow or red-brown colour, found chiefly in granular limestones; tabular spar.

wolverine, also **wolverine**, *n.* *wólv-ér-én* or *-ín* [from *wólf*, with a dim. termination], a carnivorous quadruped of the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America; the guloon.

wolvish, *a.* *wólv-ish*, in *O.E.* *wolfsh*.

woman, *n.* *wóm-mán*, plu. *wómen*, *wóm-mén* [*AS. wíman*, a woman—from *wif*, a wife, and *man*, a person or being, the *AS.* man being of both genders—see *wife* and *man*], the female of the human race; a grown-up female; a female attendant; *v.* to play the part of the woman; to act timidly, with *it*; to make one act timidly: *wómaned*, *a.* *wóm-mánd*, in *O.E.*, accompanied by or united with a woman: *wóm-anhood*, *n.* *-hóð*, the state or collective qualities of a woman: *wóm-anish*, *a.* *-ish*, having the qualities of a woman; effeminate: *wóm-anishly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *wóm-anishness*, *n.* *-nes*, the state or quality of being womanish: *wóm-an-kind*, *n.* *-kind*, the race of females of the human kind; the female sex; women collectively: *wóm-anlike*, *a.* *-like*, like a woman: *wóm-anly*, *a.* *-ly*, feminine; not masculine; suiting or becoming a woman; not childish: *ad.* in the manner of a woman: *wóm-anliness*, *n.* *-nes*, the state or quality of being womanly.

womb, *n.* *wóm* [*AS. wómb*], the belly: cf. *Icel. wömb*: *Dan. vem*: *Goth. wumba*] that part of an animal in which the young is conceived and nourished till birth; the place where anything is produced; any large, deep, or obscure cavity; in *O.E.*, the belly: *v.* in *O.E.*, to enclose; to breed in secret: *wómbed*, *a.* *wómbd*, having a womb: *wómbly*, *a.* *wóm-ly*, in *O.E.*, capacious.

wombat, *n.* *wóm-bát* or *wóm-bát* [a corrupt of Maori *wombak*], a marsupial mammal which burrows in the ground, found in Australia.

wom, *v.* *wóm*, the pt. and pp. of *wín*, which see.

wom, *v.* *wóm* [*AS. wómian*, to dwell—see *wóm*] in *O.E.*, to dwell; to live: in *O.E.*, a dwelling; a habitation: *wóm-ing*, *imp.* *wómed*, pp. *wómd*.

wonder, *n.* *wón-der* [*AS. wonder*, a portent: cf. *Icel. undr*: *Dut. wonder*: *OH. Ger. wunder*: *Ger. wunder*], surprise caused by something new, strange, or unexpected, which at the moment appears inexplicable; a word which expresses less emotion than *astonishment*, and greatly less than *amazement*; a thing which excites surprise; a strange thing; a prodigy: *traces*: *v.* to be struck with surprise or slight astonishment: to feel doubt and curiosity, as: *I wonder whether he will be in time*: *wón-dering*, *imp.* *ad.* indulging or feeling wonder: *wón-dered*, pp. *-derd*: *wón-derer*, *n.* *-der-ér*, one who wonders: *wón-derful*, *a.* *-fúl*, adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise; astonishing; marvellous; surprising; remarkable: *wón-derfully*, *ad.* *-ly*, in a manner to excite wonder or surprise: *wón-derfulness*, *n.* *-nes*, the state or quality of being wonderful: *wón-deringly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *wón-derment*, *n.* *-ment*, surprise; astonishment: *wón-drous*, *a.* *-drús*, such as may excite surprise and astonishment; strange; marvellous: *wón-drouly*, *ad.* *-ly*, in a strange manner; to a strange degree: *wón-drouness*, *n.* *-nes*, the quality of being wondrous: *wón-der-struck*, *a.* struck with wonder or surprise: *wón-der-working*, *a.* accomplishing wonders.

won't, *wónt*, *constr.* for *will not*.

wont, *n.* *wónt* [*AS. wónton*, to dwell: cf. *Ger. wohnen*], custom; a use; habit: *ad.* used or accustomed: *v.* in *O.E.*, to be accustomed: *wónt-ed*, *a.* accustomed; usual: *wónt-edness*, *n.* *-nes*, the state of being wonted: *wónt-less*, *a.* in *O.E.* unaccustomed; unusual.

woe, *v.* *wó* [*AS. wógan*, to woo—from *AS. wóh*, bent—*it*, to bend, to incline], to make love to; to court; to seek, as a wife: to invite with importunity: *wóo-ing*, *imp.* *wóo-ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *wóoed*, pp. *wóo*: *wóoer*, *n.* *wóo-ér*, a man who solicits a woman to become his wife; a man who courts; a suitor.

wood, *n.* *wóð* [*AS. wóðs*, a wood: cf. *Icel. víðar*: *Dan. and Sw. ved*: *OH. Ger. witu*: *Ir. and Gael. fiodh*, a wood; *W. gwydd*, trees], a large collection of growing trees; the solid part of a tree lying below the bark; trees cut into proper pieces for various uses: *ad.* pert. to a wood or woods; made of wood:

v. to supply with growing trees or wood; to be supplied with wood: *wood-ing*, *imp.* *wood-ed*, pp.: *ad.* supplied or covered with wood or growing trees: *wooden*, *a.* *wóð-d-n*, made of wood; consisting of or resembling wood; clumsy; senseless; awkward: *wood'y*, *a.* *-y*, abounding with wood or trees; resembling wood; of the nature of wood; ligneous: *wood-iness*, *n.* *-nes*, the state or quality of being woody: *wood-land*, *n.* land on which trees are allowed to grow: *ad.* relating to woods: *wood-lem*, *a.* *-le*, having no woods or large collections of trees: *wood-bina*, *n.* *wood-bind*, *n.* *bin*, *-bind* [wood, and bind], a name given to the honeysuckle—so called because it binds or encircles like a band; the *Caprifolium periclymenum*, *Ord. Caprifoliaceae*: *wood-coal*, lignite or brown-coal, in allusion to its woody texture, which is often as distinct and well preserved as in recent timber: *woodcock*, a wild fowl allied to the snipe: *woodcraft*, *n.* the study of trees; skill in regard to the woods or forest; skill in the chase: *woodcut*, an engraving on wood; a print or impression from such an engraving: *wood-cutter*, one who fells trees, or who cuts wood; an engraver on wood: *wood-cutting*, the art or employment of cutting wood by saws, &c.: *wood-engraving*: *wood-engraver*, one who cuts figures or designs on or in wood: *wood-engraving*, the art of cutting designs on wood to be afterwards transferred to paper; an engraving on wood; a woodcut: *wood-frester*, *n.* *-frest-ér* [wood, and *frest*], an insect that burrows in wood: *wood-lark*, a species of lark found near the borders: *wood-look*: *wood-look*, a flat-tinted colour of a slate-colour, having many feet, inhabiting cellars, gardens, old walls, and moist places; an *omiscus*; the familiar name of a small white insect found in decaying wood; also called a *wood-mite*: *woodman*, one who fells trees; a forester; in *O.E.*, a huntman: *wood-merchant*, a dealer in timber; one who sells firewood: *wood-mite*—see under *wood-look*: *wood-note*, wild music: *wood-nymph*, in *anc. myth.*, a goddess of the woods: *wood-opal*, a variety of opal, or opalized wood, in which the form and texture of the wood are still distinctly visible: *wood-pavement*, a pavement consisting of blocks of wood instead of stones: *wood-pecker*, a bird, so named from its habit of piercing the bark of trees in search of insects: *wood-pigeon*, the ring-dove, which frequents the woods: *wood-roof*, *n.* *-rof*, also *wood-raik*, *n.* *-ráif* [*AS. wóðerof*], a plant found in woods and shady places, cultivated in gardens for the beauty of its whorled leaves, its simple blossom, and its fragrance; the *Asperula cordata*, *Ord. Asperulaceae*: *wood-sare*, *n.* *-sár*, in *O.E.*, froth found on herbs: a covering for the larvae of the froghoppers: *wood-sarrel*, a common plant, having an acid taste; the *Oxalis acetosella*, *Ord. Oxalidaceae*, which claims to be the true shamrock rather than the trefoil: *wood-spirit*, impure methyl alcohol; pyroxylic acid: *wood-spurge*, a spurge common in woods: *woodstone*, a common term for silicified wood: *wood-tin*, a variety of tin ore—so called from its fibrous texture resembling that of wood—usually of a brown or yellowish-grey colour: *woodward*, in *O.E.*, a forester; a warden of woods: *woodwork*, that part of a structure which is made of wood: *woody fibre* or *woody tissue*, that which constitutes the principal portion of the wood of trees: *wooden leg*, an artificial leg: *wooden shoe*, a shoe shaped out of wood; a sabot: *wooden spoon*, a spoon made of wood; the name given to the last of the Junior Optimes in Cambridge mathematical tripos: *wooden-ware*, a general name for buckets, bowls, and other articles of domestic use made of wood: in the wood, applied to wine in casks.

wood, *a.* *wóð* [*AS. wóð*, mad: cf. *Goth. wóðs*, frantic; *Ger. wóth*, madness], in *M.E.*, mad; raging; furious: *wood'y*, *ad.* *-y*: *wood-ness*, *n.* in *O.E.*, anger, rage, madness.

woodbury-type, *n.* *wóð-bér-ít-íp* [from Sir Walter Woodbury, the inventor], a photo-mechanical process in which the impression from the negative is received upon a plate of bichromated gelatine, and thence transferred by heavy pressure to a surface of metal.

woodwale, *n.* *wóð-wál* [*O.Dut. wódwale*], a kind of yellow bird: cf. *Ger. wittkall*, a yellow thrush: origin uncertain, an old name for a bird of a yellowish colour.

woody, *woodiness*—see under *wood* 1.

woer, *woeing*, &c.—see under *wee*.

woof, *n.* *wó* [from *weave*, which see], the weft or

supreme council or parliament of the nation, consisting of noblemen, chiefs, and clergy.

with, prep. *with* [A.S. *with*, against; cf. Icel. *við*; Dan. *med*; Ger. *mit*, by], in the company of; in the society of; in partnership; denoting connection, by denoting cause, instr., or means; on the side of; denoting comparison; in opposition to; immediately after.

with, pref. *with* [see above] *with* as a prefix, except in the word *withal*, signifies opposition, privation, departure; from or against.

with, n. *with*—see *with*.

withal, ad. *with-al* [*with*, together, and *all*], together with; at the same time; likewise.

withdraw, v. *with-draw* [*with*, denoting opposition, and *draw*] to draw away; to take back or away; to call back or away; to retire; to cause to retire: **withdrawal**, imp.: **withdrawn**, pp. *-drawn*: **withdrawal**, n. *-draw-ál*, the act of taking back; a recalling: **withdrawer**, n. *-er*, one who withdraws: **withdrawment**, n. *-ment*, the act of withdrawing: **withdrawing-room**, a room for retiring into—now called *drawing-room*—SYN. of 'withdraw': to recede; remove; retreat; secede; go back; retrograde.

with, n. *with* [A.S. *witha*, a with—*from witha*, a willow], a willow twig; a band consisting of twigs twisted together—also spelt *with*, *witha*: **withed**, a *withed*, bound with a with or withes; **withy**, a. *with-i* or *with-i*, like a with—flexible and tough: n. *with-i*, a large species of willow; a twig.

with, v. *with-er* [the same word as *weather-ly*], to expose to the action of the weather, to fade; to fade; to lose its native freshness; to make to fade; to become sapless; to shrink or cause to shrink; to pine away: **with'ering**, imp.: **with'ered**, pp. *-ed*: adj. become dry; faded: **with'eredness**, n. *-ness*, the state of being faded or shrivelled up: **with'eringly**, ad. *-ly*.

with'rite, n. *with-er-ite* [after Dr *Withering*], carbonate of baryta, a mineral of a whitish or yellowish-grey colour, occurring massive of a somewhat fibrous structure, or in distinct crystals—employed extensively in chemical works, in the manufacture of plate-glass, porcelain, &c., and used in France in the manufacture of beet-root sugar: also called *barolite*.

withers, n. plu. *with-ers* [A.S. *withra*, against; Ger. *widerrist*—*from wider*, against, and *rist*, an instep, an elevation], the ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse at the bottom of the neck and mane: **with'er-band**, the piece of iron which unites and strengthens the bow of a saddle, over the withers: **with'er-wrung**, a. injured in the withers: **withers unwrung**, uninjured on the withers; safe and sound.

withershins, a. *with-er-shins* [Scot.: A.S. *withra*, against, and *sunne*, the sun], against the sun; contrary to the direction of the sun; from right to left.

withhold, v. *with-hold* [*with*, against, and *hold*], to restrain; to keep from action; to keep back; not to grant; to refuse: **withhold'ing**, imp.: **withheld**, pt. pp. *-held*: **withhold'en**, old pp. of *withhold*, *-hold-en*: **withhold'er**, n. *-er*, one who withholds: **withhold'ment**, n. *-ment*, the act of keeping back or refusing.

within, prep. *with-in* [*with*, and *in*], *in*, as opposed to *out*; in the limits or compass of; not beyond; in the inner parts of; indoors; not longer ago than; not exceeding: ad. inwardly internally; indoors.

without, prep. *with-out* [*with*, and *out*], not within; on the outside of; beyond; in a state of destitution or absence from; independent of; not in possession of; ad. not on the inside; out of doors; externally: conj. in O.K., unless; except: **without'en**, prep. *-out'en*, O.K. for without: **without'side**, ad. *-side*, in O.K. outside.

withstand, v. *with-stand* [*with*, against, and *stand*], to oppose; to resist: **withstand'ing**, imp.: **withstand'er**, n. *-er*, one who or that which resists: **withstood**, pt. pp. *-stood*.

withy, a. n.—see under *with*.

witless, witlessly, &c.—see under *wit*.

witness, n. *wit-nés* [A.S. *witness*, testimony—*from witian*, to perceive, to know; cf. Icel. *vitneskja*, intelligence, notice; OH.Ger. *gewitnassen*, experience, testimony], testimony; knowledge or matter adduced in proof; a person who sees or knows anything; one present; one who gives evidence; one who sees the

execution of a will, a deed, or suchlike, and subscribes his name to it to confirm its authenticity: v. to see or know by personal presence; to attest; to testify; to give testimony to; to give evidence; to see the execution of a deed and subscribe it: *impersonal*, in evidence or proof—as, *witness my hand*: **witnesser**, n. *-er*, one who gives testimony: **witnessing**, imp.: **witnessed**, pp. *-tést*: *with a witness*, in O.K. effectually; to so great a degree as to leave a lasting mark.

witnessapper, n. *wit-wit-áp-pér* [*wit*, and *app*], in O.K. one who attempts reprieve, but with indifferent success.

witicism, **witicism**, **witty**, **wittingly**, &c.—see under *wit*.

wittel, n. *wit-tél* [a corrupt. of *witwoll*, one of the birds into the nests of which the cuckoo drops its eggs], in O.K. a cuckoo; one who cuckas at his wife's infidelity: **witt'elly**, ad. *-tél-ly*, in O.K. in a cuckoo manner.

witwal, **witwal**, n. *wit-wó-wál*—same as *woodwale*. **wivers**—see *wyvern*.

wives, n. *wíves*, plu. of *wife*, which see: **wive**, v. *wíve*, in O.K. to provide with a wife; to marry: **wiving**, imp.: **wived**, pp. *wíved*: **wivehood**, n. *M.K.* for *wifehood*.

wizard, also rarely spelt *wisard*, n. *wit-wér-d* [OF. *guichard*, cunning; Icel. *viðar*, clever, knowing], a sorcerer; a conjurer; in O.K. a wise or learned person: adj. enchanting; charming; enchanted: **wizardry**, n. *-dri*, the practices of a wizard; magic.

wisam, a. *wit-sá* [A.S. *wisan*, to become dry; Icel. *viðna*, shrivelled; dried up; v. in Scot., to wither; to dry up: **wisening**, imp.: **wis'ening**, **wis'med**, pp. *-w'ed*: adj. dried up; shrivelled: **wis'm-faced**, a. having a shrivelled thin face.

wo or **woh**, int. *wó*, an exclamation or cry to horses to make them stop: n. stop; check.

woad, n. *wó-d* [A.S. *wódd*, woad; Dut. *weeds*; Ger. *weid*], a plant formerly extensively cultivated in Britain for the sake of the blue dye extracted from its leaves, now superseded by indigo; the colour extracted from it; the plant is the *Isatis tinctoria*, Ord. *Crucifera*: **woad'ed**, a. coloured or stained with woad.

Woden, n. *wó-dén*, an Anglo-Saxon deity, from whom *Wednesday*, the fourth day of the week, derives its name—same as *Odin*.

woe, int. *wó* [A.S. *wó*, woe; cf. Icel. *vei*; Sw. *ve*; Goth. *wai*; Ger. *ach*], word used in exclamations and in denunciation: n. grief; misery; a heavy calamity; distress; a curse; a denunciation of calamity: **wo'ful**, **wo'ful**, a. *-fúl*, distressed with grief or calamity; bringing distress or affliction; calamitous; wretched; miserable; paitry: **wo'fully**, **wo'fully**, ad. *-ly*: **wo'fulness**, **wo'fulness**, n. *-ness*, the state or quality of being woful; misery; calamity: **woe-begone**, a. lost in woe; very sad; overwhelmed with grief or sorrow.

wold, n. *wóld* [A.S. *weald*, a wood, a forest; cf. Icel. *vóldr*, a field, plain; O.Dan. *vold*, a field; Ger. *wald*, a wood], a down hilly and void of wood; a plain or open country—same as *weald*, which see.

wold, n. *wóld*, a plant—see *weld* 2.

wolf, n. *wólf* [A.S. *wólf*], a wolf; cf. Icel. *vólf*; Goth. *vulfs*—allied to L. *lupus*; Gr. *lukos*, a wolf], a fierce beast of prey of the dog kind; a term applied to any person who is ravenous and destructive; a small white worm infesting granaries; a tubercular disease called also *lupus*, which see—*plu.* **wolves**, **wólf's**: **wolf-dog**, a large kind of dog kept to guard sheep, &c., and to destroy wolves when these abound: **wolfish**, a. *wólf-ish*, having the qualities or form of a wolf; rapacious; savage; ferocious: **wolfishly**, ad. *-ly*: **wolfishness**, n. *-ness*, the state of being wolfish: **wolfish**, a. ferocious fish—see *sea-wolf* under *sea*: to keep the wolf from the door, to keep away poverty: to cry 'wolf', to give a false alarm.

wolfmarm, n. *wólf-márm* [Ger.—*from wólf*, a wolf, and *márm*, froth, cream], in *min.* same as *wulfmarmite*; in *chem.* same as *tungsten*; **wolfmarmite**, n. *-márm-it*, a mineral of a yellow or yellowish-green colour.

wolfbane, n. *wólf-s-bán* [*wólf*, and *banc*], the popular name of the aconite or monk's-hood, a poisonous plant; the *Aconitum napellus*, Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

middle, *midl*, *fár*, *lato*; *môte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóie*, *nóí*, *móve*:

Ericāceae: winter solstice—see under solstice: winter quarters, a station or residence for the winter months: winter-tide, the winter season.

Winter's bark, n. win'ters bärk [after Capt. Winter, who first brought it from the Straits of Magellan 1579], the bark of the *Drimys Winteri*, or *D. aromatica*, a large forest-tree, employed as an aromatic stimulant—Ord. *Magnoliaceae*.

winy—see under wine.

winze, n. winz [Icel. *vínna*, to winnow] in mining, a small shaft sunk from one level to another for the purpose of ventilation or for proving the lode.

wipe, *v.* **wip** [AS. *wipian*, to wipe—see **wip**], to sweep over a surface for the purpose of cleaning; to cleanse a surface by rubbing with something soft; to dry by rubbing; to cleanse from abuses, or from a stain of foulness; to efface; to clear away: *n.* the act of rubbing or brushing a surface gently for the purpose of cleaning or drying; in *slang*, a blow: a stroke; a crushing repartee; a handkerchief: **wi-ping**, *imp.* **wiped**, *pp.* **wipst**: **wiper**, *n.* **wi-per**, one who or that which wipes: **wi-pers, *n. plu.* **perz**, the cogs of a horizontal wheel: to **wipe out**, to wipe away, to efface; to obliterate.**

wipe, *n.* *wip* [Sw. *wipa*], in *OE.* and *Eng. dial.*, the lapwing.

wire, *n. wîr* [*AS. wîr, wire*], a piece of metal drawn into a thread; *familiarly*, the telegraph; *v. to bind or supply with wire*; to capture by a wire; to send a telegraphic message: **wiring**, *imp. : wired*, *pp. wired*: **wiry**, *a. wîr-î*, consisting of or resembling wire; tough or sinewy, as a *wiry* frame: **wireless**, *n. -lîs*, the state or quality of being *wiry*: **wire-draw**, *v. to draw metal into wire* by forcibly pulling it through a series of holes gradually decreasing in diameter; to spin out, applied to language or an argument: **wire-drawn**, *a. spun out*; unduly strained: **wiredrawing**, *n. the act or operation of drawing metal into wire*: **wiredrawer**, *one who is engaged in the business of wiredrawing*: **wire-gauze**, a kind of stiff cloth made of fine wire: **wire-pulling**, the act of pulling the wires, as in the exhibition of puppets; secret influence and management over others: **wire-puller**, one who pulls the wires in the exhibition of puppets: one who exercises powerful but secret influence over others, especially one who influences and directs the action of a political party or organization: **wire-worm** or **-grub**, the larva of certain beetles, so called from being slender and hard: **wire-rope**, a rope formed of strands of wire twisted round some core, usually a hempen cord or rope: **wire-worker**, a manufacturer of articles from wire.

twis, **twis**, a fictitious verb, which has crept into use as equivalent to 'trow' or 'imagine'; it is, however, a misreading of the OE. *twis*, *twis*, certainly, *twis* being the commonest form, and frequently written in MSS. as *I wis*—see *twis*.

wisdom—see under wise 1.

wise, *a. wīs* [AS. *wīs*, *wise*; cf. Icel. *vís*; Dut. *wijs*; Ger. *weise*; Goth. *weis*=akin to wit, which *sēl* knowing how, or adapted, to produce good effects; discreet; judging rightly; having much knowledge; judicious; prudent; grave; becoming a wise man; skilled in hidden arts or witchcraft; pious: *n.* in OE. wisdom: *wisdom, n. wīsdōm*, the right use or application of knowledge; power of judging rightly; judicious conduct; prudence; sound judgment; piety: *wisely ad. wīse*; *wisdom, n. wīsdōm*. In OE. *wis* has been used as a verb, *wisan*, to become wise, to see clearly, to understand. *wisdom teeth, popularly*, two large back teeth in the lower, and *upper jaw*, which do not generally appear till from the twentieth to the twenty-fifth year—see *note* under *teeth*.

wise, wis [AS. *wise*, *way*, *manner*: Ger. *weise*—from same root as *wise* 1, the transition being from *wisdom*, *skill*, to the *manner* of doing a thing], a postfix denoting 'manner': *way* of being or acting; only used in compound words, or in such antiquated or colloquial phrases as—in no *wise*, in no *way*; in any *wise*, in any *way*: on this *wise*, on this *manner*, &c.

weisager, n. *wis'a-her* [O.Dut. *wijssenger*; Ger. *weissager*, a soothsayer—a corrupt. of O.H.Ger. *wisa-*, a prophet—from *wizan*, to see: parallel to A.S. *witega*, a prophet—from *witan*, to know], one who makes undue and foolish pretensions to great wisdom; a would-be-wise person; a fool; a simpleton.

wish, *n.* *wish* [A.S. *wyscan*, to wish: cf. Icel. *deit*, desire; Ger. *wunsch*, wish] desire; eager or longing desire; the thing desired: *v.* to desire; to be disposed or inclined; to long for; to call down upon; to imprecate; in O.E. to recommend: *wish'er*, *imp.* *wished*, pp. *wish't*: *wish'er*, *n.* *er*, one who wishes: *wish'ful*, *a.* *ful*, having or showing a desire; eager; earnest; longing: *wish'fully*, *ad.* *ly*: *wish'fulness*, *n.* *ness*, the state or quality of being wishful.

wish-wash, *n.* *wish-wosh* [imitative], any weak thin drink, in the sense of not being of the proper quality or strength: **wishy-washy**, *a.* *wish'-t-wosh'-t*, thin and pale, said of liquid; not of the proper strength or quality, as a liquid; without force or solidity: *n.* a liquor weak and watery.

wisp, *n.* *wisp* [ME. *wisp*, *wips*; L.Ger. *wisp*, a *wisp*] a small bundle of straw or hay, or suchlike substance; a Will-o'-the-wisp.

wist, v. *wiste* [AS. *wiste*, knew, was conscious, pt. of *wistan*, to know—see also *wit*] in OE, pt. and pp. of the verb *wit*, to know, knew; was conscious; imagined: *wistful*, a. *wiste*/*wiste* [said to be a corrupt. of *wishful*], full of thought; attentive; pensive; earnest; longing: *wist'fully*, ad. -ly, attentively; earnestly: *wist'fulness*, n. -ness, the state or quality of being *wistful*: *wist'ly*, ad. -ly, in OE, attentively; earnestly.

wit, v. *wit* [AS. *weitan*, to know; cf. Icel. *viða*; Goth. *vitun*; Dut. *weten*; Ger. *wissen*] to be informed; to be known; used now only in the phrase to *wit*, signifying 'namely,' 'that is to say'; also in a few compounds, as *outwit*; *wit* is the Infinitive mood; *wit* is the 1st and 3rd pers. of the present indicative, with *wost* and *wottest* as the 2nd pers. sing. of same tense; *wist*, pt. pp.; *wittily*, ad. *ing-it*, with knowledge; by design; *wit*, n. the power or faculty of knowing; understanding; intellect; the power of discerning truth in things, and of expressing it; and so connected as to produce pleasant surprise; display of resemblance between dissimilar things, in a ludicrous sense; a man who excels in giving expression to unusual and striking ideas in such a manner as to create amusement or pleasant surprise; sound mind, in plu., as 'have you lost your *wits*?'; soundness of understanding; ingenuity; in O.E., imagination; *wit'ted*, a having wit or understanding—usually the latter part of a compound, as *sharp-wit'ted*; *wit'y*, a. -*it*, possessed of wit; full of wit; facetious; *witless*, a. -*les*, destitute of wit or understanding; thoughtless; inconsiderate; *wit'ness*, a. -*it*, full of wit; full of wit; the quality of being witty; *wittily*, ad. -*it-ly*, in witty manner; with an ingenious association of ideas; with artificial pleasantness; *wit'iness*, n. -*ness*, the quality of being witty; *wit'ticism*, n. -*cism*, an expression or phrase in which ideas are so unexpectedly associated as to create amusement or pleasant surprise; a witty remark or saying; a phrase or sentence affectingly witty; *wit'ing*, n. -*ing*, in O.E., a pretender to wit; *wit's*, senses; understanding; to be at one's *wit's* end, to have exhausted the last known contrivance or plan; to be at a loss what further to propose or measure to take; to live by one's *wit's*, to live by shifts and expedients; one who pursues regular employment; *wit'ness*, n. -*ness*, of wit; n. humorous satire; irony; sarcasm; burlesque; wag; humorist—of 'witty': sharp; acute; keen; arch; satirical; taunting; ironical.

witch *witch* [A.S. *wicca*, a witch—from same root as *wizard*], a woman supposed to have supernatural power and knowledge by compact with evil spirits; a sorceress; a fascinating woman: *v.* to fascinate; to enchant; to bewitch: **witching**, *imp.*; *adj.* bewitching; favourable to enchantment or witchcraft. **witched**, *pp.* **wicht**: **witchcraft**, *n.* *kräť* [*witch*], and *craft*], the practices or powers of a witch; supernatural power; enchantment; irresistible fascination: **witchery**, *n.* *črť*, fascination; a powerful and mysterious influence over: **witch-male**, the pollen or powder of the lycoodium or club-moss.

witch-hazel, n. witch- [A.S. *wice*, a tree], an American tree called *Hamamelis virginica*, Ord. *Hamamelaceæ*.

wite, *v.* **wit** [AS. *witan*, to censure], in *OE.* and *Scot.*, to reproach: *n.* reproach: blame: **wit**ing, *imp.*: **wit**ed, *pp.*: **wite**less, *a.* **wit**less, in *OE.*, blame-

Witenagemot, n. *wit'en-äg-ē-mōt* [AS.—from *wita*, a wise man; *gemōt*, an assembly, a council], among the Anglo-Saxons, the assembly of wise men; the

cōte, boy, fōot; pūre, bīld; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

anemone: wind-gauge, an instr. for ascertaining the velocity and force of the wind: wind-gall, a soft tumour on the fetlock-joints of a horse: wind-hove, among cattle, the inflation of the stomach by wind—see *hove* under *hove*: wind-hover, a name for the kestrel, from its habit of poising in flight: wind-instrument, a musical instr. played by means of the breath, as a flute, or by artificial currents of air, as an organ: wind-mill, a mill driven by the wind: windpipe, the passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea: wind-rose, a diagrammatic representation of the relative frequency of the winds from different directions, or of the relation of wind to other weather phenomena: wind-sail, a wind-tube or funnel of canvas for conveying a stream of air into the lower apartments of a ship: in the wind's eye, in the direct point from which the wind blows: between wind and water, in that part of a ship's side or bottom which is frequently brought above the water by the rolling of the ship or by the fluctuating of the water: down the wind, in the direction of and moving with the wind: three sheets in the wind, in *slang*, partially intoxicated: to be in the wind, to be in secret preparation: to be within the reach of suspicion though not announced or acknowledged: to be rumoured or talked of, though not publicly announced: to wind a ship, to turn it completely so that the wind may strike it on the opposite side: to carry the wind, to tow the nose as high as the ears, as a horse: to raise the wind, to procure money: to take or get wind, to be divulged: to become public: to take or have the wind, to gain or have the advantage: to take the wind out of one's sails, to circumvent, coming, as it were, between the wind and another: to bring down: to sail close to the wind, to sail as nearly against the wind as possible.—*SYN.* of 'wind n.': breeze; blast; gale; gust; squall. *Note.*—In *poetry* it is to be noted that *wind* is usually pronounced *wind*.

wind, v. *wind* [AS. *windan*, to wind; cf. Icel. *vinða*; Goth. *windan*; Ger. *winden*] to turn round some fixed object; to turn or move around something: to have a circular direction; to form into a coil or ball by twisting; to proceed in coils; to introduce, as oneself by insinuation; to encircle; to twine; to enfold; to crook; to bend; to have a surface which undulates: *wind'ing*, *imp.*: adj. bending; twisting from a direct line or an even surface: n. a turning; a bending first one way and then another, as a river: wound, pt. *pp.* *wound*: *wind'er*, n. *er*, he or that which winds; a reel for winding silk or cotton on: *wind'ing*, ad. *ly*, in a circuitous form or manner: *winding-sheet*, a sheet or cloth in which a dead body is wound or wrapped: to *wind* off, to unroll; to uncoil: to *wind* out, to extricate; to be disentangled: to *wind* up, to bring into a small compass; to roll into a ball or coil; to bring to a final settlement, as the affairs of an estate or company; to put into a state for continuing motion, as a clock; to raise by winding; to raise by degrees; to straiten a string by turning that on which it is entwined.

Windle, a. *wind'le*—same as *Wendle*; see *Wends*. *windlass*, n. *wind'lass* [Icel. *vindlass*, a windlass—*from* *wind*, to wind, and *lass*, a pole; Dut. *windkass*—see *wind* 2], a machine for raising heavy weights, being a modification of the *wheel and axle*; in *O.E.*, the handle by which anything was turned, as a cross-bow; a circuit or circuitous path; hence, wile; trickery. *windle-straw*, n. *wind'ul* [*straw* for *wind'ing* or *plaiting*] tufted hair-grass.

window, n. *wind'ow* [Icel. *vindauga*, a window—*from* *vinðr*, the wind; *auga*, an eye—*ll.*, *wind-eye*, an opening to admit the air], an opening in a building fitted with a movable frame filled with glass for the admission of light and air; an aperture or opening; a lattice or casement: v. to furnish with windows; in *O.E.*, to place at a window: *wind'owing*, *imp.*: *wind'owed*, *pp.* *dot*: adj. having many openings or rents: *wind'owless*, a. *less*, being without windows: *window-blind*, a covering of cloth to intercept or modify the sun's rays: *window-frame*, the frame which receives the sashes: *window-glass*, the glass used for glazing windows: *window-sash*, the light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows.

wine, n. *win* [AS. *win*, wine; cf. Icel. *vin*; Goth. *vetn*; L. *vinum*; Gr. *oinos*], the fermented juice of grapes; intoxication; the juice of other fruits pre-

pared in imitation of wine: *win'y*, a. *win't*, resembling wine in flavour or quality: *wine'less*, a. *less*, being without wine: *wine-bag*, *familiarly*, one accustomed to drink large quantities of wine: *wine-bibber*, a hard drinker of wine: *wine-bibbing*, the act or practice of drinking much wine: *wine-coloured*, a. approaching the colour of red wine: *wine-biscuit*, a sweet fancy biscuit served with wine: *wine-cellar*, a vault or cool place for keeping wine in: *wine-cooler*, a wetted wrapper for a bottle to promote evaporation and so to cool the wine; a stand for wine-bottles to cool them in: *wine-decanter*, a clear glass bottle for holding wine at table: *wine-fat* or *-vat*, the vessel into which the grape-juice flows from a wine-press: *wine-glass*, a glass from which wine is drunk: *wine-merchant*, one who sells wine: *wine-press*, a machine or place where the juice is pressed out of grapes.

wing, n. *wing* [Icel. *veggur*; a wing; cf. Dan. and Sw. *vinge*], that limb of a bird by which it flies, and under which it protects its paws; *fig.*, care or protection, particularly in the *plac.*; passage by the wing; means of flying; anything compared to a wing in form or position; a side erection attached to the main edifice; in bot., a membranous border by which many seeds are supported in the air and transported from place to place; the extreme right or left division of an army; the ships on each extremity of a fleet arranged in line of battle; in a theatre, one of the sides of the stage; also, a scene to fill up the side of the stage; in *O.E.*, motive of flight: v. to furnish with wings; to enable to fly or move with speed; to supply with side parts; to transport by flight; among sportsmen, to wound in the wing, as a bird; hence, to wound in a limb, as a human being: *wing'ing*, *imp.*: *wing'ed*, *pp.* *wing'ed*: adj. having wings; swift; rapid; soaring: *wing'less*, a. *less*, having no wings; not able to fly: *wing'let*, n. *let*, a little wing: *wing'y*, a. *y*, having wings; soaring: *wing-case* or *wing-shell*, the hard outer case of the wings of many insects, as the beetles: *wing-footed*, nimble; swift; fleet: on the wing, flying; speeding to an object; going from one place to another.

wink, v. *wink* [AS. *wincean*, to wink; cf. O. Dut. *wincken*, *swencken*; Ger. *winken*; and see *wince*, from same root], to close and open the eyelids with a quick motion; to give a significant hint by a motion of the eyelids; to connive; to pretend not to see, always with *at*: n. the act of closing and opening the eyes with a quick motion; the time spent in the act of winking; a moment; a hint given by a movement of the eye: *wink'ing*, *imp.*: *wink'*, n. the act of closing and opening the eyelids quickly: *wink'ingly*, ad. *ly*: *wink'ed*, *pp.* *wink'ed*: *wink'er*, n. *er*, one who winks; one of the blinders of a horse: *forty winks*, a slumber; a short sleep.

winkle, n. *wink'le*—see *periwinkle* 2. *winner*, *winn'ing*, *winn'ingly*—see *under win*. *winnow*, v. *win'now* [AS. *winnowian*, to winnow—*from* *wind*, wind—see *wind*], to separate the chaff from the grain by means of the wind or by a current of air; to separate by fanning; to sift; to examine; in *O.E.*, to beat as with the wings: *win'now'ing*, *imp.*: n. the act of separating the chaff from grain: *win'now'ed*, *pp.* *nod*: *win'now'er*, n. *er*, one who or that which winnows.

winsay, n. *win'say*—a spelling of *wincery*. *winsome*, a. *win'som* [AS. *winsum*, pleasant—from *wyn*, joy; from same root as *win*] pleasant; merry; gay; light-hearted; comely: *win'somely*, ad. *ly*: *win'someness*, n. *ness*, agreeableness; attractiveness.

winter, n. *win'ter* [AS. *winter*, a winter, a year; cf. Dut. *winter*; Goth. *wintrus*; Ger. *winter*], the fourth and coldest season of the year; an instr. that can be attached to the front of a grate, used for holding dishes, &c., before the fire: v. to pass the winter; to feed or manage during winter: adj. pert. to winter: *winter'ing*, *imp.*: n. the act of passing the winter; the act of keeping or feeding during the winter: *win'try*, a. *tr*, also *win'tery*, a. *ter*, pert. to winter; cold; stormy: *win'ter'y*, a. *ter*, suitable for winter; of a winter kind: *win'trous*, a. *trous*, in *O.E.*, wintry: *winter-acorn*, a yellow wild-flower, *Erantalis hiemalis*, Ord. *Ranunculus*: *winter-garden*, a large space of ground, roofed over with glass, laid out for the preservation of plants during winter: *winter-green*, *Gaultheria procumbens*, a shrub: *A. shallon*, American shrubs furnishing succulent berries which yield a fragrant, volatile oil, Ord.

mâte, mât, fâr, loto; môte, môl, hér: pine, pin; nôle, nôl, môce:

ness; irregularity of manners; absence of prudence; indulgence in profligacy; in *OE.*, alienation of mind; wild boar, a wild animal of the hog kind, from which the swine of the farmyard are descended; wild cat, a ferocious animal of the cat kind; wild-fire, inflammable materials difficult to quench after being fired; a disease in sheep; a sort of lightning unaccompanied by thunder: wild-fowl, birds of the forest or wilds: wild-geese chase, the pursuit of something as likely to be caught as the wild geese: wild honey, honey found in the forest in hollow trees or rocks: wild oats, an oat-like kind of wild grass; to sow one's wild oats, to pass in early manhood through a period of wild and reckless dissipation: wilding, *n.* a wild crab-apple; a tree that grows without cultivation: *adj.* wild; uncultivated: wildness, *n.* *wildér-nés* [AS. *wilder*, a wild animal], an uncultivated or desert region; a desert; in *OE.*, the state of being wild confusion.—*SYN.* of wild *a.*: turbulent; licentious; uncultivated; untamed; inconstant; mutable; fickle; inordinate; loose; uncouth; strange.

wile, *n.* *wil* [AS. *wil*, a wile: the same word as *guile*], a stratagem; a sly artifice; something intended to deceive or ensnare; deceit; fraud; *v.* in *OE.*, to deceive; to impose upon; wily, *a.* *wit*, full of wiles or tricks; artful; sly; crafty; cunning; subtle: willy, *ad.* *-ly*: wiliness, *n.* *-nés*, cunning; guile.

wifal, wiffulness—see under *wil* 1.

wilk, *n.* *wilk*—see *whale* 1.

will, *n.* *wil* [AS. *willa*, will—from *willan*, to will: cf. Icel. *villa*; Goth. *willan*; Dan. *vill*; Dut. *willen*; Ger. *wollen*; L. *velle*], the power of determining or choosing; discretion; power; pleasure; inclination; intention; determination; that which is wished or desired; command; direction; disposition; a formal declaration in writing of what a person desires to be done with his real or personal estate after death; the written document containing such instructions: *v.* to desire that anything should be done or not be done; to determine; to direct; to choose; to engage; to dispose of by *will* or testament; in *OE.*, to command; to be inclined or resolved to have: willing, *imp.* *ad.* inclined to anything; not disposed to refuse; ready; voluntary: consenting: willed, *pp.* *wild*: willingly, *ad.* *-ly*, in a willing manner: willingness, *n.* *-nés*, free choice or consent of the will; readiness of the mind to do or to refrain from doing: wifal, *a.* *wit*/f*al*, governed by the will without regard to reason; stubborn; obstinate; inflexible; done or suffered by design: wiffully, *ad.* *-ly*, obstinately; stubbornly; by design; on purpose: wiffulness, *n.* *-nés*, obstinacy; stubbornness: at will, at pleasure; goodwill, favour; kindness: goodwill of the business, business connections and other advantages, so far as they can be disposed of, assigned by a disposer to his successor, viewed apart from furniture, stock-in-trade, tools, or suchlike: freedom of the will, the doctrine of the freedom of the human will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity: ill-will, enmity; malice: to have one's will, to obtain what is desired; to do what one desires.—*SYN.* of willing: pleased; desirous; favourable; complying; chosen; spontaneous.

willy, *wil* [the *ad.* *-ly*], a defective verb used along with another verb to express future time; in the first person, *will* promises or expresses fixed purpose or determination, as 'I will eat'; in the second and third, *will* simply foretells, as, 'thou wilt eat'; he will eat'; would, *pp.* of *wil*, *wild*.

willet, *n.* *wil*/et [from its cry], a bird of the New World, allied to the snipe.

Will-o'-the-wisp or Will-with-a-wisp—see *ignis-fatrus*.

willow, *n.* *wil*/w [AS. *welig*, a willow], a plant growing freely in a moist soil, whose flexible branches are extensively employed in basket-work; the name for various species of *Salix*, Ord. *Salicaceae*; *S. babingtonii* is the weeping willow; hence the *willow*, as in the phrase 'to wear the willow', has been regarded as a token of sorrow or mourning: willowed, *a.* *-d*, abounding in willows: willowy, *a.* *-y*, abounding in willows; resembling the willow; having a supple, slender form: willow-herb, a plant growing in moist places; the *Eupatorium angustifolium*, Ord. *Onagraceae*.

wily, *v.* *wil*, 2d pers. sing. of *wil* 2.

wily, wiliness, *ad.*—see under *wil*.

wimble, *n.* *wim*/bl [Dan. *vimmel*, an auger] a

boring-tool turned by a handle; an auger: *v.* in *OE.*, to bore: wimbling, *imp.* *-ding*: wimbled, *pp.* *wim*/bl*d*.

wimble, *a.* *wim*/bl [Sw. *vinnula*, to be giddy—see also *whim*] in *OE.*, active; nimble.

wimple, *n.* *wim*/pl [AS. *wimpe*, a wimple] formerly, a plaited covering of silk or linen for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, worn as an outdoor covering, now only retained in the dress of nuns: *v.* to ripple; in *OE.*, to draw down as a hood or veil; to lay or lie in folds.

wine, *v.* *wi*n [AS. *winnan*, to struggle, to get by labour: cf. Icel. *vinna*; Dut. *winnen*] to gain in competition or contest; to gain by kindness, persuasion, or solicitation; to gain by wagering; to gain over; to obtain by effort; to earn; to gain ground, favour, or influence: winning, *imp.* *ad.* attractive; adapted to please or gain favour: *n.* in *winning*, the whole series of operations of boring, sinking, excavating, &c., by which any mineral, particularly coal, is procured or won from the crust of the earth: winning, *n.* plu. *-ings*, earnings; the sums gained by success in competitions or contests: won, *pp.* *pp.* *win*: winner, *n.* *wi*n*er*, one who wins or gains: winningly, *ad.* *-ly*, in an attractive or winning manner.—*SYN.* of 'win': to acquire; obtain; gain; attain; accomplish; procure; get.

wince, *v.* *wi*ns [OF. *winchir*; MH.Ger. *wenchen*, to start, to shrink: Ger. *winken*, to nod—see *wink*] to shrink or start back; to flinch; to twist or turn, under pain or through impatience; to kick or flounce when uneasy, as a horse: *n.* a shrinking or start back: wincing, *imp.* *wi*n*ing*: winced, *pp.* *wi*n*st*: winc'er, *n.* *-er*, one that winces.

wince, *n.* *wi*ns [the same word as *winch* 1] the dyer's reel upon which the cloth turns while being dyed.

wincey, *n.* *wi*n*st* [another name for Hincey-woolsey, which see], a stout cotton and woollen fabric much used in making dresses for women and children.

winch, *n.* *wi*n*sh* [AS. *wince*, a reel to wind thread upon: from the same root *wince* and *wink*], the bent handle or crank by which a wheel or axle is turned; a windlass; in *winning*, a wheel or axle frequently used to draw water, &c., in a bucket by a rope; a twist or turn.

winch, *v.* *wi*n*sh* [a form of *wince*] in *OE.*, to shrink; to wince: winching, *imp.* *wi*n*ch*, *pp.* *wi*n*sh*.

Winchester rifle, *wi*n*ch*-es*ter* [from the inventor], a light repeating rifle.

wind, *n.* *wi*nd [AS. *wind*: cf. Dut. and Ger. *wind*; Icel. *vindr*; Goth. *vinda*; W. *gynt*; L. *ventus*], air in perceptible motion; a current of air having a greater or less degree of velocity; one of the cardinal points, as from the four winds; breath; power of breathing; flatulence; anything insignificant or light as wind: *v.* to deprive of breath by over-driving, as a horse; to rest a horse that he may recover his breath; to follow by scent; to nose; to sound by blowing, as a horn, so that the sound may be prolonged (pronounced *wi*n*d*): winding, *imp.* *wi*n*d*-*ing*—pronounced *wi*n*d*-*ing* *win* applied to the prolonged blowing of a wind-instrument: a hunting horn: winded, *pp.* *wi*n*d*-*ed*: windied, *pp.* *wi*n*d*-*ed*: wound, *pp.* *wi*n*d*-*ed*, said of a horn: wind *y*, *a.* *-y*, pert. to or consisting of wind; next or exposed to the wind; abounding with wind; airy; tempestuous; flatulent; empty: windiness, *n.* *-nés*, state of being windy; tendency to generate wind; flatulence: wind'age, *n.* *-aj*, in a gun, the space between the ball and the bore, being the difference between the diameter of the bore and that of the shot—the less the windage the longer the range and the more accurate the aim: wind'less, *a.* *-lès*, wanting wind; out of breath: wind'ward, *n.* *-wér*d, the direction from which the wind blows: *ad.* being on the side towards the direction from which the wind blows: *ad.* towards the wind: wind-bag, an incessant frivolous talker: wind-bound, prevented from sailing by a contrary wind, binding or restraining the ship to the harbour, river, or roadstead: wind-borne, affected by disease in the breathing, as a horse: wind-egg, an egg said not to contain the principles of life; properly, an egg laid without a shell: windfall, fruit blown off a tree by wind; any unexpected gain or advantage, as a legacy: wind-fertilised, fertilised by means of pollen blown by the wind, as grasses, &c.: wind-flower, the

colic, *boj*, *föt*; *püre*, *büd*; *chär*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

whopped, pp. *hwopt*; **whop**, par. n. *-pér*, one who whoops; *familiarly*, a tremendous falsehood.

whore, n. *hór* [Icel. *hóra*, an adulteress], a female who admits unlawful intercourse of men for money; a prostitute; a harlot; v. to practise prostitution; to corrupt by unlawful intercourse with: **whoredom**, n. *-dóm*, practice of unlawful intercourse with the opposite sex; fornication; in *Script.*, the desertion of the worship of the true God for that of idols; idolatry; **whore-monger**, n. *-móng-pér*, also **whore-master**, n. a lewd man; one who keeps or frequents the society of whores; **whorish**, a. *hór-ish*, lewd; unchaste; **whorishly**, ad. *-ish*; **whorishness**, n. *-nés*, the practice of lewdness; in *Script.*, the worshipping of idols; **whoreson**, n. *hór-són*; in *OE.*, a bastard; ad. in *OE.*, bastard; contemptible.

whorl, n. *hwórl* or *hwérl* [ME. *whorcel*; cf. O. Dut. *woerl*, a spinning-whirl; connected with *whirl*, which see], any set of organs or appendages arranged in a circle round an axis, and in, or very nearly in, a plane perpendicular to it; a turn of the spire of a univalve shell; leaves arranged in a regular circumference round a stem; the fly of a spindle: **whorled**, a. *hwórl-d*, disposed in or furnished with whorls; **whorl'er**, n. *-ér*, a potter's wooden wheel which gives a rotatory motion to flat vessels: **whorl-grass**, a water-plant, the *Cataglyphis aquatica*, Ord. *Gramineæ*.

whort, n. *hórt*, **whortle**, n. *hórt-lé*, also **whortleberry**, n. *hórt-lé-ber* (according to *Stet.* from AS. *swyrtil*, a small shrub, dim. of *swyrt*, a wort—see *wort*); a shrub and its fruit; the *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa* is the red whortleberry or cow-berry; *V. uliginosum* yields the black whortleberry; *V. myrtillus* yields the bilberry or blueberry, all of the Ord. *Vaccinaceæ*.

whose, rel. *hós* [see *who*], the poss. case of the rel. who; used also for 'of which': **whosesoever**, rel. of whatever person.

whosoever, rel. *hó-só-só-ér* [see *who*], whoever; whatever person.

why, adv. and int. *hwí* [AS. *hwí*, the instrumental case of *hved*, who], for which or for what reason or cause; wherefore; used emphatically, as, 'If you will not, *why* then I'll go'; used as a substantive, as, 'We examine the *why* of things.'

wick, n. *wík* [AS. *wecce*, a wick; cf. O. Dut. *wiecke*; Dan. *væge*], soft threads of cotton or other substance loosely twisted or plaited into a string for a candle or lamp: **wick**, ing. n. *-ing*, material for making wicks.

wick or **wich** [AS. *wíc*—from *L. vicus*, a village; in some names the *-wick* or *-wich* is the same as *Icel. vík*, a creek or bay; it is sometimes impossible to identify the termination], the second element of many proper names, as *Woolwich*, *Greenwich*, *Berwick*, or as one word in *Wick*.

wicked, a. *wíck-d* [AS. *wícca*, a wizard—see also *witch*], addicted to vice; immoral; sinful; evil in principle or practice; bad or baneful in effect; addicted to mischief; mischievous: **the wicked**, n. plu. persons who live in violation of the divine laws: **wick-edly**, ad. *-ly*; **wick-edness**, n. *-nés*, corrupt or sinful manners; crime; moral ill; sin.—*SYN.* of 'wicked': bad; evil; naughty; corrupt; vicious; iniquitous; criminal; guilty; unjust; unrighteous; unholly; irreligious; ungodly; profane; atrocious; nefarious; pernicious; abandoned; flagitious; flagrant; profligate; heinous; base; villainous; impious; cursed; baneful.

wicker, a. *wíck-ér* [AS. *wícan*, to bend; Sw. *wika*, to fold], made of twigs or osiers; covered with twigs or osiers; a. a small quick-grown pliable twig; anything made of twigs or osiers: **wicker-work**, work composed of osiers or wicker; **basket-work**: **wick-ered**, a. *-éd*, made of or covered with twigs.

wicket, n. *wíck-ét* [AF. *wicket*; Icel. *wíkinn*—from *víka*, to turn], a small gate or door; part of a massive or large door for the admission of persons on foot only; the narrow frame of rods stuck in the ground, and supporting the balls, against which the ball is directed in the game of cricket: **wicket-keeper**, in *cricket*, the keeper or watcher behind the wicket, in front of which the batsman is playing.

wicking, n. *wíck-ing*, in *curling*, a stroke by which a stone is sent in an oblique direction so as to hit the winner's stone, and drive it from the *tee*, the former often replacing the latter, and so becoming the winner in turn; also called *luring*.

wickling—see under *wick* 1.

Wickliffe, n. *wíck-líf*, a follower of Wickliffe, the Reformer, born 1324—also spelt *Wycliffe*, *Wycliffe*.

wide, a. *wíð* [AS. *wíð*, broad, ample; cf. Icel. *wíðr*; Dut. *wíjd*; Dan. *vid*; Ger. *weit*] having a great distance or extent between the sides; opposite of *narrow*; broad; large; broad to a certain degree, as 16 feet *wide*; remote; distant; extensive; ad. at a distance; in *compound words*, far; with great extent, as, the gates *wide open stood*; a. in *cricket*, a ball flying *wide* or at a distance from the wicket: **wide-ly**, ad. *-ly*, in a wide manner or degree: **wide-some**, a. *-sóm*, quality of being wide: **widom**, v. *wíð-m*, to extend between the sides; to enlarge: **widening**, imp. *wíð-níng*: **widened**, pp. *wíð-néd*: **width**, n. *wíð-th*, breadth; extent from side to side: **wide-awake**, a. a low-crowned felt hat; adj. thoroughly alive to, or on the watch for: **wide gauge**—see *broad gauge*, under *broad*.

widgeon, n. *wíç-an* [F. *vicegon*, *vingeon*], a migratory fowl of the duck kind.

widow, n. *wíð-d* [AS. *widunne*, a widow; cf. Goth. *widuro*; Ger. *wítwe*; *1. widua*; Sans. *vidhava*], a woman whose husband is dead; v. to deprive of a husband; to deprive of anything highly valued; in *OE.*, to endow anew with widow's rights that had been forfeited; to be widow of: **widowing**, imp. *wíð-ow*; **wid-owed**, pp. *-ód*; adj. bereaved of a husband by death; deprived of some good; stripped: **wid-ower**, n. *-ér*, a male deprived of a wife by death: **wid-erhood**, n. *-hód*, state of being a widow; in *OE.*, a widow's property or estate: **wid-erhood**, n. *-hód*, of being a widower: **grass-widow**—see under *grass*.

width—see under *wide*.

wield, v. *wíð* [AS. *wealdan*, to have power over; cf. Icel. *valda*; Goth. *waldan*; OH. Ger. *walten*; Ger. *walten*], to use with full command or power that which is not too heavy or too difficult for the holder; to manage; to handle; to employ: **wield-ing**, imp. *wíð-éd*, pp. *wíð-íess*, a. *-íess*, unmanageable: **wield-able**, a. *-á-bl*, manageable: **wield'er**, n. *-ér*, one who wields: **wieldy**, a. *wíð-í*, that may be wielded; manageable.

wier, n. *wér*—same as *weir*.

wiery, a. *wí-ér* [Ger. *weir*, a dam—see *weir*], in *OE.*, wet; moist.

wife, n. *wíf*, plu. *wíves*, *wíves* [AS. and Icel. *wíf*, a woman, a wife; cf. Dan. *viv*; Dut. *wíf*; Ger. *weib*], in AS. the two sexes were distinguished as *compán-won*, the weapon-man, and *wíf-man*, the wife-man—*wíf* being supposed to be derived from *seeing*, *the sword and the distaff* being taken as the types of the two sexes), a woman united to a man by marriage; in *Scot.*, a woman, as *fish-wife*: **wife-hood**, n. *-hód*, the state of being, or qualities of, a wife: **wife-less**, a. *-íess*, being without a wife; unmarried: **wífe-ly**, a. *-ly*, becoming a wife.

wig, n. *wíg* [a contr. of *periwig*], a cover for the head formed of human hair, intended to replace the want of hair, or to disguise the natural hair: an official head-dress worn by judges, barristers, &c.; a periwig: **wigged**, a. *wígd*, wearing a wig: **wig-gery**, n. *-gér-í*, the hair of which a wig is made: **big-wig**, a great person; a magnate: **earwig**—see under *ear* 1.

wig, v. *wíg*, in *slang*, to censure severely; to scold: a good *wigging*, a good scolding; a rating.

wigeon, n. *wíç-an*—same as *widgeon*.

wight, n. *wít* [Dut. *wicht*, a child; AS. *wíht*, a creature, animal, person; Ger. *wicht*, a being; a wretch; Dan. *vætte*, an elf], in *OE.*, a creature; a man.

wight, a. *wít* [AS. *wíht*, a creature], in *OE.*, active; swift; strong; brave: **wightly**, ad. *wíht-ly*, in *OE.*, swiftly; nimbly; vigorously.

wigwam, n. *wíç-wím* [N. Amer. Indian, *wéku-on-wá*, in his or their house—from *wék*, his house, an Indian cabin or hut, something in shape like a sugar-loaf].

wild, a. *wíld* [AS. *wíld*, wild; cf. Icel. *víllr*; Dan. *vid*; Dut. *wild*; W. *gwíll*] being in a state of nature; not tamed or domesticated; growing without culture; savage; uncivilized; desert; uninhabited; tempestuous; profligate; reckless; ungoverned; irregular; highly excited, as with passion; having a fierce untamed look; performed without plan or order; not well arranged; imaginary: a. an uncultivated tract of land; a desert; in *OE.*, a weald: **wild-ly**, a. *-líc*, somewhat wild: **wild-ly**, ad. *-ly*, in a wild manner: **wild-ness**, n. *-nés*, rough uncultivated state; state of being untamed; rude-

máté, *mát*, *fír*, *lúu*; *mété*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

whist'lingly, ad. *-ly*: to wet your whistle, to take a draught—that is, to wet the part which whistles, or the throat: to pay too dear for your whistle, to pay an excessive price for the gratification of some whim or desire.

whit, *n.* *Avet* [AS. *whit*, a creature, a thing—see also *wight*], a small part; an atom or least bit; a point; a jot.

white, *n.* *Avet* [AS. *whit*, white: cf. Icel. *hvít*; Dut. *wit*; Goth. *hvēda*; Ger. *veiss*; Sans. *crēta*] being without colour, or having the hue or colour of pure snow, or approaching to it; *fig.*, pure; innocent; unclouded; purified from sin: *n.* one of the natural colours of bodies like pure snow; opposite of *black*: a colour resulting from a certain combination of all the prismatic colours: a white man, as opposed to a black man; albinous part of an egg; the central mark in an archery target: *v.* to make white in colour: **whit'ing**, imp.: *n.* a well-known sea-fish of the cod tribe; pulverised chalk cleared from stony matter, often made up into cakes: **whited**, pp. and *a.* *Avet'ed*, made white; beautifully clean and polished externally: **white'ness**, *n.* *-ness*, state of being white; purity; freedom from stain or blemish: **whit'ish**, *a.* *-ish*, white in a moderate degree: **whiten**, *v.* *Avet'in*, to make white; to bleach; to turn or become white: **whitening**, imp. *Avet'ing*: *n.* pulverised chalk freed from stony matter, used for polishing and whitewashing—also spelt *whiting*: **whitened**, pp. *Avet'end*, bleached: **white'ly**, *a.* *-ly*, in OE, nearly white; pale in colour: **white'ner**, *n.* *-ner*, one who or that which makes white: **whites**, *n.* plu. *Avet'is*, leucorrhœa, a disease of females; fine wheat-flour; a mixture of flour and alum: **Whiteboys**, a band of lawless agitators in Ireland about the year 1761, so called from wearing white outer garments: **Whiteboyism**, *n.* the practices of the Whiteboys: **white-brown**, a colour between brown and white: **white'heit**, a small delicate fish much prized: the white'heit dinner, the Ministerial dinner at Greenwich immediately before the close of the session: **Whitechapel-cart** (from *Whitechapel* in London), a small spring cart, two-wheeled: **white clover**, a small species of clover bearing white flowers: Dutch clover, *Trifolium repens*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*: **white-copper**, an alloyed metal of a white colour, used by the Chinese, composed of copper, zinc, and nickel, with a small proportion of iron; German-silver, which is but a modification of the same alloy: **white crops**, crops of grain, which assume a white colour as they ripen—opposed to *green crops*, as turnips, &c.: **white elephant**, anything which can never be other than an expensive and ruinous honour or burden—referring to the rare white elephants of the king of Siam and their expensive maintenance: **white'friar**, a monk of the Carmelite order—so called from the colour of their clothes: **white'heat**, that degree of heat given to iron in which it appears as white: **White House**, the official mansion of the President of the U. States at Washington—so named from its colour: **white'lead**, a carbonate of lead in the form of a white powder, much used in giving a body to paints; ceruse: **white lie**, a lie for some trivial purpose or for which an excuse can be found: **white-light**, the light which comes directly from the sun: **white-livered**, *a.* pale; feeble; sickly—so called from the appearance being popularly ascribed to a white liver; envious; malicious; cowardly: **white rose**, the emblem of the House of York: **whitewash**, a smith who works in tin-ware: **white squall**, a sudden storm of wind with a bright sky: **whitestones**, a name given by lapidaries to limpid and colourless rock-crystal when cut for jewellery: **white swelling**, a disease of the joints—so called from the altered colour of the skin: **whitethroat**, a small bird, a summer visitant of Britain: **white thorn**, *n.* *-thorn*, the hawthorn, a prickly shrub, extensively employed in forming hedges: the *Crataegus oxyacantha*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*: **white'vitriol**, sulphate of zinc: **white'wash**, *n.* a liquid composition of slaked lime or whitening for making a large surface white, such as the walls of a house; a wash for making the skin fair: *v.* to cover with a liquid composition of slaked lime or of whitening: to give a fair external appearance to; *familiarly*, to clear a bankrupt of the debts he owes by a judicial process; to acquit a person of any dishonourable charge: **white'washing**, *n.* the act of covering with whitewash; *familiarly*, the act of freeing a bankrupt from his debts by legal process: **white'washed**, pp.: **white'washer**, one who whitewashes: **white'water**, a disease peculiar to sheep, of

a dangerous kind: **white wine**, any wine similar in colour to sherry, as distinguished from red wine, port, claret, &c.: to show the white feather, to give proof of cowardice, referring to the pure-bred game-cock, which has no white feather on it.

whither, ad. *Avet'ēr* [AS. *hwider*, whither] to what or which place: **whit'er'over**, ad. *-er'ōv'er*, to whatever place.

whiting, whitening—see under white.

whitlow, *n.* *Avet'ls* [Eng. dial. *whickflaw*—from Eng. dial. *whick*, quick, alive, and Eng. *flaw*—see quick and flaw], a flaw or sore about the quick of the nail; paronychia; also a name applied to a disease in the feet of sheep.

Whitsunday, *n.* *Avet'sūn-dā* [AS. *Hvætla Sunnan-Dæg*, *Hvæt*, white—from the white garments worn by catechumens, the seventh Sunday after Easter—a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost: in Scot., *Whitsunday* as a term-day falls on May 15: **Whitsun**, *n.* *Avet'sūn*, pert. to or observed at *Whitsuntide*: **Whit'suntide**, *n.* *-tid*, the season of Pentecost: **Whit-Monday** or **Whitsun-Monday** and **Tuesday**, *n.* the Monday and Tuesday following *Whitsunday*—observed in England as holidays.

whittle, *n.* *Avet'ill* [AS. *hwitlan*, to cut], in Scot. and prov. Eng., a small pocket-knife: *v.* to cut or pare: **whittling**, imp. *Avet'iling*: **whittled**, pp. *Avet'ild*.

whittle, *n.* *Avet'ill* [AS. *hwitell*, a blanket—from *Avet*, white] in OE and prov. Eng., a blanket worn over the shoulders.

white-brown, *a.* *Avet'it-brown* [white, and brown], of a colour between white and brown.

whiz, *v.* *Avet'is* [an imitative word—see also *whoose*], to make a sharp hissing or humming sound, as an arrow or rifle-ball during flight, or as compressed air escaping; to fizz: *n.* a hissing sound: **whiz'ing**, imp.: **whizzed**, pp. *Avet'ed*: **whiz'singly**, ad. *-ly*. **who**, rel. *hō* [AS. *hwō*, who: cf. Dan. *hvo*; Dut. *wie*; Ger. *wer*; L. *quis*; W. *pyer*; Sans. *kas*], a relative or interrogative word which refers to a person; which of many, as, 'who is the person who has a right to exercise it?' used interrogatively: **whom**, *hōm*, obj. case of who; **whose**, *hōs*, poss. case of who; used also instead of 'of which,' as, the question whose solution is desired: **whoever**, *rel.* *-ev'er*, every one who; whatever person: **whoso**, *rel.* *hō'sō*, also *who'sev'er*, *rel.* every one who—**whom'sev'er**, being the obj. case, and **whoso'sev'er**, the poss. case.

who, int. *whō*, stop!

whole, *a.* *hōl* [AS. *hāl*, whole: cf. Icel. *heill*; Dut. and Dan. *heel*; Sw. *hel*; Goth. *hails*, entire; Ger. *heil*; W. *holl*, all; *hollol*, whole: a doublet of *hale*], all; entire; unbroken; sound; containing the total amount; not defective; in OE, in good health: *n.* the total; the entire thing; a regular or systematic combination: **whole'ness**, *n.* *-nes*, entireness; totality: **wholly**, ad. *-ly*, entirely; completely: in all the parts or kinds: **whole'sale**, *n.* *-sāl* [*hōle*, and *sāl*], the sale of goods in large quantity to retailers: *wh.* the whole mass: *adj.* buying and selling in large quantity only; or of pert. to such sale: **whole'saler**, *n.* plu. *-ers*, those who sell by wholesale; by *wholesale*, in the mass; without distinction or discrimination: **whole'some**, *a.* *-sōm* [*hōle*, and *sōm*], favouring health; salubrious; useful; conducive to happiness or virtue; salutary: that utters sound words; in OE, *hale*; healthy: **whole'somely**, ad. *-ly*: **whole'someness**, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being wholesome or conducive to health: **whole-length**, *n.* a portrait or statue representing the whole person or thing: *adj.* representing the whole figure, said of a picture or statue.—*SYN.* of 'whole *a.*': all; every; each; complete; total; integral; perfect; undivided; un-injured; unimpaired; healthy—of 'whole *n.*': gross; amount; totality; aggregate.

whom, *whom'sev'er*—see under *who*.

whoobub, *whobub*, *n.* *hōb'ub*—OE. for *habub*.

whoop, *v.* *hōp* [an imitative word: F. *houper*, to call afar off], to utter loud, shrill, and prolonged sounds in pursuit or attack, as in war by savages; to insult with shouts of defiance: *n.* a shout in pursuit or attack in war or the chase: **whoop'ing**, imp.: **whooped**, pp. *hōpt*: **war-whoop**, the battle cry: the shout of attack: **whooping**—or **hooping**—cough—see *hooping-cough*.

whop, *v.* *hōp* [of imitative origin], *familiarly*, to beat: to thrash: *n.* a blow or fall: **whop'ping**, imp.: *whop'ping*, imp.

coŏ, bōy, fōt; pūre, bād; chātr, game, fog, shun, thīng, there, teal.

whimbrel, *n.* *Actim-brel* [perhaps connected with *whimper*, from its cry], a bird somewhat smaller than the curlew, but of the same genus; found in many countries of the world, from Africa and India to the Arctic Ocean.

whimper, *v.* **whim'pér** [a freq. from **whimpe-whine**, which see] to cry with a low broken voice, as a child; to express grief in a whining tone: **n.** a low broken cry: **whim'per'ing**, *imp.*: **n.** a low muttering cry: **whim'per'ed**, *pp.* **per'ed**: **whim'per'ar**, *n.* **per'er**, one who whimpers.

whimsy, whimsical, &c.—see under whim 1.

whin, *n.* **whin** [W. *chwyn*, a weed] a wild prickly bush producing in early spring abundance of yellow flowers, the *Ulex europaeus*, Ord. *Leguminosae*; gorse; **furze**; **whinny**, *a. -nt.* abounding in whin-bushes; **whin-chat**, *n.* a bird that visits Britain and northern parts of Europe during the summer—so called from its frequenting whin-bushes.

whin or **whinstone**, *n.* *hwîn* [*hwîn*, resounding], *hw.*, the resounding-stone; a term used in Scotland as synonymous with greenstone; applied by miners and quarrymen to any hard resisting rock.

whine, *v.* **whin** [AS. *whinan*, to whine; cf. *Ice.* *kréina*; Goth. *quainon*; Ger. *weinen*] to utter in plaintive drawing tones or cries; to complain in a mean or unmanly way; to make a plaintive cry, as some animals: **n.** a drawing plaintive tone of voice; mean or affected complaint: **whin'ing**, *imp.*: **whined**, *pp.* **whind**: **whin'ingly**, *ad.* -**ly**: **whin'er**, *n.* -**er**, one who whines.

whinge, *v.* *hwɪŋdʒ* [see *whine*], in *Scot.*, to whine;
to sob: **whinging**, *imp.* *hwɪŋdʒɪŋ*: **whinged**, *pp.*
hwɪndɪd.

whinger, *n.* *hwing'er* [Icel. *hríngi*, to whiz] in Scot., a short hanger or sword: also spelt **whinyard**.
whinny, *v.* *hwin'ni* [a freq. of *whine*] to neigh or cry like a mare: **a.** the cry of a mare: **whin'ying**, *imp.*: **a.** the cry of a mare: **whin'ied**, *pp.* -**ied**.
whinny—see under *whin* 1.

whinstone—see whin 2

whinyard—see **whinger**.

whip, n. **Awip** [M.E. *whippen*, to whip; cf. M.Dut. *scippe*, a whip; Dan. *vippe*, to rock, to wag; Icel. *strima*, to whip; a lash of plaited cords or suchlike

whip, to compel, especially used in driving horses, &c.; hence, one who drives, as 'a wretched whip,' a bad coachman; also, a name applied to a member of a political party in Parliament, specially employed to bring the members of his party together on all important questions before the House; the summons issued to a member of Parliament by his political

whipper, *n.* one who whips; a policeman or leader to attend an important division; a small life-purchase made by a rope rove through a single block; a tied-up flag used for signalling; v. to strike or beat with a quick motion; to strike with a lash or anything flexible; to correct with lashes; to drive with lashes; to beat into froth, as cream; to seek slightly; to lash with sarcasm; to enwrap; to take anything nimbly, out, up, or away; to move nimbly; to start suddenly; **whip-pling**, *imp.*; z the act of punishing with a lash; the state of being corrected with a whip; a sort of overcasting of frills of muslin or lace with fine strong thread, before being employed as a trimming; **whipped**, *pp.* also **whipt**, *pp.* **whipper-in**, *whip-per-in*, among hunters, one who keeps the hounds from wandering; a Parliamentary whip; **whip-per**, *n.* *-per*, one who whips; a porter who raises coals from a ship's hold by means of a tackle; **whip-cord**, cord of which the ends of lashes are made; **whip-hand**, the hand that holds the whip; in riding or driving; **whip-lash**, the lash or striking part of a whip; **whip-saw**, a large saw set in a frame for dividing large timber lengthwise; **whip-staff**, in a ship, a bar by which the rudder is turned; **whip-ster**, *n.* *-ster*, a nimble fellow; a whipper-snapper; **whip-stock**, *n.* *-stock*, the handle of a whip; **whipped**, *adj.* a past tense, which offenders were tied when punished by whipping; **whip-one**, or **romance**, to wrap; to whip out, to draw off nimbly; to snatch; to whip from, to take away suddenly; to whip up; to seize or take up with quick motion; with whip and spur, with the utmost haste; to have the whip hand, to possess the advantage over; **whipper-snapper**, an insignificant and diminutive person.

whipple-tree, n. *hwip;pl-trē*, a freq. of whip, and tree). a swing-bar to which the traces are fastened in a carriage.

whir, v. *hucér* [an imitative word: Sw. *hurra*, to

whirl: Dan, *twirre*, to buzz, to hum; to whirl round or move rapidly, as a wheel, with a humming noise; to make a noise, as partridges or pheasants when they rise from the ground; in *OE.*, to hurry away: a. a rough whirling sound: *whir'ring*, imp.: a. the noise of partridges' or pheasants' wings: *whirred*, pp. *whirred*.

whirlwind, *Ascori* [fcol. *wharfs*, to whirl: *Ascora* to whirl: *wharf*, to turn round, to move round rapidly; to turn or be turned round with velocity: *wharf*, to rotate; anything that moves or is turned with velocity on an axis or centre; gyration: rapid circulation; anything moved with rapid rotation: *whirl* or *whorl*, *n.* in *comca*, a single turn of the spire of a univalve shell, such as that of the garden snail: *whirling*, *imp.* *whirl*: *whirled*, *pp.* *Ascori*: *whirl* or *whorl*, *n.* *o.* one who or that which whirls:

whirl at, *v. tr.*, to see who at once whirling whirled : whirlabout, *n.* *Americanism*, small carriages or wooden horses placed on a circular revolving frame, found at fairs, &c., for the amusement of young people : whirl-blast, a whirling blast of wind : whirl-bone, the round cap of the knee; the knee-pan : whirligig, *n.* *Americanism*, a toy which children spin or

whirl round: *whirl pool*, *n.* -*pool*, a body of water moving with a circular motion, forming a cavity or vortex in the centre; any *rotatory* or circular motion of water caused by opposing winds and tides: *whirlwind*, *n.* -*wind*, an aerial current that assumes a *rotatory*, *whirling*, or *spiral* motion, often of great and destructive violence, but of short duration,—its occurrence at sea produces *waterspouts*—on the loose sands of the desert, *sand-villars*.

whisk, *v.* **whisked**, *pp.* **whisked**, *pr. pres. part.* **whisking**. [*Sw.* *viska*, to wipe, to dust; *viska*, a whisk; a small bunch of grass, straw, or hair; and the like, used as a brush; a quick sweeping motion; a bundle of peeled twigs used for rapidly agitating or whisking such articles as cream, eggs, &c.: *v.* to sweep, brush, or agitate with a light rapid motion; to move nimbly and rapidly: **whisk-***ing*, *imp.* **whisked**, *pp.* **whisked**: **whisker**, *n.* *Ariste*: *ker*, one who or that which whisks; the hair on the cheeks of a man; a whisk; a bird, armed with its furled tail, whisks; *whiskers*, *whisker*, *whisker*, without whiskers: **whiskery**, *a.* *ker*-*t*, having whiskers, or with a tendency to have them: **whisk** or **wisp**, *n.* *Aucop* or *wisp*, a handful of straw used for whisking or wiping.]

whisker—see under **whisk**.

whisky or whiskey, *n.* *Aris:kt* [Gael. *uisge-beatha*, whisky—from *uisge*, water, and *beatha*, life], an intoxicating spirit generally distilled from barley malted, but frequently from wheat, rye, maize, &c.

whisp—see under **whiak**.

whisper, *v.* **whisper**, [an imitative word: *AS. hōtsprian*, to whisper] to speak softly or under the breath; to utter in a low and not vocal tone; to prompt or plot secretly: *n.* a low soft tone of voice only audible to the person or persons spoken to; words uttered in a soft low voice: **whispering**, *imp.* *n.* the act of speaking in a low and scarcely audible tone; the telling of tales to excite suspicions: **whispered**, *pp.* **perd**; **whisperer**, *n.* **per-er**, one who whispers; one who tells secrets; a backbiter: one who slanders secretly: **whisperingly**, *ad.* **-ly**: **whispering-gallery**, a gallery or dome in which the faintest sounds are conveyed to a great distance and with great distinctness.

whist, *int.* **whist!** [*ME.* *whist*, be silent!], *listen*; be still: *adj.* in *OE.*, not making a noise; mute; still: *v.* in *OE.*, to silence; to keep silence; to become mute or still: **whist**, *n.* a certain game at cards, played by four persons—so called from the close silent attention which it requires.

whistle, *v.* **whistl**' [an imitative word; AS. *hwístian*; Sw. *hwísta*], to utter musical sounds and perform musical compositions in the manner of a wind-instr.; by expelling or drawing in the breath through an orifice formed by contracting the lips; to utter musical sounds with a small wind-instr.; to sound shrill, as the wind; to call or answer by signal by a whistle; *n.* the sound made by one who whistles; a small wind-instr.; the sound made by it; a call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs; the shrillness of sound produced by the wind among trees, &c.; *whistling*, *imp. -sting*; *adj.* uttering musical sounds by contracting the lips; sounding with a pipe; making a shrill sound, as wind; *m.* the shrill sounds of a whistle, or those made by the wind: *whistled*, *pp.* *whistles*; *whistler*, *n.* *-ster*, one who whistles:

māle, mall, jār, laiv : mēle, mēl, hēr : pluc, pīn : nōle, nōl, mōpe :

wheel'er, *n.* *-er*, one who wheels; the horse next the wheel; a wheel-wright; **wheel-barrow**, a vehicle with a wheel at one end, held up with the hands at the other, and so driven forwards or pulled; **wheel-man**, the man who steers a vessel; a helmsman; a cyclist; **wheel-plough**, a plough having one or two wheels attached for rendering the instr. more steady to hold, and for regulating the depth of the furrow; **wheel-swart**, *swort* [Eng. dial. *swart*], the dust and grit from grindstones, a clayey cement made in Sheffield from the dust resulting from the wearing of grindstones, used in the steel-converting furnaces for covering the layers of iron and charcoal; **wheel-window**, a circular window with radiating mullions resembling the spokes of a wheel; **wheel-work**, in machinery, a combination of wheels imparting motion to one another; **wheel-wright**, one whose trade is to construct wheels and wheel-carriages, as carts; **wheel and axle**, one of the mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel having a cylindrical axis passing through its centre, and made capable of revolving by resting on pivots at its extremities.

whoom, *n.* *whoon* [AS. *hwæne*, somewhat], in Scot., a number; a good deal.

whooze, *v.* *hwæze* [AS. *hwæsan*, to breathe with difficulty; cf. Icel. *hveza*; Dan. *hveze*], to breathe with difficulty and with an audible sound; **whoos'ing**, *imp.* *n.* the act of breathing hard with noise, produced by obstruction of the air-passages; the noise made by such breathing; **whoosed**, *pp.* *hwæsd*.

whoos'y, *a.* *-i*, breathing audibly and with difficulty.

wholk, *n.* *hwolk* [AS. *hwelc*], a whelk, a shell-fish; a shell-fish; a small univalve, spiral-shaped; a wilk.

wholk, *n.* *hwolk* [from *whol*], which see], a pimple; **whalked**, *a.* *hwælk*, covered with pimples; **whalm**, *v.* *hwælm* [AS. *hwelcan*], to overwhelm; to cover with water or other fluid; to immerse deeply; to overburden; to plunge in utter destruction; **wholm'ing**, *imp.* *hwælm*, *pp.* *hwælm*.

whalp, *n.* *hwælp* [AS. *hwælp*], a whelp; cf. Icel. *hveipr*; Dut. *weip*; MH.Ger. *wel*], the young of a dog, a lion, a fox, &c.; a puppy; a young man or youth, in contempt; *v.* to bring forth young, as a bitch, &c.; **whalp'ing**, *imp.* *n.* the act of bringing forth young; **whalped**, *pp.* *hwælp*; **whalps**, *n. plu.* short upright pieces around the barrel of a capstan to give resting-points for the messenger or bawser.

when, *ad.* *hwæn* [AS. *hwænne*, when; Goth. *hwæn*; Ger. *wann*, when], at what time; at the time that; though at the same time; what time; conj. *when*; **whence**, *whenna*, in OE., at the time when; what time; **whenever**, *ad.* *-t-er*, at whatever time; also **whensoever**, *ad.* *-so-t-er*, at what time soever.

whence, *ad.* *hwæn* [AS. *hwænne*, whence; Ger. *wann*], from what place; from what or which source or origin; how; **whencesoever**, *ad.* *-so-t-er*, from what place, cause, or source soever; from whence, a common phrase for whence.

where, *ad.* *hwær* [AS. *hwær*, *hwær*, where; cf. Icel. and Goth. *hvar*; Dan. *hvar*; Dut. *waar*], at what place; in what situation; at the place in which; to what or which place; in OE., whence; also used as a conjunction, **whereas**, anywhere, at any place; **whereabout**, *ad.* near what or which place; with reference to which; **whereabout or whereabouts**, *n.* place where to be found or sought for; lodging; place of residence; **whereas**, conj. when in fact or truth; the thing being so that; while on the contrary; in OE., at which place; **whereat**, *ad.* at which; at what; **whereby**, *ad.* by means of which; **by what**, *wherefore*, *ad.* and conj. for which reason; **why**; **wherein**, *ad.* in which; in what; **whereinto**, *ad.* into which; **whereof**, *ad.* of which; of what; **whereon**, *ad.* on which; **wheresoever**, *ad.* in what place soever; **where-through**, *ad.* in OE., through or on account of which; **whereto**, *ad.* to which; **wherunto**, *ad.* to which; to what; **wherupon**, *ad.* upon which; **wherever**, *ad.* at whatever place; **wherewith**, *ad.* with which; with what; also **wherewithal**, *ad.*

wherry, *n.* *hwær-r* [Icel. *hvefr*, shifty—from *hvefr*, to turn], a light boat, sharp at each end for speed; a ferry-boat; a small decked fishing-vessel; **wherryman**, *n.* the rower of a wherry.

whet, *v.* *hwæt* [AS. *hwetan*, to cut—from *hwæt*, sharp; cf. Ger. *wetzen*; Dut. *wetten*], to sharpen by rubbing or by friction, as a knife or razor; to excite or stimulate, as the appetite; to make keen; in OE., to make angry or acrimonious; *n.* the act of sharpen-

ing; something that whets or stimulates; **whet'ing**, *imp.* *whetted*, *pp.* *whetted*, *n.* *-er*, he or that which whets; in OE., one who tipsles; **whetstone**, any hard fine-grained stone used for sharpening knives, &c.; a bone; **whetstone**, a variety of slate used for whetting.

whether, conj. *hwæðer* [AS. *hwæðer*, which of two; *hwæð*, who; Goth. *hwæðar*] a word used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses,—as, 'resolve whether you will or no'; pron. in OE., which of two—used interrogatively and relatively.

why, *n.* *hwæð* [AS. *hwæð*, *why*], in cheese-making, the thin, sweet, watery part of the milk remaining after the separation of the curd; **why'e'y**, *a.* *-i*, also **why'ish**, *a.* *-ish*, resembling *why*; white; thin.

which, rel. and interrogative pron. *hwælc* [AS. *hwælc*, which—from *whi*, why, and *lik*, like; Goth. *hwælcis*; Dut. *welk*; Frs. *lequel* or *lequel*, which], the so-called neuter of who; an interrogative, as, 'which is the house?' a word used when referring to something going before, as a place, animal, thing, or a phrase; used as an indefinite pron. as, 'take which you will'; **whichever**, *rel.* *-t-er*, or *whichever*, *rel.* *-so-t-er*, whether one or the other; which.

whiff, *n.* *hwif* [an imitative word; cf. W. *chwif*, a quick gust; Dan. *vif*, a puff], a sudden break of air or flame, as from the mouth; *v.* *hwif*, to throw out in slight puffs of air or flame; to emit with whiffs, as in smoking; to puff; **whiff'ing**, *imp.* *whiffed*, *pp.* *hwift*.

whiffing, *n.* *hwif'ing* [Eng. dial.], a kind of fishing-line, especially for the capture of certain sea-fish.

whiffle, *v.* *hwiffl* [from *whiff*, which see; Dut. *whiffl*, to waver, to be inconstant], to be fickle and unsteady; to veer about; to breathe unsteadily; to trifle; in OE., to blow away; *n.* in OE., a sife or small flute; **whiff'ing**, *imp.* *hwiffl'ing*, *ad.* *hwiffl'ing*, inconstant; shifting; **whiffled**, *pp.* *hwiffl'd*; **whiff'ar**, *n.* *-er*, one who frequently changes his opinion or course; a trifler; in OE., a sifer or piper in front of a company; a harbinger; **whiffle-tree**, the swing-tree or cross-bar to which traces are fastened.

Whig, *n.* *hwig* [prob. an abbr. of *whiggamere*, an old term for a Scottish carter—from *whigga*, a carter's word to his horses], a member of one of the great political parties of England; an advocate of such changes in the constitution as tend in the direction of democracy; a moderate Liberal; **Whig** is now superseded to a considerable extent by the name *Liberal*; *adj.* pert to or composed of Whigs; **Whigging**, *n.* an old contemptuous name for a Whig; **whig'ish**, *a.* *-ish*, pert to the Whigs; partaking of their principles; **Whig'ery**, *n.* *-gery*, also **Whig'ism**, *n.* *-ism*, the principles of Whigs, or their conduct; **whig'ishly**, *ad.* *-ish-ly*.

while, conj. *hwil* [AS. *hwil*, a time; cf. Goth. *hwila*, hour, time; Icel. *hwila*, a place of rest; Ger. *weile*, time, leisure], during the time that; as long as; at the same time that; in OE. and Scot., until; *n.* space of time; continued duration; pains or time, as in 'worth while'; *v.* to cause to pass pleasantly, as time; to loiter; **whil'ing**, *imp.* *whiled*, *pp.* *hwild*; **whiles**, conj. or *ad.* *hwilz*, in OE., while; as long as; in Scot., sometimes; **whilst**, conj. *hwilst*, same as *while*; **whilers**, *ad.* *hwil-d'r*, in OE., a little while ago; **whilaway**, *ad.* to while away the time, to pass time idly but pleasantly.

whilk, *a.* *hwilk* [Icel. *hwilkur*], in Scot. and OE.; *whilk*.

whilk, *n.* *hwilk*, same as *whilk*, a wilk.

whilom, *ad.* *hwilom* [AS. *hwilum*, at times], in OE., formerly; once; long ago.

whilst—see under *while*.

whim, *n.* *hwim* [Icel. *hwima*, to wander with the eyes; cf. Norw. *hwima*, to play the fool; Dan. *rinse*, to skip to and fro], a capricious fancy or conceit; a freakish humour; *v.* in OE., to be full of, or indulge in, whims; **whim'sy**, *n.* *-s*, a whim; a freak; **whim'sical**, *a.* *-kal*, full of whims or odd fancies; capricious; freakish; odd; **whim'sically**, *ad.* *-ly*; **whim'sicalness**, *n.* *-ness*, also **whim'sicality**, *n.* *-kal-ity*, the state or quality of being whimsical; **whim'y**, *a.* *-y*, whimsical; capricious.—*SYN.* of 'whim': caprice; humour; freak; fancy; changeableness; fickleness; variableness.

whim, *n.* *hwim* [Eng. dial.], a drum or capstan worked by horses for winding ore or coals out of a mine.

ców, böy, fööt; päre, bād; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

wept, *v.* **wept**, pp. of **weep**, which see.
were, *v.* **were** [plu. of **was**, which see] pt. plu. indic. and pt. subj. of the verb **be**: **were**, **were**, second pers. sing. of pt. subj. **were**: as you **were**, in *military drill*, return to your former position.

were-wolf, *n.* **were-wolf** [AS. *werewulf*—from *wer*, a man; *wulf*, a wolf], a man transformed into a wolf for a time or at certain periods; formerly a very common superstition in many countries—also **wer-wolf**.

wergild, *n.* **wergild** [AS. *wer-gild*—from *wer*, a man; *gild* or *gild*, a payment of money], in *old laws*, the sum of money paid by a murderer in satisfaction of the claims of the relatives of the murdered person; also spelt **weregild**, **weregild**.

wernerite, *n.* **wernerite** [from *Werner*, a German mineralogist], a mineral, a darkish-coloured variety of scapolite.

werah, *a.* **werah** [origin uncertain], in *Scot.*, insipid; tasteless; poor in flavour or quality: **werahness**, *n.* the quality of being **werah**: **werahly**, *ad.*

weasand—a spelling of **weasand**.

Weesayan, *a.* **weesie-dn**, pert. to the sect established by John *Weesley*: *m.* one of the sect called Methodists, established by John *Weesley* about A.D. 1739: **Weesayanism**, *n.* *-ism*, the doctrines and church government of the Wesleyan Methodists.

west, *n.* **west** [AS. *west*, west; cf. Dut. *west*: Icel. *vestr*: Dan. and Sw. *vest*: Ger. *west*], strictly the quarter of the heavens where the sun sets at the equinox; one of the four chief points of the compass: a country or district lying in the direction of the setting sun: *v.* in *O.E.*, to pass or change to the west; to set, as the sun: *adj.* situated towards or coming from the part where the sun sets: *ad.* to the western regions; more westward: **west-ering**, *a.* in *O.E.*, passing to the west: **west-erly**, *a.* *-erly*, lying or being towards the setting sun; coming from the west, or a point near it: *ad.* tending or passing towards the west: **west-ern**, *a.* *-ern*, of or pert. to the west; lying or looking towards the west; dwelling in the direction towards the west; going to the west; coming from the west: **west-erner**, *n.* *-er*, one who lives in a western country or district: **westing**, *n.* the distance, expressed in nautical miles, which a ship makes good in a west direction; departure westward: **west-ernmost**, **west-most**, *a.* *-most*, farthest to the west: **west-ward**, *ad.* *-ward*, towards the west; in a direction towards the west; also **west-wardly**, *ad.* *-ly*, and **west-wards**, *ad.* *-wards*.

wet, *a.* **wet** [AS. *wet*, wet—allied to water], humid; damp; moist; having the pores saturated with water; rainy; drowned; in *slump*, tipsy: *m.* moisture; humidity; rain: *v.* to moisten; to sprinkle with water; to saturate with water: **wet-ting**, *imp.* *m.* *a.* being saturated or moistened with water: **wet or wetted**, pt. and pp. **wet** or **wetted**: **wetness**, *n.* *-ness*, moisture; humidity: a watery or moist state of the atmosphere: **wet-tish**, *a.* *-ish*, somewhat wet; moist: **wet-dock**, a dock or large basin of water capable of receiving and floating vessels at all states of the tide: **wet-nurse**, a nurse who suckles a child born of another woman: **wet-shed**, *a.* *a.* wet over the shoes.

wether, *n.* **wether**, also **wedder**, *n.* **wed-dér** [AS. *wether*, a wether: Dan. *wædder*: Ger. *widder*], a male sheep castrated when a lamb.

wey, *n.* *wd* [from *weigh*], a measure of weight, varying with different articles.

whack, *n.* **whack** [a corruption of *thwack*], a blow; in *slang*, a large allowance: *v.* to strike: **whacking**, *imp.* *ad.* large; stout: **whacked**, pp. **whack**: **whacker**, *n.* *-er*, familiarly, a tremendous falsehood.

whale, *n.* **whale** [AS. *hwal*, a whale: cf. Icel. *hvalr*: Dan. and Sw. *hval*: Ger. *wal*], the largest of sea-animals, frequenting high latitudes, and sought for on account of its oil and other commercial products: **whaling**, *n.* **whaling**, the business of catching whales: *adj.* pert. to the catching of whales: **whaler**, *n.* *-er*, a ship or person employed in the whale-fishery; a long narrow boat used when pursuing and harpooning the whale: **whalebone**, an elastic horny substance obtained from the upper jaw of the whale: **whale's bone**, used for ivory in Shakespeare: **whale-fin**, *n.* **whalebone**.

whame, *n.* **hwdm**, the horse-fly.

whang, *n.* **hwang** [AS. *hwang*, a leather string; a form of *thong*], in *O.E.*, a strap or strip of leather; in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, a large piece: *v.* in *Eng. dial.*, to beat.

whangoo—see **wangoo**.

whap or **whop**, *v.* **hwop** [W. *chwep*, a sudden stroke], to beat; to flutter; to strike: *m.* a blow: **whapper** or **whopper**, *n.* **hwop-per**, in *slang*, a monstrous or barefaced lie: **whap-ping** or **whop-ping**, *a.* *-ping*, inordinately large.

wharf, *n.* **hworf** [AS. *hworf*, a dam erected to keep out water—from *hworfian* to turn about: Dut. *werf*], a bank or other erection formed on the shore of a harbour, river, or canal, for the convenience of lading and unloading ships; a quay; in *O.E.*, a bank or shore: **wharfs**, *hworfs*, or **wharves**, *hworves*, *n.* plu.: **wharf-age**, *n.* *-age*, the dues paid for the use of a wharf; **wharfing**, **wharfing**, *n.* **hwarfs** in general: **wharf-inger**, *n.* *-inger*, one who has the charge of a wharf; the proprietor of a wharf.

what, interrogative pron. and compound rel. **hwæt** [AS. *hwæt*, which, what, neut. of *hwet*, who—see also *who*], that which; the thing that; the sort or kind; which of several; used as an exclamatory word by way of surprise or question, meaning, how great, how remarkable, and suchlike; used for *partly* or *in part*—as, 'what with war, what with poverty'; indicating something indefinite in the mind of the speaker, as 'I tell thee what,' 'I know not what': **what not**, anything you please; suchlike things: a variety,—as, 'some dead puppy, or log, or what not': **what-not**, *n.* a piece of furniture with shelves for receiving miscellaneous articles of use or ornament: **what if**, what will it matter if; what though, what matters it though; even, granting that; allowing that: **what-ever**, rel. *-ever*, or **what-so-ever**, *rel.* *-so-ever*, anything or whatever; the whole that; what day, on the day when; what time, at the time when.

whale-eyes, *n.* **hwælf-eyes**—see **whale-eyes**.

wheal, *n.* **hwæl**, also **wéal**, *n.* **wæl** [AS. *wæla*, a weal—see also *wale*], the raised streak on the skin left by a stripe, as with a cane; red and white marking on the skin, seen in cases of nettle-rash.

wheel, *n.* **hwæl** [Cornish *Awel*, a mine], in *Corwall*, a mine.

wheat, *n.* **hwæt** [AS. *hwæte*, wheat: cf. Icel. *hwætti*: Goth. *hwættis*—see also *white*], the grain from which the flour is manufactured of which bread is chiefly made; also the plant: **wheatens**, *a.* *hwætens*, made of wheat: **wheat-sal**, a disease in wheat—the same as purple, which see: **wheat-fly**, *n.* applied to several insects injurious to wheat; also **wheat-midge**. *Note*—**wheat-grains**, after being cleansed, are ground, the produce thus formed being termed **wheat-meal**: 1. bran is the outer husk of the *wheat-grains*; and 1. first separated from the *wheat-meal* by sifting; 2. *chaff*, also called *common-thirds* or *pollards*, are sifted out of the bran by brushing or sieving, and are simply the finer portions of the *wheat-husks* or *brins*; 3. *seconds* or *middlings* are sifted from the *wheat-meal* after the bran; 4. *common flour* or *overheads*, and *paring-meal* or *fine-thirds*, are two qualities obtained by regrading the *seconds*, and sifting; 5. *fine flour* is the produce obtained after such separations: bolting, the sifting processes through which *wheat-meal* is first made to pass—hence *wheat-meal* is termed *unbolted flour*, and in America *chop*.

wheat-ear, *n.* **hwæt-er** [imitative in origin; cf. Eng. *twitter*], a small bird with a white rump.

wheeds, *v.* **hwædd** [Ger. *wedeln*, to wag the tail, to fan—from *wedel*, a fan, brush], to persuade by coaxing or flattery; to flatter in order to gain a private end; to entice by soft words: *m.* cajoling with soft words: **wheel-ding**, *imp.* *-ding*: *ad.* enticing, as by soft and flattering words: *n.* the act of flattering or enticing by soft words: **wheeled**, pp. **hwædd**: **wheel-dier**, *n.* *-dier*, one who wheeds.

wheel, *n.* **hwæl** [AS. *hwæl*, a wheel: cf. Icel. *hveli*: Dan. *hjul*: Dut. *wiel*], a frame of wood or iron in the form of a circle, being arranged to turn on an axis; a turning about; an instr. on which criminals were formerly tortured and put to death in some countries; a circular frame by which the steering-gear of a ship is controlled and the ship steered; rotation; revolution; a compass about: *v.* to move on wheels; to convey on wheels; to turn on an axis; to have a rotatory motion; to whirl; to move round; to cause to turn round; to take a circuit round; to make a whirl round; to provide with wheels: **wheel-ing**, *imp.* *ad.* conveying on wheels; turning: *a.* the act of conveying materials, as on a wheel-barrow; a turning or circular movement of a body of troops: **wheeled**, pp. **hwædd**: *ad.* provided with wheels:

quence; pressure; ponderousness; heaviness; im-
pressiveness.

weir, *n.* *weir* [AS. *weir*, a weir, a dam: allied to *verrian*, to defend—see *wary*], a dam across a river to raise the water in order to conduct it to a water-wheel, or to irrigate land; a fence in a stream for catching and keeping fish.

weird, *a.* *weird* [AS. *wyrd*, fate, destiny: cf. *Icei. wærd*; *M.H.Ger. wirth*, fate; *Goth. wairthan*, to come to pass], pert. to the world of witches; supernatural; unearthly; wild and dreary: *n.* In OE and Scot., fate; destiny; a spell: *weirdness*, *n.* *weird*, the state of being weird; unearthliness.

weissite, *n.* *weissite* [after Weiss, a German professor], a silicate of aluminium found in ash-grey, kidney-shaped masses in the chlorite slate at Falun, Sweden.

weismannism, *n.* *weismannism*, the doctrines of August Weismann, a contemporary German biologist, dealing principally with the scientific facts of heredity.

welcher or **welsher**, *n.* *welsher*, in slang, a betting man who absconds if he loses his bets.

welcome, *n.* *welkum* [wel, and come: *Icei. vel*, well, and *homa*, to come], admitted willingly; producing gladness in its reception; free to have or enjoy; grateful; pleasing: *n.* kind reception or salutation: *v.* to salute or receive with kindness; to receive and entertain hospitably and cheerfully: *welcoming*, *imp.*: *welcomed*, *pp.* *Welcomed*, *ad.*: *welcomer*, *n.* *er*, one who welcomes or receives: *welcomeness*, *n.* *ness*, the state of being welcome, pleasing, or grateful: to bid welcome, to receive with professions of kindness or hospitality.

weld, *v.* *weld* [Sw. *välla*, to weld—a particular usage of *well*, to boil or spring up: see *well* 2], to hammer together into one body when heated almost to melting: as two pieces of iron: *a.* joining together, as of two pieces of metal: *weldable*, *a.* *-ibl*, that can be welded: *welding*, *imp.*: *n.* the process of uniting firmly together by means of hammering or pressure two or more pieces of iron when heated to whiteness: *welded*, *pp.*: *welding-heat*, a white heat to allow the welding process.

wold, *n.* *wold*, perhaps from *well* 2, because it is boiled for dyeing], a plant used by dyers to give cloth a yellow colour: *Reseda luteola*, *Ord. Resedaceæ*: also called *wold*, *yellow-weld*, or *dyers'-weld*.

wold, *v.* *wold*, OE. for *wield*.

welfare, *n.* *welfar* [AS. *wel*, well; *faran*, to go], state of doing well; prosperity; wellbeing; happiness.

welt, *v.* *welt* [Ger. and Dut. *welten*, to fade, to decay—from *welt*, faded], in OE., to fade; to decay: to wither; to shorten; to fall: *welting*, *imp.*: *welted*, *pp.* *weltt*.

welked, the same as *whelked*—see *whelk* 2.

welkin, *n.* *welkin* [AS. *wolcen*, a cloud; *Ger. wolke*], the visible regions of the air; the vault of heaven: *adj.* in OE., applied to a sky-coloured eye.

well, *a.* *weil* [AS. *weil*, well: cf. *Icei. and Dan. vel*; *Dut. wel*; *OH.Ger. weila*; *Ger. wohl*], being in a state of health; fortunate; advantageous; satisfactory; recovered from a sickness; correct; proper: in OE., happy: *ad.* in a choice or desirable manner; justly; happily; fortunately; rightly; advantageously; skilfully; conveniently; considerably; very much; to a sufficient degree; perfectly: a word expressing satisfaction, or merely expletive,—as '*well, well*, be it so'—'*well*, let us go': as *well* as, together with: *well-appointed*, *a.* fully furnished and equipped: *well-behaved*, *a.* seemly and prudent in conduct: *well-being*, *n.* happiness; prosperity: *well-born*, not of mean or common birth: *well-bred*, educated in polished manners; cultivated; refined: *well-doer*, one who does duties well: *well-doing*, *n.* performance of duties in a proper manner: *ad.* accomplishing one's duties properly: *well-done*, a term expressive of praise or approbation: *well enough*, good in a moderate degree: *well-favoured*, handsome; beautiful; pleasing to the eye: *well-informed*, furnished with correct information; intelligent: *well-intentioned*, having upright or honourable purposes: *well-known*, fully known; notorious: *well-mannered*, polite; civil; *mannerly*: *well-meaning*, having good intentions: *well-meant*, rightly intended; kind: *well-met*, term of salutation expressive of great satisfaction: *wellnigh*, almost; nearly:

well-off, thriving; prosperous: *well-to-do*, easy in circumstances; prosperous: *well-said*, extensively informed from books: *well-spent*, passed in virtue; spent in a profitable way: *well-spoken*, uttered with propriety and fitness: *well-wisher*, one inclined to act to another as a friend: *well-timed*, done or said at the proper time: *well-worn*, excessively worn.

well, *n.* *weil* [AS. *weil*, a well—from *weallan*, to boil, to bubble up: *Icei. wella*; *Ger. wellen*], a fountain of water; a spring or source; a deep narrow pit dug in the earth for the purpose of retaining spring or other water; an enclosure around the bottom of a ship's pumps; an enclosed space in a fishing-boat for keeping fish alive; a deep excavation for military purposes; in *arch.*, the space in which winding stairs are placed: *v.* to pour forth, as from a spring; to issue forth, as water: *welling*, *imp.*: *welled*, *pp.* *weld*: *well-drain*, *n.* a deep pit to drain wet land: *v.* to drain wet land by means of pits or wells: *well-head*, source; fountain; *well-spring*: *well-sinker*, one who digs wells: *welshaking*, the act of sinking a well or wells: *well-spring*, fountain; *a.* source of continual supply: *well-water*, water drawn from a well: *artesian-well*—see *artesian-well*.

well-a-day, *int.* *weil-a-dæd* [AS. *weil-a-dæd*, alas!—*Id.*, *weol*! *Id.*, alas!], *oh me!* also in OE., *we!-away*, *int.* *-a-dæd*, from which *well-a-day* has been corrupted.

Wellington boots, *welling-ton* [after the first Duke of Wellington], boots which reach half-way up the leg.

Welsh, *a.* *welsh* [AS. *welisc*, foreign; *wealh*, a foreigner], pert. to Wales or to its people: *n.* the people or their language: *Welsh poppy*, a yellow flower, *Meconopsis cambrica*, *Ord. Papaveraceæ*: *Welsh-rabbit* [a corrupt. of *Welsh rare-bit*], melted cheese laid on toasted bread, and highly seasoned.

welsher—see *welcher*.

welt, *n.* *weil* [W. *gauld*, a hem; *Gael. ball*, a border, welt of a shoe], cord covered with cloth and sewed on seams or borders to strengthen them; a strip of leather sewed round the edge of the upper of a boot or shoe and the inner sole, and to which the outer sole is afterwards secured; a selvage or edging: *v.* to sew, as a welt on a border or a shoe: *welting*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of sewing on a welt; the material used: *welted*, *pp.*

welter, *v.* *wel-tet* [AS. *weltan*, to roll: cf. *Dan. velt*; *Sw. veltan*; *Ger. welten*], to roll or wallow in something foul or liquid; to tumble up and down: *n.* a mess; a state of confusion: *welting*, *imp.*: *weltered*, *pp.* *terd*: *welter race*, *welter stakes* [corrupted from *welter*], a name applied to the heaviest weighted race in a meeting.

Welwitschia, *n.* *wel-wich-i-d* [from *Welwitsch*, a botanist], a genus of African gymnospermous plants, having two large cone-like leaves at the margin of a short woody trunk; the *W. mirabilis*, *Ord. Gnetales*.

wen, *n.* *ween* [AS. *wenna*, a swelling; a wart: cf. *Dut. ween*; *Ger. dial. wenne*], a tumour fleshy and movable, affecting the face, head, or neck: *wen'y*, *a.* *-ni*, also *wen'ish*, *a.* *-nish*, having the nature of a wen.

wench, *n.* *wenush* [AS. *wenche*, a maid], a deprecatory or familiar term for a young woman; a woman of ill fame: *v.* to frequent the society of loose women: *wenching*, *imp.*: *n.* the habit of frequenting the company of loose women: *wench'less*, *a.* *-less*, having no loose women to associate with: *wenched*, *pp.* *wencht*: *wencher*, *n.* *-er*, one who frequents the society of loose women.

wend, *v.* *wend* [AS. *wendan*, to turn, to go: cf. *Icei. wenda*; *Dut. and Ger. wenden*], to go; to pass to and fro, generally used in phrase, to *wend* one's way: *n.* in OE., a large extent of ground; a circuit: *wending*, *imp.*: *wend'ed*, *pp.*

Wend, *n.* *wend* [Ger. *Wende*], one of a Slavic race inhabiting Saxony and Prussia; called also *Sorb*: *Wend'ish*, *a.* *wend'ish*, also *Wend'ic*, *a.* *-ik*, pert. to the Wends or their language: *Wend'ic*, *n.* *-ik*, the language.

Wenlock group, *wen-lök*, in *geol.*, a subdivision of the Upper Silurian system of rocks, developed at Wenlock, in Shropshire.

wennish, *wenny*—see under *wen*.

went, *v.* *went* [old *imp.* and *pp.* of *wend*, which see], arranged in grammars as the pt. of the verb *go*, though in origin *went* has no connection with it.

weir, boy, fool; pure, bud; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

to work at the loom; to devise or construct, as a story: *weaving*, *imp.*: *m.* the act or art of forming cloth in a loom: *wove*, *pt.* *woven*, *pp.* *woven*: *weaver*, *n.* *weaver*, one who or that which weaves: *weaver-bird*, a tropical bird which weaves or plait its nest of twigs, grass, and other fibres: *weasels*, *n.* *weasels* [see *wizen*] thin; sharp—as in *weasel-faced*.

web, *n.* *web* [AS. *webb*, a web—from *weftan*, to weave: cf. Icel. *vefr*: Dut. *webbe*; Ger. *gewebe*—see *weave*], the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; an extensive roll of paper, as used in printing; a tissue or texture formed of threads interwoven: a very fine texture spun by a spider for catching flies; the membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowl; in *OE.*, a kind of dusky film that hinders the sight—see also *pin* and *web*: *v.* to cover with a web: *webbed*, *a.* *webbed*, having the toes united by a membrane: *webbing*, *n.* a strong coarse fabric of hemp, 3 or 3 inches in width, used for supporting the seating of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.: *webby*, *a.* *-bb*, pert. to or resembling a web: *web-footed*, *a.* having the toes united by a membrane, as a duck: *webster*, *n.* *webster*, an old word for *weaver*.

Weber, *n.* *weber* or *edber* [after Wilhelm Weber, German physicist], the unit of quantity of electricity: *webster*—see *weaver*.

websterite, *n.* *websterite* [after Webster, a geologist], a white or yellowish-white earthy mineral consisting of hydrous sulphate of alumina, soft, with a fine scaly or fibrous structure—known also as *aluminate*.

wed, *v.* *wed* [AS. *wedda*, a pledge; *weddian*, to engage, to promise; cf. Goth. *wadja*, to engage or pledge oneself, as a husband or wife; to marry; to take for husband or for wife; to join in marriage; to attach firmly; to unite by love or fondness: *wedding*, *imp.*: *m.* marriage; nuptial ceremony: *wedded*, *pp.*: *adj.* pert. to marriage; closely attached: *wedding-cake*, a rich cake, frosted with sugar and variously ornamented, made in honour of a wedding, and cut and distributed after it has taken place: *wedding-cards*, the name and address cards of a newly married couple sent to friends: *wedding-dress*, the garments worn by a bride at the marriage ceremony: *wedding-favour*, a bunch of white ribbons, a rosette, or suchlike, worn by male guests at a wedding: *wedding-ring*, a plain gold ring placed by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand at the marriage ceremony: *wedlock*, *n.* *wedlock* [AS. *wedlic*, a pledge, a promise—from *wed*, a pledge, and *lic*, a gift], marriage; matrimony: *v.* in *OE.*, to marry.

wedge, *n.* *wed* [AS. *wegga*, a mass of metal: cf. Dan. *wegge*; Dut. *wegge*; OH. Ger. *wegga*], a piece of metal or wood, thick at one end and tapering to a thin flat edge at the other, used for rending asunder, for compressing, or for raising; one of the mechanical powers; a small bar, as a *wedge* of gold: *v.* to drive, as a wedge; to compress closely; to force, as a wedge forces its way; to flatten with a wedge or wedges; to cleave or split with a wedge: *wedgy*, *a.* *-i*, resembling a wedge: *wedging*, *imp.*: *wedged*, *pp.* *wedged*: *wedge-shaped*, *a.* shaped like a wedge; cuneate.

Wedgwood, *a.* *wedgwood*, pert. to or invented by Wedgwood, the potter, as Wedgwood ware: *Wedgwood ware*, also *Jasper ware*, a superior kind of pottery, first introduced by Wedgwood in 1775, and consisting of various materials which allow the embellishment of the ware with brilliant designs in colour.

wedlock—see under *wed*.

Wednesday, *n.* *wensdæ* [AS. *Wodnes-dæg*, Woden's day—from *Odin* or *Woden*, a Scandinavian deity, and *AS. dæg*, a day], the day consecrated to Woden; the fourth day of the week.

wee, *a.* *wee* [identified with Eng. *wee*, the phrase *wee-bit* being still used in Eng. dial. in the sense of *wee-bit* or little bit: comp. also the old phrase "a little wee," a little bit, a short space, in Scot. and Eng. dial., little; diminutive: *n.* in Scot., a short time, or space.

weed, *n.* *wed* [AS. *wæod*, herb, grass], any noxious plant among cultivated crops; any person, animal, or thing that is worthless; a slang term for tobacco or a cigar: *v.* to free from noxious plants; to free from anything hurtful; to root out: *weeding*, *imp.*: *m.* the operation of freeing from noxious plants: *weed-ed*, *pp.*: *weed'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who or that which weeds: *weedless*, *a.* *-less*, free from weeds: *weed'y*,

a. *-i*, abounding with weeds; in slang, valueless; in *OE.*, consisting of weeds.

weeds, *n.* *weeds* [AS. *wæd*, a garment], the mourning-clothes of a widow: *weed*, *sing.* in *OE.*, a garment of any kind.

week, *n.* *wēk* [AS. *wice*, *wicu*, a week: cf. Icel. *vika*; Ger. *woche*], the space of seven days; the period beginning with Sunday and ending with Saturday: *weekly*, *a.* *-ly*, pert. to a week; happening or done once a week; done within a week: *ad.* once a week: *m.* a newspaper or journal published once a week: *week-day*, any day of the week except Sunday.

weal, *wealy*, *n.* *wel*, *wēl* [AS. *wēlg*, a willow], in *OE.*, a kind of wicker pot to catch fish in.

weem, *n.* *wēm* [Gael. *uamh*, a cave], in Scot., a natural cave; sometimes applied to an artificial cave or subterranean building.

ween, *v.* *wēn* [AS. *wēnan*, to imagine, to expect; Ger. *wānen*], to imagine; to think; to fancy: *ween'ing*, *imp.*: *weened*, *pp.* *wēnd*.

weep, *v.* *wēp* [AS. *wēpan*, to lament, to shed tears—from *teop*, an outcry: cf. Icel. *vepa*; Goth. *edgjan*], to shed tears; to lament with tears; to express grief or anguish by tears; to spend or waste in tears; in *OE.*, to lament; to complain; to shed moisture: *weep'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* lamenting; shedding tears; dropping; drooping: *m.* act of one who weeps; lamentation: *wept*, *pt.* *wept*: *weep'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who weeps; a white linen or muslin cuff on a black coat, worn as a sign of mourning: *weep'ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *weep'ing-birch*, a tree of the birch kind with drooping branches: *weep'ing-willow*, a species of willow with long slender branches which droop or hang down—see also under *willow*.

weest, *v.* *wēst* [AS. *wēstan*, to know—see *wit*] in *OE.*, to know: *weest'less*, *a.* *-less*, in *OE.*, unknowing: *weest'ingly*, *ad.* in *OE.*, wittingly.

weever, *n.* *wēver* [a variant of *viper*], a small fish often found in British seas, and furnished with a strong, sharp spine, which inflicts dangerous wounds.

weevil, *n.* *wēvil* [AS. *wibba*, *wifol*, a beetle: cf. O.Dut. *wewel*; Ger. *wiebel*: allied to the root of Ger. *weben*, to move, float], an insect of the beetle tribe exceedingly destructive to grain in granaries, and to growing timber: *weevilled*, *a.* *-vild*, also *wee'vily*, *n.* *-vily*, infested with weevils.

weft, *n.* *wēft* [from Eng. *weaver*: AS. *wēft*; Icel. *vefr*, the wool], in cloth, the threads that cross the warp, running from selvage to selvage; a web.

wehrgeld, *wehrgelt*—see *wergild*.

wehrgolf—see *werewolf*.

weigh, *v.* *wēg* [AS. *wegon*, to lift, to weigh: cf. Icel. *vega*; Ger. *wägen*: the act of weighing taking its name from the *wegging* movement of the beam up and down], to raise or lift, as an anchor; to examine or compare with a fixed standard by means of a balance; to have weight; to be equivalent in weight, as it weighs a pound; to sink, as by its own weight; to overburden; to ascertain the heaviness of by actual trial; to ponder in the mind; to be considered as important; to bear or press heavily, as on the mind; to depress; in *OE.*, to consider as worthy of notice; to regard: *weigh'ing*, *imp.*: *m.* the act of ascertaining the weight; the act of balancing in the mind: *weighed*, *pp.* *wedd*: *weigh'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who or that which weighs; one who examines and tries weights: *weigh'able*, *a.* *-bl*, that may be weighed: *weigh'age*, *n.* *-dy*, the cost or rate of weighing: *weight*, *n.* *wēdt*, the heaviness of a body ascertained in a balance with a fixed standard; a mass, as a standard for weighing; gravity; something heavy; pressure; overwhelming power; importance; consequence; moment: *v.* to attach weights or add additional weight to: *weigh'y*, *a.* *-y*, heavy; ponderous; momentous; important; efficacious; onerous: adapted to turn the balance in the mind; adapted to convince: in *OE.*, rigorous; severe: *weight'ily*, *ad.* *-ly*: *weight'iness*, *n.* *-ness*, heaviness; solidity; power of convincing; importance: to weigh anchor, to lift it from the sea-bottom to permit the ship to sail; to weigh down, to overbalance; to oppress with weight: *weigh-house* or *weighing-house*, a public building for testing the weight of goods: *weigh-bridge*, a weighing-machine for weighing loaded carts and waggons: *weighing-machine*, any large machine for weighing heavy loads, as loaded carts or waggons.—*SYN.* of 'weight': mass; burden; load; power; influence; efficacy; conse-

wæde, *wdt*, *får*, *lale*; *mête*, *met*, *hër*; *pîne*, *pin*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*;

actor: **weakly**, *a. -ly*, not strong; not healthy: *ad. feebly*; faintly; injudiciously; indiscreetly: **weakness**, *n. -ness*, want of physical strength; want of force or vigour; want of moral force; feebleness of mind; want of judgment; falling; fault; defect: **weak-hearted**, **weak-spirited**, *a.* timorous; cowardly: **weak side** or **point**, that part of a person's natural disposition by which he is most easily biased or won: *a. foible*: **weaken**, *v. weak'n*, to impair the strength of; to enfeeble; to enervate; to debilitate; to grow weak: **weakening**, *imp. weak'ning*: **weakened**, *pp. weak'nd*: **weakener**, *n. -er*, one who or that which weakens: **weakling**, *n. a feeble creature*. —*SYN.* of **weakness**: failure; imperfection; foible; frailty; infirmity; feebleness; debility; languor; imbecility; decrepitude; faintness.

weal, *n. wél* [*AS. weala*, abundance: cf. *OH. Ger. soela*, wealth: *Dan. vel*; *Sw. väl*; *Ger. wohl*, welfare], *a. sound or prosperous state; happiness; prosperity; welfare*; in *OE.* state; public interest: **weal** or **woe**, prosperity or adversity: **wealth**, *n. welth*, riches; large possessions; an extraordinary abundance of this world's goods; affluence; in *OE.* prosperity; external happiness: **wealthy**, *a. -y*, rich; having possessions greater than the generality of men; opulent: **wealthily**, *ad. -ly*, in a wealthy manner; richly: **wealthiness**, *n. -ness*, state of being wealthy: the **wealthy**, persons in opulent circumstances: **wealsman**, *n. wéls'mán*, in *OE.* a statesman; a politician; common or public weal, the welfare of the state.

weal, *n. wél*, another spelling of **wale** and **wheal** 1, which see.

weald, *n. wéld*, also **wold**, *n. wóld* [*AS. weald*, wood, forest; *Ger. wald*], *a. wood or forest*; the low country lying between the North and South Downs of Kent and Sussex: **wealden**, *ad. wéld'n*, pert. to the weald of Sussex and Kent: **wealden group** or **strata**, in *geol.*, that series of fresh-water strata which occur in the lower cretaceous system—so called from the weald of Kent and Sussex, where chiefly developed.

wealth, **wealthy**—see under **weal**.

wean, *v. wén* [*AS. weanian*, to accustom: cf. *Icel. weifa*; *OH. Ger. weanian*; *Dut. wennen*; *Ger. gewöhnen*], *a. to accustom to want or be without, as a child the breast; to alienate, as the affections; to reconcile to the want or loss of, as to wean oneself from the world*; *n. in prov. Eng. and Scot.*, a child; an infant: **weaning**, *imp.*, *n.* the act of accustoming a child to want its mother's milk: **weaned**, *pp. weand*: **weanling**, *n. -ling*, a child or animal newly weaned: *ad.* newly weaned.

weapon, *n. wépn* [*AS. weapen*, a weapon: cf. *Icel. veipn*; *Dut. wapen*, arms, tools: *Ger. waffe*], *a. instr. of offence or defence; an instr. of war*; pl. arms; thorns, stings, &c.: **weaponed**, *a.* furnished with weapons or arms: **weaponless**, *a. -less*, unarmed; having no weapon: **weaponry**, *n. -ry*, a supply of weapons or instr. of war.

wear, *v. wéar* [*AS. wearian*, to wear: cf. *Icel. vera*; *OH. Ger. wearen*; *Ger. wahren*], *a. to carry or bear upon the person, as an article of clothing, arms, or any ornament; to have or exhibit an appearance of; to bear; to last, endure, or hold out during a longer or shorter period; to waste or diminish by use or time; to be wasted or impaired, as by use; to pass or be consumed by slow degrees*; in *Scot.*, to protect; to guard against: *n.* injury or decay by use; the act of lasting long; in *OE.*, manner of dressing; hence, fashion; mode: **wearing**, *imp.*, *v. wore*, *pt. wear*: **worn**, *pp. worn*: **wearable**, *a. wear'ábl*, that can be worn: **wearer**, *n. -er*, one who or that which wears: **wearing apparel**, garments for the person; articles of dress: to **wear the breeches**, in *familiar language*, said of a wife who assumes the authority of her husband, or domineers over him: to **wear away**, to consume; to impair or diminish by gradual decay: to **wear out**, to use till decayed or done; to exhaust; to come or bring to an end; to harass: to **wear off**, to rub off by use; to pass away by degrees; to go off gradually: **wear and tear**, loss or waste by use.

wear, *v. wéar* [*a. corrupt. of weal*], used in the phrase, 'to **wear a ship**'—that is, to turn a ship before the wind: **wearing**, *imp.*: **wearied**, *pp. weard*.

wear, also **weir**, *n. wéir* [*Ger. wehren*, to ward off, to prevent; *wehr*, a dam, a dike: *AS. weor*, a dam for fish], *a. dam across a river to raise the water in order to conduct it to a water-wheel, or to irrigate*

land, &c.; a fence in a stream for catching and keeping fish.

weary, *a. wér-i* [*AS. weorig*, weary—from *wear* 1, which see], having the strength exhausted by toil or long-continued exertion; exhausted by mental efforts; feeling desirous to discontinue or abandon; causing weariness; irksome: *v.* to reduce or exhaust by physical or mental exertion; to fatigue; to harass; to render impatient of continuance: **wearying**, *imp.*: **wearied**, *pp. -ed*: **wearable**, *a. -ábl*, that can be wearied: **wearily**, *ad. -ly*, in a weary or tiresome manner: **weariness**, *n. -ness*, exhaustion by labour too protracted; lassitude: **wearisome**, *a. -some*, tedious; fatiguing: **wearisomely**, *ad. -ly*: **wearisomeness**, *n. -ness*, the quality or state of being exhausted by exertion; to weary out, to subdue by fatigue.—*SYN.* of 'wearisome': irksome; tiresome; annoying; vexatious; troublesome—of 'weary': jaded; tired; tiresome; fatigued; fagged; spiritless.

weasand, *n. wéi'and* [*AS. weasend*, the windpipe: *OH. Ger. weisunf*], the windpipe; throat—also spell **weasand**.

weasel, *n. wéi'zél* [*AS. weasle*, weasel: *Dan. væsel*; *Dut. wezel*; *Ger. weasel*], a small carnivorous animal having short legs and a long slender body; a stoat; weasel-faced, *a.* thin and sharp in the face like a weasel.

weather, *n. wéð'er* [*AS. weder*, weather: cf. *Icel. vedhr*; *Dut. weder*; *Ger. wetter*], the state of the atmosphere with respect to heat, cold, wetness, dryness, &c.; in *OE.*, a storm of wind and rain: *v.* among seamen, to sail against the wind past something, as a ship doubling a cape or promontory; to bear up against; to endure and resist; to gain against opposition; to waste by attrition, as rocks; in *OE.*, to expose to the air; to wear out, to pass along with difficulty: *n.* the action of the atmosphere on rocks, &c., that lies exposed: **weathered**, *pp. -ed*, passed with difficulty; in *geol.*, wasted, worn away, discoloured, or covered with lichens by exposure to the influences of the atmosphere, as rock surfaces: **weather** is used as the first part of many compounds in the language of seamen, signifying 'towards the wind,' as in **weather-bow**, **weather-quarter**, **weather-side**, &c.: **weatherly**, *a. -ly*, working well to the windward: **weathermost**, *a. -most*, being farthest to the windward: **weather-beaten**, *a.* having been seasoned by exposure to every kind of weather; displaying the results of exposure or the effects of bad weather: **weather-board**, the side of a ship lying towards the wind; a board extending from the ridge to the eaves, and forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building beneath: *v.* to nail boards on so as to overlap one another in order to exclude rain, snow, &c.: **weatherboarding**, the act of nailing up boards which overlap one another: the boards so nailed: **weather-boarded**, *a.* delayed by bad weather: **weather-cock**, a figure on the top of a spire which turns by the wind and shows its direction—so called because often made in the form of a cock; a vane; anything fickle or changeable: **weather-eye** open, my wits about me; wide awake and knowing what I am about: **weather-gage**, the position of a ship to the windward of another; a position of advantage or superiority: **weather-glass**, an instr. which indicates the state of the atmosphere or changes of weather: a popular name applied to the barometer: **weather-moulding**, a cornice over a door or window to throw off the rain: **weather-proof**, that protects against rough weather: **weather-tide**, the tide which sets against the lee side of a ship, driving her to the windward: **weather-wise**, skilful in foreseeing the changes of the weather: **weather-worn**, in *geol.*, applied to rocks and cliffs whose faces are more or less wasted away by the action of the weather: **stems of weather**, violent and unfavorable winds: to **weather** a point, to gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition: to **weather** or **weather out**, to pass through unscathed or without serious damage, as a ship through a storm; to encounter and pass through successfully though not without difficulty: **weather'and**, *v. -er'and* [see *fend*], in *OE.*, to ward off, or defend from the weather; to shelter.

weave, *v. wéw* [*AS. wefan*, to weave: cf. *Icel. ve/a*; *Dut. weven*; *Ger. weben*; *Sans. wéw*], to form in a loom, as cloth; to unite by intermixture; to entwine;

by the current produced when one ampere passes through a resistance of one ohm.

wattle, *n.* *uotl* [AS. *wtatol*, *wtatol*, a hurdle or covering], a twig or flexible rod; a hurdle made of flexible rods; the fleshy excrescence under the head of a cock or turkey; the like substance on a fish; a name applied in Australia to various species of acacia; *v.* to bind with twigs; to twist or interweave, as twigs with one another; *wtatling*, *imp.* *thing*; *wtattled*, *pp.* *wtatild*; *adj.* having wattles, as a cock or turkey.

wawl, *v.* *wtold* [an imitative word], to cry as a cat; *n.* the cry of a cat.

waar, *a.* *wtifer*, in *Scot.*, worse.

wave, *n.* *wted* [AS. *wtæfre*, *wtæfre*, wavering, restless—from *wtanfan*, to waver in mind; cf. *Icel.* *wtægr*, a billow, a wave; Ger. *wtæben*, to wave, float, hover], the alternate rising and falling of water above and below its natural level; a moving swell or volume of water; a billow; any motion or appearance resembling that of a wave; any physical vibration, as waves of sound, &c.; a moving or brandishing, as of the hand or a sword; *v.* to move to and fro or up and down; to undulate; to raise into inequalities of surface; to direct by a waving motion; to beckon; in *OE.*, to waver; *wa'ving*, *imp.* *a.* moving to and fro; *n.* the act of moving as a wave; the act of moving to and fro; *wa'ved*, *pp.* *wtatod*; *adj.* variegated in lustre; *wave-like*, resembling a wave; *waveless*, *a.* *-les*, without waves; undisturbed; *wavy*, *a.* *wtæ't*, that plays to and fro, as waves; full of waves; undulating; *wa'viness*, *n.* the state or quality of being wavy or undulating; *wa'v'let*, *n.* *-let*, a small wave; a ripple on water; *wave-offering*, in the *Jewish* worship, an offering made by the priest holding aloft and waving the thing offered towards heaven as a symbol of its presentation to Jehovah; *waveworn*, *n.* *wtæ'stæn*, goods which appear floating on the sea, as after a shipwreck; *wave-worn*, *a.* worn by the waves.

wave, *v.* *wtæ*—a form of *wave*, which see.

wavellite, *n.* *wtæd-lit* [after Dr. Woe], a transparent yellowish-grey or greenish-grey mineral, consisting of hydrous phosphate of alumina, and occurring in minute acicular crystals, in various formations.

waver, *v.* *wtæ'ter* [AS. *wtæ'ter*, restless—see *wave*], to play or move to and fro; to be unsettled in opinion; to hesitate; to be undetermined; to totter; to hesitate and partially to lose order under fire, said of troops; *wa'v'ing*, *imp.* *wa'v'ed*, *pp.* *wtæ'ter*; *wa'v'ing*, *n.* *-er*, one who wavers or vacillates; one unsettled in faith, doctrine, or opinion; *wa'v'ingly*, *adv.* *-ly*; *wa'v'ingness*, *n.* *-ness*, vacillation, *-SYN.* of 'waver'; to fluctuate; reel; vacillate.

wavy, *waviness*—see under *wave*.

wawe or **waw**, *n.* *wtæ*, in *OE.*, a wave.

wawl or **waul**, *v.* *wtæol* [AS. *wtæolatan*, to roll], in *Scot.*, to roll the eyes; to glance at in a fierce manner.

wax, *n.* *wtæks* [AS. *wtæas*, wax; cf. *Icel.* *wtæ*; Dan. *wtæ*; Dut. *wtæ*; Ger. *wtæchs*; Russ. *wtæks*], the substance secreted and employed by bees in the construction of their cells—also *bee's-wax*, *bee*; a substance found on the leaves and fruit of certain plants; any substance resembling wax; the brown substance found in the ear—usually *ear-wax*; the substance used to seal letters—usually *sealing-wax*; a resinous substance used by shoemakers—usually *shoemakers' or cobbler's wax*; in slang, a state of passionate excitement or anger, as to be in a *wax*; *v.* to rub, smear, or unite with wax; *wax'ing*, *imp.* rubbing thread with wax to strengthen it; *waxed*, *pp.* *wtækst*; *waxen*, *a.* *wtæks'n*, made of wax; covered with wax; soft like wax; *wax'y*, *a.* *-y*, resembling wax; adhesive; not floury, as a potato; in slang, angry; *wax-candle*, a candle made of wax; *wax-cloth*, cloth covered with a coating of wax, and ornamented with some figured pattern, used as covers for tables, pianos, &c.; a name also applied to floor-cloth; *wax-end*, thread covered with shoemakers' wax, and pointed with a bristle, used in sewing leather together, as in shoes; *wax-light*, a wax-taper; *wax-modelling*, the art of making figures, flowers, fruit, &c., in wax; *waxwing*, a passerine bird, so named from the secondary quills, and sometimes the tail-feathers, being tipped with red horny expansions resembling sealing-wax; *wax-work*, the lifelike figures of men, &c., formed in wax; anatomical preparations in wax; reproductions of fruit, &c., in

wax; an exhibition of wax figures: *grave-wax*, a name for adipocere, which see.

wax, *v.* *wtæks* [AS. *wtæcan*, to grow, to increase; cf. *Icel.* *wtæ*; Goth. *wtækan*; Ger. *wtæchen*; Sans. *wtækā*], to increase in size; to become larger; to pass from one state to another; *wax'ing*, *imp.* *waxed*, *pp.* *wtækst*—also in *OE.* and *poetry*, *waxen*, *pp.* *wtæks'n*, grown; increased.

way, *n.* *wtæ* [AS. *wtæg*, a way; cf. *Icel.* *wtæg*; Dan. *wtæg*; Dut. *wtæg*; Goth. *wtæg*; *l. via*; Sans. *wtā*], the road on which one travels; a passage; a road; a street; a route; length of space, as a long way; means of admittance; course; direction where a thing may probably be found; scope of action or observation; manner, custom, or means of doing or thinking; advance in life; humour; mode; method; progress; in *Script.*, the religion of Christians; Christianity; *ways*, *n.* *wtæ*, the timbers on which a ship is launched; *way-bill*, a list of passengers and goods conveyed in a coach; *way-beards*, in *poet.*, and *minstrel* thin layers or bands that separate or define the boundaries of thicker strata; *wayfarer*, *n.* *-fæ'ter* [AS. *fæ'ter*, to go], a traveller; a passenger; *wayfaring*, *a.* passing; being on a journey; *wayfaring-tree*, the mealy Guelcher rose, or *Viburnum lantana*, *Ord.* *Caprifoliaceæ*; *waylay*, *v.* *wtæ-læ* [*wtæg*, and *lay*], to catch individually in the way; to beset in ambush; *waylay'ing*, *imp.* *way-laid*, *pp.* *-laid*; *waylay'er*, *n.* *-læ'ter*, one who way-lays; *wayless*, *a.* *-less*, pathless; *waymark*, a mark or post to guide in travelling; *wayworn*, *a.* wearied by travelling; to give way, to yield; to fall; to break; to make way, to give room for passing; to make a vacancy; to force or cut a path through; to make one's way, to advance in life by steady effort; to go one's way, to depart; to come one's way, to come to; by the way, in passing; by way of, as for the purpose of; as being; covert or covered way, in *fort.*, a space about 30 feet wide running round the outer edge of the main ditch, which affords protected communication between any two points; *hair-way*—see under *hair*; *half-way*, to the point, so as to be half finished or half arrived at, as to meet *half-way*, that is, to compromise; in the family way, with child; in the way, so as to fall in with, obstruct, or hinder; *Milky-Way*—see under *milk*; out of the way, beyond the sphere of observation, so as not to fall in with, obstruct, or hinder; away from the usual or proper course; odd; unusual; right of way, a right of passing over or through the ground of another; to be under way, among women, to be in motion, as when a ship begins to move; to have head-way, as when a ship moves forward in its course; *stern-way*—see under *stern*; *lee-way*—see under *lee*; *tide-way*—see under *tide*; to go the way of all the earth, to die; *ways and means*, methods; resources; in *Parliamentary language*, means for raising money; resources for revenue; *highway*, *n.* *wtæd*, a wide road for traffic, made and maintained in good order at the public expense. *Note*.—*Way* or *ways* following no, forms a phrase meaning in no manner or in no way, as—'He is no way a match for him,' 'He no way his interest.' *Wayward*, *v.* *wtæ-wærd*, modification of *ward*; the first part of the word is due to *int.* *wtæ* or *wtæ* in *OE.*, to lament; *n.* in *OE.*, *wtæward*, lamentation.

wayward, *a.* *wtæ-wærd* [Eng. *wtæ*, and AS. *wtæward*, in the direction, towards], bent on one's own way; wickedly forward; perverse; wilful; *waywardly*, *adv.* *-ly*; *waywardness*, *n.* *-ness*, forwardness; perverseness.

waywode, *n.* *wtæ-wōd* [Pol. *wtæwōda*, an army leader—from *wtæ*, *wtæd*, to lead], an inferior Turkish officer.

we, *pron.* *wtæ* [AS. *wtæ*; *Icel.* *wtæ*; Dan. and Sw. *wtæ*; Dut. *wtæ*; Ger. *wtæ*], *plu.* of *I*; a word denoting the person speaking along with one or more. *Note*.—*We* is employed by sovereigns in addressing their subjects, and by authors, editors, and the like, with the view of avoiding the appearance of egotism in the use of *I*.

weak, *a.* *wtæc* [AS. *wtæc*, *wtæc*; cf. *Icel.* *wtækr*; Dan. *wtæc*; Dut. *wtæc*; Sw. *wtæc*; Ger. *wtæc*, soft, yielding to the touch], yielding; to pressure; having little physical strength; feeble; infirm; easily broken; yielding; not strong; faint or low, as sound; not furnished with sufficient ingredients, as *weak tea*; unfortified; not well supported by reason or argument; not having moral force; not strong in char-

mâte, mât, fâr, lât, mât, mât, hâr; pinc, pin; nôte, nô, môte;

Black Watch, the 42nd Regiment of Highlanders, so named from the dark colour of their tartan: dog-watches, two short watches on board ship between 4 and 8 P.M.: to keep watch and ward, to be vigilant by night and day; to guard carefully.—SYN. of 'watchful': wakeful; cautious; observant; circumspect; heedful.

[illegible]

when loaded, or the line where the surface-water comes into contact with the ship's bottom: water-logged, *a.* lying like a log on the water, as a ship; *v.* containing a large quantity of water has got into the hold: water-mark, *n.* the mark left by water on a wall: water-mill, the mark or limit of the rise of water; letters or devices wrought into paper during the process of manufacture: water-meadow, *a.* meadow that can be inundated and thus fertilised: water-melon, *a.* plant whose fruit abounds with a sweetish liquor resembling water in colour, and which contains a rich and delicious pulp; the *Cucurbita citrullus*, Ord. *Cucurbitidæ*: water-meter, *n.* instr. for registering the supply of water: water-mill, *a.* mill whose machinery is moved by water: water-nymph, *n.* in *anc. myth.*, a nymph presiding over, or frequenting, a particular piece of water; *a.* naiad: water-plant, *a.* plant found only growing in water: water-plate, *a.* plate with a false bottom in which hot water can be stored, for the purpose of keeping the plate's contents warm: water-power, *water* employed to set and keep machinery in motion: water-pox, *a.* popular term for the eruption of chicken-pox and the like: water-proof, *a.* so firm and close in texture as not to allow water to pass through; impervious to water: *n.* cloth rendered impervious to water; an overcoat, &c., made from such cloth: *v.* to render impervious to water: waterproofing, *n.* any process or substance rendering leather or textile goods waterproof: water-sprite, *n.* a supposed spirit haunting aquatic places: watershed [see shed 3], the range of high land in any district of country which forms the source of its various streams and rivers, shedding them off as they were from the roof of a house to their respective basins: water-snake, one of a family of snakes found in water, and unable to live out of it: water-spout, *a.* remarkable phenomenon, often observed at sea, appearing as a great pillar of water reaching from the sea up to dense clouds above: water-sprite, or -witch, *a.* spirit who was supposed to frequent or live in water: water-table, *n.* arch, a projection or set-off in the wall of a building to throw off water: water-tables, *n.* in a ship, the sills of the windows in the stern: water-tight, *a.* so close and tight as to hold water, or keep it from entering: water-ways, *n.* in a ship, pieces of wood around a ship at the junction of the deck with the sides, to prevent the entrance of water at the seam between them, and to strengthen both: water-weed, *a.* name applied to a North American water-plant first observed in Britain in 1842, and which has spread so rapidly as to have become almost universal; the *Ascharia alismastrum*, Ord. *Hydrocharitidæ*: water-wheel, *a.* machine for raising water in large quantities: *a.* wheel turned by water, and employed to act machinery in motion—*overshot*, when the water acts below on the lower part of the wheel-rim—*brent*, when the water acts on a part of the wheel-rim near the axis: water-works, works and machines for raising, retaining, and distributing water: water-worn, *a.* smoothed and rounded by the action of water, as the pebbles in the bed of a river, or the gravel on the sea-shore: watering-place, *a.* place where water may be obtained for a ship, for cattle, &c.; *a.* place to which people resort for drinking mineral water; *a.* sea-bathing place: watering-pot, *a.* nearly close pan or pail of tinned iron, and the like, with a long spout, terminating in a large, flat, or round hollow disc perforated, used for watering plants, &c.: water of crystallisation, water which has combined chemically with a substance while passing from a state of solution to the solid crystalline form: hard water, water largely impregnated with earthy or foreign ingredients: soft water, rain water, or water nearly free from foreign ingredients: in hot water, amidst strife and contention; amidst noisy wearing care: to walk with water, *v.* to shew, wade, or diverged surface: to hold water, *v.* to be sound or correct; to be consistent with truth or reason; to make water, to pass urine; to admit water; to leak: the mouth waters, the person longs; there is a vehement desire: blood thicker than water, the natural ties of the family or national relationship will ultimately assert themselves in spite of all other trammels: mineral-water—see under mineral.

watt, n. wŏt' (from James Watt, engineer), the electrical unit of activity or rate of doing work, measured

rabbits; a place for keeping fish in a stream: war-rener, n. -er, in OE, the keeper of a warren.

warrior—see under war.

warsh, a. wdrsh—see warsh.

wart, n. wæort [AS. *wæarte*, a wart: cf. Icel. *varla*; Dan. *sorte*; Ger. *warze*], a dry excrescence of different forms, found on the skins of animals, as on the human hand; a hardened protuberance on the surface of trees: warted, a. full of warts; having warts; in bot., having little knobs on the surface: warty, a. -y, covered with warts; grown over with warts: wartless, a. -less, having no warts: wart-tree, a British plant, the *Cornuspa Rudolphi*, Ord. *Crucifera*: wart-hog, the river-hog of Africa: wary, a. wdrif [AS. *war*, wary; cf. Icel. *varr*; Sw. and Dan. *vår*], carefully watching artifices and dangers in order to guard against them; carefully cautious; discreet; prudent: warily, ad. -ly, with prudence; cautiously: wariment, n. wdrif-mént, in OE, a warding off; care; caution: wariness, n. -ness, the state or quality of being wary; cautiousness; prudent forethought.—SYN. of 'wary': cautious; circumspect; careful; prudent; discreet; watchful.

was, v. wds [AS. *wæcan*, to remain, to be: cf. Icel. *vera*; Sw. *vära*; Goth. *vīsan*; Sans. *vas*, to dwell, to live], the past tense of the verb *be*.

wash, v. wdsch [AS. *wæscan*, to wash; cf. Sw. *wascha*; Ger. *waschen*], to cleanse with water; to perform the business of cleansing clothes; to overflow or dash against; to sweep off, as from the deck of a vessel; to perform the act of ablution; to wet, as by falling rain; to coat or ornament by overlying with a substance in a moist state; to cover with a thin coat of metal; to purify; to resist injury from washing as colours that will wash; hence, in slang, to endure trial or examination, as, the story won't wash: a. a substance in a moist state laid or spread over a surface to beautify or preserve it; the sweep or rush of water; any waste liquid, as that of a kitchen, used in feeding hogs; fermented wort; the shallow part of an arm of a sea, or of a river; a marsh; a bog; a quagmire; the whole quantity of clothes washed at once; the act of washing them; a liquid weak and poor; matter collected by water; a cosmetic; a lotion; a colour laid over a pencil or crayon drawing to give it a more finished and natural appearance: washing, imp. -n, the act of cleansing with water; ablution; the clothes washed: washed, pp. wdscht: washer, n. -er, one who or that which washes; a flat iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the linchpin; a circular piece of leather or soft metal at the base of a screw or nut to prevent injury to the surface, or to render the junction air-tight: washable, a. -d-ble, that can stand washing: washy, a. -y, damp; soft; weak; poor or valueless: washiness, n. -ness, the state or quality of being washy; watery, or weak: wash-ball, a composition of soap and other substances for washing: wash-board, a board on the side of a boat to prevent the sea breaking over: wash-house, an out-building for washing clothes: wash-leather, a soft kind of leather, usually of split sheepskin, dressed to imitate chamois leather: wash-pot, a vessel in which anything is washed: wash-tub, a tub for washing clothes: wash-stand or washhand-stand, a small table with a basin and conveniences for washing the hands and face: washerman, a man who washes: washerwoman, a woman who washes clothes: washing-machine, a machine for washing soiled linen: the Wash, a portion of the sea between Lincolnshire and Norfolk.

wasp, n. wæsp [AS. *wæps*, a wasp; cf. OH. Ger. *waspa*; Ger. *wespe*; L. *vespa*], an active, stinging, winged insect, resembling a bee: waspish, a. -ish, resembling a wasp; quick to resent a trifling affront; snappish; irritable; slender in the waist, as a wasp: waspishly, ad. -ly: waspishness, n. -ness, the state or quality of being waspish; irascibility; snappishness: waspish-headed, in OE, petulant: wasp-fly, a striped fly resembling a wasp, but stingless.—SYN. of 'waspish': petulant; irascible; peevish; capitious.

wassail, wassel, n. wdsæl [AS. *salutation* on pledging one to drink, *wæsz-hæl*, be of health—from *wæsz*, be, and *hæl*, whole or sound], a custom formerly indulged in on Twelfth-night of going about with a great bowl of ale drinking healths; a drinking-bout; any merry-making accompanied with drinking, particularly at Christmas; the liquor used on such festive occasions: wassail, v. in OE, to hold a merry

drinking-meeting: adj. convivial; festive: wassailing, imp. -ing, was'sailed, pp. -sald: was'miller, n. -er, a reveller: wassail-bowl, wassail-cup, a large bowl or cup formerly used at carousals.

wast, v. wds [see was], 2nd sing. pt. of the verb *be*.

wastage—see under waste.

waste, v. wdsst [OF. *waster*, to spoil, to render unfit for occupation; OH. Ger. *wastra*, to lay waste; L. *vastio*, I lay waste; *vastus*, waste, desert], to cause or suffer to be lost by squandering; to destroy or expend wantonly or unnecessarily; to squander; to throw away; to wear out; to consume; to damage or injure; to desolate; to leave bulk or substance gradually; to be consumed or dissipated; to lose by waste of use: adj. ruined; ravaged; destroyed; uncultivated; desert; desolate; rejected, or used for inferior purposes: worthless; superfluous; exuberant: a. land untitled; a region ruined, deserted, or desolate; a space unoccupied; the act of squandering; that which is rejected; refuse cotton or silk; useless expense; among miners, the old neglected workings of a coal-mine: wasteful, imp. -ing, adj. diminishing by dissipation; consuming by slow degrees: wast'ed, pp. squandered; dissipated; diminished: wast'age, n. -y, waste or loss: wasteful, a. -ful, expending without necessity or use; lavish; profuse; destructive: in OE, desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied: wastefulness, ad. -ly: waste'fulness, n. -ness, the act or practice of expending without necessity or use; prodigality; profuseness: waste'men, n. -men, a desolate state; solitude: waste'r, n. -er, one who wastes; also applied to 'the thief of a candle: laid waste, made desolate; ruined: waste-basket, a basket in which old letters and written documents torn up as of no further use, &c., may be laid: waste-book, a book in which rough entries of transactions are made; a day-book: waste-paper, spoiled paper, or paper of no further use: waste-pipe, a pipe for conveying away waste or superfluous water: waste-steam-pipe, in steam-engines, the pipe leading from the safety-valve to the atmosphere: to run to waste, to become lost for any useful purpose.—SYN. of 'waste v.': to dissipate; diminish; dwindle; desolate; squander; spend—of 'waste n.': prodigality; loss; diminution; destruction; dissipation; desolation; havoc; ravage; devastation; extravagance; profuseness.

wastrel, n. wds'trel [Eng. dial. -dim. from Eng. *waste*, which see], any waste thing or substance; that which may be thrown away or rejected as useless or imperfect; a term applied to a child growing up in ignorance, or being trained up to crime; a street Arab: wastrel, OK. for wastrel.

watch, n. wotch [AS. *waccen*, a watch; *waccan*, to wake—see wake], attendance without sleep; close observation; steady look-out; a person keeping guard; a sentinel; a guard; a space of time allotted to a guard to keep watch: the place where the guard is set; post or office of a watchman: also, the watchman or watchmen; period of the night; a small time-piece adapted for pocket-use and worked by a spring; on board ships, a period of four hours: v. to be awake; to be attentive; to look with attention or expectation; to keep guard; to attend; to lie in wait for; to observe attentively in order to detect or prevent; to be carefully observant; to attend on the sick during the night: watching, imp. -ing: watched, pp. wotcht: watch'er, n. -er, one who watches; one who sits up to watch all night: watchful, a. -ful, vigilant; careful to observe; attentive: watch'fully, ad. -ly: watch'fulness, n. -ness, vigilance; suspicious attention; careful and diligent observation; inability to sleep: watch-barrel, the brass box in a watch containing the mainspring: watch-case, the outside covering of a watch: watch-dog, a dog kept to guard premises or property: watch-fire, a fire lighted at night as a signal, or for the use of the watch or guard: watch-glass, the glass covering the face of a watch: watch-guard, a cord or chain to attach a watch to the person: watch-light, formerly, a candle with a rush wick to burn in the night: watch-maker, one who constructs timepieces for the pocket: watch'man, n. one who guards the streets of a city, town, or large building by night; a sentinel: watch-tower, a tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch the approach of enemies: watch-word, n. a word or phrase given to sentinels, used as a signal to distinguish a friend from an enemy, or one who has a right to pass the guard; a pass-word; a principle of action:

waite, wdt, fdr, loö; wote, wdt, her; pine, pin; note, nôt, móve;

vigilant; *n.* watch; guard made by a weapon in fencing; *a.* stronghold; *a.* certain division of a town or city; confinement under guard; custody; *a.* person under age committed to the ward or care of a guardian; *a.* large room in a hospital, devoted to a particular disease: *ward'ing*, *imp.*: *ward'ed*, *pp.*: *ward'er*, *n.* -*er*, *a.* keeper; *a.* guardian; *a.* turnkey of a prison; in *OE.*, a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight: *a.* the ward of a lock, part of a lock which corresponds to the proper key and no other: *a.* the ward of a town, city, prison, &c., so much as is committed to the care of one alderman, councillor, or keeper: *ward-mote*, *n.* -*mōt*—see under *mote* 2: *ward-robe*, *n.* -*rōb* [*OE. wairderobe*] *a.* room, a portable closet, or a piece of furniture for hanging up wearing apparel in; wearing apparel in general: *ward-room*, *a.* room over the gun-ruin of a ship where the chief officers sleep and mess: *ward'ship*, *n.* care and protection of a ward; state of being under a guardian: *ward'en*, *n.* -*ēn* [*F. gardien*], one who has ward or guard of a thing; *a.* name applied to the principal of some colleges; *a.* warden-pear: *a.* warden-pear, *a.* keeping-pear: *ward* in Chancery, *a.* minor under the guardianship of the Lord Chancellor.

ware, *n.* *wdr* [contr. of *aware*, which see—see *wary*], being in expectation of; being provided against; *aware*; in *OE.*, cautious; *wary*; *v.* in *OE.*, to take heed of; to beware: *war'ly*, *ad.* in *OE.*, warily; *ware'less*, *a.* -*lēss*, in *OE.*, incautious; *un-wary*; suffered unawares.

ware, *v.* *wdr*, *a.* Scrip. spelling of *wore*—see *wear* 2.

ware, *n.* *wdr* [*AS. wear*], *a.* general name for sea-weed—usually in expression *sea-ware*.

wares, *n.* *plu.* *wdr*, *sing.* *ware* [*AS. wære*, *plu.* *wæris*; cf. *Ice.* *varir*, *Dut.* *waar*; *Ger.* *waare*], goods to be sold; merchandise; articles; commodities: *ware-house*, *n.* -*hōus* [*waare*, and *house*], *a.* store for goods, either for safe keeping or for sale; *v.* to place or deposit in a house for safe keeping; especially, to place in the stores of Government, previous to paying duty: *ware'house'ing*, *imp.* *hōus'ing*; *n.* the act of depositing in a warehouse for safe keeping: *ware'house'ed*, *pp.* -*hōus'ed*; *ware'house'man*, *n.* -*hōus'mān*, one who keeps a warehouse; *a.* man employed in a warehouse; the keeper of a wholesale shop or store for Manchester or woollen goods: *bonded warehouse*, *a.* building in which duty-paying and excisable goods may be stored at a low charge, the tax or excise duty being only levied on the whole, or the part, at such time as the owner may choose to withdraw it: *ware* is used as the latter part of such compounds as *earthenware*, *hardware*, *glassware*, &c., and signifies *a.* thing produced or manufactured.

warefare—see under *war*.

wariness, *war'ly*, *warimēt*—see under *wary*.

warlike—see under *war*.

warlock, *n.* *wa'lor-lōk* [*AS. wærlōk*], *a.* breaker of his word or pledge—*from* *waer*, truth, and *lōga*, *a.* liar; *a.* male witch; *a.* wizard—originally a Scottish word: *war'lock'ry*, *n.* -*ry*, the spells and magic practised by a warlock.

warm, *a.* *wa'rm* [*AS. wærm*; cf. *Ice.* *varmr*; *Dan.* and *Sw.* *varm*; *Dut.* and *Ger.* *warm*—allied to *L. formus*; *Gr.* *thermos*, hot; *Sans.* *gharma*, heat], having heat in a moderate or gentle degree; having little or no winter, as a climate; zealous; ardent; easily excited or provoked; irritable; excited; flushed; enthusiastic; *familiarly*, easy and safe in money matters, as 'he was deemed a warm man'; wealthy; in *paint*, applied to colours that have yellow or yellow-red for their base: *v.* to impart heat to in a moderate degree only; to excite to ardour or zeal in; to animate; to make ardent; to grow less cold; to become moderately heated; to become warm or animated: *warm'ing*, *imp.*: *warmed*, *pp.* *wa'rm'd*; *warmer*, *n.* -*er*, one who or that which warms: *warm'ly*, *ad.* -*ly*, with gentle heat; ardently: *warm'ness*, *n.* -*nēss*, warmth: *warmth*, *n.* *wa'rmth*, state of being warm or ardent; gentle heat; earnestness or irritability—as applied to temper, 'he was answered with much warmth'; fervour of mind; animation; in *paint*, a tone of colour arising from the use of colours expressive of heat, as reds, deep yellows, russet browns, and suchlike: *warm bath*, *a.* bath heated to nearly or a little over the temperature of the human body: *warm-blooded*, *a.* in *phys.*, applied to animals whose temperature ranges from 98° to 112° F.; opposed to cold-blooded;

fig. warm-hearted; passionate: *warm-hearted*, *a.* sympathising; cordial; sincere: *warm-heartedness*, *n.* warmth of heart; sympathy; cordiality: *warm'ing-pan*, *a.* covered vessel containing hot coals or hot water for heating beds; *a.* person put into a place or office until another person becomes eligible for it—he is then said 'to keep it warm for him.'—*SYN.* of 'warm *a.*': hearty; vigorous; sprightly; sincere; cordial; frank; candid; open; ingenuous; fervent; glowing; keen; violent; furious—of 'warmth': glow; heat; zeal; ardour; fervency; cordiality; vehemence; eagerness; excitement.

warn, *v.* *wa'rn* [*AS. wærnian*], *a.* warn, to take heed—*from* *warn*, an impediment, an obstacle; *conn.* with the root *wearn*, to look or take notice; to give notice; to cause one to take notice; to put on guard against danger; to admonish of any duty; to caution: *warn'ing*, *imp.*; *n.* caution against danger; previous notice, as from landlord to tenant to quit a house, &c.: *warn'ingly*, *ad.*: *warned*, *pp.* *wa'rn'd*.

warp, *v.* *wa'rp* [*AS. weorpan*, to throw; cf. *Ice.* *verpa*; *Goth.* *waippan*; *Ger.* *werfen*], to twist or be twisted out of a straight direction; to turn from a straight or proper course; to turn aside from the true direction; to pervert; to prejudice; to tow or move, as a ship to a place by means of a rope laid out for that purpose and fastened to an anchor; to inundate low-lying lands for the purpose of fertilising them; to drop young prematurely, applied to cattle; *n.* *a.* rope laid out for the purpose of mooring a ship; *a.* tow-line: *warp'ing*, *imp.*; *n.* act of one who or that which warps; *a.* turning aside from the true direction: *warped*, *pp.* *wa'rp'd*; *warp'age*, *n.* -*āg*, the act of warping.

warp, *n.* *wa'rp* [*AS. weorpan*, *a.* warp—*from* *weorpan*, to throw; cf. *Ice.* *verpa*; *Dut.* *werp*; *Ger.* *werf*], see *warp* 1], the long threads laid out parallel to each other between which the wool is shot in weaving; the threads lengthwise in a woven fabric, the cross ones being called the *woof* or *weft*; muddy deposit cast from waters artificially introduced over low lands; *a.* small cable used in towing: *warp'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who prepares the warps of webs for weaving.

warrantable, *n.* *wa'rān-dā* [see *warrant*], in *Scot.*, security given by the seller to the purchaser that the bargain shall be made good to him; *a.* warranty.

warrant, *v.* *wa'rānt* [*OF. warant*, *pres. p.* of *wa'rir*, to guard; *OH.Ger.* *warjan*, to protect], to authorise; to justify; to maintain by authority; to assure; to declare with confidence; to secure to, as to a purchaser the quantity and quality of the goods sold as represented: *n.* a written document conferring some right or authority; that which authorises or justifies an act; that which vouches for or ensures anything; attestation; guarantee; *a.* legal instr. enjoining arrest, punishment, &c.; in *OE.*, right; legality: *war'rant'ing*, *imp.*: *war'anted*, *pp.* *wa'rānt'ed*, *n.* -*er*, one who warrants: *war'rant'or*, *n.* -*ānt'ōr*, one who warrants, as opposed to *war'rant'ee*, the person to whom land or other thing is warranted: *war'rantable*, *a.* -*āb*, authorised by commission or right; justifiable; defensible: *war'rantably*, *ad.* -*ābly*: *war'rantableness*, *n.* -*āb'nēss*, the quality of being warrantable or justifiable: *war'rantise*, *n.* -*is*, in *OE.*, authority; security: *v.* in *OE.*, to warrant: *war'rant'y*, *n.* -*y*, *a.* guarantee; *a.* security; an engagement, expressed or implied, that certain things or facts shall be as they have been represented or promised to be; in *insurance law*, certain stipulations or engagements by the party insured; in *OE.*, authority; guarantee: *v.* to guarantee: *war'rant-officer*, *a.* non-commissioned officer acting under a warrant, or supposed to be so acting, as a gunner, a boatswain, or a carpenter: *warrant of attorney*, *a.* written authority given by a client to his attorney to appear at a court for him: *search-warrant*, *a.* written document authorising a person to enter a house, a shop, &c., usually for stolen goods: *dock-warrant*, *a.* custom-house licence or authority.

war'ry, *v.* *wa'r'ry* [*from* *war*], in *OE.*, to make war upon: *war'ryd* or *war'raid*, *pt.* in *OE.*, made war upon.

warre, *a.* *wa'lor* [*AS. wærra*], in *OE.*, worse.

warren, *n.* *wa'r-rēn* [*OF. warrene*, *a.* place where animals are kept—*from* *mid. L.* *warrena*, *a.* warren or preserve—*from* *OH.Ger.* *warjan*, to protect], *a.* piece of ground for the breeding and preservation of

coke, *bof*, *fōt*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

Scheidt and Lys; the language spoken in that district; adj. of or pert. to.

wallop, *v.* *wol'lop* [Norm. *F. cloper*, to thresh; *gallop* is the same word], to move to and fro, as the surface of water in a vessel; to boll; to gallop; to give a beating to: *wal'loped*, *imp.*; *wal'loped*, *pp.*

wallow, *v.* *wol'lo* [akin to *swallow*], *AS. wealwian*, to roll; to roll one's body among mire or other filthy matter; to tumble and roll in water; hence, to live in a gross state, as in vice: *wallowing*, *imp.*; *wal'lowed*, *pp.* *wol'lower*, *n.* *-er*, one who wallows.

walnut, *n.* *wol'nut* [AS. *walhnutu* — *wealh*, foreign, and *nut*, a nut; Icel. *valhnöt*: Dut. *wal-noot*] a tree of several species, a native of Persia, whose wood is used in cabinet-work; also its nut; the *Juglans regia*, Ord. *Juglandaceae*: *walnut-oil*, one of the three oils used in painting, obtained from the fruit of the walnut.

walrus, *n.* *wol'rus* [Sw. *hvalross* — from *hval*, a whale; O.Sw. *ross*, a horse], an animal of the seal family; the sea-horse or morse, inhabiting the arctic seas, attaining the length of twenty feet, and valued for its oil and tusks.

waltz, *n.* *wol'ts* [Ger. *waltzer*, a waltz; *waltzen*, to roll] the name of the national dance of Germany, now equally in vogue in other countries, in which two persons whirl round on an axis of their own, and at the same time move quickly in a circle, the kind of music, usually written in the 3 time, which accompanies the dance: *v.* to dance a waltz: *waltz'ing*, *imp.*; *n.* the act or practice of dancing a waltz, or in the waltz: *waltzed*, *pp.* *wol'tist*: *waltz'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who waltzes.

wamble, *v.* *wol'm-bl* [Dan. *wamle*, to be disturbed with nausea] in OE., to move or stir, as the bowels do with wind; to roll with nausea and sickness: *n.* in OE., a queamish feeling; queamishness: *wam'bling*, *imp.* *-bling*: *adj.* rolling or rumbling, as with sickness or hunger: *wam'bled*, *pp.* *-bled*.

wame, *n.* *wol'm* [AS. *wamb*, the belly], in *Scot.*, the belly.

wampum, *n.* *wol'm'pum* [Indian — from *womp*, white], small beads made of shells, used by the North Amer. Indians as money, and also wrought into belts and ornaments.

wan, *a.* *wol'n* [AS. *weann*, dark, livid], pale, as with sickness; pallid; sallow; in *Scot.*, applied to the colour of water, dark, gloomy, black: *v.* in verse, to make wan; to become pallid: *wan'ly*, *adj.* *-ly*: *wan'ness*, *n.* *-ness*, a sallow pale colour: *wan'lish*, *a.* *-lish*, of a pale colour.

wanchancy, *wdn-chán'st* — same as *unchancy*.

wand, *n.* *wol'nd* [Icel. *vöndr*, a wand], a long thin stick; a twig; a staff of authority; a rod used by conjurers and diviners.

wander, *v.* *wol'ndér* [AS. *wandrian*, to wander; Dut. *wandelen*; Ger. *wandern*, *wandeln* — see also *wend*] to move about without a settled course; to ramble; to travel here and there; to go astray; to depart from the subject under discussion; to be delirious; to stray morally, as from the path of duty: *wan'dering*, *imp.*; *adj.* moving about without a settled course; rambling; disordered in mind: *n.* a travelling without a settled course; the roving of the mind or thoughts; mental disorder; uncertainty; deviation from right: *wan'dered*, *pp.* *-der*: *wan'derer*, *n.* *-der-er*, one who wanders: *wan'der'ing*, *adj.* *-ly*: *SYN.* of 'wander': to roam; range; rove; stroll; gad; straggle; stray; err; swerve; depart; deviate.

wandaroo, *n.* *wol-dá-ro'* [Cingalese *wanduru*, a monkey], a large monkey, with long greyish beard or mane, from the south of India.

wane, *v.* *wol'n* [AS. *wanian*, to decrease: cf. Icel. *vanr*, wanting — from *vana*, to diminish], to decrease; to be diminished; to fall; to sink; opposed to *wax*: *n.* diminution; decrease; decline: *wan'ing*, *imp.*; *adj.* decreasing, as the moon; declining: *waned*, *pp.* *wol'nd*.

wanghee, *n.* *wol'ng'hé* [Chin.], an Eastern cane, the *Phyllostachys nigra*, Ord. *Graminaceae*, used in making walking-sticks, chairs, &c.; also spelt *wan-gee*, *wah'ngé*.

wanion or **wannion**, *n.* *wol'n'yán* [prob. from *wane*, implying ill-luck] in OE., a hard blow; detriment: with a wanion, with a vengeance; implying a curse.

wannos, *wannish* — see under *wan*.

want, *n.* *wol'nt* [Icel. *vant*, neut. of *vanr*, wanting

or deficient in — see also *wane*], the absence of that which is necessary or useful; state of not having; deficiency; necessity; poverty: *v.* to be without; to be destitute of; to be deficient; to fall short of; to need; to fall; to desire; to wish for; to long for: *want'ing*, *imp.*; *adj.* absent; deficient: *wanted*, *pp.* — *SYN.* of 'want': need; lack; penury; indigence; deficiency; defect; failure; destitution; scarceness; scarcity; dearth.

wanton, *a.* *wol'ntón* [AS. *wana*, deficient (see *wane*, *togen*, drawn or led, educated, *pp.* of *tógn*, to draw, to educate; *lit.*, uneducated, *lit.* brought up), unrestrained; loose; indulging the natural appetites; disposed to lewdness; running to excess; reckless; lively or sportive, as 'the wanton wind'; quick and of irregular motion: in OE., luxurious; superfluous; not regular: *n.* a lascivious man or woman; a woman inclined to lewdness; a strumpet; in OE., a trifler; an insignificant flatterer: *v.* to play or revel without restraint; to behave with lewdness; to revel; to move nimbly and irregularly: *wan'toning*, *imp.*; *wan'toned*, *pp.* *-tóned*: *wan'tonly*, *adj.* *-ly*, lewdly; without restraint; loosely: *wan'tonness*, *n.* *-ness*, lewdness; lasciviousness; licentiousness; sportive-ness; frolic: — *SYN.* of 'wanton': *a.* skittish; frisky; lecherous; lascivious; libidinous; sportive; frolicsome; airy; colish; lustful; licentious; dissolute.

want-wit, *n.* *wol'nt-wit* [*want*, and *wit*], in OE., a fool; an idiot.

wapenshaw or **wapenshaw**, *n.* *wol'p-ta-shaw* [AS. *weapen*, a weapon; *scawian*, to view: *lit.*, a weapon-show] in *Scot.*, an exhibition of skill in arms, formerly made at certain times in every district; now, rarely, a volunteer review or shooting-match.

wapentake, *n.* *wol'p-ták*, also *wap'entake*, *n.* *-ták* [AS. *weapentac* — from *weapen*, a weapon; Eng. *tak*], the division of certain English counties, nearly coinciding with *Hundred* — so called because the inhabitants within such divisions *touched* the *weapon* of a new chief in sign of continued loyalty.

wapiti, *n.* *wol'p-ti* [Amer. Ind. *scapitika*], a large N. Amer. deer, allied to the red deer.

wappened, *a.* *wol'p'nd* [origin and meaning uncertain] in OE., perhaps wavering; hesitating: *wapp'ered*, *a.* *wol'p'p'nd*, restless; fatigued.

war, *n.* *wol'ar* [AS. *werre*, war; cf. OF. *verre*; OH.Ger. *werre*, vexation, strife; O.Dut. *werre*, strife, war], an armed contest between nations or states; a contest carried on by force of arms; open hostility; the profession of arms; opposition or contest of any kind carried on between two parties: in OE., force; army: *v.* to attack a state with force of arms; to carry on hostilities; to contend; to strive with violence; in OE., to make war upon: *war'ing*, *imp.*; *war'ed*, *pp.* *wol'ard*: *war'fare*, *n.* *-far* [*war*, and *fare*], the carrying on of war; contest or struggle: *war'like*, *a.* *-like* [*war*, and *like*], fit or disposed for war; soldierly; belonging to war: *war'rior*, *n.* *wol'ri-er*, one engaged in war; a soldier: *war'rioresse*, *n.* *-esse*, in OE., a woman soldier: *civil* or *intestine* war, a war carried on between parties belonging to the same state: *war'cry*, a national cry or shout made in charging the enemy in battle; a party watchword or principle of action: *war'dance*, a dance by savage races before setting out to war: *war-office*, the department of a state in which its military affairs are managed: *war-paint*, paint put upon the face and body by savage races previous to war: *war-whoop*, *n.* *woop*, the yell uttered by savages in advancing to battle: *war'worm*, *a.* *-worm*, impaired or enfeebled by war: *man-of-war*, a ship armed and equipped for attack or defence: on the war-path, said of Amer. Indians, when engaged in a hostile foray.

warble, *v.* *wol'bl* [OF. *werbler*, to speak quickly and indistinctly — from OH.Ger. *werben*, to set in movement], to purr or gurgle, as a brook; to chirp or sing, as birds; to quaver any sound; to sing in a quavering or trilling way; to utter musically: in OE., to cause to quaver: *n.* a quavering modulation of the voice; a song, as of a bird: *war'bling*, *imp.* *-bling*: *n.* the act of shaking or modulating notes; singing: *war'blingly*, *adj.* in a quavering or trilling way: *war'bled*, *pp.* *-bled*: *war'bler*, *n.* *-bler*, one who sings; a songster.

ward, *v.* *wol'ard* [AS. *weard*, a guard, a watchman; cf. Icel. *vörðr*; Goth. *weards*; Ger. *wart*], to repel; to turn aside anything mischievous, generally with *off*: in OE., to keep in safety; to watch; to defend; to be

mâte, mât, fâr, lûw; mêle, mêt, hër; pîne, pîn; nôle, nôt, môce:

wain, *n.* *wāin* [another spelling of *waggon*, which see] a four-wheeled carriage or cart for the conveyance of goods; a *waggon*; *Charles's Wain*—see *Charles's Wain*; *wainman*, *n.* *-man*, in *O.E.*, the driver of a wain; *wainrope*, *n.* *-rōp*, in *O.E.*, a *waggon* or cart rope; *wainwright*, *n.* *-rit*, a maker or builder of *waggons*.

wainscot, *n.* *wāin'skōt* [Dut. *wagen-schoot*, the best oak-wood without knots—from *wagen*, a *waggon*, and *schoot*, a partition of boards—*lit.*, panelling used in building a coach], the paneled timber-work lining the walls of a room; *v.* to line with paneled boards; *wain'scotting*, *imp.* *n.* the materials used for covering the walls of a room; the act of lining a room with paneled boards; *wain'scotted*, *pp.*

waist, *n.* *wāist* [AS. *wezi* (not found)—from *weazan*, to grow], the smaller part of the trunk of a body between ribs and hips; the middle part of a body; the middle part of a ship; in *O.E.*, something girding the waist; *waistband*, *n.* a sash or band round the waist; the upper part of trousers or the like which encompasses the waist; *waistcoat*, *n.* *wāist'kōt* or *wēst'kōt*, a close-fitting under-coat without sleeves, covering the waist and reaching a little below it; a *waist*.

wait, *v.* *wāit* [OF. *waiter*, to wait—from *waitte*, a sentinel; OH.Ger. *weithan*, to be on the lookout for; to expect; to remain until something happens, or some one arrives; to remain quiet; to stay; not to depart; to attend; to lie in ambush; to serve or attend, as a servant at table; *waiting*, *imp.* *adj.* denoting one who attends on a person; *n.* the act of staying in expectation; attendance; *wait'ingly*, *adv.* *waited*, *pp.* *wait'er*, *n.* *-er*, a servant in attendance; a tray or salver; *wait'ress*, *n.* *-res*, a female attendant at such public places as inns, taverns, &c.; *waits*, *n.* *plu.* *wāits*, the musicians who perform late at night in the streets, about Christmas; *waiting-maid* or *-woman*, a servant who attends on a lady in her chamber; *in wait*, in ambush; *in waiting*, in attendance; to wait on or upon, to attend, as a servant; to go to see; to visit; to attend to; to follow, as a consequence; *waiter* on providence, a time-server.

waive, *v.* *wāiv* [OF. *guerver*, to waive; Icel. *veifa*, to vibrate], to relinquish; not to insist on or claim; to defer for the present; to give up claim to; in *law*, to abandon; to cast off; *n.* in *O.E.*, a *wail*; *waiving*, *imp.* *waved*, *pp.* *wāiv'd*; *waiv'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who does not insist on some right or claim; the act of one who waives; *wāif*, *n.* *-f*, property found whose owner is unknown; anything wandering at large without an owner; a thing found, as goods, but claimed by nobody; a worthless wanderer; a cast-away; *wāifs* and *strays*, the unsettled, wandering, and worthless members of society.

walwode, *n.* *wāi'wōd*—see *waywode*.

wake, *n.* *wāik* [Icel. *waka*, I open or cut into; *vāik*, an opening cut in ice], the streak of smooth water left in the track of a ship.

wake, *v.* *wāik* [AS. *wacian*, to wake; cf. Icel. *waka*; Goth. *wakjan*; Ger. *wachen*], to rouse or be roused from sleep; to watch; not to sleep; to be alive or active; to put in motion or action; to excite; to bring to life again; to watch or wait upon a corpse till interment takes place; *n.* the sitting up all night with a deceased person, usually accompanied with drinking, &c.; [Ger. *Kirchweih*], an annual festival in commemoration of the dedication of a parish church, formerly observed by watching all night and feasting; in *O.E.*, the state of being wakeful; a feast or merry-making; *waking*, *imp.* *adj.* not sleeping; *n.* act of rising from sleep; period of continuing awake; *waked*, *pp.* *wāik't*; *akeful*, *a.* *wāik'fōl*, not sleeping; vigilant; stirring from sleep; *wake'fully*, *adv.* *wakefulness*, *n.* *-ness*, want of sleep; forbearance from sleep; *waken*, *v.* *wāik'n*, to cause to sleep; to rouse from sleep; in *O.E.*, to produce; to excite; *waken'ing*, *imp.* *n.* the act of rousing from sleep; *waken'd*, *pp.* *kind*; *wa'kener*, *n.* *-kner*, also *wa'ker*, *n.* *-ker*, one who wakens or arouses from sleep; *wa'ker*, *n.* *-ker*, one who shares in a wake or death-watch; *wake'-robin*, *n.* *-rōbin*, a monocotyledonous plant having acid properties, the root of which yields a starchy matter, also called *cuckoo pint*; the *Arum maculatum*, Ord. *Araceæ*.

waken—see under *wake*.

Waldenses, *n.* *plu.* *wāi'den'séz*, a sect of Protestants residing in the valleys of Piedmont, established by

Peter *Waldo* about A.D. 1180 as a protest against the corruption of the clergy.

wale, *n.* *wāil* [AS. *wāln*, a weal], the raised streak on the skin left by a stripe; the outward timbers in a ship's side on which men set their feet when they clamber up; a ridge or streak rising above the surface of cloth, &c.; *v.* to mark, as the skin, with stripes; to make wales or ridges on; *wā'ling*, *imp.*; *waled*, *pp.* *wāild*.

wale or wall, *n.* *wāil* [Icel. *vāl*, choice], in *Scot.*, to choose; to select; *n.* the thing chosen in preference to another; the act of choosing.

Walhalla, *n.* *wāi'hāl-lā*—see *Valhalla*.

walk, *v.* *wālk* [AS. *wealdan*, to roll, to rove about; cf. Icel. *valka*, to roll; OH.Ger. *weilchin*, to full (as a mill), to move about—*lit.*, to roll or wander about], to go at a foot's pace; to go or travel on foot; to pace; to pass through; to lead; to ramble; to live or behave; to pursue a particular course of life; in the language of invitation, come; go; to move for exercise or amusement; to appear as a spectre; to cause to go slowly, as to *walk* a horse; in *O.E.*, to be in motion; *n.* act or manner of walking; pace; step; space through which one has walked; a place for exercise on foot; road; way; course of life; carriage; gait; department; pasture-ground, as for sheep; in *O.E.*, avenue set with trees; region; space; *walking*, *imp.* *n.* the act of moving on the feet at a slow pace; *walked*, *pp.* *wālk't*; *wālk'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who walks; in *O.E.* and *Scot.*, fuller; *walking-cane* or *-stick*, a stick carried in the hand to assist in walking, or for amusement; *walking-fish*, a fish found in the Indian seas, with fins adapted to crawling on shore; *sheep-walk*, an extensive tract of land where sheep are pastured; *walk of life*, station or position.

Walkyr, *n.* *wāik'ir*—same as *Valkyr*.

wall, *n.* *wāil* [AS. *wēal*, a wall; I. *valium*, the palisade or fortification of a camp—from *valius*, a stake], a body of stone, brick, turf, or other material raised to some height, and serving to enclose or defend a space of ground or buildings; the side of a building; defence; means of protection; in *min.*, the cheeks or sides of a vein; *v.* to enclose with a wall; to close or fill with a wall; to defend with walls; *wā'ling*, *imp.* *n.* act of enclosing with a wall; materials for a wall; walls in general; *walled*, *pp.* *a.* *wāild*, fortified or enclosed with a wall; *wall-flower*, a fragrant flowering-plant found growing in its wild state on old walls and stone places; the *Chiranthus cheiri*, Ord. *Cruciferae*; *colleg*, lady who keeps her seat at the side during dancing, of her own accord or because she cannot find a partner; *wall-fruit*, fruit growing on trees trained on a wall; *wall-paper*, paper-hangings; *wall-plate*, a piece of timber placed along the top of a wall to receive the ends of the roof-timbers, or so placed as to receive the joists of a floor; *wall-rue*, a common fern, the *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*; *wall-saltpetre*, a salt occurring in efflorescent silky tufts and coatings of a white or grey colour on old walls, in limestone caverns, and on calcareous rocks; also called *nitrocalcite*; to drive to the wall, to push to extremities; to get the mastery over; to go to the wall, to be hard pressed or driven; to be pushed to one side; to be the weaker party; to take the wall, formerly, when streets were narrow and ill-paved, to take the inner side of a walk, or the side next the wall, as the best and safest place; hence, to take precedence.

Wallach, *n.* *wāi'lāk* [Ger. *Wallach*; OH.Ger. *wāln*, a foreigner], a native of Wallachia, which was inhabited by Roman and other colonists; *Wallachian*, *a.* *wāi'lāk-i-ān*, of or pert. to; *n.* an inhabitant, or the language, of Wallachia.

wallah, *n.* *wāi'lā*, as in competition *wallah* [Hind. *wālā*, fellow man], in *India*, a civil servant selected by competitive examination.

wallet, *n.* *wāi'lēt* [prob. the same word as *wattle*, in the sense of a fleshy bag or excrescence], a bag for carrying necessaries on a journey; a knapsack; anything protuberant and swagging.

wall-eye, *n.* *wāi'lōi* [Icel. *vagl-eygthr*, wall-eyed, said of a horse; *vagl*, a beam; *augl*, an eye], an eye of a whitish colour; the popular name for *placoma*; *wall-eyed*, *a.* *-id*, having an eye of a very light grey or whitish colour—generally applied to horses; hence, fierce or glaring.

Walloon, *n.* *wāi'lōn* [from same root as *Wallach*], a native of that part of Flanders lying between the

cōie, *bōy*, *fōot*; *pāre*, *bād*; *chātr*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thīng*, *there*, *seal*.

n. *-vuln-er-able*, quality of being vulnerable or liable to injury; also vul'n'rableness. *n.* *-vuln-er-ary*, *a.* *-er-ary*, useful in healing wounds; *n.* any plant or drug useful in healing wounds; *vul'n'ra-tion*, *n.* *-tion*, in *O.E.* the act of wounding; *vul'n'ra-ry*, *a.* *-ry*, covered with wounds.

vulpine, *n.* *vulp-in* [*L. vulpinus*, belonging to a fox—from *vulpes*, a fox] pert. to or resembling the fox; cunning; artful; *vulpicide*, *n.* *-icide* [*L. caedo*, I kill], one who kills foxes as vermin instead of preserving them for hunting; the practice of killing foxes.

vulpsite, *n.* *vulp-sin-ite* [from *Vulpsin*, in Italy], a granular variety of gypsum which takes a fine polish, and is used for ornamental purposes.
vulture, *n.* *vul-tur* or *chur* [*L. vultur*, a vulture—prob. from *celo*, I pluck or tear], a large rapacious bird of prey; *vulturine*, *a.* *-ine*, pert. to or resembling the vulture; *vulturish*, *a.* *-ish*, like a vulture; rapacious; also *vulturous*, *a.* *-ous*.
valviform, *a.* *valv-iform* [*L. valvus* or *valva*, a wrapper or integument; *forma*, a shape], in bot. like a cleft with projecting edges.
vying, *v.* *et-ing* [see *vie*], competing.

W

w, *W*, *dab-d*, the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, and a consonant, so named from its printed character representing a double V. *V* being the Roman form of our *U*; *w* performs the double office of a consonant and a vowel; it is a consonant when commencing a word or syllable, as *win*, *Waverley*, and a vowel at the end of a word or syllable, but only when preceded by a vowel, as *paw*, *now*, *grow*, thus forming the latter element of a diphthongal sound.

wabble, *v.* *wab-b'l* [*L.Ger. wabbeln*, quabbeln, to wabble], to sway to and fro; to move staggeringly from one side to the other; *n.* a swaying or staggering to and fro; *wabbling*, *imp.* *-bling*; *adj.* having an irregular motion from side to side; *wabbled*, *pp.* *wab-b'ld*.

wacke, *n.* *wick-ē* [*Ger.*], a soft earthy variety of trap-rock of a greyish-green colour, resembling indurated clay, and readily crumbling down when exposed to the weather.

wad, *n.* *wadd*, also *wad'ing*, *n.* *-ding* [*O.Sw. wadd*, wadding; cf. *Icel. vadr*; *Ger. wattle*], a bundle or quantity of something soft; soft stuff, of a loose texture, as cotton, wool, &c., used in stuffing and lining garments; a wisp of straw; a bundle of cloths or tow used by gunners to keep the powder close by ramming it down; *wad*, *v.* to line with a soft substance; to ram a wad into; to make into wad; *wad*, *n.* in *Cum-berland*, the name given to black-lead, a mineral found in detached lumps and not in veins; *wad* or *wadd*, *n.* *wadd*, a miner's term for an earthy oxide of manganese—name as plumbago; to *wad* a garment, to line it with flocks of cotton compacted together; *wad'ing*, *n.* a material for wads; sheets of carded cotton for stuffing and lining garments, &c.

wad, *n.* *wadd* [*A.S. wad*, a pledge; cf. *Icel. vadr*; *Goth. wadi*—see also *wad*] in *Scot.*, a pledge; *v.* in *Scot.*, to pledge or wager; *wadest*, *wadsett*, *n.* *wad-sett*, a pledge; formerly, in *Scots law*, a legal deed in which a debtor empowers his creditor to uplift the rents of his estate till the debt be satisfied; nearly equal in meaning to mortgage; *wad'setter*, *n.* *-setter*, one having his authority from a wadset.

wad, *v.* *wadd*—*Scot.* for *would*.

waddle, *v.* *wadd-dl* [a freq. of *wade*], to move from side to side in walking, as a duck or very fat person; *wad'dling*, *imp.* *-d'ling*; *wad'dlingly*, *ad.* *-ly*; *wad-died*, *pp.* *wad-did*; *wad'dier*, *n.* *-dier*, one who waddles.

wade, *v.* *wadd* [*A.S. wadan*, to wade, to trudge; cf. *Icel. vada*; *Dut. waden*, to wade, ford; allied to *L. vadum*, a ford, a shallow; *vado*, I go, to walk or pass through water or deep mud; to accomplish with difficulty or labour; *wa'ding*, *imp.* *-d'ing*, *ad.* *-ly*; *wa'der*, *n.* *-der*, one who wades; one of the *Grallinæ* or wading birds.

wadi, *n.* *wod-d* [*Ar. wadi*], the channel of a water-course which is dry except in the rainy season.

wafer, *n.* *wa-f'er* [*OF. wafer*; *Dut. wafel*, a wafer], a small, thin, round, dry piece of coloured paste, employed for securing letters, &c.; the small round piece of unleavened bread or paste used in the R. Cath. Ch. and in the celebration of the Eucharist; *v.* to seal or close with a wafer; *wa'fering*, *imp.* *-fer-ing*, *ad.* *-ly*; *wa'ferer*, *n.* *-er*, in *O.E.*, a vender of wafers; *waffle*, *n.* *wod-f*, a thin baked cake.

waft, *v.* *wod-ft* [a variant of *wave*], to convey or transport through a fluid medium, as air; to float, as on the water or through the air; in *O.K.*, to beacon; to inform by a sign; to cast lightly or gently; *n.* a

signal made by moving something, as a flag, in the air; a slight breeze; *waft'ing*, *imp.* *-ing*; *n.* a bearing or floating, as on water or through air; *waft'ed*, *pp.* *wafted*, *n.* *waft'ing*, in *O.E.*, carriage by water or air; *waft'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who or that which wafts or conveys; *wafture*, *n.* *waft'ur*; in *O.E.*, the act of wafting; *wag*, *v.* *wedg* [*O.Sw. waggan*, to wag], to shake lightly; to move to and fro as the head in fun or mockery; to move with quick turns from side to side; to stir; in *O.E.*, to depart; *wag'ging*, *imp.* *-ing*; *n.* the act of one who or that which wags; *wagg'd*, *pp.* *wag-g'd*.

wag, *n.* *wedg* [a contr. of *waghalter*, one fit to wag in a halter], a joker; one who plays tricks; a man full of sport and humour; *wag'gery*, *n.* *-gery*, *mischievous merriment*; *pleasantry*; *jocularity*; *wag'gish*, *a.* *-gish*, mischievous in sport; done in sport; full of sport and humour; *frolicsome*; *wag'gishly*, *ad.* *-ly*; *wag'gliness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being waggy; mischievous sport.

wage, *v.* *wedj* [*OF. veage*, a pledge or guarantee—from *mid. L. vadum*—from *L. vas* or *vadium*, a surety; *Goth. wadi*], to make or carry on, as war; in *O.E.*, to attempt; to venture; to wager; to throw down as a pledge; *n.* in *O.E.*, a gage; a pledge; *wages*, *n.* *plu.* *wed-jes*, less frequently *wage*, *n.* *wedj*, that which is paid at stated periods for labour or services—usually restricted to weekly, fortnightly, or monthly sums paid to labourers and mechanics; payment; recompense; reward; *wage*, *v.* in *O.E.*, to take on hire; to hire for pay; to employ for wages; *waging*, *imp.* *-ging*; *waged*, *pp.* *wed-j'd*, carried on, as war.—*Syn.* of 'wage': *pay*; *fee*; *salary*; *stipend*; *hire*; *allowance*; *compensation*; *remuneration*; *fruit*.

wager, *n.* *wed-j'er* [*OF. woguer*; *mid. L. woadkafuru*, a wager—from *wadio*, I pledge], an unsettled question whose opposite alternatives are supported by two parties, who lay down stakes to abide the decision of the event; a subject on which bets are laid; a bet; formerly, trial by battle; *v.* to hazard on the issue of an event; to lay a pledge; to offer a wager; to bet; *wa'gering*, *imp.* *-ing*; *n.* laying of a wager; *wa'gered*, *pp.* *-j'ed*; *wa'gerer*, *n.* *-er*, one who wagers or bets.

waggle, *v.* *wed-g'l* [a freq. of *wag* 1], to move one way and then the other; to reel; to move quickly from side to side, as a bird its tail; to *wag*; *wag'gling*, *imp.* *-ging*; *wag'gled*, *pp.* *wed-g'ld*.

waggon or *wagon*, *n.* *wed-g'on* [*A.S. waggan*; *Dut. wagen*, a waggon], a four-wheeled vehicle or cart for carrying goods; an open truck used in the goods traffic of a railway; in *O.E.*, a chariot; *wag'gonage*, the price of conveyance by waggons, especially on a railway; waggons collectively; *wag'goner*, *n.* *-er*, one who conducts a waggon; a name applied to Charles's Wain; *wag'gonette*, *n.* *-ette*, an open four-wheeled carriage.

wagtail, *n.* *wod-tail* [from *wag*, and *tail*], a small bird of several species, so called from the incessant motion of its long tail.

Wahabi, *n.* *wod-ab-d*, a follower of *Abdel Wahab*, a Mohammedan reformer, who flourished about A.D. 1700.

wail—see under *waive*.

wail, *v.* *wodl* [*Icel. wael*, to wail—from *we*, *woe*], to cry out in sorrow for; to express sorrow by a mournful crying; to lament; to bewail; *n.* *lowl* and mournful weeping; audible sorrow; *wail'ing*, *imp.* *-ing*; *n.* loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation; *wail'd*, *pp.* *wodl'd*; *wail'fully*, *ad.* *-ly*; *wail'ful*, *a.* *-ful*, sorrowful; mournful.

wale, *wall*, *f'er*, *l'ow*; *wale*, *wall*, *h'er*; *wine*, *pin*; *wale*, *wall*, *wine*;

disipated; liveliness; sickness; instability: vol'atilis, v. -is, to cause to exhale or evaporate; to pass off in fumes or vapour: vol'atilis, imp.: vol'atilis, pp. -ed: vol'atilis, a. -i, -ed, that may be quickly dissipated: vol'atilis, n. -i, -ed, the act or process of causing to pass away in the aeriform state.—*SYN.* of vol'atilis: levity; giddiness; lightness; flightiness; mutability; airiness.

volcano, n. vol'kán'ô, plu. volcanoes, -oes [It. *volcano*; *Vulcanus*, in *Lat. myth.*, the god of fire], an opening in the earth's surface, generally applied to a mountain or hill, more or less conical, which throws up smoke, flames, stones, and melted matter, from its interior parts: volcanic, a. vol'kán'ik, pert. to, or produced by, a volcano: volcanicity, n. vol'kán'is-i-ti, state of being volcanic; also vol'canism, n. -ism: vol'canism, a. -ism, a postcaliform of volcanic: vol'canism, n. -ism, a. -ism, which see: volcanic bombs, spherical masses of lava frequently thrown out in great numbers and of all sizes by active volcanoes: volcanic cones, volcanic hills of active or of recent eruption: volcanic foci, foci, subterranean centres of igneous action: volcanic mud, the fetid sulphurous mud discharged by volcanoes.

vole, n. vol' [F. *vole*—from *vole*, to fly], a deal at cards that draws all the tricks: v. to win by a vole.

vole, n. vol' [said to be connected with *vold*, a plain], a small field rodent quadruped resembling the mouse; the meadow-mouse.

vollition, n. vol'hik'sh'n [F. *vollition*—from L. *vol*, I will], the act of willing; the act of determining choice or forming a purpose; the power of willing or exerting choice: vol'ition, a. -ism, -ed, or pert. to volition: vol'itive, a. vol'it'iv, able to will, as, the vol'itive faculty; of or pert. to the will.—*SYN.* of vol'ition: will; purpose; determination.

volley, n. vol'it, volleys, n. plu. -ies [F. *volée*, a flight; *vole*, to fly—from L. *volare*, to fly], an outbreak of many things at the same time; a discharge of many small-arms at once; an outbreak as to abusive language: v. to discharge many things at one time; to throw out: vol'leing, imp. vol'leied, pp. -ied; adj. discharged with a sudden burst.

volt, n. vol't [F. *volte*; It. *volta*, a turn—from L. *volutus*, pp. of *volve*, I turn], a sudden movement or leap in fencing to avoid a thrust; a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a centre.

volt—see under voltaic.

voltaic, a. vol'ta'ik [after *Volta*, Italian physicist], pert. to *Volta* or voltaism: voltaism, n. vol'ta'is-m, galvanism or electricity improved and modified by *Volta*: volt, n. vol't, the unit of electromotive force: voltaic battery, an apparatus consisting of a series of pairs of plates of different metals, as zinc and copper, immersed in a fluid, usually diluted sulphuric acid, and connected by wires for the development of electricity: voltaic electricity, the phenomena resulting from the evolution of a current of electricity by chemical action: volta-electric, a. of or pert. to voltaic electricity: voltameter, n. vol'tám-i-tér [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the force or intensity of a voltaic current by its effects in decomposing water, or by its heating effects; also called volta-electrometer: volta-type, n. vol'ti-tip, another name for *electrotype*: Volta's or voltaic pile, a galvanic apparatus consisting of a series of double plates of zinc and copper with a wet cloth between each pair, a copper wire being attached to the zinc plate at the bottom and the copper plate at the top.

voltigeur, n. vol'ti-eh'ér [F. a vaultier, a tumbler; *voltiger*, to vault], in *France*, a light-infantry soldier.

voltine, n. vol'tin, or volt'sin, n. -is [from *Volte*, French engineer], an ore of zinc occurring in quartz-veins.

volute, a. vol'ú-bi [L. *volutus*], that is turned or rolled round—from *volve*, I turn about], formed so as to roll with ease, or to be easily set in motion; having quick motion; flowing with ease and smoothness; fluent in speech; in bot., applied to stems, leaf-stalks, and the like, which have the property of twisting round some other body; twining spirally: vol'ubly, ad. -bi: vol'ubleness, n. -né, fluency of speech: vol'ubility, n. -bi-ti-té, fluency of speech; aptness to roll.

volume, n. vol'úm [F. *volume*—from L. *volūmen*, a roll, a book—from *volve*, I turn round any object], a single fold or turn; a single book; space occupied;

bulk or size; compass of voice; power of voice or sound: vol'um'd, a. -dnd, having the form of a volume; being in rolling masses; having bulk; great: volumetric, a. vol'ú-métr'ik [Gr. *metron*, a measure], relating to measure or volume; performed by measured volumes of solutions of a fixed standard, as volumetric analysis: vol'umétrically, ad. -N: voluminous, a. vol'ú-mi-nús [mid. L. *voluminosus*], consisting of many volumes or books; having written much; copious; diffusive; in OE., consisting of many complications: vol'umínously, ad. -N: vol'umínousness, n. -né, the state or quality of being voluminous or bulky: volume de luxe, *de l'óké* [F. *de*, of; *luxe*, luxury, magnificence—It.], a volume or book of magnificence; a volume magnificently got up in printing, illustrations, and binding.

voluntary, a. vol'ú-tér-i [L. *voluntarius*, voluntary—from *volve*, free will—from *vole*, I will], acting from choice; having power of choice; proceeding from one's own will; done without compulsion; characterised by volition; of or pert. to voluntarism: n. one who does anything of his own free will; a volunteer; a place of music played at will; one who supports the ordinances of religion by his own free will, and who refuses to recognise any connection between Church and State; a Disenter: vol'untarily, ad. -tér-i-ti, of one's own accord; spontaneously; without compulsion: vol'untariness, n. -né, the state of being voluntary or optional: voluntarism, n. -tér-i-tism, the system or practice of supporting the ordinances of religion by voluntary contributions, as opposed to compulsory rates or taxes, or by endowments: vol'unteer, n. -tér-, one who enters into the military or naval service from choice; (V) in *Great Britain*, one of the auxiliary forces which form a kind of unpaid militia; in U.S., one of the regular militia, or of a special body of volunteers for military service: adj. of or pert. to volunteers: v. to offer without solicitation or compulsion, as aid or service; to serve as a volunteer: vol'unteer'ing, imp. vol'unteer'd, pp. -tér'd.—*SYN.* of voluntary a.: spontaneous; willing; gratuitous; intentional; purposed.

voluptuous, a. vol'úp'ú-ús [L. *voluptuosus*—from L. *voluptas*, enjoyment, pleasure—from *volve*, agreeably—from *volve*, I wish], given to the enjoyment of luxury and pleasure; indulging to excess in sensual gratifications; producing, or expressive of, the sensual; sensual: vol'uptuously, ad. -ú: vol'uptuousness, n. -né, indulgence to excess in sensual pleasures: volup'tuary, n. -tér-, a man who indulges to excess in sensual pleasures; a sensualist: adj. devoted to luxury or pleasure.

volute, n. vol'tér [F. *volute*—from mid. L. *voluta*, a volute—from L. *volutus*, pp. of *volve*, I turn round, I roll], a kind of spiral scroll used in ornaments; the spiral scroll forming the principal ornament in the Ionic capital; a species of spiral shell: vol'uted, a. -tér'd, having a spiral scroll: vol'utem, n. -shus, a spiral turn or wreath.

volve, n. vol'v [L. *volve*, a wrapper], in bot., the involucre-like base of the stipe of agerics which was originally the bag enveloping the whole plant.

volvex, n. vol'vex [L. *volve*, I roll], pale-green alga; found in clear pools, ponds, and canals, receiving their name from their rotatory motion in the water.

volvulus, n. vol'vú-lús [L. *volve*, I roll up], a disease produced by the passing of one portion of an intestine into another, commonly the upper into the lower part.

vomer, n. vol'mér [L. *vomer*, a ploughshare], in anat., the slender thin bone separating the nostrils from each other: vo'mérin, a. -mér-in, relating to the vomer.

vomic, n. vol'm-i-k [L. *vomic*, a sore or ulcer], an abscess of the lungs—so called because it discharges diseased matter: vom'ic, a. -ik, ulcerous.

vomic, vomis, n. vol'm-i-see max vomica.

vomit, v. vom'it [L. *vomit*, pp. of *vome*, I vomit], to eject or throw up the contents of the stomach; to discharge from the stomach through the mouth; to throw up with violence from any hollow or recess: n. the matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic: vom'iting, imp.: the act of ejecting from the stomach; the act of throwing out substance from a deep hollow, as a volcano; that which is vomited: vom'ited, pp.: vom'itive, a. -tív [F. *vomitif*], causing vomiting; emetic: vom'itory, a. -tér-, causing

male, mál, fál, láú; málle, mál, hár; pine, pín; nóle, nóé, móve;

blame; to censure; to revile: *vita'perating*, imp.: *vita'perated*, pp.: *vita'perat'ion*, n. -*ti'shān*, abuse; blame; censure: *vita'perable*, a. -*ti'sh*, containing blame or censure: *vita'peratively*, ad. -*ti'sh*: *vita'perator*, n. -*ti'sh*, one who vituperates: *vita'perable*, a. -*ti'sh*, in *OK*, deserving blame; censurable.

vivace, a. *vi-ēd'chā* [L.], in music, brisk and lively.

vivacious, a. *vi-ēd'chā* [L. *vivax* or *vividus*, long-lived—*from vivo*, I live] lively; sprightly and active; in *OK*, having vigorous powers of life: *viva'ciouly*, ad. -*ti'sh*: *viva'ciouness*, n. -*nēs*, also *viva'city*, n. -*ti'sh*: *ti'sh*, life; animation; great liveliness and sprightliness of behaviour; in *OK*, tenaciousness or length of life.—*SYN.* of 'vivacious': cheerful; merry; gay; jovial; mischievous; sportive; animated; jocund; light-hearted.

vivandière, n. *vi-ēd'chā-d'ār* [F.—*from* mild. L. *vivand*, provisions—*see* *vivand*], in *France*, a woman sutler in the army.

vivarium, n. *vi-ēd'chā-rim*, *viva'ria*, n. plu. -*ti'sh*, also *vi'vary*, n. -*ti'sh*, *vi'varies*, n. plu. -*ti'sh* [L. *vitrarium*, a preserve, a pond—*from vivo*, alive; *vivo*, I live], a small artificial enclosure, cage, reservoir, vase, &c., for keeping animals alive; a *vivarium* for salt or fresh water animals is called an *aquarium*.

viva voce, *vi-ēd'chā* [L. with the living voice], by word of mouth; orally.

vive, *ink*, *vē* [F. *vive*, long live, hurrah; *vivre*, to live], long live; success to: *qui vive* [F. *qui*, who], who goes there to challenge made by a sentinel: *on the qui vive*, on the alert.

vivex, n. *vi-ēd'chā* [F. *vivex*, the vivex], a disease in animals, especially in horses, seated in the glands under the ears; also spelt *viva*, but less correctly.

vivianite, n. *vi-ēd'chā-it* [after *Vivian*, an English mineralogist], a mineralogical term for phosphate of iron, usually of a fine indigo blue, sometimes used as a pigment.

vivid, a. *vi-ēd'chā* [L. *vividus*, living, animated—*from vivo*, alive; *vivo*, I live], true to the life, as a description; exhibiting the appearance of life and freshness; lively; sprightly; forming brilliant images, as colours: *vividly*, ad. -*ti'sh*: *vividness*, n. -*nēs*, the quality of being vivid; sprightliness; also the rare form, *vividity*, n. *vi-ēd'chā-ity*.—*SYN.* of 'vivid': lucid; clear; bright; luminous; splendid; brilliant; lustrous; strong; intense; striking; quick; active.

vivify, v. *vi-ēd'chā* [F. *vivifier*—*from* L. *vivo*, alive; *facio*, I make], to endue with life; to animate; to make alive: *vivifying*, imp.: *vivified*, pp. -*ti'sh*: *vivify*, a. *vi-ēd'chā*, giving life; reviving: *vivification*, n. *vi-ēd'chā-shān*, the act of giving life: *vivified*, a. -*ti'sh*, tending to vivify: *vivifying*, v. *vi-ēd'chā*, *vi-ēd'chā* [L. *vivo*, alive; *pario*, I produce or bring forth], producing young alive; in bot., producing young plants in place of seeds; attached in some unusual way to the parent, as young plants: *viviparity*, n. *vi-ēd'chā-ity*, state or quality of being viviparous: also *viviparousness*, n. -*nēs*.

vivisection, n. *vi-ēd'chā-shān* [L. *vivo*, alive; *sectio* or *actiōnem*, a cutting—*from* *seco*, I cut], the dissection of an animal while alive; physiological experiments on living animals: *vivisectionist*, n. -*ti'sh*, one who advocates the practice of vivisection: *viviselector*, n. -*ti'sh*, one who dissects animals while alive.

vixen, n. *vi-ēd'chā* [feminine of fox, which see: cf. Ger. *fuchsin*, a she-fox; a she-fox; a name in reproach applied to a woman; an ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman: *vixenish*, a. -*ti'sh*, like a vixen; shrewish: *vixenly*, a. *vi-ēd'chā-ly*, having the temper of a vixen.

viz, usually pronounced *namely*, a contr. of the L. *videlicet* [cf. *videlicet*], that is; namely.

vizard, a. *vi-ēd'chā* [two *vizards*] in *OK*, a mask; a visor: v. in *OK*, to mask: *vizard*—*see* *visor*.

vizier, n. *vi-ēd'chā* or *vi-ēd'chā* [Turk. *vizir*; Ar. *vazir*, a vizier], in Turkey and other Eastern countries, a high officer of state; a councillor of state: Grand *Vizier*, the chief minister of the Turkish empire: *vizierial*, a. *vi-ēd'chā-ly*, pert. to or issued by the vizier: *vizierate*, n. *vi-ēd'chā-ty* or *vi-ēd'chā-ty*, the office of a vizier.

violet, n. *vi-ēd'chā* [Dut. *violet*, a marsh], in S. Africa, a marsh; a swamp; any lodgment of surface-water; a reedy, wet hollow; the stream which drains a marsh.

vocal, n. *vi-ēd'chā* [L. *vocābulum*, a designation, a name—*from* *voco*, I call], a name; a word; a term: *vocabulary*, n. *vi-ēd'chā-ly*, a collection of words, especially of a particular author, arranged in alphabetical order and briefly defined; a word-book: *vocalist*, n. -*ti'sh*, the arranger of a vocabulary: *vocal*, a. *vi-ēd'chā* [F. *vocal*—*from* L. *vocālis*, sounding, speaking—*from* *voco* or *vocem*, a voice], having a voice; consisting of or uttered by the voice; utterable by the voice; made by the voice; sounding, as if in speech: *vocally*, ad. -*ti'sh*: *vocalism*, n. -*nēs*, the quality of being vocal: *vocalise*, a. *vi-ēd'chā-ly*, consisting of voice or vowel sounds: *vocalise*, v. *vi-ēd'chā-ly*, to form into voice; to utter distinctly with the voice; to practise singing on the vowel-sounds: *vocalising*, imp. -*ti'sh*: *vocalised*, pp. -*ti'sh*: *vocalism*, n. -*nēs*, vocalisation: *vocalist*, n. -*ti'sh*, a singer as distinguished from an instrumentalist: *vocalisation*, n. -*ti'sh* [F.—L.] the act or operation of making vocal.

vocation, n. *vi-ēd'chā-shān* [F. *vocation*—*from* L. *vocatus*, pp. of *voco*, I call] *lit.*, a call; a summons; hence, a calling or trade; employment; an occupation: *vocative*, a. a. *vi-ēd'chā-ty* [L. *vocātivus*], in gram., applied to the case or state of a word used in addressing or invoking.

vociferate, v. *vi-ēd'chā-ty* [L. *vociferatus*, pp. of *vociferari*, to cry aloud—*from* *voco* or *vocem*, a voice; *fero*, I carry], to utter with a loud voice; to exclaim; to shout; to bawl: *vociferating*, imp.: *vociferated*, pp.: *vociferation*, n. -*ti'shān*, violent outcry; clamour: *vociferous*, a. -*ti'sh*, clamorous; noisy: *vociferously*, ad. -*ti'sh*: *vociferousness*, n. -*nēs*, the quality of being vociferous; clamorously.—*SYN.* of 'vociferation': outcry; clamour; cry; exclamation; uproar; shouting; acclamation; tumult; bawling.

vodka, n. *vi-ēd'chā* [Russ.], in *Russia*, an intoxicating drink obtained from the distillation of rye.

voe, n. *vi-ēd'chā* [F. *voe*], a ford; a creek; a bay.

vogue, n. *vi-ēd'chā* [F. *vogue*, course of a ship: OH. Ger. *waga*, a wave], the way or fashion at any particular time; mode; custom: in *vogue*, in fashion.

voles, n. *vi-ēd'chā* [OF. *vols*, voice—*from* L. *voco* or *vocem*, a voice], sound from the mouth; the tone or character of uttered sounds; opinion or choice expressed; a vote; language; mode of expression; command; in gram., particular mode of inflecting verbs: v. to regulate the tone of, as an organ-pipe; in *OK*, to rumour; to report; to vote: *voleing*, imp.: n. the act of giving to the pipe of an organ its proper quality of tone: *voleed*, pp. *vi-ēd'chā*: adj. having a voice; expressed by the voice: *voiced*, a. -*ti'sh*, sounding: *voiceless*, a. -*ti'sh*, having no voice or vote.—*SYN.* of 'voiceless': dumb; mute; speechless; silent; noiseless.

void, a. *vi-ēd'chā* [OF. *voide*, empty, waste—*from* L. *viduus*, empty, bereaved], empty; not occupied with any visible matter; having no legal or binding force; null; unoccupied; clear, as of offence; destitute, as of understanding; in *OK*, unsubstantial; unreal: n. an empty space; vacuum; vacancy: v. to quit; to leave empty; to empty; to vacate; to evacuate or be evacuated; to send out; to emit; to pour out; to render of no effect: *voiding*, imp.: *voided*, pp.: *voidable*, a. -*ti'sh*, that may be made of no effect; that may be evacuated: *voidance*, n. -*ti'sh*, act of emptying; ejection; vacancy, as of a benefice: *void'er*, n. -*ti'sh*, he or that which voids; in *OK*, a basket for broken meat: *voidness*, n. -*nēs*, emptiness; nullity; inefficiency: to make void, to render of no effect; to transgress.—*SYN.* of 'void': a. destitute; devoid; vacant; hollow; wanting; unfurnished; unsupplied; vain; ineffectual; vacated.

volant, a. *vi-ēd'chā* [F. *volant*—*from* L. *volans* or *volantem*, flying; *volare*, to fly], passing through the air as if upon wings; flying; nimble; in *Aer.*, represented as flying.

Volapük, n. *vi-ēd'chā* [a coined word, from *world* and *speak*—sig. 'world-speech'] a system of universal language (1879), chiefly designed for commercial purposes, the words of which were adapted from English, Latin, and other European languages.

volatile, a. *vi-ēd'chā-ly* or *-ly* [F. *volatil*—*from* L. *volatilis*, flying—*from* *voldre*, to fly], capable of easily passing into the aeriform state, as harlequin, musk, &c.; lively; full of spirit; alry; changeable of mind; fickle; in *OK*, able to fly through the air: *volatility*, n. -*nēs*, also *volat'ility*, n. -*ti'sh*, that property of a substance which causes it to be quickly

viscus—see under **viscera**.

visā, n. *vis-ā*, also *vis*, n. *vis-ā* [F. *vis*, pp. of *voir*, to put one's visa to—from *L. visus*, pp. of *video*, I see], on the continent of Europe, an endorsement made on the passport of a traveller denoting that it has been examined by the authorities, and that the person named in it is permitted to proceed on his journey: *v*. to examine and endorse, as a passport: *visā*ing, imp. *-ing*: *visā*ed, pp. *-ad*: also spelt *vis's*, *vis'ing*, *vis'ed*.

Visāna, n. *vis-ā-nā* [Sans. *Viśvānu*—from *visā*, to pervade, to extend through nature], a Hindu divinity regarded as the 'preserver,' the second person of their trinity—the first being Brahma, the creator, and the third *Viṣṇu*, the destroyer of the creation: *visā*ble, a. *vis-ā-ble* [F. *visible*—from *L. visibilis*, *visibilis*—from *vis*, pp. of *video*, I see], that may be seen; perceivable by the eye; apparent; conspicuous: *vis'ibly*, ad. *-ly*: *vis'ibleness*, n. *-ness*, also *vis'ibility*, n. *-bility*, state or quality of being visible or perceptible: state of being apparent: *visible* Church, the whole body of professed believers in Christ.

visier—see **visier**.

Visigoth, n. *vis-i-gōth*, one of the western Goths, or that branch which finally settled in Spain and southern France, in contradistinction to the *Ostrogoths* or eastern Goths: *Vis'igoth'ic*, a. *-gōth'ic*, pert. to the Visigoths.

vision, a. *vis-i-on* [F. *vision*—from *L. visio* or *visiōnem*, sight—from *visus*, pp. of *video*, I see], the act of seeing; the power or faculty of seeing; perception of external objects; that which is the object of sight; something imagined to be seen; an apparition; a spectacle; a revelation from God: *v*. to see, as in fancy or a vision: *vis'ional*, a. *-nāl*, pert. to vision: *vis'ionalist*, n. one who sees or believes in vision: *vis'ionless*, a. *-less*, without sight or vision: *vis'ionary*, a. *-rī*, affected by phantasms or delusions; imaginary; of or pert. to visions; without solid foundation; impracticable: *a*. a visionist; one whose imagination is idly fertile; one who forms impracticable schemes: *vis'ionariness*, n. *-ness*, the quality of being visionary or unreal; the character of a visionary.—**SYN.** of 'visionary' n.: enthusiast; fanatic; zealot—of 'visionary' a.: fanciful; fantastic; unreal.

visit, v. *vis-īt* [F. *visiter*—from *L. visitare*, to go to see; *visite*, to behold—from *visus*, pp. of *video*, I see], to go or come to see; to be in the habit of going to see others; to make calls; to inspect officially; in *Script.*, to reward or punish: *n*. act of going to see another; act of going to view or inspect; the attendance of a surgeon, a physician, an inspector, &c.: *vis'iting*, imp. *-ing*: *adj.* authorised to visit and inspect: *act* of going to see: *vis'ited*, pp. *vis'itant*, n. *-tānt*, one who visits: a visitor: *adj.* *vis'iting*: *vis'itation*, n. *-tā-shān* [F.—*L.*], state of being visited; an official visit, as by a bishop; inspection; infliction of good or evil; state of suffering judicial evil: *vis'itor*, n. also *vis'iter*, n. *-ter*, one who visits: *vis'itress*, n. *-tress*, a female visitor: *vis'itatorial*, a. *-tō-rī-āl*, pert. to one who inspects officially: *vis'iting-card*, a name-card; a name and address card.

visite, n. *vis-ē-tē* [F. *visite*, a visit; see *visit*], a close-fitting garment, somewhat resembling a sleeveless jacket, used by women for outdoor wear.

visor or **visor**, n. *vis-ēr* [F. *visière*, a visor—from *OF. vis*, the face—from *L. visus*, pp. of *video*, I see], a mask; the movable part of a helmet covering the face, perforated for seeing and breathing; a visard or mask: *v*. to mask: *vis'ored*, a. *-ēd*, masked; disguised.

vista, n. *vis-ē-tā* [It. *vista*, view—from *L. visus*, seen; *video*, I see], a view as through an avenue of trees; the rows of trees that form the avenue or walk.

visual, a. *vis-i-ū-āl* [F. *visuel*—from mid. *L. visūdis*, visual—from *L. visus*, sight—from *video*, I see], pert. to sight; used in vision: *vis'ually*, ad. *-ly*: *vis'uality*, n. *vis-i-ū-āl-ī-tē*, the state of being visual; a view: *visual* angle, the angle at which an object is viewed: *visual* rays, the beams of light which are imagined to reach the eye from the object observed.

vital, a. *vi-tāl* [F. *vital*—from *L. vitalis*, pert. to life—from *vita*, life], pert. to life; necessary to life; being that on which life depends; containing life; essential: in *OE.*, able to live: *vi'tally*, ad. *-ly*: *vi'tality*, n. *vi-tāl-ī-tē*, the principle of life; power of life or existence; principle of growth; animation: *vi'talise*, v. *vi-tāl-īz*, to furnish with the principle of

life; to give life: *vi'talising*, imp. *-ing*: *vi'talised*, pp. *-ed*: *vi'talising*, n. *-ing*, the act or process of infusing the vital principles: *vi'talist*, n. *-ist*, one who believes that life is originally due to some principle which is not material or physical: *vi'talism*, n. *-ism*, the doctrines of the vitalist: *vi'tals*, a. plu. *vi'tals*, the inner parts of animal bodies essential to life: *vital* force, the power or principle imparting life and growth.

vitalin, n. *vi-tē-līn* [L. *vitalis*, the yoke of an egg], the albuminous substance of the yoke of eggs: *vi'tal-ine*, a. *-ine*, of or pert. to the yoke of eggs; in bot., of the colour of the yoke of an egg: *vi'talin*, n. *-in*, the yoke of an egg.

vitalize, v. *vi-tā-līz* [L. *vitalis*, pp. of *vitalis*, to make faulty, to spoil—from *vitiare*, a fault], to make less pure or perfect; to taint; to spoil; to contaminate; to impair; to invalidate: *vi'talizing*, imp. *-ing*: *vi'talised*, pp. *-ed*: *vi'talizing*, n. *-ing*, corruption; contamination; a rendering imperfect or invalid.

viticula, n. *vi-tī-kū-lā* [L.—dim. of *vitis*, a vine], in bot., a trailing stem, as of a cucumber.

viticulator, n. *vi-tī-kū-lār* [L. *vitis*, a vine; Eng. culture], cultivation of the vine.

vittigo, n. *vi-tī-gō* [L. *vittigo*, a cutaneous eruption, leprosy], a cutaneous disease, consisting of white patches on the skin, caused by loss of the usual colouring matter: *vittigoides*, a. plu. *vi-tī-gō-īdēs* [Gr. *vittos*, resemblance], yellow patches sometimes met with round the eyelids, and elsewhere on the skin.

vitiuous, a. *vi-tī-ū-s*, and **vitiuousness**, n. *vi-tī-ū-s-ness*, *OE.* spellings for **vicious** and **viciousness**.

vitiuous, a. *vi-tī-ū-s* [the same as **vicious**], in *Scott. law*, illegal; unwarrantable, as in *vitiuous* interference, an unwarrantable interference with the movable estate of a deceased person.

vitreous, a. *vi-trē-ū-s* [L. *vitreus*, glassy, clear—from *vitrum*, glass—from *vitro*, *vitrē*, pert. to or consisting of glass; having the lustre or aspect of glass; glassy; produced by rubbing glass, as *vitreous* electricity: *vi'treousness*, n. *-ness*, the state or quality of being vitreous: *vitreousness*, a. *vi-trē-ū-s-ness*, capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass: *vitreousness*, n. *-ness*, the state or quality of being vitreous: *glassiness*: *vitreousness*, a. *-ness*, that can be vitrified: *vitric*, a. *vi-trīk*, of or pert. to glassy substances: *vitrification*, n. *vi-trī-fī-kā-shān* [L. *focid*, I make], the act or process of converting into glass by heat and fusion: *vi'trificature*, n. *-fā-tū*, the making of glass: *vi'trify*, v. *-fī*, to convert into glass by the action of heat; to be converted into glass: *vi'trifying*, imp. *-ing*: *vi'trified*, pp. *-fīd*: *adj.* having the surface coated with, or partially converted into, glass by the action of heat: *vi'trifiable*, a. *-fī-d-ā-ble*, capable of being converted into glass: *vitreous-electric*, a. *vi-trē-ū-s*, exhibiting positive electricity—applied to glass when rubbed: *vitreous* electricity, positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing a glass body: *vitreous* humour, the globular transparent structure occupying the centre of the eyeball, being the largest of the transparent media of the eye: *vi'trified* forts, ancient ruins, found in France and Scotland, the walls of which have been cemented by semi-fusion or vitrification of the materials.

vitriol, n. *vi-trī-āl* [F. *vitriol*; mid. *L. vitriolum*—from *L. vitrum*, glass—from the appearance of blue and green vitriol], the familiar name for sulphuric acid and several of its compounds: *vi'triolate*, a. *-rī-ō-lāt*, reduced or converted to a vitriol: *vi'triolate*, a. *-rī-āl*, pert. to or obtained from vitriol: *vi'trioline*, a. *-līn*, of or pert. to vitriol: blue vitriol, sulphate of copper: green vitriol, sulphate of iron; copperas: white vitriol, sulphate of zinc: red vitriol, a red or flesh-coloured sulphate of iron; a sulphate of cobalt: oil of vitriol, sulphuric acid—so called because obtained originally from green vitriol or copperas.

vitta, n. *vi-tē*, *vitta*, n. plu. *vi-tē* [L. *vitta*, a band or fillet worn round the head], in bot., a narrow elongated receptacle of aromatic oil, occurring in the fruit of umbellifers.—In a transverse section of the fruit, appearing as brown dots between the pericarp and albumen: *vi'ttate*, a. *-āt*, striped, as some leaves: *vitiline*, a. *vi-tī-līn* [L. *vitellus*—from *vitellus*, a calf], belonging to a calf, or to veal.

vituperate, v. *vi-tī-pēr-āt* [L. *vituperare*, pp. of *vituperare*, to inflict censure upon, blame—from *vitiare*, a fault; paro, I make or get ready], to

māte, māt, fār, lāto; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

desecrate or dishonour: *violable*, a. *vi-ô-bê*, that may be violated or injured: *violably*, adv. *vi-ô-bê*: *violation*, n. *vi-ô-lâ-si-ôn*, the act of violating; interruption; transgression; outrage; profanation of sacred things; ravishment; rape: *violence*, n. *vi-ô-lâns* [*F.-L.*], highly excited force or action, moral or physical; unjust strength applied to any purpose; injury done to what is entitled to respect; rape: *v.* in *O.E.*, to use violence towards; to coerce by violence: *violent*, a. *vi-ô-lent* [*F.-L.*], urged or driven with force; produced or acting by force; outrageous; unnatural; severe; in *O.E.*, extorted: *v.* in *O.E.*, to become violent: *violently*, adv. *vi-ô-lent*: to do violence to, to outrage; to force; to injure.—*SYN.* of 'violence n.': force; attack; outrage; vengeance; injury; infringement; fierceness; turbulence; furiousness; impetuosity; oppression; passionateness; fury; severity; extremity.

violence, *violent*—see under *violate*.
violate, n. *vi-ô-lâ-ti* [*F. violette*, a violet, a dim. of *OF. viole*—from *L. viola*, the violet or wallflower], a plant of many species having beautiful flowers, the flowers of the one most cultivated having a fragrant smell; well-known flowers of the genus *Viola*. *Ord. Violaceæ*—from *V. odorata* is the sweet or March violet; the *V. tricolor*, or heart's-ease, is the origin of all the cultivated varieties of pansy; one of the prismatic colours: adj. of a dark-blue inclining to red; of the colour of the sweet violet: *violaceous*, a. *vi-ô-shi-ô-s*, violet-coloured: *violina*, n. *vi-ô-lin*, a white poisonous principle obtained from the sweet violet: *violet powder*, various perfumed preparations used in the nursery and for the skin.

violin, *violinello*—see under *vio*.
viper, n. *vi-pêr* [*F. vipère*—from *L. vipera*, an adder, a snake—from *vivus*, alive; *parto*, I bring forth—so called from its bringing forth living young], a venomous serpent of several species; a person very mischievous or malignant: *vipérine*, a. *vi-pê-rin* [*L. vipertinus*], pert. to vipers: *vipérina*, n. plu. *vi-pê-rinâs*, a group of snakes: *vi-périn*, a. *vi-pê-rin*, malignant: *vi-pérone*, a. *vi-pê-rôn*, having the qualities of a viper; malignant.

virago, n. *vi-râ-jô* [*L. virago*], a manlike, vigorous maiden—from *vir*, a man], a masculine woman; a bold, turbulent woman; a shrew: *viragoes*, plu. *gê-s*.
viralay, n. *vi-râ-lê* [*F. virélat*—from *virer*, to turn, and *lay*, a lay], an *OF.* short poem of two rhymes only.

virescence, n. *vi-rê-sân-s* [*L. virescens* or *virescens*, growing green; *virescere*, to grow green—from *virere*, to be green], in bot., the act of a plant growing green through the development of chlorophyll; the production of green in petals instead of the usual colouring matter: *virescent*, a. *vi-rê-sân-t*, approaching a green hue: *virant*, a. *vi-rân-t*, green; fresh.

virgate, a. *vi-rê-gê*, also *virgated*, a. *vi-rê-gê* [*L. virga*, a rod], in bot., long and straight like a wand: *virgate*, n. an old measure of land.

Virgilian, a. *vi-rjî-lân*, pert. to the Roman poet *Virgil* (70-19 B.C.), or to his style.

virgin, n. *vi-rjîn* [*L. virgo* or *virginem*, a maiden—from *virgo*, to bloom, to be fresh], a female pure and unpolluted; a maid: adj. modest; chaste; pure; untouched; fresh; new: *v.* in *O.E.*, to play the virgin: *virginal*, n. *vi-rjîn-âl* [*F.-L.*], an anc. keyed musical instr.—so named from being used by maidens or virgins: adj. in *O.E.*, pert. to a virgin; maidenly: *v.* in *O.E.*, to strike as on the virginal; to pat: *virginhood*, n. *vi-rjîn-hûd*, virginity: *virginity*, n. *vi-rjîn-i-ti* [*F. virginité*—from *L. virginitas*], maidenhood; state of having had no sexual intercourse with man; virgin purity: *Virgo*, n. *vi-rjô* [*L.*], one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 23rd of August, and which is represented by the figure of a virgin: *Virginal*, n. *vi-rjîn-âl*, one of the asteroids; a kind of tobacco from *Virginia*, U.S.: *virgin honey*, honey nearly white in colour.

virgulate, a. *vi-rjû-lê* [*L. virgula*, dim. of *virga*, a rod], shaped like a rod or wand: *virgulum*, n. *vi-rjû-lûm* [*L.*], a long slender branch.

viridity, n. *vi-rî-dî-ti* [*L. viriditas*, greenness—from *viridis*, green], greenness; the colour of fresh vegetables: *viridness*, n. *vi-rî-dî-nê-s*, greenness.

virile, a. *vi-rî-l* or *il* [*F. viril*—from *L. virilis*, male—from *vir*, a man], pert. to a man in his mature state; not puerile or feminine: *virility*, n. *vi-rî-lî-ti* [*L. virilitas*], manhood; power of procreation; state and characteristic of the adult male.

viriose—see under *virus*.

virtu, n. *vi-rô* [*L. virtus*, worth], artistic excellence, as in the phrase *artifices of virtu*; also spelt *virtu*: *virtuoso*, n. *vi-rô-sô* [*It.* a person skilled in some art], one skilled in a knowledge of the fine arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like; plu. *virtuosos*, *-st*: *virtuosity*, n. *vi-rô-sî-ti*, the class of virtuosos—a manufactured word.

virtus, n. *vi-rô* [*L. virtus* or *virtutem*, bravery, moral perfection—from *vir*, a man], moral goodness; that quality possessed by bodies by which they produce effects; efficacy; medicinal quality or efficacy; legal efficacy; secret agency; excellence; right conduct; female chastity; in *O.E.*, bravery; valour; the chief or essential element; one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy: *virtuless*, a. *vi-rô-s*, having no virtue, efficacy, or value: *virtual*, a. *vi-rô-l*, being in effect though not in fact; having power of invisible efficacy without the material part: *virtuality*, n. *vi-rô-lî-ti*, the state or quality of being virtual: *virtually*, adv. *vi-rô-l*, in efficacy or effect only: *virtuous*, a. *vi-rô-s*, morally good; abstaining from vice; chaste, as a woman; in *O.E.*, efficacious; powerful; courageous: *virtuously*, adv. *vi-rô-s*: *virtuousness*, n. *vi-rô-s*, the quality of being virtuous.

virulent, a. *vi-rô-lên-t* [*F. virulent*—from *L. virulentus*, full of poison—from *virus*, a slimy liquid, poison], very poisonous or venomous; bitter in enmity; malignant, as language: *virulently*, adv. *vi-rô-lên-t*: *virulence*, n. *vi-rô-lên-s* [*F.-L.*], also in *O.E.*, *virulency*, n. *vi-rô-lên-si*, that quality which renders a thing extremely active in doing injury; extreme bitterness or malignity.

virus, n. *vi-rô-s* [*L. virus*, poison], the contagious or poisonous matter of an ulcer or a pustule, &c.; any foul hurtful matter; bitterness; malignity: *viröse*, a. *vi-rô-s* [*L. viruosus*], poisonous; in bot., offensive in smell.

vis, n. *vi-s* [*L. vis*, strength, force], in mech., force; power: *vis-a-fronte*, *vis-à-frontis* [*L.*], force from the front; an attraction from in front: *vis-a-tergo*, *vis-à-tergo* [*L.*], force from the back; a propulsion from behind: *vis inertia*, *vis-in-êr-ti-â* [*L.*], strength of inactivity, the power by which matter resists changes that are attempted to be made on its state: *vis nervosa*, *vis-ô-sâ* [*L. nervosus*, nervous—from *nervus*, a nerve], the property of nerves by which they convey stimuli to muscles either directly or circuitously: *vis vite*, *vi-tê* [*L.*], force of life], vital power or energy.

visa—see under *visâ*.

visage, n. *vi-sâ-j* [*F. visage*], *L. visus*, look, sight—from *video*, I see], the look; the face; the appearance; the countenance: *visaged*, a. *vi-sâ-j*, having a visage or countenance.

visard, n. *vi-sâ-rd* [see *visor*], a mask: *v.* to mask. *vis-à-vis*, n. *vi-sâ-vi-s* [*F.* face to face, opposite], one who or that which is face to face with another; a dress-carriage for town use in which two persons sit face to face: adj. face to face.

viscera, n. plu. *vi-sê-râ* [*L. viscus*, plu. *viscera*, the entrails], the bowels; the contents of the three great cavities of the body—the abdomen, the thorax, and cranium: *vis-cê-râ*, a. *vi-sê-râ*, pert. to the viscera: *viscerate*, *v.* *vi-sê-râ*, to eviscerate; to disembowel: *viscus*, n. *vi-sûs*, in anat., one of such organs as the brain, the heart, the liver, and the spleen, contained within the three great cavities of the body.

viscid, a. *vi-sî-d* [*mid. L. viscidus*, clammy—from *L. viscum*, the melletoe, bird-line made from the melletoe], glutinous; sticky; tenacious: *viscidly*, n. *vi-sî-dî-lî*, tenacity; stickiness: *viscous*, a. *vi-sûs*, glutinous; sticky; adhesive: *viscosity*, n. *vi-sû-si-ti*, tenacity; stickiness; also *viscousness*, n. *vi-sû-si-nê-s*: *vis'cin*, n. *vi-sîn*, the glutinous constituent of the melletoe.

viscometer or *viscometer*, n. *vi-sû-si-ti-mê-tê-r*, *vis-kômê-tê-r* [*mid. L. viscidus*, clammy: *Gr. metron*, a measure], an apparatus for measuring the viscosity of liquids, as oils: the method taken is to compute the time required for a given quantity of the liquid to pass through a certain aperture, as compared with that of a similar quantity of water.

viscount, n. *vi-kôûnt* [*OF. visconte*: *F. viconte*, a viscount—from *L. viz*, instead of, and see count 2], a title of nobility immediately below an earl and above a baron; formerly, one who acted as sheriff of a county in place of the count or earl: *vis'countess*, n. *vi-sû*, the wife of a viscount.
viscous—see under *viscid*.

vigour, *n.* *vig-ér* [F. *vigueur*; L. *vigor*, activity, force—from *vigo*, I am lively or vigorous], vital strength in animals or plants; physical force; strength of mind; energy: *vig'orous*, *a.* *-és*, full of strength and life; strong; powerful; energetic; forcible; robust; active; brisk: *vig'orously*, *ad.* *-ly*; *vig'orously*, *n.* *-és*, the quality of being possessed of active strength.—**SYN.** of 'vigour': force; strength; efficacy.

viking, *n.* *vik-ing* [Icel. *vikings*, a pirate, viking—from *vik*, a creek, bay, and suffix *-ingr*, of or pert. to], an old Norse piratical leader; a pirate.

villayet, *n.* *vil'-yét* (Turk.), a Turkish province governed by a pasha.

villid, *villid*, *a.* *villid*, *OE.* for *vile*.

vile, *a.* *vil* [F. *vil*—from L. *vilius*, of small value], base; mean; worthless; depraved; morally impure: *vile'ty*, *ad.* *-ly*; *vile'tness*, *n.* *-nés*, the state or quality of being vile; baseness: *villify*, *v.* *vil'-i-fy* [L. *facio*, I make], to debase; to degrade or attempt to degrade by slander; to defame: *villifying*, *imp.* *vil'-i-fied*, *pp.* *-fid*; *vill'iger*, *n.* *-jér*, one who defames or traduces: *vill'ig'ation*, *n.* *-fú-ká-shún*, the act of villifying or defaming.

villipend, *v.* *vil'-pénd* [F. *villipender*, to contemn—from L. *villipendo*, I deprecate—from *vilius*, paltry, vile; *pendo*, I weigh or value], to despise; to contemn; to deprecate in a paltry way: *villipend'ing*, *imp.* *vil'-pénd'-ed*, *pp.*

villa, *n.* *vil'-lá* [L. *villa*, a country-house, dim. of *vicius*, a village], a country residence; a detached house; a house in a town surrounded by a garden or grounds: *village*, *n.* *vil'-láj* [F.—from L. *villaticus*, pert. to a country-house or villa], an assemblage of houses less than a town, but larger than a hamlet: *vill'ager*, *n.* *-lá-jér*, an inhabitant of a village: *vill'agery*, *n.* *vil'-láj-ér-ti*, in *OE.*, a district of villages.

villain, *n.* *vil'-lén* or *vil'-lén* [F. *villain*, a boor, a rascal—from mid. L. *villānus*, the inhabitants of *villā*, or country estates, who could be sold with the land; peasants—see *villā*], a vile, wicked person; a man extremely degraded, and capable or guilty of great wickedness: *vill'ainous*, *a.* *-és*, proceeding from an extremely depraved mind; very wicked; vile; in *OE.*, sorry: *vill'ainously*, *ad.* *-ly*; *vill'ainousness*, *n.* *-nés*, the state or quality of being villainous: *vill'ainy*, *n.* *-i*, extreme wickedness; any crime proceeding from an extremely depraved mind; crime: *vill'ainies*, *n.* *plu.* *-éz*, wicked actions: *vill'ain* and *vill'ain*, *n.* *vil'-lén*, a feudal tenant of the lowest class; a serf; a *vill'ain* *regardant* was one attached to a manor, while a *vill'ain* *in gross* belonged to his lord and was unattached to any territory: *vill'ainous*, *a.* *-és*, pert. to a villain or serf: *vill'ainage* and *vill'ainage*, *n.* *-áj*, state of a villain; lands and tenements held by base service.

villanelle, *n.* *vil'-á-nél* [F.: It. *villanella*], a poem composed of nineteen lines from two rhymes, the first and the third line of the first stanza in turn forming a refrain.

villanous, **villany**—spellings of villainous, villainy.

villatic, *a.* *vil'-lát-ik* [L. *villaticus*, of or belonging to a country-house; *villā*, a country-house] in *OE.*, belonging to villages; village or rustic.

vill, *n.* *vil* [F. *vil* [L. *vil*, of *villus*, wool or hair], in *anat.*, minute projections from the surface of a mucous membrane, giving the appearance of the nap of cloth; *vill*, long straight hairs on the surface of a plant; *vill'ous*, *a.* *-lús*, also *vill'ous*, *a.* *-lús*, in bot., covered with long weak hairs; shaggy; in *anat.*, downy; velvety: *vill'osity*, *n.* *vil'-lós-i-ti*, the state of being covered with *villi*: *vill'iform*, *a.* *-i-fór-m* [L. *forma*], resembling or having the form of *villi*: *villus*, *n.* *vil'-lús*, in *anat.*, one of the conical projections of the mucous membrane of the small intestines.

viminal, *a.* *vim'-i-nál* [L. *viminātis*, pert. to osiers—from *vimen*, a pliant twig; *vico*, I bind], pert. to or consisting of twigs: *viminalous*, *a.* *vi-min-á-lús*, made of or furnished with twigs or flexible shoots.

vinaceous, *a.* *vi-ná-sht-és* [L. *vinum*, wine], belonging to wine or grapes; of the colour of wine.

vinalgrette, *n.* *vin-á-grét* [F.—from *vinagr*, vinegar—from *vin*, wine; *ag're*, acid, sour], a small, perforated box of gold or silver for containing aromatic vinegar or a pungent drug; a smelling-bottle.

vincible, *a.* *vin'-i-bl* [L. *vincibilis*, that can be conquered—from *vinco*, I conquer], that may be

overcome or subdued: *vin'cibil'ity*, *n.* *-shí-ti*, *vin'-cibil'ness*, *n.* *-shí-nés*, the state or quality of being vincible.

vinculum, *n.* *ving'-kú-lúm* [L. *vinculum*, a band—from *vincio*, I bind], *lit.*, any band or fetter; in alg., a bar or line placed over several quantities in order to connect them together as one quantity.

vindicate, *v.* *vin-dí-kát* [L. *vindictus*, pp. of *vindico*, I claim, avenge—from *vindes* or *vindicans*, a claimant], to justify; to maintain as true and correct against denial or censure; to assert; to prove to be just; to defend with arms; to claim; in *OE.*, to avenge: *vin'dícat'ing*, *imp.* *vin'dícat'ed*, *pp.* *-vát'*; *vin'dícat'or*, *n.* *-kát-ér*, one who vindicates: *vin'dícat'ion*, *n.* *-kát-shún*, the defence of anything; a justification against denial or censure; the proving of anything to be just: *vin'dícat'ive*, *a.* *-kát-iv*, tending to vindicate; in *OE.*, vindictive: *vin'dícat'ory*, *a.* *-kát-ér-ti*, tending to vindicate; inflicting punishment; avenging: *vin'dícat'able*, *a.* *vin-dí-kát-á-bl*, that can be vindicated or justified: *vindictive*, *a.* *vin-díkt-iv*, given to revenge; prompted by revenge: *vindict'ively*, *ad.* *-ly*, by way of revenge: *vindict'iveness*, *n.* *-nés*, the quality of being vindictive; revengeful temper.

vindictive, **vindictiveness**—see under *vindicate*.

vine, *n.* *vin* [L. *vinca*, a vine; *vinum*, wine; Gr. *oínos*], the woody climbing plant that bears grapes; the long slender stem of any plant that trails or climbs: *vin'ed*, *a.* *vin'd*, having leaves like the vine: *vin'er*, *n.* *vin'-ér*, in *OE.*, a trimmer of vines: *vin'y*, *a.* *-vín-ik*, abounding in vines; producing grapes: *vin'ery*, *n.* *-ér-t*, a building made of glass, and heated, in which vines are grown: *vine-dresser*, one who dresses and cultivates vines: *vineyard*, *n.* *vin'-yárd*, a plantation of vines producing grapes: *vin'ous*, *a.* *vin-ús* [L. *vinosus*], belonging to or producing wine; having the qualities of wine; also *vin'ess*, *a.* *vin-és*: *vin'osity*, *n.* *-nós-i-ti*, the state or quality of being vinous: *vin'tage*, *n.* *vin'-táj* [F. *vendange*, vintage—from L. *vindémio*], the yearly crop or produce of the grape; the time of gathering the grapes; the wine produced from the grapes of one season: *vin'tager*, *n.* *-lá-jér*, one who gathers the vine: *vin'tner*, *n.* *vin'-nér* [OE. *vinetier*—from *vin*, wine], one who sells wine: *vine-clad*, *a.* covered with vines: *vine-ness*, *a.* disease of the vine, caused by the phylloxera plant-fourth year.

vinegar, *n.* *vin-á-gr* [F. *vinagre*—from *vin*, wine; *ag're*, sour—from L. *vinum*, wine; *ag'r*, sour], an acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, and the like, by the acetous fermentation; applied to anything really or metaphorically sour: *v.* to pour vinegar on; to render sour or acid: *aromatic vinegar*, strong acetic acid highly flavoured with aromatic substances: *vinegar-plant*, a thick almy fungus which accumulates in vinegar—immersed in a solution of sugar or alcohol, it converts the liquid into vinegar: *vin'egrette*, *n.* *-gr*, another spelling of *vinalgrette*, which see.

vingt-un, *n.* *vin'gít-un*, popularly *vin-tén* [F. *vingt*, twenty; *un*, one], a game at cards played with a full pack, and any number of persons, each player endeavouring to obtain cards to make up twenty-one points.

vin-ordinaire, *n.* *vin'g-ór-dín-ár* [F. common wine], a kind of claret made and commonly used in France.

violin, **vintage**, **vin'tner**, &c.—see under *vin*.

violin, *n.* *vin'-i-lín* [F. *violon*—see *vauguelin*], a viol, *n.* *vil'-i* [F. *viola*—from mid. L. *viola*, a violin—see also *fiddle*], the anc. form of violin, having from three to six strings: *viola*, *n.* *vi-ó-lá* [It.], the tenor violin: *violist*, *n.* *vi-ó-list*, a player on the viol: *vi'olin*, *n.* *-lín* [It. *violino*], a musical instr. played with a bow, and having four strings; a fiddle: *vi'olinist*, *n.* *-ist*, a player on a violin: *vi'oloncello*, *n.* *lón-sél-ló* or *chél-ló* [dim. of It. *violone*, a bass violin], a large instr. of the violin class, having four strings: *vi'oloncello list*, *n.* *-list*, a player on the violoncello.

viola—see under *viol*.

violable—see under *violate*.

violaceous—see under *violate*.

violate, *v.* *vi-ó-lát* [L. *violatus*, pp. of *viol*, I treat with violence—from *vis*, force, power], to use force or strength against; to ravish; to disturb; to break; to transgress; to profane; in *OE.*, to injure; to hurt: *vi'olat'ing*, *imp.* *vi'olat'ed*, *pp.* *vi'olat'or*, *n.* *-lá-tér*, one who violates: *vi'olat'ive*, *a.* *-lá-tiv*, tending to

máté, *mát*, *júr*, *láv*; *mété*, *mét*, *hór*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nét*, *móve*;

place of; *vice*, change), denoting one who acts in place of another; denoting one who is second in authority, but holding the same title, as *vice-admiral*, *vice-chancellor*, *vice-president*, &c.: *vice*, prep. *vice*, used as a separate word before a proper name, and means in the place of, as *B vice C* resigned—that is, *B* in the place of *C*, who has resigned: *vice versa*, ad. *vice versa* [L. *versus*, being turned], the reverse; the terms being interchanged.

vice, *n.* *vis* [F. *vis*, a screw, a winding stair—from *vis*, a vine, so named from a comparison to the tendril of a vine], a small iron or wooden press tightened by a screw, used for holding fast an object on which a person is at work, as in the process of filing, &c.; in *OE*, grip; grasp: *v. in OE*, to draw by violence; to force or compress, as if by a vice.

vice, *n.* *vis* [F. *vice*—from *L. vitium*, a fault], a blemish; an imperfection; depravity or corruption of morals; the opposite of *virtus*; unlawful or immoderate indulgence which has become habitual; a fault or bad trick in horses; a defect; the fool of the old shows and moralities: *viceous*, *a.* *viceous* [F. *viceous*, *viceous*—from *L. vitiosus*] having a vice or defect; depraved; spiteful; malicious; wicked; corrupt; having an ill temper, as a horse: *viceously*, ad. *vis*: *viceousness*, *n.* *vis*, the state of being vicious; also *viceosity*, *n.* *vis*: *vice*, *v.* *vice*, *v.* *vice*, in *OE*, vicious; corrupt.—*SYN.* of *vice*: crime; sin; iniquity; fault; guilt; offence; misdeed; wrong; wickedness; injustice; injury.

vice-admiral, *n.* *vis-ad-mi-ral* [*vice* 1, and *admiral*], a superior officer of the royal navy next below an admiral, of which there are three grades, who hoist respectively a red, a white, or a blue flag: *vice-admiralty*, *n.* the office of a vice-admiral.

vice-chairman, *n.* *vis-chair-man* [*vice* 1, and *chairman*], at a dinner or public festival, the person who sits at the lower end of the table and aids the chairman; a deputy-chairman; a croupier.

vice-chamberlain, *n.* *vis-cham-ber-lain* [*vice* 1, and *chamberlain*], an officer of the royal household immediately under the lord chamberlain.

vice-chancellor, *n.* *vis-chan-cellor* [*vice* 1, and *chancellor*], a lower judge of Chancery; the president of a university, and who usually acts.

vice-consul, *n.* *vis-kon-sul* [*vice* 1, and *consul*], an assistant consul, or his deputy.

vicegerent, *n.* *vis-je-rens* [*vis*, instead of, and *gerens* or *gerentem*, carrying; *gero*, I carry], one who is deputed to exercise the powers of another: *adj.* having or exercising delegated power: *vicegerency*, *n.* *vis-je-rens*, office of a vicegerent; deputed power.

viceennial, *a.* *vis-sen-ni-al* [*L. vici-ni*, twenty; *annus*, a year], existing twenty years.

vice-president, *n.* *vis-pres-i-dent* [*vice* 1, and *president*], an assistant chancellor, or his deputy.

vice-regal, *a.* *vis-re-gal* [*vice* 1, and *regal*], pert to a viceroy.

viceroy, *n.* *vis-roi* [F. *vis-roi*, a viceroy—from *L. vice*, instead of, and *F. roi*, 1. *rex*, a king], one who governs in place of a king; the governor of a country ruling in the name and by the authority of the king: *viceroyalty*, *n.* *vis-roi-ty*, the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a viceroy; also *vice-royalty*, *n.*

vice versa—see under *vice* 1.

vicinage, *n.* *vis-tin-aj* [F. *voisinage*, neighbourhood—from *L. vicinus*, neighbourhood—from *vicus*, a village], the place or places adjoining or near; neighbourhood: *vicinity*, *n.* *vis-tin-i-ty* [*L. vicinitus*, neighbourhood], nearness in place; neighbourhood.

viceous—see under *vice* 3.

vicissitude, *n.* *vis-sis-ti-tud* [F. *vicissitude*—from *L. vicissitudo*, change, alternation—from *vicis*, change], regular change or succession of one thing to another; irregular change; mutation, as in human affairs: *vicissitudinal*, *a.* *vis-sis-ti-nal*, also *vicissitudinal*, *a.* *vis-sis-ti-nal*, characterised by change or revolution: full of vicissitude.

victim, *n.* *vik-tim* [F. *victime*—from *L. victima*, the beast for sacrifice], a living being, sometimes human, but usually a beast, sacrificed to some deity; a person or thing sacrificed in the pursuit of some object; hence, one who is duped or swindled by another: *vic-timise*, *v.* *vis*, to sacrifice or destroy in pursuit of some object; to cheat; to deceive: *vic-timising*, *imp.* *vis-timising*, *pp.* *vis-timised*.

victor, *n.* *vik-tér* [*L. victor*, a conqueror—from *vic-tus*, conquered; *vincio*, I conquer], one who defeats an enemy in battle; one who wins or gains the

advantage; *adj.* conquering; victorious: *victori-ous*, *a.* *vik-té-ri-ús* [*L. victoriosus*], conquering; superior in contest; that produces victory; triumphant: *victoriously*, *ad.* *vis*: *victoriveness*, *n.* *vis*, state or quality of being victorious: *victory*, *n.* *vik-tér-i* [*L. victoria*], conquest; superiority over an enemy; success in any contest; a triumph: *Victoria*, *n.* *vik-té-ri-a*, a four-wheeled carriage; in astron., one of the asteroids; name of the royal genus of the *Nymphæaceæ* or Water-lily family: *victorine*, *n.* *vik-té-rin*, a small tipset of fur for a lady's neck: *victorine*, *n.* *vik-té-rin*, a frigate: *victorix* [*L.*] *n.* *vik-tér-ix*, and *victress*, *n.* *vik-tér-ess*, a female victor: *Victoria Cross*, a Maltese cross of bronze, accompanied by a pension, granted in the army and navy for acts of special valour.

victual, *n.* *vit-il*, now generally in plu. *victuals*, *vit-ilz* [F. *victualle*, provision—from *mid.* *L. victualia*, victuals—from *L. victus*, mode of living, provision; *vivo*, I live], provision for food; articles commonly used as food: *v.* to supply with provisions or articles of food; to store with provisions, as a ship: *victual-ling*, *imp.* *vit-il-ing*: *victualled*, *pp.* *vit-il-ed*: *victual-ages*, *n.* *vit-il-aj*, victuals: *victualler*, *n.* *vit-il-ér*, one who keeps a victual-house; an innkeeper or tavern-keeper; a seller of intoxicating liquors by retail, usually called a *licensed victualler*; one who sells corn: in the *R.N.*, a provision-ship: *victualling-yard*, in the *R.N.*, a public establishment for preparing and packing provisions to supply ships.

vicuena or *vicuña*, *n.* *vi-kú-ná* [Sp.], an animal of Mexico and Peru, akin to the camel, furnishing a long reddish wool.

vide, *v.* *vit-il* [*L. Impera*, of *video*, I see], see; look at: *videbunt*, *ad.* *vit-il-lent* [*L.*] to wit; namely; that is to say; the contracted form, *vid.*, is in much more common use: *vidimus*, *n.* *vit-il-mús* [*L.* we have seen—from *video*, I see], a view or inspection; an abstract or summary of documents, accounts, and suchlike.

vidette, *n.* *vit-il-ér*, also spelt *vedette*, which see.

vidimus—see under *vide*.

viduage, *n.* *vit-il-aj* [*L. viduus*, widowed], the state of being a widow: *viduity*, *n.* *vit-il-ú-ty* [*L. viduitas*], in *OE*, widowhood.

vis, *v.* *vis* [OF. *envier*, to invite to throw for certain stakes: a doublet of invite, which *see*], to strive for superiority; to use effort in a contest or competition, followed by *with*, in *OE*, to urge; to practise in rivalry; to hazard; to wager: *n.* in *OE*, contest; competition; wager: *vying*, *imp.* *vis-ing*: *vied*, *pp.* *vit-il*.

view, *v.* *vú* [F. *vue*, sight, view—from *voir*, to see—from *L. video*, I see], to examine with the eye; to look on with attention; to consider: *a.* sight; vision; the whole extent seen; reach of sight; survey; design; purpose; examination; aim; manner of seeing or understanding; intellectual sight; a pictorial sketch; in *OE* appearance: *views*, *n.* plu. opinion on any subject: *view'ing*, *imp.* *view'ed*, *pp.* *vit-il-er*, *n.* *vis*, one who views; the superintendent of a coal-mine: *viewless*, *a.* *vis*, that cannot be viewed; invisible: *field of view*, the whole extent seen: on view, exposed to examination, as articles for sale: point of view, the direction from which a thing is seen: *view-halloo*, *vis-hal-ló*, the shout uttered by the hunter upon seeing the fox breaking cover.—*SYN.* of *view* *n.*: prospect; display; exhibition; intention; opinion; notion; design.

vigil, *n.* *vi-gil* [F. *vigile*, vigil—from *L. vigilia*, wakefulness; *vigil*, on the watch—from *vegeo*, I am lively], a keeping watch during the night; devotion performed during the usual hours of sleep; the eve before a festival; forbearance from sleep: watch: *vigilant*, *a.* *vis-lant* [F.—*L.*] watchful; attentive to discover and avoid danger: *vigilantly*, *ad.* *vis-lant*: *vigilance*, *n.* *vis-lans* [F.—*L.*], forbearance of sleep; wakefulness; attention in discovering and preparing against danger; in *OE*, guard; watch: *adj.* formed for protection, or for watching the progress of any measure or plan, as a vigilance committee.

vignette, *n.* *vin-yét* or *vi-nét* [F. *vignette*, a flourish, a headpiece—from *vigne*, a vine—from *L. vinens*, a vine—*vis*, a little vine, the first vignettes having borders of vine-leaves and grapes], any small engraved embellishment for the decoration of the page of a book, &c., not within a definite border; a portrait displaying the head and upper part of the body only, and having no definite border.

vice, *boy*, *fool*: *pure*, *bad*: *chair*, *game*, *joy*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

with authority or right; in law, to put in possession of; to take effect, or descend to, as a title or right, with in: vesting, imp. n. material for waistcoats: vest-ed, pp. a. adj. clothed or arrayed; fixed; not in a state of contingency, as vested interests: vest-lary, n. -*lér-i*, a. robing-room or place for keeping clothes: vest-ment, n. -*mén*, something put on; an outer robe: vesture, n. -*est-ér* or -*chór*, a garment; dress; clothing; covering: vest-ural, a. -*úr-ál*, also vest-lary, n. -*lér-i*, of or pert. to dress: to vest in, to put in possession of; to clothe with; to vest with, to clothe; to invest with, as legal power.—*SYN.* of vest n.: vesture; vestment; garment; robe; dress; waistcoat; attire; costume; habit.

Vesta, n. -*est-á* [L. *Vesta*, the goddess Vesta; Gr. *Hestia*, a fireplace or hearth, the goddess Vesta], among the anc. Greeks and Romans, the goddess of the domestic hearth and of fire, worshipped as the patroness of chastity and of domestic union and happiness; one of the asteroids; a match or waxlight ignited by friction: Vestal, n. -*ál*, one of the six virgin priestesses of Vesta; a virgin; a woman pure and chaste: adj. pert. to Vesta; chaste; undefiled.

Vestibule, n. -*est-í-bú-l* [F. *vestibule*—from L. *vestibulum*, a fore-court], the porch or entrance into a house; a large open space before the door, but covered; an antechamber; a passage; a hall: vestibulum, n. -*est-í-b-ú-l-ám*, a vestibule: vestibular, a. -*est-í-b-ú-l-ér*, pert. to or resembling a vestibule.

Vestige, n. -*est-í-j* [F. *vestige*, a footprint, a trace—from L. *vestigium*, a footprint], a track; a mark left in passing; the remains or traces of something that has passed away: plu. vestiges, -*j-és*.—*SYN.* of vestige: trace; sign; token; footprint.

Vestment—see under vest.

Vestry, n. -*est-ri* [F. *vestiaire*, a robing-room—from L. *vestiárium*, a wardrobe—from *vestis*, a garment; see vest], a room or apartment attached to a church in which the ecclesiastical vestments are kept and parochial meetings held; a committee elected annually in a parish to manage its temporal affairs in conjunction with the churchwardens: select vestry, a smaller body representing the larger vestry: vest-ryman, n. the member of a vestry.

Vesture—see under vest.

Vesuvian, a. -*est-ú-vi-án*, pert. to *Vesuvius*, a volcano near Naples: n. a reddish-brown mineral of the garnet family—so called from its being found in volcanic rocks; a kind of match used by tobacco-smokers.

Vetch, n. -*et-ék* [OF. *veche*, *vesse*—from L. *vicia*, a vetch], a common name of certain leguminous plants with herbaceous stems, used for green fodder, particularly tarax; the wild pea: vetch-y, a. -*í*, consisting of vetches or of pea-straw; covered with vetches: vetch-ling, n. a little vetch.—also *fíck*.

Veteran, a. -*est-ér-án* [F. *vétéran*, a veteran—from L. *veteránus*, old, experienced—from *vetus*, aged, old], experienced; long exercised, particularly in military life: n. one long exercised in any service, particularly that of war.

Veterinary, a. -*est-ér-i-nér-i* [F. *vétérinaire*, veterinary—from mid. L. *veterinarius*, a cattle-doctor—from L. *veterina*, beasts of burden—prob. from *veho*, I carry], pert. to the art of treating the diseases of domestic animals: veterina-rian, n. -*nér-i-án*, a surgeon who treats the diseases of domestic animals, generally called a veterinary surgeon.

Veto, n. -*est-ó*, *ve-tó-es*, n. plu. -*ós* [L. *veto*, I forbid], the right possessed by the executive power of a state, as by a king or a president, to reject the laws or propositions passed or promoted by the legislative assemblies of the state; also, a similar right enjoyed by one legislative assembly over another; any authoritative prohibition: v. to forbid or disallow; to withhold assent to; to a law: ve-tó'ing, imp.: ve-tó'ed, pp. -*éd*: ve-tó'et, n. -*et-é*, one who exercises a veto; one who maintains the right of veto.

Vestura, n. -*est-úr-á* [It. *vestura*—from L. *vestúra*, a carrying or conveying—from *veho*, I bear or carry], in Italy, a travelling carriage: vesturino, n. -*est-úr-é-nó*, vest-ur'ri-ál, n. plu. -*és*, in Italy, a hackney-coachman; one who lends coaches on hire; a traveller's guide.

Vex, v. -*et-és* [F. *vexer*, to vex—from L. *vexo*, I harass, an intens. form of *veho*, I carry], to irritate by small provocations; to harass; to disquiet; to distress; to fret; to toss to and fro; in O.E., to be uneasy: vex-ing, imp.: vex-ed, pp. -*éd*: vex-ed, adj. debated; disputed,

as a vexed question: vex'er, n. -*ér*, one who vexes: vex'ingly, ad. -*í*; vexation, n. -*est-á-shén* [F.—L.], the act of disquieting or harassing; a state of being disturbed in mind; great uneasiness; teasing or great troubles; the cause of trouble: vexa'tions, a. -*est-á*, causing annoyance; teasing; full of trouble: vexa'tiously, ad. -*í*: vexatiousness, n. -*est-á*, quality of giving trouble and disquiet.—*SYN.* of vex: to tease; irritate; provoke; trouble; afflict; offend; displease; mortify—of 'vexation': chagrin; agitation; mortification; trouble; grief; sorrow; distress: vex'il, n. -*est-í-l*, also vexillum, n. -*est-í-t-ám* [L. *vestillum*, a military standard—dim of *vetum*, a veil], in bot., the upper or posterior petal of a papilionaceous or pea flower: vex'illary, a. -*ér-i*, in bot., applied to a form of aestivation in which the vexillum or upper petal is folded over the other; also vex'illar, n. -*í-l-ér*: vex'illary, n. a standard-bearer.

Via, víd [L. *via*, a way] by way of, as *via* Mar-selles: via media, -*med-í-d*, a middle course.

Viable, a. -*est-í-bl* [F. *viable*, viable—from *vie*; L. *vita*, life—from *vivo*, I live], capable of living; likely to live, as a new-born child: vi-á-bí-lí-tý, n. -*est-í-bl* [F. *viabilité*—from L.], capacity of living after birth; capability of living.

Viaduct, n. -*est-í-ákt* [L. *via*, a way; *ductus*, pp. of *duco*, I lead], an arched structure for carrying a road or railway over a valley or deep depression.

Vial, n. -*est-í* [see phial], a small glass bottle: vi-álled, a. -*ál*, contained in a vial or viala.

Viameter, n. -*est-í-á-m-é-ér* [L. *via*, a way; *metron*, a measure], an odometer, which measures distance.

Vitals, n. plu. -*est-í-áls* [F. *vieilles*, fresh meat—from mid. L. *vitalis*, for virescens, things needful for life, viduals—from L. *vivo*, I live], provisions for eating; victuals; pressed meat—rarely found in singular.

Vitærum, n. -*est-í-t-ám* [mid. L. *vitærum*, a road, a street, in classical L. provision for a journey—from L. *via*, a way] in the R. Cath. Ch., the sacrament or Eucharist administered to a dying person: vi-tá'le, a. of or concerning a journey.

Vibices, n. plu. -*est-í-és* [L. *vibex*, the mark of a blow or stripe, vibices, plu.] patches of hæmorrhage, occurring in the skin in purpura; also known as *ecchymosis*; called *petechæ* when very small.

Vibracula, n. -*est-í-á-ál* [L. *vibro*, I shake], long filamentous appendages found in many *Polysia*.

Vibrant, a. -*est-í-ránt* [L. *vibrans* or *vibrantem*, quivering: *vibrare*, to quiver], vibrating; trembling.

Vibrate, v. -*est-í-ré* [L. *vibrare*, pp. of *vibro*, I set in tremulous motion], to move to and fro; to quiver; to oscillate; to cause to quiver: to sound tremulously; to tremble; to waver: vi-brat'ing, imp.: vi-brat'ed, pp.: vibration, n. -*est-í-ré-shén* [F.—L.], a tremulous motion; the act of moving; a state of being moved one way and the other in quick succession; the tremulous motion produced in a body when struck, or disturbed by any impulse: vibrat'ile, a. -*est-í-ré-tí-l*, adapted to or used in vibratory motion: vi-brat'í-lí-tý, n. -*est-í-t-é*, the quality of being vibratile or vibratory: vi-brat'ory, a. -*est-í*, vibrating; that shakes; that moves to and fro in quick succession; consisting in vibrations; also vi-brat'ive, a. -*est*: vibrat'ile organs, hair-like organs of motion, termed also *cilia*: vibrío, n. -*est-í-rí-ó*, a name given to very minute thread-like animalcules.

Vibrissæ, n. plu. -*est-í-rí-és* [L. *vibrissæ*, hairs in the nose of man—from *vibro*, I shake], hairs growing at the entrance of the nostrils, and other outlets; the whiskers in cats.

Vicar, n. -*est-í-kér* [F. *vicaire*, a vicar—from L. *vicarius*, a substitute—from *vicis*, change, interchange], one who performs the function of another; in the Ch. of Eng., the incumbent of a benefice who receives only the smaller tithes, or a salary: vic'arage, n. -*á-j*, the benefice or residence of a vicar: vic'ar'age, n. the office of a vicar: vicar'ial, a. -*est-í-rí-ál*, pert. to a vicar; vicarious: vicar'iala, a. -*á-l*, having delegated power; a delegated office or power: vicar'ious, a. -*á-s*, acting in place of another; substituted in place of another: vicar'iously, ad. -*á-j*; vicar'apostolic, in the R. Cath. Ch., a missionary priest or bishop having powers direct from the Pope: vicar-general, in the Eng. Ch., an assistant of a bishop or archbishop, having full authority over the diocese: Vicar of Jesus Christ, the Pope, who assumes to represent Jesus Christ on the earth.

Vice, préf. -*est* [F. *vice*—from L. *vice*, instead of, in

máte, máí, fár, láú; mále, mal, hér; pluc, plín; nóle, nóí, móúe;

Verschaffeltia, *n.* *ver'sháf-ſtét-d* [*Verschaffelt*, a botanist], a genus of the Ord. *Palmeæ*, comprising the species *V. splendida*, a lofty palm densely clothed with long sharp spines, and having the fronds broad and entire.

verse, *n.* *vérz* [*F. vers*, a verse—from *L. versus*, a turning, a line—from *verto*, I turn] a line in poetry, containing a certain number of measured syllables; *particularly*, four lines or a stanza of a piece of poetry; poetical composition; poetry: in *Script.*, a short division of a chapter: *v.* in *O.E.*, to tell or compose in verse; to relate poetically: *vers'ing*, *imp.*: *versed*, *pp.* *vers'd*: *versify*, *v.* *ver'sif-ſt* [*L. facio*, I make] to form or turn into verse; to relate or describe in verse: *versifying*, *imp.*: *versified*, *pp.* *ſi'd*: *versifier*, *n.* *ſi-ſt-er*, one who versifies or turns into verse; a rhymist: *versification*, *n.* *ſi-ká-shún* [*F.—L.*] the art or practice of composing verse or poetry: *versificationer*, *n.* *ſi-ſt-er*, one who versifies: *versicles*, *n.* *ſi-ká*, in *O.E.*, a little verse; a small portion of Scripture to be recited in divine service: *versicular*, *a.* *ver-sik-ſi-ſt-er*, of or pert. to verse or verses: blank verse, poetry in which the lines do not rhyme with each other: *heroic verse*—see under *hero*.

versed, *a.* *vérst* [*L. versus*, *pp.* of *verto*, I turn] with in, having thought much on; well skilled; thoroughly acquainted; conversant with: *versed sine* or *versine*, *ver'sin*—see under *sine*.

versicoloured, *a.* *ver'si-kál-ſt-er* [*L. versicolor*, of various colours—from *verso*, I change; *color*, colour], changeable in colour; many-coloured; also *versicolour*.

versify, *versifier*, *versification*—see under *verse*.

version, *n.* *ver'shún* [*F. version*—from mid. *L. versio* or *versioem*, a version—from *L. versus*, *pp.* of *verto*, I turn], a translation or rendering of a book or passage from another language; that which is rendered or translated from another language; specially applied to translations of the Scriptures, as *Septuagint Version*; an account; a statement; in *O.E.*, a change.

vers, *n.* *vérst* [*Russa. versat*], a Russian mile, 3500 English feet; equal to about two-thirds of an English mile.

versus, *prep.* *ver'sús* [*L. versus*, toward, turned in the direction of—from *verto*, I turn] against—chiefly used in legal language, and contracted into *v.*

vert, *n.* *vért* [*F. vert*, green—from *L. viridis*, green], in *O.E.* *forest law*, everything that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest; in *her.*, a green colour.

vertebra, *n.* *ver'té-brá*, *ver'tébra*, *n.* *plu.* *bré* [*L. vertebra*, a joint—from *verto*, I turn], a single bone of the backbone or spinal column of an animal, so named from its moving upon the adjoining one; one of the bones forming the spine; the different *vertebrae* are usually divided into *cervical*, or those of the neck; *dorsal*, or those of the back; *lumbar* and *sacral*, or those of the loins; and *caudal*, or those of the tail: *vertebral*, *a.* *bré*, pert. to the vertebrae or joints of the spine or backbone; having a backbone: *n.* an animal having a backbone: *ver'tébra*, *n.* *bré*, in *O.E.*, a single bone of the backbone; a vertebra: *vertebrate*, *a.* *ver'té-brát*, also *vertebrated*, *a.* *ver'té-brát-téd*, having a backbone or vertebral column; in *bot.*, applied to leaves which are contracted at intervals, there being an articulation at each contraction: *vertebrate*, *n.* an animal having a backbone: *Vertebrata*, *n.* *plu.* *ver'té-brát-tá*, the division of the animal kingdom characterised by the possession of a backbone or vertebra: *vertebra dentata*, *den-tá-tá* [*L. dentatus*, toothed—from *dens*, a tooth], the second vertebra or axis, forming a pivot on which the head with the first vertebra or atlas rotates.

vertex, *n.* *ver'téks*, *vertices*, *n.* *plu.* *ver'téks* [*L. vertex* or *vertens*, a whirl, eddy, summit, the top or crown of the head—from *verto*, I turn], that round which anything revolves; top; the summit; in *anat.*, the top or crown of the head; in *geom.*, the point opposite the base in an angle, cone, &c.: *vertical*, *a.* *bré* [*F.—L.*], of or pert. to the vertex; perpendicular to the horizon; standing upright; placed, or being perpendicularly, over the head; in *geom.*, denoting the opposite angles made by the intersection of two straight lines: *vertically*, *ad.* *ſi*: *verticalness*, *n.* *bré*, the state of being vertical: *vertical circles*, great circles of the celestial concave which pass through the vertex of the visible hemisphere, and are therefore perpendicular to the horizon.

verticil, *n.* *ver'ti-sil* [*L. verticillus*, a little vertex, the whirl of a spindle—from *verto*, a whirl, the top],

in *bot.*, a whorl or form of inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged opposite to each other in a circle round an axis, and at the same level; also *verticil*, *n.* *ſi*: *verticillate*, *a.* *ver'ti-sil-tá-té*, and *verticillated*, *a.* *ſi-téd*, in *bot.*, having parts arranged in a whorl, or like the rays of a wheel: *verticillaster*, *n.* *ſi-si-ſt-er*, a false whorl or verticil in which the cymose inflorescence in the axils of opposite leaves looks as if disposed in whorls, as in the labiate plants.

vertigo, *n.* *ver'ti-gó*, *vertigines*, *n.* *plu.* *gés*, *L. plu.* *vertigines*, *ſiſt-ſi-ſt-er* [*L. vertigo* or *verriginem*, a turning or whirling round—from *verto*, I turn about], giddiness; dizziness and swimming of the head: *vertiginous*, *a.* *ſi-si*, giddy; affected with vertigo; in *O.E.*, revolving: *vertiginously*, *ad.* *ſi*: *vertiginousness*, *n.* *bré*, giddiness.

vertu, *n.* *ver'tó* [*It. virtù*, virtue, worth], used in the phrase articles of *vertu*, objects of artistic value, antiquarian curiosities, &c.—*spelt* also *virtu*.

verbena, *n.* *ver'béná* [*F. verbenne*—from *L. verbena*, the bough of a laurel, olive, or myrtle], a British plant of the genus *Verbena*; a sacred plant among the Greeks, and looked upon with superstitious reverence by the Druids; the *Verbena officinalis*, *Ord. Verbenaceæ*.

verve, *n.* *vérv* [*F. verve*, rapture, animation—from mid. *L. verve*, a ram's head sculptured, a fanciful sculpture, caprice of fancy], spirit; imagination; energy; mental excitement or enthusiasm; rapture; animation.

very, *a.* *ver's* [from *O.F. veras*, true—from *L. verus*, *verus*, true], true; real; complete; perfect; same, emphatically: *ad.* in a great or eminent degree: *ver'ly*, *ad.* *ſi*, in truth; really; certainly.

vesicant, *n.* *vé-si-kánt* [*L. vesica*, the bladder in the bodies of animals, a blister] in *med.*, a substance that raises blisters on the skin: *ad.* producing a blister: *vesica*, *n.* *vé-si-ká*, in *anat.*, the bladder: *ves'icá*, *a.* *ſi-ká*, pert. to a vesicle; pert. to or in relationship with the bladder: *ves'icáte*, *v.* *ſi-ká*, to blister; to raise blisters on: *ves'icating*, *imp.*: *vesicated*, *pp.*: *vesication*, *n.* *ſi-ká-shún*, the process of raising blisters on the skin: *vesicatory*, *n.* *vé-si-ká-tér-ſi*, a blistering application: *ad.* blistering; having the property of raising a blister on the skin: *ves'icé*, *n.* *ſi-ká*, also *vesicula*, *n.* *kúl* [*F. vesicula*—from *L. vesicula*, a little bladder], a small bladder-like tumour in an animal body; any small membranous cavity in animals or plants: *ves'icula*, *n.* *vé-si-ká-tá*, in *bot.*, a little blister composed of cells: *vesicular*, *a.* *vé-si-ká-tá*, *vesic'uláte*, *a.* *ſi-ká*, also *vesic'ulose*, *a.* *ſi-ká*, pert. to or consisting of vesicles; having little bladders or cell-like cavities.

Vesper, *n.* *vé-spér* [*O.F. vesper*—from *L. vesper*; *Gr.* *(h)esperos*, the evening, the evening star] the evening; the name given to Venus when she appears after sunset: *Vesper*, *n.* *plu.* *ſpérz*, the sixth of the canonical hours of the Rom. Cath. Breviary, whose service begins at about 6 P.M.: *vesper*, *a.* relating to the evening or service of Vespers: *vespertine*, *a.* *ſpér-tín*, pert. to the evening: *Sicilian Vespers*—see *Sicilian*.

vespiary, *n.* *vé-si-ſpér-ſi* [*L. vespa*, a wasp], the nest or habitation of insects of the wasp kind.

vessel, *n.* *vé-sél* [*O.F. vaiscel*, *vaiscel*, *vessel*, a ship—from mid. *L. vasculum*; *L. vasculum*, a small vessel—*from* *vias*, a vessel], a utensil for holding something, as a cup, a kettle, a barrel, &c.; a hollow structure made to float on water; a ship in general; any tube or canal for containing a liquid, as the blood in animals and the sap in vegetables, hence blood-vessels, sap-vessels; in *Script.*, a name applied to persons regarded as receivers or holders of something, as 'vessels of wrath'; *laticiferous vessels*, *vessels*, in plants consisting of branched tubes filled with a milk-like liquid; *pitted vessels*, dotted ducts, common in plants, which contain numerous incomplete pores: *spiral vessels*, vessels consisting of very long tubes clustered together, and each having a spiral fibre or fibres in its interior.

vesicemon, *n.* *vé-si-k-nón* [*F. vessigon*—from *L. vesica*, a bladder, a blister], a soft swelling on a horse's leg; wind-gall.

vest, *n.* *vést* [*F. veste*—from *L. vestis*, a covering for the body], an outer garment; hence, garb or array; specially, a man's garment without sleeves, worn under the coat; a waistcoat: *v.* to clothe; to cover or encompass closely; to furnish with; to invest, as

coat, boy, fob; pair, bád; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

for examination; a decision; opinion pronounced, as the verdict of public opinion.

verdigris, *n.* **ver-dí-gris** [F. *vert-de-gris*, a corrupt. of OF. *verderis*; mid. L. *viride aeris*, verdigris—from L. *viridis*, green; *as*, brass] a rust of copper or one of its compounds, so called from its peculiar green colour; a bluish-green pigment prepared from verdigris, obtained by subjecting copper to the action of a vegetable acid: verdigris-green, deep green, with a mixture of blue.

verditer, *n.* **ver-dí-tér** [F. *vert-de-terre*, the green of earth], a green pigment obtained by adding finely levigated chalk or whiting to a solution of copper in nitric acid.

verdure, **verdurous**—see under **verdant**.

verge, *n.* **vérg** [F. *verge*, a rod or wand; L. *virga*, a rod, a twig], a rod, wand, or mace; a French name for the English yard-measure; the verge of a court—that is, the limits within which the authority of the officers extended; the extreme side or end of anything; edge; utmost border; margin; the grass edging of a garden bed, &c.; in a watch [F. *verge*, a plain hoop ring], the balance-wheel, distinguished from the others by the absence of cog; in O.E., circle or ring; **verger**, *n.* **vé-jér**, a wand-bearer; the officer of a court who carries the sword or mace; a church officer and care-taker: rooms and verge, space and margin.—Syn. of 'verge': brim; rim; brink; limit. **verge**, *v.* **vérg** [L. *vergo*, I turn], to tend downwards; to tend; to approach; **verging**, *imp.* **verged**, *pp.* **vergid**; **vergency**, *n.* **vé-rjén-si**, approach; tendency; inclination.

veridical, *a.* **vé-rí-dí-kál** [L. *verus*, true; *dico*, I say], observant of truth; veracious.

verify, *v.* **vé-rí-fí** [F. *vérifier*, to verify—from L. *verus*, true; *facto*, I make], to prove to be true; to make good; to confirm by argument or evidence; in O.E., to declare; to sustain: **verifying**, *imp.* **verified**, *pp.* **verifér**, *n.* **fé-ér**, one who or that which verifies: **verifiable**, *a.* **-d-á**, that may be proved or confirmed by evidence: **verification**, *n.* **fé-ká-shén**, the act of proving to be true: **verificative**, *a.* **-tí**, tending towards confirmation.

verily, *adv.* **vé-rí-lí**—see under **very**.

verisimilar, *a.* **vé-rí-símí-lér** [L. *verus*, true; *similis*, like], having the appearance of truth; likely: **verisimilitude**, *n.* **-tí-mí-lí-túd** [L. *similitudo*, likeness], the appearance of truth; probability; a statement having the guise of probability.

verity, *n.* **vé-rí-tí** [F. *vérité*—from L. *veritas* or *veriditas*, truth—from *verus*, true], truth; a true assertion or tenet: moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts: **veritable**, *a.* **-d-á**, agreeable to fact; true: **veritably**, *adv.* **-d-á**.

verjuice, *n.* **vé-rjús** [F. *verjus*—from *verd* or *vert*, green; *jus*, juice], the juice extracted from green or unripe fruit; an acid liquor expressed from unripe grapes, wild apples, &c.; tartness; sourness.

vermali, *n.* **vé-r-má** [F. *vermail*, lively red, vermillion—from mid. L. *vermiculus*, scarlet colour—see **vermillion**], a brilliant red; a liquid mixture used in gilding; the name given by jewellers to crimson-red garnet inclining slightly to orange.

vermes, *n.* **plu.** **vé-r-més** [L. *vermis*, a worm], the zoological order of worms.

vermicelli, *n.* **vé-rí-mí-ché-lí** [It. *vermicelli*, rolled or worm-like paste—from *vermicello*: L. *vermiculus*, a little worm—from *vermis*, a worm], a stiff paste or dough of fine wheat-flour made into worm-like threads, twisted in small bundles or coils and dried, for the preparation of which Naples is especially famous.

vermicular, *a.* **vé-rí-mí-kú-lér** [L. *vermiculus*, a little worm—from *vermis*, a worm] pert. to or resembling a worm; shaped like a worm: **vermiculate**, *v.* **vé-lé**, to inlay in a manner to resemble the motions or the tracks of worms: **vermiculating**, *imp.* **vermiculated**, *pp.* **a. disposed in wreathed lines like the undulations of worms, as in **vermiculated work**: **vermiculation**, *n.* **-lá-shén**, the act or operation of moving in the form of a worm, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines; the act of so forming or inlaying as to resemble the motion of a worm: **vermicule**, *n.* **vé-rí-mí-kú-lé**, a little worm; a grub: **vermiculous, *a.* **vé-rí-mí-kú-lús**, also **vermiculous**, *a.* **-lús**, full of or resembling worms: **vermiculite**, *n.* **-ú-lít** [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a mineral resembling talc in appearance, having a granular scaly structure, the scales of which, when highly heated, separate into worm-like****

threads: **vermiculites**, *n.* **plu.** **-lít**, in geol., the smaller and shorter worm-tracks which appear on the surfaces of many flabby sandstones: **vermicular**, *a.* **vé-rí-mí-kú-lér** [L. *formis*, shape], twisted or shaped like a worm or its motions.

vermifugal, *a.* **vé-rí-mí-fú-gál** [L. *vermis*, a worm; *fugo*, I drive away], tending to prevent or destroy worms, or to expel them: **vermifuge**, *n.* **vé-rí-mí-fú**, a medicine that destroys worms, or expels them from animal bodies: an anthelmintic.

vermillion, *n.* **vé-rí-mí-ljén** [F. *vermillon*, vermilion; *vermeil*, ruddy—from mid. L. *vermiculus*, scarlet colour—from the worm, L. *vermis*, of the gall-nut, from which a red colour was obtained], a brilliant red pigment prepared by subliming the red sulphide of mercury or cinnabar; any similar brilliant red: *v.* to cover with vermilion or any delicate red colour: **vermilioned**, *pp.* **a. **-jénd**, dyed with a bright red: **vermill**, *n.* **vé-rí-mí**, in O.E., vermilion; of the colour of vermillion.**

vermin, *n.* **vé-rín** [F. *vermine*, vermin—from L. *vermis*, a worm], any kind of disgusting or hurtful creatures of small size; applied to persons in contempt: **verminate**, *v.* **-ndé**, to breed vermin: **vermination**, *n.* **-ndé-shén**, a breeding of vermin; a gripping of the bowels: **verminous**, *a.* **-shé**, breeding vermin; springing from the presence of vermin: **verminously**, *adv.* **-shé**.

vermiparous, *a.* **vé-rí-míp-á-rús** [L. *vermis*, a worm; *pario*, I produce], producing or bringing forth worms: **vermivorous**, *a.* **-mív-á-rús** [L. *vor*, I devour] feeding on worms.

vernacul, *a.* **vé-rí-ná-kú-lér** [L. *vernaculus*, indigenous—from *verna*, a home-born slave], native; peculiar to the person by birth or nature; belonging to the country of one's birth: *n.* the language or peculiar idiom of any place: **vernacularly**, *adv.* **-lér**: **vernaculous**, *a.* **-lús**, in O.E., vernacular.

vernal, *a.* **vé-rí-nál** [L. *vernalis*, of or pert. to spring—from *ver*, the season of spring], belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; belonging to youth: **vernally**, *adv.* **-lér**: **vernation**, *n.* **-ndé-shén**, in bot., the arrangement of the leaves in the leaf-bud; also called **præfoliation**: **vernaunt**, *a.* **-ndé**, in O.E., flourishing, as in spring: **vernal equinox**, with respect to the northern hemisphere, the period when the sun crosses from the south to the north of the equinoctial, about March 21st.—see also **equinox**: **vernal grass**, a common meadow grass; **spring-grass**, the *Anthoxanthum odoratum*.

verucula, *n.* **vé-rí-ní-kí**, in O.E., a copy of the handkerchief of St Veronica, which, according to a legend, bore the miraculous impress of the face of Christ.

verniceous, *a.* **vé-rí-ní-kús** [mid. L. *vernix*, varnish—see **varnish**], in bot., having a natural varnish.

vernier, *n.* **vé-rí-nér** [after the inventor, Pierre Vernier], an index which slides along the graduated scale or limb of an instr., and by which minute parts of the smallest spaces into which the scale or limb is divided are measured.

Veronica, *n.* **vé-rón-á-kí** [mid. L. *veronica*; L. *Veronica*, the name of a saint], an extensive genus of plants, the hardy herbaceous species of which are admirably adapted for ornamenting flower-borders. *Ord.* *Scrophulariaceæ*.

verruca, *n.* **plu.** **vé-rí-rús** [L. *verruca*, a wart, an excrescence; *verruca*, wart], in bot., collections of thickened cells on the surface of plants, assuming a rounded form, and containing starch and other matters: **verruiform**, *a.* **vé-rí-fórwm** [L. *forma*, shape], shaped like warts: **verrucous**, *a.* **vé-rí-rús**, also **verrucose**, *a.* **-lús** [L. *verrucosus*, warty, rugged], warty; in bot., covered with wart-like excrescences: **verruculose**, *a.* **vé-rí-rú-kú-lús**, having minute wart-like prominences.

vernal, *a.* **vé-rí-nál**, in O.E., universal.

versant, *a.* **vé-ré-nál** [L. *verso*, I transact], familiar; conversant.

versatile, *a.* **vé-ré-dí-lí** [F. *versatile*, versatile—from L. *versatilis*, that turns round, movable—from *verto*, freq. of *verto*, I turn], that can be turned round; changeable; unsteady; easily turned from one thing to another; easily applied to a new task, or to various subjects, as a man of **versatile** genius; in bot., attached by one point to the filament, and hence very easily turned round, as an anther: **versatiliely**, *adv.* **-lér**: **versatileness**, *n.* **-lér-nés**, versatility: **versatility**, *n.* **-lér-tí-lí**, aptness to change; readiness to be turned, as from one task or subject to another.

verd. **verd.**, *far.* **far.**, *latv.* **latv.**, *mét.* **mét.**, *her.* **her.**, *pin.* **pin.**, *nóte.* **nóte.**, *móve.* **móve.**

can escape or a fluid is let out; passage from secrecy to publicity; escape: act of opening; passage; discharge; means of discharge; utterance; a Scottish name for a chimney: v. to let out; to utter; to emit; to publish; in *OE.*, to surfeit; *venting*, imp.: *vent*, ed. pp.: *ventage*, *n.* *vent-āj*, in *OE.*, a small hole, as in a flute: *vent* all, *n.* *-āl* [*OF. ventaille*], the breathing-slip of a helmet: *venter*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who vents or utters: *vent*-or touch-hole, the small passage to the chamber of a gun which communicates the fire: *vent*-peg, a peg for filling up the vent of a close barrel or cask: to give *vent* to, to suffer to escape; to let out; to pour forth.

vent, *n.* *vēn* [*F. vendre*, sale: *L. vendo*, I sell—see *vend*], in *OE.*, sale; also, a roadside inn: *v.* in *OE.*, to sell; to let go to sale.

ventage, *ventail*—see under *vent* 1.

venter, *n.* *vēn-ēr* [*L. the belly*], in *anat.*, the belly; the abdomen.

ventilate, *v.* *vēn-tī-lā* [*L. ventilāto*, pp. of *ventilo*, I fan. I wave—from *ventus*, the wind], to open and expose to the free action of air or wind; to supply with fresh air; to bring under examination and discussion: *ventilating*, imp.: *ventilated*, pp.: *ventilator*, *n.* *-āt-ēr*, a machine or contrivance for regulating the admission of fresh air: *ventilation*, *n.* *-āt-shān* [*F.—L.*], the art or operation of supplying apartments or buildings with a regulated quantity of fresh air; the state of being ventilated; utterance; examination; discussion: *ventilative*, *a.* *-tīv*, of or pert. to ventilation; supplying with fresh air.

ventral, *a.* *vēn-trāl* [*L. ventrālis*, ventral—from *center*, the belly], of or pert. to the belly; abdominal; in *bot.*, applied to that part of the carpel nearest the axis, or in front: *ventricose*, *a.* *vēn-trī-kōs*, also *ventricosa*, *a.* *-kōs*, distended; swelling out in the middle or unequally on one side: *ventricle*, *n.* *-trī-kl* [*L. ventriculus*, the belly, the stomach], a small cavity in an animal body; a cavity in the heart or brain; a chamber in the heart whence the blood is pumped out into an artery: *ventricular*, *a.* *-trī-kl-ār*, also *ventriculān*, *a.* *-āl*, pert. to a ventricle or small cavity; distended in the middle: *ventriculite*, *n.* *-it*, in *geol.*, a fossil sponge of the chalk formation, usually appearing as a fungiform flint: *ventral segment*, in *music*, the segment or loop, caused by the vibration of a string and where the amplitude of vibration is greatest; the points of rest between these segments are called *nodes*.

ventriloquism, *n.* *vēn-trī-lō-kwī-zm*, also *ventriloquy*, *n.* *-kwī* [*L. venter*, the belly; *loquor*, I speak], the art or practice of speaking or uttering sounds which appear to come not from the person speaking but from another near or distant,—the sounds were popularly supposed to issue from the belly, but they are really formed in the inner parts of the mouth and throat: *ventriloquist*, *n.* *-kwīst*, one who speaks in such a manner that his words appear as spoken by another near or distant: *ventriloquise*, *v.* *-kwīz*, to speak as a ventriloquist: *ventriloquising*, imp.: *ventriloquised*, pp.: *kwīz*: *ventriloquous*, *a.* *-kwīz*, also *ventriloquial*, *a.* *vēn-trī-lō-kwī-dī*, of or pert. to ventriloquism.

venture, *n.* *vēn-tūr* or *-chūr* [contr. from *adventurē*], that which may happen; an undertaking of chance or danger; a hazard; a speculation; the thing put to hazard; chance or fortune: *v.* to put or send on a venture or chance; to risk; to dare; to expose to hazard: *venturing*, imp.: *v.* the act of putting to risk or hazard: *ventured*, pp. *-tūr* or *-chūr*: *venturer*, *n.* *-tūr-ēr*, one who risks or puts to hazard: *venturesome*, *a.* *-sēm*, fearless; bold; daring: *venturesomely*, *ad.* *-lī*: *venturesomeness*, *n.* *-nēs*, courage; daring: *venturous*, *a.* *-rūs*, daring; bold; fearless: *venturously*, *ad.* *-lī*, daringly; fearlessly; boldly: *venturousness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being venturous; boldness: as a *venture*, with the hope of a lucky chance; on chance; at hazard: to *venture* at or upon, to engage in with the mere hope of success.

venue, *n.* *vēn-ū* [*OF. venue*—from *L. venio*, I come], in *law*, the neighbourhood or county in which a wrong is committed, and in which it should be tried, and from which the jury must be drawn; the *venue* can now be changed on the consent of the court being obtained; in *fencing*, a bout; a match; a thrust of any kind; generally, the place where an action is laid.

Venus, *n.* *vē-nūs* [*L. Venus*, Venus—akin to Sans.

vas, to win] in *anc. myth.*, the goddess of beauty and love; the planet second in distance from the sun; an old name for copper.

veracious, *a.* *vē-rā-shūs* [*L. veras* or *veracem*, true—from *verus*, true], observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth; true: *vera*, closely, *ad.* *-lī*: *veracity*, *n.* *vē-rā-sī-tī* [*F. veracité*], habitual observance of truth; truthfulness; truth.

veranda, *n.* also *verandah*, *n.* *vē-rān-dā* [*Port. varanda*, a balcony, a terrace—from *Pers. bramādah*, a portico], a kind of open portico, or light, open, latticed gallery in front of a building, having a sloping roof and supported on slender pillars.

veratria, *n.* *vē-rā-trī-d*, also *vera-trine*, *n.* *-trīn*, and *veratrina*, *n.* *vē-rā-trī-nā* [*L. veratrum*, the plant hellebore], a vegetable alkaloid, obtained from the root-stocks of the genus of plants *Veratrum*, generally in the form of a white crystalline powder, very acrid and poisonous: *Veratrum*, *n.* *vē-rā-trān*, a genus of plants, one of which is *solite hellebore* or *Veratrum album*, *Ord. Misanthaceae*; *vera-tric acid*, the acid found with *veratria* in the genus of plants *Veratrum*.

verb, *n.* *vērb* [*F. verbe*—from *L. verbum*, a word], in *gram.*, the part of speech which affirms, or which in general tells what a person or thing does or suffers; in *OE.*, a word: *verbal*, *a.* *vērb-āl* [*F.—L.*], not written; uttered by the mouth; relating to words only; minutely exact in words; literal; in *gram.*, derived from a verb; in *OE.*, full of words; verbose: *n.* in *gram.*, a noun derived from a verb: *verbally*, *ad.* *-lī*, by words uttered; orally: *verbalism*, *n.* *-tīm*, something expressed orally: *verbalist*, *n.* *-tīst*, one who deals or is skilled in words; one who is minutely exact, or criticises by words: *verbalise*, *v.* *-tīz*, to convert into a verb; to use a superabundance of words: *verbatim*, *ad.* *vērb-ā-tīm* [*L.*], word for word; in the same words; in *OE.*, orally: *verbiage*, *n.* *vērb-ā-j* [*F. verbiage*], superabundance of words; empty discourse: *verbose*, *a.* *vērb-ōs* [*L. verbosus*, wordy], using or containing more words than are necessary: *wordy*, *prolix*: *verbosely*, *ad.* *-lī*: *verbosity*, *n.* *vērb-ōs-ī-tī*, also *verboseness*, *n.* *-nēs*, employment of a superabundance of words; the use of more words than are necessary: *active verb*, a verb in which the action passes directly to an object, as 'John struck the dog': *causative verb*, a verb the action of which is caused by the subject, as, 'I ran the knife into my hand': *frequentative verb*, a verb denoting a frequent repetition of the action: *impersonal verb*, a verb used only in the 3rd pers. singular, as it rains, it snows: *intransitive verb*, a verb whose action is confined to the subject, as, I sleep, I run, the sun shines: *neuter verb*, same sense as *intransitive verb*: *transitive verb*, a verb which carries the action from the subject to an object, as, 'the girl cooked the food': *passive verb*, a verb in which the object becomes the subject, as, 'the bear was slain by the hunter' (passive)='the hunter slew the bear' (active).

verberna, *n.* *vērb-ēnā* [*L. verberna*, branches of laurel or myrtle], a genus of ornamental plants, cultivated for their beauty or for their delightful odour. *Ord. Verbernaceae*; the vervain; the verbenas of gardens are chiefly the varieties *V. chamædaphnæ* or *V. officinalis*.

verdant, *a.* *vērd-ānt* [*F. verdant*, verdant; *verd*, green—from *L. viridis*, green], green; covered with growing grass or plants; fresh; flourishing; soft; raw; inexperienced: *verdantly*, *ad.* *-lī*: *verdancy*, *n.* *-dān-sī*, greenness; inexperience: *verdure*, *n.* *-dūr* [*F. verdur*], greenness; the fresh colour of vegetation: *verdured*, *a.* *-dūrd*, covered with verdure: *verdurous*, *a.* *-dūr-ūs*, green; decked with green.

verde antique, *n.* *vērd-ān-tīk* [*F. verd*, green; *antique*, ancient], a beautiful green variety of marble, consisting of an aggregate of serpentine and limestone irregularly intermingled; a green incrustation on ancient bronze coins—also called *patina*.

verderer, *n.* *vērd-ēr-ēr*, also *ver'derer*, *n.* *-ēr* [*F. verdier*, a verderer—from *verd*, green—from *L. viridis*, green], formerly, a royal officer employed to look properly after the vert or every green growing thing in the forest, and maintain the sizes of the forest, &c.

verdict, *n.* *vērd-īkt* [*OF. verdit*—from *L. verum dictum*, a true saying or utterance; *verus*, true; *dictus*, pp. of *dicō*, I say], the answer given to the court by a jury on any matter committed to them

ofo, boy, fool; *père*, bald; *chair*, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

vellet, n. *ve-lét* [see velvet], in OE, velvet; also vellets, n. *ve-lét*.

vellum, n. *ve-lüm* [F. *velin*, vellum—from L. *velutatus*, of or pert. to a calf—from *velutus*, a calf], a fine kind of parchment prepared from the skins of calves, kids, and lambs, and used for writing on; *ve-lüm*, a. -f, having a surface resembling that of vellum.

vellus, n. *ve-lüs* [L. *vellus*, a fleece], in bot., the stipe of some fungi.

velocipede, n. *ve-lis-t-péd* [F. *velocipède*, a velocipede—from L. *velox* or *velocem*, swift; *pés* or *pedem*, a foot], a light carriage, consisting of a beam, on which the rider sits, and having a wheel, or wheels, at each end, propelled by the rider by means of a treadle; a bicycle or a tricycle; *velo-cipé-dist*, n. *ve-lis-t-pé-dist*, one who rides on a velocipede.

velocity, n. *ve-lis-t-ité* [F. *vélocité*—from L. *velocitas* or *velocitatem*, speed—from *velox* or *velocem*, swift], quickness of motion; rapidity; rate of motion.—*SYN.*: quickness; celerity; expedition; swiftness; fleetness; speed.

vellum, n. *ve-lüm* [L. *vellum*, a covering, a veil] in bot., the cellular covering of the gills of an agaric in its early state; in zoöl., the membranous ledge which surrounds the mouth of the disc of the Medusa.

velure, n. *ve-lür* [OF. *velours*, velvet—from L. *villus*, hairy; see velvet], in OE, velvet.

velutinous, a. *ve-lüt-ü-nüs* [a manufactured word—see velvet], in bot., having a velvety appearance; feeling like velvet.

velvet, n. *ve-lét* [O.It. *veludo*, velvet—from L. *villus*, shaggy hair, allied to *vellus*, a fleece], a rich silk stuff having on one side a fine soft pile or raised nap; a similar fabric made of cotton, also called velveteen; the fine down on the horns of a deer during their early development; *ad.* made of velvet; soft; delicate; *ve-lüt-ü*, a. -f, resembling velvet; soft, smooth, or delicate; *ve-lüt-ü*, n. velvet goods; the soft pile of velvet; *ve-lüt-ü*, n. -*én*, a stuff made of twisted cotton in imitation of velvet; *ve-lüt-ü*, n. *ve-lüt-ü*, an inferior sort of velvet having the pile of silk and the web of cotton; *velvet-guards*, in OE, velvet trimmings; hence, the citizens who wore them.

vena pectus, n. *ve-nä pör-üt* [L. *vena*, a vein; *Pectus*, an Italian anatomist], in anat., the large vein which conveys the blood from the intestines into the liver; *vena cava*, n. *ve-nä hä-vä* [L. the hollow veins], the large veins which pour the blood collected from the body into the heart.

venal, a. *ve-näl* [F. *venal*—from L. *vendilis*, for sale, to be sold—from *venus*, sale], that may be purchased or bribed; mercenary; hireling; *ve-näl-ly*, ad. -*ly*: *venality*, n. *ve-näl-t-é*, state of being influenced by money or by a bribe; prostitution of talents or services for money or reward.

venal, a. *ve-näl* [L. *vena*, a vein], venous.

venation, n. *ve-nä-shün* [L. *vena*, a vein], in bot., the arrangement of the veins or framework in leaves.

vend, v. *vénd* [F. *vendre*, to sell—from L. *vendo*, I sell—from *venus*, sale; do, I give], to sell; to give for money, applied to articles of merchandise; *vend-ing*, imp.; *vend-ed*, pp.; *vend'er* or *vend'or*, n. -*er*, a seller; *vendus*, n. *vé-nä-dé*, the person to whom a thing is sold; *vend'ible*, a. -*ly*, saleable; that may or can be sold; *vend'ibly*, ad. -*ly*: *vend'ibleness*, n. -*ness*, also *vend'ib'il-ty*, n. -*ty*, state of being saleable; *vendition*, n. *vé-nä-shün*, sale; the act of selling.

vendace, n. *vé-nä-dä* [F. *vandote*, a fish of the family Salmonide].

vendetta, n. *vé-nä-dé-tä* [It. *la vendetta*, vengeance—from *vindico*, I defend myself], a private feud, in which the next of kin are pledged to take vengeance on the slayer of a relative.

vendue, n. *vé-nü-dü* [OF. *vendue*, a sale—see vend], an OE. and now a colonial term for an auction.

vener, v. *vé-nér* [Ger. *fürnieren*, to veneer, to inlay—from F. *fournir*, to furnish—see furnish], to overlay or plate an inferior wood with a thin layer of fine wood for outer finish or decoration; hence, generally, to give a gloss to: n. a thin sheet of a more valuable and ornamental wood for overlaying an inferior kind; *vener'ing*, imp.; a. the process of decorating ordinary wood-surfaces with thin slices of rare and beautiful woods: the fine wood employed in the overlaying; *vener'ed*, pp. -*nérd*.

venerate, v. *vé-nér-ät* [L. *veneratus*, pp. of *veneror*,

I reverence—akin to Sans. *vam*, to win], to regard with the highest degree of respect and reverence; to esteem as sacred; to revere: *vener'ating*, imp.; *vener'ated*, pp.; *vener'ation*, n. -*ä-shün*, the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe: *vener'ator*, n. -*ä-tör*, one who reveres: *vener'able*, a. -*ä-bl* [F. *vénérable*—L.], worthy of the highest respect; rendered sacred by religious associations or by age; aged; the style of an archdeacon: *vener'ably*, ad. -*ä-bl-ly*: *vener'ableness*, n. -*ä-bl-nés*, the state or quality of being venerable: *vener'ability*, n. -*ä-bl-t-é*, in OE, venerableness.—*SYN.* of 'venerate': to reverence; adore; worship.

venereal, a. *ve-né-r-äl* [L. *venereus*, of or pert. to Venus—from *Venus*, the goddess of love], pert. to or arising from sexual intercourse: *venereus*, a. -*ä-ä*, exciting to sexual intercourse; lecherous: *venery*, n. *vé-nér-ä*, sexual intercourse.

venery, n. *vé-nér-ä* [F. *vénerie*, hunting—from L. *venari*, to hunt], hunting; the chase; in OE, what is hunted.

venery—see under venereal.

venesectia, n. *vé-né-sék-shün* [L. *vena*, a vein; *sectio* or *sectioem*, a cutting—from *seco*, I cut], the act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting.

Venetian, a. *vé-né-sh-än*, of or from Venice, in Italy; n. a native of Venice; a venetian-blind: *venetian-blind*, a blind for windows formed of long, flat, thin slips of wood, hung in horizontal fashion: *venetian window*, a main window, with a long and narrow window on each side: *venetian tale*, a kind of indurated common tale or statite, used when reduced to powder for making the coloured crayons called pastels.

vengo, v. *vé-ny*, OE. for *avenge*: *vengo'ment*, n. OE. for *avengement*: *veng'er*, n. -*er*, for *avenger*.

vengeance, n. *vé-nj-däs* [F. *vengeance*—from *venger*, to revenge—from L. *vindicare*, to avenge—see vindicate], the infliction of pain or punishment on another in return for an injury or offence; punishment: *veng'e-fal*, a. -*ä-bl*, vindictive; retributive: *veng'e-fully*, ad. -*ly*: to do with a vengeance, to do with vehemence or in an excessive degree.

venial, a. *vé-näl* [OF. *venial*: L. *venia*, favour, indulgence], that may be pardoned or forgiven; that may be excused or permitted to pass without censure; in OE, permitted; allowed: *ve-näl-ly*, ad. -*ly*: *venialness*, n. -*ness*, state of being excusable or pardonable; also *ven'al-ty*, n. -*ty*: *venial sin*, in R. Cath. C., a sin which weakens sanctifying grace, but does not take it away, as *mortal* or *deadly* sin does.

venison, n. *vé-nisn* [F. *venaison*, venison—from L. *venatio* or *venationem*, a hunting, game—from *venor*, I hunt], the flesh of animals taken in hunting that may be used as human food, but now only applied to the flesh of the deer kind.

Venite, n. *vé-né-té* [L. *Venite, exultemus Domini*, 'Come, let us sing unto the Lord,' with which the old L. version of the Psalm commenced], in the Book of Common Prayer the 96th Psalm said or sung at the commencement of Morning Prayer, after the absolution, Lord's Prayer, and Invitatory Sentences.

venial, n. *vé-näl* [F. *venelle*, a narrow street—from mid. L. *venella*, a dim. of L. *vena*, a vein], in Scot., a lane or narrow street.

venom, n. *vé-nüm* [OF. *venim*—from L. *venenum*, a potion that destroys life], matter fatal or injurious to life, restricted to matter introduced into the system by bites or stings; hence, *fig.*, anything which acts like poison; spite; malice: *ven'omed*, a. -*ömd*, envenomed; poisoned: *ven'omous*, a. -*ö-müs* [F. *venimeux*], poisonous; armed with poison, as certain animals; noxious; full of malignity; spiteful: *ven'omously*, ad. -*ly*: *ven'omousness*, n. -*ness*, the state or quality of being venomous; malignity.

venous, a. *vé-nüs* [L. *venosus*, full of veins—from *vena*, a vein] pert. to a vein; contained in a vein; in bot., having veins: *venous system*, in anat., the collective name for the veins: *ve-nös*, a. -*ös*, in bot., applied to parts or bodies that have many branched veins, as in reticulated leaves: *venosity*, n. *vé-nös-é-té*, the state of being venous; a venous condition of the blood.

vent, n. *vént* [F. *vent*, vent, wind, scent—from L. *ventus*, wind], a small aperture through which air

vénté, *vént*, *für*, *läw*; *mété*, *mét*, *här*; *píns*, *pín*; *nöte*, *nöt*, *möte*;

variola, *n.* *vd-r-t-ô-lâ* [F. *variole*, small-pox—from *L. varius*, variegated, spotted], the small-pox: *vari-ô-lar*, *a.* *lâr*, pert to the small-pox: *vari-ô-lite*, *n.* *lî-t*, a greenstone in which the enclosed crystals are numerous, small, and round, giving to the rock a peculiar spotted appearance: *vari-ô-litie*, *a.* *lî-tik*, thickly marked with small round specks; spotted: *vari-ô-lold*, *n.* *lô-yd* [Gr. *eidôe*, resemblance], a disease resembling the small-pox: *adj.* resembling small-pox; measly: *vari-ô-lous*, *a.* *lôs*, also *vari-ô-lle*, *a.* *vd-r-t-ô-l*, *ik*, dotted with numerous small impressions like those of the small-pox; relating to the small-pox.

variorum, *a.* *vd-r-t-ô-r-dm* [contracted from *L. cum notis variorum*, with notes of various authors], *lit.*, of various persons or things; containing notes on the text by different authors, as a *variorum* edition of Shakespeare.

various, variously—see under *vary*.

varix, *n.* *vd-r-iks*, *varices*, *n.* *plu.* *vd-r-iks* [L. *varix* or *varicosa*, a dilated vein; *varicis*, dilated veins—from *vd-rus*, bent—so called from their crooked appearance], a dilatation and convoluted state of the veins, accompanied with an accumulation of dark-coloured blood; in *scol.*, the ridges or spinose lines marking a former position of the mouth in certain univalve shells: *varicose*, *a.* *vd-r-iks*, denoting veins in a permanent state of dilatation, with an accumulation of dark-coloured blood; swelled: *varicosity*, *n.* *vd-r-iks-î-t*, state of being varicose: *varicocæle*, *n.* *vd-r-iks-ê-sêl* [Gr. *hêdê*, a tumour], a swelling of the veins of the scrotum; also of the spermatic cord.

varlet, *n.* *vd-r-ik* [OF. *valet* or *varlet*, a boy, a page—see *vassal*], formerly, a servant or footman; now, a scoundrel; a rascal: *var-le-try*, *n.* *-rî*, the rabble; the crowd.

varnish, *n.* *vd-r-nish* [F. *vernis*, varnish—from mid. *L. vitrinus*, glassy—from *L. vitrum*, glass], a liquid resinous matter spread upon a surface, to which, when dry, it gives a hard glossy coating; gloss: *v.* to cover with a liquid in order to give a glossy surface; to give a fair appearance to, as conduct; to gloss; to cover or conceal with something ornamental: *var'nishing*, *imp.*: *var'nished*, *pp.* *var'nish*: *var'nisher*, *n.* *-r*, one who or that which varnishes; one who glosses or gives a fair appearance to.

varsovian, *n.* *vd-r-ô-v-î-n* [from Warsaw, in Poland; originally a Polish dance], a dance resembling the mazurka.

varus, *n.* *vd-r-ûs* [L. *bent*], a form of club-foot.

varvotte, *n.* *vd-r-v-ô-t* [after the county of Warvick, where found], an oxide of manganese.

vary, *v.* *vd-rî* [L. *vario*, I diversify—from *varius*, different, changing], to change to something else; to alter; to make different; to suffer a partial change; to diversify; to appear in different forms; to disagree; to deviate; to be changeable; to change; to shift colours: *n.* in *O.E.*, change; alteration: *va-ry-ing*, *imp.*: *var'ied*, *pp.* *-id*: *adj.* various: *var'iedly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *variable*, *a.* *vd-r-î-d-î-l* [F.—L.], that may or can be varied or changed; fickle; changeable; unstable; inconstant; in *math.*, subject to continual increase or diminution: *n.* in *math.*, a quantity; subject to continual increase or diminution: *var'iable*, *n.* *plu.* *-d-îs*, the zone of calms and light breezes, formed by the trade-winds north and south of the equator for a certain distance neutralising each other: *var'iablely*, *ad.* *-ly*: *var'iability*, *n.* *-î-tê*, also *var'iability*, *n.* *-î-tê-tê*, liability or aptness to alter; changeableness; fickleness: *var'iance*, *n.* *-r-î-dns*, disagreement; difference; controversy; dissension: *var'iant*, *a.* *-r-î-dnt*, different; diverse: *changing*, *n.* a thing which is a different form of another thing; at variance, in a state of disagreement or enmity: *var'ia-tion*, *n.* *-d-î-shûn* [F.—L.], alteration; partial change in form, appearance, position, &c.; change, as of termination; deviation; in *music*, one of the various embellishments which may be introduced into the singing or playing of an air: *variety*, *n.* *vd-r-î-t-ê-t* [F. *variété*—from *L. variatus* or *varicoides*, difference, variety], an intermixture of things different in form or quality; many and different kinds; a succession of different things; in *nat. hist.*, a subordinate division of a species, distinguished by some accidental or unimportant differences; a different sort: *var'ious*, *a.* *vd-r-î-t-ê-s*, diversified; different; manifold; changeable; unfixed: *va-ri-ously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *variation* of the compass, the angle which the varying position of the magnetic needle makes with the geographical meridian; devi-

ation from the true north.—*SYN.* of 'variable': mutable; wavering; unsteady; versatile: of 'variableness': caprice; whim; humour; freak; fancy: of 'variation': change; vicissitude; mutation; variety; deviation: of 'variety': diversity; multifariousness; difference; sort; kind.

vascular, *a.* *vd-s-kû-lâr* [L. *vasculum*, a small vessel—from *vas*, a vessel], consisting of or containing vessels, as arteries or veins; composed of small vessels like the woody tissue or substance of flowering plants, used in contradistinction to cellular: *vas-cu-lar-ity*, *n.* *-lâr-î-tê*, state of being vascular, indicating in plants a higher degree of organisation than simple cellularity: *vas-cu-lar-æ*, *n.* *plu.* *-lâr-ê*, the higher plants which are furnished with vessels as well as cellular tissue: *vas-cu-lif-erous*, *a.* *-lâr-ê-r-ûs* [L. *fero*, I bear], in bot., having seed-vessels divided into cells: *vas-cu-lar*, *a.* *-lâr-ê*, vascular, the woody tissue of plants formed of confluent cells: *vascular system*, in anat., the system of blood-vessels; in bot., that portion of the tissue of plants destined for the conveyance of air.

vasculum, *n.* *vd-s-kû-l-ûm* [L. *vasculum*, a small vessel—from *vas*, a vessel], in bot., a pitcher-shaped leaf; an ascidium: a flattened cylindrical tin case for containing specimens during a botanical expedition: *vas-cu-lar-æ*, *n.* *plu.* *-lâr-ê*, vascular, having the form of a pitcher or vasculum.

vase, *n.* *vd-s* or *vd-s* [F. *case*—from *L. edvase* or *eds*, a vessel], an ornamental vessel, generally of an antique pattern; a large cup with handles; a sculptured vase-like ornament: *vase-shaped*, *a.* shaped somewhat like a common flower-pot without a rim: *vase-form*, *a.* *vd-s-î-fôr-m* [L. *forma*, shape], in bot., applied to a vegetable tissue called dotted vessels, shaped like a blood-vessel.

vaseline, *n.* *vd-s-ê-l-î-n* [Ger. *wasser*, water; Gr. *eleon*, oil], an extract of petroleum.

vasodentate, *n.* *vd-s-ô-dên-t-ê-t* [L. *edvase*, a vessel; *dens* or *dentem*, a tooth], in anat., that modification of dentine in which capillary tubes of the primitive vascular pulp remain uncalcified and carry blood into the substance of the tissue.

vassal, *n.* *vd-s-âl* [F. *vassal*, a vassal—from Breton, a servant, a vassal], under the feudal system, any one dependent on a superior lord; any one holding land from a superior; a servant; a bondsman: *ad.* subject; subordinate: *vas-salage*, *n.* *-â-j*, state of being a vassal or feudatory; political servitude or dependence; territory held in vassalage: *vassalry*: *vas-sal-ry*, *n.* *-rî*, the body of vassals.

vast, *a.* *vd-s* [F. *vaste*, vast—from *L. vastus*, desolate, immense—see also *waste*], of great extent; very great in bulk, amount, numbers, force, or importance; very spacious; immense; in *O.E.*, void; waste: *n.* what is immeasurable; space: *vastly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *vastness*, *n.* *-nê*, immense bulk or extent; immensity; greatness: *vast-ly*, *ad.* in *O.E.*, immensely; mightily; enormously great: *vastitude*, *n.* *vd-s-î-t-û-t-ê*, in *O.E.*, immensity.—*SYN.* of 'vast': huge; enormous; prodigious; mighty.

vat, *n.* *vd-s* [A.S. *fæt*, a vessel, a cask; cf. Dut. *vet*; Ital. *fad*; Ger. *fass*, tub], a large vessel or cask for holding liquids, particularly fermented liquors, in an immature state; a large vessel or cistern for steeping hides in: *v.* to put or pour into a vat: *vat'ting*, *imp.*: *vat'ted*, *pp.*

vatic, *a.* *vd-î-t* [L. *eddis*, a bard or prophet], affected by supernatural influence; prophetic.

Vatican, *n.* *vd-î-t-î-kên* [L. *mons vaticinus*, the Vatican hill, in Rome], in Rome, an assemblage of magnificent buildings, including the Pope's palace, and adjoining the church of St Peter's; the papal authority: *Vaticanism*, *n.* *vd-î-t-î-kên-î-zm*, the papal system of rule and religious obligations; a system of faith which is alleged to be more political than religious; ultramontanist: *Vat'icantist*, *n.* *-î-t*, an ultramontanist: thunders of the Vatican, the anathemas or denunciations of the Pope.

vaticide, *n.* *vd-î-t-î-d* [L. *eddis*, a prophet; *cædo*, I kill], the murder or murderer of a prophet: *vaticial*, *a.* *vd-î-t-î-nd* [L. *vaticinor*, I prophesy—from *vd-îs*], pert to or containing prophecy; prophetic; inspired: *vatic'inate*, *v.* *-nd-î*, to prophesy: *vaticination*, *n.* *vd-î-t-î-nd-î-shûn*, prediction; prophecy: *vatic'inator*, *n.* *-nd-î-t-êr*, a prophet.

vaudeville, *n.* *vd-ô-v-î-l* [F.—a corrupt of the name *Vau-de-Vire*, in Normandy, where Olivier Baselin, the inventor of them, lived, about the middle of the

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lolo*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hêr*; *pine*, *pln*; *môte*, *nêt*, *môve*;

one direction only; in *OE.*, a folding-door: *valvate*, a. *ed-vēl*, in *bot.*, opening by valves, like the parts of certain seed-vessels which separate at the edges of the carpels: *valvate* activation or variation, in *bot.*, terms used when the leaves in the flower-bud and leaf-bud are applied to each other by their margins only: *valved*, a. *ed-vēl*, having valves: composed of valves: *valvular*, a. *ed-vēl-er*, containing valves: *valvule*, n. -*vāl*, a little valve: *safety-valve*—see under *saf*.

vambrace, n. *ed-m-brās* [*F. avant*, before; *bras*, arm], a piece of plate-armour worn for the protection of the forearm: *vamplate*, n. *ed-m-plāt*, also *vamplet*, n. -*plēt* [*F. avant*, before; *plat*, a plate], a piece of armour for arm and hand defence in jousting.

vamp, n. *ed-m-p* [*F. avant-pied*, the fore part of the foot—from *avant*, before; *pied*, a foot: *L. pes*, or *pedes*, a foot], the upper leather of a shoe; anything added for show: v. to put a new upper leather on; to furnish, generally with up; in *music*, to play an accompaniment off-hand or in a rough and ready way: a. a rough improvised accompaniment: *vamp'er*, n. -*er*, one who pieces out an old thing with some new part.

vampire, n. *ed-m-pir* [*F. vampire*; *Ger. vampyr*; *Serv. vampir*, *vampiro*, a vampire], an imaginary demon, said to be a person who after death returns nightly to suck the blood of the living; hence, one who lives by preying on others; an extortioner; a species of *A. Amer. bat*: *vampirism*, n. -*pir-izm*, the actions of a vampire; the practice of blood-sucking or extortion; belief in vampires.

vamplate, *vamplet*—see under *vambrace*.
van, n. *ed-m* [an abbr. of *vanguard*: *F. avant-garde*; *F. avant*, before—from *L. ab ante*, from before], the first line or front of an army, in opposition to the rear or last line: the front line or foremost division, as of a fleet: *van-couriers*, *avant-couriers*; light-armed soldiers sent before armies to obtain information, &c.: *van-foss*, *fōs* [*L. fossa*, a ditch], the outer ditch of a rampart: *vanguard*, the part of an army which precedes the main body on a march.

van, n. *ed-m* [contr. of *caravan*], a carriage for furniture, &c.; a conveyance for a wild beast or other show; a carriage which may serve the purpose of a dwelling; a light covered cart for the conveyance of goods; one of the carriages of a railway train used for luggage, &c.

van, n. *ed-m* [*L. vannus*, a fan], in *OE.*, anything spread wide by which a current of air is raised; a fan; a wing with which the air is beaten.

vanadium, n. *ed-nā-dī-um* [after *Vanadis*, a Scandinavian deity], an elementary body, forming a rare metal of a greyish, silvery colour, allied to bismuth: *vanad'ic*, a. -*nād'ik*, pert. to or obtained from *vanadium*, as *vanadic acid*, also *vanadous*, a. *ed-nā-dī-āt*, a salt of vanadic acid: *vanad'inite*, n. -*nād'it-nt*, the vanadate of lead, a rare mineral of a yellowish-brown colour and resinous lustre.

Vandal, n. *ed-nā-dil* [*L. Vandali*, the Vandals; *Nt.*, the vandlers], one of a barbarous race, inhabiting the southern shores of the Baltic, which pillaged Rome in the fifth century, noted for their ferocity and their indiscriminate destruction of the monuments of art and the productions of literature; one who destroys any monument of art or literature; one hostile to the arts or literature; a barbarian: *van'dal*, a. also *vandalic*, a. *ed-nā-dil'ik*, pert. to or resembling the Vandals; rude; barbarous: *vandalism*, n. *ed-nā-dil-izm*, the spirit or conduct of the Vandals; any outrage against civilised usages.

vandyck, *vandyke*, n. *ed-n-dik*, a neck-collar scalloped or pointed as in the portraits by *Vandyck*, in the reign of Charles I. v. to slash or cut out, after the manner of certain dresses in the portraits of *Vandyck*: *vandyked*, a. -*dik'*, slashed or notched with indentations and points.

vane, n. *ed-m* [*AS. fana*, a small flag; of *Icel. fani*; *Dut. vān*; *Ger. fahne*; *L. pannus*, a cloth, a rag], a thin plate of metal, or slip of wood, cut into some figure and made to move on a stem at the top of a spire or any other elevation. In order to show the direction of the wind; a weather-cock.

vang, n. *ed-mg* [*Dut. vang*], a rope passing from the extremity of a gaff to each of the ship's sides for the purpose of steadying the spar.

vanguard—see under *van* 1.

vanilla, n. *ed-nā-īlā* [*Sp. vainilla*, a small pod or husk—from *vanina*, a scabbard or sheath—from *L. vagina*, a scabbard—so called from the pod resembling the sheath of a knife], a genus of plants, natives of tropical Amer., the pods or fruit of which produce one of the most aromatic substances known, used extensively in confectionery, &c., and articles of commerce: *Vanilla planifolia*, the common species: *vanilla*, n. *ed-nā-īlā*, an odoriferous principle of vanilla.

vanish, v. *ed-nā-īsh* [*L. vadesco*, I pass away—from *vanis*, empty—see *vain*], to pass from a visible state; to disappear: *van'ishing*, imp.: *van'ished*, pp. -*ish'*: *vanishing point*, that part of a picture to which all the imaginary lines of the perspective converge.

vanity—see under *vain*.

vanquish, v. *ed-nā-kuish* [*F. vaincre*, to subdue—from *L. vinco*, I conquer], to subdue in a contest; to overcome; to confute; to overpower: *vanquishing*, imp.: *van'quished*, pp. -*quish'*: *vanquishable*, a. -*bl*, that can be vanquished: *van'quisher*, n. -*er*, a conqueror: *van'quishment*, n. -*ment*, in *OE.*, defeat: the *vanquished*, those defeated in any contest.—*SYN.* of 'vanquish v.': to conquer; surmount; subjugate; silence.

vanquish, n. *ed-nā-kuish*, a disease in sheep—also spelt *vinguish*.

vantage, n. *ed-nā-tay* [contracted from *advantage*, which see], superiority; state in which one has better means of action or defence than another: v. in *OE.*, to gain or profit: *vantage-ground*, the place or condition which gives one the superiority over another: *van'tage*, n. *ed-nā-tāj*, same as *vantage*: *vapid*, a. *ed-pid* [*L. vapidus*, flat or stale], soppy, palled flat wine], that has lost its life and spirit, as by evaporation; spiritless; flat; dull; mawkish: *vap'idly*, ad. -*ly*: *vap'idness*, n. -*ness*, also *vapidly*, n. *ed-plā-tīl*, want of life or spirit; deadness; flatness.

vapour, n. *ed-pēr* [*F. vapeur*—from *L. vapor* or *vaporum*, steam, exhalation], the elastic aëriform fluid into which most liquids and many solids may be converted by heat, generally invisible; a visible fluid floating in the atmosphere; *fig.*, something vain or unsubstantial: v. to boast; to brag; to bully: *va'pours*, n. pl. -*pērs*, in *OE.*, lowliness of spirits; hypochondria; also, empty boasts: *va'poured*, a. -*pērd*, moist; in *OE.*, peevish: *va'poured*, n. -*pēr-er*, one who makes a vaunting display of his prowess or worth; a braggart: *va'pouring*, a. boasting ostentatiously: *va'pourish*, a. -*ish*, affected by hysterics or the disease of vapours: *va'pourishness*, n. -*ness*, the state or quality of being vapourish: *va'poursy*, a. -*y*, full of vapours; in *OE.*, peevish: *va'porable*, a. -*bl*, capable of being converted into vapour: *va'porability*, n. -*bl-ty*, the quality of being vapourish: *va'porise*, v. -*is*, to convert into vapour: *va'porising*, imp.: *va'porised*, pp. -*id*: *va'porisation*, n. -*is-shūn*, the rapid conversion of a fluid into vapour by heat: *va'porous*, a. -*ous*, of or pert. to vapour: full of vapours or exhalations; proceeding from the disease called vapours: *va'porousness*, n. -*ness*, state of being vaporous: *va'poriferous*, a. -*fēr-ūs* [*L. fero*, I bear], bearing or forming vapour: *va'porific*, a. -*fīk* [*L. facio*, I make], forming into vapour; converting into steam: *vapour-bath*, the application of vapour to the body in a close place; the bath itself.

vaguero, n. *ed-vā-rō* [*Sp. F. vacher*, a herdsman], a Mexican herdsman.

varce, n. *ed-rēk* [*F. varech*: see *wrack* 1], in the *Channel Islands*, sea-weeds dried and burnt as fuel.

variable, *variance*, *variant*, *variation*, &c.—see under *vary*.

varicella, n. *ed-rē-sē-lā* [a dim. from *variola*, the small-pox], the chicken-pox.

varicose, *varicos*—see under *vary*.

variegated, v. *ed-rē-gē-tēd* [*L. variegatus*, pp. of *variare*, I make of various sorts or colours—from *varius*, various; ago, I make], to diversify in external appearance; to stain or inlay with different colours, or different shades of the same colour: *va'riegating*, imp.: *va'riegated*, pp.: *va'riegation*, n. -*gē-shūn*, the act or process of variegating; the state of being diversified by different colours: *va'riegator*, n. -*ter*, one who or that which variegates.

variety—see under *vary*.

odor, *boff*, *foöt*; *piñe*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *fog*, *shen*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

an effort; unsatisfying; false: vain^{ly}, ad. *Ji*, in a vain manner; foolishly; without effect; to no purpose; idly: vain^{ness}, n. *-nēs*, vanity; fruitlessness: vain-glo^{ri}ous, a. proud or boastful to excess of one's own attainments or performances; self-proud: vain-glo^{ri}ously, ad. vain-glo^{ri}ry, n. self-pride; excessive pride in one's own performances: vanity, n. *vān-i-ti* (F. *vanité*—from *L. vanitas*, emptiness), empty pride inspired by an overweening opinion of one's own importance; anything empty, visionary, or unsubstantial; vain pursuit; idle show; ostentatious arrogance; petty pride: in vain, ad. to no purpose; ineffectually.—*SYN.* of 'vain': showy; ostentatious; idle; worthless; unimportant; empty; unreal; shadowy; light; inconstant; false; deceitful; delusive; trifling; useless—of 'vanity': arrogance; presumption; self-conceit; pride; haughtiness; egotism; emptiness; worthlessness; ostentation.

vair, a. *vdr* [F. *vair*, a kind of fur in heraldry—from *L. varius*, different, variegated], the skin of a species of squirrel, much used in the 14th century as fur for garments; in *her.*, a series of small shields placed close together, alternately blue and silver, intended to represent the appearance of the skins when sewed edge to edge: *vairé*, a. *vd-rd*, also *vairy*, a. *vd-rd*, in *her.*, charged with *vair*.

Valaya, n. *vtē-pā* [Sansk.], in *India*, the third or merchant caste of the Hindus.

valrode, n. *vd-rōd*, same as *waywode*.

valuel, n. *vd-lōf* [Anglo-Ind.], in the *E. I.*, an ambassador; a representative; a native attorney or agent.

valance, n. *vd-lāns*, also *val'ence*, n. *-ēns* [probably from having been made at *Valence*, in France], drapery hanging round the head and stead of a bed, or from the head of window-curtains: *v.* to decorate with fringed drapery: *val'ancing*, imp.: *val'anced*, pp. *-āns*.

vale, n. *vdī*, a poetic word for valley, which see.

vale—see *vall* 1.

valédiction, n. *vd-lē-dik-shēn* [L. *valē*, farewell; *dictus*, pp. of *dicō*, I say], a farewell; a bidding farewell: *val'édictory*, a. *-dik-tēr-t*, bidding farewell: n. in *Amer. colleges*, an oration or address delivered on bidding farewell.

valence, n. *vd-lēns*—same as *quantivalence*.

Valenciennes, n. *vd-lēng'ēd-ēn*, a rich Belgian lace, so named from its having been originally manufactured at *Valenciennes* in France.

valentine, n. *vd-lēn-tin*, a letter containing some pictured representation conveying sentiments of love or burlesque, formerly sent by one person to another on the 14th of February, being the day of the festival in the Ch. of Rome in honour of St *Valentine*, and the day on which birds are supposed to pair; a love-letter; a sweetheart.

valentinite, n. *vd-lēn-tin-i-t* [after *Basilius Valentius*], white oxide of antimony, a mineral of a whitish-grey colour, found in veins in the primary rocks along with other ores of antimony, lead, and zinc.

valerian, n. *vd-lēr-i-ān* [L. *valco*, I am strong], a plant, most of whose species are very ornamental in flower-borders, and which have stimulant and aromatic qualities; the *Valeriana officinalis*, Ord. *Valerianaceae*; the Greek valerian is *Polemonium ceruleum*, Ord. *Polemoniaceae*: *val'erian'ic*, a. *-ān'ik*, of or from valerian: *valerianic* or *valeric*, acid, an acid which can be extracted from the root of *Valeriana officinalis*, the product being neutralised with magnesia: *valerone*, n. *vd-lēr-ōn*, a colourless fluid, lighter than water, obtained by the distillation of valerianic acid.

valet, n. *vd-lēt* or *vd-lā* [F. *valet*, a servant, a valet—from OF. *valet* or *varlet*, a squire, a youth who served under a lord—the same word as *varlet*], a servant who attends on a gentleman's person; a body-servant; a waiting-servant: *valet de chambre* [F. *de*, of; *chambre*, a chamber], a personal attendant.

valétudinarian, n. *vd-lēt-ū-dī-nā-rī-ān* [L. *valēdū-tinarius*, one in ill health—from *valēdū*, state of health—from *valco*, I am strong], a person of weak or sickly constitution: *ad.* sickly; seeking to recover health: *val'ētū-dinā-tian'ism*, n. *-izm*, state of being a valétudinarian; ill-health: *val'ētū-dināry*, n. a. *-dī-nēr-t*, valétudinarian.

Valhalla, n. *vd-lā-hāllā* [Icel. *valhöll*, hall of the slain—from *valr*, slaughter, and *höll*, a hall], in *Scand. myth.*, the palace or hall of immortality in

habited by the souls of heroes slain in battle; in *Germany*, a national building near *Ratisbon*, in which the statues of persons assumed to be worthy of lasting commemoration are placed; also spelt *Walhalla*.

valiant, a. *vd-lānt* [F. *vaillant*, courageous; *valoir*, to be worth—from *L. valco*, I am strong], brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; heroic; bravely performed: *val'iantly*, ad. *-lā*: *val'iantism*, n. *-vānt-izm*, valour: *valiance*, n. *vd-lāns*, also *val'aney*, n. *-i*, in *O.E.*, valour; personal bravery; fierceness: *valiantia*, n. plu. *vd-lāntiā*, in *O.E.*, strong men; valiant men; heroes.

valid, a. *vd-lid* [F. *valide*—from *L. validus*, strong; stout—from *valis*, strong], founded in truth; not weak or defective; efficacious; having legal force; just; sound; executed with the proper formalities; in *O.E.*, strong; powerful: *validly*, ad. *-lī*: *validness*, n. *-nēs*, validity: *validity*, n. *vd-lid-ti*, soundness; legal strength or force; in *O.E.*, strength: *value*, *val'idēse*, *vd-lid-dē*, to make valid or sound; to acknowledge as true.—*SYN.* of 'valid': available; efficacious; good; weighty; just; sufficient.

valise, n. *vd-lēs* [F. *valise*—origin unknown], a small leather sack or bag for containing the clothes of a traveller; a travelling-bag; a portmanteau; a saddle-bag.

Valkyr or Valkyria, n. *vd-l'ktr*, *vd-l'ktr-i-t*, in *Norse myth.*, one of the handmaidens of *Odin*, the guides to *Valhalla* of those slain in battle.

vallation, n. *vd-lā-shēn* [L. *vallum*, a rampart], in *O.E.*, a rampart or entrenchment.

valley, n. *vd-lē*, *valleya*, n. plu. *-lēs* [F. *valle*—from *L. vallis*, a valley], a tract of land of greater or less breadth lying between a range of hills or mountains; a low plain through which a river flows; in *arch.*, the gutter or internal angle formed by the two inclined sides of a roof: *vale*, n. *vdī*, a poetic form of *valley*.

vallicula, n. *vd-l'ik-ū-lā* [dim. of *L. collis*, a valley], in *bot.*, a depressed space or interval between the ribs on the fruit of *Umbelliferae*.

valonia, n. *vd-lōn-i-t* [It. *willonea*—from mod. Gr. *balania*, the holm or scarlet oak—from Gr. *balanos*, an acorn], the acorn-cup of an oak growing in the Levant, used by dyers and tanners and in the manufacture of ink; the acorn of the *Quercus exilipes*, Ord. *Cupuliferae*.

valorem, ad. *vd-lōr-ēm* [L. *ad*, to; *valē*, L. *valērem*, profits received from goods, value], according to the value; in *commerce*, a term used to denote the market value of commodities imported, and liable to a customs rate according to such ascertained value.

valour, n. *vd-lēr* [F. *valeur*, value, valour—from *mid. L. valor* or *valōrem*, activity, warlike valour—from *L. valco*, I am strong], that quality of mind which enables a person to encounter danger with firmness and resolution; personal bravery; courage: *val'orous*, a. *-ūs*, brave; courageous; stout-hearted: *val'orously*, ad. *-lūs*—*SYN.* of 'valour': heroism; bravery; gallantry; intrepidity; prowess; fearlessness; boldness.

value, n. *vd-lē* [OF. *vaue*, value—from *valoir*, to be worth—from *L. valco*, I am strong], worth as estimated by some rate or standard; the property of a thing which renders it useful or desirable; excellence; usefulness; price; import; efficacy in producing results; in *O.E.*, valour; *v.* to rate or estimate at a certain price; to have in high esteem; to prize; in *O.E.*, to be worth; to be equal in worth to: *val'uing*, imp.: *val'ued*, pp. *-ēd*; *ad.* estimated at a certain rate; highly esteemed: *val'uable*, a. *-ū-d-ā-l*, having value or worth; precious; costly: *n.* anything precious or costly.—used in plural: *val'uableness*, n. *-bē-nēs*, the quality of being valuable: *val'uation*, n. *-dē-shēn*, the act of setting a price; value set upon a thing; estimation: *val'uator*, n. *-d-ēr*, one whose occupation is to set the value or worth on a thing; an appraiser; also *val'uer*, n. *-ēr*: *val'ueless*, a. *-lē*, having no worth.—*SYN.* of 'value *v.*': to compute; rate; esteem; regard; respect; appraise; appreciate; estimate.

valve, n. *vd-lv* [F. *valve*, a valve—from *L. valvre*, folding-doors—alied to *valvo*, I roll], a cover or lid opening in one direction and shutting in another; a covering for the mouth of a pipe, &c., generally self-acting; in *bot.*, one of the pieces into which a pericarp or fruit splits up, when separating naturally; in *anat.*, a partition which allows a fluid to pass in

māle, *māt*, *fār*, *lāse*: *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*: *pīne*, *pīn*: *nōde*, *nōd*, *mōve*;

outer, beyond—from *L. ultra*, beyond] in *OE.*, extremity; terms of extreme hostility.

uvea, *n.* *ú-vé-d* [*L. úvea*, a grape] in *anat.*, the posterior layer of the iris, so called from the black pigment which covers it, and which resembles the skin of a black grape: *u'veous*, *a.* *-ús*, resembling a grape; or of pert. to the *uvea*: *u'vic*, *a.* *-vít*, of or from the grape.

uvula, *n.* *ú-vú-lú* [*L. úvea*, a grape] in *anat.*, the fleshy conical body suspended from the middle of the

lower border of the soft palate: *u'vular*, *a.* *-lér*, of or pert. to the uvula.

uxorious, *a.* *ú-xú-rí-ús* [*L. uxórius*, of or pert. to a wife—from *uxor*, a wife], foolishly fond of a wife: *uxoriously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *uxó'rioussness*, *n.* *-nés*, excessive and foolish fondness for a wife: *uxoricide*, *n.* *-íd*: *ú-xú-rí-síd* [*L. cædo*, I kill], one who murders his wife; the murder of a wife by her husband.

ushag, *n.* *ú-s-bég* [Tartar], one of the Turkish family of Tartars.

V

v, *V*, *vd*, the twenty-second letter of the Eng. alphabet, and a consonant; *u* and *v* were formerly used indiscriminately the one for the other, but now *u* is used only as a vowel, and *v* only as a consonant.

vacant, *a.* *vá-kánt* [*F. vacant*—from *L. vacans* or *vacuans*, empty; *vacare*, to be empty], empty; void of every substance except air; not filled by an occupant or possessor; unsupplied; idle; free; indicating want of thought, as a face; insane: *vacantly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *vacancy*, *n.* *-áns*, in *Scot.*, vacation; *vacaney*, *n.* *-éni*, that which is vacant; empty space; time of leisure; situation or office unfilled; the time during which a place or situation remains unfilled; the state of being unfilled; listlessness; emptiness of thought: *vacate*, *v.* *vá-kát* [*L. vacatus*, pp. of *vacare*, to be empty, to be without], to make empty; to withdraw from; to annul: *vacating*, *imp.* *vacat'ed*, *pp.* *vacat'ion*, *n.* *-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], act of vacating or making void; the intermission of judicial proceedings; interruption for a time of regular studies at a college or school; intermission of any stated employment.—*SVN.* of 'vacancy': vacuity; chasm; relaxation; intermission—of 'vacant': devoid; free; unencumbered; uncrowded; unfilled; disengaged; thoughtless.

vaccinæ, *a.* *vák-sín* [*L. vaccinus*, of or from cows—from *vacca*, a cow], pert. to or derived from cows, as *vaccinæ* matter: *vac'cinat'e*, *v.* *-sí-nú*, to inoculate with vaccine matter or the cow-pox as a preventive of small-pox: *vac'cinating*, *imp.* *vac'cinat'ed*, *pp.* *vac'cinator*, *n.* *-nár*: *lér*, one who vaccinates: *vac'cinat'ion*, *n.* *-nár-shún*, the act or practice of inoculating persons with the cow-pox in order to secure them from attacks of the small-pox: *vaccínin*, *n.* *éd-sín-t'ú*, cow-pox: *vaccínin*, *n.* *vák-sí-nín*, a fat which replaces others in butter: *vaccínin* acid, an acid found in butter.

vacillate, *v.* *vák-ú-lú* [*L. vacillare*, pp. of *vacillare*, to sway to and fro], to waver; to fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be unsteady or inconstant: *vac'illating*, *imp.* *ad.* *-ly*, unsteady; inclined to fluctuate in opinions or resolutions; unstable; inconstant: *vac'illated*, *pp.* *vac'illatingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *vac'illat'ion*, *n.* *-lú-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], a moving one way and the other; unsteadiness; a fluctuation of mind: *vac'illant*, *a.* *-lúnt* [*F.*—*L.*], wavering; unsteady; fluctuating: *vac'illat'ory*, *a.* *-lú-lér*, *vac'illating*; unsteady; unreliable.

vacuist, *vacuity*—see under *vacuum*.

vacuola, *n.* *plu.* *vák-ú-lú*, *vacu'oli*, *n.* *plu.* *-ú-lú*, and *vacuoles*, *n.* *plu.* *vák-ú-lú* [*L. vacuus*, empty] in *bot.* and *animal histology*, clear spaces of indefinite size and arrangement in the protoplasm of a cell; in *zool.*, little cavities found in the interior of many of the Protozoa, caused by the presence of little particles of food: *vacuolat'ed*, *a.* *-lú-lú*, full of vacuoles: *vacuolat'ion*, *n.* *-lú-shún*, the process of developing vacuoles.

vacuum, *n.* *vák-ú-dm* [*L. vacuus*, an empty space; *vacuus*, empty], a space empty or devoid of matter, solid or æriform: *vac'uat*, *n.* *-tú*, one who regards a perfect vacuum in nature possible, as opposed to *plénist*, which sees: *vacuity*, *n.* *vú-kú-tú*, [*F. vacuité*—from *L. vacuitas* or *vacuitatem*], space unfilled or unoccupied by matter; emptiness; void; inanity; thoughtlessness, as *vacuity* of countenance: *vacuous*, *a.* *vák-ú-ús*, empty: *vac'uousness*, *n.* *-nés*, state of being empty: *vacuum-pump*, a pump connected with the boiler of a marine engine which creates a vacuum, the water from the sea being thus forced into the boiler by the greater pressure of the atmosphere: *Torricellian vacuum*—see under *Torricellian*.

vade, *v.* *vád* [the same word as *fade*], in *OE.*, to fade; to vanish; to pass away: *va'ding*, *imp.* *va'ded*, *pp.*

vade-mecum, *n.* *vá-dé-mé-kúm* [*L. vade*, go; *mécum*, with me], a book or other thing which a person carries with him as a companion or book of reference; a manual; a handbook.

vagabond, *a.* *vág-ú-bónd* [*F. vagabond*, a vagabond—from *L. vagabundus*, strolling about—from *vagor*, I wander; *vagus*, wandering], wandering; having no settled home or habitation; unsettled; idle: *n.* an idle fellow without a settled home; a vagrant; a scamp: *vagabondage*, *n.* *-bónd-áj* [*F.*], also *vagabondism*, *n.* *-izm*, an idle unsettled life.

vagary, *n.* *vá-gá-rí*, *vaga'ries*, *n.* *plu.* *-ríes* [prob. direct from *L. vagari*, to wander—from *L. vagor*, I wander], a wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whimsical purpose; a capricious frolic.

vagina, *n.* *vá-jí-ná* [*L. vagina*, a scabbard, a sheath] in *anat.*, the canal or passage which leads from the external orifice to the uterus; in *bot.*, a sheath; any part which completely surrounds another: *vagin'al*, *a.* *-nál*, also *vá-jí-nál*, pert. to the vagina; resembling a sheath: *vagin'ant*, *a.* *-nánt*, serving to invest or sheathe: *vagin'ate*, *a.* *-nát*, also *vagin'ated*, *a.* *-nát-éd*, furnished or invested as with a sheath: *vagin'o-pennous*, *a.* *-nó-pén-nús* [*L. perna*, a wing or feather], having the wings enclosed in a sheath; sheath-winged.

vaginula, *n.* *vá-jí-nú-lú*, also *vaginule*, *n.* *vá-jí-nú-lú* [*L. vaginula*, a little sheath—from *vagina*, a sheath] in *bot.*, a sheath surrounding the basal portion of the archegonium in mosses.

vagrant, *a.* *vá-gránt* [*L. vagrans* or *vagranslem*, wandering—from *vagor*, I wander], wandering from place to place; having no fixed habitation; unsettled: *n.* one who has no settled abode; an idle wanderer; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond; a tramp: *va'grantly*, *ad.* *-ly*, in a vagrant manner: *va'grancy*, *n.* *-grán-sé*, unsettled condition; life or habits of one without a fixed habitation.

vagrom, *a.* *vá-gróm*, a whimsical spelling of *vagrant*.

vague, *a.* *vág* [*F. vague*, empty, vague—from *L. vagus*, strolling about, wandering], not settled or definite; loose; unfixed; ill-defined; proceeding from no reliable source, as a report; in *OE.*, wandering or unsettled: *vagu'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *vague'ness*, *n.* *-nés*, state of being uncertain or unsettled; looseness; indefiniteness.—*SVN.* of 'vague': unsettled; indefinite; ambiguous; undetermined; lax; flying; hazy; doubtful; uncertain.

vail, *n.* *vál* [a mere abbreviation of *avail*, the anc. Eng. term signifying money given to servants, casual emoluments of an office] in *OE.*, money given to servants by employers, visitors, or others, as a perquisite or present, hence applied to any similar profits or advantages; customary or stipulated perquisites to servants; also spelt *vale*, *n.* *vál*. *Note*.—Money as a gratuity given to a servant by a visitor and to others is now usually called a 'tip' in slang.

vail, *n.* *vál* [same as *vail*, which see], that which hides or conceals; a curtain; a separating screen.

vail, *v.* *vál* [a contr. of *OE. vale*, which see] in *OE.*, to let fall; to cap to a superior; to let fall in token of respect, as the sail of a ship at sea; to fall; to let sink in fear; to yield in token of respect: *vail'ing*, *imp.* *vail'ed*, *pp.* *vail'ed*.

vain, *a.* *vén* [*F. vain*—from *L. ednus*, vain, empty], proud of trifling attainments or petty things; having an unduly high opinion of one's person, accomplishments, &c.; conceited; ineffectual; fruitless, as

colé, dōy, fōt; pūre, bíd; chair, game, fog, shun, thīng, there, seal.

manner; state of being converted to any purpose; occasion or need to employ; the quality which makes a thing proper for a purpose; benefit; advantage; habit; custom; in *law*, profit; benefit; in *OE*, common occurrence; usury; interest paid for money; *use*, *v.* *ús* [*F.* *user*—from *mid. L.* *usare*, to use], to employ; to apply or handle for some purpose; to consume; to accustom; to render familiar by practice; to inure; to be accustomed; to be wont; to treat; to practise; to frequent; *using*, *imp.* *ús-ing*; *used*, *pp.* *úsed*; *usable*, *a.* *ús-á-bí*, that can be used; *usage*, *n.* *ús-á-dí*, a series of actions done by one person towards another which affect him for good or evil; treatment; custom; practice; habit; manner of using, *a.* *ús-á-dí*, a word or phrase; *usance*, *n.* *ús-á-dus*, the period after date allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange according to commercial custom; in *OE*, proper employment; interest; *useful*, *a.* *ús-fól*, conducive to a good end; suited or adapted to the purpose; profitable; serviceable; *usefully*, *adv.* *ús-fól-us*; *usefulness*, *n.* *ús-fól-us*, the state or quality of being useful; *useless*, *a.* *ús-lés*, worthless; fruitless; unavailing; ineffectual; *uselessly*, *adv.* *ús-lés-us*; *uselessness*, *n.* *ús-lés-us*, the state or quality of being useless; *user*, *n.* *ús-ér*, one who uses; *usual*, *a.* *ús-á-bó-dí*, customary; such as ordinarily occurs; *usually*, *adv.* *ús-á-bó-dí*, commonly; *usualness*, *n.* the state of being usual; *in use*, in employment; in customary practice; *use and wont*, the common or customary practice; to *use up*, to leave nothing of; to exhaust; to tire out thoroughly.—*SYN.* of 'use *n.*': convenience; help; practice; habit; usage—'usefulness': utility; serviceableness; value; advantage; benefit; profit.

usher, *n.* *ús-ér* [*OF.* *usser*—from *L.* *ostiarus*, a doorkeeper—*from ostium*, a door], an official who introduces strangers to a presence-chamber or who walks before a person of rank; an inferior officer in some English courts of law; in *Eng.*, a subordinate teacher in a school; *v.* to give entrance to; to accompany and introduce; to introduce; *ush'ering*, *imp.* *ush'ered*, *pp.* *ush'ér*; *ush'ering*, *n.* the office of an usher; *Usher of the Black Rod*, an officer of the Order of the Garter, who is first gentleman usher of the Court, and thus one of the chief officers of the House of Peers; *Usher of the Green Rod*, one of the officers of the Order of the Thistle.

usquebaugh, *n.* *ús-kwé-báw* [*Ir.* and *Gael.* *uisge-beatha*, *lit.*, water of life—from *uisge*, water; *beatha*, life], a strong distilled spirit, slightly aromatic, made in Ireland and Scotland; whisky.

ustulate, *a.* *ús-tú-lát* [*L.* *ustulatus*, *pp.* of *ustulare*, to scorch—from *urere*, *ustum*, to burn], in *bot.*, blackened as if burned; *ustulation*, *n.* *ús-tú-shún*, the roasting or drying of moist substances to prepare them for pulverising; the burning of wine.

usual—see under *use*.
usucaption, *n.* *ús-ús-káp-shún* [*L.* *usucapio*, *pp.* of *usucapio*, I acquire ownership of a thing by long use—from *usus*, use; *capio*, I take], in *civil law*, the title or right to property acquired by the uninterrupted and undisputed possession of it for a certain time.

usufruct, *n.* *ús-ús-frúkt* [*mid. L.* *usufructus*—from *L.* *usus*, use; *fructus*, fruit], in *law*, the right of using and enjoying the profits of a thing belonging to another without impairing the substance or without alienating it; *usufructuary*, *n.* *ús-ús-ér*, one who enjoys usufruct over anything; *adj.* of or pert. to usufruct.

usurer, *usurious*, &c.—see under *usury*.

usurp, *v.* *ús-érrp* [*F.* *usurper*—from *L.* *usurpare*, to seize to one's own use—from *usus*, use; *rapio*, I seize], to seize and hold by force and without right; to assume improperly; to arrogate; to appropriate; *usurping*, *imp.* *ús-érrp*; *usurped*, *pp.* *ús-érrp*; *usurper*, *n.* *ús-ér*, one who occupies the power or property of another without right; *usurpation*, *n.* *ús-ús-érrp-pá-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], seizure and possession without right,—applied particularly to the taking possession of a throne or sovereignty; *usurpatory*, *a.* *ús-ús-érrp-pá-érr*, marked by usurpation; *usurpingly*, *adv.* *ús-ús-érrp-pá-érr*.

usury, *n.* *ús-ús-bó-rí* [*F.* *usure*, *usury*—from *L.* *usura*, use, interest, usury—from *usus*, *pp.* of *utor*, I use], an illegal or very exorbitant rate of interest for money lent; the practice of taking exorbitant interest for money lent; in *OE*, interest; *usurer*, *n.* *ús-ús-érr-ér*, one who lends money at an illegal rate of interest; one who charges an exorbitant rate of interest; in

OK, a money-lender; *usurious*, *a.* *ús-ús-érr-ús*, taking an exorbitant rate of interest for money; *usuriously*, *adv.* *ús-ús-érr-us*; *usuriouslyness*, *n.* *ús-ús-érr-us*, the state or quality of being usurious; *usuring*, *a.* *ús-ús-bó-ríng*, in *OE*, of or pert. to money-lending.

ut, *n.* *út*, amongst the *French*, the first note of the musical scale, called by other nations *do*.

utae—see *utis*.

utensil, *n.* *ús-tén-síl* [*L.* *utensilis*, that may be used, fit for use—from *utor*, I use], that which is used; an instr. or vessel in domestic use, and suchlike.

uterine, *a.* *ús-ér-in* [*F.* *utérin*—from *L.* *uterinus*, uterine—from *uterus*, the womb] of or pert. to the uterus, or proceeding from it; born of the same mother but by a different father; *uterus*, *n.* *ús-ér-us*, the muscular and vascular part in the females of mammals in which conception occurs, and in which the foetus is developed and nourished until birth; the womb; *uteritis*, *n.* *ús-ér-ítis*, inflammation of the womb; *utero-gestation*, *ús-ér-dí*, the period of pregnancy.

utility, *n.* *ús-tú-tí-lí* [*F.* *utilité*—from *L.* *utilitas* or *utilitatem*, utility, benefit—from *utis*, useful—from *utor*, I use], usefulness; profitableness to some end; benefit; advantage; profit; *utilies*, *v.* *ús-tú-iz*, to render profitable; to turn to good account or use; *utilising*, *imp.* *ús-ing*; *utilised*, *pp.* *ús-iz*; *utilisation*, *n.* *ús-tú-shún*, a making profitable; a gaining; *utilitarian*, *a.* *ús-tú-rí-án*, pert. to utility or things useful; pert. to utilitarianism; *n.* one who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism; *utilitarianism*, *n.* *ús-tú-rí-izm*, the doctrine which makes utility the sole standard of good for man, or of moral conduct; the doctrine that 'the greatest happiness of the greatest number' should be the end and aim of society in its social and political institutions.—*SYN.* of 'utility': service; use; avail; usefulness; advantage; usefulness; convenience.

utis, *n.* *ús-is*, or *utis*, *n.* *ús-is* [*F.* *util*, eight—from *L.* *octo*, eight], in *OE*, the octave; the eighth day, or the space of eight days, after a saint's day; a saint's day or festival.

utmost, *a.* *ús-móst* [*AS.* *utemest*—from *út*, out; *mest*, most], situated at the farthest point or extremity; most distant; last; extreme; being in the greatest or highest degree; *n.* the most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort.

utopian, *a.* *ús-tú-pí-án* [*from* More's *Utopia* (1516) (*lit.*, no place), an imaginary land which he represents as enjoying the utmost perfection in its laws and institutions, &c.—coined from *Gr.* *ou*, not; *topos*, a place], pert. to any state of ideal perfection; fanciful; chimerical; impracticable; *n.* one who is enthusiastic in the advocacy of impracticable schemes; *utopianism*, *n.* *ús-tú-izm*, the tendencies of a utopian; chimerical schemes in theory or practice.

utricule, *n.* *ús-trí-kú-lí* [*L.* *utriculus*, a small skin or leathern bottle—from *utere*, bag or bottle made of an animal's hide], in *bot.*, a thin-walled cell; a bladder-like covering; a thin-skinned one-seeded fruit; *utricular*, *a.* *ús-trí-kú-lí-ér*, containing vessels like small bags; *utriculate*, *a.* *ús-trí-kú-lí-ér*, utricular; *utriculus*, *n.* *ús-trí-kú-lí-ús*, a kind of fruit with an inflated covering; a little bladder filled with air, attached to certain aquatic plants.

utter, *a.* *ús-ér* [*AS.* *út*, out; *utor*, outer, extreme], complete; perfect; total; absolute; thorough; entire; in *OE*, situated on the outside or remote from the centre; out of any place; *utter*, *v.* to send out, as words; to speak; to disclose; to publish; to put into circulation, as base coin; to dispose of; *uttering*, *imp.* *ús-érr*; *uttered*, *pp.* *ús-érr*; *utterable*, *a.* *ús-érr-á-bí*, that may be uttered; that may be spoken or expressed in words; *utterance*, *n.* *ús-érr-us*, manner of speaking; pronunciation; circulation, as of base coin; *utterer*, *n.* *ús-ér*, one who utters; a promulgator; *utterly*, *adv.* *ús-érr*, to the full extent; perfectly; totally; *uttermost*, *a.* *ús-érr-móst*, extreme; being in the farthest or highest degree; *n.* the greatest power or degree; that beyond which nothing is; *utter barrier*, one admitted but not yet allowed to plead within the bar; *to the uttermost*, in the most extensive degree; in the highest degree.—*SYN.* of 'utter *v.*': to deliver; give forth; discharge; pronounce; liberate; discover; sell; vend; declare; express—of 'utter *a.*': extreme; excessive; utmost; peremptory; perfect; mere.

utterance—see under *utter*.

utterance, *n.* *ús-ér-dús* [*F.* *outrance*, excess—from

máde, *mát*, *sír*, *laxó*; *méle*, *mát*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóle*, *nót*, *móve*;

toward the source;—also up'wards, *uérds*, opposed to *downwards*: upward, n. in *O.E.*, top; pinnacle.

upwhirl, v. *up-uérst*, in *O.E.*, to raise upward with quick rotation.

upwind, v. *up-uéwád*, in *O.E.*, to roll round in folds; to convolve: *upwound*, pp.

urachus, n. *ú-rá-kás* [Gr. *ourachos*, the urinary canal of a fœtus—from *ouron*, urine], a fibrous cord which is attached to the apex of the bladder, and ascends to the umbilicus; the obliterated hypogastric artery.

uræmia, n. *ú-ré-mí-d* [Gr. *ouron*, urine; *háima*, blood], in med., poisoning of the blood in some disorders of the urinary organs: *uræmic*, a. *ú-ré-mík*, of or pert. to *uræmia*.

urælite, n. *ú-ré-lít* [from the *Ural* mountains, where first found], a pseudomorphous mineral of a dark-green or greenish-black colour.

Urania, n. *ú-rá-ní-d* [L. *Urania*; Gr. *ourania*, the heavenly—from Gr. *ouranos*, heaven], in *anc. myth.*, one of the nine Muses, the Muse of Astronomy; one of the minor planets; a genus of plants with one species, found in Madagascar, and characterised by the enormous size of its leaves: *uranite*, n. *ú-rá-nít*, a mineral, consisting of phosphate of uranium with oxide of copper or lime, of a bright yellow or green colour—differs from *mica* in being neither flexible nor elastic: *uranium*, n. *ú-rá-ní-ám*, an elementary body, a metal obtained from several minerals in the form of a powdery substance of a greyish-black colour with a metallic lustre, preparations of which are used for imparting fine orange tints to glass and porcelain enamel: *uranic*, a. *ú-rá-ník*, of or pert. to: *uranian*, *úr-an* or *uranian*, *é-á-n*, the earthy oxide of uranium, found in soft friable masses, having various hues of yellow and orange: *Uranus*, n. *ú-rá-nís*, a large planet revolving between Saturn and Neptune; in *anc. myth.*, a deity, the father of Saturn.

uranography, n. *ú-rá-nó-grá-fí* [Gr. *ouranos*, heaven; *graphó*, I write], a description of the heavens; that part of astronomy which deals with the character and relations of the fixed stars.

uræ, n. *ú-rá-d*—see *træna*.

urari, n. *ú-rá-rí* or *ú-rá-rí*—see *curare*.

uræte—see under *urle*.

urban, a. *úr-bán* [L. *urbānus*, belonging to the city—from *urbs*, a city], of or belonging to a city or town; in *O.E.*, courteous: *urbane*, a. *úr-bán*, courteous; civil; polite; refined: *urbanity*, n. *úr-bán-í-tí*, courtesy; politeness; civility; polished manners; suavity; affability.

urocolar, a. *úr-ó-lér* [L. *urcolus*, a little pitcher, a water-pot, dim. of *urculus*, a pitcher], in bot., fleshy or bulging, as tubercles or leaves: *urocolate*, a. *ú-lá*, urn-shaped: shaped like a pitcher: *urocolus*, n. *ú-lá*, in bot., the two confluent bracts of the genus *Carex*; any anomalous organ shaped like a cup.

urchin, n. *úr-chín* [OF. *urceon*—from L. *urcticus*; Gr. *chér*, a hedgehog, an urchin], the hedgehog; a familiar name given to a child; a little child; in *O.E.*, a goblin; imp: see *urchin*, the echinus, a creature having a spherical shell flattened on the lower side, and covered with prickly spines.

Urda, n. *úr-dó* [Hind., *campa*], the native name for Hindustani: derived from the fact of the language having sprung up in the camps in the course of commercial dealings between the soldiers and the people during the Mohammedan conquest in the eleventh century.

ure, n. *úr* [OF. *ure*, work—from L. *opera*, work], in *O.E.*, practice; use.

uræ, n. *ú-ré-d* [Gr. *ouron*, urine], the characteristic constituents of urine.

uræter, n. *ú-ré-tér* [Gr. *ouréter*, the passage for the urine—from *ouron*, urine], in *anat.*, the tube or duct that conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder: *uræteritis*, n. *ú-ré-tér-ítis*, inflammation of the uræter: *uræthra*, n. *ú-ré-thrá* [Gr. *ouréthra*], the canal by which the urine is conveyed from the bladder and discharged: *uræthral*, a. *ú-ré-thrál*, pert. to the uræthra: *urætic*, n. or a. *ú-ré-tík*, a medicine which increases the secretory action of the kidneys; of or pert. to.

urge, v. *úrj* [L. *urgeo*, I press upon, I drive], to push; to impel; to incite; to press, as an argument or objection; to importune; to press forward; to constrain; in *O.E.*, to provoke; to exasperate: *urging*, imp. *úr-jing*; adj. pressing with solicitations; importunate: *urged*, pp. *úr-jd*; *urgent*, a. *úr-jént*,

pressing; importunate; forcible; cogent: *urgently*, ad. *úr-jén-ty*, n. *úr-jén-ty*, pressure of difficulty or necessity; entreaty; importunity.—*SYN.* of 'urge': to animate; instigate; stimulate; encourage; enforce; solicit.

uric, a. *ú-rík* [Gr. *ouron*, urine; see *urine*], of or from urine: *uric acid*, a peculiar substance found in the urine, and in the excrements of birds, serpents, &c.: *uric acid*, n. *ú-rík*, a salt of uric acid; the common deposits in the urine known as sand or gravel.

Urim, n. *ú-rím* [Heb. *úrím*, lights; plu. of *úr*, light, flame], an appendage of the breastplate of the high priest among the anc. Jews, by means of which Jehovah revealed His will on certain occasions: *Urim* and *Thummim*, light and perfection—see *Thummim*.

urine, n. *ú-rín* [F. *urine*—from L. *urina*; Gr. *ouron*, urine; akin to Sans. *urí*, water], a fluid secreted by the kidneys and accumulated in the bladder, from which it is discharged: *urinal*, n. *ú-rín-ál*, a vessel in which, or a place where, urine may be discharged; an erection in a street for public convenience: *urinarium*, n. *ú-rín-á-rí-ám*, a place where urine may be stored for manure: *urinary*, a. *úr-é-á*, relating to or found in urine: n. a place for storing urine: *urinate*, v. *ú-rí*, to void or discharge urine: *urinating*, imp. *úr-ín-át*, pp. *urination*, n. *ú-rín-át-á-shn*, the act of discharging urine: *urinative*, a. *ú-rí-ná-tív*, inducing the discharge of urine: *uriniferous*, a. *úr-í-fér-ús* [L. *fero*, I bear], conveying urine: *uriniparous*, a. *úr-í-rís* [L. *pario*, I produce], producing urine: *urinometer*, n. *úr-ín-ó-mé-tér* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for determining the density of urine: *urinous*, a. *úr-ín-ús*, also *urinous*, a. *ú-rús*, pert. to urine.

urn, n. *úr-n* [F. *urne*—from L. *urna*], a water-pot, a vessel for drawing water; a vessel or a roundish form bulging out or swelling in the middle; a vessel for keeping water hot at table; a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were kept in anc. times; in bot., the then or spore-case of mosses: *urnal*, a. *úr-nál*, of or pert. to an urn.

Urodela, n. plu. *ú-ró-dé-lá* [Gr. *oura*, a tail; *délos*, visible, apparent], in zool., the order of the tailed Amphibians, as newts, &c.

urogenital, a. *ú-ró-jén-í-tál* [Gr. *ouron*, urine, and Eng. *genital*], connected with, or relating to, the urinary and genital apparatus.

urohyal, a. *ú-ró-hí-ál* [Gr. *oura*, the stern, the tail, and Eng. *hyoid*, which see], in fishes, a backward process of the hyoid bone.

uroscopy, n. *ú-rós-kóp-ís* [Gr. *ouron*, urine; *skopé*, I view], the judgment of diseases from the inspection of the urine.

ursa, n. *úr-sá* [L. *ursa*, a she-bear, a constellation], the bear: *Ursa Major*, n. *úr-sá-jór* [L. the greater bear], a brilliant constellation of the northern hemisphere, consisting of seven principal stars, familiarly known under the names of *the Wagon*, *the Plough*, and *Charles's Wain*: *Ursa Minor*, n. *úr-sá-mín-ór* [L. the lesser bear], a constellation notable from its containing, at the end of the tail, the pole-star: *ursidæ*, n. plu. *úr-sí-dé*, the bear tribe, a well-known family of carnivorous animals: *ursiform*, a. *úr-só-rm* [L. *forma*, a shape], having the shape of a bear: *ursine*, a. *úr-sín* [L. *urinus*], pert. to a bear or resembling it; grizzly.

Ursulines, n. plu. *úr-sá-lín*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a religious order of females, founded by St Angela Merici in honour of St *Ursula* during the sixteenth century.

urticaceous, a. *úr-í-ká-shí-ds* [L. *urtica*, a stinging nettle—from *uro*, I burn], having the character of a nettle: *urtical*, a. *úr-kál*, pert. to or allied to the nettles: *urticaria*, n. *úr-í-ká-ria*, a nettle-rash, a transient inflammation of the skin, characterised by the eruption of small, round, oval-like elevations of a whiter or redder tint than the healthy skin: *urticating*, a. *úr-í-ká-ing*, stinging, as a nettle: *urtication*, n. *úr-í-ká-shn*, stinging, as that of a nettle; the process of stinging with nettles.

urub, n. *úr-ó-bó* [S. Amer.], the black vulture of Central America.

urus, n. *úr-ús* [L. *urus*—from OH. Ger. *úr*, a bison], the bison or aurochs, described by Cæsar in his Commentaries, and stated to have abounded during his invasion in the forests of Gaul and Germany—long extinct in most parts of Europe.

us, pron. *ús* [AS.], the obj. case of the pronoun *we*, *us*, n. *ús* [L. *usus*, use, employment, practice; *usus*, used; *usus*, I use], act of employing in any

colic, *böy*, *föb*; *püre*, *büd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thíng*, *there*, *seel*.

erection, or raising to give a blow: it is all up with him, he is lost: it is all over with him: the time is up, the allotted time is past: to blow up, to inflate; to destroy by mining, or from below: to reprove sharply, to come up with, to reach in following: to grow up, to come to maturity: done up, put in order; dressed for use; exhausted.

upaniṣad, n. *ū-pa-niṣad* [Sāṃs], a series of early Hindu speculative treatises on the universe and the nature of man, founded on the Vedic hymns.

upas, *upā-s*, n. *ū-pā-s* [Malay, *pāṣan* *ū-pā-s*, the poison tree—from *pūṣha*, tree, and *ū-pā-s*, poison], a tree common in the forests of Java and the adjoining islands whose juices are poisonous; the *Antiaris toxicaria*, Ord. *Moraceae*, sub-ord. *Artocarpeae*.

upbear, v. *ū-p-bear*, to bear up, to raise aloft; to elevate; to support; to sustain aloft.

upblow, v. *ū-p-blow*, in O.E., to blow up or puff out; to make tumid.

upbraid, v. *ū-p-brād* [from *up* and *braid*], to charge with something wrong or disgraceful; to reprove with severity; to chide; to reproach; to cast in the teeth: n. in O.E., reproach; reproof: **upbraid**'ing, imp.: n. the act of reproaching in severe terms; reproaches or accusations made against any one to his face: **upbraid**'ed, pp.: **upbraid**'ingly, ad. *ū-*.—**UPBRAIN**, v. of *upbraid* v.: to censure; condemn; reproach; blame; reprove.

upbring, n. *ū-p-bring-ing*, rearing; education.

upcast, a. *ū-p-kast*, cast up; thrown upward; directed upwards, as the eyes: n. in *bowling*, a throw: **upcast** or **upcast-shaft**, in *mining*, the shaft or pit for carrying off foul or heated air.

upcoil, a. *ū-p-kōil*, made into a coil.

updraw, v. *ū-p-draw*, in O.E., to draw up.

upgather, v. *ū-p-gath-er*, in O.E., to draw together close; to contract.

upgaze, v. *ū-p-gāz*, to look upwards.

upgrow, v. *ū-p-grō*, in O.E., to grow up or over:

upgrowth, n. *ū-p-grōth*, increase; growth; advancement.

upheave, v. *ū-p-hēv*, to lift up from beneath; to rise or swell upwards: **upheav**'ing, imp.: **upheaved**, pp.: adj. lifted or forced up from below by some elevating power: **upheav**'al, n. a lifting up from below: in *geol.*, a lifting up of strata by some expansive or elevating power from below.

uphold, *ū-p-hōld*, pt. and pp. of the verb *uphold*, which see.

uphill, a. *ū-p-hīl*, steep, as a road; difficult or tedious like the act of ascending a hill.

uphoard, v. *ū-p-hōrd*, in O.E., to store away in a secret place; to store up; to treasure.

uphold, v. *ū-p-hōld*, to lift on high; to elevate; to support or keep from falling; to maintain; to support; to sustain; to continue; to continue without falling; to keep from being lost: **uphold**'ing, imp.: **uphold**, pt. and pp. sustained; kept from falling: **upholder**, n. one who upholds; a defender; in O.E., an undertaker; an upholsterer.

upholsterer, n. *ū-p-hōl'ster-er* [a corrupt of *upholder* or *upholder*—from *uphold*, *lit.*, one who furnishes up old goods], one who furnishes houses with beds, curtains, and the like: **uphol'stery**, n. *ū-*, the trade of an upholsterer; that kind of house-furnishings supplied by an upholsterer: **uphol'ster**, v. *ū-*, to supply with house-furnishings: **uphol'stered**, a. *ū-*, fitted with hangings and coverings of cloth, &c.

uplands, n. *ū-p-lānds* [*up*, high, and *lands*], ground elevated at intervals above the meadows and flats which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills; high ground: **upland**, a. *ū-*, pert to uplands; higher in situation: **uplander**, n. *ū-*, one who resides on the uplands: **uplandish**, a. *ū-*, in O.E., dwelling on the higher grounds, or on mountains; rustic; clownish.

uplead, v. *ū-p-lēd*, in O.E., to lead upwards: **upled**, pp. in O.E., led upwards.

uplift, v. *ū-p-lift*, to raise; to elevate; in *Scot.*, to take up before being due, as wages: n. a heaving or lifting up: **uplift**'ing, imp.: **uplift**'ed, a. raised high; elevated.

uplook, v. *ū-p-lōk*, in O.E., to look up.

upmost, a. *ū-p-mōst* [*up*, high, and *moost*], highest; topmost: **uppermost** is now generally used for *upmost*.

upon, prep., sometimes used as an ad. *ū-p-on* [A.S. *uppon*, *uppan*, *uppon*—from *up*, *upp*, up; *on*, *an*, on].

resting on the top or surface; not under; on; with respect to; near to; denoting situation; denoting assumption, as he took an office upon him; denoting time when, as upon the third day; denoting security, as to lend money upon land; denoting subsistence, as to come upon the parish; denoting engagement, as to start upon an enterprise; thrown over the body, as clothes.

upper, a. *ū-p-er* [comparative of *up*], higher in place; superior in rank or dignity: *ū-p-er*, n. *pl.* the upper leather of a boot or shoe: *ū-permost*, a. *ū-*, *superl.* *-mōst*, highest in place, rank, or power; predominant; most powerful: **upper-hand**, n. superiority; advantage: **Upper House**, the House of Peers: **upper-servant**, one of the higher servants where many are kept: the upper story, the head: **Upper Ten Thousand**, **Upper Ten**, the highest classes of the community; the aristocracy: **upper-works**, in a ship, the parts above water when the ship is fully freighted for a voyage: *ū-p-ish*, a. *ū-*, *peck*, *familiarity*, proud; stuck-up: *ū-p-ishness*, n. *ū-*, *ness*, empty pride; arrogance.

upraise, v. *ū-p-rāz*, in O.E., to exalt; to raise up. **upright**, *ū-p-rīt* [*up*, high, and *right*], erect; possessing rectitude; honest: n. something standing erect and perpendicular: a timber supporting a rafter: **upright**'ly, ad. in an upright manner: *per-peculiarly*, *honestly*: **upright**'ness, n. state of possessing honesty and integrity: **upright**'ness, ad. in O.E., uprightly.

uprise, v. *ū-p-rīz*, in O.E., and *poetry*, to get up from a recumbent position; to rise from below the horizon; to rise, as a hilly ascent: n. in O.E., appearance above the horizon: **uprising**, n. *ū-p-rīz-ing*, the act of rising from below the horizon, as the sun; the act of rising from a recumbent or sitting posture; a rebellion.

uproar, n. *ū-p-rōr* [Dut. *oproer*, a tumult, a sedition—*from* *op*, up; *roeren*, to stir], a violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamour: v. in O.E., to disturb by tumult or violence: **uproar**'less, a. *ū-*, *less*, accompanied with great noise and disturbance: **uproar**'lessly, ad.: **uproar**'lessness, n. *ū-*, *ness*, tumultuousness.

uproll, v. *ū-p-rōl*, in O.E., to roll up.

uproot, v. *ū-p-rōt* [*up*, high, and *root*], to tear up by the roots; to destroy utterly: **uproot**'ed, pp.

uprose, v. *ū-p-rōz*, in O.E., to awaken from sleep; to excite to action.

uprush, v. *ū-p-rūsh*, to rush or sweep upwards.

upset, v. *ū-p-sēt*, to overturn; to overturn; to throw down from an erect position; to disturb; to unsettle, as the news *upset* me: *up'set*, n. an overturn; the act of disturbing or unsettling: adj. settled; fixed, as in *upset* price, the price at which houses, lands, or goods are exposed to sale by auction, forming a *set* or fixed sum from which increased offers may begin.

upshot, n. *ū-p-shōt*, conclusion; end; final issue; outcome; result.

upside, n. *ū-p-sīd*, the upper side or part: *up'sides*, ad. *-sides*, in *familiar language*, in the phrase 'I shall be *upside* with him,' meaning—I shall be on equal terms with him, or have the upper-hand: I shall have my revenge: **upside-down**, ad. *ū-p-sīd-dōwn* [O.E. *up-so-dōwn*], with the upper part down; in complete disorder and confusion.

upspring, v. in O.E., to spring up: n. in O.E., a man suddenly raised; an upstart.

upstairs—see *under stair*.

upstart, n. *ū-p-sart*, one that has suddenly risen from a humble station to wealth and power, and uses them arrogantly: v. to spring up suddenly: adj. suddenly raised to wealth and power.

upstay, v. *ū-p-stā*, in O.E., to sustain; to support.

upswarm, v. *ū-p-swārm*, in O.E., to raise in a swarm.

uptake, v. *ū-p-tāk*, in O.E., to take into the hands: n. *ū-p-tāk*, in *Scot.*, power or capacity to learn; understanding; comprehension.

uprear, *ū-p-rē*, in O.E., to rear up; to rear.

upthrow, n. *ū-p-thrō*, in *mining*, a sudden uplift of strata by a fault or dislocation.

uptrain, v. *ū-p-trān*, in O.E., to bring up; to educate.

upturn, v. *ū-p-tēr-n*, to throw up; to furrow.

upward, a. *ū-p-wērd* [A.S. *up*, up, and *weard* or *weardes*, used in composition to express direction], directed to a higher place: ad. toward a higher place;

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *lāfo*; *māte*, *nēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nēt*, *mōve*;

unwakened, a. *dn-wōk'nd*, not wakened; not roused from sleep or stupidity.

unwalled, a. *dn-wōl'd*, not surrounded or fortified by a wall.

unwarres, ad. *dn-wōr's* [see aware and wary], in *OE.*, unexpectedly; unaware.

unwarily, a. *dn-wōr'ly*, not at for war; not used to war; peace-loving.

unwarmed, a. *dn-wōr'm'd*, not warmed; not excited; not heated in a moderate degree.

unwarned, a. *dn-wōr'n'd*, not cautioned; not previously admonished of danger.

unwarp, v. *dn-wōr'p*, to reduce from the state of being warped; *unwarped*, a. not warped; not blamed; impartial; *unwarp'ing*, a. unyielding; undeviating.

unwarrantable, a. *dn-wōr'rānt-ā-bl*, not justifiable; unjust; improper: *unwarrantably*, ad. in a manner that cannot be justified: *unwarrantableness*, n. the state of being unwarrantable: *unwarranted*, a. not warranted; not authorised; not assured of certain; not guaranteed to be sound and perfect, or of a certain quality.

unwary, a. *dn-wōr'y*, not cautious; not vigilant against danger; in *OE.* unforeseen: *unwarily*, ad. without vigilance or caution; heedlessly: *unwariness*, n. want of caution; carelessness.

unwashed, a. *dn-wōsh'f*, also *unwash'ed*, a. not cleansed by water: the unwashed, also the great unwashed, the mob.

unwasted, a. *dn-wōst'ed*, not lost by extravagance or negligence; not lost by preventable means: *unwasting*, a. -ing, not growing less; not decaying.

unwatched, a. *dn-wōch'f*, not watched; not guarded: *unwatch'ful*, a. not guarding with caution; not vigilant: *unwatch'fulness*, n. want of caution or vigilance.

unwatered, a. *dn-wōt'ērd*, not watered, as by a river; not covered or wet with water; dry.

unwavering, a. *dn-wōv'ēr-ing*, not unstable; not fluctuating; firm.

unweakened, a. *dn-wōk'nd*, not weakened; not enfeebled.

unweaned, a. *dn-wōn'd*, not weaned.

unweaponed, a. *dn-wēp'nd*, not furnished with weapons.

unwearable, a. *dn-wēr-ā-bl*, that cannot be worn: *unwear'ably*, ad.: *unwear'ed*, a. not tired; not fatigued; that does not tire or sink under fatigue or exertion: *unwear'edly*, ad.: *unwear'edness*, n. state or quality of being unwearied: *unwear'y*, a. not tired.

unweave, v. *dn-wēv's*, to undo what has been woven.

unwed, a. *dn-wēd*, also *unwed'ded*, a. unmarried; remaining single.

unwedgedable, a. *dn-wēd'j-ā-bl*, in *OE.*, not to be cloven.

unweeded, a. *dn-wēd'ed*, not cleared of weeds.

unweeing, a. *dn-wēe'ing* [AS. *un*, not; *willan*, to perceive, to know; see *will*], in *OE.*, unknowing; ignorant: *unwee'ingly*, ad. *OE.* for *unwittingly*; ignorantly.

unweighed, a. *dn-wēi'd*, not weighed; not deliberately considered and examined; inconsiderate: *unweigh'ing*, a. inconsiderate; thoughtless.

unwelcome, a. *dn-wēl'k'm*, not welcome; not well received; not pleasing: *unwelcomely*, ad.: *unwelcomed*, a. not willingly and gladly received.

unwell, a. *dn-wēl*, ailing; indisposed.

unwep'd, a. *dn-wēp'f*, not lamented; not mourned.

unwhipped, a. *dn-whip'f*, not corrected; not chastised.

unwholesome, a. *dn-hōl'sm*, not wholesome; unfavourable to health; injurious; corrupt; tainted: *unwholesomeness*, n. state of being injurious to health.

unwieldy, a. *dn-wēld'f*, that is moved with difficulty; bulky; ponderous: *unwield'y*, ad. heavily; with difficulty: *unwield'iness*, n. difficulty of being moved.

unwilled, a. *dn-wīl'd*, not produced by the will; involuntary: *unwilling*, a. averse; reluctant; in *OE.*, unintentional: *unwilled*: *unwillingly*, ad.: *unwillingness*, n. disinclination; reluctance.

unwind, v. *dn-wīnd*, to loose or separate what has been twisted or convolved; to untwist: *unwind'ing*, a. not turning round; not encircling: *unwound*, pp.

unwiped, a. *dn-wīp'f*, not wiped; not cleaned by rubbing.

unwise, a. *dn-wīz*, not wise; not choosing the best means for the end; not discreet and judicious: *unwis'dom*, n. want of wisdom or discretion; foolishness; impudence.

unwish, a. *dn-wīsh'f*, in *OE.*, to wish that the thing which is should not be: *unwished*, a. *dn-wīsh'f*, not sought; not desired.

unwist, a. *dn-wīst'f*, in *OE.*, unthought of; not known.

unwit, v. *dn-wīf*, in *OE.*, to deprive of understanding: *unwit'ing*, imp.: *adj.* ignorant; unaware; unconscious: *unwit'ingly*, ad. without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly.

unwithered, a. *dn-wīth'ērd*, not withered or faded: *unwith'ering*, a. not liable to wither.

unwitnessed, a. *dn-wīt'nēst*, not witnessed; not attested by witnesses; wanting testimony.

unwitty, a. *dn-wīt'f*, destitute of wit: *unwit'tily*, ad.

unwomanly, a. *dn-wōm'dn-lf*, unbecoming a woman.

unwonted, a. *dn-wōnt'ed*, unaccustomed; not made familiar by practice; unusual; uncommon: *unwont'edly*, ad.: *unwont'edness*, n. uncommonness; rareness: *unwont'*, a. *OE.* for *unwanted*.

unwooded, a. *dn-wōd'ed*, destitute of trees.

unwood, a. *dn-wōd*, not courted.

unworldlike, a. *dn-wōrld-mān-lf*, unskilful.

unworldly, a. *dn-wōrld-lf*, not worldly: *unworld'liness*, n. the state of being unworldly.

unworn, a. *dn-wōrn*, not worn or impaired.

unworshipped, a. *dn-wēr-shīp't*, not worshipped or adored.

unworthy, a. *dn-wēr-thf*, not deserving; wanting merit; unbecoming; base; in *OE.*, unmerited: *unworth'y*, ad. not worthily; without due regard to merit: *unworth'iness*, n. the state of being unworthy; want of merit.

unwounded, a. *dn-wōnd'ed*, not wounded; not hurt; not injured.

unwoven, a. *dn-wōv'n*, not woven.

unwrap, v. *dn-rāp*, to open what is folded.

unwreath, v. *dn-rēth*, to untwist; to untwine.

unwrenched, a. *dn-rēnsh'f*, not wrrenched; not strained or distorted.

unwrinkled, a. *dn-rīng'kld*, not wrinkled; not shrunk into furrows and ridges.

unwritten, a. *dn-rīf'n*, not reduced to writing; verbal; blank: *unwritten law*, the common law or that law which has been established by usage, as opposed to the 'written' or 'statute law.'

unwrought, a. *dn-rōt'f*, not wrought; not laboured; not manufactured.

unwring, a. *dn-rīng*, not pinched.

unyielded, a. *dn-yēld'ed*, not yielded; not allowed; not given up; not conceded: *unyield'ing*, a. unbending; unpliant; stiff; obstinate: *unyield'ingly*, ad.

unyoke, v. *dn-yōk*, to loose from or free from a yoke; in *OE.*, to disjoin: *unyoke'ing*, imp.: *unyok'ed*, pp.: *adj.* freed from the yoke; not having worn the yoke; in *OE.*, unrestrained.

unzealous, a. *dn-zē-l's*, not zealous or enthusiastic. *up*, ad. *up* [AS. *up*, *upp*, up; cf. *Dut. op*: *Joel. upp*; *Ger. auf*, up, over, on, upon], in a high place; aloft; on high; above the horizon; in a state of advance; in a state of being raised or increased; in a state of climbing or ascending; in a state of insurrection; in a state of elevation; in a state of excitement; out of bed; into order; as he drew up his company; from youth to age; *up* is much used in modifying the action of a verb: *prep.* from a lower place or position to a higher; not down: *int.* or *impers.* arise; rouse up; *up* and down, backward and forward; from one place to another; here and there: *up-by*, in *Scot.*, up to or at a place not far off: *up-line*, a line of railway leading to any principal terminus: *up*, to, to an equal height or degree; fully prepared for: *up to the mark*, *up to the knocker*, in *slang*, gratifying; satisfactory; excellent: *up to snuff*, in *slang*, fully aware of the scent; alive to one's own interest; wide awake: *up to trap*—see under *trap* 1: *up-stream*, from the mouth toward its head; against the current; opposite to *down-stream*, with the current: *up-train*—see under *train*: *up the country*, in a direction from the coast, or up a river: the *ups* and *downs* of life, the various changes of good and bad fortune, or the joys and sorrows of life: *up with*, denoting the act of

unthreatened, a. *un-thrē'tad*, not threatened; not menaced.

unthrift, n. *un-thrī't*, one who wastes his substance by extravagance; adj. *un-thrī't*, in O.E., prodigal; profuse; unthrifty, a. prodigal; lavish; profuse; unthrif'tly, adj. unthrif'tness, n. the state of being unthrifty.

unthroned, v. *un-thrō'n*, in O.E., to pull down from a throne; to dethrone.

untidy, a. *un-tī'di*, not tidy; not neatly dressed; not in good order: untidily, ad.: untidiness, n. the state of being untidy; want of order or neatness.

untie, v. *un-tī*, to free from a knot or any fastening; to untie; to loosen; to disentangle: untied, pp.: adj. not bound or gathered in a knot; not held by any fastening; set free from any bond.

until, prep. *un-tīl* [O.Sax. *untō*, until; Icel. *tí*, to]; to till; as far as, with respect to time: *until*, as far as; to the point that; to the degree or time that.

untilled, a. *un-tīld*, not tilled or cultivated.

untimbered, a. *un-tīm'bērd*, not growing timber, as *untimbered* land; in O.E., not furnished with timber; weak.

untimely, a. *un-tīm'li*, not timely; inopportune; happening before the usual or natural time; premature: ad. before the natural or proper time: untimeliness, n. the state of being untimely: untimely, a. *un-tīm'li*, untimely: untimely, ad.

untintured, a. *un-tīng'čūrd*, not impregnated with; not imbued with, as the mind.

untinted, a. *un-tīnd*, not tinted; not stained; not discoloured; not infected.

untired, a. *un-tīrd*, not tired; not exhausted; not made weary: untiring, a. not becoming weary or fatigued: untiringly, ad.: untirable, a. *un-tīr'ā*, in O.E., incapable of being tired; unwearied.

untitled, a. *un-tītl*, not having a title; not having a name of distinction or dignity.

unto, prep. *un-tō* [O.Sax. and Goth. *untō*, unto, and Eng. *to*], to—now used only in formal or Scriptural language.

untold, a. *un-tōld*, not told; not related; not revealed; not numbered.

untouched, a. *un-tūč't*, not touched; not hit; not moved or affected; not modulated with.

untoward, a. *un-tō'wārd*, perverse; not easily guided or taught; troublesome; in O.E., awkward; ungraceful; in Eng. *dict.*, wild; fierce: untowardly, ad. in a forward or perverse manner: adj. perverse; awkward: untowardness, n. perverseness; awkwardness.

untraceable, a. *un-trāc'ā-ā*, that cannot be traced; that cannot be followed by footsteps or tracks: untraced, a. not traced; not marked out or delineated; not marked by footsteps.

untracked, a. *un-trākt*, not tracked; not marked or followed by footsteps.

untractable, a. *un-trākt'ā-ā*, not tractable; not yielding to management; stubborn; rough; difficult: untractableness or untractability, n. *un-trākt'ā-ā*, the state or quality of being untractable; stubbornness.

untrained, a. *un-trānd*, not trained; not disciplined; not skilful; not educated.

untranscribed, a. *un-trān-skrīb't*, not copied; not written over again.

untransferable, a. *un-trāns-fēr'ā-ā*, that cannot be passed to another: untransferred, a. not transferred; not conveyed or assigned to another.

untranslatable, a. *un-trāns-lā-ā-ā*, not capable of being translated: untranslatable, a. not translated.

untransmutable, a. *un-trāns-mū-ā-ā*, that cannot be transmuted or changed in nature or substance.

untransported, a. *un-trāns-pōrt'ēd*, not transported; not conveyed from one place to another.

untransposed, a. *un-trāns-pōz'd*, not transposed; having the natural order.

untravell'd, a. *un-trā-vēld*, not trodden by passengers; not having visited foreign countries.

untravelled, v. *un-trā-vēd*, in O.E., to go back in the same steps; to tread back.

untreasured, a. *un-trēz'čūrd*, not laid up; in O.E., deprived of the treasure.

untried, a. *un-trīd*, not attempted; not yet experienced; not tested or proved; not having passed trial; not heard and determined in a court of law.

untrimmed, a. *un-trīmd*, not trimmed; not pruned or dressed, as a bush.

untributed, a. *un-trīb'ū-ā-ā*, not reduced to powder.

untrod, a. *un-trōd*, also *untrodden*, a. *un-trōd'n*, not passed over by persons; not marked by the feet.

untroubled, a. *un-trōb'ld*, not troubled; not disturbed by care or business; not agitated; not foul or turbid; transparent: untroubledness, n. state of being untroubled; indifference.

untrue, a. *un-trū*, contrary to the fact; false; not faithful or true to another: untruly, ad. falsely.

untruism, a. *un-trū-izm*, not truism; not tied up.

untrustworthy, a. *un-trūst'wōr-thi*, not deserving of confidence.

untruity, a. *un-trū-ī-ti*, not truity; not worthy of confidence; unfaithful: untruity, n. the state of being untruity: untruist, a. not confident in.

untruth, n. *un-trūth*, falsity; a falsehood; something not in conformity to fact and reality; want of fidelity; treachery: untruthful, a. not truthful; having the habit of uttering falsehoods; not speaking the truth: untruthfully, ad.

untunable, a. *un-tūn'ā-ā*, that cannot be tuned; not harmonious; not musical: untunably, ad.: untune, v. *un-tūn*, to make incapable of harmony; to disorder: untuned, a. made incapable of producing harmonious sounds; discordant.

unturned, a. *un-tūrnd*, not turned.

untutored, a. *un-tū-tōrd*, unstructured; untaught.

untwine, v. *un-tūwīn*, to unwind; to loose that which has been twined: untwined, a. untwisted; disentangled.

untwist, v. *un-tūwīst*, to separate that which has been twisted; to open; to disentangle; to untwine: untwisting, imp.: untwisted, a. separated; opened.

unurged, a. *un-ūrj'd*, not urged; not incited; not pressed with entreaty.

unused, a. *un-ūz'd*, not employed; not handled for some purpose; that has never been used; not habituated or accustomed: unused, a. unprofitable; useless: unused, a. not usual; not common: unused, ad.: unusedness, n. the state of being unusual or uncommon.

unutterable, a. *un-ū-tēr'ā-ā*, that cannot be expressed in words; that cannot be disclosed; unspeakable: unutterably, ad.

unvacated, a. *un-vē-ā-tēd*, not made vacant.

unvalued, a. *un-vē-lū'd*, not valued; not prized; neglected; in O.E., inestimable; above price.

unvanquished, a. *un-vēn'kūsh't*, not overcome; not conquered.

unvaried, a. *un-vē-rī'd*, not varied; not altered or diversified.

unvariegated, a. *un-vē-rī-s-gē-ā-ā*, not variegated; not diversified.

unvarnished, a. *un-vēr-nīsh't*, not varnished; not artificially coloured or adorned; plain, as an unvarnished tale.

unvarying, a. *un-vēr-ī-īng*, not altering; not liable to change.

unveil, v. *un-vēl*, to uncover; to disclose to view: unveiling, imp.: unveiled, pp.

unvenerable, a. *un-vēn'ē-rā-ā*, in O.E., not worthy of respect.

unventilated, a. *un-vēn'tī-lā-ā*, not ventilated; not purified by a free current of air; not subjected to public discussion.

unversed, a. *un-vēr'st*, not skilled; unacquainted.

unvexed, a. *un-vēks't*, untroubled; not annoyed or disturbed.

unvindicated, a. *un-vīn'dī-kā-ā-ā*, not vindicated; not defended; not proved to be just and valid.

unviolated, a. *un-vī-ō-lā-ā-ā*, not violated; not broken; not injured; not transgressed.

unvirtuous, a. *un-vēr-tū-ūs*, in O.E., wanting virtue.

unvisited, a. *un-vīz'it*, not visited; not resorted to; not frequented.

unvitiated, a. *un-vīsh'it-ā-ā-ā*, not vitiated; not corrupted; not injured in its substance or qualities.

unvitrified, a. *un-vī-trī-fī'd*, not converted into glass.

unvoiced, a. *un-vōj'st*, not spoken or pronounced.

unvouched, a. *un-vōuch't*, not affirmed or fully tested.

unvowed, a. *un-vōv'd*, not vowed; not consecrated by promise.

unvoyageable, a. *un-vōj'ē-ā-ā*, in O.E., that cannot be crossed, travelled, or passed over.

māte, māti, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

unstrengthened, a. *ün-strēngth'ad*, not strengthened; not supported.

unstring, v. *ün-strīng'*, to take strings from; to relax, as the string of a musical instr.; to loosen, as the nerves; to take from a string, as beads; to untie: *unstringed*, pp.: *ad.* not having strings: *unstring'ing*, imp.: *unstring'*, pt. pp.

unstruck, a. *ün-strūk'*, not struck; not impressed; not affected.

unstudied, a. *ün-stū-dī'd*, not premeditated or prepared beforehand; easy; natural; ignorant through neglect of study: *unstudious*, a. *ün-stū-dī-us*, not diligent in study.

unstuff'd, a. *ün-stūf't*, not filled; not crowded.

unsubdued, a. *ün-sūb-dūd'*, not brought into subjection; not conquered.

unsubmissive, a. *ün-sūb-mī-sī-sē*, not yielding to the will or power of another; disobedient: *unsubmissively*, *ad.*

unsubscribed, a. *ün-sūb-skrib'd*, not subscribed; not attested by writing one's name beneath.

unsubsidized, a. *ün-sūb-sī-dī-d*, not engaged or maintained by subsidies.

unsubstantial, a. *ün-sūb-stān-shāl*, not solid; not real: *unsubstantial'ly*, *ad.*: *unsubstantial'ity*, *n.* *-shāl-ī-tī-tē*, state of not having a real existence: *unsubstantial'ated*, a. not established by proof; not verified.

unsuccessful, a. *ün-sūk-sēs'fūl*, not successful; not accomplishing what was intended or expected; not fortunate: *unsuccessful'ly*, *ad.*: *unsuccessful'ness*, *n.* the state of being unsuccessful; *un'success'*, *n.* want of success.

unsucked, a. *ün-sūkt'*, not sucked; not having the breasts drawn.

unsufferable, a. *ün-sūf'fēr-d-bī*, in *OE.*, not to be endured; intolerable; insufferable.

unsuitable, a. *ün-sūit-ā-bī*, unfit; not adapted; improper: *unsuit'ably*, *ad.*: *unsuit'ableness*, *n.* the state of being unsuitable: *unsuited*, a. not suited; not adapted: *unsuiting*, a. not fitting; not becoming.

unstained, a. *ün-stān-d*, not stained; not tarnished; not discolored.

unsung, a. *ün-sūng'*, not sung; not celebrated in verse.

unsummed, a. *ün-sūnd'*, not exposed to the sun; not thawed by the sun.

unsupplanted, a. *ün-sūp-plānt'ēd*, not supplanted; not displaced or undermined; not overthrown by stratagem.

unsupplied, a. *ün-sūp-plīd'*, not supplied; not furnished with what is necessary.

unsupportable, a. *ün-sūp-pōrt-d-bī*, intolerable; such as cannot be endured; insupportable: *unsupport'ed*, a. not upheld; not sustained; not seconded.

unsuppressed, a. *ün-sūp-prēs't*, not suppressed; not subdued; not extinguished.

unsure, a. *ün-sūr'*, in *OE.*, not fixed; not certain: *unsured'*, a. in *OE.*, not fixed or certain.

unsurmountable, a. *ün-sūr-mōnt-d-bī*, that cannot be overcome; insuperable; insurmountable.

unsurpassed, a. *ün-sūr-pās't*, not surpassed; not excelled; not exceeded.

unsurrendered, a. *ün-sūr-rēn-dērd*, not surrendered; not yielded to others.

unsusceptible, a. *ün-sūs-sēp'tī-bī*, not susceptible; incapable of receiving, as impressions, &c.; not liable to admit.

unsuspected, a. *ün-sūs-pēkt'ēd*, not suspected: *unsuspect'ing*, a. not imagining that any ill is designed: *unsuspect'ingly*, *ad.*: *unsuspect'*, a. *OE.* for *unsuspected*.

unsuspended, a. *ün-sūs-pēnd'ēd*, not hung up; not delayed.

unsuspicious, a. *ün-sūs-pīk'ūs*, not inclined to mistrust another; not imagining evil in others; not to be suspected, as evidence: *unsuspect'edly*, *ad.* not in such a way as to imagine evil in others; without suspicion: *unsuspici'ous*, *n.* *-pīsh'ūs*, absence of suspicion.

unsustainable, a. *ün-sūs-tān-d-bī*, that cannot be maintained: *unsustainable'*, a. not supported: *unsustainable'ly*, *ad.* not sustaining; not keeping from falling.

unswathe, v. *ün-swēth'*, to free, as from the encircling folds of bandages.

unswayed, a. *ün-swūd'*, not swayed; not con-

trolled or influenced; not biased: *unsway'able*, a. *-d-bī*, that cannot be swayed or influenced; not to be governed.

unswear, v. *ün-swēr'*, to retract or recant by an oath.

unsweet, a. *ün-swēf'*, not sweet; disagreeable.

unswep't, a. *ün-swēp't*, not swept; not cleaned with a broom.

unswerving, a. *ün-swēr-vīng*, not deviating from a certain standard; constant: *unswerv'ingly*, *ad.*

unsworn, a. *ün-swōrn*, not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath.

unswung, a. *ün-swūng'*, not suspended.

unsymmetrical, a. *ün-sīm-mētrī-kāl*, wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.

unsympathizing, a. *ün-sīm-pā-thī-zīng*, not having sympathy.

unsystematic, a. *ün-sīstēm-dī-tīk*, also *unsyst'em-atic*, a. not systematic; not having regular order or arrangement of parts.

untainted, a. *ün-tānt'ēd*, not rendered impure by admixture of foul matter; not stained; unblemished: *untaint'edly*, *ad.*: *untaint'edness*, *n.* the state of being untainted.

untaken, a. *ün-tāk'n*, not taken; not reduced; not subdued; not swallowed.

untalked of or about, a. not spoken about in public; not supplying a subject for gossip.

untamable, a. *ün-tā-mā-bī*, that cannot be reclaimed from a wild state: *untamed'*, a. not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not brought under control.

untangle, v. *ün-tānggl'*, to loose from intricacy, or a knotty condition; to disentangle.

untarnished, a. *ün-tār-nīsh't*, not soiled; not stained; unblemished.

untasted, a. *ün-tāst'ēd*, not tried by the sense of taste, or by the tongue; not experienced: *untast'ing*, a. not tasting; not perceiving by the taste.

untaught, a. *ün-tāwt'*, not taught; not instructed; unlettered; unskilled; ignorant.

untaxed, a. *ün-tāk's'*, not charged with taxes; not accused.

unteachable, a. *ün-tēch-d-bī*, that cannot be taught or instructed: *unteach'*, v. to cause to forget what has been taught; to cause to be forgotten.

untempered, a. *ün-tēm-pērd*, not tempered; not duly mixed for use; rigorous.

untempted, a. *ün-tēm-tēd*, not tempted; not tried by enticements or persuasions: *untempt'ing*, a. not adapted to attempt or allure.

untenable, a. *ün-tēn-d-bī*, that cannot be held in possession; not defensible.

untenantable, a. *ün-tēn-ān-d-bī*, not in suitable repair for a tenant; not fit for habitation: *untenant'ed*, a. not occupied as a house.

untended, a. *ün-tēn-dēd*, not tended; not having an attendant.

untender, a. *ün-tēn-dēr*, not soft; wanting in sensibility or affection.

untendered, a. *ün-tēn-dērd*, not offered.

untent, v. *ün-tēnt'*, in *OE.*, to bring out of a tent; to deprive of the shelter of a tent: *untented*, a. *ün-tēnt'ēd*, not having the shelter of a tent; not covered with tents.

untented, a. *ün-tēnt'ēd* [*un*, not, and *tēnt'*: see *tent* 2], having no lint or medical dressings applied.

unterrified, a. *ün-tēr-rī-fīd*, not affrighted or daunted.

untested, a. *ün-tēst'ēd*, not tested or proved; not tried by a standard.

unthanked, a. *ün-thāngk't*, not thanked; not repaid with acknowledgments: *unthank'ful*, a. not making acknowledgments for favours received; ungrateful: *unthank'fully*, *ad.*: *unthank'fulness*, *n.* neglect of acknowledgments for good received; ingratitude.

unthawed, a. *ün-thāwd'*, not melted or dissolved.

untheological, a. *ün-thē-ō-lōjī-kāl*, not theological.

untheoretical, a. *ün-thē-ō-rētī-kāl*, not depending on theory or speculation.

unthink, v. *ün-thīngk'*, in *OE.*, to recall or diamas a thought: *unthink'ing*, a. *ün-thīngk'īng*, thoughtless; inconsiderate: *unthink'ingly*, *ad.*: *unthought'ful*, a. inconsiderate; heedless: *unthought'ed*, a. not thought of; not regarded.

unthread, v. *ün-thrēd'*, to draw a thread from; to loose.

cōo, bōy, fōōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

unshrinking, a. *un-shrīngk'ing*, not shrinking; not withdrawing from danger or toll; not recoiling: *un-shrīngk'ingly*, ad.
 unshriven, a. *un-shrīv'n*, not absolved, as by a confession of sin.
 unshrouded, a. *un-shrōd'ed*, not shrouded; not covered; unveiled.
 unshrunk, a. *un-shrūngk'*, not contracted.
 unshunned, a. *un-shūnd'*, not avoided: *unshun'nable*, a. *-nā-bī*, in *OE*, that cannot be shunned; inevitable.
 unshut, a. *un-shūt'*, open; unclosed.
 unsifted, a. *un-sift'ed*, not sifted; not separated by a sieve; unsifted.
 unsightly, a. *un-sūth*, disagreeable to the eye; deformed: *unsight'liness*, n. the state of being unsightly; ugliness.
 unsilvered, a. *un-silv'erd*, not covered with silver or quicksilver.
 unsinewed, a. *un-sin'ed*, deprived of strength or force.
 unsinged, a. *un-sing'ed*, not singed; not scorched.
 unsinking, a. *un-sīngk'ing*, not sinking; not falling.
 unsinuating, a. *un-sin'sing*, committing no sin; not tainted with sin.
 unsisterly, a. *un-sist'ēr-lī*, not becoming a sister.
 unstated, a. *un-stād'*, not sized or stiffened.
 unskilful, a. *un-skīl'fūl*, wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by experience; clumsy: *unskil'fully*, ad.: *unskil'fulness*, n. want of dexterity and readiness in action or execution which are acquired by experience: *unskilled'*, a. destitute of practical knowledge: *unskilled labour*, labour which involves no mental strain or skill.
 unslackened, a. *un-slik'nd*, not slackened.
 unsleaked, a. *un-sīk'ed*, not quenched, as thirst; not saturated with water, as lime.
 unsleeping, a. *un-slep'ing*, ever wakeful and watchful.
 unsling, v. *un-sīng'*, to unloose from slings or fastenings, as a swung cask.
 unslopping, a. *un-slop'ping*, in *OE*, not liable to slip; fast.
 unsmeared, a. *un-smērcht'*, not polluted; not stained.
 unsmoked, a. *un-smōkt'*, not smoked; not dried in smoke; not used in smoking, as a pipe.
 unsmooth, a. *un-smōth'*, not even; rough; not level: *unsmoothed'*, a. not made smooth or even.
 unsomber, a. *un-sōb'ēr*, not sober; not decent or becoming.
 unsociable, a. *un-sō'shā-bī*, not having the qualities and manner which render one agreeable in society; reserved; not easy in conversation: *unsoci'ably*, ad. not kindly; with reserve: *unsociableness*, n., also *unsoci'ability*, n. -*lī*, the state of being unsociable: *unsocial*, a. not adapted by qualities and manners to be agreeable in society.
 unsold, a. *un-sōld'*, not sold; not stained; unpolluted; not tainted.
 unsold, a. *un-sōld'*, not sold; not given to another for a price.
 unsoldierly, a. *un-sōl'jēr-lī*, also *unsol'dierlike*, a. unbecoming a soldier.
 unsolicited, a. *un-sōl'it'ed*, not petitioned; not requested; unasked: *unsol'icitous*, a. not anxious; not very desirous.
 unsolved, a. *un-sōlv'ed*, not solved; not explained: *unsolv'able*, a. *-vā-bī*, that cannot be solved; inexplicable.
 unsophistical, a. *un-sōf'ist'ik-kāl*, not sophisticated; rustic; simple; ignorant: *unsophis'ticated*, a. genuine; pure; simple; not adulterated by admixture.
 un sorrowed, a. *un-sōr'rōd*, not lamented; not bewailed; with *for*, as a death *unsorrowed for*.
 unsorted, a. *un-sōrt'ed*, not separated into kinds or classes; in *OE*, ill arranged; unsuitable.
 unsought, a. *un-sōt'*, not sought; not requested; not solicited; not explored.
 unsouled, a. *un-sōul'd*, in *OE*, divested of soul or mind; without soul or honour.
 unsound, a. *un-sōund'*, not sound; defective; infirm; sickly; diseased; unbinding; not orthodox; not solid; not real; not substantial; invalid; not fast under foot; not well established: *unsound'ly*, ad.: *unsoundness*, n. the state of being unsound or defective; corruptness; want of solidity; want of orthodoxy; weakness or sickness of body: *un-*

sound'ed, a. not tried with the lead to ascertain the depth of; unfathomable: *unsound'able*, that cannot be fathomed.—*SYN.* of 'unsound': rotten; decayed; unorthodox; heterodox; dishonest; untrue; insincere; erroneous; wrong.
 unsoared, a. *un-sōv'rd*, not made sour or morose.
 unsown, a. *un-sōn'*, also *unsowed'*, a. not sown, as land; not propagated by seed being scattered.
 unsparing, a. *un-spār'ing*, profuse; liberal; not parsimonious; not merciful: *unspar'ingly*, ad. in abundance; lavishly: *unspared'*, a. *-spērd'*.
 unspeak, v. *un-spēk'*, in *OE*, to retract; to unsay; to recant: *unspeakable*, a. *un-spēk'ā-bī*, that cannot be spoken or uttered; that cannot be expressed in words; unutterable: *unspeak'ably*, ad. in a manner or degree that cannot be expressed; unutterably.
 unspeckled, a. *un-spēk'cl'*, not particularly mentioned.
 unspecious, a. *un-spē'shūs*, not plausible.
 unspeculative, a. *un-spēk'ū-lā-tīv*, not speculative; not given to forming theories; not apt to engage in trading adventures.
 unspent, a. *un-spēt'*, not spent; not used or wasted; not exhausted; not deprived of its force, as an unspent ball.
 unsphere, v. *un-sp'ēr'*, to remove from its orb.
 unsplashed, a. *un-spīd'*, in *OE*, not seen; not discovered; not searched or explored.
 unsplit, a. *un-spīt'*, not abed.
 unspiritual, a. *un-spīrit'ū-ā-l*, not spiritual; carnal: *unspirit'ualness*, v. -*ts*, to deprive of spirituality.
 unsplitt, a. *un-spīt'*, not split; not riven or rent in length.
 unsplotted, a. *un-spōt'id'*, not spotted; not marked useless; not corrupted; not plundered.
 unspeken, a. *un-spēk'ēn*, not spoken or uttered.
 unsported, a. *un-spōrt'ed*, not stained; unstained with guilt; unblemished; immaculate; pure: *unsport'edness*, n. state of being free from stain or guilt.
 unsquared, a. *un-squēdr'*, not formed with lines or right angles; undressed, as round or natural timber; not regular.
 unstable, a. *un-stā-bī*, not steady; inconstant; irresolute; wavering: *unstabil'ness*, n. instability.
 unstaid, a. *un-stād'*, not steady; volatile; mutable; unfixed: *unstaid'ness*, n. -*nē*, volatile mind; uncertain motion.
 unstained, a. *un-stānd'*, not dyed; not polluted; not dishonoured.
 unstamped, a. *un-stāmp'ed*, not stamped or impressed; not having a stamp, as a letter, deed, &c.
 unstannish, a. *un-stānsh'*, not stannish; not stopped, as blood.
 unstate, v. *un-stāt'*, in *OE*, to divest of state or dignity.
 unstatesman-like, a. *un-stāts-mān-līk*, not becoming a statesman.
 unstatutable, a. *un-stād'ū-tā-bī*, contrary to statute.
 unstanch—*the same as unstanchd.*
 unstayed, a. *un-stād'*, not stopped or retarded.
 unsteadfast, a. *un-stēd'fāst*, not fixed; not firm; inconstant.
 unsteady, a. *un-stēd'z*, not constant; irresolute; changeable; mutable; variable; addicted to some vice: *unstead'ed*, not supported; not kept from shaking: *unstead'ily*, ad.: *unstead'iness*, n. inconstancy; want of firmness; irresolution.
 unsteeped, a. *un-stēp'*, not soaked.
 unstimulated, a. *un-stīm'ā-lā-tēd*, not stimulated; not excited to action, or to more vigorous exertion.
 unstinted, a. *un-stīnt'ed*, not stinted; not restrained within certain limits.
 unstirred, a. *un-stīrd'*, not stirred; not agitated.
 unsteeping, a. *un-stēp'ing*, not steeping; not bending; not yielding.
 unstop, v. *un-stōp'*, to take out a stopper; to free from being stopped; to open: *unstop'ping*, imp.: *unstopped*, pp.: adj. not meeting any resistance.
 unstored, a. *un-stōrd'*, not stored; not laid up for future use; not warehoused.
 unstormed, a. *un-stōrm'ed*, not stormed; not taken by assault, as a fortified place.
 unstrained, a. *un-strēnd'*, not strained; easy; not forced; natural.
 unstrained, a. *un-strēt'nd*, not strained; not contracted.
 unstratified, a. *un-strāt'īf'ed*, in geol., applied to rocks which do not occur in layers of strata, but in amorphous masses.

mate, māt, fār, trāo; mēte, mēt, hēr; plāc, pān; nōte, nōt, mōve;

unsatisfactory, a. *ún-sát's-fák'tér-í*, not giving satisfaction; causing discontent; *ún'satisfák'toríly*, ad.; *ún'satisfák'toríness*, n. the state or quality of being unsatisfactory; *ún'sat'sák'áble*, a. that cannot be satisfied; *ún'sat'ísed*, a. not satisfied; not gratified to the full; not content; not convinced; in *O.E.*, not paid; *ún'sat'síyíng*, a. not yielding full gratification; not giving content.

unsavoury, a. *ún-sé'wér-í*, having a bad taste or smell; tasteless; unpleasant; disgusting; offensive; *ún'sá'vouríly*, ad.; *ún'sá'vouríness*, n. the state of being unsavoury; bad taste or smell.

unsay, v. *ún-sé'*, to retract; to deny something formerly declared.

unscaleable, a. *ún-shé'f-á-bí*, not to be scaled or climbed.

unscaled, a. *ún-shé'f-á-d*, not scanned; not examined with care; not measured.

unscored, a. *ún-shé'f-á-d*, not frightened away.

unscored, a. *ún-shé'f-á-d*, not marked with scars or wounds.

unscathed, a. *ún-shé'f-á-d*, uninjured.

unscattered, a. *ún-shé'f-á-d*, not scattered; not dispersed or thrown into confusion.

unseparated, a. *ún-shé'f-á-d*, having no sceptre or royal authority; deprived of sovereign power.

unscholarly, a. *ún-shé'f-á-d*, not suitable to or becoming a scholar; *ún'scholar'shíe*, a. not pert. to schools; not pedantic; *ún'schóol'ed*, a. not taught; illiterate.

unscientific, a. *ún-sé'f-á-fík*, not according to the principles of science; not varied in science; *ún'sat'síf-á-kálly*, ad.

unscorched, a. *ún-shé'f-á-d*, not injured by fire, as the skin.

unscoured, a. *ún-shé'f-á-d*, not cleaned by rubbing.

unscratched, a. *ún-shé'f-á-d*, not scratched; not rubbed or torn on the surface; not erased.

unscreened, a. *ún-shé'f-á-d*, not screened; not covered; not sheltered or protected; not sifted.

unscrew, v. *ún-shé'f-á-d*, to loose from screws; to unfasten.

unscriptural, a. *ún-shé'f-á-d*, not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of God's Word; *ún'scrípt'urálly*, ad.

unscrupulous, a. *ún-shé'f-á-d*, having no scruples; not particular as to means employed; not restrained by conscience; *ún'scrú'pú'lóusly*, ad.

unscrupulousness, n. the state or quality of being unscrupulous.

unsculptured, a. *ún-shé'f-á-d*, not engraved; not cut in stone.

unseal, v. *ún-sé'*, to break or remove the seal of; to open; *ún'seál'íng*, imp.; *ún'seál'ed*, pp.; ad. opened by breaking the seal; having no seal; wanting ratification.

unsearchable, a. *ún-sé'f-á-bí*, that cannot be explored or investigated; *ún'seá'fák'áblly*, ad.; *ún'seá'fák'áblíness*, n. the state or quality of being beyond the power of man to explore; *ún'seá'fák'á-d*, a. not searched; not explored; not critically examined; *ún'seá'fák'íng*, a. not penetrating.

unseared, a. *ún-sé'f-á-d*, not seared; not hardened.

unseasonable, a. *ún-sé'f-á-d*, not being in the proper season or time; being beyond the usual time; unfit; ill-timed; late; *ún'seá'són'áblly*, ad. not at the proper time; *ún'seá'són'áblíness*, n. the quality or state of being not in season; *ún'seá'són'ed*, a. not accustomed; not kept till fit for use, as wood; not inured; not salted; not sprinkled with, as a condiment for a relish; unformed; not qualified by use; in *O.E.*, unseasonable.

unseat, v. *ún-sé'*, to throw from a seat; to deprive of a position, particularly that of a member of Parliament; *ún'seát'ed*, pp.; ad. having no seat or bottom; *ún'seát'íng*, imp. throwing or expelling from a seat.

unseaworthy, a. *ún-sé'wér-thí*, not fit for a voyage, applied to the condition of a ship in regard to its state of repair and the soundness of its timbers, the number and efficiency of its crew, &c.; *ún'seá'wó'rthíness*, n. the state of being unseaworthy.

unseconded, a. *ún-sé'k'á-d*, not supported by one in addition to the mover, as a proposition or motion; not aided; not backed; in *O.E.*, not again exemplified.

unsecret, a. *ún-sé'k'rét*, in *O.E.*, not close; not trusty.

unsectarian, a. *ún'sé'k'tér-í-án*, not sectarian or denominational.

unsecular, a. *ún-sé'k'ú-lér*, not worldly; *ún'se'k'ú-laríe*, v. to detach from the things of this world; to devote to sacred uses.

unsecured, a. *ún-sé'k'ú-réd*, not secured.

unseduced, a. *ún-sé'k'ú-séd*, not seduced; not drawn to evil.

unseeing, a. *ún-sé'íng*, wanting the power of vision.

unseemly, a. *ún-sé'm'í*, not fit or becoming; not decent; ad. in an unbecoming manner; indecently; *ún'seém'íness*, n. indecency; uncomeliness; impropriety.

unseen, a. *ún-sé'm'*, not discovered; invisible.

unselfish, a. *ún-sé'f'ísh*, not unduly attached to one's own interests; *ún'sé'f'íshly*, ad.; *ún'sé'f'ísh'ness*, n.

unsent, a. *ún-sé'm'*, not despatched; not transmitted.

unseparated, a. *ún-sé'p'á-rá-téd*, not detached or parted; *ún'se'p'á-rá-bí*, *ún-sé'p'á-rá-bí*, *O.E.* for inseparable; that cannot be parted or divided.

unseparated, a. *ún-sé'p'á-rá-téd*, having no grave; unburied.

unserviceable, a. *ún-sé'r'vís-á-bí*, not bringing advantage; useless; *ún'se'r'vís'áblíness*, n. uselessness.

unset, a. *ún-sé'*, not placed; not planted; not sunk below the horizon.

unsettle, v. *ún-sé't'í*, to unfix; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to disconcert; to disorder; to decompose; to become unsettled; *ún'sé't'íed*, pp.; ad. unfixed; unbeing; not determined; not arranged or adjusted; unsteady or wavering; fickle; having no fixed place of abode; turbid; not occupied by permanent inhabitants; *ún'sé't'íng*, imp.; *ún'sé't'íedness*, n. the state of being unfixed or undetermined; uncertainty; want of fixity; *ún'sé't'íement*, n. unsettled state; irresolution.

unsevered, a. *ún-sé'v'ér-d*, not parted or divided.

unsex, v. *ún-sé'k's*, to make otherwise than the sex commonly is; to deprive of qualities natural to the sex.

unshackle, v. *ún-shák'í*, to unfasten; to set free; *ún'shák'íng*, imp.; *ún'shák'íed*, pp. loosed from shackles or restraint.

unshaded, a. *ún-shá'd'ed*, not shaded, as a rough sketch; not obscured by having the light intercepted; not clouded; *ún'shád'ow'ed*, a. *ún'shád'í'ed*, not darkened; not clouded.

unshaken, a. *ún-shé'k'n*, not shaken; not agitated; not moved; not weakened in resolution; firm; *ún'shák'ed*, pp. *ún-shák'í*, in *O.E.*, unshaken.

unshamed, a. *ún-shám'ed*, not ashamed.

unshape, v. *ún-shé'p'*, in *O.E.*, to deprive of shape; to confound; to throw into confusion; *ún'sháp'áblí*, a. *ún-sé'f'á-p'á-bí*, that cannot be put into proper form; *ún'sháp'ed*, a. also *ún'sháp'én*, a. deformed; ugly; *ún'sháp'í'ly*, a. not well formed.

unsharred, a. *ún-shá'r'ed*, not shared; not enjoyed in common.

unshaved, a. *ún-shé'v'ed*, not shaved.

unsheathe, v. *ún-shé'th*, to draw from the sheath or scabbard; *ún'shéat'íng*, imp.; *ún'shéat'ed*, pp. *ún'shéd*, a. *ún-shéd*, not shed; not split, as blood.

unshed, a. *ún-shéd*, not parted or divided, as the hair.

unsheeted, a. *ún-shé't'ed*, not covered with sheets or plates.

unsheltered, a. *ún-shé'l'ér-d*, not sheltered; not defended from danger or annoyance; unsecured; *ún'shél'tér'íng*, a. not protecting; not shielding from danger.

unshielded, a. *ún-shé'd'éd*, not protected; exposed.

unshifting, a. *ún-shí't'íng*, not shifting; not changing place.

unship, v. *ún-shíp'*, in a ship, to remove from the place where it is settled for fixed, as to unship the tiller; also, to remove from a ship, as a cargo; *ún'shíp'ed*, pp. removed from its place in a ship.

unshocked, a. *ún-shók'í*, not shocked; not disgusted.

unshod, a. *ún-shód'*, having no shoes.

unshorn, a. *ún-shórn'*, not shorn or clipped.

unshot, a. *ún-shót'*, not hit by shot; not discharged; v. to take the balls out of, as out of guns.

unshout, v. *ún-shóut'*, in *O.E.*, to retract what is agreed to by a shout.

unshowered, a. *ún-shó'w'ér-d*, not watered by showers of rain.

on guard; not eased or delivered from pain; not delivered from distress: **unrel'evable**, a. incapable of being relieved; admitting no succour.

unremarked, a. *ún-ré-mákr't*, unobserved; **unremark'able**, not worthy of remark or notice.

unremedied, a. *ún-rém's-díd*, not remedied; not cured; not repaired: **unrem'e-diable**, a. *-di-a-bl*, irremediable; incapable of being remedied.

unremembered, a. *ún-ré-mém'bér'd*, not retained in the mind.

unremitted, a. *ún-ré-mít'téd*, not remitted; not forgiven; not relaxed; not abated: **un'remitt'ing**, a. not remitting; not abating; incessant; continued: **un'remitt'ingly**, ad.

unremovable, a. *ún-ré-móv-á-bl*, that cannot be displaced; fixed: **unremov'ably**, ad. *-bl*, in an unremovable manner: **un'removed**, a. not taken away; not capable of being removed.

unrenowned, a. *ún-ré-ná'd*, not made anew; not renovated; unregenerate.

unrenowned, a. *ún-ré-nó'wénd*, not celebrated or eminent.

unrepaid, a. *ún-ré-pá'd*, not repaid; not compensated.

unrepaired, a. *ún-ré-pá'r'd*, not repaired or mended.

unrepaid, a. *ún-ré-pé'd*, not abrogated; remaining in force; not revoked.

unrepeated, a. *ún-ré-pé'téd*, not done or spoken again.

unrepentant, a. *ún-ré-pén'tá'nt*, also **un'repent'ing**, a. not feeling sorrow or regret; not contrite: **un'repent'ed**, a. not sorrowed for or regretted: **un'repent'ance**, n. *-pén'táns*, in *OE*, impotence.

unrepining, a. *ún-ré-pín'ing*, not peevishly murmuring or complaining: **un'repin'ingly**, ad.

unreplicable, a. *ún-ré-pé'á-bl*, not filled or adequately supplied.

unreported, a. *ún-ré-pó'r'téd*, not reported, as a speech; not yet officially made known; not yet published.

unrepresented, a. *ún-ré-p'r'é-sént'éd*, not represented; having no one to act in one's stead.

unrepressed, a. *ún-ré-pré'st*, not crushed; not subdued: **un'repress'ible**, a. that cannot be put down or restrained; irrepressible.

unreprovable, a. *ún-ré-próv-á-bl*, that cannot be resented from death: **un'reprov'ed**, a. not resented.

unreprovable, a. *ún-ré-próv-á-bl*, that cannot be justly blamed or censured; blameless: **un'reprov'ed**, a. not liable to reproof or blame; not censured.

unrequited, a. *ún-ré-ru'í'téd*, not requited; not recompensed.

unresented, a. *ún-ré-sén'téd*, not resented; not regarded with anger.

unreserved, a. *ún-ré-sérv'd*, not reserved; not limited; not withheld in part; open; frank; free; full; concealing or withholding nothing: **un'reserv'edly**, ad. without limitation; frankly; without concealment: **un'reserv'edness**, n. also **un'reserv'edness**, n. *-déd-ness*, frankness; openness.

unresigned, a. *ún-ré-sí'nd*, not surrendered; not submissive.

unresisted, a. *ún-ré-síst'éd*, not opposed; in *OE*, that cannot be resisted: **un'resist'ing**, a. not making resistance; submissive; humble: **un'resist'ingly**, ad.

unresolved, a. *ún-ré-sólv'd*, not resolved; not determined; not cleared; not solved.

unrespectful, a. *ún-ré-spék't'éd*, not honoured or esteemed: **un'respect'able**, a. not respectable.

unrespited, a. *ún-ré-spít'éd*, not respited; in *OE*, admitting no pause or intermission.

unrest, n. *ún-rést*, disquiet; want of tranquillity: **unrest'ing**, a. not tranquil; always moving or tossing about.

unrestored, a. *ún-ré-stó'r'd*, not given back; not restored, as a building; not replaced in a former position; not having recovered health.

unrestrained, a. *ún-ré-strá'nd*, not controlled; not checked or repressed: **un'restraint'**, n. freedom from control.

unrestricted, a. *ún-ré-stríkt'éd*, not limited or confined.

unreturned, a. *ún-ré-tér'n'd*, not brought or sent back; not restored; not come back.

unrevealed, a. *ún-ré-vé'ld*, not revealed; not discovered; not disclosed.

unrevenged, a. *ún-ré-vé'nd*, not revenged; not vindicated by just punishment: **un'revenge'ful**, a. not disposed to revenge.

unreversed, a. *ún-ré-vér'd*, not regarded with veneration: **un'revers'ed**, a. not reversed.

unreversed, a. *ún-ré-vér'séd*, also **un'revers'ed**, a. *-ent*, *OE*, for irreversant.

unreversed, a. *ún-ré-vér'st*, not reversed; not repealed; not annulled by a counter-decision.

unreviewed, a. *ún-ré-ví'v'd*, not considered; not reviewed.

unrevised, a. *ún-ré-ví'st*, not revised; not altered and amended.

unrevived, a. *ún-ré-ví'v'd*, not revived; not recalled into life or force.

unrevoked, a. *ún-ré-vók't*, not recalled or annulled.

unrewarded, a. *ún-ré-réwárd'éd*, not rewarded.

unridable, v. *ún-rí'd-á-bl*, to solve or explain.

unrifled, a. *ún-rí'f'd*, not robbed or plundered; not grooved, as a gun.

unrig, v. *ún-ríg*, to strip of rigging, as a ship: **un'rig'ing**, imp.: **un'rigged**, pp.

unrighteous, a. *ún-rí't'ús* or *-rí'ch'ús*, not just; evil; wicked; contrary to the divine law; not right; dishonest: **unright'eously**, ad. wickedly: **unright'eousness**, n. a violation of the divine law; wickedness: **unrightful**, a. *ún-rí't'f'ú'bl*, in *OE*, not right; not just: **unright**, a. not right; unjust; wicked.

unrip, v. *ún-ríp*, to open seams; to separate or tear asunder, as clothes or sails; to rip.

unripe, a. *ún-ríp*, not mature; not complete; not brought to a state of perfection; in *OE*, too early: **un'ripen'ed**, a. not matured: **unripe'ness**, n. immaturity.

unrivalled, a. *ún-rí'v'ld*, having no competitor; having no equal; matchless.

unrivet, v. *ún-rí'v't*, to loose from rivets; to unfasten.

unrobe, v. *ún-rób*, to strip of a robe; to undress: **un'rob'ing**, imp.: **un'robbed**, pp.

unroll, v. *ún-ról*, to undo or open out that which has been rolled; to display: **un'roll'ing**, imp.: **un'rolled**, pp.

unromantic, a. *ún-róm-án'tík*, not romantic; not wild and fanciful; of a grave, sober, or matter-of-fact temperament: **un'romant'ically**, ad.

unroof, v. *ún-róf*, to strip off the roof or covering of a house: **un'roof'ing**, imp.: **un'roofed**, pp.

unrooted, a. *ún-ró't'éd*, in *OE*, driven from the root.

unroot, v. *ún-rót*, to tear up by the roots; to extirpate: **un'root'ed**, pp. torn up by the roots.

unrough, a. *ún-rú'f*, in *OE*, smooth; without a beard.

unrounded, a. *ún-ró'wénd'éd*, not shaped or cut to a round.

unroted, a. *ún-ró't'éd*, not thrown into disorder; not defeated.

unruffled, a. *ún-rí'f'ld*, calm; tranquil; not agitated; not disturbed.

unruled, a. *ún-ró'ld*, not governed; not directed by superior power: **un'rú'ly**, a. disregarding restraint; disposed to violate laws; disorderly; ungovernable; refractory: **un'rú'liness**, a. disregard of restraint; turbulence: **un'rú'liness**, n. *-ness*, in *OE*, turbulence.

unrump, v. *ún-rúm'p*, to free from rumples; to open out.

unsaddle, v. *ún-sá'd'éd*, to take the saddle from: **unsá'd'éd, a. not having a saddle on.**

unsafe, a. *ún-sáf*, not safe; not free from danger; exposed to harm or destruction: **unsaf'ety**, ad. not without danger: **unsaf'eness**, n. also **unsaf'ety**, n. state of not being free from danger; insecurity.

unsaid, a. *ún-sá'd*, not spoken or uttered.

unsaintly, a. *ún-sá'nt'f'ú*, not like or becoming a saint.

unsaleable, a. *ún-sá'l'á-bl*, not saleable; not in demand; not meeting a ready sale: **unsale'ableness**, n. the state of being unsaleable.

unsalted, a. *ún-só'l't'éd*, not pickled with salt; fresh.

unsaluted, a. *ún-sá-lú't'éd*, not saluted; not addressed with expressions of kind wishes; not greeted.

unsanctified, a. *ún-sá'nt'f'í'f'éd*, unholy; not consecrated.

unsanctioned, a. *ún-sá'nt'f'í'k'éd*, not ratified; not approved; not authorized.

unsanitary, a. *ún-sá'n'í'tér-í*, not sanitary; tending to promote disease.

unsatisfied, a. *ún-sá't'í'st*, not satisfied; not glutted to the full.

unproved, a. *ün-prövd'*, not proved; not established as true; not tried: unprovable, a. not capable of proof or demonstration.

unprovided, a. *ün-prövid'id'*, not provided; unfurnished; unsupplied: *un'provide'*, v. -*vid'*, in *OE*, to divest or deprive of resolution; to unfurnish.

unprovoked, a. *ün-prö-ök't'*, not provoked; not proceeding from a just cause; not incited: *un'provok'ing*, a. giving no offence.

unpruned, a. *ün-prönd'*, not pruned; not cut; not lopped.

unpublished, a. *ün-püb'lish'*, not published, as a book; not made public; not given to the public; private.

unpunctual, a. *ün-pängk'ü-d'*, not punctual.

unpunished, a. *ün-pün'ish'*, suffered to pass without punishment or with impunity.

unpurchasable, a. *ün-per-chäs'-ä-b'*, that cannot be purchased: *unpur'chased*, a. not bought.

unpurged, a. *ün-per-jid'*, not purified; not purged.

unpurified, a. *ün-pür'if'id'*, not purified; not freed from foul matter; unannihilated.

unpurposed, a. *ün-per-päst'*, in *OE*, not designed; not intentional.

unpursued, a. *ün-per-süd'*, not followed; not prosecuted.

unqualified, a. *ün-kvöl't'id'*, not qualified; not having the requisite talents or accomplishments; not having taken the requisite oaths; not modified by conditions or exceptions: *unqualify*, v. to disqualify.

unqualified, a. *ün-kvöl't'id'*, in *OE*, deprived of the usual faculties.

unqueen, v. *ün-kvön'*, in *OE*, to divest of the dignity of a queen.

unquelled, a. *ün-kvöl't'*, not subdued.

unquenchable, a. *ün-kvönsh'-ä-b'*, that will never be, or cannot be, extinguished: *unquenchableness*, n.: *unquenchably*, ad.: *unquenched*, a. -*kvönsh'*, not extinguished.

unquestionable, a. *ün-kvöl't'yän'-ä-b'*, not to be doubted; certain; in *OE*, impatient under questioning: *unquestionably*, ad. without doubt: *unquestioned*, a. not doubted; not examined; indisputable: *unquestioning*, a. not doubting; trusting without reserve.

unquicken, a. *ün-kvöl't'id'*, not matured to vitality.

unquiet, a. *ün-kvöl't'*, not calm or tranquil; restless; troublesome: *unquietly*, ad.: *unquietness*, n. restlessness; want of peace; perturbation; uneasiness.

unquoted, a. *ün-kvöl't'id'*, not quoted; applied to goods not in the prices current or sale-lists; not dealt in or recognised by the Stock Exchange, as certain kinds of shares or stocks.

unracked, a. *ün-räkt'*, not poured from the lees.

unraked, a. *ün-räkt'*, not raked; in *OE*, not thrown together and covered.

unransacked, a. *ün-rän-säkt'*, not ransacked; not searched; in *OE*, not pillaged.

unransomed, a. *ün-rän-sämd'*, not ransomed; not liberated from captivity by a price paid.

unravaged, a. *ün-räv'id'*, not wasted or destroyed.

unravel, v. *ün-räv'l'*, to disentangle; to clear from complication or difficulty; to separate connected parts; to unfold; to fray: *unravelling*, imp. unfolding; clearing from difficulty: *unravalled*, pp. disentangled.

unreached, a. *ün-räch't'*, not attained to.

unread, a. *ün-räd'*, not read; not recited; not perused; not learned in books; illiterate: applied to a proof not examined by the reader or corrector of a printing-office: *unreadable*, a. -*räd'-ä-b'*, that cannot be read; not legible; not fit for, or worthy of, perusal.

unready, a. *ün-räd'id'*, not ready; not prompt; not prepared; in *OE*, unfit; ungraciously; undressed: *unreadyly*, ad. not promptly; not cheerfully: *unreadiness*, n. want of readiness; want of preparation.

unreal, a. *ün-rä-d'*, not real; not substantial; having appearance only: *unreality*, n. want of real existence; that which is unreal or unsubstantial.

unrealised, a. not accomplished; not carried out.

unreaped, a. *ün-räp't'*, not reaped.

unreasonable, a. *ün-rä-rän'-ä-b'*, exceeding the bounds of reason: immoderate; exorbitant; in *OE*, irrational: *unreasonably*, ad. -*ä-b'*, in a manner contrary to reason; in *OE*, more than enough:

collo, böy, jüt; pure, brid; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

unreasonable, n. state of being unreasonable; excess of demand, passion, and the like: *unreasoned*, a. not derived from reason: *unreasoning*, a. not exercising the faculty of reason; wanting reason: *unreason*, n. want of reason.

unreave or unreave, v. *ün-räv'*, to remove rope or pulleys from a block or tackle; to unwind; to disentangle.

unrebuked, a. *ün-rä-bäkt'*, not reproved or checked: *unrebukable*, a. -*ä-b'*, incapable of being rebuked; blameless.

unretracted, a. *ün-rä-kän't'id'*, not retracted.

unreceived, a. *ün-rä-säv'*, not taken; not come into possession; not embraced, as opinions.

unreckoned, a. *ün-räk'-önd'*, not reckoned or enumerated.

unreclaimed, a. *ün-rä-rä-klämd'*, not reclaimed; not tamed; not reformed; not recovered, as land from a wild state: *unreclaimable*, a. not capable of being reclaimed; irreclaimable.

unrecognisable, a. *ün-räk-ög-nis'-ä-b'*, that cannot be recognised; that cannot be acknowledged; that cannot be received as known: *unrecognised*, a. not acknowledged or known.

unrecommended, a. *ün-räk-öm-mend'id'*, not recommended.

unrecompensed, a. *ün-räk-öm-pens't'*, not rewarded or compensated.

unreconcilable, a. *ün-räk-ön-sül'-ä-b'*, in *OE*, not to be reconciled or harmonised; not capable of being appeased; implacable: *unreconciled*, a. -*sül'*, not reconciled or harmonised; not appeased; not having become favourable; not having made peace with.

unrecorded, a. *ün-räk-ör'd'*, not recorded; not registered; not kept in remembrance by some writing or monument.

unrecounted, a. *ün-räk-könt'id'*, not related or told.

unrecoverable, a. *ün-räk-käv'-ä-b'*, that cannot be regained or repossessed: *unrecovered*, a. not regained.

unrectified, a. *ün-räk-ti'-id'*, not corrected, as an error; not refined, as spirits.

unrecurring, a. *ün-rä-kw'ing'*, in *OE*, that cannot be cured; irremediable.

unredeemable, a. *ün-rä-däm'-ä-b'*, that cannot be redeemed; that cannot be purchased back: *unredeemed*, a. not redeemed; not ransomed; not paid; not neutralised or counterbalanced.

unredressed, a. *ün-rä-dräs'*, not relieved from injustice; not reformed.

unreduced, a. *ün-rä-düs't'*, not reduced; not lessened in size or amount: *unreducible*, a. that cannot be reduced or lessened in amount.

unreeve—see unreave.

unrefined, a. *ün-rä-f'id'*, not refined; not polished in manners.

unreflecting, a. *ün-rä-fläkt'ing'*, not reflecting; wanting in thought; inconsiderate.

unreformed, a. *ün-rä-för'm'id'*, not reformed; not reclaimed from vice; not amended; not corrected.

unrefracted, a. *ün-rä-fräkt'id'*, not turned from a direct course, as rays of light.

unrefreshed, a. *ün-rä-fräsht'*, not refreshed; not relieved from fatigue; not cheered: *unrefreshing*, a. not relieving from fatigue or weariness; not invigorating.

unrefuted, a. *ün-rä-füt'id'*, not proved to be false.

unregarded, a. *ün-rä-gär'd'id'*, not noticed; not heeded; neglected.

unrenewed, n. *ün-rä-rän'-ä-b'*, state of being unrenewed in heart: *unrenewal*, a., also *unrenewed*, a. not renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God.

unregistered, a. *ün-rä-fis-lärd'*, not registered; not recorded.

unregretted, a. *ün-rä-grät'id'*, not lamented.

unregulated, a. *ün-rä-gül'-ä-t'id'*, not regulated; not reduced to order.

unrehearsed, a. *ün-rä-härs't'*, not recited or repeated.

unreined, a. *ün-ränd'*, in *OE*, not restrained by the bridle; not held in check.

unrelated, a. *ün-rä-lä'id'*, not related; not connected by blood or affinity.

unrelaxing, a. *ün-rä-läks'ing'*, not abating in attention or severity.

unrelenting, a. *ün-rä-läs'ing'*, pitiless; inexorable; hard; cruel; inflexibly rigid: *unrelentingly*, ad.

unrelieved, a. *ün-rä-läv'*, not relieved, as soldiers

unpetrified, a. *un-pē'trī-fīd*, not petrified; not converted into stone.

unphilosophic, unphilosophical, a. *un-'fī-l-sə-fīk* or *-fī-kəl*, not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy; unphilosophically, ad.: unphilosophically, v. to reduce from the status of a philosopher or reasoning being.

unphysicked, a. *un-'fī-kīd*, not physicked; without the aid of medicine.

unpierced, a. *un-'pī-er*, not penetrated.

unpillared, a. *un-'pī-lārd*, deprived of pillars; being without pillars.

unpillowed, a. *un-'pī-lōd*, having no pillow.

unpin, v. *un-'pīn*, to loose from pins; to unfasten.

unpinked, a. *un-'pīŋkt*, in OE, not marked with eyelet-holes.

unpitied, a. *un-'pī-tīd*, not pitied; not compassionated; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow: unpitiful, a. not pitiful; having no pity; not merciful: unpitifully, ad.: unpit'ying, a. showing no compassion: unpit'lessly, ad. without pity; mercilessly.

unplaced, a. *un-'plāst*, not having a place, position, or office; disordered.

unplagued, a. *un-'plāgd*, not tormented or harassed; not teased.

unplanted, a. *un-'plānt*, not planted; of spontaneous growth.

unplausible, a. *un-'plābz-l*, in OE, not plausible; not having a fair appearance; unplausible, a. *-iv*, in OE, not applauding; disapproving.

unpleasant, a. *un-'plēz-nt*, not affording pleasure; disagreeable: unpleasantly, ad.: unpleasantness, n. the state or quality of being unpleasant: unpleasant, a. offensive: unpleasant, a. *un-'plēzd*, not pleased; not delighted: unpleasant, a. not pleasing; offensive.

unpledged, a. *un-'plējd*, not pledged; not engaged by promise; not mortgaged.

unpliable, a. *un-'plī-d-b*, also unpl'iant, a. not pliant; not easily bent; stiff; stubborn; not readily yielding.

unplighted, a. *un-'plīt*, not pledged.

unploughed, a. *un-'plōgd*, not ploughed.

unpoetic, a. *un-'pō-ē-tīk*, also un'poet'ical, a. not poetical; not having the beauties of verse; unbecoming a poet: un'poet'ically, ad.

unpunctuated, a. *un-'pōnkt-ē-tēd*, having no marks of punctuation; without point or purpose; dull; having no vowel marks, as in Hebrew.

unpolarized, a. *un-'pō-lā-īz-ēd*, not having the property of pointing to the poles of the earth.

unpolicy, a. *un-'pō-lī-sīd*, without a policy or rational design; irrational.

unpolished, a. *un-'pō-līsh*, not polished; not refined in manners; rude; rough.

unpolite, a. *un-'pō-līt*, not refined in manners; not civil or courteous; rude: un'polite'ly, ad. in an uncivil or rude manner: un'polite'ness, n. want of refinement in manners; rudeness.

unpoll, a. *un-'pōld*, not registered as a vote at an election; not having voted; in OE, unplundered.

unpolluted, a. *un-'pōl-ūt-ēd*, not defiled or corrupted.

unpopular, a. *un-'pōp-ū-lā*, not having the public favour; not pleasing the people: un'pop-ū-lā-ri, ad.: un'pop-ū-lā-ri-ty, n. *-lā-rī-tē*, state of not pleasing the people.

unportable, a. *un-'pōrt-ā-b*, in OE, that cannot be carried.

unportioned, a. *un-'pōr-shēnd*, not having a portion, as a wife.

unpossessioned, a. *un-'pōs-zēst*, not held; not occupied: un'possession'ing, a. in OE, having no possession.

unpotable, a. *un-'pōt-ā-b*, not drinkable.

unpractised, a. *un-'prākt-īz*, not skilled; not having experience; raw.

unpraised, a. *un-'prāsd*, not praised; not celebrated.

unprecedented, a. *un-'prēd-ē-dēnt-ēd*, having no precedent; not justified by the authority of a former example: un'preced-ēnt-ēd-ly, ad.

unprecise, a. *un-'prē-sīs*, not precise; not exact.

unpredict, v. *un-'prē-dīkt*, in OE, to recall or nullify a prediction.

unpregnant, a. *un-'prē-gnānt*, in OE, not prolific of new thoughts; not quick of wit.

unprejudiced, a. *un-'prē-jūd-īst*, not prejudiced; free from bias or prepossession; impartial; not preoccupied by opinion.

unprelatical, a. *un-'prē-lāt-ī-kəl*, unbecoming a prelate.

unpremeditated, a. *un-'prē-mēd-ī-t-ēd*, not previously prepared in the mind; not done by design; not previously intended.

unprepared, a. *un-'prē-pārd*, not prepared; not ready; not fitted or furnished by previous measures: un'pre'pared-ness, n. state of being unprepared.

unpresented, a. *un-'prē-pēnt-ēd*, not blessed by previous opinions; not partial: un'pre'posed-ness, a. not having a winning or attractive appearance.

unpresentable, a. *un-'prē-pēnt-ā-b*, not presentable; not fit to be introduced to another, or into society.

unpressed, a. *un-'prēst*, not pressed; not forced.

unpressuring, a. *un-'prē-sū-īŋg*, not too confident or bold; modest; retiring.

unpresumptuous, a. *un-'prē-sūm-ū-s*, not rash; modest; submissive.

unpretending, a. *un-'prē-tēnd-īŋg*, not claiming distinction; modest.

unprevailing, a. *un-'prē-rā-īŋg*, in OE, being of no force; useless.

unpreventable, a. *un-'prē-vēnt-ā-b*, not preventable: un'prevent-ēd, a. not hindered; in OE, not preceded by anything.

unpriestly, a. *un-'prēst-īk*, unsuitable to, or unbecoming, a priest.

unprincely, a. *un-'prīns-īk*, unbecoming a prince.

unprincipled, a. *un-'prīns-ī-pl*, having no settled principles; destitute of virtue; vicious; wicked.

unprinted, a. *un-'prīnt-ēd*, not printed, as a literary work; not stamped, as cotton goods.

unprivileged, a. *un-'prīv-ī-lēd*, not privileged; not enjoying a particular immunity.

unpriced, a. *un-'prīst*, not valued; in OE, priceless: un'prīc-ā-b, a. *-ā-b*, in OE, incapable of being priced; not of much value; also, invaluable.

unproclaimed, a. *un-'prō-klāmd*, not proclaimed.

unprocurable, a. *un-'prō-kū-ā-b*, not obtainable.

unproductive, a. *un-'prō-dūkt-īv*, barren; not producing large crops; not producing profit or interest, as money; ineffective: un'prod-ūkt-īv-ly, ad.: un'prod-ūkt-īv-ness, n. state of being unproductive.

unprofaned, a. *un-'prō-fānd*, not profaned; not violated.

unprofessional, a. *un-'prō-fesh-ēn-āl*, not belonging to a profession; not in keeping with the rules or usage of a profession: un'prof-ēsh-ēn-āl, ad.

unprofitable, a. *un-'prō-fīt-ā-b*, producing no improvement or advantage; useless; producing no gain; serving no purpose: un'profit-ā-b-ly, ad.: un'profit-ā-b-ness, n. state of producing no gain or advantage; uselessness: un'profit-ēd, a. *-ēd*, having no gain.

unprogressive, a. *un-'prō-grēs-īv*, not advancing.

unprohibited, a. *un-'prō-hīb-ī-tēd*, not forbidden; lawful.

unprojected, a. *un-'prō-jēkt-ēd*, not planned; not formed in the mind.

unpromiss, a. *un-'prō-mīs-īk*, barren; not producing fruit.

unpromising, a. *un-'prō-mīs-īŋg*, not affording a favourable prospect of success.

unprompted, a. *un-'prōmpt-ēd*, not prompted; not dictated or instigated.

unpronounceable, a. *un-'prō-nōns-ē-ā-b*, that cannot be pronounced; unpronounceable: un'pronounced, a. not uttered by the mouth.

unproper, a. *un-'prōp-ēr*, OE, for improper: un'prop-er-ly, ad. *-lī*, OE, for improperly.

unprophetic, a. *un-'prō-fēt-īk*, not prophetic; not foreseeing future events; also un'prophet'ical, a. *-ī-kəl*.

unpropitiated, a. *un-'prō-pī-ā-t-ēd*, not propitiated; not conciliated; not reconciled: un'propit-ī-ā-t-ēd, a. not propitious; not favourable; not disposed to promote: un'propit'iously, ad.: un'propit'ious-ness, n. the state of being unpropitious.

unproportioned, a. *un-'prō-pōr-ēsh-ēd*, in OE, not suited to something else.

unpropried, a. *un-'prōp-ēd*, not supported; not upheld.

unprosperous, a. *un-'prō-sēr-ūs*, not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate: un'pros-er-ous-ly, ad.

unprotected, a. *un-'prō-tēkt-ēd*, not protected; not supported or defended; not shielded or covered from danger: un'protect'ing, a. not shielding from danger.

unprotracted, a. *un-'prō-trākt-ēd*, not protracted.

māle, māl, fār, lāw; mēle, mēl, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōle, nōl, mōve;

unmourned, a. *ún-mórnd'*, not lamented.
unmovable, a. *ún-mób'd-bí*, that cannot be moved; firm; immovable: **unmovably**, ad.: **unmoved**, a. not transferred from one place to another; not changed in purpose; firm; not having the passions excited; tranquil: **unmovably**, ad.: **unmoving**, a. not moving; having no power to affect the passions.
unmuzzle, v. *ún-mú-zl'*, to take from the muzzle, as a cover, to uncover.
unmuzzling, a. *ún-mér-mú-zl'ng*, not complaining: **unmuzzled**, a. not complained of.
unmusical, a. *ún-mú-sí-kál*, harsh; not pleasing to the ear: **unmusically**, ad.
unmutilated, a. *ún-mú-sí-t-léd*, not deprived of a member; entire.
unmuzzle, v. *ún-mú-zl'*, to loose from a muzzle or from restraint: **unmuzzling**, imp.: **unmuzzled**, pp.
unnamed, a. *ún-námd'*, not mentioned; not having received a name.
unnapped, a. *ún-nápt'*, not having a nap, as cloth.
unnatural, a. *ún-nát'-d-rál* or *nát'-chób-rál*, contrary to the laws of nature; acting without the affections of our common humanity; not agreeable to the real condition of persons or things; forced; artificial: **unnaturally**, ad.: **unnaturalise**, v. *-d-líz*, to divest of the affections which have been implanted by nature; to divest of the character and status of a subject or citizen: **unnaturalised**, a. *-téd*, not naturalised; not admitted to the privileges of a subject or citizen.
unnavigable, a. *ún-ná-ví-gá-bí*, not navigable: **unnavigated**, a. not passed over in ships.
unnecessary, a. *ún-né-sé-sér-t*, needless; useless; not required by the circumstances of the case: **unnecessarily**, ad. needlessly: **unnecessariness**, n. *-nés*, uselessness; needlessness.
unneighbourly, a. *ún-né-bér-ík*, not becoming persons living near each other; not kind and friendly: **ad.** in *OE*, in a manner not becoming a neighbour.
unnerv, v. *ún-nérv'*, to deprive of force or strength; to enfeeble: **unnerv**, imp.: **unnerved**, pp. deprived of nerve or strength: **adj.** weak; feeble.
unnoted, a. *ún-nótéd*, not noted; not observed or remarked; not distinguished.
unnoticed, a. *ún-nótít*, not regarded; not treated with the usual marks of respect; not hospitably entertained; slighted.
unnumbered, a. *ún-nám-bérd*, not numbered; indefinitely numerous; innumerable.
unobjectionable, a. *ún-ób-jé-shún-d-bí*, not liable to objection; that need not be condemned as faulty or improper.
unobnoxious, a. *ún-ób-nók-shús*, not liable; not exposed to hurt.
unobscured, a. *ún-ób-skúrd'*, not darkened or clouded.
unobservable, a. *ún-ób-sér-vá-bí*, not discoverable: **unobservable**, a. not attentive; heedless: **unobserved**, a. not noticed; not regarded; not heeded: **unobservedly**, ad.: **unobserving**, a. inattentive; heedless: **unobservance**, n. *-vúns*, state or quality of being unobservant; disregarded.
unobstructed, a. *ún-ób-strúktéd*, not obstructed; not filled with impediments; not hindered: **unobstructive**, a. not presenting any obstacle.
unobtainable, a. *ún-ób-tán-d-bí*, that cannot be obtained; not within reach or power: **unobtained**, a. not gained; not acquired.
unobtrusive, a. *ún-ób-trú-sív*, not forward; modest: **unobtrusively**, ad.
unoccupied, a. *ún-ób-kú-ptí*, not occupied; not possessed; not engaged in business; not employed, as time; being at leisure.
unoffending, a. *ún-ób-fénd'ng*, not offending; not giving offence; harmless; not alarming.
unofficial, a. *ún-ób-fésh-ál*, not official; not pert. to an office or public trust; not proceeding from the proper authority; in a private capacity: **unofficialness**, a. not forward or intermeddling.
unoften, *ún-ób'n*, in *OE*, seldom; not often.
unopened, a. *ún-ób-pnd'*, not opened; remaining close, shut, or sealed.
unoperative, a. *ún-ób-pér-d-tív*, producing no effect; inoperative.
unopposed, a. *ún-ób-pósd'*, not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with any hindrance.
unoppressed, a. *ún-ób-prés'*, not unduly burdened; **unoppressively**, a. not oppressive or burdensome.
unorganised, a. *ún-ób-gán-téd*, not organised; not

having the parts arranged and constituted; not having organic structure.

unoriginated, a. *ún-ób-rí-fí-ná-téd*, having no birth or creation: **unoriginal**, a. *-í-nál*, not original; having no birth; ungenerated.
unornamental, a. *ún-ób-rí-ném't-ál*, not ornamental; plain; unadorned: **unornamented**, a. not adorned.
unorthodox, a. *ún-ób-thód-dók*, not orthodox; not according to opinions as generally received: **unorthodoxy**, n. want of orthodoxy.
unostentatious, a. *ún-ób-stén-tá-shús*, not ostentatious; not making a display; not showy; modest; unassuming: **unostentatiously**, ad.: **unostentatiousness**, n. *-nés*, freedom from ostentation.
unowed, a. *ún-ób-d'*, not owed; in *OE*, having no owner.
unowned, a. *ún-óbnd'*, not owned or acknowledged, as an act, &c., having no known owner; not divulged.
unoxxygenated, a. *ún-ób-sí-jén-d-téd*, also *unox'ygenised*, a. not having oxygen in combination.
unpacified, a. *ún-pá-sí-fí-d'*, not pacified; not appeased; not calmed.
unpack, v. *ún-pák'*, to unloose and open, as a bale of cloth; to disburden: **unpack**, imp.: **unpacked**, pp.: **adj.** not filled closely; not selected unjustly, as an unpacked jury.
unpaid, a. *ún-pá-d'*, not paid; applied to one who performs the duties of an office gratuitously; not discharged, as a debt; not having received wages, as workmen: **unpaid** for, a. taken on credit.
unpaired, a. *ún-pánd'*, suffering no pain.
unpainted, a. *ún-pántéd*, not painted.
unpaired, a. *ún-párd'*, not paired or coupled.
unpalatable, a. *ún-pá-lá-d-bí*, not agreeable to the taste; not such as to be relished; disagreeable.
unparagoned, a. *ún-pár-dí-gónd*, unequalled; unmatched.
unparalleled, a. *ún-pár-dí-léd*, having no parallel or equal; unequalled.
unpardonable, a. *ún-pár-dá-d-bí*, not to be forgiven; that cannot be remitted, as a sin: **unpardoned**, a. not granted forgiveness: **unpardoning**, a. not disposed to pardon or forgive.
unparliamentary, a. *ún-pár-lí-mént-d-rí*, contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in Parliament, or in a legislative body: **unparliamentariness**, n. *-nés*, the state of being unparliamentary.
unparted, a. *ún-párréd*, not separated; not divided.
unpassable, a. *ún-pás-sá-bí*, *OE*, for *impassable*.
unpatented, a. *ún-pá-téntéd*, not granted or secured by a patent.
unpathed, a. *ún-páthéd*, in *OE*, untracked; untrodden; with no trace of a path.
unpathetic, a. *ún-pá-thét-ík*, not pathetic; not adapted to excite emotion.
unpatriotic, a. *ún-pá-trí-tík*, not patriotic.
unpatronised, a. *ún-pá-tró-níed*, not receiving countenance or friendly support.
unpaved, a. *ún-pávd'*, not paved; in *OE*, emaculated.
unpay, v. *ún-pá'*, in *OE*, to undo.
unpeaceable, a. *ún-pés-d-bí*, in *OE*, quarrelsome; not peaceable.
unpeg, v. *ún-pég'*, in *OE*, to open a thing closed with a peg or pegs; to unloose.
unpenetrated, a. *ún-pén-dí-trá-téd*, not entered or pierced.
unpensioned, a. *ún-pén-shúnd*, not pensioned; not rewarded by a pension.
unpeople, v. *ún-pépl'*, to deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate: **unpeopled**, a. depopulated; desolate.
unperceivable, a. *ún-pér-sé-d-bí*, that cannot be discerned or observed: **unperceivably**, ad.: **unperceivable**, a. not observed; not noticed.
unperfect, a. *ún-pér-fékt*, *OE*, for *imperfect*.
unperforated, a. *ún-pér-fó-rá-téd*, not perforated; not penetrated by openings.
unperformed, a. *ún-pér-fórmd'*, not performed; not done or executed; not fulfilled: **unperforming**, a. not discharging its office.
unperjured, a. *ún-pér-jórd*, free from perjury.
unperplexed, a. *ún-pér-plékt'*, not perplexed; not harassed; not complicated.
unperused, a. *ún-pér-ús'*, not read.
unperverted, a. *ún-pér-vértéd*, not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong use or meaning.

un, ob, sé, páre, bárd, chár, gámé, jóg, shún, thíng, théré, zeál.

reasonably expected; *ad.* improbably: *unlike'sness*, *n.* want of resemblance: *unlike'slihood*, *n.* also *unlike'sliness*, *n.* state of being unlikely; improbability.

unlimber, *v.* *un-lim-bér*, in *artillery*, to detach the fore part or trail, with the horses, from a field-piece: *unlimbering*, *imp.*: *unlimbered*, *pp.*

unlimited, *a.* *un-lim'téd*, not limited; having no bounds; indefinite; not restrained: *unlimitedness*, *n.* *the* state of being unlimited: *unlimitable*, *a.* *un-lim.* in *OK*, incapable of being limited.

unlineal, *a.* *un-lin'-ál*, in *OK*, not lineal; not coming in order of succession.

unlining, *n.* *un-lin'-ing*, in *bot.*, the separation of parts originally united—same as *chorisia*.

unlink, *v.* *un-link'*, to separate links; to disconnect; to loosen.

unliquidated, *a.* *un-lík'-ot'-fíd*, not dissolved.

unliquidated, *a.* *un-lík'-ot'-d-íd*, not settled; not fixed as regards amount; not paid.

unmoistened, *a.* *un-lík'-tér-d*, in *OK*, not moistened; not inebriated.

unlively, *a.* *un-liv'-li*, not lively; dull: *unliveliness*, *n.* *the* dullness.

unload, *v.* *un-lód'*, to discharge of a load or cargo, as a ship; to disburden; to take out the charge of a gun: *unloading*, *imp.*: *unloaded*, *pp.*

unlocated, *a.* *un-ló'-kát'-íd*, not fixed in a place.

unlock, *v.* *un-lók'*, to unfasten; to lay open: *unlocked*, *a.* not made fast.

unlooked for, *a.* *un-lók'-tér*, not expected; not foreseen: *unlooked*, *a.* in *OK*, unlooked for.

unloose, *v.* *un-lós'*, to loose; to untie; to let go from a fastening; to unravel: *unloosing*, *imp.*: *unloosed*, *pp.* set free; untied: *unloosen*, *v.* *un-lós'-n*, to untie.

unloved, *a.* *un-lóv'd*, not loved: *unlovely*, *a.* destitute of the qualities that attract love; not amiable; not beautiful: *unloveliness*, *n.* want of beauty or the qualities that attract love: *unloving*, *a.* not fond: *unlovingly*, *ad.*

unlucky, *a.* *un-lúk'-i*, unfortunate; not successful; subject to frequent misfortunes; ill-omened: *unluckily*, *ad.* unfortunately: *unluckiness*, *n.* ill-fortune.

unlustrous, *a.* *un-lús'-trás*, in *OK*, wanting lustre.

unmade, *a.* *un-mád'*, not yet formed: see *unmake*.

unmaddenly, *a.* *un-mád'-n-li*, not becoming a maiden.

unmaimed, *a.* *un-máim'*, not maimed; not disabled in any limb; sound.

unmake, *v.* *un-mák'*, to destroy the form and qualities of; to deprive of form or being: *unmaking*, *imp.*

unmalleable, *a.* *un-mál'-l-áb-li*, not malleable; not capable of being hammered into a plate.

unman, *v.* *un-mán'*, to deprive of the qualities of a man; to dishearten; to deject; to emasculate; to deprive of men: *unman'ing*, *imp.*: *unmanned*, *pp.* a. deprived of the fortitude pertaining to a man; dispirited; dejected; not furnished with men, as a ship or fort; in *falconry*, not tamed: *unman'like*, *a.* not becoming a man: *unman'ly*, *a.* unbecoming a man; not worthy of a noble mind; base; cowardly: *unman'liness*, *n.* the state or quality of being unmanly: *unman'ful*, *a.* not becoming a man.

unmanageable, *a.* *un-mán'-áj'-á-b-li*, not manageable; not easily restrained or directed; not easily wielded: *unman'ageably*, *ad.*: *unman'ageableness*, *n.* the state of being unmanageable: *unman'aged*, *a.* not tutored; not broken in.

unman'nerly, *a.* *un-mán'-nér-li*, ill-bred; rude in behaviour: *ad.* in *OK*, uncivilly: *unman'ner'd*, *a.* uncivil; rude: *unman'nerliness*, *n.* rudeness of behaviour.

unmanufactured, *a.* *un-mán'-ú-fák'-tér-d*, not manufactured; not wrought into proper form for use.

unmanured, *a.* *un-mán'-núrd'*, not enriched by manure.

unmarked, *a.* *un-márik'*, having no mark; not regarded; undistinguished.

unmarketable, *a.* *un-márik'-táb-li*, not fit for sale.

unmarried, *a.* *un-márid'*, not injured or spoiled.

unmarriageable, *a.* *un-márik'-táb-li*, not fit to be married: *unmar'ried*, *a.* having no husband or wife.

unmarshalled, *a.* *un-már'-sháld*, not disposed or arrayed in order.

unmask, *v.* *un-másk'*, to strip off any disguise; to lay open; to expose to view: *unmask'ing*, *imp.*: *unmasked*, *pp.* *adj.* open; exposed to view.

unmastered, *a.* *un-más'-tér-d*, not conquered.

unmatched, *a.* *un-mácht'*, having no match or equal: *unmatch'able*, *a.* *un-mácht'*, not to be matched.

unmeaning, *a.* *un-mén'-ing*, having no meaning; not expressive; not indicating intelligence: *unmean'ingly*, *ad.*: *unmean'ingness*, *n.* the state of being unmeaning: *unmean't*, *a.* not intended.

unmeasurable, *a.* *un-mésh'-táb-li*, boundless; immeasurable: *unmeas'urably*, *ad.* *un-mésh'*, beyond all bounds; beyond measure: *unmeas'ured*, *a.* not measured; plentiful beyond measure; immense; infinite.

unmeddled with, *a.* *un-méd'-d-wít*, not touched; not injured or altered: *unmed'dling*, *a.* *un-méd'-d*, not meddling or officious.

unmeditated, *a.* *un-méd'-t-íd*, not meditated; not prepared by previous thought.

unmeet, *a.* *un-mét'*, not fit or proper; not worthy or suitable: *unmeet'y*, *ad.* in an unmeet manner; not properly: *unmeet'ness*, *n.* unfitness; unsuitableness.

unmellowed, *a.* *un-mét'-lód*, not fully matured.

unmelodious, *a.* *un-mél'-ó-d-ús*, wanting melody: *harsh*: *un'melo'diously*, *ad.*: *un'melo'diousness*, *n.* the state of being unmelodious.

unmelted, *a.* *un-mét'-t-d*, not melted; undissolved; not softened.

unmentionable, *a.* *un-mén'-shán'-d-b-li*, not to be mentioned or named: *unmentionable*, *n.* plu. a familiar euphemism for trousers: *unmen'tioned*, *a.* not named.

unmercenary, *a.* *un-mér'-s-ánér-l*, not mercenary; not venal; disinterested.

unmerchantable, *a.* *un-mér'-chánf'-d-b-li*, that cannot be sold; unsaleable.

unmerciful, *a.* *un-mér'-s-í-fúl*, cruel; pitiless; not disposed to spare or forgive; hard-hearted: *unmerc'ifully*, *ad.*: *unmerc'ifulness*, *n.* want of tenderness and compassion towards those in one's power.

unmerited, *a.* *un-mér'-t-íd*, not deserved; unjust: *unmer'itable*, *a.* *un-mér'-t-áb-li*, in *OK*, having no merit.

unmilitary, *a.* *un-mít'-tér-d*, not according to military rules or customs.

unmilked, *a.* *un-mílk'*, not milked.

unmilled, *a.* *un-míld'*, not milled, as coin.

unmindful, *a.* *un-mínd'-fúl*, not heeded: *unmind'ful*, *a.* not attentive; regardless: *unmind'fully*, *ad.*: *unmind'fulness*, *n.* the state of being unmindful.

unmixed, *a.* *un-míng'-t-íd*, not mixed; pure.

unministerial, *a.* *un-mín'-is-tér'-iál*, not ministerial; not pert to or befitting a minister of state, or of the Gospel: *un'minister'ially*, *ad.*

unmissed, *a.* *un-mís'*, not missed; not perceived to be gone or lost.

unmistakable, *a.* *un-mís'-ták'-á-b-li*, that cannot be mistaken or misunderstood; also *unmistakeable*: *un'místak'en*, *a.* not wrong in opinion or judgment; sure.

unmitigable, *a.* *un-mít'-t-áb-li*, that may not be alleviated or soothed: *unmitig'ated*, *a.* not softened in severity or hardness; not lessened.

unmixed, *a.* *un-mísh'*, not mingled; pure; unadulterated.

unmoaned, *a.* *un-mónd'*, not lamented.

unmodernised, *a.* *un-mód'-ér-nísd*, not modernised; not adapted to modern ideas or style.

unmodified, *a.* *un-mód'-í-fíd*, not altered in form: *unmod'if'able*, *a.* not to be modified or qualified in meaning: *unmod'if'ableness*, *n.*

unmodish, *a.* *un-mód'-t-áb*, not in the mode; not fashionable.

unmodulated, *a.* *un-mód'-ú-l-íd*, not varied in a musical manner, as a sound or musical note.

unmoist, *a.* *un-móys'*, not wet: *unmoist'ened*, *a.* *un-móys'-nd*, not made moist or humid.

unmolested, *a.* *un-mól'-t-íd*, not molested; not disturbed; free from disturbance.

unmoored, *v.* *un-móór'*, to loose from anchorage, as a ship; to bring to the state of riding with a single anchor: *unmoor'ing*, *imp.*: *unmoored*, *pp.*

unmortified, *a.* *un-mór'-t-í-fíd*, not mortified; not subdued by sorrow.

unmortise, *v.* *un-mór'-tís*, to loosen as a mortise.

unmotherly, *a.* *un-máth'-ér-li*, not becoming a mother.

unmould, *v.* *un-móld'*, to change as to the form: *unmould'ed*, *a.* not shaped or formed.

unmounted, *a.* *un-mónt'-íd*, not raised; not mounted, as on horseback.

máte, mál, fár, lób; méte, mál, hér; pine, pin; nóte, nól, móve;

unfix; to loosen; to disorder; to trouble; to unsettle; to incapacitate: *unhinging*, imp.: *unhinged*, pp. loosened from the hinges; *unsettled*; *deranged*.

unhistorical, a. *ân-his-tôr-i-kal*, not pert. to or contained in history.

unhive, v. *ân-hôv*, to drive from a hive; to deprive of a habitation.

unheard, v. *ân-hôrd*, in O.K., to steal from the board.

unholy, a. *ân-hôk*, profane; not holy; not hallowed or consecrated; impious; wicked; impure; not ceremonially purified: *unholyly*, ad. in an unholy manner: *unholiness*, n. impiety; an unsanctified state of the heart; profaneness.

unhonoured, a. *ân-hônd*, not honoured; not regarded; not held in high estimation; not celebrated.

unhook, v. *ân-hôk*, to loose from a hook.

unhoped, a. *ân-hôp*, not expected; not so probable as to excite hope—usually with *for*, as, an *unhoped* for success: *unhopeful*, a. leaving no room for hope; *unhopefully*, ad.

unhorse, v. *ân-hôrs*, to throw from a horse; to cause to dismount: *unhorsed*, pp. thrown from a horse: *unhorsing*, imp. throwing from a horse; dismounting.

unhouse, v. *ân-hôus*, to drive from a house or habitation: *unhoused*, pp. a. expelled from a house or shelter; *houseless*; *destitute* of shelter; having no settled habitation.

unhouselled, *unhouselled*, a. *ân-hôus-êd* [see *house*], not having received the Eucharist.

unhumbled, a. *ân-hâm-bld*, not humbled; not ashamed; not contrite in spirit.

unhung—see under *unhang*.

unhunted, a. *ân-hânt-êd*, not hunted; not pursued with bounds, as game.

unhurt, a. *ân-hôrt*, not injured; not harmed: *unhurtful*, a. harmless: *unhurtfully*, ad.

unhusbanded, a. *ân-âus-bând-êd*, not having, or deprived of, a husband; not managed with frugality.

unhusk, v. *ân-hâsk*, to free from husks: *unhusked*, a. freed from the husk: *unhusking*, n. the process of freeing grain or other corn from the husk.

uni, prefix, *ân* [L. *unus*, one], used as a prefix, or in composition, and signifies *only one*, or *producing one*.

uniaxial, a. *ân-âk-si-âl* [L. *unus*, one, and Eng. *axis*], having but one axis.

unicellular, a. *ân-t-sê-û-lêr* [L. *unus*, one, and Eng. *cellular*], composed of one cell.

unifacial, a. *ân-t-âi-fâ-si-âl* [L. *unus*, one; Gr. *klînô*, I bend, I lean], in *geol.*, applied to one great elevation or depression of strata, after which the rocks regain their normal inclination.

unicorn, n. *ân-ni-kôr-n* [L. *unus*, one; *cornu*, a horn], a fabulous animal resembling a horse, but having one horn issuing from its forehead: the sea-unicorn or narwhal, an animal of the whale kind having a long twisted tusk growing out of its nose: *unicornous*, a. *ân-ni-kôr-nus*, one-horned: *unicorn-root*, the root of *Helonias dioica*, Ord. *Menyanthes*, used in N. Amer. as an antelmintic.

unioleate, a. *ân-i-bê-ê-êd* [L. *unus*, one; *costa*, a rib], in bot., applied to a leaf having a single rib or costa in the middle, called the midrib.

unideal, a. *ân-i-dê-êd* [un, not; Eng. *idea*], having no ideas; *inane*.

unideal, a. *ân-i-dê-êd*, not ideal; *real*.

uni-equivalent, a. *ân-t-ê-kwê-ê-tênt*, in *chem.*, applied to an element whose atom is supposed to have only one combining power.

unifacial, a. *ân-t-âi-fâ-si-âl* [L. *unus*, one; *facies*, the face], having only one face or front surface.

unification, *unified*—see under *unify*.

unifloral, a. *ân-t-flôr-âl* [L. *unus*, one; *flôr* or *flôr-em*, a flower], having but one flower.

uniflorous, a. *ân-t-flôr-us*—same as *unifloral*.

uniform, a. *ân-t-fôr-m* [F. *uniforme*—from L. *antiformis*, having only one form or shape—from *unus*,

*uniform*ness, n. *nôs*, the state of being uniform; uniformity: *Acts of Uniformity*, the Acts of Parliament which regulate the rites and forms of the Church of England, Elizabeth 1559, Charles II. 1662: *uniformitarian*, n. *ân-fôr-mi-târ-i-ân*, in *geol.*, one who holds the doctrine that the laws of nature have acted uniformly throughout all time past, and that the appearances in the earth's crust are to be ascribed to the uniform action of those laws, and not to revolutionary operations: *adj.* of or pert. to the uniformitarian.

unify, v. *ân-i-fî* [L. *unus*, one; *facio*, I make], to reduce to unity or uniformity: *unifying*, imp.: *unified*, pp. *-fîd*: *adj.* made uniform and of one denomination instead of several; consolidated: *unification*, n. *ân-kô-shên*, reduction to unity or uniformity.

unigenitate, n. *ân-t-jên-tî-têr* [L. *unus*, one; *genitus*, pp. of *gigno*, I produce, bring forth], the state of being the only-begotten: *unigenitus*, a. *ân-t-jên-tî-têr* [L. only-begotten: n. a celebrated bull issued by Pope Clement XI. in 1713, which began with the word 'Unigenitus,' and which condemned a work written by Quenel reviving the essential principles of Jansenism.

unigenous, a. *ân-nî-gê-nôs* [L. *unus*, one; *genus*, a kind], of one or the same kind or genus.

unjugate, a. *ân-tj-û-gat* [L. *unus*, one; *fugum*, a yoke], in bot., applied to a pinnate leaf having one pair of leaflets.

unlabiate, a. *ân-t-lâ-bi-âl* [L. *unus*, one; *labium*, a lip], in bot., having one lip only.

unilateral, a. *ân-t-lâ-têr-âl* [L. *unus*, one; *latus*, a side, *lateris*, of a side], having but one side; arranged on one side or turned to one side.

uniliteral, a. *ân-t-lî-têr-âl* [L. *unus*, one; *littera*, a letter], consisting of one letter only.

unillumined, a. *ân-û-lî-mi-nê-êd*, dark; *ignorant*.

unilocular, a. *ân-t-lî-kû-lêr* [L. *unus*, one; *loculus*, a little place—from *locus*, a place], having a single division or cavity: *one-celled*.

unimaginable, a. *ân-im-â-jî-n-â-bl*, not to be conceived: *unimaginably*, ad.: *unimaginative*, a. not imaginative: *un'imagined*, a. not conceived.

uniminated, a. *ân-im-i-nê-êd*, not imitated.

unimortal, a. *ân-im-môr-tâl*, in O.K., not immortal; *mortal*.

unimpaired, a. *ân-im-pârd*, not impaired; not enfeebled.

unimpassioned, a. *ân-im-pâsh-ênd*, not endowed with passions; *cool*; *calm*; not vehement.

unimpeachable, a. *ân-im-pêch-â-bl*, that cannot be accused; free from stain or fault: *an'impeachableness*, n. *nês*, the state or quality of being unimpeachable: *un'impeached*, a. not charged or accused.

unimpeded, a. *ân-im-pê-dêd*, not hindered.

unimplied, a. *ân-im-pî-êd*, not solicited.

unimportant, a. *ân-im-pôr-tânt*, not important; insignificant: *unimportance*, n. *ân-s*, want of importance.

unimportuned, a. *ân-im-pôr-tûnd*, not importuned.

unimposing, a. *ân-im-pô-sîng*, not imposing; not adapted to impress forcibly.

unimpregnable, a. *ân-im-prêg-nâ-bl*, that may be taken; that may be impregnated.

unimpressible, a. *ân-im-prê-si-â-bl*, not impressible: *un'impressed*, a. not awakened or aroused; not fixed deep in the mind: *un'impressive*, a. not forcible; not adapted to awaken the passions: *un'impressively*, ad.

unimprovable, a. *ân-im-prôv-â-bl*, not capable of improvement by culture or tillage: *un'improved*, a. not improved; not advanced in knowledge or excellence; not profited by; not tilld: *un'improving*, a. not tending to advance or instruct.

unimascular, a. *ân-t-mâs-kû-lêr* [L. *unus*, one; *musculus*, a muscle], applied to a bone having one muscle only, and one muscular impression.

uninclosed, a. *ân-in-kîzêd*, not inclosed.

côte, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, teal.

ungifted, a. *ün-gift'ed*, not endowed with peculiar faculties.

ungilded, a. *ün-gild'ed*, also *ungilt*, a. *-gilt*, not overlaid with gold.

ungird, v. *ün-gärd*, to loose from a girdle or band; to unbind: *ungird'ing*, imp.: *ungird'ed*, pp., also *ungirt*, pp.: adj. loosely dressed.

ungladdened, a. *ün-gläd'ed*, not made glad or cheered.

unglazed, a. *ün-gläz'ed*, not furnished with glass; wanting glass windows.

unglorified, a. *ün-glör'i-fid*, not exalted with praise and adoration.

unglove, v. *ün-glöv*, to remove the glove from; to uncover the hand.

ungodly, a. *ün-göd'ly*, wicked; impious; neglecting the worship of God: *ungod'liness*, n. disregard of God and His commands.

ungored, a. *ün-görd*, in *OE.*, unwounded; unhurt.

ungorged, a. *ün-gör'ed*, not filled; not sated.

ungot, a. *ün-göt*, also *ungotten*, pp. *ün-göt'en*, not acquired; in *OE.*, not begotten.

ungovernable, a. *ün-gövr'n-a-bl*, that cannot be governed or restrained; unruly: *ungovernably*, ad.: *ungovernableness*, n. the quality of not being able to be restrained; unruliness: *ungovern'ed*, a. not subjected to laws or principles; not restrained or regulated.

ungowned, a. *ün-göw'nd*, not having or not wearing a gown.

ungraed, a. *ün-gräd'ed*, not embellished or dignified; not honoured: *ungraeful*, a. not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance, as manner: *ungraefully*, ad. awkwardly; inelegantly: *ungraef'fulness*, n. want of ease or dignity; awkwardness.

ungraceous, a. *ün-gräd'shäs*, offensive; displeasing; odious; hateful: *ungra'ceously*, ad.

ungrammatical, a. *ün-gräm-mät'i-käl*, not according to the rules of grammar: *un'grammat'ically*, ad.

ungranted, a. *ün-grät'ed*, not conceded; not bestowed or conferred.

ungrateful, a. *ün-grät'föbl*, not feeling thankful or showing gratitude for favours; making ill returns for a kindness; not agreeable; displeasing, as sounds or speech: *ungrate'fully*, ad.: *ungrate'fulness*, n. the state of being ungrateful for favours received; ill return for a kindness; unpleasantness.

ungratified, a. *ün-grät'i-fid*, not pleased; not indulged.

ungravelly, ad. *ün-gräv'li*, in *OE.*, without seriousness.

ungrounded, a. *ün-gröw'nd'ed*, having no foundation or support; false.

ungrudging, a. *ün-grüd'ig*, given willingly: *ungrudgingly*, ad.

ungual, a. *üngw'al* [*L. ungula*, a nail, a claw] pert. to a nail, claw, or hoof; having a nail, claw, or hoof attached: *ungu'al*, a. *-gwi-käl*, pert. to or like a claw: *ungu'cular*, a. *-gwi-k'ulär*, formed as a nail or claw: *ungu'ulate*, a. *-lä-tid*, also *ungu'ulated*, a. *-lä-tid*, having claws; in bot., applied to petals which have an ungula or stalk: *unguiform*, a. *üngw'förm* [*L. forma*, shape] claw-shaped: *ungu'is*, n. *-gwi-tis*, ung'ness, n. plu. *-gwi-tis* [*L.*] a claw; in bot., the narrowed part of the base of a petal.

unguarded, a. *ün-görd'ed*, not watched; not defended; not attentive to danger; not cautious; inconsiderate: *unguard'edly*, ad.: *unguard'edness*, n. the state of being unguarded.

unguent, n. *üngw'ent* [*L. unguentum*, an ointment, a perfume—from *ungo*, I besmear], a soft composition used for the cure of sores, burns, and the like; an ointment: *un'guentary*, a. *-gwi-ent'är*, or *unguent'ous*, a. *-gwi-ent'üs*, partaking of the qualities of an unguent.

unguessed, a. *ün-ges't*, not reached by conjecture.

unguical, unguicular, unguiculate, unguis, &c.—see under *ungual*.

unguided, a. *ün-gü'ded*, not guided or directed; not regulated.

unguilty, a. *ün-gü'ti*, in *OE.*, not guilty; innocent.

ungula, n. *üngw'al* [*L. ungula*, a hoof—from *unguis*, a claw] a hoof; a hoof-shaped section of a cylinder, a cone, &c., cut off by a plane oblique to the base: *un'gulate*, a. *-lä-tid*, also *un'gulated*, a. *-lä-*

-täd, hoof-shaped; having the digits enclosed in hoofs: *Ungulata*, n. plu. *üngw'al-tä-tä*, also *Üngulaten*, *-lä-tis*, the order of mammals including the hoofed quadrupeds: *un'gulos*, a. *-lä-tis*, pert. to or resembling a hoof: *un'gulos-grät*, *-grät* [*L. ungula*, a hoof; Eng. *grill*, in geol., a series of greenish-coloured shales and grits occurring near St Petersburg, so called because their prevailing shell is the *obolus* or *ungula*, a nail-shaped brachiopod.

unhabitable, a. *ün-häb'tä-bl*, in *OE.*, that cannot be dwelt in; not fit for abode; uninhabitable.

unhabited, a. *ün-hä-b't'ä-bl*, not accustomed.

unhacked, a. *ün-häkt*, not notched or hacked; not hewn.

unhackneyed, a. *ün-häkt'ed*, not hackneyed; not worn by use and repetition.

unhallowed, a. *ün-hä-lid*, profane; unholy; impure.

unhand, v. *ün-händ*, to loose from the hand; to let go.

unhandled, a. *ün-händ'ed*, not touched; not treated or discussed on.

unhandsome, a. *ün-händ'söm*, *ill.*, and in *OE.*, not beautiful; ungraceful; hence, unbecoming; uncivil; illiberal; unfair: *unhand'somely*, ad. *ungrace'fully*; inelegantly; illiberally: *unhand'someness*, n. want of beauty and elegance; unfairness; incivility; illiberalness.

unhandy, a. *ün-händ'it*, not skilful and ready in the use of the hands; awkward; not convenient: *unhand'yly*, ad. awkwardly; clumsily: *unhand'iness*, n. want of dexterity; awkwardness.

unhang, v. *ün-häng*, to divest of hangings, as a room; to take from the hinges, as a door: *unhang'ed*, also *unhung*, a. not put to death by hanging.

unhappy, a. *ün-häp'p*, miserable or wretched in a certain degree; unfortunate; bringing ill fortune; wretched; evil; calamitous; in *OE.*, mischievous: *unhap'pily*, ad. unfortunately; miserably; in *OE.*, mischievously: *unhap'pied*, a. *-pid*, in *OE.*, made unhappy: *unhap'piness*, n. misfortune; misery; wretchedness.

unharnessed, a. *ün-här'd'ed*, not harnessed; not fatigued with bodily labour, or with care; at ease.

unharboured, a. *ün-här'börd*, not sheltered.

unhardened, a. *ün-här'd'nd*, not hardened; not made firm or compact; not made obdurate, as the heart.

unhardy, a. *ün-här'd'ik*, not hardy or courageous; not able to endure fatigue; feeble.

unharmful, a. *ün-här'm'ul*, unhurt; uninjured.

unharmonious, a. *ün-här-mö-ni-üs*, not harmonious; incongruous; discordant: *un'harmoni'ously*, ad.

unharness, v. *ün-här'n'se*, to loose from harness or gear; to divest of armour: *unhar'nessing*, imp.: *unhar'nessed*, pp.

unhatched, a. *ün-häkt'sh*, not hatched; immature; not disclosed.

unhaunted, a. *ün-häw'nd'ed*, not haunted; not frequented or resorted to; solitary.

unhazarded, a. *ün-häz'rd'ed*, not hazarded; not put in danger; not exposed to loss.

unhealthy, a. *ün-hä't'häl*, not healthy; unsound; sickly: *unhealth'ful*, a. injurious to health; unwholesome: *unhealth'fully*, ad.: *unhealth'fulness*, n. the quality or condition of being unhealthy.

unheard, a. *ün-här'd*, not heard; not perceived by the ear; unknown to fame; obscure: *unheard* of, unprecedented.

unheart, v. *ün-här't*, in *OE.*, to discourage; to depress.

unheated, a. *ün-hä't'ed*, not made hot.

unheavenly, a. *ün-häw'n-l*, not heavenly.

unhedged, a. *ün-hä'd'ed*, not surrounded by a hedge; not fenced in.

unheeded, a. *ün-hä'd'ed*, disregarded; neglected: *unheed'ful*, inattentive; careless: *unheed'fully*, ad.: *unheed'y*, a. careless; negligent: *unheed'ingly*, ad.: *unheed'y*, a. *-häd'i* in *OE.*, precipitate; sudden.

unhels, v. *ün-hä'f* [un, not; AS. *helan*, to conceal] in *OE.*, to uncover.

unhelm, v. *ün-hä'w*, to deprive of a helm or helmet: *unhelmed*, pp. a. *ün-hä'w'nd*, deprived of a helm or helmet; being without a helmet.

unhelped, a. *ün-hä'p'ed*, having no aid or helper;

mäde, mät, fär, läse; möte, möt, här; pine, pin; nöte, nüt, möve;

n. neglect of the prevailing mode: *unfashionably*, ad.

unfashioned, a. *un-fash'-ed*, not modified by art; not having a regular form.

unfasten, v. *un-fas'-en*, to loose; to unbind; to untie: *unfastened*, pp. loosed; untied.

unfathered, a. *un-fath'-er'd*, having no father: *unfatherly*, a. *un-fath'-er-ly*, not becoming a father.

unfathomable, a. *un-fath'-im-a-b'l*, that cannot be sounded by a line; too deep for measuring: *unfathomably*, ad.: *unfathom'd*, a. not to be measured in depth.

unfatigued, a. *un-fa-tig'-ed*, not wearied.

unfavourable, a. *un-fa-vor'-a-b'l*, not disposed to countenance; not kind or obliging; not propitious; discouraging; in O.E., ill-looking: *unfavourably*, ad.: *unfavourableness*, n. the quality of being unfavourable; want of disposition to countenance or support: *unfavoured*, a. not favoured or assisted.

unfeared, a. *un-fear'-d*, not feared or dreaded.

unfeasible, a. *un-feas'-i-b'l*, impracticable.

unfeathered, a. *un-feath'-er'd*, having no feathers; unfeathered.

unfed, a. *un-fed'*, not supplied with food.

unfelt, a. *un-felt'* [un, and feel], not having received a fee; unpaid.

unfeeling, a. *un-feel'-ing*, void of sensibility; cruel; callous: *unfeelingly*, ad.: *unfeelingness*, n. *unfeigned*, a. *un-fain'-d* or *un-fan'-ed*, not counterfeited; real; sincere: *unfeignedly*, ad. without hypocrisy; sincerely.

unfelt, a. *un-felt'*, not felt; not perceived.

unfeminine, a. *un-fem-i-nin*, not according to the female character or manners.

unfenced, a. *un-fenc'-d*, deprived of a fence.

unfermented, a. *un-fer-men-ted*, not having undergone the process of fermentation; unlevained.

unfetter, v. *un-fet'-ter*, to loose from fetters or bonds; to free from restraint: *unfettered*, pp. adj. free from restraint.

unfigured, a. *un-fig'-er'd*, plain; not covered or adorned with figures.

unfilial, a. *un-fil-i-al*, undutiful; not becoming a child.

unfilled, a. *un-fill'-d*, not fully supplied.

unfinished, a. *un-fin-ish'*, not complete; not brought to an end; wanting the last touch.

unfirm, a. *un-firm'*, O.E. for *infirm*.

unfit, a. *un-fit'*, unsuitable; unqualified; unworthy; incompetent: v. to disabuse; to disqualify: *unfitting*, imp.: adj. disqualifying; unbecoming; improper: *unfitted*, pp. disqualified; rendered unsuitable: *unfitly*, ad.: *unfitness*, n. want of suitable powers or qualifications; want of propriety or adaptation to character or place.

unfix, v. *un-fix'*, to remove, as a bond or fastening; to loose from that which fastens; to unsettle: *unfixing*, imp.: *unfixed*, pp.: adj. wandering; inconstant; having no settled object: *unfix'dness*, n. the state of being unfixed or unsettled.

unflagging, a. *un-flag'-ging*, not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit.

unfattering, a. *un-fat'-ter-ing*, not concealing the truth; not gratifying with obsequious behaviour.

unfledged, a. *un-fled'-d*, not yet furnished with feathers; not having attained to full growth.

unfleshed, a. *un-flesh'-d*, not seasoned to blood; untried.

unflinching, a. *un-flinsh'-ing*, not shrinking; resolute.

unflooded, a. *un-flood'-d*, not vanquished.

unfold, v. *un-fold'*, to expand; to open; to spread out; to lay open to view; to disclose; to reveal: *unfolding*, imp.: n. the act of expanding or disclosing: *unfolded*, pp.

unfold, v. *un-fold'*, to set free from a fold, as sheep: *unfolds*, a. *un-fol-din'*, not prohibited; allowed.

unforced, a. *un-forc'-d*, not constrained; not urged or impelled; not feigned; natural; not violent.

unforeboding, a. *un-for-bod'-ing*, giving no omens.

unforeknown, a. *un-for-noun'*, not foreseen.

unforeseen, a. *un-for-sen'*, not known before it happened.

unforetold, a. *un-for-told'*, not predicted.

unforewarned, a. *un-for-wor-ned'*, not previously warned or admonished.

unforgetful, a. *un-for-get'-ful*, not losing remembrance of.

unforgiven, a. *un-for-giv'-n*, not pardoned: *unforgiving*, a. not disposed to overlook or pardon offences; implacable.

unforgotten, a. *un-for-get'-n*, also *un'forget'*, a. *not*, not lost to memory; not overlooked.

unformed, a. *un-form'-ed*, not modified or moulded into regular shape.

unforsaken, a. *un-for-sak'-en*, not deserted; not entirely neglected.

unfortified, a. *un-for-tif'-ed*, not secured from attack by walls and defences; not guarded; defenceless.

unfortunate, a. *un-for-tu-nat*, not successful; not prosperous: *unfortunately*, ad. without success; unhappily; unluckily.

unfossilised, a. *un-fos-sil-iz'd*, not converted into stone.

unfought, a. *un-fa-ot'*, not contended or contested, as a battle.

unfound, a. *un-found'*, not found; not met with.

unfounded, a. *un-found'-ed*, not founded; having no foundation; vain; idle.

unfragrant, a. *un-frag'-rant*, not sweet-smelling.

unframed, a. *un-fram'-d*, not formed.

unfranchised, a. *un-franch'-iz'd*, not having the right to exercise the franchise; disfranchised.

unfrequent, a. *un-fre'-qu-ent*, not having a freight; not filled or stored.

unfreed, a. *un-fre'-d*, not liberated.

unfreighted, a. *un-fre-ht'-d*, not loaded, as a ship.

unfrequented, a. *un-fre'-qu-ent-ed*, not common; infrequent: *unfrequent-ed*, a. rarely visited; seldom resorted to; solitary.

unfriable, a. *un-fr-i-a-b'l*, not easily crumbled.

unfriendly, a. *un-frend'-ly*, wanting friends: *unfriendly*, a. not kind; not favourable: *unfriendliness*, n. want of kindness.

unfrock, v. *un-frok'*, to disrobe; to uncover; to degrade, as a clergyman from his office.

unfrozen, a. *un-fro'-zen*, not congealed.

unfrugal, a. *un-frug'-al*, not saving or economical.

unfruitful, a. *un-fru'-it-ful*, not producing fruit; unproductive; barren; vain: *unfruitfully*, ad.: *unfruitfulness*, n. barrenness; unproductiveness.

unfulfilled, a. *un-ful'-fill'-d*, not accomplished.

unfumed, a. *un-fum'-d*, not fumigated; in O.E., not exhaling smoke, as in fumigation.

unfunded, a. *un-fund'-d*, having no permanent fund for the payment of interest: *unfunded debt*, Exchequer bills or bonds, representing no permanent funds.

unfurl, v. *un-furl'*, to loose and unfold; to expand: *unfurling*, imp. unfolding: *unfurled* pp. unfolded; expanded.

unfurnished, a. *un-fur-nish'-d*, not supplied with furniture; empty; unsupplied; in O.E., deprived; divested.

ungainly, a. *un-gain'-ly* [L. un, not, and *gainis*], not expert or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth: *ungainliness*, n. clumsiness.

ungallant, a. *un-gal-lant'*, discourteous; rude: *ungallantly*, ad.

ungalled, a. *un-gal'-l'd*, unhurt; unwounded.

ungarnished, a. *un-garn'-ish'-d*, not garnished or furnished; unadorned.

ungarrisoned, a. *un-garr-i-son'-d*, not furnished with troops for defence.

ungartered, a. *un-gar'-ter'-d*, being without garters.

ungathered, a. *un-gath'-er'-d*, not collected; not picked or plucked.

ungenerated, a. *un-gen'-er-a-ted*, unbegotten; having no beginning: *ungenerative*, a. *un-gen'-er-a-tiv*, in O.E., begetting nothing.

ungenacious, n. *un-gen'-er-a-tiv*, not having a noble mind; illiberal; not magnanimous: *ungenaciously*, ad. unkindly; dishonourably.

ungenial, a. *un-gen'-i-al*, not favourable to natural growth.

ungentle, a. *un-gen'-t-le*, not consistent with polite manners or good breeding: *ungentlely*, ad.

ungentle, a. *un-gen'-i-l*, harsh; rude: *ungently*, ad. harshly: *ungen'tleness*, n. harshness; rudeness; unkindness; incivility.

ungentlemanly, a. *un-gen'-i-m-an-ly*, also *ungen'tlemanlike*, a. *-man-lik*, not becoming a gentleman: *ungen'tlemanliness*, n. the quality of being unlike a gentleman.

ungeometrical, a. *un-ge'-o-met'-ri-cal*, not agreeable to the rules of geometry.

collo, boy, fob, ptre, bid, chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, real.

building or wall on which it is to rest; to prop; to support by some solid foundation: *un'der-pin'ing*, *n.* the act of one who underpins; the stones on which a building immediately rests.

underplot, *n.* *un'dér-plót*, a series of events in a play proceeding collaterally with the main story; a clandestine scheme.

underprop, *v.* *un'dér-próp*, to support; to uphold. *understate*, *v.* *un'dér-stát*, to rate below the value: *un'derstat'ed*, *a.* pp. valued too low.

under-run, *v.* *un'dér-rún*, among seamen, to pass a boat or ship along or under a cable or rope—the cable being raised and passed over the bows and stern, the men haul the boat along by pulling upon the cable.

underway, *v.* *un'dér-wei*, in *O.E.*, to say in a slighting way, or by way of contradiction.

under-secretary, *n.* *un'dér-ék-ré-tér-í*, an assistant-secretary.

undersell, *v.* *un'dér-sél*, to sell the same articles at a lower price than another.

under-servant, *n.* *un'dér-sér-vánt*, a servant subordinate to another.

underset, *n.* *un'dér-sét* [*under*, and *set*], an undercurrent.

undersetter, *n.* *un'dér-sét-ter* [*under*, and *A.S. seten*, to place], in *O.E.*, a support; a prop; a pedestal.

under-sheriff, *n.* *un'dér-shér-íf*, a sheriff acting under a superior; a deputy-sheriff.

undershot, *a.* *un'dér-shót*, moved by water passing under the wheel, as the wheel of a mill.

undershrub, *n.* *un'dér-shrub*, in bot., a woody plant of small size, the ends of whose branches perish every year.

undersign, *v.* *un'dér-sín*, to write one's name at the foot: *un'dersigned*, *a.* subscribed at the bottom or end of a writing: *n.* the person or persons who subscribe their names to any document.

undersize, *a.* *un'dér-síz*, being of a size less than the common; stunted.

undersoil, *n.* *un'dér-soil*, subsoil; soil beneath the surface.

undersong, *n.* *un'dér-sóng*, the chorus or burden of a song.

understand, *v.* *un'dér-stánd* [*under*, and *stand*: *A.S. understandan*, to understand] to comprehend fully; to have just and adequate ideas of; to perceive; to discern; to know the meaning of; to know without expressing; to know what is not expressed; to infer; to be informed by another; to learn: *un'derstand'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* knowing; skillful; intelligent; *n.* that power of the mind by which it is enabled to receive or comprehend the real state of things presented to it, or that by which men derive ideas from sensations; the faculty of reflection and generalisation; among *German metaphysicians*, the faculty of the mind which deals with real, practical, and material knowledge and the adaptation of means to ends, and which is distinguished from reason—*understanding* discerning relations only, while reason discerns truth itself; intellect; comprehension; conception; intelligence; discernment; wisdom; terms of communication: *un'derstood*, *pt.* pp.: *un'derstand'ed*, *pp.* *-stánd'ed*, *O.E.* and *familiarly*, for understood; known as to meaning or import.

understate, *v.* *un'dér-stát*, to represent less strongly than the truth will bear.

understrapper, *n.* *un'dér-stráp-pér*, an inferior agent; a petty fellow.

understudy, *n.* *un'dér-stúdi*, an actor or actress who studies a part in order to act as substitute when necessary.

undertake, *v.* *un'dér-ték*, to engage in; to enter upon; to take in hand; to take upon oneself; to covenant; to stand bound; to promise; in *O.E.*, to assume a character; to engage with; to have the charge of; to venture; to hazard: *un'derta'king*, *imp.* engaging in; beginning to perform: *n.* any business or project which a person engages to perform; an enterprise; an engagement; an undertaker's business: *un'dertook*, *pt.* did undertake: *un'derta'ken*, *pp.*: *un'derta'ker*, *n.* one who engages in any business or project; one whose business it is to carry out preparations for burying the dead.

under-tenant, *n.* *un'dér-tén-ánt*, one who holds from a tenant and not from the proprietor.

undertime, *n.* *un'dér-tím*, in *O.E.*, for under—that is, 9 o'clock A.M.

undertone, *n.* *un'dér-tón*, a lower manner of speaking than usual; a low tone; a subdued colour; a tone of colour seen through and affecting other colours in a picture.

undertow, *n.* *un'dér-tó*, a nautical term for any decided undercurrent of water, opposite to that of the surface; the backward flow of a wave.

undervalue, *v.* *un'dér-élt'ú*, to value or estimate below the real worth; to rate low; to esteem lightly; to hold in mean estimation; to despise: *un'derval'uing*, *imp.*: *un'derval'ued*, *pp.*: *un'derval'ued*, *n.* a value or estimate below the real worth.

underwent, *pt.* of the verb *undergo*, which see.

underwood, *n.* *un'dér-úúd*, small trees and bushes growing among large trees; coppice.

underwork, *v.* *un'dér-úúr*, to attempt to destroy or injure by clandestine measures; to work at a low price than others: *n.* *-úúr*, subordinate work; petty affairs: *un'derwrought*, *pt.* pp.

underwrite, *v.* *un'dér-úúr*, to subscribe, as one's name to a policy of insurance; to practice insuring: *un'derwrit'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or practice of insuring ships, goods, &c.: *un'derwrit'er*, *n.* one who insures ships, goods, &c. for a certain amount in case of loss, by subscribing his name to a formal document in consideration of a certain sum per cent.: *un'derwrit'ten*, *pp.*

undescribed, *a.* *un'dé-skríb'd*, not represented or set forth: *un'describ'able*, *a.* that cannot be represented in words.

undeserved, *a.* *un'dé-sérv'd*, not merited: *un'deserv'edly*, *ad.* without desert, either good or evil: *un'deserv'edness*, *n.* the state or quality of being undeserved: *un'deserv'ing*, *n.* *-érv*, in *O.E.*, one of no merit: *un'deserv'ing*, *a.* not having merit; not having worth: *un'deserv'ingly*, *ad.*

undesignated, *a.* *un'dé-sígn-étd*, not marked out or indicated.

undesign'd, *a.* *un'dé-sígn'd*, not intended; not proceeding from one purpose: *un'design'edly*, *ad.*: *un'design'ing*, *a.* not acting with set purpose; upright; having no artful purpose.

undesirable, *a.* *un'dé-sí-rá-bl*, not to be wished; that does not please: *un'desir'd*, *a.* *-sír'd*, not desired; not solicited: *un'desir'ing*, *a.* not wishing: *un'desir'ous*, *a.* *-sír'ús*, not eager to obtain.

undestroyed, *a.* *un'dé-stróp'd*, not wasted; not ruined.

undetached, *a.* *un'dé-ték't*, not detached or separated.

undetected, *n.* *un'dé-ték'téd*, not discovered; not laid open.

undetermined, *a.* *un'dé-tér-mínd*, not settled or fixed on; undecided.

undeterr'd, *a.* *un'dé-tér'd*, not restrained by fear or obstacles.

undevolved, *a.* *un'dé-évt'óp*, not opened or unfolded.

undeviating, *a.* *un'dé-éi-a-tíng*, not departing from the way or from principle; steady; regular; unerring: *un'dé-víatíngly*, *ad.*

undevise'd, *a.* *un'dé-évid*, not devised or bequeathed.

undevout, *a.* *un'dé-éúút*, not devout; without devotion.

undisadorned, *a.* *un'dí-dé-m'd*, not adorned with a diadem.

undid, *v.* *un-díd*, *pt.* of the verb *undo*, which see.

undigested, *a.* *un'dí-jéstéd*, not digested; not dissolved in the stomach, as food.

undight, *v.* *un-dít* [*un*, the opposite; *A.S. dīhtan*, to set in order, to arrange; *Ger. dichten*, to compose], in *O.E.*, to put off, as a part of dress, or a personal ornament.

undignified, *a.* *un'dí-gní-fí-d*, not marked with dignity; below one's position; mean.

undiluted, *a.* *un'dí-lú-téd*, not rendered more fluid; not weakened in strength.

undiminishable, *a.* *un'dí-mín-ísh-á-bl*, not capable of being made less or smaller: *un'dímín'ish'd*, *a.* not lessened; not impaired: *un'dímín'ishing*, *a.* not becoming less.

undimmed, *a.* *un-dím'd*, not obscured.

undine, *n.* *un-dén* [*F.*: *Ger. undine*; *L. unda*, a wave], a water-nymph, fabled to receive a soul on marrying a human being.

undinted, *a.* *un-dín'téd*, not impressed or hollowed by a blow.

mátc, máit, fár, láic; métc, méit, hér; pínc, pín; nótc, nóit, mócs;

undefinable, a. *un'dē-fī-nā-b'l*, not capable of being described or limited; *un'dē-fī-nēd*, a. not having its limits described; not described by definition or explanation.

undefrayed, a. *un'dē-frād*, not defrayed or paid.

undeflected, a. *un'dē-fēk-tēd*, not deflected; not depressed.

undeliberated, a. *un'dē-līb-ēr-d-tēd*, not carefully considered.

undelighted, a. *un'dē-līt-tēd*, not well pleased.

undelivered, a. *un'dē-līv-ērd*, not delivered; not communicated.

undemolished, a. *un'dē-mōl-īsh-t*, not pulled down or destroyed.

undemonstrable, a. *un'dē-mōn-strā-b'l*, not capable of demonstration; *un'dē-mōn-strā-tīv*, a. not demonstrative; not free or communicative; reserved in manner; *undemonstrated*, a. not proved.

undeniable, a. *un'dē-nī-dā-b'l*, that cannot be contradicted; unquestionable; indisputable; positive; certain; *undeniably*, ad.

undeplored, a. *un'dē-plōrd*, not lamented.

undeprecated, a. *un'dē-prē-dēd*, not corrupted or vilified.

undepreciated, a. *un'dē-prē-āh-t-d-tēd*, not lowered in value.

undeprieved, a. *un'dē-prīv-d*, not deprived; not divested of by authority.

under, prep. *un'dēr* [AS. *under*, *under*: cf. Dut. *onder*; Icel. *undir*; Goth. *undar*; Ger. *unter*; allied to Sans. *antar*; L. *inter*, among, within], beneath or below, so as to have something over or above; in a state of subjection to; in a state of obligation, as under certain conditions; during the time of; not having reached, as under age; implying the state of being discussed, as the question is under consideration; less than; by the protection or authority of; denoting rank or order of precedence, as, none were present under the rank of a baron; in a state of oppression by; in the state of being known by; in the state of; attested by, as under his own hand; ad. in a lower or subordinate condition; in subjection; adj. lower in rank or degree; subordinate; to knock under, to yield; to submit; under arms, in mil., fully equipped for action; under fire, exposed to an enemy's shot; underground, below the surface of the ground; under sail, among seamen, moved by sails; in motion by sails—applied to a ship when sailing; under sentence, having sentence pronounced against; under the lee, to the leeward—that is, the sheltered side.—see lee; under the rose, in confidence; privately; secretly; under way, in a condition to make progress—applied to the sailing of a ship; in progress; having started; to keep under, to hold in subjection.

under, *un'dēr* [see under, prep.], a prefix signifying "that which is less than right or ordinary"; that which is inferior or subordinate to something else; lower in rank or degree. *Note*.—All the possible compounds of *under* are not given, but only those which are most common. The roots of compounds of *under* may be found by consulting the dictionary for the separate parts. *Under* is not usually separated by a hyphen, and is sometimes prepositional, as *underground*, and sometimes adverbial, as *underdone*.

underagent, n. *un'dēr-āj-ēnt*, an inferior agent.

underbear, v. *un'dēr-bēr*, in O.E., to support; to endure; to line, as a dress; *underborne*, pp. *bōrn*; *underbearing*, imp. m. in O.E., the act of supporting; *underbearer*, n. *un'dēr-bēr*, one who supports or bears up a weight, as a coffin at a funeral.

underbid, v. *un'dēr-bīd*, to bid for a thing less than the value, or than is offered by another; *un'derbīd-ding*, imp.

underbred, a. *un'dēr-brēd*, of inferior breeding or manners; coarse; vulgar.

underbuilder, n. *un'dēr-bū-dēr*, a subordinate workman in building.

underclay, n. *un'dēr-clā*, in *geol.*, a term applied to those beds of clay which immediately underlie seams of coal.

underclerk, n. *un'dēr-clārk*, a junior clerk.

undercliff, n. *un'dēr-clīf*, in *geol.*, a term applied to a cliff when the upper part has fallen down along a considerable line of coast, forming a subordinate terrace.

undercoat, n. *un'dēr-kōt*, a coat worn beneath a greatcoat or other coat.

undercroft, n. *un'dēr-kroft*, [1] *croft* for *crypt*, a vault—see *er* the choir or chancel of a cathedral; any secret walk or vault under ground; *undercurrent*, n. *un'dēr-kār-r*, the surface of the water; hence but not visible, said of a sentiment an *undercurrent* of socialism.

underdone, a. *un'dēr-dōn*, d than is requisite.

underdose, n. *un'dēr-dōs*, a q dose.

underdrain, n. *un'dēr-drān*, a low the surface; v. *un'dēr-drān*, a channel below the surface of a drained; pp. *drained* by cutting surface.

undertong, v. *un'dēr fōng* [un taken—from *fōn*, to take, to s O.E., to take in hand; to undert censure.

undertoot, ad. *un'dēr-fōt*, be base; also applied to a kind of g undertird, v. *un'dēr-gērd*, to round the bottom—see also *frap*.

undergo, v. *un'dēr-gō*, to end dense; to suffer; to sustain yielding; to change, as by dig undertake; to hazard; to be subj to possess; *undergoing*, imp. -*ing*; *undergone*, pp. *-gōn*, endured.

undergraduate, n. *un'dēr-grād* student of a university who has degree; *undergraduateship*, n. dition of an undergraduate.

underground, n. *un'dēr-grōūn* the surface of the ground; ad. o surface of the earth.

undergrowth, n. *un'dēr-grōth*, under trees.

underhand, a. *un'dēr-hānd*, sec near or fraud; clandestine; ad. fraud; by secret means.

underhung, a. *un'dēr-hāng*, p to the lower jaw.

underived, a. *un'dēr-rēd*, not ceived from a foreign source.

under-keeper, n. *un'dēr-kēp-ē keeper*.

underlay, v. *un'dēr-lā*, to lay b by something laid under; a the which see; *underlaying*, imp. t

underleaf, n. *un'dēr-lāf*, a kind o cider from.

underlet, v. *un'dēr-lēt*, to sublet value.

underlie, v. *un'dēr-lī*, to lie bene to be liable to, as a challenge; n. or inclination of a mineral vein v downwards; also *underlay*, n.

underline, v. *un'dēr-līn*, to mar the word or words; *underlined*, j line underneath.

underling, n. *un'dēr-līng* [dim. ferior person or agent; a mean fe

underlying, a. *un'dēr-līng*, lyin mental.

under-master, n. *un'dēr-mās-tē* ordinate to the principal master.

undermine, v. *un'dēr-mīn*, to ex earth or rock, for the purpose of blowing up the mass; to remove support of anything; to injure b

honourable means; *undermined*, pp. *un'dēr-mīn*, n. one who subverts by secret or disho

undermost, a. *un'dēr-mōst*, lowes dition.

unders, n. *un'dēr* [AS.—from u in O.E., the third hour of the day—1 A.M.; in Eng. *dial.*, the afternoon.

underneath, ad. *un'dēr-nēth* [AS. underneath—from under, under, i

neath], below; in a lower place; below.

underpay, v. *un'dēr-pā*, to pay at to pay too little.

underpin, v. *un'dēr-pīn*, to lay at

collo, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seat.

uncontroversial, a. *ân-kôn-trô-vêr-tî-d*, not disputed; not liable to be called in question.

unconvertible, a. *ân-kôn-vêr-tî-d-bi*, not ready in conversation; not social.

unconverted, a. *ân-kôn-vêr-tî-d*, not changed; not changed in opinion: *un'convertible*, a. that cannot be converted or changed in form.

unconvinced, a. *ân-kôn-vîn-sêd*, not persuaded or satisfied: *un'convincing*, a. without persuasive force.

uncooked, a. *ân-kôk-têd*, not cooked or dressed, as food.

uncork, v. *ân-kôrk*, to draw the cork from.

uncorrected, a. *ân-kôr-rêk-têd*, not corrected; not revised; not amended; not rendered exact.

uncorroborated, a. *ân-kôr-rôb-ô-rêd-têd*, not confirmed.

uncorrupt, a. *ân-kôr-râp-t*, not depraved; not tainted with wickedness: *un'corrupted*, a. not vitiated; not depraved or perverted: *un'corruptible*, a. that cannot be corrupted: *un'corruptness*, n. rectitude; uprightness; purity.

uncounted, a. *ân-kô-ton-têd*, not numbered or counted.

uncouple, v. *ân-kôp-l*, to loose; to disjoin, said of dogs: *uncoupling*, imp.: *uncoupled*, a. set loose or free; single; not wedded.

uncourteous, a. *ân-kôr-tî-pîs*, uncivil; impolite: *uncourteously*, ad.: *uncourteousness*, n. disoblighing treatment; incivility: *uncourtly*, a. not elegant or refined in manners, as those trained at the court of a prince; coarse; rustic.

uncouth, a. *ân-kôth* [AS. *un*, not; *cûth*, known: AS. *cunnen*, to know—see *cunning*], strange; awkward; ungraceful; ungainly; in OE., unknown: *uncouthly*, ad.: *it*, oddly; strangely: *uncouthness*, n. *un-*, oddness; strangeness; awkwardness.—SYN. of 'uncouth': coarse; rude; clumsy; odd; ungainly; rough; gross.

uncovenanted, a. *ân-kôv-nân-têd*, not having joined in a league, covenant, or agreement, as in the Solemn League and Covenant of the Scottish people in the persecuting times of the Stuarts: in *theol.*, not having entered into relationship with God by such appointed means of grace as the sacraments; in the *old E. I. Service* and in the present *Indian Civil Service*, applied to that condition of service not subject to any formal engagement, or a kind of supernumerary service—see also *under covenant*.

uncover, v. *ân-kôv-êr*, to remove any covering from; to deprive of clothes; to unroof, as a building; to lay open or bare; to bare the head in token of respect: *uncovering*, imp. laying open to view: *uncovered*, pp. laid open to view; laid bare.

uncreate, v. *ân-kô-rê-dê*, in OE., to annihilate; to deprive of existence: *adj.* not formed or made; not produced by creation; self-existent: *uncreated*, a. *ân-kô-rê-dê-têd*, not yet created; not produced by creation.

uncredited, a. *ân-kô-rêd-têd*, not set to the credit of; not believed.

uncritical, a. *ân-kô-rî-tî-kêd*, not critical; not according to the just rules of criticism.

uncropped, a. *ân-kôr-ôp-t*, not gathered; lying in fallow.

uncrossed, a. *ân-kôr-sêd*, not cancelled; not opposed; not thwarted.

uncrowded, a. *ân-kôr-vôd-têd*, not closely pressed together; not thronged.

uncrown, v. *ân-kôr-vôn*, to deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty: *uncrowned*, a. *â-kôr-vônd*, not crowned; deprived of a crown.

uncrystallisable, a. *ân-kô-rê-tî-d-lî-têd-bi*, that cannot be formed into crystals: *uncrystallised*, a. not converted into crystals.

unction, n. *ân-guk-shân* [F. *unction*—from L. *unctio* or *unctionem*, an anointing; *unctus*, anointed, smeared; *ungō*, I anoint] in OE., the act of anointing; the act of rubbing or smearing with fat or fatty matter; anything softening; hence in modern usage, in *preaching*, that mode of address which thrills or soothes, or inspires with feelings of devotion; divine or sanctifying grace; also used contemptuously, hypocritical blandness or suavity: *extreme unction*, in the *E. Cath. Ch.*, the sacrament or rite of anointing with consecrated oil, administered to persons at the point of death: *un'known*, a. *â-tê-dê*, resembling oil or grease; oily; greasy; extremely bland or suave in address; in *min.*, having a greasy or soapy feel:

un'tactfulness, n. *un-*, also *un'tactful*, n. *â-tê-t-t*, quality of being oily or greasy; fatness; oiliness; blandness of address.

uncultivated, a. *ân-kôr-tî-têd*, not cultivated; not instructed; not civilised; rough in manners; wild; in a state of nature.

unumbered, a. *ân-kôn-bêr-d*, not burdened; not embarrassed.

uncurbed, a. *ân-kôr-bêd*, not restrained; licentious: *uncurbable*, a. *â-kôr-bêd-bi*, that cannot be curbed.

uncured, a. *ân-kôr-t*, not cured or healed.

uncurl, v. *ân-kêr-t*, to loose from ringlets; to become straight: *uncurled*, a. not formed into ringlets.

uncurrent, a. *ân-kôr-rênt*, in OE., not current; not passing as a common coin.

uncurse, v. *ân-kêrs*, in OE., to free from any excommunication: *uncursed*, pp. *â-kêrs*, not excommunicated.

uncurtailled, a. *ân-kôr-tî-lêd*, not shortened.

uncut, a. *ân-kêr-t*, not cut, as a precious stone: not separated or divided by cutting, especially said of the leaves of a book that have not been cut or dressed in the binding.

undamaged, a. *ân-dâm-têd*, not made worse.

undated, a. *ân-dê-têd*, having no date.

undated, a. *ân-dê-têd* [L. *undatus*, in the form of waves—from *unda*, a wave] having a wavy surface; in bot., rising and falling in waves towards the margin, as a leaf.

undaunted, a. *ân-dâ-un-têd*, not subdued or depressed by fear; intrepid: *undauntedly*, ad.: *undauntedness*, n. fearless bravery.—SYN. of 'undaunted': bold; fearless; brave; courageous; valiant; gallant; heroic; daring.

undazzled, a. *ân-dâ-zêd*, not dazzled; not dimmed or confused by splendour.

undead, v. *ân-dê-dê*, in OE., to free from deadness.

undebased, a. *ân-dê-dê-sêd*, not debased; not adulterated.

undebauched, a. *ân-dê-dê-ôv-êch-t*, not debauched; not corrupted.

undecagon, n. *ân-dêk-ô-gôn* [L. *undecim*, eleven; Gr. *gônia*, an angle], a plane figure having eleven angles or sides.

undecayed, a. *ân-dê-dê-kêd*, being in full strength; not impaired by age or accident: *un'decaying*, a. not suffering diminution or decline.

undecidable, a. *ân-dê-dê-sêd-bi*, not subject to be imposed on or misled: *un'decisive*, v. to free from deception, cheat, or mistake: *un'decisive*, imp.: *un'decisive*, pp.

undecimary or undecennial, a. *ân-dê-dê-sân-mê-t*, *ân-dê-dê-sân-tî-d* [L. *undecim*, eleven], occurring once in eleven years.

undecided, a. *ân-dê-dê-sî-dêd*, not decided or determined; wavering; hesitating.

undeciphered, a. *ân-dê-dê-sî-fêr-d*, not deciphered or explained: *un'decipherable*, a. incapable of being deciphered; enigmatic.

undecked, a. *ân-dêk-t*, not adorned; not having a deck, as a ship: *undeck*, v. *â-dêk*, in OE., to deprive of ornaments.

undeclared, a. *ân-dê-dê-kêr-d*, not declared or avowed.

undecidable, a. *ân-dê-dê-kê-têd-bi*, that cannot be decided or avoided: *un'decidable*, a. in *gram.*, not varied in termination, as a noun.

undecomposable, a. *ân-dê-dê-kôn-pô-sêd-bi*, that cannot be resolved into its constituent elements: *undecomposed*, a. not resolved, as into constituent elements.

undecorated, a. *ân-dêk-ô-rêd-têd*, not adorned or embellished; plain.

undecorticated, a. *ân-dê-dê-kôr-tî-kê-têd*, not freed or cleaned from bark, husks, and the like.

undedicated, a. *ân-dê-dê-tî-kê-têd*, not dedicated or consecrated; not inscribed to a patron.

undeeded, a. *ân-dê-dê-dê*, in law, not transferred by deed; in OE., not signalled by a deed or action.

undefaced, a. *ân-dê-dê-fâs-t*, not disfigured; not deprived of its form; not obliterated; legible: *un'defaceable*, a. that cannot be defaced or disfigured.

undefended, a. *ân-dê-dê-fênd-ê-t*, not protected; being without works of defence; exposed to assault; not defended, as an action in a court of law.

undead, a. *ân-dê-dê-têd*, in OE., not set at defiance; not challenged.

undeaded, a. *ân-dê-dê-fî-dêd*, not stained; not polluted; pure; clean.

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; mâte, mêt, hêr; yîne, yên; nôte, nôl, mêve;

[illegible]

ofo, boy, fool; pure, bird; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

unbooyed, a. *ân-bôyd'*, unmarked by booya, as a channel; not borne up.

unburied, a. *ân-bêr'id*, not put under ground; not interred.

unburned, a. *ân-bêrn'd*, also *unburn't*, a. *-bêrn't*, not consumed by fire; not scorched; not baked.

unburthen, v. *ân-bêr'thân*, also *unbur'den*, v. *-ân*, to ease; to throw off; to relieve the mind or heart by revealing what lies heavily on it.

unbusinesslike, a. *ân-biz-nêz-lîk*, not like one accustomed to business; confused and irregular in the management of ordinary affairs.

unbutton, v. *ân-bút'in*, to loose the fastenings by buttons.

unbudge, v. *ân-búdj'*, to release from a cage or confinement.

unbuddied, a. *ân-búdd'id*, free from calcination.

uncalculating, a. *ân-kál'kú-lú-ing*, not in the habit of studying details; inconsiderate.

uncalled, a. *ân-káld'*, not summoned; not invited; uncalled-for, a. not required or needed; improper.

uncancelled, a. *ân-kân-sêld*, not erased; not annulled.

uncandid, a. *ân-kân-dîd*, not frank or sincere: *uncandidly*, ad.

uncanny, a. *ân-kân'nî* [see *canny*], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, not safe to meddle with; dangerous; not favourable or propitious; preternatural; ghost-like.

uncanonical, a. *ân-kán-nôn'î-kál*, not agreeable to the canons; not acknowledged as authentic: *uncanonically*, ad.: *uncanonicalness*, n. the state of being uncanonical.

uncanvassed, a. *ân-kân-vâst*, not canvassed.

uncap, v. *ân-kâp'*, to remove a cap or cover from; to open.

uncapable, a. *ân-kâp'â-bl*, in *O.E.*, not capable; incapable.

uncared-for, a. *ân-kârd'fôr*, not regarded or heeded.

uncase, v. *ân-kâs'*, to take off or out, as from a cover; to display or exhibit the colours of a regiment.

uncaught, a. *ân-kâwt'*, not yet caught or taken.

uncaused, a. *ân-kâwd'*, existing without an author or a cause.

unceasing, a. *ân-sê-ing*, continual; not interrupting; uninterrupted: *unceasingly*, ad.

uncelebrated, a. *ân-sêl'ê-brâ-têd*, not solemnised.

uncensured, a. *ân-sên'shôrd*, not censured; exempt from blame.

unceremonious, a. *ân-sêr'ê-mô-nî-s*, without ceremony; not formal: *unceremoniously*, ad.

uncertain, a. *ân-sêr'tân*, not certain or sure; doubtful; unsettled; precarious: *uncertainty*, n. want of certainty or precision; doubtfulness; something unknown.

unchain, v. *ân-chân'*, to set free from chains or slavery.

unchallenged, a. *ân-châl'ênjd*, not objected to; not called to account.

unchancey, a. *ân-chân'is* [un. not, and *chance*], in *Scot.*, not lucky; dangerous; also spelt *unchanney*.

unchangeable, a. *ân-chân'â-bl*, not subject to variation or change; immutable: *unchangeableness*, n. the state or quality of being subject to no change; immutability: *unchangeably*, ad.: *unchanged*, a. not changed or altered: *unchanging*, a. suffering no alteration: *unchangingly*, ad.

uncharge, v. *ân-chârg'*, in *O.E.*, to retract an accusation; uncharged, a. not loaded, as a gun.

uncharitable, a. *ân-châr'î-tâ-bl*, contrary to Christian love; severe in judging; harsh: *uncharitably*, ad.: *uncharitableness*, n. want of charity.

unchartered, a. *ân-châr'têrd*, having no charter.

unchary, a. *ân-châr'î*, not cautious; not wary; not frugal.

unchaste, a. *ân-châst'*, not chaste; not pure; libidinous: *unchastely*, ad.: *unchastity*, n. *-châs-tî-tî*, lewdness; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite.

unchastised, a. *ân-châs-tîz'd*, not corrected or punished.

unchecked, a. *ân-chêd'*, not restrained or hindered; not contradicted.

unchequered, also *unchequered*, a. *ân-chêk'êrd*, not chequered; not diversified.

uncheerful, a. *ân-chêr'fôl*, gloomy; melancholy; and: *uncheerfulness*, n. *-nêz*, gloominess of temper.

mâle, mál, fâr, lâw; mâle, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôle, nôt, môve;

unchewed, a. *ân-chêd'*, not masticated or prepared by the teeth.

unchild, v. *ân-chîld'*, in *O.E.*, to deprive of children; to render unworthy of the character of a child.

unchivalrous, a. *ân-âlv'â-râs*, not according to chivalry.

unchristened, a. *ân-krist'êd*, not baptised and named.

unchristian, a. *ân-krist'gên*, contrary to the principles of Christianity; not converted to the Christian faith; infidel: *unchristianlike*, v. to turn from the Christian faith.

uncircum, v. *ân-chêrk'*, to expel from a church.

uncial, a. *ân-âsh'â-l* [L. *uncialis*, pert. to an ounce or inch—from *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything: *lit.*, a letter an inch in size] pert. to certain characters or letters of a large round kind between capital and small letters, used in the writing of anc. MSS., and in anc. inscriptions from the 3rd to the 10th centuries A.D.; written or carved in uncial letters: *an uncial letter*; a letter standing for a word in anc. inscriptions.

unciation, ad. *ân-si-d'fîm* [L. *uncia*, an ounce], ounce by ounce.

unciform, a. *ân'st-fôrm* [L. *uncus*, a hook; *forma*, shape], having a curved or hooked form, applied to the last bone of the second row of the wrist-bones: *uncinate*, a. *-nâd* [L. *uncinatus*, hooked], in *bot.*, provided with a hooked process; furnished with hooked spines.

uncircumcised, a. *ân-sêr-kâm-sîz*, not circumcised, applied to a Gentile as opposed to a Jew; sometimes in *N. Test.*, having had the operation of circumcision tested: *uncircumcision*, n. *-sêh-sîn*, want of circumcision, applied to the Gentiles, as opposed to Jews.

uncircumscribed, a. *ân-sêr-kâm-âlv'êd*, not bounded or limited.

uncivil, a. *ân-sêv'îl*, not courteous in manners; not polite; rude: *uncivily*, ad.: *uncivilised*, a. not reclaimed from savage life; rude; coarse:—*SYN.* of 'uncivil': uncourteous; discourteous; unpolite; uncourty; unmannered; clownish.

undaimed, a. *ân-kîd'm'd*, not demanded; not called for.

undarified, a. *ân-kîd'î-fîd*, not purified or made clear.

undasp, v. *ân-kîsp'*, to open what is fastened with a clasp; to open that which clasps or embraces; to release from an embrace; in *O.E.*, to disclose.

undclassic, a. *ân-kîl's'îk*, also *undclassical*, a. *-sî-kál*, not according to the best models of writing; not pert. to the classical writers.

uncle, n. *âng'kî* [F. *oncle*—from L. *avunculus*, an uncle], the brother of one's father or mother; a name also given to the husband of an aunt.

unclean, a. *ân-kîên'*, foul; dirty; filthy; ceremonially impure; unchaste; uncleanly, a. *ân-kîên'îl*, foul; filthy; nasty: *uncleanliness*, n. *-kîên*, want of cleanliness: *uncleaness*, n. *-kîên*, foulness; dirtiness; ceremonial impurity; defilement by sin: *unchastity*; *lewdness*: *uncleansed*, a. *-kîên's*, not purified.

uncleaveable, a. *ân-kîêv'â-bl*, that cannot be split.

unclerical, a. *ân-kîêr'â-kál*, unbecoming a clergyman; contrary to the clerical character.

unclew, v. *ân-kîêl'*, to undo.

uncropped, a. *ân-kîp'*, not diminished or shortened by clipping.

uncloaked, a. *ân-kîêk'*, not covered or disguised.

unclog, v. *ân-kîêg'*, to free from anything that retards motion; to set at liberty: *unclogged*, a. set free from obstructions.

uncloister, v. *ân-kîêps'têr*, to set at large; to free from confinement.

unclose, v. *ân-kîôs'*, to lay open; to break the seal of, as a letter: *unclosing*, imp. breaking the seal of:

unclosed, pp.: adj. open; not finished; not concluded; not sealed.

unclothe, v. *ân-kîôsh'*, to strip off clothes; to make naked: *unclothing*, imp.: *n.* act of taking off clothes: *unclothed*, pp.: adj. not clothed; wanting clothes.

uncloaked, a. *ân-kîôd'âd*, free from clouds; not obscured: *uncloakedness*, n. freedom from obscurity or gloom: *uncloaky*, a. free from clouds; clear: free from obscurity or gloom.

uncoated, a. *ân-kîêd'*, not covered with a coat.

unaffirmed, a. *un-af-firm'd*, not affirmed.
 unaffected, a. *un-af-fect'ed*, free from trouble or distress.
 unafrighted, a. *un-af-frig'ed*, not terrified, by sudden fear.
 unagitated, a. *un-ag-i-tat'ed*, not disturbed; calm.
 unagreeable, a. *un-a-gr'e-a-b'l*, in O.E., inconsistent; unsuitable.
 unaided, a. *un-aid'ed*, not assisted: *unaid'able*, a. *a-b'l*, incapable of being aided.
 unaiming, a. *un-aim'ing*, having no particular aim or direction.
 unalarmed, a. *un-al-arm'ed*, not disturbed with fear: *un'alarm'ing*, a. not alarming.
 unallayed, a. *un-al-lay'd*, not appeased or quieted.
 unalluviated, a. *un-al-luv'iat'ed*, not mitigated.
 unallied, a. *un-al-li'd*, having no connection either by nature, marriage, or treaty; having no powerful relation.
 unalloyed, a. *un-al-loy'd*, not reduced by foreign admixture; unmixed.
 unalterable, a. *un-al-ter'a-b'l*, incapable of alteration; unchangeable; immutable: *un'al-tered*, a. not altered or changed: *un'al-ter'a-bly*, ad.: *un'al-ter-able-ness*, *un'al-ter-a-bil'i-ty*, n. the state of being unalterable.
 unamazed, a. *un-a-maz'ed*, not astonished; free from astonishment.
 unambiguous, a. *un-am-big-u-i-tas*, not obscure; plain; clear; not of doubtful meaning: *un'am-big-u-ously*, ad.: *un'am-bi-gu-ous-ness*, n. the state or quality of being unambiguous.
 unambitious, a. *un-am-bit'i-ous*, free from ambition: not aspiring; not ostentatious: *un'am-bit-i-ously*, ad.
 unamenable, a. *un-a-men'a-b'l*, not amenable or responsible.
 unamiable, a. *un-a-mi-a-b'l*, not adapted to gain affection: *un'am-i-able-ness*, n. the state or quality of being unamiable; repulsiveness.
 unanchored, a. *un-an-chor'ed*, not anchored.
 unanale, a. *un-a-nal'ed* (see *anale*), in O.E., not having received extreme unction.
 unanimated, a. *un-an-i-mat'ed*, not possessed of life; dull; not enlivened.
 unanimsous, a. *un-an-i-mis* [L. *anus*, one; *animus*, mind], being of one mind; agreeing in opinion: *un'an-i-m-ous-ly*, ad.: *un-an-i-mi-ty*, n. *un-an-i-mi-ti*, also *un'an-i-mous-ness*, n. *un-an-i-mi-ty*, state of being unanimous; agreement in opinion or determination.
 unannexed, a. *un-an-nex'ed*, not tempered by heat; suddenly cooled.
 unannexed, a. *un-an-nex'ed*, not annexed or joined.
 unannounced, a. *un-an-nounc'ed*, not announced.
 unanointed, a. *un-an-oil'ed*, not anointed; not having received extreme unction.
 unanswerable, a. *un-an-swer'a-b'l*, that cannot be refuted or answered satisfactorily: *un'an-swer-a-bly*, ad.: *un'an-swer-able-ness*, n., also *un'an-swer-a-bil'i-ty*, n. *un-an-swer-a-bly*, the state or quality of being unanswerable: *un'an-swer'ed*, a. not answered; not confuted; not opposed by a reply.
 unapostolic, a. *un-a-p-ost-ol'ic*, also *unap'ostol'ic*, a. *-t'ed*, not agreeable to apostolic usage; not having apostolic authority.
 unappalled, a. *un-ap-pal'ed*, not daunted.
 unapparelled, a. *un-ap-par'el'ed*, not dressed; not clothed.
 unapparent, a. *un-ap-pa-r'ent*, not apparent; obscure; not visible.
 unappealable, a. *un-ap-pa-l'a-b'l*, admitting no appeal.
 unappeasable, a. *un-ap-pa-s'a-b'l*, not to be pacified; implacable: *un'appeas'ed*, a. not pacified.
 unapplauded, a. *un-ap-plaud'ed*, not applauded; not praised.
 unapplied, a. *un-ap-pli'd*, not applied; not used according to the intention.
 unappreciated, a. *un-ap-pre-ci-at'ed*, not duly estimated or valued.
 unapprehensive, a. *un-ap-pre-hen'siv*, not suspecting; unsuspicious.
 unapproached, a. *un-ap-proch'ed*, not previously informed.
 unapproachable, a. *un-ap-proch'a-b'l*, that cannot be approached; inaccessible: *un'approach'a-bly*, ad.: *un'approach'ed*, a. not to be approached; inaccessible.
 unappropriated, a. *un-ap-pro-pri-a't'ed*, not applied

to any specific object; not granted or given, as to a person or company.

unapproved, a. *un-ap-prov'ed*, not having received approbation; not approved: *un'approv'ing*, a. not approving.

unapt, a. *un-apt'*, not ready to learn; not qualified; not suitable; dull; unready: *unapt'ly*, ad.: *unapt'ness*, n. the state of being dull or unready to learn; unfit; want of apprehension; unreadiness.

unargued, a. *un-ar-gu'ed*, not discussed; in O.E., not censured.

unarm, v. *un-arm'*, to strip off armour; to deprive of arms: *unarmed*, a. *un-arm'ed*, not having arms; not equipped; in bot., not furnished with scales or prickles, or suchlike.

unarranged, a. *un-ar-rang'ed*, not disposed in order.
 unarrayed, a. *un-ar-rad'*, not dressed; not disposed in order.

unarrested, a. *un-ar-rest'ed*, not stopped; not apprehended.

unarticulated, a. *un-ar-tik-u-lat'ed*, not articulated or distinctly pronounced.

unascertainable, a. *un-as-cer-tain'a-b'l*, that cannot be ascertained or reduced to certainty: *unascertain'ed*, a. not known with certainty.

unashamed, a. *un-a-sham'd*, not ashamed.

unasked, a. *un-ask'ed*, not sought by entreaty; unsolicited.

unaspiring, a. *un-as-pir'ing*, not aspiring or ambitious: *un'aspir'ing-ly*, ad.

unassailable, a. *un-as-sail'a-b'l*, that cannot be assailed or attacked: *un'assail'ed*, a. not attacked.

unassaulted, a. *un-as-sault'ed*, not attacked with violence.

unassayed, a. *un-as-say'd*, not attempted; not tried or tested—applied to metals.

unasserted, a. *un-as-ert'ed*, not affirmed or vindicated.

unassessed, a. *un-as-ess'ed*, not assessed or rated.

unassignable, a. *un-as-sin'a-b'l*, that cannot be transferred by assignment or indorsement: *un'assign'ed*, a. not transferred; not declared.

unassimilated, a. *un-as-sim-i-lat'ed*, not made to resemble; not united with or actually made a part;

not made into the fluids or solids of the body, as food.

unassisted, a. *un-as-sist'ed*, not aided or helped:

un'assist'ing, a. giving no help.

unassociated, a. *un-as-soc-i-at'ed*, not united with or in company with.

unassumed, a. *un-as-sum'd*, not assumed: *un'assum'ing*, a. not bold or forward; modest; not arrogant.

unassured, a. *un-as-sured*, not bold or confident; not insured.

unattained, a. *un-at-tain'd*, not expiated: *un'at-tain'a-bly*, a. not to be appeased; in O.E., not reconcilable.

unattached, a. *un-at-tach'ed*, not arrested; not closely adhering; not united by affection; having no fixed interest; not attached to any particular regiment, as an army officer.

unattacked, a. *un-at-tack'ed*, not attacked or assaulted.

unattainable, a. *un-at-tain'a-b'l*, not to be obtained; being out of reach: *un'attain'ed*, a. not attained or reached.

unattempted, a. *un-at-tempt'ed*, not tried or essayed.

unattended, a. *un-at-tend'ed*, not attended: not accompanied; having no attendants.

unattested, a. *un-at-test'ed*, not attested; without witness.

unattired, a. *un-at-tir'd*, not attired or adorned.

unattracted, a. *un-at-tract'ed*, not affected or influenced, as by attraction: *un'attract'ive*, a. not attractive or prepossessing.

unauthenticated, a. *un-au-then-tic-at'ed*, not proved to be genuine; not made certain by authority.

unauthorized, a. *un-au-thor-iz'ed*, not warranted by proper authority.

unavailable, a. *un-av-ail'a-b'l*, not available; not having sufficient power to produce the intended effect; useless; ineffectual; vain: *un'avail'ing*, a. not having the desired effect; useless.

unavenged, a. *un-av-enge'd*, not avenged; not having obtained satisfaction; not punished.

unaverted, a. *un-av-ert'ed*, not turned away.

unavoidable, a. *un-av-oid'a-b'l*, that cannot be shunned; certain; inevitable: *un'avoid'a-bly*, ad.: *un'avoid'a-bleness*, n.

male, mál, fál, lál; mál, mál, hál; pín, pín; nól, nól, mól;

navel: umbilical cord, in *anat.*, a cord-like substance which extends from the placenta to the navel of the fetus: *umbilicate*, a. *-i-kād*, also *umbilicated*, a. [*L. umbilicatus*, navel-shaped], having a navel, or resembling one; in *bot.*, fixed to a stalk by a point in the centre; depressed in the middle like a navel: *umbilicous*, n. *ūm-bil-ī-kūs*, the central spot of the abdomen marked by a depression; the navel; in *bot.*, the scar by which a seed is attached to the placenta, more commonly called the hilum; in *conch.*, the conical depression at the base of a univalve shell.

umbles, n. plu. *ūm-bīs*—see *humbles*.

umbe, n. *ūm-bō* [*L. umbo*, the boss of a shield], the boss or protuberant part of a shield; in *bot.*, a conical protuberance on a surface; in *conch.*, the knob-like point of a bivalve shell, situated immediately above the hinge: *umbones*, n. plu. *ūm-bō-nēs*: *um-bonate*, a. *-ād*, also *um-bonated*, a. *-ād-īd*, knobbed in the centre; round, with a projecting point in the centre like the boss of an anc. shield: *umbonulate*, a. *ūm-bōn-ū-lād*, in *bot.*, having a termination like a small boss.

umbrā, n. *ūm-brā* [*L. umbrā*, a shadow] in *astron.* the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite the sun.

umbrage, n. *ūm-brāj* [*F. umbrage*, a shade, jealousy, suspicion—from *L. umbrāticus*, pert. to shade or retirement—from *umbrā*, a shade, a shadow], in *poetry* and *O.E.*, a shade; a screen of trees or foliage; hence, notion or suspicion of injury; offence: *umbrageous*, a. *ūm-brā-jūs*, forming or yielding shade; shady; in *O.E.*, suspicious; feeling umbrage: *umbrageousness*, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being umbrageous.

umbrella, n. *ūm-brēllā* [*It. ombrella*, an umbrella—dim. of *ombra*, a shade: *L. umbrā*, a shade], a portable screen to be held above the head to shade from the sun, or to protect from rain, and which may be opened and shut at pleasure.

Umbria, a. *ūm-brī-dā*, of or pert. to *Umbria*, a district of central Italy, possessed by the Umbri at an early period B.C.: *Umbrians*, n. plu. the inhabitants.

umbriere, n. *ūm-brī-dē* [*Norm. F.*—from *OF. umbrē*—from *L. umbrā*, a shade], in *O.E.*, the visor of a helmet—also *umbrere*.

umbriferous, a. *ūm-brī-fēr-ūs* [*L. umbrā*, a shadow; *fērō*, I bear], casting or making a shade: *umbriferously*, ad. *-it*.

umiak—see *comias*.

umlaut, n. *ūm-lōt* [*Ger.*—from *um*, round, and *laut*, a sound], in *philol.*, vowel-change through the influence of a vowel in the succeeding syllable—seen particularly in German, as *mānn*, *mānner*.

umpire, n. *ūm-pīr* [*OF. nosper*, unequal; *L. non pātr*, not equal], a third person chosen to decide a controversy left to arbitration, in case the two arbitrators should disagree; a judge; a referee: *v.* to act as umpire: *umpirage*, n. *ūm-pīr-āj*, the power, right, or authority of an umpire to decide; the decision of an umpire: *umpireship*, n. the office of an umpire.—*Syn.* of 'umpire' n.: judge; arbitrator; referee; arbiter.

unquie, a. *ūm-kwē* [*AS. ærwum*, for a time, once], in *Scot.*, late; former; deceased: *ad.* some time ago; formerly; the same word as *whilom*, *hæthūm*.

un, *ūn* [*AS. un*, on, *ond*, an, and, a privative or negative particle], a prefix signifying 'not'; the opposite of: *un*, signifying 'not,' or 'the opposite of,' may be used before almost any adjective, as in *unfruitful*, the opposite of fruitful; before nouns derived from adjectives, as in *unfruitfulness*, the opposite of fruitfulness, and before adverbs, as in *unfruitfully*: *un* before a verb signifies 'to take off'; to deprive of; to undo; to destroy,—as in *undress*, to take off dress. *Note.*—Under *un*, those words only are given which are in most general use; when a word is not found, turn to the word, less the prefix *un*, or to the primary word, for further explanations and the roots. *Un* is equivalent to the Latin prefix *in* when it signifies *not*. In the use of *un* or *in* before adjectives, usage has greatly varied. As to when it is proper, accord-

unabashed, a. *ūn-ā-bāshd*, not abashed; not humbled. *unabashed*, a. *ūn-ā-bāshd*, not confused with shame, or by modesty. *unabated*, a. *ūn-ā-bād-īd*, not diminished in strength or violence: *unabating*, a. not diminishing in strength or violence. *unabbreviated*, a. *ūn-ā-brev-ī-d-īd*, not abbreviated or shortened; uncut. *unabiding*, a. *ūn-ā-bīd-īng*, not abiding or permanent: *unabidingly*, ad.: *unabidingness*, n. *unable*, a. *ūn-ā-bē*, not able; weak; not having adequate knowledge or skill; incapable. *unabolished*, a. *ūn-ā-bōl-īshd*, not abolished; remaining in force.

unabridged, a. *ūn-ā-brīd-īd*, not shortened. *unabsorbed*, a. *ūn-ā-bōr-gā-īd*, not annulled. *unabsolved*, a. *ūn-ā-bōl-vēd*, not acquitted or forgiven.

unabsorbed, a. *ūn-ā-bōr-bēd*, not imbibed or absorbed.

unaccented, a. *ūn-ā-k-ānt-īd*, having no accent or force of the voice upon, as a syllable.

unacceptable, a. *ūn-ā-k-āp-ē-ā-bē*, not acceptable; not pleasing: *unaccepted*, a. not accepted; rejected. *unaccommodating*, a. *ūn-ā-k-kōm-mō-dā-īng*, not ready to oblige; uncomplaisant: *unaccommodated*, a. unfurnished with external conveniences.

unaccompanied, a. *ūn-ā-k-kāp-pān-īd*, not attended; having no appendages.

unaccomplished, a. *ūn-ā-k-kōm-plīshd*, not accomplished; not finished; incomplete.

unaccountable, a. *ūn-ā-k-kōnt-ā-bē*, not to be accounted for; inexplicable; irresponsible: *unaccountably*, ad. *-bē*: *unaccountability*, n. state of being unaccountable.

unaccredited, a. *ūn-ā-k-krēd-ī-īd*, not accredited; not received; not authorised.

unaccustomed, a. *ūn-ā-k-khē-ā-tūm*, not accustomed; not habituated; new; not usual.

unachievable, a. *ūn-ā-k-khē-ā-bē*, that cannot be done: *unachieved*, a. not accomplished or performed.

unaching, a. *ūn-ā-k-īng*, not feeling or causing pain.

unacknowledged, a. *ūn-ā-k-nōl-īd*, not recognised; not owned; not avowed.

unacquainted, a. *ūn-ā-k-kwōnt-īd*, not having familiar knowledge; unusual: *unacquaintance*, n. *-dēs*, ignorance; want of knowledge.

unacquired, a. *ūn-ā-k-kwīr-d*, not gained or acquired.

unacquitted, a. *ūn-ā-k-kwīt-īd*, not acquitted.

unacted, a. *ūn-ā-k-tēd*, not put into execution; not acted, as a drama.

unactive, a. *ūn-ā-k-tīv*, not brisk or lively; having no employment; *inactive* is the general spelling.

unactuated, a. *ūn-ā-k-tī-ā-īd*, not moved.

unadapted, a. *ūn-ā-dāpt-īd*, not given.

unaddicted, a. *ūn-ā-d-dīct-īd*, not suited or devoted.

unaddressed, a. *ūn-ā-d-drēs*, not addressed.

unadjusted, a. *ūn-ā-d-jūst-īd*, not settled; not regulated; not liquidated.

unadmired, a. *ūn-ā-d-mīr-d*, not regarded with admiration.

unadmonished, a. *ūn-ā-d-mōn-īshd*, not cautioned.

unadopted, a. *ūn-ā-dōpt-īd*, not received as one's own; not adopted or used.

unadored, a. *ūn-ā-dōr-d*, not worshipped.

unadorned, a. *ūn-ā-d-ōr-nēd*, not decorated; not embellished.

unadulterate, a. *ūn-ā-d-ūl-tēr-īd*, also *unadulterated*, a. *-īd-īl-tēr-ā-īd*, genuine; pure; not spoiled by mixture or contact.

unadventurous, a. *ūn-ā-d-vēn-tū-rūs*, not adventurous.

unadvisable, a. *ūn-ā-d-rī-ā-d-ē*, not advisable; not expedient: *unadvised*, a. not prudent; not discreet; done without due thought; rash: *unadvisedly*, ad.: *unadvisedness*, n. imprudence; rashness. *unaffected*, a. *ūn-ā-f-fēkt-īd*, plain; natural; not laboured or artificial; sincere; not moved; not influenced: *unaffectedly*, ad.: *unaffectedness*, n. the state of being unaffected: *unaffecteding*, a. not adapted to move the passions: *unaffectedness*, a. *-shūn-ē*, wanting affection.

cōw, bōw, fōw: pūre, būd: chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

an utterance during the moment of shuddering.
ugly, a. *ugly* [local *uggr*, fear], that which is displeasing to the eye; frightful; deformed; perverse of disposition; morally repulsive; *familiarily*, dangerous, as an ugly customer: *ugliness*, n. -*ness*, total want of beauty; moral depravity: *uglyly*, ad. -*ly*.
ugliness, a. *ugliness*, in OE and Scot., ugly: *uglinessness*, n. -*ness*, ugliness.

Ullan or Ullan, n. *Ullan* [Pol. *ulan*—from Turk. *opdin*, a youth, a lad], a kind of militia among the modern Tartars; a light cavalry of the Polish armies, armed with lance, sabre, &c.: the famous light cavalry of the Prussian armies, chiefly employed as irregulars in foraging, in outpost duty, and suchlike.
Uttlander, n. *Uttlander* [Dut. *foreigner*], any resident in the Transvaal other than the original Dutch settlers.

Uzbek, n. *Uzbek* [Russ. *uzbek*—from *basat*, to show, to say], in Russia, a proclamation or imperial order having the force of law.

Ulan—see Ullan.

ulcer, n. *ulcer* [F. *ulcère*—from L. *ulcus*, a sore; *ulcera*, sores], a sore; a dangerous running sore originating in a constitutional disorder: *ulcerate*, v. -*ed*, to affect with ulcers; to be formed into an ulcer: *ulcerating*, imp.; *ulcerated*, pp.: adj. affected with ulcers; having the character of an ulcer: *ulceration*, n. -*ion* [F. *ulcération*—L.], the process of forming into an ulcer: an ulcer: *ulceratory*, a. -*ory*, that promotes ulceration: *ulcered*, a. -*ered*, having become ulcerous; affected with an ulcer: *ulcerous*, a. -*ous* [L. *ulcerosus*, full of sores], affected with an ulcer or with ulcers; having the nature of an ulcer; discharging pus or matter: *ulcerously*, ad. -*ly*: *ulcerousness*, a. -*ness*, the state of being ulcerous.

ula, n. *ula* [Mex.], an elastic gum, the produce of the ulu-tree of Mexico; the caoutchouc-yielding tree, *Cassipoua elastica*, and *O. Markhamiana*.

Ulema, n. *ulema* [Ar. *uléma*, the wise or learned men—from *alama*, to know], a corporation in Turkey composed of the hierarchy, consisting of the imams or ministers of religion, the muftis or doctors of law, and the cadis or judges.

ulixite, n. *ulixite* [from *Ulex*, a chemist], a fibrous mineral, snow-white in colour, consisting of hydrous borate of lime and soda.

ullage, n. *ullage* [OF. *ullage*, the act of filling up; *ullier*, to fill up to the bung-hole], among gaugers, what a cask wants of being full; properly, the quantity required to fill it up.

ulmannite, n. *ulmannite* [after *Ulmann*, a Hessian chemist], an ore of nickel and antimony, found chiefly in the copper-mines of the Westerwald, of a bluish-grey colour.

ulmaceous, a. *ulmaceous* [L. *ulmus*, an elm], pert. to trees of the elm kind, Ord. *Ulmaceae*: *ulmic acid*, *ulmic acid*, a vegetable acid exuding spontaneously from the elm, chestnut, oak, &c.; a constituent vegetable mould: *ulmin*, n. -*in*, a dark-brown substance which exudes from the bark of the elm and several other trees: *ulmous*, a. -*ous*, applied to these dark substances in which ulmin is found: *ulmus*, n. -*us*, a genus of hardy deciduous trees, including the elms.

ulna, n. *ulna* [L. *ulna*; Gr. *elend*, the elbow, the arm], in anat., the larger of the two bones that form the forearm, or that portion between the wrist and elbow: *ulnar*, a. -*ary*, pert. to the ulna or elbow.

ulodendron, n. *ulodendron* [Gr. *oulé*, a scar; *dendron*, a tree], in bot., a genus of Coal-measure trunks, often of considerable size, characterised by their stems having on opposite sides two vertical rows of large scars, to which cones have been attached.

Ulostrichi, n. plu. *ulostrichi* [Gr. *oulos*, woolly; *trichis* or *trichis*, hair], the races of mankind having crisp or woolly hair—the opposite of *Leiotrichi*: *ulostrichous*, a. -*ous*, pert. to.

ulster, n. *ulster* [from *Ulster*, a province of Ireland, where originally made], a convenient large loose overcoat, reaching to the feet, made of almost any material, and worn by both sexes.

ulterior, a. *ulterior* [L. *ulterior*, farther, on the farther side], more distant or remote; farther, being

from the last syllable of a word: *ulitimate*, a. -*ate*, last; but; most remote; extreme; last; intended in the last resort; conclusive; in chem., that relates to absolute elements; the last into which a substance can be resolved; the opposite of *proximate*: *ultimately*, ad. -*ly*: *ultimatum*, n. -*um*, the last offer; the final conditions or terms offered as the basis of a treaty; any final proposition; plu. *ultimata*, -*ta*, or *ultimatums*, -*ums*: *ultimate ratio*, in math., that term of a ratio toward which a series tends, and which it does not pass: *Ultima Thule*, see Thule: *ultimus haerens*, n. *ultimus haerens* [L. *haerens*, an heir], the Crown, as being the last heir to whom lands lapse through absence of proper heirs, or by forfeiture on account of the treason or felony of their original owners.

ultime, usually contracted into ult.—see under *ult*.

ultra, a. and prefix, *ultra* [L. *ultra*, beyond], beyond; on the other side; extreme; disposed to go beyond what is natural or proper: a. one who is extreme or radical in his opinions: *ultraism*, n. -*ism*, the principles of those who advocate extreme measures: *ultra*, n. also *ultraist*, n. -*ist*, one who advocates extreme measures.

ultramarine, a. *ultramarine* [Sp. *ultramarino*; L. *ultra*, beyond; *marinus*, marine—from *mare*, the sea], situated beyond the sea; foreign: a. a blue pigment of great beauty and permanence, prepared from the lapis lazuli, the finest specimens being brought from China and Farther Asia, hence the name—now artificially prepared: *ultramarine ash*, the residue of *lapis lazuli* from which ultramarine has been extracted, producing a colour varying from a dull grey to blue.

ultramontane, a. *ultramontane* [F. *ultramontain*; It. *ultramontano*; L. *ultra*, beyond; *montanus*, pert. to a mountain—from *mons* or *montem*, a mountain], being beyond the mountains—namely, the Alps—meaning their south side when used by the nations north of them; belonging to the Italian or extreme party in the Ch. of Rome; foreign: n. a person who holds ultramontane opinions: *ultramontanism*, n. -*ism*, the doctrines and tenets of those who hold extreme views as to the Pope's rights and supremacy; the usurpation on the part of the Church of rights and prerogatives proper to the state or to individuals: *ultramontanist*, n. -*ist*, one who holds to ultramontanism.

ultramundane, a. *ultramundane* [L. *ultra*, beyond; *mundus*, the world], being beyond the world; beyond the limits of our system.

ultroneous, a. *ultroneous* [L. *ultroneus*, voluntary—from *ultra*, voluntarily], of one's own accord; voluntary: *ultroneously*, ad. -*ly*.

ululate, v. *ululate* [L. *ululatus*, a howling; *ululo*, I howl], to howl, as a dog or wolf: *ululating*, imp.: *ululated*, pp.: *ululation*, n. -*ation*, n. -*ation*, a howl, as of a dog.

Ulysses, n. *Ulysses*, the Latin name of the hero called Odysseus in the poems of Homer.

umbel, n. *umbel* [L. *umbella*, a parasol—from *umbra*, a shadow], in bot., an inflorescence in which numerous stalked flowers arise from one point, as in the carrot or hemlock: *umbellar*, a. -*ary*, pert. to or resembling an umbel: *umbellate*, a. -*ate*, also *um-bellated*, a. bearing umbels; arranged in umbels; in soot., having a number of nearly equal radii, all proceeding from a common centre: *umbellate*, n. -*ate*, also *umbellet*, n. -*et*, a little or partial umbel: *umbelliferous*, a. *uliferous* [L. *fero*, I carry], producing umbels; pert. to the order of plants which have their flowers arranged in umbels: *umbellifer*, n. -*ifer*, one of the order of plants *Umbelliferae*, -*iferae*.

umber, n. *umber* [L. *umbræ*, shade, hue; or from *Umbria*, a district of Italy whence said to have been first obtained], a pigment of various shades of brown, occurring either naturally in veins and beds, or prepared artificially—in its natural state called raw umber, when heated burnt umber: *Colony umber*, a brownish pigment made from lignite: v. in OE., to darken with umber: *umbring*, imp.: *umbrered*, pp. -*ered*: adj. darkened as with umber: *umbery*, a. -*ery*, brown like umber.

uñte, uñte, fñr, lññ; mñr, mñr, hñr; pñne, pñn; nñte, nñt, mñve;

Tsuyon, n. *tú-kón'* (Jap. *tsukun*; Chin. *tsukun*, great lord, chief of the army, but formerly the executive ruler of Japan, who paid homage to the priest-king called the Mikado, but the latter alone now reigns.

tying, v. *tí-ing*, imp. of the verb *tie*, which see; binding; fastening: n. in *mining*, the process of washing ore.

tyke, n. *tík*-see *tika*.

tyler, n. *tú-ér*-see under *tile*.

tymbal, n. *tím-bál*-see *timbal*.

tympan, n. *tím-pán* [F. *tympan*-from L. *tympanon*; Gr. *tympanon*, a drum, a timbrel-from *tupō*, I strike], in a *printing-press*, the parchment frame on which the sheet of paper is laid before being turned over on the form of type to be printed; **tympanum**, n. *tím-pá-núm*, a drum-shaped wheel with spirally curved partitions, used for raising water for the purposes of irrigation; in *anat.*, the outer membranous wall of the middle cavity of the ear, familiarly called the drum of the ear; the cavity itself; in *arch.*, the naked face of a pediment, usually a triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, often enriched with figures; the die of a pedestal; the panel of a door; in *bot.*, a membrane which stretches across the mouth of the spore-case of some urn-mosses: **tympanic**, a. *tím-pán-ík*, also *tým-pánal*, a. *-pá-nál*, belonging to the tympanum or drum of the ear: **tympanitis**, v. *tím-pá-nítis*, to stretch, as the skin over a drum-head: **tým-pán-ítis**, imp.: **tým-pánised**, pp. *-nised*; **tým-pán-ítis**, n. *-pá-nítis*, also **tým-pány**, n. *-pá-ní*, in *med.*, a flatulent distension of the abdomen: **tým-pán-ítis**, a. *-nít-ík*, relating to or affected with tympanitis.

type, n. *tí-pé* [F. *type*, *type*-from L. *typus*; Gr. *typos*, a figure, an image on a wall-from *tupō*, I strike], a mark of something; an emblem, sign, or symbol; a general form which gives character of similarity to others; a figure of something to come; the design on a medal; the shape or form of a letter of the alphabet in metal; a peculiarity in the form of a disease; the primitive idea or pattern of a work of art, having its existence in nature; the perfect representation or idea of anything: v. to typify: **typic**, a. *típ-ík*, also **typical**, a. *-ík-ál*, emblematic; figurative; indicative rather than positive; in *bot.*, &c., applied to a specimen which has eminently the characteristics of the species, or to a species having the characteristics of an order; representing something future by a form, model, or resemblance: **typically**, ad. *-lí*: **typicalness**, n. *-nés*, the state of being typical: **typify**, v. *-fí* [L. *facio*, I make], to represent by an image or resemblance; to foreshadow; to prefigure: **typifying**, imp.: **typified**, pp. *-fid*: **typification**, n. *-káf-shún*, act of typifying: **type-founder**, a manufacturer of types for printing: **type-foundry**, a place where types are manufactured: **type-metal**, an alloy of lead, antimony, and tin, used in making types: **type-writer**, n. a printing-machine operated by hand: **type-writing**, the act or art of printing by this means; printing of this kind: **type-written**, a.: **typist**, n. *típ-íst*, one who works a type-writing machine.

typhitis, n. *tíf-ít-ís* [Gr. *typhlos*, blind], in *path.*, inflammation of the caecum.

typhoid, a. *tíf-óid*-see under *typhus*.

typhon, n. *tí-fón* [L. *typhon*; Gr. *typhon*], the evil deity of Egyptian mythology; in *L.* and *Gr.*, a name for the giant Typhoeus.

typhoon, n. *tí-fón* [Port. *tufão*; Ar. *táfán*, perhaps from Gr. *typhōn*, typhoon; cf. Chin. *tsá*, great; *fáng*,

wind; the word has fluenced in its spelling a whirlwind], a name those great rotary that visit the coasts generally from June to typhus, n. *tí-fús* [Gr. *typhos*, I raise a smok fever, contagious and ised by much depression on the skin, and typhous, a. *-fús*, pert [Gr. *typhos*, resembling characterised by gene of the skin, with mo cans: typhomaniac, mania, madness], the accompanies typhoid typhic, typical, typi typography, n. *-tí*; figure, graphé, I writing; typographic, a. ical, a. *-í-kál*, pert. to played in printing; in ty pographically, ad. rá-fer, a printer.

typology, n. *tí-pól-ó* logos, discourse], the d tyraat, n. *tí-ránt* [I tyranos, a ruler, a ruler; a ruler or sov press; one who abuse of oppression and crue pressor: tyrannical, tyrant; that acts as a bitrary; despotic; c tyranicalness, n. *-n* oppressive exercise of poetry, tyrannical: ty I cut, I kill], the act, kills a tyrant: tyran part of a tyrant; to ru severity: tyrannising tyrannous, a. *-nús*, annously, ad. *-nús-lí*: ment or acts of a tyr exercise of power; cru

Tyrian, a. *tí-rí-an*, purple, as from the a of Tyre.

tyro, n. *tí-ró* [prop soldier], a beginner l learning the mere rudl having an imperfect subject: **tyroism**, n. a tyro; novitiate.

Tyroless, a. *tí-ró-lés*, n. the natives of the Ty a melody or song of the acterised by frequent ch falsetto voice: tyrolle green or azure-blue carl copper-foth.

tyrosine, n. *tí-ró-sín* stance formed along wit digestion.

Tyrtman, a. *tér-tén* verse of the early Gree writer of war-songs.

tsar, *tsarina*-see *cea*

U

u, U, the twenty-first letter of the English alphabet, and a vowel.

ubiquitous, a. *ú-bík-wet-ús* [F. *ubiquité*, ubiquity-from L. *ubique*, everywhere-from *ubi*, where], existing or being everywhere; omnipresent: **ubiquitously**, ad. *-lí*: **ubiquitary**, a. *-wét-ér-í*, existing everywhere or in all places: n. one who exists everywhere: **ubiquity**, n. *-wét-ít*, existence everywhere at the same time; omnipresence: **Ubiquists**, n. plu. *ú-bí-kwísts*, a Lutheran sect which arose about the middle of the sixteenth century and which asserted the omnipresence of Christ's body, especially in the Eucharist.

uol, *bof*, *fóá*; *páre*, *bád*; *chatr*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *th*

eleven], the first number after eleven; two and ten; a dozen; *twelfth*, a *twelfth*, the ordinal of twelve. *n.* one part of twelve; in music, an interval of an octave and a fifth; *twelvemonth*, *n.* a year; *twelvemo* or *twelvemo*—see under paper: *twelfth-cake*, a sweet ornamental cake given to friends or visitors on Twelfth-night, 8th January; *Twelfth-day* or *-tide*, the twelfth day after Christmas; the festival of the Epiphany or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles; *twelvepence*, *n.* -*pence*, a shilling; *Twelve Tables*, the earliest code of Roman law, cut on twelve bronze tablets.

twenty, *n.* a. *twen'ty* [AS. *twentig*, twenty; cf. Icel. *tuttugu*; Ger. *zwanzig*—see eighty, under eight], one more than nineteen; a score; a proverbial or an indefinite number: *twen'tieth*, a. -*th*, the ordinal of twenty; *n.* one of twenty equal parts: *twentyfold*, a. twenty times as many: *twenty-fourmo* or *twenty-four*—see under paper.

twiball, *twyball*, *n.* *twet-bul* (from *two*, and *bul* 1), in prov. and OE, a two-edged bill or mattock.

twice, *adv.* *twis* [AS. *twigo*, twice], two times; once and again; doubly.

twiddle, *v.* *twiddl* [an imitative word], to touch lightly; to play with a tremulous quivering motion; to *twirl*: *n.* a twist of the fingers: *twid'dling*, *imp.* -*ding*: *twiddled*, *pp.* *twiddled*.

twifold, or *twyfold*, OE. for *twofold*.

twig, *n.* *twig* [AS. *twiga*, a twig; cf. Dut. *twijp*; Ger. *zweig*], a small shoot or branch of a tree or bush: *twiggy*, *a.* -*gy*, full of twigs; abounding with shoots: *twiggen*, *a.* -*gen*, made of, or cased in, twigs.

twig, *v.* *twig* [Gael. *twig*, to understand, to discern: Ir. *tuigim*, I understand], in old and familiar Eng., to understand, as a person's motives and meaning; to comprehend; to watch; to observe; to notice: *twig'ing*, *imp.* *twigged*, *pp.* *twigged*.

twilight, *n.* *twi'ht* [AS. *twioen-lecht*, twilight—from *twioen*, doubt, hovering between two things—from *twi*, double; *lecht*, light—see light], the faint light perceived before sunrise and after sunset; uncertain view; obscure light: *adj.* faint; obscure; deeply shaded; imperfectly illuminated.

twill, *v.* *twil*, also *twael*, *v.* *twil* [L. Ger. *twillen*, to make double—from the root of *two*, which see], to weave cloth so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines or ribs on its surface: *n.* cloth having a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance on the surface, produced by a particular manner of weaving: *twilling*, *imp.* *twilled*, *pp.* *twilled*: *adj.* woven in such a manner as to produce the appearance of diagonal ribs on the surface.

twins, *n.* *twins*, generally used in plural *twins*, *twins* [AS. *getwinne*, twins; cf. Icel. *tvinnar*; OH. Ger. *zwinne*, twin; L. *binus*, two at a time—from *bis*, twice], one of two young produced at a birth by an animal that usually brings forth only one; one very much resembling another: *v.* in OE, to be born at the same birth; to be paired; to bring forth twins: *adj.* denoting one of two produced at a birth; very much resembling: *twinned*, *a.* *twined*, in OE, born at the same birth; like as twins; paired: *twinning*, *n.* -*ing*, a twin lamb: *twinn-born*, produced at the same birth: *twinn-brother*, a brother being one of two produced at the same birth: *twinn-flower*, an elegant little creeping evergreen plant; *Linum boreale*, Ord. *Capprifoliaceae*: *twinn-likeness*, near resemblance: *The Twins*, a sign of the zodiac; Gemini.

twine, *v.* *twine* [AS. *twine*, a twisted thread; cf. Icel. *tvinn*, *tvinna*; Dut. *twijn*], to twist; to wind around another, as a thread or cord; to wind or twist anything flexible around something else; to unite closely, as by twisting; to embrace; in OE, to turn round: *n.* a strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads twisted together; cord; a twist; an embrace: *twining*, *imp.* *adj.* ascending spirally around a stem, a branch, or a prop; uniting closely to; embracing: *twined*, *pp.* *twined*.

twinge, *v.* *twing* [a nasalized form of *twitch*, which see: Sw. *tvinga*, to restrain; Dut. *dwingen*], to affect with a sharp, sudden, passing pain; to pinch; to be affected with sharp sudden pains of short duration: *n.* a sudden, sharp, passing pain; a pinch; a sudden rebuke, as of conscience: *twinging*, *imp.* *n.* the act of pinching with a sudden twist; a sharp passing pain: *twinged*, *pp.* *twinged*.

twinkle, *v.* *n.* -*le*, *twinkle*

twincian, to twinkle, a nasalized form from *twincen*, to twitch—see *twitch*], to flash or sparkle at short intervals; to shine with a tremulous or quivering light; to sparkle; to open and shut the eye by turns: *n.* a shining with a tremulous or quivering light; a motion of the eye; a wink; the time occupied by a motion of the eye; an instant: *twink'ing*, *imp.* -*ing*: *adj.* shining with a twinkle: *n.* a sparkling; a moment; an instant: *twinkled*, *pp.* *twinkled*.

twirl, *v.* *twirl* [Gael. *twirl*, to chant, to sing], in OE, primarily 'to sing,' then 'to peep, to look in furtively,' to chirp; to twither; to twinkle; to be in a kind of flutter; to leer; to simper: *twirl'ing*, *imp.* *twirled*, *pp.* *twirled*.

twirl, *v.* *twirl* [Dut. *doorien*, to whirl], to turn round rapidly; to whirl; to cause to rotate with rapidity, particularly with the fingers; to twist: *n.* a rapid circular motion; quick rotation; twist: *twirl'ing*, *imp.* *n.* a act of that which twirls; a rapid circular motion: *twirled*, *pp.* *twirled*.

twist, *v.* *twist* [Dut. *twisten*], to unite by winding one thread or other flexible substance round another; to form by winding separate things round each other; to encircle; to turn from a straight line; to contort; to be united by winding round each other; to pervert: *n.* a manner of twisting; a cord, thread, or such-like, formed by winding separate parts round each other; a contortion; silk in hanks, balls, or reels for sewing; a kind of tobacco manufactured in twist form; a bending from a straight line; an obliquity or peculiarity in intellect or disposition: *twist'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* forming convolutions; becoming contorted: *n.* a convulsion; contortion: *twist'ingly*, *adv.* -*ly*; *twist'ed*, *pp.* *adj.* formed by winding threads or strands round each other: *twist'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who or that which twists; a rope or twine maker.

twit, *v.* *twit* [AS. *ætlian*, to reproach—from *æt*, at; *witan*, to blame], to vex or annoy by bringing to remembrance a fault, imperfection, or the like; to upbraid; to taunt: *twit'ing*, *imp.* *twit'ted*, *pp.* *twit'tingly*, *adv.* -*ly* with reproach; upbraidingly: *twit'ter*, *n.* -*er*, one who twits or reproaches.

twitch, *v.* *twitch* [AS. *twetician*, to twitch], to pull with a sudden jerk; to snatch: *n.* a pull with a sudden jerk; a spasmodic contraction of the muscles, of extremely short duration; a place in a mine where the vein diminishes and almost disappears: *twitch'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* pulling with a jerk; suffering short spasmodic contractions: *n.* the act of pulling with a jerk; the act of suffering short spasmodic contractions; a twitch: *twitched*, *pp.* *twitched*: *twitch'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who or that which twitches: *twitch-grass* [a form of *quitch*, from *quitch*, in the sense of living—see *quitch-grass*], a species of grass difficult to root out and destroy; couch-grass; *Triticum repens*, Ord. *Gramineae*.

twits, *n.* *twit* [imitative of its cry], the mountain-linnet.

twitter, *v.* *twitt'ler* [an imitative word; cf. Dut. *kwetteren*, to twitter, chatter], to make a succession of small tremulous sounds like a swallow or other small bird; to feel a slight trembling of the nerves; in OE, to titter: *n.* a small tremulous noise, as of a swallow; a slight trembling of the nerves; in OE, a titter: *twitt'ering*, *imp.* *n.* the act of uttering a succession of small sounds: *twitt'ered*, *pp.* *twitt'ered*.

twixt, *twixt*, a contracted form of *between*.

two, *a.* and *n.* *to* [AS. *tuogan*, two, two; cf. Ger. *zwei*; Dan. *to*; Dut. *twee*; Goth. *twai*; Ir. and Gael. *da*; L. and Gr. *duo*; Russ. *два*; Sans. *dvau*], one and one; the number after one: *two-edged*, *a.* having edges on both sides, as a sword: *two-faced*, having a face both in front and behind, as the Roman god Janus; insincere; given to double dealing: *twofold*, *a.* two of the same kind; duplicate; pert. to two different things existing together: *adv.* in a double degree: *two-foot*, *a.* that can measure two feet: *two-handed*, *a.* requiring two hands to grasp, as a sword; stout and strong; large; dexterous: *two-masted*, *a.* having two masts, as a ship: *two-penny*, *a.* *twip-pen*, of the value of *twopence*: *twopenny*, *n.* *twip-pens*, sum amounting to two pence: *two-ply*, *a.* consisting of two thicknesses; consisting of two strands twisted together, as thread: *two-tongued*, *a.* double-tongued; deceitful.

twybill—see *twibill*.

twyer, *n.* *twier*, same as *twyer*.

Tyburn-tree, *n.* *tyburn-tree* [Tyburn, London, where felons were formerly hanged], the gallow.

matr, *mât*, *fâr*, *lâto*; *môte*, *mât*, *hâr*: pine, *pîn*; *môte*, *mât*, *môve*;

turpeth, *n.* *tér-péth*, also *turbéth*, *n.* *tér-béth*, and *turbéth*, *n.* *tér-béth* [*F. turbeth*; *Ar. turbed*]; Pers. turbed, a purgative root; the yellow basic sulphate of mercury—so called from its yellow colour, which resembles the root of the *Convolvulus turpethum* or vegetable turpeth.

turpin, *n.* *tér-pín*, same as terrapin.

turpitude, *n.* *tér-pí-túd* [*F. turpitude*—from *L. turpido* or *turpidum*, ugliness, foulness—from *turpe*, ugly, shameful], moral baseness; extreme depravity or wickedness; moral deformity; badness.

turquoise, *n.* *tér-kois* or *tér-kois*, also *turkois*, *n.* *tér-kois* [*F. turquoise*, *Turquois*, Turkish], a phosphate of alumina with a little phosphate of iron and copper; a highly prized stone, taking a fine polish, and usually of a beautiful sky-blue or greenish-blue colour, used in jewellery; also *apetit turkis*, *tér-kis*.

turret, *n.* *tár-rét* [*OF. tourette*, dim. of *F. tour*, a tower; *L. turris*, a tower], a small tower, often crowning the angle of a wall, &c.; in *anc. warfare*, a movable outwork of wood used in attacking a fortified place: *turretted*, *a.* furnished with turrets; formed like a tower: *turreticated*, *a.* *tár-rí-ká-tá-téd*, also *turriculate*, *a.* *-ú-lá*, furnished with, or having little towers or turrets: *turritile*, *n.* *tár-rí-tí-lé* [*L. turris*, a tower, and *Gr. líthos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a genus of chambered shells belonging to the ammonite family, and characterised by their straight, spiral, turretted appearance: *turret-ship*, an ironclad war-vessel with low sides, in which heavy guns are mounted within one or more iron turrets, which may be rotated.

turtle, *n.* *tér-ú* [*AS. turtla*; *L. furter*, a turtle-dove, the bird that cries *tur, tur*], the turtle-dove, a species of pigeon noted for the constancy of its affection; the large edible sea-tortoise—called also the green turtle—a name arbitrarily applied to the creature by the English sailors: *turtle-shell*, the name of a shell, a beautiful species of *murice*; also *tortoise-shell*: *turtle-soup*, a soup made with the edible turtle; the flesh of the edible turtle added to an ordinary soup-stock: *turtle-stones*, in *geol.*, a septarium.

Tuscany, *a.* *tú-ská*, of or pert. to *Tuscany*, in Italy—applied to one of the five orders of architecture, which allows no ornaments or fluting; applied to a fine kind of straw-plait made in Tuscany, used for hats, baskets, and matting; *n.* an inhabitant or native of Tuscany.

tush, *int.* *túsh* [imitative], an interjection to check or rebuke; a sound expressing contempt; be silent.

tush, *n.* *túsh* [a form of *tusk*, which see], in *OE.*, a pointed tooth; a *tusk*: *tushed*, *a.* *túsh*, *tusked*.

tusk, *n.* *túsk* [*AS. tusc*, a grinder], the long pointed tooth on each side of the upper jaw of certain animals, as the elephant and wild boar: *tusked*, *a.* *túsk*, also *tusky*, *a.* *túsk*, furnished with tusks: *tusker*, *n.* *túsk-er*, an elephant with full-sized tusks.

tussock-grass, *n.* *tú-sák-grás*, same as *tussock*.

tussocklar, *a.* *tú-sák-lár* [*L. tussularis*, pert. to a cough—from *tussis*, a cough], *pert.* to, or good for, a cough.

tussle, *n.* also *tussle*, *n.* *tú-sé-l* [another form of *tussle*, to pull about roughly—see *tussle*], a struggle or struggling; a petty hand-to-hand conflict between two persons; a scuffle: *v.* to struggle hand to hand: *tussling*, *imp.*: *tussled*, *imp.* *tú-sé-lá*.

tussock, *n.* *tú-sák* [*Dan. tusk*, a bunch, a tassel], a tuft of grass or twigs; a tall strong grass, originally from the Falkland Islands—also called *tussock-grass*: *tussocky*, *a.* *-ú*, covered with or resembling tufts: *tussock-moth*, a grayish-white moth, in its caterpillar state covered with tufts of hair.

tassar, *n.* *tú-sár* [*Hind. tassar*; Sans. *tassar*, a shuttle], an inferior sort of silk, the produce of a worm found wild in many parts of India: more correctly *tassar*.

tassle, *n.* *tú-sé-l*—see *tussle*.

tat, *int.* *tát* [another form of *tush*], an exclamation to check or rebuke.

tatelage, *n.* *tú-tá-lé* [*L. tateila*, protection—from *tutor*, a protector—from *tutor*, I preserve], state of being under a guardian; protection; guardianship: *tatelaar*, *n.* *tú-tá-lár*, also *tatellary*, *a.* *-lár*, having the charge or guardianship of a person, a place, or thing; protecting; guardian.

tutenag, *n.* *tú-tén-ag*, *n.* *tú-tén-úg* [*F. tutenague*; Pers. *tutiya*, oxide of zinc], Chinese copper, an alloyed metal of eight parts of copper, three of nickle, and six and a half of zinc; in *India*, zinc or spelter.

tutor, *n.* *tú-tér* [*F. tuteur*—from *L. tutor* or *tutorem*, a watcher, a defender—from *tutor*, I look at, I guard], one who has the care of the education of another; a private instructor; in *civil law*, a guardian, in universities and colleges, one who superintends the studies of students or undergraduates: *v.* to teach; to instruct; to correct: *tutoring*, *imp.*: *a.* the act of instructing; education: *tutored*, *pp.* *tér-d*: *tutorea*, *n.* *-és*, a woman who instructs privately: *tutorship*, *n.* *-shíp*, the office of a tutor: *tutorage*, *n.* *-lér-úg*, education, as by a tutor; guardianship: *tutorism*, *n.* *-ism*, tutorship: *tutorial*, *a.* *tú-tú-rí-lá*, pert. to a tutor or instructor; exercised by a tutor: *tutorially*, *ad.* *-lú*.

tutteen, *n.* *tú-té-sén* [*F. toute-saine*, *lit.*, all-heal—from *L. totus*, whole; *ad.*, healthy], a shrubby species of St John's wort, *Hypericum Androsaemum*, *Ord. Hypericaceae*.

tutti, *n.* *plu.* *tú-tú* [*It.*—from *L. totus*, the whole], in music, all; a direction to performers for all to play in full concert.

tutty, *n.* *tú-tú* [*F. tutte*; Port. *tutia*—from *Ar. tutiya*, oxide of zinc], impure protoxide of zinc collected from the chimneys of smelting-furnaces; as a powder it is of some value in medicine.

tutwhit, *n.* *tú-tú-wít*, or *tutwhoo*, *n.* *tú-tú-wú*, a word imitative of the cry of the owl.

tuyere, *n.* *tú-yár* or *tú-tér* [*F. tuyère*, a nozzle; *tuyau*, a pipe, a tube], formerly, the point or nozzle of the blast-pipe that enters the side of a smelting-furnace; also the aperture in the side where the nozzle enters; a name now applied to the blast-pipe, of which there may be two or five.

twaddle, *v.* *tú-dú-dú*, also *twattle*, *v.* *tú-dú-dú* [another form of *tattle*, which see], to talk foolishly; to chatter; to talk in a trifling manner; *n.* foolish or trifling talk; *a.* twaddler: *twaddling*, *imp.* *-dú-dú*; *n.* empty gossip: *twaddled*, *pp.* *tú-dú-dú*; *twaddler*, *n.* *-dú-dú*, one who talks in a silly manner: *twaddled*, *a.* *-dú-dú*, gossiping; twaddling.

Twaddle, *n.* *tú-dú-dú* [name of its inventor], a scale used in the chemical trade to denote the strength of various solutions, especially as regards the percentage of acid contained.

twain, *a.* or *n.* *tú-dá* [see *two*], two.

twang, *v.* *tú-dú-g* [an imitative word; see also *tang*], to sound with a quick sharp noise, as a tense string pulled and allowed to spring back suddenly; *n.* the sound of a tense string pulled and suddenly set free; a nasal tone of voice; a disagreeable resonance in a voice from speaking through the nose; a disagreeable flavour: *twanging*, *imp.*: *adj.* contemptibly noisy: *twanged*, *pp.* *tú-dú-g*; *twangle*, *v.* *tú-dú-g*, in *OE.*, to twang: *twank*, *v.* *n.* *tú-dú-g*, same as *twang*.

twas, *twos*, a contracted form of *it was*.

twattle, *v.* *tú-dú-dú*, same as *twaddle*, which see.

tway-blade, *n.* *tú-dú-blá-dé*, a kind of orchis with two large leaves: *Listera ovalis*, *Ord. Orchidaceae*.

twack, *v.* *tú-k* [another form of *twitch*, which see], to pinch or pull with a sudden jerk and twist, as the nose; *n.* a sharp pinch or jerk: *twacking*, *imp.*: *twacked*, *pp.* *tú-k*.

tweddle, *v.* *tú-dé-dú* [a form of *twiddle*], to touch lightly; to twiddle; to wheedle: *tweddling*, *imp.*: *tweddled*, *pp.*

tweddledum and tweddledoe, *tú-dé-dú-dú-dú*, *tú-dé-dú-dé*, a familiar phrase, denoting a distinction without a difference; an attempt to distinguish between things or parts where no difference really exists; hair-splitting nonsense.

tweds, *n.* *tweds* [a corrupt of *twells* or *twills*, as such cloths were originally called], a kind of woollen stuffs first manufactured in towns in the S. of Scotland, and notably by those on the river Tweed, and in its valley, named *tweds* owing to a misreading of the word 'twells', which name was at once adopted.

twel, *v.* *n.* *tú-dé*, same as *twill*, which see: *twelling*, *imp.*: *twelled*, *pp.* *tú-dé-l*.

tween, a contr. of between.

twear, *n.* *tú-dér*, another spelling of *tuyere*.

twess, *n.* *twess*, *n.* *twes* [*F. tues*, a sheath], a case of surgical instr.

twessars, *n.* *plu.* *tú-dé-sars* [from *twess*: cf. *AS. twisel*, a fork], an instr. consisting of two pointed branches for taking hold of small objects; small nippers or pliers used for plucking out hairs.

twelve, *n.* *a.* *tú-dé* [*AS. twelf*], twelve: cf. *Isel. tól*; *Dut. twaalf*; *Dan. tolv*; *Goth. twaif*—see note under

colic, *boy*, *foot*; *yare*, *bird*; *chair*, *game*, *joy*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

bastic; inflated, as language: *turgidly*, *ad. it.*: *turgidness*, *n. nls.* also *turgidity*, *n. tē-jid'it-t*, state of being swelled; tumidness; bombast.

turio, *n. tē-rō-t*, *turionēs*, *n. plu. tē-rō-t-ō-nēs* [*L. turio*, the tendril or young branch of a tree] in bot., a young shoot covered with scales sent up from an underground stem, as in asparagus; the early stage of a sucker when invested by leaf-scales: *turioniferous*, *a. -nif-ēr-ūs* [*L. fero*, I bear] producing tendrils or young shoots.

Turk, *n. tērk* [*F. Turc*; mid. *L. Turcus*; *Turk*, *Turk*; Pers. *Turk*, a Turk] a native of Turkey; from old ideas connected with the Turks, a cruel tyrannical man: *Turkish*, *a. tērk'ish*, pert, to or resembling the Turks: *Turkishness*, *n. -nēs*, the character of the Turks: *Turcism*: *Turk's cap*, a handsome species of lily, the *Lilium Martagon*: *Turkey*, *n. -kt*, the country of the Turks; a large domestic fowl, originally from E. Amer.—so called from the early supposition that it came from Turkey or Tartary: *adj. of or from Turkey*: *Turkey-leather*, also called morocco-leather, is prepared from goat-skin: *Turkey-red*, a fine durable red produced from madder: *Turkey-stone*, a familiar name for the *whet-stone* or *hone-stone*, some of the finest varieties coming from Turkey: *Turkey-wheat*, an old name for maize.

turkis, *n. tērk'is*—see *turquoise*.

turkols, *n. tērk'ōls*—see *turquoise*.

turma, *n. tērm* [*L. turma*, a squadron of horse] in OE., a troop of horse.

turnerie, *f.n. tēr-mēr-ik* [*F. terre-mérite*—perhaps a corrupt. of *Ar. kurkum*, saffron] an East Indian plant whose root when powdered is used in dyeing, as a condiment, in medicine, and in chemistry, in the last case to make turnerie paper: the *Cucurbita longa*, Ord. *Zingiberaceae* or *Scitamineae*: *turnerie paper*, paper stained yellow with a solution of turnerie, used as a test for free alkali, which changes its yellow to a brown.

turnell, *n. tēr-mōl* [*OF. tremouille*, a mill-hopper—from *tremuer*, to shake—perhaps from *L. tremo*, I tremble] disturbance; harassing labour; trouble and confusion; tumult: *v. to harass* with commotion; to weary; to be disquieted: *turnell'ing*, *imp.*: *turn-molled*, *pp. -mōld*.

turn, *v. tērn* [*F. tourner*, to turn: *L. tornare*, to turn wood; *tornus*, a lathe: *Gr. tornos*, a pair of compasses] to cause to go round; to move round; to move from a direct course or straight line; to change the direction of; to change to an opposite direction; to change or alter; to change from one condition or state to another, as to *turn* goods into money; to be changed or transformed; to bring the inside out; to put the upper side downwards; to form or shape, as by means of a lathe; to translate, as from one language to another; to transform; to cause to loathe or nauseate; to bewilder or make mad, as it has *turned* his brain; to make giddy; to grow giddy; to expel, as, to *turn* him out of doors; to fall upon by some change; to direct, as the inclination or thoughts; to change, as a party or principle; to persuade; to change, as religion or a course of life; to revolve in the mind; to make sour, as a liquor: *n. act of turning*; a movement in a circular direction; a bend, as in a road; the twist of a rope round a dent or belaying-pin; a walk to and fro; a change; change of direction; opportunity; convenience, use, or purpose; that which comes to one by rotation or in the course of duty; a good or evil act; a shock or fright; form or cast, as the *turn* of a sentence; a musical embellishment: *turn'ing*, *imp.*: *a. bending course*; deviation from the way or proper course; the art or operation of forming by a lathe: *turned*, *pp. tērnd*: *turner*, *n. tēr-mēr*, a workman who forms articles with a lathe: *turn'ery*, *n. tēr-ē*, the art of forming articles by means of a lathe; things made by a turner: *turn'key*, *n. [turn, and key]*, one who has the charge of the keys of a prison, and opens and locks the doors: *turn'coat*, *n. [turn, and coat]*, one who forsakes his party or changes his principles: *turn-cock*, the official of a district or parish who has the charge of the keys of the water-plugs: *turn-over*, an article of pastry made in the form of a half circle,

pin, to hinder horses from entering; a gate or bar across a road to hinder passage till toll be paid: *turnpike road*, a public road on which tolls are established: *turnspit*, a person who turns a spit; a variety of the dog kind, formerly so employed: *turn'still*, a revolving frame across a footpath for the purpose of admitting foot-passengers only: *turnstables*, a bird of the plover family: *turn-table*, a large revolving platform on a railway for altering the direction of carriages or locomotives: *turning-point*, that which decides a matter: *turn-out*, act of coming forth; an equippage; a quitting of employment, as by a body of workmen, on account of some grievance real or alleged; the net quality of produce yielded; in rowing, a siding; by turns, one after another; alternately: to *turn*, exactly; perfectly: to *take turns*, to take the places of one another alternately: to *take a turn*, to take a short walk: to *turn a penny*, to gain money by trade, however small the amount: to *turn about*, to move the face to another quarter; or in another direction: to *turn aside*, to avert; to deviate from any course: to *turn away*, to dismiss, as from service; to avert; to deviate from any course: to *turn back*, to turn round; to proceed in a direction contrary to that already travelled: to *turn down*, to fold or double down: to *turn in*, to fold or double; in familiar language, to go to bed; in OE., to depart from the way; to deviate: to *turn off*, to dismiss or put away; to divert or change, as a course; to hang a criminal: to be *turned off*, to be advanced beyond, as to be *turned of thirty*: to be *turned off*, to be discharged, as a workman: to *turn on*, to charge or set running: to *turn on* or *upon*, to reply or retort: to *turn out*, to drive out; to expel; to strike, as workmen; to put to pasture; to make or finish for use, as goods; to rise from bed: to *turn over*, to transfer; to open and examine; to overset: to *turn over a new leaf*, to begin a fresh or a new course: to *turn tail*, to retreat ignominiously: to *turn to*, to have recourse to; to apply one's attention to; to *turn the back*, to flee; to retreat: to *turn the back upon*, to quit with contempt; to *turn-sake*: to *turn the head*, to make giddy; to bewilder; to infatuate: to *turn money*, to employ money in business: to *turn the scale*, to make the balance incline to one side; to give superiority or success: to *turn the stomach of*, to sicken: to *turn the tables*, to reverse success or superiority: to *turn up*, to bend or be doubled upwards; to come to light; to happen: good *turn*, a beneficial act.—*SYN.* of *turn v.*: to revolve; form; shape; metamorphose; transmute; alter; convert; pervert; betake; transfer; infatuate; whirl; reverse; madden; repeal; retort; hinge—of 'turn *n.*': gyration; meander; vicissitude; alteration; chance; hap; occasion; inclination; exigence; shape; manner.

Turnbull's blue, *n.* a beautiful blue colour, of some what similar composition to Prussian blue.

turner, *turnery*—see under *turn*.

turnip, *n. tēr-nip* [prob. Eng. *turn*, in the sense of round, and AS. *napp*: *L. nāpus*, a turnip] a field or garden-plant of several species and varieties, much cultivated for its large round bulb, used as an accessory of diet by man, but principally for the feeding of cattle; the common turnip is *Brassica rapa*; and the Swedish is *B. campestris rutabaga*, Ord. *Cruciferae*.

turnkey, *turnpike*—see under *turn*.

turnsole, *turnsol*, *n. tēr-nōl* [*F. tournesol*; *It. tornasole*, the turnsol—from *F. tourner*: *It. tornare*, to turn, and *L. sol*; *It. sole*, the sun], a plant, so named because its flower is supposed always to turn towards the sun; the heliotrope; the genus, *Heliotropium*, Ord. *Borraginaceae*; a purple dye drug obtained from *Croceophora tinctoria*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*, which becomes blue on the addition of ammonia.

turnspit, *turnstille*, *turn-table*—see under *turn*.

turnpentine, *n. tēr-pēn-tin* [*OF. turpentine*; mid. *L. terebinthus*, pert. to the turpentine-tree: *L. terebinthus*; *Gr. terebinthos*, the turpentine-tree], an oily resinous substance flowing naturally, or by incision, from several species of trees, as the pine, the larch, the fir, &c.

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *lāto*; *mēle*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nōl*, *mōve*:

tuning, *n.* *tūn-dīng* [*L. tundo* (*to beat*)] in the *stang* of Winchester School, a beating with sticks given by a prefect to a schoolfellow for a breach of discipline.

tun-dish, *n.* *tūn-dish*, OE. for a *tunnel*.

tundra, *n.* *tūn-drd* [*Fin. tunturi*, mossy flat], swampy level tract of Siberia.

tune, *n.* *tūn* [*F. ton*, tone, *tune*—from *L. tonus* : Gr. *tonos*, the sound or tone of an instr. : the same word as *tone*], a series of musical notes of a particular measure and of a given length; a melody; a short musical composition; the proper relation of notes and intervals to each other; the state or capacity of giving the due sounds; fit temper or humour; disposition; harmony; concert of parts; state as to order; *v.* to put into a proper state, as an instr., for producing the proper musical sounds; to put into any proper state or order so as to produce the proper effect; to form one sound to another; to sing harmoniously; *tū'ning*, *imp.* : *n.* the operation of adjusting a musical instr. in order that its various musical sounds may be produced as correctly as possible; *tuned*, *pp.* *tūn-ēd*; *tunable*, *a.* *tū-nā-bl*, that may be put in tune; in OE, musical; melodious; *tun'ably*, *ad.* *tū-nā-bly*, *musical*; *n.* *tū-nē*, state of being tunable; *tuneful*, *a.* *tūn-fūl*, harmonious; melodious; *tune'fully*, *ad.* *tū-nē-lee*, *a.* *tū-nē-lee*, unmusical; not harmonious;

tuner, *n.* *tū-nēr*, one whose occupation is to tune musical instrs.; *tuning-fork*, a steel instr. having two flat prongs, which by their vibrations, when pressed together and then suddenly set free, produce a particular musical note, used for regulating the pitch of instrs., and also of the human voice; out of *tune*, not in a proper state for use; not in a proper temper or disposition; to the *tune* of, *familiarly*, to the amount of, as, 'he was fined to the *tune* of forty pounds'; *Tuneful Nine*, the nine Muses.

tungsten, *n.* *tūng-stēn* [*Sw. tungsten*, heavy stone—*from tung*, heavy; *sten*, a stone], an elementary body; a hard brittle metal of a light steel-grey colour and brilliant metallic lustre, which gives great hardness and increased magnetic power when mixed with steel—also called *wolfram*; *tungstenic*, *a.* *tūng-stēn-ik*, *pert.* to; *tung'stic*, *a.* *-stik*, obtained from or formed of; *tungstic acid*, an acid composed of one equivalent of tungsten and three of oxygen; *tung'state*, *n.* *-stāt*, a salt of tungstic acid and a base.

Tungus, *n.* *tūn-gūs* [*Turanian*], the group of the *Turanian* family inhabiting the vast plains in the N.E. of Asia; *Tungusic*, *a.* *tūn-gū-sik*, of or pert. to the *Tungus*.

tunhoof, *n.* *tūn-hd* [*see alehoof* under *ale*], *alehoof* and *tunhoof*, old popular names of ground-ivy, the leaves of which were formerly employed to preserve ale before hops came into use.

tunic, *n.* *tū-nik* [*F. tunique*], *1.* *tunica*, a tunic], a long under garment worn by an officiating clergyman in the R. Cath. Church; any loose frock or coat drawn in at the waist and reaching only a little way below it; a natural covering, as a seed-cover; *tunicated*, *a.* *tū-ni-kāt*, covered with a tunic or membrane; in bot., covered by thin external scales, as the onion; *tū'nicle*, *n.* *-nī-kē*, a little tunic; a natural covering; an eccles. garment, the same as the tunic or dalmatic; *Tū'nica'ta*, *n.* *plu.* *-kāt*, also *Tū'nica'ries*, *n.* *plu.* *-rīz*, a class of Invertebrata, called also *Ascidians*; *tū'nicle*, *n.* *-nī-sin*, the substance, allied to cellulose, of which the test of *Tunicata* is composed.

Tunisian, *n.* *tū-nī-si-an*, a native of *Tunis* in the N. of Africa; *adj.* of or pert. to *Tunis*.

tunnage, *n.* *tūn-ndj*, same as *tonnage*—see under *ton*.

tunnel, *n.* *tūn-nēl* [*OF. tonnel*, a dim. of *tonne*, a tun—see *ton* and *tun*], a vaulted underground passage through a hill or under a river—so called from its resemblance to the interior of a tun or cask; in OE, shaft of a chimney; passage for the smoke; a tunnel; a net wide at the mouth and ending in a point; *v.* to form or cut a tunnel through or under; to hollow out in length; in OE, to catch in a tunnel-net; *tun'neling*, *imp.* : *n.* the operation of cutting a passage through a hill or under a river, and arching the roof; *tun'nelled*, *pp.* *-nēd*; *adj.* having a tunnel formed or made through; penetrated or cut through, wholly or partially, as a hill; *tun'nelers*, *n.* *plu.* *-lēz*, on shipboard, men who fill casks with water; *tunnel-kiln*, a lime-kiln in which coal is burned; *tunnel-net*, in OE, a net wide at one end and narrow at the other.

tunny, *n.* *tūn-nī* [*L. thunnus* or *thyunnus*, Gr. *thunnos*, the tunny-fish—*from* Gr. *thunō*, I dart along], the Spanish mackerel, much larger than the mackerel, and highly esteemed along the Mediterranean as food.

tup, *n.* *tāp* [*OF. toup*, a ram—prob. from butting with his head—see *top*], a ram; a male of the sheep kind; *v.* to butt, as a ram; to copulate, as a male sheep; *tup'ping*, *imp.* : *tup'ped*, *pp.* *tāp*.

turaco, *n.* *tū-rā-sū*, in chem., a pigment containing copper, found in the feathers of the *turacos*; *turaco*, *tū-rā-sū* [*Afr.*], an African bird, remarkable for its red and green pigments.

Turanian, *a.* *tū-rā-ni-an* [*from Turan* or *Turkestan*] a term designating all languages spoken in Asia and Europe (including Oceania), and not included under the Aryan and Semitic families, with the exception of Chinese and its cognate dialects; this family includes Turkic, Samoyedic, Finnic, Mongolic, Tungusic, Tamulic, Taic, &c.; now generally disused, *Ural-Altaic* having taken its place.

turban, *n.* *tū-rbān* [*F. turban* : It. *turbanic*, a turban; Turk. *duband*—*from* Pers. *duband*, a turban], a head-covering worn in the East, consisting of a quilted cap round which a saash or scarf is twisted; a lady's head-dress; the whole set of whorls in a shell; *tur'banned*, *a.* *-bānd*, wearing a turban.

turbary, *n.* *tū-rbā-rī* [*mid. L. turbaria*—*from* *turba*, *turf*; OH.Ger. *surba*, *turf*], a place where peat or turf is dug; the right of digging peat or turf; a swampy peat-moss; *turbary deposits*, in *geol.*, swampy deposits.

turbellaria, *n.* *plu.* *tū-rbē-lā-rī-ā* [*L. turbella*, a bustle, a stir—*from* *turba*, a crowd], in *zool.*, an order of worms.

turbeth, *n.* *tū-rbāth*—see *turpeth*.

turbid, *a.* *tū-rīd* [*L. turbidus*, confused, disordered; *turbare*, to disturb—*from* *turba*, a crowd], thick; muddy; not clear, as a liquid; *turbidly*, *ad.* *tū-rīd-ly*, *n.* *-dē*, also *turbid'ity*, *n.* *-itē*, the state or quality of being turbid; muddiness.

turbinate, *a.* *tū-rī-tāt*, also *turb'inated*, *a.* *-nāt* [*L. turbidus*, pointed like a cone, conical—*from* *turbo* or *turbinem*, a whipping-top], in bot., shaped like a top, or a cone inverted; wreathed conically; spiral-shaped; *tur'bina'tion*, *n.* *-bi-nā'shūn*, the act of spinning or whirling, as a top; *tur'binae*, *n.* *-bīn*, a horizontal water-wheel.

turbith, *n.* *tū-rbīth*, another spelling of *turpeth*.

turbot, *n.* *tū-rbōt* [*F. turbot*—*from* *L. turbo*, a whipping-top, from its shape], a large and highly esteemed flat-fish taken on the British coasts.

turbulent, *a.* *tū-rbū-lēnt* [*F. turbulent*—*from* *L. turbulētus*, restless, agitated—*from* *turbo*, I disturb], being in violent commotion; restless; disturbed; tumultuous; producing commotion; riotous; disorderly; refractory; insubordinate; *turbulently*, *ad.* *tū-rbū-lēnt-ly*, *n.* *-lēns* [*F.*—*L.*], also *turbulency*, *n.* *-lēn-sē*, a disturbed state; disorder or tumult of the passions; a disposition to resist authority, as by a mob or crowd.—*SYN.* of 'turbulence': agitation; tumult; tumultuousness; insubordination; unruliness; rioting; disturbance; sedition.

Turclan, *n.* *tū-rkīsm* [*see Turk*], the civilisation or religion of the Turks.

Turocoman, *n.* *tū-rō-kō-mān*, *Tur'comans*, *n.* *plu.* *-māns*, one of a nomadic and predatory Tartar people in Central Asia; also spelt *Turkoman*.

tureen, *n.* *tū-rēn* [*F. terrine*, an earthen pan—*from* *mid. L. terrineus*, made of earth: *L. terra*, earth], an earthen or porcelain vessel for containing soup, &c., at table.

turf, *n.* *tūrf* [*AS. turf*, *turf*; cf. *Icel.* and *Sw. torf*; Dan. *tørv*; Dut. *turf*; OH.Ger. *turbo*], the grassy surface of untilled land; a detached piece of the surface of a grassy park; sod; sward; the fibrous, black, earthy substance used as fuel; peat; race-ground—hence, horse-racing; *v.* to cover with turf or sod; *turfing*, *imp.* : *n.* the operation of covering with turf; *turfed*, *pp.* *tūrf*; *turfy*, *a.* *tūrf-s*, abounding with or resembling turf; in *slang*, given to horse-racing; *turfiness*, *n.* *-nē*, the state or quality of being covered with turf; *turfite*, *a.* *tūrf-s*, made of turf; covered with turf; *turfite*, *n.* *-itē*, in *slang*, a betting man; a frequenter of race-courses.

turgent, *a.* *tū-rjēnt* [*L. turgens* or *turgens*, swelling; *turgere*, to swell], swelling; tumid; protuberant; *turgescent*, *a.* *tū-rjē-sēnt* [*L. turgescens*, beginning to swell; *turgescere*, to begin to swell], growing

collo, boy, foot; *pāre*, bud; *chatr*, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

horny axis, covered with a horny sheath, as in the tuberosa, *tuberosa*, a family of ruminants.

tubipore, n. *tū-bi-pōr* [L. *tubus*, a pipe; *porus*, a passage], one of a genus of coral zoophytes; organ-pipe coral.

tubular, a *tū-bū-lār* [L. *tubulus*, a small pipe or tube—from *tubus*, a pipe], having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a tube or pipe; tubular boiler, a boiler made up or consisting of tubes; tubular bridge, a bridge consisting of a great iron tube through which a roadway passes; *tubulata*, a *-lāt*, also tubulated, a *-lāt-lāt*, made in the form of a tube or pipe; furnished with a small tube or tubular opening; *tū-bū-le*, n. *-būl*, a small pipe or tubular body; *tubuliform*, a *tū-bū-lī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, a shape], having the form of a tube or tubule; *tubulous*, a *tū-bū-lūs*, resembling a tube; fistular; composed of tubes; in *bot.*, composed of tubular foramina; having a bell-shaped mouth or border, somewhat tubular in its form.

tuck, v. *tūk* [L. *Ger. tucken*, to shrug the shoulders: a variant of *tug*, which see], to turn or gather up; to draw into a narrower compass; to press in or together, as the bed-clothes: n. a horizontal plait or fold made in a garment to shorten it; a kind of net; *familiarly*, anything good to eat: *tuck-ing*, imp.: *tucked*, pp. *tucker*, n. *tūk-ker*, a fold of cloth for shading the bosom of a woman; an ornamental fold to a woman's dress: to *tuck in*, *familiarly*, to eat heartily; to devour.

tuck, n. *tūk* [perhaps from F. *estoc*, a rapier], in *O.E.*, a long narrow sword; a rapier.

tuck, n. *tūk* [contr. from *tucket*], sound or beat, as 'tuck of drum'.

tuckahoe, n. *tūk-kū-hō* [N. Amer. Ind. *ptucqui*, a loaf], a curious tuberous, vegetable-like production, found in several parts of the U.S. of America, growing under the surface of the ground like the truffe of Europe, sometimes called *Indian bread*.

tucket, n. *tūk-ēt* [It. *toccata*, a prelude—from *toccare*, to touch—see *touch*], in *O.E.*, a kind of flourish or prelude on a trumpet: *tucket-sonance*, *sō-nāns*, in *O.E.*, the sound of the tucket.

tucking-mill, n. *tūk-ing-mīl* [W. *lew*: Gael. *tiugh*, thick], a fulling-mill for thickening cloth.

Tuesday, n. *tū-ē-dā* [A.S. *Twea-dæg*, Tuesday—from *Tyū*, the god of war; *dæg*, day: Icel. *Tys dagr*], the third day of the week.

tufa, n. *tū-fā*, also *tuff*, n. *tūf* [It. *tufa*, soft sandy stone—from L. *tufus*, *tufus*], a porous vesicular compound usually deposited from springs and streams: *tufaceous*, a *tū-fā-shī-ūs*, pert. to or consisting of tufa, or resembling it.

tuft, n. *tūf* [OF. *tuff*: Ger. *sopf*], a tuft—see also *top*], a collection of small things, forming a knot or bunch, as of threads or feathers; a clump; a cluster: a head of flowers; a little bundle of leaves or hairs, and the like: v. to adorn with a tuft or with tufts: *tuft-ing*, imp.: *tufted*, pp.: adj. growing in tufts or clusters; adorned with a tuft or tufts: *tufty*, a *tūf-ty*, abounding with tufts; growing in clusters: *tuft-hunter*, one who is very assiduous in courting the acquaintance of persons of rank—the phrase originating from the circumstance of noblemen being entitled to wear gold tassels in their caps at Oxford University.

tug, n. *tūg* [O.Dut. *tucken*, to allure, to entice—see also *tuck*], a pull with strong effort; a small steam-vessel used to tow or pull ships out of or into a harbour or dock: v. to pull or draw with considerable effort; to pull with continued exertion; to labour hard; to drag: *tug-ging*, imp.: a laborious pulling: *tugged*, pp. *tūgd*: *tug-gingly*, ad. *-t*: *tug-gar*, n. *-ger*, one who tugs: the tug of war, the supreme effort in any struggle; also a game in which the ends of a rope are held by rival parties who try to draw each other over a line.

tulip, tulipa, or tulsa, n. *tū-līp* [OF. *toullier*, to mix in a confused manner], in *Scot.*, a quarrel; a broil: v. to quarrel; to squabble.

tuition, n. *tū-ti-ūn* [L. *tutior* or *tutiorum*, a taking care of, a guarding—from *tutor*, I look at or guard], originally, superintending care, as over a pupil or ward—hence, instruction; the act or business of teaching: *tuiti-onary*, a *-ēr-t*, pert. to tuition.

tulchan, n. *tūl-chān* [Gael. *tulachan*, a sham calf], in *Scot.*, an undressed calf's skin stuffed with straw, and set beside a cow to cause her to give her milk:

tulchan bishop, in *Scot.*, in Reformation times, one who received the episcopate on condition of assigning the temporalities of the see to a secular person.

tulp, n. *tū-līp* [F. *tulipe*: It. *tulipa*, a tulip—from Turk. *dülbend*: Pers. *dülbänd*, a turban—from its likeness to a turban], a bulbous plant cultivated for the beauty and variety of its flowers, of the genus *Tulipa*, Ord. *Liliaceae*; the tulip of the gardens is *Tulipa Gesneriāna*.

tulle, n. *tūl* [from the town of *Tulle*, in France], a delicate kind of net or lace.

tumble, n. *tūm-būl* [A.S. *tumbian*, to tumble, to dance: cf. Dut. *tumelen*; Sw. *tumbia*; Dan. *tumle*], a fall: v. to fall; to come suddenly to the ground; to tumble; to toss; to fall in quantities and tumultuously; to throw down; to roll or turn over; to throw somersaults and perform other contortions, especially said of acrobats: *tumb-ling*, imp. *-ling*: adj. rolling; n. the act of falling; the performance of certain actors in a circus: *tumbled*, pp. *tūmbld*: *tumbler*, n. *-bler*, one who amuses the public by placing himself in various postures; a kind of latch in a lock; a drinking-glass without a foot, so named for its original pointed bottom; a variety of the domestic pigeon which tumbles or turns over in its flight; a kind of dog: *tumblerful*, n. a quantity sufficient to fill a tumbler.

tumbrel, n. *tūm-brēl*, also *tum-bril*, n. *-bril* [OF. *tumbrell*—from *tambor*, to fall—see *tumble*], a covered cart used to convey tools, ammunition, &c., in a military train; a cart or truck which may be tumbled or tilted up; a dung-cart; a ducking-stool; a frame or crib made of willows and the like, for containing hay and other food for sheep.

tumefy, v. *tū-mē-fī* [F. *tumefier*—from L. *tumefacio*, to cause to swell or puff up—from *tumescere*, I swell; *facio*, I make], to cause to swell; to swell; to rise in a tumour: *tū-mē-fying*, imp.: *tū-mē-fied*, pp. *-fied*: *tū-mē-fic-tion*, n. *-fī-k-shēn*, [F.—L.], act of swelling; a swelling; a tumour: *tumescant*, a *tū-mēs-cānt*, being or growing tumid: *tumescence*, n. *-sēs*, tumescence.

tumid, a *tū-mīd* [L. *tumidus*, swollen, protuberant—from *tumescere*, I swell], being swelled; being enlarged or distended; protuberant; swollen in sound or sense; absurdly sublime; pompous; bombastic: *tū-mīd-ly*, ad. *-t*: *tū-mīd-ness*, n. *-nēs*, also *tumidity*, n. *tū-mīd-ī-tē*, the state or quality of being tumid.

tumour, n. *tū-mēr* [F. *tumeur*—from L. *tumor* or *tumorem*, a swelling—from *tumescere*, I swell], a swelling or enlargement of any part of the body caused by morbid growth: *tū-mōured*, a *-mō-ēd*, swelled; distended.

tump, n. *tūmp* [W. *tump*, a round mass or heap, a hillock], a hillock; a knoll: v. to throw up the earth around a tree so as to form a hillock: *tump-ing*, imp.: *tumped*, pp. *tūmpd*.

tumular—see under *tumulus*.
tumult, n. *tū-mūlt* [F. *tumulte*—from L. *tumulus*, disturbance, agitation—from *tumescere*, I swell], the commotion of a multitude of people, with great noise and uproar; wild disorder; uproar; disturbance: *tumul-tuary*, a *tū-tū-ēr-t*, disorderly; agitated; confused and restless: *tumul-tuariness*, n. *-nēs*, lawlessness; turbulence: *tumul-tuous*, a *tū-ds*, conducted with confusion and noise; disorderly; turbulent; lawless: *tumul-tuously*, ad. *-t*: *tumul-tuousness*, n. *-nēs*, the state of being tumultuous; disorder.—*SYN.* of 'tumult': commotion; uproar; ferment; turbulence; confusion; bluster; hubbub; noise; stir; brawl; riot; bustle; clamour; outcry; exclamation; shouting; howling—of 'tumultuous': boisterous; irregular; noisy; confused; violent; agitated; disturbed; sedition; riotous.

tumulus, n. *tū-mū-lūs* [L. *tumulus*, a raised heap—from *tumescere*, I swell], a mound or hillock, anciently raised to mark a place of burial; a barrow: *tū-mū-lar*, a *-lār*, also *tū-mū-lary*, a *-lār-t*, consisting of a heap; formed in a heap or hillock: *tū-mū-lous*, a *-lūs*, also *tū-mū-lous*, a *-lūs*, full of hillocks: *tū-mū-lōs-ity*, n. *-lōs-ī-tē*, hilliness.

tun, n. *tūn* [F. *tonne*; Icel. and OH. Ger. *tonna*, a cask: the same word as *ton*, which see], a large cask; a measure consisting of 4 hds. or two pipes; any large quantity proverbially; a tun of whale oil—22 gall., and is said to weigh 17 cwt. and about 30 lb.: v. to put into large casks: *tū-n-ing*, imp.: *tunned*, pp. *tūnd*: *tun-balled*, a *-bālled*, having a large belly: to *tun up*, to put liquor into a tun.

māte, māt, fār, lālō; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, ptn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

goods, in *arch*, the collection of timbers framed together, forming one of the principal supports of a roof; in *surg.*, a bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia to keep up the reduced parts, and to prevent further protrusion; among *seamen*, the rope used to keep the centre of a yard to the mast: *v.* to bind or pack close; to skewer, as poultry, &c.; to make fast; to hang: *trust*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of packing or binding closely; the collection of timbers which bind and support a roof or a beam: *trussed*, *pp.* *trist*: to truss up, to make close or tight; to hang.

trust, *n.* *trúst* [*lool. trust*, *trust*: cf. Dan. and Sw. *trúst*, consolation; Goth. *trúst*, a covenant; Ger. *trúst*, help, protection—see *trust*], a resting of the mind on the integrity, justice, or friendship of another; reliance; confidence; the person or thing that is the ground of confidence; credit given without examination, or without security of any kind; that which has been given or received in confidence; something committed to charge of which an account must be given; confidence in supposed honesty; credit given on a promise of payment; in law, an estate held by certain parties for the use of another; a turnpike road or district managed by commissioners: *v.* to rely on; to believe; to credit; to venture confidently; to commit to the care of in confidence; to hope, as 'I *trust* he will do well'; to be confident of something future; to sell upon credit; to confide or have confidence in; to be won to confidence: *trust'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* confiding: *trust'ed*, *pp.*: *trust'er*, *n.* *trú-er*, one who trusts: *trust'ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *trustee*, *n.* *trú-ee*, a person who holds an estate or property of any kind for the benefit and use of another: *trustee-ship*, *n.* *-ship*, the office of a trustee: *trust'ful*, *a.* *-ful*, full of trust; worthy of trust; faithful: *trust'fully*, *ad.* *-ly*: *trust'fulness*, *n.* *-ness*, faithfulness: *trust'less*, *a.* *-less*, not worthy of trust: *trust'lessness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being trustless: *trust'ly*, *a.* *trú-ly*, that may be safely confided in or trusted; honest; faithful; that will not fail; firm; strong: *trust'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *trust'iness*, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being trusty; fidelity; honesty: *trust'worthy*, *a.* worthy of trust or confidence; faithful; honest: *trust'worthiness*, *n.* the state or quality of being trust-worthy; to *trust* in, to place confidence in; to rely on; to trust to, to depend on; to rely on: *trust deed*, in *Scots law*, a legal document in which the property of another is conveyed or made over to a person or persons called *trustees* for a specific object, as the payment of the debts of the trustor: *trust estate*, the property so conveyed.—*SYN.* of 'trust *n.*': faith; hope; dependence; reliance; belief; expectation; credit; deposit.

truth, *n.* *trúth* [see *true*], conformity to fact or reality; freedom from falsehood; fidelity; constancy; sincerity; honesty; virtue; that which is true; a fixed principle or proposition: *v.* in O.E., to affirm as true: *truth'ful*, *a.* *-ful*, habitually disposed to speak truth; closely adhering to truth: *truth'fully*, *ad.* *-ly*: *truth'fulness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being truthful: *truth'less*, *a.* *-less*, wanting in truth: *truth'lessness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being truthless: in *truth*, in reality; in fact: of a *truth*, in reality; certainly: *first truths*, intuitive matters of belief: *truth-speaking*, *a.* uttering truth.

try, *v.* *trí* [F. *trier*, to select—from mid. L. *trídere*, to rub—from L. *tritus*, *pp.* of *tere*, I rub] to attempt; to endeavour; to make or use exertion in order to perform; to make experiment on; to use means; to prove by experiment; to act as a test; to bring to a test; to examine; to bring before a tribunal or into a court of law; to examine judicially by witnesses; to strain, as one's eyes; to purify or refine: *n.* an attempt; an experiment: *try'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* acting as a test, as to one's patience or principles; severe: *n.* a testing: *tried*, *pp.* *tríd*: *adj.* examined by test: *trier*, *triable*, *trial*—see in Dictionary in alphabetical order: to *try* back, to return on one's track, to gain something lost; to *try* on, to fit on an article of dress; *familiarly*, to attempt, usually in phrase, 'to *try* it on': *try-mall*, among *seamen*, a fore-and-aft sail set with a boom and gaff, and hoisted on a small mast, used in a storm: *trying-house*, the place where whale's blubber is reduced to oil and refined.—*SYN.* of 'try *v.*': to strive; aim; assay.

tryma, *n.* *trí-ma* [Gr. *tríma*, a hole, an opening], in bot., a fruit resembling a drupe, as the walnut, having a coriaceous or fleshy epicarp and mesocarp,

one-celled and one-seeded; a two-valved carp, having partitions on the inner con as the walnut.

tryst, *n.* *tríst* [a variant of *trust*, *v.* *Scot.*, an appointment to meet; an appt of meeting; a market: *v.* to agree to gage a person to meet one at a partic place: *tryst'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* an appointme *pp.*: *tryst'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who *trysts*: t an arranged day of meeting or assembling place, a place designated for a meeti interview; a rendezvous.

tsar, *n.* *tsár*—see *Csar*: *Tsarina*, *n.* and more correctly, *Tsaritsa*, *n.* *tsár-íd* press of Russia.

tseske, *n.* *tsé'sé* [S. Afric.] in S. Afr sucking fly whose bite is fatal to so animals.

T-square, a rule having a cross-piece for making parallel lines, or for cutting called from its shape; a T-rule; right-ly, perfectly square or correct as if a T-square applied.

tub, *n.* *túb* [O.Dut. *tobbe*, a tub], an made of staves and hooped, used for other domestic purposes; a box in wh sent up the shaft of a coal-mine; a small formerly used in smuggling operations state of salvation—so named because formerly sweated in a tub: *v.* to plant, a tub; *familiarly*, to take a bath: *tub* *n.* in mining, the lining of a shaft with for the purpose of preventing the falli sides or of loose material from them, oft and water-tight; in rowing, the act of in a rowing-tub: *tubbed*, *pp.* *túbéd*: *to familiarly*, like a tub: *tale* of a tub, a story.

tube, *n.* *túb* [F. *tube*—from L. *tubus*, a pipe; a hollow cylinder of wood, metal, conveying fluids, &c.; a siphon; one of animals or plants for conveying fluids; stances; a telescope, particularly without *v.* to furnish with a tube or tubes: *túbéd*, tubes collectively: *tubed*, *pp.* *túbéd*: *to under test*: *túbiform*, *a.* *-túbiform* shape], in the form of a tube.

tuber, *n.* *túb-er* [L. *tuber*, a hump, a crescence—from *tumeo*, I swell], a thick- ish, underground stem, as a potato, a *tub'erg*, a swelling; in *anat.*, the rounded of a bone: *tuberiferous*, *a.* *túb-er-í-fér-us* [bear] producing or bearing tubers, as the *tuberula*, *n.* *túb-er-ú-lá* [OF. *tubercle*—Fr. *tubercle*, a small hump or protuberance—*it* hump], a little knob; in *med.*, a small, tumour, which, when deposited in num- lungs, and suppurating, produces the di- as consumption; aimple or tumour at the skin; in bot., a swollen simple root, orchids, a little tuber: *tuberuled*, *a.* *túb- ing or affected with tubercles*; in bot., c- warts: *tubercular*, *a.* *túb-ér-ú-lér*, *it* knobs or tubercles; caused by tubercu- sumption; prone to generate tubercles *late*, *a.* *-late*, tubercled; in bot., having *tuberulous*, *a.* *-ulous*, also *tuber'ulous* affected with tubercles; disposed to tub- cases: *tuberulousness*, *n.* *túb-ér-ú-lú-si-* fever accompanied by the formation of s- called tubercles, in various tissues of *tuber'ulous*, *n.* *-itis*, in *path.*, a prod growth of the tubercle bacillus, used in *tuberculosis*.

tuberosae, *a.* *túb-ér-ós*, also *tub'erosus* *fáber*, a protuberance, a hump], havin tubers; connected into a bunch by roo the potato: *tuberosaceous*, *n.* *-ness*, sta *tuberosus*: *tuberos'ity*, *n.* *-s-ít-ty*, in *ana* projection or elevation; the state of bein *tuberosae*, *n.* *túb-ér-ós*, a highly odoriferous plant; the *Potamogeton tuberosus*, Ord. *Lili*.

Tubicolis, *n.* plu. *túb-í-cól-ís* [L. *tubus*, a I inhabit], the order of annelids havin cone in which they live: *tubiculous*, *a.* habiting a tube: *tubic'ular*, *a.* *-ú-lér*, *it* Tubicolis.

tubicornuous, *a.* *túb-í-cór-nú-s* [L. *tubi cornu*, a horn] having hollow horns; coi

tsão, *bôý*, *fút*; *púre*, *búd*; *chátr*,

game, *jog*, *shum*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

a. *lie*, without truce; merciless: *truce-breaker*, one who violates an agreement or engagement: *truce of God*, in the *Middle Ages*, cessation of warfare and fouds on certain days fixed by the Church: *flag of truce*—see under *flag* 2.

truck, v. *trūk* [OF. *troquer*; Sp. *trocar*, to barter], the radical meaning of the word is, a knock, a blow, then a piece of business; to exchange; to barter or give in exchange: *n.* traffic by exchange of goods; hence, commodities exchanged in such traffic: *truck-ing*, imp.: *trucked*, pp. *trucks*: *truckage*, *n.* *trūk-āg*, the practice of bartering goods: *truck-er*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who trucks: *truck system*, a system formerly pursued by the owners of factories, and other large works, and by coalmasters, of compelling their work-people to take goods in exchange for their labour—a system put down by Act of Parliament in 1831.

truck, *n.* *trūk* [L. *trochus*; Gr. *trochos*, a hoop—from *trocho*, I run], a small wooden wheel; a sort of platform running upon wheels or trucks; a small solid wheel for ordnance; a cylinder; the round disc at the top of a mast; a small two-wheeled hand-carriage for the conveyance of sacks, &c.; a railway wagon for the conveyance of goods: *v.* in *trūk*, to convey by truck: *truck-āg*, *n.* *-āg*, the cost of sending goods by railway trucks.

truckle, *n.* *trūk-l* [dim. from *truck* 2], a small wheel or caster: *v.* to roll or cause to roll; to roll on a wheel or something round; to lie or pass under something else; hence, to yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit servilely: *truckle-ing*, imp. *trūg*: *adj.* meekly obedient; cringing: *servile*: *n.* servile submission to the will of another: *truckle-bed*, a bed that can be rolled in under another and drawn out when wanted for use, also called *trundle-bed*.

truculent, *a.* *trūk-ū-lent* [L. *truculentus*, very savage, fierce—from *trus* or *tracem*, fierce], savage; of fierce aspect; destructive; cruel: *truculencia*, *n.* *-lēns*, also *truculency*, *n.* *-lēn-ē*, savageness of manners; ferociousness of aspect: *truculently*, *ad.* *-ly*.

trudge, *v.* *trāj* [prob. from Sw. dial. *trugn*, a snow-shoe: *lit.*, to walk in snow-shoes; hence, to move along with a heavy step], to go steadily along; to jog or march heavily on; to travel or walk with labour and effort: *trudge-ing*, imp.: *trudged*, pp. *trājd*.

true, *a.* *trū* [AS. *trōwe*, true; of. Iscl. *trár*; Dan. *tro*; Goth. *trawan*; OH. Ger. *triuwi*; Ger. *triu*], in accordance with that which actually exists, or is done or said; not false or counterfeit; not pernicious; not fraudulent; conformable to rule; genuine; faithful; honest; right; free from falsehood: *truthness*, *n.* *-ness*, sincerity; faithfulness; truth: *truly*, *ad.* *trū-lī*, in reality; according to truth: *truthful*, *n.* *-ful*, that which is self-evident; something true: *true bill*, the formula by which the grand jury finds or approves a bill of indictment: *true-blue*, *n.* inflexibly honest or faithful: *true-born*, *a.* of genuine birth: *true-bred*, *a.* of a genuine or right breed: *true-hearted*, *a.* sincere; not faithless or deceitful: *true-heartedness*, *n.* state of being sincere and faithful; honesty; sincerity: *true-love*, *n.* one really beloved: *true-lover's-knot*, *true-love-knot*, *n.* a line or band knotted with many folds, a supposed emblem of the interwoven affections: *true-penny*, *n.* in O.E., an honest fellow.—SYN. of 'true': real; genuine; veracious; steady; honest; constant; loyal; exact; right; actual; positive; veritable; certain.

truffle, *n.* *trū-fā* [OF. *truffe*], *truffle*—from L. *tuber*, a swelling, a truffle), a fleshy fungus of a roundish shape, found buried at the depth of several inches in the clayey sandy soils of the south of England, in France, in Italy, &c., much esteemed as a luxury: *truffled*, *a.* *trū-fād*, cooked or stuffed with truffles.

trulism, *n.*—see under *true*.
T-rule—see *T-square*.
trull, *n.* *trū* [Ger. *trulle*, *trulle*, a coarse slutish woman], a sorry wench; a vile strumpet; a vagrant strumpet.

trullation, *n.* *trū-lit-ēd-shūn* [L. *trullitico*, I trowel, I plaster—from *trulla*, a trowel—see *trowel*], the laying of layers of plaster with a trowel.
truly, *ad.*—see under *true*.

trump, v. *trūmp* [F. *tromper*—*lit.*, to blow the trumpet to one, hence, to deceive—see *trumpet*], in O.E., to lie; to boast; to deceive; to impose upon; to play a trick upon: *trump-ing*, imp.: *trumped*, pp.

trūmp: *trumpy*, *a.* *trūmp-ē*, something of less value than it seems; falsehood; trifles; empty talk; things of no value: *adj.* trifling; worthless; not able to bear investigation: *to trump up*, as a story, to get up a fraudulent story; to devise; to seek and collect apparent evidence unscrupulously, from every quarter.

trump, *n.* *trūmp*, in *Scip.* and *poetry*, a trumpet.
trump, *n.* *trūmp* [F. *trionphe*, a certain card-game: same word as *trionphi*, in L. *trionphus*, a triumph], the suit of cards in a game which takes any of the other suits; the winning card; an old game at cards; in *slang*, a good fellow: *v.* to play a winning card on another in order to win; to take with a winning card: *trump-ing*, imp.: *trumped*, pp. *trūmp*.

trumpet, *n.* *trūmp-ēt* [OF. *trumpete* or *trumpette*; mid. L. *tromba*, a drum; L. *tuba*, a trumpet with a straight tube], a wind instr. consisting of a tube of considerable length, doubled up for convenience in handling, and terminating in a bell-like aperture: *v.* to publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim: *trump-et-ing*, imp.: *trump-etted*, pp.: *trump-eter*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who or that which trumpets; a soldier who blows a trumpet; one who proclaims or publishes; a kind of pigeon: *trump-ētry*, *n.* *-ēry*, the sound or blowing of trumpets: *trump-et-call*, a military order sounded through a trumpet: *trump-et-shā*, a shā having a tubular muzzle: *trump-et-flower*, a name applied to more than one species of plants whose flowers are trumpet-shaped, of the Ord. *Bignoniaceae*; a species of honeysuckle: *trump-et-shell*, a univalvular shell of a trumpet shape: *trump-et-tongued*, *a.* having a tongue loud and piercing as a trumpet: *speaking-trumpet*, a trumpet for increasing the intensity of speech, and transmitting it to a considerable distance: *ear trumpet*, a long tube, generally made curved or spiral, with a trumpet-shaped end, for collecting sounds into a focus, used by persons with imperfect hearing.

truncate, *a.* *trūng-kāt* [L. *truncatus*, pp. of *truncare*, I cut off—from *truncus*, a trunk], terminating abruptly as if cut off at the end: *v.* to cut off; to lop; to maim: *trun-cating*, imp.: *trun-cated*, pp. a cut short; in geom., applied to a pyramid or cone, the top or vortex of which is cut off by a plane parallel to its base: *truncation*, *n.* *trūng-kāt-shūn*, state of being truncated; the change in the geometrical form of a crystal, produced by the cutting off of an angle or edge: *truncus*, *n.* *trūng-kūs*, in bot., the trunk or bole of a tree.

truncheon, *n.* *trūn-shūn* [F. *tronçon*, a piece cut or broken off—from L. *truncus*, the stock or trunk of a tree], a short staff; a cudgel; a baton; a military staff of command: *v.* to beat with a cudgel: *trun-cheoning*, imp.: *trun-cheoned*, pp. *-shēd*: *adj.* furnished with a truncheon: *trun-cheoner*, *n.* *-shēr*, *trūn-ēr*, *trūn-cheamer*, *n.* *-shēr*, a person armed with a truncheon.

trundle, v. *trūn-dī* [AS. *trundel*, an orb, a circle; for *trendle*], to roll along; to roll, as on little wheels; to roll along, as a hoop: *n.* a round rolling body; a little wheel; a low cart with small wooden wheels—now called a *truck*: *trun-dling*, imp. *-dīng*.

trundled, pp. *trūn-dūd*: *trundle-bed*, same as *truckle-bed*, which see under *truckle*: *trundle-head*, the wheel that turns a millstone: *trundle-tail*, a round tail of a dog; a dog having such a tail.

trunk, *n.* *trūngk* [F. *tronc*, a trunk, an alms-box—from L. *truncus*, the trunk, the stem], the stem or body of a tree apart from its branches; the main body of anything; a box or chest, particularly one covered with leather or skin; the proboscis of an elephant; the part of the body between the head and the abdomen; a large pipe through the cylinder of a steam-engine; a water-course made of planks: *trunks*, *n.* plu. *trūngks*, trunk-hose: *trunked*, *a.* *trūngkt*, having a trunk: *trunk-hose*, large breeches reaching to the knees, formerly worn: *trunk-line*, the main line of a railway, as distinguished from the branch lines or feeders.

trunnion, *n.* *trūn-yūn* [F. *trignon*, a stump—from L. *truncus*, a trunk], one of the two knobs which project from the opposite sides of a cannon, and which serve to support it on the cheeks of the carriage.

truss, *n.* *trūs* [F. *trousse*, a truss, a bundle; *trousser*, to pluck up—from a supposed mid. L. *torfere*, to twist together—from L. *torvus*, pp. of *torquere*, I twist], a quantity, about 56 lb., as of hay or straw, tied together; a small hand-packed bundle of dry

maie, *māi*, *fēr*, *lōw*; *mēte*, *māt*, *hēr*; *pine*, *pīn*; *note*, *nōt*, *mōse*;

trophy, *n.* *trôf* [*F. trophée*, a trophy—*from L. tropaeum*; *Gr. tropaion*, a trophy, originally a trunk of a tree on which were fixed the arms, shields, helmets, &c., taken from the enemy—from *tropé*, a turning, a putting to flight—from *trépô*, I turn], anything taken from an enemy which can be shown as evidence of victory; something preserved as a memorial of victory; articles of produce or manufacture artistically arranged, and exhibited: *trôphied*, *a.* *trôphied*, adorned with trophies.

tropical, *a.* *trôpik-âle*, figurative—see under *tropes*.
tropical, *a.* *trôpik-âle*, pert. to the tropics—see under *tropics*.

tropics, *n. plu.* *trôpik-âs* [*F. tropique*; *L. tropicus*; *Gr. tropikos*, of or belonging to a turn or turning—from *trépô*, I turn], the two circles of the celestial sphere, the one north and the other south from the equator, at a distance of 23° 28', and parallel to it, within the limits of which the sun moves in his yearly course—the one north of the equator being called the *Tropic of Cancer*, the one south of it the *Tropic of Capricorn*; the region between the tropics: *trôpical*, *a.* *trôpik-âle*, also *trôpik-âle*, *a.* *trôpik-âle*, pert. to or incident to the tropics; being within or near the tropics: *trôpically*, *adv.* *trôpik-âle*, *trôpik-âle*, a term-like sea-bird, found mostly in the tropics.

tropology, *n.* *trôpôlôgik-âs* [*Gr. tropos*, a trope; *logos*, discourse], a rhetorical or figurative mode of speech: **tropological**, *a.* *trôpôlôgik-âle*, varied or expressed by tropes; figurative.

trot, *n.* *trô* [*OF. troit*, a trot—from *trotter*, to trot: *OH. Ger. troffen*, to tread often], the pace of a horse or other quadruped a little faster than walking; an affectionate name for a child; a contemptuous name for an old woman: *v.* to move faster than a walk; to cause to move fast: *trôting*, *imp.* *trôting*, *adj.* moving with a trot: *trôted*, *pp.* *trôter*, *n.* *trôter*, a quadruped that trots: *trôters*, *sheeps'* or *pigs'* feet cooked.

truth, *n.* *trûth* [a variant of *truth*], faith; fidelity; truth: *trûthless*, *a.* *trûthless*, in *OE.* faithless: *trôphied*, *a.* having fidelity pledged.

troubadour, *n.* *trôbâdôr* [*F. troubadour*—*from Prov. trobador*, *n.* *trôbâdôr* to invent—perhaps from *mid. L. tropus*, a song, singing, in *classical L.*, a trope—see *tropes*], one of a school of lyric poets who flourished in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries in the S. of France, N. of Spain, and N. of Italy.

trouble, *n.* *trâbl* [*F. troubler*—*from a supposed mid. L. turbidus*, to trouble, to disturb—from *L. turba*, a crowd], disturbance of mind; that which causes agitation or disturbance of mind; distress; anxiety; uneasiness; among *miners*, any shifting of the strata of a coal-field by which the regular and continuous working of its minerals is interrupted: *v.* to disturb; to put into confused motion; to grieve; to make uneasy; to molest; to engage overmuch; to give occasion of labour to, as, 'I shall not trouble you to write'; in *OE.* to disorder: *trôubling*, *imp.* *trôing*: *n.* the act of molesting or annoying; the act of afflicting: *trôubled*, *pp.* *trôbled*: *adj.* disturbed; disordered: *trôubler*, *n.* *trôler*, one who troubles: *trôublesome*, *a.* *trôub-âs-âle*, causing annoyance; tiresome; giving inconvenience to: harassing; importunate; teasing; irksome; vexatious: *trôublesomely*, *adv.* *trôub-âs-âle*, *trôub-âs-âle*, the state or quality of being troublesome: irksomeness: *trôubulous*, *a.* *trôub-âs-âle*, agitated; full of trouble or disorder; causing great anxiety and distress.—*Syn.* of 'trouble' *v.*: to disturb; annoy; perplex; afflict; grieve; fret; distress; busy; tease; vex; harass—of 'trouble' *n.*: molestation; obstruction; inconvenience; distress; grief; sorrow; calamity; misfortune; adversity; embarrassment; misery.

trough, *n.* *trôf* [*AS. trog*, a trough: cf. *Ice. trog*; *Dan. trog*; *Ger. trog*] a long hollow vessel of wood, stone, or metal, open at the top, for holding feeding-stuffs for animals, &c.; the channel that conveys water, as to a mill; in *geol.*, any sudden depression of strata by which they are made to assume a basin-shaped arrangement: *trough* of the sea, the long hollow between any two waves: *trough-joint*, in *geol.*, the fissure or joint frequently found to pass through the middle of the curvature of any sudden depression of strata.

trunk, *n.* *trônk* [*trônk*, the *trunk*], a piece of furniture, the trunk of a tree—see *trunk*], to beat with a truncheon; to cudgel; to punish severely; to scold or reprimand; in *OE.*, to defeat utterly; to discomfit; *trouning*, *imp.* *trouning*, *pp.* *trouning*.

troupe, *n.* *trôp* [*F. troupe*—*from mid. L. tropus*, a company—see *troop*], a company, especially used of stage-players; a band; a troop.

trous-de-loup, *n. plu.* *trô-dê-lô* [*F. trou*, hole; *de*, of; *loup*, wolf], *lit.*, wolf-holes; pitfalls dug in the form of inverted cones, about 6 feet deep and 4½ in. in diameter, set with pointed stakes, of great use as an obstacle to the approach of cavalry.

trous, *n.* *trôis* [see *trousers*], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, breeches and stockings in one piece—an anc. Irish dress; trousers: *troused*, *a.* *trôsed*, wearing trousers.

trousers, *n. plu.* *trôis-zêrs* [*F. trousses*, breeches—*from trousser*, to tuck, to fasten up—see *truss*], a garment worn by men and boys, extending from the waist to the ankles, covering the lower part of the trunk, and each lower limb separately; *trousers*, *n.* *trôis-zêrs*, the different kinds of cloth used in making men's trousers.

trousse, *n.* *trôis*, the loppings from growing timber; the old spelling of *trush*, which see.

trousseau, *n.* *trô-sô*, *trousseaux*, *n. plu.* *trô-sô* [*F. trousseau*, a small bundle, an outfit—from *trousser*, a truss, a bundle—see *trousers*], the collective lighter outfit of a woman about to be married, consisting of personal clothing, trinkets, presents, and the like; a bride's clothes.

trout, *n.* *trôit* [*AS. trut*—*from L. trutta*, a trout: *Gr. trôktos*, a gnawer, a sea-fish with sharp teeth], a common name for the smaller species of the salmon tribe, inhabiting streams, variegated with spots, and esteemed as game and as delicate food: *trout-coloured*, *a.* white, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel: *trout-stream*, a running water or river in which trouts abound: *troutlet*, *n.* *trôit*, also *troutling*, *n.* *trôit*, a small trout.

trouver, *n.* *trô-vêr*, also *trouveur*, *n.* *trô-vêr* [*F. trouver*, a poet—from *trouver*, to find, to invent, to compose—see *troubadour*, with which it is identical—*lit.*, one who finds or invents], one of a class of early descriptive poets, epic in their form and style, who flourished in the N. of France.

trover, *n.* *trô-vêr* [*OF. trover*, to find—see *troubadour*], in *law*, the obtaining possession of any goods by finding them, or by various means other than by purchase; an action at law by the rightful owner to recover from the finder lost or strayed property, or to try a disputed case of property in goods and chattels: *treasure-trove*—see under *treasure*.

trow, *v.* *trô* [*AS. tréowan*, to trust, to believe; *tréowa*, trust, faith—see *true*], in *OE.*, to think; to imagine; to conceive; to believe: *trow* is also used as an exclamation of inquiry or surprise: *trow'ing*, *imp.* *trôwed*, *pp.* *trôd*.

trow, *n.* *trô*, in *Orkney* and *Shetland* *myth*, an underground elf that worked in metal: cf. *trôll*.

trowel, *n.* *trô-êl* [*F. truelle*; *mid. L. trulla*, a trowel, dim. of *L. frua*, a stirring-spoon, a ladle], a flat, somewhat broad tool used to take up and spread mortar; a similar tool, semicircular in shape or scooped, used by gardeners: *trowelled*, *a.* *trô-êl*, formed with a trowel.

trowl, *v.* and *n.* *trôl*, same as *troll* 1, which see.

trousers, another spelling of *trousers*.

troy, *n.* *trôy*, also *troy-weight* [said to be from *Troyes*, in France—a weight used at the fair of Troyes], a weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers.

truant, *a.* *trô-dû* [*OF. truand*, a vagrant: *Bret. truant*, a vagabond: cf. *Cornish. tru*, also *W. truand*, poor, miserable: *Gael. truagh*, wretched] idle; lazy; wandering from business or duty; loitering: *a.* an idler; a scholar absent from school without permission; a loiterer: *v.* to idle at a distance from duty; to absent oneself from school without permission, as a scholar: *tru'anting*, *imp.* *tru'anted*, *pp.* *truancy*, *n.* *trô-dû*, the act of playing truant; the state of being a truant; to play the truant, to be absent from school without leave.

truce, *n.* *trô* [*AS. tréowa*, a compact—from *tréowa*, true—see *true*], a temporary peace or suspension of hostilities agreed upon by contending forces or states; cessation; short quiet: *truceless*,

triumph over, to overcome; to subdue: triumphal arch, an arch erected to perpetuate the memory of a conqueror, or some remarkable victory or important event; a temporary erection in the form of an arch as a mark of rejoicing. *Note*.—A triumph is a public reception of the first order, an *ovation* is a public reception inferior to it.

triumvir, *n.* *tri-vir* [L. *trēs*, three; *vir*, one] of three; *vtr*, a man, one of three men united in the same office; plu. *trium-viri*, *-virs*, also *trium-viri*, *-viri*: *triumvirate*, *n.* *-viri*, the union of three men in one government or office; in *anc. Hist.*, the joint government of the Roman empire by Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, and afterwards by Antony, Octavian, and Lepidus; a company of three: *trium-viry*, *n.* *-viri*, in O.E., a triumvirate.

triumus, *a.* *tri-ūm* [L. *trēs*, three; *unus*, one] three in one—applied to God, in order to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons: *tri-ūnity*, *n.* *-ūnity*, state of being triune; the Trinity.

trivalent, *a.* *tri-valens* [L. *trēs*, three, and *valens*, strong—from *valere*, I am strong]. In *chem.*, equal in combining or displacing power to three hydrogen atoms.

trivet—see *tripod*.

trivial, *a.* *tri-vi-ā-lis* [F. *triviale*—from L. *triviale*, that may be found everywhere, ordinary—from *trivium*, a cross-road—from *trēs*, three; *via*, a road or way] commonplace; of little worth or importance; trifling; inconsiderable; slight; vulgar: *triviality*, *n.* *tri-vi-ā-lity*, the state of being trivial; anything of little worth; a trifle: *trivially*, *ad.* *-ly*: *trivialness*, *n.* *-ness*, lightness; unimportance: *trivium*, *n.* *-vium* [L.], a name given in the middle ages to the three arts of grammar, logic, and rhetoric, constituting, as it were, a *triple way* to eloquence: *trivial names*, the names added to the names of genera, which double or binomial names constitute the names of species, as *Triticum* is the generic name of certain cereals, while *Triticum vulgare* is the specific name of one of the genus, viz., common wheat—same as *specific name*, which see under *specific*.

tri-weekly, *a.* *tri-week-ly* [*tri*, and *Eng. weekly*], happening thrice a week; published thrice a week, as a newspaper.

trocar or trekar, *n.* *tri-kār* [F. *trocar*—from *trois*, three; *carre*, an angle—from L. *quadrus*, a square—so called from its triangular point], a surgical instr. for taking off fluids from parts of the body, as in dropsy.

trocheal, trocheal, —see under *trochee*.

trochal, *a.* *tri-kāl* [Gr. *trochos*, a wheel—from *tréchō*, I run], wheel-shaped.

trochanter, *n.* *tri-kān-tēr* [Gr. *trochanter*, a runner—from *tréchō*, I run, in *anat.*, one of the two processes or prominences at the upper part of the thigh-bone, called the *greater* and the *less*, in which are inserted several of the muscles used in motion: *trochanter's*, *a.* *-tēr*, of or pert. to the trochanters.

trochanter—see *trocar*.

trochee, *n.* *tri-kēs*, also *trocheus*, *n.* *tri-kēs* [L. *trocheus*; Gr. *trocheios*, a trochee—from *trochos*, a running; *tréchō*, I run], a metrical foot of two syllables, a long followed by a short: *trocheal*, *a.* *tri-kāl*, also *trocheal*, *a.* *-kāl*, consisting of trochees.

trochilles, *n.* plu. *tri-kil-lēs* [Gr. *trochilēs*, a roller, a windlass; *trochos*, a wheel—from *tréchō*, I run], in *mech.*, the science of rotatory motion: *trochil'io*, *a.* *-kē*, having power to draw out or turn round, as a wheel; pert. to rotatory motion.

trochlea, *n.* *tri-kil-lē* [L. *trochlea*, a case containing one or more pulleys—from Gr. *trochos*, a wheel; *tréchō*, I run, in *anat.*, a pulley-like cartilage over which a tendon passes; one of the projections of bones over which parts turn as ropes over pulleys: *trochlear*, *a.* *-lē-r*, shaped like a pulley: *trochleary*, *a.* *-lē-r*, of or pert. to the trochlea.

trochoid, *n.* *tri-kōyd* [Gr. *trochos*, a wheel; *eidōs*, resemblance], in *geom.*, the curve described by any point in a wheel rolling on a straight line: *adj.* conical with a flat base, as the shells of certain Foraminifera: *trochoidal*, *a.* *-kōyd*, *ad.* *-ly*, pert. to a trochoid; in *anat.*, applied to the rotatory motion of one bone upon another.

trod, *pt.* *tród*, *tród* or *trodden*, *pp.* *tród-n*—see under *trod*.

trogerite, *n.* *tri-gér-it* [from Tröger, a mineralogist], in *min.*, a hydrous uranium arsenate, of pale-yellow colour.

trogodyte, *n.* *tróg-ló-dit* [Gr. *triglodites*, one who creeps into holes—from *trógō*, a hole, a cavern; *dit*, I enter], one dwelling in a cave—especially the carman of prehistoric W. Europe; hence, one who lives so secluded a life as to be ignorant of current events; a hermit: *trogl'edite*, *a.* *-dit*, also *trogl'edite*, *a.* *-dit*, *ad.* *-ly*, pert. to.

trogon, *n.* *tróg-on* [Gr. *trogon*, gnawing], an insectivorous bird of the Amer. tropics, brilliantly coloured, and having long plumes over the tail-feathers.

Trojan, *n.* *trój-an*, an inhabitant of *anc. Troy*; familiarly, a courageous fellow: *adj.* *trojan*, pert. to *anc. Troy*.

troll, *v.* *tról* [F. *trôler*, to ramble; MH.Ger. *trollen*, to roll] to roll or trundle; to move or utter volubly; to turn; to drive about; to sing the parts of in succession, as of a round; to draw on; to fish with a rod having the line running on a reel near the handle: *a.* a reel at the handle of a fishing-rod round which the line is rolled; a song, the parts of which are sung in succession: *trolling*, *imp.* *ad.* *rolling*; driving about; fishing with a rod and reel: *trolled*, *pp.* *troll*; *troller*, *n.* *-tēr*, one who trolls: to troll or troll the bowl, to push the bowl round; *trolley*, *n.* *tról-lē*, a kind of truck for carrying railway material, which can be tilted over by removing pins which attach it to the frame; a large, flat, heavy cart without sides; to troll a song, to roll it out with rise and fall of the voice.

troll, *n.* *tról* [Icel. *tröll*] in *Scand. myth.*, a supernatural being superior to man in strength and stature, but much beneath him in mind; in modern Denmark, a hobgoblin or spirit of the *brownie* type. *trollop*, *n.* *tról-lap* [from *troll* I], a woman loosely and negligently dressed; a drab.

trombone, *n.* *tróm-bón* [F.—It. *trombone*—from *tromba*, a trumpet—see *trumpet*], a deep-toned brass wind instr. in the form of an ordinary trumpet, attached to a bent tube in the form of the letter U, which has a movable slide enabling the performer to command a great compass of sounds.

trump, *n.* *tróm-p* [F. *trompe*; It. *tromba*, a trumpet—see *trumpet*], a furnace-blower; a blowing apparatus: *trump'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*, an aperture in a trumpet.

tron, *n.* *trón*, or *trone*, *n.* *trón* [OF. *trone*, a weighing machine; L. *trudens*, a pair of scales], a steelyard-balance, an old Scot. weight, varying from 21 to 26 oz. avoirdupois, the weight used at the *trons*: *Tron Church*, the church in the market-place.

trona, *n.* *trón-d* [Ar.], a crude sesquicarbonate of soda, occurring in crystalline incrustations in the deserts of Africa and Asia, and in the dried-up lakes and river-courses of S. Amer., where it is called *trona*.

troop, *n.* *tróp* [F. *troupe*—from mid. L. *troups*, a troop; perhaps from L. *turba*, a crowd], a number of persons in a body or line; a multitude; a division of a regiment of cavalry under a captain, two troops making a squadron; any band or company, as of actors: *v.* to collect in numbers; to march in a body or in company with some degree of haste: *trooping*, *imp.* *ad.* *troop*; *trooper*, *n.* *-ēr*, a horse-soldier: *troops*, *n.* *tróps*, soldiers in general; an army: *troop-ship*, a ship for the conveyance of soldiers by sea: *trooping the colours*, a ceremony performed at the public mounting of garrison guards: *troops of the line*, all infantry regiments, except the Foot Guards.

Tropæum, *n.* *tróp-é-ūm* [Gr. *tropæios*, turning—from *trépō*, I turn], extensive genus of plants, mostly climbing, with orange-red or yellow flowers; the best known is *Tropæolum majus*, the great Indian cross or Nasturtium, Ord. *Tropæolacæ*.

trope, *n.* *tróp* [F. *trope*—from L. *tropus*; Gr. *tropos*, a trope—from *trépō*, I turn] in *rhet.*, a change in the signification of a word from a primary to a derived sense; tropes are of two kinds—simple, as in *synecdoche* and *metonymy*, and metaphors; a word used figuratively: *tropical*, *a.* *tróp-ikāl*, figurative, as the use of a word: *tropically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *tropist*, *n.* *-pist*, one who deals in tropes: see also *tropology*.

trophal, *n.* plu. *tró-fal* [Gr. *trophos*, a feeder—from *tréphō*, I feed], the parts of the mouth in insects concerned in the acquisition and preparation of food: *trophile*, *a.* *tróf-ik*, also *trophical*, *a.* *-kāl*, connected with nourishment; nourishing; nutritious: *trophosome*, *n.* *tróf-ō-sóm* [Gr. *tróphē*, body], the collective assemblage of the nutritive solids of any hydrosoma.

māle, māl, fār, lāle; mēle, mēt, hēr; yne, ptn; nāt, nō, mōve:

of ruminants cleaned and prepared for food: tripe-meat, n. one who sells tripe: tripesteak, a. name given to *anhydrite* when composed of contorted plates, which bear a sort of resemblance to the convolutions of the intestines: tripe-visaged, a. having a face flabby like tripe.

tripodal, a. *tri-pô-dâl* [L. *três*, three; *pôs* or *pedem*, a foot] having three feet.

tripennate, a. *tri-pên-nâi*, also *tripin'nate*, a. *tri-pên-nâi* [L. *três*, three; *penna* or *pinnâ*, a feather], in bot., applied to a compound leaf three times divided in a pinnate manner.

tripetalous, a. *tri-pê-tâl* [Gr. *três*, three; *petalon*, a leaf], in bot., having three petals or flower-leaves.

triphthong, n. *tri-phthong* [Gr. *três*, three; *phthongos*, the voice, sound], a combination of three vowels in one sound, as *eye*; a trigraph: triphthong'gal, a. *trê-phthong-gâl*, pert. to, or consisting of, a triphthong.

triphyllous, a. *tri-phyl-lôs* [Gr. *três*, three; *phyllon*, a leaf], in bot., applied to plants which have their leaves in whorls of three, or which produce only three leaves.

tripinnate—see *tripennate*.

tripinnatifid, a. *tri-pên-nât-if-id* [L. *três*, three; *pinnâ*, a feather; *fido*, I divide], in bot., applied to a pinnatifid leaf with the segments twice divided in a pinnatifid manner.

triple, a. *trip-l* [F. *triple*—from L. *triplex*, threefold—*from tris*, three; *plicô*, I fold], consisting of three united; threefold; three times repeated; in O.K. third: v. to make thrice as much or as many, usually written *triple*: tripling, imp. -ing: tripled, pp. *trip-l'd*: triply, ad. -ly, in a triple or threefold manner: triple-crowned, a. having three crowns; having the triple crown or tiara, as the pope: triple time, in music, a certain time, so called from each bar possessing a rhythm of three beats: trip'let, n. -lê, three of a kind; three united; three lines of verse that rhyme together; three notes sung or played in the time of two; one of three children at a birth: trip'leate, a. -lê-kê, made thrice as much; threefold: a. a third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind: trip'lica'tion, n. -shôn, the act of making threefold or adding three together: triplicity, n. *tri-plê-si-tê*, also *tripleness*, n. *tri-plê-nês*, state of being threefold: trip'lite, n. *tri-plî-tê*, a mineral phosphate of manganese occurring in massive or coarsely granular aggregates, so called from its being cleavable in three directions at right angles to each other.

triplicate, a. *tri-plî-kâ-tê* [L. *triplicis*, threefold; *costa*, a rib], in bot., having three ribs proceeding from above the base of the leaf.

triploblastic, a. *tri-plô-blastîk* [Gr. *triploos*, threefold; *blastos*, a germ], in zool., having embryos in which the blastoderm separates into three layers.

tripod, n. *tri-pôd* [Gr. *tripous*, three-footed, also a tripod—from *três*, three; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], a three-legged stool or table; a stool or seat supported by three legs on which the priest or priestess in anc. times was placed to obtain inspiration to utter oracles; a cup for liquids supported on a three-footed pedestal.

tripoli, n. *tri-pô-lî* (from Tripoli, in Africa, whence first brought), an infusorial earth of a whitish-grey or yellow colour, used as a polishing-powder; rottenstone: trip'olite, a. -lî, pert. to tripoli.

triple, n. *tri-pê* [Gr. *tripous*, three-footed—see *tripod*], at *Cambridge University*, one of the honours lists with its three classes—the triposes now embrace mathematics, classics, law, theology, &c.; the honours examination: also tripos=paper: triposes, n. plu. *tri-pô-sêz*, the three divisions in the list of mathematical, classical, and other honours, the mathematical consisting of—(1) Wranglers, (2) Senior Optimes, (3) Junior Optimes—the classical and others being divided into first class, second class, and third class.

tripterous, a. *tri-plêr-ês* [Gr. *três*, three; *pteron*, a wing], in bot., three-winged, as a leaf.

triptote, n. *tri-plô-tê* [Gr. *três*, three; *ptôtos*, liable to fall], in gram., a noun only used in three cases.

triptych, n. *tri-plîk* [Gr. *três*, three; *ptuchê*, a fold], a sacred pictorial representation, used generally as an altar-piece, consisting of three compartments, the centre one fixed, the other two made to fold like doors on the centre one and cover it; a writing-tablet in three parts that can be folded into one.

triquetrous, a. *tri-koô-trûs* [L. *triangulus*, three corners—*from tris*, three], in three angles, the faces being concave three-sided or three-cornered, as a box trisously, ad. -ly.

trireme, n. *tri-rê-m* [F. *trirème*—from a trirème—from *três*, three; *rêmus*, as a vessel with three benches or tiers each side.

Trisagion, n. *tri-sâ-gi-ôn* [Gr. *trisagios*, —*from tris*, thrice; *agios*, holy] in Church, the threefold invocation of the Holy, Holy, Holy; also, incorrectly, *Trise*, n. *tri-sê*—same as *trise* 2.

triseet, v. *tri-sêkt* [L. *três*, three; *seco*, I cut], to cut or divide into three: triseet'ing, imp.: triseet'ed, pp.: triseet'shôn, the division of a thing into three: in geom., the division of an angle into parts.

trispalous, a. *tri-sêp-d-lôs* [L. *três*, three; *sepal*], in bot., having three sepals.

trispate, a. *tri-sêpât* [L. *três*, three; *pate*, I fence in], having three partitions in an ovary or fruit.

trismus, n. *tri-sû-m* [Gr. *três*, I gnaw], a kind of tetanus affecting the muscles of trisostædredon, n. *tri-sô-tê-dê-drôn* thrice; *ôktô*, eight; *hexdra*, a base, a fig. twenty-four equal faces.

triste or trist, a. *trîst* or *trîst* [F. *triste*, sad], sad; unhappy: trist'ful, a. -ly, sad; melancholy; gloomy.

tristearin, n. *tri-sê-â-rîn* [see *stearin*], body forming the greater part of matter called glyceryl tristearate.

tristichous, a. *tri-sit-kûs* [Gr. *três*, three; *stichos*, a row], in bot., in three rows.

trisyllable, n. *tri-sil-lê-bl* [Gr. *três*, three; *syllabê*, a syllable—see *syllable*], a word consisting of three syllables: trisyllable, a. *tri-sil-lê-bl*, a lab'ical, a. -lê-t-kêl, consisting of three parts: to trisyllable—see *note* under *disyllable*, a. *trîl* [L. *trivius*, pp. of *tero*, I rub] hackneyed; common; stale; so common as to lose all novelty and interest: tris'ly, in common manner: trist'ness, n. -nês, the being triste; staleness.

trismate, a. *tri-sê-nâi* [L. *três*, three; *matê*], in bot., divided three times in manner.

trithemal, n. *tri-thê-lêm* [Gr. *três*, three; *thêmê*], the opinion that the Father, Son, Spirit are three distinct Gods: tri'thêmê, one who maintains trithemism: tri'thêmê-tic, also tri'thê'tic, a. -tê-t-kêl, pert. to tri'thêmê—see *trithem*.

Triton, n. *tri-tôn* [L. and Gr. *Tritôn*], a god, the son of Neptune and Amphitrite, the pet of Neptune, represented as having part of the body like that of a man and like that of a fish; a sea deity; in her., (t) in *conch.*, a trumpet-shell.

tritoseoid, n. *tri-tô-zô-îyd* [Gr. *tritos*, third; *eidês*, resemblance], in zool., the third generation.

triturate, v. *tri-tû-rât* [L. *tritura*, a rubbing—from *trivis*, pp. of *tero*, I rub], to rub to a fine powder: tri'turate, imp.: tri'turate, pp.: tri'turate, n. -râ-shôn, the act of to a fine powder: tri'turable, a. -râ-bl, of being reduced to a fine powder by grinding.

triumph, n. *tri-âm* [F. *triomphe*; L. *triumphus*, a solemn and magnificent entrance of a general, after having obtained a decisive victory over the pomp with which a victory was celebrated by the anc. Romans; a victory; a state of being victorious; exultation for a victory with pomp; to obtain to insult upon an advantage gained; to be triumphant, imp.: n. the act of triumphs: triumph'ed, pp. -âm-t: tri'um-fâm-fer, one who triumphs: tri'um-phal, a. -phal, to a triumph; serving to commemorate a victory; serving to betoken joy, or to give a joyful triumphphant, a. -fâm, celebrating victory; as for victory; expressing joy for success; triumphantly, ad. -ly, victoriously; with a

cultivating at table.

tricoloured, a. *tri-kol-ér* [Gr. *treis*, three; *kokkos*, a kernel or berry] in bot., having three one-seeded cells.

tricolour or tricolor, n. *tri-kol-ér* [F. *tricolore*, of three colours: L. *trés*, three, and Eng. *colour*], a national banner of three colours: tri-coloured, a. *-kol-ér*, having three colours.

tricornigerous, a. *tri-kór-ní-jér-ús* [L. *trés*, three; *cornu*, a horn; *gero*, I bear], having three horns.

tricrostate, a. *tri-kó-s'tát* [L. *trés*, three; *costa*, a rib], in bot., three-ribbed.

tricrospid, a. *tri-kós-píd* [L. *trés*, three; *cuspis* or *cuspide*, a point], having three summits or points: *tricrospidate*, a. *-pt-á-dí*, having three points; ending in three points.

tricyclic—see *bicycle*.

tridactylous, a. *tri-dák-tí-lís* [Gr. *treis*, three; *daktylos*, a finger or toe], having three fingers or toes.

trident, n. *tri-dént* [F. *trident*, a trident—from L. *tridens* or *tridentem*, having three teeth—from *trés*, three; *dens* or *dentem*, a tooth], any instr. in the form of a fork with three prongs; a kind of sceptre or spear having three prongs; the sceptre of Neptune, the fabulous god of the sea: *tridentate*, a. in OE., having three teeth or prongs: *tridentate*, a. *tri-dén-tát*, in bot., having three teeth, or tooth-like divisions.

tridentine, a. *tri-dén-tín* [L. *Tridentum*, Trent], pert. to the celebrated Council of Trent, or to Trent—see *Trent*.

tridimensional, a. *tri-dím-én-shén-dí* [L. *trés*, three; and Eng. *dimension*], having three dimensions.

triding, n. *tri-ding* [see *Riding*], in OE., the third part of a county or shire,—now retained in Yorkshire in the corrupt form *Riding*.

tridymite, n. *tri-dím-mít* [Gr. *tridymos*, triple], a mineral similar to quartz, occurring in triple plates.

tried, pp.—see under *try*.

triennial, a. *tri-én-ní-ál* [L. *triennium*, the space of three years—from *trés*, three; *annus*, a year], continuing three years; happening every three years: *triennially*, ad. -ly: Triennial Act, in Eng. Hist., an Act of William and Mary, passed in 1695, providing that no Parliament should last longer than three years, repealed in 1717.

trier, n. *tri-ér* [from *try*, which see], one who examines anything by a test or standard.

trifacial, a. *tri-fé-shí-dí* [L. *trés*, three; *facies*, the face], of or pert. to the trigeminal or fifth cranial nerve, the great sensitive nerve of the head and face.

trifarious, a. *tri-fé-rí-ús* [L. *tri-farius*, of three sorts or ways], in bot., in three rows; looking in three directions.

trifid, a. *tri-fíd* [L. *trifidus*, cleft into three parts—from *trés*, three; *fido*, I cleave], in bot., three-cleft; divided, as a leaf, into three segments which reach to the middle.

trifle, n. *tri-fí* [OF. *truffle*, *truffe*, mockery, rally—*from* *truffe*, a mock, a jest, a truffle—see *truffle*], cf. *It. truffa*, a toy, a thing of little value or importance; a small light cake or confection flavoured and tintured with a spirituous liquor: v. to act or talk lightly; to indulge in light or silly amusements; to spend or waste unprofitably; in OE., to play with; to reduce to a trifle: *trifling*, imp. *-ing*: adj. treating serious things with lightness; being of small importance or value; nugatory: n. employment about things of no importance; the treating of serious things with lightness: *trifled*, pp. *tri-fíd*.

trifler, n. *-fí-ér*, one who wastes time idly, or who acts with levity: *triflingly*, ad. *-ing-ly*: *triflingness*, n. -ness, the state of being trifling: to *trifle* with, to be fool: to *delude*; to treat as of no estimation.

trifoliate, a. *tri-fó-lí-át*, also *trifo-liolate*, a. *-s-ó-lí-át* [L. *trés*, three; *folium*, a leaf], in bot., having three leaves or leaflets from the same point: *Trifolium*, n. *-tí-úm*, a genus of papilionaceous plants,

trifurcate, a. *tri-fér-kát*, also *trifurcated*, a. *-kát-éd* [L. *trés*, three; *furca*, a fork], having three branches or forks.

trig, a. *trig* [from *trick* 2], full; trim; neat: v. to trick out: *trig-ging*, imp.: *trigged*, pp. *trig-ged*: *trig-ness*, n. -ness, smartness; neatness.

trig, n. *trig* [Dut. *trekken*, to pull], a wedge to prop a cart, or to stop a wheel: v. to skid a wheel.

trigamous, a. *tri-gá-mús* [Gr. *treis*, three; *gamos*, marriage], thrice married; in bot., having three sorts of flowers in the same flower-head: *trigamy*, n. -mí, the state of having married three times: state of having three wives or three husbands living at the same time: *trigamist*, n. -míst, one who has been thrice married: one who has three wives or three husbands living at the same time.

trigeminal, a. *tri-jém-i-nál* [L. *trés*, three; *geminus*, double], in anat., pert. to the fifth pair of cranial nerves which have three main branches.

trigger, n. *tri-gér*, in OE., *tricker*, n. *trík-ker* [Dut. *trekker*, a trigger—from *trekken*, to pull], the catch in a firearm which, when pulled, sets free the hammer; a catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity; a skid: *trigger-finger*, the right fore-finger: *trigger-fish*, a balistoid fish; a file fish.

triglyph, n. *tri-glí-f* [Gr. *treis*, three; *gluphé*, a carving], in arch., an ornament consisting of a grooved tablet in the frieze of the Doric order, repeated at equal intervals: *triglyphic*, a. *tri-glí-fík*, also *triglyphical*, a. *-t-kál*, pert. to triglyphs; containing three sets of sculptures.

trigon, n. *tri-jén* or *tri-jén* [Gr. *treis*, three; *gónia*, an angle], a triangle; the junction of three signs: *trigonal*, a. *-ón-ál*, also *tri-gónous*, a. -nús, triangular: having three angles or corners: in bot., having three angles, the faces being convex: *trigonally*, ad. -ly.

trigonometry, n. *tri-jén-óm-é-trí* [Gr. *trigónon*, a triangle; *metron*, a measure], in math., the application of number to express the properties of angles or of circular arcs, as well as to exhibit the mutual relations of the sides and angles of triangles to one another: *trigonometrical*, a. *-ón-óm-é-trí-kál*, performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry: *trigonometrically*, ad. *-kál-ly*: *trigonometrical survey*, the survey of a large extent of the earth's surface by means of a system of triangles, for the purpose of securing an accurate map or delineation of the country surveyed.

trigraph, n. *tri-gráf* [Gr. *treis*, three; *graphō*, I write], a name given to three letters expressing one sound; a triphthong.

trigyn, n. *tri-jín* [Gr. *treis*, three; *gynē*, a woman], in bot., a plant having three styles.

trihedron, n. *tri-hé-drón* [Gr. *treis*, three; *hedra*, a seat, a base], a figure having three equal sides: *trihedral*, a. *-drál*, having three equal sides.

trijugate, a. *tri-jú-gát*, also *tri-jugous*, a. -gús [L. *trés*, three; *jugum*, a yoke], in bot., having three pairs of leaflets.

trilamellar, a. *tri-lám-él-lér* [L. *trés*, three; *lamella*, a small plate of metal], in bot., applied to a compound stigma having three divisions flattened like bands.

trilaminar, a. *tri-lám-i-nér* [L. *trés*, three; *lamina*, a plate, a leaf], consisting of threefold laminae or layers of cells, as the blastoderm.

trilateral, a. *tri-lát-ér-ál* [L. *trés*, three; *latus*, gen. *latus*, a side], having three sides, as a triangle: *trilaterally*, ad. *-ál-ly*.

trilingual, a. *tri-líng-gwél*, also *trí-lín-guar*, a. *-gwér* [L. *trés*, three; *lingua*, a tongue], consisting of three languages.

trilateral, a. *tri-lát-ér-ál* [L. *trés*, three; *littera*, a letter], consisting of three letters: n. a word consisting of three letters: *trilateralism*, n. -líz-m, the system in the Semitic languages according to which the roots of the words have their three fundamental letters.

coño, boy, foot; pírré, bád; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

gulum a triangle—from *tris*, three; *angulus*, a corner, an angle; a plane figure bounded by three lines, having three corners or angles; anything in the form of a triangle; a musical instr. of percussion: *trian'gled*, *a. -gled*, having the form of a triangle; formed into triangles: *trian'gular*, *a. -gular*, having the form of a triangle; relating to a triangle: *trian'gularity*, *ad. -ity*: *trian'gularity*, *n. -ity*, quality of being triangular: *trian'gulate*, *v. -late*, to divide into portions in the form of triangles for surveying; to make triangular: *trian'gulation*, *imp.*: *trian'gulated*, *pp.*: *trian'gula'tion*, *n. -ation*, the division of a district of country into portions in the form of triangles for the convenience of accurate measurements, as in the trigonometrical survey: *trian'gular compasses*, compasses with three legs for taking and laying off three points at once.

triar'chy, *n. -triar'chy* [Gr. *tris*, three; *arché*, government], government by three persons.

Trias, *n. tri'as*, or *Triassic system*, *tri-dé'sik* [Gr. *trias*, the number three, a triad], in *geol.*, a triple series, so called from its being in Germany, where it is fully developed, composed of three main members, corresponding to the upper New Red Sandstone of the earlier English geologists: *Trias'sic*, *a. pert.* to or composed of *Trias*.

triat'omic, *a. tri-dém'ik* [Gr. *tris*, three; *Eng. atomic*], possessing three atoms.

tri'basic, *a. tri-dé'sik* [Gr. *tris*, three; *basis*, a base], in *chem.*, requiring three molecules of base to one of the acid to form a neutral salt; thus citric acid is *tri'basic*.

tribe, *n. trib* [F. *tribu*, a tribe; L. *tribus*, a tribe—from *tris*, three, being one of the three original great divisions of the Roman people], a family or race existing distinct from others; any class or distinct portion of a people; a number of things having certain common characteristics; a division between order and genus; a group of genera subordinate to an order; a body of rude or savage people under one chief: *tribal*, *a. trib'al*, belonging to a tribe: *tribalism*, *n. -ism*, the state of tribal existence.

triblet, *n. tri-b'let*, also *tribolet*, *n. tri-b'let* [F. *triboulet*], a goldsmith's tool used for making rings; a steel cylinder round which metal is bent in the process of forming tubes.

tribometer, *n. tri-bém'è-tér* [Gr. *tribô*, I rub; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the degree of friction in rubbing surfaces.

tribuna, *n. tri-brük* [Gr. *tribe*, three; *brachus*, short], in *poetry*, a foot of three short syllables.

tribulation, *n. tri-b'ú-lá-shün* [F. *tribulation*—from mid. L. *tribulatio* or *tribulatio*, distress—from *tribulum*, a thrashing sledges—from *tero*, I rub], that which occasions distress or vexation; severe affliction; great grief, sorrow, or suffering.

tribune, *n. tri-bün* [F. *tribun*; L. *tribunus*, the chief of a tribe, a commander—from *tribus*, a tribe], among the *anc. Romans*, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people to protect them from the oppression of the nobles, and to defend their liberties; a rostrum or elevated platform from which speeches are delivered, as in the French Assembly: *trib'unary*, *a. -nary*, of or pert. to tribunes: *trib'unship*, *n. -ship*, the office of a tribune; also *trib'unate*, *-n-ty*: *tribunal*, *n. tri-bü'näl* [L. *tribunal*, a raised platform on which the seats of magistrates were placed], a bench or raised seat of a judge; any court of justice: *tribunality*, *a. tri-b'ü-näl-ty*, also *trib'unality*, *a. -ty*, pert. to tribunes; suing a tribune.

tribute, *n. tri-büt* [F. *tribut*; L. *tributum*, a stated payment—from *tribuo*, I allot, I bestow—from *tribus*, a tribe], a stated sum paid annually by a conquered or subject state to superior as a price for peace or protection; a personal contribution; anything given as a token of esteem: *trib'utary*, *a. -utary*, paying tribute; subject or subordinate; yielding supplies of anything: *n.* a state that pays tribute to a superior; a stream which flows into another stream; an affluent: *trib'utaries*, *n. -ries*, state of being subject or tributary.—*SYN.* of 'tribute': tax; impost; rate; duty; custom; assessment; cess; due; toll; charge; levy; subsidy.

tri'capular, *a. tri-káp'ü-lär* [L. *tris*, three; *capula*, a little chest], in *bot.*, having three capsules.

trice, *n. tris* [Sp. *tris*, noise made by the breaking of glass, an instant], an instant; a moment: within or in a *trice*, in a very short time.

trice, *v. tris* [L. Ger. *drysen*, to hoist], to hoist aloft;

máie, *mái*, *fár*, *káie*; *máie*, *mái*, *hár*; *plae*, *plá*; *nóie*, *nói*, *móie*:

to haul up and secure by means of a small rope: *tric'ing*, *imp.*: *triced*, *pp. triced*.

tricen'nal, *a. tri-sén-ni'ál* [L. *trices*, thirty at a time, thirty each; *annus*, a year], belonging to the number thirty; occurring once in thirty years: *tricen'senary*, *n. -sén-ary* [L. *trices*, three hundred], a period or space of three hundred years; a day commemorative of any event which took place three hundred years before—also *trecentenary*.

triceps, *n. tri-sips* [L. *tris*, three; *caput*, a head], in *anat.*, the three-headed extensor muscle of the arm.

trich'iasis, *n. tri-kí'ás-ís* [Gr. *thris* or *tricha*, hair], a disease of the eye in which the eyelash turns in upon the eyeball and produces irritation.

trich'idium, *n. tri-kí'di-ém* [Gr. *thris* or *tricha*, hair; *eidos*, resemblance], in *bot.*, a filamentous organ resembling a netted purse, in which the spores of certain fungi are included.

trich'ina, *n. tri-kí-ná*, plu. *trich'inae*, *-næ* [Gr. *thris* or *tricha*, hair], a minute parasite or worm, infesting in the adult state, the intestinal canal, and in its larval state the muscular tissue of man and certain mammals, especially the hog: *trich'iniasis*, *n. tri-kí-ni'ás-ís*, also *trich'inosis*, *n. -nósis*, the disease produced by trichinous meat; the disease of trichinous meat: *trich'ineus*, *a. -us*, producing or produced by trichinosis; relating to the disease trichinosis.

trichog'one, *a. tri-kóg'ón-és* [Gr. *thris* or *tricha*, hair; *gonos*, I produce], productive of hair.

trichog'yna, *n. tri-kóg'yn-á* [Gr. *thris* or *tricha*, hair; *gyné*, a woman], an organ concerned in the sexual reproduction of certain algae.

trich'ome, *n. tri-kóm* [Gr. *trichóma*—from *thris* or *tricha*, hair], in *bot.*, any structure, such as a hair, originating as an outgrowth of the epidermis.

trichopt'era, *n. tri-kóp'tér-á*, plu. *trichopt'erae*, *-á* [Gr. *thris* or *tricha*, hair; *pteron*, a wing], hair-winged, as the caddis or case-worm flies.

trichord, *n. tri-kórd* [Gr. *treis*, three; *chordé*, a string], a three-stringed lyre: *adj.* having three strings, said of an improved pianoforte, each note of which has three strings for the greater part of its compass.

trichot'omous, *a. tri-kót'ó-més* [Gr. *tricha*, in three parts; *tomé*, a cutting], divided into three parts or into three: *trichotomy*, *n. -omy*, division into three parts.

trichro'ism, *n. tri-kró-tsm* [Gr. *trichróos*, three-coloured—from *treis*, three, and *chrós* or *chrós*, colour], in property in some crystals and which various colours are transmitted in three different directions: *trichroic*, *a. -roik*, having this property; pleochroic.

trick, *n. trik* [OF. *tricker*, to cheat; Dut. *trek*, a trick—from *trekken*, to draw], any fraud or underhand scheme to impose upon others; something done to cheat or deceive; a vicious practice; practice or habit, as he has a *trick* of winking; a sly artifice by way of amusement; a frolic; the dexterous artifice of a juggler; a parcel of cards falling to a winner at one round of play; in *sailors' slang*, a spell of work, as at the helm: *v.* to deceive; to impose on; to defraud: *trick'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* cheating; deceiving; defrauding: *tricked*, *pp. trickt*: *trick'ery*, *n. tri-kí-ry*, one who cheats; also *trick'ster*, *-ster*: *trick'ery*, *a. -ry*, artifice; deceit: *trick'ish*, *a. -ish*, given to deception and cheating: *trick'ishly*, *ad. -ly*: *trick'iness*, *n. -ness*, quality of being tricky or deceitful: *trick'y*, *a. -y*, artful; cunning: *trick'iness*, *n. -ness*, quality of being tricky: *trick'ary*, *a. -ary*, very artful; full of tricks: *trick'ama*, *trick'ama*, *n. -ama*, artfulness; playfulness; quaintness.—*SYN.* of 'trick': stratagem; fraud; wile; cheat; juggle; flimsey; imposition; delusion; imposture; deception; sleight; artifice; subterfuge; antic.

trick, *v. trik* [Dut. *trek*, a trick, a knack, a habit of dress], to dress or ornament, especially with something showy; in *OE.*, to put into shape; to make fit or trim: *trick'ing*, *imp.*: *tricked*, *pp.*

trickle, *v. trik-ik* [a corrupt of ME. *strichien*, to flow continuously; AS. *strican*, to move along], to flow in drops or in a small stream; to run gently down: *trick'ling*, *imp. -ling*: *adj.* flowing in a small gentle stream: *n.* the act of flowing in a small gentle stream: *trick'led*, *pp. tri-kí-kd*.

trick-track, *n. tri-kí-trik* [F. *trichrac*, backgammon], a game at tables—resembling backgammon.

triclin'ale, *a. tri-kí-nál* [Gr. *tris*, three; *kliné*, I

growing mostly on decaying wood, and presenting the appearance of gummy exudations.

tremoloid, *a. trém-ô-loyd* [Gr. *tremô*, I tremble; *eidos*, resemblance], in bot., jelly-like in substance or appearance.

tremendous, *a. trém-mén-düs* [L. *tremendus*, fearful, dreadful—from *tremo*, I tremble], sufficient to excite fear or terror; dreadful; terrible; hence, extremely violent: *tremens* 'dously', *ad. -it*: *tremens* 'dousness', *n. -itis*, the state or quality of being tremendous or terrible.—*Syn.* of 'tremendous': dreadful; fearful; frightful; terrible; horrible; awful; terrific.

Tremolite, *n. trém-ô-lit* [from *Tremola*, a valley of Switzerland, where first found], a variety or subspecies of hornblende, occurring in large prismatic crystals, pearly and semi-transparent.

tremolo, *n. ad. trém-ô-lô* [It. *tremolando*—from L. *tremulus*, shaking—see tremble], in music, a term indicating that a note or chord is to be so played as to produce a tremulous effect.

tremor, *n. trém-ôr or trém-ôr* [L. *tremor*, a shaking—from *tremo*, I tremble], a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.

tremulous, *a. trém-ô-lüs* [L. *tremulus*, shaking, trembling—see tremble], affected with fear or timidity; shaking; vibratory; quivering: *tremulously*, *ad. -ly*: *tremulousness*, *n. -ness*, the state of being tremulous or quivering.

trench, *n. trésh* [OF. *trencher*, to cut off, or to piece: origin doubtful—perhaps L. *franco*, I cut off, a narrow cut or ditch excavated in the earth; in mil., a deep ditch cut for defence, or to interrupt the approach of an enemy; *v. to cut*; to furrow deeply with the spade or plough; to dig a ditch in; to fortify or defend with trenches and earthen breastworks; to encroach upon: *trenching*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of cutting into narrow ditches; the preparation of soils by deep cutting and exposure: *trenched*, *pp. trésh-t*: *adj.* furrowed or cut deep: *trench'er*, *n. -er*, one who trenches; a wooden plate on which meat may be cut and carved; the table itself; food; a trencher-cap: *trencher-cap*, a square cap such as is worn at Oxford and Cambridge: *trencher-friend*, in *O.E.*, a parasite: *trencher-man*, a feeder; a great eater: *trench-plough*, a plough that turns up land to a greater depth than that effected by the ordinary plough: *trenchant*, *a. trésh-ánt* [OF. *trenchant*, cutting], cutting; sharp; severe: to open the trenches, to begin the siege of a fortified place.

trend, *v. trénd* [M.E. *trenden*, to turn: cf. A.S. *trendel*, a circle], to have a particular direction or curve, as a coast-line; to stretch: *n.* inclination in a particular direction: *tend'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* particular direction: *trend'ed*, *pp.*

Trent, Council of, *trént*, in *ecclies. hist.*, a famous council of the R. Cath. Ch. assembled at Trent, a city of the Tyrol, by Paul III. in 1545, and continued in twenty-five sessions under Julius III. and Pius IV. until its close in 1563.

trental, *n. trént-ál* [OF.—from *trente*, thirty—from L. *triginta*, thirty], in R. Cath. Ch., an office for the dead consisting of thirty masses, recited for thirty days in succession after the person's death.

trepan, *n. tré-pán* [F. *trépan*—from Gr. *trapanon*, an auger, a trepan from *trapa*, a hole], in *surg.*, a circular saw for removing a portion of the skull: *v. in surg.*, to perforate the skull and take out a piece for the purpose of relieving the brain from pressure: *trepan'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the operation of making an opening in the skull to relieve the brain from compression or irritation: *trepanned*, *pp. -pán't*.

trepan, *v. tré-pán* [OF. *trappan*: OH. Ger. *trapo*, a snare or trap], to lay a trap for; to ensnare; to take by stratagem: *n.* a snare; a cheat; a deceiver: *trepan'ing*, *imp.*: *trepan'ed*, *pp. -pán't*: *trepan'ner*, *n. -ner*, one who trepans: also spelt *trapan*.

trepan, *n. tré-pán* [Malay, *tripang*], an edible sea-slug or holothurian found in the Indian Ocean; also called sea-cucumber, and by the French *bêche-de-mer*—spade of the sea.

trophine, *n. tré-'fin* [from *trepan*], an improved form of the trepan: *v.* to perforate with a trophine: *trophin'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or operation: *trophin'ed*, *pp. -fin't*.

trepidation, *n. trép-id-é-shén* [F. *trepidation*—from L. *trepidatio* or *trepidationem*, trembling, fear—from *trepidus*, agitated, trembling], a quaking or quivering from fear or terror; a state of confused hurry or alarm: *trep'id*, *a. -id*, shaking; trembling: *trepidity*,

n. trép-id-é-té, agitation; action': agitation; disturbance; fear; alarm; fright.

trespass, *n. tréspás* [OF. *pass* on or over—from L. *tr*—see *pass*], transgression, damage done by one person on the lands of another; the moral law; sin: *v. to pass*; hence, to go upon the land; to violate any known transgression; to intrude: *imp.*: *tréspass*, *pp. -t*: *n.* one who trespasses; an offence among the Israelites, an violation of the divine law; guilt; misdemeanour; offence; iniquity; wrong; in jury: breach; infringement.

tres, *n. trés* [F. *trés*, a L. *tricia*, a plait—from Gr. *treis*, three], a three-plaited lock of hair; a ringlet: *trépp*, *trést*: *adj.* having three curled; knotted: *trésny*, *trésnes*.

tristle, *n.*, also *tremel*, *1* *transtrum*, a transom: a m in the form of a three- or strong narrow top; the tr board, a name applied to draughtsman.

triv, *n. trét* [F. *travie*, a transport—from L. *trivis*, formerly, an allowance to waste or refuse matter of 4 the tare is deducted.

trivet, *n. trévé*, also *triv* a trivet, tripod—from L. *tr* footed—from *trés*, three; stool or other thing support movable iron frame or sta &c. on a grate, and keep coals: right as a trivet, /a good health.

triv, *n. trét* [OF. *trét*; L. *tr* at cards or dice; a card of th *tr*, *tr* [L. *trés*, three: Gr. a common prefix in scientific or in *trés*,—as in *tripar* parts; *trilobate*, three-lobed

triable, *a. trí-d-é* [see *tr* to trial or test; that may amination: *triableness*, *n. triable*.

triacathedral, *a. trí-d-é-ká-tá-ká*, thirty; *hedra*, a seat: sides; bounded by thirty *trí-d*, *n. trí-d-é* [F. *trí-d* *triada*, the number three—union of three; three objects be connected more or less, as and Resurrection—or Roman *chem*, an element which will of a monad element; in *mus* consisting of a tone with its *a. trí-d-é-k*, pert. to a triad.

triadelphous, *a. trí-d-é-fé-us* phos, a brother], in bot., have three bundles by their flamm: *trial*, *n. trí-d* [from *try*, w exercise to ascertain what cau an endeavour; examination b experience; any suffering or strength or virtue to the test; examination before a judge by a court of law, as to whether charges are true or untrue.—attempt; endeavour; essay; test; proof.

triamine, *n. trí-d-é-ín* [G *amine*], in chem., an amine c of nitrogen, or derived from ammonia.

triandrian, *a. trí-ánd-ri-án* -dris [Gr. *treis*, three; *ándr* bot., having three distinct an the class *trí-ánd-ri-a*, *n. plu. -drí* triangle, *n. trí-áng-g'l* [F. *tr*

oño, bôg, fôô; pûre, bûd; chætr, game, jog, shum, thîng, there, so

bite of vipers; the liquid left during the process of granulating raw sugar; molasses; a saccharine fluid obtained from the juices of certain vegetables: see also *theriac*.

tread, *v.* *tréd* [AS. *trédan*, to tread: cf. Icel. *tréðla*; Dan. *træde*; Goth. *trudan*; Dut. *trieden*; Ger. *treten*]; to step or walk on; to beat or press under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred; to subdue; to copulate, as birds; to set in motion with the feet; to walk or go; to walk with form or state; to dance, as to tread a measure; *n.* mode of stepping; the transference of the body's weight from heel to toe, as in dancing a minuet; copulation, as of birds; in arch., the horizontal part of a step on which the foot is placed; in *OE.*, a place trod on or used in stepping; way; track: **treading**, *imp.* pressing with the foot; *n.* act of pressing with the foot; a walking; a stepping; in *OE.*, way, track, or path: *tréd*, *pt.* *tréd*: *trod* or *trodden*, *pp.* *tróð-n*: **treader**, *n.* *tr*, one who or that which treads: **tread-mill**, a machine worked by a number of men treading continuously on the steps of a cylinder, used chiefly as an instr. of prison discipline: **treadle**, *n.* *tréd*, the part of a machine which is pressed by the feet, and is thus set in motion; the albuminous cord which unites the yolk of the egg to the white: **tread of a banquette**, in *fort.*, the upper surface of a banquette.

treagus, *n.* *trég* [Sp. and It. *trégu*, a truce; see *truce*], in *OE.*, a truce or cessation of arms.

treason, *n.* *tréon* [OF. *traison*, treason—from *trahir*, to betray—from *L.* *trahere*, to deliver up, to betray: see also *traitor*], the crime of a subject attempting in any way to injure the sovereign or overthrow the government of a country; a breach of fidelity; treason, high treason, any crime affecting the safety or dignity of a sovereign or his state: **treasonable**, *a.* *tré-on-ábl*, involving or partaking of the crime of treason: **treasonably**, *adv.* *tré-on-ábl*: **treasonableness**, *n.* *tré-on-ábl*, the state or quality of being treasonable: **treasonous**, *a.* *tré*, in *OE.*, treasonable.—*SYN.* of 'treasonable': treacherous; traitorous; perfidious; insidious.

treasure, *n.* *trésh-ór* [OF. *tresor*—from *L.* *thesaurus*; Gr. *thésaurus*, anything laid or stored up; the *r* after *t* is intrusive], a store of money in reserve; riches hoarded; a great store of anything collected for future use; something highly valued: *v.* to lay up or collect for future use; to hoard; to prize; to store, as in the mind: **treasuring**, *imp.* laying up for future use: **treasured**, *pp.* *tréd*, laid up for future use: **treasureless**, *a.* *tré-lés*, without treasure: **treasurer**, *n.* *tr*, one who has the charge of the money or funds of a society, corporation, state, &c.: **treasurership**, *n.* *trésh-ór*, the office of treasurer: **treasury**, *n.* *trésh-ór*, a place or building in which stores of wealth are deposited; a department of Government where the expenditure of the public money is managed; all the officers connected with the department; an abundant store; a repository; in *OE.*, a treasure: **treasure city or house**, *anciently*, a place where treasure was deposited: **treasure-trove**, *trév* [F. *trouver*, to find], any money, articles made of gold or silver, or the precious metals in any form, found in the earth or otherwise hidden, the owner of which is not known: **Treasury bond**, a species of Exchequer bill: **Treasury warrant**, an official and legal notice issued by the Lords of the Treasury for the information of the public: **Lords of the Treasury**, five state officers who have the superintendence of the department for the managing of the public finances, the chief of whom is called the First Lord of the Treasury, and is generally Prime Minister for the time being, the second being the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and its practical head.

treat, *v.* *trét* [OE. *tréttian*, to meddle with, to discourse—from *L.* *trahere*, to treat, to handle—from *trahere*, *pp.* *tráho*, I draw], to handle or manage in a particular manner; to discourse, generally with *of*; to entertain with food or drink, without cost to the guests; to behave towards; to manage, as a disease, in the application of remedies; to make and receive proposals with a view to settle a claim, adjust differences, &c.; to negotiate; to come to terms of accommodation; in *chem.*, to subject to the action of; in *OE.*, to entertain: *n.* an entertainment given as an expression of regard; something which affords much pleasure; unusual indulgence: **treat'ing**, *imp.* *adv.* using; discouraging on; entertaining: *n.* act of one who treats; bribery: **treated**, *pp.* *tréat'ábl*,

a. *tréat'ábl*, in *OE.*, capable of being treated; moderate; practicable: **treat'er**, *n.* *tr*, one who treats: **treatment**, *n.* *tréat'mént*, management; manner of using; good or bad behaviour towards; manner of applying remedies in disease: **treat'ise**, *n.* *tréat'ís*, a written composition on a particular subject; a formal essay: **treat'y**, *n.* *tréat'í*, negotiation with the view of adjusting differences; a formal agreement; a league or contract between two or more nations: *to treat with*, to negotiate; to propose an adjustment of differences; *to stand treat*, to entertain at one's own expense.

treble, *a.* *tréb* [OF. *treble*: *L.* *tríplus*; Gr. *tríplos*, threefold—see *triple*], threefold; acute in a threefold degree; pert to or performing treble: *n.* in music, the highest or most acute part of the four parts in a harmonised piece of music; one who plays or sings the treble: *v.* to multiply by three; to become threefold: **trebling**, *imp.* *trebled*, *pp.* *tréb-id*: **trebly**, *adv.* *tré*, in a threefold number or quantity.

trebuchet, *n.* *tréb-búshét* [F. *trébuchet*—from mid. *L.* *trébúchium*, a warlike engine—perhaps from *L.* *trabs*, a beam], in the *Middle Ages*, a warlike engine for throwing projectiles and fiery material; a kind of weighing-scales; a cucking-stool; a kind of trap: also written *trébuchet*, *trébi*.

treddle, *n.* *tréd-id*—same as **treadle**: see under **tread**.

tree, *n.* *tré* [AS. *tréow*, a tree, wood: cf. Icel. *tré*; Goth. *triu*; W. *derw*; Ir. *darag*; Gr. *drus*, an oak; Sans. *drá*, wood, a species of pine], any woody plant of considerable height with a single stem or trunk: something resembling a tree; a cross; a piece of timber, or something usually made of timber: *v.* to make to ascend a tree; to place in a difficulty: **treeless**, *a.* *tré-lés*, destitute of trees: **tree-fern**, *a.* a species of fern having an arborescent trunk, and attaining to the height of a tree: **tree-frog**, a frog which lives in trees—also called **tree-toad**: **tree-nail**, one of the long wooden bolts used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers; one of the bolts which connect layers of masonry: **tree-worship**, worship paid to trees by primitive races of mankind: **genealogical or family tree**, the representation of a tree, in which the different divisions of a family are exhibited as the branches, and the relation of each family to the common ancestor, as the trunk or stock, shown.

trefoil, *n.* *tré-fóil* [L. *trífolium*, three-leaved grass—from *trés*, three; *folium*, a leaf], a three-leaved leguminous plant; clover; an architectural ornament resembling the three-leaved clover; in *her.*, a charge representing the clover-leaf, which is always depicted with a stalk.

trek, *v.* *trék* [Dut. *trek*, draught; *trekken*, to draw or pull] in *S. Africa*, to march; to travel as an emigrant on land: *n.* a journey or march: **voortrekker**, *n.* *voér-trékkér* [Dut. *voer*, before], a pioneer; an emigrant; a first settler.

trellis, *n.* *trél'ís* [F. *treillis*, any latticed or grated frame—from *treille*, an arbour—from *L.* *trichia*, an arbour or summer-house], a structure or frame of cross-barred work, used for screens, for the supporting of plants, &c.: *v.* to furnish with a lattice or open framework: **trellising**, *imp.* *trél'ísed*, *pp.* *trél'ís*, furnished with a trellis, or formed as a trellis: **trellage**, *n.* *trél'íj* [F.], a contexture of light posts and rails used to support espaliers.

tremado, *n.* *tré-má-dó* [It. *shaking*—from *L.* *tremo*, I shake], in music, a general shake of the whole chord; the term directing it to be done.

Trematoda, *n.* *tré-mát'ó-dó* [Gr. *tremá*, gen. *tremátos*, an opening; *éidos*, resemblance], in *zool.*, an order of intestinal worms comprising the fluke-worm: **trematode**, *n.* *tré-mát'ód*, one of the Trematoda or flukes.

tremble, *v.* *trém-bl* [F. *trembler*—from mid. *L.* *tremulare*, to tremble—from *L.* *tremulus*, shaking: *tremo*, I shake], to shake with fear, cold, or weakness; to quiver; to shiver; to shake, as the voice: *n.* the act or state of trembling, as in a *tremble*: **trem'bling**, *imp.* *bling*, *n.* the act or state of shaking, as from fear, cold, &c.: **trembled**, *pp.* *trém-blid*: **trembler**, *n.* *blér*, one who trembles: **trem'blingly**, *adv.* *trém-blíng*: **trembling**, *poplar*, the aspen tree: **tremblers**, *n.* *trém-blér*, in *S. Amer.*, the 'surface-tremors' in some volcanic districts.

Tremella, *n.* *tré-mél'id* [L. *tremo*, I tremble], a genus of fungi, Ord. *Tremellineæ*, soft and gelatinous,

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *lób*; *máte*, *mát*, *hár*; *pine*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

pea [*trapezium*—from *trapezium*, a small table or counter, dim. of *trapeza*, a table], in *geom.*, a plane figure contained by four straight lines, no two of which are parallel; a bar fastened to the ends of two suspended ropes on which various feats of agility are performed; *trapezoid*, *n.* in *anat.*, one of the small bones of the wrist; *plu. trapezoid*, -*oid*, or *trapeziums*, -*oid*, -*oids*: *trapeziform*, *a.* *Jobim* [*trapezium*, shape], having the shape of a trapezium; *trapezoid*, *n.* -*oid*, in *anat.*, a triangular muscle attached to the shoulder and the spine; *trapezoid*, *n.* *trapezoid* [*Gr. eidōs*, resemblance], in *geom.*, a plane figure contained by four straight lines, having two of the opposite sides parallel; in *anat.*, one of the bones of the wrist resembling the *trapezium*, but smaller; *plu. trapezoid*, -*oids*, -*oid*: *trapezoid*, *a.* -*oid*, having the form of a trapezoid; *trapezohedron*, *n.* *trapezohedron* [*Gr. hedra*, a seat, a base], a solid figure bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapeziums.

trappeau, *trappeau*, *trappy*—see under *trap* 2.

trappings, *n. plu. trappings* [see *trap* 3], ornamental articles of dress; furniture, external and superficial decorations; ornamental housings for horses. *Trappist*, *n.* *trappist*, a member of an order of the E. Cath. Ch. noted for its extraordinary austerities—so named from La Trappe, an abbey of the Cistercian Order in Normandy, founded in the 12th century.

traps, *n. plu. traps* [a corrupt of *trappings*], in *familiar language*, articles of dress or ornament easily packed and carried about; goods; furniture.

trash, *n.* *trash* [*cel. tros*, dry twigs, rubbish], waste or worthless matter; refuse; in *W. Indies*, the decayed leaves and crushed stems of the sugar-cane; in *O.E.*, a worthless person; *v.* to free from worthless matter; to lop: *trash*, *imp.*: *trashed*, *pp.* *trashed*: *trashy*, *a.* *trashy*: waste; worthless; rejected: *trashiness*, *n.* -*ness*, state of being trashy.

trash, *v.* *trash* [*OF. trās*, carriage traces], in *O.E.*, to cross a person's purpose; to thwart; to clog; to encumber; *n.* a piece of leather, couple, or light weight, put on an over-wrist hunting-dog to lessen his speed—hence, any hindrance: *trash*, *imp.*: *trashed*, *pp.* *trashed*.

trass, *n.* *trass*, also *tarras*, *n.* *trass* [*Ger. dial. trass*—from *L. terra*, earth], in *geol.*, a tuffaceous alluvium or volcanic earth which occupies wide areas in the Elbe district of the Rhine—used, when pulverised, as a hydraulic cement.

traumatic, *a.* *traumatic* [*Gr. traumatikos*, of or for wounds—from *trauma*, a wound], applied to symptoms and causes arising from wounds or local injury; *vulnerary*; *n.* a medicine useful in the cure of wounds: *traumatism*, *n.* -*ism*, a wound-healer—applied to a preparation of gutta-percha for covering wounds.

travail, *v.* *travail* [*F. travail*, pains, work; *mid. L. travedre*, to make with beams, to shackle, to embarrass—from *L. trabe* or *trabem*, a beam], in *O.E.*, to work or labour excessively; to toil; to suffer the pains of childbirth; to disturb greatly; *n.* labour with pain; suffering the pangs of childbirth: *travailing*, *imp.*: *adj.* being in the pains of childbirth: *travailing*, *pp.* *travailing*.

trave, *n.* *trave*, also *travis*, *n.* *trave* [*OF. trav*: *L. trabe* or *trabem*, a beam], a wooden frame to confine an unruly horse while being shod; in *O.E.*, a beam or a lay of joists: *travis* or *travis*, *n.* *travis*, *travis*, in *Scot.*, a low partition of stone or wood between the stalls for animals.

travel, *v.* *travel* [a different spelling and application of *travail*], to pass through; to journey over; to go or march on foot; to pass to a distant place or country; to visit various parts of the world by sea or by land; to visit various places, as the agent of a wholesale house, to effect the sale of goods among retailers; to pass, as time *travels*: *n.* a passing from one place to another; a journeying to or through a country; in *O.E.*, for *travail*, labour in childbirth: *travelling*, *imp.* walking; going; *adj.* pert to travel: *n.* a passing through a country or countries: *travelled*, *pp.* -*ed*: *adj.* having made journeys: *travels*, *n. plu.* -*els*, an account of things seen, with observations thereon, during a journey or journeys; the journeys themselves, as, he has returned from his *travels*: *traveller*, *n.* -*er*, one who is travelling, or who has travelled, in distant

house who travels from one place to another to effect the sale of goods among retailers or manufacturers; among *scamen*, a ring or hoop that slides along a rope or boom: *traveller's-joy*, the shrub *Clematis*; *C. vitalba*, *Ord. Ranunculaceae*: *travel-stained*, *a.* having the clothes soiled through passing from one place to another: *travel-tainted*, in *O.E.*, fatigued with travel; harassed.

traverse, *ad. traverse* [see *traverse*], in *O.E.*, athwart; across.

traverse, *a. traverse* [*OF. traverser*, across—from *L. transversus*, turned across—from *trans*, across: *versus*, *pp.* of *verto*, I turn], lying across; being in a direction across something else: *n.* anything laid or built across; anything that thwarts or crosses; an unlucky accident; in *fort.*, a parapet and trench across a ditch—a detached parapet and trench on the flank of any work to protect the defenders—generally a parapet with banquettes and palisade thrown across the whole width of the covered-way; in *arch.*, a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building; in *law*, a denial of some matter of fact by the opposite party; *v.* to place in a cross direction; to travel over; to thwart; to wander over; to pass over and view; to survey or examine thoroughly; to turn and point as a cannon, in any direction; in *law*, to deny what has been advanced by the opposite party; in *fencing*, to oppose a movement; to turn, as on a pivot: *ad.* in *O.E.*, crosswise; athwart: *prep.* in *O.E.*, through but crosswise: *traverse*, *imp.* passing over; thwarting; denying: *traversed*, *pp.* -*ed*: *traveller*, *n.* -*er*, one who opposes a plea in law; in *rail.*, a traverse-table, which see: *traversable*, *a.* -*able*, that may be traversed or crossed; that may be denied: *traverse-sailing*, a zigzag track of a ship, when beating to windward or going on different courses: *traverse-table*, a table so called from its use in traverse-sailing; in *rail.*, a platform with one or more tracks, and arranged to move laterally on wheels for the convenience of shifting carriages, &c.

travertine, *n.* *travertine* [*It. travertino*, *tiertino*, *travertine*: *L. lapis Tiberinus*, the stone of Tiber—from ancient Tibur, the modern Tivoli, near Rome, where found], a whitish concretionary limestone deposited from the water of springs holding lime in solution; calcareous tufa or calc-stuff.

travesty, *v.* *travesty* [*F. travestir*, to disguise, to travesty—from *L. trans*, across, over; *vestire*, to clothe—from *vestis*, a garment], to translate or parody in such a manner as to render ridiculous or ludicrous; to turn into burlesque; *n.* a burlesque translation or imitation of a work: *travestying*, *imp.* -*ing*, turning into ridicule: *travestied*, *pp.* -*ied*, parodied; turned into ridicule.

travis—see *trave*.

trawl, *v.* *trawl* [*F. trôler*, to drag; *M.H.Ger. trolle*, to fish by trolling], to fish by trawling or dragging a net sunk in the water behind a boat or vessel: *n.* a line of very great length, with countless smaller lines attached, used in haddock-fishing, &c.; the large net used in trawling: *trawling*, *imp.*: *adj.* dragging a net for fish; using a drag net: *n.* the act of dragging for fish with a net: *trawler*, *n.* -*er*, one who trawls; a small vessel used in fishing with the trawl-net: *trawl-net*, the large purse-shaped net, about 70 feet long, and with a breadth of 40 feet at the mouth, used by trawlers: *trawl-warp*, the drag-rope of a trawl-net.

tray, *n.* *tray* [*AS. trog*], a very shallow trough employed for a variety of purposes in domestic use; a tin-board; a kind of salver or waiter.

treacherous, *a.* *treacherous* [*F. trichier*, trickery—from *OF. tricher*, to cheat; see *trick*], faithless; perfidious; traitorous to the state or sovereign; betraying a trust; not to be relied on: *treachery*, *n.* -*ies*, also *treachery*, *n.* -*ies*, betrayal of trust; violation of faith and confidence; violation of allegiance; perfidy: *treacher*, *n.* -*er*, traitor; a trickster.—*SYN.* of *treacherous*: perfidious; false; plotting; insidious; traitorous; treasonable; illuvery.

triacle, *n.* *triacle* [*OF. triacle*, triacle—from *L. théracius*; *Gr. thérakios*, good against the poison of animals, especially the bite of serpents—from *Gr. thérion*, a wild animal], formerly, a preparation so called because it was considered an antidote to the

coke, boy, fob; yare, bad; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

mullion or cross-bar in a window; a lintel over a door; in *artillery*, one of the bars which serve to hold together the two sides of a gun-carriage; in *surv.*, the vane of a cross-staff; a cross-bar of any kind.

transparent, *a. trāns-pā-rēns* [F. *transparent*—from *L. trans*, through; *pārens* or *pārentem*, appearing; *pāro*, I appear], that may be seen through; clear; limpid; opposite of *opaque*: *transparently*, *adv.*, so clearly as to be seen through: *transparency*, *n.*, *clarity*, quality or state of being transparent: *transparentness*, *n.*, *clarity*, the property of being transparent: a picture painted on a semi-transparent material, and which may be seen by light passing through it; *fig.*, lucidity, as of style; simplicity.—*SYN.* of 'transparent': clear; pellucid; lucid; bright; limpid; diaphanous.

translucent, *a. trāns-spīk-i-ās* [L. *translucido*, I look or see through—from *trans*, across; *spīco*, I see], in *O.E.*, transparent; that can be seen through.

transpire, *v. trāns-pēr* [L. *trans*, through; Eng. *per*], to pass through; to penetrate; to permeate.

transpire, *v. trāns-spīr* [F. *transpirer*, to transpire—from *L. trans*, through; *spīro*, I breathe], to emit through the pores of the skin; to be emitted; to send off in vapour; to pass off in insensible vapour; to escape from secrecy; to become public: *transpiring*, *imp.*; *transpired*, *pp.*; *transpirable*, *a.*, *spīr-ā-ble*, that may be emitted through pores: *transpiration*, *n.*, *trāns-spīr-ā-shūn* [F.—L.], the process of passing off through the pores of the skin in the form of vapour.

transplant, *v. trāns-plānt* [F. *transplanter*, to transplant—from *L. trans*, across; *plānto*, I plant—see *plant*], to remove and plant in another place; to remove and settle in residence in another place; to remove: *transplanting*, *imp.*; *n.*, the act of removing, as a tree, from one situation to another: *transplanter*, *n.*, *trāns-plānt-er*, one who transplants; a machine used in the transplanting of trees: *transplantation*, *n.*, *trāns-plānt-ā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of removing into another soil; conveyance, as of a disease.

transplendent, *a. trāns-spīl-ē-dēnt* [L. *trans*, across, beyond; *spīlens* or *spīlendentem*, shining; see *splendour*], resplendent in the highest degree: *transplendently*, *adv.*, exceeding splendour.

transpontine, *a. trāns-pōn-tīn* [F. *transpontin*: Sp. *transpontino*: L. *trans*, across, and *pōns*, a bridge], of a cheap melodramatic order or instinct; originally applied to plays acted in the theatres on the Surrey side of the Thames.

transport, *v. trāns-pōrt* [F. *transporter*—from *L. transportare*, to convey over—from *trans*, across; *pōrto*, I carry], to remove from one place to another; to send or carry into banishment, as a criminal; to hurry or carry away by passion or emotion; to ravish with pleasure or ecstasy; in *O.E.*, to carry: *transport*, *n.*, *trāns-pōrt*, conveyance for baggage and stores; the men, horses, and waggons so employed; a ship employed in conveying goods, stores, &c., particularly one so employed by Government; rapture; ecstasy; a violent manifestation of anger or rage; an old name for a convict: *transporting*, *imp.*; *adj.*, bearing away the soul with pleasure; ravishing with delight: *transportingly*, *adv.*; *transported*, *pp.*; *conveyed*; *transportation*, *n.*, *trāns-pōrt-ā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of carrying or conveying from one place to another; conveyance; carriage; banishment for crime: *transportal*, *n.*, *trāns-pōrt-ā-lee*, the act of removing from one place to another: *transportally*, *adv.*; *transporter*, *n.*, *trāns-pōrt-er*, one who transports: *transportance*, *n.*, *trāns-pōrt-āns*, in *O.E.*, conveyance; carriage; transportation.

transpose, *v. trāns-pōs* [F. *transposer*—from *L. trans*, F. *poser*, to place: L. *transpositus*, placed across—from *trans*, across; *positus*, *pp.* of *pōno*, I place], to change the place or order of by putting one in the place of the other; in *alg.*, to change a term from one side of an equation to the other by changing the sign; in *gram.*, to change the natural order of words or letters; in *music*, to change the key; in *O.E.*, to put out of the place; to remove: *transposing*, *imp.*; *transposed*, *pp.*; *posited*: *transposer*, *n.*, *trāns-pōs-er*, one who transposes: *transposal*, *n.*, *trāns-pōs-ā-lee*, a change of place or order: *transposition*, *n.*, *trāns-pōs-ī-shūn* [F.—L.], the changing the places of

words or things; the state of being transposed or put out of one place into another; in *gram.*, a change in the natural order of words or letters; in *music*, a change in the key, either in transcription or performance: *transposition*, *n.*, *trāns-pōs-ī-shūn*, made by or consisting in transposition: *transpositively*, *adv.*; *adj.*.

trans-shape, *v. trāns-shāp* [L. *trans*, and Eng. *shape*], in *O.E.*, to transform; to change into another shape.

trans-ship, *v. trāns-shīp* [L. *trans*, over, and Eng. *ship*], to convey from one ship to another: *trans-shipping*, *n.*, the act of transferring goods from one ship to another.

transubstantiate, *v. trāns-sūb-stān-ī-shē-dē* [F. *transubstantier*, to transubstantiate—from *L. trans*, across or over; *substantia*, substance], to change into another substance: *transubstantiation*, *n.*, *trāns-sūb-stān-ī-shē-dē*, a changing into another substance; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the supposed miraculous change of the bread and wine in the Eucharist into the body and blood of Christ: *transubstantial*, *a.*, *sūb-stān-ī-shē-dē*, one who believes in transubstantiation: *transubstantiality*, *n.*, *sūb-stān-ī-shē-dē*, having passed from its original nature, essence, or substance; relating to transubstantiation.

transude, *v. trāns-sūd* [F. *transuder*, to transude—from *L. trans*, through; *sūdō*, I sweat], to ooze or pass through the pores or interstices of a membrane or substance: *transuding*, *imp.*; *transuded*, *pp.*: *transudation*, *n.*, *trāns-sūd-ā-shūn*, the oozing of fluids or vapours through porous bodies: *transudatory*, *a.*, *sūb-stān-ī-shē-dē*, passing, as vapours or fluids, through porous bodies.

transverse, *a. trāns-vēr* [L. *transversus*, turned across, lying across—from *trans*, across; *verus*, *pp.* of *verto*, I turn], lying or being across; running in a cross direction; in *bot.*, being at right angles with the valves; *n.*, that which crosses or lies in a cross direction: *v.* to alter; to overturn: *transversely*, *adv.*; *transversal*, *n.*, *vēr-sāl* [F.—L.], in *geom.*, a line which traverses or intersects any system of other lines: *adj.*, running or lying across: *transversally*, *adv.*; *adj.*.

trap, *n. trāp* [AS. *freppe*, a trap: cf. M. Dut. *trappe*; OH. Ger. *trapo*], a machine that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game or vermin; any device by which men or animals may be caught unawares; a stratagem; a contrivance in drains which prevents effluvia passing from them; a game, and the instr. used in it; the familiar name for an open cage on springs; generally, a single horse carrier, as a gig; familiarly, shrewdness; a thief-catcher: *v.* to catch in a trap; to take by a stratagem: *trapping*, *imp.*; *adj.*, catching wild animals in traps; *n.*, the art or practice of catching wild animals by traps: *trapped*, *pp.*; *trapper*, *n.*, *trāp-er*, one whose occupation is to snare wild animals: *trap-door*, a door in a floor or a roof which shuts close like a valve: *trap-stair*, a narrow staircase or ladder leading up to a trap-door; up to trap, in *slang*, very knowing; up to snuff.

trap, *n. trāp*, or *trap-rock* [Sw. *frop*, trap-rock—from *frippa*, stairs—so called from the step-like or terraced aspect of the hills in which they occur], in *geol.*, an igneous rock, frequently occurring in columnar structure; a term embracing basalt, clinkstone, greenstone, compact felspar, hornstone, pitchstone, claystone, amygdaloid, trap-tuff, wacke, and the like: *trappean*, *a. trāp-pē-ān*, also *trap*, a port, or trap-rocks; of the nature of trap: *trappeous*, *a. trāp-pūs*, pert. to or resembling trap; partaking of the qualities of trap: *trap-py*, *a. trāp-pē*, resembling or composed of trap: *trap-tuff*, *n.*, *trāp-tūf*, or *trap-tuff*, *trāp-tūf*, a sandstone formed of the earthy rubbings from trap rocks.

trap, *v. trāp* [OF. *drap* (not recorded), cloth: cf. Sp. and Port. *trapo*, a cloth, rag; origin uncertain], to dock; to adorn; to ornament with gay dress—rarely found, but frequent in *O.E.*—see *trappings* and *traps* from the same root.

trapan, *v. trāp-pān*—same as *trapan* 2.
trape, *v. trāp*, and *trape*, *v. trāp* [cf. Dut. *trap*, to tread], in *O.E.* and *Eng. dial.*, to trawl or walk along in an untidy manner; to gad about: *trape*, *n.*, *trāp*, an idle strolling woman: *v.* to gad about: *trapeing*, *imp.*; *adj.*, or *trāp-ing*, gadding or gossiping about, generally applied to strolling girls and women: *traped*, *pp.*; *trāp*.

māle, māt, fāt, lātō : mēle, mēt, hēr : pīne, pīn : nōle, nēt, mōve :

Digitized by Google

the Alps; foreign; barbarous: *n.* one living beyond the mountains.

tramp, *v.* *tramp* [Low Ger. and Ger. *trampen*, *trampeln*, to stamp; to tread; to travel over on foot; to wander: *n.* the sound of walking; a tramp, a workman of feet; a walk or journey; a stroller; a workman journeying on foot from place to place in search of employment; a vagrant; a beggar: *tramp'ing*, *imp.*: *tramped*, *pp.* *tramped*; *tramp'er*, *n.* *tr.* one who tramps; a vagrant: *trample*, *v.* *tramp'd*, to tread under foot; to tread down; to treat with contempt and insult; to tread with force and rapidity: *n.* a treading under foot with contempt: *trampling*, *imp.* *-ing*: *adj.* moving regularly and more or less loudly: *trampled*, *pp.* *tramp'd*, trodden under foot: *tramp'ler*, *n.* *tr.* one who tramples.

trans-road or **-way**—see under **trans**.
trans, *n.*, also **trans**, *n.* *trans* [OF. *transit*, fallen into a swoon—from *transit*, to swoon: *L. transire*, to pass over—from *trans*, across; *eo*, I go, a state of the body in which the soul seems to be rapt in visions; a total suspension for a time of sensation and voluntary motion, while the heart and lungs continue to act; a state of extreme surprise or terror: *v.* to entrance; to charm: *trans'cing*, *imp.*: *transced*, *pp.* *transced*, being or lying in a trance: *transcendly*, *ad.* *transced-it*, in the manner of one in a trance.

transal, *n.* *trans'al*, a treason, which see under **tra**.

tranquil, *a.* *trans'kuil* [F. *tranquille*—from *L. tranquillus*, calm, serene, free from strife or agitation; calm; peaceful; quiet; undisturbed: *tran'quilly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *tran'quillity*, *n.* *trans'kuil-ty*, freedom from disturbance or agitation; a calm state; quietness: *tran'quillize*, *v.* *trans'kuil-iz*, to quiet; to calm or soothe; to allay agitation: *tran'quillizing*, *imp.*: *tran'quillised*, *pp.* *-ed*: *tran'quillizingly*, *ad.* *-ing*: *tran'quilliser*, *n.* *-ter*, one who or that which tran'quillises: *tran'quillisation*, *n.* *-ad'shun*, the act of soothing or state of being soothed or calm.—*SYN.* of 'tranquillize': to calm; soothe; still; compose; appease; quiet; pacify.

trans, *trans*, a Latin prefix which, with its form *tra*, signifies across; over; beyond; through; completely; from one to another; complete change.

transact, *v.* *trans'akt* [L. *transactus*, carried through, settled—from *trans*, through; *actus*, *pp.* of *ago*, I drive], to carry through; to complete; to perform; to manage, as business; to conduct matters: *transact'ing*, *imp.*: *transacted*, *pp.* *transacted*: *n.* *-akt'shun* [F.—], the management of any affair; the performing of any business; that which is done; a proceeding; a process: *transac'tor*, *n.* *-ter*, one who transacts.

transalpine, *a.* *trans'al-pin* [L. *trans*, across, and *Eng. Alpine*], lying beyond the Alps, in regard to Rome—viz., on the north of the Alps; opposite of *cisalpine*.

transatlantic, *a.* *trans'al-lan'tik* [L. *trans*, across, and *Atlantic*], lying or being beyond the Atlantic; crossing the Atlantic, as a steamer or cable.

transalent, *a.* *trans'al-lent* [L. *trans*, across; *calens*, being warm; *calco*, I warm], permitting the passage of heat: *transal'eney*, *n.* *-len-ty*, the state of being transalent.

transcend, *v.* *trans'send* [L. *transcendo*, I climb or pass over—from *trans*, beyond; *scando*, I climb], to rise above; to go beyond; to surmount; to surpass: *transcend'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* rising above; surpassing: *transcend'ed*, *pp.* *transcend'ed*, *a.* *-ent* [L. *transcendens* or *transcendentem*, climbing over], very excellent; supremely excellent; applied by Kant to ideas altogether transcending experience, as the idea of God: *transcend'ently*, *ad.* *-ly*: *transcend'ence*, *n.* *-en-s*, also *transcend'ency*, *n.* *-en-sy*, superior excellence; supereminence: *transcendental*, *a.* *trans'send-ent'al*, supereminent; applied by Kant to the various forms, categories, or ideas which are regarded to be native elements of human thought, and which are manifested in experience only, though they are not products of experience, as Time, Space, &c.; metaphysical; hence, abstruse; extravagant; absurd: *transcend'ently*, *ad.* *-ly*: *transcend'entalism*, *n.* *-al-izm*, that system of philosophic inquiry which is identified with the name of Kant, and in which the primary principles of knowledge are ascertained *a priori*—see *transcendental*; that kind of investigation or use of language which is vague, obscure, or extravagant; idealism: *transcend'entalist*, *n.* one

who believes in or adheres to transcendentalism.—*SYN.* of 'transcend': to exceed; outgo; outstrip; excel; surpass; surmount.

transcribe, *v.* *trans'scrib* [L. *transcribere*, to transfer in writing—from *trans*, over; *scribo*, I write], to write over again, or in the same words; to copy: *transcrib'ing*, *imp.*: *transcribed*, *pp.* *-scribed*: *transcriber*, *n.* *-ber*, one who transcribes: *transcription*, *n.* *trans'skrip-shun* [F.—L.], the act of copying; what is copied; in music, the adaptation of a composition for a particular instr.: *transcript*, *n.* *trans'skrip* [L. *scriptus*, written], a copy; anything written from and according to an original: *transcriptive*, *a.* *-tve*, relating to or being a copy: *transcriptively*, *ad.* *-ly*.

trans, *trans*, the old and proper spelling of *trans*, which see.

transed, *a.* *trans'ed*, OE. for *entranced*.

transept, *n.* *trans'sept* [L. *trans*, across; *septum*, a fence, an enclosure], the portion of a cruciform church between the nave and the choir, which projects at right angles to the body, forming the arms of the cross.

transfer, *v.* *trans'ser* [L. *transferre*, to transport—from *trans*, over; *fero*, I bear, I carry], to convey from one place or person to another; to make over; to convey, as a right from one to another; to sell; to mark or impress on a lithographic stone: *transfere*, *n.* *trans'ser*, the conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another; the conveyance of a right, title, or property from one person to another; the placing or conveyance from one position, place, or condition into another; the mark or impression made on a lithographic stone: *transfer'ring*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of conveying from one to another, as a right or property: *transferr'd*, *pp.* *-fer'd*: *transfer'rer*, *n.* *-rer*, one who transfers: *transfer'able*, *a.* *-fer'd-bl*, also *transfer'ible*, *a.* *-r-ib'l*, that may be conveyed from one to another; negotiable, as a bill of exchange: *transfer'ability*, *n.* *-bl-ty*, also *transfer'ibility*, *n.* quality of being transferable: *transferee*, *n.* *trans'ser-ré*, the person to whom a thing is transferred: *transference*, *n.* *-as*, the act of conveying from one to another; the passage of a thing from one place to another: *transfer-book*, a register of transfer of shares or stocks: *Transfer Days*, the days on which stock can be sold out or transferred at the Bank of England: *transfer-paper*, prepared paper on which lithographers impress, draw, or draw their designs from which they are impressed or put upon the stone, and then printed from: fine unsized paper on which copies of recently written letters are impressed by the copying-machine.—*SYN.* of 'transfer *v.*': to remove; transport; alienate; estrange; sequester; sell; deliver.

transfigure, *v.* *trans'fig-ur* or *fig-ur* [F. *transfigurer*, to transfigure—from L. *transfigurare*—from *trans*, over, from one to another; *figura*, form, shape], to change the appearance or outward form of; to transform; to glorify: *transfig'uring*, *imp.*: *transfig'ured*, *pp.* *-fig'urd*, changed as to outward form: *transfiguration*, *n.* *-d-ré-shun* [F.—L.], change of form; in Scrip., the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Lord on the Mount.

transfix, *v.* *trans'fiks* [L. *transfixus*, transfixed—from *trans*, through; *fixus*, *pp.* of *figo*, I fasten], to pierce through, as with a pointed weapon: *transfix'ing*, *imp.*: *transfixed*, *pp.* *-fiks*: *transfixion*, *n.* *-fik'shun*, the act of transfixing or state of being transfixed.

transform, *v.* *trans'form* [L. *trans*, across; *forma*, a shape], to change the shape or appearance of; to change as one substance into another; to change the heart or natural disposition; to be changed in form or substance: *transform'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* able to effect a change of form or state: *transform'ed*, *pp.* *-form'd*, changed; renewed: *transformation*, *n.* *trans'sor-mé-shun* [F.—L.], act of changing, or state of being changed; metamorphosis; a change of heart or disposition: *transformativ*, *a.* *trans'sor-mé-tiv*, having power or a tendency to transform.

transfuse, *v.* *trans'suf-er* [F. *transfuere*, to transfuse—from L. *trans*, through; *fusus*, *pp.* of *fundo*, I pour], to transfer, as blood, from one living animal to another; to cause to be instilled or imbued, as love of country: *transfus'ing*, *imp.*: *transfused*, *pp.* *-fuz'd*: *transfusible*, *a.* *-fuz-ib'l*, that may be transfused: *transfusion*, *n.* *trans'sú-shun* [F.—L.], the

máde, máit, fár, láw; méte, máit, hár; píne, pín; nóte, náit, móde;

ance: transitive, -ant-iv, derivable; that may be deduced.—SYN. of 'traduce': to vilify; defame; disparage; deprecate; decry; slander; calumniate; detract; censure.

trade, *n.* *traf/i* [F. *trafiquer*, to traffic—said to be derived from *L. trans*, across, and *vices*, exchange] large trade; goods or persons passing to and fro along a road, railway, or canal; commerce: *v.* to buy and sell goods; to trade; to carry on commerce; to trade meanly or mercenarily: *traf'ficker*, *imp.*: *adj.* bargaining; dealing; jobbing: *n.* the act of buying and selling goods: *traf'ficked*, *pp.* *traf'ficker*, *n.* *traf'ker*, one who carries on commerce; a trader: one who deals meanly or mercenarily.

tragacantha, n. *trágá-kánth* [L. *tragacanthum*— from Gr. *tragos*, a goat; *akantha*, a thorn], the concrete juice or gum of several species of shrubby or herbaceous plants, usually in the form of white or yellowish semi-transparent flakes, of great toughness; the *Astragalus* *versus*, Ord. *Leguminosae*, sub-Ord. *Papilionaceae*, found in Asia Minor and Persia, seems to be the chief source of the European *tragacanth*—see *hemeris*.

tragedy: *n.* *tráif-é-dá* [F. *tragédie*, a tragedy—*from* L. *tragedia*; Gr. *tragōidia*, a tragedy—*from* *tragos*, a goat; *ōde*, a song: so called because the actors of the early tragedies were dressed in goat-skins, or because a goat was the prize in the tragic contests], a dramatic poem representing an event, or a series of events, in the life of an individual, generally having a fatal issue, and meant to impress on the mind some great moral truth; the muse of tragedy; any event in which human lives are lost by murderous violence; a fatal and mournful event: **tragedian**, *n.* *trá-fé-jí-dí-an*, an actor of tragedy in a theatre: **trage dienne**, *n.* *trá-é-én*, or *trá-fé-jí-dí-én* [F. *tragédienne*], a female actor of tragedy: **tragic**, *a.* *trá-fí-kí*, also **tragical**, *a.* *trá-kál* [F. *tragique*—*from* L. *tragicus*; Gr. *tragikos*, tragic, of or relating to tragedy; expressive of or resembling; fatal; calamitous, tragically, *adv.* *trá-fí-kí*; *n.* *trá-fí-kí*, the quality, or being, of tragedy; mournfulness: **tragi-comedy**, *n.* *trá-fí-kóm-é-dí*, a dramatic piece having serious and comic scenes blended, and the issue not fatal or unhappy: **tragi-comic**, *adj.* *trá-fí-kóm-í-cal*, *pert.* to **tragi-comedy**: **tragi-comically**, *adv.* *trá-fí-kóm-í-cal-í*.

tragious—see under tragus.

tragopan, n. trág'ô-pán' [Gr. *tragopan*—from *tragos*, a goat; *Pan*, Pan], an oriental bird, allied to the pheasant—so called from the protuberances on the head, which are erected at will until they assume the appearance of horns.

tragus, *n.* tráf-gús [Gr. *tragos*, a goat], in *anat.*, a small cartilaginous eminence at the entrance of the external ear, often beset with hair like the beard of a goat: **tragus**, *n.* tráf-i-kús, a short flattened band of muscular fibres, situated upon the outer surface of the tragus, the direction of its fibres being vertical.

trail, n. tridi [OF. *trallier*, to weed yam to hunt upon a scent; mid. l. *trahāle*, a reel—from *l. trahō*: I draw], the track followed by the hunter; the marker or scent left by any animal by which it may be pursued; anything drawn to length or behind; that part of the stock of a gun-carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlimbered: v. to hunt by tracking; to draw along the ground or behind; to limp; to drag; to be drawn out in length: trailing, imp.: adj. drawing along the ground: trailing, drag, drag, v. to draw along: trailing, v. tridi: trail'ing, n. one who or that which trails or requires support, a squire: trail-net, a drag-net.

trail, n. *trál* [contr. of *entraill*], entrails of certain birds, as of a snipe or woodcock.

train, n. trān [OF. *trahin*, a retinue—from mid. L. *trahino*, I drag—from L. *traho*, I draw], that which is drawn along behind; the long part of a dress behind; the tail of a bird; the after-part of a gun-carriage; a number of followers or attendants

to invite; to allure; entice; to draw by artifice or stratagem; to draw from act to act by inducements: **train**ing, **imp** teaching and forming by practice; **n.** the operation or art of forming; the young trees or saplings of a forest; the preparation of men for athletic exercises, or horses for running a race; the discipline of troops: **trained**, *pp. train*; **adj.** having a train; brought up or reared by practice: **train**able, *a.* -**able**, capable of being trained: **train**er, *n.* -**er**, one who trains—generally restricted to one who prepares another physical for the performance of feats requiring certain physical qualities, as a race-horse or a pugilist: **to train** up, to educate by teaching and practice: **train** of artillery, a number of large guns, mortars, &c.: **train**-band, formerly, a band or company of militia: **train**-bearer, one who holds up the train of a distinguished person: **training** schools, those in which pupils are trained for particular pursuits or objects; schools or colleges in which teachers are educated and prepared for the exercise of their profession: **sa**iling **train**, a series of stages or traps, or a path, drawn by an engine and tender on rails, **down** **train**, a train which runs from the capital to the provinces: **up**-**train**, a train which runs from the provinces to the capital: **through** **train**, a train which runs from terminus to terminus, or from one system on to another without change of carriages.

train-oil, n. *frân-ôyl* [Dut. *traan*, train-oil], an oil obtained from the fat or blubber of the whale.

trait, n. *trā* or *trāi* (F. *trait*, feature—from L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahō*, I draw), a line; a stroke or touch; a feature, or peculiar feature, as of character.

traitor, *n.* *tráitor* [OF. *trahor*—from *L. tradditor*, a traitor; *trado*, I betray—*from trans.* across; *do*, I give], one who abandons a cause which he was bound to defend, as of his sovereign or country; one guilty of treason; one who betrays his trust; a deceiver: *tráitorly*, *a.* *N.* in OE., treacherous; *perfidious*; *tráitorous*, *a.* *ss.* guilty of treason; treacherous; *perfidious*; *tráitorously*, *adv.* traitorously; *tráitorousness*, *n.* the quality of being traitorous; *treachery*—also *tráitorism*, *n.* *tem.* *tráitress*, *n.* *frs.* a woman who betrays her country or her trust.

traject, *v. traġġet* [*l. trajectus*, thrown over or across—from *trans*, over; *jactus*, pp. of *jacio*, I throw] to throw or cast through: *traġġ-ied*, in O.E., a ferry; passage for water carriage: *trajecting*, imp.: *trajected*, pp.: *traġġ-ien*, *n. -ġek-šân*, a throwing or casting over; transportation: *traġġ-e-ġ-iv*, in *gram.*, applied to a verb which has a transitive use: *traġġ-e-ġ-iv*, in *mod.*, the curve which a body describes when thrown through space, as a planet or comet in its orbit, or a stone thrown upwards.

translucent, translucency, in *OE*, for translucent, translucency.

tram, n. *trām* [Sw. dial. *trām*, a log; OH.Ger. *trām*] the shaft of a cart; a coal-wagon; one of the rails or tracks of a tram-road; *familiarly*, a tramway-car; tram-road or -way, a road prepared for the easy transit of carriages or wagons by forming wheel-tracks of smooth beams of wood, blocks of stone, or plates of iron; a street railway.

trama, n. trā'md [*L. trama*, the wool or filling of a web], in bot., the central tissue of the lamellæ of gill-bearing fungi.

fram-mel, n. *trām-mēl* [F. *framail*, a partridge-net.—from L. *trans*, through, or more probably *tres*, three; *macula*, the mesh of a net], a kind of long net; shakels to teach horses to amble; anything that hampers or confines; an impediment; an instr. for drawing circles, curves, and ovals: v. to confine or restrain; to hamper; to shackle: *trām'melling*, imp.: *trām'melled*, pp. *mēld*.

tramontane, a. *trā-mōn'tān* or *trām'ōn-tān* [F.: It. *tramontano*, a. *trā-mōn'tān* or *trām'ōn-tān* [F.: It. *trans*, beyond; *mons* or *montem*, a mountain] lying or being beyond the mountains—applied more especially to

côto, boy, foot; pair, bird; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

plaything; a bauble; that which is valued for its look only, or for amusement; in *OE.*, play; sport; amorous dalliance; old story; odd conceit; wild fancy: *v.* to dally amorously; to trifle; to play: *toy'ing*, *imp.*; *toyed*, *pp.* *toy'd*: *toy'ish*, *a.* -ish, trifling; playful: *toy'ishly*, *ad.* -ly: *toy'ishness*, *n.* -ness, the quality or state of being toyish: *toy'some*, *a.* -some, also *toy'ful*, *a.* -ful, full of dalliance; wanton: *toy'shown*, *a.* -shown, where *toys* are sold.

toy-shop, a snop where toys are sold.
trabecula, n. *trd-bek-ü-lä*, *trabeculam*, n. plu. *-ü-lä*
 [L. *trabecula*, a little beam or rafter—from *trabe*, a
 beam] a cross-bar, as in the teeth of many mosses;
trabecular, a *trd-bek-ü-lär*, of or pert. to the bands
 or fibres called *trabeculae*: *trabeculate*, a *trd-bek-ü-
 läf*, traversed by *trabeculae*.

trac, traverser, tracé, tracéenne.
 trace, n. *trâs* [F. trace, a trace—from tracer, to trace, pursue—from L. *tracere*, pp. of *trahere*, I draw], mark or visible appearance left by something passing; a footprint; a postage; a token; a sign; a remnant; minutely v. to delineate with marks; to follow by the visible marks left to follow by footstep or tracks to follow exactly; in OE, to walk over to walk to follow; *trac'hien*, imp.: course; regular track or path; delineation, by visible marks; a plan; a sketch; *trâsép*, pp. *trâsê*, marked out; followed by footstep; *trâs-êr*, one who traces; *trâs'caëble*, -*êr*-*ôx*, that may be traced: *trâs'caëble*, *ad.-ôx*: *trâs'caëblenn* n. *ôx-nê*, the state of being traced; *trâs'cray* n. *ôx-r*, artistic work in fanciful and flowing outlines; certain kinds of ornamental stonework, as in Gothic windows: *trâs'cra-pâp*, a semi-transparent paper used in taking sketches or outlines.

trace, n. *frās*, usually in the plu. traces, *frā's* [OF. *trays*, team-traces—from L. *tractus*, a drawing or dragging—from *trahō*, I draw] the straps, ropes, or chains by which horses draw vehicles.

trachea, n. *trākh-ēdā* [L. *trachea*: Gr. *tracheia*, fem. of *trachos*, rough, rugged—the word *arteria*, artery, being understood], a cartilaginous and membranous tube which conveys the air into and out of the lungs; the windpipe; *trachea*'s, plu. -s, the air-tubes of the body in insects; in bot., the spiral vessels of plants; *trachea*'s, a. pl., pert. to the windpipe; *tracheary*, a. pl., pert. to the windpipe; *tracheal*, a. pl., pert. to the spiral vessels of plants; *tracheating*, through tracheom; *tracheitis*, n. *trākh-ē-tītis*, or *tracheitis*, n. *trākh-ē-tīs*, inflammation of the trachea.

Trachearia, n. plu. *trák'-á-ri-á* [Eng. *trachea*, the windpipe], the division of Arachnida which breathe by means of tracheae—also named **Tracheata**, n. plu. *trák'-á-tá*: tracheides, n. plu. *trák'-i-dés* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], in bot., spiral vessels, which serve as air-conducting tubes, after the protoplasm and cell-wall have disappeared.

tracheotomy, n. trāk-ē-ōl-ē-mī [Eng. *trachea*, the windpipe; Gr. *tomē*, a cutting], the operation of making an opening in the windpipe.

trachyte, n. trak'it [Gr. *trachus*, rough], in geol., the name given to the felspathic class of volcanic rocks, which are rough and gritty to the touch: trachytic a. trach'itic pert. to or consisting of trachyte.

træk, *a. træk* [OF. *trac*, to be making tracks, O. Dutch *trac*], draught-from (to track, to draw); a footmark; a mark or marks left upon the way by something that has passed along; a beaten path; course; road; way; in *raft*, the permanent way: *v.* to follow by the marks left upon the way; to tow a vessel by a rope, as into a harbour or along a canal: *track*ing, *imp.* *track*ed, *pp.* *track*ed: *træk* *er*, *n.* *-er*, one who follows by the marks or footprints: *track* *less*, *a.* *less*, without a road or path; untrodden: *track* *less*, *a.* *less*, *træc* *less*, *a.* *less*, without a state of being tracked or without a track: *track* *road*, a towing-path: to make tracks, in *glac* *er*, to desert.

tract, *trakt* [mid. L. *tractus*, a drawing or dragging; a district: *tractus*, pp. of *trahō*, draw] a quantity of land or water of indefinite extent; a region; a short treatise on a particular subject; in the form of a pamphlet; length; extent; in OE. v. to draw; explanation; also used for *tract* in OE. v. to OE. to trace out: **Tractarian**, *n.* *trāk-tā-ri-ān*, one of the writers of the Oxford "Tracts for the Times" (1833-1841); a supporter of Tractarianism; *adj.* of or pert. to Tractarianism: **Tracts'-tarianism**, *n.* *trāk-tā-ri-ān-iz-əm*, the tenets of those who upheld the Neo-Catholic or High Church movement preached in the "Tracts for the Times": **tract-ate**, *n.* *trāk-tāt*, a small book; a tract; a treatise—*Syll.* of *tract*; *n.* *trāk-t*; *region*:

quarter; district; treatise; dissertation; essay;
monograph.

tractable, a. *trak'ta-bl* [*L. tractabilis*, quiet, manageable—from *tracto*, I handle—from *tractus*, pp. of *traho*, I draw] easily led, managed, or taught; docile: **tractably**, ad. **-bl**: **tractableness**, n. **-bl-ness**, also **tractability**, n. **-bl-i-ti**, the state or quality of being tractable or manageable; **docility**.

tractile, traction—see under tractor.
tractor, *n.* *trák'tér* [*L. trachus*, a drawing or dragging—from *traho*, I draw or drag], that which draws or is used for drawing: *tractory*, *n.* *-tér-i*, also *tractrix*, *n.* *trák'tríks*, in geom., a curve of which the tangent is always equal to a given line: *tractile*, *a.* *-tíl*, that may be drawn out in length; *ductile*: *traction*, *n.* *-shén* [*F.—L.*], the act of drawing, or the state of being drawn; *attraction*: *tractive*, *a.* *-tív*, that pulls or draws; *capable of pulling*: *traction*, *n.* *-tér-shén*, the act of drawing, or the state of being drawn: *traction engine*, a steam locomotive which draws by drawing over the affected parts two small rods made of different metals: *Perkinism*: *traction-engine*, a locomotive engine for drawing heavy loads on common roads.

trade, *n.* *trād* [A.S. *trād*, a footnote—from *tradan*, to tread—see *trād*, of which *trād* is a derivative], *orig.*, trodden way, beaten path or course, and hence, a way of life; the business of buying and selling by barter or for money; commerce; the business which a person has learned, and which he carries on for a livelihood; mechanical or mercantile employment, distinguished from a learned profession; occupation; the body of persons engaged in the same particular employment; in O.E. a wide-spread sense; hence, custom; trade in selling and buying for money; by barter; to carry on commerce; to deal; to traffic; to sell or exchange in commerce; *trād*ing, *imp.*: *adj.* carrying on commerce; as applied to politicians and public men, *venal*; having the character of an adventurer; having a price: *n.* the act of one who carries on a trade; the business of carrying on trade: *trād*'d, *pp.* *adj.* in O.E. *veraded*; practiced: *trād*'er, *n.* *der.* one engaged in buying and selling commodities; a vessel sailing with goods for trading: *trād*-price, the price after deducting discount allowed to retailers: *trād*-sale, a special occasion for any particular trade: *trād*-stand, a booth or stall: *trād*-town, *n.* *trād*'s-folk, *n.* *trād*'s-fol, persons engaged in trade: *trād*'s-man, *n.* *mdn.* a craftsman; a mechanic; a common name for a shopkeeper: *trād*-mark, a symbol impressed by a tradesman or manufacturer on his own goods: *trād*-es-people, persons engaged in trades, especially shopkeeping: *trād*-es-union, a combination among workmen having in view the settlement of the proportion which wages should bear to the profits of the employers, and the redress of grievances: *trād*-es winds, also called *Trades*, winds which hold a certain steady course, or blow from one point of the south-east, north or the equator, from the north-east, and south of the equator, from the south-east—S.W. of 'trade *n.*' commerce; *trād*-dealing, profession; occupation; office; employment; calling; business; vocation.

tradition, *n.* *trá-dish'én* (*F. tradition, tradition-*
from *l. traditio* or *traditio*, a delivering up—from
trado, I deliver, I transmit—from trāns, across; & d-
I give), the transmission of events, doctrines, op-
inions, rites, &c., through successive generations, origi-
nally by word of mouth, though afterwards embedded
in literary form; that which is so handed down; old
custom; in *R. Cath. Ch.*, certain transmitted doc-
trines, old customs, though not contained in Holy
Scripture, among the Jews, an unwritten law; (*cf.*
Moses: traditional, a.-l. transmitted by word of
mouth only; received by tradition; in *O.E.*, observ-
ant of traditions: *traditionism, n.* *-lism*, belief
received by tradition; religious faith founded on
ecclesiastical authority: *traditionally, ad. -lly*,
traditionary, a. -r-y, derived from tradition; trans-
mitted from age to age without writing: *traditi-*
onary, n. also *traditionist, n. -ist*, one who acknow-
ledges the authority of tradition; *traditionism,*
ad. -lly, *traditive, a. trad'it-iv*, transmitted or
transmissible from age to age by oral communi-
cation: *traditional, a.*

traditor, *n.* träd't-tör [*L. traditor*, a traitor—from *trado*, I give up—from *trans*, across; *do*, I give] *lit.* a traitor; hence among the early Christians, a name of infamy applied to those who delivered their Scriptures, &c., to their persecutors to save their lives.

male, māl, fūr, luō; mēle, mēl, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōle, nōl, mōve;

4. Irritable; peevish; irascible: touchily, *adj.*: touchiness, *n.* -*ness*, peevishness: Irritability: touch and go, within the smallest possible point of happening; a very narrow escape: touch-hole, the small hole of a cannon or firearm through which fire is communicated to the charge: touch-needles, small bars of gold and silver, some pure and others alloyed with certain proportions of copper, used by assayers for trying gold and silver articles: touch-paper, paper steeped in a solution of saltpetre and dried, which burns slowly, used as a match: touchstone, Lydian stone—a variety of flinty slate, so called from its being used to test the purity of gold and silver, the quality being judged of by the colour of the streak which it leaves on the stone, as contrasted with the streak of a touch-needle or thin bar of metal whose purity is known—hence, a criterion: touchwood, very dry decayed wood, used as tinder: amadou: to touch at, to come or go to without stay, as steamers touch at certain ports: to touch on or upon, to treat of; to mention slightly: to touch up, to repair; to improve by slight touches: touch-me-not, name of a plant whose ripe seed-vessel, when irritated or touched, projects the seed to some distance; the *Impatiens noli-me-tangere*, Ord. *Balastraceae*: in med., the Eng. name for the malignant disease called lupus.

Tough, *a. táf* [AS. *táh*, tough: cf. I. Ger. *tape*: Dut. *tand*: Ger. *sähe*], admitting of bending and pulling without fracture or injury; flexible; not easily broken or separated; able to endure hardships: tenacious; viscous; difficult, as a tough piece of business; not easily masticated, as meat: toughly, *adv.*: toughness, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of a substance which renders it in some degree flexible and without much liability to fracture: tenacity: clamminess; viscosity: toughish, *a.* -*ish*, rather tough: toughen, *v. táfn*, to make tough; to grow tough: toughening, *imp. táfníng*: toughened, *pp. táfnínd*. **Toupee**, *n. táu-pá* [F. *toupet*, a toupee, a dim. of OF. *toupe*, a tuft—see top 1] a kind of peruke; an artificial lock of hair; a curl.

Tour, *n. tór* [F. *tour*, a turn, a round: L. *turnus*, a lathe—see turn], *lat.*, a going round—hence, a lengthy excursion; a ramble; a roving journey: in OE., a turn or revolution: in Milton, for tower; elevation; high flight: *v.* to make a tour: tour^{ist}, *n.* -*ist*, one who performs for pleasure a lengthy journey or excursion: tour of duty, in mil., the turn to go on duty.—*SEN.* of 'tour *n.*': jaunt; journey; pilgrimage; excursion; round; trip; ramble; circuit.

Tourmaline, *n. táu-má-lín* [F. —from *tourmalin*, its name in Ceylon], an aluminous mineral occurring in long prismatic crystals, most frequently black, but found of various colours; a schorl.

Tournament, *n. táu-ná-mént* [OF. *turnement*, a tournament—from *tournoier*, to joust; *tourner*, to turn: see turn], a combat in an enclosed space; a mock fight by knights on horseback; a martial sport of the middle ages for exhibiting prowess and skill in arms; in OE., encounter; shock of battle: tour^{ney}, *v. -nt*, to perform at tournaments; to tilt in the lists: *n.* a tournament: tour^{neying}, *imp.*: tour^{neyed}, *pp. -nd*.

Tourniquet, *n. táu-ní-két* [F. *tourniquet*, a turn-stile, tourniquet—from *tourner*, to turn: see turn], a bandage which may be tightened by a screw, used in surgery to produce pressure on a blood-vessel, so as to restrain bleeding.

Touse, *v. táu-er*, also *toussé*, *v. táu-é* [MF. *tosen*, to tease wool: see tease], to card or dress wool by pulling it to pieces, which are laid together again a number of times; to pull about; to drag; to tumble; to rumple; to dishevel: tousing, *imp.*: toused, *pp. táu-é*: touser, *n. -er*, one who touses.

Tous-le-mois, *n. táu-lá-mu-é* [F., every month], a farinaceous food obtained from the root-stocks of *Canna edulis*, the tubers of which are edible every month in the year.

Tout, *v. táut* [AS. *tóttan*, to project, to peep out],

orig., the operation of spinning; the coarser part of flax or hemp separated by the hackle or single.

Tow, *v. tá* [O. Fris. *toga*, to pull about: cf. Icel. *toga*, to pull; to drag; MH. Ger. *zogen*, to draw] to drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope: tow^{ing}, *imp.* *n.* the act of drawing through water by means of a rope: towed, *pp. tá*: towing-boat, a boat that tows: tow-line or tow-rope, a rope or cable used in towing or dragging a vessel through water: tow-path, towing-path, the roadway on the banks of a canal for men or horses that tow: towage, *n. tá-dj*, the act of towing; the price paid for towing.

Toward, prep. *tó-árd*, also *tow^{ards}*, *-árd* [AS. *thwacardes*—from *thá*, to; *weard*, direction], in the direction of; with a tendency to; with respect to; regarding: *adv.* nearly; near at hand: tow^{ard}, *a.* ready to do or learn; docile: in OE., rash; bold: tow^{ardly}, *adv.* -*ly*: tow^{ardness}, *n.* -*ness*, also *to^{wardness}*, *n.* -*ness*, readiness to do or learn; docility; aptness.

Towel, *n. táu-él* [F. *touaille*: OH. Ger. *tuchalla*, a towel], a cloth for wiping the face and hands, especially after washing; any cloth used as a wipe in domestic use; an altar-cloth: tow^{elling}, *n.* cloth for towels.

Tower, *n. táu-ér* [OF. *tur*: L. *turris*, a tower: cf. Gael. *torr*, a hill; Ir. *tor*, a castle; W. *tur*, a tower], a lofty building, circular or square, usually part of a large building; a movable wooden edifice mounted on wheels, used in ancient warfare to attack a besieged town or fortress; a fortified place; a citadel; in *hrr.*, a small battlemented castle; in OE., high flight; elevation: *v.* to be lofty; to rise above; to rise and fly high; to soar: tow^{ering}, *imp.* *adj.* very high; elevated; soaring: tow^{ered}, *pp. táu-érd*: *adj.* having towers; adorned or defended by towers: tow^{ery}, *a. táu-ér*, adorned or guarded with towers; lofty: tower-mustard, *n. táu-ér-múst^{árd}*, a hardy annual plant whose foliage is so disposed on the stem as to give it a pyramidal appearance; the *Arabis turrita*, Ord. *Crucif^{eræ}*.

To wit, *adv. táu-wít* [to, and wit], namely.

Town, *n. táu-n* [AS. *tún*, a fence, an enclosure: cf. Icel. *tún* (also a homestead): Dut. *tuin*], any collection of houses larger than a village; a large collection of business houses and dwellings, having a regular market, but not the see of a bishop; the people of a town or city; in Scot., a farm: townsm, *a. -sm*, without towns: town-clerk, the clerk to a municipal corporation elected by the town-council: town-council, a body of representatives elected by their fellow-citizens to manage the municipal affairs: town-crier, a person employed by a town to make announcements of sales, intended meetings, &c.: town-hall, the building where the public business of a town is transacted: town-house, a residence in a town, as opposed to a country-house: town-ship, *n.* the territory or district of a town: townsfolk, *n. táu-n^s-fók*, the people of a town or city: towns^{man}, *n.* an inhabitant of the same town: town-talk, the subject of common conversation.

Toxic, *a. táks^{ík}*, and *tox^{ical}*, *a. -íkal* [Gr. *toxikon*, a poison], poisonous: toxic amaurosis, impaired vision and blindness due to the action of a poison.

Toxicology, *n. táks^{ík}-kól^ó-j^í* [Gr. *toxikon*, a poison; *logos*, discourse], that branch of medical science which relates to poisons, their effects, detection, and antidotes: tox^{icological}, *a. -kól^ó-j^í-kal*, of or relating to toxicology: tox^{icologically}, *adv.* -*ly*: tox^{icologist}, *n. -kól^ó-j^í-st*, one who is skilled in the science which relates to poisons.

Toxodon, *n. táks^ó-dón* [Gr. *toxon*, a bow; *odous* or *odonta*, a tooth], one of a genus of extinct pachydermatous animals, found in pleistocene deposits in the Argentine Republic.

Toxophilite, *n. táks^ó-fí-lít* [Gr. *toxon*, a bow; *philos*, a lover], a lover of archery; an archer: *adj.* of or pert. to archery.

Toy, *n. táy* [Dut. *tuig*, tools, trash, a trifle], a child's

coño, boy, foot; pure, bad; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

torrefaction—see under **torrefy**.

torrefy, v. *tôr-ré-fî* [L. *torreo*, I dry or burn; *fucio*, I make] to dry by a fire; to roast or scorch; to parch or dry highly on a plate of metal or porcelain, as a drug; **torrefying**, imp.: **torrefied**, pp. *tôr-ré-fî*: **torrefaction**, n. *tôr-ré-fâ-shôn* [F.—L.] the operation of drying or scorching by a fire; the state of being roasted or dried.

torrent, n. *tôr-rént* [F. *torrent*, a torrent—from L. *torrentus* or *torrens*, burning—said of streams, raging, rushing—from *torrere*, to burn], a rapid-rushing stream of water; a stream of water running over a precipice or declivity; a very heavy fall, as of rain; a violent or rapid flow; a raging flood: **adj.** rolling or rushing in a rapid stream: **torrential**, a. *tôr-rén-ti-ál*, resembling a torrent; produced by a torrent or rapid stream: **fig.**, voluble; talkative.

Torricellian, a. *tôr-ri-ché-lî-an*, of or discovered by **Torricelli**, a famous Italian philosopher and mathematician, born 1608, to whom is due the merit of discovering the principle of the barometer: **T. vacuum**, the vacuum formed above the mercury in the barometer.

torrid, a. *tôr-rîd* [F. *torride*—from L. *torridus*, dried up, parched—from *torrere*, to burn] parched; dried with heat; burning: **torridness**, n. *-nês*, the state of being parched with heat: **torrid zone**, the middle zone or belt of the earth's surface, extending on each side of the equator to the Tropic of Cancer on the north and the Tropic of Capricorn on the south—so called from its high temperature.

torrade, n. *tôr-add* [F., a twisted fringe—from L. *torqueo*, I twist] something rolled or twisted, as ribbons, the hair; a lady's hair arranged in loose fancy rolls.

torse, n. *tôrs* [F. *tors*, twisted—from L. *tortus*, pp. of *torqueo*, I twist] in *her.*, a wreath; a twisted scroll: **tor'sal**, n. *-sêl*, anything in a twisted form.

torsten, n. *tôr-shîn* [F. *torsten*—from mid. L. *torsto* or *torstionem*, a twisting or wringing—from L. *torqueo*, pp. of *torqueo*, I twist] the act of turning or twisting; the twisting or wrenching of a body by the action of a lateral force: **torstional**, a. *-dê*, pert. to torsion: **tor'tile**, a. *-tîl*, twisted; wreathed; coiled: **tor'tive**, a. *-tîv*, twisting; wreathed: **torstion-balance**, an instr. for estimating very minute forces by twisted threads or filaments.

torok, n. *tôr-ôk* [Dan. *torok*, a species of codfish] the hake-fish, a kind of cod with a hook-shaped jaw, found in North British seas—see **hake**.

torso, n. *tôr-sô* [It. *torso*, the stump of a cabbage, a torso—from L. *truncus*; Gr. *thursos*, a stem] the trunk of a statue; a statue deprived of head and limbs.

tort, n. *tôr-tî* [F. *tort*, wrong—from L. *tortus*, pp. of *torqueo*, I twist] in *OE.*, mischief; calamity; in *law*, injury; damage; wrong: **tortious**, a. *tôr-shûs*, in *OE.*, injurious; doing wrong; in *law*, implying damage.

tortile, **tortive**—see under **torcion**.

torilla, n. *tôr-êl-lî-â* [Sp.], a thin unleavened cake of maize-flour, baked on a heated plate or stone.

toroise, n. *tôr-tîs* [F. *toroise*—from mid. L. *toroica*, a tortoise—from L. *torius*, pp. of *torqueo*, I twist] a reptile more or less flattened, covered with a very hard shell or case, into which it can draw its head and feet at will; in *anc. warfare*, *testudo*—which see: **tortoise-shell**, the horny scales or plates of the tortoise, manufactured into various articles.

toruous, a. *tôr-tû-ûs*, also **tôr-tuous**, a. *-ûs* [L. *toruosus*, full of crooks or turns—from *torus*, twisted; *torqueo*, I twist] twisted; winding; having many crooks and turns; crooked; disingenuous; deceitful, as a **toruous** policy: **tôr-tuously**, ad. *-tî*: **tor'tuousness**, n. *-nês*, also **tôr-tuous'ty**, n. *-tî-tî*, state of being crooked and winding; wreath; flexure.

torture, n. *tôr-tûr* or *-chôr* [F. *torture*—from mid. L. *tortura*, torture—from L. *torus*, twisted; *torqueo*, I twist] extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; agony; pain inflicted as a punishment, or for the purpose of extorting a confession: **v.** to pain extremely; to put to the rack; to torment; to harass: **to vex**: **tor'turing**, imp. **adj.** tormenting; keeping on the rack; **vexing**: **tôr-tured**, pp. *tôr-d* or *-chôr-d*: **tôr-tar**, n. *-tû-r*, one who tortures: **tor'tarily**, ad. *-rîng-lî*.

Torula, n. *tôr-û-lâ* [L. *torulus*, a tuft of hair—from *torus*, a bulge], the yeast plant, a genus of fungi.

torulose—see under **torus**.

torus, n. *tôr-rûs*, also **toro**, n. *tôr* [L. *torus*, a thing swelling out, a bulge], in *arch.*, a large moulding in the bases of columns, the profile of which is semi-circular; in *bot.*, the axis on which all the parts of the floral whorls within the calyx are seated: **torulose**, a. *tôr-û-lôs*, also **tor'ulous**, a. *-û-lûs*, in *bot.*, having successive rounded swellings, as the pods of some cruciferous plants; swollen and constricted alternately.

Tory, n. *tôr-î* [fr. *tôridhe*, a pursuer, hence, a boe-trotter, a plunderer] in *politics*, a term opposed to **Whig**; the name was first applied in 1680 as a term of reproach; an adherent of the party which maintains certain traditional constitutional principles of public policy; the political successors of the **Tories** are now commonly known as **Conservatives**: **adj.** of or pert. to the Tories: **Toryism**, n. *tôr-î-izm*, the principles of the Tories.

toe, v. *tôs* [see **tease** and **toase**], in *OE.*, to **tease**, as wool.

toe, v. *tôs* [W. *tosio*, to jerk] to throw with the hand; to throw upwards; to lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion; to fling; to pitch; to make restless; to disquiet; to roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion: **n.** act of tossing; affected manner of raising the head: **toeing**, imp.: **n.** the act of throwing upwards; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling: **toosed**, pp. *tôs*: **toaser**, n. *-ôr*, one who **tooses**: **toe** *off*, to drink hastily; to make short work of: **toe** the ears, to raise them perpendicularly with their blades upwards, as a salute: **toe** up, to throw a coin up into the air and bet on which side it will fall: **a toe-up**, an uncertainty: **toe** hay, to throw up and turn it over: **toes-pot**, n. a toper; a drunkard: **toosed by a bull**, thrown up by his horns.

tot, v. *tôt* [cel. *tottr*, a dwarf] anything small, as a term of endearment; anything small of its kind: **to tot** about, to move about with short steps, as a child attempting to walk, or a feeble old person: **tot'y** or **tottle**, a. *tôt-tî*, unsteady; dizzy; small: **tot'ter**, v. *-têr*, to shake as if about to fall; to be unsteady; to shake: **tot'tering**, imp. **adj.** threatening to fall: **tot'tered**, pp. *-têr-d*: **tot'terily**, ad. *-lî*: **tot'terer**, n. *-r*, one who **tot'ters**.

tot, v. *tôt* [constr. of *total*], **familiarly**, to sum, with up, as to **tot** up the bill.

total, a. *tôt-âl* [F. *total*—from mid. L. *totalis*—from L. *totus*, all, whole] whole; complete; entire; undivided; absolute: **n.** the whole; the complete sum or amount: **to'tally**, ad. *-lî*, wholly; completely: **totality**, n. *tôt-âl-tî-tî*, the whole sum or amount: **wholeness**; **completeness**: in *to*, *tôt-lî* [L.], in the whole.—**SYN.** of 'total a.': whole; entire; perfect; integral; complete.

totem, n. *tôt-ém* [N. Amer. Ind. *no'tem*, token] the name or symbol of a tribe, usually a clan-animal; in *anthrop.*, also regarded as an object of worship: **to'temism**, n. *-izm*, the system of describing tribes or families by the *totem* or animal whose name and symbol they bear: **to'tem'ic**, a. *tôt-ém-îk*, pert. to *totem*, *tôt-êr*, contr. of the other.

Totipalmata, n. plu. *tôt-î-pâl-mâ-tâ* [L. *totus*, whole; *palmâ*, the palm of the hand] in *bot.* a group of wading birds, having the hallux united to the other toes by a membrane in such a manner that the feet are completely webbed; cormorants, pelicans, gannets, and frigate-birds are of this group: **tot'ter**, **tot'tering**, **tot'ty** or **tottle**—see under **tot**.

toucan, n. *tô-kân* [F. *toucan*—Brazil], a bird of tropical Amer., remarkable for the large size of its bill; in *astron.*, a small constellation.

touch, v. *tâch* [F. *toucher*, to touch—from OH.Ger. *succhen*—Ger. *sucken*, to twitch], to come close to or in contact with; to perceive by the sense of feeling; to handle, delineate, or treat slightly; to put the hand, finger, foot, or other part on or against; to play, as a musical instr.; to arrive at; to meddle with; to rub or strike against; to soften; to make an impression on, as the heart; to have an effect on; to be in a state of contact; to take effect; to treat slightly in a discourse; to relate to; in *OK.*, to infer; to impel forcibly; **to test**, as gold by a stone: **n.** the act of touching; the state of being touched; contact of two bodies at the surface; the sense of feeling; that by which anything is examined; the act of putting the hand, finger, or other part on or against; a stroke; a single stroke of a pencil upon the picture; a stroke painted; slight notice; a small quantity intermixed;

mâle, mâl, fâr, tâu; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôl, môve;

mast: *top-timbers*, pieces in the ribs of a ship's side, which are next above the futtocks: *top of the tree*, a high or the highest position in anything: *top of the post*, his best, as much as he could desire—see *best* 1.

top, *n.* *tóp* [M. Dut. *top*, a spinning-top—so called from tapering to a *top* or point: see *top* 1], a child's toy, of a pear shape, which is made to spin on its point by means of a long string; also with a blunter point made to spin for any length of time by the continual application of a whip of several loose strands.

topas, *n.* *tóp-as* [F. *topase*—from *L. topazeus*; Gr. *topázēs*], one of the precious stones, occurring in finely striated crystals, transparent, of various colours, or colourless, most frequently yellow, and harder than quartz: *topasolite*, *n.* *tóp-as-ó-lít* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a variety of garnet resembling topas: **topas-rock**, a granular slaty mixture of quartz, schorl, and topas.

topo, *n.* *tóp* [a Cornish word], one of the shark family.

tope, *v.* *tóp* [F. *tope*, to pledge], properly, to knock the glasses together before drinking them off, then to have a drinking-bout; to pledge one in drinking; to drink in excess; to tipple: *to'ping*, *imp.* *toped*, *pp.* *topé*: **tope**, *n.* *tóp-er*, a drinker to excess; a tippler.

tope, *n.* *tóp* [Sansk. *stūpa*], a monument raised over a Buddhist relic, sometimes in the form of a pagoda.

tope, *n.* *tóp* [Tamil], a grove or clump of trees.

topes or **topi**, *n.* *tóp-i* [from Port.], in *India*, a covering for the head, as a cork or pith helmet: *sola topes*, *ad-id*, a topee made of sola pith.

tophaceous, *a.* *tóp-á-si-as* [L. *tophaceus*, belonging to tufa or tuff—from *tophus*, tufa or tuff], applied to bodies found in the lungs resembling stone: *toph*, *n.* *tóf*, or *tophus*, *n.* *tóf-fs*, a swelling affecting a bone, or the periosteum; a calcareous concretion about the joints, occurring chiefly in gouty persons.

tophet, *n.* *tóf-ft*, also *tó-pheth*, *n.* *-feth* [Heb. *tophet*, a place to spit on—from *tóp*, to spit out], in *Script.*, a place lying south-east of Jerusalem, in the valley of Hinnom, where fire was continually kept burning; hell.

tophus—see under *tophaceous*.

topiary, *a.* *tóp-i-er-i* [L. *topiarius*, belonging to ornamental gardening—from *topia*, ornamental gardening—from *topos*, a place], shaped by cutting and clipping, as trees and hedges: *topiarian*, *a.* *tóp-i-er-i-an*, of or pert. to ornamental gardening.

topica, *n.* *tóp-ik* [F. *topiques*, topics: L. *Topica*, the title of a work by Aristotle: Gr. *topikos*, belonging to a place—from *topos*, a place, a topic, conversation], a subject of discourse or argument; a general head; in *rhét.*, one of the various general forms of argument to be employed in probable, as distinguished from demonstrative, reasoning; in *med.*, an external remedy: *topical*, *a.* *tóp-i-kál*, pert. to a topic; referring to local matters, as *topical* allusions; in *med.*, applied to an external local remedy, as a poultice, a blister, and the like: *topically*, *ad. -ly*.

topography, *n.* *tóp-óg-rá-fi* [F. *topographie*: L. *topographia*: Gr. *topographia*—from *topos*, a place; *grapho*, I write or describe], the description of a particular place, as a city, a town, a tract of country, &c., including notices of everything connected with it: *topographic*, *a.* *tóp-ó-grá-fik*, also *top'ograph'ical*, *a.* *-kál*, pert. to topography; descriptive of a particular place, or of places: *top'ograph'ically*, *ad. -ly*: **topographer**, *n.* *tóp-óg-rá-fer*, one who describes particular places in writing; also *topographist*, *n.* *-ist*.

topped, **topping**, **topmost**, &c.—see under *top* 1.

topple, *v.* *tóp-pl* [from *top* 1] to throw down, as from the top; to fall forward; to tumble: *top'pling*, *imp. -pling*; *adj.* threatening to fall: *toppled*, *pp.* *tóp-plid*.

topsy-turvy, *ad.* *tóp-i-tér-er-i* [*top*, so, and *turvy*—from AS. *torfan*, to throw] in an inverted posture; bottom upward; in confusion.

toque, *n.* *tók*, or *toquet*, *n.* *tók-k* [F.; Bret. *tók*, a hat], a kind of headdress; a bonnet: **toque**, *n.* a kind of money used by traders on the west coast of Africa.

tor, *n.* *tór* [AS. *torr*, a high hill, a peak—see also *tower*], in *Devon* and *Derbyshire*, a tower; a high pointed hill; a jutting rock.

Torah, *n.* *tór-d* [Heb. *Tôrâh*, the law], the laws of the Jews as recorded in the Pentateuch; the Pentateuch.

torbanite, *n.* *tór-bá-nít* [Torbanehill, near Bathgate, Scotland], a well-known species of cannell-coal, used for the manufacture of paraffin-oil, candles, &c.

torch, *n.* *tórch* [F. *torche*—from mid. L. *torcia*, a torch—from *L. torus*, pp. of *torqueo*, I twist], a large candle to be carried in the hand when lighted, formed of some such materia as cotton, hemp, or flax, well tarred, or steeped in grease or suchlike substances; a flambeau: *torch-bearer*, one who carries a torch lighted: *torch-light*, the light given by torches.

to're, *v.* *tór*, pt. of the verb *tear*, which see: *n.* the dead grass which remains on mowing land during winter and spring.

to're, *n.* *tór*—see *torus*.

torreador, *n.* *tór-á-dór* [Sp.—from *toro*, a bull], in *Spain*, a bull-fighter, who kills the bull from horseback with a short, broad-headed spear; a bull-fighter.

torreumatography, *n.* *tór-ra-má-tóg-rá-fi* [Gr. *torreuma*, embossed work; *grapho*, I write or describe], a description of sculptures and basso-relievos: also *torreumatology*, *n.* *tór-rá-ji* [Gr. *logos*, discourse].

torreutic, *a.* *tór-ra-tík* [Gr. *torreutikos*, pert. to work in relief—from *torreo*, I work in relief, highly finished or polished—applied to figures in hard-wood, ivory, and the like].

torment, *v.* *tór-mént* [F. *tourment*, torment—from *L. tormentum*, a cord or rope, an instr. of torture—from *torqueo*, I twist], to put to extreme pain or anguish; to harass; to distress; to tease or vex: *n.* *tór-mént*, extreme pain; torture; misery: *tormenting*, *imp.* *adj.* paining to a distressing degree: *tormented*, *pp.* *torment'er*, *n.* also *torment'or*, *n.* *-er*, one who torments; a kind of harrow on wheels for reducing a stiff soil: *torment'ingly*, *ad. -ly*.

tormentil, *n.* *tór-mén-tíl*, also *tormentilla*, *n.* *-tíl* [L. *tormentum*, torture, anguish—see *torment*], the root of the *Potentilla Tormentilla*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*, used as an astringent.

tormina, *n.* pl. *tór-mí-ná* [L. *tormina*, gripes, colic—from *torqueo*, I twist], in *med.*, gripping or twisting pains: *torminous*, *a.* *-nus*, affected with or characterized by tormina.

torra, *v.* *tór*, pp. of *tear*, which see.

torrado, *n.* *tór-rá-dó* [Sp. *torrado*, a return—from *torrar*, to return—see *turn*], a violent hurricane, usually attended with thunder, lightning, and rain, generally limited in area, and of short duration; a whirlwind or whirlstorm.

torosa, *a.* *tó-rós*, also *torous*, *a.* *tó-rús* [L. *torus*, a knot or bulge], in *bot.*, uneven; alternately elevated and depressed; swelling in knobs.

torpedo, *n.* *tór-pé-dó* [L. *torpido*, stiffness, numbness—from *torpeo*, I am stiff], the cramp-fish; a fish which gives electric or numbing shocks when touched; a machine or engine which, partially submerged in the sea, explodes on contact with a ship's side, either greatly injuring or wholly destroying it; the name is also given to other destructive agents in warfare: *torpedo-boat*, a boat fitted up for carrying and discharging torpedoes.

torpid, *a.* *tór-pid* [L. *torpidus*, benumbed, stupefied—from *torpere*, to be still, to be stiff with frost: *it torpido*, benumbed; having lost the power of exertion and feeling; dull; inactive; stupid: *torpidly*, *ad. -ly*: *torpidness*, *n.* *-ness*, also *torpidity*, *n.* *tór-píd-ty*, numbness; inactivity; sluggishness: *torpescant*, *a.* *tór-pé-sánt* [L. *torpescere*, I become stiff], becoming torpid: *torpescence*, *n.* *-sés*, torpidness; stupidity: *torpify*, *v.* *tór-pí-fi* [L. *facio*, I make], to make torpid: *tor'pifying*, *imp.* *tor'pified*, *pp.* *-fid*: *tor'pitude*, *n.* *-tíd*, in *OE.* *torpidity*: *torpor*, *n.* *-pór* [L.] numbness; dulness; inactivity; deficient activity: *tor'porific*, *a.* *-fík* [*facio*, I make], tending to produce torpor.—*SYN.* of 'torpid': dull; inactive; sluggish; numb.

torque, *n.* *tórk*, also *torques*, *n.* *tór-kwés* [L. *torquus*, a twisted neck-chain—from *torqueo*, I twist], a collar or other ornament of twisted wire, worn by anc. Britons, Gauls, &c.: *torqued*, *a.* *tórk*, in *Aer.*, wreathed.

torreador—see *torreador*.

coló, döf, jöb; güre, bíd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

ship-measuring, 40 cubic feet, by which the burden of a ship is estimated: *tonnage*, *n.* *-adj.*, the weight of goods that may be carried in a ship—a convenient measure of the capacity or size of a ship; a duty or toll on vessels, or on goods carried on water; the shipping of any port or country regarded collectively: *ton*, *n.* *tóng* [*F. ton, tone*], the prevailing fashion; high mode.

tone, *n.* *tón* [*F. ton, tone*—from *L. tonus*, a tone—from *Gr. tonos*, a stretching, a tone or note of the voice—from *teino*, I stretch], sound, or a modification of sound; a particular inflection of the voice as modified by the feelings or passions; the particular sound or accent of the voice in speaking or reading; the state of the body in regard to the healthy performance of its animal functions; state of mind; character; tenor; in music, an interval of sound; in point, the harmony of the colours of a picture in light and shade: *v.* to utter in an affected tone; to tune: *toning*, *imp.*; *toned*, *pp.* *tóned*: *adj.* having a tone: *tonal*, *a.* *tón-ik*, *ik*, *of*, *pert.* to tone: *tonality*, *n.* *tón-ál-í-ti*, the peculiarity possessed by music in consequence of its being written in definite keys, conforming to certain defined tones and semitones of the diatonic scale: *toneless*, *a.* *-lès*, without tone; unmusical: *tone-syllable*, an accented syllable: *tonic*, *a.* *tón-ik*, increasing tension; giving or increasing strength; imparting vigour to the bodily system; strengthening; *pert.* to tones or sounds; in music, denoting the key-note: *n.* a medicine or agent which imparts vigour and strength to the body; a stomachic; in music, the key-note or fundamental sound which generates all the rest: *tonicity*, *n.* *tón-í-s-í-ti*, a state of healthy tension of muscular fibres while at rest: *toning down*, subduing in colour or shade; softening so as to remove all harshness.

toning, *n.* *plu.* *tóngs* [*AS. tange, tongs*: cf. *Icel. tóng*; *Dan. tang*; *Dut. tang*; *Ger. zange*], an instr. of metal consisting of two long legs jointed at one end, for grasping and holding anything, especially heated objects.

tongue, *n.* *táng* [*AS. tunga*, a tongue: cf. *Icel. and Sw. tunga*; *Dut. tong*; *Ger. zungel*], the chief instr. of speech, and the organ of taste; speech; discourse; power of speech; voice; a language; anything resembling a tongue in its shape, use, or situation, as the tongue of a buckle or balance; a narrow piece of land projecting into the sea; the projection on the end or side of a board which fits into a groove; the clapper of a bell: *v.* to chide; to scold; to talk or clap much; in music, to modify notes with the tongue, as in flute-playing: *tonguing*, *imp.* *-ing*: *tongued*, *pp.* *tánged*: *adj.* having a tongue: *tongueless*, *a.* *-lès*, speechless; in *O.E.*, unnamed; not spoken of: *tongue-shaped*, *a.* in the form of a tongue: *tongue-tied*, *a.* having an impediment of speech arising from some defect in the tongue; unable to speak freely from whatever cause: to hold the tongue, to be silent.

tonic, *tonicity*—see under *tone*.
to-night, *n.* *ad.* *tó-nít* [*to, on, and night*], the night at the close of the present day.

tonite, *n.* *tón-í-ti* [*L. tonus*, I thunder], a powerful explosive agent, prepared from gun-cotton.

tonka-bean, *tóng-ik*, also *tonquin-bean*, *tóng-kuín* [*8. Amer. tonca*], the fruit or seeds of a shrubby plant of Guiana, possessing a very pleasant smell, used in the scenting of snuff; the plant *Dipteris odorata*, *Ord. Leguminosæ*, sub-*Ord. Papilionaceæ*.

tonnage—see under *ton*.

tonnals, *n.* *plu.* *tón-sí-ts* [*L. tonsilla*, the tonsils], two oblong glands situated on each side of the fauces, at the base of the tongue: *ton'sillar*, *a.* *-sí-lér*, also *ton'silar*, *a.* *-sí-lér*, *pert.* to the tonsils: *ton'sillitis*, *n.* *tón-sí-lí-tis*, inflammation of the tonsils; quincy: *ton'sillitis*, *a.* *-lú-ik*, also *ton'sillit'ic*, *a.* *-lú-ik*, related to or connected with the tonsils.

tonorial, *a.* *tón-sí-r-í-ál* [*L. tonsorius*, of or belonging to shaving—from *tonsor*, a barber—from *tondo*, I shave], of or pert. to a barber, or to shaving: *ton'sila*, *a.* *-sí-lá*, that may be clipped or shorn: *ton'sure*, *n.* *tón-shúr* [*F. tonsure*—from *L. tonsura*, a shearing, clipping], the act of clipping the hair or of shaving the crown of the head; the state of being shorn: In the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the first ceremony performed in devoting a person to the priesthood; the shaven corona or crown distinguishing priests as a mark of their order and rank in the Church: *ton'sured*, *a.* *-shórd*, shaven on the crown; shorn; bald.

tonine, *n.* *tón-tón* [*F. tonine*; so called from an Italian, Laurence Tóni, who originated the scheme in the 17th century], an annuity of survivorship; an annuity being shared equally by several individuals, the equal share being increased by the death of successive annuitants until the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three, according to the original agreement.

too, *ad.* *tó* [*AS. tó*, denoting an increase or addition—see *to*], more than enough; over and above; in addition; likewise; also.

took, *v.* *tók*, *pt.* of *take*, which see.

tool, *n.* *tól* [*AS. tól*, a tool: *Icel. tól*], an instr. or aid for any manual operation; a person used by another as an instr. to accomplish certain ends; a hireling: *v.* to shape or fashion with a tool: in slang, to drive, as a coach: *tool'ing*, *imp.*; *n.* workmanship performed with a tool, as in bookbinding: *tooled*, *pp.* *tóld*.

toom, *n.* *tóm* [*Sw. and Dan. tom*; *Icel. tómur*, empty, unoccupied], in *Scot.*, a place where rubbish may be emptied or poured out: *adj.* empty: *v.* to empty—see *team* 2.

toon or *toona*, *n.* *tón*, *tó-nd* [*Hind. tán*: Sans. *tunnal*], a large cedar-tree, *Ord. Meliaceæ*, of the E. Indies and Australia, valued for its wood.

toot, *v.* *tót* [*M. Dut. tuyten*, to blow a horn: cf. *Icel. thjota*; *Dan. tude*], to make a particular noise with the tongue striking on the upper teeth; to sound the flute or horn in a particular manner: *n.* a blast on the horn: *toot'ing*, *imp.*; *toot'ed*, *pp.*: *toot'er*, *a.* *-ér*, one who plays on a pipe or horn.

tooth, *n.* *tóth*, *tóth*, *n.* *plu.* *téth*, which see [*AS. tóth*, a tooth: cf. *Icel. tóth*; *Dan. and Dut. tand*; *Goth. tunkus*; *Ger. zahñ*], one of the small bones in the jaws, used as the instruments of biting and chewing; something pointed; a prong; one of the projections on the rim of a wheel by which it catches the prominent parts of another wheel or body; taste; palate: *v.* to furnish with teeth; to indent; to jag; to lock into each other: *tooth'ing*, *imp.*; *n.* in building, the irregular stones or bricks left jutting out at the end of a wall or building to form a union for any additional building: *toothed*, *pp.* *tótht*: *adj.* having teeth or jags: *tooth'ful*, *n.* *-fúl*, a small quantity: *adj.* in *O.E.*, palatable: *tooth'less*, *a.* *-lès*, without teeth: *toothache*, *n.* *-ák*, severe pain in one or more of the teeth: *tooth'some*, *a.* *-sóm*, grateful to the taste: *tooth'someness*, *n.* *-nès*, the quality of being toothsome: *tooth'y*, *a.* *-i*, having teeth: *teeth on edge*, a disagreeable tingling sensation in the teeth, caused by grating sounds, or by the actual or imaginary contact of certain substances with the teeth, as an acid or a woollen substance: *teeth-pick*, *teeth-picker*, a small pointed article for removing particles of food from between the teeth: *teeth-work*, a parasitic plant, the *Lathraea squamaria*, *Ord. Orobanchæ*: *teeth and nail*, with one's utmost power; by all possible means: *in the teeth*, in direct opposition: to the teeth, directly to one's face: to cast in the teeth, to retort reproachfully: to show the teeth, to threaten: in spite of the teeth, notwithstanding threats expressed; in defiance of opposition.

top, *n.* *tóp* [*AS. top*, the top: cf. *Icel. toppr*; *Sw. topp*; *Dan. top*; *OH. Ger. zoph*; *Ger. zopf*], the highest or upper part of anything; the surface; the highest place, person, or rank; the chief; the crown of the head; among seamen, the small platform near the lower-mast head: *adj.* situated at the top or highest part: *v.* to rise to the highest place; to rise above others; to excel; to rise over and above; to cover on the top; to crop; to take off the upper part: *top'ping*, *imp.*; *adj.* fine; gallant; great; predominating: *topped*, *pp.* *tóp*: *adj.* surmounted; having the top cut off: *top'ful*, *a.* *-fúl*, full to the brim: *top-armour*, in a ship, a railing on the top protected with netting: *top-boots*, boots with an ornamental band of bright-coloured leather on the upper part—also called *tops*: *topcoat*, a coat worn over the ordinary dress by men: *top-draining*, *surface-draining*: *top-dressing*, manure laid on the surface without being turned or ploughed in: *top-gallant*, *a.* highest; elevated; that is above the top-mast: *top-heavy*, *a.* too heavy on the top; *top-knot*, a knot worn by women on the top of the head: *top-mast*, the second mast above the deck, next the lower mast: *top'most*, *a.* *-móst*, the uppermost; the highest: *top-proud*, in *O.E.*, proud in the highest degree: *top-sail*, the sail extended across the top

máile, máí, fár, láio ; *méte, mál, hér* ; *pine, pin* ; *nóte, nóí, módes* ;

ous; attended with fatigue or pain; wearisome: toil somely, *ad.* 48: toil'someness, *n.* -ness, state of being toilsome or laborious.—*SYN.* of 'toil *n.*': work; labour; exertion; employment; occupation; task; travail; drudgery.

toil, *n.* *tôyl*, usually in the plu. *toils*, *tôyls* [*F. toiles*, *toile*, something to enclose or entangle wild beasts in; *toile*, cloth—from *L. tela*, a web—from *teso*, I weave], any net or snare; any web or string spread for taking prey.

toilet, *n.* *tôyl'-et* [*F. toilette*], toilet-cloth, toilet—from *toile*, cloth—see *toll* 2. the cloth that covers a dressing-table—hence, the dressing-table itself; mode or operation of dressing; all matters connected with personal cleanliness and the adjustment of articles of dress—in these last two senses also spelt *toilette*: *toil'-inette*, *n.* -*t-nê* [*F.*], a cloth the web of which is of woollen yarn, and the warp of cotton and silk: to make one's toilet, to dress.

toise, *n.* *tôys* [*F. toise*, a fathom—from *L. tensus*, pp. of *tendo*, I stretch—as if measured by the width of the outstretched arms] an old French measure of length; about two metres or six and a half English feet.

Tokay, *n.* *tô-kâ'*, a highly prized wine produced at Tokay, in Hungary.

token, *n.* *tô-ken* [*AS. tacentan*, to signify—from *tacen*, a sign: cf. *Icei. tekna*: *Dut. teeken*], something meant to represent another thing; a mark; a sign; an indication; a symptom; a memorial of friendship; a stamped piece of metal used as coin to serve a temporary purpose; in the *Scottish Presbyterian Churches*, a stamped metal ticket of admission to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; in *printing*, ten and a half quires of paper: *v.* in *OE.*, for betoken: to'kenless, *a.* -*ly*, without a token.

tol, *n.* *tô-lâ* [*Sans. tola*, to weigh] in *India*, a weight for gold and silver, about 180 grains troy.

tolbooth, *n.* *tôl'-bôth*—see under *toll* 1.

told, *v.* *tôld*, pt. and pp. of *tell*, which see.

toledo, *n.* *tô-lê-dô*, a sword-blade of the finest temper, originally from Toledo, in Spain.

tolerable, *a.* *tô-lê-râ-bil* [*F. tolérable*—from *L. tolerabilis*, that may be endured—from *tolero*, I endure], that may be borne or endured; supportable; moderately good or agreeable; not very excellent or pleasing; passable: tolerably, *ad.* -*ly*, in a manner that may be endured; passably: tolerableness, *n.* -*bl-nês*, the state of being tolerable: toler'ant, *a.* -*ant* [*F. tolérant*—from *L. tolerans* or *tolerans*, tolerating], enduring; suffering to be, or to be done; indulgent: toler'antly, *ad.* -*ly*: toler'ance, *n.* -*ans* [*F.*—*L.*], patience and indulgence towards those whose opinions or practices differ from our own: tol'erable, *v.* -*â* [*L. toleratus*, tolerated], to suffer to be; to permit or allow without positive hindrance: tol'ering, *imp.* -*er*: tol'ered, pp. suffered; not prohibited: tol'eration, *n.* -*â-shun*, the allowance of that which is not wholly approved; the permission of religious opinions and modes of worship different from those of the established Church: Toleration Act, an Act passed 24th May 1689, which relieved Dissenters, except Rom. Cath. and Unitarians, from certain penalties; complete toleration was granted by Act, 13th April 1829.

tolerant, tolerate—see under tolerable.

toll, *n.* *tôl* [*AS. toll*, tribute: cf. *Icei. tollr*: *Dut. tol*: *Dan. told*: *Ger. toll*], a duty or tax imposed on travellers or goods passing along a bridge or a public road; a tax paid, or duty imposed, for some liberty or privilege, as for permission to erect a stall in a market; payment for passage; a miller's compensation for grinding corn: *v.* in *OE.*, to impose a toll on; to exact, as a tax or tribute; to pay toll: toll'able, *a.* -*â-bil*, subject to the payment of toll: toll'age, *n.* -*âj*, payment of toll; the amount paid: toll-bar, a beam or gate across a road at a toll-house to prevent vehicles passing without paying toll: toll-booth, *n.* -*bôth*, originally, a booth for the collection of tolls; subsequently a prison—in this sense now spelt *toll'-booth*: toll-gate, a gate where toll is taken: toll-gatherer, one who collects tolls: toll-house, the house where the toll-gatherer resides.—*SYN.* of 'toll *n.*': tax; impost; cess; custom; duty; assessment; rate; tribute; charge; levy.

toll, *v.* *tôl* [*AS. tyllan* in *for-tyllan*, to allure], to ring a bell slowly, with uniform strokes; to sound a toll for; to announce by tolling; in *OE.*, to draw by degrees; to entice: *n.* the slow repeated sounding of

a bell at short intervals: toll'ing, *imp.* -*ing*: *ad.* sound'ing as a tolled bell; *n.* the act of one who or that which tolls: toll'd, *pp.* toll'd: *ad.* rung, as a bell.

toll, *v.* *tôl* [*L. tollô*, I take away], in *law*, to take away; to vacate; to annul.

tolmen, *n.* *tôl'men* or *tôl'men*—same as dolmen.

Toltecs, *n.* plu. *tôl'-têcs*, a former race of Mexico, antecedent to the Aztecs: they ruled from the seventh to the twelfth century, and the remains of temples, cities, and various colossal monuments are ascribed to them; in religion and political constitution alike they seem to have been a people advanced in civilisation.

tolu-balsam, *n.* *tô-lô'* [*from Tolu*, on the N.W. coast of New Granada], a fragrant oleo-resin, the produce of a South American tree—the *Myrsopernum toluiferum*, *Ord. Leguminosæ*, sub-*Ord. Papilionacæ*: toluene, *n.* *tôl'-â-n*, also *tôlyl*, *n.* *tôl'-y-l*, a substance allied to benzol, occurring in tolu-balsam, and obtained also from light coal-tar oil.

tom, *n.* *tôm* [probably the familiar corrupt of *Thomas*], a male cat; a common prefix of male names, as tom-cat, tom-fool.

tomahawk, *n.* *tôm'-â hâwk* [*Ind. tomehagen*, *tamot'-hecan*, a war-hatchet], an Indian hatchet: *v.* to kill with the Indian hatchet: tom'ahawking, *imp.* -*ing*: tom'ahawked, *pp.* -*âwk't*: to bury or dig up the tomahawk, in *Indian language*, to make or break peace.

tomian, *n.* *tô-mân* [*Pers.*], a Persian gold coin, worth about 8s.

tomato, *n.* *tô-mâ-tô* [*Sp. tomate*; *Mex. tomatl*], a plant and its fruit, also called the *love-apple*, having a rounded flattened form, but often irregular in shape, and of a bright-red or yellow colour; the *Lycopersicon esculentum*, *Ord. Solanacæ*.

tomb, *n.* *tôm* [*OF. tumb*, a tomb—from *mid. L. tumba*, a tomb—from *Gr. tumbos*, a burial-mound, a tomb], a grave; a house or vault in which to deposit the dead; a sepulchre: tomb'd, *a.* *tômd*, deposited in a tomb: tomb'less, *a.* -*lêss*, without a grave or a sepulchral monument: tomb'stone, *n.* a stone with an inscription placed over a grave in memory of the deceased.

tombac, *n.* *tôm'-bâk* [*Mal. tambaga*, copper], an alloy of copper and zinc; brass with an excess of zinc: white tombac, tombac with a portion of metallic arsenic added.

tomboy, *n.* *tôm'-bôy* [*tom* and *boy*], a rude or rustic girl; a hoiden; in *OE.*, a harlot.

tom-cat, *n.* *tôm'-kât* [*from Tom*, abbr. of *Thomas*, and *cat*], a full-grown male cat.

tone, *n.* *tôm* [*F. tone*, a volume—from *L. tonus*, a piece, in *mid. L.* a book—from *Gr. tonos*, a piece cut off; part of a book—from *temno*, I cut], a book; one volume of several constituting the same work; generally, any large book.

tonement, *a.* *tô-men-tô'*, also *tonementous*, a *tô-men-tô'* [*L. tonementum*, a stuffing for cushions], in *bot.*, covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible; having a whitish down-like wool; nappy: tonement'um, *n.* -*tâm*, in *bot.*, the closely matted hair or downy nap covering the leaves or stems of some plants; in *anat.*, the minutely divided vessels on the surface of the brain.

tomfool, *n.* *tôm'-fôl* [*from Tom*, abbr. of *Thomas*, and *fool*], a great fool; a silly trifler: tomfool'ery, *n.* -*â-ry*, foolish or senseless trifling; trifles: tomfool'ish, *a.* -*âsh*, nonsensical; idiotic; trifling.

tomlin, *n.* *tô-mîn* [*Sp.*: *Ar. tomin*, an eighth part], a jeweller's weight, equal to twelve grains.

tomiparous, *a.* *tô-mip'-â-rûs* [*Gr. tomê*, a cutting; *L. pario*, I bring forth], in *bot.*, producing spores by division.

tommy, *n.* *tôm'-mî* [*from Tommy*, dim. of *Tom*], in *slog.*, bread; baker; truck: tommy-shop, a shop in which workmen receive their wages in goods: tommy master, a master who pays his workmen's wages more or less in goods.

tom-noddy, *n.* *tôm'-nôd-â*—same as noddy, which see.

to-morrow, *n.* *tô-môr-rô* [*to*, on, and *morrow*], the day after the present.

tompon, *n.* *tôm'-pôn*—see *tampion*.

tomtit, *n.* *tôm'-tî* [*Tom*, abbr. of *Thomas*, and *tî*—see *tî*], a very little bird; the blue titmouse.

tom-tom, *n.* *tôm'-tôm* [*Hind. tantan*, a drum], a sort of drum, flat at one end and convex at the other, used in *India* and *W. Africa*.

ton, *n.* *tân* [*AS. tunne*; *mid. L. tunna*, a barrel—from *L. tina*, a wine-vessel], a weight of 20 cwt.; in

collo. *boy, jût*; *pûre, bîd*; *chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.*

nominal: n. a person invested with a title to an office, but who does not discharge its duties: *titularly*, ad. *tit'lar-ity*, n. *tit'lar-ity*, state of being titular: *tit'lar-ly*, a. *tit'lar-*, pert. to a title: n. one who has a title or right.

tivoli, n. *tiv-ô-lî* [from *Tivoli*, in Italy] a game resembling bagatelle.

tivy, ad. *tiv-î*, contr. of *tantivy*, which see.

tiza, *tî-zâ* [Peruv.] borate of lime found in Peru in white reniform nodules.

toemais, n. *toe-mâ-îs* [Gr. *toemais*, a severance—from *temno*, I cut] in gram., the division of a compound word into two parts, and the insertion of one or more words between them.

to, prep. and ad. *tô* or *tô* [AS. *tô*: cf. Dut. *toe*; Ger. *zu*] a word denoting motion toward a place; expressing direction towards; denoting addition; denoting the direction of; toward; denoting accord or adaptation; denoting address; compared with; as far as; denoting effect or consequence; the sign or prefix of the infinitive of a verb, as, 'to live'; the particle coming between two verbs to show that the second is the object of the first; used after a verb to modify its meaning, as, 'he comes to'; in colloquial usage, the infinitive is often understood, and only to expressed, as, 'he orders me to go, but I do not wish to (go being understood): to-day, n. ad. this day: to-night, n. ad. this night: to-morrow, n. ad. the morrow: to-and-fro, backward and forward: to the face, in presence of; in defiance of: to wit, to know; namely. Note.—'To was originally used not with the infinitive, but with the gerund in -*ing*, and like the L. *ad* with the gerund, denoted a purpose. Thus *to love* was originally *to love^{ing}*, i.e., to (or toward) loving, L. *ad amandum*.—Abbott's 'Shakspearian Grammar.'

toad, n. *tôd* [AS. *tôdige*, a toad] a reptile resembling the frog, but without its activity, so named from the creature's habit of puffing itself up with air: toad-stick, a. *-tsh*, in O.E., like a toad: toad-eater, n. originally, the assistant to a mountebank; hence, a swarming obsequious parasite; a servile flatterer: toad'y, n. *-y*, a sycophant; a mean flatterer or hanger-on: toad'y-ies, n. plu. *-ies*; v. to fawn upon with servile flattery; to display obsequiousness towards: toad'y-ing, imp. *toad'ed*, pp. *-ed*: toad'y-ing, n. *-ing*, or toad'y-ing, n. *-ing*, servile flattery; the practice of meanly fawning on another: toad-flax [prob. from *toad*, a cluster or bunch], various species of the genus *Linaria*, Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*; the *L. vulgaris* is an autumn hedgerow plant having a loose terminal spike of handsome yellow flowers: toadstools, a kind of amygdaloid, so called from its mottled aspect resembling the skin of a toad: toad-stool, a name applied to various species of fungi; a general name for *Agaricus* and *Boletus*.

toast, v. *tôst* [OF. *toaster*, to toast—from L. *torreus*, pp. of *torreo*, I dry, I scorch], to dry and scorch by the heat of a fire, as bread or cheese: to warm thoroughly: n. bread scorched or browned before the fire: toasting, imp. *toasted*, pp. *-ed*, adj. scorched by heat, as bread or cheese: toaster, n. *-er*, an instr. for toasting bread, cheese, &c., before the fire—also toasting-fork: toast-rack, a small light stand, generally of metal, having partitions, in which dry slices of toast may stand upright.

toast, v. *tôst* [a special use of toast] to drink to the health or honour of; to drink in honour of anything, or to its prosperity; to name a health to be drunk: n. the person or thing named whose health and prosperity are to be drunk to: toasting, imp. *-ed*, n. the practice of drinking toasts: toasted, pp. *-ed*: toaster, n. *-er*, one who toasts: toast-master, a person at a public dinner who announces the toasts and leads the cheering.

tobacco, n. *tô-bâk-kô* [Sp. *tobaco*; Hayti, *tabaco*, the pipe or tube in which the natives smoke the plant, transferred by the Spaniards to the plant itself; F. *tabac*], a highly narcotic and poisonous plant, indigenous to America, but extensively grown elsewhere; the dried and prepared leaves of the plant, much used in smoking and chewing, and in the manufacture of snuff; the plant chiefly used in Europe is the *Nicotiana tabacum*, Ord. *Solanaceae*: tobacco-pipe, a pipe used in smoking tobacco: tobaccoist, n. *-ist*, one who manufactures the leaves of the tobacco-plant, or sells the various manufactured forms of it; in O.E., a tobacco-smoker.

tobina, n. *tô-bin* [Ger. *tobin*; Dut. *tabijn*—see *tabby*], a stout twilled silk.

toboggan, n. *tô-bôg-gân* [N. Amer. Ind. *odabogan*, a sled], orig., in Canada, a sledge made of a couple of thin planks fastened together, turned up in front, and shod with runners, on which one or two persons can sit, used for sliding down long slopes of frozen snow at great speed: v. to slide on a toboggan: tobogganing, n. *-ing*, the winter amusement with the toboggan.

tocher, n. *tôch-er* [Gael. *tochrudh*, a marriage portion], in Scot., a marriage portion; a dowry: v. to give a dowry to: tocher'ing, imp. *toch'ered*, pp. *tôch'erd*: tocher'less, a. having no marriage portion.

tochin, n. *tô-chîn* [OF. *toquesing*, an alarm-bell—from *toquer*, to strike, and *ting*, a bell—from L. *signum*, a sign], an alarm-bell; the ringing of a bell for the purpose of giving an alarm.

toe, n. *tô* [Gael. *todda*, a flock or ball of wool] a bunch of anything fibrous, as hay; an old weight of wool of 28 lb.; in Scot., the fox—probably so called from its bushy tail; in O.E., a bush; a thick shrub: v. in O.E., to yield in weight.

to-day, n. *tô-dâ*—under to.

toddle, v. *tôd-dl* [a freq. of *tetter*; cf. M.Dut. *touleren*, to tremble, to see-saw; Ger. *schlepp*, to reel, to stagger], to walk unsteadily, as a child: n. *familarly*, a walk or saunter: to'd'ling, imp. *-d'ing*: toddied, pp. *tôd'd*.

today, n. *tô-dâ* [Hind. *târ*, the juice of the Palmyra tree; *târ*, a palm-tree; the sound of the *r* in the Hind. word is represented by *d* in Eng.], the juice drawn from various kinds of palms in the East Indies: a spirit or liquor prepared from it; a mixture of spirits and hot water sweetened; punch; *grog* is a mixture of spirits and cold water: today-ladle, a small ladle or deep spoon for mixing and lifting today.

toe, n. *tô-dô* [to and do], *familiarly*, hurry; bustle; confusion; ado.

toey, n. *tô-dî* [mid. L. *todus*, a certain small bird], a small brightly-coloured insectivorous bird of the W. Ind.

toe, n. *tô* [Gael. and AS. *tô*, a toe; cf. Dut. *teen*; L. *Gen. torn*, perhaps allied to *toel*, *teu*, a shoot; Dut. *teen*, a twig; AS. *tô*, a shoot, the toes being regarded as the twigs or branches of the foot], one of the five digits which terminate a foot; one of the foreparts of the paw or foot of a beast; the forepart of a hoof, as of a horse: v. to touch with the toes: toed, a *tôd*, having toes: finger-and-toe, a disease in turnips, when, instead of bulbs, they fork into finger-and-toe-like divisions.

toffy, n. *tô-fî*, also *tôf-fee*, n. *-fî* [F. *toffa*: Malay *tô-fô*, spirit distilled from molasses], a hard-baked candy or sweetmeat, made of molasses or sugar mixed with butter, and boiled to a consistency.

tofore, ad. *tô-fôr* [AS. *tôforan*], in O.E., before; formerly: prep. in O.E., before.

toft, n. *tôft* [Norw. *tuft*, a clearing], in O.E., open ground; a plain; a knoll; in *law*, a messuage or homestead.

toga, n. *tô-gâ* [L. *toga*, a gown—from *togo*, I cover], a gown; the loose gown or mantle worn by the anc. Romans: to'gated, a. *-gâ-ted* [L. *togatus*, gown'd], also in O.E., to gird, a. *-gâd*, dressed in a gown: wearing a gown: toga virilis, *-vî-rî-lîs* [L. *virilis*, manly], the gown assumed by Roman youths at the age of fourteen: toga, n. plu. *tô-gâ*, in *slang*, best clothes: togged out, *tô-gd*, dressed for a party.

together, ad. *tô-gê-thêr* [AS. *togethro*, together], in company; in the same place; in the same time; in concert; in union; without break: together with, in union with.

toggery, n. *tô-gê-rî* [L. *toga*, a gown], in *familiar language*, clothes; garments; articles—see also *togs* under *toga*.

toggle or toggel, n. *tô-gîd* [a dim. of *tag*], among seamen, a small wooden pin tapering towards both ends, with a groove round its centre, used for holding a rope or bolt in its proper position: toggle-joint, an elbow or knee joint consisting of two bars so connected that they may be brought into a straight line.

togs, n. plu. *tô-gs*—see under *toga*.

toil, n. *tô-îl* [F. *toillier*, to trouble; cf. M.Dut. *tuylen*, to till the ground—from *tuyt*, agriculture], labour—see till §1, fatiguing labour; labour oppressive to the mind or body: v. to labour with pain or fatiguing to work with fatigue: to'iling, imp. *-ed*, adj. labouring with fatigue: to'iled, pp. *tô-îd*: to'iler, n. *-er*, one who toils: to'ill'ed, a. *-ill*, wearied: to'ill-less, a. *-lêss*, free from toil: to'ill'some, a. *-sô-m*, labour-

môle, mât, fôr, lâtô; môle, mêt, hêt; yîne, pîn; nôle, nôt, môve;

row or rank; in *mil.*, guns, shot, and shells, &c., placed in a regular form.

tire, *n.* *tir* [an abbrev. of *attire*, which see], in *O.E.* a head-dress; attire; furniture; apparatus: *v.* in *O.E.*, to dress the head by doing up the hair: *tire*-woman, a female head-dresser; a milliner; a dresser in a theatre: *tire*-or *tiring*-room, the dressing-room of a theatre: *tiring*-house, in *O.E.*, a tiring-room.

tire, *n.* *tir* [from *tie*, to fasten or bind], a heavy band or hoop of iron used to tie or bind the felloes of wheels in order to secure them from breaking or wearing.

tire, *v.* *tir* [AS. *teorian*, to tire], to wear out and fatigue by being harassed; to fatigue; to weary; to exhaust the strength by labour; to be fatigued; to fail with weariness; to have the patience exhausted: *tiring*, *imp.* *tir'ing*; *tired*, *pp.* *tir'd*; *adj.* *weary*; *fatigued*; *laded*; *tiredness*, *n.* *tir'dness*, the state of being wearied: to *tire* out, to weary or fatigue beyond further exertion; to exhaust the patience of: *tiresome*, *a.* *tir'um*, fatiguing; wearisome; tedious; exhausting patience: *tiresomely*, *ad.* *-ly*: *tiresomeness*, *n.* *-ness*, the quality or state of being tiresome; tediousness.—*SYN.* of 'tire': to weary; fatigue; exhaust; harass; lade.

tire, *v.* *tir* [AS. *tirigan*, to provoke—a freq. of *terran*, to tear], in *O.E.*, to feed upon, as birds of prey; to tear; to pluck; to seize: *tir'ing*, *imp.* *tired*, *pp.* *tir'd*.

tirl, *v.* *térl* [a form of *thirl* 1], in *Scot.*, to divest of covering; to strip; to make a rattling noise; to waver: *tir'ing*, *imp.* *tirled*, *pp.* *térl'd*: to *tirl* at the pin, to rattle with the latch before opening the door.

tiro, *n.* *tir'd*—same as *tyro*, which see.

tiroliite—see *tyrolite*.

T-iron, *n.* *té-térn*, rolled bar-iron, shaped, when cut in sections, like the letter *T*.

tirred, *n.* *tir'ré* [OF. *tiré*], in *her.*, a manacle; in *O.E.* a leash for hawks, dogs, &c.

tis, *tis*, a contr. for *itis*.

tisane, *tisan*, *n.* *tis'ân* [F. *tisane*—from *L. ptisana*; Gr. *ptisânê*, barley crushed and cleaned], a drink for a sick person; gruel; diet-drink: see *ptisan*.

tisic, *tisical*,—see *phthisis* under *phthisis*.

Tisri, *n.* *tis'ri* [Heb. *tisri*—from Chald. *shêr'd*, to open, to begin], the first month of the Hebrew civil and the seventh of the ecclesiastical year, answering to parts of our September and October.

tissue, *n.* *tis'h'd* [F. *tissu*, woven—from *tisser*, to weave: *L. tezo*, I weave], any woven stuff; cloth interwoven with figure colours, or with gold or silver thread; any thin and delicate texture or fabric; in *anat.* or *bot.*, the minute elementary structures of which organs are composed; a connected series, as a *tissue* of lies: *v.* to form tissue of: to interweave: *tis'sing*, *imp.* *tis'sued*, *pp.* *-sd*: *adj.* variegated: *tissue*-paper, a very thin semi-transparent variety of paper: *best tissue*, a modification of woody tissue in which the cells are longer and more elastic: cellular tissue, the tissue of vegetables which consists wholly of ordinary cells, and contains no vessels: vascular tissue consists of tubes and of wood-cells usually found in bundles: woody tissue, tissue composed of long and slender cells overlapping each other.

tit, *n.* *tî* [Icel. *títtir*, a small bird], any very small thing; a small horse or woman, in contempt; a titmouse: **tit** for **tat**, an equivalent by way of revenge or repartee: **tit'ling**, *n.* *-ling* [Icel. *títtlingr*], the titlark; the hedge-sparrow: **tit**, *n.* *tí'til*, a particle; a minute part; a jot: **tit-tattle**, *n.* *-tatl*, idle trifling talk; an idle trifling talker: *v.* to talk idly; to engage in senseless talk: **tit'tle-tat'tling**, *imp.* *-ting*: **tit'tle-tat'tled**, *pp.* *-td*: **titlark**, a small species of lark: **titmouse**, *n.* *-môus* [AS. *môse*, a kind of bird], a small insectorial bird of several species; plu. *titmice*.

Titans, *n.* *tî-tân*, in *anc. myth.*, one of the twelve sons and daughters of Heaven and Earth: the famous war of the Titans was carried on be-

copper-red colour with a strong metallic lustre, sometimes found in small cubic crystals in the slag of blast-furnaces: **titanic**, *n.* *tî-tân'ik*, prismatic titanium ore—better known by the name of *sphene*: **titanic**, *a.* *tî-tân'ik*, pert. to or containing titanium: **titanic acid**, the oxide of titanium; the form in which titanium occurs as a constituent of several minerals: **titaniferous**, *a.* *tî-tân'if'ér-ús* [L. *fero*, I bear], containing or yielding titanic acid and titanium.

tit-bit, **tit-bit**—see under *tid* 1.

tithe, *n.* *tî'th* [AS. *tíotha*, tenth—from *Heb.* *ten*], a tenth part; the tenth part of the produce of land and stock allotted to the clergy, now commuted into a rent-charge on the land, payable in money: *v.* to tax to the amount of a tenth; to pay tithes: **tithing**, *imp.* *tí'thing*; *n.* the act of one who tithes; the taking of tithes; in *Eng.* in *AS. times*, a district originally containing ten householders who were sureties to the king for the good behaviour of each other: **tithed**, *pp.* *tí'thd*: *adj.* in *O.E.*, paid as tithe: **tithing-man**, the officer of a town; a parish officer; a constable: **tí'thable**, *a.* *-d'á-bl*, subject to the payment of tithes: **tí'ther**, *n.* *-thér*, one who tithes or collects tithes: **tithe-commissioner**, one of a government commission for the settlement of all matters pertaining to tithes: **tithe-free**, exempt from the payment of tithes. *Note*.—A considerable portion of the tithe is now appropriated to laymen, ecclesiastical corporations, &c.

tithonic, *a.* *tî-thôn'ik* [L. *Tithónus*; Gr. *Tithónos*, in *anc. myth.*, a son of Laomedon, consort of Aurora, endowed with immortality], pert. to or denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects: **tithonically**, *ad.* *-ly*: **tithonically**, *n.* *tî-thôn'ik'is-tî*, that property of light by which it produces chemical effects.

titillate, *v.* *tí'tl-lát* [L. *titillatus*, pp. of *titillo*, I tickle], to tickle: **tit'illating**, *imp.* *adj.* tickling: **tit'illated**, *pp.* *tí'tl-lá'shun*, *n.* *-lá'shun* [F.—L.], the act of tickling or state of being tickled; any slight pleasure.

titivate, *v.* *tí'tí-é-át*, in *slang*, to make neat or smart; to tidy: also *titivate*.

titlark—see under *tit*.

title, *n.* *tî'tl* [OF. *titlle*—from *L. titulus*, a superscription, a title], an inscription put over a thing as the name by which it is to be known; the inscription at the beginning of a book intimating the subject of the work, and usually the author's and publisher's names; a general head containing particulars; a name; an appellation; a name of honour or dignity; a claim of right; that which is the foundation of ownership, as to an estate or house; the written document that proves a right; in *Ch. of Eng.*, the presentation to a curacy which enables a candidate to request ordination: *v.* to call; to name: **tit'ling**, *imp.* *-ling*: **tit'led**, *pp.* *tí'tld*: *adj.* having a title or name of honour: **title-deeds**, written instruments setting forth a man's title or right to property: **title-page**, the first page of a book containing the title: **title-role**, the character in a play from whom the play derives its name.—*SYN.* of 'title *n.*': name; denomination; designation; epithet.

titling, **titmouse**—see under *tit*.

titration, *n.* *tî-trá'shun* [F. *titre*, standard of fineness], in *chem.*, the process of estimating the amount of any given constituent in a compound by adding a liquid of known strength that reacts upon it.

titter, *n.* *tí'tér* [an imitative word: cf. Dut. *tateren*, to make a rattling sound, to stutter], a restrained laugh; a giggle: *v.* to laugh with restraint: **tit'tering**, *imp.* *-ter*: **restrained laughter**: **tit'tered**, *pp.* *-térd*.

tit-tattle, **tit-tattle**, &c.—see under *tit*.

titlebat, *n.* *tí'tl-bat*, the stickle-back, which see. **titular**, *a.* *tí'tl-ú-ér* [F. *titulaire*, titular—from *L. titulus*, a title], existing in name or title only; having the title without possession or enjoyment;

côto, *bôy*, *fôb*; *pâre*, *bâd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

-la: tip'siness, n. -*nés*, the state of being drunk.
tiptoe, tiptop, see under tip.
tipulary, a. *Tipularia* [L. *tipula*, an insect that runs swiftly over the water], pert. to insects of the genus *Tipula*, or the crane-fly kind.

to one side; to incline; to place in a sloping position: *n.* inclination forward; *a.* riding at each other with blunt lances; *a.* thrust: *tilting*, *imp.*: *n.* inclination forward; the act of one who or that which tilts, as in a trial of arms or as a disjunct; formerly, a military pageant in which combatants on horse-back assailed each other with couched or levelled lances; the process by which blistered steel is rendered ductile: *tilted*, *pp.*: *adj.* levelled, as in a tilting-match; raised up on end or edge: *tilter*, *n.* *-er*, one who tilts: to *tilt* up, to strike up a thing so as to set it slanting: *tilted* up, in *geol.*, applied to strata that are abruptly thrown up at a high angle of inclination: *tilt-hammer*, a large hammer set in motion by machinery, and lifted or tilted by projections or wipers on the axis of a wheel, used in the manufacture of iron and steel: *tilt-yard*, an enclosed space for tilts or tournaments.

tilt, *n.* *tilt* (AS. *teld*, a tent; cf. Icel. *tjald*; Dan. *telt*; Sw. *tält*; Ger. *zelt*), a covering overhead; the canvas covering of a cart or wagon; an awning of canvas extended over the stern-sheets of a boat: *v.* to cover with an awning: *tilt-wagon*, a covered wagon.

tilth—see under *tilt*.

timbal, *n.* *tim-bäl* [F. *timbale*; It. *timballo*, a kettle-drum—from Ar. *tabb*, a drum], a kind of kettle-drum; one of certain species of insects which make noises by the rapid movements of folded membranes in a cavity on the under part of the abdomen, and which membranes are called the *timbales*, *tim-bäl-ës*.

timber, *n.* *tim-bër* [AS. *timber*, building-material; cf. Dut. *timmer*; Icel. *timbr*; Dan. *timmer*; Ger. *zimmer*], wood fit for building purposes; the trunk of a tree; the main beams of a building; one of the upright pieces of a ship's frame: *adj.* furnishing timber; made of or used for timber: *v.* to furnish with timber: *timbering*, *imp.*: *n.* timber materials: *tim'bered*, *pp.* *-berd*: *adj.* furnished with timber; wooded: *tim'bers*, *n.* *plu.* *-berz*, the ribs on which a vessel is framed: *timber-head*, in a *ship*, the top end of a timber rising above the gunwale: *timber-tree*, a tree whose wood is fit for use as timber: *timber-work*, work made of timber or wood: *timber-yard*, a place where timber is kept.

timbre, *n.*, also *timber*, *n.* *tim-bër* [F. *timbre*, a clock-bell, crest—from L. *symphonon*, a drum; Gr. *symphonon*, a Kettle-drum], the crest on a coat of arms; in *music*, a property by which sounds of the same note and loudness, from two different instruments or voices, are distinguished from each other by a different quality.

timbral, *n.* *tim-bräl* [F. *timbre*, a clock-bell; see *timbre*], an anc. drum, like a tambourine, having bells round the rim: *tim'bralled*, *a.* *-brëld*, sung to the sound of the timbral.

time, *n.* *tüm* [AS. *tima*, time; cf. Icel. *tími*; Dan. *time*; Sw. *timme*; Goth. *gaitiman*], a particular portion of duration, past, present, or future; any space or measure of duration, as an hour, a day, a month; period; interval; life or duration; repeated performance; season; completion of the time, as of pregnancy; state of things at a particular period, as good times; in *gram.*, tense; in *music*, measure of duration of sounds indicated by certain marks; the number of notes, &c., in a bar, indicated by certain figures at the beginning of a piece; the absolute velocity with which music is played, as quick time, slow time; the present state of things, as distinct from eternity; repetition or addition of one more: *v.* to adapt to the occasion; to go at the proper time or season; to regulate as to time; to note the time of: to keep time: *tim'ing*, *imp.*: *tim'ed*, *pp.* *tim'd*, adapted to the season or occasion: *tim'ist*, *n.* *-mist*, one who keeps good time: *timely*, *a.* *(tim'li)*, seasonable; opportune; sufficiently early: *ad.* early; soon; in good season: *time'liness*, *n.* *-ness*: *time'less*, *a.* *-less*, done at an improper time: *time'lessly*, *ad.* *-li*: *time'ous*, *a.* *tim'is*, not too late; timely: *time'ously*, *ad.* *tim'is-ly*, in proper time: *absolute time*, time reckoned for all places by some common epoch, and

equal to four epochs: *time*, in *time*, in good season; sufficiently early: *mean time*, a mean or average of apparent time: *quick time*, in *mil.*, rapid marching, in which the steps are about one hundred and ten in a minute: *sidereal time*, that time which is shown by the apparent diurnal revolutions of the stars: *solar time*, time as measured by the sun, or as shown on the sun-dial: *true time*, mean time, as kept by a uniformly going clock: *time-ball*, a ball dropped down a staff placed on an elevated position at an observatory by means of an electrical apparatus, to publish accurately a preconceived time—Greenwich time being that in general use in Britain: *time-bargain*, a contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of stock in the public funds, at a certain future time and at a certain price—a speculation and not an investment: *time-bill*, same as *time-tables*, which see: *time-book*, in *workshops and factories*, and suchlike, a book in which a record is kept of the time the work-people have been at work each day: *time enough*, sufficiently early: *time-honoured*, *a.* honoured for a long time; venerable and worthy of honour: *time immemorial*, or *time out of memory*, time beyond memory, or to which memory does not extend: *time-keeper*, a clock or watch; a person appointed to record the time each person has worked per day in a workshop or factory: *time of season*, in *Eng. law*, a time said to commence from the beginning of the reign of Richard I.: *time out of memory*—see *time immemorial*: *time-killing*, *a.* adapted to pass away the time: *timepiece*, a watch or ornamental clock for a mantelpiece: *time-pleaser*, one who is always swayed by the prevailing opinions: *time-sanctioned*, *a.* permitted or approved of by long use: *time-server*, one who adapts his opinions and manners to the times, or who obsequiously complies with the ruling powers: *time-serving*, *n.* mean compliance with present power: *adj.* servile; obsequious: *time-tables*, printed lists of the times of starting and arrival of the several trains at each station of one or more railways, or of omnibuses and steamboats: *time-worn*, *a.* impaired by time: to *kill time*, to make the time pass pleasantly or without tediousness by occupying the attention with something: to *lose time*, to delay; to go too slow: to *mark time*, in *drill*, to go through the physical motions of marching, without advancing from a certain spot; hence, to perform needless labour: to *move or go against time*, to move or run as rapidly as possible to ascertain the greatest attainable speed: *timeous*, *timeously*—see under *time*.

timid, *a.* *tim'id* [F. *timide*—from L. *timidus*, faint-hearted, cowardly—from *timeo*, I am afraid of], faint-hearted; wanting courage to meet danger or difficulty, real or imaginary: *tim'idly*, *ad.* *-li*: *tim'idness*, *n.* *-ness*, also *timidity*, *n.* *tim'id-i-ty* [F. *timidité*], want of courage or boldness to face danger; habitual cowardice: *timorous*, *a.* *tim'ér-us* [L. *timor*, fear], full of fear or scruples; fearful of danger: *tim'orously*, *ad.* *-li*: *tim'orouslyness*, *n.* *-ness*, fearfulness.—SYN. of 'timid': fearful; timorous; afraid; cowardly; pusillanimous; retiring; shrinking.

timocracy, *n.* *tim'okrá-ti* [Gr. *timé*, honour, work; *krátō*, I govern], in *anc. Greece*, government by men of property who were possessed of a certain income: *timocratic*, *a.* *tim'okrá-tik*, pert. to timocracy.

timoner, *n.* *tim'ón-er* [F. *timonier*, a helmsman—from *timon*, a helm—from L. *timo*, a beam, a pole], in *OE.*, a helmsman.

timorous, &c.—see under *timid*.

Timothy grass, *tim'ó-thi* [after Timothy Hanson, who brought it from Amer. to Eng. about 1780], the *Phleum pratense*, Ord. *Gramineæ*, a valuable fodder-grass, being one of the earliest and most productive among British grasses.

tin, *n.* *tín* [AS. *tin*, *tin*; cf. Sw. *tenn*; Dan. and Icel. *tin*; Ger. *zinn*], an elementary body, a white, soft, and very malleable metal; thin plates of iron covered with a coating of tin; a dish made of tinned-iron plate; in *slang*, money: *v.* to cover with a coating of tin; to overlay with tinfoil; to preserve

cōle, bōy, fōt; pūre, bād; chair, game, jog, sham, thing, there, seal.

tidology, *n.* *ti-dol-ô-jî* [Eng. *tide*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse], the theory or doctrine of the tides; that part of science which treats of the general laws that govern tides, and the circumstances, of a local or casual nature, which may influence their height and time.

tidy, *n.* *tîd* [from *tid*: cf. Dan. and Sw. *tidig*, timely; Dut. *(t)idig*; Ger. *zeitig*], arranged in good order; neat; seasonable; good; satisfactory; pleasing: *v.* to make neat and clean; to put in good order: *n.* a piece of fancy knitted-work to throw over the back of an arm-chair, or a sofa, or suchlike; a child's light outer covering: *ti'dying*, *imp.* *ti'died*, pp. *-did*, arranged in neat order: *ti'dily*, *ad.* *-di-lî*: *ti'diness*, *n.* *-nês*, the quality or state of being arranged with neatness and simplicity. *Note*.—The preceding entries *tide*, *tidings*, and *tidy*, are etymologically connected, though conveying widely different ideas.

tie, *v.* *tî* [A.S. *tîge*, a drawing; a tie—from *teon*, to pull: *foal*, *taug*: L. Ger. *tean*], to fasten or bind, as with a cord; to make fast; to unite so as not to be easily parted; to constrain; to confine; to unite: *n.* a fastening; a knot; obligation arising from relationship or friendship; a piece of timber or metal used to bind together two bodies having a tendency to diverge; in music, a curved line written over or under notes, either rising or falling on the staff, or both, to indicate that they are to be sung or sung to the same syllable without its repetition; an equality in numbers, as in votes, so hindering either party from being victorious; a knot of hair; a sort of neckcloth: *ty'ing*, *imp.* *tiad*, pp. *ti'd*: *ti'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who or that which ties: *tie-beam*, the beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters: *to tie down*, to fasten in order to hinder from rising; to impose a legal or moral obligation upon; to restrain: *to tie up*, to confine; to restrain, especially used of money.—*SYN.* of 'tie *v.*: to bind; fasten; knit; hold; hinder; obstruct; oblige; constrain; restrain; confine; knot.

tier, *n.* *tîr* [OF. *tiere*, a row: prob. from Goth. *tairon*, to bear], a row, especially where two or more are placed one above another, as seats in a public building, or boxes in a theatre.

tierce, *n.* *tîrs* [F. *terce*, a third—from L. *tertius*, third—from *três*, three], a caak whose contents are one-third of a pipe—*viz.*, forty-two gallons; in *gam-tag*, a sequence of three cards of the same colour; the third position in fencing; in music, a major or minor third.

tiercel, *n.* *tîr-sel*, also *tiercelet*, *n.* *-selt* [F. *tiercelet*, a male hawk—from mid. L. *tertiolus*, a goshawk—from L. *tertius*, the third], a small goshawk—so called from being the male, and a third smaller than the female, or from its being, according to an old fancy, the product of a third egg.

tiers-état, *n.* *tîrs-d'-âd* [F., third estate], in Fr. *hist.*, the third branch of the legislative assembly; the commonalty.

tiff, *n.* *tîf* [Norw. *terø*, to snuff], a small sup or draught of liquor; a slight quarrel or altercation: *tiffin*, *n.* *tîf-in*, a slight repast between breakfast and dinner; luncheon,—a term generally used among Anglo-Indians: *tift*, *n.* *tîft*, a fit of ill-humour or peevishness; altercation: *tifty*, *a.* *tîft-i*, ill-natured; petulant; also *tîf-shah*, *a.* *-shah*.

tiffany, *n.* *tîf-fî-nî* [OF. *tiffer*, to adorn], a kind of gauze or very thin silk.

tig, *n.* *tîg* [L. Ger. *tîk*, a light touch: see *tick* 2], in *Scot.* and *prov. Eng.*, a game among children in which a young person runs after others till he can touch one; the touch or stroke so given: *v.* to touch another in the game of *tig*: *tig'ging*, *imp.* *tigged*, pp. *tîgd*.

tige, *n.* *tîg* [F. *tige*, a stalk or stem—from L. *tibia*, a pipe or flute], in *arch.*, the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

tigellus, *n.* *tîg-ê-lûs*, also *tigella*, *n.* *-lâ* [a Latinised word from F. *tigelle*—from *tige*, a stem: see *tige*], in bot., the portion of the embryo between the radicle and cotyledons; the young embryonic axis.

tiger, *n.* *tî-gêr* [F. *tigre*, a tiger; L. and Gr. *tigris*, a lion], a tiger—said to be from O. Pers. *tighri*, an arrow, so named from its swiftness; a fierce rapacious animal of Asia of the feline family, nearly as large as a lion; a servant in livery who rides with his master: *tig'erish*, *a.* *-sh*, also *tig'rish*, *a.* *-rish*, like a tiger; fierce: *tiger-cat*, a carnivorous animal resembling the tiger, but of smaller size: *tiger-footed*, *a.* hasten-

ing to devour: *tiger-flower*, *n.* a showy garden flower, *Tigris pavonia*: *tiger-lily*, a garden lily, *Lilium tigrinum*, having an orange-coloured perianth spotted with black: *tig'ress*, *n.* *-grês*, the female tiger: *tig'rs*, *n.* *-grîs*, resembling a tiger; *feline*: *tiger-shell*, one of the cowrie-shells—so called from its spots.

tight, *a.* *tî* [Icel. *thvtr*, tight: cf. Dan. *tæt*: Sw. *tät*: Ger. *dicht*], not loose or slack; taut; compact; not leaky; not having holes; sitting very close to the body as clothes; ill supplied or stringent, as the money-market; in *slang*, drunk; tily; in *O.E.*, handy; adroit: *tight'y*, *ad.* *-tî*, not loosely; closely; in *O.E.*, not idly; briskly; cleverly: *tight-ness*, *n.* *-nês*, the quality or condition of being tight; closeness; compactness; stringency; in *slang*, thudness; in *O.E.*, cleverness; neatness; adroitness: *tighten*, *v.* *tî-n*, to draw or make tight or tighter; to straiten; to make close or closer: *tightening*, *imp.* *tî-n'ing*: *tightened*, pp. *tî-n'd*: *tightener*, *n.* *tî-nêr*, that which tightens: *tights*, *n.* *plu tîs*, tight-fitting trousers or leggings; part of the stage-dress of a dancer or performer: *tight-rope*, a rope suspended above the earth and tightened, on which acrobats dance and perform other feats.

tika, *n.* *tî-kâ* [Sansk.], a mark which the Hindus make on their foreheads with the yellow dye obtained from *Ehewonius hingsa*: Ord. *Celestricus*.

tike, *n.* *tîk* [Icel. *tîk*, a bitch], dog; a cur; a selfish snarling fellow; a vulgar person; a rustic.

tilbury, *n.* *tîl-bêr-î* [from *Tilbury*, the original maker], a kind of carriage open at the top.

tilda, *n.* *tî-dâ* [Sp.], a mark in Spanish words placed over the *a* to indicate that the vowel following is to be pronounced as if it had a *y* preceding it, as *añor*—*añor-yêr*.

tile, *n.* *tî* [A.S. *tigel*; L. *tégula*, a tile—from *tegere*, to cover], a piece of burnt clay, flat or round or of other form, used for roofing, and for drains, &c.; in the form of small slabs, coloured and ornamented, used for floors, walls, &c.; in *slang*, a hat: *v.* to cover with tiles, or as with them; in the language of *freemasonry*, to secure the door of a lodge against the entrance of the uninitiated: *tiling*, *imp.* *n.* act of covering with tiles; tiles collectively: *tiled*, pp. *tîld*: *ad.* covered with tiles; in *slang*, bound or required to keep a matter secret: *tiler*, *n.* *tî-lêr*, a man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles; a brother who covers or seals the door on the outside at a lodge of freemasons—usually spelt *tyle*: *tîlêr*, *n.* *-er*, a work where tiles are made: *tile-earth*, clay suitable for making tiles: *tile-ore*, a variety of red oxide of copper, occurring massive or incrusting; *tilestone*, any thinly laminated sandstone suitable for roofing.

till, *conj.* *tî*, also *untill*, *conj.* *tîs-tî* [Icel. *tî*, till: cf. Dan. *tîl*; Sw. *till*], to the time when, as, I shall wait *till* you arrive: *prep.* to the time of; to the time, as *till* to-morrow; up to: *till now*, to the present time: *till then*, to some future time fixed on.

till, *n.* *tî* [A.S. *tyllan*, to lead aside], a drawer in a desk or counter; a money-box.

till, *v.* *tî* [A.S. *tîllan*, to direct one's efforts to a purpose, to labour], to prepare land for seed, and to raise and dress crops; to cultivate: *n.* [Scot. *tîll*, a cold unproductive clay], a Scottish term for the stiff unstratified clays of the boulder formation, now beginning to be applied to any thick unstratified alluvia: *tilling*, *imp.* *n.* culture; tillage: *tîll'd*, pp. *tîld*: *tîller*, *n.* *tî-lêr*, one who tills: *tîll'able*, *a.* *-â-â*, capable of being tilled; arable: *tîll'ers*, *n.* *-êr*, the art or practice of preparing land for seed and raising crops; culture: *tîll'ish*, *a.* *-ish*, cultivated land; culture: the surface soil turned over by the plough, in which the crops root: *tîlly*, *a.* *tî-lî*, having the character of till or cold unproductive clay.—*SYN.* of 'tillage': husbandry; farming; agriculture; culture; cultivation.

tiller, *n.* *tî-lêr* [Dut. *tillen*, to lift], among seamen, the bar or lever by which the rudder is worked; in *prov. Eng.*, the handle of a spade; in *O.E.*, the stalk of a cross-bow: *tiller-rope*, the rope which forms the connection between the rudder and the wheel.

tiller, *v.* *tî-lêr* [A.S. *teigor*, a shoot], to send up a number of shoots from a root: *tîll'ering*, *imp.* *tîll'ered*, pp. *tîlêr*: *tîller*, *n.* *-êr*, a shoot or sprout from a root or stump; a young tree.

tilly-vally, *tî-lî-tî-lî* [perhaps a hunting phrase borrowed from the French: Steevens derives it from

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lât*; *mêl*, *mêl*, *hêr*; *pine*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*;

athwart the boat; ad. in *OE.*, obliquely; thwarting, imp. : adj. opposing; crossing; n. the act of one who or that which thwarts; the act of crossing or opposing; thwarted, pp. : thwarting, n. *cr.*, one who thwarts; thwartingly, ad. *ing-ly*; thwartly, ad. *ly*, crosswise.—*SYN.* of 'thwart' v. : to oppose; contravene; resist; withstand.

thy, pron. *thi* [a form of *thine*], of thee, or belonging to thee; thyself, reciprocal pron.—from *thy* and *self*.

thyme-wood, n. *thi-in-wood* [Gr. *thuis*, a tree producing an aromatic gum—from *thuis*, I burn incense], a precious wood mentioned in Rev. xviii. 12, probably identical with the sandarac-tree.

thylacine, n. *thi-lá-sin* [Gr. *thylakos*, a pouch; *kyon*, a dog], a marsupial animal, the dog-faced opossum or native tiger, a native of Tasmania.

thyme, n. *tim* [F. *thym*—from L. *thymus*; Gr. *thymos*, thyme], a common aromatic herb of the genus *Thymus*; the common thyme is *Thymus vulgaris*, *Ord. Labiata*; lemon thyme is *T. citrödörus*; wild thyme is *T. serpyllum*; thymy, a. *tim'y*, abounding with thyme; fragrant.

thymol, n. *thi-mól* [see thyme], a chemical constituent of the oil of thyme.

thymus, n. *thi-mús* [Gr. *thymos*, thyme, a fleshy excrescence on the skin, so called from its likeness to a bunch of thyme-flowers], a temporary gland existing at the lower part of the neck in children, and disappearing gradually after the second year.

thyro, *thi-ró*, or thyreo, *thi-ré-ó* [Gr. *thyros*, a shield], a prefix in anatomical terms, implying connection with the thyroid cartilage; thyroid, a. *-róid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], in anat., applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx when its shield-like form; also applied to a glandular body lying in front of this cartilage, or the arteries supplying the part.

thyrsus, n. *thi-rús*, also thyrso, n. *thers* [L. *thyrsus*; Gr. *thyrsos*, a thyrsus], in anc. Greece, a wand wreathed in ivy and vine-leaves with a pine-cone at the top, carried by the devotees of Bacchus; in bot., a species of inflorescence; a compact panicle, as in the lilac, like a bunch of grapes.

Thysanura, Thysanura, n. plu. *thi-si-d-nú-rú* [Gr. *thysanos*, a fringe; *oura*, a tail], an order of apterous insects; thysanurous, a. *-d-nú-rús*, having fringed tails.

thysself—see under thy.

tiara, n. *ti-d'rá*, also in poetry tiar, n. *ti-d'r* [L. and Gr. *tiara*, a turban], the lofty ornamental head-dress of the anc. Persians; the mitre of the anc. Jewish high priest; the Pope's triple crown; a diadem; *tiaraed*, a. *-rád*, possessing or wearing a tiara.

tibia, n. *ti-bi-d* [L. *tibia*, the shin-bone, a flute], in anat., the larger of the two leg-bones; *ti-bi'al*, a. *-ál*, pert. to or situated near the tibia.

tic, n. *tik* [F. *tic*, a tic], a local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, particularly of the face; *tic-douloureux*, n. *tik-dó-ló-ré-ó* [F. *douloureux*, painful], a painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the head or face; neuralgia in the face—also simply called tic.

tick, n. *tik* [F. *tique*; L. Ger. *teck*], an arachnid, a parasite on sheep, dogs, &c.; the *Meiophagus ovinus*, or sheep spider-fly, which burrows its fore-part into the flesh or fat of the sheep; a small bean used for feeding horses, &c. : tick-seed, a plant.

tick, v. *tik* [an imitative word; Dut. *tikken*, to pat, to touch], to make a small quick noise; to make dots with the point of a pen; to beat, as a watch does; a. a dot or small mark with the point of a pen; the beat of a watch; tick'ing, imp. : ticked, pp. *tikt*; tick'er, n. *cr.* in slang, a watch; to tick a thing off, to mark an item with the touch of a pen; to take a thing on tick, to have it jotted down or marked on the score instead of immediate payment; on tick, on credit; tick-tack, the noise occasioned by two successive vibrations of the pendulum.

tick, n. *tik* [mid. L. *techa*, a linen case, a corrupt. of L. *theca*; Gr. *théka*, a case], the cover or case of a bed which contains the feathers, wool, or other

amusement, or to travel on a railway, steamboat, &c.; in Amer., the printed list of candidates at an election; v. to distinguish by a ticket; to attach a ticket or label to; tick'et'ing, imp. : tick'et'ed, pp. : tick'et-porter, a porter wearing an authorised ticket or badge; ticket of leave, a licence to be at large, granted to a well-behaved convict, liable to be forfeited on misconduct; tick'et-writer, one who writes and paints show-cards for shop-windows; that's the ticket, in slang, that is the right thing.

tickle, v. *tik-lé* [from tick 2], to touch lightly so as to excite laughter; to please by slight gratification; to excite the sensation of tickling; to feel tickling; adj. in *OE.*, ticklish; uncertain; tick'ling, imp. *ling*; n. a light touch that causes one to twitch or feel a peculiar sensation provocative to laughter; tickled, pp. *tik-lid*; tick'ler, n. *-lé-r*, one who tickles; fam'iliarly, anything difficult or insoluble; tick'lish, a. *-lish*, easily tickled; easily moved or affected; tottering; nice; critical; difficult; tick'lishly, ad. *-ly*; tick'lishness, n. *-nés*, the state or quality of being very sensitive; criticalness of state.

tid, a. *tid* [AS. *tídder*, tender], tender; soft; nice—now found only in *tid-bit* or *tit-bit*, n. *-bit*, a choice or tender piece.

tid, n. *tid* [AS. *tid*, time, season—see tide], in Scot., proper time; season; proper condition of soil for tillage; humour.

tidal—see under tide.

tidal, n. *tid* [AS. *tid*, hour, time; cf. Dut. *tijd*; Dan. and Sw. *tid*; Ger. *zeit*], the alternate ebb and flow, or rising and falling, of the waters of the ocean, and bays, rivers, &c., connected with it; stream; current; favourable course; turning-point; v. to drive with the stream; to work in or out of a harbour or stream by favour of the tide; *tí'ding*, imp. : *tí'ded*, pp. : *tí'dal*, a. *ti-dál*, of or pert. to the tides; periodically falling and rising with the tides, as a river; *tid'less*, a. *ti-d'les*, having no tides; tidal basin, a dock that is filled on the rising of the tide; tidal river, a river whose waters rise and fall up to a certain point in its course under the influence of the tide-wave; tide-current, a current in a channel caused by the alternation of the level of the water during the passage of the tide-wave; tide-day, the interval between two successive arrivals at the same place of the same vertex of the tide-wave; tide-gate, in a basin or dock, a gate to prevent the waters flowing back when the tide ebbs; tide-gauge, an instr. or apparatus for registering the state of the tide at every instant of time; tide-mill, a mill in which the tide-water is the motive power; tide-tables, tables showing the time of high water at any place for any day of the year; tide-water, a custom-house officer who waits for the arrival of vessels, and remains on board to secure the payment of the dues on all goods; tide-wave, the accumulation of the waters of the ocean which is caused by the action of the moon, modified by that of the sun, and which changes its position throughout the day; tide-way, the channel in which the tide sets; ebb-tide, the falling back of the water towards the sea; flood-tide, the rising and flow of the tide towards the shore; neap-tide, the tide of least range, caused by the sun and moon when at right angles to each other—that is, during the first and third quarters of the moon; noon-tide, the time when the sun is highest in the heavens; retard or age of the tide, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself; shore-tide, the time or season for shriming, that is, confessing sins—viz. Tuesday before Ash-Wednesday; spring-tide, the season or time when spring commences; the highest, and at the same time lowest, tide, caused by the joint attraction of the sun and moon when acting in the same direction; Twelfth-tide, the time of Epiphany; to tide over a difficulty, to get over an evil turn in one's affairs by prudence and skilful management.

tidings, n. plu. *ti-dingz* [Ice. *tíðindi*, tidings—from *tíð*, tide, time—see tide], news; intelligence; information; *ti'dingless*, a. without news or tidings.

coile, boy, foot; ptre, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

fully; to reject: to throw back, to retort; to reject; to refuse: to throw by; to lay aside as useless: to throw down, to overturn; to destroy; to depress: to throw in, to put in; to deposit with others: to join in or with: to throw off, to expel; to reject or discard: to throw oneself down, to lie down: to throw oneself on or upon, to resign oneself to the favour, clemency, or power of: to throw out, to reject; to expel; to eject; to utter carelessly or insidiously; to omit; to confuse: to throw over, to betray; to disappoint: to throw up, to resign; to vomit; emit; eject: to throw silk, to twist singles into a cord: thrown-silk, silk consisting of two or more singles twisted into a cord: to throw up the sponge, to yield or submit; to give up the contest—in allusion to the custom of a pugilistic encounter in which the wet sponge used to wipe the face during the fight is thrown or tossed up in token of the submission of one of the combatants.

thrower—see under throw.

thrum, *n.* thrām [Icel. *thrúmr*, a thrum, brim of a thing: cf. Norw. *trumm*; Ger. *trawm*], the ends of weavers' threads cut off; any coarse yarn: v. to stick short pieces of yarn through; to knot; to fringe: thrumming, *imp.*; adj. knotting; twisting: thrummed, *pp.* thrūmd; thrummy, *a.* thrūm-m; containing or resembling thrums: thrum-eyed, *a.* thrām-ēd, in bot., having short styles, applied to flowers, especially of Primula, when the stigma does not appear at the upper part of the tube of the corolla.

thrum, *v.* thrām [Icel. *thruma*, to make a noise, to thunder: cf. Sw. *truma*, to drum—see drum], to play badly on an instrument; to make a dull noise, as by beating the fingers on wood.

thrush, *n.* thrūsh [v. *thryser*, a thrush; cf. Icel. *thrútr*; OH.Ger. *drostra*], a singing bird of various species; the myia.

thrush, *n.* thrāsh [Dan. *friske*, thrush on the tongue], a disease in the feet of horses and some other animals of an inflammatory and suppurating kind; a disease of infancy, consisting of small inflammatory ulcers, of a whitish colour, in the mouth and fauces; aphthæ.

thrust, *n.* thrāst [Icel. *thrysta*, to press, to thrust: cf. L. *trādo*, I thrust], a violent and sudden push; a sudden push or drive, as with a pointed weapon, or with the foot; in arc. outward pressure of an arch against its abutments, or of rafters, beams, &c., against the walls: v. to push or drive with force; to drive or force, as a thing into a body, or between bodies; to stab; to squeeze in; to attack by a thrust; to enter by pushing or squeezing in; to push forward: thrusting, *imp.*; *n.* the act of pushing with force or squeezing in: thrust-ed, *pp.*, also thrust, *pp.* thrust; thrust'ings, *n. plu.* *ings*, that which is last pressed out of the curd by the hand; also spelt thrustings, *thrust'ings*: home-thrust, an unexpected rebuke administered to a person, drawn from his own statements, arguments, or conduct.—SYN. of 'thrust' v.: to push; drive; assault; shove; attack; assail; propel; stab; compress; impel; urge; obtrude; intrude.

thrust, *n.* thrāst, OE. for thrist.

thrustle, *n.* thrāst-l, the thrush or thrush.

thud, *n.* thūd [AS. *thyddan*, to strike], a stroke or blow causing a deep sound; a heavy blow.

Thug, *n.* thūg [Hind. *thug*, a decalver, robber] formerly, in India, one of an association of robbers and murderers: Thuggee, *n.* -gē, Thug gery, *n.* -gē-r, Thug geeam, *n.* -gē-ām, also Thug gizm, *n.* -gizm, the practice and superstition of the Thugs.

thuites, *n.* thū-tē-tēs [Gr. *thusia*, a tree producing an aromatic gum—from *thūo*, I burn incense or perfume], in bot., a genus of coniferous plants occurring in fragments in the shale and coal of the oolite, their imbricated stems and terminal twigs resembling those of the modern *Thuja* or *Arbor-vitæ*: Thuja, *n.* -jā, in bot., a genus of evergreen trees, thickly branched, having scale-like, closely imbricated, or compressed leaves; also written Thuja, *n.* -jā, Ord. *Conifera*.

Thule, *n.* thū-lē [L. *Thūle*], in early anc. hist., the northernmost part of the habitable world, supposed to have been Norway or Iceland, or more probably the mainland of the Shetland Islands,—hence ul'tima Thūle, ul'ti-mā [L.], farthest Thule; the extreme of anything.

thumb, *n.* thām [AS. *thūma*, the thumb: cf. Sw.

thumme; Dut. *duim*; Ger. *daumen*], the short finger of the hand: v. to handle awkwardly; to play or soil with the thumb or fingers; to finger: thumbing, *imp.*; thumb-ed, *pp.* thūmd; adj. having thumbs: thumbkin, *n.* thūm-kīn, also thumb-screw, an instr. of torture for compressing the thumb, used in Scotland during the 17th century: thumb-stall, a kind of thimble or sheath of iron, horn, or leather, for protecting the thumb in sail-making and other work: under one's thumb, under one's influence; completely in one's power: by rule of thumb, in a rude unskilful manner; not by education or imparted skill.

Thummim, *n.* thūm-mīm [Heb.], perfections—an appendage to the breastplate of the anc. Jewish high priest, always used in the compound, Urim and Thummim,—what they were has never been satisfactorily ascertained.

thump, *n.* thūmp [an imitative word: Icel. and Sw. *thumpa*, to thump; Dan. *dump*, sound of a heavy fall: W. *thompson*, to thump, to stamp], a heavy blow with something hard and thick, as with the fist: v. to strike with something thick or heavy, as with a club, or the fist; to strike or fall with a dull heavy blow: thumping, *imp.*; adj. heavy; large; fat: thumped, *pp.* thūmpd; thumper, *n.* -r, one who or that which thumps; familiarly, anything large or great; a bare-faced lie.

thunder, *n.* thūn-dēr [AS. *thunor*, thunder: cf. Icel. *thorr*; Dut. *donder*; OH.Ger. *thunar*; Ger. *donner*], the deep and loud rumbling sound accompanying lightning, caused by a discharge of atmospheric electricity; any very loud noise; an alarming threat or denunciation: v. to sound or rumble loudly, as the sound which follows the discharge of atmospheric electricity; to make a loud heavy noise, especially with some continuance; to emit with noise; to publish or utter, as a startling denunciation: thundering, *imp.*; adj. making a loud noise, especially with some continuance; uttering a loud sound: *n.* the report following an atmospheric discharge of electricity: thundered, *pp.* thūndēd; thunderer, *a.* thūndēr, one who thunders; a power that thunders or acts irresistibly; a name applied by the ancients to Jupiter: thum-deum, *a.* -r, sounding; rumbling; in U.S., producing thunder: thunder-blast or -clap, a sudden burst of thunder: thunderbolt, a shaft of lightning; a familiar name for a bellement; a person daring or irresistible; anything sudden and startling; as intelligence; an ecclesiastical denunciation: thunder-cloud, a dark cloud which produces lightning and thunder: thunderhead, *n.* thūn-dēr-ād, a great mass of rounded cloud, often called a wool-pack, frequently seen in summer: thunder-shower, sudden and heavy rain during thunder: thunder-stone, a variety of crystalline iron pyrites; a bellement: thunder-storm, a storm of thunder and lightning: thunder-struck, a struck by lightning; greatly astonished; struck dumb by something startling and surprising.

thurbile, *n.* thū-rī-bil [L. *thurbilem*, a corner to burn incense in—from *thūs*, gen. *thūris*, frankincense], a vessel held in the hand for burning incense, suspended by chains, and used at Mass, Vespers, and other solemn offices of the R. Cath. Church.

thuriferous, *a.* thū-rī-fēr-ūs [L. *thūs*, gen. *thūris*, frankincense; *fero*, I bear], producing or bearing frankincense: thurifer, *n.* thū-rī-fēr, one who carries the thurbile: thurification, *n.* thū-rī-fī-kā-shūn [L. *facio*, I make], the act of fuming with or burning incense.

thuri, *n.* thūri [AS. *thyr*, a hole, an aperture—see thir], a short communication between adits in mines; a long adit in a coal-pit.

Thursday, *n.* thū-rē-dā [AS. *thūres-day*, the Thunderer's day: Icel. *thorsdag*, Thor's day, after the Scand. *thorr*, the god of thunder], the fifth day of the week.

thus, *ad.* thūs [AS. *thus*, thus: Dut. *du*], in this or that manner; on this wise; to this degree or extent.

thus, *n.* thūs [L. *thūs*, frankincense], the resin of the Norway or spruce fir, the *Abies excelsa*, Ord. *Conifera*.

Thuya—see Thuja, under thuites.

thwack, *n.* thwāk [an imitative word: Icel. *thakk*, a thwack], a smart blow with something blunt and heavy, as with a stick: v. to strike with something blunt and heavy; to beat or thump; to thrash: thwacking, *imp.*; thwacked, *pp.* thwōkd.

thwaite, *n.* thwād [Eng. dial. Icel. *threit*, a cut-

māte, māt, fār, kār; mēte, mēl, hēr; yāne, yān; nōte, nōl, mōve;

three, n. a. *thrē* [AS. *thrén*, three: cf. Dut. *drie*; Dan. *tre*; Goth. *threis*; L. *trēs*; Gr. *trēs*; Sans. *trī*], two and one: three-deep, a. in rows of three running across the length: threefold, a. thrice repeated: three-coat-work, in arch., a plastering consisting of picking-up, roughing-in, floating, and finishing: three-pile, an old name for velvet of a good quality: three-piled, a. *thrēd*, in OE., covered with a thick good pile, as velvet; hence, one upon another: three-ply, a. consisting of three webs inwrought together in weaving: threefold: three-score, three times twenty; sixty: rule of three—see under rule: Three Estates—see under estate.

threne, n. *thrén* [Gr. *thrénos*, a wailing—from *thrénō*, I cry aloud], in OE., a lamentation; a complaint: threnetic, a. *thrén-étik*, also threnetical, a. *-étik* [Gr. *thrénētikos*, inclined to mourning], sorrowful; mournful: threnody, n. *thrén-ō-dē* [Gr. *ōdē*, a song], a song of lamentation.

thresh, v. *thrēsh*, and threshing-floor—see thresh. threshold, n. *thrēsh-ōld* [AS. *threscwald*, a threshold—from *threscan*, to thresh; *wald* or *wald*, a wood: Icel. *threskjöldr*], the bar on which we tread in entering a house; the door-sill; gate; entrance; the point of entering or beginning; outset, as of an enterprise or argument.

threw, v. *thrō*, pt. of throw, which see. thrice, ad. *thrīs* [from Eng. *thrice*], three times; very highly; a word of amplification, as thrice-happy: thrice-favoured, a. highly favoured. thrūd, v. *thrūd* [see thread], to unravel; to pass through an intricate way; to slide through; to insert as a thread: a. in OE., thread: *thrūd* diag, imp.: *thrūd* ded, pp.

thrift, n. *thrift* [from Eng. *thrive*], a thriving state or condition; economical management in regard to means or property; economy; sparingness; frugality; parsimony; the *Armeria maritima*, Ord. *Phenobaginaceæ*, or sea-pink: *thrift*y, a. -f., economical; careful; industrious and frugal; prudent in the management of property; in OE., well-husbanded: *thrift*ily, ad. -f.: *thrift*iness, n. -ness, economical management of property; frugality: *thrift*less, a. -less, profuse; extravagant: *thrift*lessly, ad. -f.: *thrift*lessness, n. -ness, the state or quality of being without economy or frugality.

thril, v. *thril* [a form of *thirl* 1: cf. also drill 1: AS. *thryrian*, to pierce], to pierce; to penetrate; to have the quality of piercing; to cause a sharp tingling sensation to run throughout the whole body; to feel a sharp tingling sensation throughout the whole body; to shiver; to quiver: n. a sharp tingling sensation, as of horror: *thril*ling, imp. ad. penetrating; feeling a tingling shivering sensation running throughout the whole body: *thril*led, pp. *thril*d: *thril*lingly, ad. -f.: *thril*lingness, n. -ness, the quality of being thrilling.

thrinax, n. *thrināks* [Gr. *thrinax*, a fan], a W.I. genus of fan-palms, Ord. *Palmaceæ*—so named from their fan-shaped leaves.

thrips, n. *thrips* [Gr. *thrips*, a wood-worm], a genus of small insects, forming the order *Thysanoptera*; a kind of blight on some trees, caused by the insect.

thrisma, n. *thrisma* [Gr. *thrisma*, a kind of anchovy full of small hair-like bones—from *thris*, a hair or bristle], a fish of the shad and herring kind whose flesh is considered as sometimes poisonous, found in the waters of tropical countries.

thrive, v. *thrivē* [Icel. *thrífask*, to thrive—from *thrifa*, to seize, to lay hold of, to prosper, particularly by economy and good management; to increase in goods and property; to flourish; to grow: *thriv*ing, imp.: ad. being prosperous or successful; increasing: a. act of growing; growth; healthful increase: *thriv*ingness, n. -ness, the state of being prosperous: *thrived*, pp. *thrived*: also *throve*, pt. *throve*, did thrive: *thriven*, pp. *thriven*: *thrivingly*, ad. *thriving*-f.: *thriv*er, n. -ver, one who thrives.

thro', *thrō*, a contr. of through, which see. throat, n. *thrōt* [AS. *throta*, the throat], the fore part of the neck, in which are the gullet and the windpipe or trachea; the contracting part of a chimney: in *shipbuilding*, the hollow inside part of a knee-timber; the entrance, as of a gorge or valley: *throaty*, a. formed or uttered by the throat; guttural: a cut-throat, a man capable of any violence or any crime: to lie in one's throat, to tell a monstrous falsehood; to lie flatly.

throb, v. *thrōb* [ME. *throbben*, to throb: cf. Russ.

trepaf, to knock gently; L. *trepidus*, anxious, alarmed], to heave or beat with more than usual force and rapidity, as the heart or pulse; to palpitate: n. a beat or strong pulsation, as of the heart: *throbbing*, imp. ad. beating with unusual force, as the heart or pulse: n. act of beating with unusual force, as the heart: *throbb*ed, pp. *throbb*d: *throbbing* pain, a pain seemingly increased or caused by the pulsation of arteries.

throe, n. *thrō* [AS. *thróvian*, to afflict severely: cf. Icel. *thrō*, a throel, extreme pain or agony; the pains of travail or childbirth: v. to put in agonies; to be in agony.

thrombus, n. *thrōm-būs* [Gr. *thrombos*, a clot of blood], in surg., a plug formed in a vessel during life, or some time before death, generally in veins, but may occur in an artery, or even in the heart: *thrombosis*, n. *thrōm-bō-sis* [Gr. *thrombōsis*, a curdling or coagulation], the process of the coagulation of blood in the vessels during life.

throne, n. *thrōn* [OF. *frone*; L. *thronus*; Gr. *thronos*, a seat], a royal seat; a raised chair of state, usually richly ornamented, and surmounted by a canopy; the seat of a bishop in his cathedral; sovereign power and dignity: v. to place on a royal seat; to exalt; to enthronize, as a bishop: *thron*'ing, imp.: *throned*, pp. *thron*d, placed on a royal seat; exalted: *throne* less, a. -less, without a throne.

throng, n. *throng* [AS. *thrang*, a press or crowd: cf. Dut. and Ger. *drang*; Icel. *thring*], a great number of individuals pressing or pressing into a close body, a crowd; an assemblage; a multitude: v. to crowd or press; to incommode with numbers crowding together; to come in multitudes; to fill with large numbers; to swarm: ad. in Scot. and prov. Eng., swarming; crowded; busy: *throng*ing, imp. ad. pressing together in great numbers: n. act of crowding together: *thronged*, pp. *throng*d, ad. filled with a multitude of persons pressing together.

throttle, n. *thrōp-pl*—same as *thrappe*.

throatle, n. *thrōt-lē* [AS. *throste*, the song-thrush: cf. Icel. *throst*; Ger. *drossel*—see thrush 1], the song-thrush; a machine used in spinning in cotton and wool mills: *throat*ling, n. -ling, a morbid swelling in the throat in animals of the cow kind—probably so named from the whistling which accompanies the breathing of animals suffering from the disease; *throat*ling is also suggested to be a form of *throat* or *throatle*.

throatle, v. *thrōt-lē* [from Eng. *throat*], to prevent respiration by pressure on the windpipe; to strangle; to suffocate: n. the windpipe: the close body: *throat*ling, imp. *thrōt-lē*, *throatled*, pp. *thrōt-lē*d: *throatle*-valve, a valve in the steam-pipe of an engine for regulating the supply of steam to the cylinder.

through, ad. *thrō* [AS. *thruā*, through: cf. Goth. *thairā*; Ger. *durch*], from one end or side to the other; to the end or conclusion: prep. from end to end; from side to side of; passage among or in the midst of; on account of; by means of: *through*out, ad. in every part: prep. in every part of; from one extremity to the other: *through*ly, ad. -f., in OE., completely; fully; entirely; thoroughly; to carry *through*, to accomplish: to *fall through*, to be given up, as a project or plan; to be abandoned: to *go through with*, to prosecute to the end, as a scheme: *through* and *through*, completely through; pierced wholly from side to side: *through*-ticket, a ticket for a whole journey: *through*-train, on a railway, a train which goes the whole length from terminus to terminus.

throve, v. *thrivē*, pt. of thrive, which see.

throw, v. *thrō* [AS. *thrauan*, to twist, to whirl, to hurl], to send to a distance by flinging or casting, as from the hand; to whirl: in the *silk* manufacture, to unite and twist by whirling; to toss; to cast, as dice; to put or place carelessly; to overturn or prostrate, as in wrestling; to perform the act of hurling or casting: to bring forth young, as a rabbit: n. the act of hurling or flinging; a driving or propelling, as from the hand or from an engine; a cast, as of dice; the distance to which a thing is or may be thrown, as a stone's throw; in OE., a short space of time; a little while; a stroke; a blow; an effort: *throw*ing, imp.: *throw*, pt. *thrō*, did throw: *throw*n, pp. *thrōn*, flung; sent to a distance: *thrower*, n. *thrōt-er*, one who throws; also *throw*ster, n. -ster, one who throws silk for the weaver: to *throw* about, to scatter; to try expedients: to *throw* away, to lose by neglect or

cōtō, bōt, fōt; pūre, bād; chaitr, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

venation: *thorn'y*, *a.* -*y*, full of thorns, or rough with them; spiny; troublesome and harassing: *thorn-less*, *a.* -*less*, wanting thorns: *thorn-apple*, the *Datura stramonium*, Ord. *Solanaceae*, a plant whose juice is used in epilepsy or mania: *thorn-bill*, a species of humming-bird: *thorn-bush*, the hawthorn or other prickly shrub: *thorn-hedge*, a hedge or fence composed of thorn-bushes, particularly the hawthorn or *Crataegus oxyacantha*: *thorn-back*, a large-sized fish of the ray kind, found on most parts of the British coast: *thorn-but*, *-bit* [Ger. *dornbutte*], a turbot.

thorough, *a.* *thor'ō* [AS. *thurh*, thorough: OH. Ger. *durh*: another form of *through*, which see], *th.*, passing through or to the end—hence, complete; perfect; entire: *prep.* in OE., for through: *n.* in Eng. Hist., the name given by Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, in his correspondence to the policy which he meditated of rendering Charles I. an absolute monarch: in *pros.* Eng., a furrow between two ridges: *thor'oughly*, *ad. th.*, fully; completely: *thor'oughness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state or quality of being thorough: *thorough-bred*, *a.* bred from a sire and a dam of the best blood, as a horse; full taught or accomplished: *thorough-bass* or *-bass*, *-bass*, in music, an accompaniment to a continued bass by figures; a term commonly used as synonymous with the science of harmony: *thor'oughfare*, *n.* -*far*, a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way; power of passing: *thorough-going*, *a.* going all lengths: *thorough-paced*, *a.* well-trained, as a horse; complete; going all lengths—generally in a bad sense, as a *thorough-paced* scoundrel: *thorough-pin*, a tumour on each side of the hough of a horse.

thorp, *thorpe*, *n.* *thōrp* [AS. *thorp*], in OE., a hamlet; common as the second element of a compound or proper name, as *Milnthorpe*.

those, *a.* *thōz* [AS. *thos*] the plu. of *that*, which see; *those* refers to the former, *these* to the latter.

Thoth, *n.* *thōth*, the anc. Egyptian god of eloquence, the mythical inventor of writing and philosophy; the name means "speech" or "word."

thou, *pron.* *thō* [AS. and Icel. *thú*, thou: cf. Goth. *thú*; Dan., Sw., and Ger. *du*; L. *tū*; Gr. *su* or *tu*; Sans. *tam*], the *pron. sing.* of the second person, used in speaking to a person; now seldom used, except in solemn discourse or in addressing the Deity; still used by the Society of Friends or Quakers in their ordinary conversation; but among the uneducated, *thou*, the objective form, is very commonly and incorrectly substituted for *thou*; in OE., *thou* was used expressing affection towards intimate friends, contempt or reproach, and also the good-humoured familiarity between master and servant—Shakespeare using *thou* as a verb to imply an insult for which satisfaction must be given, as in "Twelfth Night." If *thou* *thouest* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss.

though, *conj.* *thō* [AS. *thēah*, though: cf. Icel. *thó*; Goth. *thauh*], granting or admitting, as, *though* he slay me, yet will I trust in him; notwithstanding; even if, as *though*, as if.

thought, *v.* *thōt*, *pt.* and *pp.* of *think*, which see.

thought, *n.* *thōt* [AS. *thæht* or *ge-thōht*, thought—from *thencan*, to think: Icel. *thótt*—see *think*], that which the mind thinks; the act of thinking; the state of the mind when attending to a particular subject; inward reasoning; an idea; a conception; fancy; imagination; meditation; judgment; solicitude; design or purpose; in *familiar language*, small degree or quantity, as "I am a *thought* better": *thoughtful*, *a.* -*ful*, full of thought; having the mind directed to some object; anxious; attentive; considerate: *thoughtfully*, *ad. -ly*: *thoughtfulness*, *n.* -*ness*, deep meditation; solicitude; *thoughtless*, *a.* -*less*, without thought; careless; airy; gay; negligent; stupid; dull: *thoughtlessly*, *ad. -ly*: *thoughtlessness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state or quality of being thoughtless; heedlessness; inattention: *thought-reading*, *n.* the act or art of discerning what another person is thinking, by a process averred to be purely mental; *mind-reading*: *thought-reader*, one who practises this: *thought-sick*, *n.* -*sick*, in OE., uneasy with reflection: *second thoughts*, closer consideration.—*SYN.* of *thought*: *idea*; *sentiment*; *fancy*; *conceit*; *reflection*; *conclusion*; *opinion*; *judgment*; *design*; *meditation*; *purpose*; *solicitude*; *care*; *concern*; *expectation*; *attention*; *anxiety*; *imagination*;

notion; *supposition*; *consideration*; *contemplation*; *circumspection*.

thousand, *n.* *thō'sand* [AS. *thūsand*, thousand: cf. Icel. *thúsd*; Dan. *tuusd*; Sw. *tusen*; Goth. *thūsund*], the number of ten hundred; any great number: *adj.* denoting ten hundred, or any great number: *thousand-fold*, *a.* multiplied by a thousand: *thous'andth*, *n.* -*andth*, the ten hundredth part of anything: *adj.* denoting one part of a thousand equal parts; the ordinal of thousand.

thowal, *thowl*—see *thole* 1.

thrall, *v.* *thráll* [Icel. *thræll*, a slave: cf. Sw. *fräl*; Dan. *fræl*; OH. Ger. *trigil*], in OE., to enslave; to enslave: *n.* a slave; a bondsman; slavery; bondage: *thrall'ing*, *imp.*: *thrall'd*, *pp.* *thrál'd*: *thrall dom*, *n.* -*dom*, bondage; slavery; the state of a thrall or servitude.

thrang, *a.* *thráng* [see *throng*], in *Scot.*, crowded; intimate; familiar; busily engaged.

thrap, *v.* *thráp* [a variant of *trap*], in *proc. Eng.* and OE., to crowd; to wrap or bind on: *thrap'ing*, *imp.*: *thrapped*, *pp.* *thráp'd*.

thrap'le, *n.* *thráp'pl* [AS. *throt-bolla*, the throat-pipe], in *Scot.*, the windpipe of an animal: *v.* to seize forcibly by the throat: *thrap'pling*, *imp.*: *thrapped*, *pp.* *thráp'pl'd*: also *speak thrap'le*.

thra'sh, *v.* *thrásh*, also *thra'sh*, *v.* *thrásh* [an imitative word: Icel. *threskja*, to thresh: Dan. *træsk*; Dut. *dorschen*; Goth. *thriskan*; Ger. *drücken*], to beat, as corn, in order to separate the grain or seed from the straw; to work at thrashing; to beat soundly; to toll or labour: *thra'sh'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of beating out grain; a sound drubbing: *thra'sh'd*, *pp.* *thrásh't*: *thra'sher*, *n.* -*er*, one who thrashes out grain; the sea-fox; a kind of shark: *thra'sh'ing-floor*, the floor or space on which grain is beaten out: *thra'sh'ing-machine*, a machine or apparatus for beating out the seed of grain.

thra'sonical, *a.* *thrá'son'ic-kál* [from *Thraso*, a military braggart in Terence's "Eunuchus"—from Gr. *thrasus*, bold, vainglorious; boastful].

thra'se, *n.* *thrá'se* [Icel. *thrá*, twelve sheaves], in OE. and *Scot.*, two dozen; twenty-four sheaves of wheat; two stocks of grain; also *thra'se*, which see.

thread, *n.* *thréð* [AS. *thrad*, a thread: cf. Icel. *thráðr*; Dan. *tråd*; Dut. *draad*; Ger. *draht*], a thin string or line formed of any fibrous substance twisted together; any fine filament or line; the prominent spiral part of a screw; something continued, as the *thread* of a discourse: *v.* to pass a thread through, as the eye of a needle; to pass or pierce through, as a narrow or intricate way: *thread'ing*, *imp.*: *thread'ed*, *pp.*: *thread'ed*, *a.* -*n*, in OE., made of thread: *thread'y*, *a.* -*y*, like thread; containing thread or threads: *thread'iness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being thread-like, or drawn out into threads: *thread'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who threads: *threadbare*, *a.* worn to the threads, or deprived of the nap, as cloth; worn out; used till it has lost its interest or novelty; hackneyed; trite: *threadbareness*, *n.* the state of being threadbare or hackneyed: *thread-shaped*, *a.* in *bot.*, in the form of a filament or thread.

thra'p, *thra'p*, *v.* *thráp* [AS. *thrápian*, to reprove], in *Scot.* and OE., to urge with pertinacity; to argue; to contend: *thra'p'ing*, *imp.*: *thra'p'd*, *pp.* *thráp't*.

thra't, *n.* *thrá't* [AS. *thrád*, a crowd of people, great pressure, a threat], an avowed determination to inflict punishment or injury on another; a menace: *v.* to threaten: *thra'ten*, *v.* *thrá't'n*, to announce the purpose of inflicting punishment or injury on another; to attempt to terrify by threats or menaces; to present the appearance of coming evil; to exhibit the appearance of some coming danger or evil: *threatening*, *imp.* *thrá't'ning*: *adj.* indicating a menace or some evil or danger impending; *n.* the declaration of a purpose to inflict evil; a denunciation of evil; a menace: *threatened*, *pp.* *thrá't'net*: *threatener*, *n.* *thrá't'ner*, one who threatens: *threat'eningly*, *ad. -ly*: *threatening letters*, letters written to intimidate or coerce any one to do certain acts, or to pay money, the offender being liable to imprisonment or penal servitude.

thra've, *n.* *thrá've* [same as *thra've*, which see], in OE., a drove, a throng; a crowd; a heap; in *Scot.*, twenty-four sheaves of corn, comprising two shocks; a considerable number.

máte, má't, fár, láw; méte, mé't, hór; yine, pín; nóte, nót, móve;

meaning discourse, — then, solemn discussion, — cause, matter or subject of discourse: Ger. *díng*, that which can be thought of; a matter; an affair; an event or action; any substance; used in contempt, by way of extenuation or in pity, as, 'never any thing was so ill-bred,' 'the poor thing sighed'; things, n. plu. cloths; luggage: not the thing, familiarly, not as it should be; not right or proper.

thing, n. *ting* [Icel. *thing*, a meeting of the people about public affairs: Sw. *tíngka*; Dan. *ting*, an assize of justice], among the *Scandinavian nations*, an assembly or conference for talk and discussion about public affairs; an anc. parliament or popular court of justice. *Note*.—thing 1 is merely a secondary and popular application of thing 2.

think, v. *think* [AS. *thencan*, to think: cf. Goth. *thínkan*; Dan. *tænke*; Sw. *tínka*; Ger. *denken*], to have the mind occupied on some subject; to revolve ideas in the mind; to muse; to hold as a settled opinion; to judge; to consider probable; to meditate; to ponder; to imagine; to intend; to believe; to suppose; to hope; to purpose; to design: *think'ing*, imp.: adj. having the faculty of thought; capable of a regular train of ideas: n. imagination; cognition; judgment: thought, pt. pp. *thought*; thought, n.—see thought: thinkable, a. *think'ed-bl*, capable of being thought; conceivable, as a thought: think'er, n. —er, one who thinks in a particular manner: think'ingly, ad. *ing-ly*: methinks or —thinketh, it seems to me: methought, it appeared to me: to think much of, to hold in esteem; to esteem: to think nothing of, to set no value upon; to have in no esteem: to deem easy of accomplishment: think scorn, in OE., to disdain.—Syn. of 'think': to cogitate; judge; conclude; determine; intend; imagine; conceive; fancy; muse; meditate; recollect; observe; consider; doubt; deliberate; estimate; believe; esteem; expect; guess; reflect; ponder; contemplate; suppose.

third, a. *third* [AS. *þridda*, third: cf. Icel. *þriði*; Ger. *dritte*; Goth. *þridja*; Gael. and Ir. *trian*; Gr. *tritos*; L. *tertius*], the ordinal of three: n. one part of three; the 1-100th part of a second: in music, a name given to two different musical intervals, the major third being the interval between a note and its meliant, and comprising four semitones, while the minor third comprises but three semitones: third'y, ad. —ly, in the third place: third-borough, in OE., an under-constable: Third Estate, the Commons—the Lords Spiritual and Temporal being the other two: third-rate, a. inferior.

thirde, n. plu. *thérds*, a part of wheat when made into flour—see under wheat.

thirl, v. *thirl* [AS. *thryel*, a hole: cf. Icel. *thirla*, to pierce], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, to pierce a hole through; to perforate; to wound; to cause to vibrate; to thrill: *thirl'ing*, imp.: *thirled*, pp. *thirled*.

thirl, v. *thiri* [Icel. *threll*, a slave], to bend; to grind at a certain mill; to enslave; to enthral: *thirl'ing*, imp.: *thirled*, pp. *thirled*: *thirlage*, n. *thérldj*, in *Scots law*, formerly, servitude to a particular mill to grind one's grain.

thirst, n. *thirst* [AS. *thurst*, thirst: cf. Icel. *thorsti*; Dan. and Sw. *thirst*; Ger. *durst*], the sensation of a desire for swallowing a liquid, as water: a painful sense caused for the want of drink; eager desire after a thing wanted; vehement eagerness: v. to feel the want of a liquid, as water; to suffer from the want of drink; to have a vehement desire for a thing: *thirst'ing*, imp.: *thirst'ed*, pp.: *thirst'y*, a. —y, suffering from thirst: very dry; parched; having any vehement desire: *thirst'iness*, n. —ness, state of being thirsty: vehement desire for a thing: *thirst'ily*, ad. —ly: *thirst'er*, n. —er, one who thirsts.

thirteen, n. *théritén* [AS. *þerthýne*, thirteen: cf. Dut. *dertien*; Dan. *treitten*, ten and three; one more than twelve: *thir'teenth*, a. *teenth*, the ordinal of thirteen: n. one of thirteen equal parts.

thirty, a. *thérít* [AS. *þartrítig*, thirty: cf. Dan. *tredece*; Dut. *dertig*; Icel. *þjátíu*], three times ten; one more than twenty-nine: n. the sum of three times ten: *thir'tieth*, a. —th, the ordinal of thirty: n. one of

or nearest in time or place, which is just mentioned: by this, after such an interval; by this time, *thistie*, n. *thist* [AS. *thistel*, a thistle: cf. Icel. *thistill*; Sw. *thistel*; Ger. *distel*], a name applied to a variety of prickly plants of the genus *Carduus*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Cynarocephalæ*—the large plant usually called the Scotch thistle is *Onopordion acanthium*: the national emblem of Scotland: *thistly*, a. *thist'ly*, overgrown or abounding with thistles; prickly: *thistle-down*, n. the fine feathery down attached to the seeds of thistles: *thistle-finch*, n. *finch*, the goldfinch: Order of the Thistle, also called the Order of St Andrew, a Scottish order of knighthood, instituted in 1687 by James VII. (II. of England).

thither, ad. *tháð'er* [AS. *thider*, thither], to that place; opposed to *hither*; to that end or point: *thith'erward*, ad. —ward, also *thith'erwards*, —wards, towards that place: to run *hither* and *thither*, to run this way and that, as if perplexed.

tho, ad. *thó* [AS. *thonne*, then], in *prov.* and *Old Eng.*, then.

tho', *thó*, a contr. of though.

thole, also *thowel*, *thowl*, n. *thól* [AS. *thol*, a thole: cf. Icel. *thóllr*, a fir-tree, a pine: Dut. *dol*, an oar-pin: Norw. *toll*, a thole], a pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to keep the oars in place when rowing.

thole, v. *thól* [AS. *tholian*, to suffer, to bear: Icel. *thóla*], in OE. and *Scot.*, to bear; to endure; to undergo: *thol'ing*, imp.: *tholed*, pp. *thóld*.

thole, n. *thól* [Gr. *tholos*, a dome], in *anc. arch.*, a round building with a conical roof: in *arch.*, the scutcheon or knot in the midst of a timber-vault.

tholobase, n. *thóló-bás* [Gr. *tholos*, an arched roof; *basis*, a base], in *arch.*, that part of a building on which a cupola is placed.

Thomasmn, n. *thóm-són*, also *Tho'mism*, n. —mism, the doctrines of St Thomas Aquinas: *Tho'mist*, n. —mist, a follower of St Thomas Aquinas, a distinguished schoolman of the 13th century, who taught the doctrines of original sin and free grace, and condemned the doctrine of the immaculate conception.

thomsonite, n. *thóm'són-ít* [after Dr Thomson, a Glasgow professor of chemistry], a mineral of the zeolite family, of a whitish colour, occurring in rectangular prisms in the cavities found in amygdaloid, basalt, greenstone, and old lava.

thong, n. *thóng* [AS. *thwong*, a strap: cf. Icel. *thwengr*, a latchet], a thin leather strap or leather string, used for fastening anything; the striking part of a whip.

Thor, n. *thór* [Icel. *Thor*], in the *Scand. myth.*, the son of Odin, the supreme god; the god of thunder, winds, showers, and the weather, after whom we name the fifth day of the week, *Thursday*.

thorax, n. *thó-ráks* [L. *thorax* or *thoracis*, the breast, defensive armour for the breast: Gr. *thórax*, the breast, a breastplate], in *anat.*, the chest; that part of the body situated between the neck and the abdomen, containing the heart, lungs, &c.: *thoracic*, a. *thó-ris-ik*, of or relating to the thorax: *thoracic duct*, the great trunk which conveys the contents of the lacteals into the blood, and which runs up along the spine from the receptacle of the chyle to the left subclavian vein, in which it terminates: *thorac'ics*, n. plu. —ics, an order of bony fishes having the ventral fins placed beneath the pectorals.

thorite, n. *thó-rít* [after the *Scand. deity Thor*], a hard, brittle, massive black mineral, occurring in the syenites of Norway: *thoria*, n. *thó-ri-á*, or *thorina*, n. *thó-ríná*, one of the primitive earths obtained from the mineral thorite; oxide of thorium: *thorium*, n. *thó-ri-um*, or *thor'ium*, n. —r'ium, an elementary substance; the metallic base of thorina.

thorn, n. *thórnm* [AS. *thorn*, a thorn: cf. Icel. *thorn*; Dut. *dorn*; Dan. *törn*; Goth. *thaurmus*; Ger. *dorn*], any tree or shrub armed with sharp spines—chiefly applied to hardy trees or shrubs of the Ord. *Rosicæ*, a common species in Britain being *Crataegus oxyacantha* or hawthorn; a spine; a prick; anything that causes great trouble and anxiety; trouble; care;

coho, boy, f004 : páre, báð : chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

warm; *mesfrow*, *mesfrow*, an instr. for measuring the degree of heat or temperature of bodies by the regular expansion of mercury, or of some other substance, in a glass tube—see *centigrade*, *Fahrenheit*, and *Réaumur*; *thermometric*, a *thér-mô-mé-trik*, also *ther-mô-mé-trik*, a *-ri-kál*, pert. to a thermometer; made or ascertained by a thermometer; *ther-mô-mé-tri-ally*, ad. *-li*; *ther-mô-mé-tri-ary*, n. *-é-tri*, the art of constructing thermometers; *ther-mô-mé-tri-graph*, n. *-ô-gráf* [Gr. *graphô*, I write], a self-registering thermometer, especially adapted for registering maximum and minimum temperatures.

thermo-mé-tri-ite, n. *thér-mô-mé-tri-ít* [Gr. *thermos*, warm; Eng. *natron*, crude carbonate of soda], prismatic carbonate of soda with slight earthy impurities, occurring with natron in the lakes of E. Amer., the Egyptian desert, &c.

thermo-pile, n. *thér-mô-pí* [Gr. *thermos*, warm, and Eng. *pile*], a pile of alternate bars of dissimilar metals joined only at the ends, which develops an electric current by the application of heat at one of the points where the metals are joined.

thermoscope, n. *thér-mô-skóp* [Gr. *thermos*, warm; *skopô*, I view], an instr. for indicating changes of temperature without showing its degree; *thér-mô-skóp-ic*, a *-skóp-ik*, or of pert. to the thermoscope.

thermostat, n. *thér-mô-stát* [Gr. *thermos*, warm; *statos*, standing], a self-acting instr. for regulating temperature; *thér-mô-stát-ic*, a *-stát-ik*, pert. to a thermostat; regulating the heat.

thermotic, n. plu. *thér-mót-ik* [Gr. *thermos*, warm], the science or philosophy of heat; the effects caused by the action of heat upon matter; *thermót-ic*, a *-ik*, or *thermotic*, a *-ikál*, pert. to heat; produced by heat.

thermas or *thairmas*, n. plu. *thér-mas*, *thármas*, also *tharmas*, n. plu. *thármas* [AS. *thearm*, an intestine, an entrail], in *Scot.*, the intestines, as of a sheep; guts; prepared guts, as for musical strings; also spelt *thearms*, n. plu. *férms* or *fármis*.

theroid, a *thér-royd* [Gr. *thér*, a wild beast; *éidos*, resemblance], having animal propensities or characteristics, said of a certain class of idiots.

thesaurus, n. *thé-sô-rús* [L. *thesaurus*; Gr. *thésauros*, a treasure], a treasury or storehouse; a repository of knowledge; a lexicon; a dictionary.

thesis, a *thés-is* [AS. *thæsa*, the plu. of *thæsa*, which see. *thæsa*, n. *thér-sis*, *thæsa*, n. plu. *thér-sis* [L. and Gr. *thesis*, a proposition—from Gr. *tithêmi*, I place, I set], a position or proposition laid down or advanced to be supported by argument; a theme; a subject or question prescribed to a student on which to write before granting him a degree; the exercise or essay itself; a subject; in *logic*, an affirmation, as distinguished from a hypothesis.

thesis, n. *thés-is* [Gr. *thesis*, a setting or placing—from *tithêmi*, I set, I place], in *verse*, the unaccented part of the foot—see *arsis*.

thémotète, n. *thés-mô-thét* [Gr. *thémotète*—from *themos*, that which is laid down, a law; *tithêmi*, I place], in *anc. Greece*, a lawgiver; a legislator; especially, one of the six junior archons at Athens, who amongst their other duties revised the laws annually.

Thespian, a *thés-pi-an* [Gr. *Thespis*, the founder of the Greek drama], or of relating to the drama.

theurgy, n. *thér-ji* [Gr. *theurgia*, the work of God, a miracle—from *theos*, a god; *ergon*, work], a miracle; the power of doing supernatural things by invoking God, &c.; a species of magic; the *urgis*, n. *thér-ji*, one who pretends to theurgy; *theurgic*, a *thér-ji-ik*, also *thourgical*, a *-ji-kál*, pert. to or done by theurgy.

thew, n. *thú* [AS. *thæwa*, custom, behaviour], in *OE.*, manner; custom; quality; habit of life; *thewed*, a *thúd*, in *OE.*, educated; accustomed.

thews, n. plu. *thús* [AS. *thæwa*, habit, manner], muscles; brawn; strength; *thew*, in *OE.*, a thigh; a fat plump part; *thewy*, a *tháif*, having strong or large muscles; muscular; *thews* and *snews*, the pith and strength of any effort or enterprise.

they, pron. *thú* [AS. *thú*, they; Dan. *de*], the nom. plu. of *he, she, or it*, denoting more than one person or thing; used indefinitely, as '*they say*'—that is, the world at large.

thiasos or *thiases*, n. *thi-ás-sis*, *thi-ás-sis* [Gr.], in *anc. Greece*, a band or procession in honour of a divinity, especially Dionysus; a political, commercial, or other association of a popular character.

thick, a *thú* [AS. *thicker*, thick; cf. *icel. thyckr*; Dut. *dik*; Dan. *tyk*; Gr. *dick*], not thin; dense; close;

compact; muddy; not clear; having more or less depth from side to side, or from surface to surface; great in circumference; not slender; deep, as five inches *thick*; crowded; following each other in quick succession; without proper intervals of articulation, as a *thick* utterance; dark; misty; obscure; dull; stupid; intimate or familiar, as he is very *thick* with him; n. the thickest or most crowded part; ad. *fast*; frequently, to a greater depth than usual; closely; v. in *OE.*, to thicken; *thickly*, ad. *-li*, deeply; closely; in quick succession; *thickness*, n. *-næs*, closeness or denseness; depth from side to side, or from surface to surface; quantity laid on quantity to some depth; consistence; indistinctness, as of speech; density; grossness; want of quickness of perception; *thickish*, a *-ish*, somewhat thick; *thick-headed*, a dull; stupid; *thick-knee*, a bird of the plover kind; *thick-set*, a closely planted, as a hedge; having a short thick body; *thick*; large; *thick-skull*, n. a dull or stupid person; a blockhead; *thick-skulled*, a dull; stupid; *crass*; *thick-strakes*, in *skip-building*, strakes of planking thicker than those in common use; *thick-sunk*, in *skip-building*, a term denoting all planking above four inches in thickness; *thickness*, v. *thúf*, to make close or dense; to render less thin; to become more dense; to become dark or obscure; to grow quick; to coagulate; to become more numerous; to press or be crowded; *thickening*, imp. *thúf-ing*; n. something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick; *thickened*, pp. *thúf-ed*; *thick* et. n. *-it*, a number of trees or shrubs growing crowded irregularly together; a small close wood or copse; through *thick* and *thin*, through whatever is in the way; in spite of every obstacle; *thick-skinn*, a gross coarse man; a numskull.—*SYN.* of '*thick* a': dense; gross; coarse; crass; muddy; close; crowded; stupid; dull; deep; frequent; impervious; compact; solid.

thief, n. *thúf*, *thieves*, n. plu. *théfs* [AS. *thiof*, a thief; cf. Goth. *thiufa*; *icel. thjófr*; Dan. *tyv*; Dut. *dief*; Gr. *diób*], one who takes away the property of another privately without leave, or by violence; a secret pilferer; an excrement or water in the smuff of a candle; *thieve*, v. *théu*, to steal; to wrongly take the property of another; to rob; to pilfer; *thieving*, imp.; ad. practicing theft; *thieved*, pp. *théu-d*; *thievary*, n. *théu-ry*, the practice of stealing; in *OE.*, that which is stolen; *thievish*, a *-ish*, given to stealing; addicted to theft; partaking of the nature of theft; acting by stealth; secret; *thievishly*, ad. *-li*; *thievishness*, n. *-næs*, the state or quality of being thievish; *thief-catcher*, one whose business is to detect thieves and bring them to justice; *thief*, n. which see.

thigh, n. *thú* [AS. *théok*, the thigh; cf. *icel. thýd*; Dut. *dý*], the thick part of the lower limb between the knee and the hip-joint; *thigh-bone*, the large bone of the thigh.

thill, n. *thú* [AS. *thille*, a board, a stake; *icel. thýll*], the shaft of a cart or carriage or other vehicle; *thill-er*, n. *-ér*, also *thill-horse*, the horse which goes between the shafts.

thimble, n. *thím-bí* [AS. *thymel*, a thumb-stall—from *thíma*, a thumb—see *thumb*], a metal cap or cover put on the fore part of the second finger of the right hand, used in sewing for driving the needle through the cloth; among *seamen*, an iron ring with a groove around it to receive a rope; *thimbleful*, n. *-ful*, a third of a pint, n. plu. as much as a thimble can contain; *thimble*, a case for a thimble; *thimble-ri-g*, or *-rigging*, a sleight-of-hand trick in which a pen or small ball is pretended to be concealed under one of three thimbles; *thimble-rig*, v. to practise thimble-rigging; *thimble-rigger*, one who practises the above sleight-of-hand rogues to obtain money from the unwary by betting.

thin, a *thín* [AS. *thíne*, thin; cf. *icel. thinnur*; Dut. *dun*; Dan. *tynd*; Sw. *tynn*; Gr. *thína*], not thick; watery; very liquid; not dense; not close or crowded; extended; sparse; lean; slender; slim; fine; of a loose or alight texture; slight; unsubstantial; faint; ad. *thinly*, as *thín-soed*; v. to make less dense or thick; to make less close or crowded; to reduce the number of; to rarely; *thinning*, imp.; n. the act of making less crowded or less thick; the reducing the number of trees or plants in any given area, in order that those which are left may obtain greater space for mature growth; *thinned*, pp. *thínd*; *thinness*, a *-næs*, somewhat thin; *thinly*, ad. *-li*; *thinness*, n. *-næs*, the opposite of thickness;

máile, máil, fár, láib; méte, méi, hér; píne, píin; nóie, nóit, móie;

theocracy, *n.* *thē-ō-kra-tī* [Gr. *theokrata*—from *theos*, a god; *krasia*, a mixing], a mixture of the worship of different gods, as of Jehovah and idols; in *anc. phil.*, an intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

theodley, *n.* *thē-ō-dī-ēt* [Gr. *theos*, god; *dike*, right], a vindication of the dealings of divine Providence.

theodolite, *n.* *thē-ō-dō-līt* [Gr. *theodomat*, I see; *dolichos*, long; also given from *holos*, a way; *litos*, smooth; perhaps a corrupt of *alidade*], a telescope adapted for measuring angles, used by land-surveyors, especially in trigonometrical surveying: *thē-ō-dō-līt*, *a.* *-līt*, *pert.* to a theodolite.

theogony, *n.* *thē-ō-gō-nī* [Gr. *theogonia*—from *theos*, a god; *gonē*, race, progeny], the generation or genealogy of the gods; that branch of heathen mythology which taught the genealogy of their deities: *theog-onist*, *n.* *-nist*, one who writes on theogony; *theog-onical*, *a.* *thē-ō-gō-nī-kāl*, *pert.* to theogony.

theology, *n.* *thē-ō-lō-jī* [*l. theologie*; *l. theologia*; Gr. *theologia*, theology—from *theos*, a god; *logos*, discourse], the science which treats of God and divine things; divinity: *theologian*, *n.* *thē-ō-lō-jī-ān*, one well versed in the science of divine things: *the-olog-ical*, *a.* *-lō-jī-kāl*, *pert.* to the science of divine things; *the-olog-ically*, *ad.* *-lō-jī*; *theologist*, *v.* *thē-ō-lō-jī*, to render theological: *theologising*, *imp.* *theologised*, *pp.* *-ised*; *theologist*, *n.* *-jist*, one versed in theology.

theomachy, *n.* *thē-ō-mā-kt* [Gr. *theos*, a god; *machē*, a battle], in *anc. myth.*, a fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants against the gods: *theomachist*, *n.* *-chist*, one who fights against the gods.

theomancy, *n.* *thē-ō-mān-sī* [Gr. *theos*, a god; *man-teia*, divination], a kind of divination drawn from the responses of the nine heathen oracles.

theopathy, *n.* *thē-ō-pā-thī* [Gr. *theos*, a god; *pathos*, feeling or suffering], sympathy with the divine nature; capacity for religious affections or worship: *theopatheia*, *a.* *thē-ō-pā-thē-ik*, also *theopatheic*, *a.* *-ik*, of or pert. to.

theophany, *n.* *thē-ō-fā-nī* [Gr. *theos*, a god; *phanomai*, I appear], a manifestation of God to man by actual appearance: *theophanic*, *a.* *-ō-fā-nī-ik*, of or pert. to.

theopneusty, *n.* *thē-ō-pnē-ū-sī* [Gr. *theopneustos*, inspired by a God—from *theos*, a god; *pneo*, I breathe], divine inspiration: *theopneustic*, *a.* *-tik*, given by the inspiration of the Spirit of God.

theorbe, *n.* *thē-ō-rbō* [*l. Norba*], a musical instr. of the lute class.

theorem, *n.* *thē-ō-rēm* [*l.* and Gr. *theōrēma*, a theorem—from Gr. *theōrōō*, I look at—from *theaomai*, I see], in *math.*, something laid down as a truth which is to be proved by a chain of reasoning; in *alg.* and *analysis*, a rule or statement of relations expressed in a formula or by symbols: *theorematic*, *n.* *thē-ō-rē-mā-tik*, also *theōrē-mā*, *a.* *-ō-rēm-ik*, *pert.* to or comprised in a theorem.

theory, *n.* *thē-ō-rī* [*F. théorie*; *l. theoria*; Gr. *theoria*, an inspection—from *theōrōō*, I look at—from *thea*, a view], a doctrine or scheme of things terminating in speculation, and without a view to practice; the abstract principles of any art considered without reference to practice; the opposite of practice; the science, distinguished from the art; the philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral; a scheme or system founded on inferences drawn from certain principles, or from the particular arrangement of certain facts: *theoretic*, *a.* *thē-ō-rē-ik*, also *theōrē-tī-kāl*, *a.* *-kāl*, *pert.* to theory, or depending on it; not practical; speculative: *theōrē-tī-kāl*, *ad.* *-kāl*; *theoric*, *n.* or *theoriques*, *thē-ō-rīk*, in *OE.*, speculation; theory: *theorise*, *v.* *-ris*, to form a theory; to speculate: *theorising*, *imp.* *theorised*, *pp.* *-ised*; *theoriser*, *n.* *-rizer*, one who indulges in theory rather than in practice: *theorist*, *n.* *-rist*, one who forms theories: one given to speculation. — *SYN.* of 'theory': hypothesis; plan; scheme; speculation; system.

theosophy, *n.* *thē-ō-sō-fī* [Gr. *theosophia*, divine wisdom—from *theos*, a god; *sophia*, wisdom; *sophos*, wise], *lit.*, wisdom concerning God; a mystic philosophy which professes a direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of the Divine; the supposed direct intercourse with God and spirits: *theosophic*, *v.* *-fis*, to practise theosophism:

theosophism, *n.* *-fism*, theosophy, or a process of it: *theosophist*, *n.* *-fist*, one who gives a theory of God, or of the works of God, founded not on reason, but on a supposed divine inspiration: *theosophic*, *a.* *thē-ō-sō-fī-k*, also *theosophical*, *a.* *-kāl*, *pert.* to theosophy.

therapeutic, *n.* *thēr-d-pā-tīk* [*l. therapeutica* (ars), healing; Gr. *therapeutikos*, having the power of healing—from *therapeuō*, I heal; *F. thérapeutique*], that department of medicine which relates to the discovery and application of remedies for diseases: *therapeutic*, *a.* *-tik*, also *therapeutical*, *a.* *-tikāl*, curative; *pert.* to the healing art: *therapeutically*, *ad.* *-tik*; *therapeutist*, *n.* *-tist*, one who studies or is versed in therapeutics.

there, *ad.* *thēr* [*AS. thēr*; *there*; cf. *Isrl. thar*; *Dan.* and *Sw. der*; *Dut. daar*], in that place; in the place most distant; opposite to *here*, in this place; a word used as a mere introductory particle at the beginning of a sentence, adding to the sentence a peculiar and idiomatic emphasis, which can hardly be explained; *there serves* to throw the nominative after the verb, as 'a man was,' *there was* a man; in composition, *there has* the force of *that*, as *thereby*, which means 'by that'; *thereabout*, *ad.* *-d-bōūt*, or *thereabouts*, *ad.* *[there, and about]*, near that place; near that number or degree; concerning that matter; approximately: *thereafter*, *ad.* *-āf-ter* [*there, and after*], according to that; accordingly: *thereat*, *ad.* *-āt* [*there, and at*], at that; at that thing or event: *thereby*, *ad.* *-bī* [*there, and by*], by that means; in consequence of that: *therefor*, *ad.* *-fōr*, for that; for this; for it: *therefore*, *ad.* and *conj.* *thēr-fōr* [*there, and for*], for that or this reason; referring to something previously stated; consequently; in return for that or that: *therefrom*, *ad.* *thēr-fōm* [*there, and from*], from this or that: *therein*, *ad.* *-in* [*there, and in*], in that or this place, time, or thing: *therewith*, *ad.* *-thēr-wīth* [*there, and into*], into that, or that place: *thereof*, *ad.* *-ōf* [*there, and of*], of that or this: *thereon*, *ad.* *-ōn* [*there, and on*], on that or this: *thereout*, *ad.* *-ōūt* [*there, and out*], out of this or that: *thereto*, *ad.* *-tō* [*there, and to*], also *therunto*, *ad.* *-ōn-tō*, to that or this: *thereupon*, *ad.* *-ōp-ōn* [*there, and upon*], upon that or this; in consequence of that; immediately: *therewith*, *ad.* *-wīth* [*there, and with*], with that or this; forthwith: *therewithal*, *ad.* *-ōw-āl*, over and above; with that or this.

theriaca, *n.* *thēr-i-ā-kā* [*l. theriaca*; Gr. *thēriakē*, an antidote against the bite of serpents, or poison—from *thērion*, a wild beast], formerly, a medical preparation good against the bite of serpents, or poison; medical name for treacle.

therianthropic, *a.* *thēr-i-ān-thrōp-ik* [Gr. *thērion*, a wild beast; *anthrōpos*, a man], applied to religions in which the gods are represented as combining the forms of men and beasts.

theriodont, *n.* *plu. thēr-iō-dōnts* [Gr. *thērion*, savage—from *thēr*, a wild beast; *odon* or *odontos*, a tooth], in *geol.*, an extinct order of reptiles, so named in allusion to the mammalian character of their teeth.

theriotomy, *n.* *thēr-iō-tō-mī* [Gr. *thērion*, a wild beast; *tomē*, a cutting], the anatomy of the lower animals.

thermal, *a.* *thēr-māl*, sometimes *ther-mā*, *a.* *-māl* [*l. thermālis*; Gr. *thermos*, warm—from *therō*, I warm], of or pert. to heat; warm—applied to springs above 60° Fahr.: **thermal capacity**, the amount of heat required to increase the temperature of a body one degree.

Thermidor, *n.* *thēr-mī-dōr* [*F.*—from Gr. *thermos*, warm], the eleventh month of the calendar of the first French Republic, from 19th July to 18th August.

thermo, *thēr-mō* [Gr. *thermos*, warm], a common prefix in many scientific terms, denoting 'connected with or derived from heat': **thermo-dynamics**, the branch of physical science dealing with the conversion of heat into energy, and of energy into heat: **thermo-electricity**, electricity developed by the unequal heating of metallic substances: **thermo-electrometer**, an instr. for ascertaining the dissimilar heating power of an electric current.

thermograph, *n.* *thēr-mō-grāf* [Gr. *thermos*, warm; *graphō*, I write], an instr. that automatically registers variations of temperature.

thermometer, *n.* *thēr-mō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *thermos*,

oōō, *bōō*, *fōō*; *pūrē*, *būd*; *chātr*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seul*.

opposed to *this*—*this* denoting the nearest, and *that* the more distant of the two objects; pointing to some person or thing mentioned before: *rel. pron.* in certain cases used instead of *who*, *which*, and *whom*: *conj.* denoting the object, the final end, or purpose; because: to the end *that*, in order *that*, conjunctive phrases, introducing a reason or purpose, and sometimes a result: in *that*, for the reason *that*; because.

thatch, *n.* *thách* [AS. *thacc*, thatch: cf. *Isol. thak*; Dut. *dak*], straw or similar substances used to cover the roofs of houses, also to cover the tops of stacks of corn or hay to protect them from rain: *v.* to cover or roof with straw, reeds, or similar substances: *thatch*-'ing, *imp.*: *n.* the act of covering buildings with *thatch*; materials such as straw or reeds used for covering buildings: *thatched*, *imp. thácht*: *adj.* covered with *thatch*: *thatch*-'er, *n.* -*ér*, one who *thatches* houses.

thaumatrope, *n.* *tháo-má-tróp* [Gr. *thauma*, a wonder; *trépó*, I turn], an optical instr. or toy for showing the persistence of an impression upon the eye after the luminous object has been withdrawn.

thaumaturgy, *n.* *tháo-má-túr-gý* [Gr. *thauma*, a wonder; *thaumata*, wonders; *ergon*, a work], the act of performing wonders; magic: *thamaturgic*, *a. -ík*, also *thamaturgical*, *a. -ík-ál*, exciting wonder; wonder-working: *thamaturgist*, *n.* -*íst*, one who works wonders; one who deals or believes in wonders: *thamaturgus*, *n.* -*gus*, a wonder-worker; a miracle-worker.

thaw, *v.* *tháo* [AS. *thawian*, to thaw: cf. *Isol. thida*; OH. Ger. *daufan*], the melting of ice or snow by a change of temperature; the change of weather that causes it: *v.* to melt or reduce to a liquid state, as ice or snow; to become sufficiently warm to melt ice or snow, as the weather: *thawing*, *imp.*: *adj.* dissolving; melting: *thawed*, *pp. tháof*: *thawy*, *a. tháof*, growing liquid.

the, *a. the* or *thé* [AS. *as* or *the*; Dut. *de*; Ger. *der*, *the*], a word placed before nouns, or nouns preceded by adjectives, to point them out and limit their signification; usually called the *definite article*, but is really a demonstrative adjective, and only a softened form of *that*; used before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degrees. *Note*.—In poetic and colloquial usage the *e* is often cut off before a vowel thus, *th'*, and also the *he*, as *father*.

theandria, *a. thé-an-drík* [Gr. *theos*, a god; *anér*, a man], relating to the union of the human and divine natures in Christ.

theanthropie, *a. thé-an-thróp-ík* [Gr. *theos*, a god; *anthrōpos*, a man], partaking both of the divine and the human nature.

theatre, *n.* *thé-á-tér* [F. *théâtre*—from L. *theatrum*; Gr. *theatron*, a theatre—*from theōmatō*, I see], a building in which to exhibit dramatic performances or shows; a playhouse; a place rising up gradually like the seats of an ancient theatre, one behind the other; any place or field of action, as the *theatre* of war; a large apartment suitably arranged for lectures, anatomical demonstrations, &c.: *theatrical*, *a. thé-á-trík*, also *theatrical*, *a. -rí-kál*, pert. to a theatre; resembling the manner of dramatic performers; pompous; calculated for display; artificial: *theatricality*, *ad. -ít*: *theatricals*, *a. plu. -á-lís*, dramatic performances.

thebaine, *n.* *thé-bá-ín* [L. *Thebes*, Thebes], a pain-alleviating but not soporific alkaloid of opium.

Theban, *a. thé-bán*, of or from *Thebes*, in Egypt: *n.* a native or inhabitant of Thebes: *Theban year*, the anc. Egyptian year of 365 days 6 hours.

theca, *n.* *thé-ká*, *thecum*, *n. plu. thé-kés* [Gr. *thēke*, a sheath or case], in bot., the case containing the spores in some flowerless plants; in anat., an organ or part which encloses another, or contains something; a sheath or case: *thecal*, *a. -kál*, pert. to the *theca*. *thecaphore*, *n.* *thé-kí-fór* [Gr. *thēke*, a sheath; *phorō*, I bear], in bot., the roundish stalk on which the ovary of some plants is elevated.

thecaporous, *a. thé-ká-spi-ró-lís* [Gr. *thēke*, a case; *spora*, a seed], in bot., having the spores in *theca* or cases, as in some fungi.

theodont, *n.* *thé-kó-dónt* [Gr. *thēke*, a sheath or case; *odon* or *odontā*, a tooth], a saurian which has the teeth implanted in sockets: *theodontia*, *n. plu. -dón-tá-i-d*, one of the thirteen orders into which Prof. Owen arranges the reptilia, living and extinct.

thecosomes, *n. plu. thé-kó-só-má-lís* [Gr. *thēke*, a sheath; *sómata*, bodies], a division of pteropodous molluscs in which the body is protected by an external shell.

thée, *v. thé* [AS. *théon*, to grow, to thrive: Goth. *theihan*], in OE., to thrive; to flourish.

thée, *pron. thá* [AS. *thá*, *thée*: Goth. *thuk*, *thée*], the objective case of *thou*, which see.

théat, *tháit*, *v. thák* [see *thatch*], in Scot. and prov. Eng., to *thatch*.

théft, *n. tháft* [AS. *tháf*, *th*, a theft—*from theof*, a thief: *Isol. thaf*], the taking possession of the goods or movables of another secretly without leave or with violence; the act of stealing; that which is stolen: *théft*-noma, *a. -n-ís*, in Scots law, of the nature of theft; tainted with theft: *théft*-waully, *ad. -ll*.

théine, *n. thé-ín*, also *théina*, *n. thé-tánd* [mid. L. *théa*, the tea-plant], a bitter and volatile principle, obtained in the form of fine white prisms, of a silky lustre, from tea, coffee, &c.; same as *cafféine*.

their, *poss. pron. thár* [AS. *thára*, of the, of those: *Isol. thér*, they; *théira*, of them], of them; of or belonging to: *poss. plu. of they*: *their* is used when prefixed to a noun or to an adjective and its noun, as *their* own statements; the form *theirs* is employed as the substitute for a noun, and stands alone, as the statements are *theirs*, *theirs* is the best cultivated field.

théism, *n. thé-ísm* [F. *théisme*, *théism*—*from Gr. theos*, a god], belief in the existence of a God, with or without a belief in a revelation; distinguished from *deism*; opposed to *atheism*: *theíst*, *a. -íst*, one who believes in the existence of a God: *théístic*, *a. thé-íst-ík*, also *théístical*, *a. -íst-ál*, pert. to *théism*: *théístically*, *ad. -kál-ly*.

them, *pron. thém* [AS. *thém*, to them], the objective case of the *pron. they*: *themselves*, *comp. pron. -éivz* [them, and seivz], an emphatic form of *them*; those very persons.

thema, *n. thém* [F. *thème*—*from L. and Gr. thema*, a theme—*from Gr. thémō*, I place], a subject for discussion; the subject on which a person speaks or writes; a short essay on a given subject; the primary or radical part of a verb; in music, a series of notes selected as the subject of a new composition; the leading subject or melody of a movement: *thematic*, *a. thém-á-tík*, pert. to or containing a theme.

Thémis, *n. thé-mís* [L. and Gr. *Themis*, *Themis*: Gr. *themis*, that which is established by old usage, law—*from thémō*, I place], in anc. myth., the goddess of law and justice; one of the recently discovered asteroids.

then, *conj. thén* [AS. *thanne* or *thane*, then: Dut. *dan*; Ger. *dann*, *denn*], in that case; therefore; in consequence: *ad.* at that time, referring to a specified time either past or future; soon afterward; at another time; by them, by that time; new and then, at one time and other; at intervals of time: *till then*, until that time.

thénar, *n. thén-ár* [Gr. *thénar*, the palm of the hand], in anat., the fleshy mass which forms the ball of the thumb, consisting of four muscles: *thénar*, *a. also thénal*, *a. thé-nál*, pert. to the *thénar*.

thénardite, *n. thé-nár-dít* [after *Thénard*, a French chemist], a sulphate of soda occurring in crystalline crusts, of a vitreous-white colour, at the salt-springs near Madrid, and in Peru, used in preparing soda.

thénce, *ad. thén* [AS. *thanan*, thence: Ger. *dann*], from that place; from that time; for that reason; in consequence: *thenceforth*, *ad. thén-s-fóth* [thence, and forth], from that time: *thenceforward*, *ad. [thence, and forward]*, from that time onward.

theobroma, *n. thé-ó-bró-má* [Gr. *theos*, a god; *broma*, food], in bot., a genus of plants producing the cacao or chocolate-nut, forming the chief ingredient in chocolate; the beans of the *Theobroma cacao*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*; *theobromine*, *n. -mín*, a peculiar principle obtained from the chocolate-nut.

théochristic, *a. thé-ó-krist-ík* [Gr. *theos*, a god; *christos*, anointed], anointing by God.

théocracy, *n. thé-ó-krá-tý* [Gr. *theokratia*, the rule of God—*from theos*, a god; *kraíō*, strength], government of a state by the immediate direction of God, as the anc. Jewish state; the state thus governed: *théocratic*, *a. thé-ó-krát-ík*, also *théocratícal*, *a. -í-kál*, pert. to; administered by the immediate direction of God; *théocratíally*, *ad. -kál*.

máde, *máit*, *fár*, *láiv*: *méte*, *mél*, *hér*: *plúe*, *pín*: *nóte*, *nút*, *móve*:

of the fourth part of a province; any petty prince or sovereign: *tetrarchate*, *n.* *tetr-archē*, also *tetrarchy*, *n.* *tētr-archē*, the fourth part of a province under a Roman governor; the office or jurisdiction of tetrarch: *tetrarchical*, *a.* *tētr-archē-kal*, pert. to a tetrarchy.

tetrasperma, *n.* *tētr-spēr-mās* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *spērma*, seed], in bot., having four seeds.

tetraspore, *n.* *tētr-spōr* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *spore*, a seed], among the algae or sea-weeds, a spore formed by the division of a mother-cell into four.

tetrastich, *n.* *tētr-stīk* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *stichos*, a row, a verse], an epigram or stanza of four verses.

tetrastyle, *n.* *tētr-stīl* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *stulos*, a column] in anc. arch., a building with four columns in front: *adj.* pert. to or resembling a tetrastyle.

tetrasyllable, *n.* *tētr-sīl-lā-bī* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *Eng. syllable*] a word of four syllables: *tetrasyllable*, *a.* *tētr-sīl-lā-bī*, also *tetrasyllabical*, *a.* *tētr-sīl-lā-bī*, consisting of or having four syllables.

tetrastichal, *a.* *tētr-stīk-kal* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *stichos*, a row], in bot., having four loculements or thecae.

tetravalent, *a.* *tētr-vā-lēnt* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *L. valens* or *valentem*, prevailing—from *valere*, I prevail] in chem., applied to elements which combine with four atoms of hydrogen, *e.g.*, carbon.

tetter, *n.* *tē-tēr* [A.S. *tetter*, *et. c.* Icel. *titra*, to shiver, to itch] in med., a cutaneous disease accompanied with redness and itching; ringworm: *v.* to affect with disease called *tetter*: *tettering*, *imp.*: *tettered*, *pp.* *tē-trē*: *tetterous*, *a.* *tē-trē*, having the character of *tetter*.

Teutonic, *a.* *tē-tōn-īk*, pert. to the *Teutons* or *Teutones*, or anc. Germans: *n.* the language of the anc. Teutons, the parent of a group of European languages: *Teutons*, the name by which the Germans designate themselves: *Teutonic languages* are divided into three groups—1. Low German, including *Moss*-Gothic, Old Saxon, English, Dutch, *Frisian*, *Flemish*; 2. Scandinavian, including *Icelandic*, *Swedish*, *Danish*, *Norwegian*, and *Feroic* (spoken in the Faroe Islands); 3. High German, which includes modern German: *Teutonic Knights*, a celebrated military and religious order established during the Crusades.

taw, *v.* *tā* [a variant of *tawl*] to prepare by working; to beat or dress, as leather or hemp; in *O.E.*, to pull about: *tawing*, *imp.*: *tawed*, *pp.* *tāw*; *taw-taw*, *v.* *-taw*, to beat so as to soften, as skins or flax.

tewel, *n.* *tē-wēl* [OF. *tuil*; *L.* *fulvus*, a small pipe or tube—from *fulvus*, a tube], a pipe or funnel for smoke; the iron pipe of a forge which receives the nozzle of the bellows.

text, *n.* *tēks* [F. *texte*, a text—from *L. textum*, that which is woven, a web—from *texo*, I weave], that on which a commentary is written; the subject of a sermon or discourse, as a selected verse or passage of Scripture; the written composition or book, as distinguished from notes or comments; very large handwriting as preparatory training for small or running hand: *textual*, *a.* *tēks-tā-l*, contained in the text; serving as a text: *textually*, *ad. -ly*: *textualist*, *n.* *-līst*, one who adheres to the text; one ready in citing texts: *textuary*, *n.* *-tūrī*, one of a sect of Jews who rigidly adhere to the text of the Heb. Scriptures: *text-book*, a book used as a standard book for a particular branch of study for the use of students; a selection of passages of Scripture arranged for reference.

textile, *a.* *tēks-tīl* [L. *textilis*, woven, wrought—from *texo*, I weave], woven; capable of being woven: *textorial*, *a.* *tēks-tōr-ī-l*, belonging to weaving.

texture, *n.* *tēks-tūr* [F. *texture*—from *L. textūra*, a web, a construction—from *texo*, I weave], act of weaving; that which is woven; a web; the grain or fashion of a material: *textural*, *a.* *-tūr-ā-l*, of or pert. to a texture, or characteristic of it.

thalamus—see *thorma*.

thalamium, *n.* *thāl-d-mī-ām* [L. *thalamus*, a sleeping-room, a bed], in bot., the layer of reproductive cells in the apothecia of lichens.

thalamus, *n.* *thāl-d-mās* [L. *thalamus*; Gr. *thalamos*, a sleeping-room] in anat., that part of the brain from which the optic nerves are partly derived; in bot., the receptacle of the flower, or the part of the peduncle into which the floral organs are inserted: *thalamiferous*, *a.* *-mī-fō-rūs*, having *thalamiferous*, *a.* *-fō-rūs* [L. *flos* or *florans*, a flower], in bot., having the petals and stamens inserted on the receptacle or thalamus.

thaler, *n.* *tāl-ēr* [see *dollar*], the obsolete German dollar, equal to 35 pence sterling nearly; the word has been in other countries corrupted into *dollar*.

Thalia, *n.* *thā-lī-ā* [L. *Thalia*; Gr. *Thaleta*—from *thallo*, I flourish or bloom] in anc. myth., the Muse who presided over pastoral and comic poetry; one of the Graces; one of the recently discovered asteroids: *Thalian*, *a.* *-lī-ān*, pert. to *Thalia*; comic.

thalline—see under *thallus*.

thallium, *n.* *thāl-i-ūm* [Gr. *thallos*, the shoot of a plant, suggestive of greenness], a rare elementary body, the spectrum of which furnishes a singularly brilliant green line; used for alloys and in glass-making.

thallom, *n.* *thāl-lō-m* [Gr. *thallos*, a young shoot; *gennao*, I produce], one of a large class of cellular cryptogamous plants, never exhibiting a marked distinction into root, stem, and foliage, but simply consisting of expansions of cellular tissue; also called *thallophyte*: *thallomous*, *a.* *thāl-lō-m-ūs*, pert. to *thallus*, *n.* *thāl-lūs*, *thāl-lī*, *n.* *plu.* *thāl-lūs*; Gr. *thallos*, a young shoot or branch] in bot., a solid mass of cells, consisting of one or more layers, usually in the form of a flat expansion, and having no morphological distinction of stem, leaves, and roots: *thallome*, *n.* *-lōm*, any organ developed in the type of a thallus: *thalline*, *a.* *thāl-līn*, pert. to the thallus; in bot., of the same substance as the thallus: *thalloidal*, *a.* *thāl-lō-dāl*, in same sense.

Thalmod, *n.* *tāl-mōd*—see *Talmod*.

Thames in set the *Thames* on fire is suggested by Brewer to be a corrupt, of *temes*, the phrase being more correctly set the *temes* on fire, *temes* being O.K. for 'a sieve'; a hard-working man by driving the *temes* or sieve quickly would overheat the wood part, and by the friction even set it on fire—see *temes*.

Thammuz, *n.* *thām-mūs*, also written *Tammuz* [Heb.], according to some, the mystic name of the Egyptian god Osiris; a deity among the Syrians, in honour of whom the Hebrew idolatres held an annual lamentation—said to be identical with the Phœnician Adonis; the tenth month of the Jewish civil year, consisting of twenty-nine days and answering to a part of our June and July.

than, conj. *thān* [A.S. *thane*, than; another form of *then*], a particle used after the comparative degree, and followed by the object compared; also used after such words as *other*, *otherwise*.

thane, *n.* *thān* [A.S. *thegen*, a thane—from *thānan*, to grow up; Icel. *thegn*; OH. Ger. *degan*], among the Anglo-Saxons, a title applied to persons of dignity, being great landed proprietors; in *Scot.*, the title was applied to hereditary tenants, who paid the sum at which the lands were valued in the king's rental: *thanage*, *n.* *thān-ā-j*, the lands or dignity of a thane; the district in which the thane anciently presided: *thane'dom*, *n.* *-dōm*, the district or jurisdiction of a thane: *thane'ship*, *n.* *-shīp*, the state or dignity of a thane; the property: *thane-lands*, the possessions granted to thanes.

thank, *v.* *thānk* [A.S. *thanctian*, to thank—from *thanc*, thanks; cf. Goth. *thaqjan*; Ger. *denken*, think—allied to think], to express one's gratitude for a favour or for a kindness—often used in a contrary and ironical sense: *thanks*, *n.* *plu.* expression of gratitude for a favour or a kindness—used familiarly instead of *thank you*: *thanking*, *imp.*: *thanked*, *pp.* *thānk*; *thankful*, *a.* *thānk-fūl*, grateful; *impressed with a sense of kindness received*: *thank'fully*, *ad. -ly*: *thank'fulness*, *n.* *-nēs*, state of being thankful; expression of thanks; gratitude: *thankless*, *a.* *-lēs*, ungrateful; unthankful: *thanklessly*, *ad. -ly*: *thanklessness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being thankless; ingratitude: *thanks-giver*, *n.* one who gives thanks in acknowledgment of goodness or kindness: *thanks-giving*, *n.* *(thanks and giving)*, the act of rendering thanks, or expressing gratitude, for favours or mercies; a public celebration of divine goodness: *adj.* applied to a day set apart for religious services in acknowledgment of the divine goodness: *thank-offering* or *thanks-offering*, an offering made, or gift bestowed, in acknowledgment of the divine goodness: *thank'worthy*, a deserving thanks; meritorious: *thank'worthiness*, *n.* the state of being thankworthy.

tharms—see *thorma*.

that, *a.* and *pron.* *thāt*, *plu.* *those*, *thōs* [A.S. *thæt*, the, that; Goth. *thata*, that; Sans. *yat*, it, that], not this but the other; the more distant thing, being thus

cōlo, *bōp*, *fōt*; *pūre*, *bīd*; *chair*, *game*, *jig*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *real*.

tester, *n.* *tēs-tēr* [OF. *teste*, the head—from *L. testa*, a skull, a shell] the flat canopy over anything, as a bed, a pulpit, a tomb, &c.; an OF. and OE. coin, value about sixpence—so named from the stamp of the sovereign's head on one side; *tēs'tēr*, *v.* *-tēr*, in OE., to give a tester to; *n.* in OE., a sixpence; half tester, a canopy which extends but a short distance over the head.

testicle, *n.* *tēs'ti-k'l* [*L. testiculus*, a testicle, a dim. from *testis*, a testicle—prob. the same as *testis*, a witness, that is, a proof of virility] in the male, one of the two glands which secrete the seminal fluid: *testiculate*, *a. tēs'ti-k'l-āt*, *testis* related, *-ād*, also *testi'clar*, *a. -d-ēr*, in bot., shaped like or resembling a testicle; having two oblong tubercles, as a root.

testify, *v.* *tēs'ti-fī* [*L. testiflor*, I bear witness—from *testis*, a witness; *ficio*, I make], to prove, as a witness; to state or declare on oath; to publish and declare freely; to give evidence or testimony; to declare; to bear witness: *testifying*, *imp.* *tēs'ti-fī-ŋ*, *pp.* *tēs'ti-fī-ŋ*, *testimon'ation*, *n.* *-tēs'ti-fī-ŋ*, the act of giving testimony or evidence: *testimon'ator*, *n.* *-tēr*, one who gives evidence: *testi'fēr*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who testifies.

testily, *testimes*—see under *testy*.

testimony, *n.* *tēs'ti-mō-nī* [*L. testimonium*, witness, evidence—from *testis*, a witness], evidence; a solemn declaration or affirmation for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact; declaration; representation; open attestation; manifestation; in *Script.*, the tables or book of the law; the Gospel; the Word of God: *v.* in OE., to witness: *tēs'timō-nī-ŋ*, *imp.* *mō-ni-ŋ*; *testimonied*, *pp.* *mō-ni-ŋ*; *tēs'ti-mō-nial*, *p.* *mō-ni-āl*, a written certificate in favour of one's conduct, qualifications, and abilities; a gift raised by subscription in acknowledgment of an individual's public services, or as a token of respect for his private worth.—*SYN.* of 'testimony *n.*': proof; attestation; witness; evidence; corroboration; confirmation; affirmation.

testril, *n.* *tēs'trīl* (see *tester*), in OE., a sixpence.

testudo, *n.* *tēs'tū-dō* [*L. testudo*, a tortoise, or covering like it—from *testis*, a shell] in *anc. Rome*, a covering or screen for a number of soldiers during an attack, formed by their shields overlapping each other, and resembling somewhat the back of a tortoise; in *anc.* from *testis*, a witness], evidence; a solemn declaration or affirmation for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact; declaration; representation; open attestation; manifestation; in *Script.*, the tables or book of the law; the Gospel; the Word of God: *v.* in OE., to witness: *tēs'timō-nī-ŋ*, *imp.* *mō-ni-ŋ*; *testimonied*, *pp.* *mō-ni-ŋ*; *tēs'ti-mō-nial*, *p.* *mō-ni-āl*, a written certificate in favour of one's conduct, qualifications, and abilities; a gift raised by subscription in acknowledgment of an individual's public services, or as a token of respect for his private worth.—*SYN.* of 'testimony *n.*': proof; attestation; witness; evidence; corroboration; confirmation; affirmation.

testy, *a. tēs'tī* [OF. *testu*, testy, headstrong—from *testis*—from *L. testis*, a skull, a shell] fretful; peevish; easily irritated; petulant: *tēs'ti-lī*, *ad. -lī*; *tēs'ti-mō-n*, *n.* *-nēs*, ill-nature; petulance; peevishness.

tetanus, *n.* *tēs't-ā-nūs* [*L. tetanus*; Gr. *tetanos*, a stiffness or spasm of the neck—from *teino*, I stretch], a disease characterised by violent and continued contraction or spasms of the muscles, resulting in rigidity and incurvations of various parts; the disease called lockjaw: *tetanic*, *a. tēs't-ā-nīk*, *pert.* to tetanus: *n.* a medicine which acts on the nerves, and through them on the muscles: *tetanicoid*, *a. tēs't-ā-nōyd* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling tetanus.

tetartohedral, *a. tēs't-ā-rī-tō-hē-drāl* [Gr. *tetartos*, fourth; *hedra*, a seat], in *crystal*, having one-fourth the number of planes requisite to complete symmetry: *tetartohedral*, *n.* *-drism*, the condition of.

testy, *testimes*—see *testy*.

tête, *n.* *tēt* [F. *tête*, the head—from *L. testa*, a skull, a shell] a lady's false hair or front: *tête-à-tête*, *n.* *tāt'-d-tāt'* [F. head to head] private conversation; familiar interview or conference; a kind of sofa: *adj.* confidential; familiar; private: *ad. face to face*; familiarly: *tête-à-pont*, *-dā-pōng'* [F. the head of the bridge], in *fort.*, any work or system of works thrown up at the end of a bridge in order to cover the communication across a river.

tether, *n.* *tēth-ēr* [Gael. *theadhar*, a tether], a rope or chain by which a beast is confined to certain limits while feeding; anything by which one is restrained: *v.* to confine by a rope; to restrain within certain limits: *teth'ering*, *imp.* *tēth-ēr-ŋ*, *pp.* *-ēr*: length of his tether, the extreme limits to which one can go.

tetra, *ad. tēs'trā* [Gr. *tetra*, a predix—from *tetartos*, four], a common predix in scientific and technical terms, signifying 'four'; fourfold: four times.

Tetrabranchiata, *n. plu.* *tēs'trā-brāng-kī-d-āt* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *branchia*, gills], an order of the Cephalopoda, including the pearly nautilus, characterised by having four gills: *tetrabranchiate*, *a. -kī-d-āt*, having four gills.

tetrachord, *n.* *tēs'trā-kōrd* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *chordē*, a chord] in *anc. music*, a series of four sounds of which the first and last constituted a fourth; a type of four strings.

tetracoccus, *a. tēs'trā-kōk-kūs* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *kokkos*, a kernel], in bot., having four cells elastically dehiscing and separating.

tetrad, *n.* *tēs'trād* [Gr. *tetras* or *tetradia*, the number four], the number four; four of anything taken collectively; in *chem.*, an element of four equivalents.

tetradactyl or **tetradactylous**, *a. tēs'trād-akt-il*, *tēs'trād-akt-il-ūs* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *dactulos*, a finger], having four fingers or toes: *n.* a four-toed animal.

tetradymite, *n.* *tēs'trād-i-mīt* [Gr. *tetradymos*, fourfold—from *tetra*, four], a mineral, sulpho-telluride of bismuth, so called from the quadruple masses in which its crystals usually appear.

tetradynamous, *a. tēs'trād-dīn-d-mūs*, also *tēs'trādīn-mūs*, *a. tēs'trād-mī-dn* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *dynamis*, power, strength], in bot., having six stamens, four of which are uniformly longer than the others; of the class *tēs'trādīn-mūs*, *n.* *-mī-dn*.

tetragon, *n.* *tēs'trā-gōn* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *gōnia*, a corner, an angle], a plane figure having four angles, as a square, a rhombus, &c.: *tetragonal*, *a. tēs'trā-gō-nāl*, having four angles and sides: *tetragonous*, *a. tēs'trā-gō-nūs*, also *tetragonal*, *a. -gō-nāl*, in bot., having four angles, the faces being convex.

tetragynian, *a. tēs'trā-gīn-i-ān*, also *tetragynous*, *a. tēs'trā-gīn-ūs* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *gynē*, a woman], in bot., having four carpels or four styles; of the class *tetragyniān*, *n.* *-gīn-i-d*.

tetrahedron, *n.* *tēs'trā-hē-drōn* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *hedra*, a seat, a base], a solid figure having four sides, consisting of equal equilateral triangles; one of the five regular solids: *tetrahedral*, *a. -drāl*, bounded by four equilateral and equal triangles: *tetrahedrite*, *n.* *tēs'trā-hē-drīt*, a sulphide of copper and antimony; grey copper ore; *fahl-ore*.

tetrahexahedron, *n.* *tēs'trā-hēk-sā-hē-drōn* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *hex*, six; *hedra*, a seat or base], in *crystals*, a solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, four corresponding to the face of the cube: *tetrahexahedral*, *a. -hē-drāl*, exhibiting four ranges of faces one above another, each range containing six faces.

tetralogy, *n.* *tēs'trā-lō-jī* [Gr. *tetralogia*—from *tetra*, four; *logos*, a word], in the *Gr. drama*, a group of four dramas, three being tragedies, and one satiric play (or sometimes four tragedies), exhibited for the prize at the festivals of Dionysus.

tetrameros, *a. tēs'trām-ēr-ōs* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *meros*, a part], in bot., composed of four parts, or in four, or in multiples of four.

tetrameter, *n.* *tēs'trām-tēr* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *metron*, a measure], a verse consisting of four metrons.

tetramorph, *n.* *tēs'trā-mōrf* [Gr. *tetramorphos*, four-shaped—from *tetra*, four, and *morphē*, shape], in *Christian art*, a figure combining the symbols of the four evangelists, represented as winged and standing on winged fiery wheels, the wings being covered with eyes: it is typical of unparallelled velocity.

tetrandrous, *a. tēs'trān-drūs*, also *tetrandrian*, *a. -dri-ān* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *andrō* or *andra*, a man], monoclinal or hermaphrodite, and having four stamens: of the class *tetrandrūs*, *n.* *-dri-d*.

tetrapetalous, *n.* *tēs'trā-pēt-ā-lūs* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *petala*, a leaf], in bot., containing four distinct petals or flower-leaves.

tetraphyllous, *a. tēs'trā-fīl-lūs* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *phylon*, a leaf], in bot., having four leaves.

Tetrapla, *n.* *tēs'trā-plā* [Gr. *tetraploos*, fourfold], a Bible consisting of four different Greek versions arranged in parallel columns by Origen, one of the ancient fathers; a version of the Bible in four languages and in four columns.

tetrapterous, *a. tēs'trā-ptēr-ūs* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *pteron*, a wing or a fin], having four wings: *tetrapteran*, *n.* *-ān*, an insect having four wings.

tetraquetrous, *a. tēs'trā-kēt-rūs* [Gr. *tetra*, four; *L. quadra*, a square], in bot., having four angles, the faces being concave.

tetrarch, *n.* *tēs'trārk* [Gr. *tetrarchēs*—from *tetra*, four; *archō*, I am first, I rule], the Roman governor

male, *māl*, *fēr*, *lālō*; *metē*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pine*, *pān*; *nōtē*, *nōt*, *mōre*.

terraqueous, a. *tér-rá-kwé-us* [L. *terra*, earth; aqua, water], consisting of land and water, as the surface of our earth or globe.

terre, n. *tér* [F. *terre*; L. *terra*, earth]: *terre-blue*, *tér-blú*, a kind of earth of a blue colour: *terre-plain*, *plán*, less correctly *terre-plain* [F. *plain*, flat—from L. *planus*, even, level], in *fort.*, the level terrace of the parapet on which the cannon are placed, being from 25 to 40 feet wide; also the natural ground on which a gun stands.

terreen, n. *tér-rén*, another spelling of *tureen*.
terrene, a. *tér-rén* [L. *terra*, earth], in O.E., pert. to the earth; earthy: n. in O.E., surface of the earth.
terrestrial, a. *tér-rés-trí-ál* [L. *terrestris*, belonging to the earth—from *terra*, the earth], existing on the earth; pert. to the world or the present state; mundane; opposed to *celestial*: n. an inhabitant of the earth: *terrestrially*, ad. -ly: *terrestrial magnetism*, the magnetic force exerted by the earth.

terrible, a. *tér-rí-bl* [F. *terrible*—from L. *terribilis*, frightful—from *terro*, I frighten]: adapted to inspire terror or dread; fearful; awful; *colloq.*, so great as to incummodate or offend: *terribly*, ad. -ly, very much; violently: *terribleness*, n. -l-ness, the quality or state of being terrible; dreadful-ness.—SYN. of 'terrible': frightful; dreadful; horrible; tremendous; terrific; horrid; formidable; shocking.

terrier, n. *tér-rí-ér* [F. *terrier*, a burrow—from *terre*; L. *terra*, the earth; contr. from *terrier-dog*], a small rough-haired dog, peculiarly adapted for pursuing vermin to earth; in *Eng. law*, a description or enumeration of lands and tenements.

terrify, v. *tér-rí-fí* [F. *terrifier*, to terrify—from L. *terreo*, I frighten; *facio*, I make], to excite great fear or dread in; to alarm or shock with fear: *terrifying*, imp. : adj. filling with fear or dread; frightening: *terrified*, pp. -ed: *terrific*, a. *tér-rí-fík*, causing great dread; fearful.

terrigenous, a. *tér-rí-jé-nús* [L. *terrigenus*, born of the earth—from *terra*, earth; *gigno*, I beget], produced by the earth; earth-born.

territory, n. *tér-rí-tó-rí* [L. *territorium*, domain, district—from *terra*, the earth], a district of country; a region; the whole extent of land subject to a state, city, or sovereign prince; any district or division: *territorial*, a. -tór-í-ál [F. -L.], pert. to a territory; limited to a certain district: *territorially*, ad. -ly.

terror, n. *tér-rér* [F. *terreur*—from L. *terror*, great fear—from *terro*, I frighten], great fear; alarm that agitates the body and mind; dread; consternation; the cause of extreme fear: *terrorless*, a. -l-és, free from terror: *terrories*, v. -is, to govern by terror; to intimidate; to appal: *terrorism*, n. -izm, a state of being terrified or put in bodily fear; government by terror: *terrorist*, n. -íst, one who advocates terrorism; one of the extreme French revolutionists: *Reign of Terror*—see under *reign*: *terror-smitten*, a. overwhelmed with terror: *King of Terrors*, death.—SYN. of 'terror': consternation; dread; dismay; alarm; fright; fear; trepidation; panic; apprehension.

terry, n. *tér-rí* [F. *tirer*, to draw; L. *tiro*, I draw], a fabric having fine ribs or cords on its upper surface, chiefly used as a lining.

thanksgiving, n. *tér-shán-í-íng* [L. *ter*, thrice; *sancus*, holy], the part of the thanksgiving introductory to the consecration prayer in the office for Holy Communion in the Ch. of Eng., which is preceded by Prefaces on the Great Festivals—so named from the threefold invocation of the Deity, Holy, Holy, Holy; the corresponding name in the Gr. Ch. is *Trisagion*, which see.

terse, a. *tér-sé* [L. *tersus*, wiped off, clean—from *tergo*, I wipe], clearly written; expressive and elegant—applied to style or language; in O.E., smooth; polished: *tersely*, ad. -ly: *terse-ness*, n. -nés, the state or quality of being terse; conciseness; brevity; neatness of style.—SYN. of 'terse': neat; concise; clear; compact.

tertian, a. *tér-shán* [L. *tertianus*, belonging to the third—from *tertius*, third—from *tres*, three], recurring every third day, as a certain fever: n. a fever whose paroxysms recur every third day, or every forty-eight hours.

tertiary, a. *tér-shér-í* [L. *tertiarius*—from *tertius*, third—from *tres*, three], third; pert. to the third: n. the third or upper great division of the stratified systems, as distinguished from *secondary* and *prim-*

ary: *tertiary strata* or *system*, in *geol.*, the formations that occur above the chalk till the close of the drift: *post-tertiary system* [L. *post*, after], the recent and superficial accumulations occurring above the boulder-drift.

terra-rima, n. *tér-rá-rí-má* [It. *terra-rima*, a third or triple rhyme—from *terra*, third; *rima*, rhyme], a complicated system of versification, borrowed by the early Italian poets from the troubadours.

terzetto, n. *tér-tset-tó* [It. *terzetto*, a trio—from *terzo*, third—from L. *tertius*, third], in music, a composition in three parts: a trio.

tesellate, v. *tés-é-lát* [L. *tesellatus*, furnished with small square stones or little cubes for paving—from *tesella*, a small cube, dim. of *tesera*, a squared block], to form into squares or checkers; to lay with checker-work: *teselating*, imp. : *teselated*, pp. : adj. formed in little squares or mosaic-work; covered with squares like a chess-board: *teselation*, n. -l-ation, mosaic-work; the operation of making mosaic-work: *teselular*, n. -l-er, formed in little squares: *tesellate*, -át, a mineral which exhibits a peculiar teselated or mosaic-like structure.

tesera, n. *tés-ér-á*, *tes-érra*, n. plu. -s [L. *tesera*, a cube, a die—from Gr. *tesarús*, four], a small six-sided solid of marble, earthenware, glass, &c., used for teselated pavements, ornamenting walls, &c.; in anc. Rome, a small square of anything used as a token or ticket: *teselular*, a. pert. to: *teselular*, a. -sú-lér, cubical; having equal axes.

test, n. *tést* [OF. *test*, shell, test—from L. *testis*, earthen vessel, shell], the vessel in which a metal is tried; a cupel; any critical trial or examination; means of trial; anything used to distinguish substances or to detect their presence; standard; criterion; proof; in *Eng. Hist.*, an oath which military and civil officers were obliged to take against Popery under the celebrated Test Act of Charles II.'s reign, repealed in 1828; an oath or affirmation generally: v. to bring to a trial and examination; to compare with a standard; to prove by experiment; to put to the proof; to refine, as gold or silver, by means of the test: *testable*, a. -á-bl, capable of being devised or given by will: *test-á-lé*, imp. : n. the act of trying for proof; the operation of refining gold or silver by the test: *test-ed*, pp. tried by a test: *test-less*, a. -l-és, that cannot be tested: *test-paper*, in *chem.*, a strip of paper impregnated with a reagent, used for detecting the presence of certain substances: *test-tube*, in *chem.*, a tube or glass for holding substances to be tested or analysed.—SYN. of 'test' n.: standard; criterion; proof; trial; experiment; experience.

test, n. *tést* [L. *testis*, a shell], the shell of the mollusca, hence sometimes called *testacea*; the calcareous case of echinoderms; the thick, leathery, outer tunic in the tunicata—see next entry.

testa, n. *tés-tá*, *tes-tá*, n. plu. -s [L.], a shell; in bot., the outer covering of the seed; the shell covering of certain animals: *testaceous*, n. plu. *tés-tá-shús*, also *testacea*, n. plu. -sh-á-d, a general name for those molluscos animals that are furnished with a shelly covering, as the oyster, periwinkle, &c.: *testaceal*, a. *tés-tá-sh-ál*, a little shell: *testaceous*, a. *tés-tá-sh-ús*, pert. to or composed of shells; having a hard shelly covering: *shelly testa-ecology*, n. -sh-é-l-óg-í [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], the science of conchology.

testament, n. *tés-tá-mént* [F. *testament*—from L. *testamentum*, a will—from *testor*, I bear witness to; *testis*, a witness], a written document, properly attested, in which a person declares his pleasure as to the disposal of his property after his death; a will: *Testament*, one of the two great divisions of the Holy Scriptures: *testamentary*, a. -mént-ér-í, pert. to a will; bequeathed or devised by a will; contained in a will: *testament'al*, a. -ál, pert. to a will; testamentary.

testatur, n. *tés-tá-mér* [L. we testify—from *testor*, I testify], a certificate of having passed successfully a certain examination—so named from the L. word which begins it; a certificate given by an English university, or a Church dignitary.

testate, a. *tés-tát* [L. *testatus*, having made a will—from *testor*, I provide for by will; having made and left a will; disposed of by will; n. one who has left a will at death: *testator*, n. *tés-tá-tér* [L.], a man who makes and leaves a will at death: *testatrix*, n. -trí-ks [L.], a woman who leaves a will at death.

coló, búy, fúét, yáre, búd; chatr, game, jog, shun, íng, there, seal.

-*is* [dim. of *L. terebrātus*, bored or perforated, in allusion to the perforation of the beak—pp. of *terebrō*, I bore—from *terebrā*, a bore], a genus of branchiopod bivalves found fossil, of which a few species still exist.

terēdo, *n. tēr-ē-dō* [*L. terēdo*; *Gr. terēdōn*, a worm which gnaws wood, clothes, &c.—from *terō*, I rub, I grind] a worm-like marine mollusc having a small anterior perforating shell, very destructive from its habit of boring into and taking up its lodgment in wood; the ship-worm; *teredines*, *n. plu. tēr-ē-dī-nēs*, the borers; the *teredos*.

teretē, *a. tēr-rē* [*L. terēs* or *teretēm*, rounded off—from *terō*, I rub] in bot., nearly cylindrical; having the transverse section nearly circular.

tergeminal, *a. tēr-jēm-i-nāl*, also *tergem'inate*, *a. -nāl*, and *tergem'inous*, *a. -nūs* [*L. tergeminus*, threefold, triple—from *ter*, three times; *geminus*, double, thrice double; threefold; three-paired].

tergiferous, *a. tēr-jif-ēr-ūs* [*L. tergum*, the back; *ferō*, I bear] in bot., bearing on the back—applied to plants which bear their spores on the back of the leaves, as *ferns*.

tergiversation, *n. tēr-jif-ēr-sā-shūn* [*F. tergiversation*—from *L. tergiverditiōnem*, a refusing, a shift—from *tergum*, the back; *verus*, turned, pp. of *verto*, I turn] a shift; a subterfuge; an evasion; fickleness of conduct.

tergum, *n. tēr-gūm* [*L. tergum*, the back] in entom., the upper surface of the abdomen.

term, *n. tēr-m* [*F. terme*—from *L. terminus*, a boundary; a boundary; a limit; the time for which a thing lasts; any limited time; in *logic*, the subject or predicate of a proposition; one of the three component parts of a proposition, each of which is used twice; a word or expression denoting something peculiar to an art or a science; in *alg.* or *arith.*, a member of a compound quantity; a word or expression in general: *v.* to name; to call; to denominate: *term'ing*, *imp.*; *term'ed*, *pp. tēr'm'd*: *term'er*, *n. -ēr*, one who travels to attend a court-term: *term'less*, *a. -lēs*, boundless: *term'ly*, *a. -lī*, occurring every term: *ad. term* by term: *term's*, *n. plu. conditions*, as in a contract or agreement; words or language, as in good *term's*; footing or relation, as on good *term's*; *fees*; in *law*, formerly four sections of the year during which the particular business in the superior law courts was transacted—viz. *Hiary*, beginning 11th January; *Easter*, beginning 15th April; *Trinity*, beginning 2nd May; *Michaelmas*, beginning 2nd November;—the University terms at Oxford are Lent, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas; at Cambridge, Lent, Easter, and Michaelmas; in *Eng.* and *Irel.*, there are four days on which rents are settled, and which are known as *term's*—*Lady Day*, March 25; *Midsummer*, June 24; *Michaelmas Day*, September 29; *Christmas*, December 25; in *Scot.*, the corresponding days are *Candlemas*, February 2; *Whitsunday*, May 15; *Lammas*, August 1; *Martinmas*, November 11: to bring to *term's*, to cause to submit or agree; to make *term's*, to come to an agreement.—*SYN.* of 'term *n.*: limit; boundary; bound; stipulation; condition; expression; word.

termagant, *n. tēr-mā-gānt* [from *Termagant* or *Tervagant*, a supposed Saracen idol, a violent character in old English plays: *L. ter*, thrice; *vagans* or *vaganter*, wandering], *originally*, a noisy person, either man or woman; a ranting bold woman; a virago: *adj.* turbulent; boisterous or furious; quarrelsome; scolding: *term'agantly*, *ad. -lī*: *term'agancy*, *n. -gān-sī*, the state or quality of being termagant.

termes, *n. tēr-mēs*, or *term'ite*, *n. -mīt*, *termitēs*, *n. plu. tēr-mīt-s* [*L. termis*, a wood-worm], a species of ant, mostly found within the tropics, very destructive to trees and the woodwork of houses; the white ant, *terminable*, *a. tēr-mī-nā-bl* [*L. terminus*, a boundary: see *terminate*], that may be bounded; coming to an end after a certain time: *term'inably*, *ad. -blī*: *term'inableness*, *n. -bl-ness*, the state of being terminable: *term'inal*, *a. -nāl*, forming the extremity; being at the end; in bot., growing at the end of a branch or stem: *n.* that which ends; the end; the extremity: *term'inally*, *ad. -lī*: *term'inist*, *n. -nīst*, in *ecclēs.* *hist.*, one who maintains that God has assigned to every individual a certain term of repentance.

Terminalia, *n. plu. tēr-mī-nāl-ī-ā* [*L. terminus*, a boundary, an end], in *anc. Rome*, the annual festival of *Terminus*, the god of boundaries; an interesting

genus of plants, *Ord. Combrētaceæ*, so named from the leaves occurring in bunches at the ends of the branches: the species have generally astringent properties, some are used for dyeing and many for tanning—see *myrobalan*.

termināte, *v. tēr-mī-nāt* [*L. terminatus*, pp. of *termino*, I bound, limit—from *terminus*, a boundary] to bound; to limit; to put an end to; to finish; to come to an end; to be limited; to stop short; to conclude: *adj.* coming to an end; limited: *term'inat'ing*, *imp.*: *term'inat'ed*, *pp.*: *term'inat'ion*, *n. -nō*: *shūs*, the act of limiting or setting bounds; end in time or existence; conclusion; result; in *gram.*, the ending of a word; in *OE.*, a word; a term: *term'inat'ional*, *a. -āl*, pert. to a termination; forming the termination or end; arranged according to the terminations: *term'inat'ionally*, *ad. -lī*: *term'inative*, *a. -nō-tiv*, directing termination; absolute: *term'inat'ively*, *ad. -lī*: *term'inator*, *n. -tēr*, the dividing line between the enlightened and the unenlightened part of the moon: *term'inatory*, *a. -tēr-ā*, bounding; limiting.

terminology, *n. tēr-mī-nō-lō-jī* [*L. terminus*, an end; *Gr. logos*, a discourse], that branch of a science or art which defines and explains the peculiar words and phrases used in it; the words and phrases used in a science or art; also *terminology*, *n. tēr-mī-nō-lō-jī* [*Gr. terminos* or *terminos*, an end]; *term'inolog'ical*, *a. -l-kāl*, pert. to terminology: *terminologically*, *ad. tēr-mī-nō-lō-jī-kāl-lī*.

terminus, *n. tēr-mī-nūs*, *term'inā*, *n. plu. -nāl* [*L. terminus*, a boundary, a limit], a boundary-stone; the first or last station of a railway: *Terminus*, the Roman god of boundaries.

termite—see *termes*.

tern, *n. tēr-n* [*Dan. terne*, the sea-swallow; cf. *Sw. tjärna*; *Icel. therna*] a long-winged aquatic fowl, resembling the gulls.

tern, *a. tēr-n* [*L. terni*, three each—from *ter*, thrice], chiefly in bot., threefold; consisting of three: *n.* what is composed of three things or numbers: *ternary*, *a. tēr-nēr-ī*, proceeding by threes; consisting of threes; arranged in threes: *n.* the number three; also *tern'ion*, *n. -nō-ōn*: *tern'ate*, *a. -nāl*, in bot., composed of three leaflets, as compound leaves: *ternary compound*, a substance consisting of the three elements, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characteristic of plants.

terpenes, *n. tēr-pē-nēs* [see *terebinth*], the class of volatile oily bodies of which turpentine is the most important body.

Terpsichore, *n. tēr-pī-sī-kō-rē* [*Gr. Terpsichorē*—from *terpō*, I enjoy; *choros*, dancing], in *anc. Gr. myth.*, the muse who presided over the choral song and the dance: *terpsichorean*, *a. tēr-pī-sī-kō-rē-nā*, pert. to the muse who presided over dancing; pert. to dancing.

terra, *n. tēr-rā* [*L. terrā*], the earth; earth; clay: *tēr-rā cō'tā*, *tēr-rā* [*L. baked clay*] a kind of fine clay formed into works of art, which are afterwards burned in the same manner as bricks—anciently used for portable statues: *tēr-rā fī'r'mā*, *tēr-rā* [*L. firmā*, solid, stable], solid earth, as opposed to water: *tēr-rā incōgn'ita*, *in-cōgn'it-ā* [*L. incognita*, unknown], an unknown land: *tēr-rā Japon'ica*, *jā-pōn'ic-ā* [*L. Japanese earth*], same as *catechu*: *tēr-rā Lem'nīa*, *lēm'nī-ā* [*L. Lemnian earth*], a medicinal earth, soap-like and detergent: *tēr-rā pos'tēr'o'sā*, *pōn'ēr-ō'sā* [*L. heavy earth*], barytes or heavy spar: *tēr-rā di'Sīen'ā*, *dī-sīen'ā* [*L. earth from Sien*], a ferruginous ochreous earth used as a pigment in both oil and water-colour painting, when burnt becoming of a deep orange tint: *tēr-rā ver'dē*, *vēr'dē* [*Lt. green earth*], native green earth found at Verona and in Cyprus, used as a pigment in painting.

terrace, *n. tēr-rīs* [*F. terrace*], a terrace—from *It. terrazzo*, an open walk—from *L. terrā*, earth], a raised bank or platform of earth, either natural or artificial; any shelf or bank of land having a uniformly flat or level surface; any flat work or place raised above the ground; an open gallery; the flat roof of a house; a name given to a row of houses: *v.* to form into a terrace: *ter'racing*, *imp.*: *ter'raced*, *pp. -rād*: *adj.* formed into a terrace; having a terrace.

terrapin, *n. tēr-rā-pīn*, also *terrapens*, *n. -pē* [prob. *N. Amer. Ind.*], a large American kind of turtle, living in tidal water, highly valued as a delicious article of food.

māte, *māt. fār. tāv*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

ten-ched, pp. -ond; -tenson-saw, a saw with a brass or steel back for cutting tenons.

tenor, n. *tén-ér* [*F. tenor*; L. *tenor*, an uninterrupted course, sense, tenor—from *tenco*, I hold], general run, as of conduct; character; stamp; purport; sense contained; general course or drift; in music, one of the four classes into which voices can be divided in respect of their compass; the middle part next above the bass in a piece of music arranged for four voices; the person who sings the tenor, or the instr. that plays it: *adj.* pert. to the tenor.

tenotomy, n. *tén-ó-tó-mí* [*Gr. tendon*, a tendon; *tomé*, a cutting; in *surg.*, the operation of dividing a tendon].

tense, a. *téns* [*L. tensus*, drawn tight, pp. of *tendo*, I stretch], drawn tight; stretched; rigid: *tense-ly*, *ad. -ly*: *tense-ness*, n. -*ness*, state of being stretched to stiffness: *tension*, n. *tén-shún* [*F. -L.*], the act of stretching or straining; state of being stretched to stiffness; the strain in the direction of the length which a body can bear; the force with which electricity accumulated on the surface of a body tends to escape: *tens-ible*, a. -*ib*, also *tens-ile*, a. -*il*, capable of extension: *tens-ive*, a. -*iv*, giving the sensation of tension or contraction: *tens-ively*, *ad. -ly*: *tens-ity*, n. -*ity*, state of being tense: *tens-er*, n. -*er*, in *anat.*, a muscle that extends or tightens a part: *tension-rod*, an iron rod applied to strengthen timber or metal framing, rods, &c.

tense, n. *téns* [*OF. tén*; L. *tempus*, time], that form or modification of the verb by which time is expressed.

tent, n. *tént* [*F. tente*, a tent—from mid. *L. tenta*, a cloth stretched, a tent: *L. tentorium*, a tent—from *tendo*, I stretch, I spread], a pavilion or place of shelter formed by canvas stretched and sustained by poles, or upon a light timber frame: *v.* to lodge, as in a tent: *tent-ing*, *imp.*: *a.* canvas for tents: *tent-ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* furnished with tents, as soldiers; covered with tents, as a field: *tent-less*, a. -*less*, having no tents: *tent-bed*, a bedstead having the top stretched over it like a tent.

tent, n. *tént* [*F. tente*, lint—from *L. tendo*, I feel, I probe], in *surg.*, a plug of lint used to dilate or keep open a wound: *v.* to search a wound; to keep it open with a tent: *tent-ing*, *imp.*: *tent-ed*, *pp.*

wait for—from *L. attendo*, I attend to], in *OE.* and *Scot.*, to take heed; to watch: *a.* attention; care.

tent-wine, n. *tént-wín* [*Sp. tinto*, deep-red—from *L. tinere*, pp. of *tingo*, I stain], a kind of Spanish wine, used for sacramental purposes.

tentacle, n. *tént-á-k*, usually in the plu. *tentacles*, -*kiz*, also *tentacula*, n. plu. *tén-ták-ú-á* [*F. tentacule*, a feeler, or one of the antennae of insects—from mid. *L. tentaculum*, a feeler—from *L. tento*, I touch], one of the slender flexible organs possessed by many of the lower animals, and used as an organ of touch, seizing, or motion, as in the snails, insects, crabs, cuttle-fish, &c.; a feeler: *tentac-ular*, a. -*lar*, pert. to tentacula or feelers: *tentac-ulate*, a. -*ulate*, or *tentac-ulated*, a. having tentacles: *tentac-uliferous*, a. -*ulifer-ous* [*L. fero*, I bear], having or bearing tentacles.

temptation, n. *tén-tá-shún* [*F. tentation*, temptation—from *L. tentatio* or *tentationem*, trial, proof—from *tento*, I try], in *OE.*, trial; temptation.

tentative, a. *tén-tá-tiv* [*L. tento*, I try], trying; essaying; experimental.

tenter, n. *tén-ter* [*L. tentus*, pp. of *tendo*, I stretch], a machine for stretching cloth by means of hooks, called *tenter-hooks*: *v.* to hang or stretch on tenters: *tenter-ing*, *imp.*: *tent-ered*, *pp.*: *tent-ed* to be on tenter-hooks, to be on the rack; to be in a state of suspense or anxiety.

tenter, n. *tén-ter* [from *tent* 3], in a large work, one who attends to or superintends the proper working of a machine or machines by others.

tenth, *tenthly*—see under *ten*.

tentorium, n. *tén-tó-rí-ám* [*L. tentorium*, a tent—from *tendo*, I stretch], in *anat.*, a projection of the dura-mater separating cerebrum from cerebellum.

as of the air; lightness; simplicity; barrenness, as of style: *tenuous*, a. *tén-ú-s*, thin; slender; rare, as the air: *tenu-ously*, *ad. -ly*.

tenure, n. *tén-úr* [*F. tenure*, a tenure—from *ténir*; *L. teneo*, I hold], a holding; the conditions under which a tenement is held; holding or manner of holding real estate; manner of holding in general.

teocalli, n. *té-ó-ká-lí* [*Mex. teo*, god; *calli*, a house], a pyramid for the worship of the gods among the anc. Mexicans and other aborigines of America.

tepefy, *v.* *tép-í-fí* [*L. tepesco*, I make moderately warm—from *tepe*, to be tepid; *ficio*, I make], to make or become moderately warm: *tép-ify*, *imp.*: *tép-ified*, *pp.*: *-fid*: *tép-efac-tion*, n. -*-fak-shún*, state of being made tepid.

tepid, a. *tép-id* [*L. tepidus*, moderately warm—from *tepe*, to be moderately warm], moderately warm; lukewarm: *tép-idness*, n. -*ness*, also *tepidity*, n. *tép-id-í-ty*, moderate warmth; lukewarmness: *tepidarium*, n. *tép-id-á-rí-ám* [*L.*] in the anc. Roman baths, the apartment in which the tepid bath was placed; the boiler in which the water was warmed.

ter, *ter* [*L. ter*, thrice—from *trís*, three], a prefix in many chemical and other scientific terms, meaning 'thrice'; in the third degree.

teraph, n. *tér-áf*, plu. *teraphim*, *tér-áf-tw*, also *ter'aphim*, *-fín* [*Heb. teraphim*, nourishers], among the anc. Jews, a tutelary household god by whose worship families expected to be rewarded with domestic prosperity.

teratolite, n. *tér-át-ó-lít* [*Gr. terata*, signs or wonders; *lithos*, a stone], a mineral of a pale-violet or bluish-grey colour, often with reddish-white veins or spots; the *Terra miraculosa Saxonia* [the miraculous earth of Saxony] of old authors, much valued on account of its supposed medicinal properties.

teratology, n. *tér-át-ó-l-ó-jí* [*Gr. terata*, signs or wonders; *logos*, a discourse], that branch of physiology which treats of malformations and monstrosities in animals or plants.

terbia, n. *tér-bít-d*, a supposed metallic oxide of the supposed metallic base *ter'bium*, n. -*bí-ám*, a compound of *erbium* and *yttria*.

terce, n. *térs* [*F. tierce*, a third—from *L. tertius*, third—from *ter*, thrice], a cask containing 42 gallons, so called from its being the third part of a pipe or butt—also spelt *tierce*, *térs*; in *Scots law*, a widow's *terce* is her life interest of one-third of the whole heritage in which her husband was infeft; but she has no *terce* of superiorities, feu-duties, leases, &c.; the third canonical hour for reciting an office of the Rom. Cath. Ch. Breviary, at about 9 A.M.: *terced*, a. *térat*, vested in her *terce*, as a widow: *terce*, equivalent to *Eng. dower*.

tercel, n. *tér-sil* [*OF.* mid. *L. tertiolus*—dim. of *L. tertius*, third—from *ter*, thrice; so named because a third less than the male], in *falconry*, the male of the goshawk; in *OE.* and *Eng. dial.*, a silly person.

tercel-gentle—same as *tercel*.

tercentenary, n. *tér-sén-tén-ér-í* [*L. ter*, thrice, and *Eng. centenary*], a day commemorative of some important event, &c., which took place three hundred years before.

tercine, n. *tér-sín* [*F.*—from *L. tertius*, third], in *bot.*, the third coat of the ovule, covering the central nucleus; really a layer of the primine or secundine.

terebenthene, n. *tér-é-bén-thén* [from *terebinth*, which see], a hydro-carbon found in oil of turpentine.

terebinth, n. *tér-é-bínth* [*L. terebinthus*; *Gr. terebinthos*, the terebinth], the turpentine-tree; the *Platanus terebinthus*, Ord. *Anacardaceae*, native of S. of Europe and N. Africa, yields a liquid resinous exudation known as Chian and Cyprian turpentine: *ter-ebín-thine*, a. -*bin-thín*, pert. to turpentine, or partaking of its taste or qualities; also *ter-ebín-thinate*, a. -*thín-át*: *m.* a medicine or application consisting of true turpentine, or turpentine of the fir.

terebrate, *v.* *tér-é-brát* [*L. terebra*, an instr. for boring—from *tero*, I wear], to perforate, as with a gimlet; to bore: *ter-eb-rating*, *imp.*: *ter-eb-rated*, *pp.*

terebretula, n. *tér-é-brét-ú-lá*, plu. *ter-ebret-ula*,

chó, *bóy*, *fóót*; *püre*, *bíid*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

for a time only—from *tempus*, time, lasting for a time only; transient; not in perpetuity: *tem'porar-ily*, ad. -*ly*: *tem'porar-i-ness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being temporary: *tem'porise*, *v.* -*ise*, to humour or yield to the current of opinion, or to circumstances; to trim; in *O.E.*, to comply; to delay: *tem'porising*, imp.: *adj.* complying with times or circumstances: *tem'porised*, pp. -*ised*: *tem'poriser*, *n.* -*iser*, one who temporises; a trimmer: *tem'porisingly*, ad. -*ly*: *tem'porisation*, *n.* -*isation*, the act of temporising.—*SYN.* of 'temporary': transient; fleeting; transitory.

tempt, *v.* *tēmt* [OF. *tempter*; *L.* *tempto* or *tento*, I try, I put to the test—from *tenus*, pp. of *teneo*, I hold] to incite to something wrong by presenting plausible or alluring inducements; to solicit to an evil act; to allure; to incite; to provoke; to solicit or draw without any notion of evil; in *Script.*, to try; to prove: *tempt'ing*, imp. -*ing*: *adj.* adapted to entice or allure; attractive; seductive: *tempt'ed*, pp. -*ed*: *tempt'ingly*, ad. -*ly*, in a manner to entice, generally in a bad sense: *tempt'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who entices to evil: the tempter, the devil: *temptation*, *n.* *tēm-tā-shān* [*F.* *temptation*] the act of tempting; enticement to evil from the prospects of pleasure or gain; state of being enticed to evil; anything presented to the mind as an inducement to an evil act; a strong inducement offered to the mind, good or bad.—*SYN.* of 'tempt': to entice; allure; seduce; decoy; attract; induce.

temse, *n.* *tēms* [AS. *temes*, a sieve], in *Eng. dial.*, a corn-sieve: *temse-loaf*, bread made of sifted or fine flour.

ten, *n.* *tēn* [AS. *tēn*, ten; cf. Goth. *taihun*; Dut. *tien*; Ger. *zehn*; *L.* *decem*; Sans. *daca*], nine and one more: *tenth*, *a.* *tēnth*, the ordinal of ten: *a.* a tenth part; a tithe: *tenthly*, ad. -*ly*, in the tenth place.

tenable, *a.* *tēn-ā-bil* [*F.* *tenable*, tenable—from *L.* *teneo*, I hold] that may be held; capable of being maintained or defended: *ten-ā-bly*, ad. -*bly*: *ten-ā-bleness*, *n.* -*bly*, also *ten-ā-bility*, *n.* -*bility*, *st.* of being tenable.

tenacious, *a.* *tē-nā-shūs* [*L.* *tenax* or *tenacum*, holding fast—from *teneo*, I hold] holding fast, as opinions; inclined to hold fast; retentive; adhesive; cohesive; tough; obstinate; niggardly: *ten-ā-ciously*, ad. -*ly*: *ten-ā-ciousness*, *n.* -*ness*, also *tenacity*, *n.* *tē-nā-si-ti* [*F.* *tenacité*—from *L.* *tenacitatem*] that quality of bodies which enables them to stick or adhere to others; that quality in bodies which enables them to resist a severe strain without rupturing or splitting—especially applied to metals, as gold, silver, copper, and iron, which can be drawn into wire; retentiveness, as of memory: *ten-ā-cy*, *n.* *tēn-ā-si*, in *whist*, a holding of the first and third best cards by the last player.

tenaculum, *n.* *tē-nā-kū-lūm* [*L.* *tenaculum*, an instr. for holding—from *teneo*, I hold] in *surp.*, a fine-pointed hook for seizing and raising bleeding vessels, such as arteries, for the purpose of tying them.

temaille, *n.* *tē-nāl* [*F.* *temaille*—from *L.* *tenaculum*, an instr. for holding—from *teneo*, I hold] in *fort.*, a low work placed in the main ditch before the curtain, and between two bastions: *temaille-head*, a field-work consisting of a ditch and parapet forming a succession of triangles, the faces of which flank each other.

tenant, *n.* *tēn-ānt* [*F.* *tenant*, holding; pres. p. of *tenir*, to hold—from *L.* *teneo*, I hold], one who holds possession of lands or houses under another; one who has the possession and use of any place for a limited time on certain conditions; a dweller; an occupier: *v.* to hold or occupy, as a tenant: *ten-ānting*, imp.: *ten-ānted*, pp.: *adj.* occupied by a tenant: *ten-āncy*, *n.* -*ancy*, the holding or possession of lands or houses on certain conditions and for a specified time: *ten-āntless*, *a.* -*less*, without a tenant: *ten-āntable*, *a.* -*ant-ā-bil*, fit for occupation; in a state of suitable repair: *ten-āntry*, *n.* -*ant-ri*, the whole body of tenants on an estate: *tenant in capite*, *kāp-i-tē* [*L.* *in capite*, in chief], *anciently*, one who held immediately from the Crown: *tenant-right*, a right to tenants in some parts of Ireland.

tench, *n.* *tēnch* [OF. *tenche*; *L.* *tinca*, the tench], a fresh-water fish of the carp family.

tend, *v.* *tēnd*, an abbr. of attend: *tend'ing*, imp.: *n.* in *O.E.*, the act of attending; care; attend-

ance: *tend'ed*, pp.: *tend-ānce*, *n.* -*ance*, care; attention: in *O.E.*, persons attendant; state of expectation. *tend*, *v.* *tēnd* [*F.* *tendre*, to lead, to conduct—from *L.* *tendo*, I stretch out, I extend] to move in a certain direction; to be directed to any end or purpose; to have a leaning; to contribute; to aim; to swing round an anchor, and of a ship: *tend'ing*, imp.: *n.* among seamen, a swinging round or movement of a ship upon her anchor: *tend'ed*, pp.: *tend-āncy*, *n.* -*ancy*, direction or course towards any place, object, or result; inclination; proneness; aim: *tend-ānce*, *n.* -*ance*, OR for *tendency*.—*SYN.* of 'tendency': disposition; inclination; proneness; bent; drift; bias; turn; propensity; aim; scope.

tender, *n.* *tēnd-ēr* [from *tend*, to accompany] one who tends; a nurse; a small vessel that accompanies a larger, carrying stores, or as a despatch-boat; on railways, a carriage attached to a locomotive containing the supply of fuel and water.

tender, *v.* *tēnd-ēr* [*F.* *tendre*, to hold out—to offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand—in *O.E.*, to hold; to esteem: *n.* an offer of money to pay a debt or obligation incurred; a business offer in writing made by a contractor or tradesman; the thing offered; generally, any offer for acceptance: *tend-ēr-ing*, imp.: *tend-ēr-ed*, pp. -*ed*.

tender, *a.* *tēn-ēr* [*F.* *tendre*; *L.* *tener*, soft, young], easily impressed, bruised, or injured; not firm or hard, as plants; not tough, as meat; easily pained; exciting the softer feelings; not hardy; young; feeble; weak; susceptible of the softer passions, as love or compassion; affectionate; likely or apt to give pain, as a tender subject; pitiful; careful not to injure, or excite pain; soft; delicate: *v.* in *O.E.*, to regard with kindness: *ten-ēr-ly*, ad. -*ly*, softly; gently; kindly: *ten-ēr-ness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state or quality of being tender; softness; state of being easily hurt or pained; compassion; kindness; extreme care not to give pain or offence; cautious care not to injure; softness or passion of expression; susceptibility of the softer passions; tender-hearted, *a.* having great sensibility; very susceptible of the softer passions or emotions: *tender-heartedness*, *n.* the state or quality of being tender-hearted: *tender-ly*, *a.* tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef.—*SYN.* of 'tender': soft; effeminate; delicate; compassionate; amorous; gentle; mild; young; weak; kind; humane; pitiful; merciful; benign; benevolent; piteous; clement; susceptible.

tenderling, *n.* *tēn-ēr-līng* [dim. from *tender*], one of the first horns of a deer.

tendinous—see under *tendon*.

tendon, *n.* *tēn-dōn* [*F.* *tendon*, a tendon—from *L.* *tendo*, I stretch] the sinew which fastens muscle to bone: *ten-dī-nous*, *a.* -*di-nūs* [*F.* *tendineus*], consisting of or resembling tendons; full of tendons; sinewy.

tendrill, *n.* *tēn-drīl* [OF. *tendrillon*, a tendrill—from *F.* *tendre*, tender—see *tender*], the twining shoot of a climbing plant by which it attaches itself to an object for support: *adj.* clasping; climbing; as a tendrill.

tenebrious, *a.* *tē-nē-brī-ūs*, also *tenebrosus*, *a.* *tē-nē-brīs* [*L.* *tenebrosus*, full of darkness; gloomy—from *tenebræ*, darkness], dark; gloomy: *ten-ē-brō-us*, *a.* -*brō-us*, darkness; gloom: *ten-ē-brī-ly*, *ad.* -*ly* [*L.* *faciō*, I make], producing darkness.

tenement, *n.* *tē-nē-mēt* [*F.* *tenement*, a tenement—from mid. *L.* *tenementum*, a holding—from *L.* *teneo*, I hold] property occupied for a limited time on certain conditions, as lands or houses; a building or house for habitation; one or more apartments in the same building used by one family; a habitation: *ten-ē-mēt-ā-l*, *a.* -*āl*, pert. to tenanted lands: *ten-ē-mēt-ā-ry*, *a.* -*ry*, that may be held by a tenant or tenants.

tenesmus, *n.* *tē-nēs-mūs* [*L.* *tenesmos*; Gr. *trimes-mos*, a straining at stool—from *tenō*, I distend, I strain], in *med.*, a constant desire to go to stool, with great straining but no discharge: *ten-ēs-mic*, *a.* -*mic*, relating to or characterised by tenesmus.

tenet, *n.* *tēn-ēt* or *tē-nēt* [*L.* *tenet*, he holds—from *teneo*, I hold], that which a person firmly believes and maintains as a part of his creed; dogma; article of belief.—*SYN.* of 'doctrine': opinion; position; principle.

tenfold, *a.* *tēn-fōld* [*ten*, and *fold*], ten times more. *tennis*, *n.* *tēn-nīs* [*F.* *tenes*, hold; *L.* *tenere*, to

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hār*; *pīnc*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōve*;

words; narrated: *teller*, *n.* *-er*, one who tells—see also next entry: *tell-tale*, *n.* one who officiously gives information of another's private concerns; a tattler, *specifically*, a mariner's compass: *adj.* officiously and heedlessly revealing; babbling; telling tales: to tell off, to count or divide, as a number of men, for a particular duty: to tell off, to inform about.—*SYN.* of 'tell': to disclose; divulge; reveal; discover; mention; communicate; impart; report; inform; acquaint; recite; rehearse; repeat; utter; express; relate; speak.

teller, *n.* *teller* (see tell), an officer in a banking establishment whose duty it is to pay money on checks or bills; one who numbers or reckons votes in a division in a deliberative assembly, as in Parliament: *tellership*, *n.* the office of a teller.

tellina, *n.* *tellin* (see tell), a shell-fish, a variety of sea and fresh-water bivalve mollusc, several species of which are found on the British coasts: *tellinite*, *n.* *-ite*, a fossil tellina.

tellurion, *n.* *tellurion* (L. *tellus*, land, *telluris*, of land), a philosophical machine to show the causes which produce the succession of day and night, and the changes of the seasons.

tellurium, *n.* *tellurium* (L. *tellus*, gen. *telluris*, land), an elementary body, a rare metal, allied to selenium, of a brilliant tin-white colour: *telluric*, *a.* *-ric*, pert. to the earth, or procured from it; relating to tellurium, or contained in it as a constituent: *telluric*, *a.* *-ric*, pert. to the earth: *tellurate*, *n.* *tellurate*, a salt of telluric acid: *tellureted*, *a.* *-ted*, combined with tellurium: *tellurism*, *n.* *-ism*, a supposed pervading magnetic influence in nature; the theory of animal magnetism; in *med.*, the effect of certain soils as a source of disease: *tellurite*, *n.* *-ite*, a sort of ochre occurring in small white beads or spherical masses, having a tinge of greyish yellow: *tellurous*, *a.* *-ous*, denoting an acid composed of one equivalent of tellurium and two of oxygen.

telytype, *n.* *telytype* (Gr. *telé*, afar; *typos*, type), an electric telegraph that records in printed characters.

telephage, *n.* *telephage* (from the first syllable of *telegraph*, and Gr. *phérō*, I carry), any system of transportation in which electric power is the agency.

telson, *n.* *telson* (Gr. *telson*, a form of *telos*, a limit), the last joint in the abdomen of crustacea; the tail-piece.

Telugu, *n.* *télugu* (S. Ind.), a Dravidian dialect—see *Dravidian*.

temerity, *n.* *temerity* (L. *temeritas* or *temeritatem*, rashness—from *temere*, rashly), unreasonable contempt of danger; rashness; foolhardiness.—*SYN.* of 'temerity': hastiness; recklessness; precipitancy; heedlessness; venturesomeness.

temper, *v.* *temper* (F. *tempérer*, to qualify, to temper—from L. *temper*, a quality—from *tempus*, time, fit season) to mix so that one part qualifies the other; to qualify; to make fit; to unite in due proportion; to heat together to a proper consistence; to form to a proper degree of hardness, as metals; to soften; to mollify; in *OE.*, to accommodate; to modify; to govern: *n.* a mixture of different qualities in due proportion; the state of a substance made up from the mixture of various ingredients; the state or constitution of the mind; disposition of mind, good or bad; mood; irritation; the state of a metal, especially as to its hardness: *tem'per*ing, *imp.* *n.* the preparing of steel or iron to render it more compact, hard, and firm, or to render it more soft and pliant: *adj.* mixing and qualifying; softening; hardening: *tem'per*ed, *pp.* *-per*d, hardened: *adj.* disposed, as in good-tempered, a well-disposed; not irritable or passionate; the opposite of bad-tempered: *tem'per*edly, *ad.* *-ly*: *tem'per*ament, *n.* *-per*-d-ment, natural organisation or constitution; due mixture of different qualities; the peculiar physical and mental character of an individual—the *temperaments* are reckoned five in number—*bilious* or *choleric*, the *phlegmatic*, the *sanguine*, the *melancholic*, and the *nervous*; in *music*, a system of compromises in the tuning of organs, pianofortes, and the like: *tem'per*ance, *n.* *-ance* (F. *tempérance*—L.), habitual moderation in the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; sobriety; calmness; sedateness; in *OE.*, temperature. *Note.*—In common usage, *temperance* has become synonymous with abstinence from alcoholic liquors or teetotalism.—*SYN.* of 'temper *v.*': to compound; mingle; mollify; soothe; calm; as-

suage; soften—of 'temper *n.*': mind; disposition; character; frame; humour; mood; irritation.

tempera, *n.* *tem'per*-a (It.), a kind of painting in which the pigments are mixed with chalk or clay, and diluted with weak glue or size, chiefly employed for scene-painting and for the decoration of rooms; also called *distemper*.

temperate, *a.* *tem'per*-at (L. *temperatus*, pp. of *tempero*, I mingle in due proportion; I qualify—see *temper*), moderate; not excessive; habitually moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; sober; moderate or intermediate; measured; calm; free from passion or undue excitement: *tem'per*ately, *ad.* *-ly*, moderately; not in excess: *tem'per*ateness, *n.* *-ness*, moderation; freedom from excess; calmness: *tem'per*ature, *n.* *-ture* (F. *température*—L.), degree of heat or cold; any degree of sensible heat as measured by the thermometer: in *OE.*, moderation: *mean temperature*, the mean of all the temperatures observed at any place at regular intervals during a certain time: *temperate* zones, two parts of the earth north and south of the equator, within which the sun never appears vertical—the north lying between the arctic circle and the tropic of Cancer, and the south between the antarctic circle and the tropic of Capricorn.—*SYN.* of 'temperate': abstinent; abstemious; sober; moderate; calm; sedate; self-restrained; cool.

tempest, *n.* *tem'pest* (OF. *tempeste*, a tempest—from L. *tempestas*, weather, a storm—from *tempus*, time), wind rushing with great velocity and violence, with or without rain, hail, or snow; a storm of extreme violence; any violent agitation or commotion, as of passion or party-war; tumult; perturbation: *v.* in *OE.*, to disturb greatly or violently, as by a tempest; to storm; *tem'pest*ing, *imp.* *n.* *tem'pest*ed, *pp.* *-tem'pestuous*, *a.* *tem'pest*-u-ous, very stormy; blowing with great violence: *tempest*'uously, *ad.* *-ly*: *tempestuousness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being tempestuous: *tempest*-beaten, *a.* exposed to the full violence of the tempest: *tempest*-test, *tempest*-tossed, driven about by storms.—*SYN.* of 'tempest *n.*': storm; hurricane; tornado; cyclone; agitation; perturbation.

Templar, *n.* *tem'pl*er, one of a military order of religious persons established (1128-1312) for the defence of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem—so called from their having acquired a residence from the abbot of the church and convent of the Temple; a student of law of the Temple, in London—formerly the property of the Knights Templar.

temple, *n.* *tem'pl*et, also *tem'plet*, *n.* *-plet* (L. *templum*, a piece of timber—from Gr. *temnō*, I cut), the pattern used by masons and bricklayers as a guide for the formation of ornamental portions of their work, and generally consisting of sections of mouldings, &c., cut in thin board; a pattern used by machinists, millwrights, shipwrights, &c., for shaping the teeth of wheels, the curve of timbers, &c.: a short piece of timber under a beam or girder to distribute the pressure.

temple, *n.* *tem'pl* (F. *temple*—from L. *templum*, a portion cut off, an open sacred place, a temple: allied to Gr. *temenos*, a sacred enclosure—from *temnō*, I cut), a building anciently appropriated to religious rites and worship; a church; in London, two Inns of Court, occupied by lawyers—see under *Templar*: *The Temple*, *especially*, the Temple of Solomon.

temple, *n.* *tem'pl*, usually in the plu. *tem'ples*, *-pls* (OF. *temple*—from L. *tempora*, plu. of *tempus*, the temple), the upper part of the sides of the head: *tem'por*al, *a.* *-por*-al, belonging to the temples.

templet, *n.* *tem'pl*et—see *temple*.

tempo, *ad.* *tem'p*o (It.—from L. *tempus*, time), in music, exact time; the degree of movement: a tempo, a phrase indicating a return to the original time.

temporal, *a.* *tem'p*-o-ral (F. *temporel*, temporal: L. *temporalis*, lasting but for a time—from *tempus*, time), pert. to this life, this world, or the body only; worldly; secular; not eternal; transitory; measured or limited by time or by this life: *tem'por*ally, *ad.* *-ly*: *tem'por*ality, *n.* *-ral*-i-ty, a secular possession: *tem'por*alities, *n.* plu. *-ties*, *especially*, revenues of a clergyman arising from lands, tithes, &c.; also *tem'por*als: *temporal* lords, the lay hereditary peerage.

temporal, *a.* *tem'p*-o-ral—see under *temple* 2.

temporary, *a.* *tem'p*-o-ri-ary (L. *temporarius*, lasting

coe, *boy*, *fool*; *pure*, *bad*: *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *real*.

or put down), indicated a forfeiture of a stake: *N. [L. nihil, or nihilum, nothing]*, indicated nothing gained or lost; this loss is traditionally handed down among boys in play, as when they about out in a game of marbles, to one who has gained nothing; *Nichol, nothing, i.e., there is nothing gained: T. [L. totum, the whole]*, indicated a title to the whole stakes. From this last [word and letter, viz. *T. totum*], the toy is named.

teg, tegg, n. tēg [Eng. dial.], a sheep or doe in its second year.

tegmen, n. tēg-mēn [L. *tegmen* and *tegumentum*, a covering—from *tego, I cover*] in bot., the second covering of the seed: *tegumentum, n. tēg-mēn-tum*, in anat., the upper part of the main body of the peduncular fibres of the cerebrum: *tegmen'ta, n. plu. -tā*, in bot., the scaly coats which cover leaf-buds.

tegular, a. tēg-ū-lēr, also *tag* related, *a. -tā-tēd* [L. *tegula*, a roof-tile—from *tego, I cover*] pert. to or resembling a tile; consisting of tiles or those things which resemble tiles, overlapping each other.

tegument, n. tēg-ū-mēnt [L. *tegumentum*, a covering—from *tego, I cover*], in anat., the general covering of the human body; any natural covering or envelope: *tegument'ary, a. -mēnt'ar-y*, pert. to or consisting of coverings.

tehee, int. or n. tē-hē [an imitative word], a sound made in laughing; a titter: *v. to laugh: tehee'ing, imp.: teheed'*, pp. -hed'.

Telan, a. tē-lān, pert. to *Tros*, in Asia Minor, the birthplace of Anacreon, the Greek poet (b. 550 B.C.). *tell, n. tēl* [OF. *teit*, the bark of the lime-tree—from L. *tilia*, the linden or lime-tree], the lime-tree or linden, whose inner bark, called *bast* or *bass*, is tough and fibrous, and is manufactured into Russian mats; the *Tilia europaea*, Ord. *Tiliaceae*.

teinds, n. plu. tēnds [Icel. *tiund*, the tenth—from *fin, ten*—see also *ten*], in Scot., certain portions of the landed property in every parish which have been fixed and valued, forming a fund from which parish clergymen are provided with stipends, which may be augmented from time to time so long as the ascertained fund remains unexhausted: *Teind Court*, the court having jurisdiction in all matters relating to teinds, the augmentation of clergymen's stipends, the erection of new parishes, the building of new churches, and suchlike.

telaa, n. tēn [Icel. *teinn*, a thin bar], in OK, an ingot of silver.

telescope, n. tē-lō-skōp [Gr. *teino*, I extend; *skopēd*, I view], a telescope formed by combining prisms in a particular manner so that the chromatic aberration of the light may be rectified.

tekonymy, n. tēk-nōm-i-mī [Gr. *teknon*, child, and *onoma*, a name], the custom, prevailing among a number of savage races, of naming the parent from the child: *teknon'yמוש, a. -mīs*, pert. to.

tela, n. tē-lā [L. *tēla*, a web], in anat., applied to any web-like tissue.

telamones, n. plu. tē-lā-mō-nēs [Gr. *telamōn*, a bearer or supporter], in arch., figures of men, generally colossal in size, supporting entablatures: also termed *Atlantes*.

telestograph, n. tē-lē-tō-grāf [Gr. *tele*, at a distance; *graphein*, the same, *proprio*, I write], a writing telegraph by means of which writings or drawings at a distance can be correctly reproduced.

teleangiectasia, n. tē-lā-ān-jē-ktā-sis [Gr. *tele*, distant, remote; *angion*, a vessel; *ektasis*, extension], the expansion of the remote vessels; a disease of the capillaries, called 'aneurism by anastomosis,' or 'erectile tumour'; a congenital affection, presenting a cutaneous swelling of a circumscribed form.

telega, n. tē-lā-gā [Russ.], a four-wheeled Russian wagon.

telegram, n. tē-lē-grām [Gr. *tele*, at a distance; *gramma*, that which is written, a letter], a message or despatch conveyed to any distance by means of electricity, sent through a wire: to milk a telegram, to surreptitiously make use of one in its transmission to its owner.

telegraph, n. tē-lē-grāf [Gr. *tele*, at a distance; *graphein*, I write], an apparatus or machine employed to convey intelligence to a distance, whereby the signals are given in the form of marks indicating letters and words through the agency of electricity: *v. to convey or announce by telegraph: tel'ograph'ing, imp.: tel'ographed, pp. -grāf't: tel'ograph'ic, a. -grāf'ik*, pert. to or communicated by a telegraph:

tel'ograph'ically, ad. -ly: *telegraphy, n. tē-lē-grā-fī*, the art or practice of communicating intelligence by means of a current of electricity; the science of telegraphs or art of constructing them; *electric telegraph*, the machine and apparatus employed to send intelligence or messages to any distance, consisting of three essential parts—the battery or source of electrical power, the wire or channel through which that power is conveyed, and the instruments, the transmitter and the receiver, by which the electricity gives its signals: *telegraph cable*, a cable consisting of several strands of iron-wire rope, each iron-wire rope encasing a single line of copper wire protected by tarred rope or some such insulating and protecting material, placed on the bottom of a river or ocean, for the purpose of conveying messages or intelligence to places separated by a body of water: *telegraphist, n. tē-lē-grāf'ist*, one who works a telegraph; one skilled in telegraphy: *telegraph-plant, n. a leguminous plant of the E. Ind., having small jerking leaves, suggesting signalling—the *Desmodium gyrans*: duplex telegraphy, du'p'leks, consists in sending one message from each of two opposite stations at the same time; duplex telegraphy, du'p'leks [L. and Gr. *duo*, twice; L. *placo*, I fold], consists in sending two messages in the same direction at the same time from one station to another station: quadruplex telegraphy, kwōd'rē-plēks [L. *quatuor*, four; *placo*, I fold], consists in sending two messages in opposite directions at the same time from each of two opposite stations, four messages being thus despatched simultaneously on the one wire.*

telemeter, n. tē-lē-mē-tēr [Fr. *télémetre*: Gr. *tele*, at a distance; *metron*, a measure], a measuring instrument used in surveying: *telemetry, n. -tēr*, the art of using the telemeter.

teleology, n. tē-lē-ō-lō-jī [Gr. *telos*, an end; *logos*, a word], the doctrine of the final causes of things: *teleologist, n. -jist*, a student of; *teleological, a. tē-lē-ō-lō-jī-kāl*, relating to or connected with final causes: *teleologically, ad. -ly*.

teleosaurus, n. tē-lē-ō-sōr-rūs [Gr. *teleos*, complete; *saurus*, a lizard], a fossil crocodile, from the Cretaceous formation.

teleostei, n. plu. tē-lē-ō-sē-tē [Gr. *teleos*, perfect; *osteo*, the order of the bony fishes].

telepathy, n. tē-lē-pā-thī [Gr. *tele*, afar; *pathos*, feeling], the supposed transference of one person's thoughts to another at a distance by force of will: *mind-reading*.

telephone, n. tē-lē-fōn [Gr. *tele*, afar off; *phōnē*, a sound], an instr. for instantaneously transmitting sound, with distinctness, to almost any distance by means of electricity: *v. to transmit by the telephone: telephonic, a. tē-lē-fōn'ik*, conveying or sending sound to a great distance; transmitted by telephone: *telephony, n. tē-lē-fō-nī*, the art of transmitting sounds by telephone: *telephonist, n. -fō-nist*, one versed in telephony.

telescope, n. tē-lē-skōp [Gr. *tele*, afar off; *skopēd*, I view], an instr. employed to assist the naked eye in viewing distant objects, especially the heavenly bodies, which, seen through it, are vastly increased in distinctness: *v. to slide or be driven into each other, as the parts of a telescope which slide into each other, especially said of railway trains in collision: tel'scoping, imp.: tel'scoped, pp. -skōp't*, driven into, the one within the other, as railway carriages: *tel'scop'ic, a. -skōp'ik*, also *tel'scop'ical, a. -f'is*, pert. to a telescope; visible only through a telescope: *as a star; far-seeing: tel'scop'ically, ad. -ly*: *telescopy, n. tē-lē-skō-pī*, the art or practice of using or making telescopes.

teleslich, n. tē-lē-stik [Gr. *telos*, the end; *stichos*, a line, a verse], a poem in which the final letters of the lines make a word.

telutospore, n. tē-lū-tō-spōr [Gr. *teleutē*, an end, a conclusion; *spora*, seed], a long two-celled spore ending the vegetation of certain fungi, and beginning a new generation in spring.

telic, a. tē-līk [Gr. *telos*, the end], denoting the final end or purpose.

tell, v. tāl [AS. *tellean*, to tell—from *telan*, a number—see *tale*], to express in words; to utter; to relate: to reveal; to betray; to publish; to explain; to give an account; to count; to number; to learn; to produce an effect, as 'every word told': *tel'ling, imp.: ad.* having or producing a marked effect, as a speech on an audience: *told, pt. pp. tōld*, expressed in

māle, māt, fār, tāw; mēle, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōle, nōt, mōve;

or insulting words; scoffing: *taunt*'ed, pp.: *taunt*'er, n. -*er*, one who taunts; *taunt*'ingly, ad.-ing-ly, with insult; scoffingly.—SYN. of 'taunt v.': to reproach; deride; insult; revile; ridicule; scoff; mock; twist; censure.

taurus, n. *tā'ō-ris* [L. *taurus*, a bull—so named from having been first discovered in the bile of the ox], a crystalline body obtained from bile.

taurine, n. *tā'ō-rin* [L. *taurus*; Gr. *tauros*, a bull], of or relating to a bull; bovine: *Tau*'ra, n. -*ras*, the second in order of the twelve signs of the zodiac, containing, among others, the constellations *Pleiades* and *Hyades*; *tau*'ricornous, n. -*ri-kōr-nūs* [L. *cornu*, a horn], horned like a bull: *tau*'riform, a. *fu*'riform [L. *forma*, a shape], formed like a bull.

taurocholic, a. *tā'ō-rō-kōl-ik* [Gr. *tauros*, a bull; *cholē*, bile], denoting an acid procured from the bile of the ox, and found in quantity in the bile of man: *tau*'rocholi, n. -*rō-kōl* [Gr. *kolla*, glue], glue made from a bull's hide.

taut—see *taught*.

tautog, n. *tā'ō-g* [N. Amer. Ind.], a labroid fish of the eastern coast of N. Amer., much esteemed as food.

tautology, n. *tā'ō-tōl-ō-g-ē* [Gr. *tautologia*, tautology—from *tauto*, the same; *logos*, a word], a repetition of the same idea or meaning in different words or phrases; needless repetition: *tautological*, a. *tā'ō-tōl-ō-g-ē-kāl*, having the same meaning; repeating the same ideas in different words: *tau*'tologically, ad. -*ly*; *tautologies*, v. *tā'ō-tōl-ō-g-ē-sis*, to repeat the same idea or meaning in different words: *tautol*'ogizing, imp.: *tautol*'ogized, pp. *-ized*: *tautol*'ogist, n. *-ist*, one who tautologizes.

tautophony, n. *tā'ō-tōf-ō-nē* [Gr. *tautos*, the same; *phōnē*, sound], repetition of the same sound: *tau*'tophonical, a. *tā'ō-fō-nē-kāl*, repeating the same sound.

tavern, n. *tā'ō-ēr-n* [F. *taverne*, a tavern—from L. *taberna*, a shed—akin to *tabula*, a board, a plank—*id.*], a boarded hut, a house licensed for liquors to be drunk on the premises; an inn or inferior hotel.

taw, v. *tā'ō* [AS. *tawian*, to prepare; cf. Dut. *tauwen*, to curry leather; OH. Ger. *taupen*, to prepare], to dress skins for gloves by impregnating them with saline, oily, and other matters, instead of tanning them: *taw*'ing, imp.: n. the art or operation of preparing skins for white leather: *tawed*, pp. *tawed*: ad. rendered like leather: *taw*'er, n. *tā'ō-ēr*, one who taws: *taw*'ery, n. -*y*, a place where skins are dressed by tawing.

taw, n. *tā'ō* [perhaps conn. with *tee* 2, which see], among children, a marble selected to be played with; the game, or the spot or line where played from.

tawdry, a. *tā'ō-dri* [a corrupt. of *St Eadry*, which in its turn is a corrupt. of *St Etheldreda*, the saint who founded Ely Cathedral: *St Eadry's Fair*, held in the Isle of Ely and elsewhere, was noted for the gingerbread ornaments and laces sold in its booths], vulgarly showy in dress; having an excess of showy ornaments arranged without taste: *taw*'driety, ad. -*y*: *taw*'driness, n. -*ness*, an excessive show of finery, mean and vulgar.

tawny, a. *tā'ō-nē* [F. *tanné*, tawny, dark—from *tan*, tan—see *tan*], of a yellowish dark colour, like tanned leather, or like persons browned by the sun: *taw*'niness, n. -*ness*, the quality of being tawny.

taws or *tawse*, n. plu. *tā'ō-s* [see *taw* 1], in Scot., a leather strap cut into stripes at one end, used as an instr. of punishment for children in schools.

tax, n. *tāks* [F. *taxer*, to rate, to tax—from L. *taxo*, I rate or value—from *tango*, I touch], a duty or rate imposed by Government on the products of industry, property, and incomes; a tribute; an impost; burden; charge; in OE., censure: v. to lay a rate or impost on; to assess or settle judicially, as a bill of costs; to exact from; to censure; to accuse, followed by *with*: *tax*'ing, imp.: n. the act of laying an impost on: *taxed*, pp. *tāksed*: *taxer*, n. *tāks-ēr*, one who taxes: *taxable*, a. -*bl*, that may be taxed: *taxation*, n. *tāks-ā-shā-n*, the act of laying on a rate or impost; the taxes imposed on a community by the Government for raising a revenue; the revenue so raised: in OE., accusation; scandal: direct taxes, taxes which are paid personally by the individual to the tax-gatherers, in contradistinction to indirect taxes—see under *indirect*: *tax-gatherer*, a collector of taxes: *taxation* of costs, the revulsion of the

charges of an attorney or solicitor by an official of the court appointed for that purpose.—SYN. of 'tax n.': impost; assessment; duty; toll; contribution; tribute; rate; levy; exaction; demand; custom; dues; charge; levy.

taxel, n. *tāks-əl* [mid. L. *taxus*, a badger], the American badger.

taxidermy, n. *tāks-ī-dēr-mē* [Gr. *taxis*, an arranging; *derma*, a skin], the art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals in their natural appearance: *tax*'idermist, n. -*mist*, one skilful in preparing and preserving animals for display: *tax*'idermic, a. -*mic*, pert. to.

taxia, n. *tāks-ia* [L. *taxus*, a yew-tree], the resinous substance found in the leaves of the yew-tree.

taxis, n. *tāks-is* [Gr. *taxis*, an arranging—from *tasso*, I arrange], in *surg.*, a process by which parts which have left their natural situation are replaced by the hand without the aid of instruments.

taxonomy, n. *tāks-ō-g-ē-s-ē* [Gr. *taxis*, an arranging; *logos*, discourse], the method adopted for classifying: *taxonomic*, a. *tāks-ō-nō-mēk*, of animal and plant life, and the laws regulating the variations of species, &c.; systematic botany: same as *taxonomy*: *taxol*'ogist, n. -*g-ist*, one skilled in.

taxonomy, n. *tāks-ō-g-ē-s-ē* [Gr. *taxis*, an arranging; *nomos*, law], the department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification: *taxon*'omist, n. -*mist*, one skilled in these laws and principles of classification.

teama, n. *tēd-ēd* [It.], an ornamental cup or vase having a foot and handles, and a large flat top.

techernom, n. *tēč-ēr-nō-m* [Russ.], the fertile black earth of the south of Russia, which covers every other deposit throughout the whole extent of the Aralo-Caspian plain.

tea, n. *tē* [Chin. *tē*, tea], the dried rolled leaves of a shrub or small tree of several species of the genus *Thea*, Ord. *Teaceae*, extensively cultivated in China and surrounding countries; the chief species of the tea plant are *Thea viridis*, *T. bohea*, and *T. assamica*; an infusion of the dried leaves in boiling water; the afternoon repast at which tea is drunk; a term applied to infusions of other substances, as *tea*'-tea; *tea*-canister, a small box for keeping tea intended for regular use; *teacup*, an earthenware vessel from which an infusion of tea is drunk: *tea*-dealer, one who sells tea: *teapot*, the small kettle or pot in which tea is infused: *tea*-service, a complete set of articles for the tea-table: *teaspoon*, a small spoon for stirring tea: *tea*-urn, a large ornamental vessel on the tea-table containing hot water.

teach, v. *tēč* [AS. *teccan*, to instruct; cf. Ger. *zeigen*, to show], to impart knowledge to; to instruct; to accustom; to inform; to tell; to show; to suggest to the mind; to perform the office of an instructor; to instruct for a livelihood: *teach*'ing, imp.: n. the act of instructing; instruction: *taught*, pt. pp. *taught*, instructed; informed: *teacher*, n. -*er*, one who teaches; an instructor; a minister: *teachable*, a. *tēč-d-ē-ē*, that may be taught; apt or willing to learn: *docile*: *teach*'ableness, n. -*ness*, the quality of being teachable; willingness or readiness to be instructed; docility: *capacity* to learn.—SYN. of 'teach': to inform; instruct; train; acquaint; apprise; advise; tell; guide; admonish; counsel.

teach, *teacha*, n. *tēč*, in *surg.*, works, the last receptacle in which the cane-juice is boiled.

teak, n. *tēk* [Tamil, *tēkkā*], a large tree of the E.I., affording a valuable timber for shipbuilding, being strong and durable; the Indian tree is the *Teriacus grandis*, Ord. *Verbenaceae*; the African teak or oak, yielding a hard wood, is *Oldfieldia africana*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*.

teal, n. *tēl* [Dut. *taling*], a small species of wild duck.

team, n. *tēm* [AS. *teām*, a family—from *thēn*, to draw], a string of horses drawing a plough or wagon; two or more horses or other beasts of burden harnessed together for drawing; a working body of men, as of cricketers; in OE., a litter; a brood: v. in OE., to join together in a team: *team*'ster, n. -*ster*, one who drives a team; one or two or more persons acting together for a common purpose.

tear, n. *tēr* [AS. *tēr*, a tear; cf. Ice. *tēr*, old L. *lacrima* (L. *lacrima*); Goth. *tāgr*; Dan. *tear*; Gr. *dakru*], one of the fluid drops which flow or fall from the eyes through excessive grief, joy, or injury; any

māte, *māt*, *fēr*, *lāō*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*: *pīns*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nēt*, *mōes*;

tartan, *n.* *tár-tán* [*F. tiretaine*; *Sp. tirriña*, a thin woollen cloth—from *tír-tír*, to shiver], woollen cloth or stuff chequered or striped in various colours and patterns in the weaving, each Highland clan having a different pattern—a stuff formerly only known among the Scottish Highlanders: a consisting of or resembling tartan cloth.

tartan or **tartans**, *n.* *tár-tán* [*F. tartan*; *It. tartana*—from *Ar. taridáh*, a small swift ship], a small swift coasting-vessel, having a very large sail, used in the Mediterranean.

tartar, *n.* *tár-tár* [*F. tartre*, *tartar*—from the alchemist's mid. *L. tartarum*, the crust on the sides of wine-vessels: *Ar. durds*, dregs], the white or reddish acid substance which gathers on the sides of wine-casks, in the form of a hard crust, and frequently as a white crust on the teeth: **tartaric**, *a.* *tár-tár-ík*, of or from tartar; applied to an acid found in tartar, and in the juice of grapes and other fruits: **tartarise**, *v.* *tár-tár-ís*, to impregnate or combine with tartar; to form and deposit tartar, as wines: **tartarising**, *imp.* *tár-tár-ís-ing*, *pp.* *tár-tár-ís*, impregnated with tartar: **tartarous**, *a.* *tár-tár-ús*, in bot., having a rough and crumbling surface: **tartarous**, *a.* *tár-tár-ús*, consisting of or resembling tartar: **tartaric acid, *tár-tár-ík-ák*, a peculiar acid into which **tartaric acid** is converted by heat: **tartaric acid**, *tár-tár-ík-ák*, an acid into which **tartaric acid** is converted by heat: **tartaric acid**, *n.* *tár-tár-ák*, a salt of tartaric acid: cream of tartar, the purified tartar from wines and fruits: **tartar emetic**, a substance consisting of tartaric acid, combined with potassium and antimony.**

Tartar, *n.* *tár-tár* [*Per. Tálar*, a Tartar], an inhabitant or native of *Tartary*; one who proves too strong or cunning for his assailant, as in the phrase, 'to catch a Tartar': **Tartar**, *n.* *tár-tár*, though less common, is the better spelling, and is so written by modern travellers.

Tartar, *n.* *tár-tár* [see **Tartarean**], in *OE.*, the infernal regions; hell.

Tartarean, *a.* *tár-tár-é-an*, also **Tartareous**, *a.* *tár-tár-é-us* [*L. Tartarus*; *Gr. Tartaros*, the infernal regions], of or resembling the infernal regions; hellish.

tartish, *adverbially*, **tartishness**—see under *tart* 1.

tartish, *adverbially*, *tár-tár-ík* [after *Tartarus*, the chief character in *Molière's* comedy], a hypocritical deceiver: **tartishly**, *tár-tár-ík-ly*, hypocritical.

tastimeter, *n.* *tá-stím-é-tér* [*Gr. tástis*, a stretching; *metron*, a measure], an electrical instr. for detecting minute variations in temperature: a piece of carbon set in the course of an electric current is so mechanically acted upon as to produce an effect on the current according to the particular amount of pressure on itself: variations thus caused are then reckoned by means of a delicate galvanometer.

task, *n.* *ták* [*OF. tasque*; *mid. L. tasca*, a tax—from *L. tasco*, I estimate—from *tango*, I touch: the same word as *tax*], a certain amount of business or labour imposed by another; something to be learned or done, as a schoolboy's lesson; burdensome or disagreeable employment: *v.* to assign a definite amount of employment or labour; to require to do; to burden with employment or labour; in *OE.*, to tax: **task'ing**, *imp.* *task'ed*, *pp.* *task'ed*: **task'er**, *n.* *ták-ér*, one who tasks; to take to task, to reprove; to reprimand; to rebuke; one who imposes or assigns oppressive labour to others: **task-work**, *n.* *ták-wérk*, piece or done as a task; work done by the job; piece-work—*SVN.* of 'task *n.*': work; labour; employment; study; business; drudgery; toil.

Tasmanian, *n.* *tás-má-ni-an*, a native or inhabitant of *Tasmania* or *Van Diemen's Land*: *adj.* of or pert. to Tasmania.

tassel, *n.* *tás-sel* [*OF. tassel*, a fastening—from *mid. L. tassellus*, a fastening for a mantle—from *L. tassilus*, a small die; *távis*, a die—*tassil* being originally a button of squared bone], a pendent ornament attached to the corners of a cushion, &c., consisting of a bunch of silk or other material attached to a cord; a silk ribbon sewed to a hook, to be used as a reference mark: **tasselled**, *a.* *tás-sel-d*, furnished or adorned with tassels.

tassel, *n.* *tás-sel*, or **tarsel**, *n.* *tár-sel*—same as *tassel*.

taste, *v.* *tást* [*OF. taster*, to handle—from *L. tasco*, a freq. of *tango*, I touch], to perceive and distinguish by means of the tongue or palate; to have perception as to test by the tongue; to try the relish of; to obtain pleasure from; to experience; to undergo; to have a particular flavour or relish; to eat or drink a

little; to have a particular quality or flavour; to enjoy sparingly; to take to be enjoyed: *n.* act of tasting; the peculiar sensation excited by bringing a substance into contact with the tongue and palate, differing according to the substance; the sense by which we perceive the relish of a thing; relish; flavour; a little eaten, or drunk, or used, as a specimen; nice perception; judgment; discernment; the faculty of discerning beauty, order, or whatever constitutes excellence in human performance; intellectual discernment; manner, style, or choice, either good or bad, with respect to what is pleasing; in *OE.*, essay; trial; experiment: **tasting**, *imp.* *n.* act of perceiving by the tongue; the sense by which we distinguish savours: **tast'ed**, *pp.* *adj.* having a particular relish: **tast'able**, *a.* *-d-á-bl*, capable of being tasted; savoury: **tasteful**, *a.* *-fúol*, having a high relish; savoury; possessed of a good taste; having a pleasing style or manner, as in dress or in doing a thing: **taste'fully**, *ad.* *-l*: **taste'fulness**, *n.* *-nes*, the state or quality of being tasteful: **taste'less**, *a.* *-lës*, without taste; having no power of giving pleasure: **taste'lessly**, *ad.* *-lës*: **taste'lessness**, *n.* *-nes*, the state of being tasteless; want of relish; insipidity: **tast'er**, *n.* *-ér*, one who tastes; one who judges wines or teas by tasting them; small instr. for testing the quality of cheese, ham, &c.: **tasty**, *a.* *-tás-tí*, *familiarily*, palatable; displaying nice perception of excellence; in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant; fine: **tast'ily**, *ad.* *-l*, with a good manner and style of doing—*SVN.* of 'taste *v.*': to try; feel; relish; approve; eat—of 'taste *n.*': gustation; sensibility; perception; savour; relish; flavour; goût.

Tatar—see under *Tartar* 1.

tatta, *n.* *tát-tá* [*Hind. tattai*], in *India*, a bamboo frame or trellis hung before the open doors and windows of a house, and over which water is constantly sprinkled in order to cool the air; also spelt **tatty**, **tatt'ing**.

tatter, *v.* *tát-tér* [*Iscl. túttur*, rag], to rend or tear into rags: **tát'ter**, *n.* *plu.* *-tér*, loose torn pieces hanging from a garment: **tát'tering**, *imp.* *tát'tered*, *pp.* *-tér*: *adj.* torn; hanging in rags: in *tatters*, in rags or loose pieces, as a garment.

tatterdemalion, *n.* *tát-tér-dé-má-lí-on* [*Eng. titter*, a tag, and *OF. mouch*, long clothes], a ragged dirty fellow: *n.* *plu.* *-s*, ragged fellows.

tatt'ing, *n.* *tát'ting*, a kind of netting or crochet-work for edging, made with strong soft cotton by means of a shuttle and pin; the process of making such netting.

tattle, *n.* *tát-tl* [*L. Ger. tatein*, to gabble like a goose: *cf.* *Dut. taleren*, to stammer], idle trifling talk; chatter: *v.* to talk idly; to tell or communicate trifling idle stories; to blab; to speak much with little meaning: **tát'tling**, *imp.* *-tling*: *adj.* given to idle talk; apt to tell tales: *n.* idle talk: **tattled**, *pp.* *tát'tl-d*: **tát'tler**, *n.* *-tér*, an idle talker: **tát'tlery**, *n.* *-l*, idle talk or chat: **tát'tlingly**, *ad.* *-tling-l*.

tattoo, *n.* *tát-tú* [*Dut. taptoe*, tattoo—from *top*, a tap; *toe*, shut, closed—from the tattoo being the signal for closing the taps of the public-houses], the beat of drum at night to warn soldiers to repair to their quarters; to beat the devil's tattoo, *familiarily*, to beat the table idly and monotonously with the ends of the fingers, or similarly the floor with the foot: **tattooed**, *a.* *tát-tú-d* [*Thais. tátau*, tattoo—marks—from *tá*, a mark], to puncture the skin generally that of the face or arms, with a sharp-pointed instr., so as to form lines and figures, and afterwards to rub into the punctures a coloured substance to render them indelible: *n.* lines and figures made on the skin of the body, and afterwards stained to render them permanent: **tattoo'ing**, *imp.* *n.* the act or operation of puncturing the skin and staining the spots with a coloured substance; the lines and figures thus formed: **tát'toed**, *pp.* *-tú-d*: *adj.* marked by stained lines or figures on the body.

tatty—see *tatta*.

taught, *v.* *táut*, *pt.* of *teach*, which see.

taught or **taut**, *a.* *táut* [*a* variant of *tight*], among seamen, tight; not slack; properly ordered; prepared against emergency.

taunt, *v.* *táunt* [*OF. tanter*, to tempt, to move to evil—from *L. tentio*, I try, assail, agitate—see *tempt*], to reproach with severe or insulting words; to censure with scoffs or mockery; to upbraid; *n.* a severe and insulting reproach; bitter censure; ridicule: *in* *taunting*, *imp.* *adj.* addressing in bitter

chá, báy, fút; píre, bíd; chátr, game, fog, shun, thung, there, seal.

broidered; called also *arras*: v. to adorn with tapestry, or as if with it: tap *strying*, imp.: tap-
carried, pp. *trid*: adj. adorned as if with tapestry.

tapet, n. *táp-é-tê* [S. Amer.], the Brazilian hare.
tapetum, n. *táp-pé-tum* [L. *tapete*, a carpet], in anat., a silvery layer lining a greater or less extent of the back part of the choroid membrane of the eye, in fishes and many mammals.

tapiooca, n. *táp-i-ó-ó-ka* [Sp.: Brazil, *tipioka*, the juice of the manioc root], a farinaceous starchy substance, in the form of coarse grains, obtained from the *cassava* or manioc plant, the *Jantipa manihot*, or bitter cassava, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*, a native of Brazil—*cassava* or *manioc* is prepared from the same, but is more finely granular.

tapir, n. *táp-ér* [Sp. *tapiro*; Brazil, *tapira*, a tapir], a quadruped of several species, somewhat like a pig.

tapis, n. *táp-pé* [F. *tapis*, a carpet—see tapestry], tapestry: a carpet: a table-cloth: on the *tapis*, *táp-pé*, on the carpet or cover of the council table; under discussion or consideration: see card 1.

tappet, n. *táp-pét* [from *tap*], in mech., a small lever or projection intended to tap or touch lightly something else with a view to change or regulate motion.

tap-rook, *tap-roer*—see under *tap 2*.

tapu, *táp-pé*—see *taboo*.

tar, n. *tár* [A.S. *teru*, a bark], a thick, impure, resinous substance, of a blackish colour, obtained from pine and fir trees, and from common coal: a sailor—so called from his clothes being often bedaubed with tar: v. to smear or daub with tar: *tar'ring*, imp.: *tarred*, pp. *tárd*: *tar'ry*, a *tár-ri*, consisting of or like tar: *coal-tar*, a viscid fluid found in the pipes during the distillation of gas from coal: *mineral-tar*, a variety of bitumen found oozing from rocks of different formations: *tarred* with the same stick, all alike to blame, or disreputable, as if daubed with tar; having the same bad characteristics: *tarred and feathered*, a punishment inflicted by the mob of first covering its victim with tar and afterwards shaking feathers over him.

tar, v. *tár* [L. *ter*, *targen* or *tarsen*, to irritate, to provoke], in OE., to set on; to provoke; to tease: *tar'ring*, imp.: *tarred*, pp. *tárd*.

tarantella, n. *tár-an-té-la*—same as *tarantula*.

tarantula, n. *tár-an-tú-la*, also *tarantula*, n. *tár-an-tú-la* [It. *tarantola*—from L. *Tarantulum*, now It. *Taranto*, a town in the south of Italy], a species of spider found in the warmer parts of Italy, whose bite is said to produce an uncontrollable impulse to dance; a violent Italian dance—also the music to which it is danced.

taraxacin, n. *tár-áks'-á-sin* [Pers. *tarashagin*, dandelion or wild succory], a bitter crystalline principle obtained from the dandelion: *Taraxacum*, n. *tár-áks'-á-kim*, a genus of plants comprising the dandelion.

tarboosh, n. *tár-bósh* [Ar. *tarbush*], a red cap with dark-blue tassel, similar to the fez, worn by Moslems.

tardigrade, n. *tár-di-grád* [L. *tardus*, slow; *gradus*, a step], a term applied to an obscure family of freshwater animalcules, the water-bears: adj. slow-paced.

tardiness, *tárdly*—see under *tardy*.

tardo, ad. *tár-dó* [It.—from L. *tardus*, slow], in music, slowly.

tardy, a. *tár-dis* [L. *tardus*, slow], slow in motion; sluggish; backward; reluctant; late: in OE., unwary; criminal: v. in OE., to delay; to hinder: *tar'dying*, imp.: *tar'died*, pp. *átd*: *tar'dily*, ad. -ly, slowly: *tar'diness*, n. -ness, slowness of motion or pace; reluctance; lateness.—SYN. of 'tardy' a.: slow; sluggish; unwilling; dilatory; late; tedious.

tare, n. *tár* [F. *tare*, waste or impairment of merchandise—from Sp. *tara*, tare—from Ar. *tarka*, what is rejected or deducted], the allowance among merchants for the weight of the package: v. to ascertain the allowance for the weight of the package: *tar'ing*, imp.: *tared*, pp. *tárd*.

tare, n. *tár* [M.Dut. *terree*], in Scip., a plant or weed destructive to grain—supposed to be the *Lotium temulentum*, or darnel-grass, Ord. *Gramineae*: a leguminous plant cultivated as food for horses and cattle; the vetch; the *Vicia sativa*, or vetch, Ord. *Leguminosae*.

tarantula—see *tarantula*.

target, n. *tár-gét* [F. *target*; Icel. *targn*], a shield or buckler of small kind; a shield-like object set up as a mark for practice for rifle-shooting, or

for artillery: *target*, n. *tárj*, in OE., and *portionally*, a shield: *targeted*, pp. *tár-gét-ed*, furnished or armed with a target: *targeteer*, n. *tár-pét-ér*, one carrying a target.

Targum, n. *tár-gum* [Chald. *targum*, interpretation], one of the ancient translations or paraphrases of portions of the Old Testament Scriptures in the Chaldean language or dialect: *targum'ic*, a. -ly, pert. to the literature of the Targums: *Tar'gumist*, a. -gum-ist, the writer of a Targum.

tariff, n. *tár-í* [Turk. *tarif*], an explaining, a describing: Ar. *tár-í*, explanation—from 'r', knowledge, a table or book of rates or duties to be paid on goods imported or exported; a fixed scale of duties levied upon imports: v. to make a list of duties payable on merchandise: *tar'iffing*, imp.: *tar'ified*, pp. -'t. Note.—Trench, 'On the Study of Words,' says that the true origin of tariff is from *Tarifa*, the name of a promontory in the S. of Spain running out into the Straits of Gibraltar, on which was a castle; here, when Spain was in their possession, the Moors issued and levied a fixed duty on the merchandise in all vessels entering into the Mediterranean, hence called the *Tariff*.

tarlatan, n. *tár-lá-tán* [Prob. It. *tarlatanese*, lincey-woolsey], a very thin kind of muslin, used for women's caps, &c.

tar'n, n. *tár'n* [Icel. *tönn*, a little lake], a small mountain-lake; a marsh; a bog.

tar'nish, v. *tár-nish* [F. *ternasser*, tarnishing—from *ternir*, to make dim: OE. Ger. *tar'nica*, to obscure; AS. *derman*, to conceal], to diminish the lustre or purity of; to sully; to stain; to soil; to become dull or dim: n. a spot; a stain: *tar'nishing*, imp.: *tar'nished*, pp. -'t. Note.—adj. having lost its brightness by exposure to the air; sullied; stained.

tarpanlin, n. *tár-pét-lin* [properly *tar-palling*—see *tar 1* and *pull 1*], a *tarred pull* or covering for goods, &c.: a waterproof piece of canvas used on shipboard for covering goods, &c.; a sailor's waterproof hat; *familiarly*, a sailor: also written *tar-paulin* or *tar-pawling*.

Tarpeian, n. *tár-pé-i-an* or *-pé-din*, the name given to a rock, a part of the Capitoline at Rome, over which state criminals were thrown, and so put to death—so called after Tarpeia, daughter of governor of the citadel, who was slain by Sabines and buried there.

tarragon, n. *tár-rá-gón* [OF. *targon*; Pers. *tarb-hün*; Gr. *drakon*, dragon-word], an aromatic plant used in pickles and salads, and in the perfuming of vinegar; herb-dragon; the *Artemisia dracunculus*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Corymbiferae*.

tarred—see under *tar 1*.

tarriance—see under *tarry*.

tarry, v. *tár-ri* [M.K. *torien*; AS. *thrgan*, to vex, hence, to delay], to continue in a place: to stay behind; to delay; to loiter; to wait: *tar'rying*, imp.: n. delay: *tar'ried*, pp. -'t. *tar'rier*, n. -'ri-er, one who tarries; a species of dog—now spelt *terrier*: *tar'riance*, n. -'dus, in OE. or *poetry*, delay; lateness.—SYN. of 'tarry': to abide; continue; lodge; loiter; await; lag; delay; linger; saunter.

tarry—see under *tar 1*.

tarsus, n. *tár-sus* [Gr. *tarsos*, the sole of the foot, the edge of the eyelid, the instep], the cartilage supporting each eyelid; the last segment of the legs of insects: *tar'sal*, a. -'al, pert. to the instep, or to the cartilage of the eyelid: *tar'so-metatarsus*, n. *tár-só*, the single bone in the leg of birds, produced by the union and anchylosis of the lower or distal portion of the tarsus with the whole of the metatarsus—see *metatarsus*.

tart, n. *tári* [AS. *teart*, sharp—from *terran*, to tear], sour; acid; sharp; keen; severe, as a reply: *tart'y*, ad. -ly, sharply; sourly: with sourness of aspect: *tart'ness*, n. -ness, sharpness to the taste; sharpness of language or manner; sourness; sourness of temper: *tart'ish*, n. -ish, somewhat tart.—SYN. of 'tartness': sourness; keenness; acrimony; severity; asperity; polignancy; harshness; acerbity; animosity.

tart, n. *tári* [F. *tarte*, *tourte*, a tart, a pie—from L. *torvus*, twisted, pp. of *torqueo*, I twist: cf. It. *torco*, a kind of pastry-work], a small pie consisting of fruit enclosed in pastry and baked: *tart'let*, n. a little tart.

máte, máit, fár, láte; *máte, máit, fár*; *pine, pín*; *nóte, náit, móve*;

bold; courageous; valiant; warlike: *tall'mam*, *n.* -*nés*, the state or quality of being tall; height of stature: *tall talk*, in *slang*, boastful and extravagant language.

tallage, *n.* *tāl'aj*, *tāl'hage*, *n.* -*h* -*aj*, also *tallage*, *n.* *tāl'aj* [*F. tallage*, from *tallier*, to cut—see *tallor*], an impost; excise: *v.* to lay on a tax or impost.

tallow, *n.* *tāl'lo* [O.Dut. *talgh*, *tallow*] the fat of ruminant animals, separated from the membranes by melting down: *v.* to smear or grease with tallow; to fatten: *tall lewning*, *imp.*: *tall lewed*, *pp.* -*led*: *adj.* greased with tallow: *tall'lower*, *n.* -*er*, one who deals in tallow: an animal which fattens readily: *tall'lowy*, *a.* -*lo* -*y*, also *tall'lowish*, *a.* -*lo* -*ish*, like tallow; greasy: *tallow-chandler*, one who makes and sells candles: *tallow-chandlery*, the shop or occupation of a tallow-chandler: *tallow-faced*, having a pale sickly complexion: *tallow-tree*, a tree of China whose seeds are covered with a waxy substance, used for making candles: the *Stillingia sebifera*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*: *mineral tallow*, same as *katchetina*: *vegetable tallow*, a kind of fat-like tallow obtained from various plants.

tally, *n.* *tāl'ti*, *plu.* *tāl'ties*, *-tis* [*F. talie*, a tally—see *tal* 2], a stick on which notches or scores were cut corresponding to the notches cut on another stick, formerly employed as a method of keeping and checking accounts; anything made to suit or correspond to another; a label or ticket of wood or metal: *v.* to make to correspond; to correspond; to fit; to match; to suit; to keep tally: *tallying*, *imp.*: *tāl'tied*, *pp.* -*tied*, agreed; fitted; suited: *tallier*, *n.* -*yer*, one who keeps tallies to check accounts—now spelled *tallor*, which see: *tall'ymen*, one who sells for weekly payments, or payments for other short periods: *tally-shop*, a shop where goods can be obtained to be paid for by weekly or monthly payments.

tally-ho, *int.* and *n.* *tāl'ti-hō* [corrupted from *F. talitris* *au!* to the coppers], the huntsman's cry to his hounds.

talmi-gold, *n.* *tāl'mi-gold*—name as *Abyssinian gold*.

Talmud, *n.* *tāl'mūd* [Chald. *talmūd*, instruction; cf. Heb. *talmid*, a scholar—from *tāmad*, to learn], the whole body of Jewish laws, comprehending the laws of Moses, the expositions and amplifications of the Rabbins thereon, and a collection of traditions; the book or books containing them; the Talmud consists of two parts—the *Mishna*, the written law, and *Gemara*, the collection of traditions and comments: *talmudic*, *a.* *tāl'mūd'ik*, also *talmud'ical*, *a.* -*ik*, *pert.* to or contained in: *talmudic*, *a.* *tāl'mūd'ik*, *pert.* to: *Talmudist*, *n.* *tāl'mūd'ist*, one learned in.

talon, *n.* *tāl'on* [*F. talon*—from *L. talus*, the heel], the claw of a bird of prey; in *arch.*, the ogee moulding.

talpa, *n.* *tāl'pā*, *plu.* *tāl'pae*, *pē* [*L. talpa*, a mole], the common mole; in *surg.*, a tumour under the skin; an encysted tumour on the head: *Tal'pidae*, *n.* *plu.* -*idae*, the family of moles.

taluk, *n.* *tāl'uk*, in the *E.I.*, a district or dependency, the revenues of which are administered by a talukdar: *taluk'dar*, *n.* -*dar*, in the *E.I.*, the native head of a department acting under a superior.

talus, *n.* *tāl'us* [*L. talus*, the ankle], in *anat.*, the ankle-bone; a kind of club-foot; in *arch.* or *fort.*, the sloping part of a work; a slope; in *geol.*, a sloping heap of fragments at the bottom of a rocky declivity.

tamable, *tamableness*—see under *tame*.

tamarin, *n.* *tām'ā-rin* [*S. Amer.*], a monkey of B. Amer. with a long squirrel-like tail.

tamarisk, *n.* *tām'ā-rind* [*Ar. tamar* *Hind.* the date of India—from *tamar*, a dried date; *Hind.*, Indian—from *Hind.*, India], an Indian tree having graceful pinnated foliage, and racemes of sweet-smelling flowers, producing long pods which contain a soft acid pulp; is the *Tamarindus Indica*, Ord. *Leguminaceae*.

tamarisk, *n.* *tām'ā-risk* [*L. tamariscus*, a tamarisk], an ornamental flowering evergreen, indigenous to southern latitudes; the *Tamarix*, a genus of shrubs or small trees, Ord. *Tamaricaceae*.

tambour, *n.* *tām'bōr* [see *tabor*: *F. tambour*; *Ar. tambūr*, a drum], a small drum; in *arch.*, the naked part of certain capitals, bearing some resemblance to a drum; the wall of a circular temple surrounded

with columns, or the circular vertical part of a cupola above and below; a round course of stones in a pillar; in *mil.*, an enclosure of stockade work; a frame used by embroiderers, so called from its drum-like shape; the rich embroidery worked on it: *v.* to embroider with a tambour: *tam'bouring*, *imp.*: *tam'boured*, *pp.* -*bērt*: *tam'bourine*, *n.* -*bē-rē-n*, a kind of drum; a broad hood furnished with little bells, and covered on the top with parchment; a French dance.

tame, *v.* *tām* [*S. Amer.*, to tame—from *tam*, tame], to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to civilize; to subdue; to reclaim: *adj.* that has lost its native wildness; domestic; mild; gentle; subdued; spiritless; servile; wanting in vigour; dull: *tā'ming*, *imp.*: *tamed*, *pp.* -*tāmed*: *tā'mer*, *v.* -*mēr*, one who tames: *tā'mable*, *a.* -*mā-bēl*, capable of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state: *tā'mableness*, *n.* -*bē-nēs*, the quality of being tamable: *tāmeness*, *n.* *tām'nēs*, the quality of being tame or gentle; want of spirit; the being without interest or beauty, as a scene: *tām'less*, *a.* -*lē*, wild; untamable: *tām'ly*, *ad.* -*lē*, in a tame manner; mealy; servilely; unresistingly.

Tamil, *n.* *tām'il*, one of the Dravidian race of S. India and Ceylon—see *Dravidian*; the language of *Tamilian*, *a.* *tām'il'ān*, or *Tamilia*, *a.* *tām'il'ik*, *pert.* to.

tamine, *n.* *tām'in*, also *tām'in*, *a.* -*in* [*F. tamine*, bolting-cloth—from *L. tamine*, the fixed threads in a loom], a thin woollen stuff highly glazed; a strainer or boiler of hair or worsted cloth.

Tammany, *King*, *tām'mān'ē-king* [*N. Amer.*], *King Tammany*, the name of a chief who has been a friend of Washington in New York. Amer., a political combination notorious for bribery and intrigue.

Tammanu, *n.* *tām'mānū*—see *Thammanu*.

tammy, *tamia*, *n.* *tām'mi* [*F. tammis*—from *Dut. tems*, a sieve], a sieve.

tampan, *n.* *tām'pān* [*S. Afric.*], a S. African tick the bite of which is venomous.

tamper, *v.* *tām'pēr* [a form of *temper*], to meddle; to deal with or influence unfairly and secretly; to try little experiments: *tam'pering*, *imp.*: *adj.* trifling; meddling: *n.* the act of meddling with or influencing secretly: *tam'pered*, *pp.* -*pērd*: *tam'perer*, *n.* -*pēr-er*, one who tampers.

tampier, *n.* *tām'pī-ēr* [*OF. trespion*, a bung, a stopper], the stopper for closing the mouth of a cannon or mortar; a stopper, especially for the upper end of an organ pipe; a stopple: *tamp'v.* *tāmp*, among miners, to fill up a hole bored in a rock for the purpose of blasting it; in *mil.*, to pack the excavation of a mine with clay, &c., after the powder has been deposited, to direct the course of the explosion; to drive in or down by frequent gentle strokes: *tamp'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or operation of; the material used in tamping: *tamp'ed*, *pp.* -*tāmp'd*: *tam'per*, *n.* -*pēr*, one who tamps; an instr., generally of iron, used in tamping or in packing the earthy substance around the powder in a bore or mine for blasting.

tam-tam, *n.* *tām'tām*—see *tom-tom*.

tan, *n.* *tān* [*F. tan*, bark of oak; *Ger. tanne*, a fir-tree], the bark of the oak, willow, and other trees, which abounds in tannin, crushed and broken in a mill, used for turning skins into leather; a yellowish-brown colour: *adj.* of a yellowish-brown colour like *tan*: *v.* to convert skins into leather by steeping them amongst water and the bark of the oak, willow, &c.; to make lowny or brown by exposure to the sun: *tann'arily*, to tannish: *tann'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the process of turning skins or hides into leather: *tann'ed*, *pp.* -*tānd*: *adj.* made brown by exposure to the sun: *tanning*, *n.* *tān'ing* in *Ok.*: one who has been browned by the heat of the sun: *tann'able*, *a.* -*nā-bēl*, that may be tanned: *tann'er*, *n.* -*nēr*, one who tans hides: *tann'ery*, *n.* -*ē*, a place where the operations of tanning are carried on: *tannin*—see under *tannic*: *tann-bed*, a bed of waste tan: *tan-pickle*, brine for tanning: *tan-pit*, a vat or pit in which hides are laid among tan: *tan-yard*, a place where the tanning of skins is carried on.

tandem, *ad.* *tān'dēm* [*L. tandem*, at length, at last—orig. a word in university slang], singly; one before the other—applied to horses harnessed one before another instead of abreast: *n.* two horses

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *lālū*; *mēle*, *mēl*, *hēr*; *pine*, *pin*; *nōle*, *nēl*, *mōve*:

worms which talpts or corrupts living or dead bodies.—SYN. of 'tain v.': to stain; sully; infect; poison; disease; corrupt; tincture; deprave; spot; sully; bluish; pollute; vitiate.

take, *v.* *tak* [Icei. *taka*, held—from *tekina*, to hold, to seize; cf. OSw. *taka*; Dan. *tage*], to obtain in almost any manner; to receive in any temper or disposition of mind; to suppose; to receive in thought; to lay hold of; to seize; to make prisoner; to entrap; to swallow; to understand in a particular sense or manner; to use, as an oath or expression; to captivate with pleasure; to engage; to use or employ; to procure; to turn to; to choose; to get into, as to *take the water*; to have recourse to, as to *take to a tree*; to pursue or follow, as a course; to perform; to leap or jump over; to copy or paint, as a likeness; to hire or rent, as a house; to conquer, as a fortress; to close in with; to comply with; to separate for oneself from any quantity; to please; to fasten on; to gain reception; to have a tendency to; to catch; to be fixed; in *OE*, to blast; to infect; admit; to receive payments; *n.* a catch, as of fish at one haul or catch; in *printing*, a quantity of copy given to a compositor; *take*, *imp.* *adj.* alluring; attracting; *n.* the act of receiving or gaining possession; capture; in *OE*, distress of mind; took, *pt.* took, did take; *take*, *pp.* *taken*; *take*, *n.* *take*, *n.* *take*, one who takes; *take*, *n.* *take*, a quality of pleasing; to *take advantage* of; to catch by surprise; to make use of convenient circumstances to the prejudice of; to *take after*, to imitate; to be like; to *take aim*, to direct the eye or weapon; to *take along*, to carry, lead, or convey; to *take arms*, to commence war or hostilities; to *take away*, to remove; to deprive of; to *take breath*, to cease or stop, as from labour, in order to breathe or rest; to *take care of*, to have the charge or care of; to superintend; to *take down*, to remove from a high position; to reduce; to pull down; to snub; to reduce to writing; to *take effect*, to be efficacious; to come into operation; to *take fire*, to become ignited; to *take for*, to suppose to be some other person or thing; to *take from*, to deprive of; to deduct; to detract; to *take heart*, to gain confidence or courage; to be encouraged; to *take heed*, to be careful or cautious; to *take heed to*, to attend to with care; to *take hold of*, to seize; to *take horse*, to mount and ride a horse; to *take in*, to enclose; to comprise; to contract; to furl; to cheat; to admit; to receive surreptitiously; to receive regularly, as a periodical; to *take in hand*, to undertake; to *take in vain*, to use with levity; to *take leave*, to bid adieu or farewell; to *take notice*, to show signs of mental growth, as an infant; to observe with particular attention; to make remarks; to *take off*, to remove; to cut off; to destroy; to swallow; to imitate or mimic; to purchase; to copy; to *take on*, to assume; to take upon oneself; to be violently affected; in *OE*, to claim a character; to grieve; to pine; to *take out*, to remove from within; to extract; to *take part*, to share; to *take part with*, to unite with; to join with; to *take place*, to happen; to *take root*, to live and grow, as a plant; to *take stock*—see *stocktaking* under *stock*; to *take to*, to be fond of; to become attached to; to resort to; to *take up*, to lift; to commence; to purchase or borrow; to engage the attention; to seize or arrest; to begin where another has left off; to occupy; to assume or carry on; to pay and receive, as a bill of exchange; to *take up with*, to become familiar with; to lodge or dwell with; in *OE*, to be content with; to take up arms, to begin war; to *take the air*, to walk or ride in the open air for exercise and health; to *take the field*, to enter upon a campaign; to begin open war; to *take to heart*, to feel sensibly or keenly; to *take upon*, to assume; to undertake; to *take with*, to please.—SYN. of 'take v.': to receive; seize; catch; snatch; charm; engage; entrap; exact; get; have; appropriate; use; employ; adopt; procure; practise; form; fix; admit; suffer; follow; pursue; swallow; convey; carry; transport; accept; separate; allow; admit; endure; bear; draw; derive; leap; assume; suppose; withdraw; comprise; comprehend; produce; hire; rent; incur; please.

talapaya, *n.* *talā-paya* [E. Ind.], a priest of Burmah or Siam; also a kind of monkey.

talbot, *n.* *talbot* [said to be after the Talbot family, whose arms contain the figure of a dog], a hunting-dog, with a broad mouth, deep chops, and long pendulous ears.

talce, *n.* *talce* [F. *talce*; Ar. *talq*, talc], a hydrous silicate of magnesia, occurring as a foliated mineral of an apple-green, silver-white, and other shades of colour, translucent, and having a greasy feel—distinguished from mica by being much softer; forms the basis of the rouge used by women, and in its natural state used by tailors for drawing lines on cloth; talcey, talcy, a talce; also talcese, a talce-ose, consisting of talce or containing it; talcite, *n.* *talcite*, same as talce; talcese, granite, a granite rock composed of felspar, quartz, and talce or chlorite; talce-schist, a glistening rock consisting of talce and quartz arranged in folia, more or less crumpled, of various colours, but more frequently of a greenish hue.

tale, *n.* *tal* [AS. *tales*, a number, narrative; cf. Dan. *tales*; Icei. *tales*; Ger. *zähl*], a story; a short narrative of adventure; a fiction; number told or reckoned; a numeral account; information; disclosure; *v.* to tell off in number; *tal'ing*, *imp.* *tal'ed*, *pp.* *tal'd*; tale-bearer, one who impertinently or officiously gives intelligence about the doings of others that may create mischief and ill-will; tale-bearing, officious or thoughtless information given about others that may create ill-will; *adj.* giving officious information; tale-teller, one who relates stories, generally for amusement.—SYN. of 'tale n.': account; narrative; narration; description; record; relation; memory; history; anecdote; fable; incident; legend; reckoning.

talce, *n.* *tal*, another spelling of talce, which see. **talent**, *n.* *talent* [F. *talent*, a talent weight, ability—from L. *talentum*, Gr. *talanton*, a thing weighed], among the ancients, a weight, a coin, or a sum of money, varying in amount—the Jewish, of silver, about 236½ of gold, about 254½; the Attic, of silver, about 234, 15s.; a metaphorical use from the Scripture parable [Matt. xxv.] of the talents, natural gift or endowment; eminent ability; particular faculty; talented, a possessing skill or talents; mentally gifted.—SYN. of 'talent': genius; skill; ability; capacity; capability; cleverness; faculty; gift; endowment.

tales, *n.* *talce* [plu. of L. *talce*, such], in law, at a trial, qualified men who happen to be present taken, by permission of the judge, to make up the insufficiency in the number of the jurors, occasioned by challenges or other causes; a writ for summoning additional jurors.

talipes, *n.* *talipes*, also talipes, *n.* *talipes* [L. *talipes*, an ankle; *pes* or *pedem*, a foot], the disease called club foot; a person affected with club-foot.

talipot or **talipot**, *n.* *talipot*, *talipot* [Cingalese], a gigantic palm-tree, *Corypha umbraculifera*, with fan-like leaves, native to Ceylon and India; it occasionally reaches the height of 100 feet, while the leaves are usually about 18 feet long and 14 feet broad; at the age of thirty or forty years is produced a massive white-blossomed flower-spike, with fruit, when the tree decays.

talisman, *n.* *talisman* [Sp. *talisman*—from Ar. *tilcam*, a magical image—from Gr. *telema*, tribute, in late Gr. incantation, mystery—from Gr. *telos*, completion], among Eastern nations, a magical figure cut or engraved, in connection with certain superstitious observances and astrological configurations of the heavens; a charm; an amulet; talismanic, *a.* *talismanic*, also talismanic, *a.* *talismanic*, magical; having the properties of a talisman; talismanically, *adv.* *talismanically* [ME. *taliken*, freq. of *talien*, to speak; AS. *talian*, to speak—from *talu*, a tale; see *tall* and *tales*], conversational; familiar speech; subject of conversation; rumour; report; *v.* to speak, as in familiar conversation; to converse; to confer; to reason; to reprove gently; to influence with talk; to advise; to speak impertinently; to relate; to give account of; *tal'ing*, *imp.* *tal'ed*, *pp.* *tal'd*; loquacious; *n.* conversation; talked, *pp.* *tal'd*; talker, *n.* *talkeer*, one who talks; a loquacious person; a boaster; talkative, *a.* *tal'tive*, fond of talking; loquacious; talkatively, *adv.* *tal'tively*, *adv.* *tal'tiveness*, *n.* *tal'tiveness*, the quality or condition of being talkative; loquacity; to *talk shop*, to discuss matters concerning one's own trade or business where inappropriate.—SYN. of 'talk n.': conversation; colloquy; chat; discourse; conference; dialogue; communication; garrulity; loquacity.

tall, *a.* *tall* [W. *tal*, tall, lofty], high in stature; long and erect; high; lofty; in *OE*, sturdy; lusty;

calo, *boŷ*, *jūt*; *paire*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *therc*, *zeul*.

fly of wading birds; one of a family of saurian reptiles, also of dipterous insects.

tachylite, *n.* *tak'-i-lit* [Gr. *tachys*, quick; *lithos*, a stone], a black vitreous mineral of the hornblende family, so called from its being easily fused under the blowpipe.

tachymeter, *n.* *tak'-im-i-ter* [Gr. *tachys*, swift; *metron*, a measure], a surveying-instr. adapted to rapid measurements.

tact, *n.* *tak'-it* [L. *tactus*, silent; *taceo*, I am silent], implied but not expressed in words; silent; as a *tact* agreement: *tac'itly*, *ad. it*, silently; without giving expression to in words.

tacturn, *n.* *tak'-turn* [L. *tacturnus*, of few words—from *tactus*, silent; *taceo*, I am silent], close or reserved in speech; habitually silent: *tact'urn'ity*, *n.* *-i-ty*, habitual silence or reserve: *tact'urn'ly*, *ad. it*.

tack, *n.* *tak* [Fris. *takke*, a point: cf. Ger. *tacke*, a prong], a very small nail with a flat head—so called from being used to fasten something to another, as a carpet to a floor; a slight fastening; the course of a ship with reference to the position of the sails—hence, a course of action; an addition or supplement, as to a bill passing through Parliament; in *Scots law*, a lease of land: *v.* to attach or fasten slightly; to stitch together; to unite; to join; to change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails; in *Parliament*, to add a supplement to a bill in its progress through the Houses: **tack'ing**, *imp.* *n.* the act of changing a ship's course; very long stitches in needle-work to keep two pieces of material together, till they can be stitched closely: **tack'le**, *pp. tak't*; **tack'ler**, *n.* *-er*, one who makes an addition or supplement; **tack'et**, *n.* *tak'-it*, in *Scot.*, a small short nail with a thick head: **tack'sman**, *n.* in *Scot.*, one who holds a lease of land, &c. from another; a lessee: on the star-board tack, having the wind on the right side, said of a vessel in sailing; to bear tack or hold tack, in *O.E.*, to hold out; to last.

tack'et, *n.* *tak'-it*—see under *tack*.
tackle, *n.* *tak'-il* [Sw. *tackel*, tackle], among seamen, a pulley of two or more blocks, with suitable ropes, for raising and lowering heavy weights; the ropes, rigging, &c., of a ship; harness; gear; apparatus; in *O.E.*, weapons; instruments of action: *v.* to supply with tackle; to attack vigorously, as any labour; to grapple with; in *football*, to charge and stop an opponent in running: **tack'ling**, *imp.* *-ing*, *n.* furniture of the masts; instruments or apparatus: **tack'led**, *pp. tak'-il*; *ad.* made of ropes tacked together: ground—*tack'le*, anchors, cables, and the like: **fishing-tackle**, the apparatus used for fishing: **gun-tackle**, the apparatus for the management of guns on board ship.

tact, *n.* *takt* [L. *tactus*, *pp.* of *tango*, I touch], peculiar skill or faculty; skill in adapting words or actions to circumstances; delicate handling; nice discernment: **tact'less**, *n.* *-i-ty*, without tact.

tactics, *n.* *plu. tak'-tik* [Gr. *taktika*, military tactics; *taktikos*, fit for arranging—from *tasseo*, I array], the various evolutions and manoeuvres in the position and arrangement of troops or of ships of war in the presence of an enemy; the science and art of disposing military and naval forces for attack or defence; way or method of proceeding or acting: **tac'tic**, *n.* *-ic*, also **tac'tical**, *n.* *-i-ty*, of or relating to tactics: **tac'tically**, *ad. it*: **tactician**, *n.* *tak'-tish-an*, one skilled in naval or military tactics; an adroit manager or contriver.

tactile, *n.* *tak'-il* [F. *tactile*—from L. *tactus*, that may be touched—from *tango*, I touch], that may be touched or felt: **tangible**: **tac'tility**, *ad. it*: **tact'il-ity**, *n.* *tak'-il-i-ty*, the state of being tangible; tangibility: **taction**, *n.* *tak'-shun*, the act of touching; touch: **tac'tual**, *n.* *-al*, *pert.* to touch; derived from touch: **tac'tually**, *ad. it*.

tadpole, *n.* *tad'-pol* [compounded of *toad*, and *poll*, the head, which see], a frog in its first state from the spawn: **tadpole-fish**, a teleostean fish resembling the animal from which it takes its name.

tael, *n.* *tal* [Port.], in *China*, a denomination of money worth about 7s.; a weight of 1½ oz.; said by others to be 1½ oz. of silver, in value about 1½ dollars.

ta'en, *v.* *tan*, a poetical contr. for *taken*.

tamia, *n.* *ten'-i-d* [L. *tamia*; Gr. *tamnia*, a ribbon—

from *tenéo*, I stretch], an intestinal worm, usually called the *tape-worm*: in *Arch.*, the fillet or band above the architrave of the Doric order: **ta'mial**, *n.* *-oid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], shaped like a ribbon, as the *tape-worm*.

tafferel, *n.* *taf'-er-el*, also **taffrail**, *n.* *taf'-ral* [Dut. *taferel*, a panel—from *tafel*, a table—from L. *tabula*, a table], in a ship, the rail over the heads of the stern-timbers, extending across the stern from one quarter stanchion to another.

taffeta, *n.* *taf'-fe-ta*, also **taffety**, *n.* *-ty* [F. *taffeta*—from Pers. *tafta*—from *taftan* to twist, to spin], a thin, glossy, silken fabric, having a wavy lustre, much used for curtains and hangings; in *med.*, a plaster spread on thin silk: **taffeta phrases**, smooth, sleek, honeyed phrases; euphemisms.

taffrail—see **tafferal**.

Taffy, *n.* *taf'-fi*, meaning 'David,' the familiar name for a Welshman.

taffy—see **toffy**.

taña, *n.* *taf'-d* [W. Ind.], a kind of rum distilled from molasses.

tag, *n.* *täg* [Sw. *tagg*, a point, a tooth], a metallic point at the end of a string or lace; the end or extremity; anything paltry and mean; a sheep of the first year: *v.* to fit with a point, as a lace; to fit one thing to another, with one: **tag'ging**, *imp.* *n.* materials for tags: **tagged**, *pp. tag'd*: **tag-sore**, a disease in sheep: **tag-tail**, a worm having its tail different in colour from the body: **tag'-rag**, *n.* *-rag*, the rabble: **tag-rag** and **bobtail**, the rabble; the drag of the people.

tag'le, *n.* *taf'-el* [It. a pulley] in *mech.*, the name given to a system of pulleys, the set being in a fixed block, and another in a movable block to which the weight is attached.

tail, *n.* *tail* [AS. *taeg*, a tail: cf. Icel. *taeg*; Sw. *tagel*; Goth. *taeg*], the part which terminates an animal's body; the hinder part of anything; a shoot or projection hanging loosely from the hinder part; the luminous train following the body of a comet; the bottom or lower part of anything; anything long and pendent; the end or spent part, as of a storm; the reverse of a coin: *v.* to pull by the tail; in *Arch.*, to fasten by one of its ends into a wall, with *tail'ing*, *imp.* *n.* in *Arch.*, the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall: **tailed**, *pp. tail'd*. *ad.* having a tail: **tailings**, *n.* *plu. tail'-ing*, the lighter parts of grain in winnowing: **tail'less**, *n.* *-less*, having no tail: **tail-block**, in ships, a single block having a short piece of rope attached to it, by which it may be fastened to any other thing: **tail-board**, the movable board at the back of a cart or wagon: **tail-draw**, in *field-draw'ing*, a main drain: **tail-piece**, a piece at the end; the end-piece of a violin to which the strings are attached: in *printing*, an ornamental design placed at the end of a chapter or division of a book: **tail-race**, the stream of water from a mill after it has turned the wheel: to turn tail, to run away.

tail or taille, *n.* *tail* [F. *taille*, a cutting; It. *taglia*, a share, a portion—see **tailor**], limitation; abridgment: **tailage**, *n.* *tail'-aj*, *lit.*, a piece cut out of the whole—hence, a toll or tax: an *estate tail*, a partial estate cut or carved out of the fee-simple; an *estate limited to certain heirs*—see **entail** I.

tailor, *n.* *tail'-er* [F. *tailleur*, a tailor—from *tailier*, to cut—from mid. L. *talio*, I cut—from L. *talio*, a cutting, a stick], one whose business it is to make men's outer garments: *v.* to work as a tailor: **tail'-oring**, *imp.* *n.* the business of a tailor: **tail'ored**, *pp. -ed*: **tail'ores**, *n.* *-es*, a female who makes men's garments: **tailor-bird**, an East Indian bird, so called from its habit of stitching together the leaves of plants in order to form its nest.

tail'sie or **tail'yie**, *n.* *tail'-yi* [F. *tailier*, to cut—see **tailor**], in *Scots law*, the term corresponding with the Eng. word *entail*; any deed by which the legal course of inheritance is cut off and an arbitrary one substituted: *v.* to entail.

taint, *n.* *tain't* [F. *trinit*, a stain; L. *stinctus*, stained, coloured—from *tingo*, I stain, I colour], a touch of corruption; a stain; a tincture; a blemish; infection; corruption: *v.* to defile; to contaminate; to impregnate with anything corrupt or foul; to sully, to be slightly infected or corrupted: **tain'ting**, *imp.* *n.* *tain't-ed*, *pp.* *tain't-ess*, *n.* *-ess*, pure; free from infection: **tain'tlessly**, *ad. it*: **tain'ture**, *n.* *-ur*, tinge; defilement: **tain'tworm**, in *O.E.*, a certain kind of

mâte, mât, fâr, laïo; mâte, mêt, her; pine, yin; nôle, nôl, nôve;

broad stripes of satin between broad stripes of watered material.

tabashier, n. *tāb-ā-shēr* [Ar. *tabāshīr*, clay, a siliceous secretion found in the stem of the large Indian bamboo, highly valued in the East Indies as a medicine.

tabbiset, n. *tāb-bī-nēt* [see *tabby*] a figured texture of silk and worsted, having much the appearance of poplin.

tabby, n. *tāb-bī* [F. *tabis*—from Ar. *tabābī*, a rich kind of watered silk, so called from a quarter of Bagdad, where first made], an old name for silk watered or figured; a mixture of lime, gravel, &c., and water, forming a mass which, when dry, becomes very hard; a cat of a tabby colour; an elderly married or unmarried lady; adj. brindled with dark grey or black, like the waves of watered silk—applied to cats: v. to brindle; to cause to look wavy, as watered silk; *tab'-bying*, imp.: n. the passing of silk, &c., under a calender to give it a wavy appearance: *tab'led*, pp. *tab'd*.

tabernacle, n. *tāb-ēr-nā-kī* [L. *tabernaculum*, a tent—*from taberna*, hut], a movable or temporary habitation; the movable structure carried by the Israelites during their wanderings in the wilderness as a place for worship and sacrifices; a place of worship; in *Script.*, the natural body of man; in *R. Cath. Ch.*, an ornamental erection on the altar for the reception of the consecrated wafer: v. to abide for a time; to lodge; to enshrine: *tab'ernacled*, a. *-nā-kī-d*, lodged: *tab'ernac'lar*, a. *-nā-kī-d-ēr*, pert. to a tabernacle: in *arch.*, latticed: *tab'ernac'ularly*, ad. *It*: Feast of Tabernacles, one of the three principal festivals of the Jews, which lasted seven days, during which the people dwelt in booths formed of the boughs of trees, commemorative of the dwellings of their ancestors in the wilderness.

Tabernamontana, n. *tāb-ēr-nē-mōn-tā-nā* [after Dr *Tabernamontanus*, a great physician and botanist], a genus of interesting plants, Ord. *Apocynaceæ*, bearing sweet-scented flowers: *Tabernamontana utilis*, *tā-nā-ī* [L. *utilis*, profitable], the cow-tree or milk-tree of Demerara, the sap of which is used as milk.

tabes, n. *tā-bēs* [L. *tabēs*, a wasting away—from *tabeo*, I melt or waste away], a gradual wasting away of the whole body, accompanied by languor and hectic fever: *tabetic*, a. *tā-bēt-īk*, also *tab'et'al*, a. *-t-kīl*, affected with *tabes*; wasting by slow disease: *tab'id*, *tāb-īd* [L. *tabidus*, wasting away], wasted by disease: *tab'idly*, ad. *It*: *tab'idness*, n., also *tab'itude*, n. *-t-īd*, state of being wasted by disease.

tabinet, n. *tāb-ī-nēt*—see *tabinet*.

tablature, n. *tāb-lā-tūr* [F. *tablature*, arrangement of marks on a line—see *table*], a painting or basso-relievo on a wall or on a ceiling, forming a single piece comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design; in *anal.*, a division or parting of the flat bones of the skull into two tables; a mode of writing music for the guitar and other instr., now long disused.

table, n. *tā-bī* [F. *table*—from L. *tabula*, a board], a piece of domestic furniture, consisting of a flat surface supported on one or more legs; a flat surface in general; persons sitting at table; the fare or entertainment itself; a circular sheet of finished glass, a collection of particulars, numbers, results, &c., arranged in order and brought into one view; a slab of thin stone or wood for writing on; also the writing itself, as [in plu.] the Ten Commandments; in *arch.*, any smooth ornament, usually that of a long square; in *OE.*, that which exhibits a view of a thing on a flat surface; in *poetry*, lines of the hand; in *plu.*, small pieces shifted on squares or points; draughts; backgammon: adj. pert. to a table: v. to lay or place upon a table; to enter upon the record; to board, &c.; in *OE.*, to make into a catalogue; to set down; to supply with a table or food: *tab'ling*, imp.: *It*, in *shipbuilding*, the letting of one piece of timber into another: *tab'led*, pp. *tā-bīd*: the Lord's table, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; also the table itself in the Eng. Ch.; the Eucharist: *table-beer*, a weak beer for common use: *table-book*, a book on which anything is impressed or written without ink: a *table*: *table-cloth*, a covering of linen, &c., for a table, particularly at meals: *table-land*, in *phys. geog.*, any flat or comparatively level tract of land considerably elevated above the general surface of a country; a plateau: *table-lines*, the linen used for

and at the table: *table-green*, the ordinary large spoon used at table: *table-talk*, familiar conversation at meals: *table-turning*, the alleged movements of tables attributed to the power of departed spirits, or to the development of latent, vital, or spiritual forces: to lay on the table, in Parliamentary usage, and in the usage of corporate and other bodies, to receive any document or written communication, as a report, a motion, and suchlike, but to agree to postpone its consideration indefinitely: to serve tables, in *Script.*, to administer the aims of the Church, a duty assigned to the deacons: to turn the tables, to change the condition or fortunes of contending parties: *table d'hôte*, n. *tā-bī dōt* [F. *table* of the landlord, a dinner at a hotel or tavern at which the landlord presides; an ordinary: Twelve Tables, a celebrated body of anc. Roman laws: two tables, two stone tablets on which the Ten Commandments were written, the first with four containing duties to God, the second of six containing duties to man: Knights of the Round Table, a military order of the anc. British king Arthur: *Syn. of 'table n'*: *table*; *index*; *catalogue*; *syllabus*: *tableaux*, n. *tā-bō*, *tableaux*, n. plu. *tā-bō* [F. *tableau*, a picture, a painting—from a supposed mid. L. *tabulellum*, a dim. of L. *tabula*, a table], a striking and vivid representation: *tableaux vivants*, *tā-bō vī-vānt* [F. *vivants*, living], an exhibition in which persons in appropriate costume represent some interesting historical or other scene, or some celebrated painting or statuary.

tablet, n. *tāb-lēt* [F. *tablette*, a shelf, a dim. of F. *table*—see *table*], a small flat surface of any material, anciently used for memoranda; something flat used for writing, painting, or drawing on; a small flatish cake, as of soap; a flat piece of sweetmeat; in *China*, a wooden or stone representation of the dead; an ancestral monument.

tablier, n. *tāb-ī-ēr* or *tāb-ī-t-d* [F. *tablier*, an apron], an apron; an apron-like draping on a woman's dress.

taboo, n. *tā-bō* [Polynesian, *tapu*, forbidden], in the *Pacific Is.*, a religious rite by which anything whatsoever is rendered sacred and inviolable: to forbid the use of; to render inviolable: to forbid approach or use; to interdict: *taboo'ing*, imp.: *tabooed*, pp. *-bōd*: in New Zealand generally spelt *tapu*, *tā-pō*.

tabour, n., also *tabor*, n. *tā-bēr* [OF. *tabour*: Sp. *tambor*, a drum: Ar. *tāmbār*, *tabd*, a drum], a small drum beaten with one stick, used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife: v. to play the tabour; to strike lightly and frequently: *tab'ouring*, imp.: *tab'oured*, pp. *-bōr*: *to bourn*, n. *-bēr*, one who plays on the tabour: *tabourēt*, n. *tā-bēr-ēt* [F.], a small tabour; a cushioned stool highly ornamented; an embroidery-frame: *tabourine*, n. *tā-bēr-īn*, in *OE.*, a common side-drum: *tab'ret*, n. a small tabour.

tabula, n. plu. *tāb-ū-lā* [L. *tabula*, a board or plank], horizontal plates or floors in some corals, across the cavity of the theca: *tabular*, a. *tāb-ū-lār*, having a flat or square surface; having the form of laminae or plates; set down in the form of tables or synopses: *tab'ulate*, v. *-lāt*, to shape with a flat surface; to reduce to tables or synopses: *tab'ulating*, imp.: *tab'ulated*, pp.: *tab'ulator*, n. *tā-bēr*, one who tabulates: *tab'ulation*, n. *-tā-shūn*, the act of throwing data into a tabular form: *tabular spar*, same as *wollastonite*.

tabamabac, n. *tāb-d-mā-hā-kī*, also *tā'amahac*, n. *-hā-kī* [S. Amer.], a name applied to two or three different tropical plants; the balsamic, bitter, resinous exudation which covers the buds of *Populus nigra* and *P. balsamifera*, Ord. *Salicaceæ*.

tacca, n. *tā-kī-kī* [Malay], a genus of tropical plants, Ord. *Taccaceæ*, whose tubers, resembling new potatoes, contain starch and arrowroot.

tace, *tā-sē*, also *tacet*, *tā-sēt* [L. *tace*, be silent], in music, a term used to indicate when a part is to be silent during a certain time.

tache, n. *tāsh* [see *tack*], a button; a catch; a loop.

tache, n. *tāsh* [F.], in *OE.*, a stain; blemish. **tachometer**, n. *tā-kōm-tēr* [Gr. *tachos*, speed; *metron*, a measure], a contrivance for indicating small variations in the velocity of machines, and also for measuring the velocity of running water. **tachydromian**, n. *tā-kī-drōm-ī-ān* [Gr. *tachus*, swift; *dromos*, a course, a running], one of a fam-

synonymos, having the same name or meaning—from *syn*, together; *onymos*, a name; a word having the same, or nearly the same, signification as another word in the same language; a word used in the wide sense to indicate a similar sense to another word, or one having something in common with another, though not identical; the equivalent of a word in another language; plurals *synonymas* and *synonymas*, *-niz*, also *synonymia*, *syn-on'i-mi*: *synonymia*, *-niz*, a book of synonyms: *synonymias*, *v. -miz*, to express the same meaning in different words: *synonymizing*, *imp.*: *synonymized*, *pp. -mized*: *synonymist*, *n. -mist*, one who collects and explains synonyms: *synonymous*, *a. -miz*, having the same meaning; expressing the same thing: *synonymously*, *ad. -ly*: *synonymy*, *n. -mi*, the quality of being synonymous; a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse: *synopsis*, *n. syn-op-sis* [Gr. *synopsis*, the act of viewing at a glance—from *syn*, together; *opsis*, a view] a general view; a collective view of any subject in a condensed form: *synopses*, *plu. -ses*: *synoptic*, *a. -tik*, also *synoptical*, *a. -ti-kal*, affording a general view; exhibiting the principal parts at one view, or in a condensed form, as the Synoptic Gospels of Saints Matthew, Mark, and Luke exhibit the life of Christ: *synoptically*, *ad. -ly*.—*SYN.* of 'synopsis': abridgment; compendium; abstract; epitome.

synosteosis, *n. syn-os-tis-sis* [Gr. *syn*, together; *osteon*, a bone], the premature obliteration of certain of the sutures of the skull: *synosteotic*, *a. -it-ik*, having the character of synosteosis.

synovia, *n. syn-o-vi-d* [Gr. *syn*, with; *l. ovum*; Gr. *ovon*, an egg], a fluid secreted in the cavity of joints for the purpose of keeping them moist: *synovial*, *a. -li*, pert. to or secreting synovia: *synovitis*, *n. syn-o-vi-tis* [*itis*, denoting inflammation], inflammation of the synovial membrane.

synsepalous, *a. syn-sep-a-lus* [Gr. *syn*, with; Eng. *sepal*], in bot., having the sepals all united by their edges; same as *gamio* or *mono-sepalous*.

synspermous, *a. syn-sper-mus* [Gr. *syn*, with; *sperma*, seed], in bot., having several seeds united: *synspermy*, *n. syn-sper-mi*, the union of several seeds.

synsporous, *a. syn-spor-us* [Gr. *syn*, together; *spora*, a seed], propagating by conjunction of cells, as in algae.

syntax, *n. syn-taks*, also *syntaxis*, *n. syn-taks-is* [Gr. *synthesis*, arranging or placing together—from *syn*, with; *tassō*, I put in order], in *gram.*, the proper arrangement of words according to the best usage in order to express ideas; the due arrangement of words to form sentences according to certain established rules: *syntactical*, *a. syn-tak-ti-kal*, also *syntactic*, *a. -tik*, pert. to syntax, or according to its rules: *syntactically*, *ad. -ly*.

synteresis, *n. syn-tē-rē-sis* [Gr. *synērēsis*, a watching closely—from *syn*, with; *tēroō*, I watch], in *med.*, preservative or preventive treatment; prophylaxis; in *med.*, conscience viewed as the internal repository of the laws of right: *synteretic*, *a. -tik*, tending to preserve health; prophylactic: *synteretics*, *n. plu. -tes*, that department of medicine which relates to the preservation of health.

syntexis, *n. syn-tēks-is* [Gr. *synthesis*, decay, consumption—from *syn*, with; *tēkoō*, I melt], a wasting of the body as from consumption: *syntetic*, *a. -tik*, *-tik*, also *syntectical*, *a. -ti-kal*, pert. to syntexis; wasting with consumption.

syothermal, *a. syn-thēr-mal* [Gr. *syn*, with; *thermē*, heat], having the same degree of heat.

synthesis, *n. syn-thē-sis* [Gr. *synthesis*, a putting or placing together—from *syn*, together; *thesis*, a placing; *tithēmi*, I place], the uniting of elements to form a compound; the opposite of *analysis*: the putting of two or more things together to form a whole; in *surv.*, the operation by which divided parts are reunited: *synthesis*, *v. -thē-sis*, to combine two

or more things into one: *synthetic*, *a. syn-thē-tik*, also *synthetical*, *a. -ti-kal*, pert. to synthesis; compounding: *synthetically*, *ad. -ly*.

syntoma, *n. syn-tō-ma* [Gr. *syn*, together; *tonos*, a tension, a bracing—from *trōmō*, I stretch], muscle fibrin; the principal constituent and essential basis of all the contractile tissues.

syphilis, *n. si-f-i-lis* [from *Syphilus*, the name of a shepherd in a poem by Fracastorio, an Italian (1530)—from Gr. *syx*, a swine; *philos*, loving], a form of the venereal disease, very contagious: *syphilitic*, *a. -tik*, pert. to or affected with syphilis: *syphilitic*, *n. -i-tis*, in inoculation of syphilitic matter.

syphoea—see *syphoea*.

Syria, *a. sir-i-ak*, of or relating to Syria or its language; *n. the language of Syria*: *Syriacism*, *n. -d-ism*, a Syriac idiom or peculiarity: *Syriac*, *a. -d-ian*, a native of Syria: *a. -d-*, pert. to Syria.

Syringa, *n. sir-ing-ā* [Gr. *syrinx*, a pipe], a genus of plants of which the lilac is the type: *syringaria*, *a. sir-i-tis*, a bitter principle obtained from the leaves of the lilac: *syringotony*, *n. -pō-tō-ni* [Gr. *tonēō*, a cutting], in *anat.*, the operation of cutting for fistula.

syringe, *n. sir-ing* [Gr. *syrinx*, a pipe or tube], a small pipe or tube with a handle worked like a pump, with which a liquid may be sucked up or ejected—much used by medical men; a squirt: *v. to inject, wash, or clean with a syringe*: *syringing*, *imp.*: *syringed*, *pp. -ing*.

syrup, *n. sir-ūp* [Fr. *sirup*; Sp. *sarape*, sweet juice—from An *shardb*, wine or any beverage], a mixture of sugar or honey and water, flavoured; especially, a medicated solution of sugar in water; the juice of the sugar-cane; the liquid refuse of sugar, finer than molasses: *syruped*, *a. -d-ēd*, moistened with sugar or honey: *syrupy*, *a. -d-ēd*, resembling syrup; sweet.

system, *n. sis-tēm* [L. *systema*; Gr. *sunthesis*, an assembling of many things put together—from *sun*, together; *histanō*, I place or set], a combination of things acting together; an assemblage of things arranged in regular order; a plan or scheme in which many things or parts are reduced to regular order and dependence; regular method or order: *systematic*, *a. sis-tēm-ā-tik*, also *systematical*, *a. -ti-kal*, formed or done according to system; proceeding according to a regular plan or method; methodical: *systematically*, *ad. -ly*: *systematize*, *v. sis-tēm-ā-tiz*, to reduce to a system or method: *systematizing*, *imp.*: *systematized*, *pp. -tized*: *systematization*, *n. -ti-ti-ōn*, the act of reducing to a system: *systematizer*, *n. -zer*, also *systematist*, *n. -nist*, one who reduces to a system: *systemic*, *a. sis-tēm-ik*, in *med.*, belonging to the body as a whole; common to a general system: *systemic*, *v. sis-tēm-ik*, same as *systematize*: *systemless*, *a. -lēz*, without system.

syctole, *n. sis-tō-lē* [Gr. *syctolē*, a drawing together—from *syn*, together; *teōō*, I send], in *gram.*, the shortening of a long syllable; in *med.*, the contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation: *syctolic*, *a. sis-tō-l-ik*, pert. to syctole; contracting.

syctyle, *a. sis-ti-lē* [Gr. *syn*, together; *stulos*, a column], in *arch.*, having the arrangement of columns in such a manner that they are two diameters of a column apart; having a row of columns set close together, as the Parthenon at Athens.

sythe and **sithe**, *n. sith*, other spellings of *scythe*, which see.

syzygy, *n. sis-i-fi*, *syzygies*, *n. plu. -fis* [Gr. *syzygia*, a yoking together—from *syn*, together; *zeugō*, a yoke; *zeugōmēni*, I join], the point at which the moon or a planet is in conjunction or opposition with the sun; the times of both new and full moon; in *Greek* and *Latin verse*, the coupling of different feet together: *syzygy tide*, the tide which takes place on the afternoon of the day the sun and moon are in *syzygy*.

T

t, The twentieth letter of the English alphabet, is a sharp mute consonant, and a dental.

tabard, *n. tab-ərd* [OF. *tabard*], an ancient mantle or tunic, open at the sides, with wide sleeves reach-

ing to the elbows, often worn over armour; a herald's coat: *tabardar*, *n. -dər*, one who wears a tabard: *tabaret*, *n. tab-ə-rēt* [see *tabby*], a material for furniture purposes resembling tabinet, but having

male, mdt, fir, lūō; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, ptn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

synacme, *n.* *sin-ak-mé*, or **synac'my**, *n.* -*mé* [Gr. *synakmasó*, I flourish at the same time with another—from *syn*, together; *akmé*, bloom, prime], in bot., the condition of stamens and pistils when they reach maturity at the same time; **synac'me**, *a.* -*mék*, characterised by synac'my, as the plant *Soldanum dulcanaria*, the woody nightshade.

synac'mis, *n.* *sin-ér-é-sis* also **synac'resis**, *n.* *sin-ér-é-sis* [Gr. *synac'resis*, a taking or drawing together—from *syn*, together; *hairein*, I take or seize], in gram., a figure by which two vowels, usually separated, are drawn together into one syllable, as *o'er* for *over*; the opposite of *diac'resis*.

synagogos, *n.* *sin-d-góg* [F. *synagogue*—from Gr. *synagōgē*, an assembly—from *syn*, together; *agō*, I lead], among the *Jews*, a congregation met for worship, or for the performance of religious rites; a place of worship: **syn'agóg'ical**, *a.* -*gój-i-kál*, pert. to: **syn'agóg'ically**, *ad.* -*ik*.

synalepha, *n.* also **synalopha**, *n.* *sin-d-lé-fa* [Gr. *synalopha*, a melting together—from *syn*, together; *aleipho*, I anoint, I besmear], in gram., the process of cutting off or suppressing a vowel at the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel.

Synandria, *n.* plu. *sin-án-drí-as* [Gr. *syn*, together; *aner* or *andros*, a male], in bot., a division of gamopetalous dicotyledons, having the carpels unequal in number to the number of the other whorls, while the stamens are synantherous.

synantherous, *a.* *sin-án-thér-ús* [Gr. *syn*, together; *antheros*, flowery, blooming—from *anthes*, a flower], in bot., having the stamens united by their anthers so as to form a tube round the style.

synanthous, *a.* *sin-án-thís* [Gr. *syn*, together; *anthos*, a flower], in bot., having flowers united together: **synanth'y**, *n.* *sin-án-thís*, the adhesion of several flowers.

synaptsae, *n.* *sin-dp-tés* [Gr. *synaptos*, joined, united—from *syn*, together; *hapto*, I connect or tie to], a nitrogenous compound, found in certain oily seeds, as in almonds: **synaptical**, *n.* plu. *sin-dp-tík-i-lé* [dim.], transverse prope, sometimes found in corals, extending across the loculi like the bars of a grate.

synarthrosis, *n.* *sin-dr-thró-sis* [Gr. *synarthrosis*, a being joined together—from *syn*, together; *arthron*, a joint], in anat., a union of bones without motion: **synarthro'idéal**, *a.* -*íd-ál*, pert. to or resembling synarthrosis.

syncarpium, *n.* *sin-kár-pí-um* [Gr. *syn*, together; *karpoe*, fruit], in bot., an aggregate fruit having the carpels of a multiple ovary formed into a solid mass, with a slender receptacle: **syncarpous**, *a.* *sin-kár-pús*, having the carpels united so as to form one ovary or pistil: **syncarpy**, *n.* *sin-kár-pé*, the accidental adhesion of several fruits, forming an abnormal condition.

syncategorematic, *n.* *sin-kát-é-gór-é-mát-ík* [Gr. *syn*, with; *kategorema*, a predicate], in logic, a word which cannot of itself be used as a term—e.g., an adverb, a preposition, &c.

synchondrosis, *n.* *sin-kón-dró-sis* [Gr. *syn*, together; *chondros*, a cartilage], in anat., the connection of bones by means of cartilage or gristle.

synchronal, *a.* *sin-kró-nál*, also **syn'chronous**, *a.* -*nés* [Gr. *syn*, with; *chronos*, time], happening at the same time; of the same date or epoch; simultaneous: **syn'chronal**, *n.* that which happens at the same time with something else: **syn'chronously**, *ad.* -*ik*: **syn'chronals**, *a.* *sin-kró-nál*, also **syn'chronical**, *a.* -*ikál*, same meaning as **syn'chronal**: **syn'chron'ically**, *ad.* -*ik*: **syn'chronise**, *v.* *sin-kró-níz*, to agree in time; to be simultaneous: to make to agree in time: **syn'chronising**, *imp.*: **syn'chronised**, *pp.*: **syn'chronisation**, *n.* *sin-kró-ní-zá-shún*, concurrence of events: **syn'chronism**, *n.* -*izm*, a happening at the same time: simultaneousness; in *hist.*, the tabular arrangement in one view of contemporary persons, things, and events, according to dates.

synclinal, *a.* *sin-klí-nál* [Gr. *syn*, together; *klínō*, I lean or bend], in geol., applied to strata that dip from opposite directions inwards, like the leaves of a half-opened book, or which incline to a common centre, forming a trough or basin-shaped hollow: **synclinal axis**, the line of direction in which such a trough or basin-shaped hollow trends: **anticlinal axis**, the line of direction of strata which dip in opposite directions from a common ridge, like the roof of a house.

syncope, *n.* *sin-kóp-é* [G. *synkopé*, a cutting off, a shortening—from *syn*, together; *koptō*, I cut off], in gram., a throwing out of one or more letters from the middle of a word, as *ne'er* for *never*; *é'en* for *even*; in *med.*, a fainting or swooning by the interruption of the action of the heart; in *music*, same as *syn'copation*: **syn'copate**, *v.* -*pát*, to contract a word by syncope; in *music*, to begin, as a note, on the unaccented part of a measure, and end on the accented: **syn'copating**, *imp.*: **syn'copated**, *pp.*: **syn'copation**, *n.* -*pát-shún*, the contraction of a word by suppressing one or more letters in the middle; in *music*, the act of syn'copating; the performance of a passage by syn'copating the notes: **syn'copist**, *n.* -*píst*, one who contracts words by syncope.

syncretism, *n.* *sin-kré-tizm*, also **syn'cretism**, *n.* -*kré-tizm* [G. *synkretismos*, union against a common enemy—from *syn*, with; *krétisō*, to behave like a Cretan, i.e., to lie], the attempt to blend the tenets of different schools of philosophy or sects of religion into one harmonious system: **Syn'cretists**, *n.* plu. -*tists*, the followers of Calixtus, a Lutheran divine, who attempted in the 17th century to promote concord among Christians of all sects, Protestant as well as Catholic; certain followers of the Platonic philosophy in the 15th century: **syncretic**, *a.* *sin-kré-tík*, blending parties or tenets: **syncretistic**, *a.* *sin-kré-tíst-ik*, pert. to syncretism.

syndesmosis, *n.* *sin-dés-mó-sis* [Gr. *syn*, together; *desmos*, a bond—from *deō*, I bind], in anat., the union of one bone with another by ligaments.

syndic, *n.* *sin-dík* [F. *syndic*: Gr. *syndikos*, helping in a court of justice, an advocate—from *syn*, together; *dikē*, justice], an officer invested with different powers in different countries; one chosen to transact business for others: **syn'dicate**, *n.* -*íd-kát*, the office or jurisdiction of a syndic; a council or body of syndics; a combination of capitalists to promote a particular financial scheme, such as a foreign loan, a public company, and the like: *v.* in *OE.*, to judge or censure.

synecdoche, *n.* *sin-ék-dó-ké* [Gr. *synekdoché*, the understanding one thing with another—from *synekdechomai*, I join in receiving—from *syn*, together; *ek*, out; *dechomai*, I receive], in *rhet.*, a figure in which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole: **synecdochical**, *a.* *sin-ék-dók-é-kál*, expressed by synecdoche, or implying one: **syn'ecdoch'ically**, *ad.* -*ik*: **synec'hic**, *n.* *sin-ék-íst* [Gr. *synec'hic*, a holding together—from *syn*, with; *echō*, I have, I hold], in *med.*, a disease of the eye in which the iris adheres to the cornea, or to the capsule of the crystalline lens.

synergia for **synergia**, which see.

synergids, *n.* plu. *sin-ér-jí-dé* [Gr. *syn*, with; *ergon*, work], in bot., certain accessory cells which occur in the developing embryo-sac of flowering-plants.

Synergist, *n.* *sin-ér-jíst* [Gr. *syn*, together; *ergon*, work], one of a party in the Lutheran Church who propagated about the end of the sixteenth century the doctrine that 'grace communicated to adult persons so as to draw them to God required a corresponding action of their own free will in order to become effectual': **syn'ergistic**, *a.* -*íst*, also **syn'ergistical**, *a.* -*íst-kál*, pertaining to the synergists; acting or working together; co-operating: **Synergism**, *n.* -*izm*, the doctrine of the Synergists.

syngenesian, *a.* *sin-jé-né-zhán*, also **syn'genes'ious**, *a.* -*ús* [Gr. *syn*, with; *genesis*, generation, birth], in bot., having the stamens united in a cylindrical form, or the anthers, as in the *Ord. Compositae*.

synocretate, *a.* *sin-ók-ré-té* [Gr. *syn*, with; *l. ocreatus*, furnished with graves or leggings; *ocrea*, a grave], in bot., having stipules uniting together on the opposite side of the axis from the leaf.

synod, *n.* *sin-ód* [F. *synode*: Gr. *synodos*, a meeting—from *syn*, with; *hodos*, a way, a coming], an ecclesiastical convention; a council; among *Presbyterians*, an assembly consisting of several adjoining presbyteries: **syn'odal**, *a.* -*ód-ál*, pert. to a synod: *n.* money anciently paid to the bishop at the Easter visitation: **synodic**, *a.* *sin-ód-ík*, also **synod'ical**, *a.* -*íkál*, pert. to or transacted in a synod: pert. to the period of time which the moon takes in returning to any given phase: **synod'ically**, *ad.* -*ik*.

synoecious, *a.* *sin-é-shús* [Gr. *syn*, together; *oikos*, a house], in bot., having antheridia and archegonia on the same receptacle.

synonym, *n.* also **synonyme**, *n.* *sin-d-ním* [F. *synonyme*; *l.* *synonymum*, a synonym; Gr. *synō-*

oōlo, boy, foot; *psēre*, bird; *chair*, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

tical, a. *-ti-kal*, pert. to or in the form of a syllogism: *syllogistically*, ad. *-ti*.

symphe, n. *sim/fi* [F. *symphe*, genus of the air—from Gr. *symphe*, a kind of beetle or moth, an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy: *symphe*-like, a. like a spirit: *symphe*-id, n. *-id*, a little *symphe*: *symphe*-ia, a. *-ia*, like a *symphe*—SYN. of 'symphe' fairy; nymph; elf; pert. fay.

sympva, a. *sim/va*, also spelt *sil/va* [L. *silva*, a wood, a forest], pert. to a wood or grove; inhabiting woods; woody; shady: n. a wood-god; a satyr: *syvlic acid*, a crystalline body obtained from resin, isomeric with pinic acid: *sy/va*, n. *-va*, the forest-trees of any country: *sy/va*, n. *sil/va*, the woodland region of the plain of B. Amer.—also *selva*.

syvanite, n. *sim/van-it*, a name originally given to native tellurium, from its being first found in Transylvania; a valuable ore of gold and silver, of a steel-grey or brass-yellow colour.

syvlektura, n. *sim/lektur* [L. *silva*, a wood; cultura, culture], the culture of forest-trees; arboriculture.

sym, *sim* [Gr. *sym*], a Greek prefix, another form of *syn*, which see.

symbiolisis, n. *sim/bi-sis* [Gr. *symbiosis*, a living together—from *syn*, together; *bios*, I live], in *biol.*, the more or less permanent union of certain organisms—two different kinds of animals or plants, or an animal and a plant—in mutual relation, as a crab and an actinia, or the fungus and alga of the lichen.

symbol, n. *sim/bol* [L. *symbolum*; Gr. *symbolon*, a sign or mark—from *syn*, together; *ballō*, I throw—*ball*, the act of several in throwing together portions to form a whole], a sign or mark by which one knows or infers a thing; some outward token by which something moral or spiritual is represented or suggested to the mind; a creed; an emblem; a type; a letter or character having a distinctive signification; a religious rite or outward form representing something else; in OE, contribution to a general fund; sentence of adjunction: v. to express by symbols: *symbolic*, a. *sim/bol-ik*, a. *symbolical*, a. *-i-kal*, expressed or represented by resemblances or signs; figurative; representative; typical: *symbolically*, ad. *-ly*: *symbolica*, n. plu. *-ica*, the study of symbols of old religions or Christian creeds: *symbolise*, v. *-ise*, to express by symbols; to have a resemblance of qualities or properties; to be typical of: *sym-bolising*, imp. *-ing*, representing symbolically: *sym-bolised*, pp. *-ised*: *sym-bolisation*, n. *-i-zā-shun*, act of symbolising; resemblance in properties or qualities: *sym-boliser*, n. one who symbolises: *sym-bolism*, n. *-izm*, the use of, or the being represented by, symbols; among *chemists*, consent of parts or ingredients: *symbology*, n. *sim-bol-ō-gy*, the act of expressing by symbols.

symmetry, n. *sim/mē-tri* [F. *symétrie*—from Gr. *symmetria*, an apt arrangement of parts or members—from *syn*, together; *metron*, a measure], the due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; harmony of parts: in *bot.*, a term applied to a flower, in reference to the parts being of the same number, or multiples of each other: *symmetrical*, a. *sim-mē-tri-kal*, proportional in all its parts: having corresponding parts or relations: *symmetrically*, ad. *-ly*: *symmetrise*, v. *sim-mē-tri-ze*, to make proportional in all its parts; to cause to have corresponding parts: *symmetrising*, imp. *-ing*: *symmetrised*, pp. *-ised*: *symmetrist*, n. *-rist*, one who is studious of symmetry.

sympathy, n. *sim/pā-thi* [F. *sympathie*—from Gr. *sympatheia*, conformity of feeling—from *syn*, together; *pathos*, suffering], feeling corresponding to that which another feels; fellow-feeling; an agreement of affections, temperaments, or inclinations which makes two persons pleased with each other; compassion: in *med.*, that influence or correspondence which arises in one part of the body from the existence of disease or irritation in another part, as the headache of indigestion, the pain in the right shoulder in disease of the liver, or the affection of one eye from disease of the other; propensity of animate bodies to unite, or to mutual action: *sympathetic*, a. *-etik*, also *sympathetical*, a. *-et-ik*, pert. to, or acting by sympathy; susceptible of sympathy; having common feeling with one another: in *path.*, applied to the symptoms and affections which occur in parts more or less remote from the primary seat of disease: *sympathetically*, ad. *-ly*: *sympathetic nerves*, the system of nerves which are specially supplied to the viscera and blood-vessels: *sym-pathic*, v. *-thiz*, to have a common feeling with another; to be tender or compassionate: *sym-pathising*, imp. *-ing*, being affected by what another feels: tender; compassionate: *sym-pathised*, pp. *-ised*: *sym-pathiser*, n. *-thizer*, one who feels with another.—SYN. of 'sympathy': pity; compassion; mercy; commiseration; condolence; agreement; tenderness.

symphe, n. *sim/fi* [F. *symphe*, genus of the air—from Gr. *symphe*, a kind of beetle or moth, an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy: *symphe*-like, a. like a spirit: *symphe*-id, n. *-id*, a little *symphe*: *symphe*-ia, a. *-ia*, like a *symphe*—SYN. of 'symphe' fairy; nymph; elf; pert. fay.

symphe, n. *sim/fi* [F. *symphe*, genus of the air—from Gr. *symphe*, a kind of beetle or moth, an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy: *symphe*-like, a. like a spirit: *symphe*-id, n. *-id*, a little *symphe*: *symphe*-ia, a. *-ia*, like a *symphe*—SYN. of 'symphe' fairy; nymph; elf; pert. fay.

symphe, n. *sim/fi* [F. *symphe*, genus of the air—from Gr. *symphe*, a kind of beetle or moth, an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy: *symphe*-like, a. like a spirit: *symphe*-id, n. *-id*, a little *symphe*: *symphe*-ia, a. *-ia*, like a *symphe*—SYN. of 'symphe' fairy; nymph; elf; pert. fay.

symphe, n. *sim/fi* [F. *symphe*, genus of the air—from Gr. *symphe*, a kind of beetle or moth, an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy: *symphe*-like, a. like a spirit: *symphe*-id, n. *-id*, a little *symphe*: *symphe*-ia, a. *-ia*, like a *symphe*—SYN. of 'symphe' fairy; nymph; elf; pert. fay.

symphe, n. *sim/fi* [F. *symphe*, genus of the air—from Gr. *symphe*, a kind of beetle or moth, an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy: *symphe*-like, a. like a spirit: *symphe*-id, n. *-id*, a little *symphe*: *symphe*-ia, a. *-ia*, like a *symphe*—SYN. of 'symphe' fairy; nymph; elf; pert. fay.

symphe, n. *sim/fi* [F. *symphe*, genus of the air—from Gr. *symphe*, a kind of beetle or moth, an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy: *symphe*-like, a. like a spirit: *symphe*-id, n. *-id*, a little *symphe*: *symphe*-ia, a. *-ia*, like a *symphe*—SYN. of 'symphe' fairy; nymph; elf; pert. fay.

symphe, n. *sim/fi* [F. *symphe*, genus of the air—from Gr. *symphe*, a kind of beetle or moth, an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy: *symphe*-like, a. like a spirit: *symphe*-id, n. *-id*, a little *symphe*: *symphe*-ia, a. *-ia*, like a *symphe*—SYN. of 'symphe' fairy; nymph; elf; pert. fay.

symphe, n. *sim/fi* [F. *symphe*, genus of the air—from Gr. *symphe*, a kind of beetle or moth, an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy: *symphe*-like, a. like a spirit: *symphe*-id, n. *-id*, a little *symphe*: *symphe*-ia, a. *-ia*, like a *symphe*—SYN. of 'symphe' fairy; nymph; elf; pert. fay.

symphe, n. *sim/fi* [F. *symphe*, genus of the air—from Gr. *symphe*, a kind of beetle or moth, an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy: *symphe*-like, a. like a spirit: *symphe*-id, n. *-id*, a little *symphe*: *symphe*-ia, a. *-ia*, like a *symphe*—SYN. of 'symphe' fairy; nymph; elf; pert. fay.

symphe, n. *sim/fi* [F. *symphe*, genus of the air—from Gr. *symphe*, a kind of beetle or moth, an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy: *symphe*-like, a. like a spirit: *symphe*-id, n. *-id*, a little *symphe*: *symphe*-ia, a. *-ia*, like a *symphe*—SYN. of 'symphe' fairy; nymph; elf; pert. fay.

symphe, n. *sim/fi* [F. *symphe*, genus of the air—from Gr. *symphe*, a kind of beetle or moth, an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy: *symphe*-like, a. like a spirit: *symphe*-id, n. *-id*, a little *symphe*: *symphe*-ia, a. *-ia*, like a *symphe*—SYN. of 'symphe' fairy; nymph; elf; pert. fay.

symphe, n. *sim/fi* [F. *symphe*, genus of the air—from Gr. *symphe*, a kind of beetle or moth, an imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy: *symphe*-like, a. like a spirit: *symphe*-id, n. *-id*, a little *symphe*: *symphe*-ia, a. *-ia*, like a *symphe*—SYN. of 'symphe' fairy; nymph; elf; pert. fay.

mēte, māt, fiv, lōle; mēte, māt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

railway running zig-zag on an incline; the train switching from one set of lines to another in turn; a railroad on which cars are elevated to a point, from which they descend by gravity to the point from which they started.

Switzer—see under **Swiss**.

swivel, *n.* *siv-əl* [AS. *sivian*, to move quickly]. a fastening so contrived as to allow the thing fastened to turn freely round on its axis; a ring which turns upon a staple; a small cannon on a pivot or staple, and which may be turned any way: *v.* to turn on a pin or pivot: *swiv'ling*, *imp.*: *swivelled*, *pp.* *swiv'led*.

swollen or **swola**, *v.* *swol'-ən*, *pp.* of the verb **swell**, which see: *adj.* largely increased in bulk.

swoom, *v.* *swōn* [AS. *swogan*, to sigh] to sink into a fainting fit, and appear as if dead: *n.* a fainting fit: *swoom'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who swoons: *swooned*, *pp.* *swōnd*.

swoop, *v.* *swōp* [from **sweep**, which see], to take or seize with a swooping movement; to catch while on the wing; to catch up: *n.* a sweeping movement; a sudden falling on and seizing, as a bird of prey on its victim: *swoop'ing*, *imp.*: *swooped*, *pp.* *swōpt*.

swap, *v.* *swāp* [another form of **swap**] to exchange; to barter: *n.* an exchange; a barter: *swap'ping*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of exchanging or bartering: *swapped*, *pp.* *swāpt*.

sword, *n.* *sōrd* [AS. *sweord*, a sword: cf. Icel. *sverdr*; Dan. *sverdr*; Dut. *zwaard*; Ger. *schwert*], a warlike weapon made of steel, consisting of a long knife-like blade, one side being a sharp cutting-edge, and having a handle at one end—used as a weapon for stabbing and cutting; figuratively, destruction by war; vengeance or justice; emblem of power or of triumph; the profession of arms: *sword'er*, *n.* *sōrd'-ēr*, in OE., a gladiator; a soldier; a cut-throat: *sword'less*, *a.* *lōs*, without a sword: *sword-arm*, the right arm: *sword-bayonet*, a bayonet having a shape somewhat like a sword: *sword-bearer*, a city officer who carries the sword as the emblem of authority and justice before the chief magistrate: *sword-belt*, the belt round the waist from which the sword is suspended: *sword-blade*, the knife or cutting part of a sword: *sword-cut*, a wound with a sword: *sword-dance*, in *Highlands of Scot.*, a dance performed over two swords laid cross-wise on the ground: *sword-fight*, a combat where swords are the weapons employed: *sword-fish*, a large sea-fish having a remarkable elongation of the upper jaw in the form of a sword-like weapon: *sword-shaped*, *a.* shaped like a sword; *ensiform*: *swordsmanship*, one skillful in the use of the sword: *swordstick*, a walking-stick in which a sword is concealed: *sword of state*, the sword borne on great occasions before kings, lords, governors of counties, &c.: to *surrender his sword*, to submit on defeat to the conqueror by the vanquished commander delivering his sword: to *break his sword*, to degrade him from his rank.

swore, *v.* *swōr*, *pt.* of **swear**: **sworn**, *v.* *swōrn*, *pp.* of **swear**, which see.

swound, *n.* *swōnd* [for **swoon**] in OE., a swoon; a fainting-fit.

swouns, *n.* *swōns* [corrupted from God's wounds] in OE., an oath by God's wounds, that is, 'Christ's wounds': also *swounds*.

swum, *v.* *swām*, *pt.* and *pp.* of **swim**, which see.

swing, *v.* *swīng*, *pt.* and *pp.* of **swing**, which see.

Sybarite, *n.* *sib'-rīt*, an inhabitant of anc. *Sybaris*, in Italy, noted for its luxury; an effeminate voluptuary: *Sybaritic*, *a.* *sib'-rit-ik*, *pert.* to or resembling a Sybarite: *Sybaritism*, *n.* *sib'-rit-izm*, luxuriousness; effeminacy.

sybo, *n.* *sib'-ō*, *syboes*, *n.* *sib'-ōz* [F. *écouille*—from *L. cæpa*, an onion], in *Scot.*, a young onion before the bulb has been formed: also *selp* *seibow*, *n.* *sib'-ō*, and *seibow*, *n.* *sib'-ō*.

sycamine, *n.* *sik'-ā-mīn* [Gr. *sūkaminos*], supposed to be the black mulberry-tree, but the species is uncertain; the *Morus nigra*, Ord. *Moraceæ*.

sycomore, *n.* *sik'-ō-mōr* [L. *sycomorus*; Gr. *sukomoros*, the fig-mulberry tree—from *sukon*, a fig; *mōron*, a mulberry], a large tree allied to the common fig, whose fruit, shaped like the fig, has a sweet and delicate taste, found in Egypt and Syria; the *Ficus sycomorus*, or *Sycomorus antiquorum*, Ord. *Moraceæ*; a well-known British forest-tree, belonging to the maple family, known by its five-lobed

leaves and its profusion of flat-winged twin fruit—a different tree from the Bible *sycomore*; the *Acer pseudo-platanus*—the great maple, or plane-tree of Scotland, Ord. *Aceraceæ*.

sycee, *n.* *sī-sē* [Chin. *sī sē*, fine silk], the only silver currency of the Chinese, in the form of small hemispherical ingots or lumps, weighing 5, 10, 25, or 50 taels, and sometimes more.

synchocarpous, *a.* *sik'-nō-kār'-pūs* [Gr. *synches*, frequent; *karpos*, fruit], in bot., possessing the power of producing fruit many times without perishing, as is the case with all trees and herbaceous perennials.

sycoma, *n.* *sī-kō-mud* [Gr.—from *sukon*, a fig], a fig-shaped tumour.

sycomas, *n.* *sī-kō-nās*, also *syco'ium*, *n.* *sī-tēm* [Gr. *sukon*, a fig], in bot., an aggregate fruit where many flowers have been developed upon a fleshy receptacle, which is either a flattened disc or forms a nearly closed cavity, as in the fig.

sycophant, *n.* *sik'-ō-fant* [L. *sycophan'ta*; Gr. *sukophantēs*, one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law, a tale-bearer—from *sukon*, a fig; *phantō*, I show], a flatterer of princes and great men; a parasite; a mean or servile flatterer: *syco'phaney*, *n.* *sī-fan-ē*, obsequious and mean flattery; servility: *syco'phan'tic*, *a.* *sī-fan't-ik*, flattering meanly; parasitic: *syco'phan'tish*, *a.* *sī-sh*, like a sycophant: *syco'phan'tism*, *n.* *sī-tizm*, a mean flattery; sycophaney.

sycoosis, *n.* *sī-kō-sīs* [Gr.—from *sukon*, a fig], a skin disease, characterised by the formation of patches of tubercles on the skin of the chin or upper lip.

syenite, *n.* *sī-ē-nīt* [from *Syene*, in Upper Egypt], a granitic rock composed of felspar, quartz, and hornblende; any granitic rock in which hornblende predominates: *syenitic*, *a.* *sī-nīt-ik*, containing or resembling *syenite*.

syepicrite, *n.* *sī-ē-pōr'-it*, a sulphide of cobalt, of a steel-grey colour, found at *Saipur*, in India—used by Indian jewellers to give a rose-colour to gold.

syllabarium, *n.* *sī-lā-bā-rī-əm*, *syllabā'ria*, *n.* *plu.* *-rī-dā* [mid. L.—from L. *syllaba*; Gr. *syllabē*, a syllable—see **syllable**], a catalogue of the primitive syllables of a language; *syllabary*, *n.* *sī-lā-rī*, the syllabic symbols of certain languages; a table of syllables; a syllabarium.

syllable, *n.* *sī-lā-bl* [L. *syllaba*; Gr. *syllabē*, a syllable—from Gr. *sun*, together; *lambanō*, I take], as much of a word as can be uttered distinctly by one effort of the voice; a word; anything proverbially concise; a particle: *v.* to pronounce articulately; to utter: *syllab'ing*, *imp.*: *syllab'led*, *pp.* *-lā-bīd*: *syllab'ic*, *a.* *sī-lā-b'ik*, also *syllab'ical*, *a.* *-kāl*, *pert.* to or consisting of a syllable: *syllab'ically*, *adv.* *-kāl*: *syllab'icate*, *v.* *-kāl*, to form into syllables: *syllab'ication*, *imp.*: *syllab'icated*, *pp.*: *syllab'ication*, *n.* *-kāl-shān*, the act of forming into syllables, or dividing words into syllables; also *syllab'ica'tion*, *n.* *-kāl-shān* [L. *faciō*, I make].

syllabub, *n.* *sī-lā-būb*—see **syllabub**.

syllabus, *n.* *sī-lā-būs* [mid. L. *syllabus*, a list—see **syllable**], an abstract; a table of contents; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse; in *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the list of doctrinal errors condemned in 1864 by Pope Pius IX. in his encyclical and other apostolic letters.

syllepsis, *n.* *sī-lēp'-sīs* [Gr. *sulēpsis*, a taking together—from *sun*, together; *lambanō*, I take], in *gram.*, a figure by which we connect the sense of words rather by the intention of the author than by their strict grammatical import; the agreement of a verb or adjective with one rather than another of two nouns, with either of which it might agree: *syllep'tic*, *a.* *-tik*, also *syllep'tical*, *a.* *-tik-al*, of or *pert.* to.

sylogism, *n.* *sī-lō-jizm* [L. *sylogismus*; Gr. *sylogismos*—from *sun*, together; *logizomai*, I reckon—from *logos*, a word, reasoning], a form of argument consisting of three terms or propositions, the first two of which are called the premises, and the third the conclusion, and are such that if the premises be allowed as true, the conclusion must be true also. The following is a syllogism: 1. The world exhibits marks of design; 2. Whatever exhibits marks of design had an intelligent maker; 3. Therefore the world had an intelligent maker. *sylogiasis*, *v.* *jiz*, to reason by syllogisms: *sylog'izing*, *imp.*: *sylog'ized*, *pp.* *jizd*: *sylog'izer*, *n.* *jiz-ēr*, one who reasons by syllogisms: *sylog'istic*, *a.* *jiz't-ik*, also *sylog'is'tic*.

soō, *boŷ*, *fūt*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

of bulk; increase, as of sound; in music, the gradual increase and diminution in the sound of a note; a gradual elevation of land; a succession of large waves; in familiar language, a man of importance; a drowsy foppish fellow, who takes a higher position than he actually occupies; a dandy; adj. pert, to a dandy; foppish: swell'ing, imp.: adj. increasing; tumid; pompous; turgid, as style or language: a. act of enlarging or increasing in bulk; inflation; a tumour; any morbid enlargement; protuberance: swelled, pp. *swelled*: adj. enlarged in bulk; also swollen, pp. *swollen*: *swellish*, a characteristic of a swell; foppish: swell-mob, a company of well-dressed thieves following their calling, and acting in concert: swell-mobman, a member of the swell-mob: ground-swell—see under ground: organ-swell, in an organ, a certain number of pipes enclosed in a frame, the gradual opening of which produces increased sound.

swell, v. *swell* [A.S. *swellan*, to die—see *swelter*], in O.E., to die; to faint; to swoon; to overpower, as with heat: *swell'ing*, imp.: *swell'ed*, pp.

swelter, v. *swelter* [Icel. *swelta*, to faint; Goth. *sweltan*—see *sultry*], to faint with heat; to suffer oppressive heat; to be ready to faint or perish from excessive heat: *swell'ing*, imp.: adj. oppressed with heat: *swell'ed*, pp. *swelted*: *sweltry*, a. *sweltry*, opp. by intensive heat; sultry.

swamp, v. *swamp*, pt. pp. of *swamp*, which see.

swave, v. *swave* [A.S. *sworfan*, to rub, to file: cf. Icel. *swafa*, to file; Dut. *swaeren*, to wander, to revel], to wander from; to rove; to deviate, as from duty; to turn aside; to bend; to incline: *swav'ing*, imp.: a. act of wandering; deviation from any line, rule, or standard: *swerved*, pp. *swerved*.

Swietenia, n. *swet-én-ti-á* [from *Swieten*, a physician], a genus of tropical trees, *Ort. Meliaceae*, one species of which furnishes mahogany.

swift, a. *swift* [A.S. *swif*, *swift*; *swifan*, to move quickly: Icel. *swipa*], moving a great distance in a short time; quick; nimble; speedy; ready; of short duration: n. a bird of the swallow tribe, so called from the rapidity of its flight: *swift'er*, n. *ér*, among seamen, a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets; a rope used to defend from external injury the sides of a boat; also, one of two shrouds not confined with the others: *swift'ly*, ad. *ift*: *swift'ness*, n. *ness*, rapid motion; quickness; expedition: *swift-footed*, a. nimble: fleet of foot.—*BYN.* of 'swift': fleet; rapid; expeditious.

swig, v. *swig* [A.S. *swigan*, to swallow—see *swallow*: cf. also *swill*], to drink a large draught in sounding gulps; to suck greedily: n. a large draught: *swig'ing*, imp.: *swigged*, pp. *swigged*.

swill, v. *swill* [A.S. *swilian*, to wash], to rinse; to wash out with water; to drink greedily; in O.E., to drench; to be intoxicated: n. the mixture of liquid substances given to swine, also called *swill'ing*, *flings*; drink taken in excessive quantities: *swill'ing*, imp.: adj. drinking grossly; in O.E., intoxicating; drenching: *swilled*, pp. *swilled*: *swiller*, n. *ler*, one who swills or drinks heavily.

swim, v. *swim* [A.S. *swimman*, to swim: cf. Icel. *swima*: Ger. *schwimmen*], to move about on the surface of water by movements of the hands and legs; to move through water by means of fins, as fish; to be carried along on the surface of water; to float on water; to cause to swim; not to sink; to pass over by swimming, as a river; to have a waving feeling in the head, when the visible scene appears in unsteady movement like the surface of water; to be dizzy: n. a movement on the surface of water; the air-bladder of a fish which supports it in water: *swim'ming*, imp.: adj. floating on a fluid; moving in or on water: n. the act or art of propelling the body through water by movements of the hands and feet; a floating; dizziness: *swam* or *swum*, pt. *swam* or *swum*, did *swam*, *swam*: *swim'mingly*, ad. *ift*, in familiar language, smoothly; without obstruction; with great success: *swim'mer*, n. *mer*, one who or that which swims; a protuberance on a horse's leg; a water-fowl: *swimmerets*, n. plu. *swim'mer-ets* [*swimmer*, and dim. *et*], the limbs of crustaceans which are adapted for swimming; to swim with the stream, to go with popular opinion.

swindle, v. *swin-dl* [Ger. *schwindeln*, to dizzy,

to act thoughtlessly, to cheat], to cheat grossly under the pretence of fair dealing; to defraud with deliberate artifice: n. a fraud or imposition; a design to cheat people out of money: *swind'ing*, imp.: *swind'ed*, pp. *swindled*: *swind'ing*, adj. cheating; defrauding: n. act of grossly cheating; knavery: *swindler*, n. *der*, a cheat; one who makes it a practice to cheat others; a sharper; a rogue.

swine, n. sing. or plu. *swine* [A.S. *swin*, a swine: cf. Goth. *swin*: Ger. *schwein*], a pig: a sow: pigs collectively: *swinish*, a. *swinish*, resembling a sow; gross; hoggish: *swinishly*, ad. *ift*: *swinishness*, n. *ness*, the state or quality of being swinish: *swine-herd*, a keeper of swine: *swine-teams*, the fetid varieties of limestone, better known as *shutstone*: *swine-sty*, a pen or house for swine.

swing, v. *swing* [A.S. *swingan*, to scourge, to beat: cf. Dan. *swinge*, to whirl, to brandish; Ger. *schwingen*], to cause to wave or vibrate; to wave loosely; to vibrate; to oscillate; to whirl round; to move to and fro, as the arms in walking; to brandish; to flourish; to change position as anchor, as a ship at each turn of the tide; *collig.*, to be hanged: n. motion from one side to the other; a waving motion; an apparatus to swing in or from; unrestrained liberty or licence; the sweep of a moving body; bent; the influence or power of a body put in motion: *swing'ing*, imp.: adj. moving to and fro; waving; brandishing; great; huge: n. act of moving to and fro: *swang* or *swung*, pt. *swang* or *swung*, did *swang*, pp. *swung*: *swing'er*, n. *er*, one who swings: *swing'ingly*, ad. *ing-ift*, in a swinging manner: *vastly*; greatly: *swing-bridge*, a bridge that may be moved by swinging, to admit the passage of vessels: *swing-plough*, a plough without a fore wheel under the beam: *swing-tree*, the bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened—also *swingle-tree*: *swing-trees*, three cross-bars of a plough, consisting of the long or master tree hooked to the bridle of the plough, and the two short trees in front, each hooked to an end of the master tree: *swing-wheel*, in a *timepiece*, the wheel which drives the pendulum: *swing-swing*, *swingingly*, an alternate movement, one up and one down: in full swing, at its height, as an entertainment; enjoying free course.

swinge, v. *swinge* [A.S. *swengan*, to do something with violent action—see swing], to beat soundly; to whip; in O.E., to move as a lash: n. in O.E., sweep or swing of anything in motion: *swinging*, imp.: *swinging*, pp. *swinged*, pp. *swinged*: *swinge-backer*, n. *er*, same as *swash-buckler*, which see under *swash*: *swingel*, n. *swing-el*, that part of a flail which falls on the grain in thrashing: *swingle*, v. *swing-el*, to beat; to clean or dress by beating, as flax; to swing or dangle: n. in *wire-cords*, a wooden spoke fixed to the barrel that draws the wire; a crank; also, same as *swingle*: *swing'ing*, imp.: *swing'ed*, pp. *swing'ed*: *swingle-tree*, the cross-bar of a carriage, plough, &c., to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fastened; a whistle-tree: *swingle-tow*, the coarse part of flax separated from the finer.

swinish, *swinishness*—see under *swine*.

swink, v. *swink* [A.S. *swincan*, to toll, to labour], in O.E., to toll; to drudge; to labour: n. in O.E., labour; toll; drudgery: *swink'ing*, imp.: *swinked* or *swink't*, pp. *swinked*: adj. in O.E., tired with work; overworked: *swink'er*, n. *er*, in O.E., a labourer.

swipe, n. *swipe*, another form of *sweep*.

swipe, v. *swipe* [Dan. *svip*, thin beer], in Eng. dial., to drink off hastily: *swipes*, n. *swipes*, a kind of weak or small beer.

swipe, v. *swipe* [see sweep], to deliver a strong blow: n. a sweeping blow.

swirl, v. *swirl* [Norw. *svirla*, to whirl; Dan. *svirle*], to rush along in eddies; to form eddies.

swish, v. *swish* [see switch], to lash; to switch.

Swiss, n. *swiss*, a native of Switzerland; the language: *Switzer*, n. *swit-er*, a native of Switzerland.

switch, n. *swich* [Icel. *svipt*, *svigr*, a switch], a thin flexible branch of a tree; a twig; on the permanent way of a railway, a movable part of a rail for the purpose of transferring a carriage from one line or track to another; a device in telegraphy by which one circuit can be connected with another: v. to strike with a flexible rod or twig: *switch'ing*, imp.: n. a beating with a switch: *switched*, pp. *switched*: *switch-back*, n. *swich-bdk*, originally, a part of a

måle, måt, fār, lofs; mette, måt, her; pine, pin; nåte, nåt, møve;

round but oval; wash: v. in *OE*, to bluster; to splash; to make a clatter or great noise: *swashing*, imp.: adj. having the character of a bully; crushing: *swashed*, pp. *swashed*: *swash'er*, n. in *OE*, one who makes a show of valour or force of arms: *swash-buckler*, n. *shak'ler*, in *OE*, a swaggering boastful fellow—said to be so named from the clanking noise made with sword and buckler or shields: *swashy*, a. *swash'ly*, soft and moist, like fruit too ripe.

swath, n. *swath* [see *swath*], in *Scot.*, a pattern, as of cloth; in *OE*, a swath.

swath, n. *swath* [*AS. swaþu*, a track; cf. *Dut. swade*, a swath; *L.Ger. swad*, line of grass left by the mower; *Ger. schwad*, the line or row of grass as it lies on the left of the mower cut by his scythe; the whole breadth or sweep of the scythe or mowing-machine; a bandage or fillet.

swathe, v. *swath* [from *swath*, which see], to make a bundle of; to tie up in bundles; to bandage; to wrap: n. a bandage or fillet: *swathing*, imp.: *swathed*, pp. *swathed*: *swathing-clothes*, swaddling-clothes.

sway, v. *swā* [*Icel. sveigja*, to bend, to swing, as a distaff: *Norw. sveiga*], to move backwards and forwards freely in the hand; to wave or swing; to influence or direct by power or force; to bias; to hang in a heavy unsteady manner; to lean to one side; to have influence; to bear rule; to govern: n. the swing or sweep of a weapon; the motion of a thing moving heavily; influence; power exerted in governing; any weight or authority which inclines to one side: *swaying*, imp.: *swayed*, pp. *swayed*.—*SVN.* of 'sway v.'; to bias; rule; overpower; influence—of 'sway n.'; power; rule; empire; domination; weight; preponderance; direction; control; ascendancy.

swail, v. *swail* [*AS. swodian*, to burn slowly without flame—see also *skilryg* to melt wastefully away as candles; to singe, as a hog: *swailing*, imp.: *swailed*, pp. *swailed*.

swear, v. *swēr* [*AS. swerian*, to swear; cf. *Icel. swerja*; *Dan. swærge*; *Goth. swaran*; *Ger. schwören*], to affirm on oath; to appeal solemnly to God for the truth of what is stated; to administer an oath to; to declare a promise upon oath; to give evidence upon oath; to use profane language, or use the name of God irreverently; to obstruct by an oath; to vow; in *OE*, simply, to avow; to affirm: *swearing*, imp.: adj. affirming upon oath; causing to swear: n. the act of affirming on oath; profane or irreverent language: *swore*, pt. *swore*, also *swars*, in *OE*, pt. *swēr*, did swear; *sworn*, pp. *sworn*, affirmed on oath: *swear'er*, n. *er*, one who swears; one who habitually uses profane or irreverent language.

swear, n. *swēt* [*AS. swēt*, sweat; cf. *Icel. svettir*; *Dut. sweed*; *Dan. sved*; *OH.Ger. swēd*], the moisture which appears on the skin of animals in hot weather, or during severe exertion or labour; also generally, moisture from any substance, as *swear* from hay; soil; labour; drudgery: v. to give forth moisture through the pores of the skin; to cause to perspire; to shed; to exude; to toll; to drudge; in slang, to fleece or bleed, as a sharper his victim: *swearing*, imp.: adj. giving forth moisture from the skin: n. the act of making to sweat; a kind of fermentation in the manufacture of tobacco-leaf; a process of fraudulently lessening the weight of gold coins by shaking them in a bag; the employment of working tailors in their own homes at low wages: *swear* or *swested*, pt. and pp. *swēt* or *swēd*: *swear'er*, n. *er*, one who or that which causes to sweat; a middleman between slop-sellers and working tailors, abusively applied: *swēat'y*, a. -f, moist with sweat; laborious; toilsome: *swēat'ly*, ad. -f: *swēat'iness*, n. -ness, the state of being *swēat'y*: *swēat'ing-bath*, a hot bath which puts the body into a violent state of perspiration: *swēat'ing-disease*, a febrile epidemic disease, very fatal, which prevailed in Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries, characterised by profuse sweating: *swēat'ing-room*, a room for maturing cheese: to *swēat* coin, to take away part of it by a process of friction without actual defacement.

Sweda, n. *swēd*, a native of *Siedra*: a variety of turnip originally from Sweden—the *Brassica campestris rubra* *Swedish*, a. *swēd'ish*, of or from Sweden; applied to a variety of turnip.

Swedenborgian, n. *swēd'n-bōr'jān*, one who holds the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church, as taught by Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish philosopher (1688-

1772): adj. pert to: *Swedenborgianism*, n. -ism, the doctrines of.

sweep, v. *swēp* [*AS. swēpan*, to sweep; *Icel. sēpa*], to brush or rub off with a broom or besom; to clean or remove, as by the motion of a broom; to strike or remove with a long stroke; to pass over with swiftness and violence, as the wind or water dashed over a surface; to carry or drive off with quickness and violence; to destroy or carry off, as by a pestilence; to pass with pomp; to draw over, as a net on the bottom of a river: n. the act of brushing off with a broom; the length of reach or swing of a moving body; any part of a ship shaped in a segment of a circle; a rapid survey with the eye; the direction of any motion not in a straight line; range; a chimney-sweep: *sweep'ing*, imp.: adj. moving or driving; brushing over, as with a broom; cleaning with a broom; comprehending many persons or things: n. the act of one who or that which sweeps: *sweep*, pt. pp. *swēpt*: *sweeper*, n. *swēp'er*, one who sweeps: *sweep'ingly*, ad. -f: *sweep'ings*, n. plu. -ings, refuse; rubbish: *sweeps*, n. plu. among seamen, large oars used to propel small vessels in a calm: *sweepy*, a. *swēp'y*, passing with a sweeping motion, or with speed; strutting; wavy: *sweep-net*, a large net for drawing through a great extent of water: *sweepstakes*, n. plu. -stake, a wager in which a number of persons take shares according to the number of possible results, the winner receiving all the stakes: *sweep-washer*, one who extracts from the sweepings and refuse of workers in gold and silver the lost particles of the precious metals: *chimney-sweep*, one who cleans chimneys.

sweet, a. *swēt* [*AS. swēte*, sweet; cf. *Icel. sœtr*; *Dan. sød*; *Dut. soet*; *OH.Ger. suaz*; *Ger. süß*], grateful to the taste or smell; pleasing to any of the senses; having the taste of sugar; unacid; not sour, as fruit; soft; harmonious; unsalted; pure; mild; gentle; fresh; not stale; not putrescent: n. something pleasing or grateful to the mind; a sweet substance; a word of endearment: *sweets*, n. plu. home-made wines, &c.; cane-juice; confections made of or seasoned with sugar: *sweet'y*, ad. -f: *sweet'ness*, n. -ness, the quality of being sweet in any of its senses; fragrance; melody; gentleness; softness; mildness: *sweet'ing*, n. -ing, a sweet apple; a term of endearment: *sweet'ish*, a. -ish, somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste: *sweet'ishness*, n. -ness, the quality of being sweetish: *sweeten*, v. *swētn*, to make sweet; to become sweet; to restore to purity or freshness; to render grateful or pleasing to the mind; to palliate; to make less painful: *sweetening*, imp. *swētn'ing*: n. act of making sweet; that which makes sweet: *sweetened*, pp. *swētn'ed*: adj. made sweet, mild, or grateful: *sweetener*, n. *swētn'er*, one who or that which sweetens: *sweet-scented* or *sweet-smelling*, fragrance: *sweet-souped*, a gentle and mild in disposition and manner: *sweet-bay*, the victor's laurel whose leaves crowned the conquerors in battle and in the Olympic games; the *Laurus nobilis*, Ord. *Lauraceae*: *sweetbread*, a long, flat, glandular, fleshy substance lying below the stomach, somewhat resembling a dog's tongue in appearance; the pancreas: *sweet-brier* or *brier*, a thorny shrub of the rose kind, having a sweet fragrant smell; the *Rosa rubiginosa*, Ord. *Rosaceae*: *sweetheart*, a lover; sweet herbs, fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes: *sweetmeats*, n. plu. confectionery articles made wholly or partly of sugar; fruit preserved with sugar: *sweet-milk*, milk as it is drawn from the cow, as opposed to skimmed and butter milk: *sweet-oil*, olive-oil: *sweet-pea*, an annual plant of the pea kind, whose flowers are beautiful and sweet-scented; *Lathyrus odoratus*, Ord. *Leguminosae*: *sweet-potato*, a plant having tubers, much used for food in tropical countries; the *Batatas edulis* or *Convolvulus batatas*, Ord. *Convolvulaceae*: *sweet-william*, a well-known beautiful flowering-plant, *Dianthus barbatus*, also *Silene armeria*, Ord. *Caryophyllaceae*.—*SVN.* of 'sweet a.'; sugary; saccharine; dulcet; luscious; fragrant; pleasing; melodious; beautiful; bland; oblique.

swell, v. *swēl* [*AS. swellan*, to swell; cf. *Icel. swella*; *Dut. zwellen*, to boil, to spring; *Ger. schwellen*, to heave], to increase the size of; to expand or increase; to cause to increase or rise; to grow louder or larger; to dilate; to heave; to bulge out; to be inflated; to rise into arrogance or anger; to grow violent; to augment, as a note in music; to be puffed up: n. increase or enlargement

chō, bōj, fōd: pure, bōd: *chōir, game, jog, skun, thing, there, sonl.*

tively a district of country with the view of determining its area, the distances between the most prominent objects, the best possible tracts for a railway or canal, &c.; to examine a line of coast; in *OE.*, to perceive; *survey*, *n.* *sér-vé*, an attentive view; an examination of all the parts and particulars; the operation of examining attentively a district of country, a line of coast, a sea, &c., with the view of determining distances, the bearing of objects, &c.; *surveying*, *imp.* *n.* the act or art of measuring land, laying down tracks, taking the bearings of objects, &c., in any district of country; *surveyed*, *pp.* *-véd*: *surveyor*, *n.* *-ér*, one appointed to superintend others; one who surveys a district of country, &c.; one who views and examines for a particular purpose; a Government officer, as the Surveyor of Taxes; *surveyorship*, *n.* the office of a surveyor; *land-surveying*, the art of measuring and laying out plans of lands or estates; *surveyor-general*, a chief or head surveyor; *trigonometrical survey*, a survey on a large scale by means of a series of triangles.—*SVX.* of 'survey' *n.*: review; inspection; retrospect; examination; prospect; landscape.

survive, *v.* *sér-viv* [*F. survivre*, to survive—from *L. supervivere*, to outlive—from *super*, over; *vivo*, I live], to live beyond another; to outlive, as a person or thing; to remain alive; *surviving*, *imp.*; *adj.* remaining alive; *survived*, *pp.* *-vied*: *survival*, *n.* *sér-vé-dl*, a living beyond the life of another; in *archæol.*, any habit, usage, or belief remaining from ancient times, whose origin is often unknown, or but imperfectly known; *survivor*, *n.* *-ér*, one who outlives another; *survivorship*, *n.* state of outliving another; in *law*, the right belonging to one of two or more persons, who have a joint interest in an estate, to take possession on the death of the other or others.

sub, *sds* [*L. sub*], a prefix, a form of *sub*, which see.

susceptible, *a.* *sds-sép-ti-bl* [*F. susceptible*, susceptible—from *mid.* *L. susceptibilis*, ready to undertake—from *L. susceptus*, taken hold of, sustained—from *sub*, under; *capus*, taken; *capio*, I take], capable of admitting anything additional, as pain or love; that may receive some change, influence, passion, &c.; tender; impressible; sensitive; *susceptibly*, *ad.* *-tly*: *susceptibility*, *n.* *-t-ty*, the quality of admitting something additional; the being capable of receiving some change, influence, affection, or passion; impressibility; *susceptively*, *ad.* *-ly*, readily admitting.—*SVX.* of 'susceptibility' feeling; sensation; perception; capability; sensibility; emotion.

suscitate, *v.* *sds-sít-é* [*L. suscitatus*, *pp.* of *suscitare*, to rouse up—from *sus* for *sub*, under; *cito*, I rouse], in *OE.*, to rouse; to call into life and action; *suscitating*, *imp.*; *suscitated*, *pp.* *-sít-é*; *suscitation*, *n.* *-sít-é-shn*, in *OE.*, the act of calling into life and action.

suspect—same as *suspect*.

suspect, *v.* *sds-pékt* [*F. suspect*, suspected—from *L. suspectus*, looked at from beneath, mistrusted—from *sub*, under; *specus*, looked at; *specio*, I look at], to imagine or be of opinion that something exists, but without positive evidence; to doubt; to distrust; to surmise; to imagine to be guilty; *a.* a doubtful or suspected person; in *OE.*, suspicion; something suspicious; *suspecting*, *imp.*; *suspected*, *pp.* *-ékt*; *suspect*, *ad.* *-tly*; *suspectedness*, *n.* *-néss*, the state of being suspected or doubted.

suspend, *v.* *sds-pénd* [*F. suspendere*—from *L. suspendere*, to suspend—from *sub*, under; *pendo*, I hang downwards], to make to hang; to make to depend upon; to attach to something above; to cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to keep in an undetermined state, as the judgment; to deprive of any privilege or office for a time; *suspending*, *imp.*; *suspended*, *pp.* *-éd*; *suspended*, *ad.* *-tly*; held undissolved in a fluid; held undetermined; in *bot.*, applied to an ovule hanging from a point a little below the apex of the ovary; *suspenders*, *n.* *plu.* *-ers*, straps for holding up trousers; braces; supports from which things may hang; to suspend payment, to cease to meet engagements, as a trader or company; to become bankrupt.—*SVX.* of 'suspend' *v.*: to delay; hang; intermit; debar; stay; hinder; stop; withhold.

suspense, *n.* *sds-péns* [*L. suspensus*, *pp.* of *suspen-*

dere, to hang up—see *suspend*], a state of uncertainty; the act of withholding the judgment; doubt; indecision; cessation for a time; *ad.* in *OE.*, held in doubt or expectation; held from proceeding; *suspensible*, *a.* *-pén-si-bl*, that may be suspended or held from sinking; *suspensibility*, *n.* *-sú-ti-ty*, the capacity of being suspended, or sustained from sinking; *suspension*, *n.* *-sén-shn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of hanging up, or causing to hang from, by attaching to something above; act of delaying or withholding, as the judgment; cessation for a time; delay; interruption; intermission; the depriving, for a time, of power, privilege, or office; the state in which the particles of a solid body are held undissolved in a fluid; in *music*, the continuance of a note from one chord to another to which it does not properly belong; *suspensor*, *n.* *-ér*, in *surg.*, a bandage to suspend the scrotum; in *bot.*, the cord which suspends the embryo within the ovule, and is attached to the radicle; *suspensorium*, *n.* *-sú-rí-sím*, the apparatus by which the lower jaw is suspended to the upper jaw; *suspensory*, *a.* *-sér-i*, that suspends; doubtful; *n.* that which suspends; *suspense account*, a lot of bad and doubtful debts collected into one account by a commercial house, or a bank, to be wiped off by certain annual deductions out of profits; *suspension-bridge*, a bridge having the roadway supported by chains passing over two or more high piers or columns; *suspension of arms*, a short truce or cessation of hostile operations, agreed on by contending parties or armies in a time of war, as for burying the dead; *suspension and interdict*, in *Scots law*, a process by which one party seeks to prevent another performing some act, or in general to stay any unlawful proceeding.

suspicion, *n.* *sús-písh-ún* [*F. suspicion*—from *L. suspicio* or *suspicionem*, mistrust—from *sub*, under; *specio*, I look at], act of suspecting; imagination of the existence of something upon little or no evidence; doubt; mistrust; *suspected*, *a.* *-ds*, apt to imagine with little or no reason; distrustful; liable or open to suspicion; exciting suspicion; questionable; *suspectedly*, *ad.* *-tly*: *suspectedness*, *n.* *-néss*, the quality or state of being suspicious; tendency to suspicion.—*SVX.* of 'suspicion' diffidence; distrust; misgiving; fear; jealousy; question.

spirare, *v.* *sds-pir* [*L. spirare*, to draw a deep breath, to heave a sigh—from *sub*, under; *spiro*, I breathe], in *OE.*, to fetch a deep breath; to sigh; to breathe; *spirating*, *imp.*; *spirated*, *pp.* *-pir-é*: *spirital*, *a.* *-pí-rít*, a spring of water under the ground supplying a cistern or conduit; a breathing-vent; *spirational*, *n.* *-rú-shún*, a deep-drawn breath; a sigh.

sustain, *v.* *sds-tén* [*OF. sustenir*—from *L. sustinere*, to uphold—from *sub*, under; *teneo*, I hold], to bear or hold up; to keep from falling; to keep alive; to keep suspended; to maintain; to suffer, as a loss; in *music*, to continue the full time, as a note; *a.* in *OE.*, that which sustains or supports; *sustaining*, *imp.*; *adj.* bearing; upholding; suffering; *sustained*, *pp.* *-ténd*: *adj.* uniform; in *music*, prolonged, as a note; *sustainer*, *n.* *-ér*, he who or that which sustains; *sustainable*, *a.* *-t-ty*, that may be sustained.—*SVX.* of 'sustain' *v.*: to prop; bear; support; keep; help; relieve; assist; endure; uphold; subsist; undergo.

sustenance, *n.* *sús-té-néns* [*OF. sustentance*, sustenance—see *sustain*], support; food; victuals; *sustentation*, *n.* *-tén-tú-shún* [*L. sustentationem*], support; subsistence; that which supports; maintenance; *Sustentation Fund*, in the *U. F. Ch. of Scot.*, a central fund, collected from every member and church within the body, from which each clergyman, in possession of a cure, is paid an equal sum for his sustenance.

sustentacular, *a.* *sús-tén-ták-ú-lér* [*L. sustentaculum*, a prop, a support; *sustentus*, sustained—see *sustain*], applied to a kind of connective tissue which serves as a supporting framework to the elements and nourishing blood-vessels of certain organs and tissues.

sustentation—see under *sustenance*.

sutler, *n.* *sú-tlér* [*Dut. soetelaar*, a sutler; *soetelen*, to do dirty work], a camp-follower; one who follows an army to sell provisions and liquors; *suttle*, *v.* *sú-tl*, to act as a sutler; *suttl'ing*, *imp.* *-tling*; *adj.* engaged as a sutler; *n.* the occupation of a sutler; *sutled*, *pp.* *sú-tléd*.

côte, boy, fôot; pâre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

mid. *L. chirurgus*; Gr. *cheiourgos*, one who works with the hand, an operating medical man—from *cheir*, the hand; *ergon*, work, one whose occupation is to cure or alleviate injuries and diseases of the body by manual operations; also, a general practitioner: *surgeon*, *n.* -*ist*, the office or employment of a surgeon: *sur'gery*, *n.* -*ist* [*OF. chirurgie*], the act or art of curing or alleviating injuries or diseases of the body by manual operations; the place or room in which a surgeon operates; the private shop for dispensing, attached to the house of a practitioner: *sur'gical*, *a.* -*ical*, pert. to surgical; done by an operation with the hand, as cutting out a tumour: *sur'gically*, *ad.* -*ly*: College of Surgeons, *Royal College of Surgeons*, corporate bodies empowered to grant degrees in surgery.

surg'ing, *surgy*—see under *surg*.
suricate, *n.* *sū-rī-kā* [*S. Afric.*], a carnivorous African quadruped allied to the ichneumon, somewhat smaller than the domestic cat.
surleia, *n.* *sēr-lō-jā*, a spelling of *sirolea*, which see.

surly, *a.* *sēr-lī* [*AS. sīr*, sour—*sīrly*—from *sīr*, and *like*], cross; rude; uncivil; gloomily morose; snarling: *sur'ly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *sur'liness*, *n.* -*ness*, crabbed ill-nature; moroseness.

surmise, *v.* *sēr-mīz* [*OF. surmise*, accusation—from *surmettre*, to lay upon, to accuse—from *L. super*, upon; *mitto*, I send], to imagine without certain knowledge; to suspect; to form a notion or opinion on slight evidence, or from some trivial circumstance; to conjecture: *n.* the notion or opinion that something exists of which we have no certain evidence; a conjecture; a supposition: *sur'mising*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of suspecting: *sur'mised*, *pp.*: *sur'miser*, *n.* -*er*, one who surmises.—*SYN.* of 'surmise': suspicion; doubt; guess; speculation; divination; hypothesis.

surmount, *v.* *sēr-mō-nt* [*F. surmonter*, to excel—from *sur*, upon; *monter*, to mount—from *mont*: *L. mons* or *montes*, a hill], to rise above; to overcome, as difficulties: *sur'mounting*, *imp.*: *sur'mounted*, *pp.*: *ad.* in arch., applied to an arch or dome rising higher than a semicircle: *sur'mountable*, *a.* -*ble*, that may be overcome; surmountable: *sur'mountably*, *ad.* -*ly*: *sur'mountableness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being surmountable.—*SYN.* of 'surmount': to conquer; exceed; vanquish; subdue.

surmulet, *n.* *sēr-mū-lēt* [*F. surmulet*—from *saur*, yellowish-brown; *mulet*, a mullet], a sea-fish allied to the perch—also called red mullet.

surmulot, *n.* *sēr-mū-lōt* [*F. surmulot*—from *saur*, yellowish-brown; *mulo*, a field-mouse], the common brown or Norway rat.

surname, *n.* *sēr-nām* [*F. surnom*, a surname—from *sur*, upon; *nom*, a name—from *L. nomen*, a name], a name added to, or over and above, the baptismal or Christian name—as William Smith, *Smith* being the surname, and *William* the baptismal or Christian name; the family name: *v.* to give a surname to, or to call by one: *sur'nam'ing*, *imp.*: *sur'named*, *pp.*: *sur'named*, *n.* -*ing*, a surname: *sur'nam'd*, *relating to surnames*.
surpass, *v.* *sēr-pās* [*F. surpasser*, to overtop—from *sur*, beyond; *passer*, to pass: see *pass*], to go beyond in anything; to excel; to exceed: *sur'pass'ing*, *imp.*: *ad.* excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others: *sur'passed*, *pp.*: *sur'pass'able*, *a.* -*able*: *ad.* -*ly*, that may be exceeded: *sur'pass'ably*, *ad.* -*ly*: *sur'pass'ingly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *sur'pass'ingness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being surpassing.—*SYN.* of 'surpass': to excel; outdo; outstrip; transcend.

surplice, *n.* *sēr-pīts* [*F. surplis*, a surplice—from mid. *L. superpellicium*, a surplice—from *L. super*, over; *pellicia*, made of skins—from *pellis*, a skin], an outer, long, white linen robe, with wide sleeves, worn by an officiating clergyman in the Episcopal or R. Cath. Ch., and in others; also the white robe worn by an officiating chorister: *v.* to robe in a surplice: *sur'plicing*, *imp.*: *sur'pliced*, *pp.*: *sur'plis'ed*, *ad.* -*ly*, wearing a surplice. *Note 1.*—The surplice strictly extends to the waist only, but the name is now generally applied to the white garment extending nearly to the feet, though that form of ecclesiastical robe is really an alb, which see. *Note 2.*—In the early ages in the winter-time, during their long services, the priests wore dressed sheepskins or furs, which they called *pellicæ*, over which it became usual to wear a white robe of linen, which they called *super-pellicæ*, hence *surplice*.

surplus, *n.* *sēr-pīds* [*F. surplus*, surplus—from *L. super*, above; *pīds*, more], that which remains over beyond what is wanted; excess; what remains of an estate after debts, &c., have been paid: *ad.* exceeding what is wanted or necessary: *sur'plusage*, *n.* -*age*, that which remains over; in law, something in the pleadings or proceedings not necessary to the case.

surprise, *v.* *sēr-prīz* [*F. surprendre*, surprise, astonishment—from *F. surprendre*, to take unawares—from *L. super*, above; *prehendo*, I take], to take unawares; to assail unexpectedly; to come upon one suddenly; to strike with wonder; to throw the mind into confusion by presenting something suddenly to the view or the mind: *n.* the act of coming upon unawares; the state of being taken unawares; an emotion of the mind excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly; astonishment; wonder; amazement: *sur'prised*, *imp.*: *ad.* of a nature to excite wonder and astonishment; astonishing: *sur'prised*, *pp.*: *sur'prisingly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *sur'prised*, *ad.* -*ly*, in O.E., the act of taking unawares; sudden perplexity or confusion.—*SYN.* of 'surprising': extraordinary; strange; curious; wonderful; astonishing; unexpected.

surquedry, *n.* *sēr-kū-drī* [*OF. surquerder*, to presume; *sur*, over; *cuider*, to think: *L. cogito*, I think], in O.E., overweening pride; insolence; presumption.

surrobbetter, *n.* *sēr-rō-bēt-ter* [*F. sur*, upon, and *Eng. rebutter*], in law, the reply of a plaintiff in matters of fact to the defendant's *rebuttal*: *surrobbinder*, *n.* *sēr-rō-bīn-dēr* [*F. sur*, upon, and *Eng. rejoinder*], the reply of the plaintiff in matters of fact to the defendant's *rejoinder*.

surrender, *v.* *sūr-rēn-dēr* [*OF. surrendre*, to deliver up—from *F. sur*, over; *rendre*, to render—see *render*], to deliver up, as oneself; to yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up; to resign; to yield to any influence; to relinquish; in mil., to lay down arms and yield, as a prisoner of war: *n.* the act of resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the hands of another; a yielding or giving up: *sur'render'ing*, *imp.*: *sur'render'ed*, *pp.*: *sur'render'ing*, *ad.* -*ly*, one who surrenders: *sur'render'or*, *n.* -*er*, in law, the tenant who surrenders an estate into the hands of his lord: *sur'render'ee*, *n.* -*ee*, in law, the person to whom the lord grants surrendered land.

surreptitious, *a.* *sēr-rēp-tī-shi-ūs* [*L. surreptitius*, stolen, surreptitious—from *surrepsus*, snatched away secretly—from *sub*, under; *raptus*, seized; *rapiō*, I seize], done by stealth or without authority; underhand; made or introduced fraudulently: *sur'reptitiously*, *ad.* -*ly*, fraudulently; by stealth.

surrogate, *n.* *sūr-rō-gāt* [*L. surrogatus*, elected in the place of another, *pp.* of *surrogo*—from *sub*, under; *rogo*, I ask], the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, usually of a bishop or his chancellor; an officer authorized to issue marriage licences.

surround, *v.* *sūr-rō-ūnd* [*F. sur*, upon, and *Eng. round*], to enclose on all sides; to encircle; to encompass; to fence about: *sur'round'ing*, *imp.*: *ad.* being on all sides; enclosing; surrounded, *pp.*: *sur'round'ing*, *n.* -*ing*, external or attending circumstances; the environments of any place: *SYN.* of 'surround': to environ; invest; hem in; circumscribe; enclose; limit; bound; include; confine.

sursolid, *n.* *sēr-sō-līd* [*F. sur*, above, and *Eng. solid*], in arith., the fifth power of a number: *ad.* pert. to, or involving, the fifth power of a number.

surtout, *n.* *sēr-tōt* [*F. surtout*—from *F. sur*, over; *tout*, all: mid. *L. superotus*, a garment put over all others—from *L. super*, over; *tōtus*, all, the whole], formerly, an overcoat; now, a coat having a wide skirt reaching about the knees.

surturbrand, *n.* *sēr-tūr-brānd* [*Ice. svarturbrandr*—from *svart*, black, and *brandr*, a firebrand], in geol., a peat-like variety of brown-coal or lignite, occurring in the pliocene deposits, and sometimes under the volcanic overflows of Iceland.

surveillance, *n.* *sēr-vē-lāns* [*F. surveillance*, superintendent—from *surveiller*, to watch, to have an eye upon—from *L. super*, over; *vigilo*, I watch], oversight; watch; inspection.

survey, *v.* *sēr-vē* [*OF. survoir*, to oversee—from *L. super*, over; *video*, I see, I overlook], to overlook; to inspect; to view with attention, as from a height; to oversee; to measure, as land; to examine atten-

maie, *maī*, *fēr*, *lālo*; *mēle*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīnc*, *pīn*; *nāle*, *nāl*, *mōve*;

cealed: suppressor, *n.* *sér*, one who suppresses; suppress'ed, *n.* *prék-shén* [F.—L.], the act of crushing or destroying; the act of holding back or retaining; concealment; stoppage; in *gram.*, the omission, as of words; in *bot.*, the complete non-development of organs; in *med.*, arrest of a normal secretion: suppressive, *a.* *prék-shén*, that tends to suppress.—*SYN.* of 'suppress': to restrain; put down; overpower; overwhelm; smother; destroy; conceal; detain; retain; obstruct; subdue.

suppurate, *v.* *sú-pú-rát* [L. *suppuratus*, pp. of *suppurare*, to gather matter underneath—from *sub*, under; *pú*, *púrit*, matter], to generate or form white and viscous matter, as in a sore; to cause to form matter, as a sore; sup'purating, *imp.*: adj. secret'ing pus: sup'purated, pp.: sup'pura'tion, *n.* *rú-shén* [F.—L.], the process of producing matter, as in a sore; the matter formed in a sore: sup'purative, *a.* *-tíe*, tending to suppurate: *n.* a medicine that promotes the forming of matter, as in a sore.

supra, *sú-prá* [L. *supra*, above, beyond], a Latin prefix signifying 'above; on the top; over; beyond.'

supra-axillary, *sú-prá-ák-sí-lér-ís* [L. *supra*, and *axillary*], in *bot.*, growing above the axil.

supracretaceous, *a.* *sú-prá-kré-tá-shí-ús* [L. *supra*, upper, and *cretaceous*], in *geol.*, applied to deposits lying over the chalk formation.

suprafoliateous, *a.* *sú-prá-fó-lí-á-shí-ús* [L. *supra*, upper, and *foliaceus*], in *bot.*, inserted above a leaf or petiole.

supralapsarian, *n.* *sú-prá-láp-sá-rí-án* [L. *supra*, beyond; *lapis*, a falling down or into ruins; *labor*, I fall down], one who holds that the fall of our first parents, with all its consequences, was predestined from all eternity, as well as the decree of election, by which a part of the human race were to be saved by the Redeemer; adj. *port.* to.

supramundane, *a.* *sú-prá-mún-dán* [L. *supra*, upper, and *mundane*], situated above the world, or above our system.

supranaturalists, *n. plu.* *sú-prá-nát-ú-rál-ísts* [L. *supra*, upper, above, and *naturalists*], in *theol.*, those who believe in supernatural manifestations in religion and in a divine revelation, in opposition to the rationalists, who exclude them—see also under *supernatural*.

supraorbital, *a.* *sú-prá-ór-bít-ál* [L. *supra*, upper, and *orbital*], in *anat.*, above the orbit of the eye.

suprarenal, *a.* *sú-prá-ré-nál* [L. *supra*, upper, and *renal*], in *anat.*, situated above the kidneys.

supracapular, *a.* *sú-prá-sháp-ú-lér* [L. *supra*, upper, and *scapular*], in *anat.*, situated above the shoulder-blade.

supreme, *a.* *sú-prém* [F. *suprême*, highest—from L. *supermus*, highest, topmost—from *superus*, high—from *super*, above], highest; greatest; most excellent; holding the highest place in government or power; sovereign; pre-eminent; supreme: *adj.* *suprem'acy*, *n.* *prém-á-sí*, highest authority or power; sovereign and undivided authority in ecclesiastical affairs: oath of supremacy, an oath formerly taken by loyal subjects denying the Pope's supremacy and maintaining the royal prerogative in matters ecclesiastical as well as in things temporal—called the *royal supremacy*.

sur, *sér* [F. *sur*, on, upon—from L. *super*, upper, above], a prefix signifying 'over; in addition; above; beyond'; sometimes merely intensive.

sural, *a.* *sú-rál* [L. *sura*, the calf of the leg], *port.* to the calf of the leg.

surance, *n.* *sú-ráns* [see *sure*], in *O.E.*, assurance; security; assistance; warrant.

surbase, *n.* *sér-bás* [F. *sur*, upon, and Eng. *base*], in *arch.*, a cornice or series of mouldings on the top of the base of a pedestal, &c.: surbased, *a.* *sér-básh*, having a series of mouldings on the top of the base: surbasement, *n.* *bás-ménsh* [F. *surbasement*], the depression of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse.

surbate, *v.* *sér-bát*, and surbeat, *v.* *bét* [F. *sol-baturre*, foundering as of a horse—from *sole*, the sole of the foot; *baturre*, to beat: L. *solca*, the sole], in *O.E.*, to bruise and batter the feet with much travelling; to harass; to fatigue: surbe'ating, *imp.*: surbe'ated, pp.

surbed, *v.* *sér-béd* [F. *sur*, on or upon, and *bed*], in *arch.*, to set stones on edge, or contrary to their natural bedding in the quarry: surbed'ding, *imp.*: surbed'ded, pp.

surcease, *v.* *sér-sés* [F. *surstis*, delay—from *sur-scoir*, to delay, to suspend—from L. *supercedere*, to refrain or desist from—see *supercede*], in *O.E.*, to be at an end; to stop; to leave off; to refrain finally: *n.* cessation; stop or stoppage: surceasing, *imp.*: surceased, pp. *sér-sés*.

surcharge, *v.* *sér-chárg* [F. *surcharger*, to overload—from *sur*, upon, above; *charger*, to load—see *charge*], to overload; to overcharge; to overstock: *n.* a load greater than can be well borne; an extra charge; a disallowed item in an account which those who present it have personally to pay: surcharg'ing, *imp.*: surcharged, pp. *chér-árg*.

surcingle, *n.* *sér-síng-gíl* [F. *sur*, over; L. *cingulum*, a girdle, a sword-belt—from *cingo*, I bind round], a belt or band which passes over a saddle, or anything laid on a horse's back, in order to bind it fast; the girdle of a cassock: surcín-gled, *a.* *-sín-gíld*, girt or secured with a surcingle.

surcoat, *n.* *sér-kót* [F. *sur*, over, and Eng. *coat*], a short overcoat; the long and flowing drapery of a knight.

surculus, *n.* *sér-kú-lús*, *sur-cull*, *n. plu.* *-i* [L. *surculus*, a small twig], in *bot.*, a sucker; a shoot thrown off under ground, and only rooting at its base; used also in Eng. form, *surel*, *n.* *sér-ik*.

surd, *n.* *sér-d* [L. *surdus*, deaf, dull, indistinct], in *alg.*, a quantity which cannot be expressed by rational numbers or exactly determined, as the square root of 2 or the cube root of 3; adj. that cannot be expressed by rational numbers; in *O.E.*, deaf.

sure, *a.* *shór* [OF. *seür* and *secur*, sure, safe—from L. *securus*, free from care, safe: see *secur*], certain; not liable to failure, loss, or change; firm; stable; free from doubt or danger; in *O.E.*, betrothed: adj. certainly; without doubt; surely; *adv.* *-ly*, *-ly*, certainly; undoubtedly; without hazard: *sure'ty*, *-ty*, security against loss or damage; hostage; foundation of stability; certainty; in *law*, one bound with and for another; a bail; evidence; in *O.E.*, ratification: *v.* to be security for; to guarantee: sure'thip, *sure'tyship*, *n.* state of being surety; obligation of being bound to answer for another: sure-footed, *a.* treading firmly; not liable to stumble or fall: to be sure, to know certainly; to be without doubt: also used as an *adv.* expression; certainly; surely: to make sure, to secure so that no failure may take place.—*SYN.* of 'sure *a.*': unfailing; infallible; unquestioning; safe; permanent; steady; strong; secure; indisputable; confident; positive; undoubting; indubitable—of 'surety *n.*': support; hostage; bondsman; security.

suretiship, suretyship, surety—see under *sure*.

surf, *n.* *sérf* [according to Prof. Skeat, the same word as *sough*, a rushing noise—see *sough* 1: cf. Norm. *etcherfer*, to foam], the foaming or broken water made by the waves beating on the shore: surfy, *adj.* abounding with surf: surf-boat, a light strong boat capable of passing easily and safely through heavy surf.

surface, *n.* *sér-fás* [F. *surface*, outside—from L. *superficies*, the upper side of a thing—from *super*, above; *facies*, the face], the upper face or side of a thing; the outside; the upper stratum of the soil; in *geom.*, that which has length and breadth only: adj. on the outside; external; hollow; insincere: surfaceman, *n.* in *rail.*, one who keeps the railroad track in order.

surfeit, *n.* *sér-fít* [OF. *surfat*, excess—from *sur*, over, and *fatre*: L. *facere*, to do], excess in eating and drinking; sickness or satieté caused by overfulness; nausea: *v.* to supply with food or drink to satieté or sickness; to cloy; to be fed to overfulness or to satieté: surfeit'ing, *imp.*: *n.* act of feeding to excess; gluttony: surfeit'ed, pp.: adj. fed to a surfeit or satieté: surfeiter, *n.* *-er*, one who surfeits.

surge, *n.* *sérj* [OF. *sourgeon*, the spouting of water in a fountain—from L. *surgere*, to rise, to boil or bubble up], the large waves or billows; a great rolling swell of water; in *ship-building*, a certain tapered part of a capstan: *v.* to swell; to rise high and roll, as waves; to slip back, as a cable: to let go suddenly, as a rope: sur'ging, *imp.*: adj. swelling and rolling, as great waves: surged, pp. *sérjd*: surgy, *a.* *sér-jí*, rising in high waves or surges; full of great waves: surge'less, *a.* *-lús*, free from waves; smooth: surge-beaten, *a.* beaten by high rolling waves.

surgeon, *n.* *sér-ján* [OF. *chirurgien*, a surgeon—from

coû, boy, fool; *pûre*, bird; *châtr*, game, fog, sham, thing, there, seal.

su'pervi'zing, imp.: su'pervised, pp. -vīz'd: su'pervi'sal, n. -vī-zəl, also su'pervi'sal, n. -vī-zh'ān, the act of overseeing; inspection: su'pervi'sor, n. -vī-śer, an overseer; an inspector; a superintendent: su'pervi'sory, a. -śer-ē, pert. to or having supervision.

supine, *n.* *sū'pīn* [L. *supinus*, bent or thrown backwards], in *L. gram.*, an indeclinable part of the verb ending in *um* and *u*, and translated in English with 'to'—why it is so called is not very evident; an indeclinable verbal noun.

[illegible]

supped, supper, supperless, supping—see under SUP.

supplant, *v.* *sûp-plânt* [*F. supplanter*, to supplant from *L. supplantere*, to trip up the heels, to overthrow from *sup*, under; *placo*, the sole of the foot], to trip up the heels; hence, to take the place of, as by stratagem or unfair means; to displace; to force away; to supersede: **supplanting**, *imp.* *m.* the act of displacing or turning out: **supplant***ed*, *pp.* **supplant***er*, *n.* *er*, one who supplants.—**Syn.** of 'supplant': to overpower; remove; supersede; undermine; overthrow.

[illegible]

plant; yielding; bending; inclining; soft; lachry.
supplement, *n.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt*.
 1. *supplement*, *v.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt*.
 To supply what is wanting; to fill up; to make full or whole—from *sub*, under; *plĕo*, I fill; any addition by which defects are supplied; an addition made to a published work or book to render it more complete; an additional sheet to a newspaper; in *trig.*, the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees, or a semicircle; what must be added to an arc to make a semicircle. *v. sup'plĕ-mĕnt*, to add something to make more full and complete; to add to: *sup'plĕmenting*, *imp.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-ing*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-ing*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-ing*.
sup'plĕmentary, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 1. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 2. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 3. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 4. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 5. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 6. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 7. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 8. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 9. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 10. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 11. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 12. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 13. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 14. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 15. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 16. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 17. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 18. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 19. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 20. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 21. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 22. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 23. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 24. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 25. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 26. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 27. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 28. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 29. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 30. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 31. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 32. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 33. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 34. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 35. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 36. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 37. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 38. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 39. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 40. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 41. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 42. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 43. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 44. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 45. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 46. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 47. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 48. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 49. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 50. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 51. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 52. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 53. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*, *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*.
 54. *sup'plĕmentary*, *adj.* *sup'plĕ-mĕnt-er-ĭ*,

suppliances, *n.* *sŭp-pli'ans* (from *supply*), in *OE.*
suppliance, *n.* *sŭp-pli'ans*, in *OE.*, fur-
nishing a supply.

suppliance, *n.* *sup'plai-ns*—see under *suppliant*.

[illegible]

supply, *v.* *sûp-plî'* [*F. supplier*; *L. supplere*, to make full or whole—from *sub*, under; *pleo*, I fill], to fill as deficiencies happen; to give or afford what is wanted; to serve instead of; to provide; to bring or furnish; to fill vacant room; *n.* sufficiency of things

for use or want; in *Parliament*, taxes, customs, &c.; necessary stores and provisions; relief of want; stock; *supplying*, *imb.*: *supply*, *v.*: *supply*, *n.*: *pl.* *supplies*, *n.*: *pl.* money granted by Parliament to defray the public expenditure; ways and means; *supplier*, *n.*: *pl.* *suppliers*, *n.*: *pl.* one who supplies; *supply*, *month*, *n.*: *in O.E.* prevention of deficiency; *demand* and *supply*, two important terms in political economy, the former denoting a deficiency in some article of commerce in a market, and the latter the furnishing of the article wanted.—*SVR.* of 'supply *v.*': to provide; furnish; minister; administer; contribute; accommodate; yield; *ill.*: afford.

[illegible]

suppose, *v. sup-pōz'* [*v. suppozer*, to suppose, from *L. suppositus*, placed under, substituted falsely from *sub*, under; *positus*, pp. of *pōno*, I place] to lay down, assume, or admit without proof; to imagine; to receive as true without examination; to require to be true; to surmise: *n.* in *OE*, position without proof; supposition: *suppos'ing*, imp.: *supposed*, pp.: *poscd'*: *adj.* laid down or imagined as true; believed: *suppos'ed*, *adj.* in *OE*, position without proof; opinion: *suppos'ed*, *n.* *adv.* one who supposes: *suppos'edly*, *adv.* [*suppos'ed*, *laid down or imagined to exist*: *supposition*, *n.* *sup-pōz'-ish-iz-* [*F.-L.*], the act of laying down, or admitting as true or existing, what has not been proved; belief without evidence; imagination; conjecture; hypothesis: in music, the transient use of discords followed by concords: *sup'posi'tional*, *adj.* assumed without proof; conjectural: *sup'posi'tionally*, *adv.* *sup'posi'tive*, *adj.* *-itive*, including or implying supposition: *n.* in *gruss*, a word implying supposition: *sup'posi'tively*, *adv.* in a way implying supposition: *imagine*, believe, conclude, consider, judge, view, assume; conjecture; apprehend; conceive; guess: involve: *imply*: *browne*.

supposititious, *a. sup-pōz-ī-tish-ē* [*L. suppositivus*, put in the place of another—from *sub*, under; *positus*, placed; *pōno*, I place], put by trick in the place belonging to another; not genuine; spurious: *supposititious* only, *ad. -it*: *supposititiousness*, *n. -ness*, the state of being supposititious.

suppository, *n.* *sŭp-pŏr-i-tŏ-r-i* [*L.* *suppositus*, placed under—from *sub*, under; *pōno*, I place], a solid medicinal agent for introduction into the rectum.

suppress, v. *sŭp-prĕs'* [*L. suppressus*, held or kept back—from *sub*, under; *pressus*, pressed; *prems*, I press], to put down; to overpower and crush; to restrain; to keep in; not to tell or reveal; to stop; to stifle; to conceal: **suppressing**, imp.: **suppressed**, pp. *pres'*: **adj.** crushed; concealed; stopped: **suppression**, *sib*, *n.* -*st*, *st*, that can be suppressed or con-

vent; in *Scot.*, one who whose predecessor has made the original grant of heritable property to a person called his *vassal*, which property is held by the vassal on such conditions as the payment of an annual fixed sum, or the performance of certain services: *superior*, n. plu. *erz*, in *printing*, small letters or figures cast at the tops of the shanks of types, thus (6), used for references to marginal or foot notes, and in works on mathematics: *superiority*, n. *er-i-ti* [F. *superiorité*—L.], quality of being more advanced, higher, or more excellent in certain respects than another; pre-eminence; ascendancy: *superior planets*, the planets at a greater distance from the sun than the earth, as Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune: *superior slope*, the upper surface of a parapet.—*SYN.* of 'superiority': excellence; predominance; prevalence; ascendancy; advantage; odds.

superlative, a. *sū-pēr-lā-tīv* [F. *superlatif*—from mid. L. *superlativus*, in *gram.*, superlative—from L. *super*, above; *lātus*, I carry], surpassing all others; most eminent; supreme; in *gram.*, expressing the highest degree in the quality of adjectives or adverbs: n. that which is supreme; in *gram.*, a word in the superlative degree: *superlatively*, ad. *-ly*: *superlativeness*, n. *-nēs*, the state of being in the highest degree.

superlunar, a. *sū-pēr-lū-nēr* [L. *super*, above, and *lunar*], being above the moon; not earthly.

supermundane, a. *sū-pēr-mūn-dān* [L. *super*, above, and *mundane*], above the world.

supernaculum, n. *sū-pēr-nā-kū-lūm*, also *supernagulum*, n. *-nā-gū-lūm* [a supposed corrupt. of L. *super ungulam*, from the nail—from *super*, on or above; *ungula* or *unguis*, a nail], in old drinking habits, emptying the cup to the very dregs, so that there is not enough left to wet the nail of the hand: good liquor, such as would induce one to drink to the dregs: ad. to the last drop; entirely: *supernacular*, a. *-ū-lēr*, very good, as liquor.

supernal, a. *sū-pēr-nāl* [L. *supernus*, on high, celestial—from *super*, above] relating to things above; being in or belonging to a higher place or region; celestial: *supernally*, ad. *-ly*.

supernatant, a. *sū-pēr-nā-tānt* [L. *super*, above; *nātans* or *nātāntem*, swimming; *nātāre*, to swim], floating or swimming on the surface, as oil or leaves: *supernatation*, n. *-nā-tā-shūn*, the act of swimming on the surface.

supernatural, a. *sū-pēr-nā-tū-rāl* [L. *super*, above, and *natural*], in physical nature, applied to the action of some power superior to nature and to man, as when effects are produced without causes which are usually required to produce them; exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous: *supernaturally*, ad. *-ly*: *supernaturalness*, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being supernatural: *supernaturalism*, n. *-izm*, the doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the performance of miracles; in *theol.*, the doctrine that the knowledge of God can only be obtained by revelation; the opposite of *rationalism*: *supernaturalist*, n. *-ist*, one who holds the doctrine of supernaturalism.

supernumerary, a. *sū-pēr-nū-mēr-er-i* [L. *super*, above; *numerus*, a number], exceeding a necessary or usual number; in excess of the number stated: n. a person beyond what is usually needed, or above the stated number; in a *theatre*, an inferior actor.

superphosphate, n. *sū-pēr-fō-sfāt* [*super*, and *phosphate*], a salt containing more acid and less base than the common phosphate: *superphosphate of lime*, in *agri.*, acid phosphate or hydric dicalic orthophosphate; a fertiliser prepared from ground bones, bone-black, or phosphorite, treated with sulphuric acid—see under *phosphate*.

superpose, v. *sū-pēr-pōs* [F. *superposer*, to superpose—from L. *super*, above; *positus*, placed, pp. of *ponere*, to place], to lay or be placed upon; to lay upon, as one kind of rock upon another: *superposition*, imp. *superposed*, pp. *-pōd*: *superpositious*, n. *-pō-shi-shūn* [F.—L.], a lying above or upon something else; in *geol.*, the order of arrangement in which strata and formations are placed above each other.

superpraise, v. *sū-pēr-prāz* [L. *super*, above, and *praise*], in *OK.*, to praise beyond measure.

super-royal, a. *sū-pēr-roi-āl* [L. *super*, above, and

royal], denoting a kind of paper in sheets larger than royal.

supersalt, n. *sū-pēr-sālūt* [L. *super*, above, and *salt*], a salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than of base; acid salts.

superaturate, v. *sū-pēr-sāt-ū-rāt* [L. *super*, above, and *saturate*], to cause a liquid to dissolve an excessive quantity of a substance, such excess being held in very unstable solution.

superscribe, v. *sū-pēr-skrib* [L. *super*, above; *scribo*, I write], to write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; to write a name or address on the outside of a letter: *superscribing*, imp. *superscribed*, pp. *-skribd*: *superscription*, n. *-skrip-shūn* [L. *scriptus*, written], the act of superscribing; that which is written or engraved on the outside or over something else; the address of a letter; an impression of letters on coins.

superseide, v. *sū-pēr-sēd* [L. *super*, above; *seido*, I sit], to set aside; to make void or useless by superior power; to render unnecessary; to supersede; to overrule; to come or be set in the place of another: *superseiding*, imp. *superseided*, pp. rendered unnecessary; displaced; superseded: *superseidea*, n. *-sēd-ē-ā* [L. set aside, stay], in *law*, an order to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases, or to stay proceedings: *superseide*, n. *-dūr*, the act of superseding; supersession.

superensible, a. *sū-pēr-sēn-si-bl* [L. *super*, above, and *sensibilis*], beyond the reach of the senses or natural powers of perception: also *superensual*, a. [*super*, and *ensual*], above the senses.

supercession, n. *sū-pēr-sēsh-shūn* [L. *super*, above, and *cessio*], the act of superseding anything; the act of superseding.

superstition, n. *sū-pēr-stish-shūn* [F. *superstition*—from L. *superstitio* or *superstitiōnem*, the remaining in the old obsolete belief, unreasonable religious belief—from *super*, above; *sto*, I stand], unfounded wonder at, or dread of, the divine or supernatural; that form of religion in which fear is stronger than love and trust; excess of scruples or extravagance in religion; the belief of what is absurd or without evidence, as in the direct agency of superior or supernatural powers in certain events; belief in omens and prognostics; a false religion; false worship: *superstitious*, a. *-ūs* [F. *superstitieux*—L.], manifesting belief in supernatural agencies in certain events; full of idle fancies and practices in regard to religion and the unseen world; scrupulous to excess: *superstitiously*, ad. *-ly*: *superstitiousness*, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being superstitious.

superstratum, n. *sū-pēr-strā-tūm* [L. *super*, above, and *stratum*], a layer above another, or overlying something else.

superstructure, n. *sū-pēr-strūktūr* [L. *super*, above, and *structure*], any edifice or erection built upon something else; that which is raised or built on a foundation or basis: *superstructure*, n. *-shūn*, the act of building on; a superstructure: *superstructive*, a. *-tīv*, built on something else.

super-substantial, a. *sū-pēr-sūb-stān-shāl* [L. *super*, above, and *substantial*], beyond the domain of matter; on than substance.

superstition, a. *sū-pēr-stī-ti* [L. *super*, above, and *subtle*], in *OK.*, over-subtle; subtle in excess.

super-temporal, a. *sū-pēr-tēmp-ō-rāl* [L. *super*, above, and *temporalis*], that transcends time.

super-terrestrial, a. *sū-pēr-tēr-rē-strī-āl* [L. *super*, above, and *terrestrial*], being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth.

super-tonic, n. *sū-pēr-tōn-ik* [L. *super*, above, and *tonic*], in *music*, the note next above the key-note.

super-tragic, a. *sū-pēr-trā-jī-kāl* [L. *super*, above, and *tragic*], tragical to excess.

super-tuberation, n. *sū-pēr-tū-bēr-dā-shūn* [L. *super*, over, above; *tuber*, a hump or excrescence], in *bot.*, the growth of young potatoes from old ones still growing.

supervene, v. *sū-pēr-vēn* [L. *super*, above; *vento*, I come], to come upon, as something extraneous; to happen to: *supervening*, imp. *supervened*, pp. *-vēnd*: *supervene*, n. *-vēn-ēn*, coming upon, as something additional: *supervention*, a. *-vēn-shūn*, the act of coming upon as something extraneous.

super-vise, v. *sū-pēr-vīz* [L. *super*, above; *vide*, to survey—from *video*, I see], to oversee; to inspect; to superintend; in *OK.*, to read over; to peruse;

over; in excess: *super* has sometimes the French form *sur*: *n.* in *theatrical language*, a contr. of *superabundant*.

superable, *a. sù-pér-d-bi* [*L. superabilis*, that may be overcome—from *supero*, I overcome—from *super*, above], that may be overcome or conquered: *superably*, *ad. -bi*: *superableness*, *n. -bi-nés*, the quality of being surmountable.

superabound, *v. sù-pér-d-bōnd* [*L. super*, in excess, and *abund*], to be very abundant; to be more than enough: *superabounding*, *imp.*: *superabound'ed*, *pp.*: *superabundant*, *a. -bōn-dānt*, being more than enough: *superabundantly*, *ad. -it*: *superabundances*, *n. -bōn-dāns*, exceeding plenty; more than enough.

superadd, *v. sù-pér-d-d'* [*L. super*, above, and *add*], to add over and above: *superadd'ing*, *imp.*: *superadd'ed*, *pp.*: *superaddition*, *n. -d-d-īsh-ān*, the act of superadding; that which is added over and above.

superangelic, *a. sù-pér-d-ān-jēl-ik* [*L. super*, above, and *angelic*], having a nature or being superior to that of angels; connected with the world beyond that of angels.

superannuate, *v. sù-pér-d-ān-nū-tē* [*L. super*, above; *annus*, a year, to impair or disqualify by age or infirmity; to allow to retire from service on a pension on account of age or infirmity; to pension; in O.E., to outlast the year: *superannuating*, *imp.*: *superannuated*, *pp.*: *adj.*, disqualifying by old age; allowed to retire on a pension on account of age or infirmity: *superannuation*, *n. -d-āsh-ān*, state of being too old for office or business; the pension granted for long service, &c.

superb, *a. sù-pér-b'* [*F. superbe*, proud—from *L. superbus*, haughty—from *super*, above], distinguished by grandeur, pomp, or richness; stately; showy; elegant: *superbly*, *ad. -li*, richly; elegantly; pompously: *superbness*, *n. -d-ē-pér-b-ness*, the state of being superb.—*SYN.* of 'superb': grand; great; sublime; noble; majestic; imposing; splendid; magnificent; august; rich; pompous.

supercarbonate, *a. sù-pér-kār-bō-nāt* [*L. super*, above, in excess, and *carbonate*], a carbonate which holds the greatest possible quantity of carbonic acid. **supercargo**, *n. sù-pér-kār-gō* [*L. super*, above, and *carpo*], a person connected with a merchant-ship, who manages the sales and superintends all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

supercastellial, *a. sù-pér-sē-lē-ī-āl* [*L. super*, above, and *castell*], situated above the firmament.

supercharge, *v. sù-pér-chārg'* [*super*, and *charge*], in *her.*, to place one bearing on another: *n.* a bearing or figure placed upon another.

superclia, *n. plu. sù-pér-sē-lī-ā* [*L. super*, above; *clivum*, an eyelid; *cliv*, *eyelid*], in *anat.*, the eyebrows, consisting of two arched eminences of integument, which surmount the upper circumference of the orbit on each side, and support numerous short, thick hairs: *superclial*, *a. -sē-lī-ēr-ē*, situated above the eyebrow.

superclituous, *a. sù-pér-sē-lī-tūs* [*L. superclitōus*, haughty—from *superclitum*, an eyebrow, arrogance—from *super*, above; *clitum*, an eyelid], expressing lofty pride by raising the eyebrows; haughty; dictatorial; arrogant; overbearing: *superclitously*, *ad. -it*: *superclituousness*, *n. -nēs*, haughtiness; an overbearing manner.

supercolumnar, *a. sù-pér-kō-lūm-nēr* [*L. super*, above, and *columnar*], in *arch.*, put one above another, as an order: *supercolumnation*, *n.* the putting of one order above another.

superdominant, *n. sù-pér-dōm-i-nānt* [*L. super*, above, and *dominant*], in *music*, the note above the dominant; the sixth note of the diatonic scale.

supereminent, *a. sù-pér-ēm-i-nēnt* [*L. super*, above, and *eminent*], eminent in a very high degree; surpassing others in excellence: *supereminently*, *ad. -it*: *supereminence*, *n. -nēs*, excellence in a high degree; eminence superior to what is common; also *supereminency*, *n. -nēs*.

supererogation, *n. sù-pér-ēr-gō-shān* [*L. super*, in excess; *erogo*, I ask for a grant of public money, I expend—from *ex*, out of; *rogo*, I ask], the performance of more than duty requires: *works of supererogation*, in *R. Cath. Ch.*, those good deeds supposed to have been performed by saints over and above what was required for their own salvation, of which the Pope has the custody, and which are granted by him to supply the deficiencies of true believers:

supererogatory, *a. -ēr-gō-tēr-ē*, performed to an extent not enjoined or required by duty.

superessential, *a. sù-pér-ē-sē-shāl* [*L. super*, above, and *essential*], essential above others.

superexalt, *v. sù-pér-ē-gā-shāl* [*super*, and *exalt*], to exalt to a superior degree.

superexcellent, *a. sù-pér-ē-shāl-lēnt* [*L. super*, above, and *excellent*], superior in an uncommon degree.

superexcellence, *n. -lēns*, very great excellence.

superexcessiveness, *n. sù-pér-ē-sē-kres-hēns* [*L. super*, above, and *excessiveness*], a superfluous growth.

superfecundity, *n. sù-pér-fē-kūn-dī-tē* [*L. super*, above, and *fecundity*], superabundant multiplication of the species.

superfate, *v. sù-pér-fē-tē* [*L. superfatus*, conceived above another conception—from *super*, over; *fatus*, a bearing, a bringing forth], to conceive anew while still with young: *superfation*, *n. -fē-tē-shā* [*F. -L.*], a second conception while still with young.

superficial, *a. sù-pér-fē-shāl* [*F. superficial*, superficial—from *L. superficialis*—from *superficies*, the surface of a thing—from *super*, above; *facies*, the face], being on the surface or exterior part; not penetrating beneath the surface; pert. to surfaces; showy; without substance; slight; not deep or profound; shallow: more showy than real, as accomplishments in any branch of knowledge: *superficially*, *ad. -it*: *superficialness*, *n. -nēs*, also *superficality*, *n. -tē-tē-tē*, position on the surface; shallow, slight knowledge: *superficies*, *n. sù-pér-fē-shāl-ē*, the surface; outside; in *geom.*, that which has length and breadth only.

superfine, *a. sù-pér-fīn* [*L. super*, above, and *fin*], very fine; surpassing in fineness, used especially of cloth: *superfineness*, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being superfine.

superfluous, *a. sù-pér-flo-ūs* [*L. superfluous*, running over, unnecessary—from *super*, above; *flo*, I flow], more than enough or sufficient; beyond what is wanted; redundant: *superfluously*, *ad. -it*: *superfluity*, *n. sù-pér-flo-ūtē* [*F. superfluité*—*L.*], greater quantity than is wanted; superabundance; excess; redundancy.—*SYN.* of 'superfluous': unnecessary; needless; useless; exuberant; excessive.

superflux, *n. sù-pér-flūs* [*L. super*, above; *flus*, a flowing—from *flo*, I flow], in *O.E.*, more than what is necessary; that which is in excess of what is required.

superfoliation, *n. sù-pér-fō-lē-shān* [*L. super*, above, and *foliation*], foliation or leafage in excess.

superheat, *v. sù-pér-hē'* [*L. super*, above, and *heat*], in a *steam-engine*, to heat to excess; to heat steam above the boiling-point.

superhuman, *a. sù-pér-hū-mān* [*L. super*, above, and *human*], above or beyond what is human; divine.

superimpose, *v. sù-pér-īm-pōs'* [*L. super*, above, and *impose*], to lay on something else: *superimposition*, *n. -pō-sē-shān*, the act or state of being superimposed, or laid on something else.

superincumbent, *a. sù-pér-īn-kūm-bēnt* [*L. super*, above, and *incumbent*], resting on something else.

superinduce, *v. sù-pér-īn-dūs'* [*L. super*, above, and *induce*], to bring in or upon, as an addition to something else: *superinduce*, *imp.*: *superinduced*, *pp. -dūs'*: *superinduction*, *n. -dūs-shān*, the act of superinducing.

superintend, *v. sù-pér-īn-tēnd'* [*L. super*, above, and *tēnd*], to have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to have the care of with the power of direction to oversee or overlook: *superintending*, *imp.*: *adj.*, overseeing; governing: *superintend'ed*, *pp.*: *superintend'ent*, *n. -tēnd-ēnt*, also *superintend'ant*, *n. -dūt*, one who has the oversight and charge of something with the power of direction; an inspector; an overseer; *adj.*, that overlooks others with authority: *superintend'ence*, *n. -ēns*, the act of superintending; oversight; care; direction; management; also *superintend'ency*, *n. -ēn-sē*.—*SYN.* of 'superintend'ent': manager; supervisor; director; curator; keeper; foreman.

superior, *a. sù-pér-ēr* [*F. supérieur*, superior—from *L. superior*, higher; *superus*, high—from *super*, above], higher; more elevated or exalted in place, rank, dignity, office, or excellence; preferable; unaffected or unconquered, as 'a man superior to his sufferings'; in *bot.*, placed above another organ—applied especially to indicate the position of the ovary with respect to the calyx: *a.* one of higher rank; one more excellent or more advanced than another; the chief or head of a monastery or con-

short; concise; compendious; succinct; cursory; prompt.

sumach, *n.* *sá-mák* [F. *sumac*; Sp. *sumaque*, *sumach*; Ar. *sumad*] the powder of the leaves of certain shrubs which grow in Hungary, containing tannin, and a little yellow colouring matter; the shrub *Rhus coriaria*, Ord. *Anacardiaceae*.
sumbul, *n.* *sám-bul* [Hind.] the root of a plant brought from the East, used in medicine as a stimulant; the root of *Beryangium sumbul*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*.

summer roll, *sám-mér*, in Scot., Court of Session procedure, a contraction of *summery roll*.

summery, *summation*, *summing*—see under *sum*.
summer, *n.* *sám-mér* [A.S. *sumor*, *summer*; cf. Icel. *sumar*; Dan. *sommer*; Ger. *sommer*], the warmest season of the year; one of the four seasons; that which follows the spring: *v.* to pass the summer; to carry through the summer: *summering*, *imp.*: *summered*, *pp.* *mérd*: Indian summer, in *N. Amer.*, a brief period of pleasant warm weather late in autumn: *summer-house*, a house or apartment formed in a garden for use in summer; a residence for summer: *summer solstice*, with reference to the northern hemisphere, that period of the year when the sun attains his most northern point, about 22nd June.

summer, *n.* *sám-mér* [OF. *summer*, a sumpter-horse, a summer, from mid. L. *salma*; L. *salma*, a pack, from Gr. *salma*, a pack-saddle, from *salto*, I pack] in arch., the first stone laid over columns to form a cross-vault; the central beam of a floor; a horizontal beam or girder: *breastsummer* is the breastsummer or front beam of a house—see *breastsummer*.

summerault, *n.* *sám-mér-sául*, also *sum'meralt*, -*sé* [a corrupt. of F. *soubreault*, a gambol], other spellings of *somerault* and *someret*—see *somerault*.

summit, *n.* *sám-mít* [F. *sommet*, a summit—from L. *summus*, highest, topmost] the highest point; highest degree; the top; utmost elevation: *summitless*, *a.* *lss*, having no top.

summon, *v.* *sám-mén* [OF. *somoner*, to invite, to warn: L. *summonere*, to remind, to give a hint—from *sub*, under; *monere*, I warn], to call by authority to appear at a place specified; to give notice to appear in court; to cite; to excite, with *up*, as to *summon up* courage: *sum'moning*, *imp.*: *sum'moned*, *pp.* *ménd*: *sum'moner*, *n.* *mén-ér*, one who summons: *sum'mons*, *n.* *mén* [F. *sumonce*, a warning, citation], a call by authority to appear at some particular place, or in a court; the written or printed document by which such call is given; a call or invitation to surrender.—*SVX.* of 'summon': to call; cite; notify; convolve; convene; invite; bid; excite.

sump, *n.* *sám-p* [Dan. and Sw. *sump*, a swamp, a marsh: Dut. *sump*; Ger. *sumpf*], an excavation at the bottom of a mine where the water accumulates, and from which it is pumped; a round pit of stone lined with clay for receiving metal on its first fusion; in *salt-works*, the pond into which the sea-water is pumped for future use.

sumptian, *n.* *sám-pi-tán* [Mal.] a Malay blow-pipe: *sumpté*, *n.* *sám-pi-té*, a poisoned arrow shot by means of the sumptian.

sumpter, *n.* *sám-tér* [F. *sommier*, a pack-horse—from L. *salma*; Gr. *salma*, the load of a beast—from *salto*, I pack], an animal which carries baggage; a baggage horse or mule; used as the first part of a compound, as *sumpter-horse*.

sumptuary, *a.* *sám-tá-r-é* [L. *sumptuarius*, of or relating to expense—from *sumptus*, expense, cost; *sumo*, I spend] relating to expense; regulating the cost of living: *sumptuary laws*, laws formerly enacted in many countries to restrain extravagance in costly food, dress, &c.: *sumptuous*, *a.* *ús* [F. *sumptueux*—L. *sumptuosus*], costly; expensive; magnificent: *splendid*, princely: *sumptuously*, *ad.* *ús*: *sumptuousness*, *n.* *ús*, the state of being sumptuous; costliness; expensiveness.

summa—same as *samaha*.

sun, *n.* *sán* [A.S. *sunne*, the sun; cf. Icel. *sunna*; Dut. *zon*; Goth. *sunno*; Ger. *sonne*], the great luminary of day which gives light and heat, distant from the earth about 92,000,000 miles; the sunshine; a sunny place; in *Agurative sense*, anything eminently splendid and luminous: *v.* to expose to the sun's rays: *sun'ning*, *imp.*: *adj.* lying or basking in the sun: *sunned*, *pp.* *súnd*: *sunny*, *a.* *sán-nít*, proceeding from the sun, or

exposed to its rays; warm; bright: *sun'iness*, *n.* *ús*, state of being sunny; sunlike, *a.* like the sun: *sun'less*, *a.* *lss*, dark; shaded: *sunbeam*, *n.* a ray of the sun: *sunblind*, a covering for a window to subdue the light: *sun-burned* or *-burnt*, *a.* discoloured or darkened by the sun's rays; tanned, *a.* the complexion: scorched: *sun-bleed*, *a.* cold, in brightness, as of the sun: *sun-dew*, *a.* *ús*, a plant of the genus *Drosera*, Ord. *Droseraceae*, so named from their leaves being covered with drops of fluid in sunshine: *sun-dial*, *n.* *instr.* to show time by means of a style casting a shadow on a carved plate or surface: *sun-dog*, a luminous spot, sometimes seen near the sun: *sundown*, the time when the sun sets: *sunfish*, a name applied to several sea-fish: *sunflower*, a plant of the genus *Helianthus*—so called from its large disc with yellow rays, or from its habit of turning round and following the course of the sun; the common sunflower is *Helianthus annuus*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Corymbiferae*: *sun myth*, same as solar myth: *sun'rise*, also *sun'-rising*, the first appearance of the sun above the horizon; the early morning: *sun'set*, also *sun'setting*, the time when the sun is disappearing below the horizon; evening: *sunshine*, *n.* the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall; warmth; illumination: *sunshinè* or *sun'shine*, *a.* *sán-nít*, clear; warm or pleasant; bright like the sun: *sunstone*, a respondent variety of felspar, deriving its play of colours from minute embedded flakes or crystals of iron-glass: *sun-stroke*, a disease, being a kind of apoplexy, caused in extremely hot weather by the action of the sun's rays on the head and neck: *sunward*, *ad.* *ús-úrd*, towards the sun: *Sun of Righteousness*, in *Script.*, a title applied to Jesus Christ as the great source of moral light and spiritual life: under the *sun*, in this world; on the earth: *sun* and *planet wheels*, in *mech.*, a contrivance for converting the reciprocating motion of a beam into a rotatory motion.

Sunday, *n.* *sán-dá* [A.S. *sunnan-dag*, Sunday—from *sunnan*, of the sun; *dag*, day; cf. Dan. *søndag*; Dut. *zondag*, Sunday—so called from its being the day dedicated to the particular worship of the sun], the first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath: *adj.* pert. to the Christian Sabbath or Lord's Day: *Sunday-school*, a school for the religious instruction of the young, kept on Sundays only.

suander, *v.* *sán-dér* [A.S. *sundrian*, to put asunder; cf. Icel. *sundra*; Dan. *søndre*], to part; to separate; to divide: *sun'dering*, *imp.*: *sun'dered*, *pp.* *dér*: *in suander*, in two parts: *sun'dry*, *a.* *drt*, more than one or two: several: *sun'dries*, *n.* *plu.* *-drie*, several things; collections of things or items of various kinds, too many or small to be particularised.

Sunderbunds, *n.* *sán-dér-bánds*, the alluvial tracts embraced by the mouths of the Ganges.

sung, *v.* *sáng*, *pp.* of *sing*, which see.

sunk, *v.* *séngk*, *pp.* of *sink*, which see.

sunken, *a.* *séng-k-n* [see *sink*], lying on the bottom of a river or piece of water; low; as land.

sunna, *n.* *sán* [E. Ind.], a fibrous material resembling hemp, obtained from a plant cultivated in the East Indies, the *Crotalaria juncea*, Ord. *Leguminosae*.

Sunnite, *n.* *sán-nít* [Ar. *sunna*, to regulate, to prescribe as law], one of the body of orthodox Mohammedans who receive the *Sunna*, a collection of laws and precepts of Mohammed handed down by tradition, as of equal importance with the Koran: *Sunnah*, *n.* *sán-nít*, one of the sect of Sunnites—see *Shiite*.

sunning, *sunny*—see under *sun*.

sup, *sáp*, a form of the Latin prefix *sub*, which see.

sup, *v.* *síp* [A.S. *sápan*, to sup; cf. Icel. *supa*; Dut. *suppen*; Sw. *supa*—connected with *sip* and *soup*], to take by little at a time, or by mouthfuls, as a liquid; to sip; to eat the evening meal; to treat with supper: *a.* a small draught or mouthful of a liquid; *a.* *síp*: *sup'ping*, *imp.*: *a.* the act of taking supper: *supped*, *pp.* *súpt*, having taken the evening meal: *sup'per*, *n.* *yér* [F. *souper*], the meal at which *soup* formed the principal dish; the evening meal: *v.* to give its evening meal to, as to a horse in prov. language; to take supper: *sup'pering*, *imp.*: *suppered*, *pp.* *súp-érd*: *sup'perless*, *a.* *lss*, being without supper: the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist; the Sacrament among Christians wherein eating bread and drinking wine 'show forth Christ's death.'

super, *sú-pér* [L.] a prefix signifying 'above';

colic, *bóy*, *jóó*; *pure*, *bád*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

to tell privately or secretly; to tempt; to seduce: *suggesting*, imp. hinting; intimating: *suggested*, pp.: *suggester*, n. *-er*, one who suggests: *suggestion*, n. *-jn* [F. *-L.*] something offered to the mind or thoughts; a hint; private information; in *O.E.*, secret incitement; temptation: *suggestive*, a. *-fct-* *te*, affording material for thought or reflection; containing a hint.—*SYN.* of 'suggest': to hint; allude; refer to; glance at; insinuate; intimate.

sulcide, n. *sul'cid* [L. *sui*, of himself; *cado*, I kill], the act of wilfully destroying one's own life: self-murder: n. a self-murderer: *sul'cid* *del*, a. *-cid* *del*, partaking of the crime of self-murder; pert. to or tainted with the desire to commit suicide: *sul'cid* *daily*, ad. *-is*: *sul'cid* *diem*, n. *-diem*, a tendency to suicide.

suing—see under *sue*.

suint, n. *sui't* [F. *suint*], a peculiar fatty matter, rich in potash, which is found in wool, often in large proportions.

suit, n. *sui't* [F. *suite*], a following, a set of things following in one arrangement—from L. *secta*, a following, a sect, and also in mid. L. a suit at law, a suit of clothes, &c.—from L. *secutus*, followed; *sequor*, I follow], a number of things used together, as a suit of clothes; a set of the same kind, as a suit of cards; a petition, prayer, or request; courtship; an action at law; an address of entreaty; in *O.E.*, attendance of tenants at the court of their lord; suit-service; regular order: v. to agree together, as things made on a common plan; to fit; to adapt; to please; to make consent; to agree or correspond; to match or tally; in *O.E.*, to dress; to clothe: *suit'ing*, imp.: *suit'ed*, pp.: *suit'able*, a. *-d*, *-d*, fitting; agreeable to; appropriate; proper; becoming; answerable: *suit'ableness*, n. *-ness*, the quality or condition of being suitable; fitness: *suit'ably*, ad. *-bly*: *suit'er*, n. *-er*, one who sues; one who attends a court of law as a plaintiff or defendant; a petitioner; a wooer; a lover: *suit'ress*, n. fem. *-ress*, a female applicant: to follow suit, to play a card of the same kind as that on the table; hence, to do as the others do, or follow their example: *out of suits*, having no correspondence; out of harmony.—*SYN.* of 'suit v.': to agree; fit; accord; comport; correspond; answer; coincide; concur.—of 'suitable': proper; becoming; correspondent; competent; agreeable; congruous; compatible; consistent; consonant; peculiar; particular; seemly; just; right; commodious; handy.

suite, n. *sui't* [F. *suite*, a succession, a retinue—see *suit*], a set of apartments; a body of attendants or followers; retinue; company.

sulcate, a. *sul'cat*, also *sul'cated*, a. [L. *sulcatus*, furrowed; *sulcator*, to furrow—from *sulcus*, a furrow], in bot., furrowed or grooved; having a deeply furrowed surface: sulciform, a. *sul'cat* *form* [L. *forma*, shape], furrowed.

sulk, v. *sulk* [AS. *solern*, sulky, remiss], to be in a sullen humour; to be silently sullen: *sul'king*, imp.: *sulk'ed*, pp. *sul'kt*: *sulky*, a. *sul'kt*, fitfully sullen; sour in temper; morose: n. a two-wheeled carriage for a single person: *sul'kily*, ad. *-ly*: *sul'kiness*, n. *-ness*, the state or quality of being sulky; sullenness: *sulks*, n. plu. *sul'ks*, a fit of sullenness and discontent: to be in the sulks, to be discontented and sullen.

sullen, a. *sul'ten* [OF. *solain*, solitary—from L. *solus*, alone], morose; gloomily silent and angry; cloudy; dismal; in *O.E.*, dull; sorrowful: *sul'tenly*, ad. *-ly*: *sul'tenness*, n. *-ness*, a gloomy angry silence: *sullen*, n. plu. in *O.E.*, morose temper; gloominess of mind.—*SYN.* of 'sullen': gloomy; malignant; untractable; obstinate; dark; heavy; dull; morose; sulky; sour; ill-natured.

sully, v. *sul'th* [AS. *sythan*, to sully; cf. Dan. *sile*; Sw. *sila*; Ger. *schle*], to sully; to tarnish, as a character or reputation; to stain or darken; to dirty: *sul'y'ing*, imp. sulling, tarnishing: *sul'ied*, pp. *-ied*: *adj.*, tarnished; stained.

sulph, *sul'f*, also *sulph*, *sul'fo* [L. *sulphur*, brimstone], prefixes in chemical terms denoting compounds containing sulphur or sulphuric acid: *sulphate*, n. *sul'fat*, a salt formed by sulphuric acid with any base, as *sulphate* of lime: *sulphatic*, a. *sul'fat'ic*, pert. to, containing or resembling a sulphate: *sulphhydrate*, a compound of sulphur and hydrogen: *sulphide*, n. *sul'fid*, a compound of sulphur with another elementary substance: *sul'phite*, n. *-ite*, a compound of sulphurous acid with a base: *sulphate* of soda, Glauber's salts, consisting of sulphuric acid and soda: *sulphate* of magnesia, Epsom salts, consist-

ing of sulphuric acid and magnesia: *sulphate* of ammonia, a white crystalline substance, consisting of sulphuric acid and ammonia: *sulphate* of lime, gypsum, consisting of sulphuric acid and lime: *sulphate* of iron, common green vitriol, consisting of sulphuric acid and iron; *copperas*: *sulphate* of zinc, white vitriol, consisting of zinc dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid: *sulphate* of copper, blue-stone or blue vitriol, consisting of sulphuric acid and copper.

sulphur, n. *sul'fur* *-sa* [formed from *sulphur*] in *chem.*, the salt radical of the sulphates.

sulphocyanic, a. *sul'fo* *-sai* *-an'ic* [sulphur, and cyanic], a name applied to an acid allied to prussic acid and found in saliva.

sulphosalt, n. *sul'fo* *-solt* [sulphur, and salt] also *sulphosol*, n. *sul'fo* *-sol* [L. *sulphur*, and F. *sol*: L. *sol*, salt], a salt containing sulphur in place of oxygen in the base.

sulphovinic, a. *sul'fo* *-vin'ic* [L. *sulphur*, sulphur; *vinum*, wine], a term applied to an acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol—acid sulphate of ethyl.

sulphur, n. *sul'fur* [L. *sulphur*, sulphur], one of the elementary substances occurring in nature as a greenish-yellow, brittle, solid body, crystalline in structure, and exhaling a peculiar odour when rubbed, burning with a bluish flame, and emitting smoky suffocating fumes; brimstone: *sulphur-acid*, an acid in which the oxygen is represented by sulphur: sulphure, the commercial term for iron-pyrites, because sulphur and sulphuric acid are obtained from it: *sulphure*, a. *-fer* *-i*, having the qualities of sulphur: *sulphurate*, v. *-at*, to subject to the action of sulphur: a. belonging to, or resembling sulphur: *sulphuring*, n. *-ing*, exposure to the fumes of burning sulphur, as in bleaching: *sulphurates*, n. *-ates*, the substance of a substance to the action of sulphur: *sulphurator*, n. *-ator*, an apparatus for fumigating or bleaching: *sulphureous*, a. *sul'fu* *-re-us*, impregnated with sulphur, as fumes: *sulphureously*, ad. *-ly*: *sulphureousness*, n. *-ness*, the state of being sulphureous: *sulphureted*, n. *sul'fu* *-ret*, a compound of sulphur with hydrogen, or with a metal; same as *sulphide*: *sulphureted*, a. combined with sulphur: *sulphuric*, a. *sul'fu* *-ric*, pert. to or obtained from sulphur: *sulphuric acid*, a powerful acid formed of sulphur, oxygen, and water, much used in the arts and in medicine, popularly called *oil of vitriol*: *sulphurous*, a. *sul'fu* *-re-us*, containing or resembling sulphur: *sulphurous acid*, an acid formed and evolved in fumes from sulphur when burned in air: *sulphureted hydrogen*, *sul'fu* *-reted* *gas*, a gas having the fetid odour of rotten eggs, composed of one equivalent of sulphur and two of hydrogen.

sultan, n. *sul'tan* [F. *sultan*; Ar. *sultān*, victorious, also prince, king], the emperor of the Turks; the padishah or grand seignior; a Mohammedan prince: *sultana*, n. *sul'tā* *-na* [It.], or *sultane*, n. *sul'tā* *-ne*, the wife or consort of a sultan: *sulta'na*, a. applied to a small and fine variety of raisin: *sul'tanship*, n. the office or dignity of a sultan.

sultry, a. *sul'try* [from *sweater*, which see], oppressively hot; very hot and close: *sul'triest*, n. *-ness*, the state of being very hot and close.

sum, n. *sūm* [Norm. F. *summe*, sum—from L. *summa*, the amount], that which two or more numbers, quantities, or particulars form when added or placed together; the amount or whole of anything; the total; a quantity of money; the substance; an abridgment; height; completion; a problem in arithmetic: v. to collect or add into one whole, as particulars or several numbers; to bring into a small compass; to compute; to comprise; to collect into a narrow compass; to condense; as a speech; in *O.E.*, in *falconry*, to have feathers full-grown: *sum'ma*, n. *-a*, in *O.E.*, not to be computed: *sum'm'ing*, imp.: *sum'med*, pp. *sum'm'd*: *sum'mary*, n. *sūm'm'ar'ic*, an abstract; an abridgment: *adj.*, containing the substance; reduced into a small compass; short; concise: effected by a short way or method: *sum'mar'ily*, ad. *-ly*, shortly: *summation*, n. *sūm-mā'sh'n*, the act of forming a sum or total amount; an aggregate: *sum'mary conviction*, in law, a conviction without assistance of a jury: *sum-total*, n. *sum-total*, plu. the whole amount of several totals added together: to sum up, to add up; to state the chief points in an argument; to review evidence, as by a judge: *sum'm'ing up*, a judge's charge to a jury in which he reviews the evidence.—*SYN.* of 'summary a.':

mâte, mèl, fôr, lôo; mèle, mèl, hèr; pine, pîn; nôle, nôl, môre;

by an infant: *suckling*, imp.; *n.* the act of drawing from, as with the mouth: *sucked*, pp. *sákt*: *suck'er*, *n.* -*er*, he who or that which sucks; a round piece of leather used by boys to lift stones with; the piston of a pump; the shoot of a plant from the root, or near to it: *sucklet*, *n.* *sák-ét*, a sweetmeat: *suckling-bottle*, a bottle filled with milk, having a tube, used for infants as a substitute for the breast: *suckling-fish*, a fish of the genus *Remora*, which bears a sucker-like organ: *suckle*, *v.* *sák-é*, to give suck to; to nurse at the breast: *suckling*, imp. -*ling*: *n.* a young child or animal brought up by the mother's milk: an infant: *suckled*, pp. *sák-éd*.

sucrose, *n.* *sú-kró-sé* [F. *sucré*, *sugar*—see *sugar*], cane-sugar, as distinguished from *grape-sugar* or *glucose*.

suction, *n.* *sák-shún* [OF. *suction*, suction—from L. *suctus*, sucked; *súgo*, I suck] the act of drawing into the mouth or into a pipe, which is effected by removing the pressure of the air: *suctorial*, *a.* *sák-tó-ri-ál*, fitted for sucking: *suctorian*, *n.* *sú-tín*, one of a class of fishes having a mouth adapted for suction.

sudamina, *n.* plu. *sú-dá-mín-á* [L. *súdo*, I perspire], minute vesicles, containing fluid, appearing abundantly on the chest in cases of rheumatic fever and other diseases, accompanied by profuse perspiration.

sudatory, *n.* *sú-dá-tó-ri-ál* [L. *sudatorium*, a sweating-bath—from *súdo*, I sweat] a sweating room or bath: adj. *sweating*.

sudden, *a.* *sú-dén* [OF. *sodain*, sudden—from L. *subitaneus*—from *subitus*, sudden], happening without notice or warning; unlooked for; rash; hasty: *ad.* in *O.K.*, haste; suddenly: *sú-dén-ly*, *ad.* -*ly*, unexpectedly; without premeditation: *sú-dén-ness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being sudden; unexpected presence: *on or off sudden*, sooner than expected; unexpectedly.—*SYN.* of *sudden*: unexpected; unusual; abrupt; unlooked for; unanticipated.

sudorific, *a.* *sú-dó-ri-fík* [F. *sudorifique*; L. *sudor*, sweat; *ficio*, I make], causing sweat; *n.* a medicine which causes sweat: *sú-dó-ri-fík-erous*, *a.* -*er-ús* [L. *fero*, I bear], producing or secreting sweat: *sudoriferous*, *a.* *sú-dó-ri-fík-er-ús* [L. *pario*, I produce], producing sweat or perspiration.

Súdra, *n.* also spelt *Soodra* or *Soodra*, *sú-drá* [Hind. *sudr*: Sans. *śūdra*], the artisan caste, or lowest of the four great castes among the Hindus: the others are—*Brahmin*, the highest or priestly caste; *Shatriya*, the second or military caste; *Vaisya*, the third or merchant caste.

suds, *n.* plu. *súds* [from *sod* in *sudden*, pp. of *suck*], soapy water: to be in the *suds*, to be in difficulty or turmoil.

sue, *v.* *sú* [OF. *seuer*, to follow, to pursue at law—from L. *sequor*, I follow], to seek justice or right by legal process; to seek for in law; to petition; to entreat; to apply for; to seek in marriage; in *O.K.*, to gain by legal procedure: *sú-ing*, imp.; *súed*, pp. *súed*: *suable*, *a.* *sú-d-á-ble*, that may be sued: *sú-á-bility*, *n.* -*á-bility*, liability to be sued: to *sue out*, to petition for and take out.

suet, *n.* *sú-ét* [OF. *seu*, tallow, fat—from L. *album*, sleek, greased], the hard fat about the kidneys and loins, usually restricted to the fat of sheep, lambs, and oxen: *sú-é-ty*, *a.* -*é-ty*, consisting of suet, or resembling it.

suf, *súf*, another form of *sub*, which see.

suffer, *v.* *súf-ér* [F. *souffrir*, to suffer; L. *sufferre*, to carry under, to sustain—from *sub*, under; *fero*, I carry], to endure, support, or sustain; to feel or bear with a sense of pain or distress either in body or mind; to permit; to tolerate; to bear patiently; to feel or undergo pain; to undergo punishment; to sustain hurt or loss; to pass through; to be affected by; to be injured: *suffering*, imp.; *ad.* undergoing pain or loss; permitting: *n.* the bearing of pain or loss; pain endured; injury incurred: *suffered*, pp. -*red*: *sufferer*, *n.* -*er*, one who endures pain or loss; one who permits: *sufferable*, *a.* -*á-ble*, that may be endured; supportable: *sufferably*, *ad.* -*á-ly*: *sufferance*, *n.* -*ance*, endurance, the bearing of pain; allowance; toleration, as in the phrase 'on *sufferance*'; permission granted by the custom-house for the shipment of certain goods; in *O.K.*, patience; moderation: *sufferingly*, *ad.* -*ly*—*SYN.* of 'suffer': to bear; undergo; allow; permit; endure; admit: of 'sufferance': pain; inconvenience; misery; permission; patience; moderation.

suffice, *v.* *súf-fí-sé* [F. *suffisant*, pres. p. of *suffire*, to

suffer; L. *sufficere*, to put in the place of, to be sufficient—from *sub*, under; *ficio*, I make], to be equal to the wants or demands of; to satisfy; to be enough; to be equal to the end in view: *sufficing*, imp.; *sufficed*, pp. -*ed*: *súf*, *súf*, adequately supplied: *sufficient*, *a.* -*ent*, *ad.* -*ly*, equal to the end proposed; ample; adequate; qualified; fit: *sufficiently*, *ad.* -*ly*: *sufficiency*, *n.* -*ty*, state of being sufficient; necessary qualification; adequate substance or means; ability; supply equal to wants; self-confidence.—*SYN.* of 'sufficient': adequate; competent; full; satisfactory; proportionate; commensurate.

suffice, *n.* *súf-fí-sé* [L. *sufflexus*, fastened or fixed on—from *sub*, under; *flexus*, fixed or fastened; *figo*, I fix], a particle added to the end of a word to modify its meaning; an affix; a postfix: *suffix*, *v.* *súf-fí-sé*, to add to the end of a word: *suffixing*, imp.; *suffixed*, pp. -*ixed*.

suffocate, *v.* *súf-fó-kát* [L. *suffocatus*, pp. of *suffocare*, to suffocate—from *sub*, under; *focare*, to stop the throat], to kill by stopping respiration; to stop breathing; to stifle; to smother: *suffocating*, imp.; *ad.* *suffocatingly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *suffocation*, *n.* -*tion*, *ad.* -*tion*: *suffocate*, *v.* *súf-fó-kát* [F.—L.], a suspension or the loss of power of respiration; the act of choking or stifling; state of being choked: *suffocative*, *a.* -*ive*, tending to choke or stifle.

suffrage, *n.* *súf-fráj* [F. *suffrage*—from L. *suffragium*, right of voting], a vote or voice in voting for a candidate for Parliament; the parliamentary franchise; a vote given on some controversial point; in *O.K.*, aid; support: *suffragan*, *n.* -*án*, an assistant-bishop; a bishop considered in relation to his metropolitan: *ad.* assisting: *suffrages*, *n.* plu. *súf-fráj-es* [mid. L. *suffragium*, supplement, help, prayers to the saints for their help], united voices of persons in public prayer; in the *Book of Common Prayer*, the prayers of the morning or evening service, which begin with the mutual salutation, the invitation, and lesser Litany; also called the *Prayers*.

suffruticose, *a.* *súf-frú-tí-kó-sé*, also *suffrutescent*, *a.* -*é-sént* [L. *sub*, under; *fruticosa*, shrubby, bushy—from *frutex* or *fruticem*, a shrub], in *bot.*, shrubby underneath; having the character of an under-shrub.

suffuse, *v.* *súf-fú-sé* [L. *suffusus*, poured upon—from *sub*, under; *fusus*, poured; *fundo*, I pour], to overspread with something expansible, as with a fluid, tincture, or colour: *suffusing*, imp.; *suffused*, pp. -*ised*: *suffusion*, *n.* -*ion*, the act of overspreading with a fluid or tincture; state of being suffused; that which is suffused or spread over.

súf, *súf*, *súf*, *súf*, *súf*—see *súf*.

sug, *súg*, another form of the prefix *sub*, which see.

sugar, *n.* *sú-gú-gér* [F. *sucré*; Sp. *azúcar*; Pers. *shakar*; Ar. *sakkar*; Sans. *parkara*, sugar], the sweet substance obtained from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, beet-root, &c.: *ad.* made of or resembling sugar: *v.* to season, sweeten, or cover with sugar: *sugaring*, imp.; *n.* the act of covering or sweetening with sugar; the sugar thus used: *sugared*, pp. -*ed*: *ad.* sweetened: *sugary*, *a.* -*á-ry*, sweetened with sugar; resembling or containing sugar: *sugaries*, *n.* -*ies*, without sugar: *sugar-baker*, one who makes loaf-sugar; a sugar-refiner: *sugar-bolling*, the art or business of a sugar-refiner: *sugar-candy*, sugar made in the form of large crystals: *sugar-cane*, a cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained—chiefly, *Saccharum violaceum* and *S. officinarum*, Ord. *Gramineae*: *sugar-house*, the place where sugar is refined: *sugar-loaf*, a mass of refined sugar made in the form of a cone: *sugar-maple*, a tree, a native of N. Amer., from whose sap sugar is manufactured: the *Acer saccharinum*, Ord. *Aceridae*: *sugar-mill*, a machine for expressing the juice of the sugar-cane: *sugar-mite*, a small wingless insect found in moist sugar: *sugar-plum*, a sweetmeat in the form of a small ball: *sugar-refiner*, one whose business is to make sugar whiter and purer: *sugar-refining*, the process by which raw or very brown sugar as imported is purified: *sugar of lead*, acetate of lead, white like sugar, having a sweet taste, but highly poisonous.

suggest, *a.* *sú-gú-sént* [L. *sugo*, I suck], in *O.K.*, of or relating to sucking.

suggest, *v.* *súf-fí-sé* [L. *suggestus*, carried or brought under—from *sub*, under; *geras*, pp. of *gero*, I carry], to offer to the mind or thoughts; to hint or refer to; to intimate or mention in the first instance; in *O.K.*,

rived senses of 'sly, cunning, over-refining,' &c., the pronunciation is *sub'til* and *sub'tilit*.
subtle, *n. sub-tōl'it*, also *subsum'itōne* [L. *sub*, under, and *tonic*, or *tonicōne*] in music, the leading note or semitone next below the tonic; the sharp seventh.

subtract, *v. sub-trakt'* [L. *subtractus*, drawn away from underneath—from *sub*, under; *tractus*, drawn or dragged; *traho*, I draw] to withdraw or take a part from the rest; to deduct; *subtracting*, *imp.*: *subtract'ed*, *pp.*: *subtract'er*, *n. -er*, one who subtracts: *subtraction*, *n. -trāk'shūn*, the act or operation of taking a part from the rest; in *arith.*, the taking a lesser number from a greater: *subtract'ive*, *a. -iv*, tending or having power to subtract.

subtrahend, *n. sub-trā'hend* [L. *subtrahendus*, requiring to be subtracted—from *sub*, under; *traho*, I draw], the sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.

subtranslucent, *a. sub-trāns-lō'shūn* [L. *sub*, under, and *translucent*], imperfectly translucent.
subtransparent, *a. sub-trāns-pē'rēnt* [L. *sub*, under, and *transparent*], imperfectly transparent.

subtriple, *a. sub-trip'l* [L. *sub*, under, and *triple*], containing a third, or one part of three: *subtriplicate*, *a. sub-trip-lit-kāt* [*sub*, and *triplicate*], indicating the ratio of the cube roots.

subulate, *a. sub-bū-lāt*, also *sub'ulated*, *a. -d* [L. *subula*, an awl], in bot., shaped like an awl; narrow and tapering.

subungual, *a. sub-āng-gwāl* [L. *sub*, under; *unguis*, a nail], under the nail or the claw.

suburb, *n. sub-ērb*, plu. *sub'urbs*, *-ērbz* [L. *sub*, under, near; *urbs* or *urbem*, a city], the parts of a city without the walls; the outskirts or outlying parts of a city or town; the confines: *suburban*, *a. sub-ērb-ān*, inhabiting or being in the suburbs of a city.

subvention, *n. sub-vēn'shūn* [L. *subventum*, to come to one's assistance—from *sub*, under; *vento*, I come], the act of coming under; a government grant or aid; a subsidy.

subversion, *n. sub-vēr'shūn* [F. *subversion*—from L. *subversum*, turned upside down—from *sub*, under; *verto*, I turn], an entire overthrow; destruction; ruin; downfall: *subversive*, *a. -iv*, tending to subvert or overthrow.

subvert, *v. sub-vērt'* [L. *subvertēre*, to turn upside down—from *sub*, beneath; *verto*, I turn] to overthrow; to ruin utterly; to destroy: *subvert'ing*, *imp.*: *subvert'ed*, *pp.*: *subvert'er*, *n. -er*, one who subverts: *subvertible*, *a. -bī*, that may be subverted.—*SYN.* of 'subvert': to destroy; invert; extinguish; reverse; overturn; corrupt; confound.

subway, *n. sub-wēd* [L. *sub*, under, and *way*], an underground way.

suc, *sūk*, *a. prefix*, another form of *sub*, which see.
succedaneous, *a. sūk-sē-dā-nē-s* [L. *succedaneus*, that supplies the place of; *succedere*, to succeed—from *sub*, under; *cēdo*, I go], supplying the place of something else: *succedaneum*, *n. -dūm*, that which is used for something else; a substitute.

succeed, *v. sūk-sēd* [F. *succéder*—from L. *succedere*, to follow after, to succeed—from *sub*, under or after; *cēdo*, I go] to follow or come after; to take the place which another has left; to obtain the object desired; to have the desired effect; to prosper: *succeed'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* following in order; taking the place of another; having success: *n. act* of one who, or that which, succeeds; in *OE.*, consequence; result: *succeed'ed*, *pp.*

successor, *n. sūk-sēm'tēr* [mid. L. *successor*, an accompanier—from L. *sub*, under; *cantor*, a singer—from *canto*, I sing], in a church choir or concert, one who sings the bass or lowest harmonised part; in cathedral churches, the precentor's deputy; in *OE.*, a prompter; an inciter.

success, *n. sūk-sēs* [F. *succès*—from L. *successus*, a happy issue, success—from *succedo*, I succeed—see *succeed*], a happy or favourable issue; the prosperous termination of anything attempted; issue; result: *success'ful*, *a. -fūl*, prosperous; fortunate: *success'fully*, *ad. -ly*: *success'fulness*, *n. -nēs*, the condition of being successful.

succession, *n. sūk-sēsh'ūn* [F. *succession*—from L. *successio* or *successioem*, succession—from *succedere*, to succeed—see *succeed*], a series of persons or things following one another either in time or place; the act of succeeding or coming in the place of another:

race; lineage: *success'ional*, *a. -dī*, denoting a regular order or succession: *success'ionally*, *ad. -ly*: *success'ive*, *a. -sē-siv*, following in an uninterrupted course; coming by succession; in *OE.*, inherited by succession: *success'ively*, *ad. -ly*, in uninterrupted order; one after another: *success'iveness*, *n. -nēs*, the state of being successive: *success'or*, *n. -er*, one who succeeds to, or follows in the place of, another: apostolic succession, the regular and uninterrupted transmission of ministerial authority, by a succession of bishops, from the apostles, claimed by the Anglican and R. Cath. Churches: *succession duty*, in Great Britain, a tax imposed on every succession to property, whether real or personal, according to its value, and the relation of the person who succeeds.

succinate, *n. sūk-si-nāt* [L. *succinum*, amber] a compound of succinic acid with a base: *succ'inated*, *a.* combined with succinic acid or with amber: *succinic acid*, *sūk-sin'ik*, one of the dibasic organic acids; an acid obtained from one of the products of the destructive distillation of amber, and from worm wood leaves, forming, when pure, a white crystalline substance: *succinifer*, *n. sūk-si-nif*, an amber-coloured variety of lime-garnet: *succ'ineous*, *a. -nēs*, partly or to resemble amber.

succinct, *a. sūk-sin'kt* [F. *succinct*, concise—from L. *succinctus*, prepared, short—from *sub*, under; *cinctus*, girded; *cingo*, I gird], shortened; compressed into a narrow compass; brief; concise; in *OE.*, tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up slightly from about the legs: *succinct'ly*, *ad. -ly*, briefly; concisely: *succinct'ness*, *n. -nēs*, brevity; conciseness.—*SYN.* of 'succinct': brief; short; summary; compendious; terse; laconic; condensed; compressed.

succise, *a. sūk-sis*, and *succisus*, *a. sūk-si-sūs* [L. *succisus*, lopped off; *succido*, I lop off—from *sub*, under; *cado*, I cut], in bot., appearing as if a part were cut off at the extremity; premorse.

succory, *n. sūk-kēr'is* [corrupted from *cheiroy*, which see], the cheiroy or wild endive; *Cichorium intybus*, Ord. *Compositae*.

succotash, *n. sūk-kō-lāsh* [N. Amer. Ind. *sauk-quataash*], in U.S., a stew made of Indian corn and beans.

succour, *v. sūk-kēr* [OF. *securre*: L. *succurrere*, to hasten to the aid or assistance of a person—from *suk*, under; *curro*, I run], to help when in want or distress; to assist; to aid; to relieve; to be a remedy to or for: *a. help*; aid; assistance; assistance that relieves from want or distress; the person or thing that brings relief: *succour'ing*, *imp.*: *succour'ed*, *pp.*: *herd*: *succ'ourer*, *n. -er*, a helper: *succ'ourless*, *a. -lēz*, destitute of help or relief.—*SYN.* of 'succour v.': to help; deliver; cherish; comfort.

succulent, *a. sūk-kū-lēnt* [F. *succulent*—from mid. L. *succulentus*, juicy—from L. *succus*, juice, sap], full of juice—applied to plants that have a juicy and soft stem or leaves; soft and juicy: *succ'ulently*, *ad. -ly*: *succ'ulence*, *n. -lēns*, also *succ'ulency*, *n. -lēn-s*, juiciness.

succumb, *v. sūk-kūn* [L. *succumbere*, to lie down beneath, to submit to—from *sub*, under; *cumbo*, I lie], to sink under, as trouble; to submit; to yield: *succumb'ing*, *imp.*: *succumb'ed*, *pp.*: *gāner*.

succursal, *a. sūk-kūr'sāl* [L. *succursus*, aided, assisted; *succurrere*, to aid—from *sub*, under; *curro*, I run], associated and tributary; additional and aiding.

succussion, *n. sūk-kūsh'ūn* [L. *succussus*, a shaking, a jolting—from *sub*, under; *quatio*, I shake], the act of shaking; a shake; in med., an ague.

suck, *a. sūk* [a corrupt. of so and *siks*, which see: AS. *nycle*, *sch.* of Gt. Goth. *suckels*, so like; OH. Ger. *suckh*; Ger. *suckh*] of that kind; the same that; like what has been said; referring to time, place, &c., already mentioned; very great; considerable: *suck-like*, *similar*; of a like kind; so forth: *suck* and *suckh*, referring to a person or place of a certain kind.

suck, *v. sūk* [AS. *silcan*, to draw: cf. Sw. *suga*; Dan. *suge*; Ger. *saugen*; also Ir. *sugadán*, I suck in; W. *surro*, to suck; Gael. *sug*, to suck; *sugh*, juice; L. *succus*] to draw from the teat of a female with the mouth; to draw with the mouth; to draw into the mouth, as milk; to imbibe; to draw or drain; to draw in; to inhale: *a. the act of drawing with the mouth*; milk drawn from the breast with the mouth

māle, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *māle*, *māl*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōce*;

tain small shelving seats in the stalls of cathedral and other churches; also called *miserere*.

subsemitone, *n.* *sub-semi-tōn* [L. *sub*, under, and *semitone*], in music, the seventh note of the diatonic scale.

subsequent, *a.* *sub-sē-kwēt* [L. *subsequens* or *subsequentis*, following close after—from *sub*, after; *sequor*, I follow], coming or being after; following in time; succeeding; *subsequently*, *ad. -it*, at a later time; so as to follow in train.

subserous, *a.* *sub-sēr-i-ŭs* [L. *sub*, under, and *serous*], applied to the connective tissue beneath the serous membranes.

subserve, *v.* *sub-sēr'* [L. *subservire*, to be subject to—from *sub*, under; *servio*, I serve], to serve in subordination to; to serve in an inferior capacity; to help forward; to promote; *subserving*, *imp.*: *sub-served*, *pp.*: *sub-serv'*: *subservient*, *a.* *sub-sēr-i-ŭt* [L. *sub*, under; *serviens* or *servientem*, serving], serving to promote some particular purpose or end; subordinate; useful as an instr. to promote a purpose; meanly complying; truckling: *subserviently*, *ad. -it*: *subservience*, *n.* *-ēns*, also *subserviency*, *n.* *-ēn-s*, instrumental fitness; use or operation that promotes some purpose; servility.

subsemita, *a.* *sub-sē-mi-tā* [L. *sub*, somewhat, and *semita*], in bot., nearly sessile; almost without a stalk.

subside, *v.* *sub-sīd'* [L. *subsistere*, to settle or sink down—from *sub*, under; *sido*, I settle; allied to *sedeo*, I sit], to sink or fall to the bottom; to settle; to fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to abate: *subsiding*, *imp.*: *ad.*, slowly and gradually sinking: *subsided*, *pp.*: *subsidence*, *n.* *-dēns*, also *subsidence*, *n.* *-dēn-s*, the act or process of sinking or settling down to a lower level.

subsidiary, *a.* *sub-sīd-i-ēr-i* [F. *subsidiatoire*—from L. *subsidiarius*, belonging to a reserve, subsidiary—from *subsidium*, a body of reserve, support—see *subsidy*], assisting; furnishing help or additional supplies: *a.* *n.* an assistant; he or that which contributes aid.

subsidy, *n.* *sub-sīd-i*, *subsidies*, *n.* *plu. -i-dēz* [F. *subside*, a subsidy—from L. *subsidium*, aid, succour—from *sub*, under; *sedeo*, I sit], aid in money granted from one state to another by treaty for aid in war; money furnished for a particular purpose: *subsidies*, *v. -dēz*, to furnish with a subsidy; to obtain aid from another by the payment of a sum of money: *subsidizing*, *imp.*: *subsidized*, *pp.*: *subsid'*.

subsist, *v.* *sub-sīst'* [F. *subsister*, to subsist—from L. *subsistere*, to remain standing—from *sub*, under; *stare*, I cause to stand], to retain the present state; to have existence; to live; to be maintained, as with food and clothing; to have existence by means of something else; to inhere; to feed; to maintain, as to *subsist* an army: *subsisting*, *imp.*: *subsisted*, *pp.*: *subsistence*, *n.* *-ēns* [F. *subsistence*], the means of living or supporting life; livelihood; support: *subsistent*, *a.* *-ēns*, having real being; inherent.—*SYN.* of 'subsistence': living; maintenance; sustenance; alimēt.

subsoil, *n.* *sub-sōil'* [L. *sub*, under, and *soil*], the soil lying under the surface soil; the stratum of earth lying between the upper soil and the rocks.

subspecies, *n.* *sub-spē-si-ēs* [L. *sub*, under, and *species*], a division of a species; a variety.

substance, *n.* *sub-sistēns* [F. *substance*—from L. *substantia*, that of which a thing consists, material—from *sub*, under; *sto*, I stand], the essence or material of a thing; the main part; that which really exists, whether matter or spirit; body; something real or solid; goods; wealth; means of living; in philosophy, that which exists absolutely and of itself; the basis of attributes—thus forming the correlative of *attribute*: *substantial*, *a.* *sub-sān-si-āl* [L. *substantialis*], actually existing; not seeming or imaginary; having substance or strength; material; stout; solid; having considerable wealth: *substantially*, *ad. -it*, really; essentially: *substantialness*, *n.* *-nēs*, also *substantiality*, *n.* *-it-i-dē-tē*, state of real existence; materiality: *substantials*, *n.* *plu. -shāz*, essential parts: *substantiate*, *v.* *-shā-tē*, to establish by proof or competent evidence; to make good; to verify: *substantiating*, *imp.*: *substantiated*, *pp.*: *substantive*, *a.* *sub-sān-si-ŭ*, solid; real; essential: *a.* *n.* *in gram.*, that part of speech which expresses something that exists, materially or immaterially; a noun or name.

substantiate, *substantive*—see under *substance*.

substitute, *n.* *sub-sit-tūt* [F. *substitut*, a substitute; L. *substitutus*, put in place of another; *substitutus*, to put in place of another—from *sub*, under; *statio*, I place; *sto*, I stand], one put to occupy the place or position of another; one who acts for another; a deputy: *v.* to put in the place of another; to change; to exchange: *substituting*, *imp.*: *substituted*, *pp.*: *substituted*, *n.* *-tūt*, *substitution*, *n.* *-tū-ti-ŭn*, the act of putting one person or thing in the place of another; in algebra, the replacement of one quantity or equivalent by another of equal value: *substitutional*, *a.* *-tūt*, *pert.* to substitution.—*SYN.* of 'substitute': *v.* to barter; change; truck; commute; interchange.

substratum, *n.* *sub-strā-tūm* [L. *sub*, under, and *stratum*], a layer or stratum lying under another; in *met.*, the permanent subject of qualities or cause of phenomena: *substratal*, *a.* *-trā-tā-l*, of or pert. to a substratum.

substructure, *n.* *sub-strūkt-r'* or *-chōr* [L. *sub*, under, and *structure*], an under-structure or foundation: *substruction*, *n.* *-chōn*, an under-building.

substyle, *n.* *sub-sīl'* [L. *sub*, under, and *style*], a right line on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected: *substylar*, *a.* *pert.* to a substyle.

subsulphate, *n.* *sub-sūl-fāt* [L. *sub*, under, and *sulphate*], a sulphate with an excess of the base.

subsume, *n.* *sub-sūm'* [L. *subsumo*, subsume, to leap, to sup—from *sub*, under; *sumo*, I leap], in med., a twitching or convulsive motion of the tendons or arteries: *subsumatory*, *a.* *-tēr-i*, moving by sudden leaps or starts.

subsume, *v.* *sub-sūm'* [L. *sub*, under; *sumo*, I take], in logic, to place in a more general class; to include under something else.

subtangent, *n.* *sub-tān-jēnt* [L. *sub*, under, and *tangens*], in the conic sections, a straight line drawn from a tangent cutting the curve, and intercepted by a straight line drawn from the point of contact of the tangent.

subtenant, *n.* *sub-tēn-ānt* [L. *sub*, under, and *tenant*], an individual who occupies land or houses rented from the first tenant.

subtend, *v.* *sub-tēnd'* [L. *sub*, under, and *tendo*, I stretch], to extend under, or to be opposite to: *subtending*, *imp.*: *subtended*, *pp.*

subtepid, *a.* *sub-tē-pīd* [L. *sub*, under, and *tepid*], moderately warm.

subter, *sub-ter'* [L. *subter*, below, beneath—from *sub*, under], a prefix, signifying 'beneath' or 'under'.

subterranean, *a.* *sub-tēr-rēn-ēn* [L. *subter*, beneath; *fluens* or *fluendum*, flowing; *fluere*, to flow], flowing under or beneath.

subterfuge, *n.* *sub-ter-fūj* [F. *subterfuge*—from mid. L. *subterfugium*, a subterfuge—from L. *subterfugere*, to flee by stealth—from *subter*, under; *fugio*, I flee], an artifice employed to escape censure or the force of an argument; a shift; an evasion.—*SYN.*: prevarication; evasion; quirk; trick; artifice; stratagem.

subterranean, *a.* *sub-tēr-rēn-ēn*, also *sub-terra-neous*, *a.* *-ēns* [L. *subterraneus*, underground—from *sub*, under; *terra*, the earth], lying under the surface of the earth; embedded at some depth in the earth; concealed beneath the surface of the earth; underground: *subterraneously*, *ad. -it*.

subtile, *a.* *sub-tīl'* or *-tīl'* [F. *subtil*, subtle, fine-spun—from L. *subtilis*, fine, not thick or coarse—from *sub*, under; *tōla*, the threads that run lengthwise in the loom—from *teo*, I weave], thin; not dense or gross; rare; delicately constructed; fine: *subtily*, *ad. -it*: *subtleness*, *n.* *-nēs*, also *subtility*, *n.* *-it-i*, thinness; fineness; refinement: *subtillies*, *v. -it*, to make fine, thin, or rare; to refine; to spin into niceties; to make nice distinctions: *subtillizing*, *imp.*: *subtillized*, *pp.*: *subtillization*, *n.* *-tē-shēn*, the act of making anything fine or thin; over-refinement.

subtle, *a.* *sub-tīl'* [the same as *subtile*, which see], sly; cunning; shrewd; artful; acute; insinuating; wily; in OE., deceitful; acute beyond necessity: *subtly*, *ad. -it*, slyly; artfully: *subtleness*, *n.* *subtily*, *n.* *-nēs*, also *subtlety*, *n.* *-it*, artfulness; slyness; cunning. *Note*.—The spellings *subtile* and *subtle*, in the senses of the preceding two entries, were indifferently employed by good writers of former times. The modern practice is to restrict the senses to the spellings as in the text. In the Eng. Ch. Service, and formerly in the works of good authors, where the spellings *subtile*, *subtily*, &c., occur in the de-

coö, boy, fōt; pīre, bīd; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

grand in nature or art, as distinguished from the beautiful; a grand or lofty style.—*SYN.* of sublime a.: grand; exalted; lofty; noble; imposing; magnificent; splendid; stately; august; superb.

sublingual, a. *sub-ling-gwāl* [L. sub, under; lingua, the tongue], situated under the tongue.

sublobular, a. *sub-lob-ū-lēr* [L. sub, somewhat, and lobular], small veins of the liver on which the lobules rest, and into which the intralobular veins pour their blood.

sublunary, a. *sub-lū-nēr*, also *sublunary*, a. *nēr-i* [L. sub, under; luna, the moon] *lit.*, situated under the moon; pert. to this world; terrestrial: *sublunary*, n. in *OE.*, anything worldly.

subluxation, n. *sub-lūks-ā-shān* [L. sub, under, and luxatio], in *surg.*, an incomplete dislocation; a violent sprain.

submarine, a. *sub-mā-rēn* [L. sub, under, and marine], under the sea; submerged; applied to objects that are situated at some depth in the waters of the sea, or covered by the waters of the ocean, as *submarine* forests, volcanoes, &c.: *submarine* cable, a cable laid on the sea-bottom enclosing telegraph wires.

submaxillary, a. *sub-māks-ū-lēr-i* [L. sub, under, and maxillary], lying beneath the jaw.

submedial, a. *sub-mē-dī-āl*, also *submē-dīan*, a. *-dīn* [L. sub, under; medius, the middle], lying under or below the middle of the body: *submē-dīan*, n. *-dīn* in *music*, the middle note between the octave and subdominant.

submental, a. *sub-mēn-tāl* [L. sub, under; mentum, the chin], in *anat.*, situated under the chin; applied to a branch of the external maxillary artery.

submerge, v. *sub-mērj* [*F.* *submerger*—from L. sub, under; mergo, I immerse], to put under water; to drown; to cover or overflow with water; to sink or plunge under water: *submerged*, *imp.*: *submerged*, pp. *sub-mērj-d*: *adj.* under water: *submerge*, *ense*, n. *-mērj-ūs*, the act of putting under water; state of being under water; in *geol.*, applied to all sinkings of the land whereby its surface is brought under the waters of the ocean.

submersed, a. *sub-mērst* [L. sub, under; mergus, dipped or plunged; *mergo*, I dip], being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants: *submer-sion*, n. *-mēr-shān* [*F.*—L.], the act of putting under water; the state of being put under water or other fluid; the act of causing to be overflowed; act of drowning.

submetallic, a. *sub-mē-tāl-īk* [L. sub, under, and metallic], imperfectly metallic.

submission, n. *sub-mīsh-ān* [L. *submitto* or *submitto*, a letting down—from sub, under; mitto, pp. of *mitto*, I send], the act of yielding to power or authority; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant behaviour; resignation: *submissive*, a. *-mīs-sī-s*, yielding one's will to the will or power of another; acknowledging one's inferiority; compliant; modest: *submissively*, *ad. -ly*: *submissiveness*, n. *-nēs*, quality of being submissive; acknowledgment of inferiority; confession of fault or blame.—*SYN.* of 'submissive': obedient; humble; yielding; dutiful; obsequious; subservient; passive; patient.

submit, v. *sub-mīt* [L. sub, under; mitto, I send], to yield or surrender to the power or will of another; to leave or refer to the judgment of another; to cease to resist; to comply; to yield without murmuring; to surrender; to yield; to be subject: *submitting*, *imp.*: *submitted*, pp.: *submitter*, n. *-tēr*, one who submits.

submucous, a. *sub-mā-kūs* [L. sub, under, and mucous], applied to a coat of the small intestine, connected more firmly with the mucous than with the muscular coat, between which two it is placed.

submultiple, n. *sub-mūlti-pl* [L. sub, under, and multiple], such a part of a number or quantity as can be contained in it an exact number of times; an aliquot part.

subnarcotic, a. *sub-nār-kōt-īk* [L. sub, under, and narcotic], moderately narcotic.

subnascent, a. *sub-nās-sēn* [L. sub, under; nascent or nascentem, growing; nasci, to grow], growing underneath.

subnormal, n. *sub-nōr-māl* [L. sub, under, and normal], in *conic sections*, the part of a diameter intercepted between the ordinate and the normal.

subnude, a. *sub-nūd* [L. sub, under; nudus, naked], in *bot.*, almost naked or bare of leaves.

suboccipital, a. *sub-ōk-sīp-ī-tāl* [L. sub, under, and occipital], applied to a branch of the first spinal nerve which runs under the back of the head.

suboctave, n. *sub-ōk-tāv* [L. sub, under, and octave], an eighth part or octave: *suboctuple*, a. *-tūpl* [L. sub, under, and octavius, eightfold], containing one part of eight.

subordinate, a. *sub-ōr-dī-nāt* [L. sub, under, and ordinare], inferior in nature, rank, or importance; descending in a regular series: a. one who stands in rank or dignity below another; an inferior person: v. to place in order or rank below another; to consider of less value or importance; to make of less value; to bring under control: *subordinating*, *imp.*: *subordinated*, pp.: *subordinately*, *ad. -ly*, in a lower rank; of inferior importance: *subordination*, n. *-nīshān* [*F.*—L.], inferiority of rank or dignity; place of rank among inferiors; a series regularly descending.

suborn, v. *sub-ōrn* [*F.* *suborner*, to suborn—from L. *subornare*, to fit out secretly—from sub, under; ornare, to fit out], to procure privately or by indirect means; to employ a person to take a false oath; to incite one to commit perjury; to bribe: *suborning*, *imp.*: *suborned*, pp. *-ōr-n*: *suborner*, n. *-ōr-nēr*, one who procures another to take a false oath, or do a bad action: *subornation*, n. *sub-ōr-nā-shān* [*F.*—L.], the crime of procuring a person to take such an oath as to constitute perjury; the crime of procuring any one to do a bad action.

subovate, a. *sub-ō-vāt* [L. sub, under, and ovate], nearly in the shape of an egg.

subpedunculate, a. *sub-pē-dūng-kū-lāt* [L. sub, under; pedunculus, a little foot, a foot-stalk—from pēs or pedem, a foot], in *bot.*, supported upon a very short stem.

subperitoneal, a. *sub-pēr-ī-tō-nē-āl* [L. sub, under, and peritoneum], in *anat.*, applied to a layer of areolar tissue, distinct from the abdominal fascia, by which the parietal portion of the peritoneum is connected loosely with the fascia lining the abdomen and pelvis.

subpoena, n. *sub-pē-nā* [L. sub, under; poena, pain, penalty], in *law*, a writ commanding the attendance of a person in a court as a witness under a penalty, &c.: v. to serve with a writ of subpoena: *subpoenaing*, *imp.* *-nā-ing*: *subpoenaed*, pp. *-nād*, served with a writ to attend a court as a witness, &c.

subprefect, n. *sub-prēf-ēk* [L. sub, under, and prefect], an under or assistant prefect.

subprior, n. *sub-prī-ōr* [L. sub, under, and prior], one who assists the prior.

subquadrato, a. *sub-kwōd-rāt* [L. sub, under, and quadrato], nearly square.

subquadruple, a. *sub-kwōd-rōp-l* [L. sub, under, and quadruple], containing one part of four.

subrogation, n. *sub-rō-gā-shān* [L. sub, under, and rogatio], in *law*, the substitution of one person in the place of another.

subsalt, n. *sub-sālēt* [L. sub, under, and salt], a salt having an excess of the base.

subscapular, a. *sub-skāp-ū-lēr* [L. sub, under, and scapula], in *anat.*, applied to the large branch of the axillary artery, rising near the lowest margin of the scapula.

subscribe, v. *sub-skrib* [L. *subscribere*, to write underneath—from sub, under; scribo, I write], to sign with one's own hand; to attest, as a document, by writing underneath; to give or contribute by writing one's own name; to promise to give a sum of money by writing one's name in a book or on a paper, called a subscription book, or a subscription paper; to assent; in *OE.* to submit: *subscribing*, *imp.*: *subscribed*, pp. *-skrib-d*: *subscriber*, n. *-tēr*, one who contributes to any object, or for any particular purpose; one who promises to take and pay for a newspaper, periodical, or book by entering his name: *subscription*, n. *-skrip-shān*, the act of subscribing; the name subscribed or written; a signature; consent or attestation by writing the name; the act of giving money for any undertaking; the money so given; in *OE.*, submission; obedience.

subsection, n. *sub-skēshān* [L. sub, under, and section], a subdivision; the part or division of a section.

subsellia, n. plu. *sub-sēl-ī-ā* [L. *subsellium*, a low bench or form—from sub, under; sella, a seat], cur-

uide, uel, jár, kōō; mēic, mēl, hēr; pine, pin; nōle, nōt, mōve;

applied to similar triangles having a common angle at the vertex while the bases do not coincide; in *logic*, applied to propositions which agree in quantity but differ in quality.

subcardate, a. *süb-kör-dät* [L. *sub*, under, and *cardat-*], somewhat like a heart in shape.

subcostal, a. *süb-kös-täl* [L. *sub*, under, and *costal*], under or internal to a rib.

subcutaneous, a. *süb-kü-tü-né-üs* [L. *sub*, under, and *cutaneous*], immediately under the skin.

subcuticular, a. *süb-kü-tük-ü-ter* [L. *sub*, under, and *cuticular*], under the cuticle or scarfskin.

subdeacon, n. *süb-dä-kn* [L. *sub*, under, and *deacon*], an under-deacon or deacon's assistant.

subdean, n. *süb-dén* [L. *sub*, under, and *dean*], an under-dean; a dean's substitute: *subdean* ery, n. -*er-i*, the office and rank of subdean.

subdivide, v. *süb-dä-víd* [L. *sub*, under, and *divide*], to divide into smaller parts; to separate into smaller divisions: *subdivisi'on*, n. -*vič'ün*, the part of a larger part.

subdominant, n. *süb-döm-i-nánt* [L. *sub*, under, and *dominant*], in music, the note below the dominant, or the fifth below the key-note.

subduce, v. *süb-däs*, also **subduct**, v. *süb-dukt* [L. *sub*, under; *ductus*, pp. of *duco*, I lead], to withdraw; to subtract: *subduc'ing*, imp.: **subduced**, v. *-däst*: *subduc'tion*, n. -*dük'shün*, the act of taking away or withdrawing.

subdue, v. *süb-dä* [OF. *souduire*, to subdue—from L. *sub*, under; *duco*, I lead], to conquer by force or superior power; to reduce under dominion; to disable from further resistance; to tame; to overcome; to soften: *subdu'ing*, imp.: **subdued**, v. *-düd*: *subdu'er*, n. -*dü-er*, one who subdues: *subdu'al*, n. -*äl*, the act of subduing; conquest: *subdu'able*, a. -*ä-bä*, that may be subdued.—*SYN.* of 'subdue': to conquer; overpower; surmount; vanquish; subjugate; subduplicate, a. *süb-dä-pü-kät* [L. *sub*, under, and *duplicate*], having the ratio of the square roots; in *math.*, applied to the ratio which the square roots of two quantities have to each other.

subeditor, n. *süb-äd-i-ter* [L. *sub*, under, and *editor*], an under-editor.

suberate, a. *süb-er-ät* [L. *suber*, the cork-tree], in *chem.*, a salt formed by suberic acid with a base: *suberic*, a. *süb-er-ik*, pert. to cork; applied to an acid produced by the action of nitric acid on cork and fatty bodies: *suberin*, n. *süb-er-in*, the cellular tissue of cork purified: *suberous*, a. -*üs*, also *suberose*, a. -*ös*, in bot., having a corky texture.

subfusc, a. *süb-fusk* [L. *sub*, under; *fuscus*, dark, dusky], having a brownish colour; in *Oxford Univ. slang*, dull in colour, as clothes.

subgenus, n. *süb-jé-nüs* [L. *sub*, under; *genus*, race, stock], a subordinate genus comprehending one or more species: *subgeneric*, a. *süb-jé-nér-ik*, pert. to a subgenus.

subglobular, a. *süb-glób-ü-lér* [L. *sub*, under, and *globular*], somewhat globular.

subgovernor, n. *süb-göv-ér-nér* [L. *sub*, under, and *governor*], a deputy or vice-governor; a subordinate governor.

subgranular, a. *süb-grän-ü-lér* [L. *sub*, under, and *granular*], somewhat granular.

subiculum, n. *süb-ik-ü-läm* [L. *subiculum*, an under-layer], in bot., the filamentous mycelium of certain fungi; the hypothallus.

subinvolution, n. *süb-in-vö-lü-ti'ün* [L. *sub*, somewhat, and *involution*], the state or condition of the womb when it does not return to its usual size after delivery, but is somewhat larger and heavier.

subito, ad. *söb-tö* [It. quickly—from L. *subitus*, sudden], in music, suddenly; quickly.

subjacent, a. *süb-jä-sänt* [L. *sub*, under; *jacens* or *jacens*, lying; *jaceo*, I lie], lying under or in a lower situation: *subjacently*, ad. -*ä*.

subject, a. *süb-jekt* [L. *subiectus*, laid or placed under—from *sub*, under; *jacere*, thrown or cast; *facio*, I cast], being or living under the power or dominion of another; placed or situated under; exposed; liable, either from extraneous or inherent causes; obedient; tributary: n. one who owes allegiance to a sovereign; one who lives under the dominion of another; that which is treated or handled in speaking, writing, art, &c.; materials: *matter*: a dead body for dissection; the theme; the topic; the hero of a piece; in *logic* and *gram.*, that part of a proposition concerning which anything is

affirmed or denied: **subject**, v. *süb-jekt*, to bring under; to subdue; to expose; to make liable; to put under or within the power of; to enslave; to cause to undergo; to submit; to make accountable; to make subservient: **subject'ing**, imp.: **subjected**, pp.: **subjection**, n. *süb-jék-shün*, state of being under the power, control, and government of another: **subjective**, a. -*iv*, relating to the subject; derived from one's own consciousness, in distinction from external observation: in the *phil. of mind*, *subjective* denotes what is to be referred to the thinking subject, *objective* what belongs to the object of thought: **subjectively**, ad. -*ä*: **subjectiveness**, n. -*nés*, also **subjectivity**, n. *süb-jék-tiv-i-té*, the state of being subjective; an author's individuality as shown in his works: **subject-matter**, n. the matter or thought under consideration: **subjective sensations**, sensations which originate in the brain.—*SYN.* of 'subject a.': subordinate; inferior; exposed; obnoxious; liable; subservient.

subjected, a. *süb-jék-téd*, a word in *Milton*, used in the sense of 'subjoined'.

subjoin, v. *süb-jöyn* [L. *sub*, under, and *join*], to add at the end; to affix; to attach: **subjoin'ing**, imp.: **subjoined**, pp. *-jöynd*.—*SYN.* of 'subjoin': to annex; add; join; unite; coalesce.

subjugate, v. *süb-jüg-ät* [L. *subjugatus*, put under or attached to the yoke; *subjugare*, to bring under the yoke—from *sub*, under; *yugum*, a yoke], to subdue and bring under the yoke, power, or dominion of; to conquer by force: **subjugat'ing**, imp.: **subjugated**, pp.: **subjugator**, n. -*gä-ter*, one who subjugates: *subjugat'ion*, n. -*gä'shün*, the act of subduing and bringing under the absolute control of another.—*SYN.* of 'subjugate': to conquer; vanquish; overcome; surmount; subject.

subjunctive, a. *süb-jungk-tiv* [mid. L. *subjunctivus*, subjunctive—from L. *sub*, under; *junctus*, pp. of *jungo*, I join], added to something before said or written; in *gram.*, applied to those parts of a sentence which in composition follow and depend on other verbs, and express contingency, and which are usually preceded by *if*, *though*, *unless*, *except*, and suchlike: **subjunct'ion**, n. -*shün*, the act of subjoining or state of being subjoined.

Sublapsarian, n. *süb-läp-sä-r-i-än* [L. *sub*, under, after; *lapsus*, fall], one of those moderate Calvinists who believe that God only permitted the first man to fall into transgression without positively predetermining his fall—that the decree of predestination regarded man as fallen, the elect themselves being in a fallen and guilty state—and that the election of grace was only a remedy for an existing evil: *adj.* pert. to the doctrine of the Sublapsarians; done after the fall of man.

sublet, v. *süb-lét* [L. *sub*, under, and *let*], to let, as one tenant to another.

sublieutenant, n. *süb-lé-tén-änt* [L. *sub*, under, and *lieutenant*], an inferior or second lieutenant: **sublimä**, v. *süb-lit-mä* [L. *sublimä*, lifted up on high; *sublimäre*, to elevate from *sublimis*, lofty], to bring a solid substance directly into a vapour by heat—better in this sense, *sublime*; to refine and exalt; to elevate: n. the product of sublimation: *sublimä*, a. also *sublimated*, a. brought into a state of vapour by heat: **sublimat'ing**, imp.: **sublimated**, pp.: **sublimat'ion**, n. -*mä'shün* [F.—L.], the operation of bringing a solid substance into the state of a vapour by heat and condensing it again; act of improving or purifying; that which is refined and purified: *blue sublimä*, a preparation of mercury, sulphur, and sal-ammoniac, used in painting: *corrosive sublimä*, a very poisonous preparation of mercury.

sublime, a. *süb-lim* [F. *sublime*—from L. *sublimis*, exalted, high], elevated aloft; very high in excellence; lofty in style or sentiment; grand; lofty in mien; majestic; in *OE.*, elevated by joy: v. to reduce a solid substance directly into a state of vapour by heat, to be again brought to a solid state by cooling; to exalt; to improve: **sublim'ing**, imp. *adj.* elevating; refining: n. act or process of sublimation: **sublimed**, pp. *-limd*: *adj.* elevated: **sublim'ity**, ad. -*ä*: **sublim'ity**, n. -*itim-ä*, also **sublim'ness**, n. -*itim-nés*, lofty height; loftiness of style or sentiment; moral grandeur; vastness; lofty grandeur, whether exhibited in the works of nature or art; the astonishment and awe impressed on the mind by the contemplation of the lofty or grand in nature or art, or of exalted excellence: the sublime, the surpassing

cüsö, boy, foot; *püre*, büd; *chair*, *yame*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

stud-ship, *n.* state or time of being a student: *stu'den'ty*, *n.* *stú-dén't*, a body of students: *stu'di-ous*, *a.* *-di-ús*, devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books; thoughtful; eager to discover something, or to effect some object; diligent; busy: *stu'diously*, *ad.* *-ly*; *stu'diousness*, *n.* *-nés*, the quality of being studious.

stufa, *n.* *stú-fa* [It. *stufa*, a stove, a hothouse], a fissure or orifice in a volcanic district from which jets of steam issue, often at a temperature much above that of boiling water.

stuff, *n.* *stúf* [OF. *estoffe*, stuff, matter; *estoffer*, to stuff, to smother: mid. L. *stuppee*, to cram—from *stappa*, to—see also stop], any collection of substances; any mixture or medicine; materials of which anything is made; the woven fabric of which clothes are made; something trifling or worthless; trash; that which fills anything; in O.E., elemental part: essence: *v.* to fill very full; to crowd: *to* *in*; to cause to swell out by putting something in; to thrust into; to fill meat with seasoning: *to* *fill*, as the skin of a dead animal for preserving its likeness; to feed gluttonously; to obstruct, as one of the organs; to obstruct the organs of scent or respiration, as by a cold: *stuffing*, *imp.* *a.* that which is used for filling anything; seasoning for meat: *stuffed*, *pp.* *stúft*; *stuffer*, *n.* *stúf-er*, one who stuffs: *stuffy*, *a.* *stúf-y*, close; confined, as a room; in Scot., stout; brave: household stuff, the goods with which a house is filled to fit for occupation: *stuffing-box*, the packed arrangement of a quantity of hemp or india-rubber at the end of a piston-rod working on a cylinder, or where it passes through the cylinder cover, by which the part is rendered close-fitting and tight: *stuff* in him, possessed of character and intelligence.

stultify, *v.* *stú-tí-fy* [L. *stultus*, foolish; *facto*, I make], to cause to appear foolish, unmeaning, or contradictory; to prove to be void of understanding: *stultifying*, *imp.* *stú-tí-fied*, *pp.* *-tí*; *stultification*, *n.* *-tí-fí-cá-tí-on*, the act of making foolish; the state of being stultified.

stun, *n.* *stún* [Dut. *stom*, dumb, wine that has not worked from being over-sulphured; *stom*, mute], in O.E., unfermented wine; must; wine revived by fermenting anew: *v.* to renew or doctor with stun: *stunning*, *imp.* *stunned*, *pp.* *stúnd*.

stumble, *v.* *stám-bl* [Fris. *stummelen*, to stumble: cf. Sw. dial. *stamba*, *stomba*; Norw. *stumpa*], to make a false step; to trip in walking; to strike the foot against an obstacle in walking; to alight into crime or error; to light on by chance: *a.* a trip in walking or running; a blunder; a failure: *stumbling*, *imp.* *a.* act of one who stumbles: *stumbled*, *pp.* *stám-bl-d*; *stumbler*, *n.* *-bl-er*, one who stumbles: *stumblingly*, *ad.* *-blíng-ly*; *stumbling-block*, that which causes a person to stumble or fall into error; an obstruction.

stump, *n.* *stúmp* [Dut. *stomp*; cf. Icei. *stúmp*; Sw. and Dan. *stump*; Ger. *stumpf*; a stump: Dut. *stomper*; Bav. *stumpen*, to push, to thrust], the end remaining after something has been cut or worn off; the remaining part of the trunk of a tree after being cut down; an artist's soft pencil or rubber: *in cricket*, one of a set of three rods or posts of wood which support the balls and constitute the wicket: *v.* to lop; to curtail; to walk about heavily and clumsily; to deliver electioneering speeches; *in cricket*, to knock down a stump so as to put a batsman out of play: *stumping*, *imp.* *stumped*, *pp.* *stúmp-t*, *in slang*, ruined; deceived: *stumpy*, *a.* *stúmp-y*, resembling a stump; stout and thick: *stump-orator*, a man who harangues the multitude on a passing topic, generally political: *to stump out*, *in cricket*, to knock down the stump or wicket before the batsman has reached it; to put down; to outwit: *to stump up*, *in slang*, pay your reckoning or share; pay ready money down.

stun, *v.* *stún* [AS *stunan*, to resound, to dash; *stun*, a din], to stupify with noise or with a blow; to make senseless: *stunning*, *imp.* *a.* adj. confounding with noise; astonishing: *stunned*, *pp.* *stúnd*; *stunner*, *n.* *-n-er*, one who or that which stuns; *in slang*, something splendid; a fine fellow.

stundium, *n.* *stún-dí-um* (Gr. *stundá*, an hour—from the time given to the public assemblies for reading the Bible), the doctrines of a Russian sect who reject forms and ceremonies and regard only the teaching of the Bible: *stun'dist*, *n.* *-tíst*, an adherent of.

stung, *v.* *stúng*, *pt.* and *pp.* of sting, which see.

stunk, *v.* *stúngk*, *pt.* and *pp.* of stink, which see. *stunk*, *v.* *stúnk* [AS. *stunc*, dull, obtuse—see also stint], to hinder from growth or increase: *stunting*, *imp.* *stunted*, *pp.* *stúnted*, *adj.* hindered in growth; dwarfed: *stuntedness*, *n.* *-nés*, the state of being stunted.

stupa, *n.* *stúp* [L. *stupa*; Gr. *stúpe*, tow], cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a sore or wound; a fomentation: *v.* to dress with stupes; to foment: *staping*, *imp.* *stuped*, *pp.* *stúpt*; *stape*, *n.* *stú-pd*, in bot., a tuft or mass of hair or fine filament matted together: *stupose*, *a.* *stú-pós*, having a tuft of hairs; composed of matted filaments.

stupify, *v.* *stú-pí-fy*, written also, but less properly, *stu'pify*, [F. *stupéfier*—from L. *stupescere*, to make stupid—from *stuepo*, I am stupefied; *facto*, I make], to make stupid; to deprive of sensibility; to blunt or deaden, as the faculty of perception: *stu'pifying*, *imp.* *stu'pified*, *pp.* *-tí*; *stupid*, *n.* *stú-píd*, one who or that which stupifies: *stu'pification*, *n.* *stú-pí-cá-tí-on* [F. *stupification*], a stupid or senseless state; act of rendering stupid; torpor; stupidity: *stu'pé-factive*, *a.* *-tíve*, tending to cause insensibility; narcotic.

stupendous, *a.* *stú-pén-dí-ús*, OE. for *stupendous*, *stupendous*, *a.* *stú-pén-dís* [L. *stupendus*, stunning, astonishing—from *stuepo*, I am stunned or stupefied], overcoming the senses by its vastness; amazing; wonderful; of astonishing magnitude: *stupen'dously*, *ad.* *-ly*; *stupen'dousness*, *n.* *-nés*, the quality or state of being stupendous.

stupid, *a.* *stú-píd* [F. *stupide*—from L. *stupidus*, amazed—from *stuepo*, I am stupefied], deficient in understanding; dull; senseless; sluggish of apprehension; done without the proper exercise of reason or judgment; foolish: *stupidity*, *n.* *stú-píd-í-tí*, also *stu'pidness*, *n.* *-nés*, extreme dullness of understanding; sluggishness: *stu'pidly*, *ad.* *-ly*. —SYN. of 'stupid': simple; insensible; sluggish; doltish; sottish; dull; heavy.

stupy, the less proper spelling of stupify, which see.

stuper, *n.* *stú-pér* [L. *stupor*, stupor], a state of body in which sense is either wholly or partially suspended; torpor; insensibility; extreme amazement or astonishment; moral stupidity.

stupose—see under stupa.

stuprate, *v.* *stú-prát* [L. *stupratus*, ravished; *stupr-are*, to ravish—from *stuprum*, adultery], to debauch; to ravish: *stuprating*, *imp.* *stuprated*, *pp.* *stupra'tion*, *n.* *-prá-tí-on*, rape.

sturdy, *a.* *stér-dí* [OF. *estourdi*, dull, amazed—perhaps from L. *ca*, out; *torpidus*, torpid, benumbed], stout; strong; hardy; bluntly; obstinate; laid on with strength, as strokes: *stur'dily*, *ad.* *-díl-ly*; *stur'diness*, *n.* *-nés*, stoutness; hardness.

sturdy, *n.* *stér-dí* [Gael. *stúird*, vertigo, a disease in sheep], a disease in sheep caused by a parasite in the brain, and characterised by dizziness and stupor.

sturgeon, *n.* *stér-jón* [F. *esturgeon*; mid. L. *sturio*; OH. Ger. *sturio*, a sturgeon], a large ganoid fish which ascends rivers for the purpose of spawning and which yields caviare and sturgeon: *stur'gian*, *a.* *stér-í-gí-n*, pert, to the sturgeon family of fishes. *stur'gianian*—see under sturgeon.

stutter, *v.* *stú-tér* [Icei. *stauta*, to read stut-ter-ingly], to speak imperfectly with broken efforts of the voice; to hesitate in uttering words; to stammer: *a.* hesitation in speaking; the broken efforts of the voice in imperfect speech: *stut'tering*, *imp.* *adj.* hesitating; stammering: *a.* act of stammering: *stut'tered*, *pp.* *stú-tér*; *stut'terer*, *n.* *-tér-er*, one who hesitates or stammers in uttering words: *stut'ter-ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*.

St Vitus' Dance, *stút vít-ús dáns* [L. *Chorea Sancti Viti*, in colloquial F. *dances de St Guy*], a disease consisting in tremulous and jerking motions of the limbs. *Note*.—It is believed, however, that the original name of the disease was Chorea invite [L. *chorea*, a dance; *invito*, unwilling, involuntary], and that from some misunderstanding or inaccuracy it was read and copied as Chorea St Viti. St Vitus is nowhere to be found in the Roman calendar.

sty, *n.* *stí*, also *sty*, *n.* *stí* [AS. *stýgend*, pres. p. of *stýgan*, to rise, to swell; cf. Norw. *stí*, *stige*; L. Ger. *stige*, a pustule at the corner of the eye], an inflamed tumour on the edge of the eyelid.

sty, *n.* *stí*, *stíes*, *n.* plu. *stís* [AS. *stýga*, a sty], an

round, globular, a genus of internal parasites found chiefly in the kidneys.

strontia, *n.* *strón'ti-á*, also *strón'ti-an*, *n.* -*án* [from *Strontian*, in Argyleshire], one of the alkaline earths, a greyish-white powder having an acid, burning taste; the *nitrate* of *strontia* is used in the form of powder in fireworks to give a red colour to flame: *strón'ti-an*, *a.*, also *strón'ti-tic*, *a.* -*tík*, of or pert. to *strontia*: *strón'ti-an'te*, *n.* *strón'ti-án-té*, the carbonate of *strontia*, a mineral of an apple-green or yellowish-brown colour, occurring in variously modified hexahedral prisms, and in fibrous granular masses: *strón'ti-um*, *n.* -*úm*, an elementary body forming the metallic base of *strontia*.

strop, *n.* *stróp* [same as *strap*, which see: *Sw. strop*, *a.*, a strap, a strip of leather, or flat prepared substance, on which razors are sharpened: *v.* to sharpen on a strop: *strop'ing*, *imp.*: *stropped*, *pp.* *strop't*].

strophe, *n.* *stróf'e* [Gr. *strophé*, a turning—from *strophé*, I turn], in the *Greek drama*, that part of a song or dance was performed in turning from the right to the left of the orchestra; the first of two stanzas: *strophic*, *a.* -*tík*, pert. to *strophic*, *a.* -*tík*.

strophole, *n.* *stróf'le* [L. *strophole*, a little garland or chaplet—from *strophium*, a band or wreath—from Gr. *strophé*, I twist], in bot., a swollen fungus-like excrescence on the surface of some seeds about the hilum: *stroph'olate*, *a.* -*ó-lát*, furnished with a garland, or its resemblance; in bot., having little fungus-like excrescences around the hilum.

strophulus, *n.* *stróf'ú-lús* [mid. L. *strophulus*—from Gr. *strophos*, a twisted band or cord—from *strophé*, I turn], in med., a papular eruption of various forms, peculiar to infants.

strowd, *n.* *strówd* [perhaps from *Stroud*, in England], a kind of coarse blanket used by the N. Amer. Indians: *strowd'ing*, *n.* a kind of coarse cloth employed in trading with the N. Amer. Indians: *strowds*, *n. plu.* among seamen, the several twists at the end of a cable or rope.

strows, *v.* *strów*, *pt.* of *strow*, which see.

strow, *v.* *stró*, same as *strow*, which see: *strowed*, *pt. stród*: *strown*, *pp.* *strón*.

strack, *v.* *strák*, *pt.* of *strike*, which see.

structure, *n.* *strúkt'úr* or *-chúr* [F. *structure*—from L. *structura*, a fitting together, construction—from *structus*, piled up; *struo*, I pile up], manner of building; make; form; manner of organization; a building of any kind; an edifice; that form or condition in which the component parts of minerals or rock-masses are arranged, as in a granite quarry we find the rock arranged in large tabular or square-like masses—*texture* referring to the manner in which the component particles are internally arranged, as we find a piece of granite hard, close-grained, and crystalline: *structural*, *a.* -*túr-ál*, of or pert. to structure.

struggle, *v.* *strúgl* [Dut. *struikelen*, to stumble—see *strike*, of which this is a freq.], to use violent efforts with twistings of the body; to use great efforts or exertions; to writhe; to strive; to contend; to labour hard: *n.* violent efforts with twistings of the body; great efforts to attain an object or to avoid an evil; contest; strife; agony; contortions of extreme distress: *strug'ling*, *imp.* -*gíng*: *adj.* making great efforts; affected with contortions: *n.* vehement or earnest effort: *struggled*, *pp.* *strúgl'd*: *strug'gler*, *n.* -*glér*, one who struggles.

strum, *v.* *strám* [a variant of *thrum*: *Sw. trumma*, to beat, to drum], to thump or make a noise; to play badly on an instr.; to play in a coarse noisy way, as on a piano: *strum'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the persevering practice of a learner on a stringed instr.: *strummed*, *pp.* *strúm'd*.

struma, *n.* *stróm'id* [L. *struma*, a scrofulous tumour—from *struo*, I pile up], a diseased state characterised by a tendency to a swelling of the glands in various parts of the body; a scrofulous swelling or tumour; scrofula or king's evil: *stru'mous*, *a.* -*mús*: *stru'mosa*, *a.* -*mós*, also *strumákis*, *a.* *stróm'id-tík*, having struma; scrofulous.

strumpet, *n.* *strám'pét* [OF. *strupe*, *suppre*—from L. *stuprum*, concubinage], a prostitute; *adj.* in O.E., like a strumpet; inconstant; false: *v.* in O.E., to make a whore; to debauch.

strung, *v.* *stránp*, *pt.* and *pp.* of *string*, which see.

strut, *v.* *strút* [Dan. *strutte*, *strude*, to strut: *Sw.*

strutts], to walk with affected dignity: *n.* a lofty proud step or walk with the head erect: affected dignity in walking: *strut'ting*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of walking in an affected manner: *strut'ted*, *pp.*: *strut'ter*, *n.* -*tér*, one who struts: *strut'tingly*, *ad.* -*tí*.

strut, *n.* *strút* [Sw. *strén*, a support], in arch., a piece of timber set slanting as a support to a beam.

strychnine, *n.* *strík'nín*, or *strych'nia*, *n.* -*ní-d* [Gr. *strychnos*, a kind of nightshade], a vegetable alkaloid, being the active principle of *Strychnos nux-vomica*, St Ignatius's beans, a deadly poison, but in minute quantities a most valuable medicine: *strych'ia*, *a.* -*ník*, pert. to strychnine.

stab, *n.* *stáb* [AS. *stýb*, a stub; cf. Icel. *stabb*; Dut. *stobbel*, the stump of a tree; something short and thick, like a stub: *v.* to grub up by the roots; to extirpate: *stab'bing*, *imp.*: *stabbed*, *pp.* *stáb'd*: *adj.* short and thick; blunt; in O.E., hardy; *stabbly*, *a.* *stáb'bl*, abounding in stubs; short and thick: *stabbiness*, *n.* -*nés*, the state of being stabby: *stab'ed*, in meck., the enlarged end of a connecting-rod to which the strap is fastened: *stab-nail*, a nail broken off; a short thick nail.

stubble, *n.* *stáb'b* [OF. *estouble*; OH Ger. *stuppia*, stubble—see *stahl*], the stumps or root-ends of corn left in the ground after the corn has been cut down: *stubbled*, *a.* *stáb'b'd*, covered with stubble: *stubble-fed*, *a.* fed among the fine natural grass which grows among stubble, as cows or geese.

stubborn, *a.* *stáb'bérn* [from *stab*, which see] unbending, like a stub; rigid; obstinate; inflexibly headstrong: *stub'berly*, *ad.* -*tí*, inflexibly; obstinately: *stub'bomness*, *n.* -*nés*, obstinacy; stiffness; want of pliancy.—*SYN.* of 'stubborn': inflexible; obdurate; stiff; hardy; firm; refractory; intractable; heady; contumacious; rugged; persistent; persevering; steady; harsh; rough.

stubby—see under *stab*.

stucco, *n.* *strúk'kó* [It. *stucco*, a kind of fine plaster—from OH Ger. *stuccit*, a crust], a fine plaster used for the out-facing of walls, or for internal decorations, made of lime and pounded gypsum or pulverised marble; the white powder of calcined gypsum mixed with thin glue, used extensively for making figures, ornaments, and casts: *v.* to cover or overlay with stucco: *stucc'ing*, *imp.*: *stucc'ed*, *pp.* *stád'*: *adj.* plastered with stucco: *stucc'eer*, *n.* -*tér*, one who stuccoes.

stuck, *v.* *sták*, *pt.* of *stick*, which see: *stuck*, *a.* in O.E., a thrust: *stuck-up*, *a.* stiffly and affectedly vain; exclusive; self-important and puffed up; an Australian expression signifying 'robbed on the highway.'

stud, *n.* *stúd* [AS. *studu*, a post: cf. Icel. *stodh*, *Sw. stód*], a knob or projecting head of a nail or button; an ornamental knob; a double-headed ornamental button removable at will; a supporting beam inserted in a sill; a stay; a prop: *v.* to adorn with studs or knobs; to set with projecting or prominent ornaments: *stud'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* material for studs or joists; joists, considered collectively: *stud'ded*, *pp.*: *stud'ding*, *imp.*, narrow sails set at the outer edges of the square sails when the wind is light.

stud, *n.* *stúd* [AS. *stód*, a stud; cf. Icel. *stód*; OH Ger. *studo*], a collection of breeding-horses and mares: *stud-horse*, a breeding-horse; a stallion.

student, *studied*, *studious*—see under *study*.

studio, *n.* *stú-dí-ó* [It. *studio*, study, a school—see *study*], an artist's study or workshop.

study, *n.* *stú-dí* [L. *studium*, application to a thing—from L. *studeo*, I am eager, I apply myself], the application of the mind or thoughts to a subject for the purpose of learning what was not before known; deep attention; any particular branch of learning on which the mind may be set in order to its acquirement; subject of attention; a place devoted to study; in the fine arts, a work undertaken for improvement; the sketched ideas of a painter: *v.* to fix the mind closely upon a subject in order to understand it; to learn by application; to dwell upon in thought; to muse; to apply the mind to; to consider attentively: *stud'ying*, *imp.* -*gíng*: *stud'ied*, *pp.* -*íd*, closely examined; well considered: *adj.* learned; prosecuted; thought out: *stud'ant*, *n.* *stú-dént* [L. *studens* or *studentem*, studying], one engaged in study; one preparing for a liberal profession by attending a university or great school; a scholar or learner:

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *lái*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nét*, *móve*;

quick motion; to dash or be dashed; to touch ground; to run upon, as a ship; to act on by beating against; to notify by sound; to sound, as a bell; to produce by a blow or friction, as fire; to cause to sound by blows; to coin or mint; to lower or take down, as a sail or flag; to ratify, as a bargain; to alarm; to surprise; to impress, as by a speech; to affect suddenly in any particular manner; in *Amer.*, to light upon, as to strike oil; to refrain from work in a body, as workmen for the redress of some grievance, or for the increase of wages; to level, as a measure; in *OE.*, to punish; to afflict; in *OE.*, a measure; a flat piece of wood for levelling grain heaped in the measure; a cessation from work for high wages, or on account of some grievance, by workmen; in *geol.*, the direction or line of outcrop of any stratum, which is always at right angles to its dip: *striking*, *imp.*: *adj.* affecting; surprising; impressive; exact: *struck*, *pt. pp.* *hit*, with some force: *stricken*, *old pp.* *strick'n*, afflicted; far gone: *striker*, *n.* *striker*, one who strikes; a seaman's name for a harpoon; in *Scip.*, a quarrelsome man: *strikingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: to strike a balance, to adjust an account to show whether the Dr. or Cr. side is the larger: to strike a jury, to constitute a jury by each party striking out a certain number of names from a prepared list: to strike a ledger or an account, to balance it: to strike for, to start suddenly on a course for: to strike hands with, to make a compact or agreement by gripping or shaking hands: to strike in, to join or enter suddenly: to strike in with, to conform; to suit: *lied* to strike off, to separate by a blow; to erase; to deduct; to print: to strike out, to blot out; to efface; to devise: to form by a sudden effort, as a design; to wander: to strike sail, to take in sail; to cease to advance; to make no further progress: to strike up, to begin to sing or play: to strike the flag, to lower the flag: to strike work, to cease from working: to strike under, to submit: *stricken* in years, being of an advanced age.—*SYN.* of 'strike v.': to dash; stamp; impress; contract; lower; produce; effect; forge; mint.

string, *n.* *string* [*AS.* *stringe*, a cord, a string; cf. *Ice.* *streng*; *Ger.* *strang*—from *strong*, which see], a line or cord; a tape or ribbon used in fastening; twine; the cord of a musical instr.; a small fibre; a nerve; a tendon; a set or line of things; the thread on which they are strung; a series: *v.* to furnish with strings; to put upon a string; to make tense: *stringing*, *imp.*: *m.* strings collectively: *strung*, *pt.* or *pp.* *strung*: *stringed*, *a.* *stringed*, furnished with strings; produced by strings: *stringy*, *a.* *stringy*, consisting of small threads; fibrous;ropy; viscid: *stringiness*, *n.* *-ness*, state of being stringy: *stringless*, *a.* *-less*, having no strings: *string'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who strings: *string-board*, a board which faces the well-hole of a staircase, and receives the ends of the steps: *string-course*, a line of mouldings running along the face of a building: *string-halt*, among horses, &c., lameness arising from some defects in the muscles of the hough; a sudden twitching of the hinder leg of a horse: to have two strings to the bow, to have two methods, expedients, or professions; to have a double advantage or a twofold security: *harping* on one string, talking on one subject, or repeating the same thing.

stringent, *a.* *string'ent* [*L.* *stringens* or *stringentem*, drawing tight—from *stringo*, I draw tight], binding strongly; severe; rigid: *string'ently*, *ad.* *-ly*: *string'ness*, *n.* *-ness*, the act of binding strongly; strictness; severe pressure.

strip, *v.* *strip* [*AS.* *stripan*, to plunder: *Dut.* *stripen*], to pull or tear off; to make bare or naked by depriving of a covering; to undress; to expose; to make destitute; to plunder; to divest; to bereave; to reduce to strips; in *OE.*, to cast off: *m.* a narrow slip, such as is stripped off at a blow: *a.* *shred*: *strip'ping*, *imp.*: *stripped*, *pp.* *strip't*: *strip'per*, *n.* *-per*, one who strips.

stripe, *n.* *strip* [from *strip*, which see], a long narrow slip of anything attached to something of a different colour; a long narrow line or mark of a different shade or colour; a discolouration or wale made with a lash or whip; the stroke which causes it: *plu.* in *Scip.*, punishment; affliction: *v.* to form or variegate with stripes; to form with lines of different colours; to beat: *strip'ing*, *imp.*: *striped*, *pp.* *strip't*.

stripling, *n.* *strip'ling* [from *strip*, which see]:

colt, *boy*, *foal*; *püre*, *bad*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

cf. *Norw.* *strikk*, a streak, a tall thin youth; one strip-shaped; a tall sail youth; a young person; a lad.

strive, *v.* *strive* [*OF.* *estriver*, to strive; *estri*, contention—see *strife*], to endeavour earnestly; to labour hard; to struggle in opposition to another; to contend in emulation: *stri'ving*, *imp.*: *m.* a contest: *strove*, *pt.* *ströve*: *striven*, *pp.* *strö'ven*: *striver*, *n.* *striv'er*, one who strives.—*SYN.* of 'strive': to contend; vie; struggle; endeavour; emulate; aim; contend.

strobile, *n.* *ströb'il*, also *strobilus*, *n.* *strö-bi'lis* [*Gr.* *strobilos*, anything twisted up, a pine-cone—from *strobos*, a turning round—in the form of a cone, as that of the hop or pine: *strobiliform*, *a.* *strö-bi'l-i-för'm* [*L.* *forma*, shape], shaped like a strobile: *strobilites*, *n.* *plu.* *strö-bi'l-its* [*Gr.* *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, cones occurring in the coal and other formations.

strocal, *n.* *strö-k'al*, also *stroekle* and *strokle*, *n.* *strö-k'l* [prob. a variant from *stroke*], among *glass-makers*, a tool like a shovel for emptying the chests of metal into the pots.

stroke, *v.* *ströd*—see *stride*.

stroke, *n.* *strök* [from *strike*, which see], a blow;

any sudden or fatal attack, as of disease—particularly, at attack of paralysis; the sound of the clock; a touch; a dash; a masterly effort; the touch of a pencil; the sweep of an oar; the upward and downward motion of the piston of a steam-engine: *stroke*, *n.*, a contr. for *stroke-oar* or *stroke-man*, in *rowing*, the man whose stroke leads the rest: *stroke* of grace, the finishing stroke that ends the life of a criminal executed by breaking on the wheel; in the judicial combats of medieval times, the stab given to put an end to the life of the vanquished.

stroke, *v.* *strök* [*AS.* *ströcian*, to stroke, caus. of *strican*] to rub gently in one direction; to graze or touch lightly; to soothe; to smooth: *stro'king*, *imp.*: *m.* the act of rubbing gently with the hand: *stroked*, *pp.* *strökt*: *stro'ker*, *n.* *-ker*, one who rubs gently: *stroking*, *n.* *plu.* the last milk that can be drawn from the udder of a cow.

stroll, *v.* *ströl* [*Dut.* *struithelen*, to stumble], to walk idly and leisurely; to ramble or wander on foot: *m.* a walk taken leisurely; a ramble: *stro'lling*, *imp.*: *adj.* vagrant; itinerant, as a *stro'lling* player: *stro'lled*, *pp.* *ströld*: *stro'll'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who strolls; a vagabond; an itinerant player.—*SYN.* of 'stroll v.': to rove; roam; stray; wander; range.

stroma, *n.* *ström'ma* [*Gr.* *ströma*, anything spread out for resting, a bed—from *strömanai*, I spread out], in anat., anything spread or laid out for resting upon; the tissue which affords mechanical support; in bot., a cellular swelling at the point where a leaflet joins the midrib: *strö'matol'ogy*, *n.* *-töl'ö-jy* [*Gr.* *logos*, discourse], the history of the formation of the stratified rocks.

strombiform, *a.* *ström-bü't-i-för'm* [*L.* *strombus*, a spiral shell; *forma*, shape], in *geol.*, formed like a top; in bot., twisted with a long spine.

stromnite, *n.* *ström'nit* [from *Stromness*, in Orkney], carbonate of strontian, a mineral occurring in yellowish-white or semi-transparent masses.

strong, *a.* *ströng* [*AS.* *strang*, mighty; cf. *Ice.* *strangr*; *Dan.* *sträng*; *Sw.* *sträng*; *Dut.* *strengh*], having great strength or ability of body; having moral, intellectual, or material force; vigorous; healthy; muscular; robust; having the power of exerting great force; forcible; having passive power; adapted to make a deep impression on the mind or on the senses; affecting strongly; having a particular quality in a great degree: *intoxicating*; ardent; zealous; compact; solid; not easily overthrown or altered; fortified; denoting military strength or number, as a thousand *strong*: *strong'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*, powerfully; forcibly; in such a manner as not easily to be forced; in such a manner as to last: *strong-box*, a chest or safe for valuables: *strong-minded*, *a.* having a vigorous or determined mind: *strong-set*, *a.* a compacted or firmly set: *strong-hand*, force; violence; power: *stronghold*, a fortress; any place of refuge or strength.—*SYN.* of 'strong': vigorous; powerful; mighty; violent; impetuous; hale; positive; full; potent; rancid; valid; confirmed; vehement; cogent; conclusive; able; skilful; firm; stout; muscular; energetic.

strongyle, *n.* *strön'yul*, or *strongylus*, *n.* *strön'yul-us*: *strongyl*, *n.* *plu.* *strön'yul-i* [*Gr.* *strongylos*,

instr., or the appearance which a mineral leaves on a rough porcelain slab when forcibly drawn or stroked along its surface; in *bot.*, a straight line formed by a vein, by colour, or by indentation; a range of planks running fore and aft on a vessel's side—also called a *stroke*: **v.** to variegate with lines of a different colour; to stripe: **streaking**, *imp.*: **streaked**, *pp.* **streak**, marked with lines of a different colour: **streaky**, *a. streaky*, variegated with lines of a different colour.

stream, *n. strēm* [*AS. strēam*, a stream: cf. *Iceal. strōm*; *Dut. stroom*; *Sw. Dan. ström*; *Ger. Strom*], a flowing water; a current of water or of any liquid; anything issuing or proceeding in a line or continuous body, as gas, air, light, a multitude of people, &c.; a river; anything moving onwards in a continuous course; **v.** to move onwards in a continuous course; to flow, as a liquid; to pour out in abundance; to pour; to send forth; to throw a stream: **streaming**, *imp.*: **adj.** flowing; emitting a stream of anything: **streamed**, *pp.* **streamed**: **stream'er**, *n. -er*, that which streams or floats; a flag or pennon floating in the wind: **stream'ers**, *n. plu. -ers*, popular name for the aurora borealis; Northern lights: **stream'y**, *a. -y*, abounding with water: **stream'let**, *n. -let*, a little stream; **stream-anchor**, a ship's anchor, lighter than the bower-anchor: **stream-lee**, a continued ridge of pieces of ice running in a particular direction: **stream-tin**, rolled fragments of tin-plate, found mingled with gravel, &c., in the gullies and watercourses of Cornwall: **Gulf-stream**—see under *gulf*: **stream-works**, workings in the loose clays, gravels, sands, &c., which cover the valleys of country, and from which the metal or ore is obtained by repeated washings.—**SYN.** of 'stream' *n.*: current; tide; course; rivulet; burn; flow; rush; gush.

streal, *v. strēd* [*cf. strol*], in *Ireland*, to trail on the ground as a long dress; to drag carelessly along the ground: **streal'ing**, *imp.*: **streal'd**, *pp.* **streal'd**.

street, *n. strēt* [*AS. strēt*, a paved way—from *L. strātum*, a pavement—from *sternu*, I lay down], *anciently*, any paved road; hence, a way or road in a town lined with houses on one or both sides; a public place: **street-crossing**, a carefully paved part of a street for foot-passengers crossing from one side to the other: **street-door**, the front or entrance door of a house: **street-walker**, a common prostitute, as soliciting on the public streets.—**SYN.** of 'street' *r.*: road; highway; lane; alley; by-way.

straight, *a. strēt* [*L. strāctus*, straight, tight—see *strait*], in *OE.*, strictly; limited; spare: *n.* a strait; difficulty: *ad.* strictly.

strength, *n. strength* [from *strong*, which see], the muscular power or energy which animals can exert at will; solidity; firmness; quality of sustaining or resisting the application of external force; power or vigour of any kind; power of mind; support; spirit; animation; soundness; legal force; confidence imparted; quality of affecting bodies, or of producing sensible effects on them; richness in any character or ingredient, as alcohol in wine; potency of liquors; amount of force; military or naval force; in *OE.*, fortification; fortress: **strength'less**, *a. -less*, without strength: **strength'en**, *v. -n*, to add strength to; to grow stronger; to fix in resolution; to invigorate; to confirm: **strength'ening**, *imp.*: *n.* process by which anything is strengthened: **strength'ened**, *pp. -nd*: **strength'ener**, *n. -er*, one who or that which strengthens; a medicine which adds strength to the body: on or upon the **strength** of, in reliance upon; in confidence imparted by.—**SYN.** of 'strength' *n.*: support; security; validity; armament; force; power; robustness; toughness; hardness; stoutness; brawniness; lustiness; firmness; confidence; energy; authority—of 'strengthen' *v.*: to invigorate; establish; fortify; animate; encourage.

strenuous, *a. strēnu's* [*L. strēnuus*, active, vigorous—connected with *Ger. strēm*, rough, noisy; *energetic*; vigorous; eager; ardent; active; bold; zealous: *strēnu'sly*, *ad. -ly*, vigorously; actively; with ardour: *stren'uosity*, *n. -ness*, the condition or quality of being strenuous; eagerness; active-ness; zeal.

stress, *n. strēs* [*OF. estrōssir*, to straiten—from *L. stringo*, I squeeze, I strain], force; pressure; importance; urgency; force either acting or suffered: compulsion: *v.* in *OE.*, for distress, to put to hardships.

stretch, *v. strēch* [*AS. streccan*, to make tight: cf. *Dan. strække*; *Sw. sträcka*; *Ger. strecken*], to draw out to greater length or breadth; to bear extension without rupture; to spread; to expand; to strain to a greater space; to strain to the utmost; to carry or extend further than is right; to strain beyond the truth; to be extended: *n.* extension in length or breadth; effort; utmost extent or reach; course; direction: **stretch'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who or that which stretches: **stretched**, *pp.* **stretch'd: *adj.* extended; made tense: **stretch'er**, *n. -er*, one who or that which stretches; a piece of timber to keep other pieces extended; a brick or stone with its longer surface placed lengthwise in the face of a wall; a frame for carrying a person lying flat or slightly raised; a litter; an instr. for making boots or gloves somewhat easier.**

strew, *v. strō or strō* [*AS. streccian*, to strew; *stredre*, straw: cf. *Goth. straujan*; *Ger. streuen*], to scatter: to spread about loosely; same as *strow*: **strew'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of scattering; anything strewn or fit to be strewn: **strewed**, *pp.* **strew'd**: **strewment**, *n. strō'ment*, in *OE.*, anything scattered by way of decoration in honour of.

strim, *n. plu. strē's* [*plu. of L. stria*, a furrow, a channel], fine thread-like lines or streaks; the fillets between the flutes of columns: **strī'ate**, *a. -ate*, or **strī'ated**, *a. -ted*, marked or impressed with thread-like lines; channelled; streaked: **striation**, *n. strī-d-shūn*, state of being streaked or lined: **strī'ature**, *n. strī-d-chūr*, the arrangement of strīe—see also *strige*.

strick, *n. strīk* [*Gr. and L. strīa*, a screech-owl], in *OE.*, a bird of ill omen.

stricken, *a. strīk'n* [see *strike*], smitten; advanced; far gone.

strickle, *n. strīk'l* [a dim. of *strīch*—a variant of *strike*], an instr. to strike grain to a level with the measure; a strike; a stone for whetting scythes; an instr. used in the moulding of pipes—also spelt *strīkle* and *strīckler*.

strict, *a. strīkt* [*L. strīctus*, drawn together, bound or tied tight—from *stringo*, I draw tight], severe; rigorous; exact; governing by exact rules; limited; with rigorous accuracy; confined; accurate; not loose or lax: **strīct'ly**, *ad. -ly*, exactly; severely: **strīct'ness**, *n. -ness*, the condition or quality of being strict; closeness; exactness in the observance of laws, rites, and the like; nice regularity or precision; harshness; severity: **strīcture**, *n. strīk'tūr* or *-chūr*, a glance; a touch of criticism; a critical remark; censure; in *med.*, a spasmodic or morbid contraction of any passage of the body: **strīctured**, *a. -durd*, in *surg.*, affected with stricture.—**SYN.** of 'strict' *adj.*: exact; accurate; rigorous; close; tight; tense; nice.

stride, *n. strīd* [*AS. strīdan*, to stride, to stride: cf. *Iceal. and Sw. strīda*; *Dan. strīde*], a long step: *v.* to walk with long steps; to stand with the legs far apart; to pass over at a step: **strīd'ing**, *imp.*: **strode**, *pt. strōd*, also *strīd*, *pt. strīd*: **strīdeen**, *pp. strīd'n*.

strident, *a. strīdēt* [*L. strīdens* or *strīdentem*, making a harsh, creaking sound; *strīdere*, to creak], characterised by harsh grating sounds, as speech; grating: **strīd'or**, *n. -dōr* [*L.*], a harsh grating sound.

stridentious, *a. strīd'it'ius* [*L. strīdulus*, creaking—from *strīdere*, to creak], making a small harsh noise; squeaky; hissing; creaking: **strīd'ulate**, *v. strīd'it'ate*, *to make a small, harsh, or creaking noise*: **strīd'ulating**, *imp.*: **strīd'ulated**, *pp.*: **strīd'ulation**, *n. -it'at-shūn*, the act of making a small, harsh, creaking noise; the noise itself.

strife, *n. strīf* [*OF. estrīf*; *Iceal. strīða*, contention: cf. *L. Ger. streven*, to exert force], contention for superiority; discord; contention in anger or rivalry; conflict; quarrel; war: *strīf'ful*, *a. -ful*, contentious; discordant.—**SYN.** of 'strife' *n.*: contention; contest; struggle.

strige, *n. plu. strī'ge* [*plu. of L. striga*, a row or ridge in ploughing], in *arch.*, the flutings of a column; in *bot.*, little, upright, unequal, stiff hairs swelled at their bases: **strī'gose**, *a. -gōs*, covered with strige or sharp right hairs.

strike, *v. strīk* [*AS. strīcan*, to go, to advance: cf. *Dut. strīken*, to rub, to strike; *Ger. streichen*, to stroke], to give a blow to; to hit with some force; to make an attack; to act upon in any way, as by a blow; to penetrate, as a tree's roots; to throw by a

māle, māt, fār, loō; *māle, māt, hēr*: *pine, pīm*; *nōle, nēt, mōve*:

strake, *n.* *strák* [a form of *streak*, which see], a narrow board or plank; the tire or iron band of a wheel; in *shipbuilding*, the term for a line of planking extending from the stem to the stern.

stramash, *n.* *strá-mash* [Fr. *estramacón*, a quarter-staff, a blow, a two-edged sword—from *It. stramazzo*, a stretching blow, a violent fall—from *masa*, a club]. In *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, a disturbance; a broil: *v.* to strike; to beat; to destroy.

stramisso, *n.* *strá-mis-só* [L. *stramincus*, made of straw—from *stridmen*, straw] in *bot.*, straw-coloured; strawy.

stramony, *n.* *strá-mó-ní*, also *stramondium*, *n.* *strá-mó-ní-dum* [origin unknown], the thorn-apple, whose leaves and seeds are used medicinally; the *Datura stramonium*, Ord. *Solanaceæ*.

strand, *n.* *stránd* [A.S. *strand*, margin, edge; cf. Icel. *stránd*; Dan. *Ger.* and *Sw. strand*], the shore or beach of a sea, an ocean, or of a large lake: *v.* to drive or force on a shore or on shallows; to run aground, as a ship; hence, to come to a stand: *strand'ing*, *imp.* *strand'ed*, *pp.*

strand, *n.* *stránd* [Dut. *steen*, a hank, as of thread; Ger. *strähne*], one of the strings of which a rope is composed.

strange, *a.* *stráing* [OF. *estrange*, strango—from L. *estraneus*, foreign—from *estrā*, on the outside], foreign; not before known; new; wonderful; unusual; rarely met with; eccentric; singular; in *O.E.*, remote: *strangely*, *ad.* -ly, in a strange manner, in a way to cause wonder with a degree of dislike; in *O.E.*, with some relation to foreigners: **strange'ness**, *n.* -ness, the condition of being strange; reserve; coldness; distance of behaviour; the power of exciting surprise; in *O.E.*, uncouthness; remoteness from common manners or notions; mutual dislike: *v.* in *O.E.*, to estrange; **stranger**, *n.* *strán-jér*, a foreigner; one who is unknown; a visitor; one not admitted to friendship or fellowship; one not a domestic: **strange-looking**, *a.* having an odd or unusual look.—*SYN.* of 'strange': eccentric; singular; odd; irregular; outlandish; astonishing; marvellous; uncommon; queer; *particlar*.

strangle, *v.* *stráing* [OF. *estrangler*, to strangle—from L. *strangulo*; Gr. *strangalos*, I throttle], to suffocate; to choke; to stifle; to destroy life by so compressing the throat as to stop respiration; to suppress at first appearance: **strang'ing**, *imp.* *stráing*, *n.* death by compressing the throat: **strangled**, *pp.* *stráing-gd.* *adj.* killed by strangulation: **strangler**, *n.* *stráing*, one who strangles: **strangles**, *n.* *plu.* *stráing-plu.*, a disease of horses in which tumours form in the throat under the jaw: **strang'ulated**, *a.* *stráing-gd.* *adj.* in *surg.*, having the circulation stopped in any part by compression; in *bot.*, contracted and expanded irregularly: **strang'ulation**, *n.* *stráing-gd.* [F.-L.], the act of destroying life by stopping respiration; the state of being strangled; that kind of suffocation common to women in hysterics.

strangury, *n.* *stráing-gú-rí* [Gr. *strangouria*, difficulty in passing urine—from *strangos*, a drop; *ouron*, urine], in *surg.*, difficult and painful urination: **strangurios**, *a.* *stráing-gú-rí-ds*, affected with or resembling strangury.

strap, *n.* *stráp* [A.S. *stropp*; L. *strappus*, a thong; Gr. *strophos*, a twisted band—from *strophó*, I twist], a long narrow piece of leather; a thong; an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is bolted or screwed: *v.* to fasten or bind with a strap; to punish with a strap: **strapping**, *imp.* *strapped*, *pp.* *stráing*; **strap-shaped**, *a.* in *bot.*, in length about six times its own breadth: **strap'per**, *n.* -per, one who uses a strap—see also under **strapping**.

strapped, *n.* *stráp-pd-dó* [It. *strappado*, a kind of torture: *Swiss strappado*, to pull tight] formerly, a military punishment in which the offender was drawn up to the top of a beam and then let fall, dislocation of a limb usually following: *v.* to punish or torture by the strapped: **strapped'ing**, *imp.* *strapped-ded*, *pp.* *stráp-ded*.

strapping, *a.* *stráp'ping* [pres. p. of *strap*, to denote something of impressively large size] bouncing; bulky; tall and stout; lusty; handsome: **strap'per**, *n.* -per, *familiarly*, a well-grown and still-growing stout healthy young person of either sex.

strass, *n.* *strás* [from the name of its German inventor], a colourless glass used as the base of artificial gems.

strata, the plu. of *stratum*, which see.

strategem, *n.* *strá-té-jém* [Fr. *stratagème*, *stratagem*—from L. and Gr. *stratagema*, a piece of generalship—from Gr. *stratos*, an army; *agó*, I lead], a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy, especially in war; a trick with the view of gaining some advantage; deceit; imposition: **stratagémica**, *n.* plu. *-ds* [It. *strategie*, the science of military movements; generalship: *strategie*, *a.* *strá-té-jik*, also *stratagical*, *a.* *-d-kli*, pert. to or done by strategem: **stratagically**, *ad.* -ly; **strategist**, *n.* *strá-té-jist*, one skilled in strategy: **strat'egy**, *n.* -y, the science of conducting complicated military movements; the employment of strategem to gain some advantage: **stratagical point**, every point on the theatre of war which conduces to strengthen the line of operation or of communication.

strath, *n.* *stráth* [Gael. and Ir. *strath*, a plain beside a river; W. *ystrad*, a flat, a valley] in *Scot.*, a valley of considerable extent through which a river runs.

strathepey, *n.* *stráth'epd* [from the district in *Scot.* where first practised], a lively Scottish dance; a lively tune used in the dance.

stratify, *v.* *strá-tí-fí* [Fr. *stratifier*, to stratify—from mid. L. *stratificare*—from L. *stratum*, the thing spread, a covering; *facio*, I make—see *stratum*], to lay or place in beds or layers; to arrange in beds: **stratifying**, *imp.* *stratified*, *pp.* *-féd* *adj.* in *geol.*, composed of layers or beds of rock-matter; arranged in beds or layers: **stratification**, *n.* *strá-tí-shén* [F.-L.], the act or process of arranging in beds or layers: **strat'iform**, *a.* *-fórm* [L. *stratus*, the thing spread; *forma*, a shape], in layers or beds; applied to rock-masses, whether aqueous or igneous, having more or less a stratified appearance: **stratigraphy**, *n.* *strá-tí-grá-fí* [Gr. *graphó*, I write], the arrangement or classification of any remains according to the stratum of the earth's crust to which they belong: **stratigraphical**, *a.* *strá-tí-grá-fí-kál*, of or pert. to *stratigraphically*, *ad.* -ly.

stratocracy, *n.* *strá-tó-k-rá-sí* [Gr. *stratos*, an army; *kratos*, strength], a military government: **stratonic**, *a.* *-tónik*, of or relating to an army: **strat'ic**, *a.* *-ístik*, warlike; military: **strat'ography**, *n.* *-tóg-rá-fí* [Gr. *graphó*, I write], a description of what belongs to an army: **strat'ographical**, *a.* *-tóg-rá-fí-kál*, of or pert. to.

stratum, *n.* *strá-tím*, *strata*, *n.* plu. *strá-tá* [L. *stratum*, the thing spread out, a bed, a layer—from *sterno*, I lay flat], in *geol.*, a bed; a layer; a layer of rock which has been deposited as sediment in water: **strat'um**, *n.* -ta, a widely extended continuous sheet of cloud increasing from below upwards; a continuous layer of clouds; the cloud of night.

straw, *n.* *stráw* [A.S. *strow*, litter; cf. Icel. *strá*; Dut. *stroot*—see *strew*], the stalks or stems of corn after being thrashed, as a bundle or heap of *straw*—usually in the singular form with a plural sense; a single stalk; anything proverbially worthless: *adj.* made of straw, or consisting of it: *v.* to cover with straw; to strew, which see: **straw'ing**, *imp.* *strawed*, *pp.* *stráw-d*; **strawy**, *a.* *stráw-í*, made or consisting of straw; like straw: **straw-coloured**, *a.* of the colour of straw: **strawberry**, a well-known creeping plant and its fruit—probably so called from the resemblance of its runners to *straw*; plants and their well-known fruit of the genus *Fragaria*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*; the Alpine and wood strawberry is *Fragaria vesca*; **strawberry-tree**, a shrub so named from its fruit resembling the strawberry; the *Arbutus unedo*, Ord. *Eriocaulacæ*; **man of straw**, the old clothes of a man stuffed with straw; hence, an imaginary person; a person of little consequence put forward to deceive.

stray, *v.* *strá* [OF. *estrayer*, to stray—from mid. L. *estrāre*, a stranger, a beast that has lost its master—from L. *estrā*, on the outside], to wander, as from a known place, from a company, or from proper limits; to ramble; to err; to go at large; in *O.E.*, to mislead: *adj.* having gone astray; wandering: *n.* an animal that has wandered: **straying**, *imp.* *strayed*, *pp.* *stráw-d*; **strayer**, *n.* *strá-ér*, one who strays.—*SYN.* of 'stray': *v.* to wander; deviate; averse; rove; ramble; roam.

streak, *n.* *strák* [A.S. *strec*; cf. Dut. *streek*; Ger. *streich*], a line or long mark of colour different from the ground; in *min.*, that appearance which the surface of a mineral presents when scratched by a hard

cóto, *bóy*, *fóó*; *páre*, *báá*; *cháir*, *gáme*, *jog*, *shun*, *thíng*, *there*, *seal*.

ing, imp. : n. the taking of a fortified place by a violent and open assault : **stormed**, pp. **stormed**; **stormy**, a. **stormy**; **tempestuous**; **bolsterous**; **violent** : **storminess**, n. **ness**, the state of being stormy; **tempestuousness** : **stormily**, ad. **-ly** : **storm-like**, a. like a storm, or having the appearance of a storm : **storm-beat**, a. impaired by the violence of a storm : **stormy-petrel**, a small black sea-bird often seen flying swiftly in the wake of a ship before or during a storm, called also 'Mother Carey's chicken' : **storm-wall**, a coarse, stronger sort of sail for gales : **storm-been**, a. beaten about by storms : **storm-window**, an outer window to protect the inner from the effects of storms, and to create greater warmth in winter : **storming-party**, a party of soldiers having assigned to them the duty of first entering the breach in storming a fortress : **storm-stead** or **storm-stayed**, hindered or delayed in a journey from the necessity of remaining under shelter owing to the inclemency of the weather : **storm in a tea-cup** or **-pot**, a great deal of noise about little or nothing. — **SYN.** of 'storm n.' : tempest; hurricane; calamity; agitation; violence; tumult; clamour; distress; adversity.

stornello-verse, **stör-näl'ä** [It. dim. of *storno*, a thrusting or turning aside], poetical verses in which the same word or words are frequently repeated and harped upon.

Storting, n. **stör'ting** [Dan. *stor*, great; *ting*, a court], the Parliament of Norway.

story, n. **stör't**, plu. **stör'ies**, **-ris** [OF. *estoire*, history — from L. *historia*, relation], a narration of a series of facts or incidents : a written narrative of events : history : a short or trifling tale : a fiction : a falsehood : a fib. v. in O.E., to tell after the manner of history; to narrate : **stör'ied**, a. **-rid**, told or recited in history; adorned with historical paintings : **story-book**, a book containing entertaining narratives, either true or merely fiction : **story-teller**, a relater of stories; a teller of falsehoods : **story-telling**, the habit or amusement of telling stories; the act of fibbing.

story, n., also **storey**, n. **stör'ri**, **stör'rim**, and **stör'rys**, n. plu. **-ris** [prob. from OF. *estorre*, to construct, to build — see *store*], a single stage or floor of a high building; a division of a house reached by one flight of stairs; a flat : **stör'ried**, a. **-rid**, having stages or floors reached by flights of stairs, as two-storied.

stot, n. **stöt** [see *stots*: Sw. *stut*, a bull], in Scot., a young bullock or steer; in O.E., a stallion.

stound, v. **stöund** [Dan. and Sw. *stund*, a space of time], in O.E., to be in pain or sorrow; a sudden severe pain or grief; a pang; in O.E., noise; astonishment; time; season.

stound, **stöund**, for *astound*, which see.
stoup and **stowp**, **stöp**, in Scot., **stöwp** [A.S. *stōp*, a cup; cf. Icel. *stōp*; Dut. *stōop*; Ger. *staufl*], a flagon; a basin for holy water at the entrance of a R. Cath. Ch.; **stoup**, n. **stöwp**, in Scot., a measure or vessel for liquids.

stour, n. **stör** [OF. *estour*, dust; OH.Ger. *sturm*, storm, battle], in O.E., an assault; a tumult; in Scot., dust in a state of motion.

stout, a. **stötot** [OF. *estout*; M.Dut. *stout*, stout, rash], lusty; corpulent; robust; strong; intrepid; valiant; m. strong porter : **stoutly**, ad. **-ly** : **stoutness**, n. **ness**, the condition of being stout; strength; courage; bulkiness; corpulence; in O.E., obstinacy; stubbornness : **stout-built** or **stout-made**, a. having a strong frame of body : **stout-hearted**, a. brave. — **SYN.** of 'stoutness' : bulkiness; strength; bulk; valour; force; courage; lustiness; brawniness; boldness; fortitude.

stove, n. **stöv** [M.Dut. and L.Ger. *stove*, a stove], an enclosed fireplace for heating an apartment; a cooking apparatus : in *herv*, a, a hot-house; a room or space artificially warmed : v. to heat or dry, as in a stove; in Scot., to cook; to stew : **stö'ving**, imp. : **stoved**, pp. **stövd**.

stove, v. **stöv** [pt. of *stave*, which see], broken or burst in, as a hole in a ship.

stover, n. **stö'ver** [OF. *estover*, necessities, provisions], fodder for cattle; straw or coarse hay.

stow, v. **stö** [A.S. *stōw*, a place], to place; to lay up; to arrange and pack : **stö'wing**, imp. : **stowed**, pp. **stödd** : **stowage**, n. **stö'dj**, act or operation of laying compactly; room for being laid up; money paid for stowing goods : **stow-away**, n. **-d-od**, one who conceals himself on board an outgoing vessel to secure a free passage.

stow, v. **stöw** [Sw. *stuf*; L.Ger. *stuf*, a remnant], in Eng. dial. and Scot., to lop or top trees.

strabismus, n. **strät-bis'mis** [Gr. *strabismos*, a squinting; *strabos*, squinting — from *strepas*, I turn], in med., squinting; a defect of vision in which both eyes cannot be directed to the same object.

straddle, v. **sträd'dle** [*-striddle*, a frog, of *stride*] to place oneself astride; to stand or walk with the legs far apart; to walk wide and awkwardly; n. the act of standing, sitting, or walking with feet unusually far apart; the distance between the feet of one who straddles : **sträd'dling**, imp. **-d'ing** : **adj.** standing or walking with the legs unusually far apart : **straddled**, pp. **sträd'dled**.

straggie, v. **sträg'el** [a derivative of *stray*, which see], to move irregularly in varying directions; to separate from the regular line of march; to rove; to shoot or extend too far, as the branches of a tree : **sträg'gling**, imp. **-g'ing** : **adj.** wandering; roving; ranging loose; outlying; standing apart : **straggled**, pp. **sträg'dled** : **sträg'gler**, n. **-g'er**, one who wanders from the regular line of march, or from his companions; a wanderer.

strahlite, n. **strät'lit** [Ger. *strahl*, a ray] — name of actinolite.

straight, a. **strät** [A.S. *streht*, pp. of *streccan*, to stretch — see *stretch*], being in a right line; direct; not crooked; upright; ad. immediately; directly : in a direct line : n. a straight portion of ground, used specifically of a race-course; a reach of a river : **strät'gltly**, ad. **-ly**, not crookedly; lightly; closely : **straightness**, n. **ness**, the quality or state of being straight; rectitude : **strät'ness**, v. **strät'n**, to make straight; **strät'gling**, imp. **-g'ing** : **straightened**, pp. **strät'nd** : **straightener**, n. **strät'n-er**, that which straightens : **straightward**, a. proceeding in a straight course; not deviating : **straightwardness**, n. direction in a straight course; undeviating rectitude : **strät'gway**, ad. **-od**, or **-ways**, **-ness**, in a straight or direct manner; immediately; without delay : **straight-edge**, a strip of wood or metal with at least one side perfectly straight, for ascertaining whether a surface is even : **straight-lined**, a. having or consisting of straight lines : to go straight, to act honestly.

strails, n. plu. **sträds** [from *streak*], plates of iron placed over the joints of the felly of a cannon-wheel.

strain, v. **strän** [OF. *estrainer*, to strain — from L. *stringo*, I squeeze], to extend with great effort; to injure or weaken by stretching or overtasking; to put to the utmost strength; to make straight or tense; to make violent efforts; to make uneasy or unnatural; to constrain; to sprain; to force; to press or squeeze, as in an embrace; to purify by passing through a filter or some porous substance; to filter : n. a violent effort; an injury by excessive exertion; the force exerted on a substance tending to cause it to rupture or break; continued manner of speaking or writing; a song; part of a tune or musical composition; manner of speech or action; tendency : **strät'ing**, imp. : **adj.** making great efforts; filtering : n. the act of putting to the utmost stretch; the act of filtering : **strained**, pp. **strät'nd** : **adj.** stretched; filtered : **strain'er**, n. **-er**, a filter for liquids : **strät'ing-piece**, in building, a piece of timber to keep apart other two pieces : a straining for effect, a forced attempt to produce a sensation : to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel, to make a great ado or fuss about small sins, but to condone great ones.

strain, n. **strän** [A.S. *stréon*, gain, product], race; blood; breeding; character; tendency; hereditary disposition; in Scot., resemblance of the features, as, he has a strain of his grandfather — that is, he resembles him.

strait, a. **strät** [OF. *estreit*, narrow — from L. *strictus*, drawn tight; *strictus*, I draw tight], narrow; confined; not broad; close; difficult; rigorous; arduous : n. a narrow passage of water between two seas or oceans; distress; difficulty — often in the plu. : v. in O.E., to put to difficulties : **strät'tly**, ad. **-ly**, narrowly; closely; strictly : **strät'ness**, n. **ness**, the state or quality of being strait; narrowness; want; scarcity : **strät-laced**, a. stiff; constrained; scrupulous : **strät-jacket** or **strät-waistcoat**, a contrivance for confining the arms of a lunatic or violent person : **strät'ten**, v. **strät'n**, to contract; to confine; to make tight; to deprive of necessary room; to press with poverty or other necessity; to press or perplex : **strät't'ing**, imp. **-ning** : **strät'tened**, pp. **strät'nd**.

stale, **mäl**, **fär**, **läu** : **mäl**, **mäl**, **här** : **pine**, **pän** : **nöte**, **nöt**, **möve** :

stoma, a mouth; *stomata*, [mouths], in bot., minute openings in the epidermis of plants between cells of a peculiar shape, especially in the leaves; *stomatitis*, a. -*itis*, inflammation of the mouth; *stomata*, a. -*itis*, having stomata.

stomatode, n. *stomádōs* [Gr. *stoma*, a mouth; *stomatos*, of a mouth], in zool., possessing a mouth, as in the so-called *stomatode* Protozoa.

stone, n. *stōn* [A.S. *stān*, a stone; cf. Dan. and Sw. *sten*; Dut. *steen*; Ger. *stein*], any loose mass of earthy matter of considerable hardness; a mineral; a gem; anything made of stone; as *pyrostone*; a morbid secretion formed in the bladder; the disease so called; a testicle; the hard kernel of a fruit, forming the case which contains the seed; a weight of 14 lb.; a weight varying in amount; insensibility; adj. made of or resembling stone; hard; v. to pelt or kill with stones; to free from stones, as fruit; to face with stones; in O.E., to harden; *stoning*, imp.; n. the act of one who stonies by pelting; the act of separating the fruit from the hard kernel or kernels; *stoned*, pp. *stōnd*; *ston'er*, n. *ēr*, one who or that which stonies; *ston'y*, a. -*y*, made of or resembling stone; abounding in stones; hard; solid; cruel; unrelenting; pitiless; obdurate; *stoniness*, n. -*ness*, the state or quality of being stony, or abounding with stones; hardness like stone; *stone-like*, a. having the appearance or consistence of stone; *stoneless*, a. -*less*, having no stones; *Stone Age*, that period of time or condition of civilisation distinguished by the use of tools and weapons made of stone; there are three divisions of this epoch—the *olithic*, characterised by weapons and tools of rudely chipped stone; the *paleolithic*, when the materials were less roughly worked; and the *neolithic*, when man ground and polished his implements; *stone-blind*, completely deprived of the organs of sight; *stone-bow*, in O.E., a cross-bow which shoots stones; *stone-cast* or *stone-cast*, the distance to which a stone may be thrown by the hand; *stone-chat* or *-chatter*, a bird whose notes often resemble the knocking together of two stones; *stone-coping*, hewn stones placed on the top of a wall, and made to slope, and sometimes slightly project over it; *stonecrop*, a common plant of the genus *Sedum*, Ord. *Cruciferae*; *stone-cutter*, one whose occupation it is to hew or cut stones; *stone-cutting*, the business of hewing stones; *stone-dead*, a lifeless as a stone; *stone-fruit*, pulpy fruit having a stony or hard kernel; *stoned fruit*, fruit deprived of their hard kernels; *stone-hilles*, a popular name for the encrinetes, in allusion to the resemblance which they bear to the flower and stalk of the lily; *stone-mason*, one who works in stone, or builds with it; *stone-still*, motionless; perfectly still; *stoneware*, a coarse kind of clay-made articles for domestic use; *stone-work*, masonry; anything done in stone, or built with it; *stony-hearted*, a. cruel; pitiless; *meteoric stones*, hard stony matter or concretions which fall through the atmosphere, and which come from some region beyond it; *philosopher's stone*, a substance which it was supposed, could it be discovered, would change any other metal or material into gold; *rocking-stone*, a large stone so balanced on the top of another that a slight force will cause it to move and oscillate; to leave no stone unturned, to spare no exertions; to do everything that can be done.

stood, v. *stōd*, pt. and pp. of *stand*, which see.

stock, n. *stōk* [L. Ger. *stuck*, a heap or bunch, a haystack], in Scot., a number of sheaves of corn set up on end in a field after cutting; 12 sheaves set up; v. to set up sheaves of grain in stocks; *stocking*, imp.; *stocked*, pp. *stōkt*.

stool, n. *stōl* [A.S. *stol*, a seat; cf. Icel. *stóll*; Dan. and Sw. *stol*; Dut. *stoel*; Goth. *stōls*; OH. Ger. *stūol*], a small seat without a back; a little form; the seat for evacuating the bowels; the act itself; the evacuations of the bowels; a stemless mother-plant used for propagation by annually bending its branches into the soil; the set or cluster of shoots thus produced; *stools*, n. plu. *stōls*, in a ship, small channels in the side to receive the dead-eyes of the back-stays; v. to send out suckers; *stooling*, imp.; *stooled*, pp. *stōld*; *window-stool*, the flat place upon which the window shuts down; *stool of repentance* or *catty-stool*, formerly, in the *ecclēs.* discipline of the Ch. of Scot., a seat or stool on which persons found guilty of fornication or adultery were compelled to stand

in view of the whole people for a certain number of Sundays, and there to be rebuked by the minister.

stoop, v. *stōp* [A.S. *stūpan*, to stoop; cf. O. Dut. *stūpen*; Sw. *stupa*], to bend the body forwards; to lean forwards in standing or walking; to cause to incline downwards, as a cask; to yield; to submit; to condescend; to acknowledge inferiority; to come down on its prey, as a hawk; to alight from the wing; a. inclination forwards; condescension; the swoop of a bird upon its prey; in Scot., a post fixed in the earth, or a prop; *stooping*, imp.; *stooped*, pp. *stōpt*; *stoop'er*, n. -*er*, one who stoops; *stoopingly*, ad. -*ly*—SYN. of 'stoop' v.: to lean; bend; descend; cower; shrink. *stoop*, n. *stōp*—see *stoop*.

stop, v. *stōp* [A.S. *stoppan*, to stop; L. *stupa*; Gr. *stūpō*, to hinder; to impede or interrupt; to suppress; to render impassable; to close; as an aperture; to regulate the sounds of, as a musical instr., with the fingers; to cease from going forward, or from any course of action; to put an end to any course of action; to leave off, as from work; a. cessation, as of progress, motion, operation, or action; obstruction; hindrance; impediment; obstacle; one of the vent-holes of a musical wind instr., by the opening or closing of which musical sounds may be regulated and modified, as an organ-stop; the place in a stringed instr. pressed on for the production of a musical sound; a point or mark in writing to distinguish a sentence or part of a sentence, and show the pauses in reading; *stop'ping*, imp. closing; obstructing; *stopped*, pp. *stōpt*; *stoppage*, n. *stōp-pāj*, act or state of stopping or being stopped; an obstruction; discontinuance of work; a suspension of payments; a deduction from pay to repay advances, &c.; *stop'per*, n. -*per*, one who or that which stops; the cork or glass mouthpiece for a bottle; v. to close or secure with a stopper; *stop-cock*, an instr. used to regulate the supply of water, gas, &c., flowing through pipes; *stop-gap*, something substituted; temporary expedient.—SYN. of 'stop' v.: to obstruct; repress; impede; restrain; delay; interrupt; cease; check; intercept.

stopple, n. *stōp-pl* [dim. of *stop*, which see], anything put into the mouth or neck of a bottle to stop or close it; a cork; a plug.

storax, n. *stō-raks* [L. *storax*, *styrax*; Gr. *styrax*, a resinous gum], an aromatic resinous substance imported from the East: gum-storax is the produce of *Styrax officinalis*, a Syrian shrub, and liquid storax, the produce of *Liquidambar styraciflua*, a tree of Virginia.

store, n. *stōr* [OF. *estore*, a nuptial gift—from mid. L. *staurum*, store—from L. *instaurare*, to repair, to restore—in mid. L., to provide or store with], a large quantity; abundance; quantity accumulated; a hoard; any shop where a miscellaneous assortment of goods is sold; *stores*, plu. *stōrs*, the necessary supplies provided; in the army or navy, a supply of provisions, clothing, &c., or of arms, ammunition, &c.; v. to supply or furnish with stores; to lay up; to hoard; *stor'ing*, imp.; *stored*, pp. *stōrd*; *stor'er*, n. *stōr-ēr*, one who stores; *stor'age*, n. -*y*, the act of laying up in a store or warehouse; the price paid for the safe-keeping of goods in a store; *store-house*, a house built expressly for the safe-keeping of grain or goods; a magazine; a repository; *store-keeper*, one who has the care of a store; *store-room*, a room in which things are stored; *store-ship*, a vessel employed to transport stores for a fleet or for a garrison, &c.; in store, laid up for future use; in a state of preparation for future use.—SYN. of 'store' n.: fund; supply; plenty; accumulation; provision; magazine; warehouse.

storey, n. *stōr-ī*, plu. *storeys*, *stō-ris*, another spelling of *story* 2, which see.

storied, *stōr-īd*—see *story* 1 and 2.

stork, n. *stōrk* [A.S. *stork*; a stork; cf. Dut. *stork*; Icel. *storkr*; Dan. *stork*], a bird remarkable for its stalking gait and long legs; *stork's-bill*, a native plant, so called from the beak-like character of the fructification; the genus *Erodium*, Ord. *Geraniaceae*; *storm*, n. *stōrm* [A.S. *storm*, a storm; cf. Dut. *storm*; Icel. *stórmr*; Ger. *sturm*], a violent outburst of one or more of the elements, wind, rain, snow, thunder, and lightning; any violent commotion; tumultuous force; a tumult; a violent and determined assault on a fortified place; v. to attack, or attempt to take, by open force, as a fortress; to blow with violence; to rage; to be loudly angry; *storm-*

stōr, stōr, stōr: pāre, brād: chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

stiver, *n. stiver* [Dut. *staver*] a Dutch penny-piece; hence, anything mean or worthless.

stock, *n. stōk* [from a supposed analogy to a stallion-horse: Icel. *stútr*, a bull; a weasel or ermine.

stob, *n. stōb* [a form of *stab*] in Scot. and OE, a splinter of wood; a pointed stake of wood for driving into the ground; an awl.

stocada, *n. stōk-kā-dō* [Sp. *estocada*, a thrust] in OE, a thrust with a rapier in fencing.

stock, *n. stōk* [AS. *stoc*, the stock of a tree: cf. Icel. *stokkr*: Sw. *stock*: Ger. *stock*], the stem or trunk of a tree or plant; the stem or branch in which a graft is inserted; anything fixed or set; a post; a log; a piece of solid wood forming the sustaining part, as of an anchor or a firearm; the handle of anything; a stupid senseless person; the original progenitor; the race or line of a family; a stiff band used as a tie for the neck; in Scrip., an idol; **stocks**, *n. plu.* a wooden frame into the openings of which the legs of a person may be *stocked* or set fast, formerly used as a temporary punishment for petty crimes and misdemeanors; certain flowers having stems or stalks; the timbers on which a ship rests while building; **stockish**, *a.* in OE, hard; like a block of wood; stupidly inert; **stock-dove**, the wild pigeon of Europe—so called because supposed to be the stock of the domestic pigeon, or from its building in the stocks of trees; **stock-still**, *a.* motionless, as if a stock or log; **stock-lock**, a lock in a wooden case or frame; on the **stocks**, not yet finished, referring to the supports of an unfinished ship in a building-yard.—*Syn.* of 'stock': post; body; race; lineage; family.

stock, *n. stōk* [from *stock*], the primary notion of 'something permanent' being also here evident], money or goods employed in trade, manufacturing, banking, &c.; the beasts, &c., on a farm; the money collectively lent by individuals to a government or public company; the public funds; government scrip; supply provided; quantity on hand; **store** or accumulation from which supplies may be obtained; in *cookery*, the broth or boiled meat, &c., before it is converted into sauces, soups, &c.; *adj.* serviceable for constant use or application, as a *stock sermon*; permanent; standing: *v.* to store; to supply; to fill sufficiently: **stock'ing**, *imp.* **stocked**, *pp. stōkt*: **stockbroker**, one licensed to buy and sell stock in the public funds, or the stock of joint-stock companies, for others: **stock company**, an incorporated company whose capital is maintained by various shareholders; a permanent dramatic company: **Stock Exchange**, the building where stocks are bought and sold; the association or company of stockbrokers: **stock-farmer**, a farmer who chiefly confines his attention to the breeding and rearing of live-stock, as cattle, sheep, &c.: **stockily-flower**, a plant much cultivated for the beauty and sweetness of its flowers—see *gilly-flower*: **stockholder**, a proprietor of stock in the funds, or of shares in a public company: **stock-jobber**, a dealer or middleman in the sale or purchase of *stocks* or *shares*; a gambler in stocks: **stock-jobbing**, the art or practice of dealing in stocks: **stock-fish**, cod dried hard and not salted; cod and other fish salted and dried for exportation: **stockman**, in Australia, one in charge of the live-stock; a herdman: **stock-taking**, an inventory of the quantity and cost-value of the goods on hand, and of fixtures and tools, taken periodically by a merchant or tradesman: **stock-in-trade**, the goods kept for sale by a merchant, trader, or shopkeeper; the fittings and appliances of a workman: **dead-stock**, goods for which a market cannot be found: in *agri.*, the implements of husbandry and stored-up field-produce, as distinguished from live-stock, the domestic animals kept and reared on a farm: to **stock** an anchor, to fit it with a stock: to **stock** down, to sow, as ploughed land with grass-seed.—*Syn.* of 'stock' *n.*: capital; principal; store; fund; accumulation; hoard; supply; provision; cattle.

stock, *n. stōk*, OE. for *stocada*, which see.

stockade, *n. stōk-ād* [from Eng. *stock*, imitating the form of *F. estacade*, a thrust or stab into], a line of strong stakes or posts fixed in the ground as a barrier to the advance of an enemy: an enclosure made with posts: *v.* to fortify with strong posts fixed in the ground: **stock'ing**, *imp.* *n.* a line of strong posts stuck upright in the ground: **stock'ed**, *pp.* **stocking**, *n. stōk'ing* [see *stock*], a cover for the stock or leg; a cotton or worsted close covering for the foot and leg.

stochiology, *n. stōk-ōl-ō-jī* [Gr. *stochion*, a first principle; *logos*, speech], a treatise on the elements or proximate principles which compose a body: **stōchiology**, *leal*, *a. -lōj-i-kal*, of or pert. to the elementary substances.

Stoic, *n. stō-ik* [Gr. *stōikos*, pert. to the porch—from *stoa*, the porch, especially the porch where Zeno taught], one of a sect of philosophers called *Stoics*, founded by Zeno (388 B.C.), who taught in a porch at Athens that men should be free from passion, and be unmoved by the joys or sorrows of life, as all things are governed by unavoidable necessity: one regulating his conduct according to the doctrines of the Stoics: **sto'ic**, *a.* also *sto'ical*, *n. -i-kal*, pert. to the Stoics or their doctrines; unaffected by passion; unfeeling: **sto'ically**, *ad. -ly*: **sto'icism**, *n. -ism*, the doctrines and maxims of the Stoics; a real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain: **sto'icalness**, *n. -kal-nēs*, the state of being indifferent to pleasure or pain.

stochiometry, *n. stōk-i-ō-mē-ō-trī* [Gr. *stochion*, a first principle; *metron*, a measure], the science of estimating the atomic proportions and weights of chemical elements and their compounds.

stoke, *v. stōk* [Dut. *stoken*, to make a fire: cf. OF. *estiquer*, to stab or thrust], to poke; to stir up; to supply a furnace with fuel: **stoking**, *imp.* *n.* the proper management of a fire connected with a steam-engine: **stoked**, *pp. stōkt*: **stoker**, *n. -ker*, one who looks after the fire of a locomotive engine, or of a steam-engine.

stole, *n. stōl* [L. *stola*; Gr. *stōl*, a long, feminine upper garment—from *stēllō*, I equip, I set in order], a long narrow scarf of silk or stuff, fringed at the ends, and often richly embroidered, worn by B. Cath. and Anglican priests over the surplice, made to pass across each shoulder, and hang down in front to about the knees—that of a deacon is passed over the left shoulder, crosses the back and breast like a sash, and hangs by its two ends down the right side: in OE, a long vest: **stoled**, *a. stōld*, wearing a stole or long robe: **groom of the stole**, in the court of a sovereign, the first lord of the bedchamber, whose original duty was to put the king's shirt on in the morning; an officer who has charge of the king's wardrobe.

stole, *n. stōl*, also *stolom*, *n. stōlōn* [L. *stola*, a hanging twig] in bot., a lax trailing branch given off at the summit of the root, and taking root at intervals; in zoöl., one of the connecting processes of sarcode in *Foramsinifera*: **stoleniferous**, *a. stōlōn-i-fēr-ōs* [L. *fero*, I produce], producing suckers; having creeping runners.

stolid, *a. stōl-id* [L. *stolidus*, dull, senseless], dull; heavy; foolish; calm and unmoved; stupid: **stolidity**, *n. stōl-id-i-tē*, dullness of intellect; stupidity—also *stōl'idness*.

stolon—see *stole* 2.

stomaceae, *n. stō-māk-ē-ā* [Gr. *stoma*, the mouth; *hukos*, bad], a fetid state of the breath and mouth.

stomach, *n. stōm-āk* [F. *estomac*, the stomach: L. *stomachus*; Gr. *stomachos*, the alimentary canal—from *stoma*, a mouth], the principal organ of digestion; desire of food caused by hunger; appetite; liking; inclination; in OE, anger; violence of temper; sullenness; resentment; stubbornness; haughtiness; pride: *v.* to brook; to resent; to bear with-out open resentment: **stom'aching**, *imp.* *n.* in OE, resentment: **stom'ached**, *pp. -dē*, borne without open resentment: *adj.* filled with resentment: **stom'achless**, *a. -lēs*, without appetite: **stomach-pump**, a small pump with a flexible tube for drawing off liquids from the stomach, or for injecting them: **stom'acher**, *n. -ker*, an ornamental covering worn over the breast by women: **stomachio**, *n. stō-māk-i-ō*, a medicine or cordial which gives tone to and strengthens the stomach: **stomach'le**, *n.* also **stomach'leal**, *a. -l-kal*, pert. to the stomach; that strengthens the stomach.

stomaped, *n. stō-mā-pōd*, **stomapeda**, *n. plu. stō-mā-pō-dē*, also **stomatopoda**, *n. plu. stō-mā-tōp-ō-dē* [Gr. *stoma*, the mouth; *pous* or *poda*, the foot], an order of crustaceans, so called from the arrangement of their thoracic or true feet in connection with the mouth, which is usually furnished with one or more pairs of jaw-feet.

stomate, *n. stō-māt*, **stō'mates**, *n. plu. -mātēs*, also **stoma**, *n. stō-mā*, **stomata**, *n. plu. stō-mā-tā* [Gr.

māle, *māt*, *fār*, *lōw*; *māle*, *māt*, *hēr*: *pānc*, *pān*; *nōts*, *nōt*, *mōve*:

serene; inert; stagnant—of 'still ad.': nevertheless; notwithstanding; ever.

still, *n.* *stil* [L. *stillare*, to drop—from *stilla*, a drop; a vessel or apparatus for distilling liquids: *v.* to distil: still-room, an apartment for distilling: a room where liquors, preserves, and the like are kept.

stillations, *a. stil-lah-ti-ah's* [L. *stillatus*, dropping—from *stillo*, I drop], falling in drops; drawn by a still.

still-born and stillness—see under *still* I.

stilt, *n.* *stil* [Sw. *styla*, a stilt: cf. Dan. *stille*; Norw. *stytra*; Dut. *stelt*; Ger. *stiele*], a pair of wood with a support or shoulder to raise the foot above the ground in walking, used in pairs; in Scot., a crutch: *v.* to raise as on stilts; to raise by unnatural means: **stilt'ing**, *imp.*: **stilt'ed**, *pp.*: *adj.* elevated as on stilts; pompous; bombastic; inflated: **stilt or stilt-bird**, the long-legged plover: **stilts**, *n.* plu. the parts of the plough forming the two handles to be held by the ploughman when ploughing.

stilton, *n.* *stilt-on*, a white rich cheese first made at *Stilton* in Huntingdonshire, now made in Leicester-shire, &c.

stimulate, *v.* *stim-u-lat* [L. *stimulus*, pricked with anything sharp, urged onwards; *stimulare*, to prick—from *stimulus*, a goad], to excite to action, or more vigorous exertion; to urge; to animate: **stim-ulating**, *imp.*: **stim'ulated**, *pp.*: **stim'ulant**, *n.* *-lant* [F. *stimulant*—from *l.* *stimulus* or *stimulans*, impelling, driving], in *med.*, anything which produces a sudden increase of vital energy and strength: *adj.* having the quality of increasing or exciting vital action: **stim'ulants**, *n.* plu. *-lants*, generally, intoxicating liquors: **stim'ulator**, *n.* *-ler*, one who stimulates: **stim'ulation**, *n.* *-la-shun*, act of stimulating or exciting; the effect produced: **stim'ulative**, *a.* *-la-tiv*, exciting to action: *n.* that which excites or rouses to action: **stim'ulose**, *a.* *-los*, in *bot.*, covered with stings: **stim'ulus**, *n.* *-lus*, [L. *stimulus*, a goad], in *med.*, that which produces a sudden but transitory increase of vital action; anything that excites to action; in *bot.*, a stinging hair—*SYN.* of 'stimulate': to incite; to encourage; impel; instigate; irritate; exasperate; incense; rouse; awaken.

sting, *n.* *sting* [AS. *stingan*, to prick severely: cf. Icel. and Sw. *stinga*; Dan. *stinge*; OH. Ger. *stingan*; Goth. *stippan*], the sharp-pointed weapon possessed by certain insects as a means of defence, as the wasp, the bee, &c.; anything that gives acute pain; the thrust of a sting; that which constitutes the principal pain or terror; the point of an epigram; in *bot.*, one of the sharp stiff hairs with which many plants are supplied: *v.* to pierce with a sharp-pointed weapon; to pain acutely as by the conscience: **sting'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* pungent as a sting; **stinging acutely**: **stang**, *pt.* *stang*: **stung**, *pp.* *stung*: **sting'ingly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **sting-like**, *a.* like a sting: **stingless**, *a.* *-less*, having no sting; harmless: **stinger**, *n.* *-er*, one who or that which stings.

stingo, *n.* *sting-o* [from its *stinging* or stimulating qualities], the strong old ale of Yorkshire; any strong good drink.

stingy, *a.* *stingy* [from *sting*], niggardly; sordid; narrow-spirited; penurious: **sting'ily**, *ad.* *-ly*: **stin'giness**, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being stingy; extreme avarice.

stink, *n.* *stink* [AS. *stincan*, to stink: cf. Dan. *stinke*; Ger. and Dut. *stinken*; OH. Ger. *stincan*], a strong offensive smell: *v.* to emit a strong offensive smell: **stink'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* emitting a strong offensive smell: **stank**, *pt.* *stank*: **stank**, *pp.* *stank*: **stink-pot**, among the Chinese, &c., a jar filled with combustible substances emitting an offensive and suffocating smell, used in attacking and boarding vessels at sea: **stink-stone** [Ger. *stinkstein*], a name given to those varieties of limestone, usually of a dark colour, which give off a fetid odour when rubbed or struck with a hammer: **stinkard**, *n.* *stink-ard*, a mean paltry fellow; an animal producing a strong fetid odour, found in Java and Sumatra.

stint, *n.* *stint* [AS. *stytan*, to blunt], limit; bound; proportion; quantity assigned: *v.* to restrain within certain limits; to limit to a certain quantity; to bound; to restrain; in *OE.*, to cease; to leave off: **stint'ing**, *imp.*: *pp.* *stinted*, *pp.*: *adj.* limited; bounded; checked in growth: **stint'ed**, *n.* *-er*, one who stints: **stintless**, *a.* *-less*, unlimited: **stint'-edness**, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being stinted.

stipate, *a.* *stip'at* [L. *stipatus*, pp. of *stipo*, I crowd or press together], in *bot.*, pressed together; crowded: **stipation**, *n.* *stip-pa-shun*, an accumulation in the cavities or tissues.

stipe, *n.* *stip* [L. *stipes*, a stock, a stalk], in *bot.*, the stem of palms and tree-ferns; the stalk of fern-fronds: **stipel**, *n.* *stip-el*, a small leaflet at the base of the pinnales of compound leaves.

stipend, *n.* *stip'end* [L. *stipendium*, a tax, a contribution—from *stips*, a contribution in small coin; *pendo*, I weigh or pay], settled wages for services; allowance; salary—a term only applied to clerical incomes: **stipendiary**, *a.* *stip'end-i-er-i*, performing services for stated wages or salary, as a *stipendiary* magistrate; *n.* one who receives a stated salary for services; a paid magistrate: **stip'endless**, *a.* *-less*, without a stipend—*SYN.* of 'stipend': wages; allowance; income; pay; payment.

stipitate, *a.* *stip'it* [L. *stipitus* or *stiptus*, a stalk], in *bot.*, supported on a stalk which is neither a petiole nor a peduncle: **stipitiform**, *a.* *stip'it-i-form* [L. *forma*, shape], resembling a stalk or stem.

stipple, *v.* *stip'ul* [Dut. *stippen*, to speckle, to dot—from *stipfel*, a speckle], to engrave by means of dots, instead of, as in the ordinary method, by lines: **stip'pling**, *imp.* *-ping*: **stipple**, *stippling*, *n.* a mode of engraving by dots, in imitation of chalk-drawings: **stippled**, *pp.* *stip'ul*: *adj.* worked in stippling.

stipulate, *v.* *stip'u-lat* [L. *stipulatus*, bargained, covenanted; *stipulatur*, to bargain—from old *L.* *stipulus*, firm, strong], to make an agreement with any one; to settle terms; to bargain: **stip'ulating**, *imp.*: **stip'ulated**, *pp.* *agreed*; **contracted**: **stip'ulator**, *n.* *-ler*, one who stipulates: **stip'ulation**, *n.* *-la-shun* [F.—L.], a contract; an agreement or bargain—*SYN.* of 'stipulation': covenant; bargain; engagement; condition.

stipule, *n.* *stip-ul* [F. *stipule*—from *L.* *stipula*, a stem, a stalk], in *bot.*, a modified leaflet at the base of another leaf: **stip'ula'ceous**, *a.* *-la-shus*, consisting of or resembling stipules; growing on stipules or close to them: **stip'ular**, *a.* *-lar*, resembling a stipule: **stip'ulary**, *a.* *-ry*, in *bot.*, applied to organs occupying the place of stipules, such as tendrils: **stip'ulate**, *a.* *-lat*, furnished with stipules: **stip'uled**, *a.* *-d*, furnished with stipules or leafy appendages.

stir, *v.* *stir* [AS. *stirian*, to move, to stir: cf. Icel. *stýrr*, a stir, disturbance; Dut. *storen*, to vex; Ger. *storen*, to disturb], to move; to put into motion; to agitate; to incite; to rouse; to stimulate; to move oneself; to bring into discussion or notice: *n.* tumult; bustle; public disturbance or disorder; agitation: **stir'ring**, *imp.*: *adj.* putting in motion; busy and active; exciting, as a speech: *n.* the act of stirring or moving: **stirred**, *pp.* *stir'ed*: **stir'rer**, *n.* *-rer*, one who or that which stirs: **stir'about**, *n.* *-d-boot*, a dish of oatmeal stirred among cold milk or water; oatmeal porridge; also known in Scot. as *crovoty*; to **stir up**, to inflame the passions of; to put into motion or action; to enliven—*SYN.* of 'stir *v.*': to incite; move; arouse; animate; excite; provoke; quicken; instigate; raise.

stirk, *n.* *stirk* [in dim. of *steer* 2, which see], in Scot. and *Eng.* dial. a young bull, ox, or heifer.

stirrup, *n.* *stir-rup* [AS. *stirap*—from *stigan*, to mount, and *ráp*, a rope], the foot-iron suspended from a saddle, among *seamen*, a rope secured to a yard having a thimble at its lower end: **stirrup-cup**, a parting cup taken on horseback: **stirrup-leather** or *-strap*, the strap that supports a stirrup.

stitch, *n.* *stitch* [AS. *sticce*, a pricking sensation; *stician*, to prick—see *stick*], a single loop or link; a single pass of a needle in sewing; a sudden, sharp, shooting, local pain, as in the side: *v.* to pass a needle with a thread through a piece of cloth and back again; to sew or unite with needle and thread; to practise sewing: **stitch'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* work done by sewing: **stitched**, *pp.* *stitch*, *stitched together*: **stitch'er**, *n.* *-er*, one who or that which stitches: **stitch'ery**, *n.* *-er-i*, in *OE.*, needlework, in contempt; to **stitch up**, to mend what was rent: **stitchwork**, a name applied to the genus of herbaceous plants *Stellaria*, *Orth.* *Caryophyllaceae*.

stith, *orth.* or *stith*, *a.* *stith* [AS. *stith*, severe, hard], in Scot. and *OE.*, steady; strong; hard; severe.

stithy, *n.* *stith-i* [Icel. *stidit*, an anvil], a smith's workshop: **stith**, *stiths*, *n.* *stith*, in *OE.*, an anvil.

stethoscope, *n.* *steth'-o-scope* [Gr. *stethos*, the breast; *skopeo*, I view], a tube of light wood or gutta-percha, with one end funnel-shaped, used by medical men for listening to the sounds produced in the chest or other cavities of the body: *steth'-oscopy*, *n.* *-scopy*, *steth'-oscopy*, *n.* *-oscopy*, the science or study of the stethoscope, or made by means of it: *stethoscoping*, *n.* *steth'-o-scopy*, the art of stethoscopic examination.

stewer, *n.* *stew'-er*, also *stivador*, *n.* *stiv'-ad-dor* [Sp. *estivador*, a packer of wool—from *estivar*, to pack or stow—from *L. stipis*, I press together], one engaged in the stowage or unloading of ships.

stew, *v.* *stew* [AS. *stēan*, the voice], in O.E., a cry; loud clamour; appointed time; appointment.

stew, *v.* *stew* [O.E. *stēan*, a stove; O.H.G. *stuba*, a hearth], to boil slowly with a little water; to be boiled in a slow gentle manner with but little water: *n.* a vapour-bath; meat slowly boiled with but little water; in O.E. that which suffocates or stifles; that which chokes or stuffs; vapour; smoke; dust; a state of anxiety or confusion; a brothel: *stewing*, *imp.* *stewed*, *pp.* *stew-pan*, a kitchen utensil in which meat is stewed: in a *stew*, in common language, in a state of vexation and perplexity; perspiring from fear and confused exertion: Irish *stew*, a kind of hash, consisting of potatoes and meat stewed together with only a little water.

steward, *n.* *stew'-ard* [Icel. *stjórnari*, the person who looks to the daily work of an establishment: AS. *steward*—said to be from *stiga*, a sty; *weard*, a guardian], one who manages the affairs of a landed estate; one who regulates the domestic concerns of a great family, termed a *house steward*; a director of a public dinner, a charitable festival, and suchlike; an officer of the royal household, called the *Lord Steward*; in a *ship*, the person who superintends the meals, &c.; a manager; in Scrip., a minister of Christ: *stewardness*, *n.* *-s*, a woman who attends females travelling by sea: *stewardship*, *n.* *-ship*, the office of a steward; management.

sthenic, *a.* *sthen'-ic* [Gr. *sthenos*, strength], in med., attended with a morbid increase of vital action—applied to diseases; opposed to *asthenic*, or diseases of debility.

stibial, *a.* *stib'-i-al* [L. *stibium*; Gr. *stibē*, antimony], having the qualities of antimony; antimonial: *stibilate*, *a.* *-d-ite*, impregnated with antimony: *stib'ite*, *n.* *-ite*, sulphide of antimony; the principal ore of antimony, occurring in very long prismatic or acicular crystals, or in a fibrous form—this ore has been in use among oriental nations from a very remote period for staining the eyelids—also called *antimonite*: *stib'ium*, *n.* *-i-um*, antimony; *stibnite*.

stich, *n.* *stik* [Gr. *stichos*, a row, verse], a verse or line in poetry; a line from the Scriptures; a row of trees: *stichomancy*, *n.* *stich'-omancy* [Gr. *metron*, division], divination from the assumed meaning of a line or verse, taken at hazard, as from Scripture: *stichometry*, *n.* *stich'-om-ē-tri* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], a catalogue of the books of Scripture, with the number of verses each one contains.

stichidia, *n.* *stich'-i-d-ia* [Gr. *stichos*, a line; *eidōs*, appearance], in bot., lance-shaped receptacles for the spores of some algae.

stick, *n.* *stik* [AS. *sticca*, a stick; cf. Icel. *stíki*], a long, small piece of wood; a stem or branch of a tree cut for fuel; a rod; a stab; a thrust or sharp blow with a pointed instr. in common usage, a poor preacher or speaker; v. to pierce; to stab, as animals; to fix in or on; to hold or cleave to; to adhere closely; to remain, as in the memory; to be hindered from proceeding; to set with something pointed; to be constant or firm; to resist efforts to remove; to scruple; to hesitate: *stick'ing*, *imp.* *ad.* adhering, *n.* act of one who or that which sticks: *stuck*, *pt.* *pp.* *stuck*, hindered from proceeding; fixed in: *stick'y*, *a.* *stik'-y*, having the quality of adhering to a surface; gluey: *stick'iness*, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being sticky; adhesiveness; tenacity: *stick'ing-plaster*, an adhesive plaster for closing wounds or for covering a part: *stick-lac*, *lac* in its natural state; to *stick at*, to hesitate; to *stick by*, to adhere closely; to be firm in supporting; to *stick out*, to project; to be prominent; to refuse compliance; to *stick to*, to adhere closely; cut your stick, make your mark on the tally or stick and pass on; be off instantly—see *nick*.

stickle, *v.* *stik'-le* [AS. *stihlan*, to govern, to dispose], to take part with a side; to contend; to wrangle; to

go from side to side: *stick'ling*, *imp.* *-ing*: *stick'led*, *pp.* *stik'-le*: *stick'ler*, *n.* *-ler*, one who obstinately contends about a thing; to *stickle for*, to maintain one's rights.

stickle-back, *n.* *stik'-le-bak* [AS. *sticel*, a prickly, and Eng. back], a small spiny-backed river-fish.

stick'y—see under *stick*.

stiff, *a.* *stif* [AS. *stif*; *stif*; cf. Dan. *stiv*; Sw. *stif*; Dut. *stif*; Ger. *stif*], not easily bent; not pliant; rigid; rather hard than soft; strong; not giving way; stubborn; firm in perseverance or resistance; not natural and easy, as manners; affected; constrained; not written with ease; formal; impetuous in motion, as a breeze: *stiff'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*, rigidly; inflexibly; strongly: *stiff'ness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being stiff; want of flexibility; stubbornness; the state of being harsh and constrained: *stiff'-hearted*, *a.* obstinate; stubborn: *stiff'-necked*, *a.* stubborn; inflexibly obstinate: *stiff'en*, *v.* *stif'-en*, to make stiff; to become stiff; to grow hard; to become less susceptible of impressions: *stiff'ening*, *imp.* *stif'-ning*; *ad.* becoming or growing stiff; a. something used to make a substance more stiff: *stiff'ened*, *pp.* *stif'-ed*: *stiff'ener*, *n.* *stif'-ner*, that which stiffens: *stiff'ish*, *a.* *-ish*, somewhat stiff.—*SYN.* of *stiff*: rigid; inflexible; strong; hardy; obstinate; pertinacious; harsh; starched; rigorous—of *stiff'ness*: rigidity; tension; contumaciousness; constraint.

stifle, *v.* *stif* [Icel. *stífa*, to stop, to dam—see *stif*], to stop the breath; to suffocate; to choke; to smother; to conceal; to suppress; to hinder from spreading, as a report: *stif'ling*, *imp.* *-ing*: *ad.* causing a feeling of suffocation: *stif'led*, *pp.* *stif'-ed*, suppressed; suffocated.

stigma, *n.* *stig'-ma*, plu. *stig'mas*; *-mæ*, or *stig'mata*, *-mā-tā* [L. and Gr. *stigma*], a mark made with a sharp-pointed instr. from Gr. *stēdō*, I mark with points], anything which tarnishes character or reputation; any mark of infamy; in bot., the receptive upper portion of the pistil on which the fertilizing pollen falls: *stig'ma*, *n.* plu., the spraches or breathing-pores of insects; the marks of the wounds on Christ's body, or marks resembling them: *stig'matic*, *a.* *stig'-matic*, also *stig'matical*, *a.* *-ical*, branded or marked with a stigma: *stigmatic*, *a.* in O.E., one who has a natural deformity: *stig'matical*, *a.* in O.E., pert to one with a natural deformity: *stig'matically*, *ad.* *-ly*, in the way of a stigma; in O.E., with a mark of infamy or deformity: *stigmatize*, *v.* *stig'-mā-ize*, to set a mark of disgrace on; to denounce as infamous: *stig'matizing*, *imp.* *stig'-matizing*, *pp.* *stig'-mā-ized*, marked with disgrace: *stigmata*, *n.* *stig'-mā-tā*, in geol., root-stems peculiar to the carboniferous system, so named from their regular pitted or dotted surfaces.

stilbite, *n.* *stil'-bit* [Gr. *stilbē*, I shine], a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime occurring in broad pyramidal crystals, varying in colour; found most frequently in traps and amygdaloids: *stilbena*, *n.* *stil'-bēna*, a hydrocarbon of the aromatic series.

stille, *n.* *stil* [AS. *stipel*, a step—from *stigan* to climb; cf. L. *gero*, steps in a wall for getting over], a series of rude steps for getting over a wall or fence.

stille, *n.* *stil* [see *style*], the pin on the face of a dial required to project a shadow; *stilar*, *a.* *stil'-ar*, pert to the stile of a dial.

stiletto, *n.* *stē-tē-tō* [It. *stiletto*—from *stilo*, a dagger—from L. *stilus*, a pointed instr. for prying or writing], a dagger with a round-pointed blade; a pointed instr. for piercing holes; to stab with a stiletto: *stillet'ing*, *imp.* *stillet'ed*, *pp.* *stillet'-ed*.

still, *a.* *stil* [AS. *stille*; *stil*; *stil*, a station, a stall; cf. Dan. *stille*; Sw. *stilla*; Dut. *stil*; Ger. *stille*], without sound; noiseless; quiet; silent; uttering no noise; motionless; in O.E., continual; constant: *a.* silence; calm; *ad.* to this time; always; continually; after that; even yet; to make motionless; to get a stop to, as noise, motion, &c.; to calm; to hush; to silence: *still'ing*, *imp.* *stilled*, *pp.* *stilled*: *still'ness*, *n.* *-ness*, freedom from noise; in O.E., habitual silence; taciturnity: *still'y*, *a.* *-y*, quiet; calm; *ad.* silently: *still-born*, *a.* dead at birth; abortive: *still-life*, the class or style of painting which represents vegetable life, objects no longer animate, as fruits, flowers, dead game, and suchlike; a *stand-still*, absence of motion; checked progress.—*SYN.* of *still* *v.*: to quiet; calm; pacify; appease; subdue; suppress; stop; check; restrain—of *still* *a.*: quiet; gentle;

stale, *stā*, *fār*, *lāw*; *stale*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pine*, *pīn*; *note*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

stenophyllous, a. *stén-ô-fî-lîs* [Gr. *stenos*, narrow; *phylon*, a leaf], in bot., narrow-leaved.
stén, n. *stén* [OF. *estendre*, to estimate—from mid. *l. extendere*, to appraise, to estimate—from *l. ex*, out; *tendo*, I stretch] in OE. and Eng. dial., an allotted portion; a limited right of pasturage; in *Scots law*, a valuation of property in order to taxation; in *Stafford*, the day's work of a miner: v. to stretch; to restrain; to estimate with a view to taxation; to assess: *stén'ting*, imp.: *stén'ted*, pp.

stén't, v. OE. for *stint* or *stinted*.
stenorian, a. *stén-ô-rî-an* [*Sténôr*, a herald mentioned by Homer who had a voice like thunder], exceedingly loud and powerful—applied to the voice or lungs.

step, n. *stép* [AS. *stappan*, to go; cf. Ice. *stappa*, to stamp], a forward movement made by one removal of the foot; the space so passed over; one rise of a stair or ladder; a print or impression of the foot; any small space or distance; degree; progression; manner of walking; proceeding; action; the hole or socket into which the end of a mast is inserted when placed upright: v. to make one pace, as in walking; to advance or recede by one movement of the foot; to walk; to go; to walk a short distance: *stép'ping*, imp.: m. movement by steps: *stépped*, pp. *stépt*: *steps*, n. plu. a portable flight of stairs, or a self-supporting ladder with flat steps: *stépping-stone*, a raised stone in a swampy place or in a stream to save the feet in walking; any means of progress: to *step aside*, to walk to a little distance off; to remove but a little way; to err: to *step into*, to walk or advance into a place or state: to *step a mast*, to raise it upright in its socket: to *take a step or steps*, to make a movement in a given direction, either actually, or as beginning any business: *step by step*, by a gradual and regular process.

step-father, n. *stép* [AS. *stéopfæter*, a step-father], a father by marriage only: *step-mother*, not one's own mother; a mother by marriage: *step-brother*, a son of a step-father or -mother: *step-child*, also *step-daughter* and *step-son*, the child of one's husband or wife by a former marriage: *step-sister*, the daughter of a step-father or -mother, &c.

stephanite, n. *stép-tân-î* [after Archduke Stephen of Austria], a valuable ore of silver of a dark or lead grey colour, called also *black-silver*, occurring in prismatic or tabular crystals in veins in the older rocks.

steppe, n. *stép*, plu. *steppes*, *stéps* [Ger. *steppe*, a heath, a desert: Russ. *step*, a steppe], one of the vast flats or plains of Russia, corresponding to the prairies, savannahs, and pampas of America.

stercoraceous, a. *stér-kô-râ-âk-ús* [L. *stercus*, dung; *stercoris*, of dung] pert. to dung; resembling dung: *ster'cor'arian*, n. *-rî-âm* [mid. L. a privy; a dung-hill: *ster'cor'arian*, n. *-ân*, also *ster'corarist*, n. *-rîn-îd*, in the Ch. of Rome, one who held that the Host is liable to digestion and all its consequences like other food: *ster'cor'arianism*, n. *-râ-rî-ân-îzm*, the doctrine that the Host is digested like other food, contemptuously applied.

stère, n. *stâr* [F. *stère*—from Gr. *stereos*, firm, solid], in France, the unit for solid measure, equal to 35.3166 Eng. cubic feet, a cubic metre.

stère, n. *stér-ê-ô*, a common contraction for *stereotypes*, which see: *stereos*, n. plu. *stér-ê-ô-s*.

stereochrome, n. *stér-ê-ô-krôm*, also *stér'ochro'my*, n. *-krôm-î* [Gr. *stereos*, solid; *chrôma*, colour], an imitation of fresco-painting, or a substitute for it, in which the colours are indelibly fixed by a varnish of a soluble glass.

stereogram, n. *stér-ê-ô-grâm* [Gr. *stereos*, solid; *gramma*, a writing], a diagram or picture having the effect of relief or solidity.

stereography, n. *stér-ê-ô-grâ-fî* [Gr. *stereos*, solid; *graphô*, I write], the art or art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane: *stér'ograph'ic*, a. *-ô-grâ-fî-k*, also *stér'ograph'ical*, a. *-î-kâl*, done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane: *stér'ograph'ically*, ad. *-î*.

stereometer, n. *stér-ê-ô-m-ê-tér* [Gr. *stereos*, solid; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the specific gravities of various substances, solid as well as liquid: *stér'om-ê-try*, n. *-ê-trî*, the art of measuring solid bodies; the art or process of finding the specific gravity of certain substances: *stér'omet'rical*, a. *-ô-m-ê-trî-kâl*, pert. to or performed by stereometry: *stér'omet'rically*, ad. *-kâl-î*.

stereopticon, n. *stér-ê-ô-ptî-kôn* [Gr. *stereos*, solid;

optikos, relating to the sight], a magic-lantern in which photographic pictures appear in relief or natural form; a magic-lantern with two or three lanterns.

stereoscope, n. *stér-ê-ô-skôp* [Gr. *stereos*, solid; *skôpô*, I view], an optical instr. through which two objects or views that have been photographed at a certain angle appear as one, and standing out in a solid form as in nature: *stér'oscôp'ic*, a. *-skôp'îk*, pert. to the stereoscope, or adapted to it: *stér'oscôp'ist*, n. *-ô-s-kô-ptîst*, one skilled in the use or construction of the stereoscope: *stér'oscôpy*, n. *-pt*, the art or science of using the stereoscope, or of constructing it.

stereotomy, n. *stér-ê-ô-tô-mî* [Gr. *stereos*, solid; *tomê*, a cutting], the art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections: *stér'otô'm'ic*, a. *-tô-m'îk*, pert. to.

stereotype, n. *stér-ê-ô-tîp* [Gr. *stereos*, solid; *typos*, type, form], a metal plate cast from a mould taken from one or more pages of movable types, for subsequent use in printing from: v. to cast metal plates from movable types: adj. printed from plates, *stér'otype edition*: *stér'otyp'ing*, imp.: m. the act or art of taking casts from movable types: *stér'otyp'ed*, pp. *-tîpt*: adj. fixed; unchangeable, as opinions: *stér'otyp'er*, n. *-êr*, one who casts *stér'otype plates*: *stér'otyp'ic*, a. *-tîp'îk*, pert. to: *stér'otypog'raphy*, n. *-ô-pôgrâ-fî* [Gr. *graphô*, I write], the art or business of stereotype printing: *stér'otypog'rapher*, n. *-râ-fér*, a stereotype printer.

sterigmata, n. plu. *stér-îg'mâ-tâ* [Gr. *stérigma*, a prop or support], in bot., cells bearing naked spores; cellular filaments to which spores or spermatia are attached, as in the spermatogones of lichens.

sterile, a. *stérîl* [F. *stérile*—from L. *sterilis*, barren], barren; unfruitful; unproductive; barren of ideas: *sterility*, n. *stér-îl-î-tî*, barrenness; unfruitfulness; state of not producing young, as animals.

sterling, a. *stér-îng* [originally the name of the English penny, the standard coin; subsequently applied to the coinage of England in general—from the *East-riding* or North German who first made money in England], of standard silver; genuine; sound; pure; of excellent quality.

stern, a. *stérn* [AS. *stýrne*, stern], severe in countenance, in manners, or in feelings; harsh; unrelenting; steadfast, as *stérn virtue*; in OE., hard; afflictive: *stérn'ly*, ad. *-î*: *stérn'ness*, n. *-nês*, the quality or state of being stern; rigour; severity:—SYN. of 'stern': severe; austere; rigid; rigorous; cruel; unrelenting; immovable.

stern, n. *stérn* [Ice. *stýrn*, steerage; *stýra*, to steer—see *steer* 1], the after part of a ship; familiarly, the hinder part of anything; in OE., the post of management; direction: *stérn-board*, the backward motion of a vessel: *stérn-chaser*, a cannon in the stern: *stérn-fast*, a rope to hold the stern of a ship: *stérn-port*, a port or opening in the stern: *stérn-post*, a straight piece of timber which terminates the ship behind and supports the rudder: *stérn-sheets*, the part of a boat between the stern and the rowers where the passengers sit: *stérn-way*, the movement of ship backwards: by the *stérn*, deeply laden at the stern; *stérn'most*, a farthest stern.

sterno, *stér-ô* [Gr. *sternon*, the breast], a prefix to some scientific terms, denoting relation to the sternum or breast-bone: *stérnocô's'tal*, a. *-kôs-tâl* [L. *costa*, a rib], belonging to the region of the ribs; attached to the sternum.

sternum, n. *stér-nâm* [Gr. *sternon*, the breast, the chest], the flat bone of the breast to which the ribs are joined in front; the breast-bone: *stér'n'al*, a. *-ndî*, pert. to the sternum.

sternutation, n. *stér-nû-tâ-shûn* [L. *sternûto*, I sneeze], the act of sneezing: *stérnû'tative*, a. *-nû-tî-tiv*, provocative of sneezing: *stérnû'tatory*, a. *-tér-t*, having the quality of provoking sneezing.

stertor, n. *stér-tôr* [L. *stertio*, I snore], the deep snoring which accompanies respiration in certain diseases: *stér'torous*, a. *stér-tôr-î-us*, applied to the deep snoring, as in apoplexy, compression of the brain, &c.

stethometron, n. *stéth-ôm-ê-tôr* [Gr. *stéthos*, the breast; *metron*, a measure], in med., an instr. for measuring the capacity, and determining the form, of the chest.

сто, сто́, сто́; pàre, bád; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeil.

having the character or qualities of steel; in *OK*, made with steel; hard; unfeeling: steel-clad, a. covered or armed with steel; steel-hearted, *a. figuratively*, having the heart as hard as steel: steel-pen, a pen-nib made of metal, now in general use for writing with: blister-steel, steel made by interlaying wrought-iron with charcoal, and keeping it for some days at a high temperature: cast-steel, steel made by mixing iron or steel with powdered charcoal and then melting it, which, when cast into bars, may be rolled or hammered.

steelyard, *n. stē-yārd* [from steel and yard], a balance for weighing bodies, consisting of a single weight shifted backwards and forwards on a graduated beam.

steen, *v. stēn* [AS. *stēn*, a stone], in arch., to line with dry brick, stone, or other material, as a well or cesspool: *n.* a brick or stone wall, or the lining of a well: steen'ing, *imp.* *n.* the act of building with bricks or stones without mortar in the lining of wells, &c.: steened, *pp. stēnd*.

steenbok, *n. stēn-bōk* [Dut. *steen*, stone; *bok*, deer], a small antelope of S. Africa, frequenting rocky ground.

steep, *v. stēp* [Icel. *steypa*, to throw down, to pour out: Sw. *stōpa*, to soak in a liquid; to imbue: *n.* the liquid in which a thing may be soaked; that which is soaked in a liquid; a runner: *steeping*, *imp.* *n.* the process by which anything is soaked in a liquid: steeped, *pp. stēpt*: *adj.* soaked in a liquid: steep'er, *n. -er*, one who or that which steeps; a vessel in which things are steeped.

steep, *a. stēp* [AS. *stēap*, steep, high: cf. Icel. *steiptr*; Fris. *stap*], ascending or descending with a great inclination or slope; precipitous: *n.* a hill, mountain, or rock having a great inclination or slope: steeply, *adv.* *in a steep manner*: steepness, *n. -ness*, the state of being steep or precipitous: steep'y, *a. -i*, having a steep or precipitous declivity: steep-down, *a. deep and precipitous*: steepen, *v. stēp-n*, to become steep: steepening, *imp. stēp-n'ing*: steepened, *pp. stēp-n'd*. *Note*.—The two preceding entries are closely connected. The sense of soaking is incidental to that of dipping, and from the idea of dipping or tumbling to that of steepness or abrupt inclination is an easy step—see Wedgwood.

steeples, *n. stē-plē* [AS. *stēpel*, a tower: cf. Sw. *stapel*, a heap, a pile; Norw. *stapel*, a clock-tower; L.Ger. *stipel*, a prop, a pillar], the tower of a church or other public building; a spire: steepled, *a. stēpl'd*, furnished with a steeple: steepchase, a race on horseback, over all obstacles, in order to reach some visible distant object in a straight course, originally a steeple: steepchaser, a rider in a steepchase: a horse trained to run in a steepchase: steeple-house, in *OK*, a contemptuous name for a church: steeple-jack, a man whose employment consists in climbing steeples or other lofty buildings for the purpose of making repairs.

steer, *v. stēr* [AS. *stēran*, to guide, to steer: cf. Icel. *stýra*; Dut. *sturen*; Dan. *styre*; Ger. *steuern*], to direct; to guide; to direct and govern the course of a ship by the helm; to be directed and governed; to pursue a course: steer'ing, *imp.* *n.* the act of directing a ship in its course by the helm: steered, *pp. stērd*: steorage, *n. stēr-dj*, the steering of a ship: the manner in which a ship answers to the helm; the fore part of a ship, and the cabin there situated, for passengers paying a lower rate of fares: steer'er, *n. -er*, one who steers: steerage-way, that degree of forward movement which renders a ship governable by the helm: steering-wheel, the wheel by which a ship's rudder is turned, and the ship steered: steersman, *n. stēr-s'mān*, one who steers a ship.

steer, *n. stēr*, also stīrk, *n. stīrk* [AS. *stēor*, a bull: cf. Dut. and Ger. *stier*], a young castrated male of the ox kind; a young bull or ox.

steer, *n. stēr* [a variant of stīrk], in Scot., confused noise; disturbance; tumult.

steve, *n. stēv* [prob. a corrupt. of staff or stave, which see: O.Dut. *stēve*, a staff], among seamen, the angle which a bowsprit makes with the horizon, or with the line of a vessel's keel; a long heavy spar with a place to fit a block at one end, used in stowing cargo closely together: *v.* to elevate at an angle with the horizon, or with the line of a vessel's keel; to make such an angle: steev'ing, *imp.* *n.* the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon: steeved, *pp. stēvd*.

stag, *n. stāg* [Icel. *steppr*, a male in general—see *stag*], in Eng. dial., a gander.

steganography, *n. stēg-ō-grā-fī* [Gr. *steganos*, covered, concealed—from *stēgō*, I cover; *graphō*, I write], a mode of writing by a choice of characters, known only to the initiated, and which depends on no rule; the art of writing in cipher; the art of writing in shorthand.

stegnosia, *n. stēp-nōsīa* [Gr.—from *stēgnōs*, I make thick, I make costive], constipation: *stēgnōs'is*, *a. -nōs'is*, binding; constipating: *n.* an astenut.

steck or steek, *v. stēk* [see stīth], in Scot., to close or fasten the door; to shut; to stitch: *n.* a stitch: steik'ing, *imp.* *stēkt*, shut up; fastened and closed securely.

stela, *n. stē-lā* [L. *stēla*, a pillar—from Gr. *stēlē*, a post or slab], a small column or pillar without base or capital, used as a monument, a milestone, and suchlike: stela, *n. stē-lā*, a sepulchral slab or column: stelena, *a. -lēn*, used as a stela; columnar.

stellar, *a. stē-lār*, also stellary, *a. -lār* [L. *stellārus*, starry; *stella*, a star], starry; relating to stars; full of stars: stellate, *a. -lāt*, or stelliform, *a. -lī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, a shape], in bot., resembling a star: arranged like a star: stellated, *a. -lāt-ed*, radiated: resembling a star; having the fibres, crystals, or members diverging in all directions from a common centre: stelled, *a. -lēt*, in *OK*, starry: stelliferous, *a. -lī-fēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I produce], having or abounding with stars.

stellonate, *n. stē-lī-tō-nāt* [L. *stellio* or *stellionum*, a lizard, a knavish person], in law, the fraudulent sale of a thing otherwise than it is; the fraudulent sale of the property of another as if it were one's own.

stellite, *n. stē-līt* [L. *stella*, a star; Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a white translucent mineral of a silky appearance, occurring in stellar groups in greenstone.

stellula, *n. plu. stē-lū-lā* [dim. of L. *stella*, a star], in anat., a name given to any cluster of small veins or vessels which have a stellate arrangement: stellular, *a. -lū-lār*, shaped like little stars; having marks resembling stars.

stem, *n. stēm* [AS. *stemma*, the stem or trunk of a tree: cf. Dan. *stamme*; Dut. *stem*; Ger. *stamm*], the body of a tree or plant from which the branches or offshoots grow; the stalk; the stock of a family; race; progeny; in music, the line joined to the body of a note: *stem-less*, *a. -lēs*, without a stem.

stem, *n. stēm* [Norw. *stemma*, the stem or prow of a vessel—same word as *stem* 1], the strong curved timber to which the two sides of a ship are united in front, the whole having a wedge-like appearance: the prow: *v.* in *OE*, to move forward as a ship with its stem: stem'm'ing, *imp. moving forward with the stem*: stemmed, *pp. stēmd*: from stem to stern, the whole length of a ship.

stem, *v. stēm* [Icel. *stemma*, to stop, to close: cf. Dan. *stemme*; Ger. *stemmen*], to put a stop to; to resist; to make progress against, as a current: stem'm'ing, *imp.* *stēmd*.

stemmata, *n. plu. stēm-mā-tā* [Gr. *stemma*, a garland; *stemmata*, garlands—from *stēphō*, I encircle], in zool., the simple eyes or ocelli of certain animals, such as insects and spiders.

stemple, *n. stēm-p'l* [Dut. *stempel*, a mark], in certain mining districts, a piece of wood fixed in the sides of the shaft by which an ascent or descent can be made.

stench, *n. stēnsh* [AS. *stenc*, smell: cf. Icel. *stankja*, Ger. *stank*], a strong bad smell; offensive odour: stench'y, *a. -i*, in *OE*, having an offensive smell.

stencil, *n. stēn-s'l* [prob. from OF. *estenciller*, to sparkle—see *tinseil*], a thin piece of pasteboard, leather, or metal, in which the outlines of any figures are cut out, used to paint or mark in colours by passing a brush of colour over it while lying on paper or placed against a wall: *v.* to paint or ornament by means of a stencil: stencilling, *imp.* *n.* the art; the work done: stencilled, *pp. -stīd*: stenciller, *n. -stī-er*, one who stencils.

stenography, *n. stēn-ō-grā-fī* [Gr. *stenos*, narrow; *graphō*, I write], the art of writing very expeditiously by using simple signs and abbreviations: shorthand: stenographic, *a. stēn-ō-grā-fī*, also stem'ographic, *a. -lār*, of or relating to stenography: stem'ographically, *adv.* *stenographically*, *n. stēn-ō-grā-fēr*, also stenographer, *n. -grā-fēr*, one who is skilled in stenography; a shorthand-writer.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mōte, mōt, hēr; gīne, pln; mōte, nōt, mōve;

prohibiting a thing; an enactment; a written law; an act of a corporation or of its founder: *stat'utable*, a. -*st-ble*, according to statute or law; made or being in conformity to statute: *stat'utably*, ad. -*bl*: *stat'utory*, a. -*ter-l*, enacted by statute: *statute-book*, a book containing statutes or laws; the whole body of the laws of a nation: *statute-labour*, a certain amount of labour exacted for the public service in making roads, bridges, and the like, usually commuted into a money payment: *statute of limitations*, a law which prescribes the time within which any action at law must be commenced.—*SYN.* of 'statute n.': enactment; act; edict; regulation; decree; proclamation; rule; ukase.

staunch, a. *stowish* [see *stanch*]; sound; firm in principles, or in the support of a cause; trusty; zealous; *staunchly*, ad. -*ly*: *staunchness*, n. -*ness*.

staurolite, n. *staurolite* [Gr. *stauros*, a cross; *lithos*, a stone], a silicate of alumina and iron of a dull or reddish-brown colour whose crystals often intersect each other—occurs embedded in mica, talc, or clay-slate—also staurolite.

stave, n. *stev* [another form of *staff*, which see], a pole of some length; one of the bars of which a cask is made up; a metrical portion; in music, the five parallel lines and the four contained spaces on and within which musical notes are written; in *Scot.*, a verse, or so much of the psalm as is given out at once by the psalter, to be repeated by the congregation: v. to break a hole in; to burst, as a cask; to furnish with staves: *staving*, imp. as *staved*, pp. *staved*: adj. furnished with staves: to *stave in*, to break a hole in, as in a cask.

stavesacre, n. *staves-dier* [OF. *stavesacre*: mid. I. *staphisagria*: Gr. *staphis*, a grape; *agrios*, wild], housewort, a plant whose seeds are used in destroying vermin, being irritant and narcotic; the *Delphinium staphisagria*: Ord. *Ranunculaceae*.
stave, v. *stave* [Dan. *staa*, to stand] *Eng. dial.* and *Scot.*, to glut; to clog; to surfeit; to disgust: *staving*, imp. *staved*; pp. *staved*.

stay, n. *stid* [AS. *stay*, a stay of a ship: cf. Icel. and Dut. *stag*] in a ship, a strong rope extended from the head of a mast down to some part of the vessel in order to give it support—the stays of a ship are distinguished by different names: *stay-sail*, a sail extended on a stay; *main-stay*, chief dependence; to *miss stays*, to fall in tacking, said of a ship: to *stay a ship*, to put her about.

stay, n. *stid* [OF. *estaye*, a prop or supporter: M. Dut. *stade*, a haven, a stay], continuance or abode in a place; a lingering; a prop or support; in *engin.*, a part in tension to hold parts together; in *OE.*, restraint; prudence; sobriety of judgment: v. to delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression; to keep from departure; to repress; to remain or continue in a place; to wait; to forbear to act; to stop; to stand still; to wait for; to rely; to prop or hold up; to sustain with nourishment, as the stomach; to rest confidently on; in *OE.*, to give ceremonious or submissive attendance; to satisfy a strong desire: *staying*, imp. *stayed*; pp. *stid*: *stays*, n. plu. *stids*, a stout inner waistcoat, usually stiffened with whalebone, worn by females: *stay-bolt*, in *mech.*, a rod connecting opposite plates to prevent them being bulged out: *stay-lace*, a lace or string for fastening stays: *stay-maker*, one whose occupation is to make stays.—*SYN.* of 'stay v.': to continue; forbear; wait; attend; stop; dwell; withhold; repress; delay; obstruct; hinder; prop; support; restrain.

stead, n. *stid* [AS. *stede*, a place, cf. Icel. *staðr*: Goth. *stahs*; O. Dut. *stede*], place or room which another has or might have—preceded by *in*, denoting the replacing, or filling the place, of another; the frame of a bed, as *bedstead*; a place or locality, as *homestead*; v. in *OE.*, to help; to support; to bestead; to fill the place of another: *steading* or *stedding*, n. *stid'ing* [Sw. *stadi*, standing in its place; *stadd*, situated], in *Scot.*, a farmhouse and offices; a homestead: to *stand in stead*, to stand in support or assistance; to be of advantage; to perform duties due from another: to *stand in good stead*, to render effectual assistance; to give good service or assistance.

steadfast, a. *stid'fast* [AS. *stede*/*fast*, *steadfast*—*stide*, a place; *fast*, fast; Icel. *stadi*/*fast*], firm; constant; firmly fixed or established; resolute; not fickle: *steadfastly*, ad. -*ly*: *steadfastness*, n. -*ness*, firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution.

steady, a. *stid'i* [from *stead*, with suffix *y*], not tottering or shaking; constant in mind or purpose; not fickle or changeable; regular; not fluctuating; uniform; of good conduct: v. to keep from tottering or falling; to make firm or steady; to support; to become steady: *stead'ing*, imp. -*ing*: *stead'ied*, pp. -*id*: *stead'ily*, ad. -*ly*: *steadiness*, n. -*ness*, state of being not easily moved or shaken; firmness of mind or purpose; constancy.—*SYN.* of 'steadiness': resolution; immutability; unchangeableness; constancy—of 'steady a.': regular; undeviating; invariable; uniform; fixed; unremitting; stable; constant.

steak, n. *stik* [Icel. *steik*, a steak; Sw. *stek*], a slice of beef, venison, &c., to fry or broil.

steal, v. *stid* [AS. *stelan*, to steal; cf. Dut. *stelen*; Dan. *stjæle*; Goth. *stilan*; Icel. *stela*], to take or carry away the property of another unlawfully; to take by theft; to practise theft; to pilfer; to gain or win by gradual and imperceptible means; to slip away unperceived; to convey away or withdraw without notice: *steal'ing*, imp. *stole*, pt. *stol*, illd *steal*: *stolen*, pp. *stol'en*: adj. carried away unlawfully and secretly: *steal'er*, n. -*er*, one who steals; a thief: *stealth*, n. *stelh*, secret act; secret means employed to accomplish an object; a way not perceived; in *OE.*, the act of stealing: *stealth'y*, a. -*y*, done by stealth; unperceived: *stealth'ly*, ad. -*ly*: *stealth'ful*, a. -*ful*, given to stealth: to *steal a march*, to gain an advantage unobserved; to *steal hearts*, to win or withdraw them from attachment or allegiance to others by various means; by *stealth*, by secret act; clandestinely; with desire of concealment—often in a good sense.—*SYN.* of 'steal': to thieve; pilfer; plunder; rob; flich; purloin.

steam, n. *stem* [AS. *stæam*, vapour, smoke: Dut. *stoom*], the vapour of water produced by heating it to the boiling-point; the vapour of water employed as a motive power; vapour in general: v. to apply steam to; to expose; to steam; to give off vapour; to exhale; to evaporate; to progress, as vessel by steam: *steam'ing*, imp. *adj.* giving forth steam; being propelled by steam; rising in the form of steam: *steamed*, pp. *stemd*: *adj.* exposed to steam; cooked or dressed by steam: *steam'er*, n. -*er*, a ship propelled by steam instead of by sails; in *cooking*, a vessel used to steam articles: *steam-boat*, *steam-packet*, *steam-ship*, *steam-tug*, *steam-vessel*, ships propelled by means of steam: *steam-hammer*, *steam-plough*, *steam-press*, &c., implements worked by steam: *steam-boiler*, a vessel for containing water to be generated into steam: *steam-engine*, an engine worked by steam: *steam-whistle*, a whistle sounded by steam.

steam, *stem*, n. *stén* [AS. *stēma*, a drinking-vessel], in *OE.*, an earthen drinking-pot; a jar.

stearin, n. *stid'ris* [Gr. *stear*, suet, *stearos*, of suet], the tritrateate of glycerin, a constituent of fat: *stearic*, a. *stid'rik*, pert. to stearin, or obtained from it, as *stearic acid*: *stearate*, n. *stid'rid*, a salt of stearic acid: *stearite*, n. -*ite*, a soft magnesian or talcose mineral having a smooth, soapy or greasy feel; soapstone: *stearitic*, a. *stid'ik*, pert. to soapstone: *stearolein*, n. *stid'id'el* [Gr. *stela*, a tumour], a tumour seated in the scrotum, consisting of a suety substance.

stearoptene, n. *stid'rop'ten* [Gr. *stear*, suet; *ptenos*, winged], a solid crystalline matter deposited from many essential oils, allied to camphor.

steatoma, n. *stid'id'ma* [Gr. *stēatōma*, a kind of fatty tumour—from *stear*, fat], a tumour containing a substance resembling fat: *stid'omatous*, a. -*ous*, of the nature of a steatoma or fatty tumour.

steadfast, *stid'fast*, another spelling of *steadfast*, which see.

steed, n. *stid* [AS. *stida*, a horse or stallion; a horse from the *stud*], a horse of high mettle for state or war: *steedless*, a. -*less*, without a horse.

steel—see *steak*.

steel, n. *stid* [AS. *stiele*, steel; cf. Icel. *stid*; Dan. *stål*; Gr. *stikh*], iron refined and combined with carbon, used in making edge-tools, &c.; weapons made of steel, as swords; an instrument used by butchers and others for sharpening their knives: v. to point or overlay with steel; to make very hard; to make insensible or obdurate, as the heart: *steel'ing*, imp. *stid*, among *cutlers*, the act or process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting instr. which is to receive the edge: *steeld*, pp. *stid'd*: adj. hardened; made insensible: *steely*, a. *stid'ly*,

to get the start, to begin before another: to give a start, to occasion sudden fear: to start a cask, to open it: an upstart, one who has suddenly come into notice from an inferior state: start-up, n. in O.E., same as upstart; a high shoe: adj. suddenly come into notice: starting-hole, in O.E., evasion; loophole: starting-point, the point from which motion begins, or from which a thing moves: starting-post, the point from which race-horses begin to run in a race: *stis* and *starts*—see under *st*.

start, n. *stārt* [A.S. *stort*, a tall; cf. Icel. *stert*; Dut. *stert*; Ger. *stern*], in O.E., a tall, as in *redstart*, the bird with the red tail; also, a handle; a plough-tail.

startle, v. *stārtl* [from start 1. which see], to excite with sudden fear or apprehension; to excite by extreme surprise; to shock; to move suddenly in alarm: start-ling, imp. -ling, adj. suddenly impressing with fear; dreadfully surprising: startled, pp. -ed, adj. caused to start; surprised: start-lingly, ad. -ly.—SYN. of 'startle': to shock; fright; frighten; surprise; alarm.

starve, v. *stārv* [A.S. *stearfan*, to die; cf. Dut. *sterven*; Ger. *sterben*], to kill with hunger; to subdue by famine, as a besieged fortress; to perish or die with cold or hunger; to suffer extreme hunger; to be very indigent; to deprive of force or vigour; to kill with cold: starv-ing, imp.: starved, pp. *stārvd*: starvation, n. *stārv-ed-shān*, extreme hunger or want; state of being starved: starvelling, a. *stārv-ing*, hungry; pining with want: n. an animal or plant made thin or weak from want of nutriment.

stasimorphy, n. *stās-i-mōr'fī* [Gr. *stasis*, a standing; *morphe*, form, shape], in bot., deviation in form, arising from an arrest in growth.

stasis, n. *stās'is* [Gr. *stasis*, a stationary posture], in med., a stagnation of the blood.

stakant, a. *stāk'ant* [L. *statum*—from *sto*, I stand], in her., standing with all four feet on the ground.

state, n. *stāt* [OF. *estat*—from L. *status*, condition—*from sto*, I stand] circumstances in which a person or thing is placed at any particular time; position; rank; condition; solemn pomp; appearance of greatness; dignity; the whole body of people included under one government; the community; the body politic; the constituents thereof; polity; one of the orders or classes of men existing in a country, as the nobles, the clergy; civil power, as distinguished from ecclesiastical; in O.E., seat of dignity; an emblazoned canopy over it: v. to express the particulars of; to set down fully; to repeat with all the attending circumstances; to set forth: adj. of or belonging to the state; public: stat-ing, imp.: stat-ed, pp.: adj. settled; established; occurring regularly: *stater*, n. -ter, one who states: *stāt'edly*, ad. -ed-ly, ad. stated or appointed times: *statement*, n. *stāt'mēt*, the act of representing facts or particulars verbally or in writing; the recital of the circumstances attendant on a transaction: *stat'ly*, a. -ly, lofty; dignified; grand; elevated in sentiment; majestic; august: ad. in a stately manner; majestically: *stateliness*, n. -ness, majestic appearance; grandeur in mien or manner; affected dignity: *statecraft*, in contempt, skill in state management: *statesman*, n. *stāt'smān*, one who is versed in public affairs and the arts of government; one employed in public affairs; a politician: in *provincial usage*, one who occupies his own estate; a small landholder: *statesmanlike*, a. having the qualities of a statesman: *statesmanship*, n. the qualifications or skill of a statesman: *States-General*, in French hist., the name applied, previous to the Revolution of 1789, to the assembly of the three orders of the kingdom—the nobles, the clergy, and the people; in the Netherlands, the legislative body, consisting of two chambers: *state-paper*, a public official document: *state-prisoner*, one charged with political offences: *state-room*, one of the principal apartments, of great magnificence, in a palace or princely mansion; a private cabin in a ship: *state-trial*, a trial for political offences: *single state*, the unmarried condition; in O.E., individuality.—SYN. of 'state n.': condition; situation; circumstances; point; crisis; height; rank; community; public; commonwealth; republic; quality; dignity; grandeur.

state, n. in O.E., contr. for estate.

Statice, n. *stāt'is-ē* [Gr. *statikē*, an astringent herb—*from statikos*, making to stop], a genus of plants, Ord. *Plumbaginifera*.

statist, n. plu. *stāt'istiks* [Gr. *statistikos*, at a standstill—*from statos*, standing still], the branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium, weight, pressure, &c., of bodies when at rest: *stat'ic*, a. -ik, also *stat'ical*, a. -i-*kal*, pert. to bodies at rest or in equilibrium: *stat'ically*, ad. -*kal-ly*.

station, n. *stāt'shən* [F. *station*, a station—*from sto*, I stand], the spot or place where a person stands; post assigned; position; rank or condition of life; office; a halting- or starting-place on a railway; a police-office; in bot., the region occupied by any particular plant, being the locality which presents the conditions most favourable for its growth and development; in mil., the quarters of a regiment, or the place where located; in war, a port where there is accommodation for ships of war; also, the place assigned to a ship of war in foreign parts; in O.E., the act of standing: v. to place; to appoint to the occupation of a certain post or point: *sta'tion-ing*, imp.: *sta'tion-ed*, pp. *stāt'shōd*: *sta'tion'al*, a. -*shōn-əl*, pert. to a station: *sta'tion'ary*, a. -*er-ē*, fixed; not moving; not advancing; not improving: *sta'tion'er*, n. -*er* (named from being originally one who had a *station* or *stall* in a market-place), originally, a bookseller; now, a dealer chiefly in paper, pens, ink, and other materials employed in writing: *sta'tion'ery*, n. -*er-ē*, articles sold by stationers: adj. of or belonging to a stationer: *station-master*, an officer in charge of a railway station: *stationary engine*, a fixed steam-engine for drawing carriages on railways by means of a rope: *sta'tions of the cross*, certain points in the narrative of the passage of Christ from the judgment-seat to the cross, selected as subjects for meditation at fixed spots in the church, and sometimes in the parish itself; the places where ecclesiastical processions rest, or which are visited in rotation by individuals, for the performance of any act of devotion; formerly, in the R. Cath. Ch., the weekly fasts of Wednesdays and Fridays: *Stationers' Hall*, an institution founded 1553, where printed works, &c., are registered in every case of copyright.—SYN. of 'station n.': depot; stall; post; office; situation; position; employment; character; rank.

statistics, n. plu. *stāt'is-tiks* [F. *statistique*, statistics—*from Gr. statos*, fixed, placed], a collection of facts regarding the condition of a nation, or any society, in its domestic economy, in the health and longevity of its people, in its population, wealth, trade, &c.; the science of collecting and arranging all the numerical facts relating to any subject: *stat'istic*, a. -tik, also *stat'istical*, a. -*ik-əl*, of or relating to the state or condition of a people or nation with respect to extent, population, wealth, &c.: *stat'istical-ly*, ad. -ly: *statistician*, n. *stāt'is-tik-i-ān*, one who is skilled in the matter of statistics: *stat'ist*, n. *stāt'ist*, one skilled in a knowledge of the facts regarding the condition of a nation, &c.; a statistician; in O.E., a statesman; a politician.

statoblasts, n. plu. *stāt'ō-blasts* [Gr. *statos*, stationary; *blastos*, a bud], in zool., certain reproductive buds developed in the interior of Polynoa, but not at liberty till the death of the parent organism.

statue, n. *stāt'ū* [OF. *statue*—*from sto*, I stand], in O.E., OE. for statue.

statue, n. *stāt'ū* [F. *statue*—*from L. stator*, a statue, an image—*from stator*, a standing, positive—*from sto*, I stand], the representation of a living being made with some solid substance, as marble, stone, bronze, &c.; an image: v. in O.E., to place as a statue; to form as a statue: *stat'uary*, n. -*er-ē*, one who carves images or statues; the art of carving figures out of stone, marble, &c., to represent human beings or animals; a collection of statues, or statues considered collectively: *stat'ed*, a. -*ed*, furnished with statues: *stat'uesque*, a. -*sh-ak*, having the character of a statue: *stat'uettes*, n. -*et*, a small statue.

stature, n. *stāt'ūr* [F. *stature*—*from L. statura*, an upright posture, height or size of the body—*from sto*, I stand], the height or size of any one standing: *stat'ured*, a. -*ured*, arrived at full stature; proportioned.

status, n. *stāt'ūs* [L. *status*, a standing—*from sto*, I stand], standing or place; the state or condition of a thing; position of affairs; condition; rank.

statute, n. *stāt'ūt* [F. *statut*, a statute—*from L. statutus*, fixed or settled, appointed; *statuo*, I fix—*from status*, position—see *stat*], an act of the legislature or supreme power of a state commanding or

statē, māt, ftr, lāt; māt, māt, hēr; pīne, yīn; nōt, nōt, mōve;

stank, *v.* *sdingk*, pt. of *stink*, which see.
stank, *v.* *sdingk* [*It. stanco*, fastened, wearied] in O.E., weak; worn out; weary.

stannary, *n.* *stán-ná-rí* [mid. *L. stannaria*, a tin mine—from *L. stannum*, tin], pert. to tin mines or works: *n.* a tin mine: *stannate*, *n.* *-nát*, a salt of stannic acid: *stannic*, *adj.* *-ník*, pert. to or procured from tin: *stanniferous*, *adj.* *stán-ní-fér-us* [*L. ferro*, I produce], containing or yielding tin: *stannous oxide*, a compound of tin and oxygen containing half as much oxygen as stannic oxide: *stannine*, *n.* *stán-nín*, an ore of tin consisting of the sulphides of tin, copper, and iron: *stannary courts*, courts held in Cornwall and Devonshire for the administration of justice to those connected with the tin-mines.

stanza, *n.* *stán-sá* [*It. stanza*, a stanza, so named from having a pause in the versification at the close—from *L. sto*, I stand], in poetry, a number of lines or verses regularly connected and adjusted to each other, and usually ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem containing every indication of measure in the poem: *stanzaic*, *adj.* *stán-sá-ík*, consisting of stanzas.

stapedius, *n.* *stá-pé-dí-us* [mid. *L. stapes*, a stirrup], in anat., a small muscle hid within the bone of the middle ear, and inserted into the neck of the stapes posteriorly: *stapes*, *n.* *stá-pés*, a stirrup-like bone of the middle ear, forming the third and innermost bone of the chain of ossicles stretching across the middle ear.

Stapelia, *n.* *stá-pé-lí-a* [after Dr *Stapel* of Amsterdam], an extensive genus of plants having a grotesque appearance, and singularly beautiful starlike flowers, which have usually a very fetid odour, *Ord. Asclepiadaceae*: *carrión-flowers*.

staphylocoma, *n.* *stá-fí-ló-má* [*Gr. staphyloma*, a small tumour in the cornea of the eye—from *staphylé*, a grape], a disease of the eye in which the cornea loses its transparency and forms a pearl-coloured projection.

staphylophary, *n.* *stá-fí-ló-rá-fí* [*Gr. staphylé*, a grape; *rhaplé*, a seam—from *rhaplo*, I sew], a surgical operation for uniting the edges of a divided palate.

staple, *n.* *stá-pl* [*AS. stapel*, a prop: cf. *Dut. stapel*: *Dan. stabel*, a hinge], a hook or loop of iron; an iron loop stuck into the door-post in order to hold the bolt of the lock.

staple, *n.* *stá-pl* [*OF. estaple*, a public store-house where foreign merchants lodged their goods: *Dut. and Sw. stapel*, a heap, a place where goods are stored up], a market or emporium; the merchandise brought to be sold; the principal commodities or productions of a country or district; original material; raw material; main element; the thread or pile of cotton, wool, or flax, as cotton of a long staple: *adj.* settled; established in commerce: *stapler*, *n.* *-plér*, a dealer in principal commodities, as a wool-stapler.

star, *n.* *stár* [*AS. steorra*, a star: cf. *Cornish. steren*; *Dan. stjærne*; *Goth. stairno*; *Ger. stern*; *Dut. ster*; *L. astrum*; *Gr. astró*], one of the many twinkling luminous bodies seen in the firmament on a clear night; any luminous body, particularly when it appears in the sky.

star, *n.* an ornamental figure rayed like a star, as a badge of knighthood; a person or thing unusually attractive or brilliant; especially, a distinguished and popular theatrical performer; a mark of reference, as called an *asterisk*; in the *plu.* a configuration of the planets as supposed to affect destiny; *v.* to adorn or stud with stars; to bespangle; in *familiar language*, to appear as an actor in a provincial theatre among inferior players: *star'ring*, *imp.* *starred*, *pp.* *stárd*; *adj.* decorated or studded with stars; influenced by the stars with respect to fortune, as *ill-starred*: *starry*, *a. stár-rí*, adorned with or resembling stars; abounding with stars: *star'iness*, *n.* *-nis*, the state of being starry: *star-like*, resembling a star: *star'less*, *a. -lís*, without stars: *star-apple*, an Amer. fruit, a kind of apple whose seeds, when the fruit is cut across, present a star-like figure; the fruit of the *Chrysophyllum cainito*, *Ord. Sapotaceae*.

Star-chamber, an ancient civil and criminal court remodelled in the reign of Henry VII. and in existence under several of his successors, said to be so called from the roof of the chamber in which it was held having been ornamented with figures of stars: the *Star-chamber* was notorious for its despotic and unjust acts, and was abolished in the reign of Charles I.: *star-fish*, a sea animal of many species, having

five or more arms or limbs branching from a centre like a star; *star-gazer*, *humorously*, an astronomer; one who studies the stars; a fish found in the Mediterranean; *star-light*, a lighted by the stars only; *n.* light from the stars: *star'proof*, in O.E., impervious to starlight: *star-reds*, *-réd* [*AS. ród*, counsel] in O.E., knowledge of the stars; astrology: *star-stone*, a stone having a radiated texture; a variety of sulphur which, when cut in a certain way, reflects the light in a star-like form: *star-spangled*, a studded with stars: *star-wort*, the Michaelmas daisy, *Aster Tripolium*, *Ord. Compositae*: *star of Bethlehem*, a plant, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, *Ord. Liliaceae*: *Star of India*, an order of knighthood instituted in 1861 by Queen Victoria when she formally assumed the direct government of India, of which the insignia are, a collar, investment, badge, and star, with the motto, 'Heaven's light our guide': *star-paved*, a studded with stars: *starshine*, starlight: *falling or shooting star*, a luminous meteor seen shooting athwart the sky, often in great numbers: *fixed stars*, stars as distinguished from the planets, the former so called because they constantly maintain in the same, or nearly the same, relative positions in the heavens: *star in the ascendant*, said of a person while very fortunate and prosperous, a phrase taken from the language of astrology.

starboard, *n.* *stár-bórd* [*AS. stéorbord*; *Icel. stjornbord*, the starboard—from *Icel. stjorn*, steering, and *bord*, a board, side of a ship: *Dan. styre*, to steer—so called from the rudder consisting of an oar on the right side of the ship where the steersman stood], the right-hand side of a ship looking towards the head or stern, the left side being called the *larboard*; *adj.* lying on the right side of a ship: *star-bow-lines*, *n. plu. -bó-líns*, the men or mess in the starboard watch. *Note.*—To prevent fatal errors from similarity of sound, *larboard* is now called *port*: *starboard* the helm, turn the helm to the right; *port* the helm, turn the helm to the left.

starch, *n.* *stárk* [a weakened form of *stark*, which see], a white farinaceous matter obtained from grain, potatoes, and other vegetable substances, used in the form of a jelly for stiffening articles of dress: *v.* to stiffen with starch: *starch'ing*, *imp.* *starched*, *pp.* *stárch*; *adj.* stiffened with starch: *starchy*, *stiff*: *starch'er*, *n. -ér*, one who starches: *starch'y*, *a. -í*, of or like starch: *starch-like*, a resembling starch: *starch'edly*, *ad. -éd-lí*: *starch'edness*, *n. -nís*, stiffness in manners; formality.

stare, *v.* *stár* [*AS. starian*, to stare: cf. *Icel. stara*; *Sw. stirra*; *Dan. stirre*] to look fixedly with wide-open eyes; to gaze; to fix an earnest look on an object: *n.* a fixed look with eyes wide open: *star'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* gazing with a stare; sticking out: *stared*, *pp.* *stárd*; *star'er*, *n. -ér*, one who stares: *star'ingly*, *ad. -ing-lí*: to stare in the face, to be plainly before the eyes.

stark, *a. stárk* [*AS. stearc*, strong, stiff: cf. *Icel. sterkr*; *Dan. stærk*; *Sw. and Ger. stark*, rigid, stiff], stiff; strong; gross; mere; downright; stiff in death: *ad. wholly*; entirely: *stark'ly*, *ad. -lí*, in O.E., in a stark manner; stiffly; strongly.

starling, *n.* *stár-íng*, also called *stare*, *stár* [*AS. star*, a starling; cf. *Icel. stárling*; *Ger. star*; *L. alus*, nux], a bird allied to the crow, but smaller, which can be taught to sing and even to speak.

starling, *n.* *stár-íng* [cf. *Norw. stor*, a stake], one of the large piles placed before the foundation of a pier of a bridge to break the force of the water.

starred, *starry*, *star'iness*—see under *star*.

start, *n.* *stári* [*Dan. styrt*, to fall, precipitate: cf. *Dut. storten*; *Ger. stürzen*], a sudden and momentary twitching motion of the body; a sudden motion of the body caused by fear; a sudden rousing to action; a quick spring; first motion from a place; act of setting out; advantage in the outset: *v.* to do with a sudden spring; to disturb suddenly, as by fear or ill news; to bring or put into motion; to move suddenly; to shift from its place; to dislocate; to set out; to commence; to bring into view or notice; to shrink; to wince: *start'ing*, *imp.* *n.* act of one who starts: *start'ed*, *pp.* *stárt*; *start'er*, *n. -ér*, one who starts: *start'ingly*, *ad. -íng*, with sudden fits; with frequent intermission: to start after, to set out after; to follow: to start against, to act as a rival candidate against: to start for, to set out on a journey; to be a candidate for, an office: to start up, to rise suddenly; to bring into motion:

anthers containing pollen; basis; foundation: *stamen*, a. *stá-mén*, furnished with stamens: *stamí-na*, n. *plu.* that which constitutes the principal strength and support of a thing; tone or vigour of the animal system: *stamí-nal*, a. *-ndí*, part. to stamens or staminal: *stamí-neous*, a. *stá-mén-é-sis* [L. *stamíneus*, thready], consisting of or having stamens: *stamínate*, a. *stám-in-á-tí*, also *stamíní-á-tus*, a. *-níf-ér-sis* [L. *fero*, I bear], bearing stamens applied to a male flower, or to plants bearing male flowers: *stamíned*, a. *-ndéd*, also *stám-lín-á-tus*, a. *-níf-ér-sis* [Gr. *stáde*, resemblance] in bot. an abortive or imperfect stamen: *stamínely*, n. *stám-in-é-sis*, the conversion of other parts of the flower into stamens, either perfect or imperfect.

stamina—see under *stamen*.

stammer, v. *stám-mér* [AS. *stamern*, stammering; cf. Goth. *stammis*; Icel. *stammr*; Dan. *stamme*], to utter words with hesitation, and imperfectly; to speak hesitatingly and with difficulty from an impediment in speech; to stutter: n. a difficulty in pronouncing; an impediment in speech; a stutter: *stám-mér-ing*, imp.: *stám-mér-ing* with difficulty: n. a stuttering or imperfect utterance in speech: *stám-mér-ed*, pp. *-mér-d*: *stám-mér-er*, n. *-mér-ér*, one who speaks with difficulty: *stám-mér-er-ly*, ad. *-lí*.

stamp, n. *stám-p* [AS. *stampan*, to stamp; cf. Icel. *stappa*; Norw. *stampa*; Dut. *stampen*; Ger. *stampfen*], a tool or instr. for making impressions or marks on substances, generally of figures or devices; the mark impressed; a thing marked or stamped; a small piece of paper having a certain value impressed by Government, used for attaching to a paper, letter, or document liable to duty; an instr. for cutting material into any required form by a blow or pressure: *stám-p*, authority; make; cast; character; current value: v. to strike or beat forcibly, as with the bottom of the foot; to strike the foot downwards; to impress with a mark or figure; to put a Government stamp on; to fix deeply, as on the mind; to coin; to cut into forms by a stamp; to crush by downward pressure, as ore in a stamping-mill; in *OK.*, to form; to mint: *stám-ping*, imp.: n. the act of one who or that which stamps: *stám-ped*, pp. *stám-p*: *stám-p'er*, n. *-ér*, one who or that which stamps: *stám-p-dut-y*, a tax imposed on paper or parchments when used to contain certain writings: *stám-p-office*, an office for the issuing of stamps, and the reception of the revenue derived from them: *stám-ping-mill*, a mill for pounding ores: of the right stamp, possessed of genuine merit.

stampede, n. *stám-péd* [Sp. *estampida*, a crash—see *stamp*], a sudden fright seizing large bodies of horses or cattle, and causing them to run furiously; any sudden flight arising from a panic: v. to take to sudden flight; to cause to take to sudden flight.

stanch, n. *stá-nch* [OF. *estanche*, a station—from mid. L. *stantia*, a house, a chamber—from L. *sto*, I stand], in *Scot.*, a site; an area for the erection of a building: *stanch*, v. *stá-nch* [OF. *estanche*, to stop the flow of a liquid—from mid. L. *stancare*, to stop the flow of blood, a variant of L. *stagnare*, used in the same sense—see *stagnate*]: Sp. *estancar*, to stop a leak: *stanco*, water-tight: Bret. *stanka*, to stop a hole: Prov. *estanc*, firm, stable], to stop the flowing of blood; to cease to flow, as blood: *stá-nch*, also *stanch*, *stá-nch*, sound; firm; steady; sound and strong; strong and firm in principle; not to be broken; constant; zealous; strong, as a dog following the scent without error: *stá-nch-ing*, imp.: *stá-nch-ed*, pp. *stá-ncht*: *stá-nch-less*, a. *-lès*, that cannot be stopped or stanch: *stá-nch'er*, n. *-ér*, one who or that which stanches: *stá-nch-ly*, ad. *-lí*, firmly: *stá-nch-ness*, n. *-nès*, firmness; steadiness; soundness.

stanchion, n. *stán-shén*, the same as *stanchion*.

stanchion, n. *stán-shén* [OF. *estanchon*, a prop; *estance*, a station, a stanchion—from L. *sto*, I stand], a prop or upright support.

stand, n. *stánd* [AS. *standan*, *stondan*, to stand; cf. Icel. *standa*; Goth. *standan*; L. *stans*, standing—*sto*, I stand; Gr. *státi*, I stood; Sans. *sthá*, to stand], a point beyond which a person does not, or cannot, proceed; a place in which to remain for any particular purpose; a station; a difficulty or perplexity; a stop; a halt; that on which a thing rests or is laid; a building or scaffolding placed to command a view, as of a procession or horse-race; a state of cessation from action or business: v. to be in an upright position, as on the feet; to be erect; to become erect; to

be placed or situated; to be in a particular relation, as to stand as godfather; to depend; to rest; to stop; to halt; to continue; to remain; to endure; to succeed; to persist; to insist; to maintain one's ground; not to fall; not to yield or fly; to offer oneself as a candidate; to place oneself; to stagnate; to withstand; to await; to abide; in *scrop*, to pay for, as to stand a treat; in *OK.*, to have a place; to be resolutely of a party; to remain satisfied: *stá-nd-ing*, imp.: *stá-nd-ing*, adj. continuing erect; not cast down; settled; fixed; established; not transitory; not flowing; not cast down: n. a rank or station, as a man of standing; continuance; long possession; place; power to stand; station: a place to stand in: *stóod*, pp. and *stá-nd*: *stá-nd'er*, n. *-ér*, one who stands: a *stand-by*, a mere spectator; one present; a standstill, inability to move; to stand against, to oppose; to resist; to stand by, to be near; to defend; to support; to stand fast, to be unshaken or immovable: to stand fire, to receive an enemy's fire without giving way: to stand for, to offer oneself as a candidate; to side with; to maintain; to be in the place of; to represent; to sail towards: to stand from, to sail away from: to stand it, stoutly to endure; to maintain one's ground: to stand off, to keep at a distance: to stand off and on, to sail toward land and then from it, as a ship: to stand on, to continue on the same tack or course: to stand one's ground, to maintain one's station or position: to stand out, to project, as from a wall; to resist; to sail from land; to stand to, to persevere: to abide by; to be consistent with, as to stand to one's word: to stand together, to be consistent; to agree: to stand to sea, to direct the course from land; to stand up, to rise from a sitting position: to stand up for, to justify; to support: to stand upon, to value; to pride oneself on: to stand with, to be consistent: it stands to reason, a familiar phrase, meaning, 'it could not reasonably be otherwise': to make a stand, to halt for the purpose of offering resistance to an enemy, or in a matter of duty or principle: to put to a stand, to embarrass; to perplex: a stand of arms, a fire-arm with its customary appendages, as bayonet, &c.: *stá-nd-point*, a fixed point or station; a position from which a matter may be viewed: *stá-nd-up*, a manfully contested, as a stand up fight: *by-stander*, one standing near; a mere spectator: *standing orders*, by-laws made by the Houses of Parliament for the regular conduct of their own proceedings, which may be rescinded or suspended on certain occasions.—*SYN.* of 'stand n.': station; place; rank; post; stop; halt; interruption; point; perplexity; embarrassment; hesitation; difficulty; rest; obstruction.

standard, n. *stánd-árd* [OF. *estandard*, a standard—from L. *extendere* to extend], formerly, lofty pole borne in a car or fixed in the ground, marking the headquarters of an army, and usually bearing a flag with suitable devices; an upright without a flag; a staff and flag; the colours; an ensign; that which is established by Government as a rule, measure, or model; settled rate; fixed value; a test: that which is of undoubted excellence; a standing tree or stem, as distinguished from a wall-tree; in *concrety*, an upright support; in *shipbuilding*, an inverted keel placed upon the deck instead of beneath it; in *coining*, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority: *stá-nd-ing*, having a fixed and permanent value; not of the dwarf kind, as a tree: *stá-nd-ard-bearer*, in *mil.*, an officer who bears a standard.—*SYN.* of 'standard n.': ensign; flag; streamer; banner; pennant; criterion; rule; test.

standish, n. *stánd-ish* [from *stand* and *dash*, which see], a case for pens and ink; an inkstand.

stang, n. *stá-ng* [Icel. *sting*, a pole; *stinga*, to sting] an instr. of thrusting; a long bar or wooden pole; an old measure of land: to ride the stang, to be mounted on a strong pole, borne on men's shoulders and carried about from place to place—a kind of lynch law formerly inflicted on wife-beaters, bespecked husbands, &c.

staniel or *stanyal*, n. *stán-yál*, in *OK.*, a name for the kestrel: prob. a corrupt of *stone-gall*, another name for the same bird: *staniary*, n. *stán-yál-ry*, ignoble falconry.

stank, n. *stá-ngk* [OF. *estang*—from L. *stagnans*, a pool of standing water; Gael. *stang*, a pool, stagnant water], in *Scot.*, a pool; a pond; an open sewage conduit.

stall, *mát*, *fár*, *löß*; *môte*, *mét*, *hér*; *pine*, *pín*; *nôte*, *nét*, *mêve*:

to utter sarcastic expressions: squib'ing, imp.: squibbed, pp. *squib'd*.

squid, n. *squid* [a corrupt of *squirt*], another name for the cuttle-fish—so called from its *squirt*-ing out a brownish-black liquor.

squill, n. *squill* [F. *squille*; L. *scilla*; Gr. *skilla*, the sea-onion], a lily-like plant having a root like an onion, used in medicine—the bulb of the *Scilla* or *Scilla maritima*, Ord. *Liliaceae*; a shrimp.

squint, v. *squint* [Sw. *svinka*, to squint], to look or see obliquely; to have the eyes differently directed: n. a defect of vision in which only one eye appears to be directed to the object looked at; in *arch*, an oblique opening in the inner walls of many old churches, designed to afford a view of the altar to those in the side aisles: adj. looking obliquely; not having the eyes both turned in the same direction: *squint'ing*, imp.: n. the act or habit of looking obliquely: *squint'ed*, pp.: *squint'ingly*, ad.: *squint-eyed*, a having eyes that squint; indirect; malignant: *squinty*, v. *squint's*, in *OE*, to look askant: *squint'ing*, imp.: *squint'ed*, pp. *squint'ed*. *squint*, n. *squint* [abbreviated form of *squint*, which see a popular abbreviation of *esquire*, usually applied to a landed gentleman by his tenantry and others; an attendant on a noble warrior; in *OE*, an attendant at court: *squirearch*, n. *squirt'ark*, a member of the squirearchy: *squirearchy*, n. *-dr-ki* [Gr. *arché*, sovereignty, rule], a term applied to country gentlemen collectively: *squirling*, n. *squirt'ing*, a small or young *squire* in contempt.

squirm, v. *squirm* [variant of *squirt*—*whir*, to throw with a jerk] to writhe or wriggle, like a worm.

squirrel, n. *squirt'et* [OF. *escurel*—from L. *sciurus*; Gr. *skouros*, a 'shadow tail'], a squirrel—from *scia*, shade; *oura*, a tail], a small quadruped having a long bushy tail, remarkable for its agility.

squirt, v. *squert* [Sw. dial. *squitter*, to sprinkle all round—a freq. of *squitta*, to squirt], to eject from a narrow pipe or orifice, as water; to throw out in a stream with sudden jerks: n. a small instr. by which a liquid may be thrown out in sudden streams: a syringe: *squirt'ing*, imp.: *squirt'ed*, pp.: *squirt'ing*, a cucumber, a plant, the fruit of which, when nearly ripe, separates suddenly from its stalk, and at the same time ejects its juice and seeds; the *Momordica elaterium*, or *Echallium agreste*, Ord. *Cucurbitaceae*.

stab, v. *stáb* [Sw. dial. *stábbe*, a thick stick or stump], to give a sharp abrupt thrust with a pointed weapon; to give a mortal wound; hence, to injure secretly by malicious falsehoods: n. the thrust of a pointed weapon; an injury done secretly: *stab'ing*, imp.: n. the act of one who stabs: *stabbed*, pp. *stábd*: *stab'ber*, n. *-ber*, one who or that which stabs: to *stab at*, to thrust a pointed weapon at.

Stabat Mater, *stá-bát má'tér* [L. *má'ter*, the mother; *stábat*, was standing], the (weeping) mother was standing, the first words of a celebrated Latin hymn composed in the 13th century, whose theme is Mary at the cross, set to music by nearly all the great composers, performed in the services of the R. Cath. Ch. during Holy Week.

stable, n. *stá-bl* [F. *stable*, stable—from L. *stabilis*, that stands fast or firm—from *sto*, I stand], firmly established; fixed in resolution or conduct; durable; not fickle: *stá-bly*, ad. *-bl*: *stá-ble-ness*, n. *-bl-ness*, also *stability*, n. *stá-bil-i-tés* [F. *stabilité*], strength to stand without being moved; firmness; immovability; strength of resolution or purpose; steadiness; constancy: stable equilibrium, the property of a body of returning to its original position when disturbed.—*SYN.* of 'stable': strong; durable; fixed; established; steady; constant; immovable; firm; abiding.

stable, n. *stá-bl* [OF. *estable*, a stable—from L. *stabilium*, a standing-place, a stable—from *sto*, I stand], a stand or house for horses: v. to put into or keep in a stable; to dwell in a stable: *stab'ing*, imp. *-bing*: n. accommodation or houses for the shelter of horses: *stab'led*, pp. *stá-bl'd*: *stá-ble-man*, n. one who attends to stables and the horses in them: *stab'ler*, n. *-bl'r*, one who stables horses: *stable-boy*, a boy who waits on horses in a stable.

stablish, v. *stáb'ish* [for establish, which see] in *OE*, to establish; to fix; to settle.

stack, n. *sták* [to it], in music, with a short, distinct, halting sound on each note.

stack, n. *sták* [Icel. *stakkr*, a stack of hay: cf. Sw.

stack; Dan. *stak*], a large conical heap of corn in the straw, thatched on the top; a large pile of hay, straw, or wood; a number of chimneys standing together; in *grot.*, a pillar-like rock standing separate from a line of cliffs: v. to lay up in a large pile or heap: *stack'ing*, imp.: *stacked*, pp. *stákt*: *stackyard*, the space of ground where grain in the straw is piled in large heaps or stacks: *stack* of arms, firearms placed together so as to form a conical heap, with their ends resting on the ground.

stacte, n. *stákt* [Gr. *stakté*, myrrh-oil], a fatty and very odiferous liquid, being a kind of myrrh.

staddle, n. *stád-dl*, or *stadle*, n. *stád-dl* [AS. *stæthel*, a foundation], in *OE*, a support; the support or platform of a stack; a young tree left standing when the underwood is cut down: v. to leave staddles when a wood is cut down: *stád'ling*, imp. *-ding*: *staddled*, pp. *stád-dl'd*: *staddle-roof*, the roof or covering of a stack.

stadium, n. *stád-dl-um* [L. *stadium*; Gr. *stádion*], an ancient measure of length, consisting of 125 ancient paces or 625 Roman feet; equal to 606 feet 8 inches English; the eighth part of a Roman mile; a space of ground for foot-races and other gymnastic contests; in *med.*, the stage of a disease.

stadholder, n. *státh-óld-er* [Dut. *stadhouder*—from *stad*, a city; *houder*, a keeper], the chief magistrate of the united provinces of Holland.

staff, n. *staf*, plu. *staf's*, *stafs*, or *staves*, *stáves* [AS. *staf*; cf. Icel. *staf*, a staff; Dut. *staf*; Dan. *stáb*, *stav*; Ger. *stab*; L. *stipes*, a stake or stick], a stick or club carried in the hand for support or defence; a pole; a long handle; a badge of authority or office; that which upholds; a prop; in music, the five parallel lines, and the four spaces between them, on which the notes and other musical characters are indicated—also *stave*; in *OE*, a stannum: *staf*, plu. *staf's*, a body of officers attached to an army, or to its commander, whose duty is to assist the commander in carrying his plans into execution, and in maintaining the army in a state of efficiency; a number of persons engaged to act together in any undertaking or work, as a *staff* of clerks, a *staff* of reporters: *staf*, plu. *staves*, step or round of a ladder: *staf*, a single, in *arch.*, a square rod of wood or other material standing flush with the finished plastering of the wall on each side at the external angles of the plastering: Jacob's staff, a rod or pointed staff used with iron for fixing in the ground, having a socket at the top for a compass, used in surveying: cross-staff, a staff with sights at right angles, used in surveying: flag-staff, a lofty pole on which a flag can be hoisted.

stag, n. *stág* [a name applied to the male of various animals: Icel. *steggr*, a he-bird, drake, tom-cat], the male deer; fem. *hind*; a reindeer in his fifth year: in *Stock Exchange slang*, an unlicensed or unrecognised dealer in shares; one without means who buys shares in the hope of selling them at a profit: *stag-gard*, n. *-gárd*, a stag four years old: *stag-beetle*, the largest of the beetle tribe in Britain: *stag-evil*, a kind of palsy in the jaws of horses: *stag-worm*, a worm troublesome to deer: *stag-bound*, a hound for hunting deer.

stage, n. *stáj* [OF. *estage*, a storey, height of a house—from L. *sto*, I stand], an elevated platform for an exhibition, &c.; a floor; a storey; a landing; *stage* or *place* of the theatre or theatrical representation; also, the actual part where the performance takes place; any place where a thing is publicly done or transacted; place of time or action, as the *stage* of life; a resting-place on a journey; a stage-coach; the distance travelled over without resting; degree of progress or advance, as the *stages* of a disease: v. in *OE*, to exhibit publicly: *stager*, n. *stá-jér*, a person practised in cunning; a horse that runs in a stage-coach: *stá'ging*, n. *-ging*, a temporary structure of boards and posts for support: *stagey*, a *stá-jy*, *familiarily*, characterised by a theatrical and bombastic style or manner, as a *stagey* manner: *stage-box*, a box close to the stage in a theatre: *stage-coach*, a coach running between two places with certain points of rest: *stage-play*, a theatrical entertainment: *stage-player*, an actor on the stage: as *old stager*, an old practitioner; one who has long lived in the same place or belonged to the same society: *stagger*, v. *stág-gér* [Icel. *stákr*, to stagger—a freq. of *staka*, to push; to totter; to reel; to walk with a series of abrupt movements while swaying from side

stáke, *sták*, *stár*, *sták*; *stáke*, *sták*, *stár*; pine, *stín*; note, *stót*, *stóts*;

Dan. *sprød*], to sprout: in O.E. to throw out with force from a narrow orifice: n. a sprout; a shout; a yard or spar which crosses the sail of a boat; bawspit, n. *bō-sprēt*, a large boom or spar which projects over the stem of a ship or boat to carry sail forward: spirit-sail, a sail extended over the stem of a ship or boat.

sprite, n. *sp̄rit* [a corrupt. of spirit: F. *esprit*, spirit], a spirit; a shade.

sprout, v. *sprout* [Fris. *sprēda*, to sprout: cf. Dut. *spruiten*; Ger. *sprossen*—see *sprout*], to bud or germinate; to grow like buds or shoots of plants: n. the shoot or bud of a plant: *sprout'ing*, imp. adj. germinating: n. the act of shooting or germinating: *sprout'ed*, pp.: *sprouts*, n. plu. young coleworts: *Brussels sprouts*, coleworts whose prominent leaf-buds are used for culinary purposes—so called because the best seed is obtained from Belgium.

spruce, n. *spruce* [from spruce?], neat or fine in dress; trim; foppish: v. to dress with affected neatness: *spruc'ing*, imp.: *spruced*, pp. *spruced*: *spruc'ly*, ad. -it: *spruceness*, n. -ness, the state or quality of being spruce; trimness: to spruce up, to dress neatly; to trim.

spruce, n. *spruce* [M.E. *Spruce*—variant of *Pruce*: OF. *Pruce*: mid. L. *Prussia*, Prussia: Ger. *Preussen*], a name given to several kinds of fir-trees: *spruce-beer*, a liquor flavoured with the essence obtained by boiling in water the leaves and twigs of the spruce-fir.

sprang, *sprang*, pt. and pp. of *spring*, which see.

spy, a. *sp̄i* [Sw. dial. *sp̄ygg*, skittish], nimble; active; alert.

spad, n. *spād* [Dan. *spyd*, a spear: cf. Sw. *spode*, a rod; Norw. *spode*, *spada*, a stick for turning bread in the oven: perhaps a mere corrupt. of *spade*], a narrow spade used for destroying weeds; a short thick concave blade with wooden handle for grubbing up specimens in botanizing; a short thick thing, in contempt; *vulgarily*, a potato.

spae, v. *sp̄a*, a common spelling of *spew*, which see: *spae'ing*, imp.: *spaed*, pp. *spaed*.

spaler, n. *sp̄aler* [for *spooler*—from *spool*, which see], one employed to inspect yarn.

spalya, *spalya*, or *spalys*, n. *sp̄alya* [F. *spolier*—from L. *spoliare*, to spoil] in Scot., to lay waste; to carry off; to spoil: n. spoil; in Scots law, illegal interference with movable property.

spume, n. *sp̄um* [L. *spuma*, foam, froth—from *spuo*, I spit], froth; foam; scum: v. to froth; to foam: *spum'ing*, imp.: *spumed*, pp. *spumed*: *spumy*, a. *sp̄umy*, also *sp̄umous*, a. -ness, consisting of froth or scum; frothy: *spumescence*, n. *sp̄um-ēs-ēns*, frothiness: *spumiferous*, a. -mif-ēr-ēs [L. *fero*, I bear], producing foam.

spun, v. *sp̄in*, pp. of *spin*, which see: *spun-hay*, hay twisted into ropes: *spun-yarn*, rope yarn twisted into a rope.

spunk, n. *sp̄unk* [Ir. and Gael. *sponc*, sponge, touchwood: L. *spongia*; Gr. *spongia*, a sponge—touchwood being so called from its porous nature], wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; spirit; mettle; vivacity; in Scot., a spark; a lucifer-match: to *spunk* out, to come to light; to be discovered: *spunk'y* or *spunkish*, a. -y, quick; spiritous; intemperate.

spur, n. *sp̄ur* [A.S. *spura*, a spur: cf. Dut. *spoor*; Sw. *sporre*; Dan. *spore*; Ger. *sporn*], an instr. having a small wheel with sharp points, worn on the heels of boots, for inciting horses to further speed; any incitement or stimulus to increase effort; the sharp horny projection on a cock's leg; the largest and leading root of a tree; any projecting appendage of a flower or blossom having the appearance of a spur; ergot; anything standing out; a mountain branching from a range; anything resembling a spur: v. to incite or urge forwards with a spur; to urge to more vigorous action; to incite; to impel; to press forward: *spur'ing*, imp.: *spurred*, pp. *spurred*: adj. wearing or having spurs; affected with spur or ergot, as *spurred rye*: *spur-less*, a. -less, without a spur: *spurrer*, n. *sp̄ur-ēr*, one who makes spurs:

spur-wheel, a wheel having cogs around the rim, but pointing towards its centre: *spur-gall*, v. to gall or wound with a spur: *spur-galled*, imp. *galled*: adj. galled or wounded with the spur: to win his *spurs*, to gain the rank of knighthood and the gift of spurs; to gain the academic honours or social position aimed at.

spurge, n. *sp̄urg* [OF. *spurge*, *espurge*, garden-

spurge; *espurger*, to purge, to cleanse—from L. *ex*, out, thoroughly; *purgo*, I purge], a plant, the juice of which is very hot and corroding: a name applied to various plants of the genus *Euphorbia*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*: *spurge-laurel*, the *Daphnē laureola*, Ord. *Thymelacææ*, whose berries are poisonous.

spurious, a. *sp̄ur-i-ūs* [L. *spurius*, spurious], not real or genuine; not proceeding from the true source; counterfeit; false: *spuri'ously*, ad. -ly: *spuri'ousness*, n. -ness, the state or quality of being spurious or not genuine.—SYN. of 'spurious': counterfeit; adulterate; false; fictitious; bastard; supposititious; sophisticated.

spurn, v. *sp̄urn* [A.S. *spornan*, to kick: cf. Icel. *sporna*, effort; L. *sperno*, I despise], to drive back, as with the foot; to reject with disdain; to manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything: n. in O.E. disdainful rejection; a kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment: *spurn'ing*, imp.: *spurned*, pp. *spurned*: *spurn'er*, n. -ēr, one who spurns.

spurrer see under *spur*.

spurry, n. *sp̄ur-y* [OF. *spurrer*; Ger. *spurgel*, spurry; Norw. *spurgel*], plant of the genus

Spergularia, Ord. *Malvaceæ*, sometimes cultivated on the Continent as a fodder, and in Germany for ploughing into sandy soils.

spurt, n. *sp̄urt* [see sprout: Dut. *spruiten*, to sprout; Sw. *spruda*], a forcible ejection, suddenly or repeated at intervals, of a liquid substance from a tube or small opening; a jet; a great or sudden effort: v. to throw out forcibly in a stream, as water; to rush or issue out, as a jet, suddenly or at intervals: *spurt'ing*, imp.: *spurted*, pp.: *spurtle*, v. *sp̄urtl*, to issue out in a scattering manner: n. in Scot., a short rod used to stir porridge while cooking: *spurt'ing*, imp.: *spurtled*, pp. *spurtled*: also *spurt* and *spurtle* in the same sense—see *spirt*.

sputter, v. *sp̄ut-ēr* [a freq. of *spout*: Norw. *sputra*, to sputter, to spurt], to spit in scattered drops, as in rapid speaking; to throw out liquid matter in scattered portions; to utter with hasty indistinctness: n. moist matter thrown up in particles or drops: *stir*; noise: *sput'ter'ing*, imp.: *sput'tered*, pp. -ēd: *sput'ter*, n. -ēr, one who sputters.

sputum, n. *sp̄ut-um* [L. *sputum*, spitte—from *spuo*, I spit], in med., the matter discharged from the mouth in disorders of the breathing organs: *spittle*.

spy, n. *sp̄y* [contr. of *espy*: OF. *espier*, to look, to watch: OH.Ger. *spēhon*, to look, to spy], one who secretly watches the conduct, condition, actions, &c. of a person, in order to report them to another: a secret agent; an emissary; one who in war enters an enemy's lines to discover and report his strength and plans: v. to discover at a distance; to gain sight of; to inspect or examine secretly; to find out by artifice; to play the spy: *sp'y'ing*, imp.: *spied*, pp. *spied*: *sp'y-glass*, a small telescope.

squab, a. *skvōb* [Scan.: cf. Sw. dial. *skvapp*, a word imitative of a splash], fat; plump; bulky; unfledged: n. anything thick and soft; a soft cushion; a thick fat person; an unfledged bird or nestling; ad. with a heavy sudden fall, plump and flat: *squab'y*, a. -y, thick; fat; heavy: *squab-ple*, a ple made of squabs or young pigeons, or one made of apples, and onions: *squabble*, n. *skvōb-bl* [Sw. dial. *skvabbel*, a squabble], a low quarrel; a scuffle; a brawl: v. to contend; to wrangle: *squab'bling*, imp. -b'ing, n. the act of one who engages in a wrangling debate or petty quarrel: *squabbled*, pp. *skvōb-blēd*: *squab'bler*, n. -blēr, one who squabbles.—SYN. of 'squabble': to contend; dispute; wrangle; scuffle; struggle; quarrel; brawl; fight.

squad, n. *skvōd* [F. *escouade*, a small body of men: It. *quadra*, a troop or square of soldiers—see *square*], a group; a company; a small party of soldiers assembled for drill: awkward *squad*, those soldiers who have proved themselves so deficient and clumsy in drill as to be sent back to the lowest squad to be re-drilled: *squad-bag*, a black canvas bag, allowed to every 25 men in the field or on march, to contain extra articles of attire, &c.

squadron, n. *skvōd-rōn* [OF. *esquadron*; It. *squadron*—see *square*], primarily, a body of troops drawn up in a square, or in any form; the chief division of a regiment of cavalry, consisting of two troops: the number of squadrons in a regiment numbering from three to four; a detachment of ships of war: *squadroned*, a. -rōnd, formed into squadrons.

maie, mdt, fdr, lōn: mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pte; nēte, nēt, mōte;

panied by a rash or eruption of red spots: *spotted lace*, lace on which the pattern consists of small raised marks: to live upon the spot, to reside; not to be an absentee.—SYN. of 'spot n.': speck; flaw; stain; blemish; blot; fault; disgrace; reproach; place; locality; site.

spouse, *n.* *spōus* [OF. *epous*, a consort—from *L. sponsus*, promised; *sponsio*, I promise], a married person, husband or wife: *v.* in *OE.*, to espouse: *sponsage*, *n.* *sponsoi-dē*, the act of espousing; marriage: *sponseless*, *a.* *-lē*, destitute of a married partner: *sponsal*, *a.* *sponsoi-dē*, pert. to marriage; connubial; nuptial: *sponsals*, *n.* plu. *-dē*, marriage; nuptials.

spout, *n.* *sponēt* [a doublet of *sprout*] the projecting mouth of a vessel, by which a liquid may be poured out without spilling; a pipe or conductor of water; a lift or shoot; a water-spout: *v.* to throw or pour out water forcibly, as from a pipe; to issue with much force; to pour out words with affected grandeur; to speechify, in contempt: *spout'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* throwing or issuing in a stream from a pipe; haranguing or speechifying: *n.* a speech, in contempt: *spouted*, *pp.*: *spout'er*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who or that which spouts: *up the spout*, in *slang*, in the pawnbroker's, in allusion to the *spout* through which the pledges are sent to the upper store-rooms.

sprack, *a.* *sprāk*, the proper spelling of *sprag* 2, which see: in *OE.*, vigorous; sprightly.

sprag, *n.* *sprāg* [conn. with *sprig*, which see], a young salmon; a rough stout bar of wood: *v.* to stop a wagon by putting a strong bar of wood between two spokes of a wheel: *spragging*, *imp.*: *spragged*, *pp.* *sprig'd*: *adj.* having the motion arrested by a sprag.

sprag, *a.* *sprāg* [Icel. *spræk*, brisk, fiery; *spærk*, lively: conn. with *språk*], in *OE.*, quick; lively; active; alert.

sprain, *n.* *sprān* [OF. *spreindre*, to press, to strain—from *L. spreindre*, to squeeze out—from *ex*, out; *premo*, I press], an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint, causing much pain: *v.* to overstrain the ligaments of a joint without dislocation: *spraining*, *imp.*: *sprained*, *pp.* *sprind*.

sprang, *pt.* of *spring*, which see.

sprat, *n.* *sprāt* [Dut. *sprot*, a young animal, a sprout], a small fish of the herring family, caught in immense quantities on the British and other coasts, formerly considered the fry of the herring.

sprawl, *v.* *sprawl* [AS. *spreawian*: cf. Sw. *spralla*, to sprawl; Dan. *spralle*; Dut. *spartelen*] to stretch the body and limbs wildly and carelessly while lying; to lie with the limbs stretched out or straggling: in *OE.*, to struggle as in the convulsions of death: *sprawling*, *imp.*: *adj.* tumbling with agitation or contortion of the limbs: *sprawled*, *pp.* *sprawld*.

spray, *n.* *sprē* [Dan. *sprog*, a sprig], a small shoot or branch of a tree, or a collection of them; a twig; scattered drops of water dashed or blown into the air.

spread, *v.* *sprēd* [AS. *spreðan*: cf. Dut. *spreiden*, to spread; Sw. *sprida*; Dan. *sprede*; Ger. *spreiten*], to stretch or expand to a broader surface; to overlay one substance with another; to extend; to cover; to expand itself in all directions; to be extended or stretched; to overlay; to emit; to circulate, as news or fame; to propagate, as disease; to unfurl, as sails; to cause to be extensively known; to diffuse; to scatter over a surface; to fill or cover a wider space: *n.* extent; compass: *spread'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* extending over a large space; wide: *n.* act of extending or expanding: *spread*, *pt.* and *pp.*: *spread'er*, *n.* *-ēr*, he who or that which spreads; a divulger; a disseminator.—SYN. of 'spread v.': to disperse; distribute; scatter; disseminate; diffuse; circulate; propagate; publish; sprinkle; expand; stretch; divulge.

spre, *n.* *sprē* [Ir. *spre*, a spark], familiarly, a merry frolic; a wild ebullition of spirits, especially in a disorderly and thoughtless indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

sprig, *n.* *sprīg* [AS. *sprece*, a spray, a twig; Icel. *sprök*], a small shoot or twig; offspring; a scion, generally in contempt, as a *sprig* of nobility; a small nail without a head: *v.* to mark or adorn with sprigs; to work or strengthen with sprigs: *sprig'ing*, *imp.*: *sprigged*, *pp.* *sprig'd*: *spriggy*, *a.* *sprig-gt*, full of sprigs.

spright, *n.* also *sprite*, *n.* *sprēt* [corrupted from

sprīt, which see], in *OE.*, a spirit; a shade; incorporeal agent; apparition: *v.* in *OE.*, to haunt as a sprite: *spright'ing*, *imp.*: *sprighted*, *pp.*: *spright'ful*, *a.* in *OE.*, lively; gay; vigorous: *spright'less*, *a.* in *OE.*, spiritless; dull; sluggish: *spright'y*, *a.* *-it*, spirit-like; brisk; lively; animated; full of life and activity: *spright'iness*, *n.* *-it-ness*, the quality of being sprightly; liveliness; briskness.

spring, *n.* *spring* [AS. *springan*, to spring: cf. Sw. *springa*; Dan. *springe*; Ger. *springen*], a leap; a bound; elastic power or force; the start, as of a plank; an elastic body, as a steel rod, a coil of wire, india-rubber, &c., used for various mechanical purposes; a source; a fountain of water; rise; beginning; the time when plants begin to vegetate and grow; one of the four seasons of the year; the lower part of an arch; in *OE.*, a plant; a young tree; a coppice; a grove: *v.* to appear suddenly; to cause to explode, as a mine; to burst; to bound or leap; to pass by leaping; to proceed or issue, as from a source or ancestors; to begin to grow out of the ground; to germinate; to come into existence; to open, as a leak; to begin to appear or exist; to arise, as the day; to proceed, as from a cause; to move by elastic force: *spring'er*, *n.* *-ēr*, a dog for setting up game, allied to the spaniel and the setter; a young plant: *spring'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* gushing from, as a spring: *n.* the act or process of leaping, issuing, or proceeding; growth; in *arch*, the first course of stones of the arch resting on the side walls: *sprang*, *pt.* *sprung*; *sprang*, *pt.* *pt.* *sprung*, arisen: *sprangy*, *a.* *sprung't*, having great elastic force or power; having the power of restoring itself after being bent; spongy; abounding with springs: *spring'iness*, *n.* *-ness*, the power of springing; elasticity; power of restoring itself after being bent: *sprung'er*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who or that which springs; the point at which an arch unites with its support: *spring-balance*, a contrivance for measuring weight or force by the elasticity of a spiral spring of steel: *spring-board*, an elastic board secured at the ends, used in performing feats of agility, or for exercise: *sprung'bok*, also *-bee*, *n.* *-bōk* [Dut. *springbok*—from *spring*, to spring, and *bok*, a he-goat], a species of antelope, capable of extraordinary speed: *spring-gun*, a firearm discharged by a spring when triggered upon: *spring-head*, a fountain or source: *spring-tides*, the high tides which happen about the time of new and full moon: *spring-time*, the season of spring: *spring-wheat*, a species of wheat sown in spring: *intermittent springs*, springs whose waters generally come with an alternate rush and a pause: *mineral springs*, outflows of water from the earth, which are impregnated with various mineral substances: *oil-springs*, outflows of oil from large natural deposits in the bowels of the earth, arising from organic matter, either vegetable or animal: to spring a fence, to leap a fence: to spring a leak, in a ship, to open in the seams of the planking to the extent of becoming leaky: to spring a mast, said of a mast when it is bent or strained, or started from its fastenings: to spring a mine, to cause it to explode: to spring a rattle, to put a rattle in motion: to spring at, to leap towards: to spring forth, to leap out; to rush out: to spring in, to enter with a leap, or in haste: to spring upon, to rush on with haste or violence: to assault.—SYN. of 'spring v.': to bound; leap; jump; arise; proceed; issue; appear; grow; thrive; start; shoot; discharge.

springal, *n.* *spring'dl* [from *spring*], in *OE.*, a youth; a nimble young man; an anc. military engine for throwing stones and arrows.

spring, *n.* *sprīng* [from *sprung*: Dut. *springnet*, a noose or net], a noose to catch birds and game with; a spring-noose; a snare: *v.* to catch in a spring; to ensnare: *sprīng'ing*, *imp.*: *sprīnged*, *pp.* *sprīng'd*.

springsalt, *n.* *sprīng'hōlt* [*sprung* and *halt*] *OE.* for *springsalt*, which see under *sprīng*.

sprinkle, *v.* *sprīng'kl* [AS. *sprengan*, to sprinkle—a causative from *springan*, to spring] to scatter; to disperse; to scatter a liquid; to cleanse or purify by sprinkling: *n.* a small quantity scattered: *sprīn'kling*, *imp.* *-kīng*: *adj.* scattering in small drops: *n.* a small quantity scattered in drops; a small number distributed among a large: *sprinkled*, *pp.* *sprīng'kl'd*.

sprit, *v.* *sprīt* [AS. *sprōt*, a pole: cf. Dut. *sprēt*;

oōt, boy, fōt; *yūre*, bud; *chair*, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

in: to gain by mean arts; to harass by extortion; to hang on others for a maintenance: *sponging*, imp. *n.* the act of wiping with a sponge; the act of living meanly upon others: *sponged*, *pp.* *sponged*: *sponger*, *n.* *sponger*-*er*, one who sponges; a hanger-on for maintenance, &c.: *spongy*, *a.* -*y*, soft, open, and porous; full of small cavities; having the quality of imbibing moisture readily: *sponginess*, *n.* -*ness*, state of being soft and porous: *spongiform*, *a.* *iform* [*l. formis*, shape]: *spongioides*, *a.* -*oides*, resembling a sponge: *spongioides*, *pl.* *spongioides*, the class of animals called sponges: *sponge-cake*, a light sweet cake: *sponging-house*, a prison-officer's house in which debtors committed to his custody were formerly lodged: to *sponge on*, to harass by extorting hospitality: to *set a sponge*, to mix a mass of flour with yeast, and set it in a position favourable for fermenting: to *throw up the sponge*, to yield the contest; to give up the struggle; a familiar expression for giving up one's arms: *to throw up one of the sponges* that had been employed to wipe the blood from a combatant's face during a prize-fight, in token that he yielded.

spongiolous, *n. plu. spon'jē-ō-lis* [*L. spongiola*, dim. of *spongia*, a sponge], in bot., the extremities of roots, composed of loose spongy tissue, through which nourishment is absorbed from the earth: also **spongiolous**, *n. plu. spon'jē-ō-lis*: **spongitous**, *n. plu. spon'jē-tis*, fossils of a structure similar to the sponge.

spongiopiline, n. *spɔŋˈjɪt-ɒp-ɪ-lɪn* [*L. spongia*, a sponge; *pilus*, hair], a useful and efficient substitute for a poultice, consisting of a mass of shreds of wool and sponge with an india-rubber backing.

sponsor, *a. spon'sor* [L. *sponsus*], belonging to betrothal or espousal — from *sponsus*, promised solemnly; *spondeo*, I promise, of or relating to marriage, or to a spouse: *spon'sor*, *n. -sor*, one who undertakes to answer for another; a surety; a godfather or godmother at baptism; *sponsorial*, *a. spon'sor-i-al*, pert. to a sponsor: *spon'sorship*, *n.* the duty or office of a sponsor.

sponsor, n. *spón'shūn* [*L. sponsio* or *sponsio-nem*, a solemn promise or engagement—from *spondeo*, I promise solemnly], the act of becoming security; a solemn act or engagement on behalf of another.

SPONSON, *n.* *spôn'son* (etym. unknown), in a *paddle-steamer*, the curve of the timbers towards the outer part of the wing, before and abaft the paddle-boxes.

part of the wing, before it is fully developed.
spontaneous: *spon-tá-ne-ús*. [*spon-tá-ne-us*] of his own accord; spontaneous, freely or voluntarily; acting of one's own accord, done without compulsion; arising from its own impulse or energy; happening or produced of itself: *spon-ta-ne-ous*, ad.: *-ita-ne-ousness*, n. *-ús-nés*, the state or quality of being spontaneous: spontaneity, n. *spon-tá-né-i-té*, quality of acting or proceeding without compulsion or external force; voluntariness: spontaneous combustion, a body's taking fire of itself through the chemical action of its own elements: spontaneous generation, the production of the lowest forms of life without visible means.—SYN. of 'spontaneous': voluntary: willing; uncompelled.

spoon, *n.* *spōn* [*F. esponsor*—from *L. punctum*, a point], in *O.E.*, a kind of half-pike or halberd.
spook, *n.* *spōk* [*Dut. spook*: cf. *Sw. spöke*], a ghost; an apparition.

spool, *n.* *spól* [*M.Dut. spoel*, a quill, a spool], a cane or reed with a knob at each end, or a hollow cylinder of wood surrounded by a ridge at each end, on which thread or yarn is wound: *v.* to wind on a spool: *spool'ing*. [*imp.* *spooled*, *pp.* *spooled*]

spoon: spooning, imp.; spooned, pp. *spooned*.
 spoom, v. *spoom*, also spoom, v. *spoon* [from spume, which see], to run before the wind—an old sea-term: to spoom, in rowing, to dip oars so slightly into the water that they ruffle and skim the surface: spoon-drift [for *spoom-* or *spume-drift*] the water of billows at sea scattered in a heavy shower of spray by the violence and intensity of the tempest—also *spindrift*.

spoon, *n.* *spon* [A.S. *spon*, a chip, a splint; cf. Icel. *spánn*; Sw. *spån*. Duet. *stann*, Gr. *spahn*] a well-known instr. of domestic use, consisting of a handle and a broad hollow at one end; an implement for removing earth, &c., from deep holes; familiarly, a simpleton; one foolishly bashful and awkward: v. to be in love: spooning, imp.: spooned, pp. *spoond*: spoonery, *n.* also spoony, *n.* a half-witted or silly conduct: spooner, *n.* a word-swindler: spoony, *adj.* spoony, *adv.* as much as a spoon will hold; a small quantity: spoonily, *adv.* i.e. in a weak and

foolish manner: spoon-bill, a wading-bird of several species, so named from its long flattened bill: spoon-meat, food eaten with a spoon: to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, to be born to wealth or good fortune: wooden spoon, in Cambridge, the last on the list of mathematical honours.

spoor, n. *spór* [Dut. *spoor*, a trace, a track], the track or trail of an animal, especially of one pursued as game.

sporadic, a. spē-răd'ik [Gr. *sporadikos*, dispersed, scattered—from *speirō*, I sow], scattered, as diseases which occur in scattered cases; opposed to *epidemic* and *endemic*; applied to those isolated languages which cannot be shown to belong to any known family.

sporangiferous, a. spō-rdn-jif-ēr-ūs [Gr. spora, a seed; angos, a vessel: L. fero, I bear] bearing or producing spores: sporangioles, n. plu. spō-rdn-jif-ōlz. very minute sporangia.

sporangium, n. spō-rân'jū-m, pln. speran'gia, -jā-d [Gr. *spora*, seed; *angos*, a vessel], in bot., the immediate case or covering to the spores of some cryptogamic plants.

spore, *n.* *spór*, also *sporule*, *n.* *spór'ul* [Gr. *spora*, seed], one of the minute grains in flowerless plants which perform the functions of seeds, as in the ferns and club-mosses.

sporesacs, n. plu. *spôr-săks'* [*spore*, and *sac*], in zool., the simple generative buds of certain Hydrozoa, not having the medusoid structure developed.

sporidium, n. spo-ri-dium, sporidia, n. plu. spo-ri-di-á [Gr. *spora*, seed; *eidos*, likeness], in bot., small spores or conidia, developed by budding in certain fungi.

sporecarp, *n.* *spōr'ô-kârp* [Gr. *spora*, seed; *karpōs*, fruit], in bot., the sac containing the spores in *Marsiliaceae*; the fruit in *Carpoporeae*; sporophore. **spōr'ô-fōr** [Gr. *phorō*, I bear], in bot., the asexual or spore-bearing generation in plants which exhibit so-called alternation of generations.

sporran, n. *spór-rán* [Gael. *sporan*, a purse] a pouch made of skin with the hair outwards, often highly ornamented, worn in front of the kilt by a Highlander in full dress.

sport, *n.* *spôrt* [OF. *desporter*, to amuse—from *L. dis*, away; *porto*, I carry], diversion; anything which makes merry; the mirth or pleasure thus produced; play; game; frolic; mockery; anything driven bel-

play; game; frolic; mockery; anything done for amusement; to amuse; to divert; to make merry; to frolic; to play; to jest; to trifle; in familiar language, to exhibit or wear as an article of dress; sport'ing, imp.; adj. practising.

ing the diversions of the field in hunting, fishing, &c.; given to racing, betting, and gambling: *sportsman's* practice or pursuit of a sportsman: *sport'ed*, pp. *sport'er*, n. *-er*, one who sports: *sport'ful*, a. *-ful*.

frolicsome: full of jesting; merry; wanton; ludicrous: sport'fully, ad. -ly: sport'fulness, n. -ness. the state of being sportful; a playful disposition: sport'ive, a. -ive. inclined to mirth; playful; gay:

sportive, *a.* -*iv*, inclined to mirth; playful; gay;
 merry; frolicsome: *sport'ively*, *ad.* -*ly*: *sport'ive-*
ness, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being sportive; playfulness:
sport'ingly, *ad.* -*ly*: *sportsman*, *n.* *sports'man*, one
 who indulges in the sports of the field: one skilled

who indulges in the sports of the hunt; one skilled in hunting, shooting, or fishing, &c.: **sportsman-ship**, n. skill in field-sports: in sport, in jest: for play or diversion: to sport one's oak, in *Eng.* universities, to shut the outer door of one's room.

spot, n. *spôt* [ME. *spot*: cf. Dut. *spotten*, to bespatter or splash; *spot*, a drop of what is splashed: Sw. *spott*: Dan. *smette*] a mark: a place discoloured:

stain: a stain; reproach; blemish; a small extent of place: any particular spot; a small part of a different colour: the very ground on which it is, as a dress with blackish **stain**: a dark mark on the sun: v. to make a mark:

spots; a dark mark on the sun: v. to make a mark or marks on; to stain; to discolour; to blemish; to disgrace; in *slang*, to take special notice of; to notice; to recognise: spot'ting, imp.: n. the putting one's mark upon a person: spot'ted, pp.: adj.

marked with spots: **spotless**, a. -*less*, free from spots; pure; blameless; immaculate; irapproachable: **spotlessness**, n. -*ness*, freedom from spots or stains: **spot'tedness**, n. -*ness*, the quality of being

stains: **spot** *teem*, n. -*ies*, the quality of being spotted: **spot**'*ty*, a. -*ies*, full of spots, or characterized by them: **spot**'*iness*, n. -*ies*, state or quality of being spotty: upon the spot, immediately; before moving: **spotted** fever, typhus fever accom-

māte, mat, fār, laō; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

splatter, *v.* *spilt'er*, another spelling of **splutter**, which see: **splutter-splatter**, *n.* *spilt'er-splitt'er*: **splishy** dirt, expressive of the sound made by dashing water: **splattered-dashes** or **spattered-dashes**, coverings for the legs to keep off the splashes of mud.

spay, *a.* *spā* [an abbr. of *display*], broad; turned outwards: *n.* in arch, the slanting or bevelled expansion given to the sides of doors or windows; divergence outwards from the vertical line: *v.* to slope or slant; to render oblique: **spaying**, *imp.* **spayed**, *pp.* *spaid*: **spay-foot**, a foot having the plantar surface flattened instead of concave; flat foot: **spay-footed**, *a.* having a spay-foot: **spay-mouth**, a wide mouth; a mouth widened in derision.

spleen, *n.* *spēn* [L. and Gr. *spēn*, the milt or spleen], the milt; a spongy viscus, related to the lymphatic system, near the large extremity of the stomach, formerly supposed to be the seat of melancholy, anger, or vexation; ill-humour; a fit of anger; latent spleen; melancholy: in OE, immediate merriment; a caprice; instability of temper: **spleened**, *a.* *spēnd*, deprived of the spleen: **spleen'ful**, *a.* *spēn'fūl*, angry; peevish: **spleen'ish**, *a.* *spēn'ish*, affected with spleen: **spleen'ishly**, *ad.* *spēn'ishness*, *n.* *spēn'ishness*, the state of being spleenish: **spleen'y**, *a.* *spēn'y*, angry; peevish: **spleenwort**, the name of many ferns of the genus *Asplenium*.—SYN. of 'spleen': caprice; inconstancy; spite; anger.

splenecula, *n.* *spēn'ē-kū-lā*, **spleneculi**, *n. plu.* *spēn'ē-kū-lī* [dim. of L. *spēn*, the milt or spleen], in anat., small detached roundish nodules, occasionally found in the neighbourhood of the spleen, and similar to it in substance; supplementary spleens.

splendant, *a.* *spēn'dant* [L. *splendens* or *splendens*], shining; **splendore**, to shine], shining; glossy; beaming; illustrious.

splendid, *a.* *spēn'did* [F. *splendide*—from L. *splendidus*, bright, shining—from *splendere*, to shine], very bright; showy; magnificent; glittering; brilliant; heroic; famous: **splendidly**, *ad.* *spēn'didly*.

splendour, *n.* *spēn'dūr* [F. *splendeur*—from L. *splendor*, brightness—from *splendere*, to shine], great brightness; brilliance; magnificent display; grandeur; exultance.—SYN.: brilliancy; lustre; magnificence; showiness; parade; pomp; gorgeoussness; display.

splenetic, *a.* *spēn'ē-tik* [L. *spleneticus*, splenetic— from Gr. and L. *spēn*, the milt or spleen] troubled with spleen; fretful; peevish; gloomy: *n.* a person affected with spleen: **splenetic'al**, *a.* *spēn'ē-tik*, same as **splenetic**: **splenetic'ally**, *ad.* *spēn'ē-tik*: **splēn'ic** [L. *splēnicus*], belonging to the spleen: **splēn'ic fever**, a disease of cattle due to the presence of a bacillus in the blood; anthrax: **splēnitis**, *n.* *spēn'it-īs*, inflammation of the spleen: **splēnisation**, *n.* *spēn'it-ē-shūn*, a change produced in the lungs by inflammation, so that they resemble the substance of the spleen: **splēn'it-ic**, *a.* *spēn'it-ik*, in OE, passionate; hot; fiery.—SYN. of 'splēn'it-ic': peevish; sullen; fretful; gloomy; morose.

splēnial, *a.* *spēn'it-āl* [L. *splēnium*, a patch, a splint], in anat., applied to a bone of the skull in certain vertebrata; denoting an osseous plate connected with the mandible of fishes, reptiles, &c.

splēn'ic—see **splēn**.

splice, *v.* *spīs* [O. Dut. *spilssen*, to wreath: cf. Sw. *spilss*; Dan. *spilse*; Ger. *spilssen*], to unite or join together the two ends of a rope by interlacing or twisting together the strands; to connect pieces of wood or metal, as beams or railway bars, by means of overlapping parts fastened or bolted to them: *n.* a piece added to a rope by splicing: **splicing**, *imp.* **spliced**, *pp.* *spliced*: to **splice** the main brace, in naval phrase, to give out an extra allowance of spirits after special exposure to cold or wet: to get **spliced**, in common slang, to get married.

split, *n.* *spilt*, also **spilt**, *n.* *spilt* [a nasalised form of *split*: Dan. *spilt*, a splinter: Dut. *spilt'er*, a splinter], a small piece split off from a larger; in *sway*, a thin piece of wood used to confine in its proper position a broken bone after being set; a hard excrescence growing on the shank-bone of a horse; a hard laminated coal, intermediate between cannel and common pit coal: *v.* to confine or supply with splints: **splitting**, *imp.* **split**, *pp.* *split*, *a.* *split*, thin strips of wood used for lighting candles, gas, &c.: **split-armor**, a kind of armor consisting of overlapping plates: **split-bone**, the fibula; in some animals, as in the horse, the small metacarpal bones:

splitter, *n.* *spilt'er*, a small piece split off a larger; an irregular fragment rent from a body: *v.* to shiver; to break or rend into thin small fragments: **splitting**, *imp.* **split**, *pp.* *split*, *a.* *split*, broken into fragments: **split'ery**, *a.* *spilt'ēry*, consisting of or resembling splinters; having splinters or scales adhering, as in a fracture: **splitter-bar**, the cross-bar of a coach which supports the springs: **splitter-proof**, capable of resisting the fragments or splinters of bursting shells.

split, *v.* *spilt* [Dan. *spilte*, to split: cf. Dut. *spilt'en*; Ger. *spiltsen*], to divide or separate lengthwise; to rive; to rend; to divide, as into parties; to be thrown into discord, as a party; to burst or part asunder; to be broken, as a ship: *n.* a rent; a crack; a fissure or crack lengthwise; a breach or division in a party: **split'ing**, *imp.* *n.* act of one who splits or divides: **split**, *pt.* and *pp.* *spilt*: **split'er**, *n.* *spilt'er*, one who splits: *v.* same as **splitter**, which see: **split'ter**, *imp.* **split'ter**, *pp.* *split'ter*: **split-peace**, peace depriving their hanks and split, used for making soup: **splitter-splitter**, a phrase imitative of clashing and clashing; to split one's sides with laughter; to laugh excessively under strong excitement; to burst with laughter: **hair-splitting**—see under **hair**.

splutter, *v.* *spilt'er* [prob. a freq. from *spout*], to scatter about confusedly and noisily; to scatter about drops of saliva while speaking; to scatter drops about the paper in writing with a bad pen; to speak hastily and confusedly: *n.* a muddle, as by scattering water; bustle; stir; tumult: **split'ter**, *imp.* **split'ter**, *pp.* *split'ter*.

spodomancy, *n.* *spōd'ō-mān'ē-tē* [Gr. *spodos*, ashes; *manteia*, divination], divination by means of ashes: **spodomane**, *n.* *spōd'ō-mēn* [Gr. *spodos*, ashes], a silicate of alumina and lithia of a pale greyish-green colour.

spoil, *n.* *spōil* [F. *spolier*, to plunder—from L. *spoliāre*, to deprive of covering, to plunder—from *spoliūm*, the spoil of an animal—that is, its skin stripped off], that which is taken by force, especially in war; pilage; robbery; plunder; the goods plundered; cast-off skin of a serpent: *v.* to take away by force; to strip of goods; to plunder; to rob; to practise robbery: **spoil'ing**, *imp.* **spoiled**, *pp.* *spoiled*: **spoil'er**, *n.* *spōil'er*, one who spoils or plunders; plunderer; pillager; robber: **spoil'ful**, *a.* *spōil'fūl*, in OE, rapacious.

spoil, *v.* *spōil* [same as *spoil* 1], to waste; to render useless; to mar; to taint; to go to ruin; to decay; to injure character by over-indulgence: *n.* in OE, corruption; ruin: *ad.* rendered useless; wasted; over-indulged: **spoil'er**, *n.* *spōil'er*, one who mars or corrupts: **spoil'ful**, *a.* in OE, wasteful: **spoil-sport**, one who mars; one who renders useless.

spoke, *pt.* *spok*, also **spoken**, *pp.* *spok'n*, from **speak**, which see: **spokesman**, *n.* *spōks'mān*, one who speaks for one or more persons.

spoke, *n.* *spok* [from *spika*, which see: Ger. *speiche*; Dut. *speek*, the spoke of a wheel], one of the bars of a wheel passing from the nave or centre to the felly or rim; the spar or round of a ladder: **spoke-shave**, a kind of plane used for dressing curved wood-work: to put a spoke in his wheel, to impede; to thwart a plan; to hinder any one or do him damage in allusion to the pin or spoke put into moving wheels of machinery to lock them, or into the wheels of a conveyance to cause it to stop or to slide along.

spoliare, *v.* *spōil'āre* [L. *spoliatus*, robbed, plundered—from *spoliāre*, to rob—see *spoil* 1], to pillage; to plunder; to rob: **spoliating**, *imp.* **spoliated**, *pp.* *spoliated*, *n.* *spōliat'ion*, the act of plundering or robbery: **spoliat'ive**, *a.* *spōliat'iv*, tending to deprive or diminish: **spoliator**, *n.* *spōliat'or*, one who spoliates: **spoliatory**, *a.* *spōliat'iv*, tending to spoil; destructive.

spondes, *n.* *spōn'dē* [L. *spondēs*, a spondee: Gr. *spondēios*, a spondee; as an adj., of or belonging to libations—from *spondai*, a solemn treaty, plu. of *spondē*, a libation, referring to its prolonged solemn character], a poetic foot consisting of two long syllables: **spondale**, *a.* *spōn'dā-ik*, pert. to a spondee.

sponge, *n.* *spūnj* [OF. *esponge*—from L. *sponsgia*; Gr. *spongia*, a sponge], a well-known porous substance much used for domestic purposes, being the skeleton of simply organised marine animals; a soft porous substance for cleaning and wiping, &c.; one who pertinaciously lives upon others; bakon; dough before it is finally kneaded and shaped to be baked into bread: *v.* to wipe or cleanse with a sponge; to wipe out completely; to imbibe or suck

the state of being spiritless; want of life or vigour: *spirituous*, a. *-it-ū-s*, containing ardent spirit, or possessing its qualities; light; volatile: *spirituousness*, n. *-ness*, the quality of being spirituous: *spirituous*, a. *-ūs*, in *O.E.*, refused: resembling spirit: *spirito*, ad. *-it-ū-s* [*It.* spirited], in music, with spirit: *spirit-dealer* or *-merchant*, one who has a licence to sell spirituous liquors: *spirit-lamp*, a lamp in which alcohol is used instead of oil: *spirit-level*, a glass tube nearly filled with spirits of wine or distilled water, hermetically sealed, and fixed on a case of wood or other substance, used to ascertain whether a surface is horizontal or perfectly flat: *spirit-rapper*, one who pretends to have intercourse with spirits, and who alleges that they manifest their presence and convey intelligence by means of audible raps or knocks: *spirit-rapping*, the alleged manifestation of the presence of spirits by audible or visible signs; the belief in such: *spirit of salt*, a familiar name for muriatic acid: *spirits of wine*, a familiar name for alcohol—so called because formerly only extracted from wine: *animal spirits*, the fluid supposed to circulate through the nerves, and regarded as the agent of sensation and motion; the nervous fluid or nervous principle; briskness or gaiety of disposition: *The Spirit*, the third person of the Holy Trinity: *the spirit*, the immortal part of man: rectified spirit, proof-spirit made purer by further distillation: *spirits of hartshorn*, an impure carbonate of ammonia: *spirits of turpentine*, a volatile and very inflammable oil distilled from turpentine: to *spirit away*, to snatch or allure away secretly.—*SYN.* of 'spirit n.': life; soul; breath; fire; ardour; enthusiasm; earnestness; courage; animation; vivacity; eagerness; desire; enterprise; cheerfulness; mind; intellect; intent; spectre; ghost; apparition; sentiment; perception—of 'spirited': animated; lively; vivacious; active; bold; courageous; ardent.

spiritual, a. *spir-it-ū-āl* [*F.* *spirituel*, spiritual—from *L.* *spiritualis*, spiritual—from *spiritus*, breath, spirit—see spirit], not material; not gross; possessing the nature or qualities of a spiritual being; not lay or temporal; pert. to sacred things; pure; holy: *spiritually*, ad. *-ly*: *spirituality*, n. *-it-ū-āl-ty* [*F.* *spiritualité*—from *L.*], essence, as distinct from matter; spiritual nature; that which belongs to the Church or to religion: *spiritualise*, v. *-it-ū-s*, to refine; to free from grossness or sensuality; to purify; to convert to a spiritual meaning: *spiritualising*, imp.: *spiritualised*, pp. *-ed*: *spiritualiser*, n. *-iser*, one who spiritualises: *spiritualisation*, n. *-t-ān*, the act of spiritualising: *spiritualism*, n. *-ism*, the system which teaches that all that is real is spirit, soul, or self; that system which regards the external world as either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, or else the mere educt of the mind itself; the doctrines opposed to materialism; the belief in the frequent communications from the world of spirits, as manifested by visible or audible signs; *spirit-rapping* and its allied manifestations: *spiritualist*, n. *-ist*, one who professes a regard for spiritual things only, or a belief in them; the opposite of *materialist*: one who believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits; a *spiritist*: *spiritualistic*, a. *-it-ū-s-tic*, relating to spiritualism: *spiritualists*, n. *-ists*, the state or quality of being spiritual: *spirituality*, n. *-it-ū-āl-ty*, in *O.E.*, the ecclesiastical body; the whole clergy of the Church: *spiritual court*, an ecclesiastical court: *spiritual-mindedness*, the state of having devout and holy affections: *spirituelle*, a. *-āl* [*F.*], possessing or manifesting the higher qualities of mind, said especially of women.

spiritus asper, n. *spir-it-ū-s dā-sper* [*L.* *spiritus*, a breathing; *asper*, rough], in *Gr. gram.*, a mark thus (') placed before certain words beginning with a vowel, to indicate that such should be pronounced like words beginning with vocal *h* in Eng.; also placed over *Gr. p*, Eng. *r*: *spiritus lenis*, n. *lā-nis*, [*L.* *lenis*, soft], the mark (') denoting the soft breathing.

spiroid, n. *spir-ō-īd* [*Gr.* *spira*, a coil, a fold; *eidos*, resemblance], resembling a spiral: *spiroidea*, n. plu. *spir-ō-īd-ē-s*, spiral vessels—see under *spire* 2: *spirolobes*, n. plu. *spir-ō-lō-bē-s* [*Gr.* *lobos*, a lobe], in bot., Crucifers which have the cotyledons folded transversely, and the radicle dorsal.

spirometer, n. *spi-rō-mē-tēr* [*L.* *spiro*, I breathe:

Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the quantity of air an individual can expire after a forced inspiration.

Spiroptera, n. plu. *spir-ō-ptēr-ā* d [*L.* *spira*, a coil, a convolution; *Gr.* *pteron*, a wing], a genus of intestinal parasites whose species are found in various animals.

spirit, v. *spir-it* [see *spurt*], to throw out in a jet or stream, as a liquid; to gush out in a small stream, as a liquid from a cask; to spurt: n. a sudden rushing of a liquid substance from a small tube or orifice; a jet: *spiriting*, imp.: *spirited*, pp.: *spiritedly*, adv.: *spirited*, imp. *-ing*: *spirited*, pp. *-ed*, in the same sense.

spiry—see under *spire* 2.

spit, n. *spit* [*AS.* *spita*, a spit; cf. *Dut.* *spit*; *Icel.* *spita*; *Ger.* *spiesse*], a long thin bar of wood or metal, pointed at one or both ends, on which meat, &c., is roasted; a small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow shoal from the shore into the sea, as a *spit* of sand: v. to put on a spit; to thrust through, as meat by a spit; to pierce: *spitting*, imp.: *spitted*, pp.

spit, v. *spit* [*AS.* *spittan*, *spetan*, to spit; cf. *Icel.* *spita*; *Dan.* *spytte*; *Ger.* *spitten*; *L.* *spatio*, *spuo*], to throw out as saliva from the mouth; to eject from the mouth; to rain slightly: n. *spittle*; saliva: *spat*, pp. *spit*, did. *spit*: *spitman*, pp. *spit-men*, also *spit*, pp. *spit*: *spittle*, n. *spit-ū-l*, saliva: the moisture thrown out from the mouth: *spittoon*, n. *spit-tōn*, a shallow box to receive the spittle thrown out of the mouth by smokers: *spitfire*, n. *-fir*, a violent passionate person: to *spit upon*, to insult grossly; to treat with contempt.

spital or *spittle*, n. *spit-ū-l* [a corrupt. of *hospital*, which see], in *O.E.*, originally a lazar-house or house for lepers; subsequently applied to a *hospital* or alms-house of any kind; a name designating many places in Eng. and Scot. from the fact of the existence in them of lazar-houses or hospitals.

spitch-cock, v. *spitch-kōk* [*Eng.* *spit*, and *cock*], to dress an eel with condiments, &c., after splitting it longwise, then broiling it: n. an eel so dressed and cooked: *spitch-cooked*, a. *-kōk*, split and cooked, as an eel.

spite, n. *spit* [a mere abbr. of *despite*], sudden or furtive ill-will; hatred or great irritation accompanied with the desire to annoy or injure: v. to treat maliciously; to do with a desire to vex or annoy; to annoy; to thwart: *spitting*, imp.: *spited*, pp.: *spiteful*, a. *-fūl*, having a desire to annoy or injure; malignant: *spitefully*, ad. *-ly*: *spitefulness*, n. *-ness*, the state or quality of being spiteful; malice: in *spite* of [for *in despite of*], in defiance of; notwithstanding: to owe a *spite*, to entertain a grudge against.—*SYN.* of 'spite n.': rancour; malevolence; pique; grudge; vexation; chagrin; hatred; malice; malignity.

spittle, *spittoon*—see under *spit* 2.

spittle—see *spital*: *spittle-house*, in *O.E.*, a house for lepers; a lazar-house.

spits-dog, n. *spit-sdōg* [*Ger.* *spitze*, a point; *Eng.* *dog*], a small variety of Pomeranian dog, having short, erect ears, a pointed muzzle, and long hair, usually white.

splanchnic, a. *spīdnk-ī-tik* [*Gr.* *splanchnon*, an entrail], in *anat.*, belonging to the viscera or intestines: *splanchnica*, n. plu. *-it-ā-ēd*, medicines for the bowels; diseases affecting the bowels: *splanchnic*, ad. in *anat.*, a prefix, implying relation to viscera, as *splanchno-skeleton*, the osseous structure of particular organs: *splanchnography*, n. *spīdnk-nōgrā-f-ī* [*Gr.* *spḗn*, I write], an anatomical description of the viscera: *splanchnology*, n. *-nōl-ō-j-ī* [*Gr.* *logos*, discourse], a description of the viscera; the doctrine of diseases of the internal parts.

splash, n. *spīsh* [from *plash*, by prefixing *s*], water or slush thrown upon anything, particularly from a puddle; a noise, as from water thrown up: v. to bespatter with water or mud, or squalid; to strike or dash about water or slush: *splashing*, imp.: *splashed*, pp. *spīsh-ēd*: *splashy*, a. *spīsh-ēd*, wet and muddy; full of muddy or dirty water: *splash-board*, a board in front of a vehicle to prevent the mud in wet weather being scattered upon it: *splashers*, n. plu. *-ēr*, guards placed over the wheels of a locomotive engine; the same contrivances placed over the wheels of an ordinary carriage drawn by horses.

malé, mál, fár, láw; mēle, mēl, hēr; pine, pín; nōle, nōl, móve;

and to let in the air, as in a cask: *spil'ing*, imp.: *spilled*, pp. *spild*: *spile-hole*, a small hole in a cask for air, that can be plugged with a peg.

spill, v. *spil* (AS. *spillan*, to destroy), to suffer a liquid or any powder to run over, or to fall out of a vessel; to shed, used especially of blood; to be lost or wasted; in OE., to waste; to injure: *spilling*, imp.: *spilled*, pp. *spild*, also *spilt*, pp. *spilt*: adj. poured out or wasted: *spiller*, n. -*ler*, one who spills; a kind of fishing-line: *spilling-line*, in a ship, certain ropes used to dislodge the wind from a sail in order to furl it the more easily. *Note*.—To *spill* expresses an accidental loss, as distinguished from *to pour*, which implies voluntary action.

spill, n. *spil* (Dut. *speld*, *spil*, a pin) a thin slip or splinter of wood; a chip; a small bar or pin of iron pointed; a small roll of paper, or thin slip of wood, for lighting a lamp.

spilt, v. *spilt*—see under *spill* 1.

spilth, n. *spilth* (see *spill* 1) in OE., anything wasted.

spin, v. *spin* (AS. *spinnan*, to spin; cf. Icel. *spinna*; Dan. *spinde*; Dut. and Ger. *spinnen*) to draw out and twist into threads; to extend to a great length; to draw out to a tedious length; to whirl or turn rapidly as by means of thread—applied to the motion of any body on its axis, as a top; to exercise the art or trade of drawing out into threads; to issue in a very small current: *spin'ing*, imp.: n. the art or practice of drawing out into threads, as wool, cotton, flax, &c.: *spun*, *spun*, or *spun*, pp. *spun*, did *spin*: *spun*, pp. *spun*: *spinner*, n. *spin'ner*, one who spins; a spider: *spin'neret*, n. -*er*, in insects, an organ with which they form their silk or web: *spin'ster*, n. -*ster*, one who spins; hence in law, the term applied to a male or unmarried female: *spinning-jenny*, a machine for spinning wool or cotton, consisting essentially of a large number of spindles made to revolve simultaneously: *spinning-mill*, a factory where spinning is carried on: *spinning-wheel*, a machine for spinning yarn or thread, driven by the hand, or by the foot acting on a treadle: to *spin* a yarn, among sailors, to tell a tale: to *spin* out the time, to take means to occupy as much of it as possible to serve a purpose; to protract.

spinach, n., also *spinage*, n. *spin'age* (F. *épinache*: Sp. *espinaca*: Ar. *aspanākh*) a garden plant whose leaves are used as a table vegetable; *Spinacia oleracea*, Ord. *Chenopodiaceae*: *spinaceous*, a *spin'ous*: *spin'ous*, pert. to spinach.

spinal, *spinaceous*—see under *spine*.

spindle, n. *spin'dle* (AS. *spinn*, a spindle—from *spinnan*, to spin; Ger. *spindel*—see *spin*), the pin or thin rod, formerly used in spinning, for twisting the fibres drawn from the distaff; any axis of revolution, as the axis of a wheel, of a capstan, &c.; a yarn-measure: v. among gardeners, to put forth a long and slender stalk: *spin'dling*, imp.: *spindled*, pp. *spin'dled*: *spindle-legged* or *shankled*, having long slender legs: *spindle-tree*, the *Eucalyptus*, a genus of several species, somewhat large and ornamental shrubs; the shoots of *E. europæus* when charred form a kind of drawing-pencil.

spine, n. *spin* (OF. *épine*; L. *spina*, a thorn, the spine), a spike or thorn; a thin sharp-pointed thing; the vertebral column or backbone; in bot., an abortive branch with a hard sharp point: *spiny*, a *spin'y*, full of spines; thorny; difficult; slender: *spin'iness*, n. -*ness*, the state or quality of having spines: *spin'al*, a *spin'al* (F. *spin'al*—from L. *spinalis*, spinal), of or relating to the backbone: *spinal column*, the connected vertebrae of the back, or its cartilaginous substitute, forming the sheath for the spinal cord; the backbone: *spinaceous*, a *spin'ous*: *spin'ous*, in bot., terminating in a spine; tapering to a rigid leafless point; tipped with a spine: *spiniform*, a *spin'ous* (L. *forma*, shape) like a spine or thorn: *spin'ous*, a *spin'ous*, also *spin'ous*, a *spin'ous*, full of spines; thorny: *spin'ous*, n. -*ous*, a minute spine: *spin'ulous*, a *spin'ous*, also *spin'ulous*, a *spin'ous*, covered with or bearing minute spines: *spinal cord* or *chord*, also *spinal marrow*, the greyish-white nervous matter lodged in the interior of the spinal column or backbone; the axial nervous system of the body—a continuation of the brain.

spinel, n. *spin'el* (OF. *épinelle*: L. *spina*, a spine—prob. from the spine-shaped crystals), an aluminate of magnesium, forming a precious stone of various

tints: *spinal ruby*, a name applied to the scarlet varieties of spinel.

spinet, n. *spin'et* (OF. *épinette*; It. *spinetta*, a spinet—from L. *spina*, a spine, so called because struck with a pointed quill), a musical instr. resembling the harpsichord, not now in use.

spiniferous, a *spin'ous* (L. *spinifer*, thorn-bearing, prickly—from *spina*, a thorn; *fero*, I bear), in bot., producing or bearing spines; thorny.

spiniform, *spin'ous*, *spin'ous*, &c.—see under *spine*.

spinist, *spin'ing*, &c.—see under *spin*.

Spinozism, n. *spin'ous*-ism, the doctrines of *Spinoza*, *spin'ous*-ed, a Dutch Jew (1632-1677), who taught that God is not only the Creator, but also the original master of the universe; that there can be no substance but God; whatever is, is in God, and nothing can be conceived without God: *Spinoz'ist*, n. -*ist*, one who believes in the doctrines of Spinoza.

spinster—see under *spin*.

spintharicose, n. *spin-thér'ic* (Gr. *spinthér*, a spark; *skopó*, I view), a small optical instr. by which the luminous radiation from an infinitesimal amount of radium can be seen.

spinule, *spin'y*, &c.—see under *spine*.

spiracle, n. *spin'acle* (L. *spiraculum*, an air-hole—from *spiro*, I breathe), a breathing-pore; a vent; a passage by which air is inhaled or exhaled.

Spiraea, n. *spin'rea* (Gr. *speira*, a shrubby flower—from *spira*, anything twisted, alluding to the branches being suitable for twisting into garlands), an extensive genus of plants, very handsome when in flower: *Spiraea ulmaria* is the Queen of the Meadow.

spirant, a *spin'rant* (L. *spirans* or *spirantem*, breathing—from *spiro*, I breathe), a name applied to the consonants *p*, *c*, *t*, from their continuous open sounds, and sometimes to *f* and *s*: *spira*, n. *spin* (AS. *spira*, a spike of a reed; cf. Sw. *spira*; Dan. *spire*) the part of a body tapering to a point; the tapering point of a steeple, rising from the tower; a stalk or blade of grass; the top or uppermost point: v. to shoot up to a point; to sprout: *spir'ing*, imp.: *spired*, pp. *spin'd*: adj. having a spire.

spire, n. *spin* (F. *spire*, a coil or fold—from L. *spira*, a twist, a wreath—from Gr. *speira*, a coil, a wreath), anything wreathed or twisted; a spiral; a coil; a curl; a wreath; the whorls of a shell except the lowest: *spiry*, a *spin'y*, curled; coiled; wreathed: *spir'al*, a *spin'al*, winding like a screw: n. in geom., a curve or curved line receding continually from the centre about which it revolves: *spir'ally*, ad. -*ly*: *spir'al vessels*, in bot., long cells having one or more spiral fibres coiled up in their interior.

spirillum, n. *spin'illum*, *spirilla*, n. plu. *spin'illa* (L. *spira*; Gr. *speira*, a coil, a fold), a coiled species of Bacteria.

spirit, n. *spin'it* (L. *spiritus*, breath, the breath of life, a spirit—from *spiro*, I breathe), an intelligent being imperceptible to the senses, an immaterial substance; in popular usage, the soul of man; a spectre or ghost; ardour; courage; temper or disposition of mind; the intellectual powers of man, as distinct from the body; turn of mind; power of mind, moral or intellectual; a man of life, fire, and enterprise; purest part of a body; essential quality; a liquid, as brandy, whisky, or rum, obtained by distilling a fermented vegetable extract; real meaning, as opposed to the letter; in Scrip., sometimes the renewed nature of man; the immortal part of man; pre-eminently, the Holy Spirit; anything eminently pure and refined: v. to convey away rapidly and secretly: *spin'iting*, imp.: n. the service of a spirit—hence, work done well and quickly: *spin'ited*, pp.: adj. full of animation and life; ardent; vivacious; courageous; in composition, denoting the state of the mind or the character of the disposition, as high-spirited, low-spirited: *spin'itedly*, ad. -*ly*: *spin'itedness*, n. -*ness*, state of being spirited; animation; disposition of mind: *spin'itis*, n. plu. -*itis*, excitement of mind; natural vivacity: persons distinguished by certain qualities of mind, as, 'the choice and master spirits of this age'; fluids containing more than half their bulk of absolute alcohol; such alcoholic liquids as are intended for drinking: *spin'itist*, n. -*ist*, one who believes in intercourse between the living and the dead by sensible tokens: *spin'itless*, a *spin'itless*, wanting in vigour; dull; dejected: having no breath: *spin'itlessly*, ad. -*ly*: *spin'itlessness*, n. -*ness*,

karpos, fruit], in bot., a small, indehiscent, one-seeded fruit, enclosed within a fleshy complex pericarp.

sphene, *n.* *s/en* [F. *sphène*—from Gr. *sphēn* a wedge], a mineral composed of silica, titanic acid, and lime.

sphenocephalus, *n.* *s/en-ō-sēf-d-lās* [Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge; *kēphalē*, the head], in anat., a malformation of the head by which the upper part of the cranium takes a wedge-like appearance.

sphenogram, *n.* *s/en-ō-grām* [Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge; *gramma*, a writing], a cuneiform inscription.

sphenoid, *a.* *s/en-ōyid*, also **sphenoidal**, *a.* *s/en-ōyid-dī* [Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge, *sphēnos*, of a wedge; *eidos*, likeness], wedge-like, as applied to a bone of the skull, which wedges in and locks together most of the other bones: **sphenoid** is often contracted into **spheno**, *s/en-ō*, and signifies, belonging both to the sphenoid bone and to the part indicated by the other constituent of the compound, as **spheno-mastillary**.

sphere, *n.* *s/ēr* [F. *sphère*—from L. *sphæra*; Gr. *sphaîra*, a ball, a globe], the vast concave or expansive of the heavens; a globe; a celestial orb; a circle; any round solid body; employment; rank; circuit of action; knowledge or influence: *v.* in *OE.*, to place in a sphere; to form into roundness: **spherical**, *a.* *s/ēr-i-kēl*, round; globular; relating to a sphere: **spherically**, *ad. -ly*: **sphericity**, *n.* *s/ēr-i-kē-ty*, also **sphericity**, *n.* *s/ēr-i-kē-ty*, state or quality of being round; roundness: **sphericle**, *n.* *s/ēr-i-kē-l*, also **spherule**, *n.* *s/ēr-i-kē-l*, a little sphere: **spherics**, *n.* plu. *-ies*, the doctrine of the properties of the sphere as a geometrical body, in relation to the different circles, lines, angles, &c., which may be described on its surface: **sphery**, *a.* *s/ēr-i*, in *OE.*, spherical; round; belonging to the spheres: **spherical angle**, in trig., an angle formed by the intersection of two great circles on the surface of a sphere or spheroid: **spherical geometry**, that branch of geometry that treats of spherical bodies and their various properties: **spherical trigonometry**, that branch of trigonometry which treats of spherical angles and triangles: music of the spheres, in the anc. *astron.*, the music supposed to result from the motions of the spheres.

-BYN. of 'sphere n.': globe; globule; orb; ball.

spherograph, *n.* *s/ēr-ō-grāf* [Gr. *sphaîra*, a sphere; *graphō*, I write], an instr. designed for the practical application of spherics to navigation.

spheroid, *n.* *s/ēr-ōyid* [Gr. *sphaîra*, a sphere; *eidos*, resemblance], a round body or figure not perfectly spherical; a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes: **spheroidal**, *a.* *s/ēr-ōyid-dī*, having the form of a spheroid: **spheroid ally**, *ad. -ly*: **spheroidic-ity**, *n.* *-ōyid-i-ty*, state or quality of being spheroidal: **oblate spheroid**—see under **oblate** 1.

spherometer, *n.* *s/ēr-ōm-ē-tēr* [Gr. *sphaîra*, a sphere; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring with great precision the thickness of small bodies, the curvature of optical glasses, &c.

spherocylinder—see **sphaerocylinder**.

spherulites—see **sphaerulites**.

sphincter, *n.* *s/ingkt-ēr* [Gr. *sphingktēr*, that binds tightly or contracts—from *sphingō*, I bind tight], in anat., a muscle that contracts or shuts an orifice or opening which it surrounds.

sphinx, *n.* *s/ingks* [L. *sphinx*; Gr. *sphingx*, the sphinx, the throttler—from Gr. *sphingō*, I bind tight], a fabulous monster common to the anc. myth. of the Aryan, Grecian, and Egyptian nations, the so-called Egyptian sphinx being represented as a winged lion with a human head and bust, always in a couchant attitude, the Greek sphinx being represented in any attitude which might suit the fancy of the poet; a fabulous creature located near Thebes that was said to propose riddles to travellers, and tear to pieces those who could not solve them, usually represented as having the winged body of a lion and the face and breast of a young woman; hence, one who talks in enigmas; the generic name of the hawk-moths, so called because the attitude of the caterpillar resembles that of the Egyptian sphinx.

sphragid, *n.* *s/frāg-id* [Gr. *sphragis*, a signet]—same as **Lamellaris**, earth, which see.

sphragitica, *n.* *s/frāg-i-ti-kā* [Gr. *sphragitika*, of or for sealing—from *sphragis*, a seal], the science of seals, their history, peculiarities, and distinctions, in relation to documents.

sphragis, *n.* *s/frāg-i-s* [Gr. *sphragis*, I am vigorous], in bot., the disease of over-rankness, either con-

stitutional or the effect of abundant nutriment, from which many members of the vegetable kingdom suffer.

sphygmia, *a.* *s/ig-mik* [Gr. *sphygmia*, the pulse], of or pert. to the pulse: **sphygmograph**, *n.* *-mō-grāf* [Gr. *sphgmō*, I describe], a contrivance for indicating the character of the pulse: **sphygmographic**, *a.* *-grāf-i-k*, connected with or relating to a sphygmograph: **sphygmometer**, *n.* *s/ig-mō-m-ē-tēr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for rendering visible arterial pulsations, or for counting them; a sphygmograph.

spial, *n.* *spt-āl* [see *spy*], in *OE.*, a spy; a scout.

spicate, *a.* *spt-ikēd* [L. *spicatus*, furnished with spikes—from *spica*, an ear of corn, a spike], in bot., having the form of a spike or ear of corn; arranged in a spike.

spice, *n.* *spts* [OF. *espice*, spice—from L. *species*, a kind], an aromatic vegetable substance for seasoning food; a thing that imparts pungency or flavour to food; a small quantity giving a flavour to a greater: *v.* to season or flavour with spice; to render agreeable to the palate; to tincture: **spiced**, *imp.* *spt-ēd*, *pp.* *spt-i*: **spiced**, *pp.* *spt-i*: **spiced**, *adj.* seasoned with spice; having an agreeable taste or flavour: **spicer**, *n.* *-sēr*, one who deals in spice: **spicery**, *n.* *-i*, fragrant and aromatic substances used in seasoning food: **spicy**, *a.* *spt-i*, fragrant; aromatic; smart; racy; showy; piquant; pungent: **spicily**, *ad. -ly*: **spiciness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being spicy: **spice-nut**, small round pieces of ginger-bread spiced: **spice-wood**, the wild allspice.

spick and span, *a.* *sptk, spān* [Eng. *spike*, and Irel. *spann*; Gr. *span*, a chip, a splinter], bright as a spike just made, and a chip just split; bright; quite new.

spicula, *n.* *spt-kū-lā* [L. *spiculum*, a little sharp point, a dart—dim. of *spica*, *spicum*, a spike, an ear of corn], in bot., a little spike: **spicular**, *a.* *-tēr*, resembling a dart or spike; having sharp points: **spiculate**, *a.* *-tāt*, in bot., covered with fine-pointed appendages; having a spike composed of several smaller spikes: **spiculum**, *n.* *-kū-lūm*, a minute slender granule or point: **spiculus**, *n.* *-kū-lūm*, **spicula**, plu. *-lū*, in *zool.*, a small-pointed piece of bone or other hard matter; in *zool.*, a term applied to minute siliceous or calcareous particles, generally needle-shaped, which are embedded in the tissues of sponges and certain other animals.

spicary, *spicy*—see under **spice**.

spider, *n.* *spt-ēr* [a corrupt. of *spinder*—from *spia*, so named from spinning its web: Dan. *spinder*; Sw. *spinnel*, a spider], a well-known insect that spins webs to ensnare its prey: **spider-like**, a small-bodied and long-legged: **spiderwort**, a term applied to the *Tradescantia*, a genus of lily-like plants, Ord. *Commelynales*.

spiegel-eisen, *n.* *spt-gēl-ē-isen* [Gr. *spiegel*, a mirror; *eisen*, iron], a peculiar make of cast-iron, so called from its shining or specular crystalline fracture.

spiguel, *n.* *spt-gū-l* [said to be a corrupt. of *spina*], a wild umbelliferous plant; *Méum athamasicum*—also **spicknael**.

spigot, *n.* *spt-gōt* [OF. *espigot*, a bad ear of corn; L. *spica*, a spike], a peg to stop the vent-hole of a cask or the pipe of a faucet; the faucet is the pipe in the cask for drawing off liquor.

spike, *n.* *sptk* [L. *spica*, an ear of corn, a point], a large nail; a pointed bar of iron, sometimes of wood; the iron rod driven into the vent of a gun; in bot., an inflorescence consisting of numerous flowers, sessile, on an axis or single stem, as in the wheat and lavender; an ear of corn; *v.* to fasten with spikes or large nails; to set with spikes: to drive into the touch-hole of a cannon a spike or long nail: **spiking**, *imp.* *spt-kēd*, *pp.* *spt-i*: **spiked**, *adj.* having spikes; having ears or those parts containing seed; formed as a spike; terminating in a sharp point: **spiky**, *a.* *spt-kēd*, sharp-pointed: **spikelet**, *n.* *spt-kē-lē*, a small spike; in bot., the small cluster of flowers within the glumes in grasses.

spikenard, *n.* *spt-kē-nārd* [OF. *spiquenard*; L. *spica*, a spike; *nardi*, gen. of *nardus*, nard—see *nard*], the spike or ear of the *nardus*, which is highly aromatic; the plant itself, or an oil extracted from it; the *Nardostachys jatamansi*, Ord. *Valerianaceæ*, producing the nardus or spikenard of the ancients.

spile, *n.* *sptl*, also **spill**, *n.* *sptl* [Dut. *spijl*, a bar], the vent-peg of a cask: *v.* to bore a hole for a j-c-

māle, māt, fār, lāw; niēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

n. -nde, the state of being speechless: *speech-maker*, one who makes speeches; one accustomed to speak in public: *speechify*, *v. speech's* [Eng. *speech*, and *L. facio*, I make] to harangue, generally used in contempt: *speech'fying*, *imp.*: *speech'fied*, *pp.* *-f'd*: *speech'fication*, *n.* *-f't-h'd-sh'n*, the act of speechifying.

speed, *n.* *spéd* [AS. *spédan*, to succeed, to prosper: cf. Low Ger. *spoden*: Dut. *speed*, speed; OH. Ger. *spuot*, success], quickness of motion; haste; rapid action; swiftness; success: *v.* to hasten; to make haste: to send away quickly; to accelerate; to have success; to assist; to prosper; to fare well or ill; in O.E. to have good success; to succeed well or ill; to destroy; to ruin: *speed'ing*, *imp.*: *sped*, *pt.* *pp.* *spéd*, *did speed*: *speedy*, *a.* *spéd'i*, quick; prompt; not dilatory or slow: *speed'ily*, *ad.* *-i-ly*, with haste; quickly: *speediness*, *n. -nde*, the quality of being speedy; quickness; haste: God *speed* you or good *speed*, may you have good success: *speedwell*, a plant, the native name of several species of the genus *Veronica*, Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*.—*SYN.* of 'speed *n.*: celerity; quickness; despatch; expedition; acceleration.

spedanthus, *n.* *spér-d'n-thi* [Gr. *spéira*, a twist or curl: *anthos*, a flower], in bot., the twisted growth of the parts of a flower.

spéles, *n.* *spés* [Ger. *speise*, mixed metal], an impure arsenide of nickel, obtained from the ores of cobalt and nickel in small works.

speldings, *n.* *spél-d'ingz*, also *spél'drens*, *n.* *-drónz* [from root of *spell* 2], in Scot., haddocks or whittings cured and dried in a particular way.

spelleans, *n.* *plu.* *spél'i-kéas* [O. Dut. *spelleken*, a small pin—see *spell* 2], a game played with thin slips of wood or ivory.

spell, *n.* *spél* [AS. *spellan*, to take another's place at work], continuance; duration; space; a bout or pull; a turn of work; a job: *v.* to take another's place, as in labour.

spell, *v.* *spél* [AS. *spellan*, to declare; *spel*, a story], to tell the letters of a word one by one; to write or print words with their proper letters; in O.E. to relate; to teach; to read: *spell'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of naming the letters of a word; orthography: *spelled*, *pp.* *spéld*, or *spelt*, *pp.* *spél*: *spelling-book*, a book for teaching children to read and spell: *spell*, *n.* *spél* [AS. *spellian*, to recite], any form of words which, when recited, were supposed to possess magical powers; a charm: *v.* to charm by reciting a form of words: *spell'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* acting as a spell or charm: *spelled*, *pp.* *spéld*: *spellbound*, *a.* arrested or locked up by a spell or charm.

spelt, *v.*—see under *spell* 2.

spelt, *n.* *spélt* [AS. *spélt*, grain, corn], an inferior kind of wheat of France and Flanders; the rye and fitches of the Bible; the *Triticum spelta*, Ord. *Gramineæ*: *T. monococcum* is a variety of spelt called St Peter's corn.

speltter, *n.* *spél'tér* [Dut. *spijveler*; Low Ger. *spjelter*, spelter], zinc in thick plates or masses, usually unrefined.

spences, *n.* *spéns* [OF. *despenser*, to spend—from *L. dispensare*, weighed out; *dispensere*, to weigh out from *dis*, apart; *pendo*, I weigh], in O.E. and Eng. dial., a cupboard; a safe; a convenient place in which to keep the provisions of a house; a pantry; in Scot., a sitting and eating room.

spencer, *n.* *spén'sér* [named after the third Lord Spencer, who first wore it], a short over-jacket, worn either by men or women.

Spencerian, *a.* *spén-sér-i-an*, pert. to the philosophic doctrines of Herbert Spencer (b. 1820): *n.* a follower of Herbert Spencer: *Spencerism*, *n.* *spén-sér-izm*, the doctrine of material evolution propounded by Herbert Spencer, which accounts for the universe as due to merely natural laws.

spend, *v.* *spénd* [AS. *spendan*, to spend, to consume: *L. dispensare*, to weigh out—from *dis*, apart; *pendo*, I weigh], to lay out, as money; to dispose of; to consume; to waste; to squander; to exhaust; to fatigue; to pass, as time; to exert or exhaust, as force or strength; to be lost or wasted; to be consumed; in O.E. to effuse: *spend'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of laying out or expending: *spent*, *pt.* *pp.* *spénd*: *adj.* consumed; exhausted; deprived of its original force or qualities: *spend'er*, *n.* *-ér*, one who spends: *spend-thrift*, *n.* *-thrift*, one who is improvident or reckless in the use of his means: *spent ball*, a ball from a

firearm which reaches an object so distant as to be deprived of sufficient force to penetrate it.

Spenserian, *a.* *spén-sér-i-an*, after the manner or model of *Spenser's* poetry (1552-1599), as in stanzas or measures.

sperm, *n.* *spér'm* [F. *sperme*; L. *sperma*; Gr. *sperma*, seed of any kind; *spermatoz*, of seed—from *spéiro*, I sow], animal seed; semen; the spawn of fishes: *sperm-cell*, a cell which impregnates, as opposed to a *germ-cell*, which is impregnated: *sperm-oil*, the oil obtained from the spermatic whale, chiefly from the head: *spermatic*, *a.* *spér-mát-ik*, also *spermát-ic*, *a.* *-i-kál*, pert. to or consisting of seed or semen; seminal: *spermátia*, *n.* *plu.* *-mát-iát-d*, in bot., motionless spermatozooids in the conceptacles of fungi.

sperm, *n.* *spér'm*, contr. from *spermatoz*, which see.

spermatoz, *n.* *spér-mát-ó-zis* [L. *sperma* celt., sperm of the whale; Gr. *sperma*, seed, and L. *cetus*; Gr. *kélos*, any large fish, a whale], a white, brittle, semi-transparent substance found in cavities of the head of the sperm-whale: *spermatoz whale*, the species of whale from which spermatoz is procured; the sperm-whale; the cachalot.

spermagones, *n.* *plu.* *spér-mát-gónz* [Gr. *sperma*, seed; *gonos*, offspring], reproductive bodies in the form of very minute hollow sacs, found on the thallus of lichens; capsules or cysts in lichens and fungi, containing spermata—also *spermagones*.

spermarium, *n.* *spér-mát-ri-um* [Gr. *sperma*, seed], the organ in which spermatozoa are produced.

spermatothea, *n.* *spér-mát-thé-ka* [Gr. *sperma*, seed; *théka*, a receptacle], a receptacle or sac in which ejected semen is stored up, as in some insects.

spermata, *spermatic*—see under *sperm*.

spermatology, *n.* *spér-mát-ó-l-ó-jí* [Gr. *sperma*, seed, *spermatoz*, of seed; *logos*, discourse], a treatise on sperm, or the fecundating fluid: *spermatoz'ora*, *n.* *plu.* *-tóz-ó-rá*, also *spermatozophores*, *n.* *plu.* *spér-mát-ó-fors* [Gr. *phoreo*, I bear], cases in which bundles of the spermatozoa are packed: *spermatoz'oreus*, *a.* *-ó-rús*, producing or bearing seed or sperm.

spermatozooids, *n.* *plu.* *spér-mát-ó-zó-íds* [Gr. *sperma*, seed; *zoidos*, form], in anat., same as *spermatozoa*; in bot., moving filaments analogous to the spermatozoa of animals and contained in the thetridia of cryptogams—more commonly called *antherozoids*: *spermatoz'oon*, *n.* *-tóz-ó-on*, *plu.* *spér-mát-ó-a*, *-tóz-d* [Gr. *zoon*, an animal], in anat., the filamentary bodies developed in the semen, consisting of an enlarged extremity called body, and a vibratile filamentary appendage called tail, which are the essential elements in impregnation.

spew, *v.* *spé* [AS. *spewan*, to spit; cf. Dut. *spuwen*; Dan. *spye*; Ger. *spelen*; L. *spuo*; Gr. *spúo*], to vomit; to eject from the stomach: *spew'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of vomiting; *spewed*, *pp.* *spéld*.

sphacelate, *v.* *s'fás-é-lát* [Gr. *sphakelos*, mortification, gangrene], to affect with gangrene; to mortify; to decay and become carious, as a bone: *sphac'elating*, *imp.*: *sphac'elated*, *pp.*: *adj.* affected with gangrene; mortified: *sphac'elation*, *n.* *-tát-sh'n*, the process of becoming gangrenous; mortification: *sphac'elus*, *n.* *-lús*, in med., complete mortification, as distinguished from gangrene, the incomplete state.

spharaphides, *n.* *plu.* *s'fá-ráf-í-dét* [Gr. *sphaira*, a globe; *rhapfis* or *rhaphtidas*, a needle], in bot., globular clusters of raphides, or globular aggregations of minute crystals, as found in phanerogamous plants.

spharaphyma, *n.* *s'fá-ráf-í-má* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere or globe; *enchyma*, the substance of organs, an infusion—from *en*, in; *chéo*, I pour], in bot., vegetable tissue composed of spherical cells.

spharoiderite, *n.* *s'fá-ró-sid-ér-ít* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere; *sideros*, iron], a term applied to grape-like or kidney-shaped concretions of sparry carbonate of iron.

spharulites, *n.* *plu.* *s'fá-rú-lits* [Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere; *lithos*, a stone], in geol., a cretaceous genus of thick subconical shells, having opercular-looking upper valves; a variety of obelidian or pearl-stone, found in small rounded grains.

sphagnum, *n.* *s'fág-núm* [Gr. *sphagnos*, a kind of moss], a kind of moss found in bogs: *sphagnos*, *a.* *s'fág-nús*, mossy; pert. to bog-moss called sphagnum.

sphalerocephalus, *n.* *s'fá-lér-ó-ké-fál-pt-um* [Gr. *sphalero*, unsteady, faithless—from *sphailo*, I trip up;

cóla, *bóy*, *jóol*; *páre*, *bád*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

equity arises, in order to obtain a judicial decision thereon: *special constable*, one appointed for a particular occasion: *special jury*, a jury consisting of persons of a higher social position than those selected for a common jury: *special license*, one given by the Archbishop of Canterbury authorising the marriage at a time and church convenient for the parties concerned: *special pleader*, in *law*, one who draws common-law pleadings—see under *plea*: *special pleadings*, in *law*, special or new matter; the whole science of pleading; the specious but unsound arguments of one whose object is victory and not truth: *special verdict*, in *law*, a finding of the naked facts of the case by a jury, leaving to the court the application of the law to them.—*SYN.* of 'special': appropriate; peculiar; specific; particular; distinctive.

specie, n. *spé-shi* or *spé-sh'á* [from *species*, which see, as if paid in *specie*—paid in visible coin], gold and silver coin, as distinguished from paper money or bank-notes.

species, n. *spé-shés* [L. *species*, a particular sort—from *specio*, I look at, I behold], a sort; a kind; a race; a group of individuals or objects sufficiently identical in all their natural qualities to justify the conclusion that they may have sprung from a common stock; a collection of like individuals produced by other individuals equally like them; a rank subordinate to a genus; a group of individuals agreeing in common attributes, and designated by a common name; in *med.*, the component part of a compound medicine.

specific, *specification*—see under *specify*.
specify, v. *spé-si-tí* [F. *spécifier*—from mid. L. *specificare*, to describe, to portray—from L. *speciēs*, a particular sort; *facio*, I make], to mention or name in words; to designate so as to distinguish from every other; to determine by a particular mark or limit: *specifying*, imp.: *specified*, pp. *-tí*: *specific*, a. *spé-sif-ik*, also *specificial*, a. *-i-kál*, that designates the species, or constitutes it; definite or particular; effectual, as a remedy: *specific*, n. a remedy which acts effectually in particular diseases; that which is peculiar to a thing: *specifically*, ad. *-lly*: *specification*, n. *spé-si-tí-sh'án* [F.—L.], act of specifying; a designation or statement of particulars; particular mention; a written enumeration of the particulars of a contract, &c.: *specific centre*, in *nat. hist.*, a term used to express that single point upon which each species had its origin, and from which its individuals became diffused: *specific character*, circumstances distinguishing one species from every other species of the same genus: *specific gravity*, the ratio which the weight of any substance bears to the weight of an equal bulk of pure water—in the case of *prices* the standard is not water, but hydrogen: *specific heat*, the ratio which the amount of heat required to raise a definite mass of a substance to any temperature bears to the amount required to raise an equal mass of water to the same temperature: *specific name*, the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species.

specimen, n. *spé-si-mén* [L. *specimen*, an example—from *specio*, I look at], a part exhibited in order that the nature and quality of the body or substance may be known; a sample; an instance.—*SYN.*: example; pattern; model; sample; instance; exemplification; copy; illustration; case.

specious, a. *spé-shus* [L. *speciosus*, full of beauty, handsome—from *speciēs*, show, appearance—from *specio*, I look at], showy; plausible; apparently right; appearing well at first view: *speciously*, ad. *-ly*: *speciousness*, n. *-nés*, the quality of being specious; plausible appearance; fair external show.—*SYN.* of 'specious': ostensible; colourable; plausible; feasible; showy.

speck, n. *spék* [AS. *specca*, a spot; cf. L. Ger. *spoken*, to spot with wet; O. Dut. *speckelen*, to speckle], a stain; a spot; a blemish; a flaw; anything very small: v. to stain in spots or drops; to mottle: *speckling*, imp.: *speckled*, pp. *spé-k*: *speckle*, n. *spék-ki* [dim. of *speck*], a small speck; a spot or stain of a colour different from that of the object: v. to mark with small spots of a different colour: *speckling*, imp. *-ling*: *speckled*, pp. *-léd*: adj. marked with speckles; variegated with spots of a colour different from that of the object: *speckledness*, n. *-léd-nés*, the state of being speckled.

spectacle, n. *spék-tá-kl* [F. *spectacle*—from L. *spectaculum*, a spectacle—from *specio*, I look at, I behold; *specio*, I see], something exhibited to view, as a thing unusual; anything perceived by the sight; a sight; a pageant; a gazing-stone: *spectacles*, n. plur. *-tá-kl*, glasses mounted on a light frame to assist or correct vision: *spect'nales*, a. *-tá-kl*, furnished with spectacles: *spectacular*, *spék-tá-kl-á-ter*, of or relating to shows: *spectac'larly*, ad. *-lly*—*SYN.* of 'spectacle': show; pageant; sight; exhibition; representation.

spectator, n. *spék-tá-tér* [L. *spectator*, a beholder—from *specio*, I look at; *specio*, I behold], a looker-on; an observer; a witness: *spectat'rum*, n. fem. *-trú*, a woman who looks on or at: *spectat'orship*, n. in *OE.*, the act of beholding; the office or quality of a spectator.

spectre, n. *spék-tér* [F. *spectre*—from L. *spectrum*, an appearance, an apparition—from *specio*, I look at], the imaginary appearance of a person who is dead; a ghost; an apparition; in *zool.*, a species of lemming, so named from its nocturnal habits and attenuated skeleton-like body: *spec'tral*, a. *-trál*, pert. to a spectre; ghostly: *spectrology*, n. *-tról-ó-jí* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], the science of chemical analysis by means of the spectra of different elements: *spectroscope*, n. *spék-tró-skóp* [Gr. *skopeō*, I view], one of the most important instruments of modern scientific research, in which the analysis of light coming from various bodies as light sources is conducted by means of prisms, the object being to determine, from the position of the spectral lines, the composition of the bodies: *spec'trum*, n. *-trám*, plur. *spec'tra*, *-trá* [L. *spectrum*, an appearance, an image], the image of something seen after the eyes have been closed; the figure of the prismatic colours formed in a darkened chamber by permitting a ray of sunlight to pass into it through a prism—a spectrum may be formed by a ray from any luminous body, as from a star, a planet, &c., or from any body in a state of incandescence: *solar spectrum*, a spectrum formed by solar light, especially as thrown by a prism on a screen in a darkened room: *spectrum analysis*, the act or art of ascertaining the character and composition of luminous bodies, by causing a ray of light from the body to pass through a prism, each substance in the spectrum having its own characteristic system of lines.

spectacular—see under *spectulum*.
speculate, v. *spék-á-lá* [L. *speculatus*, speculated, observed—from *speculor*, I behold; *specio*, I look at], to study a subject in its various aspects and relations; to meditate; to purchase stock, goods, &c., in expectation of realising large profits by the future sale: *spec'ulating*, imp.: *spec'ulated*, pp.: *spec'ulator*, n. *-tá-tér*, one who forms theories; one who purchases goods, &c., in expectation of being able to sell them again at a large profit: in *OE.*, examiner; spy: *spec'ulation*, n. *-tá-sh'án* [F.—L.], a train of thoughts arising in the mind from viewing a thing in various aspects and relations; intellectual examination; contemplation; mental scheme not reduced to practice; a theory; the act or practice of purchasing goods, &c., out of the regular order of trade, in expectation of being able to sell them at a large advance in price: in *OE.*, examination by the eye; view; power of sight: *spec'ulative*, a. *-tá-tiv*, given to speculation; ideal: theoretical; in *OE.*, belonging to view: *spec'ulatively*, ad. *-ly*: *spec'ulato'ry*, a. *-tá-tér-á*, exercising speculation: *speculative philosophy*, philosophy which deals solely with ideas or knowledge, disregarding the principles of practice.

speculum, n. *spék-i-tém* [L. *speculum*, a mirror—from *specio*, I look at], a metallic reflector; a mirror or looking-glass, in *erg.*, an instr. for keeping open certain parts of the body that they may be attentively examined: *spec'ular*, a. *-tér*, resembling a speculum; having a smooth reflecting surface; in *OE.*, affording a view: *speculum metal*, an alloy of copper and tin with a little arsenic, used in making the specula of reflecting telescopes: *specular iron*, an ore of iron, occurring frequently in crystals, of a brilliant metallic lustre.

spee, *spéd*, pt. pp. of the v. *speed*, which see.
speech, n. *spéek* [AS. *speec*, speech; cf. Ital. *epécio*; Ger. *spéchi*—see *speak*], the faculty of speaking; the expression of thoughts by words or articulate sounds; language; anything spoken; harangue; an oration; a formal discourse; talk: *speech'less*, a. *-lés*, without power of speech; dumb; silent: *speech'lessness*,

mátc, *mát*, *fár*, *taío*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

not lavishly; not abundantly; cautiously; tenderly; sparingness, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being sparing; parsimony: spareness, *n.* state of being spare; leanness: spare-rib, a piece of the side of a pig, consisting of ribs with little flesh on them.—*SYN.* of 'spare *v.*': to omit; forbear; grant; allow; indulge; save—of 'spare *a.*': lean; meagre; thin; parsimonious; superfluous; scanty—of 'sparing *a.*': scarce; little; scanty; parsimonious; chary; merciful.

sparge, *v.* *spárj* [*L. spargo*, I scatter] in *brewing*, to throw water upon in a shower of small drops, that it may percolate equally through a mass: *sparging*, *imp.*: *sparged*, *pp.* *spárged*: *sparger*, *n.* *spár-jér*, a vessel with a perforated bottom, used for dashing or sprinkling water.

spark, *n.* *spárk* [*AS. spærca*, a spark: cf. *O. Dut. spærcke*; *Dan. sprage*; *Icel. spraka*, to crackle: see *spring* 2], a small piece of ignited matter which crackles and flies off from a body during combustion; a small portion in a state of activity, as of life; a gay young fellow; a brisk showy man; a lover: *sparkle*, *v.* *spár-ki*, to fly off in sparks; to glitter; to exhibit an appearance of animation, as the eyes; to emit little bright bubbles, as liquors: *n.* a little spark; a slight ebullition, as of temper; a gleam; brightness: *sparkling*, *imp.* *-king*: *adj.* bright as a spark; glittering; lively: *sparkled*, *pp.* *spár-klér*, *n.* *-klér*, he or that which sparkles: *sparklingly*, *ad.* *-it*, with vivid and twinkling lustre.—*SYN.* of 'sparkle *v.*': to beam; gleam; glimmer; ray; glitter; shine; glisten; scintillate; coruscate; radiate.

sparking, *n.* *spár-king* (*Ger. spærking*), a smelt.
sparrow, *n.* *spár-ró* [*AS. spærrow*, a sparrow: cf. *Ger. spærre*; *Icel. spærur*; *Dan. spurv*; *Ger. spár* (*Engl.*) a well-known bird: *sparrow-grass*, a corrupt of *asparagus*, which see: *sparrow-hawk*, a small species of short-winged hawk.

sparry—see under *spar* 1.

sparre, *a.* *spárs* [*L. sparsus*, scattered—from *spargo*, I scatter] thinly scattered; not dense: *sparrely*, *ad.* *-it*: *sparreness*, *n.* *-ness*, state of being sparre; thinness.

sparre, *v.* *OE.* for *disperse*.

Spartan, *a.* *spár-tán*, pert. to anc. *Sparta*; hardy; brave: *Spartan dog*, a bloodhound.

spartheine, *n.* *spár-thín*, a vegetable base extracted from the broom (*Sparganium scoparium*) in the form of a volatile oily liquid.

spasm, *n.* *spásm* [*F. spasme*, spasm—from *L. spasmus*: *Gr. spasmos*, a cramp, *spasm*—from *spáō*, I draw] a sudden contraction of muscles of the body, of short duration, generally attended with pain: *spasmodic*, *a.* *spás-mód-ik* (*Gr. spasmodēs*, convulsive) relating to spasms; convulsive; done by fits and starts: *spasmodically*, *ad.* *-it*: *spasmodic school*, the class of authors whose writings abound in forced conceits.

spastic, *a.* *spás-tik* [*L. spasticus*; *Gr. spastikos*, afflicted with cramp or spasms—from *spáō*, I draw] relating to spasms; having the power to draw to or from—applied to muscular contractions in disease: *spastically*, *ad.* *-it*: *spasticity*, *n.* *spás-ti-té*, tendency to suffer spasms; a state of spasm.

spat, *v.* *spát*, *pt.* of *spit* 2, which see.

spat, *n.* *spát* [see *spit* 2], the spaw or young ejected by shell-fish.

spate or **spait**, *n.* *spát* [*Fris. spæten*, to spout] in *Scot.*, a sudden heavy flood, especially in mountain rivulets, caused by heavy rainfalls; a heavy rainfall; a sudden inundation.

spatha, *n.* *spá-thá*, also *spathe*, *n.* *spáth* [*L. spatula*; *Gr. spathe*, a broad blade] in *bot.*, a large membranous bract or kind of leaf forming a sheath to cover a spadix; a sheath, covering numerous flowers: *spathed*, *a.* *spá-thá*, having a spathe or calyx like a sheath: *spatheaceous*, *a.* *spá-thá-shé-ás*, having the appearance and membranous consistence of a spathe: *spathal*, *a.* *spá-thál*, furnished with a spathe: *spathelette*, *n.* *plu.* *spá-thé-lét* [*L. dim.*] small spathe surrounding separate parts of the inflorescence: *spathe-ous*, *a.* *-és*, having a spathe; resembling a spathe; in *min.*, having the characters of spar; occurring in broad plates or lamellae; foliated in texture: *spathic*, *a.* *spá-thík*, in leaves or plates; applied to minerals having an even, lamellar, or flatly foliated structure: *spathiform*, *a.* *-i-fór-m* [*L. forma*, shape], resembling spar in form.

spathulate, *a.* *spáth-ú-lá*, another spelling of *spatulate*—see under *spatula*.

spatter, *v.* *spát-ter* [a freq. from *spot*] to scatter a liquid substance on; to sprinkle with some dirty matter; hence, to asperse; to defame: *spattering*, *imp.*: *adj.* in *OE.*, for *spattering*: *spattered*, *pp.* *-tér*: *spatteredashes*, *n.* *plu.* *-dash-és* (*Eng. dash*, to scatter) coverings for the legs to keep them clean from mud and wet; leggings.

spatula—see *spatula*.

spatula, *n.* *spát-ú-lá*, sometimes *spatula*, *n.* *spát-ú-lá* [*L. spatula* or *spatula*, a spoon—dim. of *spatula*; *Gr. spatula*, a broad blade] a flat sort of knife used by apothecaries for spreading plasters, &c.: *spatulate* or *spathulate*, *a.* *-ú-lá*, in *bot.*, shaped like a spatula or a battledore; more or less rounded towards the summit and narrowed towards the base—applied to a leaf like that of the daisy.

spavin, *n.* *spá-vín* [*OE. espurwain*, spavin: *OH. Ger. sparo*, a sparrow, among horses, a hard tumour or swelling in or near a joint, particularly in the hough, causing lameness: *spavined*, *a.* *-ind*, affected with spavin.

spawn, *n.* *spáwn* [*F. espandre*, to scatter: *L. expandere*, to spread out] the eggs of fish or frogs when cast forth; the spores of fungi; any product or offspring, in contempt: *v.* to produce or deposit eggs, as fish; to bring forth or to issue, as offspring, in contempt: *spawning*, *imp.*: *spawned*, *pp.* *spáwned*: *spawner*, *n.* *-ér*, a female fish.

spay, *v.* *spá* [*Gael. spoth*; *Bret. spazn*, to castrate], to extirpate the ovaries of, to castrate—said of a female animal: *spaying*, *imp.*: *spayed*, *pp.* *spád*.

speak, *v.* *spék* [*AS. sprecan*, *specan*, to speak: cf. *Ger. sprechen*; *Fris. sprek*], to utter articulate sounds; applied to human beings, to make thoughts known by words; to talk; to converse with; to converse in a language, as in French; to discourse; to make a speech; to address; to accost; to give sound; in *OE.*, to proclaim; to celebrate; to exhibit; to make known: *speaking*, *imp.* *n.* act of uttering words; discourse: *spoke*, *pt.* *spók*: *spoken*, *pp.* *spók-n*: *speaker*, *n.* *spék-ér*, one who speaks: *The Speaker*, the chairman of the House of Commons: *speaker-ship*, *n.* the office of speaker: *speakeable*, *a.* *-á-b*, that can be spoken; in *OE.*, having the power of speech: *speaking-trumpet*, an instr. resembling a trumpet, by which the sound of the human voice can be carried to a great distance: *speaking-tube*, a tube running in any direction through a building by which conversation can be carried on between one apartment and another: to *speak* a ship, to hail or speak to, as the captain or commander of one ship to another while their ships are passing near each other: *at sea*—*svr.* of 'speak': to talk; to discourse; articulate: *may tell*; converse; pronounce; utter.

spear, *n.* *spér* [*AS. spere*, a spear; cf. *Dan. spær*; *Dut. and Ger. speer*], a sharp-pointed weapon, variously shaped, with a long wooden shaft; a lance: *v.* to pierce or kill with a spear: *spearling*, *imp.*: *spearled*, *pp.* *spérl*: *spear-head*, the bone, stone, or metallic point of a spear: *spear-man*, *n.* a man armed with a spear: *spear-grass*, any long stiff grass: *spear-mint*, *n.* *-mínt*, a plant, a species of mint having spear-shaped leaves; the *Mentha viridis*, *Ord. Labiata*: *spearwort*, *n.* *-wórt*, certain species of *Ranunculus*, *R. lingua* and *R. flammula*.

spec, *n.* *spék*, in *slang*, for *speculation*.

special, *a.* *spesh-ál* [*F. spécial*—from *L. specialis*, belonging to a particular sort or kind, not general—from *species*, a particular sort], pert. to a species or sort; particular; designed for a particular purpose; confined to some particular department or subject; extraordinary; uncommon; in *OE.*, chief in esteem: *specialise*, *v.* *-íz*, to particularise, to determine in a special manner: *specialising*, *imp.*: *specialised*, *pp.* *-ísd*: *specialism*, *n.* *-izm*, exclusive attention to one line of study or work: *specialist*, *n.* *-íst*, a person devoted to one line of study or professional work: *specialisation*, *n.* *-tád-á-shn*, the act of making special; special determination: *specially*, *ad.* *-it*, in a special manner, particularly above others: *speciality*, *n.* *-tál-té-té* [*F. spécialité*—from *L.*], the special or particular mark of a person or thing; an object of special attention: *speciality*, *n.* *-tál-té*, a particular case; an obligation or bond; that for which a person is distinguished: *special case*, in *law*, the statement, in a compendious form, of the facts upon which any question of law or

food of the wild boars of Sicily; species of the genus *Cyclamen*, especially the *Cyclamen europæum*, Ord. *Primulaceæ*; southwistle, n. *sotō'thi-ti*, a plant of the genus *Senecio*, Ord. *Compositæ*.

sowans, n. plu. *sō-danz*, also *sow'ens*, n. plu. *-ens* [Scot. *sowen*, weaver's paste; AS. *sedu*, glue, paste], in Scot., a thick soup or jelly made from the husks or millings of oats—a very nutritious food, called in England *Hummary*.

sowar, n. *sō-ēr* [Hind.], a soldier in an Indian cavalry regiment.

sowls or sole, v. *sōl* [Dut. *sollen*, to toss up and down] in OE., to lug, as by the ears; to drag forcibly.

soy, *sōy* [Japanese, *soofa*], a sauce or liquid condiment, originally prepared in the East, imported chiefly from China.

spa, n. *spā*, a general name for springs of mineral water, so called from Spa, in Belgium.

space, n. *spās* [F. *espace*—from L. *spatium*, space], extension, as absolute; extension, as in length, breadth, and thickness; room; distance; interval; as between lines; a quantity of time; a short interval; v. among *printers*, to make intervals between lines or between words; in OE., to rove; *spac'ing*, imp.; n. among *printers*, the adjustment of the distances between the words in a line; *spaced*, pp. *spas't*; *spacious*, a. *spā-shūs* [F. *spacieux*—from L. *spatiosus*, roomy], having ample space or room; roomy; vast in extent; ample; *spac'iously*, ad. *-it*; *spaciousness*, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being spacious; largeness of extent.

spaddle—see under *spade*.

spade, n. *spād* [AS. *spæda*, a spade; cf. Dut. *spade*; Norw. *spade* or *spæda*; Ger. *spaten*], a common instr. for digging in the ground; a suit of cards; v. to work with a spade; *spad'ing*, imp.; n. the operation of digging or paring off with a spade; *spade'ful*, n. *-fōl*, as much as a spade will hold; *spaddle*, n. *spād-di*, a small spade; a weed-hook; to call a spade a spade, to call things by their right names; to be plain-spoken.

spadilla, n. *spād-dil'* [F.], the ace of spades at ombre and quadrille—also *spadillo*, *spād-di-yō*.

spadix, n. *spād-iks*, *spadicæ*, n. plu. *spād-i-dēs* [L. *spadix* or *spadicæ*, a palm-branch broken off together with its fruit, of a date or nut-brown colour], in bot., a form of inflorescence in which the flowers are closely arranged around a thick fleshy axis, and the whole wrapped in a large leaf, called a spathe, as in the arum; *spadicæous*, a. *spād-i-sh'it-us*, of a clear reddish-brown colour; red, with a small admixture of grey; resembling a spadix.

spae, v. *spā* [Icel. *spá*, to foretell, to prophesy; Dan. *spaan*], in Scot., to foretell to forebode; *spae'ing*, imp.; a. the act of foretelling; telling fortunes; *spæd*, pp. *spæd*; a *spæd-wif*, a woman who professes to tell fortunes by certain signs.

spagyric, a. *spād-jir'ik* [said to be from Gr. *spagō*, I draw; *agērō*, I excite], *semi-slang* for chemical; *spagyrist*, n. *spād-jir'ist*, in OE., a chemist.

spahl, *spahes*, n. *spād'hē* or *spād'hē* [Pers. *spādhē*—see *sepy*], formerly one of the Turkish cavalry.

spake, v. *spāk*, did speak, pt. of speak, but now nearly obsolete—see *speak*.

spale or *spall*, n. *spāl* [AS. *speld*, a chip for lighting], in Scot., a lath; a chip; a shaving of wood.

spall or *spalle*, n. *spāl* [OF. *espaule*, a shoulder— from mid L. *spatula*, the shoulder-blade— from L. *spatha*, a flat, wooden instr.—see *spade*], in OE., the shoulder.

spalpeen, n. *spāl'pēn* [Ir. *spailpín*; Gael. *spail-pean*, a mean conceited fellow—from Ir. and Gael. *spailp*, pride], in Ireland, a mean fellow; a rascal.

span, n. *spān* [AS. *spannan*, to bind; cf. Dan. *spand*, a span; *spende*, to span; Dut. *spannen*], the space between the end of the thumb and the end of the little finger when extended, usually reckoned 9 in.; the spread of an arch; short duration; a yoke of oxen; v. to measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or by encompassing the object; to spread from one side to another, as an arch; to fetter as a horse; *span'ning*, imp.; *spanned*, pp. *spānd*; *span'ner*, n. *-nēr*, one who or that which spans; *span-counter*, n. *spān-kōtēn'tēr*, in OE., a game at which money was thrown within a span or mark; *span-roof*, in arch., a common roof having two inclined planes.

span, v. *spān*, pt. of *span*, which see.

span-new, a. *spān'ni* [Icel. *spānn*; Ger. *span*, a chip, and Eng. *new*], quite new; brand-new; as new as a fresh chip.

spanemia, n. *spān-ē-mi-d* [Gr. *spanis*, scariness; *haima*, blood], a diseased condition of the blood, characterised by a deficiency in its red corpuscles; the opposite condition to *pletora*; *spanemic*, a. *spān-ē-mik*, having the property of impoverishing the blood; having an impoverished or thin state of blood.

spancal, v. *spān'sāl* [Dut. *spanaal*, a rope], in Eng. dial., to tie the hind legs, as of a horse or cow, with a rope; n. the rope so used; *span'cailing*, imp.; *span'caild*, pp. *-sēd*.

spandrel, n. plu. *spān'drēls* [Eng. *spān*, the spread of an arch], in arch., the triangular spaces on each side of an arch left by the gradual departure of the sides from the perpendicular.

spang, n. *spāng* [for *spangle*, which see] in OE., a very thin piece of gold or other shining material; a spangled ornament; v. in OE., to adorn with spangles.

spangle, n. *spāng'gl* [AS. *spange*, a metal clasp; cf. O. Dut. *spange*; Ger. *spange*], a small plate or scale of shining metal; any little thing sparkling and glittering; v. to adorn with spangles; to glitter; *spang'ling*, imp.; *spang'led*, pp. *-lā*; adj. adorned or beset with spangles; *spang'ly*, a. *-it*, glittering; glistening.

Spaniard, n. *spān'yēr'd*, a native of Spain: *Span'ish*, a. *-ish*, of or from Spain; n. the language of Spain: *Spanish-fly*, a winged beetle, collected in large quantities, and used for raising blisters; *cantharides*; *Spanish-juice*, *liquorice*; *Spanish ferreto*, *ferretto*, a rich reddish-brown colour obtained by calcining copper sulphur together.

spaniel, n. *spān'yēl* [OF. *espaignel*, a spaniel—from Sp. *español*, Spanish; Sp. *España*; L. *Hispania*, Spain], *lit.*, a Spanish dog; a sporting-dog remarkable for sagacity and fawning; hence, a mean cringing person.

spank, n. *spānk* [Low Ger. *spenken*, to run and spring about], a sounding blow with the open hand; v. to strike with the open hand; *span'king*, imp.; adj. dashing; free-going; strong; large; *spanked*, pp. *spānk't*; *spanker*, n. *spānk'ēr*, something very large, or larger than common; one of the large sails of a ship, the lower part being extended by a boom; *spanking breeza*, a strong forcible breeze.

spanner, n. *spān'nēr* [see *span* 1], an iron tool used to tighten the nuts of screws.

spär, n. *spär* [AS. *spær*, gypsum], a term applied to minerals with well-defined crystalline structure; *spär'ry*, a. *-rit*, resembling spär, or consisting of spär; having a confused crystalline structure.

spär, n. *spär* [Dut. *spär*, a bar; cf. Ger. *sparran*; Dan. and Sw. *sparrar*], a long round piece of timber, as a mast, a yard, a boom, &c.; *spär-deck*, the upper deck of a vessel, especially a frigate, on which spär spars are usually placed.

spär, v. *spär* [AS. *sparran*, to shut—see *spär* 2], to close or fasten with a spär; to bar; *spär'ing*, imp.; *spärred*, pp. *spärd*.

spär, v. *spär* [a metaphor from cock-fighting, when the cock has its *spurs* covered to embolden it to fight; OF. *esparrer*, to fling or jerk out with the heels; Low Ger. *sparr*, a struggling, striving], to fight in show, or as preparatory to a real contest, as a pugilist; to box in gloves; to wrangle; to quarrel in words; n. a feigned blow; a contention with the fists; *spär'ing*, imp.; n. the act of fighting in show, as a pugilist; *spärred*, pp. *spärd*; *spär'rer*, n. *-rēr*, one who spars.

spärable, n. *spär-d'bl* [corrupt, of *sparrow-bill*, so called from its shape], a small nail used by shoemakers for putting into the soles and heels of shoes to make them wear longer.

spare, a. *spär* [AS. *spær*, spare, sparing, to spare; Icel. *spær*, scanty; frugal; not abundant; held in reserve; not required for present use; lean; v. to refrain from using, taking, or doing something; to part with willingly; to do without; to treat with tenderness or forbearance; to live or use frugally; to save from any particular use; to exercise forbearance; to treat with pity; not to afflict; to forbear; *spär'ing*, imp.; adj. scanty; frugal; chary; penurious; n. in OE., parsimony; *spared*, pp. *spärd*; *spär'ely*, ad. *-it*, also *spär'ingly*, ad. *-it*, moderately;

mäte, *mät*, *fär*, *lät*; *mäte*, *mät*, *här*; *pine*, *pín*; *nöte*, *nöt*, *möve*;

sund, a narrow passage of water which may be crossed by swimming, or whose depth may be ascertained: a narrow arm of the sea: *sounds* [in Shetland, those of the cod dried for food are called *sounds*], the swimming-bladders of fish: the *Sound*, one of the sea-passages or straits permitting entrance into the Baltic.

sound, a. *söund* [A.S. *sund*, *sound*: cf. Sw. and Dan. *sund*; Ger. *gesund*], whole; healthy; not diseased; strong; healthy in mind; unbroken; profound; not defective; heavy, as a beating; not decayed; unhurt; correct; free from error; orthodox; not enfeebled: *ad* soundly; heartily: *söundly*, *ad*, -*ly*, healthily; heartily; stoutly; smartly; truly; fast; being sound or firm; entrenchment; strength; solidity; orthodoxy. —*SVN.* of 'sound a.': healthy; hearty; unhurt; right; orthodox; lusty; stout; strong; valid; fast- of 'soundness': strength; firmness; solidity; rectitude; truth; sanity.

sound, v. *söund* [F. *souder*, to measure the depth with a plummet—from a supposed *L. subundare*, to go under water—from *L. sub*, under; *unda*, a wave, perhaps the same word as *sound* 2], to try, as the depth of water and the quality of the bottom, by sinking a plummet attached to a line; to use the line and lead to ascertain the depth of water; to try; to examine; to discover or endeavour to discover, as the thoughts of another: *n.* in *surv.*, a probe or other instr. used to examine the bladder or a wound: *sounding*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of throwing the lead to try the depth of water; the act of endeavouring to discover the opinions of others: *sounded*, *pp.*: *soundable*, a. -*able*, capable of being sounded: *soundings*, *n.* plu. -*ings*, parts of water where the bottom may be reached; the parts brought up from the bottom to show the nature of the ground: *sounding-line*, a. *ad*, unsoundable: *sounding-line*, a line used to take soundings: *sounding-rod*, a rod to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.

soup, *n.* *söp* [F. *soupe*; O.Dut. *sop*, broth—see *sop*], a kind of rich broth with flesh as an ingredient: *soup-kitchen*, an establishment supported by voluntary contributions for preparing and supplying soup to the poor: *soup-plate*, a deep plate in which soup is served at table: *soupe maigre*, *n.* *söp-mä'gr* [F. *soupe*, soup; *maigre*, thin, lean], soup made with vegetables, with a little butter and condiments; herb or fish soup.

sour, a. *sör* [A.S. *sär*, *sour*: cf. Icel. *súrr*; Dan. *sour*; Dut. *sour*; Ger. *sauer*], acid; having a pungent taste; harsh of temper or disposition; morose; turned, as milk: *n.* in *O.E.*, an acid substance: *v.* to make or become acid; to cause to have a sharp taste; to acquire the quality of tartness; to make harsh in temper; to become crabbed or peevish; to make discontented; to embitter: *souring*, *imp.*: *soured*, *pp.* *söurd*: *sourly*, *ad*, -*ly*: *sourness*, *n.* -*ness*, acidity; sharpness to the taste; harshness of temper; asperity: *sour-lah*, a. -*lah*, somewhat sour: *sour-dock*, sorrel, which see: *sour-kraut*, -*kraut*, sauerkraut, which see: *sour grapes*, things we depreciate and despise simply because they are beyond our reach—from *Aesop's* fable of the Fox and the Grapes.—*SVN.* of 'sour': sharp; acid; tart; harsh; crabbed; acetous; acetic; acrimonious; dogged; peevish; crabish; austere; bitter; pungent; morose; severe; afflictive; painful; acrid.

source, *n.* *sör*s [OF. *source*, a spring—from *L. surgere*, I rise], the spring or fountain from which a stream of water flows; first cause; first producer; original; the person or that which gives rise to anything.—*SVN.*: beginning; commencement; origin; original; rise; reason; cause; spring; fountain; head.

sour-apple, *n.* *sör-app*, a V.I. fruit of the apple kind, so named from the taste and character of the fruit; the fruit of the *Anona muricata*, Ord. *Anonaceae*; an acrimonious person.

sous, *söz* [F.], the plu. of *sou*, which see.

sowse, v. *söise* [a variant of *M.E. source*, to swoop], to plunge suddenly, or make a sudden plunge, into water; in *O.E.*, to strike with sudden violence, as a bird its prey; to fall on its prey with a swoop, as a bird: *n.* in *O.E.*, a violent attack, as a bird striking its prey: *ad*, all at once; on sudden: *sowsing*, *imp.*: *n.* a plunge over head and ears among water: *sowseed*, *pp.* *söist*.

sousse, *n.* *sös* [OF. *souse*, sauce—from *L. salius*, salted—see *sauce*], pickle made with salt; something kept in pickle; the pickled ears, feet, &c., of swine:

v. to soak or steep in pickle: *sous'ing*, *imp.*: *soused*, *pp.* *söst*.

sowalik, *n.* *söw'lik* [Rus.], the variegated or earless marmot.

soutan, v. *sö-tän'* [OF. *sotane*—from mid. *L. sub-tana*, a clerical cloak—from *L. subitus*, underneath], the long close black garment worn by priests, but, toned in front through its entire length from the neck to the feet—the colour in the *R. Cath. Ch.* being purple for bishops and archbishops, and scarlet for cardinals; a priest's cassock.

souter, *n.* *sö'ter* [L. *sutor*, a shoemaker—from *suo*, I sew] in *Scot.*, a cobbler; a shoemaker.

south, *n.* *söth* [A.S. *süth*, south: cf. Icel. *sudr*; Sw. and Dan. *süd*; Dut. *suid*; Ger. *süd*], one of the four cardinal points; the direction opposite to the north:

ad, being in the south: *ad*, towards the south:

south-east, *n.* the direction between south and east:

ad, in the direction of or coming from the south-east: *south-easterly*, a. proceeding from or going to the south-east: *south-easterly*, a. towards the south-east: *southerly*, a. *süth-er-ly*, coming from or going to the south, or to a point nearly south: *south-er*, a. -*er*, lying towards the south: *South-erner*, *n.* -*er*, also *South-ron*, *n.* -*ron*, an inhabitant of the more southern parts of a country; in *Scot.*, an Englishman: *south-ermost*, a. -*er*, *söth-möst*, farthest towards the south: *south'ing*, a. *söth'ing*, going towards the south: *n.* tendency to the south; the distance a ship makes good in a south direction: *southmost*, a. *söth-möst*, farthest towards the south: *south-ness*, *n.* -*ness*, the tendency in the south end of a magnetic needle to point toward the south pole: *southward*, *ad*, colloquially, *süth-er-d*, toward the south: *n.* the southern regions: *south'wardly*, *ad*, -*ly*: *south-west*, *n.* *söth-west*, the point equally distant from the south or west, or the point between them: *ad*, coming from the south-west: *south-west'ery*, a. -*er-ly*, in the direction of south-west, or nearly so; coming from the south-west: *south-west'ers*, *n.* -*ers*, among seamen, a storm or gale from the south-west: *n.* a painted-canvas hat with round top and a broad flap for falling over the neck, for use at sea in coarse weather, also worn by coal-heavers—usually pronounced *söth-west'ers*: *south-western*, a. -*er*, in the direction of south-west: *south frigid zone*, the zone of the earth contained between the south pole and the antarctic circle: *south temperate zone*, the zone of the earth contained between the tropic of capricorn and the antarctic circle: *south pole*, that pole of the earth farthest from Europe: *Southern Cross*, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, having the appearance of the figure of a cross: *southern hemisphere*, one of the two hemispheres of the earth lying to the south of the equator: *southernwood*, *n.* *süth-er-n-wood*, a common aromatic plant, allied to the wormwood; the *Artemisia abrotanum*, sub-Ord. *Corymbifera*, Ord. *Compositae*.

southsai, *n.* *söth-sä*, *O.E.* for *southsae*.

sowenir, *n.* *sö-wö-nir* [F. *souvenir*, remembrance—from *L. subvenire*, to come into one's mind—from *süb*, under; *venio*, I come], a gift of affection; a keepsake; a remembrancer; a memorial.

sow'water—see *south-west* under *south*.

sow'rdign, *n.* *söw-er-din* [OF. *souverain*—from mid. *L. superdnus*, chief, principal—from *L. super*, above], an emperor; a king; a monarch; a supreme ruler; an English gold coin of the value of 20s.: *ad*, supreme in power; efficacious; effectual; chief; paramount; having no superior: *sow'rdignity*, *n.* -*ty*, supreme power; highest place: *sow'rdign state*, a country or state which administers its own government, and which is not subject to or controlled by another power.

sow, v. *sö* [A.S. *sowan*, to sow: cf. Icel. *sä*; Goth. *saijan*; Ger. *säen*], to scatter on the ground for the purpose of growth; to spread seed over tilled soil, as a field or garden; to spread; to scatter; to propagate: *sow'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of scattering seed on the ground for propagation: *sowed*, *pt.* *pp.* *söd*: *sower*, *n.* -*er*, one who sows: *sown*, *pp.* *sön*.

sow, *n.* *sög* [A.S. *suga*, a sow: cf. Dut. *sog*; Dan. *sö*; Sw. *sugga*; Ger. *sau*; L. *sua*], a female pig or swine; the principal bar of crude iron in the cast run off from a smelting-furnace, the numerous small bars branching off from it on the right and left being called *pigs*: *sowbread*, *n.* *söw-bröd*, a plant akin to the primroses, so named as being the favourite

soral, *n.* *sôr-â* [F. *saur*, brownish red—see *sore* 2], in *O.E.*, a buck of the third year.

sorgho, *n.* *sôr-jô*, and *sorghum*, *n.* *sôr-jum* [an Indian name], the grains of *Sorghum vulgare*, *Ord. Gramineæ*, which have been sent into this country under the name of *durra*; a fodder-plant.

sori, *n.* plu. *sôr-râ* [Gr. *sôros*, a heap or pile], in *bot.*, the patches of sporangia on the back of the fronds of ferns—see *sorna*.

sorites, *n.* plu. *sôr-rit-ês* [L. *soritis*—from Gr. *sôr-rit-ês*, a sorites—*sorites*—from *sôros*, a heap], in *logic*, an abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, the conclusion of each becoming the premises of the one following.

sora, *v.* *sôr-a* [F. *sourner*, to sojourn, to remain—see *sojourn*], in *Scot.* and *O.E.*, to obtrude and live at free quarters in the house of another; to sponge upon: *sor'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of living at free quarters upon another without leave: *sor'ed*, *pp.* *sôr'ed*: *sor'ner*, *n.* *sôr-nér*, one who lives at free quarters in the house of another without leave.

soricide, *n.* *sôr-rîd-îd* [L. *soror* or *sororem*, a sister; *cædo*, I kill], the murder or murderer of a sister.

sorcula, *n.* *sôr-rû-lic* [Gr. *sôros*, a heap], in *bot.*, a kind of fleshy fruit formed by the consolidation together of many flowers, seed-vessels, and receptacles, as the pine-apple, the bread-fruit, the mulberry, &c.

sorrel, *n.* *sôr-rîl* [OF. *sorel*, the herb sorrel; MH.Ger. *sâr*, sour—see *sour*], a plant like a dock, having small leaves which are sour or acid to the taste; the common sorrel is *Rumex acetosa*,—sheep's-sorrel is *R. acetosella*, *Ord. Polygonaceæ*; salt of sorrel, oxalic acid, so called because contained in the juice of the wood-sorrel.

sorrel, *a.* *sôr-rîl* [OF. *saur*, a yellowish-brown—see *sore* 2], of an obscure or faint reddish colour; *a.* sort of yellowish brown.

sorriily and sorriness—see under *sorry*.

sorrow, *n.* *sôr-rô* [AS. *sorog*, sorrow; cf. Icel. *sorg*; Dut. *sorg*; Dan. and Sw. *sorg*; Goth. *saurpa*; Ger. *sorge*], mental pain or uneasiness, caused by some loss or by a disappointment; affliction; grief; regret; in *O.E.*, bodily pain; *v.* to grieve; to feel mental pain; to be sad: *sor'ewing*, *imp.*: *adj.* feeling grief or regret; *n.* the feeling or expression of sorrow: *sor'ewed*, *pp.* *sôr-rôd*: *sor'ewful*, *a.* *sôr-rôd*, sad; mournful; grieving for some loss or disappointment; depressed; dejected: *sor'ewfully*, *ad.* *sôr-rôdfulness*, *n.* *sôr-rôdness*, the state of being sorrowful; grief: *sor'owless*, *a.* *sôr-rôless*, free from sorrow: *sor'owstricken*, *a.* exceedingly depressed by grief for some loss.—*SYN.* of 'sorrow *n.*': affliction; distress; pain; trouble; grief; sadness; mourning; lamentation—of 'sorrowful': dismal; disconsolate; dreary; doleful; baleful.

sorry, *a.* *sôr-rî* [AS. *sdrig*, sorry—from *sdr*, a wound, a sore; Dut. *sierig*; OH.Ger. *sdrig*—from *sore* 1, which see] grieved for something past; vexed; moderately vexed; afflicted; pained; poor; mean; worthless: *sor'ily*, *ad.* *sôr-rî*: *sor'iness*, *n.* *sôr-rîness*, the state of being sorry or pitiful; meanness; poorness.—*SYN.* of 'sorry': dismal; grievous; hurt; vexed; chagrined; melancholy; mortified; afflicted. *Note.*—*sorry* is not the *adj.* of *sorrow*, with which it has no etymological connection.

sore, *n.* *sôr* [F. *sorie*, a kind, a species—from L. *sore* or *soritas*, lot, chance, condition], a kind or species; any number or collection of persons or things more or less resembling each other in qualities or appearance; class; order; rank; degree of any quality; in *O.E.*, lot; fate; destiny: *v.* to reduce to order; to separate into classes; to be joined with others of the same species; in *O.E.*, to terminate; to fall out; to choose from a number: *sor'ing*, *imp.*: *a.* arrangement: *sor'ed*, *pp.* arranged; put in order: *sor'ter*, *n.* *sôr-ter*, one who sorts: *sor'table*, *a.* *sôr-tâ*, that may be sorted; suitable: *sor'tance*, *n.* *sôr-tâns*, in *O.E.*, suitability; agreement: *sor'ts*, *n.* plu. varieties: *out of sor'ts*, out of order; unwell.—*SYN.* of 'sort *n.*': species; kind; class; rank; condition; degree; manner; quality; character; nature; form; genus; order; air; company.

sor'ts, *n.* plu. *sôr-tês* [L. *lots*], lots used in divination by selecting a passage from a book at haphazard: *sor'tie*, *n.* *sôr-tî* [F. *sor'tie*, a going out—from *sor'tir*, to go or come out—prob. from L. *surgere*, I rise; cf. It. *sorto*, risen; *sorgere*, to rise], a sudden attack made by troops besieged in a place upon the besiegers; *a.* daily,

sor'tiege, *n.* *sôr-tî-ij* [F. *sor'tiege*, sorcery—from mid. L. *sorilegium*—from L. *sors* or *soritus*, a lot; *lepo*, I choose], divination by drawing lots: see 'tills'-glossa, *a.* *sôr-tîs*, pert. to sor'tiege.

sor'us, *n.* *sôr-rûs*, plu. *sôr-rî*, *ri* [Gr. *sôros*, a heap], in *bot.*, a cluster of sporangia in ferns.

sospire, *n.* *sôs-pî-rî* [It.], in music, a crotchet rest: *sôs*, *v.* *sôs* [see *souse* 1], in *O.E.*, to fall lazily into a chair; to sit listlessly and lazily: *a.* fall; an idler: in *Scot.*, a mess or mixture: *sôs'ing*, *imp.*: *sôs'ed*, *pp.* *sôs'ed*.

sostenuto, *a.* *sôs-tî-tû-tô* [It. sustained], in music, a term denoting that a note or a movement is to be somewhat prolonged or sustained to the utmost of the value of the time.

sot, *n.* *sôt* [F. *sot*, dull, gross, sottish; Bret. *sot*, stupid], a person stupefied by excessive drinking; a habitual drunkard; a foolish fellow; a blockhead: *v.* to stupefy; to tipple to stupidity; to be sot: *sot'ing*, *imp.*: *sot'ed*, *pp.* *sôt-tish*, *a.* *sôt-tish*, dull; stupid with drink: *sot'tishly*, *ad.* *sôt-tishness*, *n.* *sôt-tish*, the state or quality of being sottish.—*STR.* of 'sottish': stupid; dull; dolish; senseless; infatuate.

Sothia, *a.* *sôt-tî*, of or pert. to Sothis, the Egyptian name for the dog-star: Sothis year, the anc. Egyptian year of 365 days, so named from the Sothis or dog-star, at whose heliacal rising it was supposed to commence—also Sothis' lac, *a.* *sôt-tî*.

sotto, *sôt-tô* [It. sotto, under, below, beneath], in music, a term denoting below, or more moderate: *sotto voce*, *sôt-tô* [It. voce, a voice] with a restrained or moderate voice.

sou, *n.* *sô*, *sous*, *n.* plu. *sôs* [F. *sou*; OF. *soi*, ruid. L. *solidus*, a penny, originally a gold coin: L. *solidus*, solid], a French coin: the 1-20th of a franc.

soubahdar—see *sahabdar*.

soubrette, *n.* *sô-b-rê* [F.], thoughtful—from *soubre*, sober], a coquetish maid-servant in comedy.

souzhong, *n.* *sô-shông* [Chin.], a finer sort of black tea.

souda, *n.* *sôf-tî* [F.], from *souffler*, to puff; *souffler*, breath, blast], a light, delicate, and very favourable wind, whose constituents are eggs, milk, and flower.

soud, *n.* *sôf* or *sôf* [Icel. *sôgr*, a rushing sound; cf. M.E. *souph*, *souph*, *souph*; AS. *sôftra*, to sound], a hollow murmuring as of distant waves; a rushing or whistling sound, as of the wind in trees: *v.* to murmur, as the winds or distant waves; to emit a rushing or whistling sound: *sou'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* sounding; sighing: *sou'ged*, *pp.* *sôf-tr*—in *Scot.* pronounced *sôch*, with *ô* guttural.

sough, *n.* *sôf* [W. *sôch*, a drain], in *O.E.*, a small underground drain.

sought, *v.* *sôlt*, *pt.* *pp.* of seek, which see.

soul, *n.* *sôl* [AS. *adol*, soul; cf. Goth. *adwôls*; Icel. *adi*; Ger. *seele*], the thinking being in man; that part of man which enables him to think and reason, and which originates and is acted upon by the animal passions; heart; vital principle; essence or chief part; internal power; a living intellectual creature; a human being; spirit; energy or grandeur of mind; disposition or appetite; the inspirer of any action; *a.* leader of an enterprise; used as a familiar appellation for a person, as a poor soul, a good soul: *souled*, *a.* *sôl*, instinct with soul or feeling: *sou'l-less*, *a.* *sôl-less*, without soul or life; mean; spiritless: *sou'l-destroying*, *a.* pernicious, tending to destroy the soul: *sou'l-felt*, *a.* deeply felt: *soul-diseased*, *a.* in *O.E.*, diseased in mind: *soul-sick*: *soul-stirring*, *a.* exciting the deep feelings of the heart: *soul-subduing*, *a.* calming or tempering the deep feeling of the heart.—*SYN.* of 'soul': mind; spirit; intellect; life; courage; ardour; fire; essence; quintessence.

sound, *n.* *sôund* [F. *son*—from L. *sonus*, sound; W. *sôn*, noise, report], anything perceptible to the ear: that which strikes the ear; noise; report; noise without significance: *v.* to make a noise; to utter audibly; to play on; to celebrate or extol; to be conveyed in sound: *sou'nding*, *imp.*: *adj.* *sou'ndous*, making a noise: *n.* the act of one who or that which utters sounds: *sou'nd'ed*, *pp.* *sou'nd'ed*, *a.* *sôl-less*, without sound: *sou'nd-board* or *sou'nding-board*, the plate of metal or wood which increases the sound of a musical instr.; the structure over a pulpit: *sou'nding-post* or *sou'nd-post*, a small post in a violin or similar instr. set under the bridge for support, and for propagating the sound.

sound, *n.* *sôund* [AS. and Icel. *sund*, a strait; Ger.

mâle, mât, fâr, lâo; mêle, mât, hêr; pine, pîn; nôle, mât, môre;

sonorously, *ad.* *-ly*: **sonorously**, *n.* *-rú-nés*, quality of yielding sound when struck; grandeur of sound.

soon, *ad.* *són* [AS. *sóna*, soon: cf. Dut. *saen*; Goth. *sawu*] in a short time; without delay; early; quickly; before the expected time; promptly; readily; willingly: as **soon** as or **so soon** as, immediately as or after another event. *Note*.—The distinction in use seems to be as **soon** as, in affirmative or corresponding sentences—as **soon** as you have done your lessons you may go; **so soon** as, in negative or adversative sentences—the sun does not rise in winter **so soon** as it does in spring—see Brewer.

soomamooka, *n.* *són-d-mó-ké* [Hind. the golden-falcon], the state barge of the Governor-General of India.

soot, *n.* *sótf* [AS. *sót*, soot: cf. Icel. *sót*; Sw. *sot*; Dan. *sod*] the portion of fuel escaping combustion, consisting chiefly of finely divided carbon: *v.* to cover or foul with soot: **soot'ing**, *imp.*: **soot'ed**, *pp.*: **soot'y**, *a.* *-y*, producing, containing, or resembling soot; foul with soot; dusky; dark: **soot'ily**, *ad.* *-i-ly*: **soot'iness**, *n.* *-nés*, the quality of being foul with soot.

sooterkin, *n.* *sótf-ér-kin* [prob. of Dutch origin], a species of false brim, fabled to have been produced by Dutch women from sitting so much over stoves; a proposal or scheme absurd and impracticable.

sooth, *a.* *sóth* [AS. *sóth*, true: cf. Icel. *saver*; Dan. *sand*] in *O.E.*, true; faithful: *n.* truth; reality; in *O.E.*, cajolery: sooth to say, an asseveration of earnest assurance, as, with truth I now speak.

soothe, *v.* *sóth* [from sooth], the radical meaning is, to lull or calm by a monotonous sound; to please with blandishments or soft words; to calm; to tranquillize; to assuage, as pain; to gratify: **sooth'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* flattering; softening: **soothed**, *pp.* *sóth-d*: **sooth'ingly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **sooth'er**, *n.* *-ér*, one who soothes; in *O.E.*, a flatterer.—*SVN.* of 'soothe': to appease; ally; alleviate; relieve; pacify; mitigate; soften; compose; mollify; tranquillize.

soothsay, *v.* *sóth-say* [Eng. *sooth*, and *say*], to utter predictions without inspiration; to prophesy: **sooth'saying**, *imp.* *n.* the foretelling future events without being inspired: **sooth'sayer**, *n.* *-ér*, one who undertakes to foretell future events.

sooty—see under soot.

sop, *n.* *sóp* [AS. *sápan*, to sup: cf. Icel. *soppa*; O.Dut. *soppe*, *sop*; Goth. *sápan*, to dip bread in sauce, to season], anything dipped and softened in a liquid and intended to be eaten: anything offered to pacify—so called from the mythological story in which a *sop* is said to have been thrown to Cerberus to appease him: *v.* to steep or dip in a liquid for food: **sop'ing**, *imp.*: **sopped**, *pp.* *sópt*: **sop'per**, *n.* *-pér*, one who dips something in liquor that is to be eaten: **sop'py**, *a.* *-py*, soaked or saturated with liquid: **sops** in wine, a popular name for the flower called pink: **sop** in the pan, a piece of bread soaked in the gravy of the dripping-pan: a tit-bit; a bribe.

soph, *n.* *sóf* [contr. from *sophister*, which see under *sophism*: Gr. *sophos*, wise, clever], a student who has been two or three years at a university.

Sophi, *n.* *sóf-i* [Pers. *sófi*], a title of the king of Persia.

sophism, *n.* *sóf-izm* [Fr. *sophisme*, a sophism—from L. and Gr. *sophisma*, a device, a quibble, a fallacy—from Gr. *sophos*, wise, clever], a specious but fallacious argument; a fallacy or subtlety in reasoning: **Soph'ist**, *n.* *-íst*, one of a body of men who arose in Greece in the fifth century B.C., and taught doctrine, philosophy, and politics, but who, by the use of vain subtleties and false axioms, incurred general hatred and contempt; a captious or fallacious reasoner: **sophistic**, *a.* *-sóf-íst-ik*, also *sophis'tical*, *a.* *-íst-kál*, deceitful or unsound in argument; fallaciously subtle: **sophistic'ally**, *ad.* *-ly*: **sophis'ticate**, *v.* *-íst-kát*, to adulterate; to debase; to corrupt by something spurious or foreign; to pervert: **sophis'ticating**, *imp.*: **sophis'ticated**, *pp.*: *adj.*, also *sophis'ticate*, *a.* not pure or genuine; adulterated: **sophis'ticator**, *n.* *-íst-kér*, one who sophisticates: **sophis'tication**, *n.* *-íst-ké-shun*, adulteration; admixture; matter added: **sophister**, *n.* *sóf-íst-ér* (usually *soph*, which see), in the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, and Dublin, a student during his second and third years; in *O.E.*, a disputant, subtle but fallacious; an insidious logician; a professor of philosophy; a sophist:

soph'istry, *n.* *-íst-ry*, specious but fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only.—*SVN.* of 'sophisticate *v.*': to debase; adulterate; counterfeit—*a.*': spurious; supposititious; fictitious; corrupted; vitiated.

sophomore, *n.* *sóf-mór* [mid. L. *sophismódor*, one who makes foolish arguments: Gr. *sophos*, wise, and *móros*, silly], in Amer. univ., a student in the second year of his curriculum: **sophomore's**, *a.* *sóf-mór-íst*, pert. to: bombastic; complacently ignorant.

Sophia or **Softa**, *n.* *sóf-tá* [Turk.], in Turkey, one engaged in professional studies for offices in the Church, the law, the army, or the State; often restricted to a student of the Koran.

soporiferous, *a.* *sóp-ó-rí-fér-us* [L. *sopor*, a heavy sleep; *féro*, I bring], tending to produce sleep; narcotic: *so'porif'erously*, *ad.* *-ly*: **so'porif'erousness**, *n.* *-nés*, the quality of causing sleep.—*SVN.* of 'soporiferous': somniferous; narcotic; opiate; anodyne.

soporific, *a.* *sóp-ó-rí-fík* [L. *sopor*, a heavy sleep; *facio*, I make], tending to cause sleep: *n.* a medicine or other substance that has the quality of inducing sleep.

soppy, **sopped**—see under sop.

sopra, *n.* *sóp-prá* [It. *sopra*—from L. *supra*, above], in music, the upper or higher part: **soprano**, *n.* *sóp-prá-nó* [It.], in music, the highest female voice; the treble; *plu.* **sopra'no**, *-nés*, or **sopra'ni**, *-ni*: **sopra'nist**, *n.* *-níst*, a treble-singer.

sorb, *n.* *sórb* [L. *sorbus*, the sorb or service-tree, the European mountain-ash or service-tree, and its fruit called rowans; the wild service-tree is *Pyrus torminalis*, the cultivated service-tree is *P. sorbus*, and the mountain-ash or rowan-tree *P. aucuparia*, of the sub-Order *Pomac.* Ord. *Rosacée*; *sorbis*, *a.* *sórb-ik*, of or from the sorb or service-tree or its fruit: **sorbina** or **sorbina**, *n.* *sórb-ín* or *sórb-ín*, a kind of sugar obtained from the berries of the mountain-ash.

sorbefacient, *a.* *sórb-é-fá-shi-ént* [L. *sorbeo*, I suck up; *facio*, I make], in med., producing absorption: *n.* a medicine that produces absorption.

Sorbonist, *n.* *sórb-ón-íst*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, a famous theological college in the University of Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbon in 1252: **sorbonical**, *a.* *sórb-ón-ík-kál*, pert. to the Sorbonists.

sorcerer, *n.* *sórb-ér-ér* [Fr. *sorcier*, one who divines by casting lots—from mid. L. *soridarius*, a teller of fortunes by lot—from L. *sors* or *sorsum*, a lot, an oracle], a wizard who divines by the aid of magic or evil spirits; a magician: **sor'ceress**, *n.* fem. *-és*: **sor'cery**, *n.* *-y*, divination by the aid of evil spirits; magic; enchantment.—*SVN.* of 'sorcery': enchantment; magic; witchcraft; conjuration; charms; incantations; spells.

sord, *n.* *súrd*, *O.E.* for *sward*, which see.

sordes, *n.* *sórb-déz* [L. *sordēs*, dirt], foul or effete matter; dregs.

sordid, *n.* *sórb-dít*, a sordine, which see.

sordid, *a.* *sórb-dít* [Fr. *sordide*—from L. *sordidus*, dirty, unclean—from L. *sordēs*, dirt, filth], mean; base; vile; meanly avaricious; very niggardly; in *O.E.*, dirty; filthy: **sord'idly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **sord'idness**, *n.* *-nés*, the state of being sordid; baseness; meanness.—*SVN.* of 'sordid': foul; gross; filthy; dirty; vile; base; covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

sordine, *n.* *sórb-dín* [It. *sordina*, a sordine—from *sorio*; L. *surdus*, deaf, dull-sounding], a damper put into the mouth of a horn, or on the bridge of a violin, to muffle or soften the sound.

sore, *a.* *sór* [AS. *sár*, painful; cf. Icel. *sarr*; Dut. *zeer*], tender to the touch; affected with pain; painful; distressing as a calamity; much troubled, as the mind: in *O.E.*, bad: *a.* a part in an animal body where the skin is ruptured or bruised; an ulcer; a wound; grief; affliction: *v.* in *O.E.*, to wound; to make sore: *ad.* intensely; severely: **sorely**, *ad.* *sórb-ly*, very; very much; exceedingly: **sore'ness**, *n.* *-nés*, the tenderness of any part of an animal body; trouble of mind: **sor'ér**, *a.* in *O.E.*, worse. *Note*.—In the sense of 'very, or very much, sore or sorely,' as in 'sorely distressed, sore afraid,' may be compared with Ger. *sehr*, very, exceedingly.

sore or **soar**, *n.* *sór* [OF. *sawr*, of a sorrel or brown-red colour: mid. L. *saurus*; L. Ger. *sor*, dry, withered—allied to *sear*, which see], in *O.E.*, a hawk of the first year; a buck of the fourth year—see *saw*.

soredia, *n.* *plu.* *sórb-dí-dá* [Gr. *sóros*, a heap or pile], in bot., powdery cells on the surface of the thallus of some lichens.

coló, bóy, fód; páre, búd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

solecism, *v.* *-is*, to commit a solecism: **solecising**, *imp.*: **solecised**, *pp.* *-ctd*.

solemn, *a.* *sól-ém* [OF. *solempne*; L. *solemnis* or *solemnus*, religious, solemn] marked with religious gravity or pomp; affecting with seriousness; attended with religious rites; adapted to impress seriousness or reverence; having the appearance of seriousness or gravity; serious; reverential; devotional; sacred; as an oath: **solemnness**, *n.* *-nes*, the state or quality of being solemn; reverential manner: **solemnly**, *ad.* *-ly*, in a solemn, grave, or stately manner; with religious ceremonies; with due state or form: **solemnity**, *n.* *sól-ém-ni-ti*, an impressive religious ceremony; manner of acting adapted to impress awe; impressiveness; gravity; steady seriousness: **solemnise**, *v.* *sól-ém-níz*, to celebrate or perform with religious ceremonies; to perform religiously at stated times; to render or make serious or reverential: **solemnising**, *imp.*: **solemnised**, *pp.* *-nised*: **solemniser**, *n.* *-zér*, one who solemnises: **solemnisation**, *n.* *-ni-sól-shán*, the act of solemnising; celebration: **solemn-breathing**, *a.* diffusing solemnity; impressing with seriousness: **Solemn League and Covenant**, in *Scot. Hist.*, a written bond of confederacy entered into among the nobility, gentry, burghers, and others for the suppression of Popery and Prelacy, accepted by the Scot. Parl. 1638, adopted by the Eng. Parl. 1643, sworn to by Charles II. before he was crowned by the Scots at Scone, 1651, and ordered by him to be burned by the common hangman.—*SYN.* of *solemn*: grave; serious; sober; ceremonial; devout; formal; sacred; devotional.

solemn, *a.* *sól-ém* [Gr. *shellfish*], a bivalve mollusc, with a very long shell open at both ends; the razor-fish: **solemita**, *n.* *-tá*, a fossil shell of this kind.

Solenostoma beds, *sól-ém-só-fa*, in *geol.*, beds of limestone at *Solenostoma*, Bavaria, which furnish a valuable lithographic stone: they are also notable as containing widely varied and well-preserved fauna, including the remains of the earliest known bird, the archæopteryx.

solemoid, *n.* *sól-ém-óyd* [Gr. *sólén*, a channel, a tube; *eidós*, resemblance], a continuous copper wire having one part straight, and the other twisted as an open spiral around the straight part, which, when an electric current passes through it, acts as a magnet.

sol-fa—see under *sol* 2.

solfatara, *n.* *sól-fá-lá-rá* [It. *solfatara*, a volcano near Naples—from *it. solfo*, sulphur, brimstone], a volcanic fissure or vent from which sulphurous vapours, hot mud, and steam are erupted: **solfatarite**, *n.* *sól-fát-dr-ít*, a name applied to the soda-alum found at Solfatara, near Naples.

solfeggione, *v.* *sól-fé-i-tár-d* [It.], to *sol-fa*: **solfeggio**, *n.* *sól-fé-i-tó* [It.], the system of marking the notes of the scale with the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, instead of the letters C, D, E, F, G, A, B, intended to give greater facility to learners to sing at sight.

solicit, *v.* *sól-it-ít* [F. *soliciter*, to request—from L. *solicitare*, to stir up, to urge—from *solicitus*, roused, anxious—from *solus*, whole, entire; *cito*, I excite], to ask with some degree of earnestness; to entreat; to invite, as the attention; to try to obtain; to summon; to excite; in O.K., to disturb; to disquiet: **soliciting**, *imp.*: **solicited**, *pp.*: **solicitant**, *n.* *-ánt*, one who solicits: **solicitation**, *n.* *-tá-shán*, urgent or earnest request; entreaty; importunity: **invitation**: **solicitor**, *n.* *-tér*, one who asks with earnestness; one who solicits for another; in *Eng.*, one legally qualified to act for another in courts of law; in *Scot.*, an attorney; in *Amer.*, a counsel who acts as attorney: **solicitorship**, *n.* the office or rank of a solicitor: **Solicitor-General**, the second law officer of the Crown in point of dignity, who, besides his ordinary public duties, maintains the right of the Crown in cases affecting the revenue, &c.: **solicitous**, *a.* *-tís*, careful; apprehensive; uneasy; anxious; eager; very desirous, as to obtain something: **solicitously**, *ad.* *-tís*: **solicitude**, *n.* *-túd*, uneasiness of mind; care; trouble; concern; anxiety.—*SYN.* of *solicit*: to ask; request; beseech; supplicate; entreat; implore; adjure; crave; beg; importune.

solid, *a.* *sól-id* [F. *solide*—from L. *solidus*, whole, complete, solid], hard; firm; compact; impenetrable; not liquid or fluid; not hollow; cubic; healthy; strong; valid; just; not light or superficial: *n.* *a*

firm compact body; a body not liquid or fluid; in *geom.*, a magnitude having length, breadth, and thickness: **solidly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **solidity**, *n.* *sól-id-i-ti* [F. *solidité*—L. *soliditas* or *soliditatem*], compactness; density; the quality of bodies which resist impressions; firmness; strength; soundness; validity; certitude; weightiness: **solidness**, *n.* *-nes*, the quality of being firm or dense; moral firmness; soundness; validity; weight: **solidify**, *v.* *sól-id-i-f* [F. *solidifier*, to solidify—from L. *solidus*, firm; *facio*, I make], to make solid or compact; to grow solid: **solidifying**, *imp.*: **solidified**, *pp.* *-tíd*: **solidification**, *n.* *-tí-shán*, the state assumed by certain liquid bodies on cooling, or on parting from their heat: **the solids**, as applied to the body, the bones, &c., as distinguished from the fluids: **solid angle**, an angle made by three or more plane angles meeting in a point, but which are not in the same plane: **solid measure**, a measure in which each of the units is a cube: **solid square**, a body of troops in the form of a square in which the ranks and files are equal.—*SYN.* of *solid a.*: compact; dense; strong; firm; sound; real; true; grave; profound; certain; substantial; hard; valid; just; weighty; important.

solidarily, *n.* *sól-id-á-rí-ti* [F. *solidarité*, mutual responsibility—from *solide*—from L. *solidus*, solid], an entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities; international stability or strength.

Solidungulata, *n.* *plu. sól-id-áng-gú-láts*, also **Solidungula**, *n.* *plu. sól-id-áng-gú-láts* [L. *solidus*, solid; *ungula*, a hoof], an order of mammals, including the horse and its allies, which have the hoofs whole or undivided: **solidungulous**, *a.* *-tís*, also **solidungular**, *a.* *-tér*, having the hoof entire or not cloven, as in the horse. **Solidus**, *n.* *sól-id-i-tús* [L. *solus*, alone; *fides*, faith], one who holds that faith alone is necessary to justification: **add. pert. to **Solidism** *n.* *-lém*, the tenets of Solidians.**

Soliloquy, *n.* *sól-lí-kwé* [mid. L. *soliloquium*, a soliloquy—from L. *solus*, alone; *loquor*, I speak], a talking to oneself; a discourse not addressed to any one, even though others be present; a written composition containing such discourse: **soliloquise**, *v.* *-kwéts*, to utter a soliloquy; to speak to oneself: **soliloquising**, *imp.*: **soliloquised**, *pp.* *-kwéts*.

Soliped, *n.* *sól-i-péd* [L. *solus*, alone; *pés* or *pedem*, a foot], an animal whose foot is not cloven, as the horse: **solipedous**, *a.* *sól-ip-é-dús*, also **solipédal**, *a.* *-dál*, having single uncloven hoofs.

Solitary, *a.* *sól-i-tér-i* [F. *solitaire*—from L. *solitarius*, solitary—from *solus*, alone], living alone; lonely; remote from society; not much frequented; gloomy; dismal; occurring singly, as a *solitary* instance: *n.* one who lives alone; a hermit: **solitarily**, *ad.* *-ly*: **solitariness**, *n.* *-nes*, state of being alone; retirement; solitude: **solitaire**, *n.* *-tár* [F.], a hermit; an ornament, set with a single stone, for the neck or ears; a game that can be played alone; a large extinct bird like the dodo.—*SYN.* of *solitary a.*: sole; single; individual; lonely; desolate; remote; retired; gloomy; still; dismal; separate.

Solitude, *n.* *sól-i-túd* [F. *solitude*—from L. *solitudo*, loneliness—from *solus*, alone], loneliness; remoteness from society; retirescence; a lonely place; a desert.

Solmission, *n.* *sól-mi-zá-shán* [from the vocalising of the syllables *sol, mi*], the act of sol-fa-ing.

Solo, *n.* *sól-ó*, *plu. sól-ócs*, *-lós*, or *sól-ló* [It. *solo*—from L. *solus*, alone], an air or strain to be played by a single instr., or sung by a single voice.

Solomon's seal, *n.* *sól-mónz-sél*, a handsome British plant; the *Polygonatum multiflorum*, Ord. *Liliacée*.

Solstice, *n.* *sól-stis* [F. *solstice*—from L. *solstitium*, a standing still of the sun—from *sól*, the sun; *stis*, I make to stand], the time when the sun, in its apparent annual revolution, arrives at its farthest point north or south from the equator, and seems to cease retiring from the equator—in the northern hemisphere the *summer solstice* being about 22nd June, and the *winter solstice* about 22nd December: **solstitial**, *a.* *sól-stish-ál*, pert. to or happening at a solstice, usually the summer one: **solstitial points**, the farthest north and south points of the ecliptic at which the sun arrives—the north being called Cancer, the south Capricorn: **solstitial colure**, the hour-circle which passes through the solstitial points.

Soluble, *a.* *sól-i-bl* [F. *soluble*—from L. *solubilis*, soluble—from *solvo*, I loose, I dissolve], that may be dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution: **soluble-**

oolo, *boy*, *bird*; *pire*, *bnd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *ther*, *seal*.

soft-spoken, *a.* having a mild or gentle voice; affable: to walk *softly*, in *O.E.*, to be weak and out of spirits, as by excessive grief.—*SYN.* of 'soft *a.*': ductile; facile; malleable; flexible; yielding; tender; timorous; mild; gentle; kind; meek; civil; pusillanimous; complaisant; effeminate; delicate; fine; weak; simple; smooth; flowing—of 'soften': to mollify; compose; mitigate; palliate; alleviate; enervate.

Softs—see *Sophia*.
soho, *int.* *so-ho*, an exclamation used to attract the attention of a person at a distance.
soi-disant, *n.* *soi-bé-dé-sang* [*F.*], calling himself; would-be; pretended; self-styled.

soil, *n.* *soyl* [*F.* *soil*—from *L. solum*, the ground, soil], the upper stratum of the earth; mould; country; land.

soil, *n.* *soyl* [*OF.* *soil*, mire: mid. *L. sordida*, a young sow; *sūs*, a sow], filth; any foul matter upon another substance; a stain; dung: *v.* to tarnish; to defile; to pollute; to dirty; to besmear; to bedaub: *soil-ing*, *imp.* *soiled*, *pp.* *soyled*, *adj.* stained; tarnished: *soilure*, *n.* *soyl-tür*, in *O.E.*, stain; pollution: *soil-pipe*, the pipe that conveys from a dwelling-house foul or waste water: to take *soil*, to run into the water, as a deer when pursued.—*SYN.* of 'soil *n.*': dirt; pollution; spot; foulness; dung; compost; manure—of 'soil *v.*': to dirty; dirt; besmear; daub; bedaub; pollute; defile; foul; befoul; begrime; be-mire; bespatter; tarnish; stain; sully; contaminate.

soil, *v.* *soyl* [*OF.* *soiler*, to glut: *soil*, glutted—from mid. *L. sordidus*, *v.*, satiated] in *agri*, to feed cattle with green food in the stall: *soil-ing*, *imp.* *n.* the practice of feeding cattle in stalls with fresh-cut grass or clover: *soiled*, *pp.* *soyled*.

soiree, *n.* *soi-ree* [*F.* *soirée*, evening—from *F.* *soir*, evening—from *L. serus*, late: *lt. sera*, evening], an evening-party for conversation; a public meeting in the evening at which refreshments are distributed: *soirée musicale*, *mu-zé-kál* [*F.*], an evening entertainment of music.

sojourn, *v.* *so-jérn* [*OF.* *sojornier*, to sojourn—from a supposed mid. *L. subdiurnare*, to wait over the day—from *L. sub*, under, and *diurnus*, daily—from *diēs*, a day], to dwell for a time; to tarry; to abide: *n.* a temporary residence: *so-journing*, *imp.* *n.* the act of dwelling in a place for a time: *so-journed*, *pp.* *so-jérnd*: *so-journer*, *n.* *ér*, one who sojourns or dwells in a place for a time; a temporary resident.

soke—see *soe*.

sol, *n.* *sól* [*L. sol*, the sun], an old term in emblazoning arms, equal to *or*, or gold; the sun with a human face surrounded with rays: an old term for gold.

sol, *sól*, in music, the fifth note of the diatonic scale—*G*: *sol-fa*, *v.* *sól-fá*, to sing or vocalise the diatonic scale to the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*: to sing, as a learner, a musical composition with these syllables: *sol-fa-ing*, *imp.* *-ing*: *n.* the act or practice of singing the diatonic scale, or a musical composition, to the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*: *sol-faed*, *pp.* *sol-fád*.

solace, *n.* *sól-ds* [*OF.* *solas*, solace—from *L. solatium*, a soothing, solace—from *solari*, I comfort], that which cheers, comforts, or consoles: that which alleviates grief or anxiety; that which relieves in distress; recreation; amusement; in *O.E.*, happiness: *v.* to cheer; to comfort; to console; to relieve in affliction; to soothe; to allay; in *O.E.*, to take comfort: *sol-ac-ing*, *imp.* *sol-aced*, *pp.* *-ist*, cheered in affliction: *sol-acement*, *n.* *-ment*, the act of solacing; comfort.—*SYN.* of 'solace *v.*': to cheer; animate; encourage; enliven; exhilarate; comfort; console; assuage; allay; alleviate; relieve.

solander, *n.* *sól-andr* [*F.* *solandre*], a disease in horses.

solan-goose, *n.* *sól-lán-gós*, also *soland*, *n.* *sól-lánd* [*Ice.* *sólá*, a solan-goose], a web-footed sea-fowl, found on some parts of the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.: the gannet.

solano, *n.* *sól-lá-nó* [*Sp.* *solano*—from *L. sol*, the sun], a hot south-east wind which occasionally visits the Spanish peninsula, from the direction of the African deserts, extremely hot and loaded with fine dust.

solanum, *n.* *sól-lá-núm* [*L. solánum*, nightshade], the nightshade; the systematic name of several plants, of which some are edible, as the potato, and others poisonous, of the Ord. *Solanaceæ*: *solanine*, *n.* *sól-d-nín*, a highly poisonous substance obtained

from several species of solanum—also called *solan'a*, *n.* *sól-d*: *sól-lá-má-ecceus*, *n.* *sól-lá-ds*, belonging to the order of plants which includes the nightshade and the potato.

solar, *a.* *sól-ér* [*L. soláris*, belonging to the sun—from *sól*, the sun], pert. to the sun, or proceeding from it; measured by the apparent revolution of the sun; sunny; in *anal.*, having branches of filaments like the rays of the sun: *solarisation*, *n.* *sól-ér-i-sá-shén*, injurious effects of too long exposure to the sun's rays, as to a photograph; excessive insolation: *solar cycle*—*see* *cycle* of the sun under *cycle*: *solar day*, *solar month*, portions of time marked by the apparent motion of the sun: *solar flowers*, flowers that open and close at particular hours of each day: *solar myth*, a myth or legend, chiefly of Aryan origin, which is supposed by some scholars to contain allegorical reference to the sun: *solar plexus*, in *anal.*, a great plexus of sympathetic nerves supplying the intestines: *solar spots*, dark spots that appear on the sun's disc when viewed through a telescope: *solar system*, the sun and the celestial bodies which move round it, including the comets: *solar year*, the space of time measured by a complete revolution of the earth round the sun, being 365 d., 5 h., 48 m., 51 s.

solatium, *n.* *sól-lá-sá-dúm* [*L.*, consolation], a recompense for injury; in *Scotts law*, a special sum paid in addition to actual damages.

sold, *n.* *sól-d* [*F.* *solde*—from *L. solidus*, a gold coin] in *O.E.*, military pay; wasteful entertainment. *sol-d*, *v.* *sól-d*, *pp.* *sol-d*: *sol-d-note*, a note or memorandum of sale given by the seller to the buyer.

soldan, *n.* *sól-dán*, *O.E.* for *sultan*.

solder, *n.* *sól-dér* or *sól-ér* [*OF.* *souder* or *soulder*, to consolidate, to close or fasten together—from *L. solidare*, to make firm—from *solidus*, firm], a metallic composition for uniting or cementing metals; a fusible alloy: *v.* to unite metals by the fusion of a metallic cement; to mend; to unite anything broken: *sól-dér-ing*, *imp.* *n.* the process of uniting metals by fusing a metallic composition: *sól-déréd*, *pp.* *-déréd*, united or cemented by a metallic composition: *sól-dér-er*, *n.* *-ér-ér*, one who or that which solders: *hard solder*, *solder* which only fuses at a red heat: *soft solder*, a solder which fuses at a comparatively low heat.

soldier, *n.* *sól-ér* [*OF.* *soldier*: mid. *L. soldarius*, a soldier: *L. solidus* or *soldus*, a gold coin—*lit.*, one that fights or serves for pay], a man engaged in military service; a warrior; one engaged in war; a private: *sól-dér-y*, *n.* *-ry*, also *soldier-like*, a becoming a real soldier; brave; soldiership, *n.* martial skill; military qualities or character; conduct becoming a soldier: *sól-dér-ing*, *n.* *-ing*, the state of being a soldier; the occupation of a soldier: *sól-dér-y*, *n.* *-y*, soldiers collectively; the body of military men: *soldier-crab*, a crustacean which, having part of its body unprotected, occupies the empty shell of a shell-fish; the hermit-crab.

sole, *n.* *sól* [*AS.* *sole*: *L. solea*, the sole of the foot or of a shoe; *solum*, the ground or earth], the bottom of the foot or of a shoe; the part of a thing which forms the bottom; a certain flat sea-fish; the bottom or lowest part of an embrasure: *v.* to furnish with a sole: *sol-ing*, *imp.* *soléd*, *pp.* *sól*: *sole-leather*, the thick leather to form soles to shoes: *sole-shoe*, the long bottom part of the plough which supports its weight upon the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and which serves as a slide.

sole, *a.* *sól* [*OF.* *sól*: *F.* *seul*—from *L. solus*, alone], single; individual; being or acting without another; alone; only; solitary: *sol-é-ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *sole-mess*, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being alone: *summe sole*, in *law*, an unmarried woman.

soleform, *n.* *sól-lá-fór-m* [*L.* *solea*, a sandal; *forma*, shape], in bot., slipper-shaped.

solécism, *n.* *sól-lá-sizm* [*Gr.* *soléismos*, any incongruity of language, said to be from *Solá*, a town of Cilicia, whose Greek inhabitants corrupted the Greek language and used a mixed dialect], any glaring deviation from the established usage of a language in speaking or writing; any impropriety or barbarism of speech extending beyond single words; any absurdity or impropriety: *solécist*, *n.* *-ist*, one guilty of an impropriety in language: *solécistic*, *n.* *-ik*, also *solécistical*, *a.* *-ik-lí*, incorrect or incongruous in language: *solécistically*, *ad.* *-ik*.

male, *mál*, *fír*, *kál*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *pine*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*:

socage or **socage**, *n.* **sók-káj** [mid. L. *societium*, socage—see *soc*] a tenure of land in return for service to be rendered to the lord of the fee; tenure by any certain or determinate service, as free *socage* and *villain socage*: *socagers*, *socagers*—see under *soc*.

social, *n.* **só-shál** [F. *sociál*—from L. *socialis*, social—*socius*, a companion] pert. to men as living in society; ready to engage in friendly and familiar intercourse; companionable; disposed to mix in society; festive: *so'cially*, *ad. -ly*: *so'cialness*, *n.* *-ness*, also *so'ciality*, *n.* *-dít-ít*: *so'ciality*, quality of being social; fellowship: *so'cialis*, *a.* *-shál-bí*, fit to be conjoined; disposed to mix in society in friendly intercourse; inclined to familiar and easy conversation in company; friendly; companionable: *n.* *familiarly*, a pleasant meeting or assembly; a kind of couch for two persons; a kind of carriage: *so'cially*, *ad. -ly*: *so'cialness*, *n.* *-ness*, also *so'ciality*, *n.* *-shít-dít-ít*, disposition to associate in familiar intercourse: *so'cialise*, *v.* *-shál-iz*, to render social; to reduce to a social condition: *so'cialising*, *imp.*: *so'cialised*, *pp.* *-izd*: *so'cialism*, *n.* *-shál-izm*, that system which has for its object the reconstruction of society on the basis of a community of property, and association instead of competition in every branch of human industry; communism: *so'cialist*, *n.* *-ist*, one who advocates the system of socialism: *so'cialistic*, *a.* *-ístik*, relating to or like socialism: *social plants*, in bot., such plants as grow naturally in groups or masses: *social science*—see *sociology*: *so'cialise*, *a.* *-shít-iz*, that may associate with.—*SYN.* of 'sociable': *a.*: friendly; social; familiar; companionable; conversable; accessible; communicative; convivial; festive.

society, *n.* **só-shít-ít** [F. *société*—from L. *societas* or *societatem*, society—*socius*, a partner, a companion], a number of persons associated for a particular purpose; fellowship; the civilised body of mankind; the public; those persons in any community who usually associate together; a religious body, as a missionary *society*; the class whose members, whether titled or untitled, take the highest social position; in *OE*, company; converse.

Socinian, *n.* **só-shít-ín** [from Lælius and Faustus Socinus, the founders of the sect in the 16th century], one of the followers of Lælius and Faustus Socinus, who taught that Jesus Christ was a mere man, and who denied the Trinity, the personality of the devil, the native and total depravity of man, the atonement, and the eternity of future punishment: *adj.* pert. to Lælius and Faustus Socinus or their doctrines: *Socinianism*, *n.* *-izm*, the doctrine of Socinus.

sociology, *n.* **só-shít-ó-ló-jí** [L. *socius*, a companion, an associate; Gr. *logos*, discourse], the science which treats of man in his social capacity, including politics, political economy, and such subjects; social science: *so'ciolog'ical*, *a.* *-ó-ló-jí-kál*, connected with or related to sociology.

soc, *n.* **sók** [OF. *soc*; mid. L. *soccus*; Bret. *soc'h*; Gael. *soc*, a ploughshare], in *Scot.*, the share of the plough.

soc, *n.* **sók** [AB. *soco*—from L. *soccus*, a kind of shoe worn by comic actors], a covering for the feet; a kind of half stocking; the shoe of the anc. comic actors—hence, comedy: *soc'less*, *a.* *-lís*, without a soc.

soc, *v.* **sók** [Gael. *soc*, a beak, a snout], in *slang*, to knock a man's hat over his eyes and nose by a smart blow: *soc'king*, *imp.*: *soc'ked*, *pp.* *sók*.

soc, *n.* **sók** [Ger. *saugen*, to suck], in *OE*, and *slang*, a feast; a treat; a dainty.

socket, *n.* **sók-ét** [dim. of *soc*, the original sense being evidently 'a small wooden shoe': OF. *sokel*, the hollow base upon which a candle is fixed, like a tree upon its stump; any small hollow to receive and hold something; the receptacle of the eye: *socle*, *n.* *-ét*: *sók-ét* or *sók-ét*, in arch., a plain, square, flat member used instead of a pedestal to support a column, a statue, &c.; a plinth or plain face at the foot of a wall: *socket-chisel*, a strong chisel used by carpenters in mortising; *ball and socket*, a socket with a knob or ball moving in it, forming a joint, which moves freely in any direction.

socle—see under *socket*.

Socotrine, *n.* **só-kó-trín**, a native or inhabitant of *Socotra*, an island on the E. coast of Africa: *adj.* of or from *Socotra*.

Socratic, *a.* **só-krát-ík**, also *Socrá'tical*, *a.* *-t-kál*,

pert. to the philosophy of Socrates (469-399 B.C.), or to his method of teaching: *Socrá'tically*, *ad. -ly*: *Socrá'tist*, *n.* **sók-rát-íst**, a disciple of Socrates, a celebrated anc. Greek philosopher: *Socrá'tism*, *n.* *-izm*, the philosophy of Socrates.

sod, *n.* **sód** [Dut. *soda*, a turf: Fris. *edtha*, a well—prob. so called from its being saturated with water], turf; sward; a piece of turf: *sod'ded*, *a.* covered with sod: *sod'dy*, *a.* *-dí*, turfy.

sod, *v.* **sód**, *dié* *soetha*, pt. of *soetha*, which see.

soda, *n.* **só-dá** [It. *soda*—from L. *sodius*, firm], a substance obtained from the ashes of certain sea-plants, or from sea-salt; the familiar name for carbonate of soda: *so'dalite*, *n.* *-lít* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a mineral consisting chiefly of silicate of alumina and soda, found of a white, grey, yellowish, greenish, or blue colour, and of a vitreous lustre: *sodic*, *a.* *só-dík*, combined with soda; of or pert. to soda: *so'dium*, *n.* *-dí-ém*, an elementary body forming the metallic base of soda, soft, of a silvery lustre, and lighter than water: *soda-water*, a water supposed to contain a little soda, and highly charged with carbonic acid: *caustic soda*, the hydrated oxide of the metal sodium: carbonate of soda, a salt compounded of carbonic acid and soda: bicarbonate of soda, only slightly alkaline, and not caustic, used in the preparation of effervescing drinks and medicinal soda-water: sulphate of soda, Glauber's salts: sulphate of soda, important for its sulphurous acid: *sodic nitrate*, a substance occurring in deposits of great extent in Peru and Brazil, &c., employed in the manufacture of vitriol and of artificial manure.

Note.—*sodic*, *a.* is now commonly employed instead of sodium, *n.*, as, for *chloride of sodium*, or common salt, we say *sodic chloride*.

sodality, *n.* **só-dál-ít-ít** [L. *sodallitas* or *sodallitatem*, fellowship—*sodalis*, a mate, a fellow], a fellowship; a fraternity; a brotherhood.

sodden, *v.* **sód-n**, pp. of *soetha*, which see.—*boiled*; *soethed*; applied to bread not well baked; doughy.

sodden, *v.* **sód-n** [see *soetha*], to soak; to saturate; to be soaked.

soder, *v.* **só-dér**, *OE*, for *solder*.

Sodomite, *n.* **sód-ó-mít**, an inhabitant of *Sodom*; one guilty of an unnatural crime, attributed to the inhabitants of *Sodom*: *sod'omy*, *n.* *-mí*, the sin of *Sodom*: *sod'omit'cal*, *a.* *-mít-í-kál*, pert. to sodomy: *sod'omit*, *n.* *-mít*, one guilty of sodomy.

soever, *ad.* **só-év-ér** [*so*, and *ever*], only used in composition to extend or render emphatic the sense of *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, &c.: *sófa*, *n.* **só-fá** [Ar. *sofá*], a sofa—*from sofá*, to dispose in order], a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and ends: *sofa-bed*, *sofa-bedstead*, a sofa so contrived as to include a bed.

soffit, *n.* **só-fít** [F. *soffite*—from It. *soffitto*, a soffit—*from L. suffragus*, fastened beneath or below—*from sub*, under; *figo*, I fix], in arch., the under side of an arch or cornice, presenting a flat surface; in *scene-painting*, a border.

sof, *n.* **só-f** [Pers. *sóf*], a priest or monk of Persia; a dervish; a religious person: *so'fism*, *n.* *-fizm*, the mystical doctrines of the *so'fá*, *-fíc*.

soft, *a.* **só-ft** [AB. *sefte*, soft (adv. *sófte*): cf. Dut. *sacht*; Ger. *sacht*, *sauft*], not hard; easily yielding to pressure; not rough; not violent; smooth to the touch; flowing; easily yielding to persuasion or any influence; impressible; gentle; mild; delicate; weak; simple; not unfeeling; not strong or glaring; pleasing to any sense; not tinged with salts, as water; in *OE*, still; easy: *ad. softly*; gently; quietly: *interj.* hold! stop! *in slang*, one weak in intellect; a foolish person: *softly*, *ad. -ly*, without hardness; not forcibly; not loudly; gently; mildly: *softness*, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being soft; smoothness; delicacy; mildness; effeminacy: *soft'ish*, *a.* *-ish*, somewhat soft: *soften*, *v.* *só-f-n*, to make soft; to grow soft; to mollify; to calm; to make less harsh or severe; to make less glaring; to grow less odourate, cruel, or rude: *soft'ening*, *imp.* *-ning*: *adj.* making less hard or fierce: *n.* the act of making less hard or cruel, &c.; in *paint*, the blending of colours into each other: *soft'ened*, *pp.* *-nd*: *adj.* made less hard or harsh: *soft'ener*, *n.* *-nér*, one who or that which softens: *soft'y*, *n.* *-í*, a foolish person: *soft-headed*, *a.* of weak intellect: *soft-hearted*, *a.* susceptible of pity; meek; gentle: *soft-sawder*, *só-ét-dér* [corrupt. of Eng. *soft-solder*: cf. Ger. *suade*, gift of the gab], flattery; something that easily pleases and tickles:

coló, *bóy*, *jóól*; *püre*, *bád*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *east*.

early spring plant, having white bell-like flowers; the *Galanthus nivalis*, Ord. *Amaryllidaceae*: snow-fall, the falling of snow; the amount of snow falling within a certain time: snow-flake, a flake or leafy particle of snow; a British plant, resembling the snowdrop; *Leucojum aestivum*, Ord. *Amaryllidaceae*: snow-light or -blink, the name given by voyagers and travellers in the arctic regions to the peculiar reflection which arises from fields of ice or snow: snow-line, that line or limit of elevation at and above which the surface is perpetually covered with snow and ice, having its limits lower in winter and higher in summer—being highest towards the equator, and gradually descending till it reaches the actual land-surface and sea-level, in the direction of the N. and S. poles: snow-plough, a machine for clearing railways and roads from accumulations of snow: snow-shoe, a boat-like framework fastened on the foot to prevent sinking among deep snow while walking over it: snow-slip, a mass of snow which slips down the side of a hill or mountain: snow-storm, a heavy, drifting fall of snow: snow-white, a. very white: snow-wreath, an accumulation of snow of some length.

snow, *v. snó* [Mid. Dut. *sneus*, a kind of boat], a vessel with two masts; a brig.

snub, *v. snub* [Dan. *snubbe*, to reprimand; cf. Icel. *snubba*; Sw. *snubba*; Fris. *snubbe*], to check; to reprimand; to rebuke, particularly in a sarcastic manner; to slight; to treat with contempt; to nip: snubbing, *imp. n.* a. a sarcastic reprimand or rebuke: snubbed, *pp. snubbed*: snub nose, a short or flat nose.

snudge, *v. snijf* [a form of *snag*, which see], in O.E., to lie idle, close, or snug; to snudge along, to walk looking downwards with a poring, abstracted air; to snudge over the fire, to keep close to it.

snuff, *v. snuf* [a variant of *sniff*], to draw in with the breath through the nose; to inhale; to perceive by the nose; to take off the burnt top of a candle; to inhale breath audibly; to draw up into the nostrils the powder of tobacco-leaf; to snuff with the nose in contempt: *n.* that which is inhaled or drawn up through the nostrils; the charred end of a wick; a candle almost burnt out; tobacco-leaf reduced to powder for drawing up into the nostrils; resentment expressed by sniffling or snorting: snuffing, *imp. n.* snuffed, *pp. snuffed*: snuffer, *n. -fer*, one who snuffs: snuffy, *a. -fy*, soiled with snuff, or smelling of it: snuffers, *n. plu. -fers*, an instrument for taking off the charred wick of a candle: snuff-box, a small box or case for holding snuff intended for daily use: up to snuff, *familiarly*, not likely to be imposed upon; knowing; acute: snuffed out, overshadowed; eclipsed; put down; annihilated.

snuffle, *v. snuffel* [from *snuff*, which see: Dut. *snuffelen*, to breathe through the nose; Ger. dial. *schneffeln*], to speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, especially when obstructed by mucus: snuffling, *imp. -ing*: *n.* a speaking through the nose: snuffled, *pp. -ed*: snuffler, *n. -fer*, one who snuffles: snuffles, *n. plu. -fers*, obstruction of the nose by mucus.

snug, *a. snig* [Icel. *snögg*, smooth, as wool or hair; cf. Dan. *snig*, *snig*, smart, neat; Sw. *snugg*, neat, cleanly], warm and close; sheltered; concealed; not exposed to view; being in good order; neat and comfortable: *v.* to lie close or concealed: snugging, *imp. n.* snugged, *pp. snugged*: snugly, *ad. snigly*: snugness, *n. -ness*, the state of being snug: snuggerly, *n. -erly*, a neat, comfortable place: snug-gle, *v. -gle*, to lie close; to nestle or cuddle; to be or lie snug; to be close; to be slyly and comfortably concealed.

snay, *n. snit* [Icel. *snúa*, to turn], among ship-carpenters, the upward bend of a ship's timbers towards the bow and the stern: snaying, *n. snit'ing*, a term for a circular plank worked edgewise into the bow of a ship.

so, *ad. conj. sô* [AS. *siod*, so; cf. Icel. and Goth. *sô*; Ger. *so*; so, a prefix signifying facility, ease, goodness], in like manner, when preceded or followed by *as*; in such manner, when followed by *that*; in this way, when followed by *as*; for this reason: this or that, *as*, I said *so*; thus; thus it is; provided that; in a high degree, *as*, he was *so* good; very, *as*, I am *so* sorry; the fact being *so*, *as* you are going; so forth, more of a like kind; so so, a familiar exclamatory phrase; well, well, implying discovery or observation; moderately or tolerably well; mediocre: so that, to the end that: so then, therefore; the

consequence is; so and so, used in speaking of a person, place, or thing to avoid identification. *Note.*—*so* sometimes repeats the sense of a word or sentence going before, *as*, 'to make men happy, and to keep them so'—that is, happy.

soak, *v. sôk* [AS. *sôcan*, to soak], to cause to suck in wet or moisture; to steep; to wet thoroughly; to lie steeped in a liquor; to enter gradually into pores or interstices: soaking, *imp. n.* *adj.* that wets thoroughly; drinking intemperately: *n.* a thorough wetting: soaked, *pp. sôkd*: soaked, *n. -er*, a hard drinker: soaked, *n. -d*, state of being soaked: soaked, *a. -d*, moist on the surface; full of moisture.

soap, *n. sôp* [AS. *sôpe*, soap; Icel. *sôpa*; Dut. *zeep*; Ger. *seife*], an important article of household use, manufactured from oils or fats, and an alkali, *as* soda or potash: *v.* to rub with soap: soaping, *imp. n.* soaped, *pp. sôpd*: soap, *a. sôpd*, smeared with soap; resembling soap: soapiness, *n. -ness*, the quality of being soapy: soap-boller, one whose trade is to make soap: soap-beding, the trade of making soap: soap-bubble, a spherical film or air-bubble which floats in the air for a brief space, produced by blowing soapy water through a tube, *as* a tobacco-pipe: soapstone, *n.* a soft variety of magnesian rock having a soapy feel—also called *steatite*: soapwater, water well impregnated with soap: soft-soap, a semi-fluid soap of a dirty brownish-yellow colour, made with potash instead of soda: soapwort, a British plant; *Saponaria officinalis*, Ord. *Caryophyllaceae*.

soar, *v. sôr* [F. *essorer*, to expose to the air, to mount or soar up—from L. *ex*, out; *auris*, air], to mount up on the wing; to fly aloft; to rise high in thought or imagination; to be sublime, *as* the poet or orator; to be lofty generally: *n.* a lofty flight: soaring, *imp. n.* *adj.* rising aloft: *n.* act of lowering in thought or mind: soared, *pp. sôrd*: soaringly, *ad. -ly*.

sode, *a. ad. sô-d'ed*, also *sodements*, *ad. sô-d'ed-mênts* [It.—from L. *socius*, sweet], in music, sweet; with sweetness.

sob, *v. sôb* [an imitative word: AS. *sôgan*, to lament; Ger. *schreien*, to sigh], to sigh with a sudden and convulsive heaving of the breast; to weep: *n.* a short convulsive sigh: sobbing, *imp. n.* the act of sighing with convulsive heavings of the breast; lamentation: sobbed, *pp. sôbd*.

sobor, *a. sô-ber* [F. *sobrer*, sober; L. *sobrius*, not drunk—from L. *so*, *sô*, without; *ôbrus*, drunken], temperate; not under the influence of strong drink; possessing habits of temperance; right in mind; not visionary or heated with passion; grave; serious: *v.* to free from intoxication; to become sober; to bring to a right frame of mind: sob'ering, *imp. n.* sob'ered, *pp. -berd*: sob'ery, *ad. -ber-ty*: sob'erness, *n. -ness*, freedom from intoxication; freedom from heat and passion; temperance; sobriety, *n. sô-brî-tî*, the state or quality of being habitually free from the influence of strong drink; habitual freedom from heat and passion; gravity; calmness: sober-minded, a habitually calm and temperate: sober-mindedness, *n.* the state of being free from inordinate passion; calmness.—SYN. sober *a.*; temperate; regular; calm; serious; solemn; grave; sedate; abstinent; abstemious; moderate; steady; cool; collected; dispassionate; unimpassioned; staid; sombre.

sobol, *n. sô-bôl*, or soboles, *n. sô-bô-l'ez* [L. *soboles*, a sprout, a shoot], in bot., a creeping underground stem: sob'oliferous, *a. -lifer-ous* [L. *fero*, I bear], producing young plants from the roots.

sobranje, *n. sô-brân-jê* [Bulg.], the parliament of Bulgaria; a Russian provincial assembly for the purposes of local government.

sobriquet, *n. sô-brî-ket* or *sô-* [F. *sobriquet*, a nickname; *sous*, under; *brûchet*, the breast: Bret. *brûchet*, the breast: the origin of *sobriquet* is seen in the Norm. phrase, *jouer sus brûchet*, to scold by the throat: *sobriquet* is thus properly a chuck under the chin, then a quip or cut given, an affront, hence a nickname], a burlesque name; a nickname.

soc, *n. sôk*, also *sôks*, *n. sôk* [AS. *soc*, liberty, franchise; cf. Dan. *sag*; Ger. *sache*], in O.E., the privilege granted by the king to a subject to administer justice and execute laws and jurisdiction; the territory in which such is exercised; a certain feudal tenure, lower than military and higher than predial tenure: soc'men, *n.* also *soc'agers*, *soc'agers*, *n. plu. -d'ers*, tenants whose tenure is called *socage*; tenants of the Crown or a lord who were freeholders.

soâte, *sôâte*, *fôr. lôte*; môte, *môt*, *hér*; pine, *pîn*; nôte, *nôt*, *môte*;

having a smooth chin; beardless; smooth-faced, having a soft or mild look: smooth-paced, that moves with even paces: smooth-tongued, flattering; plausible: smoothing-iron, a flat piece of iron having a polished face and a handle, which, when heated, is used for smoothing linen; a flat-iron: smoothing-plane, a carpenter's tool.—*SYN.* of 'smooth' a.: plain; even; flat; level; sleek; glossy; polished; soft; mild; bland; soothing; flattering; deceptive; voluble; adulatory — of 'smooth' v.: to level; palliate; lessen; soften; calm; mollify; ease; hasten.

smoorate, ad. *smóir-déid*, also *smóir-an-dé*, ad. -*deid* [do [t]], in music, a term denoting that the bow of a violin must be drawn its full length, but lightened gradually till the sound is nearly gone.

smoke, *smóit*, pt. of *smáit*, which see.

smother, v. *smúth-ér* [AS. *smorian*, to smother: cf. Low Ger. *smaddern*, to meddle with dirty things; Dut. *smodderen*, to dabble, to dirty—*smoeren*, to smoke, to suffocate; Scot. *smoor*, to stifle; Gael. *smod*, dust, dirt, to extinguish life by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs, or by depriving the lungs of air; to extinguish fire by excluding air; to suffocate; to suppress; to choke; to be suffocated; to be suppressed or concealed: n. in OE., that which suffocates; smoke; thick dust: *smoth'ring*, imp.: adj. wanting vent; suffocating: *smothered*, pp. -*éid*: a. stifled; suppressed: *smoth'ringly*, ad. -*ér-ing-it*: *smoth'ery*, a. -*é*, tending to smother.

smoulder, v. *smóit-ér* [AS. *smorian*, to smother], to burn or smoke slowly without flame; to consume away without showing the fire: *smould'ring*, imp.: adj. burning in a smothered manner without flame: *smould'ered*, pp. -*érid*; *smould'ry*, -*érid*, in OE. same as *smouldering*; burning and smoking without flame.

smudge, v. *smúg* [Dan. *smuds*, smut—from *smut*, which see], to stain with dirt; to stain or blot; to rub writing when the ink is wet; to blacken with smoke; to confuse the colours in painting: n. a suffocating smoke; a blot; a smear: *smudg'ing*, imp.: *smudged*, pp. *smúgd*: *smudge-coal*, an English miner's term for coal that has been partially converted into a sort of natural coke or impure anthracite—known also as *blind-coal*.

smug, a. *smúg* [Dan. *smuk*, pretty: L. Ger. *smuk*], spruce; neat; nice; dressed; pert; with affected niceness, but without good taste: v. to adorn; to dress up: *smug'ing*, imp.: *smugged*, pp. *smúgd*: *smug'ness*, n. -*nes*, the state of being spruce; affected niceness in dress: *smug-faced*, prim-faced.

smuggle, v. *smúg-ét* [Dan. *smugle*, to smuggle: cf. Dut. *smokkeken*, Ger. *schnuggeln*], to bring goods into, or carry goods out of, a country secretly in order to escape payment of the legal duties; to convey clandestinely: *smug'gling*, imp. -*gling*, n. the offence of passing goods into or out of a country without paying the legal duties; the act or practice of: *smug'gled*, pp. and a. -*gled*: *smug'gler*, n. -*gler*, one who smuggles; a ship employed in smuggling.

smut, n. *smúit* [Dan. *smut*, smut, filth: cf. Sw. *smut*; Ger. *schmutz*], a spot or stain made with soot or other dirty substance; the dirty or foul matter itself; obscenity; a fungoid disease in grain by which the grain is converted into a soot-like powder: v. to foul; to stain; to tarnish or blacken; to be attacked with the disease of smut, as grain: *smut'ing*, imp.: *smut'ted*, pp.: *smut'ty*, a. -*ty*, soiled with soot or the like; full of smut; dirty; obscene: *smut'tily*, ad. -*it-ly*: *smut'tiness*, n. -*nes*, the quality or condition of being smutty: *smutch*, n. *smúch*, a foul stain; a dirty mark: v. to blacken; to mark with soot or coal: *smutch'ing*, imp.: *smutched*, pp. *smúcht*.

snack, n. *snák* [Dut. *snacken*, to gasp], a share; a slight hearty meal: to go *snacks*, familiarly, to go shares; to share and share alike.

snagot, n. *snák-ót* [perhaps corrupt. from mid. L. *syngnathus*—from Gr. *syn*, together; *gnathos*, the jaw], a species of pipe-fish.

snaffle, n. *snáfél* [Dut. *snavel*, a horse's muzzle: Ger. *schnabel*], a bridle crossing the nose, and having a slender mouth-bit without branches: v. to manage with a snaffle; to bridle: *snaff'ing*, imp. -*ing*: *snaff'ed*, pp. -*éd*.

snag, n. *sníg* [Gael. *snaght*, to cut, to carve: cf. Ir. *snaght*, a hewing, a cutting], a short rough branch; a knot; a sharp protuberance; a tooth projecting beyond the rest; a sunken tree, of which one end

appears at or near the surface in a river, while the other is firmly fixed at the bottom: v. to hew roughly, as with an axe; to disable or pierce by means of the trunk of a tree floating end upwards in a river, as to *snag* a boat: *snag'ing*, imp.: *snagged*, pp. *snágd*: *snag*, a. full of snags; full of sharp protuberances: *snaggy*, a. *snágd-ét*, abounding with snags; full of short rough branches or sharp points; knotty.

snail, n. *snáil* [AS. *snæpl*, a snail; dim. of *snæla*, a snake: Icel. *snigill*: Dan. *snegl*: Ger. *schnacke*], a small, slimy, slow-crawling creature, some species of which have shells; a dragon: slow-moving person: snail-like, a. resembling a snail; slow-moving: snail-clover, a plant, so called from its pods resembling the shells of snails; also called *snail-trefoil*, the *Medicago scutellata*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*: *snail-shell*, the shell that covers a snail.

snake, n. *snák* [AS. *snæc*, a snake: cf. Icel. *snækr*: Dan. *snog*: Sw. *snak*: Sans. *naga*], a creeping reptile; a serpent: v. among *snakes*, to wind a small rope round a large one in the spaces betwixt the strands: *snaking*, imp.: *snaked*, pp. *snákt*: *snaky*, a. *snák-ét*, resembling a snake, or pert to one; winding; sly; insinuating; deceitful: *snak'ish*, a. -*ish*, having the qualities of a snake: *snake's-head*, formerly, in Amer., a railway bar curled up on the permanent way to such an extent as to endanger the traffic: *snake-root*, the familiar name of several plants; the root of the *Polygala senega*, or *senega-root*, Ord. *Polygalacæ*, so named from the supposition that it is an antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake: *snake-stone*, a familiar name for the fungus called *amarantos*; a mottled or spotted whetstone found in Scotland, and also called *Amyxus*, as found chiefly on the banks of the river Ayr: *snake-weed*, the plant *bistorta*, found growing in British pastures; *Polygonum bistorta*, Ord. *Polygonacæ*, so named from the double twist of its root: *snake-wood*, a wood of a red hazel colour, with numerous black spots and marks, very beautiful, and scarce—the *Ebernum rubellé*, Ord. *Moracæ*; a wood, a supposed remedy for the bite of certain snakes: *snake in the grass*, a secret enemy.

snap, v. *snép* [Dut. *snappen*, to snatch: Ger. *schnappen*—see also *snack*], to catch at suddenly, as with the teeth; to break short or at once; to try to seize; to break without bending; to utter sharp words: n. a sudden eager bite; a breaking short without bending; a sharp noise, as from the sudden breaking of a body; a catch or small lock, closed and opened by pressure: a small, circular, thin, and crisp cake of gingerbread to form one bite or mouthful: *snapping*, imp.: *snapped*, pp. *snápt*: *snap'per*, a. -*per*, one who or that which snaps: *snap'pink*, a. -*pink*, eager to bite; peevish; apt to speak tartly or in anger; crabbed: *snapp'ishly*, ad. -*it*: *snapp'ishness*, n. -*nes*, the quality of being snappish; tartness: *snappy*, a. *snápd-ét*, tart and ill-natured: *snapperagon*, a plant of several species having showy flowers, somewhat resembling the faces of animals, the *Antirrhinum majus*, Ord. *Scrophulariacæ*; also *Silene antirrhina*, Ord. *Caryophyllacæ*; a Christmas game, the chief feature of which is snatching raisins from burning brandy: *snap-lock*, a lock shutting with a catch or snap; to *snap* at, to attempt to bite, as a dog; to *snarl* at; to snub; to *snap* off, to break suddenly; to bite off suddenly: to *snap* one up, to treat with sharp words suddenly: to *snap* up, to snatch greedily; to gobble up.

snar, v. *snér*, OK. for *snarl*.

snare, n. *snár* [AS. *snær*, a cord: cf. Icel. *snær*: Dut. *snarer*], a line or string with a running noose to catch small animals, as hares or rabbits; a net; a trap; that which may entangle or bring into trouble: v. to entrap; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil: *snar'ing*, imp.: *snared*, pp. *snárd*: *snar'ér*, n. -*ér*, one who snares: *snary*, a. -*é*, entangling; insidious.

snarl, v. *snárl* [M. Dut. *snarven*, to whirr like a spinning-wheel, to grumble: Ger. *schnarren*], to growl, as an angry or surly dog; to utter grumbling sounds; to speak roughly or sharply: n. the suppressed noise made by an angry or surly dog; a low subdued growl: *snar'ing*, imp. *snárl'ing*: *snar'ing*, imp.: *snarled*, pp. *snárléd*: *snarl'ér*, a surly grumbling fellow.

snarl, v. *snárl* [Icel. *snarra*, to twist] in OE. for *ensnarl*, to twist silk; to entangle; embarrass: n. entanglement; difficulty.

snale, *snál*, *fár*, *lote*; *méle*, *mél*, *hér*: *pine*, *pin*; *nóle*, *nót*, *móve*:

to have a taste; *n.* a taste; a tincture; a twang: *smatch'ing*, *imp.* *smatched*, *pp.* *smatcht*.

smatter, *v.* *smat'ter* [*Sw.* *smattra*, to chatter—a var. of *snattra*, to chatter] to have a slight taste; to have a superficial and imperfect knowledge; to talk superficially: *smat'ter'ing*, *imp.* *n.* a slight or superficial knowledge: *smat'ter'er*, *n.* *er.* one having only a slight or superficial knowledge.

smear, *v.* *smér* [*AS.* *smirian*, to daub; *smeru*, fat], to overspread with greasy, fatty, or adhesive matter; to daub; to soil: *smear'ing*, *imp.* *smear'd*, *pp.* *sméar*; *smear'er*, *n.* *er.* one who smears.

sméath, *n.* *sméath*, a snafowl, also called the smew. *sméath'er*, *v.* *sméath'er* [*Gr.* *sméath'is*, mari, fuller's earth—from *sméakh*, I wipe off], a kind of fuller's earth, having a greasy feel.

smegma, *n.* *smé'gma* [*L.* *smegma*; *Gr.* *smégma*, a detergent, soap—from *smékh*, I wipe off], the white substance often seen upon the skin of new-born infants: *smegmatic*, *a.* *smég-mat'ik*, cleansing; of the nature of soap.

smell, *n.* *smél* [*Dut.* *smellen*, to burn or smoke in a hidden manner: the sense of the word seems originally to have been dust, smoke, then smell], the faculty of perceiving by the organs of the nose certain qualities of bodies; one of the five senses; scent; odour: *v.* to perceive by the nerves of the nose; to have a particular odour or scent; to exercise sagacity: *smell'ing*, *imp.* *n.* the sense by which odours are perceived: *smell'd*, *pp.* *sméld*, also *sméls*, *pp.* *sméll*: *smell'er*, *n.* *er.* one who smells: *smelling-bottle*, a bottle containing something to stimulate or refresh through the sense of smell: *smelling-salts*, a carbonate of ammonia: to *smell* a rat, *familiarly*, to suspect strongly: to *smell* out, *familiarly*, to find out by superior sagacity.—*SYN.* of 'smell *n.*': odour; fragrance; scent; perfume.

smelt, *pp.* of *smell*, which see.

smelt, *n.* *smélt* [*AS.* *smélt*, a smelt—prob. from *sméolt*, smooth], a small fish of the salmon family.

smelt, *v.* *smélt* [*Dan.* *smelte*, to smelt; cf. *Gr.* *schmelzen*; *O.* *Dut.* *smelten*], to melt or fuse an ore for the purpose of separating the metal; to fuse a metal: *smelt'ing*, *imp.* *n.* the act or operation of fusing ores or metals: *smelt'd*, *pp.* *smélt'er*, *n.* *er.* one who smelts: *smelt'ery*, *n.* *er.* a smelting-works.

smew, *n.* *sméu*, also *smee*, *n.* *sméu*, and *sméath*, *n.* *sméath* [*cf.* *Fries.* *sméath*], a duck allied to the merganser, called also the white nun.

smicker, *v.* *smick'er* [*AS.* *smicere*, neat, elegant], in *O.E.*, to look amorously upon: *a.* amorous; wanton; gay: *smick'ering*, *imp.* *adj.* looking amorously upon: *n.* an affected smile or amorous look.

smiddy, *n.* *smid'd*, a dial. corrupt. of *smithy*, the workshop of a blacksmith.

smilch, *v.* *smélt*, *O.E.* for *smite*.

smilacine, *n.* *smé-lá-sin* [*Gr.* *smilas* or *smilaka*, the herb bind-weed or rose-weed], white crystalline substance found in the root of *sarsaparilla*.

smile, *v.* *smélt* [*Sw.* *sméla*, to smile; cf. *Dan.* *smile*; *Dut.* *smiegen*; *M.H.* *Ger.* *smieren*; *Sans.* *smi*], to express pleasure, moderate joy, love, or kindness, by an expansion of the features of the face; opposite of *frown*; to look gay and joyous; to favour, with *on*; to express slight contempt by a movement of the features of the face; to sneer: *n.* a natural expansion of the features of the face, expressive of pleasure, moderate joy, &c.; favour; propitiousness; a look resembling a smile, but expressing scorn or contempt: *smil'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* looking joyous or gay; expressing pleasure or kindness: *smil'd*, *pp.* *sméld*: *smil'ingly*, *ad.* *it.* with a look of pleasure: *smi'er*, *n.* *er.* one who smiles.

smirch, *v.* *smérch*, also *smurch* [*M.E.* *smieren*, to smear—see *smear*], to blacken; to dirty; to soil: *smirch'ing*, *imp.* *smirched*, *pp.* *smércht*.

smirk, *v.* *smérk* [*AS.* *smiercan*, to smirk—allied to *smélt*], to smile affectively or pertly; to look affectively soft or kind: *n.* an affected suppressed smile: *smirk'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* smiling affectively or pertly: *smirk'd*, *pp.* *smérkt*.

smite, *v.* for *smitten*—see under *smite*.

smite, *v.* *sméit* [*AS.* *smitan*, to smite; *Dut.* *smiften*; *Ger.* *schmiden*], to strike, as with the hand or a weapon; to kill or destroy; to punish; to afflict; to chasten; to afflict with any passion; to clash together: *smite'ing*, *imp.* *smote*, *pt.* *sméit*, did *smite*: *smitten*, *pp.* *sméit'n*, also *sméit*, *pp.* *sméit*, affected *ad.* *it.*; strongly imbued with: *smite'r*, *n.* *er.* *sméit'er*, one

who smites: to *smite* with the tongue, in *Scip.*, to reproach; to upbraid; to revile.—*SYN.* of 'smite': to strike; pierce; kill; destroy; afflict; chasten; blast; collide.

smith, *n.* *sméth* [*AS.* *sméth*, a smith—see *smite*], one who *sméts* metal into shape; a worker of metal with the hammer; a worker in metals: *smith'ery*, *n.* *er.* the workshop of a smith; the work done by a smith: *smith'y*, *n.* *er.* the workshop of a smith: *smith'ing*, *n.* the act or art of working iron into its intended shape.

smithsonite, *n.* *sméth'són-it* [after the chemist *Smithson*], a silicate of zinc, occurring in attached crystals, granular or in compact masses, and of various colours.

smitt, *n.* *sméit* [*AS.* *sméit*, a stain; *Ger.* *schmitz*—see also *smut*], very fine clayey iron ore, made into balls for marking sheep.

smitten, *v.* *sméit'n*—see under *smite*.

smock, *n.* *smók* [*AS.* *smoc*, a garment; cf. *Icel.* *smokkr*], a woman's under garment; a shift: *smock-frock*, *n.* *er.* a loose, coarse, linen garment, worn above the dress by English farm-labourers and others; a blouse.

smoke, *n.* *smók* [*AS.* *sméocan*, to smoke; *smoco*; cf. *Dut.* *smook*; *Ger.* *schmauch*], the cloudy fumes or vapour arising from any burning substance; anything resembling smoke, as vapour: *v.* to apply smoke to; to cure by hanging in smoke; to scent as by smoke; to inhale and emit the fumes of tobacco; to throw off in the form of smoke; to move with such swiftness as to smoke, as a horse; to steam; to reek; to expel by smoke; in *Scip.*, to be kindled; to burn; in *O.E.*, to suffer; to be punished: *smoke'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* emitting smoke: *n.* the act of throwing off smoke; the act or habit of using tobacco by burning it in a pipe, or in the form of a cigar, and inhaling its fumes: *smoked*, *pp.* *smékd*: *smoke'r*, *n.* *er.* one who smokes tobacco: *smoke-less*, *a.* *er.* not throwing off any smoke: *smo'ly*, *ad.* *it.* throwing out smoke: filled with smoke: *smo'kily*, *ad.* *it.* *smo'kiness*, *n.* *ade*, the state of being smoky: *smoke-balls*, in *mil.*, hollow balls made of repeated folds of paper filled with a composition which gives out much smoke: *smoke-black*, a sooty substance obtained from the combustion of certain resinous bodies, especially of pitch, used in the manufacture of printers' ink, of blacking for shoes, &c.: *smoke-board*, a sliding or suspended board before the upper part of a fireplace to cause an increased draught, and prevent smoke coming into the room: *smoke-consuming*, *a.* applied to certain furnaces which consume their own smoke: *smoke-dry*, *v.* to dry by smoke: *smoke-dried*, dried or cured by smoke: *smoke-jack*, a contrivance to turn a spit before a fire by means of the current of ascending air in the chimney: *smoke-guards*, a mineral having a brownish smoke-coloured tint, and comprising the wine-yellow and clove-brown crystals, which are the true hair-gems: *smoke-sail*, a small sail to protect the funnel of a ship's galley from the wind: *smoking-room*, a place set apart in a hotel, tavern, or other place, for smoking tobacco in: to *smoke* in smoke, to become an utter failure; to fail in success after much show and parade.

smoke, *v.* *smók* [from smoke 1], in *O.E.*, to smell or hunt out; to discover anything meant to be kept secret; to detect; to find out; to expose; to ridicule: *smoke'ing*, *imp.* *smoked*, *pp.* *smékd*.

smoky—see under *smoke* 1.

smolt, *n.* *smélt* [prob. a variant of *smélt* 2], a young salmon that has acquired its silver scales, being a little more than a year old.

smooth, *a.* *sméth* [*AS.* *sméthe*, even, soft; the radical meaning is 'pliable': cf. *Gr.* *schmieden*, to forge; *Low* *Ger.* *smédig*; *Dut.* *sméttig*, malleable; *Dan.* *smédig*, pliable], having an even or level surface; not rough; sleek; glossy; not ruffled, as water: that flows without stops or difficulty, as words; bland; not harsh; insinuating: *v.* to make plain or even on the surface; to flatten; to make flowing; to soften; to ease: to *smoother* easy; to calm: *n.* a part free from roughness: *smooth'ing*, *imp.* *smoothed*, *pp.* *sméth'd*: *smoothly*, *ad.* *it.* without obstruction; easily; with soft and bland language: mildly: *smoothness*, *n.* *ade*, the quality or condition of being smooth; freedom from roughness; easy flow of words; blandness in address: *smooth-bore*, *n.* a gun not rifled: *smooth-bored*, *a.* having a smooth surface inside of a gun, as opposed to rifled: *smooth-chinned*, *chind*,

cúo, *bóy*, *fóit*; *púre*, *bád*; *chár*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thíng*, *théré*, *seal*.

inert; idle; lazy; slothful; dromish; indolent; drowsy; dull; slow; stupid; tame.

sluice, n. *sluice* [OF. *sluice*, a flood-gate: mid. L. *sluicia*, a flood-gate—from L. *sluiculus*, shut off—from *clu*, off; *claudo*, I shut], a gate for the purpose of excluding or regulating the flow of water in a river, a canal, &c., a source of supply; that through which anything flows; v. to open, as a flood-gate; to overwhelm; to wet abundantly; to emit by flood-gates: *sluic'ing*, imp.: *sluiced*, pp. *sluicy*, a. *sluic'd*, falling in streams as from a sluice.

slum, n. *slum*, usually in plu. *slums*, *slums* [connected with Scot. *slum*, a marsh; as a verb, to sink in a mire or bog], the low neighbourhood or back streets of a city, containing a poor, degraded, and often vicious population; temporary sleeping-places for vagrants.

slumber, v. *slum'ber* [AS. *sluma*, slumber: cf. Dut. *sluimern*; Ger. *schlummern*, to slumber], to sleep lightly; to doze; to be in a state of supineness or inactivity; in O.E., to lay to sleep; to stun: n. light sleep; sleep not deep or sound; repose: *slum'ber'ing*, imp.: a. state of repose: *slum'bered*, pp. *slum'ber'd*: *slum'berer*, n. *ber'er*, one who slumbers: *slum'ber'ingly*, ad. *slum'berous*, a. *slu*, also *slum'berous*, a. *slu'beris*, inviting or causing sleep: *slum'ber*, a. *ber'd*, in O.E., slumberous.

slump, v. *slump* [Dan. *slumpe*, to light, to stumble: an imitative word], to fall suddenly down into any wet or dirty place: *slumping*, ad.: *slumped*, pp. *slumped*.

slump, n. *slump* [perhaps conn. with *slump*], the gross total: v. to throw things together into a single lot or mass: in the *slump*, in the gross amount: a *slump sum*, a sum named without giving detailed particulars and values.

slung, v. *slung*—see under *sling*.

slunk, v. *slunk*—see under *slink*.

slur, v. *slur* [Icel. *slóra*; M.Dut. *sluoren*, to trail], to soil; to contaminate; to sully; to disgrace; to pass lightly; to do carelessly or imperfectly, with *over*; to sing in a gliding style; to run notes into each other: n. a mark or stain; slight reproach or disgrace: in music, a mark thus, (), connecting notes of different pitch to be sung to the same word or syllable: *slur'ing*, imp.: *slurred*, pp. *slur'd*: adj. marked with a slur; performed in a smooth gliding style; done imperfectly: *slurredly*, ad. *slur'd*.

slush, n. *slush*, also *slush*, n. *slush* [prob. a variant of *sludge*], a familiar term for wet mud or dirty liquid, as snow in a state of liquefaction; a greasy lubricating mixture; on shipboard, the grease of pork and beef skimmed from the ship's coppers, generally the cook's perquisite; a mixture of white-lead and lime: v. to smear with slush or grease; to shower water over, as a ship's deck: *slush'ing*, imp.: *slushed*, pp. *slush'd*: *slushy*, a. *slush'y*, consisting of soft mud or of melting snow.

slut, n. *slut* [Sw. dial. *slöta*, a slovenly woman], an untidy, dirty woman; a term of slight contempt applied to a woman—the correlative of *sloven*: *slut'bery*, n. *slut'ry*, the practice of an uncleanly and untidy woman; dirtiness: *slut'ish*, a. *slut'ish*, careless of dress and neatness; dirty: *slut'ishly*, ad. *slut'ishness*, n. *slut'ishness*, dirtiness.

slly, a. *slly* [Icel. *slæpr*, crafty: cf. Dan. *slug*; Ger. *schlau*—see *slight*], cunning; artful; crafty; subtle; wily; clever in doing things secretly and escaping detection, usually implying unscrupulousness: in O.E., slight; thin; fine: *slly*, ad. also *slly*, ad. *slly*, with secret artifice; insidiously: *slly'ness*, n. or all *ness*, n. *slly*, the state or quality of being *slly*; artfulness: on the *slly*, in a secret manner: *slly* boots, a *slly* or waggish person.

smack, n. *smack* [AS. *smacc*, taste: cf. O.Dut. *smack*; Sw. *smak*; Ger. *pecksmack*], a noise made with the tongue and lips in eating or drinking with relish; the noise made with the lips in kissing, or with the thong of a whip; a loud kiss; a blow or slap given with the flat of the hand; savour; a small quantity; taste; tincture or quality: v. to make a noise with the lips after eating or drinking, or in kissing; to be tinctured with any particular quality or flavour; to slap with the hand, as the face; to crack, as a whip: *smack'ing*, imp.: a. a sharp quick noise, with the lips, &c.: adj. making a sharp brisk sound; *smacked*, pp. *smacked*.

smack, n. *smack* [M.Dut. *smacke*, a kind of long

boat], a small vessel with one mast, used chiefly in the coasting trade, or in fishing.

smackering, n. *smack'er-ing* [from *smack*], a smacking of the jaws at the thoughts of food; a longing for.

small, a. *small* [AS. *smæl*, small, thin: cf. Dan. *Sw.*, and Dut. *smal*; O.E. *smale*, not great; slender; of little moment, weight, or importance; little in degree; soft; not loud; trifling: n. the small or narrow part of anything, as of the leg or back: *small'ish*, a. *ish*, somewhat small: *small'ness*, n. *ness*, the quality or state of being small; little in size, quantity, or value: *small'y*, ad. *y*, in O.E., in little quantity; in low degree: *small-arms*, warlike weapons, as rifles, pistols, &c., as distinguished from great guns or cannon: *small-beer*, an inferior kind of table-beer: *small-clothes*, the nether garments of men, as breeches or trousers: *small-coal*, coal separated from the larger parts: *small-craft*, vessels in general of a small size: *small-debts* court, a court for the recovery of debts of small amount—in Scot., the sheriff court, in Ang., the county court: *small-hand*, the kind of writing used in ordinary correspondence, as distinguished from text or large-hand: *small-pox*, a loathsome eruptive skin disease, highly contagious: *small-stuff*, any yarn, and the smaller kinds of ropes: *small-talk*, prattle; gossip: *small-wares*, such textile articles as tapes, braids, bindings, fringes, &c.: to *stap* small, to speak humbly; to *cease* tall talk: the *Small*, in Oxford, the *Little-go* or previous examination; the final examination for a degree is called the *Great-go* or *Græta*.—SYN. of 'small a.': little; minute; diminutive; feeble; unimportant; trivial; insignificant; paltry; mean; short; weak; fine; slender; gentle; potty; soft.

smallege, n. *smal'le-ge* [AS. *smæl*, small; F. *oche*, parsley—from L. *apium*, parsley], the celery, which soe.

smalt, n. *smalt* [It. *smalto*, enamel, plaster of Paris, &c.: OH.Ger. *smaltjan*, to melt], a glass coloured by cobalt, which, when finely ground, acquires a beautiful azure colour, used in water-colour painting as a pigment, and in printing upon earthenware: *smalto*, n. *smalt'ito* [It.], the minute regular squares of coloured glass used in the modern Roman mosaic: *smalt'ina*, n. *ina*, arsenide of cobalt, one of the most important ores of cobalt.

smaragd, n. *smar'agd* [L. *smaragdus*; Gr. *smaragdos*, a transparent precious stone of a bright-green colour, including the emerald, the beryl, the Jasper, the malachite, &c.], the emerald: *smaragdine*, a. *smar'ag-dine*, pert to the emerald; resembling the emerald: *smaragd'ite*, n. *dit*, a peculiar laminated variety of augite or hornblende, of a bright or emerald green colour.

smart, a. *smart* [AS. *smæortan*, to smart; cf. Dut. *smarten*; Dan. *emerte*; OH.Ger. *smærtan*, pungent; severe; painful; keen; sharp; quick; brisk, as a breeze; acute; witty; lively; trim; dressed in a showy manner; clever; intelligent: n. a pungent lively pain; a pricking pain, as from nettles; severe or pungent grief: v. to feel a lively pungent pain; to experience a pricking pain, as from nettles; to experience pain of mind, as to *smart* under an injury; to bear the evil consequences of anything; to be punished: *smart'ing*, imp.: *smart'ed*, pp. *smart'y*, ad. *y*: *smart'ness*, n. *ness*, the quality of being smart or pungent; liveliness; poignancy: a *smart-money*, money paid to relieve from some unpleasant engagement, particularly from military service; in *mil.*, money allowed to soldiers' sailors for wounds and injuries received: in *lit.*, excessive damages: *smarten*, v. *smar'ten*, to *smalt*; smart; to trim and dress in a showy manner: *smartening*, imp. *smart'ning*: *smartened*, pp. *smart'nd*.—SYN. of 'smart a.': active; lively; brisk; pungent; sharp; quick; vigorous; acute; witty; vivacious; keen; tart; dashy; showy; clever.

smash, v. *smash* [Sw. *smack*, a crack, report], to dash to pieces; to break in pieces by violence; to crush; in *slang*, to pass base coin: n. a breaking in pieces; utter destruction: *smash'ing*, imp.: *smashed*, pp. *smash'd*: *smash'er*, n. *er*, one who or that which *smashes*; *smash'ingly*, anything decisive: a *thly* very large or extraordinary; in *slang*, one who *smashes* or passes false coin.

smatch, v. *smatch* [see *smack*], in O.E., to *sm* or

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lôto*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hâr*; *pinc*, *pin*; *nôte*, *nêt*, *môve*;

slips, as nail-rods and suchlike; a machine used by lapidaries for slicing stones.

slither, v. *slith-er* [a variant of *slither*], to move smoothly into or over; to slide; to slip or slither.

sliver, v. *sliv-er* or *slit-er* [AS. *slifan*, to cleave, to split], to cut or divide into long thin pieces: n. a long piece cut or rent off; a long continuous lap or twist of wool or cotton: *sliv-er-ing*, imp.: *sliv-er-ed*, pp. *-er-ed*.

sloman, n. *slóm* [akin to loam, or a corrupt. of it], in mining, a layer of earth or clay between coal-strata.

slots, n. plu. *slóts* [see slot], the under-pieces of timber which keep the bottom of a cart together.

slobber, v. *slob-b-er* [see slobber], to spill upon; to slobber: to drivel: *slob-b-ery*, n. -i, moist; wet.

sloeken, v. *slok-k-en*, also *sloek*, v. *slok* [see slake], in Scot. and OE., to slake or quench thirst: *sloekening*, imp. *slok-n-ing*: *sloekened*, pp. *slok-n-ed*.

slow, n. *sló* [AS. *slá*, the slow; cf. Dut. *slac*: Ger. *schlief*], a small sour wild plum; the fruit of the black thorn; the *Prunus spinosa*, Ord. *Rosaceae*.

slogan, n. *sló-g-in* or *sló-g-in* [a corrupt. of Gael. *slagh-pháirt*, an army-cry—from *slagh*, a host, army; *pháirt*, a cry, a shout], in Scot., a Highland war-cry or gathering-cry; the watchword used by troops in the field.

sløjd, n. *sløj* [Sw., skill, especially of a mechanical sort], a Swedish system of manual training, originally in woodwork, but now designed to develop technical ability in general.

sloop, n. *slóp* [M.Dut. *sloope*, a light vessel or ship—from *sloepen*, to slip], a one-masted ship, having the mainsail attached to a gaff above and to a long boom below; a class of ships of war below the rate of frigates.

slop, n. *slóp* [AS. *sloppa*, the droppings of a cow; cf. Gael. and Ir. *sláid*, mire], water carelessly spilled or thrown about; a dirty wet place: in the plu., coarse or poor liquid food; the liquid food of an invalid; the waste dirty water of the house: v. to soil by allowing water or other liquid to fall upon: *slop-ping*, imp.: *slopped*, pp. *slóp*: *sloppy*, a. *slopp-y*, muddy; splashy; miry and wet: *slop-piness*, n. -ness, the state of being sloppy; muddiness: *slop-basin*, a basin or bowl for holding the drogs of cups.

slop, n. *slóp* [Icel. *sloppur*, a wide outer dress], any loose outer dress: a smock-frock: *slops*, n. plu. large loose trousers; drawers; ready-made clothing: the clothing, &c., supplied to seamen from the ship's stores: *slop-shop*, a shop where ready-made clothes are sold: *slop-seller*, one who sells ready-made clothes: *slop-work*, the manufacture of cheap ready-made clothing.

slopes, n. *slóp* [AS. *slápan* (not found), to slip—see slip], an oblique direction; a surface inclining gradually downwards; a declivity: v. to form with a slope; to form or cut so as to have a downward direction; to be inclined: in *slánp*, to hurry off; to disappear; to decamp: *slóp-ping*, imp.: adj. inclining from a horizontal or level plane; oblique: *sloped*, pp. *slóp*: *slóp-pingly*, ad. -ly.

sloppy—see under *slop* 1.

slóth—see *slush*.

slót, n. *slót* [Icel. *slóth*, a track, a path], the print of a stag's foot on the ground: *slót-hounds* or *slóth-hounds*, hounds that track man or game by scent.

slót, n. *slót* [Dut. *slot*, a lock; *sluiten*, to shut], a piece of timber which connects or holds together larger pieces; a flat wooden bar; a hollow for the head of a bolt or the like to work in; a depression or mortise in a plate of metal, or a slit through it; in a theatre, a trap-door in the stage: v. to slit or groove: *slót-ting*, imp.: *slót-ted*, pp.: *slót-ting-machine*, a machine-tool for making mortises and the like.

slót, n. *slót* [Sw. *slutt*, a slope], a hollow: the slot of a hill, the depression or valley between two hills or ridges.

slóth, n. *slóth* [AS. *sláoth*—from *sláw*, lazy, slow—see slow], disinclination to action or labour; habitual indolence; laziness; idleness; slowness; tardiness; sluggishness: a S. Amer. quadruped, so called from its slow and laborious motions: *slóth-ful*, a. *slót-ful*, inactive; dull of motion; lazy: *slóth-fully*, ad. -ly: *slóth-fulness*, n. -ness, the state or quality

of being slóthful: the habit of idleness.—SYN. of 'slóthful': idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; inert.

slouch, n. *slóuch* [Icel. *slóth*, a dull inactive person—see slack], a hanging down; a depression of the head or other part of the body; an ungainly clownish gait: v. to cause to hang down, as a hat; to hang down; to have a downcast clownish look or manner: *slouch-ing*, imp.: adj. hanging down; walking heavily and awkwardly: *slouched*, pp. *slóuch*: *slouchy*, a. made to hang down; depressed: *slouch-hat*, a limp hat with large brim: *slouch-shoes*, large easy shoes.

slough, n. *slóu* [AS. *sláw*, a mire], a deep muddy place in which one may be engulfed; a soft bog or marsh: *sloughy*, a. *slóuch-y*, boggy; miry.

slough, n. *slóu* [Norw. *sló*, a covering; cf. Ger. *schlauch*, a skin], the cast-off skin of a serpent or similar reptile: simply a serpent's skin; the dead structure of flesh that separates from a wound, or during mortifications, or to separate from the living parts of flesh in a sore; to peel or fall off: *slough-ing*, imp.: *sloughed*, pp. *slóft*: *sloughy*, a. *slóft-y*, resembling the dead matter which separates from flesh: to *slough off*, to separate from the living parts, as the dead part in mortification.

sloven, n. *sláven* [O.Dut. *slaf*, an old slipper, a sloven; cf. Low Ger. *sluf*, indolent, negligent; Ger. *schlaff*, slack, flagging; Swiss, *schlaffen*, to lead an inactive thoughtless life], a man negligent of cleanliness and neatness in dress; a man who is habitually careless of neatness and order—*sláv* being the corresponding feminine term: *slovenly*, a. -ly, untidy; wanting in neatness and order of dress; ad. in a careless manner: *slovenliness*, n. -ness, negligence of dress; habitual want of order and neatness: *sloven-ry*, n. -ry, in OE., want of neatness.

slew, a. *sló* [AS. *sláw*, lazy, slow; cf. Dut. *sléuw*, sleek, blunt, ineffective; Icel. *slófr*; Dan. *sløv*; Sw. *slöv*, blunt, dull], not quick in motion; less speedy than usual; or than what might be expected; gradual; forbearing; not ready or prompt, as in speech; dilatory; inactive; dull, as in understanding; stupid; not lively; behind in time, as a clock: v. to slacken in speed; in OE., to delay; to procrastinate: *slovely*, ad. -ly, not speedily; not soon; not early; not hastily; gradually; not readily; tardily: *sloveness*, n. -ness, the state or quality of being slow; want of speed or quick motion; want of readiness or promptness: *slovy coach*, *familiarly*, one who gets on but slowly; a dawdling inactive person.—SYN. of 'slow a': inert; sluggish; dilatory; late; lingering; tardy; dull; inactive.

slow-worm, n. *sló-worm* [AS. *slá-worm*, prob. not from *sláw*, from its motion; but from AS. *sláw*, to smite—from its supposed venomous sting], the blind-worm, a small reptile, snake-like but not venomous.

slubber, v. *sláb-b-er* [Dan. *slubbe*, to sup up liquids; cf. Dut. *slobbern*; Low Ger. *slubbern*], to do lazily and carelessly; to stain; to daub; to sully; to cover coarsely or carelessly: *slub-b-er-ing*, imp.: adj. moving with hurry; acting imperfectly: *slub-b-er-ed*, pp. -ed: to *slubber over*, to do a thing carelessly and superficially.

sludge, n. *slój* [ME. *sluche*, mud, mire], soft mud; dirt mixed with water; mire; slush: *sludge-r*, n. -r, an instr. for boring in sludge or quicksand: *sludge-y*, a. -y, miry; slushy: *sludge-hole*, the mud-hole in boilers of steam-engines, by means of which the sediment can be removed.

slue, v.—see *slew* 2.

slug, n. *slóg* [Dan. *slugtest*, having flagging ears—see slouch and slack], one who indulges in sloth; a slow, sleepy, lazy fellow; a kind of snail without a shell, very destructive to plants; an oval piece of metal used for the charge of a gun; in the plu. *slugs*, *slúz*, half-roasted ore: v. in OE., to lie idle; to move slowly; to play the drone: *slug-ging*, imp.: *slugged*, pp. *slóg*: *slug-gard*, n. -gard, a person habitually lazy: adj. lazy: *slug-gish*, a. *slúsh*, idle; lazy; naturally given to indolence; having little or no power to move itself: *slug-gishly*, ad. -ly, lazily; slothfully: *slug-gishness*, n. -ness, the state of being sluggish; natural or habitual indolence: want of power to move: *slowness*: *slug-a-bed*, one fond of lying long in bed; a late riser: *slug-gardise*, v. -dis, to make drowsy or idle: *slug-gardising*, imp.: *slug-gardised*, pp. -d: *slúg*—SYN. of 'sluggish': inactive; tardy;

sliek, a. *sliek* [the same word as *slack*], in *OE.*, sleek; polished; smooth.

sliek, n. *sliek* [Ger. *schlick*, pounded ore prepared for further working], the ore of a metal, particularly of gold, crushed and pounded; *sliek*'s, n. plu. *slies*, in mining, narrow veins of ore: *sliek*'s, n. plu. *sliek*'s, n. plu. *sliek*'s [Eng. *sliek*, and *slide*], among *Derbyshire miners*, a variety of galena or sulphide of lead, which has acquired a smooth and shining striated surface; in *geol.*, the smooth striated surface of a fault or fissure of rock.

sliek, ad. *sliek*, in *American slang*, immediately; effectually; thoroughly.

slid, v., *slidden*, v.—see *slide*.

slidder, v. *slidder* [AS. *sliderian*, to slip; *slidor*, slippery], in *OE.*, to slide with interruption: *sliddering*, imp.: *sliddered*, pp.: *slidder*, ad.: *slidder*, a. *slidder*.

slide, v. *slid* [AS. *slidan*, to slide: cf. Ir. and Gael. *sluod*, to slide], to move smoothly over a surface without leaving it; to move along the surface without walking; to pass smoothly along; to pass along silently and easily, as on ice; to pass silently and gradually from one state to another; to glide; to fall; to lapse; to thrust along: n. an even smooth course; a smooth and easy passage; ice prepared for sliding on; a miner's term for a minor slip or dislocation of the strata; the glass on which are mounted the pictures for display by means of a magic-lantern or similar instr.; in *music*, a grace consisting of two small notes moving by degrees: *sliding*, imp.: *sliding* along a smooth surface; passing smoothly and easily; falling gradually: n. act of one who slides over ice: in *OE.*, transgression: *slided*, pp.: *slid*, pt. pp. *slid*: *slidden*, pp.: *slid*'s, *slidder*, n. *slidder*, one who slides; the part of a machine or instr. that slides: *slide-rail*, a contrivance for connecting a sliding with the main line of a railway: *slide-rest*, an all-important part of a planing-machine, or lathe, for ensuring accuracy in the motion of the cutting-tool by holding and directing it: *slide-valve*, in *locomotive engines*, the regulating valve placed in the steam-chest to work over the steam-ports: *sliding-keel*, in a small vessel, a narrow oblong frame used to deepen the draught and sustain a ship against the force of a side wind: *sliding-rule*, a mathematical instr. consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other: *sliding-scale*, in *British taxation*, a variable tax upon grain according to its value or market-price, now abolished; the scale of prices, wages, and imports regulated by the rise or fall of the prices of goods; a sliding-rule: *sliding-ways*, in *shipbuilding*, two narrow inclined planes built strongly on the shipway, intended to form the tracks by which the cradle sustaining the vessel glides into the water.

slight, a. *slit* [O.Dut. *slicht*, plain: cf. Icel. *slætt*, Goth. *slæhtis*; Ger. *schlicht*], superficial; not thorough; not strong; not deep: as an impression; faint; small; inconsiderable; trifling; paltry; not done with effort; not forcible: n. a moderate degree of contempt, manifested by neglect or indifference; disregard; disdain: v. to disregard, as of no importance or unworthy of consideration; to neglect: in *OE.*, to throw carelessly; to overthrow: ad. *slightly*: *slight*'ing, imp.: *slight*'ed, pp.: *slight*'er, n. one who slight or disregards: *slight*'ly, ad. *slight* manner: in a small degree; weakly; negligently; without regard; without force; scornfully: *slight*'ness, n. *slight*, the state or quality of being slight; want of force or strength; superficialness; negligence; want of attention: *slight*'ingly, ad. *slight*, with neglect; without respect.—*SYN.* of *slight* a.: small; worthless; inconsiderable; weak; negligent; foolish; thin; trifling; unimportant; gentle; perishable; slender—or *slight* n.: neglect; disregard; inattention; contempt; disdain; scorn.

slily, *sliness*—see under *slly*.

slim, a. *slim* [O.Dut. *slim*, bad: cf. Icel. *slæmr*, vile; Dan. and Sw. *slæm*, worthless; Ger. *schlimm*, evil, cunning], slender; unsubstantial; slight; trifling; small; weak; of small diameter or thickness compared to the height: *slim*'ly, ad. *slim*: *slim*'ness, n. *slim*, the state of being slim; slenderness.

slime, n. *slim* [AS. *slim*, slime: cf. Icel. *slím*; Dut. *slím*, slime; Ger. *schleim*, *schlamm*], glutinous mud; soft earth having an adhesive or sticky quality: v. to cover with slime; to make slippery: *slimy*, a. *slim*'y, consisting of soft adhesive earth; viscous;

overspread with slime; glutinous; *slim*'ness, n. *slim*'ness, the quality of being slimy; glutinous matter: *slimes*, n. plu. *slims*, mud containing metallic ore.

sliness—see under *slly*.

sling, n. *sling* [AS. *slingan*, to sling: cf. Icel. *slýngan*; Dan. *slinge*], an instr. for throwing stones, consisting of a short strap to each end of which a string is fastened; something suspended from the neck or breast to support a wounded arm; a rope by which a caulk or bale is swung in or out of a ship: a throw; a stroke: v. to throw with a sling; to throw; to cast; to hurl; to hang by a rope so as to be moved; to move by means of a rope: *slinging*, imp.: *slang*, pt. *slang*, did sling: *slung*, pt. pp. *slung*: *slinger*, n. *slinger*, one who slings; a soldier of former times armed with a sling.

slink, v. *slink* [AS. *slincan*, to creep or crawl: cf. Dut. *slipken*; Ger. *schleichen*], to creep away meanly; to steal away; to sneak; to miscarry, as a female beast: adj. produced prematurely, as the young of a beast: n. the young of a beast brought forth prematurely: *slink*'ing, imp.: *slank*, pt. *slung*, also *slunk*, pt. *slung*, did slink: *slanked*, pp.: *slink*'t, or *slunk*, pp. *slung*: *slinks*, n. plu. the skins of prematurely born lambs, calves, &c.

slip, v. *slip* [AS. *slipan*, to slip: cf. Sw. *slippa*; Icel. *sléppa*; Ger. *schliffen*], to move or glide involuntarily on the surface with one or both feet; to cause to slide involuntarily; not to tread firmly; to slide or glide; to move or fall out of place; to omit; to creep by oversight, followed by *into*, as an error into a MS.; to sneak or move meanly out of a place; to depart secretly; to escape, as from the memory; to fall into an error or fault; to lose by negligence; to leave *slip*; to convey secretly; to separate twice from a tree; to let loose; to throw off; to miscarry, as a beast: n. act of slipping; a twig cut from a tree; a long narrow piece; an unintentional error or fault; a secret or unexpected desertion; a kind of loose frock for females; a plain skirt for wearing under a thin dress; a sloping bank or prepared place on which a ship may be built or repaired, and from which it may easily slide into the water: a leash or string in which a dog is held which slips or becomes loose by relaxing the hand; in *printing*, a portion of a column of type, or of matter before being made up into pages, struck off by itself; a proof from a column of type; in *pottery*, a mixture of powdered clay and flint; the stuff found in the troughs of grindstones on which edge-tools have been ground; in *geol.*, a familiar term for a fault or dislocation in strata, as if one portion had slipped away from the other; in *OE.*, a counterfeit piece of money formed of brass silvered: *slip*'ing, imp.: *slipped*, pp.: *slit*, *slip*'er, a. *slip*, one who or that which slips, as a slipper of bounds; a loose easy shoe for indoor wear: adj. in *OE.*, *slippy*; not firm: *slipped* ad., a. *slip*, wearing a slipper; furnished with slippers: *slip*'pery, a. *slip*, not affording firm footing; not easily held; not to be depended on; changeable; unstable: in *OE.*, *un-chaste*: *slip*'periness, n. *slip*'ness, the state or quality of being slippery; smoothness; want of firm footing: *slipboard*, a board sliding in grooves: *slip-knot*, a knot which can slip along the line or rope around which it is made: *slipshod*, a. wearing shoes down at the heels only slipped on; careless in manners or style; shuffling: to slip on, to put on rather hastily: to let slip, to loose from the slip or noose, as a hound: to slip a cable, to let go the end of it—i.e., to loose it: *slip-slop*, n. *familiarly*, inferior, weak, or insipid liquor; weak writing or talking: adj. poor; weak; insipid; to give one the slip, to steal off unperceived; to elude pursuit.—*SYN.* of *slip* v.: to slide; glide; sneak; slink; escape; err; omit; cut; miscarry—of *slip* n.: error; mistake; fault; leash; escape; desertion; twig—of *slip*'ery: smooth; glib; uncertain; changeable; mutable; unstable.

slash, n. *slat*, *OE.* for *slash*, a cross-cut, as in the phrase *slat and slash*, representing the sound of a blow cutting through the air, or scissars closing sharply.

slit, n. *slit* [AS. *slitan*, to tear: cf. Sw. and Icel. *slita*; Dan. *slide*; Ger. *schleissen*], a long cut or narrow opening; a cleft: v. to cut lengthwise; to make a long cut in; to cut: *slit*'ing, imp.: *slit*, pt. pp. *slit*: *slit*'er, n. *slit*, one who slits: *slitting-mill*, a mill where iron bars or plates are cut into narrow

mate, *mát*, *fár*, *lato*; *mäte*, *mät*, *här*; *plne*, *ptn*; *nöte*, *nöt*, *möte*;

of slavery: slave-catcher, one whose occupation is to pursue and capture runaway slaves: slave-catching, the business of a slave-catcher: Slave Coast, part of the western coast of Africa from which slaves were carried: slave-coffe, *skjóf* [Ar. *kafala*, a caravan], a band of slaves to be sold: slave-driver, one who superintends slaves when at work: slave holder or owner, one who possesses slaves: slave-hunt, a hostile incursion for the capture of persons to make slaves of them; a search after fugitive slaves: slave-ship, a ship employed in carrying slaves: slave-trade, the traffic in slaves: the purchasing or kidnapping of human beings for slaves, particularly on the coast of Africa, in order to carry them to distant countries.—*SYN.* of slave *n.*: bond-man or -woman; bond-servant; drudge; dependant; serf; captive; vassal; henchman.

slaver, *n.* *sláv-ér* [a variation of slabber: Icel. *sláfr*, to lick] saliva drivelling from the mouth; drive: *v.* to emit spittle; to smear or foul with saliva issuing from the mouth: to be smeared with spittle: slaving, *imp.*: slaved, *pp.* *sláv-er*: slaver, *n.* *sláv-ér*, a driver; an idiot.

Slavonic, Slavonian—see Slav.

slay, *v.* *slá* [AS. *slān*, to smite: cf. Goth. *slahan*; Icel. *slá*; Ger. *schlagen*] to put to death by a weapon: to kill; to murder: slaying, *imp.*: slew, *pt.* *slá*, *slid* slay: slain, *pp.* *slán* slay *er*, *n.* *sláv*, one who slays.—*SYN.* of 'slay': to kill; murder; massacre; annihilate; slaughter; butcher.

slay or slie, *n.* *slá*, a weaver's reed—see *slay* and *slid*.

slieve, *n.* *slíu* [Dan. *slíve*, a slip-knot: Ger. *schleife*] a tangled mass of fibrous matter: the knotted or entangled part of silk or thread: the refuse of the cocoon which cannot be wound off, but only spun: *v.* to separate threads: to sley: sleaving, *imp.*: sleeved, *pp.* *sleed*: *adj.* raw; unwrought.

sleazy and sleazy, *a.* *sléiz* [Ger. *schleisig*, worn out, threadbare; *schleissen*, to fray, to wear out], wanting firmness of texture or substance; apt to fray or tear; thin; flimsy; weak.

sled, *n.* *sléd* [Icel. *sléði*, a sledge: cf. Dan. *slæde*; Sw. *slæde*; Dut. *slæde*; OH.Ger. *slān*; Ger. *schlitten*], a carriage or wagon without wheels, and moving on slides, used for conveying loads over frozen snow and ice: *v.* to convey on sleds: sled'ing, *imp.*: *n.* the act of transporting on a sled: the means of conveying on sleds: sled'ed, *pp.*: *adj.* in O.E., mounted on a sled.

sledge, *n.* *sléj* [from sled, which see] a sort of carriage made to slide on ice or frozen snow, or to run on low wheels: a sleigh for riding on snow; same as sled.

sledge, *n.* *sléj*, also sledge-hammer [AS. *slæppe*, a large smith's hammer; *slæw*, to smite: cf. Dan. *slæppe*; Sw. *släppa*], a large heavy hammer used by blacksmiths in beating out iron: *v.* to beat: sled'ing, *imp.*: sledged, *pp.* *sléjd*.

sleek, *a.* *slék* [Icel. *slíkr*, sleek], having an even, smooth surface; smooth and glossy: soft: *v.* to make smooth: to render smooth or soft: sleek'ing, *imp.*: sleeked, *pp.* *slékit*, *a.* *slékitt*, in Scot., glossy; flattering but deceitful: sleek'y, *ad.* *slé*, smoothly; glossily: sleek'ness, *n.* *slé*, the state or quality of being sleek; smoothness and glossiness of surface: sleek'y, *a.* *slé*, of a sleek or smooth appearance.

sleep, *n.* *slép* [AS. *slæpan*, to sleep: cf. Dut. *slapen*; Goth. *slæpan*; Ger. *schlafen*], that state of the body in which the voluntary exercise of the powers of body and mind is suspended; slumber; repose; among plants, a peculiar vital effect produced on some expanded flowers, and the leaflets of some leaves, by which they are closed or folded together at certain times: *v.* to take rest in sleep; to slumber; to repose; to be inattentive; to live thoughtlessly; to be unnoticed or unimagined, as a subject or question; in *Script.*, to rest in the grave: sleep'ing, *imp.*: *adj.* reposing in sleep; resting; dormant; or not acting: *n.* state of being at rest: slept, *pt.* and *pp.* *slépt*: sleeper, *n.* *slép-ér*, one who sleeps; a lazy person; one of the pieces of timber placed lengthwise on walls to support the joists of a floor: in *railways*, a beam of timber laid across the permanent way to support the rails, and to which the chairs are fastened (in the sense 'a beam of timber,' perhaps from Norw. *sléip*, a smooth piece of timber): sleep'y, *a.* *slé*, drowsy; heavy: sleep'ily, *ad.* *slé*, drowsily; with desire to sleep; lazily: sleep'iness, *n.* *slé*, drowsiness: sleep-

less, *a.* *slé*, having no sleep; wakeful: sleep'lessly, *ad.* *slé*: sleeplessness, *n.* *slé*, the state of being sleepless: sleep-walker, one who acts and walks in sleep: sleep-walking, the practice of walking in sleep: somnambulism: sleeping partner, one engaged in a business in which he has embarked capital, but in the conducting of which he does not take an active part: sleep like a top, to sleep soundly and quietly, referring to the steady imperceptible movement of a top when gyrating very rapidly.—*SYN.* of 'sleep *v.*': to slumber; rest; repose:—of 'sleepy': dull; drowsy; sluggish; inactive; soporiferous; somniferous; lazy; heavy.

sleet, *n.* *slét* [Icel. *slétta*, to splash: cf. Norw. *slétta*, to fling; *slétta*, sleet], rain mingled with snow or hail: *v.* to rain with mingled snow or hail: sleet'ing, *imp.*: sleet'ed, *pp.*: sleet'y, *a.* *slé*, consisting of sleet: sleet'iness, *n.* *slé*, the state of being sleety.

sleeve, *n.* *slíu* [AS. *slífe*, a sleeve: Fris. *slie*], the part of a coat or other garment made to cover the arm; in *mechanics*, a receiving-tube for a rod or other tube: *v.* to furnish with sleeves: sleev'ing, *imp.*: sleeved, *pp.* *sleüd*: *adj.* having sleeves: sleeveless, *a.* *slé*, having no sleeves; unprovided; bootless; fruitless; unmeaning.—Prof. Skeat suggests that the phrase *sleeveless errand* refers to the herald's tabard which had no sleeves, adding that herald's messages were frequently profane in their results: sleeve-link, clasp or fastener for sleeves: to wear the heart upon the sleeve, to allow one's thoughts on any subject to become well known: to laugh in one's sleeve, to laugh privately or unperceived—that is, behind the sleeve, which was formerly worn long and pendent: to hang on or pin to the sleeve, to be or to make dependent on others.

sleird, *v.* *slírd* [from sley, which see], to prepare for use in the weaver's sley: sleird'ing, *imp.*: sleird'ed, *pp.*: *adj.* prepared for the sley; prepared for weaving.

sleigh, *n.* *slé* [a variation of sled, which see] in *N. Amer.*, a carriage or wagon on runners for travelling over ice or frozen snow: *v.* to travel in a sleigh: sleighing, *imp.* *sléid'ing*: *n.* act of riding in a sleigh; the state of the snow which admits of running sleighs: sleighed, *pp.* *sláid*: also sled and sledge.

sleight, *n.* *slí* [Icel. *slégh*, *slýness*, cunning; *slágr*, sly: cf. Sw. *slíjd*, dexterity; Ger. *schlich*, artifice—sleight to sly], a trick or feat so dexterously performed that the manner of doing it escapes observation; dexterous practice; dexterity: sleight of hand,legerdemain.

slender, *a.* *slénder* [M.Dut. *slinder*, thin, small], slim; thin; small in circumference compared with the length: slight; limited; inadequate: slen'derly, *ad.* *slé*, without bulk; slightly; meanly: slen'derness, *n.* *slé*, the state or quality of being slender; weakness; alightness; sparseness; want of plenty; insufficiency.—*SYN.* of 'slender': thin; alight; slim; fine; narrow; weak; feeble; inconsiderable; moderate; trivial; small; meagre; inadequate; spare; simple; abetentious.

sleep, *v.* *slépt*, *pt.* *pp.* of sleep, which see.

slenth, *n.* *slóth* [Icel. *sláð*, a trail in the snow] in *Scot.*, the track of a man or beast, as known by the scent: slenth-bound, a bloodhound which tracks by scent.

slew, *v.* *slá*, *pt.* of slay, which see.

slew, *v.* also slue, *v.* *slá* [origin uncertain: Scot. *sléuyl*, slipped], to turn round, as a mast or boom about its axis, without removing it from its place; to turn round about: slew'ing or slá'ing, *imp.*: *n.* the turning of a gun or mortar on its axis without moving it from the spot on which it rests; the turning horizontally upon a pivot: slewed or slued, *pp.* *sláid*: *adj.* in *slang*, intoxicated—a drunk man moving unsteadily, as a ship does when it *slues* or changes its tack.

sley, *n.* *slá* [AS. *slax*, a sley], a weaver's reed: *v.* to part threads and arrange them in the reed or sley: sle'y'ing, *imp.*: sleyed, *pp.* *sláid*.

splice, *n.* *slíu* [OF. *esclice*, a splinter; *escier*, to split; OH.Ger. *slīcan*, to split], a thin broad piece cut off; a broad piece; a broad plate with a handle for spreading plasters: *v.* to cut into thin broad pieces; to cut into parts: to divide: all'd'ing, *imp.*: all'ed, *pp.* *slíed*: *adj.* cut into thin broad pieces: all'cer, *n.* *slí-ér*, a broad flat knife: all'cea, *n.* *plu.* *slé*, wedges of small angle driven immediately before launching under the shores, by which the ship is sustained on the shipway.

slabber, *v.* *slab-bër* [Dut. *slabben*, to slabber] to spill liquid food in eating; to slaver; to drive! *n.* **slaver**: **slabbering**, *imp.* **slabbered**, *pp.* *bërd*: **slab-bärer**, *n.* *bër-ër*, one who slabbers; an imbecile; an idiot.

slack, *n.* *släk* [A.S. *slac*, slack; cf. Icel. *slátr*; Sw. and Dan. *slak*] loose; relaxed; not tightly extended; backwards; not busy, as applied to business men; not using due diligence: *v.*—see **slacken**: *n.* the part of a rope which has no strain upon it; a kind of small broken coal; in Scot. and Eng. dial., a gap or hollow between hills: *ad.* partially; not intensely: **slackly**, *ad.* -ly, not tightly; loosely; remotely: **slackness**, *n.* -ness, looseness; inattention; slowness; dullness, as in trade; tardiness; insufficiency: **slack-baked**, insufficiently baked, as bread: **slack-dried**, partially or insufficiently dried: **slack-rope**, a rope having no strain upon it: **slack-water**, the interval between the ebb and the flow of the tide, during which there is no tide-current: **slacken**, *v.* *släkn*, also *slack*, to make; to loosen; to relax; to become less rigid; to make less tense or tight; to abate; to cease to flow, as the tide; to languish; to diminish in severity; to neglect; to lessen, as one's pace; to deprive of the power of cohesion, as burnt limestone—properly **slake**, which see: **slacken**, *n.* in *metallurgy*, spongy, slaggy materials mixed with ores to prevent their fusion whilst roasting—also spelt **slakin**: **slackening**, *imp.* *släk-nig*; **slackened**, *pp.* *släkn*; also **slacking**, *imp.*: **slacked**, *pp.* *släkt*.—*SYN.* of 'slack *a.*': remiss; backward; loose; relaxed; weak; neglectful; unbent; inactive; slow; tardy.

slae, *n.* *slä*, Scotch for dross, which see.

slag, *n.* *släg* [Sw. *slagg*, dross of metals], the dross or refuse from metallic ores after being smelted; vitrified cinders: **slaggy**, *a.* -gy, pert, to or resembling slag: **slag-giness**, *n.* -gi-nés, the state of smelted dross or refuse from a smelting furnace.

slain, *v.* *släa*, *pp.* of the verb *slay*, which see.

slake, *v.* *släk* [a doublet of **slack**: A.S. *slæcan*, to grow slack; *slæc*, slack], to quench, as thirst; to abate; to become extinct; to add water to, as lime, for the purpose of creating a chemical combination: **slaking**, *imp.* *släkt*; **slaked**, *pp.* *släkt*; *ad.* mixed or sprinkled with water so as to be reduced to powder, as burnt limestone: **slaked lime**, lime reduced to powder by water thrown upon it; hydrate of lime.

slam, *v.* *släm* [Norw. *slæmba*, to smack, bang; Sw. *slämma*, to strike with force and noise; to shut with violence; to win all the tricks at cards; *n.* a stroke with much noise; the violent shutting of a door; the refuse from alum-works: **slam-ming**, *imp.* **slammed**, *pp.* *slämd*: **slam-bang or **slap-bang**, *familiarly*, with great violence.**

slander, *n.* *sländër* [F. *calandrie*, scandal, discredit—from L. *scandalum*; Gr. *skandalon*, cause of offence, a snare], a false tale or report, known to be such by the utterer, and tending to injure the reputation of another; defamation; in O.E., disgrace; reproach; ill name: *v.* to injure by maliciously spreading a false report; to defame: **slandering**, *imp.* *ad.* **defaming**; **belying**: **slandered**, *pp.* *sländ*: **slan'derer**, *n.* -der-ër, one who slanders: **slan'derous**, *a.* -is, that utters or contains defamatory words; calumnious; in O.E., scandalous; shameful: **slan'derously**, *ad.* -ly: **slan'derousness**, *n.* -ness, the state or quality of being defamatory.—*SYN.* of 'slander *v.*': asperse; calumniate; vilify; defame; reproach; scandalise.

slang, *v.* *släng*, *pt.* of *sling*, which see.

slang, *n.* *släng* [from *slang*, *pt.* of *sling*; cf. Norw. *slengja*, to fling, to cast; *slengjörd*, a slang word, an insulting allusion], a name applied to those familiar and pithy words and phrases, both coarse and refined, which have their origin by accident or caprice, are in use by persons in every grade of life, and which float about and change with fashion and taste, but not without leaving permanent and recognised additions to the language; low, vulgar language: **slangy** or **slangey**, *a.* *slängt*, characterised by slang words; abounding in slang; like slang.

slant, *a.* *slänt* [Sw. dial. *slänta*, to cause to slide], sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line: *n.* an inclined plane: *v.* to turn from a direct line; to give a sloping direction to; to incline: **slant'ing**, *imp.* *ad.* **inclining** from a right line; having an oblique direction: **slant'ed**, *pp.* *slant'ig*; **slant'ly**, *ad.* -ly, in a slanting direction: **slant'wise**, *ad.* -wise, also **slant'y**, *ad.* -ly, obliquely; in an inclined direction.

slap, *n.* *släp* [Low Ger. *slapp*, a box on the ears; an imitative word], a blow given with the open hand, or with anything broad and flat: *v.* to strike with the open hand, or with a broad flat thing; to smack: *ad.* with a sudden violent blow: **slap'ping**, *imp.* *ad.* **familiarly**, rapid, as a **slapping** pace: **slapped**, *pp.* *släpt*: **slap-dash**, *ad.* all at once; in an off-hand manner; with wild aim; precipitately: **slap-jack**, a kind of pancake: **slapper**, *a.* *släp'për*, *familiarly*, very large; of great size: **slap-bang**, *adv.* violently: **slap up**, in *slang*, dashing or very exquisite; first-rate.

slash, *v.* *släsh* [an imitative word: OF. *esclacher*, to dismember] to cut by striking violently at random; to strike at random with a sword or other edged instr.; to slit; to crack, as a whip: *n.* a cut made at random with a sword or knife and suchlike; a long cut: **slash'ing**, *imp.* *ad.* **cutting** at random; **cutting up**; sarcastic, as a **slashing** review: **slashed**, *pp.* *släsh*: *ad.* having long narrow openings, as a sleeve, &c.; to show a brighter-coloured cloth beneath; in Scot., deeply gashed; divided by deep and very acute incisions.

slatch, *n.* *släch* [from **slack**, which see] among *men*, the middle or slack part of a rope; an interval of fair weather.

slate, *n.* *slät* [OF. *esclat*, a splinter: OF. Ger. *actium*, to split], any rock that can be split into thin laminae or plates; argillaceous rocks whose lamination is produced by cleavage; a thin plate of stone for roofing, or for writing on: **foliated** rocks like gneiss and mica-schist, are termed **schists** and not **slates**: thinly bedded sandstones are called **flagstones** or **tilestones**: *ad.* made or consisting of slate: *v.* to cover or roof with slates; to criticise severely, as to **slate** a book: **slat'ing**, *imp.* *n.* the cover of slates put on a roof; materials for covering a roof: **slat'ed**, *pp.* *slät'ër*, *n.* -ër, one whose occupation is to cover roofs with slates, &c.: **slat'y**, *a.* -y, resembling slate; having the cleavable structure of clay-slate: **slat'iness**, *n.* -i-nés, the state or quality of being slaty: **slate-ool**, a hard coal that can readily be split into pieces: **slate-grey**, blue with a large admixture of grey: **slate-pencil**, a pencil of soft slate for writing on school-slates: **slate-spar**, calcareous spar—so called from its occurring in thin slaty laminae: a slate loose, not quite sound in mind.

slattern, *n.* *slät'tër* [Icel. *slattr*, to squirt out liquids], a woman negligent of her dress: one who is not neat or nice: **slatternly**, *a.* -ly, not clean, slovenly; untidy; *ad.* negligently.

slaughter, *n.* *släkt'ër* [Icel. *slátr*, a slaughtering; *slä*, to strike—see *slay*], great destruction of life by violence; carnage; butchery: a killing of oxen, sheep, &c., for human food: *v.* to make great destruction of life by violence; to massacre; to kill beasts for the market: **slaught'ing**, *imp.* **slaught'ered**, *pp.* *släkt'ër*: **slaught'ër**, *n.* -ër-ër, one who slaughters: **slaught'orous**, *a.* -is, murderous; destructive: **slaught'rously**, *ad.* -ly: **slaughter-houses**, erections where beasts are killed for market: **slaughter-man**, one employed to kill beasts for human food.—*SYN.* of 'slaughter *n.*': massacre; butchery; murder; havoc; carnage.

Slav or **Slave**, *n.* *släve* or *släv* [Slav. *Slaviceni*, a Slav, one of a people of the E. of Europe, from whom the names of the Germanic law many of their customs comprising the Russian, Bulgarian, Illyrian, Polish, Bohemian, &c.] a native of Slavonia; also the language: **Slavonian**, *a.* *slä-vä-ni-än*, also **Slavon'ic**, *a.* -ik, pert to Slavonia, its people, or its language; also spelt **Sclav**, **Sclav**, and **Sclavonian**.

slave, *n.* *släve* [F. *esclave*; Ger. *sklave*, a slave; a term taken from *Slav*, a member of the Slavonian race, a common source for slaves in early times: Slav. *Slaviceni*—see *Slav*], any one held as a bond-servant for life; a human being wholly the property of another; a serf; one who surrenders himself wholly to any power, as to an appetite, or to the influence of another: a drudge: *v.* to drudge; to toil unremittingly: **slav'ing**, *imp.* **slaved**, *pp.* *slävd*: **slaver**, *n.* *slä-vër*, a ship fitted for carrying slaves: **slav'ry**, *n.* -y, the state of being absolutely the property of another for life: bondage for life; exhausting and mean labour; drudgery; captivity: **slav'ish**, *a.* -ish, pert to slaves; mean; servile; meanly laborious: **slav'ishly**, *ad.* -ly, slav'ishness, *n.* -ness, the state or quality of being slavish: **slave-born**, born in a slave

mäde, mäi, fär, löu; möte, möt, här; yne, ym; nöte, nöi, möve;

adroit; clever; skilled; dexterous; adept; mastery; knowing; able.

skillet, *n.* *skil-lit* [OF. *escudelle*, a little dish; dim. of *escuelle*, a dish—from *l.* *scutella*, dim. of *scutula*, a dish, a tray], a small metal vessel with a long handle, used for heating water.

skilly, *skilligalee*, or *skilligalee*, *n.* *skil-lit*, *skil-lit-gal-lit*, *skil-lit-gal-lit* [etym. obscure], a thin broth, composed of oatmeal and water in which meat has been boiled, served to convicts and in workhouses.

skim, *v.* *skim* [a form of *scum*, which see], to take off the scum, thence to move lightly over the surface of a liquid; to clear of scum or floating matter; to pass very near the surface; to glide along; to pass lightly; to glide smoothly; to read superficially, as a book: *skim-ming*, *imp.* *n.* the act of taking off that which floats upon a liquid: *plu.* that which is removed from the surface of a liquid by skimming: *skimmed*, *pp.* *skinned*: *skimmer*, *n.* *skim-mér*, one who or that which skims; a scoop used for skimming liquors: *skim-ming-ly*, *ad.* *skinned-milk* or *skim-milk*, milk from which the cream has been taken.

skimble-skamble, *a.* *skim-bl-skim-bl* [imitative and reduplicated words] in *O.E.*, wandering; wild; worthless.

skimming-ton, *n.* *skim-ming-ton*, also *skim-merton*, *n.* *mér-ton*, in *O.E.*, a burlesque procession in ridicule of a man who suffered himself to be beaten by his wife.

skin, *n.* *skin* [Icel. *skinn*, skin, fur: cf. *Sw.* *skinn*; *Dan.* *skind*], the external and natural covering of an animal's body; hide; body: person; the bark of a plant; the husk or rind of fruits or seeds: *v.* to strip the hide or covering from; to flay: to cover with skin; to acquire a skin; to cover superficially: *skins*, *n. plu.* *skins*, the pelts of small animals, as of sheep, goats, or seals: *skin-ming*, *imp.* *skinned*, *pp.* *skind*: *adj.* covered with a skin: *skinner*, *n.* *skin-mér*, one who deals in skins: *skin-deep*, superficial; slight: *skin-less*, *a.* *lss*, having no skin: *skin flint*, a very niggardly person: *skin-fal*, *n.* *fodl*, all that the stomach can hold: *skin-y* *a.* *-nt*, extremely thin; emaciated: *skin-iness*, *n.* *-ni-ness*, the quality of being skinny: *escape with the skin of the teeth*, to escape with little only.

skink, *n.* *skink* [*l.* *scincus*: *Gr.* *skinkos*, a skink], a small lizard widely distributed in warm climates.

skink, *n.* *skink* (cf. *Icel.* *skinkr*), the serving of drink at a meal, in *O.E.*, drink; anything notable; pottage: *v.* to serve with drink: *skink-ing*, *imp.* *skinked*, *pp.* *skinked*: *skinker*, *n.* one who serves drink.

skip, *v.* *skip* [Icel. *skippa*, to spin like a top], to leap lightly; to spring or bound as a goat; to pass over; to omit: *a.* a light leap; a bound; in *sugar-making* in *W. I.*, a charge or strike of syrup from the coppers: *skip-ping*, *imp.* *adj.* leaping lightly; bounding: *skip-ping-ly*, *ad.* *skipped*, *pp.* *skipt*: *skip-per*, *n.* one who skips: to skip over, to pass without notice; to omit: *skip-jack*, an upstart; a lackey: *skip-roping*, a cord, generally mounted with handles, used by children in skipping in play.

skip, *n.* *skip* [see *skip* 1], in the Scottish game of *carling*, the last of his party or side who plays; the captain or leader of his team: *v.* to hurl the stone along the ice; to make a thin stone skim along the surface of water: *skip-ping*, *imp.* *skipped*, *pp.* *skipt*.

skip—see *skip*.

skipper, *n.* *skip-per* [Dut. *schipper*, a sailor—from *schip*, a ship—see *ship*] the master of a trading or merchant vessel: *skip-pet*, *n.* in *O.E.*, a small boat.

skippet, *n.* *skip-pet* [M.E. *skipp*, a basket], a small box containing the seal attached to a parchment roll.

skirmish, *n.* *skirmish* [OF. *escarmouche*; OH.Ger. *scirmen*, to defend, to fight—from *scirm*, a shield], an encounter of a few men when they fight in confusion; a slight combat between detachments and small parties from the main armies: *v.* to fight slightly or loosely in small or detached parties: *skirm-ish-ing*, *imp.* *n.* the act of fighting lightly in small parties: *adj.* fighting in a loose desultory manner, as *skirm-ish-ing* parties: *skirm-ish-ed*, *pp.* *-mish*: *skirm-ish-er*, *n.* *-mish-ér*, one who skirmishes.

skirr, *v.* *skir* [Low Ger. *schurren*, said of a thing that makes a noise by rubbing along the ground];

schürren, expressing a clearer noise], in *Eng.* *diol* and *O.E.*, to glide or move quickly; to graze, skim, or touch; to scour; to run in haste: *n.* in *Eng.* *diol*, a term: *skir-ring*, *imp.* *skired*.

skirt, *n.* *skirt* [said to be a corrupt, of *sugar-soot* or *sugar-roof*] the water-parapet, whose succulent roots were formerly esteemed in cookery; the *Sium asarum*, Ord. *Umbellifera*.

skirt, *n.* *skirt* [Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt; a doublet of shirt, which see], the loose part of a coat or garment below the waist; the edge of any part of a dress; the lower portion of a dress; an upper petticoat; border; margin; among *butchers*, the mid-rift: *v.* to border; to form the border or edge of; to be on the border; to go along the edge of; to live near the extremity: *skirt-ing*, *imp.* *n.* in arch., the narrow upright boarding placed round the margin of a floor; material for ladies' skirts: *skirt-ed*, *pp.*

skittish, *a.* *skit-tish* [from *shoot*], humoursome; frisking; wanton; volatile; shy; easily frightened; fickle; changeable: *skitt-ish-ly*, *ad.* *skittish-ness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being skittish; wantonness: *skit*, *n.* *skit*, a quib; a lampoon; in *O.E.*, a light wanton wench: *v.* in *prov.* *Eng.*, to asperse.

skittles, *n. plu.* *skittles* [the same word as *skittle*, which see], a game in which wooden pins set up in an upright position, and usually arranged in diamond form, are knocked down with a large flattened ball; nine-pins: *skittle-ball*, a ball for throwing at skittles: *skittle-alley*, a place where the game of skittles is played.

skiver, *n.* *skiv-er* [Icel. *skifa*, to split—see *shiver*], split sheep-skin tanned in sumach and dyed, used for bookbinding, &c.

skorodite, *n.* *skór-ó-dít* [Gr. *skorodon*, garlic], a hydrous arseniate of iron of a leek-green colour, inclining to brown.

Skraelings, *n. plu.* *skrá-é-lings* [Icel. *dwarfs*], a name given by the old Norsemen to the Esquimaux.

skreen, *skérn*, another spelling of *screen*, which see.

skulk, *v.* *skulk* [Dan. *skulke*, to slink, to sneak: cf. *Norw.* *skulka*; *Sw.* *skolka*], to get out of the way in a slinking, sneaking manner; to avoid work or duty in a cowardly manner; to lurk: *n.* also *skulk-er*, *n.* *-ér*, one who skulks: one who avoids or shirks duty: *skulking*, *imp.* *skulked*, *pp.* *skulked*: *skulk-fagly*, *ad.* *sk*.

skull, *n.* *skul* [Icel. *skúli*, a bowl; cf. *Dan.* *skæl*; *Sw.* *skull* or *skoll*], the spherical bony covering of the brain, including the whole head, except the lower part of the face; the head: *skull-cap*, a close cap to fit the upper part of the head; also *formerly*, an iron defence for the head sewed within the cap.

skunk, *n.* *skink* [N. Amer. *sepanka*], an Amer. animal allied to the weasel, which has the power of ejecting an intolerably fetid liquor: *skunk-ish*, *a.* *-ish*, resembling the skunk, especially in its odour.

skurry—see *sourry*.

sky, *n.* *ski* [Icel. *ský*], a cloud: cf. *Sw.* and *Dan.* *sky*, connected with *A.S.* *scýga*; *Dut.* *schade*; *Gr.* *skia*, shadow, shade—*lit.*, a cloud, then the clouds], the region of clouds which surrounds the earth; the vault of the heavens; the firmament; climate: *plu.* *skies*, *skiz*: *v.* *familiarly*, to hang very high, said of a picture in an exhibition: *sky-ing*, *imp.* *skayed*, *pp.* *skid*: *adj.* surrounded by skies: *skye-y*, *a.* *skid*, like the sky; in *O.E.*, approaching the sky: *sky-bine*, *assure*: *sky-scur*, a particular kind of blue colour; *azure*: *sky-high*, *a.* very high: *skylark*, a bird that mounts and sings as it flies: *sky-larking*, among *seamen*, running sportively among the rigging; in *familiar language*, running and larking about any place; rough jocular play: *skylight*, a window in the roof of a building: *sky-rocket*, *-rók-ét*, a rocket that burns as it ascends: *sky-sail*, a sail sometimes set above the royal: *skyscape* [Gr. *skopé*, I view], a view or picture of the sky: *sky-scraper*, a sky-sail of a triangular form: *skyward*, *ad.* towards the sky: *open sky*, a sky without clouds; with no covering or shelter from the sky.

slab, *n.* *slab* [Norw. *slæip*, smooth], a flat piece of marble or other stone; a flat mass of metal; the thick outside plank of a log of timber.

slab, *a.* *slab* [see *slabber*], in *O.E.*, thick; glutinous; viscous: *n.* a puddle; mire: *slab-by*, *a.* *-by*, thick; viscous; sloppy.

teen), six and ten; the number after fifteen: six-
teenth, a *idnth*, the ordinal of sixteen: a. One of
sixteen equal parts: sixth, a *sixth*, the ordinal
of six: a. The sixth part of a circle, circle; an
angle: in music: sixthly, ad. *-th*, in the sixth place:
sixty, a *sixerth* [AS. *sixth*, six, ten, sixty] six times
ten; the next after fifty-nine: six'teenth, a. *-th*, the
ordinal of sixty: a. One of sixty equal parts: sixti-
rate, one of the smaller British war-vessels: to be at
sixes and sevens, to be in a state of utter confusion
and disorder: Six Articles, in *hist.*, the Bloody
Statute of Henry VIII., which enjoined under pain of
death (1) belief in the real presence, (2) communion
in one kind, (3) the celibacy of the priests, (4) obliga-
tion of vows of chastity, (5) private masses, (6) anu-
lar confession: on this day six months, the motion
of a member in the House of Commons that a bill
be read again that day *six months*, is sufficient, if
carried, to shelve the measure, for at the date named
Parliament will not be sitting.

sixteenmo, n. *siks-lén-mó*, also sexto-decimo, n. *siks-tó-dés-i-mó* [L. *sextus-decimus*, the sixteenth—from *sextus*, the sixth; *decimus*, the tenth], among printers, a sheet folded into sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages, usually abbreviated into 16mo.

siz, *n.* [contr. of *O.E. sizer*, a. statute regulating the measure and price of commodities—see *assize*] *the*, a. settle; portion; bread; hence, extent of bulk; comparative magnitude; largeness: *size* or *sizing*, *n.* at *Cambridge University*, a. sugar and drink from the buttery in addition to the regular commensal to range according to bulk or *size*; to have extra food from the buttery *sizing*, *imp.* *sized*, *pp.* *sized*, *adj.* having a particular magnitude; as *large-sized*, commencing a divisible, *a. of 24-64*, of large bulk; of suitable size: *sizar*, *n.* *sen.* a student at the University of Cambridge who receives food and tuition at a reduced cost, and who formerly waited on the high table at meals *sizarnish*, *n.* *sizty*, the condition of a *sizar*.—*Syn.* of *size* *n.* bulk; magnitude; greatness; dimension; bigness; largeness.

greasiness; dimention; bigness; largeness.
size, n. *siz* [*it siz*, *size*—from *L. assideo*, I sit near], a weak soft glue used by painters; a gluey varnish used by gilders, paper-makers, and artists.
v. to cover with *size*, or prepare with it: *siz*'ing, *imp.* n: a kind of glue used in manufactures, arts, &c.: *sized*, pp. *sized*: *siz*'iness, n. *-siz*'-n^{ess}, the quality of being gluey or viscous: *siz*'y, a. -*iz*, thick and viscous: glutinous.

size!, n. *st-sel* [a corrupt. of *scissel*, which see], in *coinage*, the residue of bars of silver after pieces are cut out for coins.

skains-mate, *n.* *skāns'-māt* [Ir. and Gael. *agian*, a knife], in OE., a dagger-companion; a fellow cut-throat; a messmate or a companion in a disreputable sense.

skald, skaldic—see scald 2: skalda, n. *skál'-dǫ*, that part of the second Icelandic or old Norse Edda which treats of the art of poetry.

skate, n. *skát* [Ice. *skala*, a skate: cf. *L. squatinus*, a skate], a well-known flat sea-fish having spines or thorns, and a head running to a point.

skate, *n.* **skad'** [Dut. *schatsen*, skate: I. Ger. *schake*, a leg], a frame of wood or iron shaped for fitting on the sole of a boot or shoe, and furnished on its under side with a ridge of steel, used for moving rapidly along the surface of ice: **v.** to move along the surface of ice by means of skates: **aka'ting**, *imp.*: **n.** the act or act of moving rapidly on ice by means of skates: **aka'ted**, *pp.*: **aka'ter**, *n.* -*ter*, one who skates.

skēan, n. skēn [Gael. *spian*, a knife], in Scot., a dirk or dagger; a knife: skēan-dhu, n. skē'dn-dū [Gael. *dubh*, black], in Scot., a short dagger; a dirk; a knife which serves either for stabbing or carving.

skedaddle, *v.* *ske-dad-dil* [prob. from *shed*, to pour], an Americanism—to act the coward in running away from the post of danger or duty; to betake oneself to flight in a hasty or secret manner; to flee: *skedaddled home* *impr. figs.* *skedaddled on* *didld*

skēt, n. *skēt* [cf. Ger. *schütten*, to send forth, to pour]. In ships, a scoop with a long handle, used to wet the decks and sides of a ship to keep them cool and prevent the splitting of the wood by the heat of the sun.

skein, *n.* *skein* [Ir. *agairín*, I split: Gael. *agairín*, *agairínín*, flax or hemp, thread], a quantity of thread or silk yarn coiled together after being taken off the reel—the skein containing 80 threads, each 54 inches long.

skaleton, *n.* **skál'-tón** [*skál'-etion*], a dried body, a mummy; from *skale*, [I can dry], the bones of any animal dried and retained in their natural positions; the bones of an animal separate from its flesh; the outline or framework of anything; the heads or outline of a sermon or literary work; a person much emaciated: *adj.* consisting of mere framework; containing mere outlines or heads: **skál-etónic**, *v.* **tón'-is**, to reduce to the state of a skeleton: **skál-etón-ic**, *imp. p.* **skál'-et-ón-ed**, *pp.* **skál'-et-ón-ed**, *key*, the principal key with which the whole construction is unified away: **skaleton** in the cupboard, any unpleasant personal or family secret.

skellum, n. *skel'-um* [Dut. and Ger. *scheim*, a rogue; Dan. *skelm*], in Scot. and OE., a rogue; a villain; a scoundrel.

skop, *n.* **skép**, also **skip**, *n.* **skip** [*AS.* *scēp*, a basket; *Icel.* *skeppa*, a bushel], a coarse sort of basket, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom; in *Scot.*, a beehive made of twisted straw; the honeycomb of a hive.

skeptic, skepticism, &c.—see sceptic.
 sherry, *n.* shér-ri, shér-riaz, *n.* plu. -ris [Icel. shrr,
 a rock]. a rocky tale: a reef.

sketch, *n.* *sketch* (Dut. *schets*, a sketch — from It. *schizzo*, an outline of sketch — from It. *schizzare*; Gr. *schizo*, to split, to divide), a rough idea or outline; the rough or first draught; any plan or design; a slightly executed picture, in which the general effect is attended to, but not the details; *v.* to draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught of; to plan; to delineate; *sketch* tag, *imp.* *n.* the art of copying from nature for a finished work; the art or practice of copying in outline; *sketched*, *pp.* *sketch'd*; *sketch'er*, *n.* *sk*, one who sketches; *sketch'y*, *a.* containing an outline only; slightly finished; incomplete; *sketch'ily*, *ad.* *sketch'iness*, *n.* *sketch's*, the state of being sketchy; incompleteness; *sketch-book*, a book formed of drawing-paper used for sketching in. — *SYN.* of 'sketch *n.*: outline; delineation; plan; draught; diagram — of 'sketch *v.* to depict; paint; draw; portray; design.

skew, a. skew [Dut. *schuun*, to avoid; *schuw*, shy, wary; distorted; oblique; intersected at an angle greater or less than a right angle: *n.* in *masonry*, an oblique arch; anything sloping from another at an obtuse angle: *v.* in *OK*, to form in an oblique way: to look obliquely; to squint: **skew-back**, an abutment which slopes to receive the arch: **skew-bald**, a piebald, applied to horses; strictly speaking, **skewbald** means spotted with white and any other color except black; **piebald** refers simply to the white, occurring in a few shades: **skew-bridge**, a bridge which does not carry a road or railroad over it, or above another road, a canal, or a river at right angles to it, but at some other angle, in order better to maintain the direction of the new track.

skewer, n. ski/ə [Icel. *skifa*, a slice: Sw. *skifva*]
a pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or
for keeping it together whilst roasting: v. to fasten
with skewers; to pierce, as with a skewer: *skew-*
ering. *imp.*: *skewered*, *on -ered*.

skl, n. plu. *skel* [Norw.], long narrow strips of wood, curved in front, used in place of snow-shoes.
skid, n. *skid* [Ice]. *skid*, a billet of wood; a piece of

skid, *n.* *skid* [*skid*], *skid*, a timber or wooden plate or wood on which heavy weights are made to skid; a piece of timber placed or hung against a ship's side to preserve it from injury by the rubbing of heavy rough bodies against it; a sliding-wedge or a chain to stop the wheel of a carriage or wagon turning, in descending a steep; a drag; *v.* to check with a skid; *skid dng.* *imp.*; *skid ded.* *pp.*

skiff, *n.* *skif* [*F. esquif* : *M.H. Ger. schiff*, a ship—see *ship*], a small light boat: *v.* to pass over in a light boat: *skiffing*, *imn.*: *skiffed*, *pp.* *skift*.

skill, *n.* *skil* [*Ice.* *skil*, separation, distinction: *Dan.* *skiel*], great readiness and ability in the practical application of any art, science, or handicraft; knowledge derived from practice: art: dexterity: in-

knowledge derived from practice; art; dexterity; in
 OE, reason; cause: skilled, a skild, having great
 readiness and ability; expert; knowing; dexterous:
 skillful, skilful, skilful; in OE, science, know-
 ing; handicraft; able in management; expert; dis-
 criminating; skilfully, ad. -it skillfulness, *skilful-*
 the quality of possessing skill; ability derived from
 experience: skillless, a in OE, wanting skill; art-
 less - SYN. of skill: ability; capacity; capability;
 genius; talent; cleverness; dexterity; adroitness;
 expertness; art; aptitude; knowledge; of skillful

mũt, măt, sâr, lăw : măt, măt, hăr : vîng, vîn : năt, năt, măt :

sirdar, *n.* *sir-dār* [Hind. *sardār*, a chief—from *sar*, the head; *dār*, holding], in *Hindostan*, a native chief or headman; the head of a set of palanquin-bearers.

sire, *n.* *sir* [F. *sire*, sir or master, a title without addition given only to the king, but to others with some addition—see also *sir*], a word of respect, used only in addressing a king; in *poetry*, a father; the male parent of a beast, particularly of a horse; also used in composition, as *grandsire*: *v.* as applied to a beast, to beget; to affiliate: *siring*, *imp.*: *sired*, *pp.* *sired*: *sireless*, *a.* *-less*, not having a sire.

siren, *n.* *sir-én* [L. *sirén*; Gr. *seirén*, a siren], in *anc. myth.*, one of the birds with the faces of women, found on the southern coast of Italy, who, by their sweet voices, enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them: an enticing or alluring woman; a tailed amphibian, like a salamander, found in N. Amer.; the mud-eel; *adj.* *port.* to a siren; bewitching; fascinating: *sirène*, *n.* *-rén*, also *sirén*, in *acoustics*, an instr. for determining the number of vibrations corresponding to the different pitches of musical sound; a fog-signal: *Sirenia*, *n.* *plu.* *sir-én-i-d*, an order of mammals containing the manatee or sea-cow and the dugong, which, from their aquatic habits, and the formation of their hinder extremities, have been compared with the sirens: *sirenian*, *n.* *-ni-dn*, relating to the order *Sirenia*.

sirénia, *n.* *sir-én-i-as* [Gr. *seirénias*, sunstroke—from *seirén*, hot, scorching], in *med.*, a disease of childhood, consisting of inflammation of the brain or its membranes, caused by the excessive heat of the sun.

Sirius, *n.* *sir-i-us* [L. *sirius*, the dog-star—from Gr. *seirios*, hot, scorching], the dog-star, so called because its heliac rising followed close upon the summer solstice, the season of the greatest heats in the Mediterranean latitudes, during which dogs are liable to madness.

sirkar—same as *sircar*.

sirloin, *n.* *sir-lōin* [F. *surlonge*, a sirloin of beef—from *sar*, over; *longe*, a loin—a popular etymology is given in the story that the loin was sportively knighted by Charles II.], a loin of beef.

sirname—see *surname*.

sirocco, *n.* *si-rōk-kō* [It. *sirocco*, the sirocco—from Ar. *sharq*, the east: cf. Sp. *siroco*], the hot parching wind which passes over the south of Italy, Malta, and Sicily in the latter part of summer and autumn, and which is supposed to originate in the Sahara or Great Desert of Africa.

sirrah, *n.* *sir-rd* [Icel. *sirra*, sirrah, a term of contempt], a word used in anger, contempt, or reproach, sometimes in familiarity, in addressing.

sirup, *n.* same as *syrup*.

sirvente, *n.* *sir-vēn-t* [F. *sirvente*—from L. *servire*, to serve], *a poem* of service; in the middle ages, a particular kind of poetry in common use among the troubadours.

slakin, *n.* *slē-kīn* [Dan. *stagen*, a slakin], a small singing-bird, of a yellowish hue.

seismograph, *n.* *stē-mō-grāf*—see under *seismography*.

stet, *v.* *stet* [L. *steto*, I stand, I stop], in *Soc.* *civ.* and *eccl.* *law*, to stop; not to go further in the meantime; to cite or summon: *stet'ing*, *imp.*: *stet'ed*, *pp.*: to *stet* procedure, to delay judicial proceedings in a cause; to *stet* oneself, to take a place at the bar of a court where one's cause is to be tried.

sister, *n.* *sist-er* [AS. *sweostor*, a sister: cf. Icel. *systir*: Sw. *syster*: Dan. *sister*: Dut. *zusster*: Goth. *swistar*: OE. Ger. *swester*: Gr. *schwester*], a female born of the same parents as another person—the male is called a *brother*; a woman of the same faith or society: *v.* in O.E., to be sister; to resemble greatly: *sisterly*, *a.* *-ly*, like a sister; affectionate: *sisterless*, *a.* *-less*, having no sister: *sistering*, *a.* in O.E., allied; contiguous: *sister-in-law*, *n.* a husband's or a wife's sister; a brother's wife: *sisterhood*, *n.* *-hood*, a society of females united in one faith or order: *step* or *half sister*, a sister by one parent only.

sistrum, *n.* *sis-trūm* [L. *sistrum*; Gr. *seistrum*, a sistrum, a metallic kind of rattle—from Gr. *seis*, I shake], a musical instr. used by the anc. Egyptians in the worship of Isis, consisting of a thin oval metal frame, through which passed loosely a number of metal rods, and furnished with a handle.

Sisyphus, *n.* *sis-t-fūs* [L. *Sisyphus*; Gr. *Sisyphos*,

Sisyphus], in *anc. myth.*, the son of *Aolus*, king of Corinth, famous for his cunning and robberies, and who was killed by Theseus—condemned by Pluto in the infernal regions to roll a stone up-hill, which constantly rolled back again, thus making his task endless: *Sisyphæan*, *a.* *-fæn*, also *Sisyphian*, *a.* *-i-f-dn* [L. *sisyphus*, of or belonging to *Sisyphus*], relating to *Sisyphus*; incessantly recurring; fruitless, as labour.

sit, *v.* *sit* [AS. *sittan*, to sit: cf. Icel. *sitta*; Dan. *sidd*; Ger. *sitzen*], to rest on the lower part of the trunk of the body; to be in a state of rest or idleness; to settle or abide; to be in any situation or condition; to cause to be seated; to incubate; to brood; to be adjusted or fit; to be convened, as an assembly; to hold a session; to exercise authority; to be in any local or official position; to represent in Parliament, as he *sat* for Edinburgh; to rest on or bear, as applied to grief, weight: *sit'ting*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of taking, or posture of being on, a seat; a seat or place, as in a church; the actual meeting of any body of men; the time for which one sits, as to a portrait-painter, at play, &c.; the time or course of uninterrupted study or sedentary labour, as at one sitting; session, as of a court of law or Parliament; incubation: *sat* or *sate*, *pt.* *sit*; *sat*, *pt.* *pp.* *adj.*, sometimes *sitten*, *pp.* *sit'ten*: *sit'ter*, *n.* *-it-er*, one who sits; a bird that broods: to *sit* down, to place oneself on a chair or seat; to settle; to fix one's abode; to be seated; to begin a siege: to *sit* for a portrait, to assume, for a limited time, a proper position to allow one's portrait to be painted by an artist: to *sit* out, to remain till all is done: to *sit* up, to rise from a recumbent position; not to go to bed.

sit, *n.* *sit* [F. *sie*—from L. *situs*, position], the place where anything is fixed; a local position; situation; spot; ground-plot: *sited*, *a.* *sit'ed*, in O.E., placed; situated.

sit'ed, *n.* *sit'ed* [*sit*, and *fast*], an ulcerated horny sore growing on a horse's back under the saddle: *a.* immovable; stationary.

sith, *conj.* *sith*, O.E. for *since*; seeing that.

sith, *n.* *sith* [AS. *sith*, time], in O.E., time.

sith, *n.* *sith* [see *scythe*], in O.E., a scythe: *v.* to cut down with a scythe: *sithed*, *a.* *sith'd*, armed with scythes.

sitology, *n.* *sit'ō-lō-jī*, also *sitology*, *n.* *si-tō-lō-jī* [Gr. *siton*, food; *logos*, a discourse], in *phys.*, the doctrine or consideration of aliments; dietetics. **stipophobia** or *astipophobia*, *n.* *st'it-ō-fō'bī-d*, *st'itō-jō'bī-d* [Gr. *sitis*, food; *phobos*, fear], in *med.*, morbid dislike to food.

situated, *a.* *sit'ū-d-i-ēd*, also *sit'uate*, *a.* *-it* [mid. L. *situatus*, located—from L. *situs*, situation, local position], permanently fixed; placed with respect to any other object; being in any state or condition with respect to others: *sit'uation*, *n.* *-i-tū-shūn* [F.—L.], position; location in respect to something else; state or condition; temporary state; circumstances; place or office, as in a *situation*.—*SIT-Ō*, of *situation*; *sit*; station; post; condition; state; position; predicament; plight; ease; seat; place; office; circumstance; posture; attitude; locality.

situs, *n.* *sit'is* [L. *situs*, situation], in *bot.*, the peculiar mode in which parts are disposed, as well as the position they occupy.

sits-bath, *n.* *sits-bāth* [Ger. *sitz-bad*—from *sitz*, a seat; *bad*, a bath], a sort of tub for bathing in a sitting posture; hip-bath.

Siva, *n.* *sē-vī*, in *Hind. myth.*, the avenger or destroyer, one of the persons of their divine Trinity.

Sivan, *n.* *siv-rn*, the third month of the Jewish sacred year and the ninth of the civil, including parts of our May and June.

shivatherium, *n.* *shiv-thēr-i-əm* [mid. L.—from *Siva*, the Hindu god; Gr. *thērion*, a wild beast], a gigantic fossil ruminant, with four horns, discovered in the Tertiary of the Himalayas: it surpassed any known ruminant in size, but had some resemblance in shape to the antelope and the gnu.

sivar, *n.* *siv-er*, a Scotch variant of *sewer*.

six, *n.* *six* [AS. *six*: cf. L. *sex*, six; Goth. *saxs*; Dut. *ses*; Dan. *seks*; Icel. and Ir. *se*; Gr. *hex*; Sans. *shas*], the next in number after five; as a prefix, having six: *sixfold*, a six times repeated; *sixpence*, *n.* an Eng. silver coin, in value six pennies; half a shilling: *sixpenny*, *a.* worth sixpence: *six-score*, *n.* in number, 120; six times twenty: *six'teen*, *n.* *-tēn* [AS. *sixstene*, six+ten, six-

single, solitary—from *singult*, one to [each] not complex or compound; expressing only one person or thing; not plural; proper or individual, as a *singular* term; remarkable; unexampled; of which there is but one; rare; unique; uncommon; peculiar; odd, expressing disapproval; strange; singularity, *ad. -it*; singularity, *n. -it-ty*, some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from others; peculiarity; particular privilege or distinction; eccentricity; oddity; singularity proposition, in *logic*, one which has for its subject a singular term, or a common term limited to one individual; singular term, in *logic*, a term which stands for one individual.—**SYN.** of 'singular': unexampled; unprecedented; remarkable; uncommon; strange; fantastic; odd; eccentric; eminent; extraordinary; unusual; rare; single; one; particular; alone.

singultus, *n. sing-gul'tis* [L., a sob] the hiccough; **singultant**, *a. -it-ent*, sobbing; sighing.

singul—see under *sin* 1.

sinister, *a. sin-is'ter* [L. *sinister*, on the left hand or side], on the left; evil; corrupt; dishonest; inauspicious; in *her.*, denoting the left side of the escutcheon in respect of the bearer; **sinistral**, *ad. -al*; **sinistral**, *a. -trā*, belonging to the left hand; having spiral turns towards the left; **sinistrally**, *ad. -ly*; **sinistrous**, *a. -trō*, being on the left side, or inclined to it; wrong; absurd; **sinistrously**, *ad. -ly*; **bar sinister**—see under *bar*. **Note.**—In *her.*, the accent of *sinister* is usually on the second syllable, thus, *sin-is'ter*.—**SYN.** of 'sinister': left; bad; perverse; corrupt; dishonest; unfair; unlucky; inauspicious.

sinistral, *a. sin-is'trāl* [L. *sinistralis*, towards the left side—from *sinister*, on the left hand; *versus*, turned—from *verto*, I turn], rising from left to right; **sinistrous**, *a. -trō*, in *bot.*, applied to a spiral directed towards the left.

sink, *v. sink* [AS. *sincan*, to sink; cf. Goth. *sinkvan*; Icel. *sinkva*; Dan. *synke*; Sw. *sunka*; Gr. *sinken*], to fall or go downwards, as in water or mud; not to swim; to go to the bottom; to diminish in quantity; to subside; to lose or want prominence; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to penetrate into any body; to penetrate the mind or understanding; to settle to a level; to fall or retire within the surface of anything; to immerse in a fluid; to depress; to make to fall; to degrade; to crush; to dissipate; to make by digging, as a well or pit; to surrender capital permanently for the sake of large interest; to invest money more or less permanently in any undertaking, as in the building and plant of a manufactory; in *OE.*, to suppress; to conceal; a. an open box of wood lined with lead, or one of stone, with a pipe in the bottom for carrying off superfluous or dirty water; that under which anything sinks or descends; that in which corruption, physical or moral, is gathered; a drain; a kennel; **sinking**, *imp.*; **sank**, *pt. sank*, did sink; **sunk**, *pp. sunk*, penetrated into; settled to a level; subsided; **sunken**, *a. -ēn*, lying on the bottom of a river or harbour, or other water; **sinker**, *n. -er*, he who or that which sinks; a weight used to sink a net or fishing-line; **sinking fund**—see under *fund*.—**SYN.** of 'sink v.': to drop; fall; tumble; droop; flag; languish; pine; subside; descend; decline; lower; decay; decrease; lessen; reduce; waste; depress; degrade; crush; overbear; diminish.

sinless, **sinlessness**—see under *sin*.

Sinologue, *n. sin-ō-lōg*, also **Sinologist**, *n. sin-ō-lō-gist* [F. *sinologue*, a student of Chinese—from Ar. *sin*, for *china*, the Empire of China; *logos*, the Chinese; Gr. *logos*, discourse], one who devotes himself to the scientific study of the Chinese language and literature; **sinology**, *n. sin-ō-lō-jī*, the study of the Chinese language and kindred subjects.

Sinoper, *n. sin-ō-pēr*, or **sin'opla**, *n. -pl* [L. and Gr. *sinope*, a kind of red ochre found near *Sinope*, now called *Sinoub*, an ancient town on the Black Sea], a ferruginous quartz or jasper, of a blood or brownish red colour; **sin'opla**, *n. in her.*, the Continental term for the colour green; **sinopia**, *n. sin-ō-pī-d*, also **sinopite**, *n. sin-ō-pī*, a fine red pigment, much used by the ancients.

sinter, *n. sin-ter* (Ger. *sinter*, dross, sinter; *sintern*, to drop, to petrify), compact incrustations from siliceous or calcareous springs, as **siliceous-sinter** and

calo-sinter, *-sinter* is distinguished from *tuff* or *tufa*, which is open and porous, by having a hard ringing sound when struck by the hammer; **pearl-sinter**, a variety of opal of a pearly lustre.

Sinte, *Siñte*, **Siñtado**, *sin-tō*, *sin-tō*, *sin-tō-tem*, same as *Siñte*, &c.

sinuate, *a. sin-ū-dī* [L. *sinuatus*, swelled out in curves; *sinuare*, to curve—from *sinus*, a bent surface, a curve], in *bot.*, cut so as to have a broken and wavy margin—applied to the margin of a leaf; *v.* to wind; to bend in and out; **sinuating**, *imp.*; **sinuated**, *pp.*; **sinu'ation**, *n. -dī*, *-dī*, a winding or bending in and out; **sin'uosa**, *a. -da*, also **sin'uosa**, *a. -da* [F. *sinuosa*—from L. *sinuosus*, full of bendings or windings], wavy; bending in and out; undulating; **sin'uously**, *ad. -ly*; **sin'uosity**, *n. -dē-ty*, the quality of winding in and out; a series of bends and turns; **sinus**, *n. sin-ūs*, a bend or recess in the coast; in *anat.*, a cavity in a bone; a dilated form of vein; in *surg.*, an elongated cavity containing pus; in *bot.*, the indentation or recess formed by the lobes of leaves; a groove or cavity; **sinuses**, *n. plu. sin-ūs-es*, hollows or cavities, as in the bones, or in the diaphragm.

sip, *v. sip* [AS. *syppan* (not found); *syppan*, to sup], to imbibe in small quantities with the lips; to drink or taste in small quantities; to suck up; to drink out of; *m.* a small draught; as much as the lips take up at one movement; **sipping**, *imp.*; **sipped**, *pp.*; **sip'per**, *n. -pēr*, one who sips.

sipa, *v. sip* [AS. *sypan*, to distil], in *prov. Eng.*, to cease or drain out slowly; **siping**, *imp.*; **sip'ing**, *n.* act of cooing; **siped**, *pp. siped*.

siphilis—see *syphilis*.

siphon, *n. sī-fōn* [F. *siphon*—from L. *siphō* or *siphōnē*, a hollow reed—from Gr. *siphōn*, a small reed], a bent pipe or tube whose arms are of unequal length, chiefly used for drawing off liquids from casks, &c.; *m. plu.* the respiratory tubes in the mollusca; tubes of different functions; **siphonole**, *a. sī-fōn-ōl*, pert. to a siphon; **siphon-barometer**, a barometer in which the lower end of the tube is bent upwards like a siphon; **siphon-gauge**, a glass siphon, filled partly with mercury, used to indicate the degree of rarefaction produced in the receiver of an air-pump; **siphonia**, *n. sī-fō-nī-d*, in *zool.*, a genus of fossil sponges, having a pear-shaped body mounted on a slender stalk, occurring abundantly in the chalks and greenlands of Europe; **siphonovora**, *a. sī-fōn-ō-vōr* [L. *foro*, I bear], having a siphon or siphuncle within a polythalamous shell; **siphon'ium**, *n. -m*, a bony air-tube in some birds.

siphono—**branchiate**, *a. sī-fōn-ō-brān-jī-dī* [Gr. *siphōn*, a siphon; *branchia*, gills], having a tube by which water is carried to the gills.

Siphonophora, *n. plu. sī-fōn-ō-fō-rē* [Gr. *siphōn*, a tube; *phoros*, bearing], a division of the Hydromedusa; **Siphonostoma**, *n. plu. sī-fōn-ō-stōm-ō-dē* [Gr. *stoma*, a mouth], a division of the gastropodous mollusca, in which the aperture of the shell is not entire, but has a notch or tube for the emission of the respiratory siphon.

siphuncle, *n. sī-fūng-kī* [L. *siphunculus*, a little pipe—from *siphō*, a siphon—see *siphon*], any small tube or tubular passage; the tube-like perforation which passes through the septa and chambers of such shells as the nautilus, the ammonite, &c.; **siphuncled**, *a. -dē*, having a siphuncle; **siphuncular**, *a. -lār*, pert. to a siphuncle; **siphunculated**, *a. -lār-dē*, furnished with a little siphon or spout.

sippet, *n. sip-pit* [see *sip*], a small soup.

Siphunculoides, *n. plu. sī-fūng-kī-ōy-dē* [L. *siphunculus*, *siphunculus*, a little pipe—see *siphuncle*; Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], the class of worms now called Gephyrea.

Siquis, *n. sī-kuīs* [L. If any one], a notice given in church that a certain person is a candidate for holy orders to inquire if any one can allege an impediment.

sir, *n. sēr* [F. *sire*, sir or master—from L. *senior*, more aged; *senex*, old], a word of respect used in addressing any man—*madam* is the corresponding word in addressing women; a word prefixed to the name of a knight or baronet, the wife of the latter being styled *lady*; in *OE.*, a priest; a man.

strackier and **strackierate**—see *serackier*.

strear, *n. sēr-sēr* [Hind *sarāṭr*, a chief, a superintendent—from *sar*, the head; *kār*, work] in *Hindustan*, a superintendent; a native clerk or writer.

māle, māi, jāi, laū; mēle, mēi, hēr; pine, pin; nōle, nēi, mōve;

adorned; credulous; foolish; silly; shallow; unwise; inartificial.

simplify, *v.* *sim'pl-i-fi* [*F. simplifier*, to simplify—from *L. simplex* or *simpliciter*, plain, unmixed; *facio*, I make], to make plain or easy; to render less complex or difficult: **simplifying**, *imp.*: *sim'plif-ying*, *pp.*: *sim'plif-ied*: **simplification**, *n.*: *sim'plif-i-kay-shun* [*F.—L.*], the act of simplifying or making simple.

simulacrum, *n.* *sim'u-lá-k'rum*, *sim'ula'era*, *n.* plu. *-á* [*L. simulacrum*, an image—from *simul*, I represent—from *similis*, like], a form or image of an object of sense or thought presented to the mind; a shade or phantom as seen in a mirror or a dream.

simular, *a.* *sim'u-lér* [*F. simuler*, to feign—from *L. simulare*, to represent—from *similis*, like], in *O.E.*, counterfeit; plausible: *n.* one who counterfeits. **simulate**, *v.* *sim'u-lát* [*L. simulatus*, imitated, pretended: *simulatio*, to imitate—from *similis*, like], to assume the appearance of without the reality: to feign: to pretend: *adj.* feigned: pretended: **simulating**, *imp.*: *sim'ulated*, *pp.*: *adj.* pretended: feigned: **simulator**, *n.* *-ér*, one who feigns: **simulation**, *n.* *-lá-shun* [*F.—L.*], the act of assuming to be that which one is not.—*SYN.* of *simulate v.*: to feign; pretend; assume; counterfeit.

simultaneous, *a.* *sim'u-lá-ne-us* [*mid. L. simul-taneus*, *L. simul*, together, at once], existing or happening at the same time: **simultaneously**, *ad.* *-ly*: **simultaneity**, *n.* *-né*, the state or quality of being simultaneous.

sin, *n.* *sín* [*AS. syn*, *sin*; cf. *Icel. synd*—the radical meaning being probably 'breach'; *Dan.* and *Sw. synd*; *Norw. synd*; *Ger. sünd*], any action, word, or thought contrary to the law of God; the habitual neglect of religion; transgression; the omission of duty; a wicked act; in *Shak.*, a man enormously wicked: *v.* to violate any law of God; to do wrong: **sinning**, *imp.*: *sinn'ed*: **sinner**, *n.* *sin'ner*, one who disobeys any divine law or precept; an unrepentant person; an offender: **sinful**, *a.* *-fúl*, wicked; unholiness; contrary to the laws of God: **sinfully**, *ad.* *-ly*: **sinfulness**, *n.* *-né*, wickedness; depravity: **sinless**, *a.* *-less*, free from sin; innocent: **sinlessly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **sinlessness**, *n.* *-né*, freedom from sin or guilt: **sin-born**, *a.* derived from sin: **sin-offering**, the sacrifice offered as an expiation for the sin of the people, considered different from the *trespass-offering*, which is thought to have been appointed for special cases of sin: **actual sin**, in *theol.*, the violation of a known rule of duty: **deadly or mortal sin**, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the seven sins of murder, lust, covetousness, gluttony, pride, envy, and idleness, which take away sanctifying grace: **venial sin**, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, those sins which weaken sanctifying grace, but do not take it away, and which it is not necessary to mention, though commendable, in confession: **original sin**, in *theol.*, the native depravity of the heart; the corruption of man's whole nature, resulting from Adam's transgression.—*SYN.* of 'sin n.': crime; offence; transgression; trespass; iniquity; wrong; vice; guilt; misdemeanour; misdeed; injury; wickedness; injustice.

sin, *ad.* *sin*, *O.E.* for *sine*.

Sinaitic, *a.* *sin-á-tík* or *st-nít-ik*, pert. to Mount Sinai; made or given there, as the Mosaic law; denoting a celebrated anc. MS. (4th century) of a portion of the N. Test. found in a monastery of Mount Sinai.

sinapism, *n.* *sin-á-pi-sim* [*L.* and *Gr. sinápt*, mustard], a peculiar principle found in the seed of white mustard: **sinapism**, *n.* *-izm*, a mustard-poultice: **sinapism**, *n.* *sin-á-pi-sim*, a substance ground from oil of mustard.

sine, *conj.* *sins* [*ME. sine*, contr. of *sithens*: *AS. stith*, after, later], because that; from the time when: *ad.* ago; past; before this: *prep.* after: reckoning from; from the time of.—*SYN.* of 'sine conj.': because; for; as; inasmuch as; considering.

sincere, *a.* *sin-sér* [*F. sincère*—from *L. sincerus*, pure, entire], unfeigned; being in reality what it appears to be; true; genuine; real: in *O.E.*, unharmed; uninjured: **sincerely**, *ad.* *-ly*: **sincerity**, *n.* *-né*, also *sincer-ity*, *n.* *-sér-i-ti*, honesty of mind or intention; freedom from hypocrisy or false pretence; genuineness; truthfulness.—*SYN.* of 'sincere': honest; unfeigning; uncorrupt; hearty; unfeigned; real; true; unvarnished; unaffected; inartificial; upright; frank.

sinciput, *n.* *sin-st-pút* [*L. sinciput*, the fore part of

the head—from *scm*, half; *caput*, the head], the fore part of the head; opposite of *occiput*.

sindon, *n.* *sin'dón* [*Gr. sindon*, fine cloth], an Oriental fabric of fine quality.

sine, *n.* *sín* [*L. sinus*, a curved surface, a curve], in *trig.*, a straight line drawn from one extremity of the arc of a circle perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity; the *sine* of an angle of a right-angled triangle is the ratio of the opposite side to the hypotenuse: **sinical**, *a.* *sin'i-kál*, pert. to a sine: **versed sine**, *vers*, the segment of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc.

sine, *sin'ed* [*L.*], a prefix signifying without: **sine die**, *sin'e di'e* [*L.* without a day], without any specified day for reassembling, or for resuming the subject: **sine qua non**, *sin'e nó* [*L.* without, which, not], a phrase used to signify any indispensable condition.

sinecure, *n.* *sin'é-kúr* [*F. sinecure*—from *L. sine*, without; *cúra*, care], a benefice without cure of souls; an office which has an income attached to it, but little or no employment: **sinecurism**, *n.* *sin'é-izm*, the state of having a sinecure: **sinecurist**, *n.* *-íst*, one who has a sinecure.

sinew, *n.* *sin'ú* [*AS. sinu*, a sinew; cf. *Icel. sín*; *Dan. sene*; *Dut. senuw*; *Ger. sehn*], that which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon: **sinews**, *plu.* *-ú*, strength, or whatever gives strength; muscle; nerve: *v.* to bind by sinews; to strengthen: **sinewing**, *imp.*: **sinewed**, *pp.* *-éd*: *adj.* strong; firm; vigorous: **sinewry**, *a.* *-ú*, consisting of sinews; strong; nervous; vigorous: **sinewiness**, *n.* *-né*, the state or quality of being sinewy: **sinewless**, *a.* *-less*, having no strength or vigour.

sinful, *sinfulness*—see under *sin*.

sing, *v.* *sing* [*AS. singan*, to sing; cf. *Icel. synja*; *Goth. siggan*; *Ger. singen*], to utter musical or harmonious sounds; to send forth sweet or melodious sounds, as birds; to chant; to celebrate in song or poetry; in *O.E.*, to make a small or shrill noise: **singing**, *imp.*: *ad.* uttering musical sounds: *n.* the utterance of musical sounds: **sang**, *pt.* *sang*: **sung**, *pp.* *sung*: **singer**, *n.* *-ér*, one whose profession is to sing; one skilled in uttering musical sounds: **singing-master**, *n.* one who teaches vocal music: **singsong**, *n.* *sing-sóng*, a drawing half-singing tone in speaking: *a.* drawing.

singe, *v.* *sing* [*AS. sengan*, to singe; *Dut. sengen*; *Ger. sengen*], an imitative word—*lit.*, to make to sing], to burn slightly or superficially; to scorch, as hair from the surface: *n.* a burning of the surface; a slight burn: **singeing**, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who singes; a superficial burning: **singed**, *pp.* *sing'd*: **singer**, *n.* *sin'ér*, one whose trade it is to singe or burn off the upstanding hairs on muslin or other cotton fabrics, as *gus-singer*: *a.* singeing-machine.

single, *a.* *sin-gl* [*L. singuli*, one to each, separate], consisting of one only; not double; separate; having no companion; uncompounded; alone; unmarried; done with one only; one on each side, as a *single* combat; honest; pure; in *O.E.*, weak; silly: *v.* to choose one from others; to select, followed by *out*: in *O.E.*, to withdraw; to take alone; to separate: **singling**, *imp.*: *gling*: *n.* the operation of removing superfluous turnip plants from the drill, leaving only single plants at certain distances from one another: **singled**, *pp.* *-gl*: **singly**, *ad.* *-gl*, individually; only; by himself: **singleness**, *n.* *-gl-ness*, the being separate from all others; free from duplicity; honest plainness: **singles**, *n.* plu. *-gl*, the reeled filaments of silk twisted to give them firmness: **single-bar**, the cross-piece of a carriage to which the traces of a single horse are fixed: **single entry**, in *book-keeping*, applied to the method of keeping business books by carrying the record of each transaction to the debit or credit side of a single account: **single-headed**, *a.* by oneself; alone: **single-hearted**, *a.* having no duplicity: **single-minded**, *a.* having a single purpose; upright: **single state**, the state of being unmarried; **celibacy**: **single-stick**, a cudgel used in fencing or fighting; a certain game with cudgels.—*SYN.* of 'single a.': one; particular; individual; alone; unmarried; simple; singular; honest; sincere; separate; uncombined; unmixed; unblended; unprejudiced.

singleton, *n.* *sin-glét-ón* [*Eng. single*, alone], in *games of cards*, especially whist, a single card of one suit in the hand of a player.

singular, *a.* *sin-gú-lér* [*F. singulier*; *L. singularis*,

sillon, *n. sî-lôn* [F.], a fortified work in a wide ditch.

silly, *n. stî-lî* [AS. *scelig*, blessed, happy; Ger. *scelig*—constantly used by older writers in the sense of 'simple', 'unknowing', weak in intellect; simple; proceeding from want of understanding or judgment; imprudent; indiscreet; in O.E. weak; helpless; frail; rustic; rude; *silly*, ad. *-lî-lî*: *stî-lîness*, *n. -nê*, weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment.—SYN. of 'silly': witless; shallow; foolish; simple; brainless; unwise; indiscreet; imprudent; harmless; innocent; inoffensive.

sile, *n. stî-lô* [Sp. : L. *stros*, a pit for keeping corn in], a pit for storing grass and other fodder, which is then called *ensilage*.

silk, *n. stîl* [from the obsolete Eng. verb *sile*, to ooze through, to sink down : Sw. *sîla*, to strain, to filter—see *sile*], properly, the fine mud which collects in lakes and estuaries, but now used to designate any gradual deposit of mud, clay, or sand : *v.* to become choked or obstructed with mud, sand, or other deposit; to percolate; to ooze : *silting*, imp. : *n.* the process by which a harbour, inlet, or estuary becomes choked or obstructed by the deposition of mud or sand, &c. : *silted*, pp. : *to silt up*, to obstruct or choke up by an accumulation of fine mud.

silure, *n. stî-lô*, also **silurus**, *n. stî-lô-rûs* [L. *sîlûrus*; Gr. *sîlourous*], a fresh-water fish : a *shad*.
Silurian, *n. stî-lô-rî-dû* [so called by Sir Roderick Murchison, because first worked out by him in the district between England and Wales inhabited in ancient times by the *Silures*], in geol., the name given to the vast suite of fossiliferous strata lying between the partially fossiliferous Cambrian schists beneath, and the Old Red Sandstone above.

silva, *stî-dê*, and **sil'van**, *-rûs*—see *syva*.
silvas, *n. plu. stî-vûz*, also **silvas**, *n. plu. stî-vûz* [Sp. *silva*, a wood—from L. *silva*, a wood], the flat woodland region of the great Amazonian plain of South America, presenting the rankest luxuriance of primeval forest-growth.

silver, *n. stî-vêr* [AS. *seolfor*, silver; cf. Dan. *stîlv*; Dut. *stîlver*; Goth. *stîlvêr*; Ger. *stîlber*], an elementary body; a well-known metal of a peculiar white colour, having a brilliant lustre, malleable, ductile, and soft when pure; one of the noble metals; money made of silver; anything having the lustre or soft splendour of silver : *adj.* white like silver; made of silver; soft and clear, as in the tones of the voice; in O.E. soft; gentle; quiet : *v.* to cover or coat with silver; to cover with an amalgam of tin and quicksilver, as a looking-glass; to adorn with mild or silver-like lustre; to make hoary : *sil'ving*, imp. : *n.* act or operation of covering a surface with a thin film of silver, or with an amalgam of tin and mercury; the silver or amalgam laid out : *sil'vered*, pp. : *revêr* : *sil'vern*, *a. -vêrn*, made of or resembling silver : *sil'very*, *a. -vêr-î*, having the appearance of silver; of a mild or silver-like lustre; clear and soft as the sound of a silver bell; covered with silver : *silver-beater*, one who beats pieces of silver into thin leaves : *silver-êr*, a silver-tree, a native of middle and southern Europe; the *Picea pectinata*, or *Abies picea*, Ord. *Coniferae* : *silver-fish*, a fish of the size of a small carp, of a white colour, and striped with silvery lines : *silver-glance*, a mineral of a blackish lead-grey colour, being a sulphide of silver : *silver lining*, the prospect of better and happier days, as in the proverb, 'every cloud has its silver lining' : *silversmith*, one who works in silver : *silversides*, a small fish having a silver marking along each side : *silver-weed*, a roadside plant; *Potentilla anserina*, Ord. *Rosaceae* : *silver-wedding*, the 25th anniversary of the wedding-day : *siluminating silver*, an explosive compound prepared from the oxide of silver and ammonia : German *silver*—see under German : to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth, to be born to good fortune; to be born under favourable auspices.

simar, *a. stî-mêr*, or **simarra**, *n. -rû* [mid. L. *camarra*], the sack-like robe, painted with devils, flames, &c., in which the victims of the Inquisition were burned : a robe like it.

simia, *n. stî-mî-d* [L. *simia*, an ape—from L. *simus*; Gr. *simos*, flat-nosed], an ape; the systematic name for apes and monkeys; plu. *stî'mî*, *-î-d*: *stî-mîous*, *a. -dê*, also *sim'ian*, *a. -î-dê*, and *sim'al*, *a. -î-d*, pert, to or resembling a monkey or ape; having the character of an ape.

similar, *a. stî-mî-lêr* [F. *similaire*, similar—from L. *similis*, like], resembling; having a like form or appearance; like in quality : *stî-mî-lar-ly*, ad. *-lî* : *stî-mî-lar-î-ty*, *n. -lêr-î-ty*, likeness; resemblance : *similar figures*, in geom., figures that differ in magnitude, but are made up of the same number of like parts.

simile, *n. stî-mî-lê* [L. *similis*, like], a common figure of speech, in which two things, which have some strong point or points of resemblance are compared : *similitude*, *n. stî-mî-tû-dê* [F.—L.], likeness in qualities or appearance; resemblance; comparison; simile.

similiter, ad. *stî-mî-lêr* [L. *similiter*, in like manner], in law, a form in pleading in which either party accepts the issue tendered by the other.

similor, *n. stî-mî-lôr* [F.—from L. *similis*, like; aurum, gold], an alloy of red copper and zinc to imitate gold—also *semilor*.

simmer, *v. stî-mêr* [Sw. *summa*, to hum; Dan. *summe*; Ger. *summen* : an imitative word], to boil gently or with a suppressed hissing noise : *stî-m'm'ing*, imp. : *stî-m'm'ered*, pp. : *mêrd*.

simmons or **symmons**, *n. plu. stî-m'môn* [Icel. *simr*, a slender rope], in N. of Scot., ropes made of heath or heather.

simnel, *n. plu. stî-m'nl* [OF. *simenel*, cake of fine wheat flour—from mid. L. *siminculus*, bread of fine flour—from L. *simila*, fine wheat flour; cf. Ger. *semel*, a roll, as of bread], bread or cake of fine wheaten flour; now, fancy spiced cakes; rich cakes eaten in Lancashire and other parts of Eng. at mid-Lent from early times.

simony, *n. stî-m'î-n* [from Simon Magus, who offered to purchase the power of bestowing the gift of the Holy Ghost from the apostles with money; the crime of illegally buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; the corrupt presentation to a benefice : *simoniac*, *a. stî-m'nt-dê*, one who illegally buys or sells preferment in the Church : *simoniacal*, *a. stî-m'nt-dê-dêl*, guilty of simony, or tainted with it : *stî-m'nt-ally*, ad. *-lî* : *Simonian*, *n. stî-m'nt-ân*, a follower of Simon Magus, whose creed was of the Gnostic kind.

simoom, *n. stî-m'û* [Ar. *samsim*, what is hot or poisonous—from *asim*, poisoning], the hot suffocating wind which occurs in most countries bordering on sandy deserts, and which, laden with the minutest particles from the arid wastes, heralds its own approach by the reddish-dun colour which it gives to the atmosphere; in Egypt it is called *khamûs* [Ar. *fîty*], so named as continuing to blow for fifty days from the end of April to the overflying of the Nile in June; on the western coast of Africa it is called *harmatîm*—see *sirocco*.

simous, *a. stî-m'ûs* [L. *simus*; Gr. *simos*, flat-nosed], having a flat or snub nose, with the end turned up; snub-nosed.

simper, *v. stî-mêr* [Norw. *semper*, fine, smart; cf. Dan. dial. *semper* or *simper*; Sw. *sipp*], to smile in a silly or affected manner; to put on an air of restraint and modesty in the manner of smiling; *n.* an affected smile; a smirk : *stî-m'per-îng*, imp. : *adj.* smiling in an affected manner : *a. act* of one who simpers : *stî-m'pered*, pp. : *mêrd* : *stî-m'perer*, *n. -êr*, one who simpers : *stî-m'per-îng*, ad. *-lî*.

simple, *a. stî-m'p* [F. *simple*, simple—from L. *simples* or *simpliciter*, plain, unmixed—from a root *sim*, appearing in L. *semel*, once; *pîco*, I fold] consisting of one thing; not combined; not compounded; not complicated; elementary; artless; harmless; unartificial; true to nature; unadorned; silly; shallow; in bot., not branching; not divided into separate parts, as *simple fruits*, those formed by one flower : *a.* something not mixed or compounded; in med., a single herb or plant, possessing a particular virtue : *stî-m'p-ly*, ad. *-p-ly*, in a simple manner; without art; plainly; of itself; merely : *stî-m'p-ness*, *n. -p-î-ty*, the state or quality of being simple : *stî-m'p-ness*, *n. -tê*, a person of weak intellect; a silly person : *simplicity*, *n. stî-m'p-î-ty*, state of being unmixed or uncompounded; reliance on natural grace; artlessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; plainness; silliness : *simple-hearted*, *a.* single-hearted; guileless : *simple-minded*, *a.* artless; undesigning : *simple-mindedness*, *n.* artlessness : *simple equation*, in alg., an equation which contains the unknown quantity in the first degree.—SYN. of 'simple *a.*': single; uncompounded; unmingled; unmixed; plain; artless; sincere; elementary; mere; uncombined; undesigning; harmless; open; unaffected; frank; un-

midle, *midl*, *fîr*, *lâf* : *midle*, *midl*, *hêr* : *pîne*, *pîn* : *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve* ;

signaling, *imp.*: **signalled**, *pp.*—**signal-fire**, a fire intended for a signal: **signalsman**, a man who has the charge of a signal or set of signals: **signal post or stick**, a long pole upon which a flag or such-like may be displayed for conveying signals.—**SVN.** of 'signal a': remarkable; memorable; notable; conspicuous; eminent: extraordinary.

signatory, *a.* **signi-tôr-i** [*L. signator*], a witness to a will by signing it; **signo**, *I seal—see sign* relating to a seal, or signing a name: *n.* one who signs his name to a formal authoritative document, as, to an international treaty.

signature, *n.* **signa-tür** [*F. signature—*from *L. signatus*, set a mark upon, sealed; *signo*, *I seal—see sign*], the name of a person written or subscribed by himself; a sign or mark impressed; in *music*, the sharps or flats placed after the clef to indicate the key of the piece; among *printers*, the letter or figure placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet to indicate the number and order.

signet, *n.* **sign-et** [*OF. signet*, a signet, seal, stamp—*from L. signum*, a mark], the seal used by the sovereign to seal private letters and grants: **signet-ring**, a finger-ring having a stone engraved with a crest or monogram: **writers to the signet**, usually contracted into *W.S.*, legal gentlemen in Scotland who formerly had important privileges—their business now corresponds pretty nearly to that of attorneys and solicitors in England.

significant, *n.* **sign-i-f-i-cant** [*L. significans* or *significans*], showing, pointing out; **significative**, *I show* or point out—*from signum*, a mark, a sign; *facio*, *I make*], expressing something beyond the external mark; expressing some fact or event; forcible to express the intended meaning; betokening; standing as a sign of something important; momentous: *n.* in *OE.*, that which expresses a meaning deeper than appears by the external sign; a token: **significance**, *ad. -it*: **significances**, *n.* **signis**, also **significancy**, *n.* **sign-ic-ty**, meaning; import; power of impressing the mind; importance; moment: **signification**, *n.* **signi-fi-ca-shün** [*F. -L.*], act of making known by signs or words; meaning; sense; import; **significative**, *a.* **sign-i-fi-cative**, having signification or meaning; strongly expressive of a certain idea or thing: **significative**, *ad. -it*: **significativeness**, *n.* **signi-fi-cat-i-ness**, the quality of being significative: **significative**, *ad. -it*: **signi-fi-cative**, having meaning: **signify**, *v.* **signi-fi-j**, to have or contain a certain sense; to denote; to mean; to make known; to express or declare by a token; to have consequence: **signifying**, *imp.*: **signified**, *pp.*—*it*: **it signifies nothing**, also *it does not signify*, it is of no importance.—**SVN.** of 'signify': to express; imply; testify; intimate; involve; manifest; declare; utter; betoken; denote; mean; import; weigh.

signor, *n.* also **signior**, *n.* **sen-yör**, **signora**, *n.* fem. **sen-yör-i**, in *Italy*, a title of respect: **signory**, **signi-ry**, *n.* **sen-yör-i**, lordship; dominion; used by Shakespeare for *seniority—see signior*.

sika, *a.* **sik**, *OE.* for *suck*.

Sikh, also **Sak**, *n.* **sik** [*Hind. Hlon.*], one of a warlike people of Hindustan, inhabiting the Punjab, annexed in 1849 by force of British arms, and now forming part of the Indian empire.

silage, *n.* **si-laj** [*see silo*], fodder which has been preserved in a silo: *v.* to treat grass by the process of ensilage.

sile, *v.* **sil** [*Sw. sile*, to strain, to filter], in *OE.*, to ooze through; to drip; to sink down: **silling**, *imp.*: **siled**, *pp.*—**sild**: **silt**, *n.* **sill**, the sediment, ooze, or mud which settles from river or sea water in a river mouth or estuary.

silence, *n.* **si-lens** [*F. silence—*from *L. silentium*, stillness, silence; *silens* or *silentem*, still, silent—*from sile*, to be silent], entire absence of sound or noise; temporary cessation of speech in man; stillness; muteness; quiet; habitual taciturnity; secrecy; oblivion; obscurity: *v.* to restrain from noise or speaking; to still; to appease; to stop; to put an end to; to cause to cease firing, as to *silence* a battery: **impers.** or *int.* let there be no speech or noise; hush: **silencing**, *imp.*: **silenced**, *pp.*—**silent**: *a.* **sil-ent**, quiet; still; habitually speaking little; not mentioning; not acting; having no sound, as a letter; in *OE.*, wanting efficacy: **silently**, *ad. -it*, without speech; without noise.—**SVN.** of 'silent': dumb; mute; speechless; voiceless; noiseless; taciturn; quiet; still.

Silesian, *a.* **si-lé-shi-dn.**, of or belonging to *Silesia*, a district of Prussia: *n.* a native or inhabitant of *Silesia*.
silica, *n.* **si-lé-ka**, also **silica**, *n.* **si-lé-ka** [*L. siler* or *silicem*, a pebble-stone, flint], in *chem.*, flint; the oxide of the metal silicon: *n.* **silicé**, a salt of silicic acid: **silicated**, *ad.*: **silicate**, *n.* **sil-i-cate**, a salt of silicic acid: **siliceous**, *a.* **si-lé-ka-i-ús**, also **siliceous**, *a.* **sil-i-cé-ús**, resembling or containing silica; flinty: **siliceous sinter**, an incrustation or deposit from springs holding silica in solution: **silicé**, *a.* **si-lé-ka-i-ús**, or *port.*, to be obtained from flint or quartz: **silicic acid**, a name applied to *silica*, or a compound of silicon and oxygen, having certain of the properties of an acid: **silicific**, *a.* **si-lé-i-fi-cant**, *ad.* **si-lé-i-fi-cant**, consisting of silica and calcareous matter; cherty: **siliciferous**, *a.* **si-lé-i-fi-cant** [*L. ferro*, *I bear*], producing siliceous matter: **silicify**, *v.* **si-lé-i-fi** [*L. facio*, *I make*], to render siliceous; to petrify by silica; to become flinty: **silicifying**, *imp.*: **silicified**, *pp.*—**silicid**, *ad.* converted into flinty or siliceous matter: **silicification**, *n.* **si-lé-i-fi-ca-shün**, the conversion of any substance into stone by siliceous matter, a common process in the neighbourhood of hot springs holding silica in solution: **silicium**, *n.* **si-lé-ka-i-ám**, more usually **silicon**, *n.* **si-lé-kón**, the base of silica, an elementary substance of a dark nut-brown colour: **silhouette**, *n.* **si-lé-ka-i-ét** [*a name applied to a single portrait, in allusion to Etienne de Silhouette*, a French minister of finance in 1759, who was narrowly economical], originally, a profile drawing or portrait in outline filled in with a black colour; any opaque portrait or sketch in profile.

silicate, *ad.* **silicé**, **silicium**, **silicon**—*see under silica*.
silicle, *n.* **si-lé-kl**, also **silicula**, *n.* **si-lé-ka-i-ú-l** [*L. silicula*, a little pod—*from silique*, a pod or husk], in *bot.*, a short pod formed like a silique, but about as broad as long, or broader, occurring in many *Cruciferae*: **siliculous**, *a.* **sil-i-cé-ús**, or **siliculous**, *a.* **sil-i-cé-ús**, bearing silicles; husky.

silique, *n.* **si-lé-ka**, also **siliquea**, *n.* **si-lé-kod** [*F. silique—*from *L. siliquea*, a pod or husk], in *bot.*, a pod-like fruit, consisting of two long cells, divided by a partition, having seeds attached to each side, as in the cabbage, the turnip, and wallflower seed-pods: **siliqueous**, *a.* **si-lé-ka-ús**, also **siliqueous**, *a.* **sil-i-cé-ús**, bearing silicles: **siliquiform**, *a.* **si-lé-i-fi-cant** [*L. forma*, shape], shaped like a silique.

silk, *n.* **sil** [*AS. seolc*, silk; *L. sericum*, the produce of the Seres or Chinese; *Gr. séres*, the Chinese—*prob. from Chin. se, silk*], the fine glossy filament or thread produced by certain caterpillars; the thread or cloth made of it; *ad.* *port.*, to be consisting of silk: **silken**, *a.* **sil-kn**, made of silk; resembling silk; dressed in silk; soft; tender: **silky**, *a.* **sil-i**, possessing the qualities of silk; soft; glossy; having the appearance of silk: **silkenness**, *n.* **sil-kn-ness**, the state of being silk; softness and smoothness: **silk-cotton tree**, a very large Indian tree whose seed-capsules contain a downy substance like silk; the *Bombax ceiba*, *Ord. Sterculiaceae*: **silk gown**, the dress or distinguishing badge of one who has been appointed queen's counsel: **silk-man**, *n.* in *OE.*, a dealer in silks: **silk-mercant**, a dealer in silks: **silk-mill**, a mill for manufacturing silk: **silk thrower or **throwster**, one who prepares silk thread for weaving: **silk-weaver**, one who weaves silk stuffs: **silk-worm**, the caterpillar that produces the delicate silk filaments from which silk is manufactured: **raw silk**, silk as it is wound off from the cocoons.**

sill, *n.* **sil** [*AS. epl*, a base, support; *cf. Sw. syl*: *Dan. syld*], any basis of stone or wood on which a structure rests: the timber or stone forming the bottom of a door or window; the threshold of a door or window; in *mining*, flat-bedded strata or sandstone or similar hard rocks; in *fort.*, the inner edge of an embrasure.

silbabab, **syllabab**, *n.* **si-lé-báb** [*an altered form of stillbunk*, *stillbunk*: *Eng. dial. silly*, happy; *bunk*, belly], a frothy food prepared by stirring up briskly, or by whipping up, a mixture of cream and wine, cider, or spirits, with spice, &c.—sometimes by milking from the cow into wine, &c.

Silladar, **Horas**, **si-lá-dár** [*Hind. dila*, arms, accoutrements: *Pers. -dar*, having], Indian irregular cavalry, in which every horseman maintains and equips himself and horse for a certain amount of pay—more correctly **Silladhar**; vernacularly, **Silladar**.
silver, *n.* **si-lér** [*a corrupt. of silvar*], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, silver; money in general.

colt, boy, foot; père, bird; chater, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

wards the side; on one side: *side-wind*, a wind blowing against the side; indirect means: *side-wind*, ad-
-vts, towards one side; inclining: by the side of,
close at hand; near to: to choose *sides*, to select for
competition in exercises of any kind: to take *sides*, to
embrace the opinions of a party in opposition to
those of another, or to attach oneself to their inter-
ests: *side by side*, close together and abreast.—
SYN. of 'side n': margin; edge; verge; party;
interest; cause; favour; faction; sect; border; slope;
decivity.

sideration, n. *sid-ér-é-shún* [L. *sidus*, a star;
sideris, of a star] in med., a name given to ery-
sipelas of the face or scalp, from the idea of its being
produced under the influence of the planets.

sideral, a. *si-dér-é-ál* [L. *sideris*, of or belonging
to the stars—from *sidus*, a star], relating to or con-
taining stars: starry; measured by the apparent
motions of the stars: *sideral*, a. *si-dér-ál*, in OE,
starry; astral: *sideral day*, the period in which
the earth performs one complete revolution round
its axis: *sideral year*, the space of time which the
sun, in its apparent motion, takes to move from any
fixed star till it returns to it again, being the real
time in which the earth performs one complete revo-
lution, computed at 365 days, 6 hours, 10 minutes
nearly.

siderite, n. *sid-ér-ít* [Gr. *sideros*, iron or steel],
a name given to sparry iron ore; cube ore; sometimes
applied to a spheros iron ore; carbonate of iron;
chalybite.

siderography, n. *si-dér-é-óg-ráf-í* [Gr. *sideros*, iron;
graphō, I write], the art of engraving on steel.

siderolite, n. *si-dér-é-ól-ít* [Gr. *sideros*, iron; *lithos*
a stone], a meteoric stone, chiefly consisting of iron.

sideromaney, n. *si-dér-é-mán-é-í* [Gr. *sideros*, iron;
manēia, divination], divination by burning straw,
&c., upon red-hot iron.

sideroscope, n. *si-dér-é-skóp* [Gr. *sideros*, iron;
skopō, I view or explore], an instr. for detecting
small quantities of iron in substances.

side, v. *si-d* [from *side*], to go or move side-
foremost: *sid-ing*, imp. *-ding*: *sid-ed*, pp. *-ed*:
to *side* up to one, to creep up to one cautiously
and little by little.

siege, n. *si-j* [OF. *siège*—from *sedeo*, I sit: cf. the
use of L. *absidium*, a sitting down before a town in
a hostile war; a *siege*—from the same root], the act
or operation of attacking a fortress or fortified town
under cover of earth thrown up from trenches, to
compel its surrender; any continued endeavour to
gain possession: the base or bottom of a glass
furnace on which the pots containing the fused
glass stand; in OE, a seat or throne; a class; a
rank; a place: v. in OE, for besiege: *siege-train*,
the cannon, mortars, &c., for carrying on a siege:
to raise a *siege*, to abandon the attempt to take a
fortified place by force.

sienite—see *syenite*.

sienna—see *under terra*.

sierra, n. *si-ér-rá* [Sp. *sierra*, a saw, a ridge of
mountains—from L. *serra*, a saw], a ridge or range
of mountains with ragged saw-like outline.

siesta, n. *si-és-tá* [Sp. *siesta*; L. *sexta* (hora), the
sixth hour—that is, noon], the mid-day or after-
dinner nap.

sieur, n. *s-ý-ér* [F. *sieur*, lord of the manor—con-
tracted from *seigneur*; see *seignior*], sir; a title of
respect used by the French.

sieve, n. *si-é* [A.S. *sifc*, a sieve; cf. Ice. *sif*: Dut. *zeef*;
Ger. *sieb*], a utensil, generally in shape like the head
of a drum, covered with hair or a material with open
meshes, for separating flour from bran, or the smaller
particles of anything from the large; a bolter; a
basket used as a measure.

sift, v. *síft* [see *sieve*], to separate by shaking a
sieve; to pass through a sieve; to examine minutely
or critically: *sift-ing*, imp.: a. act of one who sifts
or uses a sieve: *sift-ed*, pp.: *sift-er*, n. *-ér*, he or that
which sifts: *sift-ings*, n. plu. the dust and smaller
particles separated from a commodity, as tea-siftings.

sigantian, a. *si-gút-shi-án* [from *Sigantus*, a French
surgeon who first performed the operation], applied
to the surgical operation of enlarging the capacity of
the pelvis in cases of impracticable labour.

sign, n. *si* [A.S. *signa*, to sign: cf. Sw. *signa*: Dan.
signke: imitative], a deep, long-drawn, and audible
respiration, as in grief or pain: v. to express by
signs; to inhale and respire a long breath audibly,

as in grief or pain; to grieve: *sign-ing*, imp.: a. the
act of taking a long and audible breath; expression
of grief: *sign-ed*, pp. *sign*: *sign-ingly*, ad. *-ly*.
sign, n. *si* [A.S. *geseht*, sight: cf. Dan. *signe*: Sw.
sign: Ger. *sicht*], the act or faculty of seeing; per-
ception of objects by the eye; view; a being within
the limits of vision; that which is beheld; a spec-
tacle; a show; knowledge from seeing; a small
aperture through which a thing is seen, as the eye-
piece of a quadrant; a small piece of metal fixed on
the muzzle of a gun to guide the eye in taking aim;
in OE, a large number; a multitude: v. to look at
through a sight; to see accurately; to gain the proper
elevation and direction to by means of a sight; in
nautical language, to come in sight of: *sign-ing*,
imp.: *sign-ed*, a seeing in a particular way, as
near-sighted: *sign-less*, a. *-lés*, wanting sight;
blind; in OE, offensive to the eye; unpleasant to
look at; invariable: *sign-lessly*, ad. *-ly*: *sign-les-
ness*, n. *-nés*, the state of being sightless; want of
sight; *sign-ly*, a. *-ly*, pleasing to the eye; comely:
sign-fulness, n. *-it-nes*, the state of being sightly;
comeliness: to come in sight, to obtain a view of,
as land: *at sight*, when presented, and after sight,
when the time mentioned has expired, said of com-
mercial bills and notes of exchange: *sight-seeing*, a.
given to seeing sights: a. the act of seeing sights;
eagerness for seeing novelties or curiosities: *sight-
seer*, one given to seeing sights.—SYN. of 'sign n':
view; vision; show; spectacle; exhibition; repre-
sentation; notice; knowledge; eye.

sigillaria, n. *si-jí-l-á-ri-á* [L. *sigilla*, little figures
or images—from *signum*, a mark, an image], in geol.,
an extensive genus of fluted tree-stems from the
Coal-measures, having seal-like punctures or leaf-
scars on the ridges; small images or ornaments
made in a mould.

sigma, n. *si-gmá* [the Greek letter Σ or σ], the
Greek letter—English S: *sig-moid*, a. *-móyd*, also *sig-
moid-al*, a. *-móyd-ál* [Gr. *sigma*, the letter Σ, and
eidos, a form], curved like the Greek Σ; in anat.,
applied to several structures in the body, from their
shape; in bot., curved in two directions like the
letter S, or the Greek Σ.

sign, n. *sin* [F. *signe*, a sign, a signature—from L.
signum, a mark], that by which a thing is known; a
token; a wonder; a miracle; a symbol; a gesture
instead of words; any significant mark; something
intended to serve as a proof or type; indication: a
picture or symbol set up on a house to show the
tenant's occupation; a visible representation; in
astron., the twelfth part of the ecliptic; in alg., a
character or symbol indicating the relation between
quantities; in med., anything by which the presence
of disease is made known: v. to attach one's name
to; to ratify by signature or seal; to indicate by a
sign; in OE, to be a sign or omen: *sign-ing*, imp.:
n. act of one who signs or affixes a signature:
signed, pp. *sign-d*: *sign-er*, n. *-ér*, one who signs:
sign-board, a board hung up with painted designs
to indicate a man's calling: *sign-manual*, a royal
signature, superscribed at the top of bills, of grants
or letters patent: *sign-post*, a post or pillar on which
a sign is hung: *signs of the times*, occurrences
which indicate coming events: *signs of the zodiac*,
Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra,
Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces,
each of which see: *natural signs*, pantomimic and
other easily understood signs to represent things.—
SYN. of 'sign n': token; emblem; wonder; miracle;
prodigy; monument; memorial; constellation; note;
mark; symbol; representation; device; symptom;
indication; type; omen; prognostic; presage; man-
ifestation.

signal, n. *si-gn-ál* [F. *signal*, a signal—from mid. L.
signale—from L. *signum*, a sign], anything employed
to attract the eye or ear of others at a distance;
notice given by a sign; in OE, token: adj. distin-
guished from what is ordinary; memorable; not-
able: v. to convey by signals: *sign-al-ing*, imp.:
sign-al-ed, pp. *-al-d*: *sign-als*, n. plu. *-als*, a sys-
tem of signs or tokens addressed to the eye, as flags,
boards, lights, &c., for establishing communications
at distances—now generally superseded on land by
the electric telegraph: *sign-ally*, ad. *-ly*, eminently;
remarkably: *sign-ally*, v. *-al-ly*, to make remark-
able; to render distinguished above what is common:

mâte, mât, fâr, lâb; mête, mêt, hër; yâne, pên; nôte, nôl, môve;

carriage, or a train, from one line of rails on to another; to turn a train into a siding; to delay; to put off unnecessarily and vexatiously: *shunt'ing*, *imp.*: *n.*, the act of removing waggons, &c., from one line of rails on to another: *shunt'ed*, *pp.*: *shunt'er*, *n.*, *er*, a railway servant employed in shunting: *shunt-gun*, a rifled firearm having two sets of grooves, the shot being passed down the one set, and passing out, when fired off, by the other.

shut, *v.* *shút* [AS. *scytan*, to shut: Dut. *schutten*], to close so as to prevent entrance or exit; to close or stop up for defence or security; to forbid entrance into; to contract, as the hand; not to keep expanded; to close itself; to be closed: *shut'ing*, *imp.*: *shut*, *pt.* *shút*: *shutter*, *n.*, *er*, a cover for a window or opening: *shut'tered*, *a.*, *tered*, furnished with a shutter, or with shutters: to *shut in*, to confine; to enclose: to *shut off*, to exclude; to prevent the passage of, as steam: to *shut out*, to exclude; to deny admission to: to *shut up*, to close; to make fast the entrance of; to confine.—*SYN.* of 'shut *v.*': to close; enclose; confine; prohibit; bar; exclude; contract.

shuttle, *n.* *shút'tl* [AS. *scytel*, a lock, a bar—from *scotian*, to shoot—see *shoot*], the implement by which the thread is shot to and fro in weaving: *shuttle-box*, the case at the end of the race of a weaver's loom to receive the shuttle after having passed through the thread: *shuttle-cock* [cock, a supposed corrupt of *cork*: according to Skeat, probably called cock from being stuck with feathers and flying through the air], an ornamental cork stuck with feathers, beaten backwards and forwards by a battledore in play: *shuttle-race*, a sort of shelf or ledge in a loom along which the shuttle passes.

shwan-pan, *n.* *shwán'pán* [Chín.], a calculating instr. of the Chinese, similar to the Roman abacus.

shy, *a.* *shí* [AS. *scôþ*, timid: cf. Dan. *sky*, *shy*, *skittish*; Sw. *skypg*; Ger. *schü*, timorous], that is fearful of near approach; reserved; not familiar; avoiding free intercourse; wary; cautious; bashful: *v.*, to start suddenly aside, as a horse; to take fright: *shy'ing*, *imp.*: *n.*, the act of starting suddenly aside, as a horse from fear: *shied*, *pp.* *shied*: *shier*, *n.* *sh'er*, one who shies: *shyly*, *ad.* *shí'ly*: *shyness*, *n.*, *nes*, fear of near approach; reserve; unsociableness.—*SYN.* of 'shy *a.*': bashful; reserved; only; timid; cautious; wary; suspicious; chary; jealous.

shy, *v.* *shí* [from *shy*], to throw with a sidelong motion, or at random; to have a fling at; to try to hit: *n.* a fling at; a side throw: *shy'ing*, *imp.*: *shied*, *pp.* *shid*.

sl, *sl*, in music, the seventh note of the scale—B.

salagogue, *n.* *si-dá-d-gôg* [F. *salagogue*—from Gr. *salas*, saliva; *agôgos*, leading, from *agô*, I lead], a medicine which increases the flow of saliva—also *sal-ogogue*: *sal'agôg'ic*, *a.* *-gôg'ic*, promoting the flow of saliva.

sid or *sibb*, *a.* *sib* [AS. *sibb*, kindred, peace], in OE. and Scot., related; of kin.

sibbans or *sivvans*, *n.* *sib'bans* or *siv'vans* [Gael. *rubberry*, a raspberry, so called from its resembling a raspberry], a name given in the W. of Scotland to a cutaneous disease, prevalent in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; in *Orkney*, a name for the itch.

Siberian, *a.* *si-bér'i-an*, *pert.* to *Siberia* or Asiatic Russia; bleak; northern.

sibilant, *a.* *sib't-lánt* [F. *sibilant*—from L. *sibilans* or *sibilantem*, hissing; *sibillare*, to hiss—from *sibilus*, a hissing], making a hissing sound: *n.* a letter uttered with a hissing sound, as *s*: *sibilance*, *n.* *-lance*, also *sibillancy*, *n.* *-lancy*, the quality or characteristic of being sibilant: *sib'ilant'ion*, *n.* *-l'ion*, utterance with a hissing sound; a hissing sound.

Sibthorpia, *n.* *sib-thôrp'i-d* [after Dr *Sibthorp* of Oxford], a greenhouse plant, of a singular and interesting appearance, Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

Sibyl, *n.* *sib'yl* [L. *sibylla*; Gr. *sibylla*], the name given to certain women who in ancient times and different countries professed to be inspired; a gipsy; a fortune-teller: *sib'yline*, *a.* *-line*, uttered or composed by sibyls: *pert.* to the sibyls: *sib'yllist*, *n.* *-ist*, a believer in the sibylline prophecies: *Sibylline books*, certain prophetic books purchased from the famous Cumæan Sibyl by Tarquin the Proud, a Roman king, and supposed to contain the fate of the Roman Empire: *Sibylline verses*, forgeries of 2nd century A.D., frequently quoted by early

Christian writers, as bearing on the future of Christianity.

sic, *adv.* *sik* [L. *sic*, so, thus], a word which, when placed within brackets immediately after a quoted word or expression, indicates a difference of opinion with the author or speaker, and expresses something between a doubt and a sneer; can this be correct? *siccar*—see *sicker*.

siccative, *a.* *sik't-iv* [L. *siccatus*, dried up; *siccare*, to dry—from *siccus*, dry], drying; causing to dry: *n.* that which promotes drying.

six, *n.* *six* [F. *six*, six—from L. *sex*, six], the number six: *six*.

sich, *a.* *sich*, OE. for *sach*.

Sicilian, *a.* *si-sil'i-an*, of or relating to *Sicily*, *sic'li*, an island south of Italy: *Sicilian Vespers*, *vers'pers*, in *hist.*, the great massacre of the French in Sicily, A.D. 1282, on the eve of Easter Monday, whence the name: *siciliano*, *n.* *sich'il-i-á-nô*, also *sic'ilia'na*, *n.* *-nd*, a musical composition in 6-4 or 6-8 time, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.

sick, *a.* *sik* [AS. *sôc*, sick: cf. Icel. *síkr*; Goth. *sícks*; Ger. *siech*: prob. conn. with *sigh*, which see], affected with disease of any kind; indisposed; not in health; inclined to vomit; weary of: *v.* in OE., to sicken: *sick'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*, inclined to be sick; exciting disgust: *sick'lyly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *sick'iness*, *n.* *-nes*, the quality of being sickly: *sick'ly*, *a.* *-ly*, not healthy; ailing; feeble: *sick'ness*, *n.* *-nes*, state of being habitually diseased or in bad health: *sick'ness*, *n.* *-nes*, state of being in bad health; illness: *sick-bed*, the bed to which one ailing is confined: *sick-birth*, in a *ship of war*, an apartment for the sick: *sick-headache*, headache attended with disorder of the stomach and nausea: *sick-leaf*, names of persons ailing: *sick-room*, the apartment where one lies ill: the sick, those affected with disease: *sicken*, *v.* *sik'n*, to make sick or squeamish; to fall into disease; to languish; to decay: *sick'ening*, *imp.* *-ing*: *adj.* disgusting; making sick: *sick'ened*, *pp.* *-nd*.—*SYN.* of 'sick *a.*': ill; disordered; diseased; morbid; ailing; feeble; distempered; indisposed; weak; disgusted.

sicker, *siker*, *a.* *sik'er* [AS. *siker*, sure, safe—from L. *sécurus*, safe], in Scot. and OE., certain; sure; firm; having assurance of mind: *v.* to make certain; to secure: *sick'erness*, *n.* in OE., security—also spelt *siccar*.

sickle, *n.* *sik'kl* [AS. *siccol*, a sickle—from L. *secula*—from *seco*, I cut], an instr. for cutting down grass or grain; a reaping-hook: *sickled*, *a.* *sik'kl'd*, furnished with a sickle.

sickly, *sickness*—see under *sick*.

side, *n.* *síde* [AS. *side*, *l* side: cf. Icel. *sidá*; Dan. *side*; Dut. *zijde*; Ger. *seite*] the long or broad part of anything as distinguished from the end; the part of an animal from the shoulder to the buttock, as a *side* of bacon; one part of a thing as seen by the eye; any part generally; the margin; edge; border; quarter; region; party; sect; branch of a family; any part or position viewed as opposite to, or as contrasted with, another; used to denote consanguinity, as, by the mother's *side*: *adj.* towards the side; lateral; oblique; indirect: *v.* to embrace the opinions of one party in opposition to another; in OE., to be at the side of: *si'ding*, *imp.*: *n.* the attaching oneself to a party; in *railways*, a short line of rails turning off from the main line: *si'ded*, *pp.*: *adj.* having a side, as one-sided: *si'der*, *n.* *-der*, one on a particular side, as out-side: *si'ding*, *ad.* *-ing*, with the side foremost; sloping: *side-arms*, weapons worn at or by the side, as a sword or bayonet: *sideboard*, a piece of furniture placed at the side of a room: *side-out*, an indirect blow or attack: *side-dish*, a dish at the side of a table, as opposed to the top and the bottom: *side-glance*, a glance or brief look to one side: *side-long*, *a.* oblique; not directly in front: *ad.* obliquely: in the direction of the side: *side-plates*, the parts at the back of a plough which prevent the earth falling into the body of the plough: *side-pocket*, a pocket at the side: *side-posts*, among *carpenters*, a kind of truss-posts, placed in pairs, for supporting the principal rafters, braces, &c.: *side-saddle*, a saddle for a lady: *sideman*, *n.* *side'mán*, an officer in a church; an assistant to the churchwarden: *side-table*, a table placed against a wall, or apart from the chief table: *side-taking*, an engagement with a sect or party: *side-view*, a view on or from one side: *side-walk*, the raised footway of a street: *side-ways*, *ad.* *-wáys*, to-

acôe, *bôg*, *fôôl*; *yâre*, *bâd*; *châtr*, *gâme*, *jog*, *shun*, *thîng*, *there*, *zeal*.

undertaken to deliver; to cut short, to abridge; to stop suddenly; to fall or come short, to fail; not to do or accomplish; to sell short, on the *Stock Exchange*, to sell for future delivery what the dealer has not in his possession at the time of contract, but which he hopes to purchase at a lower rate; to *stop short*, to stop at once, or without reaching the point aimed at; to *turn short*, to turn abruptly.—*SYN.* of 'short a.': brief; laconic; concise; succinct; summary; limited; inadequate; insufficient; wanting; scanty; lacking; defective; imperfect; narrow; abrupt; contracted; pointed; petulant; severe; crisp; brittle; friable.

shorten, *v.* *shórt'n* [from short, which see], to make short; to lessen; to abridge; to contract; to become short; *short'ning*, *imp.* *-ning*: a. a making short or shorter; anything used, as butter or lard, to make pastry crisp; *short'ned*, *pp.* *-nd*: to shorten a rope, to take in the slack of it; to shorten sail, to reduce sail by taking the sails in.

shot, *n.* *shót* [from shoot, which see], the act of shooting; balls or bullets for firearms; globules of lead for killing birds or small animals; the flight of a missile, or the distance over which it passes; a shooter; a marksman, as a good or bad *shot*; in *Scot.* among *fishermen*, the whole sweep of nets thrown out at one time; the draught of fishes made by a net; *famously*, the turn next in order; a stroke or move in play; *v.* to load with shot, as a gun; *shot'ing*, *imp.* *shot'ed*, *pp.* *ad.* loaded or charged with shot; *bar-shot*, a bar of metal with a round head at each end, formerly discharged as shot from guns; *case-shot*, or *canister*, balls packed in tin canisters in the form of cylinders, having wooden bottoms, and fitted to the calibre of guns; *chain-shot*, two half-balls united by a chain; *grape-shot*, a number of shot so arranged as to resemble a bunch of grapes, formerly used to load guns; *red-hot shot*, shot heated to redness in a furnace, and in this state fired from a gun; *round-shot*, a solid sphere of iron or other material as loading for a gun; *shot-hole*, the hole made by shot; *shot-locker*, a piece of wood pierced with holes for holding shot, or for shot resting on; *shot in the locker*, money in hand; *shot of a cable*, the splicing of two cables; the whole length of cables thus united; *shot-tower*, a lofty tower erected for making small shot, from the summit of which melted lead is allowed to drop through perforated plates into water or other liquid at the bottom, the drops assuming a globular form, and cooling in their descent; to *shot guns*, to load them; to *shoot guns*, to discharge them.

shot, *n.* *shót* [AS. *scot*, a portion, money—see *scot* 1], reckoning; proportional share of expense incurred at a tavern; *shot-free*, but usually spelt *scot-free*, without payment; unpunished; to *pay one's shot*, to pay one's share of a common expense.

shots, *n.* also *shoot*, *n.* *shót* [from shoot, which see], a young swine half grown, or less; *shots*, *n.* *shót*, in *OE.*, a young pig; a young trout or salmon; in *Amer. slang*, an inferior or worthless character.

shot-silk, *n.* a silk fabric, the warp and weft threads of which are of different colours, so as to exhibit changeable tints.

shotten, *a.* *shót'n* [from shoot, which see], having thrown out the spawn, as herring; gutted or dried for keeping, as herrings; out of its socket; curdled by keeping too long; *cock-shotten*, in *OE.*, shooting or jutting out into nooks or angles; *shoulder-shotten*, in *OE.*, strained in the shoulder.

shough, *n.* *shók* [see *shag*], *OE.* for *shock*, a dog with long hair or shag; a shaggy dog.

should, *v.* *shóuld*, *pt.* of *shall*, which see.

shoulder, *n.* *shóul'dér* [AS. *sculder*, a shoulder; cf. Swed. *skuldra*; Dan. *skulder*; Dut. *schouder*; Ger. *schulter*], the joint connecting the human arm to the body, or the fore leg of a quadruped; anything resembling the shoulder; a prominence; sustaining power; support; strength; *v.* to push or thrust with violence; to take upon the shoulder; *shoul'dering*, *imp.* *shoul'dered*, *pp.* *-derd*: *shoulder-belt*, a belt that passes across the shoulder; *shoulder-blade*, the flat bone of the shoulder; the scapula; *shoulder-knot*, an ornamental knot of ribbon, &c., worn on the shoulder; *shoulder-strap*, a strap worn on or over the shoulder; *shoulder of mutton*, the fore-leg of a sheep; the name given to a triangular sail for a boat; to *put one's shoulder to the wheel*, to exert one's full strength to overcome a difficulty; to *give*

the cold shoulder, to receive unkindly and indifferently, as a former intimate or friend.

shout, *n.* *shóut* [OE. *shoute*, a shout; origin unknown], a loud burst of voice; a violent and sudden outcry of a multitude of men, expressing applause, triumph, and the like; *v.* to utter a sudden and loud outcry; as of joy or exultation; *shout'ing*, *imp.* *n.* the act of crying with sudden outburst of voice; a loud outcry, as of joy or exultation; *shout'ed*, *pp.* *shout'ér*, *n.* *-ér*, one who shouts; to *shout at*, to deride or revile with shouts.

shove, *v.* *shúv* [AS. *scáfan*, to thrust; cf. Icel. *skufa*; Dut. *schuiven*; Ger. *schieben*] to thrust or push; to force or drive forward; to press against; to jostle; *n.* a thrust; a push; *shov'ing*, *imp.* *shoved*, *pp.* *shúvd*: to *shove by*, to push away; to *reject*; to *shove off*, to move away by a push or a thrust, as a boat from the shore.

shovel, *n.* *shóv'l* [AS. *scoff*, a shovel; *scáfan*, to shove; Dut. *schovel*; Ger. *schauvel*—see also *shovel*], an instr. consisting of a broad iron or wooden blade, more or less hollow, with a long handle, used for shovelling and raising loose earth, &c.; *v.* to take up and throw or heap together with a shovel; to gather roughly; to *use a shovel*; *shovelling*, *imp.* *shov'ling*; *shov'elled*, *pp.* *-ld*: *shovel'el*, *n.* *-l* [see *el*], as much as a shovel will hold; *shovel'el*, *plur.* *shovel'els*, *n.* *-els*, one who shovels; a species of duck, having a spoon-like bill; *shovel-bill*, a game played by sliding metal pieces at a mark along a board; *shovel-hat*, a broad-brimmed hat turned up at the sides, and projecting in front, formerly worn by dignified clergymen.

show, *v.* *shó* [AS. *schawian*, to look; cf. Dan. *skue*; Dut. *schouwen*; Ger. *schauen*], to present to view; to make or enable to see or know; to reveal; to give proof of; to publish; to teach, instruct, or inform; to prove; to point out; to guide; to explain; to confer or bestow; to afford; to appear or be in appearance; to become well or ill; *n.* a sight or spectacle; exhibition, as a cattle or agricultural show; something exhibited for money; superficial appearance; ostentatious display; hypocritical pretence; public appearance; semblance; *show'ing*, *imp.* *n.* demonstration; exhibition; *show'ed*, *pt.* *shód*; *show'n*, *pp.* *shón*: *showy*, *a.* *shó'y*, gaudy; making a great show; *show'ily*, *ad.* *-ily*: *show'iness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being showy; pompousness; show-bill, a printed advertisement in large letters, exhibited in a shop window; *show-bread*, usually *shew*, among the *Anc. Jews*, the loaves of bread placed weekly on the golden table in the sanctuary; *show-case*, a case with a glass cover, in which articles of value are exhibited for sale; *showman*, one who exhibits a show; *show-room*, a room where a tradesman or manufacturer displays his goods; to *show forth*, to manifest; to *show off*, to exhibit ostentatiously; to *set off*; to *display oneself*; to *show up*, to expose; *show of hands*, in *public assemblies*, hands raised up to signify a vote; *dumb-show*, action by representation.—*SYN.* of 'show v.': to exhibit; display; prove; publish; proclaim; inform; teach; conduct; offer; afford; explain; expound; discover; appear; look; demonstrate; indicate; evince; argue; manifest.—of 'show n.': spectacle; appearance; display; semblance; likeness; speciousness; plausibility; exhibition; pomp; phantom; representation; sight; ostentation; parade—of 'showy': gaudy; splendid; gay; stately; pompous; ostentatious; fine; gorgeous; grand; magnificent; sumptuous.

shower, *v.* *shówer* [AS. *skür*, a shower; cf. Icel. *skír*; Dut. *schor*; Goth. *skúra*; Ger. *schauer*], a fall of rain of short duration; a copious fall or supply of anything; *v.* to water copiously, as with rain; to pour down; to scatter in abundance; to bestow liberally; to wet or soak with rain; *shower'ing*, *imp.* *showered*, *pp.* *shóur'd*: *showery*, *a.* *shó'ri*, abounding in frequent falls of rain; *show'erless*, *n.* *-less*, the state of being showery; *show'eries*, *n.* *-ies*, without showers; *shower-bath*, an apparatus for pouring upon the body a shower of water.

showily, *showiness*, *showy*, *shown*—see under *show*.

shrank, *v.* *shrángk*, *pt.* of *shrink*, which see.

shrapnel-shell, *n.* *shráp'nél* [from the inventor, General *Shrapnel*], in *mil.*, a spherical case filled with musket-balls, and containing a bursting-charge of powder.

cóo, *bóy*, *fóot*: *púre*, *bád*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thíng*, *there*, *caul*.

accident, bad news, &c.; the sudden effect produced by the passage of electricity through an animal body: *v.* to shake by violence; to meet with hostile violence; to cause surprise or offence: to strike with horror or disgust; to offend highly; to cause to recoil, as from something disgusting or horrible: *shock'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* causing surprise or offence; striking, as with horror; highly offensive; appalling; terrible: *shocked*, *pp.* *shokt*; *shock'ingly*, *ad.* *-ing-ly*.

shock, *n.* *shók* [a corrupt. of *shag*, which see], a dog with long hair or shag, also called a *shock-dog*; a thick mass of short hair: *shock-headed*, *a.* having thick and uncombed hair.

shock, *n.* *shók* [M.Dut. *schocke*, a heap], a pile of sheaves of wheat, oats, &c., set up on end in the harvest-field.

shed, *v.* *shód*, *pt. pp.* of *shoe*, which see.

sheddy, *n.* *shód-dí* [from *shed* 3, which see], the flue or fluff *shed* or thrown off from cloth in the process of weaving; an inferior woollen cloth, made from a material consisting of old woollen goods torn to shreds, and new wool in varying proportions; in U.S., a textile fabric of any description of an inferior or fraudulent character.

shoe, *n.* *shó*, *pl.* *shoes*, *shós* [AS. *scō*, a shoe: cf. Icel. *skó*; Dut. *schoen*; Goth. *skōhs*; Ger. *schuh*, akin to Sans. *śku*, to cover], a covering for the foot, made of leather, and consisting of a sole and an upper; a rim or plate of iron fastened on the bottom of a horse's hoof for protection; the bend or crook at the bottom of a water-pipe which discharges the water from a building; a sort of drag placed under the wheel of a loaded vehicle on going down a steep part of a road; in *mach.*, a notched piece on which something rests; a kind of trough: *v.* to fit the foot with a shoe; to furnish with shoes; to cover at the bottom: *shoe'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who shoes; the putting on of shoes: *shod*, *pt. pp.* *shód*, *did shoe*; *shoer*, *n.* *shó-ér*, one who shoes horses: *shoes'less*, *a.* *-less*, without shoes: *shoes'black*, a boy in the street who cleans shoes: *shoe-leather*, leather for shoes: *shoemaker*, one who makes shoes: *shoe-kie*, also *shoe-latchet*, that which fastens a shoe; a shoe-string: *shoe'leather*, a long concave piece of horn which, by being placed between the heel of the foot and the back of the leather of the shoe facilitates the insertion of the foot into the shoe: in another man's shoes, occupying the place or possessing the honours of another.

shog, *v.* *shóg* [ME. *schoppen*], in O.E. and Scot., to jog or joggle; to move off; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses; to shake: *n.* a violent concussion: *shog'ing*, *imp.* *shogged*, *pp.* *shógd*; *shoggle*, *v.* *shóg-gl*, to shake; to joggle: *shog'gling*, *imp.* *-gling*; *shog'gled*, *pp.* *-gled*.

shone, *v.* *shón*, *pt. pp.* of *shine*, which see.

shoe or shune, *v.* *shó* [ME. *schone*], to scare birds from corn: *shoe'ing*, *imp.* *shoosed*, *pp.* *shódd*.

shook, *v.* *shók*, *pt.* of *shake*, which see.

shook, *n.* *shók* [from *shock* 3, which see], a set of staves sufficient to make one cask or hoghead, or a set of boards sufficient to make a sugar-box, prepared or fitted for putting together: *v.* to pack in shocks.

shoon, *shóon*, in O.E. and Scot., *pl.* of *shoe*.

shoot, *v.* *shót* [AS. *scōtan*, to dart, to shoot: cf. Icel. *skýta*; Dut. *schieten*; Ger. *schieszen*], to let fly or discharge anything with such force as to cause it to pass swiftly through the air; to send off with sudden force; to be emitted; to move swiftly along; to dart; to discharge, as from a gun; to maim or kill by letting off a gun; to penetrate, as words; to perform the act of shooting; to pass, as an arrow or a ball; to throw or send out, as a branch; to thrust forth, as the lips; to bud or sprout; to grow rapidly; to discharge, as earth or rubbish from a cart, &c.; to pass quickly over or under, as a rapid or a bridge: *n.* a young branch issuing from the main stock; an inclined plane down which timber, coal, &c., are caused to *shoot* or slide; a narrow passage in a river through which the water rushes rapidly; among *miners*, a vein running in the same direction as the strata in which it occurs: *shoot'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of using a gun or bow; the act or practice of killing game with firearms; sensation of a quick darting pain: *adj.* moving rapidly, as an arrow from a bow or a ball from a gun; quick and darting: *shot*, *pt.* *shót*: *shooter*, *n.* *shó-ér*, one who shoots; an archer; to shoot ahead, to outstrip in running, flying, or sailing: *shooting-star*, a meteor in a state of combustion,

seen suddenly darting across some part of the sky: *shooting-box*, a small house in the country for use in the shooting season: *shooting-stick*, among *grainers*, a tapering piece of wood or iron used in driving up the quoins in the chase: *shooting-boat*, in *mil.*, a skirmisher sent out in front of a body of troops to annoy and pick off with his rifle individuals of the enemy's force: to shoot a bolt, to make a bolt secure within its fastenings: to be shot of, to be freed from.

shop, *n.* *shóp* [AS. *scōppa*, a stall: M.Dut. *schop*], a place in which goods are sold by retail; a building in which mechanics work; a store; a warehouse: *v.* to visit shops for the purchase of goods: *shop'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of visiting shops for the purchase of goods: *shopped*, *pp.* *shópt*: *shop-like*, *a.* vulgar; avouring of petty dealing: *shop-bill*, a tradesman's business announcement: *shop-board*, a bench on which work is performed: *shop-book*, a book in which a tradesman enters his sales on credit: *shop-keeper*, a trader who sells goods by retail in a shop: *shop-lifter*, one who, under a pretence of buying, steals from shops: *shop'lifting*, *n.* stealing from a shop: *shop'walker*, one who wanders in a shop: *shop-walker*, in a *large shop*, an attendant who directs customers to the proper department, and who sees that they are duly attended to; to talk *shop*, to use phrases and manner of speech peculiar to one's employment or profession.

shore, *n.* *shór* [AS. *scera*, to shear], the land adjacent to a sea or ocean, or to a great lake or river: *shored*, *a.* *shórd*, having a bank or shore: *shore'less*, *a.* *-less*, of indefinite or unlimited extent: *shore'ward*, *ad.* *-wórd*, towards the shore: *sea-shore*, the space between high and low water marks; the beach.

shore, *n.*, also *shoar*, *n.* *shór* [Fris. *schór*, a prop], a support; one of the stocks by which a ship is supported on dry land, or by which a wall or building is temporarily supported: *v.* to support with a prop or buttress temporarily: *shor'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of supporting with props or shores; a number or system of props: *shored*, *pp.* *shórd*.

shore, *n.* *shór*, an obsolete dial. form of *sewer*.

shore, *v.* *shór*, *pt.* of *shear*, which see.

shori, *n.* *shórt*, another spelling of *schori*, which see.

shor'ing, *n.* *shór'ing* [from *shore*, *pt.* of *shear*] in *Eng. dial.*, the skin of a living sheep after shearing.

shorn, *v.* *shórn*, *pp.* of *shear*, which see.

short, *a.* *shórt* [AS. *scort*, short; cf. Icel. *skortr*; OH.Ger. *scurs*; Ger. *kurz*; L. *curtus*], not long; not long either in space or time; inadequate; insufficient; imperfect; breaking or crumbling readily; crisp; brittle, as iron; not bending; brief; concise; quick; sudden; abrupt; angry; not going so far as intended: *ad.* not long; quickly; insufficiently: *n.* a summary or concise account, as in the phrase, 'the short and long of the matter is'; a word often given as a reply at the counter of a bank when the amount of a cheque is desired in a small compass: *shorts*, *n.* *pl.* the part of ground grain sifted out somewhat finer than bran: *shortly*, *ad.* *-ly*, soon; briefly: *short'ness*, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being short; conciseness; dexterity: *short-breathed*, *-breáth*, having a short quick respiration: *short'breath*, or *short'breathed*, broad baked or sour and butter that breaks easily and crisply: *short'breoming*, a falling of the usual produce or quantity; a failure in duty: *short'backed*, having little time to run, as a bill of exchange: *short'drawn*, being of short breathing; imperfectly inspired: *short'hand*, a rapid system of writing by means of contractions and simple characters: *short'hand writer*, one who professionally takes notes in shorthand; a reporter: *short'hand*, among *actors*, a sucking whale less than a year old: *short-lived*, *a.* *-lived*, living or lasting long: *short rib*, one of the lower ribs; a false rib: *short-sighted*, *a.* not able to see distant objects; not able to see far intellectually; imprudent: *short-sightedness*, *n.* a defect in vision; defective or limited intellectual sight: *short'speech*, speaking in a quick short manner; gruff: *short-waisted*, short from the armpits to the waist: *short-winded*, affected with shortness of breath: *short-witted*, having but little wit; of scanty intellect: *at short notice*, in a brief time; promptly: *in short*, in a few words; briefly: the long and short, the whole: the shorts, in the Stock Exchange, the dealers who are deficient in those stocks at the time they have

shingles: *shin'gling*, *imp. -gling*: *n.* act of covering with shingles; a covering of shingles: *shin'gled*, *pp. -gled*. *adj.* covered with shingles: *shin'gling-hammer*, a ponderous hammer, moved by machinery, for hammering and shaping masses of iron while red-hot into oblong or square pieces: *shin'gling-mill*, a great workshop where cast or pig iron is changed into malleable iron.

shingle, *n. shin'göl* [Norw. *singöl*, gravel, shingle; *shingla*, to jingle, to clink] the pebbles on the sea-shore, so named from the jingling noise made by them from the movements of the waves on the beach; in *geol.*, loose angular fragments of stone—gravel being rounded fragments.

shingles, *n. plu. shin'göls* [OF. *sangle*, *cengle*, a girth—from *L. cingulum*, a girdle—from *cingo*, I surround], an eruptive disease, usually spreading round the body like a girdle; called also *herpes* or *tetter*.

Shinto or *Shintoism*, *n. shin'tō*, *shin'tō-tem* [Chin. —from *shin*, the gods; *tō*, way], the indigenous religion of Japan, originally a system of nature-worship, in which the forces of nature were regarded as gods, the sun supreme god, a legend that the soul of the sun-god when on earth founded the present dynasty of Japan, being the source of the peculiar reverence paid to the Mikado; now essentially conjoined worship to the souls of dead heroes and of ancestors: *Shintoist*, *n. -ist*, a believer in.

shinty, *n. shin'ti* [Gael. *shintag*, a bound] in Scot., an outdoor game, in which a ball and clubs with crooked heads are employed, the object of each party being to drive the ball over their opponents' *hall* or boundary—the English game *hockey*; the club used in playing the game.

shiny—see under *shine* 1.

ship, *n. shíp* [AS. *scip*, a ship; cf. Icel. *skip*; Goth. *skip*; Ger. *schiff*; L. *scapha*; Gr. *skaphē*, any hollow vessel, a boat—from Gr. *skapto*, I dig, I scoop out], generally, any large vessel for conveying goods and passengers over the sea, or up and down a river; in a special sense, a vessel with a bowsprit and three masts: *v.* to put on board a ship; to convey by water; to receive into the ship, as to *ship* a heavy sea; to engage for service in a ship; to fix in its place, as to *ship* the tiller; *ship'ping*, *imp.*: *n.* ships or vessels collectively; tonnage: *shipped*, *pp.* *shipped*, put on board a ship, as goods: *ship'per*, *n. -per*, one who puts goods on board a ship to be conveyed to a distant place: *ship'ment*, *n. -ment*, the act of putting anything on board a ship for conveyance by sea; the goods shipped: *ship'ful*, *n. -ful*, enough to fill a ship: *ship-like*, *a. like* a ship: *ship'less*, *a. -less*, without a ship: *ship-biscuit*, hard coarse biscuit prepared for long keeping, and for use on board a ship: *ship-board*, *aboard* or *in* a ship: *ship-breaker*, one whose business is to break up vessels that are unfit for sea: *ship-broker*, one who transacts business connected with ships, as insurances, sales, &c.: *ship-builder*, one who constructs ships: *shipbuilding*, the art of constructing ships: *ship-canal*, a canal connecting two seas, two navigable rivers, or two large pieces of water, and through which vessels of large burden can pass: *ship-carpenter*, a carpenter who works at the building of ships: *ship-chandler*, one who supplies ships with cordage, canvas, &c.: *shipholder* or *shipowner*, a proprietor of a ship or ships: *ship's husband*, one who looks after and provides stores, provisions, &c., for a ship while in port: *ship-load*, the load or cargo of a ship: *shipmaster*, the captain or commander of a ship: *shipmate*, a fellow-sailor: *ship-money*, in Eng. Hist., an ancient tax imposed without authority of Parliament for the providing and supporting of ships for the king's service, revived in the reign of Charles I., and regarded as highly unjust: *ship-owner*—see *shipholder*: *ship-shape*, in a seaman-like manner; neat; trim; well put; properly: *ship-worm*, the teredo; a burrowing worm, very destructive to the timber of ships, common except in the coldest seas: *shipwreck*, *n.* the loss or destruction of a ship at sea by foundering, striking on rocks or shoals, or by other means; destruction; miscarriage: *v.* to destroy, as a ship; to throw into or be in distress or difficulty, as by shipwreck: *shipwrecked*, *a.* cast ashore on rocks or banks; destroyed: *shipwright*, a ship-carpenter: *shipyard*, a place adjoining the sea where ships are built and repaired: a ship of the line, one of the large vessels

of war of sufficient size and armament to take its place in line of battle: *shipping articles*, articles of agreement between a captain and his seamen: *ship's papers*, certain documents with which every sailing vessel must be furnished, such as the register, the charter-party, bills of lading, log-book, bill of health, &c.: to *ship* a sea, to have a large quantity of sea-water thrown on board, as in a storm: to *ship* off, to send away by water in a ship.

shire, *n. shir*, but in composition *shēr*, as in Hampshire, *shēpshēr* [AS. *scir*, a territorial division; *sceran*, to cut off, to divide] a district or division of a country; a county; a territorial division under a sheriff: *shire-clerk*, *shir*, a certain officer appointed by the sheriff: *shire-mote*, *n. shir-mōt*, anciently a county court or meeting: *knight of the shire*, a county M.P.

shirk, *v. shēr* [a modification of *shark*, which see], to avoid or escape from anything by under-hand proceedings; to seek to avoid the performance of duty; to slink from: *shirking*, *imp.*: *shirked*, *pp. sherkd*.

shirr, *n. shēr* [etym. unknown], the insertion of elastic lines or cords between pieces of cloth: *shirred*, *a. shērd*, having elastic lines or cords inserted between pieces of cloth, as the strings of india-rubber in men's braces.

shirt, *n. shērt* [AS. *scyrte*; cf. Icel. *skyrta*; Dan. *skjorte*; Sw. *skjorta*, a shirt; Ger. *schürze*, an apron—from *short*, which see] a loose under-garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men: *shirt'ing*, *n.* cloth for shirts: *shirt'less*, *a. -less*, without a shirt: *shirt-front*, the part of the shirt seen under the waistcoat.

shittim, *n. shi'tim* [Heb. *shittah*, plu. *shittim*] a species of wood of which the tables, altars, and boardings of the Jewish tabernacle were made; supposed to be the wood of the *Acacia seyal* or *Shittah-tree*, Ord. *Leguminosae*, sub-Ord. *Mimosae*.

shive, *n. shiv* [see *sheave*], a slice or thin cut; a little piece or fragment: *shives*, *n. plu. shivs*, circular discs of wood used as stoppers or bungs for casks instead of cork.

shiver, *v. shiv'er* [dim. of *shive*, a slice—see *sheave*], to break or fall into many pieces or splinters; to dash to pieces by a blow: *a. a small piece* or fragment of a thing broken by sudden violence; a species of blue slate: *shiv'ering*, *imp.*: *shiv'ered*, *pp. -erd*: *adj.* shattered: *shiv'ery*, *a. -ry*, *a. -ly*, coarsely coherent: *shiv'ers*, *-ers*, *n. plu.* the chips which arise from the dressings of building blocks in *geol.*, any loose sandy shale: *shiver-spar*, a carbonate of lime, so called from its slaty structure.

shiver, *v. shiv'er* [from *quiver*, which see, to quake; to tremble; to shudder; to shake as from cold or fear: *a. a shaking fit*; a tremor; a shudder: *shiv'ering*, *imp.*: *a. a trembling*; a shaking with cold or fear: *shiv'ered*, *pp. -erd*: *shiv'eringly*, *ad. -ing-ly*: *shiv'ers*, *n. plu. -ers*, the ague.

Shiyaita—see *Shitta*.

shoad, *n. shōd* [a corrupt. of *shed*, to shake off, to scatter; Ger. *schutt*, rubbish], broken ore mixed with rubbish, found by miners in searching for a lode, and which guides them to it: *shoad'ing* or *shōding*, *n.* *shōd'ing*, searching for fragments of ore in the gravel of a stream or valley with the view of tracing the vein from which they have been *shed* or dispersed: *shoad-stone*, a detached fragment of ore.

shoal, *n. shōl* [AS. *scōla*, a company or multitude; cf. Dut. *school*, a shoal of fishes, a flock of birds; Ir. *spoil*, shoal of fishes], a great multitude; a large crowd, applied to a vast number of fishes swimming together: *v.* to swim in vast numbers; to throng: *shoal'ing*, *imp.*: *shoaled*, *pp. shōld*.

shoal, *n. shōl* [Icel. *skógr*, oblique—see also *shallow*], a shallow place in the sea or a river; a sand-bank: *v.* to grow more shallow, applied to depth of water: *a. shallow*, as *shoal* water: *shoal'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* filling up with shoals; becoming filled up with shoals: *shoaled*, *pp. shōld*: *shoaly*, *a. shōfī*, full of shallows: *shoal'ness*, *n. -ness*, the state of being shoaly; want of depth of water.

shoar—see *shore* 2.

shoat—see *shote*.

shock, *n. shōk* [F. *choc*; OH.Ger. *scoc*, a shock], a violent collision or onset; the concussion occasioned by a collision; conflict of armed men; violence to the feelings; that which surprises or offends; impression of disgust; the effect on the system produced by an

coō, *bōy*, *fōt*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chāir*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *therr*, *seal*.

Sheol, *n.* *shé'ól* [Heb.], Hades, or the abode of the dead; the abode of the spirits of the departed.

shepherd, *n.* *shép-ér'd* [from *sheep*, and *herd*], a man employed in tending sheep while pasturing; a wain; sometimes applied to a pastor or minister of the Gospel: *shepherdess*, *n.* *-és*, a female who attends sheep while pasturing: *shepherd's crook* or *staff*, a rod or staff armed with a blunt iron hook: *shepherd-kings*, the race of kings who are said to have conquered Egypt about 2547 B.C., sometimes called *Hycos*: their invasion is supposed by some to be connected with the residence and subsequent bondage of the Israelites in Egypt: *shepherd's purse*, a very common weed, *Capella bursa-pastoris*, Ord. *Cruciferae*: *shepherd's rod* or *staff*, a plant known as the tassel, which see.

sherbet, *n.* *shér-bét* [Ar. *sharbat*, a drink or sip, a beverage—from *shar-ba* to drink], a favourite beverage in the East, composed of the juice of various fruits sweetened and flavoured; in this country, usually made from white sugar, bicarbonate of soda, tartaric acid, and a flavouring essence.

sherd, *n.* *shérd* [see *shard*], a fragment, as of an earthenware vessel.

shereef, *sharif*, different spellings of *schérif*, which see.

sheriff, *n.* *shér-í'f* [AS. *scir-gerefa*, the governor of a shire—from *scir*, a shire; *gerefa*, a reeve or sheriff—see *shire* and *reeve*], in *Eng.* and in the *U.S.*, the chief officer of a shire or county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws; in *Scot.*, the chief civil officer of a county, and sometimes of a city or burgh which is itself a county, who has extensive jurisdiction as a judge within his own district, both in civil and criminal matters: *sheriffship*, *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; also *sheriffdom*, *n.* and *sheriffalty*, *n.* *-tí-tí*: *sheriff-depute*, in *Scot.*, formerly a sheriff who acted for the hereditary or high sheriff, whose office corresponded very nearly to the modern sheriff-substitute, but who is now, since the abolition of hereditary sheriffs, the principal sheriff of a county: *sheriff-officer*, in *Scot.*, one who is charged with arrests and the service of process, &c.; a catch-poll: *sheriff-substitute*, in *Scot.*, a civil officer or judge under the sheriff-depute.

sherry, *n.* *shér-ri* [from *Xeres*, in Spain], a rich, dry, white wine of Spain: *sherry-cobbler*, *-kób-ler*, sherry mixed with pounded ice, powdered sugar, and lemon, which is partaken of by being sucked through a straw or a small tube: *sherry*, *n.* *OE.* for *sherry*: *sherryade*, *n.* *-ri-ad*, a pleasant summer beverage whose principal flavouring ingredient is sherry.

shetland pony—see *sheltie*.

show, *v.* *shó*, another spelling of *show*, which see: *showbread*, *shó-bréd*, among the *anc. Jews*, the twelve loaves placed every Sabbath before the Lord on the golden table of the sanctuary, and eaten by the priests only.

shiah, *n.* *shí-d*, also *Shitte*, *n.* *shí-tí*, sing. of *Shittas*.

shibboleth, *n.* *shib'ó-léth* [Heb. *shibboleth*, an ear of corn, a flood], a word given by the Gileadites to detect the Ephraimites, who could only pronounce it *shibboleth*, without the *h*; any test or watchword of a party.

shide, *n.* *shíd* [AS. *scide*, a billet of wood: cf. *Icel.* *skid*; Ger. *schel*] in *OE.*, a thin piece of wood; a splinter for burning.

shied—see *shy*: *shies*, *shir*, third pers. sing. pres. of the *v.* *shy*.

shiel, *n.* *shél*, or *shiel'ing*, *n.* as if from *shield*, a shelter—see *shiel* 2.

shield, *n.* *shíld* [AS. *scild*, a shield: cf. *Icel.* *skjöldr*; Dan. *skjold*; Ger. *schild*] in former times, a broad plate borne on the left arm as defensive armour in battle or single contest; defence; shelter; one who defends or protects; in *bot.*, one of the little cups or discs containing the fructification of lichens; in *geol.*, a shell or covering; in *her.*, the escutcheon or field on which are blazoned the bearings in coats of arms: *v.* to cover as with a shield; to protect; to ward off; to defend: *shield'ing*, *imp.*: *shield'ed*, *pp.*: *shield-less*, *a. -lss*, defenceless.

shift, *n.* *shí't* [AS. *sciftan*, to divide: cf. *Icel.* *skipta*; Sw. *skifta*], a change; an expedient; something tried when another fails; last resource; in a bad sense, artifice; an evasion; a woman's under garment; a chemise; the period during which a labourer works

at a single stretch; hence, the change of workmen at the expiration of the proper time: *v.* to alter; to change; to change clothes; to transfer from one to another; to remove; to give place to other things; to alter in place, as a ship's cargo; to alter from one position to another; to resort to expedients for a livelihood, or to accomplish a purpose; to practise indirect methods: *shift'ing*, *imp.*: *a.* the act of changing; the act of resorting to equivocal expedients: *shift'ed*, *pp.*: *shift'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who shifts: one who assists the cook on board a vessel: *shift'y*, *a. -y*, given to change: *shiftiness*, *n.* *-t-ness*, the quality of being shift'y or changeable: *shift'less*, *a. -lss*, destitute of expedients to provide for oneself, or to use means requisite for success: *shift'only*, *adv.* *-tí*: *shift'lessness*, *n.* *-ness*, a state of being shiftless: *shift'ingly*, *adv.* *-tí*: to shift about, to turn quite round; to vacillate; to shift off, to defer by some expedient; to make a shift, to contrive to make a thing serve one's purpose; to manage: a shift of linen, a change of linen: *night-shift*, the division or party of workmen who labour during the night only, as opposed to *day-shift*, the division of workmen who labour during the day.—*SYN.* of 'shift *n.*: change; expedient; means; refuge; resource; fraud; artifice; stratagem; evasion; contrivance.

Shitte, *n.* *shí'tí* [Ar. *shafat*, a follower of Ali—from *shá'a*, to follow], one of a sect of Persian Mohammedans, who consider Ali to have been the rightful successor of Mohammed, and reject the Sunna or body of traditions respecting him as being any part of the law, consequently they are regarded as heretics by the Sunnites or orthodox Mohammedans—also spelt *Schitte*, *Shiayate*.

shikar, *n.* *shí-kár* [Pers.], in *India*, hunting; sport requiring firearms: *shikaree*, *n.* *shí-kár-d*, a native sportsman; a sportsman—also spelt *shikaree*: *shillalah*, *n.* *shí-lá-lá*, also *shilla'ty*, *n.* *-tí*, and *shilla'lah*, *n.* *-láh* [from *Shillelagh*, a barony of County Wicklow, noted for its oak-forests, among the *Irish*, a cudgel; a stout stick.

shilling, *n.* *shí'll'ing* [AS. *scilling*, a shilling—from root *skil-*, to divide, *skil*, 'a thin slice,' a bit': cf. Dan. and Sw. *skilling*; Ger. *schilling*], an English silver coin equal to twelve pence.

shilly-shally, *n.* *shí'llí-shál'í* [a corrupt of the reduplication *shill* I, *shall* I], foolish trifling; irresolution: *adv.* in an irresolute or undecided manner: *v.* to act in an undecided manner; to hesitate: *shilly-shal'ly'ing*, *n.* foolish trifling; irresolution: *adj.* foolishly trifling; irresolute.

Shiloh, *n.* *shí-ló* [Heb.], the Messiah; a name prophetically uttered by Jacob on his deathbed: the reference occurs in Gen. xlix. 10—see Smith's *Dict.* of the Bible.

shilly—same as *shyly*.

shimmer, *v.* *shím-er* [AS. *scymetan*, a freq. of *sciman*, to shine: cf. Sw. *skimra*; Ger. *schimmern*], to shine unsteadily or obscurely; to glimmer: to flicker: *a.* faint sparkle or glimmering: *shimmer'ing*, *imp.*: *shimmer'ed*, *pp.* *-red*.

shin, *n.* *shín* [AS. *scina*, the shin: cf. Dut. *schien*; Ger. *schiene*], the fore part of the leg, or the bone of the fore part of the leg: *shin-bone*, bone of the shin; the tibia.

shindy—see under *shine* 2.

shine, *v.* *shín* [AS. *scinan*, to shine: cf. *Icel.* *skína*; Goth. *skeinan*; Ger. *schienen*], to give light; to exhibit brightness or splendour; to be glossy; to gleam; to glow; to beam with a steady light; to be eminent or distinguished; in *Scrit.*, to manifest glorious excellences; to be manifest; to be propitious: *a.* fair weather; light; brightness; splendour: *shín'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* bright; splendid; distinguished; in *bot.*, applied to a smooth and polished surface: *a.* clearness of light; brightness: *shí'ned*, *pp.*: *shí'nt*: *shone*, *pt.* and *pp.* *shón*, *shí'nt*, *shí'nt*, *shí'nt*, *shí'nt*, bright; luminous; unclouded; glossy: *to take the shine out of*, to surpass; *to make a shine*, *to make a display*.—*SYN.* of 'shining *a.*: bright; radiant; resplendent; lustrous; illustrious; glistening; effulgent; brilliant; glittering; splendid.

shine, *n.* *shín*, in *slang*, a quarrel; a disturbance: *shindy*, *n.* *shín-dí*, in *slang*, a domestic disturbance; a row generally.

shingle, *n.* *shí'ng-gl*, *shín'gles*, *n.* *plu.* *-glz* [L. *scindula* or *scandula*, a shingle: cf. Ger. *schindel*, a shingle], slabs or boards of wood used in roofing instead of tiles or slates: *shingle*, *v.* to cover with

maile, *máit*, *fír*, *laú*; *míle*, *máit*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

enclosure or pen for sheep: *sheep-dog*, a valuable variety of dog, trained to watch and turn sheep; a *collie*; *sheep's-eye*, a diffident loving look: to cast *sheep's eyes*, to look furtively, as a bashful lover does at the object of his affection; *sheepfold*, a place where sheep are confined: *sheep-shank*, among sailors, a peculiar knot made to shorten a rope: *sheep-shearer*, one who shears sheep: *sheep-shearing*, the act of shearing sheep: *sheepskin*, the skin of a sheep, or the leather prepared from it: *sheep's-scurf*, a herb growing naturally on a poor gravelly soil: *sheep-sick*, an insect which infests sheep: *sheep-walk*, a place where sheep feed: *clad-sheep*, sheep with their full fleeces upon them ready for shearing.

sheer, *a. shér* [Icel. *skær*, bright: cf. Dan. *skær*; Goth. *shér*], quite; pure; separate from anything else; mere; downright; unmingled, as *sheer nonsense*.

sheer, *a. shér* [AS. *scerran*, to shear, to divide—see also *shear*], perpendicular; precipitous; straight up and down: *a. the* longitudinal curve which the line of a ship's deck or sides presents to the eye; *v.* among seamen, to deviate from the line of the proper course, as a ship when not well steered; to turn aside: *sheering*, *imp.* *sheered*, *pp. shéred*: to *sheer off*, to turn or move aside to a distance; to *steal away*; to *sheer up*, to turn and approach to a ship or place in nearly a parallel direction.

sheers or *shears*, *n. plu. shérs* [see *shear*], in ships, two or more masts or pieces of timber having their lower ends secured to the sides of the vessel, and their upper or vertical ends, which slope to each other, fastened together, used for hoisting heavy weights, as masts: *sheer-hulk*, an old ship fitted with sheers.

sheet, *n. shét* [AS. *scýte*, a corner of a garment, a sheet—from *scotan*, to shoot—see *shoot*], any open piece of cloth not made up into a shaped garment; a broad large piece of anything made thin, as paper, linen, iron, &c.; in *bedclothes*, a large piece of linen or cotton cloth placed next the body; any thin covering, as a *sheet of ice*; any flat expanse, as of water; a book or pamphlet; among seamen, a rope attached to one or both the lower corners of a sail in order to extend it to the wind; *v.* to furnish with sheets; to cover as with sheets: *sheeting*, *imp.* *a. linen* or cotton cloth for bed-sheets: *sheeted*, *pp. shéetd*, covered with a sheet; extended in form like a sheet: *sheets*, *n. plu.* a book, or the pages of a book; waggon-covers of oiled canvas: *sheet-anchor* [corrupted from *shoot-anchor*—that is, the anchor shot out for security or preservation], the largest anchor of a ship; hence, chief support; last refuge: *sheet-iron*, *lead*, *zinc*, or iron any one of these metals rolled or formed into broad thin plates or sheets: *sheet-lightning*, lightning which appears in wide extended flashes, not forked, and is unaccompanied by thunder: *sheet-pile*, a pile of thick planks: in *sheets*, lying flat or expanded; folded, but not bound—said of the printed pages of a book: to *sheet home*, to extend the sail till the clew is close to the sheet-block. *Note.*—For sizes of folded sheets of paper, see under *paper*.

sheikh or *sheikh*, *n. shésh* or *shák* [Ar. *sheikh*, a venerable old man, a chief], in *Arabia*, the chief or lord of a tribe or clan; among *Mohammedans*, a title of persons of the higher order who preach in the mosques.

shekel, *n. shéskel* [Heb.—from *shákal*, to weigh], among the *anc. Jews*, a weight about half an ounce avoirdupois; a coin about 2s. 6d. sterling.

Shekinah, also *Shechinah*, *n. shé-ki-ná* [Heb. *shekáná*—from *shakan*, to dwell], among the *anc. Jews*, the symbol of the divine presence which rested over the mercy-seat, in the form of a cloud or visible light.

sheldrake, *n. shéld'á-fel*, also *shéld'apple*, *n. -á-ppl* [O.E. *sheld*, a shield; *apple*, diallo, to spot], the chaffinch: *sheldrake*, *n. shéldrák*, a party-coloured species of duck: *shelduck*, the hen or female.

shelf, *n. shélf*, shelves, *n. plu. shélfz* [AS. *scýlfe*, a board, a shelf: Low Ger. *schelf*], a flat board fixed horizontally against a wall, on which articles may be laid or stored; a shoal or sandbank in the sea; a ledge of rocks; a flat projecting rock: *shelvy*, *a. -f*, full of shelves or hidden rocks: *shelve*, *v. shélv*, to place on a shelf; to put aside or out of use or notice, principally used with respect to persons; to be

sloping: *shel'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* *sloping*; *n. materials* for shelves: *shelved*, *pp. shélfed*; *shelvy*, *a. shélfy*, full of shelves or dangerous shoals: *shelviness*, *n. -t-ness*, the state of being shelvy: laid on the shelf, or shelved, laid aside from active professional work; laid aside from any position or expectation; said of any measure or question set aside or allowed to drop.

shell, *n. shél* [AS. *scell*, a scale: cf. Dut. *schel*; Ger. *schale*; same as *scale* and *shale*], the hard or stony covering of some fruits and seeds, and of certain animals, as crabs; a pod or seed-case; the stony covering of a mollusc, as the mussel, the oyster, &c.; the hard outer coat or covering of anything, as of an egg; the superficial part; a husk; outward show; a house partly built; in *mil.*, a hollow shot filled with an explosive and destructive compound; a rough coffin: *v.* to strip or break off the shell; to be freed from the husk; in *mil.*, to fire shells at: *shell'ing*, *imp.* *a. groats*, in commercial language: *shelled*, *pp. shéld*; *adj.* separated from the shell; under fire of shells: *shell-less*, *a.* without shells, applied to certain molluscs: *shelly*, *a. shélfy*, abounding with shells; consisting of shells: *shell-bark*, a species of hickory, or its bark: *shell-cameo*, an imitation of the antique cameo cut on a shell instead of a stone: *shell-fish*, a water animal encased with a hard and stony covering, as the mussel, the oyster, &c.: *shell-follicle*, the integument of a mollusc, having the form of an open follicle or sac wherein the shell is originally placed: *shell-gland*, the shell-secreting organ in a mollusc, developed at one end; *shell-heaps*—same as *shell-mounds*: *shell-jacket*, an undress military jacket: *shell-lime*, lime made by burning the shells of shell-fish: *shell-marl*, in *geol.*, a deposit of clay and other substances mixed with shell remains, found valuable as a manure; *shell-mounds*, the mounds found in many places on the shores of northern Europe, and which are composed for the most part of the shells of the oyster, the cockle, the mussel, and other edible molluscs, testifying to the custom of an early and barbarous age when the inhabitants visited the sea-coast to feed upon the shell-fish found there: *shell out*, *familiarly*, bring out your money: *shell-proof*, in *mil.*, parts of a fortified place rendered capable of resisting the explosive and destructive power of shells: *shell-room*, a room on board a man-of-war ship, specially reserved for storing loaded shell: *shell-sand*, on certain coasts, the sands composed in great measure of broken and worn shells: *shell-work*, great, ornamental work composed of shells, or adorned with them: *blind-shells*, shells which contain no bursting charge; *incendiary shells*, shells filled with a highly combustible composition, employed for setting fire to distant buildings, &c.: *segment shell*, a shell built up of iron segments enclosed in a thin iron covering.

shellac or *shell-lac*, *n. shéllák* [Ger. *schell-lack*, varnish—see *lac*], crude lac-resin formed into thin cakes after being melted and strained.

shelter, *n. shéltér* [a corrupt. of O.E. *sheld-trume*, a body of troops, a guard—from AS. *scildtruma*, *lit.*, a shield-troop—from *scild*, a shield; *truma*, a troop], that which covers or protects from external injury or attack; one who protects or defends; state of being covered; an asylum; a refuge; a temporary shed or hut: *v.* to cover or protect from injury or attack; to defend; to betake to a place of safety; to afford protection to; to hide from notice; to harbour: *shel'tering*, *imp.* *shéltéred*, *pp. shéltér*; *shel'terless*, *a. -tér-les*, without shelter or protection.—SYN. of 'shelter *n.*': asylum; refuge; retreat; sanctuary; covert; security; protection; defence; guardian; protector; defender.

sheltie, *n. shélti* [corrupt. of *Shetland*], a pony of a small breed from the Shetland or Orkney islands; also called a *shelt*, *shélt*.

shelve, *shelvy*—see under *shelf*.

Shemitic, *a. shém-ít-ik*, pert. to *Shem*, the son of Noah, or to his age; the principal *Shemitic* or *Semitic* languages are the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan, Ethiopian, and Phœnician: *Shemitic*, *n. shém-ít*, a descendant of *Shem*: *Shem'itim*, *n. -t-izm*, the peculiar forms of the Shemitic languages.

shend, *v. shénd* [AS. *scendan*, to confound, to shame: Ger. *schande*, disgrace, shame], in O.E., to ruin; to spoil; to disgrace; to degrade; to reproach; to crush; to overpower: *shend'ing*, *imp.* *shénd'ed* or *shemt*, *pp.* disgraced; degraded.

shé, *boý*, *shót*; *páre*, *báid*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *real*.

an acute and nicely discerning mind.—SYN. of 'sharp' a.: keen; piercing; acute; witty; ingenious; inventive; quick; sour; acid; shrill; severe; harsh; biting; sarcastic; cruel; eager; hungry; painful; afflictive; fierce; ardent; fiery; attentive; vigilant; acrid; pinching; subtle; nice; hard; emaciated; lean; penetrating; sagacious; discerning; shrewd; tart; pungent; poignant; acrimonious; cutting; bitter; violent.

shastra, *n.* *shā's'ter*, or *shastra*, *n.* *shā's'trā* [Sansk. *śāstra*], among the *Hindus*, the sacred books containing the institutes of their religion; the six great *shastras*, containing the laws of the *Hindus*, all knowledge human and divine, are the *Vedas*, the *Upanishads*, the *Vedānta*, the *Upanishads*, including the *Peruvāda*, and the *Dharmashastra*.

shatter, *v.* *shā't'er* [a form of *scatter*], to break into many pieces at once; to dash into fragments; to break up the unity or vigour of; to overthrow; to derange; to dissipate; to be broken into fragments: *shat'ter*, *imp.*: *shat'tered*, *pp.* *shat'ter'd*: *adj.* broken or dashed to pieces: *shat'ter*, *n.* *shā't'er*, the fragments of anything broken or rent: *shat'tery*, *a.* *shat'ter*, brittle; easily falling into many pieces: *shat'ter-brained*, wild; disordered in intellect; scatter-brained.

shave, *v.* *shāv* [AS. *scāfan*, to shave: cf. Icel. *skafa*; Dan. *skave*; Dut. *schaven*; Ger. *schaben*], to cut or pare off something from a surface with any edged tool; to cut off close to the surface; to remove the growth of hair from the chin, &c., with a razor; to cut off thin slices; to strip; to fleece; to oppress by extortion; to skim along a surface: *n.* an edged tool used for shaving wood, as hoops, &c.; the act or process of removing the hair from the chin, &c.; in *Scot.*, a slice, as of bread: *shav'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of paring a surface: a thin slice pared off with an edged tool: *shaved*, *pp.* *shād*, also *shaven*, *pp.* *shā'ven*: *shā'ver*, *n.* *shā'ver*, a barber: *shav'ing*, *n.* *shā'v'ing*, a monk, in contempt: *shaving-brush*, a brush used in lathering before shaving: a close shave, *familiarly*, a narrow escape: *shaven* and *shorn*, having close-shaven face and closely cropped hair.

shave, *n.* *shāv* [a familiar application of *shave* 1], in *slang*, a trick; a piece of cheating or extortion: *v.* to cheat; to raise a false claim wilfully; to charge in excess of the regular price: *shaver*, *n.* *shā'ver*, one who is close and sharp in bargains, or to his own interest; a sharp dealer; a cunning fellow; a young man in contempt: a young shaver, a sharp lad.

shaw, *n.* *shāw* [see *shaw*], in *Scot.* and *O.E.*, a wood or thicket: *shaw*, *n.* *shāw*, in *Scot.*, the foliage of esculent roots, potato-shaws, &c.; in *Scot.*, a shawl, *n.* *shāw* [Pers. *shāl*, a shawl], a large piece of cloth of various textures and degrees of fineness, worn over the shoulders and around the person by females; an article of dress worn in the East by both sexes in various ways: *shawled*, *a.* *shawled*, wrapped up in, or covered with, a shawl.

shawm, *shalm*, *n.* *shā'm* [OF. *chalemie*, a pipe made of a reed—from *L. calamus*; Ger. *kalamos*, a reed], a loud-sounding instr. made of a ram's horn; a musical instr. resembling the clarinet; the Prayer-book word for *cornet* in Ps. xcvi. 6, A.V.

she, *pron.* *shē* [AS. *shē*, fem. of *se*, used as def. article: Ger. *she*; Sans. *śā*, *she*], the nom. fem. of the pron. of the third person, applied to females only, or things personified in the fem.; as a prefix—a female, as she-bear: *n.* in *O.E.*, a woman, usually with some degree of humour or contempt.

shee, *n.* *shē'd* [Afric.], a tree of tropical Asia and Africa, from the nut of which a sort of butter or solid oil is obtained; the butter obtained from the *Bassia Parkia*, Ord. *Sapotaceae*.

shedding, *n.* *shē'd'ing* [AS. *scēdian*, to separate, to divide: Goth. *skēdian*], one of the six divisions or districts of the Isle of Man.

sheaf, *n.* *shēf*, *plu.* *sheaves*, *shēz* [AS. *scāf*, a sheaf: cf. Icel. *skaf*; Dut. *schaf*; Ger. *schaub*], a quantity of grain in the stalk tied together in a bundle after it is cut in the field; any bundle or collection, as a *sheaf* of arrows: *v.* to collect and bind in sheaves: *sheaf'ing*, *imp.*: *sheafed*, *pp.* *shēft*: *sheafy*, *a.* *shēft*, resembling, or consisting of, sheaves: *sheaved*, *a.* *shēvd*, in *O.E.*, made of straw.

sheal, *v.* *shēl* [a variant of *shell*], in *Scot.* and *O.E.*, to separate the parts; to shell: *n.* a husk; a pod:

shealed, *a.* *shēd*, *shelled*: *sheal'ing*, *n.* *plu.* *shēz*, the outer husks; pods or shells.

sheal, *n.* *shēl*, also *shealing*, *n.* *shēl'ing* [Icel. *shēl*, shelter; *shēl*, to screen, to shelter: cf. Gael. *shēl*, shade], a hut for shepherds, fishers, &c.; a shed for sheltering sheep; also spelt *sheel*, *shēl*, *shēl*, and *shelling*.

shear, *v.* *shēr* [AS. *sceran*, to cut: cf. Icel. *shera*; Ger. *scheren*], to cut or clip from a surface with shears or scissors, as wool from sheep, or the nap upon cloth; to fleece; in *Scot.*, to reap, as corn: *shear'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or operation of clipping or shearing by shears or by a machine: *sheared*, *pp.* *shērd*, or *shere*, *pp.* *shērn*: *shear'er*, *n.* *shēr*, one who shears: *shear'ing*, *n.* *shērn*, a sheep only once sheared: *shear-man*, a one whose occupation is to dress or shear cloth: *shears*, *n.* *plu.* *shēz* [AS. *scera*, shears: Ger. *schere*], a cutting instr. of two blades which move on a pivot and act against each other; anything in the form of shears, or which acts as shears; two or more long pieces of timber whose ends are fastened together at the top, but spread at the bottom, used when furnished with tackling to raise heavy weights; in *O.E.*, wings: *shear-bill*, a certain fowl, called the black-skimmer or cut-water: *shear-steel*, a kind of steel made of welded bars drawn out and tempered: *shear-water*, a bird allied to the gulls; a vessel's cut-water.

sheard, *n.* *shērd* [for *sheard*, which see], in *O.E.*, a fragment, as of earthenware.

sheath, *n.* *shēth* [AS. *scēth*, a sheath: cf. Icel. *skēth*; Ger. *scheide*], a case for a sword or stilette instr.; a scabbard; the wing-case of an insect; in bot., a petiole when it embraces the branch from which it springs, as in grasses: *sheath*, *v.* *shēth*, to put into a scabbard or case; to protect with any extero covering or membrane; to cover with sheaths of copper, &c., as a ship's bottom: *sheath'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the casing or covering of a ship's bottom: *sheathed*, *pp.* *shēth'd*: *sheather*, *n.* *shēth'er*, one who sheathes: *sheath'y*, *a.* *shēth'y* forming a sheath or case: *sheathless*, *a.* *shēthless*, without a case or covering: *sheath-winged*, *a.* *shēth-winged*, having cases for covering the wings, like the beetle.

sheave, *n.* *shēv* [AS. *scēfan*, to divide; Icel. *shēfa*, to split, to cleave], the wheel or circular disc on which the rope works in a block: *sheave-hole*, a channel cut in a mast, a yard, &c., in which to fit a sheave.

sheaved, *a.* *shēvd* [from *sheaf*, which see] in *O.E.*, made of straw: *sheaves*, *n.* *plu.* *shēz*—see *sheaf*.

shebeen, *n.* *shē-bēn* [Ir. *seapa*, a shop; Eng. *sheep*—see *sheep*], a place where spirits and other excisable liquors are illegally and privately sold: *shebeen*, *imp.*: *n.* the practice of keeping a shebeen.

shed, *n.* *shēd* [a variant of *shade*], a temporary building of wood for shade or shelter; a hut; a hovel; a penthouse or shelter of boards.

shed, *v.* *shēd* [AS. *scēdian*, to separate; cf. Goth. *skēdian*; Ger. *scheiden*], to pour out; to spill; to let fall; to scatter; to diffuse; to throw off; as a natural covering: *shed'ding*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of scattering; that which is cast off or out: *shed*, *pp.* *shēd*: *shed'der*, *n.* *shēd*, one who or that which sheds or spills.

shed, *v.* *shēd* [AS. *scēde*, the top of the head, a division—see *shed* 2], in *Eng. dial.* and *Scot.*, to divide or part the hair generally along the crown; in *Scot.*, to separate or part the lambs from their dam; *n.* the natural flow of waters, separating higher and thither, from the high lands to the lower, as in water: *shed'ding*, *imp.*: *n.* the parting of the hair: *shed*, *pp.* *shēd*.

sheal, *n.* *shēl*, and *sheel'ing*, *n.*—see *sheal* 2. **sheen**, *n.* *shēn* [AS. *scēne*, bright, clear; cf. Dut. *schijn*; Ger. *schōn*], brightness; splendour: *adj.* in *O.E.*, bright; glittering; showy: *sheeny*, *a.* *shēn'y*, bright; shining.

sheep, *n.* *shēp* [AS. *scēap*, a sheep: cf. Dut. *schape*; Ger. *scha*], a well-known animal covered with wool; *familiarly*, one who is foolishly modest and backward; in *Scrit.*, a term applied to God's people, indicating their relation to Christ the Good Shepherd: *sheep'ish*, *a.* *shēp'ish*, very bashful; over-modest; meekly diffident: *sheep'ishness*, *n.* *shēp'ishness*, the quality of being sheepish; excessive modesty or diffidence: *sheep'ishly*, *ad.* *shēp'ishly*, a *sheep's-bit*, a blue flower, the *Justicia montana*, Ord. *Campanulaceae*: *sheepcote*, a small

Šr.: Šham'anizm, n. -izm, the worship and practices of the Ostiaks and other inhabitants of Siberia: Šham'anist, n. -ist, a believer in Shamanism.

shamble, v. šdm:bt [O.Dut. *schampelen*, to shamble] to walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak: šham'bling, imp. -bling: adj. moving awkwardly and irregularly: n. an awkward, clumsy, irregular gait: šham'bled, pp. -bld.

shambles, n. plu. šdm:bls [A.S. *scamel*, a stool: L. *scamellus*, *scamellum*, dim. of *scamnum*, a bench or stool], stalls for the sale of butcher-meat; a slaughter-house; a flesh-market; in mining, niches or shelves placed at suitable distances, so that the ore, being thrown from one to another, is thus gradually raised to the top of the mine.

šame, n. šdm [A.S. *scamun*, shame, disgrace: cf. Icel. *šhamun*; Dan. *škam*] the uneasy sensation of mind produced by a consciousness of guilt or loss of reputation, or from the exposure of that which modesty prompts us to conceal; the pain or emotion arising from the thought of another person beholding us, or something connected with us, with contempt, indignation, or disgust; that which brings reproach, and degrades in the estimation of others; reproach; dishonour; disgrace; ignominy: v. to fill with shame; to cause to blush: šham'ing, imp. -amed, pp. -amed: šha'mer, n. -mer, one who makes ashamed: šame'faced, a. -fist [a corrupt of A.S. *scamfæst*; OE. *šamcufist*, that is, quick or fast in feeling shame], easily confused; bashful: šamefaced'ly, ad. -fist'ly: šamefaced'ness, n. -nes, excess of modesty; bashfulness: šame'ful, a. -fōd, that brings shame; raising shame in others; disgraceful; unbecoming: šame'fully, ad. -fōd, in a manner to cause shame; disgracefully; with indecency: šame'fulness, n. -nes, the state or quality of being shameful: šame'less, a. -les, insensible to shame; done without shame; impudent; immodest: šame'lessly, ad. -les: šame'lessness, n. -nes, want of sensibility to shame or dishonour; immodesty: for šame! shame on you! you should be ashamed: to put to shame, to cause to feel shame; to inflict shame on. —SYN. of 'shameful': disgraceful; unbecoming; degrading; ignominious; infamous; vile; scandalous; reproachful; indecent—of 'shameless': bold; audacious; impudent; unblushing; brazen-faced; indelicate; immodest; indecent.

šammy, n. šdm:m [also šamoy, n. šdm:ōy, and šamola, n. šdm:ōys [F. *chamois*, a wild goat], a kind of leather, much esteemed for its softness, pliancy, and quality of bearing soap without damage—originally made from the skin of a species of antelope, but now also from other skins—see *chamois*].

šampoo, v. šdm:pd [Hind. *čampūd*, to squeeze], to rub and press the limbs and joints in connection with the hot or Turkish bath after the Eastern manner: to wash and rub the head, as in hairdressing: n. the act or operation of šampooling: šampoo'ing, imp. -m: the act or operation of rubbing and pressing the joints and limbs in connection with the hot or Turkish bath; also, the act of washing and rubbing the head: šampoo'ed, pp. -pōd: šampoo'er, n. -er, one who šampooes.

šamrock, n. šdm:rōk [Ir. *scamrog*, trefoll], the three-leaved white clover, or wild trefoll—the national emblem of Ireland; the *Trifolium repens*, Ord. *Leguminosae*; others think *Oxalis acetosella*, Ord. *Oxalidaceae*, as it comes into flower about St Patrick's Day; said to have been the sacred symbol of the anc. Persians.

šandygall, n. šdm:dt-pd [etym. obscure], a mixture of ale or beer with ginger-beer.

šank, n. šdm:k [A.S. *scanca*, the hollow bone of the leg, the shank: cf. Dan. *šank*; Ger. *šchenkel*], the leg from the knee to the ankle, or the large bone of that part; the handle or long part of any instr.; in arch., the plain space between the two channels of the Doric triglyph; also, the shaft of a column: v. to sink or excavate a pit or shaft, as being the shank to the mine: šank'ing, imp. -ked, pp. -ked: šank't: adj. having a shank: to šank off, to fall off, as flowers, through decay of the footstalk.

šanty, n. šdm:st [said to be from Ir. or Gael. *scan*, old; *tig* or *tigh*, a house], in Ireland, the name for a hut or hovel; a mean temporary building.

šape, n. šdp [A.S. *scæppa*, to shape: cf. Icel. *škypa*; Dan. *škabe*; Ger. *šchaffen*], form or figure of a thing; a mould or cast; pattern; form; external

appearance; idea: v. to reduce to a particular form or figure; to fashion; to form; to adapt to a purpose; to regulate; to contrive; to direct; in OE., to square; to suit: šap'ing, imp. -adj. creating; giving form to; forming in the mind: šaped, pt. šapt: šapea, pp. šap'p: šape'less, a. -les, destitute of regular form: šape'lessness, n. -nes, the state of being shapeless; want of any regular form: šape'ly, a. -ly, symmetrical; well-formed: to take shape, to become embodied; to begin to take a definite form: šap' shape, a. or ad. having the orderly arrangement of a ship; in good trim.—SYN. of 'shape': v. to form; mould; cast; regulate; adjust; image; conceive; make; create; fashion.

šard, n. šdard [A.S. *scard*, a fragment: Dut. *šardel*, a broken piece of tile, or of some earthen vessel; the wing-cover of an insect; the shell of an egg, or a snail; šard'ed, a. sheath-winged, as a beetle: šard-borne, in OE., borne through the air by sheathed wings—same as *scard*].

šare, n. šdr [A.S. *scerra*, a share; *scerra*, to cut off, to divide], a part or portion of a thing owned by several individuals in common; one of the transferable parts of a joint-stock undertaking, as a bank, a railway, &c.; an allotment; a portion; a part contributed; the sharp triangular piece of a plough immediately behind the coulter, which cuts under the soil and raises up the furrow-slice cut off by the coulter: v. to part or distribute among two or more; to partake of or enjoy with others; to have part, or a dividend; to experience: šar'ing, imp. -ared, pp. šard: šar'er, n. -er, one who participates; one who enjoys or suffers in common with another: to go shares, to be equally concerned: šare-bone, in anat., a bone at the upper and fore part of the pelvis; the pubis: šarebroker, n. -br'ker, a dealer in railway and other shares and securities; šareholder, n. -šd'ler, one who holds one or more shares in a joint-stock company.

šark, n. šdrk [OF. *cercher*, to seek; L. *circare*, to go round—from *circus*, a ring; *lit.*, a creature that prowls about for a living], a large voracious sea-fish of many species; an artful fellow who lives by shifts and tricks; a greedy and rapacious one; one ready to seize every advantage; a sharper: v. to clutch greedily after; to live by shifts and petty tricks; in OE., to pick up hastily or slyly: šark'ing, imp. -m: petty tricks or rapine; the seeking of a livelihood by petty tricks and devices: šarked, pp. šdrkt: šarker, n. šdr'ker, one who lives by sharking.

šarp, a. šdrp [A.S. *scarp*, sharp; *scerra*, to cut: cf. Icel. *škarp*; Sw. and Dan. *škarp*; Dut. *šcherp*; Ger. *šcharf*], having a keen edge or a fine point; bent at an angle less than a right angle; acute of mind; of quick or nice perceptions; acid; pungent; shrill; not flat, as sounds; biting or piercing, as the wind; harsh, fierce, or severe, as words; severe, as an illness; characterised by keenness or severity; keenly attentive to one's own interest; unfair; rigid; vigilant; knavish; narrow; lean; hard, as sand: n. in music, a character which raises a note

a semitone, and marked thus, \sharp : v. in OE., to render

quick; to make keen; to mark with a sharp: šarp'ing, imp. -aped, pp. šdrpt: šarpe, n. plu. meal from which the flour has been sifted: šarpen, v. šdrpn, to make sharp or keen; to render quick or eager; to make quicker of sense; to make eager or hungry: in music, to raise a note a semitone; to make sharp or acid; to become sharp; in OE., to make fierce or angry; to make sour: šarpening, imp. šdrp'ing: šarpened, pp. šdrp'nd: šarp'er, n. šdrp'ér, one who resorts to any means, however disreputable, of obtaining money; a tricky fellow; a cheat; a swindler: šarp'ly, ad. -it: šarp'ness, n. -nes, keenness of an edge; acidity; pungency; severity of language; acuteness; painfulness; intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit; doubtful honesty: double sharp, in music, a character which raises a note two semitones, and is marked thus, \times : šarp'ed, having a fine keen edge: šarp'set, eager in appetite or desire; affected by keen hunger: šarphooter, n. a skilled marksman: šarphooting, n. a shooting with great precision; a keen contest of wit or argument: šarp-sighted, having acute sight; shrewd; discerning: šarp-visaged, having a sharp or thin face: šarp-witted, having

that which obstructs or embarrasses free action: v. to fetter; to bind: shack'led, imp.: shack'led, pp. -*id*.

shad, n. *shād* [Ger. dial. *schade*—see *scad*], a fish inhabiting the sea near the mouths of large rivers, and plentiful off the coasts of Britain and the U.S., akin to the herring.

shaddock, n. *shād-dōt* [after Capt. Shaddock, who introduced it into the West Indies], a large variety of orange, a native of China and Japan; the *Citrus decumana*, Ord. *Aurantaceae*.

shade, n. *shād* [AS. *schad*; a shade: cf. Goth. *skad*; Dut. *schadde*; Ir. and Gael. *scadh*; Gr. *skotos*], the obscurity or darkness resulting from the partial interruption of the rays of light; gloom; any obscure or partially dark place; anything which intercepts light or heat; a glass cover for enclosing and protecting timepieces and valuable ornaments, &c.; a screen; shelter; protection; the varying dark parts of a picture; a minute difference; a ghost; a disembodied spirit: shades, plu. *shāds*, the lower regions; deep obscurity; Orcus: v. to screen from light or heat; to shelter; to protect; to paint with darker or more obscure colours; to darken; to obscure: shading, imp. *shād-ding*: n. the act or operation of obscuring or darkening; the style in which such is done: shād'ed, pp.: shā'd'er, n. -*der*, one who or that which shades: shā'd'y, a. -*dt*, sheltered, as from the heat of the sun; abounding with shades; *familiarily*, equivocal; suspicious: shā'd'ily, ad. -*dt*: shā'd'mess, n. -*nēs*, the state of being shady: shād'less, a. *shād'les*, having little or no shade: shady side of forty, more than forty.

shadow, n. *shād's* [see *shade*], the shade or partial darkness of a definite form made on one side of a body, caused by a bright light falling upon the opposite side; that portion of space or a surface from which light is intercepted by some opaque body; obscurity; shelter; a slight or faint appearance; something existing only in appearance; a close subservient companion or follower; type or mystical representation; used to denote a person or animal thin or emaciated to an extraordinary degree; likeness reflected from a mirror: v. to cloud or darken; to conceal under cover; to screen; to protect; to represent faintly or imperfectly; to paint in obscure colours; to represent typically: shād'ow'ing, imp.: adj. sheltering; representing by a faint or imperfect resemblance: n. gradation of light or colour; a typifying: shād'ow'ed, pp. -*dd*: adj. covered; clouded: shād'ow'y, a. -*dt*, full of shade; dark; gloomy; faintly light; unsubstantial: shād'ow'iness, n. -*nēs*, the state of being shadowy or unsubstantial: shād'ow'less, a. -*les*, having no shadow: shadow of death, the near and felt approach of death; a time of great darkness and trouble.

shaft, n. *shāft* [AS. *scapft*, the shaft of a spear: cf. Icel. *skapt*; Dan. *skæft*; Ger. *schaft*], something long and straight; a missile weapon, as an arrow; the handle of a weapon; the part of a column extending from the base to the capital; a pit or entrance to a mine when perpendicular or nearly so; one of the long poles between a pair of which a horse is harnessed to a carriage: shaft'ed, a. having a handle or shaft.

shag, n. *shāg* [AS. *scapag*, a bush of hair, what is rough and shaggy: cf. Icel. *scapag*, a beard—from *scaga*, to project, to jut out; Dan. *skæg*, a beard, awn], coarse hair or nap; a kind of cloth having a long, coarse, woolly nap; tobacco: leaves cut into shreds: n. in O.E., hairy; shaggy: v. in O.E., to make shaggy or rough; to deform: shag'ging, imp.

shagged, pp. *shāgd*: shaggy, a. -*gt*, also shagged, a. -*gd*, covered with long hair or wool; rough; rugged: shag'giness, n. -*gt-nēs*, also shag'giness, n. -*gd-nēs*, the state of being shaggy or shaggy.

shagreen, n. *shā-grēn* [F. *chagrin*; Turk. *shāgrīn*, the rump of a horse], the rough leather skins of sharks and dog-fish, prepared as leather, used in covering cases, in polishing, &c.; the skins of various animals, as horses, asses, &c., made into coloured leather, and so prepared as to have round granulations on one side similar to the skins of sharks: shag'green, a. also shag'greased, a. -*grēnd*, made of or covered with shagreen—see *chagrin*.

shah, n. *shā* [Pers. *shāh*, a king, a prince], the title of the reigning king of Persia.

shake, n. *shāk* [AS. *scacan*, to shake: cf. Icel. *skaka*; Dan. *skæge*], a rapid motion one way and an-

other; a shock; concussion; agitation; a trembling or shivering, as from cold, fear, or sickness; motion of the hands when clasped in salutation; in music, the rapid up and down movement of the voice when dwelling on any particular note, but always within the compass of a tone; a fissure or rent in timber: v. to cause to move with short rapid vibrations; to give a wavering or trembling motion to; to throw or drive, followed by *down*, *from*, or *off*; to threaten to overthrow; to cause to waver or doubt; to lose firmness: to tremble; to totter; to shiver: shaking, imp.: n. the act of shaking or agitating; a vibration; motion; a brandishing; concussion; the emaciation and weakness caused by disease or accident, said of a person recovering from illness: shock, pt. *shōk*, did shake: shaken, pp. *shāk'm*: shā'ker, n. -*ker*, one who shakes: shā'ky, a. -*kt*, loosely put together; ready to come to pieces; not in good health; not well prepared to undergo any particular trial or strain: shake-down, a temporary substitute for a bed, as on a sofa or the floor: Shā'kars, n. plu. -*ktz*, a fanatical religious sect which arose in England about 1747, but now confined to N. Amer.; they are so called from their having introduced into their devotional exercises jumping and singing; they profess celibacy, lead a simple life, and hold their property in common: Shā'karism, n. -*izm*, the principles of the Shakers: to shake hands with, to express pleasure or satisfaction at meeting or parting with a friend by shaking hands; to greet or bid farewell by the visible symbol of shaking hands; to become reconciled, as friends; to agree or contract with; no great shāk's, *familiarly*, not worthy of attention; of no particular importance.—SYN. of 'shake v.': to tremble; shudder; quiver; quake; agitate; toss; trill; shiver; vibrate; depress.

Shakespearian, a. *shāk's-pē-ri-ān*, or of pert to Shakespeare (1564-1616) or his works, or in his style.

shako, n. *shāk-ō*, *shāk-ō's*, n. plu. -*ds*—see *chaco*. shale, n. *shāl* [Ger. *schale*, a shell; *schalen*, to peel or shell off], a shell or husk; in geol., argillaceous strata that exhibit a laminated structure, and split into irregular plates—some varieties being bituminous, others calcareous, arenaceous, &c.

shall, v. *shāl* [AS. *scall*, I ought: cf. Icel. *skal*; Goth. *skal*, Ger. *soll*], an auxiliary and defective verb; one of the two signs employed to express futurity, will being the other; in the first person *shall* simply foretells or declares; in the second person (*shalt*) and third person (*shall*) it promises or expresses determination; interrogatively, *shall* either asks for permission or for direction: *shall*, like *will*, apart from its other senses, uniformly denotes futurity: *should*, pt. *shōd*, as an auxiliary, expresses a conditional present, a contingent future, and obligation or duty: shāl'loom, n. *shāl-lōw* [from *Chalosse* or *Chalosse-sur-Murce*, in France], a certain kind of worsted stuff.

shallop, n. *shāl-lōp* [F. *chaloûpe*; Dut. *schep*], a small light boat; a large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner—now written *sclop*.

shalloo, n. *shāl-lō* [OF. *eschalote*, *eschalotte*—from L. *ascalonica*, a shaloot—so called from *Ascalon*, a city of Palestine; Heb. *Aschalôn*], a species of onion, introduced into Europe by the Crusaders; a bulbous plant resembling garlic; the eschalot; the *Allium ascalonicum*, Ord. *Liliaceae*.

shallow, a. *shāl-lō* [ME. *schallowe*: of doubtful origin], having little depth; not far to the bottom; superficial; trifling; empty; silly: n. any place where the water has but little depth; a flat; a shoal: v. to make shallow: shāl'low'ing, imp.: shāl'low'ed, pp. -*dd*: shāl'low'y, ad. -*kt*, with no great depth; simply; foolishly: shāl'low'ness, n. -*nēs*, the state of being shallow; want of depth; want of understanding; emptiness; silliness: shallow-brained, a. silly; empty-headed.

sham—see *shawm*.

sham, *shām*, second pers. sing. of *shall*, which see. sham, n. *shām* [prob. the same word as *shame*, which see] something that deceives expectation; a pretence; an imposture; adj. false; pretended: v. to pretend in order to deceive; to counterfeit: to make false pretences: sham'm'ing, imp.: sham'm'ed, pp. *shāmd*: sham'm'er, n. -*mēr*, one who shams: to sham Abraham, in slang, to pretend to be ill.

Shaman, n. *shām-dn* [Pers. *shaman*, an idolater], a priest or conjurer amongst the Ostiaks in Asiatic Russia, who pretend to cure diseases, foretell events,

māle, māt, fār, lāto; mēle, mēt, hēr; yinc, pin; nōle, nēt, mōve;

the rest; to rend asunder; to divide; to keep distinct or apart; to part by cutting; to put in different orders or places; to distinguish; to make a separation: *severing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who severs; a parting or disjunction: *severed*, *pt.*: *several*, *a.* *sever* [*mid.* *L. separe*, something separate], separate; different; consisting of a small number; more than two; distinct; diverse; *n.* each particular; or a small number taken singly: *several* *it.*, *n.* *several*, *in O.E.*, a state of separation from the rest, or from all others; distinction: *severally*, *ad.* *severally*, separately; distinctly; apart from others: *severalty*, *n.* *severalty*, *ad.* *severalty*, said of the lands or property which an individual holds in his own right and interest only: *severance*, *n.* *severance*, the act of severing; a joint and several bond or obligation, one signed by two or more persons, each being liable to pay the whole should the others fail to do so.—*SYN.* of 'sever': to part; divide; sunder; separate; segregate; disjoin; disunite; partition; detach; disconnect.

several—see under *sever*.
severe, *a.* *sever* [*F. sévère*—from *L. severus*, strict, severe], harsh; extremely strict or exact; apt to punish; earnest; rigid; stern; unyielding; austere; sober; sedate; intense; as cold; distressing, as pain; inclement, as the weather; searching, as a test or trial; excessive; rigidly adherent to a certain rule or standard, as applied to style in art; not employing unnecessary amplification or ornament, said of the style of a speaker or writer; close; concise: *severe* *it.*—*SYN.* of 'severe': sharp; censorious; hard; rigorous, *ad.* *it.*, painfully; gravely; austere; rigorously: *severity*, *n.* *severity* [*F. sévérité*—from *L. severitas*], cruel treatment; harshness; rigour; extreme strictness; extreme degree; keenness; inclement; *ous*; rigid; austere; morose; harsh; cruel; inexorable; strict; close; grave; sober; sedate; painful; afflictive; concise; stern; exact; rough; tart; acrimonious; sarcastic; satirical; cutting; biting; keen.

Seville oranges, *se-vi*, the bitter oranges imported into this country from Seville, in Spain; the *Citrus vulgaris*, *Ord. Aurantiaceae*.

Stèvres porcelain, *se-vr*, highly valued glazed earthenware or china, manufactured at Stèvres, in France.

saw, *v.* *sā* [*A.S. sietan*, to sew; cf. *Goth. stujan*; *Dan. spe*; *Sw. sy*; *L. sivo*], to join or fasten together by means of a needle and thread; *sawing*, *imp.*: *n.* the art or occupation of using the needle; needle-work: *sowed*, *pp.*: *sower*, *n.* *sew*, one who sews: to *sew up*, to enclose in anything sewed; to enclose by sewing: *sewing-machine*, a machine for sewing or stitching cloth, and making up articles of clothing by sewing; them: *sewing-needle*, a needle used in sewing: *sewing silk* or *thread*, silk or thread used for sewing.

sewage, *n.* *sew* [*prob.* from *sewer*, with term. *age*], the used water and liquid filthy matter of a town: *sewer*, *n.* *sew*, a channel or pipe to carry off the used or surface water and the liquid filthy matter of a town: *sewerage*, *n.* *sew*, drainage by sewers; *sewage*, the system of conduits or pipes laid underground for carrying off the liquid filth of a town.

sewer, *n.* *sew* [*OF. asecur*, one who sets the table—from *asecur*, to set; *L. asserere*, to sit by], in *O.E.*, an officer who placed and tasted the meat of a king or nobleman on the table; a head-servant who presided over the meals.

sewer, *sewage*—see under *sewage*.

sex, *n.* *seks* [*F. sexe*, *sex*—from *L. sexus*, a sex, male or female—perhaps from *L. seco*, I cut], the distinction between male and female; applied to women by way of emphasis; in *bot.*, the structure of plants corresponding to sex in animals: *sexless*, *a.* *sex*, without sex: *sex'ual*, *a.* *sex'ual* [*mid.* *L. sexualis*, sexual], pert. to the sex or sexes: *sex'ually*, *ad.* *it.*: *sex'uality*, *n.* *sex'ual*, the state or quality of being distinguished by sex: *sexualine*, *v.* *sex'ual*, *ad.* *it.*, to distinguish into sexes; to personify: *sex'ualizing*, *imp.* *it.*: *sex'ualized*, *pp.*: *sex'ualist*, *n.* *sex'ualist*, one who adopts the Linnaean system of botany: the *sex*, women in general: *sexual system*, in *bot.*, the system of the naturalist Linnaeus, founded upon the character of the organs of reproduction in plants, or their apparent absence.

sex, *seks* [*L. sex*], a prefix signifying six.
sexagenarian, *a.* *seks-a-jen-er-i-an* [*L. sexagenarius*, sixty years old—from *sexaginta*, sixty each;

sexaginta, sixty], being sixty years old: *n.* a person aged sixty: *sexagenary*, *a.* *seks-a-jen-er-i*, designating the number sixty: *n.* something composed of sixty.

sexagesima, *n.* *seks-a-jes-i-mā* [*L. sexagesimus*, sixtieth—from *sexaginta*, sixty], the second Sunday before Lent, being about sixty days before Easter: *sex'agesimal*, *a.* *sex'agesimal*, pert. to the number sixty; computed or proceeding by sixties: *sexagesimal fractions*, fractions the denominators of which proceed in the ratio of sixty—called also *astronomical fractions*.

sexennial, *a.* *seks-en-ni-al* [*L. sexennus*, six years old—from *sex*, six; *annus*, a year], happening once in six years, or lasting six years: *sexennially*, *ad.* *it.*

sexid or *sexifid*, *a.* *seks-id*, *seks-i-fid* [*L. sex*, six; *fido*, I cleave], in *bot.*, six-cleft.

sexlocular, *a.* *seks-lōk-u-lar* [*L. sex*, six; *loculus*, a cell], in *bot.*, furnished with six cells or compartments.

sex, *n.* *seks*, or *sexta*, *n.* *seks-i-tā* [*F. sexto*—from *L. sextus*, sixth; *sex*, six], a division in the offices of the R. Cath. Church; devotions for the sixth hour of the day or noon—see *canonical hours* under *canon*.

sextain, *n.* *seks-tān* [*L. sextus*, sixth], a stanza of six lines.

sextant, *n.* *seks-tānt* [*F. sextant*—from *L. sextans* or *sextensum*, a sixth part—from *sex*, six—see *sex*], in *math.*, the sixth part of a circle; an instr. like a quadrant, but having an arc of only 60 degrees or the sixth part of a circle, used at sea and by astronomers for measuring angular distances, taking altitudes, &c., by reflection.

sextet, *n.* *seks-i-tē*, also *sextetto*, *n.* *seks-i-tē-tō* [*It. sextetto*—from *L. sextus*, sixth], in *music*, a composition for six voices or six instruments.

sextile, *n.* *seks-i-tū* [*L. sextilis*, sixth—from *sex*, six], the aspect or position of two planets when 60 degrees or two signs apart.

sextillion, *n.* *seks-i-tū-yn* [*L. sextus*, the sixth, and *Eng. million*], in *Eng. notation*, a million raised to the sixth power, or a number expressed by a unit followed by 36 ciphers; in *Fr. notation*, represented by a unit followed by 21 ciphers.

sexton, *n.* *seks-tān* [contr. from *sacristan*, which see], formerly, the keeper of the sacristy, where the sacred vestments, &c., of a church are kept; an inferior officer of a church, who prepares graves, attends to the burials, cleans the church, &c.; a gravedigger: *sex'tonship*, *n.* the office of a sexton.

sextuple, *a.* *seks-tū-pl* [*L. sextus*, the sixth; *placo*, I fold], sixfold.

sexual, *sexualine*, &c.—see under *sex*.

sforzato, *ad.* *sfort-ā-tō*, also *sforzando*, *sfort-ān-dō* [*It.* forced, forcing], in *music*, with force; louder than the rest—generally contracted *sf*.

smoky, *a.* *sō-mō-kī* [*It.* smoky], in *painting*, having the tints so blended that the outline is scarcely perceptible, the whole presenting an indistinct misty appearance.

sgnato, *a.* *sgrā-fē-tō*, also *sgnato*, *a.* *sgrā-fē-tō* [*It.* scratched], applied to a kind of painting in which a ground of dark stucco is covered with a white coat, which last being partly scraped away in forming design, the black ground appears and forms the shadows.

shabby, *a.* *shāb-bī* [see *scab*, *shabby* being a doublet of *scabby*], damaged or faded; torn or much worn, as a coat or other part of the attire; mean in appearance or conduct; contemptible; low; paltry; despicable: *shab'bily*, *ad.* *shāb-bī*; *shab'biness*, *n.* *shab'biness*, the quality of being shabby; raggedness.

shabrak, *n.* *shāb-rak* [Ger. *shabrake*; Pol. *czaprak*; Turk. *chaprak*], the cloth furniture of a cavalry officer's charger.

shack, *n.* *shāk* [a variant of *shake*], in *provincial usage*, shaken grain remaining on the ground after the gleanings are over; liberty of free winter pasturage from harvest to seed-time, according to ancient custom; a tramp or sturdy beggar; in *N. W. America*, a log-cabin: *v.* to shed, as corn in the harvest-field; to feed in stubble; to wander, as a vagabond: *shack'ing*, *imp.*: *shacked*, *pp.*: *shāk*, to go ashack, to feed at large.

shackle, *n.* *shā-kī* [O. Dut. *schackel*, the link of a chain; *schakelen*, to link together], anything which confines or hinders the free use of the limbs, as fetters, chains, or handcuffs, usually in the plu.;

coke, *boy*, *fool*; *pure*, *bald*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

to set aside, to reject for the present; to annul: to set at defiance, to defy; to dare the power and malice of an adversary or enemy: to set at ease, to quiet; to tranquillise: to set at naught, to despise; to undervalue: to set a trap, snare, or gin, to place it in a situation to catch prey; to concoct a design in order to draw into one's power: to set before, to present to view; to offer: to set by, to place on one side for convenience or safety: to set down, to place upon the ground; to put in writing: to set eyes on, to see; to behold: to set forth, to make appear; to manifest: to set forward, to begin to move on; to promote: to set free, to release from confinement or bondage: to set in, to begin; to enter upon a particular state, as the weather: to set in order, to adjust or arrange: to set off, to decorate; to place against, as an equivalent; to start, as for a race; among printers, to deface or soil, as a recently printed sheet coming into contact with another not quite dry: to set on or upon, to incite; to assault or attack; to fix or place: to set one's cap at or for, to endeavour to catch the attention or affections of; especially applied to a woman supposed to be making approaches in love to a man: to set oneself against, to place oneself determinedly in opposition to: to set on fire, to communicate fire to; to fill with disorder; to inflame the passions of: to set on foot, to put in motion; to start: to set out, to begin a journey or course; to begin the world; to assign; to mark off; to adorn; to display; to state at large: to set over, to appoint or constitute, as a superior, ruler, or commander: to set right, to put in order; to correct: to set sail, to begin a voyage: to set value on, to esteem; to appreciate: to set the fashion, to determine what shall be the fashion: to set the teeth on edge, to affect the teeth with a disagreeable sensation, as when an acid or woollen cloth is brought into contact with them: to set to, to apply oneself; to affix: to set up, to found or establish; to raise; to exalt; to place on view; to utter loudly; to raise from any depressed condition; to begin, as a business; to advance, as a doctrine; to put in type, a dead-set, n. a fixed state or condition precluding further progress; the act of a setter-dog when it discovers game: to be at a dead-set, to be in a fixed state or condition, precluding further progress: to make a dead-set upon, to make a determined and importunate appeal to: set or sett of a burgh, in Scots law, the constitution of a burgh: set-back, a bolt plain set-off in a wall: set-bolt, an iron pin or bolt for fitting planks closely together: set-down, a rebuke that quiets or silences; a rebuff: set-fair, the coat of plaster used after roughing-in, levelled and smoothed by a flat wooden instr. called a float: a set-off, that which is used to improve the appearance; a decoration; a counter-claim; an equivalent: a set speech, a speech carefully prepared before delivery: set-to, n. a conflict in boxing or argument, or the like: setting-coat, the best sort of plastering used on walls or ceilings: setting-dog, a dog trained to crouch at the sight or scent of game; a setter.

set, n. *set*, setum, n. plu. *set* [L. *seta*, a thick stiff hair] a bristle or sharp hair; the bristle-like stalk that supports the scales, capsule, or sporangium of mosses; the awn or beard of grasses when proceeding from the extremity of a husk or glume; in root, setae are the stiff short hairs that cover many caterpillars and insects; the bristles or processes that cover the limbs and mandibles of many crustaceans: setaceous, a. *set*-id: *set*-id, bristly; resembling a bristle: bristle-shaped: setiferous, a. *set*-if-er-us [L. *fero*, I produce] producing or having bristles: setiform, a. *set*-if-orm [L. *forma*, shape], bristle-shaped: setigerous, a. *set*-if-er-us [L. *gero*, I bear], furnished with bristles for progressive motion; covered with bristles or with sharp stiff processes resembling hair: setiform, n. *set*-if-orm [L. *forma*, an oar], one of the legs of an aquatic insect when fringed with bristles, which enable it to move on the water.

seton, n. *set*-on [F. *seton*, a seton—from L. *seta*, a bristle], in surg., an ulcer made for the discharge of humours, by passing a few horse-hairs or fine thread, or a twist of silk, under the skin by means of a needle called a *seton-needle*; also, the issue itself.

setosa, *set*-i-osa, also *set*-osa, a. [ras] [L. *setosus*, bristly—from *seta*, a bristle], in bot., covered or set with bristles.

sett, n. *set* [from *set*, which see], a power, as a screw, used in bringing two pieces together; in

mining, a run or lode; a number of mines taken on lease; a piece placed upon the head of a pile, when too short, to enable the weight or hammer to reach it: sett of a burgh—see under *set*.

settee, n. *set*-i-tee [from *set*], a long seat with a back to it: a vessel with a long sharp prow and two or three masts, carrying lateen sails, common in the Mediterranean.

setter, setting—see under *set*.

settle, n. *set*-l [AS. *setl*, a seat—see *set*], a long seat or bench with a high back; a stool.

settle, v. *set*-l [AS. *setl*, a seat or setting; *setl*an, to fix: Icel. *setla*—see also *set*] to make permanent; to fix or establish in business, or in any way of life; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion or wavering in conduct; to establish; to confirm; to make close or compact; to tranquillise; to fix by gift or legal act, as an annuity; to colonise; to establish or ordain over a church or parish; to close by amicable agreement or otherwise, as a dispute; to balance or pay, as an account; to sink or fall to the bottom, as drops or impurities; to become stationary or permanent; to quit an irregular for a methodical or regular life; to fix one's dwelling; to grow or become calm after agitation; to marry and establish a home; to sink by its own weight, as a building; to subside; to rest or repose: settling, imp. *set*-ling, n. the act of making a settlement; a colonising; act of subsiding: an adjustment of difference: settlings, n. plu. *set*-lings, the sediment which falls to the bottom of a liquid; dregs: settled, pp. *set*-tled, a. fixed; stable: settler, n. *set*-ler, one who inhabits a new country; a colonist; familiarly, a decisive stroke: settlement, n. *set*-tment, the act of settling, or state of being settled; a jointure granted to a wife; the act of entering into a domestic state or marrying; the act of planting, as a colony; the colony itself; right to parochial relief, or the residence by which it is claimed; liquidation or payment; adjustment, as of differences or a claim; in Scot., the act of ordaining and placing a minister in a parish: settlements, n. plu. *set*-ments, in arch., those parts in a building in which defects by sinking have occurred; places where colonies are established, or the colonies themselves, as British *Settlements*; to settle on or upon, to confer upon by permanent grant; to assure to: settling-day, a day on which accounts are balanced and settled, as on the Stock Exchange; the prompt-day in the produce-market: Act of Settlement, in Eng. Hist., the Act of 1702, by which the crown was limited to his present Majesty's house.—SVN. of 'settle': to place; fix; establish; confirm; determine; affirm; compose; subside; sink; deposit; rest; repose; regulate; adjust; decide.

settler, n. *set*-ler [see *settle*], in law, a person who settles estates, either heritable or movable, by will or marriage-contract; or, in Scotland, by disposition *mortis causa*—for the cause of death—that is, which will only take effect after death.

setuliform, a. *set*-ul-i-form [L. *setula*, a little bristle—from *seta*, a bristle; *forma*, shape], in bot., thread-like: setulose, a. *set*-u-l-ose, resembling a little bristle.

seven, n. *set*-en [AS. *seofon*, seven: cf. Dan. *siv*; Goth. *sibun*; uni-Ger. *sibun*; L. *septem*; Sans. *saptan*] six, unit, and one more; the sixth, or having seven: seventh, *set*-n-th, following the sixth; being one of seven equal parts into which a whole can be divided; n. that which follows the sixth; one of the seven equal divisions of a whole; one part in seven; in music, an interval which is a semitone less than an octave—called a *major seventh*: seventhly, a. *set*-n-th, in the seventh place: seventy, a. n. *set*-ty, seven times ten: seventieth, a. *set*-eth, the ordinal of seventy; a. one of seventy equal parts; one part in seventy; that which follows the sixty-ninth: minor seventh, in music, an interval of four tones and two major semitones: defective or diminished seventh, an interval consisting of three tones and three major semitones: sevenfold, a. *set*-fold [seven, and *fold*], repeated seven times: sevennight, *set*-n-ite or *set*-n-ite [seven, and *night*], a period of seven days and seven nights; a week; now contracted into *seventnight* or *seventnight*: seventeenth, a. *set*-ten [seven, and ten], seven and ten: seventeenthly, a. n. *set*-ten-th, the ordinal of seventeen; the seventh after the tenth; one part of seventeen.

sever, v. *set*-er [OF. *sever*, to wean—from L. *separare*, to sever—see *separate*], to part forcibly from

mâte, mât, fâr, lafo; mêle, mêt, hêr; pine, pin; nôle, nôl, môc;

male servant.—SYN. of 'serve v.': to minister to; obey; promote; aid; assist; help; succour; benefit; wait; attend; be sufficient; answer; work for; supply; satisfy; content; treat; requite; worship; present; discharge; conduce.

service, *n. sĕr'vīs* [F. *service*—from L. *servitium*, the condition of a slave or servant—from *servus*, a slave or servant], labour, physical or mental, performed in course of duty, or for the benefit of another; the place or business of a servant; profession of respect uttered or sent; obedience; religious rites or worship; public worship; the obedience due to God; in Ch. of Eng., the music to which the Te Deum and Canticles are sung; employment; use; purpose; advantage; official duties of a clergyman; employment in the army or navy under the Crown; a benefit conferred; favour; a course, as of dishes at table; a collection of vessels used at table; among seamen, the layers of spun yarn fastened round a rope to protect it from friction: *serviceable*, *a. -d-ib*, useful; beneficial: capable of duty: *serviceably*, *ad. -d-ib*: *serviceableness*, *n. -d-ib-nēs*, the state or quality of being serviceable: **Service-book**, a Prayer-book or Missal: **service-pipe**, a pipe connecting mains with a dwelling, as in gas or water pipes: **active service**, engaged in actual warfare, or in duties connected therewith: **foreign service**, engaged in military service outside the sovereign's native dominions, as opposed to *home service*.—SYN. of 'service': utility; avail; usefulness; office; attendance; place; obedience; submission; employment; business; use; purpose; advantage.

service or service-tree, *n. sĕr'vīs* [L. *servus*, the service-tree], one of several trees allied to the apple and pear-trees; the *Pyrus servus* or *P. domestica*, Ord. *Rosaceae*, akin to the mountain-ash.

servile, *a. sĕr'vīl* or *-vīl* [F. *servile*—from L. *servilis*, slavish, *servilis*—from *servus*, a slave or servant], pert to a servant or slave, or characteristic of one; dependent; cringing; mean; fawning; meanly obsequious; in gram., not belonging to the original root, as a *servile* letter; also said of a letter not sounded, or allent: *servilely*, *ad. -lī*: *servileness*, *n. -nēs*, also *servility*, *n. sĕr'vīl-ī-tēs*, the condition of a slave or bondman; mean submission; slavish deference; obsequiousness.

servitor, *n. sĕr'vī-tēr* [F. *serviteur*, a servant—from mid. L. *servitor*—from L. *servio*, I serve], a follower or adherent; an attendant; an Oxford undergraduate partly supported by the college funds: *servitorship*, *n. -tēr-shīp*, the condition of a servant or slave; slavish dependence; bondage: *penal servitude*—see under *penal*.

sesame, *n. sĕs-ā-mē* [F. *sesame*; L. *sesamum*; Gr. *sesamum*, an Eastern oily grain], a plant producing a grain furnishing a bland oil, chiefly cultivated in the East and in Egypt; the *Sesamum orientale* and *S. indicum*, Ord. *Bignoniaceae*: open sesame [from the well-known tale of 'Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves'], a talisman or specific in any form, used successfully to accomplish an object.

sesamoid, *a. sĕs-ā-mōīd*, also *ses-ā-mōīd-al*, *a. -lī* [Gr. *sesamum*, sesame; *eidōs*, appearance] applied to the small bones formed at the articulations for the more powerful action of ligaments passing over them.

sesqui, *sĕs'kwi* or *sĕs'kī* [L. *sesqui*, more by a half], a prefix in chemical terms which denotes that 1½ equivalents of one constituent is united to 1 equivalent of another, or in the proportion of three to two.

sesquialter, *a. sĕs'kwi-tĕr*, also *ses'quial'tĕr-al*, *a. -lī* [L. *sesquialter*, one and a half—from *sesqui*, more by a half; *alter*, other], denoting the relation of 1½ to 1: *ses'quial'tĕr-a*, *n. -tĕr-d*, a compound stop on the organ: **sesquialteral forest**, in bot., a deep forest accompanied with a small abortive one.

sesquicarbonate, *n. sĕs'kwi-kār-bō-nāt* [L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and Eng. *carbonate*] a salt composed of 1½ equivalents of carbonic acid and 1 equivalent of any base, or in the proportion of three of the one and two of the other; also similarly of other salts.

sesquioxide, *n. sĕs'kwi-ōks-īd* [L. *sesqui*, more by a half; Eng. *oxide*] an oxide in which two atoms of a metal combine with three atoms of oxygen, as in the red rust of iron.

sesquipedal, *a. sĕs'kwi-pĕ-dāl*, also *ses'quipedal-*

Man, *a. -dĕt-ī-dn* [L. *sesqui*, more by a half; *pedalis*, of or belonging to a foot—from *pēs* or *pedem*, a foot], containing a foot and a half; long-worded; using long words: *ses'quipedal'ity*, *n. -dĕt-ī-tē*, the practice of using long words.

sesquipluate, *a. sĕs'kwi-pĕ-luāt* [L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and Eng. *pluate*], a term applied to the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of 1½ to 1.

sesquitercian, *a. sĕs'kwi-tĕr'sht-dn* [L. *sesqui*, more by a half; *tercianus*, belonging to the third—from *tertius*, third], having the ratio of one and one-third to one, as between 8 and 6.

sesquitone, *n. sĕs'kwi-tōn* [L. *sesqui*, more by a half, and Eng. *tone*], in music, an interval of three semitones.

cessa, *ink. sĕs-ād* [L. *cessa*, leave off, have done], in O.E., quiet; gently.

sessile, *a. sĕs'īl* [F. *sessile*, sitting—from L. *sessilis*, of or belonging to sitting—from *sedeo*, I sit], having a position as if sitting: in bot. and cook., sitting directly upon the body to which it belongs without a support; as a *sessile leaf*, which issues directly from the main stem or branch without a foot-stalk.

session, *n. sĕsh'īn* [F. *session*—from L. *sessio* or *sessionem*, a sitting—from *sedeo*, I sit], a sitting; the actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c., for the transaction of business; the actual time during which they sit or meet, with only short adjournments; in Eng., the period of time between the meeting of Parliament and its prorogation; in Scot., the lowest ecclesiastical court of a Presbyterian Church: **session-clerk**, in Scot., one who officially keeps the books and documents of a session, makes all entries, and manages the proclamations of banns for marriages: **sess'onal**, *a. -dī*, pert. to a session or sitting, particularly of an ecclesiastical court: **Court of Session**, in Scot., the supreme civil court: **quartersessions**—see under *quarter*.

campool, *n. sĕs'pūl*—see *campool*.

sesterce, *n. sĕs'tĕr* [F. *sesterce*—from L. *sestertius*, a sesterce—from *sesta*, a half; *tertius*, third], in anc. Rome, a silver coin worth about 2d. sterling.

sestet, *n. sĕs'tĕt* [It. *sestetto*; L. *sextus*, sixth], the second division of a sonnet, comprising the last six lines.

sextet, **sestetto**—same as *sextet*, *sextetto*.

sestina or **sestine**, *n. sĕs'tī-nā*, *sĕs'tīn* [It. dim. of *sesto*, sixth—from L. *sextus*], a form of Romance verse consisting of six stanzas of six lines each, each stanza having alternate assonances or rhymes.

set, *a. sĕt* [A.S. *settan*: cf. Dan. *setzen*; Ger. *setzen*, to place, to let down; Gr. *siten*; Icel. *setja*, to sit; L. *sidere*, to seat oneself; *sedere*, to sit], regular; formal; determined; obstinate; firm; established or fixed: *n.* a number or collection of things of the same kind, or of a similar form, intended to be used together; a number of things united in the formation of a whole; a complete assortment; a number of persons usually or officially united; a clique; a lot; a young plant for putting into the soil for growth; the descent of a heavenly body below the horizon: *v.* to put or place into any condition or state; to put, place, or fix; to assign; to predetermine; to cause to rest in a standing posture; to regulate or adjust, as a timepiece; to reduce a fracture; to adapt to music, as words; to spread, as sails; to fix in metal, as precious stones; to bring to a fine edge, as a razor; to mark game, as a dog; to sink below the horizon, as the sun; to be fixed; to change fluidity for firmness; to plant; to begin a journey—always with *out*; among printers, to arrange type in order; to compose: **set'ting**, *imp. -dī*, falling below the horizon: *n.* the act of placing or fixing; the act of sinking or appearing to sink below the horizon; something inserted; that in which something, such as a precious stone, is set; the direction of a current, as of a sea or a wind; the hardening, as of cements, limes, or plasters; in O.E., an enclosure: **set**, *pt. and pp.*: **set'ter**, *n. -tĕr*, one who sets; an inciter; with *on*, a proclaimer; a sporting dog that indicates by sitting or crouching the place where game lies hid: *to set about*, to begin; to apply oneself: *to set against*, to place in opposition; *to set against*, to cause to begin to move; *to set apart*, to separate to a particular use; *to reserve*: *to set a saw*, to bend every alternate tooth to one side, and the remainder to the other:

cōtē, bōy, fōt; pūrē, bād; chātē, game, jog, shun, thing, therr, zeal.

Sérés, a people of Eastern Asia, the Chinese, in bot., covered with fine close-pressed hairs; silky.

sericulture, *n. sér-i-kú-l-túr* or *-chúr* [L. *sericum*, silk; *Sérés*, an old name of the Chinese—as silk first came from the East; *l. cultúra*, culture], the breeding and treatment of silkworms.

series, *n. sér-i-és* [L. *seriēs*, a succession, a series—from *sero*, I join or bind together], a succession of things in the same order, and having the same mutual relation; course; train; in *seriā*, or *alg.*, a number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing according to a certain law; *seriāl*, *n. -āl*, some light subject or subjects commenced and continued in successive numbers of a periodical work; a work appearing in a series or succession of parts; a periodical; *adj.* consisting of a series: *seriāly*, *ad. -ly*, in a series or regular order; *seriāte*, *a. -āt*, arranged in or pert. to a series; *seriātely*, *ad. -ly*, in a regular series; *seriātim*, *ad. -tim* [L.], in regular order.

serio-comic, *a. sér-i-ō-kóm'ik*, also *serio-comical*, *a. -ī-kāl* [from Eng. *serious*, and *comic*; L. *serio*, in earnest], combining the serious and sportive.

serious, *a. sér-i-ús* [mid. L. *serious*—from L. *serius*, grave, earnest], grave in manner or disposition; deeply impressed with the importance of religion; not light or gay; being in earnest; weighty; not trifling; *seriously*, *ad. -ly*, solemnly; in earnest: *seriouslyness*, *n. -ness*, the condition or quality of being serious; gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity; earnest attention.—Syn. of 'serious': grave; solemn; important; weighty; earnest; religious.

sermon, *n. sér-món* [F. *sermon*—from L. *sermo* or *sermōnem*, a speaking, discourse], a discourse delivered by a clergyman or licentiate from a pulpit, generally on a text selected from Scripture; a homily; any serious exhortation: *sermonize*, *v. -iz*, to inculcate rigid rules; to preach: *sermonizing*, *imp.* *sermonized*, *pp. -tad*.

serolin, *n. sér-ō-lín* [L. *serum*, whey; *oleum*, oil], a peculiar fatty matter found in the blood.

seroon, *n. sér-rón* [Sp. *seron*, a hamper], in commerce, a package of goods, variable in weight, and limited to certain kinds of goods, as almonds, drugs, aniseed, Castile soap, &c.—also *seroon*.

serotine, *n. sér-ō-tín* [F. *serotine*—from L. *serotinus*, that comes late—from *sero*, late], a species of bat.

serotinous, *a. sér-rót-nús* [L. *serotinus*, happening late—from *sero*, late], in bot., applied to a plant which flowers later in the year than others to which it is related.

serous, *a. sér-ris* [L. *serum*, whey], watery; thin; like whey; pert. to serum: *serously*, *n. sér-rót-ít*, in med., the watery part of serum when coagulated by heat: *serous membrane*, in anat., a closed membranous bag having its internal surface moistened with serum, and lining some cavity of the body which has no outlet: *serum*, *n. sér-rám* [L.], the thin watery substance like whey which separates from the blood when coagulated.

serpent, *n. sér-pént* [F. *serpent*—from L. *serpens* or *serpentem*, a serpent—from *serpo*, I creep], a reptile having a very long body without feet, and which moves by undulations and contractions; a subtle or malicious person; a musical instr. twisted somewhat like a serpent: *serpent-like*, *a.* acting like a serpent: *serpent-fish*, a fish of a red colour resembling a snake: *serpent-stones*, *serpent's-tongue*, popular names of certain fossil shells or teeth, the latter also the plant *adder's-tongue*: *serpentina*, *n. pér-ní-tí-rá*, also *serpentina*, *n. -tér-i* [F. *serpentina*, dragon-root—from L. *serpentinus*], the Virginian plant *snake-root*—the *Polypogon serpens*, Ord. *Polypogonaceae*; also the *Aristolochia serpentaria*, Ord. *Aristolochiaceae*; name applied to many plants: *Serpentarius*, *n. -ri-ús*, a northern constellation: *serpenty*, *n. -trí*, a winding or twisting like that of a serpent: *serpentine*, *n. sér-pén-tí-fór-m* [L. *forma*, shape], serpent-shaped.

serpentineous, *a. sér-pén-tí-fór-m* [L. *serpentina*, one who is sprung from a serpent—from *serpens* or *serpentem*, a serpent; *gigno*, I beget], bred of a serpent.

serpentine, *a. sér-pén-tín* [F. *serpentina*, serpentine—from L. *serpens* or *serpentem*, a serpent], resembling a serpent in motion; winding; meandering; spiral; twisted; subtle: *n.* [F. *serpentine*], a very hard variety of rock, consisting chiefly of hydrated

silicate of magnesia, of various colours, usually of an obscure-green colour, often beautifully spotted like a serpent: *serpentinately*, *ad. -ly*.

serpigo, *n. sér-pí-gó* [L. *serpio*, I creep], in med., ringworm or tetter, so called from its creeping over the surface of the skin: *serpiginous*, *a. pér-i-nús*, affected with serpigo.

Serpula, *n. sér-pú-lá*, *Serpula*, *n. plu. -pá-lé* [L. *serpula*, a little serpent—from *serpo*, I creep], a genus of annelids, deriving their name from the tortuous and twisted tubes they inhabit, found on every shore, incrusting stones, rocks, shells, drift-wood, sea-weeds, &c.: *Serpulida*, *n. plu. sér-pú-lí-dá*, also *Serpulidæ*, *n. plu. -dæ*, animals of the genus *Serpula*: *serpulinæ*, *n. plu. sér-pú-lí-né* [L. *serpula*, a little serpent; Gr. *λίθος*, a stone], in geol., the general term for all fossil tortuous tubes and tube-like organisms, apparently allied to those of the existing *Serpula*, and possibly the products of tube forming annelids.

serrate, *a. sér-rát*, also *serrated*, *a. -át* [L. *serratus*, saw-shaped—from *serra*, a saw], in bot., notched on the edge like a saw, as a leaf: where the teeth are themselves serrate, the term used is *biserrate*, which see: *serration*, *n. sér-rá-shén*, notching resembling a saw: *serrature*, *n. sér-rá-fúr*, a saw-like notching on the edge of anything: *serrulate*, *a. -rú-lá*, also *serrulated*, *a. -át* [L. *serrula*, a little saw], in bot., the same as *serrate*; having very minute notches; having very fine serratures: *serrulation*, *n. -shén*, the state of being notched minutely like the teeth of a fine saw.

serre-file, *n. sér-fíl* [F. *serre-file*, a bringer-up—from *servir*, to tighten—from L. *serva*, a bolt; F. *file*, a file—from L. *filum*, a thread], in mil., a bringer-up—a squadron or troop *serré-file* being an officer or non-commissioned officer in rear of the centre of the squadron or troop.

serried, *a. sér-ríd* [F. *serrié*, closely pressed; *servir*, to shut in, to press—from mid. L. *servare*, to lock—from L. *serva*, a bolt], crowded; compacted.

Sertularia, *n. sér-tú-lá-rá* [L. *serum*, a wreath of flowers—from *sero*, I plait], a genus of hydroid polypes.

serum—see under *sero*.

serval, *n. sér-vál* [S. Afric.], the bush-cat of S. Africa, the fur of which is much prized.

serve, *v. sér-vé* [F. *servir*, to serve—from L. *servire*, to be in service—from *servus*, a servant or slave], to work for; to perform duties, as an officer in the army or navy; to assist; to attend at command; to yield obedience to; to supply with anything; to suffice for; to stand in place of something else; to officiate or minister, as a clergyman; to be a servant or slave; to be subordinate to anything; to treat or requite, generally in an ill sense; to worship God; to present a writ; to attend or wait; to accomplish an end; to suit or be convenient; to manage, as cannon: *serv'ing*, *imp.* *n.* among *sermons*, the process of covering large ropes or cables with canvas or spun yarn to prevent friction or wearing in parts much exposed: *served*, *pp. sérvé*: *server*, *n. sér-év*, one who serves; a salver: *servant*, *n. -vánt*, a person employed by another for labour, and to be at his command: *v.* in O.E., to reduce to the condition of a servant: to *serve in*, to belong to and do duty in, as in the army or navy: to *serve one out*, to retaliate upon; to requite: to *serve oneself*, to act as one's own servant; to take or use without help; to avail oneself of; to serve out, to distribute in portions; to punish; to retaliate: to *serve up*, to place on the table, as dressed food: to *serve a writ* or *summons*, to read it to the defendant, or more usually, to leave an attested copy at his residence: to *serve a warrant*, to show or read it to the person against whom it is issued, and to seize his person: to *serve an execution*, to seize or take possession of lands, goods, or person, according as the law requires in the case: to *serve a rope*, to roll something around it to prevent its injury from friction: to *serve an office*, to discharge the duties of a public office: *time-server*, one who regulates his actions by the requirements of the times instead of by duty: one who meanly complies: a *servant of servants*, one debased to the lowest condition of servitude: your humble servant, your obedient servant, &c., conventional phrases of civility at the close of a letter: *servant girl* or *maid*, also *serving-maid*, a female servant: *servant-man*, also *serving-man*, a

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *láo*; *méle*, *mél*, *hér*; *pine*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

septuple, a. *se-p'ti-pl* [F. *septupl*—from L. *septem*, seven; *plico*, I fold] sevenfold: v. to make sevenfold: *se-p'tupling*, imp. -*pling*: *se-p'tupled*, pp. -*pled*.

sepulchre, n. *se-p'ul-kr* [OF. *sepulchre*—from L. *sepulcrum*, a tomb—from *sepelio*, I bury], a place of interment; a tomb; a grave: v. to bury; to inter: *se-p'ulchring*, imp. -*ring*: *se-p'ulchred*, pp. -*chred*: *se-pulchral*, a. *se-p'ul-kr'al*, pert. to burial, or to tombs or monuments; deep, grave, or disagreeably hollow, generally applied to a tone of voice: *se-pulchrally*, ad. -*ly*: *sepulture*, n. *se-p'ul-tūr* [F.—L. *sepultura*, an interment] interment; burial.

sequacious, a. *se-kwō'sh'is* [L. *sequas* or *sequacem*, following or seeking after—from *sequor*, I follow], not moving on independently; following; attendant; logically consistent and rigorous: in OE., ductile; phant: *sequaciousness*, n. -*ness*, also *sequacity*, n. *se-kwō'sh'i-ti*, disposition to follow; act of following.

sequel, n. *se-kwēl* [F. *séquel*—from L. *sequa*, a result or consequence—from *sequor*, I follow], that which follows; consequence; result; event; conclusion: *sequela*, n. *se-kwē'lā*, in med., a diseased state following on an attack of some other disease: *sequela*, n. plu. -*la*, disordered conditions of society following upon severe famine and widespread fatal disease.

sequences, n. *se-kwēns* [F. *séquence*—from L. *sequens* or *sequentem*, following—from *sequor*, I follow], that which follows; order of succession; series; arrangement; a set of cards of the same suit in order; in music, a regular alternate succession of similar chords; in R. Cath. Ch., a hymn introduced into the Mass on certain festival days after the gradual—whence the name: *sequent*, a. *se-kwēnt*, in OE., following; succeeding; consequent: n. in OE., a follower: *sequential*, a. *se-kwēn'sh'āl*, being in succession: *sequentially*, ad. -*ly*.

sequester, v. *se-kwē's-ter* [F. *séquestrer*, to sequester—from L. *sequestrare*, to give up for safe-keeping—from *sequestrum*, a depositary, a mediator] to separate from others; to withdraw or retire, as from society; to seclude; to sequesterate: *sequestering*, imp.: *sequestered*, pp. -*ted*: *sequest*, adj. secluded; retired: *sequest'rabile*, -*trā-bl*, capable of being sequestered or separated: to sequester oneself, to separate oneself from society; to seclude oneself for the sake of privacy: *sequest'rate*, v. -*trā* [L. *sequestratus*, removed, separated from anything], especially in eccles. usage, to appropriate by legal process the property and income of an incumbent until the claims of certain creditors are satisfied; to set aside from the power of either party the matter at issue by order of a court of law; in Scotch law, to take possession of the estate of a bankrupt or insolvent with the view of realising it, and distributing it equitably among the creditors: *sequest'rating*, imp.: *sequest'rated*, pp. -*ed*: *sequest'ration*, n. *se-kwē's-trā'sh'n* [F.—L.], esp. in eccles. practice, the act or state of taking possession of a benefice by legal process, in order to satisfy the claims of creditors; deprivation of the use and profits of a possession; in OE., state of being set aside: *se-que's'tra'tor*, n. -*trā'tēr*, one who sequestrates.

sequestum, n. *se-kwē's-trūm* [L. *sequester*, a mediator—see *sequester*] in *ser-*, a dead portion of bone which separates from the sound part.

sequin, n. *se-kwīn* [F. *équivin*—It. *zecchino*, a sequin—from Ar. *shikāh* (pron. *shikah*), a die for coins], a gold coin of Italy, worth about 8s. 6d.; in Turkey, 7s. 6d.; current in Algiers for about 8s. 6d.

seraglio, n. *se-rā'pō* [It. *seraglio*, an enclosure of palaces, a place shut in—from *arrare*, to lock in—from L. *sera*, a bar; *sero*, I join], the palace of the Grand Seigneur or Sultan of Turkey; a place or house for keeping wives and concubines; a harem—hence, a house of licentious pleasure.

serai, n. *se-rī* (Pers. *serāi*, a palace, an inn), in India and Tartary, a resting-place for the accommodation of travellers; a caravansary.

seralbumen, n. *se-rā'l-bū-mēn* [Eng. *serum*, and *albumen*], a name given to the albumen of the blood to distinguish it from the albumen of the egg, called *ovalbumen*.

serape, n. *se-rā'pō* [Mex.], a shawl or wrap worn by men in Mexico.

seraph, n. *se-rā'f* [Heb. *seraphim*, seraphim], an angel of the highest order: Heb. plu. *ser'aphim*,

-*īm*: Eng. plu. *seraphs*: sometimes the plu. is written *seraphims*, but improperly: *seraphic*, a. *se-rā'f'ik*, also *seraph'ical*, a. -*ik'al*, angelic; pure; sublime; inflamed with love or zeal: *seraph'ically*, ad. -*ly*: *seraphine*, n. *se-rā'f'īn*, a musical instr. resembling a small harmonium.

Serapis, n. *se-rā'p'is*, a chief divinity of the anc. Egyptians, at first a symbol of the Nile, and so of fertility.

seraskier, serasquier, n. *se-rā's'kēr* [F. *serasquier*—from Pers. *ser*, head, chief, and Ar. *askar*, an army], a Turkish commander of land forces; the minister of war of the Sublime Porte: *seraskierate*, n. -*krātē*, the office of the seraskier.

Serbonian, a. *se-rō'nī-ān*, referring to a bog of Serbonis, in Egypt, noted for its treacherous footing; hence applied to any position of inextricable difficulty.

sero, a. *se-rō* [see *sear*], dry; withered.

serail, n. *se-rā'il* [F. evening dew—from L. *serum*, a late hour; confused with L. *serenus*, bright, clear], a kind of fine rain or heavy dew which falls sometimes in a clear sky.

serenade, n. *se-rē'nādē* [MF. *serenade*—from It. *serenata*, a serenade—from *sereno*: L. *serenus*, open, fair, clear—applied to the weather or the open air, as opposed to indoors], a song sung by a lover in a spirit of gallantry under the window of his lady-love at night; in Ger., a musical tribute given by students to a favourite professor under his window at night; music performed in the streets during the stillness of night; a musical piece suitable for such an occasion: v. to entertain with open-air music at night: *ser'enad'ing*, imp.: n. the act or practice of performing music in the open air at night: *ser'enaded*, pp.: *ser'enader*, n. -*dēr*, one who serenades: *ser'enata*, n. -*nādē* [It.], any piece of vocal music on the subject of love; an orchestral work in symphony form; a pastoral cantata.

serene, a. *se-rēn'* [L. *serenus*, fair, bright, serene], clear and calm; still; peaceful; untroubled; even-minded; calm in temper; a title or form of address restricted to the sovereign princes of Germany, and the members of their families, as *Serene Highness*, *Most Serene*, &c.: n. clearness; tranquillity: *seren'ly*, ad. -*ly*: *seren'ity*, n. -*rēn'i-ti*, clearness and calmness; peace; calmness of mind: *seren'ism*, n. *se-rēn-is'm* [F.—It. *serenissimo*], most serene, as a form of address.

serf, n. *serf* [F. *serf*, a bondsman—from L. *servus*, a slave], the lowest class of servants or slaves in the middle ages, who were attached to the soil and transferred with it; in Russia, one of the peasant class, the property of his lord, but owner of the soil which he tilled—emancipated in 1863 by the Emperor Alexander II.: *serfage*, n. -*āj*, also *serf'dom*, n. -*dōm*, state or condition of a serf.

serge, n. *serj* [F. *serpe*—from L. *serica*, silks—from *Serēs*, the Chinese], a woollen quilted cloth; a thin woollen fabric.

sergeant or serjeant, n. *sār-jēnt* [OF. *serfant*, *sergant*, a beadle, an officer of court—from mid. L. *seriens* or *servientem*, a serjeant—from L. *servio*, I serve], a police-officer of superior rank; in the army, a non-commissioned officer whose duty is to see discipline observed, to assist young officers, &c.; in Eng., until lately, a lawyer of the highest rank, called a *serjeant-at-law*; a title given to certain of the king's servants, as *serjeant-surgeon*: *ser'geant-ship*, n. the office of a serjeant: *serjeant-major*, a non-commissioned officer who assists the adjutant: *colour-sergeants*, non-commissioned officers appointed to attend the officer having charge of the colours of the regiment: *king's serjeant*, one of the serjeants-at-law who conducts the public causes of the king: *common serjeant*, in London, an officer who attends the lord mayor and the aldermen on court-days, &c.: *serjeant-at-arms*, an officer who preserves order, apprehends and punishes offenders, &c., particularly in connection with the House of Commons. *Note*.—*serjeant*, under the influence of the French *sergent*, is commonly spelt *sergeant*; both spellings are legitimate, though, in the legal sense, *serjeant* is always retained.

serges, n. *se-rjēs* [F. *clerge*: L. *cērus*, a wax taper—from *cēra*, wax], in R. Cath. Ch., the great wax candles burnt before the altar.

serial, seriate, seriatim—see under *series*.

sericeous, a. *se-rī'sh'ūs* [L. *sericus*, silken—from

cōlo, boy, fōt; *pāre*, bād; *chair*, game, jog, shun, thng, there, weal.

to arrange; to part or disunite; to break or divide into parts; to sever from the rest; to withdraw, as persons from a meeting, &c.; to withdraw from each other; to make a space between; to set apart for a particular purpose; to open; adj. divided from the rest; alone; disunited; detached; distinct: *sep'arating*, imp.: *sep'arated*, pp.: *sep'arator*, n. -*rd-ter*, one who or that which separates: *sep'arately*, ad. -*it*, apart; singly; not in union; distinctly: *sep'arateness*, n. -*nde*, the state of being separate: *sep'aration*, n. -*rd-shin* [F.-L.] act of separating; disjunction; disconnection; legal division of married persons: *sep'arative*, a. -*rd-shin*-causing or promoting separation: *sep'arable*, a. -*d-bl* [F.-L.] that may be disjoined; divisible: *sep'arably*, ad. -*sh*: *sep'arableness*, n. -*di-nés*, the quality of being separable, or capable of separation: *sep'arability*, n. -*bl-ty*, the quality of admitting disunion: *sep'aralist*, n. -*tist*, one who withdraws himself from communion with an established church, or from a church to which he has belonged; a dissenter; in *Eng. polit.*, one who advocates or supports the principle of Home Rule for Ireland: *sep'aratism*, n. -*tism*, separation from a religious body; dissent: *sep'aratory*, n. -*ter-t*, in *chem.*, a vessel for separating liquids; a surgical instr.: a. used in separation; *separative*. -*SYN.* of 'separate v.': to detach; disconnect; disjoin; divide; part; sever; sunder; disunite.

sepawn, n. *se-pawn'*, *sepon*, n. *se-pón'*, or *supawn*, *se-pawn'* [N. Amer. Ind.] porridge made from maize-meal, used as food in N. Amer.

sepla, n. *se-plá-d*, *sepla*, n. plu. -*á* [L. and Gr. *sepla*, the cuttle-fish;] the cuttle-fish; in the *fine art*, a fine, brown colouring matter, prepared from the black secretion or ink of the cuttle-fish: *se-pla*, a. -*ik* pert. to sepla; done in sepla, as a drawing: *sepladum*, n. plu. *se-plá-dá*, a family of cuttle-fish: *seplolite*, n. *se-pló-lit* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a mineralogical name for meerschauum.

sepiement, n. *se-pí-mént* [L. *sepiementum*, a hedge—from *sepio*, I hedge in; *sepiés*, a hedge], a hedge; a fence; a partition.

sepiostaire, n. *se-pí-ó-stáir*, also *sepiostarium*, n. *se-pí-ó-stáir-ám* [Gr. *sepio*, the cuttle-fish; *osteon*, a bone], the internal shell of the sepla, usually called the cuttle-bone.

sepon—see *sepa-wa*.

sepy, n. *se-poy* [Pers. *stpih*, a soldier; *stpih*, an army] a native of India, employed as a soldier by the British Government for service in their Indian empire.

seps, n. *seps* [Gr. *seps*, a venomous serpent whose bite causes putrefaction—from *Gr. sepo*, I make rotten] a genus of snake-like lizards having four very short legs, found in the E. I. and in the S. and N. of Africa.

sepi, n. *sepi* [a corrupt. of *seet*, which see], a clan, a branch of a race, or a family—chiefly used of the Irish clans.

sepi, *sepi* [L. *sepiem*, seven] a prefix, signifying seven.

sepiá—see *sepium*.

sepiangular, n. *se-pí-áng-gú-lér* [L. *sepiem*, seven; *angulus*, a corner] having seven angles.

sepiarium, n. *se-pí-áir-ám*, *sepiaria*, n. plu. -*ri-d* [L. *sepium*, a fence or division; *sepio*, I hedge—from *sepiés*, a hedge], flattened nodules or masses of calcareous clay, ironstone, or other matter, whose internal structure exhibits numerous seams of some crystallized substance.

sepiate, a. *se-pí-át* [L. *sepium*, a fence, a division], in bot., separated or divided by partitions.

September, n. *se-pí-ém-bér* [L. *September*, pertaining to the seventh month of the old Roman year—from *sepiem*, seven], the ninth month of the year, formerly the seventh when the year commenced with March: *September* bride, n. *brí-d*, in F. Hist., applied to one of those engaged in the massacre of prisoners in Paris, 2nd and 3rd Sept. 1792—hence, a bloodthirsty person.

septemad, a. *se-pí-ém-ád* [L. *sepiem*, seven—from *Ando*, I cleave], in bot., applied to a leaf having seven divisions, extending about half-way through it.

septempartite, a. *se-pí-ém-pár-tít* [L. *sepiem*, seven; *partitus*, divided—from *pars* or *partem*, a part], in bot., having seven divisions in a leaf with radiating venation, which may extend to near the base.

septenary, a. *se-pí-én-ér-í* [L. *septendarius*, consisting

of seven—from *sepiem*, by sevens; *sepiem*, seven], consisting of seven; happening once in seven years; lasting seven years: n. the number seven.

septemate, a. *se-pí-én-át* [L. *sepiem*, seven each—from *sepiem*, seven], in bot., having parts in sevens—as a compound leaf with seven leaflets coming off from one point.

septennial, a. *se-pí-én-ní-ál* [L. *sepiem*, seven; *annus*, a year], lasting or continuing for seven years; returning once every seven years: *septennially*, ad. -*ly*.

septentrional, n. *se-pí-én-trí-nál* [F. *septentrion*—from L. *septentriones*, the north—from *sepiem*, seven; *triones*, the ploughing oxen—seven stars near the north pole] in *OE.*, the north; a northern: *septentrional*, a. -*ál*, in *OE.*, northern.

septfoil, n. *se-pí-ó-fól* [F. *sepi*, seven, and *feuille*, a leaf; L. *sepiem*, and *folium*], in bot., the tormentil plant; in *arch.*, an ornamental foliation having seven lobes.

septic, a. *se-pít-ik* [Gr. *septikos*, that causes putrefaction—from *sepo*, I make putrid or rotten], having the power to promote putrefaction: *septically*, ad. -*ly*: *septicity*, n. *se-pít-í-ti*, the tendency to promote putrefaction: *septicemia*, n. *se-pít-é-mí-á*, also *septicemia*, n. *se-pít-é-mí-á* [Gr. *sepio*, blood], an acute disease, resembling pyemia in its general characters, supposed to be caused by the absorption into the blood of putrid matter from the surface of a wound or ulcer; also called *ischoræmia*, *is-ó-r-ré-mí-á* [Gr. *ischor*, corrupted matter; *haima*, blood], and *septic pyemia*.

septical, a. *se-pí-ál* [L. *sepium*, a partition; *caudo*, I cut or divide], in bot., applied to seed-vessels which open by dividing through the septa of the ovary.

septiciform, a. *se-pí-í-fór-m* [L. *sepium*, a partition; *fero*, I bear], containing septs; having partitions.

septicform, a. *se-pí-í-fór-m* [L. *sepium*, a partition; *forma*, shape], resembling a sepium or partition.

septifragal, a. *se-pí-í-rá-gál* [L. *sepium*, a partition; *frango*, I break], in bot., applied to a dehiscence which takes place along the lines of suture, the valves at the same time separating from the dissepiments, which are not subdivided.

septilateral, a. *se-pí-í-lá-ér-ál* [L. *sepiem*, seven; *latus*, a side, *lateris*, of a side], having seven sides.

septillion, n. *se-pí-ní-lýn* [L. *sepiem*, seven, and *Eng. million*], in *arch.*, a million raised to the seventh power; in *Eng. notation*, expressed by a unit followed by 42 ciphers—in the *II* or *X*, by a unit and 24 ciphers.

septimal, a. *se-pí-í-mál* [L. *sepiem*, seventh; *sepiem*, seven], relating to the number seven.

septimole, n. *se-pí-í-mól* [L. *sepiem*, seven], in music, a group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six of the same kind.

septuagennial, n. *se-pí-í-á-jén-ní-ál* [said. L. *septuagintiarius*—from L. *septuaginti*, seventy each—from L. *septuaginta*, seventy], a person seventy years of age: *septuag'ary*, a. -*á-jén-ér-í*, consisting of seventy: n. the number seventy.

septuagesima, n. *se-pí-í-á-jé-sí-má* [L. *septuaginti*, seventieth], the third Sunday before Lent—so called because seventy days before Easter: *septuag'simal*, a. -*í-mál*, consisting of seventy; counted by seventies: *septuagesimally*, ad. -*ly*.

Septuagint, n. *se-pí-í-á-jén-t* [L. *septuaginta*, seventy], the Greek version of the Old Testament Script., reported by Josephus to have been made by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus from the original Heb. between 280 and 130 B.C., and so called because said to have been the work of 70 (accurately 72) interpreters; usually expressed by the symbol LXX.: adj. pert. to the Septuagint, or contained in it.

septulate, a. *se-pí-í-át* [L. *sepium*, a partition—see *sepium*], in bot., applied to fruits having spurious transverse dissepiments or partitions: *septulatus*, n. -*átus*, a division between small spaces or cavities: *sepium*, n. *se-pí-ém*, *se-pí-ta*, plu. -*á* [L. *sepium*, a partition—from *sepio*, I fence; *sepiés*, a hedge], in bot., any partition separating a body, as a fruit into two or more cells in the direction of its length—separating partitions across or in the direction of its breadth are called *phragmata*; in *anat.*, the membrane or plate separating from each other two adjacent cavities or organs; one of the paritish-se or walls of a chambered shell: *sep'tala*, n. plu. -*á*, a dim. of *sepium*.

máile, *mál*, *sár*, *laú*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píno*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nút*, *móde*:

semi-deltoidal, *a. sém-i-dé-té-ti-hál* [*semi*, and *deltoidal*], bordering on *deltoid*.

semi-diameter, *n. sém-i-dí-amé-tér* [*semi*, and *diameter*], half the diameter; the radius of a circle.

semi-diapason, *n. sém-i-dí-pá-són* [*semi*, and *diapason*], an imperfect octave; an octave diminished by a lesser semitone.

semi-double, *a. sém-i-dáb-l* [*semi*, and *double*], in bot., having the outermost stamens converted into petals, while the innermost stamens continue perfect.

semi-flared, *a. sém-i-fá-lé* [*L. semi*, half; *flesus*, bent—from *flecto*, I bend], half-bent.

semi-flaccid, *a. sém-i-fá-si-ké-lér*, or **semi-flaccid**, *a. sém-i-fá-si-ké-lér* [*semi*, and *flaccid*], in bot., having all the florets ligulate, as in the dandelion.

semi-fluid, *a. sém-i-fló-id* [*semi*, and *fluid*], imperfectly fluid.

semi-lunar, *a. sém-i-ló-nér* [*semi*, and *lunar*], half-moon-shaped.

seminal and semination—see under *semen*.

seminary, *n. sém-i-nér-i* [*L. seminarium*, a nursery-garden—from *semen*, seed—from *spero*, I sow], a seed-plot; a place of instruction or education; a school; a college; *seminarist*, *n. sé*, also *seminarian*, *n. sé-rí-dá*, a priest instructed in the tenets of the R. Cath. Ch. in a foreign seminary.

seminiferous, *a. sém-i-ní-fér-ús* [*L. semen*, seed; *fero*, I bear], secreting and conveying the seminal fluid; in bot., bearing seed.

semi-nude, *a. sém-i-núd* [*semi*, and *nude*], partially nude; half-naked.

semiology and semiotic—see *semiology*, &c.

semi-ordinate, *n. sém-i-ór-dí-né* [*semi*, and *ordinate*], in math., the half of an ordinate.

semi-palmate, *a. sém-i-pál-mé* [*semi*, and *palmate*], in zool., having the feet only partly webbed down the toes.

semiped, *n. sém-i-péd* [*L. semi*, half; *pés* or *pedem*, a foot], a half foot—applied to verse: *semipedal*, *a. sém-i-pé-dál*, containing half a foot.

semi-penniform, *a. sém-i-pén-ní-form* [*L. semi*, half; *penna*, a feather; *forma*, shape], in anat., applied to certain muscles bearing some resemblance to the plume of a feather.

semi-quadrant, *n. sém-i-kwó-drá* [*semi*, and *quadrant*], also **semi-quartile**, *n. sém-i-kwó-rí-tí* [*semi*, and *quartile*], in astr., the aspect of two planets when distant from each other 45° or half a quadrant.

semiquaver, *n. sém-i-kwé-ré* [*semi*, and *quaver*], in music, a note, a sixteenth part of the semibreve in duration, or half a quaver, marked thus— ♩ : *v.* to sound or sing in semiquavers.

semi-quinile, *n. sém-i-kwín-í-lé* [*semi*, and *quinile*], in astr., the aspect of two planets when they are distant from each other 36°.

semi-savage, *n. sém-i-sá-vá-j* [*semi*, and *savage*], one who is half-savage; one imperfectly civilised.

semi-sextile, *n. sém-i-sé-ké-tí* [*semi*, and *sextile*], in astr., the aspect of two planets when they are distant from each other 30°.

semi-tertian, *a. sém-i-tér-sht-dú* [*semi*, and *tertian*], compounded of a tertian and quotidian: *n.* a low fever; a kind of ague.

Semite, *a. sém-i-tí* [from *Shem*, the son of Noah], pertaining to *Shem* or his descendants; a term applied to one of the great families of languages—see *Semitic*.

semitone, *n. sém-i-tón* [*semi*, and *tone*], one of the smallest intervals of the musical scale; half a tone.

semi-transparent, *a. sém-i-tráns-pá-rént* [*semi*, and *transparent*], half or imperfectly transparent.

semi-vocal, *a. sém-i-vó-kál* [*semi*, and *vocal*], half vocal; imperfectly sounding; pert. to a semi-vowel.

semi-vowel, *n. sém-i-vó-lé* [*semi*, and *vowel*], a sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, as *l*, *m*, *n*.

semolina, *n. sém-i-lé-ná* [It. *semolina*, a kind of paste for soups—from *semola*, bran—from *L. simila*, the finest wheat-flour], the fine hard parts of wheat rounded by attrition in the millstones; in France, the large hard grains of wheat retained in the bolting-machine after the fine parts have passed through.

semonle, *n. sé-mó-lé* [F.] same as *semolina*, which see.

sempiternal, *a. sém-pt-í-tér-nál* [F. *sempiternel*, sempiternal—from *L. sempiternus*, perpetual—from *semper*, always], having beginning, but no end; endless;

eternal; everlasting: *sempiternity*, *n. sém-pt-í-tér-né-té*, endless duration in the future.

sempster, *n. sém-sér* [see *seam* 1], one who works with the needle: *sempstress*, *n. sé-rá*, a woman who works with the needle: *sempstrous*, *n. sé-ré-s*, the occupation of a sempster.

senary, *a. sém-é-rí* [*L. senarius*, consisting of six each—from *sená*, six each; *sen*, six], belonging to or containing six.

senate, *n. sém-é* [*L. senatus*, the council of the elders, the senate—from *senex*, old, aged], one of the deliberative and legislative assemblies of a state; in anc. Rome, the council of the elders, possessing supreme legislative powers; in U.S. of Amer. and in France, the Upper House of the legislature; the governing body of a university; a superior governing body; in a wider sense, the legislature: *senator*, *n. sém-é-tér*, a member of a senate: *senatorship*, *n.* the office or dignity of a senator: *senatorial*, *a. sém-é-rí-dí*, pert. to a senate or senator; in U.S., entitled to elect a senator: *senatorially*, *adv. sém-é-rí-dí*, in the place where a senate meets: *Senatus*, *n. sé-ná-tús* [*L.*], a governing body in certain universities: *Senatus Academicus*, *sén-á-dém-í-ké*, in Scot. universities, an administrative body, consisting of the principal and professors.

send, *v. sénd* [AS. *sendan*, to send; cf. Ice. *senda*; Dan. *sende*; Sw. *sända*; Goth. *sendþan*; Ger. *senden*], to throw or cast; to impel; to hurt; to thrust; to despatch; to direct to go and act; to grant, as from a distant place; to cause to be; to indict; *send-ing*, *imp.* sent, pt. and pp. *sént*; *send-er*, *n. sé*, one who sends; to send away, to cause to depart; to dismiss; to send for, to request by message to come or to be brought; to send forth, to put or bring forth; to produce; to emit.

sendal or candal, *n. sém-dál* [OF. *sendal*; mid. L. *sendalum*, a fine silken stuff—so called because brought from India—from Sans. *Sindhu*, the Indus, Scinde], a sort of thin silk or thread stuff.

Seneca, *old. n. sém-é-ká-opé* [so named after the Seneca Indians, by whom the oil of Pennsylvania was discovered and used], the name given in parts of N. Amer. to a kind of petroleum which exudes from the rocks, or floats on the surface of springs.

senega, *n. sém-é-gá*, also *seneka*, *n. sém-é-ká* [prob. so called from the Seneca Indians], the rattlesnake-root; the *Polygala senega*, Ord. *Polygalaceæ*, a supposed antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake.

senescent, *n. sé-né-séns* [*L. senescens*, growing old; *seneco*, I grow old—from *senex*, old], the state of growing old; decay by time: *senescent*, *a. sé-né-séns*, growing old.

seneschal, *n. sém-i-shál* [OF. *seneschal*; mid. L. *senescallus*, the steward—from Goth. *sin*, old, and *skalks*, a servant], in the middle ages, a high steward; an officer who had the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies in the houses of princes or high dignitaries; in the course of time the term was applied to military commanders, who were invested with judicial power: *seneschalship*, *n.* the office or dignity.

senegreen, *n. sém-grén* [Ger. *singrün*, the house-leek], a plant, the common house-leek; the *Sempervivum tectorum*, Ord. *Crauculacæ*.

senile, *a. sé-ní* [F. *senile*—from *L. senilis*, aged—from *senex*, old], pert. to old age, or proceeding from it; old; aged: *senility*, *n. sé-ní-té-té*, old age; dotage.

senior, *a. sé-ní-ér* [*L. senior*, older—from *senex*, old], older; elder; older in office or rank; a. one older than another; one having superiority or precedence from office or rank; as aged persons: *seniority*, *n. sé-ní-rí-té*, priority of birth or office: *Senior Optima*, *op-tí-má* [*L. optima*, best], at Cambridge University, a second class man in mathematical honours; the first class being called wranglers: *Senior Soph. sch.* [Gr. *sophos*, wise], a third year's man in some universities.

senna, *n. sém-ná* [It. *sena*—from Ar. *senad*, senna], the leaves of several Eastern plants, much used in medicine as a purgative; the leaves of the *Cassia Incredula*, *C. acutifolia*, *C. elongata*, *C. obtusata*, and *C. obovata*, which supply the various kinds of senna known as Alexandrian or Egyptian, Tripoli, and East Indian; sub. Ord. *Casalpinacæ*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

seennight or se'night, *n. sém-ní* or *ní* [contracted from *seven-night*], a week; seven days.

mié, mál, fár, lóú; méé, méi, hér; píne, pin; náé, nít, móé;

deception, *n.* deception that originates from one's own mistake or fault; **self-defence**, *n.* the act of defending one's own reputation, person, or property; **self-degradation**, *n.* the act or the effect of lowering or debasing oneself; **self-delusion**, *n.* a delusion respecting oneself; **self-denial**, *n.* forbearance to gratify one's appetites or desires; **self-destruction**, *n.* death by one's own hands; **suicide**; **self-determination**, *n.* determination of one's own acts by one's own powers; **self-devoted**, *a.* voluntarily devoted; **self-devotion**, *n.* willingness to sacrifice oneself for the sake of others; **self-sacrifice**; **self-distrust**, *n.* want of confidence in oneself or one's own powers; **self-educated**, *a.* educated by one's own independent efforts; **self-elected**, *a.* appointed or elected by one's own self; **self-enjoyment**, *n.* satisfaction or pleasure in oneself; **self-esteem**, *n.* high opinion of oneself; *an* organ so called by the phrenologists; **self-evident**, *a.* evident without proof or reasoning; **self-examination**, *n.* an inquiry into one's own conduct or motives; **self-existence**, *n.* existence by oneself—an attribute peculiar to Deity; **self-existent**, *a.* independent of any other being; **self-explaining**, *a.* capable of being understood without explanation; **self-explanatory**, *a.* that explains itself; **self-heal**, *n.* the popular name of two native plants, the *Prunella vulgaris*, *Ord. Labiata*, and *Santcula vulgaris*, or *manic*, *Ord. Umbellifera*, so named from their supposed curative powers; **self-importance**, *n.* exaggerated estimate of one's own merit, manifested in conduct or manners; **poompot**; **self-important**, *a.* manifesting an exaggerated estimate of one's own merits; **self-imposed**, *a.* voluntarily taken on oneself; **self-indulgence**, *n.* the unrestrained indulgence of one's passions, appetites, and desires; **self-interest**, *n.* regard to oneself only; **self-interested**, *a.* marked or prompted by personal motives; **self-love**, *n.* love of one's own person, interest, or happiness; **self-made**, *a.* raised in the world by one's own industry; made or caused by oneself; **self-possessed**, *a.* calm; collected; having self-command; **self-possession**, *n.* calmness and equanimity of mind; **self-praise**, *n.* the praise or commendation of oneself; **self-preservation**, *n.* the preservation of oneself from injury or destruction—a powerful instinct possessed by all living creatures; **self-registering**, *a.* recording its own indications of phenomena, said of certain scientific instrs.; **self-regulated**, *a.* regulated by oneself, or by itself; **self-reliance**, *n.* reliance on one's own powers; **self-reliant**, *a.* trusting to one's own powers; **self-reproach**, *n.* the act of reproaching or condemning oneself; **self-respect**, *n.* regard for one's own character and the approval of conscience; **self-restraint**, *n.* restraint or command over oneself; **self-control**; **self-righteous**, *a.* righteous in one's own esteem; **self-righteousness**, *n.* confidence and reliance on one's own merit or virtue—always used in an equivocal sense, indicating a want rather than actual possession; **self-same**, *a.* precisely the same; the very same; **self-satisfying**, *a.* giving satisfaction to oneself; **self-seeking**, *a.* seeking one's own interest or happiness alone; **selfish**; *n.* the act or habit of seeking one's own interest and happiness; **self-sufficiency**, *n.* self-existence; independence of others—attributes of the Deity; *a.* high or undue opinion of one's own strength or worth; **self-sufficient**, *a.* independent; capable of working out one's ends; having full confidence in one's own powers; **haughty**; **self-taught**, *a.* educated and trained by oneself; **self-torture**, *n.* the act of inflicting pain on oneself, mentally or physically; **self-will**, *n.* obstinacy; **self-willed**, *a.* not yielding to the expressed wishes or commands of those whom we are bound to obey; **obstinate**; **self-worship**, *n.* the idolizing of oneself. **Note**.—The compounds of self are very numerous, and are mostly self-explanatory; the most common are given above.

selfish, *self-name*—see under self.

sell, *v.* *sell* [*AS. sellan*, to transfer, to deliver; cf. *Ice. selja*; *Dan. sælge*], to give or transfer for a price; the opposite of to buy; to part with for an equivalent; to have traffic; to betray for a reward; in *slung*, to cheat; to deceive; in *slang*, a deception; a take in; **selling**, *imp.* sold, *pt.* and *pp.* sold, did sell; given to for a price; **seller**, *n.* *sr.* one who sells; to sell one's life dearly, to cause great damage and loss to those who are taking or seeking one's life; to sell oneself to evil, to do wrong without restraint.

sell or **selia**, *n.* *sell* [*F. selle*, a saddle—from *L. sella*, a seat—from *sedeo*, I sit], in *Scot.*, a stool; *seal*; in *OE.*, a saddle; a throne.

sellander, *n.* *sell-in-dér*, also **sellander**, *n.* *sell-in-dér* [*F. solandre*, an ulcer in the leg of a horse], a dry scab in a horse's hough or pastern, due to lack of cleanliness.

seller-water, *n.* *sell-ér-wat-er*, the mineral water from *Selters*, in Nassau, Germany, properly **selters-water**.

salvage, *n.* *sell-váj*, also **salvage**, *n.* *sell-váj* [*O. Dut. selvege*, the salvage; a corrupt, of *self-edge*—that is, that which makes an edge of itself without hemming], the border or edge of cloth which is formed in weaving it; **salvages**, *n.* *rd-je*, in a ship, flexible rope composed of yarn not twisted together, but bound together by other yarn or marline; **salvaged**, *a.* *-váj*, or *sell-váged*, *a.* *-réj*, having a salvage.

salvas—see *salvas*.

salvas, *sell-v*, *plu.* of self, which see.

semaphore, *n.* *sem-á-for* [*Gr. sema*, a sign; *phoros*, bearing], a mode of telegraphing by means of signal-posts; that which conveys signs or signals.

semblable, *a.* *sem-blá-bl* [*F. semblable*, like—from *sembler*, to seem—from *L. simularé*, to seem; *similis*, like], in *OE.*, like; resembling; *n.* representation; likeness; *sem-blá-bl*, *ad.* similarly.

semblance, *a.* *sem-bláns* [*F. semblance*, resemblance; *sembler*, to seem—from *L. similis*, like], likeness; appearance; show; figure; **sem-blant**, *a.* in *OE.*, having the appearance of anything; like; *n.* resemblance; show; figure; **sem-blative**, *a.* in *OE.*, suitable; resembling; *fit*.—*SYN.* of *semblance*: *likeness*; *resemblance*; *similarity*; *similitude*; *representation*; *appearance*; *show*; *figure*.

seme, *a.* *sem-á* [*F. sem*, sown, from *semer*, to sow], in *her.*, strewn or powdered over with figures, as stars, crosses, and the like.

semiology, *n.* *sem-i-ó-ó-jí* [*Gr. semeion*, a mark, a sign; *logos*, a discourse], that branch of medical science which teaches how to judge of all the symptoms exhibited by the human body, whether they indicate health or disease; **semiology** is now used in the same sense; **sem-i-ó-tic**, *a.* *-ó-tik*, also **sem-i-ó-log-ic**, *a.* *-ó-ló-jí-kál*, relating to the symptoms or signs of diseases; **sem-i-ó-tics**, *n.* *plu.* *-iks*, used in same sense as **semiology**.

sem-i-ó-tic, **sem-i-ó-tics**—see under **semiology**.

semen, *n.* *sem-en* [*L. semen*, seed—from *seer*, I sow], the seed of animals; sperm; the seed of flowering-plants; **seminal**, *a.* *sem-i-nál*, of or belonging to seed; **radical**; **germinal**; in *bot.*, applied to the cotyledons or seed-leaves; **sem-iná-tion**, *n.* *-ná-shán*, the act of sowing; in *bot.*, the natural dispersion of seeds.

semi, *sem-i* [*L. semi*, half], a common prefix, signifying 'half'; *half*; *of*; in part; partially; the compounds of *semi* are for the most part easily understood, if the meaning of the latter part is known; a hyphen is usually placed after *semi*.

semi-acid, *a.* *sem-i-á-síd* [*semi*, and *acid*], half acid.

semi-amplexical, *a.* *sem-i-ám-plé-kál*; *-i-kál* [*semi*, and *amplexical*], in *bot.*, embracing the stem half round, as a leaf.

semi-anatropal, *a.* *sem-i-án-á-tró-pál* [*L. semi*, half; *Eng. anitropal*], in *bot.*, half anatropal—applied to ovules.

semi-Arian, *n.* *sem-i-á-ri-án* [*semi*, and *Arian*], in *eccl.*, *hist.*, one who embraced some of the principles of the Arians, and disguised others under milder terms.

semi-barbarian, *a.* *sem-i-bár-bá-ri-án* [*semi*, and *barbarian*], only partially civilised.

semibreve, *n.* *sem-i-brév* [*L. semi*, half; *brevis*, short], the longest note in modern music, marked thus—*—*; half of a breve.

semicircle, *n.* *sem-i-ér-ki* [*semi*, and *circle*], half a circle; the part of a circle separated by the diameter; **sem-i-cré-lé**, *a.* *-sí-kí-lé*, formed as a semicircle; **semicircular**, *half-round*.

semicolon, *n.* *sem-i-kó-lón* [*semi*, and *colon*], in written or printed composition, the point or character (:) used to mark a longer pause than a comma, or to mark off a clause or member of a sentence.

semi-colummar, *a.* *sem-i-kó-lúm-mér* [*semi*, and *colummar*], in *bot.*, flat on the one side and round on the other.

semi-conscious, *a.* *sem-i-kón-shás* [*semi*, and *conscious*], imperfectly conscious.

coló, boy, fób; phiré, búld; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

of address, in the south of Europe—represented in England by *Sir* or *Mr.* in France by *Monsieur*, and in Germany by *Herr*: *seigniorial*, a *sen-yōr-i-āl*, also *seigniorial*, a *sen-yōr-i-āl*, pert. to the lord of a manor: vested with large powers; independent; manorial: *seigniorage*, *seigniorage*, n. *sen-yōr-i-ā*, a charge levied on bullion brought by private individuals to the Mint to be coined, which is effected by giving back rather less in coin than was received in bullion, only sufficient in amount to cover the expense—in England the coinage of bullion is generally done at the public expense, but there is a large seigniorage levied on silver and copper currencies; formerly, a specific tax on bullion as well as on silver and copper coinage, forming a branch of the royal revenue; acknowledgment of power; a royalty, especially that derived by an author from the copyright of his works: *seignior*, *seignior*, n. *-i*, a lordship; manorial power or authority; in *Lower Canada*, the right of feudal superiority: *Grand Seignior*, the Sultan of Turkey.

seine, *sein*, n. *sen* [F. *seine*—from *L. sagena*; Gr. *σάγηνά*, a large net], a large fishing-net: *seining*, n. *sen-ing*, the act of fishing with a large net—also *sean*.

seismic, a. *sis-mik*, also *seis-mal*, a. *-māl* [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake—from *seio*, I shake], pert. to an earthquake.

seismography, n. *sis-nō-grā-fī* [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake—from *seio*, I shake; *γραφω*, I describe], a writing about, or a description of, earthquakes: *seismograph*, n. *sis-nō-grāf*, an apparatus for registering the shocks and undulatory motions of an earthquake: *seismographic*, a. *-grāf-ik*, a term applied to maps or charts constructed to indicate the centres of convulsions, lines of direction, areas of disturbance, and the like: *seismology*, n. *sis-mō-lō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the science of earthquakes: *seismometer*, n. *-mōm-ē-tēr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the duration and force of an earthquake, and suchlike: *seismometry*, n. *-i-ē-trī*, the mensuration of certain phenomena of earthquakes: *seismoscope*, n. *sis-mō-skōp* [Gr. *skopeō*, I see or spy], an instr. for rendering visible the very feeblest impulses of an earthquake.

seize, v. *sēs* [F. *saisir*, to seize, to take possession: mid. *L. sacire*, to put], to take or lay hold on suddenly: to take possession of without right; to take forcible possession of by legal authority; to put or be in possession; to arrest or capture; to fasten on or upon: *seizure*, imp.; *seized*, pp. *seized*: *seizer*, n. *-ēr*, one who seizes: *seis-ōr*, n. *-ōr*, in law, one who seizes or takes possession: *seizable*, a. *-ā-bā*, that may be seized; liable to be seized: *seizure*, n. *seiz-ūr*, the act of seizing; the state of being seized; the act of taking forcible possession; the thing taken or seized; capture; act of taking by warrant; grasp; possession: to be seized of, to have possession: *seizin* or *seisin*, n. *seis-in* [F. *seisine*, possession of land], in law, possession, or the act of taking possession, as of land: *seizin* in fact or deed, when there is actual possession: *seizin* in law, when something is done short of actual possession, but which the law considers possession.—*SYN.* of 'seize': to grasp; capture; clutch; snatch; catch; apprehend; arrest; take; gripe; fasten; fix.

sejant, a. also *sejaneat*, a. *sejant* [OF. *seant*, sitting—from *L. sedeo*, I sit], in *her.*, sitting, like a cat, with the fore feet straight: *sejant* rampant, sitting with the fore feet lifted up.

selachii, n. *se-lā-chī-i* [Gr. *selachos*, a fish having cartilages instead of bones], the cartilaginous order of fishes, as the sharks, rays, &c.: *selāchian*, n. *-ān*, one of the *Selachii*.

Selah, n. *se-lā* [prob. from Heb. *selah*, to rest], a Heb. word used in the Psalms and in the prophet Habakkuk, and supposed by some to denote that there is to be a pause in the singing of the song—by others, an increase in the sound.

selcouth, a. *sel-kōth* [AS. *seid-cuth*, seldom known—from *seid*, seldom; *cuth*, known], in OE, uncommon; rarely known.

seldom, ad. *se-lōm* [AS. *seldan*, seldom: cf. *Iscl. sjaldan*; Dan. *sejlden*; Dut. *zelden*; Ger. *sellen*], rarely; not often.

select, a. *se-lēkt* [L. *selectus*, select; *selegere*, to choose—from *se*, aside or apart; *lego*, I choose], picked; nicely chosen; choice: v. to take by pref-

erence from among a number; to choose; to pick out; to call: *selecting*, imp.; *select'ed*, pp.: adj. chosen from among a number; picked: *select'or*, n. *-ēr*, one who selects: *select'ly*, ad. *-lī*: *select-ness*, n. *-nēs*, state of being select or well chosen: *selection*, n. *se-lēk-shūn* [L. *selectio*], the act of choosing things selected: a book with select pieces: *select'ly*, ad. *-lī*: *selective*, a. *-īv*, exercising choice in the way of selection: *select'man*, n. in *New England towns*, an officer chosen annually to manage its affairs, provide for the poor, &c.: *natural selection*, that process in nature by which plants and animals best fitted for the conditions in which they are placed survive and spread, while the less fitted die out and disappear.—*SYN.* of 'selection': choice; option; preference; election; pick.

selesium, n. *se-lē-si-ūm* [Gr. *selēnē*, the moon—akin to *selas*, light], an elementary substance having the appearance of lead, but brittle, and of a dark reddish-brown colour, chemically allied to sulphur—so called by Prof. Berzelius in allusion to its analogy to tellurium—from *L. tellus*, the earth: *selesic*, a. *se-lē-nīk*, pert. to or obtained from selenium: applied to an acid containing one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen: *selesiate*, n. *se-lē-si-ād*, a salt of selesic acid: *selesimide*, n. *se-lē-si-mīd*, a compound of selenium with a metal—same as *selesimure*, the latter being much less used: *selesoma*, *se-lē-si-mā*, applied to an acid containing one equivalent of selenium and two of oxygen: *selesite*, n. *se-lē-si-mīd* [Gr. *selēnitēs*, foliated sulphate of lime], a crystallized sulphate of lime or gypsum—so called from its subduced lustre and transparency: *selesit'ic*, a. *se-lē-si-tīk*, pert. to or resembling selesite: *selesimure*, n. *se-lē-si-yū-rē*, a compound of selenium with a metal or other elementary body: *selesimuretted*, a. *-rē-tēd*, combined with selenium: *selesimuretted hydrogen*, an ill-smelling and noxious gas.

seleography, n. *se-lē-nō-grā-fī* [Gr. *selēnē*, the moon; *γραφω*, a writing], a description of the moon: *seleograph*, n. *se-lē-nō-grāf*, a delineation or picture of the moon's surface, or a part of it: *seleograph'ic*, a. *-nō-grāf-ik*, also *seleograph'ical*, a. *-ā-bā*, pert. to a description of the moon: *seleographist*, a. *-nō-grāf-ist*, also *seleographer*, n. *-ēr*, one who studies the character of the moon, and describes it.

self, n. *seif*, plu. *selves*, *selve* [AS. *seif*, Ger. *selbst*; Goth. *selbs*; Dan. *selv*; Sw. *sjelv*; Ger. *selbst*], one's own individual person; personality; identity; oneself, as the fondness we have for *self*; care of personal interest; selfishness: adj. particular; very, as *self-same* day; preceded by the pronouns *my*, *thy*, *him*, *her*, *it*, *them*, &c., *self* forms reciprocal pronouns, as *myself*; *self*, used as a common prefix, signifying by, in, of, to, or with, oneself or itself, as *self-acting*; *selfish*, a. *-ish*, having chiefly or solely a view to one's own interest; influenced in actions from motives of private advantage; without regard for others; egotistical; selfishly, ad. *-lī*: *selfishness*, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being selfish; attention to one's own interests, regardless of the interests of others: *self-abasement*, n. humiliation from a sense of inferiority, guilt, or shame: *self-acting*, a. acting by or of itself: *self-action*, n. action by or originating in itself: *self-begotten*, a. begotten by one's own powers: *self-command*, n. that equanimity of mind which enables a man in trying situations to conduct himself with coolness and prudence: *self-control*: *self-complacency*, n. satisfaction with one's character, performance, and suchlike: *self-commend*, a. high opinion of oneself; vanity; arrogance; egotism; *self-will*: *self-conscious*, a. vain; having a high opinion of one's own importance or abilities: *self-consciousness*, n. an overweening opinion of one's own importance or accomplishments: *self-condemned*, a. condemned by one's own conscience: *self-condemnation*, n. condemnation by one's own conscience: *self-confidence*, n. reliance on one's own judgment or ability: *self-confident*, a. relying on one's own judgment: *self-conscious*, a. unduly conscious of one's own acts or states as belonging to oneself, and their effects upon others: *self-contradiction*, n. the act of contradicting itself or themselves: a proposition of two terms, one of which contradicts the other: *self-contradictory*, a. contradicting itself or themselves: *self-control*, n. restraint exercised over oneself: *self-convicted*, a. convicted by one's own consciousness or knowledge: *self-culture*, n. education or training of oneself: *self-deceit* or *self-*

māte, *māt*, *fūr*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mīt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *yīn*; *nīde*, *nūd*, *mōve*;

the path of virtue: seduce'ment, n. *dú'sémént*, the means or arts employed to seduce: seduction, n. *sé'dúkshún* [F.—L.], the act or crime of persuading a female to surrender her chastity; the means of leading astray: seductive, a. *sé'dúktív*, a. *sé'dúktív*, tending to lead astray; enticing: seduc'tive, ad. *sé'dúktív*—*SYN.* of 'seduce': to entice; allure; inveigle; decoy; tempt; attract; mislead.

sedulous, a. *sé'dú-lú's* [L. *sedulus*, diligent, zealous—from *sed*, apart, and *dolus*, guile], diligent and persevering in any pursuit; laborious; industrious; unremitting: sed'ulously, ad. *sé'dú-lú'sness*, n. *-ness*, also sedulity, n. *sé'dú-lú'ti-ti* [L. *sedulitas*] the quality of being sedulous; steady diligence; diligent and assiduous application in any pursuit.—*SYN.* of 'sedulous': industrious; diligent; assiduous; laborious; unremitting.

see, n. *sé* [OF. *sé*, *sed*, the seat or throne of a bishop—from L. *sedes*, a seat—from *sedeo*, I sit], the seat of episcopal power; the jurisdiction of an archbishop or a bishop; a diocese; the authority of the Pope or court of Rome; in O.E., a throne.

see, v. *sé* [A.S. *seon*, to see; cf. Goth. *sathwian*; Dan. *seer*; Ger. *sehen*], to perceive by the eye; to have the power of sight; to behold; to observe; to discover; to view; to understand; to know; to visit, as friends; to escort; to attend, followed by *to*; to experience: seeing, imp. perceiving by the eye; understanding: n. sight; vision: *conj.* since; it being so; because that: saw, *pt.* *saw*, *did* see: seen, *pp.* *seen*, beheld; observed: see, *int.* *impera*, form of the verb *see*; lo! look! behold! *seer*, n. *sé'r*, one who sees, used in composition, as a *sight-seer*, a person who can foresee future events; a prophet: seeress, n. fem. *sé-rés*, a prophetess: see to it, look well to it; beware: let me see or let us see, phrases expressive of particular consideration of the subject under notice: to see about a thing, to pay attention to it; to consider it.—*SYN.* of 'see': to behold; look; view; contemplate; regard; eye; perceive; scan; observe; decry; discern; distinguish; understand; comprehend; visit; feel; experience.

seed, n. *sé'd* [A.S. *seed*, seed; cf. Icel. *siðh*; Dan. *seed*; Dut. *zaad*; Ger. *samt*], that part of a plant which contains the rudiment or embryo of the future plant; that peculiar secretion in animals by which the ova are fertilised; that from which anything springs: semen; offspring; descendants; race; generation; birth; first principle: v. to grow to maturity and produce seed; to shed seed; to sow; to cover with seed-like ornaments: seed'ing, imp.; seed'ed, *pp.* *adj.* bearing seed; interspersed or covered with seed: seed'y, a. *-y*, running to seed, or abounding in it; exhausted; poor; shabbily dressed; worn out—in allusion to the appearance of flowers deprived of their bloom: seed'iness, n. *-ness*, the state or quality of being wretched or miserable: in *slang*, suffering due to recent intoxication: seed'ness, n. in O.E. seed-time; time of sowing: seed-bearing, a. bearing or producing seeds: seed-bud, the germ or rudiment of the fruit in embryo: seedcake, a sweet cake flavoured with aromatic seeds: seed-coat, in bot., the covering of a seed: seed-corn, grain or corn to be used for seed: seed-down, the down on vegetable seeds: seed-lar, *lar*, in a granulated form: seed-leaves, the cotyledons or first leaves of an embryo plant: seed'ling, n. *-ling*, a plant reared from a seed, and not from a layer or bud: seed-pearl, the smaller sort of pearls: seed plot or plat, a portion of ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting: seedman, n. *sé'd-mán*, a merchant who deals in the seeds of plants: seed-time, the period of the year proper for sowing seed: seed-vessel, in bot., the organ which contains the seeds: seeds or grains of paradise, the seeds of the plant *Ammonium Molybdate*, or Moleguate pepper, an aromatic carminative, Ord. *Singiberdaceæ* or *Scitamineæ*.

seek, v. *sé* [A.S. *secan*, to seek; cf. Icel. *sækja*; Dan. *søge*; Goth. *sákjan*; Ger. *suchen*], to look, search, or inquire for; to endeavour to find or gain; to solicit; to resort or have recourse to; to go to find; to make pursuit: seek'ing, imp.; sought, *pp.* *sórt*, did seek: seek'er, n. *-r*, one who seeks: to seek after, to attempt to find or take: to seek for, to endeavour to find.

seel, v. *sé* [MF. *siller*, to hoodwink—from L. *claudere*, to close], in *falconry*, to close the eye, as of a wild hawk, in training; to hoodwink: seel'ing, imp.; seeled, *pp.* *seled*.

seely, a. *sé* [A.S. *sælig*, happy], in O.E., lucky; happy; foolish; silly; simple.

seem, v. *sém* [a secondary application of the O.E. *seon*, to become, a sense still apparent in *seemly*; A.S. *seman*, to conciliate; cf. Icel. *sema*, to conform to; Ger. *ziemen*, to become, to become], to appear; to have a semblance; to have the appearance of truth or fact; to pretend; to be specious; to look like: seem'er, n. *-er*, in O.E., one who or that which carries an appearance: seem'ing, imp.; *adj.* in appearance; specious; in O.E. fair appearance; n. show; semblance; fair appearances: seem'ingly, *adv.* *-ly*, seem'ingness, n. *-ness*, fair appearance; semblance: seem'ly, a. *-ly*, becoming; fit; proper; decent; comely: *adv.* in a decent or proper manner: seem'liness, n. *-liness*, the state or quality of being seemly: it seems, denoting an appearance, but not a reality; used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned; used also as affirmation of fact; it appears to be: as is said.—*SYN.* of 'seemly': suitable; appropriate; meet; congruous; decent; decorous.

seem, v. *sém*, O.E. for *becom*.

seen, *pp.* of *see*, which see.

seer—see under *see* 2.

seesaw, n. *sé'saw* [a reduplicated form of *saw*—from the action of two men sawing wood], a motion backwards and forwards, or upwards and downwards; a reciprocating motion; a play of children, in which two are seated, one on each end of a board balanced on a log of wood, or similar elevation, the board being then made to move alternately up and down; in *whist*, the playing of two partners by which each wins the trick in succession: *adj.* *pert.* to a motion up and down, or to and fro: v. to swing or move backwards and forwards, or to move upwards or downwards; to move with a vibratory or reciprocating motion: see'sawing, imp.; see'sawed, *pp.* *sawed*.

seethe, v. *séth* [A.S. *seothan*, to boil; cf. Icel. *sjóða*; Ger. *seiden*], to boil; to prepare for food in a hot liquor; to be hot, or very hot; to steep; to soak: seeth'ing, imp.; *adj.* boiling; n. state of boiling: seethed or sod, *pt.* *seethed*, *pp.* *séthed*, also *soddem*, *pp.* *sódd*.

sew or sege, n. *sé* [Icel. *saga*, to cut off or out], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, a castrated bull; a bull castrated at his full age.

saggar—see saggar.

sagging, n. *sé-ging* [Scot.—see *sag*], a disease in oats which stunts the leaves and hardens the roots; in *Scot.*, the act of falling down, or state of being sunk.

segment, n. *sé-gmént* [L. *segmentum*, a piece cut off—from *seco*, I cut], a part cut off or divided; one of the sections that many animals, such as worms, are divided into; in *geom.*, a part cut off from any figure by a line or plane; in bot., the division of a frond: segment, v. *sé-gmént*, to divide or become divided into segments: segment'ing, imp.; n. the act of splitting into segments or divisions: segment'ed, *pp.* *adj.* divided into segments: segment of a circle, in *geom.*, the part of a circle cut off by a chord: segment of a sphere, the part of a sphere cut off by a plane: segmental, a. *sé-gmént-ál*, relating to or resembling a segment: segmental organs, in *zool.* the excretory organs of segmented animals: segmentation, n. *sé-gmént-ál-shún*, a dividing into segments.

segno, n. *sé-njó* [It. *segno*—from L. *signum*, a mark] in *music*, a sign indicating a repeat: *al segno*, to the sign—a direction to return to the sign: *dal segno*, from the sign—a direction to repeat from the sign.

segregate, v. *sé-gré-gat* [L. *segregatus*, set apart, separated—from *se*, aside; *gregare*, to collect into a flock—from *grex* or *græm*, a flock], to separate from others: to set apart: *adj.* in bot., separated from each other: segregating, imp.; segregated, *pp.* *segregation*, n. *-gáshún* [F.—L.], separation from others; a parting.

seid, n. *sé'id* or *sáid*—see *said* 2.

seidlitz, a. *sé'id-litz*, denoting a saline water from Seidlitz, in Bohemia; applied to powders which effervesce in water, and form a gentle aperient.

seignoury, n. *sé'n-ú-rí*, plu. *seign'ouries*, *-ries* [F. *seigneurie*], same as *seignior*—see *seignior*.
seignior, n. *sé'n-jór* [OF. *seigneur*—from L. *senior*, elder; *señor*, old], a title of honour, or simply a word

a teacher or leader, are united by their attachment to some particular doctrines or tenets, usually in religion or philosophy; a body of persons dissenting from an established church: *sectarian*, *n.* *sek-tā-ri-ān*, pert. to or peculiar to a sect: *n.* one of a sect; a dissenter: *sectarianism*, *v.* -*is*, to imbue with sectarian principles or feelings: *sectarianism*, *imp.* *sek-tā-ri-ān-iz-əm*, pp. -*ed*: *sectarianism*, *n.* -*izm*, dissent from an established church: *sectary*, *n.* -*tē-ri*, one who dissents from an established church.—*SYN.* of 'sectarian': dissenter; heretic; schismatic; partisan.

sect, *n.* *sek-t* [L. *sectus*, cut, divided—from *seco*, I cut] in *part.*, a cutting; in *O.E.*, a slip or scion.

sectile, *n.* *sek-til* [L. *sectilis*, that may be cut—from *seco*, I cut], that may be sliced, as with a knife—applied to such rocks and minerals as talc, mica, and steatite, which can be cut without breaking or crumbling.

section, *n.* *sek-shūn* [F. *section*—from L. *sectio* or *sectionem*, a cutting; *seculus*, cut—from *seco*, I cut], act of cutting; a part separated from the rest; a distinct part or portion; a division, as of a book, a country, &c.; a paragraph; the representation of any building or object as it would appear if cut or sliced through from top to bottom: in *geom.*, the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces; the surface formed when a solid body is cut by a plane; in *U.S.*, a tract of land of one square mile: *sectional*, *a.* -*l*, pert. to a section or distinct part; made up of several distinct parts: *sectionally*, *ad.* -*ly*: *sector*, *n.* -*tēr* [L. that which cuts or divides; in *geom.*, the part of a circle between two radii and the arc; a mathematical instr. to assist in laying down plans, for measuring senith distances, &c.: *sectorial*, *a.* of or pert. to a sector: *sector of a circle*, a part of a circle bounded by two radii and the arc between their extremities: *dip-sector*, *n.* *instr.* used for measuring the dip of the horizon.

sectorial, *a.* *sek-tō-ri-āl* [L. *sectus*, cut; *seco*, I cut], adapted for cutting, said of certain of the teeth.

secular, *a.* *sek-sū-lar* [F. *seculaire*, secular—from L. *secularis*, of or belonging to a generation—from *seculum*, a generation, a hundred years], pert. to things of the present world; temporal; worldly; in *R. Cath. Ch.*, not bound by monastic vows—applied to certain of the clergy, as distinguished from the *regulars*, *i.e.* the monastic clergy; in *geol.*, applied to great natural processes, whose results become appreciable only after the lapse of ages: *layman*: *secularism*, *n.* -*izm*, one who discards all forms of religious worship and religious belief, and directs his attention solely to the objects of this life: one who objects to the introduction of a religious element into scholastic or civil life: *secularity*, *ad.* -*ly*: *secularism*, *n.* -*izm*, the quality of being secular: *secularity*, *n.* -*izm*, the worldliness; attention to the things of the present life: *secular equation*, in *astron.*, the numerical expression of the magnitude and period of a secular inequality: *secular games*, in *anc. Rome*, games celebrated once in each *seculum*—that is, every 100 or 110 years: *secular inequality*, in *astron.*, any deviation from the mean motion or mean orbit of a celestial body: *secular refrigeration*, in *geol.*, the periodical cooling, and consequent consolidation, of the crust of the globe: *secularize*, *v.* -*iz-iz*, to convert from spiritual purposes to common use; to render secular: to convert the regular or monastic into the secular: *secularizing*, *imp.* *sek-sū-lar-iz-əm*, pp. -*ed*: *secularization*, *n.* -*iz-əm* [F. -*iz-iz*], the act of converting ecclesiastical property into secular: *secularism*, *n.* -*izm*, the principles of the secularists; that system of education which eliminates religious instruction.

second, *a.* *sek-ūnd* [L. *secundus*, next in the same rank, second—from *sequor*, I follow] in *bot.*, all turned to one side, as flowers or leaves on a stalk arranged on one side only: *secundine*, *n.* -*in-din*, in *bot.*, the second coat of the ovule, lying within the primine; the lutine; the foetal membranes collectively.

secure, *v.* *sek-kūr* [L. *securus*, free from danger, secure—from *se*, without; *cūra*, care], to protect; to render safe; to guard, as a prisoner; to put beyond hazard or doubt; to assure; to make certain; to fasten, as a door: *adj.* free from danger, or the apprehension of it; protected; safe; confident; not

vigilant; careless: *securing*, *imp.* *sek-kūr-ing*, pp. -*kūrd*: *adj.* made certain; made safe: *securer*, *n.* -*kūr-er*, one who secures: *security*, *ad.* -*ly*: *security*, *n.* -*ri-ti* [F. *securité*—from L. *securitas*], that which protects or secures; anything given or done as a pledge or guarantee; one who becomes surety for another; protection; confidence of safety; assurance: *securities*, *n.* plu. -*ties*, bonds, certificates of stocks, and the like, as evidence of debt or property.—*SYN.* of 'secure': safe; confident; carefree; undisturbed; easy; certain; sure; secured; inattentive; heedless—of 'security': defence; guard; shelter; protection; ease; assurance; surety; confidence; pledge; carelessness.

sedan, *n.* *se-dān* [from *Sedan*, where first used], a covered portable chair for carrying a single person, borne on poles in the hands of two men—seldom seen now, but extensively used in England during the 17th and 18th centuries.

sedate, *a.* *se-dāt* [L. *sedatus*, composed, calm; *sedare*, to settle—from *sedeo*, I sit], staid; serious; calm; unimpassioned; composed; quiet: *sedately*, *ad.* -*ly*: *sedateness*, *n.* -*ness*, calmness of manner or countenance; composure; tranquillity: *sedative*, *a.* *sed-i-tiv* [F. *sédatif*], composing; diminishing or allaying irritability or pain: *n.* a medicine which produces a soothing effect.—*SYN.* of 'sedate': composed; tranquil; untroubled; serene; sober; serious; undisturbed; settled; calm; quiet; still; contemplative.

sedentary, *a.* *se-dēn-tē-ri* [F. *sedentaire*—from L. *sedentarius*, sedentary—from *sedens* or *sedensum*, sitting, *sedeo*, I sit], accustomed to pass much time in a sitting posture; requiring much sitting or inactivity, as an employment or profession; inactive; sluggish: *n.* one of a tribe of spiders called the *sed-entaria*, -*tē-ri*: *sed-entarily*, *ad.* -*ly*: *sed-entateness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state or quality of being sedentary: *sedentary occupation*, employment which calls for no active physical exertion, usually pursued in a sitting posture.

sedentary, *n.* *se-dēn-tē-ri*, in *Scot.* *se-dēn-tē-ri* [L. *sedent*, they sat; *sedeo*, I sit], a sitting; in *Scot.*, the sitting of a court, or other regularly constituted body; the recorded list of the names of the members present at the sitting or meeting.

sedge, *n.* *sej* [A.S. *seeg*, sedge; cf. Low Ger. *sege*; Ir. *seag*; W. *seag*], the water-iris or river flag; a general name for the grass-like or rush-like plants of the Ord. *Cyperaceæ*: *sedged*, *a.* *sej-d*, composed of flags or sedges: *sedgy*, *a.* -*gy*, overgrown with sedge: *sedge-warbler*, *n.* a small migratory singing-bird that nests among reeds—also called *night-warbler* and *Scotch nightingale*.

sedilia, *n.* plu. *se-dil-i-ā* [L. *sedile*, a seat, a chair—from *sedere*, to sit], seats; used in ecclesiastical language for certain seats in many churches set apart for the priests.

sediment, *n.* *se-dī-mēt* [F. *sediment*—from L. *sedimentum*, a settling down, a subsidence—from *sedeo*, I sit], the matter which subsides or settles at the bottom of a liquid; lees; dregs: *sedimentary*, *a.* -*ment-ē-ri*, pert. to sediment, or consisting of it: *sedimentary rocks*, rocks that have been formed by the depositions of materials that had been held in suspension by water.

sedition, *n.* *se-dī-shūn* [F. *sedition*—from L. *seditio* or *seditionem*, civil discord—from *sed*, against; *ditio*, a going—from *eo*, I go], a tumultuous rising of men against law and order, of a local character, and less than an insurrection; in *law*, offences against the state, such as writing, publishing, or uttering words that might bring about or excite to treason or an insurrection: *sedition*, *n.* -*iz-iz*, pert. to sedition; tending to excite opposition to law or lawful authority; turbulent; factious: *seditionally*, *ad.* -*ly*: *seditionousness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of being seditious; the disposition to excite, or the act of exciting, popular disturbances in opposition to law.—*SYN.* of 'sedition': insurrection; revolt; tumult; mutiny; rebellion; uproar; riot; revolution.

seduce, *v.* *se-dūs* [L. *seducere*, to lead aside, to separate—from *se*, aside; *dūco*, I lead], to entice from the path of rectitude, duty, or virtue, by flattery, bribes, promises, or otherwise; to lead astray; to corrupt; to deprave; to persuade to a surrender of chastity: *seducing*, *imp.* *se-dūs-ing*, *ad.* -*ing*, having a tendency to seduce; enticing; alluring: *seducingly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *seduced*, *pp.* *se-dūs*: *seducer*, *n.* -*er*, one who leads astray; one who leads a female from

māle, māf, fār, laiv; mēte, mēt, mōse;

with seats; to assign seats to: *seating*, imp.: adj. the act of giving a seat: *n.* the material for making seats: *seated*, pp. placed in a chair or on a bench; settled: *seatedness*, *n.* *-less*, without a seat.

seaworthy—see under *sea*.

sebaceous, *n.* *se-bé-sé-us* [L. *sebaceus*, a tallow-candle—from *sebum*, tallow or suet], matter of tallow; fatty; containing or secreting fatty matter: part. to fat: *sebaceous*, *n.* *se-bé-sé-ik*, derived from fat or oil, as *sebaceous acid*, an acid derived from olein; part. to fat: *sebace*, *n.* *se-bé-sé*, a salt of sebaceous acid.

Sebat or *Shebat*, *n.* *se-bé-t*, *shé-bé-t* [Heb.], the eleventh month of the Jewish sacred, and the fifth of the civil, year.

sebiliferous, *n.* *se-bé-lí-fér-us* [L. *sebum*, fat; *fero*, I produce], producing vegetable wax.

secale, *n.* *se-ká-le* [L. *secale*, a species of grain, rye], rye; ergot of rye; a genus of cereal grasses to which rye belongs.

secant, *n.* *se-kán-t* [L. *secans* or *secantem*, cutting—from *seco*, I cut], cutting; dividing into two parts: *n.* a line that cuts another; in *geom.*, a right line that divides another; a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points; in *trig.*, a right line drawn from the centre of a circle, which, cutting the circle, is produced till it meets another straight line, called a tangent, which merely touches the same circle; the *secant of an angle* in a right-angled triangle is the ratio of the hypotenuse to the side opposite to the specified angle: *secancy*, *n.* *-kán-s*, a cutting or intersection.

secco, *n.* *se-kó* [It.], painting on dry plaster.

secede, *v.* *se-sé* [L. *secedere*, to go aside or apart; to separate—from *se*, aside; *cedo*, I go], to separate oneself; to withdraw from fellowship or association: *seceding*, imp.: adj. withdrawing from fellowship: *seceded*, pp.: *sece-dar*, *n.* *se-dar*, one who secedes; in *Scot.*, a member of a religious body which seceded or separated from the Church of Scotland—see under *secession*.

secreta, *v.* *se-sé-rá* [L. *secreto*, I sever or separate—from *se*, aside or apart; *cerno*, I sift], to distinguish; in *physiol.*, to secrete or separate in the animal body, as mucus: *secreting*, imp.: *secreased*, pp. *se-cre-d*: *secrements*, *n.* plu. *-ents*, in *anat.*, those vessels whose function it is to deposit matters separated from the blood, for the reproduction of the several parts of the body: *secrement*, *n.* *se-mént*, the process or act of secreting.

secession, *n.* *se-sé-shén* [L. *secessio* or *secessionem*, a withdrawal; *secessus*, withdrawn—from *secedere*, to go aside—from *se*, aside; *cedo*, I go], the act of withdrawing; in *Scot.*, the body of seceders from the Established Church, about 1788: *secessionism*, *n.* *-ism*, the principle of secession: *secessionist*, *n.* *-ist*, one who defends secessionism.

seclude, *v.* *se-kloo* [L. *secludere*, to seclude—from *se*, aside; *claudo*, I shut], to shut in a separate place; to separate or keep apart from company or society; to shut out: *secluding*, imp.: *secludéd*, pp.: adj. retired; living in retirement: *secludedly*, ad. *-ly*: *seclusion*, *n.* *se-kloo-shén* [L. *seclusio*, secluded], the act of separating from society; solitude; retirement; private or humble life: *seclusively*, *ad.* *-ly*, that keeps separate or in retirement; that shuts out from society.

seculum, *n.* *se-kú-lum* (from *sec.* in *second*, and *ulum*), same as *Henry*, which see.

second, *n.* *se-kú-nd* [F. *second*, second—from L. *secundus*, the next after—from *sequor*, I follow], the next in order to the first; other; next in value, power, excellence, rank, or relationship; inferior; following in the next place: *n.* one next to the first; one who accompanies another in a duel to direct or support him; a supporter; the sixtieth part of a minute of time or motion; in *music*, the interval between two succeeding sounds of a scale: *v.* to support or assist; to encourage; to promote: *see'*, *ending*, imp.: *see'ended*, pp.: *see'ender*, *n.* *-er*, one who first supports a motion; a backer; *see'ondly*, ad. *-ly*, in the second place: *seconde*, *n.* *se-kón-dó* [It.], in *music*, the second part: *seconds*, *n.* plu. *se-kú-nds*, an inferior and coarse flour remaining after the finest has been separated: *second cousin*, the son or daughter of a cousin: *second distance*, that part of a picture between the foreground and background: *second-hand*, *a.* that has been used or worn; not new; not original or primary; dealing in old goods; at *second-hand*, ad. not primarily; not originally:

second-rate, *a.* of the second size, rank, quality, or value: *n.* the second order in size, &c.: *second-sight*, the supposed power of seeing things future or distant—a well-known superstition in the Highlands of Scotland: *second-sighted*, *a.* having the supposed power of seeing the future: *secondary*, *a.* *se-kú-nd-ér-í*, coming after or succeeding the first; not of the first order or rate; not primary; subordinate: *n.* that which is secondary; a delegate or deputy: *secondarily*, ad. *-ly*: *secondariness*, *n.* *-i-ness*, the state of being secondary: *secondaries*, *n.* plu. *-is*, the quills which rise from the fore-arm of the wing of a bird: *secondary circles* or *se'ondaries*, in *astron.*, great circles of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of another great circle, and passing through its poles, which latter is regarded as the *primary*: *secondary colour*, any two of the primary colours united in equal proportions: *secondary education*, instruction given in higher subjects: *secondary fever*, a fever arising after the crisis of another disease: *secondary planet*, a planet revolving about a primary planet, as the moon around the earth: *secondary qualities*, the qualities of bodies, such as colour, taste, and smell, which may be separated from them: *secondary rocks* or *strata*, in *geol.*, those stratified rocks, lying below the tertiary and above the primary; the *Mesozoic strata*: *secondary school*, see under *school*: *secondary tints*, those of a subdued kind, such as greys.—*SYN.* of 'secondary': *a.* second-rate; subordinate; inferior; delegated; deputed.

secrete, *a.* *se-kré* [F. *secreter*, secret—from L. *secreta*, separate, apart—from *secreo*, I sever or separate—from *se*, aside; *cerno*, I distinguish], concealed; hidden: kept from the view or knowledge of all except those concerned; not revealed; secluded; private; not apparent; occult; obscure; known to God alone: *n.* something studiously concealed; something undiscovered or unknown: *se'cretly*, ad. *-ly*, not publicly; not openly; with intention not to be known; privately: *secrecy*, *n.* *se-kré-s*, state of being secret; solitude; retirement; privacy; concealment from all persons except those concerned; close silence: *se'cretness*, *n.* state of being hidden; concealment: in *se'cret*, privately; in a state or place not seen.—*SYN.* of 'secret': *a.* hidden; unrevealed; concealed; retired; private; unseen; faithful; occult; secluded; unknown; obscure; recondite; covert; latent; clandestine; privy.

secretary, *n.* *se-kré-tér-í* [F. *secrétaire*, a secretary—from mid. L. *secretarius*, a confidential officer—from L. *secretus*, secret—see *secret*], a confidential person employed to assist another in conducting correspondence, in drawing out documents, &c.: the head clerk of a man of business, or of a public company; a minister of state intrusted with the management of a particular department of public business; a bird living almost wholly on snakes, remarkable for its very long legs, found at the Cape of Good Hope—so called from the tuft of feathers behind the head bearing a fancied resemblance to a pen stuck behind a man's ear: *se'cretariship*, *n.* *-ship*, the office of a secretary: *secrétaire*, *n.* *se-kré-tár* [F. *secrétaire*], a kind of writing-table fitted with pigeon-holes, drawers, &c.: *se'cretaries*, *n.* *-tár-í-és*, [F.], a secretary's room or his duties.

secrete, *v.* *se-kré* [F. *secreter*, to secrete; L. *secreta*, severed, separated—see *secret*], to conceal; to remove from observation, or from the knowledge of others; in *animals*, to separate or produce from the blood, or its constituents, substances different from the blood itself; in *plants*, to separate substances from the sap: *se'creting*, imp.: *se'creted*, pp.: *secretion*, *n.* *se-kré-shén* [F.—L.], the process by which substances are separated from the blood or its constituents, different from the blood itself, as saliva, bile, urine, &c.; one of the substances thus separated: *se'cretions*, *n.* *se-kré-tsh-ns*, formed by secretion: *se'cretive*, *a.* *se-kré-tív*, causing secretion; inducing secrecy or concealment: *se'cretively*, ad. *-ly*: *se'cretiveness*, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being secretive; in *parén.*, the quality of that organ whose large development is said to impel the individual towards secrecy or concealment: *secretory*, *a.* *se-kré-tér-í*, performing the office of secretion.—*SYN.* of 'secrete': to hide; conceal; cover; screen; shelter; separate.

sect, *n.* *sekt* [F. *secte*, a sect—from mid. L. *secta*, a following, a suite; L. *secta*, a party, a faction—from *sequor*, I follow], a number of persons who, following

coho, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

echinus: sea-wall, a strong wall built to resist the encroachments of the sea; seaward, a. or ad. towards the sea, or directed towards it: sea-ware, the sea-woods, and the like, thrown up on the shore by the sea: sea-water, the natural water of the sea: seaweed, the plants found growing in the sea: sea-wolf, a species of seal; a fish so named from its fierceness and ravenousness: seaworthy, applied to a ship in good condition, and fit in all respects for a sea voyage: sea-wrack, sea-grass, which see: at sea, away from land; upon the ocean; in a vague uncertain state: beyond the sea, out of a state or country, and in another which has been reached by sea: cross-sea, a sea when its waves move in different directions, also called a chopping-sea: half-sea-over, half drunk: heavy sea, the sea when the waves run high: on the high seas, in the open ocean, as being the common highway of nations: to go to sea, to follow the occupation of a sailor.

seal, n. sél [AS. *seolh*, a seal: cf. Icel. *seil*; Dan. *seel*] a marine amphibious mammal of various species, chiefly inhabiting the sea-coasts of the higher latitudes, much sought after for its skin and oil: the sea-calf; the sea-dog: sealing, *n.* the pursuit of seals for their skin and oil.

seal, n. sél [OF. *seel*, a seal—from L. *sigillum*, a seal—from *signum*, a mark] an engraved or inscribed piece of metal; a precious stone, a pebble, or a piece of metal, on which some image or device is engraved, used for impressing the wax that closes a letter, or that which is attached to a deed or other parchment or writing: the wax or other substance sealing a deed or making fast a letter; that which ratifies or confirms an act of confirmation; that which shuts or makes fast: *v.* to fasten with a seal: to set or affix a seal to; to ratify: to make fast: to authenticate with a stamp; to enclose, hide, or conceal; to imprint on the mind: sealing, *imp.* sealed, *pp.* *sélt*: *adj.* fastened or furnished with a seal: confirmed: seal'er, *n.* *se*, one who seals; an officer in Chancery who seals writs and instruments; in Amer., an inspector of weights and measures, also of leather: seal-engraving, the art of engraving precious stones for seals: sealing-wax, the wax used in sealing letters, &c., chiefly composed of shell-lac, Venice turpentine, and Persian balsam: Great Seal, the State seal of the United Kingdom, impressions from which must be attached to royal charters, grants of land, commissions, &c., to render them valid—this is called 'passing the Great Seal': Privy Seal, the personal seal of the sovereign, used in rendering legal certain instruments of minor importance—see also under *privy*. *Note.*—The *State seals* are (1) the 'Signet,' which contains the royal arms and supporters; (2) one of a smaller size having an escutcheon of the king's arms only; and (3) a still smaller called the 'cachet,' similarly engraved, and only used for sealing the sovereign's letters to other sovereigns.

seam, n. sém [AS. *sema*, a sewing, a hem: cf. Icel. *saumur*; Dan. and Sw. *söm*; Dut. *soom*; Ger. *saum*] the uniting or joining together of two pieces of cloth by sewing or stitching them with thread; the line where this junction is made; the line or space between planks when placed or fastened together; a scar; a vein or stratum of an ore, or of coal, &c.; in *geol.*, a thin layer between thicker strata: *v.* to unite by sewing with thread; to scar: seam'ing, *imp.* seamed, *pp.* *sémd*: seam'less, *n.* *-lés*, woven throughout, and nowhere united by a seam: seam'stress, *n.* *-strés*, a woman whose occupation is sewing, but the common spelling is now *sempstress*, which see: seamy, *a.* *sém't*, having a seam; showing the seam.

seam, n. sém [AS. *seam*, a horse-load—from mid. L. *sema*; L. *sigma*, a pack—from Gr. *sigma*, a pack-saddle; a measure or quantity; a seam of corn, 8 bushels; a seam of glass, 120 lb.

seam, n. sém [F. *seine*, the fat or grease of a hog—from L. *seipina*, fatness produced by feeding] in *OK.*, tallow; grease: fat.

seaman, seaman'ship—see under *sea*.

sean, n. sén, a net—see *seine*.

séance, n. sé-ang's [F. *séance*, a seat, sitting—from L. *sedere* or *sedentem*, sitting; *sedeo*, I sit], session, as of some public body; a sitting of any kind for consideration or inquiry; a select scientific meeting; a spiritualistic meeting; an exhibition given by spiritualists.

seannachis or seannachis, n. sém'd-ché [Gael. *sean-*

nachaidh, a bard—from *sean*, old], in *Scot.*, a Highland bard or a genealogist.

sear or sare, a. sár [AS. *séar*, sare; *searían*, to dry up: cf. Dut. *sóer*; Dan. *saare*; Low Ger. *soor*, dry], no longer green; dry; withered—applied to leaves: sear, *v.* to burn to dryness and hardness at the surface; to cauterise; to render callous or insensible; to brand: sear'ing, *imp.* seared, *pp.* *sé'rd*: *adj.* burned on the surface; hardened: searedness, *n.* *sé'rd-nés*, the state of being seared: sear leaves, leaves withered or dead: sear wood, dead branches: the sear and yellow leaf [the sear, the yellow leaf—Shaks.], that period of life when the body begins to decay: to sear up, to close by searing or cauterising.

searse, n. sérs, also *sarse*, *n. sérs* [OF. *sears*: mid. L. *sestacium*, a sieve—from L. *sesta*, a bristle, a horse-hair] in *OK.* and provincial usage, a fine sieve: a bolter: *v.* to separate the fine part from the coarse, as of meal; to bolt; to sift: sear'ing, *imp.* seared, *pp.* *sé'rd*: *adj.* sifted: sear'ear, *n.* *-sé'*, one who or that which bolts corn.

search, n. sérch [OF. *cercher*, to seek—from mid. L. *circare*, to wander hither and thither—from L. *circus*; Gr. *kirkos*, a circle], a seeking or looking, as for something lost or desired, or whose place is unknown; quest; pursuit; inquiry; examination: *v.* to seek for the purpose of finding; to look through; to try to find out; to make inquiry; to explore; to put to the test; to probe: search'ing, *imp.* *adj.* minute and careful in the way of investigation; close; penetrating; keen: *n.* examination; inquiry: searched, *pp.* *sé'rch*: search'er, *n.* *-sé'*, one who or that which searches: an inquirer: search'able, *a.* *-d-bl*, that may be searched or explored: search'ableness, *n.* *-nés*, state of being searchable: search'ingly, *ad.* *-ing-lly*: search'ingness, *n.* *-nés*, the quality of being searching: search'less, *a.* *-lés*, that cannot be searched; inscrutable: search'light, *n.* an electric light of great power, which, collected into one ray, illuminates objects at a distance, employed chiefly on man-of-war ships as a means of detecting an enemy approaching in the darkness: search-warrant, a written authority granted by a justice of the peace to search certain places for stolen goods, &c.: to search out, to find by seeking; to seek till found: right of search, in *international law*, the right of a belligerent in time of war to detain private merchant-ships of other nations which he meets with on the high seas, to examine and search for enemy's property, or for articles contraband of war.—*SYN.* of *search n.*: examination; scrutiny; inquiry; quest; exploration; investigation; research; pursuit; exploitation; inspection; trial; look.

season, n. sé-sén [F. *saison*, due time, fit opportunity—from L. *seiso* or *seisōnem*, a sowing; *seiso*, sowed; *sevo*, I sow], the sowing time; suitable or convenient time; any particular time, as distinguished from others; one of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter; a period of time not very long; in *OK.*, that which gives a relish: *v.* to mature; to become mature; to prepare for use; to inure; to render palatable; to temper; to qualify by admixture; to imbue; to become fit for its proper use; to dry thoroughly, as timber: in *OK.*, to savour: sea'soning, *imp.* *-sé-ang*: *n.* anything added to impart relish: sea'soned, *pp.* *-sé-nd*: *adj.* dried and hardened; matured; rendered strew; flavoured with condiments or spices, as food: sea'sonless, *a.* *-sé-lés*, without the succession of the seasons: sea'sonable, *a.* *-d-bl*, happening in due season; done at the proper time; timely: sea'sonably, *ad.* *-blly*: sea'sonableness, *n.* *-bl-nés*, the quality or condition of being seasonable: sea'sonally, *a.* *-sé-nd*, pert. to the seasons: in season, at the right time; sufficiently early: out of season, too late; beyond the proper time: season ticket, a ticket or pass for travelling on a railway at pleasure, to a certain station, and for an extended period; a ticket of admission to a place of public amusement for an extended period.—*SYN.* of 'seasonable': timely; fit; opportune; convenient.

seat, n. sé [Icel. *setr*, a seat: cf. Sw. *säte*; Dan. *sæde*] that on which one sits, as a chair, a bench, or a stool; a sitting; right of sitting; a place in Parliament; a post of authority; station; situation or position; site; a residence; a mansion: the man'ner of sitting a horse: *v.* to cause to sit down; to lie down; to place in a seat; to settle; to fix; to sit up

máic, máí, fét, lúto; méle, méí, hér; píne, pín; nóic, nóí, móve;

the arm-hole of a coat, a vest, or a shirt, before the sleeve is sewed in.

Scylla, *n. sū'id* [L. *Scylla*; Gr. *Σκυλλα*, *Scylla*], a rock between Italy and Sicily, formerly supposed to be dangerous to ships; and opposite to this is **Charybdis**, *n. kār-iō'dis*, a whirlpool, also formerly supposed to be dangerous to vessels,—accordingly, in *anc. myth.*, ships passing between them are said to have been wrecked by the one when endeavouring to avoid the other: between *Scylla* and *Charybdis*, between two difficulties or dangers.

scyometer—see *scimitar*.

scyphus, *n. sifus*, *scyphi*, *n. plu. sif't* [L. *scyphus*; Gr. *σκύφος*, a cup or goblet], in *bot.*, the cup of a *Narcissus*; a funnel-shaped corolla; in some lichens the funnel-shaped expansion of the podetia—*i.e.*, the erect branched or simple growths springing from the horizontal thallus: **scyphophora**, *n. sif'fō-rō* [Gr. *σφύρα*, bearing], a shrub from the shores of the Molucca Isles, constituting a genus of *Cinchonaceae*—the flowers are in axillary corymbs, and have an undivided calyx.

scythe, *n. sth* [AS. *stih*, a scythe; cf. *Icel. sigdr*; Low Ger. *seged*], a large slightly curved steel blade fitted at right angles to a long pole, used in mowing grass or corn: **scythed**, *a. sth'ed*, armed with scythes, as a chariot: **scythesman**, *n. one* who works with the scythe in mowing.

Scythian, *a. sth'ti-an*, *pert.* to *Scythia*, a name applied in *anc. times* to those districts of northern Europe and Asia which are now embraced by Russia in Europe, and the Russian territories to the north of the Sea of Aral: *n. a native* of *Scythia*.

scidin or **scidin**, *n. v. s'din*, in *OE.* for *disdain*: **sciding**, *imp. s'din'ing*: **scided**, *pp. s'dand*: **scidful**, *a. s'dan'fōl*, *OE.* for *disdainful*.

sc, *sc* or *ss* [L. *sc*, without, aside, by itself—the primary form of L. *sine*, without], a prefix signifying 'aside'; a departing; a separating from, as in *secede*, to go aside.

sea, *n. sē* [AS. *see*, the sea, a lake; cf. *Icel. sarr*: *Dea fœr*; Goth. *saies*; Ger. *see*], a vast collection of water, smaller than that of an ocean; the ocean; a wave or large quantity of sea-water, as to ship a sea; the character of the surging and swelling of the waves, as a heavy sea; any large quantity of water or other liquid; anything rough and tempestuous: in *Script.*, the term applied to the large basin or cistern made by Solomon: *adj.* of or relating to the sea, or connected with it: **sea acorn**, another name for a *hurnacle*, which see: **sea-adder**, a fish of the British seas, of a slender form: **sea-air**, the air above, near, or coming from the sea: **sea-anemone**, an animal of very simple structure common to our seas, having many rows of tentacula or feelers, which, when expanded, give the animal the appearance of a flower: **sea-beach**, the land lying along the margin of the sea: **sea-bear**, the white or polar bear: **sea-beaten**, *a. lashed* by the waves: **sea-beet**, the wild beet, or *Beta maritima*, *Ord.* **Chenopodiaceae**, the parent of the different varieties of garden beet and mangel-wurzel: **sea-bells**, the *Convolvulus soldanella*, *Ord.* **Convolvulaceae**: **sea-blobber**, the jelly-fish: **seaboard**, *n.* the sea-shore; the coast; the nature and extent of the coast-line of a maritime country: *adj.* bordering upon the sea: *adj. towards* the sea: **sea-boast**, a term applied to a ship to designate her qualities in bad weather: *at sea*: **sea-bound**, *a. encircled*, or *girt*, *a.* surrounded by the sea: **sea-breeze**, the wind blowing from the sea: **sea-buckthorn**, the *Hippophaë rhamnoides*, *Ord.* **Elæagnaceae**: **sea-calf**, a name given to the common seal: **sea-captain**, the captain of a vessel sailing on the sea: **sea-coal**, coal that has been carried from a distant part by sea: **sea-coast**, the land immediately adjacent to the sea: **sea-cob**, the sea-gull: **sea-cow**, the popular name for the manatee, also for the walrus or sea-horse: **sea-cucumber**, a marine animal, one species of which is used, when salted and dried, in China, as a delicacy, under the name of *trepan*; a holothurian: **sea-devil**, a hideous fish having a large head and vast mouth; the fishing-frog or angler: **sea-dog**, the common seal; an old sailor: **sea-eel**, a mollusc with an ear-shaped univalve shell; the *halictes*: **sea-the sea-elephant**, a large seal having a proboscis somewhat like an elephant: **sea-farer**, *n. sē'fā-rēr* [see *and fare*], one taking a journey by sea: *a. mariner*: **sea-faring**, *a. r'ing*, following the occupation of a seaman: **sea-funnel**, the samphire: **sea-fight**, *a*

battle or action at sea: **sea-fowl**, any fowl that lives on or near the sea, and obtains its food from it: **sea-gage**, the depth which a vessel sinks in the water: **sea-girkin**, *gēr'k'it* [see *gharkin*], a sea-cucumber or holothurian: **sea-god**, one of a fabulous class of beings supposed to preside over the sea: **seagoing**, *a.* applied to a vessel sailing upon the deep sea, as distinguished from a river or coasting vessel: **sea-grass**, the *Zostera marina*, known as *sea-wrack* or *grass-weed*, *Ord.* **Naiadaceae**: **sea-green**, *a.* of a faint green or sea colour: *n. a plant*: **sea-gudgeon**, the black goby or rock-fish: **sea-hare**, a marine mollusc having a fancied resemblance to a hare; the *aplysia*: **sea-hedgehog**, the sea-urchin: **sea-hog**, the porpoise: **sea-horse**, the walrus; a species of pipe-fish: **sea-jelly**, one of the jelly-like animals called *Medusae*: **sea-kale**, a name applied to several plants of the cabbage tribe; the *Crambe maritima*, *Ord.* **Cruciferae**: **sea-kings**, the Northern pirate-kings who infested the coast of Europe in the 8th and 9th centuries: **sea-lark**, a bird of the sandpiper kind; the ringed dotterel or plover: **sea-lags**, ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching and rolling: **sea-lemon**, a species of shell-less mollusc, with thick, smooth body, of a yellow colour: **sea-leopard**, a marine animal of the seal family, spotted like a leopard: **sea-level**, the level of the surface of the sea; any part whose surface is on the same level as the sea; the surface of the open sea taken as the point from which to estimate or measure the perpendicular heights or depressions of other surfaces, as of hills and mountains: **sea-lion**, a popular name for those eared seals that have manes like lions: **seaman**, *n. sē'mān*, a sailor or mariner; one who assists in the management of a ship at sea as his ordinary occupation: **able-bodied seaman**, one who thoroughly understands the duties of a seaman, and is able to perform them efficiently; contracted *A.B.*: **ordinary seaman**, one less competent than an able seaman: **sea-manship**, *n. ship*, knowledge of the art of managing and navigating a ship; the skill of a seaman: **sea-mark**, any elevated object on land which may serve for the direction of mariners: **sea-mat**, the common flustra, one of the polyzoa: **sea-mew**, *md*, a sea-gull: **sea-monster**, any huge animal whose habitat is in the sea: **sea-mouse**, an annelid animal found in the sea, remarkable for its splendid colours: **sea-needle**, a fish having a slender body, long pointed jaws, and a forked tail; the garfish: **sea-nettles**, certain kinds of jelly-fish which irritate or sting the skin when touched: **sea-nymph**, a nymph or goddess of the sea: **sea-onion**, a seaside plant, also called the squill, which see: **sea-ooze**, soft mud on the sea-bottom: **sea-otter**, a kind of otter found in the North Pacific, having fur extremely soft, and of a deep glossy black: **sea-ped**, a star-fish: **sea-pheasant**, the pintail duck: **sea-pie**, a sea-fowl, the oyster-catcher; a dish of food consisting of butcher-meat covered or enclosed with a thick paste of flour—so called from being a common dish at sea: **sea-piece**, a representation of a scene at sea: **sea-pike**, the garfish: **sea-pink** or *thrift*, the *Armeria maritima*, *Ord.* **Plumbaginaceae**: **seaport**, a city or town having a harbour on or near the sea: **sea-risk**, hazard at sea: **sea-room**, distance from land sufficient for a ship to avoid danger of shipwreck on the coast: **sea-salt**, common salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation: **seascape** [Gr. *skopē*, I view], a view of a portion of the sea: **sea-serpent**, a huge serpent often reported to have been seen at sea: **sea-shore**, the land adjacent to the sea or ocean: **sea-sick**, *a.* affected by the nausea caused by the rolling and pitching of a vessel at sea: **sea-sickness**, *n.* the nausea, accompanied by retching and vomiting, experienced on a vessel at sea: **sea-side**, the land or country adjacent to the sea: **sea-slug**, the trepan or sea-cucumber: **sea-snake**, a kind of snake commonly found in the seas of warm latitudes: **sea-swallow**, the common tern; the stormy petrel: **sea-tangle**, a common name for several species of sea-weed: **sea-thongs**, a dark-coloured sea-weed, *Chorda filum*, of the northern coasts of the Atlantic: **sea-tossed**, *a.* violently moved about by the waves of the sea: **sea-trumpet**, a large sea-weed, *Ecklonia buccinifolia*, of the S. Pacific; a large univalve sea-shell: **sea-uniform**, the narwhal, which see: **sea-urchin**, a creature with a roundish body, having a test or shell covered with spines or prickles; an

colt, boy, foot; pure, bad; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, teal.

from side to side; a rock-bowl: *v.* to impel a boat by means of a scull; to impel a boat with a short oar over the stern: *scull'ing*, *imp.*: *sculled*, *pp.* *skuld*: *scull'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who sculls; a boat rowed with sculls.

scull, *n.* *skul* [Dut. *school*, a scull or shoal of fishes: a variant of *school*], a compact mass or body of fishes moving in one direction: a shoal.

scullery, *n.* *skul-er-i* [OF. *esculterie*: mid. L. *scutellarium*, a place or room where dishes were kept: L. *scutella*, a salver, *dim.* of *scutra*, a tray], a small room set apart for keeping kitchen utensils and for cleaning them; a place to wash and scour in: *scullery-maid*, a female servant who attends to the cleaning of the kitchen utensils, &c.

scullion, *n.* *skul'-yin* [OF. *escouillon* — from L. *scopus*, a besom], a servant whose duty it is to keep the kitchen utensils clean; a low mean drudge.

sculpin or *skulpin*, *n.* *skul'-pin* [perhaps conn. with *scorpion*], any sea-fish, of numerous species, with large head protected by spines, found on the eastern coast of N. Amer.; a large fish of California; the dragonet.

sculpture, *n.* *skul-p-tur* or *-chör* [F. *sculpture* — from L. *sculptra*, a cutting out or carving — from L. *sculpo*, I carve in stone], the art of cutting or carving stone to form representations of visible or ideal objects, as the figure of a man; any work of art produced by the chisel: *v.* to cut or carve with the chisel, as stone: *sculp'turing*, *imp.*: *sculp'tured*, *pp.* -*tured*: *adj.* produced in stone by the chisel: *sculp'tural*, *a.* -*al*, pert. to sculpture: *sculptor*, *n.* -*er*, one whose occupation or profession is sculpture: *sculp'tress*, *n.* -*trés*, a female who practises the art of sculpture: *sculp'turesque*, *a.* -*sk*, possessing the character of sculpture; denoting high relief.

scum, *n.* *skäm* [Ice. *skám*, foam, froth: cf. Dan. *skum*: Ger. *schaum*: Ir. and Gael. *guth*], impurities which rise to the surface of liquids, particularly when boiled or fermented; the refuse; the recreation; the portion which is worthless or vile: *v.* to clear off scum: *scum'ming*, *imp.*: *scummed*, *pp.* *skumd*: *scum'mer*, *n.* -*mer*, an instr. for taking off the scum of liquids: *scum'mings*, *n.* *plu.* -*mings*, the matter skimmed from boiling liquids: *scum'my*, *a.* -*my*, covered with scum.

summer, *n.* *sküm-bër* — see *summer*.

sumble, *v.* *sküm-b'l* [from *scum*, which seel], to spread or rub colours very thinly over other colours in order to modify the effect: *scum'bling*, *imp.* -*bling*: *n.* the act of spreading colours of a semi-transparent character over other colours to modify the effect: *scum'bled*, *pp.* -*bled*.

summer, *v.* *sküm-mër*, also *scum'mër*, *v.* -*bër* [OF. *escumbrier*, *cucumbrier*, to embarrass, to dirty], in *OK*, to dung; to dirty; to smear: *scum'mering*, *imp.*: *scum'mered*, *pp.* -*mèrd*: *scum'mër*, *n.* dung, especially of a fox.

summer, *n.* *skän-nër* [AS. *scuntian*, to shun], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, loathing; disgust: *v.* to cause loathing; to disgust: *scum'mering*, *imp.*: *scum'mered*, *pp.* *skän-nèrd*.

scupper, *a.* *sküp-për* [OF. *escupir*, to spit out], holes in a ship's deck or side to carry off rain-water, or the water shipped, usually in the *plu.*, *scupper-holes* or *scuppers*: *scupper-maid*, a nail with a very broad head, used on ship-board to secure the edge of the hose to the scupper.

scurf, *n.* *skér* [Sw. *skorf*, scurf: cf. AS. *scurf*: Dan. *skurf*: Dut. *schurf*: Ger. *schurf*], the white flaky matter formed on, and thrown off by, the skin, particularly that formed on skin covered with hair, as the head; any matter loosely adherent: *scurfy*, *a.* -*t*, covered with scurf, or resembling it: *scurfiness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being scurfy.

scurrls, *a.* *skär-ril* [L. *scurrile*, jeering, scurrilous — from *scurra*, a buffoon, a jester], befitting a buffoon or jester; grossly opprobrious; low; mean; scurrilous: *scurrility*, *n.* *skär-ril-i-ti*, vile or obscene jocularity; mean buffoonery; gross or obscene language: *scurrilous*, *a.* *skär-ril-üs*, grossly opprobrious in language; using gross vulgarities only befitting a buffoon; lewdly jocular: *scurrilously*, *adv.* -*ly*: *scurrilousness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of being scurrilous: *scurrilousness* of language — *SVN.* of "scurrilousness": insolence; vulgarity; indecency; abuse — of "scurrilous": abusive; reproachful; vulgar; foul; low; indecent; infamous; mean; opprob-

rious; insulting; insolent; offensive; vile; gross; foul-mouthed.

scurry, *v.* *shér-ri* [prob. from *scouter*], to hurry along; to scamper: *n.* bustling haste; hurry: *hurry-scurry*, impetuous haste.

scurvy, *n.* *skér-ri* [Swed. *skorf*: cf. Dan. *skurv*: Ger. *schor*], a disease characterised by livid spots of various sizes on the skin, and by a general debility, caused by confinement, want of fresh food and vegetables, and of exercise, chiefly affecting sailors on long voyages — formerly very fatal, but now generally prevented or cured by the free use of lime-juice: *scurviness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being affected by scurvy: *scurvy-grass*, *n.* -*grass*, a plant growing abundantly on the sea-side rocks, and on the banks of rivers near the sea; prized as a cure for scurvy: *Cochlearia officinalis*, Ord. *Cruciferae*, is the common scurvy-grass.

scurvy, *a.* *skér-ri* [corrupt. of scurfy], scabby; covered with scabs; thin, shabby, or mean; sorry; in *OE.*, vile; worthless; offensive: *scurvy*, *adv.* -*ly*, in a scurvy manner; basely; meanly: *scurviness*, *n.* -*ness*, viciousness.

scute, for *scute* in Shakespeare.

scut, *n.* *sküt* [Eng. *dial.*, *scud*, short], the tail of a hare, or other animal having a short tail.

scuta, *n.* *skü-tä* [L. *scutum*, a shield], any shield-like plates, especially those developed in the integument of many reptiles.

scutage, *n.* *skü-tä* [mid. L. *scutagium*, scutage — from L. *scutum*, a shield], in *anc. feudal law*, a tax levied upon those who held lands by knight-service, or for personal service due by a tenant to his superior — see *escuage*.

scutate, *a.* *skü-tä* [L. *scutatus*, armed with a long shield — from *scutum*, a shield], in *bot.*, shaped like an anc. round buckler; in *zool.*, having a surface protected by large scales.

scutch, *v.* *skich* [OF. *escusser*, to shake: mid. L. *scussio*, I shake frequently], to beat off or separate the woody parts of the stalks of flax by means of an instr. called a *scutcheon* — all the operations of dressing flax are now usually performed by a mill: *scutch*, *n.* the scrapings of hides: *scutch'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the process of separating hemp or flax from the woody stalk: *scutched*, *pp.* *skächi*.

scutcheon, *n.* *skich'-in* [an abbr. of *escutcheon*, which seel], the ornamental piece of brass plate round a keyhole; an escutcheon.

scute, *n.* *sküt* [L. *scutum*, a buckler; in *OE.*, a small shield], a scale, as of a fish or reptile; an ancient gold coin of France, valued at 3s. 4d. sterling; the iron heel of a boot.

scutellum, *n.* *skü-tül'-üm* [L. *dim.* of *scutum*, a shield or buckler], in *bot.*, an outgrowth of the axis beneath the cotyledon in the embryo of grasses; a sort of rounded shield-like fructification of some lichens: *scutelliform*, *a.* *skü-tül'-förm* [L. *forma*, shape], also *scutel'ate*, *a.* -*at*, shaped like a shield.

scutiform, *a.* *skü-tül'-förm* [L. *scutum*, a shield; *forma*, shape], shaped like a shield.

scuttle, *n.* *sküt-ül* [AS. *scutel*, a dish, a bowl: L. *scutella*, a salver], a broad shallow basket; a metal pan or pail for holding coals.

scuttle, *v.* *sküt-ül* [OF. *escouter*, to slope, to hollow a garment about the neck: L. *Ger. schütt*, a trap-door], in *ships*, a small hatchway or opening in the deck by which things are let down into the hold; a square hole in a roof with a movable cover: *v.* to cut holes in the bottom, the sides, or deck of a ship or boat for any purpose, generally for sinking her: *scut'tling*, *imp.* -*ling*: *scut'tled*, *pp.* -*td*: *scuttle-butt* or *caulk*, a cask of water, with a square hole, placed on the deck of a ship for immediate requirements.

scuttl, *v.* *sküt-ül* [a corrupt. of *scuddle*, a *dim.* of *scud*, which seel], to run with precipitation; to hurry furtively away: *n.* a running with affected haste; a quick bustling run: *scut'tling*, *imp.*: *scut'tled*, *pp.* -*td*.

scuttle-fish for *cuttle-fish*, which see.

scutum, *n.* *skü-tüm* [L. *scutum*, a shield], a shield or buckler; in *anat.*, the knee pan or patella.

soybala, *n.* *plu.* *skü-bä-lä* [Gr. *skubalon*, dung, ordure], the faeces or contents of the bowels, when passed in hard small masses, like marbles or the excrements of sheep, denoting an unhealthy and restless habit.

scye, *n.* *sk* [F. *scier*, to saw — from L. *seco*, I cut],

mitte, *indt.* *fär*, *läw*: *mète*, *mät*, *hër*: *yine*, *pin*: *nöte*, *nöt*, *möve*:

separating of wool preliminary to the final carding: scribbled, pp. *bid*, scribbler, *n. bër*, in a *manufactory*, one who attends to the scribbling; also, the machine used in the operation.

scribe, *v. skrib* [L. *scribo*, I write], among carpenters, to mark or fit by a rule or compasses; to fit the edge of one board to that of another, so that the fibres of the one may be at right angles to those of the other: scribing, *imp. skrib'ing*: *adj.* applied to the edge of a board when fitted upon any surface: *n.* a clerk; a writer or secretary; an amanuensis; a copyist; among the *anc. Jews*, an expounder of the law, and a copyist of the same; a secretary; the act of fitting one piece of wood upon another so that the fibres of both may be at right angles to each other: scribed, pp. *skrib'd*: scriber, *n. bër*, a sharp-pointed tool used by joiners for drawing lines; a markingawl; scribing-iron, an iron-pointed instr. for marking *cauks* and logs.

screen, *n. skrin* [cf. Ger. *schirm*, a screen, a shade], in *Scot.*, a thin coarse cloth used for making window-blinds, and for other purposes.

scrimer, *n. skri-mër* [F. *scrimer*—from It. *schermire*, to fence], in *OE.*, a fencing-master; a gladiator: *scrummage*, *n. skrin'aj*, also *scrummage*, *n. skrin'i*: *aj* [a variant of *skrimish*], an old spelling of *skrimish*, which see; in *modern slang*, a general row or fight.

scrimp, *v. skrimp* [conn. with *shrink*: cf. Ger. *schrumpfen*; Dan. *skrype*, to shrink] to shorten; to limit or straiten; to make too small: *n.* a niggard; a miser: *adj.* short; scanty: scrimping, *imp. skrimpt*, pp. *skrimpt*: scrimpiness, *n.* shortness; scantiness.

scrine, *n. skrin* [L. *scrinium*, a chest or box] in *OE.*, a secret repository; a shrine.

scrip, *n. skrip* [Icei. *skreppa*, a wallet, a scrip], the receptacle of what the beggar scrapes together; a small bag or wallet.

scrip, *n. skrip* [L. *scriptum*, a writing—from *scribo*, I write], a piece of paper containing writing; a document entitling a person to receive stock or shares in a railway or other public company—the scrip must be given up when the formal certificate is issued; a bond, share, or other marketable security: script, *n. skript*, type, in the form of running letters in imitation of handwriting: scriptorium, *n. skript'ri-um*, the room in a monastery where all manuscripts were written or illuminated; specifically, a large literary work-room at Oxford University: scriptory, *a. skript'ri-t*, written; not oral.

Scripture, *n. skrip'tür* or *skür* [L. *scriptura*, a writing—from *scribo*, I write], the sacred writings of the Bible; the Old and New Testaments; the Bible—used chiefly in the plural; in *OE.*, an inscription; manuscript; book: scriptural, *ad. -al*, contained in the Scriptures, or authorised by them: scripturally, *ad. -ly*: Scripturalist, *n. -ist*, also Scripturist, *n.* one versed in the sacred writings or Scriptures: anti-scriptural, *a.* opposed to the teachings of Scripture.

scrivener, *n. skri'en-ër* [OF. *scrivenin*, a notary—from mid. L. *scribanus*, a notary—from L. *scribo*, a scribe; *scribo*, I write], formerly, a professional writer; a money-lender; one whose business is to place money at interest.

scrofula, *n. skróf'ü-lä* [L. *scrofula*, scrofula—from *scrofo*, a breeding sow, from the swelling of the glands, a disease exhibiting itself by hard, indolent tumours of the glands, usually those about the neck, after a time degenerating into ulcers; a state of the constitution characterised by peculiar liability to certain diseases, including pulmonary phthisis; king's evil: scrofulous, *ad. -us*, diseased or affected with scrofula, or pert to it: scrofulously, *ad. -ly*].

scroll, *n. skról* [OF. *escroule*, a scroll: O.Dut. *schroole*, a strip, a slip of paper], a roll of paper or parchment; a roll containing some writing; a name applied to a large class of ornaments, usually consisting of a narrow band formed into convolutions or undulations; a circular flourish of the pen attached to a signature: scrolled, *a. skróld*, formed like a scroll.

scrotum, *n. skró'tüm* [L. *scrotum*, the scrotum] the sac or bag that contains the testicles: scrotal, *a. skró'täl*, pert. to the scrotum: scro'tiform, *a. -förm* [L. *forma*, shape], in bot., formed like a double bag: scro'tocele, *n. -tö-sel* [Gr. *kèle*, a tumour], hernia or rupture in the scrotum.

scroyle, *n. skró'yl* [OF. *escrouelles*—from L. *scrofula*,

a scrofulous swelling—see *scrofula*], in *OE.*, a leaping idle fellow; a mean rascal.

scrub, *n. skráb* [Dan. *scrub*, a shrub, the branch of a shrub, a broom], one that labours hard and lives meanly; a sorry fellow; anything small and mean; a well-worn brush or broom; dense underwood; stunted bushes; in *Scot.*, the jack-plane, or plane first used in smoothing wood: *v.* to rub hard with a coarse stiff brush: scrubbing, *imp. scrubbed*, pp. *skrábd*: *adj.* *skrábd*, in *OE.*, dwarfed or stunted: scrubby, *a. skráb'bi*, small and mean; stunted in growth; vile: scrubbing-brush, a brush for scrubbing, having short and coarse bristles.

scuff, *n. skráf*—see *scuff*.

scruple, *n. skró-pl* [F. *scrupule*—from L. *scrupulus*, a small stone used as a weight, anxiety, scruple], a trifling cause of uneasiness; doubt; hesitation to decide or act, arising from the difficulty of settling in the mind as to what is right or expedient; a small weight, equal to 20 grains; any small quantity: *v.* to hesitate to act or decide; to doubt: scrupling, *imp. scrupled*, pp. *-pld*: scrupler, *n. -plër*, one who scruples: scrupulous, *a. -pl-i-lüs*, nicely doubtful; exact; careful; conscientious: scrupulously, *ad. -ly*: scrupulosity, *n. -lós-i-ti*, minute and nice doubtfulness, arising from the fear of doing wrong; overnicety: scrupulousness, *n. -lós-nés*, the state or quality of being scrupulous; niceness or caution in determining or acting, from a regard to truth or propriety.—*SYN.* of 'scrupulous': nice; doubtful; cautious; careful; vigilant; cautious; conscientious; hesitating.

scrutator, *n. skró-tät-ër* [L. *scrutator*, an examiner—from *scrutor*, I search carefully—*üt*, amongst rubbish—from *scräta*, old trash], a searcher; an examiner.

scrutiny, *n. skró-ti-ni* [F. *scrutin*, a ballot—from L. *scrutinium*, a search—from *scrutor*, I search carefully—from *scräta*, old trash], close search or inquiry; careful investigation; an examination of votes given at an election: scrutineer, *n. -nër*, one appointed to examine into the votes given at an election: scrutineer, *v. -nës*, to examine or search into closely or critically: scrutineising, *imp. ad.* closely searching: scrutineised, pp. *-nised*: scrutineiser, *n. -ni-ër*, one who examines with critical care: scrutator, *n. skró-tät-ër* [OF. *scrutator*], a case of drawers, or cabinet with a folding-down lid, convenient for writing on—usually *escrittoirs*, which see.

scuse, *v. skrós*, in *OE.*, to press or thrust hard; to squeeze out of; to compress: scusing, *imp. scused*, pp. *skrósd*.

scud, *v. sküd* [Dan. *skyde*, to shoot, to shove], among *seamen*, to run directly before the wind in a gale, as a ship, with little or no sail set; to run with precipitation: *n.* the act of scudding; loose thin clouds driven along swiftly by the wind: scudding, *imp. scudded*, pp. *scudding* under bare poles, the state of a ship when driven before the wind without any sails set: a scud of rain, a rapid shower driving with the wind: to scud along, to move on swiftly: scuddle, *v. sküd'l*, to run with an affection of haste or precipitation.

scudo, *n. skó-dö*, scudi, *n. plu. skó-dö* [It. *scudo*, a shield, a crown or dollar—from L. *scutum*, a shield], an Italian silver coin of the value of about 4s., now very rarely seen, being displaced by the new decimal coinage—in Rome the gold scudo was worth 10 silver scudi.

scuff, *n. skif*, or *scuff*, *n. skrif* [Icei. *skopt* (pron. *skoft*), the hair of the head], the loose skin on the shoulders by which a dog or cat is laid hold of; nape of the neck.

scuffle, *n. skif'fl* [Sw. *skuffa*, to nudge, to push: O.Dut. *schuffelen*], a close struggle between two or more persons for the mastery; a confused or hasty contest; a fight: *v.* to strive or struggle blindly; to fight confusedly: scuffling, *imp. skuffed*, pp. *-fld*: scuffler, *n. -flër*, one who scuffles.

scuffle, *n. skáf'fl* [AS. *scof*, a hoe], an instr. for lightly paring the surface of the ground to kill weeds: scuffer, *n. -flër*, a kind of horse-hoe.

sculk—see *skulk*.

scull, *n. skül* [Icei. *skúli*, a bowl], a hollow, the blade of the scull being hollowed out, an oar so short that a man can work a pair in rowing a skiff or light boat; a short oar placed over the stern of a boat, with the blade in the water, by which a boat may be rowed by one man moving the oar

awkward bow; a situation of difficulty, perplexity, or distress: *scrā'ping*, *imp.*: *scrapped*, *pp.* *skrāpt*: *scraper*, *n.* *skrāp'er*, a raised flat piece of iron placed at a door on which to scrape shoes or boots in wet weather; any instr. for scraping; a sorry fiddler; a miser: *scrā'pings*, *n. plu.* *ping's*, leavings gathered together: to *scrāpe* together, to collect by small gains or savings: to *scrāpe* acquaintance, to make oneself acquainted, as with a person; to curry favour, —a phrase which arose from the practice of *scrāping* with the one foot on the floor when bowing.

scratch, *n.* *skrāčt* [*Sw. kratsa*, to scrape: *Isol. krassa*], a slight, rough surface-wound by rubbing with anything pointed or ragged; laceration with the nails; a slight, rough, lined mark on anything; a line across a prize-ring up to which the combatants are brought when they begin to box—hence, in *familiar language*, test, trial, or proof, appearance when expected; a calcareous earthy or stony substance which separates from sea-water and encrusts the bottoms and sides of salt-pans and boilers: *v.* to slightly mark or tear the surface of anything, as by the nails or by claws; to dig or excavate with the claws; to rub with the nails; to strike a horse's nail out of the list of runners in a particular race: *scratch'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who *scratches*: *scratched*, *pp.* *skrāčt*: *scratches*, *n. plu.* *skrāčt's*, chaps or ulcers between the heel and pastern-joint of a horse: to *scratch* out, to erase; to rub out: to bring to the *scratch*, to bring to the test or proof of courage: to come up to the *scratch*, to fight or prepare to fight—in allusion to the line scratched on the ground, at which the fighters must place their toes while they stand opposite each other waiting to begin the contest—see above: *scratch* race, a race where any horse may run without restriction; an informal race; a boat-race where the crews are drawn by lot, as at *Cambridge*: *scratch* crew, a ship's crew gathered together at random without regard to character or qualifications: *scratch* wig, a kind of small wig: *Old Scratch*, the devil; the house-demon of the North; hence, a mean, miserably old man.

scrawl, *n.* *skroti* [a corrupt. of *scrabble*, which see] bad or hasty writing: *v.* to write hastily or imperfectly; to scribble; to draw or mark awkwardly: *scrawl'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* writing illegibly: *scrawled*, *pp.* *skrotid*: *scrawler*, *n.* *-er*, one who *scrawls*.
scraw, *n.* *skrā* [*W. ysgŕuen*, a sea-swallow], the sea-swallow or tern.

screek, *v.* *skrek* [another form of *creak*], synonymous with *creak*, which see.

screeam, *n.* *skrem* [*Isol. skreuma*, to scare: cf. *Sw. skräma*: *Dan. skräme*], a shrill quick cry, indicating sudden terror or pain; a shriek; the shrill cry of some birds: *v.* to cry out shrilly from sudden terror or pain: *screeam'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* having the nature of a scream; shrill or sharp; causing screams of laughter, as a farce: *n.* the act of crying out with a shrill cry from fear or agony: *screeamed*, *pp.* *skrem'd*: *screeam'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who screams; a large bird of S. Amer., so named from its shrill piercing cries; in *slang*, something very great, as a lie.

scree, *n.* *skrē* [*Isol. skrētha*, a landslide], in *geol.*, a talus; an accumulation of loose stones at the base of a cliff or precipice.

screech, *n.* *skrech* [*Isol. skrekiu*, to shriek: cf. *Dan. skrike*: *Sw. skrika*], a shrill loud cry, more acute and piercing than a scream; a harsh, hoarse cry: *v.* to utter a loud discordant and piercing cry, like that of the owl: *screech'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who screeches: *screeched*, *pp.* *skrech't*: *screech-owl*, the night-owl—so called from its peculiar, harsh, disagreeable cry.

screed, *n.* *skred* [*AS. scradian*, to shred; *scradē*, a strip], in *Scot.*, any loud shrill sound; a rent; a strip torn off; a long harangue or tirade, generally of a disagreeable nature; a long discourse or recital in poetry or prose: *scree'd*, *ed.*, entertained with a long harangue or tirade: *scree'ds*, *n. plu.* *skreds*, in *plaster-work*, ledges of lime and hair, about 6 or 8 inches broad, dividing a surface about to be plastered into compartments, and forming gauges for the rest of the work; wooden rules for running mouldings.

screen, *n.* *skrin* [*OF. ecran*, a screen: cf. *Ger. schranne*, a railing], a light movable partition for protecting from cold, or light, or for partially intercepting the heat of a fire; anything that shelters or affords concealment; a partition separating a portion; a partition dividing one part of a church from

another: a sort of drapery for concealment; a long riddle or sieve which wards off the coarser particles, and prevents them passing through, as in coal, slaked lime-shell, and suchlike: *v.* to shelter; to conceal; to hide; to protect; to separate, as by a screen or riddle: *screen'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* sheltering; protecting; sifting, as coals from dross: *screened*, *pp.* *skrin'd*: *screen'ings*, *n. plu.* *-ings*, the refuse-matter left after sifting coals, ashes, &c.: *screened* coal, coal separated from the dust and dross.—*SVN.* of 'screen *v.*': to hide; cover; conceal; shelter; protect; defend; shield: *secrete*; sift; riddle.

screeve or *scrove*, *v.* *skrēve* [*Dan. screeve*, to write], to write; to mark or brand with letters: *screev'ing*, *imp.* *skrēv'ing*: *n.* marking or branding with letters, as barrels by the Fishery Board: *screeved*, *pp.* *skriv'd*.

screw, *n.* *skrd* [*OF. escroue*; *L. scrobia*, a trench], a bolt or bar of metal or wood, generally of small size, with a spiral thread or ridge, called the exterior or male *screw*—a socket or tube with the spiral thread indented is called the interior or female *screw*—used for fastening; one of the mechanical powers, commonly called the *screw* and *wed*; a mean, cowardly person; a person who screws down prices disreputably; a jade, as applied to a horse: to turn or move by a screw; to press; to squeeze; to fasten with a screw; to deform by contortions, as the face; to oppress by exactions; to twist; to beat or take down prices disreputably: *screw'ing*, *imp.*: *screwed*, *pp.* *skriv'd* *adj.* in *slang*, intoxicated: *screw'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who screws: *screw-bolt*, a bolt or short rod of iron with a screw at one end and a flat head at the other: *screw-driver*, an instr. resembling a blunt chisel for turning screws: *screw-jack*, a contrivance for raising great weights through short lifts by means of a screw, or by a combination of toothed wheels: *screw-nails*, screws with notched heads, much used by carpenters for fastening their work: *screw-piles*, piles held firmly in the ground by a peculiar kind of screw at the lower extremities, used for supporting light-houses, &c.: *screw-plate*, a thin plate of steel having a series of holes with internal screws, used for forming external or male screws on small bars of iron: *screw-press*, a press in which the force is applied by means of a screw: *screw-propeller*, a shaft of iron furnished with broad spiral wings fitted into the lower part of the stern of a ship, and made to revolve by steam, used in propelling a ship instead of paddles: *steam-steamer*, a steamer propelled by a screw and not by paddles: *screw-stones*, in *geol.*, a familiar name for the hollow siliceous casts of encrinurus stems, frequently occurring in the cherts and rotten-stones of the carboniferous limestones, resembling the threads of a screw: *screw-tap*, the cutter for forming internal screws: *screw-valve*, a stopcock having a valve moved by a screw instead of a spigot: *screw-wrench*, a wrench or lever used for turning screws: *screw-machine*, a machine for forming screws: *endless or perpetual screw*, a screw used to give motion to a toothed wheel: *lag-screw*, a bolt having a nut, a square shank, and a round head: *micrometer-screw*, a screw with fine threads, used for the measurement of very small spaces: *old screw*, one who is mean and sparing in his payments, grudgingly parting with any of it: *right and left screw*, a screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions: *screw of tobacco*, a small twist of tobacco rolled up in paper: to *screw* down, to fasten down by means of screws: to *screw* in, to force in by turning or twisting: to *screw* out, to press out; to extort: to *screw* up, to force; to bring by violent pressure: to put on the screw, to press for payment constantly: to exercise influence to attain a certain end: to put under the screw, to subject to a severe trial: a *screw loose*, something wrong or amiss: *male and female screws*, screws having the threads on the outside and inside respectively, the former fitting into the latter.

scribble, *v.* *skrib-bl* [a freq. from *scribe*], to write carelessly and illegibly; to scrawl; to fill with worthless writing: *n.* hasty or careless writing; a writing of little value: *scribb'ing*, *imp.* *-bing*: *n.* the act of writing hastily and badly: *scrib'bled*, *pp.* *-bl'd*: *scrib'bler*, *n.* *-bler*, one who scribbles; a petty writer or author: *scrib'blingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *scribbling-paper*, damaged or inferior paper—also *outsiden*.

scribble, *v.* *skrib-bl* [*Sw. skrubb*, to scratch; *skrub*, a wool-card] to card or tear coarsely with a wire comb: *scrib'ling*, *imp.* *-bing*: *n.* the tearing or

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *lōw*; *mēle*, *mēl*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nōl*, *mōve*;

pod resembling a caterpillar; the *Scorpiurus sulcatus*, Ord. *Leguminosae*.

scorpioid, *n.* *skor-pi-oid*, also *skor-ploid*, *a.* *-oid*-*al* [*Gr.* *skorpios*, a scorpion; *éidos*, resembling], in bot., rolled in a cireinate manner, or resembling the tail of a scorpion; having a peculiar twisted cyneose inflorescence, as in *Boraginaceae*; *scorpioid* cymes, flowers arranged alternately or in a double row, along one side of a false axis, the bracts forming a double row on the other side.

scours or **scourse**, *v.* *skür* [*OF.* *cousturer*, *coustacter*, a broker], in O.E., to exchange; to choose; to drive; to deal for the purchase of horses; *n.* change; exchange; *scouring*, *imp.*: *scoured*, *pp.* *skürst*.

Scorzonera, *n.* *skör-zö-nér-d* [*It.* *scorzonera*, 'black bark'—*scorra*, bark; *nera*, black; *L.* *niger*, black], a genus of plants, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Cichordaceae*, having alternate leaves and yellow or purple flower-heads; *S. hispanica*, *his-pän-i-kä* [*L.* *Hispanicus*, Spanish], the viper's grass, cultivated for its esculent root, of the shape of a carrot, which has valuable medicinal qualities.

scot, *n.* *skot*, also *shot*, *n.* *skot* [*AS.* *scot*, payment; *scotodan*, to shoot, to throw down in payment; see *shoot*], the reckoning; the bill; an assessed tax laid on according to ability to pay; *scot and lot*, *id.*, contribution and share; parish payments according to ability; *scot-free*, without payment; untithed—see also *scot*.

Scot, *n.* *skot* [*AS.* *Scot*, a Scot—perhaps from Gael. *squid*, a wanderer], a native of Scotland; **Scotch**, *n.* *skot-A*, the inhabitants of Scotland; their language; *adj.* pert. to Scotland, its language, or its people; **Scotchman**, *n.* a native of Scotland; **Scots**, *a.* *sköts*, same as *Scotch*; **Scotsman**, *n.* same as *Scotchman*; **Scotticism**, *n.* *sköt-i-sizm*, an idiom or expression peculiar to the natives of Scotland; **Scottish**, *a.* *-ish*, pert. to Scotland, its language, or its inhabitants; **Scotch mist**, a dense, mist-like, fine rain; **Scotch thistle**, a variety of thistle—so called from its being the national emblem of Scotland; in the *Onopordion acanthium*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Cynarocephale*; **Scotties**, *ad.* *sköt-i-sé* [*L.*], after the Scottish manner or fashion; in the Scottish language.

scotch, *v.* *sköch* [a form of *scratch*], to lash; to scratch; to cut or wound slightly; *n.* a slight cut or shallow incision; a line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch; **scotching**, *imp.*: *scotched*, *pp.* *sköcht*; *cut* with shallow incision; *scotched* or *scotched collops*, beef cut into small pieces; *scored* or partially cut collops.

scotch, *v.* *sköch* [for *scorch*, an extension of *score*], to scorch; to prop; to stop, as a wheel, by putting a piece of stone or wood under it; *n.* a drag or break applied to the wheel of a carriage in descending a declivity; **scotching**, *imp.*: *scotched*, *pp.* *sköcht*—also *scot* and *scota*.

scote—see *scotch* 2.

scoter, *n.* *sköt-ér* [*Ice.* *skott*], the black duck, great numbers of which visit various parts of our coasts in winter.

Scotia, *n.* *sköt-ä-tä*, a poetic name for Scotland.

scotia, *n.* *sköt-i-tä* [*Gr.* *skotia*, darkness], the hollow moulding in the base of a column—so called from the shadow formed by it.

Scotist, *n.* *sköt-ist*, a follower of Duns Scotus, a celebrated scholastic philosopher of the 14th century.

scotodina, *n.* *sköt-ö-din-ä-tä* [*Gr.*—from *skotos*, darkness; *skouria*, *dinon*, giddiness; in *med.*, a disease exhibiting giddiness with imperfect vision], **scotograph**, *n.* *sköt-ö-gräf* [*Gr.* *skotos*, darkness; *graphö*, I write], an instr. to enable one to write in the dark, or to enable one who is blind to write.

scotoma, *n.* *sköt-ö-mä*, **scotomata**, *n.* *plu.* *-mä-tä* [*Gr.* *skotoma*, giddiness; *skotos*, darkness], in *med.*, a fixed dark spot or gap in the field of vision; giddiness with dimness of sight.

Scottish, **Scotticism**—see under *Scot*.

scoundrel, *n.* *sköten-drel* [*AS.* *scunian*, to shun—*scundrel*, according to Prof. Skeat, having the primary meaning of 'a loathsome rascal'], a low petty villain; a man without honour or virtue; an unprincipled fellow; a rascal; *adj.* low; base; **scoundrelism**, *n.* *-izm*, the state of being a scoundrel; *scoundrality*.

scour, *v.* *skür* [*OF.* *escurer*, to scour, to cleanse; *L.* *exaurio*, I take great care of—from *ex*, intens.; *aurio*, care], to clean or brighten by rubbing; to clean from grease or dirt, as articles of dress; to search thoroughly in order to take or drive away; to pass swiftly over,

as water; to purge or be purged excessively; to clean thoroughly; to clear; to run with great eagerness and swiftness, as to scour the country; to rove; to range; *n.* a kind of diarrhoea or dysentery in cattle; **scouring**, *imp.*: *n.* a rubbing or cleansing; excessive looseness; the business of a scourer; **scoured**, *pp.* *skürd*; **scourer**, *n.* *-ér*, one who scours cloth, &c., as his trade; also *formerly*, footpad; **scouring drops**, a mixture of oil of lemons with oil of turpentine used for removing grease-spots from silk.

scourge, *n.* *skür* [*OF.* *escorpie*, a scourge; *L.* *escoridia*, flayed off; a lash; a whip; an instr. of punishment or discipline; any severe national affliction or visitation, as a famine or a plague; the person or thing that afflicts; *v.* to lash with a whip or rod; to punish with severity; to chastise; to afflict greatly; **scourging**, *imp.*: *n.* punishment with a scourge; chastisement; **scourged**, *pp.* *skürjd*; **scourger**, *n.* *-ér*, one who scourges.

scout, *n.* *skötol* [*OF.* *escoute*, a spy—from *escouter*, to harken; *L.* *auscultare*, to listen], one sent before an army, or in advance of settlers or explorers, to ascertain the presence or movements of an enemy; at *Oxford*, a man-servant in the colleges; in cricket, a fielder; *v.* to move about privately to observe the positions and motions of an enemy.

scout, *v.* *skötol* [*Ice.* *skúta*, a taunt—closely allied to *scout*, which scold to sneer at; to reject disdainfully; to treat with contempt; **scouting**, *imp.*: **scouted**, *pp.* *skötud*].

scovel, *n.* *sköv-öl* [*W.* *yagubell*, a mop—from *yagub*, a broom; *L.* *scopa*, a broom], a mop for sweeping a baker's oven.

scow, *n.* *sköte* [*Dan.* *skow*, a ferry-boat], a large flat-bottomed boat, used as a lighter.

scowl, *n.* *skötol* [*Dan.* *skule*, to cast down the eyes], a deep angry frown by depressing the brows; a look of sullenness or gloomy anger; gloom; *v.* to wrinkle the brows in frowning; to assume a severe angry look; to look gloomy; to frown; **scowling**, *imp.*: *adj.* sullen-looking; frowning; **scowled**, *pp.* *skötolid*; **scowler**, *n.* one who; **scowlingly**, *ad.* *-ly*.

scramble, *v.* *skräb-bi* [a freq. of *scrape*], to scrawl; in O.E., to scratch with the nails; to scramble; to feel about with the hands.

scrag, *n.* *skrag* [*Sw.* *dial.* *skraka*, a great dry tree, a lean man; cf. *Sw.* *dial.* *skraka*, to shake; *Norw.* *skrakken*, uneven], a body which is nothing but skin and bones; anything lean and rough; **scragged**, *ad.* *-gd*, also *scraggy*, *a.* *-gy*, lean and bony; rough; an irregular broken surface, as a *scraggy* hill; lean; rugged; **scraggedness**, *n.* *-gd-nés*, also *scragginess*, *n.* *-gy-nés*, the state or quality of being scragged or scraggy; leanness; roughness; **scraggily**, *ad.* *-ly*; **scrag of mutton**, the bony part of the neck of a sheep—see *crag* 2.

scramble, *v.* *skräb-bi* [a freq. of *Eng.* *dial.* *scramb*, to rake together], to climb by using the hands and feet; to strive to obtain eagerly and tumultuously in a competition with others; to contend with others in catching or seizing any desired object; *n.* the act of climbing by the hands; an eager and tumultuous competition or contest with others for any desired object; **scrambling**, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who scrambles; **scrambled**, *pp.* *skräb-bid*; **scrambler**, *n.* *-bier*, one who scrambles.

scran, *n.* *skran* [*Ice.* *skran*, refuse], in O.E., and *skrap*, the peelings or parings of broken victuals; *scran*, *a.* *skran-nä*, in O.E., pared or peeled; *scraped*, harsh; *scanny*, *a.* *skran-nä*, thin; poor; miserable.

scrap, *n.* *skräp* [*Ice.* *skrap*, scraps, trifles; cf. *Dan.* *skrab*; *Sw.* *skrapa*], a small piece broken off or left over; a fragment; a short extract, as from an author; a print or small picture; **scrappy**, *a.* *skräp-pä*, consisting of scraps; **scrap-book**, a bound blank-paper book for the preservation of short literary extracts and prints; **scrap-iron**, the cuttings and parings of ironwork, and other old and waste malleable iron, collected together to be worked anew in the puddling furnaces.

scrape, *v.* *skräp* [*Ice.* *skrapa*, to creak or grate; cf. *Norw.* *skrapa*; *Dut.* *schrapen*], to rub or clean the surface of a thing with something rough, sharp, or edged; to collect or gather; to erase or rub out; to act on a surface so as to produce a grating noise; to play a violin badly; to make an awkward bow; a rubbing over with something that roughens or removes the surface; the effect produced by rubbing; an

from scobo, I scrape), in bot., the zigzag rachis of the spikelets of grasses: scobinate, a. skó-bi-ndi, having the surface rough like a file.

scoba, n. skóbs [L. scobis, sawdust—from scabo, I scrape], raspings or turnings of ivory, metals, &c.; sawdust.

scold, n. skól [Fris. schol, a taunt], an expression of scorn or contempt; derision; mockery; a mark for derision: v. to treat with ridicule, contempt, or mockery—generally with at: scolding, imp.: n. the act of treating with scorn; adj. treating with reproachful language: scolded, pp. skólf: scolder, n. -er, one who scolds: scoldingly, ad. -li.—SYN. of 'scold v.': to sneer; mock; jeer; gibe.

scold, n. skóld [mid. Dut. scheldan, to scold; OH. Ger. scaltan, to shove], a rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman: v. to reprimand with harshness or severity; to rebuke or reprove; to vituperate; to rail at with rude clamour: scold'ing, imp.: n. railing language; the act of rebuking or reproving with undue severity; a rating: adj. habitually given to the use of harsh or railing language, generally used in reference to women: scold'ed, pp.: scolder, n. -er, one who scolds: scold'ingly, ad. -li.

scoldie, n. plu. skól-ti-si-dá [Gr. skólēs or skólēka, a worm], a heterogeneous division of the Anneliada now abandoned.

scoldie, n. skól-ti-si-dá [Gr. skólēs, a worm—in reference to the mineral's behaviour before the blowpipe], a mineral found in whitish fibrous tufts in trap-rock and basalt.

scolox, n. skól-iks [Gr. skólēs, a worm], the embryonic stage of a tape-worm; formerly called a cystic worm.

scollie, n. skól-ti-si-sis [Gr.—from skollōs, crooked], in med., crookedness; distortion of the vertebral column to one side.

scollie, n. skól-ti-sis, also scollite, n. plu. skól-lis [Gr. skollōs, crooked, tortuous; lithos, a stone], in geol., terms applied to those tortuous tube-like markings which occur in certain sandstones, and which appear to have been worm-burrows.

scollip, skól-tóp—see scollip.

Scolopendra, n. skól-ti-pen-drá [L. scolopendra; Gr. skolopendra, a sort of mulpet], a genus of centipedes: Scolopendrium, n. -dri-um, a genus of ferns; the typical species is *S. vulgare*, the common hart's-tongue fern.

Scomberidae, n. plu. skóm-bér-ýdis [L. scomber; Gr. skombrōs, a species of tunny, a mackerel, and Gr. eidōs, resemblance], a family of fishes of which the common mackerel is taken as the type: scomberoid'ad, a. -ýd-ýd, pert. to the Scomberidae.

scomee, n. skóns [O. Dut. schante, a rampart made of trees and branches—from OF. esconer, to hide, to conceal—from L. abconus, concealed, hid; abscondo, I conceal—see abscond], in OE., a small fort, as to defend a river or a pass; that which covers or resembles a cover; a screen; the socket of a candlestick with a brim, in which the candle is inserted [OF. esconce, a dark lantern], in arch., a branch to support a candlestick; a helmet; the head or top of a thing; the head, in contempt: scomee or esconce, v. to post oneself behind a screen of some kind.

scome or scom, n. skón [Gael. spóna, a block of wood, a lump, a cake], in Scot., a round or triangular flat piece of home-baked bread, prepared from wheaten or barley flour mixed with butter-milk and bicarbonate of soda—usually baked on a griddle.

scop, n. skóp [O. Dut. schop, a shovel; schoppen, to draw water; cf. Dan. skuffe; Ger. schuppe], a hollow shovel or ladle; a hollow dish with a long handle for dipping amongst liquors; a surgical instr.: a coal-scuttle; in OE., swoop: v. to hollow out; to excavate; to remove with a scoop: scoop'ing, imp.: scooped, pp. skópt: scooper, n. -er, one who scoops; a tool used by engravers; the avocet: scoop-net, a net so formed as to sweep the bed of a river.

scope, n. skóp [Gr. skopos, a watcher, a mark or aim—from skeptomai, I view or survey; It. scopo, aim, scope], space; room; the limit of intellectual view; the end or ultimate object towards which the mind is directed; the intention; the aim or drift; unrestricted liberty; in OE., act of riot; sally.—SYN.: aim; intention; drift; mark; end; room; space; liberty; freedom; licence; extent; sweep.

scoopform, a. skóp-ti-fórm [L. scopae, a broom or besom made of twigs; forma, shape], having the form of a broom or besom: scop'ed, n. -péd [L.

pes or pedem, a foot], one of a tribe of insects that have a brush of hairs on the hind foot.

scorbutic, a. skór-bú-tík, also scorbut'ical, a. -ti-ídi [mid. L. scorbutus; Low Ger. schorbock, the scurvy], affected with the scurvy, or subject to it; resembling the scurvy: scorbut'ically, ad. -ti-: scorbutus, n. skór-bú-tis, a disease characterized by extensive debility, swollen gums, and purple spots on the skin, induced by privation and malnutrition, often from the want of vegetables; scurvy.

scorch, v. skórch [OF. scorcher—from mid. L. ex-corticare, to flay—from L. ex, off; cortex or corticem, bark, rind], to burn superficially; to affect painfully with heat; to be parched or dried up; to singe: scorch'ing, imp.: adj. parching; burning; scorched, pp. skórchi: scorchi'ngly, ad. -li.

scordium, n. skór-ti-um [Gr. skordion, a plant that smells like garlic], a plant, the water germander; the Teucrium Scordium, Ord. Labiata.

score, n. skór [Icei. skor, a score, a cut; cf. Dan. skure; Dut. schore], a scratch, notch, or mark used to indicate a number; a line drawn; an account or reckoning kept by marking in notches or lines; a tally-mark; the number twenty, as being marked off by a notch; an account run up; reason or motive; the complete transcript of a musical composition; in OE., debt imputed; v. to scratch or mark with chalk, to indicate a number or numbers; to mark by notches or lines; to set down, as a debt: scoring, imp.: scored, pp. skórd: in score, in music, all the parts of a composition arranged to meet the eye at once—so called from the bar drawn through all its parts in its early use; to quit scores, to settle or balance accounts; to give satisfaction: scor'ed, a. -er, an instr. for marking numbers on timber trees; long score, a heavy debt or reckoning; short score, a light debt or one easily discharged.—SYN. of 'score n.': notch; line; twenty; account; tally; reason; motive; sake; account; incision.

scoria, n. skór-ti-d, skór-ia, n. plu. -ri-s [L. scória; Gr. skória, dross, slag—from Gr. skór, dung], the scum, dross, or slag left from melted metals or ores; rejected matter; in geol., the accumulations of dust, ashes, cinders, and loose fragments of rocks, discharged from active volcanoes: scór-ia-ceous, a. -d-ýt-ýs, pert. to or resembling dross; drossy; in geol., applied to loose cindery debris having the aspect or character of scorice: scór-ia-form, a. -fórm [L. forma, shape], dross-like; cindery; in geol., applied to loose cindery accumulations which seem to owe their origin to igneous action.

scorify, v. skór-ti-fí [F. scorifier, to reduce to dross—from L. scória, dross; facio, I make], to reduce to scoria or dross: scorify'ng, imp.: scorified, pp. -fid: adj. reduced to scoria or cindery dross: scorification, n. -fí-ká-shún, the operation of reducing a metal wholly or partially to scoria or dross.

scorn, n. skórna [OF. escarn; L. ex, out; cornu, a horn; It., to deprive of horns], extreme contempt; the expression of disdain or contempt in look, gesture, or words, called forth by a sense of the meanness, baseness, or utter insignificance of the object of it, and by a belief in one's own superiority: v. to think or treat as unworthy or contemptible; to hold in extreme contempt; to despise or contemn; in OE., to neglect; to disregard: scorn'ing, imp.: n. the act of contemning or despising; the act of treating with contempt or disdain: scorned, pp. skórnd: escarn, n. skórndr, one who scorns; one who scoffs at religion: scorn'ful, a. -fúl, contemptuous; disdainful: scorn'fully, ad. -li, contemptuously; insolently: scorn'fulness, n. -nēs, the quality of being scornful: to laugh to scorn, to make a mock of; to deride; to think scorn, in OE., to hold unworthy of regard; to disdain.—SYN. of 'scorn v.': to despise; slight; revile; contemn; vilify; neglect; disregard; disdain—of 'scorn n.': derision; contumely; despite; dishonour; contempt; reproach; insolence.

scorodite, same as skorodite.

Scorpio, n. skór-pi-d [L. scorpio; Gr. skorpis, a scorpion], the Scorpion, a sign of the zodiac: scorpi'on, n. -ón, an animal shaped like a lobster, and having a very venomous sting in its tail; in Scip., a sort of scourge with leaden pellets and knots on its cords: scorpi'ous, an insect having a tail resembling that of the scorpion: scorpi'ous-grass, the Myosotis, Ord. Boraginaceae: scorpi'ous-tail, a plant having trailing herbaceous stalks, and producing a

máie, mái, fár, táio; méte, máé,

hër; pine, ptn; nóte, ndé, móve,

schori or **shori**, *n.* **shōrī** [Ger. *schōri*; Sw. *skōri*, brittle], a brittle mineral, occurring in black prismatic crystals, known also as black tourmaline; **schoriaceous**, *a.* **shōrī-ā-shā-dē**, or **schorily**, **shōrī-ā**, possessing the properties of schori.

scigraph, *n.* **st-d-grāf** [Gr. *skia*, a shadow; *graphō*, I write or describe], in arch., the profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure; **scigraphy**, *n.* **st-d-grāf-tē**, the art of sketching and delineating shadows as they fall in nature; **scigraphical**, *a.* **-kāl**, pert. to scigraphy; **scigraphically**, *ad.* **-kāl**.

sciatia, *n.* **st-ā-tī-kā** [mid. *L.* *sciatia*, sciatia—corrupt. from *L.* *ischiodicus*, subject to pain in the hips—from Gr. *ischias*, a pain in the hips—from *ischion*, the hip-joint], rheumatism of the hip; hip-gout; **sciat'ic**, *a.* **-ik**, also **sciat'ical**, *a.* **-kāl**, pert. to rheumatic affections of the hip; **sciat'ically**, *ad.* **-ik**.

science, *n.* **st-ēns** [*F.* *science*—from *L.* *scientia*, knowledge, science—from *scio*, I know], acknowledged truths and laws, in any department of mind or matter, digested and arranged into a system; profound or complete knowledge; **scientific**, *a.* **st-ēn-tīk**, also **sci'entif'ical**, *a.* **-kāl** [*L.* *facio*, I make], according to science; producing or containing certain knowledge; **scientifically**, *ad.* **-ik**; **sci'entist**, *n.* **-tist**, one versed in science; a savant—a term which originated in U.S. of America; abstract, pure, or theoretical sciences are regarded as six in number, viz., mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, psychology, sociology, and treat of the knowledge of powers, causes, or laws considered apart from all applications; the knowledge of reasons and their conclusions; concrete, derived, or applied sciences apply the knowledge of the powers treated of to concrete phenomena, and are such as meteorology, mineralogy, botany, zoology, geology, geography, and in a limited sense astronomy; the application of scientifically obtained facts and laws to some practical end, as in navigation, engineering, mining, medicine, &c.; inductive sciences, the process of scientific investigation which establishes a general law by actual observation of known facts and related experiments; natural science, the knowledge of causes and effects, and of the laws of nature; the seven sciences, among anc. authors, these were grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music.—*Syn.* of 'science': literature; art; knowledge; erudition; letters.

scit'et, *conj.* **st-t-ē** [*L.* *scit'et*, evidently, certainly—from *scire* *tice*, it is permitted to know, you may know], namely; viz.; to wit.

scit'ifine, *n.* **st-tī-fīn** [*L.* *scilla*; Gr. *skilla*, the sea-onion or squill], the bitter principle of the bulb of the squill or sea-onion, much used as a domestic medicine.

scimitar, *n.* **st-mī-tār** [Sp. *cimitarra*; Basque, *cimetta*, a weapon with a fine edge], a short curved sword used by the Persians and Turks.

scinoid, *n.* **st-ō-nōid**, also **scinoidian**, **st-ō-nōid-tān** [Gr. *skinkos*, a species of lizard; *eidōs*, resemblance], one of a family of lizards, of which the *scincus* or *skink* is the type.

scintillate, *v.* **st-tī-lāt** [*L.* *scintilla*, a spark], to emit sparks; to sparkle, as the fixed stars; **scintillation**, *imp.* **st-mī-lā-tiōn**; *pp.* **scintillāt**, *a.* **-lāt**, sparkling; emitting sparks; **scintillation**, *n.* **-tī-lā-tiōn** [*F.*—*L.*], the act of emitting sparks, or sparkling.

scinography, *n.* **st-ō-grāf-tē**—see **scinography**.

sciolism, *n.* **st-ō-līz-m** [*L.* *sciolus*, a smatterer—from *scio*, I know], superficial knowledge; **sciolist**, *n.* **-tist**, one who has a smattering of many things.

scinomaney, *n.* **st-ō-mān-ē** [Gr. *skia*, a shadow; *manēia*, divination], divination by the shadow.

scion, *n.* **st-ōn** [*F.* *scion*, a young and tender plant—from *scier*, to saw—from *L.* *scio*, I cut], a small twig or branch cut from one tree and grafted on another; any young branch or member, applied to the families of the nobility.

sciop'tic, *n.* **st-ōp-tīk**, also **sciop'tric**, *n.* **-trik** [Gr. *skia*, a shadow; *optikos*, pert. to the sight], a sphere or globe with a lens fitted to a camera, and made to turn like the eye; *adj.* pert. to **sciop'tics**, *n.* **plu.** **-tiks**, the science of exhibiting the images of external objects by means of the camera-obscura, or by means of lenses, in a darkened room.

sci're facias, *st-rē* **fā-siō** [*L.* *scire*, to know; *facias*, you may make—*lit.* make known], in law, a judicial writ to call a *lit.* into court to show cause why execution of judgment should not be made.

scirosso, *n.* **st-rō-kō**, also **sciross**, **st-rōk**—see **scirosso**.

scirrhus, *n.* **st-ir-rūs** [*L.* *scirrhus*; Gr. *skirrhus*, a hard swelling—from *skiros*, hard] in surg., a hard tumour on any part of the body, often terminating in a cancer; **scirr'hous**, *a.* **-rūs**, hard; knotty, as a gland; proceeding from a scirrhus: **scirr'hosity**, *n.* **-rō-sī-tē**, a morbid hardness; **scirr'homa**, *n.* **st-ir-rō-mā** or **st-rō-mā**, a tumour of a marble-like appearance and consistence.

scissal—see under **scissile**.

scissile, *a.* **st-sī-lē** [*F.* *scissile*—from *L.* *scindere*, that may easily be split or rent—from *scindere*, cut, rent; *scindo*, I divide], that may be cut or divided by a sharp instr.: **scissil** or **scissel**, *n.* **st-sī-lē**, the waste clippings of metals; the slips or plates of metal out of which the blanks for coinage have been cut; **scission**, *n.* **st-izh-ūn** [*F.*—*L.*], the act of cutting or dividing by an edged instr.

scissors, *n.* **st-sēr** [OF. *cisnoires*, *scissors*—prob. from *L.* *scio*, I cut], a well-known cutting instr. consisting of two blades moving on a pivot.

scissure, *n.* **st-izh-ūr** [*L.* *scissura*, a dividing, a rent—from *scindo*, I divide], in anal., an opening made by cutting lengthwise.

sciurine, *a.* **st-ūr-in** [*L.* *sciurus*; Gr. *skiourus*, a squirrel—from *skia*, a shadow; *oura*, a tail], having the character of the squirrel tribe; the **Sciuridæ**, *n.* **plu.** **st-ūr-id-ē**, a family of rodents, including flying squirrels, true squirrels, and marmots.

sclerenchyma, *n.* **st-ēr-ēng-kī-mā** [Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *enchyma*, what is poured in, tissue], the calcareous tissue of which a coral is composed; in bot., tissue of thickened and hard cells or vessels.

scleretinite, *n.* **st-ēr-ēt-nī-tē** [Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *rhétine*, resin], one of the mineral resins, occurring in roundish drops and pellets of a black colour, nearly allied in composition to amber.

sclerites, *n.* **plu.** **st-ēr-tis** [Gr. *sklēros*, hard], the calcareous spicules scattered in the soft tissues of certain Actinozoa.

sclerobasid, *a.* **st-ēr-ō-bā-sīk** [Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *basid*, a foundation, a pedestal], applied to the coral produced by the outer surface of the integument in certain Actinozoa, forming a solid axis invested by the polypites—called the **sclerobase**, *n.* **st-ēr-ō-bā-sis**.

sclerodermous, *a.* **st-ēr-ō-dēr-mūs** [Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *derma*, skin], hard-skinned; pert. to the **sclerodermas**, *n.* **plu.** **-dēr-mā**, a family of fishes having skins covered with hard scales; **scleroderma**, *n.* **st-ēr-ō-dēr-mā**, a diseased condition in which the skin hardens and indurates; **sclerodermic**, *a.* **-dēr-mīk**, applied to the corallum deposited between the tissues of certain Actinozoa; **sclerodermite**, *n.* **-dēr-mī-tē**, the hard skeleton in the Crustaceans; the corallum deposited within the tissues of certain Actinozoa.

sclerogen, *n.* **st-ēr-ō-jēn** [Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *gennaō*, I produce], the thickening or woody matter deposited in the cells of plants.

scleroma, *n.* **st-ēr-ō-mā** [Gr. *sklēroma*, an induration—from *sklēros*, hard], in med., hardness of texture; the hardened part of a body.

sclerosis, *n.* **st-ēr-ō-sīs** [Gr. *sklēros*, hard], the hardening of a part by an increase of its connective tissue resulting from inflammatory action; **sclerotic**, *a.* **-rō-tīk**, hard or firm—applied to the external membrane of the eye; *n.* the outer dense fibrous coat of the eye, forming the white of the eyeball; in med., a substance that hardens parts to which it is applied—also **sclerotics**, *n.* **st-ēr-ō-tī-k-ē**, in same sense; **sclerotome**, *n.* **st-ēr-ō-tō-m** [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting], a segment of the skeleton of the body; **sclerotomy**, *n.* **st-ēr-ō-tō-mī**, an incision of the sclerotic.

Sclerotium, *n.* **st-ēr-ō-tī-ūm** [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, in allusion to the texture of the plants], a spurious genus of Fungi, consisting of a mass of hyphæ compacted into a solid body; **sclero'tia**, *n.* **plu.** **-tā**, the fungus disease of India; the louping disease of sheep.

sclerotoid, *a.* **st-ēr-ō-tōyd** [Gr. *sklēros*, hard; *eidōs*, resemblance], having the form and consistence of **Sclerotium**.

scot—see **scotch** 2.

scobiform, *a.* **st-ōb-tī-fōrm** [*L.* *scobis*, powder or dust produced by sawing or rasping—from *scobo*, I scrape, form, form], in bot., in the form of filings, or like fine sawdust.

scobina, *n.* **st-ō-bī-nā** [*L.* *scobina*, a rasp or file—

coō, *boy*, *foot*; *pāre*, *bād*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

imp.: scar'ified, pp. /f'it; scar'ifier, n. /f'it-er, one who scarifies; an instr. used for scarifying; in *agri.*, an implement with prongs used for stirring the soil: scar'ification, n. /f'it-ik'sh'n [F.—L.], incisions in the skin with a lancet or suchlike instr.: scar'ificator, n. /f'it-er, an agricultural instr. for stirring and loosening the soil without turning it over; an instr. containing lancets for cupping.

scarious, a. ská'ri-ús, also sca'riose, a. -ús, in bot., having the consistence of a dry scale; membranous, dry, and shrivelled.

scarlatina, n. skár-lat'-é-na [mid. L. *scarlatina*; It. *scarlattina*, scarlet fever—from *scarlatto*, scarlet cloth—see *scarlet*], a mild form of scarlet fever; a contagious febrile disease characterised by a scarlet eruption: scarlatinous, a. skár-lat'-é-na, of a scarlet colour; of or pert. to scarlet fever.

scarlet, n. skár-lét [OF. *escarlète*; Pers. *sagallit*, scarlet cloth], a bright red colour, brighter than crimson: adj. of the colour of scarlet: scarlet bean or runner, a plant, so called from the colour of its flowers; the *Phaseolus multiflorus*, Ord. *Leguminosae*, sub-Ord. *Papilionaceae*: scarlet fever, a dangerous and very contagious fever, especially to the young—so called from the crimson-red patches on the skin, which are characteristic of it: scarlet oak, scarlet beech, &c., applied to varieties of those trees having reddish leaves: Scarlet Woman, a name opprobriously applied to the R. Cath. Ch., the reference being derived from Rev. xii. 4, 5.

scarmage, n. skár-máj, an obs. form of skirmish.

scarp, n. skárp [F. *escarpe*; It. *scarpa*, the slope of a wall or steep front of a fortification: MH.Ger. *scarf*, sharp], the interior slope in a ditch before a fortified place: v. to cut down so as to make perpendicular, or nearly so, as to scarp a rock or a ditch: scarp'ing, imp.: scarped, pp. skárp't: adj. having a steep face; worn or cut down like the scarp of a fortified place—see *escarp*.

scarp, n. skárp [see *scarf* 1], in *her.*, the scarf worn by military commanders.

scart, n. skárt [for *scart*, ME. *scratten*, to scratch, to tear], in *Scot.*, a cormorant.

scat or scatt, n. skát [Icel. *skattir*; Dan. *skat*; AS. *scat*, money, a tax] in *Orkney* and *Shetland*, the name of a certain tax on land: to pay scat and lot, to pay shares in proportion; same as scat and lot: scathold, n. skát-hóld, open ground for pasture, or for peats.

scatches, n. plu. skách'-és [F. *échasses*, stilts; O.Flem. *schatse*], stilts for walking in dirty places.

scath, scath, or scatha, n. skáth [AS. *scat*, money, a tax], damage; injury; harm; in OE., waste; depopulation: scatha or scath, v. to damage; to injure: scath'ing, imp.: scathed, pp. skáth't: scathful, a. skáth'fúl, in OE., mischievous; destructive: scathless, a. -l's, without damage or injury.

scatter, v. skát'tér [ME. *scatteren*, to scatter], to throw loosely or thinly about; to strew; to disperse or dissipate; to be dispersed: scat'tering, imp.: adj. dispersing among many: n. act of dispersing or distributing; something scattered, generally in plural: scatterings: scat'tered, pp. -tér'd: adj. dispersed; thinly spread; dissipated; in bot., without apparent symmetry in arrangement: scat'teredly, ad. -tér-ed-ly, in a scattered manner; dispersedly: scat'ter'ingly, ad. -l'g, in a scattered or dispersed manner: scat'ter'good, n. one who wastes; a spendthrift.—SYN. of 'scatter': to spread; disperse; sprinkle; dissipate; strew.

scarp, n. skárp [a corrupt. of *scalp*, which see], in *Scot.*, very poor land; a sea-fowl—a species of duck which feeds on small shells; also called a *poachard*.

scarp—see *scar* 2.

scavenger, n. skáv'-én-jér [formerly *scavager*; OF. *escavenger*, to examine], one employed in cleaning streets; one engaged in a mean or dirty occupation: v. to clean streets or dirty places: scav'enging, imp.: scav'enged, pp. -jér'd.

scene, n. sán [F. *scène*—from L. *scēna*; Gr. *skēnē*, the stage, the scene of a theatre], many objects, actions, and events, forming one whole, displayed at one view; the place of action or occurrence; the stage of a theatre; a part of a play; in a theatre, the place where the action passes; certain stage paintings, &c.; an exhibition of strong feeling between two or more persons; a large painted view generally; the place where anything has been done or suffered: scene, n. ad'-ná [It.], a scene or portion

of an opera: scenery, n. sán'-ér-í, the general appearance of a district of country; a widely extending panoramic view of the beauties or grandeur of nature; the painted representation of places, &c., used on the stage: scenic, a. sán'-ik or sán'-ik; also scen'ical, a. -l'k, pert. to scenery; dramatic: scen'ically, ad. -l'y: scene-painter, one who paints scenery for the stage: scene-painting, the art of painting scenery for the stage: scene-shifter, one who changes the scenes of a theatre when needed.

scenography, a. sán'-ó-gráf'ik, also scen'ograph'ical, a. -l'k [Gr. *skēnē*, a scene; *graphō*, I write], drawn in perspective: scen'ograph'ically, ad. -l'y: scenography, n. sán'-ó-gráf'í, the art of perspective. scent, n. sánt [F. *scentir*, to feel, to smell—from L. *sensio*, I discern by the senses; the *c* in *scent* is intrusive], that which proceeds from a body and affects the olfactory nerves; smell, good or bad; perfume; odour; power of smell; course of pursuit by smell; track: v. to perceive by the olfactory nerves; to smell; to perfume: scent'ing, imp.: scent'ed, pp.: adj. perfumed; imbued with odour: scent'less, a. -l's, without scent: on the right scent, on the track that leads to the object aimed at—alluding to dogs following game by scent.

sceptic, n. skép'tík [F. *sceptique*, a sceptic—from mid. L. *scepticus*—from Gr. *skeptikos*, thoughtful, reflective, pert. to those who took nothing for granted—from Gr. *skeptomai*, I consider], primarily, one who thinks for himself, and accepts nothing on the testimony of others; one who doubts or denies the existence of God, of a revelation, or the truth of any system of principles or doctrines: scept'ic, a. -l'k, also scept'ical, a. -l'k, doubting or hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; unbelieving: scept'ically, ad. -l'y, scept'ically, n. -l's, the state of being sceptical; scept'icism, n. -t'ism, universal doubt; unbelief in any particular doctrine or system.—SYN. of 'sceptic n.': unbeliever; doubter; agnostic; infidel; freethinker.

sceptre, n. sép'tér [F. *sceptre*—from L. *sceptrum*, a royal staff, a sceptre—from Gr. *skeptron*, a staff to lean upon, a sceptre—from *skepeō*, I lean], an ornamental staff or baton carried by sovereigns on solemn occasions as an emblem of sovereignty; royal power or authority: scept'reless, a. -l's, without kingly power: scept'red, a. -tér'd, invested with the ensigns of royalty; bearing a sceptre.

schako—see *shako*.

shaw or shaw, n. shaw [AS. *scaga*: cf. Icel. *skógr*, shade, shelter; Dan. *skov*, a wood; Dut. *schave*], in OE. and *Scot.*, a wood or thicket; the shade and shelter of the woods.

schedule, n. shéd-ul [OF. *schedule*; L. *schedula*, a small leaf of paper—from *scheda*, a sheet or leaf of paper—from *scindō*, I split], a sheet of paper or parchment containing a written or printed list, inventory or table; a list or inventory attached to another document; a list or inventory: v. to catalogue; to put or place in a list: sched'uling, imp.: sched'uled, pp. -l'ed.

Scheele's green, n. shéel's grén [after *Scheele*, a Swedish chemist], a green pigment, consisting of an arsenite of copper, first prepared by Scheele, much used as an oil and water colour: scheele'tine, n. shéel'-tín, a mineral of a green, yellow, brown, or red colour, being a native tungstate of lead, and consisting of tungstic acid and lead: scheel'te, n. -it, tungstate of lime, found in the veins of the older rocks in four-sided pyramidal crystals, or in granular crusts of a grey, white, yellow, or brownish colour: scheel'ium, n. -l'um, an obsolete name sometimes applied to tungsten.

scheererite, n. shér-ér-ít [named after the discoverer, Von Scheerer], one of the mineral resins occurring in brown-coal and peat.

schelk—see *shelk*.

scheme, v. ském'-í, and Gr. *skēma*, shape, fashion, outline], to plan; to contrive; to form a plan: n. a connected combination of things contrived towards some end; a plan; a project; a contrivance; a diagram to illustrate; an astrological diagram: schem'ing, imp.: adj. given to forming schemes; intriguing; artful: n. the act of one who schemes: schemed, pp. ském'd; schem'er, n. -ér, one who schemes; a contriver; a planner.—SYN. of 'scheme n.': plan; design; purpose; system; project; contrivance; outline; device; plot.

schene, n. skén [Gr. *schōinos*, a rush or reed, a

cólo, dóy, fób; páre, bád; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

of poetry, and ascertaining the number and kind of feet in each verse.

scandal, *n.* *skân-dal* [*F. scandale, scandal*—from *L. scandalum*—from *Gr. skandalon*, a snare, a cause of offence—*skân*, a pitfall or snare laid for an enemy: *It. scandalo*], something uttered injurious to the reputation of others, which is either wholly or partially untrue; offence or injury occasioned by a wrong action; detraction; calumny; in *OE.*, a stumbling-block: *v.* in *OE.*, to charge falsely with faults: *scan'dalise*, *v.* -*ise*, to disgrace; to shock; to offend by some supposed improper action: *scan'dalising*, *imp.*: *scan'dalised*, *pp.* -*ised*: *scan'dalous*, *a.* -*ous*, shameful; giving public offence; disgraceful to reputation; openly vile or infamous; defamatory: *scan'dalously*, *ad.* -*ly*: *scan'dalousness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of being scandalous or disgraceful.—*SYN.* of 'scandal *n.*': detraction; slander; reproach; disgrace; offence; defamation; calumny; opprobrium; shame—of 'scandalise': to shock; defame; traduce; displease; annoy; slander; calumniate; asperse; disgrace; vilify; libel.

scandant, *a.* *skân-dant* [*L. scandens* or *scanclentem*, climbing—from *scando*, I climb], in *bot.*, climbing; climbing by means of supports, as on a wall or rock; performing the office of a tendril.

scanlon, *scanlon*—see under *scan*.

scanorial, *a.* *skân-sô-ri-âl* [*L. scanorius*, belonging to climbing—from *scando*, I climb], climbing, or formed for climbing; an epithet applied to the order of climbing birds, including the parrots and woodpeckers, called the *scanoriae*, *n.* plu. -*res*.

scant, *a.* *skant* [*Ice.* *skamt*, a measured portion: *Norw.* *skant*], scarcely sufficient; neither large nor plentiful; not liberal; parsimonious; barely fair; light as the wind: *v.* to limit; to straiten; to become less: *scant'ing*, *imp.*: *scant'ed*, *pp.*: *scant'y*, *a.* -*y*, not copious or full; hardly sufficient; sparing: *scant'ly*, *ad.* -*ly*, not fully; not plentifully; niggardly: *scant'ness*, *n.* -*ness*, also *scant'iness*, *n.* -*ness*, the condition or quality of being scant or scanty; narrowness.—*SYN.* of 'scanty': meagre; scarce; poor; deficient; narrow; small; short; sparing; parsimonious; niggardly; penurious; scant.

scantle, *v.* *skânt-lî* [*OF. echanteler*, to cut off the corners or edges of from *chantel*, a corner-piece—from *mid. L. cantellus*, a dim. of *cantus*, a corner, a little corner: *Ger. kante*, *It. canto*, corner] to divide into little pieces: *scantling*, *imp.* *skânt-lîng*: *n.* a small quantity; certain proportion; a sample; the size to which a piece of timber is to be cut; a general name for small timbers; in *masonry*, the size of the stones in length, breadth, and thickness; a rough sketch: *scantled*, *pp.* *skânt-lîd*: *scant'let*, *n.* in *OE.*, a small quantity; a small pattern; a little piece.

scape, *n.* *skâp* [*F. scape*: *L. scapus*: *Gr. skapos*, *skapiron*, a stem, a staff—from *skapio*, I support], in *bot.*, a naked flower-stalk bearing one or more flowers arising from a short axis, and usually with radical leaves at the base, as in the cowslip or hyacinth; in an insect, the shorter part of each of the antennæ which is undivided; in *arch.*, part of the shaft of a column, where it leaves the base: *scapeless*, *a.* -*less*, destitute of a scape: *scapiform*, *a.* *skâp-i-fôr-m* [*L. forma*, shape], resembling a scape.

scape and escapement [for *escape* and *escapement*—see *escape*]: *scape*, *n.* *skâp*, flight from hurt or danger; means of escape; in *OE.*, deviation from regularity; negligent slack; loose act of vice or lawlessness: *escapement*, *n.* *skâp-mēt* [*from scape*, and *goat*], among the *anc. Jews*, a goat on which the high priest, on the day of Atonement, solemnly laid the sins of the people, and which was afterwards driven into the wilderness; any person on whom the faults of another may be fixed.

scapegrace, *n.* *skâp-grâs* [*escape*, and *grace*], a graceless, worthless, hare-brained creature.

scaphite, *n.* *skâf-î-tî* [*L. scapha*: *Gr. skaphê*, a light boat, a skiff], in *geol.*, a genus of the ammonite family, peculiar to the Chalk formation, and so named from the boat-like contour of its shell.

scaphognathite, *n.* *skâf-ôg-nâ-thî-tî* [*Gr. skaphê*, a boat; *gnathos*, a jaw], the boat-shaped appendage of the second maxilla in the lobster, the function of which is to spoon out the water from the branchial chamber.

scaphoid, *a.* *skâf-ôid* [*Gr. skaphê*, a skiff; *eidos*, resemblance], resembling a boat; applied to a bone of the foot which is flatish and hollow.

scapolite, *n.* *skâp-ô-lî-tî* [*L. scapus*: *Gr. skapos*, a rod, a stem; *lithos*, a stone—see *scope*], a mineral consisting of alumina and lime, occurring in long prismatic or rod-like crystals of various colours.

scapple, *v.* *skâp-plî* [*AS. scapfan*, to shave], in *OE.*, to rough dress a stone preparatory to hewing: *scappling*, *imp.*: *scapped*, *pp.* -*pled*.

scapula, *n.* *skâp-û-lâ* [*L. scapula*, the shoulder-blade], the blade-bone of the shoulder; plu. *scap'ulae*, -*læ*: *scap'ular*, *a.* -*lar*, or *scap'ulary*, *a.* -*lar-y* [*mid. L. scapularis*], of or pert. to the shoulder, or to the scapula: *n.* [*F. scapulaire*, a scapulary—from *mid. L. scapularium*], in *R. Cath. Ch.*, a portion of the monastic habit, worn on the shoulders, and consisting of a long stripe of serge or stuff, the centre of which passes over the head, while one band hangs down in front, the other on the back: *scap'ulars*, *n.* plu. -*læ*, the arteries near the shoulder-blade; the feathers which spring from the shoulders of wings.

scapus, *n.* *skâp-pis* [*L. scapus*, a stalk—see also *scope*], the stem or trunk of a feather; the shaft of a column; a scape.

scar, *n.* *skâr* [*OF. escare*: *L. echara*, a scar; *Gr. echara*, a fireplace, a scar], a mark left by a wound which has healed; any mark or blemish; in *bot.*, a mark upon a stem or branch seen after the fall of a leaf, or upon seed after the separation of its stem: *v.* to mark with a scar; to form a scar: *scar'ing*, *imp.*: *scarred*, *pp.* *skâr-d*.

scar, *n.* *skâr*, or *scar*, *n.* *skâr* [*Ice.* *sker*, a rock in the sea: *Sw. skär*], in *Scot.*, a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain; a naked detached rock: *scar limestone*, in *geol.*, a name applied to the lower group of the carboniferous limestone, as developed in bluff precipices or lofty scars.

scar, *n.* *skâr* [*L. scarus*: *Gr. skaros*, the scarus], a fish of the genus *Scarus*—usually called parrot-fish.

scarab, *n.* *skâr-ab*, or *scarabee*, *n.* *skâr-d-bê*, also *scarabæus*, *n.* *skâr-d-bê-tîs* [*L. scarabæus*: *Gr. skarabos*, a beetle], a species of beetle worshipped by the anc. Egyptians, by whom it was considered typical of fertility and of the resurrection; applied to such insects as the elephant and the Hercules beetles; the figure of a beetle, plain or inscribed with characters, habitually worn by the anc. Egyptians and Etruscans as a seal and amulet.

scarabæus, *n.* *skâr-d-môich* [*F. scarabæus*—*It. scarabeus*, a scarabæus—the term being taken from a famous Italian buffoon, who died in Paris in 1666], a buffoon dressed in a black mantle, a personage in old Italian comedy; any poltroon or braggadocio.

scarce, *a.* *skâr-s* [*OF. escars* or *eschars*, sparing, niggardly; *escharcere*, to diminish: *L. ex*, out; *carere*, I pluck: cf. *It. scarso*, scarce, scant], in small quantity compared to the demand; not common; few in number, and scattered; not often found or met with; in *OE.*, not liberal; stingy; parsimonious: *scarce'ly*, *ad.* -*ly*, hardly; with difficulty: *scarce'ness*, *n.* -*ness*, also *scarcity*, *n.* *skâr-s-tî-tî* [*OF. escarce*], the condition of being scarce; deficiency.—*SYN.* of 'scarce': infrequent; rare; deficient; uncommon—of 'scarcity': want; lack; dearth; penury; rarity; infrequency.

scard, *n.* *skâr-d* [see *shard*], a shard; a fragment.

scarf, *v.* *skâr* [*Ice.* *skarf*, thin, shy], to terrify suddenly; to frighten: *scar'ing*, *imp.*: *scarred*, *pp.* *skâr-d*: *scarscrow*, anything set up in a field or garden to frighten away birds; any vain terror.

scarf, *n.* *skâr-f* [*OF. escharpe*: *L. Ger. escharp*, a scarf], a sort of oblong shawl thrown loosely over the neck and shoulders; a kind of necktie or sash; plu. *scarfs*, *skâr-fs*, or *scarves*: *skâr-s*: *scarf*, *v.* in *OE.*, to throw on as a scarf; to bandage: *scar'ing*, *imp.*: *scarfed* or *scarft*, *pp.* *skâr-ft*.

scarf, *v.* *skâr-f* [*Sw. skarv*, to piece out: cf. *Dan. skurre*: *Norw. skara*: *Ice.* *skara*], to unite two pieces of timber at the ends by a sort of dovetailing; to join or piece: *scar'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the process of joining two pieces of timber by notching their ends into each other: *scarfed*, *pp.* *skâr-ft*.

scarfskin, *n.* *skâr-skîn* [*Ger. schurff*, to scratch or peck off the outside of a thing, and *Eng. skîn*—see *scarf*], the outer thin integument of the skin; the cuticle or epidermis.

scarify, *v.* *skâr-i-fî* [*F. scarifier*—from *L. scarificare*, to scratch open: *Gr. skariphomai*, I make a scratch with a sharp-pointed instr.—from *skaripheo*, a pointed instr.], to scratch or cut slightly the skin of an animal by means of a lancet so as to draw blood from the minuter vessels only: *scar'ifying*, *imp.*

mâte, mât, sîr, lûc; mête, mêt, hêr: pîne, pin; nôte, nôt, môve;

the surface rough to the touch, arising from a covering of very stiff short hairs scarcely visible; harsh: *scabrously*, ad. *It.* *scabrousness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being scabrous; roughness.

scad, *n.* *skid*, the horse-mackerel or shad; a variant of *shad*.

scalfold, *n.* *skalfold* [OF. *escalfaut* : *It.* *catafalco*—from *catare*, to view [L. *capto*, I observe], and *balco*, a stage], a gallery, stage, or platform of timber for a temporary purpose, as in building; an erection for an execution: *v.* to furnish as with a scaffold; to sustain; to support: *scalfolding*, imp.: *n.* the erection of timber-work, usually supported on upright poles, for the use of workmen in carrying on building operations; the materials; that which sustains: *scalfolded*, pp.: brought to the scalfold, put to death or executed.

scaglia, *n.* *skál-yd* [It. *scaglia* : OH. Ger. *scala*, a scale, a chip of marble or stone], a reddish variety of chalk, an Italian calcareous rock containing nodules and layers of flint: *scagliola*, *n.* *skál-yd* [It. *scagliola*], a composition of gypsum, Flanders glue, isinglass, &c., made of a variety of colours, to resemble the natural *scaglia* limestone, and to imitate marble, used as a plaster for ornamental work, and admitting of a fine polish.

scalade, *n.* *ská-lád*, or *scalado*, *n.* *ská-lád-dó*, usual spelling *scalade*, which *see*.

scalariform, *a.* *ská-lá-rí-fórm* [L. *scálaris*, ladder-like—from *scála*, a ladder; *forma*, a shape], ladder-shaped; in bot., applied to vessels showing a ladder-like pattern, as seen in ferns.

scald, *n.* *skald* [F. *chauder*, to heat, to warm—from *uid*, L. *escaldare*, to wash in warm water—from L. *ex*, out, very; *calidus*, hot], an injury to the body caused by hot water or other hot liquid: *v.* to painfully affect and injure the body by a hot liquid; to expose to the action of boiling water: *scald'ing*, imp.: *adj.* burning, as with a hot liquid; in OE., hot; drying: *scald'ed*, pp.: scalding-hot, hot enough to scald: *scalded* cream, cream raised from milk by heat.

scald, *n.* *skáld* [Icel. *skald*, a poet: cf. Dan. *skald*; Ger. *skalde*], one of the anc. Scand. poets; among the Norwegians, a reciter and singer of poems, generally heroic—also spelt *skald*, *scald*, or *skulder*: *scald'ie*, *a.* *-ie*, pert. to the anc. Scand. scalds or poets.

scald, *a.* *skald* [see *skald*], scabby; in OE., paltry; sorry: *n.* in OE., scurf on the head—see under *scall*: *scald-head*, ringworm of the head; medical names are *porrigo* and *exema*.

scale, *n.* *skál* [AS. *scallu*, a shell or husk: cf. Dut. *schale*, skin; Dan. and Sw. *skal*, a shell; Ger. *schale*, *Beck*, or crust; one of the thin plates that form the covering of many fish and of serpents; any thin layer that can be separated; a lamina; the dish of a balance: *v.* to take off in thin pieces or layers; to pare the surface from; to peel off in scales; to weigh in a scale: *scál'ing*, imp.: *scaled*, pp. *skáld*: *adj.* having scales like fishes: *scaler*, *n.* *ská-lér*, one who scales: *scaly*, *a.* *-ly*, abounding with scales; composed of scales lying over one another: *scaleless*, *a.* *-less*, destitute of scales: *scale-board*, *n.* usually pronounced *skáld-er*, a thin veneer of wood used to cover the surfaces of articles of furniture and the like: *scales*, *n.* plu. *skáls*, a balanced beam from whose extremities are suspended two dishes or saucers; a balance; in bot., rudimentary or metamorphosed leaves: *scale-fern*, a fern so called from the scales at the back of the fronds.

scale, *n.* *skál* [L. *scála*, a ladder—from *scando*, I climb], a series of steps; a ladder—marked in parts at equal distances; a graduated line to show distances as compared with a map: an instr. graduated or divided into parts, used for mathematical and philosophical purposes; a natural series of musical sounds; a regular gradation: the natural gradation of progression on which any system of notation is based: in OE., act of storming by ladders: *v.* to ascend or climb a rocky precipice, as by a ladder: *scál'ing*, imp.: *scaled*, pp. *skáld*: *scal'able*, *a.* *-able*, that may be scaled: *scaling-ladder*, a ladder raised in time of war for mounting over the walls, &c., of a fortified place, made in parts 7½ and 12 feet long, and joined by placing the end of one into the socket of the other: the scale of an instrument, its compass: *diatonic scale*, the musical ladder of graduated steps and half-steps, or tones and semitones, containing five of the former and two of the latter:

chromatic scale, the musical ladder graduated by half-steps or semitones.

scale or *skál*, *v.* *skál* [from *scale* 1], in Scot., to separate; to disperse; to scatter; to spill: *scál'ing*, imp.: *scaled*, pp. *skáld*.

scalene, *a.* *ská-lén* [L. *scalēnus*; Gr. *skalēnos*, oblique, unequal], in geom., applied to a triangle having three unequal sides.

scall, *n.* *skál* [Icel. *skalli*, a bald head], scurf in the head; a scurfy head: scabbiness; leprosy: *scalled*, *a.* *skáld*, scabby: *scald*, or *scalled-head*, a pustular eruption, mostly of the hairy scalp, gradually spreading till the whole hairy crown is covered.

scallion, *n.* *skál-yón* [L. *Ascalōnia* cypri, the onion, or of *Ascalon*, in Palestine], a plant, a kind of onion; the eschalot; the *Allium Ascalonicum mafus*, Ord. *Liliaceæ*.

scallop, *n.* *skál-lóp* or *skál-lóp* [OF. *escalope*; M.Dut. *schelp*, a shell], a bivalve mollusc, ribbed and furrowed, found abundantly on the shores of Palestine; pilgrims wore the shell as a token of their visit to the Holy Land; the pecten or clam; a kind of dish for baking oysters in: *scál'op*, *v.* for *escallop*, *v.* to mark or cut the border of a thing into segments of a circle: *scál'oping*, imp.: *scál'oped*, pp. *-lóp*: *adj.* having the edge or border marked with segments of circles: *scallop-oysters*, opened oysters cooked with crumbs of bread.

scalp, *n.* *skálp* [Icel. *skálp*, a shell], the skin of the top of the head from which the hair grows; in N. Amer. Indians *scarf*, the skin and hair of the top of the head torn or cut off: *v.* to cut or tear the skin and hair from the top of the head: *scál'ing*, imp. and *a.* depriving of the skin and hair of the top of the head: *scálped*, pp. *skálp*: *scálp'ing*, *v.* for *scalp*, in *scaly*, an instr. used in scraping foul and carious bones: *scálp'ing-knife*, a sharp knife used by the N. Amer. Indians in scraping their enemies.

scalp, *n.* *skálp*, also *scamp*, *n.* *skánp* [Dut. *schelp*, a shell—see *scallop*], in Scot., a bed of oysters or mussels in an estuary or sea.

scalpel, *n.* *skál-pél* [F. *scalpel*—from L. *scalpellum*, a scalpel—from *scápo*, I carve], a knife used in dissections and surgical operations: *scalpel'iform*, *a.* *-it-fórm* [L. *forma*, shape], shaped like the blade of a scalpel.

scalpriform, *a.* *skál-pri-fórm* [L. *scalprum*, a chisel or knife—from *scápo*, I carve; *forma*, shape], knife-shaped; having a cutting edge on one side: *scalprum*, *n.* *skál-prím*, the cutting edge of the incisor teeth.

scaly—see under *scale* 1.

scamble, *v.* *skám-b'én* [Icel. *skammr*, scamped, scanty; allied to *scámp*], in OE., to scramble; to make shift; to mangle: *scám'bling*, imp. scrambling: *scám'bled*, pp. *skám-b'íd*: *scambler*, *n.* *skám-b'ler*, a bold intruder upon one's generosity or table.

scamillus, *n.* *ská-míll-us* [L. *scamillus*, a little bench—from *scamum*, a bench], in Rom. arch., a plain block of stone placed beneath a statue or column; in Gr. arch., a bevelled stone beneath a statue or column.

scammony, *n.* *skám-mó-ní* [OF. *scammonie*—from L. *scammonia*; Gr. *scammonia*, scammony], a plant from whose root a sort of gum-resin is obtained, of a blackish-grey colour and bitter acid taste; the *Convolvulus scammonia*, Ord. *Convolvulaceæ*: *scammoniate*, *a.* *skám-mó-ní-át*, made with or containing scammony.

scamp, *n.* *skámp* [Dut. *schampen*, to shave, to slip away; *schamper*, slippery], a cheat; a rascal; a rake; a worthless fellow: *scám'plish*, *a.* *-plish*, of or like a scamp. *Note*.—A workman is said to scamp his work when he does it in a superficial dishonest manner.—Wedgwood. According to Skeat, *scamp* is the original form of *scamper*, the primary meaning of *scamp* being fugitive, hence vagabond.

scamper, *v.* *skám-pér* [OF. *escamper*, to escape, to fly—from L. *ex*, out of; *campus*, a plain, a field of battle], to run with speed; to hasten in flight: *a.* a run; a hasty flight: *scám'per'ing*, imp.: *a.* act of one who scampers: *scám'pered*, pp. *-pér*.

scan, *v.* *skán* [OF. *escander*, to climb; L. *scando*, I climb, I scan a verse], to examine with critical care; to examine poetry by counting the feet and telling of what kind they are: *scán'ing*, imp.: *scanned*, pp. *skánd*: *scanstion*, *n.* *skín-shún*, also *scanning*, *n.* *skín'ing*, the act of critically examining the rhythm

scóo, *boý*, *fóó*; *púre*, *béd*; *chátr*, *game*, *joy*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

tion: *satisfaction*, n. *-fak-shān* [F.—L.] the act of satisfying; the condition of mind resulting from full gratification of desire, or from release from suspense or doubt; amends; atonement; recompense; the settlement of a claim; the satisfying of one's honour by means of a duel; payment: *satisfactory*, a. *-tér-t*, yielding content; gratifying; causing conviction: *satisfactorily*, ad. *-t-í*: *satisfactoriness*, n. *-nēs*, the quality or condition of being satisfactory: *satisfyingly*, ad. *-t-í*, in a manner tending to satisfy.—*SYN.* of 'satisfaction': compensation; recompense; amends; contentment; gratification; pleasure; content; remuneration; requital; reward; need; guerdon; indemnification; atonement—of 'satisfy': to gratify; humour; indulge; please; satiate; glut; cloy; content; sat.

satrap, n. *sá-tráp* [F. *satrape*—from L. and Gr. *satrapēs*, the governor of a province—Originally a Persian word, in *anc. Persia* the name of the governor of a province; a kind of viceroy: *satrapal*, a. *sá-tráp-pál*, pert. to a satrap: *satrapy*, n. *-pí*, the government of a satrap.

satteen, n. *sá-tíen* [from *satin*, which see] a thick and strong smooth fabric, having a glossy appearance like satin.

saturate, v. *sá-t-á-rá* [L. *saturāre*, glutted, satiated; *saturāre*, to glut—from *satur*, full or filled] to supply or add to fulness; to impregnate with till no more can be received: *saturating*, imp.: *saturated*, pp.: *saturable*, a. *-d-á*, that may be saturated: *saturant*, a. *-ránt*, impregnating the acid in the stomach: *saturativeness*, n. *-r-á-shān* [F.—L.] the condition of a body in which it has received as much of another substance as it can contain or dissolve.

Saturday, n. *sá-tér-dá* [AS. *Sæter-dæg*, Sæter's day, *Saturdæg*—from *Sæter*, one of the Norse deities; *dæg*, a day] the seventh or last day of the week.

Saturn, n. *sá-tér-n* [L. *Saturnus*, Saturn] in *anc. myth.*, the father of Jupiter, and one of the oldest and chief gods, under whom the golden age existed; one of the planets, next in magnitude to Jupiter; in *Astr.*, the black colour in the arms of sovereign princes: *saturnalia*, n. *sá-tér-ná-l-á*, in *anc. Rome*, the annual festival of Saturn—a period of unrestrained enjoyment for all classes, even slaves; hence, a season or occasion of general licence: *saturnalian*, a. *-án*, free; loose; dissolute: *saturnian*, a. *sá-tér-n-án*, pert. to Saturn or the golden age; happy; pure: *saturnine*, a. *sá-tér-n-ín*, under the influence of the planet Saturn; dull; gloomy; phlegmatic: *saturnist*, n. *-níst*, a person of a dull grave temperament: *saturnian verse*, the oldest form of Roman verse, employed in the harvest-songs in honour of the god Saturn.

satyr, n. *sá-tér* [L. *satyrus*; Gr. *satyros*, a satyr] in *anc. myth.*, one of the sylvan or minor gods, attendants on Bacchus, represented as having long pointed ears, the body of a man, and the legs of a goat; they are portrayed as being extremely wanton: *satyric*, a. *sá-tér-ík*, also *satyr-an*, a. *-án*, of or relating to satyrs, as the *satyric* dramas of the Greeks: *satyriasm*, n. *sá-tér-í-z-ám* [Gr.] a kind of madness in males; satyr-like lasciviousness; priapism.

sauce, n. *sá-s* [OF. *sauce*—from mid. L. *salsa*, a mixture of salt and spices, any relishing addition to food—from L. *salsus*, salted; *sál*, salt] a liquid mixture to be eaten as a condiment or seasoning for food; anything that stimulates the palate; *familiarily*, insolence; pertness; petulance: v. to season or eat with sauce; to treat with pertness: *saucing*, imp.: *sauced*, pp. *sauces*: *saucer*, n. *sá-s-ér* [F. *saucière*, a saucer—from mid. L. *salsarium*] a little dish to hold sauce; a shallow piece of earthenware in which a cup is set: *sau-cy*, a. *-s-í*, rude; impertinent; disrespectful; petulant: care-for-nobody: *sau-cily*, ad. *-s-í-lí*: *sau-ciness*, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being saucy; impertinent boldness: *sauce boats* and *tarens*, small earthenware vessels for holding sauces; and gravies: *sauce-pan*, an iron cooking utensil with projecting handle: to serve one with the same sauce to retaliate one injury with another.—*SYN.* of 'sauciness': rudeness; impertinence; impudence; insolence; audacity; petulance.

saucep or *saucep*, n. *sá-s-ép*, with *ch* guttural [a Scotch form of *sallow*] in *Scot.*, the willow.

sauces, n. *sá-s-ís*, also *sauceson*, n. *sá-s-ó-ning* [F. *saucesse*, a sausage—see *sausage*] in *mil.*, a long

pipe or tube of pitched cloth or leather filled with gunpowder, and used for firing a mine; a long bundle of fagots, used for keeping up the earth in the erection of batteries and other purposes.

saucy—see under *sauce*.

sauerkraut, n. *sá-ér-króut* [Ger. *sauer*, sour; *kraut*, a vegetable, cabbage] an article of diet much prized among the Germans, consisting of cabbage cut fine, pickled with salt, and allowed to ferment.

saul, n. *sá-ól*—same as *sal* 2.

sallie—see *sallie*.

saunder-blue, n. plu. *sá-shén-dér-blé* [corrupt. of F. *cendres bleues*, blue ashes], a sort of colour prepared from calcined lapis-lazuli.

saunder-wood—see *saunder*.

sauveter, v. *sá-vé-tér* [perhaps from OF. *s'aventurer*, to adventure oneself, to wander or stroll about idly; to loiter; to lounge: n. a stroll: *sauvetering*, imp.: adj. listlessly loitering: n. the act or habit of one who saunters: *sauvetered*, pp. *tér*: *sauveter*, n. *-tér-ér*, one who wanders about idly.

saurian, n. *sá-ér-rí-án* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard] one of the scaly reptiles of which the common lizard and the crocodile have been taken as the representatives: adj. of or pert. to the saurians: *saurians*, n. plu. *-ns*, an order of fossil reptiles of gigantic forms.

Sauvobatrachia, n. plu. *sá-ér-ró-bá-trá-ki-á* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard; *batrachos*, a frog] the order of the tailed Amphibians, the Urodela.

sauroid, a. *sá-ér-ó-íd* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard; *eidos*, likeness] having some of the characteristics of the saurians: *Sauroides*, n. plu. *sá-ér-ó-íd-és*, an order of fossil fishes, so called from their exhibiting certain sauroid or reptilian characters.

sauropselygia, n. *sá-ér-róp-él-ý-á* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard; *pteryx* or *pteryga*, a wing or fin] the flying reptiles; one of the thirteen orders of the reptiles proposed by Professor Owen.

sauzage, n. *sá-ó-ád* [F. *sauzasse*; mid. L. *salcitta*, a sausage—from *salsus*, sauce, containing—from L. *salsus*, salted; *sál*, salt] the entrail or gut of an animal stuffed with chopped meat seasoned.

sauzuriste, n. *sá-ér-rí-z-íst* [after *Sauzeur*, a Swiss naturalist] an impure variety of Labrador felpar, of a bluish or greenish-grey colour, forming the *jade* of the Swiss Alps: *sauzurite*, *-sá-rí-t*, a genus of herbaceous Alpine plants, Ord. *Compositæ*, sub-Ord. *Tubulifloræ*; the *S. alpina* has a crowded tuft of rather large purple flowers, and is found on Snowdon, and in the Highlands of Scotland.

sauté, n. *sá-t-á* [F. *sauter*; L. *saltare*, to leap, to jump—from *salto*, I leap] in *cookery*, a process of frying with great nicety by tossing the materials in the pan: *sauté-pan*, a shallow copper cooking-vessel resembling a frying-pan.

sauvaine, n. *sá-ér-n* [F.] a choice French wine.

savage, n. *sá-v-áj* [OF. *savage*—from mid. L. *salvaticus*, savage, wild—from L. *salvaticus*, living in the woods—from *salva*, a wood—*sal*, one who lives in the woods] an uncivilised human being; a fierce, merciless man; a barbarian: adj. wild; uncivilised; untamed: rude; unpollished; fierce; brutal: *savagely*, ad. *-l-í*: *savageness*, n. *-nēs*, the state or quality of being savage; cruelty; wildness: *savagery*, n. *-j-ér-í*, a wild, uncivilised condition; barbarism.—*SYN.* of 'savage': barbarous; ferocious; murderous; inhuman; cruel; brutal; fierce; wild; untamed; uncivilised; unpollished; uncivilised; untaught; brutish; rude; pitiless; merciless; unmerciful.

savannah, n. also *savanna*, n. *sá-ván-ná* [Sp. *savana*, a sheet, a large plain—from L. *sabannum*; Gr. *sabannon*, a towel], the great central plain of N. Amer.—a term used in the Southern States, as *prairie* is in the Northern and Western, or as *llano* and *pampas* are in S. Amer.; any very large grassy plain or natural meadow.

savant, n. *sá-ván-g* [F. *savant*, a savant—from *sa-voir*, to know—from L. *sapio*, I am wise] a man of learning: *savants*, n. plu. *-vángs*, the learned; the corresponding L. term is, the *literati*.

save, v. *sá-v* [F. *sauver*—from mid. L. *salvare*, to save, to protect—from L. *salvus*, safe] to preserve from any evil; to rescue; to deliver; to bring out of danger; to preserve from everlasting misery; to hinder from being spent or lost; not to lose, as an opportunity; to prevent; to preserve or lay by; to spare; to be economical: prep. except; not includ-

sardine—see under *sard*.

Sardinian, *a. sdr-din'-dn*, pert. to the people or island of *Sardinia*: *n.* a native of *Sardinia*.

sardenio, *a. sdr-don'-ik*, also *sardo'mian*, *a. do-ni'-dn* (supposed to be so called from the *herba Sardonica*, a plant of *Sardinia*, which is said when eaten to produce convulsive motions of the cheeks and lips as in laughter); forced; heartless; hendish—applied to laughter, smiles, or grins, as a *sardonio laugh*; *sardenio laugh*, a convulsive horrible grin, the forced result of a certain disease—see *Rissa sardonica* under *rissa*.

sardonix, *n. sdr'-do-niks* [*L. sardonius*; Gr. *sardonax*, a sardonix—from the anc. *Sardis*, in Asia Minor, and *onix*, a nail—so named from its resemblance in colour to the flesh under the finger-nail], a precious stone, a variety of *onyx*, composed of alternate layers of sard and nearly opaque-white chalcedony, the most beautiful, the rarest, and the most valued form of *onyx*.

sargasso, *n. sdr-gas'-so*, also *sargassum*, *n. -süm* [*Sp. sargasso*, sea-weed], the floating sea-weed of the north Atlantic, covering large areas, known by the name *Sargasso sea*.

sarigue, *n. sd-rög'* [*F. sarigue*; Brazil *carigüey*], a species of opossum found in Cayenne, S. Amer.

sark, *n. sd-ik* [*AS. sroc*, a shirt; Icel. *serkr*], a kind of tunic; a shirt; *sarked*, *a. sd-ik*, covered with thin deals; *sarking*, *n. sd-ik'-ing*; and *sarkin*, *n. sd-ik'-in*, thin boards for lining, to be placed under slates, and for similar purposes.

sarlas, *n. sd-läk*, also *sar'lyk*, *n. -lüt* [*Mongol. sarlyk*], the grunting ox of Tartary—called also the *yuk*.

Sarmatian, *a. sdr-mä'-shi-dn*, also *Sarmat'ic*, *a. -mä'-fik*, pert. to *Sarmatia* (*-mä'-shi-dn*) and its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Poles and Russians, extending from the Vistula to the Don.

sarment, *n. sdr-mén't*, also *sarmentum*, *n. sdr-mén'-tüm* [*L. sarmentum*, a twig—from *sarpo*, I trim], in bot., a slender twining stem which supports itself by means of others; a running stem which gives off leaves and roots at intervals, as the strawberry; *sarmento'ses*, *n. plu. -sés*, applied to plants which have climbing stems and branches, as the vine; *sarmentous*, *a. sdr-mén'-tis*, applied to a running naked stem having only leaves in bunches at the joints or knots where it strikes the ground—also *sarmentose*.

serpilar, *n. sdr-splär* [*OF. serpillière*; mid. *L. serpillinus*, sackcloth, packcloth], a sack of wool containing 80 loads of 16 lb each; *ser'pilar*, *n. -plär*, coarse cloth of hemp, &c., used for packing goods.

sarsaparilla, *n. sdr-sd-pä-rü'dl* [*Sp. sarsaparilla*—from *sarsa*, a bramble; *parilla*, a small vine; Gr. *serampelinos*, of the colour of dry vine-leaves; *edros*, dry; *ampelinos*, of the vine; *ampelos*, a vine], a substance obtained from the root of a plant of the W. and E. Indies and S. Amer., highly valued for its medicinal properties; the root of various species of *Smilax*, *S. officinalis* yielding the best, *Ord. Smilacaceæ*.

sarsen-stones, *sdr-sen-stöns*, in the S. of England, a name given to those large tabular blocks of sandstone which are scattered over the surface of the Chalk downs—known also as *Druid stones* and *grey wethers*, but which had no connection with the Druids.

sartorial, *a. sdr-tö-ri-dl* [*L. sartor*, a tailor], pert. to a tailor; pert. to the sartorius muscle.

sartorius, *n. sdr-tö-ri-ds* [*L. sartor* or *sartörem*, a tailor—from *sarto*, to mend] in anat., the muscle of the thigh which enables the legs to be thrown across each other, or to be bent inwards obliquely.

sarza, *n. sdr-sd* [*Sp. sarza*, a bramble], another name for *sarsaparilla*, which see.

sash, *n. sdsh* (formerly, *shash*; Pers. *shas*), a girdle worn by the Magi; a loose belt, generally of silk, worn for ornament round the waist or over the shoulders; *v.* to dress with a sash.

sash, *n. sdsh* [*F. châssis*, the sliding-frame of a window; *châsse*, a kind of frame, a shrine—from *L. coopra*, a case or box], the framework in which the panes of a window are set, which is made to move up and down, generally on pulleys, or is hung as a door; *v.* to supply with sash-windows; *sash'ing*, *imp.*; *sashed*, *pp. sd-shit*; *sash-frame*, the frame in which sashes are fitted; *sash-window*, a window

fitted with sashes; *sash-time*, the line by which a sash is suspended in a frame.

sasine, *n. sd-sin* [*F. sasine*, possession of land—from *sisir*, to take possession—from mid. *L. sark*], I seize—see *seize*], in *Scots law*, the act of giving legal possession of feudal property, or the written document by which that fact is proved.

sassafras, *n. sd-sä'-fras* [*F. sassafras*; *Sp. sarfras*—from *L. sassa*, a stone; *frasp*, I break—I break—as supposed to break the stones in the bladder], the root, wood, and flowers of an American tree of like name, having a fragrant odour and a sweetish aromatic taste; the *Sassafras officinale* or *Laurus sassafras*, *Ord. Lauraceæ*.

Sassenach, *n. sd-sän-äk* [*Gael. sassenach*, an Englishman—a corrupt of *Saxow*], a name applied by the early Celts and Britons, and subsequently by the Picts and Irish Scots, to the Saxon invaders of Britain; an Englishman.

sassoline, *sassolin*, *n. sd-sö-lin* [*from Saso*, near Florence], in min., a term for boracic acid, which occurs in thin, scaly, irregular, six-sided crystals, of a whitish colour, pearly lustre, and less or more translucent, found with various impurities in many volcanic regions.

sat, *pt. of sit*, which see.

Satan, *n. sd-tän* [*Heb. satan*, an adversary or enemy], the Evil One; the chief of the fallen angels; the devil; *Satanic*, *a. sd-tän'-ik*, also *satan'-ik*, *-i-täl*, pert. to or resembling Satan; infernal; devilish; *satan'-ically*, *adv.*

satchel, *n. sdch'-dl* [*OF. sachel*, a little bag—from *L. sacculus*, a small bag, a purse; a dim. of *saccus*, a bag—see *sack*], a bag in which schoolboys and lawyers carry papers and books; a small travelling bag; also *spelt satchel*.

sate, *v. sd-ti* [*a contracted form of satiate*: *L. satiare*, to satisfy—from *satis*, enough], to feed the appetite; to glut; to surfeit; to feed beyond natural desire; *sat'ing*, *imp.*; *sat'ed*, *pp.*

satellite, *n. sd-ti-täl* [*F. satellite*, a satellite—from *L. satelles* or *satellitem*, an attendant], that which attends or accompanies; a small planet which revolves round a large one; an obsequious attendant and hanger-on.

satiate, *v. sd-sht-dl* [*L. satidus*, filled, satiated; *satidre*, to satiate—from *satis*, enough], to gratify fully either appetite or desire; to fill beyond want or natural desire; to glut; to surfeit; *sat'iating*, *imp.*; *sat'iated*, *pp. glutted*; *sat'iabla*, *a. -d-bl*, that may be appeased or gratified; *sat'iably*, *adv. -bl*; *sat'iety*, *n. sd-ti-tä* [*from L. satietatem*, satiety], fulness of gratification beyond desire or pleasure; surfeit; rejection.—*SVN.* of 'satiare': to cloy; gorge; surfeit; glut; overfill; satisfy; suffice; *sate*; fill; pall; gratify; saturate.

satín, *n. sd-sin* [*F. satin*; mid. *L. satinus*, *satineus*, *satín*—from *L. säs*, a bristle], a glossy silk cloth; *sat'inet*, *n. -i-nét*, a thin kind of satin; a particular kind of woollen cloth; *sat'iny*, *a. -in-t*, resembling satin; *satín-spar*, a mineral, a fibrous kind of carbonate of lime, having a silky appearance when polished; *satín-wood*, an E. Ind. tree, the wood of which is of a beautiful yellow colour and close grain; the wood of *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, *Ord. Ceitredaceæ*.

satire, *n. sd-tir* [*F. satire*, *satire*—from *L. satira*, *satira*, a satire; *saturni*, originally a plate filled with various kinds of fruit, hence a medley, also, *satira*—from *satür*, full], a written composition in which vice and folly are exposed to hatred and contempt; keenness and severity of remark; *sarcastic*, *a. sd-tir'-ik*, also *satir'-ic*, *-i-täl*, conveying or containing satire; *sarcastic* or cutting in language; *satir'-ically*, *adv. -is*; *satirise*, *v. sd-tir'-is*, to censure with keenness or severity; *satirising*, *imp.*; *satirised*, *pp. -ied*; *satirist*, *n. -ist*, one who writes satire.—*SVN.* of 'satire': *sarcasm*; irony; lampoon; burlesque; pasquinade; wit; humour; ridicule; parody; travesty; caricature; comedy—of 'satirical': cutting; severe; abusive; sarcastic; ironical; bitter; poignant; reproachful; censorious.

satisfy, *v. sd-ti-fi* [*OF. satifaire*, to satisfy—from *satie*, enough; *fac-*, I make], to afford full gratification to; to supply fully; to pay all claims to the full extent; to appease by punishment; to convince; to give content; to release from suspense; *sat'isfying*, *imp.*; *sat'ified*, *pp. -yd*; *sat'isficer*, *n. -fä-er*, one who gives satisfac-

mäte, mä't, fä'r, lä'n; mö'te, mö't, här; pine, pän; nö'te, nö't, mö've;

front of him and rapidly filling them with earth: full sap, a trench commenced in the usual way under the cover of a large gabion: sap-fagot, a fascine placed lengthways with a picket driven through it: sap-railers, two gabions placed one inside the other, used as cover for the men making the sap, and pushed before them by a pole.

sapajou, n. *sáp-djô* [F., from Brazilian, *sapajou*], a S. Amer. variety of monkey.

sapan-wood, n. *sáp-pén'-wôd* [Malay, *sapang*], a dye-wood resembling Brazil-wood, the produce of a thorny tree of southern Asia; the *Caesalpinia Sappan*, Ord. *Leguminosae*: the Bukkum-wood of Scinde—also sapan-wood.

saphena, n. *sáp-sá-ná* [Gr. *saphēnē*, clear, manifest], in anat., a name applied to two conspicuous veins of the lower extremities—the *internal* running along the inner side of the foot, leg, and thigh, and the *external* on the outer border of the foot: *saphenous*, a. -*nús*, applied to the superficial vessels and nerves of the thigh and leg.

sapid, a. *sáp-id* [from L. *sapidus*, savoury—from *sapio*, I taste], tasteful; palatable; that affects or stimulates the palate: *sapidness*, n. -*nús*, also *sapidly*, n. *sáp-id-lik*, taste; the quality of affecting the organs of taste.

sapient, a. *sáp-i-ént* [L. *sapiens* or *sapientem*, wise—from *sapio*, I taste, I have sense or discernment], wise; sagacious; characterized by wisdom or discernment—almost always used in an ironical sense; would-be wise: *sápi-ent-ly*, ad. -*ly*: *sápi-ent-ness*, n. -*ness*, wisdom; knowledge—used in an ironical sense.—SYN. of 'sapient': wise; knowing; sage; sagacious; discerning.

sapling, sapless—see under sap 1.

sapodilla, a. *sáp-dô-dí-lá* [Sp. *sapodilla*: Mexican, *sapote*], a name given to a tree and its fleshy fruit, a native of the W. Indies and S. Amer.; the *Achras sapota*, Ord. *Sapotaceae*.

saponaceous, a. *sáp-dô-sá-né-ús* [F. *saponaire*, *saponaceus*—from L. *sapo* or *saponem*, soap], soapy; having the qualities of soap; feeling like soap to the touch: *saponify*, v. *sáp-pón-i-fá* [L. *facio*, I make], to convert into soap; to combine to form soap: *saponification*, imp.: *saponified*, pp. -*fid*: *saponification*, n. -*ti-ón*: *sáp-i-fí-shún*, conversion into soap: *saponine*, n. *sáp-dô-sín*, a peculiar substance obtained from the plant *sapwort*: *sáp-on-ine*, n. -*nús*, an imperfect soap formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.

saper, n. *sáp-pór* [L. *sapor*, taste, relish—from *sapio*, I taste], taste; savour; relish; power of affecting palate or taste: *saperous*, a. *sáp-dô-rús*, having taste; savoury: *sáp-er-ous-ly*, ad. -*ly*: *sáp-i-ty*, the quality in a body by which it excites the sensation of taste: *sáp-er-ic*, a. -*er-ik* [L. *facio*, I make], giving taste or flavour.

sappan-wood—see sapan-wood.

sappan—see under sap 2.

Sappha, a. *sáp-fá*, pert. to Sappho, an anc. Greek poetess, about 600 B.C.; pert. to a Greek metre.

sapphira, n. *sáp-fí-rá* or *-fir* [L. *sapphirus*; Gr. *sappheiros*; Heb. *sappir*, a sapphire], a precious stone, a variety of corundum, of great hardness and beauty, and of various shades of blue and other colours: *sápp-hí-rine*, a. -*tr-ín*, resembling sapphire: a. a mineral resembling the sapphire, and of a pale-blue colour.

sappiness, sappy, sapwood—see under sap 1.

saprophyte, n. *sáp-rô-fít* [Gr. *sapros*, rotten; *phylon*, a plant], a plant, usually a fungus, growing on decaying organic matter.

saraband, n. *sár-d-bánd* [F. *sarabande*—from Sp. *sarabanda*—from Pers. *serband*, a song], a dance used in Spain, said to be derived from the Saracens; the music adapted to the dance.

Saraceni, a. *sár-i-éní* [L. *saracenus*, a Saracen—from Ar. *sharīy*, oriental—from *shar*, the east], an Arabian; a Mussulman: *Sar-ac-en-ic*, a. -*en-ik*, also *Sar-ac-en-ical*, a. -*ik*, pert. to the inhabitants of Arabia; possessing the characters of that species of decorative art and architecture introduced into Europe by the Arabs or Saracens.

sarcasm, n. *sár-ká-zm* [F. *sarcasme*—from L. *sarcasmos*; Gr. *sarkasmos*, a sarcasm—from Gr. *sarkazō*, I strip the flesh from the bones, I sneer—from *sarz* or *sarkin*, flesh], a keen, reproachful, cutting expression; a taunt or gibe: *saracastical*, a. *sár-kás-í-ik*, also *saracastical*, a. -*ik*, bitterly satirical or ironical;

taunting; sarcas'tically, ad. -*ly*.—SYN. of 'sarcasm': irony; ridicule; gibe; taunt; satire; jest.

sarce—see sarcea.

sarcomet, n. *sárs-nét* [OF. *sarcomet*, Saracen's silk—from mid. L. *saracenicum*, sarcomet—see Saracen], a fine, thin, woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, &c.

sarcine, n. *sárs-ín* [Gr. *sars* or *sarka*, flesh], a chemical principle existing in muscle.

sarcocarp, n. *sár-kô-kárp* [Gr. *sars* or *sarka*, flesh; *karpos*, fruit], in bot., the fleshy part of certain fruits, usually that eaten—also called *sarcodeum*.

sarcocolla, n. *sár-kô-sé-lá* [Gr. *sars* or *sarka*, flesh; *collē*, a tumour], a fleshy and firm tumour on a testicle.

sarcocol, n. *sár-kô-kól*, also *sarcocolle*, n. -*kól-lé* [Gr. *sars*, flesh; *colla*, glue], a semi-transparent solid substance resembling gum-arabic, imported from the east and northern part of Africa, said to be the produce of the *Penaeus sarcocolla* and other species, Ord. *Penaeacea*.

sarcode, n. *sár-kód* [Gr. *sarkódēs*, fleshy—from *sars* or *sarka*, flesh; *eidōs*, resemblance], a term applied to the substance which constitutes the body or vital mass of the protozoa or lowest forms of animal life; animal protoplasm.

sarcodeum, n. *sár-kô-dé-um* [Gr. *sars* or *sarka*, flesh; *derma*, skin], the fleshy covering of a seed, lying between the internal and external covering—also called *sarcocarp*.

sarcolumma, n. *sár-kô-lém-má* [Gr. *sars*, flesh; *lemma*, skin, rind], in anat., the proper tubular sheath of a muscular fibre.

sarcoline, a. *sár-kô-lín* [Gr. *sars* or *sarka*, flesh], flesh-coloured.

sarcollite, n. *sár-kô-lít* [Gr. *sars*, flesh; *lithos*, a stone], a stone of a rose-flesh colour.

sarcolobes, n. plu. *sár-kô-lób-és* [Gr. *sars*, flesh; *lobos*, a lobe], in bot., thick and fleshy cotyledons, as in the bean and pea.

sarcology, n. *sár-kô-lô-jí* [Gr. *sars* or *sarka*, flesh; *logos*, a discourse], the division of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body: *sarcological*, a. *sár-kô-lô-jí-kál*, pert. to sarcology: *sarcologist*, n. -*ist*, one versed in sarcology.

sarcoma, n. *sár-kô-má* [Gr. *sarkōma*, a fleshy excrescence—from *sars* or *sarka*, flesh], any firm fleshy tumour or excrescence not inflammatory: *sarcomatous*, a. *sár-kô-má-tús*, affected with, or disposed to having, fleshy tumours: *sarcomata*, n. plu. *sár-kô-má-tá*, or *sarcomatous tumours*, generally innocent growths, but some are in every respect as malignant as true cancer.

sarcophagus, n. *sár-kô-fí-gús* [L. *sarcophagus*; Gr. *sarkophagos*, flesh-devouring—from Gr. *sars* or *sarka*, flesh; *phagō*, I eat], a species of limestone called *lapis Assius*, or Assian stone, of which coffins were made—said to have the property of consuming or decomposing bodies in a short time; a stone coffin or tomb: *sarcophagous*, a. -*gús*, feeding on flesh: *sarcophagy*, n. -*gý*, the practice of eating flesh.

sarcosine, n. *sár-kô-sín* [Gr. *sars* or *sarka*, flesh], a derivative of acetic acid.

sarcosis, n. *sár-kô-sis* [Gr. *sarkosis*, the growth of flesh—from *sars* or *sarka*, flesh], the generation of flesh: *sarcotic*, a. *sár-kô-í-ik*, that promotes the growth of flesh: *sarcous*, a. *sár-kús*, having elements that produce flesh; of or pert. to muscle or flesh.

sarcosperm, n. *sár-kô-sj-ém* [Gr. *sars* or *sarka*, flesh; *sperma*, seed], same as *sarcodeum*, which see.

sard, n. *sárd* [Gr. *sardon*, the sard or cornelian—so called from the anc. *Sardis*, capital of Lydia in Asia Minor, where originally found], a brownish-red variety of chalcedony, of a blood-red colour by transmitted light; cornelian: *sardachates*, n. plu. *sár-dá-kátz*, a name given by the ancients to varieties of sard, partaking of the nature of cornelian, or which contained layers of sard or cornelian; the flesh-coloured agate when clouded and spotted: *sárd-él*, n. -*él*, the sard: *sárd-ine*, n. -*ín*, the sard, mentioned in Revelation: *sárd-ius*, n. -*ús*, the sard, a precious stone set in Aaron's breastplate.

Sardanapalm, n. *sárdán-dé-pál-má* [the luxurious and voluptuous king of Assyria, who is said to have perished by fire about B.C. 620], one who lives retired in extravagant luxury, licentiousness, and effeminacy, said especially of a tyrant.

sardine, n. *sárd-ín* [F. *sardine*; L. *sardinia*; Gr. *sardinē*—so called from the island of *Sardinia*, near which it is caught], a small fish of the herring tribe; a species of pilchard, potted as a delicacy.

oat, boy, foot; pure, bad; chair, game, joy, rhum, thing, there, zeal.

the red sandal-wood of India is *Pterocarpus santalinus*, Ord. *Leguminosae*.
sandarac, n. also *sandarach*, n. *sân-dâ-râk* [L. *sandaraca*; Gr. *sandarakê*, a red pigment; cf. Sans. *sindûra*], a resin, slightly fragrant, used in making varnishes; also in powder, called pounce, used to strew over MSS.; the produce of the *Callitris quadrivalvis*, or Arar-tree, Ord. *Coniferae*.

sanderling, n. *sân-dê-ling*—see under *sand*.
sanders, n., or *sanders-wood*, *sân-dêr-woôd* [name as sandal-wood, which see], a red wood used as a dye-stuff; red sandal-wood.

sandhi, n. *sân-dê* [Sansk. composition], a system of phonetic changes in Sanskrit.

sandiver, n. *sân-dî-vêr* [corrupted from F. *sel de verre*, salt of glass], the whitish-salt acum which forms on glass during its first fusion; glass-gall—also *sandever*.

Sandeshaki, n. *sând-shâk-i*, or *Sandeshaki-sherif*, n. *shêr-êf*—*id.*, the standard of green silk, the sacred standard of the Mussulmans, 12 feet high, surmounted with a golden hand holding a copy of the Koran.

sandwich, n. *sân-dwîch*—see under *sand*.
sandwich, n. *sân-dwîch* [so called from an Earl of Sandwich], two thin slices of bread with a thin slice of meat, seasoned with mustard, &c., between them: *sandwich-man*, *familiarily*, a man perambulating the streets with an advertisement-board both before and behind him.

sane, a. *sân* [L. *sanus*, sound in body, whole], sound; not disordered; healthy; not disordered in intellect; of sound reason—the opposite of *insane*:
saneity, ad. *-i*: *sane'sness*, n. *-nês*, also *sanity*, n. *sân-i-ti* [L. *sanitas*], the condition or state of being of sound mind; soundness or healthiness of mind.

sang, pt. of *sing*, which see.
sangaree, n. *sân-gâ-rê* [Sp. *sangria*, bleeding—from *sangre*, blood—from L. *sanguis*, blood], in W.I., a beverage composed of wine, brandy, and lime-juice, sweetened, and spiced with nutmeg.
sangfroid, n. *sân-gfroid* [F. *sang*, blood; *froid*, cold], coolness; indifference; composure.

sangiac, n. *sân-i-âk* same as *sanjak*.
Sangreal, n. *sân-gf-rê-âl*, or *Saint Graal*, n. *sân-grêl* [or a corruption of the OF. *le Seng Real*, the true blood—i.e., of Christ; L. *sanguis*, holy; mid. *I. gradale*, a cup], in *legendary hist.*, a sacred relic, the true blood of Christ preserved in an emerald cup, or, according to others, the cup used at the Last Supper, said to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea.

sanguiferous, a. *sân-gvîf-êr-ûs* [L. *sanguis*, blood; *fero*, I bear], conveying blood.

sanguification—see under *sanguify*.

sanguify, v. *sân-gvîf-ûs* [L. *sanguis*, blood; *facio*, I make], to form or produce blood; to convert chyle into blood: *sân-gvîfying*, *imp.*: *sân-gvîfied*, pp. *-fûl*: *sân-gvîfîcâ-tion*, n. *-tî-shân*, the conversion of chyle into blood.

sanguinary, a. *sân-gvîn-êr-t* [F. *sanguinaire*; L. *sanguindrius*, bloodthirsty, cruel—from *sanguis*, or *sanguinem*, blood], attended with much blood-shedding, as a battle; eager to shed blood, applied to persons; bloody; bloodthirsty: *sân-gvînâ-ri-ly*, ad. *-rî-ti*.—*SYN.* of *sanguinary*: bloody; bloodthirsty; savage; cruel; murderous.

sanguine, a. *sân-gvîn-ûs* [F. *sanguin*—from L. *sanguis* or *sanguinem*, blood], red; having the colour of blood; warm or ardent in temper; cheerful; confident; hopeful: n. In OE., blood colour: *sân-gvîn-ê*, ad. *-ê*: *sân-gvîn-ê-ness*, n. *-nês*, the condition or quality of being sanguine; heat or ardour of temperament: *sanguin-ous*, a. *-gvîn-ûs* [L. *sanguineus*, bloody], resembling blood; abounding with blood; constituting blood; of a blood colour.—*SYN.* of *sanguine*: ardent; animated; lively; warm; confident; hopeful; cheerful.

sanguinivorous, a. *sân-gvîn-êr-ô-rûs* [L. *sanguis* or *sanguinem*, blood; *oro*, I eat or devour], eating or subsisting on blood—also *sanguivorous*.

sanguinolent, a. *sân-gvîn-ô-lênt* [F.—from L. *sanguinolentus*, full of blood—from *sanguis* or *sanguinem*, blood], mingled with blood; tinged with blood.

sanguisuge, n. *sân-gvî-ûs* [L. *sanguisuga*, a leech—from *sanguis*, blood; *sûgo*, I suck], the blood sucker; a leech.

Sandhedrin, n. *sân-ê-drîm* [late Heb. *sanhedrin*—from Gr. *sunedrion*, a council—from Gr. *sun*, to-

gether; *hedra*, a seat], the great judicial council among the ancient Jews, consisting of 71 members, including the high priest—also *Sanhedra*.
sanicie, n. *sân-i-ê* [F. *sanicie*, *sanicie*—from L. *sano*, I heal], a plant called self-heal; *Sanicula europæa*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*.

sansine, n. *sân-i-dîn* [Gr. *sanis*, or *sanida*, a plank], a variety of orthocæse felpser, occurring in transparent crystals.

sanie, n. *sân-i-ê* [L. *sanis*, diseased or corrupted blood], a thin reddish discharge from wounds or sores: *sa'nious*, a. *-i-ês*, pert. to *sanie*.

sanitary, a. *sân-i-tê-r-i* [L. *sanitas*, healthy state or condition—from *sanus*, sound], pert. to measures for preserving health; tending to promote health—see *sanatory*, under *sanaable*—both are often used indifferently, but improperly: *sanita'rium*, n. *-rî-ûm*, an erroneous spelling of *sanatorium*, a hospital or retreat for convalescents; a health-station—see *sanatorium* under *sanaable*: *sanity*—see under *sane*.

sanjak, n. *sân-jâk* [Turk.] in Turkey, a district forming part of a pashalic.

sank, pt. of *sink*, which see.

Sankhya, n. *sân-gî-t-â* [Sansk.], a Hindu system of philosophy, resembling, but older than, Buddhism, a leading tenet of which is the spirit's complete diversity from matter.

sankwork, n. *sân-gî-wêrk* [probably a corruption of *scamp-work*—see *scamp*], the slang and familiar name for soldiers' clothes, made for the contractors at a low rate of pay.

sans, prep. *sânz* [F. *sans*, without—from L. *sin-*], in OE., without: *sansculotte*, *sân-gû-lô-tê* [F. without knee-breeches], a contemptuous name applied to a revolutionist of France in the time of Louis XVI.: a red-hot Republican: *sansculotterie*, *sân-gû-lô-tê-rî*, the French Revolutionists as a body; their opinions: *sansculottist*, n. *sân-gû-lô-tîst*, a red-hot Republican; an extreme Revolutionist: *sansculotism*, n. *-tîz*, extreme Republican principles.

Sanskrit, also *Sanscrit*, n. *sân-skrî-t* [Sansk. *Sanskrit*, the polished or perfect language—from *sam*, together; *skrit*, made], the ancient and still the sacred and learned language of Hindostan, and radically connected with its various dialects—also allied to the principal European languages: *Sanskritist*, n. *sân-skrî-tîst*, one skilled in, or having an intimate knowledge of, the anc. Sanskrit language.

santaline, n. *sân-tê-lîn* [see sandal-wood], the colouring matter of red sandal or sanders-wood.

santon, n. *sân-tôn*, also *san'toon*, n. *-tôn* [Sp. *santon*, a hypocrite—from L. *sanctus*, holy], a Turkish dervise or priest, esteemed by the people as a saint; a Mohammedan monk.

santonine, *santonin*, n. *sân-tê-nîn* [Gr. *santonion*, wormwood, found in the country of the *Santonis*, is ancient Gaul], the tincture or extract obtained from the seeds of the plant called southernwood, popularly known as the tasteless worm medicine, and known in pharmacy as *wormseed*.

sap, n. *sâp* [AS. *sæp*, *sæp*: cf. O.Dut. *sap*: OH Ger. *sapf*: Ger. *sapfen*, the vital juice or circulating fluid of plants: *sapless*, a. *-lêz*, destitute of sap: *sap'ing*, n. *-îng*, a young tree: *sap'py* a. *-pî*, full of sap; juicy: *sap'pleness*, n. *-pî-nês*, state or quality of being full of sap; juiciness: *sap-green*, a. pigment obtained by evaporating to dryness the juice of the berries of the buckthorn mæke, with lime: *sap-sage*, n. green-coloured cheese from Switzerland of an agreeable flavour: *sap-tube*, the tube conveying the sap in trees: *sapwood*, the alburnum or external part of the wood next the bark.

sap, v. *sâp* [OF. *saper*, to undermine; *sapx*, a kind of hoe: mid. *I. saps*, a hoe], to subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine or undermine; to proceed by mining; to proceed secretly; to undermine, as one's reputation: n. a trench or ditch employed in military operations: *sap'ing*, n. the art of approaching a fortress, when within range of fire, by excavating trenches in such a manner as to protect the men from fire: *sap'ing*, *imp.*: *sapped*, pp. *sâpt*: *sappers*, n. plu. *sâp-pê-rz*, also *sappers* and *miners*, in mil., those specially trained men in an army who are employed in making saps, in executing field-works, and building fortifications: *fly'ing-sap*, a sap made under cover of night, or during a slackness of fire, by placing gabions simultaneously in a line, each man setting two gabions in

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lâû*; *mêlê*, *mêt*, *hêr*; *pîne*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *mêve*:

employed by Pythagoras to symbolise the straight narrow path of virtue, which, once departed from, rapidly fades from the sinner's sight—also Pythagorean letter.

samel, *n.* *sā-met-el* [Turk. *sam-yel*—from Ar. *samm*, poison, and Turk. *ed*, wind] the hot poisonous wind which often blows in Arabia; also called the *sinoom*.
samit, *n.* *sām-it* [OF. *samit*, a silk stuff— from mid. L. *cazumitum*, a silk stuff— from Gr. *hex*, six; *mitos*, the thread of a web], in OE., a silk stuff; velvet; satin.

samlet—see under salmon.

samovar, *n.* *sām-o-vār* [Rus. *samovar*], a Russian tea-urn.

Samoyed, *n.* *sā-mō-yēd* [Rus. *samoyed*], one of a primitive race of people inhabiting the middle districts of Siberia; the language of this race.

samp, *n.* *sāmp* [N. Amer. Ind. *sāyjac*, thinned], in Amer., bruised maize boiled and eaten with milk.

sampan, *n.* *sām-pān* [Chin. *sam*, three; *pan*, a board], in China, a canoe or boat.

sampiera, *n.* *sām-ī-ār* or *sām-ī-er* [a supposed corrupt. of F. *Saint Pierre*, St Peter], the herb of St Peter, a marine umbelliferous plant whose leaves are used as a pickle; the *Citharus maritimum*, Ord. Umbelliferae.

sample, *n.* *sāmp-ēl* [OF. *exsample*: L. *exemplum*, a model—see *example*], a specimen; a part shown as evidence of the quality or character of the whole; example: *v.* to put up or take specimens of; to show something similar; to match; *sāmp-ēl*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of taking small quantities of wines, spirits, &c., or of merchandise from the bulk, from the docks or bonded warehouses, to exhibit them for sale: *sāmp-ēl*, *pp.* *-ēl*: *sāmp-ēl*, *n.* *-pēr* [L. *exemplar*, a pattern], a specimen; a piece of ornamental needlework formerly done by girls for improvement.—*SYN.* of 'sample *n.*': specimen; example; instance; illustration.

samshu, *n.* *sām-shō* [Chin.], an alcoholic drink of the Chinese.

Samson's post, *n.* *sām-sōns pōst* [Samson, the Israelite, and post], in a ship, a strong wooden upright post or pillar in the centre of the hold, resting on the keelson.

sanable, *a.* *sān-ā-bl* [L. *sanābilis*, that can be healed, curable— from *sanare*, to heal— from *sanus*, sound, healthy], that may be healed or cured: *sān-ā-bility*, *n.* *-bē-ē-ty*, also *sān-ā-bleness*, *n.* *-bl-nē-s*, the state of being sanable; curableness: *sān-ā-tive*, *a.* *-tīv*, having the power to cure or heal: *sān-ā-tiveness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the power of healing: *sān-ā-tory*, *a.* *-tō-rī*, healing; curing: *sān-ā-tō-rum*, *n.* *-tō-rī-um*, a health-station, especially amongst hills; a resort for invalids—incorrectly spelt *sanitarium*.—See *sanitary*.—*SYN.* of 'sanable *a.*': healable; curable; remediable.

san benito, *n.* *sān bē-nē-tō* [Sp. *sambenito*— from *saco*, a sack or loose garment; *benito*, L. *beneficulus*, blessed], a short linen dress, painted with demons, put over those condemned to the flames by the Inquisition.

sanctify, *v.* *sāngk-tī-ē* [F. *sanctifier*— from mid. L. *sanctificare*, to sanctify— from L. *sanctus*, holy; *facio*, I make], to make pure or holy; to purify from sin; to set apart for sacred use; to hallow: *sānctī-fy*, *imp.*: *adj.* tending or adapted to increase holiness; purifying from sin; setting apart for sacred uses: *sānctī-fied*, *pp.* *-fīd*: *adj.* set apart for sacred services; consecrated: *sānctī-fī-cation*, *n.* *-fī-kē-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of making holy; the work of God's grace, by which men are gradually purified in their thoughts and affections; the state of being purified: *sānctī-fier*, *n.* *-tēr*, he that makes holy; the Holy Spirit: *sānctī-fy*, *ad.* *-fī*.

sanctimonious, *a.* *sāngk-tī-mō-nī-ēs* [L. *sanctimonia*, sacredness— from *sanctus*, holy], affecting the appearance of sanctity; saintly; holy; devout: *sānctī-mō-niously*, *ad.* *-tī*: *sānctī-mō-niousness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the appearance of sanctity or devoutness: *sānctī-mō-nēy*, *n.* *-mō-nī*, devoutness; holiness; the appearance of sanctity.

sanction, *n.* *sāngk-shūn* [F. *sanction*— from L. *sanctio* or *sanctioem*, a decree, sanction— from *sanctus*, holy], a confirming or giving authority or validity to; ratification; authority; influence or custom: *v.* to ratify or confirm; to give authority to; to countenance or support: *sānctī-on*, *imp.*: *sānctī-oned*, *pp.* *-shūn*.—*SYN.* of 'sanction *n.*': authority; authorisation; countenance; support; ratification; confirmation; approbation.

sanctity, *n.* *sāngk-tī-ē* [L. *sanctitas* or *sanctitatem*, holiness— from *sanctus*, holy], state of being sacred or holy; purity; holiness; goodness; the being inviolable or solemnly binding, as an oath: *sānctī-ties*, *n.* *plu.* *-tī-ties*, in OE., saints; holy beings: *sānctī-tude*, *n.* *sāngk-tī-tūd* [L. *sanctitudo*, sacredness], in OE., holiness; goodness.—*SYN.* of 'sanctity': holiness; piety; godliness; goodness; purity; sacredness; solemnity; devotion; religiousness.

sanctuary, *n.* *sāngk-tā-ē-ē* [F. *sanctuaire*— from mid. L. *sanctuarium*, a sanctuary— from L. *sanctus*, holy], a holy place; a place consecrated for the worship of the Deity; in a R. Cath. Ch., the part around the altar enclosed by a balustrade; *formery*, a sacred asylum beyond the reach of the civil power; hence, shelter; protection: *sānctū-ā-rie*, *v.* *-tā-dr-ē*, in OE., to shelter by means of sacred privileges: *sānctū-ā-risting*, *imp.*: *sānctū-ā-risted*, *pp.* *-tēd*.

sanctum, *n.* *sāngk-tūm* [L. *sanctus* or *sanctum*, holy], a sacred place; a private retreat or room, as an editor's *sanctum*; *sanctum sanctorum*, *-sāngk-tō-rūm* [L. the holy of holies], the most holy place: *sānctū-s*, *n.* *-tūs*, an anthem in the Eucharistic service, originally commencing with the Latin word *sanctus*, holy.

sand, *n.* *sānd* [AS. *sand*, *sand*: cf. Icel. *sandr*; Dut. *sand*; Ger. and Dan. *sand*], various shells, stones, and other substances reduced to powder or fine particles, usually by the action of water, found in the beds of seas, rivers, and within the earth: *v.* to sprinkle with sand: *sānd-ing*, *imp.*: *sānd-ēd*, *pp.*: *adj.* covered with sand; in OE., barren; sandy in colour; short-sighted: *sānds*, *n.* *plu.* *sānds*, a desert tract of land consisting mostly of sand; extensive tracts exposed by the ebb of the tide: *sāndy*, *a.* *sāndī-ē*, consisting of sand: *sānd-iness*, *n.* *-ī-nēs*, the state of being sandy: *sānd-bag*, a bag filled with sand: *sānd-bank*, a flat mound of sand of a greater or less extent, on the shore, or in the sea, particularly one on a coast or at the mouth of a tidal river causing obstruction to sea-going vessels: *sānd-bath*, a covering for vessels that are to be heated without coming into direct contact with the fire: *sānd-blind* [AS. *sand*, half; *blind*, blind], partially blind: *sānd-box*, a box for sand; in evergreen S. Amer. tree whose juice is very acrid; the *Hura crepitans*, Ord. Euphorbiaceae: *sānd-drift*, a heap or hillock of sand, formed by the force of the wind: *sānd-eal*, a small flat that can dart into the sand: *sānd-grouse*, an order of birds, distinct from the true grouse, native to the sandy tracts of Asia, but occasionally migrating in winter to Europe: *sānd-martin*, a small British swallow, which builds its nest in sandy banks and gravel-pits: *sānd-paper*, paper made rough with sand or pounded glass, for smoothing and polishing: *sānd-pipper*, a sand-storm of desert tracts, like those of the Sahara and Mongolia, in allusion to its whirling and pillar-like form in its onward march: *sānd-pipes* or *sānd-galls*, the name given to the cylindrical or pipe-like hollows, often of considerable depth, which occur in chalk-rocks, and which are usually filled up with sand, gravel, and clay from above: *sānd-pipper*, a name applied to various gullatorial birds, including the greenshank, redshank, &c.: *sānd-scratches*, in geol., rocks or rock-surfaces worn smooth, or marked with scratches and furrows, owing to sand being carried over them by the wind: *sānd-stones*, stones composed of consolidated sand: *sānd-storm*, a storm of sand; *sānd-wort*, a small caryophyllaceous plant, of the genus *Arenaria*: *sānderling*, *n.* *sān-dēr-īng*, a small wading-bird, so called because it obtains its food by searching the moist sands of the sea-shores: *sānd of life* is run, life has passed away, in allusion to the sand of the hour-glass: to number *sānds*, to enter on an endless or impossible task.

sandal, *n.* *sān-dāl* [F. *sandale*— from L. *santalum*; Gr. *sandalion*, a sandal, a dim. of *sandalon*, a sandal], a kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, with a hollow part to embrace the ankle, and fastened by straps, worn by the ancient Greeks and Romans; a loose low shoe or slipper; a strap or band for securing a shoe to the foot: *sān-dālled*, *a.* *-dāl*, wearing sandals; shaped like a sandal: *sāndaliform*, *a.* *sān-dāl-ī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, a form], sandal-shaped.
sandal-wood, *n.* *sān-dāl-wood* [F. *sandal*: Pers. *chandāl*: Sans. *chandana*], a tree having a white wood, the inner wood of which, when old, becomes yellow and highly odoriferous—greatly valued for cabinet-work; the *Santalum album*, Ord. Santalaceae;

cūic, *bōy*, *fūit*; *pnire*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shum*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

impregnate with salt; salt'ing, imp.: n. the act of impregnating with salt; salt'ed, pp.: salt'er, n. -*er*, one who salts; a salt-cellar; a drysalter; salt'ern, n. -*ern*, a salt-work; a salting-tub; salt'ness, a -*ness*, without salt; insipid; salt'ish, a -*ish*, a little salt; salt'ishly, ad. -*ly*; salt'iness, n. -*ness*, a moderate degree of saltiness; salt'y, ad. -*y*; salt'ness, n. -*ness*, the quality of being salt; taste of salt; salts, n. plu. familiarly. Epsom salts: salt-cake, impure sulphate of soda, formed in the manufacture of carbonate of soda: salt-cellar, n. salt'er, or -*aler*, n. salt'er [F. *salier*, a salt-cellar—*celier* or *-aler* being a corrupt. of F. *salier*], a vessel for holding salt, formerly of massive silver, and placed in the centre of the table: salt junk, hard salt beef for use at sea; salt-marsh, grass-land subject to be overflowed by sea-water: salt-mine, a place from which rock-salt is dug; salt-pen, the vessel in which salt is made from sea-water: salt water, sea-water, as opposed to spring or river water; water impregnated with salt: salt-work, a plant—so called because it abounds in saline matter; the *Salicornia annua*, Ord. *Chenopodiaceae*: salt of lemons, binxalate or acid oxalate of potash: salt of sorrel—same as salt of lemons: salt of tartar, carbonate of potash: salt of vitriol, sulphate of zinc: salt of wormwood, carbonate of potash: to salt an invoice or account, to charge extreme prices for the articles in it: to salt above the salt, formerly, to sit in the place of honour—the salt-cellar being placed in the middle of the table, the favoured guests sat above it and the inferior below it.

saltant, a. salt'ant [L. *saltans* or *saltantem*, dancing; *salto*, I dance—from *salto*, I leap] leaping; jumping; in *her*, in leaping position: saltation, n. salt'at'ion [F.—from L. *saltābōnem*, a leaping, a dancing] a leaping or dancing; palpitation: salt'atory, a. -*ter*-[L. *saltator*, a dancer] leaping or dancing: salt'at'ores, n. plu. -*at'ors*, those insects which possess great powers of leaping, as the grasshopper, the locust, &c.

saltarello, n. salt'ar-rē-lō [Sp. and It.: L. *saltāre*—from *salto*, I dance], an animated Spanish and Italian dance; the music for this dance.

saltera—see under salt.

salter, also saltira, n. salt'ir [OF. *saultoir*, a stirrup, St Andrew's cross: F. *sautier*, to mount—from L. *saltāre*, to leap—from *salto*, I leap], in *her*, an ordinary in the form of St Andrew's cross—that is, the form of an X.

saltigrade, n. salt'it-grād [L. *saltus*, a leap; *gradior*, I walk] one of a family of spiders that seize their prey by leaping upon them from a distance: saltigrade, a. formed for leaping.

salish, sal'ish—see under salt.

salpêtre, n. salt'p'etr [L. *sal petrae*, the salt of rock—from *sal*, salt; *petra*, a rock or stone: cf. Ger. *salpeter*: OF. *salpêtre*], a salt formed by the combination of nitric acid with potassa; nitre.

salubrious, a. salt'ū-brī-əs [L. *salūbris*, health-bringing—from *salūs*, health] healthful; favourable to health; promoting health: salt'ubriously, ad. -*ly*: salt'ubriousness, n. -*ness*, also salt'ubrity, n. -*brity* [F. *salubrité*—from L. *salūbrilitatem*], healthfulness; favourableness to the preservation of health.—SYN. of 'salubrious': wholesome; salutary; healthy; healthful; beneficial.

salutary, a. salt'ū-tēr-ī [F. *salutaire*, salutary—from L. *salūtaris*, healthful—from *salūs* or *salūtem*, health] promotive of health or safety; healthful; wholesome; contributing to some beneficial purpose: salt'utarily, ad. -*ter*-[*ly*]; salt'utariness, n. -*ness*, the quality of contributing to health.—SYN. of 'salutary': wholesome; beneficial; salubrious; advantageous; profitable; useful.

salute, n. salt'ū [L. *salūtēre*, to salute—from *salūs* or *salūtem*, health, welfare] the expression of kind wishes or respects to any one present; the mark of respect shown by a soldier or officer by raising his hand to his cap; the respect shown by an officer in a march past by lowering his sword; a greeting; a kiss: in the army and navy, a mark of respect, signified by a discharge of firearms, lowering of the flag, &c.: v. to address with expressions of kind wishes and respect; to greet; to give a passing recognition to by a bow, &c.; to kiss: in the army and navy, to honour by a discharge of firearms, striking the colours, &c.: salu'ting, imp.: salu'ted, pp.: salu'tation, n. salt'ū-t'at'shūn [F.—L.], a greeting; the act

of paying respect or reverence in the usual style: saluter, n. salt'ū-tēr, one who salutes: salt'utary, a. -*ut-er*, speaking a welcome; greeting; applied in the U.S. of Amer. to the introductory lectures at colleges: n. in O.E., a place of greeting; a porch.

salvable, a. salt'və-bəl [L. *salvus*, safe, unharmed], that may be saved; admitting of salvation: salt'vably, ad. -*bly*: salt'vability, n. salt'v-ity, the possibility of being saved.

salvage, n. salt'vəj [OF. *salvage*, salvage—from L. *salvus*, saved, preserved, the allowance or compensation paid to those by whose exertions a ship, or its cargo, has been saved from loss at sea; the goods that have been saved: salt'vor, n. -*vor*, one who is entitled to salvage.

salvatella, n. salt'vəd-tē-lā [mid. L. *salvutella*, saved—from L. *salvus*, safe], a vein in the arm terminating in the fingers, formerly regarded as having peculiar influence on the health when opened.

salvation, n. salt'və-t'ā-shūn [F. *salvation*—from mid. L. *salvatio-nem*—from *salvatus*, saved—from L. *salvus*, saved], preservation; deliverance from enemies; the redemption of man by Jesus Christ from sin and death, and the bestowal on him of everlasting happiness: Salvation Army, a religious organization on a sort of military plan, founded in 1878, the doctrines of which have a close affinity to those of Methodism: salt'vatiōnist, n. a member of this body.

salve, n. salt'və [AS. *seol*, ointment: cf. Goth. *salbos*; Ger. *salbe*, salve], an ointment for healing: v. to heal by the external application of an ointment; to flatter; to wheedle; to help with an excuse: salt'ving, imp.: salt'ved, pp. salt'vəd.

salve, v. salt'və [L. *salvus*, safe], to save a ship or goods from danger of any kind; to save goods from fire: salt'ving, imp.: salt'ved, pp. salt'vəd—see salvage.

salve, v. salt'və [L. *salvo*, hail!], in O.E., to salute.

salver, n. salt'vər [Sp. *salvo* or *salvillo*, originally the tasting of meat at a great man's table, then a salver—from *salvo*, to taste, to prove food—from L. *salvus*, safe], a plate or tray on which anything is presented: salver-shaped, a. in bot., the same as *hypocrateriform*, which see.

salvia, n. salt'vī-ə [L. *salvia*, the herb sage—from *salvus*, safe, well], a genus of plants, several species of which are garden plants, distinguished by their lipped calyx and very long connectives, Ord. *Labiata*.

salvo, n. salt'və [contracted from L. *salvo fieri*, saving the right—an expression used in reserving rights], an exception; a reservation.

salvo, n. salt'və [It. *salvo*, a salute of firearms: L. *salvo*, hail! *salvus*, well], a military salute, as a *salvo* of artillery.

salvo-volante, under sal l.

salver—see under salvage.

sam or same, ad. sām [see same] in O.E., together. samara, n. sām-d-rd [L. *samara*, *samara*, the seed of the elm] in bot., a compressed, few-seeded, coriaceous or membranous, indehiscient pericarp, with a membranous expansion at the end or edge, as in the ash, maple, and elm: samaroid, a. -oid [Gr. *eidos*, appearance], resembling a samara.

Samaritan, n. sām-mā-rī-tān, an inhabitant of Samaria; a descendant of the foreign race placed in Samaria after the captivity of Israel; the language of Samaria: good Samaritan, a charitable or benevolent person—in allusion to the character of the 'good Samaritan' in the parable: adj. denoting the ancient characters used by the Hebrews before the Babylonish captivity, and thereafter in the language of the Samaritans.

Samaveda, n. sām-mā-vē-dā [Sansk. *samava*, a Vedic stanza arranged for chanting; *veda*, wisdom], the second book of the Vedas, containing chiefly texts and sacrificial formulas.

Sambo, n. sām-bō [Sp. *sambo*, bow-legged], the offspring of a negro and a mulatto; a pet name for one of the negro race.

sambur, n. sām-bēr [Hind.], an elk of the Indian hill-country.

same, a. sām [AS. *sam*, same; Goth. *sama*; Dan. and Sw. *samme*; OH. Ger. *sam*; cf. also Gr. *σάμης*; Sans. *sama*], not different or other; identical; equal; that was mentioned before: same'ness, n. -*ness*, near resemblance; similarity.

Samian, a. sām-i-ān, from the Isle of Samos: the Samian Sage, Pythagoras, born in Samos: Samian letter, a letter formed of a stem bifurcating thus Y.

salte, salt, far, lato; mote, môt, her; pine, pin; note, nôl, môte;

able, a. *sal'd-ā*, that may be sold; that finds a ready market: *saleably*, *ad. -bly*: *sale'* *sal'ablem*, *n. -bi-nēs*, the state of being saleable: *sale-work*, work made only for sale; work not executed with the usual care: *bill of sale*—see under *bill* 2: *on sale* or *for sale*, that may be bought; offered to purchasers: *salesman*, *n. -sāl's-mān*, one who attends to the sale of goods; a dealer in the way of selling; one who sells beasts at market; a commercial traveller: *sale-room*, *n. -rōm*, the room or department where sales are made; an auction-market.

salp, *n. sal'ēp* [Fr. *salzēb*], the dried tubes of a plant reduced to a granular powder, imported from Persia and Asia Minor—apelt also *salēb* and *salop*; a mucilaginous nutritious substance, chiefly consisting of *basorin* with a little *gum* and *starch*, yielded by various species of *Orchis*, particularly the *Orchis maculata*, Ord. *Orchidaceae*.

salatrās—see *salatrās*.

salesman—see under *sale*.

salic, *a. sal'ik*, or *saligū*, *n. sal'ik* or *sal'ēk* [Fr. *salique*, *salic law*—derived from the laws of the anc. *Salicus* Franks], applied to the law of France, which excludes females from the succession to the throne; originally excluding females from succession to lands held on the tenure of military service.

salicine or *salicin*, *n. sal'ic-in* [L. *salix* or *salicem*, a willow], a bitter crystallisable substance extracted from the bark of the willow or the poplar: *saligēna*, *n. sal'ig-ē-nā*, a derivation of *salicine*: *salicylic acid*, *-sā'ik* [Gr. *hulē*, matter], an acid obtained from winter-green and other sources—much used as an antiseptic, and for preserving food from decay.

salicornia, *n. sal'ik-ōr'ia* [L. *sal*, salt, *icis*, of salt; *cornis*, a horn], Linnaean genus of saline plants, Ord. *Chenopodiaceae*, natives of the sea-shore, whose species yield soda in quantities.

salient, *a. sal'it-ēnt* [L. *saliens* or *salientem*, leaping—from *salio*, I leap], leaping; beating; springing: projecting onwards, as an angle; forcing itself on the attention; conspicuous; noticeable: *saliently*, *ad. -it*: *as 'tiant*, *a. also sal'iant*, *a. -ant*, in *her.*, presenting a lion or other beast in a leaping posture.

saliferous, *a. sal'if-ēr-ūs* [L. *sal*, salt, *fero*, I produce], yielding or bearing salt; an epithet applied to the New Red Sandstone system.

salify, *v. sal'if-i* [L. *sal*, salt; *facio*, I make], to form into a salt: *salifying*, *imp. sal'ified*, *pp. sal'ied*: *sal'if'able*, *a. sal'if-ā-bil*, capable of combining with an acid to form a salt: *sal'ific'ation*, *n. -sā'ik-shūn*, the act of salifying.

saline, *a. sal'is* or *sal'it-n* [Fr. *salin*, *saline*—from L. *salinum*, a salt-cellar—from *sal*, salt], consisting of salt, or constituting salt; partaking of the qualities of salt: *n. a salt-spring*: *salineness*, *n. sal'it-nēs*, the state of being saline: *salina*, *n. plu. sal'it-nā*, the name given in S. Amer. to those superficial deposits which often occupy extensive plains on the Pacific or rainless side of the Andes—usually covered with a white saline efflorescence: *salination*, *n. sal'it-nā-shūn*, a washing or steeping in salt liquor: *sal'inf'erous*, *a. -nif-ēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I produce], producing salt: *sal'ime'ter*, *n. -nōm-ē-ter* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the quantity of salt that may be in solution in the water of the boiler of a marine steam-engine, indicated by the specific gravity of the water: *saline medicines*, such salts as *magnesia*, *potaash*, *soda*, and common salt: *saline springs*, springs which contain a large percentage of such salts: *saline powders*, *seidlitz powders*, *citrate of magnesia*, &c.

salique, *a. sal'ik* or *sal'ēk* [Fr.], same as *salic*, which see.

saliva, *n. sal'iv-ā* [L. *saliva*, spittle; cf. Gr. *salon*], the frothy fluid which gathers in the mouth—when discharged from the mouth it is called *spittle*: *sal'ival*, *a. -vāl*, also *salivary*, *a. sal'iv-ēr-t*, pert. to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva, as glands: *sal'ivāt*, *v. -vāt*, to produce an unusual secretion and flow of saliva—usually by administering mercury: *sal'ivating*, *imp. sal'ivated*, *pp. sal'ivat*, *a. -vāt*, producing salivation: *n. that which produces salivation*: *sal'ivā'tion*, *n. -sā'ik-shūn* [Fr.—L.], the act or process of producing an excessive flow of saliva—usually by mercury: *salivous*, *a. sal'iv-ūs*, pert. to saliva, or resembling it.

saliet, *n. sal'it* [OF. *salade*; It. *celata*, a helmet—from L. *caelo*, I ornament], in OE., a headpiece; a helmet.

saliance, *n. sal'it-das* [see *sally*], in OE., the act of leaping forth; a *sally*.

sallic or *sallicin*, *n. sal'it-s* [corrupt. from *salve* in *salve Regina*/hall, Queen of Heaven!], formerly in Scot., a hired mourner at the better class of funerals; two or more of these *sallics* preceded the corpse carrying long black staves surmounted by large cylindrical black hoods; in earlier times they chanted prayers.

sallow, *a. sal'lō* [AS. *salu*, *sallow* coloured; cf. Icel. *salir*; Dut. *salow*], of a pale sickly colour, tinged with dark yellow: *sal'lōwness*, *n. -nēs*, paleness, tinged with dark yellow.

sallow, *n. sal'lō* [AS. *sealh*, a willow; fr. *salicēch*: Gael. *sealach*: L. *salix*], a small tree or shrub of the willow kind; the *Salix cinerea* and *S. caprea*, Ord. *Salicaceae*, which furnish the best charcoal for gunpowder.

sally, *n. sal'it* [Fr. *salitte*, a breaking out upon, a gush; *saliter*, to gush out—from L. *salio*, I spring], a sudden rush of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; an excursion; sprightly exertion; wild gaiety; a flight of fancy or intellect: *v. to rush out*, as troops from a besieged town; to issue suddenly: *sal'ying*, *imp. sal'ied*, *pp. sal'ied*: *sal'y-port*, *n. the postern-gate in a fortified place, from which the troops originally made sallies*—*SYN.* of 'sally' *n.*: eruption; sortie; egress; range; excursion; flight; escape; levity; frolic.

salmagundi, *n. sal'mā-gūn'di* [Fr. *salimondis*; It. *salame*, salt meat; *condito*, seasoned—from L. *sal*, salt; *conditus*, seasoned], a mixture of various ingredients with seasoning; an olio or medley.

salma, *n. sal'mā* [Fr. *salma*, a hash], a superior kind of ragout of game or wild fowl that have been half-cooked for the purpose.

sal-mirabile, *n. sal'-mī-rā-b'l-lē* [L. wonderful salt]—see under *sal*.

salmon, *n. sal'mōn* [OF. *saumon*; L. *salmo* or *salmonem*, a salmon], a sea-fish, having reddish flesh, which ascends rivers to deposit its spawn: *sal'mōnet*, *n. -nēt*, also *sal'met*, *n. sal'mē't*, a young or little salmon: *salmonoid*, *a. sal'mōn-ōid* [Gr. *eidos*, appearance], similar to a fish of the salmon family: *salmonidae*, *n. plu. sal'mōn-i-dē*, the salmon family, including the salmon and the trout tribes: *salmon-fry*, the salmon when recently hatched from the spawn: *salmon-peel*, a young salmon: *salmon-trout*, a sea-trout, a migrating fish, next in value to the salmon.

salon, *n. sal-lōng* [Fr. *salon*—see *saloon*], a drawing-room; a saloon; an exhibition of the fine arts in large apartments; a gallery of paintings, &c., of living artists.

saloon, *n. sal-lōn* [Fr. *salon*, a large hall—from *sallo*; OH.Ger. *sal*, a dwelling], a hall or state-room, in a house, vessel, &c.; a spacious apartment for the reception of company.

salpicon, *n. sal'pī-kōn* [Sp.—from L. *sal*, salt; Sp. *picar*, to prick], in OE., a mixture of various meats and vegetables previously cooked, made into small patties with good puff pastry.

salpinx, *n. sal'pīngks* [Gr. *salpinx*, a trumpet], in anat., the Eustachian tube, or channel of communication between the mouth and ear.

sal-prunella, *n.*—see under *sal*.

salso, *n. sal's* [L. *salus*, salted, briny—from *sal*, salt], an eruption of hot acidulated mud in volcanic districts.

salstif, *n. sal'st-if* [Fr. *salstifs*; It. *saasefrica*, goat's-beard; L. *asazum*, a rock], the purple goat's-beard or oyster-plant, a culinary and garden plant; the *Tragopogon porrifolius*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Cichoraceae*—also spelt *salstif*.

sal-soda, *n. sal-sō-dā* [L. *sal*, salt, and Eng. *soda*], in Amer., a commercial name for carbonate of soda.

salsoia, *n. sal'sō-iā* [L. *salus*, salted, salt], a genus of plants found chiefly on the sea-shore, yielding *kelp* and *barrilla*, Ord. *Chenopodiaceae*; salt-wort.

sal's, *n. sal's* [L. *salis*, salt; cf. Icel. *sal*; Goth. *sal*; Ger. *salz*; L. *sal*; Gr. *hals*], a common culinary substance obtained from sea-water, salt-springs, and from mines; in chem., called chloride of sodium or sodic chloride; a term applied to a combination of an acid with an alkaline base; that which preserves from corruption; *fig. wit*; piquancy: *familiarly*, a sailor, as an *old salt*: *ad.* having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt; in OE., lecherous; lustful; libidinous: *v. to season*, sprinkle, or

played in cookery as a condiment, and in medicine; species of *Salvia*, Ord. *Labiata*, particularly *Salvia officinalis*, and *S. grandiflora*: *sage*, *n. ad-ſ*, full of *sage*; seasoned with *sage*.

saggar, *n. ad-ſ* (a corrupt. of *safeguard*), a clay used to make the pots in which earthenware is baked; the pots are then called *saggers* or *saggers*.

Sagitta, *n. ad-ſi-ſ* [L. *sagitta*, an arrow or dart], the Arrow; one of the old constellations: *sagittarius*, *n. ad-ſi-ſ* [L. *sagittarius*, an archer], one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters on 22nd November: *sagittary*, *a. -ſ*, pert. to an arrow: *a. centaur*, a fabied animal, half man, half horse, armed with a bow and quiver: *sagittate*, *a. -ſ*, in bot., shaped like an arrow head: *sagittal suture*, in anat., the suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull.

sago, *n. ad-ſ* [Mal. *sagu*, *sago*] a kind of starch granulated, obtained from the pith of several species of palms, and forming a light and nutritious food: *Portland sago*, a kind of arrowroot, made from the corins of *Arum maculatum* in the island of Portland.

saguaro, *n. ad-ſ* [Mex.], the giant cactus of Arizona and Mexico.

sagum, *n. ad-ſ* [L.], in *anc. Rome*, the military cloak worn by common soldiers and inferior officers, made of wool, and open in front, and usually fastened across the shoulders.

sagy—see under *sage* 2.

sahib, *n. ad-ſ* [Hind. : Ar. *sahib*, lord, master], a gentleman; in *India*, a white man: *sahib-log* [Sans. *log*, people], Europeans: *sahiba*, *n. ad-ſ*, a lady; a mistress: *mam-sahib*, *n. mem-ad-ſ* [Anglo-Indian], a white lady.

sahlite, *n. ad-ſ* [Sahlia, in Sweden] a massive variety of asphalt of a dingy green colour.

sail, *n. ad-ſ* [F. *voile*; Turk. *shakla*] a Turkish or Grecian sailing-vessel, common in the Levant.

said, *v. ad-ſ* [from *say*, which see], pt. and pp. of the verb *say*: uttered; declared; reported; before-mentioned.

said, *n. ad-ſ* [Ar. a prince], a descendant of Mohammed; a schiër or emir.

saija, *n. ad-ſ* [Russ.], a sheep-like antelope of S. Russia and Persia.

sail, *n. ad-ſ* [AS. *segl*, a sail; cf. Icel. *segl*; Dut. *seil*; Ger. *segel*], a sheet of strong canvas which, when spread out on the mast or yard of a ship, catches the wind and impels it through the water—there are many sails in a ship, and each one has a different name; a ship or ships; an excursion in a ship; in S. Africa, the canvas covering of a waggon: *v. to be moved or impelled by the force of the wind on sails*, as a ship on water; to be conveyed in a vessel; to begin a voyage; to float or pass smoothly along; to fly without striking with the wings; as a bird: *sailing*, *imp.* a act of moving on water; as a ship: a act of directing a ship by means of a chart; a act of setting sail: *sailed*, pp. *said*: *sail'er*, *n. -er*, a vessel with reference to her speed or sailing qualities: *sail'or*, *n. -er*, a seaman; a mariner: *sail'less*, *a. -less*, without a sail: *sail-cloth*, cloth of which sails are made: *sailing-master*, the officer who directs the navigation of a ship of war—now called *navigating lieutenant*: *sail-yard*, a yard or spar on which a sail is extended: to loose sails, to unfurl them: to make sail, to extend an additional quantity of sail: to set sail, to begin a voyage: to shorten sail, to take in a part of the sails: to strike sail, to lower the sails suddenly: full sail, with all sails set: under sail, having the sails spread.

sainfoin, *n. ad-ſ* [F. *sainfoin*, also *saintfoin*, *n. ad-ſ*], *F. sain*, wholesome—from L. *sanus*; F. *foin*, hay: Cotgrave writes *sainct-foin*, holy hay—as if from L. *sanctus*, holy, a leguminous plant of various species, which grows luxuriously on calcareous mountains, cultivated for feeding cattle: the common *sainfoin* is *Oxytropis sativa*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*, sub-Ord. *Papilionosæ*.

saint, *n. ad-ſ* [F. *saint*, a saint—from L. *sanctus*, holy], a holy person; one of the blessed in heaven; a title given to the apostles and certain eminent persons in eccles. history; in N. T. the name applied to all believers; one canonised by the R. Cath. Ch.: *v. to canonise*; to act with a show of piety: *saint'ing*, *imp.* *saint'ed*, pp. *adj.* sacred; holy; pious; virtuous; entered into everlasting happiness: *n. a*

term sometimes used simply for 'the dead': *saintly*, *a. -ly*, also *saint-like*, a resembling or becoming a saint: *sainthood*, *n.* the state of being a saint; the united body of saints: *sainthood*, *n.* the character or qualities of a saint: *saint's-bell*—see *smering bell* under *smearing*: *St Anthony's fire*, *erysipelas*, so called as supposed to have been cured by that saint: *St Outhbert's bands*, a popular term for the detached bead-like joints of the encrinurus: *St George's emign*, the distinguishing badge of ships of the royal navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the union Jack in the upper quarter next the mast: *St Peter's fingers*, an odd and familiar term for *deformities*, many of which have a finger-like form: *St Vitus's dance*, a disease affecting the muscles of voluntary motion: *Saint-Simonian*, *ad-mo-ni-da*, a follower of the Comte de Saint-Simon, a French philosopher who recommended a community of property as a cure for all social evils, and who died in 1825.

sait, *seath*, or *soth*, *n. ad-ſ* [Gael. *saidhean*] a coarse sea-fish; the coal-fish; the young fry are called *sillies* or *sillocks*; in the second year they are called *cuths*.

sake, *n. ad-ſ* [AS. *saca*, contention, lawsuit; cf. Dut. *saak*; Ger. *sache*], final cause; end; purpose of obtaining; regard to any person or thing.

saker, *n. ad-ſ* [OF. *sacres*; mld. L. *sacer*—from Ar. *sagr*, a species of falcon], a hawk; formerly, a small cannon: *sa'keret*, *n. -et*, the male of the saker hawk.

sai, *ad-ſ* [L. *sai*, salt], a common prefix among the older chemists, denoting a compound having definite proportions of an acid with an alkali, an earth, or a metallic oxide: *sai-sulphate*, *ad-ſ* [L. wonder-ful salt], Glauber's salt; sulphate of soda: *sai-prunelle*, *ad-ſ*, a name given to nitre when fused and cast into cakes of balls: *sai-volatile*, *ad-ſ* [L. volatile salt], the volatile salt; a solution of the carbonate of ammonia, and popularly pronounced *ad-ſ* *ad-ſ*.

sai, *n. ad-ſ* [Ind.], an Indian timber-tree, valuable for building and engineering purposes, and yielding a resin called dammar, the *Shorea robusta*, Ord. *Dipterocarpaceæ*.

salam or *salam*, *n. ad-ſ* [Ar. *salam*, peace, safety], the Eastern form of salutation, or compliment of ceremony or respect; peace be with you.

salacious, *a. ad-ſ* [L. *salax* or *salidus*, lustful—from *salio*, I leap], lustful; lecherous: *sala'ciously*, *ad-ſ*: *sala'ciousness*, *n. -ness*, also *salacit'y*, *n. -ty*: *ad-ſ* *ad-ſ*, lust.

salad, *n. ad-ſ* [F. *salade*—from O. It. *salata*, a salad—from L. *sal*, salt], certain vegetables, usually seasoned, eaten raw as a relish with other food: *sal'ading*, *n.* vegetables for making a salad: *salade*, *n. ad-ſ*, an obsolete form of salad: *salad-days*, in O.E. days of inexperience: *salad-oil*, olive-oil used for dressing salads, and for culinary purposes; in familiar language, a flogging.

salernatus, *n.* also *salernatus*, *n. ad-ſ* [F. *sal*, salt, and Eng. *aerated*], a prepared mixture of bicarbonate of soda and salt—used by bakers and housekeepers with cream of tartar and butter-milk for baking bread.

salamander, *n. ad-ſ* [F. *salamandre*, from L. or Gr. *salamandra*], a fabulous animal said to have been able to live amongst fire; an amphibian allied to the newt; a large iron poker; an iron plate employed for cooking purposes: *sal'aman'drine*, *a. -drin*, pert. to a salamander; enduring fire: *sal'aman'der's hair*, amianthus and asbestos.

sal-ammoniac, *n. ad-ſ* [F. *sal-ammoniac*], also *sal-ammoniac*, *n. ad-ſ* [see *sal*, and ammonia], a salt of a sharp acrid taste—much used in the mechanic arts, and in pharmacy; the chloride of ammonium.

salamstein, *n. ad-ſ* [Ger. *stein*, a stone], also *sal'am-stone*, *n. -ston*, a name applied to the blue or oriental sapphire from Ceylon.

salary, *n. ad-ſ* [F. *salair*, salary—from L. *salarium*, salt-money given to Roman soldiers and officials—from *sal*, salt], a fixed sum paid to a person for his services, yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly: *v. to fix or pay a salary to*: *sal'aried*, *a. -d*, having a salary: receiving a salary.—SVK. of 'salary n': pay; wages; stipend; allowance; hire; recompense.

sale, *n. ad-ſ* [F. *sale*, a sale; cf. Sw. *salu*; Dan. *sal*], the act of selling; the exchange of any sort of goods for money, or equivalent value; an auction: *sale-*

mâle, mâl, fâr, lâte; mèle, mèl, hèr; pîne, pîn; nôle, nôl, môve;

It: sacrilegious, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being sacrilegious: *sacrilegist*, *n. -ist*, one guilty of sacrilege.

sacring, *a. sá:kring* [OF. *sacrer*, to consecrate—from *L. sacer*, sacred; in *OK*, consecrating; *n. consecration*: *sacring bell*, the bell rung at the elevation of the Host in the service of High Mass—also called 'sanctus bell'.

sacrist, *n. sá:kríst* or *sá:kríst* [F. *sacristain*; mid. *L. sacrista*, a sacristan—from *L. sacer*, sacred; a person employed in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and to take care of the books; in some cathedrals, a minor canon; *sacristan*, *n. sá:kríst-án*, one who has the care of the utensils and other movables of the church; one who prepares the graves for the dead, and keeps the church clean—usually written *sacrist*: *sacristy*, *n. -it*, an apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept—now usually called *vestry*.

sacrosanct, *a. sá:kró-sá:nght* [F. *sacro-saint*; *L. sacrosanctus*—from *sacer*, sacred, and *sanctus*, made sacred], pre-eminently or exceedingly sacred or inviolable.

sacrum or *os sacrum*, *n. ós sá:krúm* [*L. os*, a bone; *sacrum*, *um*], in *anat.*, the part of the vertebral column connected with the pelvis: *sacral*, *a. sá:král*, relating to the sacrum.

sad, *a. sá:d* [AS. *sad*, sated; cf. *Icel. sáddr*: *Goth. sarks*; *Ger. sátt*] sorrowful; melancholy; gloomy; depressed by grief or affliction; calamitous, as an event; as a word of burlesque or familiar complaint, inconvenient; vexatious; bad; in *OK*, serious; grave; attentive; cohesive; of a sombre, dark shade: *sadd'ed*, comp. *-er*, more sad; *sadd'est*, superl. *-est*, most sad: *sad'ty*, *ad. -it*; *sad'mess*, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being sad; heaviness; sorrowfulness: *sad-iron*, a smoothing-iron, so named from its weight, now termed a flat-iron: *sad-bread*, in *OK*, heavy, imperfectly baked, and brown bread.—*SYN.* of 'sad': melancholy; mournful; dejected; moody; sorrowful; grievous; cheerless; depressed; serious; sedate; downcast; calamitous; grave; afflictive; grievous; heavy.

Sadden—see *Sadder*.

sadden, *v. sá:d-n* [from *sad*, which see], to make sad or sorrowful; to become sad; saddening, *imp. sá:d-ning*: *n.* in *dyeing*, the applying of certain mordants to render a material of a dark, sombre, or sorry colour: *saddened*, *pp. sá:d-n'd*.

Sadder, *n. sá:d-ér*, also *sá:d-á*, *n. -dá* [Pers. *saddar*, the hundred gates or ways—from *sad*, a hundred; *darr*, a gate, a way], a summary or abridgment in *mod. Persian* of the *Zend Avesta* or sacred books of the *anc. Persians*.

saddle, *n. sá:d-l* [AS. *saddol*, a saddle; of *Dut. sadel*, *Ger. sáttel*], a seat placed on the horse's back for the rider to sit on; among *scamens*, a block of wood nailed on the lower yard-arms: *v.* to put a saddle on; to load; to burden: *sadd'ing*, *imp. -ing*: *sadd'led*, *pp. -l'd*: *sadd'ler*, *n. -lér*, one who makes or sells saddles: *sadd'ler*, *n. -l*, materials for saddles; articles sold by saddlers: *saddle of mutton*, of venison, &c., two loins of mutton, venison, &c., cut together: *saddle-back*, in *geol.*, a familiar term for anticlinal strata, from their sloping or dipping right and left in saddle form; a hill constituting a ridge: *saddle-backed*, *a.* shaped like a saddle: *saddle-bags*, two bags of leather united by straps to be thrown across the horse's back, one hanging on each side: *saddle-bow*, the pieces which form the *arch* of a saddle: *saddle-cloth*, a cloth under a saddle, and extending behind it: *saddle-girth*, the band or girth which passes under the horse's belly to fasten the saddle: *saddle-horse*, a horse suitable for riding, or trained for it: *saddle-shaped*, *a.* in form bending down at the sides so that a rounded form is given to the upper part: *saddle-tree*, the framework of a saddle: to put the saddle on the horse, to impute blame where it is really deserved: well or firm in the saddle, firmly seated & settled.

Sadducees, *n. sá:d-dú-sé* [from *Zadok*, the founder of the sect; Heb. *tsadoq*, just], one of a party or band among the *anc. Jews* who denied the resurrection of the dead, or the existence of angels & spirits, and who adhered to the written law alone: *Sad'duce'an*, *a. -séd-n*, of or pert. to the Sadducees: *Sad'duce'ism*, *n. -izm*, the tenets of the Sadducees.

sadly, *adness*—see under *sad*.

safe, *a. sáf* [F. *sauv*—from *L. salvus*, safe], free from danger or risk; secure; no longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm; certain; sure: *n.* a box or press, generally detached, and hung on a wall, usually covered with wire-cloth or perforated zinc, in which meats may be kept cool; a fireproof chest or closet for containing money, valuable documents, and the like: *v.* in *OK*, to render safe; to bring security to: *safety*, *ad. -it*, in a safe manner; securely; without danger or hurt: *saf'eless*, *n. -nēs*, also *saf'e'ty*, *n. -tē*, the condition of being safe; freedom from harm or danger; preservation; custody; the state of making safe or secure: *safe-conduct* [F. *sauf-conduit*], that which gives a safe passage in times of danger; convey; passport: *safe-keeping*, the act of keeping or preserving in safety: *safety-arch*, an arch formed in a wall, as over a door or window: *safety-belt*, a belt constructed of some light material, or capable of being inflated with air, for enabling a person to float in water; a life-preserver: *safety-buoy*, an article constructed of very light material, generally in the form of a circle, to be thrown into water to enable persons to float till they are rescued: *safety-fuse*, a fuse employed for blasting operations: *safety-lamp*, a lamp covered with wire-gauze for use in mines: *safety-plug*, a plug of fusible metal placed in an orifice in a steam-boller, so that should the temperature of its fusing-point be reached, danger is lessened by its melting and letting out water and steam: *safety-valve*, a valve in the boiler of a steam-engine which opens when the pressure within becomes too great for safety.

safeguard, *n. sáf-á:rd* [*saf*, and *guard*], a convey or guard to protect a traveller, or a party, in times of war or danger; that which secures safety; defence; protection: *v.* to convey or protect; to make secure: *safeguarding*, *imp. sáf-guard*, *pp.*

safflower, *n. sáf-fló-er* [OF. *saffore*; O. It. *saffore*; Ar. *safra*, yellow], a kind of saffron—the *Carthamus tinctorius*, *Ord. Compositae*, sub-*Ord. Cynarocephalae*; its dried flowers; a delicate and beautiful red colour obtained from it.

saffron, *n. sáf-rón* [F. *saffran*—from Ar. *sa'faran*, saffron], the dried stigmata of the plant *Crocus sativus*, *Ord. Iridaceae*, which have a fine deep-orange colour; the stigmata of *C. autumnalis* and *C. odoratus* also supply saffron: *adj.* having the colour of saffron flowers; yellow.

sag, *v. sáf* [Sw. *sacka*, to settle, sink; cf. *Dut. sakke*; *Ger. sacken*, to sink], to sink gradually down; to become depressed; to hang heavy; to incline from an upright position; to cause to bend or give way: *sag'ing*, *imp. -ed*; *adj.* bending or sinking underneath a weight: *sag'ed*, *pp. sáf-d*: *adj.* overloaded; to sag to leeward, in *nav.*, to make a considerable leeway.

saga, *n. sáf* [Icel. *saga*], a heroic tale or myth of the races of northern Europe.

sagacious, *a. sáf-gú-shús* [F. *sagace*—from *L. sagax* or *sagacem*, wise, foreseeing], *lit.*, keen of scent; acute; discerning; foreseeing; shrewd; intelligent; *sag'aciously*, *ad. -it*: *sag'aciously*, *n. -nēs*, also *sag'acity*, *n. sáf-gú-sit-tē* [F. *sagacité*—from *L. sagacitatem*, keenness, acuteness], the quality of being sagacious; acuteness; penetration.—*SYN.* of 'sagacious': shrewd; acute; keen; sharp; quick; judicious; discerning; sage.

sagamore, *n. sáf-d-mór*, a chief among some tribes of Amer. Indians of secondary rank.

sagapenum, *n. sáf-d-pé-núm* [Gr. *sagapēnon*, perhaps the *Ferula Persica*, also its gum], a fetid gum-resin brought from the East, used in medicine; it seems to be the product of a species of *Ferula*, *Ord. Umbelliferae*.

sagathy, *n. sáf-d-th* [Sp. *sagati*], a mixed fabric of silk and cotton; a kind of serge.

sage, *a. sáf* [F. *sage*—from *L. sapio*, I am wise], wise; prudent; proceeding from wisdom; grave; well-judged: *n.* a wise man; a man venerable in years, and renowned for wisdom and gravity; a grave philosopher: *sagely*, *ad. -it*: *sage'mess*, *n. -nēs*, the quality of being sage; wisdom; prudence; sagacity.—*SYN.* of 'sage': wise; sagacious; prudent; judicious; sapient; grave.

sage, *n. sáf* [F. *sauge*, *sage*—from *L. salvia*, *sage*—from *salvus*, safe, sound, so called from its supposed healing properties], an aromatic garden herb, em-

coñe, *boý*, *sóá*: *páre*, *báá*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zend*.

Sabian, *n. sá-bi-an*, also **Sabman**, *n. sá-bé-dm* [Heb. *sabai*, an army or host—applied particularly to the heavenly host of the angels, or to the celestial bodies], a worshipper of the host of heaven; one of an early sect of so-called Christians, called also Christians of St John; also, an adherent of a heathen sect which arose in the ninth century, and which borrowed its religion from ancient Syria and from Greece; *adj. pert.* to the Sabians or their worship: **Sabianism**, *n. -ism*, also **Sabmanism**, *n. sá-bé-dm-ism*, the worship or doctrines of the Sabians.

sable, *n. sá-bl* [OF. *soble*; Russ. *sobole*, the sable], an animal of the weasel kind, found in the northern parts of Asia, chiefly hunted for its dark-red glossy fur; the fur of the animal: *adj.* black; dark-brown; in O.E., articles of dress faced or adorned with sable fur; a rich and courtly costume; habiliments of mourning.

sabot, *n. sá-bó* [F. *sabot*], a wooden shoe worn by the lower classes in France and Belgium.

sabre, *n. sá-bré* [F. *sabre*—from Ger. *säbel*, a sabre; Hung. *sabalya*, a sabre—from *sabant*, to cut], a sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the hilt, and having the edge a little curved backwards at the point: *v.* to wound or kill, as with a sabre: **sá-bring**, *imp. -ing*: *sá-bred*, *pp. -bred*.

sabretache or **sabrotasche**, *n. sá-bré-tash* [F. *sabre*, a sword; Ger. *fascbe*, a pocket], a leathern case or pocket worn by a cavalry officer at the left side, and suspended from the sword-belt.

sabulous, *a. sá-bú-lús* [L. *sabulum*, coarse sand, gravel], sandy; gritty: **sab'ulous-ity**, *n. -lús-í-ti*, sandiness; grittiness.

sac, *n. sák* [AS. *sacu*, lawsuit], in Eng. law, the ancient privilege enjoyed by the lord of the manor of holding courts.

sac, *n. sák* [F. *sac*—from L. *saccus*, a sack, a bag], a bag or membranous receptacle.

sacade, *n. sák-kád* [F. *sacade*, a jerk], a sudden check or jerk with the bridle.

sacate, *n. sák-kát*, also **sac'ated**, *a.* [L. *saccus*, a bag], in bot., furnished with a sac, or having the form of one; gibbous.

saccharic, *a. sák-kár-ík* [L. *saccharum*—from Gr. *sákhara*, *sákharon*, sugar], applied to an acid formed during the action of nitric acid on sugar or gum: **sacchariferous**, *a. sák-ká-rí-fér-ús* [L. *fero*, I produce], yielding sugar: **saccharify**, *v. sák-ká-rí-fi* [L. *facio*, I make], to convert into sugar: **saccharifying**, *imp.*: **saccharified**, *pp. -fid*: **saccharine**, *n. sák-ká-rín* or *rin*, *pert.* to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; sweet: *n.* the uncrystallised sugar of malt-wort: **saccharine fermentation**, the fermentation by which starch is converted into sugar, as in the process of maling: **sac'charite**, *n. -rít*, a species of feline, found in fine granular masses, of a white colour: **sac'charoid**, *a. -róid*, also **sac'charof'dal**, *a. -rói-dál* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar: **sac'charom'eter**, *n. -róm-é-tér* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for indicating the quantity of saccharine matter in a liquid, as in brewers' worts: **sac'charometry**, *n. -étrí*, also **saccharim'etry**, the art or method of ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in a liquid: **sac'charum**, *n. -rúm*, a genus of grasses widely distributed through the tropical parts of the world, including the sugar-cane, from which sugar is obtained; the *Saccharum officinarum*: **sac'charose**, *n. -róz*, a chemical name for cane-sugar.

saccholaetic, *a. sák-kó-lák-ík* [L. *saccharum*, sugar; *lac*, milk], applied to an acid obtained from the sugar of milk, or from gum—now called *mucic acid*.

saccoliform, *a. sák-st-fórm* [L. *saccus*, a bag; *forma*, shape], like a bag.

saccula, *n. sák-ál* [L. *sacculus*, a little bag—from *saccus*, a bag], a little sac; a satchel; a cyst or cell: **sacculi**, *n. plu. sák-úl-t*, any little cells or enclosures, as the sporangia enclosing the spores of the club-mosses; any minute investing membranes.

sacerdotal, *a. sá-sér-dó-tál* [L. *sacerdos*, a priest—from *sacer*, sacred; *dó*, I give], *pert.* to priests or the priesthood; priestly: **sac'erdo'tally**, *ad. -tál-í-t*: **sac'erdo'talism**, *n. -ism*, the spirit of the priesthood.

sachem, *n. sák-ét*—see **sache**.

sachem, *n. sák-ét* [N. Amer. Ind.], a chief among some of the Indian tribes of N. America.

sachet, *n. sák-ét* [see **sack** 1], a small bag like a diminutive cushion to contain an odorous substance.

sack, *n. sák* [L. *saccus*; Gr. *sákhos*; Heb. *sák*, a bag], a large bag made of coarse cloth or canvas; a measure of 3 or 4 bushels; 112 lb. of coals; 260 lb. of corn, meal, or flour; 364 lb. of wool in Eng.; 364 lb. of wool in Scotland; a rude coarse cloak of our ancestors; a loose upper garment: **sák'ful**, *n. -fúl*, as much as a sack will hold: **sák'ing**, *n.* the coarse cloth of which sacks or bags are made: **sák'cloth**, *a. -klóth* [sack, and cloth], in Scrip., coarse rough cloth worn for mortification, or as a mark of mourning or distress.

sack, *n. sák* [F. *sac*—from L. *siccus*, dry], a name given to different sorts of dry wine extensively used in England in the 16th century; a variety of sweet wine: **sák-posset**, a posset made of sack-wine, milk, eggs, and some other ingredients.

sack, *v. sák* [F. *sac*, havoc; Sp. *l. saccus*, a sack or bag], to plunder or pillage, as a town or city after taking it by storm; to devastate: *n.* the pillage or plunder of a town or city, as by soldiers; devastation: booty or spoil: **sák'ing**, *imp.*: **sák'ed**, *pp. -sák*: **sák'age**, *n. -áj*, the act of storming and plundering a place: **sák'er**, *n. -ér*, one who sacks: to give the sack, *figuratively* to dismiss from employment—that is, to send off with baggage.

sackbut, *n. sák-bút* [F. *sacquebute*—from Sp. *saca-buche*, a sackbut, the tube of a pump—from *sacer*, to draw; *buche*, the stomach,—as if the breath, in using the instr., were drawn up from the stomach], a kind of trombone; a kind of trumpet drawn out or shortened by means of sliders, formerly used as a bass in concerts; in Scrip., supposed by some to be a kind of harp or lyre.

sackcloth, **sák'ing**—see under **sack** 1.

sacral—see under **sacram**.

sacrament, *n. sák-ré-mén't* [L. *sacramentum*, an engagement, an oath—from *sacer*, sacred], a solemn religious rite instituted by Christ to be observed by His followers; the Lord's Supper; the Eucharist; baptism; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace; in the R. Cath. and Gr. Ch., baptism, the Eucharist, marriage, penance, confirmation, orders, and extreme unction, are called sacraments: **sac'ramen'tal**, *a. -mén'tál*, *pert.* to a sacrament; constituting a sacrament: **sac'ramen'tally**, *ad. -tál*: **sac'ramen'tal-ia**, *n. plu. -día*, rites which are of a sacramental character, but are not sacraments: **sac'ramen'taria**, *n. -déri-an*, one who differs from the Church of Rome in regard to the sacraments: *adj. pert.* to the sacraments: **sac'ramen'tary**, *n. -ér-í*, an anc. book of the Church of Rome, containing the prayers and ceremonies used in the celebration of the Eucharist: *adj. pert.* to the Eucharist.

sacrarium, *n. sák-rí-í-sím* [L. *sacrarium*, a shrine—from *sacer*, sacred], among the anc. Romans, a domestic chapel devoted to some particular divinity: the adytum of a temple.

sacred, *a. sák-réd* [OF. *sacrer*, to consecrate—from L. *sacer*, sacred], *pert.* to God, or to His worship; *pert.* to religion or religious uses; not profane; consecrated; dedicated; inviolable: **sac'radly**, *ad. -tál*: **sac'edness**, *n. -nés*, the state of being sacred; the state of being consecrated to God, or to His worship: holiness: **Sacred Isle**, a name given to Ireland from the many saints who, once to wit, were taught there: **Syn.** of 'sacred': holy; divine; venerable; religious; theological; reverend; devoted; hallowed; inviolable.

sacrifice, *n. sák-rí-fi* [L. *sacrificium*, a sacrifice—from *sacer*, sacred; *facio*, I make], the act of offering and burning a victim on an altar in honour of God, or of a heathen deity; the thing offered in sacrifice; loss made or incurred to effect some object, or to oblige another: *v.* to offer to God in worship, or to a heathen deity, a slain victim on an altar; to destroy or give up for the sake of something else: **sák-rí-fíc**, *imp.*: **sák-rí-fícéd**, *pp. -fíc*: **sák-rí-fíc'er**, *n. -fí-ér*: **sák-rí-fíc'al**, *a. -fíc'al*, performing sacrifices; pertaining to sacrifice; including or consisting in sacrifice: **sák-rí-fíc'ally**, *ad. -tál*: **sacrifice**, *a. sák-rí-fíc*, also **sacrific'al**, *a. -fíc'al*, employed in sacrifice: **sák-rí-fíc'ant**, *n. -fíc'ant*, one who offers a sacrifice.

sacrilege, *n. sák-rí-lí-jí* [F. *sacrilège*; L. *sacrilegium*, sacrilege—from *sacer*, sacred; *lego*, I gather, I take unjustly: *líc*, dedicated], the profanation of anything, or any place, sacred to the service of God; the crime of stealing sacred things, particularly out of churches: **sák-rí-lí-gíous**, *a. -líg-ús*, violating sacred things; containing sacrilege: **sák-rí-lí-gíously**, *ad.*

máte, máf, fúr, láw; méte, méf, hér; píne, pín; nóte, nóf, móve;

pale-brown colour, used as food for infants and invalids; a small light cake.

Rusa, a *rús*, pert. to *Russia*: n. the Russian language; *Russica*, a *rúshka*, pert. to Russia or the language: n. a native of Russia.

Russet, a *rús-sét* [OF. *roussét*, russet—from L. *russus*, red], of a reddish-brown colour; home-spun; coarse; rustic: n. a country dress: v. to give to anything a reddish-brown colour: *rús-sétting*, imp.: *rús-sétted*, pp.: *rús-sétty*, a. -*sét-t*, of a russet colour: *rús-sét* or *rús-sétting*, n. a variety of apple having a rough skin and russet colour.

Russia leather, a strong red or black leather, first made in *Russia*, prepared from cattle or sheep hides steeped in odorous oil of birch, much valued in book-binding on account of its complete resistance to mould and the attack of insects.

Russophile or **Russophilist**, n. *rús-só-fil*, *rús-só-fí-lí-tet* [Russos, and Gr. *phílos*, loving], one who is in keen sympathy with *Russia* or her policy: **Russophilism**, n. *rús-só-fí-lí-tém*, the conviction of such a one: **Russophobia**, n. -*fó-bí-á* [Gr. *phóbos*, fear], a dread of, or dislike to, *Russia*: **Russophobia**, n. *rús-só-fó-bí-tet*, one who dreads or is strongly antagonistic to.

Rust, n. *rús-tet* [AS. *rust*, *rust*; cf. Dut. *roest*; Ger. and Sw. *rost*], the coating formed on most metals when exposed to the air or moisture; the reddish matter formed on iron or steel—red oxide of iron; loss of power or ability by inactivity or want of use; foul or extraneous matter; a disease in grain while growing, forming yellow or brown spots and blotches, caused by the parasite *Uredo rubigo vera*: v. to gather rust or extraneous matter; to become rusty; to lose ability or power by want of use; to degenerate in idleness: *rúst-ing*, imp.: *rúst-ed*, pp.: *rusty*, a. *rús-tí*, covered with rust or extraneous matter; surly; impaired by inaction or neglect of use; rough; having the appearance of rust and a rancid flavour, as bacon: *rúst-ly*, ad. -*tí*: *rúst-iness*, n. -*nés*, the state of being rusty.

Rustic, a. *rús-tík* [F. *rustique*, rustic—from L. *rusticus*, belonging to the country, rural—from *rús*, the country] pert. to the country; rural; having the manners of those living in the country; plain; rude; untaught; awkward; unadorned: n. an inhabitant of the country; a peasant: *rúst-ical*, a. -*tí-kíl*, rough; rude: *rúst-ically*, ad. -*tí*: *rúst-icalness*, n. -*nés*, the quality of being rustic: *rúst-icity*, n. -*tí-tí*, rustic manners; simplicity: *rúst-iclike*, v. *rús-tí-kíl*, to dwell or reside in the country; to banish from a university or college for a time: *rúst-icating*, imp.: *rúst-icated*, pp.: *rúst-ical-ness*, n. -*tí-tí-á-ná*, residence in the country; state of being rusticated: rustic chair, a chair or seat made of the undressed branches or boughs of trees, or made to resemble such: rustic-work, in arch., roughly constructed masonry, in which the surfaces of stones are left in a rough unburnt state nearly as they came from the quarry.—**SYN.** of 'rustic a.': inelegant; rough; coarse; savage; unpolished; unadorned; artless; honest; simple; plain; awkward; untaught; rural—of 'rustic n.': peasant; clown; countryman; hind; swain.

rustle, v. *rús-l* [Sw. *rusta*, to move with a slight noise—an imitative word], to make a low rattling noise, as in the rubbing or movement of silk, dry leaves, &c.: *rúst-ling*, imp.: *rús-tí-líng*, ad.: making a low slight sound, as of silk cloth when shaken or rubbed: n. a quick succession of low short sounds, as of a rubbing or moving among leaves or dry straw: *rúst-led*, pp. -*ld*: *rúst-ler*, n. -*lér*, one who rustles.

rusty—see under *rust*.

rut, n. *rút* [OF. *rut* or *rut*, the lust of deer or boars; *ruir*, to roar—from L. *rugio*, I roar], the engendering or copulation of deer or boars: v. to engender as deer: *rút-ting*, imp.: *rút-téd*, pp.: *rút-tí-lsh*, a. -*ish*, lustful; wanton.

rut, n. *rút* [F. route—see *route*], the track of a wheel; a line cut in the soil with a spade: v. to cut into ruts, as a road; to cut a line on the soil with a spade: *rút-ting*, imp.: *rút-téd*, pp.: *rút-tí*, a. -*tí*, full of ruts.

Ruta, n. *rútá* [L. *rúta*; Gr. *rhúttē*, the herb rue], a genus of plants, Ord. *Rutaceae*: *rút-ic*, a. *rút-ík*, applied to an acid obtained from coconut-oil, butter, &c.; capric acid.

ruth, n. *rúth* [Icel. *hyggth*, sorrow], in OE, pitifulness; pity; sorrow; regret; *rúth-ful*, a. *rúth-ful*, a. *rúth-ful*, tender; *rúth-fully*, ad. -*ly*, ad. -*ly*, are used in poetry only: *rúth-less*, a. -*les*, cruel; pitiless; insensible to the miseries of others: *rúth-lessly*, ad. -*ly*: *rúth-lessness*, n. -*nés*, want of compassion; insensibility to the miseries of others.

ruthenium, n. *rú-thén-í-ám* (from *Ruthénia*, a name of *Russia*), an elementary body, a grey metal, very hard and brittle, and the most infusible of metals except osmium, extracted from the ore of platinum: *rúthén-ic*, a. *rú-thén-ík*, denoting an acid.

rutila, n. *rút-il-é* [L. *rutilus*, red, shining], native titanite acid; a mineral of a dark-red colour, or reddish brown, occurring in four- or eight-sided prisms, massive, and in needle-like crystals: *rút-ilite*, n. -*í*, native silicate of titanium and lime, used in painting porcelain.

rutter, n. *rút-ér* [OF. *roulier*, a highwayman; mid. L. *ruparius*, an irregular soldier—from L. *rupia*, a troop], a horse-soldier; a trooper.

ryacollite, n. *rí-ák-ó-lí-tí* [Gr. *rhyaos* or *rhudaka*, a lava-stream—from *rhéin*, to flow; *rháos*, a stone], a mineral of a white or grey colour, with a vitreous lustre, resembling glassy felspar.

ryder, n. *rí-dér*, an obsolete spelling of rider—see under *rider*.

rye, n. *rí* [AS. *ryge*, rye; cf. Dut. *rogge*; Dan. *rug*], a cereal of a quality inferior to wheat, but more hardy, and hence much cultivated in northern countries; the *Secale cereale*, Ord. *Gramineae*; *Triticum spelta* is the rye of Scripture: *rye-grass*, one of the grasses cultivated for pasture and hay; the *Lolium perenne*, and other species, Ord. *Gramineae*.

ryot, n. *rí-ót* [Arab. *rayat*, a peasant—same word as *rayah*, which see], in *Hindustan*, a farmer or cultivator of the soil: *ryotwar*, n. *rí-ót-wár*, the rent agreement made between the Government officials and ryots in *Hindustan*.

S

a. S, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a consonant. Its sound is sibilant or hissing.

Sabbath—see *Sabbán*.

Sabbatism, n. *sáb-bá-tísm*, also **Sabbatism**, *sáb-bé-tísm*—see *Sabbán*, &c.

Sabbath, n. *sáb-bá-thá* [Heb. *sabbath*, the plu. of *saba*, an army or host], armies; hosts; used only in the Scripture phrase of 'Lord of Sabbath.'

Sabbath, n. *sáb-bá-thá* [L. *Sabbatum*; Gr. *Sabbatas*; Heb. *Shabbath*, the Sabbath—from *shabath*, to rest from labour] the day or time of rest; the day of cessation from all ordinary labour or employment; among the anc. and modern Jews, the seventh day of the week, commencing from sunset on Friday and ending at sunset on Saturday; among *Christians*, the first day of the week, commencing at 12 midnight on Saturday and ending at 12 midnight on Sunday; the Lord's Day; Sunday; among the Jews, the Sabbatical year: *Sab-bathless*, a. -*les*, without repose from labour: *Sabbath-breaker*, one who profanes the

Sabbath: **Sabbath-breaking**, the breaking or profaning of the Sabbath: **Sabbatarian**, *sáb-bá-tá-rí-dn*, pert. to the Sabbath: n. a rigid observer of the Sabbath; one who keeps the Sabbath on the seventh day: *Sab-bata-rianism*, n. -*rí-dn-ísm*, the tenets of the Sabbatarian: **Sabbatic**, a. *sáb-bá-tí*, also **Sabbatical**, a. -*tí-kíl*, pert. to or resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing rest: **Sabbath-day's journey**, a distance of nearly a mile, calculated from the walls of the city where they dwell, which the Jews were allowed to travel on the Sabbath: **Sabbatical year**, every seventh year, in which the Israelites did not till their fields or vineyards: *Sab-batím*, n. -*tím*, rest.

Sabbellian, n. *sáb-bé-lí-dn*, a follower of *Sabbellius*, a philosopher in the third century, who taught that there is only one person in the Godhead, and that the Son and Holy Spirit are only different manifestations of God the Father: *sáb-bé-lí-an*, ad. pert. to Sabbellian and his doctrines: **Sabbellianism**, n. -*tím*, the tenets of Sabbellian.

soú, bóy, fótá: pure, bád: chair, game, jog, shun, thing, Kerr, seal.

rump, *v.* *rám-p* [AS. *gærumpen*, wrinkled; *Arimpon*, to wrinkle] to disorder clothes by rough usage; to pucker; to wrinkle; to crush into irregular creases; to disorder; *n.* a pucker; a fold or plait; **rump**, *imp.* *-pung*, forming into irregular inequalities, as cloth: **rumped**, *pp.* *-pid*: **rumply**, *a.* *-pit*, having rumples.

rumpus, *n.* *rám-pús* [prob. imitative, based on *rumbel*], a great disturbance; noise and confusion.

run, *v.* *rún* [AS. *riusan*, to run; cf. Icel. *renna*, Dut. and Ger. *rennen*, to run], to go, move, or pass on a surface in almost any manner; to cause to move swiftly; to move on the ground by long, quick steps; to rush violently; to fuse or melt; to become liquid; to take a course; at sea; to drive with violence, as a ship ashore; to ply or pass, as a coach or ship; to move or flow, as water; to pursue; to contend in a race; to have success; to strive at, followed by *after*; to contract, as a debt, followed by *into* or *in*; to pass from one state or condition to another; to fall; to pass; to make transition; to proceed; to discharge matter, as a sore; to extend to: *n.* flow; course; motion; a pleasure-trip; continued success; an unusual demand on a bank for payment of its notes and for the return of deposits; distance sailed by a ship; a voyage: **run**, *imp.* *ad.* in succession; kept for the race; being in motion; flowing; successive; continuous; easy; discharging matter, as a sore: *n.* act of moving on with celerity; the discharge of a wound or sore; an expeditious way of joining together pieces of material in sewing: **run**, *pp.* *run*, *pt.* *rán*, *did run*: **runner**, *n.* *rán-nér*, he who or that which runs; a messenger; a racer; a pulley; a wheel; the support of a sleigh; in bot., a leafy shoot; a slender prostrate stem rooting at the joints, as in the strawberry; to let run, to allow to pass or move freely: to run after, to pursue or follow; to endeavour to obtain: to run amuck, to run wildly and madly; to act entirely without discrimination—see *amuck*: to run at, to attack with sudden violence: to run away, to flee; to elope: to run away with, to carry off; to drag rapidly and with violence, as a horse running off: to run down, to chase to exhaustion, as a fox; to crush or overthrow; to traduce or censure; to attempt to lower or depreciate a man in the estimation of others: to run down a coast, to sail along it: to run down a ship, to run against her and sink her: to run in, *in slang*, to take into custody, said of a policeman: to run on, to continue in the same line or course; to talk unceasingly: to run out, to waste; to exhaust; to come to an end: to run over, to overflow; to recount cursorily; to go over, as by riding or driving; to examine: to run riot, to go to the utmost excess: to run through, to expend; to waste; to pierce, as with a sword; to run up, to build hastily, as a house; to swell or increase, as an account; to erect: in the long-run, at last; in the end or final result: the common run, the generality of people; ordinary course or kind: a sheep-run, a range or large extent of ground for feeding a flock: **running**, *fight*, a fight between a party pursuing and a party fleeing: **running**, *fire*, the fire of troops in rapid succession: **running**, *knot*, a kind of knot made to draw or slip easily, as on a snare for catching rabbits: **running**, *rigging*, those parts of a ship's rigging or ropes which pass through blocks: **running**, *title*, the title of a book continued from page to page on the upper margin—called also a *heading*: **running**, *goods*, to import or export them without paying duty; to smuggle: to run his letters, *in Scots law*, a process by which a prisoner, by giving notice to the authorities, may insist upon being brought to trial within 90 or 100 days after imprisonment.—*SYN.* of *run* *v.*: to move quickly; pass; rush; flee; emit; go away; flow; stream; melt; fuse; proceed; vanish; fall; pierce; stab; incur; push.

renegade, *n.* *rán-dé-gá* [OF. *renegat*, a renegade—see *renegade*], a refugee; a fugitive; an apostate; a renegade.

runaway, *n.* *rán-dé-tó* [*run* and *away*], a fugitive; one who flies from danger or restraint.

runagate, *a.* *rán-dé-nát* [L. *runctidius*, planed off; *runctio*, a large saw] in bot., applied to a leaf toothed like a large pit-saw having large marginal divisions directed in a curved and serrated manner towards the base, as the dandelion.

round, *n.* *ránd*! [Ger. *rund*, circular: Eng. *round*], a round; a step of a ladder.

rundlet, *n.* *ránd-lét*, also *runlet*, *n.* *rán-lét* [a dim. of Eng. *round*: OF. *rundele*, a rundlet], a small cask or barrel.

run, *n.* *rún* [AS. and Icel. *rún*, a letter, a secret, a mystery; cf. Ir. and Gael. *rúa*, a secret, a mystery], a secret alphabet; a Runic letter or character: *Runes*, *n. plu.* *rúna*, Runic letters or poetry, especially old Norse poetry: *Runic*, *a.* *rú-ník*, pert. to the anc. Teutons, or their language and letters: *n.* the letters of the alphabet of the anc. Teutons, principally formed of straight lines; also, the language.

run, *pp.* of the verb *ring*, which see.

run, *n.* *rúng* [AS. *krung*, a rod or bar], a staff; a spoke; a step of a ladder; a spar; a floor-timber in a ship.

runlet—see *rundlet*.

runlet, *n.* *rán-lét* [see *run*], a little stream; a rivulet.

runnel, *n.* *rán-nél* [see *run*], a brook; a small stream.

runner, *running*—see under *run*.

runnet—see *runnet* 1.

runrig lands, *n. plu.* *rán-ríg lánds*, *in Scot.*, lands where the alternate ridges of a field belong to different proprietors; also, lands which consist not of ridges only, but of alternate portions of several acres each.

rust, *n.* *rúst* [Eng. dial. *rust*, dead stump of a tree], an old woman or withered hag; a poor, lean, and sorry animal below the usual size.

rupee, *n.* *rú-pé* [Hind. *rápá*, a rupee: Sans. *rupya*, handsome], an East Indian current coin valued about 2s.

rupes, *n.* *rú-pé* [Gr. *rápos*, dirt], a form of syphilitic eruption, which goes through various stages, beginning with roseola.

rupicol, *n.* *rú-pík-ól* [L. *ráps*, a rock; *col*, a inhabitant], an insessorial bird of S. Amer., remarkable for its brilliant plumage. Also called *rock-manakin*.

rupture, *n.* *rú-ptér* or *-chór* [F. *rupture*, a rupture—from L. *ruptus*, burst, rent; *rumpo*, I break], act of breaking; state of being broken or violently parted; a fracture; a breach of peace; open hostility; a tumour caused by the protrusion of a part of the bowels; hernia: *v.* to part by violence; to burst; to suffer a breach or disruption: **rupturing**, *imp.* *n.* in bot., an irregular manner of bursting: **ruptured**, *pp.* *-túr*: **rupture**, *wort*, *n.* a British plant, the *Gerardia glabra*, Ord. *Illecebraceæ*.—*SYN.* of 'rupture *n.*': breach; fracture; disruption; burst; dissolution.

rural, *a.* *rú-rál* [F. *rural*, rural—from L. *rúrdicus*, belonging to the country—from *rús*, the country], pert. to the country, as distinguished from the city or town; pert. to farming: *ru*, *ad.* *-l*: **rurality**, *n.* *-nás*, the state or quality of being rural: *ru*, *v.* *-is*, to ramble in the country; to lead a country life: **rurality**, *imp.* *-sing*, *ru*, *ralised*, *pp.* *-tad*: **ru, *n.* *-lét*, one who leads a rural life: **rural dean**, one having, under the bishop, the special care and inspection of the clergy within a certain district: **rural decanal**, *a.* *rú-rí-dé-ká-nál* [see *decanal* and *dean*], pert. to a rural dean.**

ruse, *n.* *rú-sé* or *rú* [F. *ruse*, cunning—from *ruer*, to use artifice, formerly a hunting term for the doubling of a hare in its attempts to escape the dogs—from L. *reicio*, I reject], means employed to deceive; a little artifice or stratagem; a clever trick or stratagem.

rush, *v.* *rúsh* [OSw. *rúsko*, to rush], to tumble down with rapidity, as a stream; to move with force or violence; to enter with undue haste or eagerness: *n.* a violent motion or course; a driving forward with eagerness and haste: **rushing**, *imp.* *ad.* moving with impetuosity: *n.* a violent driving of anything; rapid course: **rushed**, *pp.* *rúsh-t*: **rusher**, *n.* *-tér*, one who or that which rushes.

rush, *n.* *rúsh* [AS. *rásc*, a rush; L. *ruscum*, a butcher's broom], a plant of many species growing on wet ground; the *Juncus glaucus* or hard rush, the *J. effusus* or soft rush, and the *J. conglomeratus* or hollow rush. Ord. *Juncaceæ*, are used for mats and chair-bottoms: **rush**, *-like*, *a.* like a rush; weak: **rushed**, *a.* *rúsh-t*, covered with or made of rushes: **rushy**, *a.* *rúsh-í*, abounding with rushes: **rushiness**, *n.* *-nás*, the state of abounding with rushes: **rush**, *bottomed*, *a.* having a bottom made of rushes: **rush**, *light* or *candle*, a night-light having a wick of rush-pith: not worth a rush, worthless, or of little value.

rusk, *n.* *rúsk* [Sp. *roscn*, a roll of bread], bread or cake sliced and exposed in a slow oven until of a

máde, mál, fár, lábo; *méte, mál, hér*; *pine, pin*; *núte, nót, móve*;

rufous, *a. rō/fs* [L. *rufus*, red], of a brownish-red colour; tawny.

rug, *n. rūp* [Sw. *rugg*, long coarse hair], a coarse, warm, woolen cloth or coverlet having a long shaggy nap; a soft woolly mat or hearth-rug; **rug-headed**, having rough unkempt hair; shock-headed.

rugae, *n. plu. rō/ā* [L. *rugae*, plaits or folds] in anat., the folds into which the mucous membrane of some organs is thrown by the contraction of the external coats: **rugate**, *a. -pāt*, wrinkled; **Rugosa**, *a. -pō*, full of wrinkles; rough with wrinkles: **rugosity**, *n. rō-gō-si-tē*, the state of being wrinkled; **rugose**, *a. rō-gō-sē*, wrinkled; **rugulose**, *a. rō-gū-lō-sē*, finely wrinkled.

rugged, *a. rō-gēd* [Sw. *rugg*, rough, shaggy], rough; uneven; shaggy; full of irregular points or asperities; rough in temper; harsh; rocky; inhospitable, as a coast: **rug-gedly**, *ad. -it*: **rug-gedness**, *n. -nēs*, the quality or state of being rugged; roughness; harshness; coarseness; boisterousness.—**SYN.** of **rugged**: rough; shaggy; irregular; uneven; savage; brutal; rude; stormy; tumultuous; tempestuous; turbulent; harsh; sour; surly; discomposed; violent; boisterous; wrinkled; craggy; coarse; hard; crabbed; severe; austere; frowning; inclement.

ragine, *n. rō-jēn* [F. *ragine*, a surgeon's rasp], an instr. for removing diseased surfaces of bone; a surgeon's or dentist's rasp; rough, nappy cloth.

ragose—see under **rag**.

ruin, *n. rō-in* [F. *ruine*—from L. *ruina*, a rushing or tumbling down, ruin—from *ruo*, I fall with violence], fall; destruction; overthrow; that change of a thing which destroys it, which entirely defeats its object, or which unfits it for use; subversion; that which destroys; loss of happiness or fortune; mischief: *plu.* the remains of any decayed or demolished place or thing, as a house or city: *v.* to demolish; to destroy; to subvert; to bring to an end in any manner; to impoverish; to bring to misery or poverty: **ru-ining**, *imp.*: **ruined**, *pp. rō-in-tē*: *adj.* demolished; destroyed; reduced to poverty; undone: **ruiner**, *n. -ēr*, one who ruins: **ruinous**, *a. -nūs*, entirely gone to decay; dilapidated; tending to ruin; pernicious; baneful: **ruinously**, *ad. -it*: **ruinousness**, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being ruinous: **ruiniform**, *a. rō-in-i-fōrm* [L. *forma*, a shape], in geol., having the appearance of ruins: **ruin-marble**, marble whose polished surface presents the appearance of ruined buildings: **ruinate**, *v. rō-t-nāt*, in OE., to subvert; to demolish; to destroy utterly: **ru-inating**, *imp.*: **ruinated**, *pp. -tēd*: *ad.* in OE., ruined; destroyed: **ru-ination**, *n. -tō-n*, in OE., and now familiarly, subversion; ruin: utter destruction; a state of misery and want; overthrow.—**SYN.** of **ruin** *v.* to subvert; demolish; destruction; impoverish; dilapidate of 'ruin' *n.*: destruction; overthrow; subversion; downfall; waste; defeat; perversion; pest; mischief; bane—of 'ruinous' *a.*: decayed; pernicious; wasteful; injurious; mischievous.

rukh—see **roc**.

rule, *n. rō* [OF. *riule*, *riege*—from L. *rēgula*, a rule; *rego*, I rule], an instr. by which straight lines are drawn, or short lengths measured; that which is established by authority for guidance and direction; the law of a society; government; supreme command; control; a prescribed mode of operation by which certain results may be obtained; an order of a superior court; in *gram.*, a statement by which some established order in the construction of words is expressed; in *arūh.*, the prescribed mode for performing any operation: *v.* to govern; to conduct; to direct; to determine, as a court of justice; to decide; to lay down and settle; to exercise supreme authority: **ru-l'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* having control or authority; marking with lines, as with ruler; predominant; controlling; reigning; *a. a rule laid down by a judge or court of law*: **ruled**, *pp. rōld*: **ruler**, *n. rō-lēr*, a governor; an instr. with a straight edge or side for drawing straight lines: **ru-l'ingly**, *ad. -it*: **ruling elder**, in the *Scottish Presb. Ch.*, a member of the lowest ecclesiastical court called a 'kirk-session,' and a layman, whose office is generally to assist the minister in the management of the secular and spiritual interests of the parish: *rule nisi*, *rōl nī-si* [L. *nisi*, unless], in law, an order issued by a court commanding a person to show cause why he should not

do a certain thing, for *unless* good reasons can be given against doing the thing, the rule shall be made *absolute*—that is, to compel him to do it: **rule off**, to detach or separate by a line of separation; to delete or deduct, as bad debts: **rule of three**, a rule in arithmetic which tells how to find a fourth term, when three are given, which shall bear the same ratio to the third as the second bears to the first: **rule of the road**, in riding or driving, let another pass you on your off side or right hand, but you pass another on your near side or left hand; foot-passengers on a pavement or footway are required to pass each other on the left hand: **rule of thumb**, practical rather than scientific knowledge—in allusion to the thumb in marking off measurements roughly.—**SYN.** of 'rule' *n.*: regulation; maxim; canon; law; precept; guide; direction; method; away; empire; government; order; control—of 'ruling' *a.*: predominant; chief; governing; controlling; prevailing; prevalent.

rum, *a. rīm* [Hind. : in the primary sense, *rum* signifies bad], odd; queer; curious; out of the way—all in a contemptible sense.

rum, *n. rīm* [in the gipsy or slang tongue, *rum* booze, good drink, strong drink: derived by Prof. Skat from Devonshire *rumbullion*, uproar], spirits distilled from any of the produce of the sugar-cane, generally from the refuse, and molasses.

rumb, for **rumb**, which see.

rumble, *v. rīm-bi* [Dut. *rommelen*, to rumble: cf. Dan. *rumle*; Ger. *rummeln*], to make a low, heavy, continued sound, as of broad, heavy wheels: *a.* a hoarse, low, continued sound; a revolving cask or shaking-machine in which small cast-iron articles are cleaned and rubbed bright by friction against one another: *a. seat for servants behind a carriage*: **rumb'ling**, *imp.*: *adj.* making a low, heavy, continued sound: *a.* a heavy, hoarse sound: **rumb'led**, *pp. -bid*: **rum'blingly**, *ad. -it*: **rum'bler**, *n. -blēr*, he who or that which rumbles.

rumen, *n. rō-mē-n* [L. the throat], the first cavity of the complex stomach of ruminants—often called the *pouch*.

ruminant, *n. rō-mī-nānt* [F. *ruminant*—from L. *ruminans* or *ruminantem*, chewing over again—from *rumen*, the throat or gullet], an animal that chews the cud, as the cow, sheep, camel, &c.: *adj.* having the property of chewing the food over again; chewing the cud: **ru-minantly**, *ad. -it*: **ru'minate**, *v. -nāt*, to pass the food from the stomach in order to chew it over again; to meditate; to think again and again; to muse on; to ponder over: **ru'minate**, *a.*, or **ru'minated**, *a. in bot.*, applied to the hard albumen of some seeds presenting a mottled appearance, and full of chalky matter: **ru'minating**, *imp.*: **ru'minated**, *pp.*: **ru'minator**, *n. -lēr*, one who ruminates or muses on any matter: **ru'mination**, *n. -tō-n* [F. L.], the act or power of chewing the cud; a musing or continued thinking on a subject: **ru'minantia**, *n. plu. -tū-tā-tā*, the division of mammals which ruminate, having four stomachs.

rummage, *v. rīm-māj* (= *roomage*—from *room*), to search thoroughly among the things stowed in a given receptacle: *a.* the proper stowing of merchandise in a ship; a searching carefully by tumbling over things: **rum'maging**, *imp.*: **rum'maged**, *pp. -māj*: **rummage-sale**, a clearance-sale of unclaimed goods at the docks, or of the remainder of a warehouse stock.

rummer, *n. rīm-mēr* [Dut. *roemer*: Ger. *römer*], a large drinking-glass standing on a foot; a drinking-cup.

rumour, *n. rō-mēr* [F. *rumour*—from L. *rumor*, a rumour], a story passing from one person to another without any known authority for its truth; a flying report: *v.* to circulate by report: **ru'mouring**, *imp.*: **ru'moured**, *pp. -mērd*: **reported**: **ru'mourer**, *n. -mēr-ēr*, in OE., a spreader of news or rumours: **rump**, *n. rūmp* [Iscl.], the trunk: cf. Dut. *rompe*; Ger. *rumpf*], the end of the backbone of an animal, with the parts adjacent; the rag-end of anything; a name applied in contempt in Eng. hist. to the remnant of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of the Presbyterian members, Dec. 6, 1648: **rump'ers**, *n. plu. -rēz*, in *Eng. hist.*, adherents or favourers of the Rump Parliament: **rump'less**, *a. -lēs*, destitute of a rump or tail: **rump-steak**, *n. -stāk*, a choice slice or piece of beef cut from the thigh near the rump.

collo, boy, fōd; pūre, bād; chair, game, fog, shum, thing, there, zeal.

a metal widely diffused in nature, but only found in very small quantities; it is analogous to potassium, and has such an intense affinity for oxygen that it burns spontaneously in contact either with air or water.

rubied, rubiform, rubious—see under **ruby**.
rubiginous, *a. rō-bi-t-wis*, and **rubiginose**, *a. -t-wis* [*L. rubiginosus*, abounding in rust—from *rubigo* or *rubiginus*, rust, mildew] in *bot.* of a brownish-red tint; red, with much grey; having the colour of rust.

rubile, *n. rō-bi*—see **rouble**.

rubric, *n. rō-brīk* [*F. rubrique*, chalk, rubric—from *L. rubrica*, red chalk, the title of a law so named from being written in red—from *rubra*, red], the directions printed in prayer-books which were formerly done in red letters; in *anc. canon-law* books, the part printed in red letters; the rule of law; the authoritative direction; an explanation or direction: *ra'brica*, *n. plu.* directions: *ra'brical*, *a. -brī-kāl*, pertaining to a rubric: *ra'bricair*, *n. -kār*, also *ra'bricist*, *n. -sist*, one versed in ancient rubrics: *ra'bricose*, *a. -sist*, marked with red: *v.* to mark or distinguish with red: *ra'bricating*, *imp.*: *ra'bricated*, *pp.*

ruby, *n. rō-bi* [*OF. rubis*, a ruby—from *L. ruber*, red], a precious stone, varying in colour between a bright carmine and crimson, next in value to the diamond; redness; anything red; a blotch; a carbuncle; among *primitives*, a letter of a small size: *adj.* of the colour of the ruby; red: *v.* to make red: *ra'bying*, *imp.*: *rubied*, *pp. -bi-d*: *adj.* red as a ruby: *ra'byiform*, *a. -byōrm* [*L. forma*], having the character of redness, or approaching to it: *ra'byious*, *a. -bi-ōs*, in *OE.*, ruddy; red.

rushe, *n. rōsh* [*F. rousche*], a plaiting or frilling of ribbon, lace, or other material on a woman's dress.

ruck, *n. rāk* [*Ice. hrucka*, a wrinkle: *Dut. kreuk*], a crease or wrinkle in cloth: *v.* to crease, as linen: *ruck'ing*, *imp.*: *rucked*, *pp. rūkt*: *ruckie*, *v. rāk't*, to rumple or put into wrinkles.

ruck, *v. rāk* [*ME. rouken*, to crouch: cf. *Dan. ruge*, to brood] in *OE.*, to squat or cower down as a hen over her chickens; to sit close: *ruck'ing*, *imp.*: *rucked*, *pp. rūkt*: *rucking hen*, a brooding hen which clucks.

ruck, *n. rāk* [*see rick*], a heap, as of stones: a disorderly mass; the herd or multitude that have no independent opinions; the sag-end: *ruckie*, *n. rāk't*, a loose heap; a confused mass.

rud or **rudd**, *a. rād* [*AS. rudu*, redness] in *OE.*, red; rosy; ruddy: *rudd*, *n. rād*, a river-fish of a reddish-golden hue, and with red eyes—also named *red-eye*.

rudder, *n. rād-dēr* [*Ger. ruder*, an oar—see *row* 1], in a ship, that part of a helm which consists of a piece of timber broad at the bottom where it enters the water, and which is attached to the stern-post by hinges, on which it turns; that which governs or directs the course of a ship or vessel; anything that guides or directs: *rad'derless*, *a. -lēs*, without a rudder.

ruddily, ruddiness—see under **reddy**.

ruddle, *n. rād-dī* [*AS. rudu*, redness], a species of red earth: red chalk; red ochre: *v.* to mark with ruddle, as sheep: *rud'ding*, *imp.*: *rud'died*, *pp. -dī-d*: also spelt *riddle* and *ruddle*.

ruddock, *n. rād-dūk* [*AS. rudduc*, a dim. of *rudu*, redness], the robin-redbreast.

reddy, *a. rād-dī* [*AS. rādī*, ruddy—from *redōdas*, to make red—from *redd*, red], tinged with red; of the colour of the human skin in high health: *rud'dily*, *ad. -dī-lī*: *rad'diness*, *n. -nēs*, a lively flesh colour; that redness of the face which indicates perfect health.

rude, *a. rōd* [*F. rude*—from *L. rudis*, rough, raw, wild], unformed by art: such as may be done by strength without the aid of art; shapeless; untaught; rough; inelegant; coarse in manners or behaviour; impertinent; not polished or refined; boisterous; harsh; inclement: *rudely*, *ad. -lī*, unskilfully; coarsely; uncivilly; violently; fiercely: *rudeness*, *n. -nēs*, the state of being rude; coarseness of manners; incivility; unskilfulness; inelegance; violence; impetuosity. — *SYN.* of *rude*: rough; coarse; uncivil; impolite; brutal; violent; tumultuous; boisterous; turbulent; inclement; harsh; untaught; raw; ignorant; rugged; uneven; shapeless; unformed; inelegant; impertinent; un-

fashioned; artless; unpolished; uncouth; rustic; vulgar; clownish; unskilful; illiterate; saucy; impudent; insolent; surly; curriish; churlish; uncivilised; barbarous; savage; fierce; impetuous; severe.

rudature, *n. rō-dē-tūr* [*F. rudature*, rudature—from *L. rudens* or *rudiculus*, a rope or line] in *arch.*, the figure of a rope or staff with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled—also called *cabbing*.

rudsey, *n. rōd-sē* [*rude* and *boy*] in *OE.*, an uncivil turbulent fellow.

rudiment, *n. rō-dī-mēt* [*F. rudiment*—from *L. rudimentum*, a first attempt or trial—from *rudis*, unformed, unused], a first principle or element; anything in a rude imperfect state: *rud'imenta*, *n. plu.* elementary instruction: *rud'iment'al*, *a. -mēt'al*, also *rud'imentary*, *a. -rī-t*, pert. to first principles; in an original or simple state; in *bot.*, in an early stage of development, or in an imperfectly developed condition.

rué, *v. rō* [*AS. Aræowan*, to be sorry for, to lament; *OH. Ger. Aræowan*, sorrowful, to regret; to lament; to grieve for; in *OE.*, to have compassion; to repent: *n.* in *OE.*, sorrow; repentance: *ru'ing*, *imp.*: *rued*, *pp. rōd*: *ru'ful*, *a. -fūl*, *wo'ful*, *sad*; mournful; expressing sorrow: *ru'fully*, *ad. -lī*, mournfully; sorrowfully: *ru'fulness*, *n. -nēs*, the state of being rueful; sorrowfulness.

rué, *n. rō* [*F. rue*—from *L. rŭta*; *Gr. rhōdē*, the herb rue], a perennial plant, used medicinally; also called 'herb of grace, because formerly employed to sprinkle holy water; the *Ruta graveolens*, *Ord. Rutaceæ*, is the common or garden rue.

rufoescent, *a. rō-fō-sēnt* [*L. rufescens* or *rufescentem*, becoming red; *rufescere*, I become red—from *rufus*, red], growing red; approaching to reddish-brown; tinged with red.

ruff, *n. rāf* [*contr. from ruffle* 1], a collar of plaited or puckered linen; anything puckered or plaited; a species of bird like a snipe, the male having long feathers on the neck which stand out as ruffs were formerly worn—the female is called the *wever*: a variety of pigeon: *v.* in *OE.*, to ruffle; to disorder: *ru'f*, *v. rāf* [*cf. Port. rufar* or *rufar*, a roll of the drum], in *Scot.*, to beat with the hands or feet, or with both, in token of applause: *n.* a beating with the hands and feet as expressive of approbation; a roll of the drum: *ru'f'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* applause by beating the hands and feet: *ruffed*, *pp. rāf't*.

ruff or **ruffe**, *n. rāf* [*perhapp. from ruffe*], a native British fresh-water fish, in size and colour like the gudgeon, and in shape like the perch.

ruff, *n. rāf* [*It. ruffa*], formerly, a popular game at cards; the act of winning the trick by trumping the cards of another suit: *v.* to trump any other suit of the cards at whist.

ruffian, *n. rāf-i-ān* [*OF. ruffen*, *rufflen*, a pander—see also *ruffe* 2: *It. ruffiano*; *Sp. ruffian*, a swaggerer, a bully, a brutal fellow, ready for any desperate enterprise or crime: *adj.* brutal; savage: *v.* in *OE.*, to play the ruffian; to rage; to raise tumults: *ru'fianly*, *a. -lī*, also *ru'fian-like*, *a.* like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent: *ru'fianish*, *a. -ish*, having the qualities or manners of a ruffian: *ru'fianism*, *n. -ism*, the act, character, or conduct of a ruffian.

ruffie, *n. rāf-i* [*from ruff* 1, which see], a strip of cambric or fine linen plaited or contracted into wrinkles, and sewed to the border of a garment, generally understood of ornaments at the wrist; disturbance; agitation: *v.* to wrinkle or plait a strip of fine cloth; to disturb a smooth surface, as water; to agitate; to disorder; to dispose; to put out of temper: *ru'f'ing*, *imp. -f'ing*: *ru'fied*, *pp. -fī-d*: *adj.* furnished with ruffles: *ru'filess*, *a. rāf-i-lēs*, having no ruffles.

ruffie, *v. rāf-i* [*O. Dut. ruffelen*, *roffen*, to pander] in *OE.*, to bluster; to be noisy and turbulent; to jar: *ru'f'ing*, *imp. -f'ing*: *adj.* rough; turbulent: *n.* commotion; disturbance; agitation: *ru'f'ied*, *pp. -fī-d*: *adj.* rough; disordered; agitated: *ru'f'ier*, *a. -fēr*, a bully; a blusterer.

ruffie, *n. rāf-i* [*from ruffe* 1], in *med.*, a low roll of the drum, accompanied with the presenting of arms; a kind of flourish upon a drum: *v.* to beat the ruffie.

ruffin, *n. rōf-in* [*L. rufus*, red], a red substance formed by the action of heat on phlozine: *ra'fous*, *a. -fūs*, in *bot.*, reddish; orange-coloured; rusty.

māte, māt, fār, lūic; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nēt, mōve;

to wander; to ramble; to wander over: *ro'ving*, *imp.* *n.* act of one who roves; a rambling; a wandering; *roved*, *pp.* *ro'vd*: *ro'ver*, *n.* *ovr.* one who wanders about; a pirate: *ro'vengly*, *ad.* *ly.* *ro'ving-mans*, *n.* *nds.* the state of roving.—*SVN.* of 'rove': to wander; ramble; stroll; roam; range; move about.
row, *v.* *ro* [AS. *rowan*, to row: cf. *foel*, *rog*: Dut. *roefen*], to propel with oars, as a boat; to labour with the oar: *n.* an excursion in a boat with oars: *row'ing*, *imp.* *n.* the act or practice of one who rows: *rowed*, *pp.* *rod*: *rower*, *n.* *ro'er*, one who rows: *rowlock*, *n.* *ro'ld*, the part on which the oar rests in rowing: *rowport*, one of the little openings in small vessels of war for rowing in calm.
row, *n.* *ro* [AS. *rdw*, a row], a line; a file; a series of persons or things placed in a straight line; a line of houses; a street.

row, *n.* *ro* [contr. from *rouse* 1] a noisy disturbance; a riotous noise; a brawl; a tumult: *v.* to acid noisily: *row'ing*, *imp.* *rowed*, *pp.* *ro'ed*: *rowdy*, *n.* *ro'dy*, a riotous, turbulent fellow: *row'dy-dow*, *n.* *do* [an imitative word], a word expressive of continuous noise: *row'dy-dow*, *a.* *-dow*, characterized by the manner of a rowdy: *row'dyism*, *n.* *-ism*, the conduct of a rowdy; noisy riotous blackguardism.
row, *v.* *ro* [a form of *roll*], in *Scot.*, to roll; revolve.

rowan-tree—see *roan-tree*.

rowdy, *rowdyish*, *etc.*—see under *row* 3.

rowel, *n.* *ro'el* [F. *rouelle*—dim. of *roue*, a wheel: mid. L. *rotella*, a little wheel—from L. *rotas*, a wheel], the little star-like wheel of a spur; a little ring or wheel on a horse's bit; in *arg.*, a roll of hair, silk, or lint put into a wheel to keep it open: *v.* to insert a little ring or wheel in: *row'elling*, *imp.* *row'*, *elled*, *pp.* *-ld*.

rowen, *n.* *ro'w-en* [said to be a corrupt. of *rough-ings*], the aftermath; a field untilled till after Michaelmas, that the grain left on the ground may sprout and produce green herbage for cattle or sheep; the grass on it.

royal, *a.* *roy'al* [OF. *real*, *roial*, royal or regal—from L. *regalis*, kindly—from *rex* or *regem*, a king], becoming or like a king; pertaining to a king; kindly; majestic; illustrious; especially patronized by a sovereign; or in his service; *n.* a large kind of paper; in a ship, a small sail spread immediately above the top-gallant-sail; one of the shoots of a stag's head; a gold coin at one time current in England—see *rial* 2; in *artillery*, a small mortar: *roy'ally*, *ad.* *-ly*, as becomes a king; regally: *roy'alty*, *n.* *-ty*, the character, status, or office of a king; the person of a king or one of royal rank; share or portion due to a king or to a superior, or to an inventor for the use of his patent, or to a land-owner for the privilege of working mines on his estate: *roy'alism*, *n.* *plu.* *roy'al-ists*, emblems of royalty; rights of a king: *roy'alise*, *v.* *roy'al-ise*, in *OE.*, to make royal: *roy'alising*, *imp.* *roy'alised*, *pp.* *-isd*: *roy'alist*, *n.* *-ist*, an adherent of the king; one attached to a kingly government: *roy'alism*, *n.* *-ism*, attachment to the principles or causes of royalty: *Royal Academy*, a corporate body of 40 members founded in 1768 for the promotion of the Fine Arts; the public school of art, where the annual exhibitions of paintings by living artists are held: *Royal Academicians*, a member of the *Royal Academy*: *Royal Assent*, the last form through which a bill must pass before it can become an Act—such assent being given by the sovereign in person or by Royal Commission: *roy'al farm*, a large and handsome British species, the *Osmunda regalis*: *Royal Society*, the oldest scientific society in London, incorporated by royal charter in 1662: *roy'al yard*, the fourth yard from the deck, on which the royal is set.—*SVN.* of 'royal': kindly; regal; princely; majestic; superb; imperial; monarchical; kinglike; august; splendid; noble; illustrious.

royne, *v.* *royn* [F. *rogner*, to pare], in *OE.*, to gnaw: *roy'nish*, *a.* *royn'ish* [F. *rogneux*, scabby, mangy; *rogne*, itch—from L. *robigio* or *robiginem*, rust], in *OE.*, mangy; scabby; mean; paltry; rude; base.
roysterer, *roysterer*, another spelling of *rolster*, which see.

rub, *v.* *rüb* [Gael. *rüb*, to rub: W. *rhwbio*], to move one body along the surface of another with pressure; to clean; to scour; to remove by friction; to fret; to chafe: *n.* act of rubbing; friction; hindrance; difficulty; pinch; sarcasm; in *OE.*, inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bow: *rub'*

bing, *imp.* *n.* act of scouring or polishing: *rubbed*, *pp.* *rub'd*: *rubber*, *n.* *rub'ber*, he who or that which rubs; difficulty; hardship; collision; a polishing substance of various kinds; a coarse file, or a whetstone; two games out of three in whist; a contest, consisting of three games; the game deciding the contest; the cushion of an electrical machine; India-rubber; the decisive game when there is a tie; in *card-playing*, a series of two or more decisive games in whist: *rubstone*, a kind of sandstone used for scouring; to rub down, to clean by rubbing, as a horse: to rub off, to clean anything by rubbing; to rub on, to live with some difficulty; to rub out, to erase; to obliterate; to rub up, to polish; to clean; to refresh, as knowledge.

rubace, *n.* *ro'bis*, or *rubace*, *n.* *ro'bds* [F.—from L. *rubet*, red], a name given by French jewellers and lapidaries to a variety of rock-crystal with rose-coloured cracks; cut and polished quartz slightly tinged with violet, and besprinkled internally with minute brown spangles of specular iron.

rubato, *a.* *ro-báto* [It. 'stolen'], in music, having certain notes lengthened in order to emphasise a passage, others being shortened in turn.

rubbish, *n.* *rub'bish* [OF. *robeus*, rubbish, a dim. of *robe*, a robe—see *robe*], the mixed materials of ruined or crumbling buildings; waste fragments; any mingled mass; anything valueless; nonsense; confusion: *rub'bishy*, *a.* *-y*, abounding in or having the nature of rubbish. *Note.*—In his remarks on the etymology of *rubbish*, Skeat compares It. *robaccia*, old goods, filth, rubbish; *robetia*, trifles, trash—both being derived from O.It. *robba*, a gown, mantle, trash, self—see *robe*.

rubble, *n.* *rub'bl* [OF. *rubble*, sing. of *robeus*, *rub'blsh*] a name given by quarrymen to the upper fragmentary matter of rocks; coarse walling, constructed of rough stones irregular in size and shape: *rub'bl'y*, *a.* *-bl*, resembling or abounding in rubble: *rubble-work*, walls built of rubble-stones.

rubefaction, *n.* *ro-bé-fák-shén* [L. *rubet*, red; *factio*, I make], that which produces redness and heat, when applied to the skin, without blistering: *ad.* making red.

rubel, *n.* *ro-bél*—see *rouble*.

rubella, *n.* *ro-bél-lá* [L. *rubella*, reddish—a dim. of *rubet*, red], same as *rubella*.

rubellite, *n.* *ro-bél-lit* [L. *rubellus*, ruber, reddish; Gr. *lithos*, a stone], red tourmaline, containing a considerable proportion of manganese, generally occurring in closely aggregated crystals, varying from a slight tinge of red to a fine pink.

rubecula, *n.* *ro-bé-ú-lá* [L. *rubet*, red], a term often used for measles, but now restricted to an eruptive disease which presents the characters of both measles and scarlet fever: *rubeloid*, *a.* *ro-bé-lóyd* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling the eruptive disease *rubecula*.

rubescens, *a.* *ro-bé-séns* [L. *rubescens* or *rubescens*, becoming red; *rubescit*, I become red—from *rubet*, red], becoming red; tending to a red colour.

Rubensal, *n.* *ro-bé-sál* [Ger.], Number Nip, a famous mountain-spirit of Germany, sometimes friendly, sometimes mischievous, corresponding to English Puck.

rubinus, *n.* *ro-bí-d-sín* [L. *rubet*, red], an orange-coloured pigment obtained from madder, *Rubia tinctorum*.

rubian, *n.* *ro-bí-dn* [L. *rubet*, red], a bitter principle of madder.

rubican, *a.* *ro-bí-kán* [F. *rubican*—from L. *rubet*, to grow red; *rubet*, red], of a bay, sorrel, or black colour, with a light-grey or white on the flanks, but the grey or white not predominant there.

rubicelle, *n.* *ro-bí-sél* [F. *rubicelle*—from L. *rubet*, red], a gem, a variety of ruby, of a yellow or orange red.

Rubicon, *n.* *ro-bí-kón*, a small river which formed the boundary between Cisalpine Gaul and ancient Italy, and by passing which Julius Caesar declared war against his rival Pompey: to pass the Rubicon, to take a desperate step in an enterprise; to commit oneself to a hazardous enterprise by a decisive step.

rubicund, *a.* *ro-bí-kúnd* [L. *rubicundus*, red—from *rubet*, red], inclining to redness; ruddy: *ru'búndly*, *ad.* *-ly*, *ru'búndlity*, *n.* *-ity*, inclination to redness; ruddiness.

rubidium, *n.* *ro-bí-d-ím* [L. *rubidus*, red—from *rubet*, to grow red; *rubet*, red], an elementary body,

draw, to draw or delineate coarsely: rough-drawn, *v. rough-footed*, a feather-footed, as in the case of certain birds: rough-hew, *v. -h.*, to give the first form or shape to anything; to hew rudely: rough-hewn, *pp.*: adj. rugged; unpolished: rough-riding, in the army, a non-commissioned officer who assists the riding-master of a cavalry regiment; one who breaks horses: to rough a horse, to break in, particularly for military service; to make its shoes rough: rough-shod, a having shoes armed with nails, to ride rough-shod, to pursue a course solely, roughly, regardless of consequences: to rough it, to rough it out, to work coarsely, or without regard to nicety of finish: rough-wrought, a done coarsely: roughings, *n. plu. rā'fings*, grass that follows mowing or reaping: in the rough, in the original material; in an unwrought condition: a rough customer, in familiar language, a troublesome and somewhat dangerous person to deal with: roughen, *v. rā'f'n*, to make rough; to become rough: roughening, *imp. rā'f'ning*: roughened, *pp. rā'f'nd*.—*SYN.* of rough *a.*: rugged; austere; harsh; coarse; untidy; untidy; austere; abrupt; indelicate; unpolished; unfinished; disordered; tempestuous; stormy; boisterous; hairy; uncut; uneven; shaggy; rascled; disordered; uncurtous; hard.

roulade, n. *rô-lâd'* (F.), an embellishment in singing, consisting of a quick succession of tones on a single syllable; a run.

rouleau, n. rô-lô' [F. *rouleau*, a roll—from *rouler*, to roll—see *roll*], a little roll; a roll of coin made up in paper.

roulette, n. *ró-lét* [*F. roulette*, a little wheel—from *OF. roller*, to roll—see *roll*], a small instr. used by engravers to produce a series of dotted lines on a plate; a game of chance played with a small ball on a circle divided into red and black spaces; a culinary delicacy.

roun, v. *roŭen* [A.S. *rūnian*, to whisper], in O.E. to address in a whisper; to whisper: *roun'ing*, imp.: *rouned*, pp. *round*: also spelt *round* and *rowa*.
rounce, n. *roŭens* [F. *ranche*, a rack], the handle of a printing-press, by which the carriage with the form of type is run in under the platen and out again.

round, *a. round* (OE. *rand* from *randan*, *agrandan*, *roundan*—from *rota*, a wheel), circular; globular; smooth or flowing, as sound or language; not defective or abrupt; not inconsiderable; large, as a *round* sum; quick, as to travel at a *round* rate; bold, as a *round* assertion; in OE., plain; free without delicacy or reserve; ad. on all sides; every way; not in a direct line; circularly: prep. on every side of; about; all over: *n.* a circle; a globe; a sphere; an action or message in a circle returning to the point of commencement; a walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer among sentinels; a revolution or rotation; a succession or recurring series, as of duties; the step of a ladder; a volley, as of firearms by troops; a short song or catch in parts returning to the same point in the performance; in OE., a dance: *v.* to make circular; to become round; to encircle; to make protuberant; to make full, smooth, and flowing, as in writing or speaking; to take the edge off anything; in *thieves' slang*, to become an informer; in OE., to grow round in form: *round'ing*, *imp.* *round'ed*, *pp.* *rounder*, *-er*, a specific name applied to a tool used by various craftsmen, as bookbinders and wheelwrights, for shaping or finishing purposes: *roundly*, *ad.* -*ly*, in the round form; in OE., openly; plainly; completely; vigorously; to the purpose: *roundness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality or state of being round; cylindrical form; fullness or smoothness of flow; boldness: *roundish*, *a.* -*ish*, nearly round: *roundabout*, *a.* -*about*, indirect; circuitous; loose: *n.* a horizontal revolving-wheel at fairs on which children ride: *prep.* around: *round-hand*, in penmanship, a style in which the letters are formed: *round full*: *round-shoulder*, *a.* having a round back or shoulders: *Round-head*, *a.* a term which was given to Puritans and the adherents of Parliament during the wars of Charles I.: *round-house*, the cabin or apartment on the after part of the quarter-deck of a ship; *formerly*, a prison or watch-house: *round number*, a number which ends in a cipher, or that is divisible by ten; a complete or full number: an approximate number: at a *round* rate, rapidly: *round-ridge*, to form round ridges by ploughing: *round-robin*, *n.* -*robbin'* [said to be a corrupt of F. F. *rouleau*, *roll*]: *round-ruby*, *a.* -*ruby*, a written petition or

memorial signed with the names arranged in circles as not to show who signed first; round table, the legendary table around which King Arthur and his knights sat; round tower, one of the lofty ancient towers found chiefly in Ireland; all round, in every direction; to bring round, to restore; to bring to a satisfactory issue, to revive; to come round, to revive; to become more plausible; to get round, to recover; to wheedle; to become able to exercise undue influence over; a round of cartridges, one cartridge to each man; a round of beef, the thick fleshy part of the thigh cut through and across the bone at the top; to round to, among seamen, to turn the head of a ship towards the wind.—SYN. of 'round a': cylindrical; circular; spherical; orbicular; whole; unbroken; globular; globose; orbed; full; plump; rotund—of 'roundness': rotundity; circularity; plumpness.

round, v. *roʊnd*, in *OE.* to whisper: round'ing.
imp. : round'ed, pp.—see *roun*.

roundel, n. *rondelet* [OF. *rondelet*—see *roundel*], a modification of the rondeau, adopted in modern English verse: a roundelay.

roundelay, n. *roʊn-'deɪ* [OF. *rondelet*, a dim. of *ronde*], any song in which an idea, a line, or refrain is continually repeated; a dance in a circle.

roundish—see under round.

roundure, n. *roñd'ür* [see round], in *OK*, circumference; enclosure.

roup, *n.* **roŭp** [A.S. *hrepan*, to cry, to call out], in Scot., a sale of goods by auction: *v.* to expose to sale by auction: **roup'ing**, *imp.*: **rouped**, *pp.* **rouped**: articles of **roup**, conditions under which property is exposed to sale by auction.

roup, n. rôp [mid. L. *rupia*, foul scurf], a disease in poultry.

rouse, v. *rouz* [Sw. *rusa*, to rush], to raise from sleep, or from dulness and inactivity; to excite to thought or action; to drive, as a beast from its lair: to awake: rous'ing, imp.: adj. exciting; having power to rouse: roused, pp. *rouved*: rous'ingly, ad.

rouse, v. *roïez* or *rds* [Sw. *rus*, a drunken fit], in OE and Eng. *dial.*, to praise; to extol; to boast, as when touched with liquor: n. in OE, a bumper; a deep draught: excess of drinking.

rousette, n. rô-sèt' [F.] a species of bat, of brownish-red colour.

roué, n. *roué* [OF. *route*, a disorderly crowd: L. *ruptus*, broken—from *rumpo*, I break], a tumultuous clamorous crowd; a rabble; a fashionable assembly or large evening-party: to *roué about*, to move about uneasily: to make a disturbance.

route, *n.* **roût** [OF. *route*, a discomfiture: *L. repus*, broken—see **route** 1], the defeat of an army or body of troops; the confusion and disorder attending a defeat: **v.** to break the ranks of a body of troops, and put them to a disorderly flight; to put to confusion by a repulse or a defeat: **route** 'ing, *imp.*: **route** 'ed, *pp.*—**SYN.** of 'route *v.*: to defeat; discomfit; beat; overpower; overthrow; conquer.

route, v. *roûte* [see root]. to search and grub in the ground, as swine: *route*'ing, imp.: adj. searching or grubbing in the ground: *route*'ed, pp.

roux, v. *roûter* [*lat. raura, to roar, bellow*], in OE. to snore; to bellow, as oxen.

1] the road or way which has been travelled or is to be passed; course; road; journey.

routine, n. ró-tín' [F. routine, rote—from OF. rout, a road—see rout 1], the round or daily course of business or official duties; any regular habit which does not accommodate itself to circumstances.

roux, n. ró [F.—from L. *russus*, red], a mixture of flour and butter baked together, used to thicken soups or sauces.

rove, v. *rove* [from *reeve* 2] to draw through an aperture or eye, as wool or cotton: in *Scot.*, to card wool or cotton into flakes: in *Eng. dial.*, to turn into thread, as 'to rove a stocking': *n.* a roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted: *roving*, *imp.* — the operation of giving the first twist to yarn by drawing it through an eye or aperture: *ro'ving*, *n.* a package, or skein, of yarn spun from the ends of bobbins or other silk materials: *roving*, *pp. rove*: *roving-frame*, the machine employed in roving wool or cotton.

rove, v. *rōv* [Dut. *roover*, a robber, a pirate] to move about without certain direction in any manner;

mãle, mál, fãr, lãr : málc, mèt, hër : pãnc, pãn : nôte, nôt, mône :

ross, *n.* *rōs* [Gael. *ros*, an eruption on the skin, and on the bark of trees] in *OE*, the refuse of plants; in *Eng. dial.*, a disease on the bark of trees.

rouel—see *roul*.

rougemel, *n.* *rōs-rin-pōl* [*L. lusciniola*—dim. of *luscini*, nightingale], the nightingale.

rostral, *n.* *rōs-tāl*, also *rostrallum*, *n.* *rōs-tāl-lūm* [*L. rostrallus*, a little beak, from *rostrum*, a beak, a bill], in *bot.*, that part of the heart of a seed which descends and becomes the root; an extension of the upper edge of the stigma in some orchids; in *anat.*, a beak-shaped process: *ros-tellate*, *a. tāl*, having a small beak: *rostriform*, *a. rōs-tāl-fōrm* [*L. forma*, shape], beak-shaped; having the form of a rostral.

roster, *n.* *rōs-tēr* [Dut. *rooster*, a list], a tabular form showing the order or rotation of officers, soldiers, or regiments for any service or duty; a list or muster-roll.

rostrum, *a. rōs-trūm* [*L. rostrum*, the bill, snout, or muzzle of animals, a ship's beak—from *rōdo*, I gnaw], pert. to a beak; resembling the beak of a ship: *ros-trate*, *a. -trāt* [*L. rostratus*, beaked, curved], also *ros-trated*, *a.* having a process resembling the beak of a bird; in *bot.*, furnished with beaks; having a long sharp point: *ros-trum*, *n. -trūm* [*L.*], the beak or bill of a bird, or anything resembling it; the prow of a ship; in *anc. Rome*, an erection for speakers in the Forum—so called from its being adorned with the beaks of an enemy's ships; a platform or pulpit from which a speaker may address an audience: *ros-triform*, *a. rōs-trī-fōrm* [*L. forma*, a shape], beak-shaped.

rostrulum, *n.* *rōs-trōb-lūm* [*L. rostrum*, a beak], *lit.*, a little beak; in *cutan.*, the name of the sucking apparatus or proboscis of the flea and suchlike insects. *rostrum*—see under *rostral*.

roulade, *a. rōs-ū-lād* [see *roue*], in *bot.*, having the leaves in rose-like clusters.

rouy—see under *roue*.

rot, *v.* *rōt* [*AS. rotian*, to putrefy; cf. *iceal. rōta*; *Sw. rötta*; *Dut. rotten*], to putrefy or decay; to be decomposed: to make putrid; to bring to corruption: *a. putrid decay*; a fatal distemper peculiar to sheep, prevalent during wet seasons and in moist pastures, and due to the presence in their liver of the parasitic worm known as the *Distoma hepaticum* or liver-fluke: *rotting*, *imp.* *adj.* decomposing wholly or partially: *rotted*, *pt.* *adj.* decomposed wholly or partially; affected with rot: *rotten*, *pp. rot'n*: *adj.* putrid; corrupt; decomposed by the natural process of decay; having some defect in principle; treacherous: *rottenly*, *ad. -ly*: *rot'tenness*, *n. -ness*, the state of being rotten; putrefaction; unsoundness: *rottenstone*, a soft earthy kind of stone, being decomposed silicious limestone, used when powdered for polishing brass, silver, &c.: *dry-rot*—see under *dry*.—*SYN.* of 'rot *v.*': to putrefy; corrupt; decay; spoil—of 'rotten': putrefied; corrupt; putrid; decayed; unsound; defective; treacherous; deceitful.

rota, *n.* *rō-tā* [*L. rota*, a wheel], turn in succession; the roll or list to be selected from by turn or in succession.

rotamē, *v. rō-tāmē*—see *rotan*.

rotary—see under *rotata*.

rotata, *v. rō-tāt* [*L. rotatus*, whirled round; *rotāre*, to whirl—from *rota*, a wheel], to move round a centre or axis, like a wheel: *adj.* in *bot.*, applied to a gamopetalous corolla, having a very short tube, and the limb spreading out more or less at right angles; wheel-shaped: *rotating*, *imp.* *pp. rotātēd*, *pp. rotātēd*, the act of turning a wheel or other body on its axis; the state of being whirled round; vicissitude; established succession; in *anat.*, the revolving motion of a bone round its axis; in *bot.*, the internal circulation of the fluids in the cells of plants: *rotate-plane* or *rotato-plane*, *a.* in *bot.*, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube: *rotator*, *n. rō-tāt-ēr*, that which gives a circular or rolling motion—applied to certain muscles of the body: *rotatory*, *a. rō-tāt-ēr-ī*, going in a circle; moving in succession: *ro-tate-ria*, *n. plu. -rī-ā*, or *ro-tato-ria*, *n. plu. -ā*, the wheel-animalcules or rotifers, so called from their circles of cilia, which under the microscope appear like revolving wheels: *rotary*, *a. rō-tār-ī*, turning on an axis, as a wheel; whirling: *rotary engine*, a steam-engine in which is produced a continuous motion round an axis, by the direct action of steam: *rotation of crops*, in *agri.*, a certain number of crops of different kinds following in the

same order on the same ground, as a green crop following a grain crop, and vice versa.

rote, *n.* *rōt* [*OF. rote*, a track or road—from mid. *L. rupa*, a road—from *rū*, *rupius*, broken; *rumpo*, I break], the practice of impressing words on the memory by mere repetition without an effort of the understanding: *v.* in *OE*, to fix in the memory without informing the understanding; by rote, without variation in the same track or road; by mere repetition without the exercise of the understanding—but to learn by heart is to learn thoroughly.

rote, *n.* *rōt* [*OF. rote*; *OH. Ger. Arota*, a rote; cf. *W. croth*; *Gael. cruath*, a harp] in *OE*, a musical instr., of two varieties, one being a psaltery or harp, the other a kind of fiddle.

rote, *v.* *rōt* [*L. rota*, a wheel], in *OE*, to go out by rotation.

rotter, *n.* *rōt-ēr*, in *OE*, an old spelling for rudder, which see; a sailor: *rotter-nail*, a large nail with full head for fastening rudder-irons.

rotter, *a. rōt-ēr* [*AS. Arither*, a ox], in *OE* and *Eng. dial.*, wild; fighting and roaring as cattle: *a. black cattle* in general: to rule the rotter, in *OE*, to be master among the herd; to rule the fight: *rotter-sell*, dung of rotter beasts.

rothomite, *n.* *rōt-ō-mīt* [from *Rothof*, a scientist], a variety of garnet, of dark-brown colour, found in Sweden.

rotifer, *n.* *rōt-ī-fēr* [*L. rota*, a wheel; *fero*, I carry], one of the rotifera, *rōt-ī-fēr-ā*, a class of animals, called also wheel-animalcules—see *rotatoria*, under *rotate*: *rotiferous*, *a. -ēr-is*, having or bearing organs like wheels.

rotted, rotten, rotten-stone—see under *rot*.

rotala, *n.* *rōt-āl* [*L. rotula*, a little wheel—from *rota*, a wheel], in *anat.*, the patella or knee-pan, situated at the front of the knee-joint.

rotand, *a. rō-tānd* [*L. rotundus*, wheel-shaped—from *rota*, a wheel], round; spherical; inclining to be round: *rotundity*, *n. -it-ū-t-ē* [*L. rotunditas*], roundness; sphericity: *rotundum*, *n. -dūm*, also *rotund-ādo*, *n. -dō*, a building that is round both on the outside and inside, as the Pantheon of Rome.

rotundifolius, *a. rō-tānd-ī-fō-lī-ūs* [*L. rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf], in *bot.*, having round leaves.

rouble, *n.* *rō-bī* [*Rus. rubli*] a Russian silver coin, varying in value from below to considerably above 3s.: the paper rouble in 1877 was valued at 1s. 10d.—also spelt *rubal* and *ruble*.

roué, *n.* *rō-ē* [*F. roué*, one broken on the wheel—from *rouer*, to break on the wheel; *roue*, a wheel—from *L. rota*, a wheel], one devoted to a profligate life; a confirmed rake.

rouge, *n.* *rōzh* [*F. rouge*—from *L. ruber*, red; *L. ruber*, *rufus*, red], a delicate red paint, prepared from safflower, and used to impart an artificial bloom to the cheeks; a fine red clay used for cleaning jewelry: *adj.* red: *v.* to tinge the cheeks with rouge; to tinge or paint with rouge: *rouging*, *imp.* *pp. rouged*, *pp. rōzhēd*: *adj.* tinged with rouge, as the face: *rouge-et-noir*, *ad. -et-ner* [*F. red and black*], a notorious game of chance played by means of cards, and so called from the table on which it is played being divided into small red and black compartments.

rough, *a. rāf* [*AS. Arāh* or *rūh*; cf. *Dan. rā*; *Dut. ruych*; *Ger. rauch*, rough, hairy], not smooth or plain; rugged; not wrought or polished; violently agitated, as the sea; stormy, as the weather; harsh to the taste or ear; grating; rugged of temper: coarse in manners; crude; imperfect; hard-featured; hairy or shaggy; in *OE*, terrible; dreadful: *n.* state of being coarse or unfinished, as articles in the rough: *roughing*, *imp.* *pp. roughed*, *pp. rāft*: *roughly*, *ad. -ly*, in a rough manner; with uneven surface; harshly; severely: *roughness*, *n. -ness*, the quality or state of being rough; unevenness; harshness; asperity; ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners: *roughish*, *a. -ish*, rather rough: *roughs*, *n. plu. rāf's*, coarse unmanly men: rowdies; blackguards; ruffians: to rough it, to put up with inconveniences and hardships, as in travelling: *roughing-in*, in *arch.*, a plastering of three coats on brick or stone work: *rough-cast*, *n.* a rude or first model; fluid mortar mixed with fine gravel, employed as a finishing coat on outer walls: *v.* to mould in a rude unfinished state: *rough diamond*, a diamond uncut; a person possessing great worth, but rude and unpollished in manners: *rough draft* or *drought*, a first or unfinished sketch or representation: to rough-

coie, boy, fūt; yūre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

rope, n. *rōp* [A.S. *rūp*, a rope: cf. Icel. *rōp*; Dut. *reep* or *roep*], a cord or line composed of several strands twisted together; a small cable; a row of things depending, as of onions: v. to draw out or extend into a string or thread by means of a glutinous or adhesive quality: *ro'ping*, imp.: n. the state or quality of being glutinous and adhesive: *roped*, *rop'ed*: *ropy*, a. *rō'pī*, stringy; adhesive: *ropiness*, n. *-nēs*, aptness to draw out into strings or threads without breaking; the partial viscosity and roping of syrupy liquors: *ro'pery*, n. *-pēr-t*, a place where ropes are made; in O.E., rogue's tricks: *ro'pish*, a. *-pīsh*, tending to ropiness: *ro'per*, n. *-pēr*, a ropemaker: *rope-dancer*, one who walks and performs feats on an extended rope: *rope-ladder*, a ladder made of ropes, hung over a ship's side, or otherwise used, as being easily portable: *ropemaker*, one who makes ropes: *ropemaking*, n. the making of ropes: *rope-porter*, n. a mounted pulley over which the ropes of steam-ploughs are conveyed from the ground after use in order to prevent injury from friction: *ropewalk*, a long covered walk where ropes are extended as they are spun: *rope-yarn*, yarn consisting of single threads for making ropes: a rope of sand, a band easily broken; anything worthless as a tie or bond of union: *rope-trick*, in O.E., a trick or deed which deserves the rope or halter.

Roqueblaire, n. *rōk-ā-lā'ēr* [after the Duke de *Roqueblaire*], a short cloak or surcoat, made to button from top to bottom, much used in the beginning of last century—also *roquale*, *rōk-ē-lā*.

rosinorous, a. *rō-rīf-ā-rūs* [L. *rōsifer*, dew-bringing], generating or producing dew.

rosqual, n. *rō-s'kāl* [Norw. *rospār*, head—from Icel. *rospār*, rose and *haur*, a whale] the piked or funny whale, larger but less valuable than the common whale.

rosaniline, n. *rō-sān-ī-līn*, or *rosine*, n. *rō-sē-līn* [rose, and *aniline*], one of the aniline dyes, prepared by heating aniline with arsenic acid; a dye of a rose or red colour.

rosary, n. *rō-sā-rī* [OF. *rosier*, a rosary—from L. *rosarium*, pert. to roses; *rosarium*, a rose-garden—from *rosa*, a rose: see *rosa*], a title of many works, collections of ballads, &c., consisting of compendiums of flowers, as it were, culled from preceding authors, —latterly specially appropriated to a string of beads, representing by their size paternosters and Ave Marias to be recited in a certain order. *Note*.—*rosary* was originally a garland of roses with which to crown the image of the Virgin, *F. chapelier de roses*, shortly called *rosaire*; then a garland or necklace of threaded beads, serving to mark off prayers as they were recited: a *rosary* has five divisions, or a trinity of five, each division containing ten beads, each for an Ave Maria, and one large bead for a paternoster: the complete roll thus consists of 150 Ave Marias, 15 paternosters, and 15 Doxologies.

rose, n. *rōz* [F. *rose*—from L. *rosa*; Gr. *rhōdōn*, a rose; It. *rosa*; Ger. and Dan. *rosē*], a well-known plant, or its universally admired flower, having many species and varieties: *rosaceous*, a. *rō-sā-sh-ās*, belonging to the order of plants called *Rosa'cea*, *-sh-ē*, like a rose; in bot., applied to corollas having separate sessile petals like the rose: *rosacic*, a. *rō-sā-sh-āk*, applied to a substance (rosacic acid) of a brick-like, rose, or red colour, deposited by the urine in gout and inflammatory fevers: *roséal*, a. *rō-sā-ēl*, like a rose in smell or colour: *ro'seate*, a. *-āt*, of a rose colour: resembling a rose: *ro'sy*, a. *-tī*, blooming red; blushing; charming: *ro'siness*, n. *-tī-nēs*, the quality of being rosy; resemblance to the colour of the rose: *rose-coloured* or *rose-hued*, a. having the colour of a rose: *rosebud*, a rose before it expands: *rose-bush*, the shrub or plant which bears roses: *rose-diamond*, a diamond nearly hemispherical, cut into twenty-four triangular planes or facets—see *brilliant*: *roseeppor*, a confection or sweetmeat; a ruddy eruption upon the nose: *rose-engine*, an appendage to the turning-lathe, by which a surface of wood or metal, as a watch-case, is engraved with a variety of curved lines, presenting some resemblance to a full-blown rose: *rose-gall*, a curious excrescence on the dog-rose: *rose-mallow*, the hollyhock: *rose-pink*, a pigment of a rose colour: *ad.* having a pink colour, like that of the rose: *rose-quartz*, a more or less transparent variety of quartz, of a fine rose-red or pink colour: *rose-turning*, the use of the rose-engine, or the pattern produced thereby: *rose-water*, a perfume

distilled from rose-leaves: *rose-window*, in arch., a circular window with its compartments branching from a centre, forming divisions which bear a general resemblance to the leaves of a rose: *rosewood*, a wood of Brazil, highly esteemed as a veneer, and which, when fresh, has a faint but agreeable smell of roses; the timber of two or three species of *Triplaris*, Ord. *Leguminosae*—also referred to species of *Dalbergia*: under the rose, a translation of the Latin '*sub rosa*,' which signifies, in a manner that forbids disclosure; in secrecy; privately: Latham connects this phrase with the practices of the secret sect of the *Rosicrucians* of the 17th century, who were popularly styled the brothers of the *rose cross*—see *Rosicrucians*: Wars of the Roses, in Eng. hist., the long and bloody feuds between the houses of York and Lancaster for the possession of the Eng. crown—the white rose being the badge of the house of York, and the red rose that of the house of Lancaster.

rose, n. *rōs*, also *rose-rash*, n. *rōs-rāsh* [rose, and rash, an eruption] in Scot., an eruption on the skin of small rose-coloured patches, very slightly elevated; *crystalis*; St Anthony's fire.

rose, pt. of rise, which see.

roselite, n. *rō-sē-lī* [after G. Rose, a German naturalist], a deep rose-red-coloured variety of cobalt bloom.

rosemary, n. *rōs-mā-rī* [L. *rosmarinus*, rosemary—from *rōs*, dew; *marinus*, marine—from *mare*, the sea], a pretty, fragrant, ever-green shrub, employed in making Hungary-water—so named from some supposed connection with 'sea-spray'; also *rosemarian*, *-mā-rīn*; the *Rosmarinus officinalis*, Ord. *Labiata*.

rosella, n. *rō-sē-lī* [L. *rosa*, a rose—so called from its colour], in med., a rose-coloured rash of several varieties.

rosét, n. *rō-sē* [F. *rosette*, red ink or red chalk—from F. *rose*; L. *rosa*, a rose], a rose-coloured pigment.

Rosetta-stone, n. *rō-sē-tā-stōn*, a stone discovered at Rosetta, in Egypt, in 1799, by M. Bousard, a French officer of Engineers, which bore an inscription in hieroglyphic, in demotic or enchorial characters, and in the Greek language, by the aid of which a key was obtained to the hieroglyphics of anc. Egypt.

rosetta-wood, n. *rō-sē-tā-wood*, a fine E. Ind. wood, orange-red and deeply veined, used in cabinet-work.

rosette, n. *rō-sē* [F. *rosette*, a dim. of F. *rose*, a rose—from L. *rosa*, a rose], ribbon arranged in a cluster somewhat like a rose, and used as an ornament or badge; in arch., a rose-like ornament used in decorations; in bot., a cluster of leaves disposed in close circles.

rosarium, n. *rō-sā-rī-ūm* [L. *rosarium*, a rose-garden or bed of roses—from *rosa*, a rose], a garden or parterre devoted to the cultivation of roses.

Rosicrucian, n. *rō-sī-k'rō-sh-ān* [L. *rōs*, dew; *crux* or *crucem*, a cross—the founder of the sect being Brother Christian *Rosicrucius* (i.e., Rosy Cross), who is represented as having been alive in the 14th century and as having died at the age of 106], one of a secret sect of philosophers, or rather fanatic alchemists, who were especially prominent in Germany in the beginning of the 17th century, making great pretensions to science, and asserting that they possessed the secret of the philosopher's stone; according to them, dew was the most powerful dissolvent of gold, and their possession of light was signified by the figure of the cross on their crucibles: *Rosicrucian*, a. *-sh-ān*, pert. to the Rosicrucians or their arts.

rosiers, n. *rō-sī-ēr* [F. *rosier*, a rose-bush—from L. *rosarium*, a rose-garden] in O.E., a rose-bush.

rosil, n. *rō-sī*, also *rosam*, n. *rō-sām* [W. *rhos*, a moor, a waste upland], in O.E., applied to land in consistence between sand and clay: *ros'ally*, a. *-tī*, friable.

rosin, n. *rō-sīn* [another spelling of *resin*, which see], the residuum of turpentine after the oil is distilled off: v. to rub or cover with rosin: *ros'ing*, imp.: *ros'ined*, pp. *-nd*: *ros'iny*, a. *-m-ā*, partaking of the qualities of rosin.

rosollic, a. *rō-sō-sh-āk* [L. *rosa*, a rose], a term applied to an acid: *rosollic acid*, a brilliant red-colouring matter, called also *aurin*.

rosolio, n., also *rosoglio*, n. *rō-sō-lī-ō* [It.], a liqueur made from essence of vanilla, essence of amber, and oil of roses dissolved in alcohol, to which are added a clear syrup of sugar and water.

rodle, *māl*, *fūr*, *lūō*; *mēle*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīnē*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nōt*, *mōōē*;

incredible tale of wild adventure in love or war resembling those of the middle ages: *adj.* sprung from the literary Latin and the dialects of anc. Italy: *v.* to lie; to deal in extravagant stories: *romancing*, *imp.* *rô-mân-stng*: *adj.* indulging in romance: *romanced*, *pp.* *-mânst*: *roman*, *ear*, *n.* *-er*, also *roman*, *ear*, *n.* *-ist*, one who writes romances; one who invents wild and extravagant stories of love or war; a teller of falsehoods: *romancero*, *n.* *rô-mân-erô* (Sp.), a collection of national ballads or romances: *Ro-manasque*, *n.* *-sk* (F.), the style of architecture and ornament adopted in the later Roman empire; the common dialects of some of the southern districts of France, founded on the literary Latin and the dialects of anc. Italy; in *point*, that which is made up of fable and romance: *Romansch*, *n.* *-mânsh*, the romance language of the Grisons of Switzerland—also spelt *Romanech*, *Romanech*, *Romanech*: *Romany*, *Romany*, *n.* *rôm-d-nt*, a gipsy; the language of the gipsies.—*SYN.* of 'romance' *n.*: fable; fiction; tale; novel; story. *Romancism*, *Romanist*, *Romanise*—see under *Roman*.

romantic, *n.* *rô-mân-tik* (from *romance*, which see), *part.* to romance, or resembling it; wild; extravagant; full of wild or fantastic scenery, with which the sublime and the beautiful are more or less blended: *romantic*, *ad.* *-t*: *romanticism*, *n.* *-tism*, the state of being romantic: *romanticism*, *n.* *-tism*, a term used to express the unnatural productions of the modern French school of novelists: *romanticist*, *n.* a follower of romanticism.—*SYN.* of 'romantic': sentimental; fanciful; fictitious; wild; chimerical; extravagant.

romanesque, *n.* *rô-mân-sk* (after Count *Roman*), a brownish-black variety of lime-garnet.

Romic, *n.* *rôm-ik* (L. *Rôma*, Rome), an adaptation of the Roman alphabet for phonetic purposes: *Romic*, *n.* *rôm-ik*, or of belonging to the Church of Rome; a term offensively applied to the adherents of the R. Cath. Ch.: *Romic*, *ad.* *-t*.

romp, *n.* *rôm-p* [another spelling of *ramp*, which see], a young spruce of unrestrained spirits; a girl noisy and boisterous in play: *v.* to play in a rude and boisterous manner: *romping*, *imp.* *n.* act of one who romps: *adj.* boisterously playful: *romped*, *pp.* *romp'd*: *rompish*, *ad.* *-tish*, given to boisterous play; inclined to romp: *rompishly*, *ad.* *-tish*: *rompishness*, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being rompish; disposition to rude sport; rudeness.

roude, *n.* *rô-nd* (F.—from *rond*, round, spherical; *boss*, a bunch, a swelling) in *arch.*, a term applied to sculptured objects in their full forms, in contradistinction to those which are in *relief*, or attached more or less to a plane or ground.

rondeau or *ronde*, *n.* *rôn-dô* (F. *rondeau*, a rondeau—*from* *rond*, round: see *round*), a poem, usually of thirteen lines or verses, divided into three parts, parts of which are repeated; a musical composition in three strains, the second and third ending with the first part repeated.

rondeau, *n.* *rôn-dô* (OF., anything round, a scroll) a poem of thirteen or fourteen lines, constructed on only two rhymes throughout, with two lines repeated.

roundness, *n.* *rôn-dêr* (F. *rondeur*, roundness; *rond*, round—see *round*) in *OE.*, a circle; a round.

roue, *n.* *rôn* (Sw. *runna*, a rain-spout), in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, a spout for carrying rain-water from the roof to the ground; a run of ice.

roug, *n.* *rô-ug*, *OE.* for *rung*, the round of a ladder—see *rung* 2.

Röntgen rays [from the inventor], photographic rays of great intensity, used especially in photographing opaque bodies, as in anatomy.

rounyou or *rounion*, *n.* *rôn-yôn* (OF. *roigne*, itch, scab, scurf—from L. *robigo* or *robiginem*, rust), in *OE.*, one much diseased with itch and scurf, applied in contempt to a woman; a drab—see also *roynish*.

rood, *n.* *rôd* (AS. *rôd*, a rod or pole, a cross: cf. *Fris. rode*; Ger. *ruhe*), a cross; an *anc.* instr. of punishment, consisting of one rod laid at right angles over another; the figure of Christ on the cross, generally with a representation of the Virgin Mary and St John on either side, formerly in most R. Cath. churches: *rood-loft*, a gallery, generally placed over the chancel-screen in parish churches, on which the cross or rood was set to view: by the rood, by the cross, a form of words formerly used in swearing.

rood, *n.* *rôd* (from *rood* 1, which see), the fourth part of an acre; 40 square poles or perches.
roof, *n.* *rôf* (AS. *hrôf*, a roof: cf. O.Dut. *roef*; Russ. *krôf*), the top part or cover of a house or other building; the inner side of a vault or arch; the interior upper part; a house or dwelling; the upper part of the mouth; the palate: *v.* to cover or furnish with a roof; to shelter: *roofing*, *imp.* *n.* the materials of a roof: *roofed*, *pp.* *rôft*: *roofy*, *ad.* *-t*, having roofs: *roofless*, *n.* *-less*, having no house or home: *gable roof*, a roof like an inverted V: *roof-tree*, the beam in the angle of a roof; the roof; a familiar term applied to one's home: *king-post roof*, a roof which is tied to the tie-beam by a king-post or piece to prevent the beam bending: *hip roof*, a roof with a slant on all four sides: *M roof*, double roof, such as is seen covering factories in the form of an inverted W: *shed roof*, a roof with one slope, as seen in a lean-to shed.

rook, *n.* *rôk* (AS. *Arde*, a rook; cf. Dan. *raage*; Sw. *rôk*; Dut. *roek*), a bird of the crow family, having the base of the bill bare of feathers, and noted for its thievish propensities; a cheat; a sharper; a thief: *v.* to cheat: *rook'ing*, *imp.* *n.* *rooked*, *pp.* *rôk't*: *rookery*, *n.* *rôk-ê-ri*, a place where rooks congregate and build their nests; a close assemblage of poor mean buildings inhabited by the lowest poor; a haunt of thieves, &c.: *rooky*, *ad.* *rôk't*, inhabited by rooks.

rook, *n.* *rôk* (F. *roc*; Pers. *rokh*), the rook or tower at chess; the castle at chess.

rook, *v.* for *ruck* 2, which see.

room, *n.* *rôm* (AS. *rûm*, room: cf. Icel. *rum*; Goth. *rum*; Ger. *raum*), space; place or space unoccupied; an apartment of a house; station; place of another; stead; scope; opportunity; possible admission or mode; latitude; compass: *roomful*, *n.* *-ful*, as many as a room will hold: *roomy*, *ad.* *-t*, having ample room; spacious: *roomily*, *ad.* *-t*: *roominess*, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being roomy; large extent of space; spaciousness: to give room, to withdraw, to allow others to pass or be seated: to make room, to open a space, way, or passage.
roost, *n.* *rôst* (AS. *hrôst*, a bird's roost: O.Dut. *roest*), the pole or perch on which a bird settles itself to rest: *v.* to sit or sleep on the branch of a tree, or on any other thing, as a bird at night: *roosting*, *imp.* *n.* *roost'ed*, *pp.* *rooster*, *n.* *-er*, a cock: *âs roost*, in a state of rest or sleep.

root, *n.* *rôt* (Icel. *rôd*, a root), that part of a plant which descends into and fixes itself in the earth, and through which the plant is nourished; a plant whose root is caudex; the part of anything resembling a root in manner of growth; the lower part of a thing; the original or cause of anything; first ancestor; impression; durable effect; in a language, that element which serves as a common basis to one or more words, the root being contained in the language itself, or in its older forms derived from a foreign language; in *alg.*, the value of an unknown quantity in an equation; in *arith.*, any number which multiplied by itself produces a square or other power—that number is the root of the square or power: *v.* to plant or fix in the earth; to enter the earth; to take root; to impress deeply; to tear up from the ground; to tear up the earth with the snout, as swine; to extirpate, with up: *root'ing*, *imp.* taking root; turning up the earth with the snout, as swine: *root'ed*, *pp.* *adj.* fixed and grown by roots; deep; radical: *root'edly*, *ad.* *-t*, in a rooted manner; strongly: *root'edness*, *n.* *-ed-ness*, the state or condition of being rooted: *root'y*, *ad.* *-t*, full of roots: *root'less*, *n.* *-tless*, the state of being full of roots: *root'less*, *n.* *-less*, without a root: *root'let*, *n.* *-let*, a little root; a radicle: *root-leaf*, in bot., a leaf growing immediately from the root: *root-stock*, in bot., a subterranean prostrate stem which emits roots from its lower surface: *root-crop*, a crop of esculent roots, as the potato or turnip, &c.: to take root, to become planted or fixed; to increase and spread: to tear up by the root, to eradicate; to extirpate: root and branch, in a complete degree: totally.

rooyebok, *n.* *rô-yê-bôk* (Dut. *rooyen*, to regulate—from their habit of walking in single file), an antelope of S. Africa, having a graceful form and finely shaped horns.
ropalie, *a.* *rô-pâl-ik* (Gr. *rhupalon*, a club), club-formed.

&c.: rodent, a. rodént, gnawing: n. one of the gnawers, as the rat, the squirrel, &c.

rodemontade, n. *rodé-môn-tâd* [F. *rodemontade*; It. *rodemontada*, bluster—from *Rodomonte*, a brave but proud and insolent character in Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso'] empty noisy bluster; empty vaunting or ranting: v. to boast or bluster: *rodemontad*, imp.: *rodemontad*, pp.: *rodemontad*, dist., n. *-dist*, or *rodemontador*, n. *-der*, one who indulges in boasting and bluster—also erroneously spelt *rodemontade*.

roe, n. ro, also *reebeck*, n. *ro-bâk* [A.S. *roð*, a roe-deer; cf. Icel. *roð*; Dan. *roð*; Ger. *roð*, *reebeck*], a small species of deer, remarkable for its agility in leaping; erroneously the female of the hart.

roe, n. ro [Icel. *Aragna*, spawn: Sw. *rom*: Dut. *roghe*; Ger. *rogen*], the eggs or spawn of fish: *reed*, a. *rod*, filled or impregnated with roe: hard, roe, familiarly applied to the spawn of the female: *soot roe*, to the milt of the male: *roostone*, a familiar term for *Coltita*, from its being composed of a mass of small rounded grains or spherules, presenting a considerable resemblance to the roe of a fish.

rogation, n. *ro-pâ-shân* [F. *rogation*, *rogation-day*—from L. *rogationes*, a question—from *rogo*, I ask], litany; supplication: *rogation-week*, the second week before Whitsunday, so called from the prayers offered up on the first three days for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devoutness of Holy Thursday—called specially *rogation-days*.

rogue, n. *rog* [F. *rogue*, supercilious: Bret. *rok*, *rog*, haughty, insolent; cf. Ir. and Gael. *ruccas*, pride], an idle disreputable person; a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a dishonest person; a familiar term of slight endearment; a sly fellow: *roguey*, n. *ro-gue-ry*, cheating; dishonest practices; waggy: *ro-guish*, a. *-guish*, fraudulent; dishonest; waggy; slightly mischievous: *ro-guishly*, ad. *-ly*: *ro-guishness*, n. *-ness*, the quality or state of being *roguish*; mischievousness; cunning: *rogue's march*, an air played when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment: *rogue's yarn*, yarn of different twist and colour to the rest, inserted in the royal cordage to distinguish it from that used in the merchant service.

roll, v. *roil* [OF. *roeler*, to disturb] to render turbid, as wine or other liquor, by stirring up the sediment; to excite to anger or resentment; to vex and disturb: *rolling*, imp.: *rolled*, pp. *roiled*—also spelt *rie*, v. *ril*: *rolling*, imp.: *rolled*, pp. *ried*.

roll, v. *roil* [OF. *roeler*, to wander about], in OE., to range; to wander about: *rolling*, imp.: *rolled*, pp. *roiled*.

roller, v. *rois-ter* [F. *rustre*, a swaggerer: OF. *ruste*, a rustic—from L. *rusticus*, rustic—from *rus*, the country], to behave turbulently; to bluster: *rolster*, n., also *rols-ter*, n. *-er*, a rude, blustering, turbulent fellow: *rols-ter*, imp.: *ad*, *rols-ter*, upbraiding; violent: *rols-tered*, pp. *-terd*: *rolsting*, a. OE. for *rolstering*.

rolle, n. *rol* [F. *rol*, a roll, a scroll—from L. *rotula*, a dim. of *rota*, a wheel], a part or character in a play or other public performance.

roll, v. *rol* [OF. *roeler*; mid. L. *rotulare*, to roll—from L. *rota*, a wheel], to move by turning over and over; to move round, as a wheel; to revolve; to cause to revolve; to involve; to form or be formed into a round mass; to wrap round upon itself; to spread or flatten by means of a roller or cylinder; to drive with a circular motion, or forward, as in a stream; to perform a periodical revolution; to move, as waves; to sound as a drum, the strokes producing a continuation of sounds; to be tossed about, or to move from side to side, on rough water, as a ship; to run on wheels; to move tumultuously: n. act of rolling; the state of being rolled; the thing rolling; a mass made round [F. *rouleau*]; a writing or paper rolled upon itself; anything wound into a cylindrical form; a twist of tobacco; a small piece of baked bread; *ancient roll*; volume; a public writing; a register or catalogue; n. chronicle: *rolling*, imp.: *ad*, *revolving*; movable: n. the motion of a ship from side to side: *rolled*, pp. *roiled*: *roller*, n. *roil-er*, a long round body of wood, stone, or iron, used to press, crush, grind, or smooth; in surg., a long broad bandage of cotton or linen; a bird of the crow kind, with plumage of blue and green mixed with white, so named from its habit of tumbling like the tumbler pigeon: *rollers*, n. plu. *-ers*, the

tumbling heavy waves of a ground swell; huge rolling waves: long-roll, in mid., a prolonged roll of the drums, as the signal for an attack, or for troops to fall into line: *rolling-mill*, heavy steel rollers for reducing red-hot masses of iron, copper, &c., to bars or thin plates, or sheets: *rolling-pin*, a round piece of wood for pressing and shaping dough or paste: *rolling prairie*, undulating prairie-land in N. Amer.: *rolling-press*, a press consisting of two rollers: *rolling-stock*, the locomotives, carriages, and waggon belonging to a railway company: *Rolls*, n. plu. *rolls*, a part of London between the City and Westminster enjoying certain liberties, so called from the court rolls or law records formerly deposited in its chapel: the office where the Chancery records are kept, hence 'the Master of the Rolls'—that is, 'the judge of the court': *Master of the Rolls*, a high officer of the Court of Chancery (created immediately after the Chief-Justice of the King's Bench) who is intrusted with the custody of the public records, and of the records of the law courts: *rolls of court* or of Parliament, &c., the parchments, &c., on which the acts and proceedings are engraved: to call the roll, to recite a list or register of the names of persons, as of a school, college, or of any organised body of persons, to ascertain their presence or absence: *roller-skates*, wooden bases or soles for the boots under which are small movable wheels for skating on smooth level surfaces not formed of ice.—SVN. of 'roll a': catalogue; list; schedule; inventory; register.

rollick, v. *rol-ik* [from roll—prob. influenced by frolic] to move or act with a careless swaggering air: *rollicking*, imp.: *ad*, *rollingly* boisterous is merriment; careless; swaggering: *rollicked*, pp. *-ikd*.

rollocks, *rol-iks*, for *rowlocks*—see under row 1. *rolly-polly* or *rolly-poly*, n. *rol-é-pô-lé* [perhaps a compound of *rol*, and *bow*], a game in which a ball rolling into a certain hollow place wins; a pudding formed of a sheet of prose on which a conserve of fruit is spread, then rolled up and cooked.

romage, n. *rom-âj* [see rummage], in OE., active and tumultuous search for: disturbance; tumult.

Romale, n. *ro-mâ-ik* [F. *Romrique*; mod. Gr. *Româikos*], a term applied to the modern Greek tongue: *adj.* of or relating to modern Greece, or its language.

Roman, a. *ro-mân* [L. *Rōmānus*, a Roman—from *Rōma*, Rome], pert. to Rome or its people; pert. to the Pope; papal; the type commonly used in printing, as distinguished from the Italic: n. a native or citizen of Rome: *Romane*, a. *ro-mân-ik*, derived from the Roman alphabet: *Romanism*, n. *ro-mân-ism*, the tenets of the Church of Rome: *Romanist*, n. *-ist*, an adherent of the Church of Rome: *Romanise*, v. *-is*, to convert or to conform to the R. Cath. religion; to Latinise: *Romanising*, imp.: *ad*, tending or leading towards the Church of Rome: *Romanised*, pp. *-isd*: *ad*, inclined towards the Roman language or to the Church of Rome: *Roman Catholic*, applied to that form of the Christian religion of which the Pope, the Bishop of Rome, is the acknowledged chief or head: n. one who professes that form of Christianity: *Roman Catholicism*, *Ro-thô-ik-ism*, the doctrines and practices of the R. Cath. Ch.: *Roman cement*, a cement or mortar, formed from an argillaceous carbonate of lime calcined, used in the surface-fronting of brick and other buildings to imitate stone, which art was brought from Italy; a hydraulic cement: *Roman candle*, a firework in form of a large candle which throws up coloured balls: *Roman indictment*—see indictment: *Roman law*, the name given to the laws founded on the laws and statutes of anc. Rome, and incorporated more or less into the laws of every country of Europe: *Roman order*, in arch., the composite order: *Rome not built in a day*, great achievements or undertakings can only be accomplished by patience and perseverance.

romance, n. *ro-mâns* [OF. *romans*, a romance: mid. L. *Rōmānic*, in the Roman tongue; L. *Rōmānus*, Roman—from *Rōma*, Rome], a name applied to those languages of Europe (viz., French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese) which grew out of the literary Latin of Rome and the ordinary spoken dialects of anc. Italy; in Sp., the term came to signify a ballad; in Eng., first applied to translations from the French, and subsequently a story of fiction, a meaning the word had acquired in French; any

rodle, mal, sdr, lais; melle, mel, her; pine, pin; note, nôt, mous;

of something displeasing; to set free: *rob'bing*, *imp.*: *robbed*, pp. *rob'd*: *rob'ber*, *n.* *-ber*, one who takes the goods of another by force, by open violence, or by secret theft; *rob'bery*, *n.* *-y*, the forcible taking away of the goods or money of another; a plundering; theft.—*SYN.* of 'robber': thief; depredator; brigand; pirate; freebooter; spoiler; plunderer; pillager; rifter—of 'robbery': spoliation; freebooting; piracy; pillage; plunder; depredation; theft; depredation.

rob, *n.* *rôb* [Eng. dial.], the extract or juice of ripe fruit prepared with honey or sugar to the consistence of a syrup.

robbin, *n.* *rôb-bîn* [a corrupt. of *rope-band*: Ger. *robband*, a rope-band: *lecl. rn*, a sail-yard: *band*, a tie], small ropes on board a ship that fasten sails to their yards.

robe, *n.* *rôb* [F. *robe*, a gown or mantle: mid. L. *robus*, the spoil of robbery, clothes: OH.Ger. *roub*, robbery], a long loose garment worn over the dress; a robe of dignity or state; an elegant dress; a dressed skin of an animal: *v.* to put on a robe; to dress with magnificence or splendour; to array; to dress: *ro'bing*, *imp.*: *robbed*, pp. *rob'd*: *robemaker*, one who makes the official robes or gowns of clergymen, barristers, aldermen, &c.: *Master of the Robes*, an officer of the royal household who orders the sovereign's robes: *Mistress of the Robes*, the lady highest in rank attending on the Queen, and who has the care of her robes: *robing-room*, the apartment or apartments where noblemen and lawyers put on their official robes.

robert, *n.* *rôb-êrt*, or *herb-robert* [said to be in allusion to *Robert*, Duke of Normandy], a plant with pink stem and pink-veined corolla, found in waste ground, among stones and debris of rocks, of an offensive odour, and formerly esteemed as a medicine; the herb stinking crane's-bill; the *Geranium Robertianum*, Ord. *Geraniaceæ*.

robin, *n.* *rôb-in* [from *Robin*, the familiar corrupt. of *Robert*: OH.Ger. *Ruodperht*], the most familiar of our wild birds, called *robin-redbreast*.

robust, *a.* *rô-bûst* [F. *robuste*—from L. *robustus*, hard, solid, strong—from *robûr*, a very hard kind of oak, strength], strong; hardy; vigorous: possessing perfect strength and vigour: *robustly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *robustness*, *n.* *-ness*, strength; vigour.—*SYN.* of 'robust': strong; sturdy; hale; stout; hearty; vigorous; sound; muscular; sinewy; lusty; coarsen.

robustness, *n.* *rô-bûst-ness* [L. *robustus*—see *robust*], in OE. and now familiarly, strong; vigorous; sinewy; bolsterous; violent: *robustiously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *robustness*, *n.* *-ness*, quality of being robustious.

roc or *rock*, *n.* *rôk*, also spelt *ruk*, *rôk* [Ar. *rukâ*], a fabled monstrous bird in Arabian mythology.

rocambole, *n.* *rôk-âm-bôl* [F. *rocambole*], a sort of wild garlic; a kind of shallot; the *Allium scorodoprasum*, Ord. *Liliaceæ*.

roccelle, *a.* *rôk-êl-ik* [It. *rocca*, a rock, because the plant grows on rocks—see *rock* 1], name for a fatty acid obtained from the herb archil, the *Roccella tinctoria*, Ord. *Lichénés*.

roche, *a.* *n.* *rôsh* [F. *roche*, a rock—see *rock* 1], used in compounds, as *roche-alum*, *alum* deprived of part of its water of crystallisation by heat.

roche moutonnée, *n.* *rôsh mô-tôn-ênd* [F. *roche*, *rock*; *moutonnée*, *fried*, woolly—from *mouton*, a sheep], the name given by French geologists to the projecting eminences of Alpine rocks that have been rounded and smoothed by glacier action, so called from their resemblance to sheep at rest.

Rochelle, *n.* *rô-shêl*, or of from *La Rochelle*, a town of France: *Rochelle salt*, the tartrate of soda and potash.

rochet, *n.* *rôch-êl* [F. *rochet*, a smock-frock, a rochet: OH.Ger. *Arach*, a frock], the garment of a priest resembling the modern surplice, but shorter and open at the sides; a round frock; a linen vestment, now peculiar to a bishop.

rock, *n.* *rôk* [AS. *rocc*, *rock*; cf. OF. *roke*; It. *rocca*; Sp. *roca*; Ir. and Gael. *roc*; Bret. *rock*], a large mass of stone bedded in the earth's crust, or resting on its surface; a kind of solid sweetmeat; *fig.*, defence; protection; immovability: *adj.* hard like rock; resembling or composed of rocks: *rocks*, *n.* *plu.* *rôks*, in *geol.*, the substances, less or more solid, which compose the crust of the earth: *rocky*, *a.* *rôk-i*, full of rocks; very hard; stony: *rockiness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being rocky: *rock-lass*, *a.* *-less*, without rocks:

rock'ery, *n.* *-êr-i*, a hillock formed of stones and earth, &c., for plants: *rock-alum*, *roche-alum*—see under *roche*: *rock-bound*, hemmed in by rocks: *rock-basin*, curious basin-shaped cavities occurring in the granites of high and exposed regions, like that of Dartmoor in Devonshire, from one to many feet in diameter: *rock-batter*, a soft yellowish admixture of alum, alumina, and oxide of iron, coating out of rocks containing alum—the product of decomposition: *rock-cork*, a variety of asbestos whose fine fibres are so interlaced and matted as to give it the texture and lightness of cork: *rock-crystal*, a familiar term for the transparent and colourless varieties of crystallised quartz,—but the name is extended to the coloured varieties: *rock-leather*, the same as *rock-cork*, which see: *rock-oil*, the familiar as well as commercial term for *petroleum* or *mineral oil*: *rock-pigeon*, the wild pigeon, building its nest in rocky hollows—the original of the domestic pigeon: *rock-rose*, a wild trailing plant having limp yellow petals; the *Helianthemum vulgare*, Ord. *Cistaceæ*: *rock-ruby*, the red garnet, having a cast of blue: *rock-salt*, the familiar as well as the scientific term for common salt (chloride of sodium), when it occurs in the earth's crust as a solid rock-mass: *rock-scouring*, the abrasions on rock surfaces caused by the action of glaciers: *rock-seap*, one of the silicates of alumina, of a pitch-black or bluish-black colour and slightly greasy feel: *rock-shells*, certain univalves of the genus *Murex*: *rock-wood*, a variety of asbestos, of a brown colour, occurring in long compacted fibres, which give it the aspect and texture of wood: *rock-work*, in gardening, stones and earth built up in imitation of the asperities of rocks, among which plants adapted for the situation may grow; a rockery.

rock, *n.* *rôk* [Ice. *rokkr*, a distaff: cf. Sw. *rock*: Dan. *rok*: OH.Ger. *rocho*], the staff or frame about which flax or wool is arranged, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

rock, *v.* *rôk* [Dan. *rokke*, to rock, to shake: Norw. *rugga*; Ger. *rücken*, to shake or toss], to move backward and forward, as in a cradle, a chair, &c.; hence, to lull; to quiet; to be moved backward and forward: *rock'ing*, *imp.*: *a.* action of one who rocks; state of being rocked: *rocked*, pp. *rôk*: *rock'er*, *n.* *-er*, he who or that which rocks the curved support of a cradle, &c.; *rocking-chair*, a chair mounted on rockers so as to be easily moved backwards and forwards: *rocking-horse*, a wooden horse mounted on a frame, on which children may play at riding: a *rocking-stone*, a rock, often of large size, so poised, naturally or artificially, that it can be slightly moved with but little force.

rock, *n.* *rôk*, a huge bird—see *roc*.

rocket, *n.* *rôk-êl* [It. *rochetto*, a dim. of *rocca*, a rock or distaff: MH.Ger. *rocke*, a distaff, a rocket], a firework consisting of a cylindrical case of pasteboard filled with a composition, the combustion of which produces a recoil so great as to cause it to ascend into the air, its flight being guided by a rod attached; a weapon of war invented by Sir William Congreve.

rocket, *n.* *rôk-êl* [F. *roquette*—from It. *ruchetta*, the rocket; *ruci*, garden-rocket—from L. *eruca*, a kind of colewort], a fragrant garden plant; the genus *Hesperis*, Ord. *Crociiferae*—the best known is *H. nocturnal*.

rocôco, *n.* *rôkô-kô* [Brazil. *urucui*], the vegetable pulp which yields *Annatto*, which see—also spelt *rococo* or *roucou*.

rococo, *a.* *rô-kô-kô* [F. *rococo*, antiquated, old-fashioned], having a general tendency to be bizarre in architecture and decoration, after the French style of Louis XIV. and XV.; having furniture or jewellery of a flashy character.

rod, *n.* *rôd* [a variant of *rood*], a staff or wand as a badge of authority; a shoot or long twig; an instr. of punishment or correction; a measure of length containing five yards and a half—more frequently termed a *pole* or *perch*; in *Script.*, a sprout, hence *race* or family: *rod'dy*, *a.* *rôd-i*, full of rods and twigs: *rod-iron*, long slender bars of iron for making nails.

rode, *v.* *rôd*, past tense of *ride*, which see.

Rodentia, *n.* *plu.* *rô-dên-ti-â* [L. *rodens* or *rodens*, gnawing—from *rodô*, I gnaw], an extensive class of animals, so called from their habit of gnawing or nibbling their food, as the rat, hare, rabbit, beaver,

côle, boy, foot, pare, bud, chair, game, joy, sham, thing, there, seal.

laughable—from *rimus*, laughter; *video*, I laugh], having the faculty or power of laughing; capable of exciting laughter; prone to laugh: *risibly*, ad. -*bit*: *risibility*, n. -*bit-ty*, the quality of being risible; proneness to laugh.—*SYN.* of 'risible': amusing; ridiculous; ludicrous; laughable.

risk, n. *risk* [F. *risque*; Sp. *riesgo*; L. *rescio*, I cut off abruptly], exposure to injury or loss; danger; hazard: *r.* to expose to the chance of injury or loss: to hazard: to peril: *risking*, imp.: *risks*, pp.: *risk*, n. -*r*, one who risks: *risky*, a. -*r*, attended with danger; hazardous: to run a risk, to incur hazard: to encounter danger: to take a risk, to assume danger: to insure.—*SYN.* of 'risk n.': hazard; jeopardy; danger; peril; exposure; venture; liability.

rissole, n. *risolé* [F. *rissole*, to fry meat till it is brown], a mince wrapped in a thin puff-paste in the form of a sausage and fried.

risus, n. *risus* [L. *risus*, laughter], a laugh; laughter: *risus sardoniacus*, *sar-dōn'ic-kis*, in med., the peculiarly horrible expression of countenance observed in cases of tetanus, so called because supposed to be produced by the eating of a species of *manuculus* growing in *Sardinia*.

rite, n. *rit* [L. *ritus*, a religious usage or ceremony], a formal act of religious worship; external observance: form; ceremony: *ritual*, a *rit-u-ál*, pert. to rites, or prescribed by them: a. a book of rites or services: *ritually*, ad. -*ty*, *ritualism*, n. -*ism*, observance of prescribed forms in religious services; excessive or prominent observance of forms: sometimes opposed to *spiritual worship*: *ritualist*, n. -*ist*, one who makes much of ritual, or external forms in worship: one unduly devoted to mere external forms in worship.—*SYN.* of 'rite': ceremony; form; observance; ordinance.

ritornello, n. *rit-ór-né-l*, also *ritornello*, n. *rit-ór-né-ló* [It. *ritornello*, dim. of *ritorno*, return], in music, a short introductory or concluding symphony to an air; a refrain or burden of an air or song.

ritual—see under *rite*.

rivage, n. *ri-váj* [F. *rivage*, a shore or beach—from L. *ripa*, the bank of a stream], in O.E., a bank; a coast; a shore.

rival, n. *ri-vál* [F. *rival*—from L. *rivale*, one who uses a brook or small stream in common with another, a neighbour, a rival—from *rivus*, a brook or small stream], one who is in pursuit of the same object as another; a competitor: adj. having the same pretensions or claims: *v.* to strive to gain the object which another is contending for: to stand in competition with: to emulate; in O.E., to be in competition; to be a competitor: *rivaling*, imp.: *rivalled*, pp. -*ed*: *rivalry*, n. -*ry*, a striving to obtain an object another is pursuing; competition: *rivalship*, n. state of a rival; contention for superiority or for the same object.—*SYN.* of 'rivalry': competition; emulation; ambition; rivalry; strife.

rivalry, n. *ri-vál'i-ty* [L. *rivaltas*, rivalry], as in love—see *rival*], in O.E., equal rank; competition; rivalry.

rive, v. *riv* [Ice. *rífa*, to tear asunder: Sw. *ríva*: Dan. *ríve*], to split; to rend or burst asunder: to be split: *ríving*, imp.: *rived*, pp. *rívd*, also *riven*, pp. *rív'n*: adj. cleft; split: *ríver*, n. *rí-vér*, one who ríves.

rivel, v. *ri-vél* [AS. *ge-rifian*, to wrinkle], in O.E., to wrinkle; to shrivel; to corrugate: *rívaling*, imp.: *rívalled*, pp. -*ed*.

river, n. *ri-vér* [F. *rivière*, a river—from mid. L. *ripāra*, a shore, a river—from L. *ripa*, a bank], a stream flowing in a channel into another river, into the ocean, or into a lake or sea; a copious flow; abundance: *river-basin*, the whole extent of valley or basin-shaped country drained by any river and its tributaries: *river-craft*, small vessels or boats which do not put to sea: *river-bed*, the bottom of a river: *river-god*, a deity supposed by the ancients to preside over a river: *river-horse*, the hippopotamus—an animal living in rivers: *river-water*, water of a river, as distinguished from spring, rain, or sea water.

rivet, n. *ri-vét* [F. *river*, to rivet or clinch: Ice. *rífa*, to tack together], a metal pin inserted into a hole pierced through two plates overlapping each other, and hammered broad at both ends in order to fasten the plates firmly together: *v.* to fasten firmly; to clinch; to drive and clinch a rivet; to

make firm or immovable: *ríveting*, imp.: *ríveted*, pp.

ribose, a *ri-vóse* [L. *rius*, a small stream], applied to surfaces marked with irregular grooves or furrows.

rivulet, n. *ri-vú-lét* [L. *rivulus*, a small stream—from *rius*, a river], a small river or stream.

rix-dollar, n. *riks-dó-lár* [Dan. *riksdollar*; Ger. *reichsdollar*, Rk., the dollar of the empire], a silver coin of Denmark, &c., varying in value from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

roach, n. *róch* [AS. *rookhe*, a ray], a fresh-water fish of the carp family.

roach, n. *róch* [prob. dial. form], the curve or arch at the foot of a square sail.

roach, n. *róch*, the cockroach, which see.

road, n. *ród* [AS. *rád*, a road—from *ridan*, to ride:

Dut. *reede*; Dan. *ridt*—see *ride*], a public way by

which passengers, vehicles, and animals may pass

from place to place; a highway; anchoring-ground

for ships; in O.E., inroad; incursion; a journey:

road-metal, stones broken small for covering and

repairing roads: *roadstead*, n. *ród-stéd*, also the

roads, a place where ships may safely ride at anchor,

at some distance from the shore: *roadster*, n. -*ster*,

a horse fitted for travelling; a ship at anchor: *road-*

surveyor, an officer whose duty it is to see public

roads kept in a good state of repair: *roadway*, n. -*way*,

the part of a road travelled by vehicles: *road-*

making, n. the making of roads: *roadside*, n. the

side of a road: adj. by the side of a road, as a *road-*

side inn: on the road, travelling: to take to the

road, to engage in robbery upon the highways.—*SYN.*

of 'road': highway; street; lane; way; path; path-

way; route; course; passage.

roam, v. *róm* [M.E. *romen*, to roam: cf. AS. *rom-
gan*, influenced by *Rome*, to which pilgrimages were

made], to range; to ramble; to wander over: to

move about from place to place without any certain

purpose: a. a ramble: *roaming*, imp.: a. the act of

wandering; a ramble: *roamed*, pp. *rómad*: *roam* or,

n. -*r*, one who roams.—*SYN.* of 'roam v.': to ramble;

stroll; wander; stray; range; rove.

roan, a *rón* [OF. *roisn*: cf. Sp. *ruano*; It. *reano*,

roan: origin unknown], applied to a horse of a bay or

dark colour, with spots of grey or white thickly inter-

spersed; of a colour having a decided shade of red:

a. grained sheepskin leather.

roan-tree or *rowan-tree*, n. *rón-dré* or *rón-dá-*

[Sw. *rön*, the rowan-tree or mountain-ash], a tree

bearing small red berries in large clusters: the

mountain-ash, the branches and other parts of which

are famous among the superstitious as spells against

witches and warlocks; the *Pyrus aucuparia*, Ord.

Rododæda.

roar, n. *rór* [AS. *rōrian*, to roar, to cry out: Dut.

roeren: an imitative word], the deep loud cry of

a large animal; any deep loud noise of some con-

tinuance; loudly expressed mirth; the howling of

a tempest; the sound of stormy waves of the sea:

v. to utter a deep loud cry, as a large animal; to

give forth a loud and deep continuous noise; to cry

loud; to bawl: *roaring*, imp.: adj. uttering a deep

loud sound: a. a loud deep cry, as of a lion; a loud

deep cry of distress: *roarer*, n. -*r*, one who roars;

a broken-winded horse, from the noise it makes in

breathing: *roaringly*, ad. -*ly*: *roared*, pp. *rór'd*: to

drive a roaring trade, *familiarly*, to do a very large

business.

roast, v. *róst* [OF. *roastir*; Ger. *rösten*, to roast], to

dress meat for the table by exposing it to the direct

action of heat, as on a spit, in an oven, &c.; to heat

to excess; to dry and parch by heat; to lease or

banter; to burn broken ore in a heap to free it from

some foreign matters: to oxidise by heating in con-

tact with air: n. that which is prepared by heat, as

meat: adj. prepared by heat: *roasting*, imp.: a.

act of one who roasts; the process by which anything

is roasted: a bantering: *roast'ed*, pp. *róast'ed*, n. -*r*,

he who or that which roasts: to roast one, to

banter and poke fun at one beyond endurance: to

rule the roast, to govern; to manage; prob. only a

corrupt, of 'to rule the roost,' in allusion to the cock

among his hens.

rob, v. *rób* [OF. *rober*; Sp. *robar*; It. *rubare*: Dut.

rooven: Dan. *ribe*, to take by violence, to plunder:

OH. Ger. *ruup*, spoil: mid. L. *raubtrief*, to rob—see

robel], to deprive of by force, or by secret theft; to

steal; to plunder; to take from; in O.E., to deprive

máte, máit, fár, láte; *môte, môt, hër*; *páne, pín*; *nôle, nôt, móve*:

rind, *n.* **rind** [AS. *rind*, crust or bark; cf. Dut. and Ger. *rinde*], the skin or outer coat of fruit, &c.; the peel; the bark of trees.

rinderpest, *n.* **rinder-pest** [Ger. *rinderpest*—from *rinder*, black cattle, *pest*, a pestilence], cattle-plague; a peculiarly fatal disease of cattle and dairy stock, propagated by contagion, and consisting of poison generated in the blood, its usual course being seven days.

rinfornando, *ad.* *n.* **rinfornando** [It.], in music, a term implying increased volume of sound.

ring, *n.* **ring** [AS. *hring*, a circle; cf. Icel. *hringr*; OH.Ger. *Arinc*; Ger. *ring*, a ring], a circle; anything in the form of a circle; a small hoop of gold, variously ornamented, worn as on the finger; a hoop; a circular course; the betting arena on a race-course; *v.* to encircle; to fit with a ring; to cut a ring of bark out of a tree; to form a circle; *ring*ing, *imp.* *ringed*, *pp.* *ringed*; *ring*less, *a.* *ring*, without a ring; *ring*-bolt, an iron bolt having a ring at one end; *ring*-bone, a callous substance in the foot of a horse; *ring*-dove, a wood-pigeon or cushat; *ring*-fence, a fence enclosing an estate within one enclosure; an enclosing fence or line; *ring*-finger, the third finger of the left hand, on which the wedding-ring is put; *ring*-head, an instr. used to stretch woollen cloth; *ring*-oasel, a kind of thrush; *ring*-mail, in armour, small rings of steel sewed edgewise upon a strong garment of leather or quilted cloth; *ring*-sail, a light sail set shaft the spanker; *ring*-shaped, *a.* having the shape of a ring; *ring*-streaked, *a.* having circular streaks or lines on the body; *ring*-tail, the female of the hen-harrier; *ring*-worm, in med., a contagious eruptive disease, appearing on the skin in distinct circular patches, chiefly on the scalp, the forehead, and the neck, caused by a fungus; *fair* rings—see under *fairy*.

ring, *v.* **ring** [AS. *hringan*, to clash; to ring; cf. Icel. *hringja*; Dan. *ringe*; Sw. *ringa*; Dut. *ringen*], to sound, as a bell or other sonorous body; to cause to sound; to resound; to utter a sound as a bell; to tinkle; to be spread abroad, as the whole town *ring* with the news; *n.* the sound as of a bell or a metallic body; the loud repeated sounds, as of voices in acclamation; a peal or chime of bells; *ring*ing, *imp.* *rang*, *pt.* *rang*; *ring*, *pp.* *ringed*; *ringer*, *n.* *ring-er*, one who rings bells; *ring*ing the changes, *lit.*, *ring*ing a peal in which the order of the bells is changed in each round; *hencor*, repeating the same thing again and again with variations; also, a trick employed by vagabond gamblers to cheat their victims by changing or juggling with money.

ringent, *a.* **ringent** [L. *ringens* or *ringentem*, opening wide the mouth—from *ringo*, I open the mouth], in bot., applied to a labiate flower in which the upper lip is much arched, and the lips are separated by a distinct gap; *gaping*.

ringleader, *n.* **ring-led'er** [*ring*, and *leader*], the leader of a ring; the head of a society engaged in an illegal enterprise; the head or chief of a riotous body of persons.

ringlet, *n.* **ringlet** [dim. of ring], a small ring; a curl of hair; *ring*letted, *a.* having ringlets.

rink, *n.* **rink** [a form of ring; I. Ger. *ring*, the arena], in Scot., a course; a race; a straight line or mark of division; a long clear space on a frozen pond or any considerable piece of water, for the Scottish national game of curling; in *Canada*, a skating-ground on the ice prepared by clearing away the snow; a hard smooth surface artificially prepared for roller skating; an indoor amusement in imitation of skating on ice.

rinse, *v.* **rinse** [OF. *rin*; Icel. *Arfina*, to make clean], to cleanse by the introduction of water; to give a final cleansing to after washing, as to linen; to wash by laving; *rin*sing, *imp.* *n.* a cleansing with a second water; *rin*sed, *pp.* *rin*set; *rin*ser, *n.* *rin*ser, one who rinses.

riot, *n.* **riot** [F. *riote*, a brawling—perhaps from OH.Ger. *rieten*, to rub], a disturbance of the peace by a few or many persons; wild and noisy festivity; excessive and expensive feasting; tumult; uproar; *v.* to raise an uproar or disturbance of the peace; to feast with loose and noisy mirth; to run to excess in feasting or other sensual indulgence; *ri*ot'ing, *imp.* *n.* act of one who riots; *revelling*; *ri*ot'ed, *pp.* *ri*ot'er, *n.* *ri*-er, one who disturbs by riots; *ri*ot'ous, *a.* *dis*, partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious; uproarious; noisy and licentious

in festivity; *ri*ot'ously, *ad.* *ri*-er, *ri*ot'ousness, *n.* *ri*-er, the state or quality of being riotous; to run riot, to act or move without control or restraint.

rip, *v.* **rip** [Norw. *rips*, to score with a knife], to separate the parts of a thing by cutting or tearing; to cut or tear open or off; to tear up for disclosure or alteration; *n.* a place torn; a rent caused by part of a seam giving way; *rip*'ing, *imp.* *ripped*, *pp.* *rip*t; *rip*'er, *n.* *ri*-er, one who rips; to *rip* up old scores, to bring to recollection old grievances and differences.

rip, *n.* **rip** [perhaps a corrupt, of reprobate], anything worthless or thoroughly vicious; a rip of a horse is a thin worn-out horse; a morally ill-conditioned person.

riparian, *a.* **rip-ri-dan** [L. *riparius*, that frequents the banks of rivers—from *ripa*, the bank of a stream], pert. to the bank of a stream.

ripe, *n.* **ripe** [AS. *ripe*, *ripe*, cf. Dut. *riep*; Ger. *reif*], brought to perfection or maturity; mature; mellow; fit for use; ready; prepared; *v.* in OE., to ripen; to mature; to make ripe; *ripe*'ly, *ad.* *ripe*'ness, *n.* *ri*-ness, full growth; maturity; fitness for use; complete supuration, as of an abscess; *ripen*, *v.* *ri*'en, to become ripe; to mature; to grow ripe, as grain or fruit; to bring to completeness or perfection; *ri*'ening, *imp.* *ri*'ened, *pp.* *ri*-ed—*SVN.* of 'ripe'; mature; complete; finished; mellow.

ripe, *v.* **ripe** [see *rip* 1] in Scot. and OE., to rake; to probe; to search or examine; to investigate; *ri*'ping, *imp.* *ri*'ped, *pp.* *ri*'pt.

ripidite, *n.* **rip-id-ite** [Gr. *rhépsis* or *rhépida*, a fan; *lithos*, a stone], a composition of an olive-green colour, occurring in tabular crystals, often united in comb-like or fan-like groups.

riples, *a.* **rip-d-nó** [It.—from L. *re*, again; *plenus*, full], in music, a term meaning 'full'.

ripple, *n.* **rip-pl** [AS. *rimpan*, to wrinkle], the little curling waves on the surface of water; *v.* to ruffle the surface of water; to curl on the surface of water; *rip*'pling, *imp.* *n.* the breaking of ripples on the shore, or the noise of it; *rip*'pled, *pp.* *rip*'-plingly, *ad.* *rip*'-ling-it: *ripple*-marks, the marks made on the sand of a sea-beach by the receding tide; in *geol.*, similar marks fossilised.

ripple, *v.* **rip-pl** [from *rip* 1] to pluck off the seed-capsules of flax by drawing the straw through a fixed iron comb; *n.* a kind of comb or frame with long wire teeth, through which flax-plants are passed, to remove the capsules containing the seeds; *ripple*-grass, a species of plantain.

rip-rap, *n.* **rip-rap**, in civil engin., a foundation of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

ript, *v.* **ript**, another spelling of *ripped*—see *rip* 1.

risalidar—see *resalidar*.

rise, *v.* **rise** [AS. *risan*, to rise; cf. Icel. *risa*; Dut. *risen*; OH.Ger. *risan*; Goth. *urrisain*], to ascend; to move upward; to get up, as from a recumbent or sitting position; to get up from rest or repose; to spring or grow; to begin to appear; to exist; to increase; to swell in quantity; to advance, as in price; to gain elevation in position; to break forth; to be elevated above the surface; to ascend, as ground; to have its source in; to commence; to make insurrection; to make a hostile attack; to be roused; to close a sitting, as a court of justice or Parliament; in *Script.*, to be revived from death; *n.* act of rising; ascent; elevation; first appearance, as of the sun in the east; source; beginning; increase; advance, as in value, in rank, or in prosperity; *ri*sing, *imp.* *ad.* mounting; advancing; appearing above the horizon; increasing, as in wealth or position; reviving from death; *n.* act of getting up from any recumbent posture; act of ascending; a tumour; ascent; appearance of a star above the horizon; act of reviving from the dead; an insurrection against government; sedition; the close of the sitting of a court; rising of Parliament, prorogation of Parliament; *rise*, *pt.* *ris*, *dis*; *rise*; *ris*en, *pp.* *ris*'en; *ris*er, *n.* *ri*-er, one who rises—*SVN.* of 'rise *v.*': to get up; spring; grow up; ascend; mount; climb; scale; move upwards; break out; be excited; be produced; appear; begin—of 'rising *n.*': appearance; tumult; insurrection; reurrection; sedition; swelling.

risht or **rikht**, *n.* **resh**, *resh* [Sansk.], a Hindu poet of ancient times; the author of a Vedic hymn.

risible, *a.* **ris-i-bil** [F. *risible*—from L. *risibilis*,

soil, *boy*, *foot*; *pure*, *bold*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *coal*.

ric'ochett'ing, imp. -shett'ing: ric'ochett'ed, pp. -shett'ed.

ric'tus, n. *rik'tis* [L. *ric'tus*, the mouth wide open—from *ringor*, I show the teeth], in bot., among labiate or lipped corollas, the condition of the lower lip pressed against the upper, so as to leave only a chink between them.

rid, v. *rid* [AS. *Ardeðan*, to snatch away; cf. Icel. *Aríðda*; Dan. *rydde*; Ger. *retten*], to free; to deliver; to clear away; to disencumber; to remove by violence: adj. *clad*; delivered; freed: *rid'ing*, imp.: *rid*, pt. pp.: *rid'dance*, n. -*dñs*, act of clearing away; deliverance; escape: to get *rid* of, to free oneself from.

*rida*m—see under *rida*.

ridalla, n. *rid'dal* [AS. *Aríðder*, a corn-sieve: cf. Bret. *ridel*; Ger. *reiter*] an instr. for separating grain from the chaff, or for separating larger from smaller particles: a sieve: v. to separate, as grain from the chaff, with a *riddle*: to make numerous holes or openings in, as with balls or shot; to make many little holes in: *rid'dling*, imp.: *rid'dled*, pp. -*dl'd*.

ridella, n. *rid'dil* [AS. *radēla*, a dark speech—from *radan*, to read: OH.Ger. *rausal* or *radisil*; Ger. *rathsel*], something proposed for solution by guess or conjecture; a puzzling question; an enigma; anything ambiguous or puzzling: v. to make *riddles*; to speak obscurely: *rid'dling*, imp.: *rid'dled*, pp. -*dl'd*: *rid'dler*, n. -*dler*, one who speaks obscurely or ambiguously.

ride, v. *rid* [AS. *ridan*, to ride: cf. Icel. *rida*; Dut. *rijden*; Ger. *reiten*], to be borne or carried along, as in a carriage or on horseback; to sit on a horse, and so be carried along; to be supported in motion; to sit or rest on so as to be carried; to be at anchor, as a ship; n. an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle: a drive; the course or road passed over in riding: *rid'ing*, imp.: adj. employed for travelling on horseback; suitable for riding on, as a riding-horse: n. the act of one carried on a horse or in a carriage: *rode*, pt. *rod*, did *ride*: *rid'den*, pp. *rid'n*, been carried or borne along, as on horseback: *ridar*, n. *ri-dér*, one who rides; one who breaks or manages horses; an addition made to a MS., &c., and inserted after its completion; anything added to strengthen; a deduction to be drawn from a mathematical theorem; in mining, portions of the cheek of a vein of ore, which are mingled with masses of ore: *ri'dered*, a. -*dērd*, mingled with masses of ore: *ri'ders*, n. plu. -*dērs*, the interior ribs to strengthen and bind the parts of a ship together: *ri'derless*, a. -*lē*s, without a rider: *riding-habit*, -*hab'it*, the long upper garment worn by ladies on horseback: *riding-rhyme* [said to be named from the riding pilgrims of the Canterbury Tales], a metre of five accents, each accent falling on the even syllable, and having the lines in rhyming couplets: *riding-school*, a place where the art of riding is taught: *riding-master*, a teacher of the art of riding: to *ride rough-shod* over one, to be overbearing or oppressive; to act tyrannically.

ridge, n. *rij* [AS. *Arýcg*, the back: cf. Dan. *ryg*; Ger. *ücken*], anything formed like the back of an animal; a long horizontal elevation from which the surface slopes down on each side; a strip of soil formed in ploughing, consisting of a crown, two flanks, and two furrow brows, the hollow space between ridges being called the open furrow: the angular top of the roof of a building; a raised or elevated line: v. to cover with or form into ridges; to rib or wrinkle: *rid'ing*, imp.: *ridged*, pp. *rij'd*: *ridgy*, a. *rij't*, having ridges; rising in a ridge: *ridge-tiles*, tiles forming the ridge or apex of a roof: *ridge* and *furrow*, the alternate elevations and depressions of ploughed land.

ridgal, n. *rij'tl*, also *ridges'ing*, n. -*ing* [Eng. dial. *riggall*], a rain fall cast-rod.

ridicula, n. *rid'ik'ul* [L. *ridiculus*, laughable, droll—from *ridēo*, I laugh], remarks designed to excite laughter, with some degree of contempt; mockery; satirical remarks: v. to treat with contemptuous merriment; to mock; to deride; to sneer at: *rid'iculing*, imp.: *rid'iculed*, pp. -*ic'ul'd*: *rid'iculer*, n. -*ic'ul-ēr*, one who ridicules: *ridiculous*, a. *rid'ik'ul'us*, exciting ridicule; laughably absurd: *ridic'ulously*, ad. -*l'is*: *ridic'ulousness*, n. -*nēs*, the quality of being ridiculous.—SYN. of 'ridicule' n.: mockery; banter; wit; derision; raillery; burlesque; irony; satire; sneer; jeer; sarcasm; lampoon—of 'ridiculous':

droll; absurd; laughable; ludicrous; preposterous; risible.

Riding, n. *ri'ding* [a corrupt of ME. *thrithing*; Icel. *thridjng*; Norw. *tridjng*, a third part], one of the three divisions into which the county of York is broken up.

ridotto, n. *ri-dō'tō* [It. *ridotto*, retreat, rendezvous—from L. *reductus*, retired—from *re*, back; *dūco*, I lead], among *Italiani*, a favourite entertainment of music and dancing generally held on fast-even.

rise, a. *rij* [Icel. *riyr*, liberal; cf. O.Dut. *rijf*; Ger. *rei*], prevalent, used of epidemic diseases; abounding; plentiful: *rise'ly*, ad. -*l'is*: *rise'ness*, n. -*nēs*, abundance; prevalence.

rise'raff, n. *rij'raf* [F. *riser* et *raf*, every particle], refuse and sweepings; dregs; scum of anything, as of society; the rabble.

rise, v. *rij* [OF. *riiser*, to ransack; Icel. *Arísa*, to catch], to ransack; to sweep away; to pillage; to plunder: *rise'ing*, imp.: *rise'd*, pp. -*id*: *rise'ar*, n. -*ār*, a robber.

rise, n. *rij* [Dan. *rijs*, to groove a column], a musket or hand-gun, the inside of the barrel of which is grooved or formed with spiral channels in order to make the bullet revolve: v. to channel or groove: *rise'ing*, imp.: *rise'd*, pp. -*id*: *rise'men*, n. -*mēn*, a body of sharpshooters or light infantry armed with rifles—called by the French *tirailleurs*: *rise-pit*, in mil., a hole or short trench about 4 feet long and 3 feet deep, forming, with the earth thrown out of it, cover for two men.

rift, n. *rij* [from *rive*, which see], a fissure or cleft; an opening made by splitting: v. to cleave; to split; to burst open: *rise'ing*, imp.: *rise'd*, pp.

rig, v. *rij* [Norw. *rigga*, to lunge, to fix a vessel; *rigg*, rigging of a ship], to clothe; to dress; to fit with tackling; to furnish with gear: n. dress; the peculiar manner of fitting the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to their respective masts and yards in a ship: *rig'ing*, imp.: n. all the cordage belonging to the masts, yards, or other parts of a ship: *rigged*, pp. *rig'd*: *rigg'er*, n. -*ēr*, one who rigs; a wheel with a flat or slightly curved rim, moved by a leather band: to *rig* a ship, to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, &c., to their proper masts and yards.

rig, n. *rij* [O.Dut. *urikken*, to move to and fro; allied to rickets and wriggle], an excited and irregular movement of any kind; a trick; in M.E., a wanton; a rumping girl; to *rig* about, to be wanton; to romp: *rigg'ab*, a. wanton; to run a *rig*, to act in an excited manner; to do something outrageous: to *rig* the market, &c., to play tricks with it—a term applied to a dishonest combination among a number of merchants to buy up so extensively any particular article or commodity as to be able to resell the same at greatly enhanced prices.

rig, n. *rij* [AS. *Arýcg*, the back: cf. Icel. *hrygg*; Dan. *ryg*—*rij* [O.Dut. *urikken*, to move to and fro; allied to rickets and wriggle], the back of an animal; anything formed like the back of an animal; a long breadth of cultivated land sloping down on each side: a ridge: *rig* and *fur*, said of stockings which are ribbed.

rigadoun, n. *ri-ga-dō'n* [F. *rigadon*, *rigadoun*—a dance said to be so called from *Rigaud*, the surname of its inventor], a lively dance performed by one couple; the music for this dance.

rigescent, a. *rij's-ēnt* [L. *rigescens* or *rigescens*, growing stiff or numb; *rigesco*, I grow stiff—from *rigeo*, I am stiff], in bot., having a rigid or stiff consistence.

riggle, v. *rij'gl*, another spelling of *wriggle*, which see.

right, a. *rijt* [AS. *riht*, straight, correct; cf. Icel. *reitr*; OH.Ger. *reht*; Goth. *rahts*; Ger. *recht*; cf. also L. *rectus*], straight; not crooked; direct; true; not wrong; according to the standard of truth or of moral rectitude, or to the will of God; not erroneous or wrong; fit; proper; well performed; applied to one of the hands which it is most convenient or right to make use of or which is naturally used in preference to the other, from some inherent physical power in itself—see left: on the right hand, as a leg or a part; applied to the side or bank of a river on the right hand when looking towards its mouth; denoting an angle of 90°; denoting the side of cloth designed to appear externally; n. not the wrong; the side which is not the left; perfect standard of truth and justice; justice; freedom from error; legal title; just claim; that which justly belongs to one; privilege: v. to relieve from

coö, döy, föd; päre, baid; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

wheel) a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but which has two of its angles acute and the other two obtuse: *rhombic*, *a. -bik*, shaped like a rhombus; *rhomb-spar*, a variety of dolomite or crystallized magnesian limestone; *rhomboid*, *n. -boid* [Gr. *rhōs*, appearance], a four-sided figure having only its opposite sides equal, and its angles not right angles: *rhomboid* or *rhomboid-al*, *a. -di*, rhombus-like; lozenge-shaped: *rhomboid-ovate*, between rhomboid and egg-shaped.

Rhombohædron, *n. rōm-bō-hē-drōn* [Gr. *rhombos*, a magical wheel; *hædra*, a base], a solid figure bounded by six planes in the form of rhombs: *rhombædral*, *a. -dral*, pert. to a rhombohedron; presenting forms derived from a rhombohedron.

Rhönchus, *n. rōng-khū* [L. *rhonchus*; Gr. *rhongchos*, a snoring—from *rhengkhō*, I snore], in *med.*, an unnatural rattling or wheezing sound produced in the air-passages by obstructions.

Rhubarb, *n. rō-bārb* [OF. *rheubarbe*: L. *rha barbarum*, *rhubarb*; *Rha*, old name of river Volga, in Russia, on whose banks first found, and *L. barbarus*, foreign], a plant, now grown abundantly in this country, whose leaf-stalks are used in making tarts, &c., the root being used in medicine; a name for several species: *Rheum*, *Ord. Polygonaceæ*; *R. officinale* is the medicinal rhubarb; *R. rhaponticum* is the British rhubarb; *R. rhaponticum*, *R. compicatum*, and *R. undulatum* are species used in France.

Rhumb, *n. rām*, also *rhumb-line* [a form of *rhomb*: OF. *rumb*, a point of the compass: Sp. *rumbo*: L. *rhombus*: Gr. *rhombos*, a spinning-wheel], a lozenge-shaped figure; the curve on the earth's surface which cuts all the meridians at the same angle: to *sail on a rhumb*, to sail on a particular compass direction.

Rhyme, properly *rime*, *n. rīm* [A.S. *rim*, number, rhyme: of Icel. *rīma*; Dut. *rīm*; Dan. *rim*; Sw. *rim*; OH.Ger. *hrīm*; Ir. *rīm*; Ger. *reim*], the correspondence of sound in the terminations of words at the end of successive or alternate lines of certain kinds of poetry; a word or sound to answer to another: poetry: *v.* to put into rhyme; to make verses or lines terminate in words or syllables similar in sound: *rhyming*, *imp.*: *rhymed*, *pp. rīmd*: *adj.* put into rhyme: *rhym'er*, *n. -er*, also *rhymester*, *n. rīm'stēr*, a versifier; a poet-poet; in contempt: *rhym'ism*, *a. -is*, without rhyme: without rhyme or reason, literally, without number or sense; proverbially, without sense or motive; absurd. *Note*.—The proper spelling is *rime*, which is rarely used. The spelling *rhyme* has obtained currency from a supposed connection with *rhythm*—from *L. rhythmus*.

Rhynchonella, *n. rīng-kō-nē-lī* [Gr. *rhynchos*, a beak], a genus of brachiopodous bivalves acutely beaked: *rhyncholites*, *n. plu. -līta* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, fossil remains of the beaks of certain cephalopods.

Rhythm, *n. rīthm* [F. *rithme*: L. *rhythmus*; Gr. *rhythmos*, measured motion, proportion—from *rheîn*, to flow], the agreement of measure and time in prose and poetry; also in music and in motion, as in dancing: *rhythmic*, *a. rīth-mīk*, also *rhyth'mical*, *a. -mī-kal*, pert. to rhythm; having rhythm; harmonical; in *med.*, denoting the regular healthy discharge of the functions of an organ, as the pulsations of the heart: *rhythmically*, *adv. -lī*.

Rhythmometer, *n. rīth-mōm-ē-tēr* [Gr. *rhythmos*, measured motion; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for marking time to movements in music.

Riant, *a. rī-ant* or *rē-āng* [F. *riant*, smiling—from *L. ridens* or *ridentem*, laughing; *rideo*, I laugh], in *OE.*, laughing; exciting laughter.

Rial, *n. rē-āl*—see *real* 2.

Rial, *n. rī-āl* [an old spelling of *royal*], a royal—a gold coin at one time current in Great Britain, varying in value from ten to thirty shillings.

Rib, *n. rīb* [A.S. *ribb*, a rib: cf. Dut. *ribbe*; Ger. *rippe*], one of the curved bony hoops or bars which protect the lungs, heart, &c.: one of the curved timbers in an arched roof to which the laths are nailed; in *bot.*, the central longitudinal nerve or vein of a leaf; in a *ship*, one of the curved timbers which give form and strength to its side; something long, thin, and narrow; a familiar term for a wife: *v.* to furnish or surround with ribs; to form with rising lines or ridges, as cloth: *ribbing*, *imp.*: *ribbed*, *pp. rīb'd*: *adj.* furnished with ribs: in *bot.*, a term applied to a leaf having strongly marked nerves or veins: *rib-grass* or *ribwort*, a very common species of plan-

tain—the *Plantago lanceolata*, often found in our meadows. *Ord. Plantaginacæ*; true ribs, the seven ribs which are attached to the sternum or breast-bone, as distinguished from the five false ribs, which are not so attached; the last two false ribs are called *floating ribs*, because they are not attached to anything in front.

Ribald, *a. rīb-ald* [OF. *ribail* or *ribould*—perhaps from OH.Ger. *hrīpa*, a prostitute], low; base; filthy; obscene: *n. a. low*, vulgar, soul-mouled creature: *rīb'aldrī*, *n. -dī-rī*, mean, vulgar, or obscene language; lewdness: *rīb'aldrōus*, *a. -rās*, containing ribaldry.

Riband, *ribbon*, *n. rīb-bānd*—see *ribbon*.

Rib-band, *n. rīb-bānd* [compounded of *rīb* and *band*], a long, narrow, and thin piece of timber nailed upon the outside of the ribs of a ship from the stern to the stern-post, or nailed to the timbers of a square body under which shores are fixed.

Ribbon, *n. rīb-bōn*, also *riband*, *ribbon*, *n. rīb-bēd* [Ir. *ribin*; Gael. *ribéan*, a ribbon: cf. W. *rhōbin*, a streak—from *rhōb*, a streak], a narrow web of silk or other texture—generally used as trimming for some part of a lady's attire; a long narrow strip of anything: *ribb-on-ā-d*, *a. -dā*, adorned with ribbons: *Ribb'onism*, *n. -ōn-iz-m*, the principles of a secret association or combination in Ireland, avowedly unlawful, and having violent objects in view: *Ribb'onism*, a member of the secret society in Ireland holding the principles of Ribbonism: *ribbon-jasper*, a variety of jasper, exhibiting colours of various shades, and arranged in stripes of parallel layers: *blue-ribbon*—see under *blue*: *red-ribbon*—see under *red*.

Ribwort—see under *rib*.

Rice, *n. rī-ik* [L. *rica*, a veil thrown over the head], the ceremonial veil worn by ladies in Greece and Rome on occasions of religious solemnity.

Rice, *n. rīs* [F. *ris*; It. *riso*, rice: L. *oryza*; Gr. *oryza*; Ar. *aruz*, rice], a well-known grain, only produced in warm climates and from a moist soil: *the Oryza sativa*, *Ord. Gramineæ*: *rice-flour*, ground rice for puddings, &c.: *rice-paper*, a paper prepared from the pith of a certain plant, and brought from China—the *Tetrapanax papyrifera*, *Ord. Araliacæ*.

Rich, *a. rīk* [A.S. *rice*, noble, rich: Icel. *ríkr*; Dan. *rig*; Ger. *reich*], wealthy; having ample means for the supply of wants; costly; yielding or producing largely: *richly*, *adv.* highly endowed; made with costly or highly seasoned ingredients, as a rich cake or dish; abundant; full of; perfect; having something precious: *v.* in *OE.*, to enrich: *rich'es*, *n. -ēs* [F. *richesse*, riches; E. *riches* was originally a noun singular, but is now used as a plural], abundance of lands, goods, or money; wealth; affluence; opulence; great plenty beyond wants: *rich'ly*, *adv. -lī*, with abundance; with ample means; amply; truly: *rich-ness*, *n. -nēs*, the state of being rich; any good quality existing in abundance; fertility; productiveness; abundance of good ingredients, as in food: the rich, persons possessed of wealth.—*SYN.* of 'rich': wealthy; opulent; affluent; valuable; estimable; precious; costly; splendid; sumptuous; fertile; fruitful; abundant; generous; luscious; plentiful; ample; copious.

Richnie, *a. rī-sīn'īk* [L. *ricinus*, the castor-oil plant], applied to an acid, being one of the products obtained from the distillation of castor-oil at a high temperature.

Rick, *n. rīk* [A.S. *hræc*, a heap: cf. Icel. *hrækr*; Norw. *røyk*, *ræuk*; Dan. *ryg*], a heap of corn or hay regularly piled up in the field or open air, and usually covered with thatching: *v.* to pile up in a heap in the open air, as grain in the ear, or hay: *rick'ing*, *imp.*: *ricked*, *pp. rīkt*: *rickle*, *n. rīk'ī*, in *Scot.*, a small heap: *rick-stand*, *n.* the foundation of timber, or other material, on which a rick is built.

Rickets, *n. plu. rīk'ēts* [M.Dut. *wricken*, to twist], a constitutional disease, characterised chiefly by a curvature of the shafts of the long bones of the arms and legs, and enlargement of their articular extremities—the result of deficient appropriation of earthy principles by their structures: *rick'ety*, *a. -et-ī*, affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; imperfect and unstable.

Ricochet, *n. rīk-ō-shā'* or *rīk-ō-shē'* [F.], the projection of shot or shell in such a manner so that it strikes the ground at a certain point, and afterwards bounds along the surface: *v.* to fire shot or shell from a gun so as to bound along the surface:

māt, *māt*, *fār*, *lāt*; *mēle*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

one who speaks or writes in an unconnected way: *rhapsodical*, a. *râp-sôd-i-kal*, also *rhapsod'ic*, a. -*ik*, consisting of rhapsody; unconnected; rambling: *rhapsodically*, ad. *-kal-ly*; *rhapsodize*, v. *râp-sô-dîz*, to write or utter rhapsodies: *râp-sôdising*, imp.: *râp-sôdised*, pp. -*dis*: *râp-sôdisman'cy*, n. -*man'si* [Gr. *manteia*, divination], divination by means of verses.

rhazany, n. *râz-dâ-ni* [Peruvian, *ratana*], a highly astringent root of a Peruvian plant, used in Portugal to communicate a rich red colour to port wine—also spelt *ratany*: the *Krameria triandra*, Ord. *Polygalicæ*.

rhaz, n. *râz* [L. *Rhæa*, the mother of the gods], a large running bird—the ostrich of S. America—see *naudu*.

rhaz, a. n. *râz* [E. Ind.], a species of nettle of tropical and semi-tropical countries, the stalks of which contain an excellent spinning fibre, the outer skin being employed in paper-making; the *Bahneria nitica*, Ord. *Urticæ*.

Rhemish, a. *re-ni'sh*, pert. to the river *Rhine*: n. wine from the vineyards in the districts of the Rhine: *Rhemish architecture*, the architectural style of countries bordering on the Rhine when the arts first revived after the fall of the Roman Empire.

rhoechord, n. *rê-ô-kôrd* [Gr. *rhô*, I flow; *chordê*, a cord], a metallic wire employed in measuring the resistance or variability of an electric current.

rhoeometer, n. *rê-ôm-ê-têr* [Gr. *rheos*, a current—from *rheia*, to flow; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the intensity of a galvanic current: *rhoeometry*, n. -*trî*, the method of determining the force of galvanic currents: *rhoeomotor*, n. *rê-ô-mô-tôr* [L. *môtor*, a mover—from *movere*, I move], the apparatus by which an electrical or galvanic current is originated: *rhoeophone*, n. -*for* [Gr. *phorê*, I bear along], Ampère's term for the connecting-wire of an electric or voltaic apparatus: *rhoeoscope*, n. -*skop* [Gr. *skopê*, I view], an apparatus for ascertaining the pressure of a galvanic current, or merely its existence: *rhoeostat*, n. -*stâ* [Gr. *stas*, that stands], an apparatus for enabling a galvanic needle to be kept at the same point during an experiment; an instr. for measuring electrical resistance: *rhoeotome*, n. -*tôm* [Gr. *tomê*, a cutting], an instr. for periodically interrupting an electric current: *rhoeotrope*, n. -*trôp* [Gr. *trôpê*, a turn], an instr. for reversing the direction of a voltaic current.

rhétoric, n. *rê-ô-rîk* [F. *rhétorique*, rhetoric—from L. *rhétorica*; Gr. *rhêtorikê*, oratory—from *rhêtor*, an orator; *rhêô*, I say, I speak], the science of oratory; the art of composition, both written and spoken; the art of speaking in public with propriety, elegance, and force; the power of persuasion and attraction in speech: *rhétorical*, a. *rê-ô-rî-kal*, pert. to rhetoric; persuasive; figurative: *rhétorically*, ad. -*ly*: *rhétorician*, n. *rê-ô-rîk-i-ân*, one skilled in the art of rhetoric, or an instructor in it.

Rheum, n. *rê-ûm* [Gr. *rheon*, rhubarb—from *Rha*, old name of the river Volga, in Russia, from which first brought], in bot., the systematic name of rhubarb.

Rheum, n. *rôm* [Gr. *rheuma*, that which flows—from *rhêô*, I flow], the increased action of the vessels of any organ of the body producing a flow of humors; usually applied to the increased secretions of the mucous glands caused by a cold: *rheum'y*, a. -*y*, pert. to or abounding in rheum; affected with rheum.

Rheumatism, n. *rê-mâ-tîz-m* [L. *rheumatismus*; Gr. *rheumatismos*, rheum, catarrh—from Gr. *rheuma*, a watery fluid—from *rhêô*, I flow], a painful disease affecting the muscles and joints, causing swelling and stiffness: *rheumatic*, a. *rê-mâ-tîk*, also *rheumat'ical*, a. -*kal*, pert. to or affected with rheumatism: *rheumatoid*, a. -*ôid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], having the appearance of rheumatism.

Rhinal, a. *rî-nâl* [Gr. *rhîs* or *rhîna*, the nose], of or pert. to the nose: *rhinalgia*, n. *rî-nâl-jî-d* [Gr. *algos*, pain], pain in the nose.

Rhinoccephalic, a. *rî-nên-sêf-dî-k* [Gr. *rhîs* or *rhîna*, the nose; *enkephalos*, the brain—from *ên*, in; *kephalê*, the head], belonging to the nose and brain, applied to the prolongation of brain-substance which forms the olfactory nerves.

Rhino, n. *rî-nô*, a slang term for 'money.'

Rhinoceros, n. *rî-nô-sêr-ôs* [L. *rhinoceros*; Gr. *rhîno-keras*—from Gr. *rhîs* or *rhîna*, the nose; *keras*, a horn], a well-known large animal of Asia and Africa

deriving its name from the one or two solid fibrous horns which arm its snout: *rhinocerial*, a. *rî-nô-sê-rî-dî*, also *rhinocerial*, a. -*sê-rî-kal*, pert. to or resembling a rhinoceros.

Rhinoplastic, a. *rî-nô-plâs-tîk* [Gr. *rhîs* or *rhîna*, the nose; *plastikos*, plastic—from *plassô*, I form], nose-forming, applied to an operation in surgery by which the nose is renewed: *rhinoscope*, n. *rî-nô-skôp* [Gr. *skôpê*, I view], an instr., consisting of an adapted oval or circular mirror, by which the back part of the nostrils may be examined: *rhinoscopy*, n. -*nôskô-pî*, the examination of the back parts of the soft palate, the nose, &c., by means of the rhinoscope.

Rhiza, n. *rî-zêd* [Gr.], a root.

Rhizanth, n. *rî-zânth* [Gr. *rhîza*, a root; *anthos*, a flower], one of a class of flowering-plants growing on the roots of other plants, including the largest known flower, *Rafflesia*.

Rhizocarpon, a. *rî-zô-kâr-pôn* [Gr. *rhîza*, a root; *karpos*, fruit] in bot., applied to *Rhizocarpon*, n. plu. -*pêd*, a group of cryptogams including *Marsilea*, the pepperwort, &c., which have their organs of fructification on the root-fibres.

Rhizodus, n. *rî-zô-dûs* [Gr. *rhîza*, a root; *odous* or *odontia*, a tooth], in geol., a genus of carboniferous sauroid fishes: *rhizodont*, n. -*dont*, a reptile whose teeth are planted in sockets, as the crocodile.

Rhizogen, a. *rî-zô-jên* [Gr. *rhîza*, a root; *gennâô*, I produce], in bot., producing roots: *Rhizogena*, n. plu.—same as *Rhizanth*, which see: *Rhizoida*, n. plu. *rî-zôids* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], the rootlike outgrowths of many Algae.

Rhizome, n. *rî-zôm*, *rhîzômes*, n. plu. -*zômes*, also *rhizoma*, n. *rî-zô-mâ*, *rhîzô-mâ*, n. plu. -*zô-mâ-tâ* [Gr. *rhîzôma*, the mass of a tree's roots—from *rhîza*, a root], in bot., a thick stem running along or under ground, and sending forth shoots above and roots below.

Rhizomorph, n. *rî-zô-môrf* [Gr. *rhîza*, a root; *môrfê*, shape], in bot., an underground mycelial growth which derives its sustenance from the wood of trees, and has a root-like form: *Rhizomorphoid*, a. -*ôid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], in bot., root-like in shape.

Rhizophagus, a. *rî-zôf-d-gûs* [Gr. *rhîza*, a root; *phagô*, I eat], feeding on roots.

Rhizophorus, a. *rî-zô-f-ô-rûs* [Gr. *rhîza*, a root; *phoros*, bearing—from *phêrô*, I bear], in bot., root-bearing: *Rhizoph'ora*, n. plu. -*ô-râ*, a genus of tropical plants which root in the mud, and send down from their branches stems and new roots, forming thus a dense thicket to the very verge of the water; the mangrove.

Rhizopoda, n. plu. *rî-zô-pôds* [Gr. *rhîza*, a root; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], a class of simple beings, including the *Amœba* and the *Foraminifera*, minute and gelatinous, generally covered by a shell, and provided with retractile filaments; a division of the Protozoa comprising all those capable of emitting pseudopodia.

Rhizotaxis, n. *rî-zô-tâk-sîs* [Gr. *rhîza*, a root; *taxis*, a putting in order—from *tassô*, I arrange], in bot., the arrangement of the roots.

Rhodanic, a. *rô-dân-îk* [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose], denoting an acid, also called sulphocyanic acid, producing a red colour with peroxide of iron.

Rhodanthe, n. *rô-dân-thê* [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose; *anthos*, a flower], a beautiful flowering annual, much esteemed.

Rhodian, a. *rô-dî-ân*, pert. to the island of *Rhodes*, in the Mediterranean: n. a native or inhabitant.

Rhodium, n. *rô-dî-ûm* [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose], an elementary body, a rare metal discovered by Wollaston in 1803, of a white or silver-grey colour, and extremely hard, so named from the red colour of its chloride.

Rhododendron, n. *rô-dô-dên-drôn* [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose; *dendron*, a tree—*itê*, the rose-tree], an ornamental plant, noted for the beauty of its evergreen leaves and its large brilliant flowers, Ord. *Ericacæ*.

Rhodonite, n. *rô-dô-nîs* [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose], manganese spar or silicate of manganese—so named from its dark rose-red colour.

Rhodopin, n. *rô-dô-pîn* [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose; *opsis*, sight], a purple substance on which images are formed in the eye; visual purple.

Rhomb, n. *rôm*, usually written *rhombus*, n. -*bûs* [L. *rhombus*; Gr. *rhombos*, a spinning-top, a magical

brings into notice again after neglect: *reviv'or*, *n.*, *-er*, in *law*, the renewal of a suit which is abated by the death of one of the parties to it: *revivification*, *n.* *rĕ-vî-tî-fî-kâ-shân* [*L. facio, I make*], restoration of life; the act of recalling to life.—*SYN.* of 'revive': to refresh; reanimate; renovate; renew; recover; reinvigorate; awaken; animate; quicken; rouse; comfort.

revivify, *v.* *rĕ-vî-tî-fî* [*re*, and *vîv*], to give new life or vigour to; to reanimate.
reviviscence, *n.* *rĕ-vî-tî-sĕns* [*L. reviviscens or reviviscens*, coming to life again—from *re*, again; *vivisco*, I get life; *vivo*, I live], regaining or restoring life: *reviviscence*, *n.* *-sĕns*, also *reviviscency*, *n.* *-sĕn-sĕ*, renewal of life; reanimation.

revivor—see under *revive*.

revocable, *a.* *rĕ-vô-kâ-bl* [*F. révocable*—from *L. revocabilis*, revocable—from *revocare*, to recall—from *re*, back or again; *voco*, I call], that may be recalled; that may be repealed or annulled: *revocably*, *adv.* *-blĭ*: *revocableness*, *n.* *-bl-nĕs*, also *revocability*, *n.* *-blĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being revocable: *revocation*, *n.* *-kâ-shân* [*F.—L.*], the calling back of a thing granted; repeal; *revocate*, *v.* *rĕ-vô-kâ*: *revocatory*, *a.* *rĕ-vô-kâ-tĕrĭ*, tending to revoke.

revoka, *v.* *rĕ-vô-k* [*F. révoquer*—from *L. revocare*, to recall—from *re*, back or again; *voco*, I call], to repeal; to annul; to reverse, as a law; to declare void; to renounce at cards: *revoking*, *imp.*: *revoked*, *pp.* *rĕ-vô-kâ*: *revokes*, *pres. n.* *-vô-kĭng*, repeal; recall; revocation.—*SYN.* of 'revoke': to annul; cancel; abolish; recall; countermand; rescind; repeal; abrogate; reverse; abjure.

revolt, *v.* *rĕ-vôlt* [*F. révolter*, to raise a rebellion; *revolte*, a revolt—from *L. revolutus*, revolved—from *re*, back; *volveo*, I roll: *it. revolare*, to revolt; *revolte*, a revolt], *lit.*, to turn round; to fall off or turn from one to another; to renounce allegiance to a sovereign or a state; to shock; to cause to turn away from with abhorrence or disgust; in *OK.*, to change: *a.* a change of sides; insurrection; rebellion; in *OK.*, one who changes sides: *revolting*, *imp.*: *adj.* doing violence to the feelings; exciting abhorrence: *revolted*, *pp.* *adj.* turned away from allegiance or duty; shocked: *revoltingly*, *adv.* *-lĭ*: *revolt'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who revolts.—*SYN.* of 'revolt': *n.* insurrection; sedition; revolution; rebellion; mutiny.

revolute, *a.* *rĕ-vô-lŭt* [*L. revolutus*, revolved—from *re*, back or again; *volveo*, I roll], in *bot.*, rolled backwards from the margins upon the under surface, as the edges of certain leaves are in veneration; also *revolutive*, *a.* *-lŭ-tĭv*.

revolution, *n.* *rĕ-vô-lŭ-shân* [*F. révolution*, revolution—from *L. revolutio*—from *revolutus*, revolved—from *re*, back; *volveo*, I roll], the motion of a body round any fixed point or centre; motion or course of anything which brings it back to the same state or point; change or alteration of system; an extensive and sudden change in the constitution of a country; in *Eng. hist.*, the change which placed William and Mary on the throne, A.D. 1688; that of the U. States, beginning 1775; that of France, the first or great Revolution, 1789: *revolu'tionary*, *a.* *-erĭ*, pert. to a revolution, or tending to produce one: *a.* a revolutionist: *revolu'tionist*, *v.* *-is*, to effect an extensive or entire change in the form or principles of a thing: *revolu'tionist*, *imp.*: *revolu'tionised*, *pp.* *-isd*: *revolu'tionist*, *n.* *-ist*, one engaged in endeavouring to effect a change in the government of a country.

revolve, *v.* *rĕ-vôlv* [*L. revolvēre*, to revolve—from *re*, back; *volveo*, I roll], to roll in a circle; to turn round, as on an axis; to move round a centre; to turn over and over, as in the mind; to meditate on: *revolving*, *imp.* *adj.* rolling or turning round; performing a revolution: *revolved*, *pp.* *-vôlv*: *revolvency*, *n.* *-vôlv-ĕn-sĭ*, act, state, or principle of revolving: *revolv'er*, *n.* *-er*, a pistol having several chambers to one barrel, each containing a separate charge, and which can be discharged in rapid succession: *revolving light*, the light of a lighthouse so arranged as to appear and disappear at certain intervals: *revolving storms* or *cyclones*, violent storms which, while advancing bodily in a definite direction, rotate about an axis with great rapidity.
revomit, *v.* *rĕ-vô-mĭt* [*re*, again, and *vomit*], to vomit or pour forth again.

revulsion, *n.* *rĕ-vŭl-shân* [*F. révulsion*, revulsion—

from *L. revulsio*, a tearing off or away; *revulsus*, torn away—from *re*, back or again; *vellō*, I pull], the act of holding or drawing back; a violent separation; in *med.*, the act of turning or diverting a disease from one part of the body to another: *revulsive*, *a.* *-sĭv*, tending to cause revulsion: *a.* a medicine to cause a revulsion: *revulsively*, *adv.* *-lĭ*.
reward, *n.* *rĕ-wôrd*, *re*, again, and *word*: *OF.* *reward*, to regard; a suitable return for kindness, merit, services, and the like; the fruits of labour or industry; a sum of money offered for the apprehension of a criminal, or for the recovery of lost property; punishment: *v.* to recompense; to signify approval by a gift; to give in return, either good or evil; to remunerate; to requite; to punish; to repay evil: *reward'ing*, *imp.*: *reward'ed*, *pp.*: *reward'er*, *n.* *-er*, he or that which rewards: *reward'able*, *a.* *-d-ŭl*, that may be rewarded: *reward'ableness*, *n.* *-d-ŭl-nĕs*, the state of being worthy of reward: *reward'less*, *a.* *-lĕs*, without a reward; having no reward.—*SYN.* of 'reward': compensation; remuneration; pay; recompense; punishment; retribution; requital; satisfaction; guerdon.

reward, *v.* *rĕ-wôrd* [*re*, and *word*], in *OK.*, to repeat in the same words.

rewrite, *v.* *rĕ-rĭt* [*re*, again, and *write*], to write a second time.

rex, *n.* *rĕks* [*L.*], a king.

reynard, *n.* *rĕn-ârd*, another spelling of *renard*, a fox, which see.

rhabarbarate, *a.* *rĕ-bâ-r-bâ-râ-t* [*L. rha barbarorum*, rhabarbari, rhabarbari], tinctured with rhabarbari: *rhabarbarin*, also *rhabarbarina*, *n.* *-bâ-rĭn*, chrysophanic acid.

rhabdoid, *n.* *rĕb-dôĭd* [*Gr. rhabdos*, a rod; *cidos*, form], in *bot.*, a spindle-shaped body which occurs in certain cells of plants exhibiting irritability: *rhabdoidal*, *a.* *-dôĭ-dĭl*, rodlike; specifically, in *anat.*, sagittal.

rhabdolith, *n.* *râb-dô-lĭth* [*Gr. rhabdos*, a rod; *lithos*, a stone], a minute calcareous concretion, of rod-like shape, extensively found in certain kinds of sea-oozes.

rhabdology, *n.* *rĕb-dô-lôĭ-jĭ* [*Gr. rhabdos*, a staff; *logos*, discourse], the art of computing or numbering by means of Napier's rods or bones: *rhabdologic*, *a.* *râb-dô-lôĭ-jĭ*, pert. to rhabdology, or performed by it: *rhabdomancy*, *n.* *râb-dô-manĭ-sĭ* [*Gr. rhabdos*, a rod; *manĭa*, divination; *manĭs*, a prophet], divination by a rod or wand, generally of hazel, to indicate where metals, minerals, or water may be found in the earth—a superstitious practice not yet altogether abandoned: also called *metallomancy* or *hydroscopy*.

Rhabdophora, *n.* *plu.* *rĕb-dô-fô-râ* [*Gr. rhabdos*, a rod; *phoros*, bearing—from *phero*, I bear], a name for the Graptolites, because they commonly possess a chitinous rod or axis supporting the perisarc.

Rhabdopleura, *n.* *plu.* *râb-dô-plô-râ* [*Gr. rhabdos*, a rod; *pleura*, a rib], a genus of molluscs, the tentacles of which are an outgrowth of the lophophore or disc, existent in the North Atlantic: one species is evidently of polyzoon affinities, living in a system of delicate membranous tubes.

Rhachitis, *rĕ-khĭ-tis*, see *rhachitis* under *rachis*—but the former is the proper spelling.

Rhadamanthine, *a.* *râd-d-manĭ-nĭn*, also *Rhadaman'thine*, *a.* *-thĭn* [*Rhadamanthius*, in *anc. myth.*, a son of Jupiter], strictly just; severe as a judgment of Rhadamanthius, one of the three judges in the infernal regions.

Rhætic beds, *rĕ-tĭk bĕds*, in *geol.*, a term generally applied to the marine passage-beds which lie between the Trias and Liass, and which are so called from their extensive development in the *Rhætic Alps*—now grouped with the Trias.

Rhamnus, *n.* *râm-nŭs* [*Gr. rhamnos*, a kind of thorn or prickly shrub], a crystalline principle obtained from buckthorn berries.

Rhaponticine, *n.* *râ-pôn-tĭ-sĭn* [*L. rhaponticum*, rhabarbari], the yellow substance which water extracts from rhabarbari.

rhapsody, *n.* *râp-sô-dĭ* [*Gr. rhapsodia*, a term applied by the Greeks to a book of the 'Iliad' or 'Odyssey', the chanting of poems; *rhapsodos*, a bard—from *rhapŭ*, I stitch together; *dôd*, a poem or song], a confused jumble of words or sentences without dependence or natural connection; any rambling composition: *rhapsodist*, *n.* *-dist*, in *anc. Greece*, one who recited in public his own or another's verses;

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lâw*; *mêle*, *mêt*, *hër*; *pine*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*:

revere, *v.* *rē-vēr'* [*F. révéler*, to revere—from *L. revereri*, to stand in awe or fear of—from *re*, back or again; *vereri*, I feel awe], to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; to honour; to hold in estimation: **revere'ing**, *imp.*: **revere'd**, *pp.*: **re-ver'**: **revere'r**, *n.* *-rī*, one who revere: **reverence**, *n.* *rē-vēr'ēns* [*F. révérence*—from *L. reverentia*], fear mingled with respect and affection, as for a parent or one in authority; a title given in addressing a clergyman; an act of obeisance; a bow; a courtesy; poetical title of a father: *v.* to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection: **reverence'ing**, *imp.*: **reverenced**, *pp.* *-ēnt*: **reverencer**, *n.* *-er*, one who reverences: **revere'nt**, *a.* *-ēnt*, expressing reverence; humble; submissive: **reverent'ial**, *a.* *-ēn'ē-shl*, proceeding from reverence, or expressing it: **reverent'ially**, *ad.* *-ly*, in a reverent manner: **reverently**, *ad.* *-ly*, in a reverent manner; respectfully.—*SYN.* of 'revere': to venerate; honour; adore; reverence; worship—of 'reverence': awe; veneration; honour; adoration; deference; respect.

revere'nd, *a.* *rē-vēr'ēnd* [*F. révérend*, reverend—from *L. reverendus*, venerable—from *revereri*, to stand in awe or fear of—see *revere*], entitled to or worthy of reverence; a title of honour applied to a clergyman: *Rev.*, a common contraction of *revere'nd*, usually prefixed to the name of a clergyman; *Very Reverend*, prefixed to the name of a dean, and the principal of a Scottish university when a clergyman: *Right Reverend*, prefixed to the name of a bishop, and the moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland: *Most Reverend*, prefixed to the name of an archbishop.

revere'nt, *n.* *rē-vēr'ē-ē*, also *rev'ery*, *n.* *-ē*, *plu.* *rev'eries*, *-ies* [*F. réverie*, a musing—from *réver*, to dream—see also *rave*], a loose irregular train of ideas floating in the mind; a fit of deep musing, during which the whole or greater part of the external senses remain unconscious of surrounding objects.

reverse, *v.* *rē-vēr's* [*F. revers*, reverse, opposite side—from *L. re*, back or again; *versus*, turned—from *verto*, I turn], to turn or put in the contrary direction, position, condition, or order; to turn upside down; to invert; in *law*, to change by a contrary decision; to annul; in *OE.* to return: *adj.* having the contrary or opposite direction; opposite; a. a contrary; an opposite; generally, a change for the worse; misfortune; in *mil.*, the back or rear of a body of troops; the side or face of a coin or medal opposite to the side on which the head or principal figure is impressed—the latter being called the obverse: **rever'sing**, *imp.*: **reversed**, *pp.* *-ēst*: *adj.* changed or turned to the contrary; annulled; in *conch.* applied to a shell whose whorls run from right to left, or whose aperture is on the left when placed before a spectator with its apex upwards: **reversal**, *n.* *rē-vēr'shl*, a change; a contrary decision: **reversely**, *ad.* *-lē*: **reverseless**, *a.* *-lē*, not to be reversed: **reversible**, *a.* *rē-vēr'si-bl* [*F.*—*L.*], that may be reversed: **reversibly**, *ad.* *-bl*: **reversedly**, *ad.* *-ēd-l*: **revers'ion**, *n.* *-shn* [*F.*—*L.*], a returning; right to future possession or enjoyment, as an estate or annuity after the death of a person now living; succession; the right which a person has to any inheritance or place of profit after the decease of another: **revers'ionary**, *a.* *-ē-ē*, that may be enjoyed in succession: **revers'ioner**, *n.* *-er*, one who holds a revers'ion: to *reverse* an engine, to cause it to perform its revolution in an opposite direction, with the view of quickly bringing it to a stand or of causing it to move backwards: **reverse curve**, on *railways*, a curve like the letter S, consisting of two curves lying in opposite directions: **reverse fire**, in *mil.*, the fire which proceeds from the rear: **reversed arms**, arms carried under the right arm, muzzle to the rear and pointing downwards, the left hand passed behind the back and grasping the barrel—only so carried at military funerals: **reversing-gear**, apparatus for causing a locomotive or marine engine to move backwards.—*SYN.* of 'reverse *v.*': to invert; overthrow; subvert; annul; revoke; overturn; overset; repeal; contradict—of 'reverse *n.*': change; vicissitude; defeat; check; misfortune; opposite.

revert, *v.* *rē-vēr't* [*L. revertere*, to turn back—from *re*, back or again; *verto*, I turn], to fall back; to turn back; to refer back to; to return to the original owner, or to his heirs: **revert'ing**, *imp.*: **reverted**, *pp.*: **revertible**, *a.* *-bl*, that may re-

vert or return: **revert'ive**, *a.* *-ī*, changing; causing reversion: **revert'ively**, *ad.* *-ly*.

revary—see *revere*.

revert, *v.* *rē-vēr't* [*OF. revertir*—from *L. re*, again; *verto*, I turn—see *verto*], in *OE.*, to clothe again; to vest again in possession of an office: **reves'ting**, *imp.*: **reverted**, *pp.*.

revet, *v.* *rē-vēt'* [*F. revêtement*, the lining of a ditch—from *revêtir*, to clothe—see preceding entry], in *mil.*, to face with masonry or other material, as an embankment: **revet'ting**, *imp.*: **revetted**, *pp.* *-ēt*: **revetment**, *n.* *rē-vēt'mēnt*, in *mil.*, the protection of a permanent work against all causes of destruction, by having its slopes and sides faced with masonry; in *field-works*, gabions, fascines, saps, &c., are used to form the revetments.

revibrate, *v.* *rē-vī-brāt* [*re*, again, and *vibrate*], to vibrate back, or in return.

revictual, *v.* *rē-vī-tūl* [*re*, again, and *victual*], to furnish anew with provisions.

review, *n.* *rē-vīu'* [*re*, again, and *view*], *v.* *revue*, a review—from *revire*, to see again, to revise—from *L. re*, again; *video*, I see], a second examination, as for improvement or amendment; a survey; critical remarks on a new publication; a periodical, generally consisting of critical remarks or essays; a public inspection of troops or ships by a superior officer: *v.* to look back on; to view and examine again; to reconsider; to criticize, as a new publication; to inspect, as troops: **review'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* inspecting, as an army: *n.* the practice of writing and publishing criticisms of new publications; the business of a reviewer: **reviewed**, *pp.* *-ēd*: **review'er**, *n.* *-er*, one who reviews; a literary critic: **review'al**, *n.* *-al*, the review of a book.—*SYN.* of 'review *n.*': re-examination; resurvey; survey; criticism; reconsideration; revise; revial; revision; retrospect.

revile, *v.* *rē-vīl'* [*L. re*, again; *vīlis*, mean, worthless—see *vile*], to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language; to upbraid: *n.* in *OE.*, reproach; contumely: **revil'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of reproaching; the act of using contemptuous language: **reviled**, *pp.* *-ēd*: **reviler**, *n.* *-lē*, one who reviles: **revilingly**, *ad.* *-ly*—*SYN.* of 'revile *v.*': to vilify; calumniate; reproach; upbraid.

revindicate, *v.* *rē-vīn'dī-kāt* [*re*, again, and *vindicare*], to vindicate again; to demand and take back what has been lost.

revise, *v.* *rē-vīz'* [*F. reviser*—from *L. reviderē*, to come to see again—from *re*, again; *viso*, I look at attentively—from *videre*, *visum*, to see], to examine carefully for purposes of correction; to alter; to amend: *n.* a re-examination; among *printers*, a second proof-sheet pulled for correction and comparison with the first: **revi'sing**, *imp.*: **revised**, *pp.* *-ēd*: *adj.* re-examined for correction: **revi'ser**, *n.* *-er*, one who revises: **revi'sal**, *n.* *-al*, the act of examining for correction and improvement: **revi'sion**, *n.* *-shn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of examining for correction: **revi'sional**, *a.* *-al*, pert. to revision: **revi'sor**, *n.* *-tēr*, in *Russia*, one who takes the number of inhabitants: **revi'sory**, *a.* *-ē-ē*, able or tending to revise: **revising barristers**, courts held in the autumn throughout the country to revise the list of voters for M.P.'s.—*SYN.* of 'revision': **revial**; re-examination; review.

revist, *v.* *rē-vīz't* [*re*, again, and *visit*], to visit again.

revive, *v.* *rē-vīv'* [*F. revivre*, to rise from the dead—from *L. revivere*, to live again—from *re*, again; *vivo*, I live], to return to life; to recover from a state of neglect; to recover new life or vigour; to restore or bring again to life; to be reanimated after depression; to reanimate; to quicken; to refresh; to bring back to the memory; to inspire anew with hope or joy; in *chem.*, to recover or reduce to its natural state, as a metal after calcination: **revi'ving**, *imp.*: *adj.* coming to life again; reanimating; refreshing: *n.* the act of coming to life again: **reviv'd**, *pp.* *-ēd*: **reviv'ingly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **reviv'al**, *n.* *-al*, recovery to life from death, or apparent death; return to activity from a state of languor; recovery from a state of neglect or depression; renewed and more active attention to the importance of religion; the means by which this is accomplished: **reviv'allist**, *n.* *-ēd-lē*, one who endeavours to promote a greater earnestness in religion: **reviv'er**, *n.* *-er*, he or that which invigorates or revives; one who

cote, boy, fidd; pare, bid; chair, game, jog, skum, thing, there, zeal.

retrograde, a. *rê-trô-grâd* or *rê-trô-grâd* [F. *rétrograde*—from L. *rétrogradi*, to retrograde—*from retro*, backward; *gradus*, a step], going or moving backward; apparently moving from east to west, as a planet; declining from a better to a worse state; in bot., applied to hairs when they are bent back or down; in OE., contrary; opposite: v. to go or move backward: *re'trograde*, imp.: *re'trograde*, pp.: *re'trograde*, tion, n. *-dâ-shân* [F.—L.], the act of going or moving backward.

retrogression, n. *rê-trô-grêsh-ân* [L. *rétrogressus*, gone back or backward—*from retro*, backward; *gressus*, a stepping—see *retrograde*], the act of going backward: *re'trogressive*, a. *-grê-sîs*, moving backward: declining from a better to a worse state: *re'trogressive*, adv. *-ly*.

retromingent, a. *rê-trô-min-jên* [L. *retro*, backward; *mingens* or *mingentem*, discharging urine], discharging the urine backward: *m.* an animal that discharges its urine backward: *re'tromingently*, adv. *-ly*: *re'tromingency*, n. *-jên-sî*, the act or quality of being retromingent.

retropulsive, a. *rê-trô-pûlsîs* [L. *retro*, backward; *pulsus*, driven—*from pello*, I drive], driving back; repelling.

retroverse, a. *rê-trô-rs* [L. *retroversus*, backward—*from retro*, backwards; *versus*, turned—*from verto*, I turn], turned backwards: *retroversely*, adv. *-ly*.

retrospect, n. *rê-trô-spêkt* [L. *retrospectus*, looked backward at—*from retro*, backward; *specus*, looked at; *specio*, I look], a looking back on things past; review or contemplation of the past: *re'trospection*, n. *-spêk-shân*, the act or faculty of looking back on things past: *re'trospective*, a. *-spêk-tîs*, having reference to what is past: *re'trospectively*, adv. *-ly*.—*SYN.* of 'retrospect': survey; re-examination; review.

retrovert, v. *rê-trô-vert* [L. *retro*, backwards; *verto*, I turn], to turn back: *re'trovert*, ing, imp.: *re'trovert*, ed, pp.: adj. turned back: *re'troversion*, n. *-shân* [L. *versus*, turned], a turning or falling backward.

rettery, retting—see under *ret*.

return, v. *rê-tûrn* [re, again, and turn: F. *retourner*, to return], to come or go back to the same place; after a periodical revolution, to commence again; to go back to the same state; to revert; to retort; to come again; to bring or send back; to give back; to reply or make answer; to render an official account; to restore; to render: *m.* the act of coming, going, or sending back to the same place; act of putting in the same place; the act of coming back to a former state or condition; repayment; profit; requital; an official report: *re'turn*, ing, imp.: *re'turned*, pp.: *re'térnd*: *re'turn*, or, n. *-tûr*, one who returns: *re'turnable*, a. *-d-â*, that may be restored; legally to be returned, given, or rendered: *re'turns*, n. plu. *rê-tûrns*, statistics in a tabulated form issued by Government for general information; profits or receipts in business; the figures or state of the poll at an election: *re'turn-chaise*, a carriage going back empty from a post-station: *re'turn-days*, in a court of law, certain days on which writs are returnable, and on which defendants must appear in court: *re'turn-ticket*, a ticket for a railway or other journey and back: *re'turning-officer*, the presiding officer at an election who returns the persons duly elected.—*SYN.* of 'return v.': to go back; come back; come again; revisit; repay; transmit; restore; requite; recompense; remit; render—of 'return n.': retrogression; revolution; repayment; profit; advantage; remittance; retribution; requital; restitution; relapse; report; account.

retuse, a. *rê-tûs* [L. *retusus*, blunted—*from re*, back; *tundo*, I beat], in bot., having the extremity broad, blunt, and slightly depressed; appearing as if bitten off at the end.

reunion, n. *rê-ûn-yôn* [F. *réunion*, return to a state of union after separation or discord—*from re*, back or again; *union*, union—*from unio*, L. *unio*, unity—*from L. unus*, one], cohesion of parts after separation, as the lips of a wound; an assembly of familiar friends or associates.

reunite, v. *rê-ûn-î* [re, again, and unite], to join after separation; to reconcile: to become united again: *re'uniting*, imp.: *re'united*, pp.: adj. reconciled.

reurge, v. *rê-ûrj* [re, again, and urge], to urge again.

reunite, n. *rôj-s-û*, also *reunin*, n. *rôj-s-û* [after *Reuss*, an Austrian mineralogist], a hydrous sulphate of soda and magnesia, occurring in white, flat, six-sided crystals.

revaccinate, v. *rê-vâk-sîn-â* [re, again, and *vaccinate*], to vaccinate a second time: *revâk-sîn-â*, tion, n. *-dâ-shân*, repetition of vaccination.

revalue, v. *rê-vâ-lû* [re, again, and value], to value a second time: *revâ-lû*, tion, n. a second valuation.

reveal, v. *rê-vêl* [F. *révéler*, to reveal—*from L. revelare*, to uncover—*from re*, back; *vell*, I cover or veil; *vellum*, a veil], to uncover; to lay bare or open; to make known something before concealed; in a special sense, to make known from God: *revel*, ing, imp.: *revealed*, pp. *rê-vêld*: adj. disclosed; made known: *revel*, or, n. *-tûr*, one who reveals: *revealable*, a. *-d-â*, that can be revealed: *revealingly*, adv. *-ly*: *revel*, ableness, n. *-bî-nêz*, the state of being revealable: *revelation*, n. *rê-vê-lâ-shân* [F.—L.], the act of disclosing to others what was formerly unknown to them; that which is revealed: *Revelation*, n. the communication of truth by God to men; the Truth itself; the Apocalypse.—*SYN.* of 'reveal': to disclose; uncover; divulge; unveil; discover; open; impart; show; communicate.

revels, n. plu. *rê-vêls* [L. *revellos*, to pull or tear out—*from re*, back; *vell*, I pluck or pull], the vertical sides of the aperture for a window-frame, a door-frame, &c.; also *spell reveals*, n. plu. *-vêls*.

revellie, n. *rê-vêl-î* [F. *réveiller*, to awake—*from re*, again; *vell*, to wake—*from L. ex*, out; *vigilare*, to watch; *vigil*, wakeful], in mil. the beat of drums or sound of trumpet at daybreak, after which the sentries do not challenge—pronounced in the U.S. service *rê-vô-d-ê*.

revel, n. *rê-vêl* [OF. *revel*, rebellion, sport; L. *rebellare*, to rebel—see *rebell*], a feast with loose and noisy jollity; a carouse; a riotous banquet: v. to feast with loose and noisy merriment; to enjoy with a feeling of unbounded freedom; to carouse: *revelling*, imp.: *m.* a feasting with noisy merriment; enjoyment under the feeling of unbounded freedom: *revell'd*, pp. *-êld*: *reveller*, n. *-êl-tûr*, one who revels: *revellry*, n. *-rî*, loose and noisy festivity; playful jollity: *revel*, roat, n. *-rôit*, a mob or rabble engaged in tumultuous festivity.

revelation—see under *reveal*.

reveals—see *reveals*.

revenge, n. *rê-vênj* [OF. *révenger*, to revenge; L. *re*, back or again; *vindicare*, to make a claim upon—*from vindex* or *vindictum*, a claimant, an avenger], a malicious or spiteful infliction of injury in return for an injury; the passion for retaliation excited by an injury or an affront: v. to inflict pain or injury maliciously in return for injury done, or an affront received; to punish in return—an injury is *revenged*, a crime *avenged*: *revenging*, imp.: *revenged*, pp. *-ênd*: *revenger*, n. *-jêr*, one who revenges: *revengful*, a. *-fûl*, vindictive; prone to revenge: *revengfully*, adv. *-ly*: *revengfulness*, n. *-nêz*, the state of being revengful: *revengingly*, adv. *-ly*: *revengment*, in OE., revenge; vengeance.—*SYN.* of 'revengful': vindictive; vengeful; resentful; spiteful; malicious.

revenue, n. *rê-vê-nû* [F. *revenu*, revenue—*from re*, back; *venire*, to return—*from L. re*, back or again; *venio*, I come], annual income from rents, &c.; the public income of a state derived from taxes, &c.: *revenue-cutter*, an armed vessel employed by the customs-house authorities to suppress smuggling: *revenue-officer*, an officer in the service of the customs; an exciseman.

reverb—see under *reverberate*.

reverberate, v. *rê-vêr-bêr-â* [L. *reverberatus*, beaten, cast, or driven back—*from re*, back or again; *verbero*, I strike or beat; *verber*, a lash, a whip], to return or send back, as sound; to echo; to reflect, as rays of light; to drive from side to side, as flames; to be repelled; to rebound: adj. in OE., beating back; surrounding: *reverberating*, imp.: *reverberated*, pp.: *reverberation*, n. *-dâ-shân* [F.—L.], the act of reflecting light and heat, or of repelling sound: *reverberator*, n. *-dê-têr*, that which reverberates; a reflecting-lamp: *reverberatory*, a. *-dê-têr-t*, returning or driving back, as light or heat; applied to a furnace so constructed that the flame is thrown down upon a hearth or space beyond it—used for roasting ores: *reverb*, v. *rê-vêrb*, in OE., to reverberate.

holdfast, a band—from *retinere*, to keep back—from *re*, back; *teneo*, I hold, in *bot.*, the viscid disc by which the pollen-masses in orchids adhere to insect-visitors.

retinasphalt, *n. ré-tin-ás-fált* [Gr. *rhétinē*, resin; *asphaltos*, bitumen], a mineral resin found in the coal strata; *retinite*.

retinervis, *a. ré-ti-nér-vis* [L. *rete*, a net; *nervus*, a nerve], in *bot.*, having reticulated veins.

retinite, *n. ré-ti-nít* [Gr. *rhétinē*, resin or rosin], one of the mineral resins, occurring in brown-coal and peat formations in roundish irregular lumps, of a yellowish-brown colour, and slightly transparent; also called *resinite* or *retinasphalt*; *retinoid*, *a. -noyd* [Gr. *eidōs*, form], resin-like.

retinue, *n. ré-ti-nú* [OF. *retenue*, a retinue; L. *retineo*, I retain—from *re*, back; *teneo*, I hold], the suite or attendants of a person of distinction, chiefly on a journey; a train of persons.

retirade, *n. ré-ti-rád* [F. *retirer*, to retire], a retrenchment in a fortification to which a garrison may retreat for continued defence.

retire, *v. ré-tir* [F. *retirer*, to draw back; Goth. *traian*, to *tean*, in the sense of any violent action], to depart; to withdraw; to withdraw from business or active life; to fall back, as the tide from the shore; in *mil.*, to fall back a short distance, as a body of troops in the field; to take up and pay when due, as a bill of exchange; *n. in mil.*, a bugle-sound intimating to skirmishers that they are to fall back; in *OE.*, a retreat; place of privacy; *retiring*, *imp.*: *adj.* modest; reserved; *retired*, *pp. -fird*: *adj.* secluded from public notice; private; secret; withdrawn; *retiredly*, *ad. -fird-lí*; *retiral*, *n. ré-ti-rál*, the act of retiring; in *finance*, the calling in of bills or notes from circulation; *retiredness*, *n. -nēs*, a state of retirement; solitude; retirement, *n. ré-ti-rémēt*, state of being withdrawn; act of withdrawing from active life or from public notice; private way of life; secluded residence; seclusion; departure; *retired-list*, a list of officers retired from the public service; *retiring pension* or allowance, a pension or annuity granted to a person on his withdrawal from office or service.—*SYN.* of 'retire': to withdraw; depart; retreat; recede; leave; retire—*OE.* 'retiring': to depart; to retreat; to seclude; privacy; solitude; withdrawal; loneliness.

retold, *pp.* of *retell*, which see.

retort, *v. ré-tört* [L. *retortus*, twisted or bent back—from *re*, back or again; *tortuo*, I twist], to return or throw back, as an argument, an accusation, or an incivility; to make a severe reply; in *OE.*, to throw back; to rebound; *n.* the return of an argument, censure, or incivility; a severe reply; a repartee; a round-shaped chemical vessel having a long bent neck; an iron or fireclay cylinder in a gaswork for charging with coal to be converted into gas; a distilling apparatus; *retorting*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of throwing back in the way of censure or incivility; *retorted*, *pp.* *retortive*, *a. -iv*, containing retort.

retouch, *v. ré-túch* [Fr. again, and *touch*; F. *retoucher*, to retouch], to improve, as a painting, by new touches; to go over a work of art a second time in order to restore a faded part, or to add portions for its general improvement; *n.* in *paint*, and *sculp.*, the finishing off, by some slight applications of the master's hand, of a completed work.

retrace, *v. ré-trás* [Fr. back or again, and *trace*; F. *retracer*, to retrace], to go back by the same path or course; to renew the defaced outline of a drawing; *retracing*, *imp.*: *retraced*, *pp. ré-trá-t*.

retract, *v. ré-trákt* [F. *retracter*, to retract—from L. *retractus*, withdrawn—from *re*, back; *tractus*, drawn; *trahō*, I draw], to recall, as something said or declared; to take back; to withdraw; to unsay; to recant; *retracting*, *imp.*: *retracted*, *pp.*: *adj.* in *bot.*, bent backwards; retractable or -ible, *a. ré-trákt-á-bl* or -*í-bl*, that may be withdrawn or recalled; retractile; *retraction*, *n. -shún* [F.—L.], also retraction, *n. ré-trákt-í-shún*, act of withdrawing something advanced; a withdrawal; a declaration of change of opinion; recantation; retractile, *a. ré-trákt-í-l*, that may be drawn back; retractile, *a. -iv*, withdrawing; taking from: *n.* that which withdraws or takes from: retractively, *ad. -í-k*.—*SYN.* of 'retract': to abjure; disown; recant; disavow; recall; withdraw; revoke; unmy.

retransform, *v. ré-tráns-fáirm* [Fr. back or again,

and transform], to transform anew; to change back anew.

retranslate, *v. ré-tráns-ídt* [Fr. again, and *translate*], to translate anew.

retract, *n. ré-trákt-í* [L. *retracti*, he has withdrawn; *retrahō*, I withdraw—see retract], in law, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court by the plaintiff.

retread, *v. ré-tréd* [Fr. again, and tread], to tread again.

retreat, *v. ré-trét* [F. *retroite*, retreat—from L. *retractus*, withdrawn—from *re*, back or again; *trahō*, I draw], to withdraw for safety or seclusion; to retire from any position or place; in *mil.*, to retire before an enemy: *n.* act of retiring; retirement; seclusion; place of safety or privacy; the retiring of an army before an enemy, or from an advanced position; a military or naval signal either by drum or trumpet; *retreating*, *imp.*: *adj.* moving in retreat; going back; *retreated*, *pp.*.—*SYN.* of 'retreat *n.*': retirement; withdrawal; departure; solitude; seclusion; shelter; refuge; asylum.

retrench, *v. ré-trénsh* [Fr. back or again, and trench; F. *retrancher*, to cut off], to pare away; to render less or smaller; to abridge; curtail; to diminish expenses; *retrenching*, *imp.*: *retrenched*, *pp. -trénsh*: *retrenchment*, *n. -mēt*, the act of lopping off or removing what is superfluous; a lessening; diminution of expenses; in *mil.*, a short line of works inside a large work to enable defenders to resist an enemy after he has penetrated the outer line.

retribution, *n. ré-trí-bú-shún* [F. *rétribution*; L. *retributíōnem*, retribution—from *retribūds*, given back, restored—from *re*, back; *tribuere*, to give or assign], requital; retaliation; reward or punishment suitable to the action; the rewards or punishment of the final judgment; *retributer*, *n. ré-trí-bú-ler*, one who makes retribution; *retributive*, *a. -ív*, reward or punishing according to action; repaying; also *retributory*, *a. -ív*: *retributively*, *ad. -í*.—*SYN.* of 'retribution': requital; retaliation; recompense; repayment.

retrieve, *v. ré-trív* [F. *retrouver*, to find again—from L. *re*, again; F. *trouver*, to find; to recover; to regain; to bring back from loss or injury to a former good state; *retrieving*, *imp.*: *retrieves*, *pp. ré-trívd*: *retriever*, *n. -ér*, one who retrieves; a kind of sporting-dog; *retrievable*, *a. -á-bl*, that may be recovered or regained; *retrievably*, *ad. -á-bl*: *retrievableness*, *n. -á-bl-nēs*, the state of being retrievable; *retrieval*, *n. -ál*, also *retrievement*, *n. -mēt*, act of retrieving.—*SYN.* of 'retrieve': to recover; recruit; repair; restore; regain.

retrim, *v. ré-trím* [Fr. again, and trim], to trim again.

retro, *ré-tró* or *ré-tró* [L.], a prefix signifying 'backward; back.'

retroact, *v. ré-tró-ákt* [L. *retro*, back; *actus*, done or acted—from *ago*, I do], to act backward; to act on something past or preceding; *retroaction*, *n. -ákt-shún* [F.—L.], action on something past or preceding; *retroactive*, *a. -ákt-ív* [F. *retroactif*], acting on the past, affecting what is past; *retroactively*.

retrocede, *v. ré-tró-séd* [F. *retroceder*, in law, to make over again—from L. *retro*, back; *cedō*, I go or move], to go back; to cede or grant back; *retroceding*, *imp.*: *retroceded*, *pp.*: *retrocedant*, *a. -séd-dánt*, in *med.*, applied to diseases which move from one part of the body to another, as gout.

retrogress, *v. ré-tró-sés* [L. *retro*, back; *cessus*, gone or moved; *cedō*, I move], in *Scots law*, to reinvest a man in an estate again by a reconveyance; *retrogressing*, *imp.*: *retrogressed*, *pp. -sés*: *retrogression*, *n. ré-tró-sés-shún* [F. *retrogression*, reconveyance], a moving backwards; in *Scots law*, the act of reconveying an estate to a former owner.

retrochoir, *n. ré-tró-keír* [L. *retro*, behind, and Eng. *choir*], that part of the interior of a church edifices behind the altar.

retroduction, *n. ré-tró-dúkt-shún* [L. *retro*, back; *ductus*, led; *dūco*, I lead], a leading or bringing back; *retroflex*, *a. ré-tró-fleks* [L. *retro*, backwards; *flecto*, bent; *flecto*, I bend], bent backwards; in *bot.*, bent this way and that.

retrofract, *a. ré-tró-frákt*, also *retrofracted*, *a.* [L. *retro*, backward; *fractus*, broken; *frango*, I break], in *bot.*, bent backwards, and appearing as if broken.

from a given state of facts, &c.; consequence; inference; decision; issue; resulting, imp.: result^{ed}, pp.: result^{ant}, n. *-dnt*, in *dyn.*, a force which results from the composition or putting together of two or more forces acting on the same point: adj. that arises from combination: result^{less}, n. *-les*, without result.—SYN. of 'result' n.: consequence; effect; issue; event; conclusion; inference—of 'result' v.: to spring; proceed; arise; ensue; terminate.

résumé, n. *râ-sô-mé* [F. *résumé*, a summary; *résumer*, to sum up—see *resumé*], a summing up; a condensed statement; a summary; a recapitulation.

resumé, v. *râ-sûm'* [F. *résumer*; L. *resumere*, to take back, to resume—from *re*, again; *sûmo*, I take], to take back that which has been given or taken away; to proceed or take up again after interruption; to begin again; to take again: resum^{ing}, imp.: resum^{ed}, pp.: *-sûm'd*: resum^{able}, a. *-d-â*, that may be taken back or up again: resum^{ption}, n. *-sûmp-shûn* [L. *resumptio*, resumed], the act of taking back or taking again: resum^{ptive}, a. *-tve*, taking back or again.

resummon, v. *râ-sûm'-môn* [*re*, again, and *summon*], to summon or call again.

resumption—see under *resumé*.

resupinate, a. *râ-sûp'-nâd* [L. *resupinatus*, bent or turned back—from *re*, back or again; *sûpino*, I bend backwards; *sûpinus*, lying on the back], in *bot.*, so turned or twisted that the parts naturally the undermost become the uppermost, and *vice versa*: resupine, a. *râ-sûp'-nâd*, lying on the back.

resupply, v. *râ-sûp'-pit'* [*re*, again, and *supply*], to supply again.

resurgent, a. *râ-sûr-jent* [L. *resurgens* or *resurgentem*, rising or appearing again—from *re*, again; *surgo*, I rise], rising again from the dead; swelling up.

resurrection, n. *râ-sûr-rék-shûn* [F. *résurrection*—from L. *resurrectionem*, resurrection—from *resurrectus*, risen again—from *re*, again; *surgo*, I rise], a rising again from the dead; the rising of the dead from the grave at the general judgment; a moral revival, as from a state of ignorance or degradation: resurrex^{ionist}, n. *-ist*, a despoiler of graves for purposes of dissection.

resurvey, v. *râ-sûr-vû'* [*re*, again, and *survey*], to survey a second time.

resuscitate, v. *râ-sûs'-tâ-tâ* [L. *resuscitatus*, roused again, revived—from *re*, again; *suscito*, I raise—from *sub*, under; *cito*, I rouse], to recover from apparent death; to revive; to revive; to come to life again: resus^{citating}, imp.: resus^{citated}, pp.: resus^{citator}, n. *-tôr*, one who resuscitates: resus^{citable}, a. *-d-â*, that may be recovered from apparent death: resus^{citation}, n. *-tâ-shûn*, the act of reviving from a state of apparent death: resus^{citative}, a. *-tâ-tiv*, revivifying.

ret, v. *râ* [a modification of *rot*: Sw. *rota*, to rot or putrefy], to destroy by rotting: to ret^{flax}, to steep it in water in order to separate the fibre by incipient rotting: ret^{ing}, imp.: ret^{ed}, pp.: ret^{ery}, n. *-tôr-k*, a place or factory for preparing flax.

retail, v. *râ-tâil'* [OF. *retail*, a shred—from *re*, again; *tâiller*, to cut; *tâille*, a slitting—from L. *tâlela*, a thin rod, a cutting], to sell in small quantities; to sell at second-hand: to relate in broken parts, as a story: *râ-tâil*, the sale of goods in small quantities; opposite of *wholesale*: retail^{ing}, imp.: retail^{ed}, pp.: *-tâil'd*: retail^{er}, n. *-tôr*, one who retails; one who sells in small quantities: retail^{ment}, n. *-mënt*, the act of retailing.

retain, v. *râ-tân'* [F. *retenir*—from L. *retinere*, to keep back, to restrain—from *re*, back; *teno*, I hold], to hold or keep in possession; to keep; to keep back; to hold from escape; not to lose or lay aside; to keep in pay; to engage by a fee paid: retain^{ing}, imp.: retain^{ed}, pp.: *-tân'd*: retain^{er}, n. *-tôr*, an attendant; a servant; a hanger-on; a retaining fee to counsel: retain^{able}, a. *-d-â*, capable of being retained: retain^{ing-wall}, a wall built to support a body of earth.—SYN. of 'retain' v.: to hold; to restrain; keep; detain; preserve; hire; withhold; continue.

retake, v. *râ-tâk'* [*re*, again, and *take*], to take again; to recapture.

retaliate, v. *râ-tâil'-tâ* [mid. L. *retaliatus*, retaliated—from L. *re*, back; *tâlio*, retaliation—from *tâlis*, such like], to return by giving like for like, in an ill sense; to requite or pay back with the like: retal^{iating}, imp.: retal^{iated}, pp.: retal^{iation}, n.

-d-shûn, the return of like for like; retribution: retal^{iative}, a. *-d-ist*, also retal^{iatory}, a. *-d-tôr-k*, returning like for like.—SYN. of 'retaliation' n.: reprisal; retribution; requital; repayment; punishment; revenge.

retard, v. *râ-târd'* [OF. *retarder*, to delay; *retard*, delay—from L. *retardare*, to impede, to retard—from *re*, back or again; *târdare*, to make slow—from *tardus*, slow], to impede; to hinder; to render slower: *re* in *O.E.*, retardation; delay: retard^{ing}, imp.: retard^{ed}, pp.: retard^{er}, n. *-tôr*, he or that which retards: retard^{ment}, n. *-mënt*, also retard^{ation}, n. *râ-târd'-shûn* [F.—L.], the act of lessening the velocity of motion; hindrance: retard^{er} of the tide, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself: retardation of mean solar time, the change of the mean sun's right ascension in a sidereal day, by which he appears to hang back, as it were, in his diurnal revolution.—SYN. of 'retard' v.: to hinder; obstruct; procrastinate; defer; impede; detain; delay.

retch, v. *rêch* [AS. *hræcan*, to retch: cf. Icel. *hrækja*; Norw. *rækja*; Dut. *racklen*], to make an effort to vomit; to strain; to heave at the stomach:retch^{ing}, imp.:retch^{ed}, pp.:retch^{er}.

rete, n. *râle* [L. *rete*, a net, a snare], a net; network: retaceous, a. *râ-tâ-shûs*, resembling network: reticle, n. *râ-tî-kel*, a small net: rete mirab^{ile}, *mîr-dô-tâ-lê* [L. a wonderful net], in *anat.*, a complicated anastomosis of blood-vessels: rete mucosum, *mâ-kô-sûm* [L. a mucous net], in *anat.*, the soft under layer of the epidermis or scarf skin, which gives the colour to the skin.

retell, v. *râ-têl'* [*re*, again, and *tell*], to tell again.

retene, n. *râ-tên* [Gr. *retinê*, pine resin], a resinous body of the anthracene series, polymeric with benzene.

retention, n. *râ-tên-shûn* [F. *retention*—from L. *retentio*, a holding back—from *re*, back; *teneo*, I hold], the act or power of retaining, as in the memory; the memory; the undue withholding of some natural discharge; restraint; reserve: retent^{ive}, a. *-tôr*, having power to retain, as in the memory: retent^{ively}, adv. *-tôr*: retent^{iveness}, n. *-nês*, the quality of being retentive.

Retepora, n. plu. *râ-tê-pôr'* [L. *rete*, a net; *pore*, a pore], a genus of Bryozoa which have their colonies arranged in net-like order: retepora, a. *râ-tê-pôr*, one of the Retepora.

reticary, n. *râ-tê-âr-î* [L. *reticarius*, a gladiator who fought by using a net—from *rete*, a net], one of the class of spiders which spin webs to catch their prey: adj. net-like: Reticularia, n. plu. *râ-tê-tâ-r-â*, the systematic name for the class.

reticence, n. *râ-tê-sens*, also reticency, n. *-tê-sis* [F. *reticence*—from L. *reticentia*—from *reticere*, to keep silent, keeping silence—from *re*, back or again; *taceo*, I am silent], concealment by silence: retic^{ent}, a. *-tênt*, silent; reserved; taciturn.

reticule, n. *râ-tî-kûl* [F. *reticule*, a reticula—from L. *reticulum*, a small net—from *rete*, a net], a lady's workbag; a small bag for carrying in the hand; in a telescope, a network of fine spider's threads, or of wires crossing each other at right angles, and dividing the field of view into a series of small equal squares: reticular, a. *râ-tê-tû-lâr*, having the form of a small net; having interstices like network: retic^{ulate}, a. *-tâd*, resembling network; in *arch.*, formed of diamond-shaped stones, or square stones laid diagonally; in *sool* or *bot.*, having distinct veins or lines crossing like network: v. to form into a structure of veins or lines crossing each other as in network: retic^{ulating}, imp. running into meshes: retic^{ulated}, a. *-tâ-têd*: retic^{ulation}, n. *-tâ-shûn*, any organisation resembling network; that which is reticulated: reticulum, n. *-tûm*, the second or honey-combed cavity in the compound stomach of ruminant animals; in *bot.*, the debris of crossed fibres about the base of the petioles in palms.

retiform, a. *râ-tê-fôr-m* [L. *rete*, a net; *forma*, shape], having the structure or form of a net.

retina, n. *râ-tâ-nâ* [L. *rete*, a net], one of the coats of the eye, containing the sensory nerve-endings which receive the impressions resulting in the sense of vision: retinal, a. *râ-tâ-nâl*, of or pert. to the retina: retin^{itis}, n. *-nî-tis* [*itis*, denoting inflammation], inflammation of the retina.

retinaculum, n. *râ-tâ-nâk'-â-tûm* [L. *retinaculum*, a

respond, v. *rĕ-spond'* [OF. *respondere*—from L. *respondere*, to answer or reply—from *re*, back or again; *spondeo*, I promise solemnly] to answer; to rejoin; to reply: n. in *sacred music*, a short anthem interjected in some service: **respond'ing**, imp.: **respond'ed**, pp.: **respond'ant**, a. -*ant*, that answers to demand or expectation: n. one who answers, as in a suit at law; one who answers in reply: **respond'entia**, n. *rĕ-spond'ĕn-ti-ā*, a contract by which a loan is effected on the security of the freight of a ship: money borrowed on the ship itself is termed *bottomry*.

response, n. *rĕ-spond's* [OF. *response*, a response—from L. *respondere*, an answer or reply—from *re*, back; *spondeo*, I promise solemnly] a reply or answer; an oracular answer; the answer of the people in certain parts of divine service; rejoinder: **respond'ible**, a. *rĕ-spond'i-b'l*, answerable; accountable; amenable: **respond'ibly**, ad. -*bl*: **respond'ibility**, n. -*bl-ty*: **respond'ibility**, n. -*bl-ty*, state of being accountable or answerable: **respond'sive**, a. -*iv*, making answer; correspondent: **respond'sively**, ad. -*ly*: **respond'siveness**, n. -*ness*, the state of being responsive: **respond'sions**, n. plu. -*sh'ns*, the first examination which students at Oxford undergo before they can take any degree—familiarily called 'Smalls': **respond'sory**, a. -*er-i*, containing or making answer.

remalidar, n. *rĕ-sĕl-dār'*, or *risaldar*, n. *rĕ-sĕl-dār'* [Hind.—from Ar. *reis*, a chief, a native officer in a native cavalry regiment of India, in command of a squadron: *remalish*, n. *rĕ-sĕl-lĕ'*, a squadron of Indian native cavalry.

rest, n. *rĕs'* [AS. *rest* or *raest*, repose: cf. Dan. and Sw. *rest*; Dut. *rust*; OH. Ger. *ruota*; Ger. *ruß*] a state free from motion or disturbance; quiet; repose; sleep: final sleep; death; cessation from mental or physical labour: place of repose; the grave; that on which a thing leans for support; trust; peace; in *music*, a pause in sound, or the mark to indicate it: v. to lay or place at rest; to cease from action or motion of any kind; to be tranquil; to be at peace; to recline; to be in a state of repose or slumber; to sleep the final sleep; to lean on; to trust or rely: **rest'ing**, imp.: **rest'ed**, pp.: **rest'ful**, a. in OE, quiet; being at rest: **rest'less**, a. -*less*, not still; inquiet; disturbed; sleepless; unsettled; roving: **rest'lessly**, ad. -*ly*: **rest'lessness**, n. -*ness*, the quality or state of being restless; uneasiness; want of sleep: **rest'house**, in *East Indies*, an empty house for the accommodation of travellers: **rest'harrow**, a common leguminous weed with strong fibrous roots; *Ondatis arvensis*: **rest'ing-place**, a place to rest at: to rest with, to be in the power of; to depend upon.—SYN. of 'rest' n.: sleep; repose; peacefulness; stillness; cessation; quiet; tranquillity; peace; support; interval; pause; intermission; stop; stay; slumber; ease; quietness—of 'rest' v.: to sleep; slumber; die; cease; be still; acquiesce; lean; recline—of 'restless': unquiet; disquieted; unsettled; roving; wandering; uneasy; disturbed; sleepless; agitated; anxious.

rest, n. *rĕs'* [F. *rester*, to remain; *reste*, a remainder—from L. *residere*, to remain—from *re*, back; *sto*, I stand] that which remains, or may remain, after the separation of a part; remnant; remainder; overplus; residue; others: a surplus fund held in reserve by a bank or a public company in order to equalise the dividends, should the profits made in any one year fall below the amount required for paying the usual dividend to the shareholders: v. in OE, to be left; to remain: **rest'ing owing** [F. *en reste*, in arrear] in *Scots law*, remaining due; indebted.

restant, a. *rĕstānt* [L. *restans* or *restanslem*, remaining—from *re*, I remain], in bot., remaining, as footstalks after the fructification has fallen off.

restate, v. *rĕ-stāt'* [re, again, and *state*], to state anew.

restaurant, n. *rĕstō-rānt'* [F. *restaurant*—from *restaurer*, to restore, to re-establish—from L. *restaurare*, to restore] an eating-house; a place for the sale of refreshments: **restaurant'eur**, n. *rĕstō-rānt'ĕr'*, an eating-house keeper; one who keeps a place for the sale of refreshments.

resterm, v. *rĕ-stĕr'm'* [re, back, and *stem*], to force back against the current.

restile, a. *rĕst'ily* [OF. *restif*, restive], an OE. spell-

ing of restive: **rest'itiveness**, n. -*ness*, for restiveness—see *restive*.

restiform, a. *rĕst'it-ĕ-form'* [L. *restis*, a cord; *forma*, shape], like a cord; rope-shaped.

restipulate, v. *rĕ-stĭp'ū-lāt'* [re, again, and *stipulate*], to stipulate anew: **rest'ipulation**, n. a new or second stipulation.

restitution, n. *rĕst'it-ū-sh'ĕn* [F. *restitution*—from L. *restitutio*, a restoration—from *re*, back; *statuo*, I put or place; *sto*, I stand] the act of making good any loss, damage, or injury; the restoration of something lost or taken away; amends; reparation.—SYN.: restoration; reparation; indemnification; return; compensation; amends.

restive, a. *rĕst'iv* [OF. *restif*, restive, stubborn—from L. *restis*, I stand still, I withstand] restless and unwilling to stir, or only moving backward; as a horse; obstinate in refusing to move forward; impatient under restraint or opposition; stubborn; recalcitrant; uneasy; in OE, being at rest; being less in motion: **rest'ively**, ad. -*ly*: **rest'iveness**, n. -*ness*, obstinacy or unwillingness to move forward; obstinate unwillingness or impatience: **rest'y**, a. *rĕst'it*, restive, in OE, spelt *restif*.

restore, v. *rĕ-stōr'* [F. *restaurer*, to restore—from L. *restaurare*, to make to stand again, to restore], to replace; to give or bring back that which has been lost or unjustly taken away; to bring back to its former state; to rebuild; to renew: n. in OE, restoration: **restor'ing**, imp.: **restored**, pp. *rĕ-stōr'd*: **restor'able**, a. -*ā-b'l*, capable of being brought to a former condition: **restor'ableness**, n. -*ness*, the quality or state of being restorable: **restoration**, n. *rĕst'it-ō-rā-sh'ĕn*, the act of restoring or replacing; renewal; recovery; restitution; reparation; in Eng. hist., the re-establishment of the monarchy under Charles II., 1660: **rest'ōra-tion'ist**, a. -*sh'ĕn-ist*, one who believes in a final restoration of all to the favour of God, and that there is only a temporary future punishment; a universalist: **restorative**, a. *rĕ-stōr'ā-tiv*, having power to restore or renew, as health and vigour: n. a medicine efficacious in recruiting the vital powers: **restor'atively**, ad. -*ly*: **restor'er**, n. -*er*, one who restores.—SYN. of 'restore': to recover; replace; renew; renovate; reanimate; re-establish; return; revive; recover; refund; repay; repair; heal; cure.

restrain, v. *rĕ-strān'* [OF. *restrindre*, to restrict—from L. *restringere*, to check, to restrain—from *re*, back; *stringo*, I draw tight] to hold back; to bind fast; to curb; to repress; to limit; to abridge: **restrain'ing**, imp.: **restrained**, pp. *rĕ-strān'd*: **restrain'able**, a. -*ā-b'l*, one who restrains: **restrain'ably**, ad. -*ly*: **restrain'ment**, n. -*ment*, the act of restraining: **restrain'edly**, ad. -*ed-ly*: **restrain't**, n. -*strānt*, the act of restraining; abridgment of liberty; restriction; hindrance of will; repression: that which restrains.—SYN. of 'restrain': to withhold; keep in; repress; suppress; hinder; abridge; hold in; limit; confine; check; stop; curb; coerce; of 'restraint': abridgment; prohibition; limitation; restriction; repression; hindrance; check; stop; curb; coercion; confinement.

strengthen, v. *rĕ-streng'th'n* [re, again, and *strengthen*], to strengthen anew.

restrict, v. *rĕ-strĭkt'* [L. *restrictus*, confined, restricted—from *re*, back; *stringo*, I draw tight: see *restrain*] to keep back within certain limits; to circumscribe; to limit: **restrict'ing**, imp.: **restrict'ed**, pp. limited; confined to bounds: **restriction**, n. *rĕ-strĭkt'ĕ-sh'ĕn* [F.—L.], limitation; restraint; that which restricts: **restrict'ive**, a. -*iv*, having the quality of limiting or expressing limitation; imposing restraint: **restrict'ively**, ad. -*ly*—SYN. of 'restrict': to restrain; curb; confine; coerce; limit; bound; circumscribe; repress.

resty—see under *restive*.

resubject, v. *rĕ-sūb-jĕkt'* [re, again, and *subject*] to subject a second time: **resub'jection**, n. a second subjection.

resublime, v. *rĕ-sūb-līm'* [re, again, and *sublime*] to sublime again: **resub'limation**, n. a second sublimation.

result, v. *rĕ-sūlt'* [F. *résulter*, to result—from L. *resultare*, to spring back—from *re*, back; *salio*, I leap] to follow or have origin, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, thought, &c.; to spring; to arise; to originate; to issue; to ensue: n. that which proceeds

[F.—L.] opposition; hindrance; quality of not yielding to force; the powers by which motion in a body is diminished or destroyed: *resistant*, *a. -dnt* [F.—L.] making resistance; *n.* one who or that which resists; *resistless*, *a. -less*, that cannot be effectually opposed or resisted; *resistlessly*, *ad. -ly*: *resistlessness*, *n. -ness*, the state of being resistless.—*SYN.* of 'resist': to oppose; withstand; thwart; hinder; check; baffle; disappoint.

resoluble, *a. rē-sō-lū-bi* [re, back or again, and *soluble*: *F. résolvable*—from mid. L. *resolubilis*, *resolvable*—from L. *resolvere*, to resolve—see *resolve*], that may be melted or dissolved.

resolute, *a. rē-sō-lū-ti* [L. *resolutus*, resolved—from *resolvō*, I resolve—from re, back; *solvo*, I loose], determined; decided; characterised by firmness and constancy in pursuing a purpose; undaunted; *n.* in *OE.*, a determined person; one determinedly bent on a purpose: *resolutely*, *ad. -ly*, firmly; constantly; steadily: *resoluteness*, *n. -ness*, the quality of being resolute in a fixed purpose; unshaken firmness.—*SYN.* of 'resolute': determined; decided; steady; steadfast; fixed; firm; bold; unshaken; persevering; constant.

resolution, *n. rē-sō-lū-shān* [F. *résolution*—from mid. L. *resolutio*—see *resolute*], fixed determination; steadiness or fixedness of purpose; constancy in execution; firmness; a formal proposition brought before a public body for discussion and adoption: *resolutor*, *n. -er*, one who joins in the declaration of others; one of a party of the Church of Scotland in the 17th century.—*SYN.* of 'resolution': decision; firmness; resoluteness; fortitude; steadfastness; purpose; resolve; perseverance; boldness.

resolution, *n. rē-sō-lū-shān* [OF. : L. *resolutio*], *resolutio*, loosened—from re, back; *solūtus*, loosed; *solvo*, I loose], the act or process of disentangling or overcoming difficulties; the process of separating the component parts of bodies; analysis; in *med.*, the dispersion or disappearance of a tumour or inflammatory part; in *math.*, solution; in *dys.*, the estimation of the various forces acting together at one point; a term frequently used as the opposite of composition, *the relation and composition of forces*; in *music*, the passing from a discord into the concord; the descent by a tone or a semitone of the discord heard in the preceding harmony, as the mode requires. *Note.*—The two preceding entries are identical in their etymology: *resolution*, 'fixed determination,' signifies primarily, 'the state of being let loose or free from restraint.'—*SYN.* : separation; analysis; dissolution; disentanglement.

resolve, *v. rē-sōlv* [L. *resolvere*, to separate, to unfasten—from re, back; *solvo*, I loose], to reduce to simple parts or first principles; to analyse; to clear of difficulties; to explain; to determine in one's own mind; to fix in a determination; to decide; to purpose; to constitute by vote or formal declaration; in *med.*, to disperse or scatter, as a tumour; in *OE.*, to inform; to free from difficulty or doubt; to settle in an opinion; *n.* fixed purpose of mind; determination: *resolving*, *imp.* *resolved*, *pp. -solved*: *adj.* fixed or determined in purpose: *resolv'er*, *n. -er*, one who resolves; *resolvable*, *a. -dnt*, capable of being resolved; *that may be reduced to first principles*: *resolv'ability*, *n. -biliti*, capability of being resolved: *resolv'edly*, *ad. -dly*: *resolv'edness*, *n. -ness*, fixedness of purpose; firmness: *resolv'ent*, *a. -dnt*, in *med.*, having the power to dissolve or scatter, as a tumour; in *astron.*, to cause a nebula by a powerful instr. to appear separated into distinct stars.—*SYN.* of 'resolve v.': to analyse; explain; solve; disentangle; unravel; conclude; purpose; decide; determine; fix; confirm; melt; dissolve; disperse; reduce; constitute; form; decree.

resonant, *a. rē-sō-nānt* [F. *résonnant*, resounding—from L. *resonans* or *resonantem*, resounding or re-echoing—from re, back; *sono*, I sound], returning sound; echoing back; *resonantly*, *ad. -ly*: *resonance*, *n. -dness*, the returning or prolongation of sound, as by the air acting on the bodies of stringed instruments.

resort, *v. rē-sōrt* [F. *ressortir*, to go forth again; mid. L. *resortire*—from L. *re*, again; *sortire*, to obtain; *sort* or *sortem*, a lot], to repair; to apply; to betake oneself; to have recourse; to frequent; in *OE.*, to fall back; *n.* act of resorting; a place much frequented; concourse: *resort'ing*, *imp.* *resort'ed*,

pp. *resort'er*, *n. -er*, one who resorts; last resort, final tribunal; that from which there is no appeal; final means.

resound, *v. rē-sōund* [re, again, and *sound*], to sound again.

resound, *v. rē-sōund* [L. *resoundere*, to resound—from re, back or again; *sondre*, to sound], to send back sound; to echo; to reverberate; to praise or celebrate by the sound of the voice or an instr.; to spread the fame of; to be sent back, as sound; to be much and loudly praised; *n.* the return of sound; an echo: *resound'ing*, *imp.* *n.* the act of sounding; back: *resound'ed*, *pp.*

resources, *n. rē-sōrs* [F. *ressource*, resource—from L. *re*, again; *surge*, to rise; see *source*], any source of aid or support; any person or object which may be resorted to for assistance, safety, or supply; an expedient; a contrivance: *resource's*, *n. plu. -es*, available means; property; funds: *resourceless*, *a. -less*, destitute of resources.—*SYN.* of 'resource': expedient; device; contrivance; means; resort.

resow, *v. rē-sō* [re, again, and *sow*], to sow anew.

respect, *v. rē-spēkt* [F. *respecter*, to respect—from L. *respectare*, to look back to respect; *respectus*, respect, regard—from re, back or again; *specio*, I look at, I behold], to regard; to view or consider with some degree of reverence; to esteem for worth or superiority; to have relation to; *n.* that estimation or honour in which men hold the worth or good qualities of others; deference; partial regard; undue bias; in *Scip.*, goodwill or favour; in *OE.*, regard; attention; reverent character; consideration; motive: *respect's*, *n. plu. -pects*, deferential good wishes; complimentary regards: *respect'ing*, *imp.* *respect'ed*, *pp.* *respect'er*, *n. -er*, one who respects: *respecting*, *prop. rē-spēkt'ing*, with relation or regard to; regarding: *respectless*, *a. -less*, having no respect; without regard: *respect'able*, *a. -dnt* [F.—L.] deserving respect; worthy of esteem and honour; moderately excellent; not mean; ordinary: *respect'ably*, *ad. -ly*: *respect'ability*, *n. -biliti*, the state of being respectable; the qualities in character which deserve or command respect: *respectant*, *n. rē-spēkt'ant*, in *her.*, said of two animals, one face to face, respectful: *rē-spēkt'fōl*, marked by outward civility, deferential; courteous; civil: *respect'fully*, *ad. -ly*, respectfully: *n. -ness*, the quality of being respectful: *respective*, *a. rē-spēkt'ive*, having relation to a particular person or thing; not absolute; belonging to each, as their respective abodes; in *OE.*, worthy of reverence: *respectively*, *ad. -ly*, as each belongs to each; particularly; relatively; not absolutely; in *OE.*, partially; with great reverence: in *respect* of or in respect to, in relation to; with regard to.—*SYN.* of 'respect v.': to esteem; honour; revere; venerate; regard—of 'respect n.': consideration; estimation; deference; attention; regard.

respire, *v. rē-spīr* [F. *respirer*—from L. *respirare*, to respire—from re, back or again; *spiro*, I breathe], to breathe out; to draw air into the lungs and expel it again; to take breath, hence to rest: *respir'ing*, *imp.* *respir'ed*, *pp. -spired*: *respir'able*, *a. -dnt* [F.—L.], fit for breathing or for the support of animal life: *respir'ableness*, *n. -biness*, also *respir'ability*, *n. -biliti*, the state or quality of being respirable: *respiration*, *n. rē-spīr'ā-shān* [F.—L.], the act of breathing; relief from toil: *respirator*, *n. -rē-tēr*, an apparatus for covering the mouth, which serves to warm the air before being inhaled into the lungs: *respiratory*, *a. -tēr-i*, pert. to or serving for respiration.

respite, *n. rē-spīt* [OF. *respit*, respite—from L. *respicere*, regard, consideration—from re, back or again; *specio*, I look], delay, as for breathing; pause; interval; temporary suspension of the execution of the capital sentence on a criminal: a reprieve: *v.* to suspend; to delay for a time; to relieve by an interval of rest: *respit'ing*, *imp.* *respit'ed*, *pp.*—*SYN.* of 'respite n.': a stop; interval; pause; delay; stay; cessation; reprieve.

resplendent, *a. rē-spēndēnt* [L. *resplendens* or *resplendentem*, shining brightly—from re, back or again; *splendo*, I shine], very bright; having a beautiful lustre; shining with brilliancy: *resplendently*, *ad. -ly*: *resplendence*, *n. -dēns*, also *resplendancy*, *n. -dēn-ty*, brilliant lustre; vivid brightness.

respit, *v. rē-spīt* [re, again, and *spit*], to spit or read a second time.

māle, *māl*, *fir. bīc*: *mēle*, *mēt*, *hēr*, *pīn*, *pīn*; *nīde*, *nūt*, *mīce*;

amination.—*SYN.*: inquiry; scrutiny; examination; investigation.

resent, *v.* *rĕ-sĕt'* [*re*, again, and *seaf*], to seat anew.

resection, *n.* *rĕ-sĕk-shĕn* [*re*, again, and *section*], the act of cutting or paring off; the surgical operation for the removal of a bone.

Reseda, *n.* *rĕ-sĕd-dĕ* [*L. reseda*, the mignonette—

from *resedo*, I calm or appease, so called from its supposed virtues as an external application] the genus of favourite flowering-plants known as mignonette, *Ord. Resedaceæ*.

rescue, *v.* *rĕ-sĕk'* [*re*, again, and *seel*], to seek again.

rescuee, *v.* *rĕ-sĕk'* [*re*, again, and *seel*], to seize a second time: *rescuer*, *n.* *rĕ-sĕk'-ŭr*, the act of seizing again.

resell, *v.* *rĕ-sĕl'* [*re*, again, and *sell*], to sell again what has been bought or sold.

resemble, *v.* *rĕ-sĕm-bl'* [*OF. ressembler*—from *L. re*, again; *similis*, to make like—from *similis*, like], to be like; to possess similar external form or structure; to possess like or similar qualities; in *O.E.*, to liken; *resem'bling*, *imp.*: *resem'bled*, *pp.* *-bld*: *resem'blance*, *n.* *-bldns*, likeness; state of having similar external form or structure; image; similarity.—*SYN.* of 'resemblance': likeness; representation; image; similarity; similitude; semblance.

resend, *v.* *rĕ-sĕnd'* [*re*, again, and *send*], to send again or back.

resent, *v.* *rĕ-sĕnt'* [*F. ressentir*, to resent—from *L. re*, again; *sentio*, I feel], to have a deep sense of; to take ill; to consider as an injury or an affront; to be somewhat provoked at: *resenting*, *imp.*: *resent'ed*, *pp.*: *resent'ed*, *n.* *-er*, one who resents: *resent'ment*, *n.* *-mĕnt* [*F. ressentiment*], the feeling of anger or irritation caused by a sense of injury or insult; anger; prolonged anger: *resent'ful*, *a.* *-fŭl*, badly provoked to anger, and retaining it long: *resent'fully*, *ad.* *-ly*.—*SYN.* of 'resentment': irritation; anger; vexation; displeasure; grudge; wrath; rage; fury; indignation; cholera; gall; ire.

reserve, *n.* *rĕ-sĕrv'* [*F. réserver*—from *L. reservare*, to reserve—from *re*, back; *servo*, I keep, something kept in store for future use; in *mil.*, a body of troops kept in the rear of an army in action to give support where required, or to meet any contingency; a laying up and keeping for a future time; reservation or exception, as, a sale by auction without reserve; something concealed in the mind; caution or restraint in personal behaviour; shyness; in *O.E.*, exception; prohibition; exception in favour: *v.* to keep in store for future use; to withhold from present use for another purpose; to retain; to keep: *reserv'ing*, *imp.*: *reserv'ed*, *pp.* *-serv'ed*: *ad.* *restrained*; shy; modest; not frank and open: *reserv'edly*, *ad.* *-dĕ-lĭ*: *reserv'edness*, *n.* *-dĕ-nĕs*, the state of being reserved; want of frankness or openness: *reserv'or*, *n.* *-er*, one who reserves: *reservation*, *n.* *rĕ-sĕr'-ed-shĕn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of reserving or keeping back; state of being kept in reserve; concealment in the mind; exception in favour; something reserved; in *O.E.*, state of being treasured up; custody: in reserve, in keeping for other or future use; in store.—*SYN.* of 'reserve *n.*': retention; limitation; reservation; coldness; shyness; modesty; backwardness; restraint; caution.

reservoir, *n.* *rĕ-sĕr'-vŭar'* [*F. réservoir*, a reservoir—from *mid. L. reservatorium*, a storehouse—from *L. re*, again; *servo*, I keep or preserve], a place where water is collected and stored for use; a cistern; a mill-pond.

resee, *v.* *rĕ-sĕt'* [*OF. recete*, *recepte*, something received—see *receipt*], in *Scotch law*, to receive stolen goods: *n.* the offence of receiving and keeping stolen goods: *resee'ter*, *n.* *-er*, one who receives stolen goods.

reset, *v.* *rĕ-sĕt'* [*re*, again, and *set*], to set again, as a diamond; among *printers*, to set over again.

resettle, *v.* *rĕ-sĕt'* [*re*, again, and *settle*], to settle again: *resett'lement*, *n.* a second or new settlement.

reshape, *v.* *rĕ-shĕp'* [*re*, again, and *shape*], to shape again.

reship, *v.* *rĕ-shĭp'* [*re*, again, and *ship*], to ship a second time; to ship again for another place what has been imported: *reship'ment*, *n.* the act of shipping again; goods reloaded and sent to another port.

reside, *a.* *rĕ-sĭdĕnt* [*OF. résident*, dwelling—from *mid. L. restans*, dwelling in a place: *L. residents* or *residentem*, residing—see *reside*], in *O.E.*, resident; present in: *res'idance*, *n.* *-dĕns*, in *O.E.*, residence; dwelling; abode.

reside, *v.* *rĕ-sĭd'* [*F. résider*—from *L. residere*, to remain, to abide—from *re*, back; again; *sedeo*, I sit], to continue in a place as an inhabitant; to abide; to live; to dwell: *res'id'ing*, *imp.*: *res'id'ed*, *pp.*: *res'id'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who resides in a particular place: *resident*, *a.* *rĕ-sĭdĕnt* [*F.*—from *L. residents* or *residentem*, remaining, abiding], dwelling or abiding in a place: *n.* one who resides or dwells in a place; an inhabitant; a public minister residing at a foreign court: *residence*, *n.* *-dĕns* [*F.*—*L.*], act of residing; place where one resides; home; an abode; a mansion; also *res'idancy*, *n.* *-dĕn-sĕt*, an abode; the official dwelling of a government officer in India: *res'idĕn-tial*, *a.* *-dĕn-shĕl*, having actual possession; related or pertaining to residence or residents: *res'idĕn-tiary*, *a.* *-shĕr-t*, residential: *n.* one who keeps a certain residence, as the canon of a cathedral.—*SYN.* of 'reside': to remain; live; dwell; abide; domicile; inhabit; sojourn; domiciliate; stay; house.

residue, *n.* *rĕ-sĭd-ŭ* [*F. résidu*—from *L. residuum*, a remainder—from *re*, back; *sedeo*, I sit], that which remains after the greater part has been taken or separated; the rest; the remainder; the remainder of an estate after payment of debts and legacies: *res'idu'al*, *a.* *rĕ-sĭd-ŭ-dĕl*, remaining after the greater part has been taken: *res'id'u'ary*, *a.* *-ŕ-t*, pertaining to the residue; that takes the residue or remainder of an estate after paying debts and legacies; entitled to the residue, as a *res'iduary legatee*: *res'id'u'm*, *n.* *-ŭm*, the residue; the remainder; *plu. res'id'ua*, *-dĕ*.—*SYN.* of 'residue': remainder; rest; remnant; balance.

resign, *v.* *rĕ-sĭn'* [*re*, again, and *sign*], to sign again.

resign, *v.* *rĕ-sĭn'* [*F. résigner*—from *L. resignare*, to resign—from *re*, back; *signare*, to mark, to sign—from *signum*, a mark], to give up, as a claim or an office; to yield into the hands of another; to submit without resistance or murmuring; to yield, as the will; to submit; to quit; to forsake: *resign'ing*, *imp.*: *resign'ed*, *pp.* *-sĭnd'*: *ad.* calmly submitting to the will of God: *resign'edly*, *ad.* *-dĕ-lĭ*: *resign'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who resigns: *resignation*, *n.* *rĕ-sĭg-nĕ-shĕn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of yielding or giving up; habitual submission to the will of God; submission; patience.—*SYN.* of 'resign': to surrender; abdicate; relinquish; submit; leave; quit; forsake; forgo; renounce; abandon—of 'resignation': endurance; patience; fortitude; acquiescence; surrender; submission; relinquishment; renunciation; abdication; abandonment.

resile, *v.* *rĕ-sĭl'* [*F. résilier*, to cancel—from *L. resiliere*, to leap or spring back—from *re*, back; *salto*, I leap or spring], to start back; to cancel; to withdraw from, as an agreement: *res'il'ing*, *imp.*: *res'il'ed*, *pp.*: *res'il'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who resiles: *res'il'ent*, *a.* *rĕ-sĭlĕnt*, leaping or starting back; rebounding: *res'il'ence*, *n.* *-ĕns*, the act of springing back or rebounding; also *res'il'ency*, *n.* *-ĕn-sĭ*.

resin, *n.* *rĕ-sĭn* [*F. résine*, *rosin*—from *L. résina*; *Gr. rhētīnē*, resin], a brittle substance which exudes from many trees, especially from fir and pines, usually of a yellowish or amber colour, and more or less transparent; the component resin, forming the remains of the still after distilling turpentine, is usually called *rosin*: *res'in'y*, *a.* *-t*, partaking of the qualities of resin: *res'inuous*, *a.* *-ŭs*, containing or yielding resin; possessing the properties of resin: *res'inously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *res'inousness*, *n.* *-nĕs*, the quality of being resinous: *mineral resins*, pitchy or resinous substances, as asphalt, amber, retinite, &c.: *resinous electricity*, electricity which is excited by rubbing bodies of the resinous kind—called also *negative*, and opposed to *electric* or *positive electricity*: *res'inif'erous*, *a.* *-ŭer-sĭs* [*L. ferro*, I produce], producing resin: *res'iniform*, *a.* *-ĭf'orm* [*L. forma*, shape], having the form of resin.

resinite, *n.* *rĕ-sĭn-ĭt*—see *retinite*.

resist, *v.* *rĕ-sĭst'* [*F. résister*—from *L. resistere*, to resist, to oppose—from *re*, back or again; *sisto*, I stand], to act in opposition to; to strive or act against; to withstand; to make opposition: *n.* a sort of paste or mixture to preserve portions of white colour in print-dyeing: *resist'ing*, *imp.*: *resist'ed*, *pp.*: *resist'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who resists: *resist'ible*, *a.* *-tĭb*, that may be resisted: *resist'ibly*, *ad.* *-tĭb*: *resist'ibleness*, *n.* *-tĭ-nĕs*, also *resist'ibility*, *n.* *-tĭb-ĭ-tĭ*, the quality of being resistible: *resist'ance*, *n.* *-tĭns*

cofe, boy, foot; *püre*, bad; *chair*, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

republishation, *n.* *rĕ-pub-lik-ā-shūn* [*re*, again, and publication], a new publication of something formerly published.

republish, *v.* *rĕ-pub-lish* [*re*, again, and publish], to publish a new edition of a work: republishing, *imp.*: republished, *pp.* *-lish*.

repudiate, *v.* *rĕ-pū-di-ā-tē* [*L. repudiatus*, repudiated—from *repudium*, a separation, a divorce], to disclaim; to disavow; to discard; to divorce; to refuse to pay or acknowledge any longer, as a debt; repudiating, *imp.*: repudiated, *pp.*: repudiator, *n.* *-di-ter*, one who repudiates: repudiable, *a.* *-di-bl*, that may be rejected; fit or proper to be put away: repudiation, *n.* *-di-shūn* [*F.*—*L.*] disavowal; rejection; divorce: repudiator, *n.* *-di-ter*, one who disavows liability for debt incurred by a predecessor in office, &c.—*SYN.* of 'repudiate': to disavow; deny; disown; disclaim; divorce; renounce; discard; reject.

repugn, *v.* *rĕ-pūgn* [*L. repugno*, I fight against—see repugnance], in *OE.*, to withstand; to resist: repugnance, *imp.*: repugnant, *pp.* *-pānd*.

repugnant, *a.* *rĕ-pūgnānt* [*F. repugnant*—from *L. repugnans* or *repugnans*, fighting against, opposing—from *re*, against; *pugno*, I fight], characterised by opposition or contrariety; adverse, with to; inconsistent; inimical; in *OE.*, disobedient: repugnantly, *ad.* *-ly*: repugnance, *n.* *-nāns* [*F.*—*L.*] also repugnancy, *n.* *-nāns-ſt*, opposition of mind; resistance; aversion; dislike.—*SYN.* of 'repugnance': dislike; antipathy; hostility; hatred; aversion; reluctance; unwillingness; inconsistency; irreconcilableness; contrariety; resistance—of 'repugnant': opposed; adverse; contrary; opposite; inimical; hostile; inconsistent; irreconcilable.

repulse, *v.* *rĕ-pūls* [*L. repulsus*, driven back—from *re*, back; *pelo*, I drive], to drive back by force; to repel: *n.* a being checked or driven back by force; refusal; denial: repulsing, *imp.*: repulsed, *pp.* *-pūls*: repulser, *n.* *-ſer*, one who repulses: repulsion, *n.* *-pūls-ſhūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of driving back; the power by which bodies or their particles, under certain circumstances, are made to recede from each other: repulseless, *a.* *-pūls-ſs*, that cannot be repelled: repulsive, *a.* *-ſs*, tending to repulse; cold; reserved; forbidding: repulsively, *ad.* *-ly*: repulsiveness, *n.* *-nēss*, the quality of being repulsive or forbidding.

repurchase, *v.* *rĕ-pĕr-chās* [*re*, again, and purchase], to buy back: *n.* the act of buying again what has been sold.

repute, *v.* *rĕ-pūt* [*F. réputer*, to repute, to esteem—from *L. reputare*, to compute, to calculate—from *re*, again; *puto*, I think], to estimate; to think; to hold; to reckon: *n.* character, either good or bad; established opinion; general estimation: reputing, *imp.*: reputed, *pp.*: *ad.* reckoned; accounted: reputable, *a.* *-tēss*, disgraceful; without repute: reputable, *a.* *rĕ-pū-tā-bl*, having the good opinion of men; held in esteem; respectable; honourable: reputation, *ad.* *-tēss*: reputableness, *n.* *-bi-nēss*, the quality of being reputable: reputation, *n.* *-tē-shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], good name; character either in good or bad sense in public opinion; credit: reputedly, *ad.* *rĕ-pū-tā-bl*—*SYN.* of 'reputable': creditably; honourable; estimable; respectable—of 'reputation': repute; regard; estimation; honour; fame; esteem; credit; character; renown.

request, *n.* *rĕ-kwĕst* [*OF. requeste*, a request—from *L. requisitus*, sought or requested for—from *re*, again; *quæsitus*, sought; *quæro*, I seek], a desire expressed to another for something to be granted or done; state of being desired; the thing asked or solicited; petition; prayer; entreaty; demand: *v.* to express a desire for; to solicit respectfully: requesting, *imp.*: requested, *pp.*: requester, *n.* *-ſer*, one who requests: in request, in demand; in credit or reputation.—*SYN.* of 'request': to ask; solicit; petition; beseech; desire; beg; pray; entreat; supplicate; implore; crave.

requicken, *v.* *rĕ-kwĕk-ſhūn* [*re*, and *quicken*], in *OE.*, to reanimate; to inspire with new life.

requiem, *n.* *rĕ-kwĕm* [*L. requies* or *requiem*, rest, repose—from *re*, again; *quies*, rest], a grand musical composition performed in the R. Cath. Ch. in honour of a deceased person, so called from 'requiem', the first of the Latin words of the hymn; a musical mass for the repose of the soul.

requin, *n.* *rĕk-wĕn* [*F.*] the white shark; the *Car-charias vulgaris*.

require, *v.* *rĕ-kwĕr* [*L. requirere*, to want, to require—from *re*, back or again; *quæro*, I seek], to ask, as of right or by authority; to demand; to claim; to call for; to make necessary; to need; in *OE.*, to request: requiring, *imp.*: required, *pp.* *-kwĕr*: requirer, *n.* *-ſer*, one who requires: requirable, *a.* *-rā-bl*, capable of being required: requirement, *n.* *-mēt*, demand; claim; in the plu., things for the supply of needs; necessities.—*SYN.* of 'require': to enjoin; prescribe; order; demand; exact; direct; ask; need.

requisite, *a.* *rĕ-kwĕt* [*L. requisitus*, needed, being requisite; *requirere*, to require—from *re*, back or again; *quæro*, I seek], necessary; needful; essential: *n.* something required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; a want; a need: requisite, *ad.* *-ly*: requisiteness, *n.* *-nēss*, the state of being requisite or necessary: requisition, *n.* *-shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], a written request or invitation; a demand: in *mil.*, a written demand for forage, food, arms, &c.: *v.* to make a requisition upon; to demand; to ask: requisitive, *a.* *rĕ-kwĕt-ſiv*, expressing or implying demand.—*SYN.* of 'requisite': necessary; essential; needful; indispensable.

requite, *v.* *rĕ-kwĕt* [*re*, again, and *quid*], to make a return for treatment, either good or evil; to repay; to recompense; to avenge: requiting, *imp.*: requited, *pp.*: requiter, *n.* *-ſer*, one who requites: requital, *n.* *-tēl*, the act of requiting; return for treatment, good or bad; retribution; recompense.—*SYN.* of 'requite': to compensate; pay; repay; remunerate; reward; recompense; satisfy; punish; retaliate.

reredes, *n.* *rĕ-rĕ-dōs* [*F. arrière*, behind; *dos* = *L. dorsum*, the back], in *arch.*, the back of a fireplace; the carved ornamental screen at the back of the altar, in height from 3 to 6 feet above it; a screen; a partition-wall.

rerese, *n.* *rĕ-rĕs* [*E. Ind.*] a plant, *Typha angustifolia*, the leaves of which are used in the N.W. provinces of India for making mats.

reremouse, *n.* *rĕ-rĕ-mōs* [*AS. Arremusa*, a bat—from *Arren*, to stir; *mūs*, a mouse], the bat: also spelt *rerarmouse*.

re-resolve, *v.* *rĕ-rĕ-sōlv* [*re*, again, and resolve], to resolve a second time.

rereward, *n.* *rĕ-rĕ-wōrd* [from *rear*, and *ward*] the part of an army which marches in the rear.

recall, *v.* *rĕ-sā* [*re*, again, and *call*], to call back.

resale, *n.* *rĕ-sā* [*re*, again, and *sale*], a second sale. resalute, *v.* *rĕ-sā-lūt* [*re*, again, and *salute*], to salute or greet anew.

rescind, *v.* *rĕ-sīnd* [*F. rescinder*—from *L. rescindere*, to abolish, to rescind—from *re*, back or again; *scindere*, I cut], to render null or make void; to revoke; to repeal: rescinding, *imp.*: rescinded, *pp.*—*SYN.* of 'rescind': to abrogate; annul; reverse; void; vacate; revoke; repeal; recall.

rescindment, *n.* *rĕ-sīz-ſhūn* [*F. rescision*—from *mid. L. rescissionem*, an annullment an of deeds—from *L. rescissus*, abolished—see rescind], act of abrogating or annulling: rescissory, *a.* *rĕ-sĕ-sĕr-ſ* [*mid. L. rescissorius*], having power to rescind.

rescribe, *v.* *rĕ-skrĭb* [*L. rescribere*, to write in reply to—from *re*, again; *scribo*, I write], to write back; to write over again: rescribing, *imp.*: rescribed, *pp.* *-skrĭb*.

rescript, *n.* *rĕ-skrĭpt* [*L. rescriptus*, answered in reply to—from *re*, again; *scriptus*, written; *scribo*, I write], an answer in writing; the answer of a pope or an emperor to one consulting him on any question of law, which answer has the force of law; an edict or decree: rescription, *n.* *rĕ-skrĭp-shūn* [*F.*—*L.*], the answering of a letter.

rescue, *v.* *rĕ-skū* [*OF. rescoivre*; *mid. L. rescuere*, to recover—from *L. re*, back or again; *eruo*, I take away by force—from *er*, out; *quatio*, I shake, drive], to set free from danger or restraint; to deliver from evil in any way; to recapture; to liberate: *n.* deliverance from danger or restraint; release; liberation; recapture: in law, the forcible taking away of things lawfully distrained: rescuing, *imp.*: rescued, *pp.* *-skū*: rescuer, *n.* *-ſer*, one who rescues.—*SYN.* of 'rescue': to liberate; to recapture; retake; deliver; save; free.

research, *n.* *rĕ-sĕrch* [*re*, again, and search: cf. *F. recherche*, inquiry, search], a laborious or continued search after facts or principles; investigation; ex-

sibly, ad. *-ā*: *rep'rahen'ābilitas*, n. *-ābilitas*, the quality of being reprehensible; culpableness: *rep'rahen'sion*, n. *-ān*, *-ān* [F.—L.], reproof; censure: *rep'rahen'sive*, a. *-īve*, also *rep'rahen'sory*, a. *-ōry*, containing reproof or censure.—*SYN.* of 'reprehension': reproof; blame; censure; admonition; caution; reprimand; warning.

represent, v. *rep'rē-sēnt'* [F. *représenter*—from L. *repraesentare*, to represent—from *re*, again; *prae-sentare*, to place before—from *prae-sens* or *prae-sentem*, present], to show or exhibit by resemblance; to describe; to show by words and actions; to personate; to act the character of another, as in a play; to appear in an assembly for others; to act as a substitute for; to show by arguments or a statement of facts: *represent'ing*, imp.: *represent'ed*, pp.: *represent'er*, n. *-er*, one who represents: *represent'able*, a. *-āble*, that may be represented: *represent'ment*, n. *-ment*, image; an idea proposed as exhibiting the likeness of something: *represent'ation*, n. *-ā-tion* [F.—L.], the act of describing or showing; a respectful declaration; that which exhibits by resemblance; a picture or a statue; a plan; a map; a model; the act of representing others, as by deputation; a collective body of representatives; performance, as of a play on the stage: *represent'ative*, n. *-ā-tiv*, one who exhibits the likeness of another; an agent; a deputy; a substitute; one who represents another or others; in *nat. hist.*, that which represents the full character of the type of a group: adj. bearing the character or power of another; conducted by the agency of delegates chosen by the people: *represent'atively*, ad. *-ly*: *represent'ativeness*, n. *-ness*, the state or quality of being representative.—*SYN.* of 'representativeness': resemblance; exhibition; likeness; description; show; delineation; portraiture; sight; spectacle.

repress, v. *re-prē-s'* [L. *repressus*, checked, restrained—from *re*, back; *pressus*, pressed, squeezed; *premo*, I press], to put or keep down; to crush; to restrain; to subdue: *repress'ing*, imp.: *repressed*, pp. *-prē-s'*: *repress'er*, n. *-er*, one who represses: *repress'ible*, a. *-āble*, that may be repressed: *repress'ibly*, ad. *-ābly*: *repress'ion*, n. *-sion* [F.—L.], the act of subduing; check; restraint: *repress'ive*, *-prē-siv*, tending or able to repress: *repress'ively*, ad. *-ly*—*SYN.* of 'repress': to subdue; overpower; crush; smother; suppress; curb; check; restrain; quell.

reprove, v. *re-prōv'* [OF. *reprover*—from L. *reprobare*, to disallow, to reject—see *reprobate*] to suspend or delay the execution of a criminal; to grant a respite to; to relieve from any suffering for a time: n. the temporary suspension of the execution of the sentence of death: *reprov'ing*, imp.: *reproved*, pp. *-prōv'*.

reprimand, v. *rep'rī-mānd'* [F. *reprimer*—from L. *reprimere*, to curb or restrain—from *re*, back; *premo*, I press], to administer a severe reproof or rebuke to for a fault, either in private or in public; to chide or reprove; to censure; to admonish: n. a severe reproof or censure for a fault: *reprimand'ing*, imp.: *reprimand'ed*, pp.—*SYN.* of 'reprimand v.': to rebuke; censure; blame; reprove; reprehend; chide; reprove; upbraid; animadvert.

reprint, v. *re-prīnt'* [re, again, and *print*] to print a second or new edition: n. *re-prīnt*, a second or new edition of a book: *reprint'ing*, imp.: *reprint'ed*, pp. *reprint'al*, n. *re-prīnt'al* [OF. *reprintable*, retaliation—from It. *ripresaglia*, L. *reprehensus*, held back, seized—see *reprehend*] a taking or seizing in return; a seizure from an enemy by way of retaliation.

reprise, n. *re-prīz'* [F. *reprise*, a retaking; L. *reprehensus* or *reprehensus*, taken or held back—see *reprehend*], a ship retaken from an enemy or pirate; in *arch.*, the return of mouldings in an internal angle; in *OE.*, the act of taking something by way of retaliation: v. in *OE.*, to take again; to recompense: *repris'ing*, imp.: *repris'ed*, pp. *repris'es*, n. plu. *-ēs*, deductions and payments made annually out of lands, as rent, charges, annuities, &c.

reproach, v. *re-prō-č'* [F. *reprocher*—from a supposed mid. L. *reprochiare*, to lay before one's eyes, to blame—from L. *prope*, near; cf. mid. L. *reprochiare*, to charge with crime], to pass censure upon in contemptuous terms; to upbraid; to charge with a fault in severe language: n. censure mingled with contemptuous language; severe reproof; infamy; object of contempt or scorn; that which is the cause

of shame: *reproach'ing*, imp.: *reproach'ed*, pp. *proch'*: *reproach'er*, n. *-er*, one who reproaches: *reproach'able*, a. *-āble*, capable of being reproached: *reproach'ably*, ad. *-ābly*: *reproach'ableness*, n. *-ābness*, the state of being reproachable: *reproach'ful*, a. *-ful*, containing or expressing reproach; bringing or casting reproach; upbraiding; scurrilous; base: *reproach'fully*, ad. *-ly*, in a reproachful manner; scurrilously; ignominiously: *reproach'fulness*, n. *-ness*, the quality of being reproachful: *reproach'less*, a. *-less*, without reproach.—*SYN.* of 'reproach v.': to rebuke; censure; blame; upbraid; revile; vilify; condemn—of 'reproach n.': discredit; scandal; dishonour; contempt; insult; scorn; disgrace; infamy; shame; disparage; opprobrium; invective; abuse; reviling; scurrility; insolence; coutumely; sarcasm.

reprobate, a. *re-prō-bat'* [L. *reprobatus*, censured, reprobated; *reprobare*, to disapprove—from *re*, again; *probo*, I test], wholly given up to sin; lost to virtue or grace; depraved; abandoned; rejected: v. to disapprove with marks of extreme dislike; to give up to destruction without hope of pardon: n. a person given up to wickedness; one lost to virtue and religion: *reprob'ating*, imp.: *reprob'ated*, pp.: adj. rejected; abandoned: *reprob'ateness*, n. *-ness*, the state of being reprobate: *reprob'ation*, n. *-ā-tion* [F.—L.], the act of disallowing with abhorrence; in *theol.*, state of being consigned or abandoned to destruction without hope of pardon—the opposite of election: *reprob'ator*, n. *-or*, one who holds that part of the human race were created for reprobation.—*SYN.* of 'reprobate a.': abandoned; profligate; vile; base; vitiated; depraved; castaway; corrupt; wicked.

reproduce, v. *re-prō-dū-s'* [re, again, and *produce*], to form anew in whole or in part what has been cut off or lost; to generate, as offspring; *re'produc'ing*, imp.: *re'produc'ed*, pp. *-dū-s'*: *re'produc'er*, n. *-er*, one who or that which reproduces: *re'produc'ive*, a. *-ā-tiv*, pert. to or used in reproduction; generative: *re'produc'ion*, n. *-sion* [F.—L.], the act or process of renewing that which has been lost or destroyed; generation; that which is reproduced: *re'produc'tive*, v. *re-prō-dūktiv'* [re, and *promulgare*], to promulgate again.

reproof—see under *reprove*.

reprove, v. *re-prōv'* [F. *reprover*, to reject, to disallow—from L. *reprobare*, to condemn—see *reprobate*] to reprimand; to chide; to blame or censure; to rebuke: *reprov'ing*, imp.: *reproved*, pp. *-prōv'*: *reprov'er*, n. *-er*, one who reproves: *reprov'able*, a. *-āble*, deserving censure; blamable: *reprov'ably*, ad. *-ābly*: *reprov'ingly*, ad. *-ly*: *reproof*, n. *-prōf*, blame expressed to the face; censure; in *OE.*, slander.—*SYN.* of 'reprove': to blame; censure; check; chide; reprehend; refute; rebuke; scold; reprimand—of 'reproof': rebuke; censure; blame; admonition; reprehension; chiding.

repute, v. *re-prōp'* [re, again, and *pute*] to prune a second time.

reptant, a. *rep'tānt'* [L. *reptans* or *reptantem*, creeping, crawling; *rep'tare*, to creep—see *reptile*], in *bot.*, creeping: *reptation*, n. *rep'id'shān*, in *zool.*, the act of creeping or crawling.

reptile, n. *rep'tīl'* [F. *reptile*], a reptile—from L. *reptilis*, creeping—from *rep'tare*, to creep along; to crawl; *repto*, *reptro*, I creep; Gr. *herpō*, I creep], an animal that creeps on its belly, or moves along by means of short legs, as snakes, lizards, &c.: a grovelling mean creature: adj. moving on the belly, or by means of small feet or legs: *reptilian*, n. plu. *rep'tīl-tā*, the systematic name for the cold-blooded vertebrate animals that never possess gills—including tortoises, snakes, lizards, and crocodiles: *reptilian*, a. *-ān*, belonging to the reptiles or reptilia: n. one of the reptilia.

republic, n. *re-pūblik'* [F. *république*—from L. *respublica*, a republic—from *res*, a thing; *publicus*, belonging to the people], a state or country in which the supreme power is vested in rulers elected periodically by the people; a commonwealth: *repub'lican*, a. *-ān*, pert. to a republic; consonant to the principles of a republic: n. one who favours or prefers the government of a republic: *repub'licanism*, n. *-tem*, attachment to a republican form of government; the principles on which it is founded: *republic of letters*, a term applied to the whole body of literary and learned men.

'repentance': penitence; compunction; contrition; remorse; regret; contriteness.

repeople, *v.* *rè-pè-pl* [*re*, again, and *people*], to people anew; to furnish again with a stock of inhabitants: *repeople*, *imp.* *-ping*; *n.* the act of stocking with people anew: *repeople*, *pp.* *-pled*.

repercussion, *n.* *rè-pèr-khàsh-àn* [*F. repercussion*, *repercussion*—from *L. repercussio*, a rebounding—*from re*, back or again; *percutere*, *percussus*, to strike or beat: see *percussion*] the act of driving back; a rebound; reverberation; in music, frequent repetition of the same sound: *repercussive*, *a.* *-khàsh-iv*, having the power of driving back; driven back; causing to reverberate.

répertoire, *n.* *rè-pèr-tièr* [*F.*] a repertory—which see.

repertory, *n.* *rè-pèr-tièr* [*F. repertoire*, a repertory—*from mid. L. repertorium*, an inventory, catalogue—*from L. reperio*, I find out or discover], a place in which things are arranged in an orderly manner, so as to be easily found; a magazine; a treasury.

repetend, *a.* *rè-pè-tènd* [*L. repetendus*, to be brought back; *repeto*, I fetch back—*from re*, back or again; *peto*, I seek], in *arith.*, that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually *ad infinitum*.

repetition, *n.* *rè-pè-ti-ti-àn* [*F. répétition*, repetition—*from L. repetitio*, a repetition—*from re*, again; *peto*, I seek], the act of repeating; recital; rehearsal; tautology: *repetitive*, *a.* *-tè-ti-ti-èl*, containing repetition: *repetitive*, *a.* *rè-pè-ti-ti-tiv*, containing repetition; repeating.

repine, *v.* *rè-pin* [*re*, again, and *pine* 2, which see], to feel a discontent which preys on the spirits; to fret oneself; to be discontented; to murmur: *repining*, *imp.* *-ing*; *pp.* *-ed*; disposed to murmur or complain; *n.* the act of fretting and brooding over a thing: *repined*, *pp.* *-ed*; *repiner*, *n.* *-er*, one who repines: *repiningly*, *ad.* *-ly*.

replace, *v.* *rè-plàs* [*re*, again, and *place*: *F. remplacer*], to put again in a former position; to put in a new place; to refund; to put another in the place of one removed; to succeed: *replacing*, *imp.* *-placed*, *pp.* *-plàs*; *replacement*, *n.* *-mènt*, exchange of places; substitution.

replait, *v.* *rè-plàt* [*re*, again, and *plait*], to plait or fold again.

replant, *v.* *rè-plànt* [*re*, again, and *plant*: *F. replanter*], to plant again.

replead, *v.* *rè-plèd* [*re*, again, and *plead*], to plead again: *repleaded*, *n.* *-er*, a second pleading.

replenish, *v.* *rè-plèn-ish* [*OF. replenir*, to replenish; *replenissant*, replenishing: *L. re*, again; *plenus*, full], to fill; to stock with numbers or abundance; in *O.E.*, to complete; to finish; to consummate: *replenishing*, *imp.* *-plèntshèd*, *pp.* *-ish*, abundantly supplied: *replenisher*, *n.* *-er*, one who replenishes: *replenishment*, *n.* *-mènt*, act of replenishing or the state of being replenished.

replete, *a.* *rè-plèt* [*F. replet*—*from L. repletus*, filled—*from re*, again; *plero*, I fill], completely filled; full; abounding: *replete*, *n.* *-nès*, the state of being replete: *repletion*, *n.* *rè-plèt-shàn*, superabundant fulness; plethora: *repletive*, *a.* *-tiv*, tending to fill or replenish: *repletively*, *ad.* *-ly*.

replevin—see under *replevy*.

replevy, *v.* *rè-plèv* [*L. re, again*; *OF. plevir*, to promise, to answer for; *plevine*, warranty—see *pledge*], to take back or reclaim, as cattle or goods, upon giving security to try the rights of restraint at law; in *law*, to take back or set at liberty anything seized upon security being given: *replevying*, *imp.* *-replevied*, *pp.* *-plèv-èd*; *replevable*, *a.* *-è-bèl*, that may be recovered from illegal restraint: *replevin*, *n.* *-tè*, in *law*, an action to recover possession of goods or cattle wrongfully distrained.

replica, *n.* *rè-pè-lì-kà* [*It. replica*, a repetition—*from L. re*, again; *placo*, I fold], a copy of an original picture done by the same master.

replicate, *v.* *rè-pè-lì-kà* [*L. replicatus*, folded or rolled back—*from re*, back; *placo*, I fold], in *bot.*, doubled down, so that the upper part comes in contact with the lower.

replication, *n.* *rè-pè-lì-kà-shàn* [*L. replicatiónem*, a folding or rolling back again—see *reply*], a response; an answer; in *law*, the plaintiff's answer to the defendant's plea.

replied, *replier*, &c.—see under *reply*.

replum, *n.* *rè-plùm* [*L. replum*, a door-case, the leaf of a door], in *bot.*, a longitudinal division in a

pod formed by the placenta, as in *Cruciferae*: the persistent portion of some pericarp after the valves have fallen away; a spurious displacement.

reply, *v.* *rè-plì* [*F. repier*, to fold again; *répliquer*, to reply—*from L. repère*, to fold or roll back—*from re*, back; *placo*, I fold], to make a return in words or in writing to something which has been said or written by another; to answer; to respond; *n.* an answer; a rejoinder; that which is said or written in answer to another: *replying*, *imp.* *-replied*, *pp.* *-plid*; *replyer*, *n.* *-er*, one who replies.

repolish, *v.* *rè-pò-lish* [*re*, again, and *polish*], to polish again.

repose, *v.* *rè-pòs* [*L. repōnere*, to replace, to restore—*from re*, back or again; *pōno*, I put or place], in *Scotch law*, to restore to a situation formerly held: *reposing*, *imp.* *-reposed*, *pp.* *-pòsed*.

report, *v.* *rè-pòrt* [*L. reportare*, to bring back, to report—*from re*, back or again; *porto*, I carry], to bear or bring back, as an answer; to give an account of; to relate; to circulate by popular rumour; to announce or make a statement of facts; to give an official statement; to follow the business of a reporter; in *med.*, to announce or inform of one's presence; to state officially to a superior the breach or neglect of duty on the part of another; *n.* an account or statement circulated; that which is noised about respecting a thing; common fame; noise, as of a gun; an official statement of facts; a statement of proceedings, &c.; an account of a law case: *reporting*, *imp.* *n.* the act of giving an account of anything orally or in writing; the art or profession of a reporter: *reported*, *pp.* *-reporter*, *n.* *-er*, one who writes down in shorthand the proceedings of Parliament, of courts of law, and of public meetings, &c., with a view to publication: *reportable*, *a.* *-è-bèl*, fit to be reported; to be reported or to be reported of; to be well or ill spoken of; to be mentioned with respect or reproach: to report oneself, to present oneself before a superior, or at headquarters, for inspection or orders: *confidential report*, a private and secret statement of the results of an inspection or inquiry to a superior authority.—*SYN.* of 'report *v.*': to narrate; recite; tell; relate; describe; detail—of 'report *n.*': narration; detail; relation; account; description; narrative; recital; hearsay; story; rumour; fame; renown; repute.

repose, *v.* *rè-pòs* [*F. repos*, rest; *reposer*, to rest, to repose—*from L. repositus*, placed back again—*from re*, back or again; *pōno*, I place], to lay or be at rest; to rest mentally; to place or rest in, as confidence; to sleep; to recline; to rely, with *on* or *own*: *n.* a state of sleep; rest; quiet; rest of mind; in *privat.*, certain parts in the composition of a picture which seem to tranquillise its aspect: *reposing*, *imp.* *-reposed*, *pp.* *-pòsed*; *reposit*, *n.* *-ed*, the act of reposing or resting: *repositly*, *ad.* *-tè-ly*; *repositness*, *n.* *-tè-nès*, state of being at rest: *reposer*, *n.* *-er*, one who reposes: *reposit*, *v.* *-pòs-è*, to lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation: *repositing*, *imp.* *-reposit*, *pp.* *-reposit*, *n.* *rè-pòs-è-ti-àn*, the act of repositing; the act of laying up in safety: *repository*, *n.* *rè-pòs-è-ti-èr* [*L. repositorium*, a cupboard], a place where things are deposited for safety or preservation; a place where articles are kept for sale.—*SYN.* of 'repose *v.*': to rest; recline; sleep; lodge; abide; settle; deposit; repose; couch—of 'repose *n.*': rest; ease; quiet; quietness; peace; tranquillity; recumbency; reclination.

repossess, *v.* *rè-pòs-sès* [*re*, again, and *possess*], to possess again: *repossession*, *n.* the act of possessing again.

repour, *v.* *rè-pòr* [*re*, again, and *pour*], to pour again.

repousse, *n.* *rè-pòs-sè* [*F.*—*from repousser*, to thrust back; *re*, again, and *pousser*: *L. pulsare*, to push], ornamented metal-work formed in relief by striking up the metal from behind until the required form is roughly produced in relief upon the surface, being afterwards finished by the process of chasing.

reprehend, *v.* *rè-pè-rènd* [*L. reprehendere*, to check, to censure; *reprehensus*, checked, restrained—*from re*, again; *prehendo*, I lay hold of], to administer reproof or censure; to chide; to rebuke; to censure: *reprehending*, *imp.* *-reprehendèd*, *pp.* *-reprehendèr*, *n.* *-er*, one who reprehends: *reprehensible*, *a.* *-è-hèn-si-bèl* [*F.*—*L.*], deserving reproof or censure; blamable; culpable: *reprehens-*

màle, mèl, ftr, lallè; mèle, mèl, hèr; plàc, pìn; nòle, mèl, mòve;

texture, and variously coloured, worked in the lathe into inkstands and other articles.

rent, pt. and pp. of read, which see.

rent, *n.* *rén* [F. *rente*—from *L. redditus*=*reddita*, revenues, yearly rents—from *L. redditus*, given back, restored; *reddo*, I restore—from *re*, back; *do*, I give], revenue; annual payment; the yearly sum paid by an occupier or lessee to a proprietor: *v.* to hold or occupy by the payment of a yearly sum; to lease or let for an annual payment: *renting*, imp.: *rent'ed*, pp.: *rent'er*, pp. *ér*, one who rents; a tenant: *rent'able*, *a.* *-d-bl*, that may be rented: *rental*, *n.* *rén'tál*, a list or account of rents; the whole rents of an estate: *rent-charge*, a yearly charge upon an estate, granted or secured by deed: *rent-roll*, a schedule or list of rents payable at stated times.

rent, n. rént [see *read*], a tear; a fissure; a schism.—*SYN.*: rupture; tear; laceration; break; fracture; breach; fissure.

rente, n. rándt [F.], yearly income; shares; French Government stock: *rentier*, *n.* *ránd'ti-ér*, one who has an income from land or stocks; a proprietor.

rentier, v. rénti-ér [F. *rentrière*, to fine-draw—from *re*, back; *en*, in; *traire*—from *L. traho*, I draw], to fine-draw; to sew together two edges of cloth so finely that the seam is scarcely visible; to work new warp into a piece of damaged tapestry, and so restore it: *rent'ering*, imp.: *rent'ered*, pp. *ér'd*: *rent'er'er*, *n.* *ér-ér*, a fine-drawer.

renumerate, v. ré-nú-mér-át [re, again, and numerate], to recount.

renunciation, n. *rén-un'si-át-shún* [see *renounce*], act of renouncing; renunciation; denial; abandonment.—*SYN.*: disavowal; rejection; recantation; abjuration; relinquishment; renouncement; disavowment; disavowment; disclaimer.

reverse, a. ré-vérs [F. *renverser*, to throw down—from *re*, back; *en*, in; *verser*—from *verto*, I turn], in *her.*, reverse; set with the head downwards, or contrary to the natural position: *v.* in *O.E.*, to reverse; to overthrow: *reverse'ment*, in *O.E.*, the act of reversing.

reobtain, v. ré-ob-táin [re, again, and obtain], to obtain again: *re-obtain'able*, a capable of being obtained again.

reoccupy, v. ré-ók-kú-pi [re, again, and occupy], to occupy again.

reopen, v. ré-ó-pén [re, again, and open], to open again.

reoppose, v. ré-óp-póz [re, again, and oppose], to oppose again.

reordain, v. ré-ór-dán [re, again, and ordain], to ordain again.

reorder, v. ré-ór-dér [re, again, and order], to order a second time.

reorganize, v. ré-ór-gán-íz [re, and organize], to reduce again to a regular body, or to a system: *re-organiza'tion*, *n.* the act of organising anew.

rep or repp, a. rép [a corrupt, of rib], having the surface of a cord-like or ribbed appearance—applied to a certain style of fabrics: *n.* a fabric having a corded or ribbed appearance.

repacify, v. ré-pás-i-fi [re, again, and pacify], to pacify again.

repack, v. ré-pák [re, again, and pack], to pack a second time.

repaid, v. ré-páid, pt. and pp. of repay, which see.

repaint, v. ré-páint [re, again, and paint], to paint anew.

repair, v. ré-pár [F. *réparer*, to repair—from *L. reparare*, to restore, to renew—from *re*, again; *paro*, I make or get ready], to restore to a good state after decay or injury; to fill up anew, as a breach or rent; to mend; to make amends for, as for an injury: *n.* restoration after decay, waste, or injury; supply of loss: *repair'ing*, imp.: *n.* the act of restoring after injury or dilapidation: *repair'ed*, pp. *-párd*: *repair'er*, *n.* *ér*, one who repairs: *repair'ment*, *n.* *-sént*, act of repairing.—*SYN.* of 'repair *v.*': to restore; to recover; amend; renew; mend; retrieve; recruit.

repair, v. ré-pár [F. *repairer*, a lodging, a haunt; *repairer*, to haunt, to frequent; *mid. L. reparare*, to go home again—from *L. re*, back; *parir*, a fatherland—from *pater*, a father], to resort to; to betake one self; to return, as to one's house; to resort: *n.* in *O.E.*, a haunt or resort: *repair'ing*, imp.: *repair'ed*, pp. *-párd*.

repand, a. ré-pánd [L. *repandus*, bent backward,

turned up—from *re*, back; *pandus*, bent, crooked—from *pando*, I bend], in *bot.*, applied to a leaf when its margin is undulated, and unequally dilated; strictly, applied to a leaf whose margin is toothed with concave intervals between the teeth: *repand'ous*, *a.* *-pánd'ús*, bent or curved backward.

reparation, n. ré-pá-rá-shún [F. *réparation*—from *L. reparatíonem*, restoration, renewal—from *L. reparare*, to restore, to renew—see *repair*], the act of restoring to a good state; supply of what is wasted; renewal; satisfaction or compensation for injury; amends: *rep'arable*, *a.* *-rd-bl*, that may be repaired, amended, or restored: *rep'arably*, *ad. -bl*: *rep'arative*, *a.* *ré-párd-i-tív*, that amends defects; that repairs or makes good: *n.* that which repairs.—*SYN.* of 'reparation': restitution; repair; compensation; amends; restoration—of 'rep'arable': recoverable; retrievable; restorable.

repassee, n. ré-pá-ré [F. *repassee*, a reply—from *reparare*, to return quickly a thrust or a blow, to reply—*lit.*, to redive; *re*, again; *parire*, to divide—from *L. pars* or *partem*, a part], a smart, ready, and witty reply; a retort.

repass, v. ré-pás [re, back or again, and pass: F. *repasser*], to pass or travel back.

repast, n. ré-pást [OF. *repast*—from *mid. L. repastus*, a repast—from *L. re*, again; *pastus*, food—from *pascor*, I feed], a meal; food taken; victuals: *v.* in *O.E.*, to feed; to feast: *repas'ture*, *n.* *-túr*, in *O.E.*, entertainment.

repay, v. ré-pá [re, back, and pay], to pay back, as money; to refund; to reimburse; to recompense; to requite: *repay'ing*, imp.: *repaid*, pp. *-páid*: *repay'able*, *a.* *-pá-d-bl*, that may be repaid; that is to be refunded: *repay'ment*, *n.* *-mént*, the money repaid.—*SYN.* of 'repay': to pay back; recompense; compensate; reimburse.

repeal, v. ré-pél [F. *rappeler*, to call back—from *L. re*, back; *appello*, I call upon, I speak to], to revoke; to make void; to abolish; to abrogate: *n.* the act of annulling or making void; revocation: *repeal'ing*, imp.: *repealed*, pp. *-péld*: *repeal'able*, *a.* *-d-bl*, capable of being repealed or revoked: *repeal'ableness*, *n.* *-nés*, capability of being repealed: *repeal'er*, *n.* *ér*, one who agitates the repeal of a law, &c.—*SYN.* of 'repeal *v.*': to revoke; rescind; recall; annul; abolish; abrogate; reverse; cancel; void.

repeate, v. ré-pél [F. *répéter*, to repeat—from *L. repetere*, to resume, to renew—from *re*, back or again; *peto*, I seek], to do or utter again; to rehearse; to quote or recite from memory: *n.* a mark in music which directs a part to be sung or performed again: *repeat'ing*, imp.: *repeat'ed*, pp. *ad.* done or spoken again; frequent: *repeat'er*, *n.* *ér*, that which repeats—applied to a watch that strikes the hours; in *arith.*, a number or figure of a decimal which is repeated indefinitely: *repeat'edly*, *ad. -l*, again and again: *repeating circle*, an instr. for measuring the angular distance of two objects.—*SYN.* of 'repeat *v.*': to iterate; recite; renew; relate; rehearse; recapitulate; reiterate.

repel, v. ré-pél [L. *repellere*, to drive or thrust back—from *re*, back; *pello*, I drive], to drive back; to repulse; to check the advance of; to act with force in opposition to force impressed; to resist: *repell'ing*, imp.: *ad.* driving back; resisting approach: *repell'ed*, pp. *-péld*: *repell'er*, *n.* *ér*, he or that which repels: *repell'ent*, *a.* *-ént*, able or tending to repel: *n.* a medicine which drives back morbid humours: *repell'ency*, *n.* *-énsi*, the principle of repulsion.—*SYN.* of 'repel': to oppose; reject; refuse; repulse; resist.

repent, a. ré-pént [L. *repens* or *repentem*, creeping—from *repto*, I creep], in *bot.*, lying flat upon the ground, and emitting roots along the under surface.

repent, v. ré-pént [F. *repentir*, to repent—from *L. re*, again; *penitere*, to cause to repent—from *pæna*, pain], to feel sorrow or regret for something done or spoken; to express regret for something past; to change the mind; to remember with sorrow; to feel such sorrow for sin as to produce amendment of life: *repent'ing*, imp.: *ad.* grieving for the past; feeling contrition for sins: *n.* act of repentance: *repent'ed*, pp.: *repent'ant*, *a.* *-ánt* [from *L. re*, I sorrowful on account of past conduct or misdeeds], expressing or showing sorrow for the past: *repent'antly*, *ad. -l*: *repent'ance*, *n.* *-éns* [F.—L.], the sorrow for sin which produces newness of life; sorrow for anything done or said: *repent'ingly*, *ad. -l*—*SYN.* of

remould, *v.* *rè-môld'* [*re*, again, and *mould*], to mould or shape anew.
remount, *v.* *rè-mônt'* [*re*, again, and *mount*], to mount again; to ascend: *n.* a fresh horse with his equipments.

remove, *v.* *rè-môv'* [*L. removere*, to remove—from *re*, back; *moveo*, I move], to take or put away; to put from its place; to change place in any manner; to change residence: *n.* act of moving; state of being removed; change of place; departure; a step in any scale of gradation; an indefinite distance; a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains; in *OE.*, translation of one to the place of another: *removing*, *imp.*: *removed*, *pp.*: *môv'd*: *adj.* *re-mote*; distinctly separate from others: *removable*, *a.* *-d-ble*, that may be removed from an office or station: *removability*, *n.* *-bi-ty*, the capacity of being removed or displaced: *removal*, *n.* *-al*, act of moving; state of being removed; dismissal from a post; change of residence; act of putting an end to: *removals*, *n.* *-d-nés*, the state of being removed; removals.

remunerate, *v.* *rè-mûn-ér-é* [*L. remuneratus*, rewarded or recompensed—from *L. re*, back; *mînus*, a gift], to reward or recompense for any service, loss, or expense; to repay or requite: *remunerating*, *imp.*: *remunerated*, *pp.*: *remunerable*, *a.* *-d-ble*, capable of being remunerated; fit or proper to be recompensed: *remunerability*, *n.* *-bi-ty*, the capability of being rewarded: *remuneration*, *n.* *-d-ôn* [*F.—L.*], a payment or equivalent for services, loss, or sacrifices; reward; recompense: *remunerative*, *n.* *-d-ive*, yielding reward or recompense; profitable: *remuneratory*, *a.* *-d-ér-é*, affording recompense; rewarding.—*SYN.* of 'remunerate': to compensate; reimburse; reward; requite; repay; recompense; satisfy; pay.

remurmur, *v.* *rè-mér-mér* [*re*, again, and *murmur*], to return or echo in low hoarse sounds; to utter back in murmur.

renaissance, *n.* *rè-nâ-sâns'* [*F.* new birth—from *re*, again; *naissance*, birth], a term, applied to the revolution effected in architecture, painting, and sculpture in the pontificate of Leo X.; the revival of learning, and the general impulse given to the study of science, literature, and art in the early part of the 16th century; a revival—now frequently spelt *renaissance*.

renal, *a.* *rè-nâl* [*F. renal*, renal—from *L. rênalis*—from *rênes*, the kidneys, the reins: see *reins*] pert. to the reins or kidneys: *rêniform*, *a.* *-nâ-fôrm* [*L. forma*, form], of the form of kidneys.

renard, *n.* *rên-êrd* [*F. renard*]: *OF. regnard*—from *OH. Ger. reginhart*, hard or good of counsel—from *reign*, *rapin*, counsel; *hart*, strong], a fox, usually so named in fables; written also *reynard*.

renascent, *a.* *rè-nâ-sênt* [*L. renascens* or *renascens*, being born again—from *re*, again; *nascor*, I am born], springing or rising into being again: *renascence*, *n.* *-sêns*, also *renascency*, *n.* *-sêns-ty*, state of being produced again—see also *renaissance*: *renascible*, *a.* *-é-ble*, that may spring again into being.

renavigate, *v.* *rè-nâ-vî-gât* [*re*, again, and *navigate*], to navigate again.

rencounter, *n.* *rên-kôn-têr* [*F. rencontre*, an accidental meeting—from *L. re*, again; *OF. enconter*, to meet—from *F. en*, *L. into*; *confrâ*, against], a casual meeting in opposition or contest; a dash or clash; a shock; a sudden contest—a very usual spelling is in the French form, *rencontre*, *râng-kông-têr*: *v.* to meet unexpectedly, whether friend or foe; to fight hand to hand: *rencount'ering*, *imp.*: *rencount'ered*, *pp.* *-têrd*—*SYN.* of 'rencounter *n.*': fight; conflict; collision; clash; combat.

rend, *v.* *rênd* [*AS. rendan*, to tear: *O. Frs. rendâ*], to separate or part with violence; to lacerate; to force asunder; to sever; to split: *rend'ing*, *imp.*: *rent*, *pt.* *rênt*: *n.* a tear; an opening caused by a forcible division: *ren'der*, *n.* *-d-ér*, one who rends.—*SYN.* of 'rend': to tear; burst; crack; split; break; breach; rupture; fracture; lacerate.

render, *v.* *rên-dêr'* [*F. rendre*—from *mid. L. reddere* for *L. reddere*, to give up, to yield—from *re*, back or again; *do*, I give], to return; to restore; to surrender; to give up; to inflict, as retribution; to give in or deliver, as an account; to assign, as a reason; to cause to be; to invest with qualities; to translate; to give or afford, as assistance; in *OE.*, to

represent; to exhibit; to show; to give: *n.* in *OE.*, a surrender: *ren'daring*, *imp.*: *n.* a version or translation; a first coat of plaster on a wall: *ren'dared*, *pp.* *-dêrd*: *ren'derer*, *n.* *-ér*, one who renders: *ren'derable*, *a.* *-d-ble*, that may be rendered.—*SYN.* of 'render *v.*': to return; pay back; restore; give back; surrender; yield; give up; afford.

rendevous, *n.* *rên-dê-vô* or *râng-dê-vô* [*F. rendez-vous*, a rendezvous—*lit.*, give yourselves up or show yourselves—from *rendre*, to give up; see *render*], a place of meeting; an appointed place of meeting or assembling, as for troops or ships: *v.* to bring together at a particular place: *ren'devous'ing*, *imp.*: *-d-é-vô-é*: *ren'devous'd*, *pp.* *-vô-d*.

rendition, *n.* *rên-dish-ôn* [*F. rendition*, rendition, yielding—from *L. redditionem*, a giving back or up: *reddo*, I give up; see *render*], the act of yielding possession; surrender.

renegade, *n.* *rên-dê-gâd*, also *ren'egâ-dô*, *n.* *-gâ-dô* [*Sp. renegado*; *mid. L. renegatus*, denied; *renego*, I deny—from *L. re*, back or again; *nego*, I deny], an apostate; one who renounces his faith; a deserter.

renage, *v.* *rê-nâ-jé* [*mid. L. renagere*, to deny from *L. re*, back or again; *nego*, I deny] in *OE.*, to deny: *reneg'ing*, *imp.*: *reneged*, *pp.* *-nâ-jé*.

renerve, *v.* *rè-nêrv'* [*re*, again, and *nerve*], to give new vigour to.

renew, *v.* *rè-nû'* [*re*, again, and *new*], to make new; to restore to a former good state; to repair; to rebuild; to revive; to begin again, as a course; to grant again or repeat, as a loan or a bill; to transform to a new life; to make again, as a treaty: *renew'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of making new; *renewal*: *renewed*, *pp.* *-nû-d*: *adj.* repaired; re-established: repeated; revived: *renew'er*, *n.* *-ér*, one who renews: *renew'able*, *a.* *-d-ble*, that may be renewed: *renew'al*, *n.* *-al*, act of forming anew; revival; restoration to a former good state; repetition of a loan, or the same bill: *renew'edness*, *n.* *-d-nés*, the state of being renewed.

reniform, *a.* *rên-i-fôrm* [*L. rênâs*, the kidneys or reins; *forma*, shape], kidney-shaped; in *geol.*, applied to concretions of ironstone, limestone, &c., which have a flatish oblong or kidney-shaped form; in *bot.*, resembling the longitudinal section through a kidney—see also *renal*.

rennet, *n.* *rên-nê*, also *runnet*, *n.* *rên-nê* [*AS. rennan*, to run, to coagulate], the prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used for coagulating milk.

rennet, *n.* *rên-nê* [*F. renette*, a pippin: *OF. rainette*, dim. of *ratine*, a frog—from the apple being speckled like the skin of a frog], a sweet kind of apple.

renounce, *v.* *rè-nôns'* [*L. renunciare*, to retract, to renounce—from *re*, back or again; *nuncia*, I make known; *nuncius*, a messenger], to disown; to repudiate; to reject; to give up; to refuse to acknowledge or own; to abandon; in *card-playing*, not to follow a suit when a person has a card of the same sort; to revoke: *n.* act of disowning or rejecting: *renounced*, *pp.* *rè-nôns'*: *renoun'cer*, *n.* *-ér*, one who renounces: *renoun'cement*, *n.* *-mênt*, the act of disclaiming or rejecting.—*SYN.* of 'renounce *v.*': to disown; abandon; forsake; abdicate; resign; forgo; cast off; disavow; disclaim; abjure; deny; recant; quit; relinquish; give up; repudiate; revoke; abnegate.

renovate, *v.* *rên-vâ-dê* [*L. renovatus*, renewed, restored—from *re*, again; *novô*, I make new; *novus*, new], to renew; to refresh; to restore to the first state, or one resembling it: *ren'ovating*, *imp.*: *adj.* *renew'ing*; restoring: *ren'ovated*, *pp.*: *adj.* *made* new, fresh, or vigorous: *ren'ovator* or *ren'ovator*, *n.* *-vâ-têr*, he or that which renovates: *ren'ova'tion*, *n.* *-vâ-shôn* [*F.—L.*], the act of renewing after decay: state of being renewed; renewal.

renowned, *a.* *rè-nô-mêd'*, *OE.* for *renowned*.

renown, *n.* *rên-nô-n'* [*F. renom*, *renommée*, renown, fame—from *L. re*, again; *nômen*, a name], widespread reputation; fame; celebrity: *renowned*, *a.* *-nô-mêd'*, famous; celebrated; remarkable: *renown'ed-ly*, *ad.* *-d-ly*: *renown'ed*, *n.* in *OE.*, to make famous.—*SYN.* of 'renowned': distinguished; noted; eminent; celebrated; wonderful; remarkable; famed; famous.

renselearite, *n.* *rên-sê-lê-êr-î-tê* [after Stephen Vaz Rensselaer], a staurolite mineral with a fine compact

mâte, mat, fâr, lâso; mêle, mêt, hêr; pine, pin; nôle, nôl, môve;

marry a second time: *rema'rriage*, *n.* -*rj*, a second marriage.

remass, *v.* *rè-mas'* [*re*, again, and *mass*], to furnish with mass a second time.

remasticate, *v.* *rè-mas'ti-kat'* [*re*, again, and *musti-cate*], to chew over and over.

remblay, *n.* *rèng-blay'* [*F.* *remblayer*, to embank], in *fort.*, the mass of earth or rubbish brought to fill up a hollow or to raise a bank.

remasure, *v.* *rè-mèsh-àr'* [*re*, again, and *measure*], to measure again.

remedial, *remediable*, &c.—see under *remedy*.

remedy, *n.* *rém-é-di'* [*L.* *remedium*, a cure or remedy—from *re*, again; *medeor*, I heal], that which cures a disease or restores health; a cure; a preparation; that which counteracts or repairs an evil of any kind; relief; redress: *v.* to cure; to heal; to remove or repair an evil of any kind: *rem'edying*, *imp.*: *rem'edied*, *pp.* -*did*: *remediable*, *a.* *rè-mè-dì-d-à-b'*, that may be removed or cured: *rem'ediablely*, *ad.* -*à-b'*: *rem'ediableness*, *n.* -*à-b-nès*, *rem'edial*, *ad.* -*à-b'*, tending to remedy or remove: *rem'edially*, *ad.* -*à-b'*: *remediate*, *a.* *rè-mè-dì-d-à-b'*, in *O.E.*, medicinal; affording a remedy:

rem'ediate, *a.* *rém-é-dì-d-à-b'*, not admitting a cure; incurable: *rem'ediously*, *ad.* -*à-b'*: *rem'edilessness*, *n.* -*à-b'*, the state of being without remedy.—*SYN.* of 'remedy': *cure*; *help*; *assistance*; *restorative*; *counteraction*; *relief*; *reparation*; *redress*; *aid*; *medicine*: of 'remediless': *incurable*; *irretrievable*; *irreparable*; *curless*; *irremediable*; *irrecoverable*; *desperate*.

remelt, *v.* *rè-mèlt'* [*re*, again, and *melt*], to melt a second time.

remember, *v.* *rè-mém-ber'* [*OF.* *remembrer*, to re-member—from *re*, back; *memoria*, to make mindful of; *memor*, mindful], to bring back to the memory; to recollect; to retain in the mind or memory; to bear in mind; not to forget; in *O.E.*, to put in mind: *remem'bering*, *imp.*: *remem'bered*, *pp.* -*berd*: *remem'berer*, *n.* -*ber-er*, one who remembers: *remem'brance*, *n.* -*bràns*, the act or power of remembering; retention or revival in the mind or memory; a token by which to keep in memory; memorial; in *O.E.*, honourable memory; notice of something absent; admonition; memorandum; note to help memory: *remem'brancer*, *n.* -*brin-er*, one who or that which reminds or recalls to memory; a recorder; one of certain officers of the Court of Chancery, and of some corporations, as of the City of London.—*SYN.* of 'remembrance': *memory*; *recollection*; *remembrance*; *memorial*; *token*.

remercy, *v.* *rè-mèr-si'* [*F.* *remercier*, to thank], in *O.E.*, to thank: *remerc'ying*, *imp.*: *remerc'ied*, *pp.* -*ied*.

remiges, *n.* plu. *rém-i-jéz'* [*L.* *rémigés*, rowers; *rémigo*, I row, I glide through the air—from *rémus*, an oar], the large quills of the wings of birds.

remind, *v.* *rè-mind'* [*re*, again, and *mind*], to cause to remember; to bring to notice: *remind'ing*, *imp.*: *remind'ed*, *pp.*: *remind'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who or that which reminds.

remembrance, *n.* *rém-t'si-sens'* [*F.* *réminiscence*, remembrance—from *L.* *reminiscentia*—from *reminisce*, I recall to mind], the recalling to the mind, or the revival in the memory, of ideas or impressions formerly received but forgotten; a statement of what one recollects or remembers.

remiped, *n.* *rém-i-péd'* [*L.* *rémus*, an oar; *pés* or *pus*, a foot], an aquatic animal whose feet serve as oars.

remiss, *v.* *rè-mis'* [*F.* *remise*, delivery, remittance: *L.* *remissus*, sent back—from *re*, back or again; *missus*, sent; *mitto*, I send], in *law*, to give or grant back; to resign a claim by deed: *n.* in *law*, a surrender; a release, as of a claim: *remiss'ing*, *imp.*: *remiss'ed*, *pp.* -*miss'*.

remiss, *a.* *rè-mis'* [*L.* *remissus*, slack, negligent—from *re*, back or again; *missus*, sent; *mitto*, I send], careless; negligent; not attending to duty or engagements; slow; dilatory: *remiss'ly*, *ad.* -*ik*, carelessly; negligently; not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness: *remiss'ness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being remiss; want of attention to business or duty; negligence: *remiss'able*, *a.* -*à-b'* [*F.* -*L.*], that may be remitted or forgiven: *remission*, *n.* *rè-mish-si-on'* [*F.* -*L.*], abatement; release; cessation of intenseness; pardon; forgiveness; the sending of money to a distant place: *remiss'ive*, *a.* -*à-b'*, remitting; forgiving.—*SYN.* of 'remiss': *slack*; *dilatory*; *careless*;

inattentive; *heedless*; *slightful*; *negligent*; *neglectful*; *thoughtless*—of 'remissness': *carelessness*; *negligence*; *coldness*; *inattention*—of 'remission': *abatement*; *relaxation*; *moderation*; *release*; *pardon*; *forgiveness*.

remix, *v.* *rè-mis'* [*L.* *remitto*, I loosen, I resign—from *re*, back; *mitto*, I send], to relax; to slacken; to surrender the right of punishment in whole or in part; to pardon; to absolve; to grow less violent; to transmit to another at a distance, as money, bills, &c.: *remitt'ing*, *imp.*: *remitt'ed*, *pp.*: *remitt'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who remits: *remitt'ment*, *n.* -*mènt*, forgiveness: *remitt'al*, *n.* -*àl*, a giving up; surrender: *remitt'ance*, *n.* -*àns*, the sending of money, bills, &c., to a person at a distant place; the sum, bill, &c. remitted: *remitt'ent*, *a.* -*ènt*, ceasing, applied to diseases whose symptoms alternately diminish and return.—*SYN.* of 'remix': to relax; release; forgive; pardon; give up; resign; defer; refer; abate; relinquish; absolve.

remix, *v.* *rè-miks'* [*re*, again, and *mix*], to mix again or repeatedly.

remnant, *n.* *rém-nànt'* [a contr. of *O.E.* *remanent*; *OF.* *remanent*, *remenant*, that which remains: *L.* *remansens* or *remanensens*, remaining or staying behind—from *re*, back; *maneo*, I remain], the part which is left; residue; that which is left of a piece of cloth, &c.—*SYN.*: *remainder*; *remains*; *residue*; *rest*; *overplus*.

remodel, *v.* *rè-mòd-él'* [*re*, again, and *model*], to model or fashion anew: *remod'elling*, *imp.*: *remod'elled*, *pp.* -*èl'd*.

remonetize, *v.* *rè-mò-né-tiz'* [*L.* *re*, again; *moneta*, the mint, money—see *money* and *demonetize*], to restore payments in specie—that is, to make acceptance of payments in paper voluntary which was formerly obligatory; to restore bullion as alone the standard money of account: *remonet'izing*, *imp.*: *remonet'ized*, *pp.* -*è-tiz'*: *remonet'ization*, *n.* -*è-tiz-dish-àn*, the restoration of bullion as the standard money of account, instead of paper its fictitious representative only.

remonstrance, *v.* *rè-mò-n'strànt'* [*L.* *re*, back or again; *monstrare*, to show], to urge or adduce strong reasons against any measure or proceeding; to expostulate: *remonstrat'ing*, *imp.*: *remonstrat'ed*, *pp.*: *remonstrat'ant*, *a.* -*ànt'* [*F.* -*L.*], urging strong reasons against an act; expostulatory: *n.* -*ànt'*, a remonstrance; in *ecclia.* *hist.*, a term applied to the Arminians who presented in 1610 to the assembled states of the province of Holland a 'Remonstrance', containing the chief articles of their belief: *remonstrator*, *n.* -*à-trà-tér*, one who remonstrates: *remonstrance*, *n.* -*à-tràns*, strong representation against a measure or proceeding; reasons urged in opposition; expostulation; in *O.E.*, show; discovery.

remora, *n.* *rém-ò-rà'* [*L.* *remora*, delay, hindrance; *remorari*, to delay—from *re*, back; *morra*, delay], a fish having an oval sucking-disc on the top of its head, fabled to delay a ship by attaching itself by its disc; in *med.*, a stagnation, as of the blood; in *O.E.*, hindrance or obstacle.

remorse, *n.* *rè-mòrs'* [*L.* *remorsus*, tormented, disturbed—from *re*, back or again; *mordeo*, I bite], the pain or anguish of conscience excited by the recollection of guilt; in *O.E.*, pity; tenderness; sympathetic sorrow: *remorse'ful*, *a.* -*ful*, full of remorse; in *O.E.*, tender; compassionate: *remorse'fully*, *ad.* -*ful*: *remorse'less*, *a.* -*less*, un pitying; insensible to distress; cruel: *remorse'lessly*, *ad.* -*less*: *remorse'lessness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state or quality of being remorseless; insensibility to distress.—*SYN.* of 'remorse': *regret*; *anguish*; *compassion*; *compunction*; *repentance*; *penitence*; *contrition*—of 'remorseless': *un pitying*; *cruel*; *pitiless*; *relentless*; *savage*; *unmerciful*; *merciless*; *implacable*; *unrelenting*.

remote, *a.* *rè-mòt'* [*L.* *remotus*, afar off, distant—from *re*, back; *mòtus*, moved; *moveo*, I move], distant in any sense; not near; afar off; alien; foreign; not agreeing with; inconsiderable, as resemblance: *remot'ely*, *ad.* -*ik*, not nearly; at a distance: *remot'eness*, *n.* -*ness*, distance in any sense; not nearness; slightness: *remotion*, *n.* *rè-mò-shi-on'*, in *O.E.*, state of being removed to a distance.

rémoulade, *n.* *rè-mò-làd'* [*F.* *rémoulade*, *rémolade*, a sharp sauce; a superior kind of dressing for salad—used in making the salad Mayonnaise; a pickle; a sauce.

gates; help; succour; remedy; release of a sentinel from his post; in the *feudal law*, a payment made to the lord by the tenant on coming into possession of an estate to be held under him; in *fort*, the projection or prominence of a work above the ground-plan; in the *fine arts*, the appearance of projection in painting; in *sculpt*, the projection of figures from the ground or plane on which they are formed, being of three kinds—*alto-relievo*, or high relief; *mezzo-relievo*, medium or demi-relief; *basso-relievo*, or low relief; *relief-valve*, in a *steam-engine*, a valve through which the water escapes into the hot well when shut off from the boiler; *relieve*, v. *ré-lè-vé*, to set free in whole or in part, as from any pain of body or distress of mind, or any evil; to mitigate; to alleviate; to help; to succour; to release, as from a post or duty; *relieving*, imp.; adj. abating the violence of, as pain or distress; serving or tending to relieve; *relieved*, pp. *ré-lé-vé*; *relievable*, a. *ré-lé-vé-ble*, capable of being relieved; *reliever*, n. *-ér*, one who or that which relieves; *relieving-officer*, an officer under a poor-law board, to whom paupers apply for assistance.—*SYN.* of 'relief': mitigation; assistance; redress; alleviation; help; aid; indemnification; remedy; succour—of 'relieve': to succour; assist; free; remedy; indemnify; remove; assuage; alleviate; help; support; ease; mitigate; sustain; diminish; lighten; redress.

relieve, n. *ré-lé-vé*, an erroneous spelling of *relievo*.
relight, v. *ré-lit* [*re*, again, and *light*], to light anew; to rekindle.

religieux, n. *ré-lî-ki-ô* [*F.*—from *L. religioſus*, fearing the gods, devout—see *religion*], a monk; a friar; *religieuse*, n. *-se*, a nun.

religion, n. *ré-lî-jî-n* [*F.* *religion*—from *L. religioſus*, reverence for the gods, piety—from *re*, again; *religere*, to go over again in thought—from *re*, again; *lego*, I gather], that obligation or sense of duty which rests on the minds of men, arising from the felt relation in which they stand to an almighty power; belief in God, with a sincere desire to do His will; godliness; any system of faith or worship; *religious rites*, *relig'ious*, a. *-î-s*, without religious; *relig'ous*, n. *-ist*, one who talks much on religious subjects, but has little devotional feeling; a sectarian bigot; *relig'ousism*, n. *-ism*, adherence to religion, or practice of it; appearance of religion; *relig'ous*, a. *-î-s* [*L. religioſus*, pious, devout], of or relating to religion; loving and obeying God; pious; devout; bound by vows; teaching or containing religion; a. *-ous* bound by monastic vows; a monk; a nun; *relig'ously*, ad. *-ly*, piously; reverently; with strict observance; *relig'ousness*, n. *-ness*, the quality or state of being religious.—*SYN.* of 'religious': godly; devout; devotional; pious; holy; strict; rigid; exact; conscientious.

relinquish, v. *ré-lî-ng'kwi-sh* [*OF. relinquir*, to relinquish; *relinquissant*, relinquishing; *L. relinquo*, I leave behind—from *re*, back or again; *linquo*, I leave], to give up; to leave without the intention of resuming; to forsake; to abandon; to quit; to withdraw from; *relin'quish*, imp.; *relin'quished*, pp. *re-lî-kt*; *relin'quishment*, n. *-ment*, a leaving or quitting without the intention of resuming; abandonment.—*SYN.* of 'relinquish': to abandon; forsake; desert; resign; leave; quit; forgo; renounce; give up; depart from.

reliquary, n. *ré-lî-ki-ô-ri* [*F. reliquaire*, a shrine for relics; mid. *L. reliquarium*, a reliquary—from *L. reliquus*, remains; see *relic*], a small chest or casket in which relics are kept.

relique, n. *ré-lî-kt* [*F.*], a relic—which see.
reliqua, n. plu. *ré-lî-kt-ri-é* [*L. reliquæ*, remains—from *re*, again; *linquo*, I leave], remains of the dead; in bot., the remains of withered leaves attached to the plant; in *geol.*, all organic remains, whether animal or vegetable; in *med.*, the permanent evidence of past morbid processes.

relitigate, v. *ré-lî-tî-vé-dî* [*re*, again, and *liquidate*], to liquidate anew; *relit'igation*, n. a renewed liquidation or adjustment.

relish, v. *ré-lî-sh* [*OF. relischer*, to lick over again—from *L. re*, again, and *lecher*, to lick; OH. Ger. *lechen*, to lick—see also *lick*], to have a taste or liking for; to be gratified with the enjoyment or use of; to have a pleasing taste; to give an agreeable flavour to; to like the taste of; in *OE.*, to give pleasure; n. a enjoyment of food in taste and flavour; something taken with food to increase the pleasure

of eating; that which gives pleasure; the enjoyment given by anything; savour; zest; gusto; in *OE.*, delight given by anything; *rel'ishing*, imp.; adj. palatable; savoury; *rel'ished*, pp. *rel'ishable*, a. *-î-sh-â-ble*, having an agreeable taste.—*SYN.* of 'relish' n.: taste; flavour; zest; gusto; appetite; liking; delight; savour.

relive, v. *ré-lî-vé* [*re*, again, and *live*], to live again; to revive; in *OE.*, to bring back to life.

reload, v. *ré-lô-d* [*re*, again, and *load*], to load anew, as a gun; *reloaded*, imp.; *reloaded*, pp.

reluctant, a. *ré-lûk-tânt* [*L. reluctans* or *reluctans*, opposing, resisting—from *re*, back or again; *luctor*, I wrestle; *lucto*, a wrestling] much opposed in heart; unwilling; averse; in *OE.*, struggling against; resisting with violence; *reluctantly*, ad. *-ly*; *reluctance*, n. *-tâns*, also *reluctancy*, n. *-tâns-ty*, the state or quality of being reluctant; aversion of mind.—*SYN.* of 'reluctant': averse; unwilling; disinclined; loath; backward; coy; repugnant; indisposed; adverse.

relume, v. *ré-lû-mé*, also *relu'mine*, v. *-lû-mîn* [*L. re*, again; *lûmen*, light], to light again; to rekindle; *reluming*, imp.; *relumined*, pp. *relum'd*, also *relu'min-â-t*, imp.; *relu'min'd*, pp. *relum'd*.

rely, v. *ré-lî* [*F. relier*, to bind; *L. rligio*, I bind—from *re*, back; *ligo*, I bind], to rest or repose on; to have full confidence in; to depend on; *rely'ing*, imp.; *relied*, pp. *-lî*; *reli'er*, n. *-ér*, one who relies; *reli'able*, a. *-â-ble*, that may be depended on—see *reliable*.—*SYN.* of 'rely': to depend; repose; trust; confide; lean upon; rest upon.

remain, v. *ré-mâ-n* [*OF. remanere*, to remain—from *L. remanere*, to stay or remain behind—from *re*, back or again; *maneo*, I stay], to continue; to be left as not comprised; to be left after; to be left out of a greater number or quantity; to stay; to last or endure; in *OE.*, not to be lost; n. in *OE.*, abode; habitation; *remain'ing*, imp.; *remained*, pp. *-mâ-d*; *remain'd*, n. *-der*, that which is left or remains; in *arith.*, the difference; remnant; residue; in *law*, an estate limited to lands and tenements after another estate in the same is determined; in *OE.*, remaining survivors; *remains*, n. plu. *-s*, that which is left of a dead body; remnants.—*SYN.* of 'remain': to rest; tarry; wait; abide; abide; last; endure; continue; stay; sojourn; dwell—of 'remain'd': rest; balance; residue; remains; leavings; relics; remnant; refuse.

remake, v. *ré-mâ-k* [*re*, again, and *mak*], to make anew.

remand, v. *ré-mâ-n'd* [*OF. remander*, to send word again—from *L. re*, back or again; *mand*, I commit to one's charge], to send back to custody or to jail an accused person for further examination on a future day; n. the being sent back to prison for further examination; the state or period of being remanded; *remand'ing*, imp.; *remanded*, pp.

remnant, n. *ré-mâ-n't* [*L. remans* or *remansens*, which see; adj. in *OE.*, that remains; remaining.

remnant, n. *ré-mâ-n't* [*L. remans*, he or it remains], that which remains over from some past time or arrangement; in *law*, a case for trial which has been postponed to another term; a thing allowed to lie over, to be taken up at some future time.

remark, n. *ré-mârk* [*F. remarque*, remark, observation—from *re*, again; *marquer*, to mark—see *mark* 1], notice or observation expressed in words or writing; a comment; silent notice; v. to notice; to observe; to regard; to express in words or writing thoughts about what is seen or heard; to express, as observations; to note in the mind; in *OE.*, to distinguish; point out; *remark'ing*, imp.; *remarked*, pp. *-mâ-kt*; *remark'er*, n. *-ér*, one who remarks; *remark'able*, a. *-â-ble*, worthy of particular notice; that may excite wonder; notable; extraordinary; distinguished; famous; *remark'ably*, ad. *-â-ble*, in a manner worthy of observation; surprisingly; singularly; *remark'ableness*, n. *-â-ness*, the state of being remarkable.—*SYN.* of 'remark' n.: observation; note; annotation; comment; notice—of 'remark' v.: to notice; regard; note; heed; say; observe; point out—of 'remarkable': noticeable; unusual; rare; famous; renowned; observable; extraordinary; strange; wonderful; notable; distinguished; eminent.

remarry, v. *ré-mâ-rî* [*re*, again, and *marry*], to

mâle, mât, fâr, lât; melle, mêt, hâr; pine, pîn; nôle, nôre;

tag, a day] in *Ger.*, meeting of the states of the empire; the German parliament. In both the *ck* is guttural.

reign, *v. rán* [L. *regere*, to rule or govern—from *rex* or *regem*, a king] to rule as a king; to hold sovereign power; to be predominant; a royal power; sovereignty; the time during which a king rules; empire; power; influence: *reign'ing*, imp.: *reigned*, pp. *rând*: *Reign of Terror*, in *H. Hist.*, the period of F. Revolution between the overthrow of the Girondists and the fall of Robespierre—from 31st May 1793 to 27th July 1794.—*SVN.* of 'reign *v.* to govern; direct; control; rule; prevail.

reilluminate, *v. ré-il-lô-mi-nâi* [*re*, again, and *illuminâre*], to enlighten again; to reillumine.

reillumine, *v. ré-il-lô-mîn* [*re*, again, and *illuminâre*], to enlighten again.

reimburse, *v. ré-im-bêrs* [*F. rembourser*—see *purse*], to refund; to repay or return what has been taken, lost, or expended: *re'imburse'ing*, imp.: *re'imburse'd*, pp. *-bêrs*: *re'imburse'ar*, *n. -bêrs'er*, one who reimburses: *re'imburse'ment*, *n. -mênt*, repayment of what has been taken, lost, or expended; the act of making good, as loss or expense.

reimplant, *v. ré-im-plân'* [*re*, again, and *implant*], to implant again.

reimport, *v. ré-im-pôr'* [*re*, again, and *import*], to import again; to reconvey: *re'importa'tion*, *n.* the act of reimporting; that which is reimported.

reimpose, *v. ré-im-pôz'* [*re*, again, and *impose*] to impose anew, as a tax.

reimpregnate, *v. ré-im-prêg'nd* [*re*, again, and *impregnate*], to impregnate again.

reimpress, *v. ré-im-prêss'* [*re*, again, and *impress*], to impress anew: *re'impress'ion*, *n.* a second or repeated impression.

reimprint, *v. ré-im-print'* [*re*, again, and *imprint*], to imprint again.

reimprison, *v. ré-im-prîsn'* [*re*, again, and *imprison*], to imprison again, or after a release from prison: *re'impris'onment*, *n.* the act of confining again in prison after a release from it.

reins, *n. rán*, plu. *reins*, *réins* [OF. *reine* or *reine*: L. *retinaculum*, a tether—from *retinere*, to hold in], the straps of a bridle which extend from the horse's mouth to the hands of the rider or driver, and by which the horse is restrained and guided; the instr. or power of curbing or restraining; government: *v.* to govern by a bridle or reins; to control; to restrain: *rein'ing*, imp.: *reined*, pp. *rând*: *rein'less*, *a. -l's*, without restraint; unchecked: to give the reins to, to give licence; to allow to be without control: to take the reins, to assume control.

reincense, *v. ré-in-sêns'* [*re*, again, and *incense*], to incense again.

reincorporate, *v. ré-in-kôr'pô-râi* [*re*, again, and *incorporate*], to incorporate again; to embody anew.

reincure, *v. ré-in-kêr'* [*re*, again, and *incure*], to incur a second time.

reindeer, *n. rân-dêr* [Icel. *hreina*, a reindeer—from Lapp. *reino*, pasturage: Eng. *deer*], a large animal of the deer kind, inhabiting the northern parts of Europe and America, domesticated by the Laplanders, &c., and driven in their sledges: *reindeer-moss*, a lichen which furnishes food for the reindeer.

reinduce, *v. ré-in-dûs'* [*re*, again, and *induce*], to induce again.

reinforce, *v. ré-in-fôrs'* [*re*, again, and *enforce*], to strengthen with new force, assistance, or support—particularly used in reference to military or naval operations: *n.* the part of a smooth-bore gun between the base ring and that next in rear of the trunnions; also applied to the part between the first reinforce and the ring in front of the trunnions: *re'inforce'ing*, imp.: *re'inforced*, pp. *-fôrs'*: *re'inforce'ment*, *n.* an additional force; fresh assistance; any augmentation of strength or force by adding something.

reinform, *v. ré-in-fôrm'* [*re*, again, and *inform*], to inform anew.

refuse, *v. ré-in-fûs'* [*re*, again, and *infuse*], to infuse again.

rehabilit, *v. ré-in-hâb'it* [*re*, again, and *inhabit*], to inhabit again.

reinsquire, *v. ré-in-kêir'* [*re*, again, and *inquire*], to inquire a second time.

reins, *n. plu. rânz* [L. *renes*, the kidneys, the reins, allied to the indurif: Gr. *phrên*], the kidneys, or the parts about them; the loins, or lower part of the back: in *Scip.*, the inward parts; the seat of the affections and passions.

reins (of a horse)—see *rein*.

reinsert, *v. ré-in-sêr'* [*re*, again, and *insert*], to insert a second time: *re'insert'ion*, *n.* a second insertion.

reinspect, *v. ré-in-spêkt'* [*re*, again, and *inspect*], to inspect again: *re'inspect'ion*, *n.* the act of inspecting a second time.

reinspire, *v. ré-in-spîr'* [*re*, again, and *inspire*], to inspire anew.

reinspirit, *v. ré-in-spîr'it* [*re*, again, and *inspirit*], to inspirit anew.

reinstall, *v. ré-in-stâl'* [*re*, again, and *install*], to install again; to seat anew: *re'install'ment*, *n.* a second instalment.

reinstatement, *v. ré-in-stât'* [*re*, again, and *instatement*], to place again in a former state; to restore: *re'instating*, imp.: *re'instated*, pp.: *re'instatement*, *n.* the act of restoring to a state from which one had been removed.

re instruct, *v. ré-in-strûkt'* [*re*, again, and *instruct*], to instruct anew.

reinsure, *v. ré-in-shûr'* [*re*, again, and *insure*], to insure the same property a second time by other underwriters or in another office: *re'insur'ance*, *n.* a contract in which the first insurer is relieved by another from the risks he had undertaken.

reinter, *v. ré-in-têr'* [*re*, again, and *inter*], to inter anew.

reinterrogate, *v. ré-in-têr'ô-gît'* [*re*, again, and *interrogate*], to question again or repeatedly.

reintroduce, *v. ré-in-trô-dûs'* [*re*, again, and *introduce*], to introduce again: *re'intro'duction*, *n.* a second introduction.

re inundate, *v. ré-in-dûdâi* [*re*, again, and *inundate*], to inundate again.

reinvest, *v. ré-in-vêst'* [*re*, again, and *invest*], to invest anew: *re'invest'ment*, *n.* the act of investing anew; a second investment.

reinvestigate, *v. ré-in-vêst'it'it'* [*re*, again, and *investigate*], to investigate again.

reinvigorate, *v. ré-in-vîg'ô-râi* [*re*, again, and *invigorate*], to revive; to reanimate.

reinvolve, *v. ré-in-vôlê'* [*re*, again, and *involve*], to involve anew.

reis, *ré*, *n. plu. of rei*—see *rei*.
reis or **raia**, *n. ris*, or **raa**, *ris* [Ar. *reis*, *reis*, prince, chief, or head], a common title over the whole East for various persons in authority, as the *reis*, i.e., captain, of a ship: *Reis-Effendi*, *n. ris'êf'fên'di*, in Turkey, the title formerly given to the chancellor of the empire, and minister for foreign affairs.

reissue, *v. ré-îshûd'* [*re*, again, and *issue*], to issue a second time: *n.* a second or repeated issue.

reiterate, *v. ré-î-têr'ê-dî* [mid. L. *reiteratus*, repeated—from L. *re*, again; *iteratus*, repeated—from *iterare*, again, a second time], to repeat again and again; to say again that which has already been said: *re'iterat'ing*, imp. *-îng*: *re'iterated*, pp.: *adj.* repeated again and again: *re'iteration*, *n. -î-shûn* [*F. -l.*], repetition again and again: *re'iter'ately*, *ad. -l.* repeatedly.—*SVN.* of 'reiterate': to repeat; rehearse; recapitulate.

reiters, *n. plu. ré-têrs* [Ger. *reiter*, a rider, a horseman], the German cavalry of the 14th and 15th centuries, especially in France during the religious wars.

reive or **riev**, and **reiver** or **riever**, Scottish forms of **reave** and **reaver**—which see.

reject, *v. ré-jêkt'* [L. *rejectione*, to throw or cast back—from *re*, back; *facio*, I throw], to throw away or aside, as anything useless or vile; to discard; to decline; to refuse to receive, accept, or grant: *reject'ing*, imp.: *reject'ed*, pp.: *reject'able*, *a. -â-b.* capable of being rejected; worthy to be rejected: *reject'er*, *n. -êr*, one who rejects: *rejection*, *n. ré-jêk'ishûn*, the act of throwing away or casting aside; refusal to accept or grant: *reject'ive*, *a. -îv.* that rejects; tending to reject: *reject'ment*, *n. -mênt*, matter thrown away.—*SVN.* of 'reject': to dismiss; cast off; refuse; throw aside; repel; alight; renounce; despise; decline; rebuff.

rejoice, *v. ré-jôys* [OF. *rejoier*, to rejoice; *rejois-sant*, joyous, gladness: L. *re*, again; *gaudere*, to rejoice—see *joy*], to experience gladness in a high de-

mâte, mât, fôr, laib; môte, môt, hêr; pine, pîn; môte, môt, môte;

side: one of the inner parts of the mould in which printing-types are cast; the compass of the voice in instruments. In an organ, a sliding piece of wood perforated with a number of holes for regulating the admission of wind into the pipes; a stopper or sliding plate for regulating the heat of a fire: v. to enter or cause to be entered in the record-book; to enroll: registering, imp.: registered, pp. &rd: adj. recorded; enrolled: reg'istr'y, n. &rd, act of registering; place where a register is kept; a series of facts recorded: register grate or stove, a grate or stove furnished with an apparatus to regulate the heat: registering pyrometer, an instr. for measuring high temperatures by the expansion of bars of metal: registering thermometer, one which records its own indications: parish register, a book for recording the baptisms, marriages, and burials of a parish: registered company, an association not possessing a charter, but only registered under the Joint Stock Act: registered letter, a letter or parcel on which a special fee has been paid for ensuring safe delivery: register office, a record office: In Scot., a large building in Edinburgh set apart for the safe custody of the national archives, and for the recording of titles and burdens connected with real estate: reg'istr'y, n. &rd, a clerk, a Scottish officer of state who has the custody of the national archives: reg'istr'ar, n. &rd (mid. & reg'istrarius), one whose business it is to write or keep a register, as one of births, deaths, and marriages: reg'istr'arship, n. the office of a registrar: reg'istr'ation, n. &rd&rd, the act of inserting into a register.—SYN. of register n.: catalogue; roll; list; record; annals; archives; chronicle,

regium, a. régis [L. *regius*, kingly—from *rex* or *regem*, a king], founded or appointed by a king, applied to certain professorships: *regium donum, régium dô-dô-num* [L., a royal grant], an annual grant of public money formerly paid by the Legislature in aid of the incomes of the Presbyterian ministers in Ireland, and also shared in by Baptists and Independents till voluntarily renounced by them in 1857,—first granted in 1672, abolished 1860.

reglet, *n.* *réglet* [L. *régula*, a straight-edged ruler—from *rego*, I rule: F. *réglet*, a rule], in arch., a flat narrow moulding employed to separate panels, &c., or to form ornaments, as frets or knots; among printers, strips of wood of various thicknesses.

regma, n. *rég-má* [Gr. *rhēgma*, a rupture—from *rhēgnai*, I break], in bot., a seed-vessel, composed of small dehiscent compartments, called cocci, as in *Euphorbia* and *Geranium*.

regnant, a. rég-nānt [*L. regnans* or *regnans*, ruling or reigning; *regnum*, dominion, rule—from *rego*, I rule], exercising regal authority; ruling; predominant; prevalent: **queen regnant**, a queen who exercises regal authority by hereditary right, as opposed to a **queen consort**: **regancy**, *n. rég-nān-si*, the condition or quality of being regnant: **regnal**, *a. rég-nāl*, pert. to the years a sovereign has reigned.

regorge, *v. ré-gôrj* [*re*, again, and *gorj*], to swallow again; to eject from the stomach; to vomit up.
regraft, *v. ré-graft* [*re*, again, and *graft*], to graft anew.

regrant, v. *re-grant'* [*re*, back, and *grant*], to grant back.

regrate, *v.* *re-grát'* [*F.* *regratter*, to exercise the trade of a broker], to buy and sell again, at a higher price, any wares or victuals in the same market, or within five miles thereof; to renovate old hewn stone by removing the outer surface: **regra'ting**, *imp.*: **a.** forestalling the market; removing the surface of old hewn stone: **regra'ted**, *pp.*: **regra'tor**, *n.* *-tér*, one who regrates; a huckster.

regreet, *v. ré-gréé'* [*re*, and *greet*], to greet or salute a second time: *a. a return or exchange of salutation.*

regress, *v.* *ré-grés* [L. *regressus*, a going back—from *re*, back; *gressus*, a stepping—from *gradior*, I step].
passage back; power of returning: *v. ré-grés*, to go
 back or backwards; to return: *regressing*, *imp.*:
regressed, *pp.* *ré-grés*: *regressive*, *a.* *ré-grés-iv*, *pass-*
ing back; returning: *regressively*, *ad.* *de*: *regress-*
ion, *n.* *-grés-ion*, the act of passing back or returning.
regret, *n.* *ré-gré* [OF. *regreder*, to lament: cf.
 Goth. *greitan*, to grieve; *grētan*, weeping; *grētan*,
 occurrence of grief or sorrow, arising from some oc-
 currence of the past; pain of conscience for some
 fault; slight remorse: *v.* to remember with pain
 of mind: to grieve at; to be sorry for; to repent:

regrett'ing, *imp.*: **regrett'ed**, *pp.*: **regret'less**, *a.*
-less, without regret: **regret'ful**, *a.* *-ful*, full of regret:
regret'fully, *ad.* *-ly*: **regrett'able**, *a.* *-d-ble*, admitting
of or deserving regret.—**SYN.** of 'regret *n.*': concern;
sorrow; grief; penitence; remorse; self-condemna-
tion; lamentation; repentance.

regardon, n. ré-gér-dôn [re, and *guedon*], in *OE.*, reward; recompense: v. to reward.

regular, *a. rég'ú-lar* [*l. régularis*, or of port, to a straight-edged ruler or bar of wood—from *regula*, a rule—from *rego*, I rule] according to rule, order, or established practice; in accordance with the ordinary form or course of things; consistent; governed by rules; uniform in practice; pursued with uniformity or steadiness; straight; level; having the parts asymmetrical; in bot., applied to a flower, the parts of which are of similar form and size: *n.* in the *CA. of Rome*, a member of any religious order professing and following a certain rule of life, as distinguished from the secular clergy; a soldier of the permanent army: *reg'ularly*, *ad. -ly*: *reg'ularity*, *n. -i-ti* [*cf. agreeableness* or accordance with rule or established practice; certain order; method; steadiness in a course: *regular figures*, in *geom.*, applied to bodies the sides and angles of which are equal, of which there are five,—(1) an equilateral pyramid, (2) a cube, (3) a body bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles, (4) a body contained under twelve regular pentagons, (5) a body contained by twenty equal and equilateral triangles: *reg'ulate*, *v. -lat* [*mid. l. regulatus*, regulated], to adjust by rule; to put or keep in good order; to dispose; to arrange; to subject to rules or restrictions: *reg'ulating*, *imp. -ing*: *regulated*, *pp.*: *regulator*, *n. -i-ter*, the small spring of a watch which regulates its motions; the part of any machine which regulates its movements: *reg'ulation*, *n. -i-ti-ŏn*, the act of regulating; a rule or order prescribed by a superior: *reg'ulative*, *a. -i-ti-ve*, tending to regulate.—*SYN.* of 'regular' *a.*: methodical; orderly; normal; periodical; symmetrical—of 'regulate': to arrange; order; adjust; dispose; rule; govern; methodise; direct—of 'regulation': rule; order; law; decree; method; principle.

regulus, *n. rég-u-lus* [*L. regulus*, a petty king—from *rex* or *regem*, a king], a name applied by the old chemists to several inferior metals when freed from impurities, as antimony, arsenic, bismuth, &c.; a genus of insectivorous birds allied to the wren: *Regulus*, a fixed star of the first magnitude.

regur, n. ré-gér (Hind.), the cotton soil of India, being of a bluish-black or greenish-grey colour, and of marvellous fertility.

regurgitate, *v.* **rĕ-gĕr'jĕ-tĭt** [mid. L. *regurgitare*, to overflow—from L. *re*, again; *gurgis* or *gurgilem*, a whirlpool], to throw or pour back, or cause to surge back; to throw back in great quantity: **regurgitated**, *pp.*: **regurgitation**, *n.* **-ĭ-tĕ-shĕn**, the act of flowing or pouring back by the same orifice; the act of swallowing again; the natural and easy vomiting of food by infants.

rehabilitate, *v.* *re'ha-bil'-tái* [*re*, and *habilitate*],
to reinstate; to restore to former rank or privileges,
or to rights which had been lost or forfeited—a term
of the civil and canon law: *re'hábil'itáting*, *imp.*:
re'hábil'itáted, *pp.*: *re'hábil'itátiom*, *n.* *-tá'shún*
[*F.*], restoration to former rights.

rehear, v. *rê-hêr'* [*re*, again, and *hear*], to hear again; to try a second time: rehear'ing, imp.: a. in law, a second hearing or trial: reheard', pt. pp. -*heard'*, heard a second time.

rehearse, *v. re-hersé* [OF. *rehercer*, to repeat what one has already said, to harrow again—from *re*, again; *hercer*, to harrow; *herre*, a harrow]; to relate in the hearing of others; to rectify; to repeat; to rectify in private preparatory to a public performance: rehearse'ing, *imp.*: rehearsed', *pp.*: *herst'*, rehearse'r, *n.* *er*, one who rehearses: rehears'al, *n.* -al, a recital; a telling, as of particulars in detail; preparation, of dramatic pieces, for the public presentation, or rehearsal, of musical composition before its public performance.—SYN.: 'rehearse': to recount; narrate; tell; rectify; recapitulate; detail; describe; relate; repeat.

ГОЛ. П. ГО—НОО ГОО.

Reichsrath, n. *richs-rät* [Ger., council of the empire: *reich*, kingdom; *rath*, council], the imperial parliament of the Austrian empire: **Reichstag**, n. *richs-täg* [Ger., imperial diet: *reich*, kingdom, realm].

to shine), reflecting a shining light; casting a bright light; splendid; brilliant; shining; refal gently, ad. -*ly*: refal'gence, n. -*gences*, also refal'gency, n. -*gên-st*, a flood of light; splendour.

refund, v. *ré-fund* [F. *refundere*, to restore, to pour back—from *re*, back; *fundus*, I pour]; to repay; to return, as money in compensation; to restore: *refund'er*, n. -*er*, one who refunds: *refund'ing*, imp.: *refund'ed*, pp.

refurbish, v. *ré-fur-bish* [re, again, and *furbi*sh], to furnish a second time.

refurnish, v. *ré-fur-nish* [re, again, and *furnish*], to supply or provide anew.

refuse, v. *ré-fûz* [F. *refuser*, to refuse—from *L. refundere*, to pour back—from *re*, back; *fundus*, I pour]; to deny, as a request, an invitation, or a demand; to decline to do or accept; to reject: *refu'sing*, imp.: *refused*, pp. *ré-fûz'd*: *refu'sal*, n. -*sal*, act of refusing; the denial of anything solicited or offered for acceptance; choice of taking or refusing; option: *refu'ser*, n. -*ser*, one who refuses: *refu'sable*, a. -*abl*, that may be rejected.—*SYN.* of 'refuse': to decline; deny; reject; repel; rebuff.

refuse, n. *ré-fûz* [L. *refusum*, poured back, rejected—from *re*, back; *fundus*, I pour]; that which is refused or rejected as useless or worthless; waste matter: *adj.* rejected; worthless; of no value.—*SYN.* of 'refuse' n.: sediment; dross; trash; dregs; scum; excrement; waste.

refute, v. *ré-fût* [F. *refuter*—from *L. refundere*, to refute; to repel], to overthrow or repel by argument or evidence; to prove to be false or erroneous; to disprove: *refu'ting*, imp.: *refuted*, pp.: *refu'ter*, n. -*ter*, one who refutes: *refu'table*, a. -*tbl*, that may be proved false or erroneous: *refu'tably*, ad. -*tbl*: *refu'tability*, n. -*tbl-ty*: *refutation*, n. *ré-fû-tâ-shûn* [F.—L.], the act of proving to be false or erroneous: *refutatory*, a. *ré-fû-tâ-tér-t*, tending to refute.

regain, v. *ré-gân* [re, back, and *gân*: F. *regagner*, to win back]; to recover; to repossess: *regain'ing*, imp.: *regained*, pp. *ré-gân'd*.—*SYN.* of 'regain': to repossess; recobtain; recover; retrieve.

regal, a. *ré-gâl* [L. *regalis*, kingly—from *rex* or *regem*, a king], pert. to a king; kingly: *royal*: *reg'ally*, ad. -*ly*: *regalia*, n. plu. *ré-gâl-it-â* [L. plu. neut. of *regalis*, kingly] ensigns and insignia of royalty; the decorations or insignia of an office or order, as of Freemasons: *reg'al-ia*, a. -*ia*, belonging to a king; sovereign: *regality*, n. *ré-gâl-ty*, sovereignty; royalty; in *Scot.*, a territorial jurisdiction originally conferred by the king.

regale, v. *ré-gâl* [F. *regaler*, to treat; OF. *galer*, to entertain with sport and glee]; to entertain with something that delights the senses in any way; to gratify; to feast or to fare sumptuously: *regal'ing*, imp.: *regaled*, pp. *ré-gâl'd*: *regal'er*, n. -*er*, one who regales: *regal'ement*, n. *ré-gâl'mên-t*, refreshment; entertainment.

regalia, n. *ré-gâl-it-â* [Sp.: mid. L. *regalia*—see *regal*], a superior kind of cigar.

regard, v. *ré-gârd* [F. *regarder*, to look upon, to see—see *guard*], to notice with particular attention; to look towards; to observe; to remark; to attend to with respect; to fix the mind on, as a matter of importance; to pay attention to; to respect; to esteem: *m.* attention of mind from a feeling of interest; attention as a matter of importance; notice; heed; respect; esteem; relation; reference; look; view; aspect directed to another; in *O.K.*, prospect; object of sight: *regard'ing*, imp.: *regard'ed*, pp.: *regard'er*, n. -*er*, one who regards; in *law*, an officer whose business was to inspect the forests, the inferior officers, &c.: *regard'ant*, a. -*ant* [F.], in *her.*, looking behind; in *feudal law*, annexed to the manor or land: *regard'ful*, a. -*ful*, attentive; taking notice: *regard'fully*, ad. -*ly*: *regard'less*, a. -*less*, unobservant; heedless; inattentive: *regard'lessly*, ad. -*ly*, without heed: *regard'lessness*, n. -*ness*, the state or quality of being regardless; heedlessness: *regards*, n. plu. *-gârdz*, respects; good wishes.—*SYN.* of 'regard' v. -*ty*: to attend to; value; estimate; remark; observe; consider; respect; heed; mind; esteem—of 'regard' n. -*ty*: attention; reverence; respect; note; eminence; account; esteem; relation; reference; look; aspect; consideration; notice; observance; heed; care; concern; estimation; attachment—of 'regardless' a. -*less*: careless; indifferent; inattentive; unobservant; neglectful; negligent; unconcerned.

regather, v. *ré-gâth-ér* [re, again, and *gather*], to collect a second time.

regatta, n. *ré-gât-tâ* [It. *regatta*, a boat-race at Venice; O.It. *regatta*, strife—from *re*, back; *collare*, to get; L. *re*, back; *capto*, I catch—from *capio*, I seize], a sailing or rowing match in which a number of boats and yachts contend for prizes: *regât'tas*, n. -*tas*, a thick, strong cotton fabric, having narrow stripes of white and dark blue.

regent, v. *ré-jêr* [L. *re*, again; *gens*, frost], to freeze again: *regal'ing*, imp.: *regaled*, pp. *ré-jêr'd*: *regale'tion*, n. *ré-jêr-tâ-shûn*, the act of freezing again.

regency—see under *regent*.

regenerate, v. *ré-jên-ér-â* [L. *regeneratus*, reproduced—from *re*, again; *generare*, to beget—from *gens*, origin], to produce anew; to form into a new and better state; to change the heart from evil to good; to cause to be spiritually born: *adj.* reproduced; born again; changed in heart: *regem'erating*, imp.: *regem'erated*, pp.: *adj.* renewed, as by grace: born again: *regem'erateness*, n. -*ness*, the state of being regenerated: *regem'era'tion*, n. -*â-shûn* [F.—L.], by some understood as the change of nature produced in the heart of man through the working of the Holy Spirit, significantly called 'a being born again': in *phys.*, the renewal of a portion of lost or removed tissue: *regem'era'tory*, a. -*tér-t*, tending to reproduce or regenerate.

regent, n. *ré-jên* [F. *regent*—from *L. regens* or *regentem*, ruling, governing—from *rego*, I rule], one who governs during the absence, incapacity, or minority of a sovereign; a governor; formerly, one of a certain standing who taught in a university: *adj.* exercising vicarious authority: *regent'ship*, n. *ré-jên-ship*, the office or dignity of a regent: *regem'ny*, n. *ré-jên-ny*, the office or jurisdiction of a regent; the collective body intrusted with vicarious government; the district governed by a viceregent: *regent-bird*, n. as Australian honey-eater with rich golden and black plumage,—a name given because of the discovery of the bird during the regency of George IV.

regeminate, v. *ré-jêr'mî-nâ* [re, again, and *geminate*], to germinate anew: *regem'mina'tion*, n. act of sprouting or germinating again.

regicide, n. *ré-jî-sîd* [F. *regicide*—from *L. rex* or *regem*, a king; *cædo*, I kill], one who murders a king or sovereign; the murder of a king: *reg'icidal*, a. -*icid*, pert. to a regicide, or to regicide.

regild, v. *ré-gîld* [re, again, and *gild*], to gild anew: *regim'ent*, n. *ré-jî-mên* [F. *régime*—from *L. regimen*, a governing], mode of living; form of government; rule; administration.

regimen, n. *ré-jî-mên* [L. *regimen*, direction—from *rego*, I rule], in *med.*, regulation of diet and habit:

regime; in *gram.*, the regulation of one word by another; the words regulated.

regiment, n. *ré-jî-mên* [F. *régiment*—from mid. L. *regimentum*: L. *regimen*, a guiding or directing—from *rego*, I rule], a body of soldiers, consisting of a number of companies if infantry, and of squadrons if cavalry, under the command of an officer called a colonel: *v.* to form into regiments: *regimental*, a. *ré-jî-mên-tâl*, of or relating to a regiment: *regim'entals*, n. plu. -*als*, all the articles of military dress: *regimentation*, n. -*tâ-shûn*, a word applied by Huxley and Spencer to socialism on a classified system: *regimental colour*, the left-hand colour of the pair of colours of every infantry regiment except rifle corps.

region, n. *ré-jîn* [F. *région*: L. *regiōnem*, a boundary-line, a territory—from *rego*, I rule], a portion or space of territory of indefinite extent; a country; a district; a tract of space; any large tract of sea or land characterised by some features not found in other areas or parts; in *anat.*, a part or division of the body; in *O.K.*, dignity; rank; the heavens.

register, n. *ré-jî-tér* [F. *registre*, a register—from mid. L. *registrum*, *registra*, for *L. repens*, notes of things thrown together in a memorandum—from *L. re*, back; *gero*, things carried—from *gero*, I carry], a written account, or entries in a book, of acts or proceedings for preservation and for reference; a record: the book in which the record is kept; that which regulates or adjusts; a written document issued to captains of foreign-bound vessels as evidence of nationality; in *printing*, a regulation of the forms, by which the lines of pages on one side of a sheet are printed exactly on the back of those on the other

mâle, mât, fâr, lûw; mèle, mël, hîr: gâuc, pin; nôle, wôl, wôce;

by a reflecting surface; the action of the mind by which it views its own operations; expression of thought; thought on the past; attentive consideration; censure or reproach: *reflective*, a. -*iv*, throwing back images; considering the operations of the mind or things of the past; pondering; musing: *reflectively*, ad. -*ly*: *reflectiveness*, n. -*ness*, the state or quality of being reflective: *reflecting circle*, an astronomical instr. for measuring angular distances, being similar in principle to the sextant, but having its limb a complete circle: *reflecting telescope*, a telescope which has a mirror or speculum as its magnifier.—*SYN.* of 'reflect': to meditate; ponder; muse; ruminate; consider; think; cogitate; contemplate.

reflex, a. *refleks* [*L. reflexus*, bent or turned back—from *re*, back; *flexus*, bent, curved: see *reflect*], thrown or bent backwards; in bot., very much curved backwards; in phys., applied to a class of actions in which certain muscles act upon indirect stimulation without the will of the individual; in paint., illuminated by a light reflected from another body in the same picture: *n. reflection*: *reflexible*, a. *refleks-i-bil*, capable of being reflected or thrown back: *reflexibility*, n. -*bil-i-ty*, the quality of being reflexible; capability of being reflected: *reflexed*, a. *reflekst*, bent backward: *reflexive*, a. -*iv*, bending or turned backward: having respect to something past: *reflexively*, ad. -*ly*.

refluent, a. *reflúent* [*L. refluxens* or *refluentem*, a flowing back—from *re*, back; *fluo*, I flow], flowing or running back; ebbing.

reflux, n. *reflúks* [*F. reflux*, ebb—from *L. re*, back; *fluere*, flowing, fluid—from *fluere*, to flow], a flowing or running back.

reforge, v. *refórj* [*re*, again, and *forge*], to forge again or anew.

reforma, v. *réfórma* [*F. réformer*—from *L. reformare*, to shape again, to change—from *re*, again; *forma*, a shape], to change from bad to good, or from worse to better; to change or return to a former good state; to be amended or corrected; to amend; to correct; to reclaim: *adj.* advocating or supporting reform: *n.* a change from worse to better; amendment: *reform'ing*, *imp.* *reforméd*, pp. *reforméd*: *adj.* restored to a good state; Protestant; applied to all those Christian bodies which have separated from the Church of Rome since the Reformation; a name often assumed by persons who have separated themselves from a parent religious society or association, as 'Reformed Presbyterian Church': *reform-édly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *reform'er*, n. -*er*, one who reforms; applied to one of those who engaged actively in the separation from the Church of Rome in the 16th century: *n.* one who professedly devotes himself to promote the correction of abuses in the state: *reform-able*, a. -*bl*, that may be reformed: *reformation*, n. *réfór-má-shún* [*F. -L.*], the act of changing from worse to better, as in life or manners; amendment: *The Reformation*, the great change in religious opinions in Europe, begun by Luther and others in 1517: *reformative*, a. *réfór-má-tív*, forming again; having the quality of renewing form: *reform-atory*, n. -*tór-i*, a house in which young offenders are placed and treated, with a view to improve their morals: *adj.* tending to improve manner of life and character: *Reform Bill*, in *Eng. hist.*, commonly applied to the bill for reforming the representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament, which became law 7th June 1832.—*SYN.* of 'reform v.': to amend; mend; repair; improve; restore; reclaim; correct; amend; rectify; better; renew.

re-form, v. *réfórma* [*re*, again, and *form*], to put into order or arrange anew, as a procession; to rearrange and put into military order a body of troops scattered or in confusion.

refortify, v. *réfór-tí-fj* [*re*, again, and *fortify*], to fortify anew.

refound, v. *réfórnd* [*re*, again, and *found*], to found or cast anew; to re-establish.

refract, v. *réfrákt* [*F. refracter*, to refract—from *L. refractus*, broken up or in pieces—from *re*, back; *fractus*, broken; *frango*, I break], to break, as the natural course of the rays of light; to cause to deviate from a direct line, as rays of light: *refract'ing*, *imp.* *refract'ed*, pp. *adj.* bent back at an acute angle: *refract'ive*, a. -*fráktiv*, allowing or favouring refraction: *refraction*, n. -*shún* [*F. -L.*], the bending of a

ray of light towards the perpendicular when it passes into a denser medium, as from air into water, and from the perpendicular when it passes into a rarer medium, as from water into air; in *mech.*, the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved; in *astron.*, the apparent angular elevation of celestial bodies above their true places, caused by the refracting power of the atmosphere: *double refraction*, the refraction of light in two directions, and consequent production of two distinct images, as in certain crystals.

refractory, a. *réfrákt-ér-i* [*L. refractarius*, stubborn; *refractus*, broken up—see preceding entry], difficult to manage; obstinately unyielding; perverse; in *chem.*, difficult of fusion: *refractorily*, *ad.* -*ly*: *refrac'toriness*, n. -*ness*, perverse or sulky obstinacy.—*SYN.* of 'refractory': stubborn; obstinate; perverse; unruly; contumacious; unmanageable; ungovernable.

refragable, a. *réfrá-gá-bl* [*L. refragor*, I oppose or resist—from *re*, back; *frango*, I break], that may be opposed or resisted; capable of refutation.

refrain, v. *réfrán* [*L. refrano*, I hold back or in with a bridle, I check—from *re*, back; *frangere*, a bridle], to restrain; to keep from action; to keep one's self from action or interference; to forbear: *refrain'ing*, *imp.* *refrainéd*, pp. *refrainéd*.—*SYN.* of 'refrain': to withhold; abstain; forbear; hold back; curb; govern.

refrain, n. *réfrán* [*F. refrain*, a refrain—from *OF. refraindre*, to break—from *L. refrangere*, to break in pieces—from *re*, again, *frango*, I break], the burden of a song or piece of music so named, as it breaks up a song into equal parts; a kind of musical repetition.

reframe, v. *réfrám* [*re*, again, and *frame*], to frame anew.

refrangible, a. *réfrán-i-bl* [*F. réfrangible*, refrangible—from *L. re*, again; *frango*, I break in pieces], capable of being turned out of a direct course when passing from one medium into another, as rays of light passing from air into water: *refrangibility*, n. -*bl-i-ty*, the disposition of rays of light to be turned out of their direct course in passing from one medium into another.

refresh, v. *réfrésh* [*re*, again, and *fresh*, which see: *mid. L. refrescare*; *OF. refreschir*, to refresh], to relieve or revive after fatigue or depression; to give new strength to; to invigorate; to improve by new touches: *refresh'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* reviving; reanimating: *n.* relief after pain, fatigue, or want: *refresh-ed*, pp. *refrésh*: *refresh'ingly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *refresh'er*, n. -*er*, one who or that which refreshes; a fee to ensure attention or expedition, as to a counsel: *refreshment*, n. -*ment*, new strength or vigour received after fatigue or depression: that which strengthens or invigorates, as food or rest.—*SYN.* of 'refresh': to revive; renovate; renew; refrigerate; invigorate; reanimate; restore; recreate; enliven; cheer.

refrigerate, v. *réfrí-jér-ét* [*L. refrigeratus*, made cool or cold—from *re*, again; *frigus*, cold], to make cold or colder; to lessen the heat of; to refresh: *refrig'erating*, *imp.* *refrig'erated*, pp. *refrig'erant*, a. -*ant*, cooling, allaying heat: *n.* a medicine which cools or abates heat: *refrig'erator*, n. -*tór*, a vessel for cooling liquids, or for condensing hot vapours into liquids: *refrig'eratory*, a. -*tór-i-ét*, cooling: *n.* the vessel or apartment in which hot liquids are cooled, or hot vapours condensed into liquids—name as *refrigerator*: *refrig'erative*, a. -*tív*, cooling: *n.* a medicine that allays heat: *refrig'eration*, n. -*áshún* [*F. -L.*], act or state of being cooled; abatement of heat.

refuge, n. *réfúj* [*F. refuge*—from *L. refugium*, an escape, a place of refuge—from *re*, back; *fugio*, I flee], that which shelters or protects from danger or calamity; an asylum or retreat; a covert; a stronghold; resource: *refugeless*, a. -*less*, without shelter or protection: *refuges*, n. -*ij* [*F. refuges*], one who seeks safety or shelter in another country from persecution in his own: *cities of refuge*, among the *anc. Jews*, six cities in different parts of Palestine appointed for the retreat and safety of those who killed a person without design.—*SYN.* of 'refuge': shelter; covert; retreat; asylum; protection; stronghold; sanctuary.

refulgent, a. *réfú-jént* [*L. refulgens* or *refulgentem*, reflecting a shining light—from *re*, back; *julgere*,

reel, *v.* *rél* [from *reel* 1], to move unsteadily like a drunken man: *reeling*, *imp.*: *n.* a staggering; a vacillating walk: *reeled*, *pp. réél*.

reel, *n.* *rél* [A.S. *hræol*, a reel: Icel. *hræll*, *ræll*], a frame turning on an axis on which yarn, thread, &c., are wound; a broad thick stein having flat thick heads on which thread is wound when sold for use; a bobbin; the instr. attached to a fishing-rod on which the line is wound; *v.* to gather yarn off the spindle: *reeling*, *imp.*: *n.* the process of winding thread, cotton, silk, &c., into a skein: *reeled*, *pp. réél*.

re-elect, *v.* *rè-èlèkt'* [*re*, again, and *elect*], to elect again: *re-election*, *n.* an election a second time.

re-eligible, *a.* *rè-èli-gi-bl'* [*re*, again, and *eligible*], capable of being elected again to the same office: *re-eligibility*, *n.* *-bi-ti-té*, the capacity of being elected again to the same office.

re-embark, *v.* *rè-ém-bàrk'* [*re*, again, and *embark*], to embark or go on board ship again; to put on board again: *re-embarkation*, *n.* *-pùt-on board* or *a going on board* again.

re-embody, *v.* *rè-ém-bod-i'* [*re*, again, and *embody*], to embody again.

re-embrace, *v.* *rè-ém-bràs'* [*re*, again, and *embrace*], to embrace again.

re-emerge, *v.* *rè-è-mèrj'* [*re*, again, and *emerge*], to appear again after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed.

reemling, *n.* *rém-ling* [perhaps *L. rima*, a cleft, a fissure], in a ship, the act of opening the seams between the planks by caulking-irons in order to recaulk them.

re-enact, *v.* *rè-én-àkt'* [*re*, again, and *enact*], to pass again, as a law: *re-enactment*, *n.* the enacting or passing a law a second time.

re-enforce—see *reinforce*.

re-engage, *v.* *rè-én-gàj'* [*re*, again, and *engage*], to engage a second time: *re-engagement*, *n.* a second or renewed engagement.

re-enjoy, *v.* *rè-én-jój'* [*re*, again, and *enjoy*], to enjoy anew, or a second time.

re-ekindle, *v.* *rè-én-kin-dl'* [*re*, again, and *ekindle*], to ekindle again.

re-enlist, *v.* *rè-én-lis'* [*re*, again, and *enlist*], to enlist again: *re-enlistment*, *n.* a new or second enlistment.

re-enter, *v.* *rè-én-tér'* [*re*, again, and *enter*], to enter again or anew; in engraving, to deepen lines with the graver: *re-entering*, *imp.*: *re-entered*, *pp. -tèrd*: *re-entry*, *n.* *-tré*, an entering again; in law, the resuming or retaking possession of lands lately lost: *re-entrance*, *n.* *-fràns*, the act of entering again: *re-entering angle*, in *fort.*, the angle of a work whose point turns inwards towards the defended place.

re-establish, *v.* *rè-ès-tàb-lish'* [*re*, again, and *establish*], to establish anew; to fix or confirm again: *re-establishing*, *imp.*: *re-established*, *pp. -lish'*: *re-establishment*, *n.* restoration; renewed confirmation.

reeve, *n.* *rév* [A.S. *gervfa*—from *rif*, active, excellent: cf. Icel. *grif*, a governor; Dut. *grac*]; Ger. *graf*, count], a steward or governor—now used only in composition, as *shire-reeve* or *sheriff*, *portreeve*, &c.

reeve, *v.* *rév* [Dut. *reeven*, to reeve—from *reef*, a reef], to pass the end of a rope through any hole, as a block, through which it is to run: *reeving*, *imp.*: *reeved*, *pp. rééd*, also *rove*, *pp. röv*.

reeve, *n.* *rév*, a bird, the female of the ruff, which see.

re-examine, *v.* *rè-èx-à-mi-n'* [*re*, again, and *examine*], to examine anew.

re-exchange, *v.* *rè-èks-à-çhànj'* [*re*, again, and *exchange*], to exchange anew; in commerce, the expense chargeable on a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured in a foreign country.

re-exhibit, *v.* *rè-èks-hib-i'* [*re*, again, and *exhibit*], to exhibit again.

re-expel, *v.* *rè-èks-pél'* [*re*, again, and *expel*], to expel again.

re-experience, *v.* *rè-èks-pè-ri-èns'* [*re*, again, and *experience*], to experience again, or a second time: *n.* a renewed or repeated experience.

re-export, *v.* *rè-èks-pòrt'* [*re*, again, and *export*], to export what has been imported; to export again: *re-export*, *n.* any commodity re-exported.

re-expulsion, *n.* *rè-èks-pùl-si-àn'* [*re*, again, and *expulsion*], renewed or repeated expulsion.

refashion, *v.* *rè-fish-i-àn'* [*re*, again, and *fashion*], to fashion or form a second time.

refasten, *v.* *rè-fàs-n'* [*re*, again, and *fasten*], to fasten anew.

refection, *n.* *rè-fèk-shi-àn'* [*F. refectio*, a meal—from *L. refectiō*, refreshment—from *re*, again; *facio*, I make], a restoring; a repairing; refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a spare meal or repast: *refectory*, *a.* *-tèr*, refreshing; restoring: *n.* that which refreshes: *refectory*, *n.* *-tèr-i'* [Mid. *L. refectōrium*], in a monastery or convent, a hall or apartment where refreshments are taken; an apartment for refreshments or meals.

refell, *v.* *rè-fèl'* [*L. refellere*, to show to be false, to confute—from *re*, back; *fallō*, I deceive], in O.K., to refute: *refelling*, *imp.*: *refelled*, *pp. -fèld*.

refer, *v.* *rè-fèr'* [*F. référer*, to refer; *L. referre*, to bear or give back—from *re*, back; *fero*, I bear or carry], to direct or send to for information or judgment; to assign, as to a class or order; to point or have reference; to impute; to have recourse; to reduce or bring into relation; to appeal to, as a book; to allude: *referring*, *imp.*: *referred*, *pp. -fèrd*: *referrer*, *n.* *-èr*, one who refers: *referable*, *a.* *-bl'*, that may be referred: *referable*, *a.* *-rèf-èr-è-bl'*, capable of being considered in relation to something else; that may be assigned: *reference*, *n.* *-èr*, one to whom anything is referred for hearing or decision: *reference*, *n.* *-èns* [*L. referens* or *referens*], bearing or giving back; a sending or direction to another for information; allusion to; the submission of a matter in dispute to another for decision; a text of Scripture bearing on another: *referendary*, *n.* *-ènd-èr-i'*, formerly, an officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions and exercised certain duties in reference to decrees, diplomas, &c.: *referential*, *a.* *-èn-shi-àl*, that points or refers to something else—*SYN.* of 'refer': to advert; allude; appeal; relate; point—of 'reference': judge; umpire; arbitrator.

re-ferment, *v.* *rè-fèr-mènt'* [*re*, again, and *ferment*], to ferment anew.

refine, *v.* *rè-fin'* [*re*, again, and *fine*], to refine from *F. raffiner*, to refine], to free from dross or extraneous matter; to purify; to clarify; to polish: *improve*, *as* in language, manners, taste, &c.; to improve in accuracy or excellence; to become pure: *refining*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or process of purifying or improving: *refined*, *pp. -fined*: *adj.* made pure; polished; elegant; polite: *refiner*, *n.* *-nèr*, one who refines, particularly metals: *refinement*, *n.* *-fè-mènt'* [*F. raffinement*], act of purifying; state of being pure or refined; high polish of manners, &c.; purity or elegance of language, manners, &c.; politeness; cultivation to a high degree; artificial practice; affectation of elegant improvements; excess, as of cruelty: *refinedly*, *ad.* *-nèd-èl'*: *refinement*, *n.* *-nèr*, state of being refined: *refinery*, *n.* *-nèr-i'*, a place where anything is purified, particularly sugar or metals—*SYN.* of 'refinement': purification; cultivation; civilisation; polish; elegance; politeness; gentility.

refit, *v.* *rè-fit'* [*re*, again, and *fit*], to prepare again; to restore after damage or decay: *refitting*, *imp.*: *n.* a fitting afresh: *refitted*, *pp.*: *refitment*, *n.* *-mènt'*, a fitting out a second time.

refix, *v.* *rè-fiks'* [*re*, again, and *fix*], to fix again; to establish anew.

reflect, *v.* *rè-fèkt'* [*L. reflectere*, to bend or turn backwards—from *re*, back; *flecto*, I bend or turn round], to throw back light, heat, &c.; to return rays or beams; to throw back; to revolve in the mind; to throw back the thoughts upon the past, or on themselves; to ponder; to meditate; to cast censure or reproach on or upon: *reflecting*, *imp.*: *adj.* throwing back light, heat, &c., as a mirror or other surface; given to attentive thought; meditative: *reflected*, *pp.*: *adj.* thrown back; returned: *reflectedly*, *ad.* *-l'*, in a manner bent or curved backward: *reflectingly*, *ad.* *-l'*, with reflection; with censure: *reflector*, *n.* *-èr*, a surface of polished metal, or any other suitable material, which throws rays of light, heat, or sound in any required direction: *reflectible*, *a.* *-t-bl'*, that may be thrown back: *reflectant*, *a.* *-ènt*, bending or flying back: *reflection*, *n.* *-fèk-shi-àn'*, the act of reflecting or throwing back; that which is reflected; the rebound of heat, light, or sound, or other body, from a surface against which it has struck: the image given back

màle, mál, fúr, lùò; nèle, mèl, hèr; pine, prin; nòle, nòt, mòre;

redoubler] to repeat often; to increase by repeated additions; to become twice as much: redoub'ling, imp.: redoub'led, pp. *redoub'id*.

redoubt, n. *ré-dou'bt* [F. *redoute*—from L. *reductus*, drawn back—from *re*, back; *dico*, I lead], a little fort or small work within which soldiers may retire on occasion; a keep; a general name for field-works entirely enclosing a post.

redoubtable, a. *ré-dou'bt-á-bl*, also redoub'ted, a. *-éd* [F. *redoutable*, formidable—from *redouter*, to fear or dread—from L. *re*, back; *dubito*, I doubt], terrible to foes; formidable; valiant.

redound, v. *ré-dou'nd* [F. *redondier*, to rebound; L. *reboundere*, to run or stream over—from *re*, back or again; *unda*, a wave], to be sent, rolled, or driven back; to conduce in the consequence or effect; to result; to contribute: redound'ing, imp.: redound'ed, pp.

redown, n. *ré-dá'w* [Bohem.], a round dance, slow and graceful, in character similar to the polka or the mazurka; the tune played for such a dance.

red-poll or -pole, n. *ré-d'pól* [*red* and *poll*, head], a small song-bird, with dark-crimson feathers on the crown, allied to the linnet.

redraft, n. *ré-drá'ft* [*re*, again, and *draft*], a second draft or copy; a new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorser: v. to draft or draw anew.

redraw, v. *ré-drá'w* [*re*, again, and *draw*], to draw again; in commerce, to draw a new bill of exchange; to draw or write a second draft or copy.

redress, v. *ré-drés'* [F. *redresser*, to straighten, to redress—from L. *re*, again; *dirigo*, I place or lay straight], to rectify; to amend; to repair; to remedy; to relieve: n. a rectifying; an adjusting; remedy; deliverance from injury or oppression: amends: redress'ing, imp.: redressed, pp. *drést'*: redress'er, n. *-ér*, one who redresses: redress'less, a. *-lës*, without redress or relief: redress'able, a. *-á-bl*, that may be relieved or repaired: redress'ive, a. *-ív*, affording relief.

redresser, v. *ré-drés'* [*red*, and *ress*, to wither], to heat iron to such redness that it will crack or break under the hammer—that is, the iron will become withered, or without cohesion of parts.

redshank, n. *ré-d'shánk*, a bird like a plover with red legs: redshanks, a nickname formerly given to the Highlanders of Scotland and the native Irish, from their bare legs.

red-tape, red-tapism—see under *red*.

reduce, v. *ré-dú's'* [L. *reducere*, to lead or bring back—from *re*, back; *dico*, I lead], to bring into any state, particularly one made less or diminished; to degrade; to lessen; to subdue; to conquer; to class or arrange; to impoverish; to bring down; to make less in size, quantity, or value; in *arith.*, *alg.*, and *logic*, to bring from a form less fit, to one more fit, for operation; in *metallurgy*, to convert an oxide or an ore into the metallic state, as by smelting; in *surg.*, to restore to its proper place or state, as a dislocated bone; in *O.E.*, to bring back; to bring to the former state; to reclaim to order: reduc'ing, imp.: reduced, pp. *dú's'*: reduc'er, n. *-dú's'*, he who or that which reduces: reduc'ant, a. *-ánt*, tending to reduce: n. that which reduces: reduc'ible, a. *-á-bl*, that may be brought into another state: reduc'ibility, n. *-bí-á-si*, quality of being reducible: reduc't, n. *-dú's'*, in *arch.*, a small piece or place taken out of a larger to render it more uniform and regular, or for some other convenience; a quirk: reduc'tion, n. *-dú-ká-shn* [OF. *reduction*—from L. *reductio*], the act of reducing or state of being reduced; diminution; conquest; the operation of separating a metal from the ore; in *arith.*, the operation of changing from one denomination into another without altering the value; in *alg.*, the operation of solving an equation by bringing the unknown quantity to the one side, and the known quantities to the other; the collection of observations to obtain a general result; in *logic*, the process of converting a syllogism from one of the so-called imperfect moods to a mood in the first figure; in *chem.*, deoxidation; in *anal.*, the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured part to its former place: reduc'tive, a. *-ív* [F. *réductif*], having the power to reduce: n. that which reduces: reduc'tively, *adv.* *-ív*, to reduce: to reduce the ranks, to degrade for misconduct, as a sergeant to the position of a common soldier.—*SYN.* of 'reduce': to degrade;

impair; lower; diminish; lessen; decrease; abate; curtail; shorten; subject; conquer; subjugate; subdue.

réduit, n. *ré-dú'it* [F. *réduit*—from *reducere*—from L. *reducere*, to reduce—from *re*, back; *dico*, I lead], in mil., a small fortified work within a larger; same as redoubt—which see.

redundant, a. *ré-dúndánt* [L. *redundans* or *redundans*, running back or over—from *re*, back; *unda*, a wave], overflowing; excessive; exceeding what is natural or necessary: redund'antly, *adv.* *-á-ti*: redund'ance, n. *-dúns* [F. *redundance*—L. *redundantia*], also redund'ancey, n. *-dúns-é*, the quality of being redundant; that which is redundant or in excess.—*SYN.* of 'redundant': superabundant; exuberant; superfluous; excessive; copious; overflowing; plentiful.

reduplicate, v. *ré-dú-pli-kát* [L. *reduplicatus*, doubled again—from *re*, again; *duplico*, I double], to double again: *adj.* double; in bot., applied to a form of evagination in which the edges of the sepals or petals are turned outwards: redupli'cation, n. *-ká-shn*, the act of doubling again: redupli'cative, a. *-kát-ív*, double.

ree, n. *ré*, also ree and reel, *ré* [Sp. *rey*, a king—from L. *rex*], a Portuguese nominal unit of account, no longer a current coin, multiples only constituting the authorised current coins; 20 *reis* equal to 1 *ré*. nearly. Accounts in Port. and Brazil are generally kept in *reis* and *milreis*—see *milreis*.

reebok, n. *ré-bók* [Dut.], a graceful antelope of S. Africa, about the size of a fallow deer.

re-echo, v. *ré-ék'ó* [*re*, again, and *echo*], to echo back; to return back or be reverberated, as an echo.

reechy, a. *rék'í* [see *reek*], in *O.E.*, sooty; smoky; tanned.

reed, n. *ré* [AS. *Arēd*, a reed; cf. Dut. *riet*; Ger. *ried*, sounds], a name common to many aquatic plants which have jointed hollow stems—the common reed is *Phragmites communis*, Ord. *Gramineæ*; the longest-piece of certain wind instrs.; a stop in an organ, consisting of a metallic cylinder with the front part cut away, and a brass spring or tongue placed against the opening, or left free to vibrate, and attached at the upper end; that part of a loom which keeps the threads apart in the operation of weaving: reed'ed, a. covered with reeds; formed with channels and ridges like reeds: reedy, a. *-í*, abounding with reeds; sounding as a reed—that is, like a harsh thick voice: reed'less, a. *-lës*, without reeds: reed-bunting, a small perching or insectivorous bird found in fens, &c.: reed-grass, *Arundo phragmites*, Ord. *Gramineæ*: reed-mace, the plant cat'-tail, *Typha latifolia*, Ord. *Typhaceæ*: reed-pipe, a musical pipe furnished with a reed.

re-edify, v. *ré-éd'í-fi* [*re*, again, and *edify*], to edify again; to rebuild.

reef, n. *ré* [Dut. *reef*, a reef—from *rijven*, to rend; cf. Sw. *ref*; Ger. *riff*; Ice. *rif*, a reef], a chain or ridge of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water, or projecting but a little way above it, at full tide: reedy, a. *-í*, full of reefs: reef'er, n. one who by land signals misleads a vessel in distress among the reefs or rocks: for the sake of obtaining plunder by its wreck: coral-reef—see under *coral*.

reef, n. *ré* [Dut. *reef*, a reef—skin to *reeft*, a rake or comb; Ger. *reef*], a row of short ropes stretching across a sail for the purpose of tying the strip of sail above the reef up to the yard, and so diminishing the size of the sail—when loose they hang against the sail like the teeth of a comb, whence apparently the name: v. to reduce the exposed surface of a sail by tying together two parallel rows of short ropes which hang loosely on the sail: reef'ing, imp.: reefed, pp. *réft*: reef'er, n. *-ér*, one who reefs—a name often applied to midshipmen; a reefing-jacket: reef-band, the cross piece of canvas in which the reef-holes are formed.

reek, n. *rék* [AS. *rec*, smoke; cf. Ice. *reykr*; Dan. *rig*; Dut. *rook*; Ger. *rauch*], smoke; steam; vapour: v. to give out smoke; to steam; to exhale: reaking, imp.: *adj.* emitting vapour: reaked, pp. *rék*: reeky or reekie, a. *rék-í*, smoky: soiled with smoke or vapour: Auld Reekie, a name applied to Edinburgh.

reel, n. *ré* [Gael. *riphá*, a wheel, a reel], in Scot., a lively dance in which three or four dancers in a row twist in and out and round each other.

re-creato, v. *rē-kre-dē* [re, again, and *creato*] to create anew.

recrément, n. *rē-kre-mēnt* [L. *recrémentum*, the thing sifted away, refuse—from *re*, back or again; *crēno*, I separate], useless parts separated or thrown off; refuse; dross: *recrémental*, a. *mēnt-dē*; *recrémentist*, a. *mēnt-shē-dē*, also *recrémentist*, a. *shē-dē*, drossy; consisting of useless matter separated from that which is valuable.

recriminate, v. *rē-krim-i-nāt* [from *re*, back or again; *crimīnātus*, pp. of *crimīno*, I accuse one of a crime—from *crimen*, an accusation], to return one accusation for another; to accuse in return: *recriminating*, imp.: *recriminated*, pp.: *recriminative*, a. *nd-tis*, also *recriminatory*, a. *nd-tēr-tē*, retorting accusation: *recriminator*, n. *lēr*, one who recriminates: *recrimination*, n. *nd-shēn*, the charge against an accuser of a like crime by the person accused.

re-cross, v. *rē-kros* [re, again, and *cross*], to cross a second time: *re-crossing*, imp.: *re-crossed*, pp. *rē-kros*.

recrudescence, a. *rē-kro-dēs-sēns* [L. *recrudescens* or *recrudescens*, growing raw again—from *re*, again; *crudescere*, I become raw—from *crudus*, raw], growing raw or sore again: *recrudescence*, n. *dēs-sēns*, *re-crudes-cency*, n. *dēs-sēn-sē*, also *recrudescency*, *rē-kro-dēs-sē*, the state of becoming sore or raw again.

recruit, n. *rē-krit* [F. *recruter*, to recruit—from *re*, again; *creco*, I grow], a new supply of anything wasted or deficient; a newly enlisted soldier: v. to supply or fill up; to reinforce; to raise new soldiers; to regain or repair, as one's strength: *recruiting*, imp.: adj. enlisting recruits: n. the act of beating up for recruits: *recruited*, pp.: *recruiter*, n. *ēr*, one who recruits: *recruiting*, n., also *recruitment*, n. *nd-tēnt*, the act or employment of raising new soldiers for an army: *recruiting-sergeant*, a sergeant whose duty it is to enlist recruits.—*SYN.* of *recruit* v.: to repair; retrieve; recover; regain; invigorate; refresh.

recrystallise, v. *rē-kris-tā-līz* [re, again, and *crystallise*], to crystallise a second time.

rectangle, n. *rēk-tāng-gŭl* [F. *rectangle*, a rectangle—from *re*, *rectus*, right; *angulus*, an angle], in *geom.*, a four-sided figure having all its angles right angles: *rectangular*, a. *rēk-tāng-gŭl-tēr*, having right angles: *rectangularly*, ad. *tēr-lē*.

rectambrya, n. plu. *rēk-tēm-bri-sē* [L. *rectus*, straight; Gr. *embrion*, the foetus] in bot., those leguminous plants that have the embryo straight in the axis of the seed.

rectify, v. *rēk-tīf-i* [F. *rectifier*, to rectify—from mid. L. *rectificāre*, to make right; L. *rectus*, straight; *facio*, I make], to make or set right; to correct; to redress: in *chem.*, to purify a substance by repeated distillation; to regulate or adjust: *rectifying*, imp.: *rectified*, pp. *-fūd*: adj. improved by distillation: *rectifier*, n. *-fēr*, one who rectifies; that which rectifies or corrects; one licensed to refine and compound spirits: *rectifiable*, a. *-fūd-bŭ*, capable of being corrected or set right: *rectification*, n. *rēk-tīf-i-kā-shēn* [F.—L.], the act or operation of correcting or setting right; in *chem.*, the repeated distillation of a spirit in order to make it finer and purer: in *astron.* and *geop.*, the putting the globe into a proper position to obtain a correct answer to a problem; in *geom.*, the determination of a straight line, the length of which is equal to a portion of a curve.—*SYN.* of *rectify*: to correct; reform; amend; emend; mend; better; redress; adjust; improve; regulate.

rectilinear, a. *rēk-tī-līn-sē-dē*, also *rectilin'ear*, a. *-ēr* [L. *rectus*, straight; *linea*, a line], consisting of right lines, or bounded by them; straight: *rectilin'earity*, n. *-ē-tē*, state of being rectilinear.

rectinervia, a. *rēk-tī-nēr-vīs* [L. *rectus*, straight; *nervus*, a nerve], in bot., straight- and parallel-veined: *rectinervial*, a. *rēk-tī-rōd-rīnāl* [L. *rectus*, straight; *rostrum*, a beak], having a straight beak.

rectiserial, a. *rēk-tī-sēr-iāl* [L. *rectus*, straight; *series*, a row], in bot., disposed in a rectilinear or straight series—applied to leaves: see *curviserial*.

rectitude, n. *rēk-tī-tūd* [F. *rectitude*—from L. *rectitudinem*, rectitude—from *rectus*, straight or upright], uprightness; rightness of principles and practice; integrity; right judgment; honesty; probity.

rector, n. *rēk-tēr* [L. *rector*, a ruler, a master—from *rego*, I rule or govern], in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a clergyman of a parish who receives the large and small

tithes, or the clergyman of a parish where the tithes are not impropriate; in *Scot.*, the head-master of a higher-class school; the head of a convent or religious house; the chief officer in universities in Scotland, also in France, elected by the students: *rectorship*, n. the office of a rector; also *rectorate*, n. *-dē*: *rectory*, n. *rēk-tēr-i*, a rector's house; also his benefice and the full rights connected with it: *rectorial*, a. *-dē*, also *rectorial*, a. *rēk-tēr-iāl*, pert. to a rector: *rectrix*, n. *rēk-trīks*, plu. *rectrices*, *rēk-trī-sēs* [L. *rectrix*, she that leads or guides], the chief feathers in the tails of birds, which regulate the direction of their flight.

rectum, n. *rēk-tŭm* [L. *rectus*, straight], in *anat.*, the last part of the large intestine, so called because comparatively straight: *rectus*, a. *-tŭs*, in bot., applied to the stem and other straight parts of plants; in *anat.*, applied to several muscles of the body, on account of the rectilinear direction of their fibres: *rectile* or *rectilis*, v. *rē-kŭl* [F. *rectiler*, to draw back], the old spelling of *recoil*, which see.

recumbent, a. *rē-kŭm-bēnt* [L. *recumbens* or *recumbens*, lying down, reclining at table—from *re*, back; *cubo*, I recline], leaning; reclining; prostrate; inactive: *recumbently*, ad. *-tē*: *recumbency*, n. *-bēns*, also *recumbency*, n. *-bēn-sē*, the posture of lying or leaning; rest; repose.

recuperative, a. *rē-kŭ-pēr-dī-tiv*, also *recu'peratory*, a. *-dī-tēr-i* [L. *recuperāre*, recovered; *recuperāre*, to recover—from *re*, back; *capio*, I take], tending or pert. to recovery: *recu'peration*, n. *-dī-shēn*, recovery, as of anything lost.

recur, v. *rē-ker* [L. *recurvere*, to return, to recur—from *re*, back; *curro*, I run], to return to the thought or mind; to have recourse to; to occur at a stated interval, or according to some established rule: *recurring*, imp.: adj. applied to that portion of a decimal fraction which repeats itself in the same order of figures—more usually called *circumfading decimals*: *recurred*, pp. *rē-kēr*: *recurrent*, a. *kŭr-rēnt* [L. *recurvus* or *recurrent*, returning], returning from time to time; of crystals, reflected or running back again; in *anat.*, applied to tumours which return after removal: *recurrently*, ad. *-tē*: *recurrence*, n. *-rēns*, also *recurrency*, n. *-rēn-sē*, return; resort.

recure, v. *rē-kŭr* [F. *recouurer*, to recover], the OE. spelling of *recover*, which see; to recover from sickness or labour; to find a remedy for: a. *recu'pation*, n. *-dī-tēr-i*: *recure*, imp.: *recured*, pp. *-kŭr*.

recurvate, a. *rē-kēr-vāt* [L. *recurvatus*, curved backwards—from *re*, back; *curvus*, crooked], in bot., bent or curved downwards; bent backwards: v. to bend back; to recurve: *recurvating*, imp.: *recurvated*, pp.: *recurvation*, n. *rē-kēr-vāt-shēn*, also *recurvature*, n. *rē-kēr-vāt-tēr*, the act of recurving, or state of being recurved: *recurve*, v. *rē-kēr*, to bend or curve back: *recurving*, imp.: *recurved*, pp. *-kēr-v*, bent backwards: *recurvity*, n. *rē-kēr-vī-tē*, a bending or curving backwards.

recurvirostral, a. *rē-kēr-rōd-rōd-rāl* [L. *recurvus*, bent back; *rostrum*, a beak], having the beak recurved or bending upwards—applied to the genus of birds, *Recu'viro'stra*, *-rōd-rā*.

recusant, a. *rēk-ŭ-sānt* [L. *recusans* or *recusans*, rejecting, refusing; *recusare*, to refuse—from *re*, back; *causa*, a cause], refusing to conform or to take certain oaths; opposing an opinion: n. in *Eng. Hist.*, one who refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy as head of the Church, or to conform to the Church's rites—the offence as a legal one dates from the reign of Elizabeth, and recusants were not completely relieved from penalties until 1829: *recusancy*, n. *rēk-ŭ-sān-sē*, nonconformity.

red, n. *rēd* [AS. *rēad*, red; cf. Dut. *rood*; Icel. *raudr*; Dan. *rød*; Goth. *rauds*; cf. also W. *rhudd*; Ger. *roth*; Ir. and Gael. *ruadh*], L. *rubius*, *ruber*, *rufus*, Gr. *erythros*, one of the primary colours, having several varieties of shade, as scarlet, crimson, pink, &c.; a red object; one who is distinguished by adherence to extreme radical principles—framed by a red flag as the emblem of revolution: adj. having a bright colour like that of arterial blood: *red'dy*, ad. *-tē*: *red'ness*, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being red: *red'dish*, a. *-sh*, having some degree of redness: *red'dish-ness*, n. *-nēs*, a moderate degree of redness: *red ant*, a very small species of ant, of a red colour: *red antimony*, a crystalline mineral of a red colour: *red-bay*, a species of laurel: *red-book*, a name applied

n. the equivalent returned for anything given or done; compensation: *recompensat*, imp. *pén-sing*; *recompensed*, pp. *pén-sat*.—*SYN.* of 'recompense' n.: compensation; repayment; remuneration; satisfaction; amends; requital; reward.

recompile, v. *ré-kóm-pí* [*re*, again, and *compile*] to compile or digest anew: *recompilation*, n. *ré-kóm-pí-dá-shún*, a new compilation of what had been compiled before.

recompose, v. *ré-kóm-pó* [*re*, again, and *compose*] to compose or tranquillise anew; to form or adjust again: *recompose*, imp. *re*; *recomposed*, pp. *pó-sat*: *recomposition*, n. *ré-kóm-pó-sít-shún*, a new composition of matter that had previously been composed.

reconcile, v. *ré-kón-dí* [*F. reconcilier*—from *L. reconciliare*, to reunite—from *re*, again; *concilio*, I unite, I make friendly] to reunite in friendship and goodwill after estrangement; to restore to favour; to content; to bring to quiet subjection; to bring to agreement seeming contradictions: to make consistent; to adjust; to compose, as differences; in *OE.*, to re-establish: *reconciling*, imp. *re*; *reconciled*, pp. *-sít*: *reconciler*, n. *-sít-er*, one who reconciles: *reconcilable*, a. *-d-bí* [*F.*], capable of renewed kindness; that may be made to agree or be consistent: *reconcilably*, ad. *-bít*: *reconcilableness*, n. *-d-bít-nés*, the quality of being reconcilable; the possibility of being restored to friendship: *reconciliation*, n. *-mén*, renewal of friendship; favour restored: *reconciliation*, n. *-sít-dá-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity; agreement of things apparently contradictory or inconsistent; in *Script.*, the divine method of bringing sinners into a state of favour with the Creator by Christ Jesus: *reconciliatory*, a. *-sít-dá-tér-t*, able or tending to reconcile.—*SYN.* of 'reconcile': to conciliate; propitiate; pacify; appease; reunite—of 'reconciliation': reunion; pacification; reconciliation; appeasement; propitiation; expiation; atonement.

recondense, v. *ré-kón-dén-sé* [*re*, again, and *condense*], to condense again.

recondite, a. *ré-kón-dít* or *ré-kón-dít* [*L. reconditus*, hidden, concealed—from *re*, back; *condo*, I conceal] secret; hidden from the view or intellect; abstruse.

reconduct, v. *ré-kón-dúkt* [*re*, back or again, and *conduct*] to conduct back or again.

reconfirm, v. *ré-kón-fér-m* [*re*, again, and *confirm*], to confirm anew.

reconnaissance, n. *ré-kón-ná-shún-sé* [*F. reconnaissance*—from *F. re*, again; *connaître*—from *L. cognosco*, I know], the examination of a tract of country for military or civil engineering operations: *reconnaissance* in force, a demonstration or attack with a large body of troops for the purpose of discovering the position and strength of the enemy.

reconnoître, v. *ré-kón-noy-tér* [*OF. reconnoître*, to observe—from *L. recognosco*, I know again—see preceding entry], to view; to survey—particularly to examine an enemy's position and movements, and the state of his army or camp; to examine or survey the line of country intended for military operations; to examine for scientific purposes: *reconnoitring*, imp. *-tríng*: *reconnoitred*, pp. *-tréd*.

reconquer, v. *ré-kóng-kér* [*re*, again, and *conquer*], to recover by conquest: *reconquest*, n. *-kóest* [*re*, again, and *conquest*], a second conquest.

reconsecrate, v. *ré-kón-sé-krát* [*re*, again, and *consecrate*], to consecrate anew.

reconsider, v. *ré-kón-sí-dér* [*re*, again, and *consider*], to turn over in the mind again; to take up for consideration again that which has already been settled, as a vote, a motion, &c.: *reconsideration*, n. *-dá-shún*, renewed consideration or review.

reconstruct, v. *ré-kón-strúkt* [*re*, again, and *construct*], to construct anew; to rebuild: *reconstruction*, n. *-strúkt-shún*, the act of constructing again: *reconstructive*, a. *-tív*, able or tending to reconstruct; reconstructing.

reconvalesce, v. *ré-kón-vén* [*re*, again, and *convalesce*], to call together again; to assemble or come together again.

reconversion, n. *ré-kón-vér-shún* [*re*, again, and *conversion*], a second conversion.

reconvert, v. *ré-kón-vért* [*re*, again, and *convert*], to convert again.

reconvey, v. *ré-kón-vé* [*re*, back or again, and *convey*], to convey back; to transfer back to a former owner: *reconveyance*, n. *-vé-dá-shún*, the act of transferring back to a former proprietor.

record, n. *rék-órd* [*F. recorder*, to get by heart—from *L. recordari*, to be mindful of a thing, to remember—from *re*, back or again; *cor*, the heart], a register; an authentic or official copy of any facts and proceedings which have been entered into a book for preservation; the book containing these: *re-record*, to write or register any facts or proceedings in a book for the purpose of preserving authentic evidence of them; to cause to be remembered; to imprint deeply on the mind or memory; in *OE.*, to celebrate; to recite; to repeat; to call to mind; to sing or play a tune: *recording*, imp. *re*; *recorded*, pp. *re*: *recorder*, n. *-ér*, one whose duty it is to enrol or write in a book facts and particulars of transactions for preservation; in *England*, the chief judicial officer of a city or borough, so called from his court being a court of record; a registrar; an ancient kind of flute: *recordship*, n. the office of a recorder: in the phrase court of record, the accent is placed on the last syllable, thus, *rék-órd*. *Note.*—The noun record in legal pronunciation is *ré-kórd*.

recordation, n. *rék-órd-dá-shún* [*L. recordatio*—from *recordari*, I am mindful; see record] in *OE.*, remembrance.

recount, v. *ré-kóunt* [*F. raconter*, to relate, to narrate—*re*, again; *comptis*, I sum up, I reckon—from *com*, together; *putis*, I go over in particulars; to tell distinctly; to narrate; to describe: *recounting*, imp. *re*; *recounted*, pp. *re*: *recountment*, n. in *OE.*, relation; recital.

re-count, v. *ré-kóunt* [*re*, again, and *count*], to count or reckon over again.

recoup, v. *ré-kóp* [*F. recouper*, a chip; *recuper*, to cut again—from *re*, again; *coup*, a blow, a stroke], to diminish a claim for damages by keeping back a part; to make good: to *recoup oneself*, to reimburse or indemnify oneself for loss.

recourse, n. *ré-kórs* [*F. recours*, recourse, resort—from *L. recurrere*, a retreat—from *re*, back, *currere*, a running; *curro*, I run], a going to with a request or application; resort; application of efforts, labour, or art to a certain purpose; in *OE.*, access.

recover, v. *ré-kúv-ér* [*F. recouvrer*, to recover—from *L. recuperare*, to get or obtain again—from *re*, again; *cupio*, I take], to get or obtain again; to get or regain that which was lost; to restore, as from sickness; to revive; to rescue or release, as in 2 Tim. ii. 25; to bring back to a former state or condition, generally implying a better one; to grow well; in law, to obtain title to by judgment of a court; in *OE.*, to attain; to reach; to come up to: *recovering*, imp. *re*: *recovered*, pp. *-ér*: *recoverer*, n. *-ér-er*, one who recovers: *recoverable*, a. *-d-bí*, that may be regained; that may be brought back to a former state or condition: *recoverableness*, n. *-d-bí-nés*, the state of being recoverable; capability of being recovered: *recovery*, n. *-ér-é*, the person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery—the person who obtains it is called the *recoverer*: *recovery*, a. *-ér-t*, the act of regaining; the obtaining possession of anything lost; restoration from sickness; in law, the obtaining a right to something from an opposing party by the judgment of a court: *recoveries* and *uses*, proceedings in law by which persons were enabled to bar estates tail; the act of cutting off an entail.—*SYN.* of 'recover': to repose; to resume; to retrieve; recruit; heal; cure; regain.

recreant, a. *rékré-ánt* [*OF. recreant*, faint-hearted—from *receivre*, to give up, to yield, as in a combat: *mid. L. recedere*, to yield—from *re*, back or again; *cedo*, I believe], cowardly; mean-spirited; craven; false; apostate: n. a recreant-spirited creature; a coward: *recreantly*, ad. *-tí*: *recreancy*, n. *-dú-sí*, mean-spiritedness.

recreate, v. *rékré-dí* [*L. recreatus*, made or created anew—from *re*, again; *creo*, I make], to revive or refresh after toil, as the spirits or strength: to amuse; to entertain; to cheer; to afford pleasurable occupation to weariness, or in depression of spirits; to enliven; *recreating*, imp. *re*; *recreated*, pp. *re*: *recreation*, n. *rékré-dá-shún*, refreshment of the strength or spirits; amusement; diversion: *recreative*, a. *-tív*, enlivening after weariness of body or mind: *recreating*; diverting: *recreatively*, ad. *-tí*: *recreativeness*, n. *-díté-nés*, the quality of being recreating or diverting.—*SYN.* of 'recreate': to refresh; amuse; divert; delight; gratify; relieve; revive; reanimate; cheer—of 'recreation': amusement; pastime; sport; diversion; entertainment.

máté, máf, jár, káú; mète, mêt, hër; yíne, yín; môte, nôt, móve;

t-tā-tā' [It. *recitativo*], a kind of speaking, more musical than ordinary speech; words spoken in the sounds of the musical scale; a kind of half-singing and half-speaking the words of a written composition.—*adj.* pert. to the musical pronunciation of words: *recitativo*, a *re-tā-tā-tā'* [It.], recitative.—*SYN.* of 'recital': rehearsal; recitation; relation; detail; narrative; account; description; explanation—of 'recite': to describe; recapitulate; rehearse; narrate; relate; detail; number.

reck, *v.* *rēk* [AS. *recca*, *reccan*, to rock, to heed; cf. Icel. *rekkja*: Dut. *rekenen*, to regard; to heed; to care for; *recking*, *imp.*: *recked*, *pp.*: *reck*: *reckless*, a *lēs* [AS. *recedles*] careless; heedless; recklessness, *ad.* *-lēs*: *recklessness*, *n.* *-lēss*, the state or quality of being reckless; heedlessness; negligence.—*SYN.* of 'reckless': regardless; careless; heedless; mindless; thoughtless; negligent; indifferent; unconcerned; remiss.

reckon, *v.* *rēk'n* [AS. *reccenan*, to explain: cf. Icel. *reikna*: Dut. *rekenen*: OH.Ger. *rekkanan*: Ger. *rechnen*], to number; to compute; to set in the number or rank of; to regard; to esteem; to estimate; to think; to take into calculation; to be answerable for; to depend on: *reckoning*, *imp.* *rēk'n-ing*: *n.* a statement and comparison of accounts with another person; computation; an account of time; money charged for entertainment or refreshments; in *nav.*, the computation of a ship's way, usually by the log: *reckoned*, *pp.* *rēk'nd*: *reck'oner*, *n.* *-er*, he or that which reckons or computes: to *reckon on*, to depend on; to lay stress or dependence on: to *reckon with*, to settle accounts with; to exact punishment: *ready-reckoner*—see *ready*.—*SYN.* of 'reckon': to number; count; esteem; account; compute; calculate; enumerate; estimate; value; repeat.

reclaim, *v.* *rē-klām* [OF. *reclamer*—from L. *reclāmare*, to cry out against—from *re*, back or again; *clāma*, I call], to claim back; to bring back from error or vicious habits; to reduce from a wild or uncultivated state, as land; to recover or regain; to reconvert; in *Scots law*, to appeal: *reclaiming*, *imp.*: *reclaimed*, *pp.* *rē-klā'md*: *reclaimable*, a *rē-klām-ē-ble*, that may be brought from a wild state, or reformed: *reclaim ably*, *ad.* *-bly*: *reclamation*, *n.* *rē-klām-ā-sh'n* [F.—L.], act of reclaiming; state of being reclaimed; claim made; reconviction; recovery: *reclaiming note*, in *Scots law*, a note of exceptions to the judgment of the Lord Ordinary in the Court of Session by a dissatisfied party who appeals to a higher division of the same court.—*SYN.* of 'reclaim': to reform; correct; recall; tame; recover; amend; restore.

recline, *v.* *rē-klīn* [F. *recliner*—from L. *reclināre*, to bend back—from *re*, back; *clīno*, I bend; Gr. *klinō*], to lean to one side; to lean back; to rest or repose: *adj.* in O.E., having a leaning posture; *reclining*, *imp.*: *reclined*, *pp.* *rē-klīnd*: *reclinable*, a *rē-klīn-ē-ble* [L. *reclinātus*, *pp.*], in bot., curved downwards from the horizontal; bent down on some other part; applied to leaves which are folded longitudinally from apex to base in the bud: *reclination*, *n.* *rē-klīn-ā-sh'n*, the act of leaning; a leaning; in *surg.*, an operation for the cure of cataract; in *dialing*, the angle which the plane of a dial makes with a vertical plane.

recline, *v.* *rē-klōs* [re, back or again, and close], to close again.

recluse, *n.* *rē-klōs* [OF. *reclus*—from L. *re*, back or again; *clausus*, shut—from *claudo*, I shut], one who lives in retirement or seclusion from the world, as a hermit or monk; a religious devotee who lived in one of a series of isolated cells, usually attached to a monastery; an anchorite: *adj.* retired from the world or from public notice; sequestered; solitary; secluded; retired: *reclusely*, *ad.* *-ly*: *recluse*, *n.* *-s*, retirement from society: *reclusion*, *n.* *-sh'n* [F.—L.], religious retirement; the life of a recluse: *reclusive*, a *-siv*, affording retirement or seclusion: *recognise*, *v.* *rē-kōg'nīz* [OF. *recognoscere*, to recognise—from L. *recognoscere*, to know again, to recall to mind—from *re*, again; *cognosco*, I know], to know again; to recollect or recover the knowledge of; to avow; to admit with a formal acknowledgment: *recognising*, *imp.*: *recognised*, *pp.* *-nted*: *recogniser*, *n.* *-nt-er*, one who recognises: *recognisable*, a *-nt-ē-ble*, that may be known again: *recognisably*, *ad.* *-bly*: *recognisance*, *n.* *rē-kōg'n-t-sāns*, also *rē-kōn-*

t-sāns, an acknowledgment of a person or thing; in *law*, an obligation of record which an individual enters into before a court of record, or before a magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear before the court again, or to keep the peace; the verdict of a jury upon assize: *recognisee*, *n.* *rē-kōg'n-t-ē* or *rē-kōn-t-ē*, one to whom a recognisance is made: *recognisor*, *n.* *-sōr*, one who enters into a recognisance: *recognition*, *n.* *rē-kōg'n-ti-ān* [L. *recognitiōnem*—from *recognitus*, known again], renewed or revived knowledge; knowledge confessed or avowed; notice taken: *recognitor*, *n.* *rē-kōg'n-tōr*, one of a jury upon an assize: *recognitory*, a *-tōr-ī*, pert. to or containing recognition.—*SYN.* of 'recognise': to acknowledge; own; allow; concede; avow; confess: *recol*, *n.* *rē-kōl* [F. *recoler*, to draw back—from *cul*, the rump; L. *re*, back; *culus*, the posterior: cf. Gael. *cul*: W. *cll*, the back; formerly written *recule* or *reculle*], a starting or springing back; a rebound, particularly of firearms: *v.* to rebound; to move backwards suddenly, as a firearm does on discharge; to fall back; to move or start back; to shrink or revolt, as from anything disgusting: *recoiling*, *imp.*: *n.* act of shrinking back; revolt: *recolled*, *pp.* *-koyld*: *recollier*, *n.* *-er*, one who recalls: *recollement*, *n.* *-mēt*, the act of recalling: *recoilingly*, *ad.* *-ly*.

recoin, *v.* *rē-kōyn* [re, back or again, and coin], to coin again: *recoinage*, *n.* *-j*, the act of recoinage; that which is coined anew.

recollect, *v.* *rē-kōl-lēkt* [L. *re*, back or again; *collectus*, gathered together—see *collect*], to bring back to the mind or memory; to call to mind; to remember; to recover composure or resolution of mind after temporary confusion or surprise: *recollecting*, *imp.*: *recollected*, *pp.*: *recollect*, *n.* *-lēk-sh'n*, the act and the power of recalling to the memory; the operation by which things of the past are called to the memory or revived in the mind; period within which things can be recalled to the mind: *recollective*, a *-lēkt-iv*, having the power of recollecting.—*SYN.* of 'recollect': memory; reminiscence; remembrance.

recollect, *v.* *rē-kōl-lēkt* [re, again, and collect], to gather again what has been scattered.

recollect—see under *recollect*.

recollect, *n.* *rē-kōl-lēkt* [F. *recollet*—from L. *re*, back; *collectus*, gathered], a monk of a reformed branch of the order of Franciscans—so called because they recollected the rules of their order for careful observance; also spelt *recollect*, *n.* *-lēt*.

recolonise, *v.* *rē-kōl-ō-nīz* [re, again, and colonise], to colonise anew.

recombine, *v.* *rē-kōm-bīn* [re, again, and combine], to combine again.

recomfort, *v.* *rē-kōm-fōrt* [re, again, and comfort], to comfort or console again; to give new strength to: *recomfortless*, a *-less*, in O.E., without comfort.

recommence, *v.* *rē-kōm-mēns* [re, again, and commence], to begin anew.

recommend, *v.* *rē-kōm-mēnd* [re, again, and commend], to praise or commend to another; to introduce to another's notice as worthy of some kindness or advancement; to advise to some particular course or act: *recommended*, *imp.*: *recommended*, *pp.*: *recommender*, *n.* *-er*, one who recommends: *recommended*, a *-d-ē-ble*, worthy of commendation or praise: *recommenda-tion*, *n.* *-mēn-dā-sh'n*, the act of representing in a favourable manner for the purpose of procuring the goodwill and confidence of another; anything which secures a kind or favourable reception: *recommenda-tory*, a *-dā-tōr-ī*, that commends to another.

recommis-sion, *n.* *rē-kōm-mīsh-ūn* [re, again, and commissiō—see *commit*], a new commissiō.

recommit, *v.* *rē-kōm-mīt* [re, again, and commit], to commit again, as to prison; to refer again to a committee: *recommitting*, *imp.*: *recommitted*, *pp.*: *recommittal*, *n.* *-t*, also *recommitment*, *n.* *-mēt*, the act of giving back into keeping; a renewed reference to a committee.

recompact, *v.* *rē-kōm-pākt* [re, again, and compact], to join anew.

recompense, *v.* *rē-kōm-pēns* [F. *récompenser*, to reward—from L. *re*, again; *compensare*, to weigh together, to compensate—see *compensate*], to reward; to return an equivalent for some service; to remunerate; to repay or requite; in O.E., to redeem:

imp.: *rece'd*, pp.—*SYN.* of 'recede': to retreat; retire; withdraw; return; retrograde; dealk.

receipt, n. *rĕ-sĕit'* [OF. *receite*, mid. L. *recepta*, a receipt—from L. *receptus*, received or taken back—from *re*, back; *capio*, taken; *capio*, I take], act of receiving; a written acknowledgment of having received goods or money, &c.; written instructions for compounding certain ingredients, as for making a cake, &c.—see *recipe*: v. to sign a written acknowledgment of having received goods, money, &c.: *receipting*, imp.: *receipted*, pp.: *receipt-book*, a book containing instructions or prescriptions; a book containing printed forms of receipts, to be filled up as may be required, in acknowledgment of having received goods, money, &c.: *receipt-stamp*, a government stamp affixed to all accounts at settlement, or to any acknowledgment of the receipt of money, when such amount to £3 or upwards: *receipts of customs*, in *Scrip.*, the office or post of the collector of the Roman taxes.

receive, v. *rĕ-sĕv'* [F. *recevoir*, to receive, to admit—from L. *recipere*, to receive or get back—from *re*, back or again; *capio*, I take] to take or obtain from another in any manner, as a gift, a wound, a disease; to accept; to take or obtain intellectually; to embrace; to admit; to welcome; to entertain as a guest; to take in or on; in *Scrip.*, to believe; in *O.E.*, to conceive in the mind: *receiving*, imp.: *received*, pp. *rĕ-sĕv'*: *receiver*, n. *-rĕ*, one who or that which receives; an officer appointed to receive the public money, or to hold money in trust; in *chem.*, a vessel or receptacle for receiving any product; the glass vessel of an air-pump; an instr. in connection with certain electrical appliances for receiving a message or current; one who co-operates with a thief by taking possession for disposal of the goods which he steals—in *thieves' slang*, called 'a fence': *receivable*, a. *-d-ĭ*, that may be received: *receivably*, ad. *-d-ĭ-ly*: *receivableness*, n. *-nĕs*, capability of being received: *receivances*, n. *-nĕs*, general allowance or belief: *receiving-house*, a store; a place where parcels or letters are left to be collected for transport.—*SYN.* of 'receive': to allow; admit; take; accept; hold; retain; suffer.

recelebrate, v. *rĕ-sĕl'-ĕ-brĕt'* [*re*, back or again, and *celebrate*], to celebrate again.

recessary—see under *recent*.

recession, n. *rĕ-sĕn'-shĕn* [L. *recessiōnem*, a reviewing—from *re*, back; *ceceo*, I reckon] a review; a critical examination of the text of an ancient author; a revival.

recent, a. *rĕ-sĕnt'* [F. *recent*—from L. *recens* or *recentem*, recent, fresh], of late origin or existence; modern; fresh; lately received; not long parted from; not ancient; in *geol.*, that has taken place during the human epoch, or is still in progress: *recently*, ad. *-lĭ*: *recentness*, n. *-nĕs*, also *recency*, n. *-nĕs*, late origin; lateness in time; freshness.—*SYN.* of 'recent': modern; new; novel; fresh; late.

receptacle, n. *rĕ-sĕp'-ĭ-tĕl'* [F. *receptacle*; L. *receptaculum*, a magazine or storehouse—from *receptare*, to take again—from *re*, back; *capio*, I take] a place or vessel into which a thing is received, or in which it may be contained; in bot., that part of the peduncle in which the organs of the flower are inserted; the common support of many flowers, as in the fig and dandelion; the chamber in which secretions are stored: *receptacular*, a. *rĕ-sĕp'-ĭ-tĕl'-i-ŭ-ŕ*, in bot., pert. to the receptacle, or growing on it.

reception, n. *rĕ-sĕp'-shĕn* [F. *reception*—from L. *receptiōnem*, a receiving—from *re*, back; *capio*, I take], the act or the power of receiving; state of being received; admission of anything sent or communicated; treatment at first coming; entertainment; a receiving officially; admission, as of an opinion or doctrine; in *O.E.*, recovery: *receptible*, a. *-tĭ-bĭl'*, capable of being received; receivable: *receptibility*, n. *-tĭ-bĭlĭ-tĭ*, possibility of receiving or being received; the quality of being receptible; receivableness: *receptive*, a. *-tĭv'*, having the quality of receiving or admitting what is communicated: *receptivity*, n. *rĕ-sĕp'-tĭvĭ-tĭ*, the state or quality of being receptive; the power or capacity of receiving; the impressions of the external senses; in *phys.*, the force of vital resistance.—*SYN.* of 'reception': capacity; admission; readmission; credence; treatment; welcome; entertainment: *recept.*

recess, n. *rĕ-sĕs'* [L. *recessus*, a going back, a retreat—from *re*, back or again; *cĕdo*, I go or move], a

cavity in a wall made for use or ornament; suspension of business or procedure; the time or period during which public business is suspended; retreat; retirement; place of retirement; a secret part; an altruistic portion; a receding, as of the shore: *recesses*, n. plu. *-ses*, in bot., the bays or sinuities of lobed leaves: *recessed*, a. *rĕ-sĕs'-ĕd*, having a recess or recesses: *recession*, n. *rĕ-sĕsh'-ĕn*, the act of receding or returning or giving back: *recessional*, a. *-sh-ĭ-d*, receding; done on returning, as a *recessional hymn*—see *recede*.

Rechabite, n. *rĕ-kĕb'-ĭtĭ*, in *Scrip.*, one of the descendants of Jothab, the son of *Rechab*, who followed their father's injunctions to lead a nomadic life, and abstain from all intoxicating liquors; one of a society of abstainers.

rechange, v. *rĕ-chānj'* [*re*, back or again, and *change*], to change again.

recharge, v. *rĕ-chāj'* [*re*, back or again, and *charge*], to charge or accuse in return; to attack again.

recharter, n. *rĕ-chār'tĕr* [*re*, back or again, and *charter*], a new charter or contract: v. to grant a second or new charter to.

recheat, n. *rĕ-chĕt'*, also *rechate*, *rĕ-chĕt'* [F. *requête*, a note of the chase to recall the dogs—from *requêrre*, to hunt anew—see *request*], among *huntsmen*, a particular sounding on the horn to recall the hounds when they have lost the scent of the game: v. to sound the recall on the horn: *recheating*, imp.: *recheated*, pp.

recherché, a. *rĕ-shĕr'-shĕ* [F. *recherché*, well finished—from *rechercher*, to seek again], nice to an extreme; out of the common; rare; exquisite.

rechoose, v. *rĕ-chōs'* [*re*, back or again, and *choose*], to choose a second time.

recipe, n. *rĕ-sĭ-pĕ*, plu. *recĭ-pes*, *-pĕs* [L. *recipere*, take or receive—from *recipio*, I receive or get back—from *re*, back; *capio*, I take], the first word of a medical prescription written in Latin; a physician's written directions to a patient as to what medicines he shall take; a formula or prescription for making some combination or mixture of materials.

recipient, n. *rĕ-sĭ-pĭ'-ĕnt* [F. *recipient*—from L. *recipient* or *recipientem*, receiving or getting back—from *re*, back or again; *capio*, I take], the person or thing that receives; a receiver: *recipientness*, n. *-nĕs*, also *recipientcy*, n. *-nĕs*, the state or quality of being recipient; a receiving.

reciprocate, v. *rĕ-sĭp'-rō-kĕt'* [L. *reciprocatus*, moved backwards and forwards, reciprocated—from *reciprocus*, reciprocal], to give and receive mutually; to interchange; to act alternately in any direction or manner: *reciprocating*, imp.: *adj.* acting interchangeably; alternating: *reciprocated*, pp.: *reciprocation*, n. *-shĕn*, a mutual giving and returning; interchange; alternation: *reciprocity*, n. *rĕ-sĭp'-rō-sĭ-tĭ* [F. *reciprocité*; L. *reciprocitatem*], interchange; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed; mutual action and reaction; a name sometimes given to 'Fros Trade' between two countries: *reciprocal*, a. *rĕ-sĭp'-rō-kĕt'*, alternate; mutually interchangeable: n. *-ĭ-tĕ*, the quotient resulting from the division of unity by any given number: *reciprocally*, ad. *-lĭ*: *reciprocalness*, n. *-nĕs*, the quality of being reciprocal; alternativeness: *reciprocal proportion*, in *arith.*, a proportion in which the first term has to the second the same ratio as the fourth to the third: *reciprocating motion*, in *mech.*, motion alternately backward or forward, or up and down, as of a piston rod: *reciprocity treaty*, a treaty between two countries which confers equal privileges, especially in trade.

recision, n. *rĕ-sĭ-shĕn* [L. *recisionem*, a cutting off—from *re*, back; *cĕdo*, I cut], the act of cutting off: *re-citation*, n. *rĕ-sĭ-tĕ-shĕn* [*re*, back or again, and *citation*], a second citation.

recite, v. *rĕ-sĭt'* [F. *reciter*—from L. *recitare*, to repeat from memory—from *re*, back or again; *cito*, I proclaim], to repeat, as the words of another; to relate; to go over particulars; to rehearse or repeat, as a lesson from memory: *reciting*, imp.: *recited*, pp.: *reciter*, n. *-ĭ-ŕ*, one who recites: *recital*, n. *-ĭ-tĕl*, the repetition of the words of another; rehearsal from memory; narration: *recitation*, n. *rĕ-sĭ-tĕ-shĕn* [F.—L.], the delivery aloud, with appropriate gestures, before an audience, of a composition committed to memory; the composition or matter delivered or rehearsed: *recitative*, a. *rĕ-*

mĕtĕ, *mĕt'*, *fĕr*, *lĕtĕ*; *mĕtĕ*, *mĕt'*, *hĕr*; *pĭtĕ*, *pĭt'*: *nĕtĕ*, *nĕt'*, *mĕvĕ*;

sake; ratiocination; right; justice; rationale; moderate; consideration; account; object—of 'reasonable'; just; rational; tolerable; moderate; honest; equitable; fair; suitable.

reassemble, *v.* *rě-ds-ăs-m* [*re*, back or again, and *assemble*], to assemble or convene again; to collect anew: *re'assem'blage*, *n.* *re'assem'blage*, a second time.

reassert, *v.* *rě-ds-ăs-r* [*re*, back or again, and *assert*], to assert again; to maintain after an interval of suspension or cessation.

reassign, *v.* *rě-ds-ăs-n* [*re*, back or again, and *assign*], to transfer back what has been assigned.

reassimilate, *v.* *rě-ds-ăs-m-i-lă* [*re*, back or again, and *assimilate*], to change again into a like substance; to cause to resemble anew.

reassume, *v.* *rě-ds-ăs-m* [*re*, back or again, and *assume*], to assume or take again: *re'assump'tion*, *n.* *rě-ăs-ăs-n*, a second assumption.

reassure, *v.* *rě-ds-ăs-r* [*re*, back or again, and *assure*], to restore courage to; to insure a second time against loss—also *reassure*; *re'assur'ance*, *n.* *rě-ăs-ră-n*, an assurance of property by an underwriter to relieve himself from the risk he has undertaken—also *reassurance*.

reasty, *a.* *rě-ăs*, OK, for *rasty*, which see.

reata or **riata**, *n.* *rě-ăs-i* (Sp.), a rope of raw hide used as a lasso in Mexico and western N. Amer.

reattach, *v.* *rě-ăs-i-tăch* [*re*, back or again, and *attach*], to attach a second time: *re'attach'ment*, *n.* a second attachment of the same person or thing.

reattempt, *v.* *rě-ăs-i-tămp* [*re*, back or again, and *attempt*], to attempt again.

Reaumur's thermometer, *rě-ăs-mărs*, a thermometer, named after its inventor, in which the distance between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided into 80°, the freezing-point being marked 0°.

reave, *v.* *rě* [AS. *reafan*, to seize, to take hold of; *reaf*, spoli; cf. *loel*, *rifa*, to tear asunder; Ger. *rauben*, to plunder] in OE., to take away by violence or stealth: *reaf*, pt. pp. *rěf*; deprived; bereft: *reaver*, *n.* *-ăr*, a robber.

reavow, *v.* *rě-ăs-vă* [*re*, back or again, and *avow*], to vow again.

rebaptize, *v.* *rě-băp-tiz* [*re*, back or again, and *baptize*], to baptize a second time: *rebaptism*, *n.* a second baptism.

rebate, *v.* *rě-bă* [F. *rabattre*, to abate, to beat or press down—from *re*, and *abatre*, to beat down], to blunt; to deprive of keenness; to deduct from: *n.* the deep groove or channel to receive the edge of a plank, or of a number of planks; a hard freestone used for paving: *rebat'ing*, imp.; *rebat'ed*, pp.; *rebate*, *n.* or *rebate'ment*, *a.* *-ment*, a deduction from, as of discount or interest.

rebec or **rebeck**, *n.* *rě-běk* [F. *rebec*—from It. *ribeca*; Pers. *rubab*] a stringed instr. like a violin, introduced by the Moors into Spain, and having one, two, or three strings tuned in fifths.

rebel, *n.* *rě-bě* [F. *rebelle*, rebellious; L. *rebellare*, to rebel—from *re*, back or again; *bellare*, I make war—from *bellum*, war], one who revolts and makes war against constituted authorities; one who takes up arms against the authority of a government to which he owes allegiance; in *feudal law*, one who disobeyed his lord: *adj.* rebellious: *v.* *rě-bě*, to take up arms and openly resist a constituted government to which allegiance is due; to revolt: *rebell'ing*, imp.; *rebell'ed*, pp.; *rebell'ion*, *n.* *-běl-yă* [F.—L.], open and avowed resistance to a government by force of arms: *rebell'ious*, *a.* *-yă*, opposing a government by force of arms, to which allegiance or obedience is due; disobedient; rebelliously, *ad. -it*: *rebell'iousness*, *n.* *-nês*, the quality or state of being rebellious.—SYN. of 'rebellion': insurrection; revolt; mutiny; sedition; contumacy; resistance; revolution.

rebiting, *n.* *rě-băt'ing* [*re*, back or again, and *biting*], the act of restoring worn lines on an engraved plate by means of the action of an acid.

rebound, *v.* *rě-băuud* [*re*, back or again, and *bound*], to start or spring back; to drive back; to reverberate: *n.* the act of starting or springing back; a recoil: *rebound'ing*, imp.; *adj.* re-echoing: *rebound'ed*, pp.; *adj.* produced by a rebound.

rebreathe, *v.* *rě-břěth* [*re*, back or again, and *breathe*], to breathe again.

rebuff, *n.* *rě-buf* [It. *rubuffo*, a rebuke; *buffo*, a buff; L. *re*, back or again], a sudden check; refusal;

a sudden and unexpected repulse; a defeat: *v.* to refuse quickly and suddenly; to reject solicitation: *rebuff'ing*, imp.; *rebuff'ed*, pp.; *buff*.

rebuild, *v.* *rě-bild* [*re*, back or again, and *build*], to build again; to renew a structure.

rebuke, *v.* *rě-buk* [OF. *rebouquer*, to answer saucily—from *re*, back; *bouque*, a dial. form of *bouche*, the mouth], to reprove or reprimand for a fault; to check by reproof; in *Script.*, to afflict; to chasten; to check; to censure: *n.* a reproof or reprimand for faults; a chiding into silence; in *Script.*, chastisement; affliction for correction: *rebuk'ing*, imp.; *rebuk'ed*, pp.; *rebuk'er*, *n.* *-ăr*, one who rebukes: *rebuk'able*, *a.* *-ăb*, deserving of rebuke: *rebuk'ingly*, *ad. -it*: to be or live without rebuke, to live blamelessly.—SYN. of 'rebuke': to chide; check; chasten; reprove; silence; restrain; blame; censure; condemn; reproach; upbraid; reprimand; animadvert; reprehend. *Note*.—*Rebuke* is derived by some from OF. *rebouquer*; *F. rebouquer*, to blunt, to rebuff—from L. *re*, back; prov. F. *bouque*; F. *bouche*, the mouth—from L. *bucca*, the cheek.

rebury, *v.* *rě-běr-i* [*re*, back or again, and *bury*], to inter again.

rebus, *n.* *rě-bus* [L. *rebus*, by means of or from things] a riddle in which words and phrases are represented by pictures of things, whose names chance to bear some resemblance to them in sound, as the figure of an eye for the pron. *I*; common in former times as a family device or bearing, as *Compton* represented by the picture of a comb, followed by the syllable *ton*; plu. *rebuses*, *rě-bă-să*.

rebut, *v.* *rě-băt* [F. *rebuter*, to put or thrust back—see butt 1], to oppose by argument; to repel; in *law*, to return an answer; in OE., to beat back; to keep off: *rebut'ing*, imp.; *rebut'ed*, pp.; *rebut'al*, *n.* *-ăl*, contradiction; refutation: *rebut'er*, *n.* *-ăr*, in *law*, a plaintiff's answer to a defender's rejoinder: *rebut'ing*, *n.* *rě-băt'ing*, in *curling*, an effort of strength and hazard by the player in driving his stone towards the *ter*, in the hope of some benefit turning up for his side in hitting the other stones at an angle with the *tee*.

recalcitate, *v.* *rě-kăl-i-tăt* [L. *re*, back; *calcitrare*, a kicking—from *calcis* or *calcris*, the heel], to kick back; to express repugnance: *recalcit'ating*, imp.; *recalcit'ated*, pp.; *recalcit'ant*, *a.* *-ănt*, kicking back; showing repugnance; refractory: *recalcit'ous*, *a.* *-ănt*, kicking back; repugnance.

recall, *v.* *rě-kăl* [*re*, back or again, and *call*], to call back or again; to revoke; to call back from some place or mission; to revive in the mind: *n.* the act or power of calling back; a revocation.

recant, *v.* *rě-kănt* [L. *recanto*, I sound back, I recall—from *re*, back or again; *canto*, I sing], to recall words; to retract former words or a former declaration; to unsway something formerly said: *recant'ing*, imp.; *recant'ed*, pp.; *recant'er*, *n.* *-ăr*, one who recants: *recantation*, *n.* *rě-kănt-i-tăt*, the act of recalling; a declaration that contradicts a former one.—SYN. of 'recant': to recall; revoke; retract; abjure; disown; disavow; renounce; repudiate.

recapitulate, *v.* *rě-kăp-i-tăt* [mid. L. *recapitulare*—from L. *re*, back or again; *capitulum*, a small head—from *caput*, the head], to go over again the principal things mentioned or written, as in a discourse or essay; to detail again: *recapit'ulating*, imp.; *recapit'ulated*, pp.; *recapit'ulation*, *n.* *-ăt*: *shă* [F.—L.], a summary or concise statement of the principal heads or points in a discourse or essay: *recapit'ulatory*, *a.* *-ăt-r*, repeating.—SYN. of 'recapitulate': to reiterate; repeat; rehearse; recite.

recaption, *n.* *rě-kăp-i-tăt* [L. *re*, back or again; *captus*, laid hold of, seized—from *capio*, I seize], reprisal; the act of retaking one's own goods, chattels, &c., from one wrongfully retaining them: *recap'tor*, *n.* *-ăt-r*, one who takes a prize which had formerly been taken: *recap'ture*, *v.* *-ăt-r*, to retake; *n.* the act of retaking.

recarbonize, *v.* *rě-kăr-bă-niz* [*re*, back or again, and *carbonize*], to carbonize again; to introduce carbon again after its withdrawal.

recaut, *v.* *rě-kăt* [*re*, back or again, and *caut*], to cast again; to moulde anew; to compute a second time: *recaut'ing*, imp. mouldeing anew.

recede, *v.* *rě-ăs* [F. *recéder*, to recede—from L. *recedere*, to fall back—from *re*, back; *cēdo*, I go or move], to retreat; to withdraw; to desist: *reced'ing*,

năo, *băy*, *făit*; *păre*, *băd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

paration as to need no delay: readily, ad. -*li*.
readiness, n. -*ness*, quickness; freedom from reluctance; promptitude; willingness; fitness of condition; being in a state of preparation: to make ready, to prepare; to put in order: ready-made, a. made beforehand; kept on hand for sale or use, not made to order: ready-money, n. cash; means of immediate payment; not credit: ready-reckoner, n. a book of tables and figures giving the calculated prices of articles in any number from a farthing each in value upwards: ready-witted, a. having ready wit.—*SYN.* of 'ready a': prompt; prepared; willing; eager; quick; near; easy; facile; opportune; expeditious; nimble; unembarrassed; expeditious; speedy; unhesitating; dexterous; apt; skilful; handy; expert; fitted; disposed; cheerful; free—of 'readiness': promptitude; aptitude; skill; knack; dexterity; ease.

readfirm, v. *re-dî-fîrm* [re, back or again, and affirm] to affirm a second time.

reagent, n. *re-dî-jent* [re, back or again, and agent], in chem., a substance used to detect the presence of other bodies in compounds; a test.

reaggravation, n. *re-dî-grâv-dî-shân* [re, back or again, and aggravation], in the eccles. law of the E. Cath. Ch., the last monitory or warning, published after three admonitions, and before the last excommunication.

real, a. *re-âli* [mid. L. *reâlis*, real—from L. *reâ*, a thing], not fictitious or imaginary; true; genuine; permanent or immovable, as *real estate*—that is, lands and tenements: really, ad. -*ly*, with actual existence; not seemingly so; in truth: reality, n. *re-âli-tî*, actual being or existence of anything; fact; truth; not a mere appearance or show: reality, n. *re-âli-tî*, in law, real property: real action, an action at law in regard to lands or tenements: real estate, lands, and all that appertains to them: real presence, in the E. Cath. Ch., the believed actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist; the change of the elements into the real body and blood of Christ: real school, in Germany, a higher class school in which the subjects taught bear chiefly on commercial or business training, as distinguished from the objects of a classical course.—*SYN.* of 'real': actual; genuine; true; authentic; veritable; certain.

real, n. *re-âli* [Sp. *real*—from L. *reâlis*, royal; *res* or *reçm*, a kind; a Sp. silver coin, valued about 2½d.—100 *reales* being almost equivalent to £1 sterling; *spelt* also *rial*].

realgar, n. *re-dî-gâr* [F. *realgar*—from Sp. *rejalgar*, name used by the alchemists—Ar. *ra'yâ*, dust, powder; *al*, the; *ghar*, a mine], a mineral generally of a brilliant red colour, occurring native in various formations in the form of fine prismatic crystals, or massive and disseminated; a similar substance prepared artificially and used as a pigment; known also as *red orpiment* and *red sulphide of arsenic*.

realise, v. *re-âli-iz* [F. *réaliser*—from mid. L. *reâlis*, real—see real 1], to bring into being or act; to convert money into lands or tenements; to convert property of any kind into money; to consider or treat as real; to feel as a reality; to come up to, as one's expectations: *re-âlis-ing*, imp. *re-âlis-ed*, pp. -*ed*: *re-âlis-able*, a. -*âs-â-ble*, that may be realised: *realisation*, n. *re-âli-sâ-shân*, the act of realising: the act of making or believing as real: the act of bringing into being or act: *realist*, n. -*ist*, one who portrays nature or real life as he finds it; in the *scholastic* phil., one who, with respect to universal ideas, followed the doctrines of Aristotle, who taught that previous to and independent of matter, there were no universal ideas or essences; opposed to *nominalists*: *re-âlis-tic*, a. -*tîc*, pert. to or characteristic of a realist: *re-âlis-tism*, n. -*-ism*, the doctrines of the realists.

reality, *realty*—see under real 1.

reallege, v. *re-âli-jî* [re, back or again, and allege], to allege again.

realm, n. *re-âm* [OF. *realme*—from L. *reâlis*, royal], the dominions of a king or sovereign; a royal jurisdiction; kingly government; the state.

reality, n. *re-âli-tî* [mid. L. *reâlitâs*—see reality], in OE., royalty; loyalty; faithfulness.

ream, n. *rêm* [Ar. *rima*, a packet of paper; F. *rame*; Sp. *rama*], a quantity of paper consisting of twenty quires, among printers, sometimes twenty-one and a half quires.

ream, v. *rêm* [AS. *reman*, to remove, to clear away

—from *rum*, roomy], in block-making, to level out or increase the size of a hole with an instr.: *ream-ing*, imp. *ream-ed*, pp. *ream-ed*: *ream-er*, n. -*er*, an instr. for enlarging a hole in a bevelled form.

reamlike, v. *re-âni-li-mîl* [re, back or again, and animate; F. *revivifier*], to revive; to restore to life, as a person apparently dead; to infuse new life or courage into: *ream-li-mâ-tion*, n. -*-mâ-tion*, the act of reanimating.

reannex, v. *re-ân-nêx* [re, back or again, and annex] to annex again; to reunite.

reap, v. *rêp* [AS. *ripan*, to harvest the corn; cf. Dut. *ripen*; Goth. *raupjan*; Ger. *raufen*], to cut with a sickle or machine, as grain at harvest; to obtain; to receive as a reward; to perform the operation of reaping; to receive the fruit of labour or work: *reap-ing*, imp. *reaped*, pp. *rêp-ed*: *reap-er*, n. -*er*, one who or that which reaps: *reaping-hook*, an instr. used in cutting down grain with the hand; a sickle: *reaping-machine*, a machine propelled by horse-power for cutting and laying down grain, which has to a great extent superseded the labour of reaping with the hand.

reapparel, v. *re-âp-pâr-âl* [re, back or again, and apparel] to clothe again.

reappear, v. *re-âp-pâr* [re, back or again, and appear], to appear a second time: *re-appear-ance*, n. -*-ance*, a second appearance.

reapply, v. *re-âp-pîl* [re, back or again, and apply], to apply again: *re-ap-plica-tion*, n. -*-pîl-tî-shân*, a second application.

reappoint, v. *re-âp-pôint* [re, back or again, and appoint] to appoint again: *re-appoint-ment*, n. a second appointment.

reapportion, v. *re-âp-pôr-shân* [re, back or again, and apportion], to apportion again.

rear, n. *rêr* [OF. *riere*, rear—from L. *retrô*, behind], the part behind the rest; the part of an army or fleet behind the other; the last class; the last in order: rear-admiral, an admiral of the third rank: rear-guard, the portion of an army marching behind to cover and protect the main body: rear-line, the last rank of a battalion, &c., when drawn up in open order: rear-rank, the hindmost rank of a body of troops: rearward, n. *re-rêr-êd*, the last troop; the train behind: ad. -*ward*, towards the rear.

rear, v. *rêr*, another form of raise, which see: AS. *reâran*, which stands for *reâran* (to rear, to raise), to raise; to stir or rouse up; to breed, as cattle; to bring up to maturity, as a family; to educate or instruct: to rise on the hind legs, as a horse; to build; in OE., to lift up from a fall; to move upwards; to rouse; achieve: *rear-ing*, imp. n. bringing up; building up: *reared*, pp. *re-rêd*.—*SYN.* of 'rear': to raise; lift up; educate; instruct; exalt; elevate; breed; erect; set up; establish.

rearmouse—see raremouse.

reascend, v. *re-âs-sênd* [re, back or again, and ascend], to rise, mount, or climb again: *re-ascen-sion*, n. -*-sân-shân*, a remounting: *re-âs-cent*, n. -*-sênt*, a fresh ascent.

reason, n. *re-ân* [F. *raison*, reason—from L. *rationem*, judgment, understanding, a computation: *ratio*, calculated—from *reor*, I think], that power or faculty in man which eminently distinguishes him from the other animals, and the possession of which enables him to deduce inferences from facts or propositions, and to distinguish good from evil, and truth from falsehood; a thought or a consideration as bearing on a question: cause; ground; motive; clearness of faculties; that which justifies or supports a determination, or a plan, &c.; final cause; end or object sought; justice; moderation; purpose; design: v. to debate or discuss; to persuade by argument; to deduce inferences justly from premises; to raise disquisitions; to make inquiries: *re-âs-on-ing*, imp. a. the act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; arguments employed: *re-âs-on-less*, a. -*-less*, destitute of reason; not warranted or supported by reason; irrational; unreasonable: *reasoned*, pp. *re-âs-ed*: *reasoner*, n. -*er*, one who reasons; an arguer: *re-âs-on-able*, a. -*-â-ble*, endowed with or governed by reason; moderate; not excessive; sane: *re-âs-on-ably*, ad. -*-â-ly*: *re-âs-on-able-ness*, n. -*-â-ness*, the quality of being reasonable; the state or quality of a thing which justifies; moderation: by reason of, by means of; on account of: in reason or in all reason, in justice; on rational grounds.—*SYN.* of 'reason n.': cause; purpose; design; ground; principle; argument; motive;

mâte, mât, fâr, lât; mêr, mêt, mêt, mêt, mêt; pîr, pîr; nôde, mât, môt;

rapine, plunder: see **rapine**; to devour with great eagerness; to eat voraciously; to prey with great rapacity: **ravenous**, *imp. rā-vēn-ing*: *adj.* preying with violence: *n.* violence; propensity to plunder: **ravenous**, *pp. -ēd*: **ravenous**, *n. -ē-er*, one who or that which plunders: **raven** or **ravin**, *n. rā-vēn*: prey; plunder: **ravenous**, *a. -ē-ns* [*prov. P. ravenous*, impetuous, violent] eating with indelicate haste and greediness; furiously voracious or eager: **ravenously**, *ad. -ly*: **ravenousness**, *n. -ness*, the state or quality of being ravenous; extreme voracity.

ravin, *v. rā-vēn* [see **raven** 2] in *O.E.*, to prey with great rapacity; same as **raven** 2: *adj.* in *Shakespeare*, for **ravenous**: *n.* in *O.E.*, prey; plunder.

ravine, *n. rā-vēn* [*F. ravine*, a great flood—from *L. rapine*, plunder, violence—from *rapio*, I seize], a deep hollow formed by the action of a stream; the narrow channel of some mountain-stream; a gorge; a mountain-cleft.

ravish, *v. rā-vish* [*F. ravir*, to snatch, to seize: *L. rapio*, I seize], to fill with great joy and delight; to entrance; to enrapture; to have sexual intercourse with a woman against her consent; to violate; in *O.E.*, to take away by violence: **ravishing**, *imp. n.* the act of one who ravishes; rapture; transport: **ravished**, *pp. -ish*: *adj.* delighted to rapture: **ravisher**, *n. -er*, one who ravishes: **ravishment**, *n. -ment*, forcible violation of chastity; transport of delight: **ravishingly**, *ad. -ly*, with rapture.—*SYN.* of 'ravish': to enrapture; delight; transport; entrance; deflower; force; violate.

raw, *a. rāw* [*AS. hræaw*, *raw*: *cf.* *Icel. hrár*; *Dut. roaue*; *OH.Ger. roo*; *Ger. roh*] not roasted, boiled, or cooked; unprepared; not altered from its natural state; not manufactured; not spun or twisted; not mixed; bare of skin or flesh; immature; inexperienced; bleak; chilly; cold, with damp: **rawish**, *a. -ish*, rather raw: **rawly**, *ad. -ly*, in a raw manner; unskillfully; without care: **rawness**, *n. -ness*, the state of being raw; uncooked; state of being inexperienced; chilliness with dampness: **raw-boned**, *a.* having little flesh on the bones; lean and large-boned.—*SYN.* of 'raw': uncooked; unroasted; sore; immature; unripe; inexperienced; unskilled; undisciplined; bleak; chill; unspun; untwisted; undisturbed; unmixed.

raw sienna—see under **terra**.

rax, *v. rāx*, in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, to stretch; to extend as length, as the body; to reach: **raxing**, *imp. raxed, *pp. raxed*.*

ray, *n. rā* [*OF. rayon*; *L. radius*, a ray], a line of light; something that shoots forth as from a centre; a gleam of intellectual light; apprehension; perception: in *bot.*, the outer flowers in umbels, when differently formed from the inner: *v.* to shoot forth in lines; to streak: **raying**, *imp. rayed*, *pp. rāy*: **rayless**, *a. -less*, destitute of rays.

ray, *v. rā*, in *O.E.*, for **beray**, which see.

ray, *n. rā*, in *O.E.*, for **arrey**, which see.

ray, *v. rā* [*OF. rayon*, a skate: *L. rāta*, a ray], a flat fish, very voracious, which has large and fleshy pectoral fins and a rather long and slender tail—popularly known as the skate.

raya, *n. rā-yā* [*Arab. rāya*, a peasant—from *r'ad*, pasture] in *Turkey*, a non-Mohammedan subject who pays the capitation tax.

raz, *v. rāz* [see **rase**] to lay level or even with the ground; to ruin utterly; to destroy: **razing**, *imp. razed, *pp. razd*, overthrow; wholly ruined: **razed**, *n. -rāz*, a large ship of war cut down to one of a smaller class, as a seventy-four to a frigate: *v.* to cut down to an inferior class, as a ship of war: **razing**, *imp. razed*, *pp. -rāz*: **razor**, *n. rā-zer* [*F. rasoir*], a knife with keen edge and broad back, used for shaving: **razorable**, *a. -able*, in *O.E.*, fit for the razor; that may be shaved: **razor-bill**, a sea-bird, like a puffin or gullie-mot; **razor-fish**, a common shell-fish, having a shell long and narrow like the handle of a razor: **razor-strop**, a strop for sharpening razors on.—*SYN.* of 'rase': to prostrate; destroy; ruin; demolish; level; overthrow; subvert; efface; extirpate.*

razor—see under **rase**.

razzia, *n. rāz-zi-ā* [*F. Ar. phazīa*, a raid], a hostile incursion for plunder and destruction.

re, *re* or **ré** [*L. re*, back], a prefix, signifying 'back' or 'again'; anew or a second time.

re, *ré*, in *music*, the second note of the scale in ascending according to the *sol-fa* system.

reabsorb, *v. ré-'ab-sôrb'* [*re*, again, and *absorb*], to absorb again; to draw or imbibe again what has passed off, said of fluids.

reach, *v. réch* [*AS. rēcan*, to reach: *cf.* *Dut. reiken*; *Ger. reichen*], to extend, or extend to by the arm or an instr.; to stretch; to touch; to attain; to take by extending the arm; to strike from a distance, as with a weapon; to include or comprehend; to hand to; to arrive at; to be extended; to fetch from and give; to bring forward from; in *O.E.*, to take in the hand; *n.* extent; a stretching; act of touching or seizing by extending the hand; the power of extending to; power of attainment; limit of faculties; effort of mind; of a river, the portion in which a current flows in a straight course; in *O.E.*, tendency to distant consequences; extent: **reaching**, *imp. ad.* in *O.E.*, far-extending: **reached**, *pp. récht*: **reachless**, *a.* inaccessible.—*SYN.* of 'reach *v.*': to extend; stretch; thrust out; penetrate to; arrive at; come to; gain; attain; obtain; transfer.

reach, *v. réch*, **reach'ing**, other spellings of **retch** and **retching**—see **retch**.

react, *v. ré-akt'* [*L. re*, back; *actus*, done or acted—from *ago*, I do], to resist by an opposite force; to resist any influence or power; in *chem.*, to act mutually on each other, as two reagents: **reaction**, *n. ré-ak-shén*, the resistance made by a body to the action or impulse of another body; an action or force arising in opposition to another which has preceded: **reactive**, *a. -ive*, having power to react; able or tending to react: **reactionary**, *a. -shén-er-ī*, implying reaction; in *politics* and *history*, applied to certain stages in the progress of events, when, after a decided movement in one direction, as, for example, towards democracy, the movement either remains stationary, or contrary sentiments begin to predominate.

read, *v. réd* [*AS. rēdan*, to advise, to interpret; *cf.* *Icel. ræda*, to consult; *Ger. ræden*, to talk], to pronounce or give utterance to that which the written symbols placed before the eyes are meant to convey; to peruse, as a book, either silently or aloud; to discover by looks or marks, as regards thought or character; to study as a student; to perform the art of reading; to be studious; to know by reading or observation; to know fully: **reading**, *imp. ad.* addicted to reading; *n.* act of reading; a perusal; study of books; a public recital; a lecture; a given word or passage as it reads in a particular MS. or printed book; a version or interpretation of a particular passage in a book, as conveying the true meaning of its author; the formal recital of a bill before Parliament, as *first reading*: **read**, *pp. réd*: **reader**, *n. réd-er*, one who reads; a corrector of the press; one whose office is to read prayers in a church; a lecturer before a university: **read'er-ship**, *n.* the office of a reader: **read'able**, *a. -able*, that may be read; legible: **read'ably**, *ad. -ly*: **read'ableness**, *n. -bleness*: **well-read**, *a. -red*, versed in books; learned: **reading-book**, a book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading: **reading-desk**, a desk at which the church service is said: **reading-in**, the legal taking possession of a benefice by reading the Thirty-nine Articles in church before the congregation: **reading-room**, an apartment furnished with newspapers, &c., where persons are admitted to read.

readily, **readiness**, &c.—see under **ready**.

read'journ, *v. ré-d'jérn* [*re*, back or again, and *ad-journ*], to adjourn a second time.

readjust, *v. ré-ad-júst'* [*re*, back or again, and *ad-just*], to put in order again; what had been disarranged: **re-adjustment**, *n.* a second adjustment.

readmission, *n. ré-'ad-mish-én* [*re*, back or again, and *admission*], state of being admitted again; the act of admitting again; also *re-admission*, *n. -mish-én*: **re-admit**, *v. -mit*, to admit again.

readopt, *v. ré-'ad-ôpt'* [*re*, back or again, and *adopt*], to adopt again.

readorn, *v. ré-'ad-ôrn'* [*re*, back or again, and *adorn*], to decorate a second time.

ready, *a. ré-dé* [*AS. rāde*, ready; *cf.* *Dan. rede*; *Sw. reda*; *Dut. gereed*; *Ger. bereit*], prepared; quick; prompt; not embarrassed; furnished with what is necessary; arranged; set in order; not hesitating; willing; disposed; being at the point; not distant; easy; expeditious; expert; skilful; not dull in intellect; in hand, as a weapon or money; next to hand; in *O.E.*, dressed: *ad.* in such a state of pre-

cale, *boy*, *fist*; *père*, *bâd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

setting at a certain value; laying on a tax: *n.* the act of one who rates or estimates: *ra'ted*, pp. set at a certain value; set in a certain order or rank: *ra'ter*, *n.* *-der* one who rates: *ratable*, *a.* *rd'ia-bl*, set at a certain value; liable or subjected by law to taxation: *rat'ably*, *ad.* *-bl*: *rat'ability*, *n.* *-bi'ti-ft*, the quality of being ratable: rate of chronometer, the daily change in its error: rate of sailing, *n. nav.*, the speed of a ship at sea, ascertained by heaving the log every hour: *pro rata*, *pró rd'ia* [*L. pró*, according to, and *rata*, the calculated part, *paris* being understood], in proportion: *ratepayer*, one who is assessed, and pays a rate or tax for local purposes.—*SYN.* of 'rate *v.*': to value; compute; reckon; calculate; proportion; appraise; estimate.

rate, *v.* *rdt* [*Sw. rata*, to find fault with], to reprove; to scold; to chide; to censure severely: *ra'ting*, *imp.*: *a.* the act of chiding or scolding: *ra'ted*, pp. chid; reprov'd: *be-rate*, to launch forth angry words against a person.

ratel, *n.* *rd'ia* [*F.*; a dim of *rat*, a rat], a carnivorous animal of the weasel family, found in India and the Cape of Good Hope.

ratih, *n.* *rd'ia* [*Ir.*], in *Ireland*, a hill or circular mound.

rata or *rathe*, *a.* *rd'ia* [*AS. rathe* or *hrathe*, early, soon; *Ara'than*, to be quick; cf. *Icel. hradr*, quick; *Dut. rad*, nimble, coming before others; before the usual time; soon; early: *ad.* early; *betimes*: *rather*, *ad.* *rd'ia-er*, more readily or willingly; with better liking; preferably; somewhat; more so than otherwise; in some degree; more correctly speaking; sooner: the *rather*, the sooner; the more so: I had *rather*, I would sooner.

ratify, *v.* *rd'ia-fi* [*F. ratifier*, to ratify—from *L. ratus*, fixed, settled—from *reor*, I judge; *facto*, I make], to confirm; to approve and sanction; to settle; to establish: *rat'ifying*, *imp.*: *rat'ified*, pp. *-id*: *rat'ifier*, *n.* *-f-er*, one who ratifies: *rat'ifica-tion*, *n.* *-fi-ká-shún*, confirmation; act of giving sanction and validity to something done by another; the solemn act by which a treaty between nations becomes valid.

ratio, *n.* *rd'shi-t*, plu. *ratios*, *rd'shi-ts* [*L. ratio*, a reckoning, a calculation—from *reor*, I reckon or think], the relation of two quantities of the same kind to one another; the rate in which one quantity exceeds or is less than another—thus, 3 is to 4 in the same ratio as 6 to 8; *rate*; degree; proportion.

ratiociate, *v.* *rd'shi-ts:ndi* [*L. ratioctatus*, computed, reasoned; *ratioctator*, I compute—from *ratio*, a computation], to offer a reason; to reason deductively: *rat'io'ciating*, *imp.*: *rat'io'ciated*, pp.: *rat'io'ciation*, *n.* *-nd-shún* [*F. -li*], the act or process of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises: *rat'io'ciative*, *a.* *-nd-er*, argumentative: *ratioctatory*, *a.* *rd'shi-ts:nd-er*, characterised by deductions from propositions, facts, and comparisons; argumentative; ratioctative.

ration, *n.* *rd'shún* [*F. ration*, a ration—from *L. rationem*, a proportion, a computation], the fixed quantity of provisions allowed to a soldier or sailor for his daily subsistence; a fixed allowance doled out.

rational, *a.* *rd'shún-dí* [*L. rationalis*, belonging to reason—from *ratio*, reason], endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; judicious; acting in conformity to reason; sane: *a.* *rd'shún*, *a.* rational being: *rationally*, *ad.* *-ly*: *ration'ism*, *n.* *-izm*, also *rat'ional'ity*, *n.* *-di'ti-ft*, the power of reasoning; soundness or sanity of mind; in *arith.* and *alg.*, applied to finite expressions, or to those of which an exact root can be found: *ration'ale*, *n.* *-di*, a series of reasons assigned as the solution of the principles of an opinion, action, phenomena, &c.: *rat'ionalise*, *v.* *-di-tis*, to convert to rationalism; to interpret like a rationalist: *rat'ionalising*, *imp.*: *adj.* professing or affecting rationalism: *rat'ionalised*, pp. *-id*: *rat'ionalist*, *n.* *-di-tist*, one whose opinions and arguments are grounded solely on human reason; one who denies the inspiration of Scripture, and the supernatural character of its recorded miracles: *rat'ionalism*, *n.* *-izm*, a system of opinions deduced from reason, as opposed to inspiration, in the interpretation of Scripture: *rat'ionalistic*, *a.* *-ti-tik*, also *rat'ionalis'tical*, *a.* *-ti-tik-ál*, pert. to or resembling rationalism: *rat'ionalistically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *ration'al horizon*, in *geom.*, the plane passing through the earth's centre parallel to the sensible horizon at the observer's station: *ration'al quantity*, in *alg.*, a

quantity that can be expressed without the use of a radical sign—opposed to *irrational* quantity or surd.—*SYN.* of 'rational': sane; reasonable; intelligent; sound; judicious; discreet; wise; sensible: *rat'ile*, *n.* plu. *rd'ia-til* [*L. ratulus*, marked with the figure of a rat—from *ratia*, a rat], cursorial birds which do not fly, and have therefore a rat-like sternum without a median keel—the order of birds including the ostrich, emu, cassowary, and apteryx: *rat'lines*, *n.* *rd'ia-lins* [a corrupt of *rat'ling lines*—see *rattle*], in *ships*, the small lines or cords which traverse the shrouds horizontally at regular distances, thus forming ascending-ladders to the mast-head; also called *ratlings*.

ratene, *n.* *rd'ia-n* [*Hind. ratna*], a sprout from the root of the sugar-cane, which has been cut: *v.* to sprout or spring up from the root, as the sugar-cane of the previous year's planting: *ratene'ing*, *imp.*: *rateneed*, pp. *-ind*.

ratibane—see under *rat*.

ratian—see *ratian*.

rat'ing, *n.* *rd'ia-ing* [*prob.* from *rat*, in allusion to its destructive propensities], the form of organized terrorism of transatlantic which consists in the secret injuring or destruction of the tools or property used in the workshops by those workmen who are non-unionists.

rattle, *n.* *rd'ia* [*AS. hrætle*, rattle-word; cf. *Dut. ratel*, a rattle], a succession of short noisy sounds, quickly repeated; clattering sounds; loud, rapid, but empty talk; a child's toy; an instr. which produces a clattering noise when shaken: *v.* to produce a rapid and confused succession of sounds, not sonorous, by the shaking or contact of bodies; to speak rapidly and noisily: *rat'ting*, *imp.* *-ing*: *adj.* sounding as a rattle: *a.* noise produced by a quick succession of small sounds not musical, as the wheels of a carriage over a causeway: *rat'tings*—see *rat'lines*: *rat'tled*, pp. *-id*: *rat'tler*, *n.* *-der*, a giddy noisy person: *rat'ties*, *n.* plu. *rd'ia-tis*, the noise in the throat caused by the air passing through the mucus filling the air-passages, which often precedes death: *red rat'tie*, the pasture housewort; *rd'ia-ularis syriatica*, *Ord. Scrophulariaceæ*; yellow: *rat'tie*, a common weed in meadows and pastures; *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, *Ord. Scrophulariaceæ*: *rat'tismak*, *n.* *-mak*, a very poisonous Amer. snake, having horny rings on the tail, which produce a rattling noise when the creature is in motion: *rat'tismake-root*, the *serpene* or *serpis* root—which see.

raucous, *a.* *rd'ia-ús* [*L. raucus*, hoarse], hoarse; rough; harsh: *rauc'ously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *rauc'ity*, *n.* *-i-ti*, hoarseness; a loud rough sound.

reacht, *v.* *rd'ia*, the OE. pp. of *reacn*, now *reached*, pp. [see *reach*], extended; touched with the hand extended; stretched forth.

ravage, *n.* *rd'ia-ij* [*F. ravage*, spoil—from *ravir*, to snatch, to seize—from *L. rapio*, I seize], destruction by violence or by decay; spoil; ruin; havoc: *wast*: *v.* to lay waste; to pillage; to destroy: *ravaging*, *imp.*: *ravaged*, pp. *-id*: *rav'ager*, *n.* *-d-er*, one who ravages; a plunderer.—*SYN.* of 'ravage *v.*': to desolate; despoil; plunder; sack; pillage; waste; ruin; destroy; devastate; spoil; consume.

rave, *v.* *rdv* [*OF. raver*, to rave, to talk idly: *L. rabies*, rage, madness—from *rado*, I rave], to act or talk senselessly; to talk irrationally; to speak or exclaim furiously; to wander in mind or intellect; to dote: *rav'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* delirious: *a.* delirium: *ra'ved*, pp. *rd'ed*: *ra'ver*, *n.* *-er*, one who raves: *rav'ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*.

raval, *v.* *rd'ia* [*O. Dut. ravelen*, to ravel out, to talk confusedly], to become confused and entangled, as thread; to entangle; to involve; to untwist or unweave, followed by *out*; to fall into perplexity or confusion; to be unwoven: *rav'elling*, *imp.*: *a.* the act of untwisting; that which is unravelled out: *ra'velled*, pp. *-id*.

ravelin, *n.* *rd'ia-n* or *rd'ia-lin* [*F. ravelin*: *O. It. ravelino*, a postern-gate: perhaps from *L. r. bark*; *callum*, a rampart], in *fort.*, a detached triangular work having two faces meeting in a salient angle towards the country; a half-moon battery.

raven, *n.* *rd'ia-n* [*AS. hræfn*, a raven; *Icel. hrafn*; *Dut. raaf*; *OH. Ger. hraban*; *F. rabe*], the largest of the crow family: *raven's-duck*, a kind of sail-cloth.

raven, *v.* *rd'ia-n* [*OF. ravine*, impetuosity—from *L.*

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *latô*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hâr*; *pîne*, *pîn*; *ôné*, *nôl*, *dôc*;

rapin, *n.* *râpîn*, also *rapîno*, *n.* *râp-în* [It. *rapîno*], pulverised volcanic substances.

rapine, *n.* *râpîn* [Fr. *rapine*—from *L. rapina*, robbery, pillage—from *rapio*, I seize], the act of plundering; pillage; robbery with violence.—**SYN.**: spoliation; pillage; plunder; robbery; violence; force; spoil.

raparree, *n.* *râp-rê* [Ir. *raparree*, a robber], a wild Irish plunderer—also spelt *raparree*.

rappee, *n.* *râp-pê* [Fr. *rappe*, a grater; *râpê*, grated—from *rapier*, to grate], a coarse pungent kind of snuff.

rappeal, *n.* *râp-pêl* [Fr. *rappeal*, the act of recalling; *rappeal*, to recall—from *L. re*, back; *appello*, I call], the beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.

rapport, *n.* *râp-pôr* [Fr. *rapport*, relation], relation; harmony; agreement; contact; reference: **en rapport**, *ang râp-pôr* [Fr. phrase], in relation; in connection.

rapscallion, *n.* *râp-skâl-yân* [a form of *rascallion*; see also *rampallion*], a low tattered creature; an insolent servant.

rap—see under *rap 2*.

raptores, *n.* plu. *râp-tô-rêz* [L. *raptor*, a snatcher, a robber; *raptôres*, robbers—from *rapio*, I snatch], the birds of prey; the systematic name of an order of birds characterised by the strength of their claws and bills: *rap'tor*, *n.* *tôr*, one of the order of the birds of prey: *raptorial*, *a.* *râp-tô-rî-âl*, also *raptô-rî-ous*, *a.* *dis*, pert. to birds of prey.

rapture, *n.* *râp-tûr* or *-chôr* [L. *raptura*, about to seize and carry off—from *rapio*, I seize], violence of any pleasing passion; transport; extreme joy or pleasure; great enthusiasm; in *OE.*, rapidity; haste: *rap'tured*, *a.* *tîr'd*, transported; ravished: *rap'turous*, *a.* *tîr'd*, expressing the highest degree of pleasure; ravishing; transporting: *rap'turously*, *ad.* *-ly*, with the highest degree of pleasurable excitement.—**SYN.**: ecstasy; transport; delight; bliss; enthusiasm.

rare, *a.* *râr* [Fr. *rare*—from *L. rarus*, not thick or dense], occurring but seldom; scarce; unusual; unusually excellent; incomparable; thin; not dense; thinly scattered: *rarely*, *ad.* *-ly*, not often; seldom; finely; excellently; in *OE.*, nicely; accurately: *rareness*, *n.* *-nêz*, also *rarity*, *n.* *râr-î-tî* [Fr. *rareté*], state of being uncommon; value arising from scarcity; something valued for its scarcity; thinness—opposed to *density*: *rare bit*, a dainty morsel.—**SYN.**: 'rare'; scarce; unusual; uncommon; incomparable; extraordinary; infrequent; singular; thin; subtle.

raree-show, *n.* *râr-rê-shô* [contracted from *rarity-show*], a show carried in a box.

rarefy, *v.* *râr-rî-fî* [Fr. *rarefier*, to rarefy—from *L. rarefacto*, to rarefy—from *rarus*, thin; *facto*, I make], to make or become thinner and lighter; to become porous; to cause to expand or increase; in bulk without adding any new portion, as air by heat: *ra'rying*, *imp.* *ra'rêd*, *pp.* *-îd*: *adj.* made thin or less dense: *ra'rêf'able*, *a.* *-îb'l*, able to be made thinner or less dense: *ra'rfac'tion*, *n.* *-fîk-shôn*, the act of making rare or less dense; the state of being rarefied.

rare-ripe, *a.* [for *ra'rie ripe*] early ripe; ripe before the usual season: *n.* a sort of early peach.

ras, *n.* *râs* [Heb. *rosh*], an Arabic word, signifying 'head,' and applied to many capes on the N. African and Arabian coasts, and also in Malta and Sicily—as *Ras-el-Had*, the eastern point of Arabia.

rascal, *n.* *râs-kâl* [Fr. *rascaille*, the base and rascal sort; *L. râsus*, shaved (on the head, as a token of slavery)—*râdo*, I shave], *lit.*, the scrapings and refuse of anything; a tricking dishonest fellow; a rogue; a knave; a scoundrel; a villain; in *OE.*, a lean deer: *adj.* in *OE.*, mean; lean; low: *rascally*, *a.* *-îl*, meanly trickish or dishonest; vile; knavish; worthless; base: *rascality*, *n.* *-î-tî*, mean trickery or dishonesty; base fraud: *rascalion*, *n.* *râs-kâl-yân*, a low mean fellow; a rascal—connected with *rapscallion*, which see.

rase, *v.* *râs* [L. *râsus*, scraped, erased—from *râdo*, I scrape—see also *rase*], to scratch or rub out; to obliterate; to level with the ground: *ra'sing*, *imp.* *ra'sed*, *pp.* *râz'd*: *rasure*, *n.* *râz-rîz*, a rubbing or scraping out.—**SYN.**: of 'rase'; to skim; graze; overthrow; destroy; root up; blot out; erase; raze; efface; expunge; cancel; level; prostrate; subvert; ruin; demolish.

rash, *a.* *râsh* [Icel. *rôskr*, vigorous; cf. Ger. *rasch*, quick, impetuous; Dan. and Sw. *rasch*, quick], acting hastily and incautiously; uttered in haste and with too little reflection; indiscreet; headstrong; in *OE.*, quick; sudden: *m.* a rushing or sudden breaking out of an eruption on the skin: *rashly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *rashness*, *n.* *-nêz*, the quality of being rash; incon-siderate promptness.—**SYN.**: of 'rash *a.*': headlong; foolhardy; heedless; incautious; unwary; precipitate; headstrong; hasty; indiscreet; inconsiderate; thoughtless; careless—of 'rashness': temerity; hastiness; precipitancy; indiscretion; foolhardiness; carelessness.

rash, *v.* *râsh* [OF. *aracier*, to uproot], in *OE.*, to cut into pieces; to split asunder; to divide; to snatch: *raash'ing*, *imp.* *raash'd*, *pp.* *râsh't*: *raash'er*, *n.* *-er*, a slice of broiled bacon; a thin slice of bacon for frying.

rasber—see under *raash 2*.

Raskolnik, *n.* *râs-kôl-nîk* [Russ. *raskolo*, a division], in *Russia*, one of the most important body of dissenters from the Greek Church.

rasores, *n.* plu. *râ-sô-rêz* [L. *râsus*, scraped or scratched—from *râdo*, I scrape], the systematic name of an order of birds, so called from their habit of scraping or scratching up the soil in search of food, as the common barn-fowl, turkey, &c.: *rasô-rî-âl*, *a.* *-rî-âl*, pert. to the rasores or scraping birds.

rasp, *n.* *râsp* [OF. *rasper*; OHGer. *raspon*, to rasp], a kind of rough file; a fruit, so called from its roughness—see *raspberry*: *v.* to rub or grate with a rough file or rasp: *rasping*, *imp.* *rasped*, *pp.* *râsp't*: *rasper*, *n.* *-er*, a scraper: *ras'ping*, *n.* plu. *-îngs*, particles scraped off: *rasp'atory*, *n.* *-tôr-î*, an instr. used by surgeons in scraping diseased bone under a nail.

raspberry, *n.* *râs-bêr-î* [Eng. *rasp*, from the rough appearance of the fruit, and *berry*], the fragrant, sub-acid fruit of a kind of bramble; the fruit of the *Rubus idæus*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*.

rasure—see under *rase*.

rat, *n.* *rât* [AS. *ret*, a rat; Dut. *rat*; Dan. *rotte*; Ger. *ratte*; Fr. *rat*], an animal of the mouse kind, but much larger and more voracious, which infests houses, ships, &c.; one who deserts his party; one who works at less than the established prices: *v.* to work at a lower rate than the established prices; to forsake one's party for the sake of gain or power—from the idea that rats flee from a falling house: *ratt'ing*, *imp.* *ratt'ed*, *pp.* *rât'ter*, *n.* *-er*, one whose business it is to catch rats; to smell a rat, to suspect something and be on the watch: *rat's-tail*, a virulent disease in horses in which the hair of the tail is permanently lost: *rats-bane* [*rât*, and *bane*], a poison for rats; arsenious acid.

ratable—see under *rate*.

ratâfa, *n.* *râtâ-fâ-fâ* [Fr. *ratâfa*, *ratâfa*—from Malay, *araq*, arrack, and *tafa*, spirit distilled from molasses], a fine spirituous liquor, consisting of a brandy flavoured with the kernels of apricots and cherries, &c., and sweetened; in *France*, the generic name of liqueurs made of alcohol and sugar, and flavoured with the odoriferous principles of plants.

ratán, *n.* *rât-ân* [Fr. *rotin*; Malay, *rotan*], the long slender shoots or stems of certain palms, such as *Calamus scipionum*, and *C. rotang*; a cane; a walking-stick made from a ratán: also spelt *rattan* and *rotang*.

ratany—see *rhantany*.

ratchet, *n.* *râch-ét*, also *rochet*, *n.* *rôch-ét*, and *ratch*, *n.* *rîch* [from *rack 4*] in clock and watch making, a small arm or bar, one end of which abuts against a toothed wheel, called a *ratchet-wheel*, whose use is either to communicate motion or to prevent backward motion—in the former case being called a *click* or *patok*, and in the latter a *detent*: in *mech.*, a bar having angular teeth, into which a pawl drops to prevent a machine being reversed when in motion: *ratchet-wheel*, a wheel with sharp saw-like teeth against which a ratchet abuts.

rate, *n.* *rât* [L. *ratius*, reckoned, calculated—from *reor*, I judge], a calculated proportion; allowance settled; an assessment at a certain proportion; a local tax; price or amount stated or fixed; degree in which anything is done or valued, as speed and price; class or rank, as of a ship; comparative height or value: *v.* to compute; to estimate; to value; to determine the degree or proportion of; to be placed in a certain class or rank, as a ship: *ra'ting*, *imp.* :

cofo, boy, fôd; pûre, bîd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

a dog that beats the ground for game; an officer whose duty it is to take care of a forest or park: **rang'erahp**, *n.* the office of a ranger: **rang'ing**, *imp.*: **rang'ed**, *pp.* **ráng'id**: *adj.* placed in order, or in rank: **range** of a gun, as far as the shot from the gun will reach: **range of mountains**, a stretch or line of mountains.—*SYN.* of 'range *v.*': to wander; roam; stroll; rove; ramble.

ranine—see under **rana**.

rank, *n.* **ránrk** [OF. **rang**, *order*: OH.Ger. **hring**, a ring] a row or line, as of soldiers standing abreast; grade; station or condition; class or order; status or station in society; degree of eminence or dignity; high place: *v.* to place abreast in a line or row; to include in a particular class or division; to set or place in a particular class, order, or division; to have a certain grade in the orders of civil or military life; to be ranged; to be esteemed: **rank'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* arrangement; order: **rank'ed**, *pp.* **ránrk'id**: *adj.* arranged or disposed in an order or class: the **rank**s, the order of common soldiers; the common people: **risen from the ranks**, in the army, said of a commissioned officer who once served as a private soldier; also said of a man who has risen from a humble position to one of importance and consideration: **reduced to the ranks**, in the army, said of a non-commissioned officer lowered to the condition of a private for some misconduct: **rank and file**, the whole body of common soldiers: to take **rank** of, to enjoy precedence over; to have the right to occupy a higher place.—*SYN.* of 'rank *n.*': line; row; range; class; division; order; degree; grade; eminence; excellence; dignity; station; position.

rank, *a. rángk* [A.S. **renc**, strong in growth, fruitful: cf. Icel. **rákr**, straight; Sw. **rank**, long and thin; Dan. **rank**, erect] strong or luxuriant in growth; causing strong growth; vigorous; excessive in any quality; raised to a high degree; extreme; coarse; violent; strong; barefaced: in O.E., *lústrig*: *ad. strongly*; derelict; rankly, *ad.* with vigorous growth; coarsely; grossly: **rankness**, *n.* —the condition or quality of being rank; grossness; excess.

rankle, *v.* **ránrk'id** [from Eng. **rank**, vigorous, excessive in any quality], to fester; to be inflamed; to become painfully disquieted or irritated in mind: **rank'ing**, *imp.* **ráng**: *n.* a festering; deep and active irritation of mind: **rank'led**, *pp.* **ráng'id**.

rannee—see **ranee**.

ranny, *n.* **rán'ní** [L. **Arâneus mūs**, a kind of small mouse] the shrewmouse.

ransack, *v.* **rán'sák** [Icel. **ransaka**, to ransack—from **ran**, a house; **sækja**, to seek] to search for plunder; to plunder; to search thoroughly; to rummage; to pillage: **ran'sacking**, *imp.*: **ran'sacked**, *pp.* **sák'id**: *adj.* plundered; pillaged; searched thoroughly.

ransom, *n.* **rán'sóm** [OF. **ranson**—from L. **redemptio**, a purchase back—from *re*, back; *emo*, I buy], price paid for the freedom of a prisoner or slave, or for the restitution of goods taken by an enemy; a fine paid for pardon, or in lieu of corporal punishment: *v.* to free from captivity, slavery, or punishment, by the payment of a price; to redeem from the bondage or punishment of sin; to redeem from confiscation: **ran'soming**, *imp.*: **ran'somed**, *pp.* **sóm'id**: **ran'somer**, *n.* —one who ransoms: **ran'somless**, *a.* —incapable of being ransomed.

rant, *v.* **ránt** [O.Dut. **ranten**, to be foolish, to rave], to rave or swagger in violent or extravagant language; to be boisterous and noisy in speech or declamation: *a.* boisterous empty talk or declamation: **rant'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* noisy: **rant'ed**, *pp.*: **rant'er**, *n.* **ránt'er**, a noisy talker: a boisterous preacher: **Rant'ers**, *n. pl.* —a term first applied in contempt to a fanatical religious sect which arose in 1646—afterwards applied to the Primitive Methodists on their secession from the Wesleyan Methodists: **Rant'ism**, *n.* —the tenets and practices of the Ranters.

ranula—see under **rana**.

ranunculus, *n.* **rán-nún-kú-lús** [L. **ranunculus**, a little frog—from **rána**, a frog] crow-foot or frog-foot, a genus of flowering-plants, including also the kingcups and buttercups among native plants—so called from the species which grow where frogs abound, Ord. **Ranunculaceæ**.

rans des vaches, *n. pl.* **róns dít vósh** [Swiss F.—either from **rans**, a drumming noise or lowing; **des**,

of; and **vaches**, cows—L. **vaca**, a cow; or from **rans**, a line, &c., because the herds fall into line at the sound of the alpen-horn], melodies of the Swiss herdsmen, played in irregular phrases on the alpen-horn, or sung.

rap, *n.* **ráp** [Dan. **rap**, a rap, a stroke; of imitative origin], a quick sharp blow; the noise caused by a blow; a knock: *v.* to strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock: **rap'ping**, *imp.*: *a.* a noise made by knocking: **rapped**, *pp.* **ráp'p**: **rap'per**, *n.* —one who knocks, which see: to **rap** out, to utter or throw out with rapidity or vehemence.

rap, *v.* **ráp** [Icel. **hrapa**, to fall, to hurry: cf. Sw. **rappa**, to snatch, to seize], to seize and bear away, as one's mind or thoughts; to raise to ecstasy or rapture; to snatch by sudden violence: **rap'ping**, *imp.*: **rapped** or **rap't**, *pp.* **ráp'p**, transported; ravished: *adj.* enraptured.

rap, *n.* **ráp** [Prob. a particular use of **rap** 1] a counterfeit coin formerly used in Ireland as a penny; familiarly, the smallest coin; a halfpenny; money in general, as, I haven't a rap, I don't care a rap: **rapacious**, *a.* **ráp-pá'sús** [L. **rapax** or **rapacis**, greedy of plunder—from **rapio**, I seize], given to plunder; subulating on prey: voracious; ravenous; greedy of gain; extortionate: **rapa'ciously**, *ad.* **ráp-pá'si-óus**, *n.* —ness, also rapacity, *a.* **ráp-pá'si-té** [F. **rapacité**—from L. **rapacitatem**], the quality of being rapacious; the act or practice of seizing by force; excessive greediness.

raparee—see **raparee**.

rape, *n.* **ráp** [Icel. **Aráp**, ruin—from **hrapa**, to fall: see **rap** 2], a carrying away by violence; sexual intercourse with a woman forcibly and against her will: *v.* to commit a rape; to ravish: **ra'ping**, *imp.*: **rap'ed**, *pp.* **ráp'id**.

rape, *n.* **ráp** [L. **rápum**, a turnip, rape], a plant of the cabbage kind, cultivated both on account of its herbage and for the oil obtained from the seed; the **British turnip**: Ord. **Cruciferae**, as the **rape** or **rap-seed**—also called winter rape; the summer rape is called **B. campestris oleifera**: **rape-oil**, compressed refuse of rape-seeds after the expression of the oil: **rape-oil**, oil expressed from the rape-seeds: **rape-seed**, the compressed seeds of the rape after the oil has been extracted.

rape, *n.* **ráp** [OF. **rápé**], fruit plucked from the cluster; the refuse stalks and skins of raisins used in making a kind of wine; the refuse grains in the wine-press.

rape, *n.* **ráp** [Icel. **Areppr**, a district; Norw. **rap**], a division of the county of Sunnes.

raphe, *n.* **ráp'fé** [Gr. **raphé**, a seam—from **raphō**, I stitch together], a term applied to parts which look as if they had been sewn together; in seeds, the channel of vessels which connects the chalazæ with the hilum; in umbelliferous plants, the line of junction of the two halves of which their fruit is composed; in anat., the raised seam-like line which runs along the pericardium to the aorta.

raphide, *n. pl.* **ráp'fí-dét** [Gr. **raphis** or **raphidia**, a needle—from **raphō**, I stitch together], in bot., minute crystals, like needles, found in the tissues of plants: **raphidian**, *a.* **ráp'fí-dí-an**, pert. to the raphides.

raphite, *n.* **ráp'fí-tít** [Gr. **raphis**, a needle; **lithos**, a stone], a variety of **asbestiform tremolite**, found in groups of delicate acicular crystals, of a white or bluish-green colour.

rapid, *a.* **ráp'id** [F. **rapide**, rapid—from L. **rapidus**, tearing or hurrying along, swift—from **rapio**, I snatch], characterised by quickness of motion or of utterance; quick; swift; expeditious: **rap'id**, *a. pl.* **ráp'idá**, those portions of a river-course often obstructed by rocks—where, in consequence of a sudden incline, the current moves with much greater swiftness than the ordinary flow of the stream: **rap'idly**, *ad.* **ráp'id-ly**, *n.* —ness, also rapidity, *n.* **ráp'id-í-té** [F. **rapidité**—from L. **rapiditatem**], quickness of motion or of utterance; speed; haste; velocity.—*SYN.* of 'rapid': expeditious; swift; fleet; quick; fast; speedy.—of 'rapidity': quickness; celerity; speed; expedition; swiftness; velocity; fleetness; haste; agility.

rapier, *n.* **ráp'pí-ér** [F. **rapire**, a rapier—probably from Sp. **rapadera**, a mixer—from **raspar**, to rasp: mid. L. **raspo**, I rasp], formerly, a long sword for thrusting; now, a small sword: **rapier-shab**, the sword-flah.

male, **mal**, **får**, **kåö**; **métte**, **mét**, **hér**; **pine**, **pín**; **nôte**, **nöt**, **móve**;

term in England for the incurved or curled fossil shells called *ammonites*.

ramage, *n.* *rdm'adj* [*OF. ramage*, boughs, branches—from *L. rāmus*, a branch], in *OE.*, branches of trees; the songs of birds on the branches of trees: *adj.* wild; shy—often applied to an untaught hawk.

ramal, a. *rd'mal* (L. *ramus*, a branch). In bot., belonging to branches; growing on a branch, or originating on it.

Ramayana, n. rām-dī-dīd (Sana.), the more anc. of the two great epic poems in Sans., describing the life of *Rama*, an incarnation of Vishnu, and his wife Sita.

Ramazan, n. rām'd-zān' [Ar. ramazan, the hot month], the ninth month of the Mohammedan year, during which the Mohammedans fast daily from sunrise to sunset.

ramble *v.* *rám-bli* (a freq. from roam), to wander about from place to place without any particular object in view; to rove about loosely or irregularly; to be in an excited state; to talk in an incoherent or desultory way: *n.* a wandering; a moving about loosely and irregularly: *ram'bling*, *imp.* *blám-g*: *adj.* roving; wandering; unsettled; incoherent; desultory: *n.* a wandering from place to place; an irregular excursion: *ram'bled*, *pp.* *blám-bl*: *ram'bler*, *n.* *blám*, an irregular wanderer; a rover: *ram'bling-ly*, *adv.* *blám* - *SYN.* of 'ramble *v.*': to roam; rove; *ram'ce*: wander; stroll.

ramenta, n. *rá-men-tá* [L. *ramenta*, scrapings, shavings—from *rado*, I scrape] in bot., thin, brown, leafy scales with which the stems of some plants, especially ferns, are covered: **ramentaceous**, a. *rá-men-tá-shi-us*, covered with ramenta or scales.

ramify, *v.* *rám-í-fai* [*L. rāmēus*, of or belonging to branches—from *rāmūs*, a branch] in bot., belong-
ing to a branch; shooting or growing from a branch.
ramify, *v.* *rám-í-fai* [*F. ramifier*—from mid. *L. rāmūs*,
ramificāre, to ramify—from *L. rāmūs*, a branch;
faciō, I make], to divide into branches; to shoot out
spread out into branches or parts: *ramify* (ing, imp.).
ramified, *pp.* *rái*: *ramificātion*, *n.* *-fai-shún*:
[*F.—L.*] the act of or the state of dividing
into branches: *ramified*, a division in bot., a division
of roots or branches: the manner in which a tree
produces its branches; in anat., the issuing or
spreading of small vessels from a large one.

rammed, rammer, ramming, &c.—see under ram.
ramollescent, *n. ram'ol-lés-énts* [*F. ramollir*, to
soften; *ramollescent*, softening—from *la. re, again*;
ad. to; mollo, I make soft; *mollis*, soft], a softening;
emervation: *ram'ollescence*, *n. -lism'ent* [*F.*],
in *anat.*, a softened condition of an organ or tissue of
the body, especially softening of the brain.

ramous, a *rā-mūs*, also *ramos*, a *rā-mōs'* [*L. rāmōsus*, full of boughs—from *rāmus*, a branch], in bot., producing branches; very much branched.

to creep or climb, as a plant: Ger. *rampeln*, to romp, to jump; to leap; to bound; to sport about in a wild riotous manner; to climb, as a plant; n. a leap; a bound; in *hand-rivling*, a concave bend or slope on the upper side; in *fort.*, a road cut obliquely into, or added to, the interior slope of a rampart, or of a parapet, serving as a communication between two levels: ramping, imp. ad. leaping or bounding with violence: ramped, pp. *rämpst*: rampant, a. leaping and growing, as a plant; rampant, or leaping, restraining in *her.* standing erect, as a hind legs, as if for attack: rampantly ad. *ill.* rampancy, n. *-dn-sd*, exuberance; excessive growth or practice.

rampage, v. *rāmp-aj* [from ramp], to romp or prance about with unrestrained spirits; to be furious: n. a state of passion or fury: ramp'aging, imp.: ramp'aged, pp. -*ajd*: rampagious, a. *rdm-pi-aj-s*. In *Soc.*, furious: violently unsettled.

rampallion, n. *rām-pāl-yān*, also rampall'ian, -yān [*ME. ramp, a jade*] in *OE.*, a coarse vulgar person: a mean creature; a scamp—see *rampallion*.

parapet, *a mason's crest or a plain, square battlement.*
parapetry, *a rampart; a parapet—see under rampart.*
parapetado, *rímido*; [OF. *parapi*, the wall of a fortress—*from L. ex, again; em or th, in;* *paro, I make ready*] a mound or wall of earth, or masonry, usually of both, surrounding a fortified place, over which troops and guns are placed, and on which the parapet is raised.—situated between the ditch and the place thus protected, it consists of an interior and exterior slope, a banquette, &c. In a restricted sense, the platform behind the parapet; anything

that fortifies or secures safety.—SYN.: bulwark;
guard; fence; security.

rampon, n. ram:pi-on [It. *ramponzolo*, a kind of plant: mid. L. *rapunculus*, dim. of L. *rapum*, a turnip] a native plant of the genus *Campanula*: the *Campanula rapunculus*, Ord. *Campanulacea*; a large kind of bell-flower, whose roots and young shoots are eaten.

rampire, n. *rám'pír*, OE. for **rampart**: **ram'píred**, a. *-pírd*, in OE, defended or protected by ramparts.

ramrod, n. *rám'ród* [see **ram**], the rod used in driving home the charge to a gun.

ramsons, *n.* *rám'sóns* [AS. *hrámsen*, *ramsons*], a kind of wild garlic, *Allium ursinum*, Ord. *Liliaceae*.
ramull, *n.* plu. *rám'úls* [L. *ramulus*, a little branch—from *ramus*, a branch] in *bot.*, twig or small branches: *rám'úlos*, *a. -úls*, also *rám'úlos*, *a. -úls*, having many small branches: *rám'úlus*, *n. -úls*, a small branch.

Ramus, n. *rd'mus* [*L. rŭmus*, a branch], a branch or subdivision of a stem; each half or branch of the lower jaw or mandible of vertebrates.

rana, n. *rā'nd* [*r. rāna*, a frog], the systematic name for frogs: *ranina*, a. *rā'nin*, applied to an artery under the tongue: *Rananites*, n. plu. *rā'nd-nīts*, a sect among the Jews who venerated frogs, because they had plagued Pharaoh: *ranula*, n. *rā'nī-ā-lā* [*L. rānula*, a tadpole], a small swelling or tumour under the tongue.

rana, *n.* *rd'na* (Hind.), the title of a ruling prince in some districts of India.
rancous—see under *rancid*.

rancha, n. *ránsh* [Sp. *rancha*, a mess-room], a rude hut; a rancho: rancho, n. *rán'chō*, in *Mexico*, a ranchman's hut; a stock-farm: *ranchero*, n. *rán'chā'rō*, in *Mexico*, a herdsman.

rancid, a *ran-sid* [*L. rancidus*, rancid—from *ran-cere*, to be rancid], having a rank unpleasant odour or smell, particularly applied to fats and oils in bad condition; sour; musty: *ran-cidly*, ad. -*i*: *ran-cidness*, n. *-ness*, also *rancidity*, n. *ran-sid-i-ty*, the quality of being rancid; a strong disagreeable smell or odour, as of old oil: *ran-ces-cent*, a. *-ses-ent*, becoming rancid.

rancour, n. *răng'kêr* [OF. *rancour*; L. *rancor*, rancidity], deep-seated hate or malice; implacable enmity; spite; bitterness; in *OE*, virulence; corruption: **ran'corous**, a. -*us*, characterised by deep and bitter malice; malignant; spiteful: **ran'corously**, ad. -*ly*. — *SYN.* of 'rancour': enmity; hatred; ill-will; spite; malice; animosity; malignity; grudge; antipathy; malevolence; virulence.

randan, n. rān'dān [probably from random: F. *randon*, an impetuous course], a boat with three rowers, two having only one oar; in *prov. Eng.*, the best part of the bran of wheat: also, an uproar.

randanite, n. *ran-dan'-it*, a form of gelatinous soluble silica, in fine earthy compact masses, principally composed of infusorial remains, occurring near Algiers, and near *Randan*, in France, whence the name: also found in England.

random, *a. rān'dóm* [OF. *random*, force; OH.Ger. *rani*, edge, extremity] done at hazard, or without settled aim, purpose, or calculation; left to chance; done or uttered without previous calculation: **a.** want of direction; chance: **at random**, without external guidance: without settled aim or purpose.

randy, a. rān'dī [conn. with randan], bolsterous; obstreperous; violent: n. in Scot., a violent scold.

rañee or rani, n. *rān-ē'* (Hind. *rañs*). In Hind., a queen or princess; the wife of a rajah: also spelt *rañes*.

range, *pt. of ring, which see.*
range, *n.* *ring* (OF. *rang*, *order*—see also *rank*); a range of *things*; *class* or *order*; *things in a line*; *step* of a ladder; *compass* or *extent of excursion*, or *space* or *room* for its compass taken in; *command* or *scope*, as applied to thought; an extended kitchen apparatus for cooking; a piece of wood fixed to the inside of a ship to belay the ropes; the distance to which a shot can be projected or thrown from a gun; the line a shot describes to the point where it lodges; a bolting-sieve to sift meal; *v.* to set or place in a row or line; to dispose in proper order; to go from one point to another, as prices; to rove at large; to lie in a particular direction; to travel about without restraint or direction; to separate the flour from the bran, as to range through a sieve. **range**, *n.* *rand* (*Fr.*

notes; a name applied to the corn-crake or land-rail, and the water-rail.

rail, *n.* *rül* [AS. *Arægel* or *rægel*, a garment: OH. Ger. *gragil*] a woman's upper garment, as *night-rail*; a cloak; a night-gown.

rail, *v.* *rül* [Dut. *rillen*, to tremble, to shiver: Norm. *F. raler*, to flow: connected with *rül*] in *OE.*, to trickle as tears, or as blood from a wound: *rail'ing*, imp. trickling; *railed*, pp. *räld*, trickled.

rail, *v.* *rül* [F. *rallier*, to jest or sport: L. *rädo*, I scrape] to use opprobrious words; to utter reproachful language; to scoff: *rail'ing*, imp.: adj. opprobrious: *n.* insolent or reproachful language: *railed*, pp. *räld*: *railer*, *n.* *-ër*, one who rails or insults: *rail'ingly*, ad. *-ly*: *railillery*, *n.* *rül'ër* or *rül'ër* [F. *rallierie*], slight satire; banter; good-humoured irony: *railleur*, *n.* *rül'ër* [F.], one who uses railery; a banterer.

railroad, railway, *ac.*—see under *rail*.

raiment, *n.* *rd'ment* [contr. of *arrayment*—see *array*] clothing in general; dress; garments; vesture; vestments.

rain, *n.* *rdn* [AS. *regn*, rain; Icel. *regn*; Fris. *rein*; Goth. *riqn*; Ger. *regen*; L. *rëpo*, I wet], water that falls from the clouds or the atmosphere in drops: *v.* to fall in drops from the clouds, as water; to shower down like rain: *rain'ing*, imp.: *n.* the falling of rain; the showering or falling of bodies like rain: *rained*, pp. *rdnd*: *rainless*, *a.* *-les*, without rain: *rain'y*, *a.* *-y*, abounding in rain; wet: *rain'iness*, *n.* *-iness*: *rain-band*, *n.* a dark line or band in the solar spectrum, arising from the effect of aqueous vapour on parts of the spectrum—considered to be of some value as indicative of weather conditions, a broad line representing an excess, and a thin line an absence of atmospheric moisture: *rain-batten*, *a.* exposed to the rain, or beaten by it: *rain-doctor*, a professed magician among African savages who claims to bring on rain by means of charms: *rain-fall*, the water that falls in rains: *rain-gauge*, an instr. for measuring the quantity of rain which falls at any given place: *rain-fight*, *a.* so close as to exclude rain: *rain-print*, in *geol.*, those markings on the surfaces of stratified rocks of various formations, presenting an appearance precisely similar to the markings after a shower on the half-consolidated muds and sands of our present shores: *rain-water*, water that has fallen from the clouds in rain: *rain-bow*, *n.* *rdn'bô* [*rain*, and *bow*], a bow or arch formed in the heavens, consisting of many beautiful and brilliant colours, which are produced by the refraction and reflection of rays of light falling on watery particles in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun: *rainbow-hued*, *a.* having tints or colours like those of the rainbow: *rain cats and dogs*, heavy rain with much wind: *rainy day*, bad or evil times.

raise, *v.* *rdz* [Icel. *reina*, to raise; Goth. *raigan*], to cause to rise; to elevate from low to high; to lift up; to elevate; to promote; to erect or build; to set up; to utter loudly; to advance or prefer; to increase, as the price, or the voice; to arouse or stir up; to call into view from the state of spirits; to bring from death to life; to collect or obtain, as a sum of money; to occasion or begin; to cause to grow; to cultivate; to cause to swell; to ordain or appoint; to assemble or levy; to make porous; to leaven; to procure; to propagate; in *OE.*, to amplify; to enlarge: *rais'ing*, imp.: *n.* the act of lifting or setting up; in *Amer.*, the operation or work of setting up the frame of a building: *raised*, pp. *rdzd*: *raiser*, *n.* *rdz'ër*, one who raises: to raise a blockade, to terminate a blockade, by the forces or the ships that make it either removing voluntarily, or by their being driven away: to raise a purchase, among *seamen*, to dispose mechanical agents in such a way as to exert the forces required: to raise a siege, to relinquish on the part of the besieging force, the attempt to take a place, or to drive away from besieging it, to raise the wind, to obtain money by any means.—*SYN.* of 'raise': to exalt; elevate; hoist; erect; lift; heave; produce; excite; stir up; rouse; aggravate; cause; heighten; originate; build up; occasion; begin; set up; collect; assemble; levy.

raisin, *n.* *rd'sin* or *rd'sin* [OF. *raisin*; L. *racemus*], a dried grape: *raisiné*, *n.* *rd'sin-é*, a sweetmeat of French origin, made of new wine, grape-juice, or cider, and apples or pears, gently simmered together. *raj*, *n.* *rdj* [Sans.], in *India*, a government; rule; reign; as the *Eng. raj* in *India*, the native *raj*.

rajah, *n.* *rdjd* or *rdjd* [Sans. *rajan*, a king: comp.

L. *res* or *regem*, a king], in *Hindustan*, a native king, prince, or chieftain: *ra'jahship*, *n.* the dignity or territory of a rajah: *rajput*, *n.* *rdj-püt* [Sans. *royi-putra*, the offspring of a king], in *India*, a Hindu of the higher military tribe or order: *Raja adhiraja*, king of kings.

rake, *n.* *rdk* [AS. *raza*, a rake; cf. Icel. *reka*, a shovel: Ger. *rechen*, a rake], a toothed instr. like a large comb crossed on a long handle, used for dressing the soil in gardens, and for drawing together light bodies; among *seamen*, a term for 'slope,' as a mast, &c.; the inclination of a mast of a ship from the perpendicular to the keel; in *winging*, rent or fissure in strata, vertical or highly inclined; all that part of the hull of a ship at the stem and stern which hangs over both ends of the keel: *v.* to gather or smooth with a rake; to collect or gather together something scattered; to gather with difficulty or labour; in *mil.*, to fire guns in the direction of the length of anything, as at the stern or head of a ship, that the balls may pass over the whole length of the deck; to scratch into in search of something; to search with eager diligence; to grope: *ra'king*, imp.: adj. cannonading a ship in the direction of its length: *raked*, pp. *rdkd*: *raker*, *n.* *rdk'ër*, one who or that which rakes; a self-acting contrivance in a locomotive engine for cleaning its grate; a gun so placed as to rake an enemy's ship: *ra'king*, *a.* *-ish*, applied to the particular appearance of a vessel with its mast sloping towards the stern: to rake up, to cover the ashes over the fire; to bring up or revive, as old quarrels and grievances: *lean as a rake*, in *OE.*, a condition in which the ribs are shown.

rake, *n.* *rdk* [Sw. *dial. rökad*, a vagabond], a boozing, disorderly, idle fellow; a man addicted to lewd and vicious acts: *v.* to gad or ramble idly; to lead a dissolute life: *ra'king*, imp.: *raked*, pp. *rdkd*: *rakish*, *a.* *rdk'ish*, loose; wanton; dissolute: *ra'kishly*, ad. *-ly*: *ra'kishness*, *n.* *-ness*, dissolute practices.

rakabell, *n.* *rdk'hël* [Icel. *rekall*, wandering—from *reika*, to wander; allied to *rake* ?], a prodigal; a debauchee: *rakabell* or *rakabelli*, *a.* *rdk-hël*, wild; outcast; worthless.

raki or rakes, *n.* *rdk'ë* [Turk.], a coarse kind of spirit, resembling brandy, made in eastern Europe and the Levant.

rakhasa, *n.* *rdk'shas-d* [Sans.], an evil spirit of Hindu mythology.

rale, *n.* *rdl* [F. *räler*; Ger. *raseln*, to rattle], every kind of noise attending the breathing in the bronchia and vesicles of the lungs different from the sound of the breaking in health: also called *rhonchus*.

rallentando, *n.* *rdl'en-tän-dô* [It.—from *rallentare*, to slacken], in *mus.*, a term, frequently abbreviated *rallent.*, or *rall.*, indicating a gradual diminution of time.

rally, *v.* *rdl'is* [F. *rallier*, to jest, to deride—see *rall* §], to joke; to banter; to attack with good-humoured satire or with slight contempt: *n.* an exercise of good-humoured satire: *ral'y'ing*, imp.: *ral'ied*, pp. *-ied*.—*SYN.* of 'rally': to banter; satirize; joke; ridicule; deride; mock.

rally, *v.* *rdl'is* [F. *rallier*, to reassemble, to reunite: a corrupt of Eng. *re-ally*: L. *re*, again; *ad*, to; *ligare*, to bind], to collect and reduce to order, as troops thrown into confusion after a defeat; to put into order; to recover or resume strength and vigour: *n.* the act of bringing troops to order; the act of recovering strength: *ral'y'ing*, imp. collecting and reducing to order: *ral'ied*, pp. *-ied*: *ral'y'ing-potat*, the spot, or subject, or purpose, round which people unite or agree.

ram, *n.* *rdm* [AS. *ram*, a ram: Dut. *ram*: Dan. *ram*; Ger. *rammler*], a male sheep—called also a *tup*, an *auc.*, a varlike instr. for battering walls; Arics, a sign of the ecliptic; a steam war-ship armed with a heavy steel or iron gun for driving against and so destroying other vessels; a machine for raising water by the moving force of part of the water to be raised; the hammer of a pile-driver; the piston of a hydraulic press: *v.* to strike, like a ram with his head; to thrust in with much force; to drive hard down or together: *ramm'ing*, imp.: *rammed*, pp. *rdmd*: *rammer*, *n.* *rdm'ër*, he who or that which rams; an instr. with which anything is driven hard; the rod with which the charge is forced into a gun—also called a *ramrod*: *ramm'ish*, *a.* *-ish*, rank; strong-scented; lascivious: *rams' horns*, a familiar

male, *mäl*, *fär*, *läto*; *mëte*, *mel*, *hër*; *yrine*, *pin*; *nöle*, *nüt*, *möve*;

planted; fixed firmly, as by root: *rad'leat'ing*, imp.: *rad'leat'ed*, pp.: *rad'leat'ion*, n. *rad'shun*, the process of taking root and fixing deep; in bot., the general disposition and arrangement of the roots of a plant.

radicle, n. *rad'i-ki* [F. *radicule*—from L. *radicula*, a little root—from *radix*, a root], in chem., same as *radical*; in bot., a rootlet; the part of the embryo in the seeds of plants which becomes the root; the small roots of plants, or the fibres about the top roots: *radicular*, a *rad'i-ku-lar*, of or pert. to the radicle.

radiolites, n. plu. *rad'i-ô-lî-tis* [L. *radius*, a ray; Gr. *lithos*, a stone], in geol., a genus of cretaceous bivalves: *radiolaria*, n. plu. *rad'i-ô-ri-a*, a division of the Protosoa.

radiometer, n. *rad'i-ô-mê-têr* [L. *radius*, a ray; Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instrument which revolves in a vacuum, under the influence of light, with immense rapidity—intended to exhibit the energy of the sun's rays, and has been adapted as a photometer; a light-mill.

radish, n. *rad'ish* [F. *radis*; Port. *radiz*, a radish; L. *radix* or *radicum*, a root], a plant whose root is like a small carrot, or a small turnip-bulb, eaten as a salad; the *Raphanus sativus*, Ord. *Cruciferae*: *horse-radish* is the *Cochlearia armoracia*, or *Armoracia rusticana*, Ord. *Cruciferae*.

radius, n. *rad'i-ûm* [see *radius*], a substance of very active radiation, originally formed, by a series of chemical processes, from the residue of pitchblende freed from uranium.

radius, n. *rad'i-ûs*, plu. *radii*, *rad'i-ti* [L. *radius*, the spoke of a wheel, a ray], in geom., a straight line drawn or extending from the centre of a circle to its circumference; the spoke of a wheel; in anat., the exterior or smaller bone of the forearm, reaching from the elbow to the wrist, above the thumb; in bot., the ray or outer part of the heads of composite flowers: *radius vector*, n. *rad'i-ûs* [L. *vector*, a bearer or carrier], in astron., an ideal straight line drawn to any body moving in an orbit from a fixed point considered as the centre of the motion, as a line joining a planet to the sun as its centre: *radius rods*, in a steam-engine, the guiding-rods in a parallel motion to counteract the vibratory motion communicated by the beam.

radix, n. *rad'is* [L. *radix*, a root; Gr. *rhadix*, the branch of a tree; prob. akin to Sans. *ridh*, to grow, to arise], in arith. and math., the base of any system of computation, as of logarithms; in bot., the part of a plant situated in the ground, by which the plant is fixed, and through which it derives its nourishment; the root; a primitive word; origin.

raf, n. *raf* [OF. *raf*—from *raf* et *raf*, every bit—from *raffer*, to snatch; M.H.G. *raffen*, to snatch], those who talk idly and coarsely; the sweepings of society; the rabble, used chiefly as a compound, *raf-raff*: v. in O.E., to sweep; to huddle together.

raffle, n. *raf'fl* [F. *raffle*, to catch, to scrape or scratch away; Ger. *raffeln*, to snatch up], a petty kind of lottery decided by casting dice and by other means, the winner taking the article or articles put up: v. to cast dice for a prize or stake; *raffling*, imp.: *raffled*, pp. *raf'fler*, n. *raf'fler*, one who raffles.

Rafflesia, n. *raf'flê-si-d* [from Sir Thomas Raffles, a governor of Sumatra], a genus of leafless parasitic flowers, Ord. *Rafflesiaceae*, from the Malay archipelago.

raft, n. *raf't* [Ice. *raptr*, a pole, a stake; *raf*, a roof], a number of pieces of timber, logs, or planks fastened together for floating on water; prepared timber fastened together and floated down a stream to a certain point: v. to carry on or in a raft: *rafting*, imp.: *rafted*, pp. *raf'ter*, n. *raf'ter*, one of the inclined or sloping beams in the side of a roof, which serves to support the roof-covering: *rafted*, n. *raf'ter*, furnished with rafters: *raftsmen*, n. *raf'ts-men*, one who manages a raft floating down a river.

rag, n. *rag* [Ice. *rágg*, a tuft], a piece of cloth torn or rent from the rest; a tatter: a fragment; cloth or dress very much worn; in O.E., a person of low degree; a vilest person; plu. garments much worn; apparel tattered and torn: *ragged*, a *rag'ged*, rent and worn into rags; dressed in tattered clothes; having a rough fracture; rough; uneven; ragged; intended for the very poor, as a school; in Ger.,

irregularly indented—see *ragged*: *rag'godly*, ad. *it*: *rag'godness*, n. *rag's*, state of being dressed in torn or tattered clothes: *ragamuffin*, n. *rag'ô-mû-fîn* [M.E. *ragamuffin*, a demon], a low disreputable person; a blackguard: *ragbolts*, iron pins having jaws or barbs on both sides: *ragged-robin*, the *Lychnis flo-culata*, or flower of the cuckoo, a wild plant with a pretty pink flower, Ord. *Caryophyllaceae*: *rag'man*, one who collects or deals in rags: *rag'stone*, a prov. Eng. term for any hard coarse-textured rock, as *Kentish rag*, much used for building purposes; in geol., a rock occurring in a series of rugged limestone of the Lower Oolite; in masonry, stone quarried in slabs: *rag-lag*, the acum of the population: *rag-wheel*, in a machine, a wheel having a notched margin: *ragwort*, the *Senecio*, a genus of plants, Ord. *Compositae*; the common *ragwort* is *Senecio Jacobaea*, having corymbs of bright yellow flower-heads, and ragged, shabby-looking leaves; the common groundsel is the *S. vulgaris*.

rage, n. *rag* [F. *rage*; *rago*—from L. *rabies*, fury; rabo, I rave], fury; anger excited to fury; anger expressed in wild excited words and gestures; an unsupportable increase of anything painful; extreme violence; extreme eagerness or passion directed towards some object; enthusiasm, as applied to a fashion: v. to be furious with anger; to be violent and tumultuous; to rage; to continue with unchecked fury or fatal effect, as a storm or a pestilence; to be violently agitated, as the sea; to move furiously: *rag'ing*, imp.: *adj.* acting with violence or fury; violent; impetuous; vehement: *n.* fury; impetuosity; violence: *rag'ed*, pp. *rag'ed* *rag'ingly*, ad. *it*.—SYN. of 'rage n.': wrath; anger; choleric; ire; vehemence; eagerness; excitement; passion; fury—of 'rage v.': to storm; chafe; fret; fume; ravage.

ragg, n. *ragg*, another spelling for *rag* or *ragstone*—see *rag*.

ragged, &c.—see under *rag*.

Ragman's Roll, n. *rag'mân's rôl* [M.E. *ragmans roelle*, prob. from Ice. *ragmennat*, a craven, the devil, applied, no doubt, with reference to Edward I.], in the 13th century, a collection of a decade of 35 separate parchments, which were signed by the nobility and gentlemen of Scotland under coercion of Edward I. of England after he had overrun the country, in which they acknowledge their allegiance to him as sovereign.

Ragnarök, n. *rag'nâ-rêk* [Ice.], in Scand. myth., the day of doom, when the earth will be temporarily destroyed, and the evil powers annihilated by the supreme God.

ragout, n. *rag'ô* [F. *ragout*], a ragout—from *ragouter*, to restore the appetite—from L. *re*, again; *gustus*, a tasting], a sauce or seasoning for exciting a languid appetite; meat stewed and highly seasoned.

raguled, a *rag'gûl*, also *ragged*, a *rag'gûl* [F. *ragulé*, fretted, as a rope], in her., applied to a cross whose limbs are deeply jagged or indented irregularly.

raid, n. *rad* [AS. *rad*, a riding, an incursion], a hostile or predatory incursion; a foray.

rail, n. *rad* [OF. *raile*, a rail; L. *raia*, a rule], a bar or strip of wood, metal, &c. extending from one upright post or support to others; in arch., the horizontal bar in any piece of framing; one of the iron bars on which a railway-carriage runs; the railway itself: v. to enclose with rails or railings: *rail'ing*, imp.: *n.* a fence or barrier made of posts and rails; materials for rails: *railed*, pp. *raid*: *rail-fence*, a framework of upright posts and wooden or other rails: *rail or life guards*, in locomotive engines, strong iron rods, reaching down within two inches of the rails, to catch and throw to one side any obstruction that may chance to be on the rails: *railway*, n. *rad'wê*, also *rail'road*, n. *rad'wê* [rail and way or road], a road or way on which bars of iron are laid for the easy passage over them of wheel-carriages; a prepared and exclusive highway for passenger and goods traffic by means of locomotives: *railway-chairs*, grooved pieces of cast-iron bolted on to the sleepers, in which the rails are firmly set: *railway-plant*, the tools, machinery, locomotives, carriages, trucks, &c., for either constructing or working railways: *railway-sleepers*, planks of wood laid across the permanent way, on which the chairs are fastened, and which are usually at a distance of 3 feet from each other: *railway-slide*, a turn-table; by rail, by railway.

rail, n. *rad* [OF. *raile*, a rattling in the throat; L. Ger. *ratclen*, to rattle], a bird having peculiar harsh

coo, boo, füt; päre, bûd; chair, gâlle, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

variety; a generation; in bot., a permanent variety; the particular strength, taste, or flavour of wine, indicating its kind and origin; smack—see *racy*; *race*; ginger, ginger in the root, i.e., not pulverised; racial, a *rás-i-dí*, pert. to a race or family of ancestors.—*SYN.* of 'race': progeny; issue; lineage; family; house; line; breed; offspring.
raceme, n. *rá-sém'* [*F. racème*, a cluster—from *L. racēma*, a cluster of grapes], in bot., an indefinite inflorescence in which there is a common axis or stem bearing stalked flowers, as in the hyacinth, the currant, &c.; *racemed'*, a. *-éméd'*, having a raceme or racemes; *racem'ic*, n. *-ém'ík*, a peculiar acid found in the tartar obtained from the grapes of certain vineyards on the Rhine, called *paratartrac acid*; *racemization*, n. *rás-i-má-shán*, a cluster, as of grapes; their cultivation: *racemiferous*, a. *-mí-fér-ús* [*L. fero*, I produce], bearing racemes; *racemous*, a. *-mús*, also *rac'emeous*, a. *-mós*, bearing flowers in racemes or clusters.

rachis, n. *rá-k'ís* [*Gr. rhachis*, the spine or backbone], in bot., that part of a culm which runs up through the ear of corn; the stalk or axis which bears the flowers in other plants; the stalk of the frond in ferns; the common stalk bearing the alternate spikelets in some grasses; in zool., the vertebral column in mammals and birds; *rachitic*, a. *rá-k'ít-ik*, pert. to the muscles of the back; *rickety*; *rachitis*, n. *rá-k'ít-ís* [*Gr. rhachitis*, a spinal complaint], the diseased state of the bones called rickets; in bot., a disease producing abortion in the fruit or seed.

raciness—see under *racy*.

rack, v. *rák* [*OF. via raquē*, coarse wine squeezed from the dregs of the grapes], to decant or strain, as wines; to draw wines off the lees: *rack'ing*, imp.: n. the act of drawing off liquors from the lees; *rackéd*, pp. *rák't*.

rack, v. *rák* [*AS. ræcan*, to extend; *Dut. rekken*; *Ger. recken*, to stretch], to strain; to stretch; to torture by stretching; to torment; to affect body or mind with extreme pain or anguish: n. an instr. for stretching; an engine of torture; extreme pain; anguish: *rack'ing*, imp.: adj. distressing; torturing; tormenting: *rackéd*, pp. *rák't*; *rack'er*, n. *-ér*, one who racks, twists, or distorts: *rack-rent*, n. the rent of premises unduly raised, and beyond the real value: *rack-rented*, a subject or liable to excessive rent: to *put to the rack*, to subject to extreme torture; to torment: *to rack one's brains*, to strain them to the uttermost: *rack-stick*, in *mad*, a picket 18 in. long, with about 8 ft. of rope attached, for locking down planks of a platform or a bridge.—*SYN.* of 'rack v.': to rend; tear; torture; torment; stretch; extend; wrest.

rack, n. *rák* [*AS. hracca*, the neck], the neck or spine of a fore-quarter of veal or mutton.

rack, n. *rák* [from *rack 2*; cf. *Ger. rack*, a rack, rail], a receptacle for hay for feeding horses, &c., formed of a range of upright bars; a frame in which articles may be placed or spread out, as a *plate-rack*; the frame from which the yarn or thread is drawn in spinning; in *mining*, an inclined plane on which the ore is washed and separated from the slime or earth: a flat bar with teeth on one side to work into those of a pinion.

rack, n. *rák* [*Ice. rekka*, to drive; *rek*, drift, motion], the drift of the sky; thin, flying, broken clouds—not to be confounded with *reck*, a mist or vapour; a trace; a track: *rack'ing*, a. *drifting*.

rack, v. *rák* [another spelling of *wrack-wreck*], in *prov.* and *OE.*, to go to ruin and destruction, as in the phrase 'gone to rack'; n. complete ruin and disintegration of parts: *rack and ruin*, complete destruction and dissolution, as of means or estate.

racket, n. *rák-ét* [*Gael. racaid*, a noise; *rac*, to make a noise like geese or ducks; *imitative*], irregular clattering noise: *rack'eting*, imp.: *rack'eted*, pp.: *rack'ety*, a. *-ít*, noisy.

racket, n. *rák-ét* [*F. raquette*; *Sp. raqueta*; *Ar. ráhāt*, the palm of the hand], the bat or battledore used at tennis; the game itself.

rocking-pace, n. *rák'ing* [*lit., rocking-pace*, from *rock 3*, which see], a short-paced, swift amble of a horse.

raccoon—see *raccoon*.

racquet, n. *rák-ét*, another spelling of *racket*.

racy, a. *rá-sí* [from *race 2*], pungent; piquant; having a strong flavour, indicating its origin; fresh; rich; exciting to the mental taste; piquant and

peculiar, applied to thought or language: *ra'cily*, ad. *-í*; *raciness*, n. *-s-í-nés*, the quality of being racy, or piquant and peculiar.—*SYN.* of 'racy': spirited; lively; piquant; smart; spicy; fresh; sparkling; rich.

radde, v. *rád-dí* [from *Eng. reed*, which see] to twist together; a. a long stick used in hedging; a hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees; in domestic weaving, a wooden bar, with a row of upright pegs, used to keep the warp in a proper position when wound upon the beam [*Scot. rep.*, to disentangle, to put in order]: *rad'ding*, imp. *-ding*; *rad'ded*, pp. *-dd*.

radde—see *radde*.

radial, a. *rád-i-dí* [*F. radial*—from *radius*, a ray], having the quality or appearance of a ray; in *anat.*, belonging or attached to the outer bone of the forearm, called the *radius*; *rád-i-á*, n. *-á-dí*, in *zool.*, formerly one of the lowest divisions of the animal kingdom, including all those animals whose parts are disposed round a central axis in a radiated form. like that of the star-fish; also called *rád-i-á-ya*, n. *-á-dí-d*; *rád-i-á-ry*, n. *-á-ry*, one of the radiata: *rád-i-á-tive*, a. *-á-tív*, having a tendency to radiate.

radiant, a. *rád-i-dí* [*F. radiant*—from *L. radiātem*, emitting beams; *radiāre*, to shine—from *radius*, a ray], emitting rays of light or heat; shining; sparkling; in bot., applied to flowers which have a ray-like appearance: n. in *geom.*, a straight line proceeding from a given point or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve; in *optics*, the luminous point or object from which light emanates: *rád-i-á-ntly*, ad. *-í*; *radiance*, n. *-dás* [*L. radiāns*, emitting rays], also *rád-i-á-ncy*, n. *-án-sí*, brilliant brightness; lustre; splendour: *radiant energy*, the energy or power exhibited by rays of light or heat: *radiant heat*, the heat proceeding directly from the heated body without the intervention of media.—*SYN.* of 'radiancy': brilliancy; glitter; splendour; glare.

radiate, v. *rád-i-dí* [*L. radiātus*, furnished with spokes as a wheel; *radiāre*, to emit beams—from *radius*, the spoke of a wheel, a beam or ray from any shining object—akin to *rád-i-á*, a root], to send out rays or beams, as from a centre; to shine; to fill with brightness; to proceed in direct lines from any point or surface: *rád-i-á-tes*, a. also *rád-i-á-ted*, a. formed of rays; in bot., arranged like rays spreading from a common centre; disposed like the spokes of a wheel; in *min.*, having crystals diverging from a common centre; in *anat.*, belonging to the radiata or rayed animals: *rád-i-á-tíng*, imp.: adj. emitting rays: *rád-i-á-ted*, pp.: adj.—see above—adorned with rays: *rád-i-á-tor*, n. *-á-tór*, a body from which rays proceed: *rád-i-á-tion*, n. *-á-tshn* [*F.-L.*], the emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous or heated body; the diverging or shooting forth from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light.

radical, a. *rád-i-kál* [*F. radical*, radical—from *L. radix* or *radicem*, a root], pert. to or arising from the root; fundamental; implanted by nature; constitutional; original; not derived or compounded; primitive; in bot., proceeding from a point close to the summit or crown of the root, applied to leaves close to the ground clustered at the base of a flower-stalk; complete; thorough: n. a root; in *chem.*, the base or distinguishing part of a compound, whether itself a simple or compound; a primitive or uncompounded word or letter; a democrat or extreme politician: *rád-i-cally*, ad. *-í*; *rad'icalness*, n. *-nés*, the state or quality of being fundamental: *rad'ical-ism*, n. *-í-izm*, the principles or doctrines of democrats: *radical quantity*, in *alg.*, the quantity before which the sign of the root is placed: *radical sign*, in *alg.*, the sign $\sqrt{\quad}$, placed before a quantity to indicate the root to be extracted.—*SYN.* of 'radical a.': fundamental; undervived; primitive; original; natural; entire; complete; thoroughgoing; unsparring; extreme.

radicant, a. *rád-i-ká-nt* [*F. radicant*, radicant—from *mid. L. radicanem*, taking root; *rád-í-tor*, I take root—from *rád-i-á*, a root], in bot., taking root on or above the ground; producing roots from the stem.

radicate, v. *rád-i-kát* [*mid. L. radīcatūs*, taken root—from *L. radix*, a root], to plant deeply and firmly; to root: adj. possessing roots; deeply

máte, *mút*, *fír*, *láú*; *méte*, *mét*, *hír*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóle*, *nól*, *móre*;

amine narrowly with an air of mockery; to peer at: quizzing, imp. -ing, n. the act of mocking by pretentious seriousness of conversation, or by assuming serious flattery: adj. fitted for quizzing: quizzed, pp. -ed: quizzing-glass, a small eye-glass: quizzical, a. -ical, comical.

quadr, n. kwod (slang) the quadrangle of a prison, within which the prisoners take exercise—hence slang for a prison.

quodlibet, n. kwod-lit-bet [L. what you please] a nice point; a subtlety: plu. questions on general subjects without order or connection: quodlibetical, a. -ical, not restrained to a particular subject; discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment: quodlibetically, adv. -ly—see quillies.

quod, n. kwod—same as coil.

quoin, n. kwon (the same word as coia, which see) the corner of brick or stone walls frequently formed of stones, laid in long and short courses; a wedge used to elevate a mortar or gun to a proper level; in printing, a small wedge used to tighten the pages of type within the chase.

quoit, n. kwit or kwoid [Eng. dial. coil, to toss, to throw] a heavy flat ring of iron for tossing or throwing at a mark on the ground at play: plu. the game played: v. to throw or play at quoits: quodding, imp. -ing, n. the act of playing at quoits: quodded, pp.

quondam, a. kwon-dam [L. quondam, formerly] having been formerly; former, as a quondam friend.

quorum, n. kwor-um [L. quorum, of whom, being the gen. plu. of qui, who—from the first word of the commission, beginning 'quorum aliquem vestrum,' issued to certain special justices, whose presence, along with the ordinary justices, was legally required to constitute a court] such a number of

individuals of any regular constituted body who are entitled by law, or by their own rules, to transact business; a special commission of justices.

quota, n. kwod-id [It. quota, a share—from L. quotus, which or what in number, order, &c.—from quot, how many] the share, part, or proportion assigned to each.

quote, v. kwot [OF. quotier—from mid. L. quotio, I mark off into numbers and verses: L. quot, how many] to cite or note with chapter and verse; to name, repeat, or adduce, as a passage from some author, by way of authority or illustration; to name, as the price of an article: quoting, imp. -ing, pp. -ed: quoter, n. -er, one who quotes: quotable, a. -able, that may be quoted or cited: quotation, n. kwod-id-shun, the act of quoting or citing; the words or passage quoted; the price of an article named or given—SYN. of 'quote': to cite; repeat; name; adduce.

quoth, v. kwoth [A.S. cwæthan, to say: Goth. quithan] say, says, or said,—used only in the 1st and 3rd persons, and always followed by its nominative, as quoth he.

quotidian, a. kwod-id-i-dan [L. quotidianus, every day—from quot, how many; dies, a day] daily; occurring every day, or returning daily: n. anything returning daily; a particular form of ague; an intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which return every day.

quotient, n. kwod-shunt [F. quotient, quotient—from L. quoties, how often, how many times] in arith., the number resulting from the division of one number by another, thus showing how often a less number is contained in a greater.

quotum, n. kwod-um [L. quot, how many—see quota] part or proportion; share.

Quora, n. kwod-ran—same as Quora.

R

r, R, the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant, and semi-vowel, and a liquid.

raad, n. rād [Dut. raad, counsel, advice] in S. Africa, a talking assembly; a parliament.

rabake, v. rd-bat [F. rabattre, to beat down] in sailing, to recover or bring back a hawk from its flight to the fist: rabating, imp. -ed, pp.

rabbit, n. rd-bet [F. raboter, to plane] in carpentry, a groove cut in the edge of a piece of timber or plank in order that it may lap over, or evenly fit, another like piece; that part of the keel, stern, and stern-post of a ship which is cut for the plank of the bottom to fit into: v. to lap over and unite by a rabbit: rabbeting, imp. -ing, n. the act or work of preparing rabbits; the process by which a plank is rabbeted: rabbeted, pp.

rabbit, n. rd-bet or -bi, also rabbin, n. bin [L. rabbi: Gr. rabbis; Heb. rabbi, my master; rab, master, a chief; a doctor; a master; a saint; a title assumed by the Jewish learned men: rabbinate, a. rd-bet-ik, also rabbinical, a. -ical, pert. to the rabbis, or to their opinions and learning: rabbinate, a. the later Hebrew; rabbinate, adv. -ly: rabbinate, n. rd-bet-ism, an expression of phraseology peculiar to the rabbis; also their doctrines or traditions: rabbinist, n. -ist, or rabbinite, n. -ite, one who adheres both to the teachings of the Talmud and to the traditions of the rabbins.

rabbit, n. rd-bet [O.Dut. robbe, a rabbit] a well-known rodent animal, which burrows in the earth and feeds on herbage: rabbit-warren, an open common or enclosure where wild rabbits breed in great numbers: Welsh-rabbit [a supposed corrupt of Welsh-rabbit], well-toasted cheese spread on toast.

rabbie, a. rd-i [prob. connec. with O.Dut. rabbe, to gabble: Ger. dial. rabbeln, to prattle: Swins, rabble, an uproar, a crowd of people: L. rabula, a bawling advocate—from rabo, I rave] a tumultuous crowd of the lower classes; the mob; a disorderly crowd: v. to mob; to hustle: rabbling, imp. -ed, pp. -ed: rabblement, n. -ment, a tumultuous crowd of roughs or low people.

rabboun, n. rd-boun [see rabbi] my master, regarded as the highest title of honour among the Jews.

rabdology—see rhabdology.

rabdomancy—see rhabdomancy.

Rabelaisian, a. rd-bé-lé-zé-dan, like, or suggestive of, Rabelais and his style; grotesquely or extravagantly humorous.

rabid, a. rd-bid [L. rabidus, furious—from rabies, madness; rabo, I rave] furious; raging; mad—especially applied to a dog when suffering from the distemper rabies: rabidly, adv. -ly: rabidness, n. -ness, the condition of being rabid; madness.

rabies, n. rd-bé-éz [L. rabies, madness—from rabo, I rave] that distemper of dogs—rarely of other animals—under which, should their saliva be absorbed into the human system by a bite or scratch, the disease called hydrophobia is produced: see rabid.

race, n. rd-kid [Chaldee, rékî, worthless], an expression of extreme contempt among the anc. Jews, expressing 'beggarihood, vanity, or folly.'—(Matt. v. 23).

racoon, racoon, n. rd-koon [N. Amer. Ind. arcticon, a N. Amer. animal somewhat larger than the fox, and resembling a badger].

race, n. rdz [A.S. raca, a course, a stream, pond: rōsan, to rush: Icel. rás] a rapid course, whether of animals or of a river; any running with speed; a contest in running; progress; course; career; the tide-wave when arrested by a promontory, and caused to flow off obliquely with considerable velocity, as the 'race of Portland'; the water-course leading to a water-wheel: races, n. plu. rdz-és, a meeting at which horses contend against each other in running: race, v. to run swiftly; to run or contend in a race: racing, imp. -ed, pp. rdz-ét: racer, n. rdz-er, one who races; anything having unusual qualities of speed, as a race-horse, steamer, or yacht: race-course, the road staked off in which horses contend in swiftness of running; the canal along which the water is conveyed to a water-wheel—called a mill-race: race-horse, a horse bred and trained to run in the race-course.

race, n. rdz [F. race: OH. Ger. reiz or rizen, a line: L. radix, a root] a continued series of descendants from a parent, called the 'stock'; a family; a succession of the same class; a particular breed, sort, or

leaves disposed in five rows along the stem; opening into five parts.

quinquefid, *a. kvin-kvot-fid* [L. *quinque*, five; *fido*, I split] in bot., five-cleft; cut into five parts as far as the middle.

quinquefoliate, *a. kvin-kvot-fot-é-lé* [L. *quinque*, five; *folium*, a leaf] in bot., having five leaves.

quinquefoliolar, *a. kvin-kvot-fot-é-lé-lar* [L. *quinque*, five; *foliolar*, a letter] having five letters.

quinquelobate, *a. kvin-kvot-lot-bat*, also *quin'que-lobed*, *a. kvin-kvot-lot-bat*, five; Gr. *lobos*, the lobe or lower part of the ear] in bot., five-lobed; divided nearly to the middle into five distinct parts, with convex margins.

quinquelocular, *a. kvin-kvot-lot-é-lé-lar* [L. *quinque*, five; *loculus*, a little place or cell; *locus*, a place] in bot., having five cells, as a pericarp.

quinquennial, *a. kvin-kvot-ni-é-lé* [L. *quinque*, five; *annus*, a year] happening every five years, or lasting five years.

quinquepartite, *a. kvin-kvot-pat-é-té* [L. *quinque*, five; *partitus*, divided—from *pars* or *pariem*, a part] in bot., divided deeply into five parts.

quinquereme, *n. kvin-kvot-rém* [L. *quinque*, five; *remus*, an oar], in anc. Rome, a galley with five banks of oars.

quinquevalve, *a. kvin-kvot-val-é*, also *quin'que-valvular*, *a. kvin-kvot-val-é-lar* [L. *quinque*, five; *valve*, the folds of a door] in bot., having five valves.

quinquina, *n. kvin-kvot-in* [Sp. *quina quina*, Peruvian bark] a name for the cinchona or Peruvian bark.

quinary, *n. kvin-é* [corrupted from OF. *quinquancie*—from Gr. *kuanagón*, *hél*, a dog-throttling—from *kudn* or *kuna*, a dog; *anagón*, to throttle] superlative inflammation of the tonsils and adjacent parts of the fauces or back part of the mouth; inflammatory sore-throat.

quint, *n. kvin* [F. *quinte*, a fifth—from L. *quintus*, the fifth], a set or sequence of five in piquet.

quintain, *n. kvin-é-in*, also *quintain*, *n. kvin-é-in* [F. *quintaine*, a quintain: mid. L. *quintaina*; L. *quintaina*, a street in the camp—prob. the scene of athletic sports—from *quintus*, fifth; *quinque*, five], a dummy to be pierced or wounded by players; in former times, a post to be tilted at in military exercises, sometimes taking the form of a man turning on a pivot; for mounted soldiers, the upright post was surmounted by a transverse bar, having a flat board at one end, and the other loaded and balanced by a heavy bag of sand, which knocked the rider off his horse as it turned on its pivot, if he struck the flat-board end unskillfully.

quintal, *n. kvin-é-tal* [F. and Sp. *quintal*—from L. *centum*, a hundred], a weight consisting of 100 lb.; in France, 100 kilogrammes.

quintessence, *n. kvin-tés-é-ns* [F. *quintessence*; It. *quintessenza*, quintessence—from L. *quinta essentia*, the fifth essence], the pure essential part of anything; the force, virtue, or spirit of a thing; according to the alchemists, the highest essence of power in a natural body; a preparation consisting of a vegetable essential oil dissolved in spirit of wine: *quin'essential*, *a. kvin-é-shál*, consisting of quintessence.

quintet or quintette, *n. kvin-té*, also spelt *quintet*, *n. kvin-té* [F. *quintette*; It. *quintetto*—from *quinto*, the fifth: L. *quintus*, the fifth], in music, a composition for five voices or five instruments.

quintile, *n. kvin-é-lé* [F. *quintile*, quintile—from L. *quintus*, fifth], the position of two planets when distant from each other 72 degrees, or the fifth part of a circle.

quintillion, *n. kvin-ti-lén* [L. *quintus*, fifth, and *Eng. million*], in *Eng. notation*, a number produced by raising a million to the fifth power, or a unit followed by 30 ciphers; in the F. and It. *notations*, a unit followed by 18 ciphers.

quintuple, *a. kvin-té-plé* [F. *quintuple*—from L. *quintuplus*, fivefold—from *quintus*, fifth; *plus*, I fold], fivefold; in music, having five notes of equal value in a bar—now rarely used: *v.* to multiply by five; to make fivefold: *quin'tupling*, imp. -*pling*: *quin'tupled*, pp. -*pld*.

quinzaine, *n. kvin-zán* [F. *quinzaine*, a fortnight—from *quins*, fifteen—from L. *quindécim*, fifteen], the 14th day after a feast-day, or the 15th if the feast-day be included.

quinté, *n. kvin-é* [F. fifteen], a game at cards, usually played by two persons, in which the game is fifteen, or nearest it.

quip, *n. kvin* [W. *chwip*, a quick turn or flirt; *chwipio*, to whip: cf. Gael. *cuip*, a whip, a trick], a cut; a smart stroke, as with a whip; a gibe; a sarcasm; a jeer; a shout; a cavi; *v.* to taunt; to scoff: *quipp'ing*, imp.: *quipped*, pp. *kwip*: *quips* and *cranks*, jests and conceits.

quippe, *n. kvin-pé* [Peruvian, *quipa*, a knot], in *anc. Mexico* and *Peru*, a knotted cord of variously coloured threads, from which there hung smaller threads, in the manner of a fringe, used to record events; also spelt *quip'po*, *-pó*, and *quip'pa*, *-pó*.

quire, *n. kvin* [OF. *quiere*, a quire of written paper: mid. L. *quaternum*, four leaves: L. *quaternus*, four at a time], a quantity of twenty-four sheets of paper, each folded once.

quire, *n. kvin*, another spelling of *cheat*, which see: *quiritier*, *n. kvin-é-tér*, for *chorister*.

Quirinal, *a. kvin-rin-ál* [L. *Quirinus*, a name of *Romulus*, the founder of Rome—from *quiritis*, a lance or spear] of or belonging to Quirinus or *Romulus*: *n.* the royal palace at Rome.

quirk, *n. kvin-ék* [Gael. *car*, to turn], a shift; a cavi; a subterfuge; an artful turn for evasion; a quibble; a smart taunt or retort; a slight conceit; in *arch*, a small acute channel or recess between mouldings; in *building*, a piece of ground or floor of any regular ground-plot—see *quink*; *quirked*, *a. kvin-ék*, having a quirk: *quirk'ish*, *a. kvin-ék*, consisting of or resembling a quirk.

quit, *v. kvin* [OF. *quit*, free, discharged: L. *quidus*, enjoying rest—in mid. L. used in the sense of 'free from the claim of another part'], to leave; to depart; to discharge an obligation; to absolve; to acquit; to conduct; to abandon; to forsake; to resign; to give up: *adj.* free; clear; discharged from: *quitting*, imp.: *quitted*, pp. *kwit-é-té*, also *quit*, pp.: *quitt'ed*, *n. kvin-ék*, one who quits: *quitt'rant*, in *law*, a small rent paid to a superior in token of submission, or for release from other claims: *quitt'ral*, *n.* [for *acquittal*] in O.E., return; repayment: *quittance*, *n. kvin-tás* [F.—L.], discharge from a debt or obligation; in O.E., recompense; repayment: *v.* in O.E., to repay; to recompense: *quits*, *a. kvin-ék*, denoting that parties are quit, or put on equal terms.—*SYN.* of 'quit *v.*': to resign; surrender; discharge; requite; repay; leave; forsake; relinquish; absolve; acquit.

qui tam, *kwit' é-m* [L. who as well], in *law*, a penal action in which half the penalty is given to the Crown, and the other to the informer.

quitch-grass, *n. kvin-ék* [see *couch-grass* under *couch*, and *quik-grass* under *quik*], properly, quik-grass; dog-grass or couch-grass.

quits, *ad. kvin* [from *quit*, which see: F. *quité*, discharged, clear], wholly; entirely; perfectly; to a great extent or degree; very.

quittance—see under *quit*.

quitter, *n. kvin-ék* [from *quit*, meaning to discharge], an ulcer above the hoof of a horse's foot: *quitter-bone*, a hard round swelling on the coronet of a horse.

quiver, *n. kvin-ér* [OF. *quiere*; OH. Ger. *kuhhar*, a quiver], a case for arrows, slung at the back of the warrior, or hung to his belt: *v.* to supply with a quiver: *quiver'ed*, *a. kvin-ék*, sheathed as in a quiver; furnished with a quiver.

quiver, *v. kvin-ér* [related to *Eng. quaver*], to tremble or shake; to quake; to shiver; to be agitated with a tremulous motion, as leaves: *adj.* in O.E., nimble; active: *quivering*, imp.: *quiver'ing*, imp.: *tremulous*; *n.* a quivering, tremulous motion: *quiver'ed*, *pp. kvin-ék*: *quiver'ingly*, *ad. kvin-ék*.

qui vive! *ké vivé* [F. *qui vive*, who is there? *qui*, who; *vivre*, to live], the challenge of a French sentinel, 'who goes there?' 'to what party do you belong?' to be on the *qui vive*, to be on the alert, like a sentinel.

quixotic, *a. kvin-ék-ék*, like the hero *Don Quixote*, of the romance of Cervantes of the same name, who had high-flown and absurd notions of chivalry: romantic or chivalrous to absurdity: *quixotism*, *n. kvin-ék-ék-ism*, and *quix'otry*, *n. kvin-ék-ék*, romantic and absurd notions; visionary schemes.

quis, *n. kvin* [said to have originated in a joke perpetrated by one Daly, a Dublin theatre-manager, who posted all over the town bills which were covered with the meaningless letters *q u i s*], something to puzzle; an odd fellow; one addicted to mockery and jesting in simulated gravity: *v.* to banter; to ex-

quale, mül, jár, kwö; melle, mäl, hér; pine, pin; nöle, nöf, möve;

pp. *kwik'ned*: quickener, u. *kwik'ner*, one who or that which quickens.—SYN. of 'quickened': to vivify; invigorate; revive; resuscitate; refresh; stimulate; sharpen; incite; hasten; despatch; speed; accelerate; expedite; actuate.

quicksilver, n. *kwik-sil-ver* [quick, in the sense of living, and *silver*], the familiar term for fluid mercury, in allusion to its mobility and silver-white colour: *quicksilvered*, a *-sil-ver'd*, overlaid with quicksilver: *quicksilver horizon*, a shallow trough of quicksilver to form an artificial horizon, used for observing altitudes.

quid, n. *kwid* [A.S. *cud*, what is chewed—from *cower*, to chew: in Surrey, *quid*, what is chewed—see *cud*], a piece of tobacco rolled about in the mouth, like a cow chewing the cud.

quiddity, n. *kwid-i-ti* [mid. L. *quidditas*, the whiteness or distinctive nature of a thing, a byword introduced by the nice distinctions of the schools—from L. *quid*, what: cf. F. *quiddité*; It. *quiddità*, quiddity], a subtlety of nice refinement; a trifling nicety; a captious question.

quidnunc, n. *kwid-nungt* [L. *quidnunc*, what now?], a term of contempt applied to one who is curious to know everything that passes; one who pretends to know all occurrences.

quid pro quo, *kwid-prō kwō* [L. what for what], one thing for another; in law, an equivalent.

quiesce, v. *kwit-ēs* [L. *quiescere*, to rest or keep quiet—from *quies*, rest], to be silent, as a letter: *quies'cing*, imp. 'quiesced', pp. *ēt*: *quies'cent*, a. *-ēnt* [L. *quiescens* or *quiescentem*, resting, reposing], resting; being in a state without motion; calm; unruffled, as the mind; silent; not sounded, as a letter: a. a silent letter: *quies'cently*, ad. *-it*: *quies'cence*, n. *-ēns*, rest: state of being without motion; a state of the mind free from agitation or emotion; silence.

quiet, a. *kwit-i* [F. *quiet*, quiet—from L. *quies*, enjoying rest, quiet—from *quies* or *quiescem*, rest], calm; still; free from motion, disturbance, or alarm; without noise or resistance; unruffled; smooth; not noisy or restless: a. repose; stillness; freedom from disturbance or alarm; peace; security: v. to still; to calm; to pacify; to allay or suppress: *quie'ting*, imp. adj. reducing to stillness; appeasing; tranquillising: *quie'ted*, pp. *quie'ter*, n. *-er*, one who or that which quiets: *quie'tly*, ad. *-it*: *quie'tness*, n. *-ēns*, the state of being quiet; stillness; calmness; tranquillity: *Quie'tists*, n. plu. *-ists*, a sect of mystics, founded by Molinos, a Spaniard, who flourished towards the close of the 17th century, and who taught that the soul, in the pursuit of the supreme good, must retire from the reports and gratifications of sense, and in silence be absorbed in contemplation of the Deity: *quie'tism*, n. *-ism*, mental tranquillity or inaction; the tenets of the Quietists: *quie'tistic*, a. *-istic*, pert. to quietism; *quie'tness*, a. *-ness*, in O.E., calm; undisturbed; still: *quie'tude*, n. *-itū*, rest; repose: *quie'tus*, n. *kwit-i-tūs* [L.] rest; repose; death: final discharge; a severe blow: *quie'tus est*, *kwit-i-tūs ēst* [L. he is quiet], a term used in the Exchequer on giving an accountant a discharge or acquittance: in quiet, quietly; peacefully: out of quiet, in O.E., disturbed; restless.—SYN. of 'quiet a.': still; calm; peaceable; tranquil; placid; inoffensive; peaceful; mild; unmoved; smooth; unmolested; unruffled; undisturbed; contented; meek—of 'quiet n.': rest; tranquillity; peace; security; stillness; repose; calmness; ease.

quill, n. *kwil* [F. *quille*, a peg or pin: OH.Ger. *kegla*, a ninepin], one of the large strong feathers of the wing of a bird, used in making pens for writing; an instr. for writing; the spine of a porcupine; the piece of reed on which weavers wind the thread which is to form the woof of cloth: v. to plait or form with small quill-like ridges; to wind on a quill, as thread or yarn: *quilling*, imp.: n. a narrow border or trimming of lace and the like, somewhat resembling a row of quills: *quilled*, pp. *kwil'd*: *quillwork*, n. a sort of embroidery with pieces of flattened quills: *quillwort*, n. a British aquatic plant, *Isoetes lacustris*, Ord. *Lycopodiaceae*.
quilled, n. *kwil'd* [L. *quidibet* for *quodlibet*, all and every, which you please] in O.E., a turn or perversion in argument; subtlety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant. *Note*.—*quillet* was a question in the schools where the challenged could choose his side.

quilt, n. *kwilt* [OF. *cuilt*; L. *culcita*, a mattress; F. *coultre*, a quilt], a thick cover for a bed, formed by stitching one cover over another with some soft substance or stuffing between; any thick or warm coverlet: v. to stitch two piles of cloth, one over the other, with some soft stuffing between: *quilt'ing*, imp.: n. the act of making a quilt; that which is quilted; the materials for bed-quilts, bed-covers, and the like: *quilt'ed*, pp.: adj. formed as a quilt, or into a quilt.

quinary, a. *kwit-nēr-i* [L. *quindarius*, containing five; *quint*, five—from *quingue*, five], consisting of five, or of a multiple of five.

quinate, a. *kwit-nāi* [L. *quint*, five each—from *quingue*, five] in bot., applied to five similar parts arranged together, as five leaflets coming off from one point.

quinea, n. *kwins* [OF. *coïn*; L. *cydonia*; Gr. *kydonia*, a quince—from *Kydonia* in Crete, whence they are said to have come], the fruit of the *Cydonia vulgaris* or quince-tree, much used in making preserves and tarts, Ord. *Rosaceae*.

quinch, v. *kwineh*—same as *qualeh*, which see.

quinox, n. *kwing-kwings* [L. *quincunx*, five-twelfths, the form of a quincunx—from *quingue*, five; *uncia*, a twelfth part, a bit or atom], an arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner, and one in the middle; in bot., the arrangement of the leaves of a bud into five, of which two are exterior, two interior, and the fifth covers the interior with one margin, and has its other margin covered by the exterior: *quincunx*, a. *kwit-kwīn-shi-dī*, arranged in a quincunx: *quincunx'ally*, ad. *-it*.

quintagon, n. *kwit-dē-i-gōn* [L. *quingue*, five; Gr. *deka*, ten; *gōnia*, an angle, in *geom.*], a plane figure having 15 sides and 15 angles.

quintecunvir, n. *kwit-dē-sim-ēr* [L. *quintecim*, fifteen; *vir*, a man], in anc. Rome, one of a college or board of fifteen priests who had the charge of the Sibylline Books, and of religious affairs generally; plu. *quint'ecun'viri*, *-viri*: *quint'ecun'virate*, n. *-rāt*, the body of fifteen priests, or their office.

quina—see under *quingua*.

quinine, n. *kwit-in* or *kwit-in'* [F. *quinine*, quinine: Sp. *quina*, Peruvian bark—from S. Amer. *quina*, bark], one of the alkaloid proximate principles in which the medicinal virtues of the Peruvian bark reside, highly valued in the treatment of agues, &c. and for its tonic properties; also called *quina*, n. *kwit-nā*, *quina*, n. *kwit-i-nā*, or *quinina*, n. *kwit-i-nā*, derived from a S. Amer. species of *Cinchona*, Ord. *Rubiaceae*: *quininate*, n. *kwit-i-nā*, an alkaloid much resembling quinine and quindine, from either of which it may be prepared: *quinidine*, n. *kwit-i-din*, an alkaloid found in quinine.

quint, n. *kwint* [see *quirk*], in building, a piece of ground for a court or yard taken out of any regular ground plot or floor.

quinea, n. *kwit-i-d* [native name], the *Chenopodium quinoa*, Ord. *Chenopodiaceae*, a plant whose seeds are used as food in Peru, under the name 'petty rice,' extensively cultivated.

quinoidine, n. *kwit-ōi-din* [Sp. *quina*, the Peruvian bark; Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance], a resinous substance obtained from the mother liquors of the quinine manufacturers, remaining after all the crystals of quinine that can be separated are obtained; called also *amorphous quinine*.

quingagesima, a. *kwit-kwē-pē-i-mā* [L. *quingagesimus*, the fiftieth], fiftieth; applied to the seventh Sunday before Easter; also to the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday.

quingangular, a. *kwit-kwēng-gū-lēr* [L. *quingue*, five; *angulus*, an angle], having five angles or corners.

quingue, *kwit-kwō*, contr. *quina* [L. *quingue*, five], a prefix in many compound words, signifying 'five.'

quingocapsular, a. *kwit-kwō-kāp-sū-lēr* [L. *quina*, five; *capsula*, a little chest], in bot., having five capsules.

quingocostate, a. *kwit-kwō-kōs-tāt* [L. *quingue*, five; *costa*, a rib], in bot., five-ribbed.

quingudentate, a. *kwit-kwō-dēn-tāt* [L. *quingue*, five; *dēntatus*, toothed—from *dens* or *dentem*, a tooth], in bot. or zool., five-toothed.

quingefarius, a. *kwit-kwō-fā-rī-us* [new L. *quingefarius*—from L. *quingue*, five], in bot., applied to

a timber roof; when there is only one it is called a *king-post*: *queen's Bench*—see under *king*: *queen's colour*, in *mil.*, the one carried on the right of the two colours of a battalion of infantry; in the *line*, the union-jack with the imperial crown and the number of the regiment; in the *Guards*, the colour is crimson, with devices: *queen's counsel*—see under *king*: *queen's evidence*—see under *king*: *queen's metal*, a superior kind of pewter: *queen regent* or *regnant*, a queen reigning in her own right: *queen's yellow*, a colour formed from the sub sulphate of mercury: *queen's ware*, a cream-coloured glazed earthenware: *queens*, in *slating*, slates three feet long and two feet wide.

queer, a. *kwær* [an old cant term, *quater*, bad; L. Ger. *queer*, across, *ahwart*], curious; out of the common way; odd; singular: *queer'ly*, ad. *It*: *queer'ish*, a. *ish*, rather queer: *queer'ness*, n. *-ness*, oddity; singularly.

queest, n. *kwæst* [prob. a contr. of *crushest*], in *O.E.* and *Eng. dial.*, the European wood-pigeon; the *crushest* or ring-dove.

quenst, a. *kwænt*, *O.E.* for *quenched*.

quell, v. *kwæll* [A.S. *cuellan*, to kill; cf. *Dut. kwellen*, to plague or vex], to cause to cease; to crush; to put an end to; to quiet; to calm; to reduce or bring down: n. in *O.E.*, murder: *quelling*, imp.: *quelled*, pp. *kwællid*: *queller*, n. *-er*, one who crushes or puts down.—*SYN.* of 'quell' v.: to crush; overpower; subdue; put down; quiet; calm; allay.

queme, v. *kwem* [A.S. *cueman*, to please, to profit], in *O.E.*, to please; to fit; to suit: *quem'ing*, imp.: *quemed*, pp. *kwæmd*.

quench, v. *kwæns* [A.S. *cuencan*, to quench], to extinguish; to put out; to still; to repress; to allay; to stifle: *quench'ing*, imp.: n. act of one who quenches; that which quenches: *quenched*, pp. *kwænsht*: *quenchable*, a. *-a-ble*, that may be extinguished: *quench'er*, *-er*, one who or that which quenches: *quench'less*, a. *-less*, that cannot be quenched; irremissible: *quench'lessly*, ad. *-ly*: *quench'lessness*, n. *-ness*, the state of being quenchless.—*SYN.* of 'quench' v.: to stifle; extinguish; check; destroy; still; allay; cool.

querat, n. *kwær-æt* [L. *quercus*, an oak-tree], a saccarine substance obtained from *acorns*.

quercitron, n. *kwær-itrôn* [L. *quercus*, an oak-tree; *citrus*, the citron-tree, hence, yellow or lemon-colour], the bark of the *Quercus tinctoria*, a tree of N. Amer., yielding a valuable yellow dye, *Ord. Cæpul'eræ*: *quær'citron*, n. *-itron*, the yellow colouring principle of certain oak-barks.

Quercus, n. *kwær-kûs* [L.], the scientific name of the oak-tree, of many species; the *Quercus pedunculata* is the common oak, containing much tannin.

querimonious, a. *kwær-i-mô-ni-ûs* [L. *querimonia*, a complaint—from *queror*, I complain], fretful; complaining; querulous; discontented: *quær'imô-ni-ously*, ad. *-ly*: *quær'imô-niousness*, n. *-ness*, a complaining temper; disposition to complain.

quæst—see under *query*.

quær, n. *kwærn* [A.S. *quærn*], a hand-mill for grinding grain.

querulous, a. *kwær-û-lûs* [L. *querulus*, complaining—from *queror*, I complain], habitually complaining; discontented: *quær'ulously*, ad. *-ly*: *quær'ulousness*, n. *-ness*, the state of being querulous; disposition to complain; the habit of murmuring or complaining.—*SYN.* of 'querulous': discontented; dissatisfied; complaining; bewailing; lamenting; whining; mourning; murmuring; fretful.

query, n. *kwær-i* [L. *querere*, seek, ask; *quæro*, I seek], an inquiry or question to be answered or resolved; an interrogatory: v. to ask a question or questions; to mark with a query; to doubt of: *quær'ying*, imp.: *quær'ied*, pp. *-ied*: *quær'ist*, n. *-ist*, one who asks questions.

quest, n. *kwæst* [OF. *queste*, quest—from L. *quæstus*, sought for; *quæro*, I seek], search; inquiry; pursuit; in *O.E.*, an inquest; an impanelled jury; examination; inquiry; solicitation: *quæsts*, n. plu. in *O.E.*, searchers: *questant*, n. *kwæst-ânt*, in *O.E.*, a seeker.

question, n. *kwæst-i-ôn* [F. *question*, a question—from L. *questionem*, a seeking—from *quæstus*, sought; *quæro*, I seek], an interrogatory; something proposed which is to be solved by answer; something requiring examination; examination by torture; inquiry; doubt; subject of dispute or debate; in the

British House of Commons, an interrogatory addressed by a member to a Minister of the Crown, or by one member to another; in *O.E.*, an endeavour; an effort; the act of seeking: v. to examine by questions; to interrogate; to doubt; to have no confidence in; to inquire: *int.* a call to speak to the point in dispute, or to the real matter under debate; also used to imply doubt as to the truth of what is being said: *quest'ioning*, imp.: *questioned*, pp. *-nd*: *quest'ioner*, n. *-er*, one who interrogates or questions: *quest'ionable*, a. *-a-ble*, that may be doubted; disputable; suspicious: *quest'ionably*, ad. *-ly*: *quest'ionableness*, n. *-ness*, the quality or state of being questionable: *quest'ionary*, a. *-er-i*, asking questions: *quest'ionist*, n. *-ist*, an inquirer: plu. those in their last college course in the English universities, and about to be examined for honours or degrees: *begging the question*, taking for granted; assuming without proof; in question, in debate; under discussion, or in the course of examination: *leading question*, a question that suggests to a person questioned the reply it is desirable to make: *end of the question*, not worthy of consideration; not a matter to be thought of; impossible: *past question*, beyond question; undoubtedly: *previous question*—see under *previous*.—*SYN.* of 'question' v.: to interrogate; catechise; query; ask; inquire; controvert; dispute; doubt—of 'questionable': debatable; doubtful; suspicious; uncertain; controvertible; disputable.

questor—see *questor*.

questriest, n. *kwæst-riest* [from *quæst*, which see], in *O.E.*, a seeker; a pursuer.

quetzal, n. *kwæst-zâl* [Cent. Amer.], a very beautiful paradise-bird of Cent. Amer.

queue, n. *kwæ* [F. *queue*, a tail—from L. *cauda*, a tail], the tie of a wig; in *her.*, the tail of a beast; a cue.

quey, n. *kwæd* or *kwæy* [Dan. *quæ*], in *Scot.*, the female of the ox, generally applied to the young of two years old; a young heifer.

quibble, n. *kwæb-ûl* [a freq. of *quip*], a petty or contemptible evasion; a petty cavil; a pretence: v. to evade by artifice, or by a play upon words; to cavil in argument or discourse: *quib'bling*, imp.: *quib'bled*, pp. *-bled*: *quib'bler*, n. *-bler*, one who acts by trifling evasions; a caviller: *quib'blingly*, ad. *-ly*.

quich, v. *kwæch* [from *quære* or *quæch*, which see], in *O.E.*, to twitch; to move; to stir: *quich'ing*, imp.: *quiched*, pp. *kwæcht*.

quick, a. *kwæc* [A.S. *cwic*, living; Icel. *kwækr*: Dan. *kwæk*] done or occurring in a short time; active; sprightly; ready; swift; nimble: ad. *speedily*; without delay; in a short time; in *O.E.*, alive; living: n. the living flesh; sensitive parts or points; a living plant—applied to the hawthorn; in *O.E.*, the living, as 'the quick and the dead'; a live animal: v. in *O.E.*, to stir; to move: *quæc'ly*, ad. *-ly*: *quæc'ness*, n. *-ness*, rapidity of motion; celerity; activity: *quæc* with child, pregnant with a living child: *quæc'-grass*, couch-grass; *quæc'-grass*, the *Trifolium repens*, *Ord. Graminæ*: *quæc'lime*, recently burnt lime, or lime yet unslaked—so called from its caustic and corrosive qualities: *quæc'-mash*, cotton strands dipped in a composition of white vinegar, saltpetre, and sulphur: *quæc'-sand*, a shifting sandbank into which a body readily sinks; unsolid ground; anything deceptive, treacherous, or dangerous: *quæc'-scented*, a. acute of smell: *quæc'ket*, n. a living plant set to grow for a hedge—applied to the hawthorn: the *Crataegus oxyacantha*, *Ord. Rosæcæ*, particularly when employed as a hedge-plant: *quæc'ket*, made of *quæc'ket*: *quæc'-sighted*, a. *-sighted*, acute of sight or perception: *quæc'-witted*, a. *-witted*, ad. of ready wit.—*SYN.* of 'quick' a.: swift; rapid; speedy; expeditious; ready; prompt; active; hasty; brisk; nimble; agile; sprightly; living; alive; lively—of 'quæc'ness': celerity; expedition; rapidity; swiftness; velocity; fleetness; haste; promptness; despatch; nimbleness; agility; briskness; liveliness; sagacity; penetration; keenness; sharpness; shrewdness.

quicken, v. *kwæc'en* [from *quæc*, which see], to make alive; to become alive; to revive or resuscitate; to increase the speed or velocity of; to hasten; to sharpen to stimulate; to incite; to reinvigorate; to move with activity; to be in the state of pregnancy when the child's life begins: *quæc'ening*, imp. *kwæc'ning*: *quæc'ening*, adj. giving life to; inciting; reviving: n. the first felt motion of the foetus in the womb: *quæc'ened*,

mâte, mât, fâr, lâto; mâte, mêl, hër; pine, pin; nôle, nôl, môre;

quarter-foil, an ornament in Gothic arch, formed by a moulding disposed in four segments of circles: **quarter-gallery**, in a ship, the projecting convenience and ornament of the top side connected with the stern: **quarter-guard**, the guard stationed at a little distance from the front of the centre of the camp of each corps: **quartermaster**, a regimental staff-officer charged with the duty of assigning quarters and providing food and clothing, &c., to his regiment; in the navy, a petty officer who assists the mates or master in their duties in stowing the hold, attending the steerage, &c.: **quartermaster-sergeant**, a non-commissioned officer who assists the quartermaster: **quartermaster-general**, a staff-officer whose duty it is to lay down the routes, to regulate the marches of the troops, and to assign them quarters, &c.: **quarter-pieces**, the carved figures at the art part of the quarter-gallery: **quarter sessions**, in Eng., a general court held quarterly by the justices of peace of each county; in Scot., quarterly meetings of the justices of the peace at their county town: **quarter-staff**, a staff, so called from the manner of using it in attack or defence, one hand being placed in the middle, and the other between the middle and the end: **quarter-round**, in arch., any moulding whose contour is a quadrant—also called an *ovolo*: **head-quarters**, the tent or residence of the commander-in-chief of an army: on the *quarter*, in nav., in the direction of a point of the horizon abaft the beam, but not quite in the direction of the stern: **out-quarters**, the stations occupied by detachments at some distance from the headquarters: to keep *quarter*, to keep within certain bounds, limits, or terms: to give or show *quarter*, to accept as prisoner an enemy in battle who submits; to forbear to kill a defeated enemy: to *quarter arms*, in *acr.*, to place the arms of other families in certain compartments of a shield, the family arms being placed in the first.—*SYN.* of 'quarter n.': district; locality; fourth; limb; encampment; division; region; territory; lodging; residence; shelter; entertainment.

quarterns, *kwōtēr-ēr-ōn*, also *quar'teroon*, *-tēr-ōn*—same as *quadroon*.

quartet or *quartette*, n. *kwōtēr-tēr* [It. *quartetto*, a quartet—from *L. quartus*, the fourth], a musical composition in four parts, to be performed by four voices or instruments; a stanza of four lines.

quartile, n. *kwōtēr-il* [F. *quartile*, a quartile—from *L. quartus*, the fourth], an aspect of the planets when distant from each other a quarter of a circle, or ninety degrees.

quartine, n. *kwōtēr-īn* [*L. quartus*, the fourth] in *bot.*, the fourth coat of the ovule, which is often changed into albumen.

quarto, a. *kwōtēr-tō* [abl. of *L. quartus*, the fourth], the fourth part of a sheet, or a sheet folded in four parts: n. a book consisting of sheets so divided; a book of a square or nearly square form; contracted into *4to*—see under *paper*.

quartz, n. *kwōtēr-īs* [Ger. *quarz*, a name formerly given to crystals forming in the earth], a name applied to numerous varieties of rock-crystal, or of crystallised silica, known under the various names of *rock-crystal*, *amethyst*, *siderite*, *topaz*, *crinogorm*, *milky-quartz*, *rose-quartz*, &c.: *quartziferous*, a. *kwōtēr-īf-ēr-ūs* [*L. crōn*, I produce]. In *bot.*, composed of quartz, or largely containing quartz: *quartzite*, n. *kwōtēr-īt*, also termed *quartz-rock*, an aggregation of quartz-grains, applied to sandstones which have been indurated or altered by heat and infiltrated by siliceous cement: *quartz-ose*, a. *-ōs*, *quartz-ous*, a. *-ūs*, and *quartz-y*, a. *-y*, abounding in quartz, applied to sands, sandstone, and grits, essentially composed of quartz.

quash, n. *kwōsh* [prob. from *squash*, an abbrev. of *squashier-squash*—from N. Amer. Ind. *askuta-squash*], a species of pumpkin; the American squash.

quash, v. *kwōsh* [OF. *quasser*, *crasher*, to crash in pieces—from *L. quassare*, to shatter or shiver; *quassare*, to shake—an imitative word] to crush; to subdue suddenly; in *law*, to annul or make void; to suppress: *quash'ing*, *imp.*: *quashed*, *pp.* *kwōshē*.

quasi, prefix, *kwōd-īs* [*L. quasi*, as if, as it were], not the real thing, though accepted in its stand; apparently; almost; of the same import: *quasi-mode*, n. *kwōd-īs-mōd-ō* [*L. quasi*, as if; *modo*, only, merely], in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the first Sunday after

Easter, so called from the *entrōl* for that day commencing with the words *Quasi modo*.

quass, n. *kwōss* [Russ. *kwass*], a sharp, acid, and often muddy liquor made from rye-flour, and sometimes a mixture of barley-flour; rye-beer, a favourite Russian drink.

quassia, n. *kwōsh-īt-dō* [so called after a negro named *Quassi*, who first discovered its medicinal qualities], a S. Amer. shrub whose wood is intensely bitter—the *Quassia amara*; the *quassia* of the shops is the wood of *Picrasa excelsa*, Ord. *Simsarubacca*, a very large forest-tree of Jamaica and W.I. islands: *quassia*, n. *kwōsh-īs*, also *quass'ite*, n. *-ēt*, the bitter principle of quassia.

quaternary, a. *kwōt-ēr-nēr-ī* [*L. quaternarius*, containing four—from *quaterni*, four each—from *quatuor*, four] consisting of fours; in *bot.*, arranged in fours, as a leaf; in *geol.*, applied to all accumulations above the true tertiary, equivalent to post-tertiary: n. the number four: *quaternate*, a. *-āt*, in *bot.*, applied to leaves coming off in fours from one point: *quaternary compound*, a body composed of the four elements—carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen—characteristic of the tissues of animals.

quaternion, n. *kwōt-ēr-n-ōn* [*L. quaterni*, by fours], a set of four parts, objects, or individuals; in *Scip.*, a file of four soldiers: *quaternion*, n. plu. *-ōn*, in *math.*, the metagraphic relation which exists between any two right lines having definite lengths and directions in space—a branch of mathematical analysis invented by Sir W. Rowan Hamilton.

quateron, n. *kwōt-ēr-ōn*, same as *quadroon*.

quatorze, a. *kwōt-ōrz* [F. *quatorze*, fourteen; *L. quatuordecim*, fourteen—from *quatuor*, four; *decem*, ten], fourteen: n. four cards at the game of *pique*, so called because each quatorze reckons fourteen points.

quatrain, n. *kwōt-ēr-ān* or *kā-tēr-ān* [F. *quatrain*, a quatrain—from *quatre*, four—from *L. quatuor*, four], in poetry, a stanza of four lines, usually rhyming alternately.

quatrefoil, n. *kwōt-ēr-fōil*, another spelling of *quartern-foil* [F. *quatre*, four; *feuille*, a leaf or blade], in arch., an ornamental arrangement of cusps or foliations into four leaves; the leaf-shaped figure formed by the cusps; in *acr.*, four-leaved grass.

quattro-cento, n. and a. *kwōt-ēr-chēn-tō* [It. *quattro*, four; *cento*, a hundred—lit. four-hundredth, but used for thousand-hundredth], in the *fine arts*, a name given to Italian painting in the fifteenth century, which was distinguished by rigidity of drawing, but also by boldness in colour and distinct idealism of sentiment: *quattro-centist*, *-ist*, a follower of; a Pre-Raphaelite.

quaver, v. *kwōt-ēr* [a freq. of ME. *quave*, to quiver, to shake], to tremble; to shake; to vibrate; to speak tremulously; in music, to produce a note with a tremulous modulation of the voice: n. a rapid vibration of the voice; a musical note of very short time, equal to half a crotchet: *quav'ring*, *imp.*: *adj.* tremulous: n. the act of shaking the voice; the act of producing a shake on a musical instrument: *quav'ring*, *pp.* *-rēnt*: *adj.* distributed into quavers: *quav'ring*, n. *-rēnt* one, who quavers.

quay, n. *kwō* [OF. *quay*, a bank; Bret. *kad*; W. *cae*, an enclosure], paved bank or wharf at which vessels are loaded and unloaded: *quay'age*, n. *-āj*, *quay dues*; wharfage: *quay-berth*, a loading or discharging space for a ship in a dock; also erroneously written *key* and *kyrage*.

queen, n. *kwēn* [AS. *cwēn*, a woman; the same word as *queen*], a disrespectful or abusive term for a woman; a worthless woman.

queasy, a. *kwō-sī* [Norw. *kociis*, sickness after a debauch], sickish at stomach; squeamish; causing nausea: *queas'ily*, *adv.*: *queas'iness*, n. *-nēs*, nausea; qualmishness.

queen, n. *kwēn* [AS. *cwēn*, a woman, a wife, queen; cf. Sw. *quēna*; Goth. *quens*, *queins*; OH Ger. *quēna*; Gr. *gūnē*; Sans. *jantī*], the wife of a king; a female sovereign; the highest of her kind: v. to play the queen: *queen'ly*, a. *-lī*, or *queen-like*, like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to the dignity of a queen: *queen-bee*, the fertile female of a hive or swarm: *queen-consort*, the wife of a reigning king: *queen-dowager*, the widow of a king: *queen-mother*, the mother of a reigning king: *queen-post*, one of the two posts rising at right angles from the tie-beam, which passes across the roof of a house—they support

or *quallitatem*, a quality or property—from *quidit*, of what sort or kind, that which belongs to a body or substance; nature, as of an action; the power or property of producing certain effects; disposition; temper; virtue or vice; acquirement; condition in relation to others; superior rank or distinction; formerly, persons of high rank taken collectively: *qualitative*, a. -*ti-tis*, connected with or relating to quality; in *chem. analysis*, intended merely to determine the nature of the names of component parts: *qualitatively*, ad. -*ti-tis*.—*SYN.* of 'quality': property; adjunct; disposition; temper; accomplishment; qualification; character; rank; nobility.

quasma, n. *quasma* [A.S. *cicasm*, destruction, death: cf. Dut. *quasma*, sick vapour: Dan. *quasm*: Ger. *quasma*] a feeling of sickness; a sudden fit of nausea; a distressing thought; an uneasiness of conscience:

quasma-lah, a. -*lah*, affected with nausea or sickly languor; sick at the stomach: *quasma-lahly*, ad. -*ly*: *quasma-lahness*, n. -*ness*, nausea.

quamaah or *camassa*, n. *quama-dah*, *kama-dah* [N. Amer. Ind.] the bulb of a liliaceous plant, *Camassia esculenta*, eaten by the N. Amer. Indians.

quandary, n. *quand-dar-i* [Icel. *quand*, difficult] doubt; uncertainty; a state of difficulty or uncertainty.

quant, n. *kuoni* [Eng. dial.] a small piece of flat wood at the bottom of a leaping-pole in marshy places, or of a pole used by a bargeman to push along his vessel, to prevent its sinking too easily under his weight.

quantify, v. *kuoni-ti-fi* [L. *quantus*, how much; *facio*, I make], to modify or qualify with respect to quantity; to mark with the sign of quantity: *quantifying*, imp.: *quantified*, pp. -*ed*: *quantification*, n. -*-tion*: *quantitative*, a. -*-ly*, a modification by a reference to quantity; process or form by which anything is quantified.

quantity, n. *kuoni-ti-fi* [F. *quantité*: L. *quantitas* or *quantitatem*, greatness, extent—from *quantus*, how great] that property of anything capable of being increased or diminished; any indeterminate bulk, weight, or number; a large portion; an indefinite extent of space; an indeterminate mass or aggregate of matter; the measure of a syllable; in logic, a general conception; in math., anything which can be multiplied, divided, or measured: *quantitative*, a. -*-ly*, also *quantitatively*, relating to quantity; estimable according to quantity: *quantitatively*, ad. -*-ly*.

quantivalence, n. *kuoni-ti-fi-lens* [L. *quantus*, how much, and *valens*, strong—from *valere*, I am strong], in *chem.*, the combining power of an atom as compared with that of the hydrogen atom—same as *valence*.

quantum, n. *kuoni-tim* [L. *quantum*, as much as], the quantity; the amount.

quaquevernal, a. *kuo-kue-ver-ed* [L. *quodque*, where-soever; *vernus*, turned], dipping on all sides; in *geol.*, applied to strata dipping on all sides from a common centre; directed every way.

quarantine, n. *kuo-an-len* [OF. *quarantine*, forty—from L. *quadraginta*, forty], the time, originally forty days, during which a ship arriving from a foreign port, and suspected to be infected with some malignant disease, must refrain from any communication with the shore: v. to compel a ship's company to forbear intercourse with the shore for a limited period on account of the real or supposed existence of some malignant disease on board: *quarantining*, imp.: *quarantined*, pp. -*ed*. Note.—The monkish or mid. L. term *quarantina* was applied by the Anglo-Saxons about Egbert's time, according to a practice then prevailing of computing periods of time by forties, to an infected vessel coming from abroad, which was prohibited any intercourse with the shore for forty days. The Venetians, however, are said by some to have first introduced the practice and the name, its introduction into England being comparatively late.

quarrel, n. *kuo-ril* [F. *querelle*, altercation—from L. *querela*, complaint; *queror*, I complain], a petty fight or scuffle; an angry dispute; open variance between parties; ground of dispute; something that gives right to angry reprisal: v. to find fault; to fight or contend; to dispute; to disagree; to be at variance: *quarrelling*, imp.: n. discussion; strife: *quarrelled*, pp. -*ed*: *quarreller*, n. -*-er*, one who quarrels: *quarrelsome*, a. -*-nim*, disposed to quarrel;

contentions: *quarrelsome*, ad. -*-ly*: *quarrelsome-ness*, n. -*-ness*, disposition to engage in contention and brawls: *quarrelsome*, in *OE.*, disposed to quarrel; petulant.—*SYN.* of 'quarrel' n.: difference; dispute; altercation; affray; fray; feud; broil; squabble; tumult; contest; contention.

quarrel, n. *kuo-ril* [OF. *quarrel*, a quarrel—from mid. L. *quadrellus*, a square tile, a quarrel: L. *quadrata*, a square], in *anc. archery*, an arrow for a crossbow with a square head; a diamond-shaped pane of glass; a glacier's diamond.

quarry, n. *kuo-ri* [F. *quarriere*, carrière, a quarry—from *quarrer*, to cut square—from L. *quadrare*, to cut square], a place where stones are excavated and roughly hewn: v. to excavate for a stone-mine: *quarrying*, imp. -*-ing*: n. the art or business of digging stones from a mine: *quarried*, pp. -*-ed*: *quarryman*, n. one who works in a quarry: *quarry-water*, n. a familiar term among quarrymen and builders for the moisture contained in stone newly raised from the quarry, which gradually evaporates when exposed to the air.

quarry, n. *kuo-ri* [OF. *corde*, the entrails of the game given to the dogs at the death: mid. L. *corde*—from L. *cor*, the heart], among *falconers*, any game flown at and killed; dead game.

quart, n. *kuo-ri* [F. *quarte*, a fourth part, a quart—from L. *quartus*, the fourth], the fourth part of a gallon; two pints; the vessel or measure which contains it.

quart, n. *kurt* [F. *quarte*, a quarter], a sequence of four cards in the game of piquet.

quartan, a. *kuo-ri-tan* [F. *quartana* (*febris*)], the quartan ague—from *quartus*, fourth], occurring every fourth day—applied to a form of ague.

quartation, n. *kuo-ri-tan* [F. *quartation*, quartation—from L. *quartus*, fourth], in an alloy of gold and silver, the separation of the gold from the silver by means of sulphuric acid, which dissolves the silver—the silver, however, must not be less than three-fourths of the alloy, otherwise the gold protects the silver.

quarter, n. *kuo-ri-ter* [OF. *quartier*—from L. *quartus*, a fourth part—from *quartus*, fourth], the fourth part of anything; a weight of 25 lb. avoirdupois; a measure of capacity of 8 bushels; a point of the compass; a region; a territory; a particular portion or district of a town, city, &c.; proper station; in *mil.*, mercy granted by a conqueror to his enemy; a part or side of a thing; the part of the side of a shoe from the heel to the vamp; the part of a ship's side lying towards the stern; the fourth part of the year; one limb of a quadruped with adjacent parts; in *OE.*, friendship; amity: *quarters*, n. plu. military stations; lodgings or residence occupied by an officer or soldier; in *R.N.*, the stations or places assigned on duty or in action; in *building*, those slight upright pieces of timber placed between the pinebeams and posts used to lath upon: *quarter*, v. to divide into four equal parts; to separate into parts: in *mil.*, to be stationed at a place; to assign a lodging to a body of troops in a building or buildings; to fix on a temporary residence; to bear, as an addition to the hereditary arms: *quartering*, imp.: n. a series of quarters; in *mil.*, assignment of quarters; in *her.*, one of the divisions of a shield containing many coats: *quartered*, pp. -*-ed*: *quarterly*, a. -*-ly*, consisting of a fourth part; done or held once every quarter of a year; relating to a quarter: ad. once in the quarter of a year: n. a periodical published at intervals of three months: *quarters*, n. -*-tern*, a quarter of a pound; a tale of some goods, being a quarter of a hundred with one added; the fourth part of a pint, a gill: *quarters-leaf*, the 4th leaf, so called because originally made of one-fourth of a peck, or rather of a stone, of flour: *quarter-bend*, a bend in a pipe or rod changing its direction to the extent of 90°; a bent pipe-fitting joining two pieces of pipe which are at right angles: *quarter-day*, one of the four days of the year, occurring every quarter, on which payment of rent or interest, &c., is due: *quarter-days*, in *Eng.*, are *Lady-day*, 25th March—*Midsummer*, 24th June—*Michaelmas*, 29th September—*Christmas*, 25th December, in *Scot.*, *Candlemas*, 2nd February—*Whitsunday*, 15th May—*Lammas*, 1st August—*Martinmas*, 11th November: *quarter-deck*, in a ship, the portion of the upper deck abaft the mainmast: *quarter-face*, a face three parts averted:

mêle, mât, fâr, laïe; mêle, mêt, hêr; pinc, pin; nôte, nôt, môte;

quadrilobate, *a.* *quod-rí-ló-bát*, also *quadrilobed*, *a.* *lóbát* [*L. quadriflor*, four; *Gr. lobos*, a lobe], in bot., four-lobed.

quadrilocular, *n.* *quod-rí-lók-ú-lér* [*L. quadriflor*, four; *loculus*, a little place], in bot., having four cells or chambers.

quadrinomial, *a.* *quod-rí-nóm-i-ál* [*L. quadriflor*, four; *nómen*, a name], in alg., consisting of four denominations or terms: *quadrinomial* leaf, *a.* *nóm-i-ál*, of four denominations or terms.

quadrilateral, *a.* *quod-rí-pá-rí-tú* [*L. quadriflor*, four; *partes*, divided; *part* or *portion*, a part], divided into four parts; in bot., divided deeply into four parts: *quadrilateral* leaf, *ad. fú-lis*; *quadrilateral* stem, *n.* *fú-lis*, a division into four parts; the taking of a fourth part of a quantity.

quadrifemorate, *a.* *quod-rí-fém-nát* [*L. quadriflor*, four; *pinna*, a feather], having four wings.

quadrifolious, *a.* *quod-rí-fú-lis* [*L. quadriflor*, four; *Gr. phyllon*, a leaf], in bot., having four leaves.

quadriforme, *n.* *quod-rí-rém* [*L. quadriflor*, four; *forma*, a shape], in bot., having four leaves.

quadrilucate, *a.* *quod-rí-rú-lú-kát* [*L. quadriflor*, four; *lucis*, a furrow], four-furrowed; having the hoof divided into four parts.

quadrifoliate, *a.* *quod-rí-fú-lí-át* [*L. quadriflor*, four; *folium*, a leaf], a word of four syllables: *quadrifoliate*, *a.* *lú-b-ú-t*, consisting of four syllables.

quadrivalves, *n. plu.* *quod-rí-vál-ú-es* [*L. quadriflor*, four; *valve*, the leaves of a door] in arch., a door with four folds or leaves: *quadrivalve*, *a.* *vál-ú*, also *quadrivalvular*, *a.* *vál-ú-lér*, in bot., having four valves.

quadrivium, *n.* *quod-rí-ví-tím* [*L. quadrivium*, a thing pert to four ways—from *quadriflor*, four; *vía*, a way], arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, forming the four arts or paths to philosophy: *quadrivium*, *ad. í-tí*, one of the four lesser arts: *quadrivium*, *ad. í-tí*, meeting in a point—see *trivium*.

quadrone, *n.* *quod-rón* [*a* corrupt. of *Sp. cuartón*, a quadron, one who is one-fourth black—from *L. quartus*, fourth—from *quadriflor*, four], in Amer., the offspring of a mulatto and a white person; one who is four removes from pure negro blood.

quadrulaminar, *a.* *quod-rób-lám-i-nér* [*L. quadriflor*, four; *lámina*, a leaf or layer], consisting of fourfold lamina or layers of cells of the blastoderm.

quadrumanus, *n.* also *quadruman*, *a.* *quod-rób-má-nú-s* [*L. quadriflor*, four; *manus*, the hand], an animal having four hands corresponding to the hands of a man, as in the monkey tribe: *quadrumanus*, *n. plu.* *quod-rób-má-nú-s*, the order of mammals which have four hand-like extremities, as in the monkey tribe: *quadrumanus*, *a.* *quod-rób-má-nú-s*, having four hands.

quadruped, *n.* *quod-rób-péd* [*L. quadrupes*, a four-footed animal—from *quadriflor*, four; *pés* or *pedem*, a foot], any animal having four legs and four feet: *quadruped*, *ad.* four-footed.

quadruple, *a.* *quod-rób-pl* [*F. quadruple*—from *L. quadruplus*, fourfold—from *quadriflor*, four; *plús*, I fold], fourfold: *a.* four times the sum or quantity: *v.* to multiply by four: *quadrupling*, *imp.* *-plíng*: *quadrupled*, *pp.* *-péd*: *quadrupled*, *pp.* *-péd*: *quadrupled*, *ad. -plíng*, *ad. -plíng*, to a fourfold quantity: *quadruplicate*, *a.* *quod-rób-plí-kát* [*L. plicatus*, folded], fourfold: *v.* to make fourfold; to double twice: *quadruplicating*, *imp.* *quadruplicating*, *pp.* *quadruplicatus*, *n.* *quod-rób-plí-kát*, the taking four times the simple sum or amount: *Quadruple Alliance*, in *Eng. Hist.*, an alliance, 1718-19, between *Eng.*, *Fr.*, *Ger.*, and *Holland*, to secure to the house of Hanover the succession to the crown of England; to secure France to the house of Bourbon; and to prevent *Fr.* and *Fr.* being united under one crown: the term has been also applied to an alliance between *Eng.*, *Fr.*, *Sp.*, and *Port.*, in 1834, to restore peace to Spain, and put down Don Carlos and his partisans.

quadruplex telegraph—see under *telegraph*.

quæro, *n.* *quod-rí* [*Impers.* of *L. quæro*, I search or inquire], search; inquire, implying doubt—see *quæry*.

quæstor, *n.* *quod-rí* [*L.*], in *anc. Rome*, a magistrate who had the charge of the public revenues; an officer in charge, as of the legislative assembly of France.

quaff, *v.* *quod* [*Ir.* and *Gael. cuach*, a cup or bowl], to swallow in large draughts; to drink copiously and luxuriously: *quaffing*, *imp.* *u.* the act of one who quaffs; a draught: *quaffed*, *pp.* *quod*: *quaffer*, *n.* *-ér*, one who quaffs or drinks largely.

quag, *n.* *quod* [*a* corrupt. of *quake*], a quagmire: *quaggy*, *a.* *-gí*, yielding or trembling under the feet, as soft wet earth, or a bog.

quagga, *n.* *quod-gá* [*Hottentot*, *quagga*—from its cry], a S. African animal, allied both to the ass and the zebra, believed to be now extinct.

quake, *n.* *quod-gm* [*from Eng. quake and mîr*, wet, soggy, and firm enough on the surface to be walked on, but yielding or trembling under the feet at every step; a shaking marsh; boggy ground. *quag* or *quagga*, *n.* *quod-hág*, *quod-hág* [*N. Amer. Ind.*], a large round canal of the eastern shores of N. Amer., valued as food.

quail or **quail**, *n.* *quod-ch* [*Scott.*], a shallow drinking-cup of wood or silver.

quail, *a.* or *pp.* *quod* [*constr.* of *quailed*], in *O.E.*, crushed; dejected; cowed; depressed.

quail, *n.* *quod* [*O.F. quaille*; *mid. L. quagula*; *O.Dut. quackel*, a quail], a bird closely allied to the partridge, and esteemed for its flesh: *quail-pipe*, a pipe or call for alluring quails into a net.

quail, *v.* *quod* [*in the sense of causing the blood to curdle from bodily fear*: *It. quagliare*, to curdle as milk; *cagliare*, to curdle, to quail in one's courage: *Dut. quaghen*; *L. coagulum*, the infusion used to curdle milk—from *con*, together; *agere*, to drive: *AS. cwealan*, to die; cf. *Dut. quelen*, to pine away; *OH. Ger. quelen*, to suffer torment], to quail; to tremble under bodily fear or horror; to faint; to languish; to give way: *quailed*, *imp.* *quailed*, *pp.* *quod*: *quail*, *ad.* languishing; losing courage: *a.* a falling in resolution.

quaint, *a.* *quod* [*O.F. coim*, neat, dainty; *L. comptus*, trim—from *com*, I adorn], characterized by excess and whimsicality; not expressed or shown in the ordinary way; odd; fanciful; singular; affected; in *O.E.*, neat; pretty; fine-spun; affected: *quaintly*, *ad. -it*: *quaintness*, *n.* *-nes*, oddness; peculiarity.—*SYN.* of *quaint*: odd; whimsical; strange; queer; wonderful; singular; unusual; ingenious; artful; far-fetched; affected; antique; nice; dainty; curious.

quake, *n.* *quod* [*AS. cwealan*, to quake or tremble], in *O.E.*, a shudder; a tremulous agitation: *v.* to tremble with cold or fear; to be agitated, as the earth by internal movements; to shudder; in *O.E.*, to throw into trepidation; to frighten: *quaking*, *imp.* *quaking*, *pp.* *quod*: *quakingly*, *ad. -it*, tremblingly; in a quaking manner: *Quaker*, *n.* *-ér*, a term applied to the religious sect the Society of Friends, first given in reproach: *quakerly*, *ad. -it*, after the manner of a Quaker: *Quakerism*, *n.* *-ism*, manners or tenets of the Quakers: *quaking-grass*, *n.* *Brica media*, *Ord. Gramineæ*.—*SYN.* of *quake* *v.*: to quiver; shake; shudder; vibrate; tremble; agitate.

qualify, *v.* *quod-tí-fí* [*F. qualifier*—from *mid. L. qualificare*, to qualify—from *L. qualis*, of what sort or kind; *facio*, I make], to fit or prepare for anything, as an office; to render capable or competent; to soften; to diminish; to ease; to modify or limit, as a statement; to dilute; to take the necessary steps for holding an office or exercising a privilege: *qualifying*, *imp.* *qualifying*; *qualifying*, *pp.* *quod*: *qualified*, *ad. -it*: *qualifiedly*, *ad. -it*: *qualifiedness*, *n.* *-nes*, the state of being qualified or fitted: *qualifier*, *n.* *-fí-ér*, one who or that which qualifies: *qualifiable*, *a.* *-fí-á-bí*, that may be qualified: *qualification*, *n.* *-fí-á-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], any natural endowment, or any acquirement, enabling a person to fill a particular office or position; legal power or ability; abatement; modification: *qualitative*, *a.* *-fí-ér*, having the power to qualify or modify: *a.* that which serves to qualify: *qualificator*, *n.* *-fí-ér*, in *Rome*, an officer who prepares cases for trial in the ecclesiastical court.—*SYN.* of *qualify*: to fit; capacitate; adapt; equip; prepare; enable; dilute; ease; abate; assuage; restrict; restrain; modify; soften; regulate—of *qualified*: competent; entitled; fit; adapted; limited; modified.

quality, *n.* *quod-tí-fí* [*F. qualité*—from *L. qualitas*

cóir, boy, foot; *páir*, bird; *cháir*, game, fog, shun, thing, there, soul.

Q

q, **Q**, the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, and a consonant; it sounds as *k*, and is always followed by *u*.

quā, conj. *kwod* [*l.*] as: in the character of; in that; because, as 'he did so not *quā* he was a priest, but *quā* he was a nominee of the state.'

quāb, *n. kwōb* [Dut. *quabe*, an eel-pout] in *O.E.*, an unfledged bird; anything in an imperfect or unfinished state; a flatfish or softish fish, or fish-like creature.

quack, *n. kwōk* [an imitative word: Dut. *kwacken*; *L. coasdre*, to croak—see also *quack* 2], the cry of a duck: *v.* to cry like a duck: *quack'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of uttering sounds as a duck: *quacked*, *pp.* *kwōkt*.

quack, *n. kwōk* [Gr. *koax*, a croaking: a particular use of *quack* 1], an ignorant pretender to medicine; a boastful pretender to skill or knowledge not possessed; a vendor of nostrums; an empiric: *adj.* falsely pretending or declared to cure diseases; pert. to be tainted with quackery: *v.* to act or practise as a quack: *quack'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* uttering sounds as a duck: *n.* loud, senseless talk: *quacked*, *pp.* *kwōkt*: *quackery*, *n. kwōk'ri*, also *quack'ism*, *n.* *kwōk'izem*, ignorant pretensions to skill in medicine; false pretensions to any art: *quack'ish*, *a. kwōk'ish*, boasting of skill not possessed: *quack'salver*, *n. kwōk'sal-vēr* [Ger. *quacksalber*—from *quack*, and *salber*, one who deals in salves: Dut. *kwacksalver*], one who boasts of skill in medicines and salves; an ignorant pretender.—*SYN.* of 'quack *n.*': empiric; mountebank; charlatan.

quād, *n. kwōd* [a corrupt of *quadrangle*, which see], in *Oxford*, a court of a college; in *slang*, the court of a prison; hence, a prison.

quadr, *kwōd'r*, also **quadrā**, *kwōd'rā*, **quadrī**, *kwōd'rī*, and **quadrū**, *kwōd'rō* [*L. quattuor*, four], common prefixes in scientific words, signifying 'four'; containing four parts.

quadrā, *n. kwōd'rā* [*L. quadrā*, a square], in *arch.*, a square frame or border round a bas-relief, panel, &c.; the square piece used to support the pedestal of statues, vases, &c.: *quadrā*, *n. plu. kwōd'rā*, the bands or fillets of the Ionic base between which the hollow occurs.

quadrages, *n. kwōd'rā-jēn* [*L. quadragesim*, forty each], in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, an indulgence of forty days.

quadragesima, *n. kwōd'rā-jēs't-mā* [*L. quadragesim*, fortieth—from *quattuor*, four], Lent, because it consists of forty days: *quadragesimāl*, *a. kwōd'rā-jēs't-māl*, pert. to Lent; Lenten; used in Lent: *Quadragesima Sunday*, the first Sunday in Lent, being forty, or about forty, days before Easter.

quadrangle, *n. kwōd'rāng'gl* [*F. quadrangle*, a quadrangle—from *L. quadrangulus*, four-cornered—from *quattuor*, four, and *angulus*, a corner or angle], in *geom.*, a plane figure having four angles and sides; in *arch.*, a four-cornered space enclosed by buildings; the rectangular court of a building, as of a college: *quadrāngulār*, *a. kwōd'rāng'glār*, having the form of a quadrangle: *quadrāngulārly*, *adv. kwōd'rāng'glārly*.

quadrant, *n. kwōd'rānt* [*L. quadrans* or *quadrantem*, a fourth, a quarter], in *geom.*, the quarter of a circle; an arc of 90°: in *nav.* and *astron.*, an instr. for taking elevations, adapted for measuring an arc of not more than 90°—now superseded by the sextant: *quadrānt'al*, *a. kwōd'rānt'al*, pert. to a quadrant or included in it: *quadrāns*, *n. kwōd'rāns*, the fourth part of the Roman coin called an *as*.

quadrāt, *n. kwōd'rāt* [*F. quadrat* or *cadrat*, a square—from *L. quadrātus*, squared], in *printing*, a piece of type-metal cast less in depth than the type, used to fill void spaces in a line or page, so as to leave a blank space on the paper when printed from.

quadrātē, *a. kwōd'rātē* [*L. quadrātus*, squared—from *quadrā*, a square—from *quattuor*, four], squared; having four equal sides and four right angles; divisible into four equal parts; equal; exact; correspondent: *n.* a square: *v.* to reduce to a square; to suit; to correspond: *quadrāt'ing*, *imp.*: *quadrāt'ed*, *pp.*: *quadrāt'ic*, *a. kwōd'rāt'ic*, pert. to or containing a square: *quadrāt'ic equation*, in *alg.*, an equation involving the second power of the unknown quantity;

quadratrix, *n. kwōd'rā-trīx*, in *geom.*, a curve by means of which straight lines equal to the circumferences of circles or other curves, and their various parts, may be found mechanically: *quadratrare*, *a. kwōd'rā-trār*, the act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square; in *astron.*, the position of a heavenly body, when the lines from the earth to the sun and it form an angle of 90°—applied particularly to the moon in its first and last quarters: *quadrātus*, *a. kwōd'rā-tis*, in *anat.*, applied to certain muscles from their shape, as *quadratus femoris*, *fem'ōr-is* [*L. femur*, thigh, *fem'ōris*, of the thigh].

quadrāl, *n. kwōd'rāl* [mid. *L. quadrālis*, a square brick—from *L. quadrā*, a square], in *arch.*, a kind of artificial stone or brick made from chalky earth, and moulded into a square form.

quadrēnnial, *a. kwōd'rēn'niāl*, also *quadr'iem'niāl*, *a. kwōd'rēn'niāl* [*L. quadrēnnium*, a period of four years—from *quattuor*, four; *annus*, a year], occurring once in four years; comprising four years: *quadrēnniālly*, *adv. kwōd'rēn'niālly*.

quadrōcapulār, *a. kwōd'rī-kāp'ulār* [*L. quattuor*, four; *capula*, a small box], in *bot.*, having four capsules.

quadrōceph, *n. kwōd'rī-keph* [*L. quattuor*, four; *caput*, head], the great fourth muscle of the thigh: *quadrōcornu*, *a. kwōd'rī-kōr'nū* [*L. quattuor*, four; *cornu*, a horn], in *zool* or *entom.*, having four horns or four antennae.

quadrōcostate, *a. kwōd'rī-kōstāt* [*L. quattuor*, four; *costa*, a rib], having four ribs.

quadrōdentate, *a. kwōd'rī-dēn'tāt* [*L. quattuor*, four; *dens*, toothed—from *dens*, a tooth], having four teeth.

quadrōfariōus, *a. kwōd'rī-fā-rī-ūs* [*L. quadrifarius*, fourfold—from *quattuor*, four], in *bot.*, in four rows; proceeding from all the sides of the branch.

quadrōfid, *a. kwōd'rī-fīd* [*L. quadrifidus*, four-cleft—from *quattuor*, four; *fido*, I cleave], in *bot.*, four-cleft; cut down into four parts to about the middle.

quadrōfoliōlate, *a. kwōd'rī-fōl'īāt* [*L. quattuor*, four; *foliū*, leaved—from *folium*, a leaf], in *bot.*, having four leaflets diverging from the same point.

quadrōfurcate, *a. kwōd'rī-fūr-kāt* [*L. quattuor*, four; *furca*, a two-pronged fork], in *bot.*, doubly forked; divided into two pairs.

quadrīgā, *n. kwōd'rīg'gl* [*L. quadriga*—from *quattuor*, four; *jugum*, a yoke], in *anc. times*, a car drawn by four horses abreast, used chiefly in triumphal processions.

quadrīgeminōus, *a. kwōd'rī-jēm'ni-ūs*, also *quadrīgēm'niāl*, *a. kwōd'rī-jēm'niāl* [*L. quattuor*, four; *gemini*, twins], in *bot.*, fourfold; having four similar parts.

quadrīgēnariōus, *a. kwōd'rī-jēm'ni-ūs* [*L. quadrīgēnarius*, of four hundred each; *quattuor*, four; *centum*, a hundred], consisting of four hundred.

quadrījūgus, *a. kwōd'rī-jū-gūs* [*L. quadrījūgus*, belonging to a team of four—from *quattuor*, four; *jugum*, a yoke, a pair], in *bot.*, having four pairs of leaflets.

quadrīlatērāl, *a. kwōd'rī-lāt'rāl* [*L. quadrilāterus*, four-sided—from *quattuor*, four; *latus*, a side], having four sides and four angles: *n.* in *geom.*, a plane figure having four sides; in *milit.*, the area encompassed and defended by four fortresses: *quadrīlatērālness*, *n. kwōd'rī-lāt'rālness*, the property of being quadrilateral.

quadrīlittērāl, *a. kwōd'rī-līt'rāl* [*L. quattuor*, four; *littera*, a letter], in *gram.*, consisting of four letters.

quadrīlittērāl, *n. kwōd'rī-līt'rāl* [*F. quadrille*, a dance—formed into a square—from *L. quadrāre*, to make square—from *quattuor*, four], a game at cards played by four persons; something consisting of fours; a dance consisting of consecutive dance movements, usually five in number, danced by four sets of couples, opposite to, and at right angles to, each other.

quadrīllion, *n. kwōd'rī-lī'ōn* [*L. quadrā*, a square, and *Eng. million*], the fourth power of a million, or a unit with 24 ciphers, according to the *Eng.* system; a unit with 15 ciphers, in the French or Italian system.

māle, mā, fūr, kōb; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

pyre-acids, *n. pīr'ō-ds'īds* [pyro, and acid], products obtained by subjecting certain organic acids to heat, as *pyr'cētr'ic*, *pyr'olig'neous*, *pyr'omal'ic*, *pyr'egal'ic*, &c.

pyrogallate, *n. pīr'ō-gāl'it* [pyro, and gallic], a salt of *pyrogallic acid*: *pyrogallic acid*, an acid obtained by the action of heat on *gallie acid*.

pyrognomon, *a. pīr'ō-gnōm* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *gnomā*, I produce], produced by the agency of fire; igneous. **pyrography**, *n. pīr'ō-grā'f* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *graphō*, I write], a method of producing ornaments or pictorial effects, by scorching wood in different degrees—called also 'poker drawings'.

pyrolatry, *n. pīr'ō-lā'trī* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *latreia*, worship], fire-worship.

pyroliaster, *n. pīr'ō-lī'āstēr* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *oleōlēr*, destroyer], a hand-pump on board ships for the extinction of fire, by means of which carbonic acid gas is admitted to the burning materials.

pyroligneous, *a. pīr'ō-lī-gnō'ūs*, also *pyr'olig'neous*, *a. nūs* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *purōs*, of fire; *L. lignum*, wood], obtained from the distillation of wood, usually beech, birch, or boxwood; applied to wood-vinegar, also to crude acetic acid: **pyroligneous spirit**, another name for *pyroxylic spirit*: *pyr'olig'nite*, *n. nū*, a salt of pyroligneous acid.

pyrology, *n. pīr'ō-lō-gī* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *logos*, discourse], a treatise on heat; the science of heat: **pyrologist**, *a. fīst*, one versed in the doctrines of heat.

pyroloxite, *n. pīr'ō-lōx'it* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *loxō*, I wash, in allusion to its extensive use in glass manufactories to remove colour from common glass], in min., a term for the black oxide of manganese—a substance very rich in oxygen, and much employed in chem. and the arts, of an iron-black or steel-grey colour.

pyromancy, *n. pīr'ō-mān'cī* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *manlein*, divination], divination by fire: *pyr'oman'tic*, *a. tīk*, pert. to pyromancy: *a. nū*, one who pretends to skill in divination by fire.

pyromania, *n. pīr'ō-mān'ī* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *mania*, madness], an insane desire to burn everything: *pyr'oman'iac*, *a. mād'nī-kd*, one possessed of this desire.

pyrometer, *n. pīr'ō-mē'tēr* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *metron*, a measure], in chem., an instr. for measuring very high degrees of temperature; a contrivance for ascertaining the temperature of the flues of boilers: **pyrometry**, *n. tēr*, the art of measuring degrees of heat, or the expansion of bodies by heat: **pyrometric**, *a. pīr'ō-mē'trīk*, also *pyrometrical*, *a. tīk*, pert. to the pyrometer or its use: *pyr'omet'rīcally*, *ad. tī*.

pyromorphite, *n. pīr'ō-mōr'fīt* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *mōrphē*, shape], a native phosphate of lead; a mineral of a green, yellow, or grey colour: **pyromorphous**, *a. fīs*, that assumes a crystalline form by means of fire.

pyromonies, *n. pīr'ō-nōm'īks* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *nomos*, a law], the science of heat.

pyropo, *a. pīr'ōp* [L. *pyrōpus*, gold bronze: Gr. *purōpos*, fiery—from *pur*, fire; *ōpos* or *ōpa*, the face], a dark-red variety of iron garnet or precious garnet, the carbuncle of the lapidaries, having the appearance of burning coal when held between the eye and the sun.

pyrophane, *n. pīr'ō-fān* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *phānos*, clear], a mineral becoming transparent by heat: **pyrophaneous**, *a. pīr'ō-fā-nūs*, rendered transparent by heat.

pyropherous, *a. pīr'ō-fēr'ūs* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *phoros*, bearing], any substance inflaming spontaneously on exposure to the air: **pyrophorous**, *a. fēr'ūs*, pert. to or resembling pyrophorous.

pyrophysalis, *n. pīr'ō-fīs'īlī* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *phūsallis*, a bubble—from *phūsō*, I blow—in allusion to the manner in which it swells up when heated], a coarse and nearly opaque variety of topaz.

pyropnepe, *n. pīr'ō-āp* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *akopō*, I view], an instr. for measuring the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of radiating heat.

pyrosis, *n. pīr'ō-sīs* [Gr. *purōis*, a burning—from *pur*, fire], in med., a disease of the stomach, characterised by pain, with a copious eructation of a watery fluid, often acrid, commonly termed 'black-water' and 'water-brash'.

pyromastite, *n. pīr'ō-māst'itū* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *amēl*, odour; *lithos*, a stone—in allusion to the smell of

chlorine given off when heated], a mineral of a liver-brown colour, a Swedish ore of iron.

pyrotechnic, *a. pīr'ō-tēk'nīk*, also *pyr'otēch'nīcal*, *a. nī-kd* [Fr. *pyrotechnique*, pyrotechnic—from Gr. *pur*, fire; *technē*, art], pert. to fireworks, or the art of making them: **pyrotechnics**, *n. plūs nīks*, also *pyr'otēch'ny*, *n. tēk'nī*, the art of making fireworks; the science which relates to the management and application of fire in its various operations: **pyrotechnist**, *n. nīst*, one skilled in the application and management of fire, or in the manufacture of fireworks.

pyroxene, *n. pīr'ōks'ēn* [Gr. *pur*, fire, *purōs*, of fire; *zenos*, a guest], a mineral of various shades of green, grey, and black, sometimes colourless; another name for *augite*, in allusion to its usual mode of occurrence in the igneous rocks: **pyroxenic**, *a. ēnīk*, composed of or containing pyroxene.

pyroxylis spirit, *n. pīr'ōks'īlīk* [Gr. *pur*, fire, *purōs*, of fire; *xylon*, wood], one of the products of the destructive distillation of wood; wood-naphtha: **pyroxylis**, *n. pīr'ōks'īlīn*, also **pyroxyle**, *n. tī*, in chem., gun-cotton; any explosive substance obtained by steeping a vegetable fibre in nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid, and afterwards carefully washing it among pure water and drying it.

Pyrrhic dance, *n. pīr'īk'āns*, a military waltz danced in great favour with the early Greeks, invented by *Pyrrhicus*, *ad.* pert. to the dance; applied to a poetic foot containing two short syllables.

Pyrrhonism, *n. pīr'ō-nīzm*, the tenets of the Greek philosopher *Pyrrho* (360-270 B.C.), who taught universal scepticism; scepticism; universal doubt: **pyrrhonic**, *a. pīr'ōnīk*, pert. to the tenets of *Pyrrho*: **Pyrrhonist**, *n. pīr'ō-nīst*, a follower of *Pyrrho*; a sceptic.

pyrrhotine, *n. pīr'ō-tīn* [Gr. *pyrrhōis*, redness—from *pur*, fire], a sulphide of iron of a reddish or light bronze-yellow colour, inferior in hardness to common iron pyrites: magnetic iron pyrites.

pyrratic, *a. pīr'ō-tīk* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *L. āra*, a grape], in chem., applied to an acid obtained from the wine-grape; also from the destructive distillation of the rosmic and tartaric acids.

Pythagorean, *a. pī-thā-gōr'ēān*, also **pythagoric**, *a. pī-thā-gōr'īk*, or **pythagoral**, *a. tī-kd*, pert. to *Pythagoras*, or to his philosophy: **Pythag'orēan**, *a. nū*, a follower of *Pythagoras* in doctrines or practice: **Pythagorism**, *n. tīzm*, the doctrines or teachings of *Pythagoras*, a Greek philosopher (6th century B.C.) who taught that the solution of the principal philosophical problems is to be sought for in the study of mathematical relations, and that the sun is a movable sphere in the centre of the universe; *Pythagoras* is also popularly esteemed the author of the doctrine of the transmigration of souls through different orders of animal existence.

pythogenic, *a. pī-thō-jēn'īk* [Gr. *pythēis*, to rot; *genos*, origin], caused by filth or putrid matter, used especially with reference to typhoid and other diseases generated in an impure atmosphere.

Pythones, *n. pī-thōn'ēs* [Gr. *pythōn*, the serpent or dragon which Apollo slew, whence he received the name of *Pythios*; *Pūthō*, anc. name of Delphi], the priests of Apollo at his temple at Delphi, in anc. Greece, who gave oracular answers; any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination: **pythian**, *a. dās*, pert. to the Pythones: **Pythian games**, one of the four great national festivals of anc. Greece, celebrated in honour of Apollo: **pythion**, *n. pīthōn*, in anc. Gr. *mythōn*, the serpent or dragon slain by Apollo; a genus of large serpents nearly allied to the boa, chiefly found in the E. Indies and S. Africa: **pythionis**, *a. pī-thōn'īk*, pretending to prophecy; prophetic: **pythionist**, *n. pī-thōn'īst*, a conjurer; a soothsayer: **pythionism**, *n. nīzm*, the art of foretelling future events, after the manner of the ancient Delphic oracle.

pyx—see **pix**.

pyxidiculum, *n. pīks'tīk'īlūm* [L. *pyxidula*, a small box—from *pyxis*, a box], a genus of diatoms whose minute silicious shields present the appearance of a saucer-shaped box, found abounding in existing waters.

pyxidum, *n. pīks'tīl'īm*, also **pyxis**, *n. pīks'īs* [L. *pyxis*; Gr. *pyxis*, a box], in bot., a fruit dividing into an upper and lower half, the former acting as a kind of lid.

cōlo, *boŷ*, *fōb*; *pāre*, *bād*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *real*.

putty, *n.* *putt* [OF. *putte*, a glazier's putty—from *F. pot*, a pot—see *pot*], a pasty mass or thick cement formed of whitening and linseed-oil, with or without white-lead, chiefly used by glaziers for fastening glass in window-frames; the mixture of dust and oil arising from the grinding of precious stones; in *chem.*, oxide of tin, or calcined tin in powder; in *pottery*, the mixture of ground materials in which earthenware is dipped for glazing; in *foundries*, the mixture of clay and horse-dung used in making moulds: *v.* to fix or fill up with putty; *puttying*, *imp.*: *puttyed*, *pp.* -*ied*.

puv, *n.* *puv* [F.], a provincial term for the conical hill-tops of Auvergne, in France, being for the most part the craters of extinct volcanoes.

puzzle, *n.* *páz-sel* [a probable corrupt. of *F. pucelle*, a virgin], in *O.E.*, a disreputable or low woman; a drab.

puzzle, *n.* *páz-sel* (from *pose*), bewildering; perplexity; something to try ingenuity; a riddle: *v.* to confuse; to bewilder; to be perplexed: *puzzling*, *imp.* -*ling*; *adj.* bewildering; causing perplexity: *puzzled*, *pp.* -*led*: *puzzler*, *n.* -*zier*, one who or that which puzzles: *puzzle-headed*, *a.* easily puzzled or confused; having confused opinions.—*SYN.* of 'puzzle *v.*': to embarrass; bewilder; confound; confuse; perplex; entangle; nonplus.

puzzolano, *n.* *páz-sel-lá-nó*, also *puzzolan*, *páz-sel-lán* or *páz-sel-lán*—see *puzzolana*.

pyemia, *n.* *pi-ém-i-dá* [Gr. *puon*, pus; *haima*, blood], in *med.*, a dangerous disease apt to occur after injuries and wounds, produced by the mingling of the poisonous matter of pus with the blood; blood-poisoning.

pyramide, *n.* *pit-nt-dé* [Gr. *pyknon*, dense], a wart-like, minute, cellular, reproductive body in the thallus of lichens: *pyramidal*, *n.* *pi-nt-i-d*, *eyes*-containing stylopores, found in lichens and fungi.

pyrite, *n.* *pit-nt* [Gr. *pyknon*, dense], a massive variety of topaz, of a dull-yellowish or reddish-white colour.

pycnodonta, *n.* *pi-nt-dónts* [Gr. *pyknon*, dense; *odous* or *odonta*, a tooth], in *geol.*, an extensive family of fossil fishes, having the mouth provided with a dense pavement of thick, round, and flat teeth.

pycnostyle, *n.* *pit-nt-stil* [Gr. *pyknon*, dense or thick; *stilos*, a column], in *anc. arch.*, a colonnade in which the columns stand very close to each other.

pye—see *pie* 2.

pyelitis, *n.* *pi-é-lit-ís* [Gr. *pyelos*, a basin, a trough, and *itis*, a Greek terminal denoting inflammation], inflammation of the pelvis or expanded open space of the kidney in which pus is formed, or in the ureter.

pygarg, *n.* *pi-gárg* [Gr. *pygargos*—*lit.*, white-rump, a species of antelope—from *pygá*, the rump; *argos*, white], the female of the hen-harrier; in *Scip.*, a species of antelope.

pygmy, *n.* *pi-gm* [F. *pygmée*, a pygmy—from *L. pygmaei*; Gr. *pygmaioi*, a mythic dwarfish race of antiquity—from *pygme*, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles], one of a fabulous nation of dwarfs a cubit in height; a dwarfish person; in *zool.*, the chimpanzee: *adj.* very small in size: *pygmean*, *a.* *pi-gm-é-an*, very small; dwarfish: also spelt *pygmy*.

pyjamas or **pajamas**, *n.* *pi-já-máz*, *pá-já-máz* [Hind. *pa-jáma*, drawers—from *Pers. pād*, the leg; *jama*, garment], in *India*, loose drawers of silk or of silk and cotton; a sleeping-costume.

pylorideans, *n.* *pi-ló-rí-dé-anz* [Gr. *pylóros*, a gate-keeper; *eidós*, likeness], certain bivalves, including those having the shell nearly always equivalent and gaping at the two extremities.

pylorus, *n.* *pi-ló-rús* [Gr. *pylóros*, a gate-keeper—from *pul*, a gate], the lower and right-hand orifice of the stomach leading to the intestines: *pyloric*, *a.* *pi-ló-rík*, pert. to the pylorus.

pyr, *pir*, or **pyro**, *pir-ó* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *pyros*, of fire], a prefix signifying, literally or figuratively, 'fire'; in *chem.*, altered by heat, or obtained by the action of heat; in *geol.*, igneous.

pyracanth, *n.* *pi-rá-kánth* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *akantha*, a spine], an evergreen thorn producing flame-coloured berries: *pyracanthous*, *a.* -*kán-thús*, having yellow spines.

pyralloite, *n.* *pi-rá-ló-lit* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *allos*, another; *lithos*, a stone; so called from the changes of colour it undergoes before the blow-pipe], a mineral

found in Finland, of a greenish-white colour, consisting principally of silicate of magnesium.

pyramid, *n.* *pi-rá-míd* [F. *pyramide*, a pyramid—from *L. pyramis* or *pyramiden*; Gr. *peramos* or *peramida*, a pyramid—a word of Egyptian origin], one of the great anc. structures of Egypt, supposed to be set apart for some sacred or religious use, perhaps as tombs, the base forming a square and facing the four cardinal points, the sides bounded by plane triangles ending at a common point at the vertex; in *geom.*, a solid figure whose sides are plane triangles ending in a common point at the vertex, and whose base may be a triangle, square, &c.: *pyramidal*, *a.* *pi-rá-míd-ál*, also *pyramideal*, *a.* *pi-rá-míd-ál*, having the form of a pyramid: *pyramidally*, *ad.* -*ál-ly*, or *pyramideally*, *ad.* *pi-rá-míd-ál-ly*: *pyramidal numbers*, numbers resulting from the successive sums of polygonal numbers: *pyramidaloid*, *n.* *pi-rá-míd-á-lóid* [Gr. *eidós*, resemblance], a figure resembling a pyramid; a solid formed by the rotation of a semicircle about its base or greatest ordinate: *pyramidal*, *n.* *pi-rá-míd-ál*, in *arch.*, the small flat pyramid formed on the top of an obelisk: *pyramidas*, *n.* *pi-rá-míd-íz*, in *O.E.*, pyramids: *pyramidas*, *n.* *pi-rá-míd-íz*, a game played on an ordinary billiard-table, with fifteen red balls and one white ball: *anterior pyramids*, *posterior pyramids*, fibrous structures in the brain.

pyrargyrite, *n.* *pi-rá-rjí-rít* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *arguros*, silver], a rich ore of silver of a dark red colour, consisting of a sulphide of that metal and antimony, widely diffused both in the Old and New Worlds.

pyre, *n.* *pir* [L. *pyra*, a funeral pile—from *Gr. pur*, fire], a heap of combustible materials on which a dead body was laid to be burned to ashes.

pyrena, *n.* *pi-ré-ná*, *plu.* *pyre-ná*, -*né* [Gr. *pyren*, the stone of fruit], in *bot.*, stony coverings of the seeds in the medlar; the putamen: *pyrenous*, *a.* *pi-ré-nús*, full of fruit-stones.

pyrene, *n.* *pi-ré-né*, same as *pyrena*.

pyresite, *n.* *pi-ré-nít* (from the *Pyrenes*), a black or greyish-black variety of iron-line garnet.

pyrenodonta, *n.* *pi-ré-nó-dónts*, and **pyrenodina**, *n.* *pi-ré-nó-dín* [Gr. *pyren*, the stone of fruit; *eidós*, resemblance], resembling stone of fruit; globular; wart-like.

pyrethrum, *n.* *pi-ré-th-rúm* [L. *pyrethrum*, Spanish chamomile; Gr. *pur*, fire], a plant, *Ord. Compositae*, sub-*Ord. Corymbifera*—in cultivation as an ornamental greenhouse or hardy plant; a powder made from it, used as an insecticide; feverfew.

pyretics, *n.* *pi-ré-tíkz* [Gr. *pyretos*, a fever—from *pur*, fire], medicines for the cure of fever.

pyretology, *n.* *pi-ré-tó-ló-jí* [Gr. *pyretos*, a fever; *logos*, discourse], a treatise or discourse on fevers; the doctrine of fevers.

pyrexia, *n.* *pi-ré-kí-d*, **pyrexim**, *n.* *pi-ré-kím* [Gr. *pyrescin*, to be in a fever—from *pur*, fire], fever; the febrile condition; febrile diseases: **pyrexial**, *a.* -*ál*, also **pyrexical**, *a.* -*ál*, of or pert. to fever; febrile.

pyrheliometer or **pyrheliometer**, *n.* *pi-ré-lí-mé-tér* [Gr. *pur*, fire; *hélios*, the sun; *metron*, an instr. for measuring the intensity of the sun's heat].

pyridine, *n.* *pi-rí-dín* [Gr. *pur*, fire], a colourless pungent oil; an alkali produced in smoking tobacco.

pyridium, *n.* *pi-rí-dím* [L. *pyrum*, a pear], in *bot.*, the same as *pome*.

pyriform, *a.* *pi-rí-fór-m* [L. *pyrum*, a pear; *forma*, shape], pear-shaped.

pyrites, *n.* *pi-rít-és* [L. *pyrites*, flint; Gr. *pyritis*, a stone from which fire may be struck—from *pur*, fire], a mineral of a peculiar brass-yellow colour, striking fire with steel, called also sulphure of iron; also applied to other metallic ores containing a large portion of sulphur: **copper pyrites**, a sulphide of copper and iron, being the most common ore of copper: **iron pyrites**, a combination of iron and sulphur, one of the most abundant minerals in nature: **pyritic**, *a.* *pi-rít-ík*, also **pyritic**, *a.* -*ál*, pert. to or resembling pyrites: **pyritiferous**, *a.* *pi-rít-í-fér-ús* [L. *fero*, I produce], containing or producing pyrites.

pyro-acetic or **pyro**.

Pyro-acetic spirit, *n.* *pi-ró-á-ké-tík* [pyro, and *acetic spirit*], a limpid ethereal liquid obtained by the dry distillation of the acetates.

máte, mál, fár, láte; méte, méi, hér; píne, pín; nóte, nói, móve;

one who provides victuals; an officer who formerly provided provisions for the royal household; *purveyor*, *ancs*, *n. -dus*, procurement of provisions; victuals provided.

purview, *n. pèr-vî* [F. *pouvoir*, provided—from *pouvoir*, to provide], the provisions or body of an Act of Parliament, beginning with 'Be it enacted,' as distinguished from the *preamble*; the limit or scope of a statute.

pus, *n. pûs* [L. *pus*, the viscous matter of a sore], the white or yellowish matter formed in wounds or on sores; suppuration.

Puseyism, *n. pûs-î-tîz*, the principles of Dr Pusey (1800-1882) and his followers, whose object is to bring the Church of England in discipline and doctrines to the state in which it was on its first separation from the Church of Rome: *Puseyite*, *n. pûs-î-tî-t*, one who holds the principles of Dr Pusey, and endeavours to introduce them into the service of the Church of England.

push, *n. pûsh* [OF. *pousser*, to push—from L. *pushare*, to push, to beat], a thrust; a shove; any pressure, impulse, or force employed; a vigorous effort; a sudden emergency; in O.E., an assault; a forcible onset; a trial; an extremity: *v. to push* against with force; to urge or drive; to make a thrust; to enforce; to press forward; to make an attack; to importune: *pushing*, *imp. adj.* pressing forward in business; enterprising; forcing one's way: *n.* the act of forcing one's way in business, or into a position in society: *pushed*, *pp. pûsh-t*: *push'er*, *n. -t*, one who pushes: *push'ingly*, *ad. -ly*: *to push down*, to overthrow by pushing; *to push on*, to drive or urge forward; to hasten.—*SYN.* of 'push *v.*': to shove; propel; drive; urge; press; impel; butt; importune.

pus, *n. pûsh* [prob. from F. *poche*, a pustule], in Eng. dial., a little swelling, pustule, or pimple.

Pushtû, *n. pûsh-tû* [Afghan], the Afghan group of languages.

pusillanimous, *a. pû-sî-lân-î-tî-mûs* [L. *pusillus*, very little, petty; *animus*, courage, spirit], mean-spirited; without firmness or courage; cowardly: *pusillanimously*, *ad. -ly*: *pusillanimousness*, *n. -nês*, also *pusillanimity*, *n. -tî*: *pusillanimity* [F. *pusillanimité*], cowardice from L.; want of firmness and strength of mind; weakness of mind; want of courage.—*SYN.* of 'pusillanimity': cowardice; timidity; fear; weakness; mean-spiritedness—of 'pusillanimous': cowardly; timid; weak; feeble; mean-spirited; dastardly; faint-hearted.

pus, *n. pûs* [an imitative word, from the noise of the cat spitting; Dut. *poes*; L. Ger. *pus*, a familiar name for a cat; It. and Gael. *pus*, a cat], the familiar name for a cat; a hare: *pus'y*, *n. -s*, a diminutive of *pus*.

pustule, *n. pûs-tûl* [F. *pustule*, a pustule—from L. *pustula*, a blister, a pimple—from *pus*, the matter of a sore], a small elevation of the skin or cuticle containing *pus*; a small blister: *pus'tular*, *a. -tû-lâr*, also *pus'tulous*, *a. -tûs*, covered with pustules: *pus'tulate*, *v. -tû-t*, to form into pustules or blisters; *to cover with blisters*: *ad. in bot.*, covered with glandular excrescences: *pus'tulating*, *imp. v.* *pus'tulated*, *pp.*

put, *v. pû-t* [AS. *puttan*; Gael. *put*, to throw, to push], to lay; to place; to set; to propose, as a question; to offer; to reduce to any state; to bring to any state of mind; to shoot or germinate; in O.E., to put into action; oblige; urge; put'ing, *imp. v.* *put*, *pp. pp.* *to put about*, to turn; to change the course, as a ship; to occasion inconvenience, trouble, or worry; to put away, to discard; to expel; to divorce; to put back; to hinder; to delay; to place in the former position, or in the proper one: *to put by*, to lay aside; *to put down*, to deposit; to repress; to silence; to bring into disuse: *to put forth*, to extend; to shoot out or germinate; to exert; to propose; to publish: *to put forward*, to advance; to promote; to put in, to insert; to interpose; to place in due form before a court; to enter a harbour: *to put in for*, to stand as a candidate; *to put in practice*, to use; to exercise: *to put off*, to delay or postpone; to lay aside; to divert; to discard; to push from land; to leave the shore: *to put on*, to invest; to assume; to impose; to promote; to hasten motion, as, *to put on steam*: *to put out*, to reject; to shoot or sprout; to extinguish; to place at interest, as money; to protrude; to stretch forth; to publish; to disconcert; to expel; to

put over, to refer; to sail over or across; to do with a limited or insufficient supply for the time: *to put the hand to*, to take hold of; to begin; *to put to*, to add; to refer; *to put to death*, to kill; *to put to a stand*, to stop; to arrest by difficulties or obstacles: *to put together*, to unite; to connect; to accumulate into one sum or mass: *to put to it*, to press hard; to distress; to perplex; *to put to rights*, to arrange, as objects in disorder: *to put to sea*, to set sail; to begin a voyage: *to put to the sword*, to kill with the sword; to slay: *to put to trial* or *on trial*, to bring to a test; to try; to place under judicial examination: *to put trust in*, to confide in; to repose confidence in: *to put up*, to offer publicly; to store; to set in order; to hoard; to hide; in *Scot.*, to give lodgings: *to put up at*, to take abode at, as at a hotel; *to put upon*, to impose; to lay upon; to incite: *to put up with*, to receive patiently; to overlook or suffer without resentment; to take without dissatisfaction: a *put off*, an excuse, an evasion for 'put': *put on*, in *Scot.*, clothed; dressed.—*SYN.* of 'put': to lay; place; set; offer; cause; produce; advance; propose; state; impel; thrust; push; give up; surrender; utter; express; incite; entice; urge; oblige; force; constrain; steer; direct; reposit; repose; apply; comprise; consign; add; reduce; form; regulate.

put, *n. pû-t* [Gael. *put*, to throw, to push, to place—see *put*], a certain game at cards; an action of distress: *v. in Scot.*, to throw, with the hand raised to the shoulder, a heavy stone, &c., in playing a certain outdoor game, or in a series of sports: *n.* a throw with a heavy stone or weight; in *golf*, a short stroke on the green: *putting*, *imp. v.* *in Scot.*, an outdoor sport, which consists in tilting a stone to a distance, the stone being held in the hand on a level with the shoulder: *putting-stone*, the stone used in the sport: *put'ter*, *n.* one who; a golf club for playing a short stroke on the green.

putamen, *n. pû-tî-mên* [L. *putamen*, a pot or shell], in bot., the stone of a fruit, also called the endocarp.

putative, *a. pû-tî-tîv* [F. *putatif*], supposed—from mid. L. *putativus*, supposed—from L. *putatus*, supposed; imagined; *putdro*, I reckon, supposed; reputed.

putchuck or *putchack*, *n. pû-tchûk*, in India, a fragrant root, highly esteemed by the Chinese as an incense—called by Europeans *orris-root*.

putéal, *n. pû-tî-ál* [L. *puteal*—from *puteus*, a well], the enclosure surrounding the opening of a well to protect persons from falling into it.

putlog, *n. pû-tî-lôg*, also *put'lock*, *n. -lôk* [Eng. *put*, to insert; *log*, a thick piece of wood], one of the pieces of timber, about 7 feet long, used in building scaffolds, one end of which is inserted into the wall, and the other fastened to one of the upright poles, forming the skeleton of the scaffold.

putrefy, *v. pû-trî-fî* [F. *putrefier*, to putrefy—from mid. L. *putrefacere*—from L. *putrefacere*, to make rotten—from *puter*, rotten; *facio*, I make], to make corrupt or rotten; to rot: *put'refying*, *imp. v.* *put'ed*, *pp. -tîd*: *adj.* rotten; decomposed: *put'ifier*, *n. -tî-er*, one who or that which putrefies: *put'refaction*, *n. -tî-shûn* [F.—L.], rottenness; the spontaneous decomposition of organic bodies, especially below water, in contradistinction to *decay* in the air: *put'refactive*, *a. -tîv*, tending to promote decomposition; making putrid or rotten: *put'refactive*, *n. -nês*, the state or quality of being putrefactive.

putrescent, *a. pû-trî-sên-t* [L. *putrescens* or *putrescens*, growing rotten—from *puter*, rotten], becoming putrid or rotten: pertaining to putrefaction: *putrescence*, *n. -sên-s*, a putrid or rotten state: *put'rescible*, *a. -tî-bl*, liable to grow putrid.

putrid, *a. pû-trîd* [F. *putride*—from L. *putridus*, decayed—from *puter*, rotten], rotten; corrupt; pertaining to rottenness: *put'ridness*, *n. -nês*, also *putridity*, *n. pû-trîd-tî-tî*, corruption; rottenness: *putredinous*, *a. pû-trîd-tî-nûs* [L. *putredo*, rottenness], rotten; stinking.

putting, *putting-stone*—see under *put* 2.

puttock, *n. pû-tî-tôk* [so called from its preying on *poult*, *pullets*, or young birds: Eng. dial. *put*, a chicken: *Scot. put*, a young grouse], in O.E., a doubtful bird, but said to be the long-winged kite: *puttock-shrouds*, among *seamen*, small shrouds which go from one mast to the other—a supposed corrupt. of *puttock-shrouds*.

purist, *n.* *pür'ist* [L. *purus*, clean, unstained—see *pure*], one excessively nice in the choice of words; one who holds that the New Test. was written in pure Greek; one who affects great purity of conduct: *pur'ism*, *n.* *-izm*, the practice or affectation of rigid purity in the use of words; the affectation of great purity of conduct.

Puritan, *n.* *pür'-i-tän* [from Eng. *pure*, which see], one who affects rigid purity in religious matters; a name given in contempt to Dissenters in the reign of Elizabeth and in those of her two successors: *adj.* *pur'tan*, to the Puritans or early Dissenters: *Pur'itanism*, *n.* *-izm*, doctrines and practices of the Puritans: *pur'itan'ly*, *a.* *-lik'ly*, also *pur'itan'cal*, *a.* *-kal*, rigid in religious matters, usually as a term of reproach: *pur'itan'cal'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*.

purity—see under *pure*.

puril, *n.* *pür'i* [corrupt of *purila*, which see] a kind of edging used for lace; lace which has one of its edges purled: *v.* to decorate with fringe or embroidery.

puril, *v.* *pür'i* [a freq. of *purrl*: *Sw.* *porka*, to simmer, to bubble], to flow or run with murmuring broken sounds, as water among small stones; to murmur; to rise or appear in undulations; to curl: *n.* the continued murmuring sound of a shallow stream of water running over small stones; ooze; soft flow; beer or ale warmed and flavoured with an aromatic bitter, so named from its foaming like shallow water running over small stones: *pur'ling*, *imp.*: *adj.* murmuring; curling: *n.* the gentle sound of shallow water running over small stones: *pur'led*, *pp.* *pür'ld*.

puril, *v.* *pür'i* [probably connected with the root of *purvolute*, from the idea of spinning], in *hunting slang*, to upack.

purilane, *n.* *pür'ilä* [a corrupt of the OF. *purallée*, a perambulation: F. *pour*, for; *aller*, a walk—from *aller*, to go], land which, having once been part of a royal forest, was severed from it by a perambulation, and so was made free from forest laws; an enclosure; a certain limited extent of district; the confines or borders of any place.

purilane, *n.* also *purilin*, *n.* *pür'ilin* [F. *pour*, for; *ligne*, a line], in *carpentry*, one of the pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside to keep them from sinking in the middle.

purloin, *v.* *pür'-lün* [OF. *purloigner*, to prolong, to retard—from *pour*, for; *loin*, far—from L. *longus*], to make away with; to appropriate to oneself; to steal: *purloin'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who purloins; theft: *purloined*, *pp.* *lün'd*: *purloin'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who purloins; a thief.

purple, *n.* *pür'-pl* [OF. *porpre*—from L. *purpura*; Gr. *purpura*, the purple-fish, purple], the colour formed by blending red and blue; a purple dress or robe, worn exclusively by the Roman emperors; hence, imperial power; *adj.* red or livid; dyed with blood: *v.* to make or dye purple; to clothe with purple: *pur'pling*, *imp.*: *pp.* *pür'pl'd*, *pp.* *-pl'd*: *adj.* coloured with, or as with purple: *pur'plish*, *a.* *-plish*, somewhat purple: *born in the purple*, an epithet applied to the children of royal personages when born during their father's reign: *purple-black*, a preparation of madder, of a deep purple hue, approaching to black: *purple-lake*, a purple prepared from cochineal: *purple-ochre* or *mineral purple*, a deep ochre from the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire: *purple of cassius*, *käs'-i-us*, a compound of the oxides of tin and gold, used in porcelain-painting or enamelling, and in glass-staining.

purples, *n.* *plu.* *pür'-plz*, also called *ear-cockles* or *pepper-corn*, a disease affecting the grains of wheat, in which the grains become first of a dark-green and ultimately of a black colour, caused by the animal parasite *Vibrio tritici*, or eel of the wheat; petechiae, or spots of a livid red on the body: *long purples*, in OE., perhaps the *Arum maculatum*, Ornl. *Arctea*; called also *lords-and-ladies*, *cuckoo-flower*, *cuckoo-pint*, &c.

purport, *n.* *pür'-pört* [OF. *purport*, purport: F. *pour*, for; *porter*—from L. *portare*, to carry], design; tendency of anything said or written; import; meaning: *v.* to mean; to import; to signify: *pur'porting*, *imp.*: *pur'ported*, *pp.*

purpose, *n.* *pür'-püs* [OF. *purposus*, a design: F. *proposer*, to purpose or design: L. *propositum*, a purpose, a design—from *pro*, before; *positus*, laid or placed; *pömo*, I place], design; intention; end or aim desired; effect; in OE., instance; conversation;

discourse; enigma: *v.* to determine on some end or object to be accomplished; to resolve; to intend: *pur'posing*, *imp.*: *purposed*, *pp.* *pür'-päst*: *adj.* intended: *pur'poseless*, *a.* *-less*, without any end or object in view: *pur'posely*, *ad.* *-ly*, by design: *on purpose*, *ad.* designedly: *cross-purposes*, contrary objects in conversation or action.—*SYN.* of 'purpose': *n.*: design; end; intention; aim; motive; plan; measure.

purpresture, *n.* *pür'-prës-tär*, also *pourpresture*, *a.* *pür'-prës-tär* [F. *pour*, for; *prendre*, to take], in *law*, an encroachment; the taking part of the common property into one's own possession.

purpura, *n.* *pür'-pü-rä* [L. *purpura*; Gr. *porpura*, the shell-fish that yields purple] in *med.*, a disease having several varieties, in which small distinct purple specks and patches appear on the skin: *purpuric*, *a.* *pür'-pür'ik*, of or pert. to *purpura*; applied to an acid of a purple colour obtained from the excrement of the boa-constrictor, and from urinary calculi: *purpurate*, *n.* *pür'-pür'-rd*, a salt of purple acid: *pur'purine*, *n.* *-in*, pure madder-red.

purrl—see *pur*.

purse, *n.* *pür's* [OF. *bourse*, a purse—from Gr. and L. *bursa*, a hide, a skin], a small money bag or case; a sum of money given as a prize or present; in Turkey, the sum of 500 piastres: *v.* to put into a purse; to contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse: *pur'sing*, *imp.*: *pur'sed*, *pp.* *pür's*: *purser*, *n.* *pür's-er*, the officer who keeps the accounts of the ship to which he belongs, and who acts as general purveyor—now called a *paymaster*: *pur'sal*, *n.* *-säl*, as much as can be contained in a purse; enough to fill a purse: *pur'se-kind*, *a.* suited up by wealth: *pur'se-meat*, a net that can be closed like a purse; *long or heavy purse*, wealth; riches: *light purse*, poverty; want of resources.

purshness—see under *purry*.

purslane, *n.* also *purslin*, *n.* *pür's-län* [OF. *porcelaine*; L. *portulaca*, *purslane*], garden annual with fleshy succulent leaves, growing wild in the S. of Europe and America, but native in Africa: the common species is *Portulaca oleracea*, (Orl. *Portulacacée*).

pursume, *v.* *pür'-sä'* [OF. *pourssir*, to pursue—from *mid.* L. *prosequere*—from L. *persequi*, to follow up—from *per*, through; *sequor*, I follow], to go or proceed after; to follow with a view to overtake; to chase; to prosecute; to follow as an example; to strive to reach or gain; to go on; to proceed: *pur'suing*, *imp.*: *pur'sued*, *pp.* *-süd'*: *pur'suer*, *n.* *-sür-er*, one who follows or pursues; in *Scotch law*, a plaintiff: *pur'suable*, *a.* *-ä-bl*, that can be followed or prosecuted: *pur'suant*, *a.* *-sät-dät*, agreeable; conformable; done in consequence of anything: *pur'suance*, *n.* *-äns*, process or continued exertion to reach or accomplish a thing: *pur'suit*, *n.* *-süt* [F. *poursuite*], the act of following in battle either in sport or in hostility; endeavour to attain or gain; course of business or occupation: *in pursuance of*, a legal expression signifying 'in consequence of' or 'in fulfilment or execution of'.—*SYN.* of 'pursume': to follow; chase; seek; persist; proceed; prosecute; continue; persecute; go on.

pur-suivant, *n.* *pür'-süv'-änt* [F. *poursuivant*, a pursuer, a prosecutor—from *pourssivre*, to follow or pursue: see *pursume*], a state messenger; an attendant on the heralds; one of the four junior officers in the Herald's College, named respectively Portcullis, Rouge Dragon, Blue Mantle, and Rouge Croix.

pursey, *a.* *pür'si* [OF. *pourcis*], short-winded; pouter; to push: L. *pulsio*, I push or beat], corpulent and short-winded; puffy; bloated: *pur'siness*, *n.* *-näs*, fatness, with shortness of breath.

purtenance, *n.* *pür'-tän-äns* [an abbrev. of *appurtenance*], in *Scip.*, the pluck of an animal—that is, the lights or lungs.

purulent, *a.* *pür'-rüb-lént* [F. *purulent*—from L. *purulentus*, full of corrupt matter—from *pus*, the viscous matter of a sore: *pür's*, of matter] consisting of pus or matter: full of or resembling pus: *pu'ulence*, *n.* *-läns*, also *pu'ulency*, *n.* *-läns-i*, the generation of pus or matter: *pu'ulently*, *ad.* *-ly*.

purvey, *v.* *pür'-vèr'* [OF. *purvoir*, to provide for—from L. *prævidere*, to purvey or provide for—from *præ*, forward; *video*, I see], to provide; to buy in provisions; to supply, as provisions: *pur'vey'ing*, *imp.*: *pur'veyed*, *pp.* *-vèd'*: *pur'vey'er*, *n.* *-vèr-er*.

mäde, mä't, sär, lö'u; mäde, mä't, här; päne, pä'n; nöde, nö't, mö've;

punt, *v.* **pünt** [*F. poute, a punter at cards; Sp. punto, a pip at cards—*from *L. punctum, a point*] to play at *hasset, faro, or ombre* against the banker or dealer: **punting**, *imp.*: **punted**, *pp.*: **punter**, *n.* *er.*, one who punts.

puny, *a.* **pü'nt** [corrupted from *OF. puisné, younger—*from *L. post adus, born after—see puerus*], inferior in size or strength; small; feeble; of an under rate: **puniness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the condition of being puny; littleness; smallness with feebleness.

pupa, *n.* **pü'pü**, *plu.* **püpe**, **pü'pē** [*L. pupa, a doll or puppet*], the third or last state but one of insect existence—the first being the *egg*, the second the *caterpillar*, the third the *pupa*, and the fourth or last the perfect insect or *imago*: a genus of small land-smalls: **pupa**, *n.* **püp, one of the oviform nymphs of lepidopterous insects; one of the nymphs or chrysalids of metabolan insects.**

pupil, *n.* **pü'pül** [*OF. pupile, a little boy, the pupil of the eye—*from *L. pupillus, a little boy; pupula, a little girl; pupulus, a boy*] a boy or girl under the care of a teacher or instructor; a scholar: in *law*, a boy or girl before puberty: in the *eye*, the opening in the iris through which the rays of light pass to the retina; the apple of the eye: **pupilage**, *n.* *-äj*, the state of being a pupil: **pupilarity**, *n.* *-ritē*, wardship; minority: **pupillary**, *a.* *-rē*, pert. to a pupil or ward.

pupiparous, *a.* **pü-pü'pü-rūs** [*L. pupus, a child; pario, I bring forth*], pert. to eggs of insects which are hatched in the matrix of the mother, and not excluded till they become pupae—these insects are called **pupipara**, *-ä-rē*, or **pupiparæ**, *-ä-rēs*: **pupivorous**, *a.* **pü-pü'vü-rūs** [*L. voro, I devour*], feeding on the pupae or larvae of insects.

puppet, *n.* **pü'pët** [*OF. poupette; L. pupa, a puppet*], a doll; a small image in human form in a show: in *contempt*, one meanly under the control of another: **puppet-show**, a theatrical exhibition or play performed by puppets moved by wires.

puppy, *n.* **pü'pü**, *plu.* **pü'piles**, **pü'pü** [*F. poupée, a doll; L. pupus, a boy; a young dog; a conceited, finely dressed young man from the obsolete sense of a doll*]: **puppyism**, *n.* **pü-pü'pü-tē**, extreme affectation or conceit: **puppyish**, *a.* *-ish*, like a puppy; conceited: **pup**, *n.* an abbr. of **puppy**: *v.* to bring forth young—applied to the dog kind: **papping**, *imp.*: **papped**, *pp.* **päp**.

puppyism, **puppyish**, **pup**—see under **puppy**.
pur or **purr**, *v.* **pü'** [an imitative word], to utter a soft murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased; to signify by purring: **purring**, *imp.*: **pur**, *n.* the sound uttered by a cat when pleased: **purred**, *pp.* **përd**.

Purana, *n.* **pü-rä'nä** [*Sans. purāna, old, ancient*], among the *Hindus*, a sacred poetical work explanatory of the *Shastras*: **puranic**, *a.* **pü-rä'nä-ik**, pert. to the sacred poems of the *Hindus*.

Purbeck-stone, *n.* **pü-rëk-stön**, a calcareous sandstone, or a limestone from the Isle of Purbeck, on the coast of Dorsetshire: **Purbeck-beds**, in *geol.*, the uppermost members of the Gault proper, consisting of argillaceous and calcareous shales, and fresh-water limestones and marls.

purblind, *a.* **pü'rbländ** [a corrupt of *Eng. pure blind*, that is, wholly blind, the original meaning of the word] near-sighted; seeing obscurely: **purblindly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **purblindness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality or state of being purblind; shortness of sight; dimness of vision.

purchase, *n.* **pü'r-chäs** [*F. pourchacier, eagerly to pursue; pour, in the sense of L. per, through, thoroughly; F. chacier, to hunt*], anything acquired by paying a price in money; anything obtained by labour or danger, &c.; any mechanical hold, power, or advantage applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies: *v.* to buy; to obtain in exchange for money; to obtain at the expense of labour, skill, &c.; to gain advantage or power by mechanical means: **purchasing**, *imp.*: **purchased**, *pp.* **chäst**: **purchaser**, *n.* *er.*, one who purchases: **purchasable**, *a.* **chäst-ä-bē**, that may be obtained or bought for money or other consideration: **purchase-money**, the amount or sum of money paid for property, or anything bought.

pure, *a.* **pü'** [*F. pur, pure—*from *L. purus, clean, undefiled; cf. Sans. jna, to purify*] free from everything that can defile or render unclean; unpolluted; clear; not dirty; genuine; not adulterated; holy;

guiltless; chaste; not foul; mere; absolute: **purely**, *ad.* *-ly*, merely; completely: in a pure manner: **pureness**, *n.* *-nēs*, also **purity**, *n.* **pü'r-i-tē**, freedom from foulness or dirt; freedom from guilt; freedom from anything improper in thought, motive, or language; innocence; chastity: **pure mathematics**, mathematics which treat of the principles of the science alone, and deal in abstract quantity only; opposed to *mixed or applied mathematics*: **pure style**, the quality of writings that are without any mixture of foreign or corrupt words: **pure and simple** [*F. pur, pure, entire; simple, plain, simple*], truly and honestly; without any qualification whatever; unconditionally.—*SYN.* of **pure**: clear; clean; holy; unmingled; unmixed; unaltered; unallied; guileless; disinterested; fair; genuine; real; unadulterated; free; guiltless; innocent; Incorrupt; unvitiated; mere; chaste; modest; unpolluted; simple; true; uncorrupted; untarnished; unstained; stainless; unspotted; spotless; undefiled; immaculate.

purée, *n.* **pü-rä'** [*F. pea-soup; according to Brachet, from mid. L. piperea, properly, peppered meat—*from *L. pipere, pepper*], any vegetable or meat simmered down till the substance becomes soft or pulpy, which is then passed through a horse-hair or tannery sieve.

purfs, *n.* **pü'r-f** [*OF. pourfiler, to overcast with gold thread—*from *L. per, through, thoroughly; flum, a thread; comp. Scot. pearling, a kind of lace made of thread or silk*], ornamental work about the edge of a garment—now written in the contracted form of **purrl**, a kind of edging for lace; in *her.*, ermine, furs, &c., composing a border: *v.* to decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider: **purfling**, *imp.* **pü'r-fling**: *adj.* showing a border: **purflid**, *pp.* **pü'r-flid**: *adj.* bordered as with embroidery.

purgation, **purgative**—see under **purge**.

Purgatory, *n.* **pü'r-gä-tä-rē** [*F. purgatoire—*from *L. purgatorium, cleansing—see purge*], in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the state after death in which souls are purged from impurities of earth before they are received into heaven: *adj.* cleansing: **purgatorial**, *a.* **-tö-rä-äl**, pert. to Purgatory.

purge, *v.* **pü'rj** [*F. purger, to purge—*from *L. purgare, to purify—*from *purus, pure*], to cleanse or clear from impurities; to purify; to clear from guilt or moral defilement; to grow or become pure; to have frequent loose evacuations from the intestines; to clear from accusation on a charge of crime: *n.* a medicine that causes frequent evacuations of the intestines: **purging**, *imp.*: *n.* great looseness of the bowels; diarrhoea: **purged**, *pp.* **pü'rj**: **purgation**, *n.* **pü'r-gä-shün** [*F. -L.*], the act of purifying; the act of clearing from imputation of guilt: **purgative**, *a.* **pü'r-gä-tiv** [*F. purgatif—*from *L. purgativus*], cleansing; having the power of evacuating the bowels: *n.* a medicine that causes the bowels to evacuate freely; a cathartic: **Pride's Purge**, in *Eng. hist.*, the expulsion by Colonel Pride, on December 6, 1648, from the House of Commons, of those members who voted for peace and the acceptance of the terms proffered by King Charles I.—*SYN.* of **purge**: to clear; purify; cleanse; sweep away; evacuate; clarify; defecate; remove; deterge; wash away.

puriform, *a.* **pü'r-i-förm** [*L. pur, the viscous matter of a stone; puris, of matter; forma, shape*], in *med.*, consisting of or resembling pus.

purify, *v.* **pü'r-i-fä** [*F. purifier—*from *L. purificare, to make clean—*from *purus, clean; facio, I make—see pure*], to make pure; to free from guilt or uncleanness; to clear from any extraneous mixture; to free from ceremonial pollution; to grow or become clear or pure: **purifying**, *imp.*: *adj.* making clear or pure; refining; cleansing: *n.* the act or operation of cleansing: **purified**, *pp.* **-fid**: *adj.* made pure: **purifier**, *n.* *-fä-r*, one who or that which purifies: **purification**, *n.* **-kä-shün** [*F. -L.*], the act or operation of making clean; the act of cleansing from extraneous mixture; the cleansing from sin; in the *Old Test.*, the operation of removing ceremonial defilement or pollution: **purificative**, *a.* **pü-r-i-fä-kä-tiv**, also **purificatory**, *a.* **-kä-tä-rä**, able or tending to purify or cleanse: **purificator**, *n.* **pü-r-i-fä-kä-tä-r, a purifier; a napkin used for wiping the chalice.**

Purim, *n.* **pü-rim** [*Heb. pur, a lot; plu. purim*], among the *Jews*, the feast of lots, observed in March to commemorate their deliverance from destruction by the machinations of Haman—see the Book of Esther.

coö, boy, föb; päre, büd; chair, germe, jog, shum, thing, there, seol.

pumes or **pumiceum**, pumice-stone—akin to *spuma*, froth or foam; a volcanic substance or lava, so light and porous as to float on water, usually of a whitish-grey colour: **pumiceous**, a. *pū-mi-tsh'it-ās*, composed of pumice; having the nature or appearance of pumice: **pumiceform**, a. *pū-mi-tsh'it-fōrm* [L. *forma*, a shape], in the form of or resembling pumice, applied to light porous rock-products, seemingly the results of igneous action.

pummel—see **pommel**.

pump, n. *pūmp* [F. *pompe*, a pump; cf. Ital. *pumpa*; Sw. *pump*; Sp. and Port. *bomba*; Ger. *pumpe*; an imitative word referring to the idea of splashing, and akin to *plump*], a machine for raising water or other liquid, consisting of a tube, in which a piston and two valves work in those of the simplest description: v. to raise water or a liquid with a pump; *familiarly*, to elicit or draw out from a person by artful questions, as information or secrets: **pumping**, imp.: **pumped**, pp. *pūmp't*: **pumper**, n. *ēr*, one who pumps: **force-pump**, a more complicated machine than a common *lift-pump*, being fitted to raise water above the level to which it is driven by the pressure of the atmosphere: **chain-pump**—see under **chain**: **pump-dale**, the wooden tube that carries off the water raised by a chain-pump: **pump-gear**, the materials or fittings of a pump: **pump-room**, the room at a mineral well where the waters are drawn and drunk: **pump-stock**, the solid body of a common pump.

pump, n. *pūmp* [probably the same word as **pomp**, which see, being so called because worn for 'pomp' or ornament], a low shoe or slipper with a single sole, without a heel, and unwelted, chiefly used in dancing.

pumpkin, n. *pūmp'kin*, formerly **pompion**, n. *pōmp'yon*, or **pumpion**, n. *pūmp'yon* [OF. *pompion*, a melon—from L. *pepo*; Gr. *pepōn*, a melon], a well-known species of gourd—the *Cucurbita pepo*, Ord. *Cucurbitaceae*; also its fruit.

puna, n. *pū* [another form of **pound** 3, as if hammering on the word], a play upon words founded upon agreement or resemblance in sound, but differing in meaning, by applying the words in an odd or ludicrous sense, a kind of wit by quibbling on words: v. to make or utter puns; to quibble on words: **punning**, imp.: **punned**, pp. *pūn'd*: **punster**, n. *pūn'stēr*, one who puns or is skilled in punning.

puna, n. *pūnā* [Peruv.], a term applied to the cold desolating winds of the higher Andes sweeping the high barren table-land called the *Puna*.

punch, n. *pūnch* [from **punchoon**, which see], a tool of iron or steel for piercing holes by stamping out a piece: v. to perforate or pierce with a steel tool by stamping out a piece: **punching**, imp.: **punched**, pp. *pūncht*: **puncher**, n. *ēr*, one who or that which punches.

punch, n. *pūnch* [a corrupt. of **punish**], a stroke or thrust with the fist: v. to strike or thrust with the fist: **punching**, imp.: **punched**, pp. *pūncht*: **puncher**, n. *ēr*, one who punches.

punch, n. *pūnch* [said to be derived from the Hind. *panch*, five—so called as compounded of five ingredients—spirit, acid, spice, sugar, and water: Sans. *panchan*, five], a drink whose use and manufacture was originally obtained from India, a beverage composed of spirit and water, sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with lemon-juice: **punch-bowl**, a vessel in which punch is made, or from which it is drunk.

punch, n. *pūnch* [It. *pulinello*], a character in Neapolitan comedy, a buffoon; L. *pullus*, a young animal], a short thick fellow; a stage-puppet: **punchy**, a. *pūnch'y*, short and thick, or fat.

punchoon, n. *pūnch'oon* [F. *poignon*, a bodkin, a king-post, a punchoon; L. *punctiōnem*, a puncture], a small steel instr. used for cutting, piercing, or stamping a body; a measure of liquids containing 84 gallons; in *carpentry*, a short piece of timber placed to support a great weight, now called a *stud* or *quarter*.

punchinello, n. *pūnch'in-ēlō* [It. *pulinello*], a buffoon; in the puppet-show, a short, thick, hump-backed puppet.

punctate, a. *pūnkt'it*, also **punctated**, a. *-tāt* [mid. L. *punctatus*, marked with punctures—from L. *punctum*, a point, a small hole—from *pungo*, I puncture], pointed; in bot., having the surface covered with small holes or dots: **punctiform**, a. *-tī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], having the form of a point.

punctilio, n. *pūnkt'ili-ō* [Sp. *punctilio*, a small point—from *puncto*, a point; L. *punctum*, a point], a nice point in behaviour or ceremony; great exactness or particularity in forms: **punctilious**, a. *-yūs*, very nice or exact in the forms of behaviour, &c.; exact to excess in the observance of rules or customs: **punctiliously**, ad. *-yūs-ly*: **punctiliousness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being punctilious; great exactness in nice forms of ceremony and behaviour.

puncto, n. *pūnkt'ō* [L. *punctum*, a point], in OE. nice point of ceremony; a point in fencing.

punctual, a. *pūnkt'ū-əl* [F. *punctuel*, exact; mid. L. *punctulū*, punctual—from L. *punctum*, a point], accurate; done at the exact time; exact in the observance of time, appointments, or promises; in OE. comprised in a point, spot, or narrow compass: **punctually**, ad. *-ly*: **punctuality**, n. *-tē-ty*, also **punctualness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being punctual; scrupulous exactness as to time: **punctualist**, n. *-tist*, one who is exceedingly exact in observing forms and ceremonials.

punctuate, v. *pūnkt'it-āt* [mid. L. *punctuātus*, defined—from L. *punctum*, a point or dot], to mark off portions of written language by points or stops in order to render the meaning easy of apprehension, and to indicate pauses or rests for the voice: **punctuating**, imp.: **punctuated**, pp.: **punctuation**, n. *-d'shān*, the art of marking off portions of written language by points or stops: **punctuated**, n. *-tāt*, one who is skilled in punctuation.

puncture, n. *pūnkt'ūr* [L. *punctūrus*, about to puncture; *punctum*, a small hole, a point—from *pungo*, I puncture], a small hole or wound made by a pointed instr.: v. to pierce with a small-pointed instr.: **puncturing**, imp.: **punctured**, pp. *-tūrd*.

pundit, n. *pūn'dit* [Hind. *pandit*; Sans. *pandita*, learned], a learned Brahmin; in *Cashmere*, a native clerk; a native trained in the use of surveying instruments.

pung, n. *pūng* [etym. unknown], in *N. Amer.*, a rudely made one-horse sleigh.

pungent, a. *pūn'jēt* [L. *pungens* or *pungens*, causing a pricking or stinging sensation—from *pungo*, I prick], sharp; stinging or pricking; sharp on the tongue; sharp; tasted; biting; acrimonious; sarcastic: **pungently**, ad. *-ly*: **pungency**, n. *-jē-ty*, the quality of being pungent or pricking, as to the taste; acrimoniousness; keenness, as of wit—SYN. of 'pungent': sharp; piercing; acrid; penetrating; acute; acrimonious; biting; stinging; keen; pricking.

Punic, a. *pū-nik* [L. *Pūnicus*, pert. to Carthage—from *Puni*, the Carthaginians], pert. to the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous: n. the language of anc. Carthage: **Punica**, *pū-nik'it* [L. *Pūnik* faith], the faith of the Carthaginians, whom the anc. Romans stigmatised as unfaithful and perfidious—hence treachery; perfidiousness.

puniness—see under **puny**.

punish, v. *pūn'ish* [F. *punissant*, punishing—from *punir*, to punish—from L. *pūnīre*, to punish; *pæna*, punishment], to afflict with pain, suffering, loss, or any calamity, as a penalty for a fault or crime, or with a view to amendment; to correct; to chastise; *familiarly*, to inflict a severe reproof; to chastise; **punishing**, imp.: **punished**, pp.: **punisher**, n. *ēr*, one who inflicts punishment: **punishable**, a. *-sh-ā-ble*, worthy of punishment; capable of being punished by law or right; liable to be punished: **punishably**, ad. *-ly*: **punishment**, n. *-ment*, the infliction of suffering for a crime or fault; the suffering inflicted; chastisement: **punitive**, a. *pū-ni-tiv*, awarding or inflicting punishment; that punishes or tends to punish: **punitory**, a. *-tō-ry*, punishing; tending to punishment—SYN. of 'punish': to chastise; correct; discipline; castigate; scourge; whip; lash; chasten.

punitive, **punitory**—see under **punish**.

punk, n. *pūnkt*, in OE., a prostitute; a whore. **punka** or **punkha**, n. *pūnkt'ā* [Hind. *punkhā*, a fan], in the *East Indies*, a large fan or machine used for cooling the atmosphere in rooms, kept in motion by pulling a cord.

punnet, n. *pūn'net* [etym. unknown], a small shallow basket for displaying fruit and flowers.

punning, **punster**—see under **pun**.

punt, n. *pūnt* [AS. *punt*; L. *ponto*, a point; *pōns* or *pontem*, a bridge], a flat-bottomed boat, used for fishing in shallow waters.

maile, malt, fār, lātō; mēte, mēt, her; pūne, yūn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

pugare, *n.* *pug-ré*—see under *pugara*.

puging, *n.* *pú-ging* [an imitative word: Scot. *prie*, to cheep as a chicken—see *pale*], a word expressing one of the sounds made by birds.

pulsine, *n.* *pú-sé* [OF. *pulsine*, younger—from *puls*, since; *né*, born: *L. post natus*, born after], younger or inferior in rank; a term applied to certain of the English judges; this word is now Anglicised into *pussy*, in the sense of *small*.

pulsant, *a.* *pú-sé-ant* [F. *pulsant*, powerful—from a supposed *L. possens* or *possentem*, powerful—from *posse*, to be able], powerful; strong; mightily: *pú-sant-ly*, *ad. -ly*: *pú-sance*, *n.* *-sance*, power; strength; might.

pulse or **pusjah**, *n.* *pú-ja* [Sansk. *pája*], among *Hindus*, devotion; a religious act of worship; a festival.

pulse, *v.* *pák* [prob. from *spew*: Ger. *spucken*, to spit] to eject from the stomach; to vomit: *n.* a vomit: a fit of vomiting; an emetic: *pú-ling*, *imp.*: *puked*, *pp.* *púkt*.

pulse, *n.* *púik* [perhaps another form of *puse*, which see] in *O.K.*, a brownish purple.

pulchritude, *n.* *pú-kri-túd* [L. *pulchritudo*, beauty—from *pulcher*, beautiful; beauty; comeliness; grace; moral beauty.

pule, *v.* *púil* [F. *pulser*, to cheep as a young bird: *L. pipulare*, to chirp: an imitative word], to cry like a chicken; to whine; to cry as a whimpering child: *pú-ling*, *imp.*: *adj.* whimpering: *n.* a cry, as of a chicken; a whining: *puléed*, *pp.* *púld*: *pú-ling-ly*, *ad. -ly*.

pulka, *n.* *pú-ká*, a Laplander's travelling sledge, made in the form of a boat.

pull, *v.* *púll* [AS. *pullian*, to pull: cf. *L. Ger. pulen*, to pick; Gael. *spóil*, to pull, to tug; *J. pellere*, to drive] to draw forcibly; to rend; to draw towards one; to pluck; to gather; to haul or tug; of *fores*, &c., to take out the large sinews: *n.* act of pulling; a pluck; a drawing; a contest; violence suffered: *pú-ling*, *imp.*: *púled*, *pp.* *púld*: *púll-er*, *n.* one who or that which pulls; to pull apart, to separate by pulling; to pull down, to demolish; to degrade: to pull off, to remove; to separate by pulling; to pull out, to extract; to draw out; to pull up, to pluck up; to extirpate; to stop.—*SYN.* of 'pull v.': to pluck; tug; draw; gather; tear; rend; subvert; demolish; degrade; eradicate.

pullet, *n.* *pú-lét* [F. *poulet*, a chicken—from *poule*, a hen: *L. pullos*, a young animal], a young hen; a chicken.

pulley, *n.* *pú-lé* [F. *poulie*; Dut. *paley*, a frame for torture, a pulley—from *pall*], one of the six mechanical powers, consisting of a wheel turning on an axis, on which a rope or chain runs in a groove. *Note*.—*Pulley* is also derived by some from *L. pulvis*, a young animal; mid. *L. pullanus*, a colt—the names of the goat and horse being formerly employed to designate mechanical contrivances.

Pullman car, *pú-lmán-kár* [from *Pullman*, the inventor], a sleeping car on railways.

pululation, *n.* *pú-lú-shún* [L. *pululatus*, put forth sprouts from *pululus*, a sprout; *pulvis*, a young animal] in bot., a germination or budding; the first shooting of a bud.

pulmo, *n.* *pú-mó* [L. *pulmo*, a lung; *gradior*, I walk] having a lung-like movement; moving by the expansion and contraction of the body, especially of the disc, as in the case of the *Medusa*.

Pulmonaria, *n.* *pú-lmón-á-ri-á* [L. *pulmo* or *pulmonem*, a lung], a genus of perennial herbs, some of the species having spotted leaves—called also 'lungwort' and 'Jerusalem cowslip'; the *Pulmonaria officinalis*, Ord. *Borraginaceæ*: *Pulmonaria* or *Pulmonaries*, *n.* *pú-l-á-ri-á*, the arachnida that breathe by means of pulmonary sacs: *pú-lmón-ale*, *a.* *-á*, possessing lungs.

pulmonary, *a.* *pú-lmón-é-ri* [L. *pulmonarius*—from *pulmo* or *pulmonem*, a lung], pert to the lungs; affecting the lungs: *pulmonie*, *a.* *pú-lmón-ik*, pert to the lungs; consumptive: *n.* a medicine good for affections of the lungs; one diseased in the lungs: *pú-lmón-á*, *a.* *pú-lmón-á*, having lungs.

pulmo, *n.* *pú-lmón-á* [L. *pulmo* or *pulmonem*, a lung; *fero*, I bear], an animal having lungs: *pú-lmón-á-cous*, *a.* *-á-cous*, having lungs; having organs acting as lungs.

pulp, *n.* *púlp* [F. *pulpe*—from *L. pulpa*, flesh, pith],

the soft and juicy tissue of plants; a soft mass; the aril of the coffee-berry; in *anat.*, the inner surface of the tooth: *v.* to reduce to a soft mass; to separate from the fibrous and harder portions: *pú-ling*, *imp.*: *púled*, *pp.* *púpt*: *púlp-y*, *a.* *púlp-ís*, soft; fleshy: *púlp-ness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being pulpy: *púlp-ous*, *a.* *-ous*, resembling pulp; soft like pap: *púlp-ousness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being pulpy.

pulpit, *n.* *pú-ké-pít* [OF. *pulpite*, a pulpit—from *L. pulpitu*, a stage or platform], a raised and generally enclosed desk in a church or chapel from which the sermon or lecture is delivered: *adj.* pert. to or resembling the pulpit; connected with the pulpit: *pú-pít-ed*, *a.* *-pít-ed*, placed in a pulpit.

pulque, *n.* *pú-ké* [Sp. *pulque*], a liquor prepared from the juice of the agave, a species of aloe, having slightly intoxicating qualities, much used by the Mexicans.

pulsate, *v.* *pú-lá-té* [L. *pulsatus*, beaten, struck—from *pulsare*, to beat; *púlsus*, a beating, a stroke of an ear—from *pello*, I drive], to beat or throb, as the heart: *pú-lá-té*, *imp.*: *pú-lá-ted*, *pp.* *pú-lá-tion*, *n.* *pú-lá-shún* [F.—L.], the beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery; a stroke by which some medium is affected, as light, sound, &c.; vibration: *pú-lá-té*, *a.* *pú-lá-té*, that may be beaten; played by beating, as a drum; beating, as a pulse: *pú-lá-tive*, *a.* *-tive*, also *pú-lá-tory*, *a.* *-tér-á*, beating; throbbing, as the heart or pulse.

pulsatilla, *n.* *pú-lá-té-til* [new L., throbbing—from *L. pulsatus*, pushed, set in violent motion], a homeopathic medicinal preparation from the *Anemone pulsatilla*, or wind-flower—see *pasque-flower*, under *Pasch*.

pulse, *n.* *púls* [L. *pulsus*, a beating, a stroke—from *pello*, I drive; Sp. *pulso*, the pulse, the wrist], the alternate contractions and dilatations of an artery, caused by the action of the heart, and perceptible to the touch; a throb; any measured or regular beat: *púls-less*, *a.* *-less*, without a perceptible pulse: *púls-lessness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being pulseless: to feel one's pulse, to try and know one's mind; to sound one's opinion.

pulse, *n.* *púls* [OF. *pouls*; *L. pulis*, a pottage of meal or pulse], grain contained in a pod or case; edible legumes, as peas, beans, vetches, or lentils.

pultaceous, *a.* *pú-lá-shús* [L. *pultis* or *pultem*, a thick pap or pottage made of meal or pulse; Gr. *pultox*, pottage], macerated; softened with fluid; soft like a poultice.

Pultenaea, *n.* *pú-tén-é-á* [after Dr *Pulteney*], Australian papilionaceous shrubs, Ord. *Leguminosæ*: *Pultenaea rosea*, a species bearing in great profusion dense flower-buds of a rich warm rose colour.

pulverise, *v.* *pú-lvé-ríz* [F. *pulvériser*, to pulverise—from *L. pulverare*, to reduce to powder—from *pulvis* or *pulverem*, dust], to reduce to fine powder by beating or grinding: *pú-lvé-rising*, *imp.*: *pú-lvé-rized*, *pp.* *-tíz*: *adj.* reduced to fine powder: *pú-lvé-risable*, *a.* *-á-á-bí*, that may be reduced to powder: *pú-lvé-ris-tion*, *n.* *-tí-shún*, the act of reducing to fine powder: *pú-lvé-riser*, *n.* *-tíz-ér*, a quartz-crusher; a machine for pounding substances to a powder: *pú-lvé-riz*, *n.* *-ín*, the ashes of barilla.

pulverulent, *a.* *pú-lvé-rú-lént* [L. *pulverulentus*, full of dust—from *pulvis* or *pulverem*, dust], also *pú-lvé-raceous*, *a.* *pú-lvé-rá-shús*, and *pú-lvé-rous*, *a.* *pú-lvé-rús* [L. *pulverculus*, full of dust], consisting of fine powder; dusty; in bot., covered with dust or fine powdery matter; powdery: *pú-lvé-rulens*, *n.* *-lens*, the state of being pulverulent; abundance of dust or fine powder.

pulvilli, *n.* *pú-lvít* [L. *pulvillus*, a little cushion], the cushions or suckers of the feet of insects, enabling them to walk on ceilings, &c., against the law of gravity.

pulvinate, *a.* *pú-lvín-á-té*, also *pú-lvínated*, *a.* [L. *pulvinatus*, cushion-shaped—from *pulvis*, a cushion], in bot., shaped like a cushion or pillow; cushioned; in arch., enlarged or swelled in any particular part: *pulvinus*, *n.* *pú-lvín-ús*, in bot., an enlargement like a swelling on the stem immediately below the leaf.

pulwar, *n.* *pú-lv-á-r* [Hind.], a light, keelless boat used on the Ganges.

puma, *n.* *pú-má* [Peruv.], a large carnivorous animal peculiar to America; the American lion.

pumice, *n.* *pú-mits* or *pú-mít*, also *pumice-stone* [L.

mon. public—from *populus*, the people, the multitude) pert. to a state or community; extending to a whole people; not private; common; open to all: *n.* the people at large; the many; the people indefinitely: *publican*, *n.* *pab-ŭl-kān* [F. *publicain*—from L. *publicanus*, a farmer of the revenue] one who keeps a house for the sale of beer and spirits; in *anc. Rome*, a tax-collector; one who farmed the public taxes: *publicly*, *ad. -ly*: *publicity*, *n.* *pab-ŭl-ŭ-tē* [F. *publicité*] state of being open to the knowledge of the public: *publicist*, *n.* *pab-ŭl-sist*, one skilled in the laws and rights of nations; a writer thereon: *public-spirited*, *a.* dictated by anxiety for the public good: *public-spiritedness*, *n.* a disposition to advance the public good: *public-house*, a common inn or tavern: *public law*, the law of nations: *public works*, a name usually applied to all great works that are being erected or constructed for public use, as railways, docks, and suchlike: strictly, works constructed by engineers for the public and at the public cost: in public, before the public at large; in open view; not in secret: *publication*—see under *publish*—*SYN.* of 'public': open; notorious; general; common.

publish, *v.* *pab-ŭ-lsh* [F. *publier*—from L. *publicare*, to make common, to publish—see *public*] to make known to all what before was private or unknown; to announce publicly in a formal manner; to proclaim; to reveal, as a secret; to print and offer for sale—applied chiefly to printed books, engravings, &c.: *publishing*, *imp.* *n.* the act of making public: *published*, *pp.* *-ish*: *publisher*, *n.* *-er*, one who, as the first source of supply, issues books and other literary works for sale: *publication*, *n.* *-ŭ-kā-shŭn* [F.—L.] the act of making public; the act of first issuing a book or literary work; a book or other literary work printed and offered for sale.—*SYN.* of 'publish': to announce; divulge; advertise; proclaim; declare; promulgate; disclose; reveal; issue; emit; utter; discover.

puccoon, *n.* *pūk-ōn* [an Indian name] the *Sanguinaria canadensis*, or blood-root, *Ord. Papaveraceae*; a plant whose root yields a deep orange-red fluid, used by the Indians of North America.

puce, *a.* *pūs* [F. *puce*, brown-coloured; *puce*, a flea—*from* L. *pulex* or *pulicem*, a flea], of a dark-brown or brownish-purple colour: *n.* a dark-brownish purple.

pucellas, *n.* *pū-sē-lis* [etym. unknown], a glass-maker's tool, in shape like a pair of spring sugar-tongs, the prongs resembling the cutting parts of a pair of shears, but blunt.

puccoon, *n.* *pū-sēr-ōn* [F. *puccoon*, a grub—from *puce*, a flea], the plant-louse; the aphid or vine-fetter.

Puck, *n.* *pūk* [W. *pucca*, a hobgoblin: *Ir. puca*, an elf; cf. *Icel. púki*, an imp, name of an elf in Shakespeare; a demon; a mischievous spirit].

pucca, *n.* *pūk-ā* [Hind. *pucca*, ripe, ready], substantial; permanent; genuine; unmistakable—see under *cute*.

pucker, *v.* *pūk-ēr* [Gael. *poc*, to put up in a bag; cf. *Ir. púcudh*, a swelling], to gather into small disorderly folds or wrinkles, applied to cloth; to rumple: *n.* a fold or wrinkle; a collection of folds: *puckering*, *imp.* *puckered*, *pp.* *-erd*: *adj.* gathered in folds; wrinkled.

pudding, *n.* *pūd-ŭ-ing* [Fr. *pudog*, a pudding; cf. W. *poten*; Gael. *pudag*], flour or meal mixed with a variety of ingredients, and usually sweetened—cooked in a bag, case, or gut of an animal; proverbially, virtuals: *pudding-faced*, *a.* having a face which, from its roundness, smoothness, and fatness, is suggestive of a pudding: *pudding-headed*, *a.* stupid; having a head thick, round, and fat, suggestive of a pudding: *pudding-ple*, pudding with meat baked in it: *pudding-sleeve*, the full sleeve of a clerical gown: *pudding-stone*, a mass of flint pebbles cemented *pudding-like* by a siliceous paste; any conglomerate: *pudding-time*, time for dinner; very nick of time, in reference to the pudding having anciently been the first dish set upon the table.

puddie, *n.* *pū-dī* [an imitative word: *Ir.* and Gael. *pū-dian*, a small pool], a small pool of muddy water; stiff clay and sand worked together until water-tight: *v.* to make foul or muddy; to mix dirt and water; to make impervious to water by means of clay, as the embankment of a reservoir; to convert cast-iron into wrought-iron by stirring it while at a red heat in a furnace until it adheres into a lump: *pūdding*, *imp.*

-ding: *n.* the process of converting cast into wrought iron: *pūddled*, *pp.* *-dd*: *adj.* made foul and turbid as a puddle; made water-tight by mud or clay: *pūddler*, *n.* *-dler*, one who works at the process of turning cast-iron into wrought-iron: *pūddly*, *a.* *-dit*, consisting of or resembling puddles; muddy.

pudefency, *n.* *pū-dēn-sī* [L. *pudefens*, bashful], extreme modesty.

pudefenda, *n.* *pū-dēn-dā* [L. *pudefendus*, of which one ought to be ashamed], the external organs or parts of generation.

pudefic, *a.* *pū-dīk*, also *pudefical*, *a.* *pū-dī-kāl* [L. *pudeficus*, bashful, modest—from *pudefere*, to be ashamed] pert. to the pudenda or private parts: *pudeficity*, *n.* *pū-dī-sī-tē* [F. *pudeficité*, modesty, chastity: F. *pudeficité*], modesty; chastity.

puddlo, *n.* *pūb-ŭ-lō* [Sp. a village: L. *populus*, people], a communistic building, or a village, of the Indians of New Mexico.

puerile, *a.* *pū-ēr-ŭl* or *-ŭ* [OF. *pueril*—from L. *puerilis*, childish—from *puer*, a boy], pert. to a boy; childish; trifling; *in med.*, applied to an unnatural and morbid kind of breathing: *puerilely*, *ad. -ly*: *puerility*, *n.* *-ŭ-l-ŭ-tē* [F. *puerilité*—from L. *puerilitas*, childhood], the quality of being puerile; the manner or actions of a boy; that which is trifling; childishness.—*SYN.* of 'puerile': youthful; boyish; trifling; childish; weak; juvenile; flat; insipid.

puerperal, *a.* *pū-ēr-pēr-āl* [mid. L. *puerperalis*—from L. *puerpera*, a woman in childbirth—from *puer*, a child, a boy; *pario*, I bring forth], relating to or following childbirth; said of a fever coming after childbirth.

puff, *n.* *pūf* [an imitative word: Ger. *puffen*, to puff; Dut. *puffen*, to blow], a breath from the mouth emitted suddenly and with some force; a whiff; a slight gust of wind; a jet of swollen and light matter; an exaggerated commendation or advertisement; a feathery substance used in the sprinkling of powder: *v.* to send air from the mouth with a single and sudden blast; to drive, as with a blast; to swell, as with wind; to inflate; to swell with pride; to praise unduly; to breathe quick and hard, as after violent exertion: *puffing*, *imp.* *n.* the practice of one who puffs; vehement breathing, as after great exertion; exaggerated praise; in *ladies' dresses*, bands of material used as headings to a source or plating, and other parts: *puffed*, *pp.* *puff*: *adj.* blown out; inflated: *puffer*, *n.* *-er*, one who puffs: *puffery*, *n.* *pūf-ēr-ŭ*, extravagant praise: *puffingly*, *ad. -ly*, with shortness of breath: with exaggerated praise: *puffy*, *a.* *pūf-ŭ*, swelled with air or other light matter; tumid with a soft substance; windy; bombastic: *puffily*, *ad. -ly*, *puffiness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being puffy: *puffin*, *n.* *pūf-ŭ-sā*, a water-fowl of several species which makes a puffing sound when caught; a kind of fungus containing dust—also *puff-ball*: *puff-ball*, the *Lycoperdon gigantum*, *Ord. Fungi*, found in pastures and on the stumps of trees: *puff-paste*, a sponge, cooks, dough for making the light crust of tarts, &c.: *puff-adder*, in S. Africa, a fat, lazy, poisonous snake.

pug, *n.* *pūg* [a corrupt of *puck*], a lap-dog; a tame monkey; a familiar term of endearment: *puggy*, *n.* *-gt*, a dim. of *pug*: *pug-face*, a monkey-like face: *pug-faced*, *a.* having a face somewhat like a monkey: *pug-nose*, a nose like a monkey; a snub-nose: *pug-needed*, *a.* having a nose like a monkey's: *pug-dog*, a small dog with a face and nose like a monkey's: *pugging*, *a.* in OE, thievish; priggish.

pugaree, *n.* *pūg-ār-ē* [Hind. *papri*], an Indian turban; a piece of cloth for winding round the head or hat; a head-dress worn by natives of India: also spelt *pugree* and *pugaree*.

pugging—see under *pug-mill*.

pugh, *int. pō*, an exclamation of contempt or disdain.

pugilism, *n.* *pū-ŭl-izm* [L. *pugil*, a boxer], the art or practice of fighting with the fists: *pugilist*, *n.* *-ist*, one who fights with the fists; a boxer: *pugilistic*, *a.* *-ŭ-l-ŭ-sīk*, pert. to boxing or fighting with the fists: *pug-mill*, *n.* *pūg-mīl* [from *pugil*, a mill for working up clay for bricks: *pug-glad*, *n.* a stuffing or plaster put between floors to deaden sound].

pugnacious, *a.* *pūg-nā-shūs* [L. *pugnax* or *pugnacem*, combative—from *pugnare*, to fight], inclined to fighting; quarrelsome: *pugnaciously*, *ad. -ly*: *pugnacity*, *n.* *pūg-nā-sī-tē* [L. *pugnacitas*], inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

mate, *māt*, *fīr*, *lātō*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *plac*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

psilomelane, *n.* *si-lóm'-tán* [Gr. *psilos*, bare, smooth; *melas*, black] an amorphous manganese ore, usually occurring in botryoidal, kidney-shaped, or stalactitic masses, having a smooth surface, foliated texture, and dark glistening colour.

psilophyton, *n.* *si-ló-fí-tón* [Gr. *psilos*, smooth, bare; *phuton*, a stem], in *geol.*, fossil stems from the Silurian and Devonian rocks, having closely pressed minute leaves, and springing from a root-stalk having circular areoles.

psittaceous, *a.* *si-tí-sht'-ús*, also **psittacid**, *a.* *si-tí-sht'* [L. *psittacus*; Gr. *psittakos*, a parrot], of or relating to the parrot tribe—called the **Psittacidae**, *si-tí-sht'-í-de*.

psaos, *n.* *só-ds* [Gr. *psaos*, a muscle of the loin], in *anat.*, applied to two muscles of each loin, the *psaos magnus* and *psaos parvus*—that is, the *great psaos* and the *little psaos*; **psadic**, *a.* *só-dí-ik*, relating to or connected with the *psaos*.

psora, *n.* *só-rá* [Gr. and L. *psóra*, the itch, the mange; Gr. *psoraios*, a being itchy or mangy—from *psáo*, I rub], in *med.*, the itch; a rough scalliness of the skin; scabies; **psoriasis**, *n.* *só-rí-sis*, a skin disease characterised by a rough scaly cuticle, generally accompanied by chaps and fissures; **psoric**, *a.* *só-rík*, of or relating to *psora*; scurfy; **psorics**, *n.* plu. *-ríks*, medicines for the itch.

psorophthalmia, *n.* *só-róf-thá-fm'-á* [Gr. *psóra*, the itch; *ophthalmos*, the eye], inflammation of the eye attended with itchy ulcerations.

Psyche, *n.* *si-ké* [Gr. *psúché*, the soul, a butterfly, breath], in *Gr. myth.*, a beautiful maiden, the personification of the soul, whom *Cupid* married; spirit; breath; soul; **psychical**, *a.* *si-kí-kíl*, relating to or connected with the soul, spirit, or mind.

psychogenesis, *n.* *si-ké-jén'-sis* [Gr. *psúché*, the soul; *genesis*, origin], the origin or development of the soul or psychic organism; biogenesis considered as the result of higher agency than natural selection.

psychology, *n.* *si-ké-ló-jí* [Gr. *psúché*, the soul; *logos*, a word], the doctrine of man's spiritual nature; the science of the phenomena of the mind, or conscious subject; mental philosophy; metaphysics; **psychologist**, *n.* *jít*, one who studies the nature and properties of the soul, spirit, or mind, or who writes on the subject; a mental philosopher; **psychologic**, *a.* *si-ké-ló-jí-ik*, also **psychological**, *a.* *-í-kál*, pert. to psychology; **psychologically**, *ad.* *-kál-ik*.

psychomachy, *n.* *si-kóm'-á-kí* [Gr. *psúché*, the soul; *maché*, a fight or contest], a conflict of the soul with the body.

psychomancy, *n.* *si-kó-man'-sí* [Gr. *psúché*, the soul; *mantia*, divination], a species of divination by consulting the spirits of the dead.

psychophysics, *n.* *si-kó-fíz-íks* [Gr. *psúché*, the soul; *phusikos*, physical—from *phusis*, nature], the science which deals with the relation between nerve action and consciousness, or between the physical and physical in man; **psychophysicist**, *n.* *-íst*, a student of.

psychrometer, *n.* *si-kró-mé-tér* [Gr. *psúchros*, cold or cool; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for determining the quantity of vapour present in the atmosphere.

ptarmigan, *n.* *tér-mí-pán* [Gael. *tearmachan*], a bird of the grouse kind, found in mountainous districts.

pterichthys, *n.* *tér-í-khtis* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing; *ichthys*, a fish], in *geol.*, a bone-encased fish of the Old Red Sandstone having two wing-like lateral appendages.

pteridographia, *n.* *tér-id-ó-gráf'-á*, also **pteridography**, *n.* *tér-id-ó-gráf'-í* [Gr. *ptéris* or *pterida*, a fern; *graphó*, I write], a treatise on ferns.

pterodactyle, *n.* *tér-ó-dákt-il* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing; *daktulos*, a finger], in *geol.*, a fossil genus of flying reptiles capable of perching on trees, of hanging against perpendicular surfaces, and of standing firmly on the ground; **pterodactylous**, *a.* *-tí-ús*, wing-fingered.

pterophyllum, *n.* *tér-ó-fí-lím* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing; *phyllon*, a leaf], in *geol.*, a genus of cycadaceous leaves chiefly from the lias and oolite.

pteropecta, *n.* plu. *tér-ó-pé-dá*, also **pteropoda**, *n.* plu. *tér-ó-pódz* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing; *pous* or *podá*, a foot], a class of encephalous molluscs that swim by the alternate expansion and contraction of two lateral

appendages; **pteropodous**, *a.* *tér-ó-pé-dás*, pert. to the pteropods; wing-footed.

pteroauria, *n.* plu. *tér-ó-sá-fí-rí-dá*, also **pteroaurus**, *tér-ó-sá-fí-rí* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing; *sauros*, a lizard], in *geol.*, an order of extinct saurians, fitted for aerial flight; **pteroaurian**, *a.* *-rí-dn*, of or pert. to: *a.* one of the pterosauria.

pterygium, *n.* *tér-í-tím* [Gr. *pterygion*, a small wing—from *pterus*, a wing], in *med.*, a disease of the mucous membrane of the eye, consisting of a thickening of the part between the external angle and the cornea; a disease in which the epidermis of the margin of the nail-follicle remains attached to the surface of the nail, and advances with its growth till the nail is more or less completely covered.

pterygo, *tér-í-gó* [Gr. *pterus* or *pterygo*, a wing], a prefix denoting attachment to, or connection with, the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone; **pterygoid**, *a.* *tér-í-gó-id* [Gr. *eidós*, resemblance], in *anat.*, applied to the wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone.

pterygota, *n.* *tér-í-gótás* [Gr. *pterus* or *pterygo*, a wing; *otus* or *óta*, an ear], in *geol.*, a fossil, gigantic, lobster-like crustacean.

pterylosia, *n.* *tér-í-ló-sis* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing; *aulé*, a wood], the arrangement of the feathers of birds in definite tracts or clumps.

ptilopora, *n.* *tí-l-ó-pó-rd* [Gr. *ptilon*, a feather, a plume; *poros*, a passage], in *geol.*, a genus of Carboniferous polyzoans, whose pores or cells are arranged in feather-like form on a common axis.

ptisan, *n.* *tí-sán* [L. *ptisana*; Gr. *ptisano*], barley crushed and cleaned; a mucilaginous decoction, as barley-water; an aqueous medicine, containing little or no medicinal agent.

Ptolemaic, *n.* *tí-lé-má-ik* [Gr. *Ptolemaios*, a famous Alexandrian Greek, geographer and astronomer, who flourished 138 A.D.], pert. to *Ptolemy*, or to his system of astronomy, which supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, and the other heavenly bodies to revolve round it.

ptomaines, *n.* plu. *tómá-i-nz* [Gr. *ptóna*, a corpse], a class of alkaloids originating in dead matter, possessed of highly poisonous qualities.

ptosis, *n.* *tó-sis* [Gr. *ptosis*, a falling—from *ptéo*, I fall], paralysis of the upper eyelid, which falls and covers the eye, the patient being unable to open the eye except by means of his fingers.

ptyalism, *n.* *tí-tál-izm* [Gr. *ptyalismus*, a spitting—from *ptyalon*, spittle; *ptuo*, I spit], in *med.*, an excessive flow of saliva; **ptyalin**, *n.* *tí-tál-in*, in herbivorous and mixed eating animals, a peculiar nitrogenous substance, obtained from saliva, which has the property of converting starch into a kind of sugar.

ptyalagogue, *n.* plu. *tí-tál-ó-gógz* [Gr. *ptyalon*, spittle; *agogos*, leading], medicines that promote discharges of saliva; also **ptymagogue**, *n.* *tí-má-góg* [Gr. *ptisma*, saliva; *agogos*, driving], in the same sense.

ptychoceras, *n.* *tí-kós-ér-ás* also **ptychoceratite**, *n.* *tí-kós-ér-á-tít* [Gr. *ptuché*, a fold; *keras*, a horn; *keratos*, of a horn], in *geol.*, a genus of chambered cells of the ammonite family, peculiar to the cretaceous formation—so named from the shell being bent or folded upon itself.

ptymagogue—see under **ptyalagogue**.
puberty, *n.* *pú-bér-tí* [F. *puberté*—from L. *pubertas*, the age of maturity—from *pubes*, the ripe age], the age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children; maturity; in *law*, the age of 14 years in boys, and of 12 in girls; **puberal**, *a.* *pú-bér-ál*, belonging to puberty.

pubescence—see under **pubis**.

pubis, *n.* *púbis* [L. *pubes*, the signs of puberty—viz., the growth of the hair] in *anat.*, the share-bone; one of the bones which enter into the composition of the pelvic arch of vertebrates; **pubes**, *n.* *pú-bés*, the middle part of the hypogastric region; the external part where the generative organs are situated; the down of plants; **pubic**, *a.* *púb-ik*, of or connected with the *pubes*; **pubescent**, *a.* *pú-bés-ént* [L. *pubescens* or *pubescens*, reaching the age of puberty, ripening; *pubescere*, I ripen], arriving at maturity; in *bot.*, covered with soft hair or down; **pubescence**, *n.* *-éns*, state of puberty; in *bot.*, the downy substance on plants.

public, *a.* *púb-ik* [F. *public*—from L. *publicus*, com-

cúo, boy, fét; *púrc*, bud; *chair*, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

prunella, *n.* *prô-nê-lî*, also *prunel'le*, *n.* *î* [F. *prunelle*, cloth made of wool dyed, from its colour resembling that of *prunes*], a smooth, strong woollen stuff, usually black; a variety of plum.

prurient, *a.* *prô-ri-ent* [L. *pruriens*, *prurientis*, itching or longing for; *prurire*, to itch], itching; uneasy with desire; *pru-ri-ent-ly*, *ad.* *î*; *pru-ri-ence*, *n.* *î*, also *pru-ri-ency*, *n.* *î*-*en-si*, an itching; a longing desire or appetite for anything.

prurigo, *n.* *prô-ri-pô* [L. *prurigo*, an itching], an eruptive disease of the skin, accompanied by much itching; *pru-ri-gi-nous*, *a.* *prî-î-nis*, tending to prurigo; itching.

Prussian, *prî-shî-an*, from or relating to Prussia; *n.* a native of Prussia; *Prussian-blue*, a well-known pigment of a rich blue colour, obtained from ferrocyanide of potassium and iron; *P.-brown*, a pigment, an iron oxide obtained from an aluminous Prussian-blue by calcination; *P.-green*, a pigment, being a preparation of Prussian-blue and gamboge; *Prussian-blue*, *n.* *prî-shî-an*, a term applied to supposed compounds of prussic acid with bases, now known as cyanides; *Prus sic*, *a.* *-sik*, a common epithet of a deadly poison [*prussic acid*], originally obtained from Prussian-blue, existing also in the laurel, and in the bitter kernels of fruit, &c., prepared commercially from the prussiate of potass and hydrocyanic acid.

pry, *v.* *prî* [a corrupt, of *peer*, to gaze], to inspect narrowly or closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinizing curiosity; *a.* narrow inspection; *pry-ing*, *imp.* *ad.* inspecting closely; inquisitive; curious; *prîed*, *pp.* *prîd*; *pry-er*, *n.* *î*, one who prys; *pry-ingly*, *ad.* *î*.

pryan, *n.* *prî-an* [Corn. *pryi*, clay], in mining, ore contained in pebbles with a mixture of clay; a white, fine, somewhat friable clay.

psalm, *n.* *sâm* [L. *psalmus*, Gr. *psalms*, playing and singing to the psaltery—from *psallô*, I sing to the harp], a sacred song or hymn; one of the hymns by David and others which form a book of the Hebrew Scriptures; **The Psalms**, one of the books of the Old Test.; **psalmist**, *n.* *sâl-mîst* or *sâm-îst*, a writer or composer of psalms; a name applied to David, the auc. Jewish king, and the other authors of the Psalms; **psalmodic**, *a.* *sâl-môd-îk*, also **psalmodical**, *a.* *-î-kal* [Gr. *ode*, a song], pert. to psalms; **psalmodist**, *n.* *sâl-môd-îst* or *sâm-ôd-îst*, one who sings psalms; **psalmody**, *n.* *sâl-môd-î* or *sâm-ôd-î*, the art or practice of singing psalms; **psalmography**, *n.* *sâl-môg-grâ-fî* [Gr. *graphô*, I write], the art or practice of writing psalms; **psalmographer**, *n.* *sâl-fer*, also **psalmographer**, *n.* *-fist*, one skilled in writing psalms.

Psalter, *n.* *sâl-tê-ri-um* [L. *psalterium*, Gr. *psalterion*, a stringed instr. of the lute kind—from *psallô*, I sing to the harp], the Book of Psalms bound up in a separate book; in the R. Cath. Ch., devout sentences or aspirations, 150 in number; a rosary of 150 beads; **Psalterium**, *n.* *sâl-tê-ri-um*, a Psalter; the manacles or third cavity of the stomach of a ruminant animal; in *anat.*, a part of the brain, consisting of fines impressed upon the under surface of the posterior part of the body of the fornix; **psaltary**, *n.* *sâl-tê-ri-um*, among the anc. Hebrews, an instr. of the harp kind.

psammite, *n.* *sâm-mî-î* [Gr. *psammos*, sand], in *geol.*, fine-grained, fissile, clayey sandstone, in contradistinction to those more siliceous and gritty; **psammitic**, *a.* *sâm-mî-îk*, pert. to or containing psammite.

psammoma, *n.* *sâm-mô-mâ* [Gr. *psammos*, loose earth, sand], a tumour usually found in the brain and its appendages, whose characteristic feature is the occurrence of calcareous matter, or 'brain sand,' in the centre of small concentric hollows.

psaronite, *n.* *sâr-ô-nî*, also **psaronite**, *n.* *-nî* [Gr. *psaros*, speckled; *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a fossil tree-fern found abundantly in the New Red Sandstone, having a speckled or star-like appearance, popularly called *star-stone*.

psellismus, *n.* *sêl-îz-mus* [Gr. *psellismos*—from *psellô*, I stammer], in *med.*, hesitation of speech; bad utterance.

peosphism, *n.* *sê-fîz-m* [Gr. *psêphos*, a pebble], in *anc. Athens*, a public vote, computed by means of pebbles.

pseudæsthesia, *n.* *sû-dês-thê-sî-a* [Gr. *pseudês*, false; *aisthêsis*, perception], in *med.*, false or imagin-

ary feeling or sensation; imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been long removed.

pseudembryo, *n.* *sû-dêm-bri-ô* [Gr. *pseudês*, false, and *King. embryo*], the larval form of an echinoderm.

pseudography, *n.* *sû-dê-grâ-fî* [Gr. *pseudê-graphos*, having a false title—from *pseudês*, false; *epi*, upon; *graphô*, I write], the ascription of false names of authors to works; **pseudographical**, *a.* *-grâ-fî-kal*, of or pert. to.

pseudo, *sû-dô* [Gr. *pseudês*, lying, false], a word frequently prefixed to another, and meaning 'false'; spurious; in *scientific terms*, something deceptive in appearance, function, or relation.

pseudo-apostle, *n.* *sû-dô-pô-s-tl* [pseudô, false, and apostle], one who pretends to be an apostle.

pseudoblepharid, *n.* *sû-dô-blêp-sî-d* [Gr. *pseudês*, false; *blepharid*, a belding], in *med.*, a term applied to depraved sight, in which objects are imagined or seen different from what they are.

pseudobranchia, *n.* *sû-dô-brân-gî-tâ* [Gr. *pseudês*, false; *branchia*, gills of a fish], in certain fishes, a supplementary gill, which, receiving arterialised blood only, does not assist in respiration.

pseudobulb, *n.* *sû-dô-bûlb* [pseudô, and bulb], in *bot.*, a swollen aerial root of many orchids, resembling a tuber.

pseudocarp, *n.* *sû-dô-kârp* [Gr. *pseudês*, false; *karpos*, fruit], in *bot.*, a term applied to such fruit as the strawberry, in which other parts are incorporated with the ovaries in forming the fruit.

pseudognosis, *n.* *sû-dô-nô-sî* [Gr. *pseudês*, false; *gnôsis*, knowledge], false knowledge; a false philosophy.

pseudograph, *n.* *sû-dô-grâf* [Gr. *pseudês*, false; *graphô*, I write], a piece of false writing; **pseudography**, *n.* *sû-dô-grâ-fî*, false writing.

pseudohæmal, *a.* *sû-dô-hê-mâl* [Gr. *pseudês*, false; *hæma*, blood], in *zool.*, applied to the vascular system of the Annelida; **pseudohæarta**, the segmental organs of Brachiopoda, formerly looked upon as hæarta.

pseudology, *n.* *sû-dô-lô-gî* [Gr. *pseudês*, false; *logos*, discourse], falsehood of speech.

pseudomartyr, *n.* *sû-dô-mâr-têr* [pseudô, and martyr], a false martyr.

pseudomorphous, *a.* *sû-dô-môr-fûs* [Gr. *pseudês*, false; *morphe*, form], applied to substances found in the form of regular crystals, though not possessing a crystalline structure; **pseudomorphs**, *n.* plu. *-môrfs*, substances in the form of regular crystals, but not possessing a crystalline structure; **pseudomorphism**, *n.* *-fîz-m*, the state of having regular crystals, though not possessing the crystalline structure.

pseudonym, *n.* *sû-dô-nîm* [Gr. *pseudês*, false; *onoma*, a name], a false name; a false signature; **pseudonymous**, *a.* *sû-dô-nî-mîs*, bearing a false name or signature; applied to an author who uses a false or feigned name.

pseudophona, *n.* *sû-dô-fôn* [Gr. *pseudês*, false; *phônê*, a sound], a false sound.

pseudopigraphy—see **pseudopigraphy**.

pseudopodium, *n.* *sû-dô-pô-dî-um*, **pseudopodia**, *n.* plu. *sû-dô-pô-dî-d* [Gr. *pseudês*, false; *pous* or *podâ*, a foot], in *bot.*, the leafless prolongation of the leafy stem in mosses bearing the sporangium; in *zool.*, the extensions of the body-substance which are put forth by the Rhizopoda at will, serving for locomotion and prehension; **pseudopodial**, *a.* *sû-dô-pô-dî-d*, of or pert. to.

pseudoscope, *n.* *sû-dô-skôp* [Gr. *pseudês*, false; *skopê*, I see or view], in *optics*, an instr. which exhibits bodies, with their proper appearance as regards relief, reversed—thus a hollow body appears as if solid and convex.

pseudo-spermeus, *a.* *sû-dô-spêr-mâs* [pseudô, and *spermeus*], in *bot.*, applied to plants bearing fruits which contain a single seed, or but a small number, the pericarp of which so closely adheres to the seeds that they seem to have but one envelope.

pseudova, *n.* plu. *sû-dô-vâ* [Gr. *pseudês*, false; *l. ovum*, an egg], the egg-like bodies from which the young of the viviparous aphids are produced.

pehaw, *int.* *shô* [of imitative origin], an expression of contempt or disdain; *v.* to utter the int. *pehaw*; *pehaw-ing*, *imp.* *pehawed*, *pp.* *shô-d*.

peilanthropist, *n.* *sî-kân-thrô-pîst* [Gr. *peilos*, bare, naked; *anthropos*, a man], a name sometimes applied to those who believe that Jesus Christ was but an ordinary man, and really the son of Mary and Joseph.

mûle, *mal*, *fâr*, *lûc*; *mêle*, *mât*, *hêr*; *pine*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*;

foresee; procure; get; collect; afford—of 'provident': cautious; careful; prudent; frugal; economical; forecasting.

provincia, *n. prōvīna* [F. *province*—from L. *provincia*, a territory beyond the borders of Italy acquired by the Romans], a division of a kingdom of considerable extent; the jurisdiction of an archbishop; a district of a country, as distinguished from the capital; the proper office or business of any one; a region or tract; *provincial*, *a. prōvīnshāl* [—L. *i*] relating to a province; *local*; not polished; rude or improper, as the pronunciation of a word, or as a dialect; *pert.* to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; *n. a*, a person living in the towns and districts outside the capital of a country, as distinguished from an inhabitant of the capital; *in* *A. Coŭl. A.*, a monastic superior or governor; *provin-* *dially*, *ad. -l*; *provin'cialism*, *n. -tem*, a word, phrase, or mode of speech peculiar to a district of country—see *Note under dialect*; *provin'cialist*, *n. -tes*, one who lives in a province, or who speaks with the peculiar dialect and accent of the district; *the provinces*, all the country outside the capital.

provision, *n.* *prō-vīzh'ən*: [F. *provision*, provision, victuals—*from L. provisio*, foresight, providence—*from prō*, before; *video*, I see] act of providing; care or measures taken beforehand; terms settled; care taken; food; the thing or things provided or collected: *v.* to supply with articles of food; to *victual*: *provis'ioning*, *imp.*: *provis'oned*, *pp.* &*d.* *provis'ions*, *n. plu.* -d*e*, articles of food; *victuals*; *in codes*. *Arist.*, an arbitrary interference by the Pope into the right of private patronage—see *provisor*: *provis'ional*, *a.* -d*e*, provided merely for the occasion; temporary —*selected*, or appointed in the meantime: *provis'orily*, *ad.* —*of provisions*, *n.* preliminary and conditional registration of new public company at the proper government office: *provisions-dealer*, *a.* grocer or shopkeeper who retails articles of food of daily use.

previŝo, n. *pré-vi-tŝ* [abl. of *L. provetus*, foreseen or provided for—from *prē*, before; *vidēo*, I see], a conditional clause or stipulation in a deed or other legal writing, beginning with 'provided that'; a stipulation: *provisory*, a. *pré-t*, making temporary provision; conditional: *provisorially*, adv. *pré-t-i-n*: *provisorium*, n. *pré-t-pré-t-i-n* [*L. provisor*, a foreseer], a special arrangement or stipulation, as, 'a provisor-ism of six months.'

turn of his mouth.
provocat, *n. provôter* [see *provise*], in *eccles.*, one appointed to take up for a benefice in church-irregularity before the death of the incumbent; the principal benefice of the rightful patron; the steward or treasurer of a religious house; in *France*, the principal of a college.
provocation, *provocative*—see under *provoke*.
provoka, *v. prô-ôd'* [*F. provoquer*, to provoke—from *L. prôvocare*, to call forth, to provoke—from *pro*, forth; *voco*, I call], to call forth or bring into action; to excite or move to; to make angry; to irritate; to produce anger: *provok'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* causing irritation or inclination to quarrel: *provoked*, *pp. -ôd'*: *provok'ingly*, *adv.* -*ly*, in such a manner as to raise anger: *provok'ed*, *n. -ër*, one who provokes; in *OK*, a cause; a promoter: *provocation*, *n. prô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô* [*F.—L.*], anything that excites to anger or resentment; the act of exciting anger: *provocative*, *prô-vô-ô-ô*, *adj.* tending to awaken or excite; stimulating; *a. stimulan'*; anything which awakens or excites appetite: *provok'ed*, *n. -ô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô*, the quality of being provocative or stimulating: *provok'sment*, *n.* in *OK*, *provocation*.—*SYN.* of 'provoke': to enrage; incense; excite; rouse; arouse; promote; cause; challenge; move; exasperate; stir up; awake; incite; anger.

provost, n. pré-vo'st (OF. *provost*, a provost—from *L. praepositus*, a president, a chief—from *prae*, before; *positus*, placed; *pōno*, I place) the chief of a body or department, as the principal of a college; in *Scot.*, the chief magistrate of a city or town; the temporary prison in which military police confine prisoners till otherwise disposed of: *provost establishment*, the office of a provost: *provost*, also provost-marshal, when pronounced *prov-vo'st*, in *mét.* or *navy*, an officer who has duties similar to those of a provost-marshal against military discipline, to punish offenders, to take charge of prisoners, and to superintend the execution of punishments.

proū, n. próō [OF. *proū*—from *l.* and Gr. *prōra*, the fore part of a ship], the fore part of a ship—the hinder or opposite part being called the *stern* or

stern; the beak or pointed part of a galley or a
xebec.

prow, a. *proŭo* [OF. *prou*, gallant—see also *pro-*
wess], in *OK*, valiant: **prowest**, superl. *proŭt-est*, in
OK, most valiant.

—from L. *prodesse*, to be of use, to do good, valour or bravery, particularly in a soldier.

prowl, *n.* **prowl** [ME. *prollen*, to search—perhaps a freq. of old form *proke*, in same sense—see *prog*], a ramble in a stealthy manner, as one seeking prey or plunder: **v.** to rove or wander stealthily, as one seeking prey or plunder; in OE, to prey; to plunder: **prowl**ing, **imp.**: **adj.** roving in a stealthy manner, as for prey: **prowl**ed, **pp.** **prowl**ed: **prowl**er, **n.** **er**, one who prowls: **prowl**ing, **adv.** **adv.**

proximal, a. *próks'i-mál* [*l. proximus*, next], toward or nearest; the part of a limb nearest to the trunk, or the part of a fixed organism nearest to its point of attachment; the opposite of *distal*.

proximate, *prókri:t-mái* [*l. proxi-mitas*, nearness — *from proxi-mus*, nearest]; nearest; closest; immediate: **proximately**, ad. -*ly*: **proximity**, n. *prókri:t-i-ti*, state of being next; immediate nearness: **proximate cause**, that which immediately precedes and produces the effect; opposed to **remote** or **mediate**: **proximate principles**, in *chem.*, distinct compounds which exist ready formed in animals, e.g. albumen, fat, etc., and in vegetables, as sugar, starch, etc.; in *anat.*, the bodies of a complex organism into which a more complex body can be split up. **Syn.** of 'proximate': nearest; next; closest; direct; immediate.

proximate—see under **cart. 2**
proxy, n. prók's-i, proxies, n. plu. prók's-its [a corrupt of *procuracy*—from *L. procurator*, one who takes care of, a manager for another; the person who is substituted to act for another; the agency of a substitute; the writing by which one person is authorised to vote for another; *v.* to vote or act by the agency of another: **prox'ying**, *imp.*: **proxied**, *pp.* **prók's-id**]

prude, n. pród [OF. *prode*, excellent], a name ironically given to a woman who sets up for preciseness of conduct; a woman affecting great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue: **prudery, n. *prúder-í***, behaviour or manners of a prude; **excessively nice in conduct: *prú'dish, a. -ish***, of or like a prude; **very formal, precise, or reserved: *prú'dishly, ad. -ly***.

prudently, *ad. ad-*
 prudent, *a. prudent* [F. *prudent*, prudēt-, prudēt- from *L. prudens*, or *prudentia*, discreet, prudent; careful of the consequences of measures or actions; correct and decorous in manner; cautious; wary; judicious; prudently, *ad. -it*, discreetly; judiciously;
 prudence, *n. -dence* [F. *-L.*] the habit of acting with deliberation and discretion; wisdom applied to practice; carefulness: *prudential*, *a. -dence*, *ad. -dence*, proceeding from or dictated by prudence; *prudentially*, *ad. -dence*; *prudentials*, *n. -dence*, maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.—SYN. of 'prudence': discretion; caution; circumspection; wisdom; foresight; providence; considerateness; judiciousness; judgment; forethought—of 'prudent': wise; cautious; politic; circumspect; wary; provident; economical; discreet; considerate.

prud'homme, n. **prud'**ôm (Fr. **prud'**homme, a skilful person—from *prude*, grave, sober; *homme*, a man), a prudent or discreet man: **councils** of **prud'**hommes, in *France*, tribunals of reference and arbitration, composed of citizens, their principal office being the decision of disputes between masters and workmen in manufacturing towns.

pruinose, a. *pró'-nóz* [*L. pruinósus*, full of hoar-frost—from *pruina*, hoar-frost], in bot., covered with glittering particles, as if fine dew had been congealed upon it: like hoar-frost.

prune, n. *prôn* [F. *prune*; L. *prænum*; Gr. *prounon*, a plum], a dried plum; **pruniferous**, n. *prôn-fér-ús* [L. *fero*, I carry or produce], plum-bearing.

prune, *v.* *prôn* [OF. *pruigner*, to dress the vine—from *provin*, the layer of a vine] to dress or trim, as trees or shrubs, to improve their growth; to divest of anything superfluous: **prun'ing**, *imp.*: **a.** the dressing of trees and shrubs by lopping off superfluous branches: **pruned**, *pp.* **prônd**: **prun'er**, *n.* *ër*, he or that which prunes: **pruning-hook**, **-knife**, or **-shears**, tools used for lopping or dressing plants or trees.

ofo, boy, fool : pure, build : chair, game, join, shun, thing, there, zeal.

protophytes, *n. plu.* *prô-tô-fîts* [Gr. *prôtos*, first; *phuton*, a plant] applied to those microscopic fossil organisms which apparently belong to the vegetable kingdom; a production lowest in the scale of the vegetable kingdom: **protophyta**, *n. plu.* *prô-tô-fî-tâ*, the lowest division of plants.

protoplasma, *n.* *prô-tô-plâs-mâ*, also **protoplasm**, *n. sdim.* [Gr. *prôtos*, first; *plasma*, what has been formed, an image—from *plasseô*, I mould], the physical basis of life, a semi-fluid, glairy substance, of a consistence like the white of a raw egg—an albuminous substance containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur, which is essential to the processes of life; sarcoid: **protoplasma**, *a. -mâ*, pert. to the first growth or formation; pert. to the material of formation of living bodies—see **bioplasma**.

protoplast, *n.* *prô-tô-plâst* [Gr. *protoplastos*, first formed—from *prôtos*, first; *plastos*, formed; *plasseô*, I mould], the thing first formed, as a copy to be followed or imitated; the first individual, or pair of individuals, of a species: **protoplastic**, *a. -tîk*, first formed.

protopodite, *n.* *prô-tô-pô-dî-tî* [Gr. *prôtos*, first; *pous*, *podus*, a foot], in *zool.*, the basal segment of the typical limb of a crustacean.

protornis, *n.* *prô-tôr-nîs* [Gr. *prôtos*, first; *ornis*, a bird], the most ancient example known of a passerine fossil bird, of or about the size of a lark, and somewhat similar to it.

protospore, *n.* *prô-tô-spôr* [Gr. *prôtos*, first; *spora*, a seed], in *bot.*, a spore of the first generation.

prototype, *n.* *prô-tô-tip* [Gr. *prôtos*, first; *typos*, a type or mould; *typôô*, I strike], the original from which others are copied; the primary form to which others in their principal features or characteristics bear resemblance.

protoxide, *n.* *prô-tô-kîd* [Gr. *prôtos*, first, and Eng. *oxide*], in *chem.*, a compound containing one equivalent of oxygen combined with one of another element—that is, the first oxide—and so of numerous other words similarly formed.

Protozoa, *n. plu.* *prô-tô-zô-â*, also **Pro'tozo'ans**, *n. plu. -ânz* [Gr. *prôtos*, first; *zôô*, life; *zôon*, an animal], the first or lowest division of the animal kingdom, including a number of creatures of a very low type: **pro'tozo'an**, *n.* one of the Protozoa: **pro'tozo'lo**, *a. -ôik*, belonging to the Protozoa; containing the first traces of life.

protract, *v.* *prô-trâkt'* [L. *protractus*, protracted—from *prô*, forth; *trahô*, I draw], to draw out or lengthen in time; to delay; to defer: **protracting**, *imp.*: **protracted**, *pp.*: **protracting**, *adj.*: **protracted**, *adj.*: **protracter**, *n. -er*, one who protracts or lengthens in time: **protraction**, *n. -trâk-shûn*, the act of delaying the termination of a thing; in *surv.*, the plotting or laying down dimensions on paper, as of a field: **protracting**, *a. -tî*, tending to delay; dilatory: **protractor**, *n. -er*, a math. instr. for laying down and measuring angles on paper that have been taken in the field; in *anat.*, a muscle that draws forward any part; in *surg.*, an instr. for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound: **protractedly**, *ad. -tî*.

protrude, *v.* *prô-trôd'* [L. *protrudere*, to thrust forward—from *prô*, forward; *trûdô*, I thrust], to thrust forward; to thrust or put out; to thrust forward beyond the usual limits; to shoot forward: **protruding**, *imp.*: **protruded**, *pp.*: **protruding**, *adj.*: **protrusion**, *n. -trô-shûn* [L. *protrûsus*, thrust forward], the act of thrusting forward beyond the usual limit; a push: **protrusive**, *a. -sî*, that may be protruded and withdrawn: **protrusive**, *a. -sî*, thrusting or impelling forward.

protuberant, *a.* *prô-tû-bér-ânt* [mid. L. *protuberans*, *protuberantis*, swelling out—from L. *prô*, forth; *tûber*, a hump or hard excrescence], prominent or bulging beyond the surrounding surface; swelling: **protuberantly**, *ad. -tî*: **protuberance**, *n. -ânz*, a swelling; a rounded prominence; a bunch or knob: **protuberate**, *v. -ât*, to swell out; to be prominent and bulging beyond the level surface; to bulge out: **protuberating**, *imp.*: **protuberated**, *pp.*: **protuberating**, *n. -tî-shûn*, the act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface.

proud, *a. prô-ôd* [AS. *prôd*, proud; cf. Dan. *prud*, stately; Ger. *protzig*, saucy, insolent; Dut. *prut*, proud—see *pride*], having inordinate self-esteem; lofty of mien; grand of person; exciting legitimate pride; possessing an unreasonable opinion of one's own excellence; conceited; arrogant; haughty; dia-

eased or fungous, as proud flesh; in O.E., eager for the male: **proudly**, *ad. -tî*, ostentatiously; with lofty mien: **proudish**, *a. -îsh*, somewhat proud: **proud-hearted**, *a.* having a proud spirit.—**SYN.** of 'proud': elated; arrogant; haughty; impatient; daring; presumptuous; grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent; ostentatious.

proustite, *n.* *prô-sî-tî* [after Proust, a French chemist], an ore of silver, consisting of the sulphide of that metal and arsenic.

prove, *v.* *prôv* [OF. *prover*; L. *probere*, to try, to test], to ascertain by trial or comparison; to subject to trial or test; to verify; to demonstrate; to gain knowledge by experience; to deposit and register for probate, as a will; to be found by experience; to turn out; to be ascertained by the event; in O.E., to succeed: **proving**, *imp.*: **proved**, *pp.*: **proved**, *adj.* found by experience: **proven**, *pp. prôv'n*, in Scotch law, proved, as in the verdict of acquittal not proven, which does not express the opinion of the jury that the accused is innocent, but only that on the evidence they cannot find him guilty: **prover**, *n. prôv-ér*, one who proves; one who tests by sample or average to ascertain the value of the whole: **prov-able**, *a. -â-b*, that may be verified or proved: **prov-ably**, *ad. -â-b*.—**SYN.** of 'prove': to verify; demonstrate; show; justify; argue; try; test; confirm; establish; evince; manifest; experience; endure.

providitor, *n.* *prô-rê-tî-tôr*, also **providers**, *a. prôvî-tôr* [L. *providitor*, a purveyor or provider—from *providere*, to provide: L. *providéo*, I provide—from *prô*, before; *vidéo*, I see], one employed to procure supplies for the army; in *Italy*, an officer who superintends matters of policy; in *Amer.*, an officer engaged in treaties with the Indians, &c.

proven, see under **prove**.

Provençal, *a.* *prô-vân-sâ-l*, also **Provençal**, *prô-vân-sâ-l* [F. *Provençal*, from L. *provincia*, a province, of or from Provence: *Provençus*, a *pro-vân-sâ-l*, or of from Provence in France, as a Provence rose].

provençer, *n.* *prô-vân-sêr* [F. *provençer*—from mid. L. *probanda*, a daily allowance of provisions], dry food for beasts, as hay, corn, &c.: **provisions**.

proventriculus, *n.* *prô-vên-trî-kû-lûs* [L. *prô*, in front of; *ventriculus*, the stomach—from *venîr*, the belly], the cardiac portion of the stomach of birds.

proverb, *n.* *prô-vêrb* [F. *proverbe*—from L. *proverbium*, an old saying—from *prô*, for; *verbum*, a word], a short familiar sentence conveying some useful lesson of prudence or morality; a wise or pithy saying, enforced by association and experience; a maxim; an adage; quaintly defined by Howell as 'sense, shortness, and salt'; a by-word of reproof or contempt; in *Script.*, an enigmatical sentence or maxim: **v. in O.E., to provide with a proverb; to mention in a proverb; to utter proverbs: **proverb-ing**, *imp.*: **proverbied**, *pp. -tî*: **Proverbs**, *a. book of the Old Test. Script.* containing wise maxims and practical truths suitable for the conduct of all classes of men: **proverbial**, *a.* *prô-vêr-bî-âl* [F.—L.], used or current as a proverb; mentioned in a proverb; pert. to or resembling a proverb: **proverbially**, *ad. -tî*: **proverbialism**, *n. -izm*, a proverbial phrase: **proverbialist**, *n. -tî*, one who speaks, or writes, or collects proverbs.—**SYN.** of 'proverb': by-word; saying; saw; adage; aphorism; apothegm; axiom; maxim; truism; principle.**

provide, *v.* *prô-vîd'* [L. *providere*, to provide—from *prô*, before; *vidéo*, I see], to collect or get ready for future use; to prepare; to make a previous conditional stipulation; to take measures to counteract or escape an evil: **providing**, *imp.*: **provided**, *pp.*: **providor**, *n. -er*, one who provides: **providence**, *n. prô-vî-dênz* [F. *providence*—from L. *providentia*, foresight, providence], foresight; timely care or preparation; the care and superintendence of God over His creatures and all things; a name applied to God; in O.E., prudence; frugality: **provident**, *a. -dên* [L. *providens*, *providentis*], careful in preparing for future wants; frugal; economical: **providently**, *ad. -tî*, with wise precaution: **providential**, *a. -tî*, that may be referred to God's superintendence or direction; effected by the providence of God: **providentially**, *ad. -tî*, in a providential manner: to provide against, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill: to provide for, to take care of beforehand: **provided**, *that, conj.* on condition; upon these terms; this stipulation being made.—**SYN.** of 'provide': to furnish; supply; stipulate;

mate, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hêr; pine, pin; nôte, nôt, môte;

—the second being called the *apodosis*; in the *anc. drama*, the first part, containing an exposition of the subject.

Protean, a. *prōtē-an* or *prōtē-an* (Gr. *Proteus*, in *anc. myth.*, a sea deity having the faculty of assuming different shapes), of or resembling Proteus; readily assuming different shapes: *protean*, n. *prōtēs*, a genus of batrachian reptiles allied to the siren, &c., in which the gills of the tadpole state are retained by the adult animal, in addition to the lungs; a genus of infusoria whose forms are incessantly changing.

protect, v. *prōtēk* [L. *protectus*, covered before or in front, *protectus*—from *prō*, before; *tego*, I cover, I conceal] to cover from danger; to throw a shelter over; to shield; to guard; to patronise: **protecting**, imp.; **adj.** shielding from injury; preserving in safety: **protected**, pp.: **protection**, n. *prōtē-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of preserving from evil or injury; that which protects; shelter; refuge; a passport or other writing given by authority, which exempts or secures from molestation; advantage or favour given to any branch of industry by a government: **protectingly**, ad. *it*: **protectionism**, n. *-izm*, the belief that some branch of industry, or all home industries, ought to be protected by impost against foreign competition: such taxation may be of two kinds—either simply *protective*, so that articles of home manufacture are placed on the same terms as those from abroad, or *prohibitory*, when foreign competition is debared: **protectionist**, n. *-ist*, one opposed to free trade unless it be reciprocal; one who advocates the protection of home industries by the imposition of import duties on foreign produce or manufacture: **adj.** pert. to: **protectional**, a. *-al*, pert. to: **protector**: **protective**, a. *tēk-iv*, serving or tending to defend or shelter: **Protector**, n. *-er*, or **Lord Protector**, a title conferred on Oliver Cromwell during the period of his government of Great Britain and Ireland: **protector**, n. one who protects; a guardian: **protectress**, n. *-rēs*, a woman who shields or preserves from danger: **protect-oriess**, a. *-iēs*, without a protector: **protect-oriship**, n. the office or government of a protector: **protect-orate**, n. *-rād*, in *Eng. hist.*, applied to the government of Oliver Cromwell; the protection granted by a superior power to an inferior or dependent one: **protectorial**, a. *prōtēk-tō-rī-al*, pert. to a protector.—*SYN.* of 'protect': to defend; guard; preserve; shield; save; secure; cover; shelter.

protégé, n., *protégé*, fem. *prōtē-shā* [F. *protégé*, a dependent person; *protégé*, a female under the protection of another—from L. *protégere*, to shield from danger], one under the care and protection of another; one having the favour of another.

protéide, n. plu. *prōtē-ids* (Gr. *Proteus*, a self-transforming sea-god), a general name for such albuminoids as fibrin, albumen, caseine, &c.

protine, n. *prōtē-in* (Gr. *prōtein*), I hold the first place or rank—from *prōtos*, first], in chem., a nitrogenous substance supposed to form the basis of albumen, caseine, and fibrin; in bot., formerly applied to aleurone: **protinuous**, a. *prōtē-tūs*, of or pert. to or containing protine.

protenchyma, n. *prōtēngk-mā* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *en*, in; *chyma*, juice, tissue—from *chéō*, I pour], in bot., the fundamental tissue out of which by differentiation other tissues arise.

protenus, n. *prōtēns* [L. *prō*, before; *tenuis*, stretched—from *tendo*, I stretch], in OE., extension.

proteranthous, a. *prōtēr-anthūs* [Gr. *proteros*, soomer; *anthos*, a flower], in bot., applied to flower-buds that expand before the leaf-buds.

proterogynous—see under *proterogynous*.

proterosaur, n. *prōtēr-sō-sōr-rās*, also **proteosaur**, n. *prōtē-sō-sōr-rās* [Gr. *proteros*, earlier; *prōtos*, first; *saurus*, a lizard], the Permian fossil monitor of Thuringia, long the earliest-known fossil reptile.

protest, n. *prōtēst* [F. *protester*, to protest; L. *protestari*, to protest—from *prō*, before; *testor*, I bear witness; *testis*, a witness], a solemn or formal declaration of opinion against some act or resolution; the written paper containing reasons of dissent from a motion or resolution; in a bill of exchange, a declaration against, made by a notary public, for non-acceptance or non-payment: v. *prōtēst*, to make or enter a solemn declaration expressive of opposition; to make a solemn declaration of a fact

or opinion; to mark or note, through a notary public, a bill of exchange for non-payment or non-acceptance; in OE., to prove; to show; to call as a witness: **protest-ing**, imp.: **protest-ed**, pp. marked or declared against for non-payment, as a bill of exchange: **protest-er**, n. *-er*, one who protests: **protestation**, n. *prōtēs-tā-shūn* or *prōtēs-tā-shūn* [F.—L.], a formal declaration of dissent; a solemn declaration of fact, opinion, or resolution: **protest-ator**, n. *-tēr*, one who protests: **protest-ingly**, ad. *it*.—*SYN.* of 'protest v.': to assert; affirm; declare; profess; asseverate; aver; attest; testify; avow.

Protestant, n. *prōtēs-tānt* [F. *protestant*, a Protestant—from L. *prō*, before; *testor*, I bear witness], one who adhered to the Lutherans when they made a solemn declaration of dissent from the decree passed by the Catholic States at the second Diet of Spire in 1529; a name applied to all Christian denominations that differ from the Church of Rome—restricted to those sprung from the Reformation: **adj.** of or relating to Protestants, or their doctrines or forms of religion: **Protestantism**, n. *-izm*, the principles or religion of Protestants.

proteus—see under *Protean*.

prothalamium, n. *prōthā-lām-i-um* [Gr. *pro*, before; *thalamos*, a bed-chamber, a bridal chamber], the song addressed to, or in honour of, the bride and bridegroom, and which opened the marriage ceremonies; opposed to *epithalamium*, which concluded them.

prothallus, n. *prōthāl-lūs*, also **prothallium**, n. *-i-um* [Gr. *pro*, before; *thallos*, a sprout], in bot., a name applied to the first results of the germination of the spore in the higher cryptogams, as ferns, horse-tails, &c.

prothesis, n. *prōthē-sis* [Gr. *prothesis*, a placing before—from *pro*, before; *thesis*, a putting or placing; *tithēmi*, I place], the place where the elements of the Eucharist are put before being set on the altar; the credence-table.

prothetic, a. *prōtēk-ik*, for *prosthetic*.

prothonotary, n. *prōthōnō-tēr-ī* [OF. *protonotaire*; mid. L. *protonotarius*; Gr. *prōtos*, first; L. *notarius*, a scribe], a chief notary or clerk; originally the chief or principal notary of the Emperor of the East; one of the officers in the former Court of Queen's Bench, afterwards superseded by the master; in Rome, one of the chief secretaries of the Chancery; in U.S., a registrar or clerk of certain courts: **prothonotaryship**, n. the office of a prothonotary.

prothorax, n. *prōthō-rīks* [Gr. *pro*, before; *thōrax*, a breastplate], in entom., the first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects.

protista—see *protocista*.

proto—see *prot*.

protocol, n. *prōtō-kōl* [F. *protocol*; mid. L. *protocollum*, a register—from Gr. *prōtos*, first; *kolla*, glue], in *diplomata*, the minutes or rough draft of a treaty, despatch, or other document; a record or registry. *Note*.—For further account of etymology see Wedgwood and Brachet.

protocista, n. *prōtōk-tis-tā*, or **protista**, n. *prōtē-tā* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *ktaio*, created beings—from *ktaio*, to create], a term proposed to embrace those minute organisms which seem to stand on the confines of the vegetable and animal kingdoms.

protogenes, n. *prōtē-jēn-ēs* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *genos*, birth, race], a low form of the *Monera*, which see: **protogenic**, a. *prōtē-jēn-ik*, in *geol.*, crystalline or fire-formed rocks, in contradistinction to *desulterogenic*, or those formed from them by mechanical actions.

protogine, n. *prōtō-jīn* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *ginomai*, I am formed], the French term for granite composed of felspar, quartz, and talc.

proterogynous, a. *prōtē-jīn-ūs*, also **proterogynous**, a. *prōtēr-jīn-ūs* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *proteros*, earlier; *gynē*, a woman], in bot., having the pistil reaching maturity before the stamens: **proterogyny**, n. *prōtē-jīn-ēt*, the state or condition of a plant in which the pistil arrives at maturity before the stamens.

protomartyr, n. *prōtō-mār-tēr* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *martyr*, *martynos*, a witness], the first martyr, St Stephen; the first who suffers in any cause.

protonotary, n. *prōtō-nō-tēr-ī*—see *prothonotary*. **protopapas**, n. *prōtō-pā-pās* [Gr. *prōtos*, first; *pappas*, a father], in Russia, the chief pope or imperial confessor; one of the clergy of the first rank in cathedrals.

cōw, bōy, fōot; pāre, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

pert. to or resembling prose; dull; tedious; uninteresting; unimaginative: *prosaically*, ad. *-kál-it*: *prosalist*, n. *-líst*, a writer of prose; *prosy*, a *pró-sí*, dull or tedious in discourse or writing: *proseless*, n. *-nés*, tedious dullness in talking or writing: *proslangy*, ad. *-it*.

prosecute, v. *pró-sí-kál* [L. *prosecutus*, followed after—from *pró*, forward; *sequor*, I follow] to follow or pursue after for a purpose; to persist in or continue, as efforts already begun; to seek to obtain by legal process; to sue criminally; to carry on a legal prosecution: *prosecuting*, imp.: *prosecuted*, pp.: *prosecutor*, n. *-kál-ter*, one who carries on a criminal suit against another: *prosecutrix*, n. *-tríks*, a woman who undertakes a prosecution in a law court: *prosecution*, n. *-kál-shún*, a pursuit; a criminal suit; pursuit by efforts of body or mind: public prosecutor, an official under the Crown whose duty it is to institute criminal proceedings against offenders who might otherwise escape public justice.

proselyte, n. *pró-sí-lít* [F. *prosélyte*—from mid L. *proselýtus*, a proselyte—from Gr. *proselútos*, a foreigner, a convert to the Jewish religion—from *pros*, to, and *élthos*, I come], one received or brought over to some particular opinion or belief; a convert to some religion; in *Script.*, a Gentile conformist to the Jewish law and belief: *v.* to convert to some religion; to gain over to an opinion: *proselyting*, imp.: *proselyted*, pp.: *proselytise*, v. *-lít-tíz*, to make a convert to a religion or a religious sect: *proselytising*, imp.: ad. making proselytes: *proselytised*, pp. *-tíz*: *proselytism*, n. *-fizm*, the making of converts to a religion, sect, or party; conversion to a system or creed; the desire to make converts.—*SYN.* of 'proselyte' n.: convert; neophyte; convert.

prosencephalon, n. *pró-sén-séf-á-lón* [Gr. *pros*, before; *enkephalon*, the brain—from *en*, in; *kephalé*, the head], the cerebral hemispheres, or lobes of the fore-brain.

prosenchyma, n. *pró-sén-gí-kí-má* [Gr. *pros*, before, in addition; *en*, in; *chyma*, juice, tissue; *chéō*, I pour], in bot., fusiform cells, or tissue forming wood; tissue formed of elongated pointed cells: *prosenchymatous*, a *pró-sén-gí-kí-má-tús*, of or pert. to prosenchyma.

prosing, *prosliness*, &c.—see under *prose*.

pro-slavery, n. *pró-sí-lév-ít* [*pro*, for, and *slavery*], advocacy of slavery.

probranchia, n. plu. *pró-sí-brá-n-gí-á* [Gr. *prósō*, in front, in advance of; *branchia*, gills of a fish], a division of gastropodous mollusca, in which the gills are situated in advance of the heart.

prosody, n. *pró-sí-dít* [F. *prosodie*—from L. and Gr. *prosōdia*, the quantity of syllables and measure of verse, tone or accent of a syllable—from Gr. *pros*, to or in addition to; *ōdē*, a song or tune—from *acido*, I sing], that part of gram. which treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of versification: *prosodical*, a. *pró-sí-dít-al*, also *prosodical*, a. *-sódít-kál*, pert. to prosody, or according to its rules: *prosodian*, n. *-sódít-dn*, also *prosodist*, n. *pró-sí-dít-sí*, one who is skilled in prosody: *prosodically*, ad. *pró-sí-dít-kál-lí*.

prosema, n. *pró-sí-má* [Gr. *pro*, before; *sōma*, a body], in zool., the anterior part of the body.

prosepopala, n. *pró-sí-pó-pé-ýá* [Gr. *prospōn*, a person—from *pros*, towards; *ōps* or *ōpa*, a face; *poieō*, I make], in rhet., a figure of speech by which things are spoken of or represented as persons; personification.

prospect, n. *pró-sí-pékt* [L. *prospectus*, a look-out, a distant view—from *pró*, forward; *specio*, I look], a looking forward; a distant view; that which is present to the eye, as a scene or landscape; a place which affords a view; a view delineated; position of a building; regard to something future; expectation: *prospecting*, n. *pró-sí-pékt-ing*, a miner's term for searching or examining for gold, as preliminary to settled or continuous operations: *prospective*, a. *-ív*, looking forward in time; viewing at a distance; future; opposed to *retrospective*: *prospectively*, ad. *-ív*: *prospectiveness*, n. *-nív*, the state of being prospective: *prospect'ion*, n. *-shún*, the act of looking forward or providing for future wants: *prospectus*, n. *-sús*, a plan or outline of something proposed, submitted for public approval, as of a new company or joint-stock association; the plan of a literary work.

prosper, v. *pró-sí-pér* [F. *prosperer*, prosperous—from L. *prosperus*, fortunate; *prosperare*, to prosper, to be propitious—from *pró*, according to; *spēs*,

hope], to render fortunate or happy; to thrive; to be successful; to flourish: *prospering*, imp.: *prospered*, pp. *-pér-d*: *prosperous*, a. *-pér-sús*, flourishing; successful; thriving; making gain or increase: *prosperously*, ad. *-lív*: *prosperousness*, n. *-nív*, the state of being prosperous or successful: *prosperity*, n. *pró-sí-pér-ít* [F. *prosperité*—from L. *prosperitas*], success; good fortune; thriving condition.—*SYN.* of 'prosperity': welfare; wellbeing; good fortune; success; prosperousness; happiness; weal—of 'prosperous': fortunate; lucky; auspicious; successful; flourishing; favourable; gaining.

prostate, a. *pró-sí-lát* [Gr. *prostatēs*, to stand before—from *pro*, before; *stasis*, a settling or standing; *histēmi*, I stand], in anat., applied to a large heart-shaped gland situated before the neck of the bladder, and behind the bulb of the urethra: *prostatic*, a. *pró-sí-lát-ík*, of or pert. to the prostate gland: *prostatitis*, n. *-ít-ís*, the inflammation of the prostate gland.

prosthesis, n. *pró-sí-th-és* [Gr. *prosthesis*, a placing to, an increase—from *pros*, to or towards; *thesis*, a putting or placing; *lithēmi*, I place], in gram. a figure by which one or more letters are placed at the beginning of a word, or opposite of *aphæresis*. In surgery, an overlapping; the artificial supplying of any defect or part lost—applied to the frontal growths which fill up ulcers or fistulae: *prothetic*, a. *-thét-ík*, prefixed.

prostitute, v. *pró-sí-tút* [L. *prostitutus*, placed or set forth openly—from *pró*, before; *stātus*, I place], to give up or expose for hire that which ought not to be sold; to offer for indiscriminate lewdness; to devote to an infamous or improper purpose: *adj.* sold or devoted to infamous purposes: *n.* a female openly given to indiscriminate lewdness for hire; a strumpet; a base mercenary or hireling: *prostituting*, imp.: *prostituted*, pp.: *prostitutor*, n. *-tút-er*, one who prostitutes anything: *prostitution*, n. *pró-sí-tút-shún* [F.—L.] the common lewdness of a female for hire; the act or practice of offering for sale that which ought not to be sold, as ability, influence, &c.

prostrate, v. *pró-sí-trát* [L. *prostratus*, spread out, prostrated—from *pró*, before; *stratus*, I stretch out], to lay flat or at length; to throw down; to demolish; to fall down in adoration; to bow in humble reverence to reduce totally or exhaust, as the strength: *adj.* lying at length; extended on the ground; lying at mercy, as a suppliant; thrown down in the humblest adoration: *prostrating*, imp.: *prostrated*, pp.: *prostration*, n. *pró-sí-trát-shún* [F.—L.] the act of throwing down or laying flat; act of humility or adoration; great depression or dejection; exhaustion; great diminution of the vital energies.

prostyle, n. *pró-sí-lí* [Gr. *pro*, before; *stílos*, a column], in arch., a portico for columns in front of an edifice.

prosy—see under *prose*.

prosylogism, n. *pró-sí-lóg-izm* [L. *prō*, for, and Eng. *sylogism*], a form of argument, in which two or more syllogisms are so connected, that the conclusion of the one becomes the major or minor of the next.

prot, *prót*, also *proto*, *prótó* [Gr. *protos*, first], in chem., a prefix in many scientific compounds, denoting the first or smallest degree of a substance which combines with a base, as *protocetic*, the first or smallest proportion of oxygen; the first or earliest: *protogenic*, the earliest or lowest, as *protogenes*; *protoxide* of iron denotes one equivalent of oxygen and one of iron.

protagon, n. *pró-tá-gón* [Gr. *protágos*, leading the van—from *protos*, first; *agō*, I lead], a phosphoretted fatty substance found in the nerve-centres and peripheral nerves; the first proximate element discovered in the brain.

protagonist, n. *pró-tá-gón-íst* [Gr. *protos*, first; *agonistes*, an actor], a chief actor; one who takes the leading part.

protandrous, a. *pró-tán-drús*, also *proterandrous*, a. *pró-ter-án-drús* [Gr. *protos*, first; *proteros*, earlier; *andr*, andros, a male], in bot., having stamens reaching maturity before the pistil: *protandry*, n. *pró-tán-drí*, the state or condition of a plant in which the stamens are perfected before the pistil.

protasis, n. *pró-tás* [Gr. *protasis*, an antecedent, the beginning of a drama—from *pro*, before; *tenō*, I stretch out], in gram. and rhet., the first or subordinate member of a sentence, generally conditional

máte, mál, fát, láte; méte, mēl, fāt; pñe, pín; nūte, nōl, mōw;

unequal things of the same kind; symmetry; in *arithmetic*, a rule in which three terms are given to find a fourth; in *growth*, the identity, equality, or similitude of ratios; mutual fitness or correspondence of parts to each other, and to the whole; equal degree; equal or just share; form; also: *v.* to adjust the comparative relation of one thing, or one part, to another: to form symmetrically; to divide into equal or just shares: *propor'tioning*, *imp.*: *propor'tioned*, *pp.*: *shind*: *propor'tionable*, *a.*: *shin-d-ble*, that may be proportioned: *propor'tionably*, *ad.*: *shin-d-ble*: *propor'tionableness*, *n.*: *shin-d-ble-ness*, the state of being proportionable: *propor'tional*, *a.*: *shin-d-ble*, being in proportion; having a due comparative relation; having the same ratio: *n.* a number or quantity in proportion: *propor'tionals*, *n. plu.*: *shin-d-ble*, the terms of a proportion: *propor'tionally*, *ad.*: *shin-d-ble*, in a stated degree: *propor'tional'ity*, *n.*: *shin-d-ble-ness*, the quality of being in proportion: *propor'tionate*, *a.*: *shin-d-ble*, adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation: *v.* to adjust according to a settled rate: *propor'tionating*, *imp.*: *propor'tioned*, *pp.*: *propor'tionably*, *ad.*: *shin-d-ble*, in a proportionate manner: *propor'tionableness*, *n.*: *shin-d-ble-ness*, the state of being adjusted by due or settled proportion: suitability of proportions: *propor'tionless*, *a.*: *shin-d-ble*, without symmetry of parts: continued proportion, a succession of several equal ratios: harmonical or musical proportion, a relation of three or four quantities, such, that the first is to the last, as the difference between the two first is to the difference between the two last: in proportion, according as; to the degree that: reciprocal or inverse proportion, a proportion in which the first term is to the second as the fourth is to the third: continued proportionals, quantities of which the ratios of the first to the second, of the second to the third, of the third to the fourth, and so on are all equal: mean proportional, the middle term of three in continued proportion; or the square root of the first and third of three terms in continued proportion, as 4 is the mean proportional between 2 and 8.

propose, *v.* *prô-pôz'* [*F. proposer*, to propose; *poserr*, to place—from *mid.* *L. posuere*—from *L. posui*, a pause—see *passer* to offer for consideration; to bring forward for consideration or adoption; to offer oneself in marriage; in *OE.* to converse; *n.* in *OE.* talk; discourse: *propose*, *imp.*: *proposed*, *pp.*: *propos'*: *propos'er*, *n.*: *shin-d-ble*, one who proposes or offers for consideration: *propos'al*, *n.*: *shin-d-ble*, that which is offered for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design; terms or conditions laid before; an overture: *propos'ition*, *n.* *prô-pôz'-ish'n* [*F.—L.*] that which is proposed or offered for consideration or acceptance; an offer of terms; in *math.*, a theorem or problem for demonstration or solution; that which is offered or affirmed; the first part of a poem or discourse in which the subject of it is stated; in *gram.* and *logic*, a sentence, or part of one, consisting of a subject, a predicate, and a copula; a form of speech in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of a subject: *prop'ositional*, *a.*: *shin-d-ble*, pert. to or considered as a proposition: to propose to oneself, to intend or purpose.—*SYN.* of 'propos'al': offer; tender; proposition; proffer; overture; scheme; design; statement; declaration.

propound, *v.* *prô-pôund'* [*L. propoundere*, to propose—from *prô*, before; *pôno*, I put or place] to offer for consideration; to propose: *propounded*, *imp.*: *propounded*, *pp.*: *propounded*: *propound'er*, *n.*: *shin-d-ble*, one who proposes or offers for consideration.

proprietor or *proprietor*, *n.* *prô-prî-ôr* [*L.—from prô*, for; *prator*, the praetor or magistrate] among the *anc. Romans*, a magistrate who, after having administered the *praetorship* one year, proceeded the following year as *praetor* to a province where there was no army.

proprietor, *n.* *prô-prî-ôr* [*OF. proprietaire*—from *mid.* *L. proprietarius*, a proprietor—from *L. proprius*, one's own] an owner of property, fixed or movable; one having a legal right to anything, whether in possession or not: *proprietress*, *n.*: *shin-d-ble*, a woman who has the legal right to anything: *propriet'ership*, *n.* the state of being proprietor: *propriet'ary*, *a.*: *shin-d-ble*, belonging to a proprietor or proprietors: *n.* an owner or owners.

propriety, *n.* *prô-prî-ô-ti* [*F. propriété*, property, virtue; *L. proprietas*, ownership—from *proprius*, one's

own], formerly, ownership or possession; now, state of being right or proper; appropriateness; fitness; conformity to established rules or customs; decorum.

proprietor, *n.* *prô-prî-ôr* [*pro*, for; and *proctor*], in *Eng. universities*, an assistant proctor.

propitiation, *n.* *prô-pî-ti-ô-sh'n* [*Gr. propitiâs*, a falling down or forwards—from *prô*, before; *pîôsis*, a fall; *piptô*, I fall], a propitiation of the eyeball.

propugn, *v.* *prô-pûgn'* [*L. propugnare*, I go forth to fight—from *prô*, forward; *pugno*, I fight], in *OE.*, to vindicate; to defend; to contend for: *propugn'ing*, *imp.*: *propagned*, *pp.*: *pûgn'*: *propugn'ation*, *n.*: *shin-d-ble*, defence.

propulsion, *n.* *prô-pûl'-sh'n* [*L. propulsus*, hurried or cast forwards—from *prô*, forward; *pulsus*, driven—see *propel*] the act of propelling or driving forward: *propulsive*, *a.*: *shin-d-ble*, also *propul'sory*, *a.*: *shin-d-ble*, having power to propel or drive forward.

propyl, *n.* *prô-pûl'* [*Eng. propionic*, and the suffix *-yl*—*Gr. hûlê*, matter, the common termination of the radicals], the supposed radical or basis of a series of organic compounds of which propionic acid is one: *propylamine*, *n.* *prô-pûl'-i-mîn*, one of its compounds, a volatile alkali possessing a somewhat fishy odour.

propylon, *n.* *prô-pû-lôn* [*Gr. propylon*—from *prô*, before; *pûlê*, a gate, in *arch.*, the porch or vestibule of a temple or great hall: *prop'yl'um*, *a.*: *shin-d-ble*], —from *Gr. propylaton*, generally in plural, *prop'ylata*, a gateway, especially of the Acropolis at Athens, built by Pericles, in same sense; a porch or entrance to a sacred enclosure, consisting of a gateway flanked by buildings.

proré, *n.* *prô-rê* [*L. and Gr. prôra*, the prow] in *OE.*, the forepart of a ship; the prow.

pro-rector, *n.* *prô-rêk'tér* [*L. prô*, for, and *rector*, a governor], the official in a German university next in authority to the rector.

prorogue, *v.* *prô-rôg'* [*F. proroger*, to prorogue—from *L. prorogare*, to prolong, to continue—from *prô*, forward; *rogo*, I ask] to put off; to defer; to continue Parliament from the end of one session till the commencement of another, at a time mentioned, done by royal authority: *prorog'uing*, *imp.*: *prô-ging*: *prorogued*, *pp.*: *rôg'*: *prorogation*, *n.* *prô-rô-gâ-sh'n* [*F.—L.*] the continuance of Parliament from the end of one session till the commencement of another, by royal authority—an adjournment or a continuance of one session from day to day, or from a particular period to a later.—*SYN.* of 'prorogue': to adjourn; postpone; defer; protract; prolong; delay.

prosaic, *prosaical*—see under *prose*.

proscenium, *n.* *prô-sên-tî-ûm* [*L. proscenium*; *Gr. proskenon*, the stage—from *Gr. prô*, before; *skênê*, a tent, a stage], the whole of the stage in an *anc. theatre*; in a modern one, the part from the curtain or drop-scene to the orchestra; also applied to the curtain and the ornamental framework from which it hangs.

proscœlex, *n.* *prô-skô-lêks* [*Gr. pro*, before; *skôlêx*, a worm], the first embryonic stage of a tape-worm.

proscribe, *v.* *prô-skrib'* [*L. proscribere*, to proscribe, to outlaw—from *prô*, before; *scribo*, I write], to doom to destruction by writing down in a list; to put out of the protection of law; to denounce and condemn; to banish; to outlaw; to prohibit or interdict: *proscribing*, *imp.*: *proscribed*, *pp.*: *skrib'*: the proscribed, persons proscribed: *proscriber*, *n.*: *shin-d-ble*, one who proscribes: *proscript*, *n.* *prô-skrib't* [*F.—L.*] the act of proscribing or outlawing; in *anc. Rome*, the offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy; condemnation; rejection: *proscrip'tive*, *a.*: *shin-d-ble*, pert. to proscription: *proscrip'tively*, *ad.*: *shin-d-ble*.

prose, *n.* *prôz'* [*F. prose*—from *Latin*, *prose*—from *prostrus*, right forward, right onward—from *prô*, forward; *strus*, turned; *verso*, I turn], the ordinary written or spoken language of man; the opposite of *verse* or *poetry*: in *OE.*, a prayer of the *lt. Cath. Ch.*; in *Eng. school slang*, an attendance at school on a Sunday when part of a sermon was read: *v.* to write prose; to write in a dull tedious style; to talk in such a dull uninteresting way as to bore the listener: *adj.* relating to prose; not poetical; dull; unromantic: *prose'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* talking or writing in an uninteresting manner: *n.* dull and tedious minuteness in speech or writing: *prosed*, *pp.*: *prôz'*: *proser*, *n.* *prô-zér*, a dull or tedious narrator, in speaking or writing: *prosaic*, *a.* *prô-zê-tik*, also *prosa'cal*, *a.*: *shin-d-ble* [*It. prosaico*]; *F. prosaïque*, *prosaic*—from *L. prosaicus*,

calo, boy, jolt; *præ*, bid; *chair*, game, jog, shun, thing, there, send.

trial; experiment; temper; impenetrability; reason; argument; demonstration.

prop, *n.* **próp** [fr. *propa*, a prop: Gael. *prop*], that on which anything rests; a support; a stay; *v.* to keep up by placing something under or against; to support; to sustain: **propping**, *imp.*: **propped**, *pp.* **próp**.

propædæutic, *a.* **próp-è-dá-tík** [Gr. *pro*, before; *paideus*, I instruct—from *paio* or *paída*, a child], pert. to propædæutics: *n.* a preliminary branch of knowledge: **propædæutics**, *n. plu.* **próp-è-dá-tíks**, the preliminary learning necessary for the proper study of any art or science.

propaganda, *n.* **próp-à-gán-dá** [It. *propaganda*, the propaganda—from *L. própago*, I extend, I increase], a society or association at Rome, called the congregation 'de propaganda fide'—for propagating the faith, established in 1622 by Gregory XV., for diffusing a knowledge of Roman Catholicism throughout the world, now charged with the management of the R. Cath. missions and the spread of the R. Cath. religion; a secret political party or association; any kind of institution for making proselytes: **propaganda**, *n.* **-dizm**, the act or practice of propagating zealously tenets or principles: **propagandist**, *n.* **-dist**, one who devotes himself to the spread of certain tenets and principles.

propagate, *v.* **próp-à-gái** [L. *propagatus*, extended, increased; *própago*, I extend, I increase], to spread or cause to increase in number; to continue by generation; to extend; to cause to go from person to person; to carry from place to place; to disseminate; to have offspring or issue: **propagating**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who propagates; diffusion: **propagated**, *pp.*: **propagator**, *n.* **-tér**, one who propagates: **propagable**, *a.* **-gá-bí**, that may be spread or extended by any means; that may be continued or multiplied: **propagation**, *n.* **-gá-shán** [F. —L.], the spreading or expansion of anything; the continuance of the kind by generation or successive production: **propagative**, *a.* **-gá-tív**, connected with or produced by propagation: **propagating-glasses**, small hand-glasses for covering and protecting young seedlings or growing plants in a garden or nursery.—*SYN.* of 'propagate': to extend; widen; spread; promote; carry; increase; generate; circulate; disseminate; multiply; continue; diffuse; produce.

propagulum, *n.* **próp-pá-gú-lám** [L. *própago*, a layer, a setting, offspring], in bot., an offshoot or germinating bud attached by a thickish stalk to the parent plant; a runner ending in a germinating bud.

proparoxytone, *a.* **próp-àr-òks-í-tón** [Gr. *pro*, before; *para*, beside; *oxus*, sharp; *tonos*, accent], having an acute accent on the ante-penultimate, i.e., the last syllable but two—a word having the acute accent on the last syllable is said to be *oxytone*, on the second last, *proparoxytone*.

propodea, *n. plu.* **próp-è-dé** [L. *pro*, for; *pés*, *pedis*, a foot], the soft foot-like appendages of certain larvae placed behind the true feet, and disappearing in the mature insects—same as *prolegs*.

propel, *v.* **próp-pér** [L. *propellere*, to hurl or cast forward, to propel—from *pro*, forward; *pello*, I drive], to urge or press onward by force: **propelling**, *imp.*: *adj.* driving forward: **propelled**, *pp.* **-pèd**: **propeller**, *n.* **-pè-tér**, or screw-propeller, a screw placed in the stern of a ship and moved by steam, the action of which propels the vessel; the vessel thus propelled.

propend, *v.* **próp-pénd** [L. *propendere*, to hang forwards—from *pro*, forward; *pendo*, I hang], in OE., to incline to; to be disposed in favour of: **propending**, *imp.*: **propended**, *pp.*

propense, *a.* **próp-péns** [L. *propensus*, hanging forward—from *pro*, forward; *pensus*, I hang], leaning toward, in a moral sense; disposed; prone: **propensity**, *n.* **-pén-sít-ty**, bent of mind; disposition; bias—generally in a bad sense.—*SYN.* of 'propensity': disposition; bias; bent; inclination; turn; tendency; proneness; proclivity.

proper, *a.* **próp-ér** [F. *propre*, fit, proper—from *L. proprius*, one's own, special], fit; suitable; agreeing; correct; becoming; decent; such as should be; peculiar to a person or thing; not common; pert. to one only of a species; in gram., applied to such names as *John Smith*, *London*, *Edinburgh*, as opposed to *man*, *city*; in astron., the real motion of

the sun and stars, as opposed to their apparent motion; in OE., natural; original; mere; pure: **prop'erty**, *ad.* **-H**—*SYN.* of 'proper': peculiar; natural; original; fit; adapted; suitable; qualified; good-looking; personable; correct; becoming; decent.

property, *n.* **próp-ér-ty** [F. *propriété*, property, propriety—from *L. proprietas*, peculiar nature, property—from *proprius*, one's own], peculiar quality; that which is inherent in a thing, or essentially natural to it; an acquired or artificial quality; the exclusive right of possessing and disposing of a thing; the thing owned or possessed; an estate; a theoretical appendage; in OE., nearness; right; *v.* in OE., to invest with qualities; to seize or retain what is one's own by right; to appropriate: **prop'ertying**, *imp.* **-tíng**: **prop'ertied**, *pp.* **-tíd**: **prop'erties**, *n. plu.* **-tíz**, articles required in a play by actors, distinct from dress: **prop'erty-man**, one having charge of the loose articles and fittings in a theatre: **prop'erty-tax**, a duty on the annual value of houses, &c., payable by the owner to Government.—*SYN.* of 'property': goods; possessions; estate; chattels; commodity; merchandise; wares; effects; quality; attribute; disposition.

prophecy, *n.* **próp-é-sí** or **-sít** [F. *prophétie*—from mid. L. *prophætia*—from Gr. *prophætía*, prophecy; *prophêmi*, I foretell—from *pro*, before; *phêmi*, I say], a declaration of something to come by one commissioned by God; a prediction; a book of prophecies; preaching; instruction: **prop'hecy**, *a.* **-sí-tér**, one who predicts events: **prop'hecy**, *v.* **-sít**, to foretell future events by divine inspiration; to predict; to utter predictions; to declare the Divine will; to interpret the Scriptures; in OE., to foreshow; to utter predictions; to preach: **prop'esy**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of foretelling future events. Interpretation: **prop'hesied**, *pp.* **-síd**: **prop'het**, *n.* **-tí** [Gr. *prophêtês*, a prophet], one who foretells future events; one inspired by God to declare His purposes: an interpreter of Scripture: **prop'hetic**, *a.* **próp-é-tík**, also **prop'hetical**, *a.* **-t-íd**, foretelling or announcing future events: **prop'hetically**, *ad.* **-H**: **prop'hetess**, *n.* **próp-é-tíz**, a female prophet.

propylæotic, *a.* **próp-í-lá-k-í-tík** [Gr. *propylaktikos*, qualified for guarding against, preservative—from *pro*, before; *phulaxo*, I preserve; *phulax*, a guard], in med., defending from disease; preventive: *n.* a medicine which preserves against disease: **propylætical**, *a.* **-t-íd**, same as the *adj.* **propylætic**: **propylæxis**, *n.* **-lák-síz**, preservative or preventive treatment.

propinquity, *n.* **próp-píng-kw-í-ty** [L. *propinquitas*, relationship; *propinquus*, neighbouring—from *prop*, near], nearness of blood; nearness of time or place.

propionic, *a.* **próp-í-ón-í-k** [Gr. *protos*, first; *piós*, fat], applied to the first acid of a fatty series which exhibits the properties of a fat.

propitiate, *v.* **próp-pi-à-tí** [L. *propitiatus*, propitiated; *propitiare*, to render favourable—from *propitius*, favourable, well-disposed], to render favourable; to conciliate; to make atonement: **propitiating**, *imp.*: **propitiated**, *pp.*: **propitiator**, *n.* **-tér**, one who propitiates: **propitiable**, *a.* **-á-bí**, that may be rendered favourable: **propitiation**, *n.* **-à-shán**, the act of appeasing wrath and conciliating favour; the atonement: **propitiatory**, *a.* **-tér-í**, having the power to conciliate or render favourable: *n.* among the Jews, the mercy-seat: **propitiatorily**, *ad.* **-t-í**: **propitious**, *a.* **-pí-sh-ús**, favourable; kind; disposed to be merciful: **propitiiously**, *ad.* **-H**: **propitioussness**, *n.* **-nès**, disposition to treat another kindly, or to forgive; favourableness.

propodium, *n.* **próp-pó-dí-ém** [Gr. *pro*, before; *pous*, *podos*, a foot], the anterior part of the foot in molluscs.

propolis, *n.* **próp-ò-líz** [L. and Gr. *propolis*, bergue—from *pro*, before; *polis*, a city], a sort of glue or cement used by bees to stop the holes and crevices in their hives.

proponent, *n.* **próp-pé-nént** [L. *proponens* or *proponendum*, proposing—from *pro*, forth; *ponens*, placing; *póno*, I place], one who makes a proposal or lays down a proposition.

proportion, *n.* **próp-ór-shán** [F. *proportion*—from L. *proportio*, comparative relation, proportion—from *pro*, before; *portio*, a part or share; *pars*, a part], relation or correspondence of parts between

míle, natl, fáv, láto; méte, mét, hér; píné, pín; nóte, nót, móve;

a preparatory exercise or trial in literary composition.

promenade, a. *próm'è-nád'* [*F. promenade*, a walk, walking—from *promener*, to walk—from *L. prominare*, to drive on—from *pro*, forward, and *mino*, I drive with threats], a walk for pleasure or show; a place for walking: *v.* to walk for amusement or exercise: *promenad'ing*, *imp.*: *prom'enad'ed*, *pp.*: *prom'enad'er*, *n.* *ér*, one who promenades.

Prometheus, a. *pró-mé-thé-ín*, *pert.* to *Prometheus*, fabled in *anc. myth.* to have stolen fire from heaven, with which he quickened clay images into life; possessing the life-giving quality of that fire.

prominent, a. *próm'è-nént* [*F. prominent*, prominent—from *L. prominens*, *prominens*, projecting—from *pro*, before; *minere*, to jut], standing out beyond the surface of other parts; projecting; full or large, as eyes; most visible or striking; conspicuous; distinguished above others; eminent: *prom'inently*, *ad.* *-ly*: *prominence*, *n.* *próm'è-néns*, also *prom'inency*, *n.* *nén-si* [*F.-L.*], a standing out from the surface of something; state of being prominent; protuberance.

promiscuous, a. *pró-mis-kú-ús* [*L. promiscuus*, mixed, not separate or distinct—from *pro*, forward; *miscro*, I mix or mingle] collected together without order or distinction, as an assembly or meeting; mingled; confused; common; not restricted: *promiscuously*, *ad.* *-ly*, indiscriminately: *promiscuousness*, *n.* *nés*, a state of being promiscuous.

promise, *n.* *próm'is* [*F. promesse*; *L. promissum*, a promise—from *pro*, forth; *missus*, sent; *mitto*, I send], word pledged; declaration or engagement, more or less formal, to another; hopes; expectation: *v.* to assure by a binding declaration; to engage or undertake to do, or not to do; to afford hopes or expectation: *promising*, *imp.*: *adj.* affording just grounds for expectation of good; giving tokens of future good: *promisingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *promised*, *pp.* *-ed*: *promiser* or *prom'ison*, *n.* *ér*, one who promises: *promissae*, *próm'is-é*, one to whom a promise is made: *promissary*, a. *próm'is-é-ri*, containing a binding declaration of something to be performed, or some engagement to be fulfilled: *promissorily*, *ad.* *-é-ri-ly*: *promissory*—*note*, a written promise to pay a certain sum at a certain time specified, in consideration of value received by the promiser: to *promise oneself*, to be assured; to have strong confidence: *breach of promise*—see under *breach*: *promise-breach*, in *OE.*, violation of a promise: *Promised Land*, Canaan or Palestine, as promised to Abraham and his posterity.

promontory, *n.* *próm'ón-tér-i* [*L. promontorium*, a mountain-ridge—from *pro*, forward; *mons*, *montis*, a mountain], a high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland.

promote, *v.* *pró-mót'* [*L. promōtus*, advanced, promoted—from *pro*, forward; *moveo*, I move], to forward or advance; to contribute to the growth or progress of anything; to excite; to raise to higher rank or honour: *promot'ing*, *imp.*: *promot'ed*, *pp.*: *promot'er*, *n.* *ér*, one who promotes; an encourager: *promot'ion*, *n.* *nó-shún* [*F.-L.*], the act of promoting; advancement; encouragement; preferment: *promot'ive*, a. *-ive*, tending to promote.—*SYN.* of 'promote': to forward; advance; elevate; exalt; prefer; further; patronise; help; dignify; encourage.

prompt, a. *prómpt'* [*F. prompt*—from *L. promptus*, visible, manifest, ready; *promō*, I bring forward], ready and quick to act as occasion demands; quick without hesitation; done without delay; hasty; not dilatory: ready; told down, as *prompt* payment; unobstructed: *v.* to incite to action or exertion; to assist a speaker when forgetful or at a loss for words; to help at a loss; to suggest to the mind: *prompting*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of suggesting words to a speaker; a suggestion: *promptings*, *n.* *plu.* *-ings*, those things which are suggested to the heart or to the mind: *prompted*, *pp.*: *prompt'er*, *n.* *ér*, one whose business in a theatre is to assist an actor or speaker when at a loss for words; an admonisher: *prompt'crib*, *n.* the office of a promoter: *prompt'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *prompt'ness*, *a.* *-néss*, state or quality of being ready or quick; readiness; alacrity: *prompt'stand*, *n.* *prómpt'i-túd'* [*F.-L.*], quickness; readiness; cheerful alacrity: *prompt-book*, in a theatre, the book used by a prompter: *prompt-note*, a note of reminder of the day of payment and sum due, usu-

ally given to a purchaser at the sale of produce.—*SYN.* of 'prompt': ready; expeditious; apt; agile; quick; brisk; nimble; alert.

promulgate, *v.* *pró-múl-gát'* [*L. promulgatus*, made known; *promulgare*, to publish—said to be derived from *pro*, before; *vuigare*, the people] to publish; to proclaim; to make known by open declaration: *promulgating*, *imp.*: *promulgated*, *pp.*: *promulgation*, *n.* *próm'ul-gá-shún* [*F.-L.*], the act of promulgating; open declaration; publication: *promulgator*, *n.* *-gá-tér*, also *promulger*, *n.* *pró-múl-jér*, one who makes known what was before unknown.—*SYN.* of 'promulgate': to publish; divulge; reveal; disclose; discover; uncover; announce; declare; proclaim.

promulge, *v.* *pró-múl-j'* [*F. promulguer*—see *promulgate*], in *OE.*, to publish; to teach openly; to promulgate: *promulg'ing*, *imp.*: *promulged*, *pp.* *-múl-j'*.

pronaos, *n.* *pró-ná-ós* [*Gr.* *pro*, before; *naos*, a temple], the area immediately before a temple; the portico in front of a building.

pronation, *n.* *pró-ná-shún* [*L. pronus*, leaning or hanging forwards, stooping—see *prone*], in *anat.*, the act by which the palm of the hand is turned downwards, with the thumb towards the body; the position of the hand so turned: *prona'tor*, *n.* *-tér*, one of the two muscles used in the act of turning the palm downwards: *adj.* *pert.* to these muscles.

prone, a. *prón* [*L. pronus*, leaning or hanging forwards—from *pro*, forward], bending forward; inclined; not erect; lying with the face downward; disposed; mentally inclined, generally in an ill sense; precipitous; in *OE.*, headlong: *prone'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *prone'ness*, *n.* *nés*, state of lying with the face forward; inclination of mind; disposition.—*SYN.* of 'prone': headlong; precipitous; sloping; inclined; propense; disposed.

prong, *n.* *próng* [a variant of *Eng. dial. prog*, to prick; of *W. prochie*, to stab; Gaelic *brag*, to split], one of the pointed divisions of a fork; pointed projection; a pitchfork: *pronged*, a. *prónged*, having prongs like the tines of a fork: *prong-hoe*, a hoe having prongs.

pronominal, a. *pró-nóm'ín-ál* [*L. pro*, for; *nómen*, a name], belonging to or having the nature of a pronoun: *pronom'inally*, *ad.* *-ly*.

pronoun, *n.* *pró-nóin* [*F. pronom*—from *L. pronomen*, a pronoun—from *pro*, for; *nómen*, a name], in *gram.*, a word which refers to, or stands instead of, a noun.

pronounce, *v.* *pró-nóin-s'* [*L. pronuncio*, I tell or report publicly—from *pro*, forth; *nuncio*, I declare], to speak; to articulate; to utter formally or solemnly; to declare; to utter an opinion; to speak with confidence or authority: *pronouncing*, *imp.*: *adj.* teaching pronunciation: *pronounced*, *pp.* *-nóin-s'*: *adj.* declared; decided: *pronounce'r*, *n.* *ér*, one who pronounces: *pronounce'able*, *a.* *-á-ble*, that may be uttered: *pronunc'ial*, *ad.* *-i-ál*, *pert.* to the articulation of words; *pronunc'iation*, *n.* *si-dá-shún*, the act or mode of uttering or articulating syllables and words; utterance.—*SYN.* of 'pronounce': to utter; articulate; deliver; speak; declare.

pronouncement, *n.* *pró-nóin-s'mént* [*F. pronouncement*—see *pronounce*], a proclamation; a formal announcement.

proof, *n.* *prúv'* [*F. preuve*; *L. proba*, a proof—see *prove*], evidence; testimony; test; trial; any effort, process, or operation to ascertain truth; that which convinces the mind and produces belief; capacity of resistance, as *fire-proof*, *water-proof*; firmness or stability of mind; a standard strength of spirit, containing nearly equal weights of pure alcohol and water; an impression taken from a form of type, or from an engraved plate, for examination and correction; in *OE.*, armour hardened till it can abide a certain trial: *adj.* able to resist something; impenetrable; *proofless*, *a.* *-lès*, incapable of being tested; *proof*, *copy* or *impression*, one of the first and best impressions from a plate before it becomes worn: *proof-house*, a place where the strength of guns or gunpowder is tested: *proof-sheet*, an impression from type for correction: *proof-spirit*, spirit having pure alcohol in a certain fixed large proportion, generally 49 per cent: *proof-text*, a passage of Scripture for proving a doctrine.—*SYN.* of 'proof *n.*': evidence; testimony; token; test;

proportional and regular increase or decrease in numbers or magnitude—applied to *arith.* and *geom.* respectively; in *music*, a regular succession of chords, or their movement in harmony: *progressional*, *a. -li*, that is in a state of advance: *progressive*, *a. -grés-iv*, moving forward; advancing; improving: *progressively*, *ad. -li*, by gradual steps or regular course: *progressiveness*, *n. -nês*, state or quality of being progressive; state of improvement: to report progress, in *parliamentary language*, a phrase which denotes the conclusion of the consideration and passing of the clauses of a bill until a future day to be named.—*SYN.* of 'progress *n.*': course; procession; passage; advancement; progression; motion forwards; proficiency; advance; increase; improvement.

progressionist, *n. -prô-grêsh-ôn-ist* [Sp. and It. *progressista*—see *progress*], a progressist; one who is of opinion that animal and plant life was gradually developed from one simple form: *progressist*, *a. -grés-iv*, striving after progress, especially in political affairs: *n.* one who advocates or follows the view that there should be progress in politics; an advanced radical.

prohibit, *v. -prô-hib-its* [L. *prohibere*, held back, restrained: *prohibeo*, I prevent—from *prô*, before; *habeo*, I have, I hold], to forbid; to debar; to hinder; to interdict by authority: *prohibiting*, *imp.*: *prohibited*, *pp.*: *prohibiter*, *n. -têr*, one who prohibits: *prohibition*, *n. -têsh-ôn* [F.—L.] the act of forbidding or interdicting; in *law*, a writ by a superior to an inferior court to stay proceedings in a cause; a declaration to disallow some action: *prohibitionist*, *n. -sh-ist*, in *commerce*, one who is favourable to the imposition of such heavy duties on certain goods as almost to amount to a prohibition of their importation or use: *prohibitive*, *a. -prô-hib-iv*, also *prohibitory*, *a. -têr-iv*, forbidding; tending to prohibit.—*SYN.* of 'prohibit': to debar; hinder; exclude; preclude; forbid; prevent; interdict; disallow; inhibit.

project, *n. -prô-jêkt* [L. *profectus*, stretched out, prominent—from *prô*, forward; *jacere*, thrown or cast; *factio*, I throw], a scheme; a design or plan; a thing intended or devised; a contrivance: *v. -prô-jêkt*, to cast or throw forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut out; to impinge; to contrive; to draw or exhibit: *projecting*, *imp.*: *ad. -jutting* out; prominent: *projected*, *pp.*: *projector*, *n. -ôr*, one who projects or schemes; one who forms schemes or designs; by way of *disparagement*, one whose schemes are impracticable: *projection*, *n. -shôn* [F.—L.] the act of throwing forward; a part jutting out; design of something to be executed; the representation of any object or surface made on a plane by straight lines; a plan; a scheme; act of scheming; in *alchemy*, the casting in of the powder which is to convert the prepared matter into gold: *projectile*, *a. -il* [F.—L.] impelling forward; given by impulse: *n.* a body thrown or cast, and still in motion through the air, as a stone from the hand, or a ball from a gun: *projectiles*, *n. plu. -ilz*, that branch of mechanics which treats of the motion of bodies thrown or driven from the surface of the earth: *projecture*, *n. -tôr* [L. *profectura*, a projection in buildings] in *arch.*, a jutting out beyond the main line or surface—applied to the prominence which the mouldings and members have beyond the plane of a wall or column: *projections of the sphere*, delineations of the surface of the sphere on a plane, made according to definite laws, and furnishing the means of constructing maps and charts.—the three most important projections are, *orthographic*, *stereographic*, and *central gnomonic*.—*SYN.* of 'project *n.*': plan; scheme; design; purpose; intention; contrivance.—'project *v.*': to throw; throw out; cast forward; jut out; shoot beyond; scheme; form; contrive.

prolapse, *n. -prô-lâps*, also *prolapsus*, *n. -prô-lîp-sûs* [L. *prolapsus*, *pp.* of *prolabor*, I glide forwards—from *prô*, forward; *labor*, I glide], in *surg.*, a protrusion or falling down of a part, especially the gut or womb, so as to be partly external and uncovered: *prolapse*, *v.* to fall down or out; to protrude: *prolapsing*, *imp.*: *prolapsed*, *pp.* *-lâps*.

prolate, *a. -prô-lât* [L. *prolatus*, carried or brought out, prolonged—from *prô*, forth; *latus*, brought], lengthened; extended beyond the line of an exact sphere: *prolate spheroid*, a spheroid elongated in

the direction of its axis, generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its major axis; the opposite of an oblate spheroid, which see under *oblate* 1: *prolative*, *n. -prô-lâ-tiv*, in *gram.*, an infinitive joined to verbs, &c., in order to extend the predication.

prolegomena, *n. plu. -prô-lê-gô-mênâ-nâ* [Gr. *prolegomena*, things said first; *prolego*, I say before-hand—from *prô*, before; *legô*, I speak], preliminary observations; an introduction or dissertation prefixed to any work: *prolegomenary*, *a. -nôr-iv*, also *prolegomenous*, *a. -shês*, preliminary; introductory.

prolegs, *n. plu. -prô-lêjz* [pro, for, and legs], abdominal feet in caterpillars which are not retained in the perfect insect.

prolepsis, *n. -prô-lêp-sis* [Gr. *prolepsis*, an anticipation—from *prô*, before; *lêpsis*, a seizing; *λαμβάνει*, I take], in *rhet.*, a figure of speech by which objections are anticipated and answered; an error in chronology, consisting in an event being dated before the actual time: *proleptic*, *a. -tik*, also *proleptical*, *a. -tik-kl*, pert. to; anticipatory; previous: *proleptically*, *ad. -tik-kl*.

proletaire, *n. -prô-lê-târ* [F. *prolétaires*—from L. *proletarius*, a citizen of the lowest class too poor to pay taxes—from *proletis*, offspring], one of that class of the community whose only capital is their labour; one of the lower part of the lower orders: *proletarianism*, *n. -prô-lê-târ-izm*, the condition, or political influence, of the lower orders of the community: *proletarian*, *a. -târ-ian*, mean; vulgar: *n.* one of the lowest of the people: *proletarian*, *n. -târ-ian*, the lower part of the lower orders of the people: *proletarian*, *n. plu. -târ-ies* [*proletar*—a form of spelling direct from the Latin], the lower part of the lower orders: *proletary*, *a. of or pert. to*.

prolific, *a. -prô-lîf-ik* [L. *proles*, offspring; *fero*, I bear or carry], in bot., producing another by budding—applied to flower-buds and leaves when an unusual development of supernumerary parts takes place, as flower-buds becoming viviparous, and leaves producing buds.

prolific, *a. -prô-lîf-ik*, also *proliferical*, *a. -i-kl* [F. *prolifique*, prolific—from L. *proles*, offspring; *facio*, I make], producing young or fruit in abundance; fruitful; productive: *proliferically*, *ad. -ik-kl*: *proliferousness*, *n. -shês*, state of being prolific: *proliferation*, *n. -prô-lîf-ik-âshôn*, generation; the growth of a second flower from the substance of the first.—*SYN.* of 'prolific': generative; fertile; generating; productive; active; pregnant.

prolix, *a. -prô-lîks* [F. *prolixe*—from L. *prolixis*, long, extended—from *prô*, forth; *latus*, wide, loose—also given as conn. with *cisus*, soaked; *fluit*, to flow], extended to a great length; protracted; diffuse; tedious: *prolixly*, *ad. -ik-kl*: *prolixity*, *n. -i-ti*, also *prolixness*, *n. -nês*, the state or quality of being prolix; great length; minute detail; tediousness.—*SYN.* of 'prolix': diffuse; protracted; tedious; wearisome; tiresome; long; prolonged; discursive; copious.

prolocutor, *n. -prô-lô-kû-tôr* [L. *prolocutus*, *pp.* of *proloquor*, I speak openly—from *prô*, before; *loquor*, I speak], the speaker or chairman of a convocation: *prolocutorship*, *n. -tôr-shîp*, the office or station of a prolocutor.

prologue, *n. -prô-lôg* [F. *prologue*, a prologue—from Gr. *prologos*, a preface—from *prô*, before; *legô*, I speak], a short piece in verse, recited before a dramatic performance or play begins; a preface: *v.* to introduce by formally reciting; a preface: *prologuing*, *imp.*: *prologued*, *pp.* *-lôgd*.

prolong, *v. -prô-lông* [F. *prolonger*, to prolong—from L. *prolongare*—from *prô*, forth; *longus*, long], to lengthen or draw out in time or duration; to protract; to extend; put off to a distant time; to extend in length or space: *prolonging*, *imp.*: *prolonged*, *pp.* *-lôngd*: *prolonger*, *n. -ôr*, one who prolongs: *prolongate*, *v. -gât*, to lengthen or extend in space: *prolongating*, *imp.*: *prolongated*, *pp.* extended in space; continued in length: *prolongation*, *n. -prô-lông-gât-shôn* [F.—L.] the act of lengthening; extension in time or space; extension of time.—*SYN.* of 'prolong': to continue; defer; delay; lengthen; draw out; extend; put off; postpone; procrastinate; protract.

prolusion, *n. -prô-lû-shôn* [L. *prolusionem*, a preliminary exercise—from *prô*, before; *lûsus*, play, sport; *lûdo*, I play], preliminary game or trial:

mûle, *mâl*, *jâr*, *lâto*; *mêle*, *mâl*, *hâr*; *pine*, *pîn*; *môte*, *môt*, *môve*;

unholy; secular; polluted; irreverent; blasphemous; temporal; worldly; unsanctified; unhalloved; irreligious; wicked; impious; ungodly.

profert, n. *prō-fēr-ti* [L. he brings forth—from *prō*, forth; *fērō*, I bring], in law, an exhibition of a record or paper in open court.

profess, v. *prō-fēs* [L. *professus*, manifest—from *prō*, forth; *fateor*, I confess or own], to own or acknowledge; to make open declaration of; to avow; to enter publicly into any state, as into a religious order; to declare publicly one's skill or qualifications; to lay claim to; in O.E., to exhibit the appearance of; to declare friendship: **profess**'ing, imp.; adj. making or maintaining a profession, as, a *professing* Christian: **professed**, pp. *-fēs*: adj. openly declared or avowed: **professedly**, adv. *-dē-it*, by public declaration; avowedly: **professor**, n. *-fēs-ēr*, one who professes; one employed to teach any science or branch of knowledge in a university or college; one visibly and outwardly religious: **professorial**, a. *prō-fēs-sō-rē-āl* [F.—L.], pert. to a professor: **professorship**, n. *-ēr-shīp*, the office of a professor: **profession**, n. *-fesh-ān* [F.—L.], open declaration of belief, or one's sentiments; public avowal; any business or calling engaged in for subsistence, not being mechanical, in trade or in agriculture, and the like—opposed to a *trade*; the collective body of persons engaged in a particular profession, as in law or medicine; in N. Cath. Ch., formal entrance into a religious order: **professional**, a. *-fesh-ān-āl*, pert. to a profession or calling; according to the etiquette or rules of a profession: **professionalism**, n., the principles belonging to a professional person, especially used in regard to athletic sports when cultivated with the object of pay: **professionally**, adv. *-it*: **learned professions**, *lēr-n-dē*, are divinity, law, and medicine.—SYN. of 'profession': trade; business; occupation; employment; art; declaration; avowal; claim; pretence; calling; vocation.

profert, v. *prō-fēr* [F. *proférer*; L. *proféro*, I bring forth, I offer—from *prō*, forth; *fērō*, I bring], to offer or propose for acceptance; to tender; to attempt of one's own accord: n. an offer made for acceptance: **proferting**, imp.; **proferted**, pp. *-fērd*, offered for acceptance: **profertar**, n. *-fēr-ēr*, one who proffers.

proficiency, n. *prō-fish-ēn-sē*, also *proficiency*, n. *-sh-ēn* [L. *proficiens*, *proficiens*, going forward, making progress—from *prō*, forward; *facio*, I make], advancement in the acquisition of an art, a science, or any other branch of knowledge; progress in knowledge; improvement: **proficient**, n. *-sh-ēt*, one who has attained to a competent knowledge of any branch of learning, or of a business, by study and application; an expert; an adept; adj. well qualified; skilful; competent: **proficiency**, adv. *-it*.

profile, n. *prō-fīl* [F. *profil*, the side of the face, a profile—from *it*, *profilo*—from *prō* (for *per*), throughout; *filum*, a thread], the head or portrait represented in outline sideways, or in a side view; the contour of the human face viewed from one of its sides; the contour or outline of any object or objects shown in section as if cut through perpendicularly from top to bottom: v. to draw with a side view: **profiling**, imp.; n. the art or practice of taking profiles: **profiled**, pp. *-fīld*: **profilist**, n. *-fēl-ist*, one who takes profiles.

profit, n. *prō-fīt* [F. *profit*; mid. L. *prōfectus*, gain, progress—from *prō*, *prōficio*, I profit, I gain—from *prō*, forward; *facio*, I make], gain; advantage; emolument: the difference in favour of the seller between the cost and selling price of commodities; improvement: v. to benefit; to improve; to gain advantage; to receive profit; to become wiser and better; to bring good to; to be of use or advantage: **profiting**, imp.; n. in *Script.*, improvement: **profited**, pp.: **profitable**, a. *-ā-bil* [F.—L.], bringing profit; lucrative; useful; beneficial: **profitably**, adv. *-bīl*: **profitableness**, n. *-ā-bīl-nē*, the quality of being profitable; gainfulness: **profitless**, a. *-lēs*, void of gain or advantage: **profitlessly**, adv. *-lēs-it*: **profit-sharing**, an arrangement by which those employed receive a fixed share in the profits of a business.—SYN. of 'profit n.': benefit; advantage; gain; avail; service; improvement; advancement; emolument; acquisition.

profligate, a. *prō-fīl-gāt* [L. *profligatus*, cast down, miserable—from *prō*, forward; *fligo*, I strike], lost to principle, virtue, or decency; shameless in vice; abandoned; dissolute: n. an abandoned man; one who has lost all regard to virtue or decency: **prof-**

ligately, adv. *-it*: **profligateness**, n. *-nēs*, also *profligacy*, n. *-gd-si*, an abandoned course of life; shameless dissipation.—SYN. of 'profligate a.': abandoned; corrupt; dissolute; vitiated; wicked; vicious; shameless.

profuent, a. *prō-fū-ēnt* [L. *prōfuens* or *prōfuentis*, flowing—from *prō*, forward; *fuo*, I flow], flowing forward or down, as a stream.

profound, a. *prō-fūnd* [F. *profund*, profound—from *prō*, forward; *fundus*, deep—from *prō*, forward; *fundus*, the bottom], far below the surface; not superficial or obvious; deep in knowledge or skill; intense; abstruse; very humble or lowly; in O.E., having deep or hidden qualities: n. the deep; the sea or ocean; an abyss: **profoundly**, adv. *-it*, deeply; with deep insight; with deep concern: **profoundness**, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being profound: **profoundity**, n. *prō-fūnd-ī-tē* [F. *profondité*], depth of knowledge or skill; profoundness.

profuse, a. *prō-fū-sū* [L. *profusus*, extravagant, profuse—from *prō*, forth; *fusus*, poured; *fundo*, I pour], pouring forth abundantly; liberal to excess; exuberant; lavish: **profusely**, adv. *-it*, lavishly; with exuberance: **profuseness**, n. *-nēs*, great abundance; extravagant expenditure; exuberant plenty: **profusion**, n. *-fū-shūn* [F.—L.], lavishness; rich abundance.—SYN. of 'profuse': extravagant; prodigal; lavish; exuberant; bountiful; liberal; unstinted; overabounding.

prog, v. *prōg* [Dan. *prække*, to get by importunity], in O.E., to use all endeavours to get or gain; to go a-begging; to procure by a beggarly trick: n. in *subj.* use, provisions of any kind; virtuals: **progg**'ing, imp.; **progged**, pp. *progged*.

progen, n. *prō-jē-n* [L. *progenies*, race, family—from *prō*, forth; *gigno*, I beget], offspring; race; descendants; applied chiefly to the human race: **progenitor**, n. *prō-jē-n-ā-tēr* [L.], a forefather; the founder of a family.

proglottis, n. *prō-glōt-tis*, plu. *proglottides*, *prō-glōt-tē-dēs* [Gr. *pro*, for; *glōtta*, the tongue], the generative segment or joint of a tape-worm.

prognathos, a. *prōg-nā-thi-s*, also *prognathic*, a. *prōg-nāth-ik* [Gr. *pro*, before; *gnathos*, the cheek or jaw bone], having prominent or projecting jaws, as in the Negro and Hottentot: **prognathism**, n. *prōg-nā-thi-s-m*, projection of the lower jaw.

prognosis, n. *prōg-nō-si-s* [Gr. *prognōsis*, foreknowledge—from *prō*, before; *gnōsis*, knowledge; *gignōskō*, I know], in med., the knowledge of a disease and its course drawn from a consideration of its signs and symptoms; foreknowledge: **prognose**, v. *prōg-nōz*, to ascertain the nature and seat of a disease from a consideration of its signs and symptoms: **prognose**'ing, imp.: **prognosed**, pp. *-nōz*: **prognostic**, a. *prōg-nōst-ik* [Gr. *prognōstikos*, having foreknowledge], foreshowing; indicative: n. something which foreshows; a sign; an omen; a symptom from which an opinion of the nature of a disease is formed: **prognosticate**, v. *prōg-nōst-ē-kāt*, to forebode; to indicate by present signs, as a future course or event; to foretell; to predict: **prognosticating**, imp.; **prognosticated**, pp.: **prognosticator**, n. *-kā-tēr*, one who prognosticates: **prognostication**, n. *-kā-shūn*, the act of predicting a future course or event by present signs; a foretoken.—SYN. of 'prognostic n.': token; sign; omen; indication; presage; symptom; foretelling; prediction—of 'prognosticate': to augur; signify; predict; foretell; foreshow; foretoken; forebode; betoken; presage; prophesy.

programme, n. *prō-grām* [F. *programme*; L. *programma*—from *grō*, *programma*, a public notice posted up—from *prō*, before; *graphō*, I write], an outline or brief explanation of the order and subjects of any entertainment or public ceremony; a preliminary sketch.

progress, n. *prō-grēs* or *prō-grēs* [F. *progrès*—from *prō*, forward; *gressus*, a step, a course; *gradior*, I go], a moving or going forward; advancement; procession; improvement, either intellectual or moral; passage from place to place, as a royal progress: v. *prō-grēs*, to move or go forward; to proceed; to make a circuit through; to advance in any sense; to make improvement: **progressing**, imp.: **progressed**, pp. *-grēs*: **progression**, n. *-grēs-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of moving forward; regular and gradual advance in any sense; improvement; a

ship, the office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

procrastinate, *v.* *prō-kra'st-i-nāt* [*L. procrastinatus*, procrastinated—from *prō*, for, and *crastinus*, of tomorrow—from *crās*, to-morrow], to put off till to-morrow, or to a future time; to defer; to delay: **procrastinating**, *imp.*: **procrastinated**, *pp.*: **procrastinator**, *n.* *-nā-tēr*, one who procrastinates: **procrastination**, *n.* *-nā-shān*, a putting off till to-morrow, or to a future time; delay.—**SYN.** of 'procrastinate': to defer; delay; put off; postpone; adjourn; defer; retard; prolong; protract.

procreate, *v.* *prō-kre-āt* [*L. procreatus*, generated, begotten—from *prō*, for; *creo*, I make, I beget], to generate and produce; to beget; to propagate: **procreating**, *imp.*: **procreated**, *pp.*: **procreator**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who procreates: **procreation**, *n.* *-d-shān* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of begetting; generation and production of young: **procreant**, *a.* *-dūt*, generating; productive: **procreative**, *a.* *-d-īf*, having power or tendency to beget; productive: **procreativeness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the power of generating.

Procrustes, *n.* *prō-kra's-tēs*, in *anc. myth.*, a robber of *anc. Greece*, who tortured his victims by placing them on an iron bed, and fitting them to suit its length by stretching their bodies or mutilating them: **Procrustean**, *a.* *-dē-dā*, pert. to Procrustes, or his mode of torture.

proctor, *n.* *prō-k'tōr* [*a contr.* of *Eng. procurator*—from *L. prō*, for; *cūro*, I take care of—see *procure*], one who manages another's affairs; a duly qualified person who acts for another in eccles. or civil courts; an officer in *Eng. universities* who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces obedience to the regulations; a member of the English Convocation: **proctorial**, *a.* *-tō-rī-āl*, relating to a proctor: **proctorship**, *n.* *-tēr-ship*, the office or dignity of the proctor of a university.

procumbent, *a.* *prō-kūm-bēnt* [*L. procumbens*, procumbent, leaning forward; *procumbere*, to lean forward—from *prō*, forward; *cumbo*, I lie], lying down, or on the face; prostrate; in *bot.*, lying upon, or trailing along the ground: trailing.

procurator, *n.* *prō-kū-rā-tōr* [*F. procurator*; *L. procurator*, superintendence—from *procurare*, to attend to—see *procure*], the management of another's affairs; the written instr. by which a person is empowered to act for another; the money paid to a bishop or archdeacon on account of visitations: **procuracy**, *n.* *prō-kū-rā-sī*, the act or office of a procurator; a proxy: **procurator**, *n.* *-tēr*, a manager of another's affairs; a proctor: **procuratorship**, *n.* the office of a procurator: **procuratorial**, *a.* *-tō-rī-āl*, pert. to or done by a procurator: **procuratory**, *a.* *-rī-tēr-ī*, tending to procuration: **procurator-fiscal**, the title of a public legal officer in Scotland, who prosecutes offenders in the inferior courts, and usually makes the preliminary inquiries into crimes committed within the limits of his jurisdiction—an inferior officer to the Lord Advocate, the public prosecutor-in-chief.

procure, *v.* *prō-kūr* [*F. procurer*—from *L. procurare*, to attend to or look after—from *prō*, for; *cūro*, I take care of], to get; to gain; to acquire; to cause; to bring about; to bring on; to draw to; to attract; to plump: **procuring**, *imp.*: **procured**, *pp.*: **procurer**, *n.* *-kūr-ēr*, one who procures; a man who, and **procures**, *ēs*, a woman who procures gratification for the lewdness of another: **procurable**, *a.* *prō-kūr-ā-bī*, that may be obtained: **procurement**, *n.* *-kūr-mēt*, the act of procuring or obtaining.—**SYN.** of 'procure': to acquire; obtain; gain; win; earn; attain; get; bring about; effect; cause; bring; attract.

Procyon, *n.* *prō-sē-ōn* [*L. procyon*—from *Gr. prokyon*, a constellation—from *prō*, before; *kūon*, a dog], a bright star in the constellation *Canis Minor*, so called from its rising before the dog-star *Sirius*.

prod, *n.* *prōd*, also *prog*, *n.* *prōg* [*lecl. broadly*, a spike], a goad for oxen.

prodigal, *a.* *prō-dī-gāl* [*L. prodigius*, prodigal, lavish—from *prō*, forth; *ago*, I drive], given to reckless or unnecessary expenditure, as of money, strength, &c.; lavish; profusely liberal; not frugal: *n.* one who is profuse and lavish; a waster; a spendthrift: **prodigally**, *ad.* *-tē*: **prodigality**, *n.* *-dī-gī-tē*, excessive or profuse expenditure, particularly in money; waste.—**SYN.** of 'prodigal': extravagant; lavish; profuse; free; wasteful; uneconomical.

prodigious, *a.* *prō-dī-gi-ūs* [*L. prodigiōsus*, marvellous, prodigious—from *prodigium*, a monster, a prodigy], very great; enormous; adapted to excite wonder; extraordinary; amazing; monstrous: **prodigiously**, *ad.* *-tē*: **prodigiousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being prodigious, or of enormous size: **prodigy**, *n.* *prō-dī-jī*, anything out of the ordinary course of nature; a thing so extraordinary as to excite wonder and astonishment; anything astonishing for good or bad; a token or omen drawn from any extraordinary event or appearance; a portent.—**SYN.** of 'prodigious': huge; monstrous; enormous; marvellous; portentous; amazing; astonishing; wonderful; extraordinary; vast—of 'prodigy': miracle; monster; wonder; portent; marvel.

proditor, *n.* *prō-dī-tēr* [*L. proditor*, a betrayer, a traitor], a betray—from *prō*, forth; *dō*, I give], in *O.E.*, a traitor; proditor; *n.* *-tēr-ī*, treacherous.

produce, *n.* *prō-dū-s* [*L. productus*, to lead or bring forward; to extend; *productus*, led or brought forward—from *prō*, forward; *dūcō*, I lead or bring], that which is brought forth or yielded; amount; profit: *v.* *prō-dū-s*, to bring or offer to view; to bring forward; to bring into existence or into view; to cause, as an effect; to raise, as crops; to yield; in *geom.*, to extend, as a line or surface: **producing**, *imp.*: **produced**, *pp.* *-dū-s*: **producer**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who produces: **producible**, *a.* *-tībī*, that may be brought into being; that may be brought into view: **product**, *n.* *prō-dūkt*, that which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, &c.; that which is made by art or labour; performance; result; in *arith.*, the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers: **products**, *n.* *prō-dūkt-s*, in *geol.*, a genus of fossil molluscs, so called from one valve of the shell being prolonged beyond the other: **productile**, *a.* *-tīl*, that may be extended in length: **production**, *n.* *-shān* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of producing, bringing forth, &c.; that which is produced or made; fruit; work; composition; in *political economy*, the processes by which the labour of man, either directly or indirectly, is made available for the development of utilities from the materials and forces supplied by nature: **productive**, *a.* *-tīv*, that has the power or quality of producing; fertile; fruitful; causing to exist: **productively**, *ad.* *-tīb*: **productiveness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being productive.—**SYN.** of 'produce *v.*': to bear; bring forth; cause; form; effect; generate; beget; extend; lengthen; afford; create; yield; occasion; make; constitute; exhibit; propagate; furnish; manufacture; prolong—of 'product': production; yield; result; effect; fruit; number; sum; work; performance; produce; composition.

proem, *n.* *prō-ēm* [*F. proème*; *L. proœmium*; *Gr. proœmion*, an introduction—from *Gr. prō*, before; *oîmos*, a way or course], a preface or introduction: **proemial**, *a.* *prō-ēm-ī-āl*, introductory; prefatory.

proembryo, *n.* *prō-ēm-bri-ō* [*Gr. prō*, before, and *Eng. embryo*], in *bot.*, a name given to the first part produced by the spore in germinating, from which the future plant is afterwards budded.

proemopsis, *n.* *prō-ēm-pō-sīs* [*Gr. proœmopsis*, to fall in before—from *prō*, before; *emopsis*, I fall in; *piptō*, I fall], a happening before, applied to the lunar equation or addition of a day to the calendar every 330 years, and another every 3400 years, in order to prevent the new moon being reckoned as happening a day too soon; the opposite of *metemopsis*.

profane, *n.* *prō-fān* [*It. duon pro vi facia*, much good may it do to you; also referred to *OF. profane*, to make profane], in *O.E.*, a term expressive of welcome and good wishes for a guest during a meal or after it; much good may it do you.

profane, *a.* *prō-fān* [*F. profane*—from *L. profanus*, unhallowed, unconsecrated—from *prō*, before; *fānus*, a temple; *īl*, outside the temple, and therefore not consecrated], irreverent to anything sacred; tending to bring religious things into contempt; impious; godless; impure; unholy; secular; allowed for common use: *v.* to treat anything sacred with irreverence or contempt; to put to a wrong use; to pollute; to defile; to debase: **profaning**, *imp.*: **profaned**, *pp.* *-fān-d*: **profaner**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who profanes: **profanation**, *n.* *prō-fā-nā-shān* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of treating sacred things with irreverence or disrespect; desecration: **profanely**, *ad.* *-tē*: **profaneness**, *n.* *-nēs*, also **profanity**, *n.* *prō-fān-ī-tēs*, irreverence towards sacred things: **profane history**—see under *history*.—**SYN.** of 'profane *a.*': unconsecrated;

one holding this doctrine.—*SYN.* of 'probability'; chance; likelihood; likelihood; verisimilitude; credibleness; hazard.

probang, *n.* *pró-báng* [from *probe*], in *surg.*, a small rod of whalebone with a piece of sponge at the end, used for removing obstructions in the throat.

probate, *n.* *pró-bát* [L. *probatus*, proved, tested—from *probe*, I prove], the exhibition and proof of wills before the proper judge; the official copy of a will, with the certificate of its having been proved; adj. of or belonging to a court of probate; probate court, a court presided over by one judge who decides upon the authenticity of wills, and their administration, &c.

probation, *n.* *pró-bá-ti-ón* [F. *probation*—from L. *probatio*, *probatio*, a trying, a proving—from *probe*, I try], act of proving; trial for proof, or time of trial; any process intended to elicit truth; the trial of man in the present life, by the result of which his future state will be decided; moral trial; *probational*, *a.* *-al*, also *probationary*, *a.* *-ar*, serving for trial; *probationer*, *n.* *-er*, one who is on trial; in *Scot.*, a licentiate—*i.e.*, a student licensed to preach the Gospel, but not ordained or inducted to a particular church or parish; *probative*, *a.* *pró-bá-tiv*, serving for proof or trial; *probatory*, *a.* *-ar*, serving for trial; relating to proof; *probator*, *n.* *pró-bá-tór*, an examiner; in *law*, an approver or accuser.—*SYN.* of 'probation': proof; evidence; testimony; trial; examination; inquisition; novitiate.

probe, *n.* *pró-b* [L. *probe*, I test, try, or prove], in *surg.*, a small slender rod for examining a wound, ulcer, or cavity; that which searches or examines; *v.* to search or examine as with a probe; to search into or examine thoroughly; to scrutinize; *probing*, *imp.* *pró-béd*, *pp.* *pró-béd*; *probe-sensors*, in *surg.*, a kind of scissors used for laying open wounds.

probity, *n.* *pró-bí-ti* or *pró-bí-ti* [F. *probité*—from L. *probitas*, goodness—from *probus*, good, excellent], strict conformity of actions to the laws of justice; honesty; uprightness; integrity.—*SYN.*: honesty; sincerity; uprightness; integrity; rectitude; veracity.

problem, *n.* *pró-blém* [F. *problème*—from L. and Gr. *probléma*, a question proposed for solution—from Gr. *pro*, before; *bállō*, I throw], a question involving doubt or uncertainty proposed for solution; in *geom.*, a proposition in which some operation or construction is required; in *alg.*, a proposition which requires some unknown truth to be discovered or demonstrated; in *logic*, a proposition which, appearing neither absolutely true nor false, may consequently be asserted either in the affirmative or negative; *problematic*, *a.* *-matic*; also *prob-lemat-ic*, *a.* *-ic*, characterized by doubt and uncertainty; questionable; *problematically*, *ad.* *-bá-ti*.—*SYN.* of 'problematic': uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable; questionable.

proboscis, *n.* *pró-bós-cis* [L. *proboscis*; Gr. *proboskís*, a trunk—from *pro*, before; *boskís*, I feed], the snout or trunk of an elephant; the long snout of other animals, particularly insects; *proboscidian*, *n.* *pró-bós-cid-i-an*, an animal having a proboscis; *adj.* having a proboscis; *Proboscidea*, *n.* *plu.* *pró-bós-cid-é-an*, the order of mammals comprising the elephants.

procaesium, *n.* *pró-ká-si-úm* [L. *pro*, before; new L. *caesium*, nutrient; L. *cambio*, I change], in *bot.*, the proscymmatous tissue of a future fibrovascular bundle—see *caesium*.

proceed, *v.* *pró-séd* [L. *procedere*, to advance—from *pro*, forward; *cédō*, I go], to pass from one step to another; to advance; to make progress; to come, as from a source; to emanate; to begin and carry on; to conduct; to carry on a legal process; to prosecute any design; to have a course; to be propagated; to come by generation; to be produced; *proceeding*, *imp.* *pró-séd*; *n.* a process from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; a transaction; *proceeds*, *pp.* *proceedings*, *n.* *plu.* *proceeds*, course of dealing with others; legal process; *proceedure*, *n.* *-ur* [F.], act of proceeding; a series of actions; manner of proceeding; management; conduct; *proceeds*, *n.* *plu.* *proceeds*, the sum or amount of money obtained for goods or property sold; rent, as of an estate.—*SYN.* of 'proceed': to arise; advance; emanate; progress; issue; spring; go on; flow; move; pass; go forward; begin; pro-

ceed; conduct; act; transact; commence; carry on—of 'proceeding': action; measure; step; process; procedure; procession; transaction; operation; advance; course; management.

proceleusmatic, *a.* *pró-sé-lás-mát-ik* [Gr. *prokeleusmátikos*, capable of excitement—from *pro*, before; *keleusma*, a cheering cry—from *keleuo*, I exhort], cheering or animating, as by a song or call; applied to a poetical foot consisting of four short syllables—a double pyrrhic.

procellarian, *n.* *pró-sé-lá-rí-an* [L. *procella*, a storm], the petrel, one of a genus of birds, living chiefly at sea—called the *Procellaria*, *plu.* *pró-sé-lá-rí-an*, one of the Procellariæ.

process, *n.* *pró-sés* [F. *procès*, a suit or process], process: *process verbal*, *pró-sés ver-bál* [F. *verbal*], in *law*, a written report of an official act, or a statement of facts; proceedings of an assembly.

process, *n.* *pró-sés* or *pró-sés* [F. *procès*, an onward movement—from L. *processus*, an advance, process—from *pro*, forward; *cédō*, I go], advance; gradual progress; course of operations or proceedings; series of changes in growth, decay, &c.; continual passage, as of time; in *law*, the whole course of proceedings in a cause; in *anat.*, a projecting part of a bone; any protuberance; in *bot.*, any prominence, projecting part, or small lobe; the principal divisions of the inner peristome of mosses; *procession*, *n.* *pró-sés-i-ón* [F.—L.], a train of persons moving with ceremonious solemnity either on foot or on horseback; the act of issuing or proceeding from, an issuing forth; *processional*, *a.* *-al* [F.], also *processionary*, *a.* *-an-er*, marching or going forward; relating to or consisting in a procession; *processionally*, *ad.* *-ly*, in the way of procession; *processional*, *n.* in *R. Cath. Ch.*, a book relating to religious processions; in *process*, in the condition of advance or accomplishment; begun but not completed.

prochain, *n.* *pró-chá-en* [F. *prochain*—from L. *proximus*, the nearest, next], next; nearest; in the *law phrase*, *prochain a mi*, *d'ami* [F. *ami*, friend], nearest or next friend who is allowed by the law to manage the affairs of an infant or minor.

prochronism, *n.* *pró-kron-izm* [Gr. *pro*, before; *chronos*, time], the dating an event before the time it happened.

providence, *n.* *pró-si-déns* [L. *providentia*, a falling down or forwards—from *pro*, forward; *cadō*, I fall], in *surg.*, the falling down of some organ or part, as the anus, uterus, &c.; *providuous*, *a.* *pró-si-d-ú-us* [L. *providuus*, falling forwards], that falls from its place.

proci-net, *n.* *pró-sin-ét* [L. *proci-netus*, prepared, equipped—from *pro*, before; *cingo*, I gird], in *OE*, complete preparation; *adj.* ready; ready in *proci-net*, for L. in *proci-netus*, in a state of readiness.

proclaim, *v.* *pró-klá-m* [F. *proclamer*; L. *proclāmare*, to vociferate, to proclaim—from *pro*, forth; *clāmo*, I cry out or call], to utter openly; to announce or publish; to outlaw by public denunciation; to make public; to publish officially; *proclaiming*, *imp.* *pró-klá-m*, *pp.* *klá-m*; *proclaim'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who proclaims; *proclamation*, *n.* *pró-klá-má-shén* [F.—L.], a public notice given by a sovereign or supreme authority of a state to the people; official notice given to the public; a decree; an edict.—*SYN.* of 'proclaim': to announce; publish; promulgate; declare; herald; outlaw.

proclitic, *n.* *pró-kli-ti* [Gr. *pro*, forward; *klínō*, I incline], a term in Greek grammar to designate a monosyllabic word which is so closely attached to one following as to have no accent, as certain forms of the article, some prepositions and conjunctions, &c.; *adj.* pert. to.

proclivous, *a.* *pró-kli-vús* [L. *proclivus*, inclining, sloping—from *pro*, forward; *clivus*, a slope], inclining forward or towards; descending; tending by nature; *proclivity*, *n.* *pró-kli-ti*, proneness; tendency; an inclination or disposition.

proconean, *a.* *pró-sé-lá*, also *procon'ian*, *a.* *-i-an* [Gr. *pro*, before; *kolos*, hollow], applied to those vertebrae which have a cup or cavity at the fore part, and a ball at the back; applied to certain animals which manifest this vertebral character.

proconsul, *n.* *pró-kón-sul* [L. *pro*, for; *consul*, a chief magistrate of anc. Rome], in *anc. Rome*, the governor of a province; one invested with consular power without the office; *procon'sular*, *a.* *-sú-lar*, pert. to a proconsul, or under his government; *procon'sulate*, *n.* *-sú-lát*, also *procon'sulship*, *n.* *-sú-l*

añō, *bōy*, *sōd*; *püre*, *búd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *teal*.

n. -*ss*, the female superior of a nunnery: *pr'ory*, n. -*i*, a convent or nunnery, in dignity below an abbey, and usually dependent on an abbey.

Priscian, n. *prisk'i-an* [*Priscianus*, a grammarian who flourished about A.D. 440], a Latin grammarian esteemed the highest authority in grammar in the middle ages: break *Priscian's* head, violate a rule of grammar, especially as regards quantity.

prise, n. *pris* [*F. prise*, a taking, a seizing; *prendre*, to grasp—from *L. prehendo*, I seize], to force open by leverage, as a box: *prisa*, n. *pris-i*, a duty formerly paid to the sovereign of England on wine imported; the share of merchandise taken as a lawful prize at sea, belonging to the admiral or the sovereign.

prism, n. *prizm* [mid. *L. prisma*, a prism—from *Gr. priema*, that which has been sawn or cut, a prism—from *prizeo*, I saw], a solid whose ends or bases are similar, equal and parallel planes, and whose sides are parallelograms; a triangular bar of glass: *prismatic*, a. *pris-mat-ik*, also *prismat'ical*, a. -*i-kal*, pert. to or resembling a prism, or formed as one; formed by a prism: *prismat'ically*, ad. -*ly*; *prismatic colours*, the colours into which a ray of light is decomposed in passing through a prism—viz., violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red: *prismoid*, n. -*moid* [*Gr. eidos*, resemblance], a figure resembling a prism, or only approaching to it: *prismoid'al*, a. -*al*, having the form of a prismoid.

prismenchyma, n. *pris-mench'i-ka* [*Gr. prisma*, a prism; *enchyma*, juice, substance of organs; *chyma*, tissue—from *cheo*, I pour], in bot., tissues formed of prismatic cells: *prismen'chymal*, a. -*ki-mal*, of or pert. to.

prison, n. *pris'n* [*OF. prison*—from mid. *L. prisen-sionem*, a prison: *L. prehensio* or *prsenso*, a seizure; *prehendo*, I seize], a building for the punishment or safe custody of criminals; a jail; a place for the confinement of accused persons or debtors; any place of confinement or restraint; sometimes in *Script.*, spiritual bondage, or affliction generally: v. in *O.E.*, to immerse; to imprison: *prisoner*, n. *pris'on-er*, one who is confined in a prison; a captive; one whose liberty is restrained; one who is under arrest: *prison-house*, a jail: *prisoner's base*, a boys' game, in which swiftness in running from goals when pursued is an important element: *prisonment*, n. *O.E.* for imprisonment.

pristine, a. *pris'tin* [*OF. pristine*; *L. pristinus*, former, ancient], pert. to an earlier state or period; original; ancient; first.

pristis, n. *pris'tis* [*Gr. pristis*, a saw-fish—from *prido*, I saw], the saw-fish, having a long, flat, horny beak, armed on either side like a saw; in *geol.*, the fossil beaks or saws of extinct species.

prithae, v. *prith'i*, a corrupt. of the phrase 'I pray thee.'

privacy—see under *private*.

private, a. *priv-i* [*L. privatus*, peculiar to oneself—from *privus*, one's own, private], unconnected with others; peculiar to oneself; belonging to an individual only, or to a select number of persons; not open; not public; retired; sequestered; not holding a public office: n. a common soldier; in *O.E.*, a secret message; *privacy*; *privately*, ad. -*ly*, not openly; secretly: *privateness*, n. -*ness*, seclusion from company or society; retirement: *privacy*, n. *priv-i-ty* or *priv-i-ty*, a place of seclusion, retreat, or retirement; the place intended to be secret; secrecy: *prisoner*, n. *pris'on-er*, in time of war, an armed ship belonging to a private person or persons, sailing with a licence from government to attack and plunder the ships of the enemy: v. to cruise or sail in a privateer: *privateer*, *imp.* n. the calling or practice of a privateer: *privateered*, pp. -*ered*; in private, not openly or publicly; secretly: a private act or statute, in *law*, one which operates on a particular person or a class of persons: *private way*, a way not for general use.—*SYN.* of 'privacy': retirement; solitude; seclusion; loneliness; retreat; concealment; secrecy; obscurity.

privation, n. *priv-i-sh'n* [*L. privatio*, privation—from *privo*, I bereave], the state of being deprived of something, particularly in necessities of life; act of removing something from another; hardship; absence in general: *privative*, a. *priv-i-tiv*, consisting in the absence of something; not positive: n. that which depends on the absence of something

else; a prefix denoting absence or the opposite: *privatively*, ad. -*ly*.

privet, n. *priv-i* [*prob.* for *primet*—see *prim*], an evergreen shrub much used in hedges; the *Ligustrum vulgare*, Ord. *Olacaceae*.

privilege, n. *priv-i-ty* [*F. privilege*—from *L. privilegium*, an ordinance in favour of a person; a privilege—from *privus*, separate, private; *lex legis*, a law], a right enjoyed alone or with few; a peculiar benefit or advantage; favour; advantage: v. to invest with rights or immunities; to grant some particular and peculiar benefit to; to exempt, as from censure, or from paying a tax or impost: *privileging*, *imp.*: *privileged*, pp. -*ied*: adj. endowed with privileges; enjoying rights or immunities not granted to others: *privileged communications*, confidential letters which cannot be used in a court of law.—*SYN.* of 'privilege': prerogative; right; claim; pre-eminence; immunity; franchise; liberty.

privy, n. *priv-i* [*OF. privy*, private—from *L. privus*, one's own, particular], assigned to private uses; not open or public; secret; admitted to the joint knowledge of some secret; admitted to state secrets; n. a place of retirement; a necessary house; a water-closet: *privily*, ad. -*ly*, secretly: *privily*, n. -*ty*, private knowledge, implying consent or concurrence; joint knowledge; secrecy: *privy chamber*, the private apartment in a palace or mansion: *Privy Council*, the principal council of the sovereigns of England: *Privy Councillor*, a member of the sovereign's council of advisers: *privy purses*, money set apart for the personal or private use of the sovereign; the title of the person having charge of this money: *privy seal*, the seal used by the sovereigns in subordinate matters, or prior to the use of the great seal; a high officer of state more correctly styled the *Lord Privy Seal*.

prize, n. *pris* [*F. prise*, a taking, booty—from *prendre*, to seize; *prehendo*, I seize], that which is gained by, or offered for, some performance; a reward; a premium; a capture from an enemy—applied to taking a vessel at sea; the money or goods gained by a lottery-ticket; anything of value gained: *prize-book*, a book given as a reward of merit or superior excellence to the pupil of a school, or to the student of a college: *prize-court*, a court which adjudicates on all captures made in war on the high seas, or of slave vessels: *prize-fighting*, one who publicly fights another for money: *prize-fighting*, a public pugilistic contest or battle for money: *prizeman*, the winner of a prize: *prize-money*, is *nav.* or *mil.*, the money paid to the captors of a ship or a place from which booty has been obtained, in certain proportions according to rank, the money divided being realised from the sale of the booty: *prize-ring*, the ring or enclosure for a prize-fight, usually spoken of as *the ring*; the system and practice of prize-fighting.

prize, v. *pris* [*OF. priser*, to value—from *pris*, price: *L. pretium*, price], to set a price on; to value; to esteem highly: *prizing*, *imp.*: *prized*, pp. *prized*: *priser*, n. -*er*, in *O.K.*, one who values; one who contends for a prize.

prize, v. *pris*, to force with a lever—see *prisa*.
pro, *pro* [*L. pro*, for; *Gr. pro*, before], a prefix, signifying 'for; forth; forward; out'—as in *proceed*, *provide*: *pro* is sometimes changed into *per*, as in *peruade*, *purpose*: n. the positive side of a question: *pro* and *con*, *pro* and *contra*, *pro* and *against*—that is, both sides of a question: *pro* and *con*, reasons or arguments for and against a thing.

proa, n. *pro-d*, also *praha*, n. *pro-d* [*Malay. prahu*], a large Malay boat propelled by both oars and sails, remarkable for its swiftness, having the lee side flat and the head and stern alike.

probable, a. *prob-a-ble* [*F. probable*—from *L. probatus*, probable—from *probo*, I try or test], having the appearance of truth; likely; credible: *probably*, ad. -*ly*; *probability*, n. -*ty*: *probabil'ity* [*F. probabil'ite*], appearance of truth; anything having the appearance of reality or truth; less than moral certainty: *plu.* the doctrine of chances: *probabil'ism*, n. -*ism*, a doctrine, chiefly of the Jesuits, according to which it is lawful to follow a *probable* opinion in doubtful points if inculcated by a teacher of authority, although another may appear to the mind of the inquirer more *probable*: *probabil'ity*, n. -*ty*.

midic, *mid*, *fär*, *kün*; *mêc*, *mêl*, *hër*; *pin*, *pîn*; *nôc*, *nôt*, *môc*;

a. *prīmī-ti-nā* [see *primigenial*, first-born; original; first formed or generated].

primine, n. *prīmī-nā* [L. *primus*, first], in bot., the first or outermost covering of the ovule.

primitive, a. *prīmī-tīv* [F. *primitif*, primitive, first—from L. *primativus*—from *primus*, first], of or belonging to remote or early times; ancient; pristine; old-fashioned; denoting that from which others are derived or formed: n. an original word; a word not derived from another: *prīmī-tīvly*, ad. *It: prīmī-tīvness*, n. -*nē*, the state of being primitive or original; antiquity: *prīmī-tīv* colours—see *primary colours* under *primary*: *prīmī-tīv* rocks—see *primary rocks* under *primary*.—SYN. of 'primitive': a. ancient; original; beginning; formal; primary; not derived; first; radical; pristine; antique; old-fashioned; antiquated.

primness—see under *prim*.

primigenial, a. *prīmī-gē-niāl* [L. *primigenius*, first of all, first of its kind—from *primus*, first; *gigno*, I beget; Gr. *gennao*, I produce or bring forth], first-born; original; primary—*primigenial*, the correct but less usual spelling: *prīmī-gē-ni-tor*, n. -*tōr*, the first father; the forefather: *prīmī-gē-ni-ture*, n. -*tūr* [F. *primogéniture*, birthright—from L. *primus*; *genuitura*, a begetting], seniority of birth; the right which belongs to the eldest son and his heir to succeed to property or to an estate: *prīmī-gē-ni-ture*ship, n. the state or right of the first-born son: *prīmī-gē-ni-tive*, n. -*tīv*, OE. for *primogeniture*.

primordial, a. *prīmī-ōr-diāl* [F. *primordial*, original—from L. *primordialis*, first of all—from *primus*, first; *ordior*, I commence], existing from the beginning; first in order; original; in bot., earliest applied to the first true leaves given off by the young plant, also the first fruit produced on a raceme or spike: n. origin; first principle or element: *primordial* atriule, the lining membrane of cells in their early state.

primrose, n. *prīm-rōz* [popularly derived from F. *prime rose*: L. *prima rosa*, the first rose: certainly a corrupt. of ME. *primerole*, a primrose; Norm. F. *prime-rose*; mid. L. *primula verna*], the earliest conspicuous flower of spring; a name originally applied to the daisy; the *Primula vulgaris*, Ord. *Primulaceae*: adj. gay; flowery.

Primrose League, a political organisation (founded 1883) among the Conservatives of Great Britain, including members of both sexes: the name was adopted in reference to the fact that the *primrose* was the favourite flower of Lord Beaconsfield.

primus mobile, *prīmū-mō-bī-lē* [L. *primum*, first; *mobile*, movable thing], the first movement; the mainspring; in the *Ptolemaic system of astron.*, the tenth sphere, which revolved from east to west in 24 h., carrying all the other spheres with it.

primate, a. *prīmās* [L.], first; chief: the presiding bishop in the Scottish Episcopal Church.

primy, a. *prīmī* [see *prime*], in OE., blooming.

prince, n. *prīns* [F. *prince*, a prince—from L. *principes*, *principis*, a chief, a leader—from *primus*, first; *capio*, I take], a sovereign of a state or territory; a title inferior to that of a king; the son of a king or emperor; a chief: v. in OE., to play the prince: *princess*, n. *prīn-sēs*, the wife of a prince; the daughter of a king; *prince*dom, n. -*dōm*, the sovereignty, rank, or jurisdiction of a prince: *prince*ly, a. -*ly*, resembling or becoming a prince; high-born; stately; dignified; royal; very large, as a fortune; splendid, as an entertainment: ad. in the manner of a prince: *princeliness*, n. -*lī-nēs*, the quality of being princely; the state or dignity of a prince: *prince's* feather, n. a flower, a variety of amaranth: the *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, Ord. *Amaranthaceae*: *prince's* metal, a mixture of copper and zinc, imitating gold: *Prince of Wales*, eldest son of the sovereign of England: *Prince Consort*, the husband of a female sovereign.

principal, a. *prīmī-sipāl* [F. *principal*—from L. *principalis*, first, original—from *principis*, a chief or leader—see *prince*], highest in rank or character; most important; chief; leading; capital; essential: a. a head or chief: one who takes the lead; one primarily engaged: the governor or chief in authority; the proprietor or head of a school or academy; the capital or chief sum, as money lent on interest: *prīmī-sipālly*, ad. -*ly*: *prīmī-sipālness*, n. -*nēs*, the state of being principal or chief: *prīmī-sipāl*ity, n. -*pāl*-*tī*, the territory of a prince, or the part of a country which

gives him a title; supreme power; sometimes in *Script.*, royal state of attire: *prīmī-sipāl*ities, n. plu. -*ī-tīs*, in *Script.*, the persons or beings in whom the dominion or power is lodged; rulers, as in the phrase, 'prīmī-sipālities and powers'.—SYN. of 'prīmī-sipāl': chiefly; essentially; mainly; especially; particularly.

principle, n. *prīmī-sip-lē* [L. *principia*, n. plu. beginnings; *principium*, a beginning—from *primus*, first; *capio*, I take], first principles; the contracted title of Newton's great work.

principle, n. *prīmī-sip-lē* [L. *principium*, a beginning—from *primus*, a chief—from *primus*, first; *capio*, I take], the cause, source, or origin of anything; an element; ground of action; motive; a constituent part; a fundamental truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; a settled law or rule of conduct or action; a tenet or doctrine: v. to establish firmly in the mind: *prīmī-sip-lē*ing, imp. -*plīng*: *prīmī-sip-lē*d, pp. -*pīd*: adj. imbued with principles; established in opinions or tenets.—SYN. of 'principle n.': element; constituent; original; fundamental; ground; motive; tenet; beginning; doctrine; source; origin; primordial; maxim; axiom; postulate.

prince, n. *prīn-kōs*, also *prīn-coek*, n. -*kōk* [*prince*, and *cock*], in OE., a petulant coxcomb; a pert, saucy youth.

prink, v. *prīngk* [see *prank*], to dress for show; to put on stately airs: *prīn-kīng*, imp.: *prīn-kīd*, pp. *prīn-kīt*, adorned.

print, n. *prīnt* [a contraction of Eng. *imprint*: OF. *empreinte*, an impression—from *imprimere*, to print—from L. *imprimis*, I mark or stamp], a mark or character made by impression; thus, representative, or figure of a thing taken by pressure on paper from wood, from an engraved plate, or from a form of type; an impression from a collection of type; a small printed work or sheet of an ephemeral character; a fabric stamped with figures; calico; that which impresses; in arch., a plaster-cast of any ornament in low relief; in OE., formal method; exactness: v. to form or copy by pressure, as from a form of type, or from an engraved plate; to impress, as in the mind; to fix deep; to stamp any fabric, especially cotton cloth, with coloured patterns; to publish, as a book: *prīnt*s, n. plu. *prīnts*, engravings; printed calicoes: *prīntīng*, imp.: n. the act of impressing figures or characters on paper; the business of a printer, on paper or cloth; typography: *prīnt*'ed, pp.: adj. impressed with letters; represented in impressed letters; stamped or impressed, as a print: *prīnt*er, n. -*ēr*, one who prints on paper, as books, newspapers, and suchlike: *prīnt*'less, a. leaving no print or impression: *letterpress* *prīntīng*, the kind of printing which is done from types: *prīnt* issued from the press; published: still in the hands of booksellers for sale; out of print, applied to a book of which no more new copies are to be had on sale: *prīnt*ers' joiner, a workman who makes the woodwork required by printers: *prīnt*ers' rollers, rollers made of a composition of glue, treacle, and other materials, on which the ink is finely spread, used for linking the forms of type; rollers of cloth used by calico-printers: *prīntīng*-*īnk*, the ink used by printers: *prīntīng*-*ōff*ice, a place where the printing of books, newspapers, or general printing is carried on: *prīntīng*-*pā*per, the kind of paper generally used in printed books, for newspapers, and the like: *prīntīng* *pr*ess or *mā*chine, the machine used in printing: *prīntīng*-*t*ype, the type of various kinds used by printers for books, newspapers, and for jobwork: *prīnt*-*sē*llér, a shopkeeper who sells engravings, lithographic, coloured, and other prints of various kinds: *prīnt*-*sh*op, the shop where engravings and suchlike are kept for sale: *prīnt*-*w*ork, the place where machine or block printing is carried on; a place where calicoes are printed—see *calico*: *prīor*, a. *prī-ōr* [L. *prior*, former, previous], coming before in the order of time; preceding; foregoing: *prīor*ity, n. *prī-ōr*-*tī*, state of being first in time, place, or rank; precedence.—SYN. of 'prior': antecedent; precedent; pre-eminent; former; previous; anterior.

prior, n. *prī-ōr* [OF. *prior*, a prior—from L. *prior*, superior], one placed before others in rank or authority; the superior in a convent of monks, inferior to an abbot: *priorate*, n. *prī-ōr*-*āt*, also *prī-ōr*ship, n. the dignity, government, or office of a prior: *prī-ōr*ess,

coke, *boy*, *food*; *père*, *bird*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

pain, as of being pricked; act of piercing with a sharp point; prickled, pp. *prick'd*; *prick'er*, n. -*er*, one who or that which pricks; a lancer or light horseman: *pricket*, n. *prick'et*, a buck in his second year: *prick-post*, in arch., a post in wooden buildings framed immediately between two principal ones: *prick-punch*, a smith's tool for marking on iron: *prick-song*, a song sung from music pricked or written down: *pricking-up*, in arch., the first coating of lime and hair upon lath, the surface being scratched over with the trowel to enable the next coat to obtain a better hold: *prickling the ship off*, in nav., marking a ship's position on the chart.

prickle, n. *prick'le* [from *prick*, which see: AS. *priccle*, a prickle or point: Dut. *prickel*], a small sharp-pointed shoot or spine growing from the bark of a plant or tree; a thorn; a sharp-pointed process or projection, as from the skin of an animal or the bark of a plant: *prick'ly*, a. -*ly*, full of prickles: *prick'iness*, n. -*ness*, the state of having many prickles; the state of being prickly: *prick'ly-back*, a small fish so named from the prickles on its back; the stickleback: *prick'ly-pear*, a common name for several species of cactus: *Opuntia vulgaris*, Ord. *Cactaceae*; the Indian fig, a fleshy and succulent plant, destitute of leaves and covered with spines, producing a purplish edible fruit.

pride, n. *prid* [AS. *pryde*, haughtiness—from *prid*, proud: Ger. *pracht*—see proud], an unreasonably high opinion of one's own superiority; insolence; rude treatment of others resulting from inordinate self-esteem; in a good sense, the noble and exalted pleasure springing from a consciousness of worth, upright conduct, or acts of benevolence; generous elation of heart; that of which men are proud, or which may incite boasting; splendour; ostentation: in OE, ornament; decoration; exaltation: v. to rate high; to value, as to pride oneself: *prid'ing*, imp.: *prid'ed*, pp.: *pride'ful*, a. -*ful*, full of pride; insolent: SYN. of pride n.: arrogance; conceit; hauteur; haughtiness; lordliness; loftiness; self-exaltation; vanity; self-esteem; show; ostentation; insolence; elevation; dignity.

pride—see under *pry*.

prid, n. *prif*, OE, for *pride*.

priest, n. *prist* [AS. *præost*, a priest—corrupted from L. *presbyter*: Gr. *presbyteros*, an elder—from *presbus*, old] in anc. times or in pagan countries, one who performed the rites of sacrifice; a presbyter; in the Ch. of Rome and Gr. Ch., the lowest order of ecclesiastics empowered to consecrate the Host and perform Mass; in the Protestant Episcopal Ch., one of an intermediate order between bishop and deacon; a clergyman authorised to celebrate the Holy Communion: *priest'ess*, n. -*ess*, in anc. times, a woman who officiated in a temple: *priest'ly*, a. -*ly*, becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest: *priest'-like*, a. pert. to or resembling a priest: *priest'iness*, n. -*ness*, the appearance and manner of a priest: *priest'craft*, n. the trickery and frauds practised by priests to obtain wealth, influence, or power: *priest'hood*, n. the collective body of priests; the office or character of a priest: *priest'-ridden*, a. influenced or governed by priests.

prive, v. *prve*, OE, for *prive*.

prig, n. *prig* [origin unknown: perhaps a corrupt. of Eng. *pragmatical*, officious, meddling], a conceited pert fellow; a conceited stuck-up person: in slang, a thief: v. in slang, to flich or steal; in Scot., to beat down the price of a commodity: *prig'ging*, imp.: n. in slang, thieving; *prigged*, pp. *prig'd*, in slang, stolen: *prig'gery*, n. -*ry*, also *prig'ging*, n. -*ing*, the manners or practices of a thief or of a pert fellow: *prig'gish*, a. -*ish*, conceited; affected; comical: *prig'gishly*, ad. -*ly*: *prig'gishness*, n. the state of being priggy or conceited.

prill, n. *pril* [Eng. dial.] in mining, the better parts of an ore; a globe from an assayed specimen of ore.

prim, a. *prim* [OF. *prim*, prime, forward—from L. *primus*, first], carefully kept in order; trim; affectively nice; precise; formal: v. to deck with affected nicety: *prim'ing*, imp.: *primmed*, pp. *prim'd*: *prim'ly*, ad. -*ly*, in a precise manner; neatly: *prim'ness*, n. -*ness*, the state of being prim; affected formality; preciseness: *prim'ise*, a. *prim'ist*, in Scot., demure.

prima, a. *prēma* [L. fem. of *primus*, first] first; chief: *prima-donna*, n. *prēma-dōn'na* [It. *prima*,

first; *domna*, lady], the principal female singer of an operatic company.

primacy—see under *primal*.

primage, n. *prīm'dj* [F. *primage*—see *prim*] in commerce, an allowance paid to the master and sailors of a ship for loading or unloading a cargo, and for the use of cables and ropes.

primal, a. *prī-māl* [mid. L. *prīmālis*, chief—from L. *primus*, the first], first; early; the earliest or original: *primary*, a. -*mē-ē* [L. *primarius*, chief], first in order of time or formation; first in place, rank, or importance; original; principal; preparatory or lowest in order, as schools or political assemblies: n. that which is first or highest in rank; opposed to secondary: *prim'aries*, n. plu. -*ies*, the stiff feathers or quills in the last joint of the wing of a bird: *prim'arily*, ad. -*ly*, in the first place; chiefly: *Primates*, n. plu. *prī-mā-tēs*, an order of animals in Linnaeus's system, including man, monkeys, and bats: *primary colours*, red, yellow, and blue—so called because all the others are derived from them; the colours of the rainbow—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet: *primary education*, lower education in schools, as opposed to secondary or higher education: *primary planets*, the planets which revolve around the sun as their centre, as distinguished from the satellites: *primary qualities of bodies*, such qualities as are inseparable from them: *primary rocks*, in geol., all slaty and crystalline strata, as roofing-slate, mica-schist, and gneiss, very hard and compact, and wholly destitute of organic remains; palaeozoic rocks—i.e., all the stratified formations from the most ancient to the Permian epoch.

primate, n. *prī-māt* [F. *primate*: L. *primas*, *prīmātis*, a chief—see *prime*], the chief ecclesiastic in a national church; an archbishop: *prim'ate*, n. -*ate*, the office or dignity of a primate: *prim'acy*, n. -*acy*, the chief ecclesiastical dignity in a national church; the office or dignity of an archbishop: *primatial*, a. *prī-mā-ti-āl*, pert. to a primate: *Primate of England*, the Archbishop of York: *Primate of all England*, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

prime, a. *prīm*, *prī-mē*—from L. *primus*, first], first; original; chief: first in quality or importance; first-rate; excellent; early: in OE, forward: n. the first part; early morning; the best part; the spring of the year or life; full health and beauty; utmost perfection, as of life: v. to put powder in the pan of a firearm; to lay on the first colour in painting; to prepare: *prim'ing*, imp.: n. the powder put in the pan of a gun; first coat of painting; hot water carried over with the steam from the boiler into a cylinder: *primed*, pp. *prim'd*, full and ready, as with information; intoxicated: *prim'ely*, ad. *prīm'ē*, originally: in the first place: *prim'eness*, n. -*ness*, supreme excellence: in his prime, a familiar phrase denoting the period of full development of body, or from 25 to about 45: *prime equivalent*, atomic or combining weight: *prime mess*, the second quality of pickled pork, in which the barrels contain the hams and shoulders as well as the sides: *prime minister*, the head or chief minister of a state: *prime mover*, in mech., a natural force applied to the production of power, such as muscular force, the weight and motion of fluids, &c.; an engine or piece of mechanism which receives and modifies force or motion in order to apply them to drive other machines: *prime number*, any number divisible only by itself or unity: *prime vertical*, in astron., the vertical circle which passes through the east and west points of the horizon: *priming-wire*, a pointed wire used to clear the touch-hole of a gun.

prima, a. *prīm* [F. *prime*—from L. *primus* *hora*, the first hour; *primus*, first], first part; beginning: n. first canonical hour for the reciting of an office in the Breviary at about daybreak—see under *canon*.

primer, n. *prīm-er* or *prī-mēr* [L. *primus*, first], a child's first reading-book.

primero, n. *prīm-ērō* [Sp.], in OE, a game at cards.

primer-seisin, *prīm-ēr-sē-sin* [*prime*, and *seisin*], formerly, the right of the sovereign in certain cases to receive from an heir one year's profits of the lands; claim to be first served.

primeval, a. *prī-mē-vāl* [L. *primus*, first, original; *crum*, an age], being of the earliest age or time; first; original.

primigenial, a. *prī-mī-jē-ni-āl*, also *primigenous*.

mitte, *māt*, *fār*, *lafo*; *mēte*, *māt*, *hēr*; *plinc*, *ptn*; *nōte*, *nāt*, *mōve*;

preter, *pré-tér* [L. *præter*], a prefix, signifying 'before; beyond; by; past; more than.'

preterimperfect, a. *pré-tér-im-pér-fékt* [L. *præter*, beyond, and Eng. *imperfect*], in gram., a term applied to a tense with time not perfectly past—more usually called the *imperfect tense*, as, I wrote, or was writing.

preterite, a. *pré-tér-ít* [F. *prétérit*—from L. *præteritus*, gone past or by—from *præter*, beyond; so, I go], in gram., a term applied to a tense which denotes time complete or finished; called also the *past tense*; *præteritum*, n. -*tér-ém*, the act of going past, or state of being past; in rhet., the pretence to pass over anything, while at the same time we notice it briefly: *preteritive*, a. *pré-tér-ít-iv*, in gram., applied to the preterite or past tenses of a verb.

pretermission, n. *pré-tér-misshén* [L. *præter*, beyond; *missus*, sent; *mitto*, I send], a passing by; an omission: *pretermitt*, v. *pré-tér-mít*, to pass by; to omit or neglect: *prætermitt*, imp. *prætermitt'*, ed. pp.

preternatural, a. *pré-tér-nátú-rál* or *nátú-chóo-rál* [L. *præter*, beyond, and Eng. *natural*], contrary to nature or the usual course of things; extraordinary: *præternaturally*, ad. -ly: *præternaturalness*, n. a state or manner different from the usual order of nature.

preterperfect, a. *pré-tér-pér-fékt* [originally *preterperfect*], in gram., a term applied to a tense which denotes time completely past or finished—now usually called *perfect tense*.

preterpluperfect, a. *pré-tér-plú-pér-fékt* [L. *præter*, beyond, and Eng. *pluperfect*], in gram., more than perfect; designating the tense of a verb which expresses a time past before another past time, as, I had written before you arrived—usually called *pluperfect tense*.

pretence, a. *pré-téns* [F. *prétence*—from L. *prætextus*, a pretence, from *præ*, before; *textus*, woven or plaited; *texo*, I weave], a pretence; an assumed reason, not the real one; a motive or reason assigned as a cover for concealing the real motive.—**SYN.**: pretence; semblance; disguise; appearance; reason; motive; colour.

preter, pretorial, pretorian—see *prætor*.

pretty, a. *pré-tí* [AS. *prætig*, tricky; cf. W. *prattia*, a cunning trick], of a pleasing and attractive form; neatly arranged or ornamented; neat and pleasing, but not exactly beautiful; sly; crafty, as a *pretty trick*; in contempt or irony, fine; decent; excellent: ad. in some degree; tolerably; moderately; expressing a degree less than *very*, as *pretty fair*, *pretty well* done: *pré-tí-ly*, ad. -ly, pleasantly; with neatness and taste: *pré-tí-ness*, n. -*ness*, the quality of being pretty; pleasantness without dignity; affectation of niceness; foppishness: *pretty*, in Scot., brave; smart.—**SYN.** of 'pretty a': beautiful; handsome; lovely; fine; elegant; neat; pleasing; attractive; foppish; pretty.

pretypify, v. *pré-típ-í-fí* [pre, before, and *typify*], to foreshow by a type; to prefigure.

prevail, v. *pré-vál* [F. *prévaloir*; L. *prævalere*, to be very powerful or superior—from *præ*, before; *valere*, I am strong] to be in force; to overcome; to gain the victory or advantage; to have effect, power, or influence; to persuade or induce: *prevailing*, imp. + adj. gaining the advantage or superiority; predominant; most common or general: *prevailed*, pp. -*ed*: *prevailingly*, ad. -ly: *prevailment*, n. in OE. for prevalence: *prevalent*, a. *pré-vál-ént* [L. *prævalens*, *prævalentis*, very strong, very powerful], gaining advantage or superiority; predominant; powerful; current; most general: *prevá-ly*, ad. -ly: *prevá-lyness*, n. -*ness*, also prevalence, n. -*ly-ness*, the condition or quality of being prevalent; the most general reception or practice; predominance; the most general existence.—**SYN.** of 'prevail': predominant; prevailing; successful; efficacious; powerful; victorious.

prevaricate, v. *pré-vár-í-kát* [L. *prævaricatus*, having the legs very wide apart in walking, not having acted uprightly—from *præ*, before; *varicus*, with feet spread apart; *varus*, bent], to turn from side to side; to evade the truth; to swerve from the truth; to quibble: *prevaricated*, pp. *prevaricator*, n. -*kát-ér*, or who swerves from the truth; a quibbler: *prevarication*, n. -*kát-shén* [F. -*l*], a shuffling or quibbling to evade the disclosure of the truth; a cavil; in law, a collusive fraud in which the informer or prosecutor and the defendant make a

sham prosecution.—**SYN.** of 'prevaricate': equivocate; quibble; shuffle; evade; pervert; shift; cavil. **prevenient**, a. *pré-vé-ní-ént* [L. *præ*, before; *veniens* or *veniens*, coming—from *venio*, I come], in OE., preceding; going before; preventive.

prevent, v. *pré-vént* [L. *prævenire*, come or gone before—from *præ*, before; *venio*, I come], to stop or hinder, as the approach of a person, or the performance of something; to impede; to obstruct; in OE., to go before; to succour; to anticipate; to go before as a guide; to preoccupy: *preventing*, imp. *prevented*, pp. *prevented*, ad. -ly: *preventer*, n. -*ér*, one who hinders: *preventable*, a. -*á-á*, that may be stopped or hindered: *prevention*, n. -*vé-ní-shén* [F. -*l*], act of hindering; hindrance; obstruction of access or approach; in OE., act of going before; preoccupation: *preventional*, a. -*ál*, tending to prevent: *preventive*, a. -*ív*, tending to prevent or hinder; hindering the access of; preservative: n. that which intercepts the access or approach of; an antidote previously taken or employed: *preventively*, ad. -ly: *preventive service*, the coastguard, who protect the coast against smuggling; the duty or occupation of doing this.—**SYN.** of 'prevent': to impede; obstruct; hinder; anticipate; obviate; exclude; intercept; stop; thwart.

previous, a. *pré-ví-ús* [L. *prævius*, going before, leading the way—from *præ*, before; *via*, a way], going before in time; before something; foregoing; preceding: *previously*, ad. -ly: *previousness*, n. -*ness*, priority in time: the previous question, a method of moving the rejection of a question or motion in a deliberative assembly—a member gets a motion put, while another holding different views, without moving a direct negative, may simply move 'the previous question'; and the adoption of the latter motion secures the rejection of the former, or rather, forms a complete bar to any amendment, or discussion of the question.—**SYN.** of 'previous': preceding; antecedent; anterior; prior; foregoing; former.

provision, n. *pré-vízh-én* [F. *provision*, foresight—from L. *præ*, before; *videre*, seen; *video*, I see], foreknowledge; foresight.

prowar, v. *pré-wá-ern* [pre, before, and *warn*], to warn beforehand.

prey, n. *pré* [OF. *præde*, prey, spoil—from L. *præda*, property taken in war—from *præhendo*, I seize], that which is or may be seized to be eaten, as by a wild beast; spoil; booty; plunder: v. to rob or pillage; to seize and devour; to rest heavily on, as the mind; to waste gradually; to corrode: *preying*, imp. *preyed*, pp. *præd*: beasts of prey, birds of prey, animals that kill and feed on other animals.

prigpism, n. *pré-á-pízm* [Gr. *Prigapos*, the god of gardens and fruitfulness, the virile member], in med. the more or less morbid and permanent erection of the penis.

price, n. *prís* [OF. *pris*, *preis*—from L. *pretium*, the value or price], the equivalent paid for a thing; the current value of a commodity; the sum of money asked or paid for anything; the cost; value; recompense: v. to value or set a price on: *pricing*, imp. *priced*, pp. *prist*: *priceless*, ad. -less, invaluable; beyond price: *price-current*, a table or list containing an account of the ordinary value or price, in different parts, of merchandise, stocks, &c.: *price of money*, an ambiguous expression, meaning occasionally the rate at which the precious metals are procured in exchange for other commodities; the ease or difficulty with which capital may be lent or borrowed—that is, the rate of the discounts; simply, the price of credit.—**SYN.** of 'price n.': value; cost; expense; worth; equivalent; estimation; rate; excellence; reward; recompense.

prick, n. *prík* [AS. *pricu*, *prica*, a point or sting; cf. Dut. *prík*, a prick or stab; Dan. *prík*, a dot], a slender-pointed thing, hard and sharp enough to pierce the skin; a spine or thorn; the wound made or pain caused by it; a sharp stinging pain; remorse of conscience; a puncture; a mark at which archers aim; the print of the foot of a mare or a deer on the ground: v. to pierce or mark with a spine, or with a small thing having a sharp point; to erect a pointed thing applied to the ears; to puncture as with a pin; to affect with remorse; to sting; to aim at a point; to make or become acid, as wine; in OE., to spur; to impel; to incite: *pricking*, imp. + adj. stinging as with prickles: n. a sensation of sharp

of a state; a president's residence: *president*, *n.* *dén*, [F.—L.] an officer appointed to preside over and control the proceedings of a number of persons; a chairman; the highest officer of state in a republic; the chief officer of a college or university—principally in U.S. of Amer.: *presidentship*, *n.* the office of a president: *presidential*, *a.* *dén'shí*, pert. to a president; *presiding over*: *Lord President of the Council*, the fourth great officer of the State, who attends the royal person, and manages the debates in Council.

presignify, *v.* *pré-sígní-fí* [*pre*, before, and *signífy*], to intimate beforehand; to show previously: *presignifying*, *imp.*: *presigned*, *pp.*

press, *n.* *pré* [F. *presser*, to press, to squeeze—from L. *pressare*, to press or force into—from *premo*, I press] an instr. or machine for compressing bodies; a printing-machine; the art or business of printing and publishing; the whole literature of a country—usually restricted to the literature of newspapers; a crowd; urgency; violent tendency; a small closet with shelves; a close, movable, wooden case having shelves; in *Script.*, a wine-vat or cistern: *v.* to urge with force or weight; to crush or compress; to urge or enforce; to hurry; to overwork; to embrace closely; to force into a service, as the naval service—see *press*; to distress or bear strongly on; to act with compulsive force; to go forward with impulsive eagerness; to crowd or throng; to urge with importunity; to push against: *pressing*, *imp.*: *adj.* urgent; importunate; distressing: *a.* an urging; importunity; the act of applying force: *pressed*, *pp.* *presser*, *n.* *pré'sér*, one who or that which presses: *pressingly*, *ad.* *pré'ss*: *pressure*, *n.* *pré'sh*: *pré'ssura* (a pressing) act of pressing; the state of being pressed; the force of one body acting on another by weight only, or by the continued application of power; a tendency to produce motion; a constraining force or impulse; that which distresses; urgency; difficulties; an impression: *press usage*, *n.* *pré'ss*, the juice of the grape extracted by the wine-press: *pressman*, among printers, one who works at the press: *press-work*, the operation of taking impressions from type or paper: *pressing-iron*, an iron, which, when heated, is used for smoothing cloth: liberty of the press, the right of publishing books, pamphlets, and newspapers, without restraint or censorship: *press of sail*, in a ship, as much sail as the state of the wind can possibly allow: *pressure-gauge*, a register of the pressure of steam.—*SYN.* of *press v.*: to squeeze; crush; distress; straiten; constrain; force; compel; urge; impose; hurry; overwork; drive; affect; enforce; inculticate; importune; compress; hug; embrace; go forward; encroach; crowd; throng; push; invade; pinch; oppress—of *press n.*: crowd; tumult; force; throng; closet; case; urgency; multitude.

preströtes, *n.* plu. *pré'st-rö'trés* [L. *prestris*, pp. of *premo*, I press; *rostrum*, a beak], a group of the gallatorial or wading birds, having a compressed or flattened beak—it includes the plovers and bustards: *preströstral*, *a.* *pré'st-rö'trál*, pert. to.

press-money, *pressing*—see under *press*.

press, *a.* *pré's* [OF. *pres*, ready: L. *præsto*, at or in hand, ready: *in præsto*, I execute], ready; prompt; to give money in *press*, to give money in hand, but to be accounted for: *press-money*, corrupted into *press-money*, money given in hand; the earnest-money received by a soldier taking service: to *press* or *press*, to engage soldiers: *prestation-money*, money formerly paid yearly by archdeacons, &c., to their bishops: *pressgang*, a body of seamen employed on land to take men by force to serve in the navy: *pressman*, one who forces or impresses another into service. *Note.*—At a later period the practice of compelling men to enter the naval service gradually gave the idea that the word *press* meant to force men, and the original reference to earnest-money was lost sight of—see Wedgwood and Latham.

Prester-John, *pré'stér* [Priest or Presbyter John], the name given in the middle ages to a fabulous Christian king in the Far East, whose supposed possessions have been identified as Abyssinia.

prestidigitation, *n.* *pré'stí-dí-gí-tá-shún* [L. *præsto*, quickly; *digitus*, finger], the art of a conjurer; skill in legerdemain; sleight of hand: *prestidigitator*, *n.* *pré'stí*, one skilled in sleight of hand; a conjurer.

prestige, *n.* *pré'stí* or *í-shá* [F. *prestige*, fascination

—from L. *præstigia*, an illusion], the moral influence derived from past successes and achievements, on which a confident belief is founded of future triumphs; influence of character or conduct; weight or influence from former deeds or character: *prestige*, *n.* plu. *pré'stí-pés*, illusions; magical tricks.

prestigation, *n.* *pré'stí-gí-tá-shún* (see *prestige*), in O.E., deception; legerdemain.

prestimony, *n.* *pré'stí-món-í* [Port. and Sp. *prestimonia*, an annuity granted to a priest], an annuity formerly paid to a priest without benefice for saying prayers at certain stated hours.

presto, *ad.* *pré'stí* [It. *presto*, quick: L. *præsto*, at hand, ready], in music, a term denoting quick time; used among fiddlers as a word of command for sudden changes; at hand; at once; quick: *presto-simo*, *ad.* *pré'stí-sí-mo*, very quick.

presume, *v.* *pré-súm* [F. *presumer*—from L. *presumere*, to anticipate, to presuppose, an anticipation—*from pre*, before; *súmo*, I take], to take or suppose to be true or entitled to belief; to take for granted; to act without positive permission; to act with great confidence or arrogance: *presuming*, *imp.*: *adj.* venturing without leave; too confident or arrogant; unreasonably bold: *presumed*, *pp.* *pré-súnd*: *presumer*, *n.* *pré-súr*, one who presumes; an arrogant person: *presumable*, *a.* *pré-súm-á-b* [F.—L.] that may be taken for granted: *presumably*, *ad.* *pré-súm-á-b*: *presumpting*, *ad.* *pré-súm-á-b*, confidently; arrogantly: *presumption*, *n.* *pré-súm-shún* [L. *presumptio*], act of presuming; a supposition previously formed; confidence grounded on strong probability; an argument strong but not demonstrative; blind or headstrong confidence; arrogance: *presumptive*, *a.* *pré-súm-tív*, grounded on probable evidence; proving circumstantially, not directly; probable, as opposed to apparent; presumptuous: *presumptively*, *ad.* *pré-súm-tív-ly*: *presumptuous*, *a.* *pré-súm-tív-ús*, bold and confident to excess; arrogant; hazarding safety on too slight grounds; rashly confident; wilful; irreverent with respect to holy things: *presumptuousness*, *n.* *pré-súm-tív-ús-ness*, the quality of being presumptuous or rashly confident; arrogance; irreverence: *presumptive evidence*, evidence derived from circumstances which usually attend a fact, as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof; circumstantial evidence: *heir-presumptive*, one who would inherit were things to remain in their present state, but whose succession may be put aside by the birth of a nearer heir.—*SYN.* of *'presumptuous'*: *presuming*; *raah*; *arrogant*; *insolent*; *over-confident*; *foolhardy*; *forward*; *audacious*; *wilful*.

presuppose, *v.* *pré-sú-póz* [*pre*, before, and *suppose*: F. *presupposer*, to presuppose], to suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent; to take for granted: *presupposing*, *imp.*: *presupposed*, *pp.* *pré-sú-póz*.

presurmise, *n.* *pré-súr-mis* [*pre*, and *surmise*], in O.E., a surmise previously formed.

pretence—see under *pretend*.

pretend, *v.* *pré-ténd* [F. *pretendre*—from L. *pretendere*, to spread before or in front, to allege—from *pre*, before; *tendo*, I stretch], to hold out or allege to others something as true which is feigned or unreal; to assume or affect to feel; to simulate; to claim or put in a claim, true or false, generally in a deprecatory sense; to hold out the appearance of possessing or performing; in O.E., to forebode; to design; to intend: *pretending*, *imp.*: *pretended*, *pp.* *pré-ténd*: *pré-tér*, one who lays claim to anything under the pretence of a right: in Eng. Hist., a name applied to the son and grandson of James II., the heirs to the house of Stuart, who laid claim to the British crown, from which their house had been excluded by enactment of Parliament: *pretend'edly*, *ad.* *pré-ténd-é-dly*, arrogantly; presumptuously: *pretence*, *n.* *dén* [L. *prætentio*, alleged], a holding out to others something unreal or feigned; that which is assumed; a feigned claim; outside show; excuse: *pretencesless*, *a.* *pré-tén'shún* [F. *pretention*], a claim, true or false; a holding out the appearance of right or possession; right alleged or assumed; in O.E., fictitious appearance; *pretentions*, *a.* *pré-tén'shún*, exhibiting attempts to pass for more than one's real value; *presuming*: *pretentiousness*, *ad.* *pré-tén'shún-ness*, *n.* *pré-tén'shún*, the quality of being pretentious.—*SYN.* of *'pretence'*: *pretext*; *excuse*; *pretension*; *mask*; *appearance*; *colour*; *show*; *simulation*; *assumption*; *feint*.

múle, *mú*, *fár*, *lúto*; *múle*, *mú*, *hér*; *páne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móre*;

denoting a style of pictorial art which preceded the age of Raphael, born 1483, the great principle of which is said to consist in going to nature and carefully delineating the features of natural objects: *pre-Raphaelite*, a. *-d-d-t*, pert. to this style of art: *n.* one who favours this style of art.

prerequisite, a. *pré-ré-qui-sit* [*pré*, before, and *requisite*], previously required: *n.* something previously necessary.

prerogative, *n.* *pré-rôg-a-tive* [*F. prerogative*—from *L. prerogativa*, preference, prerogative—from *præ*, before; *rogō*, I ask] an exclusive or peculiar right or privilege; the special rights or powers of a sovereign: *prerogatively*, ad. *-ly*: *prerogative court*, the court in which wills were formerly proved and administrations taken.—*SYN.* of 'prerogative': privilege; right; claim; demand.

presage, *n.* *pré-sâj* [*F. présage*, presage—from *L. presagium*, presiment, a foreboding—from *præ*, before; *sâgō*, I perceive quickly or keenly], something that foreshows or points out a future event; a presiment; a foreboding: *v.* *pré-sâj*, to forebode; to indicate by some present fact what may follow; to prophesy; to utter a prediction: *presaging*, imp.: *adj.* foreshowing: *presaged*, pp. *-âj-d*: *presager*, *n.* *-âr*, one who or that which presages: *presageful*, a. *-fôl*, foreboding; prophetic.—*SYN.* of 'presage *n.*': augury; omen; prognostic; token; sign: *presiment*; prophecy.

presbyopia, *n.* *pré-sbi-ô-pi-a* [*Gr. presbys*, old; *ôps* or *ôpa*, the eye], in *med.*, a defect of vision in old persons, who, by a flattening of the lens, see near objects less distinctly than those at a distance.

presbyter, *n.* *pré-sbî-tér* [*Gr. presbyteros*, an elder, a presbyter—from *presbus*, old, venerable], an elder; a priest or minister; a member of a presbytery: *Presbyterian*, *n.* *-tér-i-an*, one of a sect of Christians belonging to a church ruled by presbyters; one who upholds that system of church government: *adj.* pert. to or consisting of presbyters: also *Presbyterial*, a. *-tér-i-al*: *Presbyterianism*, *n.* *-tér-i-an-izm*, the form of church government by presbyters—that is, by ministers and elders, without the intervention of prelates or superior ecclesiastics: *presbytery*, *n.* *-tér-i*, a jurisdiction of the Church of Scotland or other Presbyterian Church, consisting of the clergymen of several adjoining parishes and one representative lay elder for each parish church, who all possess equal power and rank in their official capacity; a body or council of presbyters; in a church, the space between the altar and the easternmost stalls of the choir: *presbytership*, *n.* the office or station of a presbyter.

prescience, *n.* *pré-sân-si-â* [*F. prescience*, prescience—from *L. prescientia*, knowledge beforehand—from *prescens*, knowing beforehand—from *præ*, before; *scio*, I know], knowledge of events before they take place; foresight: *prescient*, a. *-ent*, foreknowing; prophetic.

prescind, *v.* *pré-sînd* [*F. prescinder*, to cut off—from *L. præ*, before; *scindō*, I cut off], in *meta.*, to consider by a separate act of attention or analysis: *prescinding*, imp.: *prescinded*, pp.

prescribe, *v.* *pré-skrîb* [*L. prescribere*, to command, to prescribe—from *præ*, before; *scribo*, I write], to set or lay down for direction or guidance; to give authoritatively as a rule of conduct; to appoint; to order; to give law; to claim by prescription; in *med.*, to order as a remedy to be used by a patient: *prescribing*, imp.: *prescribed*, pp. *-skrîb-d*: *prescriber*, *n.* *-âr*, one who prescribes: *prescript*, *n.* *pré-skrîpt* [*L. præ*, before; *scriptus*, written], direction; precept: *prescription*, *n.* *pré-skrîp-shûn* [*F.—L.*], the act of directing by rules; in *med.*, the direction of remedies for a disease, and the method of using them; the thing prescribed; a recipe; custom continued until it has the force of law; a right acquired by immemorial or long use: *prescriptive*, a. *-iv*, acquired by immemorial use and enjoyment; pleading the authority of custom: *prescriptible*, a. *-âbl* [*F.*], that may be prescribed for: *prescriptibility*, *n.* *-âbl-i-té*, the quality of being prescriptible.—*SYN.* of 'prescribe': to dictate; command; order; appoint; ordain; institute; establish; lay down; direct.

present, a. *pré-sân* [*F. présent*—from *L. præsens*, *præsens*, in sight or at hand], being in a certain place; being in sight or at hand; not absent; under consideration, as the present question; being in

company; not past or future: favourably attentive; not absent of mind: attentive, *n.* that which is laid down in the presence of; that which is given or presented; a gift: *v.* *pré-sân*, to set or place in the presence of; to introduce to a superior; to exhibit to view; to give to formally and ceremoniously; to favour with a gift; to exhibit; to lay before, as a memorial; to lay before for inquiry; to appoint to a church living; to point or direct, as a gun before discharging it: *presents*, *n.* plu. by the writings or documents now present or referred to, as 'know all men by these presents': *presenting*, imp.: *presented*, pp.: *presenter*, *n.* *-âr*, one who presents: *presentable*, a. *-â-bl* [*F.*], that may be presented; suitable for exhibition; properly prepared for introduction to another, or into society: *presence*, *n.* *pré-sân* [*F.—L.*], the state of being present; approach face to face; the opposite of absence; the situation within sight or call; neighbourhood, without the intervention of anything that forbids intercourse; state of being in the view of a superior; air; mien; emanation; in *met.*, the chamber in which a king or prince wears himself to his subjects: *presently*, ad. *-ly*, soon, without delay; before long: *presentment*, *n.* *-mân*, act of presenting; appearance to the view; the form of laying a matter before a court for examination: *presentation*, *n.* *pré-sân-tâ-shûn* [*F.—L.*], act of presenting; exhibition; right or act of presenting, as to a benefice or school: *adj.* presented, or for the purpose of presenting, as a copy of a book by its author: *presentative*, a. *-â-tiv*, that has the right of presentation, or that admits of it; in *meta.*, capable of being directly known by, or presented to, the mind; intuitive: *présentes*, *n.* *pré-sân-té*, one who is presented to a benefice: the present time, now existing; at present, now: to present arms, to hold their rifles out in a position parallel to their bodies, as if delivering them up, being a token of respect paid by soldiers: *presence-chamber*, the room in which a great personage receives company: *presence of mind*, quickness at expedients; a calm and collected state of mind, which enables a person to speak or act in the midst of unexpected difficulties without disorder or embarrassment.—*SYN.* of 'present *n.*': a gift; donation; benefaction; endowment.

presentiment, *n.* *pré-sân-tî-mân* [*F. presentiment*, presentiment, foreboding—from *L. præ*, before; *sentio*, I discern or perceive by the senses], previous apprehension of something about to come—generally of something unpleasant or distressing; a foreboding.

preserve, *v.* *pré-zêrv* [*It. preservare*; *F. préserver*, to preserve, to keep—from *L. preservare*—from *præ*, before; *servo*, I save, I deliver], to keep or save from injury or destruction; to keep from decay or in a sound state; to secure; to defend; to maintain, as appearances; to boil with sugar to keep from decay: *n.* a fruit or vegetable boiled with sugar, to keep it from decay, and to render it pleasant to the taste; a place set apart for the shelter and protection of game intended for sport: *preserving*, imp.: *adj.* keeping safe from injury or decay: *preserving*, *n.* *-v*: *preserved*, pp. *-zêrv-d*: *adj.* kept from injury or decay: *preservable*, a. *-zêrv-â-bl*, capable of being preserved: *preserver*, *n.* *-âr*, one who preserves; one who keeps from ruin, or delivers from some impending danger; a deliverer; a saviour: *life-preserver*, a bludgeon: *preservation*, *n.* *pré-zêrv-tâ-shûn*, the act of preserving or keeping safe; the state of being preserved: *preservative*, a. *pré-zêrv-â-tiv*, also *preservatory*, a. *-tér-i*, that has the power or quality of preserving: *preservative*, *n.* that which prevents injury or decay.—*SYN.* of 'preserve *v.*': to keep; hold; save; secure; sustain; uphold; spare; defend; guard; protect; shield.

press, *n.* *pré-sés* [*L. pressus*, a president—from *præ*, before, in front; *sedeo*, I sit], in *Scot.*, one who presides over the deliberations of an organised society; a president; a patron; a chairman.

preside, *v.* *pré-sîd* [*F. présider*—from *L. præsidere*, to have the care or management of—from *præ*, before; *sedeo*, I sit], to sit over others, as a chairman or director; to have the place of authority over others; to direct or control, as a chairman or chief officer: *presiding*, imp.: *adj.* directing; controlling: *presided*, pp.: *presidency*, *n.* *pré-zî-dên-si*, presidentialship; the term, office, or jurisdiction of the president

côto, boy, foot; *paire*, bid; *chair*, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

pp. of *premeditor*, I think over—from *præ*, before; *meditor*, I muse over; to muse over or think out beforehand; to consider or revolve in the mind beforehand: *premeditation*, imp.: *premeditated*, pp.: *premeditation*, n. *pré-méditation* [F.—L.] the act of meditating beforehand; previous contrivance or design formed in the mind.

premier, n. *pré-mi-êr* or *pré-mi-êr* [F. *premier*, first, chief—from *L. primarius*, chief, principal—from *primus*, first; first; chief: a. in *Eng.*, the first or chief Minister of State, the Prime Minister: *premier*, the office of Prime Minister.

premillennial, a. *pré-mil-lén-ai-ri-êl* [pre, before, and *millennial*] previous to the millennium.

premissa, n. *prém-iss-a* [OF. *premissa*—from *L. præmissa sententia*, a premiss; *præmissus*, sent before—from *præ*, before; *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, I send] a first or antecedent proposition: *premisses*, n. plu. *pré-mis-sés*, first two propositions of a syllogism from which the conclusion or inference is drawn: *premisses*, *prém-iss-és*, in a deed, the things, as houses or lands, set forth or proposed to be conveyed or granted to another; the foregoing statements, or previously mentioned facts; houses or lands: *premise*, v. *pré-mis-êr*, to speak or write as introductory to the main subject; to explain or offer previously; to lay down as first propositions on which the subsequent ones are based: *premissing*, imp.: *premissed*, pp. *-mizd*.

premium, n. *pré-mi-um* [L. *premium*, profit derived from booty—from *præ*, before; *emo*, I buy] a reward or recompense; a prize offered for some specific thing; value above original cost or price as of shares or stock; bonus; the sum paid to an office for insurance, as against fire, or to indemnify for losses of any kind; anything which acts or is given as an incentive.

premolar, n. *pré-mô-lêr* [pre, before, and *molar*] a tooth between the canine and molars; a grinding tooth which has taken the place of another that has been shed—the *molars* are new teeth which had no representatives in the child.

premonish, v. *pré-môn-îsh* [L. *præmonitus*, forewarned—from *præ*, before; *moneo*, I warn] to forewarn: *premonishing*, imp.: *premonished*, pp. *-tsh*: *premonitive*, a. *-tsh-iv*, also *premonitory*, a. *-tsh-êr*, giving previous warning or notice; foretelling: *premonitor*, n. *-tsh-êr*, one who or that which gives warning beforehand: *premonition*, n. *pré-môn-îsh-ôn*, previous notice or warning.

premorse, a. *pré-môrs* [L. *præ*, before; *morsus*, bitten—from *morio*, I bite] in *bot.*, applied to a root terminating abruptly, as if bitten off.

premurder, n. *pré-mûr-dêr* [F. *premurder*, to forewarn, to warn—from *L. præmurder*, to fortify, to protect—from *præ*, before; *murdo*, I fortify] in law, the crime and penalty of introducing a foreign authority into England, as that of the papal power; the offence and penalty of refusing to comply with a royal mandate or *congé d'élire*, as at the election of a bishop; a writ, so called from its opening words, '*premurder facias*', calling on the offender to answer the charge against him; the penalty incurred: *premurdering*, a. *pré-mûr-dêr-îng*, defining a penalty that may be incurred.

prenominate, a. *pré-nôm-î-nâ-t* [L. *præ*, before; *nominatus*, named] in *OE.*, forenamed.

prentice, n. *prén-tis*, a contr. for *apprentice*, which see.

preoccupy, v. *pré-ôk-û-pâ* [pre, before, and *occupy*: F. *préoccuper*, to preoccupy] to take possession of before another; to prepossess: *preoccupying*, imp.: *preoccupied*, pp. *-pâd*: adj. engaged or buried in thought: *preoccupancy*, n. *-pân-ê-t*, also *preoccupancy*, n. *-pâ-shûn* [F.—L.], the right of taking possession before others; prior occupation; prepossession: *preoccupant*, n. *-pân-t*, one who.

preordain, v. *pré-ôr-dân* [pre, before, and *ordain*] to appoint beforehand; to predetermine: *preordaining*, imp.: *preordained*, pp. *-dân-d*: *preordination*, n. *pré-ôr-dî-nâ-shûn*, the act of foreordaining: *preordinance*, n. *-dî-nâns*, in *OE.*, antecedent decree; first decree.

prepaid—see under *prepay*.

prepare, v. *pré-pâr-êr* [F. *préparer*—from *L. præparare*, to make ready beforehand—from *præ*, before; *paro*, I make or get ready] to make ready for some particular purpose or service; to fit; to adapt; to qualify; to equip; to put things in suit-

able order; to take necessary previous measures: *preparing*, imp.: *prepared*, pp. *-pâr-d*: adj. ready; adapted; made suitable: *preparer*, n. *-êr*, one who prepares: *preparedly*, ad. *-lî*, in *OE.*, by proper measures taken beforehand: *preparedness*, n. *-nê-s*, state of being in readiness: *preparation*, n. *pré-pâr-dâ-shûn* [F.—L.], the act or operation of preparing; the thing prepared; state of being ready; previous measures; part of an animal body, usually diseased part, prepared and preserved for observation and instruction; in *OE.*, ceremonious introduction; accomplishment; qualification: *preparative*, a. *pré-pâr-d-îv*, tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing or fitting: n. that which has the power of preparing: *preparatively*, ad. *-lî*: *preparatory*, a. *-êr-ê-t*, previously necessary; introductory; preliminary: *prepare*, n. in *OE.*, preparation; previous measures.—*SYN.* of 'prepare': to qualify; form; make fit; adjust; adapt; equip; provide.

prepay, v. *pré-pâ* [pre, before, and *pay*] to pay beforehand, as the postage of a letter: *prepaying*, imp.: *prepaid*, pp. *pré-pâd*, paid in advance: *prepayment*, n. *pré-pâ-mênt*, payment in advance.

prepenze, a. *pré-pên-s* [L. *præ*, before; *pensare*, pp. of *pendo*, I weigh] preconceived; premeditated, as in *malice prepenze*: v. in *OE.*, to weigh or consider beforehand.

prepollent, a. *pré-pôl-lênt* [L. *præpollens*, *præpollentis*, exceeding or surpassing in power—from *præ*, before; *polleo*, am strong or powerful] having superior gravity or power; prevailing: *prepollence*, n. *-têns*, also *prepollency*, n. *-tênt*, prevalence; prepolent character.

preponderate, v. *pré-pôn-dêr-ê-t* [L. *præponderare*, to be of greater weight—from *præ*, beyond; *ponderare*, I weigh—from *pondus*, a weight] to exceed in weight; to outweigh; to exceed in influence or power; to incline to one side: *preponderating*, imp.: *preponderated*, pp.: *preponderant*, a. *-dêr-ênt* [F.—L.], exceeding in weight; having superior power, weight, or influence: *preponderantly*, ad. *-lî*: *preponderance*, n. *-dêns* [F.—L.], also *preponderancy*, n. *-dênt*, superiority of weight, power, or influence: *preponderation*, n. *-dî-shûn*, the act or state of outweighing.

preposition, n. *pré-pô-sî-sh-ôn* [F. *préposition*, a preposition—from *L. præpositionem*, that which is put before—from *præ*, before; *positus*, put or set; *pōno*, I place] in *gram.*, one of a class of words which express the various relations subsisting between verbs, nouns, and pronouns, and are nearly always placed before the words they govern: *prepositional*, a. *-sh-ôn-êl*, pert. to a preposition: *prepositional*, n. *-sh-ôn-êl*, the nature or office of a preposition: *prepositionally*, ad. *-lî*: *prepositiva*, a. *pré-pô-sî-tiv-ê*, put before; n. a word or particle put before another word: *prepositor*, n. *-êr*, generally *pré-pô-sî-têr*, one set over others; in a school or college, a provost—i.e., a scholar chosen by his master to inspect his fellow-scholars: *prepositure*, n. *pré-pô-sî-têr*, a provostship.

prepossess, v. *pré-pô-sê-s* [pre, before, and *possess*] to have or take previous possession of; to preoccupy the mind or heart of; to bias; to prejudice: *prepossessing*, imp.: adj. tending to secure favour; raising a favourable opinion beforehand; having qualities that give a favourable and pleasing impression: *prepossessed*, pp. *-sê-s*, inclined previously to favour: *prepossessingly*, ad. *-lî*: *prepossession*, n. *-sê-sh-ôn*, prior occupation; preconceived opinion; the effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart.—*SYN.* of 'prepossession': bent; bias; prejudice; prejudgment; inclination; preoccupation; propensity; proneness; tendency.

preposterous, a. *pré-pô-sî-têr-ê-s* [L. *præposterus*, unreasonable, absurd—from *præ*, before; *posterus*, coming after] *lit.*, having that first which ought to be last; contrary to nature or reason; absurd; monstrous: *preposterously*, ad. *-lî*: *preposterousness*, n. *-nê-s*, the quality or state of being preposterous; inconsistency with nature or reason; absurdity.—*SYN.* of 'preposterous': absurd; foolish; irrational; perverted; wrong; monstrous.

prepuce, n. *pré-pûs* [F. *prepuce*: L. *præputium*, the foreskin], the membranous or cutaneous fold covering the glans penis; the foreskin.

pre-Raphaelitism, *pré-râ-f-ê-l-î-tî-z-m* [pre, before]

mûle, *mûl*, *fîr*, *bafo*; *mêtle*, *mêt*, *hêr*: *pine*, *plû*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môce*;

existed, pp.: *pre-exist*'ent, a. existing beforehand or before something else: *pre-exist*'ences, n. *-tens* [F.] existence in some former state, as some believe the soul to have existed before its union with the body: existence before something else.

preface, n. *préface* [F. *præface*, a preface—from L. *præfatio*, an introduction—from *præ*, before; *fatus*, pp. of *for*, I speak], introductory or explanatory remarks at the commencement of a book; an introduction: v. to introduce by preliminary remarks: to say something by way of introduction: *prefacing*, imp.: *prefaced*, pp. *-dnt*: *prefatory*, a. *-dér-t* pert. to a preface: introductory: *prefatorily*, ad. *-ly*.—*SYN.* of 'preface' n.: *preamble*; *introduction*; *proem*; *prelude*; *prologus*.

prefect, n. *préfet* [L. *præfectus*, an overseer, a director—from *præ*, before; *factus*, made; *facio*, I make], in France, the superintendent of a department of the kingdom, analogous to our sheriff, but possessing much greater powers; a chief of police: *prefecture*, n. the office of prefect; *prefecture*, n. *préfecture*, the office or jurisdiction of a prefect.

prefer, v. *préfer* [F. *præferre*—from L. *præferre*, to carry in front—from *præ*, before; *fero*, I bear or bring], to honour or esteem above another; to esteem or like more than something else; to advance or promote, as to office or dignity; in law, to put forward or exhibit formally, as a charge; to offer; to present: *prefering*, imp.: *preferred*, pp. *-ferred*: *preference*, n. *præferentia*, advancement to a higher office or dignity; an ecclesiastical benefice: *preferable*, a. *præferendus* [F.] worthy to be preferred; more desirable or excellent; of better quality: *preferably*, ad. *-bly*: *preferableness*, n. *-bl-ness*, the quality or state of being preferable: *preference*, n. *-tens* [F.] the act of preferring; the choice or estimation of one thing rather than another; state of being preferred: *preferential*, a. *-tential*, giving or having a preference: *preferentially*, ad. *-ly*: *preference shareholder*, the holder of stock of a public company entitled to the first dividends: *preference stock*, the stock entitled to dividends before the ordinary stock of a company.—*SYN.* of 'prefer': to select; elect; choose; offer; present; address; advance; raise; exalt; set above; honour before.

preferred stock—same as *preference stock*.

prefigure, v. *préfigurer* or *-tr* [mid. L. *præfigurare*—from L. *præ*, before; *figuro*, I figure, I imagine], to show in antecedent types or similitudes; to foreshadow: *prefiguring*, imp.: *prefigured*, pp. *-trd*: *prefiguration*, n. *-trment*, the act of prefiguring; that which is prefigured: *prefiguration*, n. *-trment*, the act of prefiguring; that which is prefigured: *prefiguration*, n. *-trment*, the act of prefiguring; that which is prefigured.

prefix, v. *præfix* [OF. *præfixa*, prefixed—from L. *præfixus*, fixed or fastened before—from *præ*, before; *figo*, I fix], to put or place at the beginning of something else; to settle; to appoint beforehand: n. *præfixa*, a syllable or particle put at the beginning of a word to modify its meaning: *prefixing*, imp.: *prefixed*, pp. *præfixus*: adj. fixed beforehand.

preform, v. *præform* [*præ*, and *form*], in OE, to form beforehand: *preforming*, imp.: *preformed*, pp. *-formd*.
preformative, a. *præformative* [L. *præ*, before, in front; Eng. *formative*], in anal., applied to the fine yellowish homogeneous membrane which covers the entire pulp of the tooth.

pregnable, a. *prægnabilis* [OF. *pregnable*, that can be taken; *prendre*, to take—from L. *prehendo*, I take], that may be taken by assault; that may be moved or convinced.

pregnant, a. *prægnans* [L. *prægnans*, pregnantis with child, pregnant—from *præ*, forth; *gigno*, I beget], being with child; breeding; fruitful; teeming; implying more than what is actually expressed; suggestive; in OE, easy to produce or admit anything; free; kind; *pregnantly*, ad. *-ly*, in a pregnant manner; fruitfully; in OE, fully; plainly; clearly: *pregnancy*, n. *-nancy*, the state of a female with child; fertility: *pregnancy*, n. *-nancy*, in OE, state of being impregnated; inventive power.

prehensile, a. *præhensilis* [L. *prehensilis*, pp. of *prehendo*, I lay hold of], adapted for seizing or laying hold, as the hands, or the tails of some monkeys: *prehensile*, a. *-sile*, that may be seized: *prehension*, n. *-sion* [F.], a seizing or grasping, as with the hand.

prehnite, n. *præhnit* [after Colonel Prehn, the discoverer], a zeolitic mineral consisting of a silicate of

alumina and lime, occurring largely in trap rocks, in crystals closely aggregated, also massive, of a greenish-white or yellowish-green colour.

prejudge, v. *præjudic* [OF. *præjuger*: L. *præjudico*, I prejudge, to judge and determine in a cause before it is heard; to condemn beforehand, or unheard: *prejudging*, imp.: *prejudged*, pp.: *prejudgment*, n. the act of prejudging; decision without a hearing or full examination.

prejudicate, v. *præjudicāre* [L. *præjudicatus*, judged or decided beforehand—from *præ*, before; *judico*, I judge], to prejudge; to form a judgment beforehand, or without due examination of the facts and evidence: *prejudicating*, imp.: *prejudicated*, pp.: *prejudication*, n. *-dication*, the act of judging without due examination of the facts and evidence.

prejudice, n. *præjudicium* [F. *préjudice*—from L. *præjudicium*, disadvantage, prejudice—from *præ*, before; *judicium*, a judgment; *judico*, I judge], a previous inclination of mind, formed without regard to evidence; bias; prepossession; damage or injury: v. to bias or prepossess the mind; to injure or impair: *prejudicing*, imp.: *prejudiced*, pp. *-dnt*: adj. biased; prepossessed by opinion formed without due examination: *prejudicial*, a. *-dicial*, hurtful; injurious; disadvantageous; tending to obstruct or impair: *prejudicially*, ad. *-ly*: *prejudicialness*, n. *-ness*, the state of being prejudicial.—*SYN.* of 'prejudice' n.: prepossession; hurt; prejudice; bias; harm; damage; detriment; mischief; disadvantage.

prelate, n. *prælatus* [OF. *prælatus*, a prelate—from L. *prælatus*, carried in front—from *præ*, before; *latūs*, carried], an ecclesiastical dignitary, having authority over other clergymen, as an archbishop, a bishop, &c.: *prelatical*, n. the office of a prelate: *prelately*, ad. *-ly*: *prelatic*, also *prelatial*, a. *-tial*, of or relating to a prelate, or to Prelacy: *prelatially*, ad. *-ly*: *Prelatist*, n. *prælatist*, an advocate of Episcopacy: *Prelatism*, n. *-ism*, the belief in and advocacy of Episcopacy: *prelature*, n. *-tury*, the rank, office, or dignity of a prelate: *prelacy*, n. *-cy*, Episcopacy; the order or dignity of bishops.

prelect, v. *prælecti* [L. *prælector*, a lecturer; *prælego*, I explain to others—from *præ*, before; *lego*, I read], to read a lecture or discourse in public: *prelecting*, imp.: *prelected*, pp.: *prelector*, n. *-tor*, one who prelects; a lecturer: *prelection*, n. *prælectio*, a lecture or discourse read to students, or in public.

preliminary, a. *præliminarius* [F. *préliminaire*, preliminary—from L. *præ*, before; *limen*, a threshold], that precedes the main discourse or business; introductory: preparatory: n. that which precedes the main discourse or business; something preparatory: introduction: *preliminaries*, n. plur. *-naries*, all introductory arrangements: *preliminarily*, ad. *-ly*.—*SYN.* of 'preliminary': introductory; preparatory; proemial; prior; previous; precedent; prefatory.

prelude, n. *præliud* or *præliud* [OF. *prelude*, a prelude—from L. *præliudare*, to rehearse—from *præ*, before; *ludo*, I play], a short musical flourish or voluntary played before the commencement of the piece to be performed; the overture; something introductory; something which indicates a future event: v. *præliudare*, to precede; to introduce a piece of music with a voluntary movement; to serve as an introduction to: *preluding*, imp.: *preluded*, pp.: *preluder*, n. *-der*, one who preludes: *prelusive*, a. *præliudivus*, also *prelatory*, a. *-vory* [L. *præliudus*, practised beforehand, rehearsed], introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow: *preludely*, ad. *-ly*: *preludously*, ad. *-ly*, *præliudivously*, *-vously*.—*SYN.* of 'prelude' n.: introduction; overture; preface; preliminary; harbinger; forerunner.

premature, a. *præmaturus* [L. *præmaturus*, too early, untimely—from *præ*, before; *maturus*, ripe], ripe before the natural or proper time; happening, arriving, or done before the proper time; arriving or receiving without reliable evidence to authenticate, as a report; too early; too hasty: *prematurely*, ad. *-ly*: *prematurness*, n. *-ness*, also *prematurnity*, n. *-ity*, the quality of being premature; ripeness before the natural or usual time.

premaxillary, a. *præmaxillaris* [L. *præ*, before; *maxilla*, a jaw], in anal., applied to a bone of the upper jaw, forming its margin, anterior to the true maxillary bone.

premeditate, v. *præmeditari* [L. *præmeditatus*,

time; having the mental powers or bodily growth developed at an early age; premature; forward: *precociously*, ad. -ly; *precociousness*, n. -ness, also *precocity*, n. *pré-kôc'it*, the quality or state of being precocious; premature development.

precognition, n. *pré-kôg-nish'ân* [mid. L. *præcognitio*—from *præcognoscere*, to foreknow—from *præ*, before; *cognosco*, I understand], in Scot. law, the examination of witnesses before an offender is prosecuted: *precognosce*, v. *pré-kôg-nôc'*, to examine witnesses beforehand in order to ascertain whether there be good grounds for prosecuting: *præcognosc'ing*, imp.: *præcognosed*, pp. -nôc'.

preconceive, v. *pré-kôn-sév'* [*præ*, before, and *conceiv*], to form a previous idea or notion of; to form an opinion beforehand: *præconceiv'ing*, imp.: *præconceived*, pp. -sév': adj. formed in the mind beforehand: *præconception*, n. -sh'ân, the act of preconceiving; opinion previously formed.

preconcert, v. *pré-kôn-sért'* [*præ*, before, and *concert*], to settle by previous agreement; to plan beforehand: *preconcert*, n. *pré-kôn-sért'*, a previous agreement: *præconcert'ing*, imp.: *præconcerted*, pp.: adj. settled by concert beforehand: *præconcertedly*, ad. -ly.

precontract, v. *pré-kôn-trák't'* [*præ*, before, and *contract*], to contract or bargain beforehand: n. *pré-kôn-trák't'*, a contract previous to another.

precordium, n. *pré-kôr-di-um*, *precordia*, n. plu. -di-â [L. *præ*, before; cor, *cordis*, the heart], the region of the chest which lies in front of the heart; parts about the heart: *precordial*, a. *pré-kôr-di-âl*, of or relating to the precordia.

precursor, n. *pré-kôr-sôr'* [L. *præcursor*, one who runs before—from *præ*, before; *currus*, run; *curro*, I run], he or that which precedes an event to indicate its approach; a forerunner; an omen or token; a sign: *precursory*, a. -sôr'-i, indicating something that is coming.—SYN. of 'precursor': harbinger; messenger; forerunner; predecessor; sign; omen.

predacious, a. *pré-dâsh'âs* [L. *præda*, plunder, booty], living by prey; predatory: *predacean*, n. -sh'ân, a carnivorous animal: adj. living by prey: *predal*, a. *pré-dâl*, pert. to prey; practising plunder: *predatory*, a. *pré-dâ-tôr'-i* or *prédâ'* [L. *predatorius*, plundering], plundering; pillaging; rapacious: *predatorily*, ad. -ly.

predecease, v. *pré-dê-sê-s'* [*præ*, before, and *decease*], to die before some other person: n. the death of one before another: *prædeceas'ing*, imp.: *prædeceased*, pp. -sê-s'.

predecessor, n. *pré-dê-sê-s'ôr'* [mid. L. *prædecessor*—from L. *præ*, before; *deceator*, he who withdraws or retires, as from the province he has governed; *deceio*, I depart—from *de*, away; *ceio*, I go], one who has preceded another in the same office, place, or business; in OE, an ancestor.

predesign, v. *pré-dê-sîn'* [*præ*, before, and *design*], to design or purpose beforehand.

predestinate, v. *pré-dê-sîn-â-t'* [L. *prædestinatus*, determined beforehand—from *præ*, before; *destino*, I determine], to appoint beforehand by unchangeable purpose; to foredoom; to preordain: adj. in OE, for predestinated: *predes'tinating*, imp.: adj. indicating predestination: *predes'tinated*, pp.: adj. predestinated; foreordained: *predes'tinator*, n. -dê-tôr', one who predestinates: *predes'tinarian*, n. -sîn-â-rî-dâ, one who holds the doctrine of predestination: adj. pert. to or consisting in predestination: *predes'tinarianism*, n. -ân-izm, the system or doctrines of the predestinarians: *predes'tination*, n. -dê-sh'ân [F.—L.], the act of foreordaining; the predetermination of God; the doctrine or belief that God has decreed by immutable purpose whatsoever comes to pass—especially in regard to man, and that He has elected some to everlasting life by Jesus Christ: *predes'tine*, v. *pré-dê-sîn*, to decree beforehand: *predes'tining*, imp.: *predes'tined*, pp. -tînd': adj. determined by predestination.—SYN. of 'predestinate': to predestine; foreordain; preordain; decree; predestine; foredoom.

predetermine, v. *pré-dê-têr-mîn'* [*præ*, before, and *determine*], to settle in purpose; to determine beforehand: *predeter'mining*, imp.: *predeter'mined*, pp. -mînd': *predeter'minate*, a. -mî-nâ-t', determined beforehand: *predeter'mination*, n. -mî-nâ-sh'ân, purpose formed beforehand: *predeter'minable*, a. -nâ-b'l, that may be determined or settled beforehand: *predial*, a. *pré-di-âl* [OF. *predial*, predial; mid. L.

predialis—from L. *prædium*, an estate], consisting of lands or farms; attached to lands, or pert. to them.

predicate, v. *pré-dî-kâ-t'* [L. *prædicatus*, made publicly known, declared; *prædico*, I declare—from *præ*, before; *dico*, to proclaim], to affirm one thing of another; to affirm: n. that which is affirmed or denied of the subject: *pred'icating*, imp.: *pred'icated*, pp.: *pred'ication*, n. -dî-sh'ân [F.—L.], the act of affirming one thing of another: *pred'icatory*, a. -tôr'-i, affirming: *pred'icator*, n. -dî-sh'ân, one who affirms anything: *pred'icable*, a. -dî-b'l [It. *predicabile*; F. *prédicable*], that may be affirmed or said of something; that may be attributed to: n. in logic, one of the five things that can be affirmed of anything—viz., genus, species, difference, property, or accident: *pred'icability*, n. -bî-lî-té, the quality of being predicable or affirmable of something: *predicament*, n. *pré-dî-kâ-mên't'*, particular situation or state; bad position; in logic, one of the general heads or classes under one or other of which all the terms may be arranged—viz., substance, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, situation, possession, action, suffering: *pred'icament*, n. -mên'tâl, pert. to a predicament.—SYN. of 'predicament': plight; category; condition; state; situation—of 'predicate' v.: to affirm; declare; assert.

predict, v. *pré-dî-k't'* [L. *prædictus*, mentioned beforehand, foretold—from *præ*, before; *dico*, I say or tell], to tell beforehand, as something that is to happen; to foretell: *predict'ing*, imp.: *predicted*, pp.: adj. told before the event: *predict'or*, n. -tôr', one who predicts: *præ'ter'm', n. -dî-k'sh'ân* [F.—L.], a declaration of a future event; a prophecy: *predictive*, a. -tîv, foretelling; prophetic.—SYN. of 'predict': to foretell; prophecy; prognosticate; forebode; presage; bode; forebode; augur; divine; vaticinate.

predilection, n. *pré-dî-lîk'sh'ân* [F. *predilection*, preference—from L. *præ*, before; *dilectus*, chosen, beloved; *diligō*, I love], a preference; affection or liking beforehand; prepossession of mind in favour of.

predispose, v. *pré-dî-sôz'* [*præ*, before, and *dispos*; F. *prédisposer*], to decline beforehand: *prédispos'ing*, imp.: adj. creating a tendency to anything or an adaptation for it: *prédisposed*, pp. -sôz': *prédisposi'tion*, n. -pô-zî-sh'ân [F.], the state of being predisposed; previous inclination or propensity; previous adaptation to any change or impression, as of the body to disease.

predominate, v. *pré-dôm-i-nâ-t'* [L. *præ*, in a high degree; *dominor*, I am lord and master; *dominatus*, absolute rule—from *dominus*, a lord], to surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to be ascendant; to prevail to rule over: *predom'inating*, imp.: *predom'inated*, pp.: *predom'inant*, a. -nânt, having superior influence, strength, or authority; superior; prevailing; supreme in influence; ruling: *predom'inantly*, ad. -ly: *predom'inance*, n. -nâns [F.], also *predom'inancy*, n. -nâns-st, superiority over others in power, influence, or authority.—SYN. of 'predom'inate': prevailing; prevalent; ruling; superior; ascendant; reigning; overruling; controlling.

pre-eminent, a. *pré-ê-mî-nên't'* [*præ*, before, and *eminet*; F. *préminent*], superior in excellence; surpassing others, sometimes in a bad sense: *pre-em'inently*, ad. -ly: *pre-em'inance*, n. -â-nâns [F.—L.], distinction in something excellent; superiority, as in rank or dignity; surpassing, as in evil.

pre-emption, n. *pré-ê-mî-sh'ân* [*præ*, before; L. *emptus*, bought—from *emo*, I buy], act or right of purchasing before others.

preen, n. *prén* [a variant of *prune*], a forked instrument used in dressing cloth: v. to clean as with a preen—said of birds that dress and oil their feathers with their beaks: *preen'ing*, imp.: *preened*, pp. -rînd'.

pre-engage, v. *pré-êngâj'* [*præ*, before, and *engage*], to engage by previous contract; to attach by previous influence: *pre-engage'ing*, imp.: *pre-engaged*, pp.: *pre-engage'ment*, n. a prior engagement.

pre-establish, v. *pré-ê-stâb-lish'* [*præ*, before, and *estab'lish*], to settle or establish beforehand: *pré-estab'lishing*, imp.: *pré-estab'lished*, pp.: adj. settled beforehand: *pré-estab'lishment*, n. a settlement beforehand.

pre-exist, v. *pré-êxîst'* [*præ*, before, and *exist*], to exist before something else; to exist previously: *pré-exist'ing*, imp.: adj. previously existing: *pré-*

mâle, mâl, fâr, lâto; melle, mêt, hêr; plue, plu; nôle, nôl, môve;

uncertain; unsettled; doubtful; insecure; unsteady; equivocal; dubious.

precativo, a. *prék-á-ti*, also **precatory**, a. *tér-t* [mid. L. *precativus*, obtained by entreaty; L. *precator*, an intercessor—from *precor*, I pray; suppliant; beseeching].

precaution, n. *pré-ká-tshún* [OF. *precaution*—from L. *præcautionem*—from *præ*, before; *cautio*, wariness or circumspection—from *caveo*, I take care], care or caution previously employed to prevent miscarriage, or to secure good: v. to warn or advise beforehand: **precautioning**, imp.; **precautioned**, pp. *-shún*: **precautional**, a. *-shún-ál*, preventive of mischief: **precautionary**, a. *-shún-ér-ál*, proceeding from caution; adapted to prevent miscarriage or mischief.

precede, v. *pré-séd* [F. *précéder*], to precede—from L. *præcedere*, to precede—from *præ*, before; *cēdo*, I go or move], to go before in the order of time; to go before in place, rank, or importance: **preceding**, imp.; **preceded**, pp.; **precedent**, a. *pré-séd-ent* [F.—L.], going before in time; former; previous: **precedent**, a. *pré-séd-ent*, anything that may serve as an example or rule to be followed in future actions of the like kind; that which has been done before of a like kind; an authority, or a judicial decision to be followed in similar or analogous cases: **precedently**, ad. *pré-séd-ent-ly*, beforehand: **predecessor**, n. *-dés*, also **predecessory**, n. *-dés-ér*, act or state of going or being before; priority; the right to a more honourable place; adjustment of place; the foremost place in ceremony: **predecessor**, a. *pré-séd-ent-ér*, authorized by an example of a like kind: **predecesses**, n. in O.E., priority; something going before; something past.—**SYN.** of 'precedence': precedence; priority; pre-eminence; preference; antecede; superiority—of 'preceding': anterior; antecedent; foregoing; previous; former; prior.

precentor, n. *pré-sén-tér* [L. *præcentor*, a precentor—from *præ*, before; *cantor*, a singer—from *canto*, I sing], the leader of a choir; in *Scot.*, the leader of the psalmody in a church; in *Eng. cathedrals*, the cleric, canon, or minor canon, who has the regulation of the music: **precentorship**, n. the office of a precentor.

precept, n. *pré-sépt* [F. *précepte*—from L. *præceptum*, a maxim, a precept—from *præ*, before; *capio*, I take], any authoritative command or rule of action; an injunction; instruction; principle; maxim; a doctrine; a command in writing by a magistrate or a judge: **preceptive**, a. *pré-sépt-iv*, containing or giving precepts: **preceptor**, n. *-tér* [L.], a teacher; an instructor; among the *Knights Templars*, the head of a religious house: **preceptress**, n. *-trés*, a woman who teaches; the head of a religious house: **preceptorial**, a. *pré-sépt-ér-ál*, pert. to a preceptor: **preceptory**, a. *pré-sépt-ér-ál*, giving precepts: **preceptual**, a. *-shít-ál*, in O.E., consisting of precepts.—**SYN.** of 'precept': command; order; injunction; mandate; rule; direction; law; doctrine; instruction; principle; maxim.

preceptory, n. *pré-sépt-ér-ál* [see **precept**] a subordinate religious establishment in the middle ages; one of the colleges of the *Knights Templars*; land or benefice held by the more eminent *Knights Templars* for the general good of the Order.

Preces, n. plu. *pré-sés* [mid. L. pl. of *prex*, *præcis*, a prayer], in the *Episcopal service*, applied to those alternate petitions which pass conjointly between the priest and the people; the suffrages. **Note.**—The *Grætiæ*, n. plu. *ó-vr-á-shé-ónés*, are the petitions said by the priest alone, the people answering only Amen.

precession, n. *pré-shé-ón* [F. *precession*, *precession*—from mid. L. *præcessionem*—from L. *præ*, before; *cessus*, pp. of *cēdo*, I go], the act of going before: **precession** of the equinoxes, the slow backward movement of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic from east to west, amounting to about 50" in the year: **precessional**, a. *-ón-ál*, pert. to the precession of the equinoxes.

preclat, n. *pré-sín-gl* [L. *præclatus*, girded about, encircled—from *præ*, before; *cinctus*, pp. of *cingo*, I surround], the limits or bounds of a district or division; a territorial district; the exterior line encompassing a place; boundary: **the preclats**, the limits; ground attached to an ecclesiastical building.

precious, a. *présh-ús* [F. *précieux*; L. *pretiosus*, of great value—from *pretium*, a price], of great value; costly; highly esteemed; in *irony*, worthless:

preciously, ad. *-ly*: **preciousness**, n. *-nés*, great value; high price: **precious metals**, silver and gold—so called from their great value compared to the other metals: **precious stones**, beautiful and highly prized stones, used in various forms as ornaments for the person.

precipice, see **precipice**.

precipice, n. *pré-síps* [OF. *precipice*; L. *precipitium*, a precipice; *præcipax*, head-foremost—from *præ*, before; *cipiti*, the head], a steep fall or perpendicular descent of land or rocks; a headlong steep: **precipitate**, a. *pré-síps-ít-ál* [L. *precipitatus*, thrown head-foremost], headlong; flowing or falling with a steep descent; over-hasty; incautious; headstrong; without due deliberation: n. a substance thrown down from its state of solution in a liquid to the bottom of a vessel, generally in a pulverised form: v. to throw headlong; to fall headlong; to hurry or hasten on blindly or rashly; to urge or press on prematurely; to cause to separate or fall to the bottom, as a substance held in solution by a liquid: **precipitating**, imp.; **precipitated**, pp.: **precipitator**, n. *-tér*, one who precipitates: **precipitant**, a. *-ánt* [F.—L.], falling headlong; hasty; rashly or unexpectedly brought on: n. any substance which causes something held in solution by a liquid to fall down in a solid state: **precipitately**, ad. *-ít-ál*, headlong; in a hasty manner: **precipitantly**, ad. *-ánt-ly*, with great or unadvised haste: **precipitance**, n. *-áns*, also **precipitancy**, n. *-án-ty*, rash haste; the forming of an opinion, or executing a purpose, thoughtlessly and rashly: **precipitable**, a. *-ít-ál*, that may be cast to the bottom, as a substance held in solution: **precipitability**, n. *-ít-ál-ty*, the quality or state of being precipitable: **precipitation**, n. *-ít-áshún* [F.—L.], the act of precipitating; great hurry; tumultuous and blind haste; the operation of throwing down from a liquid a substance held in solution; the process of separating any substance from another: **precipitous**, a. *-ít-ús*, headlong; very steep; abrupt; dangerous; hasty; rash: **precipitously**, ad. *-ly*: **precipitousness**, n. *-nés*, steepness; rash haste: **red precipitate**, red oxide or protoxide of mercury: **white precipitate**, chloride of mercury. **Note.**—When substances held in solution fall down in a solid state, they are called **precipitates**; substances merely suspended in a liquid, as earthy matter in water, which fall or settle down, are called **sediments**—in the former case the operating cause is *chemical*, in the latter *mechanical*.

precis, n. *pré-sé* or *pré-sé* [F. *précis*, *precise*—see **precise**], an abridged statement; an abstract; a summary: **precis-writing**, the art of condensing an essay, a letter, or other document.

precise, a. *pré-sis* [F. *précis*, *precise*—from L. *precisus*, cut off at the end or extremity—from *præ*, before; *cessus*, cut; *cēdo*, I cut], *lit.*, cut or trimmed into form; not loose, vague, or uncertain; definite; exact; accurate; correct; nice; scrupulous; formal; particular: **precisely**, ad. *-ly*, in a precise manner; nicely; accurately; exactly; in exact conformity to truth: **preciseness**, n. *-nés*, the quality of being precise; rigid nicety; exactness: **precisian**, n. *pré-síz-án*, one who limits; one rigidly exact in the observance of rules: **precisianism**, n. *-izm*, excessive exactness; superstitious rigour: **precisional**, n. *-án* [F.—L.], exact limitation; accuracy; definiteness: **arms of precision**, the rifles and artillery of modern warfare.—**SYN.** of 'precise': exact; accurate; correct; strict; nice; particular; punctual; ceremonious; definite; scrupulous; punctilious; formal; finical; not loose; not vague; unequivocal.

preclude, v. *pré-klúd* [L. *præcludere*, to shut up, to hinder—from *præ*, before; *claudo*, I shut], to shut out; to hinder from access; to debar; to prevent from happening or taking place: **precluding**, imp.; **precluded**, pp.: **preclusion**, n. *pré-klúshún* [L. *præclusio* or *præclusionem*, a shutting or damming up], the act of shutting out from access or possession; the state of being shut out: **preclusive**, a. *-siv*, tending to shut out; hindering beforehand: **preclusively**, ad. *-ly*.—**SYN.** of 'preclude': to hinder; debar; prevent; deprive; prohibit; disqualify; exclude; forbid.

precocious, a. *pré-kóshús* [L. *præcox*, early ripe, premature—from *præ*, before; *coquo*, I cook or boil], ripe in understanding before the usual or proper

cēdo, *bēy*, *jōbt*; *püre*, *bril*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

the part of the camp in which the general or praetor had his tent: praetorship, *n. prae-tor-ship*, the office of a praetor: praetorian bands, guards, or cohorts, in *anc. Rome*, household troops; the bodyguards of the emperor.

pragmatic, *a. prág-mát-ik*, also *pragmát-ic*, *a. -i-kál* [*F. pragmatique*; *L. pragmaticus*; *Gr. pragmatikos*, skilled in business—from *Gr. pragma*, that which is done—from *prasseō*, I do], meddling; impertinently busy or officious; relating to some important business or affair: *pragmatically*, *ad. -ly*: *pragmaticness*, *n. -ness*, the quality of being pragmatic; activity; meddlingness: **pragmatic sanction**, in *law*, a solemn order or decree of a sovereign, promulgated by the advice of his council—applied specially (1) to the decree issued by Charles VII. of France, A.D. 1438, which was the foundation of the liberties of the Gallican Church; (2) to the settlement by the Emperor Charles VI. of Germany of his empire on his daughter Maria Theresa, 1713.

prairie, *n. práir-ē* [*F. prairie*, a meadow—from *mid. L. prairiea*—from *L. pratum*, a meadow] in *N. Amer.*, an open and slightly undulating grassy plain of vast extent: **prairie-dog**, a small burrowing rodent animal common on the prairies.

praise, *n. prá-s* [*OF. preis*, price, praise: *L. pretium*, a price—*dit* to exalt the price or value of a thing], commendation bestowed upon a person; admiration or approbation expressed; fame; renown; applause; a glorifying or extolling, as God; the ground of praise: *v.* to speak in commendation of; to express approbation of; to extol; to commend; to glorify in words or song, as God; to celebrate: *prais-ing*, *imp.*: *praised*, *pp.*: *praise-less*, *a. -less*, without praise or commendation: *praise-er*, *n. -er*, one who praises or commends: *praise-worthy*, *a.* deserving of praise or commendation: *praiseworthy*, *n.* the quality of being praiseworthy: *praiseworthy*, *ad. -ly*.—*SYN.* of 'praise *n.*': commendation; renown; fame; honour; celebrity; glorification; laudation; applause; approbation; extolling; encomium; eulogy; panegyric; plaudits; acclaim; éclat; magnifying.

Prakrit, *n. a. prá-krit* [*Sans. prakṛit*, nature], a group of languages formed from colloquial Sanscrit, to be distinguished from the written Sanscrit of the Vedas on the one hand and the modern Sanscritic languages of India on the other; the Prakrit languages, of which Pali is one, now only exist in writing.

prance, *v. práns* [*a variant of prank*] to spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle; to ride ostentatiously; to walk or strut about in a showy manner: *pranc-ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* moving as one who prances; bounding; riding with gallant show: *n.* the act of bounding, as a horse in high mettle: *pranced*, *pp.*: *pranc-ingly*, *ad. -ly*: *prancer*, *n. -er*, one who or that which prances.

prank, *n. prángk* [*a variant of prink*, nasal form of prick: cf. *Dut. pronken*, to make a show], a frolic or freak; a mischievous or merry trick done for sport; a capricious action: *v.* to dress or decorate to ostentation; to decorate: *prank-ing*, *imp.*: *pranked*, *pp.*: *prank-ish*, *a. -ish*, full of pranks.

prase, *n. prá-s* [*Gr. prason*, a leek], a dark leek-green variety of vitreous quartz or of chalcedony: *praseous*, *a. prá-s-ús*, in bot., grass-green; green like a leek.

praseodymium, *n. prá-s-ód-ím-t-ám* [*Gr. praseos*, green; *didymos*, twin], a metallic element occurring in cerite and other minerals.

prate, *v. prá-t* [*Sw. and Icel. prata*, to talk: cf. *Dut. praten*; *Dan. prate*], excessive or idle talking; chatter; tattle: *v.* to talk much and to little purpose; to chatter; to babble: *prat-ing*, *imp.*: *n.* chatter; idly or idle talking: *adj.* talkative; garrulous: *prat-ed*, *pp.*: *prat-er*, *n. -er*, one who prates; a chatterer: *prat-ingly*, *ad. -ly*.

pratique, *n. prá-ík* or *prá-ték* [*F. pratique*, custom, practice—see *practicable*], in the *European ports of the Mediterranean*, a licence granted to a vessel that has come from an infected place to have intercourse with land after having performed quarantine.

prattle, *n. prá-tl* [*a dim. of Eng. prate*: cf. *Ger. dial. pratseln*, to chat, to tattle: *Swiss, pratseln*, to tattle], trifling talk; the pleasant trivial conversation of young children: chatter: *v.* to talk like a child; to chatter: to talk lightly: *prattling*, *imp.*: *prattled*, *pp.*: *prattler*, *n. -er*, one who prattles.

pravity, *n. práv-ē-tē* [*L. pravitas*, deformity, bad condition—from *pravus*, deformed, perverse], in *O.E.*, degeneracy; corruption; moral perversion; depravity.

prawn, *n. práwn* [*L. perna*, a sea-mussel], a small sea crustacean of the shrimp family.

praxis, *n. prák-sis* [*Gr. praxis*, a course of action—from *pratō*, I do or effect any work], practice; an example or form for practice or improvement.

pray, *v. prá* [*Fr. prier*, to pray; *prīre*, a prayer: *L. precari*, to beseech, to beg] to entreat; to ask with earnestness; to supplicate; to address or petition the Supreme Being; to petition, as Parliament; to ask with reverence and humility: *pray-ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* given to prayer: *prayed*, *pp.*: *prayer*, *n.*: *prayer-er*, *n. -er*, one who prays; an earnest and solemn address to God; the form of supplication used; the favour or blessing asked for; earnest entreaty: *prayer-ful*, *a. -ful*, given to prayer; devotional: *prayer-fully*, *ad. -ly*: *prayer-fulness*, *n. -ness*, the quality of being prayerful: *prayer-less*, *a. -less*, neglecting the duty of prayer to God: *prayer-lessly*, *ad. -ly*: *prayerlessness*, *n. -ness*, the habitual neglect of prayer: *prayer-book*, a book containing printed forms of prayer for public or private use: *prayer-meeting*, a number of persons met together for making supplication to God, at a private meeting for worship: to *pray in aid*, a term used in a court of justice, when help is called in from another having an interest in the cause: *I pray*, or *I pray you* to tell me, a slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.—*SYN.* of 'pray': to petition; ask; entreat; request; beseech; supplicate; beg; implore.

pre, *pré* [*L. prae*], a prefix signifying 'before'; priority of time, place, or rank; 'very'.

preach, *v. préch* [*Fr. prêcher*—from *L. praedicare*, to announce or proclaim], to deliver an address or exhortation on the subject of religion from a pulpit in a church; to declare the Gospel message from a selected text of Scripture; to pronounce a discourse or sermon in public; to lecture or give advice too obtrusively, on religious or moral grounds: *preach-ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who preaches; a public discourse upon a sacred subject: *preached*, *pp.*: *preacher*, *n. -er*, one who preaches; a minister of the Gospel: *preach-er-ship*, *n. -ship*, the office of a preacher: *preachment*, *n. -ment*, applied contemptuously to discourse having the character of a sermon.

pre-Adamite, *a. pré-ad-ám-ít* [*pre*, before, and *Adam*], prior to Adam; before Adam existed: *pre-Adamites*, *n. pré-ad-ám-ít-s*, those who are supposed by some to have lived before Adam: *adj.* used to indicate a high antiquity, especially in reference to the date of the creation of the world or of man: *pre-Adamitic*, *a. -mit-ik*, that existed before Adam.

preamble, *n. pré-dm-íbl* [*Fr. préambule*, a preamble, a preface—from *mid. L. proambulum*, an introductory notice; *L. proambulus*, walking before—from *prae*, before; *ambulo*, I walk], the introduction to a discourse or some writing; the introductory part of a statute, or a bill before Parliament, in which the reasons are stated why the law or bill should be passed: *v.* to introduce with previous remarks: *pream-bling*, *imp.*: *pre-am-bled*, *pp.*: *pre-am-bles*, *n. pré-am-b-í-bl-s* [*pre*, before, and *audience*], right of previous audience; precedence or rank at the bar.

prebend, *n. pré-bénd* [*OF. prebende*—from *mid. L. prebenda*, the daily portion of food and drink given to an ecclesiastic of the lower ranks: *L. prebicus*, giving, furnishing—from *praebeo*, to give], the stipend formerly granted to a prebendary of a cathedral out of its estate: *prebendal*, *a. pré-bénd-ál*, pert. to a prebend: *prebendary*, *a. pré-bénd-ér-ē*, one who enjoys a prebend; one who receives a stipend from a cathedral or collegiate church; in England prebendaries are now merely honorary: *prebendaryship*, *n. -ér-ē-ship*, the office of a prebendary.

precarious, *a. pré-káir-ús* [*L. precarius*, obtained by entreaty—from *precor*, I pray], depending on the will or pleasure of another; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events; uncertain; held by no certain tenure: *precariously*, *ad. -ly*: *precariousness*, *n. -ness*, the quality or state of being precarious; dependence on others.—*SYN.* of 'precarious':

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *lolo*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *pine*, *pín*; *núte*, *nút*, *móve*;

pout, *n.* **poulet** [*F. poulet*, a chicken] a young turkey; often applied to the young of other domestic fowls, and of the grouse kind.

pout, *v.* **poult** [perhaps from *W. pouda*, to sullen, to pout], to stick or thrust out the lips in ill-humour or in contempt: *n.* a fit of sullenness: **pouting**, *imp.*: **adj.** projecting; prominent: *n.* act of one who pouts: childish sullenness: **pouted**, *pp.*: **pouter**, *n.* -*er*, one who pouts; a kind of pigeon, so called from its inflated breast having the appearance of pouting: **poutingly**, *ad.* -*ly*.

pout, *n.* **poult** [*A.S. (scilicet) pūte*, (eel-) *pout* — see **pout** 2] a sea-fish of the cod kind, so named from its power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and neighbouring parts of the head.

poverty, *n.* **poor** [*OF. poverté*—from *L. pauper-tas*, poverty: *L. pauper*, poor], want of sufficient means of subsistence; penury; defect or barrenness, as of words or ideas: **poverty-struck**, *a.* very destitute in means of subsistence.—*SYN.* of 'poverty': beggary; penury; indigence; necessity; need; lack; neediness; scantiness; want; meagreness; sparingness; frugality.

powder, *n.* **powder** [*OF. poudre*, powder—from *L. pulvis*, pulveris, dust], any substance made fine and dry, as rough as sand, or as fine as flour; a medicinal preparation: *v.* to reduce to fine or small particles; to sprinkle with powder: **powdery**, *imp.* reducing to powder; salting; preserving: **powdered**, *pp.*: **derd**, *adj.* reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; sprinkled with salt: **powdery**, *a.* -*derd*, resembling powder; dusty; in *bot.*, having a surface coated with fine powder, as the bloom on plums: **gunpowder**, *a.* composition in the form of small grains, made of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal: **hair-powder**, *a.* composition used for whitening the hair: **powder flask** or *horns*, a case in which gunpowder is carried: **powder-mill**, a mill in which the ingredients of powder are ground and blended together: **powder-monkey**, in the *R.N.*, a boy who carries the powder to the gunners: **powdering-tub**, a vessel in which meat is salted for keeping: **powder-room**, in a ship, the part in which the gunpowder is kept: **powder and shot**, material for charging a gun for one shot; the cost of obtaining any result.

power, *n.* **power** [*OF. poeir*, *poir*: *mid. L. potēre*, to be able; *L. posse*, to be able—from *potis*, powerful; *capē*, to be], ability; capacity; strength; energy; faculty or energy of mind; influence; rule or authority; a sovereign; one invested with authority, as a magistrate; a state or nation; a supernatural being or agent; in *ortho.* and *alg.*, the product arising from the multiplying of a quantity or number into itself one or more times; in *law*, a reservation in a deed or agreement; in *mech.*, the moving force of a body or machine, or that which produces it; in *optics*, the magnifying strength: **adj.** possessing power, as a power-loom: **powers**, *n. plu.* **po-wers**, those having resources, greater or less—applied to nations, as the Great Powers: **powerful**, *a.* **powerful**, *ad.* -*ly*: **powerful**, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of having or exerting great power; force: **powerless**, *a.* -*ness*, destitute of power; weak: **power-lessness**, *ad.* -*ly*: **powerlessness**, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of being powerless: **power of attorney**, in *law*, a written authority empowering another to act: **horse-power**, in *mech.*, an expression to denote the power of a steam-engine—that is, to denote how many horses' work it will accomplish—one horse-power being equal to the power required to raise 33,000 lb. avoirdupois one foot per minute: **power-loom**, a loom moved by the mechanical force of steam, wind, or water, as distinguished from a *hand-loom*: **mechanical powers**, the five simple mechanical instruments—viz., the lever, the inclined plane, the pulley, the screw, and the wheel and axle: **steam-power**, the strength or moving force of steam: **water-power**, the strength or moving force of water: in *power*, in office.—*SYN.* of 'power': energy; force; vigour; strength; faculty; ability; reach; capability; might; capacity; motive; susceptibility; influence; sway; dominion; government; command; agent; sovereign; potentate; institution; a spirit; a divinity; army; navy; host; product; authority; multitude; mass—of 'powerful': mighty; forcible; energetic; potent; strong; intense; efficacious; great; uncommon.

powder or **pouter**—see **pout** 2.

pow-wew, *n.* **pow-wew**, among the *N. Amer. Indians*, a priest or conjuror; a conjuration consisting of dancing, &c., for the cure of a disease.

pox, *n.* **pox** [another spelling of *pock*—see **pock**], pustules or eruptions of any kind on the skin; venereal diseases; an eruptive disease, as *smallpox*.

poxy, *n.* **poxy** [*OF. appoi*, a prop], a rope-dancer's pole; a support.

poynard—see **poindard**.

poynard, *n.* **poynard** [perhaps *F. pointillé*, marked with small points], paving formed into small lozenges or squares laid diagonally.

pozzuolana, *n.* **pozzuolana**, also *pozzuolana*, *n.* **pozzuolana**, a volcanic ash or sand from Pozzuoli [*pozzuolana*] the ancient *Puteoli*, near Naples, largely employed in the manufacture of Roman or hydraulic cement.

præam, *n.* **præam** [*Dut. O. Bulg. pram*], a flat boat or lighter used in Holland, the Baltic, &c.; in *mil.*, a flat-bottomed vessel mounting cannon; a kind of battery used to cover the landing of troops.

præact or **præact**, *a.* **præact**, *OE.* for *præact*; relating to action, and not theory merely: sly; skilful; practical: **præact**, *ad.* -*ly* [*OF. practicable*—from *mid. L. practico*, I execute—from *præctico*, active; *G. praktikos*, fit for doing—from *præctico*, I do; *præctico*, practice, method], that may be done or effected by human means; that may be passed or travelled, as a road; feasible; that may be assimilated, as a breach in a fortification: **præactably**, *ad.* -*ly*, in such a manner as may be performed: **præactability**, *n.* -*ty*, also *præactableness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality or state of being practicable; feasibility; possibility of being performed: **præactical**, *a.* **præactical**, *ad.* -*ly*, pert to action or use; that may be done or acted; derived from practice or experience; that may be reduced to actual use; not theoretical: **præactically**, *ad.* -*ly*, by practice; in real fact: **præactiveness**, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of being practical: **præacties**, *n.* -*ies*, frequent actions of the same or a similar kind; custom or habit; use or usage; method or art of doing anything; exercise of any profession; a rule in arithmetic, so called from its being applicable to daily transactions; in *OE.*, a wicked stratagem; also, evil artifice: **præactive**, *v.* **præactive**, *ad.* -*ly*, to do frequently or habitually; to exercise any profession or art, as medicine, law, &c.; to use for instruction or discipline; to commit; to form a habit of acting in any manner; to negotiate secretly; in *OE.*, to use bad arts or stratagems: **præactising**, *imp.* **præactising**, *ad.* -*ly*, exercising as an art or profession; engaged in a professional employment: **præactised**, *pp.* -*ised*: **præactise**, *v.* -*ise*, *ad.* -*ly*, having had much practice; skilled; experienced: **præactiser**, *n.* -*er*, one who practises; a practitioner: **præactitioner**, *n.* -*er*, one engaged in the actual exercise of any art or profession; one who does usually frequently or habitually; in *OE.*, one who uses sly or dangerous arts: **præactical joke**, a trick played that hurts or tends to hurt the body, results in an indignity, or injuries or destroys property.—*SYN.* of 'præactive': custom; use; usage; habit; manner; method; art; fashion; prescription; dexterity; performance; treatment; stratagem.

præd, *n.* **præd** [*Lat. prædā*, a horse], in *colloquial usage*, a horse.

præ, *præ* or *præ* [*L.* a prefix signifying 'before', in front of], as *præter*, *præ* is now commonly spelt *pre*; generally, for words beginning *pre*, see *pre*.

præcept, *n.* **præcept** [*L. præceptum*, take or receive beforehand—from *præ*, before; *capio*, I take], in *law*, a writ to a defendant ordering something to be done, or requiring a reason why it has not been done.

præcordium, *n.* **præcordium**—see **precordium**.

præcoration, *n.* **præcoration** [*L. præcor*, before; *flō*, *flōris*, a flower], another term for *aristation*.

præfoliation, *n.* **præfoliation** [*L. præ*, before; *folium*, a leaf], another term for *vernation*.

præmuniere—see **premunire**.

prætexta, *n.* **prætexta** [*L.* — from *prætexere*, to fringe—from *præ*, before; *texo*, I weave], among the *anc. Romans*, a long white robe bordered with purple, worn by priests and magistrates, by boys of the higher class till seventeen years of age, and by girls till they were married.

prætor, *n.* **prætor** [*L.*], in *anc. Rome*, a magistrate or judge next in rank to the *consul*; at first only one held the office, but in later times two, and eventually; **prætorial**, *a.* **prætorial**, *ad.* -*ly*, pertaining to a prætor: **prætorium**, *n.* -*um*, the judgment-hall;

colō, *bō*, *gō*, *pūre*, *būd*: *chair*, *game*, *joy*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

postliminium or *postliminy*, *n.* *pōst-līm-in-i-ūm*, *pōst-līm-i-ni* (Sp. and It. *postliminio*: *l. postliminium* — from *post*, after; *līmen*, a threshold). In *Rom. antiq.*, the bestowal of former privileges upon a man who had been travelling, in exile, or a prisoner in a foreign country; in *international law*, renewal of the rights of citizenship; *postliminary*, *a.* *pōst-līm-i-nē-r-i* pert. to.

post-meridian, *n.* *pōst-mē-rid-i-ān* [*L.* *post*, after; *meridies*, mid-day] afternoon—usually contracted into *P.M.*: *adj.* coming after the sun has passed the meridian.

post-mortem, a *pōst-mōrtēm* [L. *post*, after; *mors*, death], after death; made after death: n. an examination of a body made after death.

post-nuptial, a. pōst-nūp'shāl [L. *post*, after; *nuptiae*, marriage], being or happening after marriage.

post-obit, n. *post-ō-bīt* [*L. post, after; obitus, death*], a bond payable after the death of a certain person named in it, from whom the person granting it has expectations.

postpone, *v.* **pōst-pōn'** [*L. post, after; pōno, I put or place*]; to put off to a future or later time; to adjourn; to delay; to set below in value: **postpon'ing**, *imp.*: **postponed'**, *pp.* **pōnd'**: **postpon'er**, *n.* **er**, one who postpones: **postpone'ment**, *n.* **mēnt', the act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay.—**SYN.** of 'postpone': to defer; delay; put off; procrastinate; adjourn; retard; hinder.**

post-positive, *a. post-pōsīt-tīv* [*L. post*, after; *positus*, put or placed], in *gram.*, placed after a word: **post-position**, *n. pōst-pō-sīt-ūn*, in *gram.*, a word or particle placed after or at the end of a word, and which shows the relation it bears to another word in the sentence—distinguished from *preposition*, which regards the word or particle when it comes before: **post-positional**, *a. pōst-pō-sīt-tīv*, pert. to a post-position.

post-prandial, a. pōst-prān'di-əl [*L.* *post*, after; *prandium*, a meal] occurring after dinner.

postscenium, n. *pōst-sĕ-ni-ŭm* [L. *post*, behind; *scena*, a scene], the part of a theatre behind the scene.

postscript, n. pŏst-skript [L. *post*, after; *scriptus*, arido, I write, written] a paragraph added to a letter below the signature, and usually marked P.S.

post-tertiary system, n. *pōst-tér-shí-ri sístēm* [see each word separately], in *geol.*, all the accumulations and deposits that have been formed since the close of the Pliocene epoch.

postulant, n. *pō'st-lānt* [*F.* *postulant*, a candidate,
a suitor—from *L.* *postulare* or *postulantia*, demand-
ing; *postulatus*, pp. of *postulo*, I demand] one who
or that which demands; a candidate; *postulate*, n.
-lāt, also *pō'stū-tūm*, n. *-lāt-ism*, something to be
assumed or taken for granted; in logic or phil., a
proposition whose truth is assumed as a foundation
for further reasoning; in geom., a self-evident prob-
lem; plu. *postulates*, *-lātis*, or *pō'stū-lā-tīs*.
postulate, v. to assume; to take without positive
consent; to solicit; to entreat; *postulating*, imp.
postulated, pp.; *postulation*, n. *-lās'hn (-l-)*,
the act of supposing without proof; supplication;
omit: *postulate* very a *-lāt* assuming without proof.

posture, *n.* *po'stér* or *-chór* [*F. posture*, *posture*—
from *L. postura*, position, situation—from *positus*,
placed—see *post 2*], place; situation; the disposition
of a figure and its several parts with regard to the
eye, as a human body or a statue; natural position of
the body; attitude; position; frame; state; condition;
v. to place and dispose in a particular way for a par-
ticular purpose: *post'uring*, *imp.*: *post'ured*, *pp.*
-fard: *posture-master*, one who teaches or practices
artificial postures of the body.—*SYN.* of 'posture *n.*':
attitude; position; gesture; action; place; situation;
station.

poesy, n. pō'ez [a corrupt form of *poesy*, in the sense of 'sentiment'], a motto or device; a bunch of flowers; a bouquet; a bunch of flowers, in the sense of the language or sentiment of flowers.

pot, *n.* *pōt* [ir. *pota*, a pot, a vessel; Gael. *pōt*: W. *pot*: *pot*].
pot, *verb*, *pot*: *ak*in to *l. pōto*, I drink! a circular earthen
vessel deeper than broad, in use for various domestic purposes
and other purposes, generally for cooking meat on a
fire; a mug for liquor; a quart, as of beer; a deep
earthenware vessel of various shapes and sizes; v. *pot*
put into pots; to preserve in pots; to put into casks
for draining, as sugar: *pot*ting, *imp.* *n.* the act or
process of putting into pots, said especially of plants
the operation of pouring hot liquid sugar into earthen

moulds for refining it; the act of pouring new-made sugar into casks to cure it and drain off the molasses: *pot-lead*, pp.: *pot*, poured or preserved in a pot: *pot-herb*, pp.: *pot*, of either glass: *pottery*, n.: *pot-ter*, n., all kinds of clay or earthenware: the place where earthenware goods are manufactured: *pot-bellied*, a. *pot-bell*, having a prominent, bulging, or protuberant belly, in allusion to the prominent convexity of the circumference of common iron pots: *potboy* or *potman*, the boy or man who carries out beer for sale or who attends to customers in a public-house: *pot-companion*, an associate in hard-drinking: *pot-herb*, any vegetable suitable as an ingredient in soups, or for flavouring them: *pot-holes*, round caldron-shaped cavities or holes occurring in the channels of streams, and along the sea-shores, formed by the grinding action of loose stones: *pot-hook*, a hook for suspending an iron pot over a fire; an elementary turn for learners in writing: *pot-house*, a low drinking-house: *pot-hunter*, one who kills game for profit rather than for sport; hence, one who engages in a competition with the sole view of obtaining prizes: *pot-luck*, a familiar term for taking chance of what may be for dinner, without a formal invitation: *pot-metal*, a kind of stained glass; melted glass as it comes from the glass-pot; an alloy of lead and copper for making pots: *pot-paper*, a quality of paper, named from a pot, the old water-mark: *pot-pourri*, n. *po-poor-d'* [F.], a hotch-pot; a medley; a mixture of various delectable ingredients: *pot-stone*, a soft magnesian or talcose rock of a greenish-grey or leek-green colour, which may be formed into pots or vases: *pot-vallant*, vallant over the liquor only: *potted meats*, meats preserved by being put into or by other processes, and then packed in vessels: *pot-wheel*, a potter's wheel, or being manufactured into pots or earthenware: *potter's wheel*, a wheel or revolving tool used by the potter in the manufacture of earthenware goods: *potting-house*, a house where plants are potted: to go to *pot* (perhaps in allusion to the sending of old metal to the *melting-pot*), to go to ruin; to be destroyed or wasted: *pot calls the kettle black*, a person who accuses another of faults or crimes of which he himself is guilty.

potable, a. *pō-tā-bī* [*F. potable*—from *L. potabilis*, drinkable—from *potō*, I drink], fit to be drunk; drinkable: **potableness**, n. *bī-nēs*, the quality of being drinkable: **potation**, n. *pō-tā-shēn*, a drinking-bout; a draught: **potatory**, a. *pō-tā-tēr-ē*, of or relating to drinking.

potage, a spelling of **pottage**, which see.
potal, n. *pót'al*, also **potale**, n. *pót'al* [from *pot*],
the refuse, grains, &c., from a distillery, used for
feeding cattle and swine.

potamology, n. pōt'-ā-mōl'-ō-fī [Gr. *potamos*, a river; *logos*, discourse], the scientific study of rivers; a treatise on rivers.

potance, n. po'tans (F. *potence*, a gibbet—from mid. L. *potentia*, a support), the stud in a watch in which the lower pivot of the verge plays.

potash, n. *pōt'ash*, *potash* *as*, n. plu. *dak'sh* [*pot* and *ash*: cf. *Dut. potsch*: *Ger. potasche*, *potaschen*], an alkali obtained from the ashes of certain plants, so called because the ashes being washed in a large pot or vessel, the water is then evaporated to obtain the alkali: *strictly*, the hydrate of potassium, as a commercial product met with in the form of black ashes in a caustic state; *pearl-ash* is the *black ashes* of soda from the same source, and present in the condition of carbonate: *potash* *sims*, *sim-sim*, an elementary body, the metallic base of *potash*, which floats on water and burns in contact with it, emitting a beautiful rose-coloured flame.

potash, *n.* *pō-tā'sh*; or **potass**, *n.* *pō-tā'sh* or *pō-tā'sh*
[*potassa*, a Latinised form of *polash*: *F. potasse*, *potashes*], the Latinised name of *potash*, as adopted by chemists, much used in medicine: **Liquor potassae**, *lik-ōr pō-tā'sh-ē* [*L. liquor*, a fluid; *potassae*, of *potassa*], a solution of *potassa*, a colourless and very acrid fluid, prepared from carbonate of *potass* by adding quicklime: **potassic**, *a.* *pō-tā'sh-ik*, containing *potass* as part of the compound: **potassic carbonate**, a compound of carbonic acid and *potass*.

potassium—see under **potash**.
potation, potatory—see under **potable**.

potato, n. *po-ta'tō* [Sp. *patata*; Haytian *batata*, sweet potato or yam], a well-known plant and its tubers, natives of S. Amer.; the *Solanum tuberosum*.

oñe, böy, süñ : näre, büñ : chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

pole, in the *voltic battery*, the end of the wire which is said metaphorically to give off the electric fluid; the other, which receives the fluid, is called the *negative pole*.—**SYN.** of 'positive a.': actual; definite; absolute; certain; real; arbitrary; despot; direct; dogmatical; stubborn; explicit.

posology, n. *pō-sō-lō-jī* (Gr. *posos*, how much; *logos*, discourse), the branch of medicine which treats of quantity or doses: **posological**, a. *pō-sō-lō-jī-kāl*, of or pert. to quantities or doses in medicine.

posse, n. *pō-sēd* [L. *posse*, to be able—the first word of *posse comitatus*, number of persons able to attend], the civil power of a county that may be called to attend a sheriff in the execution of justice; a number or crowd of persons, as of the police.

possess, v. *pō-sēs* [L. *possessus*, owned; *posideo*, I have and hold, I am master of], to have or hold as an owner; to enjoy; to occupy; to hold the title of, as the rightful proprietor; to have power over, or to affect by some inviolable power; in *OE.*, to acquaint; inform: **possessing**, imp.; **possessed**, pp. *-sēt*: **possessor**, n. *-sēr*, one who possesses; the owner: **possession**, n. *-sēsh-ŋ* [F.—L.], state of owning or having in one's own power; that which is possessed; occupancy; property; state of being under the power of invisible beings; madness: **possessive**, a. *-sēs-iv* [F. *possessif*—from L. *possessus*], having possession; in *gram.*, denoting the genitive case in nouns; in *Eng. gram.*, when one noun possesses another it is said to be in the possessive case, and terminates in the mark 's or: **possessively**, ad. *-lī*: **posse**, v. *-sēr*, having possession; to **posse** with, to furnish or fill with; to give possession, to put in another's power or occupancy; to take possession, to bring within one's power or occupancy; to enter on: writ of possession, the written order of a court of law directing a sheriff to put a person into possession of property recovered by legal process.—**SYN.** of 'possession': to have; hold; own; enjoy; occupy; seize; control of: 'possessor': owner; master; holder; occupant; proprietor.

posset, n. *pō-sēt* [prob. from Ir. *pusod*, a posset; cf. W. *puod*, curdled milk], milk curdled with wine or other acidulous liquor: v. in *OE.*, to curdle, as milk with acids; to turn.

possible, a. *pō-sē-bī* [F. *possible*—from L. *possibilis*, that may be done—from *posse*, to be able], that may happen; that can be done; barely able to come to pass; practicable; not contrary to the nature of things; feasible: **possibly**, ad. *-bī*, by any power really existing; perhaps; peradventure; perchance: **possibility**, n. *-bī-lī* [F. *possibilité*], the state of being possible; the power of being or existing; that which is possible; a contingency.

post, n. *pōst* [AS. *post*, a post, a stake; L. *postis*, a doorpost; *positus*, pp. of *pono*, I place], a piece of timber placed upright, generally as a support for something else; a size of printing and writing paper; a miner's or quarryman's term for any compact stratum of sandstone or limestone: v. to advertise by putting a placard on a wall or a post; to expose to public shame, as a defaulter: **post-er**, n. *-ēr*, a large printed bill for posting: **post paper**, letter-paper of a large size: **from pillar to post**, and to fro; from one position to another: **knight of the post**, one who gains his living by false evidence; a sharper: **posted up in a subject**, thoroughly well informed about it.

post, n. *pōst* [F. *poste*, a post, a station, a guard-house and F. *poste*, an establishment for post-horses—mid. L. *postia*, a fixed place on a road—both from L. *positus*, pp. of *pono*, I place], a station for soldiers, and also the soldiers stationed at it; in *mil.*, a bugle sound or call; a place or situation; the station of duty; employment; a messenger who carries letters regularly from place to place; a quick or speedy manner of travelling; the post-office; the mail: v. to travel with speed, as by relays of horses; to send with speed; to place; to station; to fix; to assign; to place letters in the post-office; in *book-keeping*, to carry the entries from other books to the ledger: **adj.** speedily, as by post: **ad. in haste**; **post-ly**, imp.; **adj.** travelling with speed; relating to an establishment where post-chaises and post-horses can be obtained on hire: **post-er**, n. *-ēr*, one who posts; a courier: **post-ed**, pp.; **post-age**, n. *-dʒ*, the money

paid for the conveyance of letters by post: **post-al**, a. *-dī*, relating to posting or mails: **post-bag**, a mail-bag: **post-boy**, a courier; a boy or man who rides the horse, or one of the horses, of a post-chaise: **post-captain**, the captain of a war-ship in the British navy who is entered or posted as such—so called to distinguish him from a commander, to whom the title of captain is sometimes given by courtesy: **post-chaise**, a carriage for conveying travellers from one place to another for hire: **post-haste**, with speed: **post-horse**, a horse stationed for the use of couriers: **post-house**, a house where relays of horses are kept: **postman**, a letter-carrier: **post-mark**, the stamp of a post-office on a letter: **postmaster**, one who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office: **postmaster-general**, the chief executive head of everything connected with the postal and telegraphic systems of the United Kingdom, occasionally a member of the Cabinet: **post-office**, an office where letters are received for transmission to various parts, and from which letters are delivered that have been received: **post-office directory**, in any large town, a book containing the names of the inhabitants, with their residences, trades, occupations, or professions, together with a variety of other useful and postal information: **post-office order**, postal order, a sort of money order payable at post-offices—see *money order*, under *money*: **post-paid**, a. having the price for the carriage of the letter paid in advance, usually in the form of a stamp on the letter itself: **post-town**, a town having a regular post-office: **postage-stamp**, an adhesive Government stamp, of different values, for affixing to letters or parcels to be sent by post.

post, *pōst* [L. *post*, behind, after], a common prefix, signifying 'behind; after; afterwards; subsequent': **post-date**, v. *pōst-dāt* [L. *post*, after, and *Eng. date*], to date a document in advance of the real date on which it was written; to after-date: **post-dated**, a. dated in advance.

postdiluvial, a. *pōst-dī-lū-vī-āl* [L. *post*, after; *diluvium*, the deluge], happening after the flood of Noah: **postdiluvian**, n. *-dā*, one who lived after the flood, or who has lived since the deluge.

post-entry, n. *pōst-ēn-trī* [L. *post*, after, and *Eng. entry*], a second or subsequent entry.

posterior, a. *pōs-tē-ri-ēr* [L. *posterior*, the comp. deg. of *posterus*, coming after], later in time or place; coming after; hinder; in bot., applied to the part of the flower next the axis—same as *superior*: **posteriorly**, ad. *-lī*: **posteriority**, n. *-rī-tē*, state of being later or after: **posterior**, n. *-rī*, the hinder parts of an animal: **posterity**, n. *pōs-tē-ri-tē* [F. *postérité*—from L. *posteritas*, futurity], descendants; succeeding generations; opposed to ancestors.

postern, n. *pōs-tēr-n* [OF. *posterie*, *posterna*, a postern-gate, a back door to a gate; L. *posterula*, a back door—from *posterus*, behind], any small door or gate; a private entrance; in *fort.*, a vaulted passage constructed under the mass of the parapet and through the rampart: **adj.** behind; private.

postfix, n. *pōst-fīks* [L. *post*, after; *fixus*, pp. of *figo*, I fix], letters, or a syllable, placed at the end of a word; an affix: v. to place behind or at the end; to place letters, or a syllable, at the end of a word: to affix.

posthumous, a. *pōst-ū-mūs* [L. *postumus*, the last, the hindmost—*postumus*, coming after] born after the death of a father, as a child; published after the death of the author, as a work; after one's decease, as fame: **posthumously**, ad. *-lī*. *Note*.—This word should be written *postumous*, according to its etymology: it owes its present form to the erroneous idea that it is derived from L. *post*, after; *sumus*, the ground.

posticus, a. *pōst-i-kūs* [L. *posticus*, hinder], in bot., applied to anthers when they open on the outer surface—same as *extrorse*, which see; opposed to *anficus*.

postil, n. *pōs-tīl* [F. *postil*; mid. L. *postilla*, a gloss; L. *post illa*, i.e. *post illa verba*, after these words], a marginal note, originally in the Bible; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a homily read after the Gospel.

postillon, n. *pōs-tīl-lō-n* [F. *postillon*], a postillion—*from It. postiglione*; *posta*, a messenger—see also *post 2*] the rider on the near leader in a carriage with four horses; also the rider of one horse when one pair only is used.

mâte, mât, fâr, laïo; mête, mêt, hër; pîne, pin; nôte, nôt, môte;

large size of body and dignified manners; bulkiness; corpulence. —SYN. of 'port n.': air; mien; carriage; bearing; behaviour; deportment; demeanour; conduct.

port- or **porte-crayon**—see under **port 2**.
port, *n.* **pórt** [from *Oporto*, in Portugal], a dark purple wine from Portugal.

portamento, *n.* **pórtá-men-tó** [It.—from *l. portare*, to carry], a musical term used for the sustaining of the voice, and passing from one note to another.

portcullis, *n.* **pórt-kú-lis** [F. *porte-coulisse*, a sliding door—from *porte*, a gate; *coulis*, to slide: *L. porto*, a gate; *colare*, to filter, run], a grating like a harrow suspended over the doorway of a fortified place, and made to descend in a groove in case of attack: *v.* to arm with a portcullis; to bar or obstruct: **portcullising**, *imp.*: **portcullised**, *pp.* **-tised**: *adj.* having a portcullis.

Porte, *n.* **pórt**, also **Sublime Porte** [F. *porte*: *L. porta*, a gate: name formerly given to the Ottoman Court, being a perverted F. translation of *Bag-i-Ali-ut*, the High Gate—the chief office of the government: *L. sublimis porta*, the lofty gate], the Court and Government of the Turkish empire.

porte-feuille, *n.* **pórt-fé-ül** [F.—from *porter*, to carry; *feuille*, a leaf], a portfolio; a pocket-book.
porte-monnaie, *n.* **pórt-min-á** [F.—from *porter*, to carry; *monnaie*, money], a small pocket-book for carrying money; a purse.

portend, *v.* **pórt-énd** [*L. portendere*, to indicate future events, to predict—from *prō*, forward; *tendere*, to stretch], to indicate as something future by signs or tokens, in an ominous sense; to forebode; to presage: **portending**, *imp.*: **portend'd**, *pp.* previously indicated by signs: **portent**, *n.* **pórt-ént** [*L. portentum*, an omen, a portent; an ill omen; a sign of coming calamity: *portentous*, a *pórt-ént-ús*, ominous; forebadowing ill; wonderful, in an ill sense; prodigious; excessive: *portentously*, *ad.* **-tí**—SYN. of 'portend': to foretoken; betoken; presage; forebode; augur; threaten.

porter, *portage*, &c.—see under **port 2**.
porter, a strong liquor—see under **port 2**.
port-fra—see under **port 2**.

portfolio, *n.* **pórt-fó-lí-o** [F. *porte-feuille*—from *porter*, to carry; *feuille*, a leaf—from *L. portare*, to carry; *folium*, a leaf], a portable case in which to keep loose papers; a collection of prints, designs, and suchlike; in certain foreign governments, the office and functions of a minister of state.

port, *n.* **pórtá** [*L. portus*, a harbour], in *Cornwall* and *Wales*, a cove or creek of the sea.

portholes—see under **port 1**.

portico, *n.* **pórt-í-kó** [It. *portico*, a portico—from *L. porticus*, an arcade, a porch], a walk covered by a roof supported on columns; an open space before the entrance of a building, fronted with columns; a piazza or arched passway: **porticoed**, *a.* **-kód**, furnished with a portico or porticoes.

portion, *n.* **pórt-shún** [F. *portion*—from *L. portio-nem*, a share, a portion; *pars*, *partis*, a part], a part; a share; lot; final state; fate; a wife's dower or fortune: *v.* to divide; to allot a share or shares: **portioning**, *imp.*: **portioned**, *pp.* **pórt-shúnd**: *adj.* endowed with a portion: *portioner*, *n.* **-ér**, one who divides or assigns in shares: in *Scot.*, the proprietor of a fee or small portion of land: **portionist**, *n.* **-íst**, one having an allowance from a foundation or college; the incumbent of a benefice having more rectors or vicars than one.—SYN. of 'portion n.': share; parcel; division; allotment; quantity; dividend; part; dower; fate.

Portland, *n.* **pórt-lánd**, of or from the island of *Portland*, in Dorsetshire: **Portland stone**, a shelly freestone of the Upper Oolite, of a dull white colour, and moderately hard, underlaid by thick beds of sand, from the island of *Portland*: **Portland cement**, a well-known cement, largely used in facing up brick and rough stone buildings to imitate hewn masses of stone, made from common limestone mixed with the muddy deposits of rivers which run over clay and chalk—a mixture which is afterwards dried and calcined: **Portland Vase**, a celebrated anc. urn or vase found in the tomb of the Roman emperor Alexander Severus, deposited by the Duke of *Portland* in the British Museum.

portly, **portliness**—see under **port 2**.
portmanteau, *n.* **pórt-mán-tó** [F. *porte-manteau*—from *porter*, to carry; *manteau*, a cloak—from *mid.*

L. mantum, a short cloak], a leather case or trunk for clothes, &c., in travelling; *formerly*, a leather case attached to a saddle behind the rider.

portrait, *n.* **pórt-ráit** [OF. *portrait*, a portrait—from *portraire*, to draw, to delineate: *mid. L. prā-trahere*, to paint—from *L. prō*, forward; *trahere*, to draw forth or drag], the representation of a person's face, with a part or the whole of the body, in water or oil colours, or traced with a pencil or crayon, and taken from life; any vivid representation in words, as of a person: **portraiture**, *n.* **pórt-trá-túr**, *formerly*, a portrait: the art or practice of drawing portraits, or of vividly describing persons in words: **portray**, *v.* **pórt-trá**, to paint or draw the resemblance of anything; to describe vividly in words; in *OE.*, to adorn with pictures: **portraying**, *imp.*: **portrayed**, *pp.* **-tráit**: **portray'er**, *n.* **-tráit-ér**, one who paints or draws to the life: **portrayal**, *n.* **-ál**, the act of portraying: **portraist**, *n.* **-tráit-íst**, one who paints portraits, or produces them by photography: **portraist-painter**, one whose occupation or profession is to paint portraits.

portreeve, *n.* **pórt-rév**, also **port-greve**, *n.* **-grév** [AS. *portve*, a harbour; *grēf*, a count or earl: *L. portus*, a harbour] the chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.

Portuguese, *a.* **pórt-ú-géz**, of or from *Portugal*: *n.* the people or language of *Portugal*.

pose, *v.* **póz** [ME. *posen*, to puzzle, a contr. of *opposen*, a corrupt. of *opponen*, to oppose—see *oppose*], to put or bring to a stand by a question or by questions; to puzzle; to perplex by asking questions difficult to answer: **posing**, *imp.*: **adj. puzzling; bringing to a stand by a perplexing question: **posed**, *pp.* **póed**: **poser**, *n.* **pó-zér**, one who asks questions difficult to answer; a question difficult or impossible to reply to; an examiner.**

pose, *n.* **póz** [F. *poser*, to set or lay: *L. posuere*, to halt, cease—from *posui*, a pause—see *pause*], in *paint* and *sculpt.*, the attitude which the character represented is considered to have taken naturally; a position formally assumed for the sake of effect: *v.* to assume a position or character: **posé**, *a.* **pó-zé**, in *her.*, standing still with all his feet on the ground, as the attitude of a lion or other beast.

pose, *n.* **póz** [AS. *gē-pōsi*, a cough], an old medical term for a stuffing in the head from cold; a catarrh.
posit, *v.* **pó-sít** [*L. positus*, *pp.* of *pono*, I place], to dispose; to range; in *logic*, to lay down, as a position: **positing**, *imp.*: **posit'd**, *pp.* **-it**: *adj.* set; placed; ranged.

position, *n.* **pó-zish-ún** [F. *position*, position—from *L. positionem*, a putting or placing—from *positus*, placed; *pono*, I place], the state of being placed or set; situation; place; attitude or posture, as of a model or object to be copied; a principle advanced or laid down; state of affairs; condition; state; a rule in arithmetic.—SYN.: place; point; situation; posture; attitude; station; location; locality; ground; spot; condition; proposition; assertion; thesis; principle.

positive, *a.* **pó-sít-ív** [F. *positif*; *L. positivus*, settled by arbitrary appointment or agreement—from *positus*, *pp.* of *pono*, I place], not admitting any condition or discretion; opposed to negative; absolute; direct; explicit; not implied; real; over-confident in opinions or assertions; dogmatical; affirmative; settled by arbitrary appointment; very certain; in *gram.*, applied to the state of an adjective, when without any increase or diminution in its signification, as *good*, *bad*: *n.* that which is capable of being affirmed; reality; a word which affirms or asserts existence: **positively**, *ad.* **-tí**, absolutely; really; in its own nature; directly; expressly; in strong terms: **positiveness**, *n.* **-néz**, undoubting assurance; full confidence: **positivism**, *n.* **pó-sít-ív-izm**, a term applied to a French system of philosophy, originated by M. Auguste Comte (1797-1857), which excludes from philosophy everything except the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, and which holds all inquiry into causes, whether efficient or final, to be useless and unprofitable: **positivist**, *n.* **-íst**, one who believes in positivism; positive electricity, the quantity of electricity which a body contains beyond its natural condition; that kind of electricity evoked on glass by rubbing with silk; **positive quantity**, in *alg.*, an affirmative quantity, or one to be added, which is distinguished by the sign (+) plus: **positive**

coic, boy, fidd; páre, bud; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

[*P. porc.*, a hog, and Eng. *beagle*, a small kind of blood tracking by scent], a species of shark.

porcate, a *pôr-kât*, also porceated, a [*L. porca*, a porceate between two furrows], ridged; formed in ridges.

porcelain, n. *pôr-sî-lân* [*F. porcelaine*—from *It. porcellana*, china-ware, so called from its resembling the shape of the Venus shell, which is that of a pig's back—from *porcilla*, dim. of *porco*, a pig; *L. porcus*, a pig], the finest species of earthenware, white and semi-transparent, originally imported from China and Japan; china-ware; adj. belonging to or resembling porcelain: *porcellaneous*, a *pôr-sî-lân-ûs*, of or resembling porcelain: *porcelainised*, a *pôr-sî-lân-îz*, in *geol.*, baked like potter's clay—applied to those clay-shales and stratified rocks that have been converted by subterranean heat into a substance resembling in texture porcelain or kiln-baked clay: *porcellanite*, n. *-sî-lân-î-t*, a term applied to a clay or shale which has been converted by heat into a porcelain-like mass, varying in colours and degrees of hardness: *porcelain-clay*, a clay, generally composed of alumina and silica, used in making porcelain.

porch, n. *pôrç* [*F. porche*, a porch—from *L. porticus*, a colonnade or porch—from *porta*, a gate], in *arch.*, a roof supported on pillars before a doorway; a covered passage before the principal doorway of a church; when so large as to be fitted up as a small chapel, it is termed a *gallies*: a *portico*.

porcine, a *pôr-sîn* [*L. porcus*, a pig], pert. to swine or pigs.

porcupine, n. *pôr-kû-pîn* [*OF. porc espîn*, the pig with apines, a porcupine: *L. porcus*, a pig; *spinosus*, thorny—from *spina*, a thorn], a small quadruped covered with apines or quills.

pore, n. *pôr* [*F. pore*, a pore—from *L. porus*; *Gr. poros*, a channel or passage—from *perô*, I pass], one of the very minute openings or interstices in the skin through which the perspiration or sweat passes to the surface; any minute opening or cell on the surface of an organised body: *porous*, a *pôr-ûs*, full of pores; light and spongy; opposed to *dense*: *porously*, ad. *-ly*: *porousness*, n. *-nês*, also *porosity*, n. *pôr-ô-sî-tî*, the state of having small interstices or holes; the opposite of *density*: *porite*, n. *pôr-î-t*, a species of coral having the surface covered with shallow and small cells; a fossil coral.

pore, v. *pôr* [*Sw. pora*, to work slowly; cf. *Gael. parr*, to push], to look on steadily and minutely; to look close and long, as on a book or writing: *por'ing*, imp.: *por'ed*, pp. *pôr'ed*.

porcelain, n. *pôr-sî-lân*, OE. for *parblind*.

Porifera, n. *pôr-i-fê-râ* [*L. porus*, a pore; *fero*, I bear], a class of animals, including the sponges, perforated in every part with minute orifices: *porifera*, n. *-ûs*, one of the Porifera or group of animals comprising the sponges.

poriform, a *pôr-i-fôr-m* [*L. porus*, a pore; *forma*, shape], resembling a pore or small puncture.

porism, n. *pôr-î-zm* [*Gr. porisma*, a corollary—from *porisô*, I provide], in *geom.*, a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions: *poristic*, a *-î-tîk*, also *poristical*, a *-î-tîk*, pert. to or depending on a porism.

porite—see under *pore* 1.

porke, n. *pôr-k* [*F. porc*, a hog, swine's flesh: *L. porcus*, a pig], the flesh of pigs or swine, either fresh or salted: *porker*, n. *pôr-kê-r*, a young hog; a pig: *pork'ing*, n. *-î-ng*, a young pig: *porkman*, a butcher who deals in pork.

porous, porously, porousness—see under *pore* 1.

porphyrogenitus, a n. *pôr-jên-ô-jên-î-tîs* [*Gr. porphureus*, purple—from *porphura*, purple dye; *L. genitus*, begotten], born in or to the imperial purple; applied by the Romans of the Eastern Empire to sons of the emperors born after their accession to the throne: *por'phyrogen'itism*, n. *-î-tîzm*, the principle of succession by which a younger son was preferred to the elder or first-born, merely from the fact of being born after the father's accession to the throne.

porphyry, n. *pôr-fî-rî* [*F. porphyre*, porphyry: *L. porphyrites*; *Gr. porphurês*, a purple-coloured precious stone—from *porphura*, purple dye], a term originally applied to a reddish igneous rock found in Upper Egypt; a term now employed by geologists to

denote any rock of any colour containing embedded crystals distinct from the main mass or matrix; strictly speaking, those rocks which have a felspathic base: *porphyritic*, a *pôr-fî-rî-tîk*, having the aspect or texture of porphyry: *por'phyræ-cema*, a *-rî-sî-tîs*, pert. to porphyry: *por'phyrism*, v. *-rî-tî*, to cause to resemble porphyry: *por'phyrising*, imp.: *por'phyrised*, pp. *-rî-tîd*.

porpoise, n. *pôr-pôis*, also *porpess*, n. *pôr-pês* [*OF. porpet*, a porpoise; mid. *L. porpœcia*, a porpoise—from *L. porcus*, a hog; *picia*, a fish], the sea-hog or hog-fish, a cetaceous animal common in the Atlantic.

porraceous, a *pôr-râ-sî-ûs* [*L. porraceus*, green—from *porrus*, a leek], greenish; resembling the leek in colour.

porrect, a *pôr-rêk* [*L. porrectus*, reached out or extended—from *porrigo*, I extend], in *bot.*, extending forth horizontally as if to meet something.

porridge, n. *pôr-rî-jî* [*OF. porre*, *porre*, pottage made of beets and other herbs: mid. *L. porrida*, leek-pottage—from *L. porrus*, a leek], a kind of pudding made by slowly stirring oatmeal amongst water while boiling till a thickened mass is formed; a kind of broth: *porridge-pot*, the vessel in which porridge is made: *porringer*, n. *pôr-rî-n-er* [*from porridge*], a small earthenware or tin vessel out of which children eat their porridge—also called *pottinger*; in *OE.*, *porringer* is a word of contempt for a head-dress.

porridge, n. *pôr-rî-gô* [*L. porrigio*, the scurf], formerly, any affection of the head where there were calva.

port, n. *pôr-t* [*F. port*, a gate—from *L. porta*, a gate], a gate; an entrance; a harbour; a safe station for ships: *port'al*, n. *-âl*, a small door or gate; any passage; the smaller gate where there are two; the arch over a door or gate: adj. in *anal.*, relating to the *porta* or gateway of the liver: *port'ing*, imp.: *port'ed*, pp.: adj. having gates: *port'er*, n. *-ê-r*, a door or gate keeper; a waiter in a hall: *port'ess*, n. *-ês*, a woman who attends a gate: *port-admiral*, an officer in charge of a naval port, and of the vessels of war resorting thither: *port charges* or *dues*, certain sums paid for harbour or wharfage accommodation: *portholes*, the openings for cannons in the sides of a ship of war, usually shortened into *ports*: *port-lids*, the hanging-doors that shut the ports: *port of call*, a harbour where a custom-house is established for the lawful entry of excisable merchandise: *port-town*, a town having a port, or situated near one: *port-warden*, the officer in charge of a port; a harbour-master: *steam-gate* and *exhaust-port*, a *steam-engine*, the openings for their constant or alternate entrance or exit of the steam: the former for the entrance, the latter for the exit.—*SK.* of 'port n': haven; harbour; gate; entrance; gateway; opening; passage; inlet; cove; recess; embasure.

port, v. *pôr-t* [*F. porter*, to carry—from *L. portare*, to carry, to bear], to carry a rifle or firearm in a slanting direction upwards across the body in front as in the military command 'to port arms'; among seamen, to turn or put to the left side of a ship, as 'port the helm'—that is, 'put the helm over to the larboard side of the ship': n. the larboard or left side of a ship, as 'the ship heels to port'—that is, inclines to the left or larboard side; the manner in which a person bears himself; carriage; demeanour; air: *port'ing*, imp.: *port'ed*, pp.: adj. carried in front slanting upwards and across: *port'able*, a *-â-bl* [*It. portabile*; *F. portable*], that may be easily carried, as by hand; not bulky or heavy; easily transported: *port'ability*, n. *-â-bî-tî*, the state of being portable; fitness to be carried: *port'ableness*, n. *-bl-nês*, the quality of being portable: *port'age*, n. *-â-j*, the act of carrying; the price of carriage; in *Amer.*, a break in a chain of water communication, over which merchandise, stores, and boats have to be carried on men's backs, or otherwise: *port-crayon*, *port-krd-ên*, a metal tube split at each end for holding crayons or chalk-pencils: *port-fire*, a fuse or paper-core filled with a composition of saltpetre, brimstone, and powdered powder, used for firing mines, and formerly for artillery: *port'er*, n. *-ê-r*, one who carries burdens for hire; one who does the heavy work of a ship; a dark-coloured malt liquor, at first made for and drunk by *porters*: *port'age*, n. *-â-j*, money paid for carriage: *portly*, a *-lî*, stately; having a dignified port or mien; bulky; corpulent: *port'iness*, n. *-î-nês*, dignity of personal appearance depending upon

male, mâl, fîlr, lâlô; môle, mêt, hêr; pine, pln; nôle, nôl, môve;

pontifex, *n.* *pōn'tif-eks*, plu. *pontifices*, *pōn-tif'is* [*L. pontifex*, *id.*, a path or bridge maker—from *pōns*, *pōntis*, a bridge, and *facio*, I make], in *anc. Rome*, a high priest: *pontiff*, *n.* *pōn'tif*, a high priest; a title applied to the Pope, but who is more usually styled the *supreme pontiff*: *pontifical*, *a.* *pōn-tif'is-kal*, in *Milton*, of or pert. to bridge-building, also *pontif'ic*, *a.* *id.*, of or relating to a high priest or to the Pope; splendid; magnificent: *pontifical*, *n.* a book containing ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies: plu. the full dress and ornaments worn by an officiating priest or bishop: *pontifical*, *ad.* *id.*: *pontifical*, *n.* *id.*, the office or dignity of a high priest or of the Pope; the reign of a Pope: *v.* to exercise solemn priestly functions with full ceremonial, said of the higher dignitaries of the R. Cath. Ch., as 'to pontificate at high mass.'

pontifice, *n.* *pōn'tif'is* [*L. pōns*, *pōntis*, a bridge; *ficio*, I make], in *OE*, the edifice of a bridge.

Pontine, *a.* *pōn'tin* [*L. Pōntinus*, *Palūdes*, the Pontine Marshes], applied to the extensive marshes or sea-fens near Rome.

pontlevin, *n.* *pōn'ti-levi* or *id.* [*F. pont-levin*, a drawbridge—from *L. pōns*, a bridge; *levin*, light], the resistance of a horse by rearing repeatedly on his hind legs.

pontoon, *n.* *pōn'tōn* [*F. ponton*; mid. *L. pontōnem*, a punt, a pontoon—from *pōns*, *pōntis*, a bridge], a flat-bottomed boat, or any light framework or float, used in the construction of a temporary bridge across a stream—large copper or india-rubber cylinders are now employed, about 22 feet long and 24 feet in diameter; any floating body so employed, as an empty barrel: *pontooner*, *n.*, also *pontoonier*, *n.* *pōn'tōn-er*, a soldier having charge of pontoons: *pontoon-bridges*, temporary bridges made by means of floating bodies: *pontoon-carriage*, a light carriage with two wheels.

poor, *n.* *pōr* (perhaps from *OF. poulenet*, a colt), a small variety of horse.

poor, *n.* *pōd* [*Russ. pudu*], a Russian weight of 36 lb. avoirdupois.

poodle, *n.* *pō-dl* [*L. Ger. pudel*, a poodle, allied to *pudica*, to waddle; a shaggy water-spaniel; a small dog covered with long curling hair].

pooh, *pooh* [*Int. po* [*Ice. pu*, *pooh*]], an exclamation of contempt, dislike, or disgust.

poja, *n.* *pō-jā* (*Sans. pūjā*), a religious act of worship performed by a Hindu of high caste after bathing.

pool, *n.* *pōl* [*AS. pōl*, prob. of Celtic origin: cf. *W. yoll*, a pool; *Gael. poll*, mire, a bog; *Ir. yoll*, a hole], a piece of standing water less than a lake; a small collection of water, or of a liquid, in a hollow.

pool, *n.* *pōl* [*F. poule*, a pool for stakes at cards], the stakes in certain games; the receptacle for them.

poole, *n.* *pō-ler* [from *pool*], an instr. used for stirring a tan-pit.

poorhouse or **poorery**, *n.* *pōn'gōs*, *pōn'gōt* [*Burn. p'ān-gōp*, great glory; a Buddhist monk of Burnab.

poop, *n.* *pōp* [*F. poupe*; *It. poppa*—from *L. puppis*, the hinder part of a ship], the aftermost partial deck of a ship, placed above the complete deck, and reaching forward to the miszen-mast: *v.* to strike a ship in the stern; to sink it; to roll over the stern, as the waves of the sea: *pooping*, *imp.*: *n.* the shock of a heavy sea on the stern or quarter of a ship; the action of a ship running her stern against the stern of another: *pooped*, *pp.* *pōpt*.

poor, *a.* *pōr* [*OF. porre*; *F. pauvre*—from *L. pauper*, poor, needy], having small means; needy; of little or no use or value: *paltry*; mean; wanting in strength, beauty, or dignity; not fertile, as a soil; worthy of compassion; spiritless; dejected; lean; emaciated; without good qualities; wretched or miserable, in contempt: *In Scrip.*, humble or contrite: *poorly*, *ad.* *id.*, with little or no success; without adequate means: *adj.*, somewhat ill; indisposed: *poor mess*, *n.* *id.*, the state or condition of being poor: the poor, indigent persons collectively; those depending on public or private charity: *poorhouse*, a residence for persons receiving public charity: *poor-laws*, laws regulating relief for the poor: *poor-rates*, the money raised by law for the support of the poor: *poor-john*, the torak or hake, a sort of fish, so called as being formerly a cheap kind of fare—but see *haberdine*: *poor-spirited*, *a.* mean; cowardly.—*SYN.* of 'poor': indigent; needy; necessitous; penurious; destitute; wanting in; lean; starved; meagre; barren; dry;

sterile; trifling; paltry; mean; contemptible; unimportant; unhappy; uneasy; depressed; low; dejected; flaccid; valueless; narrow; dear.

poort, *n.* *pōrt* [*Dut. poort*, a gate, a porthole], in *S. Africa*, an opening; a gate or pass.

pop, *v.* *pōp* [*an imitative word*] to make a small, smart, quick sound; to put out in silly or unexpectedly; to enter in or go out suddenly or unexpectedly; to offer or present with a sudden quick motion: *n.* a smart quick sound or report: *ad.* suddenly; unexpectedly: *pop'ing*, *imp.* *pop'ed*, *pp.* *pop'ed*: *to pop off*, to disappear suddenly: *popgun*, a child's toy which drives out a pellet with a pop: *to pop the question*, familiarly applied to a man's asking a woman if she will marry him: *pop-shop*, familiarly, a pawnbroker's office.

Pope, *n.* *pōp* [*L. pāpa*, a father: *Gr. pappas*, papa, father], the bishop of Rome, head of the R. Cath. Ch., and formerly temporal as well as spiritual sovereign of that part of Italy called the States of the Church: *pope's-dom*, *n.* *id.*, the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the Pope: *pope-joan*, *jōn*, name of a game at cards: *Poper*, *n.* *pōp-er*, *a.* term of contempt for the R. Cath. religion, or for its priesthood: *Po'pish*, *a.* *id.*, of or relating to the Pope, or to the R. Cath. Ch. and its adherents, used offensively and in contempt: *pōp'ishly*, *ad.* *id.*: *pope's-eye*, the fatty gland in the thick of the thigh.

popinjay, *n.* *pōp'in-jā* [*OF. papejay*, a parrot; mid. *L. papagallus*; late *Gr. papagallos*, a parrot—from *papagos*, a parrot], a gay trifling fool; a prating cock; a parrot; a mark, like a parrot, erected on a pole to be shot at.

poplar, *n.* *pōp'lār* [*OF. poplier*; *L. populus*, the poplar], a tree of several species, having white, soft, stringy wood, and one of which, the *aspen*, is distinguished by the tremulous movements of its leaves; the *Populus tremula* is the *aspen*; *P. fastigiata* and *P. deltata*, the Lombardy poplar, *Ord. Salicaceae*.

poplin, *n.* *pōp-lin* [*F. popeline*; of uncertain origin], a cloth made of silk and worsted, of many varieties.

popliteal, *a.* *pōp'i-ti-kal*, also *poplit'ic*, *a.* *id.* [*L. poplites*, *poplitis*, the ham of the knee], in *anat.*, pert. to the ham or back part of the knee-joint.

poppet, *n.* *pōp-pet* [another spelling of *puppet*], a familiar term of endearment.

poppets, *n.* plu. *pōp-pets* [a prob. corrupt. of *prope*], pieces of timber placed perpendicularly to support a ship in the launching.

popple, *n.* *pōp'l* [*W. popple*], in *Scot.*, corn campion or cockle; *Lychnis (Agrostemma) Githago*, *Ord. Caryophyllaceae*.

poppy, *n.* *pōp-pi* [*AS. popig*, a poppy—plant from *L. papaver*, a poppy], a gay flowering-plant of several species, some of which yield opium; the *opium poppy* is *Papaver somniferum*, *Ord. Papaveraceae*: *Poppy-head*, in *arch.*, a carved ornament on the top of an upright end or elbow representing the head of a poppy: *poppy-ell*, one of the three fixed ell used in painting.

populace, *n.* *pōp'ū-lās* [*F. populace*, the populace—from *It. popolazione*—from *L. populus*, the people], the common people; the multitude; the mob: *pop'ular*, *a.* *id.* [*F. populaire*—from *L. popularis*, popular], pert. to the common people or to the public; suitable or pleasing to the public in general; plain; easily comprehended: *popularly*, *ad.* *id.*: *popularity*, *n.* *pōp'ū-lār-i-ti*, the quality or state of being in favour with the public; the state of being beloved by the people: *popularise*, *v.* *pōp'ū-lār-i*, to render pleasing and suitable to the people generally: *popularising*, *imp.*: *popularised*, *pp.* *id.*: *populate*, *v.* *pōp'ū-lāt*, to furnish or settle with inhabitants; to people: *populating*, *imp.*: *populated*, *pp.* *id.*: *populator*, *n.* *id.*, one who populates: *population*, *n.* *id.*, the act of peopling; the state of a country with reference to the number of inhabitants; inhabitants of any particular place, district, or country: the whole inhabitants: *populous*, *a.* *id.*, thickly peopled; numerous: *populously*, *ad.* *id.*: *populousness*, *n.* *id.*, the state of having many inhabitants as compared to the extent of country.—*SYN.* of 'populace': mob; crowd; people; commonalty; the vulgar; multitude; rabble.

populine, *n.* *pōp'ū-lin* [*L. populus*, the poplar—see also *poplar*], an alkaline substance found in the root-bark of the aspen, one of the poplar species.

porbeagle, *n.* *pōr'bē-gl*, also *probeagle*, *n.* *prō'bē-gl*

cofo, *bōf*, *fōd*: *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

isting in London, and to a celebrated school in Paris.

polythalamia, *n.* *pōlī-thā-lā-mī-d* [Gr. *polus*, many; *thalamos*, a chamber], an order of minute animals enclosed in calcareous shells, each consisting of a series of distinct chambers—these shells occur in such vast numbers that the fine calcareous sand of the sea-shore and sea-bottom is entirely composed of their microscopic remains; foraminifera: *pol'ythā'meas*, *a.* *-thā-lā-mās*, having many chambers or cells.

polythalamia, *a.* *pōlī-thā-lā-mik* [Gr. *polus*, many; several; *thalamos*, a chamber], in bot., applied to fruits formed from several pistils.

polytheism, *n.* *pōlī-thē-izm* [Gr. *polus*, many; *theos*, a god], the doctrine of a plurality of gods having an agency in the government of the world: *poly'the-ist*, *n.* *-ist*, one who believes in a plurality of gods: *poly'the-ist*, *a.* *-ist*, also *poly'the-ist*, *a.* *-ist*, pert. to or consisting in polytheism: *poly'the-ist*, *a.* *-ist*.

polytomous, *a.* *pōlī-tō-mūs* [Gr. *polus*, many; *tomē*, a cutting], in bot., having the limb of a leaf distinctly subdivided into many subordinate parts, but not jointed to the petiole.

polytype, *n.* *pōlī-tīp* [Gr. *polus*, many; *tupos*, a type], a cast or facsimile of an engraving or of matter in type, obtained by pressing a woodcut into semi-fluid metal.

polyuria, *n.* *pōlī-ūrī-d* [Gr. *polus*, much; *ouron*, urine], an excessive flow of urine, as in diabetes—see *hydruria*.

polyzonal, *a.* *pōlī-zō-nāl* [Gr. *polus*, many; *zōnē*, a zone or belt], composed of several zones or rings, applied to burning lenses.

Polyzoon, *n.* *pōlī-zō-on*, *Polyzoa*, *n.* plu. *pōlī-zō-d* [Gr. *polus*, many; *zōon*, an animal], a numerous class of plant-like animals, chiefly inhabitants of the sea, also called *Bryozoa*: *polyzoarium*, *n.* *pōlī-zō-ā-rīm*, the dermal system of a colony of the Polyzoa—see *polyplidom*, under *polyplide*.

pomaceous—see under *pome*.

pomade or **commade**, *n.* *pō-mād* [F. *pommade*; It. *pomada*; L. *pōmum*, an apple], a fragrant or perfumed ointment for the hair.

pomander, *n.* *pō-mān-dēr* [F. *pomme d'ambre*, apple of amber], a scent-ball; a perfumed ball or powder; a small ornamental box containing perfumes, carried by ladies suspended from their girdles in the 16th century.

pomatium, *n.* *pō-mā-tīm* [a Latinised form of *pomade*], formerly, an ointment made from apples, rose-water, and lard; now, any solid greasy substance used as a dressing for the hair: *poma'tium*, *a.* *-tūm*, dressed with pomatium.

pome, *n.* *pōm* [F. *pomme*—from L. *pōmum*, an apple], in bot., a fleshy, many-celled fruit, as the apple, pear, &c.: *pomme*, *n.* *pōm*, also *pomme'tte*, *n.* *pōm-mēt* in *her.*, a device, or some part of it, resembling an apple: *pomace*, *n.* *pō-mās*, apples crushed by grinding; the refuse of cider-pressing: *pommage*, *n.* *pōm-māj*, another spelling of *pomace*: *pomaceous*, *a.* *pō-mās-ūs*, consisting of apples; resembling apples or relating to them.

pomecitron, *n.* *pōm-sī-t-rān* [F. *pomme*, an apple, and Eng. *citron*], a citron-apple.

pomegranate, *n.* *pōm-grān-dī* [OF. *pomegranate*: L. *pōmum*, an apple; *granātus*, having many grains or seeds], a very showy tree producing splendid flowers and fruit; an indehiscent pulpy fruit containing many seeds; the *Punica granātum*, Ord. *Myrticæ*; an ornament resembling the fruit on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high priest.

pommel, *n.* *pōm-mēl* [see *pommel*], in arch., a ball or round ornament used as a finial.

pomeroi, *n.* *pōm-rōi*, also *pomeroi'al*, *n.* *pōi'al* [F. *pomme*, an apple; *roi*, a king], a particular variety of apple.

pomewater, *n.* *pōm-wā-tēr* [pome, and water], in OE., a kind of apple.

pomiferous, *a.* *pō-mī-fēr-ūs* [L. *pōmum*, an apple; *fero*, I produce], apple-bearing; applied to the plants that yield the larger fruits.

pommel, *n.* *pōm-mēl* [OF. *pommel*, the pommel of a sword; It. *pomo*, an apple, a pommel—from L. *pōmum*], a knob; any globular ornament; the knob on a sword-hilt; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow: *v.*, also *pummel*, *v.* to beat with the pommel of a sword, or with any blunt weapon, as the fist;

to beat roughly: *pom'melling*, *imp.*: *n.* a beating; a thumping; a bruising: *pom'melled*, *pp.* *-mēd*.

pomology, *n.* *pō-mō-lō-jī* [L. *pōmum*, an apple, a fruit; Gr. *logos*, a discourse], the art or science of roasting fruit; a treatise on fruits: *pomological*, *a.* *pō-mō-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to pomology: *pomologist*, *a.* *pō-mō-lō-jī-st*, one who is skilled in pomology.

pomp, *n.* *pōmp* [F. *pomp*, pomp, splendour—from L. *pompæ*; Gr. *pompē*, solemn procession—from *pompē*, I send] exterior show; ostentation; display; parade; a splendid ceremony; in OE., a splendid procession: *pompous*, *a.* *pōm-pūs*, showy; splendid; characterised by ostentation and boastful display: *pom'pously*, *ad.* *-lī*: *pom'pousness*, *n.* *-nēs*, also *pospōsity*, *n.* *-tī*: *pom'pōs-īt-ī*, the state of being pompous; ostentation; magnificence of display; showiness; boastfulness.—*SYN.* of 'pomp': parade; display; ostentation; grandeur; pride; pageant; pageantry; splendour; state; magnificence; show—of 'pompous': superb; august; stately; dignified; ostentatious; lofty; boastful; magisterial; grand; splendid; showy; swelling.

pompet, *n.* *pōm-pēt* [OF. *pompette*], old name of a printer's ball for spreading the ink on the types.

pompholyx, *n.* *pōm-fō-līks* [Gr. *pomphox*, a bubble or blister], flowers of zinc; an eruptive skin-disease.

pomplon, *n.* *pōm-pī-ōn* [OF. *pompon*, a melon] formerly, a pumpkin; the *Cucurbita pepo*, Ord. *Cucurbitacæ*.

pompre, *n.* *pōm-pīr* [L. *pōmum*, an apple or similar fruit; *pirum*, a pear], an apple; a sort of pearmain.

pomposo, *ad.* *pōm-pō-sō* [It.], in music, grandly; *ad.* dignified.

pompous, **pospōsity**, &c.—see under *pomp*.

pomcho, *n.* *pōm-chō* [Sp.], a cloak worn by Sp. Americans, being merely a blanket or length of woollen cloth, with a slit in the middle for the head.

pond, *n.* *pōnd* [AS. *pyndan*, to shut in], a piece of water penned or dammed up; a small piece of still water, generally artificial: *pond-weed*, aquatic plants of the genus *Potamogeton*, Ord. *Natadacæ* or *Potameæ*.

ponder, *v.* *pōn-dēr* [F. *pondérer*, to poise, to balance—from L. *ponderare*, to weigh in the mind, to ponder—from *pondus*, a weight], to weigh in the mind; to examine; to consider; to think on: *pōn'déring*, *imp.*: *pōn'déringly*, *ad.* *-lī*: *pōn'dér*, *pp.* *-dér*; *pōn'dérat*, *n.* *-dér-āt*, one who ponders: *pōn'dérable*, *a.* *-dē-bū*, that may be weighed; having appreciable physical weight opposed to *imponderable*: *pōn'dérability*, *n.* *-bū-tī*, also *pōn'dérableness*, *n.* *-bū-nēs*, the quality or state of being ponderable: *pōn'déral*, *a.* *-dē*, determined by weight—opposed to *numeral*: *pōn'dérous*, *a.* *-ūs*, weighty; massive; in OE., important; momentous; forcible: *pōn'dérously*, *ad.* *-lī*: *pōn'dérousness*, *n.* *-nēs*, also *pōn'dérōs-īt-ī*, *n.* *-dē-tī*, the state of being ponderous; heaviness; greatness in weight.—*SYN.* of 'ponder': to muse; examine; consider; weigh; meditate; contemplate; reflect; regard.

ponant, *a.* *pō-nānt* [L. *pōnens*, *pōnēntē*, placing, setting—from *pōno*, I place], in OE., western; occidental; setting—see note under *Levant*.

ponges, *n.* *pōn-jē* [prob. corrupt of Chin. *pen-chā*, own weaving, or *pen-shā*, native (or wild) silk], an inferior, unbleached silk, woven in China; China silk.

pongo, *n.* *pōng-gō* [native name], the largest species of ape known, inhabiting Borneo, and resembling the orang-outang.

poniard, *n.* *pōn-ī-yārd* [F. *poignard*, a dagger—from *poing*, a fist—from L. *pugnis*, the fist], a small dagger: *v.* to stab or pierce with a poniard: *pon'iarding*, *imp.*: *pon'iar'ded*, *pp.* *-iārd-dēd*.

Pontac, *n.* *pōn-tāk* [Pontac, in south of France], a fine kind of claret wine.

pontage, *n.* *pōn-tāj* [F. *pontage*, pontage—from L. *pōns*, *pontis*, a bridge], a tax paid for the repair of a bridge; the toll paid for passing over a bridge.

pontee, *n.* *pōn-tē* [F. *pontil*, tool used to skim liquid-glass; dim. of *point*, a point], in glass-works, the iron rod with which a portion of the liquid glass is gathered up and taken out of the glass-pot—also written *pontil*, *puntel*, and *puntty*.

Pontic, *a.* *pōn-tīk* [Gr. *pontos*, the sea], pert. to the Pontus or Black Sea.

māle, māt, fār, kūrō; *mēte, mēl, hēr*; *pīne; pīn*; *nōte, nēt, mōve*;

into its composition), a mineral occurring in compact fibrous masses, usually brick-red or flesh-coloured.

polyhedron, n. *pól-i-hé-drón* [Gr. *polus*, many; *hédra*, a seat or base], a solid body having many faces or sides; in optics, a multiplying glass or lens having several plane surfaces disposed in a convex form: *polyhédral*, a. *-drál*, also *polyhédrous*, a. *-drús*, having many sides or faces.

polyhalite, n. *pól-i-ká-lít* [Gr. *polus*, many; and Eng. *halite*], a mineral composed of calcic, magnesian, and potassic sulphates, found in the salt beds of Staßfurt.

polymathy, n. *pól-i-má-tí-tis* [Gr. *polus*, many; *math-ésis*, learning—from *manthánō*, I learn], the knowledge of many arts and sciences; varied knowledge: **polymathic**, a. *pól-i-má-tí-tik*, pert. to polymathy.

polymerism, n. *pól-i-mér-ísm* [Gr. *polus*, many; *meros*, a part], in chem., the state of a body in which, while the relative proportions of the elements are the same, the absolute number of atoms of each element differs; a variety of isomerism: **polymeric**, a. *pól-i-mér-í-k*, having the character of polymerism: **polymericus**, a. *-drús*, composed of many parts.
polymorph, n. *pól-i-mór-f* [Gr. *polus*, many; *morphé*, a shape], one of a numerous tribe or series of shells so irregular in form that they cannot be referred to any known genus: **polymorphous**, a. *-mór-fús*, having many forms; assuming many shapes: **polymorphy**, n. *-mór-fí*, the existence of several forms of the same organ on a plant, as variously formed leaves.

Polynesia, n. *pól-i-né-sí-á* [Gr. *polus*, many; *néssos*, an island], that which consists of many islands; a term applied to the groups of islands in the Pacific lying within or near the tropics: **Polynesian**, a. *-án*, pert. to Polynesia.

polysonial, a. *pól-i-nó-mí-dí* [Gr. *polus*, many; *sonoma*, a name], an algebraic quantity consisting of many terms: adj. pert. to; containing many terms or many names: **polysonomous**, a. *pól-i-on-ó-mús*, having many names or titles: **polysonomy**, n. *-ó-mí*, also **polysony**, n. *-f-mí*, variety of different names; the description of the same object under several names: **polysony**, n. *pól-i-ón-ísm*, an object that has different synonyms by which it may be expressed.

polyoteron, n. *pól-i-óp-é-rón*, also *pól-yop-trum*, n. *-tróm* [Gr. *polus*, many; *optikos*, belonging to the sight; *optomai*, I shall see], a glass with a lens so formed that, when it is looked through, objects appear multiplied, but diminished in size.

polyorama, n. *pól-i-ó-rá-má* [Gr. *polus*, many; *horama*, what is seen], a view of many objects.

polyary, n. *pól-i-pár-í*, also **polyaria**, n. plu. *pól-í-á* [L. *polyus*, a polyus], a coral so called because produced by polypes; the hard chitinous covering secreted by many of the Hydrozoa: **polyarian**, a. *pól-í-á-rí-us*, producing many.

polype, n., also **polyp**, n. *pól-íp* [F. *polype*—from L. *polyus*; Gr. *poipous*, a polyus—from *potus*, many; *pous*, a foot], one of those radiate animals which are furnished with many tentacula or foot-like organs surrounding the mouth or free orifice; a single individual of the actinosea or group of actinosea.

polypetalous, a. *pól-i-pét-á-lús* [Gr. *polus*, many; *petalon*, a leaf], in bot., having many petals; having the petals of the corolla perfectly distinct and not cohering.

polyphagous, a. *pól-i-fá-gús* [Gr. *polus*, many; *phagō*, to eat], omnivorous; dependent on different kinds of food.

polyphony, n. *pól-i-fón-í*, also **polyphonism**, n. *-fón-ísm* [Gr. *polus*, many; *phónē*, a sound], the multiplication of sounds or voices, as in the reverberation of an echo: **polyphonicus**, a. *-nús*, also **polyphonie**, a. *pól-i-fón-í-k*, having many sounds or voices, or assuming them: **polyphonist**, n. *pól-i-fón-íst*, one who professes the art of multiplying sounds; a ventriloquist.

polyphyllous, a. *pól-i-fú-lí-us* [Gr. *polus*, many; *phyllo*, a leaf], composed of many subordinate pieces or leaves; many-leaved: **polyphyly**, n. *-fú-lí*, the increase in the number of organs or leaves in a whorl.

polyptis, n. *pól-i-pít* [L. *polyus*, a polyus; Gr. *potus*, many; *podos*, the foot], in zool., the separate zooid of a Polyzoon; **polyptis**, n. *pól-i-pít*, the separate zooid of a Hydrozoon; a fossil coral: **polyptidom**, n. *pól-íp-tíd-óm* [L. *domus*, a house], one

of the stems or fabrics containing the polypes or animals which construct them; a coral; the dermal system of a colony of the Hydrozoa or Polyzoon.

polyptifer, n. *pól-íp-tí-fer* [L. *polyus*, a polyus; *fero*, I bear], that which produces polypi: **polyptiferous**, a. *pól-íp-tí-fer-us*, bearing or producing polypi: **polyptis**—see under **polyptis**.

polypode, n. *pól-i-pód* [Gr. *polus*, many; *pous*, podes, the foot], an animal with many feet; the millepede.

polypody, n. *pól-i-pód-í* [Gr. *polus*, many; *pous*, podes, the foot], a genus of ferns.

polyporous, a. *pól-íp-ó-rús* [Gr. *polus*, many; *poros*, a passage; *poros*, pores of the skin], a name applied to those species of fungi found in pastures, on trunks of trees, &c., whose under surfaces are full of pores: **polyporites**, n. plu. *pól-íp-ó-rítis*, fossil fungus-like organisms found in certain Coal-measures.

polyposus—see under **polyposus**.

polyprismatic, a. *pól-i-íp-rí-má-tí-k* [Gr. *polus*, many, and Eng. *prismatic*], in min., having crystals presenting numerous prismata in a single form.

polypus, n. *pól-i-pús*, plu. *pól-íp*, n. plu. *-íp* [L. *polyus*; Gr. *poipous*, a polyus see **polype**], that which has many feet or roots; a pear-shaped tumour attached by its thin end or stalk to some mucous membrane: **polypus**, a. *-pús*, resembling polypi; having many feet or roots.

polyrhizous, a. *pól-i-rí-rús* [Gr. *polus*, many; *rhiza*, a root], in bot., possessing numerous rootlets independently of those by which the attachment is effected.

polyscope, n. *pól-i-skóp* [Gr. *polus*, many; *skopeō*, I view], a glass through which objects appear multiplied.

polysepalous, a. *pól-i-sép-á-lús* [Gr. *polus*, many, and Eng. *sepal*], in bot., applied to plants where the sepals of a calyx have no cohesion; having a calyx composed of separate sepals.

poly sperm, n. *pól-i-spér-m* [Gr. *polus*, many; *sperma*, seed], a pericarp containing numerous seeds: **poly spermous**, a. *-spér-mús*, many-seeded.

polystemon, n. *pól-i-sép-ón* [Gr. *polus*, many; *stemon*, a stemon], having many stamens: **polystemonous**, a. *-stém-ón-ús*, many-stamened.

polystemon, n. *pól-i-sép-ón* [Gr. *polus*, many; *stemon*, a stemon], the warp in the ancient upright loom—from *histēmi*, I stand], in bot., having the stamens more than double the sepals or petals in number.

polystigma, n. *pól-i-stí-gmá* [Gr. *polus*, many; *stigma*, a mark], very minute species of brown fungi found in autumn on live sloe and bird-cherry leaves: **polystigmatic**, a. *-mús*, applied to plants where a flower has many carpels, each originating a stigma.

polystome, n. *pól-i-sóm* [Gr. *polus*, many; *stoma*, a mouth], in zool., an animal having many mouths, as certain of the Protozoa: **polystomous**, a. *pól-i-sóm-ús*, in zool., having more than two suckers or mouths; in bot., having many suckers in the same fibril or root.

polystyle, n. *pól-i-stí-l* [Gr. *polus*, many; *stilos*, a column or pillar], a portico between rows of pillars; an edifice having many columns: **polystylous**, a. *-stí-l-ús*, in bot., applied to a compound ovary having several distinct styles.

polysyllable, n. *pól-i-sí-lá-bí* [Gr. *polus*, many; *syllabē*, a syllable], a word of many or more than three syllables: **polysyllabic**, a. *-sí-lá-bí-k*, also **polysyllabical**, a. *-kál*, pert. to or consisting of many syllables, or of more than three.

polysymmetrical, a. *pól-i-sím-métr-í-kál* [Gr. *polus*, many; Eng. *symmetrical*], in bot., having a member which can be divided by several planes into portions, each the reflected image of the other.

polyzydeton, n. *pól-i-sín-dét-ón* [Gr. *polus*, many; *zydetos*, connected—from *sun*, with, and *deto*, I bind], a figure of speech, in which the conjunction is often repeated where usually suppressed.

polysynthetic, a. *pól-i-sín-thét-í-k* [Gr. *polus*, many; *synthesis*, a writing or composition], in philol., applied to certain languages, as the N. Amer. Ind., the Basque, and the Hungarian, characterised by excessive synthesis, especially in regard to verb formations: **polysyntheticism**, n. *-thét-í-sím*, also **pol'syn thes**, n. *-thét-í-sis*, a polysynthetic character.

polytechnic, a. *pól-i-ték-ník* [Gr. *polus*, many; *technē*, art], denoting or comprehending many arts—applied to a scientific institution formerly ex-

bed to lie on during day : OEL. Ger. *polster*, a mattress], a coward; one without courage; *poltron* 'ery, n. -*er*-, baseness of mind; want of spirit; cowardice.—SYN. of 'poltron': dastard; craven; coward; scoundrel.

polverine, n. *pól'vēr-in* [It. *polverino*, ashes used in the making of glass—from *polvere*, dust—from L. *pulvis*, dust], a kind of potash from the Levant, preferred in the manufacture of glass.

poly, *pól'i* [Gr. *polus*, many], a common prefix, signifying 'many of; having many.'

polyacoustic, a. *pól'i-á-kóus-ítk* [Gr. *polus*, many; *akoustikos*, belonging to the sense of hearing—from *akouo*, I hear], that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

polyadelphian, a. *pól'i-á-dél'f-i-dn*, also *pol'yadelphean*, n. -*phi* [Gr. *polus*, many; *adelphos*, a brother], in bot., having the stamens united in three or more bundles or parcels, as in the class of plants *pol'yadelpheia*, -*fi-d*.

polyadelphous—see *polyadelphian*.

polyandrian, a. *pól'i-án-dri-dn*, also *pol'yan'drous*, a. -*drús* [Gr. *polus*, many; *ánēr*, andros, a man], in bot., having many stamens, or any number above twenty; belonging to the class *pol'yan'dria*, -*dri-d*.

polyandry, n. *pól'i-án-dri* [see preceding entry], the practice of women having more than one husband at the same time; the opposite of *polygamy*: *pol'yan'drie*, a. -*dri-k*, relating to polyandry; mating with several males.

Polyanthos, n. *pól'i-án-thés* [Gr. *polus*, many; *anthos*, a flower], a genus of showy garden flowers, Ord. *Liliaceae*: *Polyanthus tuberosus*, *túb'ér-ús-d* [L. *tuberosus*, having fleshy knots—from *tuber*, a protuberance], the tuberos, prized for its fragrance and the beauty of its flowers.

Polyanthus, n. *pól'i-án-thés* [Gr. *polus*, many; *anthos*, a flower], a favourite garden-flower, a cultivated variety of the primrose, of many hues; a variety of the *Primula vulgaris*, Ord. *Primulaceae*.

polyamph, n. *pól'i-á-mf* [Gr. *polus*, many; *arché*, government], the government by many—opposed to *monarchy*; also *polyarchy*.

polyanthe, n. *pól'i-á-thé* [Gr. *polus*, many; *basis*, a base], a rich ore of silver of an iron-black colour: *polyanthe*, a. -*thé-ítk*, applied to acids which require two or more equivalents of a base for neutralisation.

polycarpous, a. *pól'i-kár-pús*, also *pol'year'pic*, a. -*pic* [Gr. *polus*, many; *karpós*, fruit], in bot., having the carpels distinct and numerous, each flower bearing several fruit—applied to plants which flower and fruit many times in the course of their life.

polycephalous, a. *pól'i-á-s'á-lús* [Gr. *polus*, many; *kephalé*, the head], in bot., having a common support, capped by many like parts.

polychord, n. *pól'i-kórd* [Gr. *polus*, many; *chordé*, a string or chord], an instr. having many strings; an apparatus which couples two octave notes.

polychroite, n. *pól'i-kró-ítk* [Gr. *poluchros*, variegated—from *polus*, many; *chros*, colour], the colouring matter of saffron, which exhibits a variety of colours when acted upon by various reagents.

polychrome, n. *pól'i-kró-m* [Gr. *polus*, many; *chró-ma*, colour], a peculiar substance obtained from the bark of the horse-chestnut, and in quassia-wood, which gives to water the quality of exhibiting a curious play of colours when acted upon by reflected light: adj. executed in the manner of polychromy; *polychromatic*, a. *pól'i-kró-mát'ítk*, yielding many colours; exhibiting a play of colours—applied to an acid resulting from the action of nitric acid upon aloes: *polychromy*, n. *pól'i-kró-mí*, the art of colouring statuary to imitate nature; the art of heightening the effect of architectural decorations by the application of colours.

polycotyledon, n. *pól'i-kót'í-lé-dón* [Gr. *polus*, many; *kotyledón*, a hollow vessel—from *kotylé*, a cup], in bot., a plant of which the embryo have more than two seed-leaves or cotyledons: *polycotyledonous*, a. -*lé-dón-ús*, having more than two lobes to the seed, as in fir: *polycotyledony*, n. -*lé-dón-é*, an accidental increase in the number of cotyledons.

polycracy, n. *pól'i-kri-ítk* [Gr. *polus*, many; *kratos*, power, strength—from *krato*, I rule], government by many rulers.

polycystina, n. plu. *pól'i-sis'tín-d*, also *polycystinae*, n. plu. *pól'i-sis'tínz* [Gr. *polus*, many; *kystis*, the bladder], an order of the Protozoa having foraminated silicious shells: *polycystic*, a. *pól'i-sis'tík*, having many cells or small cavities; multicellular.

mille, *mil*, *fár*, *kolo*; *môte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóle*, *nót*, *móre*;

polydipia, n. *pól'i-díp'i-d* [Gr. *polus*, many; *dípea*, thirst], a medical term for excessive thirst.

polyembryony, n. *pól'i-ém-brí-ó-ní* [Gr. *polus*, many; *embryon*, an embryo], in bot., the existence or development of two or more embryos in the same seed: *polyembryonic*, a. -*brí-ón-ítk*, having more than one embryo.

polyfoli, n. *pól'i-fól'i* [Gr. *polus*, many, and Eng. *foli*], in arch., an ornament formed by a moulding disposed in a number of segments of circles.

Polygala, n. *pól'i-gá-lá* [Gr. *polus*, much; *gala*, milk], an extensive genus of plants, all the species of which are showy: *P. senega*, *sén'á-pá* [of or from *Senegal*], the senega or snake-root, used in large doses as an emetic and cathartic, in smaller doses as a stimulant, sudorific, and expectorant—named snake-root as a supposed antidote to the bite of the rattlesnake: *polygalic acid*, *pól'i-gá-lík*, an acid principle obtained from it.

polygamian, a. *pól'i-pá-mí-dn*, also *polygamous*, a. *pól'i-gá-mús* [Gr. *polus*, many; *gamos*, a marriage], in bot., pert. to plants of the class *pol'ygá-mia*, -*mí-d*, which bear three descriptions of flowers—hermaphrodite, male, and female.

polygamy, n. *pól'i-gá-mí* [see *polygamian*], the practice or state of having several wives at the same time: *polygamous*, a. -*mús*, having more than one wife at the same time; mating with several females; inclined to polygamy: *polygamist*, n. -*míst*, one who practises, or maintains the lawfulness of, polygamy.

polygarchy, n. *pól'i-gár-kí* [Gr. *polus*, many; *arché*, rule], government by many; also *polyarchy*.

polygastric, a. *pól'i-gás'trík* [Gr. *polus*, many; *gástr*, the belly], having many stomachs; applied to the minute and simple infusoria, called *polygastric*, -*trí-d*.

polygenensis, n. *pól'i-jén's-ís*—same as *polygenism*.

polygenism, n. *pól'i-jén-ízm*, or *polyg'eny*, n. -*zén* [Gr. *polus*, many; *genos*, kind, race], the theory which teaches that God created man in different grades, both in savagery and civilisation: *polygenist*, a. -*én-íst*, one who believes in the creation of man in different grades: *polygenous*, a. *pól'i-jén-ús*, consisting of many kinds.

polyglot, n. *pól'i-glót* [Gr. *polus*, many; *glótis*, the tongue], having or containing many languages—applied to books containing versions of the same text in several languages; n. a name given to an edition of the Bible in several languages.

polygon, n. *pól'i-gón* [Gr. *polus*, many; *gónia*, a corner or angle], a figure having many sides and angles, or more than four: *polygonal*, a. *pól'i-gón-ál*, also *polyg'onus*, a. -*nús*, having many angles and sides: exterior *polygon*, in fort., the figure formed by lines connecting the angles of the bastions with one another: interior *polygon*, the figure formed by the lines connecting the centres of the bastions: *polygon of forces*, in mech., the name given to a theorem: *polygonal numbers*, the successive sums of any series of numbers in arithmetical progression.

polygonometry, n. *pól'i-gón-óm-é-trí* [Eng. *polygon*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure], the doctrine of polygons.

polygram, n. *pól'i-grám* [Gr. *polus*, many; *gramma*, a stroke in writing—from *grapho*, I write], a figure consisting of many lines.

polygraph, n. *pól'i-gráf* [Gr. *polus*, many; *graphé*, I write], an instr. for producing several copies by one act of writing; a collection of the works of one or several authors: *polygraph'ic*, a. -*gráf'ítk*, also *poly'graphical*, a. -*í-kál*, pert. to a polygraph, or done by one: *polygraphy*, n. *pól'i-gráf'í*, the art of writing in various ciphers; the art of interpreting or reading documents written in cipher.

polygyn, n. *pól'i-jín* [Gr. *polus*, many; *gyné*, a woman], in bot., a plant having many pistils or many distinct styles: *polygynian*, a. *pól'i-jín-í-dn*, also *polygynous*, a. *pól'i-jín-ús*, having many styles or pistils, as the order of plants *Pol'ygyn'ia*, -*jín-d*.

polygynical, a. *pól'i-jín-é-shí-dí* [Gr. *polus*, many; *gyné*, a woman; *oikos*, a house], in bot., a term applied to multiple fruits formed by the united pistils of many flowers.

polygyny, n. *pól'i-jín-í* [Gr. *polus*, many; *gyné*, a woman], the practice of having more wives than one at the same time; *polygyny*: *polygynist*, n. -*ín-íst*, one who has more than one wife at the same time: *polygynous*, a. -*ín-ús*, pert. to.

polyhalite, n. *pól'i-há-lít* [Gr. *polus*, many; *hai*, salt—in allusion to the number of salts which enter

licens, corrupt. of *polypisthem*, a register: Gr. *polypisthes*, that has many folds—from *polis*, many, and *stis*, a leaf; a written contract by which a company agrees to pay a certain sum in the event of death, fire, or loss, on the condition of receiving a fixed sum or percentage on the amount of the risk, or certain annual payments—such percentage being termed the *premium*: *policy-holder*, one to whom a policy of insurance has been granted.

Polish—see *Pole*.

polish, n. *pol'ish* [F. *polissant*, prp. of *polir*, to smooth: L. *polio*, I smooth], a smooth glassy surface produced by friction or rubbing; artificial gloss; elegance of manners; refinement; a substance used to impart a gloss: v. to make smooth and glossy by rubbing or friction; to become smooth or glossy; to make elegant or polite; to refine: *pol'ishing*, imp.: *adj.* making smooth or glossy: n. the act of making smooth or glossy; the refining of manners; smoothness; glossiness given by rubbing; a substance that polishes or is used in polishing: *polished*, pp. *pol'ish't*: *adj.* smooth and glossy; refined; polite: *polisher*, n. -*er*, one who or that which polishes: *polishing-iron*, a smoothing-iron; a bookbinder's tool: *polishing-paste*, a kind of blacking for harness and leather; a varnish for imparting a gloss to furniture: *polish-powder*, a preparation for brightening articles of metal: to *polish off*, to finish completely, in allusion to the finishing of an article of furniture for use; to do thoroughly and for good.

polite, a. *po-lit* [L. *politus*, pp. of *polio*, I smooth], refined or well-bred in manners; polished; courteous; obliging: *polite'ly*, ad. -*ly*: *polite'ness*, n. -*ness*, good-breeding; refinement in manners; courtesy; obliging attentions: *polite literature*, those branches of knowledge or instruction, apart from art and science, which please the understanding and refine the taste.—*SYN.* of 'polite': polished; refined; genteel; elegant; courteous; well-bred; affable; obliging; civil; courtly; urbane.

politeness, n. *po-lit-ness* [F. *politesse*, politeness, elegance], over-acted politeness, used in contempt.

politic, a. *po-lit-ik* [F. *politique*, political—from L. *politicus*; Gr. *politikos*, of or belonging to civil polity or the state, from *polis*, a city], wise, prudent, and discreet in the management of public affairs; well-versed, and adapted to promote the welfare of the state; judicious; artful; cunning; crafty: *politics*, n. plu. *po-lit-iks*, the art or science of conducting the affairs of a kingdom; system of management of public affairs adopted by a party; the contest of parties in a state for power in the management of its affairs: *political*, a. *po-lit-ik-al*, pert. to the civil government of a state and its administration—derived from an office under government, or from some connection with it; treating of politics or government; *politically*, ad. -*ly*, in relation to the public administration; in a political manner: *political economy*, the science which treats of all those matters which are most favourable to the material prosperity and permanent good of a country and its people: *politician*, n. *po-lit-ik-ian*, a man skilled in politics, or who devotes himself to them: *politically*, ad. -*ly*, in a politic manner; artfully; cunningly: *polity*, n. *po-lit-ty* [Gr. *politeia*, system of government], the form or constitution of the civil government of a country; the general principles that regulate the conducting of public affairs.—*SYN.* of 'politic': prudent; wise; artful; cunning; discreet; sagacious; provident; wary.

polka, n. *po-l'ka* [Bohem. *polka*, half], a dance of Bohemian origin, performed by two persons in 2 time, and so called from the half-step characteristic of it; the air played to the dance: *polk*, v. *polk*, to dance: the *polka*: *polking*, imp.: *polked*, pp. *polk't*: *polka-jacket*, a kind of knitted jacket worn by women.

poll, n. *poi* [L. Ger. *polle*, the head: Icel. *pollr*], the head; the back part of the head; a register of heads or persons; the entry of the names of persons qualified to vote for civil officers and members of Parliament; an election of civil officers, or the place where the votes are taken: v. to lop or cut off the head, as trees; to clip or cut off hair or wool; to shear; to enter a person's name in a list or register of voters; to receive or give votes: *poll'ing*, imp.: *adj.* receiving or giving votes, as a *poll'ing-clerk*; designating the place where votes are given, as a *poll'ing-place*: *poll'd*, pp. *poll'd*, cropped; brought to

the poll, as votes: *adj.* lopped, as trees; shorn: *poll-book*, a register of persons who can exercise the franchise, or who have exercised it: *poll-clerk*, a clerk who enters the names of voters at an election as they appear to give their vote: *poll-vill*, a swelling on the head or nape of the neck in horses: *poll-tax*, a sum of money exacted from each person or head as a tax: a *poll'd cow*, a hornless cow: *poll'd cattle*, hornless cattle, a mixed breed of Scottish cattle.

poll, n. *poi* [Gr. *hoi polloi*, the many], a term applied at Cambridge to those men who do not take honours, but who only pass the examination required for a degree.

pollack, n. *po-l'ak*—see *pollock*.

pollan, n. *po-l'an* [Ir.: perhaps from *poll*, a pool], a fresh-water fish of the family *Salmonidae*, a native of lakes in Ireland.

pollard, n. *po-l'erd* [from *poll* 1], a tree whose head has been lopped; a stag without horns—also applied to cattle; a clipped coin; a mixture of bran and meal: v. to poll, as trees: *poll'arding*, imp.: *poll'arded*, pp.: *pollard-trees*, trees cut down so as to leave only the lower part of the trunk, which gives off numerous buds and branches: *pollard*—*pollard*.

pollen, n. *po-l'en* [L. *pollen*, fine flour; cf. Gr. *palis*, the finest meal—from *pallo*, I sift by shaking], the fecundating powder or dust contained in the anthers of flowers, and afterwards dispersed on the stigma; the bloom of leaves: *pollen'aceous*, a. -*aceous*, consisting of pollen or meal: *pollen'ina*, n. *po-l'en-in-a*, a peculiar substance obtained from the pollen of certain plants: *poll'inar*, a. -*inar*, also *poll'ineous*, a. -*ous*, covered with a very fine dust resembling pollen: *poll'inate*, a. *po-l'in-ate*, pert. to pollen: *polliniferous*, a. *po-l'in-fer-us* [L. *fero*, I bear], bearing or containing pollen: *pollen-mass*, also *pollinia*, n. *po-l'in-ids*, an agglutinated mass of pollen, occurring in some orders of plants: *pollination*, n. *po-l'in-ation*, the conveyance of the pollen from the anthers to the stigma in Angiosperms, or to the nucleus in Gymnosperms: *pollinodium*, n. -*odium* [Gr. *eidoe*, resemblance], another name for the *antheridium*, which sees: *pollen-tube*, the tube emitted by the pollen-grain after it is applied to the stigma.

poller, n. *po-l'ler* [L. *pollex*, the thumb], the thumb in man; the innermost of the five normal digits of the anterior limb of the higher vertebrates.

pollinator, n. *po-l'in-ga-tor* [L.—from *pollinere*, to lay out a corpse], one who prepares materials for embalming the dead.

pollock, n. *po-l'ok*, also *pol'laek*, n. -*lak* [Ir. *pollóg*, the whiting; Gael. *pollag*], a fish of the cod family, common around the British shores.

pollute, v. *po-l'ut* [L. *pollutus*, soiled or defiled—from *polluo*, I defile], to make foul or unclean; to defile; to taint with guilt; to corrupt; to vitiate; to violate: *pollut'ing*, imp.: *adj.* adapted or tending to defile or taint: *pollu'ted*, pp.: *adj.* rendered unclean; defiled; tainted with guilt: *pollu'tedly*, ad. -*ly*, in a polluted manner: *pollu'tedness*, n. -*ness*, the state of being polluted; defilement: *pollu'tingly*, ad. -*ly*, corruptingly: *pollu'ter*, n. -*ter*, one who pollutes: *pollution*, n. *po-l'ution*, act of polluting; defilement; uncleanness; impurity; in Scrip., guilt or idolatry.—*SYN.* of 'pollute': to contaminate; defile; taint; corrupt; soil; debase; vitiate; abuse; ravish; violate; pervert.

Pollex, n. *po-l'leks* [in L. and Gr. myth., a famous pugilist, brother of Castor], bright star of the second magnitude in the constellation Gemini or the Twins: *Castor and Pollex*, in *geol.*, two closely allied minerals of the felspar family, resembling quartz in their hardness and transparency; in *astron.*, a constellation.

polo, n. *po-lo* [E. Ind.], a game resembling hockey, played on horseback, originating in Asia, and introduced into England in 1872 by officers who had served in India.

polonaise, n. *po-l'oi-nés* [F. *polonaise*, Polish—from *Pologne*, Poland—from Pol. *Polak*, a Pole], a robe or dress adopted from the fashion of the Poles; in *music*, a movement of three crochets in a bar; a dance adapted to such music; also *pol'onnés*, n. -*nés*, and *pol'onnés*, n. -*niz*: *Pol'onnés*, n. the Polish language.

polony, n. *po-l'oi-né* [a corrupt. of *Bologna sausage*], a kind of sausage.

poltron, n. *po-l'tron* [F. *poltron*, a scoundrel, a coward—from *il poltro*, an idle fellow—from *poltra*, a

coie, boy, fob; pure, bud; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

pp. *pō'snd*: adj. infected or destroyed by poison: *poisoner*, n. *-sēr*, one who poisons or corrupts: *poisonous*, a. *-n-ē*, containing poison; injurious to health; deadly; corrupting morals or purity: *poisonously*, adv. *-lī*: *poisonousness*, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being fatal to life or injurious to health.—*SYN.* of 'poison' n.: venom; pest; bane; malignity; ruin.

poised, n. *pō'zēd* [OF. *poisat*: L. *pectore*, a breastplate] formerly a piece of armour that protected the breast of a horse.

poke, v. *pōk* [Ir. *poc*, a blow; cf. Cornish *poc*, a push; Gael. *puc*, to push] to thrust or push against with anything pointed, as with a stick, or as a bull with its horns; to search or feel for, as in the dark; to grope; to search; to feel: *pō'king*, imp. busy-ing oneself without a definite object, followed by *about*: *pō'ked*, pp. *pō'kt*: *pō'ker*, n. *pō'kēr*, one who pokes: an iron bar used to stir fires; a bar of iron for driving hoops on masts: *pō'ker-pictures*, imitations of pictures executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker, such as that used in Italian Irons: *pō'king-stick*, a laundress's wooden stirrer: to *pō'ke fun*, to make fun: to *pō'ke at*, to thrust the horns at: *pō'ke-weed*, a N. Amer. herbaceous plant, producing numerous bunches of black juicy berries; the *Phytolacca decandra*, Ord. *Phytolaccaceae*.

pō'ke, n. *pōk* [Ir. *poc*, a bag; Gael. *poc*], a sack; a bag; a pouch: to *buy a pig in a pō'ke*, that is, a *pō'ket* or *bag*—to buy a thing without seeing it, or without knowing its qualities and real value: *pō'key*, a *pō'k*, narrow clog; confined.

pō'ker, n. *pō'kēr* [prob. a contr. of *post*, an old game of cards, and *pair*, two cards of the same kind] in America, a game at cards, originally played for money.

polacca, n. *pō-lā'k-ka* [It. *polacca*], also *polacra*, n. *pō-lā'ker* (Sp. and F.), or *polaque*, n. *pō-lā'k* [F.], a three-masted vessel common in the ports of the Mediterranean—the masts, usually of one piece, have neither tops nor cross-trees.

polacca, n. *pō-lā'k-ka* [It.], same as *polonaise*. *Polack*, n. *pō-lā'k* [F. *Polaque*], in OE, an inhabitant of Poland.

polar, a. *pō-lār* [mid. L. *polaris*, polar—from L. *polus*: Gr. *polos*, the end of an axis—see *pole*] pert. to one of the poles of the earth; situated near one of the poles; proceeding from the regions around either pole: *polar angle*, the *terrestrial sphere*, the angle at the pole formed by two meridians; on the *celestial sphere*, the angle at the pole formed by two hour-circles: *polar bear*, a species of bear inhabiting the arctic regions, having a silvery-white fur tinged with yellow: *polar circles*, the two parallels of latitude encircling the poles, each at a distance of about 23° 28'—the *north polar circle* is called the *arctic circle*, and the *south* the *antarctic circle*: *polar distance*, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the elevated pole of the heavens: *polar clock*, an optical instr. by which the hour is indicated by means of the polarisation of light: *polarimeter*, n. *pō-lār-imē'tēr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the deflection of polarised light: *polariscope*, n. *pō-lār-i'skōp* [Gr. *skopō*, I see], an instr. for detecting polarised light, or for exhibiting its phenomena: *polarise*, v. *pō-lār-iz*, to render incapable of exhibiting the ordinary phenomena of reflection and transmission—applied to rays of light when acted upon by certain media and surfaces: *polarising*, imp. a. adj. effecting polarisation: *pō-larizēd*, pp. *-izēd*: affected by polarisation: *pō-larizēd*, n. *-tēr*, that which polarises: *polarisable*, a. *-i-zā-bil*, capable of being polarised: *polarisation*, n. *pō-lār-i-zā'shōn*, the act of polarising; the state of being polarised, or of having polarity: *polarity*, n. *pō-lār-i-tē*, the property possessed by certain bodies of pointing, when freely suspended, towards the poles of the earth, or in certain determinate directions: *polarity*, a. *pō-lār-i*, that tends or points to a pole: *polarisation of light*, the change produced on rays of light by the action of certain media through which they pass, or by the action of certain surfaces which reflect them, so that the rays come to be no longer uniform, but have different properties in different directions.

polder, n. *pō-lēr* [Dut.], the name given in Holland to low fertile land reclaimed from the sea by vast systems of dikes and embankments.

pole, n. *pōl*, plu. *pōles*, *pōls* [F. *pôle*—from L. *polus*, the end of an axis: Gr. *polos*, a pivot on which any-

thing turns—from *polein*, to be in motion], the extremities of the earth's axis; the extreme points of the axis on which the celestial sphere revolves; in *geom.* and *astron.*, the extremities of an axis of rotation of a sphere or spheroid; in *spheerics*, the extremities of the straight line perpendicular to the plane of the circle, and passing through its centre; the two points in a magnet in which the power seems to be chiefly concentrated: *pole*, a star, the name of the star nearest to the north pole of the heavens: *poles of the earth*, the two points in which the axis of the earth meets the surface—that nearest to Europe is called the *north pole*, and that most remote, the *south pole*: *poles of the heavens*, the two points of the celestial concave above which the heavens appear to turn as upon pivots—that point towards which the north pole of the earth is directed is called the *north*, and that towards which the south pole is directed is called the *south*: *poles of the horizon*, the zenith and the nadir: *poles of the meridian*, the points of the horizon due east and west: *magnetic poles*, the two points on the earth, near the poles, at which the dipping-needle is vertical, or the magnetic intensity greatest.

pole, n. *pōl* [AS. *pōl*: L. *palus*, a stake; cf. W. *paſt*, a pole], a long, slender piece of wood; a long staff; a measure of length, 16½ feet or 1 chain; in *land-measure*, 30 square yards; a mast; a bare pole, state of a vessel having all the sails closely furled or down: v. to furnish with poles: *pō'ling*, imp.: *pō'led*, pp. *pō'ld*.

Pol, n. *pōl*, a native of Poland: *Polish*, a. *pō-līsh*, pert. to Poland or its people: n. the language of the Poles, belonging to the Slavonic family.

pole-axe, n. *pō-l-āks* [L. Ger. *poleser*—from *poll*, *pōl*, the head; *axe*, an axe—see under *poll* 1], an axe used in slaughtering cattle; an axe or hatchet with a long pole or handle; in war, a boarding-hatchet used for boarding or resisting boards.

polecat, n. *pō-lē't* [Dut. *poolkat*, a polecat: F. *poule*, a chicken, from its habits of chicken-stealing—and cat], a popular name of two small carnivorous animals, having a very offensive smell, and nearly allied to the weasel; the founart.

polemarch, n. *pō-lēm-ārk* [Gr. *polemos*, war; *archos*, chief, leader], in *anc. Athens*, the third archon, who presided in the court in which the causes of the *metoikoi* or resident aliens were tried; a military officer, originally the military commander-in-chief.

polemic, a. *pō-lēm-ik*, also *pō-lēm-ic*, a. *-t-ik* [Gr. *polemos*, warlike—from *polemos*, a battle, war], controversial; engaged in supporting an opinion or system in opposition to others: *disputative*: *pō-lēm-ic*, n. a disputant: *pō-lēm-ic*, adv. *-lī*: *pō-lēm-ic*, a. plu. *pō-lēm-iks*, the art or practice of disputation—applied to theology.

polemoscope, n. *pō-lēm-ō'skōp* [Gr. *polemos*, war; *skopō*, I see], a perspective glass contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye, so named by the inventor, under the idea that the instr. might be useful in time of war.

polenta, n. *pō-lēm-ē't* [It.—from L. *polenta*, pearl-barley], a kind of pudding made of maize-meal, also of chestnut-meal.

police, n. *pō-lēs* [F. *police*: L. *politia*, civil government—from Gr. *politeia*, the state, system of government—from *polis*, a city], the internal regulations of a town, city, or state; a body of civil officers employed to enforce the laws respecting good order, cleanliness, &c.: *policed*, a. *pō-lēs'*, regulated under a system of laws administered by the police: *police officer* or *police man*, one of the ordinary police: a *police court*, a police magistrate, a stipendiary judge who tries petty cases preferred by the police: *police station*, the house to which offenders are taken in the first instance; the headquarters of the police, or of a section of them.

policy, n. *pō-lī-sī* [Gr. *politeia*, the state, system of government—from *polis*, a city], the art, manner, or system of conducting public affairs professed by a party in the state; prudence or wisdom in rulers or individuals in the management of affairs; dexterity or art in management; management of affairs; prudence, in *Scot.*, extensive pleasure-grounds around a mansion-house, originally the tract or district within which authority was exercised: *policed*, a. *pō-lī-sid*, placed under a regular administration.

policy, n. *pō-lī-sī* [F. *police*, policy; mid. L. *poli-*

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *kūo*; *mēle*, *mēl*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nōl*, *mōve*;

gift of writing poetry: *poetess*, *n. fem. pò-èt-ès*, a woman gifted with poetic genius: *poet-laureate*, *n. ló-è-ré-àt* [*L. laureátus*, crowned with laurel—from *laurea*, the laurel-tree], a salaried officer of the royal household, who was formerly required to write an ode on the king's birthday or other special occasion—the office is now always held by a man eminent as a poet: *poet-musician*, an ancient bard and lyricist: *poetaster*, *n. pò-èt-às-tér* [a dim. of *L. poetus*], a petty poet: a pitiful rhymist; a rhymester: *poetic*, *a. pò-èt-ik*, also *poetical*, *a. -i-kál*, relating to poetry; expressed in poetry; marked by poetic language or imagery; figurative; imaginative: *poetically*, *ad. -i*: *poetics*, *n. plu. pò-èt-iks*, the branch of criticism relating to poetry: *poetize*, *v. pò-èt-iz*, to make verse; to compose verse, as a poet: *poetizing*, *imp. pò-èt-iz-ing*, pp. *-iz-ing*: *poetry*, *n. pò-èt-ri*, the embodiment of high thoughts and pure emotions in a measured musical flow of words; striking thoughts, picturesque situations, and generally the full play of the imagination expressed in metrical compositions: prose composition expressed in the vivid language of the imagination and of the feelings; verse: rhyme; metrical compositions: *poetical justice*, that ideal justice which poets and novelists mete out, making the good and innocently unfortunate finally happy, and consigning the evil and the bad to condign punishments: *poetical license*, an allowance, considered as appropriate in poetry, made in the presentation of a fact or in literary form.

poophaga, *n. pò-è-fá-gá* [*Gr. pòo*, grass, herbage; *phagín*, to eat], in zool., a group of the marsupials; *poophagous*, *a. -á-gús*, eating grass.

pogon, *n. pò-gón* [*Gr. pógón*, the beard], in bot., the beard.

poh! *int. pò*, an exclamation of contempt.

poignant, *a. pò-ý-nánt* [*F. poignant*, poignant—from *poindre*, to pierce or sting: *L. pungere*, to puncture, to pierce into], very painful or acute, as pain or anguish; severe; piercing; keen; irritating; pungent; sharp; satirical: *poignantly*, *ad. -it*: *poignancy*, *n. pò-ý-ná-n-si*, the state of being poignant.

poinding, *n. pò-ýn-ding* or *pin-ding* [*AS. pyndan*, to shut up; *puud*, an enclosure: cf. *Ger. pünden*, to seize, to detain], in *Scots law*, a process by which the property of the debtor's movables is transferred to the creditor; in *England*, the equivalent term is *distraining* or *distrain*: *poind*, *v. pind*, to seize under legal process for debt; to distrain.

poinsétia, *n. pò-ýn-sét-iá* [from *Poinsett*, who discovered it], a showy hothouse plant, brought from Mexico, *Ord. Euphorbiaceæ*: also called *Easter-flower*.

point, *n. pò-ýnt* [*F. point*, a point, a dot: *L. punctum*, a small hole, a puncture—from *pungo*, I prick], the sharp end of any instrument or body; anything resembling a point; the sting of an epigram: a small cape or headland; a turn of thought or expression that strikes with agreeable surprise; in *geom.*, that which has position but no magnitude; a moment; a small space; punctilio; nicely; place or time near; critical moment; eve or verge, as of death; position; state; dot, mark or spot; direction of view, or part viewed; particular mark or aim; particular mode or parts; instance; example; single part; part of a whole; single position; the main question; lace wrought with the needle, as *point-lace*; a division of the mariner's compass; in *O.E.*, note; time; a tagged lace, used in dress: *v.* to bring to a sharp end; to direct towards; to aim; to show distinctly; to show by way of example; to mark with characters in order to indicate certain distinctions; to distinguish by stops or points by way of punctuation; to fill the joints with mortar and smooth them with a trowel, as a stone wall; to direct attention to an object by the finger; to indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen: *pointing*, *imp. a. punctuation*; the art or operation of filling the crevices of walls with mortar; the materials so employed: *pointed*, *pp.* aimed at any particular person or thing; *adj.* having a sharp end; keen; smart, as a rebuke; in *arch.*, having arches sharply pointed: *pointedly*, *ad. -it*, in a marked or particular manner: *pointedness*, *n. -nès*, the state of being pointed; sharpness; keenness: *pointer*, *n. -ér*, anything that points; hand of a timepiece; a variety of sporting-dog employed to point out the

game: *pointless*, *a. -lès*, without any sharpness at the termination or keenness: *pointer*, *n. plu. -érs*, the two bright stars of the Great Bear which serve to point out the pole-star, a line drawn through them and prolonged nearly indicating it: *points*, among *seamen*, flat pieces of plaited cordage tapering towards each end, used in reefing; on a railway, the switches or movable guiding-rails which admit a train on to a junction-line, to a siding, or from the one line of rail to the other; qualities, as good points: *pointman*, *n. pò-ýnts-mán*, on a railway, a workman who has the charge of the switches or movable guiding-rails at or near a junction or station, to open or shut them on the approach of trains, as may be required: *point-work*, work done with a needle or small-pointed instrument: *point of sight*, in *perspective*, the point which is supposed to be exactly opposite the eye: *points of the compass*, the points of the circumference of the compass-card, which is divided into 32 equal parts or points—the circumference being 360 degrees; each point will be 11° 15'; cardinal points, north, south, east, and west: *point d'appui*, *pò-ýnt-dá-puy* [*Fr.*], point; *de*, of; *appui*, prop or support; in *milit.*, point of support; base of operations: *point device* or *device*, *pò-ýnt-dé-vís* or *point-dé-vís* [*OF. & point devis*, in the best way imaginable—from *deviser*, to distribute, regulate: *L. dividere*, to divide], in Italy in 13th century, retainers of the great houses wore suits having the two halves of different colours as a distinguishing badge, and which was so called; a particular sort of lace worked with a point or needle; the condition of ideal excellence; anything uncommonly nice and exact: *point of incidence*, the point on the surface of a body on which a ray of light falls: *point of reflection*, the point from which a ray is reflected: *point-blank*, *a. in milit.*, direct,—applied to the position of a gun or rifle aimed at an object without any elevation—the distance, which is more or less short, is called *point-blank range*: *ad. directly*: *point of a horse*, in *mining*, the spot where the vein is divided into one or more branches; *vanishing-point*, in *perspective*, the spot to which all parallel lines in the picture plane tend in the representation: *point of contact*, in *geom.*, the point in which a straight line touches a circle or curve: *points of a horse*, those properties of shape, symmetry, &c., upon which much of the value of a horse depends: *point of view*, aspect; mode of looking at; to point out, to show, as by the finger: to point at, to treat with scorn by directing attention to, as with the finger: at point or on the point, as near as can be; on the verge: in good point, in good condition: to stand on points, to hesitate as to the propriety or delicacy of an act: nine points of the law, the greater chance of success in a suit at law, as possession is nine points of the law: to make or gain a point, to accomplish a certain part of that which was proposed; to make advance by a step: to mark or score a point, in *billiards* and in *common usage*, to accomplish or note down successful hits, &c.: to strain or stretch a point, to go beyond the proper limit; to exceed the bounds of strict propriety or duty—probably alluding to the points or tagged laces of olden costumes: *vowel-points*, in certain Eastern languages, as the Hebrew, a system of marks placed above or below the consonants to indicate vocal sounds and their character.—*SYN.* of 'point *n.*': end; headland; promontory; part; moment; space; punctilio; nicely; degree; state; stop; spot; particular; aim; instance; condition.

poise, *n. pò-ýz* [*OF. poiser*, *pèser*, to weigh—from *poids*, weight: *L. pendere*, *pendere*, to weigh, weigh out], a regulating power or weight; the weight used with steelyards; gravity; balance; that which balances: *v.* to make of equal weight; to balance; to load with a weight for balancing; to examine or ascertain, as by a balance: *poising*, *imp. a. poised*, *pp. poysed*.

poison, *n. pò-ý-zn* [*F. poison*, *polson*: *L. pòto*, *potò-nis*, a drink—from *poto*, I drink], any substance which, when swallowed, inhaled, or rubbed over the skin, injures the health or destroys life; venom; anything which taints moral purity: *v.* to injure the health, or cause death, by administering poison; to infect with poison; to taint; to mar; to corrupt, as one's morals: *poisoning*, *imp. n.* the act of giving poison to, or of injuring or killing by poison: *poisoned*,

còp, *bòy*, *fòt*; *pàre*, *bud*; *chair*, *game*, *fog*, *shun*, *thing*, *where*, *scal*.

bers; they are also called Plymouth Brethren: *Plym outtham*, n. -izm, the doctrines of the sect.

pneumatic, a. nū-mā-tīk, also *pneumatical*, a. -tīk [L. *pneumaticus*: Gr. *pneumatikos*, pert. to breath, spiritual; *pneuma*, wind, air—from *pneō*, I breathe], of or relating to air, to breath, or to a gas; moved or played by means of air or wind; pert. to pneumatics: *pneumatically*, ad. -ly: *pneumatics*, n. -tiks, the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air, and of similar elastic fluids: *pneumatic trough*, a trough, generally made of wood or japanned tin, having a perforated shelf, used, when filled with water or mercury, for collecting gases made by chemical operations.

pneumatocoele, n. nū-mā-tō-sēl [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneuma*, air; *kōlē*, a tumour], in *surg.*, a tumour or distension filled with flatus or air.

pneumatocyst, n. nū-mā-tō-sist [Gr. *pneuma*, air; *kystis*, a cyst—from *kuein*, to hold], the air-sac or float of certain of the oceanic Hydroids.

pneumatology, n. nū-mā-tō-lō-jī [Gr. *pneuma*, air or wind; *logos*, a discourse], the science of the properties of elastic fluids; the science or doctrine of mind or spiritual existences; a treatise on them: *pneumatologist*, a. -tō-lō-jī-kāl, pert. to pneumatology: *pneumatologist*, n. -tō-lō-jī-sist, one versed in pneumatology.

pneumatometer, n. nū-mā-tō-mē-tēr [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneuma*, air; *mētrō*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the quantity of air which can be taken into the lungs at one inspiration.

pneumatophore, n. nū-mā-tō-fōr [Gr. *pneuma*, air; *phorō*, I bear], the proximal dilatation of the cono-sarc which surrounds the pneumatocyst in the Physophorids.

pneumatosis, n. nū-mā-tō-sis [Gr. *pneumatōsis*, an inflating; *pneumatōs*, I inflate—from *pneuma*, air], in med., a windy swelling.

pneumogastric, a. nū-mō-gā-s-trīk [Gr. *pneumōn*, a lung; *gastēr*, the belly], in med., of or pert. to the lungs and stomach; applied to a nerve, extending over the viscera of the chest and abdomen, which regulates the functions of respiration and digestion; the ninth or vagus nerve.

pneumonia, n. nū-mō-nī-ā, also *pneu mon'itis*, n. -nī-tis [Gr. *pneumōn*, a lung—from *pneuma*, air, breath], inflammation of the lungs: *pneumonic*, a. nū-mō-nīk, pert. to the lungs; pulmonic: *a. medicine* for affections of the lungs: *pneumonic*, a. nū-mō-nīk, pert. to pneumonitis.

pneumothorax, n. nū-mō-thō-rāks, also *pneu'matothorax*, n. -mā-thō-rāks [Gr. *pneuma*, *pneuma*, air; *thōrax*, the chest], the escape of air or gaseous effusion into the pleura through a laceration of the lung.

pnux, n. nīks [Gr. *pnux*], the place west of the Acropolis in anc. Athens where the *ekklesiast* or meetings of the people were held.

poach, v. pōch [OF. *pocher*, to encroach upon, as on another man's employment or trade; to pocket—from *pocher*, a pocket—see *pocket*], to intrude or encroach upon the grounds of another to steal or plunder, especially game; to take game by unlawful means; to plunder by stealth: *poaching*, imp. n. trespass in pursuit of game; the employment of a poacher: *poached*, pp. *pocht*: adj. stolen: *poacher*, n. -ēr, one who steals game; a name for the widegeon—so called from its practice of seizing the food of other ducks: *poachy*, a. -y, wet and soft, as land; swampy: *poachiness*, n. -tēs, state of being wet and soft, as land; swampiness.

poach, v. pōch [F. *pocher*, to poach eggs: OF. *pocher*, to thrust out with the fingers; perhaps from *pocher*, a pouch—with reference to the form of the egg], to cook by boiling slightly, as eggs broken and poured among boiling water, or cooked with butter: *poaching*, imp.: *poached*, pp. slightly boiled or dressed.

poachard, also *poched*, n. pōch'ērd [a variant of *poacher*, in sense 2], a species of duck that inhabits marshes.

poacites, n. plu. pō-ā-sī-tēs [Gr. *poc*, grass], in *geol.*, fossil monocotyledonous leaves; a general term for fossil grass-like leaves.

pock, n. pōk [AN. *poc*, a pock—allied to *poke* 2], a pustule or small bubble on the skin full of morbid matter in an eruptive disease, as the smallpox: *pocky*, a. pōkī, infected with smallpox; full of pocks: *pockiness*, n. -tēs, the state of being full of pocks:

pock-mark, one of the pits or scars left by the smallpox: *pock-pitted*, marked by the scars left by smallpox: *pock-pudding* [see *pock* 2], in Scot., a pudding, generally of oatmeal, cooked in a cloth bag or covering; a glutton; an opprobrious epithet applied by old Scottish writers to Englishmen.

pocket, n. pōk'it [a dim. of *pock* 2: O.Norm. *pocpe*: O.Dut. *poc*, a pocket], a small pouch or bag attached to or inserted in a garment: in *billiards*, one of the nets that receive the balls; a certain quantity contained in a bag, as of hops: v. to put or conceal in a pocket: to take secretly: *pocketing*, imp.: *pocketed*, pp.: *pocketful*, n. -fūl, plu. *pocketfuls*, as much as a pocket will hold: *pocket-book*, a case containing a memorandum-book, loose papers, &c.: *pocket-glass*, a portable looking-glass: *pocket-handkerchief*, a napkin of silk or fine cotton carried in the pocket for use: *pocket-knife*, a knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle: *pocket-money*, money allowed for occasional or petty expenses: *pocket-picking*, the act or practice of stealing from the pocket: *pocket-pistol*, a firearm that can be carried in the pocket; *similarly*, a flask of liquor carried in the pocket: to pocket an insult or an affront, not to resent it or seek redress: *pocket of hops*, a bag of hops—from *p* to *t* 2 cwt.

poco, ad. pō-kō [It.], in music, a term indicating the measure of the time or movement, and signifying a little.

poculiform, a. pō-kū-lī-fōrm [L. *poculum*, a cup; *forma*, a shape], in bot., cup-shaped.

pod, n. pōd [a variant of *pod* 2], the pericarp or seed-vessel of such plants as the pea, bean, &c.: v. to swell or fill, as a pod; to produce pods: *podding*, imp.: *podded*, pp.

podagra, n. pō-d-ā-grd [L. and Gr. *podagra*, gout in the foot—from Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot; *agra*, a seizure], the gout: *podagria*, a. -grīk, also *podagrīal*, a. -rī-kāl, pert. to the gout; gouty.

podestà, n. pō-dēs-tā [It. *podestà*—from L. *potestas*, power, authority], one of the chief magistrates of Venice or Genoa.

podetium, n. pō-d'ē-tī-ūm [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot], a stalk-like elevation, simple or branched, rising from the thallus in some lichens.

podge, n. pōj [perhaps from Eng. dial. *podge*, a puddle], a puddle; prov. Eng. for *porridge*: *hodge-podge*, a mixed mass; a medley of ingredients—see *hodge-podge*: *podgy*, a. pōjī, dumpy and fat.

podium, n. pō-dī-ūm [L. *podium*, a balcony], a low wall, generally with a plinth and cornice, placed in front of a building; a projecting basement round the interior of a building, or round the exterior, for ornamental adjuncts, as statues, vases, &c.

podocarp, n. pōd'ō-kārp [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot; *karpōs*, fruit], in bot., the stem supporting the fruit.

podoccephalous, a. pōd'ō-sēf'ō-līs [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot; *kēphalē*, the head], in bot., having a head of flowers elevated on a long peduncle.

podogyne, n. pōd'ō-jīn, also *podogynium*, n. pōd'ō-jīn'ī-ūm [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot; *gynē*, a woman], in bot., a fleshy and solid projection which serves to support the ovary, with which it is continuous.

podophthalmata, n. plu. pōd'ō-thāl'mā-tā [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot; *ophthalmos*, the eye], the crustacea in which the eyes are borne at the end of long foot-stalks.

podophyllin, n. pōd'ō-fū-līn [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot; *phūllon*, a leaf], a cathartic principle obtained from the root of the may-apple—in bot., called *Podophyllum peltatum*, Ord. *Ranunculaceae*: *podophyllous*, a. -fū-līs, in entom., having the feet or locomotive organs compressed into the form of leaves.

podosperm, n. pōd'ō-spēr-m [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, the foot; *spērma*, seed], the filament or thread by which the ovule adheres to the placenta.

podolopod, n. pō-sī-ō-pōd [Gr. *poditos*, variegated; *pous*, *podos*, the foot], a crustacean having various kinds of feet—applied to the king-crabs.

poem, n. pō-ēm [OF. *poème*—from L. *poëma*; Gr. *poiēma*, a composition in verse—from *poieō*, I make], a composition in verse; the literary production of a poet: *poesy*, n. pō-ē-sī, poetry; metrical composition; the art of composing poems; a short conceit engraved on a ring—also spelt *poey*, n. pō-ē: *poet*, n. pō-ēt [OF. *poete*: L. *poeta*: Gr. *poiētēs*], the author of a poem; one who has the

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *lōw*; *māle*, *māl*, *hēr*: *pīnc*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nāl*, *mōve*:

like the beard on a feather; feathery: plumosity, *n.* *plóm-ú-tík*, the state of being plumose.

plummer, *plú-mér*, and **plummary**, *-ér, -á*, less correct spellings of plumber and plumbery—see **plumb**: **plummer-block**, the part of a spring-beam of the paddle-box of a steamship in which the end of the shaft is received.

plummet, *n.* *plúm-mét* [*F. plombet*, a plummet, a ditz. of *plomb*, lead: *L. plumbum*, lead], a long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water; the line or instr. itself: **plumming**, *n.* in **missing**, the operation of searching to find a proper place for an air-shaft: **plummet**, or **plummet-line**, a piece of lead at the end of a line, generally suspended from a board or frame, used by carpenters and masons in order to ascertain whether erections are in the perpendicular or horizontal.

plump, *a. plúmp* [*Lat. plumpus*, rude, clownish: cf. *Ser.* and *Dan.* *plump*; *Ger.* *plump*], full with substance; round and sleek, with fulness of flesh; round; blunt or downright; unqualified, as a lie: *v.* to make plump; to swell out; to fatten; to dilate; to let fall suddenly and heavily; to fall suddenly or at once, like a mass of dead matter; to give undivided or in a lump, as a vote to one only, where a vote to each of two or more could be given: *ad.* with a sudden fall: **plumping**, *imp.*: **plumped**, *pp.* *plúmp*: **plumper**, *n.* *-ér*, that which may swell out something else; a vote given to one only when two or more candidates are to be elected: **plumply**, *ad.* *li*, fully; without reserve; bluntly: **plumpness**, *n.* *-ness*, fulness of skin; distension to roundness: **plumpy**, *a. plúmp-i*, fat; jolly; to tell a thing plump, to blurt it out without circumlocution.

plum-pudding—see under **plum**.

plumule, *n.* *plúm-ú-l*, also *plúmula*, *n.* *-má-lá* [*L. plumula*, a little feather—from *pluma*, a feather], in bot., that point of the embryo of a seed which develops in a direction contrary to the radicle, being the first bud or gemmule of the young plant.

plummy—see under **plum**.

plunder, *n. plú-der* [*Lat. D. D. plunder*, household effects: *Ger.* *plunder*, things of little value], spoils of war; booty; the produce of robbery or fraud: *v.* to take by open force, as the goods of an enemy; to spoil; to pillage; to rob: **plundering**, *imp.*: **plundered**, *pp.* *-der*: **plunderer**, *n.* *-der-ér*, one who plunders; a robber: **plunderage**, *n.* *-áj*, the embezzlement of goods on board a ship.—*Syn.* of 'plunder *v.*': to spoil; sack; rifle; spoliage; pillage; despoil; rob; strip.

plunge, *v. plúng* [*F. plonger*, to dive—a freq. of *plombir*, to sound the depth of water—from *plomb*, lead—see **plumb**], to thrust into water or other fluid substance; to thrust into any substance that is penetrable; to pitch or throw oneself headlong into water; to dive; to fall or rush into any distress, or into any state or circumstances in which the person is surrounded or enclosed, as into sorrow, difficulty, darkness: among *quadrupeds*, to throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as a horse: *n.* the act of thrusting or pitching into water; the act of throwing oneself headlong, as an unruly horse: **plunging**, *imp.*: *adj.* diving; rushing headlong: *n.* the act of rushing or putting into water: *cf.* the attempt: **plunged**, *pp.* *plúng*: **plunger**, *n.* *-ér*, one who plunges; a solid brass cylinder used as a forcer in a forcing-pump: **plungeson, *n.* *plúng-són*, a sea-fowl; the diver: **plunge-bath**, a large bath in which persons can put themselves wholly under water: **plunge-pole**, the pump-rod of a pumping-engine: **plunging fire**, in *má.*, the fire of guns directed downwards from a height.**

perfect, *a. plú-per-fékt* [*L. piús, more; perfectus*, perfect, complete], in *gram.*, the tense of a verb with the sign *Aad*, signifying that a certain action or event occurred before some other action or event, as 'I had loved.'

plural, *a. n. plú-rál* [*OF. plurel*; *L. plúrdís*, plural—from *piús*, more], consisting of more than one; expressing two or more: **plurally**, *ad.* *-lís*: **plurality**, *n.* *plú-rú-tá-tí*, state of being or having a greater number; a number consisting of more than one of the same kind; a majority over others, as of votes; more than one benefice held by the same clergyman: **pluralist**, *n.* *plú-rú-líst*, a clergyman who holds more than one benefice: **pluralism**, *v.* *-íz*: **pluralling**, *imp.*: **plurallied**, *pp.* *-léd*: **plurallism**, *n.* *-tém*, the

holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time.

pluri, *plú-ri* [*L. piús, piús, more*], the first element of a compound, signifying 'several.'

pluriliteral, *a. plú-ri-lít-ér-ál* [*L. piús, piús, more; litera*, a letter], containing more than three letters.

pluriocular, *a. plú-ri-ók-ú-l-ér* [*L. piús, piús, more; oculus*, a little place—from *locus*, a place], in bot., having several divisions containing seeds, as the lemon and the orange.

pluripartite, *a. plú-ri-pá-rít* [*L. piús, piús, more; partitus*, parted or divided—from *pars*, partis, a part], in bot., applied to an organ which is deeply divided into several nearly distinct portions.

plus, *ad. piús* [*L. piús, more*], more: *n.* in *alg.* or *arith.*, the sign (+) set between numbers or quantities, signifying that they are to be added together.

plush, *n. plúsh* [*F. peluche*—from *L. piús*, hair], a cloth with a soft velvet nap on one side resembling short hairs softer and longer than velvet.

pluteus, *n. plú-té-ús* [*L. pluteus*, a breastwork or parapet on towers, &c.—perhaps from *pluit*, it rains; *lit.*, something that protects against rain], in *anc. arch.*, a wall sometimes built to close the intervals between the columns of a building; a movable gallery shaped like an arched waggon, used by besiegers for the protection of their archers; the larval form of the Echinoides.

Pluto, *n. plú-tó* [*L. Plátó*; *Gr. Ploutón*], in the *anc. myth.* of the Greeks and Latins, the god of the lower world, the husband of Proserpine, and the brother of Jupiter and Neptune: **Plutonian**, *a. plú-tó-ni-án*, of or relating to Pluto, or to the regions of fire; dark: **plutonist**, *n.* *-tón-íst*, one who refers the formation of rocks and the earth's crust to the action of fire: **plutonism**, *n.* *-tém*, the doctrine or theory which refers the rock-formations of the earth's crust to the action of fire rather than of water; opposite of *Hep-tunism*: **plutonic**, *a. plú-tón-ík*, in *geol.*, applied to igneous rocks found at some depth in the earth, as distinct from volcanic, which are consolidated on the surface—the plutonic being more crystalline and exhibiting more structure than the volcanic, as in granites.

plutocracy, *n. plú-tók-rá-sí* [*Gr. ploutokratia*, an oligarchy of wealth—from *pioutos*, wealth, and *kráté*, I am strong, I reign as a sovereign], government by a wealthy class; a class whose power is in its wealth: **plutocrat**, *n.* *-tók-rát*, one who possesses influence chiefly because of his wealth; a member of a plutocracy: **plutocratic**, *a. -krát-ík*.

Plutus, *n. plú-tús* [*L. Plútus*; *Gr. Ploutos*, the god of riches], in *anc. myth.*, the god of wealth; riches; wealth.

pluvial, *a. plú-vi-ál*, also **pluvious**, *a. -ús* [*F. pluvial*; *L. pluvialis*, of or belonging to rain; *pluvius*, rainy—from *pluvia*, rain], of or belonging to rain; rainy; in *geol.*, applied to operations and results that arise from or depend on the action of rain.

pluviometer, *n. plú-vi-ám-é-tér* [*L. pluvia*, rain; *Gr. metron*, a measure], an instr. for receiving and measuring the amount of rain that falls in any locality—a rain gauge: **pluviometric**, *ad. -métr-ík*: *cf.* to a rain gauge: **pluviometrically**, *ad.* *-lís*: **pluviometry**, *n.* *-métr-í-tí*, the art of measuring the rainfall: all the preceding are also spelt with *o* for *a* before *m*, as *pluviometer*.

pluviometrical, *ad.*—see preceding entry.

ply, *v. pí* [*F. plier*; *L. plicare*, to fold; *Gr. plicō*, I twist], to give one's mind to; to lay on with force; to apply closely and steadily to; to work at; to work; to offer service; to solicit earnestly; to practise or perform with diligence; to run regularly between two ports, as a vessel—also said of cars running for hire: *n.* a fold; a plait: **plying**, *imp.*: *n.* urgent solicitation; effort or endeavour to make way against the wind: **plied**, *pp.* *plí*: **plier**, *n. plí-ér*, one who plies; **plyer**, *n. plí-ér*, in *mech.*, a kind of balance used in raising or letting down a drawbridge—another spelling of **pliers**: to **ply a trade**, to exercise or follow a trade: to **ply one's heels**, to exercise one's heels in running away; to **ply one with flattery**, to keep flattering him.

Plymouth, *n. plím-úth*, one of a sect of Christians who hold extreme views as regards grace and election—so named from the town of *Plymouth*, where they first appeared in any considerable num-

pos, a horse), a fossil horse found in the Pliocene beds, nearly allied to the recent genus.

pliosaur, *n.* *plio-sau-ris* [Gr. *plios*, more; *sauros*, a lizard], a marine reptile of the Upper Oolite, intermediate in structure between the plesiosaur and ichthyosaur.

plod, *v.* *plód* [Gael. *plod* or *plodach*; Ir. *plodaim*, I float—from *plod*, standing water], to travel or trudge slowly but steadily, as if through the wet, and over clouds and mire; to work slowly or with laborious diligence; to toil heavily; to drudge; *plod'd'ing*, *imp.*; *adj.* diligent but slow; having the character of that which plods: *n.* slowness with steadiness and perseverance; the act of studying closely: *plod'd'ed*, *pp.*: *plodder*, *n.* *plód'er*, a dull, heavy, laborious man: *plod'd'ing*, *ad.* *it*.

plot, *n.* *plót* [another spelling of *plat*, which see], a small extent of ground; the ground occupied by a building; a plan or draft on paper: *v.* to make a plan on paper: *plot't'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or art of laying down on paper the several lines, angles, &c., of a tract of land that has been surveyed or measured; to *plot* out, to lay out the ground for a design: *plot'ting*-*accidental* *instr.* used in plotting or setting off the length of lines.

plot, *n.* *plót* [F. *complot*; L. *complicatus*, *pp.* of *complicare*, I complicate], the design of a future action; a secret scheme or design; a conspiracy; the knot or train of incidents developed in a story or a play; an intrigue: *v.* to plan or devise; to conspire against those in authority; to form a scheme of mischief affecting another: *plot't'ing*, *imp.*; *adj.* contriving; forming an evil design: *n.* the act of contriving or forming schemes or evil designs: *plot't'ed*, *pp.*: *plot't'er*, *n.* *ér*, one who plots; an intriguer; a contriver or conspirator. *Note*.—Accident has appropriated *plot* to a design of open action, *plot* to one of secret machination—Wedgwood.—*SYN.* of 'plot': *n.* stratagem; intrigue; cabal; conspiracy; contrivance; combination; scheme; plan; form; method; design.

plough, *n.* *plóu* [AS. *plóh*, a plough; cf. Gael. *plóc*, a block of wood, used as the original plough], the *instr.* drawn by horses or oxen for turning up the soil of a field; *fig.* agriculture or tillage; a bookbinder's tool for cutting the edges of books: *v.* to turn up the earth in a field with a plough; to furrow; to run through, as the sea in sailing; to cut or groove with a bookbinder's tool of the same name; in *Script.*, to labour in a calling: *plough't'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or operation of tilling a field with a plough: *ploughed*, *pp.* *plóu'd*, *adj.* turned up with a plough: *ploughable*, *a.* *plóu'-á-b'l*, that may be ploughed; arable: *plough'er*, *n.* *ér*, one who ploughs: *plough-boy*, a boy who assists in ploughing; a country boy: *plough-gate* or *plough-gang* [Scot. *gate* or *gang*, a road or way], as much land as can be tilled by one plough in a year, generally about 40 Scots acres: *plough-land*, arable land; as much land as a team can plough in a year: *ploughman*, one who holds or manages a plough; a rustic; a husbandman: *plough-Monday*, the Monday after the Feast of Epiphany or the end of the Christmas holidays: *ploughshare*, *n.* *shár*, the blade or iron plate in a plough which cuts the bottom of the furrow and raises a slice to the *mould-board*, which turns the earth over—the blade in front of the share is called the *coulter* [L. *cultus*, a knife]; *plough-tail*, the hind part of a plough; to *plough* in, to cover by ploughing; to *plough* on the back, in *Script.*, to persecute or torment; to *plough* with one's heifer, in *Script.*, to obtain something from a husband by an application made through the wife.

plower, *n.* *plóu'er* [OF. *plouier*, a plower—from L. *pluvialis*, rain-bringing; *pluvia*, rain—so called in allusion to its alleged restlessness before bad weather], a bird of several species that frequents open uplands and waste tracts, and sandy shores in winter.

plow, *plóu*, the modern Amer. and an old spelling of *plough*.

pluck, *v.* *plák* [AS. *pluccian*, to pluck; cf. Dut. *plucken*; Dan. *plukke*; Sw. *plocka*; Ger. *pfücken*], to pull with sudden force; to pull off, out, or up; to snatch; to reject a candidate for a university degree through his not being able to pass the necessary examinations: *n.* [probably so called because they are plucked out of the animal after death], the heart, liver, and lights of an animal: *pluck'ing*, *imp.*: *plucked*, *pp.* *plúkt*; *adj.* rejected in an examination;

stripped of feathers or hair; robbed by sharpers: *pluck'er*, *n.* *ér*, one who: *erow* to *pluck*, a dispute to settle; a complaint to make; to *pluck* down, to pull down; to demolish; to reduce to a lower state: to *pluck* up, to tear up by the roots; to eradicate.

pluck, *n.* *plúkt* [from *pluck* 1, in the sense of the 'heart', the principal part of that named 'the pluck', being the seat of courage, courage; spirit; bravery; to *pluck* up one's heart, to begin to act boldly and courageously; no longer to give way to despondency or despair.

plug, *n.* *plég* [O.Dut. *plugga*, a bung or peg—from Ir. *plóc*, a bung; Gael. *plóc*; W. *plóc*], a piece of wood or other substance used to stop a hole; a stopple; a large peg: *v.* to stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping up a hole: *plug'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the introduction of a mass of lint or other substance into the cavity of a wound to stop bleeding; the substance thus used: *plugged*, *pp.* *plúgd*.

plum, *n.* *plúm* [AS. *pluma*, a plum—from L. *prunus*, a plum], a well-known fruit containing a nut, which, when dried and preserved, is called *prune*; the tree itself being the *Prunus domestica*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*; a raisin; in *familiar slang*, a handsome fortune: *plum-cake*, a sweet cake containing raisins, currants, and spice: *plum-pudding*, a pudding containing raisins or currants, or both: *plum'sy*, *a.* *í*, containing plums, or resembling plums: *plum-pudding-stone*, a term originally restricted to a conglomerate of flint-pebbles, polished sections of which had a fancied resemblance to the fruit is a slice of plum-pudding—now loosely applied to any conglomerate.

plumage, *n.* *plóm'íty* [F. *plumage*—from *plume*, a feather: L. *pluma*, a small soft feather], the feathers that cover a bird.

plumb, *n.* *plúm* [F. *plomb*—from L. *plumbum*, lead], a mass of lead attached to a line, and so hung as to ascertain whether a wall be perpendicular; also called *plumb-line*: *adj.* perpendicular; downright: *ad.* perpendicularly; heavily: *v.* to adjust to the perpendicular by a plumb-line; to search the depth of by a line with a weight at its end; to sound; *plumb'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the art of working in lead, and using it in buildings: *plumb*, *up*, *plúm's*, *plumber*, a *plúm'er*, a worker in lead; *plumb-line*, a line or cord having a piece of lead at one end, suspended from a frame or narrow board; a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon: *plumb-rule*, a simple *instr.*, same as a *plumb-line*, used by masons, bricklayers, and carpenters: *plumb-beam*, *a.* *be'-ám*, also *plumb-beam*, *a.* *be'-ám* [L. *plumbum*, leaden], consisting of or resembling lead; leaden; dull; stupid: *plumb'ery*, *n.* *ér-í*, a place where sheet or mill lead is manufactured into the various articles of a plumber's trade: *plumb'ic*, *a.* *bík*, pert to or containing lead: *plumbism*, *n.* *plúm'bíz'm*, the condition of an individual whose system has been brought under the influence of lead-poison, as plumbers and painters: *plumbic acid*, the peroxide of lead; *plumbiferous*, *a.* *plúm-bí-fér'-ús* [L. *plumbum*, lead; *fero*, I produce], producing or containing lead.

plumbago, *n.* *plúm-bí-gó* [L. *plumbago*, black-lead—from *plumbum*, lead], one of the names given to *graphite* or *black-lead*, from its resemblance to an ore of lead—used for making pencils, &c.: *a.* form of carbon: *plumbago-lanes*, *a.* *bí-fér'-ús*, resembling or containing plumbago, consisting of *it*: *plumbagine*, *n.* *plúm-bí-jín* [L. *plumbago*, the leadwort], a substance extracted from the roots of the plant leadwort.

plume, *n.* *plóm* [F. *plume*, a feather—from L. *pluma*, a small soft feather—see also *plumage*], the feather of a bird, particularly a large one; a bunch of feathers for a decorative purpose; a crest; in *O.E.*, a token of honour: *v.* to pick and adjust feathers; to strip of feathers; to adorn with feathers or plumes; to pride; to boast, as to *plume oneself*: *plum'ing*, *imp.*: *plumed*, *pp.* *plúm'd*; *adj.* adjusted or arranged, as feathers; adorned with feathers; stripped of feathers: *plum'y*, *a.* *plúm'y*, feathery; feathered: *plume-less*, a without plumes or feathers: *plumulet*, *n.* *plúm'ú-l*, a little plume: *plumigerous*, *a.* *plúm-í-jér'-ús* [L. *perro*, I carry], feathered; *plumed*: *plumiform*, *a.* *plúm-í-fér'm* [L. *forma*, a shape], having the shape of a plume or feather: *plumiped*, *a.* *plúm-í-péd* [L. *pis*, *pedis*, a foot], having feathered feet: *plumose*, *a.* *ús*, also *plúm'ous*, *a.* *ús* [L. *plumoseus*], in bot., applied to hairs or plants that have branches arranged

móte, *mát*, *fár*, *lów*; *móte*, *mát*, *hér*, *pín*, *nóte*, *mát*, *móte*;

plead'ing, *imp.*: **adj.** imploring: *n.* act of a pleader, who supports by arguments; argument in a suit; **plead'ed**, *pp.* offered or urged in defence; alleged in proof; **plead'er**, *n.* *-er*, one who pleads or argues in a court of justice; one who speaks for or against; **special pleader**, one who devotes himself to the drawing up of common-law pleadings and the like, which enable the court and the jury to discover at one view the number and the nature of the precise points in dispute; **plead'ingly**, *ad.* *-ly*; **plead'ings**, *n.* *-ings*, the mutual allegations in writing between a plaintiff and a defendant in a court of law before the trial; **plead'able**, *a.* *-d-ble*, that may be alleged in plea.

pleach, *v.* **plēch** [OF. *plaisier*, to plait—see **plash** 2] in *O.E.*, to bend; to interweave, as twigs: **pleach'ing**, *imp.*: **pleached**, *pp.* **plēcht**: *adj.* entwined; fastened.

plead—see under **plea**.

please, *v.* **plēs** [OF. *plaisir*, pleasure—from *L. placere*, I please], to delight or gratify: to excite agreeable sensations in; to satisfy; to give pleasure; to gain satisfaction; to condescend; to comply; to like; to choose: **pleas'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* giving pleasure; agreeable; gratifying; gaining approbation; acceptable: **pleased**, *pp.* **plēd**: **pleas'edness**, *n.* *-d-ness*, the state of being pleased: **pleas'er**, *n.* *-er*, one who pleases: one who tries to please; one who courts favour: **pleas'ingly**, *ad.* *-ly*, in a manner to give delight: **pleas'ingness**, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of giving pleasure: **pleasance**, *n.* **plēs'ance** [OF. *plaisance*], in *O.E.*, pleasantry; gaiety; merriment; a pleasure-garden; a secluded and ornamental piece of ground attached to a garden: to be pleased with, to approve; to like: **pleas'ant**, *a.* **plēs'ant**, grateful to the mind or senses; delightful; cheerful; agreeable; in *O.E.*, trifling; ludicrous: **pleas'antly**, *ad.* *-ly*, happily; gaily; merrily; in good-humour: **pleas'antness**, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being pleasant: **pleas'antry**, *n.* *-ry*, gaiety; merriment; humour; lively talk: **pleasure**, *n.* **plēs'ure**, agreeable sensations or emotions; enjoyment or gratification of the mind or senses; what the will dictates or prefers; preference; delight; choice; purpose; arbitrary will; that which pleases: *v.* in *O.E.*, to please; to gratify: **pleas'urably**, *ad.* *-bly*, delightful; gratifying; **pleas'urably**, *ad.* *-bly*, delightful; gratifying; **pleas'urableness**, *n.* *-d-ness*, the quality of being pleasurable: **pleasure-boat**, a boat to sail in for amusement: **pleasure-ground**, ground adjoining a dwelling-house laid out in an ornamental manner: **pleas'eman**, in *O.E.*, an officious fellow; a pickthank or flatterer.—*SYN.* of 'pleasant': agreeable; good-humoured; pleasing; delightful; gratifying; grateful; cheerful; amusing; humorous; jocular; gay; enlivening; lively; merry; sportive; witty; facetious; nice; pleasurable; acceptable—of 'pleasure': enjoyment; comfort; solace; satisfaction; delight; gladness; joy; purpose; command; intention; will; choice; approbation; preference.

pleat, *v.* **plēt**, another spelling of **plait**, which see. **plebeian**, *a.* **plēbē'ian** [OF. *plebeius*; *L. plebeius*, plebeian—from *plebs*, *plebs*, the common people of ancient Rome], of or relating to the common people; low; vulgar: *n.* one of the common people: **plebe'ianism, *n.* *-ism*, the conduct of the common people. **plebiscite**, *n.* **plēb'is-cit** [F. *plébiscite*—from *L. plébiscitum*, an ordinance or decree of the people—from *plebs*, the common people; *scitum*, a decree—from *scire*, I ordain], a vote taken of the whole male inhabitants of a country or town, who are of age, on any matter submitted to them for their decision; a vote by universal suffrage.**

plectognathic, *a.* **plēk'tōg-nāth'ik**, also **plectognathous**, *a.* **plēk'tōg-nā-thēs** [Gr. *plektos*, twisted, knitted—from *pleko*, I twist; *gnathos*, the cheek], having the cheek-bones immovably united with the jaws; applied to an order of fishes called the **Plectognathes**, **plēk'tōg-nāth-es** or *-nā-thēs*, including the trunk-fish, sun-fish, &c.

plectrum, *n.* **plēk'trūm** [*L. plectrum*; Gr. *plektron*, a plectrum—from *pleto*, I strike], a small piece of metal, wood, or ivory, with which the ancients struck the lyre, or other stringed instr.

pled, *v.* **plēd** [see **plead**, under **plea**], another spelling of **pleaded**; in *Scot* law, argued or returned answer, as 'his gully'.

pledge, *n.* **plēj** [OF. *plège*, a surety: mid. *L. plegium*

—prob. from *L. prebo*, I offer], anything deposited as security; surety; a promise, solemnly given; a warrant given, as one's faith or word; a hostage; a drinking to the health of: *v.* to warrant; to deposit as security; to pawn; to engage by promise or declaration; to drink to the health of another: **pledg'ing**, *imp.*: **pledged**, *pp.* **plējd**: *adj.* deposited as a security; solemnly promised: **pledg'er**, *n.* *-er*, one who pledges; to hold in pledge, to keep as security; to put in pledge, to pawn; to take the pledge, to become a total abstinence.—*SYN.* of 'pledge *n.*': deposit; security; earnest; trust; pawn; gage; guarantee; surety; hostage; bail; warrant; promise.

pledget, *n.* **plēj'ēt** [from *plug*], a small mass of dry lint laid over a wound.

Pleiads, *n.* **plū. plē'ades**, also **Pleides**, *n.* **plū. plē'ades** [*L.*: Gr. *Pleíades*, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, said to have been placed by Jupiter among the stars, the sailing stars—prob. derived from *pleia*, to sail, because they rose at the beginning of the sailing season], a cluster of seven stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus.

Pleocene, *a.* **plē'sēn** [Gr. *pleios*, more; *kainos*, recent], in *geol.*, a term applied to the Upper Tertiary deposits or strata, as containing a greater percentage of recent testacea than the Miocene or Eocene.

pleiomastia, *n.* **plē'ō-mā'stē-ā** [Gr. *pleion*, more; *mastos*, the breast], an excess in the number of mammae, rarely observed in men, more commonly in women.

pleiomorphy, *n.* **plē'ō-mōr'fī** [Gr. *pleion*, more; *morphē*, shape], in *bot.*, the renewed growths in arrested parts of irregular flowers.

pleiophyllous, *a.* **plē'ō-fī-lūs** [Gr. *pleion*, more; *phulon*, a leaf], in *bot.*, applied to plants whose stems have no buds, and consequently no branches developed in the axils of the leaves: **pleiophylly**, *n.* *-lly*, in *bot.*, an absolute increase in the number of leaves starting from one particular point, or in which the number of leaflets in a compound leaf is preternaturally increased.

pleiosaurus—see **pleiosaurus**.

pleiotaxy, *n.* **plē'ō-tāk'sī** [Gr. *pleion*, more; *taxis*, arrangement—from *tasse*, I put in order], in *bot.*, an increase in the number of whorls.

pleiotrachema, *n.* **plē'ō-trāch'ē-mā** [Gr. *pleion*, more; *trachē*, the windpipe], in *bot.*, numerous fibres united together, as in the banana, and assuming the aspect of a broad ribbon; spiral vessels with several fibres united.

Pleistocene, *n.* **plē'stō-sēn** [Gr. *pleistos*, most; *kainos*, recent], the most recent or uppermost of the Tertiaries; a term implying that the organic remains found therein belong almost wholly to existing species.

plenary, *a.* **plē'nār-ī** [mid. *L. plēnarius*, entire; *L. plenus*, full], full; entire; complete: **plen'arily**, *ad.* *-ly*: **plen'ariness**, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being plenary: **plenarity**, *n.* **plē'nār-ī-tē**, the state of a benefice or an office when full or occupied.

plenipotent, *a.* **plēn'ipō-tēnt** [*L. plenus*, full; *potens* or *potentis*, powerful], possessing full power: **plenipotence**, *n.* *-tēn*, the possession of full power: **plenipotentiary**, *a.* **plēn'ipō-tēn'ār-ī** [F. *plénipotentiaire*, an ambassador], having or containing full power: *n.* a person, particularly an ambassador, who is invested with full powers to transact business; a diplomatic minister of the second class.

plenish, *v.* **plēn'ish** [*L. plenus*, full], in *O.E.*, to replenish; in *Scot.*, to furnish a house; to stock a farm: **plen'ishing**, *n.* household furniture; the stocking of a farm.

plenist, *n.* **plē'nist** [*L. plenus*, full], one who holds that all space contains matter: **plenism**, *n.* **plē'nism**, that state in which every part or space of extension is supposed to be full of matter—opposed to vacuum: **plenus**, *a.* **plē'nus**, in *bot.*, double; applied to stamens and pistils which become petaloid; having a solid stem.

plenitude, *n.* **plēn'itūd** [F. *plénitude*—from *L. plenitudo*, fullness, completeness—from *plenus*, full], fullness; abundance; exuberance; repletion.

plenty, *n.* **plēn'tī** [OF. *plēntē*, *plēnē*—from *L. plēntas*, fullness, saturation—from *plenus*, full], abundance; copiousness; an adequate or full supply; state in which enough is enjoyed: **plenteous**, *a.* **plēn'itūs** [OF. *plēntuōs*], fully sufficient for every purpose; copious; abundant: **plen'teously**, *ad.* *-ly*,

māle, māt, fār, lāt; mēle, mēt, hēr; pine, pin; nōle, nāt, mōve;

broad; *L. forma*, form] in *O.E.*, a terrace; a scheme; a plan; a raised level space, natural or artificial; any level scaffold or floor of timber raised above the usual level; the flat roof of a building on the outside; the place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery; the raised part at a railway station for landing passengers and goods; the place set aside for the speakers at a public meeting, raised above the floor; in America, a plan or scheme of united action, as in politics, or for subverting party or sectarian purposes; a declaration of principles to which the adhesion of a party is declared—see principle or proposal forming a *stand* in the *platform*.
platinum, *n. plát-in-ám*, also *plát-in*, *n. -m* [Sp. *platina*, platinum—from *plata*, silver, in allusion to its colour] a metal of a greyish-white colour, very valuable on account of its hardness, infusibility, and the resistance it offers to the action of air and moisture—it is also ductile, malleable, of great tenacity, and one of the heaviest of known metals: *platinise*, *v. plát-i-nis*, to coat or plate with platinum: *platinising*, *imp.*: *platinised*, *pp. -nted*: *platinum-black*, metallic platinum in a finely divided state: *platiniferous*, *a. plát-in-fer-ús* [*L. ferro*, I produce], producing platina: *platinoides*, *n. plu. plát-in-óydes* [*Gr. eidos*, appearance], a term applied to those metals found associated with platina.

plattitude, *n. plát-i-túd* [*F. plattitude*, flatness—from *plat*, flat], dullness; insipidity; that which exhibits flatness or dullness: *plattitudes*, *n. plu. -túdes*, weak, empty, trite, or stupid remarks.

Platonic, *a. plát-on-ik*, also *Platon-ic*, *a. -i-kil*, pert. to *Plato*, the anc. Greek philosopher (427-347 B.C.), or to his philosophy; pure; spiritual: *Platonically*, *ad. -ly*: *Platonism*, *v. plát-on-iz* or *plát-on-iz*, to think with, or reason as, *Plato*: *Platonicising*, *imp.*: *Platonicised*, *pp. -ied*: *Platonicist*, *n. -ist*, one who adheres to the philosophy of *Plato*: *Platonism*, *n. -ism*, the doctrines of *Plato*, the great fountain of anc. morals, who taught the eternity of God and matter, the love of truth, wisdom, and beauty, that the supreme and eternal mind contains them all, and that virtue is the harmony of the whole soul: *Platonic bodies*, the five regular geometrical solids, first described by *Plato*—viz., the tetrahedron, hexahedron, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron: *Platonic love*, a pure spiritual love subsisting between the sexes, which regards the mind and its excellences only, and is un-mixed with carnal desires: *Platonic year*, the complete revolution of the equinoxes in about 26,000 years.

platoon, *n. plát-on* [*F. peloton*, a clue or little ball of thread—from *pelote*, a ball—see *pellet*], formerly a small body of soldiers drawn from a battalion to strengthen the angles of a square; now, two files forming a subdivision of a company.

platoon, *plating*—see under *plat* 1: *platter*, *n. a dish*—see under *plate*.
plate, *plát* [*Gr. platus*, flat], a prefix signifying 'flat or broad'.

plateycephalic, *a. plát-i-sé-fál-ik*, also *plát-yóceph-álicus*, *a. -sés-fá-lis* [*Gr. platus*, broad; *képhalé*, the head], broad-headed, as the flat-skulled tribes of the human family.

plateyrimite, *n. plát-ték-rín-it*, also *platey-rínus*, *n. -rín-ús* [*Gr. platus*, broad; *krínos*, a lily], in *geol.*, a genus of encrinites peculiar to the carboniferous limestone—so termed from the flatness and breadth of the basal and radial plates of the receptacle.

Platyelmia, *n. plu. plát-tél-mi-ás* [*Gr. platus*, broad; *hélmis*, an intestinal worm—from *hélissó*, I roll or wind round], the division of the Scolecida comprising the tapeworms.

Platylobes, *n. plu. plát-i-lób-és* [*Gr. platus*, broad; *lobos*, a lobe] in bot., a general name for the tribes *Pterorhizaceæ* and *Notorhizaceæ*; meaning that the cotyledons are plane or flat: *platyphylous*, *a. plát-fí-l-ús* [*Gr. phyllon*, a leaf], in bot., broad-leaved.
platypus, *n. plát-ús* [*Gr. platus*, broad or flat; *pous*, a foot], an Australian quadruped having flat webbed feet, and a bill like a duck; also called *ornithorhynchus*.

Platyrhina, *n. plu. plát-ir-rín-á* [*Gr. platus*, broad; *rhís*, rhinos, a nostril], a group of the Quadrumana: *platyrhina*, *a. plát-ir-rín*, broad-nosed; applied to the New World monkeys, which have their nostrils separated from each other by a broad septum.

platyma, *n. plát-is-má* [*Gr. platus*, widening, enlargement—from *platus*, wide], in anat., a broad,

thin, muscular expansion lying under the skin at each side of the neck.

platysomæ, *n. plu. plát-i-sómæ* [*Gr. platus*, broad; *sóma*, the body], a family of coleopterous insects, comprehending species with a wide and much-depressed body.

platysomus, *a. plát-its-ó-mús* [*Gr. platus*, broad; *sóma*, the body], broad-bodied—applied to a fossil ganoid fish, from its deep bream-like body.

plaudit, *n. plát-údt* [*L. plaudite*, clap hands—the word which ended anc. *L.* dramas, and was addressed to the audience—from *plaudo*, I clap the hands in token of approbation], praise bestowed; applause, usually in the plu. *pláud-i-ta*, *pláud-i-ta*; *pláud-i-ta*, *a. -dt-ék*, applauding; commending.—*SYN.* of 'plaudit': shouting; applause; acclamation; commendation; approbation; encomium; praise.

plausible, *a. pláuv-é-bl* [*F. plausible*—from *L. plausibilis*, deserving of applause—from *plaudo*, I clap the hands in token of approbation], apparently right; specious; superficially pleasing or taking; popular: *plausibly*, *ad. -ly*, with fair show: *plausibleness*, *n. -bl-nés*, also *plausibility*, *n. -bl-ti-té*, the state of being plausible; speciousness: *plausive*, *a. pláuv-é*, in *O.E.*, applauding; plausible.—*SYN.* of 'plausible': ostensible; colourable; specious; superficial.

play, *n. plá* [*AS. plega*, a game, sport, or skirmish; *plegan* or *plegian*, to play], occupation or exercise of any kind to afford pleasure or diversion, as distinct from work; the exertion of powers of any kind, as the *play* of the lungs or muscles; sport; recreation; contest, as in a game; gambling; feat; swing; freedom of action to and fro; practice; action; scope; a dramatic composition, or the representation of it at a theatre; an exhibition or display, as of colours fitting or changing: *v.* to put into action, motion, or operation; to move irregularly; to perform on, as a musical instr.; to act; to exhibit or represent, as a piece in a theatre; to use some exercise for amusement or recreation; to toy or trifle; to give a fanciful turn to, as to a word; to make sport with or upon; to mock; to practise deception upon; to personate in a drama; to gamble: *play'ing*, *imp.*: *played*, *pp. pláid*: *player*, *n. plá-ér*, one who plays; an actor; a musician: *playful*, *a. plát-fúl*, full of play; sportive: *playfully*, *ad. -ly*: *playfulness*, *n. -nés*, the state of being playful: *play some*, *a. -sám*, full of frolic and fun; wanton: *play-actor*, one who performs a part in a drama or play; a professional actor in a theatre: *play-bill*, a printed sheet narrating the performances at a theatre, and the parts, with the names of the actors who are to play them: *play-book*, a book of dramatic compositions: *play-day*, a holiday: *playfellow*, a companion in the sports of childhood or youth: *play-goer*, a frequenter of theatres: *play-going*, that frequents theatres: *play-house*, a theatre: *playmate*, a companion in the sports of childhood or youth: *playing*, *a toy*; anything that serves to amuse: *playwright*, a writer of plays, in contempt; an adapter of plays: *playing-cards*, cards with painted figures and devices for playing games with: *play of colours*, the appearance of a variety of colours on a body in rapid succession, as on turning a diamond: to *play off*, to display; to put into exercise; to pit one person against another to make them answer some desired end: to *play on or upon*, to deceive; to trifle with; to make sport of; to hold in play, to keep occupied till some wished-for object is attained: *play the deuce* [see *deuce* 2], to damage or injure anything.—*SYN.* of 'play *v.*': to sport; frolic; toy; trifle; mock; operate; act; personate; represent; perform; amuse oneself; gamble. *Note.*—Skeat says the original sense of *AS. plega* is a stroke or blow, and accordingly derives it from *L. plaga*, a blow, stroke, thrust.

plays, *n. pláy* [*Sp., shore*], *L. plaga*, a region] a name given to broad sandy tracts, sometimes flooded, on the plains of New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona.

plea, *n. plé* [*OF. ple*, *plé*, a suit at law from mid. *L. plactum*, a plea—from *L. placo*, I please], in a court of law, the answer given by the defendant or defender to the declaration and demand of the plaintiff or pursuer; a suit at law; a criminal process, an excuse or apology; something alleged in defence or justification: *plead*, *v. pléd* [*OF. plaider*, to sue, to go to law], to argue or reason in support of a claim; to offer in excuse; to vindicate; to supplicate; to argue before a court of justice; to admit or deny a charge of guilt, as in a trial:

oñe, bōy, fūot: pure, báid; *chair*, game, jog, shun, *thing*, there, seal.

trade; the stock, fixtures, &c., necessary to carry on any large concern, as railway *plant*: *v.* to put or set in the ground for growth; to set that it may increase, as the germ of anything; to perform the act of planting; to set firmly; to fix; to settle; to colonise; to establish; to fill or adorn with plants: *planting*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or operation of putting plants in the soil: *planted*, *pp.*: *adj.* set; fixed; introduced; settled: *plantation*, *n.* *plánt-á-fy* [in OE, plants or herbs in general: *plantation*, *n.* *plánt-d'shún* [L. *plantatio*, a planting], a portion of land planted with trees for the production of timber and small wood; in *W. Indies* and *U.S.*, a large estate devoted to the rearing of such crops as sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, tobacco, and pepper; a new colony or original settlement: *plantable*, *a.* *-á-bí*, capable of being planted: *planter*, *n.* *plánt-ér*, one who plants; one who owns a plantation; one who introduces or disseminates: *plant-er-shíp*, *n.* *-shíp*, the business of a planter; the management of a plantation: *plant-let*, *n.* *-lét*, a little plant: *plant-ule*, *n.* *-úl*, a young plant: *plant-cane*, the sugar-cane of the first year's growth: *plant-lease*, a small insect infesting plants and feeding on their juices; the aphid: *sensitive-plant*, a plant the leaves of which are highly sensitive whenever touched; a species of *Mimosa*, *Ord. Leguminosae*.

planta tristes, *n.* plu. *plánt-é trís-títis* [L. *planta*, plants; *tristis*, sad, melancholy, *tristes*, plu.], melancholy plants, so named because they expand their flowers in the evening only, as some species of *Hesperis*, *Polarionium*, &c.

plantain, *n.* *plánt-ín* [F. *plantain*—from L. *plantago* or *plantaginis*, a plantain], a common wild plant of several species—one, common to the roadsides and hedgerows, has large ribbed leaves, and produces a thick head of seed; the *Plantago major*, or *Way-bred* [A.E. *weoþræde*, way-broad], *Ord. Plantaginaceae*.

plantain or *plantain-tree* [F. *plantain*: *Sp. plat-awo*], a tree extensively cultivated in all tropical climates for the sake of its fruit, which is used as bread; the fruit of the *Musa paradisiaca*, *Ord. Musaceae*. The name *plantain* is frequently applied to the banana of the tropics.

planter, *n.* *plánt-ér* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot], in *anal.*, pert. to the sole of the foot.

planter, *planlet*, *plantula*, &c.—see under *plant*. *plantigrade*, *a.* *plánt-í-grád* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot; *gradus*, a step], walking on the whole sole of the foot, as a bear: *n.* an animal that does so.

planula, *n.* *plánt-ú-lá* [L. *planula*, a little plane—from *planus*, flat], the oval ciliated embryo of certain of the Hydrosoma.

planxty, *n.* *plánk-sít* [perhaps from L. *plancius*, a beating, a striking], an Irish melody for the harp.

plaque, *n.* *plák* [F.], a plate; a thin slab of wood used in cabin-making; a veneer.

plash, *n.* *plish* [an imitative word: Dut. *plasschen*; Sw. *plaska*; Ger. *platschen*, to splash], a little pond or puddle: *v.* to dabble in water; to make a noise by disturbing water: *plash-ing*, *imp.*: *plashed*, *pp.* *plásh't*: *plashy*, *a.* *plásh't*, abounding with puddles.

plash, *n.* *plásh* [OF. *plaisier*, to fold or plait young branches to thicken a hedge—from mid. L. *plassa*, a thicket of interwoven boughs—from L. *plassa*, *pp.* of *placo*, I weave], a small branch cut and twisted among other branches to thicken a hedge: *v.* to entwine or unite branches; to splice: *plash-ing*, *imp.*: *plashed*, *pp.* *plásh't*: see also *plash*.

plasma, *n.* *plás-má* [Gr. *plasma*, a thing moulded or formed, an image or model—from *plasseo*, I mould], a faintly translucent chalcodony on which many ancient gems are engraved, and which is of a grass-green or leek-green colour, sprinkled with yellow and whitish specks; the colourless fluid part of the blood in which the corpuscles float: *plasm*, *n.* *plásm*, a mould or matrix.

plasmodium, *n.* *plás-mó'd-í-úm* [Gr. *plasma*, a thing moulded or formed; *eidos*, resemblance], in *bot.*, a protoplasmic body formed by the coalescence of swarm-spores in myxosporous fungi.

plaster, *n.* *plás'tér* [A.S. *plaster*: L. *emplastum*; Gr. *emplastum*, a plaster—from *emplastō*, I daub over], a composition of lime, water, and sand for coating walls and ceilings; a material, calcined gypsum, of which mouldings, casts, &c., are formed; an adhesive medicinal substance spread on leather or cloth for applying to sores or wounds: *v.* to overlay with plaster; to cover with plaster, as a wound; to

smooth over; to cover over or conceal defects: *adj.* made or consisting of plaster: *plastering*, *imp.*: *n.* the plaster-work of a building: *plastered*, *pp.* *-tér-d*: *plasterer*, *n.* *-tér-ér*, one who works in plaster: *plaster-stone*, gypsum or stucco-stone: *plaster of Paris*, the cement or plaster obtained by calcining gypsum or sulphate of lime, so called from its having been first prepared near Paris; it is usually sold in the form of a white powder, and largely employed in the arts.

plastic, *a.* *plás'tík* [L. *plasticus*; Gr. *plastikos*, suitable for being fashioned or formed—from *plasseo*, I form or mould], susceptible of being moulded or modelled, as clay; having power to give form to matter; pert. to modelling; produced by, or appearing as produced by, moulding or modelling: *plasticity*, *n.* *plás-tis-tí-tí* [F. *plasticité*], capacity of being moulded: *plastic art*, the art of representing figures in sculpture, or by modelling in clay: *plastic clay*, the clay used by potters: *plastography*, *n.* *plás-tí-gráf-í* [Gr. *graphe*, a picture], the art of forming figures, &c., in plaster: *plastic element*, an element which contains the germ of a higher form: *plastic force*, the force which gives to matter a definite organic form.

plastron, *n.* *plás'trón* [F. *plastron*, a breastplate—from OF. *plastre*: L. *emplastum*, plaster—see *plaster*], a piece of stuffed leather or other substance used by fencers as a protection to the body against thrusts; that part of the bony covering of turtles and tortoises belonging to the under surface; a variously shaped ornament for the front of a lady's dress, of a different material from the dress itself.

plat, *n.* *plát* [from *plat*, which see], straw-plait: *a.* braid: *v.* to weave; to form by intertexture: *platt-ing*, *imp.*: *platt'ed*, *pp.* *platt'ér*, *n.* *-ér*, one who plats.

plat, *n.* *plát* [F. *plat*—see *plot* 1], a small piece of flat or even ground; in masonry, a broad flat stone forming a step or landing-place before a door: *adj.* flat or even: *plat-band*, a border of flowers in a garden; a flat rectangular moulding whose projection is less than its breadth.

plane-tree, *n.* *pláén* [L. *planatus*, the plane-tree], the plane-tree, which see.

plate, *n.* *plát* [OF. *plat*, fem. *plate*, flat, plain: Gr. *platus*, flat, level], a body with a flat and extended surface; a dish: a flat shallow vessel of earthenware, &c., used at table for eating from; a sheet of metal; an engraved flat piece of metal, or the engraving printed from it; articles for domestic use in gold or silver; a prize at a race, as the 'Queen's plate'; a mining term for compact beds of shale which break up into thin plates; in *arch.*, the piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters: *v.* to coat with a more valuable metal, as copper with silver; to overlay or cover: *plating*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or art of covering with a thin coat of a more valuable metal, usually silver; the coating or layer so formed: *plát'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* covered with a coating of metal, as silver; covered or armed with sheets of metal: *plát'ér*, *n.* *-ér*, one who plates: *plát'y*, *a.* *-í*, like plate: *plateful*, *n.* *plát'fúl*, enough to fill a plate; as much as a plate can contain: *plaster*, *n.* *plás'tér*, a large flat dish for holding the provisions of a table: *plate-armour*, armour in plates, as distinguished from mail: *armour-plate*, the thick plates or slabs of metal from which form the sides of a man-of-war: *plate-girdler*, a girdler formed of a single plate of metal, or of a series of plates joined together: *plate-glass*, glass cast into plates or sheets when in a liquid state, and ground and polished: *plate-layer*, a workman who lays down and fixes the rails of a railway, and keeps them in order: *plate-mark*, the figure or emblematic design stamped upon gold or silver plate to indicate its place of manufacture, or its quality: *plate-paper*, a thick spongy paper manufactured for printing from engraved plates: *plate-rack*, a wooden frame or stand for plates and dishes in a kitchen or scullery: *plate-warmer*, a metal case with shelves for warming plates before a fire.

plateau, *n.* *plá-tó*, plu. *plateaux*, *-tóes* [F. *plateau*, table-land; *plat*, flat—see *plate*], any elevated and comparatively flat surface of land of some extent; a table-land, or high level region.

platen, *n.* *plát-en* [F. *platine*, a plate; *plat*, broad, flat—see *plate*], among *printers*, the flat part of a press by which the impression is made.

platform, *n.* *plát'fórm* [F. *plate-forme*; *plate*,

máte, *mít*, *fár*, *lúo*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

platessa, a flat fish; a flat sea-fish, spotted with red, which swims on its side.

plaid, *n.* *plaid* or *plaid* [Geel. *plaid*, a blanket: cf. Ir. *pláide*, a plaid, a blanket; a long and broad strip of woollen cloth checkered black and white, or in variegated colours, worn loosely over or around the person as an outer garment: *plaiding*, *n.* the coarse woollen cloth used for plaids, blankets, &c.: *plaiden*, *n.* *plaiden*, or *plaiding*, *n.* *plaiding*, twilled coarse woollen cloth: *plaidie*, *n.* *plaidie*, a little plaid; a plaid.

plain, *n.* *plán* [Fr. *plain*—from L. *plánus*, even, level] without ornament or embellishment; homely; artless; frank; sincere; candid; easily understood; not difficult; clear; not luxurious, as in food; smooth, level, or flat: *ad.* not obscurely; distinctly: *n.* level land; a flat expanse—extensive plains in Asia are called *steppes*, in Africa *deserts*, in S. Amer. *pampas* and *llanos*, in N. Amer. *prairies* and *savannahs*: in O.E. *plán*, *v.* for complain; lament; wall: *plainly*, *ad.* -ly, in a plain manner; fairly; clearly; not obscurely: *plainness*, *n.* -ness, quality or state of being plain; levelness; flatness; want of ornament or show; rough sincerity; artlessness: *plain-dealing*, *a.* frank; open; void of art: *n.* speaking or acting with openness and sincerity; sincerity: *plain chart* and *plain sailing*—see under *plane*: *plain-song*, a chant with tones of equal length and unvaried—generally not extending beyond the limits of an octave: *plain-speaking*, *n.* frankness; candour: *plain-spoken*, *a.* rough; speaking with unreserved sincerity: *plain work*, needle work, as distinguished from embroidery.—*SVN.* of *plain*: *a.* apparent; clear; visible; manifest; obvious; evident; conspicuous; even; level; flat; smooth; open; artless; frank; undisguised; unaffected; candid; honest; sincere; unvarnished; unembellished; ingenuous; simple; distinct; unreserved; downright; unornamental; mere; bare; discernible; intelligible; unobscure; not pretty.

plaint, *n.* *pláint* [OF. *plainte*; mid. L. *planta*, a plaint—from L. *plancius*, pp. of *plangere*, to bewail], audible expression of sorrow; lamentation; a memorial tendered to a court of law, in which the person sets forth his cause of action against the offender: *plaintiff*, *n.* *pláintif* [F. *plaintif*], the person who commences and carries on a suit in a court of law against another person, who is called the *defendant*: *plaintive*, *a.* -ive, expressing grief or sorrow; touching; *ad.* *plaintively*, *ad.* -ly: *plaintiveness*, *n.* -ness, the quality or state of being plaintive.

plait, *n.* *plait* [OF. *plait*, *plait*—from L. *placitum*—from *placere*, to fold; a fold; a double, as of cloth; a braid, as in a lady's hair; the narrow strips of straw-work for making straw hats: *v.* to fold or double; to double into narrow strips; to interweave; to braid; to entangle: *plaiting*, *imp.* *plait'ed*, *pp.* *adj.* folded; interwoven: *plait'er*, *n.* -er, one who plaits; also spelt *plait*.

plan, *n.* *plán* [F. *plan*, flat—from L. *plánus*, flat, level] a drawing or representation of anything on a flat surface, as of a building; a sketch; a design; a scheme: *v.* to form a sketch or representation of any intended work on a flat surface; to devise or scheme: *planning*, *imp.* scheming; devising: *planned*, *pp.* *pláid*: *adj.* devised: *planner*, *n.* -er, one who plans.—*SVN.* of *plan*: *n.* design; scheme; project; draught; delineation; outline; sketch; plot; contrivance; device; diagram; form.

planch, *v.* *pláish* [F. *planche*—from mid. L. *planca*, a plank] in O.E., to cover over with boards or planks; to patch: *planch'ing*, *imp.* *n.* wooden flooring: *planch'ed*, *pp.* *pláish't*: *adj.* made of boards: *planch'er*, *n.* -er, a floor of wood.

planchet, *n.* *pláish't* [F. *planchette*, a little board—from *planche*, a plank—see *plank*], a flat piece of metal prepared to be made into coin: *planchette*, *n.* *pláish'ter* [F.], a small plank or board fitted with a pencil, which is imagined to write by some mysterious agency.

plane, *n.* *plán* [L. *plánus*, level—see *plain*], level; flat; even; without elevations or depressions, as the surface of water at rest; opposed to a *curved surface*: *n.* an even or level surface; a surface without curvature; an imaginary surface assumed to cut and pass through a body, or one of the supposed curves of the celestial sphere; in *surv.*, a level surface parallel to the horizon; a tool for smoothing wood:

v. to make level or smooth as with a carpenter's *plane*; to free from inequalities of surface: *plan'ing*, *imp.* *pláid*, *pp.* *pláid*: *planer*, *n.* *pláin'er*, in *printing*, a flat piece of wood used by the compositor to make the surface of the type in the form quite level: *plane geometry*, the geometry that regards plane figures or surfaces only: *plane trigonometry* regards the measurement of plane angles: *plane angle*, an angle contained by two straight lines or surfaces: *plane chart*, a chart constructed on the supposition that the earth is an extended flat surface: *plane-iron*, the cutting-iron inserted in a carpenter's plane: *plane of declivity*, in *fort.*, a plane supposed to pass through the crest of a work parallel to the plane of sight: *plane of sight*, the general level of the ground on which a work is constructed, whether horizontal or inclined to the horizon: *plane sailing*, the method of solving, or partially solving, problems in navigation, on the supposition that the path of the ship is described on a plane surface—opposed to *spherical sailing*, which takes account of the true form of the earth's surface: *plane-table*, in *surv.*, an instr. or board for drawing plans on the field.

plane-tree, *n.* *plán-tré* [F. *plane*, the great maple: L. *platanus*, a plane-tree: Gr. *platanos*—from *platus*, broad], a large tree so named from its broad-spreading leaves; the *Platanus orientalis*, or Oriental Plane: *P. occidentalis* and *P. acerifolia*, cultivated as showy trees under the name of *Planes*; Ord. *Platanaceæ*: sometimes called *platanæ*.

planet, *n.* *plánet* [F. *planète*; L. *planēta*: Gr. *planētēs*, a wandering star—from *planai*, I cause to wander] one of the celestial bodies moving round the sun like our earth—the planets whose orbits are within those of the earth are called *inferior*—viz., Mercury, Venus; those without that of the earth, *superior*—viz., Mars, the asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; the smaller planets are called *asteroids*: *planetary*, *a.* *plánet'ér-í*, pert. to the planets; consisting of or produced by planets; revolving or erratic: *planetarium*, *n.* *plánet'ér-í-um*, a machine exhibiting figures of the planets, and their relative distances and magnitudes, as also their motions, by means of internal mechanism—likewise called an *orrery*: *planetoids*, *n.* *plu. plánet'et-óids* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], a name given to those small planets discovered by astronomers revolving in the space between Mars and Jupiter: *planet-struck* or *-stricken*, *a.* affected by the influence of planets, as was believed of old; *blasted*: *planet-wheel*, a wheel revolving around or within the circumference of another, by which it is kept in motion.

plangant, *a.* *pláin'ánt* [L. *plangens*, *plangentis*, striking or beating with a noise—from *plango*, I strike], dashing or beating, as a wave.

planimetry, *n.* *plán'im-é-trí* [L. *plánus*, flat: Gr. *metron*, a measure], the mensuration of plane surfaces: *planimetric*, *a.* *pláin't-métr-ík*, also *plán'imétr-ík*, *a.* -rí-kál, pert. to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

planish, *v.* *pláin'ish* [L. *plánus*, level, flat] to polish a metallic surface by gentle and equal blows with a smooth-faced hammer; to smooth wood: *plan'ishing*, *imp.* *plán'ish't*, *pp.* *plán'ish't*: *plan'isher*, *n.* -er, a tool used by turners for smoothing brass-work; a workman who planishes.

planisphere, *n.* *pláin't-é-sfēr* [L. *plánus*, flat: Gr. *sphaira*, a sphere], a sphere or globe projected on a flat surface; a map exhibiting the circles of a sphere.

plank, *n.* *pláink* [F. *planche*: mid. L. *planca*, a plank—from Gr. *plax*, anything flat and broad], a flat piece of sawn timber of some length, differing from boards in being thicker: *v.* to cover or lay with planks; *familiarily*, to conceal: *plank'ing*, *imp.* *n.* a number of planks: *planked*, *pp.* *pláink't*.

plano-concave, *a.* *pláin-kón-káv* [L. *plánus*, level; *concavus*, hollowed out] flat on one side and hollow on the other: *plano-convex*, *a.* flat on one side and convex on the other: *plane-convex*, *a.* flat on one side and rounded on the other: *plano-subulate*, *a.* in bot. smooth and awl-shaped.

plant, *n.* *plánt* [AS. *plante*—from L. *planta*, a sprout or shoot], an organised living body destitute of sensation, and drawing its nourishment from a source exterior to itself; a sapling; a small vegetable; a herb or shrub; the tools necessary to any

coö, boy, foot; pure, bid; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

compassion; generally used in an ill sense, contemptible; pality; insignificant: *piti'fully*, ad. *-ly*: *piti'fulness*, n. *-ness*, the state of being pitiful: *piti'less*, a. *-less*, wanting pity; hard-hearted; cruel; merciless: *piti'lessly*, ad. *-ly*: *piti'lessness*, n. *-ness*, the state of being pitiless: *piti'ingly*, ad. *-ly*, in a pitying manner; sympathizingly.—*SYN.* of pitiable: wretched; miserable; mournful; woful; rueful; sorrowful; affecting; lamentable; doleful—of 'pitiful': despicable; contemptible; pality; tender; compassionate; miserable—of 'pitiless': merciless; cruel; unmerciful; hard-hearted; compassionless—of 'pity n.': mercy; clemency; leniency; compassion; commiseration; condolence; sympathy; fellow-feeling.

pit'riasis, n. *piti'ri-á-sis* [Gr.—from *pituron*, scurf or bran] a skin-disease in which small thin scales are formed and fall off, unattended with inflammation—called *dandrif* when it affects children: *pit'rioid*, a. *-oid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance] bran-like.

pit, ad. *pit* [It.; L. *pis*, more], in music, a word prefixed to another in order to indicate an increase to its significance; a little; more, as *pit allegro*, a little quicker.

pivot, n. *pit'ot* [F. *pivot*, the peg on which a door turns: It. *pivolo*, a peg: mid. L. *pipa*, a pipe; the word has the same derivation as *pipe*, which see] the point of the pin or axle on which a wheel or body turns; the end of a shaft which rests and turns in a support; a turning-point: the stationary officer or soldier on whom the wheelings are made in the various evolutions of drill: v. to place on a pivot: *pit'oting*, imp.: *pit'oted*, pp.: adj. furnished with pivots: *pivot-gun*, a piece of ordnance which turns on a pivot in any direction.

pis, n., also *pyx*, n. *piks* [L. *pyxis*: Gr. *pyxis*, a box; *pyxis*, boxwood], the box containing the coins selected to be tried by the assay-master in order to prove that they are of the standard purity—the process is called *pixing*, n. *piks'ing*; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the little box or chest in which the consecrated wafer or host is kept.

pixy or *pixie*, n. *piks'is* [perhaps from *Puck*, with suffix *is*], an old English name for a fairy.

placable, a. *plá-ká-bl* or *plák'-á-bl* [L. *placabilis*, easily appeased—from *placo*, I quiet or soothe], that may be appeased or pacified; willing to forgive; easily reconciled: *plac'ably*, ad. *-bl*: *plac'ability*, n. *-bl-ty*, also *plac'ableness*, n. *-bl-ness*, the quality of being placable or appeasable.

placard, n. *plák'-árd* [F. *placard*, a bill posted up—from *plaguer*, to clap on; *plague*, a plate of metal: Dut. *plakken*, to paste, to daub], a bill or printed paper stuck up against a wall; a declaration fixed up in some public place; a posting-bill: v. *plá-kárd'*, to stick up a written or printed paper on a public place; to cover with bills; to notify publicly: *plac'arding*, imp.: *plac'arded*, pp.

place, n. *plás* [F. *placée*—from L. *placita*: Gr. *plateia*, a street] situation, site, or spot; a wide street or public square in a city; any portion of space; station or rank; a position occupied and held as a residence; a village, town, or city; occupation or calling; office; lieu or stead; room; existence; duty; function; a passage of a writing; ordinal relation, as, in the first *place*; position; a fortified town or post: in OE, the pitch of a hawk or other bird of prey: v. to set or fix; to appoint; to settle; to invest: *plac'ing*, imp.: *placed*, pp. *plás*: *placer*, n. *plás'-ér*, one who places or sets: *placeless*, a. *plás'-less*, without a place; in *politics*, out of office: *place-man*, n. *-mán*, one who holds office under a Government; one who fills a public station: to *take place*, to happen; to come to pass: to *take the place of*, to be substituted for: to *give place*, to make room or way; to yield precedence: to *have place*, to have a station, room, or seat; to have existence: *place-bricks*, the outermost bricks in a clamp or kiln, and only sufficiently burnt on one side: *place of arms*, in *mil.*, an enlargement of the covered way, where bodies of troops can be formed to act either on the defensive, by flanking the covered way, or on the offensive, by making sorties: high *place*, in *Script.*, an elevation or rising ground encompassed with trees where sacrifices were offered, generally to idols.—*SYN.* of 'place n.': space; locality; location; room; passage; effect; existence; rank; priority; precedence; office; way; ground; station; situation; seat; abode; position; site; spot; employment; charge; trust; function.

placebo, n. *plá-sé-bô* [L. I shall please], a prescrip-

tion given by a physician to please rather than to benefit the patient; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, the vesper hymn for the dead.

placenta, n. *plá-sén'tá* [L. *lit.*, a cake; Gr. *plakout*, a flat cake], in *anat.*, the vascular outgrowth from the walls of the uterus, forming the principal medium of communication between the parent and child, and which, being expelled after the birth, is popularly called the *after-birth*: in *bot.*, the part of the carpel bearing the ovules: *placén'tal*, a. *-tal*, pert. to the placenta: n. a mammal having a placenta: *placén'tary*, a. *plá-sén'tér-í*, pert. to the placenta; same as *placén'tal*: a. in *bot.*, a placenta bearing numerous ovules: *placén'tation*, n. *plá-sén'tá-shún*. In *bot.*, the manner in which the seeds are attached to the pericarp: *placén'tiferous*, a. *-tí-fér-ús* [L. *fero*, I produce], bearing or producing a placenta: *placén'tiform*, a. *plá-sén'tí-fór-m* [L. *forma*, a shape], cake-shaped.

placer, n. *plás'-ér* or *plá-thér* [Sp. *plaza*], a gravelly place where gold is found by the side of a river or stream, or in its bed.

placid, a. *plás'-id* [F. *placide*: L. *placidus*, gentle, calm—from *placere*, to please], gentle; mild; peaceful; calm; serene; tranquil; composed: *plác'idly*, ad. *-ly*: *plác'idness*, n. *-ness*, also *plác'idity*, n. *plá-sid'-i-ti*, untroubled state; mildness; sweetness of disposition.

plack, n. *plák* [F. *plaque*, a plate of metal; Dut. *placke*, a certain coin], an OR and Scot. copper coin—= part of a penny sterling.

placket, n. *plák'-ét* [F. *plaque*, to clap on], in OE, a petticoat; a woman's pocket; a woman.

placodermata, n. plu. *plák'-ó-dér-má-tá*, also *plác-óderms*, n. plu. *-derms* [Gr. *plax*, *plakos*, a flat surface; *derma*, skin or covering], in *geol.*, a term applied to the bony-plated or bony-encased fossil fishes of the Old Red Sandstone.

placodoid, a. *plák'-ó-d-oid* [Gr. *plax*, *plakos*, a flat surface; *genos*, splendor; *eidos*, appearance], in *geol.*, a sub-order of the ganoid fossil-fishes, having the head and partly the body protected by large plates, often reticulated.

placoid, n. *plák'-oid*, also *placodæan*, n. *plák'-ó-id-án* [Gr. *plax*, *plakos*, a flat surface; *eidos*, appearance], a term applied to an order of fishes characterized by having their skins covered irregularly with tubercles or plates of enamel, the latter being often toothed or spinous—this order includes skates, rays, dog-fish, and sharks: adj. pert. to the placoid.

plagal, a. *plá-gál* [Gr. *plagios*, oblique, slanting], in music, applied to such compositions as have their principal notes lying between the fifth of the key and its octave or twelfth.

plagiaries, v. *plá-fá-ris* [L. *plagiarius*, a man-stealer; *plagium*, kidnapping—from *plago*, a net] to steal from the writings of another: to adopt, without acknowledgment, the writings of another: *plá-gi'ating*, imp.: *plá-gi'ated*, pp. *-ted*: *plá-gi'arium*, n. *-á-ri-um*, the act of passing off another man's writings, or portions of them, as one's own; literary theft: *plá-gi'arist*, n. *-rist*, also *plá-gi'ary*, a. *-ry*, one who adopts the writings of another, and offers them to the public as his own; a literary thief.

plagiostoma, n. *plá-fí-té-tó-má* [Gr. *plagios*, oblique; *stoma*, a mouth], in *geol.*, a general term applied to certain obliquely oval fossil bivalves of the oyster family: *plagiostomes*, n. *plá-fí-té-tó-má*, one of a group of cartilaginous fishes, including the shark, ray, and the like: *plá-giós'tomous*, a. *-tó-má*, relating to the plagiostomes.

plagiotropism, n. *plá-fí-té-ró-pizm* [Gr. *plagios*, oblique; *tropos*, a turning], in *bot.*, a turning by which the organs of certain plants have their long axes more or less obliquely divergent from the vertical: *plá-giótrop'ic*, a. *-ó-trop'ik*, pert. to.

plague, n. *plág* [L. *plaga*; Gr. *plégē*, a blow, a plague—from *pléssō*, I strike], a malignant fever of great virulence, and very fatal; a pestilence, or pestilential disease; anything troublesome or vexatious at the hands of man; any great natural calamity; a state of misery: v. to vex, trouble, or annoy; to afflict with evil of any kind; to perplex; to torture: *plág'ing*, imp. *plág'ing*: *plagued*, pp. *plág'ed*: *plague*, a. *plág'ed*, vexatious; troublesome: *plág'fully*, ad. *-ly*: *plague-spot*, a deadly mark or sign, a omen from which moral evil proceeds.—*SYN.* of 'plague v.': to vex; torment; distress; tease; annoy; harass; trouble; molest; embarrass; perplex; tantalize; afflict; torture; disturb.

plaise, n., also *pleise*, *plís* [F. *plaise*—from L.

máte, *mat*, *fár*, *laïc*: *mête*, *mét*, *hér*: *pine*, *pín*: *nôte*, *nót*, *móve*:

pistil, *n.* *pis-tíl* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle—from *pis-tere*, to pound, to crush]. In bot., the seed-bearing organ, occupying the centre of a flower, consisting of an upper part or *stigma*, a central part or *style*, and a lower or *ovarium*, containing the young seeds called *ovules*: *pis-tilla*, *coena*, a *disti-lis*, growing on the pistil: *pis-tillary*, *a. -till-er-i*, connected with or pert. to a pistil: *pistillate*, *a. -till-át*, having a pistil—applied to a female flower or plant: *pis-tilliferous*, *a. -till-er-ús* [L. *fero*, I bear], having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower; same as *pistillate*: *pis-tillid-ium*, *n. -till-íd-ám* [Eng. *pistil*, and Gr. *distis*, resemblance], in bot., an organ in the higher cryptogams having female sexual functions.

pistol, *n.* *pis-tól* [F. *pistole*; It. *pistola*, a pistol—originally a small dagger made at *Pistola* (the modern *Pistoia*) in Italy], a small hand-firearm: *v.* to shoot with a pistol: *pistolling*, *imp.*: *pis-toled*, *pp. -told*: *pistol-shot*, within range of a pistol: *pis-tolet*, *n. -lét*, a little pistol.

pistole, *n.* *pis-tól* [F. *pistole*], a little pistol, a gold coin: *com.* in root with *pistol*, a Spanish gold coin, varying in value, but generally estimated about 15s. sterling.

piston, *n.* *pis-tón* [F. *piston*; It. *pistone*, a piston—from L. *pistus*, *pp.* of *pinso*, I pound], the plunger in a pump or steam-engine; a strong short rod of wood or iron, solid or hollow, with a valve fitted at the bottom, made to fit exactly the barrel of a pump, or the cylinder of a steam-engine, and to work up and down in it: *piston-rod*, the rod connecting the piston with the external machinery.

pit, *n.* *pít* [AS. *pytt*; L. *puteus*, a well, a pit], a hollow or cavity, more or less deep, made by digging in the earth; the shaft of a mine; a mark made by disease on the skin; any hollow or depression, as on the skin, under the arm, &c.; the hollow of the body at the stomach; a snare for wild beasts, consisting of a deep concealed hole in the ground; the lowest and central part of a theatre; the area on which cocks fight; whatever entraps; the grave; the bottomless pit: *v.* to indent with little hollows; to place in a pit or hole; to set against in competition, as in a combat—a phrase taken from cock-fighting: *pit-ting*, *imp.*: *pit-ted*, *pp.*: *pitman*, a worker in a pit in coal-mining: *coal-pit*, a deep excavation among the earth's strata from which coals are extracted: *pit-coal*, coal from pits: *pitfall*, a hole or pit slightly covered as a trap: to have the power of *pit* and gallows, to have power of imprisonment and death: *cock-pit*—see under *cock* 1. *Note*.—The *pit* of a theatre, according to Wedgwood, is probably from Sp. *pidio*, the central court of a house, and thence the *pit* which occupies the same place in a theatre.

pit, *n.* *pis-tíl*—see *istil*.

pit-a-pat, *ad.* *pít-d-pít* [imitative], with a flutter, as the heart: *a. palpitation*; light, quick, off-repeated sounds.

pitch, *n.* *pích* [AS. *pic*; L. *pis*, pitch: cf. Gr. *pitus*, the pine], the thick black substance obtained by boiling down common tar; the resinous juice of the pine or fir-tree: *v.* to smear or cover with pitch; to blacken; to obscure: *pitch-ing*, *imp.*: *pitched*, *pp. -ché*: *pitchy*, *ad. -ch-í*, like pitch; smeared with pitch; dark; dismal: *mineral pitch*, pine-resin: *Burgundy pitch*, *bergán-dí*, white pine-resin: *pitch-like*, dark in colour; black: *pitch-black*, black as pitch: *pitch-coal*, name for jet, referring to its pitch-like aspect: *pitch-dar*, a very dark: *pitch-blende*, *bí-énd*, a blackish ore of uranium and iron—called also *pitch-ore*—a preparation of which is employed in imparting to glass a pale, opalescent, sea-green colour, and also employed in porcelain-painting: *pitch-pine*, one of the pines that abound in resinous matter: *pitch-stone*, a glassy rock of a pitch-like appearance, occurring in dikes and disrupted masses.

pitch, *n.* *pích* [a variant of *pick*, which see], any degree of elevation or slope; slope or declivity, as of a hill or roof; a fall or throw; a throw at a point; a casting forward or down; the degree of acuteness or graveness of a sound, generally musical; degree; position; in *weck*, the distance between centres, as between two adjacent teeth of gearing: *v.* to sling or throw; to plant or set, as a camp or tent; to throw, as at a point; to cast forward; to ascertain by trial the key-note of a piece of music; to rise and fall, as

a boat or ship on the water; to come to rest after flight; to plunge or fall headlong: *pitch-ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* descending or sloping, as a hill: *n.* act of throwing or casting; a setting or fixing; the alternate rising and falling of a ship's head and stern on the waves: *pitched*, *pp. -ché*: *adj. fixed*: *pitch-er*, *n. -ér*, he or that which pitches or tosses: *pitched battle*, a battle in which the opposing forces have taken up a fixed position, thus distinguished from a skirmish: *pitchfork*, a farming instr., pronged as a fork, for lifting and throwing hay or sheaves of grain; a small steel instr. having two somewhat thin and broad prongs, which gives forth a fixed musical sound on the pressure and sudden release of the prongs: *pitch-pipe*, a small wind musical instr. employed to find the pitch or elevation of a tune: *pitch-wheels*, toothed wheels which work together: to *pitch on* or *upon*, to come suddenly down upon; to fix the choice upon.

pitcher, *n.* *pic-cher* [OF. *pitcher*; mid. L. *pidetrum*, a goblet, a wine-cup; Gr. *bikos*, an earthen wine-vessel], an earthenware or tin vessel for holding water: *pitcher-plant*, a plant, a native of China and the East Indies, found growing in marshy situations, the leaves of which terminate in hollow vessels resembling water-pitchers, furnished with lids which open and shut, and which are found filled with pure water—various species of *Nepenthes*, Ord. *Nepenthaceæ*.

pitchfork, *n.* *pích-fórk*—see under *pitch* 2.

piteous, *a.* *pít-é-ús* [see *pity*], deserving or exciting compassion; sorrowful; mournful; in an ill sense, pality; poor: *pít-eous-ly*, *ad. -l-í*: *pít-eousness*, *n. -n-és*, the state of being piteous.—*SYN.* of 'piteous': pitiful; pitiable; despicable; contemptible; sorrowful; mournful; affecting; doleful; woful; miserable; wretched; tender; compassionate.

pit, *n.* *pít* [AS. *piþa*, *piþ*, kernel: cf. Dut. *pit*; L. Ger. *peddick*], the soft spongy substance in the centre of plants and trees; the best of a thing; strength; force; closeness and vigour of thought and style; summary; applied to the spinal column of nervous matter: *v.* to remove the *pit* from: *pit-ing*, *imp.*: *pit-thed*, *pp. -thít*: *pit-less*, *a. -l-és*, without *pit*; wanting in strength or energy: *pitky*, *a. -pít-í*, abounding with *pit*; forcible; energetic: *pit-ly*, *ad. -l-í*, with energy or vigour: *pit-less*, *n. -n-és*, the quality or state of being endowed with energy or vigour; concentrated force.—*SYN.* of 'pit': strength; force; energy; cogency; weight; moment; quintessence; marrow.

pitiable, *pitier*, *pitiful*, *pitiless*, &c.—see under *pity*.

pitocal, *n.* *pít-ó-l-kál* [Gr. *pitla*, pitch; *khalos*, beautiful], a solid substance of a fine blue colour, obtained from the oil of wood-tar.

pitance, *n.* *pít-áns* [F. *pitance*, a certain quantity of food: cf. Sp. *pitansa*, a pitance, a portion: the origin is traced by Diaz to OF. *pitie*, a thing of little worth], any small portion allowed or assigned, particularly applied to money.

piticote or **pitizette**, *n.* *pít-í-t-ót*, *pít-í-t-ét* [Gr. *pittein*, to be pitchy—from *pitla*, pitch], pitchy iron ore.

pituitary, *a.* *pi-tuí-ter-i* [L. *pituita*, phlegm—from Gr. *pitáo*, I spit], that secretes or conveys phlegm or mucus: *pituite*, *n. -tú-í-t-ér*, phlegm or mucus: *pituitous*, *a. -tú-í-t-ús*, consisting of mucus or resembling it: **pituitary gland**, a gland situated at the lower side of the brain, supplying the arteries to secrete the mucus of the nostrils: **pituitary membrane**, the fine membrane lining the nostrils.

pity, *n.* *pít-í* [F. *pitie*—from L. *pietatem*, piety, compassion—from *pius*, devout, pious], compassion or sorrow excited by the distress or sufferings of another; fellow suffering or feeling; compassion accompanied with some act of charity; sympathy; a thing to be regretted; a thing to be looked upon as a misfortune, as, 'the more is the *pity*'; used in the plu., as, 'it is a thousand *pities*, *pít-í-s*—that is, it is a thing to be very much regretted: *v.* to feel pain or grief for one in distress; to compassionate: to be compassionate: to be affected with pity: *pít-y-ing*, *imp. -í-ing*: *adj.* showing pity; compassionate: *pít-íed*, *pp. -íd*: *pít-ter*, *n. -t-ér*, one who pities: *pít-í-able*, *a. -d-í* [F. *pitoyable*, compassionate], deserving pity; lamentable; mournful: *pít-í-ably*, *ad. -b-í*: *pít-í-lessness*, *n. -h-ness*, state of being pitiable; state of deserving compassion: *pít-í-ful*, *a. -fú-ól*, in *Script.*, tender; moving

cíe, *bíy*, *fób*; *púre*, *bád*; *chátr*, *yame*, *jog*, *shen*, *thíng*, *thérre*, *teerl*.

pinchbeck, *n.* **pinch'bek** [after the inventor Mr Christopher Pinchbeck], a gold-coloured variety of brass, an alloy of copper or brass and zinc; *adj.* a term applied to goods of inferior make; *Brummagin*; make-believe.

pinclard, *pinclard*, *n.* **pin-clér**, also **pinner**, *n.* **pin-nér** [A.S. *pyndan*, to pen up; *pynd*, a pound for cattle] in *OE.*, one who impounds stray cattle.

Pinclerie, *a.* **pin-clér'ik**, after the style of the Greek lyric poet *Pinclard* (552-443 B.C.) or in imitation of him; irregular.

pine, *n.* **pin** [A.S. *pin*; L. *pinus*, the pine-tree], a coniferous timber-tree of several species characterized by its pin- and needle-shaped leaves; the *Pinus sylvestris*, the Scotch fir; *P. strobus*, the white pine; *P. maritima*, the Bordeaux pine; *P. palustris*, the Swamp pine; *pin* or *pinney*, *a.* **pin-é**, abounding with pine-trees; **pinéal**, *a.* **pin-é-dé** or **pin-é-dé** [L. *pinæus*, of the pine, *pin-é*, pert. to or like the fruit of a pine-tree; *pin-é-ry*, *n.* **ér-é**, a hot-house where pine-apples are raised; *pin-é-ry*, *n.* **-é**, a fat or tallow obtained by boiling the fruit of a tree, *Valéria itaica*, common upon the Malabar coast; **pinetum**, *n.* **pin-é-tém** [L. *pinetum*, a pine-wood], a plantation or wood composed of pine-trees; **pinic**, *a.* **pin-ik**, of or from the pine, applied to an acid obtained from pine-resin; **pinic-clad**, *a.*, also **pine-crowned**, *a.* covered with pines; **pinic-apple**, a tropical plant; also its fruit, of a conical shape—so called from the fruit resembling the cone of the pine-tree; the fruit of the *Ananasia sativa*; **pinic-barren**, a tract of arid land producing pines.

pine, *v.* **pin** [A.S. *pinan*, to torment—from *pin*, torment—see *pain*], to cause to languish; to droop or waste away under distress or anxiety of mind; to lose flesh or wear away with pain, grief, anguish, desire, and the like; *a.* in *OE.*, want; suffering of any kind; **pin-ing**, *imp.* *adj.* wasting away; *n.* a state of languishing or wasting away; **pinéd**, *pp.* **pin-ed**; *pin-laggy*, *ad.* **-laggy**, of pine *v.* to languish; flag; wither; decay; droop; wear away; waste away.

Pinéal gland, *a.* **pin-é-ál** or **pin-é-ál** [L. *pinæus*, of or belonging to a pine—see *pine*], in the brain, a small protuberance of the size of a pea and shaped like a heart or pine-cone, which Descartes supposed to be the seat of the soul.

Pinacchyma, *n.* **pin-é-né-ik** [Gr. *pinax*, a tablet; *enchyma*, an infusion, substance of organs—from *enchein*, I infuse], in *bot.*, a cellular tissue of plants arranged in a tubular form; other spelling, **pinacenchyma**.

pin-eyed, *a.* **pin-é-íd** [*pin*, and *eye*], in *bot.*, applied to those flowers in Primula which have a long style with the stigma visible at the top of the floral tube; opposed to **thrum-eyed**.

pinfold, *n.* **pin-fóld** [from *pin* and *fold*, pound-fold—see *pound* 2], a place in which cattle straying and doing damage are temporarily confined or impounded; a pound.

ping, *n.* **ping** [an imitative word: L. Ger. *pingein*, to ring; *pingel*, a bell], the sharp sound of a bullet flying past.

pinion, *n.* **pin-yón** [F. *pignon*, a small pinnacle: L. *pinna*, a feather—from *pinna*, a feather], the last joint of a bird's wing; the whole wing of a bird; a small wheel with flags or leaves working in another similarly constructed; *v.* to bind or confine, as by fastening the wings, or by binding the arms or elbows together; **pin-í-í-í-í**, *imp.* *pp.* **pin-í-í-í-í**, fastened by binding the arms or elbows together.

pinite, *n.* **pin-ít** [from *Pin*, in Saxony, where first found], an alkaline variety of the mineral iolite, of a dirty grey, green, or brown colour.

pinulas, *n.* **pin-ú-lis** [L. *pinus*, the pine-tree], a general term for all fossil wood which exhibits traces of having belonged to the pine tribe.

pink, *v.* **pink** [a nasalized form of *pick*, to peck—which see], to work eyelet-holes in; to pierce or punch with small holes; to stab; **pink-ing**, *imp.* *n.* a method of ornamentation by stamping or cutting the edges of dress materials or leather in a variety of shapes; **pinked**, *pp.* **pink-éd**; **pink-needle**, a shepherd's bodkin; **pink-ing-iron**, a tool for cutting out by a blow scallops at the edges of ribbons and cloth; **pink'd porringer**, in *Shakes.*, a cap ornamented with eyelet-holes.

pink, *n.* **pink** [F. *pinque*; Dut. *pink*, a fishing-boat, a merchant vessel; comp. Icel. *spíngr*, a long boat], a narrow-sterned vessel.

pink, *v.* **pink** [O. Dut. *pincken*, to shut the eyes], to wink; *pink-eyed*, *a.* having small, winking, inflamed eyes.

pink, *n.* **pink** [see *pink* 1: so called from the peaked eyes of the petals—Skeat], a flower of brilliant colour—so called from its sharp-pointed and somewhat rigid leaves; various species of the genus *Dianthus*—the clove-pink is *Dianthus caryophyllus*, Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*; a light-red colour; anything supremely excellent—from the *pink* being taken as the type of a flower, as 'pink of courtesy', 'pink of perfection', the latter used in a slightly depreciatory sense; *adj.* of the colour of *pink*: **pink-root**, the root of a species of pink of India, *etc.*, used in medicine; **pink-saucer**, a saucer having its inner surface covered with a pink colouring matter, used in colouring small articles.

pinna, *n.* **pin-nd**, plu. **pinnas**, **pin-né** [L. *pinna*, a feather], in *science*, a name applied to the fin of a fish, or to the feather or wing of a bird; in *anat.*, the part of the external ear which projects beyond the head; in *bot.*, the leaflet of a pinnate leaf.

pinnace, *n.* **pin-nás** [F. *pinnasse*; It. *pinassa*, a small vessel—from L. *pinus*, a fir-tree, because originally constructed of pine-wood], an eight-oared light vessel belonging to a large ship; any light vessel navigated with oars and sails.

pinnacle, *n.* **pin-ná-ál** [F. *pinacle*; L. *pinna-culum*, a pinnacle—from *pinna*, a feather, a pinnacle], a slender turret elevated above the main building; the highest point or part of a building; *v.* to furnish with pinnacles; **pin-na-cing**, *imp.* **king**; **pin-na-cled**, *pp.* **-cled**; *adj.* furnished with pinnacles.

pinnate, *a.* **pin-ná-íd**, also **pin-ná-íd**, *a.* **-nd-íd** [L. *pinnatus*, feathered—from *pinna*, a feather or fin], in *bot.*, a compound leaf having several leaflets attached to each side of a central rib; feathered; winged or lobed; **pinnatífíd**, *a.* **pin-ná-íd-fíd** [L. *fido*, I cleave], applied to leaves divided into segments or jaws like those of the common groundsel; **pinnat'ipar** *líte*, *a.* **-pár-íd** [L. *para*, *partis*, a part], in *bot.*, applied to a simple leaf cut into lateral segments, the divisions extending nearly to the central rib; **pinnat'íped**, *a.* **-píd** [L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot], having the toes bordered by membranes, as some birds; fin-footed; **pinnat'ed**, *a.* **pin-í-péd**, applied to certain crabs that have their hinder feet flattened like a fin for swimming; **pinnat'ísect**, *a.* **-sék** [L. *sectus*, cut], applied to a simple leaf divided to the midrib in a pinnate manner.

pinner, *n.* **pin-ér** [see *pin* 1], a pinafore; an apron with a bib pinned in front of the dress; the loose lappet of a head-dress.

pinnigrade, *a.* **pin-ná-grád** [L. *pinna*, a feather or fin; *gradior*, I walk], denoting one of the group of the *pin'ígrada*, *a.* **-grád**, moving on short feet that serve as paddles, including seals and walruses; fin-footed.

pinnulate, *a.* **pin-ná-íd** [L. *pinnula*, a little fin or feather], applied to a leaf when its leaflets are again subdivided; **pinnule**, *n.* **pin-nú-lé**, one of the leaflets of a pinnulate leaf.

pint, *n.* **pin-t** [F. *pinte*, a pint; Sp. *pinta*, a spot or mark, a pint—from L. *pictus*, pp. of *pingo*, I paint], a liquid-measure, 1.8th of a gallon; a measure so called because marked or pointed off in the interior of a large vessel.

pinle, *n.*—see *pin*.

pinle, *n.* **pin-íl** [a corrupt, of *pendulum*, in the sense of that which is hung—from L. *pendeo*, I hang], in a ship, a hook on which a rudder is hung to its post.

pin-y—see under *pine* 1.

pioneer, *n.* **pi-ó-nér** [F. *pionnier*, a pioneer; OF. *pionier*, an extension of *peon*, a foot-soldier; mid. L. *pedo*, a foot-soldier—from *pes*, the foot], one of a company of soldiers trained to work with pickaxe, spade, &c., and employed in the field to clear the road before an army, throw up works, &c.; one who goes before to prepare the way for another; specifically, an early explorer of a country or region; *v.* to clear the way for; **pi-onér-ing**, *imp.* **pi-onér-ed**, *pp.* **-nérd**.

pi-ny, *n.* **pi-ó-ní**, the peony, which see.

pious, *a.* **pi-ús** [OF. *pius*—from L. *pius*, pious], devout; religious; done under the guise of religion, in an ill sense, as a pious fraud; **pi-ous-ly**, *ad.* **-ly**; **pi-ousness**, *n.* **-nés**, the quality of being pious; **piety**, *n.* **pi-é-ty**, which see; **pi-ous-minded**, *a.* disposed to reverence and honour the Supreme Being; of a

pillar, *n.* *pīlār* [OF. *pīlār*: mid. L. *pīlāre*, a pillar—from L. *pīla*, a pillar; a column of any shape to support; anything that sustains or upholds; a foundation; a support; in *personal sense*, a supporter; pilared, *a. lērd*, having the form of a pillar, or supported by pillars: Pillars of Hercules, *kūles*, the opposite rocks at the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea, Gibraltar Rock in Europe, Mount Ache in Africa—fabled to have been united till Hercules tore them asunder.

pillan—same as *pillaw*.

pillow, *n.* *pīlōw* [fr. *pīllāw*, a pack-saddle—from *peall*, a skin: cf. Gael. *pīlleaw*, *pīllān*, a saddle-cloth—from *peall*, a skin], a cushion for a woman to ride on behind a horseman; a soft low saddle; the pad or cloth below a saddle next the horse's back.

pillory, *n.* *pīlōr-ī* [F. *pīlōr*, the pillory—prob. from F. dial. *epīlōr*, the pillory: L. *speculatorius*, viewing—from *speculor*, I view], a scaffold on which was erected a post or pillar surmounted by a flat board pierced with holes for the head and hands of the offender, who stood in an upright position, with his hands and head jutting out on one side of the flat board: v. to punish with the pillory: pillorying, *imp.* *pīlōr-ing*: *n.* placing in the pillory; punishing by the pillory: pilloried, *pp.* *-id*: *adj.* put in a pillory.

pillow, *n.* *pīlō* [AS. *pylō*—from L. *pūlcrus*, a cushion], a cushion or bag for the head to rest on in bed, usually filled with feathers; something that bears or supports: *adj.* applied to a kind of lace, because made on a pillow or cushion: v. to rest or lay on for support: pillow-ing, *imp.* *pīlōwed*, *pp.* *-lōd*: *adj.* supported by a pillow: pillowy, *a. -lō-ī*, resembling a pillow; soft: pillow-block, in *mech.*, a block or standard hollowed for supporting the end of a shaft: pillow-case or pillow-slip, the covering for a pillow: pillow-word, in *Japanese verse*, a word of euphony prefixed to another word.

pilose, *a. pīlōs*, also *pliose*, *a. pīlōs* [L. *pīlōsus*, hairy, shaggy—from *pīlus*, hair], in bot., covered with long distinct hairs; abounding in hairs: pilosity, *n.* *pīlōs-ī-ty*, the state of being covered with hairs.

pilot, *n.* *pīlōt* [OF. *pīlōt*, a pilot: Dut. *pīlot*, a pilot—from *pīlēt*, to sound the depths; *look lead*], *lit.*, one who conducts a vessel by the sounding-line; one whose occupation is to steer ships into and out of a harbour or along a dangerous coast; a guide: v. to steer; to guide or direct, as a pilot; to guide through dangers and difficulties: pīlōt-ing, *imp.* *n.* the act of steering a ship; a directing; direction: pīlōt-ed, *pp.* *pīlōt-āg*, *n.* *-āg*, the fee or wages paid to a pilot; the act of piloting: pilot-fish, a fish that accompanies a ship for weeks and even months—so named because supposed to pilot the shark to its prey: pilot-boat, a boat used by pilots for reaching incoming ships: pilot-cloth, a stout, blue, woollen cloth, used for greatcoats and for the clothing of seafaring people, and others: pilot-engine, on a railway, an engine sent before to clear the line, as before an advancing train, or as an attendant on a train containing great passengers: pilot-jack, a union or other flag hoisted by a vessel for a pilot: pilot-jacket, a pea-jacket, which see.

pilons—see *pilose*.

pilule—see under *pill* 1.

pinelle, *a. pīm-ēl-ī* [Gr. *pīmēllē*, fat—from *pīm-ēl*], applied to the products resulting from the action of nitric acid on fatty substances; an acid of the oxalic acid series.

pimalite, *n.* *pīm-ēl-ī-ty* [Gr. *pīmēllē*, fat; *lithos*, a stone], an earthy mineral of an apple or yellowish green colour, with a dull lustre and greasy feel; a nickeliferous silicate.

pimento, *n.* *pī-mēn-tō*, also *pīmen-ta* [Port. *pimenta*—from L. *pīgmentum*, colouring matter, thence the juice of plants], allspice or Jamaica pepper, the dried berries of a W. Indian tree—the *Pimenta officinalis*, Ord. *Myrtaceae*: pīment, *n.* *pī-mēnt* [OF.], spiced or honeyed wine.

pimp, *n.* *pīmp* [OF. *pīmp*, tricked up—from *pīmp-er*, to make spruce], a man who provides gratification for the lust of others: v. to pander to the lust of others: pīmp-ing, *imp.* *pīmp-ed*, *pp.* *pīmp-t*. Note.—Little says that *P. pimp* is a nasalised form of *piper*, to pipe, to deceive, to cheat: in which case *pimp* is a source fellow; a deceiver.

pimpernal, *n.* *pīm-pēr-nāl* [OF. *pīmpernelle*: perhaps a corrupt. of L. *bīpinnella*, a dim. from *bīpennī*,

double-winged—from *bīa*, twice; *penna*, a wing: F. *pīmpernelle*], a name given to two species of flowering annual plants: a little red-flowered prostrate plant found in corn-fields, called the poor man's weather-glass—the *Anagallis arvensis*; a water-piant called brook-weed—the *Samosolus Valerandi*; both Ord. *Primulaceae*.

Pimpinella, *n.* *pīm-pīn-ēl-lā* [new L. *pīmpinella*], a genus of plants, Ord. *Umbelliferae*; the garden-burnet.

pimple, *n.* *pīm-pī* [a nasalised form of AS. *pīpel*, a pimple: L. *papula*, a pimple: cf. Gr. *pomphe*, a blister], a small red swelling containing matter, on any part of the body: pīmp-lēd, *a. -pīd*, covered with or containing pimples: pīmp-ly, *a. -pī*, having pimples; pīmp-lēd.

pin, *n.* *pīn* [L. *pīnna*, a fin, a pinnace—from *penna*, a feather], a short piece of wire pointed and having a head, much in domestic use for fastening articles of dress, &c.; anything that holds parts together; a peg; a short shaft or bolt; the central part; a term expressive of little value, as, I don't care a pin: v. to fasten, as with a pin or pins: make fast; pinning, *imp.* *pīn-nēd*, *pp.* *pīn-d*: *pīn-ner*, *n.* *pīn-ēr*, one who pins: *pīn-ēl*, *a. -ēl*, a little pin; a long iron bolt: *pīn-stuff*, a case for holding pins: *pīn-cushion*, a case stuffed with a soft material, on which pins may be stuck ready for use: *pīn-feather*, a short feather: *pīn-hole*, a very small hole made by a pin; a very small hole: *pīn-eyed*, *a. a* term applied by florists to those polyanthus and auriculas which display a globular stigma at the mouth of the corolla: *pīn-maker*, one who makes pins: *pīn-tail*, a water-fowl: *pīn-money*, money allowed to a wife for her private expenses—formerly expended on pins only when they were very expensive: *pīn-point*, the point of a pin; a mere trifle: *safety-pins*, double pins whose sharp points are protected from injuring, and are not liable to fall out: *scarf-pin*, an ornamental pin for fixing in a scarf: *knitting-pins*, long pins of wood, bone, or metal having knots at one end, used in knitting: *weak on his pins*, *vulgariy*, feeble in his legs or limbs: in or to the pin, the liquor tankards were marked with pins or pegs to indicate measure or quantities—used in reference to drinking or carousing merrily in company.

pin, *n.* *pīn*, a term applied to a petition or address by foreigners to the Emperor of China, or to one of his high dignitaries.

pinafore, *n.* *pīn-ēl-fōr* [pin, and *afore*], a loose covering of cotton or linen worn in the front or around the dress of children.

pinakenchyma, *n.* *pīn-ēl-ēn-ēl-mēd* [Gr. *pīnax*, *pīnaxos*, a table; *ēnchyma*, an infusion], in bot., the muriform tissue of the medullary rays of woody stems, whose flattened, much shortened cells assume a tabular form.

pin and web [It. *panno nell' occhio*, cloth in the eye: the it. expression was first adopted and then translated], an induration of the membrane of the eye not unlike a cataract.

pinaster, *n.* *pī-nās-tēr* [L. *pīnaster*, a wild pine—from *pīnus*, a pine], the cluster-pine of the south of Europe—the *Pinus pinaster*, Ord. *Coniferae*.

pincers or **pinchers**, *n.* *pīn-pīn-sēr-s* or *pīn-sēr-s* [OF. *pīncier*—from *pīncier*, to pinch], an instr. consisting of two parts moving on a pin, for gripping, squeezing, or holding fast; an instr. for drawing out, as nails: the claws of certain animals, as of a beetle or crab: *pīnch*, *n.* *pīnsh*, a sharp and painful gripe by the ends of the fingers or by pincers, &c.; the mark or pain occasioned by it: the small quantity that can be held between the thumb and forefinger; pressure; oppression; distress through want: v. to gripe or squeeze between the thumb and a finger; to squeeze or press between any two sharp edges or points so as to pain; to distress; to press hard or bear hard upon, as want; to act with a force to be felt; to spare; to be frugal: *pīnch-ing*, *imp.* *adj.* acting as a pincer; nipping; causing pain or distress: *n.* the act of pinching, squeezing, or pressing: *pīnch-ed*, *pp.* *pīnch-t*: *pīnch-ēr*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who or that which pinches: *pīnch-īngly*, *adj.* *adj-īng*, to know where the shoe pinches, to have practical and personal experience of a thing.—*SYN.* of *pīnch* v.: to squeeze; nip; press; compress; gall; fret; gripe; oppress; straiten; pain; force; be frugal: of *pīnch* n.: grip; pain; distress; oppression; difficulty; pressure.

māle, māt, fār, lātō; mēle, mēt, hēr; pān, pīn; nōle, nōt, mōre;

pig, *n.* **pig** [an abbr. of *piggan*], in *Scot.*, an earthen jar; a flower-pot: **pigs**, *n. plu.* **pigs**, earthenware articles: **pig-wife**, a woman who sells crockery: **piggia**, *n.* **pig-tie** [Gael. *pigeon*, a little earthen jar, a pot], in *OE.*, a small vessel with a handle for holding liquids, generally of small wooden staves bound with hoops like a pail.

pigeon, *n.* **pigeon** [F. *pigeon*—from *L. pteronem*, a young chirping bird—from *ptero*, I peep like a chicken], a well-known bird of many varieties; the dove; a simpleton; a person taken in by gamblers: **pigeon-English** [*pigeon* is a Chinese corruption of *business*], business English or talk; the absurd jargon of a person, used by those speaking English in their dealings with the native Chinese: **pigeon-hearted**, a timid; frightened: **pigeon-express**, intelligence transmitted by a written slip attached to a carrier-pigeon: **pigeon-foot**, a plant: **pigeon-hole**, the opening to the nest of a pigeon; in a case or box frame, one of a number of small openings for the storing of papers, letters, &c.: **pigeon-house**, a dovecot: **pigeon-livered**, mild; soft; gentle: **pigeon-pea**, a plant of the *E.* and *W.* India.

piggin, *n.* **piggin**—see under **pig** 2.
piggle, *n.* **piggle**—see under **pickle** 2.

pigment, *n.* **pigment** [L. *pigmentum*, a paint—from *pingo*, I paint], any substance used as a paint or colour; the mucous secretion which covers the iris of the eye, and produces its various colours; a colouring matter found in nearly all the fluids and tissues of the body, which gives colour to the skin: **pigmental**, *a.* **pigmental**, pert. to pigments: **pigmentum nigrum**, *n.* **pigmentum** [L. *nigrum*, black], a black pigment found in black and dark feathers of birds, in black human hair, in the skin, &c.

pigny, *n.* **pigny**—see **pygmy**.
pignone, *n.* **pignone** [F. *pignone*], the kernel of the pine-apple—from *L. pineda*, a pine-nut—see **pine**, an edible seed of the cones of various pines.

pigotite, *n.* **pigotite** [after the Rev. Mr. Pigot], a mineral compound of alumina and mudaceous (Gr. *mudae*, rottenness through excess of moisture—*acid*, from *saedae*, damp) acid, having a brownish-yellow colour, found as incrustations upon the sides of caves, &c.

pigney, *n.* **pigney** [perhaps from Dan. *pige*, a girl, and Eng. *eye*], in *OE.*, a term of endearment for a young girl; eye of a woman.

pika, *n.* **pik** [Ir. *pic*, a pike; Gael. *pic*; W. *pic*; cf. *L. spica*, a point], a kind of spear or lance head sharpened and mounted on a staff or pole, formerly used by foot-soldiers; a voracious fresh-water fish—so called from its pointed snout or lower jaw; an iron spring on a lathe; a pitchfork: **piked**, *a.* **piked**, furnished with sharp iron ends or points: **pikeman**, a soldier armed with a pike: **pike-staff**, the pole or shaft of a pike.

pilaster, *n.* **pilaster** [F. *pilastre*—from It. *pilastr*, a pilaster—from *L. pila*, a pillar], a square pillar placed on a wall, and partly in it, only showing a fourth or a fifth of its thickness: **pilastered**, *a.* **pilastered**, furnished with pilasters.

pilau, *n.* **pilau** [Turk. *pilaw*; Pers. *pilaw*], a Turkish dish consisting of rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat.

pilch, *n.* **pilch** or **pilch** [A.S. *pylce*, a furred garment; L. *pilacea*, made of skins—see **pelisse** and **pelt** 1], a gown lined with fur; a piece of flannel to be wrapped about a child: **pilcher**, *n.* **pilcher**, in *OE.*, a buff or leathern jerkin; the leather sheath of a sword; in *slang*, a stealer; a thief.

pilchard, *n.* **pilchard** [prob. from Ir. *pilceir*, a pilchard], a sea-fish somewhat like the herring, nearly the same size, but thicker and rounder.

pile, *n.* **pil** [A.S. *pil*, a stake; L. *pila*, a pillar, a pier of stone], a large stake or piece of timber driven into the earth to support the foundation of a building or the pier of a bridge; one side of a coin—so called from the punch used in stamping the figures; the arms side of a coin, as distinguished from the head, which was formerly marked by a cross; in *her.*, one of the lesser ordinaries having the form of a wedge: *v.* to drive piles into: **piling**, *imp.* *v.* the act of driving in piles; a series of piles; piles collectively, as the piling of a bridge: **piled**, *pp.* **piled**: **sheet-piling**, a series of piles of planks driven edge to edge: **pila-dwellings**—see **lake-dwellings** and **pile-dwellings**: **pila-engine** or **pila-driver**, an engine for driving in piles: **pile-work**, houses or erections on a foundation of piles

amidst water: cross and pile, in *OE.*, equal to modern phrase 'head and tail'; a piece of money with a cross on one side, the opposite side being called the *pile*.

pile, *n.* **pil** [F. *pile*, a ball to play with, a heap—from *L. pila*, a ball or globe], a large building or mass of buildings; a heap of a roundish elevated form; a heap; an accumulation: *v.* to collect or gather together in a heap or mass; to accumulate; to fill above the brim or top: **piling**, *imp.* *v.* the act of making into a heap by placing one above another; the act of reheating iron blooms or slabs for further working: **piled**, *pp.* **piled**: **funeral pile**, *anc.*, a collection of combustible material for consuming a dead body: **voltaic** or **galvanic pile**, a series of plates of copper and zinc laid one above the other alternately, with cloth or paper placed between each pair, moistened with an acid solution, for producing a current of electricity: **piles**, *n. plu.* **piles**, a disease of the veins at the extremity of the rectum, assuming a knotted or clustered form around the anus, called **bleeding-piles** when there is a discharge of blood from them, and **blind-piles** when there is none.

pila, *n.* **pila** [L. *pilus*, hair; cf. F. *poil*, hair, nap], a short, thick, hairy surface; nap.

pilate, *a.* **pilate**, also **pilate** [L. *pilatus*—from *pilus*, a close-fitting felt cap, in *bot.*, having a cap like the head of a mushroom: **pilateform**, *a.* **pilateform** [L. *forma*, shape], resembling a hat or cap: **pilate**, *n.* **pilate**, in *bot.*, the cap-like portion of the mushroom bearing the hymenium on its under side.

pilorhiza, *n.* **pilorhiza** [Gr. *pilos*, a cap; *rhiza*, a root], in *bot.*, a covering of the root; a cap found at the end of all true roots.

piles, *n. plu.*—see under **pila** 2.

pilfer, *v.* **pilfer** [OF. *pilfer*, to plunder—from *pilare*, to rob], to steal, applied to petty thefts: *a.* **pilfering**, *imp.* *adj.* **pilfering**, petty thefts: *n.* **pilfer**, *pp.* **pilfered**, *pp.* **pilfered**: **pilferer**, *n.* **pilferer**, one who pilfers: **pilferingly**, *ad. -ly*: **pilferous**, *a.* **pilferous**, pilfering.

pilgrimage, *n.* **pilgrimage** [for *pilgrimage*—from *pil*, bald, and *grimage*, an object of reproach], in *slang*, one whose hair has fallen off, or akin peeled off from disease; a poor sneaking creature.

pilgrim, *n.* **pilgrim** [OF. *pelerin*, a pilgrim; L. *peregrinus*, a foreigner, in *mid. L.* a pilgrim—from *L. per*, through; *ager*, a territory or district], a wanderer; a traveller to a distance to visit a holy place, or a place sacred from its associations; a pilgrim, as distinct from a palmer, retired to his usual home and occupations, when he had paid his devotions at the particular spot which was the object of his pilgrimage—see **palmer** under **pal**; in *Script.*, applied to a true Christian whose home is in the better country: **pilgrimage**, *n.* **pilgrimage**, a journey to a distant place for a devotional purpose; a tour; an excursion; in *Script.*, the journey of life.

pila, *n. plu.* **pila** [L. *pilus*, hair], in *bot.*, fine slender hair-like bodies covering some plants: **pilifer**, *a.* **pilifer**, *pp.* **piliferous**, a *piliferous* [L. *fero*, I bear], in *bot.*, covered with hair: **pilaform**, *a.* **pilaform** [L. *forma*, shape], resembling hair.

pilidium, *n.* **pilidium** [Gr. *pilos*, a cap; *eidos*, resemblance], an orbicular lichen-shield; the larval form of *Nemertida*.

pil, *n.* **pil** [F. *pilule*, a pill—from *L. pilula*, dim. of *pila*, a ball], a medicine in shape and size like a pea, to be swallowed whole; anything nauseous: *v.* to form into pills; to dose with pills: **pilling**, *imp.* *v.* **pilled**, *pp.* **pilled**: **pill-mass**, the stiff paste or medicated compound out of which pills are formed: **pillule**, *n.* **pillule**, a small or diminutive pill.

pil, *v.* **pil** [from *pil* 1] in *slang*, to black-ball a candidate at a club; to reject by an adverse vote: **pilling**, *imp.* *v.* **pilled**, *pp.* **pilled**.

pil, *v.* **pil** [F. *piller*; L. *pilare*, to make bare or bald], in *OE.*, to take off the rind or outer covering; to peel; to strip; to rob; to extort; to plunder. *Note*.—The original sense of *pil* and *pillage* was that of piling or peeling, and then to rob or plunder—see **pillage**.

pillage, *n.* **pillage** [F. *pillage*, pillage—from *piller*, to rob—see **pil** 3], plunder; spoil; that which is taken in war; the act of plundering: *v.* to strip of money or goods by violence; to plunder: **pillaging**, *imp.* *v.* **pillaged**, *pp.* **pillaged**: **pillager**, *n.* **pillager**, one who pillages.—*SYN.* of 'pillage *n.*': plunder; rapine; booty; spoil; prey.

cole, boy, foot; pure, bald; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, were, zeal.

picromel, *n.* *pi-k'rō-mel* [Gr. *pitros*, bitter; *mel*, honey; *L. mel*], a peculiar, sweet-bitter substance found in bile.

picrotetia, *n.* *pi-k'rō-tō-k'e-in*, also *pi-k'rō-tōx'ia*, *n.* -*ā* [Gr. *pitros*, bitter; *toxikon*, the poison in which arrows were dipped], the poisonous, narcotic principle forming the active bitter ingredient in the berries of the *Cocculus indicus*: *pi-k'rō-tōx'ic*, *a.* -*ik*, of or pert. to.

piet, *n.* *pi-ēt* [L. *pictus*, painted], a person whose body is painted.

Piet, *n.* *pi-ēt* [mid. L. *Picti*, the Picts—perhaps from *pictus*, pp. of *pingo*, I paint—from their habit of painting their bodies], one of a tribe who settled in the north and west of Britain in very anc. times: *Pictish*, *a.* *pi-ēt'ish*, of or pert. to the Picts.

picture, *n.* *pi-ctūr* or *-chūr* [L. *pictūra*, a painting—from *pingo*, I paint], any likeness or resemblance made on a flat surface with colours; a drawing; the work of a painter; a representation or description in words; a resemblance: *v.* to paint a resemblance of in colours; to form an ideal likeness of; to describe in a florid or vivid manner; to portray: *pi-cturing*, *imp.* *pi-ctured*, pp. *-chūrd*: *adj.* painted; drawn in colours: *pictorial*, *a.* *pi-ctō-ri-āl*, pert. to pictures; illustrated by pictures: *picture-book*, a book for children illustrated with pictures: *picture-frame*, the ornamental border or case made to contain a picture: *picture-gallery*, rooms set apart for the exhibition of pictures: *picture-liner*, one who prepares and fixes the inner canvas of a picture.

pictureque, *a.* *pi-ctū-rēsk* [It. *pittorresco*, picturesque, pictorial—from *pictura*, a picture—from L. *pictura*, a picture], having that striking kind of beauty which impresses the mind on beholding the rough, the rugged, and the wild grouped together in nature; characterized by striking or various elements of beauty; romantic: the picturesque, the striking and peculiar beauty in certain groupings of objects: *pictureque'sly*, *ad.* -*is*: *pi-cturesque'sness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state or quality of being picturesque.

pical, *n.* *pi-k'āl* [Malay], in China, a weight of 100 catties or 1600 taels, 13½ lb.; also called by the Chinese *tan*.

piddle, *v.* *pi-dl* [prob. a variant of peddle: cf. Norw. *pilla*, to pluck, to pick], to cat here and there a bit; to use the tips of the fingers in doing anything; to do light and trifling work by small touches: *piddling*, *imp.* *pi-dling*: *adj.* trifling; paltry.

piecin-English, *n.* *pi-'in-īng'lish*—see under *pigeon*.

pie, *n.* *pi* [Ir. and Gael. *piege*, a pie], a crust of baked flour with something in it or under it, as apples or meat.

pie or **pye**, *n.* *pi* [F. *pie*, a daw—from L. *pica*, a magpie; cf. L. *picus*, the woodpecker; Sans. *pika*, the Indian cuckoo], the magpie; a party-coloured bird; a printer's term for any quantity of mixed or assorted types; the table or index for finding out the service of the day in the old Roman Church Service Book—supposed to be so named from the party-coloured letters, the initial and principal letters of words having been printed in red and the rest in black: *piebald*, *a.* *pi-bald* [W. *bai*, having a white streak on the forehead, said of a horse], marked or speckled like a magpie; diversified in colour, as a piebald horse: *piet*, *n.* *pi-ēt*, or *piet*, *pi-ēt*, a magpie. *Note*.—In cock and *pie*, a form of oath in Shakespeare, *cock* is a euphemism for God, and *pie* is the Church Service Book—see *Skeat*.

piece, *n.* *pēs* [OF. *piece*, a bit—from mid. L. *petium*, a piece of land], a fragment; a part; a patch; a literary or musical composition; a play; a picture; a coin; a cannon or single firearm; a gun or single part of ordnance; in *her.*, an ordinary or charge: *v.* to enlarge or mend by putting on or adding a part; to patch; to join: *piecing*, *imp.* mending; making additions; joining two things together; lengthening by addition: *pieced*, pp. *piet*: *piet'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who pieces; a factory hand who attends on frames and spindles to join broken threads: *pieceness*, *a.* *pi-ēt'ness*, entire; not joined: *piece-work*, work done and paid for according to its amount: *apiece* *ad.* *ā-piēs*, one by one; singly: of a *piece*, of the same sort; alike: *piecemeal*, *a.* [AS. *māt*, a portion], by portions at a time; single: *ad.* in pieces; in fragments; gradually: *pieceness*, the principal goods sold by drapers, as cotton,

shirtings, long-cloths, sheetings, &c.: *piece* of eight, a piastre: to *piece*, to utter ruin: to *piece* out, to extend or enlarge by the addition of one or more pieces.—*SYN.* of 'piece *n.*': composition; firearm; share; portion.

pied, *a.* *pid* [from *pie* 2], variegated with spots or streaks of different colour; spotted: *piedness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being pied.

pield, *a.* *pid*, OE. for *peeled*—see *peel* 1—bald; bare: *piepowder-court*, *pi-pōd-ēr* *kōrt* [OF. *piet*, powdered, dusty-foot—from *piet*, a foot; *poudr*, dusty], formerly a court at fairs for the settlement of temporary disputes—so named from the dusty feet and variegated appearance of the litigants.

piet, *n.* *pēt* [OF. *piere*, a pier; *L. petra*: Gr. *petros*, a rock], the mass of stone or wood work carried out into the sea, serving as an embankment for the protection of vessels, or as a landing-place; a wharf or landing projecting into a river; the solid stonework that supports an arch of a bridge or other building, of any shape, but not round as a pillar; the solid parts between adjoining doors or windows, &c.: *piet glass* or mirror, a glass or mirror hung in the space between windows: *piet-table*, a side-table fitted to the space between windows: *piet'age*, *n.* -*āj*, toll for using a pier.

piet, *v.* *pēt* [F. *percer*; L. *pertunder*, to thrust through—from *per*, through; *tundo*, I thrust], to enter; to penetrate; to force a way into; to strike; to excite; to touch or affect, as the passions; to affect severely: *piet'ing*, *imp.* *ad.* *piet'ing*, boring; sharp; keen; cutting: *piet'ed*, pp. *piet'ed*, penetrated; entered by force: *piet'er*, *n.* *piet'er*, one who or that which pierces: *piet'ingly*, *ad.* *piet'ingness*, *n.* -*ness*, the power of piercing or penetrating: *piet'able*, *a.* -*āb*, that may be pierced.—*SYN.* of 'piet': to force; touch; affect; move.

Pieria, *a.* *pi-ēt-ā* [from *Pieria*, a district of Thracæ], pert. to the Muses: *Pier'idæ*, *n.* *pi-ēt-ā*, the nine Muses—from the patronymic termination *idæ*, meaning literally, the daughters of (the district of) *Pieria*.

pieta, *n.* *pi-tā* [It.], a picture representing the dead Christ and the Virgin Mary.

pietra-dura, *n.* *pi-ēt-rā-dū-rā* [It. *pietra*, stone; *dura*, hard], a very fine mosaic-work formed of such hard stones as agate, amethyst, carnelian, and jasper, carried on at Florence.

piety, *n.* *pi-ēt-ē* [F. *piété*—from L. *pietas*, piety—from *pius*, devout, pious], a constant sense of dependence on the Supreme Being, attended with love and reverence of Him, and a disposition to know and obey His will; reverence of parents and obedience to them, with a constant effort to preserve their honour and promote their happiness—called also *filial piety*: *Pietist*, *n.* -*ist*, a name applied to a sect in Germany towards the end of the 17th century, who sought to revive declining piety in the Reformed Churches: a term applied to those who make a display of strong religious feelings, and profess great strictness and purity of life; a Methodist: *Pietism*, *n.* -*izm*, the practices, schemes, or teachings of the Pietists: *piet'istic*, *a.* -*ist'ic*, of or pert. to the Pietists; affectively religious.

piessometer, *n.* *pi-ēt-sōm-ē-tēr* [Gr. *pieōs*, I press; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the compressibility of liquids.

pig, *n.* *pig* [ME. *pygge*; Dut. *bioge* or *big*, pig], the young of the sow kind; a name applied generally to swine; one of the oblong masses of cast-iron as first extracted from the ore, and run from the smelting-furnace into rough moulds made amongst a bed of sand—the larger oblong masses being called *sows*: *v.* to farrow or bring forth pigs; to herd or live together like pigs: *pi-ging*, *imp.* *pi-gged*, pp. *pi-gged*: *piggery*, *n.* *pi-g'ē-rē*, a place where pig-sties are erected and pigs kept: *pi-g'ish*, *a.* -*ish*, like pigs: *pi-g'face*, *n.* -*ās*, an Australian fruit having a sweetish and saline pulp: *pi-g'head*, *a.* -*head*, having a face resembling that of a pig: *pi-g'headed*, *a.* -*headed*, stupidly obstinate: *pi-g'head'edness*, *n.* the quality of being stupid and obstinate: *pi-g'iron*, cast-iron as first extracted from the ore in pigs: *pi-g'nut*, the ground nut, the bulbous root of the plant *Peanum*, Ord. *Umbellifera*: *pi-g'sty*, *a.* -*sty*, a pen or hut for pigs: *pi-g'tail*, a long twist of hair falling down from the back of the head; tobacco twisted in small rolls: to *buy a pig in a poke*, to make a purchase foolishly and without examination.

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *lāle*; *mēle*, *māl*, *hēr*: *pāne*, *nōle*, *nōt*, *mōre*;

piacular, *n.* *pi-ák-á-ler* [L. *piaculum*, a sin-offering; *piu*, I appease—from *pius*, devout], having power to atone; expiatory; that requires expiation.

piamater, *n.* *pi-d-má-ter* [L., kind mother], a delicate, fibrous, and highly vascular membrane, which immediately invests the brain and spinal cord—the *dera-mater* being the outer membrane.

piano, *ad.* *pi-d-nó* [It. *piano*, softly, low—from *piano*, even, smooth—from L. *pianus*, even, smooth], in music, a direction intimating that the force of the voice or the instrument is to be diminished: *n.* *pi-d-nó*, a keyed musical instrument: *piánissimo*, *ad.* *pi-d-ní-sí-mo*, very softly; *piánito*, *n.* *pi-d-ní-tó*, a performer on the pianoforte; *piánoforte*, *n.* *pi-d-ní-ó-for-té*, usually contracted into *piano* [It. *forte*, strong—from L. *fortis*, strong], a well-known stringed instrument played with the fingers by means of a key-board—so called from its capability of producing either soft or strong sounds.

piamaba, *piacaba*, or **piassava**, *n.* *pi-d-sá-bá* or *-á* [Brazil], a stout woody fibre from the leaf-stalks of *Attalea funifera*, from Bahia, much used in the manufacture of brooms, brushes, &c.; a finer and more valuable kind is obtained from *Leopoldinia pascoba*, both of the Ord. *Palmae*.

piastre, *n.* *pi-d-sá-ter* [F. *piastre*—from It. *piastro*, a thin plate of metal, a dollar, a variant of *piaster*—which see], a silver coin used in Turkey, B. America, Italy, and Spain, of variable value; a Turkish coin now valued at about 2½d.

plasma, *n.* *pi-d-sá-d* [It.—from L. *plasma*; Gr. *pláteta*, a broad street], a square; a considerable open space surrounded by buildings; a pathway under a roof supported by pillars or arches.

pipera, *n.* *pi-bé-kó-ber* [F. *pip*, a pipe; *corn*, a horn—from Eng. *pipe*], in Wales, a musical instrument consisting of a pipe with a horn at each end.

pirochka, *n.* *pi-bó-rók* [Cael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-musical—from *piobair*, a piper; *piob*, a pipe—from Eng. *pipe*], in Scot., the wild martial music of the bagpipe.

pica, *n.* *pi-ká* [L. *pica*, the painted one, a pie-bird—see *pie*], the magpie; in *med.*, a depraved appetite; an appetite to eat and drink unusual things, as coal, earth, &c.; a printing-type of a size formerly used in printing the *pica* or *table* for finding the *service*—supposed to be so called from the appearance of the red or party-coloured initial and other letters interspersed among the black letter—see *pie* 2.

picador, *n.* *pi-ká-dór* [Sp., a bull-fighter], in Sp., the horseman who begins a bull-fight by attacking the bull with a spear.

piemasar, *n.* *pi-ká-már* [L. *pitx*, pitch; *amdrus*, bitter], a thick, oily, colourless liquid; the bitter principle of tar.

picaronesque, *a.* *pi-ká-réak* [Sp. *picaro*, a rogue], applied to Spanish novels dealing with the exploits of adventurers, popular in the seventeenth century.

picaroon, *n.* *pi-ká-rón* [Sp. *picurón*, a great rogue—from *picar*, a rogue; *a*, a rogue; a plunderer; a robber; a pirate; spell also *picaroon*].

picayune, *n.* *pi-ká-ún* [F. *picadillon*, a farthing], in U.S., a small silver coin, valued about 3½d. sterling.

piccadill, *n.* *pi-ká-díl*, also *pie-cadilly*, *n.* *di-lí* [OF. *piccadille*], a high broad-peaked collar or ruff worn in the reign of James I.: *Piccadilly*, *n.* *di-lí*, a street of London, said to have been built originally by a tailor who had made his fortune by selling piccadillies—hence the name.

picage, *n.* *pi-ká-j* [from Eng. *pick* or *pick*], money paid at bail for liberty to break ground for booths.

picadumy, *n.* *pi-ká-nín-ní* [W.I. *piquinim*; Sp. *pequeño*, little, small; *nino*, a child], a negro baby or child.

piccolo, *n.* *pi-ká-ló* [It., little, small], a small flute having its pitch an octave higher than an ordinary one; a small pianoforte.

pick, *n.* *pi-k* [Icel. *piikka*, to pick; cf. Dut. *pijken*; Ger. *picken*], an iron tool pointed, used in digging; choice; selection; *v.* to pick, as fruit; to separate with the fingers; to pull off or clean; to select or choose; to take up; to gather; to eat by morsels, as to *pick* a bone; to strike with anything pointed; to open by an instr., as a lock; to strike with the bill; to rob; to do anything nicely or leisurely: *pick'ing*, *imp.* *n.* the act of plucking, selecting, &c.; a perquisite, usually in the sense of not over-honestly obtained; pounded oyster-shells for gravel-walks; in O.E., pilfering; petty stealing: *pick'd*, *pp.* *pick't*: *adj.* plucked off by the fingers; *cleared* by separating

with the fingers; opened by an instr.: carefully selected, as *pick'd* men; in O.E., sharp; smart; spruce: *pick'd*, *a.* *pick'd*, sharp-pointed; *pick'ed*, *n.* *pick'ed*, one who picks; in O.E., a petty pilferer or thief: *pick-axe* [corrupted from OF. *piquois*, by false analogy with *axe*], a digging-tool pointed at the one end and broad at the other, used in excavating: *pick-hammer*, a pointed hammer for dressing granite: *pick'lock*, an instrument by which locks are opened without the key; the person who picks locks; a superior description of wool: *pick'pocket* and *pick'purse*, one who cunningly steals from the pockets of persons in a public place: *pick'ers* and *stealers*, in O.E. *slang*, the hands: *pick-thank*, a flatterer; a tale-bearer; a mean petty informer in order to gain favour: to *pick* off, to separate by the fingers; to take away by an unexpected movement, as the life of an enemy in unexpecting shooting: to *pick* out, to select: to *pick* up, to gather: to *pick* a bone with any one, to wrangle; to dispute: to *pick* a hole in one's coat, to find fault: to *pick* a quarrel, to get into a quarrel by seeking for it: *pick'd* out, ornamented or relieved with stripes of a different colour.

pick, *v.* *pi-k*, O.E. for pitch or throw: *pick'ed*, *n.* *pick'ed*, the instrument which throws the shuttle.

pick-a-pack or **back**, *ad.* *pick-a-pak* or *-bak* [Eng. *pick* and *pack*], pitched in manner of a pack; pitched on the back—as to carry a child *pick-a-back*.

pickeral, *n.* *pi-kér-el* [from *pike*, which see], a small pike; the name of several fish of the pike family.

pickeroon—see *picaroon*.

picket, *n.* *pi-két* [OF. *piequet*, a peg, a stake; dim. of *pie*, a pickaxe], a sharp-pointed stake; a small number of men placed as a guard of observation at a short distance from an army; a body of men belonging to a trades-union appointed to watch and annoy non-unionists during a strike: *v.* to fasten to a picket or stake stuck in the ground, as a horse; to place or post as a guard of observation: *pick'et'ing*, *imp.* *n.* *pick'et'ed*, *pp.* inlying pickets, detachments in camp fully equipped, and ready to turn out on any alarm, as to put down disorders or protect property in case of fire: *outlying pickets*, detachments at some little distance from camp for observation, and to guard against surprises: *pick'et'ing* or *pick'et'ing*, *n.* *pi-két'ing*, in a trades-union, the practice of appointing pickets.

pick'le, *n.* *pi-kil* [ME. *pikil*, *pykil*; cf. Dut. *pekel*; Ger. *pikele*, brine], the lye of brine or vinegar for preserving food; a mess; a disagreeable position; a position of difficulty, embarrassment, or disorder; a troublesome child: *v.* to preserve or season with salt, vinegar, &c.: *pick'les*, *n.* *pi-kil*, vegetables or fruit preserved in vinegar, &c.: *pick'ling*, *imp.* *n.* the preservation of vegetables or meats in brine, vinegar, &c.; the brine, vinegar, &c., for preserving certain kinds of food: *pick'led*, *pp.* *pick'ld*: *adj.* preserved in brine or pickles: a rod in *pick'le*, a rod soaked in brine to make the punishment more severe—hence, a punishment of any sort held in reserve: *pick'le-herring*, in O.E., a merry-andrew; a buffoon; a jack-pudding.

pick'le, *n.* *pi-kil* [from *pick* 1], in Scot., a grain of corn; a small quantity: *pick'le*, *n.* *pi-kil*, in O.E., a small meadow; any small enclosed piece of land.

pick'lock, *pick'pocket*—see under *pick* 1.

picnic, *n.* *pi-nik* [Eng. *pick*, to eat by morsels; *nick*, a snatch, a trifle], originally, an entertainment towards which each guest contributed; *now*, a pleasure-party on an excursion into the country, especially when they carry their own provisions, &c., with them; a kind of small sweet biscuit.

picoline, *n.* *pi-kó-lín* [L. *pis*, *picis*, pitch], an oily volatile liquid having a strong odour and an acrid bitter taste, obtained from coal-tar and naphtha, and present in tobacco.

picotee, *n.* *pi-kó-lé* [F. *picotte*—from *Picot*, a botanist], one of the florist's varieties of *Dianthus caryophyllus*, Ord. *Caryophyllacæ*: a variety of carnation having the flower-leaves notched, and spotted, generally upon a yellow ground.

piequet, a spelling of *piequat*, which see.

picric, *a.* *pi-krik* [Gr. *pietros*, bitter], applied to an acid which is intensely bitter, and used extensively in adulterating beer and in dyeing; another name for *carbazotic acid*.

picrolite, *n.* *pi-kro-lít* [Gr. *pietros*, bitter; *lithos*, a stone], a fibrous variety of the mineral serpentine of a leek-green colour, passing into yellow.

oñe, boy, fidd, pure, hind; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

tera, the type of a family *Phylloxeridae*; *P. vastatrix*, an insect of this family which infests the leaves and roots of the vine—its innumerable puncturings quickly destroying the plant.

physiogeny, *n.* *fis-iôj-ê-ni* [Gr. *phusôn*, a stock, a race—from *phusô*, I produce; *gennao*, I generate, I produce], the race-history of man or animals; the race-history of an animal as obtained from its development; **physiogenetic**, *a.* *fis-iô-jê-nê-tik*, pert. to the race-history of an animal—see **ontogeny**.

phyllum, *n.* *fis-lâm* [mid. L. from Gr. *phulon*, a tribe], a primary division of the animal or vegetable kingdom; a diagram of the early evolutionary forms of animal life; **phyletic**, *a.* *-lê-tik*, in *biol.*, pert. to a phylum of the animal kingdom.

phyma, *n.* *fis-mâ* [Gr. *phuma*, a tumour—from *phusô*, I produce], a tubercle on any external part of the body.

physalite, *n.* *fis-â-lit* [Gr. *phusad*, I blow or puff up; *lithos*, a stone], a coarse variety of topaz occurring in large crystals, so called from its swelling up under heat.

physeter, *n.* *fis-ê-têr* [Gr. *phusêlêr*, a pair of bellows—from *phusô*, breathe], the spermaceti whale.

physic, *n.* *fis-ik* [OF. *physike*; L. *physica*; Gr. *phusikê*, physics—from *phusis*, nature], the science or knowledge of medicine; the art of healing diseases; remedies for diseases; a medicine that purges; the profession of a physician; *v.* to treat with medicine; to purge; to heal; **physicking**, *imp. -ik-ing*; **physicked**, *pp. -ik-t*; **physical**, *a.* *-t-kâl*, pert. to nature or natural productions; pert. to the body or material things; perceptible to the senses; external; **physically**, *ad. -li*; physical education, the training of the body to increase and preserve health; **physical geography**, a description of the earth in all its present relations to organic and inorganic nature; **physical laws, the laws of nature; **physical science**, the science which treats of inorganic bodies, their external appearance, properties, &c.—opposed to *natural science*;**

physician, *n.* *fis-i-shân*, one legally qualified to prescribe remedies for external or internal use in disease, as distinguished from a surgeon; a medical man; **physics**, *n.* plu. *fis-iks*, the science which treats of the properties of matter, the laws of motion, and the phenomena of nature; **natural philosophy**; **physicist**, *n.* *-t-sis-t*, a student of nature; one skilled in physics; **physico-logic**, *a.* *-lôj-ik*, illustrated by natural philosophy; **physico-theology**, theology illustrated by natural philosophy; **physiognomy**, *n.* *fis-i-ôj-nô-mi* [Gr. *phusis*, nature; *gnomôn*, one who knows—from *gignôskô*, I know], the particular cast or expression of the face; the art of determining the character and disposition of a person by an examination of the features of the face; in *bot.*, the general appearance of a plant without any reference to its botanical characters; **physiognomist**, *n.* *-mist*, one who is skilled in physiognomy; **physiognomic**, *a.* *-nôm-ik*, also *physiognomical*, *a.* *-t-kâl*, pert. to; **physiognomically**, *ad. -li*; **physiognomies**, *n.* plu. *-t-sis*, the signs or features of the face which indicate the disposition and character of the mind and the state of the body; the same as *physiognomy*.

physiography, *n.* *fis-i-ôj-râ-fi* [Gr. *phusis*, nature; *graphô*, I write], a description of nature or natural objects, as displayed in the surface arrangements of the globe; **physical geography**; **physiographical**, *a.* *-ô-grâ-f-i-kâl*, pert. to physiography; **physiographically**, *ad. -li*.

physiology, *n.* *fis-i-ôj-ô-fi* [F. *physiologie*; L. *physiologia*; Gr. *physiologia*, an inquiry into the nature and origin of things—from *phusis*, nature; *logos*, discourse—from *legô*, I speak], the science which treats of the vital actions or functions performed by the organs of plants and animals; **physiologist**, *n.* *-fist*, one who studies or treats of physiology; **physiologic**, *a.* *-ô-lôj-ik*, also *physiologically*, *a.* *-t-kâl*, pert. to physiology; relating to the science of the properties and functions of living beings; **physiologically**, *ad. -li*; **physiologies**, *v. -ô-jis*, to speculate in physiology.

physique, *n.* *fis-êk* [F. *physique*, appearance of the body—from Gr. *phusikos*, natural], the natural constitution or physical structure of a person as it appears to the eye.

physomy or **physomy**, *n.* *fis-nô-mi*, in O.E., a corrupted spelling of *physiognomy*.

physograde, *a.* *fis-ô-grâd* [Gr. *phusos*, an air-bladder; L. *gradior*, I walk], moving in the water by air-bladders—applied to a tribe of sea-nettles.

physometra, *n.* *fis-i-ô-mê-trâ* [Gr. *phusos*, I inflate or distend; *metra*, a womb—from *metêr*, a mother], an accumulation of air in the uterus which causes an enlargement of the abdomen.

Physomyces, *n.* *fis-i-ô-mi-sê-tes* [Gr. *phusos*, a bladder; *mykes*, *mykotos*, a fungus], a division of the Fungi in which the thallus is foccosse, and spores are surrounded by a vesicular veil or sporangium, as in bread-mould.

Physophorida, *n.* plu. *fis-i-ô-fôr-i-dâ* [Gr. *phusos*, an air-bladder; *phorô*, I bear], an order of oceanic Hydrozoa.

Physostigma, *n.* *fis-i-ô-sit-ô-mâ* [Gr. *phusos*, I inflate or distend; *stigma*, a mark, a brand—from *stên*, I prick], a genus of plants, Ord. *Leguminosae*; **Physostigma venenosum**, *ven-ên-ô-sim*, a plant having a remarkable hooded stigma, yields the Calabar Ordeal Bean, or *Esêrê* of the natives, which causes contraction of the pupil of the eye, and is a violent poison, used by the natives in trials by ordeal.

Phytalephas, *n.* *fis-lêl-ê-fâs* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *elephas*, an elephant, ivory], a genus of South American palms whose nuts contain a substance like ivory, and is known by the name vegetable ivory—known also by the name of *Jagwa plant*; Ord. *Palmae*.

Phytivorous, *a.* *fis-i-ô-ris* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; L. *voro*, I eat], applied to animals that subsist on plants; herbivorous.

Phytochlor, *n.* *fis-i-ô-klor* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *chloros*, green], the green colouring matter of plants; chlorophyll.

Phyodermis, *n.* *fis-i-ô-dêr-mâ* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *derma*, skin], any fungus or vegetable parasite growing on the skin; **phyodermata**, *n.* plu. *-dêr-mâ-tâ*, skin diseases caused by fungi.

Phytogeny, *n.* *fis-i-ô-j-ê-ni*, also **phytogenesis**, *n.* *fis-i-ô-j-ên-ô-sis* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *gennao*, I produce], in *bot.*, the doctrine of the generation or production of plants; the development of the plant.

Phyto-geography, *n.* *fis-i-ô-j-ê-râ-fi* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant, and Eng. *geography*], the study of the laws regulating the distribution of plants, and of different plant regions.

Phytography, *n.* *fis-i-ô-j-râ-fi* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *graphô*, I write], the scientific description of plants, treating of their character, habits, distribution, functions, and properties; descriptive botany; **phytographical**, *a.* *-ô-grâ-f-i-kâl*, pert. to phytography.

Phytoid, *a.* *-t-ôid*, also **phytoidal**, *a.* *-t-ôid-â-l* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *eidos*, appearance], resembling plants; plant-like.

Phytolite, *n.* *fis-i-ô-lit* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a general term for a fossil plant.

Phytology, *n.* *fis-i-ô-j-ô-fi* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *logos*, discourse—from *legô*, I speak], the science of the vegetable kingdom; the study of plants; botany; **phytological**, *a.* *fis-i-ô-j-ô-t-kâl*, pert. to phytology; **phytologist**, *n.* *-ô-j-ô-fist*, a scientific botanist.

Phyton, *n.* *fis-tôn* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant], in *bot.*, a name sometimes given to the simple individual plant as represented by a leaf.

Phytomy, *n.* *fis-tôn-mi* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *nomos*, a law], the science of the origin, growth, and arrangement of plants.

Phytophagous, *a.* *fis-i-ô-fâ-gis* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *phagên*, to eat], plant-eating, applied to animals that live on vegetable substances; herbivorous; the same as *phytivorous*.

Phytotomy, *n.* *fis-i-ô-tô-mi* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *tomê*, a cutting], the dissection of vegetable organized bodies; **phytotomy**, *n.* *-mist*, one who is skilled in phytotomy.

Phytosoids, *n.* plu. *fis-i-ô-tô-idis* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *zôon*, an animal; *eidos*, resemblance], in *bot.*, the male reproductive elements in the cellules of the antheridia in cryptogams, which exhibit active movements at certain periods of their existence, and thus resemble animalcules; *spermatocoids* or *antherozoids*.

Phytosoon, *n.* *fis-i-ô-tô-ôn* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant; *zôon*, an animal], a plant-like animalcule, or one living in the tissues of plants; plu. *phytoso'a*, *-ô-â*, also *phytoso'ons*, *-ô-ôn-sis*, in *bot.*, moving filaments in the antheridia of cryptogams; the male reproductive elements; *antherozoids*.

and capable of being printed from; the process by which such a plate is produced.

photo-sineography, n. *fo-tō-sin-kō-grā-fī* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōs*, light; Eng. *sine*; Gr. *graphein*, I write], a process of preparing zinc plates for printing; a process similar to *photo-lithography*.

phragma, n. *frāg-mā*, **phragmata**, n. plu. *-mā-tā* [Gr. *phragma*, a hedge or fence], a transverse division or false partition in fruits; a spurious dissepiment.

phragmacoma, n. *frāg-mā-kōm* [Gr. *phragma*, a fence; *kōmos*, a cone], the chambered cone of the shell of the belemnite cephalopoda.

phragmites, n. plu. *frāg-mī-tēs* [Gr. *phragma*, a fence or hedge], a genus of reeds growing on riverbanks and in wet places.

phrase, n. *frās* [F. *phrase*; L. and Gr. *phrasis*, speech, language—from *phrazō*, I say], a short sentence or expression; two or more words containing a particular mode of speech; an idiom; style or manner in writing or speaking; in mus., any regular, symmetrical course of notes which begin and complete the intended expression; v. to express in peculiar words; to style; **phrasing**, imp.; adj. employing peculiar expressions; **phrased**, pp. *frāzd*;

phrase-book, a book containing or explaining phrases; **phraseograph**, n. *frā-zō-grof* [Gr. *graphein*, I write], the words that compose a phrase; **phraseography**, n. *frā-zō-grā-fī*, the method of writing two or more words without lifting the pen; **phraseology**, n. *-lō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the peculiarities or style in the diction of a writer; style or manner of expression; **phraseological**, a. *-lō-jī-kāl*, also **phraseologic**, a. *-tik*, peculiar in expression; consisting in a peculiar form of words; **idiomatic**; **phraseologically**, ad. *-lī*.

—SYN. of 'phrase' n.: clause; sentence; expression; proposition; period; paragraph; form; diction; style. **phren**, *frēn* [Gr. *phrēn* or *phrenos*, the mind—*phrēn* means the 'diaphragm or mind,' the ancients believing the mind to be situated in the diaphragm], as the first element of a compound, *phren* has two meanings, —1, 'mind,' and thence 'brain,' as in *phrenetic*, *phrenology*; 2, 'diaphragm,' as in *phrenic*.

phrenetic, a. *frē-nē-tik* [Gr. *phrēn*, the mind], liable to violent sallies of mental excitement or disorder; having an affection of the brain; n. a person occasionally wild and erratic; **phrenetically**, ad. *-tik-lī*.

phrenic, a. *frē-nīk* [Gr. *phrēn*, the diaphragm, the mind], pert to the diaphragm; **phrenitis**, n. *frē-nī-tis*, inflammation of the brain or its membranes; delirium.

phrenology, n. *frē-nō-lō-jī* [Gr. *phrēn*, *phrenos*, the mind; *logos*, discourse], the science of the functions of the mind, assumed from the development of the different parts of the brain, as exhibited in the external form of the upper part of the skull; **phrenological**, a. *frē-nō-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to or according to phrenology; **phrenologically**, ad. *-lī*; **phrenologist**, n. *frē-nō-lō-jīst*, one versed in phrenology.

phrenea — **magnetism**, n. *frē-nē-māg-nē-tizm* [Gr. *phrēn*, the mind, and Eng. *magnetism*], excitement of the organs of the brain by mesmeric passes or magnetic influence.

phrensy, n., also **phrensy** — see *franny*.

Phrygia, n. *frī-jā*, pert. to Phrygia, in Asia Minor; applied to a kind of string kind of music produced by the ancients from the flute; n. a certain light spongy stone.

phthiriasis, n. *thī-rī-ā-sīs* [Gr. *phthiriasis* — from *phthirē*, a louse], a diseased condition in which lice are bred in and infest the body; cutaneous vermination.

phthisis, n. *thī-sīs* [Gr. *phthiasis*, a wasting — from *phthō*, I consume or waste away], pulmonary consumption, a disease produced by tubercles in the lungs; also called 'pulmonary phthisis'; **phthisic**, a. *thī-tik*, a wasting away; a person affected with phthisis; a slight tickling cough; **phthisical**, a. *-kāl*, belonging to phthisis; consumptive.

phycochrome, n. *fik-kō-m* [Gr. *phukos*, sea-weed; *chrōma*, colour], the colouring matter in lichens and in the lower Algae.

phycocyanin, n. *fik-kō-sī-n* [Gr. *phukos*, sea-weed; *kyanos*, blue], in bot., the bluish colouring matter of Nostoc and other low Algae.

phycocyanine, n. *fik-kō-sī-n* [Gr. *phukos*, sea-weed; *erythros*, red], in bot., the red colouring matter, soluble in water, found in *Floridaca*.

phycology, n. *fik-kō-lō-jī* [Gr. *phukos*, sea-weed; *logos*, discourse], the study of Algae or sea-weeds.

phycomater, n. *fik-kō-mā-tēr* [Gr. *phukos*, sea-weed; L. *māter*, a mother; Gr. *mēter*], in bot., the gelatinous matter investing the sporules of certain Algae, and in which they vegetate.

phycozanthine, n. *fik-kō-sānthīn* [Gr. *phukos*, sea-weed; *zanthos*, yellow], in bot., the same as 'diatomine' — which see under *Diatomaceae*.

phylactery, n. *fil-āk-tērī* [OE. *flactere*; L. *phylacterium*; Gr. *phylaktērion*, an amulet — from *phylaktēr*, a watchman, a guard; *phulassō*, I watch], among the Jews, strips of parchment on which were written texts from the law, worn by devout persons on the forehead, arms, or breast, particularly by the Pharisees; a case for containing the relics of the dead in the early Christian Church; **phylactered**, a. *-lērd*, wearing phylacteries; **phylacteric**, a. *fil-āk-tērīk*, also **phylacterical**, a. *-kāl*, pert. to phylacteries.

phylactolaminate, n. plu. *fil-āk-tō-lē-mā-tā* [Gr. *phylaktikos*, having the power to guard — from *phulassō*, I guard; *lamina*, the sheet], the division of the Polyzoa in which the mouth is provided with the arched valvular process called the 'epistome.'

phylla, n. plu. *fil-lā* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf], in bot., the verticillate leaves which form the calyx or external envelope of the flower; **phylaries**, n. plu. *-lā-rīs*, the leaflets forming the involucre of composite flowers.

phyllirea, n. *fil-lī-rē-ā* [Gr. *phylireia*, a certain tree or shrub like the privet, more correctly written *phylireia*], a genus of evergreen plants, very leafy, and of a dark-green foliage, Ord. *Oleaceae*.

phyllium, n. *fil-lī-ūm* [mid. L. — from Gr. *phullon*, a leaf], a leaf-insect of the tropics.

phyllocyst, n. *fil-lō-sīst* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *kystis*, a cyst — from *kuō*, I hold], a cavity in the interior of the hydrophylla of certain oceanic Hydrozoa.

phyllodium, n. *fil-lō-dī-ūm*, **phyllode**, n. *-lō-dēs* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *eidos*, appearance], in bot., a leaf-stalk developed into a flattened expansion like a leaf; **phyllody**, n. *fil-lō-dī*, the substitution of an organ into true leaves; the substitution of true leaves for some other organ; **phylloid**, a. *fil-lōīd*, like a leaf; **phyllodia**, n. plu. *fil-lōīdā*, leaf-like appendages to the stems of Algae.

phyllomen, n. *fil-lō-mēn* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *genadō*, I produce], in bot., the single terminal and central bud from which leaves are produced in palms, and many herbaceous plants; also called a 'phyllomorph.'

phyllorapsum, n. *fil-lō-grāp-sūm* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *graphein*, I write], in bot., a beautiful genus of graptolites from the Skiddaw rocks.

phyllomania, n. *fil-lō-mā-nī-ā* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *mania*, madness], in bot., an abnormal or unusual development of leaf-tissue.

phyllome, n. *fil-lō-mē* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf], in bot., a leaf-structure; a structure morphologically equivalent to a leaf.

phyllomorphy, n. *fil-lō-mōr-fī* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *morphē*, form, shape], in bot., the substitution of leaves for other organs; same sense as 'phyllody'; **phyllomorphosis**, n. *-mōr-fō-sīs*, the study of the succession and variation of leaves during different seasons.

phyllophagous, a. *fil-lō-fā-gūs* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *phagein*, to eat], leaf-eating.

phyllophore, n. *fil-lō-fōr* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *phorō*, I bear], the terminal bud or growing point in palms; same sense as 'phylligen'; **phyllophorous**, a. *fil-lō-fō-rūs*, bearing or producing leaves.

phyllophyte, n. *fil-lō-fīt* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *phuton*, a plant], a plant of any kind in which leaves can be observed.

Phyllopod, n. plu. *fil-lō-pōd*, **Phyllopod**, n. sing. *fil-lō-pōd* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *pōdes*, feet], an order of Crustaceans having leaf-like feet; **phyllopodes**, n. plu. *fil-lō-pō-dēs*, in bot., dead leaves in Isoetes.

phylloptosis, n. *fil-lō-pō-tō-sīs* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *ptōsis*, a falling — from *ptōō*, I fall], in bot., the fall of the leaf.

phyllo taxis, n. *fil-lō-tāksīs*, also **phyllo taxy**, n. *-tāksīs* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *taxis*, order; *taxis*, I arrange], the arrangement of the leaves on the axis or stem; **phyllo tactic**, a. *-tāktīk*, of or pert. to.

phylloxera, n. *fil-lōks-ērī* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf; *xeros*, dry, parched], a genus of insects, Ord. *Homip-*

any subsequent period of time: *pho'nograph'ic*, a. -*gráf'ík*, also *pho'nograph'ical*, a. -*kál*, pert. to; representing articulate sounds: *pho'nograph'ically*, ad. -*ís*: *phonography*, n. *pho'nógrá-f*, the art of representing each of the sounds of speech by a distinctive mark or character; a system of shorthand writing: *phonographer*, n. *pho'n*, one who explains the laws of spoken sounds: *phonographer*, n. -*ér*, one versed in the art of phonography.

phonolite, n. *pho'nó-lít* [Gr. *phónē*, a sound; *lithos*, a stone], a variety of basalt or greenstone, which rings or clinks with a sort of metallic sound when struck by the hammer: also called *clinkstone*.

phonology, n. *pho'nó-ló-gí* [Gr. *phónē*, sound; *logos*, discourse], the science of articulate sounds; a treatise on the elementary sounds of speech; *phonetics*: *phonological*, a. *pho'nó-ló-g'kál*, pert. to.

phonoscope, n. *pho'nó-skóp* [Gr. *phónē*, a sound; *skopeō*, I view], an instr. for recording musical sounds, or for determining the quality of strings in musical instruments: same as *microphone*.

phototypy, n. *pho'tó-tí-pí* [Gr. *phōtōs*, sound; *typos*, a type—from *τύπω*, I strike], a method of representing each of the sounds of speech by a distinct printed character or letter: *phototype*, n. *pho'tó-tí-p*, a printed letter or character representing a sound of speech.

phoranthium, n. *pho'rán-thí-ám* [Gr. *phorēō*, I bear, I carry; *anthos*, a flower], in bot., a term applied to the receptacle of composite flowers.

phorum, n. *pho'r-mít-ám* [Gr. *phormos*, a mat made of flags or rushes], a genus of plants, the leaves of which furnish fine, silky, and very strong fibres; New Zealand flax, Ord. *Liliaceæ*.

phosgene, a. *pho's-jén* [Gr. *phōs*, light; *gennao*, I produce], producing light, or produced by light; applied to a gas resulting from the action of the solar rays upon a mixture of equal parts of chlorine and carbonic oxide gas: also called *carbon oxychloride*.

phosphate, n. *pho's-fát* [from *phosphorus*], a compound of phosphoric acid with a base, of which phosphates of lime is one: *phosphatic*, a. *pho's-fát'ík*, pert. to phosphate; applied to an acid liquor of an oily nature resulting from the slow oxidation of phosphorus in the air: *phosphatic nodules*, in geol., certain concretions or nodules of phosphate of lime found in the upper greensands of the Chalk formation, used when ground in the preparation of manures: *phosphate of iron*, a native blue ochre: *phosphate of lime*, a whitish earthy substance consisting of lime and phosphoric acid, occurring in commerce as bone-ash.

phosphene, n. *pho's-fén* [Gr. *phōs*, light; *phainō*, I show], the luminous impression caused with the eyelids closed, after the sudden compression of the eyeball.

phosphide, n. *pho's-fid* [from *phosphorus*], a combination of phosphorus with a metal: *phosphite*, n. *pho's-fít*, a salt of phosphorus acid.

phosphine, n. *pho's-fín* [Gr. *phōs*, light; *phainō*, I show], phosphuretted hydrogen gas, a very poisonous body, consisting of one atom of phosphorus and three of hydrogen.

phosphorite, n. *pho's-fó-rít* [from *phosphorus*], a mineral containing phosphate of lime, and occurring in veins in certain rocks—also called *apatite*: *phosphoritic*, a. *pho's-fó-r'ík*, pert. to phosphorite.

phosphorus, n. *pho's-fó-r'ús* [L.: Gr. *phosphōros*, light-bringer, the torch-bearer, the morning star—from *phōs*, light; *phorēō*, I bear or bring], an elementary body of a wax-like consistence, easily made to burn, even by the heat of the fingers or by friction, always luminous in the dark in its ordinary state; the morning star: *phosphorated*, a. -*át*, combined or saturated with phosphorus: *phosphorating*, imp.: *phosphoresces*, v. -*és*, to give out light in the dark in ordinary temperatures: *phosphorescing*, imp.: *phosphoresced*, pp. -*és*: *phosphorescent*, a. -*és'ént*, shining with a faint light in the dark; luminous: *phosphorescence*, n. -*és'én-s*, the state of being luminous without sensible heat: *phosphoric*, a. *pho's-fó-r'ík*, also *phosphorous*, a. *pho's-fó-r'ús*, pert. to or obtained from phosphorus: *phosphoric acid*, an acid containing one equivalent of phosphorus and five of oxygen: *phosphorous acid*, an acid containing one equivalent of phosphorus and three of oxygen.

phosphuret, n. *pho's-fú-rét* [from *phosphorus*, on the analogy of *sulphuret*], a combination of phosphorus

with a metal or radical; same as *phosphide*: *phosphuretted*, a. -*át'át*, combined with phosphorus: better *phosphoret* and *phosphoretised*.

photo, *pho'tó* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtós*, light], a common prefix in many compounds, denoting relation to or connection with light: n. a common abbreviation for *photograph* or *photographic picture*; a carte-de-visite.

photochromy, n. *pho'tó-kró-mí* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtós*, light; *chrōma*, colour], the art of photographing in colours, carried out by taking a separate negative of each colour in the subject; the art of reproducing colours by photography: *photochromatic*, a. *pho'tó-kró-mát'ík*, pert. to, or produced by: *photochromatype*, n. *pho'tó-kró-típ* [Gr. *typos*, a type], a coloured print of a photograph.

photogen, n. *pho'tó-jén* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtós*, light; *gennao*, I generate or produce], in chem., an inflammable hydrocarbon; another name for paraffin-oil: *photogene*, n. *pho'tó-jén*, the generation of a more or less continued picture on the retina from a previous impression, or from a delay of the obliteration of it: *photogenic*, a. *pho'tó-jén'ík*, produced or created by light, as a picture, on the retina of the eye: *photogeny*, n. *pho'tó-jén-í*, the art of producing pictures by the action of light.

photoglyphy, n. *pho'tó-glí-fí* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtós*, light; *gluphō*, I engrave], a method of engraving by which photographs can be etched into steel and other metal plates by the action of light and certain chemicals.

photography, n. *pho'tó-grá-fí* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtós*, light; *graphō*, I write], the art or practice of producing pictures of objects, on chemically prepared bodies, such as glass, paper, &c., by the action of light; sun-painting: *photograph*, n. *pho'tó-gráf*, a picture or portrait obtained by the light of the sun: *photographic*, a. -*gráf'ík*, also *photographical*, a. -*kál*, pert. to or done by photography: *photographer*, n. *pho'tó-grá-fér*, also *photographerist*, n. -*íst*, one skilled in the practice of photography: *photo-lithography*, n. *pho'tó-lít'h-ógrá-fí* [Gr. *lithō*, a stone], method of producing a copy of a print or drawing in line—of the same or altered dimensions—on a lithographic stone by means of photography.

photogravure, n. *pho'tó-grá-vür* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtós*, light; F. *gravure*, engraving], the art of producing on metal an incised engraved plate for the process of printing, through the application of light on a sensitive surface; a photo-engraving: v. to produce by photogravure.

photolithograph, n. *pho'tó-lít'h-ó-gráf* [photo, and *lithograph*], an instr. for depicting transits of Venus and other solar appearances, consisting of a telescope adjusted for photography, and moved by clock-work.

photology, n. *pho'tó-ló-gí* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtós*, light; *logos*, discourse], the science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena; optics: *photologic*, a. *pho'tó-ló'ík*, also *photological*, a. -*kál*, pert. to.

photo-magnetism, n. *pho'tó-mág'nét'ísm* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtós*, light; and Eng. *magnetism*], that branch of science which describes the relations of the phenomena of magnetism to those of light.

photometer, n. *pho'tó-mé't-ér* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtós*, light; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the relative intensities of light: *photometry*, n. -*í*, the art of measuring the intensity of light; the measurement of the intensity of the different kinds of light.

photophobia, n. *pho'tó-fó-bí-á* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtós*, light; *phobēō*, I dread; *phobos*, fear], the dread, fear, or intolerance of light.

photophone, n. *pho'tó-fón* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtós*, light; *phōnē*, sound], an instr. by which sounds may be communicated by the agency of light: *photophonic*, a. -*fón'ík*.

photopy, n. *pho'tó-pí*, also *photopy'sis*, n. -*ís* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtós*, light; *opsis*, sight—from *opao*], I shall see], a disease of the eyes in which luminous rays of light appear to play before them, a symptom of amaurosis.

photosphere, n. *pho'tó-sf-ér* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtós*, light; *sphaira*, a sphere], a sphere of light; the luminous spherical envelope of the sun.

phototype, n. *pho'tó-típ* [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtós*, light; *typos*, an impression, a type—from *τύπω*, I strike], a type or plate resembling an engraved plate, produced from a photographic picture by a peculiar process.

mâte, mat, fâr, taio; mête, mêt, hër; phue, yin; nôte, nôl, môve;

philology—see **philologia**.

philology, n. *fil-ô-lô-jî* [Gr. *philologia*, the love of disputing, the love of literature—from *philos*, loved; *logos*, a word, discourse], the science of words and language; all matters immediately connected with words and language, applied thus to ethnography and history, but more usually applied to etymology and grammar; **philological**, a. *fil-ô-lô-jî-kal*, pert. to or connected with philology; **philologically**, ad. *fil-ô-lô-jî-kal*; **philologist**, n. *fil-ô-lô-jî-ist*, also **philologist**, n. *fil-ô-lô-jî-ist*, one versed in philology.

philomath, n. *fil-ô-math* [Gr. *philos*, loved; *manthano*, I learn], a lover of learning; **philomath'ic**, a. *math-ik*, pert. to the love of learning.

philomela, n. *fil-ô-mê-lâ*, also **philomela**, n. *mê-lâ* [Gr. *Philomela*, daughter of King Pandion of Attica, who was changed into a nightingale], the nightingale.

philoprogenitiveness, n. *fil-ô-pro-jen-i-tî-ve-nês* [Gr. *philos*, loved; *L. progenies*, offspring], in *phren.*, the faculty common to man and the lower animals, the chief function of which is to produce the instinctive love of young—the organ is said to lie immediately above the middle part of the cerebellum.

philosophy, n. *fil-ô-sô-fî* [*F. philosophie*; *L. philosophia*—from Gr. *philos*, loved; *sophia*, wisdom—from *sophos*, wise], the investigation of the causes of all phenomena both of mind and matter; the knowledge of things natural and moral founded upon reason and experience; reasoning; course of sciences read in the schools; **philosopher**, n. *ô-fer*, one who is profoundly versed in any science; one who acts calmly and wisely; **philosophic**, a. *fil-ô-sô-fî-k*, also **philosophical**, a. *ô-kal*, according to, skilled in, or given to, philosophy; regulated by the rules of reason and experience; calm; rational; **philosophically**, ad. *fil-ô-sô-fî-kal*; **philosophize**, v. *fil-ô-sô-fî-z*, to investigate or reason like a philosopher; to moralise; to search into nature; **philosophizing**, imp. *ad.* reasoning or investigating like a philosopher; n. consideration or investigation after the manner of a philosopher; **philosophised**, pp. *fil-ô-sô-fî-z*; **philosophiser**, n. *ô-er*, one who philosophises; **philosophise**, *fil-ô-sô-fî-z*, one who possesses a superficial acquaintance with philosophy; **philosopher's stone**, an imaginary substance said to be able to transmute or change the inferior metals into gold; **philosophism**, n. *fil-ô-sô-fî-zm*, unfounded or shallow philosophy; **sophistry**: **philosophist**, n. *fil-ô-sô-fî-ist*, one who practises sophistry; **philosophistic**, a. *fil-ô-sô-fî-ik*, pert. to the love or practice of sophistry; **moral philosophy**—see under **moral**; **natural philosophy**—see under **natural**.

philter, n. also **philtre**, n. *fil-î-ter* [*F. philtre*; *L. philtum*; from *philtum*, a love charm or potion], a potion intended or adapted to excite love; v. to give a love-potion to; to charm or excite to love; **philtering**, imp. *philt-er*, pp. *fil-î-ter*.

phimosia, n. *fil-mô-sîs* [Gr. *phimosis*, binding or constriction; *phimos*, I muzzle or silence—from *phimos*, a muzzle], the constriction of the extremity of the prepuce in which it cannot be drawn back.

phiz, n. *fil* (a contr. of *physiognomy*), the face or visage, a term used in sport or contempt.

phlebotastis, n. *fil-ê-bô-tâ-sîs*, also **phlebotasia**, n. *fil-ê-bô-tâ-sî-tî* [Gr. *phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein; *ektasis*, extension—from *ektainô*, I stretch out], dilatation or varicosity of a vein, or of part of a vein.

phlebitis, n. *fil-ê-bî-tîs* [Gr. *phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein in animals], inflammation of a vein.

phlebotidal, a. *fil-ê-bô-tî-dal* [Gr. *phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein; *eidos*, resemblance], in *bot.*, applied to moniliform vessels; having the appearance of veins.

phlebotomist, n. *fil-ê-bô-tô-mîst* [Gr. *phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein; *tomô*, a stone], a concretion, termed vein stone, found free in the cavity of the vessels, formed of concentric laminae.

phlebotomise, v. *fil-ê-bô-tô-mîz* [Gr. *phleps*, a vein; *tomô*, a cutting], to let blood from a vein; **phlebotomising**, imp. *phlebot-omîs*, pp. *fil-ê-bô-tô-mîz*; **phlebotomist**, n. *fil-ê-bô-tô-mîst*, one who practises blood-letting; **phlebotomy**, n. *fil-ê-bô-tô-mî* [*F. phlebotomie*, blood-letting—from Gr. *phlebotomia*, cutting of a vein, blood-letting], the operation of opening a vein to take blood from the body.

phlegm, n. *flên* [*OF. flegme*; Gr. *phlegma*, inflammation, phlegm—from *phlegô*, I burn], the thick viscid matter discharged by coughing; mucus; humour or temperament; coldness; sluggishness; **phlegmatic**, a. *flên-mât-ik*, also **phlegmatical**, a. *ô-kal*, abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm;

dull; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited in action or passion; **phlegmatically**, ad. *fil-ê-bô-tô-mîst*, n. *ô-tî-tî*, plu. *phlegmasis*, *ô-tî-tî*, any inflammatory disease with fever; **phlegmasoid**, a. *flên-mâ-sî-ôyd*, or **phlegmatoid**, a. *mât-ôyd* [Gr. *eidos*, appearance], having the appearance of an inflammatory disease; **phlegmon**, n. *flên-môn*, inflammation; inflamed or inflammatory tumour; **phlegmonous**, a. *ô-s*, inflammatory; burning.

phleme, n. *flên*, another spelling of *flém*, which see.

phloem, n. *flô-ém*, also **phloem**, n. *flô-ém* [Gr. *phloos*, the bark of a tree—from *phlôô*, I term with abundance], in *bot.*, the bast portion of a fibrovascular bundle, consisting at first of succulent thin-walled cells.

phloridzin, n. *flôr-îd-zîn*, also **phlorizin**, n. *flôr-î-tîn* [Gr. *phloos*, bark; *rhiza*, a root], a crystalline substance obtained from the root-bark of the apple-tree, pear-tree, &c.; **phloretin**, n. *flôr-î-tîn*, a substance procured from phloridzin by dilute acids; **phlorisatin**, n. *flôr-î-tî-sîn*, a glucose and gum-like substance obtained from phloridzin by the action of oxygen and ammonia.

phlox, n. *flôks*, **phloxes**, n. plu. *flôks-êz* [Gr. *phloos*, flame—from *phlegô*, I burn], a favourite genus of garden flowering-plants, having red, white, or purple flowers, chiefly N. American, *Ord. Polemoniaceae*—so named from their lively colours.

phlyctena, n. *flîk-tê-nâ* [Gr. *phlyktisna*, a blister, as that caused by pulling at oars—from *phluô*, I swell over, I bubble up, a rising on the skin; a vesicle, pimple, or pustule; **phlyctenoid**, a. *flîk-tê-nôyd* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], bearing a resemblance to phlyctena; **phlyctenula**, n. *flîk-tê-nû-lâ*, a little phlyctena; **phlyctenular**, a. *ô-ler*, having the character of a phlyctena.

phoca, n. *flô-ki* [*L. phoca*; Gr. *phôke*, a sea-calf], the seal or sea-calf, an amphibious animal; **phocacean**, n. *flô-kâ-sê-dân*, an animal belonging to the genus *phoca*; a seal; **phoceniæ**, n. *flô-sê-nî*, a peculiar fatty substance found in the oil of the porpoise, which itself yields *phocenic acid*; **phocine**, a. *ô-sîn*, pert. to the seal tribe.

Phœbus, n. *flê-bûs* [*L. Phœbus*; Gr. *Phœbos*, Apollo], the sun; the Bright or Shining One.

Phœnician, a. *flê-nîsh-î-dân*, pert. to *Phœnicia*; **Phœnicians**, n. plu. *ô-nîs*, the inhabitants of anc. Phœnicia, renowned as the great maritime and commercial people of the anc. world.

phœnix, n.—see **phenix**.

pholadina, n. plu. *flô-lâ-dî-dê* [Gr. *phôlas*, *phôlados*, living in dens or caves; *pholeuô*, I lie concealed], the family of boring bivalves, of which the common *Pholas* is the type, found fossil from the Lias upwards; **Pholadomya**, n. *flô-lâ-dî-mî-dî* [Gr. *myas*, a mussel], a genus of fossil equivalent shells; **Pholaa**, n. *flô-lâs*, a genus of mollusca which form hiding-places for themselves by boring into rocks and clay, and making excavations.

pholerite, n. *flô-êr-î-tî* [Gr. *pholis*, a scale], a mineral formed of small convex scales of a pearly lustre and of a pure white colour, resembling kaolin in appearance; a hydrated silicate of alumina.

phonetic, a. *flô-nî-tîk*, also **phonetical**, a. *ô-kal* [Gr. *phônêtikos*, vocal—from *phônê*, a sound], pert. to the elementary sounds of the human voice; pert. to written characters representing sounds; **phonetics**, n. plu. *flô-nî-tîks*, the science of sounds uttered by the human voice and their various modifications; **phonetically**, ad. *fil-ê-bô-tô-mîst*; **phonics**, n. plu. *flô-nîks*, the art of combining musical sounds; **acoustics**: **phonic**, a. *flô-nîk*, pert. to; **phonetic spelling**, the art or practice of spelling words with letters or characters representing the manner in which they ought to be pronounced.

phonocampic, a. *flô-nô-kâmp-îk* [Gr. *phônê*, sound; *kampô*, I infect], having power to infect sound, or to turn it from its direction.

phonogram, n. *flô-nô-grâm* [Gr. *phônê*, sound; *gramma*, a letter—from *grapô*, I write], a sort of written character to represent the sound of the human voice; the register of sound by a phonograph.

phonograph, n. *flô-nô-grâf* [Gr. *phônê*, sound; *grapô*, I write], a mark or letter indicating a distinct spoken sound; a remarkable instr. of recent invention which records articulate speech, or musical sounds, on tinfoil, and reproduces them at

coïa, *bôy*, *fôô*; *pûre*, *bûd*; *chair*, *yame*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

macognosy, *n.* *kōp-nō-si* [Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug; *gnōsis*, knowledge—from *gignōskō*, I know], the knowledge of drugs or medicines, their properties and operations; the branch of *matéria medica* which treats of simples, or unprepared medicines.

pharmacolite, *n.* *fār-māk-ō-lit* [Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug or poison; *lithos*, a stone], a mineral occurring in delicate silky fibres of a white or greyish colour—a native arseniate of lime.

pharmacology, *n.* *fār-māk-kō-lō-jī* [Gr. *pharmakon*, a drug; *logos*, discourse], a treatise on the history, proper uses, and composition of drugs; *matéria medica*: **pharmacologist**, *n.* *fist*, a writer on the nature and uses of drugs, or skilled in their use.

pharmacopœia, *n.* *fār-māk-kō-pē-ā* [Gr. *pharmakon*, a medicine or drug; *poiō*, I make], a book which contains authorised directions for the selection and preparation of substances to be used as medicines: **pharmacopœist**, *n.* *kōp-ō-lit* [Gr. *poiō*, I sell], a druggist.

pharmacosiderite, *n.* *fār-māk-kō-sid-ēr-īt* [Gr. *pharmakon*, poison; *sideros*, iron], a mineral of various shades of green, inclining to yellow and brown; arseniate of iron.

pharmacy, *n.* *fār-māk-st* [OF. *farmacie*, pharmacy; Gr. *pharmakon*, a medicine or drug], the art of preparing and preserving substances to be used as medicines; the occupation of a druggist.

pharos, *n.* *fār-ōs* [*Pharos* or *Raudak-el-tin*—i.e., fig-garden—an island in the bay of Alexandria, on which King Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse known by the same name], a lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a beacon.

pharynx, *n.* *fār-īngks*, the muscular or membranous pouch forming the back part of the mouth, and shaped like a funnel, terminating in the œsophagus or gullet: **pharyngeal**, *a.* *fār-īng-jē-āl* [mid. L. *pharynx*; Gr. *pharynx*, *pharungos*, the gullet or windpipe], pert. to or connected with the pharynx: **pharyngitis**, *n.* *fār-īng-jīt-īs*, inflammation of the pharynx: **Pharyngobranchii**, *n.* plu. *fār-īng-gō-brāng-kī-ī* [Gr. *branchia*, gills], an order of fishes comprising only the lancelet: **pharyngotomy**, *n.* *-gō-tō-mī* [Gr. *tōmō*, a cutting], the operation of making an incision in the pharynx to remove an obstruction or a tumour.

phascolumys, *n.* *fās-kōl-ō-mīs* [Gr. *phaskos*, a sac or pouch; *mys*, a mouse], the wombat of Australia, of which fossil species of very large size have been found in that country in the uppermost Tertiaries.

phascolithium, *n.* *fās-kōl-ō-lith-ē-ūm* [Gr. *phaskos*, a pouch; *lithion*, a wild animal], in *geol.*, a small fossil pouch-like mammal found in the flagstones of Stonefield, and of Gollie age.

phase, *n.* *fās*, also *phasla*, *fās-īs*, *phases*, *n.* plu. *fās-ēs* [Gr. *phas*, appearance; *phainō*, I bring to light—from *phainō*, to shine], the appearance or quantity of the illuminating surface exhibited by the moon or other planet; the particular state at any given instant of any phenomenon or appearance, or of any weighty or grave affair; aspect; appearance; transparent green quartz.

phasel, *n.* *fāz-ēl* [Gr. *phaselos*, a kidney-bean, a little boat], the French bean or kidney-bean; the haricot bean; *Phasolus vulgaris*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*, sub-Ord. *Papilionaceæ*: **phascolites**, *n.* plu. *fāz-ēl-līs* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a fossil genus of leguminous plants.

phasid, *n.* *fās-īs*, *phases*, *n.* plu. *fās-ēs*—see *phase*. **phasent**, *n.* *fāz-ēnt* [OF. *phaisin*; L. *phasianus*; Gr. *phasianus*, a pheasant—said to be from the river *Phasis*, in Colchis, Asia Minor, whence these birds are believed to have been first brought], a well-known wild bird reared and preserved for sport: **phasantry**, *n.* *-trī*, an enclosure for breeding and rearing pheasants.

phases and phese, *v.* *fāz*—see *phase*. **phenakistoscope**, *n.* *fēn-ī-kīst-ō-skōp* [Gr. *phena-kistlos*, deceptive; *phenakistō*, I cheat—from *phanaiz*, an impostor; *skopeō*, I view], a toy instrument for illustrating the persistence of impressions on the retina.

phenic acid, *fē-nīk* [Gr. *phainō*, I show], carbolic acid; the hydrated oxide of phenyl; a powerful antiseptic, consisting of colourless crystals obtained from salicylic acid or coal-tar: **phenol**, *n.* *fē-nōl*, same meaning as *phenic acid*: **phenyl**, *n.* *fē-nīl* [Gr. *phainō*, I show; *hulē*, material], a hydro-carbon, the radical of phenol.

phenicine, *n.* *fēn-ī-sin* [F. *phénicine*; Gr. *phoinix*,

purple red], indigo-purple or carmine, a powder precipitated by water from a solution of indigo and sulphuric acid.

phenix, *n.* also **phoenix**, *n.* *fē-nīks* [L. *phœnix*—from Gr. *phoinix*, a fabulous Arabian bird], in *œc. myth.*, a bird said to have been able to rise again from its own ashes—used as an emblem of immortality.

phenogramia, *a.* *fē-nō-gō-m-ā*, also *phenogramia*, *a.* *-gō-m-ik*, or **phenomena**, *n.* *fē-nō-gō-m-ās* [Gr. *phainō*, I show; *gōmos*, marriage], same as *phenacogramia*, &c., which see: **phenogama**, *n.* plu. *fē-nō-gō-m-ās*, plants which have conspicuous flowers; **phenocoryna**.

phenol—see under *phenic acid*.

phenology, *n.* *fē-nō-lō-jī* [contr. from *phenomenology*], that branch of meteorology which is specially concerned with climatic influence on the regular recurrence of animal and vegetable phenomena, as the budding of leaves and the migration of birds.

phenomenon, *n.* *fē-nō-m-ō-nōn*, **phenomēna**, *n.* plu. *-ā* [mid. L. *phenomenon*; Gr. *phainomenon*, appearance—from Gr. *phainō*, I appear], an appearance of nature, the cause of which is not immediately obvious; an unusual appearance; something exceedingly rare; a prodigy: **phenomenal**, *a.* *fē-nō-m-ā-nāl*, pert. to or consisting of phenomena: **phenomēnally**, *ad.* *-nāl-īt*: **phenomēnology**, *n.* *-nō-lō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], a history of phenomena, or a description of them.

pheryl—see under *phenic acid*.

phoon, *n.* *fē-ōn* [probably OF.], in *her.*, the barbed iron head of a dart, used as a mark to denote Crown property, and called the Broad R, or Broad Arrow—see under *arrow*.

phial, *n.* *fē-āl* [OF. *phiale*; L. *phiala*; Gr. *phialē*, a shallow cup or bowl; cf. *vial*], a small glass bottle for holding liquors or medicines; a large glass vessel or bottle: *v.* to preserve or put in a phial: **phialing**, *imp.* *phī-āl-ed*, pp. *-ēd*: *adj.* kept in a phial: **Leyden phial**—see *Leyden jar*.

Phigalian, *a.* *fī-gō-lī-ān*, applied to certain celebrated anc. sculptured marbles, twenty-three in number, preserved in the British Museum, found among the ruins of the temple of Apollo Epicurius, in the anc. town of *Phigalia*, in Arcadia—the most exquisite remains of Greek art in this country.

philadelphus, *n.* *fī-lā-dē-fī-dās*, a genus of ornamental shrubs—named from Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt.

philanthropy, *n.* *fī-lān-thrō-pī* [Gr. *phīlos*, loved; *anthrōpos*, a man], the love of mankind as opposed to *misanthropy*, the hatred of mankind; universal benevolence; goodwill toward the whole human race: **philanthropic**, *a.* *fī-lān-thrō-pī-k*, also **philanthropist**, *a.* *-tīst*, loving mankind; possessing general benevolence: **philanthropically**, *ad.* *-tī*: **philanthropist**, *n.* *fī-lān-thrō-pīst*, one who loves and seeks opportunities of doing good to mankind.

philately, *n.* *fī-lā-tē-lī* [F. *philatélie*], the practice of collecting postage-stamps and revenue-stamps as an amusement or occupation: **philatelist**, *n.* *-tīst*, one who makes a habit of collecting stamps: *a.* pert. to. **philatory**, *n.* *fī-lā-tēr-ī* [Gr. *phīlos*, loved, loving], a transparent reliquary placed horizontally upon four feet, and used to exhibit bones of saints, &c.

philharmonic, *a.* *fī-lār-mōn-īk* [F. *philharmonique*—from Gr. *phīlos*, loving; L. and Gr. *harmonia*, harmony of sound], loving harmony; designating a society whose members are lovers of music or harmony.

Philhellene, *n.* *fī-hēl-lēn* [Gr. *phīlōs*, I love; *Hēllēna*, the Greeks], one who loves or favours Greece or the Greeks: **Philhellenism**, *n.* *fī-hēl-lēn-izm*, sympathy or favour toward Greece: **Philhellenist**, *n.* *-tīst*, a lover or friend of the Greeks, as against the Turks: **Philhellene**, *a.* *fī-hēl-lēn-īk*, pert. to.

philibeg—see *Philibeg*.

Philippia, *n.* *fī-lī-p-ī-ā* [after Philip, king of Macedonia in Greece], one of the orations or speeches of Demosthenes addressed to the Greeks against Philip (4th cent. B.C.); any discourse or speech full of invective.

Philistina, *n.* *fī-līst-ī-nā* [Heb. *phīlīstīnā*—from *palash*, to wander about] one of the anc. inhabitants of the south-western coast of Palestine; in *Germany*, a term applied to the non-academic portion of a university town, as opposed to the *gown*, a term applied by Matthew Arnold to the middle class of England, which, he said, is ignorant and narrow-minded; a prosaic person: **Philistinism**, *n.* *-izm*, manners or practices of the (modern) Philistines.

māle, māl, fār, lālō; mēle, mēl, hēr; pine, pīn; nōle, nōt, mōve;

writes being kept in a little sack or bag: *petty sessions*, sittings of one or two justices of the peace to try petty cases in a summary way.—*SYN.* of 'petty': trivial; unimportant; frivolous; little; diminutive; inconsiderable; trifling; inferior; small.

petulant, *a. pē't-ānt* [F. *petulant*—from *L. petulant*, *petulantis*, pert, saucy—perhaps from *peto*, I attack or assail], irritable or pert from fretfulness or ill-humour; saucy; capriciously peevish; freakish in passion: *petulantly*, *ad. -t.* *pet'ulance*, *n. -lāns* [F.—L.], also *pet'ulancy*, *n. -lāns*, *peevishness*; saucy pertness.—*SYN.* of 'petulant': fretful; cross; peevish; irritable; capricious; cavilling; ill-humoured; pert.

Petunia, *n. pē't-ūn-ā* [Brazilian *petun*, tobacco—so named from its affinity with *Nicotiana*], a highly ornamental genus of free-flowering plants, common in gardens, of several species and many varieties, *Ord. Solanaceae*.

petunse, *n.* also *petuntes* or *petuntze*, *n. pē't-āns* [Chin.], a fine clay used by the Chinese with kaolin in their manufacture of porcelain.

peave, *n. pēv*, also *puvies*, *n. plu. pē'vits* [Gr. *peukē*, the pine or fir], the generic name for all fossil wood which appears to have been coniferous.

pew, *n. pē* [OF. *pūt*, an elevated place—from *L. podium*, an elevated place, a balcony; *Gr. podium*, a footstool], an enclosed seat in a church or chapel: *v.* to sit or furnish with pews; *pewing*, *imp.* *pewed*, *pp. pēd*: *pew-opener*, an attendant in a church who opens the pew-doors for the seat-holders.

pewit or *peewit*, *n. pē'wīt* [from its cry], the lapping or tufted plover.

pwetter, *n. pē't-ēr* [OF. *peutre*, *pwetter*—prob. from *L. Ger. spalter*, spelter, through loss of initial *s*—see *spelter*], an alloyed metal composed of tin and antimony, sometimes with a little copper; an alloy composed chiefly of zinc, tin, and lead, in varying proportions: *pwettery*, *a. -t-ē-r*, *pert.* to *pwetter*: *pwetterer*, *n. -t-ēr-ēr*, one who works in *pwetter*: *pwetter-pot*, a publican's measure for serving malt-liquors.

pfahbanten, *n. fā'b-ōt-ēn* [Ger., meaning literally pile-dwellings—from *pfahl*, a stake or post; *bau*, a structure or edifice], a term applied by the Swiss to the prehistoric lake-habitations of that country.

phacoid, *a. fāk-ōid* [Gr. *phakos*, a pea or lentil; *eidos*, appearance], like a lentil.

phacops, *n. fāk-ōps* [Gr. *phakos*, a lentil; *ōps*, the eye], in *geol.*, a widely distributed genus of trilobites having large faceted eyes.

phanogamous, *a. fē-nō-gā-mūs* [Gr. *phainō*, I show, I manifest; *gamos*, marriage], in *bot.*, having conspicuous flowers—see also *phanerogamous*.

Phaeopores, *n. plu. fē-ō-spō-rē* [Gr. *phaios*, dusky; *spora*, seed], in *bot.*, a division of Melanospores, or olive-coloured sea-weeds, which possess soap-bubbles.

Phaeton, *n. fā't-ēn* [F. *phaeton*; *L. Phaethon*; *Gr. Phaethōn*, son of *Phaëbus*], an open chair or carriage on four wheels, having sometimes a small seat behind.

phagedæna, *n. fag-ē-dē-nā* [Gr. *phagēdaína*, a cancer—from *phagein*, to eat], a spreading obstinate ulcer; a gangrenous ulceration: *phagēdænic*, *a. -dē-nik*, rapidly destroying the parts attacked, as an ulcer.

phalophyll, *n. fā-ō-fū* [Gr. *phaios*, dusky; *phyllon*, a leaf—from *phuō*, I produce], a group of colouring matters in the leaves of plants, comprising various browns, soluble in water.

phalanges, *n. plu. fā-lān-jēs* [Gr. *phalangē*, *phalangos*, a line of battle], the small bones of the fingers and toes, so named from their arrangement in rows; in *bot.*, bundles of stamens; stamens divided into lobes like a partite or compound leaf: *phalangeal*, *a. fā-lān-jēl*, also *phalangeal*, *a. fā-lān-jēl*, of or relating to the small bones of the fingers and toes, which are arranged in rows, one before the other, in front of the wrist and ankle.

phalanger, *n. fā-lān-jēr*, a marsupial animal inhabiting Australia and adjoining parts—so called from the formation of the hind feet.

phalangous, *a. fā-lān-jūs* [L. *phalangium*; *Gr. phalangion*, a kind of venomous spider], *pert.* to a genus of spiders having very long legs, called *Phalangium*.

glum. fā-m, and also the harvest-man or harvest-bug.

phalanx, *n. fā-lāngks* [L.; *Gr. phalanx*, a line of battle], among the *anc. Greeks*, a body of heavy armed troops drawn up in the form of a deep square and in close rank and file; any close compact body of men: *plu. phalan'ges*, *jēs*, and *phalan'xes*, *-dngs-es*.

phalaris, *n. fā-lā-ris* [L. *phalaris* or *phaleris*; *Gr. phalaris*, the plant canary-grass], a small genus of grasses, one of which, the canary-grass, is well known for its seeds, called *canary-seed*; the *Phalaris canariensis*, *Ord. Gramineæ*.

phalerope, *n. fā-lēr-ōp* [Gr. *phaleros*, white, having a white spot—from *phalos*, shining; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], a name for several species of water-fowls having toes with scalloped membranes.

phallus, *n. fā-lūs* [L.; *Gr. phallos*, the male organ], the emblem of the generative power in nature, carried in solemn procession in the Bacchic orgies; a genus of fungi having a disgusting and fetid odour: *phal'le*, *a. -lik*, *pert.* to the *phallus*, or to the indecent rites connected with the orgies of Bacchus; *pert.* to the worship of the generative principle.

phanerite series, *fān-ēr-īt* [Gr. *phaneros*, evident, visible—from *phainō*, I show], in *geol.*, a term sometimes employed to designate the uppermost stage of the earth's crust, consisting of deposits produced by causes in obvious operation.

phanerogamic, *a. fān-ēr-ō-gām-ik*, also *phan'er-ō-gā-mian*, *a. -gā-mi-ān*, also *phan'erog'amous*, *a. -gā-d-mūs* [Gr. *phaneros*, manifest; *gamos*, marriage], in *bot.*, applied to plants having conspicuous flowers containing stamens and pistils—opposed to *cryptogamic*: *phanerogams*, *n. plu. fān-ēr-ō-gām*, plants which have conspicuous organs of reproduction, and bear true flowers—see also *phanogamous*.

phantascope, *n. fān-īd-skōp* [Gr. *phantasma*, an image—from *phainō*, I show; *skōpō*, I view], an optical instrument enabling persons to look crested, thus giving an appearance of motion to figures presented for the purpose.

phantasm, *n. fān-īd-sm*, also *phantasma*, *n. fān-īd-mō* [Gr. *phantasma*, an image], something that appears only to the imagination or to the mind; a vision; a spectre: *phantas'mal*, *a. -māl*, *pert.* to.

phantasmagoria, *n. fān-īd-mā-gōr-ī-d* [Gr. *phantasma*, an image, a spectre; *agora*, a meeting or collection of people—from *agorā*, I collect], a magic-lantern with slides, by which figures are largely magnified on a wall or screen, and made to appear as if in motion: *phantas'mag'orial*, *a. -gōr-ī-d*, *pert.* to: *phantas'matog'raphy*, *n. -gōr-ī-d* [Gr. *graphō*, I describe], a description of celestial appearances, such as rainbows, halos, and the like.

phantastic and *phantasy*—see *fantastic* and *fantasy*.

phantom, *n. fān-ī-tōm* [OF. *fantome*, a spirit, a ghost; *Gr. phantasma*, an image; *L. phantasma*—same as *phantasma*, which see; *Gr. phainō*, to show—from *phainō*, to shine], that which has only an apparent existence; a spectre; a fancied vision; a spirit.

Pharaois, *a. fā-rā-ōn-ik*, *pert.* to the *Pharaohs* or to the *anc. Egyptians*.

Pharisee, *n. fār-ī-sē* [Gr. *phariseos*, a Pharisee—from *Heb. pāriash*, to separate], one of a Jewish sect, strict observers of the letter of the law, and of the traditions of the Elders, and pretenders to superior sanctity: *phar'is'ic*, *a. -sē-ik*, also *phar'is'ical*, *a. -sē-ik-kāl*, *pert.* to the Pharisees; ritual; externally religious: *phar'is'ically*, *ad. -t.* *phar'is'icalness*, *n. -nēs*, the state of being pharisaic: *Phar'is'ism*, *n. -izm*, the doctrine or practices of the Pharisees; the rigid observance of the external rights and forms of religion without genuine piety; obedience in letter and not in spirit; hypocrisy in religion; 'obedience petrified into formalism, religion degraded into ritual, and morals rankered by casuistry.'

pharmaceutical, *a. fār-mā-si-t-ik*, also *phar'ma-ceu'tic*, *a. -sē-ik* [Gr. *pharmakia*, the using of medicine; *pharmakon*, a drug], of or relating to pharmacy, or to the art of preparing medicines: *phar'maceu'tically*, *ad. -t.* *phar'maceut'ies*, *n. plu. -tiks*, the science of pharmacy or of preparing medicines: *phar'maceu'tist*, *n. -tist*, one who practices pharmacy or prepares medicines; an apothecary.

pharmacies, *n. fār-mā-si-āng* [F.], a duly qualified pharmacist.

pharmacognosis, *n. fār-mā-kōg-nō-sis*, also *phar-*

oōs, *boy*, *fōt*; *pūre*, *būrd*; *chatr*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *weal*.

sumi, I spread out] in *bot.*, the leaf of an expanded flower; one of the separate parts of a corolla or flower: *petalled*, *a. -al*, also petal-shaped, *a. having the shape of a petal*: *petaliform*, *a. pē-tā-lī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, a shape], having the form of a petal: *petalite*, *a. -ite*, pert. to a petal: *petalous*, *a. -ous*, resembling a petal: *petalous*, *n. -ism*, in *anc. Syriac*, a form of banishment by writing the name of the person to be banished on a leaf: *petalite*, *n. -ite* [F. *petalite*], a mineral, consisting mainly of silicates of alumina and lithia, of a white, greyish, or greenish colour, and of a lamellar structure in one direction: *petaloid*, *n. pē-tā-lō-īd* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], a state in which sepals become coloured like petals; the conversion of stamens or other organs into petals: *petaloid*, *a. pē-tā-lō-īd* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], having the appearance or colour of a petal; shaped like the petal of a flower.

petard, *n. pē-tārd* [F. *petard*, a petard—from *peter*, to break wind, to crack—from *pet*, an explosion: L. *petium*, a breaking wind—from *pedere*, to break wind], a short piece of ordnance of a bell shape, formerly used for bursting open gates, destroying bridges, &c., by explosion—now supplanted by the more effective gunpowder or dynamite: *petardier*, *n. pē-tārd-ēr*, one who had the charge of a petard: *petard*, *boist on his own petard*, a phrase used of one who is injured or destroyed by the very mine or trap which he had prepared for another; beaten with his own weapons.

petasus, *n. pē-tā-sūs* [L. *petasus*; Gr. *petasos*, a travelling hat or cap—from *petennāmi*, I spread out], the winged cap of Mercury.

petechia, *n. plu. pē-tēk-ē-tē* [It. *petechie*—from Gr. *pitaktia*, plaster], in *med.*, purple or dark-red spots which appear on the skin in fevers of a malignant type: *petechial*, *a. pē-tēk-ē-d*, spotted; characterised by the appearance of petechie.

Peter-pence, *n. pē-tēr-pens* [after the Apostle *Peter*, whose successor the Pope affirms he is], an annual tax on every house, formerly paid by the English to the Pope on Lammas-day, until its abolition by Henry VIII. It was also called *Romecot*.

Petersham, *n. pē-tēr-shām* [after Lord *Petersham*, its introducer], a very thick shaggy cloth, usually dark blue, used for overcoats; a thick belt-ribbon by which ladies' skirts or bodices may be retained in their place.

petiole, *n. pē-tī-ōl* [F. *petiole*—from L. *petiolus*, a little foot—from *pēs*, *petis*, the foot], the footstalk of a leaf connecting the blade with the stem; among *insects*, the very thin waist between the thorax and abdomen, furnished with two globular enlargements, called nodes: *petioled*, *a. -ed*, having a footstalk: *petiolar*, *a. -olar*, also petiolarly, *a. -lar*, pert. to or growing on a small stalk; proceeding from a petiole; having a stalk or petiole: *petiolar*, *a. -al*, growing on a petiole: *petiolule*, *n. -ule*, the stalk of a leaflet in a compound leaf.

petit, *n. pē-tī*, fem. form *petite*, *pē-tī* [F.], little in figure; small; diminutive; mean—see *petty*: *petite nature*, *pē-tī nā-tūr* [F. *nature*, nature], a term applied to such pictures as contain figures a little less in size than life, and yet have the effect of life size.

petition, *n. pē-tīsh-ān* [F. *petition*—from L. *petitiōnem*, a request, a petition—from *peto*, I beg or ask], an asking or seeking; a solemn or formal solicitation made by one party to another; a paper or document containing a written request or supplication; a prayer, or a part of one, addressed to God; an earnest entreaty; *v.* to solicit earnestly; to supplicate: *petitiōning*, *imp.* *petitiōned*, *pp.* *petitiōner*, *n. -er*, one who petitions: *petitiōnary*, *a. -ary*, containing a petition or request.—*SYN.* of 'petition *n.*': request; entreaty; supplication; solicitation; suit; a begging; memorial.

petung, *n. pē-tōng*, the Chinese name of a species of copper of a white colour.

petrology, *n. pē-trō-lō-jī* [Gr. *petra*, a rock; *petros*, a piece of rock; *logos*, a discourse], that branch of *geol.* which regards rocks and rock-formations and their relations.

petro, *n. pē-tēr* [Gr. *petra*, a rock], a stone, as in *saltpetre*: *petrean*, *a. pē-tēr-ān*, pert. to or resembling rock or stone.

petrel, *n. pē-trēl* [F. *petrel*, the petrel, the little Peter's bird—from L. *Petrus*, Peter; Gr. *Petros*, an ocean-bird, that appears, like Peter, to walk on the

water—called *stormy-petrel*, as its appearance is thought to presage a storm; and by sailors, *Mother Carey's chicken*.

petrel, *n. pē-trēl*, another form of *petrel*.

petrescent, *a. pē-trēs-ēnt* [Gr. or L. *petra*, a rock], becoming stone, or of a stony hardness: *petrescence*, *n. -ence*, the process of converting into stone: *petresfaction*, *n. pē-trēs-fāksh-ōn*, in *geol.*, pert. to stone: from L. or Gr. *petra*, rock; L. *factus*, done or made—from *facio*, I make], conversion of an animal or vegetable substance into stony matter; process of changing into stone; the thing petrified: *petrification*, *a. -tive*, able or tending to convert into stone: *petrified*, *a. -trified*, having power to change into stone: *petrify*, *v. pē-trī-fī* [F. *petrifier*, to petrify] to convert animal or vegetable substances into stony matter; to fix in dumb amazement; to become stone: *petrifying*, *imp.*; *adj.* converting into stone: *petrified*, *pp.* *petrified*, *adj.* converted into stone; amazed; astonished.

petrography, *n. pē-trō-grā-fī* [Gr. *petros*, a stone; *graphō*, I write], in *geol.*, used in the same sense as *petrology*—thus, we speak of the 'petrographic' (*pē-trō-grā-fīk*) character of a formation, as opposed to its 'paleontological'.

Petroleum, *n. pē-trō-lē-ūm* [L. or Gr. *petra*, rock; L. *oleum*, oil], a liquid mineral pitch of a dark yellowish-brown colour, so called from its coming out of several strata like oil; known also as *several oil*: *petrolina*, *n. pē-trō-līn*, a substance resembling paraffin, obtained by distillation from the petroleum of Rangoon.

Petrology, *n. pē-trō-lō-jī* [Gr. *petra*, a stone; *logos*, discourse], the science of rocks; that branch of *geol.* which treats of the origin and characteristics of rocks.

Petronal, *n. pē-trō-nēl* [OF. *petrinal*, a horseman's piece—from *sp. petrina*, a girdle, a belt, the weapon being stuck in the girdle: L. *petrus*, the breast], in *OK.*, a pistol or small gun used by a horseman.

Petrosal, *n. pē-trō-sāl* [L. *petrosus*, full of rocks—from *petra*, a rock], the dense and solid mass of bone forming a part of the temporal bone, and entering into the base of the skull; the ear-capsule bone in a fish.

Petroseles, *n. pē-trō-sē-lēs* [L. *petra*, rock; *seles*, flint], rock-flint or hornstone: *petroscellous*, *a. -scellous*, consisting of or containing petrosesles.

Petrous, *a. pē-trūs* [L. *petrosus*, full of rocks—from *petra*, a stone], hard; stony; in *anat.*, applied to a dense, solid mass of bone, forming a part of the temporal bone, in which the organs of hearing are situated; designating a ganglion situated in the lower border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone: *petrosal*, *a. pē-trō-sāl*, in same sense as 'petrosus': *petrosal nerve*, a branch of the vidian nerve.

Petticoat, *n. pē-tī-kōt* [F. *petit*, little, petty, and *Eng. coat*], a loose under-garment worn by females: *petticoat government*, female rule; dominion or influence of a woman.

Pettifogger, *n. pē-tī-fog-gēr* [F. *petit*, little, mean, and *ME. fog*, to resort to mean expedients: cf. *O. Dut. forker*, an engrosser of wares and commodities], a lawyer who is employed in small or mean business: *pettifogging*, *a. conducting inferior or mean law business; playing the part of a pettifogger: pettifogging*, *a. -gery*, the practice or the acts of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles: see *fog* 3.

Pettily, *pettishness*—see under *petty*.

Pettish, *pettishly*, *pettishness*—see under *pet* 1. *Pettishness*, *n. plu. pē-tīsh-ēss* [Norm. F. *petota*, little feet], the toes or feet of a pig; *spottishly*, applied to the human feet.

Petto, *n. pē-tō* [It. the breast—from L. *pectus*, the breast], the breast: In *petto*, in secrecy; in reserve—a phrase applied to the Pope, who is accustomed to make appointments *in secreto*.

Petty, *n. pē-tī* [F. *petit*, little, small: cf. *W. petir*, little, small; *pid*, a point], small in amount; inferior; little; inconsiderable; trivial: *pettily*, *ad. -ly*: *pettiness*, *n. -ness*, smallness; littleness; unimportance: *petty cash*, money kept in hand to meet current expenses: *petty-cash book*, a book for entering small receipts and payments: *petty jury*, a jury of twelve men to try ordinary or small cases in a court: *petty officers*, the lower or subordinate class of officers on board a man-of-war: *petty bag office*, an office of the Court of Chancery, now of the Supreme Court, for suits against solicitors and officers of court, &c.—so named from the

māte, māi, fār, iōio; mēte, mēi, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōi, mōve;

Andris, that holds very fast—from *per*, thoroughly; *tenus*, tenacious—from *teneo*, I hold, unyielding; firm; resolute; adhering with fixed resolution or obstinacy, as to an opinion: *per-tina-ciously*, ad. -ti: *per-tina-ciousness*, n. -*shūs-nēs*, also *per-tinac-ity*, n. -*nēs-i-tē*, firm or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; steady resolution or perseverance; obstinacy.—SYN. of 'pertinacious': obstinate; determined; stubborn; inflexible; resolute; constant; steady.

pertinent, a. *per-ti-nēnt* [F. *pertinent*—from L. *pertinere*, *pertinere*, reaching or extending to—from *per*, thoroughly; *teneo*, I hold], just to the purpose; to the point; relating to the subject or matter in hand; relevant; equivalent to the French term, *à propos*: *pertinently*, ad. -ti: *pertinence*, n. -*nēs* [F.—L.], also *pertinency*, n. -*nēs-sē*, justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; suitability.—SYN. of 'pertinent': fit; proper; suitable; appropriate; apposite.

perturb, v. *per-turb* [F. *perturber*, to perturb—from L. *perturbare*, to throw into utter confusion, to embarrass—from *per*, thoroughly; *turbare*, to disturb], to trouble or disquiet; to put out of regularity; to cause to deviate from an elliptic orbit: *perturb-ing*, imp.: *perturbed*, pp. -*turb-ed*: adj. agitated; disquieted: *perturbation*, n. *per-turb-ā-shūn* [F.—L.], disquiet of mind; restlessness and disorder of the mind; commotion of the passions; confusion; cause of disquiet: *perturbations of the planets*, in *astron.*, the deviations of the planets from their regular elliptic courses, caused by their mutual attraction.

perforate, a. *per-fū-d*, also *perforated*: a. -*fū-d* [L. *perforare*, perforated—from *per*, through; *fāsus*, beaten—from *tuendo*, I beat], punched; perforated or pierced irregularly; in bot., having slits or holes: *perforation*, n. *per-fū-d-shūn*, the act of piercing; the hole made; a perforation: *perforated*, a. *per-fū-d-ed*, in bot., pierced at the apex.

perforate, n. *per-fū-d-ā-tō* [L. *per*, thoroughly; *tuasis*, a cough], hooping-cough.

peruke, n. *per-ūk* [F. *perruque*—from It. *perruca*: L. *pilius*, hair—see *perwig*], a wig: *peruked*, a. -*uk*, covered or fitted with a wig: *peruke-maker*, a wig-maker.

perula, n. *per-ū-lā*, also *perule*, n. *per-ū-l*, *per-ū-lm*, a plu. -*l* [L. *perula*, a little pocket—from L. and Gr. *perā*, a bag or wallet], in bot., a sac formed in some orchids by the prolonged and united bases of two of the segments of their perianth; the cap-like covering of buds formed by the abortion of their outer leaves.

peruse, v. *per-ūz* [the origin of this word is uncertain: prob. coined from *per*, and *use*, to use carefully, hence, to survey, to read. Wedgwood suggests it may be connex. with L. *perustus*, looked through, examined—from *per*, through; *visum*—from *vide*, in I see], to read with attention; to read through; in OE, to observe; to examine; to survey: *per-ū-sing*, imp.: *perused*, pp. *per-ū-sed*: *per-user*, n. -*ser*, one who reads with attention, as a book: *per-ū-sal*, n. -*sāl*, the act of reading; the careful examination, as of a book.

Peruvian, a. *per-ū-vi-ān*, of or pert. to Peru: n. a native of Peru: *Peruvian balsam*, a thick brown liquid of a fragrant odour and pungent bitter taste, the product of a tree of S. Amer.: *Peruvian bark*, *Jemita*'s bark; the bark of several cinchona-trees of Peru, much used in medicine in various preparations. Ord. *Rubifera*: *Peruvine*, n. *per-ū-vi-n*, a light oily fluid obtained from the balsam of Peru.

pervade, v. *per-vād* [L. *pervadere*, to spread through, to penetrate—from *per*, through; *vādō*, I go], to pass or spread through the whole extent of a thing; to be diffused through every minute part: *pervad-ing*, imp.: *pervaded*, pp.: *pervasive*, a. -*vā-siv* [L. *pervadere*, passed or spread through], tending able to pervade: *pervasive*, n. -*shūn*, the act of pervading or passing through.

perverse, a. *per-er-s* [F. *pervers*—from L. *pervertere*, overthrown—from *per*, thoroughly; *verto*, I turn], stubborn; untractable; continuing in wrongdoing; petulant; vexatious: *perverse-ly*, ad. -*l*: *perverse-ness*, n. -*nēs*, also *perver-sity*, n. -*s-i-tē* [F. *pervertir*—from L.], the state of being perverse; disposition to thwart or cross: *perver-sion*, n. -*shūn* [F.—L.], the act of perverting; change to something worse; diversion from the true intent or object: *perver-sive*, a. -*siv*, tending to corrupt or pervert.—

SYN. of 'perverse': froward; ungovernable; untoward; peevish; cross; distorted; obstinate.

pervert, v. *per-vert* [F. *pervertir*; L. *pervertēre*, to overturn, to overthrow—from *per*, thoroughly; *verto*, I turn], to corrupt; to turn from the true use, end, or purpose: n. *per-vert*, one who has changed to the worse—generally said of one who is believed to have changed from the true religion to a false one, or to a corrupt form of the true: *pervert-ing*, imp.: *perverted*, pp.: *pervert-er*, n. -*er*, one who corrupts: *pervert-ible*, a. -*ib-l*, capable of being perverted.—SYN. of 'pervert': to distort; misinterpret; convert; proclivity of 'pervert' n.: convert; praeclite; neophyte.

pervious, a. *per-ū-vi-ūs* [L. *pervius*, having a passage through—from *per*, through; *via*, a way], that may be penetrated by another body or substance; admitting passage; penetrable by the mind: *perviously*, ad. -*l*: *perviousness*, n. -*nēs*, the quality of admitting a passage through.

pesade, n. *pes-ād* [F. *pesade*, motion of a horse in riding; *peser*, to weigh—from L. *pendere*], the motion of a horse raising his fore quarters without moving his hind feet.

Peahito, n. *peh-i-tō* [Syriac, *Peahitta*, simple], a cursive variety of the old Phœnician alphabet; a term used to designate the earliest Syriac version of the Scriptures.

peasary, n. *peh-ā-sā-r-i* [F. *peasaire*; mid. L. *peasarium*—from L. *peccum*; Gr. *pepos*, an oval pebble], a small instrument made of gutta-percha or waxed linen, introduced into the vagina for supporting the mouth of the uterus.

pesimism, n. *peh-si-mi-zm* [Ger. *pesimismus*, the worst—from L. *pesimus*, worst], one who holds that everything existing is for the worst—thus opposed to *optimist*: *pesimism*, n. -*mi-zm*, the doctrines of those who teach that everything exists for the worst, and who persist in looking upon the worst side of everything; the opposite of *optimism*: *pesimistic*, a. *peh-si-mi-ztik*, characterized by, or relating to, pesimism.

pest, n. *pest* [F. *peste*, a plague, a pest—from L. *pestis*, a deadly disease], any pestilential disease; a plague; anything destructive or very mischievous;bane: *pest-house*, an infirmary or hospital for pestilential diseases.

pester, v. *per-ēst* [OF. *empestrer*, to pester, to entangle: mid. L. *pastorium*, a clog for horses at pasture], to trouble; to annoy; to harass with little vexations; in OE, to encumber: *pest-er-ing*, imp.: *pestered*, pp. -*er-d*, troubled vexatiously; in OE, encumbered: *pest-er-er*, n. -*er*, he or that which pesters.

pestiferous, a. *peh-si-fēr-ūs* [L. *pestis*, a deadly disease; *fero*, I carry], bearing or bringing pestilence, moral or physical; malignant; destructive: *pestiferously*, ad. -*l*.

pestilence, n. *peh-si-lēns* [F. *pestilence*—from L. *pestilentia*, an infectious or contagious disease—from *pestis*, a deadly disease], any contagious and malignant or mortal disease; the plague; anything sweepingly destructive: *pestilent*, a. -*lēt* [F.—L.], destructively destructive to health and life; noxious to morals or society; corrupt; as applied to persons, troublesome; mischievous: *pestilently*, ad. -*l*: *pestilential*, a. -*lēt-shūl*, tending to produce a pestilence or an infectious disease; destructive; pernicious, physically or morally; offensively troublesome.

pestle, n. *pest* or *pestil* [OF. *pestel*; L. *pestillum*, the pestle of a mortar—from *pinso*, I grind; cf. Gr. *ptēso*], that with which anything is pounded in a mortar: v. to pulverise; to pound and work up in a mortar: *pestilla-tion*, n. -*d-shūn*, the act of pounding in a mortar.

pet, n. *pet* [Gael. *peata*; Ir. *peat*, a pet], a fondling; a dear little one; a tame and fondled animal; a favourite person: adj. being a pet; regarded as a favourite; especially liked, as a study: v. to fondle or indulge; to cherish: *pet-ing*, imp.: *petted*, pp.

pet, n. *pet* [see previous entry], the derivation is due to the idea of one acting like a *petted* or spoiled child, a fit of slight passion or sulks; a fit of peevishness: *pettish*, a. *pet-tish*, pert. to a pet; fretful; peevish; capricious: *pet-tishly*, ad. -*l*: *pet-tish-ness*, n. -*nēs*, petulance; peevishness: in a pet, in the sulks: to take the *pet*, to be ill-satisfied with; to act like a spoiled child; to sulk.

petal, n. *pet-āl* [Gr. *petalon*, a leaf—from *petan-*

stead of columns. *Note.*—*Persia* is a probable corruption of *Arya*, an *Aryan*: *Hellanicus* knows *Aria* as a name of *Persia*, and *Herodotus* subsequently knew the *Medians* as the *Arii*—see *Max Müller*.

persicoot, *n.* *pér-si-kót* [*F. persicot*—from *L. persicum*, a peach], a liqueur flavoured with peach-kernels.

persiflage, *n.* *pér-si-fládsh* [*F.*—from *persifler*, to quiz: conn. with *siffler*, to whistle; *L. sibillare*], light talk treating all subjects with banter; **persiflageur**, *n.* *pér-si-flér*, one who is given to persiflage; a banterer; a wit.

persimmon, *n.* *pér-sim-án* [*N. Amer. Ind.*], an Amer. tree and its fruit; *Diospyros virginiana*, *Ord. Ebenaceæ*.

persist, *v.* *pér-sist* [*F. persister*—from *L. persistere*, to continue steadfastly—*per*, through; *sisto*, I fix] to continue steadily in any business or course commenced; not to give over; to persevere; **persisting**, *imp.*; **persisted**, *pp.*; **persistence**, *n.* *-éns*, also **persistency**, *n.* *-éns* [*L. persistens, persistentis*, continuing steadfast], steady perseverance in what has been undertaken; constancy in purpose or design; **perseverance**; **obstinacy**; **persistent**, *a.* *-ént*, constant; continuing; remaining; *in bot.*, not falling off; remaining attached to the axis until the part which bears it is matured; **persistingly**, *ad.* *-it*; **persistive**, *a.* *-ité*, *in OE.*, steady; persevering.

person, *n.* *pér-són* [*F. personne*—from *L. persona*, an actor's mask, a character, a person—from *per*, through; *sondre*, to sound—from the resonance of the actor's voice through the mask], a human being; an individual; the body; oneself; one; a living soul; character in a play; *in gram.*, one of the three states of a verb modified by its nominative, representing respectively the speaker, that which is spoken to, and that which is spoken of; the quality of the noun or pronoun which modifies the verb; a term applied to each of the three beings of the Godhead; **personable**, *a.* *-ábl*, of good appearance; handsome; **personage**, *n.* *-áj* [*F. personnage*], a man or woman of eminence or distinction; exterior appearance; an individual; **personal**, *a.* *-ál* [*F. personnel*, personal—from *L. personá*], pert. to men or women, not to things; peculiar or proper to him or to her; applying directly to one's character or conduct, as personal remarks; exterior; *in gram.*, denoting the three persons of the verb; movable, not real; **personally**, *ad.* *-it*, *in person*; not by representative; particularly; **personality**, *n.* *-ál-té*, that which constitutes distinction of person; individuality; reflection upon individuals, as upon their private actions or character; **personal estate or property**, every species of property except real estate—that is, lands and houses; **personal equation**, *in astron.*, the departure made by an ordinary observer from the true result—hence, personal authority or weight; **personal identity**, *in méa.*, our sameness of being at every stage of life, of which consciousness gives us the evidence; **personal pronoun**, *in gram.*, one of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it, and their plurals; **personal representatives**, the executors or administrators of a person deceased; **personalise**, *v.* *-ál-té*, to make personal; **personalising**, *imp.*; **personalised**, *pp.*; **personality**, *n.* *-ál-té*, provided with a mask] *in bot.*, a form of monopetalous corolla where the orifice of the tube is closed by an inflated projection of the throat, the whole resembling a gaping mask; *v.* to assume the character of another, and in such a way as to pass for that person; to counterfeit; to feign; to play a fictitious character; *in OE.*, to celebrate loudly; **personating**, *imp.*; *in OE.*, celebrating loudly; **personated**, *pp.*; *ad.* counterfeited; fictitious; **personator**, *n.* *-tér*, one who assumes a fictitious character; **personation**, *n.* *-shán*, the act of assuming the character of another; representation; **personify**, *v.* *pér-són-i-fé*, to ascribe to a thing the sentiments, actions, or language of a human being; **personifying**, *imp.*; **personified**, *pp.*; *ad.* **personiflar**, *n.* *-flér*, one who personifies; **personification**, *n.* *-flé-shán* [*F. personification*], the act of personifying; *in rhet.*, the investing of things with the conduct and actions of human beings; **personnel**, *n.* *-né* [*F.*], the persons employed in any public service, but chiefly the army and navy; *in person*, by oneself; not by representative; **the person**, the body.

perspective, *n.* *pér-spék-tíve* [*F. perspective*, perspective—from *L. perspicus*, clearly perceived—from *per*, through; *specio*, I look], a view or prospect; the art of drawing on paper or canvas, &c., pictures of objects or scenery as they appear to the eye from any given point, either real or imaginary; a pocket-telescope; *ad.* *per*, to or according to perspective; **perspectively**, *ad.* *-it*; **perspectograph**, *n.* *-tóg-raf* [*Gr. grapho*, I write], an optical instr. for mechanical drawing; **aerial perspective**, *in painting*, the art of indicating relative distances by gradations of tone and colour; **linear perspective**, *in painting*, the art of producing an impression of distance by means of converging lines.

perspicacious, *a.* *pér-spi-ká-shás* [*F. perspicace*, perspicacious; *L. perspicax*, perspicacious, penetrating, acute; *perspicuo*, I look thoroughly or closely at—from *per*, through, and *specio*, I look], sharp of sight; of acute discernment or understanding; **perspicaciously**, *ad.* *-it*; **perspicaciousness**, *n.* *-shénés*, also **perspicacity**, *n.* *-shé-té-té* [*F. perspicacitas*—from *L. perspicacitatem*], quickness of sight or acuteness of discernment; **perspicuous**, *a.* *pér-spi-kú-ús* [*L. perspicuus*, clear], easily understood; clear to the mind; plain; evident; obvious; **perspicuously**, *ad.* *-it*; **perspicuousness**, *n.* *-nés*, also **perspicuity**, *n.* *pér-spi-kú-té-té*, easiness to be understood; plainness; distinctness; that quality in language which presents with great plainness to the mind of another the precise ideas of a writer or speaker; lucidity;—*SYN.* of 'perspicuity': clearness; perspicuousness; transparency; translucency.

perspire, *v.* *pér-spir* [*L. perspirare*, to breathe through or everywhere—from *per*, through; *spira*, I breathe], to sweat; to emit or exhale through the pores of the skin; **perspiring**, *imp.*; **perspired**, *pp.*; **perspirable**, *a.* *-ábl*, that may be perspired; **perspiration**, *n.* *pér-spi-rá-shán* [*F.*—*L.*], sweat; evacuation of moisture through the pores of the skin; matter perspired; **perspirability**, *n.* *pér-spi-rá-bi-lité-té*, the quality of being perspirable; **perspirative**, *a.* *-tér*, also **perspiratory**, *a.* *-tér-té*, performing the act of perspiration.

persuade, *v.* *pér-suád* [*F. persuader*—from *L. persuadere*, to persuade—from *per*, thoroughly; *sudde*, I advise], to influence by advice or argument; to draw or incline a person by presenting powerful motives to the mind; to convince by argument or entreaty; **persuading**, *imp.*; **persuaded**, *pp.*; **convinced**; **induced**; **persuader**, *n.* *-tér*, one who persuades; **persuadable**, *a.* *-ábl*, capable of being persuaded; **persuasive**, *a.* *-ad-té* [*F. persuasif*], having power to persuade; influencing the mind or passions; *n.* that which persuades; an incitement; **persuasively**, *ad.* *-ité-té*; **persuasiveness**, *n.* *-nés*, the quality of being persuasive; **persuatory**, *a.* *-tér-té*, having the power or tendency to persuade; **persuasion**, *n.* *-shán* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of persuading; state of being persuaded; settled opinion or conviction; a religious sect or party adhering to a certain creed or system; **persuasive**, *a.* *-tér-té*, that may be influenced by reasons offered; **persuasibleness**, *n.* *-bl-nés*, the quality of being persuadable; **persuasibility**, *n.* *-bl-té-té*, capability of being persuaded.—*SYN.* of 'persuade': to induce; convince; convict; exhort; entice; allure; prevail on; win over; advise.

persulphate, *n.* *pér-súl-fát* [*L. per*, thoroughly, and *Eng. sulphate*], a sulphate of the peroxide of any base; **persulphuret**, *n.* *-fá-rét* [*L. per*, and *sulphure*], the sulphide which has the largest proportion of sulphur.

pert, *a.* *pért* [*W. pert*, smart, fine], having the quality of liveliness carried to excess; forward; indecorously free; saucy; **partly**, *ad.* *-it*; **partness**, *n.* *-nés*, forwardness; sauciness. *Note.*—*In OE.* *pert* is sometimes employed in the sense of 'evident; open,' being here a corruption of *F. apert*, *L. apertus*, open.

pertain, *v.* *pér-tán* [*OE. parténis*, to pertain—from *L. pertinere*, to reach or extend to—from *per*, through; *tenere*, I hold], to be the property, right, or duty of; to concern; to have relation to; **pertain**, *imp.*; **pertained**, *pp.*; *-tánd*.

perturbation, *n.* *pér-túr-bá-shán* [*L. perturbatus*, bored through—from *per*, through; *turbare*, I bore; *turbare*, a borer—from *turo*, I grind], the act of boring through.

pertinacious, *a.* *pér-ti-ná-shás* [*L. pertinax*, per-

máde, máf, fár, lolo; méte, mét, hér; pine, yín; nóte, nóf, móve;

send), leave, licence, or liberty granted; allowance: *permissive*, a. *-mís'se*, not hindering; granting liberty; suffered without hindrance; allowing by statute, but not enforcing: *permissively*, ad. *-íí*: *permissible*, a. *-íí-bí*, that may be permitted or allowed: *permissibly*, ad. *-bít*.

permit, n. *per-mít* [L. *permittere*, to let through, to allow—from *per*, through; *mittere*, to let go, to send], a written licence or permission by the custom-house authorities, showing that the duties on certain goods that are removed have been paid; leave: v. *per-mít'*, to allow without command; to give leave or liberty to without authorizing or approving; to concede: *permitted*, imp.; *permitted*, pp.—SYN. of 'permit' v.: allow; grant; bestow; let; admit; suffer; tolerate; endure.

permute, v. *per-mút* [F. *permuter*—from L. *permutare*, to change or alter completely—from *per*, through; *mutare*, I change], to change the order or arrangement of, as letters or things: *permuting*, imp.; *permutated*, pp.: *permutable*, a. *-tá-bí*, that may be changed the one for the other: *permutably*, ad. *-bít*: *permutableness*, n. *-bít-nés*: *permutation*, n. *per-mút-tá-shán* [F.—L.], the successive changing or varying the arrangement of letters or things in every possible order.

permanency, n. *per-mán-sí* [OF. *perenance*, a taking—from *perenere* to take—from L. *perhendo*, I take], in law, the taking, receiving, or enjoying, as the profits of an estate; a taking or receiving tithes in kind: *permaner*, n. *per-mán-ér*, the person who receives and enjoys the profits—see *mainperner*.

pernicious, a. *per-nísh'ís* [F. *pernicieux*—from L. *perniciōsus*, ruinous, very destructive—from *per*, through; *nicere*, to kill, nec, necis, death], highly injurious; tending to injure or destroy, as health or morals; deadly; destructive: *perniciously*, ad. *-íí*: *perniciousness*, n. *-nés*, the quality of being very injurious or destructive.—SYN. of 'pernicious': ruinous; noxious; injurious; hurtful; fatal; mischievous. *pernickety*, n. *per-nísh'ít'ít* [F. *por*, by, through; *siguet*, a trifle], in Scot. precise in trifles; very trim in dress.

peronate, a. *per'ó-nát* [L. *perónatus*, rough-booted—from *péro*, a boot made of raw hide], in bot., thickly covered with woolly matter, becoming powdery externally.

peroneal, a. *per'ó-né-ál* [Gr. *peroné*, the fibula or small bone of the leg], belonging to or lying near the fibula, as certain muscles connecting it with the foot.

peroration, n. *per'ó-rá-shán* [OF. *peroration*—from L. *peroratiōnem*, the finishing part—from *per*, through; *oratio*, a speech], the concluding part of an oration or of a speech.

peroxide, n. *per'ó-dé-íí* [L. *per*, through, and Eng. *oxide*], that oxide of a base which contains the largest proportion of oxygen: *peroxidise*, v. *-tá-dís*, to oxidize to the utmost degree.

perpend, v. *per-pénd* [L. *per*, through, thoroughly; *pendo*, I weigh], in OE., to weigh in the mind; to consider attentively: *perpend'ing*, imp.; *perpend'ed*, pp.

perpendar, n. *per-pén-dér*, also *per-pent-stone*, n. *-pénít* [F. *parpaing*], a large stone in a building reaching through a wall, and appearing on both sides of it; a through-band; a coping-stone.

perpendicular, a. *per-pén-dí-k'ál-ér* [F. *perpendiculaire*; L. *perpendicularis*, *perpendicular*, a plumb-line; *perpendo*, I polse thoughtfully—from *per*, through; *pendo*, I polse or weigh], hanging or extending in a right line from any point; at right angles to any plane or line; vertical: a. a line standing at right angles on another line: *perpendicularity*, ad. *-íí*: *perpendicularity*, n. *-tá-íí*, the state of being perpendicular.

perpetrate, v. *per-pét-rát* [L. *perpetratus*, performed thoroughly, executed—from *per*, thoroughly; *petro*, I perform], to commit or perform, always used to express an evil act: *perpetrating*, imp.; *perpetrated*, pp.: *perpetrator*, n. *-tér*, one who commits a crime: *perpetration*, n. *-tér-shán*, the act of committing a crime.

perpetuate, v. *per-pét-tá-íí* [L. *perpetuatus*, proceeded with continually—from *perpetuus*, perpetual; allied to Gr. *patos*, a path], to cause to be continued indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion: *perpetuating*, imp.; *perpetuated*, pp.: *perpetua-*

tion, n. *-tá-shán* [F.—L.], the act of making perpetual; incessant continuance: *perpetual*, a. *-ál* [F. *perpetuel*; L. *perpetualis*], never-ceasing; continuing without intermission; permanent; not temporary; endless: *perpetually*, ad. *-íí*: *perpetual curacy*, a living where all the tithes are appropriated and no vicarage endowed: *perpetual motion*, a term applied to a machine having motion that would continue for ever, or until the parts of the machine were worn out: *perpetual screw*, a screw that continues acting without intermission against the teeth of a wheel so long as the moving power continues; an endless screw: *perpetuity*, n. *per-pét-tá-íí* [F. *perpetuité*; L. *perpetuitatem*], endless duration; continued and uninterrupted existence for an indefinite period of time; something of which there is no end.—SYN. of 'perpetual': continual; continuous; unceasing; incessant; constant; lasting; everlasting; eternal; perennial; never-failing.

perplex, v. *per-písh's* [F. *perplex*—from L. *perplexus*, very much entangled or twisted together—from *per*, thoroughly; *plexis*, twisted, interwoven; *plecto*, I plait], to make intricate or difficult; to puzzle; to distract; to confuse; to distress with suspense or anxiety: *perplex'ing*, imp.; adj. troublesome; embarrassing: *perplexed*, pp.; *perplex'ed*, adj. entangled; embarrassed; puzzled: *perplex'edly*, ad. *-tá-íí*: *perplex'edness*, n. *-nés*, state of being perplexed; embarrassment: *perplex'ity*, n. *-tá-íí* [F. *perplexité*—from L.], anxiety; intricacy; distraction of mind through doubt or difficulty.—SYN. of 'perplex': to embarrass; pose; entangle; involve; complicate; bewilder; harass; molest; vex; tense; plague.

perquisite, n. *per-kú-íí-tít* [L. *perquisitus*, made diligent search for; mid. L. *perquisitum*, anything purchased—from *per*, thoroughly; *quærere*, to seek], the incidental gains of an office or an employment over and above the settled wages: *perquisition*, n. *-tá-shán* [F.—L.], a thorough inquiry or search.

perron, n. *per-rón* [F. *perron*—from *pierre*, a stone; L. and Gr. *petra*, a rock, a stone], a staircase or flight of steps outside a building.

perreau—same as *peruke*.

perry, n. *per-rí* [F. *poire*—from *poire*, a pear—from L. *pirum*, a pear], the fermented juice of pears; a liquor.

persecute, v. *per'ó-sh'ít* [F. *persécuter*, to persecute—from L. *persecutus*, pp. of *persequor*, I follow—from *per*, thoroughly; *sequor*, I follow], to pursue closely or harassingly; to afflict or harass on account of religion; to pursue with continued malignity; to harass or annoy with solicitation or importunity: *persecuting*, imp.; a harassing or afflicting unjustly, particularly for religious opinions; pursuing with enmity in order to injure in person or means: *persecuted*, pp. a. harassed and afflicted by the enmity of another: *persecutor*, n. *-kú-tér*, one who persecutes; one who pursues and harasses another unjustly: *persecution*, n. *-kú-shán* [F.—L.], the act of harassing or punishing another unjustly; the act of afflicting or destroying on account of adherence to a particular creed: *persecutive*, a. *-kú-íí*, following; persecuting: *Persecutions*, the name by which several periods in the early history of the Christian Church are distinguished.

persevere, v. *per'sé-vér* [F. *persévérer*—from L. *perseverare*, to continue steadfastly, to persist—from *per*, thoroughly; *severus*, strict, severe], not to give over; to continue persistently in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily a design or course begun; to be constant in effort or progress: *persever'ing*, imp.; adj. constant in purpose or design; persistent: *persevered*, pp. *-vérd'*: *persever'ingly*, ad. *-íí*: *perseverance*, n. *-vérd'ás* [F.—L.], persistence in any design or attempt; constancy in pursuit or progress; in *theol.* persistent continuance in the Christian character, and consequent favour of God.—also called *final perseverance*.—SYN. of 'perseverance': constancy; steadiness; persistence; steadfastness; continuance.

Persian, a. *per-shán*, also *Persic*, a. *per'sík*, from or relating to *Persia*; n. the language of Persia: *Persian berry*, a yellow dye-stuff: *Persian wheel*, a large wheel surrounded with buckets for raising water from a low to a high level: *Persians*, n. plu. *per-shánz*, in *arch.*, sculptured male figures used in-

away: *perishable*, pp. *-ish*; *adj.* destroyed; dead: *perishable*, *a.* *-ib*, subject to decay or destruction: *perishably*, *ad.* *-ibly*, *perishableness*, *n.* *-ibleness*, liability to decay or destruction: *perishable goods*, goods which quickly decay or deteriorate, as fruit, fish, and the like.—*SYN.* of 'perish': to decay; decline; die; pass away; be lost.

perisoma, *n.* *per-i-sō-ma* [Gr. *peri*, about; *sōma*, body], the coriaceous or calcareous integument of the echinodermata.

perisperm, *n.* *per-i-spēr-m* [Gr. *peri*, around; *sperm*, seed—from *spērō*, I sow], the exterior albumen or nourishing matter stored up with the embryo in the seed.

perispheria, *a.* *per-i-sfēr-ik* [Gr. *peri*, around; *sphaira*, a sphere], having the form of a ball; globular.

perisporangium, *n.* *per-i-spōr-dān-jū-m* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *spora*, seed; *angos*, a vessel], in bot., the indusium of ferns when it surrounds the sori.

perispor, *n.* *per-i-spōr* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *spora*, seed], the membrane or case surrounding a spore; the mother-cell of spores in Algae.

perissodactyl, *n.* *per-i-sō-dākt-il* [Gr. *perissos*, beyond the regular number or size], in *chem.*, having a valence represented by an odd number; applied to an element combining with odd numbers of atoms only: *a.* an atom whose valence is an odd number, as hydrogen or nitrogen; in *soöl.*, an animal having a solid or an odd-toed hoof: opposed to *artiod.*

perissodactylia, *n.* plu. *per-i-sō-dākt-il-i-a* [Gr. *perissos*, redundant, unequal; *daktulos*, a finger or toe], those hoofed quadrupeds which have an unequal number of toes, as distinguished from the *artiodactyla*.

peristaltic, *a.* *per-i-stālt-ik* [Gr. *peristaltikos*, drawing together all round—from *peri*, around; *stello*, I send], a term applied to the peculiar worm-like motion of the intestines by which their contents are gradually forced downwards; spiral; worm-like: *peristaltically*, *ad.* *-tically*.

peristerite, *n.* *per-i-stēr-it* [Gr. *peristera*, a pigeon], a variety of albite of a greyish-white colour, exhibiting when properly cut a bluish opalescence like the changing hues on pigeon's neck.

peristome, *n.* *per-i-stō-m* [Gr. *peri*, about; *stoma*, a mouth], in bot., the ring of bristles situated around the orifice or mouth of the seed-vessels in mosses; in *soöl.*, the parts that surround the mouth, esp. the space between the mouth and the tentacles, as in the anemone; in *conch.*, the lip or margin of the mouth of a univalve shell; in *entom.*, the oval margin of the face in a dipterous insect: *peristomatic*, *a.* *per-i-stō-mā-tik*, of or pert. to a peristome; in bot., having cells surrounding a stoma.

peristrophic, *a.* *per-i-strōf-ik* [Gr. *peri*, around; *strophō*, I turn], rotating or revolving—applied to the paintings of a panorama.

peristyle, *n.* *per-i-stīl*, also *peristylum*, *n.* *-stīl-ū-m* [Gr. *peristylon*, a colonnade round a temple—from *peri*, around; *stilos*, a column or pillar], a range of columns around the interior of a building or square; a building surrounded with columns.

peristysole, *n.* *per-i-stisō-lē* [Gr. *peri*, around; *sustōlō*, contract—*see* *metastole*, I draw together], in the beating of the heart, the interval of time between the *systole* or contraction, and the *diastole* or dilatation of the heart.

perithecium, *n.* *per-i-thēsh-ū-m* [Gr. *peri*, around; *thēkō*, a box or case], in bot., the envelope surrounding the masses of fructification in some fungi and lichens; a conceptacle in cryptogams, containing spores, and having an opening at one end.

peritomos, *a.* *per-i-tō-mōs* [Gr. *peritomos*, cut off all round about—from *peri*, around; *tomē*, a cutting—from *temnō*, I cut or cleave], in *min.*, cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis.

peritoneum, *n.* also *peritonæum*, *n.* *per-i-tō-nē-ū-m* [Gr. *peritonaton*, what is stretched round or over—from *peri*, around; *teinō*, I stretch], a thin membrane which lines the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and envelopes more or less completely the several parts of the viscera: *peritone'al*, *a.* *-nē'al*, pert. to the peritoneum: *peritonitis*, *n.* *-nītis*, inflammation of the peritoneum.

peritrochium, *n.* *per-i-trōk-ū-m* [Gr. *peritrochos*, circular, round—from *peri*, around; *trochos*, a wheel—from *trechō*, I run], in *mech.*, a wheel fixed upon an axle, so that both can be moved by a rope passing

round the wheel; one of the mechanical powers called the *sheel and axle*.

peritropal, *a.* *per-i-tropāl* or *per-i-trōpāl* [Gr. *peri*, around; *tropē*, a turning—from *trepō*, I turn], rotatory; circuitous; in bot., applied to the axis of a seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp to which it is attached.

perityphlitis, *n.* *per-i-tif-lītis* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *typhlos*, blind], inflammation around the cæcum.

perivascular, *a.* *per-i-vās-kū-lēr* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *l.* *vasculum*, a small vessel—from *vas*, a dish], applied to canals which surround and enclose the blood-vessels of the brain and spinal cord; also called *lymph channels*, from their containing lymph.

perivisceral, *a.* *per-i-vīs-ēr-āl* [Gr. *peri*, around; *l.* *viscera*, the internal organs], applied to the space surrounding the viscera.

periwig, *n.* *per-i-wīg* [O.Dut. *peruwig*: *F.* *peruwig*, a lock or tuft of hair, a wig—*see* *peruke*], a kind of close cap formed of an intertexture of false hair, worn by men to conceal baldness; a wig or peruke: *v.* to dress with false hair: *periwigging*, *imp.* *per-wigged*, *pp.* *-wiggd*.

periwinkle, *n.* *per-i-wīng-kil* [L. *perivincum*, the plant periwinkle—from *l.* *vincio*, I bind], a creeping or binding plant—probably so called from its growth being similar to a tangled mass of twigs; the *Vincas*, a genus of plants, Ord. *Apocynaceæ*.

periwinkle, *n.* *per-i-wīng-kil* [AS. *pinewincle*, the pinwinkle—prob. from pine, a pin—from their being eaten by means of a pin; *wincle*, a whelk], a small whelk; a small shell-fish or sea-snail, having a turritated shell.

perjure, *v.* *per-jūr* [F. *parjurer*, to perjure—from *l.* *perjurus*, a perjured person—from *per*, through; *jūro*, I swear], to swear falsely; in a court of justice, to swear to as truth that which is known to be false: *perjuring*, *imp.* *per-jured*, *pp.* *-jōrd*: *adj.* having sworn falsely, as a witness in a court of justice—usually followed by a *pron.* and *adv.* as he perjured himself: *perjurer*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who swears falsely: *perjury*, *n.* *-jūr-ē*, the act or crime of giving false evidence in a court of justice when put on oath: *perjury*, *v.* *per-jū* [F. *perjurer*, to swear; *trim*, to swear; *trim*, to make trim or smart; to hold up the head with affected smartness; in O.E., to dress; to prank: *perking*, *imp.* *per-ked*, *pp.* *per-ked*: *perky*, *a.* *per-kē*, port; jaunty; trim—same as *perit*, which *see*].

perkin, *n.* *per-kīn* [for *perrykin*—dim. of *perry*] a kind of weak cider, made by steeping the refuse pomace in water; ciderkin.

permanent, *a.* *per-mā-nēnt* [F. *permanent*—from *l.* *permanens* or *permanens*, remaining, enduring—from *per*, through; *maneo*, I remain or last], of long continuance; durable; continuing in the same state without change: *permanently*, *ad.* *-tly*: *permanency*, *n.* *-nēn-sē*, also *permanence*, *n.* *-nēns* [F.—L.], continuance in the same state without change: duration: *permanent way*, the bed or superstructure on which the rails are laid in a finished railway.—*SYN.* of 'permanent': constant; lasting; enduring; fixed; abiding; continuing; persistent.

permanganate, *n.* *per-māng-ā-nāt* [per, and *manganate*—*see* *manganate*], a compound of permanganic acid with a base one of which enters into Condry's disinfectant: *permanganic acid*, *pn.* *it*, the highest oxidised form of manganic acid.

permeate, *v.* *per-mē-dē* [L. *permeatus*, passed through or penetrated—from *per*, through; *meo*, I go or pass], to penetrate and pass through a substance without causing any rupture or displacement of its parts; to pass through the pores of a body: *permeating*, *imp.* *per-meated*, *pp.* *per-meation*, *n.* *-i-shūn*, the act of passing through the pores or interstices of a body: *permeable*, *a.* *-i-bil* [F.—L.], that may be passed through, as water through a porous body, or as light through glass: *permeably*, *ad.* *-tly*: *permeability*, *n.* *-itātē*, the quality or state of being permeable.

Permian System, *n.* *per-mi-ān sīstēm*, in *geol.* a term applied to the lower division of what was formerly regarded as the New Red Sandstone—so called from its extensive development in the government of Perm, in central Russia: *Permian*, *a.* *per-mi-ān*: *Permianism*, *n.* *per-mi-ān-iz-m* [F. *permianisme*—from *l.* *permianus*], leaves—from *permianus*, *pp.* of *permio*, I let pass through—from *per*, through; *mitto*, I

māle, *mat*, *fār*, *lāo*; *mēle*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

floral whorl: *perigonium*, *n.* *pér-i-gón-i-um*, a barren flower in mosses having involucre scales.

perigord, *n.* *pér-i-górd* [from *Perigord*, in France], a mineral of a dark-grey colour, an ore of manganese: *perigord-pis*, a pie made with truffles, much esteemed by epicures.

perigraph, *n.* *pér-i-gráf* [Gr. *peri*, around; *graphé*, a writing], a careless or inaccurate delineation of anything; in *anat.*, the white lines or impressions that appear on the musculus rectus of the abdomen.

perigynium, *n.* *pér-i-gín-i-um* [Gr. *peri*, around; *gyné*, a woman], applied to the covering of the pistil in the genus *Carex*; the membranous covering of the pistil of sedges: *perigynous*, *a.* *pér-i-gín-i-us*, growing on a stalk that surrounds the ovary in a flower—applied to the corolla and stamens when attached to the calyx.

perihelion, *n.* *pér-i-hé-li-on*, also *pér-i'hé-li-um*, *n.* *pér-i-hé-li-um* [Gr. *peri*, about; *hélíos*, the sun], the point in the orbit of a planet or a comet nearest the sun—the point farthest away from the sun is called *aphelion*.

peril, *n.* *pér-il* [F. *péril*—from *L.* *periculum*, danger], hazard; danger; jeopardy; particular exposure to injury: *v.* to hazard; to expose to danger: *perilling*, *imp.*: *perilled*, *pp.* *-id.*: *perilous*, *a.* *pér-i-l-us*, dangerous; full of peril; in *OE.*, smart; witty—see also *perious*: *perilously*, *adv.* *-ly*: *perilousness*, *n.* *pér-i-l-us-ness*, quality of being perilous; danger; hazard—*SYN.* of 'peril' *n.*: risk; venture.

perilymph, *n.* *pér-i-lím-f* [Gr. *peri*, around; *L.* *lymphá*, water], the limpid fluid secreted by the serous membrane which lines the osseous labyrinth of the ear.

perimeter, *n.* *pér-i-mé-tér* [F. *périmètre*—from *Gr.* *peri*, around; *metron*, a measure], the external or outward boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all its sides—applied to a figure bounded by straight lines: *perimetrical*, *a.* *pér-i-mé-trí-kal*, *pert.* to.

perimetritis, *n.* *pér-i-mé-trítis* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *metra*, the womb—from *méter*, a mother], inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus, usually involving neighbouring parts.

perimyosium, *n.* *pér-i-mí-ó-sí-um* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *mys*, a muscle], an outward investment or sheath of areolar tissue which surrounds an entire muscle, and sends partitions inward between the fasciculi, furnishing to each of them a special sheath.

perineum, *n.* *pér-i-né-um* [Gr. *perinaton*, the part between the anus and the scrotum—from *peri*, round about; *néis*, I inhabit], the region of the lower part of the body, having the anus at its centre, bounded in front by the genitals, and at the sides by the inner surfaces of the thighs: *perineal*, *a.* *pér-i-né-ál*, of or pert. to the perineum.

perineurium, *n.* *pér-i-né-ú-rí-um* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *neurion*, a nerve], the coarser sheathing of the nerves and nervous cords—the fine sheath of each fibre being termed 'neurilemma'.

period, *n.* *pér-i-ód* [F. *période*—from *L.* *periodus*, a complete sentence, a period—from *Gr.* *períodos*, a circuit, a passage round—from *peri*, around; *hodos*, a way], a stated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which a thing may return to a former state; a specified portion of time; state at which anything terminates; the time occupied by the revolution of a heavenly body; end; conclusion; a complete sentence; the point (.) indicating the end of a sentence; a series of numbers recurring, or pointed off by a dot or comma: *periodic*, *a.* *pér-i-ód-ík*, also *periodical*, *a.* *-ód-í-kál*, making a circuit; returning; appearing regularly or happening at certain stated times: *periodical*, *n.* a publication which appears in numbers at stated intervals of time: *periodically*, *adv.* *-ly*: *periodicality*, *n.* *-ód-í-sí-ti*, state of having regular periods, or stated intervals, in changes or conditions.—*SYN.* of 'period': date; time; era; epoch; age; generation; duration; bound; limit; determination; stop.

periodic acid, *pér-i-ód-ík* [Eng. *iodine*], an acid analogous to perchloric acid, and composed of one equivalent of iodine with seven of oxygen.

periosteal, *a.* *pér-i-ó-sí-ál* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *ódón*, a tooth], applied to the lining membrane of a tooth-socket: *periosteitis*, *n.* *pér-i-ó-sí-tis*, inflammation of the lining membrane of a tooth-socket.

perized, *n.* *pér-i-zét*, also *pér-i-zé-ans*, *n.* *pér-i-zé-ans* [Gr. *perítoikos*, a dweller around—from

peri, around; *oíkos*, I dwell], the inhabitants of the earth living in the same latitudes, but in longitudes differing by 180 degrees, so that when it is noon with the one it is midnight with the other.

periosteum, *n.* *pér-i-ó-sí-ti-um* [Gr. *periosteon*—from *peri*, around; *ostéon*, a bone], the fibrous membrane immediately covering the bone: *periosteal*, *a.* *-ál*, relating to or connected with the periosteum: *periosteitis*, *n.* *-ítis*, inflammation of the membrane covering the bone.

periosteum, *n.* *pér-i-ó-sí-ti-um* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *ostéon*, a shell], in *zool.*, the layer of epidermis which covers the shell in most of the mollusca: *peripatetic*, *n.* *pér-i-pá-ti-tík* [Gr. *peripatētikos*, belonging to the Peripatetics—from *peri*, around; *pátō*, to tread or walk], a follower or disciple of Aristotle, who walked about as he taught or disputed in the Lyceum in Athens; a great walker; *peripatetic*, *an* itinerant teacher or preacher: *adj.*, also *peripatetical*, *a.* *-tí-tí-kál*, walking about, as Aristotle did while he taught; *pert.* to Aristotle, his philosophy, or followers: *peripateticism*, *n.* *-tí-tí-sím*, the philosophy of Aristotle.

Peripatus, *n.* *pér-i-pá-tús* [Gr. *peripatos*, walking about], a remarkable genus of worm-like creatures of terrestrial habits, connecting the annulose and articulate types.

periphery, *n.* *pér-i-fér-i* [F. *périphérie*—from *Gr.* *periphēria*, a circumference—from *peri*, around; *phērō*, I carry], the circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other regular curvilinear figure: *peripharic*, *a.* *pér-i-fér-ík*, also *peripharical*, *a.* *-í-kál*, *pert.* to a periphery or constituting one; in *bot.*, *peripharical* is applied to an embryo curved so as to surround the albumen, following the inner part of the covering of the seed: *peripharal*, *a.* *pér-i-fér-ál*, *pert.* to a periphery.

periphrasis, *n.* *pér-i-frá-sis*, also *periphrase*, *n.* *pér-i-fráz* [L. and Gr. *periphrasis*, circumlocution—from *Gr.* *peri*, about; *phrasō*, I speak], speech—from *phrasō*, I speak], the use of more words than is necessary to express an idea; circumlocution: *periphrase*, *v.* to express the sense of one word by means of several: *periphrasing*, *imp.*: *periphrased*, *pp.* *-frásed*: *periphrastic*, *a.* *pér-i-frá-sí-tík*, also *periphrastical*, *a.* *-tí-kál*, expressing the sense of fewer words by more; circumlocutory: *periphrastically*, *adv.* *-ly*.

periplast, *n.* *pér-i-plást* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *plastōs*, moulded—from *plasseō*, I mould], in *zool.*, the intercellular substance or matrix in which the organized structures of a tissue are embedded.

peripneumonia, *n.* *pér-i-pné-mó-ní-a*, also *peripneumony*, *n.* *-né-mó-ní* [Gr. *peripneumonia*, inflammation of the lungs—from *peri*, about; *pneumōn*, a lung—*pnéō*, I breathe], inflammation of the lung; pneumonia, which see.

peripolygonal, *a.* *pér-i-pó-líg-o-nál* [Gr. *peri*, around, and Eng. *polygonal*], in *crystallography*, having a great number of sides or angles.

peripteral, *a.* *pér-i-ptér-ál* [Gr. *peri*, around; *pteron*, a wing], winged all round: surrounded by a single range of columns: *peripteros*, *a.* *pér-i-ptér-ús*, feathered on all sides: *periptery*, *n.* *pér-i-ptér-i*, also *peripter*, *n.* *pér-i-ptér*, a temple or edifice surrounded by a wing or aisle formed of columns exterior to the building.

perisarc, *n.* *pér-i-sárk* [Gr. *peri*, round about; *sarr*, sarkos, flesh], a general term for the chitinous envelope secreted by many of the hydrozoa.

periscian, *a.* *pér-i-shí-án* [Gr. *peri*, around; *skia*, a shadow], having the shadow moving all round in the course of the day: *periscians*, *n.* *plu.* *-dz*, also *periscid*, *n.* *plu.* *pér-i-shí-íd*, a name given to the inhabitants of the arctic zones, whose shadows move round at certain times of the year, describing circles during the day.

periscope, *n.* *pér-i-skóp* [Gr. *peri*, around; *skopéō*, I view], a view on all sides; a general view: *periscopical*, *a.* *-skóp-ík*, viewing on all sides—a term applied to spectacles with concavo-convex glasses, constructed to increase the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely.

perish, *v.* *pér-ish* [F. *perissant*, perishing—from *perir* to perish; *L.* *perere*, I am destroyed; *I.* *perish*], to wither and decay; to lose life or vitality in any manner; to come to nothing; to be lost eternally: in *OE.* and *Scot.*, to destroy; to wither: *perishing*, *imp.*: *adj.* having a tendency to perish; losing life; passing

away, from the notion of *going through* and leaving; *fides*, faith; false to trust or confidence reposed in; treacherous; proceeding from treachery; false-hearted; *paradically*, *ad*, in, in a perfidious manner; treacherously; *perfidiousness*, *n.* *-nēs*, also *paridy*, *n.* *perfidy*, violation of faith or trust reposed in; treachery; faithlessness.—*SYN.* of 'perfidious': traitorous; disloyal; unfaithful; faithless.

perforation, *n.* *perforāshōn* [L. *perforatus*, a blowing through—from *per*, through; *fo*, I blow], the act of blowing through.

perfoliate, *a.* *per-fōl-i-dī* [L. *per*, through; *foliatus*, leaved—from *folium*, a leaf], in bot., applied to a leaf with the lobes of the base so united as to appear as if the stem ran through it.

perforate, *v.* *per-fō-rā-ti* [L. *perforatus*, bored through—from *per*, through; *foro*, I bore or pierce], to pierce with a pointed instrument; to make holes by boring or pressure: *perforating*, *imp.*: *perforated*, *pp.*: *adj.* bored or pierced: *perforator*, *n.* *-tēr*, an instrument that pierces holes: *perforable*, *a.* *-fō-rā-bī*, that may be pierced: *perforations*, *n.* *-fō-rāshōn* [F.—L.], the act of boring or piercing through; a hole or aperture passing through: *perforative*, *a.* *-rī-tīv*, having power to perforate.

perforce, *adv.* *per-fō-rs* [L. *per*, by or through, and *force*], by force; violently.

perform, *v.* *per-fōrm* [OF. *parfournir*, to consummate, to perform—from *par*, thoroughly, for L. *per*, and *fornir*—the modern *fournir*, to furnish, to complete: OH. Ger. *furnjan*, to procure], to execute thoroughly or completely; to do; to carry out; to complete; to achieve; to play on an instrument; to represent or act a part upon the stage: *performing*, *imp.*: *n.* act done; act of executing: *performed*, *pp.* *-fōrm'd*: *performer*, *n.* *-r*, one who makes an exhibition of his skill, as on an instrument of music, or on the stage: *performable*, *a.* *-d-bī*, that may be done; practicable: *performances*, *n.* *-dēs*, the carrying out or completion of a thing; an acting on the stage; an entertainment provided at any place of amusement; something written or produced; something done; a feat or exploit; a deed.—*SYN.* of 'perform': to accomplish; effect; do; act; transact; execute; discharge; fulfil; consummate; produce; work.

perfume, *n.* *per-fū-m* or *per-fū-m'* [F. *parfumer*—from *par*, for L. *per*, thoroughly, and F. *fumer*, to smoke—from L. *fūmāre*, to smoke—from *fūmus*, smoke, vapour—*it*, to smoke thoroughly], a substance that affects agreeably the organs of smell by giving forth a vapour, which is generally invisible; sweet odour; scent: *v.* *per-fū-m*, to fill or impregnate with a sweet or grateful odour; to scent: *perfuming*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who perfumes a thing; process by which anything is perfumed: *perfumed*, *pp.* *-fū-m'd*: *adj.* scented or impregnated with perfumes: *perfumer*, *n.* *-fū-mēr*, one whose trade is to make or sell perfumes and other articles of the toilet: *perfumery*, *n.* *-mēr-i*, perfumes in general; the articles sold by a perfumer: *perfumatory*, *a.* *-mā-lēr-i*, that perfumes.—*SYN.* of 'perfume': fragrance; odour; smell; aroma.

perfunctory, *a.* *per-fūngk'tēr-i* [L. *perfunctus*, discharged, performed—from *per*, through, thoroughly; *fūngi*, to perform, done only with the view of getting through duty; done carelessly or superficially; negligent: *perfunctorily*, *ad.* *-rī-ti*: *perfunctoriness*, *n.* *-nēs*, negligent performance.

pergameaceous, *a.* *per-gā-mē-nēs*, also *pergameataceous*, *a.* *-tā-shē-nēs* [L. *pergamea*, parchment—see parchment], resembling parchment; of the texture of parchment.

perhaps, *adv.* *per-hāps* [L. *per*: F. *par*, by; and Eng. *hap*, luck, chance], by chance; possibly.

peri, *n.* *per-i* [Pers. *peri* or *pari*], in Pers. myth., a spiritual being; an elf or fairy.

peri, *per-i* or *pā-rē* [Gr. *peri*: Sans. *pari*, round about], a Greek prefix signifying around; about; near; with.

perianth, *n.* *per-i-ānth*, also *perianthium*, *n.* *-ān-thi-ām* [Gr. *peri*, around; *anthos*, a flower], in bot., the external floral whorls which surround the stamens and pistil—in this sense including calyx and corolla: *perianthial*, *a.* *-ān-thi-āl*, of or pert. to a perianth; staminal.

perilapt, *n.* *per-i-āpt* [Gr. *peri*, around; *haplō*, I fasten], in Oz., an amulet; something worn as a charm or preservative against evil or danger.

periblem, *n.* *per-i-bī-ēm* [Gr. *periblema*, clothing, a cloak—from *peri*, around; *balle*, I throw], in bot., a collection of layers of cells beneath the covering of the skin in plants—out of which the cortex arises.

peribolus, *n.* *per-i-bō-lōs* [Gr. *peri*, around; *balle*, I cast], in enc. arch., a court or enclosure within a wall; the wall which surrounds a temple.

pericambium, *n.* *per-i-kām-bi-ēm* [Gr. *peri*, around; new L. *cambium*, nutriment], in bot., the outer layer of the pterome from which lateral roots arise.

pericardium, *n.* *per-i-kār-di-ēm* [Gr. *perikardios*, being round the heart—from *peri*, round; *kardia*, the heart], the membrane which surrounds or encloses the heart: *pericardial*, *a.* *-di-āl*, the two surfaces of the membrane, one closely adherent to the heart, and the other containing it as a bag: *pericardiac*, *a.* *-āk*, *pericardian*, *a.* *-ān*, and *pericardial*, *a.* *-di-āl*, pert. to the pericardium: *pericarditis*, *a.* *per-i-kār-di-tis*, the inflammation of the membrane which surrounds the heart.

pericarp, *n.* *per-i-kārp*, also *pericarpium*, *a.* *-pī-ēm* [L. *pericarpium*—from Gr. *perikarpion*, the covering of seed—from *peri*, around; *karpion*, fruit], that which surrounds or encloses the seed of a plant; the shell or rind; the part of the fruit immediately investing the seed: *pericarpial*, *a.* *-pī-āl*, of or pert. to a pericarp: *pericarpoidal*, *a.* *per-i-kār-pōi-dāl* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], in bot., having the appearance of a pericarp or wall of a fruit, as in the chestnut and overcup-oaks, where the cupula quite surrounds the fruit.

perichetum, *n.* *per-i-kē-shē-ēm* [Gr. *peri*, around; *chaitē*, long, loose, flowing hair, as that of the mane of a horse—hence metaphorically applied to the foliage of trees], a name applied to the leaves that surround the base of the fruit-stalk of some mosses: *perichetial*, *a.* *-shē-āl*, pert. to the perichetum.

perichondrium, *n.* *per-i-kōn-dri-ēm* [Gr. *peri*, about; *chondros*, cartilage], in anat., the fibrous membrane covering cartilages.

pericladium, *n.* *per-i-kī-dī-ēm* [Gr. *peri*, around; *kīados*, a shoot of a tree broken off for grafting—from *kīad*, I break], in bot., the lowermost clasping portion of sheathing petioles.

periclas, *n.* *per-i-kīās* [Gr. *peri*, around; *kīasis*, cleavage—from *kīad*, I break], a Vesuvian mineral consisting of magnesia with a perfect cubic cleavage, occurring in grains of a dark-green colour, found in ejected masses of white limestone.

pericline, *n.* *per-i-kīn* [Gr. *periclines*, a sloping or shelving all round—from *peri*, about; *kīnad*, I bend], a semi-opaque variety of albite in which a portion of the soda is replaced by potash: *periclinial*, *a.* *-kī-nāl*, dipping on all sides from a central point or apex—applied to strata which dip in this manner.

periclinium, *n.* *per-i-kīn-i-ēm* [Gr. *peri*, around; *kīnē*, a bed], in bot., the involucre of Composite.

pericranium, *n.* *per-i-krān-i-ēm* [Gr. *peri*, around; *krānion*, the skull—from *kran*, the head], the fibrous membrane that goes round or invests the skull, identical in structure and function with the periosteum.

periderm, *n.* *per-i-derm* [Gr. *peri*, about; *derma*, skin], in bot., the outer layer of bark.

peridium, *n.* *per-i-dī-ēm*, *peridī*, *n.* *-dī* [Gr. *peridion*, I wrap round—from *dō*, I bind], in bot., the coat immediately enveloping the sporules of the lower tribes of scytophyses: a covering, as of a puff-ball: *peridiola*, *n.* *per-i-dī-ō-lā* [L. dim. of *peridium*], a number of small peridia enclosed in a general covering.

peridot, *n.* *per-i-dōt* [F. *peridot*, peridot: Ar. *ferid*, a precious stone], another name for the chrysolite; a yellow gem, supposed to be the topaz of the ancients.

periectiones—see *perieci*.

perigastric, *a.* *per-i-gās-trik* [Gr. *peri*, around; *gaster*, stomach], applied to the cavity which surrounds the stomach and other viscera, corresponding to the abdominal cavity of the higher animals.

perigee, *n.* *per-i-jē*, also *perigēum*, *n.* *-jē-ēm* [F. *perigée*—from Gr. *perigeios*—from *peri*, about; *gē*, the earth], that point in the orbit of the moon, or of a planet, which is nearest to the earth; opposed to *apogee*: *perigean*, *a.* *-jē-an*, pert. to the perigee.

perigone, *n.* *per-i-gōn* [Gr. *peri*, around; *gonē*, seed], in bot., a term applied to floral envelopes; a synonym for *perianth*, esp. when reduced to a single

māle, mūt, sār, kōo; nēle, mēl, hēr; yāne, pīn; nōle, nēl, mōve;

perceive, *v.* *pér-sév* [OF. *percipere*; L. *percipere*, to observe—from *per*, thoroughly; *capio*, I take], to have the knowledge of external objects through the medium of the senses; to observe; to know; to understand; to discover; **perceiving**, *imp.*; **perceived**, *pp.* *-sév*; **perceiver**, *n.* *-ér*, one who perceives; **perceivable, *a.* *-i-bil*, that may be felt, seen, heard, or tasted; discernible by the mind; **perceivably**, *ad.* *-bly*; **perceptible, *a.* *pér-sép-tí-bil* [F. *perceptible*; L. *perceptus*], that may impress the senses; capable of being perceived; **perceptibly**, *ad.* *-tí-bly*; **perceptiveness, *n.* *-tí-nés*, also **perceptibility**, *n.* *-tí-bí-lí-té*, state or quality of being perceptible; **perception**, *n.* *-shén* [F.—L.], the power, act, or state of receiving a knowledge of external things by impressions on the senses; idea; notion; conception; **perceptive**, *a.* *-tíe*, having the power of perceiving; **perceptivity**, *n.* *pér-sép-tí-ví-té*, the power of perception or thinking.—**SYN.** of 'perceive': to discern; distinguish; see; feel; apprehend; note; remark; behold.******

perch, *n.* *pérch* [F. *perche*—from L. *perca*; Gr. *perke*], a perch—from Gr. *perkos*, spotted, dark-coloured; a voracious fresh-water fish; **perch**, *peck*, *n.* a minute crustacean which infests the mouth of the perch.

perch, *n.* *pérch* [F. *perche*, a pole, a perch—from L. *percha*, a pole or long staff], a pole; a long staff; anything on which fowls roost or light; a measure of length of five yards and a half; the fortieth part of a rood: *v.* to place or set upon, as a bird on a perch; to light or settle on; to sit or roost, as a bird; **perching**, *imp.*; **perched**, *pp.* *pérch*; **percher**, *n.* *pérch-ér*, one of an order of birds, the *perchers*, that perch or light on trees; **perched blocks**, in *geol.*, detached blocks of rocks which have been left by glaciers on the brows or ridges of hills or mountains.

perchance, *ad.* *pér-cháns* [L. *per*, for, by, and *King. chance*], by chance; perhaps.

perchlorate, *n.* *pér-klor-át* [L. *per*, through; Gr. *chloros*, green], a compound of perchloric acid with a base; **perchloric**, *a.* *-át*, applied to an acid consisting of two equivalents of chlorine and seven of oxygen.

perceptive, *a.* *pér-sép-tí-ént* [L. *percipientem*, observing—from *per*, through, and *capio*, I take], having the faculty of perception; perceiving: *n.* one who perceives or has the faculty of perception.

percid, *a.* *pér-kí-d* [Gr. *perke*, the perch; *eidos*, resemblance—see *perch* 1], resembling the perch; pert to the *percoids* or *percoids*, *pér-kí-dé*, the *perch* family.

percolate, *v.* *pér-kó-lát* [L. *percolatus*, percolated—from *per*, through; *cólo*, I strain—from *cólum*, a filter], to strain or filter through; to cause to pass through porous substances, or those not perfectly compact and solid; **percolating**, *imp.*; **percolated**, *pp.*; **percolator**, *n.* *-tór*, that which filters a liquid; **percolation**, *n.* *-tór-shén*, the act of passing a liquid through a medium, as through felt or a porous stone; purification by straining.

percurrent, *a.* *pér-kúr-rént* [L. *per*, through; *currere*, *currentis*, running—from *curro*, I run], running through from top to bottom.

percuss, *v.* *pér-kús* [L. *percussus*, *pp.* of *percussere*, to strike violently—from *per*, through; *quæro*, to shake], to strike forcibly; to strike in order to ascertain the resulting sound; **percussing**, *imp.*; **percussed**, *pp.* *-kús*; **percussion**, *n.* *pér-kúsh-shén* [F.—L.], act of striking one body against another; the effect or impression of sound on the ear; the impression one body makes on another by striking or falling upon it; in *med.*, the act of striking or tapping on the chest, abdomen, &c., that sounds may be produced, by which the condition of the parts may be ascertained; **percussive**, *a.* *-kús-sív*, striking against; **percussion-cap**, a small copper cap having a layer of detonating powder, which, when placed on the nipple of a gun, explodes by percussion; **percussion-lock**, a gun-lock that acts by percussion.

perdis or **perdy**, *ad.* *pér-dí* [OF. *perdi*, a common vulgar oath—from F. *par*, by; *Dieu*, God], in O.E., by God; certainly; verily; in truth.

perdition, *n.* *pér-dísh-shén* [F. *perdition*—from mid. L. *perditionem*, *perdition*—from L. *perditus*, *perdo*, I lose utterly, I destroy], state of being utterly lost or ruined; misery in a future state.

perda, *a.* also **perdu**, *pér-dá* [F. *perdu*, lost, undone—from *perdre*, to lose], forlorn; lost, as one

employed on desperate enterprises; accustomed to desperate purposes: *a.* one lying in ambush: *ad.* close; in ambush; in a post of danger: *lying perdu*, lying in concealment or ambush; **perdurable**, *a.* *pér-dúr-á-bil* [OF. *perdurable*, firm, lasting from L. *per*, through; *durare*, to last], in O.E., long-continued; lasting; everlasting; **perdurably**, *ad.* *pér-dúr-á-bí-lí*, lastingly; enduringly.

peregrinate, *v.* *pér-é-grín-ét* [L. *peregrinatus*, having roamed or wandered about—from *peregrinus*, foreign], to wander from place to place, or from one country to another: **peregrinating**, *imp.*; **peregrinated**, *pp.* *-ét*; **peregrinator**, *n.* *-tór*, one who travels to foreign countries; **peregrination**, *n.* *-tór-shén* [F.—L.], a wandering in foreign countries or living abroad; a wandering; **peregrine falcon**, *pér-é-grín* [L. *peregrinus*, foreign], a species of hawk or falcon.

peremptory, *a.* *pér-émp-tér-í* [F. *peremptoire*, decisive—from L. *peremptorius*, destructive, deadly; *peremptus*, extinguished, destroyed], in a manner to preclude debate or remonstrance; positive; final; absolute: **peremptorily**, *ad.* *-tér-í-lí*; **peremptoriness**, *n.* *-tér-í-té*, the quality of being peremptory; absolute decision.—**SYN.** of 'peremptory': express; decisive; dogmatical; arbitrary; authoritative.

perenchyma, *n.* *pér-éng-kí-má* (Gr. *péra*, a pouch; *enchyma*, what is poured in, an infusion; *cheuma*, a stream—from *chéo*, I pour), in *bot.*, cellular tissue containing starchy matter.

perennial, *n.* *pér-én-ní-dí* [L. *perennis*, everlasting—from *per*, through; *annus*, a year], a plant whose leaves generally perish annually, but whose root and stem survive for more than two years: *ad.* lasting through the year; flowering for several years; perpetual; unceasing: **perennially**, *ad.* *-tí*.—**SYN.** of 'perennial': continual; unceasing; perpetual; unfailing; constant; ceaseless; permanent; enduring; uninterrupted; lasting; continuing.

perennibranchiata, *n.* plu. *pér-én-ní-bráng-kí-tá-tá* [L. *perennis*, everlasting; Gr. *branchia*, gills], those amphibia in which the gills are permanently retained throughout life: **perennibranchiate**, *a.* *-bráng-kí-tá*, having the gills remaining throughout life, as in the case certain amphibians.

perfect, *a.* *pér-fékt* [OF. *parfit*, *parfait*, perfect; L. *perfectus*, rendered perfect—from *per*, through; *facio*, I make], complete throughout; not defective or blemished; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind; completely skilled or informed; not liable to err; pure; blameless; in *gram.*, applied to the tense of a verb which signifies an action done in past time, but connected by its continuance or effects with the present; in O.E., confident; certain: *v.* to complete; to finish thoroughly; to raise to a perfect state; to instruct fully; to make wholly skillful; **perfecting**, *imp.*; *n.* the rendering or making perfect; in *printing*, the taking of the impression from the second form of a sheet: **perfected**, *pp.*; **perfecter**, *n.* *-ér*, one who makes perfect: **perfectible**, *a.* *pér-fékt-í-bil* [F.—L.], capable of being made perfect: **perfectibility**, *n.* *-bíl-í-té*, capacity of becoming or being made perfect: **perfection**, *n.* *-fékt-shén* [F.—L.], the state of being perfect; a quality, endowment, or acquirement tending to complete excellence, or to great worth: **perfectional**, *a.* *-ád*, made complete; **perfectionism**, *n.* *-tíz-ém*, in *theol.*, the doctrine that moral perfection is or can be attained on this earth: **perfectionist**, *n.* *-tíz*, in *theol.*, one who believes that some attain to moral perfection on this earth: **perfective**, *a.* *-fékt-ív*, conducive to perfection: **perfectively**, *ad.* *-tí*, in a manner conducive to perfection: **perfectly**, *ad.* *pér-fékt-í-lí*, in a perfect manner; wholly; completely; exactly: **perfectness**, *n.* *-nés*, the state or quality of being perfect; completeness; consummate excellence: **perfect cadence**, in *music*, a complete and agreeable close in the harmony: **perfect chord**, in *music*, a concord or union of sounds perfect and agreeable to the ear: **perfect number**, in *arith.*, a number equal to the sum of all its divisions: **perfecting machine**, a printing-press that prints both sides of the sheet at one time, or one that folds and otherwise finally prepares the sheet: to **perfect**, in the highest degree of excellence.—**SYN.** of 'perfect': finished; entire; complete; consummate; clear; immaculate; faultless; unblemished; full; accomplished.

perfidious, *a.* *pér-fí-dí-ús* [L. *perfidus*, false, faithless—from *perfidus*, treacherous—from *per*,

ofo, boy, *fób*; *yáre*, *chuir*; *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

pentander, *n.* *pén-tán-dér* [Gr. *penté*, five; *andr*, *andros*, a man or male], a plant of the class *pentandria*, *-dri-a*, characterised by hermaphrodite flowers with five stamens: *pentandrian*, *a. -dri-an*, also *pentandrous*, *a. -dri-us*, having five stamens.

pentangular, *a.* *pén-táng-gú-lér* [Gr. *penté*, five; *L. angulus*, a corner], having five corners or angles.

pentapetalous, *a.* *pén-tá-pé-tá-lús* [Gr. *penté*, five; *petalon*, a petal], having five petals or flower-leaves.

pentaphyllous, *a.* *pén-tá-fí-lú-lús* [Gr. *penté*, five; *phulon*, a leaf], having five leaves.

pentarchy, *n.* *pén-tár-ki* [Gr. *penté*, five; *arché*, rule], a government consisting of five persons.

pentasepalous, *a.* *pén-tá-sép-i-lús* [Gr. *penté*, five; and *Eng. sepal*], having five sepals.

pentaspermous, *a.* *pén-tá-spér-mús* [Gr. *penté*, five; *sperma*, seed], containing five seeds.

pentastich, *n.* *pén-tá-stík* [Gr. *penté*, five; *stichos*, a verse], a poem of five lines or verses.

pentastyle, *n.* *pén-tá-stíl* [Gr. *penté*, five; *stulos*, a column], an edifice having five columns in front.

Pentateuch, *n.* *pén-tá-ték* [*L. pentateuchus*—from Gr. *penté*, five; *teuchos*, a book; *teuchó*, I make], the first five books of the Old Testament: *Pentateuchal*, *a. -tá-kál*, pert. to the Pentateuch or five Books of Moses.

Pentecost, *n.* *pén-té-kóst* [Gr. *pentécosté*, the fiftieth day, with *héméra*, day, understood—*from penté*, five, and a supposed *kónia*, ten], a Jewish festival celebrated on the 50th day after the feast of the Passover; Whituntide: *Pentecostal*, *a. -kós-tál*, pert. to Pentecost: *Pentecostals*, *n. plu.* oblaters at the feast of Pentecost formerly made by parishioners to their parish priest.

pent-house, *n.* *pén-t-hóus* [a corrupt. of OE. *pentis* or *pentis*—from OF. *appendis*, a sloping shed; *L. appendicium*, *appendix*, an appendage—*from L. pendere*, to hang], a shed standing out alope from the main building: **pent-roof** [*F. pente*, a slope, and *Eng. roof*], a roof whose slope is wholly on one side.

pentile—see **pentile**.

pentremites, *n. plu.* *pén-tré-mits* [Gr. *penté*, five; *tréma*, a hole, a perforation], in *geol.*, a genus of fossil star-fish—so called from the five conspicuous apertures in the calyx: **pentremite limestone**, a term applied by Amer. geologists to the carboniferous limestone of the U.S., from the vast number of pentremites which it contains.

pentstemon, *n. plu.* *pén-té-móns* [Gr. *penté*, five; *stemon*, the warp in the ancient upright loom, a stamen], a genus of very ornamental plants, with handsome variously coloured flowers, *Ord. Scrophulariaceae*.

penult, *n.* *pé-núlt*, also *penultima*, *n.* *pé-núlt-i-tád*, and *penultimate*, *n. -tád* [*L. penultimus*, the last but one—from *pene*, almost; *ultimus*, last], the last syllable of a word except one: **penultimate**, *a.* denoting the last syllable but one of a word.

penumbra, *n.* *pé-núm-brá* [*L. pene*, almost; *umbra*, a shadow], a faint shadow or obscurity on the exterior of the perfect shadow in an eclipse; that part of a picture where the light and shade appear to blend with each other.

penury, *n.* *pén-ú-ri* [*F. pénurie*—from *L. penuria*, need of anything], want of the necessities of life; need; poverty: **penurious**, *a.* *pé-nú-ri-us*, excessively saving in the use of money; affording little; niggardly: **penuriously**, *ad. -ly*: **penuriousness**, *n. -ness*, the state or quality of being penurious; a sordid disposition to save money: **penurious**, *syn.* of 'penurious': *sparing*, *mean*; *scant*; *parsimonious*; *saving*; *economical*; *covetous*; *misery*.

peon, *n.* *pé-on* [*Sp. L. pezo*, a foot-soldier—from *pes*, the foot], one travelling on foot; a foot-soldier in India; a native constable; a day-labourer; in *Sp. Amer.*, one bound to forced labour; a pawn at chess: **peonage**, *n. -ón-ij*, a form of servitude or compulsory labour sometime existing in Mexico.

peony, *n.* *pé-oni* [*L. peonia*, so named from its supposed medicinal properties, *Peon* being the physician of the gods: *Gr. Páion*, the god of healing], an extensive genus of handsome herbaceous plants, having beautiful showy flowers; the *Peonia festiva* or *officinalis* is the common peony, *Ord. Ranunculaceae*.

people, *n.* *pé-pl* [OF. *peuple*; *L. populus*, the people], the body of persons who compose a community; the multitude; the commonalty; persons in general; inhabitants; a name applied to a separate

tribe or nation: *v.* to settle with inhabitants: **peopling**, *imp. -ping*: **peopled**, *pp. -píd*: *adj.* stocked with people: *one's people* or *one's own people*, in *Script.*, ancestors; relations: *kindred*.

pepperino, *n.* *pép-ér-i-no* [*It. pepperino*—from *ppr*, pepper], an Italian name for a light, porous, volcanic rock, formed by the cementing together of sand, scoria, cluders, &c., so called from the peppercorn-like fragments of which it is composed.

pepo, *n.* *pé-pó*, also **peponida**, *n.* *pép-on-i-dá* [*L. pepo*, a gourd—from *Gr. pepón*, a kind of melon—from *Gr. pepón*, ripe, mellow, as applied to fruit], the fruit of the melon, cucumber, and other Cucurbitaceae.

pepper, *n.* *pép-ér* [*AS. pipor*; *L. piper*; *Gr. pepperi*, pepper; *Sana. pippala*, the holy fig-tree, pepper], a well-known pungent spice, much used as a seasoning when ground to a powder; both the black and white pepper of the shops are the produce of *Piper nigrum*, *Ord. Piperaceae*: **long-pepper**, the *Piper amethysticum*, or *Ava* pepper-shrub, from which an intoxicating beverage is obtained, the root being a narcotic: *v.* to sprinkle with pepper; to pelt; to mangle or pierce with a number of missiles, as with shot: **peppering**, *imp. -ing*: *adj.* hot; fiery; angry: *a. pelting* with many shot or blows: **peppered**, *pp. -pé-é*: **peppery**, *a. -pé-é*, hot; pungent; irascible:

pepper-box, a box for pepper: **pepper-brand**, a kind of mildew or blight that affects corn: **pepper-cake**, a kind of gingerbread: **peppercorn**, the berry or fruit of the pepper-plant; hence, a thing of little value or importance: **peppercorn rent**, a nominal rent: **pepper-dulse**, the *Laurencia pinnatifida*, *Ord. Algae*, an edible seaweed: **peppervort**, the *Ord. Marvaceae* or *Rhizocarpaceae*; a popular name of a certain description of pungent-tasted plants, as the *Lepidium sativum*, or garden-cress, *Ord. Cruciferae*; **peppergass**.

pepperidge, *n.* *pép-ér-ij* [corrupt. of *mild. L. berberis*—see **barberry**], the black-gum tree; the *Nyssa villosa*, *Ord. Cornaceae*: **pepperidge-bush**, the barberry; the *Berberis vulgaris*, *Ord. Berberidaceae*: also spelt **pipridge**.

peppermint, *n.* *pép-ér-mint* [*pepper*, and *mint*], a well-known aromatic herb: the *Mentha piperita*, *Ord. Labiatae*; a cordial prepared from it: **peppermint-tree**, a tree found in Australia: **peppermint-water**, a mixture of the essence of peppermint with water.

pepsin or **pepsine**, *n.* *pép-sín* [*F. pepsine*—from *Gr. pepso*, I cook], a peculiar nitrogenous substance obtained from gastric juice, used in medicine to promote digestion, obtained chiefly from pigs' and calves' stomachs: **peptone**, *n.* *pép-tón*, a compound resulting from the action of pepsin, along with diluted acid, on albuminous substances: **peptones**, *n. plu.* bodies into which all albuminous substances, except amyloid, are changed by the action of acid gastric juice: **peptic**, *a.* *pép-tík*, relating to or promoting digestion; dietetic.

per, *per* [*L.*], a prefix signifying through; thoroughly; by: for: *per* becomes *pal* before *i*, as in *perfidus*: *per* standing alone signifies by: **per annum** [*L. annus*, a year], yearly, or by the year: **per bearer**, by the bearer: **per cent**, *ad. -tém* [*L. centum*, a hundred], for every hundred: **percentage**, *-shén-tij*, rate by the hundred: **per diem**, *di-tém* [*L. dies* or *diem*, a day], by the day: **per head**, for each one of a certain number: **per man**, each man: **per saltum**, *ad-tém* [*L. saltus*, a leap], at a leap: **per se**, *ad. -tém* [*L. se*, himself], by himself or itself.

peradventure, *ad. -pér-ad-vén-túr* [*F. par aventure*, by chance: *L. per*, through, and *Eng. adventure*, by chance; *perhaps*].

perambulate, *v.* *pér-am-bú-lá* [*L. perambulare*, *pp.* of *perambulo*, I walk through—from *per*, through; *ambulo*, I walk about], to walk or pass through; over; to survey by passing through: **perambulating**, *imp.*: **perambulated**, *pp.*: **perambulation**, *n. -lá-shén*, act of passing through or over; a travelling survey or inspection; annual survey of the bounds of a town, village, or parish: **perambulator**, *n. -tér*, an instrument for measuring distances on roads; a child's carriage which an attendant pushes from behind: **perambulatory**, *a. -lá-tér-i*, rambling through or over.

perbends, *n. plu.* *pér-bénde*, also **perbenda**, *n. plu. -bénde* [*F. parpaing*—from *par*, through, and *pas*, the side of a wall], stones carried through the whole thickness of a wall—see **perpend**.

méte, méti, fár, láto; *méte, méti*; *yúne, yún*; *núte, nóti, móvte*;

of jutting land almost surrounded by the sea; a name specially applied to Spain and Portugal united: *peninsular*, a. -*nŭ-lŕ*, pert. to or formed as a peninsula: *peninsula*, *peninsulate*, v. -*lŕ*, to form into a peninsula: *peninsulating*, imp.: *peninsulated*, pp.: adj. almost surrounded by water.

penis, n. *pŕ-nŭs* [L.] the male organ of generation. *penitent*, a. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕnt* [OF. *penitent*; L. *penitens*, *penitentiŭs*, repenting, ruling—from *pŕ-nŭ*, punishment], sorrowful in heart on account of sins and faults; contrite: n. one who is sorrowful on account of his transgressions; one lying under church censure, but admitted to do penance; one who is under the direction of a confessor: *penitently*, ad. -*lŕ*: *penitence*, n. -*nŭs*, sorrow or grief of heart for sins; remorse; contrition: *penitential*, a. -*nŭ-tŕ-nŭ-tŕ-ŭ*, expressing contrition; or proceeding from it: n. in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a book treating on the manner and degrees of penance: *penitentially*, ad. -*lŕ*: *penitentiary*, n. -*nŭ-tŕ-nŭ-tŕ-ŭ*, one who prescribes rules and degrees of penance; one who does penance; a place where penance was done; a prison or house of correction for training offenders with a view to their reformation; one of the secret offices of the court of Rome: adj. relating to the rules and measures of penance: the Penitential Psalms, the seven Psalms which express contrition—*viz.*, vi., xxiii., xxxviii., li., cli., cxxx., and cxliii. of the authorised version.—*SYN.* of 'penitence': repentance; compunction; contrition; regret; pain.

penman and *penmanship*—see under *pen* 1.

penman, n. *pŕ-nŭ-mŕn*, also *penmon*, n. *pŕ-nŭ-mŕn* [F. *penman*—from *l. penman*; Sp. *pendon*, a pointed flag formerly borne at the end of a lance—from *l. penna*, a feather, a wing; a long piece of coloured cloth pointed at the end, and hung at the mast-head or yard-arm—ends in ships of war—when divided into two ends it denotes a commodore's vessel; a small flag: *penmoncel*, n. -*nŭ-sŭ* [OF. *penmoncel*] a small pennon, as of a spear or lance.

pennate, a. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ*, also *pinmate*, a. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ* [L. *pennatus*, feathered—from *penna*, a feather or wing], in bot., feathered—applied to leaflets that are arranged on opposite sides of a common petiole.

penniform, a. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-nŭ-m* [L. *penna*, a feather; *forma*, a shape], shaped like a quill or feather; in anat., applied to muscles of which the fibres pass out on each side from a central tendon.

penniferous, a. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-ŕ-nŭ-s* [L. *penna*, a feather; *fero*, I carry], bearing feathers or quills.

penniless—see under *penny*.

penninerved, a. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-nŭ-rŕvŕd* [L. *penna*, a feather; *nervus*, a nerve], in bot., applied to leaves which have the nerves or veins arranged like the parts of a feather.

pennon, *pennonal*—see *pennant*.

pennule, n. *pŕ-nŭ-lŭ* [L. *pennula*—dim. from *penna*, a feather], a small feather, or division of a feather.

penney, n. *pŕ-nŭ-j* [AS. *pening*, a penny; cf. Dut. *penning*; Ger. *pfennig*, a small coin], the original meaning was probably a coin in general; an English copper coin, twelve of which are equal to a shilling; a small sum; money in general: plu. *pen'nes*, -*nŭ-z*, when number is meant: plu. *pen'ces*, *pŕ-nŭ-s*, when amount or value is indicated: *pen'lessness*, a. -*nŭ-lŭ-s*, destitute of money; poor: *pen'lessness*, n. -*nŭ-s*, state of being without money: *penney-wise*, saving small sums at the hazard of larger: *penney-a-liner*, a humble contributor to a newspaper, who is paid at the rate of 1d. or 1½d. a line; a contemptuous name for an ill-paid author: *penney-wedding*, in Scot., a wedding where the guests contribute to the festivities and the household outfit: *penneyweight*, a weight of 34 grains troy: *penney-worth*, good value; a bargain; a small quantity.

penny-royal, n. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-ŕ-ŕ-dŭ* [*penny* is corrupted from ME. *puellus*, arising from the L. *pulegium regium*, penny-royal—from *l. puer*, a flea], an aromatic herb, so named from its supposed power over fleas; the *Mentha pulegium*. Ord. *Labiata*.

penology, n. *pŕ-nŭ-lŭ-jŭ* [L. *penna*; Gr. *poind*, punishment; *logos*, discourse], the scientific study of criminal punishment, both as prohibitive and reformatory: the study of prison management: *penological*, a. -*nŭ-lŭ-jŭ-kŭl*.

pennule, a. *pŕ-nŭ-lŭ* or *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ* [OF. *pennil*—from *l. pennula*, hanging—from *pennulo*, I hang], hanging; suspended above the ground.

penon, n. *pŕ-nŭ-nŭ* [F. *penon*, a boarding-house, a pension—from *l. pensionem*, payment—from *pendo*, I weigh out], an annual allowance of money from the public purse, or from a private person, without an equivalent in labour or otherwise—generally in consideration of past services: v. to grant an annual allowance of money to: *pen'sioning*, imp.: *pen'sioned*, pp. -*nŭ-d*: *pen'sionary*, a. -*nŭ-tŕ-nŭ-tŕ-ŭ*, receiving a pension; consisting in a pension: n. one who receives a pension; formerly, the chief municipal magistrate of a Dutch town: *pen'sioner*, n. -*ŕ*, one who receives a pension; a discharged soldier who receives a pension; in a special sense, one of an honourable band of gentlemen attendant upon the sovereign; at Cambridge or Oxford, a student who pays for his own board and other charges—at Oxford such a one is a *commoner*.

pension, n. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-nŭ-gŭ* [F.—see preceding entry], a French boarding-house or school.

pensive, a. *pŕ-nŭ-sŭ* [F. *pensif*, pensive—from *penser*, to think—from *l. pendere*, to weigh], lit., weighing, pondering, or considering in the mind; thoughtful and sad, or melancholy: *pen'sively*, ad. -*lŕ*: *pen'siveness*, n. -*nŭ-s*, thoughtfulness; seriousness.

pentastock, n. -*pŕ-nŭ-tŕŭk* [pen 2, and stock], the sluice or flood-gate of a mill-pond.

pent—see under *pen* 2.

pent, *pŕnt*, *penta*, *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ*, *pente*, *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ* [Gr. *pente*, five], a prefix signifying 'five'.

pentacapsular, a. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-kŕp-sŭ-lŕ* [Gr. *pente*, five; *l. capsula*, a small box], having five cells or cavities.

pentachord, n. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-kŕrd* [Gr. *pente*, five; *chordē*, a string], a musical instr. of five strings; a system or order of five sounds.

pentacle, n. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-kŕ* [OF. Gr. *pente*, five], a five-sided head-dress of fine linen worn as a defence when invoking evil spirits; a figure composed of two equilateral triangles intersecting each other so as to form a six-pointed star, used with superstitious import by the astrologers and mystics of the middle ages.

pentacoccus, a. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-kŕkŕkŭs* [Gr. *pente*, five; *kokkos*, a kernel], having or containing five seeds or grains.

pentacrinus, n. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-kŕ-rŭ-nŭ-s*, also *pentacrinite*, n. -*ŕ-nŭ-tŕ* [Gr. *pente*, five; *krinos*, a lily], in geol., a genus of lily-shaped fossil animals having a five-sided stalk—living species are still found in many seas.

pentad, n. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕd* [Gr. *pente*, five], in chem., a quivalent element; an element of five equivalents.

pentadactyl, a. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-dŕk-tŭl* [Gr. *pente*, five; *daktulos*, a finger or toe], having five fingers or toes; having a structure resembling five fingers.

pentadelphous, a. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-dŕl-fŭs* [Gr. *pente*, five; *adelphos*, a brother], in bot., having the stamens arranged in five bundles or divisions.

pentagon, n. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-gŕn* [F. *pentagone*, five-cornered: L. *pentagonus*: Gr. *pentagonos*—from *pente*, five; *gonia*, a corner or angle], a figure of five sides and five angles—if equal, it is called *regular*, if unequal, *irregular*: *pentagonal*, a. -*tŕ-gŕn*, also *pentag'onus*, a. -*tŕ-gŕn*, having five corners or angles: *pentagonal*, ad. -*lŕ*.

pentagraph, n. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-grŕf* [Gr. *pente*, five; *graphō*, I write], an instr. for enlarging or diminishing copies of drawings.

pentagyn, n. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-jŕn* [Gr. *pente*, five; *gynē*, a woman or female], a plant whose flowers have five pistils or five distinct styles: *pentagyn'ian*, a. *jŭ-nŭ-tŕ-n*, also *pentagynous*, a. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-jŭ-nŭ-s*, having five pistils or styles.

pentahedron, n. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-hŕ-dŕn* [Gr. *pente*, five; *hētra*, a seat or base], a solid figure having five equal sides: *pentahē'dral*, a. -*hŕ-dŕl*, also *pentahē'drous*, a. -*dŕus*, having five equal sides.

pentahexahedral, a. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-hŕks-dŕ-hŕ-dŕl* [Gr. *pente*, five; *hex*, six; *hētra*, a base], exhibiting five ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

pentamerous, a. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-mŕ-rŭ-s* [Gr. *pente*, five; *meros*, a part], in bot., composed of five parts; having the elements of the floral whorls five in number, or multiples of five: *pentam'era*, n. plu. -*ŕ-dŭ*, in zool., a section of the beetle tribe having five joints on the tarsus of each leg: *pentam'eran*, n. -*ŕ-dŭ*, one of the pentamers.

pentameter, n. *pŕ-nŭ-tŕ-mŕ-tŕ* [Gr. *pente*, five; *metron*, a measure], in anc. poetry, a verse of five feet; adj. having five metrical feet.

coke, boy, foot; yare, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

pelvimeter, *n.* *pél-vím'í-tér* [L. *pelvis*, a basin; Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the dimensions of the pelvis.

pelvis, *n.* *pél-vís* [L. *pelvis*, a basin; Gr. *pellos*, a dish or bowl], the bony cavity forming the lower part of the abdomen, containing several of the internal organs: *pelvis*, *a. pél-vík*, of or relating to the pelvis.

penamican, *n.* *pém'mt-kín* [N. Amer. Ind.], meat cut into thin slices, dressed of fat, and dried in the sun; cured meat dried to hardness, then pulverized and mixed with fat, and sometimes raisins, and afterwards compressed.

penophagus, *n.* *pém'f-ús* [Gr. *penphagis*, *penphagos*, a blister], in med., an eruption on the skin of blisters of various sizes.

pen, *n.* *pén* [OF. *penne*, a feather, a pen—from L. *penna*, a feather], an instr. for writing, formerly almost always a quill, now commonly of metal: *v.* to write; to compose and commit to paper; to indite: *pen'ning*, *imp.*; *penned*, *pp.* *pénd*: *penman*, *n.* *pén'mán* [*pen*, and *man*], a writer; one who teaches writing: *pen'manship*, *n.* manner or art of writing: *pen'ner*, *n.* *-ner*, one who writes with a pen: *pen-cutter*, one who makes pens, also an instr. for making pens: *pen-fish*, a kind of eel-pout without a smooth skin: *pen-knife*, a small jointed and cased knife for the pocket: *pen and ink*, literary; in writing; applied to a sketch or outline drawn with a pen: *pen case* or *holder*, an article for holding a pen or nib when writing.

pen, *n.* *pén* [AS. *penning*, to shut up], a small enclosure for sheep, fowls, &c.; a coop; a reservoir for water: *v.* to confine in a pen or in a narrow place; to coop; to inclose: *pen'ning*, *imp.*; *penned*, *pp.* *pénd*, followed by *up*, shut up in their pen, as poultry: *pen't*, *pp.* *pénd*, confined or crowded into a narrow space.

penal, *a.* *pé-nál* [OF. *penal*—from L. *penalis*, *penal*—from *pæna*, suffering, pain; Gr. *poine*], that punishes; that incurs or inflicts punishment; used as a place of punishment: *pen'ally*, *ad.* *-ly*, *penalty*, *n.* *pén'al-tí* [OF. *penalite*], punishment inflicted by law, either on the person or by a money fine; a forfeiture for non-payment or non-compliance; fine or mulct: *pains and penalties*—see under *pain*: *penal servitude*, a punishment which is now substituted for transportation, and extends from five years to 'for life' of the convict.—*SVX.* of 'penalty': fine; mulct; forfeit; forfeiture; amercement; retribution; punishment.

penalogist, *n.* *pé-nál'í-síst* [L. *penalis*, *penal*—from *pæna*, punishment; Gr. *logos*, discourse—see *penal*], one who studies the various kinds of punishment as awarded to criminals, with a view to their reformation.

penance, *n.* *pén-dns* [OF. *penance*—from L. *penitentia*, penitence], voluntary or imposed pain or suffering, as punishment for faults, or as an expression of penitence; in R. Cath. Ch. one of the sacraments, in which *exci.* sense it is generally used.

Penates, *n. plu.* *pén'át-és* [L. *Penatēs*, the Penates—*from penitus*, within: *penus*, provisions], the household gods of the anc. Romans, worshipped in the inner parts of each dwelling.

pence, *n.* *pén*, the plu. of penny, which see.

penchant, *n.* *pén'cháng* [F.—from *pencher*, to incline: L. *pendero*, I hang], inclination; decided taste.

pencil, *n.* *pén-síl* [OF. *pincel*, a pencil—from L. *penicillus*, a small tail, a painter's brush or pencil—from *peniculus*, a little tail; *pénis*, a tail], a thin strip or thread of plumbago or blacklead, or other substance, generally enclosed in a cover of soft wood, and pointed at one end, used for writing or drawing; a small fine brush used in painting; the art of drawing; a collection of rays of light converging to, or diverging from, a single point: *v.* to write, mark, or sketch with a pencil; to delineate: *pen'cilling*, *imp.*; *adj.* drawing or marking with a pencil: *n.* the act of sketching or painting; the work of the pencil or brush; a sketch; *pen'cilled*, *pp.* *-cild*: *adj.* marked or painted with a pencil; having pencils or rays radiated; in bot., marked with lines as with a pencil, or having the appearance of a hair-pencil: *pencil-case*, a metal case having a pencil ready for use: *pencil of rays*, in optics, an aggregate or collection of rays of light, radiating from, or converging to, a common point.

pend, *v.* *pénd* [perhaps a variant of pound ?], in Scot., an arched entrance or passage from a street through a block of buildings into another street, or to the ground or tenements behind—so called from the manner in which arches are built, the stones being in a *pendent* form.

pendant, *n.* *pén-dánt* [F. *pendant*, hanging, *pend-ing*—from L. *pendens*, *pendens*, hanging down], anything hanging by way of ornament, as an ear-ring; a wooden or stone ornament hanging from a roof or ceiling; a streamer or piece of bunting hung at the mast-head of vessels; a hanging apparatus from the roof for sale, generally ornamental: *pendants*, *n. plu.* *-dánt*, in the fine arts, two pictures, statues, groups of sculpture, or engravings, which, from their similarity of subject, size, form, &c., can be placed together with due regard to symmetry: *pend'ant*, *a.* *-dánt*, hanging; projecting; jutting over: *pend'antly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *pend'ance*, *n.* *-éns*, also *pend'ancy*, *n.* *-én-sí*, suspense; state of being undecided: *penden'tive*, *a.* *-tíve*, applied to the portion of a vault placed between the arches of a dome, usually enriched with sculpture: *pending*, *a.* *pend'ing*, yet undecided; hanging in suspense; not terminated: *prep.* during; during the continuance of. *Note.*—*pendant* is the F. spelling, and *pendent* the L. spelling.

pendulous, *a.* *pén-dú-lús* [L. *pendulus*, hanging—from *pendero*, I hang downwards], hanging; swinging; oscillating; in bot., inclined so that the apex is pointed vertically downwards—applied to ovaries that hang from the upper part of the ovary: *pend'ulousness*, *n.* *-nés*, also *pend'ulosity*, *n.* *-dú-sí-tí*, the state or quality of being pendulous: *pend'ulum*, *n.* *-lúm* [L.], a weight suspended from a fixed point that it may swing freely from side to side, as in a clock: *compensation-pendulum*, a clock-pendulum in which the effects of the changes of temperature on the length of the rod are counteracted by the difference in the expansion of the two or more metals of which it is made up.

penetrate, *v.* *pén'í-trát* [L. *penetrátus*, entered or pierced into—from *penetro*, I pierce into], to pierce or enter; to pass into the interior; to affect the mind or feelings; to understand; to reach or to find; to make way: *pen'etrating*, *imp.*; *adj.* having the power to enter; sharp; piercing; quick to understand: acute: *pen'etrated*, *pp.*: *pen'etrat'ion*, *n.* *-trá-shún* [F.—L.], the act of entering; acuteness; discernment: *pen'etrable*, *a.* *-trá-bí* [F. *penetrable*—from L. *penetrabilis*, that can be pierced], that may be penetrated or pierced; susceptible of moral or intellectual impressions: *pen'etrably*, *ad.* *-bly*: *pen'etrability*, *n.* *-bíl-í-tí*, the susceptibility of being entered or passed through by another body: *pen'etrabilia*, *n. plu.* *-trá-bí-lá* [L.], interior parts; hidden things or secrets: *pen'etrant*, *a.* *-tránt*, having power to enter or pierce: *pen'etrancy*, *n.* *-sí*, the power of entering or piercing: *pen'etratingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *pen'etrative*, *a.* *-trá-tíve*, that pierces; having the power to impress the mind; sharp; acute: *pen'etratively*, *ad.* *-ly*: *pen'etrativeness*, *n.* *-néss*, the quality of being penetrative.—*SVX.* of 'penetration': sagacity; discrimination; sharpness; judgment; discretion.

penguin, *n.* *pén-gwín* [F. *pinguin* or *pinguinus*, which has been said to come from L. *pinguis*, fat, plump—more probably a word of S. Amer. origin], a sea-fowl with short wings, incapable of flight, found in the Southern seas; a West Indian fruit; the *Bromelia pinguin*, Ord. *Bromeliaceæ*, used as a vermifuge in W. I. *Note.*—penguin has a striking resemblance to *W. pen-gwén* from *pen*, head, and *gwén*, white; the head of the penguin, however, is 'black,' not 'white.' This difference may be accounted for by supposing that the name was transferred from some similar bird which had a white head—see *Skeat*.

pencil, *n.* *pén-síl* [L. *peniculus*, a roll of dry lint], a pledge or portion of dry lint for wounds or ulcers; a species of shell: *pen'cillaria*, *a.* *-sí-lá*, pencilled; in bot., consisting of a bundle of short close fibres of diverging hairs; applied to a tufted stigma resembling a camel's-hair pencil, as in the nettle.

penicilliform, *a.* *pén-síl'í-fórm* [L. *peniculus*, a pencil; *forma*, shape], pencil-shaped.

peninsula, *n.* *pé-nín'sá-lá* [L. *peninsula*, a peninsula—from *pene*, almost; *insula*, an island], a portion

mate, má't, fár, lá'ó; mé'te, mé't, hór; pín'e, pín; nó'te, nó't, mó'v'e;

peep, to peep: L. *pipire*, to peep or cheep like a chicken through the shell, hence to begin to appear; a beginning to appear, as of daylight; a look through a crevice or small opening; a sly look; the cry of a chicken: v. to cry in a small voice, as a chicken; to chirp; to look slyly or curiously; to look as through a crevice or from a hiding-place; to begin to appear: peeping, imp.: peeped, pp. *peep*: peep'er, n. -er, one who peeps: peep-hole or peeping-hole, a hole or small opening through which one may look without being discovered: peep of day, the first streaks of light in early morning piercing through the shades of night.

peer, n. *pér* [OF. *per* or *peer*—from L. *pár*, equal], a match: an equal; one of the same social rank; a nobleman; a member of the House of Lords: peer-age, n. -age, the body of peers; the rank or dignity of a peer: peer-ess, n. fem. -ess, the wife of a peer; a noble lady: peer-less, a. -less, without an equal: peer-lessly, ad. -ly: peerlessness, n. -ness, the state of being peerless.

peer, v. *pér* [Norm. F. *parer*; OF. *parroir*, to appear—*from* L. *parere*, to peep out or appear, as the sun over a mountain; also L. Ger. *parra*, to look with half-shut eyes], to come just in sight; to appear; to look narrowly; to peep: peering, imp.: adj. prying: peered, pp. *perá*.

peevish, a. *péevish* [probably of onomatopoeitic origin—*from* the cry of fretful children; cf. Scot. *pea*, to make a cry like that of a young bird], cross or ill-tempered; fretful; apt to mutter and complain; hard to please; in O.K., childish; thoughtless; forward: peevishly, ad. -ly: peevishness, n. -ness, the quality of being peevish; sourness of temper; fretfulness.—*SYN.* of 'peevish': querulous; petulant; cross; discontented; waspish; ill-grained; ill-tempered; fretful; ill-natured; testy; spleeny; irritable: captious; irascible; perverse; morose.

peewit—see *perwit*.

peg, n. *pég* [Dan. *pig*, a spike; cf. W. *pig*, a point], a small pointed chip of wood used as a pin or nail; one of the movable pins of an instr. by which the strings are strained: v. to fasten with pegs: pegging, imp.: pegged, pp. *pegd*: adj. fastened with pegs: pegger, n. -er, one who pegs: to take a peg lower, to depress or sink—see next entry: pegged boots, boots with wooden or iron pegs fastening the soles instead of stitching: peg-top, a child's plaything for spinning, made of wood: to peg away, to continue at with small but never-ceasing efforts.

peg [see *peg* 1], a slang term meaning 'a glass of brandy and soda-water,' derived from the old liquor-tankards which were pegged up or down with pegs to indicate the quantity of liquor contained more or less; hence, to take down a peg is to lower the arrogance or conceit of a person in some significant way.

Pegasus, n. *pégá-sus*, in *anc. fable*, the winged horse on which Bellerophon is said to have ridden when he slew the Chimera; an anc. constellation; a genus of fishes with large pectoral fins.

pegmatite, n. *pég-má-tít* [Gr. *pégma*, anything compacted or congealed], granite composed of quartz and felspar, containing sometimes flakes of silvery-white mica.

pelameter, n. *pé-lám-é-tér* [Gr. *peira*, trial, attempt; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the amount of resistance to carriage-wheels on differently prepared roads.

pelican, n. *pé-lán* [F. *pelican*; N. Amer. Ind.], in N. Amer., a large quadruped of the weasel kind.

pelico, n. *pé-kó* [Chinese, *pí-hao*], a scented black tea.

pelage, n. *pé-áj* [F.; Sp. *pelaje*; L. *pilus*, hair], in zool., the hair, wool, or other like covering of a mammal.

Pelagian, n. *pé-lá-jí-án*, a follower of Pelagius, a British monk, about A.D. 410, who taught the existence of absolute free-will and justification by good works, and who denied the doctrine of original sin: adj. pert to Pelagius, or to his doctrines: Pelagianism, n. -ism, the doctrines of Pelagius.

pelagic, a. *pé-lá-jík* [Gr. *pelagos*, the sea], pert to the deep sea or outer ocean, in contradistinction to littoral or along shore.

pelargonium, n. *pé-lár-gó-ni-úm* [Gr. *pelargos*, a stork, from the resemblance of the capsules to the neck and beak of a stork], stork's-bill; a genus of beautiful flowering plants, Ord. *Geraniaceae*: pelargon'ic, a. -gón'ík, pert. to.

pelatine, n. *pé-lér-in* [F. *pelatine*, a tippet], a lady's long cape with ends coming down to a point.

Pele's hair, n. *pé-lé*, a fine glassy hair-like substance found in the Sandwich Islands, blown from the liquid lava jets of the volcano Kilauea—so called from Pele, the goddess of this volcanic mountain.

pelf, n. *pél* [OF. *pel*, goods, especially those obtained by plundering—see *pilfer*], money; riches; wealth, generally in an ill sense.

pelican, n. *pé-lí-kán* [F. *pelican*—from mld. L. *pélicanus*—from Gr. *pelikan*—from *pelebas*, I hew with an axe, I peck], a water-bird, remarkable for its enormous bill, and pouch underneath.

pelisse, n. *pé-lís* [F. *pelisse*—from mld. L. *pellista*—from L. *pellis*, a skin], a robe made of fur; a furred robe for men; a dress or habit opening in front, worn by ladies.

pell, n. *pél* [OF. *pel*, a skin—*from* L. *pellis*, a skin], a skin or hide; a parchment roll; clerk of the pells, formerly, an officer of the Exchequer who entered every teller's bill into a parchment roll.

pellagra, n. *pé-lá-grá* [L. *pellis*, the skin; Gr. *agros*, a catching], Italian leprosy, a disease common in the north of Italy.

pellet, n. *pé-lét* [OF. *pelote*, a small hand-ball—*from* L. *pila*, a ball; cf. It. *pillotta*, a small ball], a little ball: v. in O.E., to form into little balls: pelleting, imp.: pelleted, pp. *pé-lét-éd*: adj. consisting of little balls.

pellicle, n. *pé-lík-kl* [F. *pellicule*—*from* L. *pellucida*, a small skin—*from* *pellis*, skin; a thin skin or film; a fine film or crust which forms on a liquid mixture during evaporation; in bot., an extremely delicate superficial membrane or skin; pellicular, a. *pé-lík-ú-lér*, relating to or connected with a pellicle.

pellitory, n. *pé-lít-ér-í* [OF. *parlitoire*—*from* L. *parietaria*, the pellitory or wall-plant—*from* *paries*, a wall], a name applied to several plants, sometimes used in medicine; the wall pellitory is *Parietaria officinalis*, Ord. *Urticaceae*; the pellitory of Spain is *Anacyathus*, *Pyrethrum*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Corymbiferae*.

pell-mell, ad. *pé-mél* [OF. *pele-melle*; F. *pelle-méle*, confusedly—*from* *pele*, a shovel; OF. *mesler*, to mix—*lit.*, to move or mix with a shovel], with confusion, hurry, and violence; all in a heap.

pellucid, a. *pé-lú-sid* [F. *pellucide*—*from* L. *pellucidus*, transparent; per, through; *lucidus*, shining—*from* *lux*, light], transparent; perfectly clear: pellucidly, ad. -ly: pellucidity, n. -ness, or pellucidity, n. -ity, perfect clearness; transparency.

Peloponnesian, a. *pé-ló-pón-né-sht-án* [Gr. *Pelops*, Pelops; *néos*, an island], of or relating to Peloponnesus or Morea, in Greece: a native of Peloponnesus.

peloria, n. *pé-ló-ri-d* [Gr. *pelór*, a monster], in bot., a form assumed by certain flowers, which, being unsymmetrical in their usual state, become symmetrical, in what may be considered as a return to their normal type, as when *Lindaria* in place of one spur produces five: pelorisation, n. *pé-ló-ri-té-shín*, the act or process of the reversion of a flower usually irregular to the regular form.

pelt, n. *pélt* [OF. *pel*, a skin—*from* L. *pellis*, a skin], a raw hide; the skin of a beast with the hair attached; the quarry of a hawk all torn: pelt-monger, n. -móng'ér [see *monger*], a dealer in pelts or raw hides: peltury, n. *pé-lú-ri*, the furskins of wild animals as received from the hunters; fur-skins in general.

pelt, v. *pél* [from M.E. *pellten*, *pulten*, or *piltten*, to beat; L. *pultare*, to beat, to strike], to use like a pellet; to assail or attack with something thrown or driven; to throw at; in O.K., to be in a rage: a blow or stroke from something thrown; in O.K., rage; passion: pelting, imp.: an assault with some violence by something thrown: pelt'ed, pp.: pelt'er, n. -er, one who pelts.

pelt, n. *pélt* [L. *pelta*, a shield or target], a kind of buckler: pelta, n. *pé-lá*, a buckler; in bot., a flat shield without a rim; a metal toe-piece for a boot or shoe: pelt'ate, a. -át, in bot., resembling a round shield; fixed to the stalk by a point within the margin: peltately, ad. -ly: peltate-hair, in bot., hairs that are attached by their middle: peltate-nerved, a. in bot., applying to a leaf the nerves of which radiate from the centre.

pelting, a. *pélt-ing* [see *pelt* 2], in O.K., paltry. paltry—see under *pelt* 1.

coke, dog, fob; púre, bid; chatr, game, fog, shum, thing, there, seal.

In *med.*, the apparent issuing of the voice from that part of the chest to which the ear or stethoscope is applied.

pedesee—see under *pedestale*.

peculate, *v.* *pē-kū-lāt* [*L. peculatus*, an embezzlement of public money—from *peculium*, private property—allied to *pecunia*, money] to appropriate public money to one's own use; to defraud by embezzlement; to steal: *pec'ulating*, *imp.*: *pec'ulated*, *pp.*: *pec'ulation*, *n.* *-lā-shūn*, the applying to one's own private use of public money or goods: *pec'ulator*, *n.* *-lēr*, one who embezzles public money.

peculiar, *a.* *pē-kū-lēr* [*F. peculiar*, peculiar, particular—from *L. peculiaris*, one's own, belonging to one—from *peculium*, property], *pert.* to one, not to many; one's own; appropriate; unusual; strange: *a.* exclusive property; a parish which is exempted from the jurisdiction of the bishop of the district where it lies: *pec'uliarly*, *ad.* *-lēr*, in a manner not common to others: *pec'uliarly*, *n.* *-lēr-ī*, something that belongs to, or is found in, one person, thing, class, system, people, &c.: *pec'uliarities*, *v.* *-tēs*, to appropriate; to make peculiar: *pec'uliarising*, *imp.*: *pec'uliarised*, *pp.* *-lēr*; *pec'ulium*, *n.* *-ēm*, in *anc. Rome*, the property which a slave might possess independent of his master: Court of *Peculiars*, a branch of the Court of Arches.—*SVN.* of 'peculiar': special; especial; particular; personal; private; individual; singular.

pecuniary, *a.* *pē-kū-nī-d-ārī* [*F. pecuniatre*, pecuniary—from *L. pecuniarius*, of or belonging to money—from *pecunia*, riches, wealth, originally property in cattle—from *pecus*, cattle], relating to or consisting of money: *pec'uniarily*, *ad.* *-d-ārī-lēr*, as relating to or consisting in money: *pecunious*, *a.* *pē-kū-nī-d-ās*, having abundance of money; wealthy.

pedagogue, *n.* *pē-dī-gōg* [*F. pédagogue*—from *L. paedagogus*; *Gr.* *paedagogos*, a slave who took children to school, and had charge of them at home—from *Gr.* *país*, *paidos*, a child; *agogos*, leading—from *agō*, I lead], a schoolmaster—now used generally by way of contempt to designate a pedant; one whose occupation is to instruct young children: *pedagogic*, *a.* *pē-dī-gōg-īk*, also *pedagogical*, *a.* *-t-kāl*, *pert.* to a teacher of children or to the art of teaching: *ped'agogism*, *n.* *-tēm*, the business and manners of a pedagogue; *pedantry*: *pedagogy*, *n.* *-gōg-ī*, preparatory discipline.

pedal, *n.* *pē-dāl* [*F. pédale*—from *L. pedalis*, of or belonging to a foot—from *L. pēs*, *pedis*, the foot], a key or lever attached to an organ, piano, harp, &c., to be moved by the foot, designed to modify the tone or swell of the instrument: *adj.* *pert.* to a foot; played or produced by the foot, as certain large pipes in an organ: *pedal-note*, a holding-note.

pedant, *n.* *pē-dānt* [*F. pédant*—from *It.* *pedante*, a pedant; *Gr.* *paidēō*, I instruct], one who makes a vain and ostentatious display of his learning: *pedan'tic*, *a.* *pē-dān't-īk*, also *pedan'tical*, *a.* *-t-kāl*, vainly displaying or making a show of knowledge: *pedan'tically*, *ad.* *-t-ī*: *pedantry*, *n.* *pē-dān't-ēr*, a vain and offensive display of knowledge.

pedate, *a.* *pē-dāt* [*L. pedatus*, footed—from *pēs*, *pedis*, the foot], in *bot.*, having divisions like the feet, an epithet applied to certain palmate leaves, as in *hellebore*.

pedatifid, *a.* *pē-dāt-īf-īd* [*L. pedatus*, footed; *fido*, I divide], in *bot.*, applied to a leaf whose parts are not entirely separate, but divided as a pedate one; irregularly lobed, said of a leaf: *pedatinerved*, *a.* *pē-dāt-ī-nērv-d* [*L. nervus*, a nerve], in *bot.*, having the veins of a leaf arranged in a pedate manner: *pedatipartite*, *a.* *pē-dāt-ī-pārt-īt* [*L. partitus*, divided], in *bot.*, having the venation of a leaf pedate, and the lobes almost free: *pedat'isect*, *a.* *-t-ī-sekt* [*L. sectus*, cut or divided], in *bot.*, applied to the veining of a leaf when it is pedatifid, and the lobes extend nearly to the midrib.

peddle, *v.* *pē-dl* [*Eng. dial.* *ped*, a pannier or wicker-basket; *pedler* or *pedlar*, one who carries on his back goods in a *ped* for sale, a packman], to sell in a small way, as a pedlar; to be busy about trifles; to engage as a pedlar: *ped'dling*, *imp.* travelling about selling small wares: *adj.* trifling; unimportant: *n.* the occupation of a pedlar: *ped'dled*, *pp.* *-dl*: *ped'dler*, *n.* *-dlēr*, one who peddles; a pedlar: *ped'dlery*, *n.* *-lēr-t*, goods or small wares sold by pedlars: *adj.* sold by pedlars: *ped'lar*, *n.* *-lēr*, one travelling the

country, chiefly on foot, selling goods and small wares; a petty hawk.

pede-mat, *n.* *pēd'-māt* [*L. pēs*, *pedis*, a foot], a mat for the foot; chiefly a sort of carpet in close proximity to the communion table; also called a *peda-cloth*.

pedestal, *n.* *pē-dēs'tāl* [*Sp.* *pedestal*; *It.* *pedestallo*, a pedestal—from *pede*, a foot; *stallo*, a stable, a stall—from *L. pēs*, *pedis*, a foot; *sto*, I stand], the base or substructure of a column or statue; a permanent base on which to place anything.

pedestrian, *n.* *pē-dēs'tri-ān* [*L. pedester*, on foot, pedestrian—from *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot], one who performs a journey on foot; one noted for his powers of walking; a professional walker: *adj.* performed on foot; walking: *pedes'trian*, *a.* *-d-āl*, *pert.* to the foot: *pedes'trianism*, *n.* *-d-ā-tēm*, the art or practice of walking; journeying or racing on foot.

pedicel, *n.* *pēd'-sēl*, also *pedicella*, *n.* *pēd'-t-sī* [*F. pedicelle* or *pedicelle*—from *L. pediculum*, a small foot-stalk—from *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot], a small short foot-stalk of a leaf, flower, or fruit; the foot-stalk or stem by which certain lower animals are attached: *ped-icellate*, *a.* *-sēl-lāt*, supported by a pedicel.

pediform, *a.* *pēd'-fōrm* [*L. pēs*, *pedis*, a foot; *forma*, shape], shaped like a foot.

pedigree, *n.* *pē-dī-grē* [*L. pēs*, *pedis*, a foot; *gero*, I carry or bear], having feet; furnished with foot-like organs.

pedigree, *n.* *pēd'-grē* [perhaps from *F. por degré*, by degrees: *L. per*, by; *de*, down; *gradus*, a step] a list or register containing the line of ancestors from which a person or family is descended; genealogy; lineage; the same list represented in a tabular form. *Note.*—Wegwood gives *F. pied* in the sense of tree, so that *pied-degrees* would thus signify a tree of degrees.

pediluvium, *n.* *pēd'-lūv-ēm* [*L. pēs*, *pedis*, a foot; *lavo*, I wash], a foot-bath; the bathing of the feet.

pediment, *n.* *pēd'-mēnt* [uncertain], Skeat suggests a supposed *L. pedimentum*, a stake or prop—from *pedare*, to furnish with feet, to prop], the triangular stone ornament stretching across the upper part of a doorway, a portico, or a window; the finishing-stone of the front elevation of a building; the spiral crowning ornament of a piece of furniture, &c.

pedipalpus, *a.* *pēd'-pāl-pūs* [*L. pēs*, *pedis*, a foot; *palpo*, I feel], applied to certain arachnida having feelers in the form of pincers, or armed with two claws, as the scorpions—the order is called *ped'ipalps*, *-pālps*, or *ped'ipal'p*, *n.* *plu.* *-pāl'p*.

pedlar or *pedler*—see *peddle*.

pedobaptism, *n.* *pē-dō-bāp't-izm* [*Gr.* *país*, *paidos*, a child; *baptismos*, baptism], the baptism of infants or of children: *pedobap'tist*, *n.* *-bāp't-ist*, one who holds the Scriptural character of infant baptism.

pedomania, *n.* *pē-dō-mā-nī-ā* [*L. pēs*, *pedis*, a foot; *Gr.* *manía*, divination], divination from the examination of the lines of the soles of the feet.

pedometer, *n.* *pē-dō-mē-tēr* [*L. pēs*, *pedis*, a foot; *Gr.* *metron*, a measure], an instrument resembling a watch, worn in the pocket, by which the distance passed over in a given time by a pedestrian is ascertained: *ped'omet'r-īal*, *a.* *-t-kāl*, *pert.* to or determined by a pedometer.

peduncle, *n.* *pē-dūng'kl* [*mid. L.* *pedunculus*, a little foot, a foot-stalk—from *pēs*, *pedis*, a foot], a stem or stalk which supports one flower or fruit, or several; the stems by which shells are attached to other objects: *pedun'cular*, *a.* *-kū-lār*, *pert.* to a peduncle, or growing from one: *pedun'culate*, *a.* *-kū-lāt*, also *pedun'culated*, *a.* *-lāt-lāt*, having a peduncle; growing on a peduncle.

peel, *n.* *pēl* [*F. peler*, to pare or bark—from *L. pellic*, skin], the skin or rind of a fruit; the thin bark of a stick: *v.* to strip from fruit, &c., the skin, bark, or rind; to pare; to loose the skin or bark; to come off, as the skin: *peel'ing*, *imp.*: *peeled*, *pp.* *pēld*: *peeler*, *n.* *pēl-ēr*, one who peels.

peel, *n.* *pēl* [*F. pelle*, a fine shovel—from *L. pella*, a shovel, a peel], a flat wooden shovel for an oven; an instr. used in a printing-office for hanging up printed sheets to dry.

peel, *n.* *pēl* [*W. pill*, a tower, a fortress], in *Scot.*, a small fortress.

peel, *n.* *pēl* [*F. piller*, to pillage], in *O.E.*, to pillage; another spelling of *O.E.* *pill*, to rob.

peep, *n.* *pēp* [an imitative word: *OF.* *pepier*, to

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *kāw*, *mēte*, *mēt*, *mēr*; *pine*, *pīn*; *māte*, *mēt*, *mēre*;

hill or mountain; the rising front part of a thing; terminating somewhat like a point; the upper outer corner of an extended sail; a point: v. to raise more obliquely: *peak'ing*, imp.: *peaked*, pp. *pekt*: adj. pointed; ending in a point: *peak'y*, a. *pekt'i*, having peaks, or situated on them: *peak'ish*, a. *-ish*, having peaks; *hilly*; exposed.

peak, v. *pekt* (perhaps from Eng. dial. *peak*, to rise in a pointed form) in OE., to waste away in sickness; to become emaciated; to pulse or whine: *peak'ing*, imp.: adj. pulling; sickly; showing signs of decay: *peaked*, pp. *pekt*: *peak'ish*, a. having pale, sharp features.

peal, n. *pep* (perhaps a shortened form of Eng. *appel*: *F. appel*, a call with a drum or trumpet) a succession of loud sounds, as of thunder, bells, or cannon; a set of bells tuned to produce musical combinations or chimes when rung; chimes or musical changes rung upon a set of bells: v. to resound; to utter or give forth loud or solemn sounds: *peal'ing*, imp.: adj. uttering loud successive sounds; sounding as a peal: *pealed*, pp. *peid*.

pean, n. *pe'dn*—see *pean*: *pe'anism*, n. -ism, the song or shouts of battle or triumph.

pear, n. *pe'r* (A.S. *pera*—from *L. pīrum*, a pear, a well-known fruit; the tree itself; the *Pyrus commis*, sub-Ord. *Pomez*, Ord. *Naucées*: *pear-shaped*, a. ovate beneath and conical, like a pear: the pear is ripe, the matter has come to maturity.

pearl, n. *pe'rī* [*F. perle*: O.E. *Gem. perala*: mid. *L. perula*, a pearl—prob. dim. of *pīrum*, a pear], a hard, smooth, small body of a white iridescent colour and round shape, found in species of oyster, and in other bivalves, highly valued for its beauty: *sp.*, something very precious; anything round or bright, as a drop of rain; a small printing-type: v. to set or adorn with pearls; to resemble pearls: *pearling*, imp.: *pearled*, pp. *pe'rid*: adj. adorned or set with pearls; resembling pearls: *pearlaceous*, a. *pe'ri-d'ak*, resembling mother-of-pearl: *pearly*, a. -ly, clear, pure, and iridescent, like a pearl; containing pearls: *pearliness*, n. -ness, state of being pearly: *pearl-each*, an impure carbonate of potash obtained from the ashes of wood: *pearl-barley*, finely prepared barley-grains: *pearl-diver*, a diver in the Indian seas for oysters that contain pearls: *pearl-edge*, projections at the side of ribbons; a narrow kind of thread-eding to be sewn to lace: *pearl-eyed*, a. having a white speck on the eye: *pearl grass* or *wort*, the common name for certain British wild plants of the Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*: *pearl-oyster*, a bivalve from which pearls are obtained: *pearl-sago*, a sago in the form of small hard grains: *pearl-sinter*, a volcanic mineral occurring in smooth, shining, globular masses: *pearl-stone* or *stone*, a variety of felspathic lava containing globules from the size of a grain of sand to that of a hazel-nut, having a glassy and pearly lustre; a variety of dolomite having a pearly lustre: *pearl-stitch*, an ornamental stitch in knitting stockings: *pearl-studded*, a. studded with pearls: *pearl-white*, a preparation of blamuth: mother-of-pearl, the inside surface or lining of pearl-oysters and other shells, a beautiful iridescent substance.

pearlmahn, n. *pe'r-mahn* [*F. parmaîn*] a variety of the apple.

peas and *pease*—see under *pea*.

peasant, n. *pe'sant* [*OF. paisant*, a peasant—from mid. *L. pāgenis*, a countryman—from *L. pāgus*, a village or canton], one occupied in rural labour; a countryman; a rustic; a hind; a swain: adj. of or relating to peasants; rural: *peasant'y*, n. -ry, the body of country people; the rustics taken together.

peat, n. *pe't* [*ME. beal*, turf for fuel: A.S. *betan*, to amend, to repair, to make up a fire], a natural accumulation of decayed vegetable substances in swampy districts, occurring in strata more or less deep: *peaty*, n. *plu. pe'tis*, *peat* cut into pieces of the shape and size of a brick, dried in the sun, and used as fuel: *peaty*, a. *pe'ti*, consisting of *peat*: *peat-bog*, an accumulation of *peat* more or less extensive, and soft and swampy: *peat-moss*, a district covered with undisturbed *peat-soil*: *peat-soil*, *peat-moss* that has been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

pebble, n. *peb-bl* (A.S. *pepōl-dn*, a pebble-stone), a rolled stone from the bed of a river or from the sea-beach; a small round stone; transparent or colourless rock-crystal: *pebbled*, a. *-bled*, covered or abounding with pebbles: *pebbles*, n. *plu. -bls*, a

name given by lapidaries to various ornamental stones, differing much in colour and appearance: *peb'bly*, a. *-bly*, full of pebbles: *pebbles*, as in Scotch pebbles, a term applied by lapidaries to agates, cornellians, &c., which occur abundantly in the amygdaloid trap-rocks of Scotland.

pebrine, n. *pe'b-rin* [*F. pebrine*], name in France for a disease of silk-worms, caused by minute organisms infesting their bodies in all stages of their existence—see *muscardine*.

pecan or *pecana*, n. *pe-kahn* [*F. pacane*: Sp. *pacana*, prob. of N. Amer. ind. origin], a N. Amer. tree and its fruit; a kind of nut; the *Carya olivacea*, Ord. *Juglandaceæ*, a species of hickory.

peccable, a. *pek'-i-bl* [*L. peccabilis*, peccabilis—from *pecco*, I do amiss or transgress], liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law: *pecc'ability*, n. *-bi-ti*, the state or quality of being subject to sin: *pecc'adillo*, n. *-du-lo* [Sp.], a petty crime or fault: *pecc'ant*, a. *-ant* [*F. -ant*], sinning; guilty; corrupt; offensive; bad: *pecc'antly*, ad. *-ti*: *pecc'ancy*, n. *-dn-ty*, bad quality; offence.

peccary, n. *pek'-i-ri* [*F. peccari*, a S. Amer. name], a quadruped allied to the hog, inhabiting B. America.

peccavi, n. *pek'-i-vi* [*L. I have sinned*], a word confessing error; an admission of having done wrong.

pechblende, n. *pech-blénd* [Ger. *pech*, pitch; *blende*, a blind], an ore of uranium and iron—another name for pitchblende, which see under *pitch* 1: also called *pech-urana*, *pech'-a-ran*.

peck, n. *pek* [prob. from *peck* 2], a dry measure; the fourth part of a bushel.

peck, v. *pek* [a variant of *pick*], to strike with the beak, as a bird; to pick up foot with the bill or beak; to dig or strike slightly with a pointed instrument: *peck'ing*, imp.: *pecked*, pp. *pek*: *peck'er*, n. -er, one who or that which pecks: *woodpecker*, a bird that pecks insects out of trees: to *peck at*, to attack with petty and repeated criticism.

pecopteris, n. *pe-kōp'ter-is* [Gr. *pekos*, I comb; *pteria*, a fern], in *geol.*, an extensive genus of fossil ferns found in the Coal-measures, so named from the regular comb-like arrangement of the leaflets.

pectate, n. *pek'-tāt* [Gr. *pektos*, coagulated, curdled], a salt of *pectic acid*: *pectic acid*, an acid obtained by a small addition of potash to pectin; an acid formed from pectin and a base: *pectin*, n. *pek'-tin*, the gelatinizing principle of fruits and vegetables; a substance resulting from the action of an acid, or a ferment, on pectose; by the action of a ferment with a gentle heat *pectin* is first transformed into *pectonic acid*, and afterwards into *pectic acid*: *pectose*, n. *pek'-tōs*, a substance supposed to form the bulk of vegetable jelly, the elementary qualities of which may be equal to the starches: *pectase*, n. *pek'-tās*, a substance present in the juices of plants.

pecten, n. *pek'-tēn* [*L. pecten*, a comb], a genus of bivalves, commonly called clams; a vascular membrane in the eyes of birds: *pectinal*, a. *pek'-tin-āl*, pert. to or resembling a comb: *pectinate*, a. -at, also *pectinated*, a. *-at-ed*, having a form resembling the teeth of a comb: *pectinately*, ad. *-ti*: *pectina'tion*, n. *-d'n-shn*, state of being pectinated: *pectina'tal*, a. -al, in *anat.*, applied to a line forming a sharp ridge on the pubic bone of the pelvis.

pectic acid, *pectin*—see under *pectate*.

pectinibranchiata, n. *pek'-tin-i-brāng'-ki-d-āt* [*L. pecten*, a comb; Gr. *branchia*, gills], an order of molluscous animals having the gills, in a comb-like form, seated in a cavity behind the head: *pectinibranchiate*, a. *-ki-at*, having the gills in a comb-like form: *pectiniform*, a. *-fōrm* [*L. pecten*, a comb; *forma*, shape], resembling a comb.

pectolite, n. *pek'-tō-lit* [Gr. *pektos*, compacted, curdled; *lithos*, a stone], a zeolitic mineral consisting of silicate of lime and soda, crystals of a white or greyish-white colour, and somewhat silky lustre, having a star-like arrangement of its crystals.

pectoral, a. *pek'-tō-rāl* [*F. pectoral*—from *L. pectoralis*—from *pectus*, pectoris, the breast], pert. to the breast; good for the chest or lungs: n. a breast-plate, applied to that of the Jewish high priest; a medicine to relieve complaints of the chest; one of the breast-fins of a fish: *pectoral fins*, the two fore fins near the gills of a fish.

pectoriloquism, n. *pek'-tō-rū-lō-kwizm* [*L. pectus*, pectoris, the breast; *loqui*, to speak], the act of speaking from the chest: *pec'toril'oquy*, n. *-ō-kwōd*,

coke, *dog*, *scot*: *pe're*, *bid*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

pavo, *n.* **pá-vó** [L.], a constellation in the southern hemisphere; a certain fish: **pavonine**, *a.* **pá-vó-nis**, resembling the tail of a peacock, or formed of its feathers; applied to ores and other metallic products which exhibit the brilliant hues of the peacock's tail: **Pavonidae**, the family of gallinaceous birds commonly known as the *Phasianidae*.

paw, *n.* **páw** [OF. *pave*, a paw—from L. Ger. *pote*, a paw], the foot of an animal having claws; the hand, in contempt: *v.* to scrape or draw the fore foot along the ground, as a horse: **pawing**, *imp.*: **pawed**, *pp.*: **pawed**, *adj.* having paws.

pawky, *a.*, also **páky**, *a.* **páw-ki** [cf. Icel. *paki*, an imp] in *Eng. dial.* and *Scott.*, demurely artful; sly; cunning.

pawl, *n.* **páwl** [W. *pwel*: L. *pálus*, a pole or stake], a short bar of wood or iron that prevents the recoil of a capstan or windlass.

pawn, *n.* **páwn** [F. *pawn*, a pledge; prob. conn. with L. *pannus*, cloth—the first pledges being wearing apparel; any movable property deposited as security for the repayment of a loan of money; a pledge: *v.* to pledge or give in pledge; to deposit as a security: **pawning**, *imp.*: **pawned**, *pp.* pledged; given in security: **pawner**, *n.* -*er*, one who pawns: **pawnee**, *n.* **páwn-é**, one who receives property in pawn: **pawnbroker**, one who is licensed to lend or advance money on the security of movable property deposited: **pawnbroking**, the trade or business of a pawnbroker: **pawn-ticket**, a dated receipt given by the pawnbroker for the article received in pledge.

pawn, *n.* **páwn** [OF. *paon*, *paon*, a pawn at chess: mid. L. *pedonem*, a foot-soldier—from *pés*, the foot], a common man at chess.

peace, *n.* **páks** [L. *pas*, peace], in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a small crucifix, or a crucifix engraved on a plate, which is kissed by the priest and deacon and other ecclesiastics, and was formerly passed on to the people in succession before leaving church; it is termed the kiss of peace.

peace, or **peace**, *n.* **páks-wáks**, *páks-wáks* [A.S. *feax*, hair, and *wecean*, to grow: corresponding to Gr. *híra*, hair], in *O.E.* the strong tendon in the neck of animals, probably named from the long hair growing along the back of the neck.

pay, *n.* **pá** [OF. *pater*; mid. L. *pacifer*, to satisfy, to pay—from L. *pacare*, to appease: see *peace*], wages given for duty or service performed; salary: allowance: *v.* to discharge a debt; to make amends by suffering; to compensate; to reward; to recompense: in *O.E.* and *familiarly*, to beat; to chastise: **paying**, *imp.*: **paid**, *pp.* **páid**, did pay: **payer**, *n.* **pá-er**, one who pays: **payable**, *a.* -*á-á* [F.], that may be paid; due; that there is power to pay; justly due: **payee**, *n.* **pá-é**, one to whom money is to be paid: **payment**, *n.* **pá-mént** [F. *payement*], reward; recompense; something given in discharge of a debt or obligation: **pay-bill**, in a public work or in the army, a list of names and wages due to each: **pay-clerk**, one who makes payments, or pays wages: **pay-day**, the day on which wages are paid; on the Stock Exchange, the last day for closing or settling a stock or share account, generally the 15th and 30th days of the month: **pay-office**, the apartment in which wages are paid: the office for the payment of the public debt: **paymaster**, one who is to pay; an officer in the army whose duty is to pay the troops; a naval commissioned officer who has charge of all cash payments of the vessel and of the victualling stores—formerly called a *pursuer*: **paymaster-sergeant**, a non-commissioned officer who assists the paymaster: to pay for, to make amends; to give an equivalent for; to bear the expense of: to pay off, to pay and to discharge, as a ship's crew; to retort or revenge upon; to requite; among *seamen*, to fall to leeward: to pay out, to cause to run out, as a rope; to slacken: **half-pay**, half the ordinary pay of officers allowed to them when not performing military duties, in order to retain a right to their services when required or when they have retired from the service.—*SYN.* of 'pay *n.*': stipend; payment; remuneration; reward; salary; compensation; recompense; hire.

pay, *v.* **pá** [OF. *payer*, to daub a vessel with pitch: L. *pacere*, to smear with pitch—from *pás*, pitch], to smear with tar, pitch, &c., as a vessel: **paying**, *imp.*: **paid**, *pp.* **páid**, perhaps better **payed**, *pp.* **páid**, to distinguish it from *pay*, to discharge a debt.

paynim and **padnim**, *n.* **pá-ním** [OF. *patenime*, *paganim*; *patenim*, heathendom, heathen lands—from mid. L. *páginimus*, *paganim*—from L. *págnus*, a heathen], in *O.E.*, *W.*, the country inhabited by pagans; a pagan; a heathen.

pea, *n.* **pá** [A.S. *pea*—from L. *pisum*; Gr. *pisos*, a pea], a well-known plant, also its seed, of the genus *Pisum*, *Ord. Leguminosae*, of several species and varieties: *plu.* **peas**, *pés*, when number is meant, as six peas: **pease**, *pés*, collectively, as a dish of peas;—but it is more generally used as an *adj.*, as *pea-meal*: **pea-grit**, a coarse psillicite limestone, so called from its being composed of concretionary bodies, which are round, oval, or flattened like crushed peas: **pea-nut**, the ground-nut: **pea-ore**, an ore of iron, occurring in small globular concretions: **peas-ood**, *n.* **pés-ód** (*pea*, and *ood*), the husk that contains peas: **pea-shell**, the husk of peas: **pea-stone**, a variety of limestone, so called from the small round shape of the grains of which it is composed—also called *psillicite*: **green-pea soup**, a soup made of green or unripe peas: **pease-pudding**, a flour made from peas: **pease-pudding**, a pudding made of peas: **pea-soup**, a soup made of peas: **sweet-pea**, the *Lathyrus odoratus*, *Ord. Leguminosae*. *Note*.—The roots show that *peace* is the proper spelling, and that it is part of the original word: *pea* in the singular is a modern corruption, on the supposition that the *se* of *pease* belonged to the plural form—the old plural was *pisces* or *peasens*.

peace, *n.* **pés** [OF. *pati*: L. *pas*, *pacis*, *peace*], freedom from disturbance or agitation; freedom or respite from war: calm; quiet; rest; concord; harmony; heavenly rest: *int.* **quiet**; *hist.* **peaceful**, *a.* -*á*, void of peace: **peaceable**, *a.* -*á-á*, quiet; disposed to peace; not quarrelsome: **peaceably**, *ad.* -*á-á*: **peaceableness**, *n.* -*á-nés*, state of being peaceable; quietness: **peaceful**, *a.* -*á-á*, quiet; tranquil; mild; removed from noise or tumult: **peacefully**, *ad.* -*á*: **peacefulness**, *n.* -*á*, the quality or condition of being peaceful; freedom from disturbance or discord: **peacebreaker**, one who disturbs the public peace: **peacemaker**, one who promotes peace by reconciling parties at variance: **peace-offering**, an offering to God, a voluntary offering to God in thankfulness for His mercies, or as an act of devotion; satisfaction offered for offence given, generally to one in a higher social position: **peace-officer**, a civil officer: a constable: **peace party**, a party in favour of maintaining peace with foreign powers by alleged undue concessions, or at any price: at *peace*, in a state of peace; not engaged in war or enmity: to be sworn of the peace, to be charged on oath for the preservation of the public peace, as a public officer: to hold one's peace, to be silent; not to speak: to make one's peace, to reconcile oneself with or become reconciled with: to make peace, to put an end to war or enmity: justice of the peace—see under *justice*: commission of the peace, a special commission under the Great Seal appointing justices of the peace.—*SYN.* of 'peaceable': tranquil; serene; mild; still; pacific; peaceful; undisturbed.

peach, *n.* **péck** [OF. *peche*—from L. *persicum*, the Persian fruit, a peach; from *Persica*, or from Persia: a very fine wall-fruit—also the tree: the *Amygdalus persica* or *Persica vulgaris*, *Ord. Rosaceae*; a name given by Cornish miners to certain rocks of a bluish-green colour—a lode composed of it is called *peachy lode*: **peachy**, *a.* **péck-á**, resembling the peach: **peach-coloured**, *a.* in colour like a peach-blossom; of a delicate pale-red: **peach-wood**, a dyestuff.

peach, *v.* **péck** [a slang corrupt of *treacher*], to inform against; to betray one's accomplices: **peaching**, *imp.*: **peached**, *pp.* **péck**.

peacock, *n.* **pé-kók** [A.S. *peow*, peacock—from L. *pavo*], a well-known large domestic bird, remarkable for the beauty of its plumage: *adj.* applied to ore and minerals which exhibit an iridescent lustre like the changing hues of the peacock's tail; *pavonine*; *fem.* **pea-hen**: **pea-chick**, *n.* -*chik*, the chicken or young of the peacock: **peacock-fish**, a fish of the Indian seas, having beautiful streaks of colour.

pea-jacket, *n.* **pé-ják-ét** [Dut. *peje*, a coarse thick cloth, and *Eng. -jacket*], a coarse woollen jacket worn by seamen; a pilot's rough heavy coat: **peak**, *n.* **péik** [Fr. *pic*, a sharp-pointed thing: cf. Gael. *beic*, a point], the top ridge or jutting part of a

máile, máil, fáir, láir; méile, méil, hár; píne, píne; nóile, nóil, móile;

head of a family—from *pater*, a father; *archē*, rule], an epithet applied to an aged man; the head of a family in anc. times; in the *Eastern or Greek Church*, an ecclesiastical dignitary superior to an archbishop: the *patriarchs*, a term applied to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and his twelve sons: *pa'triarchism*, *n. -ism*, government by patriarchs: *pa'triarchship*, *n. -ship*, also *pa'triarchate*, *n. -ty*, office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch; the residence of a patriarch: *pa'triarchal*, *a. -al*, also *pa'triarch'ic*, *a. -ic*, relating to patriarchs, or subject to them: *patriarchate*, *n. -patriarch'at*: *-t* (*L. patriarchus*, noble), the office of patriarch; the patriarchate.

patrician, *n. -pa'trici'ān* [*F. patricien*—from *L. patricius*, patrician, noble—from *pater*, a father], in anc. *Rome*, one of the nobility: *adj.* noble; not plebeian.

patriarchate—see under *patriarch*.
patriarche, *pa'tri-ārch*—same as *patriarch*: *pa'tri-ārch*—same as *patriarchal*.

patriarchy, *n. -pā'tri-nōn'ē* [*L. patriarchium*, a paternal estate—from *pater*, a father], a right or estate inherited from a father; a church estate or revenue: *pa'trimo'nial*, *a. -mō'n-i-āl*, inherited from ancestors: *pa'trimo'nially*, *ad. -ly*.

patriot, *n. -pā'tri-ōt* [*F. patriote*, a patriot—from mid. *L. patriōta*, one's native country: *Gr. patriōtēs*, one of the same country—from *pater*, a father], one who loves his country, and exhibits great zeal in its interest; one whose ruling passion is the love of his country: *adj.* devoted to the welfare of one's country: *pa'triōtic*, *a. -ic*, full of patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country: *pa'triōtically*, *ad. -ly*: *pa'triōtism*, *n. -ism*, love of one's country; the passion which incites to the service of one's country.

patriotic, *a. -pā'tri-ōtik*, also *patri'stical*, *a. -t-i-kāl* [*F. patriotique*—from *L. pater*, a father], pert. to the writings or theology of the anc. fathers of the Christian Church.

patrol, *n. -pā'trōl* [*OF. patrouille*: *F. patrouiller*, to paddle in the water—from *patte*, the paw: cf. *Sp. pa'trullar*, to patrol], a small party of soldiers ordered to go the rounds in a camp or garrison; the act of thus going round; a small party sent out in front of the sentries to obtain intelligence of the enemy: *v.* to march through or round; to go the allotted rounds, as a guard: *pa'troll'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the performance of the duties of a patrol: *pa'trolled*, *pp. -troll'd*.

patron, *n. -pā'trōn* [*F. patron*, a patron—from *L. patronus*, a protector—from *pater*, a father], *lit.*, one who takes the place of a father; one who countenances and protects either a person or a work; a person who has the gift and disposal of church preferment: *adj.* giving aid or exercising guardianship, as a patron saint: *pa'tronless*, *a. -less*, without a patron: *pa'tronage*, *n. -tj*, protection; special countenance or support; power of bestowing some office, title, or privilege; in OE. for *patronise*: *pa'troness*, *a. -ē*, a lady who protects or countenances: *pa'tronise*, *v. -tē*, to support; to countenance; to encourage; to favour or promote: *pa'tronising*, *imp.*: *adj.* acting as a patron; favouring; promoting: *pa'tronised*, *pp. -tēd*: *pa'tron'iser*, *n. -iser*, one who patronises: *patron saint*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, some saint assumed as a guardian either of a person or a place: cardinal patron, the prime minister of the Pope.

patronomatology, *n. -pā'trō-nōm-ā-tōl-ō-jē* [*Gr. pater*, a father; *onoma*, a name; *logos*, discourse], the science of surnames, or a treatise on them.

patronymic, *n. -pā'trō-nim'ik* or *pā'trō-nim'ik* [*OF. patronymique*, derived from ancestors' names—from *L. patronymicus*, belonging to the father's name—from *Gr. pater*, a father; *onoma*, a name], the name of a man or woman derived from that of a parent or ancestor: *adj.* expressing the name of a parent or ancestor; a prefix or postfix denoting the descendant, as the *Mac* in *MacDonald*, denoting the descendant of Donald.

pattee—see *patée*.

patteen, *n. -pā'tēn* [*F. patin*, a clog, a high-heeled shoe—from *patte*, a paw], a wooden sole or sandal, with an iron ring beneath, worn by women under their shoes to protect the feet from wet; the base of a column or pillar.

patter, *v. -pā'tēr* [a freq. of *pat* 1] to strike and make a sound like *pats* or slight blows repeated often and quickly, as falling drops of rain; *pa'ttering*, *imp.*: *adj.* making a quick succession of slight blows, as *pattering feet*, *pattering rain*: *pa'ttered*, *pp. -tērd*.

patter, *n. -pā'tēr* [*OF. pater*, to repeat prayers—from mid. *L. pater noster*, the Lord's Prayer], the dialect or manner of speech of a class, as *thieves' patter*: *pa'tterer*, *n. -tēr-er*, one who talks the language of his class.

patron, *n. -pā'tēr-n* [*F. patron*, a patron, a sample—see *patron*], an original proposed for imitation; that which is to be copied or imitated; a sample; anything cut out or formed into a shape to be copied; a specimen; an example: *v.* in OE., to make an imitation of, to copy.

patty, *n. -pā'ti* [*F. pâté*: *OF. pasté*, a pie—see *paste*], a little hot savoury pie; a pasty: *patty-pan*, a pan to bake a little pie in.

patulous, *a. -pā'tū-lūs* [*L. patulus*, standing open—from *patere*, to lie open], slightly spreading open.

pauc, *n. -pā'w*—see *path*.

paucity, *n. -pā'w-i-tē* [*F. paucité*—from *L. paucitatem*, a small number—from *paucus*, few, little], smallness in number or quantity; fowness; scarcity.

Paulina, *a. -pā'w-lin*, pert. to the Apostle Paul, as *Pauline* epistles.

Paulinia, *n. -pā'w-lin'ē* [after Professor S. Paulin of Copenhagen], a genus of plants, from the powdered seeds of some of the species of which stimulating beverages are made to a large extent in some parts of S. Amer.; the *Paulinia sorbita*, *Ord. Sapindaceae*, yields the seeds from which the Guarana bread or Brazilian cocoa is prepared.

paunch, *n. -pā'unch*, OE. for *pausy*.

paunch, *n. -pā'unch* [*OF. panche*—from *L. panticum*, the paunch, the belly], the belly and its contents; the largest stomach of a ruminant: *v.* to take the contents out of the belly; to evacuate: *paunch'ing*, *imp.*: *paunched*, *pp. -pauncht*: *paunchy*, *a. -paunch'ē*, big-bellied.

pauper, *n. -pā'pēr* [*L. pauper*, poor], a poor person: one supported or assisted by his parish:

pauperism, *n. -ism*, poverty; indigence; state of being destitute of the means of support: *paup'erie*, *v. -ē*, to reduce to a state of poverty or indigence: *paup'ering*, *imp.*: *paup'erial*, *pp. -tēd*: *paup'erialism*, *n. -tēd*, the act or process of reducing to pauperism.—*SYN.* of 'pauperism': penury; want; need; poverty; indigence.

pause, *n. -pā'z* [*F. pause*, a halt or stop—from *L. pausa*; *Gr. pausis*, a pause, a rest—from *pausō*, I cause to cease], a cessation, intermission, or rest in something, as in labour, reading, speaking, &c.; a cessation proceeding from doubt, suspense, or fear; a stop or rest; a musical sign which indicates that silence is to be prolonged: *v.* to stop; to halt; to cease for a time either to speak or act; to deliberate: *paus'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* ceasing for a time: *paused*, *pp. -tēd*: *paus'ingly*, *ad. -ly*, after a pause; by breaks: *paus'er*, *n. -ēr*, one who pauses.—*SYN.* of 'pause': stop; suspense; doubt; break; end of a paragraph; halt; rest; hesitation; point-of 'pause': to stay; wait; delay; intermit; tarry; demur; hesitate.

pave, *v. -pāv* [*OF. paver*, to pave—from mid. *L. pavare*, to pave—from *L. pavus*, to beat or ram down: *Gr. pavōn*, to strike], to make a hard level surface by laying it with stones or other solid material; to cover with stones or flags to make the surface level and hard; to prepare the way or passage: *pa'ving*, *imp.* flooring with stones: *n.* the act of laying with stones; a floor of stones: *paved*, *pp. -tēd*: *adj.* laid firmly with stones or other solid material: *paver*, *n. -pāv-er*, one who paves: *pav'er*, *n. -pāv-ēr*, also *pa'vior*, *n. -i-ēr*, one whose occupation is to pave: *pa'vior*, *n. plu. -ēz*, a building term for thin broad bricks used for paving: *pavement*, *n. -pāv'mēnt* [*F. -L.*], a street or footpath laid with stones or flags or other hard material; the stones or other material so used: *paving board*, a number of persons in whom is vested the superintendence and management of the paving of a city, town, or district: *paving-stones*, large prepared stones for paving: to *pave the way*, to do something to facilitate the introduction or completion of a thing.

pavilion, *n. -pāv-ē-lōn* or *-lōn* [*F. pavillon*—from *L. pagellum*, a butterfly, a tent], a large handsome tent, in a building, a projecting part of a structure usually more elevated than the rest, and often domed and turreted: *v.* to furnish with tents; to shelter with a tent: *pavilioned*, *a. -pāv-ē-lōnd*, sheltered by a tent.

pat, *boj*, *fōd*; *pāre*, *bād*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *real*.

pastry, *n.* *pa's-tri* [OF. *pastisserie*, *pastry*—from *paste*, *paste*—see *paste*], articles of food made of light puffy dough, as pies, tarts, &c.; in *O.E.*, a room in which pasties were made: *pastry-cook*, one who makes pastry or sells it.

pasture, *n.* *pa's-tēr* [OF. *pasture*, herbage—from *L.* *pastura*, *pasture*—from *pasco*, pp. of *pasco*, I feed], land under grass for the grazing of cattle; the grass itself: *v.* to supply with grass or pasture; to graze: *pasturing*, *imp.* feeding on grass-land; *grazing*: *pastured*, pp. *-turd*: *pas'tured*, *n.* *-tū-rd*, grazing-ground; grass-land for feeding cattle or sheep; the grass on which they feed: *pasturable*, *a.* *-rā-bil*, suited for pasturing: *pastureless*, *a.* *-tār-lēs*, destitute of pasture.

pasty—see under *paste*.

pat, *n.* *pā* [AS. *paetan*, to strike: cf. Swed. *pätta*, to pat], a light, quick blow: *v.* to strike or stroke gently with the fingers; to tap: *adj.* convenient; exactly suitable: *ad.* at the precise moment; fitly; conveniently: *pat'ing*, *imp.*: *pat'ted*, pp. *Note*—*pat*, in the sense of 'convenient; exactly suitable,' may be an adaptation of Eng. *apt*. Skeat says this sense is due to a confusion with the Dut. *pat*, Ger. *pass*, fit, convenient, suitable.

pat, *n.* *pā* [Gael. *paiteag*, a small lump of butter: Ir. and Gael. *pat*, a lump], a small lump of butter made up.

Pat, *n.* *pā*, a familiar sobriquet of an Irishman, being a corrupt of *Patrick*.

Patagonian, *a.* *pā-tā-gō-ni-ān*, a native of *Patagonia*, S. Amer.

patch, *n.* *pāch* [L. Ger. *plakke*, a spot, a piece of clothing, a piece of land—the letter *i* having been dropped], a piece of cloth sewed on to cover a defect or hole; a piece in variegated needlework; a detached piece; a small piece of black plaster formerly placed on the face as an ornament; a plot of ground; in *O.E.*, a mean, paltry fellow: *v.* to mend with a patch or patches; to repair clumsily; to make up of pieces; to make or complete suddenly—followed by *up*, as to *patch up* a peace: *patch'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who patches: *patched*, pp. *patch'*: *adj.* mended with a patch or patches: *patch'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who patches: *patch'work*, work formed of pieces sewed together; any parts joined together clumsily.

patch, *n.* *pāch* [prob. from *patch i*], in *O.E.*, a personal deformity as a hunch or hump; an opprobrious name expressive of ugliness real or supposed, as she is 'a cross patch': *patchoke*, *n.* *pāch-ōk*, and *pajok*, *n.* *pā-jōk*, in *O.E.*, a little deformed patch.

patchouli, *n.* *pā-chō-lī* [an Indian word: Malay, *puchaput*], a wild plant of India, yielding an essential oil, from which a once highly popular perfume is made; the *Plectranthus graveolens*, also called *Pogostemon sudras*, and *P. patchouli*, *Ord.* *Labiata*.

plate, *n.* *pāl* [OF. *pate*, a plate or band of iron: M.H. Ger. *plate*, a plate, a bald pate, a head: mid. *L.* *platta*, the clerical tonsure from ear to ear], the brain-pan; the head: *pa'ted*, *a.* having a pate, in composition only, as *long-pated*. *Note*—The origin of *pate* is disguised by the loss of the *i*: the OF. *pate* is probably derived from Ger. *platte*. We have Ir. *plata*, a plate; *plait*, the forehead.

pattee, *n.* *pā-tēe*, also *pattee*, *n.* *pā-tē* [F. *patte*—from *pate*, a paw], in *her.*, a small cross with the arms widening towards the ends.

patella, *n.* *pā-tē-lā* [L. *patella*, a small pan—from *patere*, to lie open], in *anat.*, the knee-pan, or cap of the knee; the limpet; a small vase; in bot., an orbicular sessile apothecium of a lichen with a marginal rim distinct from the thallus: *patelliform*, *a.* *-iliform* [L. *forma*, a shape], in the form of a small dish or saucer; knee-pan-shaped.

paten, *n.* *pā-tēn*, also *patin*, *n.* *pā-tīn* [OF. *patene*, the paten or cover of a chalice—from mid. *L.* *patena*, the paten in the Eucharist—from *L.* *patina*, a wide shallow basin], in *Ch. of Eng.*, the plate containing the bread for the Eucharist; in the R. Cath. Ch., a covering for the chalice used for containing particles of the host; a plate or sheet, as *patens* of bright gold.

patent, *a.* *pā-tēnt* [F. *patent*, patent, evident—from *L.* *patens*, *patentis*, lying open—from *patere*, to lie open], open; unconcealed; open to the perusal of all; protected by special privilege, as by *letters patent*; in bot., spreading widely; expanded: *n.* a writ from the Crown, so called from its being open to the perusal of all, and conferring a certain exclusive right or privilege, as a title of nobility, or the sole

right to a new invention or discovery for a certain time: *v.* to secure by patent; *pa'tenting*, *imp.*: *pa'tented*, pp.: *pa'tentable*, *a.* *-d-M*, that may be secured or protected by patent: *patentes*, *n.* *pā-tēn-lēs*, one to whom a certain privilege is secured by law: *patent medicine*, medicine the composition of which is a secret, and the right of sale limited by Government sanction to the proprietor: *patent office*, a Government office for issuing patents: *patent right*, an exclusive right to the use of an invention conferred by Government for a certain term of years: *patent rolls*, the records or registers of patents: *patent-yellow*, a pigment or paint composed of oxide and chloride of lead: *letters patent*—see under *letter*.

paterfamilias, *n.* *pā-tēr-fā-mū-līs* [L.—from *pater*, a father; *familia*, a household, a family], the familiar name for a male parent or master of a family—the mother being called *materfamilias*.

paternal, *a.* *pā-tēr-nāl* [F. *paternel*, fatherly—from mid. *L.* *paternālis*—from *L.* *pater*, a father], pert to or derived from a father; fatherly; hereditary: *paternally*, *ad.* *-it*: *paternity*, *n.* *-it-ē*, the relation or condition of a father; fathership.

Paternoster, *n.* *pā-tēr-nō'stēr* [L. *pater*, father; *noster*, our], the Lord's Prayer; a rosary; every tenth bead in the rosary: *Paternoster Row*, a street in London, principally occupied by booksellers.

path, *n.* *pāth*, plu. *pāthēs* [AS. *path*, a path: cf. Dut. *pad*; Ger. *pfad*], a way trodden or beaten by the feet of men or beasts; any narrow way or by-way; a course; a road; a passage; a track; course of life: *v.* in *O.E.*, to walk; to go forth: *pathless*, *a.* *pāth-lēs*, untrodden: *path'way*, *n.* *-wē*, a narrow way to be walked on; a road.

Pathan, *n.* *pā-thān* [Afghan], one of an Afghan tribe; an Indian Mussulman of Afghan origin.

pathetic, *a.* *pā-thē-tīk*, also *pathet'ical*, *a.* *-tīk* [L. *patheticus*; OF. *pathétique*; Gr. *pathētikos*, liable to suffering—from *pathos*, suffering], affecting or moving such passions as pity, sorrow, or grief: *pathet'ic*, *n.* the style or manner of language or music adapted to awaken the passions of pity, sorrow, or grief: *pathet'ically*, *ad.* *-tīk-lē*: *pathet'icalness*, *-nēs*, the quality of being pathetic.

pathogenetic, *a.* *pā-thō-jēn-ē-tīk* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering; *gennao*, I produce], producing disease, or relating to the production of disease: *pathogeny*, *n.* *pā-thō-jē-nē*, the study of the origin of disease.

pathognomonic, *a.* *pā-thō-gnō-mō-nīk* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering; *gnōmōn*, one that knows], designating that which is inseparable from a disease; distinctive: *pathognomy*, *n.* *pā-thō-gnō-mī*, the science of the signs by which the passions are indicated.

pathology, *n.* *pā-thō-lō-jī* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering; *logos*, discourse], that part of medicine which treats of the nature of diseases, and their causes and symptoms: *pathologic*, *a.* *pā-thō-lō-jīk*, also *path'olog'ical*, *a.* *-tīk*, pert to pathology: *path'olog'ically*, *ad.* *-tīk-lē*: *pathologist*, *n.* *pā-thō-lō-jīst*, one versed in, or who treats of, pathology.

pathos, *n.* *pā-thōs* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, an emotion of the mind], the manner or style of speech which excites the tender emotions of the mind; expression of stinging or deep feeling.

pathway—see under *path*.

patience, *n.* *pā-shēns* [F. *patience*—from *L.* *patientia*, patience, forbearance—from *patior*, I suffer or endure], the power or quality of suffering or enduring; calm endurance of pain or labour; calmness of temper under provocation or any calamity; long-suffering; continuance of labour; endurance; resignation; fortitude: *patient*, *a.* *pā-shēnt* [F.—L.], that can suffer or endure calmly; enduring trials without murmuring or discontent; not easily provoked; persevering; calmly diligent; not over eager or impetuous: *n.* a sick person; one labouring under some bodily disease and under professional treatment: *pa'tiently*, *ad.* *-tīk*.

patin—see *paten*.

patina, *n.* *pā-tī-nā* [L. *patina*; Gr. *patanē*, a fat coin], the fine varnish-like green rust found covering coins that have been long embedded in particular soils.

patois, *n.* *pā-tō-wā* [F. *patois*—from mid. *L.* *patris*, a native; from *L.* *patria*, one's native country], the peculiar dialect of the lower classes in any country, and in any district of that country; provincial speech.

patriarch, *n.* *pā-tēr-ārk* [F. *patriarche*, a patriarch; L. *patriarcha*—from Gr. *patriarchēs*, the founder or

passage, *n.* *päs'saj* [F. *passage*, a passage, a road—from *passer*, to pass—from *L. passus*, a step—see *pass*], act of passing; a journey; a voyage; time occupied in passing; a way or road; entrance or exit; a corridor in a house or building; an event; an incident; an indefinite part of a book, writing, or discourse; in *music*, a portion of an air or tune; in *U.S.*, state of decay: bird of passage, a bird that passes at certain seasons from one climate or country to another; one who is apt by force of circumstances, or by natural disposition, to change his place of abode frequently; a Bohemian; a wanderer: **passage-money**, the fare paid for conveyance by sea.—**SYN.** of 'passage': travel; course; road; entrance; exit; occurrence; hap; transaction; management; vestibule.

passant, *a.* *päs'sant* [F. *passant*, a passer-by: *L. passus*, a step], in *her.*, applied to a lion or other animal in a shield which appears to walk leisurely: **en passant**, *ad.* *äng-päs-säng* [F.], in passing; by the way.

passé, *a.* *päs'sé* [F. *passé*—from *passer*, to pass—see *pass*], past; out of use; faded; worn: **passé-partout**, *päs'sär-tüt* [F. *passer*, to pass; *partout*, everywhere], that by which one can pass anywhere; a master-key; an engraving on wood or metal of an ornamental border, the centre of which was cut out to allow another engraving to be inserted, to which the first formed a kind of frame; a light picture-frame of cardboard, having the inner edges generally gilt.

passenger, *n.* *päs'sen-jér* [F. *passenger*—from *passer*—see *passage* and *passer*], a traveller; a wayfarer; one journeying by railway, steamboat, or coach: **passenger ship**, a steamer or sailing-vessel having accommodation for passengers by sea; an emigrant ship. **Note.**—The *n.* in *passenger* is intrusive, the oldest English being *passager*.

passerine, *a.* *päs'sér-in* [*L. passer*, a sparrow], pert. to birds of the sparrow kind: **passerines**, *n. plu.* *päs'sér-in*, also *päs'sér-in*, *n. plu.* -*ns*, the order of birds to which the sparrows belong.

passible, *a.* *päs'si-bl* [F. *passible*—from *L. passibilis*, able to suffer—from *passus*, *pp.* of *pator*, I suffer], capable of feeling; susceptible of impressions from external agents: **passibleness**, *n.* -*nés*, also *passibility*, *n.* -*bi-ti*, aptness to feel or suffer; susceptibility of impressions from external agents.

passiflora, *n.* *päs'si-flór'd* [*L. passus*, suffered; *flos*, *floris*, a flower], the genus of plants which includes the passion-flower—see under *passion*.

passing, *a.* supreme—see under *pass*.

passion, *n.* *päs'si-on* [F. *passion*, passion—from *L. passio*—from *passus*, *pp.* of *pator*, I suffer: cf. *gr. pathos*, suffering], violent excitement and agitation of mind; in anger; anger; love; eager or vehement desire: the *Passion*, the suffering of Christ Jesus between the Last Supper and His death: **passi-ona**, *n. plu.* -*ns*, those desires or workings of the mind that generally seek relief or gratification, as anger, fear, love, joy, ambition, avarice, revenge, &c.: **passioned**, *a.* *päs'si-ond*, in *O.K.*, disordered; expressing passion; violently affected: **passi-onless**, *a.* -*les*, of a calm temper, not easily excited to anger: **passi-onate**, *a.* -*on-át* [mid. *L. passionatus*], easily excited or moved to anger; feeling or expressing strong emotion; arising from passion: **passi-onately**, *ad.* -*ly*: **passi-onateness**, *n.* -*nés*, the state of being passionate; vehemence of mind: **Passi-onist**, *n.* -*ist*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a member of a religious order established in 1741: **passion-flower**, a flower so named from a fancied resemblance to the instruments of our Lord's crucifixion, and various attendant manifestations; the popular name for the genus *Passiflora*, *Ord.* *Passifloraceæ*, singular and beautiful plants: **Passion week**, the week preceding 'Holy week'—see *Note* 'Holy week': **passion play**, a mystery-play of medieval times, representing the *Passion* of Christ; dramatic presentation of the *Passion* of Christ, instituted in 1634, given every ten years at Oberammergau, Bavaria.—**SYN.** of 'passion': zeal; love; anger; ardour; eagerness; feeling; emotion.

passive, *a.* *päs'siv* [F. *passif*, passive—from *L. passivus*—from *L. passus*, *pp.* of *pator*, I suffer], not opposing or resisting; suffering without resistance; submissive; denoting that form of a verb in which the object of the active voice becomes the subject: **passively**, *ad.* -*ly*, in a passive manner; without agency or resistance: **passivness**, *n.* -*nés*, the quality of being passive, or of receiving impressions from external

agents: **passivity**, *n.* *päs'si-vi-ti*, the tendency of a body to preserve its state of either motion or rest: **passive obedience**, absolute obedience of subjects to a sovereign: **passive resistance**, refusing to do or pay what the law requires, and taking the consequences.—**SYN.** of 'passive': inert; inactive; unresisting; enduring; patient; quiescent; suffering; yielding.

Passover, *n.* *päs-só-ter* [Eng. *pass*, and *over*], the great annual festival of the Jews commemorative of their deliverance out of Egypt, when the destroying angel passed over their houses and entered those of the Egyptians; the sacrifice offered at the feast: **Pass-over bread** or cake, the unleavened cakes used by the Jews at the festival of the Passover.

passport, *n.* *päs'sört* [F. *passaport*, a passport—originally permission to leave a town—from *passer*, to pass; *port*, a town], a written licence or warrant granting liberty to travel through a country, required generally in the Continental states of Europe.

passymasure, *n.* *päs'si-mesh-ür* [a corrupt. of *It. passamezzo*—from *passo*, a step or pace; *mezzo*, middle], an old stately dance; a cinque-measure [F. *cinque*, five], that is, a dance of five measures.

past, *a.* *päs't* [see *pass*], gone by or beyond; not present nor future; ended; accomplished: **prep.** beyond; out of reach of: **ad.** by, as the wind swept **past**: the **past**, time gone by: **past-master**, one who has been the master of a civic company or corporation; one who has filled the chair of a Freemason's lodge—hence, one possessed of ripe experience in some particular craft or business.

paste, *n.* *päs't* [OF. *paste*, paste, dough—from mid. *L. pasta*, paste: *Gr. pasté*, a mass of food], any semi-solid tenacious mixture; dough prepared for *pie*, &c.; any soft sticky composition, as boiled flour and water, used as a glue or cement; an imitation of a precious stone by means of a bright heavy glass coloured and tinted with metallic oxides: **v.** to cement or fasten with paste: **past'ing**, *imp.* *past'ed*, *pp.* *pasty*, *a.* *päs'ti*, resembling paste: **n.** a crustle raised without a dish: **pasteboard**, very thick, stiff paper; a stiff material made of sheets of paper pasted together.

pastel, *n.* *päs'tel* [F. *pastel*—from *It. pastello*, a bit of pie, a pastel—from mid. *L. pastillum*, a little loaf or roll—from *L. pastus*, food], a plant called the woad; the *Isatis tinctoria*, yielding a blue dye. *Ord.* *Capparidaceæ*; a kind of paste made of different colours with gum-water, and used like a crayon; a coloured crayon.

pastern, *n.* *päs'térn* [OF. *pasturon*, the pastern of a horse, fetters—from *pasture*, a tether at pasture—see *pasture*], the lowest part of a horse's leg, consisting of the foot under the fetlock to the hoof or heel; in *O.E.* tethers or clove tied to the feet: **pastern-joint**, the joint next the foot.

pasticcio, *n.* *päs'ti-ki-ó* [It., a mess or medley], a medley; an olio; in painting, a work of art, of original conception as to design, but a direct copy of the style and manner of some other painter.

pastil, *n.* also **pastille**, *n.* *päs'tel* [F. *pastille*—from *L. pastillum*, an aromatic lozenge—from *pastus*, food—see *paste*], an aromatic or medicated sugar-drop or lozenge; a composition of aromatic woods in the form of a small cone, burnt to clear and scent the air of a room; a crayon.

pastime, *n.* *päs'tim* [Eng. *pass*, and *time*: cf. F. *puise-temps*], that which amuses and serves to make time pass pleasantly; amusement; entertainment.

pastor, *n.* *päs'tör* [*L. pastor*, a feeder, a shepherd—from *pasco*, I feed], a shepherd; a clergyman having the care or spiritual feeding of a church and flock: **pastor-like** or **pastorly**, *a.* -*ly*, becoming a pastor: **pas'torless**, *a.* -*les*, without a pastor: **pas'toral**, *n.* -*ty*, or **pas'torship**, *n.* -*ship*, the office or jurisdiction of a pastor: **pas'toral**, *a.* -*ty* [F.—*L.*], pert. to shepherds; pert. to the care of a flock or a church; addressed to the clergy of a diocese by its bishop, as a letter; rustic; rural: **n.** a sort of dramatic poem on the incidents of a country life; a bishop's pastoral letter, or that of an ecclesiastical court, addressed to both clergy and people: **pas'toral**, *n.* -*ty* [*L.*], in *music*, an air in a tender soothing strain; the figure of a dance: **pastoral staff**, in *ecclesiastical costume*, a shepherd's crook; the ensign of authority and jurisdiction, and an emblem of the pastoral care, consisting, in the case of an abbot or bishop, of a staff with a crook head, and for an archbishop, a staff surmounted by a cross.

colt, boy, foot; pure, bid; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

or faction; biased in favour of a party or interest: *partisan*, *n.* -*ship*, the state of being a partisan; feeling or conduct appropriate to a partisan; devotion to party.

partite, *a.* *pár-tít*, also *part'ed*, *a.* [*L. partitus*, divided or shared], in bot., divided to near the base, the divisions being called *partitions*.

partition, *n.* *pár-tí-sh-an* [*F. partition*—from *L. partitio*, a parting, a partition—*from partio*, I part, I divide—from *pars*, a part], division; separation; that by which things are separated; a separate part; to divide into distinct parts; to separate by a partition: *partit'oning*, *imp.*: *partit'oned*, *pp.* -*ing*: *partitive*, *a.* *pár-tít-iv*, distributive; denoting a part: *n.* in *gram.*, a word expressing partition, or denoting a part; a distributive: *partitively*, *adv.* -*ly*.

partner, *n.* *pár-t-nér* [*OF. parcerer, parsonnier*, a partner, a partner—from *L. pars*, a part], one associated with another or others in business pursuits; a sharer; an associate; one who dances with another; a husband or wife: *ptn.* heavy framework fitted on the deck of a ship to receive a mast, a pump, &c.: *v.* to join; to associate with: *part'nership*, *n.* joint or common interest or property; union of two or more in the same profession or trade.

partook—see under *partake*.

partridge, *n.* *pár-trí-j* [*F. perdrix*: *L. perdix*, *perdicis*; *Gr. perdix*, a partridge], a well-known bird of several species: *partridge-wood*, a variegated wood from the *W. Indies*, much used in cabinet-work.

parture, *n.* *pár-tú-r* [*OF. departure*].

parturition, *n.* *pár-tú-rí-sh-an* [*L. parturitio*—from *parturio*, I bring forth], the act of bringing forth, or of being delivered of young: *parturient*, *a.* *pár-tú-rí-ent* [*L. parturitens*], bringing forth or about to bring forth young.

party, *n.* *pár-tí* [*F. parti*, a party or faction; *partie*, a part, a share—from *partir*, to divide—from *L. partiri*, to part, to divide], a number of persons united in opinion or design in opposition to others in the same community or nation; a faction; one concerned or interested in an affair; one of two litigants; a particular person—but improperly so applied; a cause or a side; a select company or assembly; a small detachment of troops drawn from the main body: *adj.* that concerns not the whole; arising from party; in *her.*, used with reference to the division of a field or charge: *partyism*, *n.* *pár-tí-tizm*, devotion to party; party-spirit: *party-coloured* or *particoloured*, having divers colours: *party-fence*, a fence between the lands of separate proprietors: *party-jury*, a jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners; *party-man*, one holding violent party principles; a factious man: *party-spirit*, the spirit or animus that distinguishes a party: *party-verdict*, a joint verdict: *party-wall*, a wall separating houses as a security against fire.—*SYN.* of 'party *n.*': side; sect; litigant; cause; assembly; meeting; person; detachment; cabal; conspiracy; combination.

parvenu, *n.* *pár-vé-nú* [*F. parvenu*, an upstart—from *parvenir*, to attain to, to succeed—from *L. per-venire*, to arrive—from *per*, through; *venire*, to come], an upstart; one newly risen into notice or power.

parvis or *parvise*, *n.* *pár-vis* [*OF. parvis*, the porch of a church—from *mid. L. parvisius* for *parvatus*, the church porch, the paradise—see *paradise*], in *O.E.*, the church porch; the room over a church porch for a school. *Note.*—When the old mystery-plays were exhibited in the churchyard, the porch represented *paradise*, hence the name; the word also meant, 'an altar; a berth in a ship,' &c.—see *Skeat*.

pas, *n.* *pá* [*L. passus*, a step], a step; in *O.E.*, precedence.

Passch or *Passche*, *n.* *pásh* [*L. pascha*: *Gr. pascha*, the Passover; *Heb. pesach*, the feast of the Passover—from *pásach*, to pass over], the feast of the Passover; *Passch* egg, a hard-boiled egg stained or painted, used variously by the young at *Easter*: *paschal*, *a.* *pás-shál*, pert. to the feast of the Passover or to *Easter*: *paschal cycle*, that which fixes the times of *Easter*: *paschal-flower* or *pasque-flower*, a purple flower, a species of anemone, so named in consequence of its flowering about *Easter*; wind-flower; the *Anemone pulsatilla*, *Ord.* *Hanwuldeceer*: *paschal lamb*, among the *Jews*, the lamb slain and eaten at the Passover.

pass, *v.* *pásh* [an imitative word: *Sw. dial. paska*, to dabble in water], in *O.E.*, to dash; to bruise; to

smash; to strike: *pass'ing*, *imp.*: *passed*, *pp.* *pásh*. *Note.*—It is probable that *pass* is another form of *bas*, and connected with *bas*—all being onomatopoeic in their origin—see *Skeat*.

Passa or *Passa*, *n.* *pá-shá* or *pá-shád* [*Pers. pasáda*—from *pád*, powerful; *shád*, a king], in the *Turkish empire*, the viceroy or governor of a province; a title of honour of the chief ministers and officers, military and civil, of the Sultan: *paschalik*, *pá-shálik*, the province or government of a *passa*: *adj.* pert. to a *passa*.

passigraphy, *n.* *pá-shí-gráf-í* [*Gr. pas*, all; *grapho*, I write], any system of universal writing; the imaginary universal language, to be spoken and written by all nations.

Passue, *n.* *pásh* [*OF. pasque*, *Easter*], feast of *Easter*—see *Passch*: *pasque-flower*—see under *Passch*.

pasquil, *n.* *pás-kuil*, same as *pasquinade*.

pasquin, *n.* *pás-kuin*, also *pasquinade*, *n.* *pás-kuin-ád* [the statue of a gladiator, dug up at Rome about 300 years ago, was first set up near the house of *Pasquino*, an eccentric and well-known cobbler, and being used for the purpose of bearing satirical placards, these were called by his name], a lampoon or satire: *v.* to lampoon or satirise: *pasquinading*, *imp.*: *pasquinaded*, *pp.*.

pass, *n.* *pás* [*F. passer*, to pass, to go over: *L. passus*, a step or pace—from *pandere*, to stretch], a narrow passage or entrance; permission or licence; an order by which vagrants or paupers are sent to their native place; a free journey-ticket on a railway; a free admission to a place of amusement; a push or thrust in fencing; state or condition; a satisfactory examination gone through, as by a pupil in a school, before an inspector; a university examination to which no honours are attached: *v.* to cause to move onward; to move or proceed from one place, state, &c., to another; to go; to utter or pronounce, as an opinion; to neglect or omit; to enact or be enacted; to go through the necessary stages and receive sanction, as a bill in Parliament; to determine finally, as a judgment; to thrust, as in fencing; to undergo; to be at an end; to go beyond; to go through; to be generally received; to run or extend; to transfer or be transferred; to vanish; to circulate, as to *pass* bad money; to admit or allow, as to *pass* the accounts: *pass'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* departing; in *O.E.*, supremely excellent; eminent: *ad.* surpassingly; exceedingly; *n.* the act of going past; the act of carrying through all the regular forms, as a bill through Parliament: *passed*, *pp.* *pásh*: *passer*, *n.* *pás-ér*, one who *passes*: *pass'able*, *a.* -*á-b*, that may be *passed*; possible to be *passed* or travelled through or over; tolerable; allowable; capable of repetition or admission; current: *pass'ably*, *adv.* -*á-b*, tolerably; moderately: *pass'less*, *a.* -*les*, having no passage: *pass'er-by*, one who goes by or near: *passing-bell*, the bell tolled immediately after death: *pass-book*, a small book in which credit purchases or credits are entered: *pass-check*, a ticket of admission to a place of amusement, or for re-entrance: *pass-key*, a key which opens a series of locks, or commonly a latch-key: *pass-note*, a certificate from an employer that the bearer has legally left his last employment: *passing-note*, in music, a grace-note: *password*, in mil., a word used as a signal by which one may be allowed to *pass*; to *pass* away, to die; to spend or waste: to *pass* by or over, to overlook; to disregard; to excuse or forgive: to *pass* into, to blend completely with; to *pass* on or upon, to determine; to give or utter, as an opinion or a sentence: to *pass* off, to impose upon; to *pass* off or away, to be dispersed; to vanish: to *pass* one's word, to promise; to pledge oneself: to *pass* one's *pass*, to cause to happen; to accomplish; to come to *pass*, to occur; to happen: *mountain-pass*, a defile or narrow glen cutting a mountain-chain.—*SYN.* of 'pass *v.*': to run; to be lost; move; spread; live through; be over; die; be affected; exist; occur; thrust; strain; percolate; pronounce; vent; transmit; omit; neglect; transgress; transude; send; in *O.E.*, to heed or regard; admit; allow—of 'pass *n.*': avenue; strait; passage; road; order; condition; push; thrust.

pass, *v.* in *O.E.*, for *surpass*.

passade, *n.* *pás-sád*, also *passado*, *n.* *pás-sá-dó* [*F. passerde*, a passing], in fencing, a thrust; the course of a horse backwards and forwards on the same spot of ground.

mate, müt, fär, láw; mtle, mtl, hár; pine, pin; note, nüt, mów;

Parsi, a Persian, a fire-worshipper—from *Pars*, Persia, one of the Persian refugees driven out of their own country by the Mohammedans, now living in various parts of India: *Parsesim*, n. -ism, fire-worship, the religion of the *Parses*: spelt also *Parsi*, n. *pār-se*, *Parsia*, n. plu. *pār-sā*.

parimony, n. *pār-i-mōn-i* [F. *parimonie*—from L. *parimonia*, frugality—*from parcos*, sparing—from *parco*, I spare], sparingness in the use and expenditure of money; frugality; excessive caution in the expenditure of money; closeness: *par'mo alous*, a. -*mo-ni-tā*, sparing in the use of money; covetous: *par'mo alously*, ad. -*it*: *par'mo alousness*, n. -*es*, a very sparing use of money; a disposition to save expense.—*SYN.* of 'parimonious': sparing; saving; frugal; economical; thrifty; penurious; niggardly; avaricious; miserly; close; illiberal—see also *parimony*.

parley, n. *pār-ly* [F. *parley*—from L. *petroselinum*, rock-parley—from *Gr. petros*, a rock; *selino*, a kind of parsley], a common pot-herb; the *Petroselinum sativum*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*.

parnep, n. *pār-nēp*, also *par'nēp*, -*nēp* [a corruption of *OF. pastenague*; L. *pastinaca*, a parnep—from *pastināre*, to dig and trench; the *nēp* of the Eng. name is probably the *nēp* of *turnip*, signifying a tap-root], a plant and its root; the *Pastinaca sativa*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*.

parson, n. *pār-sən* [L. *persona*, the person, in mid. L. dignity or office, curate, parson; mid. L. *persona ecclesiastica*, the person who represents the church in a parish], properly the rector, but as now used the incumbent of a parish; a clergyman; a man in orders: *parsonage*, n. *pār-sən-ij*, the house set apart for the residence of the incumbent of a parish.

part, n. *pār-t* [F. *part*, a share—from L. *partem*, a part, a piece or portion], a piece or fragment separated from a whole thing; a portion or share; something less than the whole; an ingredient; a proportional quantity; concern or interest; a character or personage in a play; something relating or belonging to, as, for my *part*; particular office or character; side; party: v. [F. *partir*; L. *partire*, to set out, to go away], to separate or divide; to distribute; to break; as a rope; to keep asunder; to be separated; to quit each other; to go away; to take or bid farewell; to have share: *parts*, n. plu. *partis*, powers; accomplishments; quarters; districts: *parting*, imp.: *adj.* serving to part; separating: n. a separation; in *geol.*, any thin subordinate layer occurring between two main beds; a joint or fissure, as in a coal-seam: *part ed*, pp.: *adj.* separated; divided; in *bot.*, subdivided into similar segments, the divisions extending nearly to the base: *part'er*, n. -*er*, one who parts: *part'ly*, *ad.* -*ly*, in part; not wholly: *partible*, a. *part-i-bil*, that may be separated; divisible: *partibility*, n. -*bil-i-ty*, the susceptibility of division or severance: in good part, in friendly manner; in ill part, with displeasure; for the most part, commonly; for my part, so far as it concerns me; for my share; in part, in some degree; partly: *part* and *parcel*, an essential portion; a part: *part of speech*, one of the classes of words into which the language is grouped: to *part with*, to quit; to resign; to be separated from: *parting-sand*, in *foundry*, burnt sand employed to separate and keep apart the sand in the different sections of a mould.—*SYN.* of 'part n.': portion; fraction; fragment; quantity; member; particular; share; constituent; division; section; concern; interest; office; business; duty; action; conduct—'parts': qualities; powers; faculties; accomplishments; quarters; regions; districts.

partake, v. *pār-tāk* [*part*, and *take*], to share in common with others; to participate; to share: to be admitted to *partaking*, imp.: *partook*, pt. *-took*, did partake: *partaken*, pp. *pār-tāk-en*: *partaker*, n. -*er*, one who partakes; a sharer; an accomplice; an associate.

parterre, n. *pār-tār* [F. *parterre*, a flower-garden—from *par*, on; *terre*, the ground: L. *per* along; *terra*, the ground], a series of beds of flowers and evergreens artistically arranged, with intervening spaces of turf or gravel for walking on.

parthenogenesis, n. *pār-thēn-ō-jēn-ē-sis* [Gr. *parthénos*, a virgin; *gennáo*, I produce; *genesis*, generation], reproduction of plants or animals without the immediate stimulus of the male principle.

Parthenon, n. *pār-thē-nōn*, the famous temple of Minerva in the Acropolis of Athens.

Parthenope, n. *pār-thēn-ō-pē* [L.: Gr. *Parthenopē*, one of the Sirens], in *anc. myth.*, one of the Sirens, who threw herself into the sea because she was unable to beguile Ulysses by her songs; a genus of decapodous crustaceans found in the Indian Ocean; one of the latest discovered of the smaller planets.

Parthian arrow, *pār-thi-an*, a shaft aimed at an adversary while pretending to fly from or avoid him; a figure derived from the habit of the ancient Parthians in war.

partial, a. *pār-shāl* [F. *partial*, partial—from mid. L. *partialis*—from L. *pars*, *partis*, a part], inclined to favour one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than another, irrespective of principle or justice; unduly biased or prejudiced; not general or universal; in *familiar language*, inclined more strongly towards one thing than another; in *bot.*, applied to a subordinate part in some general arrangement: *partiality*, ad. -*ty*, in a partial manner; in part; not totally: *partial'ly*, n. -*shāl-ty*, inclination to one party or side more than to another; an undue bias of mind; special fondness or inclination for: *partialist*, n. -*shāl-ist*, one holding that the atonement affects the elect only: *partialise*, v. *pār-shāl-i-se*, in *OE.*, to make partial.

partibus—see in *partibus*.

participate, v. *pār-ti-si-pāt* [L. *participatus*, made partaker of—from *pars*, *partis*, a part; *capio*, I take], to share; to have a share in common with others; to receive a part of: *participating*, imp.: *participated*, pp.: *participator*, n. -*ter*, one who partakes with another: *participa'tion*, n. -*pā-shān* [F.—L.], state of sharing in common with others; the act or state of having a part of something; a division into shares: *participative*, a. -*shā*, able or tending to participate: *participatively*, ad. -*shā*: *participat'ion*, n. -*shā-n* [F.], one who partakes or shares: *participle*, n. *pār-ti-si-pi* [F. *participle*—from L. *participium*, a participle—from *pars*, *partis*, a part; *capio*, I take], in *gram.*, a word partly of the nature of a verb and partly of an adjective: *participial*, a. -*shā*, having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle: *participially*, ad. -*shā*.

particle, n. *pār-ti-kul* [F. *particule*—from L. *particula*, a small part—from *pars*, *partis*, a part], one of the minute parts or atoms into which matter can be mechanically divided; a very small portion or part; the component parts or granules of all solid substances; in *gram.*, a word unvaried by inflection; a small connecting word.

particular, a. *pār-ti-kul-ēr* [F. *particulier*—from mid. L. *particulāris*, concerning a part—from L. *particula*, a small part—see *particle*], not general; individual; distinctive; odd; having something that distinguishes from others, used in the sense of contempt; nice; attentive to things single or distinct; exact; minute: n. a single instance; a single point: *plu. of particles*: *particular'ly*, ad. -*ly*, distinctly; in an extraordinary degree: *particular'ly*, n. -*shā* [F. *particularité*], the quality of being particular; distinctiveness; peculiarity; individual characteristic; minuteness in detail: in *particulars*, especially; distinctly: *particularise*, v. -*shā*, to specify singly and distinctly; to enumerate in particulars or detail; to be attentive to single things: *particularising*, imp. entering into particulars: *particularised*, pp. -*shā*: *particularisation*, n. -*shā-n*, the act of particularising: *particularism*, n. -*shā-ism*, a name given to exclusive interest shown in one's own party or state, esp. in connection with political affairs at the founding of the German empire; attention to details: *particularist*, n. -*shā-ist*, a believer in: *particularistic*, a. -*shā-ist-ic*, characterised by.—*SYN.* of 'particular a.': distinct; peculiar; single; one; fastidious; appropriate; circumstantial; individual; special; especial; respective; specific; precise; critical.

parting—see under *part*.

partisan, n. *pār-ti-sān*, *pār-ti-sān* [F. *partisane*, a partisan or leading staff—prob. from *OH. Ger. partā*, a battle-axe—perhaps from mid. L. *partidare*, to divide—from L. *partiri*, to divide; cf. also *halberd*], a kind of halberd; a truncheon.

partisan, n. *pār-ti-sān* [F. *partisan*, a partisan, a partisan: *fr. partigiano*, a partisan—from L. *partiri*, to divide, to part], an adherent to a party or faction; one devotedly and violently attached to a party or interest; light troops engaged in desultory warfare, or the officer who leads them: *adj.* pert. to a party

contr. from *apparitor*], a summoner of the courts of civil law.

parity, *n.* *pâr-î-tî* [F. *parité*; L. *paritas*, equality — from *pâr*, equal], the condition of being equal or equivalent; equality; close resemblance; analogy.

park, *n.* *pâr-k* [OF. *parc*—from mid. L. *parcus*, an enclosure], an enclosed portion of grass-land in or near a town for amusement or exercise; the pasture and woodland surrounding a mansion-house; an enclosure for guns, &c.; also the train of heavy artillery, with carriages, ammunition, &c., which accompanies an army to the field; the whole collection of tools, &c., belonging to the engineer department of the army; *v.* to enclose, as a park; to bring into a compact body, as artillery; *park* *ing*, *imp.* *parked*, *pp.* *parkt*.

pariance, *n.* *pâr-i-âns* [OF. *pariance*, speech—from *pariant*, speaking—from *parier*, to speak] conversation; idiom of common talk; in common pariance, in the usual form of speech.

parley, *n.* *pâr-lî* [F. *parler*, to speak—from mid. L. *parabolare*, to relate, to speak], a conference on some point of mutual concern, as with an enemy; *v.* to confer with an enemy; to treat or discuss orally; *parleying*, *imp.* *pâr-lî-îng*; *parleyed*, *pp.* *pâr-lîd*; to beat a parley, to beat a drum or sound a trumpet in a particular way, as a signal that a conference with the enemy is desired; *parle*, *v.* *pâr-lî*, in O.E., to discuss a thing orally; to talk; *n.* conversation; talk; an oral treaty.

Parliament, *n.* *pâr-lî-mênt* [F. *parlement*; mid. L. *parlamentum*—from F. *parier*, to speak, with L. term, *-mentum*, signifying place where], the general and supreme council of the nation, in which alone is placed the legislating power, consisting of three estates or branches—the Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and Commons; in France, certain high courts of justice in existence before the Revolution; *Parliamentarian*, *n.* *a. -târ-i-ân*, a term used during the Civil War, denoting adherence to Parliament, in opposition to Charles I.; *Parliamentary*, *a. -mênt-âr-i*, enacted or done by Parliament; *pert.* to it; according to its rules and usages; *Parliamentary trains*, certain trains which, by enactment of Parliament, are run by railway companies for the conveyance of third-class passengers free of duty at the rate of a penny per mile; *Act of Parliament*, a statute or law made by the three estates of the realm, which while passing through the Houses, and until it has received the assent of the sovereign, is called a *bill*; the Eump Parliament, in *Eng. Hist.* (1648-1660), the remnant members of the Long Parliament which voted the trial of Charles I., and passed the Act of May 1649, abolishing the Monarchy and the House of Lords; *Long Parliament*, summoned Nov. 1640, finally expelled by Cromwell, April 1653.

parlour, *n.* *pâr-lôr* [OF. *parloir*, a parlour—from F. *parler*—*lit.*, 'a place to talk in'], an apartment in a house used as a sitting-room, or for common receptions; *parlour boarder*, a scholar in a boarding-school who takes meals with the master's family.

parlous, *a.* *pâr-lûs*, O.E. for *perilous*; also acute, shrewd.

parmacuity, *n.* *pâr-mâ-sî-tî*, O.E. for *spermaceti*, which see.

Parmesan, *a.* *pâr-mê-zân*, of or from Parma, in Italy; applied to a particular kind of cheese.

Parnassian, *a.* *pâr-nâs-i-ân*, *pert.* to *Parnassus*, in Greece, the mountain sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

parochial, *a.* *pâr-ô-kî-âl* [mid. L. *parochialis*—from *parochia*, the diocese of a bishop, a parish—see *parish*], of or pert. to a parish; *parochially*, *ad. -it.* *parochialise*, *v.* *-it.*, to form into parishes; *parochialising*, *imp.* *parochialised*, *pp.* *ted*.

parody, *n.* *pâr-ô-dî* [F. *parodie*—from Gr. *parôidia*, a parody—from *para*, beside; *ôidê*, a poem or song], a poetical plaything in which verses of a grave and serious nature on one subject are altered and applied to another by way of burlesque; *v.* to alter, as verses or words, and apply them to a subject different from that of the original; *parodying*, *imp.* *parodied*, *pp.* *did*; *parodist*, *n.* *-dîst*, one who writes a parody; *parodie*, *a.* *pâr-ô-dî-ik*, also *parodical*, *a. -t-kîl*, consisting of or resembling parody.

parousios, *a.* *pâr-ô-sî-tîs* [Gr. *parousios*, dwelling beside—from *para*, beside, and *ôikos*, a house], in bot., said of the development of the two sexes near each other, as in some mosses.

parol, *n.* *pâr-ôl* [F. *parole*, word—from mid. L.

parabola, a recital], words or oral declarations in law; *adj.* given by word of mouth; not written; *parole*, *n.* *pâr-ôl*, the word of honour of a prisoner of war in return for indulgences or conditional freedom; daily password in camp or garrison; *parol evidences*, direct evidence from the witness's own mouth; *parol agreement*, one made by word of mouth, or not under seal.

paronomasia, *n.* *pâr-ô-nô-mâ-sî-dî* [L.: Gr. *paronomasia*, a play upon words—from *para*, beside, alongside; *onoma*, a name], a play upon words, in which the same words in different senses, or words similar or like in sound, but different in signification, are put in opposition; a pun; the assonance of words in different parts of a sentence; *paronomastic*, *a.* *pâr-ô-nô-mâ-sî-tik*, consisting in a play upon words.

paronymia, *n.* *pâr-ô-nî-kî-dî* [Gr. *paronymia*, a whitlow—from *para*, beside; *onux*, the nail], a whitlow or felon.

paronym, *n.* *pâr-ô-nîm* [Gr. *para*, beside; *onoma*, a name], a word resembling another in signification; *paronymous*, *a.* *pâr-ô-nî-mîs*, of like derivation; kindred; allied; *paronymy*, *n.* *-ô-mî*, the quality of being paronymous.

parquet, *n.* *pâr-ô-kê* [see *parrot*], a small species of parrot—also written *paroket*, *paraquet*, and *parakeet*.

parotid, *a.* *pâr-ô-tîd* [F. *parotide*; L. *parotitis*, *parotitis*—from Gr. *parotis*, *parotidis*, a tumour under the ear—from *para*, beside; *ous*, the ear], *pert.* to certain glands; *parotid*, *n.* *pâr-ô-tîs*, also *parotid*, *plu.* *parotides*, *pâr-ô-tî-dêz*, the salivary glands situated below and before each ear near the articulation of the lower jaw; *parotitis*, *n.* *pâr-ô-tî-tîs*, inflammation of the parotid glands; the mumps.

paroxysm, *n.* *pâr-ôk-sî-lem* [F. *paroxysme*, a fit of ague, a paroxysm; L. *paroxysmus*; Gr. *paroxysmos*, excitement, exasperation—from *para*, beside; *oxein*, to sharpen—from *oxus*, sharp], a fit of rage or passion; a recurring increase and exacerbation of a disease; in *geol.*, any sudden and violent effort of natural agency, such as the explosive eruptions of a volcano, or the convulsive throes of an earthquake; *paroxysmal*, *a.* *-t-kî-mîl*, *pert.* to or occurring in paroxysms; *paroxysmist*, *n.* *-t-kî-mîst*, in *geol.*, one who believes in the violent operations of nature rather than in ordinary and continued ones.

parquetry, *n.* *pâr-kê-t-rî* [F. *parquet*, an inlaid floor], figured inlaid work of wood employed for floors.

parr, *n.* *pâr* [perhaps from *Eng. dial.* *par*, an enclosure—from its markings], the young salmon till near the end of its second year.

parakeet, *n.* *pâr-ô-kê-t*, and *paraquet*, *n.* *-kê-see* *parakeet*.

parrel, *n.* *pâr-rêl* [from *apparel*: cf. Port. *aparilhio*; Sp. *aparajo*, tackle and rigging; F. *appareil*, gearing], in arch., a chimney-piece, or its ornaments; among *seamen*, the collars of greased ropes attached to the yards, and by which they slide up and down the mast.

parrhesia, *n.* *pâr-rê-sî-dî* [Gr.—from *para*, beside; *rhêsis*, speech], in *rhét.*, frankness or boldness of speech; rebuke.

parricide, *n.* *pâr-rî-sîd* [F. *parricide*—from L. *parricida*, the murderer of a father—from *pater*, a father; *cædo*, I kill], the murderer of a father or mother; the crime itself; a murderer of one to whom reverence is due; the destroyer or invader of his native country; *parricidal*, *a.* *-t-kî-dîl*, *pert.* to parricide, or tainted with it.

parrot, *n.* *pâr-rôt* [contr. from F. *perroquet*, a parrot; L. *Petrus*, Peter; Gr. *petros*, Peter—*lit.*, a stone], a well-known bird of several species, noted for its ready imitation of the human voice; *parrot-coal*, *cannel* or *gas coal* that burns very clearly, so called from its spiriting or flying in places with a crackling or chattering noise when suddenly placed in the fire; *parrot-fish*, a fish of the tropical seas, so called from the brilliancy of its colours.

parry, *v.* *pâr-rî* [F. *parer*, to keep off, to ward off; L. *parare*, to get ready], to ward off, as a blow or thrust; to fence; *parrying*, *imp.* *parried*, *pp.* *ried*. *parse*, *v.* *pâr-s* [L. *pars*, a part, as in *pars ordinationis*, a part of speech], to resolve a sentence into its elements; to name the parts of speech in a sentence, and to tell their relation to each other; *par'sing*, *imp.* *n.* the art or act of resolving a sentence into its elements; *parsed*, *pp.* *pâr-sed*; *par'ser*, *n.* *-sêr*, one who can parse, or who parses.

Parsee, *n.* *pâr-sê*, *Parsees*, *n.* *plu.* *pâr-sêz* [Pers.

mâlê, *mâl*, *fâr*, *lâw*; *mêlê*, *mêl*, *hêr*; *pânc*, *pîn*; *nôlê*, *nôl*, *môvê*;

parc, the three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, so named because they decided the fate of every human being.

parcel, *n.* *pär-säl* [F. *parcelle*, a little part, a parcel—from mid. *L. particella*, any little part or particle—from *L. particula*, a small part, a portion of anything taken or selected; a quantity; a part of a whole; a small package of goods; a number of persons, in contempt: *v.* to put up or divide into portions or parts: *parcelling*, *imp.*: *n.* among seamen, the wrapping of ropes, &c., with pieces of tarred canvas to protect them from friction: *parcellled*, *pp.* *-säl*: *parcel-book*, a merchant's register-book of the despatch of parcels: *parcel-boarded*, *partially boarded*: *parcel-blind*, *partially blind*: *parcel-gilt*, *partially gilded*, usually on the inside: *parcel-van*, a light conveyance for the delivery of parcels.

parcenary, *n.* *pär-sen-ä-ri* [Norm. F. *parcenier*: OF. *parcenier*, to take part with—from *L. parviri*, to part, to divide], joint tenancy by descent: *parcenier*, *n.* *-är*, a co-heir; OE. spelling of partner, which see.

parch, *v.* *pärch* [F. *parcer*: OF. *parcher*, to pierce—see *piercer*] to burn the surface of a thing; to scorch; to dry to excess; to shrivel with heat: *parching*, *imp.*: *adj.* having the quality of burning or drying to excess: *parched*, *pp.* *pärcht*: *adj.* dried to excess: *parchably*, *ad.* *pärch-bä-lik*: *parchedness*, *n.* *-näs*, the state of being scorched by heat or dried to excess: *parchingly*, *ad.* *-lik*.

parchement, *n.* *pärch-mén* [F. *parchement*, parchement—from *L. pergamena*; Gr. *pergamen*, parchement—from *Pergamos*, in Asia Minor, where first made as a large and regular branch of manufacture], the skins of sheep or goats prepared for writing on, in use from the earliest times before it was finally called *Pergamena* or *parchment*: *parchment-paper*, paper made tough or parchment-like by dipping it in dilute sulphuric acid.

parcimony, *n.* *pär-si-mén-i*, or law of parcimony, in *metz.*, the law that no fact be assumed as a fact of consciousness but what is ultimate and simple—see *parcimony*.

pard, *n.* *pärd* [*L. pardus*; Gr. *pardos*, a panther, a leopard; a panther; in *poetry*, any spotted beast: *partial*, *n.* *pär-däl*, for *pard* in OE.

pardon, *n.* *pär-dén* [F. *pardon*, pardon—from *par-donner*, to forgive—from mid. *L. perdonare*, to pardon, to remit a debt—from *L. per*, through; *dono*, I give], forgiveness; remission of a penalty or punishment; a warrant of forgiveness or of exemption from punishment: *v.* to grant forgiveness of; to remit; to excuse; to forgive; to absolve; to acquit: *pardoning*, *imp.*: *pardoned*, *pp.* *-dnä*: *pardoner*, *n.* *-är*, one who pardons; one who dealt in papal indulgences: *pardenable*, *a.* *-ä-bä*, that may be pardoned; *venial*; *excusable*: *pardenablely*, *ad.* *-ä-bä*: *pardenableness*, *n.* *-bä-näs*, the quality of being pardonable: *pardoes* *me*, forgive me; a word denoting a civil denial, or a slight apology: *beg pardon*, a slight apology for non-attention, non-observation, an unintentional though trivial fault, and the like.

pare, *v.* *pär* [F. *parer*, to deck, to trim: *L. parare*, to get ready] to slice or shave off from the surface; to diminish by little and little; to trim: *paring*, *imp.*: *n.* that which is pared off: *pared*, *pp.* *pärd*: *parer*, *n.* *pär-är*, he or that which pares: *parings*, *n. plu.* *-rings*, unimportant matters; trifles; small savings in a bad sense, as in *chère-parings*.

paregoric, *n.* *pär-ä-gör-ik* [Gr. *paregorikos*, capable of affording relief—from *agoreo*, I address], a medicine that mitigates pain; a soothing syrup for coughs: *adj.* soothing; mitigating.

parembole, *n.* *pär-rém-bö-lé* [Gr. *parembolē*, a throwing in beside—from *para*, beside; *en*, in; and *ballo*, I throw], something explanatory thrown into a sentence more closely connected with the context than a parenthesis.

parenchyma, *n.* *pär-räng-ké-mä* or *pär-äng-ké-mä* [Gr. *parenchyma*, a discharge of humours from the lungs, the substance of organs—from *para*, beside, through; *enchothē*, I pour in, I infuse; *chyma*, juice—the elementary] in *bot.*, the cellular tissue or pith of plants; *tissue* composed of thin-walled cubical cells: *parenchymatous*, *a.* *pär-räng-ké-mä-tis*, also *parenchymatous*, *a.* *pär-räng-ké-mä-tis*, pert. to or resembling parenchyma; spongy; soft; pithy.

parenthetic, *a.* *pär-sé-né-tik*, also *parenthetical*, *a.*

-tik [Gr. *parenthetikos*—from *parenthesis*, exhortation] persuasive; encouraging.

parent, *n.* *pär-rén* [F. *parent*—from *L. parvencum*, a father or mother—from *parvire*, to produce], a father or mother; cause; source: *parentless*, *a.* *-lés*, deprived of parents: *parentage*, *n.* *pär-rén-ä-ji* [F.], extraction; birth: *parental*, *a.* *pär-rén-täl*, pert. to or becoming a parent; affectionate: *parentally*, *ad.* *-lik*: *parenticide*, *n.* *-ä-sid* [*L. cædo*, I cut or kill], one who kills a parent; the crime.

parenthesis, *n.* *pär-rén-thé-sis*, *parentheses*, *n. plu.* *-thésés* [Gr. *parenthesis*, insertion—from *para*, beside; *en*, in; *thesis*, a putting or placing], an explanatory or qualifying clause inserted into a sentence without being grammatically connected with it, and which is frequently marked off by the upright curves (), often by the dash (—), or simply by a comma: *parenthetic*, *a.* *pär-rén-thé-tik*, also *parenthetical*, *a.* *-tik*, expressed in a parenthesis; pert. to or using parentheses: *parenthetically*, *ad.* *-lik*.

pargeite, *n.* *pär-gä-sit* [from *Parvas*, near Abo, in Finland], a term to designate those varieties of hornblende possessed of a high lustre.

parget, *n.* *pär-jét* [mid. *L. spargare*, freq. of *L. spargere*, to sprinkle], rough plaster laid on roofs; the coarse plaster composed of lime, hair, and cow-dung, used to line chimney-flues: *v.* to cover with the rough plaster: *pargeting*, *imp.*: *pargetted*, *pp.*

parhelion, *n.* *pär-hé-lí-on*, *parhelia*, *n. plu.* *-lí-ä* [Gr. *para*, beside; *hēlios*, the sun], a mock sun appearing as a bright image near the real sun.

pariah, *n.* *pär-ri-ä* [Tamil, *paraiyan*, drummer—from *para*, a large drum], one of the lowest class of people in certain parts of India without caste; an outcast; one contemned and despised by society: *pariah dogs*, native dogs in the East without masters or homes.

paria, *n.* *pär-ri-ä* [contr. of *pair royal*], three of a sort in certain games of cards.

Parian, *a.* *pär-ri-än*, pert. to or found in the island of Paros, a place famed for its marble; *a.* a fine kind of porcelain for statuettes.

paridigitate, *a.* *pär-i-dij-it-täl* [*L. par*, equal; *digitatus*, fingered—from *digitus*, a finger] in *zool.*, possessing an equal number of toes or fingers.

parietal, *a.* *pär-ri-täl* [F. *parietal*—from *L. parietalis*—from *paries*, *parietis*, a wall], pert. to walls; in *anat.*, constituting the sides or walls—applied to a large flat bone on each side of the head; in *bot.*, growing from the side or wall of another organ—applied to placentas on the wall of the ovary: *parietary*, *n.* *pär-ri-tä-ri*, a plant, the common petitory of old walls: *parietes*, *n. plu.* *pär-ri-téz*, the enclosing walls of any cavity.

parietin, *n.* *pär-té-tin*, a yellow colouring matter, found in the plant *Pumelia parietina*—see also *chrysophanic acid*.

parietoplaque, *a.* *pär-i-tä-s-plä-nö-ä-nik* [*L. paries*, *parietis*, a wall; *gr. sphanghna*, bowels or entrails], denoting one of the nervous ganglia of the Mollusca, which supplies the walls of the body, and the viscera.

paripinnate, *a.* *pär-i-pin-nät* [*L. par*, equal; *pinnä*, a wing], in *bot.*, a compound pinnate leaf ending in two leaflets.

Paris Basin, *pär-is bäs-in*, in *geol.*, the extensive tertiary system on which Paris is situated, rich in fossil remains of plants and animals, these being of special interest from their affinity to living forms.

parish, *n.* *pär-ish* [F. *paroisse*—from mid. *L. parocia*; Gr. *paroikia*, an ecclesiastical district or neighbourhood—from *paroikos*, dwelling beside another—from *para*, by, near; *oikos*, a house], an ecclesiastical division of a town or country, subject to the oversight and ministry of one pastor; a district having its own officers for the legal care of the poor, &c.: *adj.* pert. to a parish; maintained by a parish: *parish-clerk*, a layman who reads the responses: *parishioner*, *n.* *pär-ish-än-är*, a native or an inhabitant of a parish.

parishioner, *n.* *pär-ish-än-är*, a native or inhabitant of the city of Paris.

parisyllabic, *a.* *pär-i-sil-lä-bik* [*L. par*, *päris*, equal; *syllaba*, a syllable], having an equal number of syllables in all its inflections.

paritor, *n.* *pär-i-tör* [mid. *L. paritor*, a servant—

cão, boy, füt; *päre*, bäd; *chär*,

game, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

a part], in *bot.*, a radiated organ, as the ray of a star-fish: parametric, *a. méritik*, pert. to, or supplied with, parameres.

parameter, *n. pá-rám-é-tér* [Gr. *para*, beside; *metron*, a measure], a certain constant straight line belonging to each of the three conic sections; the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve.

paramo, *n. plu. pá-rá-móe* [Sp.], a name given by the Spanish settlers to the high desert tracts of the Andes of S. Amer. covered with stunted trees.

paramoudra, *n. plu. pá-rá-mó-dra* [a native Irish name], gigantic flints occurring in the chalk near Belfast, and common in the chalk near Norwich, which seem to have been goblet-shaped zoophytes allied to the sponges.

paramount, *a. pá-rá-mónt* [OF. *par amont*, upper: L. *a monte*, from the mountain], above all; possessing the highest title or jurisdiction; superior to all others; eminent: *n.* the highest in rank.—SYN. of 'paramount *a.*': chief; principal; superior; pre-eminent; supreme.

paramour, *n. pá-rá-mór* [F. *par amour*, by way of love—from L. *per*, by; *amor*, love], a sweetheart or lover—used in an ill sense.

paraphthaline, *n. pá-rá-náp-thá-lín* [Gr. *para*, beside, near, and Eng. *naphthalene*], a white solid substance, so called because it resembles and accompanies naphthaline.

paramatta, *n. plu. pá-rá-ná-má-tá* [Gr. *para*, beside, close to; *néma*, a thread; *némata*, threads], in *bot.* the filaments found along with spores in the fructification of many Algae.

paranthine, *n. pá-rá-nín* [Gr. *paranthes*, I wither—from *para*, beside; *anthos*, a blossom], a mineral consisting of silicate of alumina and lime; scapolite.

paranymp, *n. pá-rá-ním* [Gr. *para*, beside; *nymphé*, a bride], a male friend of the bridegroom who leads the bride to her marriage; one who gives countenance and support to another.

parapeptic acid, *pá-rá-pé-tík* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *peptic*], an amorphous variety of peptic acid, produced by long-continued boiling in water of vegetable jelly.

parapege, *n. pá-rá-pém* [Gr. *parapegeia*—from *para*, beside, and *pegnumi*, I fix], in *anc. times*, a brazen tablet on which laws, proclamations, &c. were inscribed and exposed to public view.

parapet, *n. pá-rá-pét* [F. *parapet*—from *fr. parapetto*, a breastwork from *parapere*, to ward off; *petto*, the breast; L. *pectus*, a wall breast-high; the screen or wall on the edge of a rampart: *parapeted*, *a. pá-rá-pét-éd*, having a parapet.

paraph, *n. pá-rá-f* [F. *parafe*, a flourish; Gr. *para*, beside; *hapto*, I join or connect], the flourish formed by the pen at the end of a signature.

paraphernalia, *n. plu. pá-rá-fér-ná-lí* [Gr. *parapherna*, goods in the wife's disposal besides her dower—from *para*, beyond; *pherné*, a dowry or portion; *phérō*, I bear], the clothing, jewels, ornaments, &c., which a wife brings with her at her marriage, over and above her dowry; ornaments of dress in general; trappings or finery.

paraphimosis, *n. pá-rá-fí-mó-sis* [Gr. *para*, beyond; *phimosis*, a binding or constriction], a morbid constriction of the prepuce behind the glans.

paraphrase, *n. pá-rá-frás* [OF. *paraphrase*—from Gr. *paraphrasis*, a paraphrase—from *para*, beside, beyond; *phrasis*, a speaking or telling], a loose or free translation of an author's words; the rendering of a book or some passage of it into simpler and more easily understood language: *v.* to render a passage plainer than in the original; to make a free translation of; to explain in many words: *paraphrasing*, *imp.*; *paraphrased*, *pp. frást*; *paraphrased*, *n. frást*, one who paraphrases: *paraphrastic*, *a. frástík*, also *paraphrastical*, *a. frástík*, very full in explanation; not verbal or literal: *paraphrastically*, *ad. ík*.

paraplegia, *n. pá-rá-plé-jí*, also *parapleg*, *n. plé-jí* [Gr. *para*, beside; *plégē*, a stroke], paralysis affecting the upper or lower half of the body.

parapodia, *n. pá-rá-pó-dí* [Gr. *para*, beside; *pous*, podos, foot], the unarticulated, lateral locomotive processes, or foot tubercles, of certain of the Annelida.

parapophysis, *n. pá-rá-pó-fí-sis* [Gr. *para*, beside; *apophysis*, an offshoot, a process—from *apo*, from; *phusis*, growth], in *anat.*, the process which

extends outwards, or outwards and downwards, from the body of the vertebra in fishes; a name given to the transverse process of an ideal typical vertebra: *parapophyseal*, *a. pá-pé-tí-kál*.

parquet, *n. pá-rá-kér*, also in *OE.* *par'auquo*, *n. ká-té*, *par'auquo*, *n. plu. ká-tés* [Sp. *perguito*, a small parrot—from *perico*, a parrot], a little parrot: see *parquet*.

parquism, *n. pá-rá-kú-ísm* [Gr. *para*, beside; *arkhōn*, articulation], disorder of the powers of utterance.

parasang, *n. pá-rá-sáng* [Gr. *parasaugēs*; Pers. *farsang*], a Persian measure of length, about four English miles.

parascenium, *n. pá-rá-sé-ní-úm* [Gr. *para*, beside; *skéné*, a stage], the place in the Roman theatre corresponding to the green-room of the modern one.

parassilene, *n. pá-rá-sé-lé-né* [Gr. *para*, beside; *selénē*, the moon], a mock moon or lunar halo.

parasite, *n. pá-rá-sít* [F. *parasite*—from L. *parasitus*, a parasite; Gr. *parasitos*, one who eats at another's expense at table, a parasite—from *para*, beside; *sítō*, I nourish—from *sitos*, wheat, food], one frequenting the tables of the rich and earning his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a fawning flatterer; a climbing-plant which grows upon a tree, and obtains nourishment from its juices; an insect living on some animal body: *parásit'ima*, *n. sít-ím*, the manners of a parasite: *parásit'is*, *a. sít-ík*, also *parásit'íal*, *a. í-kál*, resembling a parasite; fawning; living and drawing nourishment from other plants and animals: *parásit'ically*, *ad. ík*.

parasol, *n. pá-rá-sól* or *pá-rá-sól* [F. and Sp. *parasol*—from *fr. parasole*, a parasol—from *parare*; *sól*, the sun: L. *sól*], a small umbrella carried by ladies as a shade against the sun's rays: *parásol'ic*, *n. í-k*, a small parasol.

paraspermatia, *n. plu. pá-rá-spér-má-tí* [Gr. *para*, beside; *sperma*, seed], in *bot.*, bodies resembling spores, found in some Algae.

parastichy, *n. pá-rá-sít-ík* [Gr. *para*, beside; *stichos*, a row], in *bot.*, a secondary spiral, such as are visible in cones, owing to the close apposition of the scales, but not corresponding to the order of their development.

parataxis, *n. pá-rá-táks-ís* [Gr. *para*, beside; *taxis*, a putting in order—from *asseō*, I arrange], a loose arrangement of propositions as they arise in the mind; in *gram.*, opposed to syntax.

parathesis, *n. pá-rá-thé-sis* [Gr. *para*, beside; *thesis*, a placing—from *thēmi*, I place], apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case; a parenthetical notice; in *printing* or *setting*, that which is placed within brackets: *parathetic*, *pá-rá-thé-tík* [Gr. *para*, beside; *thētikos*, fit for placing], placed in opposition as two or more nouns, singly or in a compound form, as steam-engine.

paratonic, *a. pá-rá-tón-ík* [Gr. *paratōnos*, stretched out—from *para*, beside; *tonos*, a stretching], in *bot.* having effect upon plant movement or growth; applied to the variations in the intensity of light, inducing the processes of waking and sleeping in plants.

paratonnerre, *n. pá-rá-tón-nár* [F. *paratonnerre*—from *parer*, to ward off; *tonnerre*, thunder], a lightning-conductor.

paravaunt, *n. pá-rá-vónt* [OF. *paravaunt*, in front—from *par*, by, through; *avant*, before—from L. *ab*, from; *ante*, before], in *OE.*, in front; publicly; beforehand.

parboil, *v. pá-rbóil* [OF. *parbouillir*, to cook thoroughly, to parboil—from *par*, through; *bouillir*, to boil; to boil in part; to half boil; *par-boiling*, *imp.*; *par-boiled*, *pp. bóilid*, boiled moderately or in part. *Note.*—*parboil* formerly used to 'boil thoroughly,' and acquired the meaning 'to boil in part' from the mistaken notion of its derivation from Eng. *part* and *boil*].

parbreak, *v. pá-rbrák* [F. *par*, through, and Eng. *break*; Scot. *perbrak*, to shatter], in *OE.*, to vomit.

parbuckle, *n. pá-rbú-kí* [F. *par*, by or through, and Eng. *buckle*], a rope formed like a pair of slings, and fastened at one end, employed for hoisting or rolling a cask or other heavy body up an incline, &c.: *v.* to hoist, lower, or roll by means of ropes formed into a parbuckle: *par-buckling*, *imp. búk-ling*; *par-buckled*, *pp. búk-ld*.

parc, *n. plu. pá-ré* [L. *pars*, a part], in *anc. L.*

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *laïc*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *pine*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móce*;

military order; to walk about as for show: *para'ding*, *imp.* making an ostentatious show: *n.* an ostentatious show: *para'ded*, *pp.*—*SYN.* of 'parade *n.*': ostentation; display; exhibition; spectacle.

paradigm, *n.* *pär-dä-dim* [*F. paradigme*—from *Gr. paradidgma*, a model—from *para*, side by side; *didgma*, I show or point out], an example or model of the declension of a substantive or the conjugation of a verb; a pattern or model: *paradigmat'ic*, *n.* *-dä-dä-dä-tik*, one who cites the lives of religious persons as examples for imitation: *paradigmat'ical*, *a.* *-dä-dä-tik*, counting of or resembling: *paradigm*; *exemplary*.

Paradise, *n.* *pär-dä-dä* [*F. paradis*; *L. paradus*, a park: *Gr. paradeisos*, a park, a pleasure-ground: cf. *Heb. pardes*, a park, a place planted with trees], the Garden of Eden; any region or state of supreme felicity; heaven; *familiari*, a fruitful, pleasant, and healthy valley or garden: *paradisiacal*, *a.* *pär-dä-dä-dä-dä*, *pert.* to or resembling Paradise: bird of paradise, a bird, from the East Indies, remarkable for the length and beauty of its feathers.

parades, *n.* *pär-dä-dä* [*F. parer*, to defend; *F. dos*; *L. dorsum*, the back] in *mil.*, a parapet thrown up along the capital of a work to protect the men from a reverse fire.

paradox, *n.* *pär-dä-dä-dä* [*F. paradoxe*; *L. paradoxum*—from *Gr. paradoxos*, contrary to opinion, strange—from *Gr. para*, contrary to; *dosis*, an opinion or notion, that which is contrary to the received opinion; something seemingly absurd, yet true in fact: *paradoxical*, *a.* *-dä-dä*, having the nature of a paradox; contrary to received opinions or notions: *paradoxically*, *adv.* *-dä-dä*: *paradoxicalness*, *n.* *-dä-dä*, state of being paradoxical.

parathesis, *n.* *pär-dä-thä-tä-dä* [*Gr. para*, beyond; *athesis*, perception], abnormal sensation of heat or cold.

paraffin, *n.* *pär-dä-fän* [*L. parum*, little; *affinis*, akin], a solid inodorous substance, of a whitish colour and waxy consistence, obtained by distillation and treatment from coal, shales, peat, petroleum, &c.—so termed from its remarkable property of resisting chemical combination with acids or alkalis—used in the manufacture of candles, &c.: *paraffin-oil*, the liquid portion of the distillation, used in houses in lamps instead of oil or gas, and in the crude state for lubricating machinery.

paragenesis of minerals, *pär-dä-jän-ä-sis* [*Gr. para*, side by side; *genesis*, origin, source], a term in mineralogy applied to crystalline compounds whose mass is made up of crystals interblended in imperfect or irregular forms: *paragenetic*, *a.* *pär-dä-jän-ä-tik*, also *paragen'ic*, *a.* *-jän-tik*, applied to bodies having peculiarities of structure, character, and the like; originating at the commencement.

paragobolin, *n.* *pär-dä-pöb-ö-lin* [*Gr. para*, beside, close to, and *globulin*], a substance derived from the blood; a form of *globulin*.

paragoge, *n.* also *paragogy*, *n.* *pär-dä-pö-jä* [*Gr. paragoge*, a leading or conducting beyond—from *para*, beyond; *agö*, I lead], the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word: *paragog'ic*, *a.* *-pö-jä-tik*, also *paragog'ical*, *a.* *-dä-dä*, *pert.* to the lengthening of a word by the addition of a letter or syllable.

paragon, *n.* *pär-dä-gön* [*F. paragon*; *Sp. paragon*, model, example—from *para* con, in comparison with; *L. pro*, ad, cum], a model by way of distinction; something of superior excellence or perfection: *paragoned*, *a.* *-gön-dä*, paralleled.

paragraph, *n.* *pär-dä-grä* [*F. paragraphe*—from *ml. l. paragraphus*—from *Gr. paragraphos*, a mark in the margin to distinguish the divisions of a written composition—from *para*, side by side; *graphö*, I write], a distinct part of a connected discourse or writing; the section of a chapter relating to a particular subject; a short piece of news or notice in a newspaper; a mark of reference (*¶*): *paragraph'ic*, *a.* *-grä-tik*, also *paragraph'ical*, *a.* *-dä-dä*, consisting of short divisions or paragraphs: *paragraph'ically*, *adv.* *-dä-dä*.

Paraguay tea, *n.* *pär-dä-god-tä*, a tea prepared from the dried leaves of the Brazilian herb, *Her. Paraguayensis*, Ord. *Aquifoliaceae*, universal over S. Amer.—named from Paraguay; also called *maté* or *yerba*: *Paraguayana*, *a.* *-gö-tän*, of or belonging to Paraguay.

paraleipsis, *n.* *pär-dä-lä-pä* [*Gr. paraleipsis*, omission—from *para*, beside; *leipö*, I leave] in *rhet.*, a figure of speech expressing that a speaker pretends

to omit or pass by something in order to enable him to mention the same with greater effect, and excite the emotion of the hearers.

paralipomena, *n.* *pär-dä-lä-pöm-ä-dä* [*Gr. paraleipomena*, things omitted—from *para*, beside; *leipö*, I leave], books of a supplementary character containing things omitted—applied to the Books of Chronicles in the Septuagint and Vulgate versions.

parallax, *n.* *pär-dä-lä-dä* [*Gr. paralaxis*, alternation, change—from *para*, beside, beyond; *allao*, I change], in *celestial bodies*, the apparent angular shifting of an object arising from a change in our point of view; the difference between the apparent place of a heavenly object, as seen by an observer from any station, and its true position as supposed to be seen from the centre of the earth or the centre of the sun: *parallax'ic*, *a.* *-dä-tik*, also *parallax'ical*, *a.* *-dä-tik*, *pert.* to the parallax of a heavenly body.

parallel, *a.* *pär-dä-lä* [*OF. parallele*; *L. parallelus*; *Gr. paralleos*, beside each other, equidistant—from *para*, side by side, as if for comparison; *alleion*, one another] lying side by side, and having always an equal distance from one another; having the same direction; equal in all essential points; like; similar: *a.* a line which is equidistant from another line throughout its whole length; a line on the globe marking latitude; anything equal to another in all essential particulars; resemblance; a comparison made: *v.* to place or set so as to be parallel; to equal; to resemble; to compare: *parall'elling*, *imp.* *parall'elled*, *pp.* *-lälä*: *parallelly*, *adv.* *-lälä*: *parallelism*, *n.* *-lälä*, state of being parallel; resemblance; comparison; in *Heb. poetry*, the correspondence of two successive lines: *parallel sailing*, sailing on a parallel of latitude: *parallel lines* or *parallels*, in *slepes*, the trenches, generally dug parallel with the outlines of the fortress: *parallel rod*, in a *locomotive engine*, a rod that connects the crank-pins of the driving-wheels: *parallel ruler*, a mathematical instr. formed by two equal rulers united by two crossbars of equal length, and movable: *parallel motion*, in the *steam-engine*, a contrivance which converts a circular motion into a rectilinear one: *parallel sphere*, in *geog.*, that position of the sphere in which the equator coincides with the horizon, and the poles are in the zenith and nadir, being the appearance the sphere would have to a spectator placed at the pole: *parallel forces*, in *mech.*, forces which act in directions parallel to each other: *parallels of altitude*, small circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon: *parallels of latitude*, in *geog.*, circles parallel to the equator; in *astron.*, they are parallel to the ecliptic: *parallels of declination*, in *astron.*, circles of the sphere parallel to the equator: *parallel coping*, coping of equal thickness throughout.

parallelagram, *n.* *pär-dä-lä-dä-gräm* [*Gr. parallelos*, equidistant; *gramma*, a writing or drawing] in *geom.*, a right-lined, four-sided figure, whose opposite sides are parallel.

paralleliped, *n.* *pär-dä-lä-dä-päp-ä-dä*, also *parall'elip'edon*, *n.* *-päp-ä-dön* [*Gr. parallelos*, beside each other, equidistant; *epipedos*, on the ground, or on a level with it], an oblong solid figure of six sides, having its opposite sides parallel.

paralogise, *v.* *pär-dä-lä-jä* [*Gr. para*, beyond; *logismos*, reasoning], to reason falsely: *paralogising*, *imp.* *paralogised*, *pp.* *-jätä*: *paralogism*, *n.* *-jätä*, a conclusion not warranted by the premises; false arguments: *paralog'y*, *n.* *-jätä*, false reasoning.

paralyse, *v.* *pär-dä-lä* [*Gr. paralusis*, a loosening at the side, palsy—from *para*, beside; *luö*, I loose], to deprive of strength, whether of body or mind; to strike or affect as with palsy; to unnerve; to make useless: *paralysing*, *imp.* *paralysed*, *pp.* *-lälä*: *paralysis*, *n.* *pär-dä-lä-tä*, the loss of the power of bodily motion or sensation: *palsy*; *paralytic*, *n.* *pär-dä-lä-tik*, a person affected with paralysis: *paralytic*, *a.* also *paralytic*, *a.* *-dä-tik*, affected with or inclined to paralysis.

paramagnetic, *a.* *pär-dä-mäg-nätik* [*Gr. para*, beyond; *magnetis*, a magnet], a term applied to bodies which are attracted by a magnet; magnetic, as opposed to diamagnetic: *paramagnetism*, *n.* *-mäg-nät-ism*, magnetism, as opposed to diamagnetism.

paramatta, *n.* *pär-dä-mät-tä*, a cloth of cotton and wool resembling merino in appearance—so named from *Paramatta*, near Sydney, N.S. Wales.

paramere, *n.* *pär-dä-mär* [*Gr. para*, beside; *meros*,

coö, *böy*, *fööt*; *püre*, *däd*; *chair*, *game*, *jug*, *shun*, *thing there*, *seul*.

These names in books usually appear in contracted forms consisting of numerical values, followed by the terminations of the Italian names—thus, 4to, 8vo, 12mo, 18mo, 24mo, and 32mo—see separate words.

books—their more common names as to sizes:

folio sizes—

royal folio, measures about 20 in. x 12½ in.

demy folio, " " 17½ in. x 11½ in.

crown folio, " " 15 in. x 10 in.

foolscap folio, " " 13½ in. x 8½ in.

quarto (4to) sizes—

royal quarto, measures about 12½ in. x 10 in.

demy quarto, " " 11½ in. x 8½ in.

crown quarto, " " 10 in. x 7½ in.

foolscap quarto, " " 8½ in. x 6½ in.

octavo (8vo) sizes—

royal octavo, measures about 10 in. x 6½ in.

demy octavo, " " 8½ in. x 5½ in.

crown octavo, " " 7½ in. x 5 in.

foolscap octavo, " " 6½ in. x 4½ in.

12mo (duodecimo) sizes—

royal duodecimo, measures about 8½ in. x 5 in.

demy duodecimo, " " 7½ in. x 4½ in.

16mo (octodecimo)

measures about 6½ in. x 3½ in.

There are also various other sizes.

24mo (quarto-vigesimo)

measures about 5½ in. x 3½ in.;

besides other sizes.

32mo (secundo-trigesimo)

measures about 5 in. x 3½ in.;

besides other sizes.

Note 2.—By the application of these measurements to books inside the covers, a fair idea may be obtained of the technical but common designations of the sizes of books.

papeterie, n. *páp-é-té-ri* [F. a paper-mill], a case containing paper and other writing materials.

papier-maché, n. *páp-é-má-shé* [F. *papier*, paper; *mâcher*, to chew, to masticate], paper reduced to a pulp, moulded into any variety of form, and afterwards lapped: *papier-vergé*, *-vé-é-shé* [F. *vergé*, streaky], laid paper.

papilio, n. *páp-í-lí-ô* [L. *papilio*, a butterfly], the butterfly tribe—a genus of insects: *papilionaceous*, a. *-ná-shí-ús*, resembling a butterfly; applied to plants of the leguminous order, as the pea, from the butterfly shape of their flowers.

papilla, n. *páp-í-lá*, *páp-í-lá*, n. plu. *-læ* [L., a small pimple, a nipple], the nipple of the breast; the minute elevations found on the tongue, the palm, or surface of the fingers, &c., being the terminations of the nerves, producing the sense of taste and feeling:

papillary, a. *páp-í-lér-í*, also *páp-í-lí-lá*, a. *-lús*, pert. to a nipple or the papillæ; covered with papillæ: *papillate*, v. *-lái*, to grow into a nipple: *páp-í-lí-lá*, a. *-lús*, papillated, a. *-lái*, nippy; in bot., covered with fleshy dots or points, as the stems of certain plants: warty.

papilloma, n. *páp-í-lí-má*, *páp-í-lí-má*, n. plu. *páp-í-lí-má-tá* [a new L. formation from *papilla*, a teat or nipple], papillary growths, also called epidermic and epithelial tumours, from their seat in the body, which constitute a well-marked class of new formations, of which warts and callosities of the skin are minor instances.

papillote, n. *páp-í-lí-ô* [F. a dim. of *papillon*, a butterfly], a curl-paper.

Papist, n. *páp-íst* [F. *papiste*, a Rom. Cath.—from *Pape*, the Pope], popularly applied to one who is a member of the Rom. Cath. Ch.: *papistical*, a. *páp-íst-ík*, also *papist-í-cal*, a. *-ík-kál*, pert. to Rom. Caths. or to Popery; popish: *papistically*, ad. *-ík*: *Papistry*, n. *páp-íst-í-ri*, the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome.

papoose, n. *páp-pós* [N. Amer. Ind.], among the N. Amer. Indians, a young child.

pappus, a. *páp-pós*, also *páp-pós*, a. *-pós* [L. *pappus*; Gr. *pappos*, the woolly hairy seeds of certain plants] downy, as the seeds of the thistle, the dandelion, &c.: *pappus*, n. *-pús*, in bot., the coronate calyx limb of the florets of composite flowers, frequently hairy or downy, as in thistles. Note.—It is now considered that the *pappus* does not represent the calyx, as it is developed after the corolla.

papula, n. *páp-ú-lá*, *páp-ú-lá*, n. plu. *-læ* [L. *papula*, a pimple], a pimple: *papulous*, a. *-lús*, also *páp-ú-lós*, *-lús*, covered with papule; covered with pimples; pimply.

papyrography, n. *páp-í-ró-g-í-á* [Gr. *papíros*, the paper-reed, the *papyrus*; *gráphō*, I write], a method of reduplication and indefinite multiplication of copies of a writing by a mechanical ink process: *papyrograph*, n. *páp-í-ró-g-í-á*, the machine or press employed.

papyrus, n. *páp-í-rús*, *páp-í-rí*, n. plu. *-rí* [L. *páp-í-rús*; Gr. *papíros*, prob. of Egypt. origin], a kind of reed very abundant in the valley of the Nile, of which the ancients made the paper or material on which they wrote; the *Cyperus papyrus*, Ord. *Cyperaceæ*: *pép-í-rí*, a name applied to certain MSS. made of the *papyrus*, found in various places, esp. in Egypt: *papyraceous*, a. *páp-í-rá-shé*, pert. to the *papyrus*: *páp-í-rín*, n. *-t-rín*, a tough and durable substance closely resembling parchment, made from paper by dipping it into sulphuric acid, washing with water, immersing in dilute ammonia, re-washing, and then drying; also called *paper* or *vegetable parchment*.

par, n. *pár* [L. *pár*, equal], equal value; the state of the shares of a public undertaking when they are neither at a discount nor a premium—that is, when they may be purchased at the original price, usually called *at par*: below *par*, at a discount: above *par*, at a premium: on a *par*, on a level; in the same condition or rank: *par* of exchange, the established value of the coin or standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard of another.

para, n. *pá-rá* [Pers. *páru*, a piece], a small Turkish coin varying in value, equal to about half a farthing: *para*, *pár-d* [Gr. *para*, by, along], a prefix, usually contr. *par*, signifying, aside by, aside, as for comparison; alongside; near to; like; unlike; beyond; divergence or contrast.

parable, n. *pár-d-bá* [OF. *parabole*, a parable—from L. *parabola*; Gr. *parabolē*, a comparison—from Gr. *para*, side by side; *ballo*, I throw], a short narrative or fictitious tale conveying some important truth or lesson; a similitude; in *Script.* also, something obscurely expressed: speaking in *parables*, speaking in similitudes; using illustrations drawn from natural objects as vehicles of instruction.—*SYN.* of 'parable': apologue; fable; allegory; fiction; novel; romance.

parabola, n. *pár-d-bó-lá* [L. *parabola*; Gr. *parabolē*, a comparison—see *parable*], one of the conic sections or curves formed from cutting a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides: *parabolical*, a. *-bó-l-ík*, also *parabolical*, a. *-l-kál*, expressed by *parabola*; having the form of a parabola, or pert. to it: *parabolically*, ad. *-ík*: *parabole*, n. *pár-d-bó-lé*, a comparison; a similitude: *parabolical*, a. *-l-kál* [Gr. *para*, side by side; *ballo*, I throw; *forma*, shape], resembling or having the shape of a parabola: *paraboloid*, n. *pár-d-bó-ló-íd* [Gr. *parabolē*, a comparison; *eidos*, resemblance], a solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis, called also the *parabolic conoid*.

paracentesis, n. *pár-d-sén-té-sis* [Gr. *para*, side by side; *kentēsis*, a pricking—from *kento*, I pierce], in *sur.*, the art or operation of perforating a part of the body to allow the escape of a fluid.

paracentric, a. *pár-d-sén-trík*, also *paracén-trí-al*, a. *-trí-kál* [Gr. *para*, away from; *kentron*, the centre], going out of the strict curve that would form a circle.

parachronism, n. *pár-rák-ró-ní-em* [Gr. *para*, beyond; *chronos*, time], an error in dating an event later than the time of its taking place.

parachute, n. *pár-d-shót* [Fr. *parachute*—from *para*, to ward off; *chute*, a fall], an apparatus resembling a very large umbrella intended to enable an aeronaut to descend from a balloon.

Paraclete, n. *pár-d-klet* [Gr. *paraklētos*, an advocate, a counsellor—from *para*, side by side, near to; *kaleō*, I call], a term applied to the Holy Spirit; a counsellor and advocate; a consoler or comforter.

paraclose, n. *pár-d-klos*, also *parclose*, n. *pár-lús* [OF. *paraclose*, an enclosed place; L. *per*, through; *clausum*, to shut], a screen separating a chapel from the body of the church.

paracyanogen, n. *pár-d-sí-án-ó-jén* [Gr. *para*, beside, close to and *cyanogen*], a solid modification of cyanogen gas.

parade, n. *pár-rád* [F. *parade*, a place where troops assemble—from Sp. *parada*, one of the figures in the Carrousel, a halt—from *parar*, to stop, to halt—from L. *paratus*, placed in order], order or array of troops; the place where troops assemble for exercise, &c.; show; ostentatious display: v. to cause to assemble for inspection or exercise; to assemble in

pansect, *n.* *pán-dékt* [L. *pansectio*; Gr. *panektēs*, a book that contains everything—from Gr. *pan*, all; *dechomai*, I take or receive], a treatise containing the whole of any science; plu. *Pansects*, the title of the collection or digest of Roman laws made by order of the Emperor Justinian.

panemie, *a.* *pán-dém-ik* [Gr. *pan*, all; *démoe*, the people], incident to a whole people; epidemic.

Pandemonium, *n.* *pán-dé-mó-ni-úm* [Gr. *pan*, all; *daimón*, a demon], a general temple for the evil spirits; 'the high capital of Satan and his peers'; hell; a bear-garden of disorder.

pander and pandar, *v.* *pán-dér* [from *Pandarus*, who performs the part of a *pander* in the story of Troilus and Cressida], to act as agent in gratifying the passions or appetites of others; to minister to the passions or prejudices of others for selfish ends, as, he *panders* to the prejudices of the crowd; *n.* one who caters for the lusts of others; a pimp; a procurer; **pan'dering**, *imp.*: **pan'dered**, *pp.* *dér'd*: **pan'derly**, *a.* *-it*, in O.E., acting like pimp.

pandiculated, *a.* *pán-dik-é-lá-téd* [L. *pandiculatus*, stretched out; *pandiculati*, to stretch oneself], stretched out; yawning: **pandic'la'tion**, *n.* *-lú-shún*, the restlessness and stretching that accompanies the ague; yawning.

pandit, *n.* *pán-dit*—see *pandit*.

Pandora, *n.* *pán-dó-rá* [L.: Gr. *Pandóra*—from *pan*, all; *dóron*, a gift], in *anc. myth.*, a woman said to have been made by Vulcan, on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts: Pandora's box, a casket in which Pandora had all the evils of life shut up; immediately the box was opened they escaped, and after the cover was hastily replaced in terror, hope alone remained a prisoner beneath it.

pandore, *n.* *pán-dór* [F.]—same as *bandore*.

pandore, *n.* *pán-dór* [Scot. *pan-door*, a large oyster caught near the doors of the salt-pans at Prestonpans, on the Firth of Forth], a variety of oysters highly esteemed.

pandour, *n.* *pán-dór* [from *Pandur*, in Hungary, where first levied], one of the Hungarian light infantry. **panduriform**, *a.* *pán-dú-rí-fór-m*, also *pandurate*, *a.* *pán-dú-rát* [Gr. *pandoura*, a musical instr. with three strings; L. *forma*, a shape], in bot., applied to the leaves of plants shaped like a fiddle.

pane, *n.* *pán* [F. *pan*, a pane, a panel; L. *pannus*, a cloth, a rug], a square of glass for a window; a piece of anything, as cloth, in variegated work: **paned**, *a.* *pánd*, composed of small squares: **pane-less**, *a.* without panes.

panegyria, *n.* *pán-é-jí-rí-ik* [L. *panegyricus*; Gr. *panegyrikos*, of or belonging to a public assembly—from Gr. *pan*, all; *agorá*, *agora*, a gathering, a crowd—from *agorá*, to assemble], an oration or discourse in praise of some person; praise; eulogy; encomium: **pan'gyr'ic**, *a.* also *pan'gyr'ical*, *a.* *-ik*, containing praise or eulogy: **pan'gyr'ically**, *ad. -ly*: **panegyria**, *v.* *pán-é-jí-rí-ik*, to praise highly; to write or pronounce a eulogy on: **pan'gyr'ising**, *imp.*: **pan'gyrised**, *pp.* *-ised*: **pan'gyrist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who bestows praise; a eulogist.

panel and pannel, *n.* *pán-nel* [a dim. of *pane*; OF. *panel*, a panel or little pan of wainscot, or of a saddle—from mid. L. *panellus*—from L. *pannus*, a cloth], *lit.*, a square piece of wood, cloth, or parchment; a piece of boarding inserted into a frame thicker than itself, as in a door; a compartment of a wainscot or ceiling; a schedule or parchment containing the names of certain persons summoned by a sheriff to act as jurymen; the jury; in *Scotch law*, a prisoner on trial before the bar of a criminal court; *v.* to form or furnish with panels: **pan'elling**, *imp.*: **pan'elled**, *pp.* *-ed*: **impanel**, *v.* to enter their names in a panel or schedule of parchment.

pane, *n.* *pán* [prob. a form of *prong*, which see], a paroxysm of extreme pain or anguish, either physical or mental; agony; great distress or suffering; *v.* in O.E., to torment cruelly: **panging**, *imp.*: **panged**, *pp.* *pangd*.—Syn. of 'pane': pain; anguish; agony; suffering; distress; throes.

pangenesia, *n.* *pán-jén-é-si* [Gr. *pan*, all; *genesis*, origin, source—from *gennao*, I beget, I produce], the theory which teaches that every atom or cell, or gemmule of the body, resides in the blood, and reproduces itself, and that the framework of the body itself is little else than a case enclosing such elements, and formed by their development: **pangenetic**, *a.* *pán-jé-né-tik*, *part.* to pangenesia.

pangolin, *n.* *pán-gó-lín* [Mal. *pangaling*], the scaly ant-eater.

Pan-Hellenic, *a.* *pán-hél-lén-ik* [Gr. *pan*, all; *Hellēnes*, the Greeks], *part.* to all Greece: **Pan-Hellenism**, *n.* *-izm*, a scheme for forming all the Greeks into one political and united body: **Pan-Hellenist**, *n.* *-ist*, one in favour of Pan-Hellenism.

panic, *n.* *pán-ik* [Gr. *panikos*, influenced by the god Pan—Pan is said to have assisted the Athenians at Marathon by inspiring the enemy with a causeless fear], sudden fright, particularly without cause; terror inspired by a trifling cause; a sudden alarm; a monetary crisis; *adj.* extreme or sudden; boundless: **panic-struck**, *a.* inspired with terror without cause.

panic, *n.* *pán-ik* [AS. *panic*; L. *panicum*, Italian panic-grass], a kind of millet, called also *panic-grass*; millet is *Panicum miliaceum*, Ord. *Graminæ*.

panicle, *n.* *pán-ik* [L. *panicula*, a tuft on plants], a tuft or bunch of flowers or seeds, dense and close as in Indian corn, spreading or scattered as in oats, and in other forms; the down on reeds: **panicled**, *a.* *pán-ik-ld*, furnished with panicles: **paniculate**, *a.* *pán-ik-ú-lá-té*, also *panic'ulated*, *a.* having branches variously subdivided; having the flowers in panicles: **paniculately branched**, loosely branched.

panification, *n.* *pán-í-fí-ká-shún* [L. *panis*, bread; *facio*, I make], the changes by which the dough is converted into bread: **panivorous**, *a.* *pán-iv-é-ris* [L. *voro*, I devour], eating bread; subsisting on bread.

panjandrum, *n.* *pán-ján-drám* [a nonsense word coined by S. Foote], an imaginary person claiming extraordinary powers or knowledge; a burlesque potentate.

panmixia, *n.* *pán-mí-kí-á* [Gr. *pan*, all; *míxis*, a mixing—from *mígnai*, I mix], in the terminology of Weismann, cessation of natural selection, as with regard to a useless organ.

pannade, *n.* *pán-nád* [OF. *pannade*, the prancing of a horse], a curvet or particular way of leaping of a horse.

pannage, *n.* *pán-náj* [OF. *panage*; mid. L. *panagium*, the right of feeding swine in a landlord's woods—from L. *panis*, bread], the food, as acorns, beech-nuts, &c., which swine pick up in the woods; the duty paid to the lord for such permission.

pannel, same as *panel*, which see.

pannicle, same as *panicle*, which see.

pannier, *n.* *pán-ní-ér* [F. *panier*, a basket—from mid. L. *panidrium*, broad-basket—from L. *panis*, bread], a wicker-basket; a basket slung across a horse or donkey for carrying light articles.

pannikel, *n.* *pán-ní-kl* [dim. of *pan*, the skull, as in *brain-pan*], in O.E., the skull.

pannikin, *n.* *pán-ní-kin* [dim. of *pan*], a small tin cup or mug; sauce-pan for soup.

panophobia, *n.* *pán-ó-fó-bí-á* [Gr. *panikos*, panic; *phobos*, fear], a kind of melancholia marked by constantly recurring groundless fear—a species of hypochondriasis.

panoply, *n.* *pán-ó-plí* [Gr. *panoplia*, full armour—from *pan*, all; *hopla*, armour], complete armour; armament: **pan'oplied**, *a.* *-plid*, completely armed. **panopticon**, *n.* *pán-ó-pí-kón* [Gr. *pan*, all; *optikos*, belonging to the sight—from *opseomai*, I shall see], a name by which Jeremy Bentham designates his plan of a model prison; a species of polytechnic institution.

panorama, *n.* *pán-ó-rá-má* [Gr. *pan*, all; *horama*, a sight or view—from *horao*, I see], a large painting placed on the inner surface of a cylindrical wall, representing extensive scenes and groups of objects, and exhibited part at a time, by being unrolled continuously before the spectator: **panoramic**, *a.* *pán-ó-rám-ik*, *part.* to or resembling a panorama.

Panslavism or Panславism, *n.* *pán-sláv-izm*, *pán-slávé-izm* [Gr. *pan*, all; Eng. *slavism*], the principle of unity in civilisation and art among the Slavic races; a movement, chiefly encouraged in Russia, for the political federation of all Slavic peoples under one superior authority: **Panslavist** or **Panslavist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who advocates a union of Slavs: **Panslavic** or **Panslavic**, *a.* *-ik*.

panspERMATISM, **panSPERMIA**, or **panSPERMIA**, *n.* *pán-spér-má-tizm*, *pán-spér-má-á*, *pán-spér-má* [Gr. *pan*, all; *sperma*, seed], the scientific view that invisible germs are everywhere present in the atmosphere, developing, under favourable conditions,

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *lób*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nét*, *múve*;

oils, and from butter: *palmitic*, a *pāl-mī'tik*, denoting an acid obtained from palmitin.

palmy—see *palin* 2.

palp, n. *pālp*, plu. *pālp*, *pālp't*, or *palps*, *pālp's* [*L. palpo*, I stroke or feel], one of the feelers of an insect, attached to the head.

palpable, a *pāl-pā-bl* [*F. palpable*, that may be felt, *palpable*—from mid *L. palpabilis*—from *L. palpo*, I stroke or touch gently—*lit.*, perceptible by touch], easily perceived and detected, as a mistake; plain; obvious; gross: *palpably*, *ad. -bl*; *palpableness*, n. *-bl-nēs*, also *pāl'pāb'lī'ty*, n. *-bl'ī-tī*, the quality of being palpable or perceptible; obviousness; grossness: *palpation*, n. *pāl-pā-shūn*, the act of feeling; examination by the sense of touch.

palpebra, n. *pāl-pā-brā*, plu. *pāl'pēbra*, *brē* [*L. palpebra*, the eyelid], the eyelid: *pāl'pēbral*, a. *-brāl*, pert. to the eyelids or eyebrows.

palpi—see *palp*.

palpiform, n. *pāl'pī-fōrm* [*L. palpo*, I stroke or touch gently; *forma*, shape], having the form of feelers.

palpigerous, a *pāl-pij-ē-rūs* [*L. palpum*, a stroking; *gero*, I carry or bear], bearing *palpi*.

palpitant, v. *pāl-pī-tānt* [*L. palpitatus*, moved quickly and frequently—*from palpare*, to stroke gently], to beat violently, as the heart, after an unusual amount of running or bodily exertion; to flutter, pant, or throb: *pāl'pitating*, imp.: *pāl'pitated*, pp.: *palpitation*, n. *pāl'pī-tā-shūn* [*F.—L.*], an unnatural throbbing or beating of the heart, caused by fright, fear, disease, or great bodily exertion.

palgrave, n. *pālōt-grāv*, fem. *pāl'gravine*, *-grā-rin* [*Ger. pfalzgraf*—from *pfalz*, contr. from *L. palatium*, a palace; *graf*, an earl: cf. *Dut. paltz-graaf*], a count or earl who has the superintendence of a royal palace.

palmy, n. *pāl'it* [*F. paralyse*, the palsy—*from L. paralyticus*—*from Gr. paralyticus*, a loosening; see *paralysis*], the loss or diminution of sensation or of motion, or of both, in any part of an animal body; paralysis, of which it is an abbreviation: *v.* to strike as with palsy: *pāl'ying*, imp.: *adj.* affecting as with palsy: *pāl'ied*, pp. *-id*; *adj.* affected with palsy: *pāl'idial*, a. *-id-iāl*, *adj.* to palsy.

palter, v. *pāl'tēr* [*see paltry*], properly, to babble; to chatter; to dodge; to act in an insincere and false manner; to trifle with; to tamper with: *pāl'tering*, imp.: *pāl'tered*, pp. *-tērd*: *pāl'terer*, n. *-tēr-ēr*, one who acts in an insincere and false manner.

paltry, a. *pāl'tīrt* [*Ger. paltrig*, ragged: *Dan. gjall*, a rag], sorry; mean; worthless; contemptible: *pāl'trily*, *ad. -lī*: *pāl'triness*, n. *-trī-nēs*, state or quality of being paltry.—*SYN.* of 'paltry': despicable; pitiful; vile.

paludal, a. *pāl'ū-dāl* [*L. paludem*, a swamp or marsh], pert. to marshes or swamps: *pāl'udinous*, a. *-dīn-ūs*, produced in or pert. to marshes: *pāl'udina*, n. *pāl'ū-dīnā*, in *geol.*, the marsh or river snail, inhabiting a top-shaped cell or whorl: *pāl'ustial*, a. *pāl'ū-stīāl*, pert. to a bog or marsh.

paly, a. *pāl'i*, OE. for *pale*.

pam, n. *pām'fābr*, from *F. pamphile*, the knave of clubs: *Ger. Pamphilos*, a proper name], the knave of clubs at loo.

pammixia, n. *pām-mīx'īā*—same as *pammixia*.

pampa, n. *pām'pā* [*Peruv. pampa*, a field, a plain], a vast treeless plain of S. Amer., covered with luxuriant herbage, and pastured by immense herds of wild cattle and horses: *pampean* formation, n. *pām'pā-dn*, in *geol.*, the comparatively recent alluvial deposits overspreading the pampas of S. Amer.

pamper, v. *pām'pēr* [*L.*: *Ger. pampen*, to cram—*from pampe*, thick broth], to furnish with that which delights; to feed highly or luxuriously; to glut: *pām'pering*, imp. gratifying to the full: a. over-luxurious bringing up: *pām'pered*, pp. *-pērā*: *adj.* furnished with that which pleases the appetite; over-fed; over-indulged; in OE., over-luxurious, as the foliage of fruit-trees: *pām'perer*, n. *-pēr-ēr*, one who pampers.

pampers, n. *pām-pēr's* [*Sp.—from pampa*, a plain], a violent west wind in S. Amer., which, traversing the vast plains of the pampas, brings with it whirlclouds of dust.

pamphlet, n. *pām'flet* [*prob. from L. Pamphila*, a

female historian of the first century who wrote epitomes], a small book of a few pages merely stitched together, and relating to a topic of ephemeral interest: *pamphleteer*, n. *pām'flet-ēr*, a writer of pamphlets: *pām'phleteering*, a. *-tīng*, writing and publishing pamphlets: n. the practice of writing and publishing pamphlets.

pampiniform, a. *pām-pīn'ī-fōrm* [*L. pampinus*, a tendrill; *forma*, a shape], resembling a vine-tendrill.

pampré, n. *pām'pēr* [*F. pampre*, a vine-branch with its leaves—from *L. pampinus*, a tendrill], in *scrub*, an ornament consisting of vine-leaves and bunches of grapes.

pan, n. *pān* [*AS. panne*: mid *L. panna*, a pan—*perhaps* connect. with *L. patina*, a bowl or pan], a broad and generally shallow vessel for domestic use; the part of a gun-lock, now disused, which holds the priming; the hard stratum of earth lying below the soil; in S. Africa, a naturally circumscribed pond of any size, containing fresh or salt water, or even only mud: *panful*, n. *pān'fūl*, the quantity that a pan can hold; plu. *pan'fūls*: *pancake*, n. *pān'kāk*, a thin cake fried in a pan.

Pan, n. *pān* [*Gr.*], in *anc. Gr. myth.*, the god of shepherds, in the form of half goat and half man.

pan, *pān* [*Gr. pan*, all], a prefix, with its forms *pant*, *pānt*, and *panto*, *pān'tō*, meaning 'all, everything': *Pan-Anglican*, *Pan-Presbyterian*, terms implying respectively an assembly of representatives holding the tenets and principles of the Episcopalians, or the Presbyterians, from all parts of the world.

panabase, n. *pān'ā-bās* [*pan*, and *base*], a grey ore of copper.

panacea, n. *pān'ā-sē'dā* [*L. panacea*: *Gr. panakia*, a herb supposed to have the power of healing all diseases—*from Gr. pan*, all; *akomat*, I heal or cure], a professed remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine; a cure-all.

panada, n. *pān'ā-dā*, also *pana'do*, n. *-dō* [*F. panade*: *Sp. panada*, bread-soup—*from L. panis*, bread], a food made by boiling bread to a pulp and sweetening it.

panary, a. *pān'ā-rī* [*L. pandrium*, a bread-basket—*from pānis*, bread], of or relating to bread: *panary fermentation*, a process of raising bread, or making it light and spongy.

Panax, n. *pān'āks* [*Gr. pan*, all; *akos*, a remedy], a genus of plants, *Ord. Araliaceae*, species of which produce the famous ginseng root of the Chinese, which is alleged to possess wonderful medicinal properties; the roots of *Panax quinquefolium* possess qualities similar to the ginseng: *P. laciniatus*, elegant greenhouse plants, having alternate leaves, deeply cut, and of a pleasing green colour.

pancake—see under *pan* 1.

pancart, *panchart*, n. *pān'kārt* [*Gr. pan*, all; *chartis*, paper], a royal charter to a subject confirming him in all his possessions.

panch, n. *pānsh* [*see paunch*], among seamen, a thick strong mat used to prevent friction: *panch-way*, n. in *Bengal*, a four-oared passenger-boat.

pancratium, n. *pān-kra'tī-shūm* [*Gr. pan*, all; *kratos*, bodily strength], in *anc. Greece*, a trial of strength combining boxing, wrestling, and running: *pancratic*, a. *pān-kra'tīk*, also *pancrat'ic*, a. *-kēd*, excelling in gymnastics; excelling in bodily strength.

pancreas, n. *pān'krē-ds* [*Gr. pangkreas*, the sweet-bread—*from pan*, all; *kreas*, flesh], a large gland situated under and behind the stomach; the sweet-bread of cattle: *pān'creat'io*, a. *-dīk*, pert. to or secreted by the pancreas: *pancreatin*, n. *pān'krē-dīn*, an albuminoid principle present in pancreatic juice which has the property of converting starch into sugar.

panda, n. *pān'dā* [*E. Ind.*], the red bear-cat of the Himalayan regions.

Pandanus, n. *pān-dā-nūs* [*Mal. pandang*, conspicuous], a genus of plants, whose species are remarkable for their aerial roots, with large cup-like spongioles, *Ord. Pandanaceae* or Screw-pine family: *P. Veitchii*, a greenhouse plant, having light-green leaves, banded and striped with pure white.

pandar, the correct spelling of *pander*, which see. *pandean*, a. *pān-dē'n*, pert. to *Pan*, the god of shepherds: *pandean-pipes*, a musical wind instr. consisting of pipes or reeds fastened together side by side.

cōle, *bōy*, *fōot*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chāir*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thīng*, *therē*, *neal*.

fall or *fall*], to cloy or satiate so as to lose piquancy and relish; to weaken or impair; to dispirit; to grow rapid; to lose strength or taste: *pall'ing*, imp.; *pallied*, pp. *pall'id* [L.]. *adj.* cloyed; weakened.

palla, n. *pall'a* [L.]. in *anc. Rome*, the long and wide upper garment worn by Roman ladies.

Palladium, n. *pall'idi-um* [L.]: Gr. *Palladion*—from *Pallas* Athens (Minerva), the goddess of war and wisdom; the image or statue of Pallas at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven, and on the possession of which the fate of the city was supposed to depend; any particular law or privilege which is regarded as the safeguard of the people's liberties; an elementary body, a rare metal of a steel-grey colour, allied to platinum, found in very small grains in auriferous and platiniferous sand: *Pallas*, n. *pall'is*, one of the smaller planets: *palladious*, a *pall'id* *di-ous*, and *palla'dic*, a *-di-dic*, applied to certain compounds of the metal palladium.

pallidescant, a *pall'id-ant* [L. *pallidescens* or *pallidescens*], turning pale in bot., growing pale.

pallet, n. *pall'et* [another spelling of palette], an instrument, generally made of a squirrel's tail, used in working gold-leaf; a certain piece of the mechanism of a watch; among *pottery*, a shaping-tool.

pallet, n. *pall'et* [F. *pallette*], a heap of straw—from *paillé*, straw—from L. *palea*, chaff; a small and humble bed.

pallial—see under *pall* 1.

palliance, n. *pall'yas*—see *palliance*.

palliate, v. *pall'i-at* [L. *pallidus*, cloaked—from *pallium*, a cloak or mantle], to cover with excuses, as with a *cloak* or *mantle*; to soften or lessen, as an offence, by favourable representations; to lessen or abate, as a disease; to ease without curing: *pall'iating*, imp.; *pall'iated*, pp.: *pall'iation*, n. *-di-shun*, the act of palliating; the state of being palliated; extenuation by favourable representations: *pall'iative*, a *-di-ve*, serving to soften or lessen by favourable representations; mitigating, as disease or suffering: n. that which extenuates or mitigates.—SVY. of 'palliate': to extenuate; hide; cloak; cover; conceal; lessen; abate; mitigate.

pallid, a *pall'id* [L. *pallidus*, pale—from *pallio*, I am pale], pale; wan; deficient in colour: *pall'idly*, ad. *-ly*: *pall'idness*, n. *-ness*, paleness; wanness.

pallium, n. *pall'i-um* [L. *pallium*, a cloak—see *pall* 1] in *R. Cath. Ch.*, a short, open, white cloak with a red cross, bestowed on all archbishops, and on the four Latin patriarchs of the East, on their accession; now a broad thick band of fine white wool, worn loosely around the neck and shoulders, with a band of the same material hanging from it down the breast, and another similarly down the back, ornamented with six dark-coloured crosses sewed thereon, only bestowed by the Pope on patriarchs and archbishops when officiating solemnly within their own province; the palliums are always buried at death with their owners; in *sool*, the fleshy covering lining the interior of the shells of bivalves.

pall-mall, *pall-mét* [OF. *pallmaillo*, a game similar to the modern croquet; O. It. *pallamaglio*—from *palla*, a ball, and *maglio*, a hammer: L. *palla*: *mallus*, a hammer—ult. from OH. Ger. *palla*, a ball], a certain game in which a *ball*, with the stroke of a *mallet*, is driven through a series of iron rings; a street of London, so called from having once been a place for playing the game: *Mall*, a public walk in St James's Park.

pallor, n. *pall'or* [L. *pallor*, paleness—see *pale* 1], paleness.

palm, n. *pám* [F. *paume*; L. *palm*; Gr. *palame*, the palm of the hand: cf. AS. *folm*, the hand; OH. Ger. *folma*, the flat of the hand], the flat open front of the hand; the broad triangular part of an anchor at the extremity of each arm; a measure of length of three inches; a sailmaker's thimble, so called from being held in the palm of the hand: v. to touch with the hand; to conceal in or by the palm of the hand; to impose, by fraud, usually followed by *off*, as, to *palm off*; to stroke with the hand: *palm'ing*, imp. *palm'ing*, imposing upon by fraud; cheating: *palm'ed*, pp. *palm'ed*: *palm'ar*, a *palm'ar*, of the breadth of the hand; or of relating to the palm.

palm, n. *pám* [AS. *palm*; L. *palm*, the palm, a tree with broad-spreading leaves like the palms of one's hands—the Italian palm being one of the *palmate* species, and not pinnate like the date-palm], a tree of hot climates and of many species, branches of

which in some countries were borne as tokens of victory or rejoicing; a symbol or evidence of superiority or success: the *Palm* or palm tree; the yellow catkin of the willow, the branches of which, from the name, are carried on Easter Sunday to represent the palm-branches of the East: *palmaceous*, a *palm'at-us*, belonging to the palm tree: *palm'ar*, a *palm'ar*, of or relating to the palm: *palm'ar*, n. *palm'ar*, a pilgrim carrying a palm-branch in sign of his return from the Holy Land; a *palm'ar*, opposed to *pilgrim*, was one who made it his sole business to visit different holy shrines, travelling incessantly, and subsisting by charity: *palm'y*, a *palm'y*, bearing palms; flourishing: *prosperous*: *palmate*, a *palm'at*, also *palm'ated*, a *palm'at* [L. *palmatus*, marked with the palm of a hand], in bot., having the shape of the open hand with the fingers apart, as in some leaves: entirely webbed: *Palm*, *Christi*, n. *palm'at* *cris-ti* [L. the palm-tree of Christ], the castor-oil plant; the *Ricinus communis*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*: *palm-ol*, the fatty substance of an orange-yellow colour, and in this climate of a solid consistency, extracted from the oil-palm—mostly imported from the west coast of Africa: *Palm-Sunday*, the Sunday next before Easter—so called in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed branches of palms in the way: *palm-wise*, the fermented juice of the flowers and stems of the cocoa-nut tree, also of the oil-palm: *palmacete*, n. *palm'at-it*, a general term for any fossil stem, leaf, or fruit which exhibits some analogy or resemblance to any one of the existing palms: to *bear the palm*, to be the best; to come off victorious: *palm-worm*, a grub or worm which destroys the buds and leaves of plants; a caterpillar, supposed to be so named from wandering about like a pilgrim; a worm having a great many feet; in *Scrip.*, a species of locust: *palm'y days*, prosperous and happy days, in which victory and success were always assured.

palm'ary, a *palm'ar-y* [L. *palmarius*, pertaining to palms], under palm 2], pert. to a palm; worthy of the palm as evidence of superiority or success, as in *palm'ary* instance, a pre-eminent instance, in allusion to the use of palm-branches in anc. times as symbols and evidence of superiority or success, the Romans giving the victorious gladiator a branch of the palm-tree: *palm'ary truth*, a pre-eminent or victorious truth.

palmate, *palm'y*—see under *palm* 2.

palmatid, a *palm'at-id* [L. *palmatus*, the palm of the hand; *findo*, I cleave], in bot., applied to a leaf divided so as to resemble a hand—the divisions extending about half-way towards the base.

palmatipartite, a *palm'at-i-part-it* [L. *palmatus*, marked with the palm of a hand; *partitus*, divided], in bot., applied to a simple leaf having the subdivisions extending considerably more than half-way to the base.

palmette, n. *palm'et* [F., dim. of *palm*, a palm-branch—see *palm* 2], a floral ornament in Greek and other anc. architecture, sometimes called the *honey-suckle ornament*.

palmetto, n. *palm'et-to* [Sp. *palmeto*, dim. of the L. *palm*, a palm], the cabbage-tree, a species of palm, a native of the W.I. and U.S.; a name of several of the fan-palms, esp. *Sabal palmetto*—see cabbage-tree under cabbage 1.

palmiferous, a *palm'ifer-ous* [L. *palm*, a palm; *fero*, I bear], bearing palms.

palmiped, a *palm'ip-ed* [L. *palm*, a palm; *pés*, *pedis*, the foot], web-footed: n. a web-footed or swimming animal: *palm'ipeds*, n. plu. *-peds*, or *palmipides*, n. plu. *palm'ip-id-iz*, the order of swimming-birds.

Palmira or *Palmmyra palm*, *palm'it-rd* [*Palmmyra*, an anc. town of Syria, on the borders of the Arabian Desert, the site of which is occupied by the modern *Tadmor*], the *Cocos nucifera*, and *Borassus flabelliformis*, Ord. *Palmaceae*, species of palm which supply to the natives food, clothing, materials for house, household utensils, rope, and oil; the nut of the tree is everything to the native.

palmistry, n. *palm'ist-ry* [L. *palm*, the palm of the hand], the pretended art of telling fortunes by examining the lines and marks in the palms of the hands: *palm'ister*, n. *-tr*, one who pretends to tell fortunes by examining the palms of the hands.

palm'itina, n. *palm'it-in* [*palm*, with *terma*, *-ite* and *-in*], the solid, fatty part obtained from most vegetable

müte, *müt*, *ftr*, *lato*; *mèle*, *mét*, *hér*; *pine*, *pín*; *note*, *nót*, *móce*;

cient; *etia*, cause; *logos*, discourse, reason], the science which explains, by the law of causation, the past condition and the changes of the earth: *pala* [etiological, a. -*pal*-*logos*, connected with or relating to palaeontology: *pala*-*logos*, n. -*pal*-*logos*, one versed in palaeontology, n. *pal*-*logos* [from *Palaeontia*, in Sicily] a peculiar rock-product of a yellowish-brown colour occurring near modern volcanoes.

palaequin, n., also *palaequin*, n. *pal*-*ang*-*ken* [F. *palaequin*, Port. *palaequin*; Sans. *palayana*, a. -*pal* in *China* and *India*, a covered conveyance borne on the shoulders of men, fitted for one person only. *palaepteryx*, n. *pal*-*pit*-*ter*-*ter* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; a. without; *pteryx*, a wing], in *prot.*, an anc. gigantic bird found sub-fossil in the river-silts of New Zealand, so named from its affinity to the existing apteryx or wingless bird of that country.

palate, n. *pal*-*ai* [OF. *palai*—from L. *palatum*, the palate], the upper part or roof of the mouth; the organ of taste; *taste* or *relish*; intellectual taste; in *bot.*, the projecting portion of the under lip of peronate flowers: *palatable*, a. *pal*-*ai*-*ai*, pleasant to the taste; *savoury*; *palatable*, ad. -*ai*; *palatableness*, n. -*ai*-*ai*, the quality of being agreeable to the taste: *palatal*, a. *pal*-*ai*-*ai*, uttered or formed by aid of the palate; *pert*, to the palate: n. a letter pronounced by the aid of the palate.

palatial, a. *pal*-*ai*-*ai* [L. *palatium*, an imperial abode—see *palace*], of the dimensions and beauty of a palace; royal; noble.

palatine, n. *pal*-*ai*-*ai* [F. *palatin*—from L. *palatinus*, of or belonging to the imperial abode], a noble invested with royal privileges; *ad.*, *pert.*, to a palace; *possessing* royal privileges: *palatine*, n. the province of palatine; county palatine, a county over which a noble or bishop had sovereign jurisdiction.

palata, *pal*-*ai* [L. *palatum*, the roof of the mouth, or the palate], a prefix in many medical terms, signifying connection with the palate.

palaver, n. *pal*-*ai*-*ai* [Port. *palavra*, a word; mid. L. *parabola*, a recital—see *parable*], in *Africa*, a public deliberation or conference; superfluous or idle talk: v. to decoy by words; to humbug; to talk one over: *palaver*, *imp.* n. idle superfluous talk: *palavered*, pp. -*ai*.

pale, a. *pal* [F. *pâle*, pale, wan—from L. *pallidus*, pale, pallid—from *pallio*, I am pale], pallid; deficient in colour; white of look; of faint lustre; dim; wan; used in many compounds, as *pale-eyed*, *pale-faced*, *pale-looking*: v. to turn pale or wan; to make pale; to become pale: *paling*, *imp.* *pal*-*ai*, pp. *pal*-*ai*: *palely*, ad. -*ai*; *paleness*, n. *pal*-*ai*, the quality or condition of being pale; want of freshness; a sickly whiteness of look: *pale*, a. -*ai*, rather pale: *pale* as a light-coloured bitter ale: *pale* as having the light or white: *pale-hearted*, in *OE.*, dispirited; discouraged.

pale, n. *pal* [F. *pâl* and *pâl*, a pale or thick lath—from L. *pallus*, a stake], a narrow-pointed piece of board fixed in the ground, or nailed to a rail, or both, used to enclose grounds and parks; that which encloses or fences in; the space enclosed by rails; limits or limited territory; used figuratively, as within the *pale* of the Church; a cheese-scoop; in *her.*, a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon: v. to enclose: *paling*, *imp.* *pal*-*ai*, enclosing with pales: n. a fence or barrier formed with pales; the materials for erecting a fence or barrier of pales: *paled*, pp. *pal*-*ai*; *adj.* striped: *English pale*, in *Eng. hist.*, the limits or territory around Dublin within which alone the English could be said to rule for a lengthened period after their invasion of Ireland, A.D. 1172.

pales, n. plu. *pal*-*ai*, also *pales*, n. plu. *pale* [L. *chaff*, in *bot.*, a name given to the small scale-plates, like chaff, in the receptacles of some composite flowers; the scale-like parts of the flower or grasses within the glume: *paleaceous*, a. *pal*-*ai*-*ai*, resembling chaff; covered with small membranous scales like chaff: *paleous*, n. plu. *pal*-*ai*-*ai*, in *bot.*, two, rarely three, small scales, situated a little in front of the external pales—also called the *squamulae*, *glumellulae*, or *lodicules*.

palaeography, *sc.*—see *palaeography*.

palatra—see *palatra*.

palatol, n. *pal*-*ai* [F. *palatol*; OF. *palatol*, a short coat with sleeves: O.Dut. *palatroc*, a coat or jacket], a light loose overcoat.

palette, n. *pal*-*ai* [F. *palette*, a flat blade, a slab for

colours: It. *paletta*, a little shovel—dim. of *pala*, a spade; L. *pala*, a spade], the small oval flat of wood or other material on which a painter lays his colours while painting, having a thumb-hole at one end for holding it; also spelt *palet*: to set the palette, to lay upon it the pigments in a certain order, selecting them according to the key in which the picture is to be painted: *palette-knife*, a thin flat knife rounded at the end, used to mix colours on the grinding-slab, and to assist their incorporation by the muller.

paltry, n. *pal*-*ai* [OF. *paltry*, *paltry*; mid. L. *paratrylus*, an easy-going horse for riding—from Gr. *para*, beside; mid. L. *serulus*, a post-horse], an ordinary riding-horse, as distinguished from a war-horse; a small or gentle horse fit for a lady's use: *paltryed*, a. *pal*-*ai*, riding on or supplied with a paltry.

Pali, n. *pal*-*ai* [Hind. *Pali*], the sacred language of Buddhism, an Aryan tongue, extinct as a spoken language.

palaeontology, n. *pal*-*ai*-*ai* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *ichthys*, a fish; *logos*, discourse], that branch of palaeontology which treats of fossil fishes.

palification, n. *pal*-*ai*-*ai* [L. *pallus*, a stake or post; *facio*, I make], the act or process of rendering ground firm by driving posts or piles into it.

palloggy, n. *pal*-*ai*-*ai* [Gr. *palin*, again; *logos*, a discourse], in *rhet.*, the repetition of a word, or the fragment of a sentence, with the view of increased energy.

palimpsest, n. *pal*-*ai*-*ai* [Gr. *palimpsestos*, parchment, the writing of which has been effaced for other writing—from *palin*, again; *psao*, I rub away or scrape], a MS. parchment which, after only a partial erasure, has been written over a second time, and on which the former writing is more or less discernible.

palindrome, n. *pal*-*ai*-*ai* [Gr. *palin*, back or again; *dromos*, a race—from *dromia*, to run], a word, verse, or sentence which is the same when read either backward or forward, as *madam*.

paling—see under *pale* 2.

palinogenesis, n. *pal*-*ai*-*ai* [Gr. *palin*, again; *genesis*, a beginning, birth], a new or second birth or creation; inherited evolution: *palinogenetic*, a. -*ai*, of or pert. to.

palinodie, n. *pal*-*ai*-*ai* [Gr. *palinodia*, a recantation—from *palin*, again; *ode*, a song], a piece of poetry in which a poet retracts the invectives or sentiments contained in a former production: *palinodie*, n. -*ai*, one who writes palinodies.

palisade, n. *pal*-*ai*-*ai*, also *palisado*, n. *pal*-*ai*-*ai* [F. *palisade*, a stake; a hedgerow of trees—from L. *pallus*, a pole or stake], in *fort.*, a fence or barrier formed of pointed stakes driven firmly into the ground: v. to enclose or defend by driving pointed stakes into the ground: *palisading*, *imp.* *pal*-*ai*, pp. *pal*-*ai*.

palisander, n. *pal*-*ai*-*ai* [F. *palisandre*, violet ebony—from a S. Amer. name], a term applied to rosewood and other ornamental woods.

Palissy ware, *pal*-*ai*-*ai* *war*: F. pron. *pal*-*ai*-*ai*, a fine ornamental earthenware designed by Bernard Palissy, a French potter of the 15th century.

pallurus, n. *pal*-*ai*-*ai* [L. *pallurus*; Gr. *pal-turos*], a genus of very handsome thorny plants, common in India and the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and usually called *Christ's thorn*, from its being supposed from the earliest times to have yielded the materials for the 'plated crown of thorns': the *Pallurus aculeatus*, Ord. *Rhamnaceae*.

pall, n. *pal* [AS. *pell*, a purple cloth; L. *palla*, a mantle; cf. L. *pallium*, a coverlet, a cloak], the cloth thrown over the coffin at funerals; an enshroud or mantle of state for a high ecclesiastic—see *pallium*; in *her.*, a figure representing the pallium: v. to cover or invest: *pallial*, a. *pal*-*ai*, *pert.* to a pall or mantle: *pall-bearers*, the broad ribbons attached to a pall and held by relatives or friends; those who hold them: *pallial* impressions, the impressions left by the mantle on the interior of bivalve shells.

pall, n. *pal* [L. *pallus*, a pole or stake], in *ship-building*, strong short pieces of iron or wood so placed near the capstan or windlass as to prevent its recoil or giving way.

pall, v. *pal* [W. *pallu*, to fall; *pall*, loss of energy; cf. Ir. *spallad*, a check, abuse; another form of

ofo, *bof*, *sof*; *päre*, *büd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

instruction; school management; the best methods of instructing children.

paigle, *n. pā'gē* [OF. *pagle*, also *pagli*, *pā'gē*, in *Eng. dial.*, the cowslip.

pail, *n. pā'* [OF. *pāle*, a pot, a pail; *L. patella*, a small pan or dish—*din.* of *patera*, a flat dish], an open vessel with a moving handle attached to the rim in two places, used for carrying liquids; *paifūl*, *n. pā'fūl*, the quantity that a pail will hold; *plu. paifūls*: milk-pail, a pail for carrying milk.

paillasse, *n. pā'ydās* [F. *paillasse*, a straw-bed—from *paillé*, straw], an under mattress of straw—also spelt *paillasse*.

pailette, *n. pā't-ēt'* [F.—from *paillé*, straw, chaff—from *L. pālea*, chaff], small disc of metal or coloured foil, used in enamel-painting; a spangle.

paillon, *n. pā't-ōn* [F. *paillon*, a spangle], a small leaf of very thin-beaten copper, coloured, and used for ornamental purposes on theatrical dresses, or as backing for precious stones.

pain, *n. pān* [F. *peine*, pain, penalty; *L. pēna*; *Gr. pōnē*, penalty, punishment], the sensation of uneasiness, distress, or torture in animals resulting from injury to the body or derangement of its functions; uneasiness of mind; mental suffering; penalty; punishment denounced or suffered: *v.* to torture; to distress; to render uneasy in body or mind; to trouble; to grieve: *pains*, *n. plu. pāns*, work; toll; laborious or diligent effort; the throes of travail: *pain'ing*, *imp.* *pained*, *pp. pānd*: *pain'ful*, *a. -fūl*, giving or causing pain; miserable; laborious: *pain'fully*, *ad. -ly*: *pain'fulness*, *n. -nēs*, the quality or condition of being painful: *pain'less*, *a. -lē*, free from pain: *pain'lessly*, *ad. -ly*: *pain'lessness*, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being without pain: *pain'taking*, *a. pāns-tā'king* [*pāns*, and *tā'king*], carefully industrious; laborious: *n.* careful and conscientious exertion: *pain'taker*, *n.* one who takes pains: bill of pains and penalties, in *Eng. Hist.*, a species of process, by bringing a bill into Parliament, employed to inflict punishment on State offenders out of the ordinary course of justice, the latest example of which was the bill of pains and penalties against Queen Caroline, 1820.—*SYN.* of *pain* *n.*: suffering; agony; anguish; pang; grief; distress; uneasiness; disquietude; anxiety; evil; sollecitude; effort; task; work; toll; trouble—of *pain* *v.*: to afflict; disquiet; aggrrieve; torment; agonise; torture—of 'painful': distressing; afflictive; arduous; disquieting; troublesome; afflictive; grievous; toilsome.

painin—see *paynim*.

paint, *n. pānt* [OF. *peint*, *paint*, *pp.* of *peindre*, to paint—from *L. pingere*, to paint], a colouring substance; a pigment: *v.* to represent by colours or images; to cover with a colour or colours; to represent to the mind; to describe; to lay colours on the face: *painting*, *imp. pānt'ing*: *n.* the art of laying on colours, or of representing objects by delineations and colours; a picture; a painted resemblance: *paint'ed*, *pp.* *paint'er*, *n. -er*, one who paints: *painters' colic*, a disease, terminating in palsy and mental imbecility, peculiar to painters and workers in lead: *painter-stainer*, a painter of coats of arms.—*SYN.* of 'paint *v.*': to colour; draw; sketch; depict; picture; delineate; portray; diversify; represent; adorn; image.

painter, *n. pānt'er* [OF. *paintere*, a kind of snare for birds; *L. panther*, a net for wild beasts; *Gr. panthēra*, catching all—from *pan*, all, every; *thēr*, a wild beast], a rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object.

pair, *n. pā'r* [F. *paire*, a pair—from *L. pār*, equal], two of a sort; a couple; two articles or parts, usually joined together, necessary to make a complete whole, as trousers, drawers, shoes, sheets, and the like; a man and his wife; a brace: *v.* to couple; to suit; to assort together in twos, as being similar or adapted to each other; to unite in couples; to be joined in couples: *pair'ing*, *imp.* *paired*, *pp. pārd*: to pair off, to separate from a company in pairs; in *Parliament*, applied to two members of opposite political opinions when they agree to absent themselves from divisions of the House for a specified time in order to neutralise each other's votes; the term is similarly applied to electors, &c., of opposite views who agree mutually to refrain from voting: *pairing off*, *imp.* *paired off*, *pp.* *pairing-time*, the season when birds couple. *Note.*—In OE. and provincial, *pair* was ap-

plied to any number of like or equal things, as 'a pair of cards'—a pack of cards; 'a pair of stairs'—a flight of stairs—see *Stairs*.

pairing or *paring* meal [Scot.—see *wheat*] the meal obtained from the wheat by *paring* off the surface of the grains after the bran has been taken off.

pa'ok, *n. pā'ōk*—see under *patch* 2.

pal, *n. pā'* [Gipsy], in *slang*, a partner; an accomplice; a female companion; a doxy.

palace, *n. pā'lās* [F. *palais*, a palace—from *L. Palatium*, one of the hills on which Rome was built, and on which stood the residence of Augustus], a magnificent house in which a sovereign or a great person resides; any splendid building; in *Script.* and *OE.*, a store-place or cabinet: *palace-court*, a court formerly having jurisdiction over a circuit of twelve miles around Whitehall: *palace-yard*, the open space within or around a palace.

paladin, *n. pā'l-i-din* [F. *paladin*—from *It. paladino*—from *L. palatius*, imperial], the knights of the round table were the *paladins* of Arthur or Charlemagne, whence, 'a brave warrior'; a knight-errant.

palaeozoic, *a. pā'lē-zō'ik* [F. *paléozoïque*, *Gr. palaios*, ancient; *zōon*, the world], a term designating the earliest portion of the prehistoric stone period; same as *palaeolithic*.

palaeocrytic, *a. pā'lē-s-krī'tik* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *krusos*, frost], the name given to the perpetually ice-covered region of the Arctic Ocean lying around the North Pole; applied to both the Arctic and Antarctic seas as perpetually covered with ice of unknown age.

palaeogean, *a. pā'lē-s-ge'an* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *gē*, the earth], pert. to the former conditions of the earth's surface, as revealed by geology.—distinct from the present surface of the globe, as described by geography.

palaeography, *n. pā'lē-ō'grā'fī* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *graphō*, I write], ancient inscriptions and writings; the art of deciphering them: *palaeograph*, *n. -ō'grā'fist*, an ancient manuscript: *palaeograph'ic*, *a. -ō'grā'fik*, also *palaeograph'ical*, *a. -ī-kal*, pert. to palaeography: *palaeograph'ical*, *n. -rd'ist*, also *palaeograph'ist*, *n. -rd'ist*, one versed in a knowledge of ancient inscriptions and writings.

palaeolithic, *a. pā'lē-s-lī'tik* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *lithos*, a stone], a term applied to the earliest portion of the prehistoric stone period.

palaeology, *n. pā'lē-s-ō'jī* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *logos*, discourse], the science or knowledge of antiquities: *a. palaeologist*, *n. -ist*, one versed in.

palaeozoic, *n. pā'lē-s-zō'ik* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *zōon*, a life], in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fishes belonging to the great ganoid order, and found in the Carboniferous and Permian formations.

palaeontology, *n. pā'lē-s-ōn-tō'jī* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *onta*, existing things; *logos*, discourse], that science or subdivision of geology which treats of the plants and animals found fossil in the crust of the earth: *palaeontological*, *a. -tō-lō'jī-kal*, pert. to palaeontology: *palaeontologist*, *n. -tō-lō'jīst*, one versed in palaeontology.

palaeophytology, *n. pā'lē-s-ō'fī-tō'jī* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *phuton*, a plant; *logos*, discourse], the science that treats of fossil plants or vegetable remains—a branch of palaeontology.

palaeosaurus, *n. pā'lē-s-sō'rūs* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *sauros*, a lizard], a term applied to certain reptilian remains found in the Permian strata.

palaeotherium, *n. pā'lē-s-thēr'ē-ōn* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *thērion*, a wild beast], in *geol.*, a fossil pachydermatous or thick-skinned animal, found in the Eocene Tertiary.

palaeotype, *n. pā'lē-s-ō'p* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *typos*, a type], the systematic notation of all spoken sounds by means of the ordinary printing-types.

palaeozoic, *a. pā'lē-s-zō'ik* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *zōē*, life], in *geol.*, a term applied to the lowest division of stratified groups in which the earliest known forms of life appear.

palaeozoology, *n. pā'lē-s-zō'ō'jī* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient; *zōon*, an animal; *logos*, discourse], that branch of palaeontology which treats of fossil animal remains.

palæstra, *n. pā-lēs-trā* [Gr. *palæstra*, a place for wrestling—from *palatō*, I wrestle], the place of wrestling; exercises of wrestling: *palæstrian*, *a. pā-lēs-trī-dn*, also *palæstria*, *a. pā-lēs-trīk*, pert. to the art of wrestling.

palætiology, *n. pā-lēs-ō'fī-tō'jī* [Gr. *palaios*, an-

māte, *māt*, *fōr*, *lōw*; *māte*, *māt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nāte*, *nāt*, *mōve*;

necessaries for a journey; to tie up goods for carriage; to go or send off in a hurry: *pack'ing*, *imp.* binding in a bundle; prosing together in a box or barrel, as herrings: *n.* the act of binding together in a bundle; material used in making water or air tight; in *O.E.*, tricks; falsehoods: *packed*, *pp.* *pack't*: *adj.* bound or pressed together; sent off; selected and put together for a particular purpose, usually in a bad sense: *pack'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who packs goods: *pack'age*, *n.* *-age*, a bundle or bale of goods: *pack'et*, *n.* *-et* [*OF.* *pacquet*, a packet—from mid. *L.* *pacus*, a bundle], a small pack; a small parcel, as of loose papers or letters; a vessel regularly sailing between two or more ports for the conveyance of letters, passengers, and light goods; also called a *packet-boat* or *packet-ship*: *pack-cloth*, cloth for packing: *pack-horse*, a horse formerly employed in carrying goods from place to place on its back: *pack-horse-mann*, a pedlar carrying a pack on horseback: *pack-ice*, in the polar regions, an assemblage of large pieces of floating ice; *packing-case*, a deal or other box for protecting heavy goods in transport: *pack-load*, the average load an animal can carry on its back: *packman*, one who carries a load of articles on sale from place to place; a pedlar: *pack-saddle*, a saddle suited for carrying loads on: *packsheet*, a strong coarse material for packing goods in; a large cover for goods in a wagon: *pack-thread*, strong thread or twine for making up packs.

packtong, *n.* *pák'fong* [properly *paktong*—*Chin.* *pak*, white; *tung*, copper], in *China*, a white alloy of arsenic and copper: *German-silver*.

packwax, *n.* *pák-wáks*—see *PAKWAX*.
paco, *n.* *pák'ko*, also *paeco*, *n.* *pák'ko* [*Peruv.* *paco*], the alpaca; the Peruvian name for an earthy-brown oxide of iron, containing minute particles of native silver.

paet, *n.* *pák't*, also *paetion*, *n.* *pák'shün* [*F.* *paete*, a pact—from *L.* *pacum*, an agreement—from *paciscor*, I agree, I stipulate], a contract; an agreement: *paetional*, *a.* *-al*, by way of agreement.

pad, *n.* *pád* [*Dut.* *pad*; *O.* *Dut.* *padt*, a path], a robber who infests a road on foot, usually in the form *foot-pad*; an easy-paced horse: *v.* to travel slowly; to rob on foot: *pad'ding*, *imp.*: *pad'ded*, *pp.*

pad, *n.* *pád* [*etym.* obscure: a variant of *pod*, which see], a separate mass or pack, as of wool; a bunch, as of skeins of yarn; a flat cushion; a soft saddle; a thick mass of sheets of blotting-paper for writing on: *v.* to stuff with padding; to impregnate cloth with a mordant: *pad'ding*, *imp.*: *n.* the material used for stuffing; the stuffing of a coat, saddle, and the like; the act of imbuing with a mordant: *pad'ded*, *pp.*: *adj.* stuffed with a soft substance.

paddle, *v.* *pád'd* [a freq. of *pad* 2: cf. *L.* *Ger.* *padeln*, to go with short steps, to paddle], to play in the water with the hands and feet; to beat the water, as with oars; to propel by an oar or paddle: *n.* a short oar with broad blades, used in propelling light boats and canoes: *paddles*, *n.* *plu.* *-ls*, the broad boards at the circumference of a water-wheel: *padding*, *imp.* *-ing*: *pad'ded*, *pp.* *-ed*: *paddler*, *n.* *-er*, one who paddles: *paddle-boards*, the flat boards for catching the water, placed around a water-wheel: *paddle-box*, the structure confining the paddle-wheel of a steamboat: *paddle-staff*, a little spade used to clear the ploughshare: *paddle-wheel*, the wheel of a steamboat: *paddle-wheel steamer*, a steamer propelled by paddle-wheels.

paddock, *n.* *pád'ók* [corrupt of *Eng.* dial. *parrock*, an enclosure: *AS.* *parroc*, a little park from *spar-ran*, to enclose, with dim. suffix *-ok*—see *SKEAT*], a small enclosed park adjoining a stable or mansion.

paddock, *n.* *pád'ók* [*Ice.* *padda*, a toad: *Dut.* *padde*], a frog; a toad: *paddock-stool*, a mushroom or other fungus.

Paddy, *n.* *pád'ds* [a dim. of *Patrick*], a familiar name for an Irishman.

paddy or *padi*, *n.* *pád'ds* [*Malay.* *padi*, rice] in *E. Indies*, rice in the husk: *paddy-field*, a field under rice cultivation.

paddlion, *n.* *pád'-li-ón* [*F.* *pas de lion*, foot of the lion], a plant called lion's-foot; lady's-mantle; the *Achillea vulgaris*, *Ord.* *Rosacea*.

padella, *n.* *pád'-el*, also *padella*, *n.* *pád'-el-lá* [*It.* *padella*; *L.* *padella*, a small pan or dish], a large cup or deep saucer containing fatty matter and a short

thick wick, used for the purposes of illumination on the occasion of a rejoicing, and suchlike: *padellas*, *n.* *plu.* *-dels*, also *padel'las*, *n.* *plu.* *-lás*.

padé—see *PADÉY*.

padisha, *n.* *pád'-shá* [*Pers.* *pádisháh*—from *pad*, protector; *sháh*, king], one of the titles of the Sultan of Turkey, and of the Sháh or sovereign of Persia.

padlock, *n.* *pád'-lók* [*from Eng.* *pad*, in the sense of a lump, and *lock*], a lock hanging like a clog to an animal's foot; a hanging or portable lock with a link for putting through an eye or a staple: *v.* to shut; to confine: *pad'locking*, *imp.*: *pad'locked*, *pp.* *-lók't*.

padrone, *n.* *pád'-dró-ná* [*It.* a patron], among Italians, a person owning hand-organisms, who lets them on hire to itinerant players; a contractor for labour in Italy.

paean, *n.* *pé'-án* [*L.* *paean*—from *Gr.* *paian*, a hymn in honour of Apollo], a song of triumph: *paean*, *n.* *pé'-án*, in *anc. poetry*, a foot of four syllables.

paedobaptist—see *PAEDOBAPTIST*.

paedogenesis, *n.* *pá'-dó-jén'-é-sis* [*Gr.* *país* or *paída*, a child; *genesis*, origin], in *zool.*, reproduction by animals when young or in the larval state: *pa'do-genetic*, *a.* *-ic*, *adj.*, producing young while in a larval state, as with certain insects.

pagán, *n.* *pá'-gán* [*L.* *páganus*, a countryman, the villages having continued heathen after the cities had become Christian—from *págus*, a village], one who is not a Christian, a Jew, or a Mohammedan; a heathen; an idolater: *adj.* heathenish: *pa'ganish*, *a.* *-ish*, *pert.* to pagans; heathenish: *pa'ganism*, *v.* *-is*, to turn or convert to heathenism: *pa'ganizing*, *imp.*: *pa'ganized*, *pp.* *-izd*: *pa'ganism*, *n.* *-ism*, the worship of idols or false gods; idolatry; heathenism; the worship of the whole human race except that portion which has embraced Christianity, Judaism, and Mohammedanism.

page, *n.* *páj* [*F.* *page*: mid. *L.* *pagus*, a servant—from *L.* *págus*, a village], a boy who attends on a great person, but who is not a menial; a boy who attends on a person of rank or affluence, and who is a menial: *v.* in *O.E.*, to attend as a page.

page, *n.* *páj* [*F.* *page*—from *L.* *página*, the page or leaf of a book—from *pango*, I fasten], one side of the leaf of a book: *pages*, *n.* *plu.* *páj's*, a book or writing: *v.* to mark or number in pages: *pag'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the making up into pages; the marking or numbering the pages of a book: *pag'ed*, *pp.* *páj'd*.

pageant, *n.* *páj'-ént* [*mid. L.* *página*, a movable machine or scaffold for an exhibition, the exhibition itself: *L.* and *Gr.* *péyma*, a kind of stage or scaffold used in Roman amphitheatres: *Gr.* *péymáti*, I fix], a gorgeous or splendid show; anything intended for mere pomp or display; anything showy without stability: *adj.* showy; ostentatious; superficial: *pageantry*, *n.* *páj'-ént-ri*, ostentatious show or display.

pagina, *n.* *páj'i-ná*, *paginas*, *n.* *plu.* *páj'i-né* [*L.* *página*, a page or leaf], in *bot.*, the surface of a leaf; any flat surface.

pagoda, *n.* *pá'-gó-dá*, also *pagod*, *n.* *pá'-gó-d* [*Port.* *pagoda*, *pagode*; *Pers.* *but-kadah*, an idol-temple—from *but*, an idol; *kadah*, a habitation], a Hindu temple containing an idol, the idol itself: a name applied by Europeans to numerous Indian gold coins: *pagoda-stone*, the name given in *China* to a limestone containing tapering fossil shells, so called because when cut and polished they appear as a tapering pagoda: *pagodite*, *n.* *pá'-gó-dit*, the stone which the Chinese carve into ornamental figures and pagodas; figure-stone.

pagurian, *n.* *pá'-gú-ri-án* [*L.* *pagúrus*; *Gr.* *pagouros*, a species of crab-fish], the hermit-crab: *pagurus*, *n.* *pá'-gú-rús*, the systematic name of the tribe of crustaceans of which the hermit-crab is the type.

pah or *paan*, *n.* *pá* [*New Zealand*], in *New Zealand*, a strongly fortified enclosure or stockade.

Pahlavi or *Pahlevi*, *n.* *pá'-lá-vé*, *pá'-lé-vé* [*Pers.* *Pahlavi*], a dialect of *Zend* in which were written translations of the sacred books of Zoroaster for the use of priests: it was only known to the learned, and became obsolete after the Mohammedan conquest of Persia (7th cent.).

paid—see under *PAY*.

paidoutitis, *n.* *pá'-dú-tiks* [*Gr.* *paidoutitis*, *pert.* to instruction—from *paídno*, I bring up a child—from *país*, *paídos*, a child], the science or theory of

oñr, *böf*, *föb*; *püre*, *büd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

erate or produce], that elementary gaseous body which gives to air its power of supporting respiration and combustion, and which, by its union with hydrogen, forms water: *oxygens*, *v. -di*, to cause to combine with oxygen: *oxygens*, *imp.*: *oxygens*, *pp.*: *oxygens*, *n. -d-shén*, the act or process of combining with oxygen: *oxygens*, *n. -d-tér*, the same as oxidator—see under *oxide*: *oxygens*, *v. -is*, to unite, or to cause to unite, with oxygen; to convert into an oxide: *oxygens*, *imp.*: *oxygens*, *pp. -ied*: *oxygens*, *n. -er*, that which oxygenises: *oxygens*, *n. -ed-bi*, that may be oxygenised: *oxygens*, *n. -d-shén-shi*, *port.* to be obtained from oxygen.

oxyhydrogen, *n. -d-shi-dro-jén* [Gr. *oxus*, acid, and Eng. *hydrogen*], applied to a blowpipe in which a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen is employed to produce intense heat.

oxymal, *n. -d-shi-mél* [Gr. *oxus*, acid; *mél*, honey], a mixture of vinegar and honey.

oxymoron, *n. -d-shi-mó-rón* [Gr. *oxus*, acid, sharp; *móron*, dull, stupid], a figure of speech in which an epithet of quite an opposite signification is added to a word, as, a wooden milestone, a cruel kindness.

oxypops, *n. -d-shi-pi-d* [Gr. *oxus*, acid, sharp; *ops*, the eye, *opos*, of the eye], preternaturally acute vision.

oxypops, *n. -d-shi-pi-d* [Gr. *oxus*, acid, sharp; *pops*, the voice], acuteness or shrillness of voice.

oxysalt, *n. -d-shi-salt* [*oxys*, and *salt*], a salt into the composition of which oxygen enters.

oxytone, *n. -d-shi-tón* [Gr. *oxus*, acid, sharp; *tonos*, a tone], having an acute sound; in Gr. *gram.*, having the accent on the last syllable: *n.* an acute sound.

oyer, *n. -d-yér* [Norm. *F. oyer*; *F. ouir*; OF. *oir*, to hear—from *L. audire*, to hear], a hearing or trial of causes in law: *oyer* and *terminar*, *tér-mín-ér* [F. to

hear and determine], the court constituted by a commission to hear and determine causes.

eyes, also *eyes*, *int. -d-yés* [Norm. *F. eyes*, hear ye, *imp. of oyer*, to hear], the introductory cry of an official connected with a court of law, or of any public officer, requiring silence or attention, which is thrice repeated.

eyelst, *n. -d-yét* [F. *eyelst*, a little eye], an eyelid; a scar resembling an eyelid-hole.

oyster, *n. -d-yét* [AS. *oestre*—from *L. ostrea*; Gr. *ostrea*, an oyster], a well-known bivalve shell-fish, much esteemed as a delicacy: *oyster-terling*, *n.* a little oyster: *oyster-bed*, a breeding-place for oysters; a bank in a tidal river or other water on or near the sea where oysters are fattened for sale: *oyster-catcher*, a sea-bird preying upon shell-fish, having a wedge-shaped bill: *oyster-patty*, a patty with oysters baked: *oyster-shell*, the shell or covering of the oyster.

ozema, *n. -d-zé-m* [L. *ozema*; Gr. *ozema*, an offensive ulcer in the nose—from Gr. *oze*, a stench], an offensive discharge from the nose arising from various causes.

osokerite, *n.*, also *osocerite*, *n. -d-shi-ér* [Gr. *osé*, I smell; *keros*, wax], one of the mineral resins or fatty matters occurring in shales of the Coal formation; a mineral wax of a rich brown with a green tint, found in immense deposits in Galicia and Moldavia, which is refined and made into candles.

ozona, *n. -d-zón* [Gr. *osé*, I smell; *ozón*, smelling], a supposed highly active modification of oxygen, developed by electrical action in thunderstorms, &c., and which emits a peculiar odour: *ozonised*, *a. -d-shi-ted*, charged with or containing ozone: *ozonometer*, *n. -d-shi-ón-mé-tér* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], a test employed to detect the presence of ozone in the atmosphere, and the relative quantity contained in it.

P

p, P, p, the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a consonant: along with *k* and *f*, *p* is called a pure mute because it produces no sound.

palbulum, *n. -d-shi-tím* [L. *palbulum*—from *pasco*, I feed], nourishment; that which feeds; food: fuel: *palbular*, *a. -d-shi*, also *palbulous*, *a. -d-shi*, pert. to food: *palbulia*, *plu. -d-shi*, the act of feeding.

paca, *n. -d-shi* [Port. *paca*; S. Amer. *pak*], a small animal of S. Amer. of a blackish-brown colour spotted with white.

Pacchionian bodies, *n. plu. -d-shi-dí-ni-dn bód-i* [after *Pacchioni*, an Italian anatomist], in *anat.*, small, round, fleshy-looking elevations found on the external surface of the dura-mater.

pace, *n. -d-shi* [F. *pas*, a step—from *L. passus*, a step—from *pando*, I stretch], a step, measured from the point which the heel leaves to that where the same heel is set down; a measure of five feet; manner of walking; a particular movement which horses are taught; degree of celerity: *v.* to measure by steps or paces; to walk slowly or deliberately: *pac'ing*, *imp.*: *paced*, *pp. -d-shi*: *adj.* having a particular or deliberate manner of walking, as slow-paced, applied to horses: trained in any course or movement, as a horse: *pac'er*, *n. -er*, one who steps or paces: Roman pace, about 58-1 Eng. inches: *great pace*, a rapid rate of movement, as in walking: *slow-paced*, *a. -d-shi*, prompt or quick: *thorough-paced*, *a. -d-shi*, complete in all respects: going all lengths: to keep or hold pace with, to keep up with; to move as fast as.

pacha—see *pasha*.
pachometer or *pachymeter*, *n. -d-shi-mé-tér*, *pá-kh-mé-tér* [Gr. *pachus*, thick; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the thickness of glass, paper, &c.

pachycarpous, *a. -d-shi-kár-pús* [Gr. *pachus*, thick; *karpós*, fruit], in bot., having the pericarp very thick.

pachycormous, *a. -d-shi-kór-mús* [Gr. *pachus*, thick; *kormos*, a trunk], in *zool.*, denoting a genus of fossil sauroid fishes having thick bodies.

pachydactyl, *a. -d-shi-dák-tíl* [Gr. *pachydactulos*—from *pachus*, thick, and *dactulos*, a finger], having thick toes or fingers, enlarged especially at the ends: *n.* a bird or other animal with thick toes.

pachydermata, *n. plu. -d-shi-dér-má-tá*, also *pachyderms*, *n. plu. -dérms* [Gr. *pachus*, thick;

derma, *dermatos*, the skin], an order of animals distinguished by the thickness of their skins, or having hoofs, as the elephant and horse, and many fossil animals: *pachydermatous*, *a. -dér-má-tús*, thick-skinned.

pachypterus, *a. -d-shi-ptér-s* [Gr. *pachus*, thick; *pteron*, a wing], thick-winged.

pachypodiatry, *n. -d-shi-póp-iá-tí-dí* [Gr. *pachus*, thick; *podiatry*, more commonly *epidiatry*, a joint of the backbone], a generic term applied to the fossil vertebrae of certain large lizard-like animals.

pacific, *a. -d-shi-fik* [F. *pacifique*—from *L. pacificus*, peacemaking—from *pax*, *páxis*, peace; *facia*, I make], peacemaking; conciliatory; appeasing; calm: *Pacific* or *Pacific Ocean*, the ocean lying between Asia and America—so named by its discoverer or early navigators from its apparent calm as contrasted with the stormy Atlantic; said to have been first thus named by Magellan: *pacific* locally, *a. -d-shi-fik*: *pacific* *tion*, *n. -d-shi-tion*, the act of peacemaking: *pacific* *tor*, *n. -d-shi-tér*, one who makes peace: *pacific* *tory*, *n. -d-shi-tér*, tending to make peace: *pacify*, *v. -d-shi-fí* [F. *pacifier*—from *L. pacificare*, to pacify], to restore peace to; to quiet or appease; to allay excitement or agitation: to soothe; to tranquillise: *pac'ifying*, *imp.*: *pac'ified*, *pp. -d-shi*: *pac'ifier*, *n. -fí-ér*, one who pacifies or quiets—*SVX.* of 'pacific': mild; gentle; quiet; peaceful; peaceable; tranquil.

Pacinian bodies, *n. plu. -d-shi-sín-i-dn bód-i* [after *Pacini*, an Italian anatomist], minute oval bodies attached to the extremities of the nerves of the hands and feet, and other parts.

pack, *n. -d-shi* [Dut. *pak*; cf. *lool. pakbi*; Sw. *pacha*; Ger. *pack*, a pack, a bundle: prob. Celtic, Ir., and Gael. *pac*, a pack; cf. *L. pango*, I fasten or make fast; *pactus*, fastened or made fast], a bundle or bale tied up for convenient carriage; a load; a set of playing-cards; a great number or quantity; a body of hounds for hunting; a number of persons confederated, in an ill sense; a weight of wool 240 lb.: *v.* to bind together tightly and firmly; to place in close order; to select and put together persons for an unjust object, as to pack a jury; to put together

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *lái*; *méte*, *mát*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *móte*, *nót*, *móve*;

overwork, *n.* *ô-ver-werk*, excessive labour: *v.* *ô-ver-werk*, to labour or cause to labour beyond strength or capacity; to tire: *ô-verwork'ing*, *imp.* *ô-verworkt*, pp. *-werk*, also *ô-verwrought*, pp. *a. -werk*, laboured to excess; worked so as to fatigue and exhaust; worked all over, as with ornaments.

over-worn, *a.* *ô-ver-wôren*, worn to excess. **overwrought**—see under *overwork*. **over-sensuous**, *a.* *ô-ver-sê-sûs*, eager to excess. **ovicular**, *a.* *ô-vî-kû-lêr* [*L. ovum*, an egg] pert to an egg; egg-shaped.

Ovidian, *a.* *ô-vî-dî-ân*, resembling *Ovid*, the Latin poet (B.C. 43—A.D. 17), or his poetry.

oviduct, *n.* *ô-vî-dûkt* [*L. ovum*, an egg; *ductus*, pp. of *duco*, I lead], the passage from the ovary to the uterus; the Fallopian tube.

oviferous, *a.* *ô-vî-fê-rûs* [*L. ovum*, an egg; *fero*, I bear], egg-carrying; applied to such animals as *quidna*, that carry about with them their eggs after excretion; also *ovigerous*, *a.* *ô-vî-fê-rûs* [*L. ovo*, I bear], with the same sense.

oviform, *a.* *ô-vî-fôr-m* [*L. ovum*, an egg; *forma*, shape], egg-shaped.

ovine, *a.* *ô-vî-n*, also *ovina*, *a.* *ô-vî-n* [*L. ovis*, a sheep], pert. to or consisting of sheep.

oviparous, *a.* *ô-vî-pâ-rûs* [*L. ovum*, an egg; *pario*, I produce], producing young by eggs, which are hatched after exclusion from the body of the parent: **ovipara**, *n.* plu. *-â-râ*, animals which bring forth their young as eggs.

oviposit, *v.* *ô-vî-pô-zî-t* [*L. ovum*, an egg; *positus*, pp. of *pono*, I place], to lay eggs: *oviposition*, *imp.* *a.* *ô-vî-pô-zî-t*, pp. *oviposited*, *n.* also *oviposition*, *n.* *ô-vî-pô-zî-t*, the laying or depositing of eggs: *ovipositor*, *n.* *ô-vî-pô-zî-tôr*, the instrument or organ terminating the abdomen by which an insect deposits its eggs.

ovisac, *n.* *ô-vî-sâk* [*L. ovum*, an egg; *saccus*, a bag], the egg-bag or membrane which connects in one mass the eggs, spawn, or roe of crustaceans and many insects; the cavity in the ovary containing the ovum.

ovidal, *a.* *ô-vî-dâl*, also *ovidial*, *a.* *ô-vî-dî-dâl* [*L. ovum*, an egg; *Gr. eidô*, form or shape], having a shape resembling an egg: *ovidal*, *n.* a solid with an oval figure.

ovoid, *a.* *ô-vî-ô* [*It. ovoide*; *mid. L. ovulum*, a wave, an agree—from *L. ovum*, an egg] in arch., a round or convex moulding in the form of an egg.

ovology, *n.* *ô-vî-ô-lô-jî* [*L. ovum*, an egg; *Gr. logos*, discourse], the branch of natural science which treats of the origin and functions of eggs; a description of the ovum.

ovoplasm, *n.* *ô-vî-pî-lâm* [*L. ovum*, an egg; *Gr. plasma*, something formed or moulded—from *plasseo*, I mould], the protoplasmic substance of an egg-cell before fecundation; egg-yolk: *ovoplasmic*, *a.* *ô-vî-pî-lâm*, *adj.* pert. to; protoplasmic.

ovoviviparous, *a.* *ô-vî-vî-vî-pâ-rûs* [*L. ovum*, an egg; *vivus*, alive; *pario*, I produce], producing eggs containing the young alive, as several animals do.

ovulation—see under *ovum*.

ovule, *n.* *ô-vû-l*, also *ovula*, *n.* *ô-vû-lâm* [*F. ovule*—from *mid. L. ovulum*, *dim.* of *L. ovum*, an egg], in bot., the germ borne by the placenta of a plant which gradually changes into a seed; the seed contained in the ovary.

ovular, *n.* plu. *ô-vû-lâr* [*L. ovum*, an egg; *Gr. lithos*, a stone], in geol., a general name for all fossil eggs, whether of birds or reptiles.

ovum, *n.* *ô-vû-m*, *ova*, *n.* plu. *ô-vû* [*L.*], an egg; in arch., an egg-shaped ornament: **ovulation**, *n.* *ô-vû-lî-â-shûn*, the formation, development, and discharge of the eggs.

owe, *v.* *ô* [*AS. gagan*, to possess; cf. *Ice. eiga*; *OH. Ger. eigan*; *Goth. eigan*; *Ger. eiga*], to be indebted; to be obliged or bound to pay: owing, *imp.* *ô-ing*, due, as a debt; imputable to; ascribable, as to a cause; consequential: **owed**, *pp.* *ô-d*—see also under *owl*.

owl, *n.* *ô-wl* [*AS. âle*, an owl; cf. *Ice. ugn*; *Dut. uil*; *Ger. uule*; *L. ulula*; *Sana. ulûka*—from the cry of the bird], a rapacious bird of nocturnal habits, having its eyes set forward: **owl-like**, *a.* *ô-wl-lîk*, also *owl-like*, *a.* *-lîk*, resembling an owl: **owlet**, also **owlet**, *n.* *ô-wl-ê-t*, an owl; a young owl.

own, *a.* *ô-wn* [from *owe*; *AS. gagan*, to own; *Ice. eiga*], belonging to, or that belongs to; peculiar; possessed;

used after the possessive pronouns *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*, to render them emphatic, as *our own*: *v.* to hold or possess by right: **owning**, *imp.* *ô-nî-ng*; **owned**, *pp.* *ô-nd*, possessed: **owner**, *n.* *ô-nê-r*, the rightful proprietor: **ownership**, *n.* *ô-nê-rshîp*, proprietorship; rightful or just claim or title. *Note.*—*To own a thing* is to claim it as possessed by oneself: *to owe money* is an elliptical expression for having it to pay to another, or possessing it for another. A Yorkshireman says, "Who *owes* this?" meaning "who is the possessor of this? to whom does this belong?"—Wedgwood.

own, *v.* *ô-n* [*AS. unnan*, to grant; cf. *Ice. vinna*; *Ger. gönnen*], to grant; to admit; to avow; to confess: **owning**, *imp.* *ô-nî-ng*; **owned**, *pp.* *ô-nd*, avowed; confessed. *Note.*—**own** 2 in its origin is quite distinct from **own** 1, but the words have become inextricably confused. The old sense was 'to grant as a favour,' hence 'to grant as an admission'—see Skeat.

ox, *n.* *ôks*, *oxen*, *n.* plu. *ôksên* [*AS. oxa*, an ox; cf. *Den. oxe*; *OH. Ger. ohas*; *Ger. ocher*], a general name for animals of the bovine or cow kind; strictly, a gelded male at or near his full growth: *ox-like*, *a.* *ôks-lîk*, like an ox: *ox-bird*, a bird, a species of sandpiper: *ox-bow*, the yoke for an ox: *ox-eye*, the large wild daisy, known as *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, *Ord. Compositæ*; a little bird called the great titmouse: *ox-eyed*, having large eyes like the ox: *ox-gall*, the bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox, used for scouring cloth, and by artists after it has been refined: *ox-gang* (*Scot.* and *Eng. dial. gang*, to go), as much land as an ox can plough during the proper season, reckoned from 15 to 20 acres: *ox-stall*, a covered place for oxen: *oxlip*, *n.* *ôks-lîp*, a British plant growing about the hedges and borders of fields—so called from the fancied resemblance of the flowers to the lips of an ox; a kind of primrose, the *Primula eldior*, *Ord. Primulacææ*.

oxalate, *n.* *ôks-â-lâ-t* [*L. ocellis*, a kind of sorrel; *Gr. ocellis*, a sour wine, sorrel—from *oxus*, sharp, keen], in chem., a salt of oxalic acid: *oxalic*, *a.* *ôks-â-lîk*, pert. to sorrel, or from it: *oxallic acid*, a dry poisonous acid chiefly manufactured from wood-sawdust; also called 'salt of sorrel': *oxalis*, *n.* *ôks-â-lîs*, a genus of plants having an acid taste; the common wood-sorrel: *ox-alite*, *n.* *-lî-t*, a native oxalate of iron, found in the brown coal of Germany.

oxamide, *n.* *ôks-â-mîd* [from *ox* in *oxalic*, and *amide*], a white substance, the product of the destructive distillation of oxalate of ammonia: *oxamic acid*, *-âm-îk*, a certain acid.

oxatyl, *n.* *ôks-â-tîl* [*oxallic*], and term. *-yl*] the radical of an important series of organic acids—see *carboxyl*.

Oxford clay, *ôks-fôrd klâ*, in geol., a layer of dark-blue clay, occasionally from 200 to 500 feet in thickness, situated between the lower and middle coals, so called from its marked development in *Oxfordshire*.

Oxford Marbles—same as *Arundel Marbles*.

Oxford School, *ôks-fôrd shkôl*, a body of clergymen who, about the year 1833, inaugurated a distinctly ritualistic movement in the Church of England—also known as the *Oxford Movement*.

oxide, *n.* *ôks-îd* [*oxygen*], and term. *-ide*—prob. from *Gr. eidô*, appearance], a compound of oxygen with another element, as the rust of iron: *oxidable*, *a.* *ôks-â-dâ-bl*, capable of being converted into an oxide: *oxidate*, *v.* *ôks-â-dâ-t*, to convert into an oxide: *oxidating*, *imp.* *ôks-â-dâ-tîng*; *ox'idator*, *n.* *-dâ-tôr*, a contrivance for throwing a current of air on the flame of an argand lamp; also called *oxygenator*: *oxidation*, *n.* *-â-shûn*, the process of converting metals and other substances into oxides: *oxidize*, *v.* *-îz*, to convert into an oxide; to become an oxide: *oxidizing*, *imp.* *ôks-î-dî-zîng*, *pp.* *-î-dî-zîng*; *oxidized*, *adj.* converted into an acid by combination with oxygen: *oxidizable*, *a.* *-îz-â-bl*, capable of being oxidized: *oxidizer*, *n.* *-îzêr*, that which oxidizes.

oxlip—see under *ox*.

Oxonian, *n.* *ôks-ô-nî-ân*, a student or member of the University of *Oxford*.

oxter, *n.* *ôks-ê-têr* [*AS. oxtan*, the armpit], in *Scot.* and also *prov. Eng.*, the armpit.

oxychloride or **oxychloride**, *n.* *ôks-â-khô-rîd* [*oxy-* (*gen*), and *chlorid*], a chemical compound made up of a metallic chloride with oxygen.

oxygen, *n.* *ôks-î-jên* [*Gr. oxus*, acid; *gennao*, I gen-

erô, bëg, fôb; *pûre*, bûd; *chair*, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

imp.: *adj.* bearing down by superior force; subduing; crushing: *v.* *overpow'ered*, pp. *pow'ered*: *o'verpow'eringly*, *ad.* *JK*.—*SYN.* of 'overpower': to overbear; overwhelm; overcome; conquer; crush; defeat; rout; overthrow; subdue.

overpress, *v.* *o'vēr-prēs*, to bear upon with irresistible force; to crush.

over-production, *n.* *o'vēr-prō-dūk'shūn*, excessive production; supply beyond actual demand.

overrate, *v.* *o'vēr-rāt*, to estimate at too high a value: *o'vēr-rāt'ing*, *imp.*: *o'vēr-rāt'ed*, pp.

overreach, *v.* *o'vēr-rēč*, to extend or reach beyond; to get the better of by cunning; to cheat; to bring the hinder foot too far forward and strike them against the fore shoes, as a horse is apt sometimes to do; in *sailing*, to stand on a tack farther than is necessary: *o'vēr-rēč'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* cheating: *n.* the act of cheating by cunning: *o'vēr-rēč'ed*, pp. *rēč'ed*: *o'vēr-rēč'er*, *n.* one who cheats.

overread, *v.* *o'vēr-rēd*, to peruse.

overred, *v.* *o'vēr-rēd*, to cover with a red colour; to redden.

over-refine, *v.* *o'vēr-rē-fīn*, to refine with too great subtlety.

override, *v.* *o'vēr-rīd*, to ride beyond the strength of the horse: *o'vēr-rīd'ing*, *imp.*: *o'vēr-rīd'ed*, pp.

rīd'n, ridden to excess: to override one's commission or power, to go beyond one's power or authority; to use such arrogantly.

over-ripe, *a.* *o'vēr-rīp*, matured to excess: *o'vēr-rīp'ed*, *v.* *rīp'n*, to make too ripe.

override, *v.* *o'vēr-rōf*, to control by superior authority; to influence and control by irresistible power; to supersede or reject, as the plea was *overruled*: *o'vēr-rū'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* exerting superior and controlling power: *o'vēr-rū'ed*, pp.

overrun, *v.* *o'vēr-rūn*, to cover all over; to spread over and take possession of; to grow all over or to excess, as noxious plants in a district of country; to rove over in a hostile manner; to ravage; to overflow; in *printing*, to change the disposition of types by carrying those of one line into another; to carry over one or more lines from one page to another: *o'vēr-rūn'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* spreading over; ravaging: *o'vēr-rūn'*, *pt.* *rūn'*: *o'vēr-rūn'*, pp. *rūn'*, grown over; ravaged.

over-scrupulous, *a.* *ō'vēr-sk'rup'ū-lūs*, too nice or exact.

over-sea, *a.* *ō'vēr-sē*, foreign; from beyond the sea: *ad.* abroad.

oversee, *v.* *ō'vēr-sē*, to superintend; to inspect with care: *o'vēr-sē'r*, *n.* *sē'r*, one who superintends or manages an establishment, or some department of it; a parish officer who superintends the parochial provision for his paupers: *o'vēr-sē'ing*, *imp.* *over-seeing* or superintending.

overset, *v.* *ō'vēr-sēt*, to turn upon the side, or with bottom upwards; to overthrow; to subvert; to be turned over: *o'vēr-sēt'ing*, *imp.* *upsetting*; turning upside-down; overthrowing; subverting.

overshadow, *v.* *ō'vēr-shād'ō*, to shelter or protect; to cover with superior influence; to throw a shadow over anything: *o'vērshad'ō'ing*, *imp.*: *o'vērshad'ō'ed*, pp. *ōd*.

overshoe, *n.* *ō'vēr-shō*, a shoe worn over another—applied to a shoe of waterproof material; a goshawk.

overshoot, *v.* *ō'vēr-shōt*, to shoot beyond the target; to pass swiftly over; to venture too far, as to overshoot oneself; to fly beyond the mark: *o'vērshōt'*, pp. *shōt'*: *adj.* having the water falling from above, as on the wheel of a mill driven by water.

overnight, *n.* *ō'vēr-ŏt*, a falling to notice; a mistake or neglect; an omission; an inadvertence; superintendence.—*SYN.*: supervision; inspection; inattention; error.

over-sized, *a.* *ō'vēr-sīz* [size], a preparatory coating for walls, smeared or covered over with too much size.

overskip, *v.* *ō'vēr-skip*, to pass by leaping; to escape.

oversleep, *v.* *ō'vēr-slep*, to sleep too long.

overman, *n.* *ō'vēr-mān* [*over's* and *man*], an overseer or superintendent, in *Scotch law*, an umpire; one appointed to decide where two or more cannot agree on a decision.

overnoon, *ad.* *ō'vēr-nōn*, *tw.* noon.

overpread, *v.* *ō'vēr-sprēd*, to cover or scatter over; to be scattered over.

overstate, *v.* *ō'vēr-stāt*, to state in too strong terms; to exaggerate.

overstop, *v.* *ō'vēr-slep*, to exceed: *o'vērstop'ing*, *imp.* *exceeding proper bounds*: *o'vērstop'ed*, pp. *slep'*.

overstock, *v.* *ō'vēr-stōk*, to supply with more than is wanted or necessary: *o'vērstock'ing*, *imp.*: *o'vērstock'ed*, pp. *stōk'*.

overstrain, *v.* *ō'vēr-strīn*, to stretch too much or too far; to make too violent efforts: *o'vērstrain'ing*, *imp.*: *o'vērstrained*, pp. *strānd'*: *adj.* strained or stretched beyond the proper limits.

over-supply, *n.* *ō'vēr-sapp'lī*, an excessive supply; a supply beyond demand.

over-sway, *v.* *ō'vēr-sūd*, to overrule; to bear down.

overt, *a.* *ō'vērī* [OF. *overt*—from *L. apertus*, pp. of *aperio*, I open], open to view; public; apparent; manifest: *o'vēr'tly*, *ad.* *JK*.

overtake, *v.* *ō'vēr-tāk*, to come up with, as in pursuit or progress; to catch; to come upon, as punishment; to take by surprise: *o'vēr'tak'ing*, *imp.*: *o'vērtook*, *pt.* *tāk'*: *o'vēr'tak'*, pp. *tāk'*, come up with; caught.

overtask, *v.* *ō'vēr-tāsk*, to require too much labour from, either mental or physical: *o'vēr'task'ing*, *imp.*: *o'vēr'task'ed*, pp. *tāsk'*.

overtax, *v.* *ō'vēr-tāks*, to tax too heavily.

overthrow, *v.* *ō'vēr-thrō*, to turn upside down; to upset; to demolish; to vanquish; to destroy: *a.* *ō'vēr-thrō*, defeat; downfall; ruin: *o'vērthrow'ing*, *imp.*: *o'vērthrew*, *pt.* *thrō'*: *o'vēr'thrown*, pp. *thrōn'*.—*SYN.* of 'overthrow': to ruin; defeat; conquer; vanquish; subvert; discomfit; degrade; overturn; prostrate; overcome; rout.

overtime, *n.* *ō'vēr-tīm*, time employed in labour beyond the usual hour.

overtone, *n.* plu. *ō'vēr-tōns*, smaller vibrations which accompany a fundamental note; harmonics.

overtook—see *overtake*.

overtop, *v.* *ō'vēr-tōp*, to rise above; to raise the head above; to surpass; to excel: *fig.*, to obscure by rising above: *o'vēr'topp'ing*, *imp.*: *o'vēr'topp'ed*, pp. *tōp'*.

overtrade, *v.* *ō'vēr-trād*, to purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the public; to trade beyond one's capital: *o'vēr'trad'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the speculative purchasing of goods beyond the means of payment; the act of glutting the market.

overture, *n.* *ō'vēr-tūr* [OF. *overture*, an overture or opening—from *overt*, open—see *overt*] *lit.*, an opening; a manifestation; a beginning; a proposal; something offered for consideration or acceptance; the instrumental music performed before the commencement of an opera, &c.; in *OE.*, an open unprotected place; a discovery; a disclosure: *v.* in *col.*, to transmit for consideration and acceptance in a formal writing, some measure deemed of importance, from a lower to a higher ecclesiastical court: *n.* the document so transmitted, which when received by the General Assembly of the Scottish Church from a presbytery, may be transmitted before being finally adjudicated on: *o'vēr-tūr'ing*, *imp.*: *o'vēr'tured*, pp. *tūr'*.

overturn, *v.* *ō'vēr-tūrn*, to subvert or overthrow: *n.* the state of being overthrown or subverted: *o'vēr'tūrn'ing*, *imp.*: *o'vēr'turn'ed*, pp. *tūrn'ed*.—*SYN.* of 'overturn': to overthrow.

overvalue, *v.* *ō'vēr-ēd'ū*, to rate at too high a price.

overweather, *v.* *ō'vēr-wēth'ēr*, in *OE.*, to batter by the violence of the weather.

overween, *v.* *ō'vēr-wēn*, to think too highly or conceitedly: *o'vērween'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* that thinks too highly; conceited; vain: *o'vērween'ingly*, *ad.* *JK*.

overweigh, *v.* *ō'vēr-wēd*, to exceed in weight; to overbalance: *o'vērweigh'ing*, *imp.*: *o'vērweigh'ed*, pp. *wēd'*: *o'vērweight*, *n.* *wēd'*, a greater weight, a weight beyond the prescribed or legal weight.

overwhelm, *v.* *ō'vēr-whēlm*, to crush with something that covers or embraces the whole; to submerge or immerse; to overpower or subdue: *o'vērwhēlm'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* overpowering or crushing with weight or numbers; crushing: *o'vērwhēlm'ed*, pp. *whēlm'ed*: *o'vērwhēlm'ingly*, *ad.* *JK*.

over-wise, *a.* *ō'vēr-wīz*, affectedly wise: *o'vēr-wīz'ly*, *ad.* *JK*.

SYN. of 'overcome': to subdue; beat; vanquish; conquer; surmount; overflow; overpower; overthrow; overturn; defeat; overbear; crush; prostrate; overwhelm.

overcount, v. *ô'ver-kôunt'*, to rate above the true value.

overcover, v. *ô'ver-kâv'er*, to cover completely.

over-credulous, a. *ô'ver-kred'ô-lus*, too ready to believe.

over-crow, v. *ô'ver-kro'*, in O.E., to crow as in triumph.

overcrowd, v. *ô'ver-kroûd'*, to put excessive numbers on or into, that is, beyond what safety or health will warrant: *ô'ver-crow'ding*, imp.: *ô'ver-crow'd'ed*, pp.

over-dainty, a. *ô'ver-dânt'-hâ*, nice or dainty to excess.

overdight, pp. adj. *ô'ver-dû* [O.E. *dîgt*—from A.S. *dîgtan*, to set in order], in O.E., dressed or adorned too much; covered over.

overdo, v. *ô'ver-dô'*, to perform or labour to excess; to fatigue; to cook overmuch: *ô'ver-do'ing*, imp.: *ô'ver-does*, pp. *-dân*, acted to excess; baked or cooked too much.

overdose, n. *ô'ver-dôs*, too much at one time of anything: v. *-dôs*, to give too great a dose.

overdraw, v. *ô'ver-droû'*, to take out of bank beyond the amount standing to one's credit; to exaggerate: *ô'ver-draws*, pp. a. *-drou'n'*, exaggerated, as an overdrawn statement or description.

overdress, v. *ô'ver-dres'*, to dress too finely or gaudily; to dress to excess.

overdrive, v. *ô'ver-driv'*, to drive beyond strength: *ô'ver-driv'en*, pp. *-drie'n*.

overdue, a. *ô'ver-dû'*, past the time of payment.

over-eager, a. *ô'ver-ê-jer*, too eager; too vehement in desire: *ô'ver-ê-jer'y*, ad. *-î*: *ô'ver-ê-jer-ness*, n. *-nês*, excess of eagerness.

overestimate, v. *ô'ver-ê-stî-mât'*, to value too highly: n. *ô'ver-ê-stî-mât'*, to value too highly: n. *ô'ver-ê-stî-mât'*, to value too highly.

over-excited, a. *ô'ver-ê-tî-têd*, excited to excess: *ô'ver-ê-tî-têd-ness*, n. excitement to excess.

over-eye, v. *ô'ver-î*, in O.E., to remark; to observe.

over-fatigue, n. *ô'ver-fâ-tî-gû'*, too much fatigue: v. to fatigue to excess; to weary out.

overflow, v. *ô'ver-fô'*, to fill beyond the brim; to cover with water: to be fuller than to the brim; to run over; to abound: n. *ô'ver-fô*, a superabundance; an inundation: *ô'ver-flow'ing*, imp.: *ô'ver-flow'ed*, pp. *-fôd'*.

over-fond, a. *ô'ver-fônd*, fond to excess: *ô'ver-fônd'y*, ad. *-î*: *ô'ver-fônd-ness*, too much fondness.

over-free, a. *ô'ver-frî*, free to excess; too liberal; too familiar: *ô'ver-free'y*, ad. *-î*.

over-fraught, v. *ô'ver-fraf'*, to load with too great a burden; to fill too full: *ô'ver-fraught'ed*, pt. pp., also *ô'ver-fraught'*, *-frou't'*, filled with too great a quantity.

over-full, a. *ô'ver-fôl'*, full to excess.

overgone, pp. *ô'ver-gôn'*, O.E. for 'forgone.'

overgorge, v. *ô'ver-gôrj'*, to gorge too much.

over-greedy, a. *ô'ver-grêdîs*, excessively greedy.

overgrow, v. *ô'ver-grô'*, to rise above; to grow beyond the usual or natural size: *ô'ver-grow'ing*, imp.: *ô'ver-grown*, pp. *-grôn'*: adj. increased beyond a natural size: *ô'ver-growth*, n. *-grôth*, excessive growth.

overhaul, v. *ô'ver-hâf* [over, and Dut. *halen*, to fetch, to draw] in O.E., to haul or draw over.

overhandle, v. *ô'ver-hând'hîl*, in O.E., to mention or treat of too often.

overhang, v. *ô'ver-hâng'*, to jut or project over: *ô'ver-hâng'ing*, imp.: adj. hanging over or above:

ô'verhung, pp. hung over; covered or overcast.

overhaul, v. *ô'ver-hôûl'*, to examine or inspect; to re-examine, as accounts: *ô'ver-hâul'ing*, imp.: *ô'ver-hâul'ed*, pp. *-hâûld'*, said of a ship when she is overtaken by another in a chase at sea for examination, as by an enemy or by a Government vessel.

overhead, adj. *ô'ver-hêd*, above; aloft; in the storey or ceiling above; without distinction: adj. in Scot., expressing the whole without any separation of parts, as *overhead flour*.

overhear, v. *ô'ver-hêr'*, to hear what is not intended to be heard by one; to hear by accident: *ô'ver-heard'*, pp. *-hêrd'*.

overhaul, v. *ô'ver-hênd'* [over, and Icel. *henda*, to seize] in O.E., to overtake; to reach: *ô'ver-hânt'*, pt. pp. overtaken; reached.

over-issue, v. *ô'ver-îsh'-îsh'*, to put into circulation a number beyond that authorised, as a bank with their bank-notes; to put into circulation a number beyond that dictated by prudence and ability to pay, as commercial bills of exchange: n. an excessive issue.

overjoy, v. *ô'ver-jôj'*, to fill with exceeding pleasure and delight; to transport with gladness: n. transport; ecstasy: *ô'ver-jôy'ed*, pp. *-jôyd'*, filled with exceeding pleasure and delight.

overlade, v. *ô'ver-lâd'*, to load with too great a cargo or burden: *ô'ver-lâd'ing*, imp.: *ô'ver-lâd'*, pp. *-lâdn'*: adj. loaded with too great a cargo or burden.

overland—see overlay.

overland, a. *ô'ver-lând*, journeying by land, or chiefly by land.

overlap, n. *ô'ver-lâp'*, in geol., a term used to express that extension or spread of higher strata by which they conceal the edges of those on which they rest: v. to lap or fold over, as when the margin of one thing covers that of another: *ô'ver-lâp'ing*, imp. lying one over another, as the slates or tiles on a roof: *ô'ver-lâp'ed*, pp. *-lâpd'*.

over-large, a. *ô'ver-lârg'*, larger than enough.

overlay, v. *ô'ver-lâ'*, to lay too much weight upon; to cover on the surface, as with a metal; to smother by lying upon; to join by a cover or folding over, as two sides of a thing, one over the other: *ô'ver-lây'ing*, imp.: n. a laying or spreading over; a superficial covering: *ô'ver-lâyd'*, pp. *-lâd'*, covered over; smothered.

overleaven, v. *ô'ver-lêv'n*, to swell out too much; to corrupt.

overlie, v. *ô'ver-lî'*, to lie above or upon: *ô'ver-lîy'ing*, imp.: adj. resting over or upon something: *ô'ver-lîyd'*, pp. *-lîd'*.

overlive, v. *ô'ver-lîv'*, to live longer than another; to outlive; to survive; to live too long.

overload, v. *ô'ver-lôd'*, to fill with too heavy a burden, or to excess; to put too heavy a burden on: *ô'ver-lôd'ing*, imp.: *ô'ver-lôd'ed*, pp.

ô'ver-lôd'ed, pp. *-lôd'ed*, too long.

overlook, v. *ô'ver-lôok'*, to view from higher ground; to stand on higher ground; to inspect; to superintend; to review; to pass by indifferently; to neglect: *ô'ver-lôok'ing*, imp.: *ô'ver-lôok'ed*, pp. *-lôk'ed*: *ô'ver-lôok'er*, n. *-er*, one who overlooks; a superintendent.

over-loud, a. *ô'ver-lôud*, too loud.

overlying—see overlie.

over-masted, a. *ô'ver-mâs'têd*, having masts too long or heavy.

overmaster, v. *ô'ver-mâs'tér*, to bring into subjection; to govern.

overmatch, v. *ô'ver-mâch'*, to conquer; to be too powerful; to subdue: n. one able to overcome.

overmuch, a. *ô'ver-mâch'*, more than necessary: ad. in too great a degree.

over-nice, a. *ô'ver-nîs*, excessively nice; fastidious: *ô'ver-nîs-ness*, n. *-nês*, state of being excessively nice.

overnight, n. *ô'ver-nî't'*, the time when evening is past and night is begun: the night or evening before, as, he came *overnight*: ad. during the night previous; last night.

overpaid—see overpay.

overpass, v. *ô'ver-pâs'*, to neglect; to overlook; to omit; to pass away; to cross or go over, as, he overpassed the limits, &c.: *ô'ver-pâs'ing*, imp.: *ô'ver-pâs'ed* or *ô'ver-pâst'*, pp. *-pâd'*, passed over or by; passed away; gone.

overpay, v. *ô'ver-pê'*, to pay too much; to reward more than is due: *ô'ver-pây'ing*, imp.: *ô'ver-pâyd'*, pp. *-pâd'*.

overpeer, v. *ô'ver-pêr'*, in O.E., to hang or hover above; to overlook.

over-peopled, a. *ô'ver-pê-pîd*, having too many inhabitants.

overperch, v. *ô'ver-pêrch'*, in O.E., to fly over.

overpicture, v. *ô'ver-pîk'tûr*, in O.E., to exceed the picture or representation.

overplus, n. *ô'ver-pîs* [over, and L. *plus*, more], that which is over and above; what remains after a proposed quantity.

overpoet, v. *ô'ver-pôet'*, to get quickly over.

overpower, v. *ô'ver-pôw'r*, to bear down or crush by superior force; to oppress by a power greater than can be borne: to vanquish: *ô'ver-pow'ering*.

outvie, *v.* *ôut-vî'*, to exceed in rivalry; to surpass: **outvying**, *imp.* *outvied'*, *pp.* *outvied'*.

outvoice, *v.* *ôut-vois'*, in *O.E.*, to exceed in clamour; to outroar.

outvote, *v.* *ôut-vot'*, to defeat by a higher number of votes: **outvoting**, *imp.* *outvoted'*, *pp.* *outvoted'*.

outwalk, *v.* *ôut-walk'*, to leave behind in walking.

outwall, *n.* *ôut-wôl'*, in *O.E.*, outward part of a building; superficial appearance.

outward, *a.* *ôut-wôrd'* [*AS. úteward*, outward—from *ut*, out; *weard*, towards], external; extrinsic; forming the superficial part; opposed to *inward*; in *theol.*, carnal; not spiritual: *n.* in *O.E.*, an external form: *outward*, also *outwards*, *ad.* *-wards*, to the outer parts; from the port of a country; seawards: *outwardly*, *ad.* *-ly*, externally; in appearance only: *outward-bound*, a proceeding from a port of a country to foreign parts; opposed to *homeward-bound*.

outwear, *v.* *ôut-wêr'*, to wear out; to surpass in enduring qualities.

outweigh, *v.* *ôut-wêd'*, to exceed in weight, effect, or importance; to preponderate: **outweighing**, *imp.* *outweighed'*, *pp.* *outweighed'*.

outwent, *v.* *ôut-went'*, *pt.* of verb *outgo*; exceeded; surpassed in going or running.

outwit, *v.* *ôut-wit'*, to overreach; to defeat by superior ingenuity or craft: **outwitting**, *imp.* *outwitted'*, *pp.* *outwitted'*.

outwork, *n.* *ôut-wôrk'*, work of defence at some distance from a fortress; an external or advanced fortification.

outworth, *v.* *ôut-wôrth'*, in *O.E.*, to excel in value.

outwrest, *v.* *ôut-rêst'*, in *O.E.*, to extort by violence.

ouvrier, *n.* *ôuv-ri-ê'* [*F. ouvrier*; *OF. ouvrier*—from *L. operarius*, belonging to labour—from *opera*, work], an artificer; a mechanic.

ousel—see *ousel*.

ova, *n.* *plu.* *ô-ôd'* [*L. ova*, plu. of *ovum*, an egg], the eggs of any animal; certain mouldings in the form of eggs.

oval, *a.* *ô-ôd'* [*OF. oval*; *L. ovalis*, egg-shaped—from *ovum*, an egg], of an oblong, round form; having the figure or shape of an egg; applied to an outline or tracing in the form of a longitudinal section of an egg; *a.* a body or figure in the shape of an egg; an oval object; an ellipse; an outline in the form of a longitudinal section of an egg: *ovally*, *ad.* *-ly*, in an oval form; so as to be oval.

ovalbumen, *n.* *ô-ôd'* *ôv-bû-men'* [*L. ovum*, an egg; *albumen*, white matter], the white of an egg.

ovaliform, *a.* *ô-ôd'* *ôv-fôrm'* [*L. ovalis*, like an egg—from *ovum*, an egg; *fôrmis*, shape, figure], possessing the form of an egg; shaped so that the longitudinal section is oval, the transverse circular: *oval-shaped*.

ovary, *n.* *ô-ôv-ri'* [*mid. L. ovarium*—from *L. ovum*, an egg], the part in the body of a female animal in which the eggs or first germs of future animals are lodged; a hollow case in plants which encloses the young seeds: *ovarian*, *a.* *ô-ôv-ri-ân'*, of or relating to the ovary: *ovarian*, *a.* *-dis*, consisting of eggs: *ovarianism*, *n.* *-îsm*, plu. *ovâr-îa*, *-d*, an ovary: *ovariotomy*, *n.* *ô-ôv-ri-ô-tô-mî'* [*Gr. tomê*, a cutting, a lopping], in *anat.*, the operation of removing the ovaries: *ovaritis*, *n.* *ô-ôv-ri-tis'*, inflammation of the ovaries: *ovaralgia*, *n.* *ô-ôv-râ-lj-î-d'* [*Gr. algos*, pain], pain in the ovaries.

ovate, *a.* *ô-ôd'* [*L. ovatus*, shaped like an egg—from *ovum*, an egg], in *bot.*, in the form of an egg; having the shape of a longitudinal section of an egg: *ovate-lanceolate*, *a.* *ô-ôd'* *ôv-lân-sô'* [*L. lancea*, a lance], in *bot.*, a shape between that of an egg and spear-head: *ovate-subulate*, *a.* *ô-ôd'* *ôv-sû-bû-lâ'* [*L. subula*, a shoemaker's awl], in *bot.*, partly awl and partly egg shaped: *ovate-oblong*, *a.* *ô-ôd'* *ôv-ôb-lông'*, shaped like an egg, but more drawn out in length.

ovation, *n.* *ô-ôv-â-shôn'* [*F. ovation*—from *L. ovatio*, a lesser triumph of a general—from *ovo*, I exult, I rejoice], any extraordinary and spontaneous mark of respect paid by a city or people to an illustrious person; an enthusiastic approval publicly accorded to a person.

oven, *n.* *ô-vên'* [*AS. ofen*, an oven: cf. *Isel. ofn*; *Goth. ofurna*; *Ger. ofen*], an arched cell capable of being highly heated, used principally for baking bread; any movable utensil used for baking meats before the fire.

ovenchyma, *n.* *ô-vên-gk't-mâ'* [*L. ovum*, an egg; *Gr.*

enchyma, an infusion, the substance of organs—from *enchêdō*, I pour in], in *bot.*, the tissue of plants composed of oval cells.

over, prep. *ô-ver'* [*AS. ofer* or *ober*, over, above; cf. *L. super*; *Gr. hyper*; *Sans. upari*; *Goth. afar*; *Dan. over*; *Ger. ober*], above; upon; opposed to *below*: above in authority; across, as in leapt over the brook; through or diffusely, as all the world over; covering or immersing; often contracted into *o'er*: *ad.* more than the quantity; beyond a limit; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; past, as the winter is over; completely; in a great degree, as over-difficult: *adj.* upper; beyond: over again, unrenewed: over against, opposite: over and above, besides; extra: over and over, repeatedly; over the left, in slang, completely opposite: to give over, to cease from; to consider hopeless: to run over, to flow or ride over; to read hastily: to throw over, to betray; to desert; to fail to give expected help: all over, in every place; undone or finished, generally in an evil sense.

over, *ô-ver'* [*AS. ofer* or *ober*, above—see *over*, prep.], prefix, meaning 'above; beyond; too much; to excess.' *Note*—*over*, as a prefix, is not usually separated by a hyphen: the words with the prefix *over*, keeping in mind the sense of the prefix, are mostly self-explanatory; accordingly, it has not been thought necessary to enter every possible compound having the prefix *over*, though it is hoped that no one in common use has been omitted.

overact, *v.* *ô-ver-âkt'*, to perform to excess; to act more than necessary.

overalls, *n.* plu. *ô-ver-ôb's'* [*over*, and *all*, loose trousers of a light, stout material, such as canvas, worn over others by workmen to keep them clean, and from being destroyed; waterproof leggings].

over-anxious, *a.* *ô-ver-ân-gsh-ûs'*, anxious to excess: *ô-ver-an'-xi-ôusly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *ô-ver-an'-xi-ôus-ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: the state of being over-anxious.

overarch, *v.* *ô-ver-ârk'*, to cover as with an arch.

overawe, *v.* *ô-ver-âw'*, to restrain by fear or by superior influence: *ô-ver-aw'-ing*, *imp.* *ô-ver-awed'*, *pp.* *ô-ver-awed'*.

overbalance, *v.* *ô-ver-bâl'-âns*, to weigh down; to exceed in weight, value, or importance: *n.* excess of weight or value: *ô-ver-bâl'-âncing*, *imp.* *ô-ver-bâl'-ânced*, *pp.* *ô-ver-bâl'-ânced*.

overbear, *v.* *ô-ver-bâr'*, to overpower; to subdue; to domineer over: *ô-ver-bâr'-ing*, *imp.* *ô-ver-bâr'-ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: insolent; domineering: *ô-ver-bâr'-ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *overblown*, *pp.* and *ô-ver-blow'*, exhausted; blown over.

overboard, *ad.* *ô-ver-bôrd'*, out of a ship or vessel, as to fall overboard; from on board.

overbore, *v.* *ô-ver-bôrf'*, to bore unduly or excessively.

overbuild, *v.* *ô-ver-bûld'*, to build beyond the demand.

overbulk, *v.* *ô-ver-bûlk'*, to oppress by bulk. *over-burden*, *v.* *ô-ver-bêr-dên'*, also *ô-ver-burthen*, *v.* *ô-ver-bêr-thên'*, to load too heavily: *ô-ver-bur-den'-ing*, *ô-ver-bur-den'-ed*, *pp.* *-dnd*: *adj.* excessively loaded: *ô-ver-bur-den'-ed*, *a.* *-dnd*, excessively loaded or burdened.

over-canopy, *v.* *ô-ver-kân'-ô-pi'*, to cover as with a canopy.

over-careful, *a.* *ô-ver-kâr'-fûl'*, excessively careful. *overcast, *v.* *ô-ver-kâst'*, to spread over or darken, as with a cloud; to sew by running the thread over a rough edge: *ô-ver-cast'*, *pp.* covered with gloom; sewed over: *ô-ver-cast'-ing*, *imp.* overspreading with gloom; sewing by running the thread over a rough edge.*

over-cautions, *a.* *ô-ver-kôû-shûs'*, prudent to excess: *ô-ver-ôn'-tiously*, *ad.* *-ly*.

overcharge, *v.* *ô-ver-chârg'*, to load or fill to excess: in an account, to demand more than is just; to exaggerate: *n.* *ô-ver-chârg'*, more than is just in an account; an excessive loading, as in a gun: *ô-ver-chârg'-ing*, *imp.* *ô-ver-chârg'-ed*, *pp.* *-chârg'-ed*: *adj.* loaded to excess; charged more than is just.

overcloud, *v.* *ô-ver-kloûd'*, to obscure with clouds.

overcoat, *v.* *ô-ver-kloû'*, to fill even beyond satiety.

overcoat, *n.* *ô-ver-kôû'*, a topcoat; a greatcoat.

overcome, *v.* *ô-ver-kûm'*, to vanquish; to subdue; to master; to get the better of; to be victorious; in *O.E.*, to invade suddenly; to come over: *ô-ver-cûm'-ing*, *imp.* *ô-ver-cûm'-ed*; getting the better of: *ô-ver-cûm'-ed*, *pp.* *ô-ver-cûm'-ed*.

mâte, mât, jâr, lâlô; mête, mêt, hêr; pine, pîn; nôle, nôl, môve;

general dealer in everything necessary for an emigrant; one who outlives.

outflank, v. *ŏt-flāngk*, to extend a line of battle beyond that of another; outflanking, imp.: outflanked, pp. *flāngkt*.

outflow, n. *ŏt-flō*, a flowing out; an efflux.

outfly, v. *ŏt-flī*, to leave behind in flight.

outfrown, v. *ŏt-frūn*, to overbear by frowns; to frown down.

out-general, v. *ŏt-jen-er-ai*, to gain advantage over by superior military skill; out-generalizing, imp.: out-generalized, pp. *-id*.

outgoing, n. *ŏt-gō-ing*, state of going out; expenditure; outlay; generally in plu. outgoings, expenditure; adj. opposed to incoming, as outgoing tenant.

outgrow, v. *ŏt-grō*, to grow too much for a time; outgrowth, n. *grōth*, an excrescence.

outguard, n. *ŏt-gŭrd*, the farthest distant guard.

out-herod, v. *ŏt-her-od* [out, and Herod, the king of the Jews at the birth of Christ], to overact the character of Herod; to be superior in wrong-doing; out-heroding, imp.: out-heroded, pp.

outhouse, n. *ŏt-hōus*, a little house at a small distance from the main one.

outing, n. *ŏt-ing* [ŏt, out; see out 1], a holiday excursion, generally to the seaside or country.

outlandish, a. *ŏt-lānd'ish* [A.S. *ŭtlandisc*, outlandish—from *ŭt*, out; *land*, land] not native; foreign; vulgar; rude; outlandishness, n. *ish-ness*, state of being strange, rude, or barbarous. Note.—In OE. *utland*, in the sense of 'civilised,' was opposed to outlandish, rude; foreign; see inland.

outlast, v. *ŏt-lāst*, to last longer than; outlasting, imp.: outlasted, pp.

outlaw, n. *ŏt-lāw* [A.S. *ŭtlaga*, an exile, an outlaw], a person deprived of the benefit of law; v. to deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe; outlawing, imp.: outlawed, pp. *-id*; adj. excluded from the benefit of law; outwary, n. *ŏt-lāw-ri*, the punishment inflicted on one who refuses to appear when called into court, by putting him out of the protection of law; the process by which this is done.

outlay, n. *ŏt-lā*, expenditure.

outlearn, v. *ŏt-lern*, in OE., to discover.

outlet, n. *ŏt-lēt* [out, and let: A.S. *ŭtletan*, to let out], the place or means by which anything escapes or is discharged.

outlicker, n. *ŏt-lik-er* [Dut. *utlicker*, outlicker], in ships, a small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop, and standing out astern.

outlier, n. *ŏt-li-er*, in geol., a portion of any stratified group of rocks which lies detached, or out from the main body.

outline, n. *ŏt-līn*, the line by which a figure is defined: the first sketch of a figure, or of a scheme or design; v. to sketch; to delineate; outlining, imp.: outlined, pp. *-id*.—SYN. of 'outline n.': delineation; sketch; draught; contour; plan; design; extremity.

outlive, v. *ŏt-liv*, to live beyond; to survive; to live after something has ceased; outliving, imp.: outlived, pp. *-id*.

outlook, n. *ŏt-lōk*, a vigilant watch; a prospect or view; v. in OE., to browbeat; to look out.

outlustre, v. *ŏt-lŭst-er* [out, and lustre], to excel in brightness.

outlying, a. *ŏt-lī-ing*, remote from the main body or design; being on the exterior or frontier.

out-manœuvre, v. *ŏt-mā-nō-vēr*, to surpass in manœuvre.

outmarch, v. *ŏt-mārch*, to march faster than.

outmost, a. *ŏt-mōst*, farthest remote from the middle.

outname—see under out 2.

outnumber, v. *ŏt-nŭm-bēr*, to exceed in number.

out-pensioner, n. *ŏt-pen-shŭn-er*, an invalid soldier or sailor who is a pensioner of Chelsea or Greenwich hospitals, and is at liberty to reside where he pleases.

outport, n. *ŏt-pōrt*, a port or harbour at some distance from the chief port.

outpost, n. *ŏt-pōst*, a station at a distance from the main body; the company of soldiers so placed.

outpour, v. *ŏt-pōr*, to send forth in a stream.

outpouring, n. *ŏt-pōr-ing*, an effusion; an abundant supply.

output, n. *ŏt-pŭt*, a term in the iron or coal trade for the quantity of metal annually made by the furnaces, or for the quantity of coal produced from one or more pits.

outrage, n. *ŏt-rāj* [OF. *outrage*, outrage, excess, unreasonableness; *oltre*, beyond—from L. *ultra*, beyond], open and wanton violence either to a person or thing; excessive injury; abuse; v. to treat with extreme violence and injury; to injure by rude rough treatment of anything; to do violence in words; violate; outraging, imp.: outraged, pp. *ŏt-rājd*; outrageous, a. *ŏt-rāj-ŭs*, excessive in a high degree; violent; exceeding all bounds of moderation; outrageously, ad. *-ly*; outrageousness, n. *-ness*, the quality of being outrageous; fury; violence.

—SYN. of 'outrage n.': affront; abuse; insult; violence; injury.—Of 'outrageous': violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; turbulent; tumultuous; excessive; enormous; atrocious.

outré, a. *ŏt-rē* [F. *outré*], OF. *oltre*—from L. *ultra*, beyond, exceeding], extravagant; overstrained; exaggerated.

outréach, v. *ŏt-rēch*, to extend beyond; outreaching, imp.: outreached, pp. *-rēch*.

outride, v. *ŏt-rīd*, to ride faster than; outriding, imp.: outridden, pp. *-rīd-n*; outrider, n. *-rīd-er*, a servant on horseback who attends a carriage, at some little distance from it.

outrigger, n. *ŏt-rīg-ger*, a strong beam of wood projecting from the side of a ship, used to secure the masts in the operation of careening; in the proas of the Indian seas, a contrivance to counterbalance their very large heavy sails; a name applied to the light racing-boats—so called from their rowlock projections.

outright, ad. *ŏt-rīt*, at once; completely; utterly.

outhead, n. *ŏt-rōd*, in OE., a riding out; an excursion.

outrioar, n. *ŏt-rōr*, a great confusion of many loud voices; v. *ŏt-rōr*, to roar louder than.

outrun, v. *ŏt-rŭn*, to excel in running; to exceed; outrun the constable, to get into debt; to spend more than one's income—referring to the constable, the arrester for debt.

outtail, v. *ŏt-ād*, to leave behind in sailing.

outtarn, v. *ŏt-skōrn*, in OE., to bear down or confront by contempt.

outsell, v. *ŏt-sēl*, to sell at a lower figure; to have a greater sale; outselling, imp.: outsold, pp. *-id*; outset, n. *ŏt-sēt*, beginning; first entrance on any business.

outshine, v. *ŏt-shīn*, to send forth brightness; to excel in lustre.

outside, n. *ŏt-sīd*, the external or outer part of a thing; superficial appearance; part most remote from the middle; the part lying without; the utmost; a passenger on the top of a coach; adj. external; exterior: outsides, n. plu. *ŏt-sīds*, the exterior sheets of a ream of printing or writing paper; spoiled sheets of paper.

outskirts, n. *ŏt-skērts*, border; suburbs.

outsleep, v. *ŏt-slep*, to sleep beyond.

outspan, v. *ŏt-spān* [Eng. out, and Dut. *spannen*, to put horses to—from *span*, a team], a term used in S. Africa for yoking ox-teams from waggon; outspanning, imp.: outspanned, pp. *-id*.

outspoke, v. *ŏt-spōk*, in OE., to speak out; to speak something beyond; to exceed.

outspoke, v. *ŏt-spōk*, used in ballad poetry for spoke: outspok'en, a. *-spōk'n*, free of speech; bold of speech.

outspread, v. *ŏt-sprēd*, to extend; to diffuse: outspreading, imp.: n. the act of spreading over or diffusing.

outstanding, a. *ŏt-sīd'ing*, projecting; remaining uncollected or unpaid.

outstare, v. *ŏt-stār*, to face down; to browbeat.

outstep, v. *ŏt-stēp*, to exceed.

outstretch, v. *ŏt-stēch*, to expand; to spread out: outstretching, imp.: outstretched, pp. *-stēch't*.

outstrip, v. *ŏt-strip*, to leave behind; to advance beyond.

outswear, v. *ŏt-swār*, to overpower by or go beyond in swearing.

outsweeten, v. *ŏt-sweēn*, to excel in sweetness.

outvalue, v. *ŏt-vāl-ŭ*, to exceed in value or price.

outvenom, v. *ŏt-vēn-ŭm*, to exceed in poisonous or deadly qualities.

ad. *otit-er-otit*, in a different manner; in other respects; by other causes.

otic, a. *otik* [Gr. *otus*, *otos*, the ear] pert. to the ear; employed in diseases of the ear.

otiose, a. *otit-ös* [L. *otiosus*, at leisure—from *otium*, leisure, vacant time], being at rest or ease; unemployed.

otitis, n. *ot-it-üs* [Gr. *otia*, the ears, and termination *itis*, denoting inflammation] inflammation of the ear. *otocoma*, n. *ot-ök-ot-d* [Gr. *otia*, the ears; *koma*, dust], a small mass of calcareous particles or crystals of carbonate of lime, found in the membranous labyrinth of the ear, smaller and more numerous than otoliths.

otocranium, n. *ot-ök-krän* [Gr. *otia*, the ears; *kranion*, the skull], the part of the skull which contains the organs of hearing.

otoliths, n. plu. *ot-öliths*, also *ot'oliths*, n. plu. *öth* [Gr. *otia*, the ears; *lithos*, a stone], the fossil carbonates of whales, cartilaginous fishes, &c.; minute calcareous concretions found in the membranous cavities of the ears of many invertebrates.

otology, n. *ot-öl-ög-öl* [Gr. *otia*, the ears; *logos*, discourse], the part of anatomy which treats of the ear; a treatise on the ear.

opteris, n. *ot-öp-ter-is* [Gr. *otia*, the ears; *pteria*, a fern], in bot., a genus of fossil ferns, so called in allusion to their ear-shaped projections.

otorrhea, n. *ot-öt-rhö-d* [Gr. *otia*, the ears; *rheö*, I flow], in med., a flow or running of the ear; a discharge from the ear.

otoscope, n. *ot-ök-sköp* [Gr. *otia*, the ears; *skopeö*, I see or observe], in med., an instr. for exploring the ear.

otosteala, n. *ot-ök-stäl-dä* [Gr. *otia*, the ears; *osteon*, a bone], a term applied to the bones of the ear.

ottava rima, *öt-öt-öd-rim* [It., eight-rhyme], an Italian stanza adopted by some English poets, made up of eight lines of five accents each, with three rhymes, the first, third, and fifth lines rhyming, and the second, fourth, and sixth, a couplet being formed by the seventh and eighth.

otter, n. *öt-ter* [AS. *oter*, an otter; cf. Icel. *otr*; Dut. *otter*; Dan. *otter*; Ger. *otter*], an amphibious animal resembling the weasel inhabiting the banks of rivers, feeding on fish—the sea-otter is of larger size.

ötto, n. *öt-ö*, also spelt *otter*, n. *öt-ör*, and *attar*, n. *öt-ör*—see *attar*, the correct spelling.

Ottoman, a. *öt-öt-män* [a name of the Turkish empire—from *Ottoman*, its founder], designating anything that pertains to the Turks or their government: n. a kind of sofa; a stool having a stuffed bottom; a reclining or easy seat.

ötöth, n. *öt-öt* [AS. *ötöth*, an insect], in Eng. dial. and Scot., a hairy caterpillar—hence, a shabby, unkempt person.

otubette, n. *öt-bät* [F.—from *otublier*, to forget: L. *obliviscor*, I forget], an underground dungeon or secret pit in the floor of a dungeon, with an opening only from above, in medieval castles and old Eastern houses, for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment.

ouch, n. *öch* [OF. *nouche*, a buckle, a clasp; OH. Ger. *uoca*, a buckle: L. *uoca*, a brooch], the collet or socket in which a precious stone or a seal is set; in OE., a jewel.

oudemodon, n. *öt-dän-ö-dön* [Gr. *ouden*, none; *odontos*, a tooth], in bot., a sub-genus of very peculiar fossil-reptiles found in the sandstone of South Africa, so called from their toothless jaws.

ought, v. *öht* [see *ought* and *owe*], a defective verb, formerly the pt. of *owe*: to be bound in duty or moral obligation: n. anything.

ounce, n. *önce* [F. *once*, an ounce—from L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything], a weight, 1-12th of a lb. Troy; 1-16th of a lb. avoirdupois.

ounce, n. *önce*, or *once*, n. *önc* [F. *once*—prob. from Pers. *yus*, a panther, a lynx], a carivorous animal resembling the leopard, but having a thicker fur, irregular faint spots, and a longer tail—a native of India and Persia.

our, pron. *öur* [AS. *öre*, our; cf. Goth. *unsar*; Ger. *unsar*] pert. to or belonging to us: ours, *öurs*, poss. of we: ourself, comp. pron. *öir-söl'*, plu. *öurselves*, *öör-söl've*, not another or other, used almost wholly in the plural, and by way of emphasis: ourself, in OE., used in the regal style.

ourang-outang, another spelling of *orang-outang*. *ouranography*—same as *uranography*.

ousel, *ousel*, n. *ö-söl* [AS. *öde*, a blackbird, an ousel: cf. OH. Ger. *amaisl*; Ger. *amaisl*], a kind of thrush.

oust, v. *öust* [OF. *oster*, to remove, to expel from—from mid. L. *hausäre*, a supposed freq. of *hausir*, to drink: see *out* 1], to remove by force; to eject or expel: *ousting*, imp. *oust'ed*, pp.

out, a. *öt* [AS. *üt*, out; cf. Icel. *ut*; Ger. *aus*] exterior: ad. on or to the outside; without; not at home; in a state of exhaustion; in a state of extinction; not in office; not in employment; to the end, as, *hear me out*; without restraint, as, *'I dare laugh out*; not in the hands of the owner, as, *'the lands are out upon lease*; with parts of clothes torn, as, *out at the elbows*; *out at heels*, denoting poverty; incurring loss, as, *out of pocket*; *int. away*; begone: prefix, beyond; exceeding; above: *out of*, prep. from; beyond; not in; not within; deviating from; without; in consequence of: to find out, to discover: to let out, to put forth strength or speed; to reveal: to crop out, in geol., to show itself, as a stratum, thrust up and appearing on the surface: to put out, to annoy; to disturb; to perplex: *out and out*, thorough-going; complete: *out of the way*, outlying; obscure; uncommon; unusual; eccentric: *out of hand*, immediately: *out of print*, said of a book of which all the copies have been sold or otherwise disposed of: *out of season*, not in the proper time or season: *out of sorts*, ailing; unwell: *out of temper*, in bad temper; sulken: *out of time*, not properly prepared: *out of taste*, harsh; discordant: *out of the wood*, clear of trouble or difficulty: *out upon you and out upon it*, away with you; away with it,—phrases expressing dislike or contempt. *Note*.—In all words having *out* as a prefix, the root-words are found by referring to the word and its prefix—the prefix meaning 'beyond; exceeding; above.'

out, n. *öt* [see entry above], one who or that which is without; opposed to in; a hook or corner; an open space: v. to deprive by expulsion: *outing*, imp.: n. a trip; a going from home on pleasure: *out'ed*, pp.: *outness*, n. *öt-nés*, the state of being out; externality: *ins and outs*, nooks and corners: to make an *out*, among printers, to omit something in setting up copy.

outbalance, v. *öt-bäl-däns*, to exceed in weight or effect.

outbid, v. *öt-bid*, to bid more than another.

outbound, a. *öt-bönd*, proceeding from one country to another, as a ship.

outbrave, v. *öt-bräve*, to bear down by more daring or by greater splendour.

outbreak, n. *öt-bräk*, an eruption; a bursting forth: *out'breaking*, a. that which bursts forth.

outbuilding, n. *öt-büd-ing*, a building for common purposes near a large one.

outburst, n. *öt-bérs*, a breaking out; an explosion.

outcast, n. *öt-käst*, one cast out or expelled; one driven from home or country.

outcome, n. *öt-köm* [ME. *outcome*, *utcome*], that which results from something; issue; consequence.

outcraft, v. *öt-krd'*, in OE., to excel in cunning.

outcrop, n. *öt-krop*, the exposure of the edge of strata at the earth's surface—a stratum coming to the surface is said to *crop out*.

outcry, n. *öt-krt*, clamour; noisy opposition; cry of distress.

outdistance, v. *öt-dät-säns* [*out*, and *distance*], to get beyond. In horse-racing; to excel another greatly in a competition or career.

outdo, v. *öt-dö*, to surpass; to perform beyond another.

outdoor, a. *öt-dör*, being without the door; given to one not residing in the house, as outdoor relief: *outdoors* or *out of doors*, out of the house.

outed, a. *öt-öd* [from *out*], put out; ended.

outer, a. *öt-ör* [from *out*], external; opposed to inner: *out'erly*, ad. -ly: *out'ermost*, a. -most, farthest out; remotest from the middle.

outface, v. *öt-fäs*, in OE., to bear down with impudence; to brave.

outfit, n. *öt-füt*, necessities, as clothing, &c., supplied for a sea-voyage; equipment—often in the plu. *outfits*: *out'fitting*, imp.: n. equipment for a voyage: *out'fitted*, pp.: *out'fitter*, n. -ër, a

mäte, *mät*, *fär*, *läö*; *mäte*, *mät*, *här*: *pine*, *pín*; *nöle*, *nöl*, *möve*;

ossified, pp. *-fied*: adj. converted into bone or a substance resembling it: *ossified*, a. *os-si-fied*, having power to ossify: *ossification*, n. *os-si-fi-ka-shun* [F. —], the changing of any soft solid part of an animal body into bone or bony-like matter.

ostreum, a. *os-str-um* [L. *ostrea*, a bone; *ostrea*, I devour], bone-eating.

ostuary, n. *os-tu-ry* [L. *ostium*, bony—from *os*, a bone], a place where the bones of the dead are deposited; a charnel-house.

osteal, a. *os-tal* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone], belonging to bone: *osteas*, n. *os-tis*, osseous substance or bony tissue: *ostitis*, n. *os-ti-tis*, the inflammation of bone.

ostensible, a. *os-ten-si-bil* [F. *ostensible*: mid. L. *ostensibilis*—from L. *ostensus* or *ostentus*, pp. of *ostendo*, I show], declared: manifest; apparent; held forth or avowed, but opposed to *real*: plausible: *ostensibility*, ad. *-bil*: *ostensibility*, n. *os-ten-si-bil-i-ty*, the quality or state of being ostensible: *ostensively*, ad. *-sive*, showing; betokening; indirect: *ostensively*, ad. *-ly*.

ostent, n. *os-tent* [L. *ostentus*, exposed to view], in O.E., appearance; manner; show; a token; portent.

ostentation, n. *os-ten-ta-shun* [F. *ostentation*—from L. *ostentationem*, a showing, a display—from *ostendo*, I show or exhibit], outward show or appearance; ambitious display; parade; pompous vaunting: *ostentatious*, a. *-tious*, fond of self-display; boastful; showy: *ostentatiously*, ad. *-tiously*: *ostentatiousness*, n. *-ness*, the state or quality of being ostentatious; vain display.—*SYN.* of 'ostentation': *boasting*; *boast*; *parade*; *pageantry*; *show*; *pomp*; *pompousness*; *appearance*.

osteoblast, n. plu. *os-tal-blasts* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *blastos*, a bud, a sprout], the granular corpuscles or cells which cover in a dense layer the osteogenic substance, and lie in its meshes, constituting the formative elements of bone.

osteoclast, n. plu. *os-tal-klasts* [Gr. *osteon*, bone; *klastos*, broken, fractured], large compound or giant cells formed in the absorption of bone, and believed to be essential agents in the process of such absorption.

osteocolla, n. *os-tal-kol-la* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *kolla*, glue], an earthy or stony matter precipitated by water, and encrusted upon sticks, stones, and similar bodies.

ostedentina, n. *os-tal-den-tin* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; L. *dens*, dentis, a tooth], the substance forming the teeth of vertebrate animals, and covered by the enamel; a substance intermediate in structure between dentine and bone.

osteogen, n. *os-tal-jen* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *gennao*, I produce], the soft transparent matter in bone which becomes changed into bony tissue: *osteogenic*, a. *os-tal-jen-ik*, denoting the soft transparent substance in bone which becomes ossified: *osteogeny*, n. *os-tal-jen-i*, also *osteogenesis*, n. *os-tal-jen-es-is* [Gr. *genesis*, origin, source], the formation or growth of bone.

osteography, n. *os-tal-og-ra-fi* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *graphein*, I write], a scientific description of the bones: *osteographer*, n. *-ra-fer*, an anatomist of the bony parts of the body.

osteoid, a. *os-tal-oid* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *eidos*, resemblance], like or resembling bone; denoting a class of tumours growing from bone, which themselves contain bone.

osteolepis, n. *os-tal-lis-pis* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *lepis*, a scale], in *geol.*, a genus of fossil ganoid fishes found in the Old Red Sandstone—so named from the enamelled bony appearance of the scales.

osteolite, n. *os-tal-lit* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *lithos*, a stone], an earthy phosphate of lime, containing, in nearly a pure state, tricalcic diphosphate.

osteology, n. *os-tal-og-i* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *logos*, discourse], that part of anatomy which treats of the skeleton or bony fabric of the different tribes of animals; comparative anatomy: *osteological*, a. *-log-i-kal*, pert. to a description of the bones: *osteologist*, n. *-ist*, also *osteologist*, n. *-ist*, one versed in osteology: *osteologically*, ad. *-ly*.

osteoma, n. *os-tal-ma* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone], an adventitious growth, consisting of a purely bony mass, set upon a bone, forming with it an organic whole; an exostosis.

osteomalakia, n. *os-tal-ma-lak-i-a* [Gr. *osteon*,

bone; *malakos*, soft], a diseased softening of the bones in adults.

osteomyelitis, n. *os-tal-mel-i-tis* [Gr. *osteon*, bone; *myelos*, marrow], inflammation of the red osseous medulla, and of the pulp contained in the cancelli of spongy bone.

osteophyte, n. *os-tal-fit* [Gr. *osteon*, bone; *phutos*, planted, grown—from *phuo*, I produce], a term denoting a great variety of bony growths which are formed, for the most part, in an inflammatory exudation; 'exostoses' may be regarded as outgrowths from bone, while 'osteophytes' seem only to be produced under the influence of a bone, often resulting, e.g., from ossification of the exudation derived from the adjacent hyperemic vessels.

osteoplastic, n. *os-tal-plas-tik* [Gr. *osteon*, a bone; *plasseo*, I form], a surgical operation by which the loss of bone by disease or otherwise is remedied by the transplanting of new material: *osteoplastic*, a. *-plastic*.

osteoporosis, n. *os-tal-por-osis* [Gr. *osteon*, bone; *poros*, a callosity], a diseased state of bone, which prevents an increase of size of the bone-cells, and a consequent diminution of density, the surface of the bone being at the same time irregular and porous: *osteoporotic*, a. *os-tal-por-otik*, of or pert. to.

ostuary, n. *os-tu-ry* [L. *ostium*, a door-keeper—from *ostium*, a door or entrance], the mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into a sea or lake.

ostium, n. *os-tal-um* [L. *ostium*, a little door—from *ostium*, an entrance], in *bot.*, a longitudinal opening or mouth formed by two crescent-shaped cells: *ostium*, n. *os-tal-um*, in *bot.*, the orifice through which spores are discharged; the mouth of a perithecioid.

ostitis, n. *os-ti-tis* [Gr. *osteon*, bone], a form of bone inflammation, which in its second stage passes on to hardening or sclerosis, or else to suppuration.

ostler, n. *os-ler*, former spelling *hostler* [OF. *hostler*, a host, an innkeeper; *host*, a house, a hall—from L. *hospes*, a host or guest], a person who has the care of the horses at a hotel or inn: *ostler*, n. *os-ler*, a. inn.

Ostmen, n. plu. *os-men*, Eastmen—the Danish settlers in Ireland being so called.

ostreaceous, a. *os-tral-shi-us* [L. *ostrea*, an oyster or mussel], pert. to animals of the oyster family, called *ostreae*, n. plu. *os-tral-shi-a*, also *ostreaeana*, *-shiana*.

ostracism, n. *os-tral-sim* [Gr. *ostrakismos*—from *ostrakon*, a tile, a shell], in *anc. Greece*, banishment by the popular vote by throwing shells into an urn, the name of the person to be banished being written on each shell; banishment; expulsion: *ostracism*, v. *os-tral-sis*, to banish by the popular voice: *ostracising*, imp.: *ostracised*, pp. *-sed*.

ostracite, n. *os-tral-sit* [L. *ostrea*; Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell], a term applied to any fossil oyster.

ostracoda, n. plu. *os-tral-od-da*, also *ostracodes*, *os-tral-od-ds* [Gr. *ostrakon*, a shell; *eidos*, appearance], an order of crustaceans enclosed in bivalve shells: *ostracoid*, a. *os-tral-oid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], having the nature of shell.

ostraculture, n. *os-tral-kul-tur* [L. *ostrea*, an oyster; *cultura*, tillage], the artificial cultivation or breeding of oysters.

ostrich, n. *os-trich* [OF. *ostruce*, an ostrich—from L. *avis*, a bird; *struthio*; Gr. *strouthion*, an ostrich—from *strouthos*, a bird], the largest bird in the world, swift-running, and with short wings and long neck: *ostrich-feathers*, the tail, back, and wing feathers of the ostrich, brought from Africa.

Ostrogoth, n. *os-tral-goth* [Dan. *ost*, east, and *Gotla*], one of the eastern Goths, as opposed to *Vistigoth*, one of the western Goths.

otacoustic, a. *ot-ak-oi-stik* [Gr. *otis*, ears; *akoustikos*, belonging to the sense of hearing], assisting the sense of hearing: a. of an instrument for assisting hearing: called also an *acousticon*, n. *ak-oi-stikon*.

otalgia, n. *ot-tal-ji-a* [Gr. *otis*, ears; *algos*, pain], pain in the ear.

otoscope, n. *ot-thal-skop* [Gr. *otico*, I push; *skopeo*, I view], a species of radiometer.

other, a. *al-ther* [AS. *alther*, other: cf. *icel*, *annarr*; Goth. *anhar*; Ger. *ander*; Sans. *anāra*], not the same; not this but different; correlative to *each*, and opposed to *some*; something besides; used as a noun with number and case, signifying, not I or he, but some one else, as 'let others judge': *otherwise*,

ofo, boy, foot; *pure*, bird; *chair*, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

orthophosphoric, *a. ortho-phos-for'ik* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, correct, and Eng. *phosphorus*], applied to common phosphoric acid, which contains three molecules of water.

orthopnea, *n. ortho-pné-a* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *pné*, I breathe or pant], a diseased state in which the difficulty of breathing is increased by stooping, or on lying down.

orthoptera, *n. plu. ortho-ptér-a* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *ptera*, wings], an order of insects which have their two outer wings disposed in straight folds when at rest, as the grasshopper and house-cricket; also *orthoptera*, *-tera*, and *orthopterans*, *n. plu. -as*; *orthopterous*, *a. -us*, of or pert. to the orthoptera; folding the wings straight.

orthospermus, *n. plu. ortho-spér-mé* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *sperma*, seed], in bot., seeds which have the albumen flat on the inner face, neither involute nor convolute.

orthostichies, *n. plu. ortho-stík-ies* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *stichos*, a series, a row], in bot., applied to the several vertical rows formed by the leaves in a spiral phyllotaxis.

orthotopal, *a. ortho-tó-pál*, also *orthotopous*, *a. -o-pús* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *trópos*, direction—from *trépō*, I turn], in bot., having the embryo in a seed lying straight towards the hilum or eye, as in the bean—applied to the ovule with foramen opposite to the hilum.

orthotypous, *a. ortho-tí-pús* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *typos*, a type], in mín., distinguished by a perpendicular cleavage.

ortive, *a. orthiv* [L. *ortus*, arisen], rising or eastern.

ortolan, *n. ortho-lán* [OF. *hortolan*—from It. *ortolano*, a gardener—from mid. L. *hortulanus*, of the garden—from L. *hortus*, a garden], a small bird of southern Europe, much esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh—so called because it frequents the hedges of gardens.

orts, *n. plu.*—see *ort*.

Orus, *n. Orús*, also *Orus*, *n. Orús*, an Egyptian god, son of Isis and Osiris, frequently appearing in Egyptian paintings sitting on the lap of Isis.

oryctology, *n. ortho-tó-ló-jí* [Gr. *orktos*, dug up; *logos*, speech], the study of objects dug out of the earth, as antiquities, skeletons, and fossils.

oryx, *n. orthix* [L. *oryx*; Gr. *orux*, an antelope—so called from its pointed horns, *orux* having also the meaning of 'pick-axe'], a variety of South African antelope, having the mane and tail of the horse, the head and colouring of the ass, and the legs and feet of the antelope, with long horns tapering backwards—also called *genibok*.

os, *n. ós*, also *osar*, *n. ósar* [Sw. *ós*], a Swedish term for the long hillocks or mounds of drift gravel and sand which are so abundantly scattered over Sweden and the islands of the Baltic—called *kaims* in Scotland and *eskirs* in Ireland.

oscillate, *v. ós-sít-át* [L. *oscillatus*, pp. of *oscillo*, I swing—from *oscillum*, a swing, a dangling puppet or mask], to move backwards or forwards; to swing: *oscillating*, *imp.* *adj.* swinging; vibrating: *oscillated*, *pp.* *oscilla'tion*, *n. -lá-shún*, a swinging like a pendulum: *oscilla'tory*, *a. -tér-i*, vibrating; swinging: *oscillating engine*, a marine engine with a vibrating cylinder. *Note.*—*Oscillum*, a swing, may be the same word as *oscillum*, a little image or puppet made to swing or dance—dim. of L. *oculum*, the mouth—see *Skeat*.

oscula, *n. plu. ós-kú-lá* [L. *oscula*, little mouths; *oculus*, a little mouth, a kiss—from *ós*, a mouth], the name given to the larger pores on the surface of a sponge: *oscular*, *a. -tér*, pert. to: *osculate*, *v. -át* [L. *osculatus*, kissed], to kiss; to come in contact with, as a curve and a circle; to adhere closely, as caterpillars and other creeping animals: *osculating*, *imp.* *adj.* *oscula'tion*, *n. -lá-shún*, a kiss; close contact: *oscula't*, *a. -lá-tér-i*, of or pert. to kissing; having the same curvature at the point of contact: *n.* a tablet or board having the picture of Christ or the Virgin, which was first kissed by the priest and then by the people: *oscula*, *n. -kúl*, a small two-lipped aperture.

osier, *n. ós-ér* [F. *osier*, a willow; cf. Gr. *óisos*, a willow], the common name of the water-willow, a plant of several species, used in making baskets; especially *Salix viminalis*, Ord. *Salicaceæ*: *osiered*, *a. ós-ér-d*, covered with osiers: *osier-bed* or *osier-*

hoit [AS. *holt*, a grove], a piece of land on which willows are cultivated for basket-work.

Osiris, *n. ós-í-ris*, one of the principal Egyptian deities, the husband of Isis and the father of Orus, worshipped under the form of a bull, or of a human body with a bull's head: *Osirian*, *a. ós-í-rí-an*, of or pert. to Osiris: *Osirianism*, *n. -izm*, the rites and doctrines connected with the worship of Osiris.

osite, *n. ós-ít* [irreg. for *ossile*—from L. *os*, a bone], guano formed from the bones of turtles and other marine vertebrates, and from shelly deposita.

Osmanli, *n. ós-mán-lí* [from *Osman*, founder of the Turkish empire in Asia], a member of the present dynasty of Turkey; a functionary or subject of the Turkish empire.

osmazome, *n. ós-má-sóm* [Gr. *osmós*, odour; *zōmos*, broth, sauce], the extractive matter on which the odour of broth and the flesh boiled in it depends.

osmeroides, *n. plu. ós-mér-óyds* [L. *osmerus*, a smelt; Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], in geol., a genus of fossil fishes found in the Chalk of England—so named from their resemblance to the smelt, a small fish of the salmon family.

osmic acid—see under *osmium*.

osmidridum, *n. ós-mír-íd-úm*, a native compound of osmium and iodine.

osmium, *n. ós-mít-úm* [Gr. *osmós*, smell], an elementary body, a metallic substance found associated with the ore of platinum—so named from the strong disagreeable smell given out by its oxide: *osmic acid*, *-mík*, also *osmious acid*, *-mí-s*, acids from osmium.

osmose, *n. ós-mós*, also *osmosis*, *n. ós-mó-ris* [Gr. *ōsmos*, a pushing impulse—from *ōkein*, to push], the tendency of fluids of different kinds and densities to become diffused through a separating membrane when placed in contact with it; the action produced by this tendency: *osmotic*, *a. ós-mó-tík*, pert. to or having the property of osmose.

osmund, *n. ós-múnd* [F. *osmonde*; L. *osmunda*, *osmund*], a fern-plant of the genus *osmunda*, and Ord. *Osmundaceæ*, *ó-s-mán-dá-sít-s*; the flowering fern; the royal fern.

osnaburg, *n. ós-ná-bér-g*, a coarse linen, so called from its being originally imported from *Osnaburg*, in Germany.

osprey, *n.*, also *ospray*, *n. ós-prá* [a corrupt. of *osifrage*—from L. *osifragus*, the bone-breaker, the sea-eagle—from *os*, *osia*, a bone; *frango*, I break], the bald buzzard or great sea-eagle; the fish-hawk.

osseal, *n. ós-sé-l* [L. *os*, a bone], belonging to bone—from *os*, a bone], bone-cartilage, as extracted from bone, a substance closely resembling gelatine, into which it is converted by continuous boiling.

osselet, *n. ós-sé-lét* [F. *osselet*, a small bone—from L. *os*, a bone], a hard substance found growing between the small bones of a horse's knee: an *osselet*.

osseous, *a. ós-sé-ús* [L. *osceus*, belonging to a bone—from *os*, *osia*, a bone], composed of or resembling bone; bony: *osseous breccia*, *-brék-sít-s*, bones, and fragments of bones, cemented together by calcareous or other matter, found in caverns or fissures.

oseter, *n. ós-tér* [Russ. *osetrá*, a sturgeon], a species of sturgeon, said to yield one of the best kinds of Russian isinglass.

Ossianic, *a. ós-sí-an-ík* [from *Ossian*, a Latinised form of Gael. *Óisín*], pert. to, or characteristic of, Ossian, or the poems of Ossian, a reputed Gaelic bard of the 3rd century, alleged works of whom were published by James Macpherson in 1760.

ossicle, *n. ós-sí-kí* [L. *ossiculum*, a small bone—from *os*, *osia*, a bone], a little bone—applied to various small bones in the skeleton; a term applied to the bony points and segments of star-fishes, crinities, and such like animals: *ossoides*, *n. plu. ós-sí-kí-lá*, also *ossicles*, *n. plu. ós-sí-kí-s*, any hard structures of small size, such as the calcareous plates in the integument of the star-fishes, or the small bones of the ear.

ossiferous, *a. ós-sí-fér-ús* [L. *os*, *osia*, a bone; *fero*, I produce], producing bone; containing or furnishing bone.

ossific, *ossification*—see under *ossify*.

ossifrage, *n. ós-sí-fráj* [L. *osifragus*, the sea-eagle—from *os*, a bone; *frango*, I break], the osprey or sea-eagle—see *osprey*.

ossify, *v. ós-sí-fí* [F. *ossifier*—from L. *osificare*—from *os*, *osia*, a bone; *facio*, I make], to convert into bone or a bone-like substance; to become bone: *ossifying*, *imp.* *adj.* becoming bone; bone-forming:

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *loúo*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nát*, *móve*:

footstep] in *geol.*, bird-like footprints, a term denoting resemblance merely, without affirming that they are really the footmarks of a bird.

ornitholites, *n.* plu. *ōr-nith-ō-lī-tēs* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird; *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, the remains of birds occurring in a fossil state.

ornithology, *n.* *ōr-nith-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird; *logos*, discourse], that branch of natural history which treats of the form, structure, habits, and uses of birds; ornithological, *a.* *ōr-nith-ō-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to ornithology; *ornithologically*, *ad.* *-lī*; *ornithologist*, *n.* *-lō-jī-st*, one versed in ornithology.

ornithomancy, *n.* *ōr-nith-ō-mān-sī* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird; *mantia*, divination], divination by the flight of birds.

ornithorhynchus, *n.* *ōr-nith-ō-rīng-kūs* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird; *rhynchos*, the snout of a hog], a fur-covered animal, web-footed, with a flat horny beak like a duck, peculiar to the fresh-water rivers of Australia and Tasmania—known also by the names of *duck-bill*, *water-mole*, and *platypus*.

ornithosaurus, *n.* *ōr-nith-ō-sā-ŭr* [Gr. *ornis*, a bird; *saurus*, a lizard], a fossil reptile with bird-like characters; *ornithosaurian*, *a.* *-sā-ŭr-i-ān*, relating to; *pterodactylus*.

ornithoscelida, *n.* plu. *ōr-nith-ō-skel-i-dā* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird; *skelos*, a leg, a foot], an extinct group of reptiles having intimate relations both with avian and reptilian types.

orography, *n.* *ō-rō-jī-rā-jī* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain; *graphein*, I write], the science which describes or treats of mountains with regard to their height, &c., and of the mountain-systems of the globe: also in the same sense, *orology*, *n.* *ō-rō-jī-rā-jī* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain; *logos*, discourse]; *orological*, *a.* *ō-rō-jī-rā-jī-kāl*, pert. to a description of the mountains and mountain-systems of the globe; *orologist*, *n.* *ō-rō-jī-rā-jī-st*, one who describes mountains.

oroides or *oroids*, *n.* *ō-rō-īd*, *ōr-īd* [F. or; *L.* *aurum*, gold; Gr. *oides*, appearance], an alloy composed mainly of copper, with zinc and other ingredients, resembling gold, and manufactured into cheap jewellery, as watch-cases, &c.; *ad.* *-lī*, pert. to.

orotund, *a.* *ō-rō-tūnd* [corrupted from *L.* *orotundus*, with a full, round, or polished mouth—from *ōr*, *ōrīs*, a mouth; *rotundus*, round], said of the utterance of letters or words with fullness, clearness, and strength; *orotundity*, *n.* *-dī-tī*, the manner of uttering words with fullness and clearness.

orphan, *n.* *ōr-fān* [*L.* *orphanus*—from Gr. *orphanos*, deprived of either parent; connected with *L.* *orbus*, bereft], a child bereaved of father or mother, or of both—more usually of both; *ad.* *-lī*, bereaved of parents; *orphanage*, *n.* *ōr-fān-ġ*, state of an orphan; an asylum for orphans; *orphaned*, *a.* *ōr-fānd*, bereft of parents.

Orpheus, *a.* *ōr-fē-ŭs* [*L.* *Orpheus*, a famous poet and musician of antiquity], pert. to Orpheus, *ōr-fās*; *musical*; *poetical*; *orphone*, *n.* *ōr-fē-ŭn*, a musical instrument.

orphrey, *n.* *ōr-fri* [F. *orfroi*, embroidered cloth of gold—from *L.* *aurum* *Phrygium*, Phrygian gold, that is, cloth embroidered in gold, for which the Phrygians were famous], embroidered bands attached to an ecclesiastical vestment, esp. to the cope from the neck downwards in front.

orpiment, *n.* *ōr-pī-mēt* [a corruption of the *L.* *arsurpimentum*—from *aurum*, gold; *pigmentum*, a paint], yellow sulphide of arsenic; the colour called king's yellow.

orpin, *orpin*, *n.* *ōr-pīn* [contr. of *orpinment*: F. *orpin*], a yellow or orange colour of various degrees of intensity; a wild herbaceous plant with fleshy leaves, found abundantly in some parts of England, called also the rose-plumb; the *Sedum telephium*, Ord. *Crysanthaceæ*, found growing upon stones, rocks, walls, and roofs of houses, and hence also called stonecrop.

orra, *a.* *ōr-rā* [perhaps from AS. prefix *or*, out of, without, and *row*, a series or row], in *Scot.*, odd; not matched; applied to a man employed at odd jobs about a farm.

orrery, *n.* *ōr-rē-rī* [after the Earl of Orrery], a machine for exhibiting the motions, magnitudes, and relative distances of the heavenly bodies composing our solar system.

orris, *n.* *ōr-rīs* [a corruption of *iris*: It. *iris* or *iris*, *orris-ro*], the plant *iris* or flag-flower; *orris-root*, the dried roots of the Florentine orris, having

an agreeable odour like violets; the root-stock of *Iris germanica*, *I. pallida*, and *I. florentina*, Ord. *Iridaceæ*.

orris, *n.* *ōr-rīs* [contr. of *orris*], a peculiar pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked.

ort, *n.* *ōrt*, generally in plu. *orts*, *ōrts* [prob. for *ord*: AS. *ord*, a point], fragments and rejected parts that are left by an animal in feeding; the odds and ends that fall to the ground in working with any material.

orthis, *n.* *ōr-thīs* [Gr. *orthos*, straight], in *geol.*, a genus of fossil bivalves with slightly convex valves; *orthisina*, *n.* *ōr-thī-sī-nā*, a sub-genus of preceding; *orthite*, *n.* *ōr-thīt*, a mineral of a blackish-brown colour, occurring in straight, needle-shaped, or columnar masses in the granites of Scandinavia.

orthocanthus, *n.* *ōr-thō-kān-thūs* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *akanthē*, a thorn or spine], in *geol.*, a genus of straight, cylindrical, fossil fin-spines, found in the carboniferous formation.

orthoceras, *n.* *ōr-thō-kē-rās*, also *orthoceratite*, *n.* *ōr-thō-kē-rā-tīt* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *keras*, a horn], in *geol.*, a genus of straight, tapering, chambered shells of Cephalopoda—so called from their tapering to a point like a horn: the family is termed *orthoceratida*, *n.* *ōr-thō-kē-rā-tī-dā*.

orthoclase, *n.* *ōr-thō-kās* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *klasis*, a fracture], a mineralogical term for potash felspar, from its straight flat fracture.

orthodox, *a.* *ōr-thō-dōks* [F. *orthodoxe*—from Gr. *orthodoxos*, sound opinion—from *orthos*, right, true; *doxa*, an opinion], sound in the Christian faith, as taught in the formularies of any particular Church; sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical; *orthodoxy*, *n.* *ōr-thō-dōks-i*, soundness of opinion or doctrine.

orthodromics, *n.* plu. *ōr-thō-drōm-īks* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *dromos*, a course], the art of sailing on the arc of a great circle, being the shortest distance between any two points on the earth's surface; great-circle sailing; also called *orthodromy*, *n.* *ōr-thō-drōm-i*; *orthodromic*, *a.* *-īk*, pert. to great-circle sailing.

orthopsy, *n.* *ōr-thō-ŭp-sī* [Gr. *orthopsia*, correct pronunciation from *orthos*, right, true, word], the correct pronunciation of words; *orthopist*, *a.* *-pīst*, also *orthopist*, *a.* *-īk*, pert. to correct pronunciation; *orthopist*, *n.* *-pīst*, one well skilled in pronunciation.

orthogamy, *n.* *ōr-thō-gā-mī* [Gr. *orthos*, right, straight; *gamos*, I marry], in bot., the method of fertilisation in plants in which the pollen falls directly on the stigma.

orthognathus, *a.* *ōr-thō-gnā-thūs* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, erect; *gnathos*, a jaw], possessing a skull in which the front of the head is in a line with the jaws, and does not recede backwards from them; having a form of head in which the face is in a line with the forehead.

orthogon, *n.* *ōr-thō-gōn* [Gr. *orthos*, right; *gōnia*, an angle], a rectangular figure; *orthogonal*, *a.* *ōr-thō-gō-nāl*, rectangular; at right angles.

orthography, *n.* *ōr-thō-g-rā-jī* [OF. *ortographie*; Gr. *orthographia*—from *orthos*, straight, correct; *graphein*, I write], the part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelt; the art of writing words with their proper letters according to the best use; in arch. the representation of the front or elevation of a building, or of a section of it; *orthographic*, *a.* *ōr-thō-grā-fīk*, also *orthographically*, *a.* *-īkāl*, written with their proper letters; in arch., delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plan; in *geom.*, consisting of straight lines on a plane at right angles to it; *orthographically*, *ad.* *-lī*; *orthographer*, *n.* *-thō-g-rā-jēr*, also *orthographist*, *n.* *-rā-jīst*, one who spells according to the rules of grammar.

orthometry, *n.* *ōr-thōm-ē-trī* [Gr. *orthos*, correct; *metron*, a measure], the art of composing verse accurately: the laws of versification; *orthometric*, *a.* *-thō-mē-trīk*, in *crystal*, applied to crystals or crystalline forms, the axes of which are at right angles to one another.

orthopædia, *n.* *ōr-thō-pē-dī-dā* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *paidein*, the rearing of children], the prevention and cure of deformities of the human body, especially in children.

orthopedist, *n.* *ōr-thō-pē-dīst* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; Gr. *paia*, *paideos*, a child], one who cures or remedies deformities in the limbs or feet.

ōw, *bōy*, *fōt*; *yare*, *bād*; *chatr*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

is skilled in describing the internal structure of plants.

organology, *n.* *ôr-gân-ôl-ô-jî* [Gr. *organon*, an instrument; *logos*, discourse] that branch of physiology which treats of organs of animals: *ôr-gan-ôl-ô-jî-cal*, *a.* *-ôl-ô-jî-k-ôl*.

organon, *n.* *ôr-gân-nôn* [Gr. *organon*, an instrument], a body of rules and canons for regulating scientific investigations.

organosine, *n.* *ôr-gân-sîn* [F. *organisme*: *lt.* *organismo*], thrown silk of a very fine texture.

organism, *n.* *ôr-gâ-zîm* [Gr. *organismos*, softening, moistening], immoderate excitement or action, as when accompanied by severe spasms.

orgeat, *n.* *ôr-jê-it* [F. *orgeat*—from *orge*, barley], a liquor made from barley and sweet almonds, sweetened and slightly flavoured.

orgela, *n.* *ôr-jê-lê*, the organ-ling, supposed to be so called from the *Orkneys*, on the coast of which it is caught.

orgias, *n.* plu. *ôr-jîs* [F. *orgies*, revels—from *L.* and Gr. *orgia*, the rites of Bacchus: Gr. *orgion*, a sacred act; *orgon*, work], any drunken revelry, particularly by night: *ôr-gi-as-tîc*, *adj.* *ôr-jîs-dê-tîk*, pert. to Bacchus or his rites.

orgillous, *a.* *ôr-gîl-lûs* [Fr. *orgueilleux*, proud—from *orgueil*, pride—from *lt.* *orguilius*, in *OE.*, proud; haughty].

orgues, *n.* plu. *ôr-gûs* [F. *orgue*: Gr. *organon*, an instrument], in *mil.*, pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron, to be hung over a gateway and let down in case of attack; a sort of infernal machine made of loaded gun-barrels to be discharged in defending a breach.

orichalc, *n.* *ôr-î-kâlk*, also *ôr-tchal-ôum*, *n.* *-kâl-kûm* [L. *orichalcum*; Gr. *orichalkos*, mountain-copper—from Gr. *oros*, a mountain; *chalkos*, brass], the brass of the ancients; a substance resembling gold in colour, but of much less value.

oriel, *n.* *ôr-î-êl* [OF. *oriel*, a side gallery, a small chamber—from *mid.* L. *oriolum*, a little entrance, a corridor—prob. from *L. aureolum*, of gold—from *aureum*, gold—in reference to its gilded ornamentation], *anciently*, a small room next the hall in certain houses and monasteries where particular persons dined; *now*, a projecting window, generally of a trigonal or pentagonal form; a large bay or recessed window in a church or in an apartment.

orient, *a.* *ôr-î-ênt* [F. *orient*, the East—from *L. oriens* or *orientem*, the rising sun—from *oriri*, to rise, to become visible: *lt.* *orientis*], Eastern; bright; shining: *n.* the East; the part where the sun rises: *v.* in *curr.*, to mark on a plan the bearings of the compass: *ôr-î-ênt-ing*, *imp.* *ôr-î-ênt-ed*, *pp.* *oriental*, *a.* *ôr-î-ênt-î-al* [F.—L.], Eastern; proceeding from Asia or the East,—applied to gems, 'valuable; precious'—as opposed to *occidental*, applied to the less valuable: *n.* a native of Asia or the East: *ôr-î-ênt-î-al-ly*, *ad. -ly*.

orientacy, *n.* *ôr-î-ênt-î-sî*, brightness; richness of colour: *ôr-î-ênt-î-tism*, *n.* *-tîz-îsm*, the doctrines or idioms of the Asiatic nations: *ôr-î-ênt-î-tist*, *n.* *-tîst*, one versed in the languages and literature of Asia; an inhabitant of the Eastern parts of the world: *ôr-î-ênt-î-tion*, *n.* *-tî-tî-shûn*, the process of determining the east point in taking bearings; the placing towards the east, as the altar of a church; in *crystal*, the process of placing a crystal in a position necessary to show the relation of its planes to the assumed axes; in *zool.*, the faculty by which certain birds, as the homing-pigeon and the swallow, find their way home from a long distance.

orifice, *n.* *ôr-î-fîs* [F. *orifice*—from *L. orificium*, an opening, an orifice—from *ôs*, *oris*, a mouth; *facio*, I make: *lt.* *orificio*], mouth or aperture, as of a pipe or tube; any opening.

oriflamme, *n.* *ôr-î-flâm* [F. *oriflamme*—from *mid.* L. *auriflamma*, golden flame, golden banner, the standard of the monastery of St Denis in France—from *L. aurum*, gold; *flamma*, a flame], the anc. royal standard of France, borne on a gilded lance and consisting of a red flag deeply split at one end to form flame-shaped, pointed streamers; in *her.*, a blue banner charged with three golden lilies.

origan, *n.* *ôr-î-gân*, and **origanum**, *n.* *ôr-î-gân-nûm* [F. *origan*—from *L. origanum*; Gr. *origanon*—from *oros*, a mountain; *ganos*, brightness], the wild marjoram; the mountain-joy; in reference to its habitat on open hilly ground; the *Origanum vulgare*, Ord. *Labiata*.

origia, *n.* *ôr-î-jîn* [F. *origine*—from *L. originem*, origin, descent—from *oriri*, to rise, to become visible], first existence or beginning; derivation; cause; root; source: *ôr-î-gî-n-î-al*, *a.* *ôr-î-gî-n-î-âd*, first in order; preceding all others; primitive; having the power to originate new thoughts or ideas; not copied: *n.* that which precedes all others of its kind; fountain; source; that from which anything is translated, transcribed, or copied: *ôr-î-gî-n-î-âd*, *ad. -ly*, *primarily*; at first: *ôr-î-gî-n-î-âd-ly*, *ad. -ly*, the power or faculty of producing new thoughts, or rare combinations of thought: *ôr-î-gî-n-î-âd-ly*, *ad. -ly*, to bring into existence; to take existence; to cause to be; to begin; to produce what is new: *ôr-î-gî-n-î-âd-ly*, *imp.* *ôr-î-gî-n-î-âd-ly*, *pp.* *ôr-î-gî-n-î-âd-ly*, one who originates: *ôr-î-gî-n-î-âd-ly*, *n.* *-âd-ly-shûn*, the act of bringing or coming into existence; first production; mode of production or bringing into being: *ôr-î-gî-n-î-âd-ly*, *n.* *-âd-ly-shûn*, the innate depravity and tendency to evil in the human mind; the result of our first parents' sin.—*SYN.* of 'origin': beginning; foundation; fountain; commencement; rise; spring; birth; occasion—of 'original': primary; pristine; first.

orillon, *n.* *ôr-î-lôn* [F. *orillon*, a sort of fortification from *oreille*, an ear—from *L. auris*, an ear], in *mil.*, a mass of earth lined with a wall on the shoulder of a bastion for the protection of cannon.

oriole, *n.* *ôr-î-ôl* [OF. *oriole*—from *L. aureolus*, golden—from *aureus*, golden—from *aureum*, gold], the golden thrush; a bird of several species, having plumage of a golden-yellow mixed with black: see *orial* and note.

Orion, *n.* *ôr-î-ôn* [L.: Gr. *Orion*, in *anc. myth.*, a celebrated hunter], a constellation represented by the figure of a man with a sword or club by his side, and covered with a lion's skin.

orismology, *n.* *ôr-î-s-môl-ô-jî* [F. *orismologie* (properly *horismologie*): Gr. *horismos*, a bounding—from *horizo*, I bound or limit, and *logos*, discourse], the science of defining or explaining technical terms; lexicography, with special reference to scientific subjects.

orison, *n.* *ôr-î-sôn* [F. *orison*, prayer—from *mid.* L. *oratiōnem*, a prayer—from *L. oro*, I speak or plead], a prayer or supplication.

orie, *n.* *ôr-î* [OF. *orie* or *oriet*, a hem, a margin—from *mid.* L. *orula*, dim. of *ora*, an edge], in *her.*, a figure in the form of a fillet or border round a heraldic shield, but at a distance from the edges: *orie*, *ôr-lê*, *-lê*, or *orie*, *n.* *-lê*, in *arch.*, a fillet under the ovolo of a capital.

orlème, *n.* *ôr-lêm* [Orléans, in France], a cloth made of worsted and cotton; a common variety of plum.

orlop, *n.* *ôr-lôp* [Dut. *overloop*—from *over*, over; *loopen*, to run], in a ship, the sort of deck or platform on which the cables, sails, &c. are stowed.

Ormasd or **Ormasd**, *n.* *ôr-mâsd*, *ôr-mâsd* [Pers.: Old Pers. *Auramazda*; Sans. *Auramâdhas*, wise lord], in the religion of Zoroaster, the good principle or being, the spirit of life and light.

ormolu, *n.* *ôr-mô-lô* [F. *or*, gold; *moulu*, ground, bruised: L. *aurum*, gold; *moultre*, to grind], gilt bronze or copper; gold-coloured brass, or mosaic gold: *ormolu varnish*, a copper, bronze, or imitation gold varnish.

ornament, *n.* *ôr-nâ-mênt* [F. *ornement*: L. *ornamentum*, a decoration—from *orno*, I decorate], something that beautifies and adorns; embellishment; additional beauty: *v.* *ôr-nâ-mênt*, to render more beautiful or attractive to the eye; to embellish: *ôr-nâ-mênt-ing*, *imp.* *ôr-nâ-mênt-ed*, *pp.* *ôr-nâ-mênt-al*, *a.* *-al*, serving to decorate or adorn: *ôr-nâ-mênt-â-ly*, *ad. -ly*: *ôr-nâ-mênt-â-ly*, *n.* *-â-ly-shûn*, decoration; embellishment: *ôr-nâ-mênt-ôr*, *n.* *-ôr*, a decorator; finisher of articles.—*SYN.* of 'ornament': to adorn; decorate; beautify; bedeck.

ornate, *a.* *ôr-nâ-tê* [L. *ornatus*, *pp.* of *orno*, I adorn], splendidly adorned; decorated; beautiful: *ôr-nâ-t-ly*, *ad. -ly*: *ôr-nâ-t-ness*, *n.* *-nês*, the state of being ornate.

ornithichnites, *n.* *ôr-nî-thîk-nîs* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird; *ichnos*, the mark of a foot, a trace], in *geol.*, footmarks found in mineral strata, supposed to be those of birds.

ornithoceros, *n.* *ôr-nî-thîk-ôp-î-s* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird; *kopros*, dung], in *geol.*, the droppings or dung of birds—sometimes applied to guano.

ornithoidichnites, *n.* plu. *ôr-nî-thîk-nîs* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird; *eidos*, resemblance; *ichnos*, a

in constructing and ornamenting the columns of an edifice—these were the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite; in *O.E.*, measures; care; task, a call to a speaker by one or more of an audience to attend to the rules of the house or assembly: *v.* to regulate; to direct or command; to lead; to manage; to give directions to: or *derling*, imp.: *n.* disposition; management: or *dered*, pp. *derd*: or *derwer*, *n.* *er*, one who orders: or *derless*, *a.* *les*, disorderly: or *derly*, *a.* *li*, regular; systematic; performed in good order; peaceable; being on duty, as an officer: *n.* a soldier who attends on a superior officer to carry orders: *ad.* methodically: or *derless*, *n.* *nes*, the state of being ordered: *n.* in order, according to established rule: in order to, for the purpose of; as means to an end: order-book, a shop-book for entering the orders of customers, or directions for purchases; a book in the House of Commons for the purpose of entering motions to be afterwards submitted to Parliament; the book kept at military headquarters or on board a man-of-war for recording instructions: order of the day, a phrase used in Parliament denoting the business regularly set down for consideration on the minutes or votes; in *mil.*, specific directions or information issued by a superior officer to the troops under his command: out of order, transgressing the ordinary rules or laws of the society or meeting: orders, or holy orders, in the *Episcopal Ch.*, the three orders of the Christian ministry, but usually understood as applying to deacons and priests: to take orders, to enter the ministry of the Church by being ordained—used in reference to the two orders, deacons and priests; to take commissions to supply goods: letters of orders, the certificates given by the bishop to the person he has ordained, that the latter has been duly admitted to the order of deacons or priests: general orders, the orders which a commander-in-chief issues to his troops: religious orders, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, societies established for religious purposes, such as the monastic orders of the Benedictines, the Franciscans, &c., and the order of the Jesuits: Orders in Council, temporary rules or laws issued by the sovereign, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to meet particular emergencies: order of battle, the different arrangements made by an army either to attack or receive an enemy: post-office order—see money order under money: standing orders, in Parliament, certain rules and regulations laid down for their own guidance, which must be invariably followed, unless suspended by a formal vote to meet some urgent case: sailing orders, the particular and final instructions given to ships of war: Teutonic Order, for usual orders of rank see Appendix IV.—*SYN.* of 'order *n.*': method; mode; mandate; injunction; direction; precept; rule; regulation; row; grade; group; collection; family; tribe; fraternity; usage; fashion; custom—of 'order *v.*': to adjust; conduct; procure; methodise; dispose; arrange; systematise.

ordinal, *a.* *or-di-nal* [*F.* ordinal, ordinal—from *L. ordinālis*—from *ordo, ordinis*, order], denoting order: *n.* in the *Eng. Ch.*, the service of ordination: ordinal numbers, numbers in succession, as first, second, third, &c.

ordinance, *n.* *or-di-nāns* [*OF.* ordonnance; *mid. L. ordinantia*—from *L. ordinans*, arranging, regulating—from *ordo*, order], permanent rule of action; observance commanded; a law; a regulation; canon; religious rite or ceremony: or *dināt*, *a.* *di-nānt*, in *O.E.*, ordaining; decreeing.

ordinary, *a.* *or-di-nā-ri* [*F.* ordinaire, ordinary—from *L. ordinarius*, of or belonging to arrangement or order—from *ordo*, order], according to established order; customary; usual; of common rank or quality: plain; not handsome; common; of little merit: *n.* an ecclesiastical judge, usually the bishop; in *Scot.*, a single judge; having power to decide cases either with or without a jury; settled establishment; the figures found on a heraldic shield; a dining-place where the prices are fixed, the meal furnished; a name applied to the chaplain of Newgate: or *dinary*, *ad.* *na-ri-k*, according to established rules or settled method: ordinary seaman, one not expert or fully skilled; an inferior seaman: in ordinary, in constant service; steadily attending and serving; as applied to a ship of war, one laid up in harbour.—*SYN.* of 'ordinary *a.*': established; methodical; regular; mean; normal; inferior.

ordinate, *a.* *or-di-nat* [*L. ordināre*, regulated, set in order—from *ordinem*, order], well-ordered; regular; methodical: *n.* in *math.*, a straight line drawn from any point in a curve perpendicular to another straight line called the abscissa—the ordinate and abscissa taken together being called co-ordinates.

ordination, *n.* *or-di-nā-ti-ōn* [*F.* ordination—from *L. ordinatiōnem*, a setting in order, an arranging], the act or ceremony of conferring holy orders, or of bestowing the powers or functions of a settled minister; established order or tendency consequent on a decree.

ordnance, *n.* *or-dināns* [an incidental application of *ordinans*, in the sense of arrangement or preparation], a general term applied to all things connected with artillery; cannon; artillery: ordnance-map, a map made from a portion of the national survey of the country, carried on by the Royal Engineer corps, under the direction of the Ordnance Department.

ordure, *n.* *or-dūr* [*F.* ordure, filth, ordure: *OF.* ord, dirty—from *L. horridus*, horrid, filthy], dung; filth; excrement.

ore, *n.* *or* [*AS.* *or*, brass: cf. *Icel.* *ör*: *OH. Ger.* *ör*], properly the vein of metal—so called from the ore found in a thin band appearing in the section like a vein running through the rock; a metal as extracted from the earth combined with other substances;—as mixed with mineral matters, ores receive the various names of matrix, gangue, vein-stone, or ore-stone: ore-deposit, any natural deposit of ore.

oread, *n.* *or-rē-dā*, plu. *or-reads*, *-dās*, also *oreades*, *or-rē-dēs* [*L. orcas* or *orcadum*, an Orca: *Gr.* *oros*, a mountain], a mountain-nymph.

or ever, before: *ad.* [a corruption of *AS.* *ör*], in *O.E.*, *ore*; before: sooner than.

orraya, *n.* *or-rā-ya* [*OF.* *orraya*; *L.* *aurum*, gold], fringe of gold; a species of embroidered cloth of gold.

organ, *n.* *or-gān* [*F.* organe—from *L. organum*; *Gr.* *organon*, an instrument: cf. *Gr.* *ergon*, a work], a part of the living body by which some action, operation, or function is carried on: an instrument or means of communication, as of a political party—generally said of a newspaper; in *bot.*, any defined subordinate part of the vegetable structure, external or internal, as a cell, a fibre, a leaf, a root; a well-known wind musical instr.: organic, *a.* *or-gā-nik*, also *organical*, *a.* *i-kal*, relating to living organs; produced by living organs: organically, *ad.* *ik*: organicalness, *n.* *nes*, state of being organical: organise, *v.* *or-gā-n-iz*, to form, as a living body, with suitable organs; to establish with parts that may co-operate together; to arrange the several parts of a plan of action or work, and appoint the proper persons to carry it out: organising, imp.: organised, pp. *ised*: *adj.* formed with organs; constructed of parts co-operating with each other: organisable, *a.* *i-iz-ib*, capable of being organised: organization, *n.* *or-gā-n-i-zā-ti-ōn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of forming or arranging parts in such a manner as to enable them to co-operate together; the parts when so arranged; structure; form: organisation, *n.* *ism*, a body possessing an organic structure: organist, *n.* *ist*, a performer on the organ: organ-builder, the constructor of organs: organ-loft, the small gallery where the organ stands in some churches: organic bodies, such bodies as possess life and sensation: organic chemistry, that department of chemistry which treats of the composition and properties of bodies that have or have had life; as distinguished from inorganic chemistry, which treats of bodies that never had life: organic disease, a disease in which the structure of an organ is evidently affected or altered: organic remains, the fossil remains of animals or vegetables: organic laws, those laws which concern the fundamental parts of the constitution of a state: organised bodies, those bodies which possess organs, as animals or plants.

organogeny, *n.* *or-gā-n-ō-jē-ni* [*Gr.* *organon*, an instrument; *gennao*, I produce], the development of organs from their primitive condition: or *ganogē-ni*, *a.* *ō-jē-nik*, pert. to the development of organs in plants and animals.

organography, *n.* *or-gā-n-ō-jē-ni* [*Gr.* *organon*, an instrument; *graphō*, I write], a scientific description of the internal structure of plants: or *ganographi-cal*, *a.* *ō-jē-nik*, also or *ganographi-cal*, *a.* *ō-jē-nik*, pert. to: organographer, *n.* *ō-jē-ni-st*, one who

æther: *loel. æthr.*: Goth. *authiða*], a particle that marks an alternative; the correlative of *æther*.

or, *n. ðr* [F. *or*, gold—from mid. L. *aurum*—from L. *aurum*, gold], in *acr.*, gold, which is expressed by engraved small dots.

orach, *n. ðr-ðch* [F. *arroche*, mountain spinach: perhaps a mere corrupt. of *Atriplex*—from L. *ater*, black; *plexus*, twisted], a name given to several British wild plants found growing in waste places and by the sea-shore; wild spinach; the *Atriplex hortensis*, Ord. *Chenopodiaceæ*.

oracles, *n. ðr-ðl* [F. *oracles*—from L. *oraculum*, counsel from the gods—from *oro*, I plead, I pray], among the ancients, an announcement from the gods in answer to some inquiry; a prophetic declaration; the deity who was supposed to give the answer, also the place where given; any one famed for wisdom and accuracy of opinions; a sentence or decision of great authority from its wisdom: oracles, *n. plu. ðr-ðls*, divine revelations and messages; the holy Scriptures: oracular, *a. ðr-ðk-ðl-ðr*, resembling an oracle; pretending to have the authority of an oracle; grave; venerable; ambiguous: oracularly, *ad. ðl*: oraculous, *a. ðr-ðk-ðl-ðs*, uttering oracles; resembling oracles; authoritative; ambiguous: oraculosity, *n. -ðs*, the state of being oracular: oraculously, *ad. ðl*.

oral, *a. ðr-ðl* [F. *oral*—from L. *orālis*, oral—from *os*, the mouth], uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written: orally, *ad. ðr-ðl-ðl*, by mouth; in words; not in writing.

orale, *n. ðr-ðl-ðl* [L. *orale*, of the mouth—from *os*, the mouth], a vell worn by the Pope on important ceremonial occasions; the canon.

orange, *n. ðr-ðnj* [OF. *orange*, orange: It. *arancio*—from Pers. *anrang*, an orange], the name of a tree and its well-known fruit; the sweet orange is from the tree *Citrus aurantium*, and the bitter orange is from the *Citrus vulgaris*, Ord. *Aurantifloræ*: *adj. pert.* to or resembling the colour of an orange: orange-coloured, *a.* of the colour of an orange: orange-tawny, *a.* brownish orange colour: orange-ade, *n. ðr-ðnj-ðd*, a drink made with orange-juice: orange-musk, *a.* species of pear: orange-peel, the rind or skin of an orange: Orangeman, *n. ðr-ðnj-mæn*, one of a famous political association of Protestant Irishmen—so called from William, Prince of Orange, who became William III.; an Irish Protestant: orange-peel, *n. ðr-ðnj-ðl-ðl* [F.], candied orange-peel: orangery, *n. ðr-ðnj-ðr-ðl*, a house where oranges are reared artificially: a plantation of orange-trees. *Note*.—The proper spelling of orange is *orange*, and in F. the spelling should be *narange*, but the word was early corrupted to orange—from F. *or*: mid. L. *orum*, gold, this being the colour of the fruit.

orang-outang, *n. ðr-ðnj-ðl-ðnj* [Mal. *orang-utan*, meaning wild man of the woods—from *orang*, man; *utan*, a wood], an Asiatic ape, which in outward appearance approaches remarkably near to the human form.

oration, *n. ðr-ðr-ðshn* [OF. *oration*—from L. *oratio*, *ōnem*, speech, eloquence—from *oro*, I plead, I beseech], a speech or discourse delivered in public on a special occasion; a harangue; a declamation: orator, *n. ðr-ðl-ðr* [F. *orateur*—from L. *orator*], an eloquent public speaker: oratorical, *a. ðr-ðl-ðr-ðl-ðl*, also *oratorially*, *ad. ðl-ðr-ðl*, *pert.* to oratory; becoming an orator: oratorically, *ad. ðl*, also *oratorially*, *ad. ðl*: oratory, *n. ðr-ðl-ðr-ðl* [L. *oratoria*, oratory], the art of speaking in public in a pleasing and effective style; an exercise of eloquence.—*SYN.* of 'oration': address; speech; lecture; sermon.

Orations—see note under *Freese*.

oratorio, *n. ðr-ðl-ðr-ðl* [It. *oratorio*, an oratorio—from L. *oratorius*, belonging to an orator], a long musical composition connected with some sacred subject from Scripture, consisting of vocal airs, choruses, &c., and accompanied by instrumental music.

oratory, the art of an orator—see under *oration*.

oratory, *n. ðr-ðl-ðr-ðl* [F. *oratoire*; mid. L. *oratorium*, a place of prayer—from L. *oro*, I pray], among R. Catholics, a place or chapel allotted for prayer.

orb, *n. ðrb* [F. *orbe*—from L. *orbis*, a circle, a ring], a circular body; any celestial sphere; in *OE.*, period or revolution of time; sphere of action; the eye: *v.* in *OE.*, to form into a circle: orb-ed, *a. ðrb-d* or *ðr-ðd*, round; circular: orb-like, *a.* in the form

of an orb: orbicular, *a. ðr-ðk-ðl-ðr* [L. *orbicularis*], spherical; circular; made in the form of an orb; in bot., having a rounded leaf with the petiole attached to the centre of it: orbicularly, *ad. ðl*: orbicular-mass, *n. -ðs*, the state of being orbicular: orbiculate, *a. -ðl-ðl*, also *orbiculated*, *a. -ðl-ðd*, made or being in the form of an orb; orbicular.—*SYN.* of 'orb' *n.*: ball; sphere; globe; orbit; circle; circuit; wheel.

orbis, *n. ðrbis*, also *orb-sh* [L. *orbis*, a circle], a fish of a circular form, found in the Indian sea.

orbit, *n. ðrbt* [L. *orbita*, a wheel track—from *orbis*, a circle], the path or course described by a celestial body in the heavens; the cavity in the skull containing the eyeball: orbital, *a. ðr-ðl-ðl*, *pert.* to the orbit of the eye.

orbulina, *n. ðr-ðl-ðl-ðnd* [L. *orbis*, the world, a sphere], foraminifera, in the form of perforated spheres.

orc, *n. ðrk* [L. *orca*, a whale], a species of whale.

Orcadian, *a. ðr-ðk-ðl-ðn* [L. *Orcadæ*, the Orkneys], *pert.* to the Orkney Islands: *a.* native or inhabitant of the Orkneys.

orecin, *n. ðr-ðl-ðn*—see under *orein*.

orchard, *n. ðr-ðrd* [A.S. *orcerd*, a herb-garden—from *wyrt*, a herb; *geard*, a garden: cf. *loel. jurtgardr*: Goth. *ortigards*: Dan. *ortigard*], a fruit-garden: *or*-chardist, *n. -ðs*, one who owns or cultivates a fruit-garden: orcharding, *n. ðr-ðrd-ðnj*, the cultivation of orchards.

orchilla-weed, *n. ðr-ðk-ðl-ðd* [Sp. *orchilla*—from roca, a rock], a lichen growing on maritime rocks in temperate climates, from which the purple dye archil or orchil is prepared.

orchestra, *n. ðr-ðks-ðrd* [L. *orchestra*; Gr. *orchestra*, the part of a theatre where the chorus dance—from *orchomai*, I dance], the part of a theatre or public place assigned to the musicians; the body of musical performers; also written orchestra, *ðr-ðks-ðr*: orchestral, *a. ðr-ðks-ðrd*, suitable to an orchestra, or performed in it: orchestration, *n. ðr-ðks-ðrd-ðshn*, the arrangement of music in the fullest detail for an orchestra; orchestral treatment of a composition: orchestric, *a. ðr-ðks-ðrd*, *pert.* to an orchestra; orchestral.

orchid, *n. ðrkid*, also *orehis*, *n. ðr-ðks* [L. and Gr. *orkis*, a plant with roots in the form of testicles], a monocotyledonous plant having round fleshy tubers, whose flowers are generally singular in form—much esteemed by cultivators; plants of the Ord. *Orchidaceæ*: orchidaceous, *a. ðr-ðk-ðd-ðkt-ðs*, also *orchideous*, *a. ðr-ðk-ðs-ðs*, *pert.* to plants of the orchid kind: orchidæan, *a. -ðd-ðs*, as orchidaceous: orchidology, *n. -ðl-ðd-ðl-ðl* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], that branch of botany or horticulture which treats of orchids: orchidologist, *n. -ðl-ðd-ðl-ðl*, an adept in the study or management of orchids.

orchitis, *n. ðr-ðks-ðs* [Gr. *orkis*, a testicle], inflammation of the testicle.

orein, *n. ðr-ðn* [F. *oreine*], a substance existing in the lichens from which archil and litmus are prepared: oreoin, *n. ðr-ðl-ðn*, a dark-red pigment obtained by the action of ammoniac on orein.

Orcus, *n. ðr-ðks* [L.] in *Rom. myth.*, the lower regions; the abode of the dead.

ordain, *v. ðr-ðnd* [OF. *ordener*; L. *ordinare*, to arrange or set in order—from *ordo*, order, arrangement; to appoint; to decree; to establish; to institute; to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions: ordaining, *imp.* *adj.* investing with sacerdotal or ministerial functions by certain ceremonies as the laying on of hands: ordained, *pp. ðr-ðnd*: ordination, which see: ordain *er, n. -ðr*, one who ordains or appoints.—*SYN.* of 'ordain': to arrange; regulate; set; prescribe; enact; constitute; invest.

ordel, *n. ðr-ðd-ðl* [A.S. *ordel*, a dealing out, a judgment—from *dr*, out; *dæl*, a part: cf. Dut. *oordel*; OH. Ger. *urheil*; Ger. *urtheil*], an anc. form of trial to determine guilt or innocence by causing the accused to pass through fire or water, or by the wager of battle; any severe test of patience, courage, skill, and the like; a severe trial or scrutiny.

order, *n. ðrdr* [F. *ordre*—from L. *ordinem*, an arranging, order], methodical arrangement; regularity; established method or process; proper state; regular government; a law; a command; rank or class; a society or fraternity; a division of animals or plants between class and genus; in *orch.*, one of the five principal methods employed by the ancients

mâte, mât, fôr, laïo: mête, mêt, hèr: pîne, pîn: nôle, nôl, môve;

are coined from the older forms *opinione*, &c., in imitation of the L. *opiniō*.—*SYN.* of 'opinion': *idea*; *view*; *persuasion*; *estimation*.

opisthocœlian, n. *ô-pis-thô-sê-li-ân* [Gr. *opistho*, behind, backwards; *koilos*, hollow], having the vertebrae hollow at the back part.

opisthotomes, n. *ô-pis-thô-sê-nô* [Gr. *opisthe*, backwards; *tonos*, a straining—from *teinô*, I draw or stretch], spasms by which the whole body is bent backwards and stiffened.

optum, n. *ô-pi-tûm* [L. *optum*; Gr. *option*, the juice of the poppy], the thickened juice of the capsules of the white poppy—extensively used as a medicine and in medicinal preparations; the gummy juice of the *Papaver somniferum*, Ord. *Papaveraceae*.

opobalsam, n. *ô-pô-bâl-sâm* [Gr. *opos*, juice; *balsamos*, the balsam, juice, balsam], the balsam of Gilead, an oleo-resin of a peculiar fragrance; the secretion from the *Balsamodendron gileadense*, Ord. *Burseraceae*.

opodeldœ, n. *ô-pô-dêl-dê* [a word coined by Paracelsus], a soap liniment used for sprains.

opopanax, n. *ô-pô-pân-aks* [Gr. *opopanax*—from *opos*, juice; *panax*, a plant, all-heal], a gum-resin, being the dried juice of a plant, imported in loose granules or drops, used as a medicine; obtained from *Opopanax chironium*, a native of S. Europe, Ord. *Umbelliferae*.

opossum, n. *ô-pô-sê-m* [W.I. *opossum*], an American and Australian quadruped that lives principally on trees, the females having abdominal pouches in which they carry and protect their young.

opoidan, n. *ô-pô-id-ân* [L. *opidum*, a city or town], at Elton, a boy who is not a king's scholar, and who boards in the town: *adj.* relating to a town.

opponent, n. *ô-pô-nênt* [L. *opponens*, *opponens*, setting or placing against—from *ob*, against; *pônô*, I set or place], one who opposes, as in argument or controversy; an adversary; a rival: *adj.* that opposes; adverse: *opponent*, n. *ô-pô-nênt*, an exercise for an academical degree; the opening of a disputation.—*SYN.* of 'opponent': enemy; antagonist; opposer; foe.

opportune, a. *ô-pô-pôr-tûn* [Fr. *opportun*—from L. *opportunus*, fit, convenient—from *ob*, over, against; *portus*, the harbour], well-timed; seasonable; proper; convenient: *op'portunely*, *ad. -ly*: *op'portuneness*, n. *-nês*, the quality or condition of being opportune or timely: *op'portunism*, n. *-diz-m*, the political course which takes advantage of favourable opportunities for the basis of a policy; the sacrifice of principle to circumstances: *op'portunist*, n. *-diz-ist*, a member of the French republican party, which seeks to found political action on circumstances rather than on fixed principles; one who seizes a convenient time at which to advocate or enforce his beliefs; one who makes the best of circumstances; the opposite of *extremist*: *adj.* pert. to, or characteristic of, opportunism; waiting occasion: *op'portunity*, n. *-tû-ni-ti* [F.—L.] fit or convenient time, place, or occasion; suitability of circumstances to any end.—*SYN.* of 'opportunity': occasion; occurrence; convenience; time.

oppose, v. *ô-pô-zê* [F. *opposer*, to oppose: L. *oppositus*, set or placed against—from *ob*, against; *positus*, pp. of *pônô*, I place], to set against; to act against; to resist; to put oneself in opposition, as a competitor; to object or act against, as in a controversy or debate; to place, as an obstacle; in O.E. to place in front or over against; to act adversely: *opposing*, *imp.* *opposed*, *pp.* *oppos'd*: *opposer*, n. *-sêr*, one who opposes: *oppos'able*, a. *-ad-ib.*, capable of being opposed or resisted: *opposite*, a. *ô-pô-pô-zi* [F.—L.] standing or placed in front; facing contrary; in bot., applied to leaves placed on opposite sides of a stem at the same level: a. the reverse; that which is contrary: *oppositely*, *ad. -ly*: *oppositeness*, n. *-nês*, the state of being opposite or contrary: *opposition*, n. *ô-pô-zish-ân* [F.—L.] standing over against; resistance; hostility; contrariety of interests or designs; contradiction: in *astron.*, the aspect of heavenly bodies when 180° apart—that is, when one heavenly body is in the quarter of the heavens directly opposite to another, as a planet to the sun; the collective body of the opponents of a ministry or government: *op'posit'ionist*, n. *-diz-ist*, one who belongs to the opposing party: *op'positive*, a. *ô-pô-pô-zi-tiv*, that may be put in opposition: *oppos'less*, a. *irresistible*; incapable of being opposed.—*SYN.* of 'oppose': to resist; with-

stand; thwart; combat; contradict; deny; oppugn; check; obstruct; contravene; hinder.

oppress, v. *ô-p'rêss* [F. *oppresser*—from mid. L. *oppressare*, to overburden: L. *oppressus*, pp. of *opprimo*, I press against—from *ob*, against; *premo*, I squeeze], to treat with unjust rigour, severity, or hardship; to overburden; to sit or lie heavily on; to overpower: *oppress'ing*, *imp.* *oppressed*, *pp.* *op'pres'd*: *adj.* overburdened; depressed: *oppress'er*, n. *-sêr*, one who oppresses or harasses with unjust severity: *oppress'ion*, n. *-shên* [F.—L.] the imposition of unreasonable burdens or exactions; the state of being overburdened; cruelty; severity; dullness of spirits; a sense of heaviness, as in respiration: *oppress'ive*, a. *-siv*, unjustly or excessively severe; tyrannical; extortionate; overwhelming: *oppress'ively*, *ad. -ly*: *oppressiveness*, n. *-nês*, the quality of being oppressive.

opprobrious, a. *ô-p'rô-bri-ûs* [L. *opprobrius*, full of reproach—from *opprobrium*, reproach, disgrace], offensive; reproachful; abusive; infamous; rendered hateful: *opprobriously*, *ad. -ly*: *opprobriousness*, n. *-nês*, also *opprobrium*, n. *-bri-ûm*, reproach mingled with contempt or disdain; disgrace; ignominy.

opugn, v. *ô-pûn* [OF. *oppugnere*, to oppugn—from L. *oppugnare*, to fight against, to assault—from *ob*, against; *pugnâ*, a fight], to oppose or resist—used only of verbal or written warfare: *opugn'ing*, *imp.* *opugn'd*, *pp.* *ô-pûn'd*: *opugn'er*, n. *-sêr*, one who opposes or attacks in verbal or written warfare: *opugnancey*, n. *ô-pûn-ân-si*, in O.E., opposition.

opelometer, n. *ô-pêl-ôm-ê-têr* [Gr. *opsis*, sight; *metron*, measure], an instr. for measuring the extent or limits of distinct vision in different individuals.

optative, a. *ô-pêl-tiv* [F. *optatif*, optative—from L. *optativus*, expressing a wish—from *optâre*, pp. of *optô*, I wish, I desire], expressive of desire or wishing; in Gr. gram., applied to a mood of the verb: *optation*, n. *ô-pêl-shân*, expression of a wish.

optic, a. *ô-pê-ik*, also *optical*, a. *ô-pêl-kâl* [F. *optique*; Gr. *optikos*, relating to the sight—from *opsis*, I shall see], relating to the sight; visual; relating to the science of optics: *opt'ic*, n. an organ of sight: *optically*, *ad. -ly*: *optics*, n. plu. *ô-pê-iks*, the science which treats of everything that pertains to light or vision, and the construction of such instruments as telescopes, microscopes, &c., in which light is the chief agent; *familiarly*, the organs of sight: *optician*, n. *ô-pê-ik-shân*, one who constructs and sells instruments and glasses to aid vision: *optic nerves*, the second pair of nerves which proceed directly from the brain, and which are the nerves of sight.

optimates, n. plu. *ô-pêl-mâ-tês* [L. *optimâtes*, the grandees—from *optimus*, the best], the nobility of ancient Rome: *optime*, n. *ô-pêl-mê*, in *Cambridge University* till recently, one who stood in the second or third class of final honours in mathematics, called senior or junior—the *wranglers* were comprehended in the first class: *optimism*, n. *-miz-m*, the doctrine that everything, whether good or evil, is ordered for the best, the opposite of *pessimism*: *optimist*, n. *-mist*, one who holds that all events are ordered for the best: *optimistic*, a. *-miz-ik*, characterized by optimism; taking a hopeful view of a matter; sanguine: *optimistically*, *ad. -miz-ik-ly*, in a sanguine or hopeful manner; hopefully.

optima, n. *ô-pê-shân* [F. *optima* from *optimum*, free choice—from *optare*, to choose, to wish for], the power of choosing; right of choice; selection; election; preference: on the *Stock Exchange*, the liberty to sell or buy stock in a time-bargain at an agreed price: *opt'ional*, a. *-d.*, leaving or left to choice or preference: *opt'ionally*, *ad. -ly*, with the privilege of choice.

optograph, n. *ô-pêl-grôf* [Gr. *opsis*, I shall see; *graphô*, I write], a telescope for copying landscapes.

optometer, n. *ô-pêl-ôm-ê-têr* [Gr. *optikos*, relating to sight; *metron*, measure], an instr. for measuring the limits of distinct vision; also *optimeter*.

opulent, a. *ô-pê-lênt* [F. *opulent*—from L. *opulens*, *opulenti*, wealthy, rich—from *ops*, wealth], having large means; rich; wealthy: *opulently*, *ad. -ly*: *opulence*, n. *-lêns*, and sometimes *opulency*, n. *-lêns-i*, wealth; riches; affluence.

opuscule, n. *ô-pis-kûl* [L. *opusculum*, a little work—from *opus*, a work], a little work; a brochure. *or, con.* [or contracted from *other*: AS. *ðither*, or,

clô, boy, job; *pure*, bald; *chair*, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

open, a. *ôpm* [AS. *open*, open: cf. Icel. *opinn*; Dan. *åben*; Ger. *offen*], not shut or closed; expanded; not covered; clear; unobstructed; free to all; artless; frank; sincere; exposed to view; liable; not frosty, applied to the weather: v. to unlock; to uncloze; to commence firing guns; to unfold; to break or split; to disclose; to explain or interpret; to begin; to bark, as dogs in hunting; to clear: **opening**, imp. *ôp-ting*: n. an aperture; a hole; a place admitting entrance; beginning; first appearance; opportunity, as: good **opening** presents itself: **opened**, *ôp-nd*; **openings**, n. plu. *ôp-mngz*, piercings; holes; unfilled parts of a wall: **opener**, n. *ôp-er*, one who opens; that which opens: **openly**, ad. *ôp-nl*, in public; not secretly: **openness**, n. *ôp-nés*, the quality or condition of being open; freedom from secrecy or obscurity; plainness; mildness, as applied to weather: **open-air**, a. outdoor; taking place in the open-air: **open-coast**, in mining, the method of working a vein when the ore appears at the outcrop, and can be obtained without sinking a deep shaft: **open-eyed**, a. vigilant; watchful: **open-handed**, a. liberal; generous: **open-hearted**, a. frank; generous: **open-heartedness**, n. frankness; sincerity; generosity: **open-mouthed**, a. greedy; clamorous: to **open up**, to lay open; to disclose; to discover: **opening of the trenches**, the commencement of the works of attack against a fortress: equivalent to the common expression 'breaking ground': the **open**, the open country.—**SYN.** of 'open a': ingenuit; candid; unclouded; apparent; ered; unclosed; exposed; unprotected; plain; obvious; public; unreserved; evident; clear; undissembled; hearty; cordial; warm; attentive.—of 'open v.': to uncloze; show; discover; divide; break; explain; exhibit; interpret; reveal; commence.

opera, n. *ôp-erâ* [It. *opera*, work, a performance—from L. *opera*, work, labour], a dramatic composition set to music, and sung and acted on the stage with instrumental accompaniments: **operatic**, a. *ôp-er-â-tik*, also *ôp-er-â-tic*, a. *-râ-tik*, pert. to the opera: **operatically**, ad. *-lî*: **opera-dancer**, a girl who dances in an opera or ballet; a ballet-girl, or a male dancer: **opera-glass**, a small telescope, usually binocular, for viewing persons and objects more distinctly at any place of public amusement: **opera-house**, a building in which operas are performed.

operameter, n. *ôp-er-â-m-ê-t-er* [L. *opera*, work; Gr. *metron*, measure], an instrument which indicates the number of revolutions made by a wheel or shaft; a machine for measuring work done, as of cloth.

operant, a. *ôp-er-ânt* [L. *operans*, *operantis*, working—from *opus*, work], in OE., having power to produce any effect.

operate, v. *ôp-er-â* [L. *operatus*, worked, laboured—from *opus* and *opera*, work], to exert power or strength, either physical or mechanical; to produce any effect; to produce by agency; to cut or open a part of the body with a view to healing, as a surgeon: **operating**, imp. *ôp-er-â-t*, pp. *ôp-er-â-t*, n. *-â-t-er*, one who operates: in surg., the skilled person who does some remedial act upon the human body by cutting with an instrument, or otherwise: **operation**, n. *ôp-er-â-shn* [F.—L.] the act or process of operating; something to be done; agency; process; influence; action; effect; in surg., any action done by a qualified person upon the human body, with the hand or by means of an instrument, with a view to heal or bring to a normal state: **opera-tions**, n. plu. *-â-shns*, movements, as of an army: **operative**, n. *-îv*, a skilled workman: adj. having the power of acting; exerting force; effective.

opercular, a. *ôp-er-â-kul-er* [L. *operculum*, a lid or cover—from *operio*, I cover], having a lid or cover; of the nature of a lid or cover: **operculate**, a. *-â-t*, also *operculâ-ted*, a. *-â-t-âd*, in bot., having a lid or cover, as a capsule; opening by a lid: **operculum**, n. *-â-k-ûm*, *op-er-â-k-ûm*, plu. *-â-k-ûs*, in bot., a cap, lid, or cover; in conch., the calcareous or horny lid with which certain molluscs, like the periwinkle, close the aperture of their shells when they withdraw within them; the gill-cover, or bony flap covering and protecting the gills in fishes: **opercula-ta**, n. plu. those gastropods whose shell is closed by an operculum or horny valve: **operculariform**, a. *ôp-er-â-kul-î-fôr-m* [L. *forma*, shape], formed as a lid or cover.

operoze, a. *ôp-er-â-s* [L. *operâns*, industrious, labouring—from *opera*, work, labour], attended with much

labour; tedious: *ôp-er-â-sly*, ad. *-lî*: *ôp-er-â-s*, n. *-nês*, the state of being laborious.

ophicleide, n. *ôf-î-kîd* [F. *ophicléide*; Gr. *ophis*, a serpent; *kîta*, *kîdeos*, a key], the largest keyed musical wind instrument of brass or copper, made somewhat in the form of a serpent.

ophidian, a. *ôf-î-dî-ân* [Gr. *ophidion*, a small serpent—from *ophis*, a serpent], belonging to the serpent order of reptiles, called *ophîd-ân*, n. plu. *-âs*, also *ophîd-ân*, n. plu. *-âs*: *ophîd-ân*, n. *-ân*, an eel-shaped fish, found in the Mediterranean: *ophîd-ân*, a. *-âs*, snake-like.

Ophiostrachia, n. plu. *ôf-î-ô-b-âs-râk-î-d* [Gr. *ophis*, *ophios*, a serpent; *strachia*, a frog], applied sometimes to the order of snake-like Amphibians, as the Cæcilia.

ophiolatry, n. *ôf-î-ô-l-â-trî* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent; *latrîa*, worship], serpent-worship: *ophî-lâ-ter*, n. *-â-t-er*, one who performs serpent-worship: *ophî-lâ-tro-us*, a. *-â-t-rô-us*, giving worship to serpents; pert. to ophiolatry.

ophiology, n. *ôf-î-ô-l-î-jî* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent; *logos*, discourse], that branch of natural history which treats of serpents: **ophiologic**, a. *ôf-î-ô-l-î-jî-k*, also *ophî-log-î-câl*, a. *-â-kâl*, pert. to: *ophî-lô-gî-st*, n. *-îst*, one versed in the natural history of serpents.

ophiomancy, n. *ôf-î-ô-mân-sî* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent; *mantia*, divination], divination by serpents.

Ophiomorphia, n. plu. *ôf-î-ô-môr-f-â* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent; *môrphê*, shape], the order of Amphibia which includes the Cæcilia: *ophî-môr-pho-us*, a. *-môr-f-âs*, having the shape of a serpent; snake-shaped. **Ophiophaga**, n. *ôf-î-ô-f-â-g-âs* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent; *phagîn*, to eat], eating or feeding on serpents.

ophite, n. *ôf-î-t*, also *ophî-ta*, n. *ôf-î-t-â* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent; *lithos*, a stone], green porphyry or serpentine.

Ophites, n. plu. *ôf-î-t-âs* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent], a sect in the second century, so called because they believed that the serpent which tempted Eve was Christ Himself—also called *Serpentinians*.

Ophichuch, n. *ôf-î-â-k-ûs* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent; *ekcheta*, to hold], the serpent-bearer, one of the northern constellations, represented by a man holding a serpent.

Ophiuroidea, n. plu. *ôf-î-ô-r-ô-î-d-â* [Gr. *ophis*, a snake; *oura*, a tail; *eidos*, appearance], an order of echinoderms, including the brittle-stars and sand-stars.

Ophthalmia, n. *ôf-thâl-mî-d*, also *ophthalm-î*, n. *-mî* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye], inflammation of the eye: *ophthâl-mî-c*, a. *-mî-k*, pert. to the eye: *ophthâl-mî-tis*, n. *-mî-tis*, inflammation of the eyeball or some part of it: *ophthâl-mî-tis*, a. *-mî-t-î-k*, pert. to; bearing eye, as an adjective: *ophthâl-mê-d-î-n-â*, n. *-dî-n-â* [Gr. *odunê*, pain], violent pain in the eye.

Ophthalmology, n. *ôf-thâl-mô-l-ô-jî* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye; *logos*, discourse], a treatise on whatever relates to the eyes: *ophthâl-mô-l-ô-gî-st*, n. *-îst*, one skilled in ophthalmology.

Ophthalmoptosis, n. *ôf-thâl-môp-î-ô-tî-sîs* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye; *ptôsis*, fall, ruin], protrusion of the whole eyeball.

Ophthalmoscope, n. *ôf-thâl-mô-skôp* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye; *skôpeô*, I view], an instr. for examining the interior of the living eye: **ophthalmoscopy**, n. *ôf-thâl-mô-skô-p-î*, the pretended art of knowing a person's temper and manner from the appearance of the eye.

opiate, n. *ôp-î-â-t* [F. *opiat*, an opiate—from L. *opium*, the juice of the poppy], any preparation or medicine which contains opium for inducing sleep or quiet: adj. inducing sleep; causing rest; narcotic: *ôp-î-â-t*, a. *-â-t-âd*, mixed with opium.

opine, v. *ô-pî-n* [F. *opiner*, to give one's opinion—from L. *opinârî*, to esteem or believe], to think; to suppose; to be of opinion: *ôp-î-n-îng*, imp. *ôp-î-n*, pp. *ô-pî-n-d*.

opinion, n. *ô-pî-n-î-yû* [F. *opinion*—from L. *opiniô-em*, belief, judgment], settled judgment or belief of the mind; sentiment; judgment, without absolute certainty, founded on the evidence given; notion: in OE., reputation: *ôp-î-n-î-on-âd*, a. *-â-t-âd*, unduly attached to one's own opinions; egotistical; conceited: *ôp-î-n-î-on-â-t-î-v*, a. *-î-v*, fond of preconceived notions: *ôp-î-n-î-on-â-t-î-v-î-t-î*, a. *-î-t-î*, *ôp-î-n-î-on-â-t-î-v-î-t-î-n-âs*, excessive attachment to one's own opinions: *ôp-î-n-î-on-â-t-î-v-î-t-î*, a. *-î-t-î*, attached to particular opinions; conceited: *ôp-î-n-î-on-î-st*, n. *-î-st*, one doggedly attached to his own notions. *Note*—*opiniated*, &c.,

mâte, mâl, fâr, lâtô; mête, mêl, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôl, môve;

other), as in the phrase, they love one another, that is, each of them loves the other.

oneirodynia, *n.* *ō-nē-rō-dīn'ī-d* [Gr. *oneiros*, a dream; *odynē*, pain], the state of being affected with wild dreams; disturbed sleep; nightmare.

oneirismancy, *n.* *ō-nē-rō-mān'ī-s* [Gr. *oneiros*, a dream; *manēia*, divination], divination by dreams.

onerous, *a.* *ō-nēr'ūs* [F. *onerus*; L. *onerūs*, burdensome—from *onus*, a burden], heavy; burdensome; oppressive; in *Scotch* law, being of mutual advantage: *on'erously*, *ad. -ly*.

onion, *n.* *ō-nī'ō*, also *onion*, *n.* *ō-nī'ō* [a dim. of *onice*, an onyx], a variety of onyx with a deep-brown ground, on which is a band of bluish-white, used for making cameos.

onion, *n.* *ō-nī'ya* [F. *oignon*—from L. *anionem*, an onion—from *anūs*, one], a well-known pot-herb having a bulbous root.

only, *a.* *ō-nī'ly* [AS. *enlic*, only—from *dn*, one; *lic*, like], single; one alone; this and no other: *ad. singly*; *morely*; this and no otherwise; singly without more, as *only-begotten*.

onomastix, *n.* *ō-nō-mās'tīks* [mid. L. *onomastix*, from Gr. *onomastikos*, a kind of apo— from *onōs*, an *as*; *onomastrōs*, a *onomastēr*], a fabulous monster, partly human, partly asinine, that formed a figure in Roman sculpture.

onomancy, *n.* *ō-nō-mān'ī-s*, also *on'oman'tia*, *n.* *ō-nō-mā'tī-ā* [Gr. *onoma*, a name; *manēia*, divination], divination by the letters of a name: *on'oman'tic*, *a.* *-tīk*, also *on'oman'tical*, *a.* *-tī-kāl*, *pert.* to *onomancy*: predicted by names, or the letters composing them.

onomastic, *a.* *ō-nō-mās'tīk* [F. *onomastique*; Gr. *onomastikos*, belonging to names—from verbal form *onomastikos*—from *onoma*, a name], relating to, or consisting of, a name; applied to the signature of a law document, the main part of which has been written by a different hand.

onomatology, *n.* *ō-nō-mā-tō-lō-jī* [Gr. *onoma*, a name; *logos*, discourse], a treatise on the derivation of names, or the study of them as a science: *on'oma'tol'ogist*, *n.* *-jīst*, one who.

onomatopœia, *n.* *ō-nō-mā-tō-lō-jī* [Gr. *onoma*, a name; *poies*, I make], the forming of words in imitation of sounds; the figure of speech in which words express by their own sound the sounds of the things they represent, as to buzz as bees, to creak as a door, to crackle as burning twigs: *onomatopœic*, *a.* *ō-nō-mā-tō-lō-jī-k*, resembling the sound signified.

onset, *n.* *ō-nī'st* [on, and set], a rushing or setting upon; a violent attack: first *brunt*.

onslaught, *n.* *ō-nī-slāwt* [AS. *on*, on; *slāht*, a stroke, a blow—from *slān*, to strike], attack; assault; onset.

instead, *n.* *ō-nī'stēd* [a corrupt. of *homestead*], *Scotch* and *prov. Eng.*, a farmhouse.

ontogeny, *n.* *ō-n-tō-jēn'ī*, also *ontogenesis*, *n.* *ō-n-tō-jēn'ī-sis* [Gr. *on* or *ontia*, being; *gennadō*, I generate, I produce; *genos*, birth, race], the science of life or being; the history of the evolution of individual organisms, as distinguished from their phylogeny or race history: *ontogenist*, *n.* *ō-n-tō-jēn'īst*, one who is specially versed in ontogeny: *ontogenesis*, *a.* *ō-n-tō-jēn'ī-sis*, of or pert. to.

ontology, *n.* *ō-n-tō-lō-jī* [Gr. *on* or *ontia*, being; *logos*, discourse], that part of metaphysics which attempts to investigate and explain the nature and essence of all beings: *ontologic*, *a.* *ō-n-tō-lō-jī-k*, also *ontolog'ical*, *a.* *-tī-kāl*, *pert.* to being and its attributes: *ontologically*, *ad. -ly*: *ontol'ogist*, *n.* *ō-n-tō-lō-jīst*, one who treats of the nature and qualities of being in general.

onus, *n.* *ō-nūs* [L. *onus*, the burden], the first word of the L. phrase *onus probandi*, *ō-nūs pro-bān'dū*, the burden of proving; the burden or obligation; the task.

onward, *a.* *ō-nī-wērd* [AS. *onweard*—from *on*, in, upon, and *weard*, expressing direction], increased; advanced; progressing; improved; leading forward: *on'ward*, *ad.* also *onwards*, *ad. -wērdz*, towards a state of advanced progression; a little farther or forward; progressively.

onychia, *n.* *ō-nī-tī-d* [Gr. *onyx* or *onucha*, a claw, a nail: L. *onyx*], the shell of the E. India onyx-fish; the onyx.

onychia, *n.* *ō-nī-tī-d* [Gr. *onyx* or *onucha*, a claw, a nail], a disease of the nail; a whitlow.

onychiomancy, *n.* *ō-nī-tō-mān'ī-s* [Gr. *onyx* or *on-*

ucha, a claw, a nail: *manēia*, divination], divination by the appearance of the nails of the fingers.

onyx, *n.* *ō-nī'ks* [L. *onyx*; Gr. *onyx*, a nail of the hand], a general name for those varieties of the agate which consist of alternate layers of white, brown, or black, greatly valued by the ancients for cameos; an abacus of the corner of the eye, by which it becomes opaque.

oögonium, *n.* *ō-ō-gō-ō-nī-dm*, *o'ōgo'nīa*, *n.* *plu.* *ō-nī-d* [Gr. *oon*, an egg; *gonos*, offspring], the special organ in which the oosphere is contained; a kind of ovarian sac containing spores which form oöspores or zoöspores when set free.

Oolite, *n.* *ō-ō-lī't* [Gr. *oon*, an egg; *lithos*, a stone], a variety of limestone—so termed from its being composed of small rounded grains resembling the eggs or roe of a fish, sometimes called *roestone*; a secondary geological formation or system; same as *Jurassic*, which see under *Jura*: *Oolitic*, *a.* *ō-ō-lī'tīk*, *pert.* to the Oolite system, or classed with it: *oolithes*, *n.* *plu.* *ō-ō-lī'thēs* or *ō-ō-lī'tēs*, a general term for the fossil eggs of birds, reptiles, &c.

oology, *n.* *ō-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *oon*, an egg; *logos*, discourse], the science that deals with eggs in relation to their size, shape, colour, &c., and with the nests of birds.

oolong or **oolong**, *n.* *ō-ō-lōng* [Chin. *oolung*—from *oo*, black; *lung*, dragon], a fragrant black tea, the flavour of which closely resembles that of green tea.

oomiac, **oomiak**, or **umiak**, *n.* *ō-mī-āk*, *ō-m'ī-āk* [native name], a large broad boat of the Esquimaux, worked by women, and used both in fishing and for transport.

oöoscope, *n.* *ō-ō-nī'skōp* [Gr. *oon*, an egg; *skopeō*, I see], a contrivance with two eyepieces for inspecting eggs and ascertaining their quality.

oöporidium, *n.* *ō-ō-pōr-id'ī-dm* [Gr. *oon*, an egg; *phoros*, fruitful—from *pheroō*, I bear], in bot., an organ in the Lycopodiaceæ containing large spores.

oosphere, *n.* *ō-ō-sfēr* [Gr. *oon*, an egg; *sphaira*, a globe], the ovum or germ-cell in the lower plants.

oösporangia, *n.* *plu.* *ō-ō-spōr-dn'ī-jī-d* [Gr. *oon*, an egg; *spora*, seed; *angos*, a vessel], in bot., sacs or spore-cases in some Algae.

oöspore, *n.* *ō-ō-spōr*, **oöspores**, *n.* *plu.* *ō-ō-spōr*, also **oösporm**, *n.* *ō-ō-spōrm* [Gr. *oon*, an egg; *spora*, seed], in bot., a fertilised spore in fungi; the oosphere after fertilisation; a fertilised ovum.

oötheca, *n.* *ō-ō-thē'kā*, **oötheca**, *n.* *plu.* *ō-ō-thē'kā* [mid. L.: Gr. *oon*, an egg; *thēkē*, a case], an egg-case peculiar to several kinds of molluscs and to some insects, the eggs being arranged as in a pod; in bot., a sporangium of ferns: *o'öthecal*, *a.* *-thē'kāl*, enclosing eggs; *pert.* to.

ooze, *n.* *ōz* [AS. *wōde*, juice; *weaze*, mud], soft mud or slime: a soft flow or issue; the liquid of a tan-vat: v. to flow or issue forth gently; to percolate, as a liquid, through pores or small openings: *oo'zing*, *imp.*: *a.* that which oozes: *ooz'ed*, *pp.* *ooz'd*: *oozy*, *a.* *ō-zī*, slimy; containing soft mud: *Atlantic ooze*, a deep-sea calcareous mud, chiefly composed of the microscopic shells or shields of foraminifera.

opacity, *n.* *ō-pās'ī-tī* [F. *opacité*—from L. *opacitas*, shadiness—from *opacus*, dusky, dark], want of transparency; darkness; gloom; obscurity: *opa'cous*, *a.* *ō-pā'kūs*, in OE, dark; obscure.

opah, *n.* *ō-pā* [etym. unknown], the king-fish, a very large lumby fish with smooth skin, found on the coast of Guinea.

opal, *n.* *ō-pāl* [F. *opale*—from L. *opalus*; Gr. *opalinos*, the opal; cf. Pol. *palac*, to glow, to blaze; Serv. *opaiti*, to give fire], a kind of resinous quartz of a milk-white, red-brown, green, and pearly colour; a precious stone of numerous varieties, found colourless or exhibiting the play of many colours: *opalesses*, *v.* *ō-pāl'ēs*, to exhibit a play of colours like the opal: *opaless'ing*, *imp.*: *opaless'ed*, *pp.* *ēst*: *opaless'cent*, *a.* *-ēst*, milky and iridescent like the opal: *opaless'ence*, *n.* *-ēns*, the reflection of a milky and iridescent light: *opaline*, *a.* *ō-pāl'īn*, *pert.* to the opal: *opalise*, *v.* *ō-pāl'īz*, to convert into a substance resembling opal: *opa'lling*, *imp.*: *opa'llied*, *pp.* *-tēd*: *ad.* converted into a substance resembling opal.

opaque, *a.* *ō-pāk* [F. *opaque*—from L. *opacus*, dark—see *opacity*], not transparent; obscure; dark: *opaques'ly*, *ad. -ly*: *opaques'nem*, *n.* *-nēs*, the want of transparency.

ope, *ōp*, poetic for *open*.

colic, *bōg*, *jōd*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *skun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

olla, *n.* *ô-lâ*, also *ô-lâ-podri'da*, *-pô-drô'dâ* [Sp. *pu-trid mixture*], a mixed stew and hash of meat and vegetables, generally used in Spain—so often kept by the poor classes to be repeatedly served as to acquire a bad smell, whence the name; any incongruous mixture—see **ollie**.

Olympiad, *n.* *ô-lîm'pi-dâ* [L. *olympias* or *olympiadem*: Gr. *olympias* or *olympiada*], a period of four years, as the interval between the celebration of the Olympic games, forming one of the anc. methods of computing time—the first Olympiad began 776 B.C.: **Olympian**, *a.* *-pi-dn*, also *Olympic*, *a.* *-pik*, pert. to Olympia or Olympus: **Olympian**, *n.* *plu. -piks*, the Olympic games or chief public festivals of anc. Greece, celebrated once every four years in honour of Jove of Olympus.

om, *n.* *ôm* [Sans.], a mystic syllable, typifying the three principal gods, Aditi, Varuna, and Mithra, in the religion of the Hindus; in modern occultism, the spiritual essence.

omasum, *n.* *ô-mâ-sûm* [L. *omasum*, bullock's tripe], in anat., the third stomach, or manyplies, of ruminant animals.

ombre, *n.* *ôm-bér* [F. *ombre*, a game at cards: Sp. *hombre*, a man—from L. *homo*, a man], a game at cards, usually played by three persons.

ombrometer, *n.* *ôm-brô-mê-tér* [Gr. *ombros*, rain; *metron*, a measure], a rain-gauge.

omega, *n.* *ô-mê-pâ* [Gr. the ω long], the last letter of the Greek alphabet; the last; the end; in Gr. the short ω is called **omicron**.

omelet or **omelette**, *n.* *ôm-lét* or *ôm-lét-lét* [F. *omelette*—from OF. *alemette*, a thin plate—from L. *lûmina*, a thin plate], a kind of pancake of beaten eggs, &c.

omen, *n.* *ô-mên* [L. *omen*, *ôminis*, an omen], a sign foreboding good or evil; a prognostic or presage: **omened**, *a.* *ô-mênâd*, containing a sign or token for good or evil: **ominous**, *a.* *ôm-i-nûs*, foreboding evil; inauspicious: **om** *intensely*, *ad. -is*: **om** *inexpressiveness*, *n.* *-nês*, the quality of being ominous.—SYN. of 'omen': prognostication; portent; indication; augury.

omentum, *n.* *ô-mên-tûm* [Gr. the caul], a membranaceous covering of the bowels placed immediately above the intestines, and enclosing more or less fat: the caul: **omental**, *a.* *ô-mên-tâl*, belonging to the omentum.

omer, *n.* *ô-mér* [Heb.—see **homer**], a Heb. measure, being about 3-466 Imperial quarts.

ominous—see under **omen**.

omission, *n.* *ô-mî-shîn* [F. *omission*—from L. *omissio*—from *omissus*, passed over, neglected—from *ob*, down, away from; *mittere*, to send], neglect or failure to do; neglect of that which duty required to be done; a failure to insert or mention: **omissible**, *a.* *ô-mî-shi-bl*, capable of being omitted: **omissive**, *a.* *ô-mî-shi*, leaving out.

omit, *v.* *ô-mît* [L. *omittere*, to pass over, to neglect—from *ob*, away from; *mittere*, to let go, to dismiss], to leave out; to neglect or pass by; to fail to insert or mention: **omit'ting**, *imp.*: **omit'ted**, *pp.*

omni, *ôm-ni* [L. *omnis*, all], a prefix meaning 'all; wholly.'

omnibus, *n.* *ôm-nî-bûs* [L. *omnibus*, for all—from *omnis*, all], a large carriage for conveying passengers short distances, generally in cities and towns.

omnifarious, *a.* *ôm-nî-fâ-rî-ûs* [L. *omnis*/*farius*, of all sorts—from *omnis*, all; *farius*, different], of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

omniferous, *a.* *ôm-nî-fê-rûs* [L. *omnis*, all; *fero*, I produce], bearing or producing all kinds.

omnifac, *a.* *ôm-nî-fâk* [L. *omnis*, all; *facio*, I make], all-creating.

omniform, *a.* *ôm-nî-fôr-m* [L. *omnis*, all; *forma*, shape], of every form or shape: **omniformity**, *n.* *-fôr-mî-tî*, quality of having every form.

omniparity, *n.* *ôm-nî-pâ-rî-tî* [L. *omnis*, all; *pâr*, equal], general equality.

omnipercipient, *a.* *ôm-nî-pê-rî-pî-ên-t* [L. *omnis*, all; *percipere*, *percipiens*, perceiving or understanding], perceiving all things: **omnipercipience**, *n.* *-i-ên*, perception of everything.

omnipotent, *a.* *ôm-nî-pô-tênt* [L. *omnis*, all; *potens*, *potentia*, powerful], all-powerful; almighty; having unlimited power: *a.* one of the titles of God: **omnipotently**, *ad. -is*: **omnipotence**, *n.* *-tês*, unlimited or infinite power—applicable only to God; an attribute of God; also **omnipotency**, *n.* *-tên-sî*.

omnipresent, *a.* *ôm-nî-prê-sên-t* [L. *omnis*, all; *præsens* or *præsentis*, present], present everywhere

at the same time: **omnipresence**, *n.* *-prê-sên-s*, unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity.

omniscient, *a.* *ôm-nî-sî-ên-t* [L. *omnis*, all; *scire*, *scientis*, knowing], all-knowing; infinitely wise: **omniscently**, *ad. -is*: **omniscience**, *n.* *-sî-ên-sî* [F.—L.], also **omnis'dency**, *n.* *-sî-ên-sî*, universal knowledge; knowledge unbounded or infinite.

omnium, *n.* *ôm-nî-ûm* [L. *omnium*, of all—from *omnis*, all], the whole of the different stocks or securities which the subscribers to a loan receive from Government: **omnium gatherum**, *n.* *ôm-nî-ûm gâth-êr-ûm* [L. *omnium*, of all, and *alang* L. *gatherum*, that which is collected], a familiar phrase, denoting a miscellaneous collection of things or persons.

omnivorous, *a.* *ôm-nî-ê-rûs* [L. *omnivorus*, all-devouring—from *omnis*, all; *voro*, I devour or eat up], feeding on both animal and vegetable substances.

omohyoid, *a.* *ô-mô-hî-ô-îd* [Gr. *omos*, the shoulder, and *hoyôid*], a name given to a muscle attached to the hyoid bone and the shoulder-blade.

omphacine, *a.* *ôm-fâ-sîn* [Gr. *omphax*, *omphalos*, an unripe grape], obtained or expressed from unripe fruit: *n.* the mixed oily matter pressed from green olives.

omphale, *a.* *ôm-fâ-lîk* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel or navel-string], pert. to the navel: **omphaleole**, *n.* *ôm-fâ-lî-ô-ol* [Gr. *hêlê*, a swelling or tumour], rupture or hernia of the navel: **omphalotomy**, *n.* *ôm-fâ-lî-ô-tô-mî* [Gr. *tomê*, a cutting], the operation of cutting the umbilical cord or navel-string.

omphalion, *n.* *ôm-fâ-lî-ûm* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel], government from the centre; the tendency to place the capital of a country at its geographical centre.

omphalodion, *n.* *ôm-fâ-lî-ô-dî-ûm*, also **omphaleôd**, *n.* *-lôd* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel or navel-string; *eidô*, resemblance], in bot., the central part of the hilum of a seed through which nourishing vessels pass: **omphaloid**, *a.* *ôm-fâ-lî-ô-îd* [Gr. *eidô*, resemblance], resembling the navel.

on, *prop. ôn* [AB. *on*, on; Dut. *aan*, to, upon; Goth. *ana*; Gr. *en*; Ar. *aw*], above, and in contact with the upper surface of a thing; not off; upon; at or near; denoting dependence or reliance; denoting nearness or closeness; denoting addition or accumulation: *ad. forward in progression*; in continuance; without ceasing; opposed to *off*: *on* a sudden, suddenly: *on-going*, procedure; event: *ad. progressing*; without intermission: *on-hanger*, one who attends on or follows closely, as an idler; a lounging—more usually *hanger-on*: *on-looker*, one standing looking on: *on the way or on the road*, travelling; journeying; making progress: *on the alert*, in a state of vigilance: *on high*, above; in the heavens: *on fire*, in a state of burning; in a rage or passion: *on the wing*, in flight; departing: to *put on*, to attach to the body, as clothes or arms.

on, *int. ôn*, a word of excitement or encouragement to attack or advance; a contr. for *go on*.

on, *pron. ông* [F.], one; they: *on dit*, *ông dît* [F. they say, it is said], a flying rumour or report.

onager, *n.* *ôn-d-jér* [L.], the wild ass.

onanism, *n.* *ôn-d-jî-zm* (from *Onan*, of Scripture), the sin of Onan; self-pollution; masturbation.

once, *ad. wîns* [a corrupt of ME. *ones*, the plu. of *one*, which see], one time; one time but not more; a single time; all at one time; formerly: *a. one time*; the same time, as this once; that once; at once, at the same point of time; immediately: *once and again*, at repeated times; repeatedly.

once, *n.* *ôns*—see **ONCE 2**.

one, *a. wîns* [AB. *dn*, one; Isrl. *éins*; Goth. *ains*; Ger. *ein*; W. *un*; Ir. and Gael. *am*; L. *unus*; Gr. *ónos*], single number; opposed to *another* or *other*: some or any; different; individual: *a. one*, a single person: a single thing: *ones*, plu. *wîns*, persons: *oneness*, *n.* *wîns-nês*, singleness; unity: all *one*, just the same: at *one*, in union; in concord: *one day*, on a certain or particular day now past: *one of these days*, at some indefinite time: *one o'clock*, the hour of one on the clock: *one-eyed*, *a.* having only one eye: *one-sided*, *a.* partial; limited to one side: *one-sidedness*, *n.* state of being partial.

one, *n.* *wîns* [see previous entry], used in an indefinite sense, any man; any person, as *one's* own choice, *one* may speak; a unity: *oneself* or *one's self*, I and not another: *one another* [*one*—*one*]

mâte, mât, fâr, laïo; mête, mêt, hêr; pine, pîn; nôte, nôt, môte;

ointment, *n.* *ôint'ment* [OF. *oïnement*, an anointing, an unguent—from OF. *onger*—from L. *ungere*, to anoint], any soft fatty substance or compound, used for smearing or anointing the body, especially a diseased part.

okanite, *n.* *ô-kân-î-tî* [from *Oken*, a naturalist]—same as *dyscladite*; *okra*, *n.* *ô-kra*, and *okro*, *n.* *ô-kro*, a plant of the W. Indies, whose pods are used as pot-herbs and for pickles; the *Adesmus esculentus*.

old, *a.* *ôld* [AS. *eald*, old; cf. Dut. *oud*; Goth. *althra*; Ger. *alt*—*ald* meaning probably *grown up*; Goth. *alun*; Icel. *aldr*; L. *alere*, to nourish], far advanced in years; aged; used of any length of time, as, how old he is; two years old; decayed; old or injured by time or long use; out of date; not new or fresh; in OE., more than enough; superabundant; *oldish*, *in nês*, state of being old; *oldish*, *a.* *ish*, rather old; *oldism*, *a.* *old-ism*, applied to time long past; ancient; old-fashioned, *a.* antiquated; formal; old age, decline of life; advanced years: *old-clothes-man*, a man who collects half-worn-out garments, and old attire of all kinds, to be sold when repaired and renovated; *old men's workings*, mines or underground excavations that have been formerly worked; of old, long ago; in anc. times: *old bachelor*, an unmarried man somewhat advanced in years; *old maid*, an unmarried woman not now young; *old said*, long since said; *old school*, a party belonging to a former time, or a party having the character and opinions appropriate to former times; *old song*, a mere trifle; a nominal price: *old wife*, a prating old woman; a man having some of the characteristics and habits peculiar to old women; a name for the long-tailed sea-duck; in Scot., an apparatus for curing smoky chimneys: *Old Red Sandstone*, the whole series of strata which lie below the coal-measures and above the Silurian system: *Old Testament*, the first part of the Scriptures, B.C.: *Old Style*, the old mode of reckoning time according to the Julian year of 365 days—by the New or Gregorian Style the year is 365 d. 5 h. 49 m.; there is now a difference of 12 days between New and Old Styles—thus, while the former is 13th January, the latter is only 1st January: *Old Tom*, a kind of strong London gin; a particular manufacture of Scotch whisky, matured by long keeping: *Old World*, Europe, Asia, Africa, as distinguished from America or the New World.—*SYN.* of 'old': ancient; antique; antiquated; aged; elderly; obsolete; pristine; original; primitive; old-fashioned.

Oldhamia, *n.* *ôld-hâ-mî-d*, a peculiar fossil zoophyte occurring in the lowest Silurian rocks—so called from Professor Oldham.

oleaginous, *a.* *ô-lê-ôf-tî-nûs* [L. *oleaginus*, of or pert. to an olive-tree—from *oleum*, oil—see oil], oily; unctuous: *oleaginosa*, *n.* *nês*, oiliness.

oleander, *n.* *ô-lê-ân-dêr* [F. *oléandre*—perhaps from mid. L. *lorandrum*=*laurodendron*—from *laurus*, a laurel; *dendron*, a tree—a corruption of *rhododendron*], a beautiful evergreen shrub, having clusters of fragrant white or red flowers; the rose-hay; the *Nerium oleander*, Ord. *Apocynaceæ*.

oleaster, *n.* *ô-lê-âs-têr* [L. *oleaster*, the oleaster—from L. *olea*, the olive-tree; the wild olive; plants of the Ord. *Ericaceæ*].

olecranon, *n.* *ô-lê-k'rd-nôn* [Gr. *oléad*, the elbow; *kranos*, a helmet], in anat., the projecting part of the upper end of the ulna, forming the back of the elbow: *olecraneid*, *a.* *-rd-nôyd* [Gr. *éidos*, resemblance], resembling an elbow.

olefant, *a.* *ô-lê-fân* [L. *oleum*, oil; *facto*, I make], applied to a gas obtained by heating a mixture of two measures of sulphuric acid and one of alcohol—so called from its forming an oily liquid when mixed with chlorine; applied to heavy carburetted hydrogen: *olefanes*, *n.* plu. *ô-lê-fâ-nas*, the series of chemical bodies homologous with ethene or olefant gas.

oleic, *a.* *ô-lê-îk* [L. *oleum*, oil], applied to the oily acid resulting from the action of linseed and other oils upon potash, or during the formation of soap: *oleate*, *n.* *ô-lê-â-tî*, a salt of oleic acid: *oleiferous*, *a.* *ô-lê-î-fê-rûs* [L. *fero*, I produce], producing oil, as seeds: *oleine*, *n.* *ô-lê-î-n*, the pure liquid portion of oil and fat; the glyceride of oleic acid: *oleometer*, *n.* *ô-lê-ô-mê-têr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for testing oils: *oleon*, *n.* *ô-lê-ôn*, a liquid obtained by the distillation of a mixture of oleine and lime: *oleo-phosphoric*, *a.* *ô-lê-ô-fôs-fêr-îk*, a term applied to the peculiar acid found in the brain and nervous matter: *oleo-resins*, *n.* the natural mixture of a resin and an essential oil, form-

ing the vegetable balsams and turpentine: *oleo-saccharum*, *n.* *ô-lê-ô-k'rd-râm* [L. *oleum*, oil; *saccharum*, sugar], a mixture of oil and sugar: *oleous*, *a.* *ô-lê-ô-s*, or *oleose*, *a.* *ô-lê-ô-s*, oily.

oleomargarine, *n.* *ô-lê-ô-mâr-gâr-în* [L. *oleum*, oil, and Eng. *margarine*], a term for imitation butter made from animal fat.

oleometer, *n.* *ô-lê-ô-mê-têr* [L. *oleum*, oil; Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for determining the weight and quality of oil; an oleometer.

oleosin, *n.* *ô-lê-ô-rê-sîn* [L. *oleum*, oil; *resina*, resin], a liquid compound made up of an essential oil and a resin, as in the vegetable balsams; in *phar.*, a fixed or volatile oil with resin in solution. *oleosoma*, *a.* *ô-lê-ô-sô-mâ-ô-lî* [L. *oleosoma*, resembling herbs—from *olus*, any garden-herb for food] having the nature and qualities of pot-herbs; used as an esculent pot-herb.

olfactory, *a.* *ô-l'fâ-k'têr-î*, also *olfac'tive*, *a.* *-fê* [L. *olfactus*, a smelling, the sense of smell—from *olere*, to smell; *factus*, made], pertaining to smell; having the sense of smelling; used in smelling, as *olfactory nerves*.

olibanum, *n.* *ô-lîb'ân-nûm* [mid. L. *olibanum*, prob. contr. from L. *oleum*, oil, and *libanus*, frankincense; Heb. *lebônâ*; Ar. *lubân*, frankincense], a gum-resin of a bitterish taste, and aromatic; a kind of frankincense, procured from several species of *Boswellia*, Ord. *Burseraceæ*.

oligamia, *n.* *ô-lî-gê-mî-d* [Gr. *oligos*, little; *gamia*, blood], in med., that state of the system in which there is a deficiency of blood.

oligandrous, *a.* *ô-lî-gân-drûs* [Gr. *oligos*, few; *andros*, a male], in bot., having fewer than twenty stamens.

oligarchy, *n.* *ô-lî-gâr-khî* [F. *oligarchie*; L. *oligarchia*; Gr. *oligarchia*, government in the hands of a few—from *oligos*, few, *archê*, rule, power], a state in which the government is placed in the hands of a few; the rule of an aristocracy: *oligarch*, *n.* *ô-lî-gâr-kh*, one of a few in power: *oligarchic*, *a.* *ô-lî-gâr-kh-îk*, also *olig'archic*, *a.* *-k'h-îk*, pert. to government by a few.

oligist, *a.* *ô-lî-gîst*, also *ol'igist*, *a.* *-gîst* [Gr. *oligistos*, least—from *oligos*, few], a term applied to specular iron ore—so called because less rich in metal than magnetite: *oligist*, *n.* specular iron ore.

oligo, *ô-lî-gô*, also *olig*, *ô-lî-g* [Gr. *oligos*, few], a prefix in scientific terms, signifying 'few; small in number.'

oligoceus, *n.* *ô-lî-gô-sên* [Gr. *oligos*, few; *keinos*, new or recent], in *geol.*, a term employed to designate certain strata, because supposed to occupy an intermediate position between the Eocene and the Miocene age.

oligoclase, *n.* *ô-lî-gô-khâz* [Gr. *oligos*, few; *klasis*, a breaking or fracture], a triclinal soda-lime felspar, so named in allusion to its peculiar fracture.

olio, *n.* *ô-lî-ô* [Sp. *olio*—pron. *ô-lyô*; L. *olea*, a pot], a rich Spanish dish composed of different kinds of meat; a mixture; a medley—applied to musical collections.

olitory, *a.* *ô-lî-têr-î* [L. *olitor*, a kitchen-gardener], belonging to or produced in a kitchen-garden.

olive, *n.* *ô-lî-ô* [F. *olive*—from L. *oliva*; Gr. *elaia*, the olive-tree], a tree of southern Europe and Syria, much valued for its fruit and the oil obtained from it: the *Olea Europæa*, Ord. *Oleaceæ*; the emblem of peace; a brownish-green colour like the olive-fruit: *adj.* of the colour of the olive: *olivaceous*, *a.* *ô-lî-vâ-shî-ds*, olive-green: *olivary*, *a.* *ô-lî-vê-rî*, resembling an olive: *olive-branch*, the emblem of peace: *olive-brown*, a colour: *olive-crown*, a reward given at the Olympic games: *olive-oil*, an oil obtained from the olive-fruit: *olive-yard*, a garden or field where olives are cultivated: *olivilla*, *n.* *-vîl*, a starch-like substance obtained from the gum of the olive-tree: *olivino*, *n.* *-vî-n*, an olive-coloured, semi-transparent mineral consisting of an anhydrous silicate of magnesia with iron, occurring in rounded grains and crystals in many basaltic rocks and lavas: *olivinite*, *n.* *ô-lî-vî-nî-tî*, an arseniate of copper found in prismatic crystals and other forms, generally of a deep olive-green: *olive*, *n.* *ô-lî-vê-t*, an imitation pearl; particularly applied to a bead in French industries, manufactured for traffic with savage races: *olivine*, *n.* *ô-lî-vî-n-ôyd* [Gr. *éidos*, form, shape], a substance occurring in meteorites resembling olivine.

collo, boŷ, fôot: pure, *bûd*: chatr, *game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal*.

'offer v.': to present; immolate; bid; attempt; commence; propose; give; propound; move; proffer; tender.

offertory, *n.* *ôf-ter-î-ri* [*F. offertoire*, an offertory—from *offer*, to offer: mid. *L. offertorium*, a place to which offerings were brought, an offertory—see offer], that which is offered; the sentences in the Communion service read while the alms are collecting; the alms collected.

office, *n.* *ôf-is* [*F. office*, office, worship—from *L. officium*, service, duty—from *open*, aid, help; *facere*, to do], settled duty; employment; business; peculiar use or function; an act of kindness; a formulary of worship or devotion; an act of worship; a house or apartment where commercial men, &c., transact their business; a counting-house; a function; a department, as of state; *plu.* the outlying parts, as stables, &c., of a mansion or palace: office-bearer, one who holds an office: **officer**, *n.* *ôf-î-sî-er*, one authorized to perform some public duty: one holding a place of authority in the army and navy: *v.* to furnish or supply with officers: **offering**, *imp.*: **offered**, *pp.* *-ed*: *adj.* furnished or supplied with officers: **official**, *a.* *ôf-î-sh-î-âl* [*F.*—*L.*], *pert.* to or derived from the proper office or authority; done by virtue of authority: *n.* one invested with office; a subordinate executive officer or attendant: **officially**, *ad.* *-ly*, by authority; by virtue of an office: **officiate**, *v.* *ôf-î-sh-î-tî*, to act by virtue of an office; to perform office for another, said of a clergyman; in *O.E.*, to give in consequence of office: **officiating**, *imp.*: **officer**, *performing an office*: **officiated**, *pp.* *-ed*: **officious**, *a.* *ôf-î-sh-î-s* [*L. officiosus*, obliging], unduly forward in interposing services; intermeddling; busy; in *O.E.*, doing good offices; kind: **officiously**, *ad.* *-ly*: **officiousness**, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being officious; undue forwardness: **office copy**, an official copy: **official assignee**, a public officer appointed to manage the estate of a bankrupt: **official manager**, an officer appointed to manage the winding up of the affairs of a joint-stock company: **Holy Office**, the Inquisition.—*SYN.* of 'officious': impertinent; meddling; active; meddlesome; forward.

official, *a.* *ôf-î-sh-î-âl* [*mid. L. officinâlis*—from *L. officina*, a workshop—from *opus*; *facio*, I make], a term applied to those substances and medicines which are directed in the pharmacopœia to be kept in apothecaries' shops; made and kept in shops.

offing, *n.* *ôf-î-ng* [*Eng. off*, signifying distance from], that part of the sea at a distance from the shore having deep water; *adj.* moving off shore; steering from the land.

offscouring, *n.* *ôf-shô-î-î-ng* [*off*, and *scour*], rejected matter; that which is vile or despoiled.

offscum, *n.* *ôf-shûm* [*off*, and *scum*], refuse matter; filth: *adj.* vile.

offset, *n.* *ôf-set* [*off*, and *set*], a sum or account placed as an equivalent for another; a young shoot or bulb separated from the parent root; a flat on a hillside; in *land-measuring*, a perpendicular from the main line to an outlying point: *v.* to set off, as one account against another: **offset-staff**, a measuring rod 10 links long, or 6 ft. 7½ inches. *Note.*—A *set-off* is one thing placed over or against another, so as to cancel, balance, or put both upon equal terms: to *set off*, to start on a journey with the idea of abruptness; to place so as to show to advantage.

offshoot, *n.* *ôf-shôot* [*off*, and *shoot*], anything arising from or growing out of another.

offside, *n.* *ôf-sîd* [*off*, and *side*], the side to the right hand of the driver: *adv.* in football and hockey, said of a player who gets between the goal and the ball when it is in possession of one of his own side, and who is then out of play.

offskip, *n.* *ôf-skip* [*off*, and *Dut. schap*], *AS.* *-scipe*, a suffix—*Eng.* *-ship*, as in friendship], a term used by some writers on art to indicate that part of a landscape which recedes from the spectator into distance.

offspring, *n.* *ôf-sprî-ng* [*off*, and *spring*], children; descendants; that which is produced or arises from something else.

offward, *ad.* *ôf-wôrd* [*off*, and *AS. weard*, expressing direction] in *nav.*, the situation of a ship which lies aground, and leans from the shore.

off, for *often*, which see.

often, *ad.* *ôf-î-n* [*AS. oft*, often; cf. *Icel. opt* (pron. *oþt*); *Dan. ofte*; *Goth. ofta*], many times; repeatedly; not seldom: **oft**, *ad.* *ôft*, poetic for *often*: **oftentimes**, also **ofttimes**, *ad.* frequently.

ogee, *n.* *ô-jî* [*OF. augice*, a circlet: *Sp. arge*, highest point: *Ar. auj*, top, summit], a wave-like moulding having the convex part upwards; the union of the concave and convex in an arch or fillet; a cyma; contracted into *O.G.*: **ogee arch**, an arch with a double curve.

ogham, *n.* *ôg-hâm* [*Ir. ogham* or *ogma*], a kind of shorthand writing or cipher, in use among the anc. Irish.

ogive, *n.* *ô-jî-ve* [*F.*—see *ogee*], among the *French*, a pointed arch crossing another; the Gothic arch with its ribs and cross-springs, &c.

ogle, *n.* *ô-gl* [*Dut. oogen*, to eye—from *ooge*, the eye], a side glance or look: *v.* to view with side glances to attract notice, or in fondness: **ogling**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of viewing with side glances: **o-gled**, *pp.* *-gled*: **o-gler**, *n.* *-gler*, one who ogles.

oglio, *n.* *ô-î-ô*, same as *olio*, which see.

ogre, *n.* *ô-gr* [*F. ogre*; *Sp. ogro*; *O.S. Aserg*, the man-eating giant of fairy tales—from *L. orcus*, hell, Pluto], one of the imaginary monsters of nursery stories: **ogress**, *ô-grés*, a female ogre; in *Aer.*, a ball or pellet of a dark colour: **ogreish**, *a.* *ô-gr-î-sh*, having the supposed character and appearance of an ogre.

ogygia, *n.* *ô-gî-jî-â* [from *ogygis*, an anc. Greek monarch whose history and reign are very obscure, hence anything dark or of doubtful origin], a genus of Silurian trilobites—so named in allusion to their obscure and remote origin, or from their being found in the earliest fossiliferous formations: **ogygian**, *a.* *ô-gî-jî-ân*, *pert.* to Ogyges; a name given to a great deluge in the fabulous history of Greece; applied to anything dark, obscure, or of doubtful origin.

oh, *int.* *ô* [see *oh*], an exclamation expressive of pain, sorrow, surprise, or dissent: **ohm**, *n.* *ô*, after the celebrated electrician *Ohm*, who first ascertained the laws of electrical resistance, the unit measure of electrical resistance—represented by the Greek *omega*, as: *Ohm's law*, the intensity of a galvanic current is equal to the electro-motive force divided by the resistance.

oldum, *n.* *ôld-um* [*Gr. oldain*, to swell up], in *bot.*, a parasitic fungus or mould, consisting of minute interlacing filaments, and covering a surface as if with a white down; a mould or mildew affecting the grape.

oil, *n.* *ôil* [*OF. olie*, *uile*; *L. oleum*; *oil*; *Gr. elakon*, oil], a highly inflammable fatty liquid expressed or obtained from various animals, from many vegetable substances, and as a natural product from the earth: *v.* to smear or rub over with oil: **oil'ing**, *imp.*: **oiled**, *pp.* *-oiled*: **oily**, *a.* *ôil-y*, containing or resembling oil; greasy: **oiliness**, *n.* *ôil-nés*, the quality of being oily; greasiness: **drying oils**, oils which dry and lose their greasy feeling, as *linseed* oil, as distinguished from *unctuous* oils, which do not so dry, as *olive* oil: **volatile** or **essential** oils, oils that pass away in the form of vapour at the temperature of boiling water: **mineral oil**, an oil extracted from a shale or mineral, as *paraffin*: **rock-oil**, a natural oil which rises from the earth as from a spring or well: **oil-cake**, flat cakes of flax-seed, rape-seed, &c., from which the oil has been expressed: **oil-colours**, painters' colours or pigments formed of finely ground mineral substances worked up with oil: **oiled paper**, transparent paper used for tracing purposes: **oiled silk**, prepared silk impervious to moisture, employed in making balloons, &c.: **oilskins**, or among *artists*, a thin coating of drying oil passed over the parts of a picture to be retouched, which is immediately wiped off, leaving thus only a slight coating on the surface: **oilcloth**, painted floorcloth: **oil-gas**, a gas obtained from oil: **oilman**, one who sells oils: **oil-mill**, a mill for crushing seeds in order to obtain their oil: **oil-nut**, the butter-nut of *N. Amer.*; a shrub; the *Palma Christi*: **oil-painting**, a picture painted with colours which have been mixed with oil; the art of painting in oil-colours: **oilskin**, a sort of waterproof cloth: **oil-stone**, a sort of hone-stone of a white or black colour, imported from Turkey: **oil-tree**, the *Palma Christi*, or castor-oil plant: **oil of vitriol**, the popular name for sulphuric acid: **oily grains**, the seeds of the secumum, an Eastern grain-plant which contains abundance of oil: **oil-coals**, the coals or shales which yield large quantities of oil on distillation: **oil-springs or **oil-wells**, springs in which oil rises out of the earth as a natural production, like springs of water—the oil so obtained is called *rock-oil*.**

male, mâl, fîr, latô; môle, mêt, hér; pine, yin; nôle, nôl, môve;

octachord or octochord, *n.* *ók-tá-kórd*, *ók-tá-kórd* [Gr. *octachordos*, eight-stringed—from *octo*, eight, and *chordé*, a string], a musical instr. having eight strings; a series of eight tones in music.

octagon, *n.* *ók-tá-gón* [Gr. *okto*, eight; *gonia*, a corner or angle], a figure with eight sides and eight angles: octagonal, *a.* *ók-tá-gónal*, having eight sides and eight angles.

octahedron, *n.* *ók-tá-hé-drón* [Gr. *okto*, eight; *hedra*, a seat or place of anything], one of the five regular bodies, being a solid contained by eight equal sides, which are equilateral triangles: *ok-tá-hé-drón*, *a.* *ok-tá-hé-drón*, having eight equal sides: *ok-tá-hé-drón*, *n.* *ók-tá-hé-drón*, in min., a term for the pure oxide of titanium occurring in elongated eight-sided crystals.

octandria, *n.* *ók-tánd-ri-a* [Gr. *okto*, eight; *andros*, a male], a class of plants having hermaphrodite flowers with eight stamens: *ok-tánd-ri-a*, *n.* *ók-tánd-ri-a*, a plant having eight stamens: *ok-tánd-ri-a*, *n.* *ók-tánd-ri-a*, also *ok-tánd-ri-a*, *a.* *ok-tánd-ri-a*, having the character of the class octandria; having eight distinct stamens.

octangular, *a.* *ók-táng-gú-lér* [L. *octo*, eight; *angulus*, a corner or angle], having eight angles.

octant, *n.* *ók-tánt* [F. *octant*—from L. *octo*, eight], a nautical instr., the measuring arc of which is the eighth part of a circle; the eighth part of a circle.

octastyle, *n.* *ók-tást-il* [Gr. *okto*, eight; *stulos*, a column], in arch., a temple or other building having eight columns in front.

octave, *n.* *ók-táv* [F. *octave*—from L. *octāvus*, eighth—from *octo*, eight], in music, the longest interval in the diatonic scale, as from *do* to *do*, or from *C* to *C*; on the *piano-forte*, the harmonic interval of five tones and two semitones; a small cask for wine, being the eighth part of a pipe; eight days, or the eighth day, after a Church festival, the festival being included; the division in a sonnet formed by the first eight lines: *adj.* consisting of eight: *octavo*, *a.* *ók-tá-vó* [Sp. *octavo*; *it. ottavo*, the eighth part—from L. *octāvus*] having eight leaves to the sheet—applied to the size of a book; applied to one leaf of a sheet of printing-paper folded so as to make eight leaves—usually written 8vo—see under *paper*.

octennial, *a.* *ók-tén-ál-ál* [L. *octo*, eight; *annus*, a year], happening every eighth year; lasting eight years: *ok-tén-ál-ál*, *adj.* *ók-tén-ál-ál*.

octile, *n.* *ók-tíl* [L. *octo*, eight], another name for an *octant*.

octillion, *n.* *ók-tíl-lýn* [L. *octo*, eight, and Eng. *million*], a number produced by raising a million to the eighth power; in Eng. system of notation, 1 followed by 48 ciphers; in the F. and It. systems, a million multiplied by the eighth power of a thousand, 1 followed by 27 ciphers.

October, *n.* *ók-tó-bér* [L. *October*, October—from *octo*, eight], the eighth month of the year among the Romans; with us the tenth month.

octodecimal, *a.* *ók-tó-dés-í-mál* [L. *octo*, eight; *decem*, ten], a term designating a crystal whose middle part has eight faces and two summits, together ten.

octodecimo, *a.* or *n.* *ók-tó-dés-í-mó* [L. *octo*, eight; *decem*, ten], consisting of 18 leaves to a sheet; one leaf of a sheet of printing-paper folded 18 times; applied to the size of a book—usually written 18mo—see under *paper*.

odontata, *a.* *ók-tó-dént-tál* [L. *octo*, eight; *dentatus*, toothed—from *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth], having eight teeth.

octoid, *a.* *ók-tó-í-d* [L. *octo*, eight; *Ando*, I cleave; *fals*, I cleft], cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx.

octogenarian, *n.* *ók-tó-jé-ná-ri-án* [L. *octogénarius*, of eighty—from *octogent*, eighty each—from *octo*, eight], one who is eighty years old: *adj.* from octogenary, *a.* *ók-tó-jén-ér-í*, of eighty years of age: *octogénary*, *n.* an instr. of eight strings.

octogynous, *a.* *ók-tó-gý-nés* [Gr. *okto*, eight; *gyné*, a woman], having eight pistils or styles.

octopod, *n.* *ók-tó-pód* [Gr. *okto*, eight; *pous*, *podas*, a foot], a crustacean or mollusc having eight feet or legs: *octopoda*, *n.* plu. *ók-tó-pód-dá*, also *octopoda*, *n.* plu. *ók-tó-pód-dá*, the order of cuttle-fishes with eight arms attached to the head; also spelt *octopus*, *n.* *ók-tó-pús*, *octopi*, *n.* plu. *ók-tó-pi*, or *octopuses*, *n.* plu. *pús-dá*.

octorum, *n.* *ók-tó-rón* [L. *octo*, eight], the offspring of a quadron and a white person.

octosyllable, *n.* *ók-tó-síl-lá-bí* [L. *octo*, eight; *syllaba*, a syllable], a word consisting of eight syllables: *ok-tó-síl-lá-bí*, *a.* *ók-tó-síl-lá-bí*, consisting of eight syllables.

octroi, *n.* *ók-tród* [F. *octroi*, a grant, a city toll—from *octroyer*, to grant—from mid. L. *auctoricare*—from L. *auctoris*, to procure, then to grant], a tax levied at the gates of a French city on articles brought into it.

octuple, *a.* *ók-tú-plí* [L. *octuplus*, eightfold—from *octo*, eight; *plico*, I fold], eightfold.

ocular, *a.* *ók-tú-lér* [L. *oculārius*—from *oculus*, an eye], pert. to the eye; depending on or known by the eye; received by actual view: *ok-tú-lér*, *adj.* *ók-tú-lér*, *a.* *ók-tú-lér*, furnished with eyes; having spots somewhat like eyes: *ok-tú-lér*, *n.* *ók-tú-lér*, a surgeon who practices only on diseases of the eye: *ok-tú-lér*, *n.* *ók-tú-lér*, in bot., an eye; a leaf-bud: *ok-tú-lér*, *n.* *ók-tú-lér*, a proof self-evident to the eyesight.

oculiform, *a.* *ók-tú-lér-fórm* [L. *oculus*, an eye; *forma*, shape], eye-shaped.

oculina, *n.* *ók-tú-líná* [L. *oculus*, the eye], a class of strong branching corals, thus called from the eye-like or star-like polyp-cells which stud their branches.

od, *n.* *ók* [Gr. *odos*, a way, a passage], a name applied to the supposed force or natural power which is alleged by many to produce the phenomena of mesmerism or animal magnetism.

odalique, *n.* *ók-dá-lik* [F. *odalique*—from Turk. *odalik*, a chamber companion—from *oda*, a chamber], in Turkey, one of the female slaves in the Sultan's harem.

odd, *a.* *ók* [AS. *ord*, the point of a sword, a point; cf. Dan. *od*, a point; Sw. *odda*, odd, not even; *ók*, a point or object sticking up for want of another to match it; not even; left over after some definite or even number; not taken into the common account; uncommon; strange; eccentric; droll; unmatched; in OE., outlying; unheeded; unlucky; *ók-dí*, *adj.* *ók-dí*, in an odd manner; strangely; unaccountably: *ók-dés*, *n.* *ók-dés*, state of being not even; singularity; uncouthness; oddity, *n.* *ók-dí-tá*, a singular person or thing; singularity; queerness: *Odd Fellow*, a benevolent society having secret signs: *ók-dé-look*, *a.* having a singular look: *ók-dé number*, any number which leaves a remainder on being divided by two: *ók-dá*, *n.* plu. *ók-dá*, difference in favour of one against another; more than an even wager; more likely than the contrary; advantage; superiority; in OE., dispute; variance; quarrel: *at odds*, at variance: *ók-dá* and *ók-dá*, scraps; fragments; remnants.—SYN. of 'odd': uneven; quaint; comical; queer; singular; unusual; whimsical; extraordinary; fantastic; particular; uncouth; unaccountable; unlikely.

ode, *n.* *ók* [F. *ode*; L. *óda*, *óde*; Gr. *ódē*, a song or ode—from *oidein*, to sing], a short poem of unequal measures on given subject, confined to the expression of sentiment or imaginative thought, only admitting narrative incidentally, and longer and more varied than the song or ballad; a lyric poem.

odeon, *n.* *ók-dé-ón*, also *ók-dé-um*, *n.* *ók-dé-um* [L. *odéum*; Gr. *odéion*, a music-room—from *ódē*, a song], a kind of theatre in which anc. poets and musicians contended for prizes.

Odin, *n.* *ók-dín*, a Scandinavian deity; called *Woden* among the Anglo-Saxons, whence the fourth day of the week is called *Wednesday*.

odious, *a.* *ók-dí-dá* [F. *odieux*; L. *odiosus*, hateful to one, odious—from *odium*, hatred, ill-will—from *odi*, I hate], hateful; detestable; deserving or causing hate; disgusting; a word expressive of strong disapprobation, or simply of disgust: *ók-dí-dá*, *adj.* *ók-dí-dá*, *n.* *ók-dí-dá*, the quality of being odious: *odum*, *n.* *ók-dí-dá*, hatred: *odum theologum*, *the-ó-dí-fí-kám* [L. theological hatred], the hatred peculiar to persons contending in theological disputes, or to persons belonging to different sects.—SYN. of 'odious': abominable; loathsome; repulsive; unpopular; forbidding; invidious—of 'odium': hatred; dislike; offensiveness; abhorrence; detestation; antipathy.

odometer, *n.* *ók-dém-í-tér* [Gr. *odos*, a way; *metron*, a measure], an instr. attached to the wheel of a carriage to measure the distance travelled

máté, *mát*, *fár*, *laño*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

two muscles which move the thigh backwards and roll it upon its axis; in *surg.*, a plug for closing an aperture.

obtusé, a. *ôb-tûs* [F. *obtusé*: L. *obtusus*, blunt—from *ob*, upon; *tuséo*, I beat; not pointed or acute; being greater than a right angle, or one of 90°: dull; stupid; in *bot.*, with a rounded or blunt termination: *obtusely*, ad. *is*: *obtuseness*, n. -*nés*, the state or quality of being obtuse; bluntness; dullness in understanding: *obtusism*, n. *ôb-tûs-iz-m*, the act of dulling or making obtuse; the state of being dulled: *obtusely*, ad. *is*, having an angle greater than a right angle: *obtusely*, ad. *is*, having obtuse angles.

obumbrant, a. *ôb-um-brant* [L. *obumbrans*, overshadowing—from *ob*, against, and *umbra*, a shade], overshadowing; projecting; in *entom.*, used in regard to a scutum which overhangs the metathorax.

obversé, n. *ôb-ôv-sé* [L. *obversus*, turned towards or against—from *ob*, against; *versus*, turned: cf. F. *obversé*], the face of a coin which bears the head or principal symbol, as opposed to the other side, called the *reversé*: ad. *is*, *ôb-ôv-sé*, bearing the face; in *bot.*, having the base narrower than the top, as in a leaf; having the point of the radicle in the seed approaching the hilum: *obversely*, ad. *is*.

obvert, v. *ôb-ôv-ért* [L. *obvertēre*, to turn towards or against—from *ob*, against; *vertō*, I turn], to turn towards; to face: *obverting*, imp. *ôb-ôv-ért-ed*, pp. *ôb-ôv-ért-ed*.

obviate, v. *ôb-ôv-î-ât* [L. *obviāre*, met in the way—from *obvius*, meeting in the way—from *ob*, against; *via*, a way], *is*, to meet in the way; to remove, as difficulties or objections; to withstand; to prevent; to hinder: *obviating*, imp. *ôb-ôv-î-ât-ed*, pp. *ôb-ôv-î-ât-ed*.

obvious, a. *ôb-ôv-î-ûs* [L. *obvius*, meeting in one's way, easy, not difficult—see *obviate*], easily perceived or discovered; plain; evident; in *OE.*, exposed; opposed in front; liable: *obviously*, ad. *is*: *obviousness*, n. -*nés*, the state of being plain or evident.—*SYN.* of 'obvious': manifest; clear; apparent; visible; conspicuous.

obvelate or **obveluted**, a. *ôb-ôb-î-ât*, *ôb-ôb-î-ât-ed* [L. *obvelatus*, wrapped round—from *ob*, around; *velo*, I [roll] in *bot.*, having the margins of one leaf alternately overlapping those of the leaf opposite to it.

obylism, n. *ôb-î-l-izm*, the practice of certain rites of witchcraft among African negroes.

oc, *ôc*, another form of the prefix *ob*, which see.

ocarina, n. *ôc-ô-rî-nâ* [It.], a musical instr. of the flute kind, made of terra cotta.

occasion, a. *ôc-ôk-â-si-ôn* [F. *occasion*—from L. *occi-dere*, an occasion, an opportunity—from *ob*, in the way; *occidō*, that which happens, an accident—from *cadō*, I fall], an occurrence; an incident; an opportunity; favourable time or season; incidental need: v. to cause; to produce; to give rise to; to bring about: *occasioning*, imp. *ôc-ôk-â-si-ôn-ed*, pp. *ôc-ôk-â-si-ôn-ed*: *occasional*, a. -*â-l*, occurring at times; happening as opportunities occur; produced in connection with some special event; in *meta.*, acting in the way of assistance: *occasionally*, ad. *is*, *ôc-ôk-â-si-ôn-â-l-izm*, n. -*izm*, in *meta.*, the doctrine which teaches that God, and not the will, causes and controls bodily actions: *occasional*, a. -*â-l*, pert. to the falling or setting sun; western: *on occasion*, from time to time; as it may happen.—*SYN.* of 'occasion a.': need; necessity; use; causality; chance; convenience; requirement; exigency.

occident, n. *ôc-ôst-ô-dî-n* [F. *occident*, west—from L. *occidentem*, falling or going down—from *ob*, in the way; *cadō*, I fall], the quarter where the sun goes down; the west: *occidental*, a. -*ô-dî-n-â-l*, western: *occidentalism*, n. -*izm*, the characteristic customs or ways of thinking of the races of Western Europe: *occidentalism*, n. -*izm*, one who has a special knowledge of the languages, literatures, or institutions of; one of an Eastern nation who is partial to occidental manners and modes of thought; the opposite of *orientalist*: *occidental diamond*, a precious stone of inferior hardness and beauty, so called by lapidaries.

occiput, n. *ôc-ôst-pî-t* [L. *occiput*, the back part of the head—from *ob*, over, against; *caput*, the head], the hinder part of the head or skull—the forepart being called the *frontispice*: *occipital*, a. *ôc-ôst-pî-t-â-l* [F.—L.] pert. to the back part of the head or skull.

occluded, a. *ôc-ôk-ô-d-êd* [L. *occludere*, to shut or close up], enclosed; shut in: *occlusion*, n. -*zi-ôn* [L. *occlusus*, shut up], a shutting or closing up; in *path.*,

the closing up of a vessel or organ, as the pupil of the eye; in *chem.*, the absorption of gases within metals, as hydrogen by palladium.

occult, a. *ôc-ôk-ôl* [F. *occulte*—from L. *occultus*, hidden, concealed; concealed; secret; hidden from the eye or understanding; unknown; undiscernable: *occultism*, n. -*izm*, a religious system peculiar to the East, which is essentially mysterious in the nature of its conceptions; an extreme form of mysticism; theosophy: *occultist*, n. -*ist*, an exponent of occultism; a mystic; a proficient in occult studies: *occultly*, ad. *is*: *occultness*, n. -*nés*, the state of being occult: *occultation*, n. *ôc-ôk-ôl-tâ-si-ôn* [F.—L.] the hiding or concealing of a heavenly body from our sight by the intervention of some other one—applied to the eclipses of stars or planets by the moon: *occulted*, a. hidden, as a star; secret: *occult sciences*, certain so-called sciences of the middle ages, as magic, alchemy, and astrology.

occupy, v. *ôc-ôk-ô-pî* [F. *occuper*: L. *occupare*, to take possession of—from *ob*, against; *capio*, I take], to take possession of; to hold or keep for use; to take up, as room or space; to busy oneself; to employ, as time; to use; to engage, as time and attention; to follow a business: *occupying*, imp. *ôc-ôk-ô-pî-ed*, pp. *ôc-ôk-ô-pî-ed*: *occupancy*, n. -*pan-si* [F.—L.] one who has possession: *occupancy*, n. -*pan-si*, the act of taking or holding possession: *occupation*, n. -*ôk-ô-pâ-si-ôn* [F.—L.] the act or state of occupying; that which engages the time and attention; employment; business; trade: *occupation bridge*, a bridge carried over or under a line of railway to connect the parts of a farm or estate severed by the line: *occupation road*, private road on an estate or farm.—*SYN.* of 'occupation': occupancy; tenure; use; possession; calling; office; profession; avocation; engagement; vocation.

occur, v. *ôc-ôk-êr* [F. *occurre*, to occur—from L. *occurrere*, to run or come to meet—from *ob*, in the way; *curro*, I run], to happen; to be met with; to be presented to the mind or memory; to appear here and there: *occurring*, imp. *ôc-ôk-êr-rî-ng*: *occurred*, pp. *ôc-ôk-êr-rî*: *occurrence*, n. *ôc-ôk-êr-rî-nâ* [F.—L.] that which happens; an incident; any single event: *occurent*, n. -*ô-rî-n* [OF.—L.] in *OE.*, that which happens; an event; chance.

ocean, n. *ô-si-ân* [OF. *ocean*—from L. *oceanus*; Gr. *oceanos*, the great sea], a vast expanse of salt water; the main; any very great or immense expanse, as the ocean of eternity: ad. *is*, pert. to the great expanse of salt water: *oceanic*, a. *ô-si-ân-îk*, relating to the ocean; occurring in, or produced by, the ocean: *oceanian*, plu. *ô-si-ân-î-dêr*, sea-nymphs, the daughters of Oceanus, *ô-si-ân-î-dêr*, a sea-god; called sometimes Naiads.

ocellated, a. *ô-si-ê-l-â-têd* [L. *ocellatum*, anything marked with small spots or eyes—from *ocellus*, a little eye—from *oculus*, an eye], in *bot.*, having a broad round spot of one colour, with a spot of a different colour in the centre resembling an eye; formed with the figures of little eyes: *ocellus*, n. *ô-si-ê-l-âs*, a little eye; a minute simple eye found in many inferior animals: *ocelli*, n. plu. *ô-si-ê-l-â*, in *zool.*, the simple eyes of many invertebrates, as spiders, crustaceans, and molluscs.

ocelot, n. *ô-si-ê-l* [Mexican, *ocelot*], an animal of the feline tribe found in Mexico.

ochlocracy, n. *ôc-ôk-ôl-ô-d-â-si* [Gr. *ochlos*, the populace or mob; *krateia*, might, power], a government controlled by the populace; a mob government: *ochlocratic*, a. *ôc-ôk-ôl-ô-d-â-si-îk*, relating to ochlocracy.

ochra and **ochre**, other spellings of *ochra*, which see.

ochre, n. *ôk-êr* [OF. *ocrr*: L. *ochra*: Gr. *ôchra*—from *ôchros*, pale, pale yellow], a kind of fine clay used as a pigment, varying in colour from a pale yellow to a deep orange or brown: *ochraceous*, a. *ôk-êr-ô-si-â-s*, of the colour of ochre: *ochrey*, a. also *ochry*, a. *ôk-êr*, pert. to or resembling ochre: *ochroite*, n. *ôk-êr-ô-î-t*, an impure variety of cerite.

ochrea, n. also *ocrea*, n. *ôk-êr-ô-d* [L. *ocrea*, a covering to protect the leg], in *bot.*, a tubular membranous stipule through which the stem seems to pass: *ochreate*, a. -*â-l*, bearing *ochrea*, plu. *-â*, sheathed after the manner of a boot.

ochroleucous, a. *ôk-êr-ô-l-ô-k-ûs* [Gr. *ochra*, ochra: *leukos*, white], in *bot.*, a pale ochrey colour.

octa, *ôk-tâ*, also *octo*, *ôk-tô* [L. *octo*; Gr. *okto*, eight], a common prefix, signifying 'eight.'

ôcô, *bôy*, *fôô*; *pûr*, *bâd*: *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *therr*, *zeal*.

obsequious, a. *ob-sé-kwí-ús* [F. *obsequieux*—from L. *obsequium*, the following some great person, complaisance; *obsequiosus*, very complying, obsequious—*from ob*, in the way; *sequor*, I follow] promptly obedient or compliant to the will of another; compliant to excess; meanly or servilely condescending; in *O.E.*, belonging to obsequies; funeral; mourning; *obsequiously*, ad. -ly, in an obsequious manner; obediently; in *O.E.*, with reverence for the dead; *obsequiousness*, n. -ness, prompt obedience; servile submission.—*SYN.* of 'obsequious': servile; compliant; obedient; yielding; attentive.

obsequy, n. *ob-sé-kwí-ús*, sing. of obsequies, which see; in *O.E.*, funeral ceremony; obsequiousness.

observe, v. *ob-sérv* [OF. *observer*—from L. *observare*, to mark, to take care of, intensive *servo*, I watch or wait for, to take notice of; to note; to mark; to see or behold with some attention; to utter or express, as a remark or opinion; to keep religiously; to celebrate; to comply with; to practice; to make a remark: *observing*, imp. ad. giving particular attention; habitually taking notice; remarking: *observed*, pp. -*sérv'd*: *observer*, n. -*sér-ér*, one who pays careful attention to things; one who keeps laws or customs; a spectator: *observingly*, ad. -ly: *observable*, a. -*ed-bí*, worthy of observation; remarkable: *observably*, ad. -bly: *observableness*, n. -*bí-ness*, the state or quality of being observable or remarkable: *observance*, n. *ob-sér-váns* [F.—L.], performance; rule of practice; ceremonial reverence in practice; performance of religious rites and ceremonies: *observance*, n. plu. *ob-sér-váns-ds* [L.] things to be observed: *observant*, a. *ob-sér-váns*, attentive in viewing or noticing; watchful; mindful: n. a diligent observer: *observantly*, ad. -ly: *observantia*, n. plu. in *O.E.*, alarish attendants: *observation*, a. *ob-sér-vé-shén* [F.—L.], the act of noticing or remarking; the expression in words of what is observed or thought; comment or remark; in *Script.*, outward show, as, 'the kingdom of God cometh not with observation'; exhibition; in *astron.* and *nav.*, the angular measurement of any space in the heavens; in *science*, the act of ascertaining temperature, or of noting or scrutinizing some fact or occurrence in nature: *observational*, a. -*dí*, containing remarks: *observer*, n. *ob-sér-vé-tér* [L.], one who observes: *observatory*, n. *ob-sér-vé-tér-í*, a building fitted up and set apart for astronomical and physical observations.—*SYN.* of 'observant': regardful; obedient; submissive of 'observation': notice; attention; comment; note; remark.

obsidian, n. *ob-sí-dí-án* [F. *obsidiana*: L. *obsidiana*, corrupt from *obsidna*, *obsidian*—from *Obsidius*, corrupt, from *Obsus*, the reputed importer of the mineral from Africa to Rome], a glassy lava, almost undistinguishable from artificial glass slag; a true volcanic glass, found near many volcanoes; in *anc. times*, used in making mirrors, axes, knives, &c.

obsidial, a. *ob-sí-dí-ál* [F. *obsidial*—from L. *obsidialis*—from L. *obsidium*, a siege or blockade], pert. to a siege: *obsidial crown*, among the *Romans*, a mark of honour in the form of a crown constructed of grass and twigs interwoven, and bestowed on him who held out in a siege, or who caused one to be raised.

obsolescent, a. *ob-sé-lé-sé-nt* [L. *obsolescens* or *obsolescens*, growing out of use], going out of use: *obsolescence*, n. -*ness*, the state of becoming obsolete or going out of use.

obsolete, a. *ob-sé-lé-té* [L. *obsoletus*, grown out of use], gone out of use; disused; out of date; in *bot.*, imperfectly developed or abortive—applied to the calyx when it is in the form of a rim; in *zool.*, applied to a part or spot, or to some distinctive character scarcely discoverable: *obsoletely*, ad. -ly: *obsoleteness*, n. -*ness*, the state of being obsolete; in *zool.*, indistinctness; want of development.—*SYN.* of 'obsolete': old; ancient; antique; antiquated; old-fashioned; disused; neglected; obscure; rudimental.

obstacle, a. *ob-sé-dí-ál* [F. *obstacle*: L. *obstacle*, an obstacle—*from obs*, I stand in the way—*from ob*, in the way; *sto*, I stand], that which stands in the way and hinders progress; an impediment; an obstruction.—*SYN.* of 'obstacle': hindrance.

obstetrician, n. *ob-sé-trí-ka* [L. *obstetrica*, a midwife; *obstetricus*, obstetric—*from obs*, I stand before or in the way], the art and science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in childbirth, and treating

their diseases during pregnancy: *obstetric*, a. -*trí-*, pert. to midwifery: *obstetrician*, n. *ob-sé-trí-ka-án*, an accoucheur; a midwife.

obstinate, a. *ob-sé-trí-té* [L. *obstinatus*, determined, resolute—*from ob*, in the way; *sto*, I stand], firmly adhering to an opinion or purpose, in an ill sense; inflexible; unyielding; stubborn: *obstinately*, ad. -ly: *obstinateness*, n. -*ness*, also obstinacy, n. *ob-sé-trí-té-té*, a firm adherence to an opinion or purpose—usually unreasonable; a fixedness of mind that will not yield; stubbornness: *obstination*, n. *ob-sé-trí-té-shún*, in *O.E.*, the quality of being obstinate.—*SYN.* of 'obstinate': obdurate; firm; immovable; pertinacious; resolute; heady; headstrong; perverse; contumacious; refractory; opinionated; persistent.

obstacle, a. *ob-sé-dí-ál* [L. *obstacle*, to lean on one side, to stop up], the act of stopping up; coarseness in the bowels.

obstreperous, a. *ob-sé-trí-pé-rús* [L. *obstreperus*, clamorous; *obstreper*, to make a noise against—*from ob*, against; *strepo*, I make a noise], very noisy; clamorous; making a tumultuous noise; turbulent: *obstreperously*, ad. -ly: *obstreperousness*, n. -*ness*, the state or quality of being loudly clamorous or unruly.

obstruction, n. *ob-sé-trí-kshún* [L. *obstructionem*—*from ob*, in the way; *stricere*, pp. of *stringo*, I bind], in *O.E.*, obligation; bond.

obstruct, v. *ob-sé-tríkt* [L. *obstruere*, stopped or blocked up—*from ob*, in the way; *struo*, I build], to stop or block up; to retard or hinder; to impede; to interrupt: *obstructing*, imp. *obstruéd*, pp. *obstruéd*, blocked up; impeded; hindered: *obstructer*, n. -*ér*, one who obstructs: *obstruction*, n. *ob-sé-trí-kshún* [F.—L.], anything which hinders passage or progress; impediment: *obstructionism*, n. -*izm*, the practice of persistently blocking the way in legislative matters in Parliament or other assembly; systematic and factious opposition to any measure or design: *obstructionist*, n. -*shún-íst*, a member of a legislative assembly who deliberately opposes the carrying out of business: a. obstructive; opposed to progress: *obstructive*, a. -*tív* [F. *obstruif*—*from L.* *obstruere*], hindering; causing impediment: a. one who or that which hinders progress; impediment: *obstructively*, ad. -ly.—*SYN.* of 'obstruct': to clog; encumber; embarrass; fetter; retard; prevent; shackle; hinder; bar; barricade; stop; check; choke; oppose—of 'obstruction': obstacle; bar; difficulty; barrier; check; hindrance.

obstruct, a. *ob-sé-trí-kt* [L. *obstruere*, shutting up by building against—*from ob*, against; *struo*, I build], blocking up or hindering: a. anything which obstructs the natural passages of the body.

obtain, v. *ob-táin* [F. *obtenir*—*from L.* *obtinere*, to hold or keep—*from ob*, against; *tenere*, I hold], to get possession of; to procure; to gain; to acquire; to continue in use; to prevail; to be established in practice; in *O.E.*, to keep; to hold: *obtaining*, imp. *obtáinéd*, pp. -*táinéd*: *obtainer*, n. -*ér*, one who obtains: obtainable, a. *ob-táin-á-bí*, that may be obtained.—*SYN.* of 'obtain': to attain; win; earn; get.

obtemper, v. *ob-tém-pér* [F. *obtemperer*, to obey in law—*from L.* *obtemperare*, to comply with, to obey], to carry out, as the injunctions of an ecclesiastical court; to obey: *obtempering*, imp. *obtemperéd*, pp. -*érd*.

obtest, v. *ob-tést* [L. *obtestari*, to declare as a witness, to beseech—*from ob*, against; *testis*, a witness], to invoke; to supplicate; to entreat; to protest: *obtesting*, imp. *obtestéd*, pp. *obtestation*, n. *ob-té-stá-shún*, an adjuring; solemn entreaty.

obtrude, v. *ob-trú-dé* [L. *obtrudere*, to thrust against; *obtrusus*, thrust against—*from ob*, against; *trúdo*, I thrust], to thrust or push in when not invited or wanted, as oneself or one's opinion; to urge or offer with unreasonable importunity: *obtruding*, imp. *obtrudéd*, pp. *obtruder*, n. -*ér*, one who obtrudes: *obtrusion*, n. *ob-trú-dshún*, the act of obtruding: *obtrusive*, a. -*tív*, disposed or apt to obtrude: *obtrusively*, ad. -ly.

obtrude, v. *ob-tánd* [L. *obtrudere*, to blunt or dull—*from ob*, against; *tundo*, I beat], to blunt; to deaden; to render blunt: *obtruding*, imp. *obtrudéd*, pp. -*érd*, the blunting or taking away a sharp corner: *obtruded*, pp.

obtruders, n. plu. *ob-trú-dé-rés* [L. *obtrudus*, stopped or closed up], in *anat.*, a name applied to

mate, máit, fár, láw; méte, méit, hér; pinc, pín; nôte, nôé, móve

towards the object, whose office is to form an image of the object.—*SYN.* of 'object' *n.*: aim; motive; subject; purpose; cause; appearance—of 'object': exception; scruple; doubt; difficulty.

objurgate, *v.* *ôb-jûr-gâd* [*L. objurgatus*, chidden, rebuked—from *ob*, against; *jurgare*, to sue, to quarrel] to chide; to reprove; *objurgating*, *imp.*; *objurgated*, *pp.*: *ôb-jûr-gâ-tion*, *n.* *ôb-jûr-gâ-tion* [*F.*—*L.*], reproof; reprehension: *objurgatory*, *a.* *ôb-jûr-gâ-tôr*, containing censure or reproof.

oblancheolate, *a.* *ôb-lân-sô-lâd* [*L. ob*, reversed, and *Eng. lanceolate*], in bot., applied to a leaf whose tapering point is next the stalk; lanceolate in the reversed order.

oblance, *a.* *ôb-lân* [*L. oblanus*, borne against, brought forward—from *ob*, against; *lanus*, borne or brought], flattened or depressed at the poles, as a spheroid; shaped like an orange: *oblance spheroid*, a spheroid depressed or flattened at the poles.

oblance, *a.* *ôb-lân* [*L. oblanus*, offered—see entry above], offered up; dedicated; in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, used of secular persons who, on embracing a monastic life, have given all their goods to the monastery of which they have become members: *oblance*, *n.* *ôb-lân-shân* [*F.*—*L.*], anything presented in worship or religious service; an offering; a sacrifice.

oblance, *v.* *ôb-lân* [*F. oblige*, to oblige—from *L. obligare*, to bind or fasten round, to oblige; *obligatus*, bound round—from *ob*, to; *ligare*, to bind] to bind or constrain, as by a sense of propriety or duty, or by necessity, physical or legal; to lay under an obligation; to do a favour to; to please; to gratify:

obliging, *imp.*: *adj.* having the disposition to oblige; conferring favours; civil; courteous; kind: *obliged*, *pp.* *ôb-lî-ged*; *oblig'er*, *n.* *ôb-lî-gér*, one who obliges: *oblig'ingly*, *ad. -ly*: *obligation*, *n.* *ôb-lî-gâ-tion* [*F.*—*L.*], the binding power of a vow, promise, or oath; any act which binds one to do, or forbear to do, something to another, or for him; favour by which one is bound in gratitude; legal contract: *obligatory*, *a.* *ôb-lî-gâ-tôr*, imposing duty; binding in law or conscience: coercive: *obligato*, *a.* *ôb-lî-gâ-tô* [*It. obligato*, obliged], in music, applied to a movement for some particular instrument restrained by certain rules; giving emphasis or expression to a passage: *obligato*, *n.* *ôb-lî-gâ-tô*, an act of kindness or courtesy; a benefit or favour conferred: *oblige*, *n.* *ôb-lî-gâ* [*F. oblige*, bound], the person to whom another is bound:

oblige, *v.* *ôb-lî-gér*, in law, the person who binds himself or gives his bond to another.—*SYN.* of 'obliging' *a.*: civil; polite; accommodating; courteous; complaisant; considerate; kind.

oblige, *a.* *ôb-lî-gé* [*F. oblique*—from *L. obliquus*, slantwise, slanting], deviating from a right line; not parallel; slanting; not direct; by a side glance; an angle not of 90 degrees; sinister; applied to an angle of a noun not the nominative; in bot., unequal-sided: *obliquely*, *ad. -ly*: *obliqueness*, *n.* *ôb-lî-gé-nês*, also *obliquity*, *n.* *ôb-lî-gé-té*, deviation from a right line; deviation from rectitude of conduct; irregularity: *oblique angle*, any angle except a right angle or one of 90 degrees: *oblique-angled*, having only oblique angles, or those not of 90 degrees: *oblique arch*, an arch whose direction is not at right angles to its axis: *oblique case*, in gram., any case of a noun except the nominative: *oblique fire*, a fire the direction of which is not perpendicular to the line fired at: *oblique line*, a straight line which makes unequal angles with another: *oblique motion*, in music, one of the parts holding on a sound while another rises or falls: *oblique sailing*, a ship not sailing in one direction to reach its destination, but first to the one point, then to the other—that is, upon some rhumb between the four cardinal points: *oblique speech*, that speech or language which is quoted in a different person from that employed by the original speaker: *oblique sphere*, the sphere in that position in which the circles apparently described by the heavenly bodies in their diurnal rotation are oblique to the horizon: *obliquity of the ecliptic*, the angle of the inclination of the equator and ecliptic.

obliterate, *v.* *ôb-lî-tér-âd* [*L. oblitteratus*, blotted out or erased—from *ob*, against; *littera*, a smear, a letter—from *littera*, a smearing—from *lino*, I smear], to efface, as anything written, printed, or engraved; to blot out; to erase; to destroy by time or other means, as from the memory: *obliteration*, *imp.*:

obliterated, *pp.*: *adj.* effaced; worn out: *obliteration*, *n.* *ôb-lî-tér-â-tion*, the act of effacing; a blotting out or wearing out.—*SYN.* of 'obliterate': to efface; cancel; deface; destroy; expunge; blot out; wear out.

oblivion, *n.* *ôb-lî-vî-ôn* [*F. oblivion*—from *L. oblivio*, forgetfulness], state of being blotted out from the memory; cessation of remembrance; forgetfulness; remission of punishment: *oblivious*, *a.* *ôb-lî-vî-ôz* [*L. obliviosus*, forgetful], forgetful; causing forgetfulness: *obliviously*, *ad. -ly*: *obliviousness*, *n.* *ôb-lî-vî-ô-nês*, state of being oblivious or forgetful.

oblong, *a.* *ôb-lông* [*F. oblong*—from *L. oblongus*, oblong—from *ob*, against; *longus*, long], longer than broad; drawn out in length: *a.* a figure longer than broad: *oblong-ovate*, *a.* being between oblong and ovate.

obloquy, *n.* *ôb-lô-kwé* [*L. obloqui*, to speak against—from *ob*, against; *loquor*, I speak], language which causes reproach and odium to rest on the character or actions of any one; slander.—*SYN.*: contumely; reproach; odium; censure; galsaying; reviling; calumny; detraction; disgrace.

oboluseness, *n.* *ôb-ôl-ô-nês* [*L. oboluseness*, becoming or growing dumb; *obolus*, dumb], observation of silence; loss of speech.

obolus, *n.* *ôb-ôl-ô* [*L. obolus*, exposed or liable to hurt—from *ob*, against; *noctus*, hurtful], offensive; hateful; odious; liable or exposed; censurable: *obolously*, *ad. -ly*: *obolousness*, *n.* *ôb-ôl-ô-nês*, state of being obnoxious; obnoxiousness.

oboe, *n.* *ôb-ôy* [*It.*], a musical wind-instrument sounded through a reed; a stop in an organ—the same as hautboy, which see.

obolus, *n.* *ôb-ôl-ô* [*L.*; *Gr. obolos*, an obolus], a small anc. coin of silver, value about five farthings English; a weight, the sixth part of a drachm; in geol., a genus of bivalves characterised by their smooth spherical shells, with their valves scarcely equal: *obole*, *n.* *ôb-ôl*, in the *Ionian Islands*, a copper coin in value about a halfpenny: *obolite grit*, *ôb-ôl-î-t*, in geol., the Lower Silurian sandstones of Sweden and Russia—so called from the abundance of the shells of the obolus found in it: see *obolisk*.

obovate, *a.* *ôb-ô-vâd* [*L. ob*, reversed; *ovatus*, egg-shaped], in bot., ovate, but having the narrow end downwards.

obscene, *a.* *ôb-sên* [*F. obscene*—from *L. obscenus*, detestable, unnatural—perhaps conn. with *L. scenus*, left-handed, inauspicious], impure in language or action; indecent; filthy; in *O.E.*, inauspicious: *obscenity*, *ad. -ly*: *obscene*, *n.* *ôb-sên*, also *obscenity*, *n.* *ôb-sên-ty*, impurity in language or action; lewdness.—*SYN.* of 'obscene': immodest; impure; unchaste; lewd; foul; offensive; disgusting.

obscure, *n.* *ôb-ô-sûr* [*L. obscurum*, rendering dark or obscure—from *obscurus*, dark], one who opposes the advancement of modern enlightenment in writing or teaching: *obscuration*, *n.* *ôb-sûr-â-tion*, the principles of an obscurant: *obscurantist*, *n.* *ôb-sûr-â-tist*, one who sets himself to oppose the progress of modern science; an obscurant.

obscure, *a.* *ôb-ô-sûr* [*F. obscur*—from *L. obscurus*, dark, with little light], dark; with little light; not much known; lying remote from observation; of humble condition; not easily read or understood; not clear: *v.* to darken; to hide from view; to make less visible or intelligible; to conceal or disguise; to tarnish; to eclipse: *obscuring*, *imp.*: *obscured*, *pp.* *ôb-sûr-âd*: *adj.* made dark; hidden: *obscurely*, *ad. -ly*, in an obscure manner; darkly: not clearly: *obscuration*, *n.* *ôb-sûr-â-tion*, the act of obscuring or darkening; the state of being obscured: *obscurity*, *n.* *ôb-sûr-â-té* [*F.*—*L.*], darkness; state of being unknown to fame or unnoticed; darkness of meaning.—*SYN.* of 'obscure *a.*': indistinct; dim; darksome; intricate; abstruse; mysterious; difficult; unknown; unnoticed; retired; mean; humble; imperfect; defective; shaded; darkened; hidden; not clear; not legible; blind; gloomy.

obsecration, *n.* *ôb-sê-k-râ-tion* [*F. obsecration*—from *L. obsecrâtionem*, a beseeching, imploring—from *ob*, sacer or sacra, sacred], supplication; entreaty; that part of a speech in which the assistance of God or man is implored.

obsequies, *n.* *ôb-sê-kwé* [*F. obseques*; *mid. L. obsequia*, funeral rites—from *L. obsequium*, a following or attendance on some great person—from *ob*, near; *sequi*, to follow], funeral rites and solemnities.

colic, *boÿ*, *jûd*; *paÿre*, *brîd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

ears, to turn them edgewise as they move back to repeat the stroke: to lie on the ears, to cease pulling by merely raising them out of the water; to cease from work of any kind for a time; to rest; to muffle the ears, to wrap some soft substance around that part which rests in the rowlock to prevent noise in rowing; to unship the ears, to take them out of the rowlocks.

oasis, *n.* *o-dā'is*, *oases*, *n.* plu. *o-dā's* [L. *oasis*: Gr. *oasis*: cf. Egypt. *ouasis*, a dwelling-place, an oasis, a fertile spot in a barren sandy desert occurring around springs; originally the name of the fertile islets in the Libyan desert.

oast, *n.* *oet* [AS. *ast*, a kiln: cf. Dut. *oest*; MH. Ger. *eit*, a fire, an oven; a kiln to dry hops or barley malted: *oast-house*, a building for oasts or hop-kilns.

oat, *n.* *ot*, usually in the plu. *oats*, *ōts* [AS. *dte*, *oats*: cf. Icel. *eitill*, a nodule; Norw. *etel*, a gland, the original meaning of *dte*, therefore, having probably been 'grain,' 'kernel'; a well-known plant and its seed; a grain, one of the cereals; the *Avena sativa*, Ord. *Gramineae*: *oaten*, *a.* *ōn*, made of oats or oatmeal: *oat-cake*, a cake made from the meal of oats: *oatmeal*, *oats* dried, shelled, and coarsely ground: *wild oats*, loose or wild habits of young men: to sow one's wild oats, to indulge in loose habits or forbidden pleasures: to have *hewn one's wild oats* implies the abandonment of wild and loose habits; to have become steady and well-conducted.

oath, *n.* *ōā* [AS. *dāh*, an oath: cf. Goth. *aiths*; Ger. *eid*], a solemn declaration of truth-telling confirmed by an appeal to God as witness; a promise to do something confirmed by a solemn appeal to God; a profane ejaculation: *false oath*, a falsehood intensified in guilt by the appeal made to God.

ob, *ob* [L. *ob*, in front, before, against], a prefix meaning 'in the way of, against, towards,' as in *ob-viate*; *ob* becomes *o* before *c*, as in *o*ccasion; *o* before *f*, as in *o*ffend; *o* before *m*, as in *o*mit; and *o* before *p*, as in *o*ppose; in *bot.*, *ob* means 'reversed'—thus: '*cordate*' means heart-shaped, with the attachment at the broad end; '*obcordate*' means heart-shaped, but with the attachment at the narrow end.

obcompressed, *a.* *ōb'kōm-prēst'* [L. *ob*, reversed, and Eng. *compressed*], in *bot.*, flattened in front and behind, not laterally.

obconical, *a.* *ōb-kōn-i-kāl* [L. *ob*, reversed, and Eng. *conical*], conical, but with the apex downwards.

obcordate, *a.* *ōb-kōr-dāt* [L. *ob*, reversed; *cor*, *cordis* (the heart), heart-shaped, but inverted.

obdurate, *a.* *ōb-dū-rāt* [L. *obdurus*, hardened—*ob* against; *durus*, hard], hardened in heart; stubborn; callous; obstinate in wickedness; *obdurate*, *ad.* *obduracy*, *n.* *ōb-dū-rā-si*, also *obduracy*, *n.* *ōs*, the state of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; obstinacy.—*SYN.* of 'obdurate': hardened; obstinate; pertinacious; contumacious; hard; firm; unbending; inflexible; unyielding; impatient; unfeeling; unsusceptible; insensible; in *OE*, harsh; rugged.

obeah, *n.* *ō-bē-ā* [Afric.], a kind of secret initiation or craft among the negroes of Africa; magical rites; also written *obl*, *ōbl*.

obedient, *a.* *ō-bē-dē-ēnt* [OF. *obedient*—from L. *obediens*, dutiful—see *obey*], compliant with law or duty; dutiful; willing to obey; submissive to constraint or control: *obediently*, *ad.* *ob*: *obedience*, *n.* *ōns* [F. *obéissance*—from L. *obediencia*], a willing compliance with what is required; submission to authority; *obediencia*, *a.* *ōn-si-āl*, complying with commands: *passive obedience*, in Eng. hist., the unqualified obedience which, according to some, is due from subjects to the sovereign.—*SYN.* of 'obedient': yielding; compliant; submissive; respectful; obsequant; regardful.

obesance, *n.* *ō-bē-āns* [OF. *obesance*: L. *obediencia*, obedience; *obediens*, dutiful—*ob*, I hearken or listen to], a bow; a movement of the body expressive of deference.

obelisk, *n.* *ōb-ē-līsk* [F. *obélisque*—from L. *obeliscus*; Gr. *obeliskos*, a spit or branch, an obelisk—see *obelus*], a four-sided pillar of considerable height, gradually tapering as it rises, and assuming the form of a pyramid at the top; a reference mark in printing, thus *†*, also called a dagger.

obelus, *n.* *ōb-ē-lūs* [L. *obelus*; Gr. *obelos*, a spit, a

mark shaped like a spit placed opposite suspected passages in a book], in *anc. MSS.*, the mark (—) or (†) inserted, particularly in those of the Septuagint, to indicate that the passage so marked is not found in the Hebrew; the line thus (—) in modern writing is employed to mark the place where a break in the sense where it is suspended, or when some awkward grammatical transition is made, but is often used instead of a (;) or (:) .

Oberon, *n.* *ō-bēr-on* [OF. *obéron*—prob. from MH. Ger. *alb*, an elf, a fairy], the king of the fairies, whose wife is called *Titania*.

obese, *a.* *ō-bēs* [F. *obèse*—from L. *obesus*, *lit.*, eaten away; pp. of *obedere*, to eat away, to waste], fat; fealhy; *obese*, *n.* *ōs*, also *obesity*, *n.* *ō-bēs-i-tē*, excessive fatness; unhealthy fatness.

obey, *v.* *ō-bē* [F. *obéir*: L. *obēdre*, to obey—from L. *ob*, towards, and *audire*, to hear—see *obedient*], to comply with the commands, orders, or instructions of a superior, as a parent, a master, or a teacher; to yield submission to: *obeying*, *imp.*: *obeyed*, *pp.* *ō-bād*: *obey'er*, *n.* *ōr*, one who obeys.

obfuscate, *v.* *ōb-fū-si-kāt* [L. *obfuscatus*, obscured—from *ob*, intensive; *fuscus*, made dark], to darken; to obscure; to bewilder or confuse: *obfuscating*, *imp.*: *obfuscated*, *pp.*: *obfuscation*, *n.* *ōb-fū-si-kā-shn*, the act of darkening or confusing; the state of being darkened.

ob, see under *obeah*.

obimbricate, *a.* *ōb-im-brī-kāt* [L. *ob*, reversed, and Eng. *imbricate*], in *bot.*, having the imbrication directed downwards.

obit, *n.* *ō-bīt* [F. *obit*, obsequy: L. *obitus*, death—from *ob*, near; *ire*, to go], decrease; obsequies; in the R. *Cath. Ch.*, an anniversary service for the repose of a departed soul: *obitual*, *a.* *ō-bīt-ū-āl*, pert. to the days when obsequies are to be celebrated: *obituary*, *n.* *ōr-t*, relating to a death: *n.* a register of deaths; in the R. *Cath. Ch.*, a register of obituary days: *post obit* [L. *post*, after], after death; a deed to come into force after the death of the possessor of property on which money has been borrowed.

obit'er, *ad.* *ōb-ē-tēr* [L. properly as two words—*ob*, on the way; *iter*, toward, and *iter*, a journey], in passing; by the way; incidentally: *obit'er dictum*, *dik-tūm*, *obit'er dicta*, *plu.* *dik-tā*, in law, an incidental opinion given by a judge; generally, an opinion expressed by the way, as distinct from one deliberately arrived at.

object, *n.* *ōb-jēkt* [L. *objectus*, cast or thrown in the way—from *ob*, in the way; *jacere*, thrown or cast; pp. of *jacere*, I throw], a thing thrown before or presented, as to the mind, or senses; anything set over against or before one; a thing seen; that with which the mind is occupied in the act of knowing; that on which the mind is fixed, as the end of an action or effort; anything presented to the mind; end; ultimate purpose; in *gram.*, the noun or pronoun which follows a transitive verb or a preposition: *v.* *ōb-jēkt*, to oppose in words or arguments; to present or offer in opposition: *objecting*, *imp.*: *object'ed*, *pp.*: *objectless*, *a.* *ōs*, without an aim or purpose: *objector*, *n.* *ōb-jēkt'er*, one who objects: *objection*, *n.* *ōb-jēk-shn* [F.—L.], the act of presenting something in opposition; that which is presented in opposition; difficulty raised; fault found; doubt or scruple: *object'ionable*, *a.* *ōb-jēkt'ion-ā-ble*, liable or open to blame, or doubt, or suspicion: *object'ionably*, *ad.* *ōb-jēkt'ion-ā-ly*, in such a manner as to invite objection: *object'ive*, *a.* *ōb-jēkt'iv*, relating to whatever is exterior to the mind; external; in *meta.*, contrasted with and opposed to *subjective*—*subjective* denoting that which is to be referred to the thinker, and *objective* that which belongs to the thing thought of; in *gram.*, the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition: the accusative: *object'ively*, *ad.* *ōb-jēkt'iv-ly*, in such a manner as to invite objection: *object'ivism*, *n.* *ōs*, in *phil.*, the view that attaches particular importance to the objective elements of cognition, especially the theory that knowledge of the non-ego really precedes that of the ego; the representation of events and persons in a work of art or by an author as they appear in themselves: *object'ivistic*, *a.* *ōb-jēkt'iv-ist'ik*, pert. to: *object'iveness*, *n.* *ōs*, in which a teacher conveys instruction by special reference to an actual object, or a representation of it; instruction by means of an illustrative object: *object'ivity*, *n.* *ōb-jēkt'iv-i-tē*, the state of being objective; objective character: *object-glass*, the glass placed at the end of a microscope or telescope, and

gall, the acorn or nut of the oak: nut-batch or nut-pecker, an insectivorous bird that also eats the kernel of the hazel-nut: nut-bell, the hard substance enclosing the kernel of the nut; anything of little value or of small compass: nut-hook, in *O.E.*, a hooked stick for pulling down books with nuts on them; an officer of justice; a bailiff: nut to crack, a puzzle to be found out; a problem to be solved.

nutant, a. *nūtānt* [*L. nutans* or *nutantem*, nodding or wagging the head], nodding; having the top bent downwards: *nutātion*, n. *-tūshān* [*F.*—*L.*], a constant and involuntary movement of the head in one or more directions; in *astron.*, a vibratory movement of the earth's axis by which the pole describes a small ellipse every 19 years; in *bot.*, the curvature in an organ of a plant, produced by the unequal growth of different sides.

nutmeg, n. *nūt-meg* [*Eng. nut*, and *O.F. nuge*, nut—from *L. nucem*, nut—see *nut*], the aromatic kernel of the fruit of an East Indian tree; the fruit of *Myristica officinalis*, *Ord. Myristicaceae*; the wild or male nutmeg is *M. tomentosa*: *nūt-megged*, a. *-megged*, seasoned with nutmeg: *nūt-meggy*, a. *-meggy*, having the character of a nutmeg.

nutria, n. *nūt-ri-ā* [*Sp. nutria*—from *L. lutra*, an otter], the commercial name given to the skin or fur of the otter, a rodent quadruped about the size and shape of the beaver.

nutrient, a. *nūt-ri-ēnt* [*L. nutrens* or *nutrientem*, nourishing—from *nutrio*, I nurse or nourish], nourishing; nutritious: n. anything nourishing or nutritious: *nutrient* ratio, a number expressing the comparative value of feeding-stuffs for cattle, meadow-hay being reckoned 1: *nutriment*, n. *-mēt* [*L. nutrimentum*, nourishment], food; that which nourishes: *nutrimental*, a. *-mēntal*, nutritious; having the quality of food: *nutritious*, a. *nut-ri-shūs* [*L. nutritius*, that nourishes], having the quality of nourishing; promoting the growth, or repairing the waste, of animal bodies: *nutritively*, ad. *-tē*: *nutritive*, n. *nut-ri-tiv* [*F.*—*L.*], that which nourishes; the act or process of promoting growth, or repairing waste in animal or vegetable bodies: *nutritive*, a. *nūt-ri-tiv* [*F. nutritiv*], having the quality of nourishing: *nutritively*, ad. *-tē*.

nut vomica, n. *nūt vōm-ik* [*L. nuc*, all fruits that have a hard shell; *vōmica*, pert. to vomiting—from *vōmēre*, to vomit], the vomit nut; the fruit of the East Indian *Strychnos*, yielding the now well-known deadly poison strychnia, *Ord. Loganiaceae*; a medicinal preparation made from it.

nutser, n. *nūs-ēr* [*Hind. nāsir*, an offering], in *India*, a present made to a superior.

nuzzle, v. *nūz*! [*a freq. from nuzz*, cf. *L. Ger. nuzzeln*, to nose often], to work with the nose, as a swine, in the earth; to use the nose often; to go with the nose down like a swine; in *O.E.*, to nurse; to foster; to nestle: *nuzzling*, imp. *-ling*: *nuzzled*, pp. *nūz-id*.

nyctalopia, n. *nīk-tā-lō-pī-d*, also *nyctology*, n. *nīk-tō-lō-pī* [*L. nyctolops*; *Gr. nyktalops*, seeing only at night—from *nykta*, night; *ōps*, the eye], a diseased condition of the eye in which a person sees more distinctly by day than by night; night-blindness: *nyctalope*, n. *nīk-tā-lōps*, one affected with the disease nyctalopia. *Note*.—*nyctalopia* is sometimes applied in the opposite sense of vision obscured by day and good at night.

nygaa or **nyghaa**, n. *nī-gāw* [*Hind. nū*, blue; *gaa*, a cow or bull—*id.*, the blue-cow], an animal of Northern India of the goat kind, as large as a stag—also spelt *neelghaa*.

nymphe, n. *nīm-f* [*F. nymphe*, a nymph: *L. nymphe*; *Gr. nymphē*], in *anc. myth.*, a goddess of the mountains, forests, waters, or meadows;—those presiding over rivers, &c., were called *Naiades*;—those over mountains *Oreades*;—those over woods and trees *Dryades*;—those over the sea *Nereides*;—those over valleys *Naxææ*, &c.,—and were represented as beautiful young women; in *poetry*, a beautiful young woman: *nymphe-like*, a resembling nymphs or becoming to them: *nymphe*, n. *nīm-f*, the third state, pupa, or chrysalis of an insect: plu. *nymphe*, *-fē*: *nymphean*, a. *nīm-fē-an*, also *nympheal*, a. *nīm-fē-al*, pert. to nymphs; inhabited by nymphs: *nymphe*, n. plu. the active pupæ of certain insects.

Nymphaeaceae, n. plu. *nīm-fē-dē-ē* [*L. nymphaea*; *Gr. nymphaea*, the water-lily—from *nymphē*, a nymph], a natural order of exogenous aquatic plants, having large, long-stalked, petiolate leaves from a submerged root-stock: the Lotus, Victoria, and Euryale are the chief genera included.

nymphelepsy, n. *nīm-fē-lē-psī* [*Gr. nymphē*, a nymph-goddess; *lēpsis*, taking—from *lambanō*, I take], a frenzy occasioned by seeing one of the nymphs; fascination through a nymph-goddess: *nympheleptic*, a. *-lē-psīk*, one seized with nymphelepsy; an ecstatic or inspired person: *nympheleptic*, a. *-lē-psīk*, possessed with a frenzy; ecstatic; transported.

nystagmos, n. *nīs-tāg-mōs* [*Gr. nystagmos*, alumbering with nodding], a winking of the eyes, as in drowsiness; a condition of indistinct vision.

O

o, *O*, *o*, is a vowel, being the fourth of the *Eng. alphabet*, and the fifteenth letter: *O* as the prefix in the Irish family names signifies 'son of,' as in *O'Neill*, *O'Connell*; used to designate a space enclosed by a circular boundary; in the sense of nothing, or absence of a significant number; cipher: *O's* or *Oes*, rings or small circles: a round *O*, familiarly, a person possessing but slender abilities.

O int. *o* [*Dut. o*: *Dan.* and *Sw. o*: *Goth. o*: *L. o*: *Gr. o*], a natural exclamatory sound, used in addressing a person or a personified object, to express invoking or imploring, and always in addressing the Deity—thus distinguished from *oh*, which is employed to express an earnest wish, admiration or pity, warning, pain, sorrow, surprise, or dissent. *Note*.—Our best writers use the two forms indiscriminately, *O* being the one now most generally employed; the point (!) called the point of exclamation is often put after *O* and *oh*, but when rightly used the (!) ought to be placed after the noun only—the *O*, in fact, only marking the vocative case. *oh* dear and *oh* dear me [generally regarded as corruptions of *F. O Dieu*, or *It. O Dio*, O God, and *It. O Dio mio*, O my God], exclamations expressive of surprise, uneasiness or exhaustion, fear, pain, and the like: *O yes*—see *eye*.

oaf, n. *ōf* [*Icel. ólf*, an elf or fairy], a foolish child, or idiot, left by fairies in place of another who is carried off by them; a chattering; a dolt; a block-head: *oafish*, a. *-ish*, stupid.

oak, n. *ōk* [*AS. dc*, an oak: cf. *Icel. etk*: *Ger. eiche*], a tree of many species; also its wood, used in ship-building and for many other purposes, noted for its hardness and durability; the common oak is the *Quercus pedunculata* or *robur*, *Ord. Cupuliferæ* or *Corylaceæ*: *oaken*, a. *ōk-an*, made of oak: *oakling*, a. *-ling* [*oak*, and *ling*, a dimin. termination], a young oak: *oak-apple*, a kind of gall, being a spongy excrescence on oak-leaves and tender branches: *oak-bark*, the bark of the oak, used in tanning: *oak-fern*, a delicate wild fern, the *Polypodium Dryopteris*, *Ord. Filices*: *oak-leather*, a kind of fungus spawn in old oaks having the appearance of white kid-leather: *oak-paper*, paper-hangings stained like the grain of oak-wood.

oakum, n. *ōk-ūm* [*AS. dcumba*, tow—from *camb*, a comb: *OH. Ger. dcumbf*], *th.*, that which is combed out; old rope pulled into loose yarn for cabling ships.

oar, n. *ōr* [*AS. dr*, an oar: cf. *Icel. dr*: *Dan. aare*—*id.*], the ploughshare of the water; *L. remus*; *Gr. erebmoe*], a pole with a broad flat end or blade, used in the rowing of boats: v. to row; to impel by rowing: *oaring*, imp. *-ored*, pp. *ōrd*: *adj.* furnished with oars: *oary*, a. *ōrt*, having the form of oars: *oarman*, n. *ōrsmān*, one who pulls at the oars: *oar-weed*, one of the larger sea plants, having stout woody stems and broad ribbon-like leaves; the genus *Laminaria*, *Ord. Algae*: to beat the oars, to cease rowing and lay the oars in the boat: to feather the

nullify, *v.* *nul'it-i* [L. *nullus*, none; *facio*, I make], to deprive of legal force or efficacy; to render void or invalid: *nullifying*, *imp.*: *nullified*, *pp.*: *nu'li-lier*, *n.* *-er*, one who makes void: *nullification*, *n.* *nul'it-i-ti-ká-shún*, the act of nullifying; the rendering void and of no effect.—*SYN.* of 'nullify': to annul; repeal; abolish; abrogate; revoke; void.

nullipore, *n.* *nul'it-pór* [L. *nullus*, none; *porus*, a pore], a sort of marine plants resembling corals in so far as they secrete lime on their surfaces, but have no pores like corals—hence the name.

numb, *a.* *núm* [AS. *numar*, to take; Icel. *numa*; formerly and correctly spelt *num*], destitute of the power of sensation and motion; torpid; chill: *v.* to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to chill; to stupefy; to deaden: *numbing*, *imp.*: *adj.* causing numbness; rendering torpid: *numbed*, *pp.*: *num'd*: *adj.* rendered torpid; numbness, *n.* *núm-nés*, state of being numb; torpor; deadness; stupefaction.—*SYN.* of 'numb' *a.*: paralysed; benumbed; motionless; stupefied.

number, *n.* *núm-bér* [F. *nombre*—from L. *numerus*, a number], one, or more than one; many; a multitude; a collection of units or things of the same kind; in *gram.*, the variations in the endings of words, as of nouns and verbs, to express sing. or plu.; division of a work published in parts; in the plu. numbers, poetic measure or verse: *v.* to reckon as one of a collection or multitude; to count; to calculate: *num'bering*, *imp.*: *num'bered*, *pp.*: *num'berer*, *n.* *-er*, one who numbers: *Num'bera*, *n.* plu. *-berz*, the fourth book of the Old Test. Script.: *num'berless*, *a.* not admitting of being counted; innumerable: cardinal numbers are one, two, three, &c.: ordinal numbers are first, second, third, &c.: golden number, the cycle of the moon, or revolution of 19 years, obtained by adding 1 to the year A.D. and dividing by 19—the quotient being the number of cycles since Christ, and the remainder the golden number,—so called from having formerly been written in the calendar in gold: abstract number, a number considered apart from anything, as 6: concrete number, its opposite, means a number limiting or designating something, as 6 pence, 6 feet: prime number, a number that can only be divided by unity or 1: square number, the product of a number multiplied by itself: whole number, an integer; not a fraction.—*SYN.* of 'number' *v.*: to reckon; numerate; enumerate; tell; amount to; contain; include; consist of—of 'number' *n.*: quantity; aggregate; many; harmony; verse; poetry; part; division; badge.

numbles or **numbles**—see **humbles**.

numenius, *n.* *nú-mé-ni-us* [Gr. *nouménios*, a kind of curlew—perhaps so called from the crescent-shaped beak—from *neos*, new, and *ménē*, the moon], the scientific name for the curlew.

numeral, *n.* *nú-mér-ál* [L. *numeralis*, pert. to a number—from *numerus*, a number], a symbol or character used to express a number: *adj.* relating to or expressing number: *num'eraly*, *ad.* *-ly*: Arabic numerals are 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.: Roman numerals are I, II, III, IV, &c.: *num'eral*, *a.* *-ik*, belonging to or consisting in number or numbers: *num'eral*, *ad.* *-ly*: *num'eral*, *a.* *-ik*, belonging to a certain number: *num'erate*, *v.* *nú-mér-át*, to point off and read, as figures: to calculate: *num'rating*, *imp.*: *num'rated*, *pp.*: *num'erator*, *n.* *-át-ér*, in *arith.*, the figure or figures above the line in a vulgar fraction, denoting a certain number of the parts into which the whole or integer has been divided: *num'erable*, *a.* *-á-bl*, that may be numbered: *num'era'tion*, *n.* *-á-shún* [F.—L.] the act or art of pointing off a series of figures according to their values with the view of expressing them in words: *num'erosus*, *a.* *-ús* [L. *numerosus*], consisting of a great number; being many: *num'erosly*, *ad.* *-ly*.

numida, *n.* *nú-mi-dá* [from *Numidia* in Africa, the original home of the guinea-fowl] a genus of gallinaceous birds, including the guinea-fowl.

numismatic, *a.* *nú-mis-má'tik* [L. *numisma*: Gr. *nomisma*, current coin—from *nomos*, usage], pert. to coin or medals: *num'ismatic*, *n.* plu. *-iks*, the science or knowledge of coins and medals in regard to their age, name, and place when made: also called *numis'matol'ogy*, *n.* *-tóg-i-jí*: *numis'matol'ogist*, *n.* *-fist* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], one versed in the knowledge or study of coins and medals:

numismaticist, *n.* *nú-mis-má'tist*, one who is skilled in numismatics.

nummery, *a.* *núm-mér-i*, also *num'mular*, *a.* *núm-mú-lér* [L. *nummus* or *nummulus*, money—from *nummus*, a coin], having the character or form of a coin; in heaps like rolls of money; flattened out like a piece of money.

nummulite, *n.* *núm-mú-lit*, also *nummulina*, *n.* *núm-mú-lín* [L. *nummus*, a coin; Gr. *μύθος*, a stone], an extensive class of fossil many-chambered foraminifera—so called from their general resemblance to a coin or piece of money—found in innumerable numbers in the rocks of the Tertiary strata, called hence *nummulitic limestone*: *num'mulit'ic*, *a.* *-ítik*, pert. to.

numskull, *n.* *núm-skúl* [numb, and skull], a dunce; a blockhead.

nun, *n.* *nún* [AS. *nunna*; mid. L. *nunna*, nurse, a nun; Gr. *μηνη*, an aunt; Sans. *nand*, a mother], one devoted to a religious life under a vow of chastity, and who lives secluded from the world in a nunnery: *num'shál*, *a.* *-shál*, pert. to a nun: *num'mary*, *n.* *nún-mér-i*, a house inhabited by nuns.

nuncheson, *n.* *nún-shún* [ME. *noneschence*—from *none*, noon; *schence*, a pouring out of drink—from L. *sona*, the ninth hour; AS. *scencra*, to pour out drink—from *scenc*, a shank; hence a hollow bone, or bone of the leg, a pipe that could be thrust into a caak to tap it or draw off the contained liquor], in O.E., a mid-day meal. *Note*.—The *nuncheson* or *noneschence* signifies literally the 'noon-drink.'

nuncio, *n.* *nún-shi-ó* [It. *nuncio*—from L. *nuntius*, a messenger], an ambassador from the Pope to a sovereign; a messenger or courier: *num'claire*, *a.* *-shár*, the office of a nuncio.

nuncupative, *a.* *nún-kú-pé-tív* [F. *nuncupatif*; L. *nuncupative*, called or named] publicly; declaratory: existing only in name; nominal; verbal; not written; also *num'upatory*, *a.* *-pé-tér-i*.

nundinal or **nundinary**, *a.* *nún-dín-ál*, *nún-dín-é-i* [L. *nundinarius*, pert. to a fair—from *novem*, nine, and *dies*, a day], pert. to a market-day: *a.* a nundinal letter, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, one of which, in the Roman calendar, always expressed the market-day throughout the year.

nuptial, *a.* *núp-shál* [F. *nuptial*—from L. *nuptialis*, belonging to a marriage—from *nuptia*, a wedding, a marriage—from *nupta*, a bride—from *nubere*, to cover or veil], pert. to a marriage; constituting marriage: *nupt'ially*, *ad.* *-ly*: *nuptials*, *n.* plu. *núp-sháls*, marriage; ceremony of marriage.

nurse, *n.* *nérz* [OF. *norrice*, *nurricc*, a nurse—from L. *nutrīcia*, a nurse—from *nutrīo*, I suckle or feed young], a woman who has the care of infants or young children; a woman who suckles the infant of another, familiarly called a wet-nurse; one having the care of a sick person, he or that which cherishes or promotes state of being nursed: *v.* to suckle; to nourish at the breast, as an infant; to attend and take care of in sickness; to cherish; to manage with care and economy: *nurs'ing*, *imp.*: *nursed*, *pp.*: *nurs'er*, *n.* *-ér*, one who nurses: *nurs'ery*, *n.* *-ér-i*, the apartment in a house set apart for the young children; ground for the rearing of plants; the place where anything is fostered and promoted: *nurs'ery-man*, *n.* one who rears plants in ground set apart for the purpose: *nurs'ling*, *n.* *-líng*, an infant; a fondling: *nurs'ery tales*, fairy stories and small books of fiction that form the old and popular literature of childhood.

nurture, *n.* *nér-túr* or *-chúr* [OF. *noriture*, food—from L. *nutrītura*, about to nourish—from *nutrīo*, I suckle or feed young], that which nourishes; anything which promotes growth; food; diet; education; instruction: *v.* to feed; to educate: to train up: *nur'taring*, *imp.*: *nurtured*, *pp.*: *nur'tér* or *-chér*—*SYN.* of 'nurture' *v.*: to cherish; nourish; nurse; tend; bring up.

nut, *n.* *nút* [AS. *hæstia*, a nut; cf. Icel. *And*; Dut. *noot*; Ger. *nuss*], a fruit, consisting of a kernel enclosed in a hard shell; in bot., a bony pericarp containing a single seed, to which it is not closely attached; a piece of metal grooved for screwing on to the end of a bolt: *v.* to gather nuts: *nut'ting*, *imp.*: *adj.* pert. to gathering nuts: *a.* act of gathering nuts: *nut'ted*, *a.* supplied with a nut: *nut'ty*, *a.* *-tt*, abounding in nuts; resembling a nut in flavour, as wine: *nut-brown*, of the colour of a nut: *nut-cracker*, an instr. for breaking nuts; a bird: *nut-*

máde, *máit*, *fár*, *laño*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pán*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*:

rate; instruct—of 'nourishment': food; support; sustenance; nutriment; nutrition; sustentation.
nourish v. nŭr'ish also **nouris v. nŭr'is** [see **nursal**.]

in O.E., to nurse up; to feed with delicacies: *nour-
ling* or *nourling*, imp.: *nourled*, pp. *nérled*, or
nourled, pp. *nérled*.

NOON, n. *noos* [Gr. *noos*, mind], in *familiar slang*, cleverness with a dash of common-sense; natural acumen; ready wit; gumption.

novacula, *n. nov-ak'ul-a* [L. *novacula*, a razor], in min., whet-stone or razor-stone, in allusion to the principal purpose for which it is employed.

Novatiana, *n. nō-nō-ekst-da*, in *eccles. Aist.*, one of the followers of *Novatian*, A.D. 250, who held that the impious should not be readmitted to church privileges, and that second marriages were unlawful: *Novatiani*, *n. -sem*, the opinions of the *Novatians*. *novation*, *n. nō-nō-eh-n* [*f. novation*—from *L. novatio*, *newness*—from *novus*, *new*], in *Eng. law*, the substitution of a new obligation for another, which operates to the extinction of the latter; in *OK*, something new: an *innovation*.

novel, *n.* **nóvəl** [OF. *novel*, new; *L.* *novellus*, very young—from *novus*, new], a tale or narrative professing to give a picture of human life in some of its aspects, particularly the natural workings of the human heart; a fiction; **adj.** **nəv**; unusual; strange; of recent origin or introduction: **Novels**, a part of the Justinian law: **novellette**, *n.* **nəvəl-ĭt [dim. of *novel*], a short tale: **novelty**, *n.* **nəvəl-tē**, newness; written: **novels**, *n.* **nəvəl-ēz**, 4, a new, or strange thing; recentness of origin.—**SYN.** of 'novel *n.*': recent; fresh; modern; common; rare.**

November, n. nōv-ē-mber [L. *November*, the ninth month of the old Roman year—from *novem*, nine], the eleventh month of the year; in *anc. Rome*, the ninth month, their year beginning with March, as it did in Britain till 1752: *November meteors*, the shooting-stars which are seen in their greatest numbers about the 13th and 14th Nov.

novemary, n. *nōv'ən-ēr-ē* [*L. novendarius*, consisting of nine—from *novem*, nine, the number nine; nine collectively: *adj.* pert. to the number nine.

Noveman, n. plu. *nó-ré-ndz* [L. *novēni*, nine each, nine] in the R. Cath. Ch., nine consecutive days of prayer before any church festival.

novennial, a. nō-vén-nī-dī [L. *novem*, nine; *annus*, a year], done or occurring every ninth year.
novernal, a. nō-vér-hal [L. *noverca*, a stepmother],

pert. to, or suitable to, a stepmother.
novice, *nō-vī-s* [*F. novices*—from *L. novicius* or *novitius*, a fresh-man—from *novus*, new], one new in any business or profession; a beginner; one in a convent or monastery who has not taken the vow; a neophyte or tyro; a proselyte; *novitiate*, *nō-vī-sh-i-ā-t*, the state or time of being a novice; the time of probation passed in a religious house, usually about a year, before the vow is taken; *novitiate*, the state of a novice.

now, ad. *nōw* [A.S. *nū*, *nōw*; Icel. *nú*; Dut. *nu*.
OH.Ger. *nū*; L. *nunc*; Gr. *nūn*; Sans. *nū*], at the
present time; very lately; a little while ago; after
this; since things are so: *nōw*, the present time or
moment: *nowadays*, ad. *nōw-a-dē* [said to be
corrup. from *now on days*], in this age: *now and
then*, occasionally.

noway, ad. *no'way*, or *no'ways*, ad. *-wəz* [no, and way], in no manner or degree.

newel, *n.* *nó:l* [OF. *noel*, a kernel—from mid. L. *nucclis*—from L. *nux*, a nut], the core or inner part of a loam-mould used in casting large cylinders or a piece of ordnance; anything contained in a hollow envelope.

nowhere, ad. *nō'hwēr* [*no*, and *where*], not in any place.

neat or **neat**, n. *noīot* [same as neat 3] in Scot.
black cattle; an ox; a stupid fellow; in English the
phrase is *neat*.

noxious, a. *noxius* [L. *noxius*, hurtful—from *noce*, I hurt] productive of injury or of evil consequences; unwholesome; baneful; poisonous: *noxiousness*, n. *noxi*, ad. *N.*: *noxiosus*, n. *no*, the quality that injures or destroys.—*SYN.* of 'noxious': hurtful; prejudicial; detrimental; pernicious; deleterious; injurious; noxious; harmful; destructive; mischievous; corrupting; insalubrious; unfavourable.

ноу, v. нѡу, OE. for annoy: нѡуаѡѡ, n. нѡуѡѡѡ, OE. for annoyance: нѡуѡѡѡ, a. нѡуѡѡѡ, in OE., causing annoyance.

boyade, *n. med-pdd'* [F.—from *moyer*: mid. L. *moedre*, to drown, a particular usage] execution by means of drowning.—used especially of the method of capital punishment at the French Revolution of 1793, when prisoners were submerged in the Loire from a ship with a movable bottom.

noyau, n. *nuo-yo'* [F.: OF. *noial*, stone of a fruit—from mid. L. *nuccalis*, an almond—from L. *nus*, a nut], a cordial flavoured with bitter almonds or the kernels of peach-stones.

nose, n. *nōs:l* [a dim. of *nose*], the nose; the snout; the projecting part, as the air-pipe of a bellows, or the part of a lamp that holds the wick.

nuance, *n.* *nóo'angs* [*F. nuance*, a shade—from *nuancer*, to shade], a shadowing; a shading; a blending of colours.

nebula, n. nē-bē-lā (L. *nebula*, a little cloud — from *nebes*, a cloud), in astron., the Magellanic clouds, two extensive nebulous patches of stars.

nucament, n. nu'-ka-men't [L. *nucamentum*, a fir-cone—from *nux*, a nut], in bot., a catkin or cat's-tail—the blossom of the hazel-pine, willow, &c.: nu'-ca-men'tose, a. thickly catkin'd.

nuciferous, a nu-sif-er-us [L. nus, nŭcis, a nut;
fero, I bear], bearing or producing nuts.

nucleolus, *n.* *nū-klē-ŏ-lŭs* [*L. nucleus*, a little nut or kernel; *Gr. lithos*, a stone], a fossil sea-urchin characterized by a large inflated shell, rounded in front.

nucleus, n. *nuk'le-us* [*L. nucleus*, a small nut, a kernel—*from nucis* a nut] anything round which

kernel—from *nucl.*; a *nucl.* anything round; white matter has accumulated; that which may form the solid foundation or basis, as the *nucleus* of an army; the solid centre of any nodule or rounded mass; the central fleshy part of an ovule; the body of a comet: plu. *nu'clei*, *nu'clei*, *a. nu'clei*, *a. nu'clei* or connected with a nucleus: *nu'cleated*, *a. -id*, having a nucleus or central part: *nucleolar*, *n. nu'cleo-lar*, a small nucleus; a very minute body contained within a nucleus.

nucula, n. *nú-ká-lí* [L. *nucula*, a dim. of *nux*, a nut] in *bot.*, a hard pericarp of horny or bony texture; an extensive genus of bivalves characterized by their trigonal inflated shells; also spelt: *nucule*, n. *nú-kál*, in its *bot.* signification: *nuculanum*, n. *nú-kú-lá-nú-m*, in *bot.*, a two or more celled indehiscent fruit, formed from a superior ovule filled with fleshy pulp, and containing seeds as in the grape.

nude, *a. nūd* [L. *nūdus*, naked], bare; naked; *n. among artists*, the undraped human body: *nude*ly, *ad. -ly*: *nudity* *n. nūdi-tē* [F. *nudité*] nakedness.

knudge, v. *nudj* [Icel. *knýfa*, to press: cf. Dan. *knuge*; L.Ger. *nutschen*, to squeeze], to touch gently with the elbow or knuckles as a signal for attention or

nudibranchiate, a. nu'-di-bran'ki-át | **nudus**.

naked: Gr. *branchia*, gills) pert. to the order of molluscous animals having no shells whatever, and having naked gills: nu'dibran'chia'ta, n. plu. -ki-d'id, an order of molluscous animals that have no shells, and have naked gills.

newel and newel n. nɪˈzəl—see nowel.

nugatory, a. nū-gă-tēr-i [L. nūgdōrius, trifling, worthless—from nūgā, trifles], useless; trifling; futile; ineffectual; of no force.

nuggar, n. *nag-gdr* [Egypt.], a large open transport boat on the Nile.

nugget, n. *nă-g'et* [formerly spelt *niggot*—supposed to be the corrupt. of *ingot*], the name given by gold-diggers to those irregular pieces of the precious metal found in auriferous soil, of all sizes, from that of a pea to lumps many pounds in weight.

nuisance, n. *nū'sāns* [F. *nuisance*, damage, wrong
L. *nocere*, to hurt] anything offensive or injurious
something that produces inconvenience or damage
annoyance.

annul, *a. nŭl'* [*L. nullus, none*], of no legal or binding force; void; invalid: *v.* in *O.E.*, to annul: **annulity**, *n. nŭl'-it-ē*, want of existence or force; want of legal force or validity.

nullah, n. nū'lah [Pers. *nāla*, a small river], in the *East Indies*, a term applied to a stream, watercourse, or canal.

norimon, *n. nōr-i-mōn* [Jap. *norī*, to ride; *mono*, an article] a Japanese pаланquin, suspended from a pole carried by two men.

normal, *a. nōr-māl* [*L. normalis*—from *L. norma*, a square or rule] according to established rule or law; obeying what is believed to be the natural law; perpendicular; natural form or structure; teaching first rules and principles; instructing in the art of teaching; ordinary; *n. the perpendicular to a curve at some particular point, being also the perpendicular to a tangent; normāly, ad. -ly*: **Normal School**, an institution for training teachers for elementary or common schools.

Norman, *a. nōr-mān* [OF. *Normand*; Dan. *Normand*, a Northman] pert. to *Normandy*, in France, or to the anc. Normans of Scandinavia; *n. a native of Normandy; a Norwegian; a Northman; Norman style, a style of architecture, a variety of the Romanesque, introduced into England by William the Conqueror.*

Norman, *n. plu. nōr-mān*, also *Normas*, *n. nōr-mās* [Icel. *Norn*, a norm; in *Saxn. myth.*, the three Fates, whose names, *Urd*, *Verdande*, and *Skuld*, signify the past, the present, and the future.

Norman, *n. nōr-mān* [F. *Norm*, north; *roi*, a king] the title of the third of the three kings-at-arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent; the other two are Garter and Clarenceux.

Norma, *n. nōr* [Icel. *Norðr*, Norse], the language of anc. Scandinavia, including Norway and Sweden, the Farø, Orkney, and Shetland islands: **Norman**, *n. nōr-mān*, an inhabitant of anc. Scandinavia; *a. Northman.*

northe, *n. nōr-dē* [Sp.], same as *norther*.

north, *n. nōrth* [AS. *norh*, north; cf. Icel. *norðr*; Dut. *noord*; Ger. *nord*], one of the four cardinal points; the parts lying towards the north pole of the earth; the direction towards the north pole,—in the northern hemisphere, the direction opposite the sun at noon—in the southern, the parts in the direction of the sun at noon; *adj. being in or belonging to the north; north star, the star always seen in the north; the pole-star or polar star; north wind, the cold wind that blows from the north in the northern hemisphere—a warm wind of the southern hemisphere: north-east, n. -er*, the direction between the north and the east; *adj. pert. to the north-east, or coming from that point: north-east-erly, a. -erly*; *n. north-east-er, a. -er*, in a direction to the north-east; *north-erly, a. -erly*, in a direction or looking towards the north; *coming from the north: ad. from the north, or towards it: northern, a. nōrth-ern*, lying towards the north or in that direction: **Northern Lights**, a name for the streamers or aurora borealis as they appear in the north; **northernmost**, *a. situated at the point farthest north: north-ing, n. nōrth-ing*, tendency or distance northward—applied to a planet: difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing northwards: **Northman**, *n. one from the north; an anc. Scandinavian: north-ward, a. -ward*, being in the direction of the north: *north-ward or north-wards, ad. -ward*, also *north-wardly, ad. -ly*, in a northern direction: *north-west, n. nōrth-west or nōr-west*, the point between north and west: *n. the north-western portion of the United States: adj. pert. to the point between north and west: north-west-er, a. -er*, in the direction of the point between north and west: *north-westerly, a. -ly*, towards the north-west; from the north-west: **North pole**, the northern extremity of the earth's axis: **North pole of the heavens**, that pole of the heavens towards which the north pole of the earth is directed: **North frigid zone**, the zone or belt of the earth which is contained between the north pole and the arctic circle: **North temperate zone**, the zone of the earth contained between the tropic of cancer and the arctic circle: **North-west Passage**, a passage for ships from the Atlantic Ocean into the Pacific, or the reverse, long sought for, and at last discovered by Capt. McClure in 1850-51—but the discovery is as yet only the solution of a scientific problem, not one of practical utility: **northern hemisphere**, the hemisphere of the earth to the north of the equator: **Northern Drift**, the glacial drift or erratic boulder-group, so called because the materials seem to have been brought by polar currents from the north, or because found only in the more northern countries.

norther, *n. nōr-ther* [see *north*], a cold north wind blowing, chiefly in winter, in the Gulf of Mexico, on

every occasion preceded by a cyclone: **nor'therner**, *n. -thēr-n-er*, a native of the northern district of any country.

Norwegian, *n. nōr-wē-jī-ān*, a native of Norway; *adj. pert. to Norway.*

norwegium, *n. nōr-wē-jī-ūm* [mid. *L. Norvegia*, Norway] a metallic element related to bismuth.

nose, *n. nōs* [AS. *nasa*, the nose; cf. Icel. *nōs*; Dut. *neus*; Dan. *næse*; Ger. *nase*; *L. nāsus*; Sans. *nasā*], the prominent part of the face in which is the sense of smell; a snout; a noxle; scent; *v. in OE.*, to scent; to smell; to look big; to bluster; *mosed, pp. nōsd*; *adj. having a nose: noseless, a. nōs-less*, destitute of a nose; *nose-bag, a bag containing food to be attached to a horse's head: nose-band, part of a bridle: nosing, n. nōs-ing*, in arch., the projecting edge of a moulding or dip, principally on the edge of a step in a stair: to lead by the nose, to lead blindly or unresistingly, applied fig. to the will and actions of another: to have one's nose on the grindstone, to be oppressed, as by exactions: to thrust one's nose into, to interfere with in a meddlesome manner: length of one's nose, as far as one can see at the first view: to turn up the nose, to show contempt; to exhibit silly pride; under one's nose, under the immediate range of observation.

nosum, *n. nōs-ūm* [after the discoverer, *Nose*, a German geologist] a mineral, a silicate of alumina and soda, allied to *Acryse*, occurring in many rocks.

nosogay, *n. nōs-ōg* [nose, and gay], a bunch of gay, pleasant-smelling flowers; a bouquet.

nosography, *n. nōs-ōg-rā-fī* [Gr. *nosos*, disease; *graphein*, I write], the scientific description of diseases.

nosology, *n. nōs-ōl-ō-jī* [Gr. *nosos*, disease; *logos*, discourse], the systematic arrangement and classification of diseases of plants and animals; the doctrine of diseases: **nosological**, *a. nōs-ō-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to: **nosologist**, *n. -jīst*, one who classifies diseases.

nosophyta, *n. nōs-ōfī-tā* [Gr. *nosos*, disease; *phuton*, a plant], a disease caused by the growth or development of such parasitic plants as fungi, in an animal tissue.

nostalgia, *n. nōs-tāl-jī-d* [Gr. *nostos*, return, especially home; *algos*, pain], home-sickness; a vehement desire to revisit home: **nostalgic**, *a. -jīk*, pert. to.

notism, *n. nōs-tīz-m* [L. *nos*, we], a term used to designate the undue employment of the editorial use of newspaper-leader writers; a convenient plu. form of *notism*.

nostoc, *n. nōs-tōk* [Ger. *nostoch*; mid. *L. nostoc*], one of the gelatinous, puckered, olive-coloured masses found strewn on gravel and short grass after a few hours' rain; a kind of lichen; the *Nostoc commune*, Ord. *Algae*: **Nostochinases**, *n. plu. nōs-tōk-kīn-ē-s*, a sub-order of *Algae*, composed of moving filaments immersed in a gelatinous matter.

nostril, *n. nōs-trīl*, usually in the plu. **nostrils**, *-trīls* [AS. *nos-thryla*, nostrils—from *nos*, the nose; *thryl*, an aperture], one of the two apertures of the nose which give passage to air and to the secretions of the nose.

nostrum, *n. nōs-trūm* [L. *nostrum*, our own—from *nos*, we], a quack medicine; a remedy, the ingredients of which are kept secret.

not, *ad. nōt* [same as *naught*—which see] a word which expresses denial or refusal.

not or note, *v. nōt* [AS. *ne*, not; *wot* or *wot*, knew], in *OE.*, know not; could not.

notable, *a. nōt-ā-bū* [F. *notable*—from *L. notabilis*, distinguished, memorable—from *notus*, I designate or impress with a mark], remarkable; worthy of notice; well known; *familiarly* applied to a woman, caustic; thrifty; **no'tables**, *n. plu. -ā-bles*, a name formerly given in France to persons of rank and distinction appointed by the king to represent the kingdom: **no'tably**, *ad. -bly*, in a notable manner; memorably; remarkably: **no'tableness**, *n. -bī-nēs*, state or quality of being notable: **no'tability**, *n. -bī-tī-tī*, the quality of being notable; a remarkable person or thing; a person of note.

notabilia, *n. plu. nōt-ā-bī-lī-ā*, things worthy of notice, as in a book, category, &c.; remarkable things.

notalgia, *n. nōt-āl-jī-d* [Gr. *noton*, the back; *algos*, pain], in *path.*, pain in the back: **notalgic**, *a. -āl-jīk*, pert. to; suffering from notalgia.

notary, *n. nō-tēr-ī*, or **notary public** [OF. *notaire*, a notary—from *L. notarius*, a shorthand-writer—from *nota*, a mark, a sign], an officer authorised to attest

colt, dog, fidd, pure, bid; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

or communicating by contact: non-'contagiousness, the quality of not being communicable from a diseased to a healthy body: non-'content', not satisfied; a nay or dissenting vote in the House of Lords: non-'contributing, not paying or imparting a portion or share: non-'delivery, not giving over: non-'development, the not discovering of something secret; the not increasing: non-'discovery, want of discovery: non-'effective, men not fit or available for duty in the army, &c.: non-'efficient, not efficient; esp. applied to a volunteer who has not attained proficiency in drill: non-'elastic, not capable of yielding or bending under pressure without fracturing or breaking; that cannot be bent: non-'elect', one not chosen or elected: non-'election, the failure of election: non-'electric, that conducts the electric fluid; also non-'electrical: non-'entry, the failure to make a required or proper entry: non-'episcopal, not vested in or governed by bishops: non-'essential, not necessary or requisite: non-'execution, failure of due performance: non-'existence, a thing that has no existence: the negation of being: non-'existent, not having existence: non-'fulfilment, the not performing or completing: non-'intrusion, the principles of the non-intrusionists—which see: non-'metallic, destitute of the properties of a metal: non-'natural, unnatural; denoting an abnormal state of body or function: non-'obedience, failure in required or expected obedience: non-'obsequance, neglect or failure to observe: non-'payment, a neglect in payment: non-'performance, the not doing a promised thing: non-'production, the neglect or failure of exhibiting to view, or of producing: non-'professional, unskilled; not belonging to the profession: non-'proficient, an unskilled person; one who has failed to improve: non-'proficiency, failure to make progress: non-'resident, a. not residing in a particular place, or in one's proper place: a. one not residing on his own estate as a gentleman, or in his own official place as a clergyman: non-'residence, the state or condition of being a non-resident: non-'resistance, passive obedience; submission to power or authority however arbitrary, on religious grounds: non-'resistant, n. one who maintains that no resistance whatsoever should be made to constituted authority: adj. making no resistance to the undue or unjust exercise of power or authority: non-'resisting, offering no obstruction: non-'resistive, wanting sense or perception: non-'sexual, having no distinction of sex; neuter: non-'slaveholding, not possessing slaves: non-'solvent, not able to pay debts; insolvent: non-'solvency, inability to pay debts: non-'submissive, unwilling; not compliant: non-'submission, want of submission.

nonce, n. *nōns* [a corrupt of the OE. phrase, *to than ones*, for that only] present purpose or occasion; used only in the phrase, *for the nonce*.

nonchalance, n. *nōng-shā-lāngs* or *non-shā-lāns* [F. *nonchalance*—from *non*, not, and *chaloir*, to matter—from *L. celere*, to be hot] coolness; indifference; carelessness: *nonchalant*, a. *nōng-shā-lāng*, cool; careless; indifferent.

non-descript, n. *nōn-dē-skrīpt* [L. *non*, not; *descriptus*, described] a person or thing that cannot easily be described—used disparagingly; an oddity; anything not yet described or classed: adj. undescribed.

none, a. n. *nēm* [AS. *nān*, not, no—from *ne*, not; *an*, one] not any; not one.

non-ego, n. *nōn-ē-go* [L. *non*, not; *ego*, I] see under *ego*.

nonentity, n. *nōn-ēn-tī-tī* [L. *non*, not; *ens* or *entem*, being] a thing not existing; the negation of a being; a person of no weight or importance.

nones, n. plu. *nōns* [L. *nōna*, the nones—from *nōnus*, the ninth]. in the calendar of *anc. Rome*, the seventh day of each of the months March, May, July, and Oct., and the fifth day of the other months; the *nones* occur nine days from the *ides*, reckoning inclusively.

Nones, n. plu. *nōns* [see *nones* 1] the fifth of the canonical hours in the offices of the R. Cath. Breviary devotions at about 3 P.M.; devotions for the ninth hour: see *canonical hours* under *canon*.

nonesuch, n. *nōn-sūch* [under *and such*] anything which has no equal, as a fruit or plant; name of an apple.

nonillion, n. *nōn-ū-yān* [L. *nōnus*, the ninth, and Eng. *million*] a number produced by raising a

million to the ninth power; in Eng. notation, 1 followed by 54 ciphers; in the French and Italian, one thousand raised to the tenth power, or 1 followed by 50 ciphers.

non-intrusionist, n. *nōn-īn-trū-shūn-ist* [L. *non*, not; and Eng. *intrusionist*], in Scottish *eccles. hist.*, one who was opposed to a presbiter being intruded or forced into the cure of a parish against the will of the people.

nonionian, n. *nōn-ī-ō-ni-ān* [L. *nōnus*, ninth, as occurring in *nōnes*], a genus of many-celled organisms occurring as fossils in the Chalk and Tertiary strata, and now living in existing seas.

nonius, n. *nō-ni-ūs* [from the Latinised name of the inventor, *Venez, a Portuguese*], a name given to an instr. on the principle of the vernier.

non-juror, n. *nōn-jō-rer* [L. *non*, not; *jūror*, I swear, I take an oath], a person who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the sovereigns who filled the throne of Great Britain after the Revolution of 1688, especially one of the bishops and clergy deprived on that occasion: non-'jur'ing, a. not swearing allegiance.

nonpareil, a. *nōn-pā-rē-ī* [F. *nonpareil*, matchless—from L. *non*, not; F. *pareil*, like—from mid. L. *pariculus*, dim. from *L. par*, equal] unequalled; matchless: a. that which is matchless; a variety of apple; a printing-type.

nonplus, n. *nōn-plūs* [L. *non*, not; *plūs*, more], a condition or state of things in which one can do no more, or is unable to proceed; an insuperable difficulty: v. to put or bring to a stand; to perplex completely; to puzzle: non-'plusing, imp.: non-'plused, pp. *-plūsd*.

nonsense, n. *nōn-sēns* [L. *non*, not, and Eng. *sense*], that which is not sense; unmeaning words or language; words which convey no intelligent ideas; absurdity: *nonsensical*, a. -*ist*-*ical*, unmeaning; foolish: *nonsensically*, ad. -*ist*: *nonsensicalness*, n. -*ness*, absurdity.

non sequitur, n. *nōn-sē-ūt-ēr* [L. *non*, not; *sequitur*, it follows], in logic, a term applied to an inference which does not follow from the premises.

non-sense, see *nonsense*.

non-suit, n. *nōn-sū-īt* [L. *non*, not, and Eng. *suit*], in law, an abandonment of a suit by the plaintiff; a judgment following upon the abandonment of a suit: v. to enter the abandonment of a suit: non-'suing, imp.: non-'suted, pp. adjudged to have abandoned the suit, as the plaintiff.

nontronite, n. *nōn-trō-nit*, a hydrated terferrite of iron, found in small kidney-shaped masses, varying in colour from green to yellow—so called because found in *Nontron*, in France.

needle, n. *nē-dī* [a probable corrupt of *neddle*, which see], an expressive word for a similitude.

neok, n. *nē-ōk* [Ir. and Gael. *niuc*, a nook] a corner; a small recess.

noon, n. *nōn* [AS. *nōn*, noon—from L. *nōna*, for *nōna hōra*, the ninth hour among the *anc. Romans*, equal to our three o'clock in the afternoon] mid-day; twelve o'clock; middle of the day; height of the day: adj. happening at noon; meridional: noon-day or noonish, a. *nōn-ī-d*, part. to noon or mid-day: the time of noon; high noon, the exact meridian or mid-day.

noose, n. *nōs* [perhaps from OF. *nou*, a knot—from L. *nōda*, a knot], a running-knot binding closer the more it is drawn: v. to catch or tie in a noose; to ensnare: noosing, imp.: noosed, pp. *nōsd*.

nopeal, n. *nō-pā-īl* [Mex. *nopealī*], a species of cactus or Indian fig on which the cochineal insect breeds; the *Opuntia cochinillifera*, Ord. *Cactaceae*: *nopeally*, n. *nō-pā-ī-ī*, the field where cactuses are cultivated on which cochineal insects may be bred.

nor, conj. *nōr* [AS. *ne*, not, and *or*; short for *nothor*, old spelling of *neither*], a connecting particle correlative to *neither*, not, expressed or understood; a particle which marks the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition; poetically used instead of *neither*.

Nordhausen sulphuric acid, *nōr-hōt-sū-ān*, the strongest or fuming sulphuric acid as prepared at *Nordhausen*, in Prussia; concentrated sulphuric acid.

norin, n. *nō-ri-d* [F.—Sp. *norin*: Ar. *netora*], a primitive sort of machine for raising water, consisting of a wheel with revolving buckets, used in Spain and W. Asia.

mate, māt, fār, tāō; mēte, mēt, hēr; yīne, yīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

nódus, a knot; knotty; having knots or swollen joints: **modesty**, *n. nódus-ti-tis*, knottiness; a knot in wood formed of concentric layers; in *surp.*, a calcareous secretion found in joints in gout, &c.

nodule, *n. nód-ú-l* [*L. nódulus*, a little knot—from *nódus*, a knot], any knot-like body; any irregular concretion of rocky matter collected around some central nucleus, as *nodules* of flint, ironstone, &c.: **nodular**, *a. nód-ú-lér*, pert. to or resembling a nodule: **noduled**, *a. nód-ú-d*, having little knots or lumps: **nod-ú-less**, *a. -lús*, also **nod-ú-lous**, *a. -lús*, in *bot.*, applied to roots with thickened knobs at intervals.

noegmáthia, *n. phn. nód-ú-t-ú-t-ú-t* [after Dr *Noegmáthia*], in *geol.*, a genus of palm-like leaves found in the Carboniferous and Permian systems.

noemáthia, *a. nód-má-ti-t-ú-l* [*Gr. noéma* or *noémata*, a thought], in *O.E.*, intellectual.

noet-ú or **noet-ú-l**, *a. nód-ú-t-ú-l* [*Gr. noet-ú*, quick of perception—from *nous*, the mind], pert. to the intellect; performed by, or having its origin in, the intellect.

noeg, *n. wód* [a variant of *knag*], a little pot; a block of wood of the size and shape of a brick inserted into the walls of a building to form a hold for the woodwork; the bolt or trenail which secures the keel of each shore employed in sustaining a ship in dock or on the slip; the piece of wood which escapes the hopper of a mill.

noggin, *n. nóg-ín* [*Ir. nógín*, a noggin; Gael. *noiginn*—from *Ir.* and Gael. *onag*, a knob, a peg; cf. *nag*], a mug or cup.

nogging, *n. nóg-ging* [from *nog*], a kind of brick-work carried up between panels, or within the wooden framework of a building; **nogging-pieces**, the horizontal pieces of timber fitting in between the upright timbers of quarters.

noil, *n. nól* [*OF. noel*, a kernel; perhaps dim. from *L. nódus*, a knot], one of the short pieces of wool taken from the main part in the process of combing, turned into felting or made into inferior yarns; a shred of waste silk.

noise, *n. nóg-s* [*Fr. noise*, strife—from *L. noisus*, dispute, annoyance; *Prov. noisus* or *noies*, noise, dispute, also applied to the murmur of water; *Isrl. gawath*, applied to the clashing of swords, the dashing of ships, and suchlike], confused or disagreeable sound of any kind; loud, rough talking; occasion of talk; quarrelling; uproar; much public conversation: **v.** to sound loud; to spread abroad, as a report: **noising**, *imp.* **noised**, *pp. noysed*: **noise-less**, *a. -lús*, silent; **noise-lessly**, *ad. -lús*; **noisy**, *n. nóg-s-i*, full of noise; loud; clamorous; **noisily**, *ad. -lús*; **noise-ness**, *n. -t-ús*, state of being noisy; loudness of sound; **noise-lessness**, *n. -lús*, a state of silence.—*Syn.* of 'noise' *n.*: cry; outcry; din; clamour; tumult; clatter; stir; sound.

noisome, *a. nóg-s-mé* [*MR. contr.* of *noy*, annoy, and *some*—see *snay*], unwholesome; injurious; offensive to the smell or other senses: **noisomely**, *ad. -lús*: **noisomeness**, *n. -lús*, quality that disgusts; offensiveness to the smell.—*Syn.* of 'noisome' *n.*: noxious; insalubrious; mischievous; destructive; offensive; disgusting; fetid.

noil-me-tangre, *n. nód-mé-t-ú-t-ú-t-ú-t* [*L. nód me tangre*, do not touch me], a familiar name for several species of plants, one of which is the wild or squinting cucumber; the *Impatiens nód-me-tangre*, *Ord.* *Bolanderia*, apparently wild in Britain, and having yellow flowers; an ulcer or cancer.

nomad, also **nomade**, *n. nóm-d* [*L. nomas*, *nomadis*; *Gr. nomas*, *nomades*, one of a wandering or pastoral tribe—from *nomos*, a pasture], one leading a wandering life; one of a tribe wandering about from place to place in search of game or pasture: **nomadic**, *a. nóm-d-ú-l*, leading a wandering life; pastoral; rude; uncivilised: **nomadism**, *n. nóm-d-ú-t-ú-t*, state of being a nomad; **nomád-ies**, *v. -d-ús*, to live as a nomad: **nomád-ing**, *imp.* **nomádised**, *pp. -dised*.

nomancy, *n. nóm-n-ú-t* [*L. nómén*, a name; *Gr. nomētia*, divination], the act or practice of divining the destinies of persons by the letters which form their names.

nomble—see *humble*.

nombril, *n. nóm-br-ú-l* [*Fr.*—from *L. umbilicus*, the navel], in *her.*, the centre-point of an escutcheon.

nomé, *n. nóm* [*Gr. nomé*, division or partition of an inheritance—from *nomén*, to deal out, to assign a

portion of land as pasture], a tract of country; a province of anc. Egypt.

nomenciator, *n. nóm-n-ú-t-ú-t-ú-t* [*L. nomenclator*, one who calls a person or thing by name—from *nómen*, a name; *colo*, I call], a person who gives names to things: **nomenciator**, *n. nóm-n-ú-t-ú-t-ú-t* [*L. nomenclator*, the names by which things are called], the words, terms, or language employed in any science or art; a vocabulary of terms: **nomenciatorial**, *a. -lús-t-ú-l*, pert. to a nomenclature.

nomial, *a. nóm-m-ú-l* [*L. nómen*, a name], a single name or term in algebra.

nominal, *a. nóm-i-nál* [*L. nóminalis*, nominal—from *nómen*, a name], existing in name only; consisting in names: **nom'inally**, *ad. -lús*, with regard to a name; by name; titularly: **nom'inalism**, *n. -t-ús*, the philosophical doctrine that general terms exist only in the mind, being simply ideas or mere words, opposed to realism: **nom'inalist**, *n. -t-ús*, one who holds the doctrines of nominalism: **Nom'inalists**, *n. pl.*, a sect that applied the doctrine of nominalism to religion, prominent in which was Roscelin in France, 1040-1120 A.D.

nominate, *v. nóm-i-nát* [*L. nominatus*, called by name—from *nómen*, a name], to appoint by name; to propose or designate by naming for an office or appointment; in *O.E.*, entitle; set down: **nom'inat-ing**, *imp.* **nom'inated**, *pp.* **nom'inat-ér, one who nominates: **nom'inat-ion**, *n. -t-ús* [*Fr.*—*L.*], state of being nominated; the act or power of mentioning by name; power of appointing: **nom'in-ér**, *n. -nór*, one who points out or nominates: **nom'inee**, *n. -t-ús*, one who has been proposed for an office; the person named by another to an office: **nom'inative**, *a. nóm-i-nát-ív* [*Fr. nominatif*—from *L. nominativus*], that simply names; that forms the subject, or part of the subject, of the verb: **nom'inatively**, *ad. -lús*: **nom'inative** case, in *gram.*, a noun or name in its simple form; the noun or pronoun which generally precedes the verb and forms the subject.**

nomography, *n. nóm-n-ú-t-ú-t-ú-t* [*Gr. nomos*, a law; *graphó*, I write], a description or treatise on law; the art of inditing laws.

nomology, *n. nóm-n-ú-t-ú-t-ú-t* [*Gr. nomos*, law; *logos*, discourse], the science of law; the science of the laws of the mind, particularly of the fundamental laws of thought; in *bot.*, the laws governing the variations of organs.

nom, nón, a common Latin prefix signifying *not*, reversing the sense of the word which it precedes; a hyphen is generally placed between *non* and the word following, sometimes *not*—as, *non-ability*, want of ability.

nonage, *n. nón-áj* [*L. non*, not, and *Eng. age*], minority or under age: **non'aged**, *a. -áj-d*, not arrived at maturity.

nonagenarian, *n. nón-áj-jén-á-r-í-an* [*L. nonagenarius*, the ninetieth], one who is ninety years old.

nonagesimal, *a. nón-áj-jét-mál* [*L. nonagesimus*, the ninetieth], denoting the ninetieth degree or highest point of the ecliptic at any instant.

nonagon, *n. nón-á-gón* [*L. nónon*, the ninth; *Gr. gónia*, an angle], a plane figure having nine sides and nine angles.

non-appear'ance [for each of the following see *non*, and the word itself], default of appearance: **non-ap'point'ment**, neglect of appointment: **non-arri-val**, failure to arrive: **non-at'ten-dance**, a failure to attend: **non-at'ten-tion**, want of attention: **non-com-mis-sioned**, not having a commission; in the army, applied to officers not holding a commission and holding a rank below that of a sub-lieutenant, comprising corporals and sergeants: **non-commis-sial**, state of not being pledged or committed: **non-commun-ion**, the not having intercourse or fellowship: **non-com-pli'ance**, the not yielding or giving assent: **non-com-ply-ing**, neglecting or refusing to comply: **non-con-currence**, the not agreeing: **non-con-duc-tor**, a substance which does not conduct or transmit, or which resists a passage through—applied when speaking of the passage of such bodies as light, heat, sound, electricity, &c., through other bodies: **non-con-due-ting**, not transmitting or sending through: **non-con-duc-tion**, the quality of not being able to conduct or transmit: **non-con-form-ist**, *n.* one who refuses to conform to an established church: **non-con-form-ing**, *a.* not conforming: **non-con-form-ity**, *n.* the neglect or refusal to unite with an established church in its forms of worship: **non-con'te'gious**, not catching

colic, dýs, fúfú, yúrs, búd; chair, game, shus, thing, there, seal.

geons: nitrate of soda, a compound of nitric acid and soda; spirits of nitre, a very volatile substance made from one part of nitric acid to nine of alcohol, which produces great cold during evaporation.

nitrite, *n. nī'trīt* [L. *nitrum*; *oleum*, oil—see *nitre*], in chem., an isomeric form of an alcoholic cyanide; a hydrocyanic ether.

nitron, *n. nī'trō-n* [formed from *nitrogen* and *osygen*], in chem., the salt radical of the nitrates.

nitro, *nī'trō* [L. *nitrum*—see *nitre*], a common prefix in chemical terms—meaning, formed by or combined with nitric acid: *nitro-benzole*, *n. -bēn'sōl*, artificial oil of bitter almonds: *nitro-calcite*, *n. -kāl'sīt* [L. *calx*, lime], nitrate of lime, having a grayish-white colour, occurring in efflorescences on old walls, and in limestone caves, especially where there exists decaying animal matter: *nitro-glycerine*, see under *glyceric*: *nitro-hydrochloric acid*, *nī'trō-hīd'rīk*, an acid formed from concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids, used especially in the solution of precious metals.

nitrogen, *n. nī'trō-jēn* [Gr. *nitron*, a mineral alkali; *genao*, I produce], that elementary body which, as a gas, composes four-fifths by bulk of our atmosphere—it does not sustain animal life: *nitrogenised*, *a. nī'trō-jē-nīzd*, containing nitrogen as a constituent part: *nitrogenous*, *a. -nūs*, also *nitrogenous*, *a. nī'trō-jēnō-s*, part to or containing nitrogen.

nitromagnesia, *n. nī'trō-māg'nē-sīt* [Gr. *nitron*, a mineral alkali, and *Magnesia*, in Asia Minor], nitrate of magnesia, a saline efflorescence closely resembling nitrate of lime.

nitrometer, *n. nī'trō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *nitron*, a mineral alkali; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for testing the quality or value of nitre.

nitrous, *a. nī'trūs* [from *nitre*, which see], resembling or obtained from nitre; impregnated with nitrous acid: *nitrous acid*, a compound of nitrogen and oxygen, with less oxygen than nitric acid: *nitrous oxide*, the gas known by the name of laughing-gas; *nitry*—see under *nitre*.

nitier, *n. nī'tēr* [from *nīl*, which see], the horse house or fly which deposits nits on horses.

niveous, *a. nī'vō-s* [L. *nivus*, white as snow—from *nīx*, snow], snowy; resembling snow.

Nizam, *n. nī-zām* [Hind.], the title of one of the native sovereigns of India.

no, *ad. nō* [AS. *na*: OH. Ger. *nī*: Goth. *nī*: Ir. Gael. and W. *nī*: L. *ne*: Sans. *na*], a word of denial or refusal; expressing a negative; the opposite of *yes*; *no* is emphatic after another negative—as, 'there is none righteous, no, not one': *n. a*, a refusal; a denial; a negative vote, generally in the plural, the negative voters, as, the *noes* [nōs] have it—see *ay*.

no, *a. nō* [an abbr. of *none*: L. *non*, not], not any; not one; none; no effects, a return to a writ or attachment when there can be found no property upon which to levy. *Note*.—Before the comparative degree, *no* may be regarded as an adjective or an adverb, the word 'time' or suchlike being understood in the former case, and signifies 'in no respect or degree; not at all,' as *no higher*, *no longer*, *no shorter*, *no more*.

Noachian, *nō-āk'i-ān*, pert. to the patriarch Noah or his deluge: *Noachidae*, *n. plu. nō-āk'i-dē* [from *Noah*, and the patronymic termination *da*, signifying descendants], the immediate families or tribes descended from Noah, or from Shem, Ham, and Japheth.

nob, *n. nob* [an abbr. of the noun *noble*], in slang, a person of superior position in life; a top: *nob'by*, *a. -bī*, having the character of a nob; capital; neat; got up with care in matters of dress—see *nob*.

noble, *a. nobl* [F. *noble*; L. *nōblem*, famous, of high birth—from *noocere*, to know], high in excellence or worth; eminent; great; illustrious; exalted; sublime; distinguished by rank and title; of the best kind, as a metal: *n. a*, a person of rank above a commoner; an old gold coin, value 6s. 8d.: *nobility*, *n. nō-bīl'itē* [F.—L.], the highest classes of society; titled persons and their near relatives; the peerage; noble birth; dignity; grandeur; commanding excellence: *nobly*, *ad. nō-bīl*, with greatness of soul; heroically: *no'blesse*, *n. -bī-nēs*, the quality of being noble; elevation or dignity of mind or station; grandeur: *no'bléman*, *n. -bī-mān*, a peer; a titled gentleman: *noblesse*, *n. nō-bīlēs* [F.],

persons of noble rank collectively; the nobility: *noble metals*, the name given to those metals which can be separated from oxygen by heat alone—viz., gold, silver, platinum, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and mercury.—SYN. of 'noble *a.*': honourable; worthy; elevated; generous; liberal; free; ingenious; heroic; magnanimous; grand; splendid; majestic; imposing; magnificent; stately; superb; august; dignified; renowned.

nobody, *n. nō-bōd'ī* [no, and body], no one; no person; a person of no importance.

nocent, *n. nō-sēnt* [L. *nocens* or *nocentem*, injuring, hurting—from *noceo*, I hurt] in OE., hurtful; mischievous; guilty.

noct, *n. nōk*, OE. spelling for *notch*, which see.

noctifer, *n. nōk'tī-fēr* [L. *nos*, noctis, night; *facio*, I shine], an old name for phosphorus; a phosphorescent marine animalcule: *noctilucant*, *a. -fēr*, shining in the night or in the dark: also *noctilucous*, *-fēr*, and *noctilucid*, *-fēr*.

noctivagant, *a. nōk'tī-vā-gānt* [L. *nos*, noctis, night; *vagor*, I wander about], wandering by night: *noctivagation*, *n. -gā-siōn*, a roving in the night.

noctograph, *n. nōk'tō-grāf* [L. *nos*, noctis, night; Gr. *graphein*, I write], a writing-frame for the blind.

noctuary, *n. nōk'tū-er-ī* [L. *noctis*, by night], an account of what occurs by night.

noctula, *n. nōk'tū-lā* [F.: L. *nos*, noctis, night], the largest variety of British bat, mostly frequenting the S. of England.

nocturn, *n. nōk'tēr-n* [F. *nocturne*, nocturnal, also a *nocturn*—from mid. L. *nocturna*, a *nocturn*—from L. *nocturnus*, belonging to the night—from *nos*, night], in the R. Cath. Ch., a religious service at night, or rather at midnight; one of the portions into which the Book of Psalms was divided by the anc. Fathers: *nocturne*, *n. nōk'tēr-n* [F.—from L. *nocturnus*, of the night], a painting which exhibits some of the characteristics of a night scene; a musical composition with sentiment appropriate to the evening or night; a persuasive composition in poetry or music: also *nocturne*, *nōk'tō-s* [It.]; *nocturnal*, *a. nōk'tēr-nāl*, nightly; done or happening by night: *n. an*, an instr. for taking observations by night: *nocturnally*, *ad. -tē*. *Note*.—In the early Christian Ch. *nocturns* was a service at midnight, and *laudes* an early morning service. Both were subsequently conjoined and called *Matins*; see *Matins* under *Matin*, and canonical hours under *canon*.

nod, *n. nōd* [cf. OH. Ger. *knōten*, to shake; MH. Ger. *muoten*, Ger. dial. *notisten*], a movement as if striking with the head; a slight quick inclination of the head as in token of recognition; a quick movement forward or sidewise of the head in drowsiness or sleep, while in a sitting or upright posture; a command: *v.* to signify by a slight and quick bending of the head; to be drowsy; to make a slight bow; to beckon with a nod: *nod'ding*, *imp. & adj.*, inclining the head with a short quick motion; in bot., having the summit so much curved that the apex is directed perpendicularly downwards: *nod'ded*, *pp.*: *nod'der*, *n. -dēr*, one who nods: *nod'dingly*, *ad. -fē*.

nodal, *nodated*—see under *node*.

nodde, *n. nōd'dē* [dim. of a supposed AS. word *nodde*, cf. O. Dan. *knōdde*, a knob], property, the projecting part at the back of the head; the nape of the neck; then in jest or contempt, the head itself.

noddy, *n. nōd'dī* [from *nod*, with term. *y*, sloopy-head], a simper; a fool; a kind of sea-fowl.

node, *n. nōd* [L. *nodus*, a knot or knob—see *knēt*], a knot; a knob; a lump; one of the two points where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; in bot., the part of the stem of a plant out of which the leaves grow; in astron., the point in which any two great circles meet; in music, one of the fixed points of a sonorous chord; in surg., a tumour in connection with bone and its periosteum; in geom., a point at which a curve cuts itself, and through which more than one tangent can be drawn; a certain point on a surface: *nodal*, *a. nōd'dē*, pert. to a node or knot; applied to those points and lines in a vibrating body which become arrested and remain at rest, while the vibrating parts assume various forms: *nodated*, *a. nōd'dē-tēd*, knotted. *Note*.—The intervals between nodes are called *internodes*.

nodosaria, *n. plu. nō-dō-sā-ri-ā* [L. *nodosus*, knotted—from *nodus*, a knot], a genus of jointed foraminifera found living or in strata of recent formation.

nodose, *a. nō-dō-sē* [L. *nodosus*, full of knots—from

nodus, *nōd*, *fēr*, *lōtē*; *mōtē*, *mōt*, *nēr*; *pīnē*, *pīn*; *nōtē*, *nōt*, *mōv*;

a sort of telescope, which, by concentrating a large amount of light, enables objects to be distinctly seen at night: **night-hawk**, an insectivorous bird of N. Amer., which flies chiefly towards evening; a hawk that hunts its prey by night; in *Scot.*, the night-moth: **night-jar**, the bird called goat-sucker: **night-lights**, lamps with a small flame used in bedrooms: **night-man**, one who empties cesspools, *acc.* at night: **night-shade**, the name given to several poisonous plants: *Solanum nigrum*: **deadly night-shade**, a highly poisonous plant; the *Aropa belladonna*, which see, *Ord. Solanaceae*: **night-sell**, the contents of cesspools, *acc.*: **night-vision**, a dream in the night: **night-walker**, one walking at night in sleep; a somnambulist: **night-walker**, the watch placed at night on a ship: **see** **night** during the night in the night: **see** **night** suddenly; unexpectedly: **to-night**, in this night: the night which follows to-day. *Note.*—**Night-shade**, as applied to plants, is said to have arisen because of its use to blacken the eyes in mourning for the dead.

nightingale, n. nŭt'ŭn-gal [AS. *nŭht*, night; *gale*, singer—from *galean*, to sing; Ger. *nachtigall*], a small bird that sings sweetly in the night.

nightmare, *n.* *nîr'mâr* [A.S. *nîht*, night; *merc*, a nightmare: cf. Dut. *nacht-merrie*, nightmare], a disagreeable sensation in sleep of pressure on the breast, and phantom-seeing; an incubus; a certain overwhelming or stupefying influence.

nigrescent, a. ni-grē-sen-ti [L. nigrescens or nigrescentia, growing black—from niger, black] growing dark or black: approaching to blackness.

or *obsta*: *ni-~~sta~~* [c.], nothing; nihilism, n. *ni-~~st~~-ism*, nothingness; nihilism, the doctrine that nothing can be known; the views of an extreme socialist sect of Russia whose chief maxim is, that every social institution which now exists must be destroyed to clear the way for a perfectly new state of society, and which advocates the assassination of kings, &c., as one of the means to be employed to that end; *ni-~~st~~*, n. -ist, a supporter of nihilism, one who believes in nothing; *ni-~~st~~-ist*, a -ist, pert. to nihilism; nihility, n. *ni-~~st~~-ity*, nothingness; state of being nothing; *ni-*, n. *ni-*, a contraction of *ni-~~st~~*, nothing; a term in book-keeping cancelling, passing it over, taking no notice of it.

nylgauz—see **nylga**.

will, *v.* **will** [OE. for *ae* *will*, not *will*], in OE, to not will; to refuse; to be unwilling.

Nileometer, *n.* *nīl-ōm'ē-tēr* [*L. Nilus*; *Gr. Netlos*, the Nile, and *metron*, a measure], a graduated pillar for ascertaining the height of the periodical rising of the Nile: *nilotic*, *a.* *nīl-ōt'ik*, relating to the Nile.

nimble, *a.* *nim'bl* [*AS. nimma*, to seize; of *loel*.
nema = *Dan. nemmal*, light and quick in motion;
 active; brisk; expert: *nimbl'y*, *ad.* *bl* = *nim'bleness*,
n. bl-ness, the quality of being nimble; quickness;
celerity: *nimble-footed*, a light of foot: *nimble-*
fingered, *a.* dexterous: in a bad sense, given to pilfer:
nimbleness, *n.* *nim'bl-ness*, in *OE.*, for *nimbleness*.—*SYN.*
 of *nimble*: *agile*; *swift*; *quick*; *lively*; *prompt*;
expeditious; *ready*; *speedy*.

nimbus, *n. nim-bus* [*L. nimbus*, a rain-cloud, a cloud or mist], the rain-cloud—see *cumulus*; in *asc. myt.*, the cloud of light around the person of a god when he appeared on earth; the circle of light around the heads of saints; a halo: *nimbiferous*, a *nim-bi-fer-ous* [*L. fero*, I carry], bringing clouds and storms.—*SYN.* of *nimbos*: *aureole*; glory; halo.

Himrod, n. *him'rod*, the mighty hunter of Scripture. Gen. x. 9; by Milton, 'a mighty hunter and his prey man'; a great hunter; a devastating warrior; a hunter.

nincompoop, n. *nín'kóm-póp* [said to be a corruption of the L. *non compos*, not competent, in the phrase, *non compos mentis*, not possessing mind, or uncompos mind]: a fool: a trifler: a silly fellow.

[illegible]

nine pieces of wood placed on end and aimed at with a ball: nine-men's-morris, a dance by men dressed as nine-pins: The Nine, poetical name for the Muses.
ninny, n. nín-nt [*It. néna*, a child], a childish person; a fool; a simpleton.

Niobe, n. *ni-ô-bê*, in *anc. myth.*, the wife of Amphion, who was struck dumb with grief when her children were slain by Apollo and Artemis: the personification of woman's sorrow: **niobium**, n. *ni-ô-bi-um*, an elementary body, a metal in the form of a black powder, which exists associated with **tantalum** in columbites, &c., also called **columbium**: **niobic**, a. *ni-ô-bik*, denoting an acid obtained from **niobium**.

nip, *n.* *nip* (Dut. *knippen*, to pinch: cf. Dan. *knibe*; Sw. *knip*); a pinch with the nails; a bruise or cut with the biting *nip*; a cutting off; a nip and destroy; the ends of a plant, fruit; a nip, a nip and destroy; to nip, to pinch, as with the nails; to nip or pinch off the ends of anything; to blast; to kill or destroy; in O.E., to ridicule or satirize; *nip'ping*, *imp.* *adj.* sharp; chilling; removing by biting or cutting, as with the nails or teeth; *nipped*, *pp.* *nip'ed*; *nipper*, *n.* he or that which nips; *nippers*, *n. plu.* *wp's.* small pincers; *nip'pingly*, *adv.* to nip in the bud or blossom; to nip destroy prematurely.—*SYN.* of *nip v.*: to pinch; blight; numb; chill; vex; bite; ridicule; to kill or destroy.

nipadites, n. plu. *nip'-d'-dits* [*nipa*, R.I. name of a fine palm], a genus of fossil nuts resembling those of the *nipa*-palm of Bengal and the E. India Islands.

nippers—see under nip.

nipple, n. nɪp·əl [a dim. of nɪb] that part of the female breast from which the milk is drawn; a teat or dug; that part of the lock of a gun over which the percussion-cap is placed: **nippled**, a. nɪp·əld, covered with nipple-like protuberances: nɪp·əlv. ad. nɪf.

Nirvana, n. nir-əd-nā [Sansk. nir, out; vāna, blown —lit., nothingness, annihilation] in *Buddhism*, deliverance of the soul from transmigration; absorption into deity; the Home of Peace; the Eternal Rest.

Nisan, n. nîsân [Heb.] the first month of the

Adar, *n.* אֲדָר [Heb.] the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, and the seventh of the civil, year, answering to the month of March or April.

nia prius, nōt pri'us [L. nōt, unless; prius, before, previously]. In Eng. law orig. a writ com-

mening with their words; and, in a suit commenced by the wife, by which she sought to be commanded to restrain the impennelled jury to appear at Westminster before the justices at a certain day in the following term, unless the justices came before that day to such a place; hence a trial before a judge and jury of a civil action in a court of record; decree nisi, an order for the dissolution of a marriage, which remains imperfect for six months, and is then made absolute, *unless* cause be shown them to the contrary.

nit, *n.* *nit* [AS. *nit*, that which stings, a nit] the egg of a louse or other like insect: *nitty*, *a.* *nitty*, full of nits: *nit'tiness*, *n.* *nits*, state of being full of nits.

nitidous, a. nít'i-dús [L. *nitidus*, shining], in bot. having a smooth and polished surface: glossy.

nitratine, *n.* nĭ'trĭd-ĭn [see nitre], the mineral
 chemical term for nitrate of soda, or Chili saltpetre.

nitre, n. nī'tér [F. *nitre*—from L. *nitrum*; Gr. *nitron*; Ar. *nitran*, *natron*], saltpetre or nitrate of

potash, a crystalline substance of the appearance of salt, extensively used in the manufacture of gun

powder: nitriary, n. nī'trī-ēr-ē, an artificial bed where nitre is formed or made; a place where nitre

is refined: nitrate, *n. nítrát*, a salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base, as nitrate of soda

nitrate of potash, &c.: **nitrated**, a. *nĭ-trā-tĕd*, combined with nitre: **nitric**, a. *nĭ-trĭk*, of or from nitre

as nitric acid: nitric acid, a powerful acid composed of five parts of oxygen and two of nitrogen; aqua

fortis: nitride, *n.* *ni-trid*, a compound of the element nitrogen with a metal, also with phosphorus, silicon

or boron: nitriferous, a. nī-trī-fēr-ŭs [L. *fero*, I produce], producing nitre: nitrify, v. nī-trī-fī [*facio*, make], to convert into nitre; to become nitre: nitrify,

make], to convert into nitre; to become nitre: ni'tri-
fying, imp.: ni'trified, pp. -fid: nitrification, n. ni-
tri-fi-kä'shün [*fä'siä*]. make] the process of con-

tri-*ti*-kai-shun [*L. facio, I make*], the process of con-
verting into nitre: **nitrite**, *n. ni-trit*, a salt of nitrous
acid with a base: **nitrum**, a nitrid part to nitru

acid with a base: nitry, a. nitrit, pert. to nitre
nitrate of silver, silver dissolved in nitric acid—the
crystals being fused by heat, a white substance re-

crystals being fused by heat, a white substance remains, which forms the caustic employed by sun

cake, boy, fish; pure, bird; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

taste; accurate; discriminating; requiring scrupulous exactness, as a nicety; fastidious; showing great solicitude, refined; pleasant, in O.E., luxurious granton; trivial, unimportant; nicely, ad. *nice-ſt*, delicately; daintily; accurately; well; cleverly; in the best manner: *nicesness*, a. *nice-ſt*, state or quality of being nice; pleasantness to the sense; extreme delicacy; minute exactness; accuracy; *nicely*, a. *nice-ſt*, the quality of being nice; exactness in treatment; fastidious delicacy; minuteness, as of observation or discrimination; precision; delicate management; something new or delicate, as a dainty dish of food; a delicacy: *niceties*, n. plu. -*ſts*, dainties or delicacies of the table; nice distinction, one that is taken by over-refined reasoning; a person nice in food, a person over particular in the choice of food; more nice than wise, more anxious in giving attention to small matters, than to more important concerns. *Note*.—The singular *nice* in the sense of *wise* may have arisen in part from confusion with O.E. *neah*, denoting 'tender, soft, delicate': see Skeat.—SYN. of 'nice': 'delicate; fine; exquisite; tender; dainty; delicious; precise; correct; exact; scrupulous; particular; finical; punctilious; squeamish; effeminate; foolish; weak; silly; gratifying; delightful; agreeable; handsome.

Nicene, a. nī-nēn', pert. to the town of *Nice* or *Nicaea*, in Asia Minor; denoting a celebrated council held there, A.D. 325: **Nicene Creed**, the summary of Christian faith drawn up by this council, with the additions made at the Council of Constantinople, 381.

niche, *n.* *nicĥ* [*F. niche*—from *It. nicchia*, a recess in a wall for a statue: *L. nīstris*, a sea-mussel, a cavity or recess in a wall, as for a statue or bust: *niched*, *a. nīcht*, having a niche, or put into one.
nick, *n.* *nīk* [a variant of *notch*], a cut or notch: *v.* to cut in nicks or notches; to notch: *nick'ing*, *imp.*: *nicked*, *pp. nīkt*.

nick, *n.* *ník* [prob. a particular use of *nick* 1], the exact point or critical moment; a fortunate conjuncture; the winning throw or trick: *v.* to hit; to touch luckily; to perform by a slight artifice used at the lucky moment; to cozen; to defeat; *nick'ing*, *imp.*; *nicked*, *pp.* *níkt*: *nick* of time, just as the notch was being cut in the tally; just in time; at the required moment: *in the nick* exactly.

Nick, n. *nik*, also Old Nick [prob. a perverted use of St *Nicholas*—or may be from AS. *nicor*; Icel. *nikr*, a water-goblin], the devil.

nickel, *n.* **nik-ŭl'** [Ger. *nickel*, a contraction for *kupfernickel*, false copper, that is, copper of Nick or *Nicholas*, a name given to it by the miners in derision, from having been thought base ore of copper; *kupfer*, copper], an elementary body in the form of a metal of a white or reddish-white colour, and of great hardness, is ductile and malleable, and, like iron, is attracted by the magnet, and may be rendered magnetic: **nickale**, *n.* **nik-ŭl'-it**, pert. to nickel: **nickelation**, *n.* **nik-ŭl'-in**, one of the chief ores of nickel: **nickel-glass**, *n.* **nik-ŭl'-wāz**, a glass of nickel: **nickel-ore** or **nickel-green**, *n.* **nik-ŭl'-grün**, an arseniate of nickel of an apple-green colour: **nickel-silver**, *n.* **nik-ŭl'-silber**, white metal or German silver, a compound of tin and nickel.

nick, *v.* *nîk'* [from *nick* 1], the cutting point at the outer edge of a centre-bit; one of a set of night-brawlers in the 18th century; in *Scot.*, a game of marbles; *n.* in *Eng. slang*, one who nicks or hits a mark exactly.

nick-nack, n. *nĭk-năk*, a spelling of knick-knack, which see under knack.

nickname, *n.* **nik'-nām** [a compound of **ekē**, and name: **MR. nekename**, a corrupt, of **ekename**: **Isol. aume**: **Sw. önnam**: **Ger. etch-name**] a term of reproach, contempt, or derision; a by-name: **v.** to call by an opprobrious name: **nickname**, **imp.**: **nicknamed**, **pp.** **nik'-nāmd**, named in derision or reproach.

Nicolaitans, *nik'-o-lă'-i-tănz*, a sect of early heretics condemned by the Spirit of God—Rev. 11. 6.

nicotian, *n.* **ni-kō-ai-dn** [from *Nicot.*, a Frenchman who first sent the seeds of tobacco into France, 1580] pert. to or denoting tobacco: **nicotiana**, *n.* **ni-kō-ai-d-nā**, the volatile oil of tobacco, possessing the smell of tobacco-smoke: **nicotin**, *n.* **ni-kō-n**, a highly acrid, pungent, and poisonous principle, extracted from tobacco: **nicotiana**, *n.* **ni-kō-ai-d-n**.

a genus of plants, which includes the tobacco-plant,
Ord. *Solanaceae*.

nictate, v. *nīk'tat*, also *nictitate*, v. *nīk'tāt-tis* [*L. nictatus*, winked—from *nictare*, to make a sign with the eyes] to wink; *nīct'ating*, imp., also *nīct'ating*, imp.; adj. *winking*: *nīct'ated*, pp., also *nīct'itated*, pp.: *nīctation*, n. *nīk'tīt-ō-shūn*, also *nīctitation*, n. *nīk'tīt-tō-shūn*, the act of winking; *nīctitating membrane*, a fold of skin with which birds cover their eyes.

nidamental, a. *nid'-mên'tâl* [*L. nidamentum*, materials for a nest—from *nidus*, a nest], protective of eggs, embryos, or young, as a bird's nest, the capsule of the whelk, &c.

nidifacere, *v.* **nid'í-fí-ké** [*L.* **nidifacere**, built a nest—from **nidus**, a nest; **facio**, I make] to build nests; **nid'ífácing**, *imp.*: **nid'ífáced**, *pp.*: **nid'ífáct'ion**, *n.* **-íd-ásh**, the act or process of building a nest and hatching and rearing the young.

nidulant, a. *nid'-u-lant* [*L. nidulans* or *nidulans*, making a nest—from *nidus*, a nest], nestling, as a bird in its nest; in bot., embedded in pulp, as in a nest; partially encased in some covering: **nid'ula-tion**, n. *-id'-a-shun*, time of remaining in the nest.

nidulus, *n. plu. nidu-lus* [L. *nidus*, a nest; Gr. *lithos*, stone], certain organisms occurring in Silurian strata—so called because supposed to be egg-masses.

nidus, *n. ni-dus* [L. *nidus*, a nest], a term for any place where parasites, worms, or insects lodge and lay their eggs; a nest or hatching-place; a hatching-place for infectious diseases.

niece, *n. nēs* [*F. nièce*, a niece—from mid. *L. nephis*—from *L. nepos*, a granddaughter: *L. nepos*, a grandson, a nephew], the daughter of a brother or sister.

niello, n. *ni-ello* [It. *niello*; L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger*, dark], a design in black on a surface of gold or silver, as that of a plaque or chalice.

niflheim, n. *niflheim* [Icel. *nifl*, mist; *heim*, home], in Norse myth., a region of everlasting mist and cold.

niggard, *a. niggard*, also niggardly, *a. N* [Nod. Angler, stingy: *Sw. nysgl*] sordidly unwillng to spend; miserly; meanly covetous; extremely sparing of expense; in *OE*, sparing; vary: *n.* one who scrapes up money by little and little; one who is meanly covetous; one who spends grudgingly; a miser: *v.* in *OE*, to supply sparingly; to stint: niggardly, *a. N*, sordidly parsimonious; avaricious: *ad.* in a manner meanly covetous; niggardism, *a. -n.*, also niggardliness, *n. -N*, *-n.*, state of being niggardly; mean covetousness; extreme care in sparing expense; niggardism, *n. -n.*, in *OE*, avarice; sordidness.—*SYN.* of 'niggardly' *a.*: miserly; avaricious; covetous; sordid; parsimonious; sparing; venacious.

nigged ashlar, n. *nigd ash-lér* [from *nigd*, a variant of *nick* 1], stone hewn with a pick or a pointed hammer instead of a chisel.

nigger, *n. nî-gér* [*L. niger*, black] a negro; a coloured slave; a species of caterpillar—known also as a black-jack.

nigh, *a.* 75 (AS. *nēda*, *nigh*: cf. Icel. *ná*; Goth. *nērs*; Ger. *nähe*) near; not distant or remote in time or place; contiguous; closely allied by blood; close in fellowship; *ad.* near to a place; almost; near by; prep. near; almost close to; *nigher*, *a.* compar. *cf.* more nigh; *nighest*, *a.* superl. *nēst*, *nēst*, *most nigh*; *nigh*, *v.* 74, in OE., to draw near; to approach; to come near to; to touch; *nighing*, *imp.* drawing near; *nighed*, *pp.* *nēd*; another OE. spelling is *nys*, *nē*; *nighness*, *nē*, *nē*, nearness; proximity. —SYN. of 'nigh': *a.* near; close; contiguous; adjacent; proximate; present; intimate.

night, n. *nif* [A.S. *nif*, night; cf. Icel. *niftr*; Goth. *niftra*; Old Norse, *niftr*], the part of the day between sunset and sunrise; obscurity of darkness; period of darkness until 12 o'clock; *nif*, death, adversity; obscurity intellectual and moral darkness; frequently used in compounds to denote something that relates to night, as night-bird, nightless, a *nif*-less, without a night; *nif*-ly, a *nif*-*ly*, done every night; *ad*, by night; *nightward*, a *nif*-*ward*, approaching towards night; *nighted*, a *nif*-*id*, in O.K., black; darkened; clouded; *night-cap*, a cap for wearing in bed at night; *feverishly*, a tumbler of warm punch or toddy before going to bed; *night-dew*, the dew formed in the night; *night dress* or *gown*, a loose undress for sleep; *nightfall*, the close of the day; *evening*; *night-fly*, a moth that flies in the night; *night-glaze*,

māie, māi, fār, laŋo; māie, mēi, hēr; pine, pin; nōie, nōi, mōue;

finely reticulated nervures of their membranous wings, of which there are two pairs, as in the dragonflies: *neuryp'ter*, n. one of the order of neuroptera: *neuryp'teral*, a. *-tér-dí*, also *neuryp'teros*, a. *-tér-dí*, nerve-winged; pert. to the order neuroptera.

neuryp'taria, n. *nú-róp-tér-ís* [Gr. *neurōn*, a nerve; *pteria*, a fern] a genus of fossil ferns occurring abundantly in the Coal-measures.

neuroma, n. *nú-ró-má*, *neurōma*, n. plu. *-má* [Gr. *neurōn*, a nerve] a disease which depends on some perverted nervous influence; nervous affections or diseases in which sense and motion are impaired without any local disease.

neurorachis, n. *nú-ró-sák-é-lón* [Gr. *neurōn*, a nerve, and *Enk. rachis*], the deep-seated bones of the vertebral skeleton connected with the nervous system.

neuronic, a. *nú-ró-ník* [Gr. *neurōn*, a nerve] a disease of the nerves, or a medicine used for strengthening such: adj. sealed in the nerves, or pert. to them.

neurotomy, n. *nú-ró-tóm* [Gr. *neurōn*, a nerve; *tómé*, a cutting] the nervous section or segment of the skeleton: a long, narrow, two-eyed scalpel employed in dissecting the nerves: *neurotomy*, n. *nú-ró-tó-mí*, the dissection of a nerve: *neurorachis*, a. *-tóm-í-kál*, pert. to: *neurorachist*, n. one who dissects the nerves.

neutral, a. *nú-tér* [L. *neutralis*, neither the one nor the other—from *ne*, not; *uter*, which of the two, one or other] taking no part with either side; indifferent; of neither sex; neither active nor passive—applied to verbs: a. an animal fully developed which has no organs of generation, as the working-bee; a plant having neither stamens nor pistils; one who takes no side in a contest or controversy: *neutr'al*, a. *-trál* [L. *neutrālis*] not assisting or acting with either party; indifferent; neither acid nor alkaline; in chem., applied to salts composed of an acid and a base in such proportions that they counteract or render imperceptible each other's properties: *neutr'ally*, adv. *-trál*: *neutr'alít*, n. *-trál-ít*, the state of taking no part on any side; indifference: *neutr'alise*, v. *-íz*, to render neutral or inert; to counteract or render imperceptible the properties of a body by causing it to combine with another of different properties: *neutr'alising*, imp.: adj. counteracting or rendering inert the peculiar properties of a body; reducing to a state of inactivity: *neutr'alised*, pp. *-tíz*: adj. reduced to neutrality: *neutr'aliser*, n. *-tíz*, that which renders inert the peculiar properties of any body: *neutr'alisation*, n. *-tíz-shún* [F.—L.] the act of reducing to a state of neutrality; in chem., the process by which an acid and a base are combined in such proportions as to counteract or render inert the properties of both: *neutral tint* or *colour*, a factitious grey pigment used in water-colours, composed of blue, red, and yellow in certain proportions.

neuvaine, a. plu. *nú-ná-vá* [F. *neuvaine*, a period of nine days—from *neuf*, nine], in the E. Cath. Ch., prayers of the same kind offered up for nine successive days.

név, n. *nú-vé* [F. *név*—from L. *nix*, *nievis*, snow], the compressed snow or slush of Alpine heights before being ultimately condensed into the true ice of the glacier; glacier-snow.

never, adv. *nú-vér* [AS. *nú-fer*, never—from *ne*, not; *-fer*, ever], not ever; at no time; in no degree, as, 'and yet be never the worse'; not at all; not, as, 'he answered him to never a word'; however, as, 'charm be never so wisely'; in *Script.*, to any or a great extent, as, 'ask me never so much downy'; never-more, adv. *-mór*, not any more.

nevertheless, adv. *nú-vér-thú-lís* [never, *the*, and *less*] not the less; notwithstanding.

new, a. *nú* [AS. *níce*, new: cf. Icel. *nýr*: Goth. *nústis*; OH.Ger. *nústet*; Ger. *neu*: Ir. and Gael. *nuadh*: L. *novus*; Gr. *neos*: Sans. *navá*] lately made, invented, or produced; fresh; not old; not before known; modern; of the present time; opposed to old: different from the former, as a new life; not of ancient family: *new-lá*, a. *-lá*, somewhat new; nearly new: *new'er*, compar. *-ér*, *new'est*, superl. *-st*: *newly*, adv. *nú-lí*, lately; recently; in a manner different from the former: *newness*, n. *nú-nés*, state or quality of being new; recentness; difference from the former manner; want of practice; in OE., innovation; late change: New Church, the Sweden-

borgian Church: Newfoundland dog, a variety of dog of a large size, originally from Newfoundland, remarkable for its sagacity; new-laid, a. fresh, as eggs: New Red Sandstone, the sandstone lying above the Trias: New Style, the Gregorian or present method of reckoning time: New Testament, the second great division of the Bible: New-Year's day, the first day of the year; 1st January: New-Year's gift, a present given on or about the first day of the year: new-comer, one lately arrived: *new-fan'gled*, a. *-gled*, new; novel: *new-fan'gledness*, n. *-gled-nés*, in a disparaging sense, the state of being fond of what is new; newness: New World, a name applied to N. and S. Amer.—SYN. of 'new': recent; novel; strange; renovated; commencing; unaccustomed; unfamiliar.

newel, n. *nú-él* [OF. *newel*, a stone of fruit—from mid. L. *nuclis*, belonging to a nut—from L. *nuceus*, a nut], the upright pillar round which the steps turn in a winding staircase, and by which they are supported from the bottom to the top.

newel, n. *nú-él* [from *new*], in OE., a new thing; a novelty.

news, n. sing. *nús* [from Eng. new: cf. F. *nouvelles* and L. *nova*, new things, news], recent intelligence; tidings: *news-boy* or *news-man*, one who sells or delivers newspapers: *news-galleys*, among printers, long frames of metal, or of metal bottoms and wooden sides, for containing columns of type, for the purpose of pulling therefrom proofs in slips: *newsmeager*, one who employs much of his time in hearing and telling news: *news-vendor*, a seller of newspapers: *newspaper*, n. a sheet of paper printed and published daily, or at intervals, for giving intelligence of passing events: *newspaper agent*, one who supplies newspapers to the public; a *news-vendor*: *newspaper file*, a frame on which a series of newspapers is placed for convenient reference: *news-room*, a room where the daily papers, magazines, reviews, &c., may be read by subscribers: *news-writer*, a casual reporter or contributor to a newspaper. Note.

—In OE. *news* was employed indifferently either in a singular or plural construction. Modern usage limits it to a singular construction only.—SYN. of 'news': tidings; information; intelligence; advice.

newt, n. *nú* [ME. *newte*—from *ecete*, by absorption of a w with the article: AS. *eftel*, an eft, a newt], a small water-lizard: an eft.

Newtonian, n. *nú-tón-í-dá*, a follower of *Newton's* philosophy: adj. pert. to Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727), or to his discoveries or system.

next, a. *nékst* [a doublet of *nighest*—see *nigh*], nearest in place; nearest in time, place, degree, or rank; having no object intervening between it and another: ad. immediately succeeding, or at the time or turn nearest, almost, as, 'the matter is next to impossible': *next door*, close to; not far removed from anything: *next of kin*, the nearest in relationship, whether of consanguinity or affinity: *next presentation*, the right to present a clergyman to the next vacancy of a benefice only, and not an advowson or perpetual right.

next, n. *nú-ékst* [L.] connection; tie.

nib, n. *núb* [another form of *nib*], the point of anything, particularly of a pen; the beak of a bird: *nibbed*, a. *núb*, having a nib or point.

nibble, n. *núb-bí* [a freq. of *nip*: cf. L.Ger. *knibbeln*, to gnaw, to nibble], a little bite: v. to bite by little at a time; to continue to bite at gently and quickly, as a fish the bait; to carp at; to find fault with: *nibbling*, imp. *-bíng*: adj. biting or feeding by nibbles: a. a little bite; act of one who nibbles: *nibbled*, pp. *núb-bíd*: *nib'blingly*, adv. *-bíng-lí*: *nib'bler*, n. *-bí-ér*, he or that which nibbles; a carper.

Nibelungen Lied, n. *núb-él-íng-én léd*, the 'Lay of the Nibelungen'—prob. written 1150-1250—the most ancient existing monument of German epic poetry, forming the chief traditional record of the romantic deeds and sentiments of the heroes of German folk-lore.

niblick, n. *núb-ík* [perhaps conn. with *nab*, to catch], a golf club with a heavy round iron head, used to lift the ball out of sand or rough ground.

nickelite, n. *ník-kó-lít*—same as *nickeline*.

nice, a. *níc* [OF. *níc*, ignorant, foolish, dull: L. *nescius*, ignorant—from *ne*, not; *scire*, to know], foolishly particular; over-regard to trifling matters; attentive to minutiae: sweet or very pleasant to the

rocks only: neptunian theory, the theory which referred the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water: neptunian, *n.* *nēp-tū-ni-an*, also neptunist, *n.* *nēp-tū-nist*, one who supports the neptunian theory.

Nereid, *n.* *nē-rē-id* [Gr. *Nēreis* or *Nēreida*, a nymph of the sea], one of the sea nymphs or goddesses who were constant attendants upon Neptune: Nereides, *n.* plu. *nē-rē-id-ēs*, also *nē-rē-id-ēs*, a living family of sea-worms: nereides, *n.* plu. *nē-rē-id-ēs*, fossil tracks of marine worms, occurring in Silurian and other strata: nerite, *n.* *nē-rīt*, a univalvar shell-fish of the genus *nerita*, *nē-rīt-id*.

Nero, *n.* *nē-rō*, in the expression a Nero (*Nero*, Roman emperor, A.D. 54-68, infamous for his oppression and cruelty), any bloody, relentless tyrant; one in power noted for extreme barbarity and savagery.

Neroli, *n.* *nē-rō-lī* [F. *neroli*], the essential oil of orange-flowers.

Nerve, *n.* *nērv* [L. *nervus*; Gr. *neuron*, a sinew, a nerve], one of the network of grey fibrous cords which are carried from the brain as their centre to all parts of the body, forming the organs of sensory and motor impulses; fortitude; strength; firmness of mind or body; courage; manliness; in bot., one of the fibrous bundles of the combined vascular and cellular tissue ramifying through leaves, &c., like veins or nerves in the animal structure: *v.* to give strength or vigour to; to strengthen: *nerv'ing*, *imp.*: *nerv'ed*, *pp.*: *nerv'd*, *pp.*: *nerv'less*, *a.* without strength or nerve: *nervine*, *a.* *nērv-in*, anything that affects the nerves: *adj.* good for the nerves: *nervous*, *a.* *nērv-ūs* [F. *nervous*, sinewy, from L. *nervosus*, full of nerve—*īl-*, sinewy], relating to the nerves; having the nerves affected; easily agitated; marked by strength in sentiment or style, as a writer; in bot., full of nerves; having the nerves prominently developed: *nervously*, *ad.* *īl-*: *nervousness*, *n.* *nēs*, the state or quality of being nervous; weakness or agitation of the nerves: *nervure*, *n.* *nērv-ūr* [F. *nervure*], the vein of a leaf; one of the horny tubes which expand the wings of insects: *nervation*, *n.* *nērv-ed-shēn*, in bot., the character or disposition of the nerves of a leaf or other foliaceous appendage: *nervous system*, the nerves spread over the body taken collectively, the office of which is to connect the organs of sense, and muscles, &c., with the brain: *nervous temperament*, a condition of body generally characterised by thin skin, small muscles, quickness of motion, and a great excitability of the nervous system.

Nervy, *a.* *nērv-i* [L. *nervus*, a nerve—see nerve], in O.E., strong; vigorous: *nervousness*, *n.* *nērv-ūs-ness* [L. *nervus*, unknown], ignorant—from *nērv*, *not*; *sciens*, knowing], want of knowledge, ignorance.

Nesh, *a.* *nēsh* [AS. *anesc*, soft], in O.E. and Eng. dial., soft, tender.

Ness, *n.* *nēs*, also *nase*, *n.* *nās* [AS. *nasse*, a cape; cf. Icel. *nes*; Dan. *næs*; Sw. *näs*—see *nase*], in geog., any promontory or sudden projection of land into the sea—common as a postfix in names of places and capes—as Shoeburyness, Fifeness, Dungeness.

Nest, *n.* *nēst* [AS. *nest*, a nest; cf. Dut. *nest*; Sw. *näste*; Ger. *nest*; Ir. and Gael. *nead*; L. *nidus*], the bed or dwelling prepared by a bird for its young; any place where insects or small animals are produced; a warm, close place of abode; a number of persons dwelling together, in an ill sense, as a *nest of thieves*; a number of boxes or baskets placed one within the other; a set of small drawers; in O.E., a place of residence; abode: *v.* to build and occupy a nest: *nest'ing*, *imp.*: *nest'ed*, *pp.*: *nest-egg*, an egg left in a nest to prevent the hen forsaking it; money laid up as a beginning or nucleus.

Nestle, *v.* *nēst-lī* [AS. *nestlian*, to nestle—from *nest*, a nest, which see] to cherish and fondle closely, as a bird its young; to lie close and snug: *nestling*, *imp.* *nēst-līng*: *adj.* recently hatched; *n.* a young bird from the nest or in it: *nestled*, *pp.* *nēst-līd*.

Nestorian, *n.* *nēs-tōr-i-an*, one of an anc. sect founded by Nestorius of Constantinople in the 5th century, who taught that the divine and human natures of Christ did not unite and form one person, that Mary was not the mother of God, but of Christ—remains of the sect are still found in Persia and India: *adj.* of or relating to the Nestorians.

Net, *n.* *nēt* [AS. *net*, a net; cf. Icel. *net*; Goth. *nati*;

Ger. *netz*], a texture with open meshes, made of twine, thread, &c., used for catching fish or birds; a kind of lace made of flax or silk; a snare; an inextricable difficulty: *v.* to form as network; to take with a net: *net'ting*, *imp.*: *a.* a piece of network; the process of forming meshes for nets: *net'ted*, *pp.*: *adj.* made of network; in bot., covered with raised lines disposed like the threads of a net: *netty*, *a.* *nēt-ī*, resembling a net or network: *network*, work formed with meshes like a net.

Net, *nēt*, *a.* *nēt* [in doubles of *nēt* 1], pure; unadulterated; clear of all charges or deductions, as *net profit*; *net weight*: *v.* to receive or produce as clear profit: *net'ting*, *imp.*: *net'ted*, *pp.*: *net'tid*: *net* is improperly written *nēt*: *net* proceeds, the amount or sum which goods produce after every charge is paid: *net profit*, the profit after deducting all expenses: *net sum*, the sum remaining after all proper deductions are made: *net weight*, the weight of merchandise after allowance has been made for the casks, bags, or any enclosing material.

Nether, *a.* *nēth-er* [AS. *nēthra*, lower; cf. Icel. *nēðri*; Ger. *nieder*], lying beneath; in a lower place; opposed to upper; belonging to the regions below: *neth'ernmost*, *a.* *super*, *most*, lowest.

Nethinim, *n.* plu. *nēth-ī-nīm* [Heb.—from *nāthan*, to give—*īm*, those given to God], among the anc. Jews, the servants of the priests and Levites about the Temple.

Nettle, *n.* *nēt-lī* [AS. *netele*, a nettle; cf. Dut. *netel*; Dan. *netelde*; Ger. *netzel*], a well-known stinging plant; the *Urtica dioica*, *U. urens*, &c., Ord. *Urticaceae*: *v.* to irritate; to provoke; to excite feelings of displeasure or uneasiness in: *nettling*, *imp.*: *nettled*, *pp.*: *nettled*: *nettling*, *adj.* irritating: *nettled*, *pp.*: *nettled*: *nettling*, *a.* a peculiar eruption on the skin resembling the effects of the stings of nettles: *dead-nettle*, a plant which does not sting, whose leaves resemble the true nettle; the *Lamium album* with white flowers, the *L. purpureum* with red flowers, Ord. *Labiata*.

Neural, *a.* *nē-rāl* [Gr. *neuron*, a sinew, a nerve], pert. to the nerves or nervous system; denoting the arch of the vertebra: *neural arch*, that which protects the spinal cord.

Neuralgia, *n.* *nē-rāl-jī-ā* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve; *algos*, pain], violent pain of a nerve, as in the head or face: *neural'gic*, *a.* *jīk*, pert. to or afflicted by neuralgia.

Neurapophysis, *n.* *nē-rāp-ōf-ī-sis* [Gr. *neuron*, a sinew, a nerve, and Eng. *apophysis*], in anat., the part projecting from a vertebra which aids in forming the canal that protects the spinal cord.

Neuration, *n.* *nē-rā-shēn* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve], in entom., the venation of an insect's wing; in anat., the manner of distribution of the nerves.

Neurilemma, *n.* *nē-rī-lēm-mā* [Gr. *neuron*, a sinew, a nerve; *lemma*, skin, bark], in anat., the delicate fibrous sheath of a nerve: *neur'ilem'matous*, *a.* *mā-tis*, connected with the neurilemma.

Neurin, *n.* *nē-rīn* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve], the matter which composes the nervous system containing an alkaline base: *neuritis*, *n.* *nē-rīt-īs*, inflammation of a nerve: *neuro*, *nē-rō*, indicating connection with a nerve or nerves.

Neuroglia, *n.* *nē-rō-glī-ā*, usually *nē-rō-glī-ā* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve; *glia*, glue], a network of fine connective tissue which traverses the nervous matter both in the brain and spinal cord.

Neurography, *n.* *nē-rō-grā-fī-ā* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve; *graphō*, I write], a treatise on the nerves; descriptive neurology.

Neurology, *n.* *nē-rō-lō-jī* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve; *logos*, a discourse], a scientific description of the nerves of animal bodies; the doctrine of the nerves: *neuro'logical*, *a.* *lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to: *neuro'logist*, *n.* *lō-jī-kāl*, a writer on the nerves.

Neuroma, *n.* *nē-rō-mā* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve], a fibrous tumour developed in the sheath of a nerve: *neuropathy*, *n.* *nē-rō-pā-thī* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve; *pathos*, suffering], a term applied generally to affections of the nervous system: *neuropathic*, *a.* *nē-rō-pā-thīk*, relating to nervous disease; suffering from an affection of the nervous system.

Neuropodium, *n.* *nē-rō-pō-dīm* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve; *poda*, a foot], the ventral or inferior division of the foot tubercle of an Annelid; the ventral cor.

Neuroptera, *n.* plu. *nē-rō-pō-tēr-ā*, also *neuropterans*, *n.* plu. *tēr-ān* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve; *ptera*, a wing], an order of insects characterised by the

nāle, nūl, fār, lōto; nēle, mēl, hēr; yne, pīn; nōle, nōl, mōve;

who lives near to another; an intimate; in *Scip.*, a fellow-being: adj. the adjoining; next: v. to live near to; to adjoin: *neighbouring*, imp.: adj. living or being near to: *neighbourhood*, pp. *neighbour*: *neighbourhood*, n. *neighbourhood*, place or part near; adjoining district: vicinity: proximity: *neighbourly*, a. -li, friendly: social; becoming a neighbour: ad. after the manner of a neighbour: *neighbourliness*, n. -li-ness, state or quality of being neighbourly.

neither, a. *neither* or *neither* [A.S. *neawther*, neither—from *ne*, not; *awther*, whether; not the one or the other; not either: conj. not either; nor yet. *Note*.—The old spellings are *neawther*, *nawther*, *nother*, whence the abbreviated form *nor*. The modern spelling was made under the influence of *either*.

Nemesis, a. *ne-mé-sis*, pert. to *Nemesis*, in anc. Greece, or to the games held there.

Nematode, n. *ne-má-dé* [Gr. *néma*, a thread; *lithos*, a stone], fibrous hydrate of magnesia.

Nematelmia, n. *ne-má-dé-lí-mí-dá* [Gr. *néma*, thread; *elmia*, a worm], the division of Solecidea comprising the round-worms, thread-worms, &c.

Nemathecium, n. *ne-má-dé-thé-shí-ám* [Gr. *néma*, a thread; *thésh*, a chest, a sac], in bot., a case containing threads, as in some species of Sphaerococcus.

Nematocytes, n. plu. *ne-má-dé-sí-tes* [Gr. *néma*, thread; *kutis*, a bag], in zool., the thread-cells of the Ctenostoma.

Nematodes, n. plu. *ne-má-dé-tó-dé-dá* [Gr. *néma*, thread; *eidés*, resemblance], an Order of Nematelmia, comprising the thread-worms, vinegar-cobs, &c.: *nematode*, a. *ne-má-dé-tó-dé*, long and slender, thread-like: *nematophore*, n. plu. *ne-má-dé-fó-rá* [Gr. *phoré*, I carry], in zool., processes on the consore of certain of the Sertularia, containing numerous thread-cells at their extremities.

Nemata, n. plu. *ne-má-dé* [Gr. *néma*, thread], in bot., a name once applied to cryptogams, in allusion to their germination by a protruded thread, without cotyledons: *nemata*, a. *ne-má-dé*, lengthened like a thread.

Nemertida, n. plu. *ne-má-dé-tí-dá* [Gr. *nemertis*, unerring, true], a division of the worms, usually called 'ribbon-worms.'

Nemesis, n. *ne-mé-sis* [Gr. distribution of what is due—from *némo*, I distribute], a female Greek divinity, the daughter of Night, the distributor of good and evil, but chiefly of punishments, most severe to the insolent and proud on whom fortune had lavishly bestowed her favours; the avenging deity—hence, retributive Justice; divine vengeance.

Nempe, v. *ne-mé-pé* [A.S. *ne-mænan*, to name], in OE., to name: *ne-mép*, pt. pp. *ne-mé-pí*, named.

Nemphar, n. *ne-má-fá-r* [Pers. *nemfar*], the great white water-lily of Europe; the *Nymphaea alba*, Ord. *Nymphaeaceae*.

neo, *né-ó* [Gr. *neos*, new, fresh, recent], the first part of many scientific compounds, signifying, new; fresh; young; recent.

Neocomian, n. *né-ó-kó-mí-an* [L. *Neocomium*, the Latin name of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland, where well developed], in geol., a term applied to the Greensand or Lower Cretaceous formation.

Neocomic, a. *né-ó-kó-mí-ák* [Gr. *neos*, new, recent; *kosmos*, the world], the new or recent world as occupied by man and his works, as distinguished from *palaeocomic*, the ancient world on which the remains of man and his works do not appear.

Neodymium, n. *né-ó-dímí-ám* [Gr. *neos*, new; *didymos*, twin], a metallic element found in cerite and other rare minerals.

Neogene, n. *né-ó-jén* [Gr. *neos*, new; *genos*, birth, race—*gén*, new-born], a term once applied by geologists to designate the Pliocene and Miocene Tertiaries.

Neolithic, n. *né-ó-lí-thí* [Gr. *neos*, new; *lithos*, a stone], a laminar massive variety of talc, of a brownish or blackish-green colour: *neolithic*, a. *né-ó-lí-thí-ák*, belonging to the polished stone age of the early history of man; the second period of the stone age.

Neologist, n. *né-ó-ló-jí-dá*—same as *neologist*.

Neology, n. *né-ó-ló-jí* [Gr. *neos*, new; *logos*, a word], the introduction or use of new words and phrases into a language; a new system of doctrines at variance with received interpretations of revealed truth; new method of theological interpretation; rationalism: *neologic*, a. *né-ó-ló-jí-ák*, also *ne'ological*, a. -*lógí-ák*, pert. to *neology*: *ne'ologically*, ad. -*lógí-ák*: *neologist*, n. *né-ó-ló-jí-ák*, an innovator in language or religion; one who holds or introduces new doctrines

at variance with received interpretations of revealed religion: *neol'ogise*, v. -*jís*, to introduce new words or new doctrines: *neol'ogising*, imp.: *neol'ogized*, pp. *neol'ogism*, n. *neol'ogism*, new words or phrases introduced into language; new views introduced into religion.

Neontology, n. *né-ón-tó-ló-jí* [Gr. *neos*, new; *ón*, being, or *onta*, existing things; *logos*, discourse], the scientific study of living as distinguished from extinct animals; the opposite of *palaeontology*: *ne'ontol'ogist*, n. -*lógí-ák*, a specialist in neontology.

Neo-Platonism, n. *né-ó-plá-tón-í-ám* [Gr. *neos*; *Plato*] an eclectic and refined revival of the doctrines of Plato's philosophy, which had its headquarters at Alexandria in the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th centuries: *neo-Platonist*, n. *né-ó-plá-tón-í-ák*.

Neophyte, n. *né-ó-fí-tí* [L. *neophytus*; Gr. *neophytos*, newly planted—from *neos*, new; *phutos*, grown; *phuton*, a plant, a creature], a new convert or proselyte to the Christian faith in early times; a novice; a beginner: ad. newly entered into an employment.

Neoplasm, n. *né-ó-plá-sm* [Gr. *neos*, new; *plasma*, anything formed—from *plasseo*, I mould], a growth of tissue more or less distinct from that in which it occurs: *neoplastic*, a. *plá-sí-ák*, newly formed: *ne'oplasia* or *ne'oplasia*, n. *plá-sí-ák*, *plá-sí-ák*, restoration of tissue by granulation or other means.

Neoteria, n. *né-ó-tér-í-ák* [Gr. *neoterios*, youthful—from *neos*, new], one of modern times: *ne'oteria*, a. also *ne'oterical*, a. -*tér-í-ák*, new; recent in origin; modern.

Neocene, a. *né-ó-sé-ík* [Gr. *neos*, new; *sé*, life], a term used to designate one of the two great epochs of geological time, which embraces the portions of the earth's crust from the Trias up to the existing order of things.

Nep, n. *nép* [L. *neptia*], the herb catmint; the *Nepeta cataria*, Ord. *Labiada*.

Nepentheaceae, n. plu. *né-pén-thé-sé-ák* [Gr. *népenthés*, removing all care, epithet of an Egyptian drug—from *ne*, not; *penthos*, grief, sadness], the pitcher-plant family, an order of plants, having alternate leaves slightly sheathing at the base, and having a foliaceous petiole which forms an ascidium at its extremity, with the lamina in the form of a lid: *ne-pén-thés*, n. -*thés*, a genus of singular plants, well known under the name of pitcher-plants.

Nepenthe, n. *né-pén-thé* [Gr. *népenthés*—from *ne*, not; *penthos*, grief, sadness], in anc. Greece, a magic potion or drug supposed to cause persons to forget their sorrow and misfortunes.

Nephalism, n. *né-phá-lí-ám* [Gr. *nephalismos*, soberness—from *nepheia*, to be sober], total abstinence; teetotalism: *ne'phalist*, n. -*líst*, a total abstinence.

Nephaline, n. *né-phá-lín* [Gr. *nephelá*, a cloud], a double silicate of alumina and soda, occurring in small crystals in igneous rocks, so called from its transparent fragments becoming cloudy in nitric acid.

Nephew, n. *né-pú* [F. *neveu*—from L. *neptem*, a grandson, a descendant], the son of a brother or sister; fem. *niece*.

Nephralgia, n. *né-frá-lí-já* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney; *algos*, pain of body or mind], pain in the kidneys.

Nephria, n. *né-frí-dá* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney], in path., a name for Bright's disease: *nephritic*, a. *né-frí-tí-ák*, also *nephritic*, a. -*líst*, affected with disease of the kidneys: *nephritic*, n. a medicine for the cure of disease in the kidneys: *nephritis*, n. *né-frí-tí-ák*, inflammation of the kidneys: *nephroid*, a. *né-fró-já* [Gr. *eidós*, resemblance], resembling a kidney in form and structure: *nephrotoxy*, n. *né-fró-tó-mí* [Gr. *toxé*, a structure], the operation of extracting a stone from the kidney.

Nephritis, n. *né-frí-dá* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney], a mineral of a leek-green colour, remarkable for hardness and tenacity—pieces of it were formerly worn as an imagined specific for diseases of the kidneys; also called *jade*.

Nephrodeous, a. *né-fró-já-dé-dé* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney; *eidós*, resemblance], kidney-shaped; reniform.

Neptolism, n. *né-pó-tí-ám* or *né-pó-tí-ám* [F. *neptolisme*—from L. *neptem*, a grandson, a nephew], undue preference or favoritism shown to relatives, especially in the public service.

Neptune, n. *né-p-tán* [L. *Neptunus*], in anc. myth., the god of the sea; the remotest planet of our system yet known: *neptunian*, a. *né-p-tá-ní-an*, pert. to the sea; formed by water—now applied to the stratified

necte-calyx, *n.* *nek-tō-kal'iks* [Gr. *nektes*, swimming; *kalyx*, cup], the swimming bell or disc of a Medusa or jelly-fish.

née, *ad.* *nee*, from *L. née*, born], born, a term often placed before a married woman's maiden name in order to designate the family name to which she belongs, as Madame de Staël. *née* Necker—that is, born Necker, or her family name was Necker.

need, *n.* *ned* [A.S. *nēd*, *need*; cf. Icel. *nauð*, necessity; Goth. *nauðs*; Dut. *noed*; Ger. *noth*] want; occasion for something; necessity; pressing difficulty: *v.* to want; to require; to have necessity for; in the third pers. sing. pres., *need* is employed as an auxiliary, and drops the usual terminating *s*, as *he need not come*: *need'ing*, *imp.*: *need'ed*, *pp.*: *need'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who needs or wants: *need'ful*, *a.* -*ful*, necessary; requisite: *need'fully*, *ad.* -*ly*: *need'fulness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state or quality of being needful: *needs*, *ad.* *néds*, necessarily; indispensably, used with *must* and *will*: *needless*, *a.* *néd-lés*, unnecessary; not needed: *needlessly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *need'lessness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of being needless: *needy*, *a.* *néd-i*, very poor; distressed by want of the means of living: *needyly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *need'iness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being needy: want; poverty: *must needs*, must of necessity: *will needs*, will of necessity: *will by determination*: *need'ment*, *n.* in O.E., something necessary.—*SYN.* of 'need *n.*: lack; exigency; emergency; extremity; strait; indigence; penury; poverty; destitution; distress.

needle, *n.* *né-dl* [A.S. *nēdl*, a needle: cf. Icel. *ndi*; Goth. *neðla*; Dut. *naald*; OH.Ger. *nadel*; Ger. *nadel*], a small steel instrument, pointed at one end, and having an eye or hole at the other, used in sewing; the artificial magnet of the compass; anything needle-shaped: *needles*, *n.* plu. *né-dls*, a term applied to detached masses of rock standing out from cliffs or shores, as the Needles off the Isle of Wight: *need'ful*, *n.* -*ful*, a thread of the length ordinarily used in sewing: *needler*, *n.* *néd'ler*, a needle-maker: *needle-book*, a book having leaves for preserving needles: *needle-fish*, the pipe-fish; *needle-gun*, a gun fired by means of a needle forced forward by a spiral spring upon a detonating composition contained in a part of the cartridge: *needle-ore*, a variety of sulphuret of blamuth found in long, thin, steel-grey crystals: *needle-pointed*, as pointed as a needle: *needle-stone*, a mineral of the scollite family: *needle-work*, work done with the needle: *needle-woman*, a woman who earns a livelihood by sewing.

needless, *needy*, &c.—see under *need*.

neel, *n.* *nel*, OF. spelling of *needle*.

neighan or **niigan**, *n.* *néi-gan*, *ni'-gaw*—same as *nyghau*.

neer or **near**, *n.* *néer* [Icel. *nyra*] in O.E., a kidney.

ne'er, *ad.* *nár*, contr. of *never*, which see.

neese, *v.* *nez* [M.E. *neesen*, to sneeze] the old spelling of *sneeze*, which see: *nees'ing*, *imp.*: *nees'ed*, *pp.* *néed*.

neeve or **nieve**, *n.* *név*, in *Scot.*, the closed hand: see *neif*.

nefarious, *a.* *né-fá-ri-ús* [L. *nefarius*, impious, base—*from* *ne*, *ad.* unlawful action], villainous; wicked in the extreme; abominable: *nefa'riously*, *ad.* -*ly*: *nefa'riousness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of being nefarious.—*SYN.* of 'nefarious': iniquitous; infamous; impious; atrocious; horrible; dreadful; detestable; vile.

negative, *n.* *nég-á-tív* [Fr. *negatif*—from *L. negatus*; *L. nego*, I deny], a word which denies, as *not*, *no*; a proposition by which something is denied; the right or power of withholding assent; the position taken up by a party who opposes or denies; in *photog.*, a picture either on paper or glass, having the lights and shadows reversed, from which positives or ordinary photographs may be taken in unlimited numbers: *adj.* implying denial; returning the answer *no* to an inquiry or request; opposed to affirmative: opposed to positive, as a *negative* morality—that is, that which merely contents itself with abstaining from evil; without positive statement; tending to prove the opposite; having the power of stopping or withholding: *v.* to disprove; to deny or reject by a vote; to refuse; to enact or sanction something proposed: *neg'ating*, *imp.*: *neg'ated*, *pp.* -*ed*: *neg'ation*, *n.* *nég-á-shún* [Fr.—L.], denied as opposed to affirmation: a declaration that a certain thing is *not*, or has *not* been; argument drawn from the denial: *neg'ationist*, *n.* -*ist*, one who denies beliefs ordin-

arily held, without affirming any particular view: *neg'atively*, *ad.* -*ly*: *neg'ativeness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of being negative: *negative electricity*, residual electricity, or that evoked on sealing-wax by rubbing with flannel; *negative pregnant*, the negation of one thing which implies the affirmation of another: *negative quantity*, in *alg.*, the quantity to be subtracted, or which is affected by the sign (—): *negative sign*, the sign (—) in algebra.

neglect, *v.* *neg-lik* [L. *negligere*, pp. of *negligo*, I neglect—from *neg*, *not*; *lego*, I gather], to omit by carelessness or design; to slight or disregard; not to heed; not to care for; not to attend to; in O.E., to postpone: *n.* omission to do anything that can be done, or that requires to be done; slight; habitual want of regard; inattention; state of being disregarded: *neglect'ing*, *imp.*: *neglect'ed*, *pp.*: *neglect'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who neglects fully, a -*fool*, careless; inattentive; heedless: *neglect'fully*, *ad.* -*ly*, with neglect: *neglect'edness*, *n.* -*ness*, state of being neglected: *neglect'ingly*, *ad.* -*ly*, carelessly; inattentively: *neglect'ion*, *n.* *nég-ék-shún*, in O.E., state of being negligent.—*SYN.* of 'neglect' *v.*: to contain; disesteem; overlook; omit.

negligee, *n.* *nég-í-lí-é* [Fr. *négligé*, in undress—*from* *negligere*, to neglect—from *L. negligere*, not to attend to], a loose gown; an undress; an easy unceremonious attire; a long necklace, especially of red coral.

negligent, *a.* *nég-í-jént* [Fr. *négligent*—from *L. negligens* or *negligentem*, reckless, that cares not for anything], careless; heedless; habitually inattentive; not doing what ought to be done: *neg'igently*, *ad.* -*ly*: *neg'ligence*, *n.* *jéns* [Fr.—L.], carelessness; the habit of omitting to do things which ought to be done; omission of duty.—*SYN.* of 'negligent': inattentive; thoughtless; remiss; neglectful; regardless; indifferent; slighting.

negligible, *a.* *nég-í-jí-bl* [Fr. *négligeable*—from *negligere*, to neglect; *L. negligere*, to neglect—see *neglect*], that may be neglected or left unnoticed; of small account.

negotiate, *negotiable*, &c., erroneous spellings of *negotiate*, *negotiable*, &c.

negotiate, *v.* *nég-ó-shí-át* [L. *negotidatus*, transacted business—from *L. negotium*, business, employment, anything to be done—from *neg*, *not*; *otium*, ease, leisure], to transact or arrange business; to bargain; to treat with others in regard to public affairs or private matters; to pass or transfer, as a bill of exchange: *negot'iating*, *imp.*: *negot'iated*, *pp.*: *negot'iable*, *a.* -*shí-á-bl*, capable of being negotiated; that may be passed or transferred to another: *negot'iability*, *n.* -*shí-á-bíl-ty*, the quality of being negotiable or transferable: *negot'iation*, *n.* -*shí-á-shún* [Fr.—L.], the act of negotiating; the treating with another in regard to sale or purchase; the transaction of business between states or nations: *negot'iator*, *n.* -*shí-á-tér*, one who negotiates or treats with others: *negotiable instruments* are such as Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, on which a right of action passes by their assignment by mere indorsement. *Note*.—Historically the correct spelling is *negotiate* for the verb, and *negotiation* for the noun, but this is not attended to: see *Shaks*.

Negro, *n.* *né-gró* [Sp. *negro*, a negro—from *L. nigrum*, black] one of the black race of men in Africa or their descendants, distinguished by their woolly hair, flat noses, high cheek-bones, and thick protruding lips: *adj.* black: *Negress*, *n.* fem. *né-grés*, a female Negro: *Negrito*, *n.* *né-grí-tó* a dwarfish inhabitant of certain tropical regions, as the Philippine Isles, Cen. Africa, &c.: *negro-head tobacco*, tobacco softened with molasses and pressed into cakes, generally called *cavendish*: *Negroland*, the district of Africa occupied by the Negro race.

negus, *n.* *né-gús* [said to be after Col. *Negus*, in Queen Anne's time], a mixture of wine and hot water, sweetened and spiced, or sweetened only.

neif and **neaf**, *n.* *néf* [Icel. *nefi*, the fist] in O.E. and *Scot.*, a closed hand; a fist.

neif, *n.* *néf* [OF. *neif* or *neif*], a born serf—from *L. natus*, born], in O.E., a female born in servitude; a female serf.

neigh, *n.* *né*, an imitative word [A.S. *hneagan*, to neigh; Icel. *hneppa*], the cry of a horse: *v.* to cry as a horse: *neigh'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of crying as a horse: *neighed*, *pp.* -*ed*: *neigh'ing*, *pp.* -*ed*: *neighbour*, *n.* *néi-bér* [A.S. *neah-gebr*, a neighbour—from A.S. *neah*, nigh; *gebr*, a husbandman] one

néic, néi, fár, láto; néic, méi, hér; píne, yín; nóte, nói, móv;

which occur about the first and last quarters of the moon, and which are called *neap-tides*; the *spring-tides* are the highest tides; *neaped*, a *nept*, left aground by the tides, as a ship; also beaped, a *bi-nept*.

Neapolitan, a *ne-ā-pōl-i-tān*, of or relating to *Naples*: n. an inhabitant of Naples.

near, a *nēr* [AS. *nēar*, *nēr*—see *nigh*] not far distant; intimate; closely related by blood or affection; literal; not loose or rambling; direct; short, as a road to a place; next to one; parsimonious; on the left; opposed to *off* in riding or driving; ad. almost; within a little; prep. at no great distance from; close to, followed by to, expressed or understood, as the ship is *near* the harbour: v. to approach; to come nearer; to draw near; *nearing*, *imp.*: *neared*, pp. *nēd*: compar. *nearer*, a. *-er*, more near: superl. *near-est*, a. *-est*, most near: *near-ly*, ad. *-ly*, closely: at no great distance; almost; within a little: *near-ness*, n. *-nēs*, small distance; closeness; close alliance by blood; closeness in expenditure: *near at hand* or *near hand*, not far distant; closely: *near-sighted*, a. seeing at a small distance only: *near-sightedness*, n. the state of being short-sighted: *far and near*, distant and at hand.—*SVX.* of 'near a': *nigh*; close; proximate; direct; straight; adjacent; contiguous; familiar; dear; intimate; ready; present.

near-see near.

neat, a *nēt* [F. *net*, *neat*—from L. *nitidus*, clean, trim—from *nitēo*, I shine], tidy; spruce and clean; not tawdry; trim; pleasing with simplicity; pure; unadorned: *neatly*, ad. *neat-ly*, tidily; with good taste; cleverly: *neatness*, n. *-nēs*, the condition or quality of being neat; good taste in style of dress or literary composition: *neat-handed*, clever and tidy; *finished*: exact.—*SVX.* of 'neat': *spruce*; clean; cleanly; nice; excellent; unmixed; net.

neat, a *nēt* [AS. *neat*, cattle, oxen], cattle, as the ox, the cow, and suchlike: *neat-head*, a cow-keeper; a herdsman: *neat's-foot oil*, an oil procured from the fat of cattle by boiling, used to render leather soft and pliable.

neb, n. *nēb* [AS. *nēb*, the face; cf. Icel. *nēf*, the nose; Dut. *nezb*, the beak], the beak of a bird; the nose; the snout; the mouth; a nib.

nebula, n. *nēb-ū-lā*, *neb'ulūm*, n. plu. *-i* [L.], an appearance as of a light gaudy cloud amongst the stars, usually only seen through a telescope, often resolvable by a powerful instrument into clusters of stars; a white spot or slight opacity on the cornea: *neb'ular*, a. *-lar*, of or relating to nebulae: *neb'ulous*, a. *-lūs*, cloudy; hazy; pert. to a nebula: *neb'ulousness*, n. *-nēs*, also *neb'ulosity*, n. *-lōs-i-tē*, the faint misty appearance which surrounds many stars: *neb'ulā*, a. *nēb-ū-lā*, in *her*, covered or ornamented with wavy lines: *nebular hypothesis*, the theory or hypothesis which supposes that, in its primal condition, the solar system consisted of a nebulous mass, out of which were gradually evolved the sun, planets, and satellites of our system.

necessary, a *nē-ēs-sēr-i* [OF. *nécessaire*—from L. *necessarius*, indispensable, unavoidable—from *nece*, inevitable] that cannot be otherwise: inevitable; essential; acting from necessity or compulsion; decisive by logical consequences: n. something indispensable; an essential: *nece'ssaries*, n. plu. *-s*, things that are daily in use and cannot be dispensed with: *nece'ssarily*, ad. *-sē-ri-ly*, by inevitable consequence; indispensably; by fate: *nece'ssariness*, n. *-tēs*, the state or quality of being necessary: *nece'ssitarian*, n. *nē-ēs-sēr-i-tā-ri-ān*, also *nece'ssarian*, n. *nē-ēs-sēr-i-tā-ri-ān*, one who holds the doctrine of philosophical necessity: *nece'ssarianism*, n. *-i-tā-ri-ān-izm*, also *nece'ssarianism*, n. *-i-tān*, the doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of all things, but particularly as applied to acting or choosing; determinism: *nece's-sitate*, v. *-i-tā*, to make necessary; to compel; to constrain; to render unavoidable: *nece'ssitating*, *imp.*: *nece'ssitated*, pp.: *necessity*, n. *nē-ēs-sē-tē*, that which cannot be otherwise; that which must be; extreme indigence; pinching poverty; irresistible power: *nece'ssities*, n. plu. *-s*, things necessary for human life: *nece'ssitous*, a. *-i-tūs*, pressed with poverty; destitute: *nece'ssitionally*, ad. *-i-tūs*: *nece's-sitousness*, n. *-nēs*, extreme poverty or destitution: *of necessity*, by necessary consequence; by compulsion.—*SVX.* of 'necessary a': requisite; needful;

inevitable; unavoidable; fatal; indispensable; involuntary; conclusive; decisive.

neck, n. *nēk* [AS. *necca*, the back of the head; cf. Icel. *Anakki*; Dan. *nakke*; Dut. *nek*; OH.Ger. *knack*; Ger. *nacken*], the part of an animal between the head and the trunk; a narrow tract of land connecting two larger portions together; the long slender part of anything, as of a bottle; in *mill*, the interior opening of an embrasure: *necked*, a. *nēkt*, having a neck—used only in composition, as *self-necked*: *neck-band*, the collar of a shirt: *neckcloth*, a cravat; something worn round the neck by men: *stiff-necked*, obstinate; obstinate: *neckcloth*, a. *nēk-herb*, a kerchief or cloth for the neck: *necklace*, n. *nēk-lās*, a string of beads, or some other ornament, worn round the neck: *neck-laced*, a. *-lās*, adorned as with a necklace: *necktie*, a small cravat for the neck: on the neck, in *OK*, immediately after; following another closely: to harden the neck, to grow obstinate: *neck and crop*, completely; utterly: to break the neck of, to destroy the main force or power of; to reduce to an almost powerless condition: *neck or nothing*, with the risk of everything: *neck-verse*, the verse anciently required to be read by a criminal to entitle him to benefit of clergy, said to be the beginning of the 51st Psalm.

neecromancy, a *nē-k-rōf-e-nās* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *gennaō*, I produce], applied to cryptogamous parasitic plants which grow upon sickly and dead plants, and accelerate their death.

neerolite, n. *nē-k-rō-lit* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *lithos*, a stone], a term applied to certain nodules in limestone strata which, when struck, exhale a fetid odour like that of putrid flesh: *neerolite*, n. *nē-k-rō-lit*, a fleshy of felpar which, when struck, gives off a fetid odour.

neerology, n. *nē-k-rō-lō-jē* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *logos*, a discourse], a register of deaths: *neerological*, a. *nē-k-rō-lō-jē-kāl*, pert. to a register of the dead: *neerologist*, n. *nē-k-rō-lō-jēt*, one who gives an account of deaths.

neeromancy, n. *nē-k-rō-mān-sē* [OF. *neeromance*, conjuring, the black art—from mid. L. *neeromantia*—from Gr. *nekros*, dead; *mantia*, divination], divination by the agency of the spirits of the dead, or by devils; enchantment: *neeromancer*, n. *-sēr*, one who practises the art; one who raises the dead; a conjurer; a sorcerer: *neeromant'ic*, a. *-i-tē*, pert. to or performed by neeromancy: *neeromant'ically*, ad. *-i-tē*. *Note*.—It was owing to the confusion of its origin with L. *niger*, black, that neeromancy was called the black art.

neerophagus, a. *nē-k-rōf-ā-gūs* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *phagēn*, to eat], feeding on the dead; carrion-eating. *neerophilium*, n. *nē-k-rō-fī-lizm* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *phileō*, I love], morbid love for the dead, shown in the practice of living beside dead bodies, of exhuming corpses to kiss them, and in other ways.

neeropolis, n. *nē-k-rō-pō-lis* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *polis*, a city], a name given to ancient cemeteries, and now applied to modern burial-places; a cemetery.

neeropsy, n. *nē-k-rōp-sē* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *opsis*, sight], the examination of a dead body.

neeroscopic, a. *nē-k-rō-skōp-ik* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *skopē*, I view], relating to post-mortem examinations.

neerosis, n. *nē-k-rō-sis* [Gr. *nekrosis*, a killing, death], the death of a corpse, mortification and death of a bone; a state analogous to mortification or gangrene in soft parts; a disease of plants marked by small black spots, and followed by decay.

nectar, n. *nēk-tēr* [L. *nectar*—from Gr. *nektar*, the drink of the gods], in *anc. myth.*, the drink of the gods, as *ambrosia* was said to be their food; the sweet secretion of flowers; any sweet and very pleasant drink: *nectared*, a. *-tēr*, imbued or mingled with nectar: *nectar'ial*, a. *-tēr-iāl*, *nectar'ean*, or *nectar'eous*, a. *-tēr-i-ūs*, pert. to or containing nectar; sweet as nectar; delicious: *nectar'iously*, ad. *-i-tē*: *nectar'ousness*, n. *-nēs*, the quality of being nectarous: *nectar'ous*, a. *-tēr-i-ūs*, pert. to the nectar of a flower: *nectariferous*, a. *nēk-tēr-i-fēr-ūs* [L. *ferō*, I produce], producing nectar or honey; having a honey-like secretion: *nectary*, n. *nēk-tēr-i*, any abnormal part of a flower: properly that part of a flower which secretes a honey-like substance: *nectarine*, n. *-tēr-i-ūs*, a variety of peach having a smooth rind: *adj.* sweet as nectar: *nectarium*, n. *-tēr-i-ūm*, the nectary: *nectarous*, a. *-tēr-ūs*, sweet as nectar.

neō, *boy*, *506*: *pūre*, *bird*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

creature is only a term in the process of cosmical evolution; the explanation of heathen myths as arising from an imaginative contemplation of nature; realistic treatment in the fine arts: *na'turalist*, *n.* -*ist*, one versed in the natural history of animals: *natural child*, a child not born in wedlock; a bastard: *natural history*, the scientific description of the earth and its productions—sometimes limited to the animal kingdom only: *natural magic*, the employment of the powers of nature to produce effects apparently supernatural: *natural orders*, in bot., groups of genera resembling each other, or having organs in common: *natural philosophy*, the science of material bodies in regard to rest and motion, and of the forces, or combinations of forces, which produce these results; now usually called 'physics': *natural projections*, perspective delineations of a surface on a given plane: *natural religion*, religion so far as it is discoverable by reason without the aid of revelation: *natural scale*, in music, a scale written without sharps or flats: *natural selection*, that process in nature by which the strongest, swiftest, &c., survive and take the place of the weaker, &c.: *good-natured*, having a temper not easily ruffled: *ill-natured*, having a temper naturally bad: in a state of nature, naked as when born; without clothing of any kind.—*SYN.* of 'natural a.': artificial; illegitimate; spontaneous; unacquired; unforced; unrevealed; tender; unaffected; native; essential; characteristic; legitimate; normal; regular—of 'nature': kind; character; species; creation; universe; stamp; shape; mould.

naught or *naught*, *a.* *na'ot* [AS. *na-wiht*, no-whit, naught—from *na*, no; *not*; *wiht*, a whit, a thing]. bad; worthless: *a.* nothing: *naughty*, *a.* *na'ot-t*. bad; good for nothing; mischievous or perverse; applied to children in censure: *naughtily*, *ad.* *-t-ly*. *naughtiness*, *n.* *-t-ness*, the quality of being naughty; slight misbehaviour; badness: to *set at naught*, to disregard; to treat as of no account; to despise.

naumachy, *n.* *na'ot-ma-ti* [Gr. *naumachia*, a sea-fight—from *naus*, a ship; *maché*, a fight] in *anc. Rome*, a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight; a naval combat.

naumannite, *n.* *na'ot-mán-ti* [after Dr. Naumann of Saxony], a peculiar ore of silver, found in cubical crystals, in thin plates, and granular.

naupometer, *n.* *na'ot-ró-póm-tér* [Gr. *naus*, a ship; *ropé*, inclination; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the amount which a ship heels at sea.

nauseopy, *n.* *na'ot-skóp-t* [Gr. *naus*, a ship; *skopeo*, I view], the pretended art of discovering approaching ships, or the existence of land, at a considerable distance.

nausea, *n.* *na'ot-shi-t* [L. *nausea*: Gr. *nausia*, sea-sickness—from *naus*, a ship], a strong sensation of sickness inclining to vomit; loathing; disgust: *nauseate*, *v.* *na'ot-shi-t* [L. *nauseatus*, made sick], to affect with disgust; to loathe; to turn away from with disgust; to feel disgust: *nauseating*, *imp.* *na'ot-seat*, *pp.* *nauseous*, *a.* *na'ot-shi-t* or *-shis* [L. *nauseosus*], loathsome; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence: *nauseously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *nauseousness*, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being nauseous, or of exciting disgust.

nautil, *a.* *na'ot-sh*—see *nach*.

nautil, *a.* *na'ot-ti-ká*, also *nautil*, *a.* *na'ot-tik* [L. *nautilus*; Gr. *nautilus*, of or belonging to ships or sailors—from Gr. *naus*, a ship], of or relating to ships or seamen; naval: *nautilically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *Nautil Almanac*, a work containing astronomical data published by the Admiralty for the special use of seamen: *nautil astronomy*, astronomy in its application to navigation.

nautiloid, *n.* *na'ot-ti-lóyd* [Gr. *nautilus*, a nautilus; *eidos*, likeness], a term applied to the fossil nautilus that have many-chambered shells; resembling the shell of the nautilus in shape.

nautilus, *n.* *na'ot-ti-tá*, *na'ot-tí*, *n.* *plu.* *-ti-ti* [L. *nautilus*; Gr. *nautilus*], a shell-fish that was supposed to sail through the waves in its shell—from Gr. *naus*, a ship], a kind of cuttle-fish having a spiral univalve shell with smooth sides; a popular name for a shell-fish having a boat-like shell in which it was supposed to sail on the surface of the sea; a diving-bell which needs no suspension, its movements being carried out by means of an apparatus with condensed air: *nautilidae*, *n.* *plu.* *na'ot-ti-ti-dé*, a family of molluscs

of which the *nautilus* has been taken as the type: *nautilite*, *n.* *na'ot-ti-tá*, a fossil nautilus: *nautilites*, *n.* *plu.* *na'ot-ti-tis*, in *geol.*, a general term for shells like the existing nautilus.

naval—see under *navy*.—*SYN.*: marine; maritime; nautical.

nave, *n.* *náv* [AS. *nafa*, the nave, centre: cf. *heel*, *nif*; Dut. *naf*; Sans. *navá*, the nave], the centre part of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted, and through which the axle passes: *navel*, *a.* *na'ot* [dim. of Eng. *nave*], the mark in the centre of the lower part of the abdomen, indicating the place of detachment of the umbilical cord after birth; the central part or point of anything: *navel-string*, the umbilical cord.

nave, *n.* *náv* [F. *nav*, the part of the church in which the laity were placed—from L. *navis*, a ship—so called from its vaulted or curved roof resembling the inverted hull of a ship], the middle part or body of a church extending from the choir to the principal entrance; the part of a church between the wings or aisles.

Naval—see under *nave* 1.

navew, *n.* *na'ot* [OF. *navew*, a turnip—from L. *navus*, a turnip], a plant found growing in corn-fields having large flowers of a pale yellow; also spelt *naphew*, *n.* *na'ot*; the *Brassica campestris*, Ord. *Brassicaceae*, the source of the Swedish turnip.

navicula, *n.* *na'ot-ti-tá* [L. *navicula*, a little ship—from *navis*, a ship], in *geol.*, a genus of microscopic diatoms—so called from their siliceous boat-like cases: *navicular*, *a.* *-i-ler*, pert. to or like a boat; shaped like a boat.

navigable—see under *navigate*.

navigate, *v.* *na'ot-gá* [L. *navigatus*, sailed upon—from *navis*, a ship; *ago*, I drive—see *navy*], to sail over or on, as a sea; to steer or manage a ship; to pass by water: *nav'gating*, *imp.* *na'ot-gá-t*, *pp.* *na'ot-gá-t*, *a.* *-t*, a sailor; one skilled in navigation; sometimes applied to a labourer employed in constructing a railway, canal, or road—see *navvy*: *navigation*, *n.* *na'ot-gá-t* [F.—L.], the art or science of conducting vessels from one place to another by water: *navigable*, *a.* *na'ot-gá-t* [F.—from L. *navigabilis*], that may be sailed on by ships: *nav'gably*, *ad.* *-t-ly*: *nav'gableness*, *n.* *-t-ness*, also *nav'gability*, *n.* *-t-ty*, the quality or condition of being navigable.

navy, *n.* *na'ot* [an abbrev. of *navigator* (in sense 2)], the name applied to the workmen employed in constructing canals or navigations, railroads, &c.

navy, *n.* *na'ot* [OF. *navie*, a single ship, a fleet—from L. *navis*, a ship; Gr. *naus*, a ship], the whole of the ships of war belonging to a country; an assemblage of merchantmen; the whole officers and men serving in the war-ships of a country: *naval*, *a.* *na'ot* [F. *naval*, pert. to a ship—from L. *navalis*, of belonging to ships; It. *navale*], pert. to a navy; consisting of ships; maritime.

navab, *n.* *na'ot-sab* [Hind.], in *India*, a deputy or viceroy; a title often given by courtesy to persons of high rank in the East.

nav, *ad.* *na* [for *ne aye*, being AS. *ne*, not, and Eng. *aye*, ever: Icel. *na*, not; Goth. *naif*, never], a word that expresses refusal; not; not only so; not this alone: *a.* a denial; a refusal: *navward*, *n.* *na'ot-wárd* [AS. *weardas*, direction], in OE., in the direction of a denial; tendency to denial: *navword*, *n.* *na'ot-wárd* [ay, and word], in OE., a byword; a proverbial reproach; a watchword.

Nazarene, *n.* *na'ot-ti-rén* [from *Nazareth* in Galilee], an inhabitant of Nazareth; applied to Jesus Christ. His followers, and the early Christians, in contempt; one of a sect of Judaizing Jews in the early Church: *Nazare'an*, *a.* *-re'an*, pert. to the sect of Judaizing Jews.

Nazarete, *n.* *na'ot-ti-ré* [Heb. *na'zer*, to separate or consecrate oneself, to vow], a Jew who was bound by vow to great purity of life and devotion: *Naz'arism*, *n.* *-ism*, the practice or doctrines of the Nazaretes.

naze, *n.* *nás* [a variant of *nose*: Icel. *nás*; Sw. *nasa*, a nose; F. *nez*; Ger. *nase*—from L. *nasus*, nose], a cliff or headland.

ne, *ad.* *né* [AS. *ne*—see *nay* and *not*] in OE., not; nor.

neal, *v.* *nép*, sometimes used for *neasel*, which see. *neap*, *a.* *nép* [AS. *neap*, scanty; cf. Icel. *neppr*; Dan. *knap*], scanty; deficient; low; applied to the tides

naïte, *náit*, *fár*, *láu*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

a nail manufactory: on the nail, without delay; immediately; nail-headed copper ore, the name given in Cornwall to certain crystals of chalcocite, from their fanciful resemblance to the heads of nails: to have nailed it, to have secured it: to nail the colours to the mast, in naval warfare, a signal to the enemy that there will be no surrender: figuratively, to indicate our determination to succeed at every risk and never to abandon the attempt: to hit the nail on the head, to touch the exact point; to understand the matter. *Note*.—When the nails are compressed, curved, or pointed, and extended beyond the digit, they are called *talons* or *claws*; when they encase the extremity of a digit like a box they are called *hoofs*.

naïssant, a. *nâs-sant* [F.: L. *nascent*, being born, nascent], in *Aer.*, rising or coming forth, as of a beast emerging from the middle of a fesse.

naïthless, another spelling of **naithless**, which see. **naïve**, a. *nâ-iv* [F. *naïf* and *naïve*, ingenuous, lively—from L. *naïvus*, natural, native], having unaffected simplicity; artless; ingenuous; naïvely, ad. *nâ-iv-ly*, with unaffected simplicity; naïveté, n. *nâ-iv-té* [F.], native simplicity; unaffected plainness; artlessness.

naked, a. *nâ-ked* [AS. *nacod*, naked; cf. OH. Ger. *nackot*; Icel. *naogastur*; Goth. *naugast*; Ger. *nack*], bare; uncovered; plain; naked; having no clothes on; defenceless; unassisted by glasses—applied to the sight; destitute; in bot., without pubescence; applied to seeds not contained in a true ovary, also to flowers without any floral envelope; in scol., devoid of epidermal growths, as hairs, scales, &c.: *na'kedly*, ad. -ly: *na'kedness*, n. -*ness*, the condition of being naked; bareness; openness: *naked eye*, the eye alone, or unassisted by glasses or a telescope: *naked flooring*, the timber-work which supports the floor.—*SVN.* of 'naked': bare; nude; destitute; unaided; unarmed; unprovided; evident; mere; simple; open.

namaycush, n. *nâ-mâ-kûsh* [N. Amer. Ind.], a large fish of the salmon kind, inhabiting the lakes and rivers of N. Amer.

namby-pamby, a. *nâm-bâ-pâm-bâ* [a term of contempt applied by his enemies to the poetry of Andrew Phillips about the close of the 17th century], sentimentally weak; affectively pretty, as poetry.

name, n. *nâm* [L. *nomen*, a name—from L. *noscere*, to know], that by which a person or thing is called or designated; reputation; character; that which is commonly said of a person; a person; renown; fame; memory; a race or family: v. to designate or point out by some title; to mention by name; to specify; to call; to nominate: *nam'ing*, imp.: *named*, pp. *named*: *nameless*, a. -*less*, without a name: *anonym*, nouns: *nameless*, ad. -ly: *name's*, n. -*er*, one who names: *ad. nam'it*, that is to say: *namesake*, n. *nâm-sâk*, one having the same name; one called or named after out of regard to another: *Christian name*, the name that a person receives at baptism, being the first part of the name, as John, James, Margaret: *surname*, *sur-nâm* [sur, beyond or upon, and *name*], a name added to or over and above the Christian name, as *Nisbet* in the name Robert *Nisbet*: *in name*, in profession; not in reality: *in the name of*, in behalf of; by the authority of: a *proper name*, in gram., a name that can be applied to one person or thing only of the same kind or class, as John, London, Europe: to call *names*, to use opprobrious or reproachful language in speaking to: to take a *name* in vain, to use the name lightly and profanely: *name-plate*, a polished metal plate on which the name of a person and his profession or trade are engraved, to be fastened on the front of a door, as a notification to the public.—*SVN.* of 'name': distinction; note; appellation; title; denomination; epithet; designation—of 'name': to designate; denominate; term; call; mention; specify; nominate; style.

namu, n. *nân-dô* [Brazil, *namu*], the Amer. ostrich: the rheu.

nankeen, n. *nân-kên* [from *Nankin*, in China], a buff-coloured cotton cloth: *nankeens*, plu. -*kên's*, trousers made of nankeen.

nap, n. *nâp* [AS. *Anoppa*, nap of cloth: O. Dut. *noppe*; Norw. *napp*—of Celtic origin], the woolly or smooth hairy substance on the surface of cloth: the downy substance on plants: *nap'py*, a. -*py*, having much nap; in Scot., elevated with liquor: *in* in Scot. and O.E., strong ale: *napless*, a. -*less*, without nap; threadbare: *nap places*, n. -*places*, abundance of nap.

nap, n. *nâp* [AS. *Ancepcion*, to nod, to nap], a short

sleep: v. to have a short sleep; to feel drowsy: *nap'ping*, imp. taking a short sleep; slumbering: to be caught napping, to be taken by surprise: *napped*, pp. *nâp't*.

nap, n. *nâp* [AS. *næp*; see *nape*], in O.E., a protuberance or knob: the top of a hill.

nape, n. *nâp* [perhaps from Icel. *Nauppr*, a knob, a boss], the prominent joint of the neck behind; the back of the neck.

napery, n. *nâp-er-i* [OF. *naperie*; mid. L. *napéria*, the office in a household for providing table-linen—from *nappa*, a cloth, corrupted from L. *nappa*, a cloth], made-up linen cloth in general; table-linen.

naphtha, n. *nâp-thâ* [L. and Gr. *naphtha*—from Ar. *naft*, bitumen], a variety of bitumen, thin, fluid, and highly inflammable, used largely as a solvent for caoutchouc; rock-oil: *naphthalic*, a. *nâp-thâ'lik*, applied to an acid obtained from naphthaline: *naphthaline*, n. *nâp-thâ'lin*, also *naphthalene*, n. -*en*, a soft, greyish-white, flaky, crystalline substance found incrusting the pipes employed in the rectification of coal-tar.

napiiform, a. *nâp-i-fôrm* [L. *napus*, a turnip; *fôrm*, a shape], turnip-shaped.

napkin, n. *nâp-kîn* [F. *nappe*, a table-cloth, and *kîn*, a dim. termination: see *napery*], a cloth used for wiping the hands or mouth at table; a handkerchief: *napkin-ring*, a ring used to enclose a napkin at table.

naples yellow, n. *nâ-pls yêl'is* [Naples, in Italy, and Eng. yellow], a compound of the oxides of lead, antimony, and zinc, having a rich, opaque, golden hue.

napoleon, n. *nâ-pô'le-ôn* [after *Napoleon I.*], a French gold coin of twenty francs, about sixteen shillings sterling; a game at cards in the style of euchre, generally played for money.

nar, a. *nâr*, O.E. for nearer: see *near*.

naraka, a. *nâr-d-dâ* [Hind.], in *Hind. myth.*, and in *Buddhism*, the place of human punishment after death.

narceina, n. *nâr-ê-sîn*, also *narceia*, n. *nâr-ê-sâ* [L. *narce*; Gr. *narke*, torpor], one of the vegetable alkaline bases obtained from opium.

narceus, n. *nâr-si-sis* [L. *narceus*; Gr. *narkeus*, in anc. myth., a beautiful youth, fabled to have been changed into the flower called by his name], an extensive genus of bulbous plants whose flowers are soft, variously coloured, and sweet-scented; the Daffodil is the *Narceus pseudo-narceus*. Ord. *Amaryllidaceæ*.

narceus, n. *nâr-kô-sis*—same as *narceus*.

narcoctic, a. *nâr-kô'tik*, also *narcoctic*, a. -*tic* [F. *narcoctique*; Gr. *narcoctikos*, benumbing—from *narke*, torpor], having the power of producing drowsiness, sleep, or stupor: *narcoctic*, n. a medicine which, in small doses, relieves pain and produces sleep: *narcoctically*, ad. -ly: *narceina*, n. *nâr-kô-sîn*, a peculiar substance obtained from opium: *narceotism*, n. *nâr-kô-sîsm*, the effects of a narcotic; the condition of one affected by a narcotic.

nard, n. *nârd* [F. *nard*; L. *nardus*; Gr. *nardos*, nard], the shrub called the spikenard, famed for its aromatic scent and medicinal qualities; an ointment prepared from the plant: *nardine*, a. *nâr-dîn*, of or resembling nard.

nardee, n. *nâr-dô* [Austral.], an Australian aquatic plant, the pounded spores and spore-cases of which are a native food.

narghile or **nargile**, n. *nâr-gî-lê* [Pers.], in Turkey, a smoking apparatus in which the smoke is raised through water by means of a long tube in order to cool it.

nariform, a. *nâr-i-fôrm* [L. *nâria*, a nostril; *fôrm*, a shape], nose-shaped.

narrate, v. *nâr-rât* [L. *narratus*, told, related—from *narrare*, to relate], to tell; to recite, as a story; to relate: *narrating*, imp.: *narrated*, pp.: *narration*, n. -*tion* [F.—L.], an account; the telling or relating the particulars of an event; a story: *narrative*, a. *nâr-râ-tiv* [F. *narratif*], giving an account of particulars: a. a continued account of the particulars, as an event; a story: *narratively*, ad. -ly: *narrator*, n. -*ter*, one who tells or relates, as the particulars of an occurrence.—*SVN.* of 'narration': tale; history; recital; relation; description; rehearsal; explanation; detail; narrative; record; memoir.

mitté, mât, sûr, lâté; mâté, mât, hâr; pine, pin; nôlé, nôl, môve:

a sort of telescope, which, by concentrating a large amount of light, enables objects to be distinctly seen at night; **night-hawk**, an insectivorous bird of N. Amer., which flies chiefly towards evening; a hawk that hunts its prey by night; in *Scot.*, the **night-moth**; **night-jar**, the bird called goat-sucker; **night-lights**, lights with a small flame used in bedrooms; **night-man**, one who empties cesspools, &c.; at night; **night-shade**, the name given to several poisonous plants; *Solanum nigrum*; deadly night-shade, a highly poisonous plant; the *Atropa belladonna*, which see, *Ord. Solanaceae*; **night-soil**, the contents of cesspools, &c.; **night-vision**, a dream in the night; **night-walker**, one walking at night in sleep; a somnambulist; **night-watch**, the watch placed at night, as on a ship at sea; by night, during the night; in the night, suddenly; unexpectedly; to-night, in this night; the night which follows to-day. *Note.*—**night-shade**, as applied to plants, is said to have arisen because of its use to blacken the eyes in mourning for the dead.

nightingale, *n.* *nî'tin-gal* [AS. *nîht*, night; *gale*, singer—from *golen*, to sing; Ger. *nachtigall*], a small bird that sings sweetly in the night.

nightmare, *n.* *nî't-mâr* [AS. *nîht*, night; *mere*, a nightmare; cf. Dut. *nacht-mêrre*, nightmare], a disagreeable sensation in sleep of pressure on the breast, and phantom-seeing; an incubus; a certain overwhelming or stupefying influence.

nigrescent, *a.* *nî-grê-sênt* [L. *nigrescens* or *nigrescens*, growing black; from *niger*, black], growing dark or black; approaching to blackness.

nihi, *n.* *nî-hî* [L. *ni*], nothing; **nihilism**, *n.* *nî-hî-lî-zm*, nothingness; the doctrine that nothing can be known; the views of an extreme socialist sect of Russia whose chief maxim is, that every social institution which now exists must be destroyed to clear the way for a perfectly new state of society, and which advocates the assassination of kings, &c., as one of the means to be employed to that end; *nihilist*, *n.* *nî-hî-lîst*, a supporter of nihilism, one who believes in nothing; *nihilistic*, *a.* *nî-hî-lî-tîk*, pert to nihilism; *nihilism*, *n.* *nî-hî-lî-zm*, nothingness; state of being nothing; *nil*, *n.* *nî-l*, a contraction of *nîth*, nothing; a term in book-keeping cancelling, passing it over, taking no notice of it.

nilghas—see *nylgah*.

nil, *v.* *nî-l* [OE. *for ne will*, not will], in OE., to not will; to refuse; to be unwilling.

Nilometer, *n.* *nî-l-ô-mê-têr* [L. *Nîlus*; Gr. *Nêlos*, the Nile, and *metron*, a measure], a graduated pillar for ascertaining the height of the periodical rising of the Nile; *nilotic*, *a.* *nî-lî-tîk*, relating to the Nile.

nimble, *nîm-bîl* [AS. *nîm*, to seize; cf. *Icei. nîm*, Dan. *nîmm*, light and quick in motion; active; brisk; expert; *nîm-bly*, *ad.* *nîm-bli-ness*, *n.* *nîm-bli-ness*, the quality of being nimble; quickness; celerity; **nimble-footed**, a light foot; **nimble-fingered**, a dexterous; in a bad sense, given to pilfer; **nimbleness**, *n.* *nîm-bli-ness*, in OE., for *nimbleness*.—*SYN.* of 'nimble': agile; swift; quick; lively; prompt; expeditious; ready; speedy.

nimbus, *n.* *nîm-bûs* [L. *nîmbus*, a rain-cloud, a cloud or mist], the rain-cloud—see *cumulus*; in *anc. myth.*, the cloud of light around the person of a god when he appeared on earth; the circle of light around the heads of saints; *a halo*; **nimboriferous**, *a.* *nîm-bî-fêr-î-s*, [L. *fero*, I carry], bringing clouds and storms.—*SYN.* of 'nimbus': aureole; glory; halo.

Nimrod, *n.* *nîm-rôd*, the mighty hunter of Scripture, Gen. x. 9; by Milton, 'A mighty hunter and his prey man'; a great hunter; a devastating warrior; a hunter.

nimrod, *n.* *nîm-rôd* [said to be a corrupt. of the L. *nîm*, composit, not composit, in the phrase, *nîm composit mens*, not possessing mind, of unseasoned mind], a fool; a trifter; a silly fellow.

nine, *n.* or *nîs* [AS. *nîne*, nine; cf. *Icei. nîu*; Dut. *negen*; Goth. *nîun*; also Ir. and Gael. *naoi*; W. *naw*; L. *novem*; Gr. *ennea*; Sans. *navan*, nine], one more than eight; **nineteen**, *n.* *nîn-tê-n*, nine and ten; **nine-tenth**, *a.* *nîn-tê-th*, the ordinal of nineteen; **nine-tieth**, *a.* *nîn-tî-th*, the ordinal of ninety; **ninety**, *n.* *nîn-ty*, nine times ten; **ninth**, *a.* *nîn-th*, the ordinal of nine; *n.* a ninth part; in *music*, an interval consisting of an octave and a tone or semitone; **ninthly**, *ad.* *nîn-th*, in the ninth place; **ninefold**, nine times repeated; **nine-holes**, an old game played with a ball and nine holes in the ground; **nine-pins**, a play with

nine pieces of wood placed on end and aimed at with a ball; **nine-men's-morris**, a dance by men dressed as nine-pins; *The Nine*, poetical name for the Muses; **ninny**, *n.* *nî-nî* [It. *nénna*, a child], a childish person; a fool; a simpleton.

Nio, *n.* *nî-ô*, in *anc. myth.*, the wife of Amphion, who was struck dumb with grief when her children were slain by Apollo and Artemis; the personification of woman's sorrow; **niobium**, *n.* *nî-ô-bî-um*, an elementary body, a metal in the form of a black powder, which exists associated with *niobalum* in columbite, &c., also called *columbium*; **niobite**, *a.* *nî-ô-bî-tê*, denoting an acid obtained from *niobium*.

nip, *n.* *nîp* [Dut. *knippen*, to pinch; cf. Dan. *knibe*; Sw. *knäpa*], a pinch with the nails; a bruise or cut with something sharp; a cutting off the end; destruction of the ends of plants by frost; a sip, as of liquor; *v.* to pinch, as with the nails; to cut or pinch off the ends of anything; to blast; to kill or destroy; in O.E., to ridicule or satirise; **nipping**, *imp.* *adj.* *abrupt*; chilling; removing by biting or cutting, as with the nails or teeth; **nipped**, *pp.* *nîp*; **nîp per**, *n.* he or that which nips; **nippers**, *n.* *plu.* *nîp-pêrs*, small pinners; **nippingly**, *ad.* *nî*; to nip in the bud or blossom, to destroy prematurely.—*SYN.* of 'nip *v.*': to pinch; blight; numb; chill; vex; bite; ridicule; to kill or destroy.

nipecides, *n.* *plu.* *nîp-ê-dî-tîs* [*nîpa*, E.I. name of a fine palm], a genus of fossil nuts resembling those of the nîpe-palm of Bengal and the E. India Islands.

nipper—see under *nîp*.

nipple, *n.* *nîp-pî* [*a* dim. of *nî*], that part of the female breast from which the milk is drawn; a teat or dug; that part of the lock of a gun over which the percussion-cap is placed; **nippled**, *a.* *nîp-pîd*, covered with nipple-like protuberances; **nippily**, *ad.* *nîp*.

Nirvana, *n.* *nî-rô-vâ-nâ* [Sansk. *nîr*, out; *vâna*, blown—*iti*, nothingness, annihilation], in *Buddhism*, deliverance of the soul from transmigration; absorption into deity; the Home of Peace; the Eternal Rest.

nîs, *v.* *nîs* [OE. *ne is*, not is], in OE., is not.

Nisan, *n.* *nî-sân* [Heb.], the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, and the seventh of the civil, year, answering to the month of March or April.

nîs prius, *nîs prius* [L. *nîs*, unless; *prius*, before, previously], in *Eng. law orig.*, a writ commencing with these words by which the sheriff was commanded to distrain the impanelled jury to appear at Westminster before the justices at a certain day in the following term, unless the justices came before that day to such a place; hence a trial before a judge and jury of a civil action in a court of record; **decree nîs**, an order for the dissolution of a marriage, which remains imperfect for six months, and is then made absolute, unless cause be shown then to the contrary.

nîs, *n.* *nî* [AS. *nîs*, that which stings, a nit], the egg of a louse or other like insect; **nitty**, *a.* *nî-tî*, full of nits; **nîttiness**, *n.* *nîs*, state of being full of nits.

nîttious, *a.* *nî-tî-dîs* [L. *nîtticus*, shining], in *bot.*, having a smooth and polished surface; glossy.

nîtratin, *n.* *nî-trê-tîn* [see *nître*], the mineral-ogical term for nitrate of soda, or Chilli saltpetre.

nître, *n.* *nî-trê* [F. *nître*—from L. *nîtrum*; Gr. *nîtron*; Ar. *nîtron*, natron], saltpetre or nitrate of potash, a crystalline substance of the appearance of salt, extensively used in the manufacture of gunpowder; **nîtriary**, *n.* *nî-trî-êr-î*, an artificial bed where nître is formed or made; a place where nître is refined; **nîtrite**, *n.* *nî-trî-tî*, a salt formed by the union of nîtric acid with a base, as *nîtrite* of soda, *nîtrite* of potash, &c.; **nîtrated**, *a.* *nî-trê-têd*, combined with nître; **nîtria**, *a.* *nî-trî-î*, of or from nître; **nîtrîc acid**; **nîtrîc acid**, a powerful acid composed of five parts of oxygen and two of nitrogen; **aqua-fortis**; **nîtride**, *n.* *nî-trî-d*, a compound of the element nitrogen with a metal, also with phosphorus, silicon, or boron; **nîtriferous**, *a.* *nî-trî-fêr-î-s* [L. *fero*, I produce], producing nître; **nîtrify**, *v.* *nî-trî-fî* [*facio*, I make], to convert into nître; to become nître; **nîtrifying**, *imp.* *nî-trî-fî-d*; *adj.* *nî-trî-fî-cation*, *n.* *nî-trî-fî-kâ-shûn* [L. *facio*, I make], the process of converting into nître; **nîtrite**, *n.* *nî-trî-tî*, a salt of nîtrous acid with a base; **nîtry**, *a.* *nî-trî*, pert to nître; **nîtrate** of silver, silver dissolved in nîtrîc acid—the crystals being fused by heat, a white substance remains, which forms the caustic employed by sur-

coke, dog, fœt; pâre, bûd; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

finely reticulated nervures of their membranous wings, of which there are two pairs, as in the dragonflies: *neuraptera*, n. one of the order of neuroptera: *neurapteral*, a. *-lér-ál*, also *neurapterous*, a. *-lér-ús*, nerve-winged; pert. to the order neuroptera.

neuropteris, n. *nér-róp-tér-ís* [Gr. *neurón*, a nerve; *ptéris*, a fern], a genus of fossil ferns occurring abundantly in the Coal-measures.

neuronia, n. *nér-ró-ní-a*, *neurones*, n. plu. *-sés* [Gr. *neurón*, a nerve], a disease which depends on some perverted nervous influence; nervous affections or diseases in which sense and motion are impaired without any local disease.

neurorakelaton, n. *nér-róp-shél-tón* [Gr. *neurón*, a nerve, and Eng. *skeleton*], the deep-seated bones of the vertebral skeleton connected with the nervous system.

neuronic, a. *nér-róp-ík* [Gr. *neurón*, a nerve], a disease of the nerves or a medicine used for strengthening such: adj. seated in the nerves, or pert. to them.

neurotomy, n. *nér-ró-tóm* [Gr. *neurón*, a nerve; *tómé*, a cutting], the nervous section or segment of the skeleton; a long, narrow, two-eyed scalpel employed in dissecting the nerves: *neurotomy*, n. *nér-ró-tó-mí*, the dissection of a nerve: *neuroratomist*, a. *-tóm-í-kí*, pert. to: *neuroratomist*, n. one who dissects the nerves.

neutral, a. *nér-lér* [L. *neutralis*, neither the one nor the other—from *ne*, not; *uter*, which of the two, one or other], taking no part with either side; indifferent; of neither sex; neither active nor passive—applied to verbs: a. an animal fully developed which has no organs of generation, as the working-bee; a plant having neither stamens nor pistils; one who takes no side in a contest or controversy: *neutral*, a. *-frál* [L. *neutrális*], not assisting or acting with either party; indifferent: neither acid nor alkaline; in chem., applied to salts composed of an acid and a base, in such proportions that they counteract or render imperceptible each other's properties: *neutrally*, ad. *-lér*: *neutrality*, n. *-frál-tít*, the state of taking no part on any side; indifference: *neutrals*, v. *-tér*, to render neutral or inert; to counteract or render imperceptible the properties of a body by causing it to combine with another of different properties: *neutralising*, imp. adj. counteracting or rendering inert the peculiar properties of a body; reducing to a state of inactivity: *neutralised*, pp. *-téd*: adj. reduced to neutrality: *neutraliser*, n. *-tér*, that which renders inert the peculiar properties of any body: *neutralisation*, n. *-téd-shén* [F.—L.], the act of reducing to a state of neutrality; in chem., the process by which an acid and a base are combined in such proportions as to counteract or render inert the properties of both: *neutral tint* or colour, a faintest grey pigment used in water-colours, composed of blue, red, and yellow in certain proportions.

neuvaines, n. plu. *nér-nér* [F. *neuvaine*, a period of nine days—from *neuf*, nine], in the E. Cath. Ch., prayers of the same kind offered up for nine successive days.

névé, n. *nér-vé* [F. *névé*—from L. *nix*, *nieve*, snow], the compressed snow or slush of Alpine heights before being ultimately condensed into the true ice of the glacier; glacier-snow.

never, ad. *nér-ér* [AS. *nér-er*, never—from *ne*, not; *-er*, ever], not ever; at no time; in no degree, as, 'and yet be never the worse'; not at all; not, as, 'he answered him to never a word'; however, as, 'charm he never so wisely'; in *Script.*, to any or a great extent, as, 'ask me never so much dowry': *nevermore*, ad. *-mór*, not any more.

nevertheless, ad. *nér-ér-thér-lés* [never, *thé*, and *less*], not the less; notwithstanding.

new, a. *nér* [AS. *niwe*, new; cf. Ice. *nýr*; Goth. *niwja*; OH.Ger. *niwici*; Ger. *neu*; Ir. and Gael. *nuadh*; L. *novus*; Gr. *neos*; Sans. *navat*], lately made, invented, or produced; fresh; not old; not before known; modern; of the present time; opposed to *old*: different from the former, as a *new* life; not of ancient family: *new-lit*, a. *-lét*, somewhat new; nearly new: *new'er*, compar. *-ér*: *new'est*, superl. *-est*: *newly*, ad. *nér-ík*, lately; recently; in a manner different from the former: *newness*, n. *nér-nés*, state or quality of being new; recentness; difference from the former manner; want of practice; in OE., innovation; late change: *New Church*, the Sweden-

borgian Church: *Newfoundland dog*, a variety of dog of a large size, originally from Newfoundland, remarkable for its sagacity; *new-laid*, a. *-léd*, as eggs: *New Red Sandstone*, the sandstone lying above the Trias: *New Style*, the Gregorian or present method of reckoning time: *New Testament*, the second great division of the Bible: *New-Year's day*, the first day of the year; 1st January: *New-Year's gift*, a present given on or about the first day of the year: *new-comer*, one lately arrived: *new-fangled*, a. *-gld*, new; novel: *new-fangledness*, n. *-gld-nés*, in a disparaging sense, the state of being fond of what is new; newness: *New World*, a name applied to N. and S. Amer.—SYN. of 'new': recent; novel; strange; renovated; commencing; unaccustomed; unfamiliar.

newel, n. *nér-él* [OF. *neuel*, a stone of fruit—from mid. L. *nuclio*, belonging to a nut—from L. *nuclm*, a nut], the upright pillar round which the steps turn in a winding staircase, and by which they are supported from the bottom to the top.

newel, n. *nér-él* [from *new*], in OE., a new thing; a novelty.

news, n. sing. *nér* [from Eng. *new*: cf. F. *nouvelles* and L. *nova*, new things, news], recent intelligence; tidings: *news-boy* or *news-man*, one who sells or delivers newspapers: *news-galleys*, among printers, long frames of metal, or of metal bottoms and wooden sides, for containing columns of type, for the purpose of pulling therefrom proofs in slips: *news-monger*, one who employs much of his time in hearing and telling news: *news-vendor*, a seller of newspapers: *newspaper*, n. a sheet of paper printed and published daily, or at intervals, for giving intelligence of passing events: *newspaper agent*, one who supplies newspapers to the public; a *news-vendor*: *newspaper file*, a frame on which a series of newspapers is placed for convenient reference: *news-room*, a room where the daily papers, magazines, reviews, &c., may be read by subscribers: *news-writer*, a casual reporter or contributor to a newspaper. *Note*.—In OE. *news* was employed indifferently either in a singular or plural construction. Modern usage limits it to a singular construction only.—SYN. of 'news': tidings; information; intelligence; advice.

newt, n. *nér* [ME. *newte*—from *ecete*, by absorption of a w with the article: AS. *æfeta*, an eft, a newt], a small water-lizard; an eft.

Newtonian, n. *nér-tón-án*, a follower of *Newton's* philosophy: adj. pert. to Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727), or to his discoveries or system.

next, a. *nér-ék* [a doublet of *nearest*—see *nigh*], nearest in place; nearest in time, place, degree, or rank; having no object intervening between it and another: ad. immediately succeeding, or at the time or turn nearest, almost, as, 'the matter is next to impossible'; next door to, close to; not far removed from anything: next of kin, the nearest in relationship, whether of consanguinity or affinity: next presentation, the right to present a clergyman to the next vacancy of a benefice only, and not an advowson or perpetual right.

nxrus, n. *nér-rús* [L.], connection; tie.

nib, n. *nér* [another form of *nab*], the point of any thing, particularly of a pen; the beak of a bird: *nibbed*, a. *nér*, having a nib or point.

nibble, n. *nér-bl* [a freq. of *nip*: cf. I.Ger. *knibeln*, to gnaw, to nibble], a little bite: v. to bite by little at a time; to continue to bite at gently and quickly, as a fish the bait; to carp at; to find fault with: *nibbling*, imp. *-bng*: adj. biting or feeding by nibbles: a. a little bite; act of one who nibbles: *nibbled*, pp. *nér-bléd*: *nibblingly*, ad. *-bng-ík*: *nibbler*, n. *-blér*, he or that which nibbles; a carper.

Nibelungen Lied, n. *nér-bl-áng-en léd*, the 'Lay of the Nibelungen'—prob. written 1150-1250—the most ancient existing monument of German epic poetry, forming the chief traditional record of the romantic deeds and sentiments of the heroes of German folklore.

niblick, n. *nér-blík* [perhaps conn. with *nab*, to catch], golf club with a heavy round iron head, used to lift the ball out of sand or rough ground.

nickle, n. *nér-ké-lé*—same as *nickel*.

nice, a. *nér* [OF. *nice*, ignorant, foolish, dull: L. *neccius*, ignorant—from *ne*, not; *ecere*, to know], foolishly particular; over-regard to trifling matters; attentive to minutiae: sweet or very pleasant to the

rocks only: neptunian theory, the theory which referred the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water: neptunian, *n. nē-tūn*, also neptunist, *n. -tū-nist*, one who supports the neptunian theory.

Nereid, *n. nē-rē-id* [Gr. *Nēreids* or *Nēreida*, a nymph of the sea] one of the sea nymphs or goddesses who were constant attendants upon Neptune: Nereides, *n. plu. nē-rē-id-ēs*, also *nē-rē-ids*, a living family of sea-worms: nereites, *n. plu. nē-rē-its*, fossil tracks of marine worms, occurring in Silurian and other strata: nerite, *n. nē-rē*, a univalvular shell-fish of the genus *nerita*, *nē-rē-id*.

Nero, *n. nē-rō*, in the expression a Nero [*Nero*, Roman emperor, A.D. 54-68, infamous for his oppression and cruelty], any bloody, relentless tyrant; one in power noted for extreme barbarity and savagery.

Neroli, *n. nē-rō-lī* [F. *neroli*], the essential oil of orange-flowers.

Nerve, *n. nērvo* [L. *nervus*; Gr. *neurōn*, a sinew, a nerve], one of the network of grey fibrous cords which are carried from the brain as their centre to all parts of the body, forming the organs of sensory and motor impulses; fortitude; strength; firmness of mind or body; courage; manliness; in bot., one of the fibrous bundles of the combined vascular and cellular tissue ramifying through leaves, &c., like veins or nerves in the animal structure: *v.* to give strength or vigour to; to strengthen: *ner'ving*, *imp.* *nerved*, *pp.* *ner'ed*: *nerveless*, *a.* without strength or nerve: *ner'vine*, *n. nēr-vin*, anything that affects the nerves: *adj.* good for the nerves: *ner'vous*, *a. nēr-vūs* [F. *nerveux*, sinewy—from L. *nerveus*, full of nerve—*ult.*, sinewy], relating to the nerves; having the nerves affected; easily agitated; marked by strength in sentiment or style, as a writer; in bot., full of nerves; having the nerves prominently developed: *ner'veously*, *ad. -ly*: *ner'veousness*, *n. -nēs*, the state or quality of being *ner'veous*; weakness or agitation of the nerves: *ner'veur*, *n. nēr-vūr* [F. *nerveux*], the vein of a leaf; one of the horny tubes which expand the wings of insects: *ner'veur*, *n. nēr-vūr*, in bot., the character or disposition of the nerves of a leaf or other foliaceous appendage: *ner'veous system*, the nerves spread over the body taken collectively, the office of which is to connect the organs of sense, and muscles, &c., with the brain: *ner'veous temperament*, a condition of body generally characterised by thin skin, small muscles, quickness of motion, and a great excitability of the nervous system.

Ner'vy, *a. nēr-vī* [L. *nervus*, a nerve—see *Nerve*], in OE, strong; vigorous.

Nescience, *n. nēs-i-ēns* [L. *nesciens*, unknowing, ignorant—from *ne*, not; *sciens*, knowing], want of knowledge, ignorance.

Nesh, *a. nēs* [AS. *hneasc*, soft], in OE and Eng. dial., soft, tender.

Ness, *n. nēs*, also *nase*, *n. nēs* [AS. *ness*, a cape: cf. Icel. *nes*; Dan. *nes*; Sw. *nes*—see *Nase*], in *geog.*, any promontory or sudden projection of land into the sea—common as a postfix in names of places and capes—as *Shoeburyness*, *Wifeneas*, *Dungeness*.

Nest, *n. nēt* [AS. *nest*, a nest: cf. Dut. *nest*; Sw. *näste*; Ger. *nest*; Ir. and Gael. *nead*; L. *nidus*], the bed or dwelling prepared by a bird for its young; any place where insects or small animals are produced; a warm, close place of abode; a number of persons dwelling together, in an ill sense, as a *nest of thieves*; a number of boxes or baskets placed one within the other; a set of small drawers; in OE, a place of residence; abode: *v.* to build and occupy a nest: *nest'ing*, *imp.* *nest'ed*, *pp.* *nest-egg*, an egg left in a nest to prevent the hen forsaking it; money laid up as a beginning or nucleus.

Nestle, *v. nēs* [AS. *nestlan*, to nestle—from *nest*, a nest, which see], to cherish and fondle closely, as a bird its young; to lie close and snug: *nestling*, *imp.* *nest'ing*: *adj.* recently hatched: *n.* a young bird from the nest or in it: *nestled*, *pp.* *nest'id*.

Neatorian, *n. nē-tōr-ian*, one of an anc. sect founded by Nestorius of Constantinople in the 5th century, who taught that the divine and human natures of Christ did not unite and form one person, that Mary was not the mother of God, but of Christ—remains of the sect are still found in Persia and India: *adj.* of or relating to the Neatorians.

Nēt, *n. nēt* [AS. *net*, a net: cf. Icel. *net*; Goth. *natti*;

Ger. *netz*], a texture with open meshes, made of twine, thread, &c., used for catching fish or birds; a kind of lace made of flax or silk; a snare; an inextricable difficulty: *v.* to form as network; to take with a net: *net'ing*, *imp.* *n.* a piece of network; the process of forming meshes for nets: *net'ed*, *pp.* *adj.* made of network; in bot., covered with raised lines disposed like the threads of a net: *netty*, *a. nēt'it*, resembling a net or network: *network*, work formed with meshes like a net.

Net, *net*, *a. nēt* [a doublet of *neat* 1], pure; unadulterated; clear of all charges or deductions, as *net profit*, *net weight*: *v.* to receive or produce as clear profit: *net'ing*, *imp.* *net'ed*, *pp.* *net'id*: *net* is improperly written *nett*: *net proceeds*, the amount or sum which goods produce after every charge is paid: *net profit*, the profit after deducting all expenses: *net sum*, the sum remaining after all proper deductions are made: *net weight*, the weight of merchandise after allowance has been made for the casks, bags, or any enclosing material.

Nether, *a. nēth'er* [AS. *noethra*, lower: cf. Icel. *nedri*; Ger. *nieder*], lying beneath; in a lower place; opposed to upper: belonging to the regions below: *neth'ermost*, *a. superl. -mōst*, lowest.

Nethinim, *n. plu. nēt'h-nīm* [Heb.—from *nathan*, to give—*ult.*, those given to God], among the anc. Jews, the servants of the priests and Levites about the Temple.

Nettle, *n. nēt* [AS. *netele*, a nettle: cf. Dut. *netel*; Dan. *netelde*; Ger. *nessel*], a well-known stinging plant; the *Urtica dioica*, *U. urens*, &c., Ord. *Urticaceae*: *v.* to irritate; to provoke; to excite feelings of displeasure or uneasiness in: *nettling*, *imp.* *nett'ing*: *adj.* irritating: *nettled*, *pp.* *nett'id*: *nettlerash*, a peculiar eruption on the skin resembling the effects of the stings of nettles: *dead-nettle*, a plant which does not sting, whose leaves resemble the true nettle; the *Lamium album* with white flowers, the *L. purpureum* with red flowers, Ord. *Labiatae*: *neural*, *a. nēr-ūl* [Gr. *neurōn*, a sinew, a nerve], pert. to the nerves or nervous system; denoting the arch of the vertebra: *neural arch*, that which protects the spinal cord.

Neuralgia, *n. nēr-ūl-jā* [Gr. *neurōn*, a nerve; *algos*, pain], violent pain of a nerve, as in the head or face: *neural'gia*, *a. -jīk*, pert. to or afflicted by neuralgia.

Neurapophysis, *n. nēr-ūp-ōf-īs* [Gr. *neurōn*, a sinew, a nerve, and Eng. *apophysis*], in *anat.*, the part projecting from a vertebra which aids in forming the canal that protects the spinal cord.

Neuration, *n. nēr-ū-shūn* [Gr. *neurōn*, a nerve], in *entom.*, the venation of an insect's wing; in *anat.*, the manner of distribution of the nerves.

Neurilemma, *n. nēr-ū-lēm-mā* [Gr. *neurōn*, a sinew, a nerve; *lemma*, skin, bark], in *anat.*, the delicate fibrous sheath of a nerve: *neurilem'matous*, *a. -māt-ūs*, connected with the neurilemma.

Neuritis, *n. nēr-īs* [Gr. *neurōn*, a nerve], the matter which composes the nervous system containing an alkaline base: *neuritis*, *n. nēr-īt-īs*, inflammation of a nerve: *neuro-*, *nēr-ū*, indicating connection with a nerve or nerves.

Neuroglia, *n. nēr-ū-glā*, usually *nēr-ū-glā* [Gr. *neurōn*, a nerve; *glia*, glue], a network of fine connective tissue which traverses the nervous matter both in the brain and spinal cord.

Neurography, *n. nēr-ū-grā-fī* [Gr. *neurōn*, a nerve; *graphō*, I write], a treatise on the nerves; descriptive neurology.

Neurology, *n. nēr-ū-lō-jī* [Gr. *neurōn*, a nerve; *logos*, a discourse], a scientific description of the nerves of animal bodies; the doctrine of the nerves: *neuro'logical*, *a. -lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to: *neuro'logist*, *n. -lō-jī-st*, a writer on the nerves.

Neuroma, *n. nēr-ū-mā* [Gr. *neurōn*, a nerve], a fibrous tumour developed in the sheath of a nerve: *neuropathy*, *n. nēr-ūp-ā-thī* [Gr. *neurōn*, a nerve; *pathos*, suffering], a term applied generally to affections of the nervous system: *neuropathic*, *a. nēr-ūp-ā-thī-k*, relating to nervous disease; suffering from an affection of the nervous system.

Neuropodium, *n. nēr-ū-pō-dīm* [Gr. *neurōn*, a nerve; *poda*, a foot], the ventral or inferior division of the foot tubercle of an Annelid: the ventral cor.

Neuroptera, *n. plu. nēr-ūp-ēr-ā*, also *neuropt'arans*, *n. plu. -ēr-āns* [Gr. *neurōn*, a nerve; *pteron*, a wing], an order of insects characterised by the

mate, māt, fār, lātō; *mēte, mēt, hēr*; *pīne, pīn*; *nōte, nēt, mōve*;

necto-calyx, *n.* *nēk-tō-kā-līks* [Gr. *neklos*, swimming; *kalus*, cup] the swimming bell or disc of a Medusa or jelly-fish.

née, *nd* [F. *née*—from *L. nata*, born] born, a term often placed before a married woman's maiden name in order to designate the family name to which she belongs, as Madame de Staël, *née* Necker—that is, born Necker, or her family name was Necker.

need, *n.* *nēd* [AS. *nēd*, *nēdd*; cf. Icel. *nauð*, necessity; Goth. *nauþs*; Dut. *nood*; Ger. *noth*] want; occasion for something; necessity; pressing difficulty: *v.* to want; to require; to have necessarily for; in the third pers. sing. pres., *needs* is employed as an auxiliary, and drops the usual terminating *s*, as *he need not come*; *need* ing, *imp.* *need* ed, *pp.* *need* er, *n.* *-er*, one who needs or wants: *need* ful, *ad.* *-ful*, necessary; requisite: *need* fully, *ad.* *-ly*: *need* fulness, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being needful: *needs*, *ad.* *nēd*, necessarily; indispensably, used with *must* and *will*: *needless*, *n.* *nēd-lēss*, unnecessary; not needed: *needlessly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *need* lessness, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being needless: *needy*, *n.* *nēd-ī*, very poor; distressed by want of the means of living: *needy* ly, *ad.* *-ly*: *neediness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being needy; want; poverty: *must needs*, *must* of necessity: *will needs*, *will* of necessity; *will* by determination: *need* ment, *n.* in O.E., something necessary.—*SYN.* of 'need *n.*': lack; exigency; emergency; extremity; strait; indigence; penury; poverty; destitution; distress.

needle, *n.* *nēd-l* [AS. *nēdl*, a needle; cf. Icel. *nāl*; Goth. *neþla*; Dut. *naald*; OH.Ger. *naðela*; Ger. *nadel*] a small steel instrument, pointed at one end, and having an eye or hole at the other, used in sewing; the artificial magnet of the compass; anything needle-shaped: *needles*, *n.* plu. *nēd-lēz*, a term applied to detached masses of rock standing out from cliffs or shores, as the Needles off the Isle of Wight: *needle-fil*, *n.* *-fil*, a thread of the length ordinarily used in sewing: *needle-maker*, *n.* *nēd-lēr*, a needle-maker: *needle-book*, a book having leaves for preserving needles: *needle-fish*, the pipe-fish: *needle-gun*, a gun fired by means of a needle forced forward by a spiral spring upon a detonating composition contained in a part of the cartridge: *needle-ore*, a variety of sulphuret of bismuth found in long, thin, steel-grey crystals: *needle-pointed*, as pointed as a needle: *needle-stone*, a mineral of the scollite family: *needle-work*, work done with the needle: *needle-woman*, a woman who earns a livelihood by sewing.

needless, *needy*, *ad.*—see under *need*.

neel, *n.* *nēl*, O.E. spelling of *needle*.

neighan or **niġan**, *n.* *nēl-gān*, *nēl-gōn*—same as *nylġan*.

neer or **near**, *n.* *nēr* [Icel. *nyra*] in O.E., a kidney. *ne'er*, *ad.* *nēr*, contr. of *never*, which see.

neese, *v.* *nēs* [ME. *neesen*, to sneeze], the old spelling of *sneese*, which see: *neeing*, *imp.*: *neessed*, *pp.* *nēsd*.

neers or **nieve**, *n.* *nēv*, in *Scot.*, the closed hand: see *nēf*.

nefarious, *a.* *nē-fā-rī-ūs* [L. *nefarius*, impious, base—*from* *nefas*, an unlawful action] villainous; wicked in the extreme; abominable: *nefariously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *nefariousness*, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being nefarious.—*SYN.* of 'nefarious': iniquitous; infamous; impious; atrocious; horrible; dreadful; detestable; vile.

negative, *n.* *nēg-ā-tīv* [F. *negatif*—from *L. negatus*; *L. nego*, I deny] a word which denies, as *not*, *no*; a proposition by which something is denied; the right or power of withholding assent; the position taken up by a party who opposes or denies; in *photog.*, a picture either on paper or glass, having the lights and shadows reversed, from which positives or ordinary photographs may be taken in unlimited numbers: *ad.* Implying denial; returning the answer *no* to an inquiry or request; opposed to affirmative: opposed to *positive*, as a *negative* morality—that is, that which merely contents itself with abstaining from evil: without positive statement; tending to prove the opposite; having the power of stopping or withholding: *v.* to disprove; to dismiss or reject by a vote; to refuse to enact or sanction something proposed: *negativing*, *imp.*: *negatived*, *pp.* *-tīvd*: *negation*, *n.* *nēg-ā-shān* [F.—L.] denied as opposed to *affirmation*; a declaration that a certain thing is *not*, or has *not* been; argument drawn from denial: *negationist*, *n.* *-tist*, one who denies beliefs ordin-

arily held, without affirming any particular view: *negatively*, *ad.* *-ly*: *negativeness*, *n.* *-ness*, the quality of being negative: *negative electricity*, resinous electricity, or that evoked on sealing-wax by rubbing with flannel: *negative pregnant*, the negation of one thing which implies the affirmation of another: *negative quantity*, in *alg.*, the quantity to be subtracted, or which is affected by the sign (—): *negative sign*, the sign (—) in algebra.

neglect, *v.* *nēg-lēkt* [L. *neglectus*, pp. of *negligo*, I neglect—*from* *neg*, *not*, and *ligo*, I gather] to omit by carelessness or design; to slight or disregard; not to heed; not to care for; not to attend to; in O.E., to postpone: *n.* omission to do anything that can be done, or that requires to be done; slight; habitual want of regard; inattention; state of being disregarded: *neglecting*, *imp.*: *neglected*, *pp.* *neglect* er, *n.* *-er*, one who: *neglect* ful, *ad.* *-ful*, careless; inattentive; heedless: *neglect* fully, *ad.* *-ly*, with neglect: *neglect* edness, *n.* *-ness*, state of being neglected: *neglecting* ly, *ad.* *-ly*, carelessly; inattentively: *neglection*, *n.* *nēg-lēk-shān*, in O.E., state of being neglected.—*SYN.* of 'neglect *v.*': to contemn; disesteem; overlook; omit.

negligee, *n.* *nēg-lī-ēd* [F. *négligé*, in undress—from *négliger*, to neglect—from *L. negligere*, not to attend to] a loose gown; an undress; an easy unceremonious attire; a long necklace, especially of red coral.

negligent, *a.* *nēg-lī-jēt* [F. *négligent*—from *L. negligens* or *negligentem*, reckless, that cares not for anything], careless; heedless; habitually inattentive; not doing what ought to be done: *negligently*, *ad.* *-ly*: *negligence*, *n.* *-jēns* [F.—L.] carelessness; the habit of omitting to do things which ought to be done; omission of duty.—*SYN.* of 'negligent': inattentive; thoughtless; remiss; neglectful; regardless; indifferent; alighting.

negligible, *a.* *nēg-lī-jī-bl* [F. *négligible*—from *negligere*, to neglect; *L. negligere*, to neglect—see *neglect*] that may be neglected or left unnoticed; of small account.

negotiate, *negotiable*, *ad.*, erroneous spellings of *negotiate*, *negotiable*, *ad.*

negotiate, *v.* *nēg-ō-shī-āt* [L. *negotiāre*, transacted business—from *L. negotium*, business, employment, anything to be done—from *neg*, *not*; *otium*, ease, leisure] to transact or arrange business; to bargain; to treat with others in regard to public affairs or private matters; to pass or transfer, as a bill of exchange: *negotiating*, *imp.*: *negotiated*, *pp.* *negotiable*, *a.* *-shī-ā-bī*, capable of being negotiated; that may be passed or transferred to another: *negotiability*, *n.* *-bī-lī-tī*, the quality of being negotiable or transferable: *negotia* tion, *n.* *-shī-ā-shēn* [F.—L.] the act of negotiating; the treating with another in regard to sale or purchase; the transaction of business between states or nations: *negotiator*, *n.* *-i-āt-ōr*, one who negotiates or treats with others: *negotiable instruments* are such as Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, on which a right of action passes by their assignment by mere indorsement. *Note.*—Historically, the correct spelling is *negotiate* for the verb, and *negotiation* for the noun, but this is not attended to: see *Skeat*.

Negro, *n.* *nēgrō* [Sp. *negro*, a negro—from *L. nigrum*, black], one of the black race of men in Africa or their descendants, distinguished by their woolly hair, flat noses, high cheek-bones, and thick protruding lips: *ad.* black: *Negress*, *n.* fem. *nē-grēs*, a female Negro: *Negrito*, *n.* *nē-grī-tō* a dwarfish inhabitant of certain tropical regions, as the Philippine Ials, Cen. Africa, &c.: *negrohead tobacco*, tobacco softened with molasses and pressed into cakes, generally called *cavendish*: *Negroland*, the district of Africa occupied by the Negro race.

negus, *n.* *nē-gūs* [said to be after Col. *Negus*, in Queen Anne's time] a mixture of wine and hot water, sweetened and spiced, or sweetened only.

neif and **neaf**, *n.* *nēf* [Icel. *nefi*, the fist] in O.E. and *Scot.*, a closed hand; a fist.

neif, *n.* *nēf* [OF. *neif* or *naif*, a born serf—from *L. natus*, born], in O.E., a female born in servitude; a female serf.

neigh, *n.* *nē*, an imitative word [AS. *hneppan*, to neigh; Icel. *hneppia*] the cry of a horse: *v.* to cry as a horse: *neighing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of crying as a horse: *neighed*, *pp.* *nēd*.

neighbour, *n.* *nē-ber* [AS. *nah-geþer*, a neighbour—from AS. *nah*, nigh; *geþer*, a husbandman], one

māte, *mat*, *fār*, *lātō*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pine*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

which occur about the first and last quarters of the moon, and which are called *neap-tides*; the *spring-tides* are the highest tides; *neaped*, a *nept*, left aground by the tides, as a ship; also *benneaped*, a *be-nept*.

Neapolitan, a *ne-d-pōt-tān*, of or relating to Naples: n. an inhabitant of Naples.

near, a *ne* [AS. *neār*, near—see *nigh*], not far distant; intimate; closely related by blood or affection; literal; not loose or rambling; direct; short, as a road to a place; next to one; parsimonious; on the left; opposed to *off* in riding or driving; ad. almost; within a little; *prop.* at no great distance from; close to, followed by *to*, expressed as understood; as the ship is *near* the harbor: v. to approach; to come nearer; to draw near; *nearing*, *imp.* *neared*, pp. *neared*: compar. *near'er*, a. *-er*, more near: superl. *near'est*, a. *-est*, most near: *nearly*, ad. *-ly*, closely; at no great distance; almost; within a little: *nearness*, n. *-ness*, small distance; closeness; close alliance by blood; closeness in expenditure: *near at hand* or *near hand*, not far distant; closely: *near-sighted*, a. seeing at a small distance only: *near-sightedness*, n. the state of being short-sighted: *far and near*, distant and at hand.—*SYN.* of 'near a.': *nigh*; close; proximate; direct; straight; adjacent; contiguous; familiar; dear; intimate; ready; present.

near—see near.

neat, a *ne* [F. *net*, neat—from L. *nitidus*, clean, trim—from *nitēo*, I shine] tidy; spruce and clean; not tawdry; trim; pleasing with simplicity; pure; unadorned: *neatly*, ad. *neat-ly*, tidily; with good taste; cleverly: *neatness*, n. *-ness*, the condition or quality of being neat; good taste in style of dress or literary composition: *neat-handed*, clever and tidy; finished: *neat*.—*SYN.* of 'neat': spruce; clean; cleanly; nice; excellent; unmixd; net.

neat, a *ne* [AS. *neat*, cattle, oxen] cattle, as the ox, the cow, and suckling: *neat-barn*, a cow-keeper; a herdsman: *neat's-foot oil*, an oil procured from the fat of cattle by boiling, used to render leather soft and pliable.

neat, n. *ne* [AS. *neb*, the face: cf. Icel. *nef*, the nose; Dut. *neb*, the beak; the beak of a bird; the nose; the snout; the mouth; a nib.

nebula, n. *neb-ū-lā*, *neb'ū-lā*, n. plu. *-i* [L.], an appearance as of a light gassy cloud amongst the stars, usually only seen through a telescope, often resolvable by a powerful instrument into clusters of stars; a white spot or slight opacity on the cornea: *nebular*, a. *-lar*, of or relating to nebulae: *nebulous*, a. *-ūs*, cloudy; hazy; pert. to a nebula: *nebulousness*, n. *-ness*, also *neb'ulosity*, n. *-osity*, the faint misty appearance which surrounds many stars: *nebuly*, a. *neb-ū-lū*, in *her.*, covered or ornamented with wavy lines: *nebular hypothesis*, the theory or hypothesis which supposes that, in its primal condition, the solar system consisted of a nebulous mass, out of which were gradually evolved the sun, planets, and satellites of our system.

necessary, a. *ne-ds-ā-r-ī* [OF. *necessaire*—from L. *necessarius*, indispensable, unavoidable—from *necesse*, inevitable] that cannot be otherwise; inevitable; essential; acting from necessity or compulsion; decisive by logical consequences: n. something indispensable; an essential: *necessaries*, n. plu. *-s*, things that are daily in use and cannot be dispensed with: *necessarily*, ad. *-ly*, by inevitable consequence; indispensably; by fate: *necessariness*, n. *-ness*, the state or quality of being necessary: *necessitarian*, n. *ne-ds-ā-r-ī-dān*, also *necessarian*, n. *ne-ds-ā-r-ī-dān*, one who holds the doctrine of philosophical necessity: *necessitarianism*, n. *-ism*, the doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of all things, but particularly as applied to acting or choosing; determinism: *necessitate*, v. *-tate*, to make necessary; to compel; to constrain; to render unavoidable: *necessitating*, *imp.* *necessitated*, pp. *necessity*, n. *ne-ds-ā-r-ī-tē*, that which cannot be otherwise; that which must be; extreme indigence; pinching poverty; irresistible power: *necessities*, n. plu. *-s*, things necessary for human life: *necessitous*, a. *-i-tūs*, pressed with poverty; destitute: *necessitously*, ad. *-ly*: *necessitousness*, n. *-ness*, extreme poverty or destitution: *of necessity*, by necessary consequence; by compulsion.—*SYN.* of 'necessary a.': requisite; needful;

inevitable; unavoidable; fatal; indispensable; involuntary; conclusive; decisive.

neck, n. *nek* [AS. *Anerca*, the back of the head: cf. Icel. *Anakki*; Dan. *nakke*; Dut. *nek*; OH.Ger. *knack*; Ger. *nacken*] the part of an animal between the head and the trunk; a narrow tract of land connecting two larger portions together; the long slender part of anything, as of a bottle; in *mil.*, the interior opening of an embrasure: *necked*, a. *neckt*, having a neck—used only in composition, as *stiff-necked*; *neck-band*, the collar of a shirt: *neckcloth*, a cravat; something worn round the neck by men: *stiff-necked*, obdurate; obstinate: *necktie*, n. *nek-tī*, a kerchief or cloth for the neck: *necklace*, n. *nek-lās*, a string of beads, or some other ornament, worn round the neck: *neck-laced*, a. *-lād*, adorned as with a necklace: *necktie*, a small cravat for the neck: on the neck, in *O.E.*, immediately after; following another closely: to harden the neck, to grow obstinate: *neck and crop*, completely; utterly: to break the neck of, to destroy the main force or power of; to reduce to an almost powerless condition: *neck or nothing*, with the risk of everything: *neck-verse*, the verse anciently required to be read by a criminal to entitle him to benefit of clergy, said to be the beginning of the 51st Psalm.

necreomania, a. *nek-rōf-nīā* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *gennao*, I produce] applied to cryptogamous parasitic plants which grow upon sickly and dead plants, and accelerate their death.

necretite, n. *nek-rō-it* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *lithos*, a stone], a term applied to certain nodules in limestone strata which, when struck, exhale a fetid odour like that of putrid flesh: *necretite*, n. *nek-rō-it*, a variety of felspar which, when struck, gives off a fetid odour.

necreology, n. *nek-rō-lō-jī* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *logos*, a discourse], a register of deaths: *necreological*, a. *nek-rō-lō-j-ī-kāl*, pert. to a register of the dead: *necreologist*, n. *nek-rō-lō-j-ist*, one who gives an account of deaths.

necreomancy, n. *nek-rō-mān-sī* [OF. *nigromance*, conjuring the black art—from mid. L. *nigromantia*—from Gr. *nekros*, dead; *mantia*, divination] divination by the agency of the spirits of the dead, or by devils; enchantment: *necreomancer*, n. *-er*, one who practises the art; one who raises the dead; a conjurer; a sorcerer: *necreomantic*, a. *-tic*, pert. to or performed by necreomancy: *necreomantically*, ad. *-ly*. *Note.*—It was owing to the confusion of its origin with L. *niger*, black, that necreomancy was called the black art.

neophagus, a. *ne-krof-ā-gūs* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *phagō*, to eat], feeding on the dead; carrion-eating. **neophilism**, n. *nek-rō-fī-lizm* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *phileō*, I love], morbid love for the dead, shown in the practice of living beside dead bodies, of exhuming corpses to kiss them, and other ways.

neopolis, n. *ne-krop-ō-lis* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *polis*, a city], a name given to ancient cemeteries, and now applied to modern burial-places; a cemetery.

neopsy, n. *nek-rōp-sī* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *opsis*, sight], the examination of a dead body.

neuroscopic, a. *nek-rō-skōp-īk* [Gr. *nekros*, dead; *skopō*, I view], relating to post-mortem examinations.

neurosis, n. *ne-kro-sīs* [Gr. *nekroōs*, a killing, deadness—from *nekros*, a corpse], mortification and death of a bone; a state analogous to mortification or gangrene in soft parts; a disease of plants marked by small black spots, and followed by decay.

nectar, n. *nek-tēr* [L. *nectar*—from Gr. *nektar*, the drink of the gods], in anc. myth., the drink of the gods, as *ambrosia* was said to be their food; the sweet secretion of flowers; any sweet and very pleasant drink: *nectared*, a. *-tēd*, imbued or mingled with nectar: *nectaral*, a. *-lād-rē-dāl*, *nectar'ean*, or *nectar'ous*, a. *-lād-rē-dāl*, pert. to or containing nectar; sweet as nectar; delicious: *nectareously*, ad. *-ly*: *nectareousness*, n. *-ness*, the quality of being nectarous: *nectaral*, a. *-lād-rē-dāl*, pert. to the nectary of a flower: *nectariferous*, a. *nek-tēr-ī-fēr-sī* [L. *fero*, I produce], producing nectar or honey; having a honey-like secretion: *nectary*, n. *nek-tēr-ī*, any abnormal part of a flower; properly that part of a flower which secretes a honey-like substance: *nectarine*, n. *-in*, a variety of peach having a smooth rind: ad. *nectar* as nectar: *nectarium*, n. *-r-īm*, the nectary: *nectarous*, a. *-tēr-sīs*, sweet as nectar.

creature is only a term in the process of cosmical evolution; the explanation of heathen myths as arising from an imaginative contemplation of nature; realistic treatment in the fine arts: *naturalist*, *n.-ist*, one versed in the natural history of animals: *natural child*, a child not born in wedlock; a *bastard*: *natural history*, the scientific description of the earth and its productions—sometimes limited to the animal kingdom only: *natural magic*, the employment of the powers of nature to produce effects apparently supernatural: *natural orders*, in bot., groups of genera resembling each other, or having organs in common: *natural philosophy*, the science of material bodies in regard to rest and motion, and of the forces, or combinations of forces, which produce these results; now usually called 'physics': *natural projections*, perspective delineations of a surface on a given plane: *natural religion*, religion so far as it is discoverable by reason without the aid of revelation: *natural scale*, in music, a scale written without sharps or flats: *natural selection*, that process in nature by which the strongest, swiftest, &c., survive and take the place of the weaker, &c.: *good-natured*, having a temper not easily ruffled: *ill-natured*, having a temper naturally bad: in a state of nature, naked as when born; without clothing of any kind.—*SYN.* of 'natural': *in-artificial*; *illegitimate*; *spontaneous*; *unacquired*; *unforced*; *unrevealed*; *tender*; *unaffected*; *native*; *essential*; *characteristic*; *legitimate*; *normal*; *regular*—of 'nature': *kind*; *character*; *species*; *creation*; *universe*; *stamp*; *shape*; *mould*.

naught or *nought*, *a. naft* [AS. *na-wiht*, no-whit, naught—from *na*, no, not; *whit*, a whit, a thing]. *bad*: *worthless*: *n. nothing*: *naughty*, *a. naftig*, *bad*: *good for nothing*; *mischievous* or *perverse*; *applied to children in censure*: *naughtily*, *ad. -ft*: *naughtiness*, *n. -ftnes*, the quality of being naughty; *slight misbehaviour*; *badness*: *to not at naught*, to disregard; *to treat as of no account*; *to despise*.

naumachy, *n. naft-mak* [Gr. *naumachia*, a sea-fight—from *naus*, a ship; *machē*, a fight] in *anc. Rome*, a show or spectacle representing a sea-fight; a naval combat.

naumannite, *n. naft-mdn-ft* [after Dr. Naumann of Saxony], a peculiar ore of silver, found in cubical crystals, in thin plates, and granular.

nautopometer, *n. naft-rō-pdm-ft-ter* [Gr. *naus*, a ship; *ropē*, inclination; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the amount which a ship heels at sea.

nautopsy, *n. naft-shōp-ft* [Gr. *naus*, a ship; *skopē*, I view], the pretended art of discovering approaching ships, or the existence of land, at a considerable distance.

nausea, *n. naft-shi-d* [L. *nausea*; Gr. *nausia*, sea-sickness—from *naus*, a ship], a strong sensation of sickness inclining to vomit; *loathing*; *disgust*: *nauseate*, *v. naft-shi-at* [L. *nauseatus*, made sick], to affect with disgust; *to loathe*; *to turn away from with disgust*; *to feel disgust*: *nauseating*, *imp. naft-shi-nted*, *pp. nauseous*, *a. naft-shi-us* or *-shūs* [L. *nauseosus*], loathsome; *disgusting*; *regarded with abhorrence*: *nauseously*, *ad. -ft*: *nauseousness*, *n. -nes*, the quality of being nauseous, or of exciting disgust.

nautoh, *a. naft-h*—see *nach*.

nautical, *a. naft-ft-hil*, also *nautie*, *a. naft-ftik* [L. *nauticus*; Gr. *nautikos*, of or belonging to ships or sailors—from Gr. *naus*, a ship], of or relating to ships or seamen; *naval*: *nautically*, *ad. -ft*: *Nautical Almanac*, a work containing astronomical data published by the Admiralty for the special use of seamen: *nautical astronomy*, astronomy in its application to navigation.

nautiloid, *n. naft-ft-lōyd* [Gr. *nautilus*, a nautilus; *eidos*, likeness], a term applied to the fossil nautilus that have many-chambered shells; resembling the shell of the nautilus in shape.

nautilus, *n. naft-ft-lūs*, *naft-ftil*, *n. plu. -ft-ft* [L. *nautilus*; Gr. *nautilus*], a shell-fish that was supposed to walk through the waves in its shell—from Gr. *naus*, a ship], a kind of cuttle-fish having a spiral univalve shell with smooth sides; a popular name for a shell-fish having a boat-like shell in which it was supposed to sail on the surface of the sea; a diving-bell which needs no suspension, its movements being carried out by means of an apparatus with condensed air: *nautilidae*, *n. plu. naft-ft-ft-dē*, a family of molluscs

of which the *nautilus* has been taken as the type: *nautilite*, *n. naft-ft-lit*, a fossil nautilus: *nautilus*, *n. plu. naft-ft-lūs*, in *geol.*, a general term for shells like the existing nautilus.

naval—see under *navy*.—*SYN.*: *marine*; *maritime*; *nautical*.

nav, *n. naft* [AS. *nafta*, the nave, centre: cf. Icel. *naft*; Dut. *naaf*; Sans. *naḥṭi*, the nave], the central part of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted, and through which the axle passes: *navel*, *a. naft-ft* [dim. of Eng. *nave*], the mark in the centre of the lower part of the abdomen, indicating the place of detachment of the umbilical cord after birth; the central part or point of anything: *navel-string*, the umbilical cord.

nav, *n. naft* [F. *nav*, the part of the church in which the laity were placed—from L. *navis*, a ship—so called from its vaulted or curved roof resembling the inverted hull of a ship], the middle part or body of a church extending from the choir to the principal entrance; the part of a church between the wings or aisles.

naval—see under *navy* 1.

navew, *n. naft-ft* [OF. *navewu*, a turnip—from L. *navus*, a turnip], a plant found growing in corn-fields having large flowers of a pale yellow; also *spelt naphew*, *n. naft-ft*: the *Brassicæ campestris*, Ord. *Brassicaceæ*, the source of the Swedish turnip.

navicula, *n. naft-ft-ft-ft* [L. *navicula*, a little ship—from *navis*, a ship], in *geol.*, a genus of microscopic diatoms—called from their siliceous boat-like cases: *navicular*, *a. -ft-ter*, pert. to or like a boat; shaped like a boat.

navigable—see under *navigation*.

navigate, *v. naft-ft-gd* [L. *navigare*, sailed upon—from *navis*, a ship; *ago*, I drive—see *navy*], to sail over or on, as a sea; to steer or manage a ship; to pass by water: *navigating*, *imp. navigated*, *pp. navigator*, *n. -ft-ter*, a sailor; one skilled in navigation; sometimes applied to a labourer employed in constructing a railway, canal, or road—see *navvy*: *navig'ation*, *n. -gd-sha* [F.—L.], the art or science of conducting vessels from one place to another by water: *navigable*, *a. naft-ft-gd-bl* [F.—from L. *navigabilis*], that may be sailed on by ships: *navigably*, *ad. -gd-bl*: *navigableness*, *n. -ft-nes*, also *navigability*, *n. -bl-ft-ft*, the quality or condition of being navigable.

navvy, *n. naft-ft* [an abbrev. of *navigator* (in sense 2)], the name applied to the workmen employed in constructing canals or railways, railroad, &c.

navy, *n. naft-ft* [OF. *navie*, a single ship, a fleet—from L. *navis*, a ship; Gr. *navis*, a ship], the whole of the ships of war belonging to a country; an assemblage of merchantmen; the whole officers and men serving in the war-ships of a country: *naval*, *a. naft-ft* [F. *naval*, pert. to a ship—from L. *navalis*, of or belonging to ships; *ft. navale*], pert. to a navy; consisting of ships; *maritime*.

navab, *n. naft-naft* [Hind.], in *India*, a deputy or viceroy; a title often given by courtesy to persons of high rank in the East.

nav, *ad. naft* [for *ne aye*, being AS. *ne*, not, and Eng. *aye*, ever; Icel. *naft*, not; Goth. *naie*, never], a word that expresses refusal; not; not only so; not this alone: *n. a denial*; a refusal: *navward*, *n. naft-naft* [AS. *weardas*, direction], in *OE.*, in the direction of a denial; tendency to denial: *navward*, *n. naft-naft* [ay, and word], in *OE.*, a byword; a proverbial reproach; a watchword.

Nazarene, *n. naft-ft-rēn* [from *Nazareth* in Galilee], an inhabitant of Nazareth; applied to Jesus Christ. His followers, and the early Christians, in contempt; one of a sect of Judaizing Jews in the early Church: *Nazare'an*, *a. -rē-dn*, pert. to the sect of Judaizing Jews.

Nazarene, *n. naft-ft-rēn* [Heb. *naẓir*, to separate or consecrate oneself, to vow], a Jew who was bound by vows to great purity of life and devotion: *Nazare'tism*, *n. -tem*, the practice or doctrines of the Nazarenes.

naze, *n. naft* [a variant of *nose*: Icel. *nō*; Sw. *nasa*, a nose; F. *nez*; Ger. *nase*—from L. *nasus*, nose], a cliff or headland.

ne, *ad. neft* [AS. *ne*—see *nay* and *not*], in *OE.*, not; nor.

neal, *v. neft*, sometimes used for *annual*, which see.

neap, *a. neft* [AS. *neft*, scanty; cf. Icel. *neppr*; Dan. *knop*], scanty; deficient; low; applied to the tides

naft, naft, fār, lāb; naft, naft, hār; naft, naft, naft; naft, naft, naft;

narrow, a. *nárrow* [AR. *narrw*, narrow: cf. Dut. *narr*: OH. Ger. *narrwa*, narrow, close] not broad or wide; having little distance from side to side; close; near; contracted; straitened; contracted in mind; bigoted; not liberal: v. to contract; to lessen the breadth of; to limit; to confine: *nár'rowing*, imp.: *narrowed*, pp. *nár'rod*: *nár'rower*, n. -*er*, one who or that which narrows or contracts: *nár'rowly*, ad. -*ly*, with little breadth or wideness; closely; within a little: *nár'rowness*, n. -*ness*, the condition or quality of being narrow; poverty; penuriousness; liberality in views or sentiments: narrow cloths, in the *woollen trade*, those cloths under 52 inches wide: *narrow gauge*, on a *railway*, the general width between the rails—viz., 4 ft. 8½ in.—so called in opposition to the broad gauge or width, which is 7 feet between the two rails: *narrow-mindedness*, a. contracted in mind; illiberal: *narrow-mindedness*, n. narrow views or sentiments; illiberality.—SYN. of 'narrow': circumscribed; limited; confined; contracted; small; niggardly; parsimonious; selfish; ungenerous; careful; exact; accurate.

north, n. *nórth* [L. *nórties*; Gr. *nórties*, a kind of plant—from its shape] an architectural division in early church buildings, set apart for catechumens and penitents.

narwhal, n. *nár'whál* [Dan. *narhval*; Icel. *nár'whálr*, a narwhal—so called on account of the pallid colour of the skin—from Icel. *nár*, a corpse, and *whálr*, a whale], the monodon or sea-unicorn. *Note*.—Prof. Smeat says that Icel. *nár* may stand for *nas*, a nose, the long horn projecting like a nose from the upper jaw.

nas, *nas*, in O.E., contraction of *ne has*, for Eng. *has not*.

nasal, a. *nás'al* [F. *nasal*—from mid. L. *násalis*, nasal—from L. *nasus*, the nose], pert. to the nose; formed or affected by the nose, as a nasal pronunciation: a. a letter whose sound is affected by the nose, or is uttered through the nose: a medicine which operates through the nose: *nasal*, n. *nás'al*, a pessary made of wool or cotton to raise the nose when compressed.

nascent, a. *nás'sént* [L. *nascentis* or *nascentem*, being in its birth], beginning to exist or grow; growing; increasing: in chem., in the act of being produced or evolved: *nascently*, n. *nás'sént-ly*, the beginning of production.

nascentous, a. *nás'sént-ús* [L. *nasus*, the nose; cornu, a horn], having a horn on the nose.

nasiform, a. *nás'i-fór'm* [L. *nasus*, the nose; forma, shape], having the shape of a nose.

natology, n. *nás-sé-ló-jí* [Gr. *nasé*, I stuff; *logos*, discourse], the art of preparing specimens of animal bodies, or the art of stuffing them.

natly, *natness*—see *naty*.

nasturtium, n. *nás-tér-shím*, also *nastúr'tion*, n. -*shím* [L. *nasus*, the nose; *fortis*, twisted—*it*], nose-writing, as if their qualities when tested would cause the nose to twist or writhe], the water-cress, the Indian cress, &c.; *Tropaeolum majus*, Ord. *Tropaeaceae*.

nasty, a. *nás-N* [formerly written *nasky*: Sw. dial. *nasky*, nasty—from *naska*, to eat like a pig] very dirty; filthy; obscene; nauseous: *nást'ly*, ad. -*ly*: *nastiness*, n. -*ness*, filthiness; dirt.—SYN. of 'nasty': dirty; foul; sordid; disagreeable; defiled; disgusting; indelicate; indecent; gross; lewd.

natal, a. *ná'tál* [F. *natal*—from L. *nátalis*, of or belonging to birth—from *nasus*, pp. of *nasci*, to be born], of or relating to birth; native.

natant, a. *ná'tánt* [L. *natans* or *natantem*, swimming], swimming; floating on the surface: *nat'antly*, ad. -*ly*: *natation*, n. *ná'tá-shén*, the act or practice of swimming: *natatores*, n. plu. *ná'tá-tó-rés* [L. *natator*, a swimmer], the swimming order of birds, distinguished by their webbed or partially webbed feet: *nat'atorial*, a. -*ri-ál*, swimming; formed for swimming: *nat'atory*, a. -*tó-ry*, adapted for swimming.

natheore, ad. *náth-mór*, in O.E., for none the more.

natheless, ad. *náth-lés*, and *natheless*, ad. *náth-lés*, an old spelling of *nevertheless*.

native, n. *ná'shén* [F. *natif*—from L. *nátivum*, a race, a tribe—from *nasus*, born], the inhabitants of one country united under the same government; a body of people speaking the same language; a

race: *national*, a. *násh'-é-nál*, pert. to a nation; public; general: *nat'inally*, ad. -*ly*: *nat'ionality*, n. -*ti-ál-ty*, the quality of being strongly attached to one's own country; national character; any body of a population differing in race, language, and national feeling from the governing race of the state to which they belong: *nat'ionalise*, v. -*ti-ize*, to make national: *nat'ionalising*, imp.: *nationalised*, pp. -*ied*: *nationalism*, n. -*ti-izm*, nationality: *national debt*, the money owing by a nation or state: *national guards*, the militia of France: law of nations, that law which natural reason appoints for all mankind; international law—see under *law*.

native, a. *ná'tív* [L. *nátivus*, that has arisen from birth, born—from *nátus*, born], not acquired; produced by nature; belonging to the place or country; pert. to the time or place of birth; applied to a metal or other substance found in nature almost in a pure state, as native iron, native copper, native arsenic, &c.: a. one born in a place; a thing not foreign; that which grows in the country; in O.E., offspring: *nat'ively*, ad. -*ly*: *nat'iveness*, n. -*ness*, state of being native: *nat'ivism*, n. -*izm*, the philosophical doctrine of innate ideas; in U.S. *polit.*, the advocacy of the claim of native, in opposition to that of naturalised, Americans: *nat'ivist*, n. -*ti-íst*, an upholder of either of those views: *nat'ivistic*, a. -*ti-íst-ik*, pert. to the doctrine of innate ideas: *nativity*, n. *ná'tív-i-ty*, birth; the time, place, or manner of a person's birth; among *astrologers*, a representation of the position of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth, the result being supposed to indicate future destiny: the *Nativity*, the birthday of our Lord; Christmas-day: to cast one's nativity, to represent the position of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth.—SYN. of 'native a.': native; natural; original; congenital; indigenous; unnatural.

natka, n. *ná'tká*, a bird, a species of shrike.

natron, n. *ná'trón* [Ar. *natrón*, natron], a native carbonate of soda found in many springs and salt lakes and dried-up watercourses in Egypt, Hungary, &c.: *natrion*, n. *ná'trí-ón*, an early chemical term for sodium; *natrolite*, n. *ná'tró-lít* [Eng. *natron*, and Gr. *lithe*, a stone], a mineral, a silicate of alumina and soda, found in many varieties of trap-rock.

natte, n. *ná'tér-shík* [natter, an imitative word, and *jack*, which see], a species of toad found in England having a yellow line on the back—its deep hollow voice is heard to a great distance.

naty, a. *ná't-N* [from Eng. *neat*], in *familiar language*, smart; spruce: *nat'ly*, ad. *ná't-ly*, sprucely; neatly: *nat'ness*, n. -*ness*, the quality or state of being neat; smartness.

nature, n. *ná'túr* or -*chúr* [F. *nature*—from L. *nátúra*, the natural constitution or property of a thing—from *nátus*, born, produced: see *natál*], the qualities or properties which make a thing what it is; native character; essential qualities; disposition of mind; the established order of created things; the power which has created and which presides over all things, being the effect put for, or associated with, the cause: natural affection, reference, sort, species, or kind: sentiments or images conformable to truth and reality: *nat'ural*, a. *ná'tú-rál* or *ná'tchúr-rál*, produced or effected by nature; derived from nature; not acquired; not artificial; true to life; not forced or far-fetched; dictated by nature; happening in the ordinary course of things; not revealed, as religion: n. one born destitute of the ordinary powers of reason and understanding; an idiot; in *music*, a character, marked thus ♮, used to correct the previous power of a sharp or flat: *nat'urally*, ad. -*ly*, according to nature; without affectation; spontaneously: *nat'urality*, n. -*ness*, the state of being natural or as produced by nature; conformity to truth and reality: *nat'urality*, v. -*ral-ize*, to invest a foreigner with the rights and privileges of a citizen or subject; to acclimatise: *nat'uralising*, imp.: *nat'uralised*, pp. -*ied*: adj. invested with the privileges of a native; in bot., originally introduced from a foreign country, but now apparently become native: *nat'uralisation*, n. -*ti-ál-shén*, the act of investing a foreigner with the rights and privileges of a native subject; the state of being so treated: *nat'urism*, n. -*izm*, a more state of nature; the doctrine of those who deny miracles and a revelation; the philosophical view that man as a moral

n. mē, the quality of being mysterious.—**SYN.** of 'mysterious': secret; obscure; dark; mystic; occult; unintelligible; enigmatical; cabalistic.

mystic, *a. mīst'ik*, also *myrtical*, *a. mīst'ik-kāl* [*F. mystique*—from *L. mysticus*, of or belonging to secret rites or mysteries: *Gr. mūstikos*—from *mūstos*, one initiated into mysteries—see *mystery*].—**OC.** hidden; remote from human comprehension; emblematical; involving a secret meaning: *myst'ic*, *n.* one professing to have direct intercourse with the Spirit of God; one who professes a direct intercourse with the Divine Being through the inward perception of the mind: *myst'ically*, *ad. -ly*: *myst'icalness*, *n. -ness*, quality of being mystical: *mysticism*, *n. mīst'isizem*, the religious tenets of the mystics; obscurity of doctrine.

mystify, *v. mīst'if-i* [*F. mystifier*, to mystify—*from L. mysticus*, hidden: *Gr. mūstikos*, mystic: *L. facio*, I make] to involve in mystery so as to mislead; to render obscure; to perplex purposely; to play upon the credulity of: *myst'ifying*, *imp.*: *myst'ified*, *pp. -fd*: *myst'ifica'tion*, *n. -t'iz-shən* [*F. -l.*] the act of rendering a thing mysterious or perplexing.

myth, *n. mīth* [*Gr. muthos*, an ancient saying, a fable], a fanciful narrative, in some respects founded on real events; a creation of the imagination; a poetic fiction: a fable: *myth'ic*, *a. mīth'ik*, also *mythical*, *a. mīth'ik-kāl*, relating to myths; fanciful; fabulous: *myth'ically*, *ad. -ly*.

mythographer, *n. mīth-ō'grā-fēr* [*Gr. muthos*, a fable; *graphō*, I write], a writer of fables.

mythology, *n. mīth-ō'j-i* [*Gr. muthologia*, a fabulous narration—*from muthos*, an ancient saying, a fable; *logos*, a word], a collected body or system of legends and traditions of a people respecting their gods and other fabulous beings; a system of myths; a treatise on myths: *mythologic*, *a. mīth-ō'j-i-k*, also *myth'ological*, *a. -kāl*, of or relating to

mythology: *mythologist*, *n. mīth-ō'j-i-st*, one versed in mythology: *myth'ologically*, *ad. -ly*: *myth'ology*, *v. mīth-ō'j-i*, to explain the fabulous history of the heathen: *mythologizing*, *imp.*: *myth'ologized*, *pp. -ized*.

mythoplaism, *n. mīth-ō'plāzəm* [*Gr. muthos*, a fable; *plasma*, image, figure], a narration of mere fable.

mythopoeia, *a. mīth-ō'pō-iā* [*Gr. muthos*, a myth; *poiein*, to make], making or producing myths; giving rise to myths or mythical narratives.

mytiloid, *a. mītil-ō'id* [*L. mytilus*, the sea-mussel: *Gr. eidōs*, appearance], in *geol.*, applied to shells undetermined, but approaching in shape the common sea-mussel.

Mytilus, *n. mītil-ūs* [*L. mytilus*, the sea-mussel], the mussel, a bivalve mollusc, used as food. *Ord. Mytilida*.

myxedema, *n. mīks-ē-dē-mā* or *mīks-ē-dē-mā* [*Gr. myxa*, mucus: *Eng. edema*], in *path.*, a disease of a cretinoid nature, chiefly affecting women after middle age, but occasionally also men and children: *myxedematous*, *a. -dē-tis*, pert. to.

myxoma, *n. mīks-ō-mā*, *myxomata*, *n. plu. mīks-ōm-ē-tā* [*Gr. myxa*, mucus, slimy substance], a tumour composed of mucous tissue.

myxomycetes, *n. mīks-ō-mi-sē-tēs* [*Gr. myxa*, a slimy substance; *mukos*, a fungus], a group of Thallophytes without chlorophyll; organisms found in moist situations growing on decaying leaves, moss, rotten wood, and the like, and which spread over them in a network of naked protoplasmic filaments of a soft creamy consistence and yellowish colour.

myxom, *n. mīks-ōm* [*L. a mullet*], a species of mullet.

myxosporae, *a. mīks-ō-spō-rē* [*Gr. myxa*, mucus; *spora*, a seed], the spores formed in the sporangia of the myxomycetes: *myxosporous*, *a. mīks-ō-spō-rē-s*, having myxosporae, or pert. to them.

N

n, *N*, the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a nasal consonant. *Note.* [1] The letter *n* is liable to be detached and joined to the succeeding word beginning with a vowel, particularly the *n* of *an*, as *an end* becomes *a nend*: *an eke-name* becomes *a nick-name*: *an ingot* becomes *a nugget*—formerly *nigget*, &c.: [2] *n* is sometimes dropped, as *auger* for *auger*; *swimpre* for *swimpre*; *adder* for *nadder*; *orange* for *norange*, &c.—see *Skeat*.

nab, *v. nāb* [*Dan. nappe*, to snatch: *Sw. nappa*: cf. *nep*], to catch or seize unexpectedly; to clap the hand down upon a thing—a low or slang word: *nab'bing*, *imp.*: *nabbed*, *pp. nāb'd*.

nablock, *n. nāb-lōk* [etym. unknown], a rounded or nodular mass, as the flint in chalk, or ball of ironstone in the coal-measures.

nabob, *n. nāb-ōb* [*Hind. nawāb*], a deputy, title of a governor; *plu. of nāb-ōb*, *Nā.*, a native Indian deputy or governor—often independent; any European who has amassed wealth in the East.

nacarat, *n. nāk-ē-rāt* [*F. see nacre*], a colour of pale red; scarlet; a crape or fine linen fabric stained with this tint, and used by women as a cosmetic.

natch, *n. nātch*, *n. nātch* [*Sans.*], a dance in India, performed by girls or women: an entertainment given by rich Hindus: *natch-wall* or *walee*, *-wāl-i* [*Ar. wālā*, a servant], a dancing-girl.

nacre, *n. nā-kr* [*F. nacre*, mother-of-pearl: *mid. L. nacura*, a pearl-shell: *Ar. nākir*, hollowed out], the beautiful iridescent substance forming the inner covering of shells; mother-of-pearl: *nacreous*, *a. nā-kr-ē-s*, having a pearly lustre: *nacrite*, *n. nā-krīt*, a mineral of the mica family, consisting of minute grains or scales, having a pearly lustre.

nadir, *n. nā-dēr* [*Ar. nāzir* (asami), corresponding to the zenith], that part of the heavens directly under our feet, or the direction opposite the *zenith*.

navus, *n. nē-vūs* [*L. navus*, a mole on the body], a permanent natural spot or mark on the skin at birth; a birth-mark: *navose*, *n. nē-vōs*, freckled; having congenital marks: *navoid*, *a. nē-vōid* [*Gr. eidōs*, resembling], resembling a navus.

nag, *n. nāg* [*O.Dut. nepphe*, little horse—from

neven, to neigh], a small useful horse; a pony; a horse; in *O.E.*, a paramour.

nag, *v. nāg* [*Norw. and Sw. nagga*: *Icel. naga*, to gnaw], to scold and keep it up: *nag'ging*, *imp.*: *nāg'd*, *pp.* applied to a slight but constant pain; scolding and keeping it up: *nagged*, *pp. nāg'd*: *nag'gy*, *a. -gy*, touchy; irritable.

naga, *a. nā-pā* [*Hind.*], relating to an ancient race who invaded India about the 6th cent. B.C., or to a class of Burmese border tribes: *n.* a member of one of the Naga tribes; a class of Hindu mendicants; in *Hind. myth.*, a deified serpent, especially the cobra: *nagari*, *n. nā-pā-rē* [*Sans.*, from *nagara*, city, town], a contracted form of *devanagari*, the name of the Sanscrit alphabet.

nageliste or **nagelfahe**, *n. nā-gē-līst* [*Ger. nagel*, a nail; *flüge*, swarms], a peculiar, soft, conglomerate stone found in the Alps, having the general appearance of a swarm of nail-heads throughout the mass.

nagor, *n. nā-pōr* [*Afric.*], the gazelle of Senegal.

nagyagite, *n. nā-gē-tē-jit* [*from Nagyag*, in Transylvania], a mineral consisting of tellurium and lead, with traces of gold, silver, copper, and sulphur.

naiad, *n. nā-id* or *nā-yād* [*Gr. naiada*, a naiad—*from naiein*, to flow] in *anc. myth.*, a water-nymph; a female deity said to preside over rivers and springs: *naiab*, *n. nā-ib* [*Hind.*], a deputy law-officer in India; a viceroys: the Hindu term *nawab* (nabob) is an honorific plural of *naiab*.

nail, *a. nā-īf* [*masc. form of naila*, which see], particularly applied to a jewel which has a natural lustre without being cut.

nail, *n. nā-īk* [*Hind. nayak*, a leader], in *India*, a corporal in a native infantry regiment.

nail, *n. nā-ī* [*A.S. nægel*, a nail of the human finger or toe, a spike of metal: cf. *Icel. nafl*, *nagil*: *Ger. nagel*], one of the flat horny substances at the ends of the fingers and toes; a pointed piece of iron or other metal, commonly with a head, used to fasten wood-work; a measure of length, one-sixteenth of a yard; being about the length from the tip of the nail to the base of the thumb: *v.* to fasten or unite with nails: *nail'ing*, *imp.*: *nail'd*, *pp. nā-īd*: *nailer*, *n. nā-ī-ēr*, one whose trade is to make nails: *nail'ery*, *n. -ēr-i*.

naïc, boy, fad; pāre, bād; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

rooms, or a description of them: *myeol'ogist*, *n.* *fiat*, one versed in mycology; *myeologie*, *n.* *mykō-lō'gik*, also mycological, *a.* *ī-kēl*, relating to.
myalitis, *n.* *mi-ti-ti's* [Gr. *myelos*, marrow, and *itis*, denoting inflammation], in *path.*, inflammation of the substance of the spinal cord: *myeloid tumour*, *mi-ti-ti'oid* [Gr. *eidos*, likeness], a marrow-like tumour.
myelon, *n.* *mi-ti-on* [Gr. *myelos*, marrow], the spinal cord of vertebrates: *myelonal*, *n.* *mi-ti-on-d*, of or pert to the spinal marrow.

myitis, *n.* *mi-ti's* [Gr. *mys*, a muscle; *itis*, inflammation], in *path.*, inflammation of a muscle—see *myositis*.

mylodon, *n.* *mi-ti-dōn* [Gr. *mylos*, a mill; *odonta*, a tooth], a gigantic fossil animal, so called from the flat grinding surfaces of its molar tooth.

myrhaer, *n.* *mi-n-her* [Dut.], sir; my lord; the style of address among the Dutch; a Dutchman.

myocarditis, *n.* *mi-ti-kār-dī'tis* [Gr. *mys*, a muscle; *kardia*, the heart], in *path.*, inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart: *myodynias*, *n.* *mi-ti-din-i-d* [Gr. *odynē*, pain], pain in the muscles; cramp; also termed 'myoalgia'.

myography, *n.* *mi-ti-grā'f* [Gr. *mys*, a muscle; *graphō*, I write], an anatomical description of the muscles: *myographical*, *a.* *mi-ti-grā'f-kēl*, pert to: *myographist*, *n.* *mi-ti-grā'f-ist*, one who writes on, or is versed in, myography: *myographion*, *n.* *mi-ti-grā'f-ti-on*, an apparatus for determining the velocity of the nervous current.

myoid, *a.* *mi-ti'oid* [Gr. *mys*, a muscle; *eidos*, resemblance], composed of fibre cells or muscular fibres.

myolemma, *n.* *mi-ti-lēm-mā* [Gr. *mys*, *mysa*, a muscle; *lemma*, a husk or rind], sarcolemma.

myology, *n.* *mi-ti-lō'j* [Gr. *mys*, a muscle; *logos*, a discourse], the science of the muscles; *myography*: *myological*, *a.* *ī-ti-lō'j-kēl*, pert to: *myologist*, *n.* *fiat*, one versed in.

myoma, *n.* *mi-ti-mā* [Gr. *mys*, a muscle], a fibrous tumour consisting of smooth muscular fibre.

myomancy, *n.* *mi-ti-mān-i's* [Gr. *mys*, a mouse; *manēia*, divination], a kind of divination by means of mice.

myopia or *myopy*, *n.* *mi-ti-pi-d*, *mi-ti-pi* [Gr. *muō*, I shut the eyes; *ops*, the eye], short- or near-sightedness: *myope*, *n.* *mi-ti-op*, or *my-ops*, *n.* *-ops*, a short-sighted person: *myopic*, *a.* *mi-ti-op-ik*, short-sighted.

myosin, *n.* *mi-ti-sin* [Gr. *mysos*, of a muscle, and *terma*, -ose and -in], an albuminoid body extracted from muscular fibre.

myositis, *n.* *mi-ti-si'tis* [Gr. *mysos*, of a muscle, and *itis*, denoting inflammation], inflammation of muscles.

Myosotis, *n.* *mi-ti-si'tis* [Gr. *mysos*, of a mouse; *ōta*, an ear], a very beautiful genus of flowering plants—so named from a fancied resemblance in the leaves to mouse-ears, from the hairiness of the leaves of some species, *Ord. Boraginaceæ*: *Myosotis palustris*, *pā-ds-ī-ri's* [L. *palustris*, marshy—from *palus*, a marsh], the forget-me-not.

myotomy, *n.* *mi-ti-tō-mi* [Gr. *mysos*, of a muscle; *tomē*, a cutting], the division of a muscle in surgical operations; the anatomy of the muscles.

myriad, *n.* *mi-ti-d* [Gr. *myrias* or *myriada*, ten thousand in unity: *myrias*, innumerable: *myriad*, ten thousand, *myriad*, the number of 10,000; any immense number; a countless number.

myriagramme, *n.* *mi-ti-d-grām* [F.—from Gr. *myrios*, ten thousand: F. *gramme*, ten thousand grammes, about 22 lb. avoirdupois].

myrialitre, *n.* *mi-ti-d-lī'tr* [F.—from Gr. *myrios*, ten thousand: F. *litre*], a French measure of capacity containing ten thousand litres, equal to about 610,260 cubic inches.

myriametre, *n.* *mi-ti-d-mī'tr* [F.—from Gr. *myrios*, ten thousand: F. *mètre*, ten thousand metres, equal to 64 miles nearly].

myriapod, *n.* *mi-ti-d-pōd*, *myr'īap'ōda*, *n.* *plu.* *dī-d-d* [Gr. *myrios*, innumerable; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], an order of ringed animals, including centipedes and millepedes, having many feet.

myricine, *n.* or *myricin*, *n.* *mi-ti-sin* [F. *myricine*—from L. *myrica*; Gr. *myrtē*, the tamarisk, a kind of shrub], the portion of bees-wax which is insoluble in alcohol; a medical substance obtained from the bark of the root of the wax-myrtle or bayberry.

myriderama, *n.* *mi-ti-d-rā'id* [Gr. *myrios*, innumerable; *horama*, a sight], a picture consisting of

movable pieces, and capable of forming an almost endless variety of scenes.

myriscopo, *n.* *mi-ti-d-skōp* [Gr. *myrios*, ten thousand; *skopeō*, I view], a species of kaleidoscope.

myristic acid, *mi-ti-tik* [Gr. *myristikos*, a besprinkling with perfumes—from *myrsis*, I perfume], an acid occurring as a glyceride in the form of white scales in nutmeg butter, cocoa-nut oil, &c.: *myristicin*, *n.* *mi-ti-ti-sin*, the volatile oil of nutmegs: *myristina*, *n.* *mi-ti-ti-sin*, a crystalline fat of a silky lustre obtained from nutmegs.

myrmecophaga, *n.* *mi-ti-ti-d-gi* [Gr. *myrmex* or *myrmekos*, an ant; *phagō*, I eat], a genus of edentate quadrupeds which feed on ants, and are called *ant-eaters*.

myrmidons, *n.* *mi-ti-dōns* [Gr. *myrmidonos*, the soldiers of Achilles at the siege of Troy], rough characters; soldiers or ruffians under a desperate or unprincipled leader: *myr'mido'nian*, *a.* *ī-dōn*, pert to, or resembling *myrmidons*.

myrobalan, *n.* *mi-ti-dōn* [L. *myrobalanum*, the fruit of a species of palm—from Gr. *myron*, dntment; *balanos*, an acorn], the dried fruits of different varieties of *terminalia* brought from India, much resembling prunes in appearance, used in dyeing and in the manufacture of ink, *Ord. Combretaceæ*.

myroide, *a.* *mi-ti-ō'ik* [Gr. *myron*, any odorous juice flowing from a plant—from *myrō*, I drop or flow], denoting an acid, one of the components of black mustard-seed, existing in the seed as a potassium salt: *myrocin*, *n.* *mi-ti-sin*, an albuminous ferment, likewise contained in the seeds.

myrrh, *n.* *mi-ti* [OF. *myrrhe*; L. *myrrha*; Gr. *myrrē*], the aromatic gummy resin of a plant growing chiefly in Arabia; the *Balsamodendron myrrha*, *Ord. Burseraceæ*: *myrrhic*, *a.* *mi-ti-ik*, pert to, or obtained from *myrrh*: *myrrhic acid*, a substance obtained from *myrrh*.

myrrhine, *a.* *mi-ti-in* [L. *myrrhinus*, of or from the stone *myrrhā*], made of myrrhine-stone or fluspar.

myrrhophore, *n.* *mi-ti-ō'fōr* [Gr. *myrra*, *myrrh*; *phoros*, bearing], in the *fine arts*, a figure of one of the *Marys* of Scripture, represented as bearing a vase with *myrrh*.

myrriform, *a.* *mi-ti-fōrm* [L. *myrris*, *myrrh*; *forma*, shape], having the shape of myrrh leaves or berries.

myrtle, *n.* *mi-ti* [OF. *myrtill*, a myrtle-berry—from L. *myrtis*; Gr. *myrtos*; Pers. *myrt*, the myrtle], a small fragrant evergreen plant; the *Myrtus communis*, or common myrtle, *Ord. Myrtaceæ*: *myrtaceous*, *a.* *mi-ti-ā'sh-ds*, of or relating to the myrtle or *Myrtaceæ*, *-ds*: *myrtle-berry*, the fruit: *myrtle-wax*, wax from a species of myrtle.

myself, *pron.* *mi-sēlf* [*my*, and *self*], the emphatic form of the personal pronoun *I*, to which it is commonly added to render the pronoun *I* more emphatic, as *I myself*.

mystagogue, *n.* *mi-ti-dōg* [Gr. *mystēs*, one initiated in mysteries: *agōgos*, a leader—from *muō*, I close; *agō*, I lead], one who interprets mysteries: in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, one who keeps and shows Church keys: *mystagogical*, *a.* *dō'g-kēl*, pert to, or connected with a *mystagogue*: *mystagogy*, *n.* *mi-ti-dō'j*, the doctrine or action of a *mystagogue*; the interpretation of mysteries.

myster or *mister*, *n.* *mi-ti'tr* [OF. *meester*, a trade, a craft—from L. *ministerium*, service, employment], in *OE.*, a trade; an occupation; a handicraft; also *mystery* or *mistry*, *n.* in *OE.*, a trade; a craft; a handicraft. *Note.*—There is great confusion between this entry and the succeeding one, though they are totally different words—see *note* under *mystery* 1.

mystery, *n.* *mi-ti'tr-d* [L. *mysterium*; Gr. *mysterion*, a secret thing—from Gr. *mysos*, one who is initiated; *muōin*, to initiate into mysteries], a profound secret; something wholly unknown; something very obscure or incomprehensible; that which is kept secret for a time to be afterwards revealed; something that can only be known by revelation: a miracle-play: *mysteries*, *n.* *plu.* *-ds*, among *anc. pagans*, secret rites and worship known only to the initiated; in the *middle ages*, *mystery* or *miracle-plays*, a kind of rude drama of a religious character: *mysterious*, *a.* *ī-ti-ds*, relating to, or containing *mystery*; hid from the understanding; very obscure; incomprehensible, and calculated to excite curiosity or wonder: *myst'ricious*, *ad.* *-ds*: *myst'riciously*.

mylle, *mā*, *fār*, *lōfo*; *mēle*, *mēl*, *hēr*; *pine*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nōl*, *mōse*;

lip—another spelling of *mustache*: *mustach'leed*, a. -*ed*, having mustachles.

mustang, n. *mú's-táng* [Sp. *mustend*, belonging to the graziers, strayed, wild], the wild horse of the prairies of Mexico, California, &c. small and hardy.

mustard, n. *mú's-tér'd* [OF. *mostarde*, mustard; L. *mustum*, must, new wine], a plant; also its seed ground, forming a common condiment of our tables; the *Sinapis nigra*, or black mustard, furnishes table-mustard, and *S. alba* furnishes white mustard, both of the *Cruciferae*: mustard-tree, in the *Biblic*, probably *Salvadora persea*, a tree with aromatic fruit and pungent leaves.

mustee, n. *mú's-té*, in the *W. Indies*, the child of a white and a quadroon.

musteline, a. *mú's-té-lín* [L. *mustela*, a weasel], pert. to animals of the weasel kind.

muster, n. *mú's-tér* [OF. *mostrer* for *monstre*, a view, a sight—from L. *monstrum*, a review of troops, a show; *monstrare*, to show], an assembling of troops for review and personal inspection; any assembling or gathering; the act of collecting: v. to collect or assemble for military duty or review; to assemble troops for individual inspection and verification; to bring together; to assemble: *mustering*, imp.: *mustered*, pp. *tér'd*, assembled or gathered together: *muster-book*, a book in which troops are registered: *muster-roll*, an authorised list of the officers and men in a company, regiment, &c.: *muster-master*, one who superintends a muster of troops: to *muster up*, to gather or obtain with some effort: to *pass muster*, to pass inspection without censure or blame.

musty, a. *mú's-tí* [from *mustus*—which see], spotted with damp, mould, or age; having an ill flavour or smell; stale; dull; heavy: *mustily*, ad. -*tí*: *mustiness*, n. -*nés*, the quality of being musty or ill-flavoured.

mutable, a. *mú'tá-bí* [L. *mutabilis*, that is easily or often changed—from *mutio*, I change], subject to change; changeable; alterable; unsettled; inconstant: *mutably*, ad. -*bí*: *mutableness*, n. -*bí-nés*, also *mutability*, n. -*bí-tí-té* [F. *mutabilité*], the quality of being mutable; changeableness; instability: *mutation*, n. *mú'tá-shún*, change; alteration.—*SYN.* of 'mutable': variable; fickle; versatile; unstable; unsteady; wavering; irresolute.

mustage, n. *mú's-táj* [F. *mustier*, to improve with sulphur, said of wine—from L. *mutio*, I change], the process of sulphuring grape-must to prevent or arrest fermentation.

mutch, n. *múch* [M.Dut. *mutse*, a cap], in *Scot.*, a woman's cap or coif.

mutchkin, n. *múch-kín* [Scot., a dim. of *mutch*], a Scottish liquid measure, equal to four gills, or an imperial pint.

mute, a. *mú't* [F. *muet*; L. *mutus*, silent, speechless], silent; uttering no sound; not having the power of sound; not sounded, as a letter: n. one naturally unable to speak; one remaining wilfully silent; in *gram.*, applied to those consonants which intercept the voice in utterance, as *k, p*, and *t*: an attendant at a funeral; in *Turkey*, a dumb attendant; an executioner who is a dumb man; a little instr. of wood or brass used on a violin to soften or deaden the sounds: *mutely*, ad. *mú'tí*, in a mute manner; silently: *mutism*, n. *mú's-tím*, the condition of being unable to give utterance to articulate sounds; the total want of speech.—*SYN.* of 'mute a.': dumb; speechless; unpronounced; unvoiced.

mute, n. *mú't* [F. *muette*, dumb—said of birds: L. Ger. *smelten*, to dung], dung of birds: v. to cast out the contents of the bowels, as birds: *muting*, imp. *mú't-ing*, n. the dung of birds: *mú'ted*, pp.

muteless, a. or **muteous**, a. *mú'tí-less* [L. *mutuus*, without a beard or awl], in *bot.*, without any pointed process or awn; pointless.

mutile, v. *mú'tí-lé* [L. *mutillare*, maimed or mangled: Gr. *mutellon*, cartalled], to maim or mangle; to cut off any important or material part; to render imperfect; to garble or only partially represent; to castrate: *mutilating*, imp.: *mutilated*, pp.: *mutile*, v. *mú'tí-lé*, to maim or mangle: *mutillator*, n. -*lér*, one who mutilates: *mutilation*, n. -*lér-shún* [F.-L.], the act of depriving of a limb or an essential part; the state of being mutilated.—*SYN.* of 'mutile': to hack; cut; cripple; destroy; mangle; castrate.

mutine, n. *mú's-tín-é*, OE. for *mutineer*.

mutiny, n. *mú'tí-ní* [OF. *mutiner*, to mutiny or rise in arms—from *mutins* for *mutin*, turbulent, quiet—from *meute*, a sedition—from L. *mutis*, contention—from *moveo*, I move], in the *army* or *navy*, a refusal of obedience to lawful authority by a subordinate; an insurrection of soldiers or sailors against their officers: v. to rise in insurrection against the authority of their officers, or against the head of the state, by soldiers or sailors: *mutinying*, imp.: *mutined*, pp. -*ní*: *mutineer*, n. -*nér*, one who mutinies: *mutineous*, a. -*nús*, disposed to or guilty of mutiny; seditious: *mutinously*, ad. -*nús*: *mutinousness*, n. -*nús*, the state of being mutinous; a spirit of insubordination to superiors: *Mutiny Act*, the Parliamentary sanction given to the articles of war or military code, necessary to the existence of a standing army in the United Kingdom and her dependencies, and also the Act which fixes the strength of the army for the military year beginning 1st April;—the first Act passed in 1689 has ever since been renewed annually, with one exception.—*SYN.* of 'mutiny': insurrection; sedition; rebellion; revolt; revolution; uprising; uproar; strife.

mutism—see under *mute* I.

mutter, v. *mú'tér* [L. *muttre*, to mutter], to speak in a low tone with compressed lips; to speak in low indistinct tones; to murmur; to grumble; to give out a low rumbling noise: n. an obscure or imperfect utterance; a murmur: *muttering*, imp.: *adj.* uttering words in low suppressed tones: *muttered*, pp. *tér'd*: *adj.* uttered in low suppressed tones: *mutterer*, n. -*tér-ér*, one who mutters: *mut'teracy*, ad. -*tí*.

mutton, n. *mú'tún* [OF. *muton*, a sheep—from mid. L. *mutinone*: Ir. and Manx, *moll*; Gael. *muil*: W. *moll*: Bret. *maout*, a wether, a sheep], the flesh of sheep: *mutton-chop*, a rib chopped from the loin: *mutton*, OE. *slang*, a bawd; a whore: *mutton-monger*, a whoremonger: *mutton-fat*, a large, red, brawny hand.

mutual, a. *mú'tí-shí* [F. *mutuel*—from mid. L. *mutuális*—from L. *mutuus*, equal on both sides], interchanged; given and received; each acting in return or correspondence to the other; reciprocal: *mutually*, ad. -*shí*.—*SYN.* of 'mutual': common; correspondent; alternate.

mutule, n. *mú'tí* [F. *mutule*, a corbel, a bracket], in *arch.*, a projecting block worked under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillions in the Corinthian and composite orders: *mutuled*, a. -*fuld*, ornamented with mutules.

muzzle, n. *mú's-lé* [OF. *musel*, the muzzle—from *musse*, a mouth: L. *moruus*, a morsel, a clasp, a snout—see *morsel*], the projecting nose and mouth of an animal; a snout; a deprecatory term for the jaws and mouth; a fastening or cover for the mouth of a dog, &c., to prevent biting; the open end of a tube, as of a gun: v. to put a muzzle on, as a dog; to restrain from doing mischief: *muzzling*, imp. -*ling*: *muzzled*, pp. *léd*, having the mouth fastened to prevent eating or biting.

muzzy, a. *mú's-tí* [from *musse* ?], *familiarly*, bewildered; confused with drink: see *musdell*.

my, pron. *mí* [AS. *mín*, *my*—see *mine*], one of the possessive forms of the personal pron. I, the other being *mine*,—*my* is properly used before a word beginning with a vowel or a consonant, and *mine* before a vowel only; in common usage *my* is put before the noun, but *mine* follows it, and usually stands alone, as, this is *my* coat, that coat is *mine*.

myada, n. plu. *mú'd-é*, also *myastida*, n. plu. *mí-d-í-dé* [Gr. *myas* or *myaka*, the common edible mussel in *scot.*, a family of molluscs known as the gaping bivalves].

mycelium, n. *mí-sé-lí-úm*, *mycelia*, n. plu. -*í-d* [Gr. *mykés*, a mushroom, a fungus], the cellular spawn of fungi; the tangled mass of filaments of a fungus.

mycetozoma, n. *mí-sé-tó-mé* [Gr. *mykés*, a fungus], a fungous disease affecting the feet and hands, existent in India.

mycoderm, n. *mí-kó-dér-m* [Gr. *mykés*, a fungus; *derma*, the skin], any cryptogamous plant living in liquid and forming a skin or film on the surface, or sinking to the bottom: *mycodermic*, a. -*dér-mík*, pert. to, or composed of, mycodermis.

mycology, n. *mí-kó-ló-jí* [Gr. *mykés*, a fungus; *logos*, a discourse], the study of the fungi or mush-

muscles; performed by or dependent on muscles; strong; brawny; vigorous: *muscularity*, *ad.* -*ly*: *muscularity*, *n.* *ad.* -*ly*, the state of being muscular: *muscular Christianity*, that view of religion which seeks to combine it with vigorous physical activities: *muscular tissue*, the tissue which forms the substance of muscles.

musoid, *n.* *musoid* [L. *musculus*, *mouse*: Gr. *eidos*, likeness], *mouse-like*: *n.* a mouse-like plant.

musology, *n.* *musoid* [L. *musculus*, *mouse*: Gr. *logos*, discourse], that part of botany which treats of the mouses.

muscovado, *n.* *musoid* [Sp. *mascabado*, a term applied to inferior sugar: L. *musculus*, *mouse*; *ad.* to; *caput*, the head], raw or unrefined sugar.

Muscovy, *n.* *musoid* -*vi*, or from *Moscow*, in Russia: *Muscovite*, *n.* *musoid* -*vi*, a native or inhabitant of that small part of Russia which formerly alone constituted Russia: *Muscovy-duck*, a species of large duck: *Muscovite*, *-vi*, or *Muscovy-glass*, a variety of mica, semi-transparent, often found in masses, capable of being split into plates, and used as glass, occurring of various colours, abundant in granite, of which it forms one of the constituents.

Musoid - see under *musoid*.
mus, *n.* *mus* [F. *mus* - from L. *Musa*; Gr. *Mousa*, one of the nine goddesses of learning, poetry, and song], the inspiration or power of song: *mus'less*, *a.* -*ly*, having no power of poetry; unpoetical: *Muses*, *n.* *plu.* *mus'ez*, in *anc.* *myth.*, nine sister goddesses who presided over the liberal arts, the daughters of Zeus (Jupiter) and Mnemosyne (memory) - viz., Calliope, *kal'io-pe*, eloquence and heroic poetry; Clio, *kli'o*, history; Erato, *er'a-to*, lyric and love poetry; Euterpe, *eu'ter-pe*, music; Melpomene, *mel'pom'e-ne*, tragedy; Polyhymnia, *pol'i-him'ni-a*, singing and rhetoric; Terpsichore, *terp-sikh'o-re*, dancing; Thalia, *th'a-li-a*, pastoral and comic poetry; Urania, *u-rani'a*, astronomy.

mouse, *v.* *mus* [F. *mouse*, to muse, to dream: OF. *mouse*, the mouth, the snout of an animal: prob., Prof. Skeat thinks, first a hunting term, from a dog's sniffing the air in uncertainty: cf. *It. musare*, to muse, to surmise], to ponder; to think closely; to study in silence; to think on; to be absent of mind; in OE, to wonder; to be amazed: *mus'ing*, *imp.*, *adj.*, meditative: *n.* act of one who muses; meditation; contemplation: *familiarly*, a brown-study: *mouse*, *pp.* *mus'd*, *mus'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who is apt to be absent in mind: *mus'ful*, *a.* -*ful*, silently thoughtful: *mus'fully*, *ad.* -*ly*: *mus'ingly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *Syn.* of 'muse': to meditate; ruminate; consider; reflect; study; think.

mouse, *n.* *mus* [F. *mouse*, a corner to hide things in - from *mouse*, to hide], an opening in a fence through which a hare or other game may pass.

mouseum, *n.* *mus'z'ium* [L. *musaeum*: Gr. *mouseion*, a place dedicated to study and to the muses - from Gr. *mousa*, a muse], a building set apart for curiosities in nature and art, where they are systematically arranged for the inspection of the curious or the studious.

mouse, *n.* *mus* [prob. a corrupt of *mouse*], the American name for porridge made from Indian-corn meal.

mus, *v.* *mus* [perhaps a variant of *mus*], to nick or notch cloth; to cut or indent cloth with a stamp: *mus'ing*, *imp.*, *n.* the art or practice of notching or indenting cloth: *mus'ed*, *pp.* *mus'd*, notched or indented as cloth.

musroom, *n.* *mus'room* [OF. *moucheron* - from *mouse*, *mouse* from the nature of the ground on which it grows: OF. Ger. *mos*, *mouse* - see *mouse*], an edible fungus which grows rapidly, used for making sauces; *fig.*, an upstart; *ad.*, resembling a mushroom; upstarting: *musroom-ketchup* [see *catchup*], a sauce made from mushrooms: *musroom-spawn*, the seed of mushrooms in a mass; the commonest mushroom is the *Agaricus campestris*, Ord. *Fungi*. *Note* - In OE we have the spelling *mushrump*, and the suggested derivation *W. maes*, a field, and *rhum*, a knot, is given in Brewer's 'Dict. of Phrase and Fable': one of the most conspicuous of the genus is *Agaricus muscarius*, which is employed for the destruction of *mouches* or flies, and this is also suggested as the real source of 'mushroom': see Prior's 'British Plants'.

music, *n.* *mus'ic* [F. *musique* - from L. *musica*; Gr. *mousiké*, the art of music], any succession of sounds,

or combination of sounds, which please and delight the ear; the science of harmonical sounds: *musical*, *a.* *mus'ic*, *adj.*, pert. to or consisting of music; pleasing to the ear; melodious; sweet-sounding; skilled in music, as 'he is very musical'; producing music, as a musical voice: *mus'ically*, *ad.* -*ly*: *mus'icalness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of being musical: *musician*, *n.* *mus'ician*, a skilled musical performer: music of the spheres, among the ancients, a supposed harmony caused by the motions of the heavenly bodies: *musical-glasses*, a number of small glass vessels so arranged that a skilful performer can produce sweet music from them: *music-seller*, a shopkeeper who sells printed music generally, and such musical instruments as pianofortes, organs, harps, &c.

musit, *n.* *mus'it* [a dim. of *mus*]; OF. *musette*, a little hole, a corner], in OE and *Shak.*, a small gap in a hedge through which a hare may pass.

mus, *n.* *mus* [F. *mus*; mid. L. *muscum*: Gr. *moschos*; Pers. *mus*; Sans. *musaka*, a testicle], a strong-scented substance obtained from the musk-deer, contained in a bag situated on the belly of the male; a small musk-scented plant - the *Mosses* *moschatus* Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*: *v.* to perfume with musk: *mus'ing*, *imp.*: *mus'ed*, *pp.* *mus'd*, musky: *a.* *mus'ic*, having the odour of musk: *mus'iness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of being musky; the scent of musk: *mus'deer*, the animal itself: *mus'apple*, *mus'melon*, *mus'rose*, *mus'mallow*, plants, so called from their odour: *mus'cat*, *mus'cat*, *mus'cat*, *mus'cat*, *mus'cat*, animals, so called from their odour.

musket, *n.* *mus'ket* [OF. *mosquet*, a musket, a hawk - firearms were commonly named from birds of the hawk kind: *It. moschetto* a small hawk: L. *musca*, a fly], the firearm or hand-gun formerly used by soldiers of the line; a young male sparrow-hawk: *musket-proof*, that cannot be injured or penetrated by a ball from a musket or hand-gun: *mus'keter*, *n.* -*er*, a soldier armed with a musket: *mus'keteer*, *n.* -*er*, a soldier armed with a musket: *mus'ketoon*, *n.* -*oon* [F. *mosqueton*], a kind of blunderbuss, not now in use: *mus'ketry*, *n.* *mus'ketry*, the art or science of firing small-arms; the firing of muskets, or a volley from them; hand-guns in general.

muslin, *n.* *mus'lin* [F. *museline*: *It. musolino* - from *Mosul*, in Asiatic Turkey, where first made], a fine thin coarse cloth of any kind: *adj.* made of muslin: *mus'lin*, *n.* -*lin* [dim.], a coarser variety of muslin: *mus'lin-de-laine*, see *museline-de-laine*: *musmon*, *n.* *mus'mon*, also *mosmon*, *n.* *mus'mon* [L. *musmo*: Gr. *mosmon*], a wild sheep, the mountain sheep of Corsica and Sardinia.

musnud, *n.* *mus'nud* [Ar.], a Musulman throne or cushion of state.

musquash, *n.* *mus'quash*, N. Amer. Ind., a muskrat.

musquito, *n.* *mus'ito* - see *mosquito*.

musrol, *n.* also *musrol*, *mus'rol* [OF. *musserolle* - *mus*, a mouth - from mid. L. *musus*, a muzzle], the nose-band of a horse's bridle.

mus, *n.* *mus* [OF. *mosche*, a fly, a kind of game: L. *musca*, a fly], in OE, name of a game; a confused struggle; a scramble.

musel, *n.* *mus'el* [L. *musculus*, a little mouse, the shell-fish - see *muscle*, of which *musel* is only another spelling], a well-known bivalve shell-fish: *musel-band*, among miners, a thin layer or stratum of iron ore, almost wholly composed of shells resembling the existing muscels: *musel-bed*, the arena, in tidal estuaries, occupied by the musel.

Musulman, *n.* *mus'ul-man*, *Musulmans*, *n.* *plu.* -*mans* [Turk. *muslim*, a follower of Islam, a true believer - from *salam*, meaning peace or rest: *mus'ul-mán* or *mus'ulmán*, Moslems, a follower of Mohammed; a true believer in Mohammed: *Musulman*, *a.* -*man*, pert. to: *Musulmanly*, *ad.* -*ly*. *Note* - *Musulman* is a corruption of *Muslimin* or *Musliman*, Moslems; and, accordingly, our plural *Musulmans* is really a double plural.

must, *v.* *mus't* [AS. *midan*, inf. form, & *mid*, I am able: Dut. *moeten*: Sw. *måsta*: Gr. *muscan*], an auxiliary verb which implies 'necessity or obligation'.

must, *n.* *mus't* [AS. *mustum*, new wine - from *mustum*, young, new], the fermented juice of ripe grapes; new wine.

mustache, *n.* *mus'tash*, *mustach'es*, *n.* *plu.* -*ashes* [see *mustache*], hair on the upper lip: *mustached*, *a.* *mus'tash*, having mustaches: *mustachio*, *n.* *mus'tashio* [Sp. and *It. mustachio*], hair of the upper

mus, *mus*, *far*, *far*, *far*: *mus*, *mus*, *mus*; *pin*, *pin*, *pin*; *mus*, *mus*, *mus*.

mungo, *n.* *mung-pō* [perhaps from OR. *mung*, a mixture] woolen cloth manufactured from the rags of fine woolen goods or cast-off clothing; *shoddy* is the material from rags of coarser goods.

mungoon or **mungoon**, *n.* *mung-pōo* [F. *mungous*; *muk*, *L. mungus*: Telugu, *mungus*; Marathi, *mung*] a. animal of the first kind, useful in India, &c., for destroying snakes and vipers; the ichneumon.

municipal, *n.* *mū-ni-pāl* [F. *municipal*—from *L. municipalis*, of or belonging to a free town—from *municipium*, a town or city, other than a Roman city, whose citizens possessed the privileges of Roman citizenship, a free town], pert. to a city, corporation, or state: *municipally*, *ad. -ly*: *municipality*, *n.* *-pāl-ty*, the corporation of a city; a small territorial district; a ward or district.

municipal, *a.* *mū-ni-pāl* [F. *municipal*—from *L. municipalis* or *municipalem*, presenting with anything from *mūnās*, a gift; *facio*, I make], marked by great liberality in giving; very liberal; generous: *municipally*, *ad. -ly*: *municipalness*, *n.* *mū-ni-pāl-ness* [F.—*L.*] a high degree of generosity or liberality.—*SYN.* of 'municipal': beneficence; benevolence; liberality; generosity; bounty; bounteousness; bountifulness.

municipal, *n.* *mū-ni-pāl* [F. *municipal*—from *L. municipalis*, defence, a protection from *mūnō*, I fortify, *tis*] that which protects or defends; a stronghold; a deed, charter, or record, by which rights, &c., are defended or maintained.

munitio, *n.* *mū-ni-tiō* [F. *munitio*—from *L. munitionem*, a fortification—from *mūnō*, I fortify], materials used in war, as *munitio* of war; in *OK*, a fortification; a stronghold.

mūn-jēt, *n.* *mū-ni-jēt* [Hind. *mūn-jēt*], a kind of madder obtained from the root of an East Indian plant.

mūn-jēt—see *mallica*.

mūn-ki or **mūn-shā**, *n.* *mūn-shā* [Ar.]—see *moon-shā*.

Munich metal, *n.* *mū-ni-ēd* [F. *mūn-ēd*], an alloy consisting of 60 parts of copper and 40 of zinc, used in the form of thin plates for the sheathing of ships—named after the inventor: see under *metal*.

murage, *n.* *mū-rāj* [L. *murus*, a wall], formerly, money paid for keeping the walls of a city in repair.

mural, *a.* *mū-rāl* [F. *mural*—from *L. muralis*, belonging to a wall—from *murus*, a wall], pert. to or resembling walls: *mural circle*, the principal fixed instrument in an observatory, consisting of a large graduated circle fixed on a solid perpendicular wall—now superseded by the *transit circle*: *mural crown*, in *anc. Rome*, the crown bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town.

murchisonia, *n.* *mū-rī-shō-ni-d* [after Sir R. Murchison], an elongated spiral shell, having the outer lip deeply notched: *murchisonite*, *n.* *-shō-ni-t*, a golden or greyish-yellow variety of feldspar; a silicate of alumina and potash.

murder, *n.* *mū-rēd* [AS. *morþor*, murder—from *morþa*, death], the killing of a human being by a person of a sound mind, and with premeditated malice: *to kill*, a cry of alarm arising from bodily fear: *v.* to hit or slay with premeditated malice; to put an end to: *mūrdēring*, *imp.*: *mūrdēred*, *pp. -dērd*: *ad.* slain with premeditated malice.

murderer, *n.* *mū-rēd-er*, an old spelling of *murder*: *mūrdērer*, *n.* *-er*, one who unlawfully kills a human being: *mūrdēress*, *n.* *-er*, a woman who kills a human being unlawfully: *mūrdērous*, *a.* *-is*, intending murder; done with intent to murder; bloody: *mūrdērously*, *ad.*: *to murder*, the King's English, in *familiar language*, to commit improprieties in grammar or spelling; to spoil: *murdering-place*, in *OK*, a small piece of ordnance; a cannon.—*SYN.* of 'murder *v.*': to assassinate; slaughter; destroy of 'murderer': assassinator; homicide; cut-throat; bloodshedder; manslaughter of 'murderous': fell; savage; bloodgully; blood-thirsty; cruel.

murē, *n.* *mū-rē*, in *OK*, a wall: *v.* to enclose in walls—see *mural*, and *imure*.

murēx, *n.* *mū-rēks* [L. *murēx*, the shell-fish yielding a purple dye], a genus of rock-shells: *murēxan*, *n.* *-ks-an*, purpuric acid: *murēxide*, *n.* *-id*, purpurate of ammonia, an organic compound, forming a purple colour with a solution of potash.

muricite, *n.* *mū-rī-d-ēt* [L. *muricatus*, pickled or lying in brine—from *muria*, brine, sea-water], a term applied to the crystalline varieties of anhydrous sul-

phate of lime: *muriate*, *n.* *mū-rī-dē*, a salt formed by the combination of muricic or hydrochloric acid with a base, as *muricic acid*, or common salt: *muricic acid*, *n.* *-dē-ik*, from or resembling brine or sea-salt: *muricic acid*, the commercial name of hydrochloric acid.

muriciferous, *a.* *mū-rī-d-ē-tēr-ōs* [L. *murica*, sea-water; *fero*, I produce], producing brine or sea-salt.

muricallite, *n.* *mū-rī-kāl-īt* [L. *murica*, sea-water; *calorem*, lime], a mineral consisting of the carbonates of lime and magnesia.

muricate, *a.* *mū-rī-kāt*, also *muricated*, *a.* *-d-ēd* [L. *muricatus*, full of sharp points from *murēs*, a shell-fish armed with sharp prickles], formed with sharp points; covered with firm short points or excrescences.

murids, *n.* plu. *mū-rī-dē* [L. *mūs* or *murēs*, a mouse], the rat family: *murine*, *a.* *mū-rī-nē*, pert. to mice.

muriform, *a.* *mū-rī-fōrm* [L. *murus*, a wall; *forma*, a shape], in *bot.*, wall-like, applied to tissues presenting the appearance of bricks in a wall.

murk, *n.* *mēr* [AS. *mirce*, murky, dark; cf. *Isol. myrk*; Dan. and Sw. *mörk*] in *OK*, darkness; want of light; murky, *a.* *mēr-k*, dark; wanting light; obscure; gloomy: *murkily*, *ad. -ly*: *murkiness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being dark or gloomy.

murmur, *n.* *mūr-mūr* [an imitative word: OF. *murmur*; L. *murmur*, a murmur] a low continually-repeated sound or sounds; a complaint uttered in a low suppressed tone: *v.* to give forth or utter low suppressed sounds; to complain: *mūr-mūring*, *imp.*: *ad.* giving forth low suppressed tones, as a *murmuring brook*; uttering complaints in low half-suppressed tones: *n.* the utterance of complaints in half-suppressed tones; low confused noise: *murmured*, *pp. mūr-mūrd*: *mūr-mūring*, *n.* *-r*, one who complains or grumbles: *mūr-mūringly*, *ad. -ly*: *mūr-mūringness*, *n.* *-ness*, attended with murmurs; exciting complaints.—*SYN.* of 'murmur *v.*': to grumble; repine; lament; deplore; regret.

murrain, *n.* *mūr-rān* [OF. *morine*, the carcass of a beast—from *morir*, to die; L. *mori*, to die], an infectious epizootic disease among cattle: *ad.* infected with murrain: *int.* used as an imprecation, as, 'murrain take thee'!

murra, *n.* *mēr* [etym. unknown], a sea-bird, the little auk.

murrey, *a.* *mūr-rē* [OF. *morée*—from *L. murus*, a mulberry], of a dark red colour; mulberry-coloured. **murria**, *n.* *mūr-rī-tā* [L. *murria*], belonging to the stone murre—from *murra*, a stone of which costly vessels are made] among the ancients, a name applied to a delicate sort of ware of great value and beauty.

murrian, *n.* *mūr-rī-nē*—see *morion*.

murth, *n.* *mūr-thēr*, an old spelling of *murder*, which see.

murza, *n.* *mēr-zā* [Pers. *mīrzā*, prince; Ar. *mīr*, chief, leader], the second grade of Tartar nobility. **muscadell**, *n.* *mūs-kā-dēl*, or **muscadell**, *n.* *-dē* [OF. *muscadell*: O. It. *moscadello*—from *moscato*, sweetened—from *moschio*, musk; L. *muscus*, musk], a rich grape, and the wine made from it; a fine kind of pear; also a.

muscardin, *n.* *mūs-kār-dīn* [F. *muscardin*—from *muscardin*, a musk-lozenge—from *muscade*, a nutmeg—from *mid. L. muscus*, musk], the dormouse.

muscardine, *n.* *mūs-kār-dīn* [F.], a disease affecting silkworms, and very destructive to them; the fungus which it is caused by is called *Botrytis basileana*. *Note*.—It is so named from the fancied resemblance of the dead caterpillar to a little cake, or a kind of pastille—see *gattina*.

muscat, *n.* *mūs-kāt*, same as *muscatel*, which see.

muscatel—see *muscadell*.

muschel-kalk, *mōsh-kāl-kāl* [Ger. *muschel*, shell; *kalk*, lime], shell limestone of the new red sandstone series, found in Germany, rich in fossil remains.

muscies, *n.* plu. *mūs-sīz* [L. *muscus*, moss], a general term for fossil plants of the moss family: *muscioid*, *n.* *mūs-kō-sī-t*, mossiness.

muscle, *n.* *mūs-i* [F. *muscle*—from *L. musculus*, a little mouse, a muscle of the body—dim. of *L. mūs*, a mouse], one of the organs of motion in the body—the muscles form the red fleshy portions of land animals; a shell-fish—but this now generally spelt *muschel*, which see: *musculated*, *a.* *mūs-kāl-ēt*, having large muscles: *muscular*, *a.* *mūs-kāl-ēr*, pert. to muscle; full of

cōtō, *bōy*, *fōt*; *pārē*, *bād*; *chār*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thīng*, *thērē*, *seal*.

more numbers—thus, 12, 24, or 36 is a common multiple of 4, 3, and 2; least common multiple, the least number that will contain other numbers exactly—thus 12 is the least common multiple of 4, 3, and 2; multiple fruits, in bot., masses or aggregations of fruits, springing from several distinct blossoms, united into one body.

multiplepotting, a. *mul'ti-pli-pot'ing* [multiple, and potting], a process in Scottish law by which a person possessed of money or effects, which are claimed by different parties, obtains from the court an authoritative arrangement for the equitable division thereof among the different claimants.

multiplax, a. *mul'ti-plēx* [L. *multiplēx*, that has many folds—from *multus*, many; *plico*, I fold], in bot., having many folds; having many of the same parts or organs occurring together.

multiply, v. *mul'ti-pi* [F. *multiplier*—from L. *multiplēre*, to make many or numerous—from *multus*, many; *plico*, I fold], to increase in number; to make more by addition or natural production; to grow in number; to perform the process in arithmetic of repeating or adding a number to itself a given number of times: *mul'tiplying*, imp.: adj. increasing: *multiplied*, pp. *mul'ti-pli'd*, increased in number: *numerous*: *mul'tiplier*, n. *-pi-er*, one who or that which multiplies: the number which shows how often a number is to be multiplied or increased; in physics, an instrument for multiplying or increasing the intensity of a force or action by repetition, as by conducting an electric current several times round a magnetic needle: *mul'tiplic'able*, a. *-pli-a-ble*, also *mul'tiplic'able*, a. *-pli-a-ble*, that may be multiplied: *mul'tiplic'ability*, n. *-bi-ty*, capacity of being multiplied: *mul'tiplicand*, n. *-pi-kand* [L. *multiplicandus*, requiring to be knitted together many times], in arith., the number to be, or requiring to be, multiplied: *multipliate*, a. *-pi-ate* [L. *multiplicatus*, made many or numerous], consisting of many: *mul'tiplic'ation*, a. *-ka-shən* [F.—L.], the act or operation of multiplying or increasing a number; in arith., a short operation or process by which a number or quantity is increased any given number of times: *mul'tiplic'ative*, a. *-ka-tiv*, tending or able to multiply or increase: *mul'tiplic'ator*, n. *-ka-ter*, the number by which another number is multiplied: a multiplier: *mul'tiplic'ity*, n. *-pi-ti-ty* [mid. L. *multiplicitas*], many of the same kind; the state of being manifold: a great or large number: *multiplying-glass*, an optical toy by which objects are increased in number to the eye.

multipolar, a. *mul'ti-pō-lar* [L. *multus*, many; *polus*, a pole, a point], applied to nerve-cells with many tail-like processes or prolongations.

multipliant, a. *mul'ti-pli-ant* [L. *multus*, many; *potens*, powerful], having manifold powers; having power to do many different things.

multipresent, a. *mul'ti-prē-sēt* [L. *multus*, many; *præsen*, or *præsentem*, present], having the power of being present in many places at once: *mul'tipres-ence*, n. *-prē-sēns*, power of being present in more places than one at the same time.

multiplate, a. *mul'ti-sēp-lāt* [L. *multus*, many; *septum*, a hedge], in bot., having numerous septa or partitions.

multitelliguous, a. *mul'ti-tēl-lig-uōs* [L. *multus*, many; *tēl-lig-uā*, a pod], many-podded; applied to plants whose fruits contain many seed-vessels.

multisonous, a. *mul'ti-sō-nūs* [L. *multus*, many; *sonus*, sound], having many sounds, or much sound.

multispiral, a. *mul'ti-spi-rāl* [L. *multus*, many; *spira*, a wreath], applied to a shell having many wreaths or whorls.

multistrate, a. *mul'ti-strī-tāt* [L. *multus*, many; *strīa*, a streak], marked with many streaks.

multitude, n. *mul'ti-tūd* [F. *multitude*—from L. *multitudo*, a great number—from *multus*, many], a great number; a crowd; a throng; the populace: *mul'ti-tū-dinous*, a. *-tū-d-nūs*, consisting of a great number; very numerous; manifold: *mul'ti-tū-dinously*, ad. *-tū-d-nōs*, of 'multitude': assembly; swarm; assemblage; commonalty; mob; mass.

multivalve, n. *mul'ti-vālv* [L. *multus*, many; *valve*, valves or folding-doors], a shell composed of more valves or pieces than two: *mul'ti-valv'lar*, a. *-vālv-lar*, having many valves as covering pieces.

multicos, n. *mul'ti-kōs* [Turk. *multika*; Ar. *multiaka*, place of meeting], the Turkish code of law.

multocular, a. *mul'ti-ōkū-lar* [L. *multus*, many; *oculus*, an eye], having many eyes, or more than two.

multum, n. *mul'ti-tum* [L. *multus*, much], a mixture of the extracts of quassa and liquorice, used to adulterate beer.

multungula, n. *mul'ti-ŋgū-lā* [L. *multus*, many; *ungula*, a hoof], the division of the perissodactyle ungulates, which have more than a single hoof on each foot: *multungulate*, a. *mul'ti-ŋgū-lāt*, having the hoof divided into more than two parts.

multure, n. *mul'ti-ūr* [L. *multura*, a grinding—from *molo*, I grind], in Scot., a grinding; the toll or emolument paid to the miller for grinding.

mum, a. *mūm* [an imitative word; the sound made with the lips closed, being the least articulate sound a person can make], silent; not speaking: *lart*, be silent or secret: *mum-budge*, int. *-bū-jē* [F. *bouger*, to move, to budge], keep silent and concealed; keep secret and silent: *mum-chance*, *-chās* [chance, hazard], a game of chance by players who keep silence.

mum, n. *mūm* [Ger. *maum*, a thick strong beer, so named from *Maum*, when first brewed it; ale or beer brewed from wheat, not malt].

mum, v. *mūm* [OF. *mūm*, M. Dut. *mommen*, to play the mummer—from *momme*, a mask], to sport as a masker in silence and disguise, originally in silence; to mask: *mum'm'ing*, imp.: adj. pert to the sports of mummers: a. a masked entertainment: *mum'm'd*, pp. *mum'm'd*: *mum'm'ar*, n. *-mār*, one who plays at a theatre in disguise; a masker; a buffoon: *mum'm'ary*, n. *mūm-mēr-ē*, a masquerading; buffoonery; ill-managed acting; hypocritical disguise and parade.

mumble, v. *mūm-bl* [a freq. from *mum* 1: cf. Dut. *mommeles*; Ger. *muemeln*], to speak with the lips partly closed; to suppress or utter imperfectly; to mutter; to chew; to eat with the lips close: *mum-b'ling*, imp. *-bl'ng*: adj. uttering with a low imperfect articulation; muttering: *mum-b'led*, pp. *-bl'd*: adj. uttered with a low imperfect articulation: *mum-b'lar*, n. *-blār*, one who speaks or utters words imperfectly: *mum-b'lingly*, ad. *-lī*: *mumble-news*, in O.E., a tale-bearer; one who carries news privately.

mummy, n. *mūm-mi* [OF. *muisme*; R. *muusio*—from *Fert*, a mummy; a mummy—*from* wax], a dead body embalmed after the manner of the anc. Egyptians; a dead body preserved from decay by any means; a liquor which distills from mummies; a gum; a sort of wax used in the grafting of trees: to beat to a mummy, to beat soundly: *mummy*, v. *mūm-mi* [L. *facio*, I make], to prepare as a mummy by embalming; to make a mummy of: *mum'm'ing*, imp.: *mum'm'ed*, pp. *-m'ed*: *mum'm'ice-tion*, n. *-kē-shən*, the act of making into a mummy: *mum'miform*, a. *mūm-mi-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], mummy-shaped.

mump, v. *mūmp* [Dut. *mumpen*, to mump, to cheat—from *mommen*, to play the mummer—see *mum* 3], to bite the lip like a rabbit; to move the lips while closed or almost closed; to make faces as if chewing or nibbling; to nibble; to talk with indistinctness, as if the lips were closed; to make mouths; to beg; to implore with a beggar's look and manner; to whine or sulk; to trick: *mump'ing*, imp.: adj. nibbling; begging: a. begging tricks: *mumped*, pp. *-mūmp't*: *mump'er*, n. *-er*, a beggar: *mump'ish*, a. *-ish*, sullenly silent; sullen; sour: *mump'ishly*, ad. *-ish*: *mump'ishness*, n. *-ish*, sullen silence; sullenness: in the mumps, sullenly silent; a fit of sullen temper.

mumps, n. plu. *mūmps* [from *mump*, which see: cf. I. Ger. *muumps*, a swelling of the glands of the neck], inflammation and swelling of the salivary glands, and of the parotid glands in particular. *Note*.—This disease gives the patient the appearance of being sulky or sullen from the difficulty he has in eating, speaking, and swallowing, and thus we have the phrase 'in the mumps.'

munch, v. *mūnch* [F. *manger*—from L. *manducare*, to chew, to eat], to chew by great mouthfuls: *munch'ing*, imp.: *munch'ed*, pp. *mūnch't*: *munch'er*, n. *-er*, one who munches.

mundana, a. *mūn-dān* [L. *mundanus*, belonging to the world—from *mundus*, the world], belonging to the world; earthly; terrestrial: *mūn-dan'ly*, ad. *-lī*.

mundie, n. *mūn-dī* [Cornish], in Cornwall, the iron-pyrites, or sulphur-ore, of commerce.

mundil, n. *mūn-dil* [Hind.], a richly embroidered turban.

mundungus, n. *mūn-dāng-gūs* [may be connec. with Sp. *mondongo*, tripe], black-pudding: in slang, II. flavoured tobacco; a thing III. flavoured or stinking.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nēt, mōve;

mulatto, *n.* *mū-lăt'ō* [Sp. *mulato*, of a mixed breed—from *mulato*, a young mule—from *L. mulus*, a mule], the offspring of a white and a black person. *Note*.—The offspring of a *mulatto* and a black is a *sambo*; of a *mulatto* and a white, a *quadroon*; of a quadroon and a white, a *mussee*; of a *mussee* and a white, a *mestee*.

mulberry, *n.* *mūl-bēr-ē* [Ger. *maulbeere*, the mulberry—from *L. morus*, a mulberry; Ger. *beere*, a berry], the berry and the fruit of a well-known tree; the tree itself—the leaves form the favourite food of silk-worms; the black mulberry is *Morus nigra*, and the white mulberry is *M. alba*, Ord. *Moraceae*.

mulch, *n.* *mūlch* or *mūlch* [L. Ger. *molech*, soft through decay; cf. A.S. *molemad*, decayed; Manx. *mōk*, to rot], half-rotten straw: *v.* to apply half-rotten straw or leaves to protect the roots of trees and shrubs: *mulch'ing*, *imp.*: *mulch'ings*, *n. plu.* applications of such to the soil: *mulched*, *pp.* *mulch'd*.

mulch, *n.* *mūlch* [L. *mulca* or *mulca*, a fine, a penalty], a fine; a pecuniary penalty; *v.* to fine; to punish with fine or forfeiture: *mulch'ing*, *imp.*: *mulch'ed*, *pp.*: *mulctuary*, *a.* *mūlch'ē-ē-ē*, imposing a pecuniary penalty; punishing with fine or forfeiture.

mule, *n.* *mūl* [L. *mulus*, a mule], the offspring of a male ass and a mare; a hybrid; a machine used in spinning cotton, so named as being the offspring, so to speak, of the *jeany* and *water frame*: *mūlsh*, *a.* *mūlsh*, resembling a mule; sullen; obstinate: *mūlishly*, *ad.* *ē*: *mūlishness*, *n.* *ē*, obstinacy like that of a mule: *mule-like*, like a mule: *mulester*, *a.* *mūlsh'ēr*, a mule-driver.

mulchberry, *n.* *mūlsh-bēr-ē* [L. *multiberry*, port. to a woman—from *mulier*, a woman], the state of being a woman; womanhood; effeminacy.

mul, *v.* *mūl* [a corrupt, of *mold-ale* or *mold-ale*, funeral ale], to sweeten wine or ale by enriching with sugar, spices, &c.: *mul'ing*, *imp.*: *mul'd*, *pp.* *mul'd*: *adj.* sweetened and enriched with spices: *mul'der*, *n.* *mūlsh'ēr* [OF. *molester*, a grinder; L. *mole*, to grind—from *mole*, a mill stone], a hand-stone for grinding down oil-paint on a slab, or for reducing any substance to powder; a vessel for heating wine over a fire.

mul, *n.* *mūl* [A.S. *mūl*, dust; cf. Icel. *mūl*; MH. Ger. *mūl*] a powder formed by pounding the small roots and barks and bark of large madder; dust or rubbish; in slang, a failure; to make a mul, to spoil; to make a botch of a thing.

mul, *n.* *mūl* [contr. of *mulmal*; Hind. *mulmal*], a very thin and soft muslin, used for dresses and trimmings, of which various kinds are made.

mul, *n.* *mūl* [Icel. *mūl*, or Gael. *maol*, a promontory], in Scot., a cape or headland; a snuff-box made of the end of a horn—or may be so named from containing powdered tobacco, and so connected with mul 1.

mul, *n.* *mūlsh* or *mūlsh*, *n.* *mūlsh*—see *molish*.

mullein, *n.* *mūlshēn* [A.S. *molegen*, *mullein*], a wild hedge-plant of the figwort family, having spikes of yellow flowers; the genus of plants *Verbascum*—sometimes applied to the *Verbascum Thapsus*, Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*.

mullein—see under *mul* 1.

mullet, *n.* *mūlsh* [OF. *mulot*—from L. *mullus*, the mullet], a sea-fish of several species having two long appendages hanging from the under lip.

mullet, *n.* *mūlshēn* [OF. *molette*, a rowel—from L. *mola*, a wheel of a clock, a mill; cf. O. It. *molette*, mulletts, fire-tongs], in *her.*, a figure resembling the rowel of a spur; a five-pointed star.

mulletgataway, *n.* *mūlsh-găt-tāwēn* [Anglo-Ind.: Tamil, *mul-gata-tāwēn*], a kind of curry soup or stew.

mulloon, *n.* *mūlshēn* [OF. *moignon*, a stump—from *moignon*, maimed; L. *manus*, maimed], one of the upright bars which divide the several lights in a Gothic window frame or screen, being the stump of the division before it breaks off into the tracery of the window: *v.* to fit with mulloons: *mūlsh'ing*, *imp.*: *mūlsh'ed*, *pp.* *mūlsh'ed*: *adj.* having mulloons.

Note.—The short upright bars are called *mulloons* or *mussons*, and the cross or horizontal ones *transoms*.

mulme, *n.* *mūls* [L. *mulme*, mixed with honey—connected with *mel*, honey], wine boiled and mixed with honey.

mul, *mūl*, or *mul*, *mūlsh* [L. *mullus*, many], a

prefix in many words which are mostly technical or scientific.

multangular, *a.* *mūlsh'ng-gū-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *angulus*, an angle], having many angles: *multangularly*, *ad.* *ē*.

multicardiate, *a.* *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *articulus*, a joint], a term applied to the antennae of insects, and to the legs of crustaceans, &c., when composed of a great many joints; many-jointed.

multicapular, *a.* *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *capula*, a chest], having many capules.

multicarinata, *a.* *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *carina*, a keel], a term applied to a shell traversed by many keel-like ridges.

multicaeva, *a.* *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *caeva*, hollow], having many cavities.

multicapital, *a.* *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *caput*, the head], many-headed.

multicoastate, *a.* *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *costa*, a rib], in bot., many-ribbed.

multicuspid, *a.* *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *cuspid*, a spear], having several tubercles or points: applied to the rough grinding surfaces of the twelve molar teeth: *multicuspid*, *n. plu.* *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr*: the molar teeth, twelve in number, six in each jaw; the 'bicuspid' are the smaller or first molars, and are eight in number.

multidentate, *a.* *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth], armed with many teeth, or tooth-like processes.

multidigitate, *a.* *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *digitus*, a finger], many-fingered; having many fingers, or finger-like processes.

multifarious, *a.* *mūlsh'f-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multifarius*, manifold—from *multus*, many], having many varieties or great diversity; of many and various kinds: *mūlsh'f-ē-ē-lēr*, *ad.* *ē*: *mūlsh'f-ē-ē-lērness*, *n.* *ē*, multiplied diversity.

multifid, *a.* *mūlsh'f-ē-ē-lēr*, also *multifidous*, *a.* *mūlsh'f-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multifidus*, cleft or split into many parts—from *multus*, many; *fido*, I cleave or divide], having many clefts or divisions; in bot., applied to a simple leaf divided laterally to about the middle into numerous portions: when the divisions extend deeper, it is called *multipartite*.

multiflorous, *a.* *mūlsh'f-ē-ē-lēr*, also *mūlsh'f-ē-ē-lēr*, *ad.* *ē* [L. *multus*, many; *flor*, *floris*, a flower], having many flowers.

multifol, *n.* *mūlsh'f-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *folium*, a leaf], in arch., a leaf-ornament consisting of more than five divisions or folia.

multiform, *a.* *mūlsh'f-ē-ē-lēr*, also *multiformous*, *a.* *formus* [L. *multus*, many; *forma*, shape], having many forms or shapes: *mūlsh'f-ē-ē-lēr*, *n.* *ē*, diversity of forms or shapes.

multigenerous, *a.* *mūlsh'j-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *genera*, kinds], having many kinds.

multijugate, *a.* *mūlsh'j-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *jugum*, a yoke], in bot., having many pairs of leaflets.

multilateral, *a.* *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *latus*, sides], having many, or more than four, sides.

multilined, *a.* *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr*, also *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr*, *ad.* *ē* [L. *multus*, many; *linea*, a line], having many lines.

multilocular, *a.* *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *loculus*, a cell], having many cells or chambers.

multiloquent, *a.* *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *loquens* or *loquens*, speaking], loquacious; containing many words: *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr*, *n.* *ē*, *loquens*, use of many words; talkativeness.

multinomial, *a.* *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr*, also *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr*, *n.* *ē* [L. *multus*, many; *nomen*, names], having many names or terms: *mūlsh'k-ē-ē-lēr*, *n.* *ē*, *ad.* *ē*, having many names or terms; in *alg.*, applied to quantities consisting of several names or terms.

multiparous, *a.* *mūlsh'p-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *pario*, I produce], producing many at a birth.

multipartite, *a.* *mūlsh'p-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *partitus*, divided], divided into or having many parts; in bot., deeply divided into several strips or portions.

multiplied, *n.* *mūlsh'p-ē-ē-lēr* [L. *multus*, many; *pedem*, a foot], an insect that has many feet: *adj.* having many feet.

multiple, *n.* *mūlsh'p-ē-ē-lēr* [F. *multiple*—from L. *multus*—from *multus*, many; *plico*, I fold], a quantity or number which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder—thus 8 is a multiple of 2, and 9 of 3: *adj.* containing many times; numerous: *common multiple*, one that is a multiple of two or

colic, dog, foot; pāre, bird; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

foal. mow, a pile of hay or sheaves of grain stored in a barn or under cover; the place where corn or hay is stored: v. to pile up or store hay, &c., under cover: **mow'ing**, imp.: **mowed**, pp. **mow'd** or **mow'd**: **mow-burnt**, applied to hay that has heated by being heaped together in a damp state.

mow, n. **mō** or **mōs** [*F. mow*, a wry face: O.Dut. **mousse**, the protruded under lip] in *OE* and *Scot.*, a mouth; a wry mouth: v. to make mouths or grimaces: **mow'ing**, imp.: **mowed**, pp. **mōd** or **mō'd**.

moxa, n. **mōk's** [Chin. and Japan] the down of a Chinese plant; in *med.*, a small cone of inflammable matter, used in Eastern countries as a cure for the gout or deep-seated pain by burning it on the skin; a small mass of combustible vegetable matter, employed for effecting cauterisation.

moya, n. **mōy'd** [Sp.], in *S. Amer.*, a term applied to the fetid sulphurous mud poured out from certain volcanoes.

Mr. n. mō's'tēr, a contr. of *master*, prefixed to the names of men: *Mrs. n. mō's'tēr*, contr. for *mistress*, prefixed to the names of married or elderly women—see *master*.

mucosities, a. **mō-s'ē-dē-nōs** [*G. mukos*, a muck-room, a mould] in *bot.*, like a mould.

much, a. **mūch** [A.S. *myc*: cf. *Ice.* *myk*, much], great in quantity or amount; long in time: ad. in and to a great degree; greatly; nearly: n. a great deal; a great quantity; a heavy service or burden; compar. *more*; superl. *most*: to make much of, to treat with regard; to pamper; to fondle: **much** as, nearly as much, to the same extent: **much** at one, nearly of equal value; equal influence.

mucal, a. **mūk'k** [see *much*] in *OE*, much.

mucic, a. **mū's'ik** [*L. mucus*, mucus], of or from gum: **mucic acid**, an acid formed by the action of nitric acid on sugar of milk, gum, &c.: **mucidine**, n. **mū's'it-din**, one of two albuminoids which occur in crude wheat-gluten.

mucilage, n. **mū's'it-idj** [*F. mucilage*—from *mid. L. muciāginem*, mouldy moisture—from *L. mucus*, mucus], a solution in water of gummy matter; a slimy substance found in many vegetables: **mucilaginous**, a. **mū's'it-idj-nōs**, pert. to or resembling mucilage; slimy: **mucilag'iness**, n. **-nēs**, the state of being mucilaginous.

mucus—see under *mucus*.

mucoparous, a. **mū-s'ēp'd-rōs** [*L. mucus*, the discharge from the nose; *pario*, I produce], secreting or producing mucus.

muck, n. **mūk** [*Ice.* *mykt*, dung], the cleanings of cattle-stalls; dung in a moist state; filth: v. to manure with dung: **muck'ing**, imp.: **mucked**, pp.: **mūk't**: **mucky**, a. **mūk't**, dirty; filthy: **muck-heap**, a dunghill: **muck-worm**, a worm bred in muck; a miser.

muck, n. **mūk** [*Malay, omok*, signifying to kill, to engage furiously in battle—see *amuck*, which is properly one word, and an *adverb*], a sudden frenzied attack upon every one met with, as among the Malays and Javanese,—hence to *run amuck*: **running amuck**, making an indiscriminate murderous attack.

moor, n. **mū-hōr** [*L. mucor*, a moisture from vines, which is injurious to them], mouldiness; a certain filamentous fungus.

mucous, a. **mū's'ūs** [*L. mucus*, discharge from the nose], pert. to mucus; secreting mucus; slimy: **muc'ousness**, n. **-nēs**, the state of being mucous: **mucous membrane**, the moist, glandular lining of the canals and cavities of the body.

muco, n. **mū-hōr** [*L. mucro* or *mucronem*, a sharp point] in *bot.*, a straight, stiff, and sharp point: **mucronata**, a. **mū-hōr-nāt**, abruptly pointed by a sharp spinous process: **mucronulate**, a. **mū-hōr'nāt-idj**, having a little, hard, sharp point.

mucus, n. **mū's'ūs** [*L. mucus*, the discharge from the nose—see *mucous*], the slimy substance secreted from the mucous membrane; in *bot.*, a peculiar matter forming a covering of certain sea-weeds: **muculent**, **mū's'ūs-lēt**, mucus-like; slimy: **mucin**, n. **mū's'ēt**, the nitrogenous principle of mucus.

mud, n. **mūd** [*L. Ger. mudd*, mud: cf. *Ice.* *modr*, muddy snow-banks], soft, slimy earth or debris; the wet filth of roads: v. to bury among mud; to soil with mud; to render muddy: **mud'ing**, imp.: **mud'ded**, pp.: **mud'dy**, a. **-dē**, consisting of mud; containing mud; turbid; dirty; impure; soiled or besmeared with mud; cloudy in mind; dull or

stupid: v. to soil with mud; to dirty; to cloud: **mud'dying**, imp.: **mud'died**, pp. **-dēd**: ad. **soiled** with mud; rendered turbid: **mud'dy**, ad. **-dē**: **mud'diness**, n. **-nēs**, foulness caused by mud or sediment: **mud-cart**, a cart for removing rubbish and filth from the streets: **mud-fish**, a very highly organised species of fish living among mud: **mud-lark**, one who cleans out common sewers, or who searches for articles lost in such places, or for things lost among mud or slime; a street child: **mud-marks**, in *geol.*, hardened showings of mud: **mud-sill**, the sill or timber of a bridge which is laid at the bottom of a river, lake, &c.: **mud-stone**, a name applied to those shales which return to mud on exposure to the air: **mud-sucker**, a sea-fowl: **mud-wall**, a wall built of dried mud.—*SYN.* of 'muddy a.': foul; gross; dark; dull; stupid; cloudy.

muddle, v. **mū'd'l** [a freq. from *mud*], to make foul or turbid; to cloud or stupefy with drink; to contract filth; to confuse or disorder: n. in *familiar language*, confused or turbid state: **muddling**, imp. **mū'd'ling**: **muddled**, pp. **mū'd'id**: ad. **in a half-intoxed or stupefied state**.

muddy—see under *mud*.

muezzin, n. **mū's'it-sin** [*Ar. muezzin*—from 'azma, to hear, to listen] in *Mohammedan countries*, a clerk or crier who proclaims from the minaret of a mosque the hour of prayer—also spelt *moeszin*, *muwazim*, and *muezzin*.

muff, n. **mūf** [*Dan. mufse*, a muff, a hanging sleeve: cf. *Dut. muf*, *Ger. muf*], originally, a long hanging sleeve; a cover, usually in the form of a cylinder, generally made of fur, into which the hands may be placed for warmth, as worn by women, in which the hands could be wrapped in cold weather.

muff, n. **mūf** [*cf. Dut. muf*, a clown], a fool; a stupid fellow; in *football*, a failure to catch the ball when it reaches a player's hands; v. in *football*, to bungle a catch.

muffle, n. **mūf'f** [from *Eng. muf*], a cover for the hands, so called in allusion to its lightness, a light, round, spongy cake.

muffle, n. **mūf'f** [*O.Dut. moffel*, a kind of mitten: *m. L. muffle*, a muff], in *assaying*, an arched vessel with a flat bottom, placed in the furnace to receive the cupels.

muffle, v. **mūf'f** [*OFF. muffle*: O.Dut. *moffel*, a mitten: conn. with *muf*], to cover or wrap up closely, as the neck or face; to cover or conceal; to deaden the sound of by winding something round: **muff'ing**, imp.: **muffled**, pp. **mūf'id**: ad. **covered closely, especially the face or neck for warmth; blindfolded; covered with a substance to deaden sound, as oars**: **muffler**, n. **mūf'f-er**, a warm covering for the neck and face; a kind of mask; part of a woman's dress by which the face is wholly or partially concealed: a muffled peal, bells rung with cloths wrapped round the clappers.

muffin, n. **mūf'f** [*Ar. mufti*, a magistrate], a familiar military slang application of *Eastern mufti*, a doctor, signifying the civilian dress of an officer when off duty; undress; in *Turkey*, a priest of a higher grade; an expounder of the law of the Koran: in *muffin*, among *military men*, out of uniform; in disguise.

mag, n. **māg** [*Celtic*: cf. *Ir. magra*, a mag], an earthen or metal vessel for drinking from; a cup: **mag**, n. **māg** [perhaps *Gipsy*, *mag*, from *Sansk. mākha*, the face], in *slang*, a face; the countenance; an ugly face.

muggy, a. **mūg'g**, also **muggish**, a. **-gish** [*Ice.* *mugga*, darkness caused by rain: cf. *Eng. dial. moky*, misty], warm, damp, close, and suffocating, as the air: **murgy**: **mugginess**, n. **-gī-nēs**, the state of being muggy.

mugil, n. **mū'jil** [*L. mugil*, a sea-fish], mullet.

mugwort, n. **mūg'wōrt** [a corruption of *midgewort*], a wild flower, probably so named as being good against midges; the *Artemisia vulgaris*, *Ord. Compositae*, sub-*Ord. Corymbifera*.

Muharram, n. **mū-hār-rām** [*Ar.*], the first month of the Mohammedan year; also, the first ten days of this month, observed in a religious festival.

muir, n. **mūr** [*A.S. mūr*, waste land] in *Scot.*, a heath; a moor: **muirland**, n. **mūr-lānd**, sterile land, or land unfit for cultivation. *Note*.—In *Scotch* the *u* in *mūr* is pronounced as the French *u*, or as *oo* in the Scottish pronunciation of *soot*.

mulle, **mūl**, **jār**, **lālo**: **mōle**, **mēl**, **hēr**: **pine**, **pīn**; **nōle**, **nēl**, **mōve**:

large: adj. pert. to a mountain; found on mountains: *mountaineer*, *n.* *-er*, an inhabitant of a mountainous district: *mountaineering*, *n.* *-ing*, the pursuit of the practices and habits of mountaineers; the ascending of mountains: *mountain-ash*, *n.* *-us*, full of mountains; huge: *mountain-ash*, *n.* *-us*, state of being full of mountains: *mountain-ash*, a tree producing large bunches of red berries, called in Scotland the rowan-tree; the *Pyrus aucuparia*, Ord. *Rosaceae*: *mountain cork*, leather, wood, and paper, all varieties of asbestos: *mountain-dew*, whiskey, especially Highland whiskey: *mountain green* and *blue*, the familiar terms for the green and blue carbonates of copper, mountain being at one time used as synonymous with mineral: *mountain-limestone*, thick-bedded, marine, carboniferous limestone, familiarly applied to that found in hills, in contradistinction to that found in the low-lying districts: *mountain-meal*, an infusorial earth, called also *bermuda*: *mountain-milk*, a soft variety of carbonate of lime: *mountain parsley* and *reed*, plants: *mountain-scap*, a variety of scapstone or silicate of magnesia: *mountain-tallow*, a tallow-like mineral: a *mountain chain* or *range*, a series of elevations, more or less lofty, having their bases in contact and continuous over a considerable extent of country: to *make a mountain* of a molehill, to make great out of little difficulties: *mountain in labour*, much and varied preparation with but little result, from the *fable of the mountain in labour giving birth to a mouse*.

Mountain, *n.* *montain* or *-da* [F. *montagne*—see previous entry], in French hist., a popular name given in 1793 to the party of extreme Jacobins in the Convention, who occupied the highest rows of seats.

mountain, *n.* *montain* or *-da* [F. *montain*, ascending, rising], in OE, rising on high.

mountainbank, *n.* *montain-bank* [It. *montana-banco*—from O.It. *monta in banco*, a mountainbank—from *montare in banco*, to mount on a bench—that is, on purpose to proclaim his nostrums], a quack-doctor who mounts a bench or stage in a public place, and there boasts of his skill in curing diseases; any boastful or false pretender.

mouse, *v.* *moos* [AS. *muornan*, to grieve: cf. Icel. *muorn*; Goth. *muornan*; OH.Ger. *muornen*]; to grieve for; to lament; to grieve; to be sorrowful; to wear the garb of sorrow: *mouse*, *imp.* *-ing*, adj. employed to express sorrow or grief; worn, as appropriate to the condition of one mourning: *n.* the act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; the dress assumed on the death of a friend or relative: *mouse*, *pp.* *mouse*: *mouse*, *n.* *mouse*, one who is grieved at any loss or misfortune; one who attends a funeral in the habit of mourning: *mouse*, *ing*, *ad.* *-ly*, with the appearance of sorrowing: *mouse*, *ad.* *-ly*, expressive of grief; having the appearance of sorrow; causing sorrow; sorrowful; doleful; sad: *mouse*, *ad.* *-ly*, in a mourning manner: *mouse*, *ad.* *-ly*, the state of being mournful; the show or expression of grief: *mouse*, *ad.* *-ly*, a dark-coloured carriage with black horses and trappings used at a funeral: *mouse*, *ad.* *-ly*, a broad metal bordering for mourning columns or paragraphs in newspapers.—*SYN.* of 'mourning': to deplore; bewail; bemoan; sorrow—of 'mournful': lugubrious; heavy; grievous; calamitous; afflictive; gloomy; dejected; moody; melancholy.

mouse, *n.* *moos* [AS. *mus*, a mouse: cf. Icel. *mus*; L. *mus*; Gr. *mus*; Ger. *maus*; Dut. *muus*], a small rodent that infests houses, granaries, &c.: *v.* *moos*, to watch for and catch mice, as a cat: *mouse*, *imp.* *-ing*, adj. catching mice; in OE, stealthy; sneaking; cat-like: *mouse*, *pp.* *mouse*: *mouse*, *n.* *mouse*, a cat that is a good catcher of mice: *mouse-buttock*, a term applied to certain parts of beef: *mouse-ear*, a plant so called from the shape and velvety surface of the leaves; the *Hieracium pilosella*, Ord. *Compositae*: *mouse-hawk*, a bird that feeds on mice: *mouse-hole*, the nest or den of a mouse: *mouse-tail*, a small wild plant with little green flowers; the *Myosurus cristatus*, Ord. *Ranunculaceae*: *mouse-trap*, a contrivance for catching mice: *mouse*, *n.* *mus* [AS. *mys*; Icel. *mys*; L. *mus*], more than one mouse: *mouse*, *n.* *mouse*, a woolen fabric of very light texture, used for ladies' dresses—so named as originally made at Mosul, in Asia Minor.

mustache, *n.* *moos-tish* [F. *mustache*—from It. *mostaccio* or *mostaso*, snout, face: Gr. *musella*, *mustaches*], hair worn over the upper lip by men; usually in the plu. *mustach-es*, *-ish-es*; also spelt *mustache*.

mouth, *n.* *moos* [AS. *muða*, the mouth: cf. Icel. *munur*; Ger. *mund*; Goth. *munða*], the orifice in the head of an animal by which food is received; the instr. of speech; cry; voice; any opening or channel by which a thing is received or discharged, as of a vessel, a well, or a cannon; an entrance; the part of a river or creek where its waters join those of a sea or other large body of water: *v.* *moos*, to utter with an affected swelling voice; to rant; to utter a word fully and roundly; to vociferate; to seize in the mouth; to attack with reproachful language; to grimace: *mouth*, *imp.* *-ing*, adj. uttering with an affected swelling mouth: *n.* an affected swelling manner of speaking: *mouthed*, *pp.* *mouthed*: *mouthless*, *n.* *moos-less*, an affected speaker: *mouthless*, *n.* *moos-less*, without mouth: *mouthful*, *-ful*, as much as the mouth can contain; a small quantity: *mouth-honour*, outward civility; compliments that are insincere: *mouth-piece*, *n.* in a wind-instrument of music, the piece for the mouth; one who utters opinions on behalf of others; a spokesman: to *make mouths*, *moos*, to make grimaces or wry faces: *down in the mouth*, mortified; dejected; chop-fallen: to *stop the mouth*, to silence or confound.

move, *v.* *moos* [OF. *moover*; L. *moovere*, to move or stir], to carry or convey from one place to another; to pass from one place to another; to walk; to change the posture of the body or the position of a part; to put into motion; to arouse; to provoke; to affect; to agitate; to prevail on; to persuade; to touch pathetically; to walk or march; to change a residence; to propose or bring forward for consideration or acceptance; to have vital action—as, 'In Him we live, and move, and have our being'; in OE, to make angry: *n.* the act of transferring from one place or spot to another, as in chess or draughts; a movement; in *amateur language*, a scheme; an artifice; a certain amount of work, or fixed time, forming the unit in reckoning the wages of a glassmaker: *moving*, *imp.* *-ing*, adj. changing place; having motion; impelling; persuading; stirring the passions or affections; touching; fitted to excite the passions or the affections: *moving*, *n.* plu. *moving*, motives; impulse: *moved*, *pp.* *moos*: *move*, *n.* *-er*, one who or that which moves; a proposer: *moveless*, *n.* *-es*, not to be put out of place: *movement*, *n.* *moosment*, the act or manner of moving; a passing; any change of position; motion; excitement; any single part in a musical composition; the wheelwork of a watch; an agitation or proceeding undertaken to accomplish certain purposes, or to effect desired changes, as in political or ecclesiastical affairs, or in matters affecting social life: *movingly*, *ad.* *-ly*, in a moving manner; pathetically; in a manner to excite or affect the passions: *movingness*, *n.* *-ness*, power to affect the passions: *moving-power*, an agent used to impart motion to machinery, as water, steam, wind, &c.: *moving or motive force*, *n.* *mech.*, the cause of the change of velocity in a motion; the body of a force equal to the product of the mass of a body into the accelerating force: *movable*, *n.* *-ble*, that may be moved or carried from one place to another; susceptible of motion; shifting from one time to another; portable: *movably*, *ad.* *-ly*, *moveable*, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being movable; susceptibility of motion: *movables*, *n.* plu. *-bles*, any kind of property which can be carried about, as distinguished from houses or lands; goods; furniture: *movable feasts*, certain Church festivals which are reckoned from Easter, the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st March.—*SYN.* of 'move *v.*': to incite; stir; propose; recommend; touch; trouble; influence; actuate; impel; instigate; prompt; induce; incline; offer.

mow, *v.* *moos* [AS. *moosan*, to mow: cf. Dut. *maeden*; OH.Ger. *moosan*; Ger. *mähen*—see meadow], to cut the grass from, as a field; to destroy sweepingly or in great numbers; to cut and make grass into hay: *moving*, *imp.* *-ing*, act of cutting down with a scythe: *mowed*, *pp.* *moos*, also *mown*, *pp.* *moos*: *mower*, *n.* *-er*, one who mows.

mow, *n.* *moos* or *moos* [AS. *muga*, a heap, a stack:

moos, *boos*, *foos*; *yoos*, *boos*; *choir*, *game*, *joy*, *shum*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

woman; the drops from certain liquids, as vinegar; in *O.E.*, hysterical passion: *adj.* native; natural; received from parents or ancestors: *v.* to adopt, as a son or daughter; to ascribe to; *moth'ring*, *imp.* *moth'ered*, *pp.* *moth'ry*; *moth'ry*, *n.* *the* part to a mother; becoming a mother; affectionate; tender: *ad.* in the manner of a mother: *moth'erliness*, *n.* *the* quality of being a mother, or acting as a mother: *moth'eries*, *n.* *the* having lost a mother: *moth'erhood*, *n.* *the* state of being a mother: *moth'ery*, *a.* *the* containing thick slimy matter, as a liquid: *Mother Carey's* chicken, *the* stormy petrel; *mother church*, the oldest church in a large parish which has been subdivided into smaller ones; one's own church: *mother country*, the country from which a new country has chiefly been colonised: *mother tongue*, one's native language: *mother water* or *liquor*, the liquid after crystals have been obtained from it: *mother wit*, native wit; shrewd common-sense: *mother-wort*, a wild plant formerly used as a pectoral medicine: *the* *Leonturus carduaca*, *Ord.* *Labiata*: *mother-in-law*, the mother of husband or wife: *mother-of-pearl*, the name given by the miners to the fine silky-fibrous laminae of carbon or mineral charcoal which occur embedded in the seams of ordinary coal: *Mothers of God*, a title given to the Virgin Mary: *mother-of-pearl*, the hard, silvery, internal layer of several kinds of shells, much used in the arts for inlaid work.

motif, *n.* *mō'tif* [*F.*], in music, a theme; the main idea of any composition.

motile, *a.* *mō'til* [*L.* *mōtus*, moved; *facio*, I make], producing motion.

motility, *n.* *mō'til-i-tē* [*F.* *motilité*, facility of moving—from *L.* *mōtus*, moved], capability of moving; the faculty of moving.

motion, *n.* *mō'shun* [*F.* *mōtion*—from *L.* *mōtīōnem*, a moving—from *mōveo*, I move], change of place or of local position; the passing of a body from one place to another, as opposed to rest; animal life and action; manner of moving the body; change of posture; impulse communicated; tendency of the mind; internal action, as of the bowels; a proposal made at a meeting or an assembly; in a locomotive engine, the cross-head, cross-head guides, and the blocks, taken as a whole, are called 'the motion'; in *O.E.*, a puppet; a puppet-show, *v.* to make a significant movement with the hands, as to motion to a chair; in *O.E.*, to advise; to make proposal: *mō'tioning*, *imp.* *mō'tioned*, *pp.* *mō'thēnd*: *mō'tionless*, *a.* *the*, being at rest.

motive, *a.* *mō'tiv* [*F.* *motif*—from *mid.* *L.* *mōtus*, that moves, animating—from *mōveo*, I move], causing motion; able or tending to move: *n.* that which actuates or influences; that which determines the choice; inducement; cause; reason; in art, that which produces conception, invention, or creation in the mind of the artist, when undertaking a subject: *motivity*, *n.* *mō'tiv-i-tē*, the power of producing motion.—*Syn.* of 'motive *n.*': purpose; object; incentive; incitement; stimulus.

motley, *a.* *mō'tlē* [*OF.* *matteil*, clotted, curdled—from *mattes*, curds], speckled; covered with spots of different colours; composed of various parts or characters—see *motile*.

motor, *n.* *mō'tōr* [*L.* *mōtor*, a mover—from *mōtus*, *pp.* of *mōveo*, I move], that which gives motion; a mover; in mechanics, an operator or a quantity which represents the displacement of a rigid body; in mech., a machine for utilising some natural force, as heat or wind, or for adapting the energy of steam or of electricity to mechanical work: *adj.* in anal., producing or regulating motion, applied to certain nerves and muscles: *motory*, *a.* *mō'tōr-i*, also *motorial*, *a.* *mō'tōr-i-āl*, giving motion.

motile, *v.* *mō'til* [from *motley*, which see], to mark with spots of different colours; to mark with shades of different colours, as if stained: *motting*, *imp.* *mō'ting*: *mottled*, *pp.* *mō'tl'd*: *adj.* marked with irregular spots or streaks of different colours.

motto, *n.* *mō'tō* [*It.* *motto*—from *mid.* *L.* *mutuum*, a mutter, a word], a short sentence or phrase added to a device, or prefixed to anything written, as to an essay or discourse indicating its aim, or describing some rule of conduct, some custom, some opinion, or a tried sentiment.

mountain, *n.* *mō-shēk* [*Russ.* *gushku*], a Russian peasant.

mould, *n.* *mōld* [*AS.* *molde*, dust, soil: *cf.* *Ice.*

mold; *Dut.* *mol*; *Goth.* *mulda*], fine soft earth such as constitutes soil; friable earth; garden-soil; earth or material of which anything is formed: *moulder*, *v.* *mōld'ēr*, to turn to dust or crumble by natural decay; to waste away gradually: *mould'ering*, *imp.* *adj.* turning to dust; wasting or crumbling away: *mould'ered*, *pp.* *mōld'ērd*: *adj.* turned to dust; wasted away: *mould'ary*, *a.* *mōld'ār-i*, partaking of the nature of mould: *mould-board*, the broad concave part of a plough which turns over the furrow: *alice*: *mould-warp*, *n.* *mōl-wōrp*, in *Eng. dial.*, a mole.

mould, *n.* *mōld* [*Ice.* *mygla*, musty—from *mugga*, drizzling mist], the thread-like fungi which form on bodies, particularly when exposed to warm or damp air, and which prey upon them and destroy their original properties: *v.* to cause to contract mould; to become mouldy: *mould'ing*, *imp.* *mōuld'ed*, *pp.* *mōuld'y*, *a.* *the*, covered with mould: *mould'iness*, *n.* *the*, state of being mouldy; the minute fungi which appear on organic bodies under certain conditions: *iron-mould*—see *iron*.

mould, *n.* *mōld* [*OF.* *mōlis*—from *L.* *mōdulus*, a small measure], that in which anything is cast and receives its form; the matrix; the cast or form given: *v.* to form into a particular shape; to fashion; to knead: *mould'ed*, *imp.* *mōuld'ed*, *pp.* *mōuld'able*, *a.* *the*, ornamental form in wood or stone, the contour given to the angles of cornices, capitals, window-jambes, &c.; a small border or edging to a panel, or to a picture-frame: *mould'ed*, *pp.* *mōuld'able*, *a.* *the*, that may be moulded or formed: *mould'ar*, *n.* *the*, one who moulds or forms into shape.

moulder, *mould'ering*—see under *mould* 1.

mould-warp—see under *mould* 1.

moulin, *n.* *mō'ling* [*F.* *moulin*, a mill—from *mid.* *L.* *mōlinus*], a deep crack intersecting a glacial rivulet, that has been formed into a shaft some hundreds of feet deep by the wearing action of the water.

moulinage, *n.* *mō'lin-āj* [*F.* *moulin*, a mill], the process of reeling off and dressing silk in its raw state.

moult, *v.* *mōlt* [*L.* *mutare*, to change, the *l* being intrusive], to cast or shed the feathers, as a bird at a particular season; to shed or cast, as the hair, skin, horns, &c., of animals: *moult'ing*, *imp.* *m.* *the* time when birds cast their feathers: the act or process of casting the feathers: *moult'ed*, *pp.*

moulwee, *n.* *mō'wē-ū*, or *moulvie*, *n.* *mō'wē-ū*, also *manlavi*, *n.* *mō'wē-vi* [*Ar.* *maslavi*], in India, a learned man; a Mussulman priest.

mound, *n.* *mō'und* [*AS.* *mund*, a protection or defence—from *mundian*, to protect: *OH.G.* *mund*], an artificial bank of earth or stone, raised for defence or ornament: *mound-bird*, *n.* a name for the megapode: *mound-builders*, a race of people anciently inhabiting the Mississippi valley, who had dwellings of earthworks and enclosures: *shell-mounds*, masses of refuse shells found along many shores, and marking the feasting-places of the early and savage inhabitants.

mound, *n.* *mō'und* [*F.* *monde*; *L.* *mundus*, the world], in *her.*, a globe surmounted by a cross; a part of the British regalia.

mount, *n.* *mō'nt* [*F.* *mont*, a hill; *monter*, to rise up—from *L.* *montem*, a mountain], a hill or mountain; an artificial elevation; the paper or card-board upon which a drawing is placed, and to which it is attached: *v.* to ascend; to rise high; to get or place on horseback; to raise aloft; to set in framework; to tower; to climb; to scale; to furnish with horses; to embellish; to adapt or fit to, or to set upon, as to mount a gun, that is, to set it upon a carriage—to mount a precious stone, that is, to set it in a framework of metal, as in a ring or brooch: *mount'ing*, *imp.* *n.* the act of mounting; the act of preparing for use; that by which anything is equipped or embellished; carrying, as a ship mounting so many guns: *mount'ed*, *pp.* *adj.* raised; seated on horseback; embellished; furnished with, as with guns; placed on a carriage: *mount'ar*, *n.* *the*, one who or that which mounts: *mount'ingly*, *ad.* *the*, to mount guard, to do duty and watch at a particular post for a limited time, as a sentinel.

mountain, *n.* *mō'ntēn* or *the* [*OF.* *montaigne*—from *mid.* *L.* *montānus*, a mountain: *L.* *montānus*, belonging to a mountain—from *monere*, a mountain], a very high hill, usually applied to heights of nearly and above 2000 feet; anything proverbially

mōte, mōt, fōr, lōn; *mōte, mōt, mōt*; *pīne, pīn*; *mōte, mōt, mōt*;

that in case of non-payment at a certain time the estate becomes dead—that is, passes wholly into the hands of the creditor.

mortiferous, a. *môr-tîf-er-ús* [L. *mortifer*, death-bringing—from *mors*, death; *fero*, I bear] bringing or producing death; deadly; fatal.

mortify, v. *môr-tî-fy* [OF. *mortifier*—from mid. L. *mortificare*, to mortify—from L. *mors*, death; *facio*, I make], to destroy vital qualities; to subdue or bring into subjection, as the appetites or passions; to subdue the body to the mind, as by abstinence or austerities; to humble or depress; to vex; to lose vitality; to flesh; to become corrupt; *mortifying*, imp. adj. that tends to humble or abase; humiliating; vexing; becoming mortified; *môr-tî-fied*, pp. *-fied*; adj. humbled; vexed; subdued; affected with gangrene; *môr-tî-fied*, n. *-fied*, one who: *môr-tî-fica-tion*, n. *-fî-ca-tion* [F.—L.], humiliation; vexation; depression by disappointment; the subduing of the passions; subjection of the passions; the death of a part of a living body: *môr-tî-fying*, adj. *-fying*. of 'mortification': chagrin; shame; trouble.

mortify, v. *môr-tî-fy* [see *mortify* 1]. In *Scots law*, to bequeath by will lands or money for certain specific purposes, religious or charitable, to trustees, or to a religious society, which bequests are then said to be *made dead*—that is, they cannot be alienated or transferred as property held in private hands: *môr-tî-fying*, imp.: *môr-tî-fied*, pp. *-fied*: *môr-tî-fier*, n. *-fî-er*, one who thus bequeaths property: *môr-tî-fica-tion*, n. *-fî-ca-tion*, the lands, houses, or money thus bequeathed—see *mortmain*, which is the English equivalent for the Scottish mortification: *master of mortifications*, a Scottish burgh functionary who has the charge of all charitable bequests under the corporation.

mortise, n. *môr-tî-sis* [F. *mortaise*]: a mortise: cf. L. *morsus*, a biting, a catching fast; the hole cut in one piece of wood to receive the *tenon* or projection by which another piece is made to hold it: v. to cut or make a mortise in: *môr-tî-sing*, imp.: *môr-tî-sed*, pp. *-sied*: adj. joined by a mortise or tenon.

mortising—see *mortising*.

mortmain, n. *môr-tân* [F. *mort*, dead; *main*, hand—from L. *mors*, death; *manus*, the hand] *orig.*, the transfer or conveyance of land to an ecclesiastical body, being, as it were, a hand which could never part with it again; in *law*, possession of lands or tenements in *dead hands*, or such as cannot alienate, as of a corporation or fraternity.

mortuary, n. *môr-tî-á-ri* [L. *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead—from *mortuus*, a dead person], a gift, claimed by, and due to, the minister in very many parishes, on the death of a parishioner; a gift left by a man at his death to his parish church; a burial-place: adj. pert. to the burial of the dead: *mortuary urn*, a vessel to contain the ashes of the dead.

morus, n. *môr-rûs* [L. *morus*], the mulberry-tree; the black mulberry is *Morus nigra*, and the white mulberry *Morus alba*, Ord. *Moraceæ*.

mosaicus, n. *môs-â-sô-rûs*, or *môs-â-sâ-rûs* [L. *Mosca*, the river Mosca, on which *Mastricht* is situated; Gr. *asurus*, a lizard] in *geol.*, a gigantic marine reptile of the Upper Chalk, allied to the crocodile—so called from its first being found in the *Mastricht beds*.

Mosaic, a. *môs-â-dîk*, also *Môs-â-ic*, a. *-î-dîk*, pert. to *Moses* or his writings: *Môs-â-ically*, adv. *-î*.

mosaic, n. *môs-â-dîk*, or *mosaic-work* [OF. *mosaïque*, *mosaio*—origin not known, but supposed to be from Gr. *mosaion*, a place dedicated to study and the muses, a museum; mid. L. *mosaicum* (not found); L. *mosaicum opus*, mosaic work; Gr. *mosaïkos*, belonging to the muses, artistic—from *moses*, a muse], designs formed with small pieces of coloured glass, stones, or pebbles, cemented on a ground of stucco or inlaid upon metal; the art of so designing: *mosa'ic*, a. also *mos-â-ic*, a. *-â-dî-k*, relating to or composed of mosaic work: *mos-â-ically*, adv. *-î*: *mosaic-gold*, a fine gold-coloured variety of brass; an alloy of copper, zinc, and gold.

moscarius, n. *môs-â-sô-rûs*—see *mosaicus*.

moschatel, n. *môs-â-têl* [F. *moschelle*—from mid. L. *musculus*, musk; L. *musculus*, musc or musk], a small British plant having pale-green flowers, and whose leaves and flowers smell like musk; the *Adonis moschatellina*, Ord. *Cypripediaceæ*.

moschus, n. *môs-â-kûs* [L. *muscus*; Gr. *moschos*, musk], the musk-deer; the musk used as a remedial agent by homœopathists.

Moselle, n. *môs-sêl*, a white wine from *Moselle*, in Germany.

Moslem, n. *môs-lêm* [Ar. *muslim*, a true believer], an orthodox Mohammedan; a Mussulman, which is a mere corruption of *muslim*.

moshags, n. plu. *môs-tîngs* [perhaps for *moschings*—from *mosel*, a dialect form of *mosel*], thin shavings of leather, used to clean metal in polishing.

mosque, n. *môs-k* [F. *mosquée*—from Sp. *mezquita*, a mosque—from Ar. *maqâd*], a Mohammedan place of worship.

Mosquito, n. *môs-kê-tô* [Sp. *dim.* of *mosca*, a fly; L. *mosca*, a fly], a gnat-like fly, very common in the marshes and low grounds of many warm countries, having sharp stinging powers; also written *mosquito*.

moos, a. *môs* [AS. *moos*, moss; cf. Icel. *moos*; MH. Ger. *moos*; Ger. *moos*], a family of plants with simple branching stems and numerous narrow leaves, found growing on rocks, trees, amongst grass, &c.; the Ord. *Musci* or *Brydææ*; a word popularly applied to many low-tufted plants; a bog; a morass: v. to cover with moss: *môs-sing*, imp.: *môs-sed*, pp. *môs-sied*: adj. overgrown with moss: *môs-sy*, a. *môs-i*, overgrown with or abounding with moss: *môs-siness*, n. *môs-i-ness*, the state of being overgrown with moss: *môs-agate*, a variety of agate which, on being cut and polished, exhibits numerous minute tree-like branchings of various shades, like the filaments of moss: *moss-berry*, cranberry, which see; the *Cyrtococcus palustris*, Ord. *Vacciniadææ*: *moss-capped*, *moss-clad*, or *moss-grown*, covered with moss: *moss-hags*, a stretch of dead peat, with a very irregular surface: *moss-land*, land abounding in peat-moss: *moss-rose*, a beautiful variety of the rose, having a moss-like growth on the envelope of the flower; a garden variety of *Rosa centifolia*, Ord. *Rosadææ*: *moss-troopers*, a name given to the mounted robbers or banditti who infested the borders or moorlands between England and Scotland before the union of the two crowns.

most, a. *môs-t* [AS. *môst*; cf. Icel. *meistr*; Goth. *maists*; Dut. *meest*—see *more*], superl. degree of *much*; consisting of the greatest number or quantity: *at*, the greatest number, part, or quantity; the utmost value or extent—when apparently used as a noun, the noun is really understood: *most*, ad. also *most-ly*, adv. *-ly*, in the greatest or highest degree; for the greatest part: *at most* or *at the most*, within the furthest limits; the utmost extent: *to make the most* of, to derive the greatest benefit or advantage from.

mostick, a corrupt of *mahl-stick*.

mot, n. *mô* [F. word, *motto*—from mid. L. *mutum*, a word—from *mutto*, I mutter], a saying; a motto; a call sounded on the horn in hunting at the death of the game—see *mort* 1: *bon mot*, *bong mô* [F. good word], a witty saying; a jest.

moist or *moite*, v. *mô-i* [AS. *môst*, must, ought] in OE. *primarily*, must; ought; *later* OE, *may*: *so mote it be*, in OE, so may it be; amen.

mote, n. *mô-t* [AS. *mo*, an atom], a small particle, as of dust; anything proverbially small.

mote, n. *mô-t*, also *gemote*, n. *gê-mô-t* [AS.], in AS. *times*, a meeting, as in the *Witnagemot*, the assembly of wisemen: *ward-mote*, in the city of London, the court or public meeting of the inhabitants of one of the wards into which the city is divided: *folk-mote*—see under *folk*.

motet, n. *mô-tê-t* [F. *motet*, a verse of a song, a short lay—from It. *motetto*, a motet—from *motto*, a word, device—see *motto*], a short piece of sacred music; a hymn.

moth, n. *mô-th* [AS. *moththe*, a moth; cf. Icel. *motti*; Dut. *mot*; Ger. *motte*], a winged insect of several species, somewhat like and akin to the butterfly, generally seen in the twilight; a worm, the grub of a moth, that breeds in and consumes cloths, &c., laid up from the air; *fig.*, that which gradually and silently consumes or eats away anything: *moth-y*, a. *mô-th-y*, full of moths: *to eat*, *eat*, to eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment: *moth-eaten*, a. *mô-th-e-n*, full of holes by moths.

mother, n. *mô-th-er* [AS. *moder*, a mother; cf. Icel. *modir*; OH. Ger. *muotar*; Ir. and Gael. *mathair*; Russ. *mat*; L. *matr*; Gr. *metēr*; Sans. *māta*, *matrī*—all from Aryan root *ma*, to manage; hence, *lit.*, the 'manager' of the household], a female parent; that which has produced anything; that which is oldest and chief; a familiar term of address to an elderly

côté, boy, fôd; père, bid; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

or morning-gift, without partaking of his rank, or transmitting any rights in the inheritance of the husband to her children; left-handed, as an irregular marriage; in present use the word designates marriages between princes and ladies of inferior rank, especially as practised in Germany.

morgay, *n.* *môr-gâ* [Eng. dial.: cf. *W. morgi*, the sea-dog], the small spotted dog-fish; the hound-fish or bounce, found in the Mediterranean.

morgue, *n.* *môry* [F. *morgue*], the place in some French towns where the bodies of persons found dead are placed, in order to be identified and claimed by their friends; a dead-house.

moribund, *a.* *môr-i-bund* [L. *moribundus*, dying—from *mori*, to die], in a state of dying.

moril, same as *moril* 2, which see.

morillon, *n.* *môr-il-lôn* [F.], the immature golden-eye duck; a fine black grape.

moringa, *n.* *mô-rîngô* [Mal. *murwagi*], a strong-scented tree which yields the ben-tuf and ben-oil, a native of Egypt and the E. Indies; the *Moringa pterygosperma* or horse-radish tree, Ord. *Moringaceæ*.

morion, *n.* *môr-i-on* [F. *morion*—from Sp. *morrión*—from *môro*, anything round], a particular shape of helmet copied by the Spaniards from the Moors, having no visor or beaver; a name given by lapidaries to rock-crystal of a brownish-black or charcoal-black tint.

Morisce, *n.* *mô-rî-kô* [Sp. *morisco*—from *Moro*, a Moor—see *moresque*], anything Moorish; the Moorish language; moresque; a dance: *Morisces*, *n.* plu. *-kos*, a name given to the Moors who remained in Spain after the taking of Granada, A.D. 1492.

morling, *n.* *môr-ling*, also *morling*, *n.* *môr-ling* [Eng. dial.: F. *mori*; L. *moritua*, dead; and dim. termination, *ling*], wool plucked from a dead sheep.

morlop, *n.* *môr-lôp* [Austral.], a mottled jasper pebble, usually occurring with diamonds.

Mormon, *n.* *môr-môn*, one of the sect founded 1827-27 by an American, Joseph Smith, who claimed to be inspired—so called from the pretended Book of *Mormon*, asserted to have been found by him: *Mormonites*, *n.* plu. *-its*, also *Môr-mônes*, *n.* plu. *-mônes*, the followers of Joseph Smith, and believers in his mission, and in the communications of the so-called angel *Mormon*: *Môr-môneism*, *n.* *-ism*, the doctrines and practices of the *Mormons*.

morn, *n.* *môr-n* [AS. *morgen*, morn, morrow—see *morning*], the first part of the day.

morning, *n.* *môr-nîng* [AS. *morgen*, morn, morrow; cf. Icel. *morgun*; Goth. *maurgins*], the first part of the day; the period from 12 at night till noon; in popular phrase, the time between dawn and the middle of the forenoon; in *fashionable life*, all the part of the day before dinner; the first or early part, as of life: *adj.* done, occurring, or being in the morning: *morning gift*, a former custom by which a husband presented his wife with a gift the morning after marriage: *morning-gown*, a loose robe worn in the morning before being dressed: *morning star*, any planet seen shining in the morning—generally the planet Venus when she rises before the sun; an old military weapon, consisting of a metal ball set with iron spikes and attached to a handle, sometimes by a strong chain.

morocco, *n.* *mô-rô-kô* [first prepared in Morocco, in Africa], a fine kind of grained leather prepared from goat-skin, and often from sheep-skin.

morone, *n.* *mô-rôn* [L. *morus*, the mulberry-tree], a deep crimson colour like the unripe mulberry; maroon, which see.

morose, *a.* *mô-rô-s* [L. *morosus*, capricious—from *mô*, usage, custom], of a sour temper; gloomy; sullen: *morose-ly*, *ad. -ly*: *morose-ness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state or quality of being morose; sullenness: *morosity*, *n.* *mô-rô-s-i-ty*, moroseness; sourness; peevishness.—*SYN.* of *morose*: surly; austere; ill-natured; ill-humoured; gruff; severe; spleenetic; crabbed; crusty; churlish; peevish; sullen.

Morpheus, *n.* *môr-fê-s* [Gr. *Morpheus*—from *môrphê*, form, shape], in *anc. myth.*, the god of dreams.

morpheia, *n.* *môr-fê-i-â*, also *morpheia*, *n.* *môr-fê-in* [Gr. *Morpheus*, the god of dreams], a peculiar alkaloid, the narcotic principle of opium.

morphology, *n.* *môr-fô-lô-jî* [Gr. *môrphê*, form; *logos*, description], that department of botany which

treats of the forms that the different organs of plants assume, and the laws that regulate their metamorphoses; also applied to animals in same sense; the general laws of the grammatical structure of a language: *morphological*, *a.* *môr-fô-lô-jî-kel*, connected with or relating to morphology: *morphologist*, *n.* *-ist*, one versed in morphology.

morphonomy, *n.* *môr-fô-nô-mî* [Gr. *môrphê*, form; *nomos*, a law], in *biol.*, the laws of organic formation: *morphonomic*, *a.* *-ô-nô-mî-tik*, pert. to.

morphophy, *n.* *môr-fô-fî* [Gr. *môrphê*, form; *phûs*, a tribe], the tribal history of physical forms.

morpheia, *n.* *môr-fô-i-â* [Gr. *môrphê*, shape], in *bot.*, the order or mode of development of any organ or organs.

morris, *n.*, also *morries*, *n.* *môr-ris* [Sp. *morrisco*, Moorish—from *Moro*, a Moor—see *moresque*], originally a Moorish dance; a dance performed with bells, castanets, tambours, &c.: *nine-men's-morris*, a kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

morrow, *n.* *môr-rô* [a double of *morn*—see *morning*], the first day after the present one: good *morrow* or good *morning*, a term of salutation: to-morrow, the first day after the present.

morse, *n.* *môr-s* [F.: Rum. *morsu*], the sea-horse or walrus.

morse, *n.* *môr-s* [L. *morsus*, a biting, a catching fast], in *eccl.*, *costume*, the clasp or fastening of a cope, frequently made of the precious metals and set with jewels.

Morse alphabet, *môr-s* [after the inventor], the principal system of dot and dash marks made by the recording instr. in telegraphy to indicate letters.

morsel, *n.* *môr-sel* [OF. *morsel* or *morsel*, a morsel—from *nid*, L. *morsus*, a thing bitten, a mouthful—from *L. morsum*, a bite—from *morsus*, pp. of *mordeo*, I bite], a bite; a mouthful; a small piece.

mort, *n.* *môr-t* [F. *mort*, death—from L. *morietas*], in *hunting*, notes sounded at the death of game; the skin of a lamb that has died of disease: *adj.* fatal.

mort, *n.* *môr-t* [Eng. dial.: perhaps from Icel. *margr*, much], colloquially, a great quantity; a large amount; a salmon in its third year.

mortal, *a.* *môr-id* [OF. *mortal*—from L. *mortuus*, mortal—from *morietas*, death], subject to death; destined to die; bringing death; belonging to man; deadly; punishable with death; not venial, applied to sin; extreme; violent: *a.* a human being; a creature subject to death; *mortal-ly*, *ad. -ly*, in a manner to cause death; in the highest possible degree: *mortality*, *n.* *môr-id-i-ty*, state of being mortal; subjection to death; frequency of death; death; human nature: *Bills of Mortality*, returns formerly issued periodically, giving the number of births and deaths in London: *within the Bills of Mortality*, embraced or comprisable within those terms.

mortar, *n.* *môr-têr* [L. *mortarium*, a mortar], a strong wide-mouthed vessel in which substances are bruised or pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance of large bore, used for throwing bombs and shells—so named from its shape: *mortar-bed*, the bed or carriage of wood on which a mortar for war rests.

mortar, *n.* *môr-têr* [L. *mortarium*, pounded stuff; connected with *mortar* 1], a mixture of lime, sand, and water, used as a cement for building with stones or bricks: *mortar-board*, a square board for holding mortar, used by masons.

morter, *n.* *môr-têr* [F. *mortier*, a lamp burnt over a corpse—from *mort*, death], in *OE.*, a lamp or light; a chamber-lamp.

mortgage, *n.* *môr-gâj* [OF. *mortgage*—from F. *mort*, dead, and *gage*, a token or pledge; L. *mortuus*, dead—*id.*, a dead pledge], the grant of lands or houses to a creditor in security for the repayment of his money; state of being pledged: *v.* to convey or make over, as property to a creditor in security for a debt; to pledge; to put to pledge: *mort-gaging*, *imp. -ing*; *mortgaged*, *pp.* *môr-gâj-d*; *adj.* conveyed or granted, as real property in security for a debt: *mortgager*, *n.* *môr-gâ-jêr*, the person who grants lands or houses in security for debt: *mortgaged*, *n.* *-gâ-jê*, the person to whom an estate is mortgaged—see *mortify* 2, and *mortmain*. *Note.*—Primarily, mortgage contains the condition

mâte, mât, fâr, lâô; mêle, mèl, hér; pine, pîn; nôle, nôl, môve;

ship may confine itself to one position; said of a ship lying with more than one anchor out.

moose, *n.* *mōs*, or *moose-deer* [N. Amer. Ind. *musu* or *mousouah*], the largest of the deer kind; the Amer. elk.

moot, *v.* *mōt* [AS. *mōt* or *gemōt*, an assembly; *mōtan* (unfound), to cite before a court of justice—see *meet*—*lit.*, to discuss in or at a meeting], to bring forward a subject for discussion; to discuss a question, as in a court of justice; to argue or plead on a supposed cause by way of exercise: *adj.* unsettled; disputable: *meeting*, *imp.*: *meeting* or *moot-case*, *n.* exercise of pleading a mock cause: *moot-ed*, *pp.*—*ed.* *adj.* debated; disputed: *moot'er*, *n.* *er.* one who moots: *moot-able*, *a.*—*ed.*, capable of being mooted or debated: *moot-hill*, a mound or height on which justice was anciently administered: *moot point* or *case*, a doubtful point; a point which admits of being mooted or argued on opposite sides: *Moot-Hall*, the anc. name for a town-hall.

moustache—see *mustache*.

mop, *n.* *mōp* [OF. *mappe*, a napkin—from L. *mappa*, a table-napkin], a bunch of strips of cloth or coarse yarn, fastened to a stick or handle, and used for cleaning floors: *v.* to clean or rub with a mop: *mop-ping*, *imp.*: *mopped*, *pp.* *mōp*: *moppet*, *n.* *mōp-et*, also *mop-sey*, *n.*—*i* [dim. of *mop*], a child's baby made up of rags; a puppet made of rags; a term of fondness applied to little girls: *mop-fair*, in Eng. *diat.*, a hiring-fair held a few days after the regular or statute fair, with the view of offering for engagements those male and female servants not previously engaged—*lit.*, that they might be *mopped* or wiped up.

mop, *v.* *mōp*, and **mow**, *v.* *mōw* [Dut. *moppen*: L. Ger. *wagten*, to grimace], in OE, to gibber and make faces; to make a very mouth; to grin in contempt: *n.* a grimace; a gibbering and making faces; a very mouth or grin in contempt.

mope, *v.* *mōp* [Dut. *moppen*, to pout: cf. Ger. *dial.* *wagten*, to sulk], to be dull, stupid, or drowsy; to be spiritless or gloomy from discontent; to make spiritless or stupid: *n.* a person low in spirits: *moping*, *imp.* *mōp-ping*: *adj.* inactive and affected with dullness; gloomy: *mopped*, *pp.* *mōp*: *mōp-ping*, *adj.* *adj.* *mōp-ish*, *a.* *ish*, dull; stupid; spiritless: *mōp-ishly*, *adv.* *ish*: *mōp-ishness*, *n.* *ness*, the state of being silent, inactive, and dispirited: in the mopes, sulky; out of temper.

mopnet and **mopsey**—see under *mop* 1.

moquette, *n.* *mō-ket* [F.], a fabric used for tapestry or as a carpet.

moor, *n.* *mō-rd* [Guiana], a valuable S. Amer. wood, peculiarly adapted for ship's timbers and planks, for which it is extensively used; the wood of the large tree *Mora excelsa*, Ord. *Leguminosae*, sub-Ord. *Cassipipitaceae*.

moraine, *n.* *mō-rān*: *moraines*, *n. plu.* *mō-rān* [F. *moraine*, a moraine: cf. *Bay maw*, rocky debris], accumulations of stones, earth, or debris, found at the edges and terminations of all great glaciers: *moraine*, *a.* *rd* *ish*, *pert.* to: *moraine loops*, in geol., great loops, with a southward direction, in the formations of the glacial period in N. Amer.

moral, *a.* *mō-rāl* [F. *moral*—from L. *mōrālis*, of or belonging to morals or manners—from *mōs* or *mores*, manner, way], *pert.* to or founded on the practices or conduct of men with reference to right and wrong, in their intercourse with others; conformed to right rules; right; just; supported by the evidence of reason or probability: founded on experience, as a moral certainty: *n.* the lesson taught by a fiction or fable; the practical lesson which a thing is fitted or designed to convey: *mor-ally*, *adv.* *ish*, according to the rules of morality: according to the divine law; according to the usual course of things and of human judgment: *mor-alise*, *v.* *mō-rāl-iz*, to think, speak, or write on subjects with reference to right and wrong; to make reflections or remarks on good or evil, or on virtue or vice among men; to furnish with a moral: *mor-alising*, *imp.*: *mor-alised*, *pp.*—*ed.*: *mor-aliser*, *n.* *er*, also *mor-alist*, *n.* *ist*, one who moralises; one who teaches the duties of life: also in OE. *mor-al*, *n.*: *mor-alisation*, *n.* *ation*: *mor-al-ise*, the act of moralising: explanation in a moral sense: *morality*, *n.* *mō-rāl-ty*, the doctrine or science of man's duties; the general practice of them; the quality of an action which renders it good or bad; *formerly*, a sort of stage-play: *morals*, *n.*

plu. *mōr-āls*, the practice of the duties of life; course of behaviour with respect to others; course of life in regard to good or evil; moral philosophy; ethics: *moral agent*, a person capable of understanding the distinction between right and wrong: *moral philosophy*, the science which treats of man's social relations and duties; ethics: *moral sense*, the feelings with which we regard the conduct and dispositions of others.

morale, *n.* *mō-rāl* [F. *morale*, ethics—from mid. L. *mōrālis*, moral discourse, morals], moral condition with respect to zeal, spirit, hope, and confidence; mental state.

morass, *n.* *mō-rās* [Dut. *moeras*, a marsh, a fen], a tract of soft wet moor or bog; fenny ground; a marsh: *morass-y*, *a.* *rd* *ish*, marshy; fenny; eggy: *Moravian*, *a.* *mō-rō-vi-an*, *pert.* to the country of Moravia, or to the Christian sect or society called Moravians or United Brethren: *n.* one of the sect: *Moravianism*, *n.* *ism*, the religious system of the Moravians.

morbid, *a.* *mōr-bid* [F. *morbide*—from L. *morbidus*, sickly, diseased—from *morbus*, disease], diseased; not sound and healthful: *mor-bidly*, *adv.* *ish*: *mor-bidness*, *n.* *ness*, and *morbid-ity*, *n.* *ity*, the state of being diseased or unsound; morbid character: *morbid anatomy*, the study of the alterations in the structure of the body produced by disease.

morbific, *a.* *mōr-bi-fik*, also *morbifical*, *a.* *ish* [L. *morbus*, disease; *facio*, I make], causing a disease; generating a sickly state.

morbillous, *a.* *mōr-bi-lūs* [mid. L. *morbilli*, measles; dim. of L. *morbus*, disease], *pert.* to the measles; measly: *morbilli*, *n. plu.* *mōr-bi-lī*, the measles.

morean, *n.* *mōr-sō* [F.], a bit; a morsel.

mordacious, *a.* *mōr-dā-shūs* [L. *mordax* or *mordacem*, biting or given to bite—from *mordere*, I bite], apt to bite; biting; snappish; sarcastic: *mordaciously*, *adv.* *ish*: *mordacity*, *n.* *mōr-dā-si-ty* [F. *mordacité*—from L. *mordacitatem*, the power of stinging], the power or quality of biting.

mordant, *n.* *mōr-dānt* [F. *mordant*, biting—from L. *mordens* or *mordentem*, biting, consuming], any substance employed to fix and give permanency or brilliancy to the colour produced by dye-stuffs; any adhesive matter by which gold-leaf is made to adhere to a body: *adj.* serving to fix colours; biting; caustic.

more, *a.* *mōr* [AS. *md*, more; *mdra*, greater, more], comparative degree of *much*; greater in number, quantity, quality, or degree; additional: *adv.* to a greater degree; a second or another time: *n.* a greater quantity, number, or degree; other or greater thing, as, we can do no *more*: the *more*, to a greater degree; for the reason already stated: no *more*, existing no longer; dead: *much more*, in a greater degree, or with more readiness: *more and more*, with continuous increase: *more than probable*, little short of certainty. *Note.*—In OE. *mō* was used in reference to number, *more* to size; now *more* does duty for both—see *Skeat*.

moreen, *n.* *mō-rēn* [prob. from F. *moire*, mohair—see *mohair*], a stout woollen stuff used for curtains, &c. *Note.*—*morina* in OE. signifies the wool of sick sheep and those dead of the murrain.

moral or **morelle**, *n.* *mō-rēl* [OF. *morel*: mid. L. *maurellus*, dark in colour—from *Maurus*, a Moor], the tree which bears the well-known *morello*-cherry; a cultivated variety of the wild cherry, or *Cerasus avium*, Ord. *Rosaceae*—much used in making cherry-brandy; a plant, the *Atripa belladonna*, also the *Solanum nigrum*, or petty morra, Ord. *Solanaceae*.

morel, *n.* *mō-rēl* [F. *morelle*: OH. Ger. *morella*—from *morha*, a root], an edible fungus abounding with little holes, generally of the size of a walnut; the *Morchella esculenta*, Ord. *Fungi*.

moreover, *adv.* *mōr-ō-ver* [more, and over], beyond what has been said; further; besides.

moreque, *a.* *mō-rēk* [F. *moreque*: *it.* *morecco*: L. *morecus*, Moorish—from *Maurus*, a Moor], done after the manner of the Moors; architectural decoration in the Moorish style: *n.* architecture or decoration after the Moorish style.

morganaic, *a.* *mōr-gān-ā-ik* [mid. L. *morganaticus*: OH. Ger. *morgangeba*, morning-gift—from *morgen*, morning; *geba*, gift, endowment: cf. *morning-gift*], a name applied to a marriage between a man of exalted rank and a woman of inferior position, she being only, however, entitled to the *morgangeba*

also, *bōy*, *fōt*; *pāre*, *bād*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *skun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

certain priests attached to the Court of Rome: usual abbreviation is *Mgr.*

monsoon, *n.* *môn-sôn'* [It. *monsone*; Mal. *mūsīm*, a season, a year; Ar. *mausim*, a time, a season], a periodical wind of the Indian and Arabian seas, blowing regularly from the south-west from April to October, and from the north-east during the other half of the year.

monster, *n.* *môn-ster'* [F. *monstre*—from L. *monstrum*, anything strange or wonderful—from *monere*, I warn] something out of the common order of nature; a creature with parts not natural, or greatly malformed; a person looked upon with horror on account of extraordinary crimes, or of deformity, or power to do harm; anything uncommonly large: *v.* in O.E., to put out of the common and natural order of things: *mon'stering*, *imp.*: *mon'stered*, *pp.* *-ster'd*: *adj.* very great in size or numbers: *monstrous*, *a.* *môn-strus*, unnatural in form; huge; enormous; shocking; hateful; horrible: *ad.* in a monstrous manner; exceedingly; very much: *mon'strously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *mon'strousness*, *n.* *-nês*, the state of being monstrous: *mon'strocity*, *n.* *môn-strô-si-ti*, state of being monstrous; an unnatural production; that which is monstrous; a monster.

monstrance, *n.* *môn-strâns* [L. *monstrans*, showing], in the R. Cath. Ch., a highly ornamented article, consisting of a hollow transparent headpiece and stand, in which the consecrated wafer is placed for the view of the congregation.

monstrosity, *monstrous*, *etc.*—see under **monster**.
monstrosity, *n.* *môn-strô-si-ti*, O.E. for *monstrosity*.

montain, *a.* *môn-tân-î-t* [L. *montānus*, dwelling upon the mountains—from *mons*, a mountain] pert. to or consisting of mountains.

Montanist, *n.* *môn-tân-îst*, a follower of *Montanus*, a Phrygian heretic of the 1st century, who pretended that he was inspired by the Holy Ghost to instruct men in several points not revealed to the apostles: *Mon'tanist'ic*, *a.* *-is-tik*, pert. to the doctrines of Montanus: *Mon'tanism*, *n.* *-izm*, the tenets of Montanus.

montain, *n.* *môn-tân-î* [F. *montain*—from *monter*, to mount—from L. *mons*, a mountain], in *Ar.*, increasing; a term in fencing; any upright piece in framework.

mont de piété, *n.* *mông' dâ pi-é-té'* [F. mount of piety—from It. *monte di pietà*—see **mount**, and *piety*], a pawnbroking establishment in France and other parts on the Continent frequently kept by the Government, where money is lent to necessitous persons at a low rate of interest.

monte, *n.* *môn-tâ* [Sp. *monte*, a hill, a wood; L. *mons*, a mountain], in *S. Amer.*, a wooded tract; a forest; a game at cards, resembling *faro*.

monteth, *n.* *môn-téth'* [after the inventor], formerly a large punch-bowl.

montem, *n.* *môn-tēm* [L. *mons* or *montem*, a mountain], an anc. custom among the scholars of Eton School of making a procession every third year on Whit-Tuesday to a tumulus [ad *montem*] near the Bath road, and collecting money from persons present or passing, now abolished.

Montepulciano, *n.* *môn-tâ-pôl-châ-nô*, a rich wine from *Montepulciano*, in Tuscany.

month, *n.* *môn-th'* [AS. *monath*, a month—from *mōna*, the moon: cf. Icel. *mánaðr*; Dut. *maand*; Goth. *mēnoþs*] the twelfth part of the year; in popular usage, four weeks: *month'ly*, *a.* *-ly*, happening once a month, or every month; lasting a month; performed in a month: *ad.* in every month: *a.* a monthly publication: *calendar month*, one of the twelve divisions of the year, from 28 to 31 days in each: *lunar month*, one revolution of the moon, occupying from one new moon to another, about 29 days, 12 h. 44 m.: this day six or three months, in *Parliament*, a common motion, when the rejection of a bill is desired, that its next stage shall be taken at a time when the House will not be sitting—should the motion be carried, such a bill cannot be reintroduced in the same session.

monticle, *n.* *môn-ti-k'l*, also *mon'ticula*, *n.* *-k'l* [a dim.—from L. *mons* or *montem*, a mountain or great hill], a little mount; a hillock: *monticulate*, *a.* *môn-ti-k'ū-lāt*, having many small projections: *montion*, *n.* *môn-ti-ōn*, among miners, a heap of ore; a mass under the process of amalgamation.

monument, *n.* *môn-ū-mēnt'* [F. *monument*—from L. *monumentum*, a memorial—from *monere*, I admonish

or remind], anything which serves to recall to mind, or which preserves the remembrance of any person or thing; a structure, as a pillar or mausoleum, erected as a memorial; a tomb; any enduring evidence or example, as, a monument of folly or wisdom: *mon'ument'al*, *a.* *-mēnt'-l* [F.], of or relating to a tomb or monument; memorial; preserving memory: *mon'ument'ally*, *ad.* *-ly*—*SYN.* of 'monument': *cenotaph*; *memorial*; *reminiscence*.
mood, *n.* *môd* [AS. *môd*, mind, feeling: cf. Icel. *môdr*; Dut. *moed*; Ger. *muß*], disposition of mind; temper of mind; a temporary state of the mind; disposition; moody, *a.* *môd'-i*, peevish; fretful; out of humour; sad; gloomy: *môd'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *môd'*, *n.* *-nês*, sullenness; peevishness—*SYN.* of 'moody': *pensive*; *capricious*; *varying*; *mournful*; *dejected*; *melancholy*.

mood, *n.* *môd* [F. *mode*, fashion, way, mood in grammar—from L. *modus*, a measure, quantity—see *mode*], in *gram.*, a certain form of inflection indicating the mode or manner, as regards action, in which the meaning of the verb is presented to the learner, as indicative mood, imperative mood; in *logic*, the form of a syllogism, as determined by the quantity and quality of the three propositions by which it is formed; style of music.

moon, *n.* *môn* [AS. *mōna*, the moon: cf. Icel. *máni*; Dut. *maan*; Sans. *māda*, moon, month—from *mā*, to measure—see *month*], the luminary of the night which revolves round the earth; the satellite of the earth; a month: *v.* to be affected by the moon; to be sentimental: *moon'ing*, *imp.* being sentimental; under the influence of the moon: *moon'ed*, *a.* *môn-ēd*, in O.E., resembling the moon; having the character of the moon: *moon'et*, *n.* *môn-ēt*, a little moon: *moon'ish*, *a.* *môn-ish*, variable as the moon; slightly: *moony*, *a.* *môn-i*, pert. to the moon: *moon'less*, *a.* *-lês*, without moonlight: *moon'beam*, *n.* a ray of light from the moon: *moon-calf*, a mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; a dolt; a stupid fellow: *moon-fish*, a fish so called from the shape of its tail-fin: *moon'light*, *a.* illuminated by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight: *a.* the light of the moon: *moon'lighter*, *n.* *-lî-er*, one of a gang of desperadoes given up to agrarian outrage by night in Ireland: *moon'tik*, *a.* *-tik*, illumined by the moon: *moon'shins*, *n.* the light of the moon; mere show without substance or reality; nonsense: *moon'stone*, *n.* a stone, also named *adularia*, of a white colour, or of a yellowish or greenish white—so called from the beautiful play of light which it exhibits: *moon-struck*, affected by the influence of the moon—according to popular belief; silly; lunatic: beyond the moon, out of reach; out of depth; extravagantly: *harvest-moon*—see under *harvest*.

moonshae, *n.* *môn-shâ*, also *munshae*, *n.* *môn-shâ* [Blind. *moosh*; Ar. *munshâ*, a writer], a Mohammedan professor or teacher of languages—so called in the K. Indies; a Mussulman interpreter or scribe.

moor, *n.* *môr* [AS. *môr*, moor; cf. Icel. *môr*; Dut. *moor*; MH. Ger. *moor*; Ger. *moor*], an extensive tract of waste land, covered with patches of heath, and having a poor light soil, sometimes marshy and peaty: *moor'ish*, *a.* *-ish*, marshy; fenny: *moor'y*, *a.* *-y*, sterile; marshy: *moor-burnard*, a moor-bird: *moor-cock*, *moor-fowl*, or *moor-hen*, red game or grouse: *moor-land*, *n.* heath-covered land: *moor'stone*, *n.* granite found on the surface of a moor: *moor-game*, ptarmigan, grouse, and other game found on moors; the moors, great tracts of moorland and hills where game is preserved for sporting.

Moore, *n.* *môr* [F. *Mauve*; L. *Maurus*; Gr. *Maurus*, a Moor], a native of the northern part of Africa—called by the anc. Romans *Mauri*, from the colour of the people, the word meaning literally 'country of the dark-complexioned people'; one of the people from Africa who conquered Spain in the 8th century—these were, however, strictly Arabs, the Moors crossing much later: *Moer'ish*, *a.* *-ish*, pert. to the people called Moors.

moor, *v.* *môr* [Dut. *moeren*, to tie, to moor a ship], to confine or make fast a ship, by means of cables or chains and anchors, in a particular station; to be confined to a particular station, as a ship: *moor'ing*, *imp.*, *n.* the act of securing a ship to one position, or alongside a landing-place: *moored*, *pp.* *môrd*, made fast in a station: *moorage*, *n.* *môr-âj*, a place for mooring: *moor'age*, *n.* *plu.* *-âj*, the anchors or buoys laid in a river or harbour in order that a

exists on one particular subject, or a limited number of subjects, while the mind is lucid on others; hence, extravagant devotion to one particular interest; a *cram*: *mon'ema'tiac*, *n. -ni-tik*, one affected with monomania; *adj.* affected with monomania; *mon'ema'tiacal*, *a. -má-ni-tá-kál*, having the character of monomania, or affected with it.—*SYN.* of 'monomania': madness; mania; insanity; derangement; alienation; aberration.

monome, *n. mún'-m*, also *monomial*, *n. mún'-mí-dí* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *ónoma*, a name], in *alg.*, a quantity or expression of one term only, as *2a*.

monometallism, *a. mún'-má-tál-izm* [*Gr. monos*, single, and *Eng. metallism*], the use of only one metal as a standard for coinage; the theory that asserts the utility of having only one metal as a standard for coinage: *mon'ometallíst*, *n. -íst*, an advocate or supporter of the theory of monometallism.

monometer, *n. mún'-mí-tér* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *metron*, a measure], a rhythmical series consisting of a single metre: *mon'ometríe*, *a. -rík*, having the axes equal or similar, said of certain systems of crystallization.

monomial—see *monome*.

monomorphous, *a. mún'-mór'-fús* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *morphé*, form], having but a single form—said of insects which, in their larval state, are nearly the same as in the perfect condition, except as regards wings.

monomyaria, *n. plu. mún'-mí-dí-ri-dí*, also *mon'omyáris*, *n. plu. -mí-dí-ris* [*Gr. monos*, single; *má*, a muscle] a term employed to distinguish those bivalve whose shells are closed by a single adductor muscle, such as the oysters and clam-shells: *mon'omyáry*, *n. -mí-dí-ris*, bivalve of the order *monomyaria*: *adj.* having but one muscle for closing the shell.

monopathy, *n. mún'-pá-tá-tis* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *patheos*, suffering], solitary suffering or sensibility.

monopetalous, *a. mún'-pétá-tús* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *petalon*, a leaf], having the corolla in one place, formed by the union of several petals, cohering so as to form a tube, gamopetalous.

monophthong, *n. mún'-f-thóng* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *phthongos*, a sound], a simple vowel-sound; two vowels pronounced as one: *mon'ophthóngal*, *a.* consisting of a simple vowel-sound.

monophyllous, *a. mún'-fíl-lús* or *mún'-fíl-lís* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *phyllon*, a leaf or blade], one-leaved; in bot., monosepalous; having an involucre composed of a single piece.

monophyodont, *n. mún'-fí-ó-dónt* [*Gr. monos*, single; *pháō*, I generate; *odonto*, teeth], a mammal which has only one set of teeth.

monophysis, *n. mún'-fí-sis* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *physis*, nature], one who maintains that Christ had use nature only, the human and divine united in one.

monoplast, *n. mún'-p-lást* [*Gr. monos*, one; *plastos*, formed], a naked non-vascular body; an animal cell destitute of envelope: *monoplastie*, *a. mún'-p-lást-ík*, having one primary form.

monopode, *n. mún'-pód* [*Gr. monos*, one; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], a monstrosity having one foot only: *mon'opódím*, *n. -pód-ím*, in bot., an elongated axis giving off lateral structures having a similar nature: *mon'opódíal*, *a. -pód-íal*, applied to an indefinite or centripetal inflorescence; racemose.

monopolize, *v. mún'-pó-líz* [*L. monopolium*; *Gr. monopólion*, the right of monopoly—from *Gr. monos*, alone; *póleō*, I sell], to get the exclusive right of selling; to purchase or obtain possession of the whole of anything with the view of selling at an advanced price and controlling the market; to obtain or engross the whole: *monop'olizing*, *imp.* *adj.* obtaining the sole power or right; engrossing: *monop'olized*, *pp.* *and*: *monop'olizer*, *n. -íz-ér*, also *monop'olíst*, *n. -íst*, one who has obtained the exclusive power to trade in a certain article, or who, by buying up the whole of it, has the command of the market at some place: *monopoly*, *n. mún'-pó-lí*, the possession of exclusive dealing in the sale of an article, which may be held by right of purchase, by patent, or simply by means of its superior manufacture; formerly a grant from the Crown of the right of exclusive trading in some article.

monopetal, *a. mún'-pétá-tál* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *petron*, a wing], one-winged, used to designate a temple without a cella, composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a conical roof.

mon. boy, /bóí; *pière, bíld*; *chair, game, jog, shun, thíng, there, seal.*

monopetals, *n. mún'-pétá-tis* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *petéō*, fallen, or apt to fall] in *gram.*, a noun having but one oblique case-ending.

monorganic, *a. mún'-ór-gán-ík* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *organon*, an organ], in *med.*, belonging to or affecting one organ, or a set of organs.

monosepalous, *a. mún'-sépá-d-ís* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *sepalon*, a sepal], having the sepals which compose a calyx united at their edges or margins so as to form a tube; gamosepalous.

monesma, *n. mún'-sés* [*Gr. monos*, one, single], in bot., the isolation of an organ from the rest.

monespermous, *a. mún'-sép-é-r-más*, also *monesper'mál*, *a. mún'* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *sperma*, seed], one-seeded; applied to a fruit having only one seed: *mon'sépér-m*, *n. -sép-ér-m*, a plant of one seed only.

monospherical, *a. mún'-sfé-rí-kál* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *sphaira*, a sphere or globe], consisting of one sphere or globe.

monostachous, *a. mún'-stá-kús* [*Gr. monos*, one; *stachos*, an ear or spike of corn], in bot., disposed or arranged in one spike only.

monostich, *n. mún'-stík* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *stichos*, a verse], a poem complete in one verse.

monotomum, *n. mún'-tó-tóm-m*, *monotoma*, *n. plu. -tó-m* [*Gr. monos*, one; *stoma*, a mouth], a species of Trematode worm having one sucker only.

monostrophale, *a. mún'-stró-f-ík* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *strophé*, a turning], not varied in measure; having one strophe only.

monosyllable, *n. mún'-síl-lá-bí* [*L. monosyllabus*, of one syllable—from *Gr. monos*, alone; *syllabé*, a syllable], a word of one syllable: *mon'osylláb'ic*, *a. -láb-ík*, consisting of words of one syllable.

monothalamia, *a. mún'-thá-lám-ík* [*Gr. monos*, single; *thalamos*, a chamber], in bot., applied to fruits formed from one pistil: *mon'othál'amous*, *a. -thál-d-mús*, one-chambered—applied to shells.

monothecal, *a. mún'-thé-kál* [*Gr. monos*, single; *théke*, a sheath], in bot., having a single locumment.

monothéism, *n. mún'-thé-izm* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *theos*, God], the doctrine of, or belief in, the existence of only one God: *mon'othéíst*, *n. -thé-íst*, one who believes that there is but one God: *mon'othéíst'ic*, *a. -íst-ík*, pert. to monothéism.

Monothelites, *n. plu. mún'-thé-t-íts* [*Gr. monos*, single; *théō*, I wish, I will], a heretical sect of the 7th century who taught that Christ had two natures but only one will, the human will being absorbed in the divine: *Monothél'ite*, *a. pert.* to: *Monothél'ism*, *n. -íz-izm*, the doctrine or belief of.

monotomous, *a. mún'-tó-tómús* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *tómé*, a cutting], in *mín.*, having the cleavage distinct in one direction only.

monotonous, *a. mún'-tó-tón* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *tonos*, a sound], a succession of sounds having the same pitch; an unvaried tone of voice: *monotonous*, *a. mún'-tó-nús* [*Gr. monotonos*, of the same tone], having a continued sameness of sound; continued with dull uniformity: *monot'onously*, *ad. -ly*: *monotony*, *n. mún'-tó-ní*, dull uniformity of tone or sound in speaking, reading, or singing; sameness; a want of variety.

monotrematous, *a. mún'-trém-d-ís* [*Gr. monos*, single; *tréma*, a hole or opening], applied to the lowest mammals, viz., the Ornithorhynchus and the Echidna, which resemble birds in having a cloaca only, or one external outlet for excrements and genital products: *monotreme*, *n. mún'-trém*, one of the *mon'otrem* *ata*, *-trém-d-tá*, or monotrematous animals.

monotriglyph, *n. mún'-trí-gíf* [*Gr. monos*, alone, and *Eng. triglyph*], such an intercolumniation in the Doric order as brings only one triglyph over each column.

monoxide, *n. mún'-ók-síd* [*Gr. monos*, only, and *Eng. oxide*], one of a series of oxides containing 1 equivalent of oxygen and 1 equivalent of another element.

monsigneur, *n. mún'-sén-yér* [*F.*—from *mon*, my; *seigneur*, lord], in France, a title of courtesy prefixed to names of persons of high rank, or to titles of noblemen; a title of bishops, &c., in France; my lord; your grace or highness: *monsigneurs*, *n. plu. mún'-sén-yér*, my lords.

monsier, *n. mún'-sér* [*F. monseigneur*—from *mon*, my; *sieur*, sir, master], sir; Mr.; a Frenchman, in slight contempt: *monsieurs*, *n. plu. mún'-sér*, sirs.

monsignor, *n. mún'-sén-yér*, or *monsignore*, *n. mún'-sén-yér-d* [*It.*], the ordinary title of a bishop in the R. Cath. Ch.; an honorary title conferred upon

familiar corrupt. of *It. madonna*, my lady], the animal that most resembles man, and is placed highest in the systematic scale; one of the quadrumanous, especially a long-tailed one; a term of contempt or reproach for a mischievous person; an iron block or ram used in pile-driving: *mon'key-lam*, *n.* *tem*, the qualities of a monkey: *monkey-block*, a small single block strapped with a swivel: *monkey-bread*, the baobab-tree, the slightly acid pulp of whose fruit is used as an article of food by the natives of Africa; the fruit of the *Adansonia digitata*, *Ord. Sterculiaceae*: *monkey-engine*, a sort of pile-driver, having a ram or monkey working in a wooden frame: *monkey-jacket*, a short Spencer or wooden pea-jacket: *monkey-pots*, the woody capsules of the *Leptochloa ciliaris*, a large Brazilian tree, *Ord. Myrtaceae*: *monkey-rail*, a second and lighter rail raised about six inches above the quarter-rail of a ship: *monkey-wrench*, a wrench or spanner having a movable jaw.

mono, *môn'ô*, a prefix—see *mon*.

monobasic, *a. môn'ô-bê-sik* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *basis*, a base], in *chem.*, requiring only one molecule of base to one of the acid to form a neutral salt—thus nitric acid is monobasic; in *bot.*, applied to a root reduced to a small unbranched portion, as though it formed merely the base of the stem.

monocardian, *a. môn'ô-kâr-dî-an* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *kardia*, the heart], having a single heart, that is, one consisting of a single auricle and ventricle, as fishes: *n.* an animal having a single heart.

monocarpous, *n. môn'ô-kâr-pôn* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *karpous*, fruit], in *bot.*, a plant bearing fruit but once and then perishing; an annual plant: *mon'car-pous*, *a. môn'ô-kâr-pô*, also *mon'car'pô*, *a. kâr'pik*, bearing fruit but once and then perishing, as wheat, oats, &c.: *mon'car'pous*, *n. plu. -pîs*, plants which bear fruit once and then perish.

monoceros, *a. môn'ô-sê-rôs* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *keras*, a horn, a tusk], having only one horn or tusk.

monochlamydeous, *a. môn'ô-khâm-id'ô-s* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *chlamys*, *chlamydeos*, a military cloak, a scarf], in *bot.*, having a single floral envelope or covering, which is the calyx.

monochord, *n. môn'ô-khôrd* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *chordê*, a gut or string], a musical instr. of only one string, used in experimenting upon the mathematical relations of musical sounds.

monochrome, *n. môn'ô-krôm* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *chroma*, colour, complexion], a painting in its tints, tones, and shades of only one colour: *mon'ochromat'ic*, *a. -mât'ik*, consisting of one colour; exhibiting light only of one colour.

monocle, *n. môn'ô-kî* [*F.*—from *OF. monocle*, one-eyed; *L. monoculus*], a one-eyed animal; a single eye-glass.

monoclinic, *a. môn'ô-khî-nîk* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *khînô*, I bend], having one of the axes obliquely inclined; in *min.*, applied to certain crystals: *monoclinous*, *a. môn'ô-khî-nûs*, in *bot.*, having both stamens and pistils in every flower: *monoclinial*, *a. môn'ô-khî-nîl*, in *geol.*, applied to strata that dip for an unknown length in one direction: *monoclinic*, *a. môn'ô-khî-nîk*, applied to a system of crystallisation in which the crystals have three unequal axes, two of which intersect each other at an oblique angle, and are cut by the third at right angles; also called *monoclinohedria*, *a. môn'ô-khî-n-êd'îk* [*Gr. hedra*, a seat].

monocotyledon, *n. môn'ô-khô-tî-lên* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *kotyledon*, the hollow of a cup, cup-shaped], a plant with only one cotyledon or seed-lobe, as in oats or wheat: *mon'cot'y-lên-dênus*, *-lên-dô-nûs*, having only one cotyledon or seed-lobe.

monocracy, *n. môn'ô-kh-rê-sik* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *kratos*, I govern], government by a single person: *mon'ocrat*, *n. -krât*, one who rules alone.

monocular, *a. môn'ô-k'ul-âr*, also *mon'ô'ulous*, *a. -lûs* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *L. oculus*, the eye], one-eyed; suited for one eye, as an ordinary microscope: *mon'ocul-âr*, *n. môn'ô-k'ul*, a one-eyed insect.

monocystic, *a. môn'ô-kîs-tik* [*Gr. monos*, one; *kustis*, a bag, a bladder], consisting of only one cell or cavity; unicellular.

monodactylous, *n. môn'ô-dâk-tîl'ûs* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *daktylos*, a finger or toe], having only one finger or toe.

Monodelphia, *n. plu. môn'ô-dêl'fî-d* [*Gr. monos*,

alone, single; *dêlphus*, a womb], the division of mammals which have the uterus single, including all except the monotremes and marsupials: *monodelphous*, *a. môn'ô-dêl'fîs*, resembling the Monodelphia, as in bringing forth the young completely formed; in *bot.*, having all the filaments united so as to form a single bundle around the style.

monodichlamydeous, *a. môn'ô-dî-khâm-id'ô-s* [*Gr. monos*, one; *dîs*, twice; *chlamys*, a cloak or tunic], in *bot.*, having either one or both floral envelopes.

monodon, *n. môn'ô-dôn* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth], a one-toothed animal; the narwhal or sea-unicorn.

monody, *n. môn'ô-dî* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *ôdê*, a song], a poem or song chanted or sung by a single person, and in which he is supposed to bewail himself; a lament; a dirge: *mon'odîal*, *a. môn'ô-dî-âl*, pert. to a monody: *mon'odîst*, *n. -dîst*, a writer of monodies.

monomia, *n. môn'ô-khî-d* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *ôkhô*, a house], in *bot.*, a class of plants having the stamens and pistils in distinct flowers on the same plant: *monom'iclan*, *a. -kî-dî*, also *monom'edous*, *a. -kî-dî*, in *bot.*, having stamens and pistils on different flowers on the same plant: *monom'edism*, *n. môn'ô-kî-dîsm*, the condition where unisexual flowers are produced on different branches.

monogamia, *n. plu. môn'ô-gê-mî-d* [*Gr. monos*, one, single; *gamos*, marriage], a general name for plants which have their anthers united but their flowers not compound: *monog'am*, *n. môn'ô-gâm*, a plant having a simple flower though the anthers are united.

monogamy, *n. môn'ô-gê-mî* [*Gr. monogamia*—from *monos*, alone; *gamos*, marriage, wedlock], the marriage of one wife only; the condition or restraint of not marrying a second wife after the death of the first: the opposite of *polygamy*: *monog'amist*, *n. -d-mîst*, one who disallows second marriages: *monog'amous*, *a. -d-mâs*, having one wife only, and not permitted to marry a second wife after the death of the first; as applied to animals, abiding by one female, as the dove.

monogastria, *n. môn'ô-gâs-trîk* [*Gr. monos*, one; *gaster*, the belly], having only one stomach.

monogenesis, *n. môn'ô-jên-ô-sis* [*Gr. monos*, single; *genesis*, origin], the scientific doctrine that all being is sprung from one primitive cell: *monogenetic*, *a. -jên-êt'ik*, pert. to: *monog'enist*, *n. -jên-ist*, one who maintains the doctrine of monogenesis.

monogram, *n. môn'ô-grâm* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *gramma*, a letter], a cipher, or a single device, formed by the intertexture of two or more letters: the private mark of an artist: *monog'ram'mal*, *a. -mâl*, also *mon'ogram'mic*, *a. -mîk*, resembling or pert. to a monogram.

monograph, *n. môn'ô-grôf* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *grôphô*, I write], or description limited to a single thing or object, or to a single branch of a subject: *monog'raph'ic*, *n. môn'ô-grô-fîk*, also *monog'raphist*, *n. -fîst*, a writer of monographs: *monog'raph'ic*, *a. -grôf'îk*, also *mon'ograph'ic*, *a. -grôf'î-kîl*, of or pert. to a monograph: *monog'raph'ically*, *ad. -fî*: *monography*, *n. môn'ô-grô-fî*, the art or practice of writing monographs; description or representation simply by lines without colours.

monogynia, *n. môn'ô-jîn-tî-d* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *gynê*, a female, a woman], an order of plants, including such as have only one pistil or stigma in a flower: *monogyn*, *n. môn'ô-jîn*, a plant having only one pistil: *monogyn'ic*, *a. jîn-tî-d*, also *monogyn'ous*, *a. môn'ô-jîn-nûs*, having only one pistil or stigma in a flower; also applied to plants having one style: *monogyn'ic*, *a. môn'ô-jîn-khî-tî-d* [*Gr. ôkhô*, a house], in *bot.*, applied to simple fruits formed by the pistil of one flower.

monolith, *n. môn'ô-khîk* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *khôkô*, a stone], a pillar or column consisting of a single stone: *mon'olith'ic*, *a. -khîk'îk*, also *mon'olith'ic*, *a. -kîk*, consisting of a single stone.

monologue, *n. môn'ô-lôg* [*F. monologue*, one that loves to hear himself talk—from *Gr. monologos*, speaking alone—from *monos*, alone; *logos*, speech], a speech or poem uttered by a person alone: a soliloquy: *mon'ologist*, *n. môn'ô-lô-jîst*, a writer or performer of monologues: *monology*, *n. -fî*, the habit of soliloquising or of monopolising conversation.

monomania, *n. môn'ô-mê-nî-d* [*Gr. monos*, alone; *manîa*, madness], a mental disease in which madness

mâle, mâl, fâr, lôn; mâle, mêt, hêr; pînâ, pîn; nôkê, nôl, môus;

maux *St.* on the *Continent*, a term of reproach or contempt—applied to certain sectaries among Protestants, particularly in Switzerland.

MOMUS, n. *mō'mōs* [Gr. *mōmos*, derision], in anc. myth., the god presiding over ridicule, mirth, and mockery.

monach, *mōn*, also *mōne*, *mōn's* [Gr. *monos*, alone], a prefix signifying alone; single; solitary; only one: *monachal*, a *mōn'-al* [OF. *monachal*; mid. L. *monachalis*—from *monachus*, a monk—see monk], pert. to monks or a monastic life; living alone; solitary: *mon'achism*, *n.* *-ism*, the system, the influences, and the state of a monastic life.

monad, *n.* *mōn'ad* [mid. L. *monas*, *monadis*, a unit: Gr. *monas*, *monados* unity, a monad—from *monos*, *alone*], an indivisible thing; that which is one; an ultimate atom; in *chem.*, a univalent element—that is, one whose atom, like hydrogen, is supposed to have only one combining point, the simplest and extremely minute kind of microscopic animals; a primary cell: *monadic*, *a. mōn-dī'k*, also *monad'ic*, *a. -dī'k*, *resembling a monad*.

monadelphica, n. *mon'-á-dél'-fí-d* [Gr. *monos*, alone; *adelphos*, a brother] in bot., plants having hermaphrodite flowers, in which all the stamens are united into one bundle by union of their filaments, through which the pistil passes: *mon'adélph-á*, n. *-dél'*, one of the *monadelphica*: *mon'adél'phian*, a. *-fí-an*, also *mon'adél'phous*, a. *-fís*, pert. to the monadelphia; having the stamens united into one bundle by union of their filaments.

monamine, *n.* *môn'ă-mîn* [Gr. *monos*, alone; and *amîn*, which see under amide], an amine into which only one molecule of the alcohol radical enters.

monandria, n. mōn-ān'drī-ā [Gr. monos, alone; andr, andros, a man], in bot., a class of plants which have only one stamen: monan'drian, a. -drī-an, also monan'drous, a. -drīs, having one stamen only.

monarch, *n. mōn'arĕk* [OF. *monarque*; L. *monarcha*—Gr. *monarchos*, one who reigns alone, a monarch—from *monos*, alone; *archē*, to rule] the prince or ruler of a country; a king; a sovereign; a potentate; a person or thing superior to others of the same kind; *adj.* supreme; ruling; *monarchical*, *a. mōn'arĕ-shĕl*, *regal*; *pert.* to or suitable to a monarch; *monarchic*, *a. -ĭk*, also *monarchic'al*, *a. -ĭk'al*, of or relating to a monarchy; *vested in a single ruler*; *monarchically*, *ad. -ly*; *monarchism*, *v. mōn'arĕ-k*, to rule over as a monarch; to play the monarch; *mon'archizing*, *imp.* *mōn'arĕ-ĭzĭng*, *pp. -ĭt*; *mon'archism*, *n. -ĭzĭm*, principles or state of monarchy; *mon'archist*, *n. -ĭst*, an advocate of monarchy; *mon'archy*, *n. -ĭ* [*F. monarchie*, a monarchy—from Gr. *monarchia*, a kingdom], a state or government in which the supreme power is vested in a single person, being either limited or absolute; a kingdom; an empire.

monastic, *adj.* *món-ás'tík* or *món-á's-trík* [mid. L. *monasticus* from Gr. *monastērion*, a solitary dwelling, a monastery—from *monastēs*, to be alone—from *monos*, alone], a religious house for retirement; an abbey; a convent, for either monks or nuns, but more usually the former; *monastic*, a *món-ás'tík*, also *monastical*, *a -fí-kál*, pert. to monks or to monasteries; secluded from the world; devoted to religion; *monastical*, *ad -fí-*; *monastic*, *n. -fík*, a monk; *monastices*, *n. -fí-bí-s*, a book on monasteries.—**Syn.** of 'monastery': priory; abbey; cloister; convent.

Monday, n. mǎn-dá [AS. *Mōnan dæg*, the day of the Moon—from *mōna*, the moon; *dæg*, a day] the second day of the week.

monde, n. *móng* [F. world], a number or circle of people who know and visit each other; the world; society: **beau-monde**, n. *bé-móng* [F.], the fashionable world: **demi-monde**, *dém-t* [F. *demi*, half], a name given to the so-called higher class of prostitutes in every large town and city.

monembryony, n. mōn'ēm-brī'ō-nī [Gr. monos, one; embryon, an embryo], in bot., the production of one embryo only: monem'bryon'ic, a. -brī'ō-nī'k, having a single embryo.

Monera, a. plu. *món-ferá* [Gr. *moneros*, solitary], very minute, non-nucleated corpuscles, forming the simplest living organisms.

money, *n.* *muh-nē* [OF. *monnaie*, money: L. *moneta*, a mint, money—see *mint*], coin in gold, silver, or

copper; stamped metallic pieces, being the legalised currency of a country; anything of high passage as a money equivalent, in commercial dealings, as bank-notes; wealth; affluence: *money*, n. plu. *monies*, the various sums included in a total; different sums of money: *moneyed* or *monied*, a. *monied*—the former preferable—rich in money; consisting in money: *moneyers*, n. plu. *monifera*, officers of the royal mint who superintend the coining of money; the men employed in the making of coins for money: *moneyless*, a. *moniless*, destitute of money: *monetary*, *monetary*, *monetary*, relating to money or moneyed affairs: *monetise*, v. *monetise*, to give a standard value to money; to coin into money: *monetising*, imp. *monetised*, pp. *monetisation*, n. *monetisation*, the act of monetising: *money bill*, in *Parliament*, a bill or measure before the House of Commons for the raising or granting of money for the use of Government: *money-changer*, one who deals in money or exchanges: *money-lender*, one who lends money on interest: *money-making*, acquiring or gaining wealth: *money market*, a general term for transactions in money, in discounts, loans, and payments, in such places as Lombard Street, London, the Stock Exchange, the Bank of England, and other banks: *money matters*, affairs about money: *money order*, in *Great Britain and Ireland*, an order granted by a post-office for any small sum of money, and made payable at another: *money-scrivener*, a person who procures the loan of money for others: *money's worth*, full value.—*SYN.* of 'money': coins; cash; specie.

monger, *n.* *māng'ger* [AS. *mangere*, a dealer—from *mang*, a mixture] a dealer; a trader—now used only as the second element in a compound, as *fishmonger*.
Mongolian, *n.* *mōn-gō'li-dā*, a native or inhabitant of *Mongolia*.
Mongolian, *adj.* a term applied to one of the great divisions of mankind, having the Mongols and Chinese as the type.

mongrool—same as **mungoo**.
mongrool, a. *mungrool* [AS. *mengan*, to mix], of a mixed breed; of different kinds: n. an animal of a mixed breed, particularly a dog.

moniliform, a. *môn-ŭ'-fôr-m* [*L. monile*, a necklace; *forma*, shape], like a necklace; jointed or united so as to resemble a string of beads.

moniment, *n.* *món'í-men'* [see monument, of which it is another spelling], in *OE.*, a memorial; a record; an image.

monism, *n.* *mōn'iz-m* [*Gr.* *monos*, one, alone], a system of modern materialism which teaches the identity of matter and mind: *mon'ist*, *n.* *-ist*, an adherent of: *monis'tic*, *monis'tical*, *a.* *-is'tik*, *-is'tik*. *Edi.* pert. to monism.

monitor, *n.* *mô-nish-ən* [*F. monition, admonition*]
—from *L. monitionem*, counsel, advice, instruction
—given by way of caution; warning; *monitorive*, *a.*
môn-î-tîv, warning; *admonitory*; *monitor*, *n.* *môn-î-
tî-ter* [*L.*] one who warns of faults or gives instruction
in regard to duty; an older boy in a school who
assists the master—the girl who does so is called a
monitress, *môn-î-tî-tes*; one of a genus of lizards, one
species of which abounds near the Nile; an iron
steam-vessel of war having a gun in a raised
position; *monitorial*, *adj.* [*F. moniteur*] of or relat-
ing to *monitor*; *monitorial*, *n.* *môn-î-tî-ter-ship*, *n.* *môn-î-
tî-ter-ship*, *n.* *môn-î-tî-ter-ship*, *n.* *môn-î-tî-ter-ship*, the office
of a *monitor*; *monitor*, *n.* *môn-î-tî-ter*, giving or
containing warning or advice.

consulting *Walsburg* for service.
 monk, *n.* *mānkh* [AS. *munec*, *munice*; L. *monachus*; Gr. *monachos*, a solitary, a monk—from Gr. *monos*, alone; *echō*, I keep] one who devotes his life exclusively to religious concerns and lives under a certain rule or discipline—generally in a community or order in a monastery; a recluse; a solitary one: *monkh*, *a.* *mānkh*, pert. to a monk, or like one: monkhood, *n.* *khod*, condition or character of a monk: monkery, *n.* *mānkh*, *kh*, monastic life, in reproach: monk's-hood, a poisonous plant—so named from the cow-like shape of the flowers; the aconite; the *Aconitum napellus*, Ord. *Ranunculaceae*: cloister monk, one who lives in the monastery: extra-monk, one who lives outside and serves a church connected with the monastery: monk's-rhubarb, a species of water-dock, the *Rumex alpinus*, Ord. *Polygonaceae*.

monkey, n. mǎng'ki [O. It. monicchio, a monkey—
a dim. of mona, an ape, a nickname for women; a
game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

métalliques, *mô-têl-lêk'* [F.], a frosted or crystalline appearance produced for ornamental purposes on tin-plate; the tin-plate thus prepared.

moist, *a. môist* [OF. *moiste*; L. *musteus*, new, fresh—from *mustum*, new wine], damp; wet in a small degree; juicy; containing water or other liquid; in *OE.*, fresh or new; *moistness*, *n. -nê*, dampness; a slight degree of wetness; *moisten*, *v. môys-nê*, to wet in a small degree; to damp; *moistening*, *imp. môys-nêng*; *moistened*, *pp. môys-nê*; *moistener*, *n. môys-nêr*, he or that which moistens; *moisture*, *n. môys-fâr* or *-chôr*, a moderate degree of wetness; humidity; dampness; *moistureless*, *a. -lê*, without moisture.

molar, *n. mô-lâr* [L. *molaris*, pert. to a mill—from *mola*, a mill], a double tooth or grinder; *adj.* grinding; used for grinding, as a *molar* tooth.

molasses, *n. mô-lâs* [F. *molasse*, flabby, slimy—from *F. mol*; L. *mollis*, soft], in *geol.*, a term applied to those soft arenaceous beds which constitute the middle Tertiaries of Switzerland.

molasses, *n. mô-lâs-tê* [Port. *molapo*, molasses; L. *mellaculus*, made with honey—from *mêl*, honey], the liquid which drains from raw sugar during the process of granulation and cooling; treacle.

moldwarp—see under *mole* 3.

mole, *n. môl* [AS. *mal*, a stain, a spot; cf. Dan. *maal*; Ger. *mahl*], a spot or permanent mark on some part of the human skin.

mole, *n. môl* [F. *môle*, a bank or pier—from L. *môles*, a huge mass or pile], a massive work of stones formed in the sea to protect a harbour from the violence of the waves; a huge shapeless mass.

mole, *n. môl* [contr. from moldwarp; AS. *molde*, earth; *weorpan*, to throw—*it.*], the animal that casts up mould or earth, a small, insectivorous, burrowing animal; *mole-bat*, a lumpy sea-fish; *mole-cast*, a mole-hill; *mole-caket*, a certain burrowing insect; *mole-cry*, nearly blind; *mole-hill*, a little hillock thrown up by moles; *fig.*, anything of infinitely less importance than represented; *mole-skin*, *n. môl-skîn* [*môk*, and *skîn*], a stout twilled cotton cloth having a close-cropped pile, somewhat of the appearance of the fur of a mole, used for the ordinary dress of working men; *fustian*; *mole-track*, the underground course of a mole; *moldwarp*, *n. môl-wôr-p* [OE. *molde*, mould, and *weorpen*, to throw up], in *OE.*, the name of which *mole* is the shortened form.

mole, *n. môl* [F. *mole*; L. *mola*, a false conception], in *med.*, a mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus.

molecule, *n. môl-ê-kul* [F. *molécule*, a particle of matter or air—from mid. L. *molecula*, a molecule—from L. *môles*, a mass], a small mass; one of the elementary particles into which all bodies are supposed to be resolvable; the smallest possible part of a body existing in a free state which can only be broken up into atoms of a different nature—thus, 'hydrogen' in a free state exists in pairs of atoms, each pair being called a molecule; *molecular*, *a. mô-lê-kul-êr*, pert. to or consisting of molecules; *molecularity*, *n. -lâr-ê-tê*, the state of being molecular; the state of consisting of molecules; *molecular attraction*, that force or power by which the particles or molecules that compose a body are kept together in one mass.

mole-skin, *mole-track*—see under *mole* 3.

moolest, *v. mô-lêst* [F. *molesier*—from mid. L. *moledare*, to molest; L. *moletus*, troublesome, offensive], to disturb, trouble, or vex; to annoy; to render uneasy; *moolesting*, *imp.*; *moolest'ed*, *pp.*; *moolest'er*, *n. -êr*, one who molests; *molestation*, *n. mô-lêst-ê-shôn*, annoyance; uneasiness given; disturbance; *molestful*, *a. mô-lêst-fûl*, troublesome.—*SYN.* of 'molest': to tease; inconvenience; incommode.

Molinist, *n. mô-lîn-ist*, in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a follower of the religious opinions of *Molina*, a Spanish Jesuit, who taught a system of opinions on grace and predestination somewhat resembling those of the Armenians among Protestants—died 1600; *Molinism*, *n. -ism*, the system of opinions so taught.

mollah, *n. mô-lâ* [Turk. *molla*; Ar. *maula*], the title of the highest order of judges in the Turkish empire; a person learned in the law and religion of Islam.

mollent, *a. mô-lênt* [L. *mollens* or *mollentem*, softening—from *mollis*, soft], serving to soften; assuaging; *mollently*, *ad. -it*—see *emollent*, under *emollate*.

mollify, *v. mô-lî-fî* [F. *mollifier*—from mid. L.

mollificare, to mollify—from L. *mollis*, soft; *to*, I become], to calm; to pacify; to soften; to mitigate; *mollifying*, *imp.*; *adj.* softening; mitigating; *mollified*, *pp.*; *adj.* mollified, *n. -fî-êr*, one who or that which softens or appeases; *mollifiable*, *a. -d-ê*, that may be softened; capable of being mollified; *mollification*, *n. -fî-ê-shôn*, the act of mollifying; the state of being mollified.—*SYN.* of 'mollify': to assuage; appease; quiet; qualify.

mollities, *n. mô-lî-tê* [L. *mollities*, softness], in *med.*, a diseased softening of an organ, or part of an organ.

mollusc, *n. mô-lûsk*, *molluscs*, *n. plu. -lûsk* [F. *mollusque*, a mollusc—from L. *molluscu*, soft—from *mollis*, soft], one of a class of animals whose bodies are soft and destitute of a bony skeleton, as snails, oysters, and shell-fish in general; *Mollusca*, *n. plu. mô-lûsk-ê*, one of Cuvier's grand divisions of the animal kingdom which includes all the shell-fish proper—so called in reference to the circumstance that all these creatures have soft bodies, and are unsupported by any internal framework sufficient to merit the name of a skeleton; *molluscan*, *a. mô-lûsk-ân*, also *mollusca*, *a. -lûsk*, pert. to or resembling the mollusca; *molluskite*, *n. mô-lûsk-ê-t*, in *geol.*, a dark-brown carbonaceous substance occurring in shelly marbles, originating from the transmutation to mineral of the soft bodies of the mollusca.

Molluscoidea, *n. plu. mô-lûsk-ô-ê-d-ê* [Eng. *molluscu*, and Gr. *eidos*, appearance], one of the two great divisions of the sub-kingdom *Mollusca*, often compound, lower in structure than the true mollusca, and which may have shelly or horny coverings; the *Molluscoidea* comprise the three classes *Polysca*, *Tentaculata*, and *Brachipoda*.

Molech, *n. mô-lêk* [Heb. *molekâh*, king], a god of the anc. Phœnicians, one of whose sacrifices was a burnt-offering of children—hence, *Agg.*, any inhuman evil principle; a lizard found in Australia.

Molosania, *n. mô-lô-sân* [Gr. *Molosae*, belonging to the Molossians, in Epirus], in *Gr. vers.*, a metrical verse consisting of three long syllables.

molten, *a. mô-lîn* [pp. of melt, which see], made of metal by melting.

moly, *n. mô-lî* [L. *moly*; Gr. *môla*, moly], wild garlic—the *Allium moly*; a fabulous herb having a white flower and a black root, mentioned by Homer as possessing secret power; the *Allium magicum*, Ord. *Liliaceae*.

molybdæna, *n. mô-lîb-d-ê-nâ*, also *molybdænte*, *a. mô-lîb-d-ê-n-ê* [L. *molybdæna*; Gr. *molybdaina*, a mass of lead—from *môlibdos*, lead], an ore found in various rocks, and in veins with tin and other ores, closely resembling in colour that of fresh-cut metallic lead; *molybdenum*, *n. mô-lîb-d-ê-n-ê-m*, an elementary body forming a very rare, white, brittle metal, obtained with difficulty from its ore, *molybdenite*; *molybdænos*, *a. mô-lîb-d-ê-n-ê*, also *molybdic*, *a. -d-êk*, pert. to molybdæna, or obtained from it; *molybdænic acid*, an acid having a sharp metallic taste, and forming certain salts called *molybdates*; *molybdate*, *n. mô-lîb-d-ê-t*, a compound of molybdic acid with a base; *molybdine*, *n. -d-ê*, a mineral occurring as an incrustation, of various shades of yellow to pale green, only used in laboratories for yielding molybdenum, and for making molybdic acid.

momé, *n. mô-m* [OF. *momé*, a mask], for *masq.*, silence; a dull, stupid, silent person.

moment, *n. mô-mênt* [F. *moment*—from L. *momentum*, movement, a very small portion of anything—from *moveo*, I move], the smallest possible portion of time; the unit of time; an instant; one-sixth part of a minute; importance; value; force; *momentary*, *a. mô-mênt-ê-r*, done in an instant; lasting an extremely short time; *momentarily*, *ad. -ê-r-ê*, also *momentally*, *ad. -ê*, for a moment; every moment; *momentous*, *a. mô-mênt-ô-s*, important; weighty; of great consequence; *momentously*, *ad. -ê*; *momentousness*, *n. -nê*, state of being of the utmost consequence; *momentum*, *n. mô-mênt-ê-m*, impetus; in *mech.*, quantity of motion in a moving body, the product of the mass by the velocity of a moving body.—*SYN.* of 'moment': weight; consequence; avail; signification; consideration; twinkling; momentum.

momentary, *a. mô-mênt-ê-r*, *OE.* for *momentary*.

mommer, *n. mô-m-êr* [F. *momier*, a nummer—see

mate, *mât*, *fâr*, *lâk*; *môte*, *mêt*, *hêr*; *piné*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*;

mixtere; Gr. *mixetw*) to mingle or blend two or more substances into one mass; to join or unite, as with a crowd; to associate; to become united or blended; to be joined or associated; *mix'ing*, imp.: mixed, pp. *mixt*: adj. consisting of various kinds; promiscuous; not pure: *mixable*, a. *mix'd-bl*, that may or can be mixed: *mixer*, n. *mix'ér*, one who or that which mixes: *mix'edly*, adv. *mix'ture*, n. *mix'tér* or *-chúr* [L. *mixtura*, a mingling together], act of mixing; state of being mixed; a mass or compound formed by mixing two or more substances together; an ingredient added and mixed; a liquid medicine formed of various ingredients.—SYN. of 'mix': to confuse; mingle; confound; associate; compound—of 'mixture': compound; medley; union; association; admixture; intermixture; composition.

mixtilineal, a. *mix'til-lín-é-dl*, also *mix'tilín-éar*, a. *-ér* [L. *mixtus*, mixed; *linea*, a line], containing or consisting of lines of various kinds, as straight and curved.

mixture—see under *mix*.

missen, n. *mis'n* [OF. *missaine*; It. *mezzana*, a missen sail: L. *medius*, middle], the aftermost of the sails of a ship; adj. hindmost; nearest the stern: *missen-mast*, in a three-masted ship, the mast that stands nearest the stern, and which supports the mizzen.

mizzle, v. *mis'z* [a freq. of v. *mist*], to rain in very fine drops: *mizzling*, imp. *mis'ling*: *mizzled*, pp. *mis'id*.

mnemonic, a. *nd-món-ik*, also *mnemon'ical*, a. *-kál* [Gr. *mnēmonikos*, belonging to memory; *mnēmō*, memory, remembrance], assisting the memory: *mnemon'ics*, n. plu. *-iks*, the art of assisting the memory by certain rules and precepts; the rules which teach the method of assisting the memory.

mo or *moë*, adv. *mó* [AS. *mō*] in OE and Scot., more.

moa, n. *mó-á* [Maori], the *deinornis*, or gigantic extinct cursorial bird of New Zealand.

moan, v. *món* [AS. *mōman*, to moan], to give expression to sorrow or pain in prolonged audible sounds; to lament; to utter moans: n. an audible expression of grief or suffering; a low cry of sorrow: *moan'ing*, imp.: n. the act of one who moans: *moaned*, pp. *moan'd*: *moan'ful*, a. *-fúl*, sorrowful: *moan'fully*, adv.

moat, n. *mōt* [OF. *mote*, a dike, a ditch; mid. L. *mota*, a hill or mound], a ditch or deep trench around a castle or other fortified place, sometimes filled with water: v. to surround with a ditch for defence: *moat'ing*, imp.: *moat'ed*, pp.: adj. surrounded or fortified by a moat.

mob, n. *mób* [L. *mobile*, easily moved, variable; orig. *mobile vulgus*, the fickle crowd], a crowd or multitude of people rude and disorderly; a crowd; the populace: v. to attack in a disorderly crowd; to harass or overbear tumultuously: *mob'ing*, imp.: *mobbed*, pp. *mob'd*: *mobblish*, a. *mob'blish*, done after the manner of a mob: *mob-law*, a rough and off-hand way of administering justice undertaken by a mob.—SYN. of 'mob n.': assemblage; assembly; multitude; throng; swarm.

mob-cap, n. *mób-káp* [O.Dut. *mop*, a woman's coil], a kind of female undress for the head, having a full round crown gathered into a band at the outer edge, usually made of clear muslin; a woman's nightcap.

mobile, a. *mób-ú* [F. *mobile*, movable—from L. *mobile*, easily moved, variable], susceptible of motion; movable; fluid: *mobility*, n. *mób-ú-ti-té*, capacity of being moved; fluidity; fickleness; the lower stratum or mob.

mobilise, v. *mób-ú-tis* [F. *mobiliser*, to make movable—from L. *mobilis*, easily moved], to call into active service, said of troops not previously on the war establishment: *mob'ilising*, imp.: *mobilised*, pp. *mób-ú-tíz*: *mobilisation*, n. *mób-ú-tí-sá-shún* [F.—L.] the calling out and putting into a state of readiness for active service in the field troops not previously on the war establishment.

mobile or *mobile*, v. *mób-ú* [Dut. *moppen*, to wrap up; see *mob-cap*], in OE., to wrap up as in a hood: *mob'ling*, imp.: *mobled*, pp. *mób-léd*.

mobocracy, n. *mób-ók-rá-si* [Eng. *mob*, and Gr. *krateō*, I rule], the rule or ascendancy of the mob.

moccasín, n. *mók-á-sín* [N. Amer. Ind. *mawcshin*, a shoe], a shoe or cover for the feet made of deer-

skin, but without a sole; the shoe worn by the American Indians; in the southern United States of America, a poisonous water-serpent; also spell *moccasin*.

Mocha, n. *mók-á* [from *Mocha*, in Arabia], a fine description of coffee: *mocha-stone*, a white translucent variety of agate, containing brown markings resembling vegetable filaments or mosses—chiefly brought from Arabia; *moss-agate*.

mock, v. *mók* [OF. *moquer*, to mock: cf. Dut. *mocken*, to mumble; Ger. *mocken*], to laugh at; to deride; to mimic in contempt; to subject to unnecessary disappointment; to fool; to tantalize; to make contemptuous sport of: adj. assumed; not real; false: n. any act of contempt or derision; a sneer; insult: *mock'ing*, imp.: adj. imitating in contempt or ridicule; treating with sneers: a. derision; insult: *mocked*, pp. *mók't*: *mock'er*, n. *mók-ér*, one who mocks; a scoffer; a deceiver: *mock'ery*, n. *-ér-í*, the act of deriding and exposing to contempt by imitation or mimicry; derision; sportive insult or contempt; false show; imitation; subject of laughter or derision; vain effort: *mock'ingly*, adv. *-ly*: *mock'ing-bird*, a N. Amer. bird having the faculty of imitating the notes and cries of every bird of the forest: *mock-lead* or *-or*, a sulphuret of zinc: *mock-turtle*, a soup in imitation of turtle-soup, made of calf's head, and often of pig's-head or cow's-head and feet: to make a mock of, to turn any person or thing into ridicule.—SYN. of 'mock v.': to ridicule; taunt; laugh at; mimic; sneer at; jeer; gibe; disappoint; in OE., defeat; elude.

moco, n. *mó-kó* [Braz.] a S. Amer. animal, allied to the guinea-pig, but larger.

modal, a. *mó-dál* [L. *modalis*—from *modus*, measure, method], relating to form or mode; having the form without the essence of reality: *mod'alist*, n. *-íst*, in *theol.*, one who views the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit as modes of being, and not as having distinct personality: *mod'ally*, adv. *-ly*: *modality*, n. *mó-dál-i-ti* [F. *modalité*], the quality of being in form only; in *logic*, a term employed to designate propositions in which the copula is accompanied by some phrase which adds to or restricts its meaning.

mode, n. *mód* [F. *mode*—from L. *modus*, measure, manner, method], manner of existing or being; in *meta.*, that which cannot exist in and of itself; manner; fashion; custom; usual way of course; in *music*, the peculiar melody of the octave in its divisions, as the minor mode, the major mode: *the mode*, the prevailing fashion or custom.—SYN.: accident; gradation; degree; manner; method; form; state.

model, n. *mód-él* [OF. *modèle*; It. *modello*, a model, a frame—from L. *modulus*, a measure, a standard—from L. *modus*, a measure], a pattern of something to be made; a pattern in miniature; any object which an artist proposes to imitate; a person who does duty as; a copy or object for imitation, for painters or sculptors; a mould; a copy or representation; that by which anything is measured or formed: v. to shape; to make a pattern or copy of in some plastic substance: *mod'elling*, imp.: n. the art of constructing representations of things in clay or other plastic materials, as a pattern for a work of art, or as a mould for reproductions: *mod'ell'd*, pp. *-éd*: adj. shaped; formed: *mod'eller*, n. *-ér*, one who practises modelling; a moulder or designer in clay, plaster, or wax.

moderate, a. *mód-ér-át* [L. *moderatus*, kept within limits or bounds, temperate—from *modus*, measure, mean], temperate; observing reasonable bounds, as in the indulgence of the appetites, in expressing opinions, &c.: not excessive, as in price or value; not extreme, as in opinions; not great; medium: v. to restrain from excess of any kind; to regulate; to reduce or lessen in violence or intensity; to allay; to pacify; to become less violent or intense: *mod'érat'ing*, imp.: *mod'érated*, pp.: *mod'érately*, adv. *-ly*: *mod'érateness*, n. *-néss*, state of being moderate; a mean or middle state: *Mod'érates*, n. plu. *-és*, a former name for the Broad Church party in Scotland: *mod'erator*, n. *-ér*, a president or chairman; in the *Presbyterian Churches*, the chairman of any Church court; that which regulates: *mod'ératorship*, n. *-ship*, the office of a moderator: *mod'ér-ation*, n. *-á-shún* [F.—L.], state of being moderate; restraint in indulgence; temperance; calmness of mind; equanimity; forbearance: *modér-ations*, n.

máde, *mát*, *fár*, *táb*; *méte*, *mét*, *hár*; *pánc*, *pén*; *móte*, *nót*, *móve*;

-it: *mista'kingly*, ad. *-it*: by mistake, under error or misapprehension; unintentionally: no mistake, *Jeandisard*, without fail; without possible error; with certainty: to be mistaken, to commit an error of judgment; to be deceived.

mistaught, v. *mista-tôht'* [*mîs*, wrong, and *tough*], pt. and pp. of *misteach*: wrongly taught.

misteach, v. *mîs-têch'* [*mîs*, wrong, and *teach*], to instruct wrongly: *misteach'ing*, imp.: *mistaught'*, pt. and pp., which see.

mister, n. *mîs-têr* [a misspelling of *master*—from *L. magister*, a master], a common title of address to any adult male, contracted into *Mr.*

mister, for *myster*, trade; craft: see *myster*.

mistern, v. *mîs-têrn'* [*mîs*, wrong, and *tern*], to name erroneously.

misthink, v. *mîs-thîngk'* [*mîs*, wrong, and *think*], in *OE.* to think ill or wrongly: *misthought'*, n. *-thôht'*, a false opinion; a wrong thought.

mistily, *mîstîlî*, *mîstîlî*—see under *mist*.

mistime, v. *mîs-tîm'* [*mîs*, wrong, and *time*], to arrange ill as to time; not to adapt to the time: *mistî'ming*, imp.: n. the doing at a wrong time, or unseasonably: *mistî'med*, pp. *-tîmd'*: adj. done out of season or at a wrong time.

mistitle, v. *mîs-tî-tl'* [*mîs*, wrong, and *title*], to designate by a wrong title or name: *mistî'tling*, imp. *-tîlîng'*: *mistî'tled*, pp. *-tîld'*.

mistletoe, n. *mîs-tî-tô* [*AS. mistellican*—from *mistel*, bird-time; *tân*, a twig: *Isol. mistellein*] a parasitic evergreen plant held in great veneration by the ancient Druids; the *Viscum album*, *Ord. Loranthaceae*, so called from its viscid coating—grows on apple, pear, and other trees, but seldom on the oak; spelt also *mistletoe*, *mistletoe*, *mistletoe*, and *mistletoe*.

mistook, pt. of *mistake*, which see.

mistral, n. *mîs-trâl'* [*F. mistral*; *O. Port. maestral*, the mistral—from *maestre*, a master: *L. magister*, a master—*ist*, the masterful wind], the name given to a cold north-west wind, which blows with steady violence from France in winter and spring over Provence and the valley of the Rhone down on the Gulf of Lyons.

mistranslate, v. *mîs-trîn-slat'* [*mîs*, wrong, and *translate*], to translate erroneously: *mîs-trânslat'ing*, imp.: *mîs-trânslat'ed*, pp.: *mîs-trânslat'ion*, n. *-lat'ion*, an erroneous version or translation.

mistrading, n. *mîs-trâd'ing* [*mîs*, wrong, and *trade*], in *OE.*, a false step; the choosing of a wrong path.

mistreat, v. *mîs-trê't'* [*mîs*, wrong, and *treat*], to ill-treat; to abuse: *mistreat'ing*, imp.: *mistreat'ed*, pp.: *mistreatment*, n. *-trê't'*, ill treatment; abuse.

mistress, n. *mîs-trê's* [*OF. maistresse*; *L. magistra*, a mistress], the fem. of *master*: a woman who instructs or governs a school; a female teacher; a woman who governs or holds authority: a woman beloved and courted; a term of address applied to a married untitled woman, now contracted into and written *Mrs.*; the female head of a family; a concubine; a woman who holds something in possession; a woman who has skill in something: *Mistress of the World*, a name of Old Rome, in respect of the wide and far-reaching extent of her dominions and power: *Mistress of the Robes*, a post in the Queen's Household, held by a lady of high rank, but its duties may often be performed by deputy—so named from having charge of the Queen's robes.

mistrust, n. *mîs-trîst'* [*mîs*, wrong, and *trust*], want of confidence or trust; suspicion: v. to doubt; to suspect; to regard with suspicion: *mistrust'ing*, imp.: *mistrust'ed*, pp.: *mistrust'ful*, a. *-fûl*, suspicious; wanting confidence in: *mistrust'fully*, ad. *-fûl*.

mistune, v. *mîs-tûn'* [*mîs*, wrong, and *tune*], to tune wrongly; to put out of tune: *mistû'ning*, imp.: *mistû'ned*, pp. *-tûnd'*.

misty, *mîstî*, *mîstîlî*, *mîstîlî*—see under *mist*.

misunderstand, v. *mîs-ûn-dêr-sând'* [*mîs*, wrong, and *understand*], to take in a wrong sense; to mis-cognoize: *mîs-ûn-dêr-sând'ing*, imp.: n. a mistake of the meaning; an error; a softer name for a quarrel; disagreement; discussion or slight difference: *mîs-ûn-dêr-sând'ed*, pt. and pp. *-sând'ed*, did take in a wrong sense; understood wrongly.

misusage, n. *mîs-ûs-âj'* [*mîs*, wrong, and *usage*], ill usage; abuse.

misuse, v. *mîs-ûs'* [*mîs*, wrong, and *use*], to treat or use improperly; to treat ill; to use to a bad purpose: n. *mîs-ûs'*, improper use; ill treatment; wrong appli-

cation: *mîs-ûs'ing*, imp. *-ûs'ing*: *mîs-ûs'ed*, pp. *mîs-ûs'ed*.—*SYN.* of 'misuse' v.: to abuse; misapply; mis-employ; maltreat.

misween, v. *mîs-wêen'* [*mîs*, wrong, and *ween*], in *OE.*, to misjudge; to mistrust.

miswend, v. *mîs-wênd'* [*mîs*, wrong, and *wend*], in *OE.*, to go wrong.

misy, n. *mîs'it'* [*F. misy*; *L. misy*; *Gr. misu*, an ore supposed to be copperas] an impure sulphate of peroxide of iron, a mineral of a fine bright-yellow colour, and of friable structure.

mite, n. *mîs'* [*AS. mite*, a mite: cf. *L. Ger. mite*; *OH. Ger. mîzo*], a small insect not easily seen by the naked eye, found in cheese and many other substances: *mity*, a. *mit'it*, containing mites.

mite, n. *mîs'* [*Dut. mît*, a small coin], in *Scrip.*, a small coin, equal to about one-third of a farthing: the *OE.* mite was of about the same value; a very little thing; a minute particle.

mitigate, v. *mîs-tî-gât'* [*L. mitigatus*, softened, allayed or eased—from *mîs*, soft, mild], to alleviate or ease, as sufferings; to reduce or lessen, as a penalty or a disease; to soften; to appease; to soothe: *mitigat'ing*, imp.: adj. alleviating; moderating: *mitigat'ed*, pp.: adj. alleviated; moderated: *mitigant*, a. *mit-tî-gant*, softening; diminishing or easing, as pain: n. that which eases or lessens: *mitigator*, n. *-gât-er*, one who or that which mitigates: *mitigable*, a. *mit-tî-gâ-bl'*, that may be alleviated or lessened: *mitigat'ion*, n. *-gât'ion* [*F.—L.*], the act of mitigating; the diminution or lessening of anything painful, severe, or calamitous: *mitigative*, a. *-gât-iv*, tending to lessen or alleviate.—*SYN.* of 'mitigate': to allay; alleviate; pacify; relieve; assuage; calm; abate; cool.

mitrailleuse, n. *mîs-trâl-yêr'*, *mit'railleus'es*, n. plu. *-yê-z'* [*F.—from mitrâiller*, to fire with grape or case shot—from *mitrâille*, case or grape shot: *OF. mitrâille*, fragments—from *mitte*, a mite: *Dut. mît*, a mite], a many-barrelled gun, having the barrels laid together like a fan of sticks, and securely attached to each other, loaded with shot, and by means of an apparatus at the breech, and each barrel can be discharged singly, or the whole nearly simultaneously; also sometimes used, *mitrailleuse*, n. *mit-trâl-yêr'*: *mitraille*, n. *mit-trâl'*, grape-shot.

mitral, a. *mîs-trâl'* [*L.* and *Gr. mitra*, a head-dress, a mitre], having the form of a mitre; in *anat.*, applied to a valve attached to the circumference of the left auriculo-ventricular orifice, whose flaps are supposed to resemble the segment of a bishop's mitre; the bicuspid valve.

mitre, n. *mîs-trê'* [*F. mitre*, an episcopal crown—from *L.* and *Gr. mitra*, a headband, a turban—in *R. Cath. Ch.*, a sort of crown worn on solemn occasions by archbishops, bishops, and sometimes by abbots; episcopal dignity; the junction of objects, as of mouldings, at an angle of 45°: v. to adorn with a mitre; to unite at an angle of 45°: *mitring*, imp. *mit'ring*: *mitred*, pp. *mit'rêd*: adj. wearing or possessing a mitre; episcopal; cut or jointed at an angle of 45°: *mitre-box*, a box or trough with vertical cuts through the sides to guide the saw cutting work to form mitre-joints: *mitre-shell*, the turretted shell of a genus of molluscs found in the S. Pacific: *mitre-square*, an immovable bevel for striking an angle of 45°: *mitre-wheels*, in *mech.*, a pair of bevel-wheels of equal diameter working into each other, usually with their axes at right angles.

mitriform, a. *mîs-trî-fôr'm* [*L. mitra*, a headband; *forma*, shape], in *bot.*, shaped like a mitre; conical; hollow and open at the base.

mittens, n. plu. *mit'nz'* [*OF. mittaine*, a winter glove], rough coverings for the hands to protect them from the cold; gloves without a separate covering for each finger; gloves without fingers: to handle without mittens, to use roughly.

mittimus, n. *mîs-tî-mîs* [*L. mittimus*, we send], in *law*, a writ for removing records from one court to another; a warrant of commitment to prison, given by a magistrate.

mitte, n. plu. *mit's* [contracted from *mittens*, which see], gloves which do not cover each finger separately, which protect the hand without wholly covering the fingers.

mity—see under *mitte* 1.

mix, v. *mîks* [*AS. miscian*, to mix; cf. *OH. Ger. mischan*; *Ger. mischen*; *Gael. measg*; *W. mysgu*; *L.*

colo, *boj*, *fôtt*: *pûre*, *bîld*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

misogamist, *n.* *mis-ô-gâ-mist* [Gr. *misô*, I hate; *gamos*, marriage], a hater of marriage: **misogamy**, *n.* *-ô-gâ-mi*, hatred or aversion to marriage.

misogynist, *n.* *mis-ô-gî-nî* [Gr. *misô*, I hate; *gynê*, a woman], hatred or aversion to women: **misogynist**, *n.* *-ô-gî-nî*, a woman-hater.

misorder, *v.* *mis-ô-r-der* [*mis*, wrong, and *order*], in O.E., to conduct ill; to manage irregularly.

misplacal, *n.* *mis-plâ-l*—same as *arsenopyrite*.

misplace, *v.* *mis-plâ-s* [*mis*, wrong, and *place*], to put in a wrong place; to set or place on an improper object, as confidence or affections: **misplace**'ing, *imp.*: **misplaced**, *pp.* *-plâ-t*: **misplacement**, *n.* *-plâ-mênt*, the state of being misplaced; the act of putting in a wrong place.

misprint, *v.* *mis-print* [*mis*, wrong, and *print*], to mistake in printing; to print wrong: **a. misprint**, a mistake in printing: **misprint**'ing, *imp.*: **misprinted**, *pp.*

misprise or **misprize**, *v.* *mis-prî-z* [OF. *mespriser*, to discern, to condemn—from *mes*, badly (= *L. minus*, less); *mid. L. prîsere*, to prize, to esteem—from *L. pretium*, a price], in O.E., to slight; to undervalue; to scorn; to despise; to mistake: **mispris**'ing, *imp.*: **misprised**, *pp.* *-prî-z*.

misprision, *n.* *mis-prî-shîn* [OF. *mesprison*, error, offence—from *mesprendre*, to mistake, to transgress—from OF. *mes*, badly (= *L. minus*, less), and *mid. L. prîsionem* for *prehensionem*, a seizing, apparently confused with *misprise* in the sense of 'contempt', from OF. *mespris*, 'contempt', in law, a term applied to all such light offences as are under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon; neglect, negligence, or contempt; mistake. **misprise**—see **misprise**.

mispronounce, *v.* *mis-prô-nôuns* [*mis*, wrong, and *pronounce*], to speak incorrectly; to pronounce wrongly: **mispronounce**'ing, *imp.*: **mispronounced**, *pp.* *-nôuns*: **mispronunciation**, *n.* *-nûn-ô-shûn*, wrong or improper pronunciation.

misprod, *a. mis-prod* [*mis*, wrong, and *proud*], in O.E., viciously proud.

misquote, *v.* *mis-kuô-t* [*mis*, wrong, and *quote*], to cite or quote incorrectly: **misquote**'ing, *imp.*: **misquoted**, *pp.*: **misquotation**, *n.* *-kuô-tâ-shûn*, the act of quoting wrongly; the wrong quotation itself.

misrate, *v.* *mis-râ-t* [*mis*, wrong, and *rate*], to reckon or estimate incorrectly: **misrate**'ing, *imp.*: **misrated**, *pp.*

misreckon, *v.* *mis-rê-kôn* [*mis*, wrong, and *reckon*], to compute incorrectly: **misreck**'oning, *imp.*: **misreckoned**, *pp.* *-rê-kûd*.

misreport, *v.* *mis-rê-pôrt* [*mis*, wrong, and *report*], to give an incorrect account of; to make a wrong report: **a. misreport**, a false or incorrect account of: **misreport**'ing, *imp.*: **misreported**, *pp.*

misrepresent, *v.* *mis-rê-prê-sênt* [*mis*, wrong, and *represent*], to represent falsely or incorrectly: **misrepresent**'ing, *imp.*: **misrepresented**, *pp.* *-prê-sênt*: **misrepresentation**, *n.* *-sêntâ-shûn*, a false or incorrect account given from mistake, carelessness, or malice; a softened expression for a lie or falsehood.

misreputed, *a. pp.* *mis-rê-pû-têd* [*mis*, wrong, and *reputed*], wrongly reputed.

misrule, *v.* *mis-rûl* [*mis*, wrong, and *rule*], to rule wrongly or badly: **a. misrule**, disorder; confusion: **misrule**'ing, *imp.*: **misruled**, *pp.* *-rûd*: **Lord of Misrule**, the one who presided over Christmas sports.

miss, *n.* *mis* [from *mistress*, arising from a contracted way of writing it], a title of address conferred on young unmarried women, prefixed to the name, as *Miss Brown*, or *Miss Jane Brown*; a young girl; a kept mistress: **misses**, *n. plu.* *mis-sêz*: **missy**, *n.* *mis-sî*, a little miss. **Note**.—*misses* is the plural of the noun *miss*; in such an expression as *Miss Brown*, however, the word *Miss* is undoubtedly adjectival, and the true plural form is therefore *Miss Browns*; the expression *Misses Brown* is not only phonetically disagreeable, but grammatically an adjectival character is assigned to *Brown*, the really significant name.

miss, *v.* *mis* [AS. *missan*, *miss*, cf. Icel. *missa*; Dut. *missen*; OH.Ger. *missan*], to fall in hitting or reaching, as a mark; to fall in obtaining, finding, or keeping; to discover something to be wanting; to perceive the want of; to mistake; to omit; to be wanting: **a. miss**, want; **missake**, *n.* *mis-sîng*, *imp.*: **adj. lost**; wanting; absent: **a. the act of failing to**

hit the mark; in O.E., disappearance; loss: **missed**, *pp.* *mis-t*.

Missal, *n.* *mis-sâl* [F. *Missel*—from *mid. L. missile*, Mass-book—from *missa*, the Mass, which see], the R. Cath. Ch. ritual or Mass-book.

missem, *v.* *mis-sêm* [*mis*, wrong, and *sem*], in O.E., to make a false appearance; to misbecome: **missem**'ing, *imp.* **misbecoming**: **a. a false appearance**; disguise: **missemmed**, *pp.* *-sêm*.

misshel, *n.* *mis-shêl*, a bird of the thrush kind—so called from feeding on the berries of the *misshetor*; also called *misshel-shush*.

missheltoo—see **missheltoo**.

misshend, *v.* *mis-sênd* [*mis*, wrong, and *send*], to send amiss or incorrectly: **misshent**, *pp.* *a. sent* to the wrong or improper address.

misshape, *v.* *mis-shâp* [*mis*, wrong, and *shape*]; O.Dut. *misshappen*, to give an ill form; to shape ill: **misshape**'ing, *imp.*: **misshaped**, *pp.* *-shâp*: **misshapen**, *a. -shâp*, ill-formed; ugly; deformed.

missile, *n.* *mis-sîl* [*L. missile*, a missile—from *missilis*, that is thrown or cast—from *missus*, *pp.* of *mitto*, I send], a weapon or thing thrown, or intended to be thrown, to hurt or injure, as a lance, a spear, a bullet, a stone: **adj.** that may be thrown or sent, as missile weapons.

mission, *n.* *mis-shîn* [F. *mission*—from *L. missi-onem*, a sending off—from *missus*, *pp.* of *mitto*, I send], state of being sent by authority on some special business; persons sent on some special business or with some particular object in view; purpose of life; message; a station of missionaries in a heathen country; a course of special Christian services held in a town or parish for a limited time; in O.E., a discharge; a faction or party: **missionary**, *a. mis-shîn-â-ri* [*mid. L. missionarius*], pert. to missions: **a. one sent to preach the Gospel to the heathen or the poor**; one labouring to spread the Gospel, especially among a neglected population, in connection with some church or society: **missioner**, *n.* *mis-shîn-êr*, for 'missionary', a special preacher who conducts missions.—**SYN.** of 'mission': errand; deputation; commission; delegation; embassy.

missive, *n.* *mis-sîv* [F. *missive*, a letter—from *L. missus*, *pp.* of *mitto*, I send], a letter sent; a message: **adj.** intended to be sent; prepared for sending out.

mispeak, *v.* *mis-spêk* [*mis*, wrong, and *speak*], in O.E., to blunder in speaking.

misspell or **mispal**, *v.* *mis-spêl* [*mis*, wrong, and *spell*], to write with wrong letters; to spell wrongly: **misspell**'ing, *imp.*: **a. a wrong spelling**: **misspelled**, *pp.* *-spêl*, also **mispal**, *pp.* *-spêl*: **adj.** wrongly spelt.

mispend, *v.* *mis-spênd* [*mis*, wrong, and *spend*], to waste and consume to no purpose; to spend badly: **mispend**'ing, *imp.* **mispend**, *pp.* *-spênd*: **adj.** wasted; consumed to no purpose.

misstate, *v.* *mis-stâ-t* [*mis*, wrong, and *state*], to state wrongly; to represent falsely: **misstate**'ing, *imp.*: **misstated**, *pp.*: **misstatement**, *n.* *-stâ-t*, an erroneous representation, whether verbal or written.

misry—see **mis** 1.

mist, *n.* *mis-t* [AS. *mist*, gloom, darkness; cf. Icel. *mist*; Dut. *mist*, mist; Ger. *mist*, damp, mist], the vapour of water hanging over sea or land, less dense than a fog; vapour floating and falling in fine particles in the form of very small rain; that which dims, or obscures, or intercepts vision, as if it were vapour or a mist: **v. in O.E., to cover with vapour; to cloud: **mist-like**, having the appearance of mist; **misty**, *adj.* *mis-tî*, overspread with mist; dim or obscure: **mistful**, *a. -fûl*, clouded with mist: **mistily**, *ad.* *-lî*, darkly; obscurely: **mistiness**, *a. -tî-nêz*, state of being misty; obscurity.**

mis-tan, *pp.* *mis-tân*, a poetic spelling for **mistaken**.

mistake, *v.* *mis-tâ-k* [*mis*, wrong, and *take*]; Icel. *mistaka*, to take by mistake—from *taka*, to take], to misunderstand; to conceive wrongly; to take one person or thing for another; to err in opinion or judgment: **a. an error of any kind**; a misconception; a blunder; an oversight: **mis-take**'ing, *imp.*: **a. in O.E.**, an error: **mis-take**, *n.* *-tâ-k*, wrong or in error, as applied to persons; misunderstanding, as applied to things: **adj. erroneous**; wrongly judging; incorrect: **mistook**, *pp.* *mis-tûk*, did mistake: **mistakable**, *a. mis-tâ-kâ-b*, that may be mistaken: **mistakenly**, *ad.*

mâte, mât, fâr, lûô; mête, mât, hér; pine, yin; nôte, nôt, môus;

aród: mis'construction, n. *strák'shún*, wrong interpretation of words or things.

miscount, v. *mis-tóu'nt* [*mis*, wrong, and *count*]: OF. *mesconter*, to miscount; to mistake in counting.

miscount'ing, imp.: *miscount'ed*, pp.

miscreant, n. *mis-kre-ánt* [OF. *mescreant*, mis-believing, miscreant—from *mes*, badly; *crvant*, believing: L. *missus credere*, to believe amiss] originally, one who holds a false faith—the word which, in their detestation of the so-called heresy, the multitude applied to the early Protestants, as to the followers of Wyclif; a vile unprincipled wretch: adj. unbelieving.

miscreate, v. *mis-kre-át* [*mis*, wrong, and *create*], in OE., to form unnaturally: *mis'creat'ing*, imp.: *miscreat'ed*, pp.

misdate, n. *mis-dát* [*mis*, wrong, and *date*], wrong date: v. to date wrongly: *misda'ting*, imp.: *misda'ted*, pp.

misdeed, n. *mis-déd* [*mis*, wrong, and *deed*], an evil deed; a wicked action.—SYN.: crime; fault; offence; transgression; trespass; misconduct; misdeemeanour.

misdeem, v. *mis-dém* [*mis*, wrong, and *deem*], in OE., to judge ill of; to mistake: *misdeem'ing*, imp.: *misdeem'ed*, pp. *dem't*.

misdeemean, v. *mis-dé-mén* [*mis*, wrong, and *de-mean*], to behave ill: *misdeemeaner*, n. *mis-dé-men-ér*, ill behaviour; evil conduct; a petty crime.—SYN. of 'misdeemeanour'—see under *misdeed*.

misdesert, n. *mis-dé-zért* [*mis*, wrong, and *desert*], in OE., wrong or ill desert.

misdirect, n. *mis-dí-ékt* [*mis*, wrong, and *dict*], in OE., improper food.

misdirect, v. *mis-dí-ékt* [*mis*, wrong, and *direct*], to give a wrong direction to; to direct to a wrong person or place: *misdirect'ing*, imp.: *misdirect'ed*, pp.: *mis'direct'ion*, n. *rék'shún*, evil direction.

misdo, v. *mis-dó* [*mis*, wrong, and *do*], to do wrong; to do amiss; to commit faults: *misdo'ing*, imp. doing wrong: n. an offence: *misdo'er*, n. *-ér*, one who commits a fault or crime.

misdoibt, v. *mis-dóib't* [*mis*, wrong, and *doubt*], to suspect, as of deceit or crime: n. a suspicion, as of crime or danger: *misdoibt'ful*, a. *misgiving*; full of grave doubts.

misdoote—see *misdoote*.

misemploy, v. *mis-ém-ploý* [*mis*, wrong, and *employ*], to employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; to use amiss: *mis'employ'ing*, imp.: *mis'employ'ed*, pp. *plóy'd*.

misér, n. *mis-ér* [L. *miser*, miserable], one whose chief pleasure is the acquirement and hoarding up of money; a niggard; *mis'érly*, a. *-ly*, very covetous; very mean; sordid; niggardly.—SYN. of 'miserly': stingy; mean; parsimonious; avaricious; penurious; covetous.

miserable, a. *mis-ér-á-b'l* [OF. *miserable*—from L. *miserabilis*, deserving of pity—from *miseror*, I pity—from *miser*, wretched, very unhappy; wretched; extremely poor or mean; despicable; barren: *mis'er-ably*, ad. *-á-bly*: *mis'erableness*, n. *-bi-nés*, the state of being miserable: *mis'ery*, n. *mis-ér-i* [F. *miserie*—from L. *miseria*, misery], extreme pain of body or mind; great unhappiness; distress; calamity: in OE., covetousness; avarice.—SYN. of 'miserable': forlorn; abject; pitiable—of 'misery': misfortune; unhappiness; wretchedness; anguish; torture; agony; torment.

Miserere, n. *mis-ér-é-ré* [L. *have mercy*—from *misereri*, I have mercy] in Rom. Cath. Ch., the 51st Psalm, usually appointed for penitential acts, and which commences with the word *miserere*, in Latin; a musical composition for the 51st Psalm; a small uncomfortable seat attached to the stall seats in cathedrals—formerly used for the discipline of the monks, and to support them when standing.

misery—see under *miserable*.

misfeasance, n. *mis-fé-áns* [OF. *misfeasance*—from *mes*, wrong; *faiscence*, manner, method] a trespass; a wrong done; the improper doing of an act which a person might lawfully do.

misfeign, v. *mis-fé-ín* [*mis*, wrong, and *feign*], in OE., to feign with an ill design.

misfit, n. *mis-fít* [*mis*, wrong, and *fit*], a bad fit. *misform*, v. *mis-fórm* [*mis*, wrong, and *form*], to make an ill form: *misform'ing*, imp. *mis-fórm'ing*: *misform'ed*, pp. *fórm'd*.

misfortune, n. *mis-fórtún* or *-chóon* [*mis*, wrong,

and *fortune*], ill fortune; adversity; mishap; disaster; calamity.—SYN.: mischance; misadventure; ill; harm.

misgive, v. *mis-gíve* [*mis*, wrong, and *give*], to fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail, applied to the heart, as, my heart *misgave* me; *misgiving*, imp.: n. a failing of confidence; doubt; mistrust: *misgave*, pt. *-gáv*: *misgí'ven*, pp. *-gí'ven*.

misgotten, a. *mis-gót'n* [*mis*, wrong, and *gotten*], in OE., unjustly obtained.

misgovern, v. *mis-góv-érn* [*mis*, wrong, and *govern*], to govern ill; to administer unfaithfully: *misgov'ring*, imp.: *misgov'erned*, pp. *-érv'd*: *misgov'ernance*, n. *-nás*, ill management; either of public or of private affairs; disorder; irregularity. *misgraff*, v. *mis-gráf* [*mis*, wrong, and *graff*], in OE., to graff on a wrong or improper stock.

misguide, v. *mis-gíd* [*mis*, wrong, and *guide*], to lead or guide into error; to direct ill: *misguid'ing*, imp.: *misguid'ed*, pp.: *misguid'ance*, n. *-gíd-nás*, the act of leading into error; false direction: *misguid'ingly*, ad. *-ly*.

mishandle, v. *mis-hánd'l* [*mis*, wrong, and *handle*], to bungie; to treat badly.

mishap, n. *mis-háp* [*mis*, wrong, and *hap*], ill chance; an accident.—SYN.—see *misfortune*.

mishappen, v. *mis-háp'n* [*mis*, wrong, and *happen*], to happen ill.

mishear, v. *mis-hér* [*mis*, wrong, and *hear*], to hear imperfectly.

Mishna, n., also *Mischna*, *mis'hánd* [Heb. *mis'háda*, repetition, explanation—from *sháda*, to repeat], various traditions of the Jews and interpretations of passages of Scripture collected and reduced to writing, forming with the *Gemára*, the text of the Talmud: *mis'há'ic*, a. *-nák*, pert, to or relating to the Mishna.

misimprove, v. *mis-im-próv* [*mis*, wrong, and *improve*], to abuse; to improve to a bad purpose: *mis'improv'ing*, imp.: *mis'improved*, pp. *-próv'd*: *mis'improvement*, n. *-próv'mént*, ill use or employment. *misinform*, v. *mis-in-fórm* [*mis*, wrong, and *in-form*], to give wrong information to: *mis'infor'ming*, imp. *-fórm'ing*: *mis'informed*, pp. *-fórm'd*.

misintend, v. *mis-in-ténd* [*mis*, wrong, and *in-tend*], in OE., to misdirect; to aim badly: *misintend'ed*, a. ill-directed.

misinterpret, v. *mis-in-tér-prét* [*mis*, wrong, and *interpret*], to understand or explain in a wrong sense; to form false opinions or notions: *misinter'preting*, imp.: *misinter'preted*, pp.: *misinter'preter*, n. one who interprets wrongly: *misinter'pretation*, n. *-shún*, a mistaken or false interpretation.

misjudge, v. *mis-jáj* [*mis*, wrong, and *judge*], to judge erroneously; to form false opinions or notions of; to mistake: *misjudg'ing*, imp.: *misjudg'ed*, pp. *-jáj'd*: *misjudgment*, n. *-mént*, an unjust judgment or determination.

mislay, v. *mis-láý* [*mis*, wrong, and *lay*], to put aside and not afterwards to recollect where; to lose; to lay in a wrong place, or out of its proper place: *mislay'ing*, imp. *-láý'ing*: *mislaíd*, pt. and pp. *-láý'd*.

misle—same as *misle*.

mislead, v. *mis-léd* [*mis*, wrong, and *lead*], to lead astray or into error; to deceive; to delude; to beguile: *mislead'ing*, imp.: n. act of one who misleads: *misled*, pt. and pp. *-léd*: *mislead'er*, n. *-ér*, one who leads to ill.

mislearned, a. *mis-lérn'd* [*mis*, wrong, and *learned*], not accurately or properly learned.

misled, pt. and pp. of *mislead*, which see.

mislike, v. *mis-lík* [*mis*, wrong, and *like*], to dislike.

mislin or *mislen*—see *maslin*.

mislive, v. *mis-lív* [*mis*, wrong, and *live*], in OE., to live ill.

mismanage, v. *mis-mán-áj* [*mis*, wrong, and *man-age*], to manage or conduct ill, as any matter of business: *misman'aging*, imp.: *misman'aged*, pp. *-áj'd*: *mismanagement*, n. *-áj-mént*, improper or wrong management of any matter or affair.

misname, v. *mis-nám* [*mis*, wrong, and *name*], to call by the wrong name: *misnam'ing*, imp.: *mis-named*, pp. *-nám'd*.

misnomer, n. *mis-nó-mér* [OF. *mes*, badly; *nomer*, to name: L. *minus*, less; *nomínare*, to name], a wrong name; a misnaming.

misnumber, v. *mis-núm-bér* [*mis*, wrong, and *num-ber*], to count or reckon wrongly.

áoé, *bóy*, *fóó*; *páre*, *búid*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

ad. *-N*: *miraculousness*, *n*. *-nēs*, state of being effected by a miracle: *miracle-play*, an old dramatic entertainment, the subject of which was taken from the histories of the Old and New Testaments, or from the legends of saints and martyrs.

mirage, *n*. *mī-rāzh* [F. *mirage*—from *mirer*, to look at carefully], an optical illusion by which objects are seen double—natural objects being seen suspended in the air, generally in a vertical position, as if reflected in a lake; in the desert, the *mirage* assumes the appearance of a lake—the general cause is a diminution in the density of the air near the surface of the earth; sometimes called *looming*.

mirre, *n*. *mīr* [Icel. *myrr*, a marsh: cf. Sw. *myra*; Dan. *myr*], deep mud; earth very wet and soft: *v*. to sink deep or fix in mud; to soil with mud: *mir'ing*, *imp*: *mirred*, *pp*: *mirry*, *a*. *mir't*, covered with mirre; muddy: *mir'iness*, *n*. *-rī-nēs*, state of being mirry.

mirk, *a*. also *murk*, *a*. *merk* [AS. *mirce*, dark, murky: Icel. *myrk*], in *Scot* and *O.E.*, dark, gloomy; *a*. darkness; gloom; *mirksome*, *a*. *mirk'som*, in *O.E.*, dark; obscure: *pit-mirk* [for *pitch-mirk*], in *Scot*, very dark; pitch-dark.

mirror, *n*. *mī-rē'r* [OF. *mirroir*, a mirror—from *mid*, *L*. *mirāre*, to behold—from *L*. *miror*, I wonder at, I admire], any polished body capable of reflecting images of objects; a looking-glass; a pattern or example, as 'she was a mirror of grace': *v*. to reflect or shadow forth as in a mirror: *mirroring*, *imp*: *mir'rē'ing*: *mir'rored*, *pp*. *a*. *-rē'd*, reflected as in a mirror.

mirth, *n*. *mērth* [AS. *mirrith*—from *mirde*, pleasant—see *merry*], social merriment; the excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gaiety: *mirthful*, *a*. *mērth'fūl*, merry; jovial: *mirth'fulness*, *n*. *-nēs*, state or quality of being mirthful: *mirthless*, *a*. *-lē's*, without mirth.—*SYN.*: 'mirth': frolic; fun; gaiety; laughter; merriment; festivity; jollity; gladness; joyousness; hilarity; glee; cheerfulness.

mirry—see under *mir*.

Mirra, *n*. *mī-rā* [Pers. *mirz*, corrupted from *Emirzadeh*, sons of the prince], in *Persia*, a common title of honour preceding the surname—following the surname, the meaning is 'prince'.

mis, *mis* (1), *a*. prefix—AS. *mis*, wrong; allied to verb *mis* [Goth. *mis*: Dan. *mis*: Icel. *mis*], *a*. prefix, signifying 'divergence': error; defect; wrong—as, *misdeed*, *misname*: (2) [OF. *mes*: *L*. *minus*, less], *a*. prefix used with negative or deprecatory force, as *mischief*, *misjudge*.

misconception, *n*. *mī's-kōn-sēp-shūn* [*mis*, error, and *ception*], the taking in a wrong sense.

misadventure, *n*. *mī's-ad-vēn-tūr* [*mis*, error, and *adventure*], comp. *P*. *mes*, prefix—from *L*. *minus*], *a*. mishap; ill-luck; unlucky accident.—*SYN.*: misfortune; calamity; disaster; infelicity; mischance.

misadvised, *a*. *mī's-dī-vīz'd* [*mis*, wrong, and *advised*], ill-advised; ill-directed.

misalliance, *n*. *mī's-al-li'āns* [*mis*, wrong, and *alliance*], a disparaging or improper connection by marriage; a marriage below one's rank; any wrong alliance—also written *mesalliance*.

misanthrope, *n*. *mī's-an-thrōp* [Gr. *misanthrōpos*, hating mankind—from *misos*, I hate; *anthrōpos*, man], a hater of mankind; also *misanthropist*, *n*. *mī's-an-thrō-pīst*: *misanthrōp'ic*, *a*. *-thrōp'ik*, also *misanthropical*, *a*. *-kāl*, hating or having a dislike to mankind: *misanthropy*, *n*. *mī's-an-thrō-p'ē*, hatred or dislike to mankind—opposite of *philanthropy*.

misapply, *v*. *mī's-āp-plī* [*mis*, wrong, and *apply*], to apply to a wrong purpose: *mis'apply'ing*, *imp*: *mis'applied*, *pp*. *-pī'ē*: *misapplication*, *n*. *mī's-āp-plī-kā-shūn*, an application to a wrong purpose.

misapprehend, *v*. *mī's-āp-prē-hēnd* [*mis*, wrong, and *apprehend*], to take in a wrong sense: to misunderstand: *mis'apprehend'ing*, *imp*: *mis'apprehend'ed*, *pp*: *misapprehension*, *n*. *-hēn-shūn*, a mistake; misunderstanding; misconception.

misappropriate, *v*. *mī's-āp-prō-p'ri-āt* [*mis*, wrong, and *appropriate*], to use for a purpose for which it was not designed: *mis'appropriat'ing*, *imp*: *mis'appropriated*, *pp*: *misappropriation*, *n*. *-p'ri-ā-shūn*, wrong appropriation.

misbecome, *v*. *mī's-bē-kōm* [*mis*, wrong, and *become*], to suit ill; not to become: *mis'becom'ing*, *imp*: *adj*. unseemly; improper: *mis'becom'ingly*, *ad*. *-ly*.

misbegotten, *a*. *mī's-bē-gōt'n* [*mis*, wrong, and *begotten*], unlawfully begotten.

misbehave, *v*. *mī's-bē-ādv* [*mis*, wrong, and *behave*], to conduct oneself improperly: *mis'behav'ing*, *imp*: *mis'behaved*, *pp*: *-ādv*: *misbehaviour*, *n*. *-ādv-ēr*, ill conduct; rude or uncivil behaviour.

misbelief, *n*. *mī's-bē-lēf* [*mis*, wrong, and *belief*], wrong belief; false religion.

misbelieve, *v*. *mī's-bē-lēv* [*mis*, wrong, and *believe*], to believe erroneously: *mis'believe'ing*, *imp*: *mis'believed*, *pp*: *-lēv*: *misbeliever*, *n*. one who believes erroneously.

miscalculate, *v*. *mī's-kāl-kū-lāt* [*mis*, wrong, and *calculate*], to calculate wrongly: *miscal'culat'ing*, *imp*: *miscal'culated*, *pp*: *miscal'cula-tion*, *n*. *-lā-shūn*, an erroneous calculation.

miscall, *v*. *mī's-kāl'ōr* [*mis*, wrong, and *call*], to call by a wrong name; to abuse or revile: *miscall'ing*, *imp*: *miscalled*, *pp*: *-kāl'ōr*: *adj*. misnamed.

miscarriage, *n*. *mī's-kār-ij* [*mis*, wrong, and *carriage*], failure; unfortunate issue of an undertaking; the expulsion of the foetus within six weeks after conception. *Note*.—The expulsion of the foetus between six weeks and six months is called *abortion*; and if birth occurs any time between six and nine months, it is called *premature labour* or *birth*: *miscarriage* and *abortion* take place without life, but in a *premature birth* there very frequently is life.

miscarry, *v*. *mī's-kār-ē* [*mis*, wrong, and *carry*], to fall of the intended effect; not to reach its destination; to expel the foetus within six weeks after conception: *miscar'ry'ing*, *imp*: *miscar'ried*, *pp*: *-kār-ē*.

miscegenation, *n*. *mī's-ē-jōn-dā-shūn* [*L*. *misceo*, I mix; *genere*, to beget], a mixing of races; the interbreeding of white men with women of another and lower race.

miscellany, *n*. *mī's-ēl-dā-nē* or *mī's-ēn-lē-nē* [*L*. *miscellanea*, hodge-podge—from *misceo*, I mix], a mass or mixture, generally; a book containing a variety of literary compositions: *miscellane'ous*, *adj*. *pert*. to: *miscellane'ous*, *a*. *-lē-nē*, consisting of several kinds mixed: *miscellane'ousness*, *n*. *-nēs*, the state of being miscellaneous: *miscellanist*, *n*. *-lā-nēst*, a writer in a miscellany, or of miscellanies.

mischance, *n*. *mī's-chāns* [*mis*, wrong, and *chance*: OF. *mischance*, a mischief], ill fortune; mishap.—*SYN.*: calamity; misfortune; disaster; misadventure; infelicity; ill luck.

mischief, *n*. *mī's-chēf* [OF. *meschief*, misfortune—from *mes*, error; *chēf*, the head: *L*. *maius*, less; *caput*, the head], that which turns out ill; harm; hurt; injury, whether intended or not; ill consequence: *mischievous*, *a*. *mī's-chēv-ūs*, injurious; hurtful; producing harm or injury; prone to do mischief: *mis'chievously*, *ad*. *-ly*: *mis'chievousness*, *n*. *-nēs*, the quality of being mischievous; hurtfulness.—*SYN.* of 'mischief': evil; ill; damage; detriment; wrong; injustice—of 'mischievous': pernicious; destructive; detrimental; harmful; noxious; spiteful; wicked.

Mischance, also *Mischance*. *Mischance*, *a*. *mī's-chē* [F. *mischieble* from *mid*, *L*. *miscebile* from *L*. *misceo*, I mix], in *O.E.*, capable of being mixed or mingled; that may be mingled, as one liquid with another.

miscompute, *v*. *mī's-kōm-pūt* [*mis*, wrong, and *compute*], to compute or reckon wrongly: *mis'comp'ut'ing*, *imp*: *mis'computed*, *pp*: *miscomputation*, *n*. *-tā-shūn*, erroneous computation.

misconceive, *v*. *mī's-kōn-sēv* [*mis*, wrong, and *conceive*], to have or receive a false notion of; to interpret incorrectly: *mis'conceive'ing*, *imp*: *mis'conceived*, *pp*: *-sēv*.—*SYN.* of 'misconceive': to mistake; misjudge; misunderstand; misapprehend.

misconception, *n*. *mī's-kōn-sēp-shūn* [*mis*, wrong, and *conception*], wrong notion or understanding of a thing; false opinion.

misconduct, *n*. *mī's-kōn-dūkt* [*mis*, wrong, and *conduct*], ill behaviour: *v*. *mī's-kōn-dūkt*, to mismanage; to conduct amiss; to misbehave: *mis'conduct'ing*, *imp*: *mis'conducted*, *pp*.—*SYN.* of 'misconduct': misdeed; misbehaviour; delinquency; misdeemeanour; mismanagement; offence.

misconstrue, *v*. *mī's-kōn-strō* [*mis*, wrong, and *construe*], to interpret in a wrong sense either words or things: *mis'constru'ing*, *imp*: *misconstrued*, *pp*.

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *kūō*; *māle*, *māl*, *hēr*; *yāne*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nāl*, *mōve*;

a minister, or the service performed by him; agency; ministrative, a. -*te*, affording service; assisting; ministerial, a. -*tri-ál*, pert. to ministers of religion, or to the chief servants of a sovereign; official; executive; attendant; ministrant, n. -*ál-íst*, in politics, a supporter of the ministry holding office; ministrally, ad. -*ál*, in a ministerial manner; after the manner of the executive; officially; ministrant, a. -*trínt*, performing service as a minister; attendant on service; ministry, n. *min-ís-trí* [L. *ministerium*, service, attendance], agency or service of a minister of religion; the office, duties, or functions of the chief ministers of a sovereign; the time it lasts; the body of ministers of a state; the clergy collectively; agency; interposition; employment; Prime Minister, the First Lord of the Treasury, and head of the British Government, who appoints his colleagues. *Note*.—Cabinet Ministers, or executive government, consist of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the five Secretaries of State—viz., for the Home, Foreign, Colonial, War, and India Offices; other Ministers of the Crown are not necessarily, though some generally are, Cabinet Ministers.—*Syn.* of 'minister n.': priest; parson; official; ambassador; delegate of 'minister v.': to serve; attend; wait upon; officiate; administer; contribute to; of 'ministerial': ecclesiastical; clerical; sacerdotal; priestly.

minium, n. *min-í-tím* [L. *minium*, red-lead or vermilion], red oxide of lead; red-lead; read-lead ore.

miniver, n. *min-í-vér*, a spotted fur formerly much used for lining or trimming garments: in *Aer.*, a fur-like vair; the Siberian squirrel or its fur, which is fine white.

minx, n. *min-í-kt*, also minx, n. *min-í-kt* [Sw. *mönk*], a quadruped that burrows in the earth by the side of a pond or river, valued for its fur, common in Amer. and in many parts of Europe; one of the weasel family.

minnesanger, n. *min-ín-sín-ger* [Ger. *minne*, love; *singer*, a singer], one of a class of German lyrical poets from the twelfth to the fourteenth century, the principal theme of whose verse was love.

minnow, n. *min-ín-ó* [AS. *mine*, a minnow: cf. Ir. and Gael. *minias*, a minnow—from *min*, small, and *inny*, a fish], a very small British fish inhabiting fresh water—exceedingly abundant even in ditches.

minor, a. *min-ér* [L. *minor*, less], less; smaller; inconsiderable; petty; unimportant; in music, lower by a semitone: n. a person under age; one under 21 years; in logic, the second proposition of a regular syllogism, called the *minor term*; minority, n. *min-ér-í-tí*, the period from birth till 21 years of age; the smaller number, as distinguished from the majority; minor key, in music, a key that takes a minor third; that arrangement of tones and semitones in a piece of music, which is chiefly employed for solemn and mournful subjects; minor canons, priests in certain of the cathedrals who rank next to the canons, and are responsible for the daily service; Minorites, n. plu. *min-ér-íz* [L. *fratres minores*, the Lesser Brothers], the original name of the Franciscan Order of friars.

minotaur, n. *min-ó-tó-ur* [Gr. *minotaurus*: L. *minotaurus*—from *Minos*, Minos; Gr. *tauros*, a bull], in *av.*, a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, said to have been the fruit of the intercourse of Pasiphaë, the wife of *Minos*, with a bull.

monaster, n. *min-íst-ér* [AS. *mynstre*; a corrupt. of mid. L. *monasterium*, a monastery, then the church attached to it—see monastery], the church of a monastery or convent; a cathedral church.

minstrel, n. *min-íst-rél* [OF. *menestrel*, a minstrel—from mid. L. *ministrális*, an artisan, a servant—from mid. L. *ministerium*; L. *minister*, a servant—see minister], in the middle ages, one of a body of men whose profession it was to recount heroic deeds in verse, often composed by themselves, and to sing them to the harp; a national poet who writes poetry recounting the heroic deeds of the past; a portrayer in verse of national deeds and character, and of home life in the past; a musician: minstrelsy, n. *min-íst-ri-ál*, the art or occupation of a minstrel; system of ballads restricted to certain events, or to a certain age; music, generally instrumental; a number of musicians.

mint, n. *min-í* [AS. *mynt*, a coin—from L. *moneta*, a mint—from *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined], the place where money is coined by authority of the Crown; a source of abundant supply; a place in which something is invented: v. to coin; to coin or fabricate: minting, imp.: minted, pp. coined; mintage, n. *min-í-áj*, that which is coined or stamped; duty paid for coining: Master of the Mint, the officer who presides over the Mint.

mint, n. *min-í* [AS. *mynte*; L. *mentha*; Gr. *minthé*, mint], a well-known aromatic plant, two species of which are popularly called spearmint and peppermint: *spearmint* is *mentha viridis*, and *peppermint* *M. piperita*, Ord. *Labiata*.

minuend, n. *min-ú-énd* [L. *minuendus*, to be diminished—from *minuo*, I lessen], in *arith.*, the number that is to be lessened; the number from which another is to be subtracted.

minuet, n. *min-ú-ét* [F. *menuet*, a dance—from *menu*, small—from L. *minutus*, small], a slow graceful dance—so named from the short steps in it; the tune or air for it.

minus, n. *min-ús* [L. *minus*, less], in *arith.* and *alg.*, the sign of subtraction, thus [—], which, placed between two quantities, means that the latter is to be subtracted from the former.

minuscule, n. *min-ús-ú-kl* [L. *minuscule*—dim. of *minus*, less], the smaller alphabetic character which in MSS. succeeded the majuscule or uncial letter form, from the ninth century up to the invention of printing: a. small; pert. to minuscule writing.

minute, a. *min-ú-ít* [L. *minutus*, little, small—from *minuo*, I make less], extremely small or slender; little; diminutive; attentive to small things; exact in details: minutely, ad. *min-ú-ít-ly*, in exact details: minute name, n. -*nes*, smallness; slenderness; great exactness.—*Syn.* of 'minute': fine; exact; critical; circumstantial; particular; small; slender; slight; detailed.

minute, n. *min-ú-ít* [OF. *minute*, a minute—from mid. L. *minutium*, a small part of time: L. *minutus*, small—from *minuo*, I lessen], a small portion of time or duration; the sixtieth part of an hour; the sixtieth part of a degree; in *arith.*, the sixtieth part of the lower portion of a column; a short sketch or note of an agreement; an outline or brief report in writing of the proceedings of any meeting or society: v. to put down in writing an outline of the proceedings of a meeting or society: minutating, imp.: minutated, pp. *min-ú-ít-éd*: minutely, ad. *min-ú-ít-ly*, happening every minute: minute-book, the book in which the minutes are written: minute-glass, a small sand-glass: minute-guns, guns fired at short intervals, as signals of distress at sea, or of mourning: minute-hand, the hand of a clock or watch pointing out the minutes. *Note*.—The two preceding entries are of course intimately connected.

minutia, n. *min-ú-í-tí-á*, *min-ú-ít-ís*, n. plu. -*í-tí-és* [L. *minutia*, smallness, fineness—from *minutus*, little, small], the smaller particulars or details.

minx, n. *min-í-kt* [contr. from *minikin*, which see], a word of endearment; but generally, a pert, proud girl; a pert, wanton girl; a minx, which see.

may—see under *mine* 2.

miocene, n. *mi-ó-sén* [Gr. *miocén*, less; *kinos*, recent], in *geol.*, a term applied to the Middle Tertiary, as holding a less percentage of recent shells than the Pliocene or Upper Tertiary.

miostemonous, a. *mi-ó-stém-ó-n-ús* [Gr. *miocén*, less; *stémón*, a stamen], in *bot.*, applied to a flower in which the stamens are neither equal to, nor a multiple of, the floral envelopes.

mir, n. *mér* [Russ. *mirá*, union: Lett. *mers*, peace], in *Russia*, a commune or socialist condition of society among the peasantry.

mirabilite, n. *mi-ráb-í-í-tí* [L. *mirabilis*, wonderful], a name given to sulphate of soda or glauber-salt.

mirable, a. *mi-ráb-í-ál* [L. *mirabilis*, wonderful], in *OE.*, attracting admiration; wonderful.

miracle, n. *mi-rá-kl* [F. *miracle*—from L. *miraculum*, a wonder—from *miror*, I wonder or marvel at], *lit.*, a marvel or wonder; something beyond human power to do; a supposed supernatural event; an event apparently contrary to the established course of things effected by Divine power: miraculous, a. *mi-rá-í-ú-l-ús*, of the nature of a miracle; done by superhuman power; effected by Almighty power, and not by apparent natural causes: miraculously,

mimographer, *n.* *mim-ōf-rē-fer* [Gr. *mimos*, a mimic, a player; *graphō*, I write], a writer or actor of farces.

Mimosa, *n.* *mī-mō-sā* [Gr. *mimos*, an imitator], a genus of leguminous plants including many species, one of which is the sensitive plant, which is so called from the leaves being more or less sensitive to the touch, sub-Ord. *Mimodæc.* Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

Mimulus, *n.* *mī-mū-lŭs* [dim. of *L. mimus*, a mimic actor—so named from the resemblance of the corolla to a mask], a genus of herbaceous plants having very beautiful showy flowers, Ord. *Scrophulariæ*.

mina, *n.* *mī-nā* [L. *mina*; Gr. *μῖνα*; Heb. *māneh*, a weight], among the *anc. Greeks, Romans, or Jews*, a weight; a coin: the Old Test. *mina* valued at fifty shekels, the Greek at about £3.

minaret, *n.* *mī-nā-rēt* [Sp. *minarete*, a high slender turret—from Ar. *mandra*, a lamp, a lantern], the lofty turret of a Mohammedan mosque, from which the priest or muezzin summons the people to prayers at stated hours—the use of bells being disallowed by the Mohammedan religion.

minatory, *a.* *mī-nā-tēr-i* [L. *minatorius*, threatening—from *minari*, to threaten], threatening; menacing.

mince, *v.* *mīns* [AS. *minetan*, to make less—from *mīn*, less, cf. OF. *mincer*, to cut into small pieces] to cut or chop into small pieces; to walk with affected nicety; to omit a part for the purpose of suppressing the truth; to palliate; to extenuate; to speak with affected softness, and imperfectly: *mincing*, *imp.* *mīn-sing*: *adj.* having the character of that which minces; that chops into small pieces: *n.* affection: *minced*, *pp.* *mīn-sed*: *adj.* chopped into very small pieces: *mīn-cingly*, *adj.* *-t*, in small parts; not fully; affectedly: *mince-meat*, a sweetmeat whose principal ingredients are raisins, currants, brandy, &c., and a small portion of finely cut meat: *minced-meat*, meat cut or chopped fine; the state of being nearly or wholly destroyed, as if cut into *minced-meat*: *mince-ple*, a pie or pastry containing mince-meat: *not* to mince matters, neither to suppress, extenuate, or weaken the force of, as of the words of another.

mind, *n.* *mīnd* [AS. *gemynd*, memory, *mīnd*—from *munan*, to think: Icel. *minni*: Dan. *minde*], intelligent power; the understanding; the power by which we perceive, think, or reason; intention; choice; purpose; thoughts; opinions; remembrance; recollections: *v.* to attend to; to regard with attention; to obey; to incline; to be inclined, as do you mind going in, &c. to remind: *mind-ing*, *imp.* *mīnd-ed*, *pp.* *adj.* disposed; inclined—much used in composition, as in *high-minded*, *low-minded*, *feeble-minded*, *double-minded*: *mind-ness*, *a.* *-tē*, stupid; heedless: *mind-fulness*, *n.* *-nēs*, inclination toward anything: *mindful*, *a.* *mīnd-fŭl*, attentive; heedful; observant: *mind-fully*, *adv.* *adj.* *mīnd-fŭl-ness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being mindful; regard: to make up one's mind, to come to a decision; to determine: *never mind*, do not regard; it is of no consequence.—SYN. of 'mind *n.*: intellect; spirit; soul; capacity; liking; inclination; affection; disposition; sentiments; memory—of 'mind *v.*: to notice; mark; regard; observe; attend to; heed.

mine, *pron.* *mīn* [AS. *mīn*, my or mine: cf. Sw. and Dan. *mīn*; Icel. *mīnn*; Goth. *mīnns*; Ger. *mein*], the possessive case of the pronoun of the first person; belonging to me; my; that which belongs to me; in Scripture language and in old style, *mine* is put before a noun beginning with a vowel, as, *mine iniquity*.

mine, *n.* *mīn* [F. *miner*, to mine—from *mīd*, *L. mīdēre*, to conduct, as along a vein of metal] a pit or excavation in the earth from which ores are dug; any rich source of wealth or good; an excavation filled with gunpowder for the purpose of blasting rocks, or in war for blowing up an enemy's works: *v.* to sap; to form mines under; to excavate: *mī-ning*, *imp.* *adj.* pert. to or connected with the forming of mines: *n.* the art of making pits for the discovery of ores, &c., and everything relating to their systematic management: *mined*, *pp.* *mīnd*: *miner*, *n.* *mī-nēr*, one who works in a mine: *mī-n'y*, *a.* *-tē*, abounding with mines or excavations.

mineral, *n.* *mī-nēr-əl* [OF. *minéral*; mid. L. *mīn-erāle*, a mineral—from *mīnēre*, to conduct—see *mine* 2] any inorganic body which is found on the surface or within the earth; a rock or stone; a metallic ore; a metal: *adj.* of or relating to minerals; impreg-

nated with minerals; formed in or dug out of the earth: *mineralise*, *v.* *mī-nēr-dī-tē*, to impregnate with mineral matter; to convert into a mineral: *mīn-erāl-izē*, *imp.* *mīn-erāl-izē*, *pp.* *-izē*, *mīn-erāl-izē*, *n.* *-tē*, *substance* which combines in an ore: *mīn-erāl-izā-tion*, *n.* *-tē*, *the process* of converting any substance into a mineral; the process of impregnating with a mineral: *mīn-erāl-ist*, *n.* *-tē*, one versed in or employed about minerals: *mineral-blue*, the name usually given to *azurite* when reduced to an impalpable powder for colouring purposes: *mineral-caoutchouc*, *chō-kōk*, an elastic mineral pitch, a variety of bitumen, resembling caoutchouc in elasticity and softness—also called *elastite*: *mineral-charcoal*, a term applied to silky fibrous layers of charcoal, which are inter-laminated in beds of ordinary bituminous coal—known to miners as mother-of-coal: *mineral-green*, a native green carbonate of copper: *mineral-oil*, a familiar term for petroleum or rock-oil, which is found oozing out from strata of all ages, from the Silurian and Devonian upwards: *mineral-tallow*, a familiar term for *katchine*, from its fatty or spermaceti-like appearance: *mineral-water*, water impregnated with mineral matter; a name given to certain beverages artificially prepared: *mineralogy*, *n.* *mī-nēr-ō-jē* [Gr. *mineral*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse], the science which treats of the properties and relations of the various mineral substances which enter into the composition of the crust of the globe; the art of classifying and describing mineral bodies: *mīn-erāl-ō-j-ic*, *a.* *-tē*, *pert.* to minerals: *mīn-erāl-ō-j-ic*, *adj.* *-tē*, *mīn-erāl-ō-j-ist*, *n.* *-tē*, *one versed in the science of minerals*.

Minerva, *n.* *mī-nēr-vā* [L. *Minerva*—from *L. root mēn*: Sans. *man*, to think], in *anc. myth.*, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts.

minewer, *n.* *mī-nēr-er*, an obsolete form of *miner*.

mingie, *v.* *mīng-gē* [AS. *mengan*, to mix: cf. Dut. *mengen*; Icel. *menga*; Ger. *mengen*], to unite into one body by mixing; to mix; to blend; to join in mutual intercourse or in society: *mīng-ing*, *imp.* *-gīng*: *mingled*, *pp.* *mīng-gēd*: *mīng-gēdly*, *adj.* *-gēd-lē*: *mīng-gler*, *n.* *-gler*, one who mingles: *mingie-mangie*, a medley; a hotch-potch.

miniature, *n.* *mī-nī-tŭr* [F. *miniature*—from It. *miniatura*, a miniature—from *L. miniatŭs*, coloured with *minium* or red-lead, as the ornaments of MSS.], any minute picture; a portrait of small dimensions; a name usually applied to portraits painted on a very small scale on ivory, &c., and in water-colours; red letter; *adj.* on a very small compass; minute.

minikin, *n.* *mī-nī-kīn* [Dut. *minnickyn*, a Cupid, dim. of *minne*, love], a favourite; a darling: *adj.* diminutive; small.

minima, *n.* *mī-nī-mā* [OF. *minime*, extremely small—from *L. minimum*, the least], in *music*, a note of the value of half a semibreve; the smallest liquid measure, about equal to one drop: *minimum*, *n.* *mī-nī-mum*, the least quantity or degree; the opposite of *maximum*; a dwarf: *minimise*, *v.* *mī-nī-mīz* to reduce to the smallest quantity or portion possible: *mīn-imīzē*, *imp.* *mīn-imīzē*, *pp.* *-izē*: *Minima*, *n. plu.* *mī-nī-mīn* [L. *Præteritum Minimi*, the Least Brethren], an order of monks first founded 1453, and constituted into an order 1474, noted for its severe discipline and austerities, now fallen into decay.

minion, *n.* *mī-nī-yōn* [F. *minion*, dainty, neat; It. *minione*, a favourite; OHGer. *minna*, memory, love], a favourite, particularly of a prince; a low or unprincipled dependant or flatterer; among *writers*, a letter of particular size: *minion-like*, *ad.* *minion-like*, *ad.*

minish, *v.* *mī-nī-sh* [F. *miniscier*, to minish, to extenuate—from *mīd*, *L. mīdēre*, to reduce to fragments—from *mīn-erāle*, *small*] another and now obsolete spelling of *diminish*, which see.

minister, *n.* *mī-nī-str* [F. *ministre*—from *L. minister*, an attendant, a servant—from *minis*, less; opposed to *magister*, the person in superior place—from *magis*, more], a pastor; a clergyman; in any country, the head of a department of government appointed by the sovereign; a sovereign's representative at a foreign state, but without the dignity of an ambassador: *v.* to give aid or relief, as to the sick or poor; to perform, as the duties of an office: *mīn-ist-er-ing*, *imp.* *-tē-er-ing*: *adj.* attending and serving; affording aid or things needful: *mīn-ist-er-ed*, *pp.* *-tē-d*: *ministration*, *n.* *mī-nī-strā-tion*, the office of

māle, māt, fār, laō; mēto, mēt, hōr; yīne, yīn; nōle, nēt, mōus;

contradistinction to a popular and constitutional government: *militate*, *v. mil-i-tat*, to operate unfavourably; to act in opposition, followed by *against*: *militating*, *imp.*: *militated*, *pp.*: *militia*, *n. mil-i-ta* [L. *militia*, warfare], citizens embodied and trained as soldiers, liable to serve for the internal defence of a country: a body of men trained and disciplined in military tactics, but not regular soldiers: *militiaman*, *n. -i-ma*, one who serves in the militia; one not a regular soldier.

military, *militia*—see under *militant*.

milk, *n. milk* [see *milk*], the white fluid drawn from the breast of mammiferous females for the nourishment of their young; the white fluid yielded by the cow; the white juice of plants: *v.* to draw or press out the milk of; to draw from the udder of a cow; to add milk to: *milk-ing*, *imp.*: *milked*, *pp.*: *milk'er*, *n. -er*, one who milks: *milky*, *a. milky*, yielding milk; full of milk; juicy; whitish; as *milky fluid*; gentle: *milki-ly*, *adv.*: *milk-i-ty*, *milk-i-ness*, *n. -ty*, qualities like those of milk: *milk-maid*, a woman that milks cows, or is employed in the dairy: *milk-quarts*, a compact vitreous variety of quartz, occurring in veins of the older rocks, of a milk-white colour and somewhat greasy lustre: *milk-sop*, a piece of bread dipped in milk; a soft effeminate man: *milk-teeth*, the first or deciduous teeth: *milk-tree*, a tree yielding a milky juice fit for food; the row-tree; the juice of the *Tabernaemontana utilis*, *Ord. Apocynaceae*: *milk-white*, white as milk: *milk-wort*, a small wild plant with blue, pink, or white flowers; the *Polypogon vulgaris*, *Ord. Polygalaceae*: *Milky-Way*, the broad white zone or belt seen in the heavens, slightly luminous, ascertained to be formed of innumerable stars; the galaxy: sugar of milk, a sweet substance obtained from milk.

mill, *n. mil* [AS. *myln*, a mill; L. *molina*, a mill—from *moles*, a millstone or mill; L. *molere*, to grind], a machine in which corn and other substances are ground into meal and flour; a machine for spinning, weaving, sawing, or for performing other operations; the building in which such operations are carried on: *v.* to grind; to press or stamp, as the edges of coins; to full, as cloth; to cause to froth, as to mill chocolate: *mill-ing*, *imp.*: *m.* the act or employment of grinding; the act of being operated on by machinery; the act of making indented or rough edges on coins or arrow heads; the rough edges thus made: *milled*, *pp. milled*: *adj.* passed through a mill; operated on by machinery; having the edge indented or slightly toothed: *miller*, *n. mil-lér*, one who keeps or attends a corn-mill; a certain winged insect: *mill-board*, a stout pasteboard made in a mill in the same way as ordinary paper: *mill-dam*, the barrier of stone and wood placed in a mill-race; the pond or sheet of water thus formed: *mill-pond*, a reservoir of water to turn a mill: *mill-race*, the stream that drives a mill: *millstone*, one of the grinding-stones of a mill: *millstone-grit*, a hard gritty variety of Carboniferous sandstone, so called from its being extensively used for millstones: *millwright*, one who constructs and repairs mills: *milled lead*, *milled lead*, lead rolled out into sheets by machinery: to see into or through a millstone, to be acute; to be sharp-sighted mentally.

mill, *v. mil* [see *mill*], in *slang*, to beat severely with the fists; to bruise by boxing with the clenched hands: *m.* a prize-fight: *mill-ing*, *imp.*: *milled*, *pp. milled*, well pounded or thrashed with the fists.

mill, *n. mil* [L. *millie*, a thousand] in the U.S., an imaginary money of account, the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar.

millfold—see *millfold*.

millennium, *n. mil-lén-í-um* [L. *millie*, a thousand; *annus*, a year], the period of one thousand years before the end of the world, during which many suppose Christ will reign in person on the earth, and Satan be bound: *millenarian*, *a. mil-lé-ná-ri-án*, consisting of a thousand; *millennial*: *n.* one who believes in the millennium: *millenarianism*, *n. -i-án-ism*, the doctrine of the millenarians: *millenary*, *a. mil-lén-é-ri*, consisting of a thousand; *n.* the space of one thousand years: *millennial*, *a. mil-lén-í-ál*, pert. to the millennium or one thousand years: *millennialist*, *n. -ist*, one who believes that Christ will reign on the earth in person for one thousand years.

millipede, *n. mil-lé-péd*, *milipede*, *n. plu. mil-lé-péds* or *mil-lép-é-dés* [L. *millie*, a thousand; *pedem*, a

foot], an articulate animal with many feet. *Note*.—The *millipede* has two pair of limbs to each joint, the centipede has but one.

millipora, *n. plu. mil-lé-pó-rá*, also *mil-lepó-rá*, *n. plu. -r-á*, and *mil-lepores*, *n. plu. -pó-rs* [L. *millie*, a thousand; *porus*, a pore], in *geol.*, a genus and family of branching corals, whose cells or pores are extremely numerous and minute: *mil-lepó-rí-te*, *n. -r-í-te*, a fossil millipore.

millier—see under *mill*.

millierite, *n. mil-ér-ít* [after Professor Miller of Cambridge], a mineral, sulphate of nickel, occurring in delicate six-sided prisms of a bronze yellow.

millional, *a. mil-lé-s-i-mál* [L. *milliesimus*, the thousandth—from *millie*, a thousand], consisting of thousandth parts: *millionally*, *adv. -ly*.

millet, *n. mil-lét* [F. *millet* or *mil*—from L. *milium*, millet], a grain-bearing plant, consisting of a jointed stem having a large head containing abundance of small edible grains: *Panicum miliaceum*; Guinea corn—which strictly, however, is *Sorghum vulgare*, *Ord. Gramineae*.

milliard, *n. mil-yár* [F. *milliard*—from L. *millie*, a thousand], a thousand millions.

milligramme, *n. mil-lí-grám* [F.—from L. *millie*, a thousand; Gr. *gramma*, a letter of the alphabet, a figure] in *France*, the thousandth part of a gramme.

millilitre, *n. mil-lí-lé-tr* [F.—from L. *millie*, a thousand; F. *litre*, a unit of measure], the one-thousandth of a litre.

millimetre, *n. mil-lí-mé-tr* or *mé-tr* [F.—from L. *millie*, a thousand; Gr. *metron*, a measure], a French linear measure containing the thousandth part of a metre.

milliner, *n. mil-lín-ér* [supposed to be from *Milan*, a town in Italy—that is, a dealer in Milan wares], one who makes and sells bonnets, head-dresses, &c., for females: *millinery*, *n. -ér-í*, bonnets, caps, &c., worn by females; the materials composing them; the business.

million, *n. mil-yún* [F. *million*; mid. L. *millionem*, a million—from L. *millie*, a thousand], ten hundred thousand—in figures, extending to seven places, as 1,000,000; a very great number: *millionth*, *a. mil-yánth*, the ten hundred thousandth; constituting one of a million: *millionaire*, *n. mil-yán-ér* [F. *millionnaire*], a man worth a million of money; a very rich man: *millionary*, *a. -ér-á*, pert. to or consisting of millions: *millioned*, *a. mil-yánd*, multiplied by millions: the *million*, the great body of the people; the public, as distinguished from a select class.

milreis, *n. mil-rés* [Port. *mil reis*, one thousand reis], a Portuguese silver coin, value from 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; also used in Brazil, where value, however, is from 2s. to 2s. 3d. only: the *reis* is the unit of the Portuguese money-system—see *ree*.

mill, *n. mil* [AS. *milte*, the spleen; Icel. *milfi*; Sw. *mjölle*; Dan. *mil*; connec. with Eng. *milk*], the soft whitish substance found in male fish, as the roe is found in female fish; the spleen: *v.* to impregnate eggs or spawn, as a fish: *mil't-ing*, *imp.*: *mil't-ed*, *pp.*: *mil't'er*, *n. -er*, a male fish.

mimic, *n. mim* [F. L. *minimus*; Gr. *mimos*, a farical entertainment, the actor in it, a mime], formerly, a kind of farce; a dramatic performance among the anc. Greeks and Romans: an actor in such: *mimicist*, *n. mi-mé-sis*, in *rhet.*, imitation of the words or gestures of another; in *zool.*, physical or physiological simulation of one plant or animal by another, or of any part of its surroundings; mimicry: *mimetic*, *a. mi-mé-tík*, also *mimé'tí-cal*, *a. -í-kál*, apt to imitate; imitative: *mimic*, *a. mim-ík*, also *mim'í-cal*, *a. -í-kál*, inclined to imitate the manners and peculiarities of another: *mim'í-cally*, *adv. -ly*: *mimic*, *n.* one who imitates the voice, gestures, and manners of another, in order to excite laughter; an actor: *v.* to speak or act like another in order to excite laughter or ridicule: *mim'í-king*, *imp. mim-ík-ing*: *mim'í-cked*, *pp. mim-ík-t*: *mim'í-ry*, *n. mim-ík-er-í*, the imitation of the voice, gestures, and manners of another, for sport or ridicule.—SYN. of 'mimic v.': to counterfeit; mock; aim; imitate.

mimette, *n. mim-é-tít*, also *mimé'té-sít*, *n. mi-mé't-é-sít* (Gr. *mimétēs*, an imitator), a mineral, a scale of lead, occurring in regular six-sided prisms, of a yellowish-brown colour—so called from its resemblance to pyromorphite.

mimic, *mimicry*—see under *mimic*.

coo, *boy*, *fool*; *père*, *bird*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *ahun*, *thing*, *there*, *seul*.

heap; an ancient deposit or mound of refuse made by man.

middle, a. *midl'* [from *mid*, which see], equally distant from the extremes; intervening: *m.* the point or part equally distant from the extremities; the time which passes, or the events which happen, between the beginning and the end: **middle-aged**, the time of life about 50: **middle ages**, the period of time from the fall of the Roman empire of the West, from about A.D. 500, till the revival of learning, about A.D. 1500: **middle class**, a name used to designate the classes of society which include professional men, merchants and traders, bankers and suchlike; the classes between mechanics and the aristocracy: **middle-deck**, in a ship having three decks, that situated between the other two: **middle-ground**, in *painting*, the central portion of a landscape: **middleman**, an agent between two parties; in *Ireland*, one who rents large tracts of land from the proprietor, and lets out small portions to the peasantry: **middlemost**, a. in the middle or nearest: **middle passage**, in the *slave trade*, the part of the Atlantic Ocean lying between Africa and the West Indies: **middle post**, in arch., the same as *king-post*: **middle-sized**, neither very large nor very small: **middle term**, in *logic*, the term of a syllogism with which the two extremes are separately compared: **middle tint**, in *painting*, a mixed tint in which bright colours do not predominate: **middle voice**, in the *Gr. verb*, a mood in which the agent is represented as performing some act to or upon himself, as *I struck myself*.

middletonite, n. *midl-ton-ū*, a mineral resin found in the older Coal-formations, and occurring in layers, or in rounded pea-like masses, of a reddish-brown colour—so called from *Middleton* collieries, near Leeds, where it was first discovered.

midling, a. *mid-ling* [from *middle*—see *mid*], of middle rank or degree; neither high nor low; of middle average quality; of moderate capacity; mediocre: **midlings**, n. plu. *mid-ling-s*, the coarser part of the flour left in the dressing-machine—see *wheat*.

midge, n. *mid* [AS. *mycg*, a midge; cf. *Icel. mið*; Dut. *musg*; Ger. *mücke*] a small fly or gnat.

Midrash, n. *mid-rāsh*. Midrashim, -oth, n. plu. *mid-rāsh-im*, -oth [Heb. *midrash*, a commentary, in *Jew. lit.*], a popular exposition of the Scriptures.

midriff, n. *mid-ri* [AS. *midhry*; *mid*, the middle; *hryf*, the belly, in *anat.*], the diaphragm; a muscular partition which separates the cavity of the chest from the belly.

midst, n. *midst* [superl. of *mid*, which see], the middle; the very centre: *ad.* in the middle: in our *midst*, amongst us, as neighbours, fellow-citizens, or fellow-countrymen: *in the midst of*, among; involved in; in the thickest of: in our *midst*, in their *midst*, in the *midst of us*, in the *midst of them*, are common colloquial phrases, which at the best are but of doubtful propriety.

midwife, n. *mid-wif* [AS. *mid*, with, together with; *wif*, woman, wife], a female who assists women in childbirth: **midwifery**, n. *mid-wif-er-ī*, the profession of a midwife; the art of assisting women in childbirth; *obstetrics*.

mien, n. *mēn* [F. *mine*, air, look—from *It. mina*, countenance—from *mid*, *L. mīnāre*, to lead], the whole external appearance; aspect; air; manner.—*SVN.*: look; demeanour; countenance; deportment.

might, v. *mit*, pt. of *may*, which see.

might, n. *mit* [AS. *mīht*, might; Goth. *mahits*; Ger. *macht*; Swiss, *mucht*—see *may*], strength, force, or power in general; ability: **mighty**, a. *mitf*, strong; powerful; very forcible; very great or eminent; momentous: *ad.* in very great degree; very: **mightily**, *ad.* -*ly*, powerfully; efficaciously; vehemently; in a great degree: **mightiness**, n. *mēs*, power; greatness; title of dignity: **might and main**, utmost effort; highest degree of strength.—*SVN.* of 'mighty': valiant; impetuous; violent; enormous; bulky; vast; forcible; efficacious; important.

mignonette, n. *min-pōn-ēt* [F., a diminutive of *mignon*, darling; *lit.*, 'little darling']; a common and favourite garden-plant bearing fragrant flowers; the *Rosa odorata*, *Ord. Rosaceae*.

migraine, n. *mi-grān* [a corrupt. of *hemiorānia*], the brow-ache; a painful disorder generally on one side of the forehead.

migrate, v. *mi-grāt* [*L. migrātus*, removed from one

place to another; *meōre*, I remove], to remove from one country to settle or reside in another: *mi-grāt-ing*, *imp.* *mi-grāt-ed*, pp.: *migratio*, n. *mi-grā-tiō* [F., L.], the act of removing from one country to another; the instinctive periodical change of abode from one climate to another, common to many species of animals, especially birds: *migratory* or *migrant*, a. *mi-grāt-ēr-i*, *mi-grāt*, accustomed to migrate; passing from one climate to another; roving: *mi-grant*, n. -*grāt*, one who or that which.

Mikado, n. *mi-kā-dō* [Jap. 'exalted gate'—from *mi*, exalted; *kado*, gate], the emperor of Japan.

milk, a. *milch* [AS. *mealc*, giving milk; *mealc*, milk; cf. *Icel. milkr*, milk-giving; Gr. *emelos*, I milk; Lith. *milsiu*, to stroke, to milk a cow], giving milk, as cows or goats; in *O.E.*, soft; merciful; sweet. *Note.*—In connection with *OK* meaning, a suggested derivation is Gael. *milis*, sweet; *milsead*, sweetness, softness.

mild, a. *mid* [AS. *midde*, merciful; cf. *Icel. mildr*; Ger. *mild*, soft, smooth, or gentle; affecting the sense gently and agreeably; acting or operating gently; not stern, rough, or fiery; not acid; sweet and mellow; not sharp: *milky*, *ad.* -*ly*, in a mild manner; tenderly; not severely: *mildness*, n. *mēs*, quality of being mild; softness; tenderness; gentleness of operation; pleasant condition.—*SVN.* of 'mild': meek; bland; good; tame; tranquil; calm; merciful; kind; placid; compassionate; clement; indulgent; tender; soothing; demulcent; softening; lenitive; mollifying; assuasive; moderate.

mildew, n. *mi-dū* [AS. *meldeaw*, honey-dew; cf. OH. Ger. *mildest*; Ger. *mehltau*], a disease which attacks plants; rust; blight; mouldiness; spots of mould caused by moisture on linen, paper, &c.: *v.* to taint with mildew: *mi-dē-aw-ing*, *imp.* *mi-dē-aw-ed*, pp. *mi-dē-d*: *ad.* affected with mildew.

mile, n. *mil* [F. *mile*, a mile—from *L. milia*, a thousand; *L. mille passuum*, a thousand paces, a mile], an Eng. measure of length or distance of 1760 yards—also called the *statute mile*, from having been incidentally defined in a statute of Queen Elizabeth; a measure of length differing widely in European countries: **mileage**, n. *mi-lāj*, *arcs* *mi-lāj* for travelling by the mile in a conveyance; geographical or nautical mile, a measure of length, one-sixtieth of a degree, about 2025-5 yards: **milepost** or **milestone**, a mark placed on a roadside to indicate the distance of a traveller from a town or central place: *anc. Roman mile*, equal to 1614 Eng. yards.

Milesian, n. *mi-lē-āt-dn*, a native or inhabitant of *Miletus*, an anc. city of Asia Minor; a native of Ireland, descended, according to the legend, from *Milesius* of Spain: *ad.* pert. to *Miletus*; descending from or relating to *King Milesius*.

milfoil, n. *mil-fōil* [F. *milie*, a thousand; *fol.* *feuille* or *foil*, a leaf—from *L. mille*, a thousand; *folium*, a leaf], the herb yarrow, found growing on roadsides, having small white flowers and numerous narrow-pointed leaves; *Achillea millefolium*, *Ord. Compositae*.

military, a. *mil-i-tā-ri* [F. *militaire*, military—from *L. militāria*, a weed destructive to millet—from *milium*, a kind of small grain called millet], in *med.*, applied to an eruption accompanied with innumerable white pimples resembling millet-seeds: **military glands**, the sebaceous glands of the skin.

millet, n. *mil-lē* [L. *milium*, millet], in *bot.*, a genus of minute foraminiferous shells—so called from their resemblance to millet-seed—occurring in myriads in certain strata: **milletite**, n. *mil-lē-tē* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a fossil shell of the genus *milletia*: **milletite**, a. -*itic*, also *milletite*, a. -*itic*, of or pert. to or containing milletites: **milletite limestone**, a building-stone, one of the group of the Paris basin, almost entirely made up of these microscopic shells.

militant, a. *mil-i-tānt* [L. *militans* or *militantem*, serving as a soldier—from *L. miles*, a soldier], serving as a soldier; fighting; engaged in warfare: the *Church militant*, the Christian Church on earth, as engaged in constant warfare against her enemies—*Church triumphant*, the Christian Church in heaven: **military**, a. *mil-i-tā-ri* [F. *militaire*; L. *militāris*, of or belonging to a soldier], pert. to soldiery or to arms; engaged as a soldier; derived from services or exploits of a soldier; warlike; martial: *n.* the soldiery; the army: **militarism**, n. *mil-i-tā-ri-ism*, that state or condition of a country in which government by force or the sword is predominant, in

mille, mil, fār, lāō; mēle, mēl, hēr; yinc, pān; mōle, nōl, mōve;

Michael, celebrated on 29th Sept.; a regular quarter-day in England, 29th Sept.; autumn: **Michaelmas** festival, the Asters—so named by flowering late in the season; the scabid native Aster is *Aster tripolium*, Ord. *Compositae*; **Michaelmas** term, among lawyers, the interval between 2nd and 25th November.

miche or **mich**, v. **mich** [OF. *mucier*, to hide, to skulk; in *M.E.* to skulk; to lie hid out of view: **mich** tag, imp.; **miched**, pp. **micht**: **mich**er, n. *er*, one who.

michke, a **michk** [AS. *mich*, much, great; cf. Icel. *michk*; Goth. *michke*], in *O.E.*, much, great.

mico, n. **michko** [Sp. *mico*], a small S. Amer. monkey.
micrometer, n. **michro-mēter** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *astron*, a star] in *geol.*, a genus of sea-urchins abounding in the chalk, and so termed from the star-like arrangement of its small or incomplete ambulacral furrows.

micro, **michro** [Gr. *mikros*, small], a prefix in scientific words signifying 'smallness'.

microbes, n. plu. **michro-bēs** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *bios*, life], minute organisms found in the blood of animals suffering from splenic fever as its producing cause; a general term for any very minute organisms of the nature of Bacteria, comprising micrococci, &c.: **microbial**, **microbian**, or **microbic**, a. **michro-bi-āl**, **michro-bi-dn**, **michro-bi-ik**, pert. to; caused by microbes: **michrobiology**, n. **michro-bi-ol-ō-jī** [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the science or study of microbes: **michrobiologist**, n. *ist*, a student of micro-organisms, as microbes: **michrobioid**, n. **michro-bi-oid** [L. *oides*, I kill], a substance that destroys microbes.

microcephalus, n. **michro-sēf-d-ūs** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *kephalē*, head], having a small or imperfectly developed head or cranium.

micrococcus, n. **michro-kōk-kūs** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *kōkos*, a kernel], any minute form or organism supposed to have life; a genus of the Bacteria, the basis of all yeast formations, and a source of fermentation.

microcosm, n. **michro-kōsm** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *kosmos*, the world], the little world, applied to man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world: **michrocosmic**, a. **michro-kōsm-ik**, also **michrocosmical**, a. **michro-kōsm-ik-āl**, pert. to the microcosm: **michrocosmic salt**, a triple salt of soda, ammonia, and water, combined with phosphoric acid, used as a flux—so called as having been originally obtained from human urine.

microcrystalline, a. **michro-kris-tāl-in** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *krystallos*, crystal], minutely crystalline, as in rocks, the constituents of which cannot be discerned by the naked eye: **michrocrystallite**, a. **michro-kris-tāl-ik**, composed of an aggregate of crystallites.

microdard—see under *sham*.

microgastem, n. **michro-gō-nid-ēm** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *gōnos*, offspring, seed; *ēidos*, resemblance], in *Algæ*, a single small zoospore found in a germinating cell, formed at the expense of the contained plastic materials.

micrography, n. **michro-grāf-ī** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *graphein*, I describe], a description of microscopical objects: **michrographic**, a. **michro-grāf-ik**, relating to micrography.

microleste, n. **michro-lē-ēs** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *lēste*, a robber], in *geol.*, a small fossil insectivorous quadruped.

microleth, n. **michro-lēth** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *lēthos*, a stone], a name for crystallite.

microlethic, a. **michro-lēth-ik** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *lēthos*, a stone], formed of small stones.

micrometer, n. **michrom-ē-ter** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *metron*, a measure], an instr. employed in measuring small objects, spaces, or small angles formed by bodies at a remote distance: **michrometrical**, a. **michro-mētr-ik-āl**, pert. to the micrometer: **michrometry**, n. *et-ri*, the art of measuring minute objects or small angular distances with a micrometer.

Micronesia, a. **michro-nē-si-dn**, pert. to *Micronesia*, a collection of coral islands in the Pacific, including the Marshall, Gilbert, and other groups.

microphone, n. **michro-fōn** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *phōnē*, a sound], an electrical instr. for reproducing, and rendering with vastly increased and startling distinctness, very minute and inaudible sounds, at almost any distance from its original source, in connection with the telephone, as, the tick of a watch, and the tread of a fly.

microphylline, n. **michro-fīl-in** [Gr. *mikros*, small;

phyllon, a leaf, a material composed of minute leaflets or scales.

microphyte, n. plu. **michro-fī-tē**, also **michrophytes**, n. plu. **michro-fī-tēs** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *phuton*, a plant], in *geol.*, a term applied to minute forms of vegetable life; microscopical plants: **michrophytal**, a. **michro-fī-tāl**, applied to deposits of minute forms of life, chiefly of vegetable origin.

microphylla, n. **michro-phīl** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *phyllon*, a leaf], in *bot.*, the opening or foramen of the seed for the escape of the root of the embryo.

microscope, n. **michro-skōp** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *skōpeō*, I view], an instr. for viewing minute objects by magnifying them: **michroscopical**, a. **michro-skōp-ik**, also **michroscopical**, a. *ik-āl*, very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope: **michroscopically**, ad. *ly*: **michroscopist**, n. **michro-skōp-ist** or **michro-skōp-ist**, one who is skilled in the use of a microscope: **michroscopy**, n. **michro-skōp-ē**, the use of the microscope; investigations with the microscope.

microsome or **microsoma**, n. **michro-sōm**, **michro-sō-mā** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *sōma*, a body], a little body or corpuscle; one of the minute granules forming an essential portion of the protoplasm of vegetable cells.

microsporangia, n. **michro-spō-rānj-ā** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *spora*, seed; *angos*, a vessel], in *bot.*, cells or thecae containing microspores.

microspores, n. plu. **michro-spōrēs** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *spora*, seed], in *bot.*, small reproductive spores in the capsules of Lycopods; applied to certain vegetable parasites present in various cutaneous affections—also in same sense **michrospora**, n. *et-ron*.

microtherms, n. plu. **michro-thērms** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *thermē*, heat], in *bot.*, plants which require only a small degree of heat to bring them to perfection.

microtome, n. **michro-tōm** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *tomē*, a cutting], an instr. for making very fine sections for the purpose of being examined under the microscope.

microzoa, n. **michro-zō-ā** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *zōon*, an animal], a term employed to denote minute animal organisms whose forms can only be defined by the aid of the microscope: **michrozoal**, a. *āl*, pert. to.

microzymes, n. plu. **michro-zēms** [Gr. *mikros*, small; *zēmē*, fermenting matter, leaven], a general term for very minute organised particles which present themselves in liquids fermenting or undergoing decomposition; the minute organised particles which are supposed to be the contagious matter in zymotic diseases.

micurition, n. **michro-rich-in** [L. *micuritus*, having the desire to make water], the act of making water, or the desire to pass the urine; a too frequent passing of urine in consequence of disease.

mid, a. **mid** [AS. *mid*, middle; cf. Goth. *midja*; Icel. *midja*; Ger. *mittel*; L. *medius*; Gr. *mesos*], at an equal distance from the extremes: **middle**: **midday**, n. noon: **adj.** pert. to noon: **meridional**: **midfeather**, in a steam engine, a vertical water-space in a fire-box or combustion-chamber: **mid-heaven**, also **mid-air**, the middle part of the heaven or sky; the position of anything raised and suspended considerably above the surface of the earth: **midland**, a. being in the interior; distant from the sea: **mid-Lent**, the 4th Sunday in Lent; the middle of Lent: **mid-life**, the middle of the age of man, or the period of life about 50: **midnight**, 12 o'clock; the middle of the night: **midrib**, in *bot.*, the principal nerve or vein which extends from the base of the leaf to its apex: **midship**, pert. to the middle part of a ship: **midshipman**, a junior naval officer in a ship of war or a first-class merchant vessel: **midstream**, the middle or centre of the stream: **midsummer**, the middle of summer; the time about 21st June: **midsummer's day**, one of the quarter days of the year, falling on 24th June: **midway**, a. being in the middle of the way or distance: **ad.** the middle of the distance: **ad.** half-way: **mid-winter**, the middle of the winter, about 21st December; the middle of severe winter weather.

midā, n. **mich-dā** [Gr. *midas*, a destructive insect in pulse], the grub of the bean-fly.

midām, n. **mich-dām** [Dan. *midning*; Icel. *midnyngia*, a dunghill—from Icel. *myhr*, refuse; *dyngia*, a heap], in *Scot.* and *N. of Eng.*, a dunghill; a manure-

collo, *boy*, *foot*; *pore*, *bird*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

metoikos, a settler, an alien—from *meta*, change; *oikos*, a house; a sojourner; a resident stranger; an alien.

Métis, n. *mé'tis* [In Gr. and L. *myth.*, *Métis*, the daughter of *Oceanus*], one of the asteroids or minor planets.

metoche, n. *mét'-ô-kh* [Gr. *metechô*, I am a partaker of], in arch., the interval or space between two dentils.

metonic, a. *mét'-ôn-ik* [from *Meton*, an Athenian, its discoverer], an epithet applied to the cycle of the moon: *metonic cycle* or *metonic year*, a period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month.

metonymy, n. *mét'-ô-nim-î* or *mét'-ôn-î-mî* [L. *metonymia*—from Gr. *metonymia*, a change of name—from *meta*, over, change; *onoma*, a name], in *rhet.*, a figure of speech in which one word is substituted for another to which it has some relation—as 'I have read Milton,' that is, his works; 'they have Moses and the prophets,' that is, their writings: *metonymic*, a. *mét'-ô-nim-îk*, also *mét'-onym-îkal*, a. *-î-kal*, used by way of metonymy; putting one word for another: *metonymically*, ad. *-îl*.

metope, n. *mét'-ô-pé* [Gr. *metopé*—from *meta*, with, between; *opé*, an opening], in arch., the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze.

metoposcopy, n. *mét'-ô-pô-sô-kô-pî* [Gr. *metoposkôpein*, to look at, to view], the pretended art of discovering the character or disposition of individuals by the features or lines of the forehead.

metre, n. *mé'ter* [OF. *metre*, *metre*—from L. *metrum*; Gr. *metron*, a measure; a poetical measure: comp. Sans. *mātram*, the instr. of measuring—see *metā*], in *poetry*, the quality of the measured sound which distinguishes poetry from prose, and the harmony of which pleases and delights the ear; the number of syllables in a verse, as of a psalm or hymn: *metrical*, a. *mét'-r-î-kal*, pert. to metre; having rhythm; consisting of verses: *metrically*, ad. *-îl*. *metre*, n. *mé'tr* or *mā'tr* [F. *metre*], a French measure of length equal to 39.37 inches English.

metria, n. *mét'-rî-d* [Gr. *metra*, the womb], childbed or puerperal fever: *metric*, a. *mét'-r-îk*, of or belonging to the womb: *metritis*, n. *mét'-rî-tis*, inflammation of the womb: *metralgia*, n. *mét'-râl-jî-d* [Gr. *algos*, pain, grief]; also *metrodynia*, n. *mét'-rô-dîn-î-d* [Gr. *odynê*, pain], pain in the womb: *metrophlebitis*, n. *mét'-rô-flê-bî-tis* [Gr. *phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein], inflammation of the veins of the womb.

metrie, a. *mét'-r-îk* [F. *metrie*, a measure], denoting measurement: *metrie system*, the system of weights and measures first adopted in France, the two most important points in which are—1, that it is a decimal system; 2, that the units of length, superficies, solidity, and weight are correlated, two data only being employed, the *metre*, and the weight of a cube of water whose side is the 100th part of a *metre*.

metrie—see under *metrie*: *metrical*—see under *metre*.

metrograph, a. *mét'-rô-grâf* [Gr. *metron*, a measure; *graphô*, I write], an apparatus on a railway-engine which indicates at any moment the speed per mile at which the train is travelling, and the time of arrival and departure at each station.

metrology, n. *mét'-rô-lô-jî* [Gr. *metron*, a measure; *logos*, discourse], the science of weights and measures, or a treatise on them.

metronome, n. *mét'-rô-nôm* [Gr. *metron*, a measure; *nomos*, a law], an ingenious instrument that measures and beats musical time: *metronomy*, n. *mét'-trôn-ô-mî*, the measurement of time by an instrument.

metropolis, n. *mét'-rô-pô-lîs* [Gr. *metropolis*, a parent state, a chief city—from *mētēr*, a mother; *polis*, a city], mother city; the chief city or capital of a kingdom or state; among *naturalists*, the district of greatest number, either of typical or of specific forms of plants and animals that exist within definite geographical limits: *metropolitan*, a. *mét'-rô-pô-lî-tân*, the bishop of the mother church—that is, the church from which others have branched off, and over which he has authority; an archbishop: adj. having the rank of a metropolis or pert. to it; pert. to the mother church: *metropolitānate*, n. *-lî-tā-nat*, the office or see of a metropolitan bishop: *metropolitān*, n. *mét'-trô-pô-lî-tān*, archbishop; bishop of the mother church: *metropolitān*, a. *-lî-tā-nal*, chief or principal as applied to cities; denoting archiepiscopal dignity or power.

mettle, n. *mét'-l* [a metaphor taken from the *metol* of a blade, upon the temper of which its power depends], natural ardour; spirit; spiritfulness; courage; warmth of temperament; in O.E., substance: *mettled*, a. *mét'-l-d*, high-spirited; ardent; brisk; full of fire: *mettleman*, a. *mét'-l-mān*, high-spirited; brisk; full of mettle.

metum and *tesum*, *mét'-ûm*, *té'-ûm* [L. *metum*, my or mine; *tesum*, thy or thine], what is mine and what is another's. *Note*.—Not knowing the difference between *metum* and *tesum*, is politely saying the individual is a thief.

meuse, a. *més*, as in *Meuse Lane*, a Scottish spelling of *mews*, which see under *mew* 3.

mew, n. *mū* [an imitative word: A.S. *mæw*; Dut. *meuw*], a gull or sea-swallow; a sea-bird; a species of gull.

mew, v. *mū* [an imitative word: F. *méuler*; Ger. *mäuen*, to cry as a cat; Pers. *maw*; Ar. *maw*, the mewing of a cat], to cry as a cat: a. *m*, the cry of a cat: *mew'ing*, imp.: *mewed*, pp. *muid*: *mewl*, v. *mūl*, to cry as a child from uneasiness; to squall: *mewling*, imp.: adj. crying or screaming as a child: *mewled*, pp. *mald*: *mew'er*, n. *-ér*, one that mewls.

mew, v. *mū* [OF. *muc*, a change, a crop; *muer*, to moult, to mew—from L. *mutare*, to alter, to change], to shut up; to confine; to enclose; to shed the feathers; to moult; a. a cage for hawks; in O.E., an enclosure; any place of confinement: *mew'ing*, imp.: a. act of moulting: *mewed*, pp. *muid*: *mews*, n. *plu.* *mîs*, the royal stables in London, so called from having been the place where the hawks were kept; any range of buildings occupied as stables.

mezcal, a. *mék'-sî-kal* [from *Mexico*], denoting an ardent spirit or brandy distilled from agave-wine.

mezerion, n. *mét'-sê-rî-ôn* [F. *mezerion*], a flowering shrub whose extremely acrid bark is used in medicine as a diaphoretic in cutaneous and syphilitic affections; the bark of the *Daphne mezereum*, Ord. *Thymelæacæ*.

mezzanine, n. *méd'-sâ-nôn* [It. *mezzanino*—from *mezzano*, middle], a low intermediate storey between two higher ones.

mezzo, a. *mét'-sô* [It. *mezzo*, middle—from L. *medius*, middle], in *music*, middle; mean: *mezzorilievo*, n. *mét'-sô-râ-lî-ô* [It.—see *rilievo*], middle or demi relief: *mezzo-soprano*, n. *mét'-sô-sô-prâ-nô*, a medium or half soprano—see *soprano*; the female voice so called; the person having such a voice: adj. having a medium compass of voice, between the soprano and contralto, said of a female voice.

mezzotint, n. *mét'-sô-tînt* or *mét'-sô-tînt*, also *mezzotint*, n. *-tînt* [It. *mezzotinto*—from *mezzo*, middle, half; *tinto*, tint—from L. *tinctus*, dyed, tinged], a style of engraving on copper in imitation of Indian ink; a certain style of drawing.

mi, *mî* [It. and F.], in *music*, the third note of the scale—F.

micahite, also *micassite*, n. *mét'-sî-kîs* [*Micah*, in Siberia], a granite rock, consisting of cleavable white felspar, black mica, and greyish or yellowish-white cleveolite with some hornblende.

miasma, n. *mî'-sî-mâ*, also *miama*, n. *mî'-sî-m* [Gr. *miasma*, defilement—from *miainô*, I stain], infection or pollution floating in the air, arising from diseased, putrefying, or poisonous bodies: more usually in the plural *miasmata*, *mî'-sî-mâ-tâ*, malaria: *miasmal*, a. *-mâl*, containing miasma: *miasmatic*, a. *mî'-sî-mâ-tîk*, pert. to *miasma*, or containing it.

miawl, v. *mî'-ô-ôf* [an imitative word: F. *méuler*, to mew as a cat], to cry or caterwaul as a cat: *miaw'ing*, imp. *mî'-ô-ôf-îng*, crying as a cat: the cries or crying of a cat: *miawled*, pp. *mî'-ô-ôf*.

mica, n. *mî'-kâ* [Sp. and F. *mica*—from L. *micare*, to sparkle, to glitter], a mineral consisting of silicate of alumina with magnesia, potash, or iron, having a metallic lustre, and divisible into thin glistening plates or scales, used as a substitute for glass in windows, etc.: called also *Muscovite glass*: *micaceous*, a. *mî'-kâ-sî-sî-sî*, pert. to or containing mica: *micaschist*, *-shist*, or *-slate* [Gr. *schisma*, a splitting], a kind of foliated rock consisting of mica and quartz, the two ingredients occurring in alternate folia with greater or less regularity: *mica'ceous*, *mî'-kâ-sî-sî-sî*, partaking of the nature of, or consisting of, mica and lime, applied to mica-schist containing carbonate of lime.

Michaelmas, n. *mîk'-êl-mâs* [after St *Michael*, the archangel, and *mass*], the feast of the archangel

mûle, *mât*, *fâr*, *lâw*: *mêle*, *mêt*, *hêr*: *pine*, *pîn*: *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*:

the simple fact that the writings of the first philosopher came after the physical treatises of the author—that is, *meta ta physika*, after physics.

metaplasma, *n. mē-tā-plā-sma* [F. *metaplasme*—from Gr. *metaplasma*, a transformation—from *meta*, beyond, over; *plasis*, 1 form] in *gram.* or *rhet.*, a general term used to embrace all those figures of speech which designate changes in the letters or syllables of a word: in bot., the matter which gives the granular character to protoplasm in a living cell.

metapodius, *n. plu. mē-tā-pō-dī-us* [Gr. *meta*, after, change: *pous* or *poda*, a foot] the hind leg.

metapodium, *n. mē-tā-pō-dī-um* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, after: *pous* or *poda*, a foot] the posterior lobe of the foot in mollusca.

metapophysis, *n. mē-tā-pō-pō-sis* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *apophysis*, a spout, a process] the mammillary processes of the vertebrae, according to Owen.

metaspermia, *n. plu. mē-tā-sper-mia* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *sperma*, seed] in bot., another name for *angiosperms*, which see.

metastasis, *n. mē-tā-sis-tā-sis* [Gr. *metastasis*, a change of form or place—from *meta*, over; *stasis*, a placing or setting, a posture] the removal of a disease from one part to another; the removal of food products, as starch, sugar, &c., from one part of a plant to another.

metastoma, *n. mē-tā-stō-mā*, also *metastome*, *n. mē-tā-stō-m* [Gr. *meta*, after; *stoma*, the mouth] the plate which closes the mouth posteriorly in crustaceans.

metatarsus, *n. mē-tā-tār-sus* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, over; *tarsus*, the sole of the foot] the part of the foot between the ankle and the toes: **metatarsal**, *n. mē-tā-tār-sāl*, pert. to the metatarsus or instep: *the metatarsal bone*.

metathesis, *n. mē-tā-thē-sis* [Gr. *metathesis*, change—from *meta*, beyond, over; *thēmi*, I put or place; *thesis*, a placing] a term designating the transposing of the letters or syllables of a word.

metathorax, *n. mē-tā-thō-rāks* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, over; *thorax*, the chest] in insects, the third and last segment of the thorax—the second being called *mesothorax*.

metatome, *n. mē-tā-tō-m* [Gr. *meta*, between; *tome*, a cutting] in arch., the space between two dentils.

mētayer, *n. mē-tā-yēr*, F. pron. *mē-tā-yā* [F. *mētayer*, a farmer—from mid. L. *medietarius*—from *medius*, middle] one who tills the land for a landlord on condition of receiving half the produce: **mētayage**, *n. mē-tā-yā-j*, the cultivation of land on a system of shares.

Metazoa, *n. plu. mē-tā-zōā* [Gr. *meta*, after; *zōa*, an animal] a division of the animal kingdom, comprising all animals which are above the Protozoa, and which undergo certain cellular changes in the course of their development; the highest section constitutes the sub-kingdom Vertebrata; the rest, ultimately represented by the Porifera or sponges, are invertebrate: **metazoon**, or **metazoic**, *a. -zō-ān, -zō-ik*, pert. to: *a member of this class*.

meta, *v. met* [A.S. *metan*, to measure: cf. Icel. *meta*; Dut. *meten*; Goth. *mitan*] to measure; to ascertain the dimensions or capacity of by a rule or standard: **meting**, *imp. mē-ted*, *pp. meter*, *n. mē-tēr*, an instrument that measures, as *gas-meter*: **mete-stick**, on shipboard, a measure used to preserve proper levels in storing the cargo: **metempsychic**, *a. mē-tēm-pō-sī-ik, mē-tēm-pō-sī-kāl* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *empeiria*, experience] beyond experience; transcendental: **metempsychic**, *n.* a believer in transcendental philosophy: **metempsychism, *n. -pō-sī-sim*, a speculative system based on *a priori* reasoning.**

metempsychosis, *n. mē-tēm-sō-sī-sis* [Gr. *metempsychosis*, the passage of the soul from one body to another—from *meta*, beyond, over; *psychē*, life] the passing of the soul of a man after death into the body of another man or into a lower animal, or through a succession of them; transmigration.

metempsychosis, *n. mē-tēm-tō-sis* [Gr. *meta*, after; *empsychōsis*, a falling upon] the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon happening a day too late; the omission of leap-year every 134 years: **proempsychosis** is the addition of a day every 330 years, and another every 2400 years.

metempsychosis, *n. mē-tēm-sō-mō-tō-sis* [Gr. *meta*, change; *en*, in; *sōma*, *sōmatos*, a body] the change

or transmutation of the elements which have formed one body into the substance of other bodies, similar or dissimilar.

meteor, *n. mē-tēr* [F. *météore*—from Gr. *metéoros*, raised high above the earth, sublime] any natural phenomenon or appearance of a transitory nature taking place in the atmosphere; a luminous body or appearance in the sky: a falling star: **me'teor'ic**, *a. -ō-ik*, pert. to meteors; of or belonging to the atmosphere; produced in or falling from the atmosphere; applied figuratively to any person or thing on account of brilliancy or irregularity, or both: **me'teor'ic**, *a. -ī-fer-ūs* [L. *fero*, I bear] bearing or producing meteors: **meteorite**, *n. mē-tēr-ō-rīt*, a stone or body falling from the higher regions of the atmosphere, or from regions without it; also **me'teor'olite**, *n. -ō-r-ō-līt* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone]: **meteorous**, *a. mē-tēr-ō-rūs*, having the nature of a meteor: **meteoric iron**, the iron found in meteoric stones, principally an alloy of iron and nickel: **meteoric stones**, those masses of hard matter which frequently fall on the earth from the upper regions; *aerolites*.

meteorological, *a. mē-tēr-ō-lō-jī-kāl* [Gr. *metéoros*, raised high above the earth; *logos*, a discourse] relating to the atmosphere and its phenomena: pert. to a register or table of the state of the air and its temperature, &c.: also **me'teorolog'ic**, *a. -lō-jī-k*, **me'teorology**, *n. -lō-jī*, the science which explains the various phenomena which have their origin in the atmosphere, such as rain and wind, snow and hail, cloud and sunshine, temperature and barometric pressure, &c.: **me'teorol'ogist**, *n. -jist*, one versed in the various phenomena appearing in the atmosphere.

meteoromancy, *n. mē-tēr-ō-mān-si* [Gr. *metéoros*, raised high above the earth; *manteia*, divination] divination by thunder and lightning, much employed by the Romans.

meter, a measure—see under **mete**: **meter** for **metre** 1, which see.

methane, *n. mē-thān* [formed from *methy*], marsh-gas, or light carbureted hydrogen.

metheglin, *n. mē-thē-gīn* [W. *medetyllyn*—from *medd*, mead; *lyn*, liquor, juice], a beverage made of honey and water, fermented with yeast, and often spiced; mead.

methinks, *v. mē-thīnks* [me, and think] it seems to me; it appears to me: **methought**, *pt. mē-thaukt*, it did seem to me.

method, *n. mē-thōd* [F. *methode*—from L. *methodus*; Gr. *methodos*, a proceeding in regular order, a mode—from *meta*, with, after; *hodos*, a way] a suitable arrangement of things, proceedings, or ideas, to prevent confusion; a regular mode or manner of doing anything: orderly arrangement; system of arrangement peculiar to an individual; order; system; way; manner: **methodic**, *a. mē-thōd-īk*, also **method'ical**, *a. -ī-kāl*, arranged or disposed with regularity; orderly; systematic; precise: **method'ically**, *ad. -kāl-ly*: **methodies**, *v. mē-thō-diz*, to dispose in due order; to reduce to method: **meth'odizing**, *imp. mē-thō-dīz*, *pp. -dīz*: **meth'odization**, *n. -dī-zā-siōn*, reduction to method: **Methodist**, *n. mē-thō-dīst*, one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley—so called in 1729 from the regularity of their lives and the strictness of their rules: one who observes method: **Methodism**, *n. -dīz-m*, the doctrines and system of the Methodists: **meth'odist'ic**, *a. -dīst-īk*, also **meth'odist'ical**, *a. -dīst-ī-kāl*, relating to method or the Methodists in this last sense, as contemptuously: **meth'odist'ically**, *ad. -kāl-ly*.—SYN. of 'method': rule; regularity; course; mode; means; process; custom; fashion; habit; usage; plan; principle.

methought—see under **methinks**.

methy, *n. mē-thīl* [Gr. *methu*, wine; *hul*, material], the hydrocarbon radical of methylic alcohol, being a colourless inflammable gas burning with a luminous flame: **methyamine**, *n. mē-thīl-ā-mīn*, ammonia in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by methyl: **methyated**, *a. mē-thī-lāt-ed*, impregnated or mixed with methyl: **methylene**, *n. mē-thī-lēn*, a highly volatile and inflammable liquid procured from the destructive distillation of wood: **methylic**, *a. mē-thīl-īk*, of or pert. to methyl: **methyated spirit**, spirit of wine or alcohol mixed with one-tenth of its volume of naphtha or wood-spirit to prevent its consumption as a beverage, admitted duty free for use in manufactures.

metie, *n. mē-tīk* [L. *metacrus*, a stranger; Gr.

cōtē, boy, fōtē; yāre, buld; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

representative of a species undergoes in passing, by a series of successively generated individuals, from the egg to the perfect or imago state; the succession of individuals which present the same form only at every alternate generation; alternate generation: *metagenesis*, a. *met'-d-jé-nét'ik*, pert. to metagenesis; referring to the production of changes in a species after its first origin, as it goes on to a more perfect state.

metagrammatism, n. *met'-d-grám-má-tizm* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *gramma*, a letter], the change or transposition of the letters of a name into such a position as to express sense in relation to the person named; also called *agrammatism*.

metagraphy, *met'-d-grá-fí-jí* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, change; *graphó*, I write], the art or act of rendering the letters of the alphabet of one language into the possible equivalents of another, so as to express the words of the one by the letters of the other as nearly as possible, as, expressing Hebrew characters by English letters; transliteration: *metagraphic*, a. *met'-d-grá-fí-jí*, of or pert. to.

metagummic acid, n. *met'-d-gúm-mík* [Gr. *meta*, change, and Eng. *gum*], dried *gummic acid*, which does not again dissolve in water, but forms only a jelly with it.

metal, n. *met'-ál* [F. *metal*, a metal—from L. *metallum*; Gr. *metallon*, a mine whence metals are dug, a metal—*ult.*, any hard stuff or material out of a mine], a body, such as gold, silver, copper, iron, &c., distinguished by its lustre, its opacity, its conductivity of heat and electricity, its fusibility, &c.; broken stones used for roads; broken glass for the melting-pot: v. to cover as a road with broken stones; to make up or mend a road with broken stones: *metalling*, imp. a. *met'-ál-ing*, the act of forming the surface of a road with broken stones: *metalled*, a. *met'-ál-d*, covered or laid over with broken stones, as a public road: *metallie*, a. *met'-ál-í-ék*, pert. to metals; like a metal; consisting of metal: *metallise*, v. -*is*, to render metallic; to cover or impregnate with metal: *metallising*, imp. a. *met'-ál-líz-ing*, the process of forming into a metal: *metallist*, n. *met'-ál-íst*, a worker in metal: *metals*, n. plu. the rails on the permanent way of a railway: *metal-refiner*, a smelter of ores; one who separates copper, lead, or other metal, from the dross or refuse with which it is mixed: the perfect or noble metals, those which are not easily oxidised, as platinum, gold, and silver: the base or imperfect metals, those which readily combine with oxygen, as iron, lead, copper, tin, and zinc: *Muntz metal*, *múnts* (after the inventor) an alloy made into sheets, used for sheathing ships and for other purposes, consisting of 50 per cent of copper, 41 of zinc, and 4 of lead; also said to be 60 parts of copper and 40 of zinc: *metalle currency*, the coins forming the circulating medium of a country: *white metal*, German or nickel silver: *road-metal*, broken stones of the very hardest kind, as trap or greenstone. *Note*.—There can be no doubt that the primary sense of metal is a hard stuff or material dug from a mine or quarry, which is still the sense in common and popular usage. Including those popularly known as such, chemists enumerate over 70 metals: see the list of elements at the end of Appendix II., which list includes the metals.

metal—see *mettle*.

metalepsis, n. *met'-ál-éps'is* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *lépsis*, a receiving or taking] in *rhet.*, the union of two or more figures of speech of different kinds in the same word: *metaleptic*, a. *lép'tík*, also *met'-alép'tí-cal*, a. -*í-kál*, pert. to a metalepsis; transverse; transposed: *metaleptically*, ad. -*kál-í*.

metalliferous, a. *met'-ál-í-fér-ús* [L. *metallum*, a metal; *fero*, I produce], producing or yielding metals, as strata or districts.

metalliform, a. *met'-ál-í-fór-m* [L. *metallum*, a metal; *forma*, shape], in the form of metals; like metal.

metalline, a. *met'-ál-in* [L. *metallum*, metal—see *metal*], consisting of metal; impregnated with metal: *metallochromes*, n. plu. *met'-ál-í-kró-mz* [Gr. *metallon*, a mine whence metals are dug; *chrómá*, colour], the beautiful prismatic tints produced by depositing a film of peroxide of lead on polished steel by electrolytic action.

metallography, n. *met'-ál-óg-rá-fí* [Gr. *metallon*, a mine; *graphó*, I write], a treatise on metals or metallic substances.

metalloid, n. *met'-ál-óyd* [Gr. *metallon*, a mine; *eidos*, a form], a term applied to the non-metallic inflammable bodies, as sulphur, phosphorus, &c.; also applied to all the non-metallic elements: *met'-al-oid*, a., also *met'-al-oid'al*, a. -*óyd-ál*, having the form or appearance of a metal.

metallurgy, n. *met'-ál-ér-jí* [OF. *metallurgie*, a search for metal—from Gr. *metallourgos*, mining, working in metals—from *metallon*, a mine, a metal; *ergon*, work], the art of obtaining metals from their ores; the art of working metals: *met'-al-lú-jí*, a. -*ér-jík*, pert. to the art of working metals: *met'-al-lú-jíst*, n. -*jíst*, one whose occupation is to work in metals.

metamere, n. *met'-d-mér*, in *zool.*, one of a longitudinal series of parts which are serially homologous with one another; a segment: *met'-amer-ia*, n. -*mér-ism*, in *chem.*, a form of isomerism.

metamerie, a. *met'-d-mér-ík* [Gr. *meta*, change; *meros*, a part] in *chem.*, having different characters and properties, but the same ultimate elements and molecular weight with another body.

metamorphosis, n. *met'-d-mór-fó-sis*, *met'-amór-phó-sis*, n. plu. -*fó-sés* [L. *metamorphósis*, a transformation—from Gr. *meta*, beyond, over; *morphe*, form, shape], change of form or shape; a transformation; a change in the form of being, as insects: *met'-amór-phic*, a. -*fík*, pert. to the changes in the earth's strata since their first deposition, by some external or internal agency; applied to the power or force causing the change; a transforming: *met'-amór-phí-cal*, n. -*fí-cal*, the state or quality of being metamorphic; the process of transformation; in *geol.*, that change of structure, or of texture, which has been effected on many rocks by the agency of heat, chemical action, or otherwise: *metamorphoses*, v. *met'-d-mór-fó-sis*, to change into a different form; to transform: *met'-amór-phózing*, imp. -*fó-zing*; *met'-amór-phózed*, pp. -*fózd*; *ad.* changed into a different form; transformed: *metamorphic system*, in *geol.*, these crystalline schists, as gneiss, quartz-rock, mica-schist, and clay-slate, which underlie all the fossiliferous strata, and in which no trace of organic remains has yet been detected.

metaplectic acid, *met'-ál-pék'tík* [Gr. *meta*, change, and Eng. *pectic*], an acid produced from pectin, and from pectic and pectonic acids, by prolonged boiling, prolonged contact with an acid or an alkali, or by decay.

metaphery, n. *met'-d-ér-í* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *phero*, I bear], in *bot.*, the displacement of organs.

metaphor, n. *met'-d-fór* [F. *metaphore*—from Gr. *metaphora*, a change of one thing for another—from *meta*, over, change; *phero*, I bear, I carry], a figure of speech expressed in a single word; a similitude; for example, the man is a lion is a metaphor; the man is as bold as a lion, is a simile; words used in a figurative sense, as opposed to their literal meaning, are used in *metaphor*, and the language is called *metaphorical*: *metaphorist*, n. *met'-d-fór-íst*, one who uses metaphors: *met'-aphor'í-cal*, a. -*fór-í-kál*, also *met'-aphor'ic*, a. -*fór-ík*, not literal; containing metaphor; figurative: *met'-aphor'í-cal-ly*, ad. -*kál-í*. *metaphosphoric*, a. *met'-d-fó-fór-ík* [Gr. *meta*, over, and Eng. *phosphoric*], designating phosphoric acid combined with one molecule of water.

metaphrase, n. *met'-d-fí-ris* [Gr. *meta*, over, change; *phrasis*, a phrase], a verbal or literal translation of a language: *met'-aphrás't*, n. -*fí-ríst*, one who translates verbally: *met'-aphrás'tí-cal*, a. -*fík*, literal; close interpretation.

metaphrasis, n. *met'-d-fí-rís*—see *metaphrase*.

metaphysics, n. sing. *met'-d-fíz-íks* [F. *metaphysique*; Gr. *metaphusika*, after those things which relate to external nature, that is, after physics—from *meta*, beyond, after; *phusikos*, relating to nature—from *phusis*, nature], the science of mind or intelligence, as distinguished from the science of natural bodies or matter; the philosophy of the facts of consciousness; philosophy in the general sense of the term, together with psychology: *met'-aphýs'í-cal*, a. -*fíz-í-kál*, existing only in thought and not in reality; abstract; pert. to metaphysics: *met'-aphýs'í-cal-ly*, ad. -*kál-í*. *met'-aphýs'í-cal-an*, n. -*fíz-í-kál-an*, one versed in the science of metaphysics. *Note*.—*metaphysics*, supposed to be so called by the ancients, because they considered the science of natural bodies or *physics* the first in order of study, and the science of mind the second; but the name more probably arose from

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *láo*; *méle*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóde*, *nót*, *móve*;

Mesmer, who first brought it into notice about A.D. 1775, the art of inducing a state of complete coma or insensibility, or of somnambulism, in which the operator claims to control the actions, and communicate directly with the mind, of the recipient; the doctrine of animal magnetism: **mesmeric**, *a. mēs-mēr-ik*, also **mesmerical**, *a. t-hāl*, pert. to mesmerism; **mesmerics**, *v. mēs-mēr-iz*, to influence by external agency so as to cause a state of complete insensibility, or a state of somnambulism: **mesmerizing**, *imp.*; **mesmerized**, *pp. -id*: **adj.** being in the mesmeric state: **mesmerization**, *n. -zā-shn*, the act of mesmerizing: **mesmerizer**, *n. -t-ēr*, one who practices mesmerism: **mesmerist**, *n. -ist*, one who practices mesmerism or believes in it.

mesme, *a. mēs* [Norm. *F. mesme*, middle: *L. medius*, middle—from *medius*, middle], in *law*, middle; intervening—applied to a writ issued during the progress of an action: **mesme lord**, a lord who himself holds of a superior lord: **mesme profits**, the profits of land while possessed by a wrong owner.

meso, *mēs-sō* [Gr. *mesos*, the middle], a common prefix in scientific compound terms, signifying 'intermediate'; that which holds a middle place between others.

mesoblast, *n. mēs-sō-blāst* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *blastos*, a bud, a germ], an intermediate layer or layers of cells, derived from the two primitive blastodermic laminae in all animals above the Coelenterata.

mesoenteron, *n. mēs-sō-sē-tēr-ōn* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *Eng. cœcum*, a portion of the large intestine], in *anat.*, a duplicate of the peritoneum at the posterior part of the cœcum.

mesenteric, *n. mēs-sō-sē-tēr-ik* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *knēpos*, trunk], in *bot.*, the middle of the three layers in *fruits*.

mesencephalon, *n. mēs-sō-sē-f-d-lōn* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *kephalē*, the head], in *anat.*, the eminence of transverse fibres between the lobes of the cerebellum: **mesencephalic**, *a. -sē-f-d-l-ik*, of or pert. to the mesencephalon.

mesothelium, *n. mēs-sō-thē-l-ē-ŷm* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *cheilos*, a lip], in *bot.*, the middle portion of the labellum of orchids.

mesocolon, *n. mēs-sō-kō-lōn* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *Eng. colon*, a part of the intestine], in *anat.*, the part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached.

mesoderm, *n. mēs-sō-dēr-m* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *derma*, skin], another name for **mesoblast**, which see.

mesogastrie, *a. mēs-sō-gās-tr-ik* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *gaster*, the belly], that which attaches the stomach to the walls of the abdomen.

mesole, *n. mēs-sō* [Gr. *mesos*, middle], a mineral of a greyish-white or reddish colour, occurring in implanted globules with a flat columnar or fibrous structure: **mesolite**, *n. mēs-sō-l-ē* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a mineral, a lime and soda mesotype, of a dead-white or greyish colour, occurring in long slender crystals, and massive.

mesophloem, *n. mēs-sō-flō-ēm* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *phloēma*, bark], in *bot.*, the middle layer of the bark.

mesophyllum, *n. mēs-sō-fl-ŷm* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *phyllo*, a leaf], in *bot.*, the whole inner portion or parenchyma of leaves, situated between the upper and under epidermis.

mesopodium, *n. mēs-sō-pō-d-ē-ŷm* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *podē*, the foot], the middle portion of the foot of molluscs.

mesosperm, *n. mēs-sō-spēr-m* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *sperma*, seed], in *bot.*, the second membrane or middle coat of a seed.

mesothorax, *n. mēs-sō-thō-rāks* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *sternon*, the breast], the lower half of the middle segment of the thorax in insects.

mesotherm, *n. plu. mēs-sō-thēr-m* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *thermē*, heat], plants requiring but a moderate degree of heat for their perfect development.

mesothorax, *n. mēs-sō-thō-rāks* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *sternon*, the breast], a middle thorax or trunk; the middle part of the thorax in insects.

mesotype, *n. mēs-sō-t-ēp* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *typos*, form, type], a mineral prismatic zeolite, a silicate of soda and alumina, occurring abundantly in trap-rocks—known also as **natrolite**.

Mesozoic, *a. mēs-sō-zō-ik* [Gr. *mesos*, middle; *zōē*, life], in *geol.*, the great division of the stratified formations between the Paleozoic and Cainozoic, including the Trias, the Oolitic, and the Chalk.

mespris, *n. mēs-pris* [OF. *mespris*, contempt—from *L. minus*, less, and *mid. L. pretidre*, to prize], in *O.E.*, contempt; scorn; misadventure.

mess, *n. mēs* [OF. *mēs*, a dish; *F. mets*, a service of meat—from *L. mēnus*, sent, in the sense of served up or dished—from *mitto*, I send], a dish of food; a quantity of food prepared for a certain number of persons: a mixed mass; in the army and navy, a number of persons who eat together; the food provided for them: *v.* to eat together at a common table; to supply with a mess: **messing**, *imp.*; **messes**, *pp. mēs*: **mess-mate**, one eating at the same table.

mess, *n. mēs* [a variant of *maash*], a mixture disagreeable to the sight or taste; untidiness; disorder; a situation of distress or difficulty. *Note.*—**mess** is a corruption of **meash**, another form of **maash**, which see.

message, *n. mēs-sāj* [F. *message*—from *mid. L. missaticum*; OF. *mesage*, a message—from *L. missus*, sent, *mitto*, I send], any notice or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another; an errand; the formal official communication, as from the Sovereign to Parliament, or from one House to the other: **messenger**, *n. mēs-sā-j-ēr*, the bearer of a message or errand; a harbinger; in a ship, a cable used in weighing the anchor: **King's Messengers**, officials who carry despatches between the Government and its ambassadors. *Note.*—In **messenger** the *n* is intrusive, and thus stands for **mesager**; so **passenger** for **passager**, and **scavenger** for **scavager**.—**SYN.** of 'messenger': carrier; courier; forerunner; herald; precursor; intelligence.

Messiah, *n. mēs-si-ā* [L. *Messias*; Gr. *Messias*; Heb. *mašīach*, anointed—from *mašāch*, to anoint], Christ, the Anointed; the Saviour: **Messiahship**, *n.*, the office of the Messiah: **Messianic**, *a. mēs-si-ā-n-ik*, pert. to the Messiah: **Messias**, *n. mēs-si-ās*, the Messiah.

Messieurs, *n. plu. mēs-syē* [F. plu. of *monsieur*], sirs; gentlemen; contracted **Messrs**, *mēs-sē-z*, which is used as the plu. of *Mr*; put before the designations of firms or commercial houses that conduct their business under more than one name, when speaking of them or addressing them by letter, as **Messrs** Wm. Blackwood & Sons, **Messrs** T. B. Campbell & Co.—see **messrs**.

mesnage, *n. mēs-su-āj* [OF. *mesnage*—from *mid. L. mensuagium*, a manor-house—from *L. mansus*, a residence—from *maneo*, I remain, I abide], in *law*, a dwelling-house and offices, with the land attached; a tenement.

metee, *n. mēs-tē*, also **mustee**, *n. mēs-tē* [Sp. *metizo*, mongrel; see next entry], in the *W. I.*, a person of mixed blood; offspring of a white and a quadroon.

metisio, *n. mēs-tē-sō* [Sp. *metisio*—from *L. metus*, mixed], in *S. Amer.*, the offspring of a Spaniard or a creole, and a native Indian.

met, *pt. and pp. of meet*—see **meet** 2.

meta, *mēt-ā* [Gr.], a prefix in words of Greek origin, meaning, beyond; after; over; a change or transference.

metabasis, *n. mēt-tib-ā-sis* [Gr. *metabasis*, a transition—from *meta*, beyond; *basis*, I go], in *rhet.*, a passing from one thing to another; transition.

metabole, *a. mēt-tib-ō-l-ē* [Gr. *metabolē*, change—from *meta*, beyond; *bollō*, I throw], pert. to change or affinity; applied to chemical changes occurring in living bodies: **metabolism**, *n. mēt-tib-ō-l-ē-ŷm*, the process of change which food-stuffs undergo in the body: **metabolic force**, vital affinity.

metacarpal, *a. mēt-tib-kār-pāl* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *karpōs*, the wrist], pert. to the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers: **met'carpus**, *n. -kār-p-ŷs*, the long bones of the palm of the hand.

metacentre, *n. mēt-tib-sēn-tēr* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *kentron*, the centre], a certain point in a floating body, upon the position of which the stability of the body depends.

metacetone, *n. mēt-tās-tōn* [Gr. *meta*, change, and *Eng. acetone*], a colourless liquid of a pleasant odour, obtained by distilling a mixture of sugar or starch and quicklime.

metachronism, *n. mēt-tāk-rōn-izm* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *chronos*, time], an error in chronology by placing an event after its real time.

metage, *n. mēt-tāj* [from *meto*, which see], measurement of coal; the price of measuring.

metagenesis, *n. mēt-tā-jen-ē-sis* [Gr. *meta*, beyond; *genesis*, a beginning], the change of form which the

mere, a *mër* [L. *merus*, pure, esp. used of wine], this or that only; distinct from anything else; simple; absolute: *merely*, ad. *li*, simply; solely; in *OE*, absolutely; utterly; entirely. —*SYN.* of 'merely': barely; wholly; purely; hardly; scarcely; unmixedly.

mere or **meere**, n. *mër* [AS. *gemære*, a boundary: cf. O.Dut. *merr*; Icel. *merr*], in *OE*, a boundary: v. to limit; to bound: *mering*, imp.: *mered*, pp. *mërd*.

mere, n. *mër* [AS. *merc*, a mere, the sea: cf. Dut. *meer*; Icel. *maor*; Ger. *meer*], a pool or lake.

merenchyma, n. *mër-ëng-khî-mâ* [Gr. *meros*, a part; *enchyma*, what is poured in, the substance of organs — from *encheud*, I infuse], in bot., tissue composed of rounded cells.

meretricious, a. *mër-ë-trîk-hîs* [L. *meretricius*, pert. to a harlot — from *meretrix*, a harlot] that is practised by harlots; alluring by false show; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance: *mer'triciously*, ad. *-li*: *mer'triciousness*, n. *-nês*, the quality of being meretricious.

merganser, n. *mër-gîn-sêr* [L. *mergus*, a diver — from *mergo*, I dip, I dive; *anser*, a goose], a duck having a tapering bill, hooked at the end.

merge, v. *mërj* [L. *mergere*, to dip or plunge under water], to sink; to cause to be swallowed up; to be swallowed up or lost: *merging*, imp.: *merged*, pp. *mërj'd*: *merger*, n. *mër-jër*, in law, the sinking of one estate in another.

mericarp, n. *mër-i-kârp* [Gr. *meros*, a part; *karpoe*, fruit], the half of the fruit of an umbelliferous plant, like the hemlock.

meridian, n. *më-rîd-i-dâ* [OF. *meridian*, south — from L. *meridianus*, belonging to mid-day — from *meridies*, mid-day — from *medius*, middle; *dies*, day], in *geog.*, an imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, supposed to pass through the poles and any given place, cutting the equator at right angles; in *astron.*, a great circle passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of the spectator which is crossed by the sun at mid-day; the brass ring surrounding a globe on which the degrees are marked — meridians are so called because they mark all places that have noon at the same instant; mid-day or noon; the highest point of anything, as of life or fame: *adj.* being on the meridian or at mid-day: *pert.* to the highest point: *meridional*, a. *më-rîd-i-ô-nâl*, *pert.* to the meridian; *southerly*; having a southern aspect: *merid'ionally*, ad. *-li*.

meringue, n. *më-rîng* [F.], a light confection of eggs and sugar; a pudding prepared with this mixture.

merino, n. *më-rê-nô* [Sp. *merino*, moving from pasture to pasture, a name for a certain kind of sheep], a breed of sheep once peculiar to Spain; a fabric made from the wool of the *merino* sheep.

merismatic, a. *mër-i-sât-ik* [Gr. *merismos*, division — from *meros*, a part], taking place by division or separation, as into cells or segments.

merispora, n. *mër-i-spôr* [Gr. *meros*, a part; *spora*, seed], in bot., a cell capable of germination, formed by the division of an ascospore or a basidiospore.

meristem, n. *mër-i-stêm* [Gr. *meristos*, separated, divisible — from *merô*, I divide into parts], in bot., tissue formed of cells which are all capable of dividing, and producing new cells; also called 'generative tissue,' or cambium.

merit, n. *mër-i* [F. *mérite* — from L. *meritum*, desert, merit], goodness or excellence entitling to honour or reward; value or excellence; that which is earned or deserved; desert: v. to deserve, in a good or bad sense; to have a just title to; to earn: *meriting*, imp.: *mer'ited*, pp.: *adj.* deserved: *meritorious*, a. *mër-i-tôr-i-ûs* [L. *meritorius*, that brings in money — from *merco*, I acquire, I earn], praiseworthy; deserving of reward or fame: *mer'toriously*, ad. *-is-li*: *mer'toriousness*, n. *-nês*, state or quality of deserving a reward.

merithal, n. *mër-i-thâl* [Gr. *meros*, a part; *thallos*, a young shoot, bough], in bot., a term used for 'internode'; a term applied to the different parts of the leaf: *merithall*, n. plu. *mër-i-thâl-i*; the three principal parts of a plant — the *radicular merithal* corresponding to the root, the *cauline* to the stem, and the *foliar* to the leaf.

merk, n. *mërk* [see mark 2], an old Scottish silver coin, value 13d. sterling.

merle, n. *mëri* [F. *merle* — from L. *merula*, a blackbird], in *Scot.*, the blackbird.

merlin, n. *mër-lîn* [OF. *conerillon* and *emerillon*: cf. It. *emercillon*], a small species of hawk.

merlin, n. *mër-lîn* [Oxal. *merlin*, a fish-basket], in *Scot.*, a fish-basket.

merling, n. *mër-lîng* [ME. *merlyng*; OF. *merlon*; L. *merula*, the sea-carp], a name for the whiting.

merlon, n. *mër-lôn* [F. and Sp. *merlon*], the part of an embattled parapet lying between two embrasures.

mermaid, n. *mër-mâd* [mere 3, and *mâd* — which see], the fabled sea-woman, the upper half in the shape of a woman, and the lower forming the tail of a fish: *merman*, n. *mër-mên*, the male of mermaid.

meroblastic, a. *mër-ô-blâs-tik* [Gr. *meros*, a part; *blastos*, a bud], applied to an ovum whose vitellus is only partially segmented, as distinguished from *holoblastic*, which denotes an ovum whose vitellus is wholly segmented — see *holoblastic*.

merope, n. *mër-ô-pês* [L. and Gr. *merope*, the bee-eater], the bee-eater; a bird of the genus *Meropidae*, living chiefly upon the various species of bees and wasps.

merostoma, n. *mër-ô-stôm* [Gr. *meros*, a part; *stoma*, the body], in *zool.*, one of a series of divisions or segments of a body.

merostomata, n. plu. *mër-ô-stôm-â-tâ* [Gr. *meros*, the upper part of the thigh; *stoma*, a mouth], an Ord. of Crustacea, embracing the king-crabs, in which the appendages placed round the mouth, and performing the office of jaws, have their free extremities developed into walking or prehensile organs.

Merovingian, a. *mër-ô-vîn-jî-dâ* [from *Merovius*, a king of the Franks, *pert.* to an early dynasty of the Franks: a sovereign of this dynasty].

merry, a. *mër-ri* [AS. *myrr*, *myrige*, pleasant, merry], loudly cheerful; gay of heart; causing laughter or mirth; delightful; in *OE*, *swet* or pleasant; active or brisk: *mer'ily*, ad. *-li*, gaily; cheerfully; with mirth: *mer'riness*, n. *-nês*, also *mer'riment*, n. *-mên*, gaiety, with laughter or noise; hilarity: *merry-andrew*, *mër-ri-ân-dêr* [supposed to have originated from a famous physician in the time of Henry VIII.], one who makes sport for others; a buffoon or clown; one who attended a quack doctor to collect a crowd: to make merry, to be jovial; in *Scot.*, to feast: *merry-meeting* or *-making*, a meeting for mirth; a festival: *merry-thought*, the forked bone of the breast of a fowl, which, pulled and broken between two young people, is supposed to betoken priority of marriage to the one holding the larger piece. — *SYN.* of 'merry': blithe; blithesome; lively; airy; cheerful; sprightly; gleeful; vivacious; joyous; jocund; sportive; mirthful.

merystherium, n. *mër-i-ô-thê-ri-ûm* [Gr. *merul*, I ruminate; *therion*, a beast], in *geol.*, a huge ruminant found along with the mammoth and rhinoceros in the Drift or Upper Tertiary beds of Siberia — allied to the double-humped camel.

mesalliance, n. *më-sâl-i-âns* [F. *mesalliance*], the French spelling of *misalliance*, which see.

mesdames, n. plu. *më-sâm* in Eng., but *mâ-dâm* in F. — the plural of *madam*.

Mesembryanthemum, n. *më-sâm-tribi-ân-thê-mêm* [Gr. *mesembria*, mid-day; *anthemon*, a flower], a genus of beautiful and well-known succulents, among which is the *M. crystallinum*, or ice-plant, remarkable for the ice-like vesicles covering its surface, Ord. *Mesembryaceæ*.

mesentery, n. *më-sên-tê-ri* [Gr. *mesenterion* — from *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, intestine], a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen which serves to retain the intestines and their appendages in their position: *mes'enteric*, a. *-thê-ik*, belonging to the mesentery: *mesenteric*, a. *mës-ê-ri-ûk* [Gr. *mesenterion*, mesentery, the middle of the bowels], belonging to the mesentery.

mesh, n. *mësh* [AS. *mas*, a net; cf. Dut. *mas*; *W. mas*], one of the openings or spaces between the threads of a net: v. to catch in a net; to ensnare: *mesh'ing*, imp.: *meshed*, pp. *mësh't*: *meshy*, a. *mësh-i*, formed like network: *meshwork*, network. *mesal*, a. *më-sâl* [Gr. *mesos*, middle], in anat., middle; dividing into two equal parts: *mesal line*, an imaginary plane dividing the head, neck, and trunk into similar halves towards right and left.

meslin — see *maalin*.

mesmerism, n. *mës-mër-izm* [F. *mesmérisme* — from

mâle, mât, fâr, lâw; mête, mêt, hër; pins, pin; nôte, nôt, nôve;

month; lasting a month; pert. to a menstruum: *men'strua'tion*, *n.* *·dē'shā*, the periodical flow of the menses: *men'struant*, *a.* *·shē*, subject to monthly flowings: *men'struous*, *a.* *·shē* [*men'struous*], pert. to the monthly discharges of women; having the monthly discharge.

menstruum, *n.* *mēn'strōō'm*, *men'strua*, *n.* plu. *·strōō's*, or *men'strua*, *n.* plu. *·strōō's* [*menstruum*], that which lasts or continues a month—from *mensis*, a month; a solvent; any liquor used in dissolving. *·Nōt*.—So called because the old chemists supposed that the moon had a mysterious influence on the making of their preparations for dissolving metals, &c.

mensuration, *n.* *mēn'si-rā'shān* [mid. *L. mensuratio*], a measuring—from *mensuratus*, measured—from *L. mensura*, a measure—see *measure*; the act or art of measuring or taking the dimensions of anything; a branch of the mathematics which gives rules for finding the lengths and areas of surfaces and the volumes of solids: *measurable*, *a.* *·sūr-ā-bil* [*measurabilis*], that can or may be measured: *measurably*, *adv.* *·bīl-ē*, also *measurableness*, *n.* *·bī-ē's*, the quality of being measurable; the capacity of being measured: *men'sural*, *a.* *·shōō-rāl*, pert. to measure.

mentagra, *n.* *mēn-tā'grā* [*L. mentum*, the chin; *Gr. agros*, a seizure], a disease affecting the beard, mustache, whiskers, and inner part of the nostrils—caused by minute fungi, or vegetable parasites, at the roots of the hair.

mentographyte, *n.* *mēn-tā'grā-fīt* [*L. mentum*, the chin; *Gr. agros*, a seizure, and *phuton*, a plant], cryptogamous plants, or mould, supposed to be the cause of the cutaneous disease *mentagra*; synonym of *mentagra*.

mental, *a.* *mēn-tāl* [*F. mental*—from mid. *L. mentalis*—from *L. mensum*, the mind], pert. to the mind; intellectual: *mentally*, *adv.* *·tāl-ē*, in the mind; in thought or meditation: *mental reservation*, a practical fraud, in which a part of the truth only is revealed; the act of mentally adding to words spoken that which destroys their truthfulness or value; an incomplete statement of fact or opinion.

Mentha, *n.* *mēn'thā* [*L. mentha*, mint], a genus of plants whose specific name is *mentha*, caused and yield volatile oils. *Ord. Labiales*: *menthane*, *n.* *mēn-thān-ē*, also *menthal*, *n.* *mēn'thāl* [*L. oleum*, oil], two organic bodies occurring in oil of peppermint.

mention, *n.* *mēn'tshān* [*F. mention*—from *L. mentio*, a mentioning; allied to *L. mens*, the mind, and to *memini*, I remember], a hint or suggestion; a brief statement in words or writing: *v.* to write or express in words any particular circumstance or fact; to utter a brief remark; to name: *men'tioning*, *imp.* *men'tioned*, *pp.* *·shēnd*; *men'tionable*, *a.* *·tāl-ē*, that can or may be mentioned.

mentor, *n.* *mēn'tēr* [*Mentor*, a wise Greek, the friend of Ulysses, sung of by Homer], a wise and faithful monitor or adviser: *mente'rial*, *a.* *·tēr-ēl*, containing advice.

mentum, *n.* *mēn'tūm* [*L. mentum*, the chin], the basal portion of the labium or lower lip in insects.

mens, *n.* *mēn's*, *mensa*, *n.* plu. *mēn'sē* [*F.*], a bill of fare for table.

Mephistopheles, *n.* *mēf'is-tō-fē-lēs* [a character in Goethe's 'Faust'], a devil next in rank to Satan, who was a subtly suggestive tempter, a sneering, jeering, yet subtle tempter: *Mephistophiles*, *n.* *·fē-lēs*, formerly a familiar and jocular name of address, arising from the popularity of the legends of Faustus: *Mephistopheles*, in *Shakespeare*, name of a familiar spirit: *Mephistophelian*, *a.* *mēf'is-tō-fē-lē-an*, pert. to, or resembling, the character of *Mephistopheles*, the evil spirit; diabolical; utterly sceptical.

mephitic, *a.* *mēf'it-ik* [*L. mephiticus*—from *mephitis*, a noxious pestilential exhalation], offensive to the smell; noxious; deadly: *mephitic*, *n.* *mēf'it-ik*, or *mephitism*, *n.* *mēf'it-izm*, any foul or noxious exhalation—applied to carbonic acid gas.

mercenary, *a.* *mē-rā'shēs* [*L. mercus*, pure], without admixture; pure, hence strong; spirited.

mercantile, *a.* *mē-rān-tēl* [*F. mercantile*], connected with trade—from mid. *L. mercantilis*, mercantile—from *L. mercator*, trade, traffic; *mercans*, a purchaser—see *merchant*, relating to trade; trading; carrying on commerce; commercial.

mercaptan, *n.* *mē-rāp'tān* [new *L. mercaptus*, mercury; *L. captans*, taking or seizing], a chemical substance in the form of a liquid, composed of sulphur,

carbon, and hydrogen—so named from its very energetic action on mercury; ethyl sulph-hydrate; the sulphur analogue of ethyl alcohol—that is, alcohol in which oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

Mercator's chart or projection, *mē-rā-tōr's chārt*, a chart or map on which the surface of the earth is represented as a plane surface, with the meridians and lines of latitude all straight lines: the work of *Mercator*, a Flemish geographer (1512-1592).

mercede, *n.* *mē-rā'sēd* [*L. merces* or *mercedem*, wages, a reward], in *M.E.*, a reward or gift for services done.

mercenary, *a.* *mē-rā'si-nār-ē* [*F. mercenaire*; *L. mercenarius*, one working for wages—from *merces*, hire or wages], actuated by the hope of gain or reward; venal; that may be or is hired, as troops; greedy of gain; sordid; mean; selfish: *n.* one who is hired; a soldier hired into foreign service; a hiring: *mercenarily*, *adv.* *·nār-ē-l-ē*.

mercier, *n.* *mē-rā'sēr* [*F. mercier*, a mercer—from mid. *L. mercarius*, a trader—from *L. mercem*, goods, wares], a dealer in silks, woollen cloths, and laces: *mercory*, *n.* *mē-rā'sēr-ē*, the goods sold by a mercer: *mercerialship*, *n.* the business of a mercer: *Mercers' Company*, one of the twelve great Livery companies of London.

merchant, *n.* *mē-rā-chān* [*OF. marchand*, a merchant—from *L. mercantem*, pres. pt. of *mercari*, to barter—from *merc*, a price—from *mercio*, I gain], one who buys and sells goods of any kind, especially upon a large scale; one carrying on trade with foreign countries; a wholesale dealer: *merchantable*, *a.* *mē-rā-chān-ā-bil*, fit for market; such as may be bought and sold in market at current prices: *merchandise*, *n.* *mē-rā-chān-dīs*, anything bought and sold in trade; goods; wares: *merchantman*, a trading ship or vessel: *merchant service*, the mercantile marine of the country: *merchant-ship*, a trading ship; a ship carrying passengers or cargo, or both.—*SYN.* of 'merchant': broker; dealer; factor; furnisher; maker; mercer; seller; trader; warehouseman; trafficker.

merciful, *merciless*, &c.—see under *mercy*.

mercidy, *v.* *mē-rā'si-fē*, also *mercidize*, *v.* *mē-rā'si-fē* [*mercy*, and *L. fac*, I am made], in *O.E.*, to pity; to have mercy on.

Mercury, *n.* *mē-rā-kū-rē* [*OF. mercure*—from *L. Mercurius*, *Incant. myth.*, the son of Jupiter, and *Merx*, the messenger of the gods—from *L. mercari*, to barter—in his earlier statue Mercury holds a purse of money], an elementary body, forming a metal white like silver, but in a liquid state at common temperatures, congealing or becoming solid at about 40 degrees below zero Fahr.; a salt, a preparation of mercury, extensively used in medicine; one of the planets, being the one nearest the sun; a carrier of tidings; a newspaper; sprightly qualities in a man; a wild plant with rough ovate leaves and green inconspicuous flowers—the *Mercurialis perennis*, *Ord. Euphorbiaceae*: *mercurial*, *a.* *mē-rā-kū-rē-l*, active; sprightly and gay; versatile; consisting of or containing mercury or quicksilver: *mercurialise*, *v.* *mē-rā-kū-rē-l-ē*, to affect the system with mercury: *mercurialising*, *imp.* *mercu'rialised*, *pp.* *·tād*: *mercu'rialist*, *n.* *·tād*, one under the influence of Mercury; one resembling the god Mercury in variety of character.

mercy, *n.* *mē-rā'si* [*F. merci*, a benefit or favour, pardon—from *L. merces* or *mercedem*, earnings, deservings, see *merit*], the act of sparing; pity; compassion; willingness to spare and save; clemency; pardon: *merciful*, *a.* *·sī-jōō*, compassionate; tender; humane; willing to pity and spare: *mercifully*, *adv.* *·tād*: *mercifulness*, *n.* *·nēs*, tenderness; willingness to spare; readiness to forgive: *merciless*, *a.* *·sī-lās*, without mercy; hard-hearted; cruel; unsparing: *mercilessly*, *adv.* *·lās*: *mercilessness*, *n.* *·nēs*, want of mercy or pity: *mercy-seat*, the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews; God's throne: to be at the mercy of, to be wholly in the power of; to have no means of defence or safety: *Sisters of Mercy*, a religious order of women in the R. Cath. Ch., founded in Dublin A.D. 1827, who devote themselves to the succour and protection of the sick and destitute, and to visit hospitals and prisons.—*SYN.* of 'merciful': gracious; kind; mild; benignant; clement—of 'merciless': unmerciful; unfeeling; severe; barbarous; savage; remorseless; ruthless; pitiless—of 'mercy': leniency; commutation; sympathy; condolence; grace; tenderness; mildness.

ni-da, also membranous, a. *mém-brá-ná*, consisting of membranes: *mém-brána* oculus, a. *-ná-shi-da*, resembling membrane; having the consistence, aspect, and structure of a membrane: *mém-brána* tympani, a. *mém-brá-ná* flm-pd-ni [L. *tympanum*, a drum], the membrane which separates the external from the internal ear—called the drum of the ear: Jacob's membrane, the membrane covering the retina of the eye: the mucous membrane, the membrane which lines any natural open cavity of the body, and which secretes mucus: serous membrane, a membrane which lines any closed cavity of the body, and which secretes a lubricating fluid.

membraniferous, a. *mém-brá-ní-fér-da* [L. *mém-brána*, a membrane or film; *féro*, I carry or produce], producing membranes: *membraniform*, a. *mém-brá-ní-fór-m* [L. *forma*, a shape], having the form of a membrane or of parchment: *membranology*, n. *mém-brá-ní-fí-lí* [L. *logos*, a discourse], a description of the animal membranes.

memento, n. *mé-mén-tí* [L. *memento*, remember or beware], that which reminds; a hint or suggestion; a souvenir.

Memnonian, n. *mém-nó-ní-dá*, pert. to Memnon, a mythical Eastern hero, or to a colossus at Thebes in Egypt, called the vocal Memnon, which was said to send forth music under the first morning rays of the sun.

memoir, n. *mém-wá-íer* [F. *mémoire*, memory—from L. *memoria*, memory—from *memor*, mindful], a biographical history, generally written by one who had taken a part in the transactions recorded; a written account; a register of facts: *memo'ira*, n. plu. *-oír-á*, notices and remarks respecting contemporary persons and events, written in a familiar style, just as they are remembered by the writer; a biography; the transactions and journals of a society: *memo'irist*, n. *-íst*, one who writes memoirs.

memorable, a. *mém-ó-rá-bí* [F. *mémorable*—from L. *memorabilis*, remarkable—from *memor*, mindful], worthy of being remembered; illustrious; remarkable: *mem'orably*, ad. *-bí*: *mem'orability*, n. *-bí-lí-tí*, state of being memorable: *memorable*, n. plu. *mém-ó-rá-bí-lí* [L.], things memorable; things remarkable and worthy of remembrance.—SYN. of 'memorable': signal; famous; distinguished; celebrated; extraordinary.

memorandum, n. *mém-ó-rá-n-dám*, *mem'oran-da*, *-dá*, also *mém-ó-rán-dáms*, *-dám*, n. plu. [L. *memorandum*, worthy of remembrance—from *memor*, mindful], a note or notes to help the memory.

memorial, n. *mé-mó-rí-dí* [OF. *memorial*—from L. *memorialis*, of or belonging to memory—from *memor*, mindful], anything that serves to preserve the memory of; a monumental record; a written address of solicitation or complaint; a state paper or note in which there is neither subscription nor address—much used in negotiations: *memo'rialise*, v. *-rí-dí-zé*, to petition by memorial: to present a memorial to: *memo'rialize*, imp. : *memo'rialised*, pp. *-ted*: *memo'rialist*, n. *-íst*, one who presents a memorial: memory, n. *mém-ó-rí*, the faculty of the mind by which it retains and reproduces at will, past events; the holding of past events in the mind; acquired knowledge or ideas; the time within which past events can be remembered; exemption from oblivion; monumental record.—SYN. of 'memorial': monument; memorandum; record; remembrance; petition; memento; remembrancer—of 'memory': remembrance; recollection; reminiscence; memorial; reflection.

Memphian, a. *mém-fí-dá*, pert. to Memphis, the anc. capital of Egypt; dark; obscure; in allusion to the darkness brought over Egypt by Moses, Exod. x. 21.

menacante, n. *mén-ák-kén-í* [from *Menacanth*, Cornwall, where first observed], a titaniferous iron ore, occurring massive and in grains, of a light iron-black colour.

menace, n. *mén-dás* [OF. *menace*—from L. *minacia*, threat], a threat; a threatening: v. to threaten, in any sense; to inspire with apprehension: *men'acing*, imp. *-á-sing*: ad. *-sing*: threatening: a. a threat: *men'aced*, pp. *-á-sé*: *men'acingly*, ad. *-í*: *men'acer*, n. *-ér*, one who threatens.

ménage—see *manage*.

menagerie, n. *mén-á-jér-í*, or *mén-ák-jér-í* [F. *ménagerie*, a place for keeping foreign animals—from *menage*, a house, a family], a collection of foreign and wild beasts; the place where they are kept; also spoilt *men'agery*, n. *-ér-í*.

mend, v. *ménd* [contr. from *amend*: L. *emendare*, to correct—from *menda*, a blemish], to repair, as a defect or injury; to set right; to rectify or correct; to improve or make better; to hasten, as the pace; to grow better: *men'ding*, imp.: ad. *-ing*: repairing: improving: n. the act of repairing: *men'ded*, pp.: *men'dar*, n. *-ér*, one who mends.—SYN. of 'mend': to improve; better; amend; help; correct; amend; reform; rectify.

mendacious, a. *mén-dá-shús* [L. *mendacium*, a falsehood—from *mendax*, lying], false; lying: *men'daciously*, ad. *-í*: *mendacity*, n. *-dás-í-tí*, deceit; falsehood; lying.

mendicant, n. *mén-dí-hánt* [L. *mendicantem*, begging, pres. pt. of *mendicare*, to beg—from *mendicus*, needy], one of a religious fraternity in the R. Cath. Ch. who originally lived by begging; a friar; a beggar: adj. begging; practising beggary—applied to several religious fraternities in the R. Cath. Ch.: *men'dicancy*, n. *-kán-sí*, a state of begging; beggary: *mendicity*, a. *mén-dí-sí-tí* [F. *mendicite*—from L. *mendicidium*, extreme poverty] pert. to beggars; for assisting beggars, as *mendicity* society: n. the life of a beggar; the state of begging: *Mendicant Orders*, formerly numerous, but now restricted to four—viz., the Dominicans, the Franciscans, the Carmelites, and the Augustinians or Austin Friars.

mends, n. in O.E., for *amends*, which see.

menever—see *miner*.

menhaden, n. *mén-há-dén* [N. Amer. Ind., 'fertiliser', from its use as manure], a small productive fish of the herring kind found in the western Atlantic.

menhir, n. *mén-hí* [W. *menes*, a stone; *hír*, high], a tall rude or sculptured stone of unknown antiquity, placed upright in the ground, and standing singly or in groups.

menial, a. *mén-ní-dí* [OF. *mainee* and *meinee*, the household servants—from mid. L. *maineada* and *mainada*, for *mansuetudo*, a family, a household—see *mainy*], strictly, belonging to the office of a servant; pert. to the rougher parts of household work; low; servile; humble: n. a servant who does the rougher parts of household work; a domestic of the very humblest rank; any servile cringing person: *men'ially*, ad. *-í*.

menilite, n. *mén-í-lí* [after *Menil-montant*, near Paris], a brown and opaque variety of opal; Liverpool.

meninges, n. plu. *mén-in-jéz* [Gr. *meninges*, a membrane; *meninggos*, of a membrane], the membranes which envelop the brain—called the *pia-mater* and *dura-mater*: *meningitis*, n. *mén-ing-jí-tis*, inflammation of the membranes covering the brain.

meniscus, n. *mén-ís-kús* [Gr. *meniskos*, a little moon—from *méná*, the moon], a lens, convex on one side and concave on the other, with a sharp edge, resembling in section the appearance of the new moon: *meniscuses*, n. plu. *mén-ís-kús-éz*, also *menisci*, n. plu. *mén-ís-í*: *meniscal*, a. *-ká*, pert. to a meniscus: *men'scal*, a. *-ká* [Gr. *eidós*, resemblance] having the form of a meniscus; crescent-shaped.

menisperma, a. *mén-í-spér-mák* [Gr. *méná*, the moon; *sperma*, seed—from the crescent-like form of the seed], denoting an acid obtained from the seeds of the plant *Menispermum coarctatus*; or *Oculus indicus*: *men'ispermine*, n. *-spér-mín*, an alkali obtained from the *Oculus indicus*.

meniver—see *miner*.

Mennonite, n. *mén-nón-í* [after Menno their founder, a German, 1536], a member of an Anabaptist sect, found chiefly in U.S., who teach that the New Testament is the only rule of faith, that there is no original sin, that infants should not be baptised, and that oaths and physical force are unlawful.

menology, n. *mén-ó-ló-jí* [Gr. *ménos*, a month; *logos*, a discourse], in the Gr. Ch., a calendar of saints or martyrs; a register of months.

menopause, n. *mén-ó-pá-íz* [F. Gr. *menáia*, the menses—from *mén*, a month, and *páusis*, a cessation], the final cessation of the menses or monthly discharges of women.

menorrhagia, n. *mén-ór-rá-jí-dí* [Gr. *mén*, menses, a month; *rhégnai*, I break or burst forth], in *med.*, an immoderate flowing of the catamenia or menses.

meneses, n. plu. *mén-és* [L. *mensis*, a month], the monthly discharges of women.

menstrual, a. *mén-stró-dí* [L. *menstrualis*, every month—from *mensis*, a month], happening once a

méde, *mát*, *fár*, *láv*: *méle*, *mót*, *hér*: *pine*, *pln*: *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*:

occurring in rhombic prisma, and massive, of a deep hyacinth red.

melanosis, *n.* *mel-án-sis* [Gr. *melas* or *melan*, black] in *med.*, a disease characterized by a deposit of black or blackish-brown matter, occurring in various forms in different parts of the body: *melanosis*, *n.* *-sis*, pert. to or having the character of melanosis.

melanterite, *n.* *mel-án-ter-ít* [Gr. *melan*, black], the mineralogical term for the native sulphate of iron.

melanure, *n.* *mel-án-úr* [F. *melanure*—from Gr. *melan*, black; *oura*, a tail], a small fish of the Mediterranean.

melaphyre, *n.* *mel-á-fir* [Gr. *melas*, black, and *phyr* in *porphyrite*, porphyry], a fine-grained dark-colored trap-rock, probably of the paleozoic age.

melasma, *n.* *mel-ás-má* [Gr. *melasma*, a black spot], a blackening or darkening; in *med.*, a black spot on the lower extremities, especially of old people.

melasmas—see *melasmas*.

melée, *n.* *mel-é* [F. *melée*], a crowding and confused fighting; a scuffle between a number of persons; a confused debate.

melena—see *melasma*.

Meliboea, *a.* *mel-í-bé-á* [L. *Meliboea*, one of the two intercalatory speakers in Virgil's first Eclogue], consisting of alternate stanzas or speeches; alternate as stanzas or speeches; pastoral.

melioria, *n.* *mel-í-er-ís* [Gr. *melioris*, a tumour on the head—from *mel*, honey; *keros*, wax], a tumour enclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey: *melioria*, *a.* *mel-í-er-ís*, pert. to a tumour containing matter like honey.

melio-grass, *mel-í-ék* [L. *mel*; Gr. *mel*, honey], a delicate genus of grasses growing in the shade of woods, eaten by cattle, the *Melica nílans* and *M. sylvestris* being common species, Ord. *Gramineæ*.

melilot, *n.* *mel-í-lót* [F. *melilot*; L. and Gr. *melilotos*, a species of clover—from Gr. *mel*, honey; *lotos*, the lotus], a kind of trefoil; the honey-lotus; the *Melilotus*, a genus of leguminous plants, several species being cultivated as food for cattle.

melinite, *n.* *mel-ín-ít* [F. L. *mel*; Gr. *mel*, honey—from its appearance], an explosive, composed mainly of picric acid, manufactured to a large extent for military and naval purposes by the French Government: its force is somewhat below that of the most powerful dynamite.

meliorate, *v.* *mel-í-ó-rát* [mid. L. *melioratus*, improved—from *melior*, better], to improve; to make better: *meliorating*, *imp.* *meliorated*, *pp.* *melioration*, *n.* *-r-án*, improvement: *meliorism*, *n.* *mel-í-ó-ríz-m*, the doctrine that society and the world can be improved by practical means; a philosophical doctrine midway between optimism and pessimism: *meliorist*, *n.* *-í-ó-ríst*, a believer in meliorism: *melioristic*, *a.* *-í-ó-ríst-ík*, pert. to.

meliphagous, *a.* *mel-í-fá-gús* [Gr. *melit*, honey; *phagó*, eat or consume], honey-sucking—applied to certain birds.

melitosa, *n.* *mel-ít-ós* [Gr. *melit*, *melitos*, honey], a kind of sugar obtained from the manna of various species of Eucalyptus of Australia and Tasmania: *melitosa*, *n.* *mel-ít-ós*, a kind of sugar found in the so-called manna, exuding from the young shoots of the larch.

mel, *v.* *mel* [F. *mél*, to mix], in O.E., to mix; to mingle: *mel*ling, *imp.* *mel*led, *pp.* *mel*led: *mel*-supper, the harvest-supper—so named because servants and superiors sat mingled indiscriminately: *mel*-mixed, *confusedly*; all in a heap.

mel, *n.* *mel* [L. *mel*, *melis*, honey], in O.E., honey.

melite—see *melittate*.

meliferous, *a.* *mel-í-fér-ús* [L. *melifér*, honey-bearing—from *mel*, honey; *fero*, I carry or produce], producing honey.

melification, *n.* *mel-í-f-í-k-á-shn* [L. *mel*, honey; *ficio*, I make], the making or production of honey.

melifluous, *a.* *mel-í-floo-ús*, also *melifluent*, *a.* *-loo-ús* [mid. L. *melifluus*, flowing like honey—from L. *mel*, honey; *fluo*, I flow], flowing as with honey; sweetly-flowing, generally applied to sounds; soothing: *melifluously*, *ad.* *-ly*, also *melifluently*, *ad.* *-ly*: *melifluence*, *n.* *-ús*, a flow of sweetness.

meligenous, *a.* *mel-í-jén-ús* [L. *meligenus*, produced from honey, honey-like—from Gr. *mel*, honey; *gencó*, stock, kind], having the qualities of honey; producing honey.

melitt, *n.* *mel-ít* [L. *mel*, *meliss*, honey], a dry scab on the fore foot of a horse, said to be cured by a mixture of honey and vinegar.

melittate or **melittate**, *mel-ít-ít*, *mel-ít* [L. *mel*, honey, *meliss*, of honey; Gr. *melis*, honey], a salt of mellic or mellitic acid: *mellic*, *a.* *mel-ít-ík*, also *melittic*, *a.* *mel-ít-ík*, containing saccharine matter; pert. to or derived from honey-stone.

melitté, *n.* *mel-ít* [L. *mel*; Gr. *melis*, honey], honey-stone, a peculiar substance found in beds of lignite: *melittic*, *a.* see under *melittate*.

melittic—see under *melittate*.

mellow, *a.* *mel-ú* [A.S. *meauru*, by substitution of *l* for *r*, soft, tender; cf. Dut. *meur*, *mollig*; L. *molle*; Gr. *malakos*], mature; soft with ripeness; pleasing by softness, as sound, light, or flavour; soft and jovial, as a person slightly intoxicated: *v.* to ripen; to soften, as by maturity or age; to grow or become mature or soft: *mellowing*, *imp.* *mellowed*, *pp.* *mellod*, ripened; brought to maturity: *mellowly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *mellowness*, *n.* *-né*, ripeness; softness; maturity: *mellowy*, *a.* *-y*, soft.

melodrama, *n.* *mel-ó-drá-má*, also spelt *melodrame*, *n.* *-drám* [F. *melodrame*—from Gr. *melos*, a song or tune; *drama*, a drama], strictly, a dramatic performance in which music is intermixed; a dramatic piece characterized by romantic and sensational incidents, and in the performance of which gorgeous scenery and decorations are accorded a prominent place: *melodramatic*, *a.* *-drá-mát-ík*, having the character of a melodrama: *melodramatist*, *n.* *-drá-má-tíst*, one skilled in.

melody, *n.* *mel-ó-dí* [F. *melodie*; L. *melodia*—from Gr. *melodia*, musical measure, sweet singing—from *melos*, a tune, an air; *ódé*, a poem or song], an agreeable succession and modulation of a single series of sounds, as by one voice, one string of a piano, one pipe of an organ, &c.—*harmony* is the pleasing concord of a succession of two or more series of sounds; a tune or air; sweetness of sound: *melodious*, *a.* *mel-ó-dí-ús*, musical; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds: *melodiously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *melodiousness*, *n.* *-né*, the quality of being melodious: *melodize*, *v.* *mel-ó-díz*, to make melodious; to form into melody: *melodizing*, *imp.* *melodized*, *pp.* *-diz*: *melodist*, *n.* *-díst*, a composer or singer of melodies.—*SYN.* of 'melody': harmony; concord; unison; accordance.

melon, *n.* *mel-ón* [OF. *melon*; L. *melónem*; Gr. *melon*, an apple], a well-known fruit; also the plant, which is a climbing or trailing annual; the *Cucumis sativus*, the cucumber; *C. melo*, the common melon; *C. citrullus*, the water-melon—all of the Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*: *melon-frame*, a glazed frame for raising melons.

Melpomene, *n.* *mel-póm-é-né* [Gr. *melpoméné*, the songstress—from *melpomai*, I sing praises], the Muse who presides over tragedy.

melrose, *n.* *mel-rós* [L. *mel*, honey; *rosa*, a rose], honey of roses.

mel, *v.* *mel* [A.S. *meltan*, to melt; cf. O.Slav. *meladu*, soft], to make liquid by heat; to soften or subdue, as the heart or feelings; to liquefy; to thaw; to dissolve; to become liquid; to be dissolved; to be softened to love, pity, or tenderness; to be subdued by grief or affliction; to faint: *mel*ing, *imp.* *ad.* *mel*ing, *pp.* *mel*ed, *pp.* *ad.* *made liquid*; dissolved: also *molten*, *pp.* *mol*en: *ad.* *made of melted metal*: *mel*ter, *n.* *-ér*, one who melts.—*SYN.* of 'melt': to fuse; soften; subdue; mollify; relax.

mel, *n.* *mel*, in *Scot.*, another spelling of *mil*, which see.

member, *n.* *mem-bér* [F. *membre*; L. *membrum*, a limb, a part of anything], a limb or part of an animal, as a leg, an arm, an ear, &c.; a part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; one of a society or community; in *Scip.*, one of the appetites or passions: *membered*, *a.* *mem-bér-d*, having limbs: *membership*, *n.* state of being a member; society; union: *Member of Parliament*, usually contracted into *M.P.*, one elected by a city, town, or county to represent it in that branch of the legislature called the Commons' House of Parliament.

membrane, *n.* *mem-brán* [F. *membrane*—from L. *membrána*, skin or membrane, a film], a thin transparent layer or skin, serving to cover some part of an animal or of a plant: *membranous*, *a.* *mem-brán*.

cóle, *bóy*, *fóot*; *páre*, *búrd*; *chaitr*, *game*, *fog*, *shun*, *thíng*, *there*, *seal*.

missive: meek'ty, ad. **It:** meek'nem, n. -*nes*, mildness; gentleness. — **SYN.** of 'meek': mild; soft; bland; tame; yielding; pacific; unassuming; humble.

more—see more.

meerschäum, n. mēr'shūm [Ger. sea-foam—from *meer*, the sea; *schäum*, foam], a mineral forming a silicate of magnesia, manufactured into the bowls of tobacco-pipes; a tobacco-pipe made of the same. *Note.*—So named because familiarly supposed to be petrified sea-foam, when found on the shore in rounded white lumps.

meet, *a. mēt* [*AS. gemet*, fit—see *metal*], fit; according to measure; suitable; qualified; proper: **meetly**, *ad. -lī*, in a fit or proper manner; properly: **meet'ness**, *n. -nēs*, fitness.

meet, *v.* *mit* [AS. *methan*, to find, to meet; cf. Icel. *meita*: Sw. *möta*: Geth. *gamoſjan*], to come together; to approach from opposite directions; to come face to face; to come in contact; to encounter unexpectedly; to assemble; to find or light upon; to receive; to suffer unexpectedly, followed by *with*: *n.* a meeting or assembly of huntsmen: *meeting*, *imp.* *n.* an interview; an assembly or congregation of people; a joining; a junction; a coming together for the purpose of fighting a duel: *met*, *pt.* or *pp.* *mit*: *meet'er*, *n.* one who meets: *meeting-house*, formerly a dissenting place of worship: to *meet* half-way, to make mutual concessions, as for the amicable settlement of a dispute.—*SYN.* of 'meeting *n.*': assembly; congregation; convention; company; audience; auditory; conference; confluence; union.

mega, *még-á* [Gr. *megas*, great; fem. form, *megalé*, great], a prefix in many scientific terms signifying great; large size; sometimes *megal*, *még-ál*.
megaceros, *n. mé-gár-ér-ós* [Gr. *megas*, great; *keras*, a horn], the fossil or sub-fossil gigantic deer of our Pleistocene marls and peat-bog; often but erroneously termed the 'Irish elk'.

megafarad, *n.* *mēg'ā-fār-ād* [*mega*, and *farad*—see *farad*], in *elec.*, a measure of electrical capacity, equal to a million farads.

megalestian, a. *măg-d-lē-sht-ăn* [L. *megalestius*—from Gr. *megalē*, great, a surname of Cybele], pert. to games in honour of Cybele, the mother of the gods, in anc. Rome.

megalichthys, n. *még'á-lik'this* [Gr. *megale*, great; *ichthys*, a fish], in *geol.*, a large sauroid fish of the Carboniferous period, characterised by its minutely punctured, enamelled, lozenge-shaped scales.

megalith, n. *mēg'ă-lith* [Gr. *megas*, great; *lithos*, a stone], a stone of great size used in constructive work, or as a monument in ancient times by Celtic and other races, and still employed in the building of dolmens in some parts of India: **mēg'alithic**, a. -**lith'ic**. formed of large stones.

megalonyx, n. *mæg'-a-lôn'iks* [Gr. *megalē*, great; *onyx*, a nail or claw], in *geol.*, a huge edentate mammal, found chiefly in the Upper Tertiaries of S. Amer.—so named from the great size of its claw-bones.

Megalosaurus, n. mēg'd-lō-sāfō-rūs [Gr. *megalē*, great; *sauros*, a lizard], in *geol.*, a huge animal of the lizard kind, whose remains occur in the Oolite and Wealden strata.

megaphyllum, n. *mēg'ā-fī-tūm* [Gr. *megus*, great; *phylon*, a shoot or plant], a genus of Coal-measure stems—so called from the large size of their leaf-scars.

megapode, n. *mēp'ā-pōd* [Gr. *megas*, great; *poda*, a foot], the remarkable mound-making bird, or brush turkey of Australia.

megascopē, n. *mēg'-d-skōp* [Gr. *megas*, great; *skopos*, I view], a form of solar microscope; in *photog.*, an enlarging camera: *meg'scopic*, a. *-skōp-ik*, seen by the unaided vision; visible without the aid of a powerful magnifying instr.; *macroscopic*.

megass or megasse, n. *mě·gds'*—same

megatherium, n. *mē-g'ā-thē-ri-ūm* [Gr. *megas*, great; *therion*, a wild beast], in *geol.*, a gigantic animal allied to the sloth, whose remains occur abundantly in the Upper Tertiary deposits of S. Amer., larger than the largest rhinoceros.

megatherms, n. plu. *mēg'-d-therms* [Gr. *megas*, great; *thermē*, heat], plants requiring a high temperature; also called *macrotherms*.

maglip, *n.* *mə-glip* [unascertained], a compound of linseed-oil and mastic varnish, &c., used by artists as a vehicle for their colours; also spelt *maglip*.

megistotherms, n. plu. *mĕ-gis'tō-thĕrmz* [Gr. *megistos*, very great; *thermē*, heat] plants requiring extreme or a very high degree of heat.

megohm, *n.* *még'ŏm* [Gr. *megas*, great, and Prof. *Ōhm*], a measure of electrical resistance; one million ohms—see *ohm*.

megrim, *n.* **mē'grīm** [*F. migraine*, *mégrim*: *Gr. hemikrania*—from *hemi*, half; *krania*, the skull], a neuralgic pain confined to one side of the head; a sick headache.

meine, *v. mēn* [AS. *mengan*, to mix], in OE. to mix; *meined*, *meynt*, or *meint*, pp. mingled; *mixed*.

mainy, n. *mě'ni* or *mī'ni* [OF. *maignée*, *mesnet*: mid. L. *mansiónāda*, a household—from *mansio*, a dwelling—from *maneo*, I dwell. Wedgwood derives it from L. *minus natus* for *minor natus*, less by birth, a younger child], in O.E., family; domestic servants; retinue.

miocene—see **miocene**.

mielhippus or *mielhippus*, n. *mielhippus* [from *miel* in *miocene*, and Gr. *hippos*, a horse], a small quadruped of the horse kind about the size of a sheep, found in N. Amer. *miocene* strata.

meiophyllly, n. *mi-ôf-ŭ-lŭ* [Gr. *meiosis*, decrease; *phyllon*, a leaf], in bot., the suppression of one or more leaves in a whorl.

meiosis, n. *meiōsis* [Gr. *meiōsis*, decrease], a rhetorical figure, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is.

mielostemonous, a., also **mielostemonous**, a. *mielostemonous* [Gr. *mielōn*, less; *stemon*, a stamen] in bot., a term applied to stamens less in number than the parts of the corolla.

meiotaxy, n. *mī-ō-tāks-i* [Gr. *meiōn*, less; *taxis*, arrangement] in bot., the complete suppression in a plant of a set of organs, as the corolla or the stamens.

meistersinger, n. *mls'ter-sing'ér* [Gr. *meister*, master; *sänger*, a singer], a member of a German society or guild in the 15th and 16th centuries devoted to the cultivation of poetry and music.

meizoseismic or **meizoseismal**, a mē-sō-sis-mīk, mē-sō-sis-mīl (Gr. *meisōn*, greater; *seismos*, an earthquake), denoting the greatest force of an earthquake shock; **meizoseismal curve**, a curve between points on the earth's surface at which the disturbance by earthquake shocks has been at its greatest.

melakonite, n. *mél-ak'-ón-ít*, also *melac'onite*, n. *-ón-ít* [Gr. *melan*, black; *konis*, powder], an impure black oxide of copper, occurring in veins in powdery masses, arising probably from the decomposition of other ores.

melena, n. *mél-ē-nā* [Gr. *melan*, black], in med., the discharge of black blood from the bowels.

melampode, n. mál'-ám-pód [L. *melampodium*—from Gr. *melas*, black; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], in O.E. black hellebore.

melancholy, n. *mel'ān-kō-lī* [*F. mélancolie*; *L. melancholia*—from *Gr. melancholikos*, black bile: from *melan*, black; *cholē*, bile] dejection or depression of spirits; a gloomy state of mind: adj. dismal; dejected; calamitous; low-spirited; mournful: *mel'ānchō'lic*, a. *-kō'lik*, depressed; dejected: *mal'ānchō'lic*, n. *-kō'lik-d*, a variety of insanity characterized by dejection or depression of spirits.—*SYN.* of 'melancholy' a': sad; dispirited; melancholic; gloomy; painful; unhappy; discomolate; afflictive; hypocondriac or hypocondriacal; heavy; doleful; sombre; unfortunate.

mélange, n. *mé-làngsà'* [F.], a mixture; a medley.
melanin, n. *mél'-nin* [Gr. *melan*, black], the black pigment found in the eye; also in the skin, especially of the negro.

melanism, n. *mel'-ā-nizm* [Gr. *melas*, black]. In *phys.*, an excess of colouring matter in the skin; in *bot.*, a disease causing blackness.

melanite, n. mēl'-dn-ī [Gr. melas, black], a variety of garnet of a greyish-black colour: melanitic, a. mēl'-dn-ī-ŭ; pert. to melanite.

Melanochroi, n. plu. *mél'-é-nô-kro'is* [Gr. *melas*, black; *chrô* or *chroa*, colour], a classification of mankind, comprising pale-complexioned races with dark hair and eyes, as the Kelts, the inhabitants of S. Europe and N. Africa, and the Semites: *mel'anocheiro* or *mel'anocheiros*, a *-kro'ik*, not

melanochroite, n. *mēl'-dā-ākt-rō-īt* [Gr. *melas*, black; *chroma*, colour], a mineral, chromate of lead.

măte, măt, făr, lăw ; mēte, mēt, hēr ; pīne, pīn ; nōte, nōt, mōve ;

a body longitudinally into two equal parts—strictly one of the two edges or boundaries of the *medial plane*.

mediastine, *n.* *mē-dī-as'tīn*, also *mē-diast'num*, *n.* *-tī-nūm* [F. *mediastin*, mediastine—from L. *mediastinus*, one standing in the middle, a servant—to *medius*, middle], a membranous partition which divides the cavity of the chest into two parts, separating the two lungs from each other; a continuation of the pleura *mē-diast'nal*, *a.* *-tī-nāl*, of or connected with the mediastinum.

mediate, *a.* *mē-dī-dī* [L. *mediātus*, pp. of *mediāre*, to be in the middle—from *medius*, middle] middle; being between the two extremes; intervening; acting by means: *v.* to interpose between parties at variance as the equal friend of both; to intercede: *mē-diātīng*, *imp.* *mē-diātēd*, pp. *mē-diātēly*, *ad.* *-tēly*, by a secondary cause; in such a manner that something acts between the first cause and the last effect: *mē-diātēum*, *n.* *-nēs*, the state or quality of being mediate: *mediation*, *n.* *mē-dī-dī-shēn* [F.—L.] the act of mediating or interposing; the acting between parties at variance with a view to reconcile them: *mediatīve*, *v.* *mē-dī-dī-tīs*, to change from an immediate or direct relationship to an indirect one; to annex, as a smaller state to a larger contiguous one, said of the states of the German empire: *mē-diātīng*, *imp.* *mē-diātēd*, pp. *-tēd*; *ad.* *-tēly*, placed in a mediate relation to the emperor, said of the smaller states of the German empire: *mē-diāt'ion*, *n.* *-tī-shēn*, the name given to the annexation of the smaller German states to larger contiguous ones in 1806: *mediator*, *n.* *mē-dī-dī-lōr*, one who interposes between parties at variance in order to reconcile them; an intercessor; by way of eminence, a title of Christ Jesus as our intercessor with God the Father: *mē-diātīx*, *n.* fem. *-tīx*, a woman who mediates or interposes for reconciliation: *mē-diāt'rial*, *a.* *-tē-rī-dī*, pert. to a mediator or to mediation; having the character of a mediator: *mē-diāt'orship*, *n.* *-ship*, the office of a mediator: *mē-diāt'ory*, *a.* *-tē-rī*, *medial*: *mediate auscultation*, auscultation through a stethoscope—opposed to *immediate auscultation*, an auscultation made directly by the ear.—*SYN.* of 'mediator': propitiator; arbitrator; umpire; advocate; interceder.

medic or **medick**, *n.* *mē-dī-k* [Gr. *medikos*, of or from *Medos*, in Asia: L. *medicus*], a kind of clover, of the genus *Medicago*, sub-Ord. *Papilionacea*, Ord. *Leguminosae*.

medicinal, *a.* *mē-dī-kāl* [mid. L. *medicinalis*—from L. *medicus*, a physician—from *medeor*, I heal or cure], of or relating to the art of healing; medicinal; intended to promote the study of medicine, as a medical school: *med'icallly*, *ad.* *-tēly* *med'icament*, *n.* *-tē-mēt* [F.—L.] anything used for healing diseases or wounds: *med'icament'al*, *a.* *-mēt'al*, relating to healing applications: *med'icament'allly*, *ad.* *-tēly* *medicate*, *v.* *mē-dī-kāl* [L. *medicatus*, healed, cured] to give medicinal qualities to; in *OZ.*, to heal: *med'icatīng*, *imp.* *mē-dī-kātēd*, pp. *ad.* *-tēd*, tintured or impregnated with medicinal qualities: *med'icabē*, *a.* *-tē-bē*, curable: *med'icāt'ion*, *n.* *-kāt'shēn*, the act or process of impregnating with medicinal substances: *med'icative*, *a.* *-kāt'iv*, tending to cure: *med'icableness*, *a.* *mē-dī-kāt'ē-nē-bē*, having the power of a drug; able to heal: *medicinal*, *n.* *mē-dī-kāt'ē-nāl* [F.—L.] having the properties of medicine; used in medicine: *med'icallly*, *ad.* *-tēly*, in the manner of medicine; with a view to health: *medicine*, *n.* *mē-dī-kēs*, familiarly *mē-dī-sin* [OF. *medicīne*—from L. *medicīna*, the healing art, medicine] anything administered for the cure or mitigation of disease; the art of curing or alleviating disease; the practice and faculty of medicine: *v.* in *OZ.*, to apply medicine for cure; to cure by medicine: *med'icīnīng*, *imp.* *med'icīnēd*, pp. *-tēnēd*: *medical jurisprudence*, the application of medical science to the determination of certain questions in courts of law: *medicinal man*, a physician; a surgeon: *medicated spirits*, alcohol mixed or flavoured with some strong ingredient; *medicinal waters*, natural springs impregnated with certain medicinal qualities, and drunk by invalids: *medico-legal*, *a.* *mē-dī-kō*, pert. to law as affected by medical facts: *medicine man*, among *N. Amer. Indians*, any person that is wonderful, mysterious, or potent; a sorcerer or spirit doctor: *medicine seal*, *medicine stamp*, a small square stone found occasionally near old

Roman towns throughout Europe, used as a seal by the old Roman physicians.

medieval, *a.*—see *medieval*.

mediocre, *a.* *mē-dī-ō-kēr* [F. *mediocre*—from L. *mediocrer*, middling, tolerable—from *medius*, middle], of moderate degree; implying some disparagement; middle rate: *a.* a person of middling, or but indifferent, talents or merit: *mē-diō'rīty*, *n.* *-tē-rī-tē* [F. *mediocrité*], a moderate degree or rate; a middle degree.

meditate, *v.* *mē-dī-tāt* [L. *meditatus*, considered, meditated upon] to think on; to revolve or plan in the mind; to muse; to employ the thoughts closely: *med'itātīng*, *imp.* *mē-dī-tātēd*, pp. *ad.* *-tātēd* over; planned: *med'itāt'ion*, *n.* *-tāt'shēn* [F.—L.] close and deep thought; a series of thoughts occasioned by any subject; continued serious thought: *med'itāt'ive*, *a.* *-tāt'iv* [F. *meditativ*—from L. *meditativus*], addicted to meditation; expressing meditation or design: *med'itāt'ivly*, *ad.* *-tāt'iv*: *med'itātiveness*, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'meditate': to reflect; contemplate; ponder; consider; regard; intend; study; dwell on; ruminate; cogitate; design.

Mediterranean, *a.* *mē-dī-tēr-rē-nē-dn* [L. *medius*, middle; *terra*, land or earth], lying between two lands; enclosed by land: *n.* the sea lying between Europe and Africa: *med'itēr'rēneus*, *a.* *-nē-us*, mediterranean; inland.

medium, *n.* *mē-dī-tēm*, *mē-dī-tūm*, *n.* plu. *-tēm*, and *mē-dīs*, *n.* plu. *-tēs* [L. *medium*, the middle of a thing], the middle place or degree between two extremes; means by which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on; the space or substance in which bodies exist, or through which they move in passing from one point to another; in *painting*, the liquid vehicle with which the dry pigments are ground and made ready for the artist's use; in *animal magnetism* and *spiritualism*, the person through whom it is alleged certain spirits manifest themselves and transmit their communications to others: *circulating medium*, the instruments of exchange, as representing value in buying and selling—usually coin, and bank-notes convertible into coin on demand: *medium-sized*, being a size nearly between the smallest and largest.

medjide, *n.* *mē-dī-dē* [Turk.] a Turkish order of rank; a Turkish silver coin of the value of 18s.

medlar, *n.* *mē-dī-lēr* [OF. *meslier*; L. *mespilum*; Gr. *mespilum*, a medlar], the name of a tree whose fruit is somewhat like an apple or pear; the *Mespilus germanica*, a low-growing tree, Ord. *Rosaceae*; *Atmeloche clemis*, Ord. *Sorboldaceae*, supplies the Surinam medlar of Europeans.

medley, *n.* *mē-dī-lē* [OF. *medle*, pp. of *medler*, to mix] a mixture; a mingled and confused mass of different ingredients; a miscellany; chance-medley—which see—a mixture made at haphazard.

medulla, *n.* *mē-dū-lā* [L. *medulla*, the marrow in the bones], the fat substance or marrow in the long bones; the pith of a plant: *medullar*, *a.* *-lēr*, also *medullary*, *a.* *mē-dū-lēr*, pert. to marrow or pith: *medulla oblongata*, *ōb-lōng-gō-tā* [L. *oblongus*, long, oblong], in *anat.*, the continuation of the spinal cord within the skull: *medulla spinalis*, *spī-nāl'is* [L. *spina*, the backbone], the spinal marrow or cord: *medullary rays*, in *bot.*, the rays of cellular tissue seen in a transverse section of exogenous wood, and which connects the pith with the bark: *medullary sheath*, in *bot.*, a thin layer of vascular tissue which surrounds the pith in exogenous stems: *medullary substance*, the interior white portion of the brain.

medusa, *n.* *mē-dū-sā*, *medūsā*, *n.* plu. *mē-dū-sē* [L. *Medusa*, in *anc. myth.*, one of the three Gorgons, a beautiful woman, having fine hair, which was turned into snakes], sea-animal, usually called sea-blubber, sea-nettle, or jelly-fish, whose usual form is that of a bell, with a gelatinous dome, and a polype hanging in the centre, with trailing feelers around the rim: *medusiform*, *a.* *mē-dū-sī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], resembling a medusa in shape: *medusoid*, *a.* *mē-dū-sōid* [Gr. *eidos*, appearance], like a medusa—used substantively to designate the medusiform gonophores of the hydrozoa; sea-blubbers.

meed, *n.* *mēd* [AS. *mēd*, reward, htre; cf. Goth. *mīdo*; OH. Ger. *mieta*; Ger. *miethen*], reward; recompense; in *OZ.*, merit; desert.

meek, *a.* *mēk* [Ice. *mjúkr*, soft, meek; cf. Dan. *myg*, pliant; soft; Dut. *meik*, soft], mild of temper; given to forbearance under injuries; gentle; sub-

acō, *bōy*, *fōōt*; *pūre*, *bād*; *chātr*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thīng*, *there*, *seal*.

mean, *v.* *mēn* [AS. *mēnan*, to intend; cf. Dut. *meen*, to think; Goth. *munan*, to think; to OH. Ger. *meinan*, to think upon; Ger. *meinen*, to intend, purpose, or design; to signify; **mean**ing, *imp.* *adj.* significant; *n.* purpose; intention; aim, whether in the mind only or expressed; the sense, as of words or expressions; **signification**; **import**: **mean**st, *pt.* and *pp.* *mēnt*, did mean; **mean**ingless, *a.* *-lēs*, devoid of meaning; **mean**ingly *ad.* *-ly*, significantly.—**SYN.** of 'mean *v.*': to intend; purpose; design; signify; indicate; import; denote.

meander, *n.* *mē-dā-der* [L. *Meander*; Gr. *Maíandros*, the name of a winding river in Phrygia, Asia Minor], a winding course; a winding or turning in a passage or current; *v.* to wind or flow round; to flow in a winding course or passage; **mean**dering, *imp.* *-der-ing*; *adj.* winding in its course or current; *n.* a winding course; **mean**dered, *pp.* *-derd*; **mean**'drian, *a.* *-dri-ān*, having many turns; **meandrina**, *n.* *mē-dā-dri-ān*, large hemispherical corals having their surfaces covered with serpentine ridges and depressions, resembling the convolutions of the human brain.

meaning, **meant**—see under **mean** 3: **means**, **mean**-time, **meanwhile**—see under **mean** 2.

mease, *n.* *mēs* or *mēs* [OF. *meise*, a barrel (of herring)], a tale of 500 herrings.

measles, *n.* *plu.* *mē-sis* [Dut. *maelen*, measles—from *maes*, a spot; a stain; cf. OH. Ger. *mēd*, a spot, the mark of a wound], a disease manifested by a crimson rash on the skin, chiefly affecting children; a disease of swine and trees; **measled**, *a.* *mē-sid*, infected or spotted with measles; **measly**, *a.* *mē-sit*, infected with measles or eruptions, as swine; applied to pork containing the parasite *Cysticercus cellulosus*.

measure, *n.* *mēch-ūr* [OF. *mesure*—from L. *mensura*, a measure—see **mete**], the whole extent or dimensions of a thing; the unit or standard by which the extent or volume of anything is ascertained; in *arith.*, a divisor that leaves no remainder; settled or stated quantity; limit; degree, as in some measure; allotment; moderation; metre in poetry; movement regulated by the time of music; stately dance; the division of the time by which the air and motion of music are regulated; any act by which a final object or end may be attained, as a legislative **measure**; *v.* to compute or ascertain the extent, size, or capacity of anything by means of a certain unit or standard; to judge of quantity, extent, or greatness; to proportion; to be of a certain extent; **measur**ing, *imp.* *adj.* used in taking the measure or extent; **measured**, *pp.* *mēch-ōrd*; *adj.* uniform; steady; limited or restricted; **measures**, *n.* *plu.* means to an end; proceedings; in *geol.*, beds or strata, as those containing coal; **measur**er, *n.* *-ō-rēr*, one who measures; **measur**able, *a.* *-ō-rē-bi*, that may be measured; **measur**ably, *ad.* *-bly*; **measurableness**, *n.* *-bi-nēs*, the quality of being measurable; **measur**eless, *a.* *-lēs*, that cannot be measured; immense; **measur**ement, *n.* *-mēt*, the act of measuring; the result of measuring; to have hard **measure**, to be harshly or oppressively dealt with; to take **measures**, to begin proceedings to accomplish an object in view; in **measures**, in moderation; without **measures**, unlimited in quantity or amount.—**SYN.** of 'measure *n.*': rule; proportion; quantity; portion; boundary; metre; tune; **mean**—of 'measureless': unlimited; endless; unbounded; boundless; immeasurable; infinite; limitless; vast.

meat, *n.* *mēt* [AS. *mēat*, food; cf. Icel. *matr*; Dan. *mad*; Goth. *maiz*; OH. Ger. *maiz*], food in general; anything eaten for nourishment; flesh of animals, to which the word is now generally restricted; **meat**-offering, an offering consisting of meat or food; **meat**-shopman, an agent in a town who receives and sells the carcasses of cattle, sheep, and the like, sent to him by country dealers; **sweetmeats**—see under **sweet**.

meatus, *n.* *mē-dī-tūs* [L. *meātus*, a going, a passing], in *anat.*, a natural passage or canal, wider than a duct; **meatal**, *a.* *mē-dī-tāl*, of or pert. to the meatus.

mechanic, *a.* *mē-kān'ik*, generally **mechan**'ical, *a.* *-kāl* [L. *mechanicus*; Gr. *mechanikos*, of or belonging to mechanics—from Gr. *mechanē*, a machine, see **machine**] pert. to machines or to the principles of mechanics; constructed or performed according to the laws of mechanics; physical, or not chemical; manual, or not mental; done by a machine; pert. to artisans; done by mere force of habit; in O.E., mean;

servile; **mechan**'ical, *a.* acting without intelligence or design; **mechan**'ically, *ad.* *-kāl-ly*, without intelligence or design; **mechan**'icalness, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of being mechanical; **mechanic**, *n.* *mē-kān'ik*, a skilled workman; an artisan; **mechanician**, *n.* *mē-kān'ist-ān*, one skilled in mechanics; a machine-maker; **mechanics**, *n.* *plu.* *mē-kān'itēs*, the science which treats of the forces and powers and their action on bodies, either directly or by the intervention of machinery; **mechanism**, *n.* *mē-kān'izm*, the structure of the parts of a machine, and the manner in which these are put together to answer its design; the parts composing a machine; action according to mechanic laws; **mechanist**, *n.* *-ist*, one skilled in the structure of machines; one of a sect of philosophers who refer all the changes in the universe to the effect of the mechanical forces; **mechanical philosophy**, that philosophy which explains the phenomena of nature on the principles of mechanics; the result of observation and experiment; **mechanical powers**, the simple instruments entering into the construction of every machine, however complicated—viz., the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the screw, the inclined plane, and the wedge; **mechanical solution**, the solution of a problem by any contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compass.—**SYN.** of 'mechanic *n.*': mechanist; workman; operative; artificer; artist; machinist; mechanician; manufacturer.

mechanography, *n.* *mē-kān'ō-g'ō-rā-si* [Gr. *mēchanō*, a machine; *graphō*, I write], the art of multiplying copies of any writing or work of art by the use of a machine; **mechanographist**, *n.* *-ō-g'ō-rā-sist*, one who is skilled in mechanography.

mechlin, *n.* *mē-kān'ān*, a beautiful light Belgium lace made at Mechlin.

mechoacan, *n.* *mē-kō'd-kān*, the root of a species of convolvulus producing a kind of white jalap—from *Mechoacan* in Mexico; the root of *Ipomoea jalapa*, *Ord. Convolvulaceae*.

meconic, *a.* *mē-kōn'ik* [Gr. *mēkon*, a poppy], belonging to the poppy; applied to a peculiar acid contained in opium; **meconate**, *n.* *mē-kō'-nat*, a salt consisting of meconic acid and a base; **meconine**, *n.* *-d-nin*, a white substance contained in opium; **meconium, *n.* *mē-kō-ni-ūm* [L. *meconium*], the thickened juice of the poppy, called opium; the first faeces of infants.**

medal, *n.* *mē-dāl* [Fr. *medaille*—from L. *medaglia*; *mid.* L. *medāta* and *medalla*, a small coin—from L. *medallum*, metal], a piece of metal in the form of a coin on which some figure or device is stamped—usually bestowed as an honorary reward for merit; an ancient coin; **med'alist**, *n.* *-lēt*, a small medal; **medalist** or **med'allist**, *n.* *-lēt*, one who has gained a medal as a reward of merit; one versed in ancient coins or medals; **medallie**, *n.* *mē-dāl'it*, pert. to medals; **medallion**, *n.* *mē-dāl'yan* [Fr. *medaillon*], a large antique medal; the representation in a cast of a medallion; any circular or oval tablet bearing embossed figures.

medallurgy, *n.* *mē-dāl'ūr-jī* [Eng. *medal*, and Gr. *ergon*, a work], the act of making and striking medals and coins.

meddle, *v.* *mēd'li* [OF. *mesler* and *medler*, to meddle, to mingle; L. *misculāre*, to mix—from *miscere*, to mix], to interpose and act in the concerns of others officiously; to touch or handle; to interfere; to intermeddle; **medd'ling**, *imp.* *-ling*; *adj.* interposing officiously and imperpertinently; **meddled**, *pp.* *mēd'id*; **meddler**, *n.* *mēd'ler*, one who interferes officiously; **meddlesome**, *a.* *mēd'id-sim*, given to meddling; officious; **medd'lingly**, *ad.* *-ly*.

medis—see **medium**.

medis, *n.* *plu.* *mē-di-s* [L. *medius*, middle], medial or middle parts.

medieval, *a.* also **medieval**, *mēd'i-ē-vāl* [L. *medius*, middle; *evum*, an age], of or relating to the middle ages—a period extending from the eighth to the fifteenth century of the Christian era; **med'ievalism**, *n.* *-vāl-izm*, a word applied to conformity to the style and manner prevalent during the three or four centuries before the Reformation, used especially of religion and art.

medial, *a.* *mē-dī-dāl* [L. *mediālis*, of the middle—from *medius*, middle], middle; denoting a mean proportion; **medial**, *a.* *mē-dī-dāl*, relating to or in connection with the middle of anything; **mediant**, *a.* *mē-dī-dānt*, in music, the third above the key-note; **medial plane** or **line**, an ideal line or plane dividing

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lāto*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pine*, *plu*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

marriage—from *matēr*, a mother, marriage; the married state; wedlock: *matrimōnial*, a. *matrimōnial* [F.—L.], of or relating to marriage; conjugal: *matrimōnially*, ad. *matrimōnial*—*matrimōnial*: nuptial; hymeneal; connubial; spousal.

matrīx, n. *matrīx*, also *matrīce*, n. *matrīce*, *matrīce*, n. plu. *matrīces* [L. *matris* or *matricem*, the womb—from *matēr*, a mother] the womb; the hollow or cavity in which anything is formed or cast; a mould; in *dyeing*, the five colours, black, white, blue, red, and yellow; in *geol.*, the rock or main substance in which a crystal, mineral, or fossil is embedded.

matron, n. *matrōn* [F. *matrone*—from L. *matrōna*, a wife—from *matēr*, a mother—see *mother*], a wife; the mother of a family; an elderly married woman; a nurse or female superintendent in a hospital; *matron-like*, becoming a wife or matron; *sedate*; modest: *matronly*, a. *matronly*; *sedate*; *elderly*: *matronal*, a. *matrōnāl*, of or relating to a mother; suitable to a matron: *matronise*, v. *matrōnīz*, to render matron-like: *matronising*, imp. *matrōnīz*, pp. *matrōnīz*.

matronymic, n. *matrōnīmīk* [L. *matrōn*: Gr. *matēr*, a mother, and *onoma*, a name], the name of a man or woman derived from that of a mother.

matros, n. *matrōs* [Dut. *matroos*, a sailor: F. *matelot*; Icel. *mötunaur*, messmate, companion—from *matr*, meat; *matr*, a companion] formerly one of the soldiers in a train of artillery who assisted the gunners and acted as guards.

matted, *matting*—see under *mat*.

matter, n. *matīēr* [OF. *matière*: L. *matēria*, matter or stuff of which anything is made], that which occupies space; body; that which is visible or tangible; that of which anything is composed; subject; thing treated or spoken of; the whole concern; object; question considered; that about which we think or write; event; business; in *logic*, substantial as opposed to formal truth; cause of disturbance or any event; portion of time or distance, as a *matter* of five miles; in *printing*, set-up type: v. to be of importance; to signify: *mat'ering*, imp. *mat'ēr*, pp. *mat'ēr*: *matterless*, a. *mat'ērless*, without matter: *matter of fact*, a real occurrence; a reality; thing limited to fact, as opposed to a flight of the imagination; no matter, no consequence or importance: *it mattered not*, it did not signify; it was of no consequence: *what matters it?* of what consequence or moment is it?—*SYN.* of 'matter n': materials; substance; elements; essence; pith; embodiment; affair; importance; difficulty; trouble; manuscript; copy; thing; question.

matter, n. *matīēr* [see *matter* 1], the moisture from a sore; pus: v. in *old* and *prov. Eng.*, to generate pus or matter, as a sore: *mat'ering*, imp. *mat'ēr*, pp. *mat'ēr*: *mattery*, a. *matīērī*, full of matter or pus; generating matter.

matte—same as *matie*.

matting, n.—see under *mat*.

mattock, n. *mat'ōk* [AS. *matrac*: cf. W. *matog*, a hoe; Gael. *matag*, a pickaxe] a kind of pickaxe having one end flat and the other not pointed; a tool to grub weeds.

matress, n. *mat'rīs* [OF. *matras*, a quilted cushion, a mattress—from Ar. *al matrā*, a place where anything is thrown], a bed stuffed with hair or other soft material and quilted.

matrulla, n. *mat'illū* [mid. L.—from L. *matta*, a mat], in bot., the fibrous matter covering the petioles of palms.

maturate, v. *mat'ūrāt* [L. *matūrātus*, made ripe—from *matūrus*, ripe], to ripen; to hasten or promote suppurating; to grow ripe: *mat'urating*, imp. *mat'urāt*, pp. *mat'urāt*; a. *mat'urāt*, ripening; conducive to ripeness: *mat'uration*, n. *mat'urātū* [F.—L.], the process of suppurating perfectly; the formation of pus; state of growing ripe; act of ripening: *mat'ure*, a. *mat'ūr*, ripe; arrived at fullness or completion, as of years of growth; well digested and ready for execution, as a scheme: v. to promote ripeness; to advance towards ripeness or perfection; to become ripe: *mat'uring*, imp. *mat'ūr*, pp. *mat'ūr*: *mat'urely*, ad. *mat'ūrly*, in a *mat'ūr* state, also *mat'ureness*, n. *mat'ūrē*, state of perfection or completeness, as of age or experience; ripeness: *mat'urity*, n. the time when a bill of exchange becomes payable: *mat'urescent*, a. *mat'ūrēscēt* [L. *mat'urescēt*, becoming ripe], approaching to ma-

turity.—*SYN.* of 'mature a': perfect; completed; ready; digested; prepared.

maturation—see under *maturate*.

matrimonial, a. *mat'rīnīāl* [L. *mat'rīnīāl*—from *mat'rīnīus*, in the morning, early], pert. to the morning; early.

maud, n. *mauld* [perhaps from proper name *Maud*], in *Scot.*, a wrapping plaid or shawl made of undyed wool; a grey-striped plaid worn by shepherds in the S. of Scotland.

maudlin, a. *mauldīn* [corrupted from *Magdala*, taken as the type of sorrowing penitence, orig. shedding tears of penitence], crying or sentimentally drunk; fuddled; approaching to intoxication; stupid.

maigre, prep. *maig'ēr* [F. *maigre*, against the will from *mal*, ill; *grā*, will—from L. *malus*, bad; *gratus*, a pleasant thing], in spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.

maukia, n. *maukīa*—see *maukia*.

maul, n. *maul* [F. *maul*, a maul, a hammer—from L. *mallem*, a hammer], a heavy wooden hammer—also written *maul*.

maul, n. *maul* [from *maul*], to disgrace by ill-usage; to hurt coarsely or roughly: *mauling*, imp. n. a rough beating as with a cudgel: *mauled*, pp. *mauld*.

maul-stick—see *maul-stick*.

maund, n. *maund* [AS. *mand*, a basket: M.L. Ger. *mande*; Ger. *mand*], a hand-basket; a round hamper without a cover. *Note*.—*maund* and *maundy* are very probably connected. The broken food for the poor was placed in *maunds*, that is, baskets provided for containing the *mandate* bread for the poor: in *slang*, *maund* is 'to beg'—see *Maundy*, and *note*.

maund, n. *maund* [Hind. *maul*], in *East Indies*, a weight varying in different localities.

maunder, v. *maund'ēr* [from *maund* 1: Eng. dial.], to speak with a beggar's whine; to grumble; to wander in talking: *maundering*, imp. *maund'ēr*, pp. *maund'ēr*.

maundril, n. *maund'rīl*, in *coal-mining*, a pick with two prongs.

Maundy, a. *maund'ī* [OF. *mande*, that which is commanded—from L. *mandatum*, that which is commanded, a command, being the first word of the L. sentence, 'Mandatum novum do vobis'], in the R. Cath. Ch., the name applied to the office appointed to be read during the ceremony of washing the feet of poor persons, in imitation of our Lord when he washed his disciples' feet after supper, saying, 'Mandatum novum do vobis'—'A new commandment I give to you': *Maundy Thursday*, in *Eng.*, the day kept in memory of the *Maundy* by the distribution of small silver coins and clothes by the Royal Almoner, the Thursday before Good Friday. *Note*.—A new commandment I give to you'—viz., 'That ye love one another'—was really given by our Lord subsequent to His act of washing His disciples' feet. Without doubt, however, the act itself was an outward expression of the fulfilment of the precept, and has been so accepted and acted upon by the R. Cath. Ch.—hence the confusion that has arisen. Prof. Skeat says that *mandate* is really a doublet of *maundy*.

mausaque, a. *mau'raik*—see *mausaque*.

mausoleum, n. *mau'sōlēūm* [from the gorgeous tomb of *Mausolus*, king of Caria, which his widow erected], a stately tomb or monument: *mau'sōlēan*, a. *lēān*, pert. to a mausoleum.

mauve, n. *mōv* [F. *mauve*—from L. *maura*, a malow, the petals of which have purple markings], a purple dye obtained from aniline, one of the constituents of coal-tar: *mauvine*, a. *mau'īn*, pert. to the colour mauve.

mavis, n. *maivē* [F. *maurice*, a mavis: cf. Bret. *ma'fīd*, a mavis], in *Scot.*, a bird, also called the song-thrush—so named from being destructive to vines; the red-wing.

maw, n. *mau* [AS. *magr*; cf. Icel. *magr*, Dut. *maag*, the stomach], the stomach, used only of animals, except in contempt; the craw of a fowl: *maw-worm*, a worm that infests the stomach and bowels.

mawlish, a. *mauk'īsh* [Eng. dial. *mauk*, a maggot: Icel. *maukr*, a maggot—*īsh*, maggoty, then loathsome], apt to cause satiation or loathing; disgusting; insipid; affectedly sentimental: *mawlishly*, ad. *īsh*.

maw'ishness, n. *mōv*, aptness to cause loathing.

mawmet, n. *mau'met* [a corrupt. of *Maumet*], in *OE.*, an idol; a puppet—so named by Christians

maile, *māil*, *fār*, *lāw*; *metē*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīnc*, *pīn*; *nōtē*, *nōt*, *mōv*;

man appointed to kill the disabled bull; one of the three principal cards at ombre and quadrille.

match, *n.* **măch** [OF. *mesche* and *meiche*, the wick or snuff of a candle—from a supposed mid. L. *myxa*, the wick of a candle or lamp; Gr. *myxa*, the nozzle of a lamp], anything that readily takes fire, and is capable of setting fire to, or giving light; a slender piece of wood or piece of twisted fibre for lighting a candle or lamp; a lucifer; **matchlock**, the old musket which was fired by a match; **matchmaker**, one who makes or manufactures matches for burning; **quicks-match**, a match made of such materials as burn quickly, as cotton-wick steeped in gummed whisky or brandy, and covered with a preparation of meal; **slow-match**, a match for burning slowly.

match, *n.* **măch** [AS. *gemaccas* or *maccas*, a companion—see *mace*], one equal to another in strength or in some other quality; anything that equals another or tallies with it; a contest; a game; union by marriage; one about to be married; *v.* to equal; to oppose or set against as equal; to suit; to give in marriage; to marry; to tally; **match'ing**, *imp.* **matched**, *pp.* **sudch't**; **match'able**, *a.* -*d-ă*, that can be joined or compared; suitable; equal; **match'er**, *a.* -*er*, one who matches; **match'less**, *a.* -*lēs*, having no equal; **match'lessly**, *ad.* -*lēs*; **match'lessness**, *n.* -*lēs*, the state or quality of being without an equal; **matchmaker**, one who endeavours to effect unions by marriage.

mate, *n.* **măd** [AS. *gemacc* or *macc*, a mate; cf. Icel. *maki*; O. Dut. *mael*], a companion; an associate; one who associates with another and eats at the same table, sails in the same ship, or is employed at the same place; an officer of a merchant-ship next the master or captain; a husband or wife; the male or female of two animals which associate for the propagation of their species; *v.* to match; to marry; to equal, or be equal to; **ma'ting**, *imp.* **ma'ted**, *pp.* **mate'tem**, *a.* -*tēs*, having no mate or companion; **playmate**, a young person companion to another in recreations or amusements.

mate, *n.* **măd** [OF. *eschec* of *mat*, 'checkmate'; Pers. *shah-mat*, the king is dead; Ar. *māta*, he died], in the game of chess, the state of the king when he cannot escape, called **checkmate**—see under **check**.

maté, *n.* **mă-tē** [Sp. *calabash*, contr. from *verba de mate*, the calabash herb], the leaves of a tree used in Paraguay and S. Amer. as tea; Paraguay tea; the leaves of the *Ilex paraguensis*, Ord. *Aquifoliacea*.

mater, *n.* **mă-tēr** [L. *matēr*; Gr. *metēr*, a mother], a name given to two of the membranes which cover the brain, called respectively the dura-mater and pia-mater—so named because formerly supposed to be the source of all other membranes; *alma-mater*, the university at which one has studied.

maternal, *n.* **mă-tēr-i-ăl** [L.—from *matēr*, a mother; *familia*, *familias*, a household, a family], the familiar name of a female-parent or mistress of a family—the father being called **pater-familias**.

matéria medica, *n.* **mă-tēr-i-ă mă-d-i-ăl** [L. *materia*, substance; *medica*, medical], in med., the various substances, natural and artificial, which are employed in the preparation of medicine; the science which describes these substances and their properties, &c.

material, *a.* **mă-tēr-i-ăl** [OF. *matériel*—from L. *materiālis*, belonging to matter—from *materia*, matter], consisting of matter; not spiritual; corporeal; important; essential; not merely formal; substantial; *a.* anything composed of matter; that of which anything is made; **mate'rially**, *ad.* -*lēs*, in the state of matter; importantly; essentially; **mate'riality**, *n.* -*lēs*, the state of being material; **mate'riality**, *n.* -*lēs* [F. *matérialité*], material existence; not spirituality; **materialise**, *v.* **mă-tēr-i-ăl-iz**, to render material; to reduce to matter, or to regard as such; to have a tendency towards materialism; **mate'rialising**, *imp.* *adj.* having a tendency towards materialism; **mate'rialised**, *pp.* **mat'ed**; **mate'rials**, *n.* -*lēs*, one who maintains that the soul of man and even all existence and consciousness, is but the result of a particular organisation of the matter of which the body is composed; **materialism**, *a.* -*l-izm*, the doctrine or belief of a materialist; **mate'rialists**, *a.* -*l-ists* [F. *matérialistes*], the materials or instruments used in any object or design, particularly the munitions, baggage, &c.,

of an army; material distinction, the distinction which exists between individuals of the same species; material evidence, in law, evidence bearing upon the proof or disproof of a relevant hypothesis; material fallacy, in logic, a fallacy based upon false premises.—*SYN.* of 'material' *a.*: bodily; weighty; momentous.

maternal, *a.* **mă-tēr-năl** [F. *maternel*—from L. *maternus*—from *maternus*, belonging to a mother—from *matēr*; Gr. *metēr*, a mother], pert. to a mother; befitting a mother; motherly; **mate'r-nally**, *ad.* -*lēs*; **maternity**, *n.* **mă-tēr-ni-tē** [F. *maternité*], the character or relationship of a mother.

math, *n.* **măth** [AS. *math*, a moving—from *mdwan*, to move], a moving; a crop, as in *aftermath*.

mathematics, *n.* *plu.* **mă-th-ă-mă-ti-kēs** [L. *mathematica*; Gr. *mathematikē*, mathematical science, connec. with *mathēnō*, I learn], the science which treats of whatever can be measured or numbered, embracing the three departments of arithmetic, geometry, and analysis, with their subdivisions; **math'emat'ical**, *a.* -*mă-ti-kāl*, also **math'emat'ic**, *a.* -*tik*, pert. to mathematics; according to or done by mathematics; demonstrative; **math'emat'ically**, *ad.* -*lēs*; **math'emat'ician**, *n.* -*mă-ti-sh-ān*, one who is skilled in mathematics; pure mathematics considers quantity and number without reference to matter; mixed mathematics treats of magnitudes as subsisting in material bodies; mathematical proof, a proof from principles as exact as in a mathematical demonstration.

mathesis, *n.* **mă-th-ē-sis** [Gr. *mathesis*, learning], the doctrine of mathematics.

matteo, *n.* **mă-tē-ō** [Sp.], the leaves of a Peruvian plant, used as a stimulant; the leaves and unripe fruit of the *Piper angustifolium*, and *P. lanceolatum*, Ord. *Piperaceae*.

matie, *n.* **mă-ti** [etym. unknown], a fresh herring in which the roe or milt, though perfectly developed, is not largely so, the fish being then in best condition.

Matin, *a.* **mă-tin** [F. *matin*, morning—from L. *matutinus*, pert. to the morning—from *Matuta*, the goddess of morning or dawn], pert. to or used in the morning; *n.* in O.E., the summons to morning prayer; morning worship; **Matins**, *n.* *plu.* **mă-tin-s**, morning service or prayers; the first canonical hour for prayers in the E. Cath. Ch.—in the Breviary at about midnight; incorrectly spelt **Matins**; **mat'inal**, *a.* **mă-ti-năl**, pert. to the morning; see canonical hours under **canon**. *Note*.—Services of worship were held in times of persecution by the early Christians under cover of night, and were hence called **Nocturns**; **Lauds**, an early morning service, was joined to **Nocturns**, and the united service called **Matins**.

matinée, *n.* **mă-ti-nē** [F. *matinée*—from *matin*, the morning], a reception of musical entertainment, held in the early part of the day.

matras, *n.* **mă-trăs** [F. *matras*, a long narrow-necked bottle; OF. *matras*, an arrow; L. *matras*, a pike], a chemical vessel in the shape of an egg with a tapering neck, used for distilling, &c.

matriarch, *n.* **mă-tri-ărk** [Gr. *metēr*, a mother; *archos*, a ruler], a woman in a tribe or family with a position similar to that of a patriarch; **matriarch'al**, *a.* -*ăr-kāl*, pert. to; **mă-tri-ărch'alism**, *n.* -*ăl-izm*, the character of being matriarchal; the matriarchal custom or practice; **mă-tri-ărch'ate**, *n.* -*ăr-kāt*, the position or authority of a matriarch; **mă-tri-ărch'y**, *n.* -*ăr-kē*, government by, or power of, a mother; descent or inheritance in the female line.

matrices, *n.* **mă-tri-s**, **matrices**, *n.* *plu.* **mă-tri-sēs**—see **matrx**.

matricide, *n.* **mă-tri-sid** [F. *matricide*—from L. *matricidium*, a matricide—from *matēr*, a mother; *cedere*, to cut down, to kill], the murder of a mother; the killer or murderer of a mother; **mat'ric'id'al**, *a.* -*id-ăl*, pert. to a matricide.

matriculate, *v.* **mă-tri-kū-lăt** [mid. L. *matriculatus*, one entered on the roll from *matricula*, a roll or register—see **matr'al**], to enter, or to admit, into a society or college as a member by enrolling the name in the register, usually restricted to enrolment in a university; **matric'ulating**, *imp.* **matric'ulated**, *pp.* *adj.* entered or admitted as a student into a university; **matric'ulation**, *n.* -*l-ā-shn*, the act of registering and admitting as a member of a university.

matrimony, *n.* **mă-tri-mōn-ē** [L. *matrimonium*,

coito, boy, fōt; pure, bād; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

to form into a collective body; to assemble: *mass'-ing*, imp.: *massed*, pp. *-māst*: *massive*, a. *mās'-iv*, weighty; ponderous; bulky and heavy: *mass'-ively*, ad. -*iv*: *mass'-iveness*, n. *-iv-nēs*, state of being massive; great weight, with bulk: *massy*, a. *mās'-ē*, weighty; great weight; ponderous; massive: *mass'-iness*, n. *-i-nēs*, great weight with bulk; ponderousness: *mass-meeting*, a large public meeting for political discussion: *the masses*, the people in general, as distinguished from the middle and higher classes; the populace.—*SYN.* of *mass* n.: bulk; body; quantity; congeries; assemblage; multitude; the general; the mob; populus.

Mass, n. *mās* [AS. *masse*, the Mass—from mid. L. *missa*, for *missio*, dismissal, in the phrase, *Ita missa est*, 'Go, you are dismissed,' being the words employed at that part of the service when the catechumens were dismissed, and the celebration of the Eucharist began], the celebration of the Eucharist in the R. Cath. Ch.; the sacrifice of the Mass, or the celebration of the Lord's Supper in the R. Cath. Ch.: *High Mass*, that which is sung or chanted, *Low Mass* being only read: *Mass-book*, the R. Cath. Missal.

massacre, n. *mās'-ed-kēr* [F. *massacre*, slaughter; prob. from L. Ger. *maikan*, to cut, to hew] the indiscriminate and unnecessary slaughter of human beings; butchery: v. to put human beings to death without the forms of law, or on insufficient grounds; to slaughter indiscriminately; to butcher human beings: *mass'-acring*, imp. *-sē-kring*: *mass'-acred*, pp. *-kērd*: adj. barbarously murdered.—*SYN.* of 'massacre' n.: slaughter; carnage; murder; destruction.

masseter, n. *mās'-ē-tēr* [Gr. *masēter*, a chew—from *masseōmai*, I chew], a short, thick muscle at the posterior part of the cheek, which raises the lower jaw: *masseteric*, a. *mās'-ē-tēr-ik*, applied to an artery, a vein, or a nerve connected with the masseter muscle.

masseter, n. *mās'-ēr*, fem. *massesuse*, *mās'-ēs* [F. *masser*; Ger. *massen*, to knead] one who practices medical treatment of a patient by pressure of the muscles and accessible tissues, and by stimulating the skin, through rubbing, pounding, and slapping: *massage*, n. *-sāsh*, this medical process: v. to treat by the operation of massage.

massicot, n. *mās'-it-kōt*, incorrectly *mashticot*, n. *mās'-it-kōt* [F. *massicot*], a yellow oxide of lead; the dross that forms on melted lead exposed to a current of air, and roasted till it acquires a uniform yellow colour—used as a pigment.

massive, *massively*, *massiveness*: *massy*, *mass'-iness*—see under *mass* 1.

mast, n. *māst* [AS. *māst*, the stem of a tree, a large; cf. Icel. *mastr*; Dut. *Ger. mast*] one of the largest upright timbers or poles which support the rigging of a ship: *mas'-ed*, a. having *masts*: *mas'-er*, n. *-ēr*, a vessel having *masts*: *mas'-ess*, a. having no *masts*: *mast*, n. *māst* [AS. *māst*, food, mast, and beech-nuts, &c.—see *meat*] the fruit of oaks or beech-trees used for fattening hogs: *mas'-ful*, a. *-fōl*, abounding in the fruit of the oak, beech, or chestnut.

master, n. *mās'-tēr* [OF. *maistre*—from L. *magister*, a master or chief], a man who has rule or government over others; a lord; a ruler; a chief; the head of a household; a director; an owner; a possessor, with power of using; one very skillful in anything; one uncontrolled; a teacher or instructor; an employer; the commander of a merchant ship; an officer in a ship of war, now called 'navigating lieutenant,' under the direction of the captain; a title of address to a young gentleman; title of dignity in the universities, as *Master of Arts*: v. to subdue; to conquer; to bring under control; to overcome; to excel in anything: *mas'-ter-ing*, imp.: *mastered*, pp. *mās'-tēr-d*: *mas'-ter-ful*, a. *-fōl*, imperious; employing violence: *mas'-ter-less*, a. *-lēss*, without a master: *mas'-ter-ly*, a. *-lī*, done with the skill of a master; most excellent: ad. with the skill of a master: *mas'-ter-ly*, n. *-lī*, rule; superiority; victory; eminent skill: *mas'-tership*, n. the office of a master, as of a college, &c.; dominion; rule; headship; in OE., skill; knowledge: *master-builder*, the chief builder: *master-hand*, the hand of a man eminently skillful: *master-joints*, in *geol.*, a term applied to the large planes of division which pass through rock-masses, and which run regularly parallel to each other for considerable distances, the smaller joints traversing the rocks in all directions—among quarries the former are called *backs*, and

the latter *cutters*: *master-key*, a key that opens many locks: *master-mind*, a strong ruling or superior mind: *master-passion*, a predominant passion: *masterpieces*, a capital or excellent performance; anything done or made with superior excellence; chief excellence: *master-singer*—same as *master-singer*: *master-spirit*, a person with a controlling spirit or will; a leader: *master-stroke*, an act or performance which excels in ability and skill: *master-work*, the work or performance that excels all others: *Master of the Horse*, the third great officer in the British court: *Master of the Rolls*, the head or chief master in Chancery: to be *master of oneself*, to have entire self-control; not to be governed by passion. *Note*.—*Master*, as a prefix, is placed before the Christian name and surname of a man, and is then contracted into Mr. and pronounced *mās'-tēr*, used as a title of courtesy and respect, but inferior to that of *esquire*, as Mr William Thompson: *Master*, written in full, and pronounced *mās'-tēr*, is placed before the names of boys and youths of the better class as a mark of respect, as *Master Robert Lowe*.—*SYN.* of 'master' n.: leader; adept; governor; proprietor; manager; commander; captain; teacher; tutor; instructor; preceptor—of 'mastery': skill; dominion; pre-eminence; dexterity; power; command; supremacy.

masterdom, n. *mās'-tēr-dōm* [*master* and *dom*] in OE., the state of a master; dominion; rule; chief authority.

mastic, n. also *mashtic*, n. *mās'-tik* [F. *mastic*—from L. and Gr. *mashticē*, an odiferous gum from the mastic-tree—from *masomai*, I chew], a resin obtained from the lentisk or mastic-tree; the resinous exudation from *Pistacia lentiscus*, Ord. *Anacardiaceae*; a cement or plaster for walls: *masticia*, n. *mās'-it-siā*, the portion of mastic insoluble in alcohol.

masticate, v. *mās'-it-kāt* [L. *masticatus*, masticated: Gr. *masstor* or *mashtaka*, the jaw], to chew, as food; to grind food with the teeth, thus preparing it for swallowing and digestion: *mas'-ticating*, imp.: *mas'-ticated*, pp.: adj. chewed: *mas'-ticator*, n. *-kāt-ēr*, a kneading-trough for India-rubber or gutta-percha: *masticable*, a. *mās'-it-kāt-ēb*, that can be chewed: *mas'-tication*, n. *-kāt-shūn*, the act of chewing solid food: *masticatory*, a. *mās'-it-kāt-ēr-ē*, adapted for chewing: n. a substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.

masht, n. *mās'-Hs* [OF. *masht*, mongrel—from a supposed mid. L. form (*canis*) *mashtinus*, a house-dog—from *manala*, a household], a large and strong variety of dog.

mashtia, n. *mās'-it-siā*, [Gr. *masstos*, an udder, a breast, and *itis*, denoting inflammation] in med., inflammation of the breast.

mashtin, n. *mās'-it-sin*—see *mashtin*. *mashtin*, n. *mās'-it-dōm* [Gr. *masstos*, a breast or nipple; *odous* or *odon*, a tooth] in *geol.*, a genus of Tertiary and post-Tertiary elephantine mammals—so called from the nipple-like protuberances on the grinding surfaces of their teeth.

mashtodynia, n. *mās'-it-dōm-ē* [G. *masstos*, a breast; *odynē*, pain] in med., pain of the breast.

mashtoid, a. *mās'-itōid* [Gr. *masstos*, a breast; *oidos*, appearance] nipple-like; test-like.

mashtology, n. *mās'-itōlō-jī* [Gr. *masstos*, a breast; *logos*, discourse], that branch of zoology which treats of animals that suckle their young.

masturbation, n. *mās'-tēr-bō-shūn* [L. *manus*, hand; *stupratiōnem*, defilement] self-pollution; onanism.

mat, n. *māt* [AS. *maetta*; L. *matia*, a mat], a thick texture formed by weaving or plaiting together rushes, straw, rope-yarn, or suchlike substances, laid at the entrance of a house or apartment that the boots or shoes of those about to enter may be cleaned or rubbed on it; an article woven or plaited of straw, &c., for putting beneath dishes at table; a fancy article of worsted or other material to put beneath a drawing-room ornament: v. to twist together or interweave like a mat: to felt or entangle: to grow thick together: *mat'-ing*, imp.: n. a thick texture formed of straw, rope, jute, and suchlike, used for purposes of cleanliness, for packing, and for covering the floors of houses: *mat'-ed*, pp.: adj. laid with mats; entangle.

matador or *matadore*, n. *mātā-dōr* [Sp. *matador*, 'the slayer'—from *matar*, to kill—from L. *maciār*, to honour by sacrifice, to kill] in Sp. bull-fights, the

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *kuō*: *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*: *jīne*, *pān*: *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

plata, a. plu. *-pi-tá*, an order of mammalia having a sack or pouch under the belly in which they carry their young, as the kangaroo: *marma'plum*, a. *-pi-tum*, the pouch of marsupial animals; a dark-coloured membrane in the vitreous body of the eyes of birds: *maraspitta*, a. *-pi-tá*, in *geol.*, a genus of free-floating crinoids, found in the Chalk formation, having a bag-like shape when closed—called by quarrymen, 'cluster stones.'

mart, n. *mdrt* [contr. from *market*: cf. *Swiss*, *markt*, a market], a place of public sale or traffic: v. in *OK*, to buy or sell; to traffic: *mart'ing*, imp.: *mart'ed*, pp.

martagon, n. *mdrt'id-gón* [F. and Sp. *martagon*], a plant called mountain-illy or Turk's cap; the *Lilium apertum*, Ord. *Liliaceae*.

martel, v. *mdrt'el* [F. *marteler*, to hammer: OF. *martel*, a hammer—from mid. L. *martellus*], in *OK*, to strike; to make a blow: *mart'elling*, imp.: *mart'elled*, pp.

martello, n. *mdrt'el-lo* [from a fort in Corsica so named: It. *martello*, clapper of a bell—from mid. L. *martellus*, hammer], a small circular-shaped fort, meant to defend the seaboard. *Note*.—Such towers were erected on parts of the Italian coasts as a defence against pirates, warning signals being given by bells, the clappers having the name *martello*.

marten, n. *mdrt'in* [F. *martre*—from mid. L. *martinus*—from MH.Ger. *warder*, *marten*], an animal of the weasel kind, valued for its fur.

martial, a. *mdrt'shál* [F. *martial*—from L. *martialis*, belonging to Mars—from *Mars*, the god of war], pert. to war; suited to war; warlike; brave; military; soldier-like: *mart'ially*, ad. *is*; *martial law*—see under *law*.

martin, n. *mdrt'in* [named after St. Martin; or simply a nickname application of the common name *Martin*], the swallow kind in general.

martinet, n. *mdrt'in-ét*, in *mil. language*, a strict disciplinarian; a teasing pedant in the minutiae of dress and discipline—a term derived from General *Martinet*, of the time of Louis XIV. of France. *Note*.—The word may simply be a diminutive of *Martin*, which was formerly the common name for an ass.

martinets, n. plu. *mdrt'in-ét* [F. *martinet*], small lines fastened to the back of a sail.

martingale, n. *mdrt'in-gál* [F. *martingale*—from *Martigues* in Provence, the inhabitants having been the first to wear stockings *à la martingale*], a strap passing from the nose-band of a horse, between the fore legs, to the girth; part of a ship's rigging.

Martinian, n. *mdrt'in-más* [Martin, and *mass*], the 11th of November, the feast of St. Martin.

Martinianus, n. *mdrt'in-más*, a corrupt *OK* spelling for *Martinian*.

martlet, n. *mdrt'let* [F. *martinelle*, a dim. of *Martin*, a martin], a kind of swallow; in *her.*, a fanciful bird, shaped like a martin or swallow, and without legs.

martyr, n. *mdrt'ir* [AS. *martir*; L. *martyr*; Gr. *martyr*, a witness], one who bears witness to his belief by suffering persecution or death for it, especially applied to religious belief; one who suffers persecution or death in defence of any cause; one suffering from some very severe bodily disease: v. to subject to extreme persecution, or to put to death, on account of belief or opinions; to torment; to murder: *mar'tyring*, imp.: *mar'tyred*, pp.: *mdrt'ir-d*, adj. persecuted or put to death for one's belief, especially for one's religious opinions: *mar'tyrdom*, n. *mdrt'ir-dóm*, the death or sufferings of a martyr.

martirology, n. *mdrt'ir-dí-jí* [Gr. *martyr*, a witness; *logos*, a discourse], a history or register of martyrs: *mar'tyrolog'ical*, a. *-dí-jí-kál*, pert. to martyrs: *mar'tyrolog'ist*, n. *-dí-jí-st*, a writer of an account of martyrs.

marvel, n. *mdrt'el* [F. *merveille*, a marvel—from L. *mirabilia*, wonderful things—from *mirus*, wonderful], something astonishing or wonderful: v. to wonder; to be astonished: *mar'velling*, imp.: *mar'velled*, pp.: *mdrt'el*: *mar'velous*, a. *-el-ús*, wonderful; astonishing; surpassing credit or belief: *mar'velously*, ad. *-ús-ly*: *mar'velousness*, n. *-nes*, the quality of being wonderful or strange: the *mar'velous*, that which exceeds nature, or is improbable.—*SYN.* of 'marvel' n.: wonder; prodigy; surprise; miracle; monster; admiration; astonishment; incredulity.

marver, n. *mdrt'ér* [F. *marbre*, a correcting-stone among printers—from L. *marmor*, marble], a slab of cast-iron upon which a small quantity of hot glass from the crucible is rolled to give it a regular form, that the glass when blown may have a uniform thickness.

mary-bud, n. *mdrt'ú-búd*, also *mary-gold*, the *marigold*, which see.

mascle, n. *mds'kl* [OF. *mascle*—from L. *macula*, a spot, the mesh of a net], in *her.*, a bearing in the form of a perforated lozenge: *mascléd*, a. *mds'kl-d*, composed of or covered with small lozenge-shaped plates or divisions.

masculine, a. *mds'kú-lín* [F. *masculin*—from L. *masculinus*, masculine—from *mas*, a male], male; having the qualities of a man; resembling man; in *gram.*, denoting the gender appropriated to the male kind; strong; robust; coarse, as opposed to delicate: *mas'culinely*, ad. *-lín-ly*.

mask, n. *mdsk* [AS. *mas*, in *mas-fest*, a mashing-vast: cf. Sw. *maske*, to mix; Dan. *maske*; Ir. and Gael. *masq*, to mix], a mixture of ingredients beaten or blended together; the mixture of malt and hot water in brewing, or of water and bran as for a horse: v. to crush or bruise into a mass; to steep crushed malt in hot water: *mask'ing*, imp.: *mask'ed*, pp. *mdsk't*: *mdsk't* adj. mixed into a mass; bruised; crushed: *masky*, a. *mdsk'y*, produced by crushing or bruising: *mask-tub* or *masking-tub*, a large deep-tub for containing the mash in the brew-house.

masbie, n. *mdsk't*, [Scot.] in *gol*, a short club with a square iron head, used in playing out of long grass.

mask or *masque*, n. *mdsk* [F. *masque*; Sp. *mascara*, a mask; Ar. *maskharat*, a man in masquerade, a buffoon], a cover or disguise for the face; anything which disguises; a pretence; a piece of mummery; a revel; a masquerade; an irregular dramatic performance—see *masque*: v. to cover the face with a mask or visor; to hide or conceal: *mask'ing*, imp.: *mask'ed*, pp. *mdsk't*: *mdsk't* adj. concealed; disguised: *mask'er*, n. *-ér*, one who wears a mask: *masked battery*—see under *battery*.—*SYN.* of 'mask v.': to cloak; blind; veil; conceal; disguise.

mask, v. *mdsk* [a variant of *mask*], in *Eng. dial.* and *Scot.*, to infuse, as 'to mask tea, *mask'ing*, n. in a state of infusion, as tea in a teapot with boiling water.

maskin, n. *mds'itn* [AS. *maselling*, a kind of brass or mixed metal—from L. *massa*, a lump], a mixed corn crop, as wheat and rye; brass, as composed of copper and zinc—also spelt *maslin* and *maslin*: *mask'ing*, imp.: *mask'ed*, pp. *mds'itn*: *mds'itn* adj. composed of different sorts, as *maskin bread*.

mason, n. *md'sn* [OF. *maçon*, a mason—from mid. L. *maciōnem*, a mason—from MH.Ger. *mazzo*, a mason—from OH.Ger. *meisan*, to hew], a builder in stone; one who dresses or cuts stones with a chisel for building; a freemason—which see under *free*: *masonic*, a. *md'sn-ik*, of or relating to freemasonry; *masonry*, n. *md'sn-ri*, the trade or craft of a mason; the art of building in stone; the craft or mysteries of freemasons—see under *free*.

Masorah, n. *mds'ó-rd* [Heb. tradition—from *masar*, to hand down], a Hebrew critical work on the verbal text of the Bible by several rabbins of the 6th and 9th centuries: *Mas'orah*, a. *-rd-ik*, of or pertaining to: *mds'ó-rd-ik*, pert. to the *Masorah*; *its* authors: *Masorite*, n. *mds'ó-rd-ik*, one of the writers of the *Masorah*, the F. spelling in *Masorah*.

masque, n. *mdsk* [see *masque* 1]; *masquerade*, n. *mdsk'ér-dé*, a nocturnal meeting of persons wearing masks, at which they amuse themselves with dancing, &c.; disguise: a Spanish equestrian diversion: v. to put into disguise; to go in disguise: *mas'quering*, imp.: *mas'quered*, pp. *mdsk'ér-dé*: *mdsk'ér-dé*, one who wears a mask; one disguised. *Note*.—There is no proper reason for making a distinction between *mask* and *masque*; the former may be called the Eng. and the latter the F. spelling. 'An entertainment' is the primary sense of *mask* as found in *OK* authors, the use of the 'visor' at such entertainments having given rise to the sense, 'a cover or disguise for the face'—see *Skeat*.

mass, n. *mds* [F. *masse*—from L. *massa*, a mass; Gr. *masa*, a barley-cake—from *maso*, I knead], a body or lump; a large quantity; a heap; the quantity of matter in any body: v. to form into a mass;

cote, boy, fute; pare, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

ling, imp.: **marled**, pp. *marled*, manured with marl: **marly**, *a. mār-lī*, consisting of or abounding with marl: **marlaceous**, *a. mār-lā'sh-ti-s*, resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl: **clay-marl**, when the clay predominates: **marl-clay**, when the lime is most abundant: **shell-marl**, when it contains fresh-water shells: **marl-stone**, in *geol.*, the middle member of the Lias formation, consisting of arenaceous shales, laminated sandy limestones, and several bands of stratified and nodular limestone—the whole series being peculiarly rich in fossils.

marl, *v. mār-lī* [see *marline*], among seamen, to wind or twist a small line or rope round another: **marling**, imp.: **marled**, pp. *marled*.

marline, *n. mār-līn* [Dut. *marlin*, to marl, to fasten the sail to the bolt-rope: Dut. *marling*—from *marren*, to tie; *līn*, a line], small rope of two loose strands either tarred or white, used for twisting or winding round rope: *v.* to wind marline round a rope or cable to prevent its being fretted by the blocks, &c.: **marline-spike** or **marling-spike**, a pointed iron tool used in splicing ropes.

marmalade, *n. mār-mā-lād* [F. *marmelade*; Port. *marmelada*; L. *melmelidum*; Gr. *melmelidon*, a sweet apple], a common preserve of Seville or bitter oranges with sugar; a jam or conserve of quinces.

marmolite, *n. mār-mō-lī-tī* [Gr. *marmaros*, I shine; *lithos*, a stone], a variety of foliated serpentine of a pale-green, yellow, or light-grey colour.

marmoraceous, *a. mār-mō-rā'sh-ti-s* [L. *marmor* or *marmorum*, marble], pert to or like marble: **mar-marlate**, *a. -rād*, enclosed in marble; **marbled**: **mar-mar-tum**, *n. -rād-tim* [L. encrusted with marble], a cement or plaster of marble-stud and lime.

marmoset, *n. mār-mō-sēt* [F. *marmoset*], an animal resembling the opossum, but less in size.

marmoset, *n. mār-mō-sēt* [F. *marmoset*, a queer little figure, a little monkey—from mid. L. *marmosetum*, made in marble—from L. *marmor*, marble, later a little marble figure], the smallest of the monkey kind inhabiting S. Amer.

marmot, *n. mār-mō-t* [It. *marmotta*; mid. L. *māz montānus*, 'mountain mouse,' a marmot], the Alpine or mountain rat, about the size of a rabbit.

Maronites, *n. plu. mār-mō-nī-ti*, an ancient Christian tribe of the Lebanon, Syria, who settled there early in the 8th century—said to have been so called after Maron, their patron saint, or their first patriarch of the same name.

maroon, *n. mār-rōn* [F. *maroon*—from Sp. *cimarron* or *simarron*, a runaway slave—prob. from *sima*, a cave], a name given to the blacks living in the central and mountainous parts of Jamaica in a state of freedom, when slavery existed; a negro escaped to the woods: *v.* to put a sailor ashore on a desolate island by way of punishment: **maroon'ing**, imp.: **marooned**, pp. *-rōnd*.

maroon, *a. mār-rōn* [F. *maroon*, chestnut-coloured—from It. *marrone*, the largest kind of chestnut], brownish-crimson; of a claret colour.

marplot, *n. mār-plōt* [mar, and plot], one who spoils or mars a design by an officious interference or meddling.

marque, *n. mār-k* [OF. *marque*, a boundary, a catching within one's borders: MH.Ger. *marke*: OH.Ger. *marcha*, a march, a border—see *March* 2], only now used in letters of marque, a licence or commission granted by a sovereign to the commander or owner of a private vessel in time of war to seize the ships of his enemy: the ship so commissioned is usually called a *privateer*.

marquee, *n. mār-kē* [F. *marquise*, the tilt over a tent], a large field-tent; *lit.*, the tent of the *marquis* or *marquioness*.

marquess, *n. mār-kwēs*, now a common spelling of *marquis*, which see.

marquetry, *n. mār-kēt-rī* [F. *marqueterie*—from *marqueter*, to checker, to inlay—from *marque*, a mark: MH.Ger. *mark*, a mark, a token], ornamental inlaid work on wood; a kind of mosaic, executed in hard and curiously grained wood, and other material, inlaid and arranged in an infinite variety of patterns.

marquis, *n. mār-kwēs* [OF. *markis*, *marquis*, *marquis*—from mid. L. *marshensis*, a governor set over the marches of the empire—see *March* 2], a title of nobility next in rank below that of duke; now often spelt *marquess*: fem. *marquioness*: **mar-**

quise, *n. -kwēs-ē*, the dignity or lordship of a *marquess*.

marriage, *n. mār-rīj* [F. *marriage*, marriage—from mid. L. *maritalicium*: L. *maritus*, a husband—see *marry*], the contract or ceremony by which a man and woman become husband and wife; **wedlock**: **marriageable**, *a. mār-rīj-d-bī*, of an age suitable for marriage: **married**, *a. -rīd*, united in marriage; **wedded**—*SYN.* of marriage: **wedding**; **nuptials**; **matrimony**.

marrot, *n. mār-rō* [Eng. dial.], a large aquatic bird; the auk.

marrow, *n. mār-rō* [AS. *marow*, marrow: cf. Icel. *mergr*; Ger. *mark*: W. *mer*], the soft, fatty matter contained in the cavities of bones; the pith of certain plants; the essence; the best part: **marrowish**, *a. -ish*, having the nature of marrow: **mar'rowy**, *a. -rō-t*, full of marrow: **marrowless**, *a. -lē*, without marrow: **marrow-bones**, bones bodied for their marrow; the knee or leg bones: **marrow-fat**, a choice but late variety of pea: **Marrow-men**, the original body of dissenters (1718) in the Church of Scotland, so called from a treatise edited by one of their number, which was entitled 'The Marrow of Modern Divinity': **vegetable marrow**, the fruit of the *Cucurbita ovifera*, a supposed variety of the common gourd, Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*—so named from the softness of its fleshy substance; also called *egg-gourd*.

marrow, *n. mār-rō* [ME. *marrowe*], in Scot. and Eng. dial., a mate; a companion; one of a pair: *v.* to pair; to match: **adj.** similar; suitable: **marrow'ing**, imp.: **marrowed**, pp. *mār-rōed*: **marrowless**, *a. -lē*, without another to match.

marry, *v. mār-rī* [F. *marier*: L. *maritare*, to marry: L. *maritus*, a husband—from *mās*, a man], to unite a man and woman as husband and wife; to give or dispose of in marriage; to enter into wedlock; among seamen, to splice ropes, that is, to interweave one end of a rope into that of another: **marrying**, imp. *mār-rī-ing*: **married**, pp. *-rīd*: **adj.** united in marriage; **wedded**.

marry [Int. *mār-rī*, a term of assentation, from the *Virgin Mary*: by *Mary*! indeed! forsooth!]

Mars, *n. mār-s* [L. *Mars*, god of war], one of the smaller planets, situated between the earth and Jupiter.

marzala, *n. mār-sā-lā*, a Sicilian wine, so named from the scorching whences exported.

Marcellaise hymn, *n. mār-sel-yā*, a French revolutionary hymn—so called as first sung by the men of *Marcellis* who came to Paris to aid in the Revolution of August 1792.

marsh, *n. mār-sh* [AS. *merz*, a marsh—from *mere*, a pool], a tract of low land too wet for tillage; a fen: **marshy**, *a. mār-sh'ī*, wet; **fenny**: **marsh'iness**, *n. -nēs*, state of being marshy: **marsh-elder**, the guelder-rose: **marsh-mallow**, a plant with showy flowers, employed medicinally—the *Althæa officinalis*, Ord. *Malvaceæ*: **marsh-gas**, the fire-damp, or light carburetted hydrogen, which is evolved from marshes and stagnant pools: **marsh-marigold**, a plant having large yellow flowers; the *Caltha palustris*, Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*: **marsh-trefoil**, a water-plant, also called *duck-bean* or *dog-bean*; the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, Ord. *Geraniaceæ*.

marshal, *n. mār-shāl* [OF. *mareschal*, orig. 'a horse-servant': a *marshal*: OH.Ger. *maraschal*, an attendant upon a horse, a horse-servant—from *marsh*, a battle-horse; *shala*, a servant], one, the officer under whose cognisance fell everything pert to the use of arms, the regulation of tournaments, &c.; an officer of the highest military rank; a master of ceremonies; in U.S., a civil officer of a district, corresponding to the sheriff of a county in England: *v.* to dispose or arrange in order: **mar'shall'ing**, imp.: **a. act** of arranging in proper order: **mar'shalled**, pp. *-shald*: **adj.** arranged in proper order: **mar'shaller**, *n.* one who disposes in proper order: **mar'shalship, *n.* the office of a marshal: **earl-marshal**, in Eng., the eighth great officer of state, hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk: **field-marshal**, the highest military rank in the British army, only dating from the reign of George I.**

marsupial, *a. mār-sū-pī-dī* [L. *marsupium*; Gr. *marsupion*, a dim. of *marssopos*, a pouch], having a pouch: **mar'sup'ials**, *n. plu. -pī-dē*, animals that carry their young in a pouch, as the opossum and kangaroo: **mar'sup'ials**, *-pī-dē-dē*, also **mar'sup'**

māle, *māl, fār, tāw*; **mēte**, *mēt, mēt, hēr*; **yine**, *yīn*; **nōte**, *nōt, mōve*;

one who shoes and takes care of horses—from mid. *L. mariculus*], originally an officer set over the horses and stables of the king; the highest military title in the French army.

maromme, *n. mār-rēm* [It.—from *mare*, the sea], an Italian term for those unwholesome sea-marshes which diffuse with more or less virulence pestilential exhalations along the whole west coast of Italy.

mareschal, *n. mār-shāl* [OF. *mareschal*], a military officer of the highest rank—now usually written **marshal**—see **marshal**: in *Scot.*, formerly **marischal**, *n. mār-shāl*, as the *Kari Marischal*.

margaris, *a. mār-gār-ik* [L. *margarita*; Gr. *margaris*, a pearl], pert. to pearls, or the pearl-like substance called *margarine*; applied to an important and widely distributed fatty acid: **margarate**, *n. mār-gār-ēt*, a compound of margaric acid with a base: **margarine**, *n. mār-gār-ēn*, the pearly solid product of oils and fats, obtained from them when exposed to cold: **mar'garite**, *n. -rit*, one of the mica family—also called *pearl-mica*; a pearly-grey mineral: **margarona**, *n. mār-gār-rōn*, a solid white fatty matter obtained from *margaric acid*.

margariferous, *a. mār-gār-ri-tif-ē-rōs* [L. *margarita*, a pearl; *fero*, I bear], pearl-bearing or pearl-producing.

margay, *n. mār-gā* [F.], the tiger-cat of Brasil.

marge, *n. mārj* [F. *marge*—see **margin**], in *OE.*, brink; edge; verge; **margin**.

margent, *n. mār-jēt*, in *OE.*, same as **margin**, which see.

margin, *n. mār-jin* [L. *margo* or *marginem*, brink, border], the border, brink, edge, or verge of anything; the blank edge of a leaf or page; what is written or printed on the margin; the difference between the price of purchase and sale of an article, out of which the merchant or trader derives his profit; something left or provided for meeting casualties; in bot., the boundary-line or contour of a body traced by the union of opposite plane surfaces; latitude, as, this must be taken with a wide *margin*: *v.* to furnish with a margin; to enter in the margin of a page: **margining**, *imp.* **marginēd**, *pp.* **find**: **mar'ginal**, *a. jīn-āl* [F.—L.], pert. to or placed in the margin; placed upon or attached to the edge of anything: **marginally**, *ad. -it*: **marginalia**, *n. jīn-āl-ē-ā*, notes on the margin of a book or document: **marginate**, *a. jīn-āt*, also **marginated**, *a. -d-ēd*, having a prominent and well-defined margin.—*SYN.* of 'margin *n.*': *brim*; *rim*; *latitude*.

margrave, *n. mār-grāv* [Dut. *markgraaf*, a margrave—from *mark*, a mark; *graaf*, a count, earl: cf. *Ger. markgraaf*], a German title of nobility: **margrave**, *n. fern. -vōn*, the wife of a margrave.

marigold, *n. mār-i-gōld* [the Virgin Mary, and gold], a common garden-plant, bearing a showy yellow flower; the *Calendula officinalis*, *Ord. Compositae*: **marigold-window**, a cathedral window circular in form—called also a Catherine-wheel window.

marigraph, *n. mār-i-grāf* [L. *mare*, the sea; Gr. *grāphō*, I write], an instr. that automatically registers the height of the tides; a tide-gauge.

marine, *a. mār-rin* [F. *marin*; L. *marinus*, belonging to the sea—from *mare*, the sea], of or pert. to the sea; near or in view of the sea; representing the sea; naval; maritime; nautical: *n.* a soldier who serves on shipboard; the navy or collective shipping of a kingdom or state; naval affairs or interests in general: **mariner**, *n. mār-rīn-ēr*, a seaman or sailor: **mariner's compass**, a compass fitted for use on board ship—see under **compass**: **marine-engine**, a form of steam-engine commonly used in sea-going steamers: **marine-glue**, a composition of tar and shellac: **marine-soap**, a soap chiefly made of coconut oil, adapted for washing with sea-water: **marine-store**, a place where old ships' materials, as canvas, iron, junk, &c., are bought and sold; now applied to shops where any old articles, as iron, bottles, grease, &c., are bought and sold.

marionetary, *n. mār-i-ēt-ē-ā-ri* [L. and Gr. *maria*, the Virgin Mary; Gr. *lātrōn*, worship], the worship of the Virgin Mary: **marionetater**, *n. -d-ēr*, one who worships the Virgin Mary.

marionette, *n. mār-i-ēt-ē-ā-ri* [F. *marionnette* for *marionette*, a puppet: a dim. of OF. *marion*, a doll, a puppet—from *marie*, the Virgin Mary], originally little figures of the Virgin Mary; a puppet: *pln.* a puppet-show.

mariput, *n. mār-i-pūt* [Afric.], the soril, an animal of the akunk kind.

marish, *n. mār-ish* [OF. *maresc*—from mid. *L. mariscus*; ML. *Ger. marsch*, a marsh], in *OE.*, low wet ground; a marsh; a bog; *adj.* marshy; swampy: **marital**, *a. mār-i-tal* [F. *marital*, marital—from *L. maritalis*—from *L. maritus*, a husband], pert. to a husband.

maritime, *a. mār-i-tīm* [F. *maritime*—from *L. maritimus*, belonging to the sea—from *mare*, the sea], pert. to or connected with the sea; done on the sea; having a navy and commerce by ships, as a state or power; situated near the sea: **maritime law**—see under **law**: **maritime nations**, nations that have seaports, a navy, and commerce by ships.

marjoram, *n. mār-jō-rēm* [F. *marjolaine*—from mid. *L. majorana*—corrupted from *L. amaracus*, *marjoram*; Gr. *amarakos*], an aromatic plant of several species, used as a seasoning in cookery: *Origanum vulgare*, wild marjoram; *O. majordana*, the sweet marjoram or pot-marjoram; *O. dictamnus*, the dittany plant, *Ord. Labiata*.

mark, *n. mār-k* [AS. *mearc*, a mark; a boundary; cf. *Icel. mark*; *Dut. merk*; MH. *Ger. marc*; Goth. *marka*], any visible impression, as a line, streak, or channel; any sign of distinction; a print; a stamp; evidence; sign; notice taken; an object; that at which a missile is directed; conspicuous character, as a man of *mark*; impression produced by ability or character, as 'he has made his *mark*'; the X made by a person who cannot write his name: *v.* to draw or make an impression on or in; to impress with a token; to denote; to heed or regard; to observe: **mark'ing**, *imp.* **marked**, *pp. mār-k'ed*: **mark'er**, *n. -ēr*, one who marks; one who registers the scores at billiard-tables: **marks**, *n. plu. mār-ks*, the depths of the lead-line, which are marked by having a distinguishing piece of leather, cord, or hanging rove through the strands; the numerical value of an examination, as he gained 50 marks out of 70: **marking-link**, indelible ink, used for putting private marks on linen: **marks'man**, *he* who shoots well: **landmark**—see under **land**: **trade-mark**—see under **trade**: to **mark out**, to notify by a mark; to point out; to designate: to **mark time**, in *mil.*, to notify the rate of step by the movements of the foot; in *music*, to notify the time by the movements of the foot, hand, or other means: **beside the mark**, has nothing to do with the question; irrelevant; eminently unreasonable; out of all reason: **up to the mark**, has the proper qualification, as of stature, knowledge, strength, skill, &c.—from the standard mark for the height of recruits.—*SYN.* of 'mark *n.*': *impression*; *impress*; *vestige*; *track*; *trace*; *proof*; *token*; *symptom*; *characteristic*; *badge*; *indication*; *brand*; *butt*—of 'mark *v.*': to *impress*; *imprint*; *note*; *notice*; *remark*; *regard*; *show*; *heed*; *point out*; *indicate*; *brand*; *stamp*; *characterise*; *evince*; *betoken*.

mark, *n. mār-k* [AS. *mearc*, weight; cf. *Icel. mark*, a measure, 8 oz. of silver; *Ger. mark*, a piece of money], an ancient piece of money, equal to 13s. 4d.; a German coin now about 1s. sterling, but formerly in value from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 5½d.: **mark or mark**, an old Scottish coin—13½d. sterling.

market, *n. mār-kēt* [OF. *market* (not found), *mark'et*; L. *mercatorum*, trade, market—from *mercari*, to traffic], a public place or building for buying and selling; purchase and sale; place or country of sale: *v.* to deal in a market; to buy or sell: **mar'k'eting**, *imp.* *adj.* bargaining at a market; attendance upon a market: **mar'k'eted**, *pp.* **mar'k'etable**, *a. -d-ēd*, fit for the market; saleable: **mar'k'etable-ness**, *n. -tē-nes*, the state of being fit for market: **market-bell**, a bell which rings at the opening and close of a market: **market-cross**, the place where a market is held, sometimes marked by an ancient cross: **market-gardener**, one who raises vegetables and fruits for sale: **market-place**, the place where goods are exposed for sale: **market price** or *rate*, the current price of goods at any given time: **market-town**, a town having the privilege of holding a market: **market-woman**, one who attends a market to sell her wares—see **mark**, and *note*.

marl, *n. mār-i* [OF. *marie*; mid. *L. margilla*, marl, a dim. of *marga*, marl], a natural mixture of lime and clay in variable proportions, used for the fertilising of land; a soil that falls readily to pieces on exposure to the air: *v.* to manure with marl: **mar-**

manure—which see], any matter or substance added to the soil to fertilise it: *v.* to apply any fertilising matter to land; to fertilise: **manuring**, *imp.*: *n.* a dressing of manure on land; the art or practice of applying manure to land; in *OE.*, cultivation by manual labour: *adj.* cultivating by manual labour: **manured**, *pp.* **manured**, dressed with manure: **manurer**, *n.* *rer*, one who applies manure.

manus, *n.* **manus** [L. *manus*, the hand], in *anat.*, the hand of the higher vertebrates; in *entom.*, the tarsus of the front leg; in *crust.*, the claw; in *Rom. law*, authority or control.

manuscript, *n.* **manuscript** [L. *manus*, with the hand; *scriptus*, written], writings of any kind by the hand, on paper, or on other material; contracted into *MS.*; *plu.* *MSs.*

Manx, *n.* **manx**, the old language of the Island of *Man*; *adj.* belonging to the Isle of *Man*, as *Manx cat*.

many, *a.* **maný** [AS. *manig*, many; cf. Goth. *manags*: Dut. *manig*; Ger. *manich*; Ir. *manic*; Gael. *manig*; W. *mynach*, frequent], consisting of a great number; numerous; not a few; used as a common prefix, as *many-headed*, manifold: *n.* a great number of individuals; a multitude; the people: *many-times*, often: too many, more than enough; over-powerful: the many, the greater number; the crowd; the people.—*SYN.* of 'many a': frequent; manifold; various; multiplied; sundry; divers.

manypiles, *n.* *plu.* **maný-pýls**, in *Scot.*, *monipiles*, *n.* *plu.* **maný-pýls** [*maný*; L. *plico*, I fold], the popular name for the omasum, or third stomach of ruminants, so named from its numerous flaps or folds.

Maori, *n.* **moó-ri** or **moó-rí** [New Zealand *maori*, native], one of the native inhabitants of New Zealand: *adj.* belonging to.

map, *n.* **máp** [F. *mappe*; L. *mappa*, a napkin, a painted cloth], a picture of the earth, or a part of it, on a flat surface—usually on paper or cloth: *v.* to draw or delineate any portion of land: **mapping**, *imp.*: *n.* the art or practice of planning or drawing maps: **mapped**, *pp.* **maped**. *Note*—The first maps were maps of the world, and called in *OE.* *mappe-mounde*, a *P.* form of *L. mappa-mundí*, map of the world; strictly speaking, a *map* is a picture or representation of land and water, while a *chart* represents water only and coast-lines.

maple, *n.* **má-pl**, or **maple-tree** [AS. *mapel-tréow*], a tree of several species, *Ord.* *Aceráceæ*, one or two of which are much used in Amer. in house-carpentry, for furniture, and for ornamental work and small articles of daily use: **maple-sugar**, sugar obtained from a maple-tree common in North America; the *Acer saccharinum*, *Ord.* *Aceráceæ*.

mar, *v.* **már** [AS. *amerran*, to make tender, to weaken], to injure; to blot; to spoil; to disfigure; to damage: **mar-ring**, *imp.*: **marred**, *pp.* **maréd**.

marabouts, *n.* *plu.* **már-d-bóts** [F. *marabout*; Sp. *marabuto*; Ar. *morábit*, a hermit, a devotee], among the *North Africans* *Mohammedans*, a kind of saints or sorcerers held in high estimation: **marabout feathers**, or **marabou**, *bd.* fine delicate feathers, the white kind being very valuable, much used in the dress of ladies, obtained from a large crane of Asia and Africa.

maracá, *n.* **már-d-kán** [Braz.], a species of parrot in Brazil.

marai, *n.* **má-rá** in the *Pacific Islands*, a sacred enclosure or temple.

maranatha, *n.* **már-d-ná-thá** [Syrr.], a word meaning 'The Lord has or will come', and connected by St Paul with *anathema*—see 1 Cor. xvi. 22.

Maranta, *n.* **már-dn-ís** [after *Marant*, a Venetian physician, died 1554], a genus of interesting plants, *Ord.* *Zingiberáceæ*, comprising greenhouse species; *Maranta arundinacea*, also *M. indica*, are species which produce the best arrowroot from their tuberous rhizomata.

maraschino, *n.* **már-ds-ké-nó** [It.—from *marasca*, a cherry], a spirit or liqueur, originally made from the *marasca* cherry of Dalmatia, but now also made from other kinds of cherry.

marasmus, *n.* **már-rás-mús** [Gr. *marasmos*, decay, weakness], a wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; a kind of consumption.

maraud, *n.* **má-ráud** [F. *marauder*, to beg, to play the rogue—from *maraud*, a rogue, a vagabond], to rove in quest of plunder; to plunder: **marauding**,

imp.: *adj.* roving in search of plunder: *n.* acting as a marauder: **maraud'ed**, *pp.*: **maraud'er**, *n.* *er*, a freebooter; a plunderer.

maravedí, *n.* **már-d-vé-dí** [Sp.], a Spanish copper coin less than a farthing.

marble, *n.* **már-bl** [OF. *marbre*—from *L. marmoreus*; Gr. *marmaros*, a glittering white stone—from *marmarēin*, to glitter], a calcareous stone susceptible of a fine polish; anything made of marble; certain rocks susceptible of a fine polish; a little stone ball used by boys in play; a stone remarkable for some inscription or sculpture: *v.* to variegate or vein in imitation of marble: *adj.* made of marble; variegated or veined like marble; hard; inescapable: **marbling**, *imp.* **már-blíng**: *n.* the art or practice of colouring in imitation of marble: **mar'bled**, *pp.* **blid**: *adj.* stained with irregular streaks or veins of colour: **mar'bler**, *n.* *blér*, one who veins paper-work, wood, stone, &c., in imitation of marble: **mar'ibly**, *ad.* *blí*, in the manner of marble: **marble-headed**, *hard-headed*; cold; cruel.

marc, *n.* **márk** [F. *marc*], the refuse matter of grapes or other fruit from which the juice has been expressed.

marcasite, *n.* **már-ké-sít** [F. *marcasite*—from Ar. *marqasháid* or *marqasháha*, like a shining, fire-giving stone], white iron pyrites, occurring crystallised in modified rhombic prisms, in stalactitic crusts, &c., nearly tin-white, and more strongly metallic in lustre than ordinary pyrites, used in the manufacture of sulphur and sulphuric acid, also for ornamental purposes: **marcasit'ic**, *a.* *sít-ík*, *pert.* to or resembling *marcasite*.

marcescent, *a.* **már-sé-sént** [L. *marcescens* or *marcescens*, pining away or decaying], decaying; fading; in bot., gradually withering, but not falling off until the part bearing it is perfected: **marcescible**, *a.* *sé-bl*, liable to decay or fade.

March, *n.* **márch** [mid. L. *Martius*; L. *Martius*, the month of Mars—from *Mars*, the god of war—*fit*, the month belonging to Mars], the third month of the year: **March-mad**, rash to an extreme—in allusion to March being the rutting time of hares, when they are very excitable.

march, *n.* **márch** [F. *marcher*, to walk—perhaps from mid. L. *marcho*—from *L. marcus*, a hammer—or it may be conn. with *F. marche*, in the sense of 'marching of soldiers'], a deliberate, regular, stately walk; the journey of troops from one place to another; the movement of soldiers in order; a slow or laborious walk; movement; progression; signal to move; a piece of music fitted to accompany the movement of troops, or composed after the measure of the march of troops: *v.* to move in order by steps; to cause to move; to walk in a stately, deliberate manner: **mar'ching**, *imp.*: *adj.* *pert.* to a march: moving: *n.* military movement; passage of soldiers: **marched**, *pp.* **márchd**.

march, *n.* **márch** [AS. *marc*, a mark; cf. Goth. *marka*; F. *marche*, a military frontier, a march—see *mark* 1], border between countries not separated by natural boundaries of rivers or mountains; a frontier; esp. *in plu.* applied to the border territories lying between England and Scotland, and between Wales and England: **mar'ch**, *v.* **márch**, in *Scot.*, to join, as a frontier, to border: **mar'ching**, *imp.*: **mar'ched**, *pp.* **márchd**: **mar'cher**, *n.* *er*, the officer who defends the borders of a country: *riding the marches*, an ancient annual ceremony of perambulating the boundaries of a burgh or township in Scotland.

marchen, *n.* **már-chén** [Ger.], a folk-tale; a fable. **marchioness**, *n.* *fem.* **már-shén-és** [mid. L. *mar-chionissa*, a marchioness], the wife of a marquis or marquess; a lady having the rank of a marquess.

marchpane, *n.* **márch-pán** [OF. *marcopan*—perhaps from *L. Martius panis*, 'bread of Mars', from the fantastic figure], in *OE.*, a cooked compound of flour, various fruits, and sugar, made into fancy shapes; a seed-cake or a bun; a pastry.

mare, *n.* **már** [AS. *mere*, a mare; cf. *Ícel. merr*; Dut. *merrie*; Ger. *mähre*], the female of the horse; one of the movable supports of a scaffold, somewhat of the size and shape of a horse; a mason's lime-trough: **mare's-nest**, some fancied discovery which turns out to be something very absurd or ludicrous, or a hoax: **mare's-tail**, a common marsh-plant; the *Hippuris vulgaris*, *Ord.* *Haloragacées*.

maréchal, *n.* **már-d-shál** [F. *maréchal*, properly

maré, máí, fár, láto; méle, méí, hér; pín, pín; nót, móos;

of treatment carried to excess; a characteristic bearing or treatment: *man'nerist*, *n.* -*ist*, one who executes his works in one unvaried and peculiar style, as an artist: *man'nerly*, *a.* -*ly*, well-behaved; civil; respectful: *ad' with civility*; respectfully: *man'nerliness*, *n.* -*ness*, quality of being mannerly: *in a manner*, in a certain degree. *Note.*—As applied to art, *manner* has two quite different significations; in the one, it signifies a peculiarity of habit, and implies a kind of reproach against an artist—in the other, it is the artist's peculiar way of choosing, imagining, and representing his subjects, including what are called his style and handling.—*SYN.* of *manner*: way; mode; custom; fashion; degree; kind; mien; character; morals; habits; behaviour; bearing; deportment; air; look; aspect; appearance.

Manahelms gold, *mdn'htm* [from *Mannheim*, in Baden, where originally made, an alloy of copper or other inferior metal, made to resemble gold.

man'ning, *manned*, *mannish*—see under *man*.

man'nite—see under *manna*.

man'oeuvre, *n.* *md-n'v'er* or *md-n'v'er* [F. *manœuvre*, a manoeuvre—from *mid. L. manuopera*, a working with the hand—from *L. manus*, the hand; *opera*, work], management with address or artful design; adroit proceeding; stratagem; dexterous movement or operation, as with troops or ships: *v.* to move dexterously troops or ships for attacking or defending with advantage, or as an exercise in tactics; to change the position of troops or ships; to manage with address or art: *man'oeuvring*, *imp.* *md-n'v'er-ing*: *man'oeuvred*, *pp.* *md-n'v'er-d*: *man'oeuvrer*, *n.* *md-n'v'er-er*, one who manoeuvres.

manometer, *n.* *mdn-om-é-tér* [Gr. *manos*, rare, thin; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the density of air from its elastic force: *man'ometric*, *a.* *mdn-om-é-tik*, also *man'ometrical*, *a.* -*ometrical*, *pert. to*: *manometer* is also called a *manoscope*, which see.

manor, *n.* *mdn-ér* [OF. *manoir*, a place to dwell in, a mansion: *mid. L. manoria*, a residence—from *L. manere*, to remain], the district over which a lord had feudal authority; so much land as a lord or other great person formerly kept in his own possession and for his own use: *manorial*, *a.* *md-n'ér-ál*, belonging to a manor: *manor-house*, the house of the lord of the manor: lord of the manor, the proprietor or feudal superior, titled or otherwise, of the manor or estate.

manoscope, *n.* *mdn-é-shóp* [Gr. *manos*, rare or thin; *skopé*, I view], a manometer.

man'ored, *n.* *mdn-réd*, also *man'rent*, *n.* -*rent* [AS. *manra*, *man*; *reden*, law, condition, state], in OE. and Scot., the state or condition of a person; the homage due to a superior; the power of a superior; vassalage.

man'ard-roof, *n.* *mdn-é-dr-df* [after the F. architect *Manard*], a roof formed of an upper and under set of rafters.

man'ase, *n.* *mdne* [OF. *manse*; *mid. L. mansus*, a residence—from *L. manere*, to remain], in Scot., the dwelling-house of a parochial clergyman: *man'son*, *n.* *mdn-shn* [OF. *man'son*—from *L. mansōnem*, a dwelling], formerly, any place of residence; a large house or residence.

man'slaughter, *n.* *mdn-shlót-ér* [*man*, and *slaughter*], the destruction of the human species; in law, the killing of any person in sudden heat or excitement, and without malice: *man-slayer*, one that has killed another unintentionally and without malice; a homicide.

man't, *v.* *mdni* [Gael. *manni*, to stutter in speaking], in Scot., to stammer or stutter in speech: *a.* a stammering in speech: *man'ting*, *imp.* *man'ted*, *pp.*

man'tel, *n.* *mdn-tl* [a doublet of *mantle*—which see], the horizontal shelf or slab, or other ornamental work over the fireplace and above the chimney-piece—also called *mantel-shelf* or *mantel-piece*: *mantel-mirror*, a mirror placed above the mantelpiece and resting on it—as distinguished from a *pier-mirror*, one placed in the space between two windows, or other similar position in an apartment. *Note.*—The *mantelpiece* proper consists of highly ornamental raised-work above the chimney, giving dignity to the fireplace, frequently ornamented with the family coat of arms in carved work. The *mantling-work* is now commonly rep-

resented by a horizontal smooth slab of marble or stone, all below which is termed the chimney-piece—see *chimney-piece*.

mantella, *n.* *mdn-tell-d* [after Dr *Mantell*], in geol., fossil, cycadaceous stems of a sub-cylindrical shape, covered with rhomboidal leaf-scars, found in the oolitic formation—termed 'crows' nests' by the quarrymen.

mantiger, *n.* *mdn-tér* [L. *mantichora*, a beast having the face of a man and the body of a lion], a fabulous monster with a human head and the body of a lion or tiger; an unidentified variety of baboon.

mantilla, *n.* *mdn-till-d* [Sp.], a sort of scarf or short mantle.

mantis, *n.* *mdn-tis*, *man'tises*, *n. plu.* -*tis-es* [Gr. *mantis*, a prophet], a genus of voracious insects, remarkable for their slender grotesque forms; one species having a pair of legs in front, resembles a person's hands as folded in prayer.

mantissa, *n.* *mdn-tis-sá* [L. *mantissa*, overmeasure, increase], the decimal part of a logarithm: *man'tis-sa*, *n. plu.* -*sses*.

mantle, *n.* *mdn-tl* [OF. *mantel*; L. *mantellum*, a cloak], a loose outer garment; a cloak; a cover or shade; that which conceals; the outer soft membrane of the body of a mollusc: *v.* to cover; to disguise; to rush to and overpread the face, as the blood, with a crimson colour; to spread out, especially in a graceful or elegant manner; to be expanded; to gather a scum on the surface: *mant'ling*, *imp.* *mdn-tl-ing*: *adj.* spreading; investing; brought up to the top; fermenting: *a.* in aer., representation of a mantle or any drapery: *mant'led*, *pp.* *mdn-tl-d*: *adj.* covered as with a mantle: *mant'let*, *n.* *mdn-tl-ét*, a small mantle; in mil., a kind of iron-plated shutter on wheels, used as a cover or shelter for men.

mantra, *n.* *mdn-trá* [Sans., a thought, a charm—from *man*, to think], a Vedic hymn; a sacred text looked upon as a charm by Brahmins; and Yoga.

mantia, *n.* *mdn-trá* [It. *mantia*, a mantle; *mid. L. mantium*, a short cloak], a lady's gown or cloak: *mantuamaker*, a lady's dress or cloak maker.

man'ual, *a.* *mdn-ú-ál* [F. *manuel*—from *L. man-udis*, used by or with the hand—from *manus*, the hand], performed, made, or used by the hand: *a.* a compendium, or a handbook; a small book that may be conveniently handled; service-book of the R. Cath. Ch.; the key-board of an organ or harmonium: *man'ually*, *ad. -ly*: *man'ual exercise*, the exercise of soldiers with their arms: *man'ual labour*, physical employment and with the hands, as distinguished from mental or professional labour: *sign-man'ual*, the royal signature superscribed at the top of bills, &c.

manubrium, *n.* *mdn-ú-brí-um* [L. *manubrium*, a handle—from *manus*, a hand], a name applied to several objects resembling a handle; in anat., the upper piece of the sternum representing the handle, having a somewhat triangular form; the polypite suspended from the roof of a swimming-bell of a medusa, also from the gonophore of a medusiform gonophore in the Hydrozoa; in bot., cells projected inwards from the centre of shields of the globe in *Characeae*.

man'ufacture, *n.* *mdn-ú-fik-tér* [F. *manufacture*—from *L. manus*, by the hand, and *faciúra*, a making—from *facio*, I make—*ú*], a making by the hand; the conversion of raw materials by the hand, or by machinery, into articles suitable for the use of man; the articles so made: *v.* to work raw materials into articles suitable for use by the hand, or by machinery; to make by art or labour; to be occupied in manufactures: *man'ufact'ring*, *imp.* *adj.* *pert. to* or occupied in manufactures: *man'ufact'ured*, *pp.* -*ú-fér-d*: *adj.* made from raw materials into articles for use: *man'ufact'urer*, *n.* -*ú-fér-er*, one who works raw materials into articles of use: *man'ufactory*, *n.* -*ú-fér-í*, the house or place where goods are made for use: *adj.* employed in any manufacture; often contracted into *factory*.

manumit, *v.* *mdn-ú-mít* [L. *manumittere*, to set at liberty, to emancipate—from *manus*, the hand; *mitto*, I send], to release from slavery or bondage; to emancipate: *man'umit'ting*, *imp.*: *man'umit'ted*, *pp.*: *man'umit'tion*, *n.* -*ú-mít-sh'n* [F.—L.], the act of giving a slave his freedom.

manure, *n.* *md-núr* [a contracted form of *man-*

collo, bōh, jōt; yāre, bōd; chatr, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

ganecium: *man'ganate*, *n.* -*ite*, a compound of manganese acid with a base: *manganite*, *n.* *mān'gēn-ī*, the purest and most beautifully crystallised ore of manganese, of a dark steel-grey colour, passing into iron-black; hydrated sesquioxide of manganese.

mange, *n.* *mān'* [OF. *manque*, Itch: mid. L. *manducatus*, pp. of *manduco*, I chew] the scab or itch in dogs, cattle, &c.: *manney*, *a.* *mān'ī* [F. *mange*], scabby: *man'ginea*, *n.* *ji-nē*, the quality or condition of being mangy.

mangel-wurzel, *n.* *mān'gōl-wēr'el* [Ger. *mangel*, want, scarcity; *wurzel*, root], a plant of the beet kind, having a large root, cultivated as food for cattle; sometimes, but incorrectly, spelt *mangold*; the field-beet.

manger, *n.* *mān'jēr* [F. *mangetre*, an eating-place—from *manger*, to eat: L. *manducare*, to chew, to eat; *manducio*, a glutton—from *mandere*, to chew], a fixed feeding-trough for horses and cattle; a sort of trough in ships, to prevent the water that enters the hawse-holes from overflowing the decks.

mangle, *n.* *mān'gōl* [Dut. *mangelen*, to mangle, to calender: mid. L. *manganum*, Gr. *manganon*, an engine for casting great weights], a machine for smoothing linen: *v.* to smooth linen with a mangle: *mangling*, *imp.* *mān'gōl-gīng*: *n.* the act or business of smoothing linen with a mangle: *mangled*, *pp.* *mān'gōl*: *adj.* smoothed with a mangle.

mangle, *v.* *mān'gōl* [AS. *mancian*, to mutilate: L. *mancus*, maimed] to cut, hew, or hack with a dull instrument; to lacerate; to tear piecemeal; to hack; to curtail: *mangling*, *imp.* *mān'gōl-gīng*: *n.* the act of cutting and slashing: *mangled*, *pp.* *mān'gōl*: *adj.* torn and hacked in cutting: *mangler*, *n.* *gōl-ēr*, one who tears in cutting.

mango, *n.* *mān'gō* [Malay *mangga*], a very large tree and its fruit, a native of the tropical parts of Asia, and extensively cultivated; the *Mangifera indica*, Ord. *Anacardiaceae*; a small fish of the Ganges, appearing about the time the mangoes ripen.

mangold—see *mangel-wurzel*.

mangonel, *n.* *mān'gō-nēl'* [OF. *mangonel*, a sort of sling or engine—from mid. L. *manganellus*, dim. of *mangona*, a war-engine: Gr. *manganon*], in OE, a war-engine for throwing stones.

mangroves, *n.* *mān'gō-rōv*, also *man'gōstān*, *n.* *-stān* [Mal. *manquta*], a tree and its fruit of the size of an orange, and of delicious flavour, growing in Java and the Molucca Islands, and other tropical countries; the *Garcinia mangostana*, Ord. *Guttiferae*, or *Clusiaceae*.

mangrove, *n.* *mān'grōv* [a corrupt. of Mal. *mangot*, and Eng. *grove*], a remarkable tree inhabiting the muddy shores and deltas of the tropics, and well known for the dense groves which it forms, down into the water itself; the *Rhizophora mangle*, Ord. *Rhizophoraceae*.

man'gy—see under *mange*.

manhood—see under *man*.

mania, *n.* *mān'ī-d* [L. *mania*; Gr. *manía*, madness], a kind of delirium in which both the judgment and memory are impaired; a kind of madness having much of the character of frolic and boisterous excitement; an overmastering desire; a widespread infatuation; a craze: *maniac*, *n.* *mān'ī-dk*, a mad-man; one afflicted with madness: *maniacal*, *a.* *mān'ī-dk*, affected with madness; *maniacally*, *ad.* *-kāl'ī*.—SYN. of 'mania': madness; insanity; lunacy; frenzy; derangement; alienation; delirium; monomania; dementia; dipsomania; kleptomania; bibliomania; hypochondria; delirium tremens.

manicote, *a.* *mān'ī-kōt* [L. *manicottus*, furnished with long sleeves—from *manica*, a long sleeve] in bot., applied to pubescence which is so much matted and interwoven that it may be easily removed from a surface in one mass.

Manichean, *a.* *mān'ī-kē-dān*, pert. to *Mani*, a Persian philosopher of the 3rd century, or his doctrine: *Manichean*, *Man'ichee*, *n.* *-kē*, or *Man'icheist*, *n.* *-kē-ist*, a follower of Manes: *Man'icheism*, *n.* *-kē-izm*, the doctrines of *Mani*, consisting in a belief combining features of Christianity, Zoroastrianism, and Buddhism.

manichord, *n.* *mān'ī-kōrd* [L. *manus*, the hand, and Eng. *chord*], a musical stringed instr. whose strings were covered with little pieces of cloth to soften or subdue the sounds.

manicure, *n.* *mān'ī-kūr* [L. *manus*, the hand; *cūro*, care], the care of the hands and nails: one who attends professionally to the care of the hands.

manifest, *a.* *mān'ī-fēst* [F. *manifeste*—from L. *manifestus*, clear, plain—from *manus*, the hand, and obsolete *festus* or *fendius*, struck], clear; evident; plain; apparent: *n.* an invoice of a cargo of goods for examination at the custom-house: *v.* to show plainly; to reveal or declare: *manifesting*, *imp.* *mān'ī-fēst*, *pp.* *mān'ī-fēst*, *a.* *-tēd*, that may be manifested: *manifestation*, *n.* *-tēd*, the act of disclosing what is secret or obscure; clear evidence: *manifestly*, *ad.* *-tēd*, clearly; plainly: *manifesto*, *n.* *mān'ī-fēst-ō* [It. *manifesto*, a public declaration of a prince or state], a public written declaration of motives or intentions, particularly before commencing war.—SYN. of 'manifest': open; visible; conspicuous; obvious—of 'manifest': to show; declare; exhibit; represent; evince; make known; display; discover; disclose.

manifesto, *a.* *mān'ī-fēst* [many, and fold], many in number; of various kinds; oft repeated; complicated: *man'ifestly*, *ad.* *-tēd*: *manifest-writing*, a writing apparatus for taking several copies of a letter or other document at once.

manihot, *n.* *mān'ī-hōt*—see *manioc*.

manikin or **manakin**, *n.* *mān'ī-kīn* or *mān'ī-ita* [O.Dut. *manneken*, a little man; a dim. of *man*], a little man, generally in contempt; a dwarf; an anatomical model used by students—see *man-ikin* 2.

manilla, *n.* *mān'ī-lī*, also *manilla*, *n.* *-lī* [It. *maniglia*, a bracelet], a ring or bracelet worn by persons in Africa; a piece of copper somewhat like a horse-shoe, used as money on some parts of the African coast.

manilla, *n.* *mān'ī-lī*, or *manilla*, a coarse fabric woven from cocon or palm fibre—so called from *Manilla*, the capital of the Philippine Islands: the fibrous material of the *Musa textilis*, Ord. *Musaceae*; a kind of cheroot made at Manilla.

manioe, *n.* *mān'ī-ōk*, another spelling of *manioc*, which see.

maniple, *n.* *mān'ī-pl* [L. *manipulus*, a handful, a company of soldiers—from *manus*, the hand; *pleo*, I fill], in *anc. Rome*, a small band of soldiers; an ornament like a scarf worn about the left arm of a priest at Mass: *manipular*, *a.* *mān'ī-pl-ēr*, pert. to the maniple, or to the hand.

manipulate, *v.* *mān'ī-pl-ēt* [mid. L. *manipulatus*, led by the hand—from L. *manus*, the hand; *pleo*, I fill], to treat, operate, or work by means of the hand; to manage for some desired end, generally in an ill sense: *manipulating*, *imp.* *mān'ī-pl-ēt*, *pp.* *mān'ī-pl-ēt*, *a.* *-tēd*, work by hand; manual operation or treatment, particularly in an artistic or skillful manner: *manipulative*, *a.* *-tēd*, pert. to or done by the hand: *manipulator*, *n.* *-tēd-ēr*, one who manipulates: *manipulatory*, *a.* *-tēd-ēr*, of or pert. to manipulation.

manitou, *n.* *mān'ī-tō* [N. Amer. Ind.], the name given by the American Indians to their spirits or gods.

manitrunk, *n.* *mān'ī-trāngk* [L. *manus*, the hand; *truncus*, a trunk or stem], a term applied to the anterior segment of the trunk or thorax in insects.

manikind, **manly**, **manliness**—see under *man*.

manna, *n.* *mān'ī-nā* [L. and Gr. *manna*; Heb. *mān*, manna], food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of Arabia; the sweet juice of several species of oak growing in the S. of Europe, as of *Ornus rotundifolia* and *O. europaea*, Ord. *Oleaceae*; a kind of manna is procured from the larch and the cedar of Lebanon: *Mount Sinai* manna is yielded by the *Tamarix gallica*, Ord. *Tamaricaceae*: *mannite*, *n.* *mān'ī-tē*, the peculiar variety of sugar which exists in manna.

manned—see under *man*.

manner, *n.* *mān'ēr* [OF. *manière*, manner—from *manter*, habitual, accustomed—from *man*, the hand: L. *manum*, the hand], form; method; habit; sort or kind; way of performing or doing; peculiar carriage or deportment: *manners*, *n.* *plu. nēv*, course of life; morals; deportment or bearing towards others; behaviour: *mannered*, *a.* *-nēd*, having manners; exhibiting the peculiar style of an artist or author, particularly in its objectionable form: *mannish*, *a.* *-nēd-izm*, a tasteless peculiarity; a peculiar mode

māte, māi, fār, kōtō; mēte, mēl, hēr; pine, pān; nōte, nōl, mōve;

one who steals and sells men as slaves: to make a man of, to place in circumstances favourable for advancement in life: man-of-straw, a mere puppet or nominee; in *commercial language*, one without sufficient means or substance to undertake moneyed obligations; one put forward to affect a responsibility which he cannot sustain; a poor man: man-of-war, an armed vessel belonging to a state: man of wax, a model-man as if formed in wax: man-at-arms, a term formerly applied to the better class of soldiers who were fully and heavily armed.—*SYN.* of 'manly': stout; manlike; firm; undaunted; undismayed; bold; daring; courageous; hardy; stately.

manacle, *n.* *mán-d'hi* [*F. manicle*; *L. manica*, a handcuff—from *manus*, the hand] a shackle or tie for fastening the hands together; a handcuff: commonly used in the plu. *man'acles*, *'kles*, handcuffs: *v.* to handcuff; to put on fastenings for confining the hands: *manacled*, *imp. mán-d'king*: *manacled*, *pp. mán-d'kid*: *adj.* having the hands securely confined or fastened as with manacles.

manage, *n.* *mán-d'j* [*OF. manege*, the managing of a horse: *It. maneggio*, a business, a handling—from *L. manus*, the hand] in *O.E.* conduct; administration: discipline; management; government of a horse: *v.* to carry on the concerns of, as a house or business; to conduct or direct: to move or use easily; to control; to govern with address; to contrive: *man'aging*, *imp.* *adj.* that conducts or carries on; governing; conducting with frugality and prudence; intriguing: *man'aged*, *pp.* *-d'j*: *manager*, *n.* *mán-d'j-er*, one who conducts or directs anything: *manageable*, *a. mán-d'j-b*, easy to be used, directed, or moved; that may be controlled; tractable: *man'ageableness*, *n.* *-b'nes*, the quality of being manageable: *man'agement*, *n.* *-d'mén*, manner of treating, directing, or carrying on; conduct directed by prudence or contrivance; cunning practice.—*SYN.* of 'manage': to devise; concert; invent; direct; govern; control; order; wield; transact—of 'manageable': governable; docile; controllable; tamable—of 'management': charge; control; conduct; government; administration; direction; guidance; care; disposal; intrigue; contrivance.

manakin, *n.* *mán-d'kin* [a variant of *manikia*] a genus of beautiful small birds, found in tropical America; so named from the beard-like feathers on the bird's bill.

manatee, also *manati*, *n.* *mán-d'á* [*Sp. manatí*—from a W. I. word] the sea-cow, an aquatic herbivorous mammal, having limbs like hands, by which it creeps or moves: also called *manatus*, *mán-d'itas*: *manatidae*, *n. plu.* *mán-d'it-dé*, a family of aquatic herbivorous mammals, including the *manatus*.

manche, *n.* *mánsh* [*F., a sleeve*], in *her.*, a bearing representing a sleeve.

manchet, *n.* *mán-shét* [*F. manchette*, a wrist-cuff—dim. of *manche*, a sleeve: *Teut. mæne*, a fine flour-cake shaped like a half-moon] in *O.E.*, a loaf or cake of fine white bread—so named from its size and shape.

manchineel, *n.* *mán-shin-dí* [*F. mancinella*; *Sp. manzanillo*—from *manzana*, an apple—from *L. Malus*, *Malus*—from *Malus*, a Roman gens] a large West India tree, the wood of which is hard and durable, and beautifully clouded, but whose sap is very poisonous, particularly that of the bark; the *Hippomane mancinella*, *Ord. Euphorbiaceæ*.

Manchu or **Mancho**, *n.* *mán-chó* [*per. to the Manchus*, their country Manchuria, or their language: *n.* the language of the Manchus; the language spoken in Manchuria, and at the Court of China.

mancipie, *n.* *mán-si-pí* [*L. mancipes* or *mancipem*, a head contractor] the steward of a community, particularly of a college; a purveyor.

mancus, *n.* *mán-kus* [*AB. mancus* or *mancus*, an old coin of 30 pennies], an old coin valued at 8s., but said to have been only 2s. 6d. sterling.

mandamus, *n.* *mán-dá-mús* [*L. mandamus*, we command], a writ or command issued by the Court of King's Bench in the name of the King—so called from its initial word.

mandarin, *n.* *mán-dá-rén* or *mán-d'á-rín* [*Port. mandarim*—from Malay, *mantri*, a counsellor; Sans. *mantri*, a counsellor], the general name given by Europeans to any one of the titled and governing body in China; a Chinese magistrate or governor.

Note.—The nine ranks of mandarins are distinguished by the material of the buttons on their caps—1, ruby; 2, coral; 3, sapphires; 4, a blue-stone; 5, crystal; 6, white shell; 7, wrought gold; 8, plain gold; 9, silver.

mandate, *n.* *mán-d'á* [*F. mandat*, a charge, a mandate—from *L. mandatus*, enjoined, commanded—from *manus*, the hand; *dáre*, to give—*lit.*, to put into one's hand], a command; an order: written authority to act for another; a rescript of the Pope: *adj.* applied to the bread distributed to the poor on *Maundy*—see *maund* 1, and *Maundy*: *mandatory*, *n.* also *mandatary*, *n.* *mán-d'á-tér-i*, a person to whom the Pope has given a mandate or order for a benefice; one to whom a command or charge is given; one who undertakes under written authority to do something for another: *mandatory*, *a.* containing a command; perceptive; directory.

mandible, *n.* *mán-d'bi* [*L. mandibulum*, a jaw—from *mando*, I chew] the jaw, especially the lower jaw: the instrument of chewing; either jaw of a bird; the jaw of an insect; the beak-like jaw of a cuttle-fish: *mandibular*, *a.* *mán-d'á-lér*, pert. to the jaw: *mandib'ulate*, *a.* *-á-lér*, having mandibles; jaw-shaped.

mandiole, *n.* *mán-d'ók*, also *maniole*, *n.* *mán-t'ók* [*manthot*, the native Indian name] a plant cultivated within the tropics of Amer. for the sake of the fæcula contained in the stems, tapoca being one of its products; also called *cassava*; the *Janipha manthot*, and *J. kaffingit*, *Ord. Euphorbiaceæ*.

mandolin or **mandoline**, *n.* *mán-dó-lín* [*F. mandoline*; *It. mandolino*—dim. of *mandola*, *mandora*, forms of *pandora*; *mid.* *L. pandura*; *Gr. pandoura*, a species of lute], a very small instrument in the form of a violin with four strings, played with a plectrum.

mandore, *n.* *mán-dór'*—same as *mandoline*.
mandragora, *n.* *mán-drá-g'rá* or *mán-drá-g'rá*, the Latin and *O.E.* spelling of the word *mandrake*, which see.

mandrake, *n.* *mán-drák* [*L. and Gr. mandragoras*, the plant mandrake], a plant and its roots of several species to which fabulous qualities were assigned: *Mandragora officinalis*, *Ord. Solanaceæ*, whose forked tongue was long celebrated, acts as a stimulant.

mandrel, *n.* *mán-d'rél* [*F. mandrin*, a push, a mandrel], a staff or spindle, as the revolving shank of a lathe; a boring-bar, &c.; a straight bar upon which a tube or ring is welded; a plug around which metal and glass are cast.

mandrill, *n.* *mán-d'rú* [*F. mandrille*; *Sp. mandrú*; *W. Afric. name*] a species of monkey attaining nearly the height of a man, and of an extraordinary and hideous appearance; a kind of baboon.

manducate, *v.* *mán-dú-kát* [*L. manducatus*, chewed], to eat by chewing: *manducating*, *imp.* *manducated*, *pp.* *manducable*, *a.* *-kát-bí*, that can be chewed: *manducation*, *n.* *-kát-shún*, the act of chewing: *manducatory*, *a.* *-kát-ér-i*, pert. to or employed in chewing.

mane, *n.* *mán* [*AS. manu*: cf. *Icel. mæn*, a mane; *O. Dut. mane*; *OH. Ger. mana*; *Ger. mähne*], the long hair on the upper part of the neck of a horse or other animal: *maned*, *a.* *mand*, having a mane.

manège, *n.* *mán-dé'* [*F. manege*, the management of a horse—see *manage*], the art of breaking-in and training horses; a school for teaching horsemanship, or for training horses; a riding-school.

maneh, *n.* *mán-hé* [*Heb.*], a Scrip. weight equal to about 2 lb. 3 oz. Troy; in money, equal to 60 shekels of silver, and to 100 shekels of gold.

maneguin, *n.* *mán-d'kin* [*a corrupt. of manikia*], an artist's model of wood or wax.

manes, *n. plu.* *mán-és* [*L. mænés*], the ghosts, shades, or souls of departed persons.

manful, *manfully*, *manfulness*—see under *man*.

manganese, *n.* *mán-gá-nés* [*New L. manganésia*—from *L. magnés*, the lodestone, so called from its presumed resemblance to the lodestone], an elementary body, forming a metal of a greyish-white colour, very hard and difficult to fuse—often applied to the black oxide of the metal forming its peroxide: *manganésia*, *a.* *mán-gá-né-shí-dn*, pert. to or consisting of manganese: *manganésium*, *n.* *-shí-dm*, the chemical term for the metal manganese: *manganésia*, *n.* *-shí-d*, the oxide of manganese: *manganic*, *a.* *mán-gán-ík*, denoting the acid obtained from man-

cóte, boy, sob; páre, bád: chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

grind], a local term for a calcareous sandstone, which forms portions of the *Upper Greensand* in Surrey and Sussex—known also as *forestone*; a kind of brick, soft and yellow: also called *malla-stone*.

malmsay, *n.* *mām'sai* [OF. *malvois*—originally from *Malvasta*, in the Morea], a rich kind of grape; a strong, rich-flavoured, sweet wine.

malpighaceous, *a.* *māl-pīg'i-sāi-tis* [see next entry], in bot., applied to hairs formed in the genus *malpighia*, *-pīg'i-d*, which are attached by the middle, and lie parallel to the surface on which they grow.

Malpighian, *a.* *māl-pīg'i-dā* [after the anatomist *Malpighi*], in anat., a term applied to arterial tufts in the kidneys, to a special layer in the skin, and to some other anatomical structures.

malpractice, *n.* *māl-prāk'tis* [L. *malus*, evil, and Eng. *practice*], evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct.

malt, *n.* *māl't* [AS. *meall*, malt; cf. Icel. *malt*; Ger. *mald*], barley, or any other grain, rendered sweet by artificial germination, the sweetness being preserved by checking the germination and drying in a kiln: *v.* to make grain into malt: *malt'ing*, *imp.* *n.* the act or process of making barley into malt: *malt'ed*, *pp.* *malt'eter*, *n.* *māl'tēr*, one whose trade is to make malt: *malt-horse*, in OE., a horse employed in turning the stones for grinding malt—hence, a stupid drudge; a dull dolt: *malt-dust*, *siftings* of malt: *malt-liquor*, ale and porter; beer as made from malt: *malt-man*, the workman engaged in making malt: *malt'in*, *n.* *māl'tīn*, a nitrogenous ferment said to exist in malted barley and other cereals, much more active than *diasase*: *maltose*, *n.* *māl'tōs*, the sugar of malt; the sugar produced by the action of *diasase* upon starch.

maltaient, *n.* *māl'tā-ēnt* [mal, and Eng. *talent*: OF. *mal-talent*], in OE., ill-humour; spleen.

Maltese, *n.* *māl'tēs*, a native, or the natives of the island of *Malta* in the Mediterranean: *adj.* *pert.* to *Malta*.

malika, *n.* *māl'ikā* [L. and Gr. *malika*, a kind of thick, fatty petroleum], a term applied to sluggy mineral pitch, as distinct from fluid petroleum, and from solid asphalt.

Malthusian, *a.* *māl-thū'si-dā*, *pert.* to Rev. T. R. *Malthus* (1766-1834), who taught that population increased more rapidly than the means of subsistence, and that consequently the undue increase of population should be checked, and early marriages discouraged.

maltrait, *v.* *māl-trēt* [prefix *mal*, and Eng. *treat*: F. *maltraiter*, to treat ill—see *treat*], to abuse; to treat roughly or rudely: *maltrait'ing*, *imp.* *mal-trait'ed*, *pp.* *maltrait'ment*, *n.* *māl'tī*, ill-usage; abuse.

malva, *n.* *māl'vā* [L. *malva*, the herb mallows], mallows, a common plant found in most countries of the world, and much used medicinally: *Malvaceæ*, *n.* *plu.* *māl-vē-sē-s*, the mallow tribe or order of plants: *malva'ceous*, *a.* *-sē-s*, *pert.* to mallows—see *mallow*.

malversation, *n.* *māl-vēr-sā'shān* [F. *malversation*—from L. *male*, badly; *versatiōnem*, a turning round, a changing, evil conduct; improper behaviour; fraudulent practices].

mamelon, *n.* *mām-sē-lōn* [F. *mamelon*, a teat—from L. *mamma*, a breast, a swelling or protuberance, as on the bark of a tree], in mil., a slightly rising rounded mound.

mameluco, *n.* *mām-sē-lō'kō* [Sp. Amer.], in Brazil, the offspring of parents of a different stock, one white, the other Negro or Indian.

Mamelukes, *n.* *plu.* *mām-sē-lō'kōs*, also *Mām'alukes* [Ar. *mamiak*, a purchased slave] formerly, the chief military force and governing power of Egypt, destroyed in 1811 by Mehemet Ali.

mamilla, *mamillary*, &c.—see *mammilla*, *mamillary*, &c.

mamma, *n.* *mām'mā* [L. *mamma*, a breast], in med., a nipple; a teat; a breast.

mamma, sometimes *mama*, *n.* *mā-mā* [an imitative word, an infantine syllable: cf. F. *maman*; It. *mamma*; Dut. *mamme*; Fin. *mamma*; W. *mam*, *mamma*, mother; L. *mamma*, the breast, a nipple or teat], a familiar word for mother used by all ranks above the lowest—often contracted by children into *mam*, *mām*, and *ma*, *mā*; in the higher classes father and mother are now in more common use:

mammal, *n.* *mām'māl*, an animal that suckles its young: *mām'mals*, *n.* *plu.* *-māls*, also *mammalia*, *n.* *plu.* *mām-mā'lī-d*, the great class of animals which suckle their young by teats or nipples: *mām'mā'n*, *a.* *-lī-dā*, *pert.* to the mammalia: *mām'mā'ry*, *a.* *-mēr-t*, *pert.* to the breasts.

mammalia, *mammals*, &c.—see under *mamma*, *mammiferous*, *a.* *mām'mī-fēr-s* [Eng. *mammalia*, and L. *fero*, I bear or carry], containing fossil remains of mammals.

mammalogy, *n.* *mām-mā'lō-jī* [Eng. *mammal*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse], the branch of natural history which relates to mammals: *mām'mā'lōgist*, *n.* *-s-jī*, one skilled in the knowledge of mammals and their classification.

mamsee, *n.* *mām-mē* [W. I. *mamey*], the apple or wild apricot of S. Amer., a drupeaceous fruit, as large as a cannon-ball, and much esteemed in tropical countries; the *Mammea americana*, Ord. *Crutifera* or *Clusiaceæ*.

mammer, *v.* *mām-mēr* [an imitative word], in OE., to stand in suspense; to hesitate; to mumble: *mām'mering*, *imp.* *mām'mered*, *pp.* *mām'mērd*.

mammet, *name* as *mawmet*.

mammifer, *n.* *mām'mī-fēr* [L. *mamma*, the breast; *fero*, I bear], one of the mammals: *mām'mīferous*, *a.* *-mī-fēr-s*, having breasts or *mām'mm*, *ml*.

mammiform, *a.* *mām'mī-fōrm* [L. *mamma*, the breast; *forma*, shape], formed as breasts.

mammilla, *n.* *mām-mī-lī* [L. *mammilla* or *ma-milla*, a little breast or teat—from *mamma*, the breast], a little breast; *spec.* in anat., a conical-shaped body in the kidneys; in bot., a nipple-like growth on the surface of a plant: *mām'mī-lī*, *pert.* to or resembling the breast or nipples: *mām'mī-līat*, *a.* *-lī-lī*, having small nipples; rounded like a teat; studded with rounded or pap-like projections.

mammoth, *n.* *mām-mōth* [perhaps a dim. of Gael. *mam*, a large round hill], in OE. and Eng. *dial.*, a piece; a scrap: *v.* to tear in pieces; to munch and tear as with the teeth: *mām'mocking*, *imp.* *mām'mocked*, *pp.* *mōk*.

mamon, *n.* *mām'mōn* [md. L. *mamonnes*; Gr. *mamonēs*, Syr. *māmōn*, riches], riches; wealth, generally in an ill sense: *mām'monist*, *n.* *-mōn-ist*, also *mām'monite*, *n.* *-mōn-tī*, a person who devotes himself to the attainment of riches; a worldly-minded, selfish person.

mammoth, *n.* *mām-mōth* [Russ. *mamont*; Tatar *mamma*, the earth—from their remains having been found buried in the earth], the great fossil elephant of Siberia; a species of very large hairy elephant, now extinct: *adj.* very large: *mām'mōthian*, *a.* *-lī-dā*, *pert.* to a mammoth.

man, *n.* *mān*, *man*, *n.* *plu.* *mēn* [AS. *mann*: cf. Dut., Sw., OH.Ger., and Goth. *man*; man; Sans. *man*, to think; *manu*, a thinker, man] a human being; the human race; mankind; the male sex, as distinguished from *woman*: *adult*, as opposed to *boy*; a male servant or attendant; in a general sense, any one; an individual brave, strong, and good, as 'be a man': *v.* to furnish or guard with men; to fortify or strengthen; in OE., to tame a hawk; to attend on as a servant; to point or aim: *man'ing*, *imp.* *man'ing*, *pp.* *man'd*: *adj.* furnished with men; guarded with men: *man'ful*, *adj.* courageous; brave; becoming a man: *man'fully*, *ad. -ly*; *man'fulness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being manful; courageousness: *man'like*, *a.* *-līk*, having the form and appearance of a man; possessing the nature of a man: *man'ly*, *a.* *-lī*, becoming a man; brave; dignified; noble; not boyish or womanish: *man'liness*, *n.* *-lī-nēs*, the qualities of a man; bravery: *man'hood*, *n.* *-hōōd* [man, and postfix *hōōd*: AS. *manhād*], state of one who is advanced beyond boyhood; human nature; the qualities of a man; courage: *man'ish*, *a.* *-nīsh*, having the appearance of a man; masculine: *man-ape*, an ape most nearly approaching man in formation; an anthropoid ape, as the gorilla, &c.: *man-eater*, an animal that preys upon human beings, as the tiger; a cannibal: *man-at-arms*, a fully-equipped soldier of medieval times: *man-hater*, one who hates mankind; a misanthrope: *mankind*, *n.* *-kind* [man, and *kind*], the race of human beings; the males of the human race: *man-midwife*, a medical man who attends women in childbirth: *man-pleaser*, a flatterer of man: *man-servant*, a male attendant or servant: *man-stealer*,

māls, *māl*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēls*, *mēl*, *pīn*; *pīn*, *pīn*; *nōls*, *nōl*, *mōw*;

malconformation, *n.* *mal'kôn-fôr-mâ'shôn* [L. *malus*, evil, and Eng. *conformation*], ill form; disproportion of parts.

malcontent, *n.* *mal'kôn-tên't* [L. *malus*, evil, and Eng. *content*], one discontented or dissatisfied, particularly with political affairs; one given to seditious words or acts: *mal'content* or *mal'contented*, *a.* *mal'ed*, discontented; dissatisfied: *mal'content-edly*, *ad.* *It.*: *mal'content'edness*, *n.* *nes*, discontentedness.

male, *a.* *mal'* [OF. *masle*, *masle*—from L. *masculus*, of the male kind, mainly—dim. of *mas*, a male creature], relating to the sex that begets young; bearing stamens only; having the thread on the outside, as a screw: *n.* a male animal or plant; in bot., a plant or flower which bears stamens and no pistil: *male screw*—see *screw*.

malediction, *n.* *mal'ê-dik-shôn* [F. *malediction*—from L. *maledictionem*, evil-speaking—from *male*, badly, *malus*, evil; *dictus*, spoken], evil-speaking; denunciation of evil; curse or execration.—*SYN.*: *curse*; *cursing*; *imprecation*; *execration*; *anathema*; *denunciation*.

malefactor, *n.* *mal'ê-fâk'tôr* [L. *malefactor*, an evil-doer—from *male*, badly, *factor*, a doer—from *facio*, I do], an evil-doer; a criminal.—*SYN.*: *criminal*; *evil-doer*; *culprit*; *felon*; *convict*.

maleficient, *a.* *mal'ê-fî-sên't* [L. *malum*, evil; *facio*, I do], doing harm; mischievous: *malef'icence*, *n.* *ên-sis*, the quality of being hurtful or mischievous.

malic or **malice**, *a.* *mal'ê-lik* [L. *malum*, an apple], denoting an acid obtained from malic acid.

malevolent, *a.* *mal'ê-vô-lên't* [L. *malevolens* or *malevolens*, ill-disposed—from *male*, badly, *volens*, willing], ill-disposed and spiteful towards others; prompted by personal hate or malice to do injury: *malev'olence*, *n.* *ên-sis*, evil disposition and spite towards another; a hatred that prompts to injure another: *malev'olently*, *ad.* *It.*—*SYN.* of 'malevolent': *ill-disposed*; *malicious*; *malignant*; *mischievous*; *evil-minded*; *envious*; *invidious*; *resentful*; *spiteful*; *bitter*; *rancorous*.

malevolence, *n.* *mal'ê-vô-lên-sis* [F. *malevolence*, malevolence—from *mal*, ill, badly; *faire*, to do—from L. *facere*, to do, evil-doing; illegal deed].

malformation, *n.* *mal'ê-fôr-mâ'shôn* [F. *mal*, ill, badly—from L. *male*, badly, and Eng. *formation*], ill or wrong formation: *mal'formed*, *a.* *mal'fôr'mêd*, ill-formed—only applied to animal bodies.

malic, *a.* *mal'ê-lik* [L. *malum*, an apple], of or from apples, as *malic acid*: denoting an acid found in most unripe fruits, as the gooseberry, strawberry, berries of mountain-ash, apples, &c.

malice, *n.* *mal'ê-sis* [F. *malice*—from L. *malitia*, ill-will—from *malus*, evil], extreme enmity of heart; a disposition to injure others unjustly for personal gratification or from a spirit of revenge; spite; deliberate mischief: *mal'icious*, *a.* *mal'ê-sh'us* [F. *malicieux*—from L. *malitiosus*], harbouring enmity without cause; proceeding from extreme hatred or ill-will: *mal'iciously*, *ad.* *It.*: *mal'iciousness*, *n.* *ên-sis*, extreme enmity or disposition to injure: *mal'ice propense*, *prê-pên's* [L. *præ*, before; *pensus*, weighed], *mal'ice* previously and deliberately entertained.—*SYN.* of 'malice': *ill-will*; *violence*; *grudge*; *pique*; *hated*; *animosity*; *malevolence*; *enmity*; *aversion*; *mal'ignity*; *mal'iciousness*; *rancour*; *bitterness*—of 'malicious': see under *malicious*.

malicorium, *n.* *mal'ê-kô-rî-âm* [L. *malicorium*—from *malum*, an apple; *corium*, skin], the tough rind of a pomegranate.

malice, *a.* *mal'ê-sis* [OF. *malice*; L. *malignus*, envious, spiteful, for *mal'pensus*, ill-born—from *malus*, bad; *genc*, I bring forth, I produce], having violent hatred or enmity towards others; unfavourable; pernicious; tending to injure: *v.* to regard with envy or malice; to defame; to treat with extreme enmity: *mal'ign'ing*, *imp.*: *mal'igned*, *pp.* *mal'ig'ner*, *n.* *êr*, one who maligns; a sarcastic censurer: *mal'ignly*, *ad.* *It.*, perniciously: *mal'ignant*, *a.* *mal'ê-nân't* [L. *maligane* or *malig-nans*, wounding, mutilating], actuated by extreme enmity or malice; virulent; dangerous to life; extremely heinous: *a.* in Eng. Hist., one of the adherents of the house of Stuart—so called by the opposite party: *mal'ign'antly*, *ad.* *It.*: *mal'ignancy*, *n.* *mal'ê-nân-si-ti*, bitter enmity; state of being malignant: *mal'ign'ity*, *n.* *mal'ê-nân-si-ti* [F. *malignité*—from L. *maliginitatem*, ill-will, spite], bitter enmity towards

another; malice without provocation; deep-rooted spite; extreme evilness of nature; violent hatred; violence.—*SYN.* of 'malignant,' see under *malevolent*.

malingering, *v.* *mal'ê-îng'êr* [F. *malingre*, ailing, sickly—from *mal*, ill, badly; OF. *malngre* or *haingre*—from L. *ager* or *agrum*, indisposed, sick], to feign illness; in *mil.* or *nav. lang.*, to protract or pretend disease in order to avoid duty: *mal'ing'ering*, *imp.*: *n.* act of one who feigns himself sick in order to escape duty: *mal'ing'ered*, *pp.* *mal'ing'ery*, *n.* *gêr-êr*, a soldier who feigns himself sick: *mal'ing'ery*, *n.* *gêr-êr*, pretence of illness in order to shirk duty.

malin, *n.* *mal'ê-nê* [Gr. a distemper in horses], a cutaneous disease in horses, formerly called *dodders*.

malison, *n.* *mal'ê-ôn*, a doublet of *malediction* [OF. *malison*, a curse], a curse; a malediction; execration; the opposite of *benediction*.

malin, *n.* *mal'ê-kîn* [from *Mail* or *Moll*, the shortened form for *Mary*, as a name of the kitchen-wench], a mop made of clouts for sweeping an oven; a dirty wench.

mail, *n.* *mal'êl*, *mal'*, or *mal'* [OF. *mail*, a hammer—from L. *malileum*, a hammer], a heavy wooden beetle; an instrument for driving anything with force; a public walk; a level shaded walk, so called from being originally a walk where they played with *maile* and balls: *v.* to beat with something heavy; to bruise: *mal'ing*, *imp.*: *mal'ied*, *pp.* *mal'ied*—see *mail*. *Note*.—*mail*, a public and shady walk, as *Pall Mall*, London, is said to be so named from OF. *pale-maille*, a game in anc. times there played, in which a bowl is struck with a mallet through a high arch of iron, &c., thus imitated in the modern game of croquet; *It. palla-maglio*, a stick with a mallet at one end and for playing with a wooden ball; the game of mail—from *palla*, a ball, *maglio*, a hammer, a club—see *Skeat*: but it is also said to be derived from *mid. L. mallum*, the open square or court for the political meetings of the anc. Germans—see *Latham*.

mallard, *n.* *mal'ê-rd* [OF. *malard*, a drake, perhaps from *malis*, a spot: L. *macula*], the wild duck—often restricted to the male or drake.

malleable, *a.* *mal'ê-â-bl'* [MF. *malleable*—from L. *malleabilis*, malleable—from *malleus*, a hammer], that may be flattened out or extended by hammering, applied to metals: *mal'leab'il'ity*, *n.* *bl'ê-ti-ti* [F. *malleabilité*], also *mal'leableness*, *n.* *bl'ên-sis*, that property of most metals of being capable of extension under blows of a hammer: *malleableness*, *v.* *mal'ê-â-bl'is*, to render any substance capable of extension under blows of a hammer: *mal'leab'le-izing*, *imp.* *bl'ê-îng*: *mal'leab'leized*, *pp.* *bl'ê-îed*: *malleate*, *v.* *mal'ê-â-ti*, to extend by hammering: *mal'leating*, *imp.*: *mal'leated*, *pp.*

malleanders, *n.* *mal'ê-înd'ê-rs*—same as *malanders*.

malleolar, *a.* *mal'ê-ô-lêr* [L. *malleolus*, a small hammer—from *malleus*, a hammer], in *anat.*, belonging to the ankle—applied to certain small arteries: *malleolus*, *n.* *mal'ê-ô-lis*, the joint formed with the legs on each side of the foot; an ankle; in bot., a hammer-shaped slip; the layer by which gardeners propagate plants.

mallet, *n.* *mal'ê-lê* [F. *mallet*, a mallet, a dim. of *mail*—from L. *malileum*, a hammer], a wooden hammer, chiefly used by stone-cutters and carpenters.

malleus, *n.* *mal'ê-ûs* [L. *malleus*, a hammer], one of the three movable bones, viz., the *malleus*, the *incus*, and the *stapes*, which traverse the tympanum of the ear—so named for its fancied resemblance to a hammer.

Mallophaga, *n.* *mal'ê-fâ-gâ* [Gr. *mallos*, a fleece; *phagô*, I eat], an Order of insects, mostly parasitic upon birds.

mallotus, *n.* *mal'ê-ti-tis* [Gr. *mallotos*, fleecy—from *mallos*, a lock of wool], a small soft-finned fish, rather larger than a sprat, inhabiting the coasts of northern seas; also called the capelan.

mallow, *n.* *mal'ê-lô*, or *mal'ê-lôws*, *n.* *lôws* [L. *malva*; Gr. *malachê*, mallows—from *malassô*, I soften], a wild plant, the roots and leaves of which are used medicinally—so called from its emollient qualities; the *Malva sylvestris*, or common mallow, and *Althæa officinalis*, or marsh-mallow, both of the Ord. *Malvaceæ*, are employed medicinally.

malin-rock, *n.* *mal'ê-rôk* [AS. *mealm*, sand; cf. Icel. *malmr*; Norw. *malin*—from OE. Ger. *malan*, to

côlê, *bôy*, *fôlê*; *pûre*, *bâd*; *châir*, *gâmê*, *jog*, *shun*, *thîng*, *thêrê*, *sêal*.

major, a. *ma'jör* [F. *major*, a major—from L. *major*, greater], greater in number, quantity, or extent: n. an officer in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; a head or superior; a person of full age: *ma'jör-i-ti*, full age or end of minority; the greater number; more than a half; the number by which the votes for the successful candidate exceed those of the unsuccessful one; the military rank of a major; in O.E., first rank: *major-domo*, *dō-mō* [It. *major-domo*, a steward—from L. *maior*, greater; *domus*, a house], a man who holds the place of the master of a house; a steward: *major-general*, an officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general; an officer of the lowest grade of permanent general officers: *drum-major*, the principal drummer in a regiment: *sergeant-major*, a non-commissioned officer subordinate to the adjutant: *major interval*, in music, an interval greater by half a tone or semitone than the minor interval of the same denomination: *major mode*, in music, that mode in which the third and sixth tones of the scale form major intervals with the tonic or keynote; otherwise, when the intervals between the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth, of the scale are semitones: *major premium*, in logic, the premises of a syllogism which contains the major term: *major term*, the term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

majuscula, n. *mā-jūs-kūl* [F.—from L. *maius*, fem. dim. from *maius*, greater], the capital or uncial letter in which anc. Greek and Latin MSS. down to the 9th century were written; in *diplomatics*, a capital letter.

make, v. *māk* [AS. *macian*, to make; cf. Dut. *maken*; Ger. *machen*], to form; to fashion; to mould; to compel; to produce; to effect; to do; to perform; to cause to have a particular quality; to bring into any state or condition; to secure from distress; to establish in comfort and happiness; to raise, as profit; to gain; to reach or arrive at; to proceed; to move; to operate; to contribute; in O.E., to travel; to tend; n. form; structure; composition: *making*, imp.: n. the act of forming or constituting; workmanship; composition; structure; form: *made*, pt. pp. *made* [corrupted from *make-ed*, did make; *ma'ker*, n. -*er*, one who makes; the Creator: to make account of, to esteem; to regard: to make a man, to make the fortune of a person: to make as if, to pretend; to make show that: to make away or to make away with, to kill; to destroy: to make away, to remove or transfer; to travel: to make bold, to take liberty; to dare: to make for, to move toward: to make free with, to treat without ceremony: to make good or make amends, to defend; to maintain; to compensate for: to make land, to arrive near or at land, as a ship: to make light of, to treat with indifference or contempt: to make love to, to attempt to gain the affections of; to court: to make merry, to be joyful or jovial in feasting: to make much of, to treat with fondness or esteem: to make no doubt, to have no doubt; to be confident: to make of, to understand; to effect: to make off, to run away; to decamp: to make out, to form or draw out; to understand clearly: to make over, to transfer; to alienate: to make sail, to increase speed by extending more sail: to make shift, to contrive to do: to make suit to, to endeavour to gain the favour of; to court: to make sure of, to consider as certain; to secure to one's possession: to make up, to collect into a sum or mass; to constitute a sum or total; to reconcile; to compensate; to settle or adjust: to make up for, to supply by an equivalent: to compensate: to make up with, to become friendly to; to make way, to make progress; to advance; to permit to pass: *make-believe*, a fictitious; n. a mere pretence: a *make-piece*, a peace-maker; one who endeavours to reconcile: *make-shift*, a temporary substitute; something adopted or constructed to serve a present purpose: a *make-up*, the fictitious representation of a thing; a thing not real or genuine; costume: *make-weight*, any small thing thrown in to make up weight. *Note*.—The very many senses of *make* are determined by the context.—SYN. of *make* v. to compose; effect; practise; hold; keep; suffer; incur; force; constrain; reach; arrive at; give; represent; show; fasten; bar; create; cause; occasion; produce; constitute.

make, n. *māk* [AS. *maca* or *gemaca*, a companion; cf. Icel. *makr*; Sw. *make*], in O.E., a mate; a consort; a match; a friend; an equal: *makeham*, a -*th*, in O.E., deprived of a mate, or in want of one; not having a match.

mal, *mal*, also *male*, *malē* [F. *mal*, evil, ill—from L. *male*, badly, ill; *malus*, bad, evil], a prefix signifying, evil; ill; badly,—as in *malformation*, *mal-diction*.

malachite, n. *mal'-d-kīz* [Gr. *malachē*, a mallow], a highly prized mineral, being a green carbonate of copper—so called from its colour resembling that of the green leaves of mallows, used for a variety of ornamental purposes, and as a green pigment under the name *emerald-green*.

malacotheca, n. *mal'-d-kō-thē* [Gr. *malakos*, soft; *thēka*, a stone], a mineral, a variety of agate of various shades of green, and of a vitreous or sub-pearly lustre.

malacology, n. *mal'-d-kō-lō-jī* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, tender; *logos*, a discourse], the natural history of molluscs or soft-bodied animals: *mal'acol'ogist*, a -*jist*, one versed in malacology.

malacopterygians, a. *mal'-d-kōp-tēr-jī-t-ās* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, tender; *pterygion*, a small feather, the fin of a fish], having soft fin-rays, not sharp-pointed, as in certain fishes: *mal'acopteryg'ian*, n. plu. -*jī-t-ā*, also *mal'acopteryg'ians*, n. plu. -*jī-t-ā*, Cuvier's second great order or division of osseous fishes, having the rays of the fins soft or jointed.

malacostraca, n. *mal'-d-kōs-tē-ōn* [Gr. *malakos*, soft; *ostrakon*, a bone], softness of the bones; atrophy of bone.

malacostrous, a. *mal'-d-kōs-tē-mōs* [Gr. *malakos*, soft; *stoma*, a mouth], having soft jaws without teeth, as some fish.

malacostrousness, a. *mal'-d-kōs-tē-trū-kēs* [Gr. *malakos*, soft; *ostrakon*, a hard shell], belonging to crustacea animals, called *mal'acostraca*, *trū-kā*, as the shrimp, lobster, &c.: *mal'acostracan*, n. *trū-kā*, a crustacean: *mal'acostrac'ean*, n. -*kōs-tē-jī* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], the natural history of the crustacea.

maladjustment, n. *mal'-d-jūs-tē-mēnt* [F. *mal*, fem. of *mal*, bad—from L. *malus*, evil, and Eng. *adjust*, -*ment*], an evil or wrong adjustment.

maladministration, n. *mal'-d-jūs-tē-trā-kshn* [L. *malus*, evil, and Eng. *administration*], bad management of public affairs; bad management of business which has been intrusted to one.

maladroitness, n. *mal'-d-droyt'nēs* [L. *malus*, evil, and Eng. *adroitness*], bad dexterity; awkwardness.

malady, n. *mal'-d-dī* [F. *maladie*, disease—from *malade*, sick, ill—from mid. L. *male* *habitus*, out of condition—from *male*, ill; *habitus*, pp. of *habere*, I hold, I keep], any sickness or disease of the human body; depravity; moral disorder.—SYN.: disease; disorder; distemper; sickness; ailment; illness; indisposition.

Malaga, n. a. *mal'-d-gā*, a wine imported from Malaga, in Spain; also applied to raisins.

Malagassian, a. *mal'-d-gās-sē*, belonging to Madagascar: n. the language of Madagascar.

malaise, n. *mal'-dē* [F. *malaise*, uneasiness], in med. an indefinite feeling of uneasiness; ill at ease: *maladroit*, n. plu. *mal'-d-ōn-drōt* [F. *maladroite*—from mid. L. *malandrius*], chaps or scabs on the lowest parts of a horse's legs.

malapert, a. *mal'-d-pert* [OF. *mal-apert*, ready to a fault—from *mal*, ill, and *apert*, open, evident, ready, nimble in that he does—from L. *male*, ill; *apertus*, open], bold and forward in speech or action; saucy; impudent; *mal'apertly*, ad. -*lī*, impudently; saucily: *mal'apertness*, n. -*nēs*, quick; impudence.

malapropos, ad. *mal'-d-prō-pō* [F. *mal*, evil; *d* propos, to the purpose], unseasonably; ill to the purpose.

malar, a. *mal'-ēr* [L. *malis*, the cheek], pert to the cheek.

malaria, n. *mal'-d-rī-dā* [It. *malaria*—from *malis*, bad; *aria*, air], peculiar exhalations from marshy districts which produce fevers and ague; miasma: *mala'rial*, a. -*rī-dā*, also *mala'rian*, a. -*rī-dā*, affected by malaria; unhealthy.

malate, n. *mal'-d-ā* [F. *malate*—from L. *malum*, an apple], a salt of malic acid.

Malay, n. *mal'-d-ā*, a native of the peninsula of Malay or Malacca and adjacent islands: ad. pert. to: *Malay'an*, a. -*d-ān*, pert. to.

malic, *malī*, *fēr*, *lōfō*; *māle*, *māl*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nāle*, *nāl*, *mōve*;

n. -di-dm, one who holds that the Mahdi has already appeared: *Mah'dism* or *Mah'dism*, *n. -di-em, -di-tem*, the doctrine of the coming of the Mahdi: *Mah'dist*, *n. -di-st*, same as *Mah'dian*; a follower of the pretended Mahdi of 1864.

mahl-stick, *n. mahl'-stik* [Ger. *mahl-stock*—from *mahl*, to paint; *stick*, stick], the stick used by painters to serve as a rest to the right hand while painting; also written *mahl-stick*.

mahogany, *n. mahl'-hóy-ní* [W. I. *mahogoni*, a native name], a forest-tree of tropical Amer.—also its wood, of a reddish or brown colour; the wood of the *Swietenia mahagoni*, *Ord. Crotalaria*.

Mahomet, *n. mahl'-hóm-ét*, *Mahometan*, *n. mahl'-hóm-ét-án*—same as *Moham-med*, *Moham'medan*, &c.

Mahori, *n. plu. mahl'-hó-ré*, the inhabitants of Eastern Polynesia.

Mahowah, *n. mahl'-hó-wah*, an old contemptuous name for *Mahomet*; a fierce, savage character; the devil.

mahout, *n. mahl'-hót* [Hind.], in *E. I.*, an elephant-driver.

Mahratta, *n. mahl'-rá-tá*, one of a race dwelling in the west and central districts of India, Brahmans in religion, but physically different from other Hindus: *Mahrathi*, *n. -rá-thé*, the language of the Mahrattas.

mahwa-tree or *mahwa-tree*, *n. mahl'-wá-tré, mahl'-wá-tré* [E. Ind., and Eng. tree], an E. Ind. tree, the seeds of which yield a useful oil, called *mahwa-oil* or *mahwabutter*; the *Bassia latifolia*, *Ord. Sapotaceae*.

mald, *n. mald* [AS. *maeld*, a maiden—from *mæg*, to be strong; cf. Goth. *maitha*; OH. Ger. *magd*], a virgin; an unmarried woman; a female servant: *mald-servant*, a female servant; an implement in the laundry, consisting of a wooden stem, having a stout cross-handle at one end, and a kind of knob at the other: *maiden*, *n. mald'-n*, a maid; a young unmarried woman; a gullionette formerly used in Scotland: *adj. pert*, to a maid or to the unmarried state; fresh; new; unpolluted; first, as a *maiden speech*: *mald'-only*, a *-H*, like a maid; gentle; modest: *ad. in a maiden-like manner*: *maiden-like*, like a maiden: *maidenhood*, *n. mald'-n-hóod*, or *maidenhead*, *n. -hád*, virginity; newness; freshness; virgin purity: *mald'-liness*, *n. -H-nés*, the quality of being maidenly; modest: *maiden assize*, an assize at which there is no criminal to try:

maiden-hair, a genus of beautiful ferns, the *Adiantum pedatum* being the Canadian maiden-hair, and the *A. crystallinum* the true maiden-hair, *Ord. Filices*: *maiden speech*, the first speech in a public assembly, as a newly elected M.P. making his first speech in Parliament: *Maid of Honour*, ladies of high birth in attendance on a queen, varying in number—Queen Victoria had eight: *maid-of-all-work*, a general servant for all domestic work.

mald-marian, *n. mald'-mári-dn* [from the proper name *Marian*], in early England, the queen of the May, or female performer in a morrice-dance; a morrice-dance.

malesuite, a *mahl'-yút-ik*, also *malesutical*, a *mahl'-yút-ik-dí* [Gr. *malesutikos*, pert. to a midwife—from *maia*, a midwife], assisting childbirth; hence assisting or facilitating production: *n.* the art of midwifery; the Socratic method of imparting truth.

mail, *n. mál* [OF. *maille*, a link of mail, mail—from *L. macula*, a spot, a net], defensive covering for soldiers, consisting of steel-ringed or net work; defensive armour; an article composed of rings interwoven, used in ships for rubbing off loose hemp from the cordage: *mail-clad*, also *mailed*, a *mald*, covered with defensive armour.

mail, *n. mál* [OF. *maille*; mid. *L. medalla*, a coin—see *medal*], in *Scottish law*, a term signifying rent; tribute: *black-mail*, a tax paid to freebooters for protection of property: *rent-mailing*, a farm.

mail, *n. mál* [see *mail* 1], in *Eng. dial.* and *Scott.*, a spot on cloth, especially what is caused by iron.

mail, *n. mál* [OF. *maille*; OH. Ger. *malaka*, a wallet; cf. *Ir.* and Gael. *malga*, a bag, a sack], *orig.*, a bag for the conveyance of letters; *now*, any conveyance by which letters are forwarded to their destination; the letters themselves: *v.* to prepare for transmission by mail; to post letters or parcels: *mail'ing*, *imp.* *mailed*, *pp. mald*, transmitted by mail: *mail'able*, a *mald'-bl*, that may be sent by post: *mail-bag*, a leather bag or sack, varying much in size, in which assorted letters and book-parcels are placed for a particular destination to be there distributed: *mail-*

coach or *cart*, a vehicle or carriage for conveying mail-bags, &c., from one place to another: *mail-train*, on a *railway*, a fast train by which mail-bags are conveyed.

maim, *v. mám* [OF. *meaigner*, to maim—from *maign*, the mutilation of a membrane: perhaps from Breton *machañ*, mutilation], to deprive of any necessary part of the body; to disable; to cripple; to disfigure; to mangle; to mutilate: *n.* an injury done to the body by depriving it of a necessary part: a crippling: *maim'ing*, *imp.* *maimed*, *pp. máim-d*, *adj.* disabled in limbs; crippled: *maimedness*, *n. máim'-d-nés*, state of being maimed.

main, *n. mái* [AS. *mágen*, strength—from *mæg*, I am able], violence, force, strength, or effort, as he fought with might and *main*; the ocean or sea; a continent or large island as distinguished from adjoining islands; a chief drain or pipe.

main, a *mán* [OF. *maine*, great, chief; *L. magnus*, great], chief; principal; first, as in size, rank, or importance; leading; important; in *OE.*, mighty; huge; vast: containing the chief part; forcible: *a. formerly*, the chief or main portion; the greater part; in *Eng. dial.*, the thick part of meat: *mainly*, *ad. -ly*, chiefly; principally: *main body*, the part of an army between the advance and rear guards:

main chance, the best sort of profit or advantage; a constant attention to one's own interest: *main-deck*, the principal deck of a ship: *main-kel*, the keel as distinguished from the false keel: *mainland*, *n. máin'-lánd*, the continent; the principal land as opposed to an island: *main-mast*, the principal or middle mast in a ship: *main'sail*, *n.* the principal sail in a ship: *main-sheets*, the ropes used for fastening the mainsails: *mainspring*, *n.* the moving spring in a watch or timepiece: *mainstay*, *n. máin'-stád*, chief support: *main-top*, a platform over the head of the mainmast: *main-yard*, the yard on which the mainsail is extended: in the *main*, for the most part; on the whole.—*SYN.* of 'main *a.*': head; capital; cardinal; mighty; first; absolute.

main, *n. máin* [Fr. *main*, hand], in *OE.*, a hand or throw at dice; a cock-fighting match.

mainpensor, *n. máin'-pér-nér* [OF. *mainpensor*—from *main*, the hand; *prendre*, to seize: *L. prehendere*], in *law*, a surety into whose hands a person charged with an offence was given to answer for his appearance when required: *main'prise*, *n. -prís*, a commitment to the care of such a surety; deliverance of a prisoner on security.

main, *n. plu. máins* [a dial. variant of *manes*], in *Scott.*, the farm attached to a mansion-house; a large farm with buildings of a superior class: *maintain*, *v. máin-tén* [Fr. *maintenir*, to maintain—from *main*, hand; *tenir*, to hold: *L. manu tenere*, to hold by the hand], to hold or preserve in some particular state or condition; to keep up; to defend; to vindicate; to support by argument; to justify; to support with food, clothing, &c.; to support the expense of; to affirm or assert, as an opinion or doctrine: *maintain'ing*, *imp.* *maintained*, *pp. -lánd*: *maintain'er*, *n. -ér*, one who: *maintain'able*, a *-bl*, that may be maintained or upheld: *maintenance*, *n. máin-tén'-dus*, means of support; sustenance; vindication; defence; continuance; assistance to another in a suit at law by one who has no interest in it: *cap of maintenance*, a cap of dignity anciently belonging to the rank of a duke, and worn even by kings; a symbol of high dignity.—*SYN.* of 'maintain': to assert; allege; support; sustain; hold; keep; keep up; uphold; continue; preserve.

maize, *n. máz* [Sp. *maz*—from W. I. *malitz*], Indian corn or wheat; an Amer. corn-plant; the *Zea mays*, *Ord. Gramineae*.

maize, *máz*—see *maize 2* for the correct spelling.

majesty, *n. máj-é-tí* [OF. *majeisté*—from *L. majestatem*, grandeur, majesty—from *május* for *magnus*, great], greatness of appearance; dignity; grandeur; elevation of manner or style; sovereignty; title or address of kings or emperors: *majest'ic*, a *máj-é-tí-ik*, also *majest'ical*, a *-ik*, stately; elevated; sublime; having dignity of person or appearance: *majest'ically*, *ad. -ly*.—*SYN.* of 'majestic': grand; magnificent; splendid; royal; regal; dignified; lofty; imperial.

majolica, *n. máj-jó-lí-ká* [from *Maiolica* or *Maiorca* for *Majorca*, whence the first specimens came], a kind of soft enamelled pottery.

oölé, böy, fótá; páre, báid; chair, game, jog, shun, éthing, there, seal.

magnate, *n.* *māg-nāt*, *māg-nātes*, *n. plu.* *-nāts* [F. *magnat*—from mid. *L. magnatem*, grandee of Poland or Hungary—from *L. magnus*, great], a noble or grandee; a man of rank and wealth.

magnesia, *n.* *māg-nē-āht-ā* [mid. *L. magnesia*, *magnesia*—from Gr. *Magnesia*, a country of Thessaly], one of the primitive bases, used in medicine in the form of a white, light, tasteless powder; oxide of the metal magnesium: *magnesian*, *a.* *māg-nē-āht-ds*, resembling or containing magnesia: *magnésite*, *a.* *māg-nē-sīt-ik*, of or pert. to magnesia: *magnésite*, *n.* *māg-nē-sīt-ik*, a native carbonate of magnesia occurring in white, hard, stony masses: *magnésium*, *n.* *-āht-ēm*, an elementary body forming the metallic base of magnesia—nearly related to zinc by its properties; in *O.E.*, a mineral: *magnesium light*, a brilliant light produced by burning magnesium wire: sulphate of magnesia, the well-known Epsom salt: *magnesia alum*, a substance occurring in white fibrous masses and efflorescences in S. Amer.: *magnesian limestone*, any limestone containing upwards of 30 per cent of magnesia.

magnet, *n.* *māg-nēt* [OF. *magnete* (not found), a variant of *manete*—from *L. magnētem*, *magnesian*; Gr. *magnētēs*, for *lithos magnētēs*, the magnesian stone, the magnet—so called from *Magnesia* in Thessaly, where first found], the loadstone, which has the property of attracting iron, and of pointing to the poles when freely suspended; a bar of steel, to which the properties of the loadstone are imparted by contact; any piece of iron rendered powerfully attractive by a galvanic current; any powerful attractive: *magnétique*, *a.* *māg-nēt-ik*, also *magnetical*, *a.* *-ī-kāl*, possessing the property of attracting iron; attractive; having the peculiar property of turning due north and south when left freely suspended: *magnetically*, *ad.* *-kāl-ik*: *magneticalness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the quality of being magnetic: *magnetism*, *n. plu.* *māg-nēt-iks*, the science or principles of magnetism: *magneticities*, *v.* *māg-nēt-iz*, to render magnetic; to affect with magnetism: *magnetizing*, *imp.* *magnetized*, *pp.* *-tēd*: *magnetizer*, *n.* *-ī-zēr*, one who or that which imparts magnetism: *magnetism*, *n.* *-ī-zēm*, the peculiar attractive and repulsive power of the natural magnet or loadstone; the peculiar property or power possessed by many mineral bodies, by which, under certain circumstances, they attract and repel one another according to determinate laws; the cause of the attractive power of the magnet; the science which investigates the phenomena and laws of the attractive power of the magnet, and other bodies in a magnetic state: *magnetization*, *n.* *māg-nēt-ī-zā-shān*, the bringing into a magnetic condition; the state of the object so brought: *magnétite*, *n.* *māg-nēt-ī-tē*, one of the richest and most important of the ores of iron, and that from which the finest kinds of steel are made—also called magnetic iron, or black oxide of iron: *magnetic battery*, a combination of magnets with the like poles similarly disposed so as to act together with great power: *magnetic circuit*, a closed curve which is formed round a magnetic axis: *magnetic dip*—see *dip*: *magnetic equator*, the line around the equatorial parts of the earth where the dipping-needle rests horizontally: *magnetic fluid*, the hypothetical fluid to which the various phenomena of magnetism are usually referred: *magnetic meridian*, the mean direction which a freely suspended horizontal needle assumes when left to itself: *magnetic needle*, the magnetised steel needle of the mariner's compass: *magnetic poles*, the two points in the higher northern and southern regions where the needle dips and becomes vertical or perpendicular to the horizon—the north pole of the needle dipping in the north, and the south pole in the south: *magnetic telegraph*, a telegraph worked by electro-magnetism: *magneto-electricity*, *n.* *māg-nēt-ē-g*, the electric phenomena produced by magnetism: *magneto-electric*, *a.* pert. to or exhibiting magneto-electricity: *animal magnetism*, a supposed agent of a mysterious nature, which is said to have a powerful influence on a person through contact with an operator, or by the exertion of will on the part of another; mesmerism: *terrestrial magnetism*, the magnetic influence exerted by the earth.

magnetograph, *n.* *māg-nēt-ō-grāf* [Gr. *magnēs*, the loadstone; *graphō*, I write], an instr. for automatically recording the changes of the magnet under the influence of the earth: *magnetogram*, *n.* *-ō-grām*

[Gr. *gramma*, a writing], the record of the movements of magnetic needles.

magnetometer, *n.* *māg-nēt-ōm-ē-tēr* [Gr. *magnēs*, the loadstone; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the intensity of magnetic force.

magnetomotor, *n.* *māg-nēt-ō-mō-tēr* [Gr. *magnēs*, the loadstone; *L. motor*, a mover], a voltaic series of two or more large plates, which produces a great quantity of electricity of low tension, adapted for electro-magnetic purposes: *magnetomotive*, *a.* *māg-nēt-ō-mō-tē*, causing active magnetic effects.

magnificent, *a.* *māg-nī-fī-ānt* [*L. magnificens* or *magnificentem*, doing great things, magnificent—from *L. magnus*, great; *facto*, I make], grand in appearance; pompous; fond of splendour; having the quality of grandeur or excellence: *magnificently*, *ad.* *-it*: *magnificence*, *n.* *-ī-sēs* [F.—*L.*], grandeur of appearance; splendour: *magnifico*, *n.* *-ī-kō* [It.], a grandee or noble of Venice: *magnifico*, *v.* *māg-nī-fī* [*L. fto*, I am made], to increase the apparent size of a body; to praise or extol highly; to exaggerate; to amplify; to raise in pride or pretensions: *magnifying*, *imp.* *ad.* enlarging apparent size; extolling:

magnified, *pp.* *-ī-d*: *magnifier*, *n.* *-ī-zēr*, one who magnifies; a glass or lens which increases the magnitude of a body to the eye: *magnifiability*, *a.* *-ī-b-ā-īl*, that may be magnified: *magnifices*, *n.* *māg-nī-fī-ānt* [*L. magnificus*, magnificent, extol], the Inspired Hymn of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Luke i. 46-55), so named from the commencing word in the Latin Vulgate.

—*SYN.* of 'magnificent': grand; great; sublime; majestic; noble; imposing; stately; splendid; august; superb—of 'magnify': to exalt; extol; praise; augment; enlarge.

magniloquent, *a.* *māg-nī-lō-kuēt* [*L. magnus*, great; *loquens* or *loquentem*, speaking], pompous in words or style; expressing lofty pretensions: *magniloquence*, *n.* *-kuēm*, a lofty inflated manner of speaking: *magniloquently*, *ad.* *-it*.

magnitude, *n.* *māg-nī-tūd* [*L. magnitūdinem*, greatness—from *magnus*, great], bulk; size; extent of dimensions or parts; greatness; importance.

Magnolia, *n.* *māg-nō-ī-l-ā* [after *Magnol*, a French botanist], a genus of plants, *Ord. Magnoliaceae*, remarkable for their large odoriferous flowers, and tonic, aromatic qualities: *Magnolia glauca*, *glā-ī-tā* [*L. glaucus*, bluish-grey], the Swamp Samaras or beaver tree, whose bark is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

magnum, *n.* *māg-nūm* [*L. magnus* or *magnum*, great], a large wine-bottle, which holds double the quantity of an ordinary one: *magnum bonum*, *bē-nūm* [*L. magnum*, great; *bonum*, good], an epithet denoting excellence in the highest degree, applied to varieties of plums, potatoes, &c.

magnet, *n.* *māg-nēt* or *māg-pō* [F.], the Barbary ape; a small grotesque figure used as a knob on Eastern vases.

magpie, *n.* *māg-pī* [F. *pie*; *L. pica*, a chatterer; a pie, and the familiar *mag*, for *Margaret*], a well-known, chattering, party-coloured bird of the crow kind.

Magyar, *n.* *mā-jār* [Hung.; Turk. *majār*], a name for a Hungarian, or one of the dominant class in Hungary.

Mahabharata, *n.* *mā-hā-bā-rā-tā* or *mā-hā-bār-tā* [Sansk. *mahā*, great; *Bhārata*, a descendant of a king Bharata], the name of one of the two great Indian epic poems, the chief subject of which is a long civil war between two dynasties of anc. India, the Kurus and Pandus.

mahaleb, *n.* *mā-hā-lēb* [Ar. *mahleb*], a species of cherry, found in the middle parts of Europe, from the fruit of which a fermented liquor and a violet dye are obtained; the *Cerasus mahaleb*, *Ord. Rosacea*, sub-*Ord. Drupacea*.

Maharajah, *n.* *mā-hā-rā-jā* [Sansk. *mahā*, great; *rājā*, a king], a Hindu sovereign prince.

maharmah, *n.* *mā-hār-mā* [Ar.], a muslin wrapper worn over the head, and across the mouth and chin, by Turkish and Armenian women when they go abroad.

mahatma, *n.* *mā-hāt-mā* [Sansk. *mahātma*, high-souled], a priest of the inner cult of Buddhism; an exponent of the principles of theosophy; a theosophist.

Mahdi, *n.* *mā-hī* [Ar. *mahdī*, a leader, especially a spiritual guide], in Mohammedan belief, a great millennial leader, spiritual and temporal: *Mahdīas*,

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *lāl*; *māte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nāle*, *nāl*, *mōve*;

madging—see under mad.

mada, pt. or pp. of mada, which see.

madaira, n. *mā-dā-rā*, a highly esteemed wine produced in the island of *Madaira*.

mademoiselle, n. *mā-dē-mō-sēl'* or *mā-dē-mō-sēl'* [F.—from *ma*, my; *demoiselle*, damsel, young lady], the title given to a young unmarried Frenchwoman in France; a miss.

madia, n. *mā-dī-d'* [Chilian *madī*], a Chilian annual plant, the oil of one species of which is used as a substitute for olive-oil; the *M. sativa*, Ord. *Compositae*.

madid, n. *mā-dī-d'* [L. *madidus*, moist], in O.E., moist; wet.

Madama, or Madona, n. *mā-dō-nā* [It. *madonna*, my lady—from *mā*, my; *donna*, lady; L. *mea domina*, my lady], a term equivalent to *madam*, the Virgin Mary, or a picture representing her.

madama, n. *mā-dā-mā* [Abyss.], a small antelope of Abyssinia, about the size of a hare, and having slender legs, believed to be the smallest of horned animals.

madrepore, n. *mā-dē-rē-pōr* [F. *madrepore*—from It. *madrepore*—from It. *madre*; L. *mater*, mother; Gr. *pōros*, a light friable stone—*lithos*, 'mother-stone'], a genus of corals, characterised by their spreading branching forms, and by the numerous star-shaped cavities that dot their surfaces: *madreporella*, *madrē-pōr-ē-lā*, fossil madrepore; a variety of limestone having a small prismatic or columnar structure which looks like the pore arrangement of coral, but which is only a species of crystallisation: *madreporeform*, a *mā-dē-rē-pōr-ti-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], perforated with small holes like a coral.

madrier, n. *mā-dī-rē* [F. *madrier*; Sp. *madra*, a beam—from L. *māterio*, stuff, material], a thick board or plank used for supporting the earth in mines, and for other military purposes.

madrigal, n. *mā-dī-rē-gāl* [F. *madrigal*—from It. *madrigale*, a pastoral poem—from L. *mandrus*; Gr. *mandra*, a fold], a pastoral song; a little song on some light or amatory subject; a vocal composition in five or six parts.

madrone, n. *mā-drō-nō* [Sp.], a handsome hardwood tree of N. Amer.

maelstrom, n. *mā-ēl-strōm* [Norw. a whirling stream], the name of a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway; a violent storm of temper.

maimed, n. *mā-mād* [Gr. *maínoo*, mad, raving], a priestess of Dionysus or Bacchus; one of the female frenzied celebrants of the feasts of Dionysus in anc. Greece: *maimadic* or *maimadic*, a *mā-dī-k*, pert. to, or like the maenad; raving; Bacchantic.

maisonette, n. *mā-sē-tō-sē* [It.], a direction in music, to give grandeur and strength to a passage.

maistre, n. *mā-dē-trō* [It.], a master, especially in the art of music.

maffia, v. *mā-fī* [Dut. *maffelen*, to stammer], in O.E. and Eng. dial. to speak imperfectly, as a young child; to stammer: *maffing*, imp. *mā-fī-ing*.

maffled, pp. *mā-fī-d*.

mag or magg, v. *mā-g* [of supposed Gipsy origin] in Scot. and slang, to steal; to pilfer: *magging*, imp.: *magged*, pp. *mā-g*; *mag*, n. also *maik*, n. *mā-k*, a halfpenny: *magas*, n. plu. *mā-gas*, the gratuity expected by carters, porters, and the like, from those to whom they carry or drive goods.

magazine, n. *mā-gā-zēn* [Pl. *magazin*; It. *magazzino*—from Ar. *makhazin*, plu. of *makhan*, a storehouse], a building in which to store provisions, arms, or ammunition; a strong building in which to store gunpowder safely; in a *shop of war*, a closely guarded room in the hold; a pamphlet published at regular intervals containing compositions of a miscellaneous character: *magazine-day*, the day on which monthlies and serials are published and supplied to the trade: *magazine-gun*, a kind of machine-gun: *magazine-rifle*, a repeating-rifle, so called from the magazine or chamber in the butt for a reserve number of cartridges.

magdalen, or magdalene, n. *mā-gā-dē-lēn*, a reformed prostitute—so called after Mary Magdalene of Scripture.

Magdeburg hemisphere, n. plu. *mā-gā-dē-bōrg hē-mi-sfē-ras*, an apparatus for illustrating atmospheric pressure, consisting of a sphere in two halves made to fit air-tight, which, when the air is withdrawn from the interior, cannot be easily separated.

mage, n. *mā-j*, in O.E., contraction for *magician*.

Magallanic clouds, n. plu. *mā-jā-lā-nīk klōuds*, the two whitish nebulae or cloud-like substances near the south pole of the heavens—so called from *Magellan* the navigator.

magenta, n. *mā-jē-nā* (after *Magenta*, in Milan, where a battle was fought in 1859, at the time of its discovery), a rose-coloured dye, one of the earliest obtained from the aniline dyes.

maggiore, a. *mā-jō-rā* [It.], in music, greater.

maggot, n. *mā-gōt* [W. *maeciad*, a maggot—from *magu*, to breed], a worm or grub, particularly of the fleshly; a whim or fancy: *maggoty*, a *-gōt-i*, full of maggots; whimsical; capricious.

Magi, n. plu. *mā-jī*, also *Magians*, n. plu. *mā-jī-dūs* [L. *magi*, *magians*—from *Magos*, one of the 'wise men' of the anc. Medes and Persians—prob. from Zend *mas*, great; plu. of L. *magus*; Gr. *magos*, a magician], a religious caste among the Persians who worshipped light or fire as the emblem of the invisible God, who cultivated a knowledge of astronomy and the secrets of nature, and to whom were attributed the wielding of mysterious powers, and the practice of divination; the followers of Zoroaster, who held two principles, one of good and the other of evil: *Mag'ian*, a *-jī-dū*, pert. to: *Mag'ianism*, n. *-dū-izm*, the philosophy or doctrines of the Magi.

magic, n. *mā-jīk* [L. *magicus*; Gr. *magikos*, belonging to magic—from Gr. *magos*, a magician—see *Magi*], the pretended art or science of working by the aid or power of spirits; sorcery; enchantment; the secret operation of natural causes, as natural magic: *magic*, a *mā-jīk*, also *magical*, a *mā-jī-kāl*, pert. to magic; used in magic; performed by spirits or the invisible powers of nature: *mag'ically*, ad. *-jī*; *magician*, n. *mā-jī-kān*, one professedly skilled in magic or the black art; *magic-lantern*, an instr. or machine by which small objects painted on glass are reproduced and magnified to any size on a wall or screen: *magic-square*, a square divided into smaller squares, in which a series of figures is so placed that in whatever way they are added the sum produced is always the same: *magic-wand*, the rod of a magician.—SYN. of 'magic n': necromancy; witchcraft; conjuration.

maglip, n. *mā-gīp* [unascertained], a mixture of linseed-oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colours.

magistry, n. *mā-jī-sī-tēr-i* [L. *magisterium*, the post of a leader—from *magister*, a master], a term used by the old chemists to denote precipitates from certain solutions; a chemical combination resulting in a body of a different kind; powerful medical influence.

magistral, n. *mā-jī-sī-trāl* [Sp. *magistral*, masterly—from L. *magister*, a master], in *fortif.*, the principal line from which is decided the position of the other lines or works; in Spain, a special preacher in cathedrals and royal chapels; the roasted and powdered copper pyrites added to certain ores of silver for reducing them.

magistrate, n. *mā-jī-sī-trāl* [F. *magistrat*—from L. *magistratus*, the office or rank of a master or chief—from *magister*, a master], a public civil officer invested with executive or judicial authority; a justice of the peace: *magistral*, a *mā-jī-sī-trāl-i*, pert. to a magistrate; authoritative; lofty; despotic: *mag'istrally*, ad. *-jī*; *mag'istrality*, n. *-nē*, the air and manner of a master; imperiousness: *magistracy*, n. *mā-jī-sī-trāl-s*, the office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.—SYN. of 'magistral': dogmatical; arrogant; stately; august; pompous; imperial; lordly; haughty; proud; domineering; dignified; commanding.

magma, n. *mā-gmā* [Gr. *magma*, a kneaded mass, a salve—from *masso*, I knead], dregs; a crude mixture of mineral or organic matter in a pasty state.

Magna Charta, n. *mā-gnā kār-tā* [L. *magna*, great; *charta*, paper, a charter], the great charter obtained by the Eng. barons from King John, A.D. 1215, repeatedly confirmed by Henry III. and by Edward I.

magnanimous, a. *mā-gnā-nī-mōs* [L. *magnanimus*, great-souled—from *magnus*, great; *animus*, soul, mind], great of mind; elevated in soul or sentiment; not selfish; disinterested: *magnanimously*, ad. *-jī*; *magnanimity*, n. *mā-gnā-nīm-i-ti* [F.—L.], greatness of mind; elevation in soul or in sentiment; great generosity and disinterestedness.

colts, bōys, fōds; pārs, bōds; chāir, gāme, jōg, shun, thīng, therē, seāl.

machina; Gr. *méchane*, a contrivance, a stratagem, a machine; any contrivance or thing which serves to increase or regulate the effects of a given force, as steam, water, or wind; a complex structure or instrument contrived to lessen or supersede human labour; an engine; a coach or light conveyance; in *kinematics*, a combination of resistant bodies so arranged that, by their means, the mechanical forces of nature can be compelled to do work, accompanied by certain determinate motions: *machining*, n. *má-shé-níng*, the working off newspaper or book sheets from a steam-press: *machinery*, n. *má-shé-nér-í*, the works or component parts of a machine; machines in general; complicated routine or management, as of government: *machinal*, a. *má-shé-nál*, pert. to machines: *machinate*, v. *má-kít-nái*, to plan or contrive; to form a scheme; to plot: *machinating*, imp.: *machinator*, pp.: *machinator*, n. *-nér-ér*, one who contrives a scheme for an evil purpose: *machination*, n. *má-kít-ná-shén*, a plot or scheme formed for some evil purpose; an artful design: *machinist*, n. *má-shé-níst*, a constructor of machines; one skilled in the use of machines: *machine-gun*, a gun having one or a number of barrels, which is so constructed that it mechanically delivers a continuous fire of projectiles: *machine-work*, work done by a machine in contradistinction to that done by manual or hand labour.

macheral, n. *má-kér-el* [OF. *makerel*—from L. *macula*, a stain—as if named from the dark blotches with which the fish is marked], a well-known sea-fish: *macheral-gala*, a gale which only ripples the sea, or one suitable for catching macheral: *macheral-sky*, a sky streaked or marked like macheral.

machintosh, n. *má-kín-táh* [called after the inventor], a waterproof overcoat or cape.

macie, n. *má-kí* [OF. *macie*; L. *macula*, a spot, a stain], a sort of 'twirl crystal,' another name for *chalcidolite*, from being partly light and partly dark coloured: *macied*, a. *má-kíd*, in min., a name applied to surfaces that are covered with spots of a hue deeper than, or different from, the main ground of the substance.

maclurea, n. *má-kér-rá-d* [after Dr *Maclure*], in *geol.*, a genus of flatly-spiral and operculated shells, often of large dimensions, especially characteristic of Lower Silurian strata.

Macon, n. *má-kóng* [from *Macon*, on the Saône], a red wine of excellent quality.

macrame, n. *má-kér-rá-má* [It.], a knotted lace made chiefly at Genoa, done with twine.

macrauchenia, n. *má-kér-á-ké-ní-d* [Gr. *makros*, long; *ouchén*, the neck], in *geol.*, an extinct Tertiary mammal of S. Amer. resembling the llama, but much larger.

macrocephalous, a. *má-kér-á-fá-lús* [Gr. *makros*, long; *kephalé*, the head], having a large head; in bot., having the cotyledons of a dicotyledonous embryo confluent, and forming a large mass compared with the rest of the body.

macrocosm, n. *má-kér-á-kém* [Gr. *makros*, long, great; *kosmos*, the world], the great world; the visible system of worlds; opposed to *microcosm*.

macrodaetyls, n. plu. *má-kér-dá-kít-ís*, also *macrodaetyl*, *-ít-í* [Gr. *makros*, long; *daktylos*, a finger], a family of birds having very long toes, including the coots and water-hens: *macrodaetylic*, a. *-ít-ík*, having long toes.

macrodiagonal, n. *má-kér-dí-á-gó-nái* [Gr. *makros*, long; *diá*, through; *gónia*, an angle], the longer diagonal of a rhombic prism.

macroglossia, n. *má-kér-gló-sí-á* [Gr. *makros*, long; *glossa*, the tongue], an extraordinary hypertrophic enlargement of the tongue, in consequence of which it protrudes from the mouth.

macrometer, n. *má-kér-mé-tér* [Gr. *makros*, long; *metron*, a measure], an optical instr. for measuring inaccessible objects.

macrophylline, n. *má-kér-fí-lín* [Gr. *makros*, long; *phyllon*, a leaf], in bot., consisting of elongated and extended leaflets.

macropodous, a. *má-kér-ó-dús* [Gr. *makros*, long; *pous*, *podos*, a foot], applied to a family of crustaceans, the macropods, having enormously long feet; in bot., having the radicle large in proportion to the rest of the body: *macropus*, n. *má-kér-ó-pús*, the kangaroo, in allusion to the great length of its hind feet.

macropoma, n. *má-kér-ó-má* [Gr. *makros*, long or large; *poma*, a cover or lid], in *geol.*, a genus of saur-

oid fishes peculiar to the Chalk and Wealden—so named from their large opercula, the head being equal to one-fourth of the entire length of the body.

macropteros, a. *má-kér-ó-tér-ús* [Gr. *makros*, great; *pteros*, a wing, the blade of an ear], long-armed; long-winged.

macroscopic or **macroscopical**, a. *má-kér-ó-skóp-ík* [Gr. *makros*, large; *skopéō*, I view], seen by the naked eye; megascopic; the opposite of *microscopic*.

macrospore, n. *má-kér-ó-spór* [Gr. *makros*, long; *spora*, seed], in bot., a comparatively large spore, the asexually produced female spore of certain vascular cryptogams; in *zool.*, one of the spore-like elements, of relatively large size, into which the bodies of certain monads become subdivided: *macrosporangia*, n. *má-kér-ó-spó-rán-jí-á* [Gr. *angos*, a vessel], in bot., the cells or thecae which contain macrospores: *macrotherium*, n. *má-kér-ó-thér-í-dm* [Gr. *makros*, large; *thérion*, a wild beast], in *geol.*, a genus of edentate mammals from the Miocene Tertiaries of Europe, having affinities to the African ant-eater, but six or eight times larger.

macroton or **macron**, n. *má-kér-ó-tón*, *má-kér-ón* [Gr. *makros*, long; *tonos*, tone], a stroke placed over a vowel to denote that it is long.

macrotona, a. *má-kér-ó-tón* [Gr. *makros*, long; *ous* or *ón*, an ear], in *zool.*, long-eared.

macroura or **macrura**, n. plu. *má-kér-ó-rá*, also *macrotrama*, n. plu. *-róns* [Gr. *makros*, long; *oura*, the tail], a family of decapod crustaceans having long tails, as the lobster, prawn, shrimp, &c.: *macrotrous*, *-kér-ó-rús*, long-tailed.

macrotrough, n. *má-kér-ó-tróu*, a kneading-trough, a well-known littoral bivalve, inhabiting sandy and muddy shores—so named from a fanciful allusion to its shape.

macula, n. *má-kér-á-lá*, *mac'ula*, n. plu. *-lús* [L. *macula*, a spot], a spot, as on the skin, or on the face of the sun or moon: *mac'ulate*, v. *-lái* [L. *maculatus*, spotted], to stain; to spot; to sully or defile: *adj.* in bot., spotted; blotched: *mac'ulating*, imp.: *mac'ulated*, pp.: *mac'ulation*, n. *-lái-shén*, the act of spotting; a stain or spot.

mad, a. *mád* [AS. *ge. mæd*, *mad*; cf. Icel. *meiddr*; OH. Ger. *gineit*], disordered in the mind; insane; proceeding from a disordered mind, as a mad action; wild; furious; excited with a violent or unreasonable passion, desire, or appetite; enraged: *madly*, *ad. -lú*: *mad'ness*, n. the state of being mad; a state of disordered mind; insanity; extreme folly; headstrong wildness of passion; distraction: *mad'dng*, a. that is rendered or become mad; *mad*, n. in *Ok.*, the state or condition of the person who has become mad, or is rendered mad: *mad'cap*, n. *má-dík-káp*, a wild, thoughtless, rash person: *mad'house*, n. a house for the treatment and cure of the insane: *mad'like*, a. exceedingly rash; without reason or understanding: *mad'man*, n. one deprived of his understanding; one who acts contrary to reason; a lunatic: like *mad*, in the manner of a person deprived of reason: to run mad, to act as one who is deprived of reason.—SYN. of 'madness': derangement; mania; idiocy; frenzy; alienation; infatuation; aberration; delirium; craziness; lunacy; franticness; fury; rage; monomania; kleptomania; dipsomania; bibliomania; hypochondria.

madam, n. *má-dám*, colloquially contracted *má'am*, *mám* [F. *madame*, *madam*—from *ma*, my; *dame*, lady; L. *ma domina*, my lady], a title used in addressing women of every degree above the lowest: *collog.*, a term of address for mistress or lady; not complimentary, as 'she is a proud *madam*': *madames*, *má-dám*, n. plu. of *madam*.

madaroids, n. *má-dá-ró-íds* [Gr. a making bald—from *madáō*, I melt away, fall off], loss of the hair, particularly of the eyelashes.

mad'dng, v. *má-dám* [from *mad*, which see], to make mad; to become mad; to act as one mad: *mad'dening*, imp. *mad'dning*, making mad or very angry: *mad'dened*, pp. *mad'dn*, rendered mad.

madder, n. *má-dér* [AS. *medere*, madder; cf. Icel. *madhra*; Dut. *mede*], the name of a plant, the root of which is much used in dyeing red, the valuable pigments, madder-purple, orange, and red, being also prepared from the colouring matter of the root; the *Rubia tinctoria*, Ord. *Rubiaceae*: *mad'dering*, n. the process of dyeing with madder: *madder-lake*, a colour obtained from madder.

maile, *mái*, *fár*, *lói*; *málo*, *mái*, *hór*; *yíne*, *yín*; *nólo*, *nót*, *móve*;

phoeduct, **-phoeduct**, *n.* *fā-dūct*, *fā-dūct* [L. *ductus*, a conveyance], a lymphatic vessel; in bot., a sap-vessel: **lymphoed**, *a.* *fōyd* (Gr. *eidōs*, appearance), having the character of lymph; lacteal.

lyncean, *a.* *līn-sē-dēn* [L. *lynceus*, sharp-sighted, as the lynx—from *lynx* or *lynceus*, *n.* *līnks*, pert. to the lynx; sharp-sighted].

lynch, *v.* *līnsh* [after *Lynch*, a person in the U.S. said to have been much addicted to taking the law into his own hands], to inflict pain or punishment without the forms of law, as by a mob: **lynch-law**, *imp.*: **lynched**, *pp.* *līnsh*: **lynch-law**, popular vengeance inflicted by a mob; mob-law, as in U.S. of America.

lynx, *n.* *līnks* [L. *lynx*, a lynx—see *lyncean*], a wild animal of the cat kind, noted for its keen sight: **lynx-eyed**, having acute or keen sight: **lynx-sapphire**, a lapidary's term for dark-grey or greenish-blue varieties of sapphire.

Lyon King-at-Arms, *lī-on kīng-at-ārms*, the chief heraldic officer in Scotland, so called from the lion rampant in the Scottish Royal shield.

lyrate, *a.* *lī-rāt*, also **lyrated**, *a.* *-rāt-dē* [L. *lyra*, a lyre], in bot., applied to a leaf having a large terminal lobe, and several pairs of smaller lobes, decreasing in size towards the base.

lyre, *n.* *līr* [F. *lyre*—from L. *lyra*; Gr. *lyra*, a harp], a musical stringed instr., much used by the anc. Egyptians and Greeks: **lyric**, *a.* *lī-rīk*, also **lyrical**, *a.* *lī-rī-kāl* [L. *lyricus*, of or pert. to a lute or lyre], sung, or fitted to be sung, to the harp or lyre; applied to that kind of poetry unequal in measure, which is adapted to musical recitative, or which may express the emotions of the writer: **lyric**, *n.* a lyrical composition: **lyrist**, *n.* *lī-rīst*, one who plays on the harp or lyre: **lyre pheasant** or bird, an Australian bird remarkable for having its long tail-feathers displayed perpendicularly in the form of a lyre.

lysis, *n.* *lī-sīs* [Gr. *lysis*, a loosening], in med., the gradual giving way of a disease, as the recession of fever; in arch., a plinth above the cornice of the podium in an ancient temple.

lythe, *n.* *līth*, in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, the coal-fish.

M

m, **M**, **em**, the thirteenth letter of the Eng. alphabet, is a consonant, and one of the *labials*; from the closure of the lips in its pronunciation being attended with a humming sound, it is also called a *labial-nasal*.

ma, *n.* *mā*, mother—a contracted form of *mamma*, child's name for mother.

ma'am, *n.* *mā'm*, **madam**—the usual colloquial contraction of *madam*.

maib, *n.* *māib*, the queen of the fairies in Northern mythology.

mae, *a.* *māi*, a common Scotch prefix of proper names, signifying 'son'; synonymous with *Fitz* in England and *Ap* in Wales: *Ō*—grandson, in Ireland.

macness, *n.* *mā-dē-kās*, bonnet-apes, orape-baboons—a genus of Old World monkeys.

macadamise, *v.* *mā-kād-ā-mīs* [from the inventor *Macadam*, 1819], to cover a road or path with small broken stones, which, uniting by pressure, form a hard smooth surface: **macadamising**, *imp.*: **macadamised**, *pp.* *-tēd*: *adj.* denoting a road covered or repaired with small broken stones.

macaroni or **macaroni**, *n.* *mā-kā-rō-nī* [O. It. *macaroni*—from *macare*, to bruise or crush—from L. *macero*, I soften], fine wheaten flour made into a paste and formed into long hollow tubes of the thickness of a goose-quill and baked, used as an article of diet—first prepared in Italy; a medley; something fanciful and extravagant; a fool; a fine gentleman; a fop: **macaronic**, *a.* *mā-kā-rō-nīk*, pert. to or resembling *macaroni*; empty; trifling; applied to a kind of burlesque poetry; written in a mixture of languages.

macaroon, *n.* *mā-kā-rōn* [F. *macaron*, a macaroon, a cake—from It. *macarone*, a macaroon; L. *macero*, I soften], a sweet biscuit in the form of a small round flat cake, made of pounded almonds, white of egg, and powdered sugar, baked upon wafer paper.

macassar, *a.* *mā-kās-sār*, an oil, originally made from the seeds of a tree found in *Macassar*.

macaw, *n.* *mā-kāw* [Braz. *macao*], the name of a race of beautiful birds of the parrot kind inhabiting tropical America: **macaw-palm**, a palm-tree of the W. I. and S. Amer., yielding a golden-yellow oil; the *Acrocodia sclerocarpa*: **macaw-fat**, another name for the palm-oil obtained from the crushed fruit of the *Edis guineensis*, and *E. melanococca*, Ord. *Ulmaceae*.

Macabees, *n.* *plu.* *mā-kā-bēs* [derived by some from *M.C.B.I.*, the initial letters of the Heb. words signifying, 'Who is like unto Thee among the gods, O Jehovah!'] which was their motto], a heroic Jewish family who freed their nation from the oppression and persecution of the Syrians, and restored the worship of the God of Israel about B.C. 166; the name of four books containing the history of the Macabean princes, two of which are received into the canon of Scripture by the R. Cath. Ch.: **Mac'cabe'an**, *a.* *-bē-ān*, pert. to the Macabees. *Note*—Some, including the late Dean Stanley, derive the word from

Heb. *makkabāh*, 'a hammer,' giving a sense somewhat like that in which Charles Martel derived his surname from his favourite weapon; the family name of the *Macabees*, however, was *Asmonaeans*—see Smith's Dict. of Bible.

mace, *n.* *mās* [OF. *mace*, a club—from a supposed L. *macea*, a beetle], the insignia of authority in the form of a club, and generally surmounted by a crown, borne before high officials, as mayors, lord provosts, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Lord Chancellor, &c.; *anciently*, a weapon of war in the form of a club; the heavy rod used at billiards: **mace-bearer**, also **macar**, *n.* *mās-ēr*, an officer who carries the mace before persons in authority.

mace, *n.* *mās* [F. *mace*—from L. *macer*, a spice; Gr. *maker*], a spice; the aril or second coat of the nutmeg, produced from the *Myristica officinalis*, Ord. *Myristicaceae*: **mace-ale**, a liquor flavoured with mace.

macerate, *v.* *mās-ēr-āt* [L. *maceratū*, softened by steeping—from *macer*, lean, thin], to mortify; to inflict corporal hardships; to make lean; to steep in any cold liquid for the purpose of softening the texture, or of extracting the soluble portion; to steep almost to solution: **mac'rating**, *imp.*: **mac'rated**, *pp.*: *adj.* steeped in a cold liquid: **mac'erator**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who macerates: **mac'ration**, *n.* *-tē-shūn* [F. *n.*], the act of wasting or making lean; mortification or corporal hardship; the process or operation of softening or extracting the soluble portion of anything by steeping in a cold liquid, as water. *Note*—*Infusion* is performed by pouring a hot liquid over a substance, as tea; *decoction*, by boiling a substance in a liquid.

machairodus, *n.* *mā-kā-rō-dūs* [Gr. *machaira*, a sabre; *odous*, a tooth], in *geol.*, a genus of carnivorous mammals found in certain Tertiary and bone-caves of Europe—so called from the trenchant, sharp-pointed, and sabre shape of its upper canines.

Machiavellian, *a.* *mā-kā-i-dē-vē-lī-ān* [after *Machiavelli*, a famous political writer of Florence, in Italy, in the 15th century], denoting the doctrines of *Machiavelli*, who taught the principles of expediency as opposed to right in his system of politics or statesmanship; treacherous; astute; cunning or crafty in politics and government: *a.* one who adopts the principles of Machiavelli: **Machiavellism**, *n.* *-vē-lē-ism*, political cunning and artifice intended to advance arbitrary power.

machicolated, *a.* *mā-chū-kō-lā-tēd* [mid. L. *machicolatus*, pt. of verb *machicolare* (not found), to furnish with a projecting gallery: OF. *maschecoulé*, a gallery], in *anc. fortifications*, having perpendicular or galleries projecting from the faces of the walls, from which pitch and offensive missiles might be thrown upon the besiegers below: **machicolations**, *n.* *plu.* *mā-chū-kō-lā-tē-shūns*, projecting galleries in castellated buildings.

machinal, **machinate**—see under *machine*.

machine, *n.* *mā-shēn* [F. *machine*—from L.

collo, *bōy*, *fōt*; *yāre*, *bād*; *chātr*, *game*, *fog*, *shun*, *thing*, *where*, *seal*.

ification: lust'ed, pp.: lustful, a. *lúst'fúl*, having eager desire for carnal gratification; sensual: lust'fully, ad. *lúst'fúlly*, n. *-ness*, state of being lustful; libidinousness.—*SYN.* of 'lustful': licentious; libidinous; lecherous; fleshly; carnal; inordinate; impure; unchaste; lewd.

lustily, lustiness—see under *lusty*.

lustral, a. *lústrál* [*L. lustralis*, relating to purification—from *lustrum*, I purify—see *lustrum*], pert. to or used in purification: *lustralia*, n. plu. *lústrá-lia*, the purifying sacrifices or feasts of the anc. Romans, held every fifth year: *lustrate*, v. *lústrát* [*L. lustratus*, purified], to cleanse or purify: *lustrating*, imp.: *lustrated*, pp.: *lustration*, n. *-trá-shún* [*F.—L.*], the act of cleansing or purifying by water.

lustre, n. *lústér* [*F. lustre*, lustre or gloss: *L. lustrum*, a window: connec. with *lustrare*, to illumine], brightness; splendour; fame; renown; a candlestick or gas pendant, ornamented with drops, &c.; in *min.*, a term intended to describe the intensity and quality of the light reflected from the newly fractured surfaces of rocks and minerals, as a mineral of a splendour, shining, metallic, vitreous, or pearly lustre: *lustreless*, a. *-les*, destitute of lustre: *lustrous*, a. *lústrús*, bright; shining; luminous: *lust'rously*, ad. *-ly*.

lustro, for *lustrum*, which see.

lustring, n. *lústr'ing* [*F. lustrine*, lustring: *It. lustrino*—from *L. lúcre*, to shine], a stout, glossy kind of silk cloth.

lustrum, n. *lústrúm*, also *lustre*, n. *lústér* [*L.—from luo*, I wash], in *anc. Rome*, the space of about five years, or the interval between the lustrations—see *lustral*.

lusty, a. *lúst'it* [*ME. lusty*, pleasant, merry: cf. *Dan. lystig*; *Ger. lustig*—see *lust*], full of strength and pith; stout; vigorous; healthful; able of body; in *OE.*, handsome; delightful; saucy; sturdy: *lust'ily*, ad. *-ily*: *lust'iness*, n. *-ness*, vigour of body; stoutness; robustness: *lust'hood*, n., also *lust'hood*, n. *-hood* [*rusty*, and *head*] in *OE.*, vigour of body; also *lust'hood*, n. *-hood*: *lust'less*, a. *lúst'í-less*, weak; languid; lifeless.—*SYN.* of 'lusty': strong; bulky; large; corpulent; robust; fat; brawny.

lustus nature, *lústús ná-túré* [*L. lústus*, a sport; *nature*, of nature], a freak of nature, as a sheep with six legs or two heads; anything unnatural in an animal, or in a vegetable production; a monstrosity.

lutarious, a. *lú-tá-rí-ús* [*L. lutarius*, that lives in the mud—from *lutum*, mud], pert. to or resembling mud.

lute, n. *lút* [*OF. lut*: *Sp. laud*: *Ar. al úd*, the lute or harp], a musical instr. with strings: *lute-string*, the string of a lute.

lute, n. *lút*, also *luting*, n. *lú'ting* [*F. lut*, clay, mould—from *L. lutum*, mud—from *lúere*, to wash—*lú*, that which is washed over with water], a composition used for securing the joints of vessels; a coating of clay or sand applied by chemists to strengthen their retorts: v. to coat with lute: *lú'ting*, imp.: *lú'ted*, pp.: *lutation*, n. *lú-tá-shún*, the act or method of applying lute.

luteolin, *luteoline*, or *luteoleine*, n. *lú-té-ó-lín*, *lú-té-ó-lín* [*F.—from L. luteolus*, yellowish, dim. of *luteus*, golden-yellow], the yellow colouring-matter of dyer's weed.

lutestring, n. *lú'tér-string*—same as *lustring*.

Lutheran, a. *lú-thér-án*, pert. to *Luther* or his doctrines: n. a follower or disciple of *Luther*: *Lú'theran-ism*, n. *-ism*, the doctrines of *Luther*.

luthern, n. *lú'thérn* [*F. lucarne*, a dormer-window—from *L. lucerna*, a lamp], a dormer or garret window.

luxeate, v. *lúks-át*, also *lux*, v. *lúks* [*L. luxatus*, put out of joint, loosened], to remove from its proper place, as a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate: *lux'ating*, imp.: *lux'ated*, pp.: adj. put out of joint; sprained: *luxation*, n. *lúks-dá-shún* [*F.—L.*], a putting out of joint; a dislocation.

luxuriant, a. *lúg-zú-ri-ánt* [*L. luxurians* or *luxuri-ans*, growing rank, increasing in size—from *luxuria*, luxury, excess], very abundant; exuberant in growth; superfluous in abundance: *luxu'riantly*, ad. *-ly*: *luxu'riance*, n. *-ri-áns*, also *luxu'riancy*, n. *-dn-s*, strong, vigorous growth; exuberance; excessive growth: *luxuriate*, v. *lúg-zú-ri-át* [*L. luxuriatus*, indulged in luxury], to grow to superfluous abundance; to live luxuriously; to revel without re-

straint in description or fancy: *luxu'riating*, imp.: *luxu'riated*, pp.: *luxu'riation*, n. *-shún*, the act of luxuriating; the process of growing exuberantly: *luxurious*, a. *lúg-zú-ri-ús* [*L. luxuriosus*, abounding in luxury], ministering to or furnished with luxuries; indulging freely or excessively in the pleasures of the table; excessive indulgence of the appetite, or in rich and expensive dress and furniture; effeminate; voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure: *luxu'riously*, ad. *-ly*: *luxu'riousness*, n. *-ness*, state of being luxurious; voluptuousness: *luxury*, n. *lúks-ú-ri*, a free or excessive indulgence in rich food, dress, or furniture; anything delightful or grateful to the senses; a dainty or delicacy; any delicious food or drink: in *OE.*, lust; lewdness; luxuriance.—*SYN.* of 'luxury': voluptuousness; daintiness; delicacy; epicurism; effeminacy; lasciviousness; sensuality; gratification.

lyart, a. *lí-ért* [*OF. liard* or *liart*], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, having grey hairs intermixed; grey: *lyanthrop*, n. *lí-kán-thróp* [*Gr. lukos*, a wolf; *anthrōpos*, a man], one who suffers from lycanthropy; a man superstitiously supposed to be able to transform himself into a wolf; a were-wolf: *lycanthropy*, n. *lí-kán-thró-pi*, a kind of melancholy or madness in which men fancy themselves changed into wolves.

lyceum, n. *lí-sé-úm* [*L. lyceum*: *Gr. lukion*, a grove or gymnasium at Athens where Aristotle taught philosophy], apartments appropriated to instruction by lectures, &c.: *lycée*, n. *lí-sé* [*F.*], in *France*, a higher school which prepares for the university.

Lycopodiaceæ, n. plu. *lí-kó-pó-dí-dí-sí-d* [*new L. lycopodium*, club-moss—from *Gr. lukos*, a wolf; *poda*, a foot], a natural order of cryptogamic or flowerless plants, whose tissues and mode of fructification resemble ferns, whose general aspect is like the mosses, and which are allied in some respects to cone-bearing plants; the club-mosses: *lycopodia*, n. plu. *lí-kó-pó-dí-dí-sí-d*, pert. to the Lycopodiaceæ: *lycopodium*, n. *lí-kó-pó-dí-dí-sí-d*, a genus of moss-like plants; club-moss; its fine yellow dust or seed: *lycopodites*, n. plu. *lí-kó-pó-dí-tis*, fossil plants apparently allied to the club-mosses of the present day.

lycotropal, a. *lí-kót-róp-ál* [*Gr. lukos*, the knocker of a door; *tropos*, a turning], in *bot.*, an orthotropical ovule curved like a horse-shoe.

Lydian, a. *lí-dí-án* [*L. Lydia*; *Gr. Lydia*, an ancient kingdom of Asia Minor], pert. to *Lydia* or its inhabitants; soft and slow in music; effeminate; soft: *Lydian stone*, a compact variety of flinty slate, of a velvet-black colour, with a flat-conchoidal fracture and keen cutting grain, long used as a touchstone for gold, whose purity is shown by the colour of the streak left on its smoothed surface.

lye, n. *lí* [*AS. leah*, lyef; cf. *Dut. loog*; *Ger. lauge*], water impregnated with an alkaline salt, obtained by steeping wood-ashes amongst water; also spelt *ley*, *li*.

lye, n. *lí* [*from Eng. lie*, to rest], a short railway-siding on which carriages or waggoners may rest for a time.

lyncephala, n. plu. *lí-né-sí-dí-dí* [*Gr. leios*, smooth; *enkephalos*, the brain—from *kephalē*, the head], one of Owen's primary divisions of mammals; implantata.

lying, n. *lí'ing* [*from Eng. lie*, a falsehood], the habit or practice of telling lies; adj. addicted to falsehoods; deceptive: *ly'ingly*, ad. *-ly*.

lying, imp. *lí'ing* [*from Eng. lie*, to recline], reclining; being prostrate: n. position of one who lies down: *lying off*, being out in the offing, as a ship: *lying to*, the state of a ship when the sails are so disposed as to retard or stop its progressive motion: *lying in*, confinement of women in childbirth.

lym, n. *lí-m* [see *lime-bound*] in *OE.*, a blood-bound.

lymph, n. *lí-mf* [*F. lymph*, *lymph*, sap—from *L. lymphā*, water-lymph: perhaps connec. with *L. limpidus*, clear], a nearly colourless fluid in animal bodies, found in vessels called lymphatics: *lymphatic*, a. *lí-mf-át'ik*, pert. to lymph: *lymphatics*, n. plu. *-tícs*, the minute vessels which carry lymph to all parts of the body: *lymphic*, a. *lí-mf'ík*, containing or resembling lymph.

lymphography, n. *lí-mf-óg-ráf'í* [*L. lymphā*, clear water; *Gr. graphō*, I write], a description of the lymphatic vessels: *lymphotomy*, n. *lí-mf-ó-mí* [*Gr. tomē*, a cutting], dissection of the lymphatics: *lym-*

máile, máit, fár, láio; *máile, máit, hér*: *pine, pin*; *nóte, nóit, móve*;

—from mid. *L. lūmīnāre*—from *L. lūmen*, light; any body or thing which gives light; one of the celestial orbs; any one who enlightens or instructs: *lūmīnosa*, a. -*nē*, shining; emitting light; clear; lucid; perspicuous: *lūmīnosity*, *n.* -*nē*, *lūmīnosness*, *n.* -*nē*, *lūmīnē*, also *lūmīnē*, *ad.* -*nē*, the quality of being bright or shining; clearness.—*SYN.* of 'lūmīnōus': bright; shining; resplendent; splendid; brilliant; lustrous; phosphorescent.

lūmīnōusness, a. *lūmīnōs* [from *L. lūmen*, light; *fero*, I produce], conveying or producing light.
lūmp, *n.* *lūmp* (Norw.), a thick piece: cf. *lōel*, *lūmp*; *Dan.* *lūmp*; *O. Dut.* *lūmp*; *Ger.* *lūmpen*, a small mass of solid matter having no definite shape; the whole taken together; a cluster: *v.* to throw into a mass; to take in the gross without the distinction of particulars: *lūmping*, *imp.*: *adj.* large; heavy; great: *lumped*, *pp.* *lūmped*: *adj.* thrown into a mass or sum: *lūmpers*, *n. plu.* *lūmp-ers*, labourers employed by merchant-ships to load and unload: *lūmpen*, *n.* *lūmp-en*, a long fish of a greenish colour, and marked with lines: *lūmpish*, a. -*ish*, heavy; like a lump; gross; inactive: *lūmpishly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *lūmpishness*, *n.* -*nē*, state of being lūmpish: *lūmpy*, a. *lūmp-y*, full of lumps: *lūmpiness*, *n.* -*nē*, state of being full of lumps: *lūmps*, *n. plu.* *lūmps*, a kind of bricks or tiles; dockyard barges: *lūmp-fish*, a sea-fish, having a head and body, deep, thick, and short, without scales, but covered with firm bony spines—also called *lūmp-sucker*: *lūmp-sugar*, loaf-sugar broken into pieces.

lūmāry, *n.* *lūmā-ry* [from *L. lūna*, the moon], mental derangement, formerly supposed to be dependent upon the moon's changes: *lūmāry*, *madness* in general: *lūmātic*, a. *lūmā-tic* [from *lūmātic*, *lūmātic*—*lūmātic*, *lūmātic*, affected by changes of the moon, *mad*], one affected with lunacy: an insane or mad person: *adj.* mad; insane: *lūmātic asylum*, a house specially built and set apart for the insane.—*SYN.* of 'lūmāry': madness; derangement; craziness; mania.

lūnar, a. *lū-nār*, also *lū-nary*, a. -*nār* [from *L. lūnāris*, of or belonging to the moon—from *lūna*, the moon], pert. to the moon; caused or influenced by the moon: *lūnarism*, *n.* *lū-nār-ism*, an inhabitant of the moon: *lūnate*, a. *lū-nāt*, also *lū-nated*, a formed like a half-moon; crescent-shaped: *lūnātion*, *n.* -*nē*, *lū-nādōn*, one revolution of the moon; a lunar month: *lūnarism*, *n.* *lū-nār-ism*, the moon, being the old alchemical name for silver; a name for nitrate of silver, used surgically: *lūnar month*, the time of one revolution of the moon, equal to 29 days, 12 hours, nearly.

lūmōn, *n.* *lū-mōn*, also *lūmōon*, *n.* *lū-mōn* [a variant of *lūmp*], *lit.*, a lump of something eatable; a light meal between breakfast and dinner.

lūne, *n.* *lū-nē* [from *L. lūna*, the moon], anything in the shape of a half-moon; a figure crescent-shaped; a geometrical figure formed of two intersecting arcs of a circle.

lūnetta, *n.* *lū-nēt* [from *L. lunetta*, a little moon—from *L. lūna*], anything in the shape of a small moon; an opening in a concave ceiling for the admission of light; a semicircular window, or a space above a square window, bounded by a circular roof; an advanced work for the defence of a fortress, composed of two faces and two flanks; a watch-glass flattened.

lūng, *n.* *lū-ng*, usually in the plu. *lūngs*, *lūngs* [AS. *lunga*, a lung: cf. *lōel*, *lūnga*; *Dut.* *long*; *Ger.* *lung*], the organs of respiration in mammals, birds, and reptiles: *lūnged*, a. *lūnged*, having lungs: *lūngless*, a. -*less*, without lungs: *lūngwort*, *n.* -*wort*, a plant—so called from the darker and lighter hues of the leaf resembling the surface of a lung; the *Sticta pulmonaria*, Ord. *Lichen*; a name also given to *Pulmonaria officinalis*, Ord. *Boraginaceae*.

lūnge, *v.* *lū-ng* [from *lūng*, to lengthen: *L. longere*, to lengthen—from *longe*, long], another spelling for *lunge* or *allunge*; to make a sudden pass or thrust in fencing: *lūnging*, *imp.*: *lūnged*, *pp.* *lūngd*.

lūniform, a. *lū-nī-fōrm* [from *L. lūna*, the moon; *forma*, shape], moon-shaped.

lūnular, a. *lū-nū-lār* [from *L. lūna*, the moon; *sol*, the sun], resulting from the united revolutions of the sun and moon: *lūnular year*, a period or cycle, consisting of 532 common years, at whose end the eclipses return again in the same order.

lūnā, *n.* *lū-nā* [Dan. and Ger. *lūnā*, a match] in *Scot.* and *N. of Eng.* *diāl.*, a whiff of smoke; a flame; formerly, a quick-match for firing cannon.

lūnala, *n.* *lū-nā-lā* [from *L. lūnula*—dim. of *lūna*, the moon], a little moon; the portion of the human nail, near the root, which is whiter than the rest; one of the thinner portions of the arterial valves of the heart: *lūnular*, a. *lū-nū-lār*, shaped like a small crescent: *lūnulated*, a. *lū-nū-lāt*, resembling a small crescent: *lūnula*, *n.* *lū-nū-lā*, a crescent-like mark or spot.

lūpercal, a. *lū-pēr-kāl* or *lū-pēr-kāl*, pert. to the *lūpercalia*, *n. plu.* *lū-pēr-kāl*, or feasts of the anc. Romans in honour of their god Pan: *n.* the feast itself.

lūpin, *n.* *lū-pīn* [from *L. lupinus*—from *L. lupinus*, a kind of pulsed; a flowering-plant of many kinds, producing a kind of pulse; the genus *Lupinus*, Ord. *Leguminosae*, sub-Ord. *Papilionaceae*].

lūpula, *n.* *lū-pū-lā* [from *L. lupulus*, the hop—dim. of *L. lupus*, the hop-plant], the bitter aromatic principle of hops.

lūpus, *n.* *lū-pūs* [from *L. lupus*, a wolf], in med., a tubercular disease, occurring especially about the face, usually ending in deep, ragged ulcerations of the nose, cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips.

lūrch, *n.* *lūrch* [from *F. louché*], a term used when one party gains every point before the other makes one—he is then said to be left in the lurch; a forlorn or difficult position: to leave in the lurch, a metaphor from the gaming-table; to leave in a difficult situation, or in a state of embarrassment.

lūrch, *v.* *lūrch* [another and weakened spelling of lurch, which see], to take away privily; to pilfer; to withdraw to one side; to lie in ambush; to lurk; to dodge; to play tricks; to defeat; to evade; to roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea; *n.* the sudden roll or shifting of a vessel to one side in a heavy sea: *lūrch*, *ing*, *imp.*, rolling or shifting suddenly to one side; lying in wait: *lūrched*, *pp.* *lūrcht*, rolled or shifted suddenly to one side, as a ship at sea: *lūcher*, *n.* *lūrch-er*, one who lurks or lies in wait; one who watches to pilfer; a poacher; a dog that lurks or lies in wait for game.

lūrch, *v.* *lūrch* [mid. *L. lurchare* or *lurchare*, to devour greedily: connected perhaps with *lura*, the mouth of a bag; perhaps connected with lurch 2], in *OE.*, to swallow greedily; to devour; to disappoint: *lūrch*, *ing*, *imp.*: *lūrched*, *pp.* *lūrcht*.

lure, *n.* *lūr* [from *F. leurre*, a falconer's bait or lure; *M.H. Ger.* *luder*: *Ger.* *luder*], originally, something held out to call in a hawk; anything which attracts by the hope of advantage or pleasure; an enticement: *v.* to attract by anything which promises advantage or pleasure; to entice or attract, as by a bait: *lūring*, *imp.* enticing: *lured*, *pp.* *lūrd*, attracted by the prospect of advantage or pleasure.

lūrid, a. *lū-rīd* [from *L. lūridus*, pale, wan], gloomy; dismal; having the colours of a tempestuous sky; in *bot.*, of a dingy brown.

lūr, *v.* *lūr* [Norw. *lurka* or *luka*, to lurk, to skulk; *Dan.* *lurke*—see lurch 3], to lie hid or concealed; to lie in wait; to keep out of public view: *lūrk*, *ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* lying concealed: *lūrked*, *pp.* *lūrkt*: *lūrker*, *n.* *lūr-er*, one who lurks; lurking-place, a secret place; a hiding-place.

luscious, a. *lūsh-ūs* [prob. from *ME.* *lusty*, pleasant, delicious: cf. *Ger.* *lustig*; *Dan.* *lystig*], very sweet; grateful to the taste; sweet to excess: *lusciously*, *ad.* -*ly*: *lusciousness*, *n.* -*nē*, state or quality of being luscious; immoderately sweet.

lūsh, a. *lūsh* [ME. *lusch*, lax, loose; perhaps also connected with *luscious*], in *OE.*, having a dark, deep colour; not of a pale and faint colour; juicy: *n.* in *slang*, an intoxicating liquor: *lūshy*, a. *lūshy*, intoxicated.

Lusitā, *n.* *lū-sī-tā* [Port. *Lusitania*, Portuguese: *L. Lusitania*, Portugal], the great Portuguese epic poem of Camões on the discovery of India by Vasquez da Gama, published in 1571.

lūsk, *n.* *lūsk* [Icel. *lúsk*, a lazy fellow; cf. Gael. *leag*, lazy, idle; in *OE.*, a slothful, lazy fellow; a sluggard; *lūsk*, *lary*: *v.* to doze about idly; to be lazy and sluggish: *lūsk*, *ing*, *imp.*: *lūsked*, *pp.* *lūskt*: *lūskish*, a. *lūsk-īsh*, somewhat inclined to lazy habits: *lūsh*, *lūshness*, *n.* disposition to lazy habits.

lūst, *n.* *lūst* [AS. *lust*, desire—from *lystan*, to covet, to desire: cf. Goth. *lustus*; Icel. *lyst*], longing desire; violent or irregular desire to possess or enjoy; carnal appetite: *v.* to desire eagerly or to long after; to have a violent longing desire after carnal pleasure; to have any depraved or irregular desires: *lūst*, *ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* having eager desire after: *n.* any depraved or irregular desire; a violent desire for carnal grat-

cois, *bois*, *fōis*; *pūre*, *būid*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

fondness; tenderness or regard; dutiful reverence to God: v. to delight or take pleasure in an object; to regard with strong and tender affection, as that of one sex for the other; to regard with parental tenderness; to regard with goodwill or benevolence; to be pleased with; to like: **loving**, imp.: adj. fond; affectionate; expressing love or kindness: **loved**, pp. **bird**: adj. possessing the affection of any one: **lover**, n. **lover**, one who loves: **lovable**, a. **love-able**, worthy of love; amiable; that may be loved: **loveless**, a. **-less**, without love; without tenderness; destitute of kindness: **lovely**, a. **love-ly**, possessing qualities that excite love, admiration, or esteem; amiable; beautiful; delightful: **love-ly**, ad. **-ly**, in a loving manner: **love-liness**, n. **-ness**, possession of qualities that excite love: **lovely**, ad. **-ly**, affectionately; with kindness: **loveliness**, n. **-ness**, kindness; affection: **loving-kindness**, tender regard; mercy; favour: **love-apple**, a vegetable, also called *tomato*: the fruit of *Lycopersicon esculentum*, Ord. *Solanaceae*: **love-bird**, a kind of small parrot, so named from the attachment of the birds to each other: **love-charm**, a supposed charm by which love may be excited: **love-favour**, something given that may be worn in token of love: **love-feast**, among the early Christians, a meal eaten at a general gathering in token of brotherly love and charity; an agape; among Moravians, Methodists, and others, a religious repast: **love-knot**, a complicated figure by which an interchange of affection is supposed to be represented: **love-letter**, a letter written in courtship: **love-lock**, a particular sort of curl worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., on the temples: **love-lost** [*love*, and OE. *lova*, *lost*], forsaken by one's love: **love-making**, courtship: **love-sick**, languishing from love: **love-spell**, a love-charm; **love-taken**, a present in token of love: **love-in-idleness**, the flower, *heart's-ease*, *Viola tricolor*: **love-las-bleeding**, a flower, a kind of amaranth; the *Amaranthus caudatus*, Ord. *Amaranthaceae*: **love-potion**, formerly, a compounded draught administered to excite feelings of love: in *love*, filled with affection or desire, as for the possession of an object.—**SYN.** of 'love n.': affection; concord; delight; pleasure; kindness; friendship; tenderness; devotion; charity—of 'lovely': pleasing; handsome; pretty; fine; charming; delectable; enchanting.

low, a. **lō** [Icel. *lág*, short, low: cf. Sw. *låg*; Dut. *laag*], not high or elevated; placed below in relation to another thing; not rising to the usual level, height, or standard; shallow; descending far downwards; below the usual rate, price, or value; soft; not loud or noisy; mean or humble in rank; reduced; dejected or depressed; humble; vulgar; unrefined; mean; dishonourable; in OE., impotent; subdued: **ad.** not on high; near the ground; under the usual price or value; in a time approaching our own, as, such were the times as war as low down as the 19th century; in a mean or degraded state; softly; down in position or circumstances: **low'er**, a. **-er**, compar. of *low*: less high or elevated: **low'est**, a. **-est**, superl. of *low*: least high or elevated: **low'ly**, a. **-ly**, humble; free from pride; meek; mild; not high or exalted: **ad.** in a low condition; humbly; meekly: **low'liness**, n. **-ness**, freedom from pride; humility: **low'ness**, n. **-ness**, state of being low; meanness of condition or character; depression, as of mind, spirits, strength, or intensity: **low-born**, born in humble life: **Low Church**, applied to the party in the Church of England which does not assert Episcopacy to be the only form of Church government, or attach special importance to the sacraments—opposed to **High Church**: **Low Countries**, the Netherlands: **low latitudes**—see **under latitude**: **low life**, life among the poorer classes of a country: **low-minded**, mean in mind or disposition: **low water**, lowest point of the tide at ebb: **low-water mark**, the lowest point to which the tide recedes: **low-pressure**, applied to the condensing steam-engine: **low-spirited**, dejected; depressed; wanting in liveliness: **Low Sunday**, the Sunday next after Easter, so called as *lower* or less exalted than *Easter day* itself: **low-wines**, the first run of the still; the first liquor produced by distilling molasses or fermented liquors: **lower-case**, among printers, the case which contains the small letters of the alphabet: **Lower Chalk**, in geol., a section of the chalk formation characterised by the absence of blints and hardness of the chalk: **Lower Empire**, the Roman or Western Empire, as distinguished from the Eastern,

which names existed from the date of the removal of the seat of empire to Constantinople in A.D. 325, to its destruction by the Turks A.D. 1453: **low-level gravels**, in geol., a term applied to the sands and gravels that occur in the lower terraces of valleys, in contradistinction to the high-level gravels.—**SYN.** of 'low a.': depressed; deep; dejected; abject; submissive; reverent; dissolute; base; grave; modern; grovelling; feeble; weak; moderate; impoverished; reasonable; plain; simple.

low, v. **lō** [an imitative word: AS. *lōhan*; Dut. *loeren*; OH. Ger. *lōgan*; Ger. *lösen*] to bellow as an ox or cow: **low'ing**, imp.: adj. uttering sounds as cattle: m. the sounds uttered by cattle: **lowed**, pp. **lōd**.

low or lows, **lō**, a hill in place-names—see **law 2**. **low**, also **low**, n. **lō**, in Scot. *lō* [Icel. *lopi*, flame: cf. Dan. *lue*; ML. Ger. *lowe*; Ger. *lohl*] in Eng. *dial.* and Scot., flame; glow; fire: v. to flame; to flame with rage: **low-bell**, n. **lō-bēl** [*low*, and *bēl*], a bell used in night-fowling, in connection with lights, to frighten birds into a net: v. to scare as with a low-bell.

lower, v. **lō-er** [from *low 1*, which see], to bring low; to cause to descend; to let down; to bring down; to lessen; to humble or degrade; to enfeeble; to sink: **lower'ing**, imp.: adj. depressing; enfeebling; degrading: m. the act of bringing down or lessening: **lowered**, pp. **lō-erd**.

lower, also **lowr**, v. **lō-er** [ME. *lowren*, a variant of *leer*: cf. Dut. *loeren*, to frown], to begin to be overcast with clouds; to appear dark, gloomy, or threatening—applied to the weather, or to the countenance; to look sour or grim; to look sullen or angry: **lower'ing**, imp.: adj. appearing dark or threatening; gloomy: **lowered**, pp. **lō-erd**: **lower'ingly**, ad. **-ly**: **lower'ness**, n. **-ness**, cloudy; gloomy.

low'most, a. **lō-er-mōst** [*lower*, and *moſt*], superl. deg. of *low*: another form of *lowest*—see **low 1**.

lowlands, n. plu. **lō-lānds** [*low 1*, and *land*], the flat or level districts of a hilly or mountainous country, as distinguished from the *highlands*: **lowland**, n. pert. to the level districts: **Lowlander**, n. **-er**, an inhabitant of the low or level districts—a term used in Scotland.

loxoclass, n. **lōks-ō-kās** [Gr. *loxos*, oblique; *klasis*, cleavage], a variety of orthoclass, containing a large proportion of soda.

loxodon, n. **lōks-ō-dōn** [Gr. *loxos*, oblique; *odon* or *odont*, a tooth], one of the sub-genera into which the elephants are divided.

loxodromic, a. **lōks-ō-drōm'ik** [Gr. *loxos*, oblique; *dromas*, a course], pert. to oblique sailing by the rhumb-line: **loxodromic curve** or **line**, the path of a ship when her course is constantly directed towards the same point of the compass, in an oblique direction: **loxodrom'ies**, n. plu. **-ies**, the art of oblique sailing by the rhumb-line.

loyal, a. **lōy'al** [Fr. *loyal*, loyal—from L. *legidus*, conformable to law, *legal*—from *lex*, *legis*, law], in former times, conformable to the laws of honour; faithful to a prince or superior; true; devoted: **loyally**, ad. **-ly**: **loyalty**, n. **lōy'al-ti**, fidelity to a prince or sovereign; the devotion of a wife to her husband; fidelity to a cause or one's word: **loy'alist**, n. **-ist**, a person who adheres to his sovereign, particularly in times of civil commotion.

lozenge, n. **lōz'enj** [OF. *lozenge*, a square cake of preserved herbs: *lauze*, a slate, a flag-stone; perhaps from mid. L. *laudes*, praises—in reference to a tomb-stone with an epitaph], a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles, commonly called a diamond; a rhomb; in *her.*, the diamond-shaped shield on which the arms of spinsters and widows are borne; a common sweetmeat in the shape of a small round or oval cake: **lozenge'd**, a. **lōz'enjd**, or **lozenge-shaped**, a. made in the shape of a lozenge: **lozengey**, a. **lōz'en-jy**, in *her.*, divided into lozenge-shaped compartments.

lubber, n. **lūb-er** [W. *lob*, a dunce: cf. Dut. *lobbes*, a booby], a heavy clumsy fellow; a name given in contempt by sailors to those unacquainted with the duties of a seaman: **lubberly**, a. **-ly**, tall and clumsy; lary: ad. awkwardly; clumsily: **lubber's-hole**, a hole in the futtock-plates at the junction of the upper and lower masts through which a landsman would go in preference to the futtock-shrouds: **lubber's-point**, the mark on the inside of the compass-case indicating the direction of the ship's head—

coſe, bōy, fōt; pure, būd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

of the spine, with the convexity towards the front: *lordotic*, *a. -dōtik*, affected with lordosis.

lore, *n. lōr* [A.S. *lōr*, learning: cf. Icel. *lōr*; Dut. *leere*: Ger. *lehre*], learning; erudition; instruction; in O.E., workmanship; *loring*, *n. lōr-ing*, in O.E., instructive discourse.

lore, *n. lōr* [L. *lorum*, a strap or thong], in birds, the space between the bill and the eye; a corneous angular apparatus observable in the mouths of certain insects.

lorel, *n. lōr-l* [A.S. *loren*, pp. of *loosan*, to lose], in O.E., a base or worthless person; a rogue; connected with *loaser*—another spelling is *loael*.

lorinette, *n. lōr-nē-t* [F. *lorinette*], an opera-glass—from *larger*, to glance at] a pair of eye-glasses, opening with a spring—chiefly used by ladies; a small opera-glass.

loricate, *v. lōr-i-kat* [L. *loricatus*, covered with a breastplate of metal—from *lorica*, a coat of mail], to cover with a coat of mail; to plate over; to cover with a crust or coating: *lor'icated*, *imp.*: *lor'icated*, *pp.*: *adj.* covered or clad with horny or bony plates or scutes, like the crocodile; incrustated: *lor'ica'tion*, *n. -kā-shūn*, the operation of covering anything with a plate or crust for defence, as against the action of fire: *loricate*, *n. plu. lōr-i-kā'id*, those reptiles which, like the crocodile, have bony plates developed in their skin: *lorica*, *n. lōr-i-kat* or *lōr-i-kā*, applied to the protective case with which certain infusoria are provided.

loring—see under *lore* 1.

lorion, *n. lōr-i-on* [late Gr. *lorion*—dim. of Gr. *dial. loron*, a thong], a stripe on the alb of a bishop of the Greek church.

loriot, *n. lōr-i-ot* [F. *loriot*—from *le*, the; *oriot*, oriole—from OF. *loriot*—see oriole], the yellow gold-coloured bird; a bird called withal; the oriole.

loris, *n. lōr-is* (prob. *loris* or *lori*, native Indian name; also derived from Dut. *loris*, a clown, a booby), a nocturnal lemur of the E. Ind., commonly called the 'lazy monkey'.

lorry, *n. lōr-ri*, or *larry*, *lōr-ri* [Eng. dial.], a four-wheeled waggon without sides, for the carriage of heavy or bulky goods; a coal truck.

lory, *n. lōr-i* [Hind. *luri*, a parrot], a bird of the parrot kind, usually of a red colour, inhabiting the E. I.

lose, *v. lōs* [A.S. *lostan*, to become loose, to escape: cf. Goth. *fra-luscan*; Dut. *verlezen*], to mislay; to lay or drop so as not to be able to find; not to gain or win; to be deprived of; to fall to obtain; to miss; to wander from; to bewilder; to waste, as time; to go from view or knowledge; to squander or throw away; to ruin or destroy; not to employ or enjoy; to suffer loss, in O.E., to decline; to fall: *lo'sing*, *imp.*: *adj.* causing or bringing loss: *n. loss*: *lost*, *pp.* *lōst*, did lose: *adj.* laid or dropped so as not to be able to find or recover; gone from our possession or view; not visible; mislaid; that cannot be found; unable to find; destroyed; perished; ruined; wasted; no longer possessing or existing; bewildered; perplexed; alienated; hardened: *loser*, *n. lō-zēr*, one who is deprived of anything, as by defeat, &c.; one who fails to gain in a transaction: *lo'singly*, *adj. -it*: to lose ground, to fall behind; to suffer gradual loss: to lose heart, to become timid or discouraged: to lose oneself, to become bewildered; to miss or be ignorant of one's way.

lorel, *n. lōs-l*—see *lore* 1.

loss, *n. lōs* [from *lose*, which see], deprivation; destruction; injury; defeat; failure; waste; leakage; that which is lost: at a loss, puzzled; perplexed: to bear a loss, to make it good: to endure with resignation.—SYN. of 'loss': detriment; privation; miss; forfeiture; damage; disadvantage.

lost—see under *lose*.

lot, *n. lōt* [A.S. *lot*, a lot, a portion: cf. Goth. *lauda*; Dut. *lot*: Icel. *húti*], that which falls to any one as his fortune; fate; fortune; chance; anything used in determining chances, as to cast or draw lots; a parcel; a piece or division of land; familiarly, collection, as, they are a sorry lot; abundance, as, we have a lot of money: *v.* to sort in lots; to catalogue: *lot'ting*, *imp.*: *lot'ted*, *pp.*: a great lot, a great quantity: to cast lots, to use or throw a die, or to employ other means of chance, in order to determine an event: to draw lots, to determine a matter by drawing one from two or more things, marked with symbols agreed upon, but which are concealed

from the drawer while drawing: to pay scot and lot [A.S. *scot*, payment], to pay taxes according to share or proportion—see *load*, note 2.—SYN. of 'lot': destiny; doom; hazard; accident; quantity; portion.

lots, *n. lōt*, also *lotus*, *n. lōt-us* [L. *lotus*; Gr. *lotos*, lotus], a genus of leguminous creeping plants, found in different countries, and of several species. Ord. *Leguminosæ*, sub-Ord. *Papilionaceæ*: an Egyptian water-plant—considered sacred by the Egyptians; a small tree; the true lotus or *lotus-bush* of the classics is *Xerophis lotus*: Ord. *Rhamnaceæ*.

loth, *a. lōth*, an OE. spelling of *loath*—see *loathe*.

lotion, *n. lō-shūn* [F. *lotion*—from L. *lotiōnem*, a washing], a medicated solution or watery mixture for external use; a medicinal wash.

lotto, *n. lō-tō* [F. *lotto*—from It. *lotto*, a lot, a lottery: cf. OH. Ger. *lotos*; Ger. *loos*, a lot], an arithmetical game played with 24 numbered cards, wooden discs with corresponding numbers, and some counters.

lottery, *n. lōt-ēr-ī* [Eng. *lot*, chance, with F. suffix *-erie*], a distribution of money or goods by chance or lot; the name of the distribution; a card game; in O.E., allotment.

lotus—see *lots*.

lotus-or *lotos*-eater, *n.* one living on the fruit of the lotus; one who gives himself up to a listless, pleasant life; a voluptuary.

loud, *a. lōud* [A.S. *lūd*, loud; cf. Dut. *luid*: OH. Ger. *lūd*], having a strong sound; noisy; clamorous; turbulent; emphatic: *adj.* with loudness: *loudly*, *adv.* *lōud'ly*: *loudness*, *n. -nēs*, a great noise or sound; clamour; uproar: *loud patterns*, *familiarly*, flashy and showy patterns—thus indicating an analogy between sound and colour.—SYN. of 'loud': obstreperous; sonorous; boisterous; vociferous; blustering; vehement; tumultuous.

lough, *n. lōch*, the Irish spelling of Scotch *loch*: a lake; an arm of the sea—see *loch*.

louis d'or, *n. lōi dōr* [F. a Louis of gold], a French gold coin first struck in 1640, value about 25s.

lounder, *n. lōn-der* or *lōn-der* [perhaps from Gael. *lonn*, strong, powerful], in Scot., a swinging heavy stroke; a powerful blow: *v.* to beat with severe strokes: *loun'dering*, *imp.*: *loun'dered*, *pp.* *lōn'd-er*.

lounge, *v. lōng* [OF. *longis*, an idle fellow—prob. from L. *Longius* or *Longinus*, a name in the Mystery Plays for the centurion who pierced the body of Christ], to live lazily; to loiter or move about listlessly; to spend the time in idly moving about; to recline at ease: *n.* an idle kind; a stroll; a place which idlers frequent; a game of sofa: *loun'g-ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* spending the time in loitering; reclining at ease: *lounge'd*, *pp.* *lōn'g'd*: *lounge'r*, *n.* *lōn'j-ēr*, one who strolls or moves lazily about; an idler.

louse—see *lower* 2.

louse, *n. lōcs*, lice, *n. plu. lōs* [A.S. *lūs*, a louse: cf. Dut. *luis*; Icel. *lús*, *plu. lūs*: Ger. *laus*, *plu. lüs*], a small insect of different species which infests the bodies of men and animals: *louse*, *v. lōcs*, to clean from lice: *lousing*, *imp.* *lōcs-ing*: *loused*, *pp.* *lōcs'd*: *lousy*, *a. lōcs-ī*, infested with lice; very mean; contemptible: *lōus'ly*, *adv.* *-i-ly*: *lōus'ness*, *n. -i-nes*, state of abounding in lice.

lout, *n. lōut* [Icel. *lutar*, stooping, bent—from *luta*, to bow—see *lout* 2], a rough, ungainly, uneducated man; a mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin: *lout'ish*, *adj.* rude; clownish: *lout'ishly*, *adv.* *-it*, in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner: *lout'ishness*, *n. -nes*, clownishness; behaviour of a bumpkin.

lout, *v. lōut* [A.S. *lutan*, to stoop, to bend: Icel. *luta*], in O.E., to stoop; to pay obedience; to submit; to bow; to overpower; to discomfit: *lout'ing*, *imp.*: *lout'd*, *pp.*

louver or *louvre*, *n. lō-zēr* [F. *louver*, the opening], in anc. buildings, an opening in the roof for the escape of smoke—often in the form of a turret or lantern: *lower*-window, an open window having flat crossbars so placed as to exclude the rain—the bars being called *louver*-boards, corrupted into *luffer*-boards.

Louvre, *n. lō-zēr* [origin unknown], one of the anc. palaces of France in Paris, now a national museum.

love, *n. lōv* [A.S. *lufu*, love: cf. OH. Ger. *lubi*; Ger. *liebe*; Russ. *lúbod*; also Sans. *lobha*], an affection of the mind excited by qualities in an object which are capable of communicating pleasure; the passion of the sexes; courtship; the object beloved; goodwill; benevolence; strong liking or inclination;

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lōb*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *wōte*, *wōt*, *mōve*;

running across being called the *woof* or *welt*; the part of an ear lying within the boat when rowing: *hand-loom*, a loom wrought by the hand: *hair-loom*—see *hair*: *power-loom*, a loom wrought by steam: *jacquard-loom*, *jak-kard* or *shd-kard*, a machine invented by M. Jacquard of Lyons for weaving figured goods.

loom, v. *lōm* [Icel. *ljoma*, to gleam, to shine—from *ljoma*, a ray], to be seen imperfectly, as a ship on the horizon, or seen through a mist; to appear indistinctly above the surface either of sea or land; to appear larger than the real size, and indistinctly; to appear to the mind's eye faintly or obscurely, or, as it were, in the distance: *loom'ing*, imp.: a. the indistinct appearance of a distant object, as in a mist, or particular state of the atmosphere: *loomed*, pp. *loomed*.

loom, n. *lōm* [a corrupt. of Shetland *loom*: Icel. *lōmr*], an arctic swimming and diving bird, allied to the grebe, but with fully webbed toes; the great northern diver.

loom, loom, and loom, n. *lōm* [Dut. *loem*, a stupid, silly man: O.Dut. *lome*, slow], a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow; a sorry fellow.

loop, n. *lōp* [Icel. *lōnup*, a leap—from *lōnupa*, to leap], a folding or doubling of one part of a string or cord through which another part may be run for fastening: an ornamental doubling in fringes; a noose: v. to form with loops; to fasten the loops of: *loop'ing*, imp.: *looped*, pp. *loopt*: adj. having loops: *loopers*, n. plu. *lōp-ers*, the caterpillars of certain moths which double up into a loop while creeping: *loop-line*, a connecting line in a railway, having each end joined to the main line.

loop, n. *lōp* [M.E. *loupe*: Dut. *loep*, a peeping-place—from *lōpen*, to peep], a narrow window; in *mediev. fortif.*, a small aperture in a wall for observation, or for the discharge of missiles.

loophole, n. *lōp-hōl* [loop 2, and hole], a peep-hole or narrow opening in the wall of a castle from whence to shoot in safety at the enemy; a small hole in the bulk-head of a ship; a secret means of escape; a hole into or through which one may slip; *fig.* evasion or shift: *loopholed*, full of holes or openings.

looping, n. *lōp'ing* [Dut. *loopen*, to run], the running together, or semi-fusion, of pieces of ore, when heated for calcination only.

loos, n. *lōs* [F. *los*, praise—from L. *laus*, praise], in O.E., praise.

loose, a. *lōs* [Icel. *laus*: cf. M.Dut. *loos*, loose, false; Goth. *laus*, empty; Ger. *los*, loose], unbound; not fastened or confined; slack; not tight or close; not dense; not precise or exact; vague; rambling; lax; as the bowels; not concise; not accurate; at liberty; wanton; inattentive: v. to untie or unbind; to release or set at liberty; to let go; to remit or absolve; to set sail: *loose'ing*, imp.: *loosed*, pp. *loest*: *loose'ly*, ad. *ly*, not firmly; without connection; negligently: irregularly; wantonly; dissolutely: *loose'ness*, n. -ness, the state of being loose; slackness; the opposite of tightness or rigidity; laxity; irregularity; habitual looseness; diarrhoea: *loose-box*, a compartment for horses; a stall where they are not tied: *loose cash*, small change of which no strict reckoning is kept: *loosestrife*, n. *lōs-strif*, a wild British plant with spikes of purple flowers: the *Lythrum Salicaria*, Ord. *Lythraceae*: to break loose, to escape from confinement or restraint: to let loose, to set at liberty: to play fast and loose, to be so uncertain as to do, now one thing, now another and opposite one; to prevaricate.—SYN. of 'loose a.': untied; vague; indeterminate; inaccurate; unconcerned; slack; disengaged; free; remiss; dissolute; irregular; unchaste.

loosen, v. *lōs-en* [from loose, which see], to free from tightness; to render less tight or compact; to relax; to become loose: *loosening*, imp. *lōs-en'ing*: *loosened*, pp. *lōs-ed*, freed from tightness or closeness; rendered loose.

loot, n. *lōt* [Hind. *lūt*, plunder], in E. I., theft or plunder; plunder taken in war: v. to carry off as plunder: to ransack houses for plunder: *loot'ing*, imp.: *looted*, pp. *loot*.

lower, n. *lōw-er*, O.E. for *lower*, which see.

low-warm—see *lukewarm*, and note.

lop, v. *lōp* [O.Dut. *loppen*, to maim, to geld], to cut off, as branches from a tree; to cut off the top or extreme part; to prune: n. in O.E., a branch or part

cut from a tree: *lop'ing*, imp.: n. the act of cutting off; that which is cut off: *lopped*, pp. *lopt*.

lop, a. *lōp* [a variant of *lap*], dependent; hanging down: *lop-eared*, having hanging ears: *lop-sided*, heavier on one side than the other, as a ship; sloping at the sides.

lophodon, n. *lō-fō-dōn* [Gr. *lophos*, a ridge, a crest; *odon* or *odont*, a tooth], in *geol.*, an extinct tapir-like pachyderm of the Tertiary epoch, having crested teeth.

lophostomate, a. *lōf-tōs-tō-māt* [Gr. *lophos*, a ridge, a crest; *stoma*, a mouth], in *bot.*, having crested apertures or openings: *lophophore*, n. *lōf-fōr* [Gr. *lophos*, I carry], in *zool.*, the disc or stage upon which the tentacles of the Polysso are placed.

lophobranchiate, a. *lōf-brānch-i-āt* [Gr. *lophos*, a ridge, a crest; *branchia*, gills], having gills arranged in tufts, applied to an order of fishes, including the pipe-fish and sea-horse.

lophypoda, n. plu. *lōf-i-rōp-s-dō* [Gr. *lophos*, a crest or tuft of hair; *pus*, a tail; *podos*, the foot], a section of the Crustacea, embracing those which have cylindrical or conical dilated or tufted feet.

loquacious, a. *lō-kwō'shūs* [L. *loquax* or *loquacem*, full of words, talkative], given to much talking; garrulous: *loquaciousness*, n. *-shūs-nēs*, also *loquacity*, n. *lō-kwōs-i-ti* [F. *loquacité*], the habit of excessive talking; garrulity: *loquaciously*, ad. *-ly*.

loquat, n. *lō-kwōt* [Chin.—from *lūh*, a rush, and *kiuh*, an orange], an evergreen tree, Ord. *Rosaceae*, native to China and Japan; the fruit of this tree. Also called *Japan medlar*.

lorate, a. *lō-rāt* [L. *lorum*, a thong or strap], in *bot.* and *zool.*, applied to organs or members having the form of a thong or strap.

lorcha, n. *lōr-chā* [a corr. of Port. *lancha*, a pinacle], a light sailing vessel used in the Chinese and Eastern seas, having the hull built on a European model, but rigged like a Chinese junk.

lord, n. *lōrd* [A.S. *lārford*, a lord—from *lāf*, a loaf; *weard*, a guardian: Icel. *lǫvdr*: lit. 'loaf-keeper', 'master of the house'], one who possesses the highest power or authority; a husband; a master; a sovereign; a ruler; a baron in the British peerage; any peer of the realm; any son of a duke or marquess, or the eldest son of an earl; an honorary title of chief magistrates of certain cities or towns in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and some other public officers, as, the lord chancellor, lord justice-clerk, &c.; an honorary title of bishops: n. an *anc.* name of address, as we now use 'sir, master': *Lord*, the Supreme Being: v. to domineer or tyrannise; in O.E., to invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord: *lord'ing*, imp.: *lord'ed*, pp. *lord'ly*, a. *ly*, also *lord-like*, a. becoming a lord; haughty; proud; insolent; arrogant: ad. proudly; imperiously: *lordliness*, n. *-nēs*, high station; pride; haughtiness: *lordling*, n. a little lord; a would-be lord: *lord'ship*, n. a title of address to a nobleman or high officer; the territory or jurisdiction of a lord; a manor; dominion; authority: my lord, your lordship, forms of expression used in addressing a lord: *Lord's Day*, the first day of the week, or Sunday; the Christian Sabbath: *Lord's Supper*, the Holy Communion; the Eucharist: Our Lord, Jesus Christ; the Saviour: *Lord Advocate*, the chief law officer of the Crown in Scotland, usually an M.P.: *Lord High Chancellor*, the highest judicial officer of the Crown, the presiding judge in the Court of Chancery, and the Speaker of the House of Lords: *Lord Justice-Clark*, the second in rank of the two highest judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland: *Lord Lieutenant*—see *Lieutenant*: *Lord Justice-General* or *Lord President*, the highest in rank of the judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland: *Lord Privy Seal*, a high officer of State and member of the Cabinet, the keeper of the Privy Seal, whose issue to the Lord Chancellor is an authority to him to pass the Great Seal: *Lords Spiritual*, the archbishops and bishops having seats in the House of Lords: *Lords Temporal*, the peers of England, sixteen representatives of the Scottish, and twenty-eight of the Irish, peerage: *House of Lords*, one of the constituent parts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, consisting of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal.—SYN. of 'lordly': overbearing; imperious; tyrannical; despotic; domineering.

lordosis, n. *lōr-dō-sis* [Gr.—from *lordos*, bent back], in *path.*, curvature of a bone; specifically, curvature

ing one seed: *lomentaceous*, a. *lō-mēn-tō-shi-ts*, furnished with a loment; bearing lomenta.
lomentaria, n. *lōng-kōp-tēr-ts* [Gr. *longchē*, a spear; *phēris*, a fern], in *grout*, a fossil fern-like frond, occurring in the Coal-measures, having leaves many times pinnate.

Londoner, n. *lōn-dōn-ēr*, a native or inhabitant of London: *Londonism*, n. *-izm*, a form of speech peculiar to London: *London clay*, one of the members of the Lower Tertiary or Eocene beds of the London basin.

lone, a. *lōn* [an abbreviated form of *alone*], solitary; retired; without a companion; single; far apart: *lonely*, a. *lōn-lī*, solitary; retired; addicted to solitude: *loneliness*, n. *-lī-nēs*, solitude; retirement; seclusion: *lonesome*, a. *lōn-sēm*, solitary; secluded from society; dismal: *lonesomely*, ad. *-lī*: *lone'someness*, n. *-nēs*, state of being lonesome or solitary.—SYN. of 'lonely': secluded; sequestered; lone; lonesome; unfrequented.

long, a. *lōng* [A.S. *lang*, long; cf. *Iscl. langr*; Ger. *lang*; F. *long*; L. *longus*], not short; drawn out in length or time; continued, as in time or sound; extending far in space or prospect; dilatory; ad. to a great length or extent; not for a short time; throughout, as all his life long; not soon: *longish*, a. *lōng-tsh*, rather long: *longer*, a. *lōng-ēr*, compar. deg. of *long*; of greater length: ad. for a greater duration: *longest*, a. *lōng-pst*, superl. deg. of *long*; of the greatest extent: *long ago*, at a point of duration far distant in the past: *long-boat*, the largest boat belonging to a ship of war: *long-bow*, a bow of the height of the archer: *long clothes*, the clothes of an infant which hang loosely, and to a great extent over its feet: *long dozen*, one or two more than a dozen: *long-firm*, n. a name applied to swindlers who get possession of goods without payment, dispose of them, and then move to a distant locality: *long-hand*, ordinary handwriting, as distinguished from short-hand: *long-headed*, endowed with forethought and sagacity; in an unfavourable sense, cunning or overreaching: *long home*, the grave: *long hundred*, six score, or 120: *long-lived*, *-lived*, living or lasting long: *long measure*, a measure of length: *Long Parliament*, the Parliament which met 3d Nov. 1640, and was expelled by Cromwell, 20th April 1653: *long-pepper*, the dried unripe spikes or fruit of two species of *Piper*, or pepper-vine, Ord. *Piperaceae*: *longprimer*, *-prim-ēr*, a printing-type: *long-range*, the greatest distance which shot or shells may be projected by guns or mortars effectively: *long-shanked*, *-shankt*, having long legs: *longshoreman* [long for *along*], a wharf labourer: a stevedore: *long-sighted*, far-seeing; sagacious: *long-spun*, extended to a great length; tedious: *long-stop*, at *cricket*, one who is set behind the wicket-keeper to stop the balls which pass him: *long-suffering*, a. not easily provoked; patient: n. patience under offence: *clemency*: *long Tom*, a sort of cradle used for washing out gold by miners at the gold-fields; a big gun: *long-tongued*, babbling; talking overmuch: *long vacation*, in the *Eng. courts*, a recess extending from 10th August to about the end of October: *longways*, ad. *lōng-wēz*, also *long-wise*, ad. *-wēz*, in the direction of its length: *long-winded*, *-windt*, tedious; protracted: *long yarn*, an incredible story; a sailor's tale: in the *long-run*, the whole course of things taken together: in the final result: not long; soon: the long and short of anything, the conclusion or summing up of a matter briefly expressed; the whole; the details as well as the general view: to draw the long-bow, to exaggerate; to tell lies. *Note*.—*long* frequently forms the first part of a compound, and thus combined denotes great extent; remoteness; extended duration.

long, v. *lōng*—followed by *after* or *for* [A.S. *langian*, to lengthen; also, to long for, to crave—from *lang*, long; cf. Ger. *verlangen*, to long for] to desire or wish for earnestly; to wish for eagerly: *long-ing*, imp.: ad. having an earnest desire; having a preternatural craving: n. an earnest desire: a continual wish or craving: *longed*, pp. *lōngt*: *long-ingly*, ad. *-lī*, with continual desire.

long, in O.E., for *belong*,
long, in prep. *lōng of* [from *along of*—see *long 1*], in O.E., owing to; by the fault of.
longeal, a. *lōn-jē-wāl*, also *longe-vous*, a. *-jē-wūs* [L. *longus*, long; *crum*, an age], long-lived: *longevity*, n. *lōn-jē-wāl*, great length of life; old age.

longimetry, n. *lōn-jīm-tē-trī* [L. *longus*, long; Gr. *metron*, a measure], the art or practice of measuring distances or lengths.

longing, *longingly*—see *long 2*.

longipennate, n. pin. *lōn-jī-pēn-nā-tē* [L. *longus*, long; *penna*, a wing], in *soot*, a group of the natural birds, including the gulls, terns, and petrels: *longipennate*, a. *-pēn-nā-tē*, long-winged—applied to birds.

longirostral, a. *lōn-jī-rōs-trāl* [L. *longus*, long; *rostrum*, a beak or bill], long-beaked—applied to birds: *longirostris*, n. plu. *-trēs*, a family of wading birds having long bills, as the snipe, curlew, &c.

longitude, n. *lōn-jī-tūd* [F. *longitude*—from L. *longitudo*, length of time or space—from *longus*, long], the angular distance east or west of any place on the earth's surface from a certain fixed point or meridian—in Eng. that point is the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, near London—that of France is in Paris: *longitudinal*, a. *-dī-nāl*, part. to longitude or length: extending or running lengthwise: *longitudinally*, ad. *-nāl*, in lengthwise: *the longitude of the place sailed from*: *longitude in*, the longitude of the place sailed to: *the longitude of a heavenly body*, the arc of the ecliptic intercepted between the first point of Aries and the secondary circle to the ecliptic, which passes through the place of the body: circles of celestial longitude, great circles of the celestial concave passing through the poles of the ecliptic, and so called because they severally mark out all points which have the same longitude—also called circles of latitude, because latitudes are measured upon them.

loo, n. *lō* [formerly *lanterloo*: F. *lanterloo*, a game at cards], a game at cards resembling whist: v. to beat at the game of *loo*: *loo-ing*, imp.: *loosed*, pp. *lōd*: *loo-table*, a round table for a sitting-room—so called from being conveniently adapted for a circle of persons playing at the game of *loo*.

looby, n. *lō-bī* [a dim. of *lob 2*], a dull, lumpy, lazy fellow; an awkward, clumsy person: *loobly*, a. *lō-bī-lī*, awkward; clumsy: ad. in an awkward, clumsy manner.

loof, n. *lō* [see *loof*], the after part of a ship's bow: the windward side of a ship: *aloof*, on *loof*, that is, out of reach.

loof, n. *lō* [Iscl. *lōf*, palm of hand], in *Eng. dial.*, *Scot.*, the hand; the palm of the hand.

look, v. *lōk* [A.S. *lōcian*, to look, to see—perhaps from *loca*, a prison or enclosure—with reference to 'peeping from'; marking: OH. Ger. *lōgan*, to direct the eye to or from anything; to consider; to apply the mind or understanding; to examine; to have any particular appearance; to have any air or manner; to face or front—usually followed by *on*, *at*, *for*, *after*, *towards*]: to search for: n. the act of looking; the air of the face; sight; glance; appearance; view: *int. see*: behold: *look-ing*, imp.: ad. having appearance, as in *good-looking*: n. expectation, followed by *for*: *looked*, pp. *lōkt*: *look'er*, n. *-ēr*, one who looks: a spectator: to *look alive*, in *fantasia* *along*, an expression urging to greater speed or activity: to *look about* one, to be vigilant: to *look after*, to attend to or take care of: to *look black*, to frown; to show signs of strong dislike: to *look blank*, to have a stupid bewildered appearance, arising from the sudden and unexpected announcement of something of an unpleasant nature: to *look down* on or upon, to treat with indifference or contempt: to *look for*, to expect; to search: to *look in* the face, to face or meet with boldness: to *look into*, to inspect closely: to *examine*: to *look on* or upon, to respect or esteem: to regard as good or bad: to consider; to view: to be a mere idle spectator: to *look out*, to be on the watch; to search for and discover: to choose: to *look over*, to examine one by one; to refrain from censure or punishment, as for a fault: to *look to* or unto, to watch; to take care of: to *look up*, to search for and find: to show a tendency to rise or improve, as prices are *looking up*: to *look up to*, to respect: *looking for*, expectation: *looking-glass*, a mirror: *look-out*, a small watch-tower, or an elevation on the roof of a building; a view; a prospect; watch.

lool, n. *lō* [Eng. dial.], a vessel used to receive the washings of ores in mining districts.

loom, n. *lōm* [A.S. *gelōma* or *lōma*, a tool], *lit.*, a utensil, or a tool; a simple machine in which cloth is woven—the one set of threads running lengthwise in the material being called the *warp*, and the other set

māle, māi, fōr, lōk; *māle, māi, hēr*; *pīne, pīn*; *māle, māi, māre*; .

log, *n.* *lóg* [Icel. *lóg*, a felled tree; Sw. dial. *lōga*], an unbewn or undressed piece of timber not adapted to any special purpose; a large heavy piece of firewood; among *seamen*, a little board so fixed as to remain upright and motionless in the water, while the ship moves on, for the purpose of ascertaining the rate of sailing; a school register of daily proceedings, progress, and remarks: the log or log-book, a book used in registering the rate of a ship's velocity, as indicated by the *log*, with notes on the state of the weather and incidents of the voyage. *Sc.* *log-line*, the line which is thrown over the stern of a ship with the float or log attached, for the purpose of measuring the rate at which she is proceeding, and which is marked into divisions of the 120th part of a mile each by knots; *logman*, one who hews timber; *logwood*, a red heavy wood, being the heart-wood of a tree of the W. I. and S. Amer., employed in dyeing and calico-printing; the *Hæmatosylon campechiæ*, *Ord. Leguminosæ*, sub-*Ord. Cæsalpinieæ*, also called *Campechiæ-wood*; *logged*, *a. lōgd*, or water-logged, a rendered motionless as a log; disabled from motion or action by water, as a ship; *log-house*, a house built of rough-hewn logs, as in the backwoods of N. Amer.; *log-rolling*, *n.* mutual aid given by public persons in gaining their individual ends, used in U.S. especially of politicians, and in Great Britain of *libretreasures*: derived from the custom in N. Amer. of joining forces for the purpose of gathering logs in land-clearing: to lie like a log, to lie heavy and dead without a sign of motion.

log, *n.* *lōg* [Heb.], a Jewish liquid measure, containing about five-sixths of a pint.

log, *log*, contr. for logarithm, which see.

log, *v.* *lōg*, also *loggar*, *v. lōg-ger* [Dan. *logre*, to wag the tail], in OE., to oscillate; *log'ging*, *imp.* *logged*, *pp. lōgd*.

logan-stones, *n. plu.* *lōg-ŋ-stōne*, or *lō'gana*, *n. plu.* properly *logging-stones*, *n. lōg-ging-* [from *log* 4], weather-worn blocks of stones so finely balanced on their pivot-like bases that a very ordinary force suffices to make them rock from side to side; also called *rocking-stones*.

logarithm, *n.* *lōg-ŋ-rithm* [Gr. *logos*, a word, a ratio; *arithmos*, number], the exponent of the power to which a given number must be raised in order to produce another given number; formerly, one of a system of artificial numbers which greatly facilitates certain calculations, in such a way that while the natural numbers increase in geometrical progression, their logarithms increase in arithmetical progression only; thus, while 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 are natural numbers, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are their corresponding logarithms; by this artifice, multiplying numbers is performed by adding their logarithms, dividing numbers by subtracting their logarithms, raising powers by multiplying the logarithms of the numbers, extracting roots by dividing the logarithms of the numbers: *logarithmic*, *a. lōg-ŋ-rith-mik*, also *logarith'mical*, *a. -rit-kil*, consisting of or done by logarithms: *log'arith'mically*, *adv. -it-kil*.

logger-head, *n.* *lōg-ger-hēd* [log 1 and head], a dunce; a blockhead; a species of sea-turtle; at or to *logger-heads*, quarrelling; disputing. *Note.*—*log-head* is the same in sense as *block-head*: *logger* is one engaged in cutting down and preparing logs of timber.

loggets, *n. plu.* *lōg-gēts* [a dim. of log 1], in OE., an old game, something like nine-pins and skittles.

loggia, *n.* *lōf-d* [It.], an elevated gallery at the front of a building, open and pillared on one side,—a regular feature of an Italian palace; a large ornamental window.

logic, *n.* *lōf-tē* [OF. *logique*, the art of logic—from L. *logica* = Gr. *logikḗ*, with *technḗ*, understood, the art of reasoning; *logos*, speech, reason—from *legō*, I speak], the examination of that part of reasoning which depends upon the manner in which inferences are formed, and the investigations of general maxims and rules for constructing arguments, so that the conclusion may contain no inaccuracy which was not previously inserted in the premises; the science of the laws of thought, as thought; the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others: *logical*, *a. lōf-tē-kil*, according to the rules of logic; founded on reason; clear; rational; discriminating; *logically*, *adv. -it-kil*.

logician, *n.* *lō-fish-ŋ*, a person skilled in logic.

logistics, *n. plu.* *lō-fish-tiks* [Gr. *logistikos*, skilled in

calculating—from *logos*, a word, a number, see *logic*], a system of arithmetic in which numbers are expressed in a scale of sixty; the science of number; in *mil.*, the art of moving troops, in which is comprised the details of marches and the fixing of places for encampments and cantonments.

logogram, *n.* *lōf-ŋ-grām* [Gr. *logos*, a word; *gramma*, a writing], a word-sign, which may be either pictorial or a single letter or an abbreviated set of letters, as *£* for shilling; a versified puzzle dealing with certain words and with synonyms formed from the transposition of the letters of an original word, as *cur* from *curtain*, which in the puzzle may appear as *dog*.

logography, *n.* *lō-pōf-ŋ-f* [Gr. *logos*, a word; *graphḗ*, a writing], a method of printing in which a type represents a word instead of a letter: *logographic*, *a. lō-pōf-ŋ-grāf-ik*, also *logograph'ical*, *a. -t-kil*, pert. to logography.

logograph, *n.* *lōf-ŋ-grf* [Gr. *logos*, a word; *grifhos*, a puzzle], a word-puzzle in which the original word is to be discovered from various significant combinations of the letters found in it—thus, given the words *kale*, *teal*, *peat*, *peal*, *pale*, *leap*, *late*, find out that *plate* is the original word.

logomachy, *n.* *lō-pōm-ŋ-kī* [Gr. *logomachia*—from *logos*, a word; *machḗ*, a fight, a contest], contention about words; a war of words.

logometrie, *a. lōf-ŋ-mē-tē-rik* [Gr. *logos*, a word, a ratio; *metron*, a measure], denoting a scale to measure or ascertain chemical equivalents.

logotype, *n.* *lōf-ŋ-tip* [Gr. *logos*, a word; *typos*, a mark impressed, a stamp], a type embracing a word; two or more letters cast in one piece.

logwood—see under *log* 1.

loin, *n.* *lōyn*, usually in the plu. *loins*, *lōyns* [OF. *logne*; mid. L. *lumbus*, a loin], the lower or hinder half of the trunk of an animal; the lower part of the back; the retus; *loin*, *n.* *lōyn*, the joint of an animal as cut for food, as, a *loin* of mutton, a *loin* of beef.

loller, *v.* *lōy-tēr* [O.Dut. *leuten*, to linger], to linger; to be slow in moving; to spend time idly; to saunter: *loll'ering*, *imp.* *adj.* lingering; moving slowly: *lollered*, *pp.* *lōy-tērd*: *loll'erer*, *n.* *-tēr-er*, one who delays; an idler: *loll'eringly*, *adv. -it-kil*—*SVN.* of 'loller': to delay; lag; tarry: daily.

Lok, *n.* *lōk*, also *Loki*, *n.* *lōk-i* [Icel. *loki*—from *loka*, to allure], in *Scand. myth.*, the evil deity, the author of all calamities.

loll, *v.* *lōl* [O.Dut. *tollen*, to sit over the fire], to lounge; to give way to sloth; to rest lazily against anything; to hang out loosely, as the tongue; to thrust out, as the tongue: *lolling*, *imp.* *lollēd*, *pp.* *lōl-i*: *loll'ingly*, *adv. -ŋg-it*, in a lolling manner.

Lollard, *n.* *lōl-ŋrd* [O.Dut. *lollard*, a number of prayers and hymns—from *lullen* or *lollen*, to sing, hum], one of a sect of early reformers in Germany in the 13th and 14th centuries who went about preaching reformation of life, and excited the indignation of the Church by not joining any of the regular orders of the clergy or monks; one of a Dutch society of the 14th century, devoted to the care of the sick; in *Eng.*, a follower of Wycliff.

lollipop, *n.* *lōl-lip* [*lolly*, and *pop*], a coarse common kind of sweetmeat; sweets made of treacle, butter, and flour.

lolly, *n.* *lōl-i* [Eng. dial.], a lumpsy mixture; soft ice caused by the grinding together of floes: *n. plu.*, in *Austral.*, candles.

loma, *n.* *lō-mā* [Gr. *lōma*, a hem], in *zool.*, a membranous lobe or bordering, as on the toe of a bird; in *geol.*, an extended, somewhat narrow, ridge of hills.

Lomaria, *n.* *lō-mā-ri-d* [Gr. *lōma*, an edge, alluding to the marginal position of the indusia], an interesting genus of ferns, arborescent in habit, having blackish trunks shaggy at the apex; *Ord.* *Filices*, sub-*Ord.* *Polypodiæ*.

Lombard, *n.* *lōm-bŋrd* or *lōm-bŋrd*, a native of Lombardy, in Italy; formerly, a banker or money-lender: *Lombardic*, *a. lōm-bŋrd-ik*, pert. to the Lombards or Lombardy: *Lombardy house*, *lōm-bŋrd-i*, a public pawnbroking establishment: *Lombard Street*, in London, the chief street for banks, discount brokers, and bullion-dealers; the money market—so named from the *Lombards*, who were the chief bankers in England up to the time of Queen Elizabeth.

loment, *n.* *lō-mēnt*, also *lomentum*, *n.* *lō-mēn-tām* [L. *lomentum*, bean-meal], in *bot.*, a legume or pod with transverse partitions, each division contain-

colle, bōg, foot; päre, bñd; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

local; attachment to a certain place or district; a word or an expression peculiar to a place.

locate, v. *lō-kā'* [L. *locatus*, set or disposed—from *locus*, a place], to set in a particular place or position; in *U.S.*, to select or survey for settlement: *locat'ing*, imp.: *locat'ed*, pp.: *location*, n. *lō-kā'-shān*, situation with respect to place; that which is located; state of being placed; a colonial name for surveyed land; a settlement: *locative*, a. *lō-kā'-tīv*, in *gram.*, applied to the case expressive of locality, or at a place—existing originally in all the Aryan languages.

loch, n. *lōch* [Ir. and Gael. *loch*, an arm of the sea: Bret. *lagen*, in *Scot.*, a lake; a bay; an inlet or arm of the sea.

Lochaber-axe, n. *lōch-ab'ér-āks* [from *Lochaber*, a district of Scotland], a formidable weapon of war, formerly used by the Highlanders of Scotland, consisting of a short pole with a sharp axe at one end.

lochias, n. *lō-kī'-d* [Gr. *locheta*, child-birth], in *med.*, the discharge that flows from the uterus and vagina after child-bearing while the mucous membrane is returning to its former condition: *lochia*, n. *lō-kī'-dī*, pert. to or connected with the lochia.

lock, n. *lōk* [AS. *loc*, a lock, a latch: cf. *loel*, *lokal*, an apparatus for fastening doors, etc., by means of a key; the part of a gun or rifle by which it is discharged; the part of a canal confined by gates; any narrow confined place or enclosure; a grapple in wrestling: v. to fasten with a lock; to shut up or confine; to close fast; to embrace closely; to become fast: *lock'ing*, imp.: *locked*, pp. *lōk't*: adj. made fast; furnished with a lock; closely embraced: *lock-age*, n. *lōk'-āj*, the materials for locks; the whole locks on a canal; a toll paid for passing through: *lockfast*, *fist*, made close and secure by a lock: *lockjaw* or *locked-jaw*, n. *lōk'-jāw*, rigidity or stiffness of the lower jaw, which adheres so firmly to the upper that it cannot be separated: *locksmith*, one who constructs locks or repairs them: *lock-up*, a temporary prison: *deadlock*, a complication or counteraction of things producing an entire stoppage: *lock-hospital*, *lōk-hōsp'it-āli* [so called from the original building of the sort having been isolated], an institution for the treatment of venereal diseases: *lock-out*, the condition of things when a master refuses further employment to his men until the settlement of a trade dispute—*locking* the doors of his works against their entrance.

lock, n. *lōk* [AS. *locor* or *loc*, a tuft of hair: cf. Dut. *lok*: *loel*, *lok'et*; Dan. *lok*], a tuft of hair; a small bunch or tuft of wool; ringlets or straggling tufts of hair around the forehead.

locker, n. *lōk'ér* [see *lock* 1: cf. Dut. *loker*, a case or cover—from *loken*, to shut; Sw. *lock*, a cover], a receptacle with a movable top, forming a seat; a shut receptacle along the side of a ship; a drawer or cupboard which may be closed by a lock; a custom-house officer of the water-side: *Davy Jones's locker*, among *sailors*, a familiar nickname for the bottom of the sea; not a shot in the locker, among *sailors*, a familiar phrase for being without money.

locket, n. *lōk'-it* [F. *loquet*, the latch of a door—dim. of OF. *loc*, a lock: cf. *loel*, *loka*, a latch], a little case, generally of gold or silver, attached to a necklace or guard, containing hair; a miniature, or other memento.

lockram, n. *lōk'-rām* [OF. *locrenan*—from the town *Loc-Renan*, in Bretagne], formerly, the name for a coarse unbleached linen.

locofoco, n. *lō-kō-fō-kō* [a coined word—from *L. focus*, a fire], originally, a self-igniting match; a term applied to one of the extreme Democratic party in the *U.S.*, from their once rekindling the lights with *locofoco* matches at a meeting; a democrat: a. democratic.

locomotion, n. *lō-kō-mō'-shān* [F. *locomotion*—from *L. loco*, in a place; *mōtōmōn*, motion—from *mōtus*, pp. of *moveo*, I move], the act or power of moving from place to place; progress from place to place: *lo'comot'ive*, n. *-tīv*, a steam-engine on a railway which draws the carriages and moves along with them: adj. moving from place to place; not stationary: *lo'comot'ivity*, n. *-tīv'-itē*, the power of changing place.

locomotor ataxia, *lō-kō-mō'tōr ā-tāk'-sī-ā* [L. *locus*, a place; *mōtus*, moved; and *ataxia*, which see under *ataxia*], the want of co-ordination in the movements of the arms, legs, or both, depending upon fascicular sclerosis of the posterior column of the spinal cord.

locument, n. *lōk'ū-ā-mēnt*, also *loculus*, n. *lōk'ū-ā-lūs* [L. *locumentum*, a case, a receptacle—from *loculus*, a small receptacle, a cell], in bot., a cavity in the pericarp containing the seed; one of the cells of the anther: *locular*, a. *lōk'ū-lér*, relating to the seed-cell or compartment of an ovary: *loc'ulous*, a. *-lūs*, or *loculose*, a. *-lūs*, divided internally into cells.

loculifidial, a. *lōk'ū-lī-sī-dī-āl* [L. *loculus*, a cell; *cadere*, to cut], in bot., applied to fruit dehiscing through the back of the carpels.

locum tenens, *lō-kūm tē-nēs* [L. *locum*, the place; *tenens*, holding], one temporarily occupying the place of another, as that of a medical man or clergyman during absence or illness; a deputy or substitute.

locus, n. *lō-kūs* [L. *locus*, a place], in *geom.*, a line, right or curved, every point of which satisfies given conditions; in *mod. geom.*, the curve described by a variable point, and also the surface generated by a variable curve.

locus standi, *lō-kūs stān-dī* [L. *locus*, a place; *standi*, of standing], the right to interfere, or take a part; a recognised position: *locus in quo*, in *bot.* [L. *locus*, the place; *in quo*, in which], the place or spot in question; the place where the thing was done.

locust, n. *lō-kī'st* [L. *locusta*, a lobster, a locust], a migratory winged insect, very destructive to vegetation; a name applied to several plants or trees: *locustna*, n. *lō-kūs-dī*, in *bot.*, a spikelet of grasses formed of one or several flowers: *locust-beans*, a name for the sweet pods of the carob-tree; the *Ceratonia siliqua*—see *carob*; the wood of a tree called the *Robinia pseud-acacia*, Ord. *Leguminosae*, extremely hard, strong, and durable, and in extensive use.

lode, n. *lōd* [AS. *lōd*, a way, a course—from *lōdan*, to lead, to conduct: *loel*, *leid*], among miners, a metalliferous or ore-producing mineral vein: *lode-stone* [*loel*, *leidarstein*, a stone of the way or of conduct, a *lodestone*], magnetic iron ore; the magnet: *lode'star*, n. *-stār* [*loel*, *leidarstarna*, a star of conduct], the pole-star; the leading or guiding star—used figuratively.

lodge, n. *lōj* [OF. *loge*—from mid. L. *laubia*, a lodge: OH. Ger. *loubā*, a hut of leaves—from *laub*, a leaf: cf. It. *loggia*], a small house or cottage at the gate of an approach to a mansion-house; a small house in a forest, &c.; a meeting or club of free-masons: v. to lay or deposit for safe keeping; to place or plant; to fix or settle in the mind; to furnish with a temporary dwelling; to reside in hired apartments; to reside temporarily: *lodg'ing*, imp.: n. a place of rest or temporary residence: *lodgings*, n. plu. a room or rooms hired in the house of another: *lodged*, pp. *lōj'd*: *lodger*, n. *lōj'ér*, one who lives in a hired room or rooms in the house of another: *lodg'ment*, n. *-mēnt*, the act of lodging; a being placed or deposited at rest for keeping for a time; accumulation; collection; in *mil.*, a work thrown up by besiegers during their approaches in some dangerous post to secure it from being retaken, and to protect the troops from the enemy's fire: *lodging-house*, a house in which a room or rooms furnished are let: to lodge information, to make a formal complaint or accusation to the police or a magistrate.

—SYN. of 'lodge v.': to place; plant; fix; settle; harbour; cover; reside.

lodicule, n. *lōd'ī-kūl* [L. *lodicula*, a small coverlet], in *bot.*, a scale at the base of the ovary of grasses.

loam, n. *lō-ās* [Ger.], a loamy deposit of the Quaternary period, occurring in the basin of the Rhine and in Northern China, abounding in fresh-water shells of existing species.

loffe, v. *lōf*, an OE. spelling for *laugh*.

loft, n. *lōft* [*loel*, *loft*—pron. *loft*, the sky or air: cf. Dan. *loft*, ceiling, *loft*—see *lift* 1], a floor above another, especially one where anything is stored, commonly under the roof; a gallery in a hall or church, as organ-loft: *lofty*, a. *lōf'tī*, elevated in place, condition, character, sentiment, or diction; dignified; proud; haughty; sublime: *loft'ily*, ad. *-tī*, in a lofty manner; sublimely; haughtily: *loft-ness*, n. *-nēs*, height; elevation, as in place or position: pride; dignity; haughtiness: *roof-loft*, a loft or gallery in a church on which the roof—*i.e.*, a representation of the Saviour on the cross—was set up to view.—SYN. of 'lofty': tall; elevated; high; stately; exalted; majestic; noble.

māle, māl, fār, lūō; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nēt, mōve;

ing, imp.: lit'igatēd, pp.: lit'igant, n. -ōm, one who contends in law; lit'igat'ion, n. -ōn, the act of carrying on suit at law for the recovery of a right or claim: lit'igious, a. lit'ig'us [F. *litigieux*—from L. *litigiosus*, contentious], given to carrying on lawsuits; contentious: lit'ig'ously, ad. -ly: lit'ig'ousness, n. -ness, the disposition of being prone to carry on lawsuits.

litmus, n. lit'mus [a corrupt. of lacmus: Dut. *lakmoes*, an infusion of a lake or purple colour—from *lak*, lac, and *moes*, pottage, pulp], a purple colouring matter prepared from certain lichens: litmus-paper, unsized paper, coloured blue with litmus, and used as a delicate test of the presence of acids, the feeblest acid turning litmus-paper to a red colour, which is restored by an alkali to its original blue colour.

litorn, n. lit'orn, a species of thrush.
litotes, n. lit'ō-tēs [Gr. *litotēs*, plainness, simplicity—from *litos*, plain, simple], a figure of speech; a species of irony in which less is expressed than what is intended, as 'a citizen of no mean city'—that is, a city of considerable or great importance.
litrameter, n. lit'ri-mē-tēr [Gr. *litra*, a pound weight; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the specific gravity of fluids.

litre, n. lit'r [F.—from Gr. *litra*, a pound weight], a French liquid measure, about 1.76 Eng. pinta.

litter, n. lit'r [OF. *littrre*, the bedding of cattle, a covered couch: mid. L. *lectiria*, a litter, a sedan—from L. *lectio*, a couch, *lectus*, a bed], straw, hay, and suchlike, used as a bed for horses, &c.; a framework supporting a sort of bed which may be borne by men or a horse; things strewn about in confusion; a condition of disorder or confusion: v. to cover or supply with straw or litter: to strew or scatter things about in confusion: lit'tering, imp.: littered, pp. lit'erd.

litter, n. lit'r [same root as litter 1], a brood of young pigs, kittens, and the like: v. to bring forth young, applied to small quadrupeds: lit'tering, imp.: littered, pp. lit'erd.

litterateur, n. lit'r-ē-tēr [F.—from mid. L. *litteratorum*, a man of letters], a literary man; one devoted to literature, whether man or woman.

little, a. lit' [AS. *lytel*, little: cf. Goth. *littla*; Icel. *littill*; Dut. *luttel*], small in bulk, size, duration, or quantity; low in degree; trifling; not much: a. a small portion or quantity; small space: ad. in a small degree or quantity; in some degree but not great; not much: compar. less or lesser, *les* or *les-er*; superl. least, *lest*: lit'tleness, n. -ness, smallness of bulk; meanness; want of dignity: a little, by a small degree; to a limited extent; for a short time; not much: by little and little, slowly decreasing or increasing: little by little, gradually; by small degrees: little-go, lit'l-gō, in familiar slang, the first university examination for undergraduates at Cambridge: the Smalls is the corresponding slang term for the same at Oxford.—SYN. of 'little a.': small; minute; diminutive; short; brief; insignificant; contemptible; inconsiderable; weak; slight; narrow; mean; penurious.

littoral, a. lit'r-ē-əl [F. *littoral*—from L. *littoralis*, belonging to the shore—from L. *litus*, the sea-shore] of or relating to the shore of a sea or lake; in geol., applied to operations and deposits which take place near the shore, in contradistinction to those of a deep-water character; in bot., growing on the shore, as of a sea or lake, or on the banks of a river: littoral concrete, in geol., a particular variety of rock formed by the cementation of sea-sand or shells: littoral zone, that zone of marine life which lies between high and low water mark, varying in extent according to the rise and fall of the tide, and the shallowness of the shore.

littoral, n. the tract of country lying along the coast of a sea or large lake.

lituus, n. plu. lit'ū-tēs [L. *lituus*, a trumpet], in geol., a genus of chambered shells whose whorls are partially coiled up at the smaller end, and the last chamber is produced into a straight trumpet-like tube: lituolites, n. plu. lit'ū-s-lit'is, a genus of minute foraminifera having a spiral form, and straight prolonged outer whorl.

liturgy, n. lit'r-jū [F. *liturgie*—from mid. L. *liturgia*—from Gr. *leitourgia*, a public service—from *leitōs*, public; *ergon*, work, service], the printed formulary according to which the religious services of a church

are performed; liturgie, a. lit'r-jik, also liturgical, a. -j-kal, pert. to a formulary of public devotions: liturgiology, n. lit'r-jū-si-jik [Gr. *logos*, discourse], a treatise on liturgies of all ages: liturgist, n. lit'r-jik, the science or art of conducting public worship; the science of liturgies—that is, of orders of public worship: lit'urist, n. -ist, one who uses or favours the use of a liturgy; an authority on liturgies; a leader in public worship: liturgical-ologist, n. -jū-si-jik-ist, a specialist in the study of liturgies.

live, v. liv [from life, which see: AS. *libban*, to live: Dut. *leven*: Goth. *liban*: Icel. *lifa*: Ger. *leben*], to exist or have being; to feed or subsist; to continue in; to dwell; to have a settled residence in any place; to reside with; to continue or endure; to flourish; to remain undestroyed; in *Script.*, to be exempt from spiritual death; to attain or approach to immortality: living, imp.: not dead; existing; continuing; running; flowing; producing animation and vigour; quickening: a means of subsistence; maintenance; power of continuing life; manner of life; benefice of a clergyman: lived, pp. liv'd: liv'ingly, ad. -ly, in a manner to express actual life: in the living state: the living, those who are alive as distinguished from the dead: a living, means or income for subsistence; church preferment: liver, n. one who lives: live, a. liv, having life; not dead; active: live-stock, *liv*, animals for rearing or exportation: livelong, a. *liv'long*, that lives or endures long; tedious; lasting: lively, a. *liv'ly*, vigorous; active; sprightly; animated; energetic: ad. *liv'ly*, vigorously: liveliness, n. -ness, sprightliness; animation; activity: to live down, to live in such a manner as to cause people to forget, or not remember unpleasantly, some slur on the character or reputation: to live with, to dwell with; to cohabit. *Note*.—The older sense of live is 'to remain; to be left behind'.—SYN. of 'live v.': to exist; be; subsist; feed; continue in; abide; reside; remain: last—of 'liveliness': gaiety; vivacity; smartness; briskness; effervescence—of 'lively': cheerful; merry; gay; mirthful; jovial; vivacious; sportive; brisk; quick; nimble; smart; alert; active; spirited; strong; prompt; vivid; loud; full; lithe; gleeful.

live, a. liv [an abbreviation of alive], having life; not dead; active; burning.

livelihood, n. *liv'li-hood* [properly ME. *lifelode* or *livelode*, way of life, means of living—from AS. *lād*, way], means of living or support; maintenance.—SYN.: living; subsistence; support; sustenance.

livelihood, n. *liv'li-əd* [AS. *lād*, manner of living; see livelihood], in OE., maintenance; support; livelihood.

liver, n. *liv'r* [AS. *lifer*, the pluck or liver: cf. Dut. *lever*; Icel. *lifr*; Russ. *liver*; Ger. *leber*], the organ of the body of a deep-red colour lying under the ribs, which secretes bile: liver-coloured, dark or brownish red: liver of sulphur, a fused mixture of several sulphides of potassium, so named from its liver colour: liver ore, a dark liver-coloured variety of sulphuret of mercury: liver pyrites, a familiar term for a liver-coloured concretionary variety of sulphuret of iron: liverwort, *liv'r*, the popular name of the sub-Ord. *Marchantia*, Ord. *Hepatika*.

livery, n. *liv'r-i* [F. *livrée*, something given out in stated quantities: it stated times to servants, as clothes, &c.—from *livrer*, to deliver—from mid. L. *liberare*, to deliver, to give freely], the uniform worn by servants; the state of being kept and fed at a certain rate, as horses; the body of Liverymen in the city of London; in OE., the act of giving possession; delivery: writ by which possession is obtained: v. to clothe in a livery or distinctive dress: liv'ring, imp.: liv'ried, a. -ri-əd, wearing a livery: Liverman, n. -i-mān, a freeman of the city of London, entitled to wear the distinguishing Livery-gown of his company on certain occasions, and to enjoy certain privileges: the Livery, the whole body of Liverymen in the city of London: livery-servants, servants who wear distinctive dresses provided by their masters: livery-stable, a stable where horses are kept and maintained for hire.

lives, n. *liv*, plu. of life, which see.

livid, a. *liv'id* [F. *livide*—from L. *lividus*, livid—from *livere*, to be bluish], discoloured in the flesh, as from a blow; black and blue; of a lead colour: lividness, -ness, also lividity, n. *liv-id-i-ty*, state or quality of being a black-and-blue colour.

mate, māt, fār, tāw; mētē, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; mōte, mōt, mōve;

compositions, except those on science or art; writings or productions on a given subject; acquaintance with books; learning: *light literature*, works of fiction, and that class of literary productions in general, meant to beguile idle moments: *polite literature*, literary works of elegance and taste, such as poetry, the lighter phases of history, &c.; *books letters*—*SVX.* of 'literature': knowledge; science; erudition; belles lettres.

Lithēra, *n.* *lit-ē-rā* [L. *lithēra*—from *lithēra*, a letter]. **Lithēra**, *n.* *lit-ē-rā* [L. *et*, and; *verbum*, verbally]. **letter** for letter and word for word.

lith, *n.* *lit* [A.S. *lit*, a limb, a joint; cf. Icel. *lit*; OH Ger. *lud*; Goth. *litus*]. In *Soal.*, a joint; a vertebra; one of the natural divisions in any fruit or bulb, as the layer of an orange or of an onion; one of the rings round the base of a cow's horn: *v.* to separate joints or layers: **lith'ing**, *imp.*: **lithed**, *pp.* *lith*.

Lithanthrax, *n.* *lit-an-thraks* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *anthrax*, coal]. **stone-coal**, as distinguished from coal derived from wood; anthracite.

Litharge, *n.* *lit-ā-rj* [Gr. *lithargyros*, the spume or scum of silver—from *lithos*, a stone; *argyros*, silver]. partially fused or vitrified protoxide of lead, which enters largely into the composition of flint-glass, and which, if added to boiling linseed and other oils, imparts to them the property of drying.

Lithate, *n.* *lit-a-tē* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a salt formed by lithic acid with a base.

Lithē, *n.* *lit* [A.S. *lit*, gentle, soft; cf. Goth. *litus*, limb; Norw. *lidig*; L. *lentus*, pliable] flexible; easily bent: **Lithēness**, *n.* *nes*, flexibility; pliability: **Lithesome**, *n.* *lit-som*, supple; nimble: **Lithesomeness**, *n.* *nes*, the state or quality of being lithesome: **Lithēr**, *n.* *lit-ēr*, in O.E., soft; plant; slothful.

Lithia, *n.* *lit-i-a* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], an alkali, first found in a mineral called *petalite*: **Lith'ium**, *n.* *-i-um*, an elementary body, a white metal obtained from lithia.

Lithiasis, *n.* *lit-i-a-sis* [Gr. *lithiasis*—from *lithos*, a stone], gravel or urinary calculi, deposits of solid elements in the parts of the urinary apparatus: **Lithic**, *n.* *-ik*, belonging to a stone or calculus; applied to an acid liable to be formed in the kidney or the bladder, and to concrete into calculi: **Lithēs**, *n.* *plu.* *-ēs*, medicines that tend to prevent stones in the bladder.

Lithocarp, *n.* *lit-ō-kārp* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *carpos*, fruit], a fossil fruit, now usually called a *carbide*.

Lithochromatics, *n.* *plu.* *lit-ō-kro-mā-tiks* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *chrōma*, colour], the art of painting in oil upon stone, and taking impressions therefrom upon canvas.

Lithodomi, *n.* *plu.* *lit-ō-dō-mi* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; L. *domus*, a house], certain mollusca which bore into rocks and stones, and form for themselves permanent lodgments: **Lithodomous**, *n.* *-mūs*, *pert.* to.

Lithocræteur, *n.* *lit-ō-frā-kre-tēr* [F.—from Gr. *lithos*, a stone; L. *fractus*, to break], an explosive, composed chiefly of nitro-glycerine, with siliceous earth, charcoal, sulphur, and other ingredients, used in blasting.

Lithogenous, *n.* *lit-ō-jē-nūs* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *gēnē*, birth, a race], applied to animals which secrete or build up stony structures, as the corals.

Lithograph, *n.* *lit-ō-grāf* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *graphein*, I carve], a carving on a precious stone; an engraved gem.

Lithograph, *n.* *lit-ō-grāf* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *graphein*, I engrave or write], a print from lettering, or from a drawing, which has been impressed on a prepared stone of a particular description: *v.* to place or impress letters or drawings on stone and then transfer them to paper by printing with a press: **Lith'ographing**, *imp.*: **lithographed**, *pp.* *-grāf*: **Lith'ographic**, *n.* *-grāf-ik*, also **lith'ographic**, *n.* *-grāf-ik*, *pert.* to lithography: **Lith'ographically**, *ad.* *-kal-ik*: **Lithography**, *n.* *lit-ō-grāf-ik*, the art of placing or impressing on stone either letters or drawings in a manner suitable for printing from: **Lithographer**, *n.* *-grāfer*, a writer or designer on stone; a workman who takes impressions from lithographic stones: **Lithographic limestone** or **slate**, a peculiar magnesian limestone, slaty, compact, and

fine-grained, usually obtained from the Oolite of Pappenheim and Solenhofen in Bavaria, but elsewhere good stones are obtained from the Lias—extensively employed in lithography.

Lithoid, *n.* *lit-ō-id*—same as **Lithoid**.

Lithoidal, *n.* *lit-ō-id-al* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *eidōs*, resemblance], stony in appearance or structure.

Litholatry, *n.* *lit-ō-lā-tri* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *latreia*, worship], the worship of stones of particular shapes.

Lithology, *n.* *lit-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *logos*, discourse], a treatise on the physical characteristics of rocks and strata without reference to the fossils they may contain: **Lithologic**, *n.* *lit-ō-lō-jik*, also **lith'olog'ical**, *n.* *-lōj-i-kal*, *pert.* to: **lith'olog'ically**, *ad.* *-kal-ik*: **Lithologist**, *n.* *-lōj-i-st*, one who is skilled in the science of stones.

Litholysis, *n.* *lit-ō-lī-sis* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *lysis*, a loosening or release], the treatment for the solution of the stone in the bladder.

Lithomancy, *n.* *lit-ō-mān-si* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *mantia*, divination], divination by means of stones.

Lithomarge, *n.* *lit-ō-mā-rj* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; L. *margo*, marl], a term applied to several varieties of clay or fine-grained silt of alumina, arising in some cases from the decomposition of felspathic rocks, as in kaolin or china-clay, and in others from the deposition of aluminous springs.

Lithotripsy, *n.* *lit-ō-trīp-si* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *tribō*, I grind or wear by friction], the operation of crushing a stone in the bladder or kidneys: **Lith'otriptic**, *n.* *-trīp-ik*, having the quality of dissolving or destroying the stone in the bladder or kidneys: **Lith'otrip'ist**, *n.* one skilled in operating for stone in the bladder: **Lith'otrip'tor**, *n.* *-tēr*, an instr. for destroying the stone in the bladder by crushing it.

Lithophagous, *n.* *lit-ō-fā-gūs* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *phagō*, I eat], eating or swallowing stones or gravel as certain birds: **Lithophagi**, *n.* *plu.* *-d-jī*, stone-eaters; the same as **lithodomi**.

Lithophane, *n.* *lit-ō-fān* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *phainō*, I show], a style of ornamentation in porcelain, adapted for lamps and decorative windows.

Lithophotography, *n.* *lit-ō-fō-tō-grā-fī* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *phōs*, *phōtos*, light; *graphō*, I write], the art of producing prints from lithographic stones by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface.

Lithophyll, *n.* *lit-ō-fīl* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *phylon*, a leaf], the figure of a leaf on fossils.

Lithophytes, *n.* *plu.* *lit-ō-fī-tis*, also **lithophyta**, *n.* *plu.* *lit-ō-fī-tā* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *phuton*, a plant], stone-plants, applied to those polypes which secrete a stony axis, as the corals: **Lith'ophytic**, *n.* *-fī-tik*, or **lith'ophy'tous, *n.* *-fī-tūs*, *pert.* to stone-coral.**

Lithornis, *n.* *lit-ō-rnis* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *ornis*, a bird], in *geol.*, a term applied to certain bird-remains from the London or Eocene clay of the Isle of Sheppey.

Lithotint, *n.* *lit-ō-tint* [Gr. *lithos*, and Eng. *tint*], the art of producing coloured pictures from lithographic stones; a picture so produced.

Lithotomy, *n.* *lit-ō-tō-mi* [mid. L. *lithotomia*; Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *tomē*, a cutting—from *temnō*, I cut], the operation or art of cutting for stone in the bladder: **Lithotomic**, *n.* *lit-ō-tō-mik*, *pert.* to lithotomy: **Lithotomist**, *n.* *-mist*, a surgeon who extracts stones from the bladder by cutting it.

Lithotripsy, *n.* *lit-ō-trīp-si*, also **Lithotripsy**, *n.* *lit-ō-trīk*, and **Lith'otrip'ty**, *n.* *-trīp-tī* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *tribō*, I grind or wear by friction], the operation of crushing a stone in the bladder in order that it may be carried off with the urine: **Lith'otrip'tic**, *n.* *-trīp-ik*, *pert.* to: **Lith'otrip'ist**, *n.* *-tist*, or **Lith'ot'rist**, *n.* one skilled in operating for stone in the bladder—see **Lithotripsy**.

Lithotripsy, *n.* *lit-ō-trī-tī* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; L. *tritus*, *pp.* of *tero*, I rub, I bruise], the operation of breaking and crushing a stone in the bladder so that its fragments may be discharged with the urine: **Lith'otrite**, *n.* *-trī*, the instr. for doing this—see under **Lithotripsy**.

Lithuanian, *n.* *lit-ū-ān-dn*, *pert.* to *Lithuania*, or its people or language: *n.* a native of Lithuania; the language of Lithuania, or Lettic: **Lithuanic**, *n.* and *n.* *-ān-ik*—same as **Lithuanian**.

Litigate, *v.* *lit-i-gāt* [L. *litigatus*, disputed, quarrelled—from *lis* or *item*, strife, a lawsuit], to contest or dispute in law; to engage in a lawsuit: **Litigat-**

coō, *boy*, *foō*; *pāre*, *bād*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

sentiments of the heart; words without deeds: *lip-wisdom*, wisdom in the words of the mouth only: to *hang the lip*, to drop the under lip, indicative of sullenness or contempt.

Lipemia, n. *lip-é-mi-a* [Gr. *lipos*, fat; *haima*, blood], a diseased state of the blood, characterised by the presence of many fatty particles; also the normal presence of fat in the blood after taking food.

Lipococci, n. *lip-i-có-ci* [Gr. *liparos*, oily; *kéle*, a tumour]—same as *lipoma*.

Lipic acid, n. *lip-ik á-síd* [Gr. *lipos*, fat], an acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon oleic acid.

Lipogram, n. *lip-ó-gram* [Gr. *leipó*, I leave; *gramma*, a letter], a writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted throughout: *lipogrammatic*, a. *-gram-mat-ik*, pert. to.

Lipoma, n. *lip-ó-má*, **lipomata**, n. plu. *lip-ó-má-tá* [Gr. *lipos*, fat], the most common form of fatty tumour; fatty tumours or growths.

Lipothymous, a. *lip-ó-thi-mús* [Gr. *leipó*, I fall; *thymos*, mind or soul], swooning; fainting: *lipothymy*, n. *-thi-mi*, a swoon; a fainting.

Liqueur, n. *lip-é-shán* [mid. L. *liquidationem*, a melting—from *L. liquidus*, pp. of *liquo*, I melt], the act or operation of melting or sweating out; the capacity of being melted: **Liquefaction**, n. *lip-é-shán* [L. *factus*, made or done—from *facio*, I make], the act or operation of melting or dissolving; the state of being dissolved: *liquéfá-cient*, n. *-fá-shi-ént*, a medicine which promotes liquefaction: **liquefy**, v. *lip-é-shi* [F. *liquefier*—from *L. liquifia*, to become liquid], to melt or make liquid; to change a solid into a fluid; to be melted: *liquéfyng*, imp. *-fi-ng*: *liquéfyed*, pp. *-fid*: *liquéfyer*, n. *-fi-ér*, that which liquefies or melts: *liquéfy-able*, a. *-fi-á-bi*, that may be melted.

Liquescent, a. *lip-é-shént* [L. *liquefcentem*, becoming fluid, melting—from *liquere*, to be fluid], melting; becoming fluid—more frequently *deliquescent*.

Liqueur, n. *lip-é-shi* [F. *liqueur*—from *L. liquorum*, a liquor: see *liquor*], a compound of water, alcohol, and sugar, flavoured with some aromatic extract; a cordial; a name given to a great variety of foreign compounded spirits; a glass of small ale used for drinking liquor or cordials.

Liquid, n. *lip-é-wid* [F. *liquide*, liquid—from *L. liquidus*, flowing, liquid—from *liquo*, I melt], any substance flowing or capable of flowing; a letter which has a smooth flowing sound; the liquids are *m*, *n*, *l*, *r*, so named because the letters flow smoothly from the mouth combined with other letters, as in *brave*, *slave*, *smooth*, *meat*: *adj.* fluid, or capable of flowing; in the form of water; soft; smooth: *liquídly*, *ad.* *-ly*: **liquidate**, v. *lip-é-wid-dá* [mid. L. *liquidatus*, clarified, made clear], to clear away gradually, as a debt; to settle or adjust; to pay; to diminish or lessen: *liquíd-ating*, imp. *-dát*: *liquíd-ated*, pp. settled; paid: *liquíd-ator*, n. *-dát-ér*, one who adjusts and settles: *liquíd-á-tion*, n. *-dát-shán* [F.—L.], the act or process of clearing away or diminishing gradually; the act of adjusting and settling debts: *liquídity*, n. *lip-é-wid-i-ti*, also *liquídness*, n. *-nés*, quality of being fluid or liquid; thinness: *liquídise*, v. *lip-é-wid-iz*, to reduce to a liquid state: *liquídising*, imp. *-díz*: *liquídised*, pp. *-idz*.

Liquidamber or **liquidamber**, n. *lip-é-wid-ám-bér*, *lip-é-wid-ám-bér* [L. *liquidus*, liquid, and mid. L. *ambar*, amber], balsamiferous tropical tree. Ord. *Hamamelidaceae*, having monoculous flowers without petals: a fossil tree of the Tertiary deposits.

Liquor, n. *lip-é-shi* [L. *liquor*, a fluid—from *liquo*, I melt], a fluid; an intoxicating liquid, generally applied to spirits; a fluid extract: *v.* to take intoxicating drinks—an Americanism, and a slang expression: *liquóring*, imp. *-réd*: *liquóred*, pp. *-red*: in *liquor*, intoxicated: *liquor sanguinis*, *lip-é-shi-sáng-gwín-is* [L. *sanguinis*, of blood], liquor of the blood; the transparent colourless fluid part of the blood, in which the corpuscles float; plasma.

Liquorice, n. *lip-é-shi* [OF. *licorice*—from mid. L. *liquiritia*—from *L. glycyrrhiza*, liquorice-root—from *Gr. glukus*, sweet; *rhiza*, a root], the root of a plant, having purplish flowers, growing wild in many parts of Europe—from the root of which a sweet juice is extracted: called also *Spanish juice*: the juice of the plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, Ord. *Leyniniaceae*, sub-Ord. *Papilionaceae*.

Liralis, n. *lip-é-shi* [L. dim. of *lira*, a ridge of land], in bot., the sessile linear apothecium of lichens: *lir-*

allate, a. *lip-é-shi*, like a furrow; also *liralliform*, a. *lip-é-shi-fór-m* [L. *forma*, shape], formed like a furrow.

Liroconite, n. *lip-é-shi-kón-i* [Gr. *leiros*, pale; *konis*, dust], a hydrated arsenate of copper, occurring in several copper-mines in obtuse pyramidal crystals of a sky-blue or verdigris-green colour.

Lisbon, a. *lip-shón*, of or from *Lisbon*, capital of Portugal, as wine, &c.

Lisp, v. *lip* [an imitative word: AS. *wéisp*, lispng: cf. Dut. *lippen*; Sw. *lippa*, to lisp, to speak imperfectly], to speak with the tongue against the teeth or gums in such a way as to make *s* or *z* sound *th*—most common among children; to utter feebly or imperfectly, as a child: *n.* the imperfect utterance of *s* or *z*: *lispng*, imp. *adj.* uttering with a lisp: *n.* the act of speaking with a lisp: *lisped*, pp. *lip-t*: *lispngly*, *ad.* *-li*, in a lispng manner; imperfectly; affectedly: *lisp-ér*, n. *-ér*, one who lisps.

Lithsom or **lithsome**, a. *lip-shóm* [a corrupt. of *lithesome*—see *litho*], supple; elastic; free.

List, n. *list* [AS. *lisc*, a list, a catalogue: OH. Ger. *lisc*, a border], a strip on which is written a row of names; a catalogue; a roll or register; a schedule; the border of cloth: *v.* to cover with list, as the side of a door or window; to register; to enrol; to engage for the public service, as soldiers by entering the names in a list or register—usually written *enlist*: *listng*, imp. *list-ed*, pp. *adj.* party-coloured in long streaks; enclosed for tournaments; engaged in the public service; enrolled; to enter the lists, to engage in combat, or in a controversy: **Civil List**, the servants of government, not military, as judges, ambassadors, secretaries, &c., or the money appropriated for their support—now usually applied only to the reigning sovereign's household expenses.

List, n. *list* [AS. *list*, a border of cloth], the selvaage on woven textile fabrics; in arch., a square moulding; in carp., a narrow strip from the edge of a plank; an upper rail: **Listel**, n. *list-él* [a dim. of *list*], a small square moulding.

List, n. *list* [OF. *lisc*; mid. L. *lisc*, a barrier—prob. from *L. liscum*, a thread], ground enclosed for a race or combat, generally in the *plu* lists.

List, v. *list* [AS. *liscan*, to have pleasure in, to raise desire from *lust*, pleasure; cf. Dan. *lyste*; Icei. *lysta*, to desire; Dut. *lusten*, to like; connect. with *lust*, which see], to choose; to desire; to be disposed: *n.* desire; pleasure; in OE., *imperationally*, it pleased: *n.* in OE., desire; willingness: *listng*, imp. *list-ed*, pp. *list-less*, a. *-lés*, denoting the condition of one who has no pleasure in his work, and who therefore acts without energy; heedless; uninterested; careless: *listlessly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *listlessness*, n. *-nés*, heedlessness; carelessness; indifference to what is passing.—**SYN.** of *listless*: supine; thoughtless; inattentive; vacant; indifferent; weary; languid; indolent; disinclined.

List, v. *list*, a contr. for *listen*, which see.

Listen, v. *lis-n* [AS. *liscgan*, to listen—from *Algot*, hearing: cf. Icei. *liscga*; Dut. *lystern*], to hearken; to give ear; to obey; to attend: *listening*, imp. *lis-en-ng*: *adj.* giving attention: *n.* the act of listening or giving attention: *listened*, pp. *lis-énd*: **Listener**, n. *lis-én-ér*, one who listens.

Listen, n. plu.—see *list 3*.

lit, v. pp. of *light*, which see.

Litania, n. *lip-á-ni* [OF. *litania*—from mid. L. *litania*—from *Gr. litania*, a prayer, supplication], a solemn form of supplication used in public worship.

Literal, a. *lip-é-shi* [L. *literalis*, literal—from *L. litera*, a letter], according to the letter or exact words; real; not figurative: *lit-erally*, *ad.* *-ly*, according to the strict meaning of the words and letters; word by word; without exaggeration: *lit-erality*, n. *-nés*, the state of being literal: **lit-er-al-ism**, n. *-izm*, the state of agreeing with the exact letters or words; that which accords with the exact words: *lit-er-alist*, n. *-ist*, one who adheres to the exact letter.

Literary, a. *lip-é-shi* [L. *literarius*, belonging to learning—from *littera*, a letter], pert. to, or connected with, literature or men of letters; respecting learned men; consisting in written or printed compositions: *lit-er-ate*, a. *-d*, learned: *n.* one who is ordained without having previously passed through a college or university course: *lit-er-á-ti*, n. plu. *-á-ti* [L.], learned men; the learned: *lit-er-á-ture*, n. *-á-túr* [L.], literature—from *L. literatúra*, scholarship], written

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *láo*; *méte*, *mél*, *hér*; *plne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

the inside: *n.* the inside covering of anything: *lined*, *pp. lined*, covered on the inside.

Lineage, *n.* *lin-é-aj* [*F. lignage*, lineage—from *ligne*, a line—from *L. linea*, a line—see *line* 1] descendants in a line from a common progenitor; race; progeny.

Lineal, *n.* *lin-é-ál* [*L. linealis*—from *linea*, a line], composed of lines, as lineal measure; of or relating to a line or length; in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary: *lin-é-álly*, *ad. -ly*: *lineament*, *n.* *lin-é-d-ment* [*F. lineament*—from *L. lineamentum*, a drawing, a delineation; feature; outline: *lineaments*, *a. plu. -ments*, distinguishing marks in the form of the face: *lin-é-ál*, *a. -ál* (*L. linearis*), consisting of lines; having the form of lines; in bot., having very narrow leaves much longer than broad: *lin-é-álly*, *ad. -ly*, with lines; in bot., applied to very narrow leaves in which the length greatly exceeds the breadth: *linear measures*, those measures which have relation to length only: *linear perspective*, that which regards only the forms, magnitudes, and positions of the objects delineated, in reference to the vanishing-point—see *line* 1 and 2.

Lineate, *a.* *lin-é-át* [*L. lineatus*, drawn in outline—from *linea*, a line], in bot., applied to a leaf marked lengthwise with depressed lines: *lineolate*, *a.* *lin-é-át-lát*, in bot., marked longitudinally with fine lines.

Linens, *n.* *lin-én* [*AS. lín*: *L. línem*: cf. *Gr. línos*, flax], a cloth made of flax; underclothing; a general term for the sheets, table-cloths, towels, &c., of a house: *adj.* made of linen: *linen-drapeer*, one who sells linen cloth.

ling, *n.* *ling* [*from AS. lang*, long], a fish of the cod kind, having a slender body and a flatish head.

ling, *n.* *ling* [*from ling*, any small shrub, heather], common heather; heath; the *Calluna vulgaris*, *Ord. Ericaceae*.

linga, *or lingam*, *n.* *ling-gá*, *ling-gás*, in *Hindu myth*, the male generative organ, worshipped as the symbol of Shiva, the creative power; a phallus.

lingal, *n.* *ling-gál* [*L. lingua*, a little tongue], in *O.E.* and *Scot.*, a little tongue or thong of leather; a shoemaker's thread.

linger, *v.* *ling-gér* [*AS. langan*, to put off—from *lang*, long—see *lang*], to delay; to loiter; to be slow in action or decision; to be protracted; to remain long in any condition: in *O.E.*, to delay the gratification of; to defer: *ling-éring*, *imp.* *ad.* protracted; drawing out in time; delaying: *a.* delaying; a remaining long: *lin-ér-ged*, *pp. -ged*: *lin-ér-gér*, *n. -ér*, one who lingers; *ad. -ly*—*SVN.* of 'linger': to lag; saunter; tarry; step; hesitate; wait; remain; continue; protract.

lingo, *n.* *ling-gó* [*L. lingua*, tongue], in slang, talk; language; speech.

linghorn, *n.* *ling-thörn* [*L. lingua*, tongue, and *Eng. thorn*], a British star-fish having five arms or rays.

linguadental, *a.* *ling-gú-dén-tál* [*L. lingua*, a tongue; *dens* or *denticula*, a tooth], formed or uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth, as *d* and *t*: *a.* a sound formed by the tongue and teeth; the letter representing the sound.

Lingua Franca, *ling-gú-frán-ká* [*It. lingua Franca*, tongue French], a mixture of Italian and French with Turkish and Greek, spoken chiefly in the coast towns of the Mediterranean; hence, any peculiar mixture of tongues, as pidgin-English; a jargon.

lingual, *a.* *ling-gú-ál* [*L. lingualis*—from *lingua*, tongue], pert to the tongue; formed by the tongue: *lin-gú-álly*, *ad. -ly*: *linguist*, *n. -guíst*, a person skilled in languages: *linguístic*, *a. -guíst-ík*, relating to languages, or to the affinities of languages: *linguístics*, *n. plu. -ísts*, the science of languages; the general study of languages for the purpose of classification: *lin-gú-í-form*, *a. -guíst-í-form* [*L. forma*, a shape], tongue-shaped.

lingula, *n.* *ling-gú-lá* [*L. lingula*, a little tongue], in *geol.*, a genus of brachiopodous molluscs—so called from the tongue-like form of their valves: *lin-gú-lá*, *a. -gú-lát*, tongue-shaped: *linguliform*, *a.* *ling-gú-lí-form* [*L. forma*, shape], tongue-shaped.

liniment, *n.* *lin-é-ment* [*F. liniment*—from *L. linimentum*, an ointment—from *linere*, to besmear], an oily composition for rubbing into the skin; a balsamic lotion.

linnet—see under *line* 3.

link, *n.* *lingk* [*AS. Alence*, a link: cf. *Ice. Alkkr*; *Norw. lekka*, a chain: *Dan. lænke*, a chain, a fetter; *Sw. länk*, a link; *Ger. gelenk*, a joint], a single ring

of a chain; anything doubled and united at the ends; a single part of a connected series; a division of the chain used in surveying and land measuring, equal to 7.92 inches long; anything which serves to connect or bind; a colloquialism for a sausage: *v.* to unite or connect as by a link; to be joined or connected: *link-ing*, *imp.* *link-ed*, *pp. linkt*: *adj.* connected by links: *link-motion*, an apparatus for reversing steam-engines.

link, *n.* *lingk* [a corruption of *link*, as it appears in *linstock*, meaning a torch, *Scot. link*: *Dut. lont*, a gunner's match of twisted tow: *Sw. lunda*; *Dan. lund*; a match], a torch of pitched rope or paper: *link-roy* or *linky*, *n.* *lingk-í*, the bearer of a light or torch in foggy weather, or in dark nights.

links, *n. plu.* *links* [*AS. linc*, a ridge of land], in *Scot.*, the windings of a river; the rich lands lying among those windings; the sandy, flat ground on the seashore; any sandy, barren ground; ground laid out for the game of golf; locks of hair or curls.

linn or *lyn*, *n.* *lin* [*AS. lynn*, a torrent, in last sense, prob. from Celtic: *Gael. linn*; *Ir. linn*; *W. llyn*, a pool], a fall of water; a cataract; the face of a precipice; a pool.

Linnaeus, *n.* *lin-né-us*, pert. to *Linnaeus* (1707-1778), the great Swedish naturalist, or to his system.

linnet, *n.* *lin-nét* [*AS. lincet*, the linnet—from *L. lincum*, flax], a singing-bird common in Britain—so called from feeding on *linseed*, the seed of flax.

linoleum, *n.* *lin-ó-lé-um* [*the lin*, in *linseed*—from *L. lincum*, flax; and *L. oleum*, oil—see *lin* and *linen*], a popular material for floorcloths and artistic decorations, made from a mixture of oxidised linseed-oil and ground cork, rolled out upon a canvas backing.

linotype, *n.* *lin-é-típ* [*L. linea*, a line, and *Eng. type*], a line of type cast in a single piece; a machine that produces stereotyped lines or bars of words.

linseed, *n.* also *linseed*, *n.* *lin-séd* [*AS. lincsed*: *L. lincum*, flax: *AS. sed*, seed], the seed of *lin* or flax: *linseed-cake*, the solid mass or cake which remains after the oil has been expressed from flaxseed: *linseed-oil*, a yellow oil obtained from the seed of the flax-plant.

linsey-woolsey, *n.* *lin-sí-wool-sí* [corruption of *linen and wool*], a stuff made of linen and wool mixed; a light coarse cloth: *adj.* made of linen and wool; poor; mean.

linstock, *n.* *lin-sí-stók* [*Dut. lontstok*—from *lont*, a match; *stok*, a stick], a staff pointed at one end and split or forked at the other for holding a lighted match, formerly used for firing cannon; a slow match.

lint, *n.* *lint* [*AS. lincet*, flax, hemp—from *lin*, flax—from *L. lincum*, flax], linen scraped into a soft substance, or a soft woollen fabric of linen, used for dressing wounds or sores: the flax-plant; the *Linum catharticum*, *Ord. Linaceae*.

lintel, *n.* *lin-tél* [*OF. linte*, the headpiece of a door or window—from *mid. L. lintellus*, dim. of *linthe*, a boundary], the stone or wood headpiece across the top of a door or window.

lintwhite, *n.* *lin-tí-wít* [*AS. lincet-wipe*], the linnet.

lion, *n.* *lí-on* [*OF. leon*—from *L. leonem*; *Gr. léon*, a lion], a very strong and fierce beast of prey; a sign of the zodiac: *lí-on's*, *n. plu.* the objects of interest or curiosity, or the noted persons, in a place: *lí-on'al*, *n. -ál*, a young lion: *lí-oness*, *n. -és*, the female lion: *lí-onise*, *v. -ís*, to show the lions to, that is, the noted persons, and the principal objects of interest and curiosity; to treat as a lion or an object of interest: *lí-on'-ing*, *imp.* *ad.* showing or inspecting the objects of interest and curiosity in a place: *lí-on'-ed*, *pp. -ed*: *lí-on'-hearted*, courageous: *lí-on's share*, the whole or a disproportionate share: *lí-on's provider*, the jackal; one who acts the fool to another man, that is, to show another to a better advantage. *Note.*—The expression 'to see the lions' dates from the times when the royal lions at the Tower of London, before the existence of the Zoological Garden or of menageries, were a London wonder, to visit which strangers were usually taken.

lip, *n.* *líp* [*AS. lippa*, the lip: cf. *Dut. lip*: *Dan. læbe*: *Gr. lippe*, a lip, conn. with *L. labium*], one of the two edges or borders of the mouth; the edge of anything: *v.* in *O.E.*, to kiss: *lip-láss*, *a. -láss*, without lips: *lípped*, *a. líp't*, having lips: *líp-tet*, *n. -tét*, a little lip: *líp-devotion*, not a real attachment or devotion; mere words: *líp-labour*, or *líp-service*, labour or action of the lips which does not convey the

coló, *boy*, *fóó*; *páre*, *búá*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

lime: *limed*, pp. *limed*: adj. dressed with lime: *limy*, a. *limy*, containing lime; glutinous: *liminess*, n. *limy*, state of being limy: *lime-barrow*, an attendant on a lime-kiln; one who prepares the limestone for being slaked for mortar: *lime-kiln*, *-kil*, a place for burning limestone: *lime-light*, an intensely brilliant light produced by a jet of oxygen and a jet of hydrogen gas playing together upon a cylinder of lime; the oxyhydrogen light: *lime-water*, water containing carbonate of lime in solution: *limestone*, the familiar as well as technical term for all rocks and rock-masses that are mainly composed of carbonate of lime: *quick-lime*, calcined or burned limestone; the oxide of the metal calcium: *slaked lime*, lime that has been thoroughly slaked or saturated with water; hydrate of lime: *bird-lime*, the viscous substance prepared from the bark of the holly, mistletoe, and others, also from wheat-flour in the form of gluten, used to entangle and catch small birds who may light upon the branches that have been smeared with it: v. to smear with lime; to entangle; to ensnare: *liming*, imp.: *limed*, pp. *limed*: adj. spread to ensnare as with bird-lime: *lime-twigs*, a twig covered with bird-lime.

lime, n. *lim* [F. *lime*, a lime: Pers. *limd*, a citron, a lemon], a kind of lemon; but only half its size; the fruit of the *Citrus limetta* is the sweet lime, and *C. acida* the R. Indian lime, *Ord. Aurantiaceae*: *lime-juice*, the acid juice of the limes, used in the manufacture of citric acid, and as a beverage, valued for its anti-scorbutic properties.

lime, n. *lim*, or *lime-tree*, *lim-tré* [*lime* is a corruption of *limden*: A.S. and Dan. *limd*—see *limden*], a large tree having more or less heart-shaped deciduous leaves, and producing highly fragrant flowers in axillary cymes—the *limden* or *lime-tree* is *Tilia europæa*: *T. grandiflora* and *T. parvifolia* are the other *lime-trees* of Europe, *Ord. Tiliaceæ*.

lime-hound, n. *lim-hound*, *lim-tré*, a blood-hound or *lime-hound*—from OF. *lim*, a leash—from L. *limd*, a band or tie], in O.K. a mongrel dog—so named from the leash by which it was held; a greyhound; others say, a blood-hound; also called a *limmer*, n. *limmer*.

limit, n. *lim-it* [F. *limite*, a limit—from L. *limēs* or *limitis*, a limit], utmost extent; bound or border; the thing which bounds; restraint; hindrance: v. to set bounds to; to circumscribe; to restrain: *lim-ited*, imp.: adj. circumscribed; restricting: *lim-ited*, pp.: adj. narrow; restricted: *lim-ited*, n. *lim-ited*, unbounded; immense: *limitable*, a. *lim-it-a-ble*, that may be bounded: *lim-iter*, n. *lim-iter*, one who limits: in O.K. a friar licensed to beg, or doing duty, within certain limits: *lim-ita-tion*, n. *lim-ita-tion*, the act of bounding; restriction: in O.K. limited time: *lim-itedly*, ad. *lim-itedness*, n. *lim-itedness*, the state of being limited: *limited liability*—see under *liable*: *lim-itary*, a. *lim-itar-y*, in O.K. that acts as a guard at the boundaries; restrictive: *limitate*, a. *lim-it-ate*, in bot., bounded by a markedly distinct line.—SYN. of 'limit' n.: boundary; border; bound; frontier; confines; precincts; purview; edge; termination.

limn, v. *lim* [F. *enluminer*, to illuminate, to limn—from L. *illuminare*, to illuminate—see *illumine*], to draw or paint; to paint in water-colours—chiefly restricted to portrait or figure painting: *limning*, imp. *lim-ning*: n. the art or act of drawing or painting in water-colours: *limned*, pp. *limd*: *limner*, n. *lim-ner*, one who paints on canvas or paper; a portrait-painter.

limonite, n. *lim-on-ite* [Gr. *limón*, a moist grassy place], a term applied to brown iron ore—so called because allied varieties are found in bogs.

limous, a. *lim-ous* [L. *limus*, slime], muddy; slimy; thick.

limp, v. *limp* [A.S. *lemp* in *lemp-halt*, lame], to walk as with a slight lameness; to halt: n. a halt in walking: *limping*, imp. *lim-ping*: adj. halting; walking lamely: *limped*, pp. *limpt*: *limper*, n. *lim-per*, one who walks lamely: *limp-ingly*, ad. *lim-ingly*.

limp, a. *limp* [cf. Swiss *lampa*, loose: Ice. *limpa*, limpness, weakness], wanting stiffness; flexible; flaccid.

limpet, n. *lim-pet* [probable OF. *lempette* or *lempine*—from L. *lepas* or *lepadem*, a limpet], a conical shell-fish found adhering to rocks.

limpid, a. *lim-pid* [F. *limpide*, clear, bright—from L. *limpidus*, clear, bright], clear; transparent: *lim-pidness*, n. *lim-pid-ity*, n. *lim-pid-ity* [F.

limpidus], clearness; transparency; purity.—SYN. of 'limpid': pellucid; translucent; lucid; pure; crystal.

limulus, n. *lim-u-lus* [L. *limulus*, somewhat salience—from *limus*, looking adwile], the Mollusc crab, the king-crab, or horse-spoe crab, a creature of singular form, having a long spear-shaped tail.

limy—see under *lime* 1.

limb-pin, n. *limb-pin* [A.S. *lym*, an axle-tree, and Eng. *pin*], a pin which fastens a wheel on the axle-tree.

lincoln-green, n. *lincoln-green*, a green cloth formerly manufactured at Lincoln, worn by archers; the colour of this cloth.

lincture, n. *linctur*, also *linctus*, n. *linctis* [L. *linctus*, licked], a medicine of the consistence of honey or treacle, to be taken by licking.

lindeu, n. *lindeu*, also *limd*, n. *limd* [A.S. *limd*, the linden-tree: cf. Dan. *limd*: Ger. *linde*—connected with Ice. *lim*, smooth, soft, referring to the wood], the lime-tree—see *lime* 3.

line, n. *lin* [F. *ligne*, a line—from L. *linæa*, a line—from *linum*, flax], length without breadth; a string or cord; a lineament or mark in the hand or face; outline; as much as is written from the one margin to the opposite one; a straight mark in writing; a single row; a series or succession; course or direction, as the line of a street; a short note, in poetry, a verse or part of a verse containing the number of feet in a measure; family ascending or descending; kind of business; twelfth part of an inch; a body of men in either one or two ranks drawn up in one row; stoppage or separation, as the line must be drawn somewhere: v. to mark with lines: *liming*, imp.: n. the act of marking with lines: *limed*, pp. *limd*: adj. traced out; striated: the *line*, the equator or equinoctial circle; applied to the largest war-ships, as a ship of the *line*, that is, of the line of battle: *liner*, n. *lin-er*, one of a regular line of trading or passenger ships, generally steam-vessels: *lines*, n. plu. *lines*, intrenchments; a connected series of military works thrown up; delineation or outlines of the intended vessel supplied to the shipbuilder; fundamental principles; boundary; place of abode; in *Script.*, lot or destiny: *clothes-lines*, stretches of suspended ropes on which wet washed clothes may be hung to be dried: *hard lines*, unfortunateness: *lot*, lot, line of battle, disposition or order of ships or soldiers in an engagement: *line-of-battle ship*, formerly, a vessel fitted by its size, construction, and armament to take up a position in a naval engagement: troops of the *line*, the regular infantry regiments numbered as such: *line men*, men employed along the permanent way of a railway: *horizontal line*, a line drawn parallel to the horizon; a line lengthwise and level: *vertical line*, the line standing upright, or at right angles to a horizontal line: *parallel lines*, lines equidistant from each other at all points: *line of beauty*, a certain curved line turned somewhat like an elongated letter S: *line of defence*, in mil., the line of fire of the flank of a bastion: the line of the face of a bastion produced until it meets the corner of the curtain angle; a particular method employed in argument in order to justify or to clear from guilt: *line of demarcation*, the line dividing the lands of different proprietors: *line of dip*, in geol., the direction in which the strata dip or incline from the horizon, or from the level: *line of fire*, the direction in which the shot from the guns of a battery is to be projected: *line of march*, course or direction taken, as by an army: *line of operations*, in mil., the different points operated upon, and over which an army passes in attaining its object: *line of sight*, in mil., a line passing through the notch of the tangent scale, or of the back-sight of a rifle, the fore-sight, and the object fired at: *right line*, the shortest line that can be drawn between two points: on the old *lines*, on the old methods or fundamental principles; in the same course or direction as before: to read between the *lines*, to see a meaning intended to be conveyed, not apparent to a casual reader, as if written with ink in the spaces between.

lin, v. *lin* [MR. *line*: A.S. *lin*; L. *linum*, flax, linen], to cover the inside of a garment, originally with linen, but now with any other texture; to cover on the inside; to strengthen with a guard within; to strengthen with anything added; to impregnate, said of animals: *lin-ing*, imp. covering on

mate, *mát*, *fár*, *löß*; *mäte*, *mät*, *här*; *pin*, *pín*; *nôte*, *nöt*, *möte*;

whose wood is fragrant and yields an aromatic perfume, the *Aquilaria odora*, and *Aquilaria Agallocha*, Ord. *Aquilariaceae*; also called eagle-wood.

Ligneous, a. *lignēus* [L. *lignus*, of or pert. to wood—from *lignum*, wood], woody; made of wood; resembling wood: *lignine*, n. *-nis*, pure woody fibre; in bot., woody matter which thickens the cell-walls, constituting the essential part of the structure of plants: *lignite*, n. *-iti*, wood-coal or fossil wood not having its structure wholly obliterated: *lignite*, a. *lignitēus*, containing or resembling lignite. *Note*.

The following four substances are said to be deposited in the tissues of plants in the course of their growth—viz., (1) *lignase*, *lignase*, soluble in potash and soda; (2) *lignase*, *lignase*, soluble in ammonia, potash, and soda; (3) *lignase*, *lignase*, soluble in alcohol, ether, ammonia, soda, and potash; (4) *lignase*, *lignase*, soluble in alcohol, ammonia, potash, and soda—see Brown's Botany, p. 87.

Ligniferous, a. *lignifērus* [L. *lignum*, wood; *fero*, I bear], yielding or producing wood.

Ligniform, a. *lignifōrm* [L. *lignum*, wood; *forma*, shape], resembling wood.

Lignify, v. *lignifī* [L. *lignum*, wood; *facio*, I am made], to convert into wood; to become wood or woody: *lignifying*, imp. *lignified*, pp. *lignified*, n. *-iti*, the process of converting into wood.

Lignite—see under *lignaceous*.

Ligniperdous, a. *lignipērdus* [L. *lignum*, wood; *perdere*, to destroy], a name applied to insects which destroy wood.

Lignite—see under *lignaceous*.

Lignitiferous, a. *lignitifērus* [Eng. *lignite*, and L. *fero*, I bear or yield], in geol., applied to strata or formations which contain beds of lignite or brown coal.

Lignum-vitæ, n. *lignūm-vitæ* [L. *lignum*, wood; *vitæ*, of life], a tree whose wood is extremely hard and very durable, a native of the W. Indies and S. Amer.; also called *Guaiacum* wood; the *Guaiacum officinale*, Ord. *Symplocaraceae*.

Lignulate, a. *lignūlatus*, also *lignulatus*, a. *lignūlatus* [L. *lignula*, a strap—from *lignus*, a tongue], like a bandage or strap; in bot., applied to strap-shaped florets, as in the dandelion: *lignule*, n. *lignūlæ*, a tie; in grasses, a flat outgrowth from the leaf where the lamina or blade joins the sheath.

Ligure, n. *lignūm* [Gr. *lignūm*, a species of amber], a precious stone mentioned in Exodus xxviii. 19—supposed by some to be the jacinth or hyacinth.

Lignite, n. *lignitēus* [from *lignita*, in Italy, where found], a variety of sphene, a mineral of an apple-green colour, considered superior as a gem to chrysolite in colour, hardness, and transparency.

Like, a. *līk* [A.S. *līc*, in compound, *gētic*, like; cf. Icel. *lík*; Dan. *lig*; Goth. *ga-lēdes*; Ger. *līk*, used to indicate the nature, form, or appearance of a thing; Ger. *gleich*, similar; resembling; equal; of like extent; likely, in a state that gives probable expectations; n. some person or thing resembling another; ad. in the same manner as; in such a manner as befits; probably; likeable, a. *līk-līk*, that can be liked; pleasing to, from manners and disposition; likely, a. *līk-līk*, probable; that may be thought more reasonable than the contrary; suitable; such as may be liked; pleasing; promising; ad. probably; like-kness, n. *-ness*, also *like-lihood*, n. *-hood*, probability; appearance of truth; like-kness, n. *like-kness*, resemblance; a portrait; one who resembles another; a copy; form: like-minded, of the same mind; had like, had nearly; come little short of.—SYN. of 'like-ness': similarity; similitude; parallel; effigy; representation.

Like, v. *līk* [A.S. *līcan*, to please, to delight; cf. Norw. *līka*; Goth. *līkan*, to please], to be pleased with; to approve; to choose; in O.E., to liken; to please; to be pleased: *liking*, imp. being pleased with; ad. in O.E., plump; n. inclination; preference; desire; delight in; in O.E., good state of body; plumpness; *liked*, pp. *līk*; *likes* and *dislikes*, feelings of attachment and aversion.

Like, v. *līk* [M.E. *līken*; cf. Sw. *līka*, to resemble; to liken—see like 1], to consider as similar; to compare; to represent as having resemblance: *likening*, imp. *likened*, pp. *likened*, n. *likening*.

Like-wise, ad. *līk-wīs* [*līk*, and *wīs*—see like 1], in like manner; moreover; also.

Like, n. *līk-līk* [Sp. *līlac*; Ar. *līlac*, the lilac—from

līl, blue—initial *l* having taken the place of *n*], a flowering shrub; the *Syringa vulgaris*, or common lilac, Ord. *Ordeaceae*; ad. of a purple colour like the lilac: *lilacine*, n. *līl-acīn*, a principle in the bark which renders it a febrifuge.

Lilliputian, n. *līl-līp-sān* [Lilliput, a fictitious country, inhabited by exceedingly diminutive men and women, described in Swift's 'Gulliver's Travels']; a dwarf; any very diminutive person or thing; ad. very diminutive.

Lily, v. *līl* [M.E. *līlen*, to sing a snatch of song gracefully—see lull], as a prov. Eng. word, to do a thing with dexterity or quickness; in Scot., to sing cheerfully and merrily; to do with spirit and gaiety: n. a cheerful air; a lay or song: *lilying*, imp. *lilyed*, pp. *lilyed*.

Lily, n. *līl* [L. *līdium*, a lily], a beautiful flowering plant of many species, having a bulbous root, Ord. *Liliaceae*, comprising tulips, tuberoses, hyacinths, &c.: *lilaceous*, a. *līl-acīn* [mid. L. *līlīdus*], pert. to lilies, or resembling them: *lily-handed*, having hands white and pure as the lily: *lily-white*, white as the petals of a lily: *lily of the valley*, a native stemless plant having a raceme of fragrant flowers; the *Convallaria majalis*, Ord. *Liliaceae*: *lily-stone*, and *lily-scrinite*, familiar terms for the common enclinite of geologists, from the fanciful resemblance of its stalk and clustered tentacles to the stem and flower of a lily.

Lilaceous, a. *līl-acīn* [L. *līlīdus*, or *līlīdus*, a slug, a snail] or resembling the slug or naked snail: *lilax*, n. *līl-aks*, a genus of air-breathing molluscs without shells; the slug or snail.

Limb, n. *līm* [A.S. *līm*, a limb; cf. Icel. *limr*, a branch; a limb; Dan. *lim*, a twig; Gael. *limh*, an arm or hand], the part of an animal jointed, as it were, to the body, as an arm or a leg; a large branch of a tree; in bot., the blade of the leaf; the broad part of a sepal or petal: v. to supply with limbs; to dismember: *limbing*, imp. *limbed*, pp. *limbed*; ad. having limbs: *limbless*, a. *-less*, without limbs: *limbmeal*, *līm-mēl*, in pieces; piecemeal.

Limb, n. *līm* [L. *limbus*, a border that surrounds anything], the border or edge of the disc of a heavenly body, particularly of the sun or moon; the edge of a graduated circle in an instrument.

Limbat, n. *līm-bāt* [etym. uncertain], a name in the island of Cyprus applied to a cooling wind, blowing from 8 A.M. till mid-day or later; the local sea-breeze.

Limbate, a. *līm-bāt* [L. *limbātus*, edged—from *limbus*, a border], in bot., bordered, used especially of a flower in which one colour is surrounded by an edging of another.

Limbee, n. *līm-bēk*, OE. for *alambic*, which see.

Limber, a. *līm-bēr* [Eng. dial. *limmer*—perhaps from *limp*, pliant—see limp 2], not having strength to stand stiff; flexible; supple; pliant; easily bent.

Limbers, n. plu. *līm-bēr* [Icel. *limar*, boughs; *līm*, foliage; A.S. *līm*], a two-wheeled cart or frame bearing boxes of ammunition, to which a field-piece or cannon supported by two wheels is attached by means of a strong pole; the rollers laid under a boat when it is drawn up on the beach; in a ship, holes in the floor leading to the pump: *limber*, v. *līm-bēr*, to attach a cannon to the limbers: *limbering*, imp. *limbered*, pp. *līm-bēr*; to unlumber, to detach from the limbers: *unlimbering*, imp. *unlimbered*, or unhooking the gun when brought into action: *limbering* up, attaching the gun to the limbers. *Note*.—*Limbers* is the older spelling of *limbers*, and is intrusive.

Limbo, n. *līm-bō* [L. *limbo*, gov. by prep. *in*, abl. case of *limbus*, a hem or edge], the frontier or border of hell where there is neither pleasure nor pain; the place in hell said to be appropriated to those who are stained with original sin only, or for the souls of unbaptised infants; a place of restraint: in *limbo*, in prison; under restraint.

Limbus, n. *līm-būs* [L. *limbus*, a border or edge], in bot., the border or expanded part of a petal or flower; also called the *limb*.

Lime, n. *līm* [A.S. *līm*, bitumen, cement; cf. Icel. *līm*; Dut. *līm*; Ger. *leim*; Dut. *leem*, loam, clay], the white caustic earth used, when mixed with water, and most commonly with sand, as mortar or cement, obtained by burning limestone, chalk, marble, &c.—see slaked lime, below: v. to cover or mature with lime; to cement: *liming*, imp. *limed*, pp. *limed*; n. a dressing with

coal, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

lichen: *lichénography*, *n. lichen-ógráf* [Gr. *lichén*, the lichen; *gráphō*, I write], a description of lichens: *lichénographist*, *n. -ráf*, one who writes on the natural history of lichens: also *lichénology*, *n. -lóg-ý*, and *lichénology*, *n. -lóg* [Gr. *lógos*, discourse], with the same meanings.

lich-gá-lá, *n. lich-gál* [AS. *lic*, the body, and Eng. *gale*—*gál*, corpse-gate], the covered gale at the entrance to a churchyard where the corpse is set down to await the arrival of the officiating clergyman.

lick, *n. lík* [AS. *lician*, to lick: cf. Dut. *likken*; Ger. *licken*], a passing or drawing of the tongue over; a taste by drawing the tongue over; in U.S., a salt-marsh or salt-spring to which wild animals resort; a blow; a buffet: *v. to pass the tongue over; to sup up liquids with the tongue; to take in with the tongue; to beat; to flog; to conquer in a fight*: *lick'ing*, *imp.*, pp. *licked*: *n. a drawing the tongue over the surface, a beating*: *licked*, pp. *lick*: *lick'er*, *n. -ér*, one who licks: *lick-stick*, *n. -stíck*, an object flattered or parasite: to lick the dust, to fall in battle; to be completely prostrated: to lick into shape or form, to impart shape or method to—*which expression is supposed to have arisen from the belief that the bear licked its young into shape; to lick up, to devour entirely.*

lickerish, *n. lík-ér* (a corrupt of *lecherous*), in O.E., nice in the choice of food; greedy to swallow; trampling the appetite; having a keen rill; *lick'erishly*, *adv. -ly*: *lick'ishness*, *n. -néss*, daintiness of taste; *lickishness of taste*. *Note*.—Another form in O.E. was *lickorous*, &c., sometimes used in the sense of lecherous or voluptuous.

lickerous, *n. lík-ér-ús*—see *lickorous*.

lickor, *n. lík-ér* [L. *licor*—from *ligere*, to bind], among the *anc. Romans*, an attendant of the consuls, who carried an axe amidst a bundle of rods as an ensign of his office.

lid, *n. líd* [AS. *líd*, a lid: cf. O.H.Ger. *líd*, a cover; Icel. *líð*, an opening, a gap], a movable cover, as of a box; the cover of the eye.

lie, *n. lí* [AS. *līe*, a lie—from *līegan*, to lie: cf. Dut. *ligen*; Dan. *lyve*; Goth. *līgan*], a statement not true; a falsehood: *v. to state that which is not the truth, and made with the intention to deceive; to tell a falsehood; lying*, *imp. lí-íng*: *adv. lí-íng*, telling falsehoods: *n. the practice of telling falsehoods*: *lied*, pp. *lied*: *liar*, *n. -ér*, one who habitually tells falsehoods: to give the lie to, to charge with falsehood: *father of lies*, Satan.—SYN. of 'lie': *action*; *deception*; *untruth*; *fib*; *falsity*; *misrepresentation*.

lie v. lí [AS. *līegan*, to lie down; cf. Icel. *līgja*; Dut. *ligen*; Goth. *līgan*; Ger. *liegen*—see *lay*], to rest lengthwise on or against; to press upon; to rest; to remain; to be situated, as a county or town; to sleep; in law, to be sustainable; to be recorded for trial; *n. in cool*, the manner in which strata are disposed. *ly íng*, *imp.*, *ly*, pt. *lái*, did lie: *lain*, pp. *lái*, or O.E. *liem*, pp. *lái*: *li'er*, *n. -ér*, one who rests or remains; to lie at any one's mercy, to depend upon; to lie at any one's door, to be imputable to any one; to lie at the heart, to be fixed in the mind, as an object of affection or of deep anxiety or concern; to lie by, to be remaining with; to rest; to lie down, to dispose oneself for rest; to sink into the grave: to lie in, to be in childbed; to lie in one, to be in the power of, to lie in the way, to be an impediment; to be in one's power, as if it lies in my way: to lie in wait, to watch for an opportunity to attack or seize: to lie on or upon, to be a matter of obligation or duty: to lie on hand, to remain in possession without occasion for use: to lie on the hands, to remain unoccupied or unemployed: to lie on any one's head, to be imputable to any one; to lie over, to remain unpaid; to be deferred to some future occasion: to lie to, to retard or check a ship in its progress; to lie under, to suffer; to be oppressed by; to lie under arms, in wait, to be in a state prepared for immediate action: to lie with, to sleep with; to have carnal knowledge of; to belong to. *Note*.—To confound these two verbs, *lie* and *lay*, in their present and past tenses is a gross error, and ought to be carefully avoided. *Lie* is *intransitive*—that is, it cannot, as a rule, admit of an object after it without the intervention of a preposition. We say *lie v.*, *lay*, pt., *lain*, pp., *liem*, pp. in O.E. On the other hand, *lay* is *transitive*—that is, it can admit of an object after it. We

say *lay v.*, *laid*, pt., *laid*, pp. He told me to *lie* down, and *I lay* down; he told me to *lay* it down, and *I laid* it down, are correct expressions. He told me to *lay* down, he *lays* in his bed too long, here *lays* the body, are incorrect expressions. They should be—he told me to *lie* down; he *lies* in his bed too long; here *lies* the body.—SYN. of 'lie v.': to abide; belong; certain; consist; lodge; sleep.

lie, *n. lí*, a spelling of *lie* 1 and 2, which see.

Lieberkühn, *n. lí-ér-kón* [after the inventor, *Lieberkühn*], a metallic mirror attached to the turret-end of a microscope for the purpose of throwing down light on opaque objects; a reflector.

lief, *a. líf* [AS. *leof*, dear, pleasing: cf. Dut. *leef*; Icel. *lífr*], in O.E., dear; beloved: *adv. willingly*: as *lief*, as soon; as readily.

liege, *a. líf* [OF. *liege*, liege, loyal, a term of the feudal law signifying the absolute nature of the duty of a tenant to his lord: O.H.Ger. *lede*, free, free from obligation], obliged to be faithful and loyal to a superior, as a vassal to his lord: *n. a vassal; and by an old but false application of the word, a superior or sovereign*: *liege-lord*, the lord of liegemen; the lord entitled to claim fidelity and certain duties from his tenants: *liegeman*, a vassal; a subject.

lieger or *leiger*, *n. lí-ér*, in O.E., a resident ambassador—see *leiger*.

liem, *v. líe*, old pp. of *lie*, to rest on—see under *lie* 2.

lien, *n. líen* or *lín* [F. *lien*, a band, a ligament—from L. *ligamen*, a band, a tie—from *ligare*, to tie], an obligation, tie, or claim annexed to, or attaching upon, any property, without satisfying which such property cannot be demanded by its owner.

lienial, *a. lí-én-ál* [L. *lien* or *liénem*, the milk or spleen] of or pert to the spleen: *lieniasis*, *n. lí-én-í-ás-ís* [L. *dim.* of *lien*], a small or supplementary spleen.

lientery, *n. lí-én-ter-ý* [Gr. *leios*, smooth, soft; *enteron*, an intestine], a disease in which the food is discharged undigested from the bowels: *lienteric*, *a. lí-én-ter-ík*, having the nature or displaying the symptoms of *lientery*.

lieu, *n. lí* [F. *lieu*, place—from L. *locus*, a place], place; room; stead; used only in the phrase, *in lieu of*.

Lieutenant, *n. lí-é-n-á-nt* [F. *lieutenant*—from *lieu*, a place; *tenir*, a supporter—from *tenir*, to hold; L. *locum-tenentem*, one who holds another's place], a deputy; one holding a place next in rank to a superior; the second officer of a company of soldiers or man-of-war; a commissioned officer next in rank to a captain: *lieutenancy*, *n. lí-én-á-ns*, the office or commission of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants: *lieutenanthip*, *n.* the office of a lieutenant: *lieutenant-colonel*, an officer next in rank above a major and below a colonel: *lieutenant-general*, an officer in rank next above a major-general: *lord lieutenant*, the chief executive officer of Ireland, who in some respects represents the person of the sovereign, and maintains a certain amount of regal state; in counties, an officer appointed by the sovereign, and empowered by Parliament to call out the militia for training.

lieve, *adv. líe*, also *lever*, *adv. compar. lí-ér*, in O.E. for *lief*, soon as; willingly—see *lief*.

Lievrite, *n. lí-ér-ít* [after the discoverer, *Le Lievre*], a brownish-black mineral, a silicate of iron and lime, occurring in long, vertically striated, prismatic crystals.

lif, also *liet*, *n. líf*, or *loof*, *n. líf* [Ar.], the fibre by which the petioles of the date-palm are bound together, from which all sorts of cordage are made. *lie*, *n. líf*, *livee*, *n. plus*, *líe* [AS. *líf*, life: cf. Dut. *líf*, body, life; Ger. *leib*], the vital force or state of an organised body; manner of living; human affairs; course of things; conduct; period of existence; a person, as a lease is held for three lives; time between birth and death; spirit or animation; living form, as opposed to a copy; general state of man in his ways or social habits; a narrative or history of a person; animated existence; eternal happiness in heaven; position or rank in society: *lifelike*, *a. líe-lík*, as a living person: *lifeless*, *a. líf-les*, devoid of vital force; without activity or vigour; spiritless; dead: *lifelessly*, *adv. -ly*: *lifelessness*, *n. -néss*, destitution of life or vigour: to *lie*, with exact resemblance: *lie long*, *a. lasting or continuing through life*—spelt *live long* in Shak.: *life-annuity*, a sum of money paid yearly to a

colic, *boý*, *fóét*; *püre*, *bíd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thíng*, *there*, *seel*.

pert. to the lib formation; of the age of the lib.

lib, v. lib [Dut. *libben*, to castrate, in *Scot.* and *O.E.*, to castrate; to geld: lib'ing, imp.: libbed, pp. libd.

libation, n. lib-dā-shān [F. *libation*—from L. *libāctōnem*, a drink-offering, a libation—from *libāre*; Gr. *leibein*, to pour out, as in honour of some god; the act of pouring out wine or other liquor in honour of a deity; the wine so poured out; a drink-offering.

libbard, n. lib-bārd, in *O.E.*, another spelling of leopárd, which see.

libel, n. lib-bél [F. *libelle*, a libel, a lampoon—from L. *libellus*, a little book—from *liber*, a book], a malicious or defamatory writing, reflecting on the character of a person, and punishable by law: a declaration or charge in writing in an action at law: v. to expose to public ridicule or hatred in writing, or by a picture; to exhibit a charge against in a court of law: lib'elling, imp.: n. the act of defaming or exposing to public contempt in writing: lib'elled, pp. lib'd: lib'eller, n. -er, one who libels: lib'ellous, a. -ds, containing matter which exposes a person to public ridicule or hatred: defamatory: lib'ellously, ad. -ly.—SYN. of 'libel n. calumny; aspersion; defamation; slander; detraction; vilification; reviling; lampoon; satire.

liber, n. lib-ber [L. *liber*, the inner bark of a tree, a book], the fibrous inner bark or bast of trees or plants.

liberal, a. lib-er-ál [F. *libéral*—from L. *liberālis*, of or belonging to a freeman—from *liber*, free], free in giving or bestowing; not mean; generous; not narrow-minded; tolerant of the opinions and practices of others; not literal or strict; in *O.E.*, free to excess; licentious: n. a party name, denoting one who advocates the extension of popular rights or influence: lib'erality, n. -ty, largely: bountifully: lib'erality, n. -ty [F. *libéralité*], the disposition of mind to give freely or largely according to means; generosity; impartiality; candour; catholicity; largeness of mind: lib'eralism, n. -ism, the principles or tenets of a liberal: lib'eralise, v. -iz, to make liberal: to imbue with a large and catholic spirit; to free from narrow views and prejudices: lib'eralising, imp.: ad. having the tendency to free from narrow views and prejudices: lib'eralised, pp. -ted: liberal arts, those which depend more on mental than manual labour, as painting, music, &c.: liberal education, an education extended beyond the mere requirements of life, and befitting a freeman or gentleman.—SYN. of 'liberal a. bountiful; munificent; free; profuse; large; lavish; beneficent; ample; open-hearted; enlarged; catholic.

liberate, v. lib-er-át [F. *libérer*, made or set free—from *liber*, free], to free; to release from restraint: lib'erating, imp.: lib'erated, pp.: lib'erator, n. -ator, one who frees or delivers: lib'eration, n. -ation: lib'er-átion [F. -L.], the act of delivering, or state of being delivered, from restraint.—SYN. of 'liberate: to release; rescue; deliver; discharge; manumit.

libertarian, see under liberty.

liberticide, n. lib-er-tí-síd [L. *libertida*, liberty; *cado*, I cut or kill], a destroyer of liberty; destruction of liberty.

libertine, n. lib-er-tín [F. *libertin*, a freedman—from L. *libertinus*, a freedman—from *libero*, I set free—from *liber*, free—*ili-*, a freedman, one who disregards the restraints of religion; a man who leads a licentious life; one living without restraint: ad. unrestrained; licentious: lib'ertinism, n. -ism, debauchery; licentiousness of opinion or practice.

liberty, n. lib-er-tí [F. *liberté*—from L. *libertātem*, liberty—from *liber*, free], freedom from restraint; the enjoyment of civil, political, and religious rights; privilege; leave; licence; permission; freedom or power of choice, as opposed to necessity; neglect, or supposed neglect, of the observance of the laws of propriety and courtesy, as to take a liberty: the liberties, -ties, as of a city, the limits within which certain privileges or immunities are enjoyed: at liberty, free; unrestrained: liberty of the press, freedom to print and publish without legal control and interference: civil liberty, the absolute constitutional rights of the individual, as far as required by the public good: lib'ertarian, a. -ár-ti-an, pert. to the doctrine of free-will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity: n. one who holds to the doctrine of free-

will: lib'ertarianism, n. -ár-ti-an, the principles or doctrines of free-will.

libethanite, n. lib-bé'tā-nít [from *Libethen*, in Hungary], phosphate of copper, occurring in many coppermines in rhombic prisms, or in radiated masses of an olive-green colour, resinous lustre, and brittle.

libidinous, a. lib-bíd-ú-nús [L. *libidinōsus*, full of lust—from *libido*, inordinate desire], lewd; lustful: lib'idinously, ad. -ly: lib'idinousness, n. -ness, state or quality of being lustful.

libra, n. lib-brá [L. *libra*, a level or balance], the balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September; in *med.*, when the abbreviation for *libra* is preceded by Arabic figures, avoirdupois weight is meant, and when by Roman numerals, troy weight or pint measure; in some countries a pound weight.

library, n. lib-brá-rí [F. *librairie*, a library—from mid. L. *libraria*, a library: L. *librarium*, a place to keep books in—from *liber*, a book], a collection of books arranged in order; the room or building containing them: lib'rarian, n. -brá-rí-an, one who has the care of a library or collection of books: lib'rarian-ship, n. the office.

librate, v. lib-brát [L. *libratus*, levelled, balanced—from *libra*, a balance], to poise; to balance; to move, as a balance: lib'rating, imp.: lib'rated, pp.: lib'ra-tion, n. -brá-shān [L. *libratiōnem*], the act of balancing or state of being balanced, as a balance before coming to rest; in *astron.*, the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament whereby the declination of the sun and the latitude of the stars change from time to time; an apparent irregularity in the moon's motion: lib'ratory, a. lib-brá-tér-y, moving like a balance, as it tends to an equilibrium or level.

libretto, n. lib-bré-tó [It. *libretto*, a little book—from *libro*, a book], a book having the words of an opera or other extensive piece of music; the words themselves: lib'rétist, n. -tist, one who composes a libretto.

libriform fibres, lib-brí-form [L. *liber*, the inner bark of a tree; *forma*, shape], in bot., the elongated cells of woody tissue.

lice, líe, the plu. of louse, which see.

licence, n., also license, n. lí-sēns [F. *licence*—from L. *licentia*, freedom, liberty—from *licet*, it is permitted], leave; permission; authority; excess; contempt of law or of necessary restraint; permission to sell excisable articles, or to keep a house for the sale of malt liquors and spirits, &c.; permission to marry without publication of banns: license, v. to permit by authority; to authorise to act in a particular character: lib'ensing, imp.: ad. granting a licence to; that gives power or authority to sell alcoholic liquors: lib'ensed, pp. -ed: ad. applied to an occupation which requires legal authority for its exercise, as a *licensed* hawkier: lib'enser, n. -er, one who grants permission: lib'ensable, a. -d-ble, that may be permitted or authorised legally: lib'ensitate, n. lib-sen-á-tít [mid. L. *licentia*, licensed], one who holds a licence to exercise a profession; a medical man licensed by the College of Physicians: lib'ensed victualler, one who holds a licence to sell wines and spirits by retail: lib'ensing court, the court where the magistrates sit to grant licences to publicans, grocers, &c.: peddle lib'ens the liberty taken by poets to disregard facts, &c. *Note*.—In the use of the two separate forms *licence* and *license*, it would be well to employ *licence* as the verb and *license* as the noun. We have in similar use 'prophecy v.' and 'prophecy n.,' 'practise v.' and 'practice n.,' 'devise v.' and 'device n.'

licentious, a. lí-sen-shús [L. *licentius*, unrestrained—from *licentia*, freedom—see *licence*], immoral; profligate; unrestrained by law or decency: lic'entiously, ad. -ly: lic'entiousness, n. -shús-ness, the state of being licentious; dissoluteness.—SYN. of 'licentious: dissolute; abandoned; reprobate; unprincipled; depraved; unrestrained; incurbed; uncontrolled; riotous; unruly; wanton; ungovernable; loose; lax; sensual; lascivious; unchaste; impure.

lichen, n. lí-ken or lí-chén [L. *lichen*, Gr. *leichen*, the lichen connected with Gr. *leichen*, to lick, to lick up—so named from its encroachment], one of the order of flowerless or cryptogamic plants found upon rocks and various bodies, commonly called rock or tree moss—but really consisting of a fungus parasitic on the green cells of an alga; a disease of the skin: lichénia, a. lí-chén-ia, of or pert. to lichens: lichénia, n. lí-chén-ia, the peculiar starch of Iceland moss: lichénosis, a. lí-chén-ís, of or belonging to the skin eruption called

mále, máí, fár, láio; méle, méí, hár; pine, pín; nóle, nóí, móde;

reduced to an equal state or condition; brought down: *leveller*, *n.* *lev.*, one who aims at reducing all persons and things to a common level, esp. a member of an English political body during the Commonwealth; *levelling*, *n.* *lev.*, evenness; equality of surface: to *level up*, to raise from a lower to a higher level; to *level down* on an equality with the higher thing; *spirit-level*, a common instr. employed to ascertain whether a surface is horizontal, consisting of a hermetically sealed glass tube containing a little spirit of wine, fixed in a wooden case—if the surface be perfectly level to which it is applied, the bubble will appear in the centre of the tube.—*SYN.* of 'level *a.*': equal; alike; uniform; smooth; horizontal.

lever, *n.* *lev-er* [*F. lever*, a raiser or lifter—from *lever*, to raise—from *L. levare*, to raise; *levis*, light], a strong bar of iron or wood, turning on a support or prop called a *fulcrum*, used for raising weights; one of the mechanical powers; *leverage*, *n.* *lev-er-aj*, the mechanical power gained by the use of the lever: *lever watch*, a watch in which a vibrating lever is employed to connect the action of the escape-wheel with the action of the balance. *NOTE.*—(1) the 'common lever'; that in which the power comes between the power and the weight to be raised; (2) that in which the weight is between the power and the fulcrum, as in the wheel-barrow; (3) that in which the power is between the weight and the fulcrum, as in using a whip, or a pair of tongs.

leveret, *n.* *lev-er-et* [*OF. leuaret*, a young hare—from *lièvre*, a hare: *L. leporum*, a hare], a young hare in the first year.

leverock, *n.* *lev-er-ik*, also *laveroek*, *n.* *lav-er-ik*, in *Scot.*, a lark.

leviable—see under *levy*.

leviathan, *n.* *lev-i-than* [*mid. L. leviathan*—from *Heb. liwyathan*, a dragon or serpent: *Heb. lwyth*, to carve: *Ar. lwas*, to bend—with reference to the coiling of a serpent], a huge aquatic animal alluded to in the Book of Job; any very large sea animal, as a whale.

levied—see under *levy*.

levigate, *v.* *lev-i-gat* [*L. levigatus*, made smooth—from *levis*, smooth], in *OE.*, to make smooth; in *Chem.*, to rub or grind to a very fine powder by means of water and a stone: *levigating*, *imp.*: *levigated*, *pp.*: *levigation*, *n.* *lev-i-ga-shun*, the act or process of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to an impalpable powder, with the aid of a little water, —*trituration* may be called the dry method.

levin, *n.* *lev-in* [*ME. levene*, lightning], in *ME.*, a flash; a flash of lightning.

levirate, *a.* *lev-i-rit* [*L. levir*, a brother-in-law], *part.* to the Jewish law by which a widow without issue was to be married to the brother of her deceased husband; also *leviratical*, *a.* *lev-i-rit-ti-kal*: *levirational*, *n.* *lev-i-rit-shun*, the act of marrying a brother's widow.

Levite, *n.* *lev-it* [*mid. L. levites*; *Gr. levites*], one of the tribe of *Levi*, which was set apart for the public service of religion under the Mosaic law: *Levitical*, *a.* *lev-i-ti-kal*, belonging to the Levites; priestly: *Leviteally*, *ad. -ly*: *Leviticus*, *n.* *lev-i-ti-kus*, one of the books of the Old Testament Scriptures, containing the laws and regulations that relate to the priests and *Levites*.

levity, *n.* *lev-i-ti* [*L. levitatem*, lightness, fickleness—from *levis*, light], lightness of temper or conduct; frivolity; idle pleasure; want of seriousness: in *OE.*, the quality by which one body has less weight than another.—*SYN.*: lightness; inconstancy; changeableness; unsteadiness; laxity; thoughtlessness; inconsideration; flightiness; volatility; buoyancy.

levogyrate, *a.* *lev-og-yrit-ti* [*L. levare*, left; *gyrdum*, to turn in a circle—from *gyrus*, a circle], turning, or turned, to the left, as in the polarisation of a crystal.

levulose—see *levulose*.

levy, *v.* *lev-i* [*F. lever*, a bank or caseway—from *lever*, to raise—from *L. levare*, to raise], to raise; to collect, said of troops or taxes: *n.* the act of collecting men for some service; the men thus collected; the act of raising money by assessment: *levying*, *imp.*: *levied*, *pp.* *lev-id*: *leviable*, *a.* *lev-i-d-ib.*, that may be collected or assessed: to *levy war*, to raise or begin war.

levyns, *n.* *lev-in* [after *Levy*, the mineralogist], one of the scollite family, occurring chiefly in amygdaloid and other trap rocks in white or yellowish hexagonal crystals.

lewd, *a.* *lod* [*AS. lewed*, belonging to the laity—originally, illiterate, as opposed to the educated clergy, hence inferior, bad, lustful, given to lustful indulgence; dissolute; licentious; impure; in *OE.*, inferior; bad; *lewdly*, *ad. -ly*: *lewdness*, *n.* *lewd-ness*, lustful licentiousness; debauchery; unchastity: *lewdster*, *n.* *lod-ster*, in *OE.*, a lecherous man.—*SYN.* of 'lewd': profligate; lascivious; lecherous; lustful; libidinous; sensual; unchaste; impure; wanton; debauched.

lewis, *n.* *lu-is* [from the inventor], a contrivance for securing a hold on a block of stone before hoisting. *lexical*, *a.* *leks-i-kal* [from *lexicon*, which see], *part.* to a lexicon; settled by lexicography: *lexically*, *ad. -kal-ly*.

lexicography, *n.* *leks-i-kog-ri-d-ri* [*Gr. lexikon*, a dictionary; *grapho*, I write], the art of composing dictionaries, or the act of writing one; the principles according to which dictionaries should be compiled: *lexicographic*, *a.* *leks-i-kog-ri-d-ri-k*, also *lexicographical*, *a.* *-kal*, *part.* to the writing of dictionaries: *lexicographer*, *n.* *-kog-ri-d-fer*, the author or compiler of a dictionary.

lexicology, *n.* *leks-i-kol-og-i* [*Gr. lexikon*, a dictionary; *logos*, discourse], the science of the derivation and signification of words; that branch of learning which treats of the proper meaning and application of words: *lexicologist*, *n.* *-ist*, one skilled in.

lexicon, *n.* *leks-i-kon* [*Gr. lexikon*, a dictionary—from *lexis*, a speaking, *dictio*—from *lego*, I speak], a dictionary; a dictionary of words of a foreign language, as of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, or German.—*SYN.*: glossary; vocabulary; dictionary; thesaurus; catalogue; directory; gazetteer; index; encyclopaedia; cyclopaedia.

lexigraphy, *n.* *leks-i-gr-i-f-i* [*Gr. lexis*, a speaking, a word; *grapho*, I write], the definition of words: *lexigraphic*, *a.* *leks-i-gr-i-f-i-k*, *part.* to *lexigraphy*.

lex talionis, *leks ta-li-on-is* [*L. lex*, law; *tallo*, retaliation, *talionis*, of retaliation], law of retaliation; tit for tat; like for like.

ley, *n.* *le*, a different spelling of *lye*, which see.

ley, *n.* *le*, another spelling of *lea* or *lay*, pasture-land, which see.

Leyden jar, *a.* *le-i-den-jar* [invented at *Leyden*, Holland, a jar or bottle, coated inside and out with tin-foil, used to accumulate electricity].

lese-majesty, *n.* *lez-maj-i-ty* [*F. lèse-majesté*, treason—from *lèse*, hurt, treasonable—from *L. laedere*, injured or hurt; *majestas*, of majesty], any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state; treason: also *lese-majesty*.

li, *n.* *le*, a Chinese mile—of an English mile.

liable, *a.* *li-a-bi* [*F. lier*, to tie, to bind, and *postfix-able*—from *L. ligare*, to bind], responsible; obliged in law or equity; accountable; exposed; subject, generally in an ill sense, as *liable to fall*: *liability*, *n.* *-bi-li-ti*, also *liableness*, *n.* *-bi-ness*, the state of being bound or obliged in law or equity; responsibility; the state of being subject, as to contract disease: *liabilities*, *n.* *plu. -ti-tis*, debts: *limited liability*, obligation or responsibility only to a certain limited extent—a term applied to a joint-stock company enrolled under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, whose partners or shareholders are not only liable for the debts of the company to the extent of the amount of their shares, as distinguished from a company whose partners are responsible for all its debts to the full extent of their private fortunes.—*SYN.* of 'liable': answerable; amenable; subject; bound.

liaison, *n.* *li-a-zon* [*F. liaison*, a connection—from *mid. L. ligatinem*, a binding—from *L. ligare*, to bind], connection; union; an illicit or secret intimacy between a man and a woman.

lianas, *n.* *plu. li-an-as*, or *lianes*, *n.* *plu. li-an-er* [*F. liane* or *liane*—from *lier*, to bind; *lien*, a band], in *bot.*, luxuriant woody climbers, like those met with in tropical forests.

liar, *n.* *li-er*—from *lie* 1, which see.

lias, *n.* *li-as* [*F. lias*, formerly *luis*, a very hard freestone—perhaps from Breton *liach*, a stone: cf. *Gael. liac*; *W. liach*, a flat stone], a term originally applied to the thin-bedded limestones occurring at the base of the oolitic system; in *geol.*, that group or series of strata which in England immediately overlies the Trias or Upper Red Sandstone; hydraulic cement made from calcareous nodules and bands of the lias strata: *liassic*, *a.* *li-as-i-sk*.

water to pass through wood-ashes: *v.* to wash, as ashes, to separate the alkali: *leth'ing*, *imp.*: *lethched*, *pp.* *leth'd*.

lethal, *a.* *lê-thâl* [*L. lethalis*, mortal—from *lêthum*, death—from *Gr. lêthê*, oblivion], deadly; mortal; fatal: a *lethal* weapon, a dagger, a revolver, or suchlike.

lethargy, *n.* *lêth-âr-jî* [*OF. lêthargie*—from *L. and Gr. lêthargia*, drowsiness—from *Gr. lêthê*, forgetfulness; *argos*, idle], heavy unnatural slumber; morbid drowsiness; dulness; inattention; inaction: *lethargic*, *a.* *lê-thâr-jik*, also *lethargical*, *a.* *jî-kê*, preternaturally sleepy; very drowsy; *lethargically*, *ad.* *jî-kê*—*SYN.* of 'lethargic': drowsy; sleepy; heavy; dull.

Lethe, *n.* *lê-thê* [*Gr. lêthê*, forgetfulness] in *anc. myth.*, one of the rivers of Hades, whose waters, when drunk, caused forgetfulness of the past; oblivion: *Lethean*, *a.* *lê-thê-ân*, of or pert. to *Lethe*.

leton, *n.* *lê-tôn*—*see* *latten*.

letter, *n.* *lê-têr* [*F. lettre*, a letter—from *L. littera*, a letter—from *lîtus*, bearned, as being scrawled or smeared on parchment and not engraved—from *lîno*, I bearn], a mark or character representing a sound or an element of speech; a written or printed message; an epistle; a character formed of metal or wood, used in printing books: *v.* to stamp or mark with letters: *let'ter'ing*, *imp.*: *a.* the act of impressing letters; the letters impressed: *let'ter'ed*, *pp.* *lêr'd*: *adj.* educated: *let'ter'er*, *n.* *-êr*, one who impresses letters: *let'ters*, *n. plu.* *-têrs*, learning: *letter-box*, a box in which letters are deposited: *letter-carrier*, a postman who delivers letters: *letter-case*, a box or case for letters: *letter-paper*, paper for writing letters on: *letterpress*, printed matter from type: *letter-writer*, one who writes letters for others, a common profession in India and Turkey; a machine for copying letters; a book containing directions for letter-writing: a *dead letter*, a term used at the post-office for a letter addressed to a person who cannot be found, or who is dead; that which has lost its force or authority, generally by lapse of time; that which has fallen into disuse or become ineffective, as the law has become a *dead letter*: the *letter*, the literal meaning; the bare meaning as conveyed by the words without any reference to the real or intended meaning, as the *letter* of the law and not its *spirit*: *letters* of administration, the instrument by which one is authorised to administer the goods and estate of a deceased person: *letter of advice*, a letter giving notice of a transaction: *letter of power* of attorney, a legal writing by which one person authorises another to act in his stead: *letter of credit*, a letter given by a bank or other person, authorising the bearer to receive a specified sum of money at some distant place: *letter of license*, a customs permit; permission or privilege granted: *letters of marque*, the permission or license given by Government to a private ship in time of war to seize on the ships of another state: *letters patent*, a written document granted by Government, authorising a person to do some act or to enjoy some right, to the exclusion of others: *letters testamentary*, a legal instrument granted to an executor after probate of a will, authorising him to act: *lettre de cachet*, *lê-trê dê kâsh-ê* [*F. lettre* of seal], a letter folded and sealed with the king's little seal; an arbitrary warrant of imprisonment, executed secretly and without trial, very common in France before the Revolution.

Lettish, *n.* *lê-tîsh*, the language of Lithuania, Courland, and Livonia; old Prussian: *Lettic*, *a.* *lê-tîk*, of or pert. to.

lettuce, *n.* *lê-tîs* [*OF. lactuca*—from *L. lactuca*, a lettuce—from *lac, lactis*, milk], a garden salad-plant of various kinds; the *Lactuca sativa*, *Ord. Compositae*, sub-*Ord. Echioceae*.

leucæmia, *n.* *lô-kê-mî-â* [*Gr. leukos*, white; *haima*, blood], a morbid condition of the blood, characterised by the presence in it of abundance of white corpuscles.

leucine, *n.* *lô-sîn* [*Gr. leukos*, white], a peculiar white substance obtained from muscular fibre and putrefying cheese: *leucite*, *n.* *lô-sî-â*, a white stony substance found among volcanic productions, known as 'white spar' and 'white garnet'; a silicate of alumina and potash: *leucit'ic*, *a.* *-sî-tîk*, containing leucite.

leucocythæmia, *n.* *lô-kê-sî-thê-mî-â* [*Gr. leukos*, white; *kytos*, a cell; *haima*, blood] in *med.*, a diseased state characterised by an excessive quantity of white corpuscles in the blood: also *leucæmia*, in same sense.

leucoderma, *n.* *lô-kê-dêr-mâ* [*Gr. leukos*, white; *derma*, skin], a disease characterised by a mere discoloration of the skin, giving rise to no other symptoms.

leucol, *n.* *lô-kôl*, or *leucoline*, *n.* *lô-kô-lîn* [*Gr. leukos*, white; *L. oleum*, oil], a substance obtained from the distillation of coal-tar; an organic base derived from quina.

leucosamine, *n.* *lô-kô-mâ-tîn* [*Gr. leukos*, white; *ness*], an alkaloid produced in living animal tissues: distinguished from *ptomaines*.

leucopathy, *n.* *lô-kô-pâ-thî* [*Gr. leukos*, white; *pathos*, suffering], the condition of being an albino; albinism.

leucopneumatic, *a.* *lô-kô-fîg-mâ-tîk* [*Gr. leukos*, white; *pneuma*, phlegm] in *med.*, showing a tendency to dropsy: *leucopneumonia*, *n.* *-mâ-tî-â*, a dropsical habit of body, characterised by paleness and flabbiness, with an excess of serum in the blood.

leucophyll, *n.* *lô-kô-fîl* [*Gr. leukos*, white; *phylon*, a leaf] in *bot.*, a colourless substance in parts of plants capable of becoming green, converted into chlorophyll by contact with oxygen.

leucopyrite, *n.* *lô-kô-pî-rîl* [*Gr. leukos*, white, and *Eng. pyrites*], a mineral of a colour between white and steel-grey, with a metallic lustre, employed for the production of white arsenic, and also of artificial orpiment.

leucorrhæa, *n.* *lô-kô-rê-â* [*Gr. leukos*, white; *rhêa*, I flow], a female ailment; the whites.

Levant, *n.* *lô-vênt* [*It. levante*, the East, the Levant—from *lever*, to rise or raise—from *L. levare*, to raise], the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea, or those countries washed by that part: *ad.* eastern: in *geol.*, a term applied by Professor Rogers to designate the fourth of the fifteen series into which he subdivides the Palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain, the sunrise of the *N. Amer. Palæozoic*: *Levant'er*, *n.* *-êr*, in the Mediterranean, a strong easterly wind: *Levant'ine*, *a.* *-în*, of or pert. to the Levant. *Note.*—*levant* and *levant* are old terms for east and west, and signify literally 'rising and setting,' with reference to the sun.

levant, *v.* *lô-vênt* [*Sp. levantar*, to raise—*see* above], to run away without paying; to act as a levanter: *levant'ing*, *imp.*: *levant'ed*, *pp.*: *levant'er*, *n.* *-êr*, one who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the bets when he loses.

Levantine, *n.* a native of the *Levant*; a rich, strong, silk material, having two faces of different colors.

levator, *n.* *lô-vê-tôr* [*L. levatus*, raised—from *levare*, to raise], in *anat.*, a muscle which serves to raise some part, as the eyelids or lips; a surgical instr. for lifting up depressed parts of the skull.

levee, *n.* *lê-vê* [*F. lever*—from *lever*, to raise or rise: *L. levare*, to raise; original meaning being, the time to rise], originally the ceremonial visits paid to distinguished persons in the morning; an assembly of gentlemen received by a sovereign or prince, or their representative, on stated public occasions; a complimentary attendance of the public on a person in authority; the embarkment of a river, as the Mississippi, Amer. *Note.*—Gentlemen only go to a 'levee'; to a 'drawing-room' both sexes.

level, *a.* *lô-vêl* [*OF. lîvel*—from *L. libella*, a level or line—*dim.* of *libra*, a level, a balance], even; flat; in the same line; horizontal; even with something else; equal in rank or degree: *a.* a plane surface; a plain: state of equality; the usual height or elevation; standard; line of direction; an instr. employed by masons, carpenters, &c., to ascertain whether a surface is horizontal; an instr. employed in surveying to indicate the direction of a line parallel with the plane of the horizon: *v.* to make even; to make horizontal; to lay flat; to bring to an equality; to point in taking aim; to aim, as a gun; to direct to an end; to direct, as remarks, to aim at; in *O.R.*, to conjecture; to make attempts; to accord; to square with: *level'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* making flat or even; reducing to an equality of condition: *a.* the act or art of reducing to a plane or flat surface; in *surv.*, the act or operation of finding a horizontal line, or of ascertaining the differences of level between the various points in a survey: *levelled*, *pp.* *lê-vê-d*: *adj.* made even or flat;

male, mâl, fâr, lâlô; *môte, mêt, hêr*; *plne, pln*; *nôte, nôl, môve*;

lentisk, *n.* *lén'tisk* [F. *lentisque*; L. *lentiscus*—from *lentus*, sticky], a tree or shrub from which the resinous exudation called mastic is obtained; the *Pistacia lentiscus*, Ord. *Asacardaceae*.

lento, *ad.* *lén'to* [It.: L. *lento*, adhesive, slow], in music, slowly; smoothly: *len'ter*, *n.* *lér*, tenacity; thickness of fluids; *slowness*—applied to the blood: *len'tous*, *a.* *lér*, viscous; tenacious.

Leo, *n.* *lé-o* [L. *leo* or *leonem*, a lion], the lion, the 5th sign of the zodiac: *leolinea*, *a.* *lé-o-nés*, of or like the lion: *le'ominey*, *ad.* *lér*, le'omine or le'om'ine, *n.* *at-ad*, a rare variety of agate of a pale-yellow colour, variegated with white, black, and green, and bearing some resemblance to a lion's skin: *Leonine* verses, Latin verses, much cultivated in the middle ages, in which the final word rhymes with that preceding the central pause,—first written by *Leoninus*, canon of St Victor, Paris, in the twelfth century.

leopard, *n.* *lé-párd* [F. *leopard*—from mid. L. *leopardus*; Gr. *leopardos*, a leopard, a supposed beast engendered between the lion and the panther—from *leō*, a lion; *pardus*, a panther], a large beast of prey, having a beautiful spotted skin: *leopard-stone*, a variety of compact felspar, spotted with oxide of iron and manganese: *leopard's-hana*, the mountain-tobacco, a native plant containing an acrid stimulant, used in medicine; the *Arctica montana*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Corymbiferae*; also the genus *Doronicum*, Ord. *Compositae*.

leprosy, *n.* *lé-prí* [F. *lèpre*, leprosy; Gr. and L. *lepra*, leprosy—from Gr. *lepra*, rough, scaly], an affected with leprosy: *leprosy*, *n.* *lé-prí-dé*, a disease of the skin characterised by the formation of whitish opaque scales: *lep'rous*, *a.* *lér*, affected with leprosy; covered with white scales: *lep'rouness*, *n.* *lér*, state of being leprous: *lepra*, *n.* *lé-prí-d*, in med., a skin-disease, recognised in its simple state by circular patches, covered with small shining scales encircled by a dry red border.

lepidodendron, *n.* *lé-pí-dé-dén-drón* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *dendron*, a tree], in geol., a genus of fossil plants, so called from the scale-like arrangement of the leaf-scars on their stems.

lepidogamoid, *n.* *lé-pí-dé-gán-óyid* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *gamos*, splendour; *eidós*, appearance], in geol., a sub-order of the ganoid or enamel-scaled fishes.

lepidoides, *n.* *lé-pí-dóyds* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *eidós*, resemblance], in geol., a family of ganoid fishes characterised by their strong, rhomboidal, bony scales.

lepidolite, *n.* *lé-pí-dó-lít* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *lithos*, a stone], a term applied to the fine pink-coloured varieties of mica containing lithium.

lepidomelane, *n.* *lé-pí-dó-mé-lán* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *melanos*, black], a rare variety of mica of a ven-black colour, found in granitic veins in small scabbled tables, or an aggregation of minute opaque scales.

lepidophyllum, *n.* *lé-pí-dó-fí-lúm* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *phylon*, a leaf], in geol., small lanceolate leaves of the lepidodendron, occurring abundantly in the shales of the Coal-measures.

lepidopter, *n.* *lé-pí-dép-lér*, *lep'idop'térá*, *n.* plu. *tér-á* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *pteron*, a wing], the butterfly or moth kind, whose wings are covered with minute feathery-looking scales: *lep'idop'térál*, *a.* *tér-ál*, also *lep'idop'térous*, *a.* *tér-és*, pert. to the butterfly kind.

lepidotrea, *n.* *lé-pí-dé-sí-rén* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *ostrea*, a shell], an eel-shaped animal covered with rounded scales, inhabiting lakes in Africa which are liable to be dried up during the dry season—the most highly organised fish.

lepidosteus, *n.* *lé-pí-dé-sí-ús* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *osteon*, a bone], the bony-pike, a genus of ganoid fishes, remarkable for their hard bony scales.

lepidostrobilus, *n.* *lé-pí-dé-sí-bí-lús* [Gr. *lepis* or *lepidá*, a scale; *strobilus*, a fr-cone], fossil cones or fruit of the lepidodendron, occurring abundantly throughout the Carboniferous formation.

lepidote, *a.* *lé-pí-dé*, also *lepidotés*, *a.* *lé-pí-dé-téd* [Gr. *lepidoteos*, covered with scales—from *lepis*, a scale], in bot., covered with scales or scurf: *lepidoteus*, *n.* *lé-pí-dé-tús*, a fossil ganoid fish found in lias rocks.

lep'is, *n.* *lé-pí-s* [Gr. *lepis*, a scale], a name applied to expansions of the epidermis in plants producing a scale or scurf whose surface is then said to be 'lepidote.'

leporine, *a.* *lé-pí-rín* [L. *leporinus*, like a hare—from *lepus*, a hare], pert. to a hare: *leporidés*, *n.* plu.

lép-ér-i-dés [Gr. *lêps*, signifying descent], hares and rabbits, and suchlike; the *Rodentia*.

lepra, leprosy, leprosy, &c.—see under *leper*.

leptoccephalus, *a.* *lép-to-séf-déf* [Gr. *leptos*, thin; *képhalé*, the head], having a narrow skull; pert. to the genus *Leptoccephalus*, the larval form of the conger: *leptoccephaly*, *n.* *séf-déf*, narrowness of the skull, as is frequent among the races of the southern part of the globe.

leptodactyl, *a.* *lép-to-dák-tíl* [Gr. *leptos*, slender; *daktulos*, a finger or toe], having small or slender toes: *n.* a bird or other animal with slender toes.

leptospermum, *n.* *lép-to-spér-mám* [Gr. *leptos*, slender; *sperma*, seed], a genus of plants, Ord. *Myrtaceae*, the leaves of several species of which are used as tea in Australia.

lere, *n.* *lér* [see *lere* 1] in Scot. and O.E., learning; v. to learn; to teach: *ler'ing*, *imp.* *lered*, *pp.* *lerd*.

lesion, *n.* *lé-shún* [F. *lésion*—from L. *lesionem*, an injury—from *laesus*, *pp.* of *laedo*, I hurt], a hurt or hurting; an injury; a morbid alteration in a function or structure.

less, *a.* *lér* [AS. *lêss*, less: O.Fris. *lesso*—in all kinds of action, the idea of relaxation is identical with that of diminution], *comp.* of *little*; smaller; not so large or great: *ad.* not so much; in a smaller or lower degree: *n.* the inferior; a smaller portion: *lesser*, *a.* *lér-sér*, another *comp.* of *little*; smaller; inferior: in O.E., less or unless. *Note.*—The postfix *less*, as in *hopeless*, features, is identical with Eng. *loose*, and thus connected with Ger. *los*, loose, free.

lessee, *n.* *lér-sér* [from *lease*, which see], the person who receives or holds a lease: *les'sor*, *n.* *sér*, one who grants a lease.

lessen, *v.* *lér-sén* [from *less*], to diminish; to reduce; to become less: *lessening*, *imp.* *lér-sén-ing*: *lessened*, *pp.* *lér-sén-d*—SYN. of 'lessen': to weaken; impair; abate; lower; decrease; degrade.

lesser—see under *less*.

lessee, *n.* *lér-sér* [F. *taissées*, dung of wild animals—from *laisser*, to leave], the ordure or dung of the wild boar and wolf.

lesson, *n.* *lér-sén* [F. *leçon*, a lesson—from L. *lectionem*, a reading; cf. Ger. *lesen*, to read], that which a pupil learns, repeats, or does at one time; the task, &c., set by the teacher for the pupil; a precept or doctrine taught; a portion of Scripture read at divine service; reproof; instruction derived from experience: v. in O.E., to teach; to instruct.

lessor—see under *lessee*.

lest, *conj.* *lér* [AS. *lêss*, lest], for fear that; that not, *let*, v. *lér* [AS. *lêtan*, to let, to suffer; cf. *loel*, *lêta*; Dut. *laten*; Goth. *lêten*; Ger. *lassen*], to allow, suffer, or permit; to grant to a tenant; to put to hire; to give power or leave to; to lease: *let'ting*, *imp.* *lér*, *pt.* and *pp.* *lér*: to let alone, to suffer to remain; to let be, to leave off; to discontinue; to let go: to let a-be, in Scot., to let alone; not to annoy or vex: to let blood, to free it from its confinement; to suffer it to flow out of the vein: to let down, to lower; to permit to sink: to let drive or fly, to send forth or discharge with violence, as a stone: to let in, to allow to enter; to insert, as a piece of wood: to let into, to give admission; to make acquainted with: to let loose, to free from restraint: to let off, to discharge, as an arrow or gun; to release, as from an engagement; to suffer to escape: to let on, in Scot., to seem to observe a thing; to mention a thing; to hint: to let out, to suffer to escape; to give to hire or farm; to reveal as a secret—see note under *let*.

let, *v.* *lér* [AS. *lêttan*, to hinder—from *lêtt*, slow; cf. Dut. *letten*; *loel*, *lêttá*; Goth. *lêttan*, to be late, to tarry; see *let* 1] in O.E., to impede; to obstruct; to hinder; to delay or omit to do; in the sense of 'obstruction' used as a noun, in the phrase, 'with-out *let* or hindrance'; sore *let*, in O.E., grievously prevented or hindered; no *let* of lending, in O.E., no hindrance of lending. *Note.*—The idea of 'slackening' lies at the root of both applications of the term *let*; when we speak of 'letting one go,' 'letting him do something,' we conceive him as previously restrained by a band, the loosening or slackening of which will permit the execution of the act in question—see *Wedgwood*.

leth, *n.* *lêch* [AS. *lêcan*, to wet], a quantity of wood-ashes through which water is made to pass in order to be saturated with the alkali among them; a tub or vat in which to make lye by causing

legged, *leggins*, *leggets*—see under *leg*.
leghorn, a. n. *leg'hörn* [originally made at *Leghorn*], a kind of plait for bonnets and hats, prepared from the straw of a variety of bearded wheat.

legible, a. *lêj't-ble* [OF. *legible*—from *L. legibilis*, that can be read—from *lego*, I read], that may be read; clear and distinct; apparent: *leg'hily*, ad. *-hly*: *leg'hilness*, n. *-hness*, also *leg'hibility*, n. *-h-ty*, the quality or state of being legible.

legion, n. *lêj'yon* [F. *légion*—from *L. legiōnem*, a body of troops levied—from *lego*, I gather or select], among the *Romans*, a body of soldiers of about 5000 men; a great number, as in the Scripture phrase, *my name is Legion*: *le'gionary*, a. *-ry*, relating to or consisting of a legion; containing a great number: a. one of a legion: *Legion of Honour*, a French order of merit instituted by Napoleon I. when First Consul of France.

legislate, v. *lêj'st-lâ* [L. *lex* or *legem*, a law, and *latus*, carried], to make or enact a law or laws: *leg'islat'ing*, imp. *leg'islated*, pp.: *leg'islator*, n. *-tôr* [mid. L. *legislatorum*, a lawgiver—from *legis*, of law; *lâtor*, a bearer or proposer], one who enacts laws; a lawgiver: *leg'islat'rix*, n. *-trix*, a female who enacts laws: *leg'islat'ion*, n. *-shôn* [F.—L.], the act of making a law or laws: *leg'islative*, a. *-tiv*, pert. to enacting; giving or enacting laws; done by enacting: *leg'islature*, n. *-tôr*, the body in a state invested with the power of making or repealing laws; the supreme power in a state: *leg'ist*, n. *lêj'st* [OF. *legiste*; F. *légitte*], one skilled in law.

legitim, n. *lêj'tim* [L. *legitimus*, pert. to law—from *lex*, law], in *Scots law*, the portion of a movable estate to which children are entitled on the death of their father.

legitimate, a. *lêj'ti-mât* [mid. L. *legitimus*, declared to be lawful: L. *legitimus*, pert. to law—from *lex* or *legem*, law], lawful; born in wedlock; genuine; real; not false; fairly deducible: v. to render lawful: *legit'imat'ing*, imp. *legit'imated*, pp.: *legit'imately*, ad. *-ly*, in a legitimate manner; lawfully; genuinely: *legitimateness*, n. *-ness*, the state of being legitimate: *legit'imary*, n. *-mâr*, s., accordance with law or established usage; lawfulness of birth, as opposed to *bastardy*; regular sequence or deduction: *legit'imat'ion*, n. *-mâtshôn* [F.—L.], the act of rendering legitimate or lawful: *legit'imise*, v. *-mîs*, to render legitimate or lawful: *legit'imis'ing*, imp. *legit'imised*, pp. *-mîs*: *Legit'imist*, n. *-mîst*, in F. *kist*, a term now applied to those who support the pretensions of the elder Bourbons to the throne of France.

legume, n. *lê-jûm*, also *legumen*, n. *lê-jû-mên* [F. *legume*—from *L. legumen*, that which is gathered, pulse—from *lego*, I gather], a seed-vessel of two valves, having its seeds fixed to one side only, and opening by both sutures, as in the pea; a pod: *legumes*, n. plu. *-gêms*, the fruit of the pea kind; pulse: *legumine*, n. *lê-jû-mîn*, an albuminous substance, resembling white of eggs, found in large proportions in beans, lentils, peas, and other leguminous seeds; vegetable caseine: *leguminous*, a. *lê-jû-mî-nûs*, pert. to the pea or bean tribe.

leiotrichi, n. plu. *lê-ô'trî-kî* [Gr. *leios*, smooth, and *tricha*, hair], one of the primary classifications of mankind by Huxley, comprising smooth-haired people: *leiot'richous*, a. *-shûs*, pert. to.

leister or **lister**, n. *lîst-êr* [Icel. *lýsir*, light], in *Scot.*, a spear armed with three or more prongs for striking fish.

leisure, n. *lê-shôor* [OF. *leisir*, leisure, originally signifying 'to be permitted'—from *L. licere*, to be permitted], freedom from occupation, business, or hurry; convenience of time; ad. free from employment or hurry; not occupied or engaged: *leis'urely*, a. *-ly*, done at leisure; slow: ad. not in haste or hurry; slowly: *leis'ured*, a. *-shôord*, having leisure: at leisure, free from occupation; not busy; at a convenient time.

leman, n. *lê-mân* [AS. *lêp*, beloved, dear; *manu*, a man or woman], in *OE.*, a sweetheart; a gallant; a mistress.

lemma, n. *lê-mâ* [L. *lemma*; Gr. *lemma*, anything received—from *lambânô*, I take or assume], in math., a preparatory proposition; an assumption; in *logic*, a premise taken for granted.

lemming, n. *lê-mîng* [Norw.], a kind of rat.
Lemnian earth, *lê-mî-nî-ân êrth*, a variety of clay or aluminous earth from the Greek island *Lemnos*—

used as a medicine from the time of Homer: *Lemnian reddie*, *red't*, an ochre of a deep-red colour and firm consistence, used as a pigment—found in conjunction with Lemnian earth.

lemniscate, n. *lê-mî-skâ-tê*, also *lemniscate*, n. *-kâ* [L. *lemniscatus*, adorned with a pendent ribbon], in *geom.*, a curve of the fourth order having the form of the figure 8.

lemon, n. *lê-môn* [F. *lêmon*; Pers. *lêmon*, a lemon], a well-known acid fruit of the orange kind; the fruit of the *Citrus limonum*, Ord. *Aurantiflorae*: *lem'onsade*, n. *-dâ* [F. *lêmonade*], a sweetened water flavoured with lemon-juice.

lemur, n. *lê-mêr* [L. *lemur*, a ghost], a small nocturnal animal belonging to the quadrumanal or monkey order, inhabiting the islands of the Indian Ocean; in the restricted sense, the species of the *lemur* are natives of Madagascar: *lemures*, n. plu. *lê-mû-rêz*, evil spirits; hobgoblins.

lend, v. *lênd* [AS. *lênan*, to lend, to grant] to grant to another for a temporary use; to grant or furnish in general: *lend'ing*, imp. a. in *OE.*, act of one who lends; the thing lent: *lent*, pt. and pp. *lênt*, did lend: *lend'er*, n. *-êr*, one who lends; one who makes it his business to put out money to interest.

lendings, n. plu. *lênd'ings* [AS. *lendera*, loans; cf. Ger. *lenden*], in *OE.*, probably a garment or cloth about the loins: *lenders*, n. plu. *lênd-êrz*, same sense in *Chaucer*.

length, n. *lêngth* [AS. *length*, length—from *lang*, more, longer; see *lang*], the measure of anything from end to end; the longest line through a body; extent either of space or time; duration; extent: distance: *length'y*, a. *lêngth'y*, moderately long; not short: *length'iness*, n. *-ness*, state of being lengthy: *length'ily*, ad. *-ly*, length'wise, ad. *-wise*, in the direction of the length: at length, at last; in conclusion: *lengthen*, v. *lêngth'en*, to make longer; to draw out; to extend; to grow longer: *length'ening*, imp. *-ning*: ad. increasing in length; becoming longer: a continuation: *lengthened*, pp. *length'nd*.

lenient, a. *lê-nî-ênt* [L. *leniens* or *lenientem*, rendering soft or gentle, moderating—from *lenis*, soft, mild], softening; mitigating; not severe; mild; as a sentence: *leni'ently*, ad. *-ly*: *leni'ency*, n. *-ên-sy*, state of being lenient; clemency: *lenity*, n. *lê-nî-ty* [L. *lenitudo*, softness, mildness], mildness of temper or treatment; clemency: *gentleness*: *len'itive*, a. *-tîv*, having the power of softening or mitigating: a. a medicine or application which eases pain; a palliative.—SYN. of 'lenity': kindness; mercy; softness; tenderness; humanity.

lens, n. *lêns* [It. *lens*, supple, pliant—from *L. lenis*, soft], a kind of cotton gauze figured and bordered, used for short and long window-curtains.

lens, n. *lêns*, *lenses*, n. plu. *lê-nê-sêz* [L. *lens*, a lentil—so called from the resemblance of its shape to the seed], in optical instruments, a piece of glass of a convex, concave, or other shape, for changing the direction of rays of light, and thus magnifying or diminishing objects: crystalline *lens*—see under *crystal*.

lent, v. *lênt*, pt. and pp. of *lend*, which see.

Lent, n. *lênt* [AS. *lenten*, the spring, Lent: prob. from *lang*, long], the fast of forty days, beginning at Ash-Wednesday and extending to the day before Easter Sunday, a period really comprising six weeks and four days, but reduced exactly to forty days by omitting the intervening Sundays: *Lenten*, a. *lênt-ên*, pert. to Lent; sparing.

lentil, n. *lê-nî-tîl*, *len'tical*, n. n. plu. *-tî-lîz*, or *len'ticals*, n. plu. *-tî-lîz* [L. *lentilica*, a little lentil, a lentil shape—from *lens*, a lentil], small lens-shaped spots on the bark of many plants, from which most issue under circumstances favourable to their development: *lentil'arian*, a. *lê-nî-tî-â-ri-ân*, resembling a lens; in the form of a double convex lens: *lentil'arly*, ad. *-ly*: *len'tiform*, a. *-tî-fôr'm* [L. *forma*, shape], of the form of a double convex lens.

lentigo, n. *lê-nî-tî-gô* [L. *lentigo*, a lentil-shaped spot—from *lens*, a lentil], a frockly eruption on the skin: *lentig'inous*, a. *-î-tî-gî-nûs*, or *lentig'inous*, a. *-î-nûs*, frockly; scurfy; in *bot.*, carved with numerous dots, as if dusted.

lentil, n. *lê-nî-tîl* [F. *lentille*—from *L. lentilica*, a little lentil—from *lens*, a lentil], an annual plant of the bean kind cultivated for its pods: *lentils*, n. plu. the seeds of *Ervum lens*, Ord. *Leguminosae*.

lênt, *mât*, *fîr*, *lât*; *mênt*, *mât*, *hêr*; *plne*, *pln*; *nênt*, *nôt*, *mônt*;

lecture, *n.* *lĕk-tŭr* or *lĕk-chŭr* [*F.* *lecture*—from mid. *L.* *lectŭra*, a reading—from *L.* *lectus*, pp. of *lego*, I read], a discourse read on any subject; a formal discourse intended to instruct; a formal reproof; a pedantic discourse: *v.* to instruct formally or dogmatically; to instruct by formal discourse or explanation, as an audience or a class of students; to reprove: **lecturing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who lectures: **lectured**, *pp.* *-ŭrd* or *-chŭrd*: **lecturer**, *n.* *-ŭr-ŭr* or *-chŭr-ŭr*, one who instructs by lecturing; a preacher: **lecturship**, *n.* office of a lecturer.

lead, *v.* *lĕd*, *pt.* and *pp.* of the verb *lead*, which see: **lead horse**, a sumpter-horse: **lead-captain**, a humble and obsequious follower.

leden or **ledden**, *n.* *lĕd-ŭn* [*AS.* *lyden* or *leden*, the Latin language in general: *L.* *Latinum*, Latin], in *OF.*, speech; language; true meaning.

ledge, *n.* *lĕj* [*Ice.* *lǿg*, the rim at the bottom of a cask], a narrow strip standing out from a flat surface; a ridge of rock in the sea near the surface of the water; a prominent part; a small moulding; a row; a layer: **ledger**, *a.* *lĕj-ŭr*, applied in music to extra lines added to the staff—but *leger* is the proper spelling—see under *leger-lines*.

leger, *n.* *lĕj-ŭr* [*Dut.* *lepper*, he who remains permanently in a certain place—from *O.* *Dut.* *leppen*, to lie] *lĕt*, a business book which always lies ready in a fixed place; the principal book of accounts in a merchant's office, to which the entries from the day-book or journal are carried and placed under separate headings; in *OE.*, a horizontal slab of stone: **leger-lines**—see *ledge*.

Ledum, *n.* *lĕd-ŭm* [*Gr.* *lydon*, a species of distus], a genus of plants, *Ord.* *Ericaceæ*: **Ledum palustre**, the marsh *ledum* or wild rosemary, a heath plant, and the *L. latifolium*, have narcotic qualities, and were formerly employed in *N. Ger.* and *Sw.* to adulterate beer; both are known as Labrador tea, and used as tea in cold climates.

lee, *n.* *lĕ* [*AS.* *hlœ*, shade, shelter], a calm or sheltered place; a place defended from the wind: under the lee, on the side which is sheltered from the wind; protected from the wind: *lee shore*, the shore not exposed to the wind—said by persons on the land; the shore or land to the leeward of a ship, that is, the land next the lee side, and towards which land the wind blows—said by sailors on board a ship: **leeward**, *a.* and *ad.* *lĕ-wĕrd* or *lĕ-wĕrd*, in the direction of the part toward which the wind blows, that is, the part next the lee side—said of the position of a ship: **leeway**, *n.* *lĕ-wĕy*, the side movement of a ship to the leeward of her course: the lee side of a ship, the side or part not exposed to the wind, as distinguished from the weather side, which is the side or part against which the wind blows. *Note.*—It is plain from the definition that a *lee shore* means one condition of things on board a ship, and quite the opposite on shore. To a seaman in a storm, a lee shore is always fraught with danger.

lee, *n.* *lĕ*—see *leas*.

leech, *n.* *lĕch* [*AS.* *lēca*, a physician; cf. *Ice.* *lǿknir*; *Goth.* *leiknis*], formerly the name of a physician; an aquatic worm of several species, one of which is employed to suck blood from diseased parts: *v.* to draw blood by leeches: **leeching**, *imp.*: **leeched**, *pp.* *lĕcht*. *Note.*—The aquatic worm, is so called because it is supposed to act as a healer—the name of a *leech* as applied to a physician is not taken from the blood-sucking worm, but the reverse.

leech, *n.* *lĕch* [*Ice.* *lǿk*, a leech-line], one of the side borders or edges of a sail: **leech-lines**, the small ropes from the middle of the leeches of a sail.

leef, *a.* *lĕj*, *OE.* for *leaf*, which see.

leek, *n.* *lĕk* [*AS.* *lēac*, a leek; cf. *Ice.* *laukr*; *Sw.* *lök*; *Ger.* *lauch*], a well-known pot-herb; the national emblem of Wales; the *Althium porrum*, *Ord.* *Liliacæ*: **leek-green**, in *min.*, the green colour which is peculiar to the leek: to eat the leek, in *familiar language*, to withdraw under compulsion injurious statements or assertions, and to apologise.

leelite, *n.* *lĕ-lĭt* [after *Dr Lee* of Cambridge], a variety of compact felspar of a reddish colour, waxy texture, and horn-like translucency.

leer, *n.* *lĕr* [*AS.* *lēor*, the cheek; cf. *Ice.* *lǿr*, the face; *O.* *Dut.* *leer*], a peculiar sidelong glance or look, usually considered not reputable; a libidinous side-glance; in *OE.*, the complexion; look; a winning look: *v.* to look with a leer: **leering**, *imp.*: **leered**, *pp.*

leerd: **leeringly**, *ad.* *N.*: connected with *leer* or *leer*, which see.

leer—see *leas*.

lees, *n.* *plu.* *lĕs* [*F.* *lle*, lees—from mid. *L.* *Na*], the dregs or sediment from a liquor; refuse; the sing. *lee* is not now in use.

leest, *n.* *lĕt* [*AS.* *lēth*, a district], an anc. Anglo-Saxon law-court.

leet, *n.* *lĕt* [prob. from *Ice.* *leitt*, a lot], in *Scot.*, a selected list of candidates for any office.

leeward and **leeway**—see under *lee*.

left, *n.* *lĕft* [*AS.* *lĕft*, weak], opposed to right: **left-handed**, able to use the left hand with greater strength and dexterity than the right; unskilful; clumsy: **left-handedness**, the state or quality of being left-handed: a **left-handed marriage**, an irregular marriage; in *Germany*, among princes and the higher nobility, marriage with a woman of inferior station who has neither the status nor privileges of a lawful wife—also called a **morganatic marriage**: **over the left**, in *familiar language*, an expression indicating that what has been said is understood 'in a contrary sense'. *Note.*—In the British House of Commons, the Opposition sit on the *left* of the Speaker, and the members of Government with their followers on the right: **Right and Left** in foreign legislative assemblies, see under *right*.

left, *v.*—see under *leave* 2: **left off**, that which is laid aside, as *left off* clothing.

leg, *n.* *lĕg* [*Ice.* *leggr*, a stalk or stem; cf. *Dan.* *læg*; *Sw.* *låg*, the calf of the leg], a slender support; the limb of an animal which supports the body; that by which anything is supported, as the leg of a table; in *OE.*, a bow made with the leg drawn back: **legged**, *a.* *lĕgd*, having legs: **leggings**, *n.* *plu.* *lĕg-gings*, coverings for the legs reaching to the knees: **leggy**, *a.* *lĕg-gy*, having unusually long legs: **legless**, *a.* *lĕs*, without legs: **leglets**, *n.* *plu.* *lĕg-gĕts*, also *leglets*, *n.* *plu.* *lĕt-lĕts*, coverings for the legs of young children: to stand on one's own legs, to depend on one's own exertions: to take **leg-bail**, to abscond or run away.

legacy, *n.* *lĕg-ŭ-ŭt* [mid. *L.* *legatum*, a legacy; cf. *OF.* *legat*, a legacy—from *L.* *legare*, to bequeath], a gift by will of money, goods, or other movable property; a bequest.

legal, *a.* *lĕ-gal* [*F.* *lĕgal*—from *L.* *legalis*, legal—from *lex* or *legem*, law], pert. to law; according to law, or in conformity with it; created by law: **legally**, *ad.* *lĕ-gal-ly*: **legality**, *n.* *lĕ-gal-ŭ-ŭt*, lawfulness: **legalise**, *v.* *lĕ-gal-iz*, to render lawful or according to law: **legalising**, *imp.*: **legalised**, *pp.* *-tĕd*: **legal tender**, the coins or medium of payment which can be lawfully offered in a country—copper coins are a **legal tender** to the extent of a shilling; silver to the extent of 40 shillings; gold coins to any extent; Bank of England notes to any extent for sums above 25, except by the Bank itself, whose issue is limited.—*SVX.* of *legal*: lawful; legitimate; constitutional; authorised.

legate, *n.* *lĕg-ŭt* [*OF.* *legat*, a legate—from *L.* *legatus*, sent, in mid. *L.* a legate—from *lego*, I appoint, I send], an ambassador or envoy, particularly of the Pope: **legateship**, *n.* the office of a legate: **legatine**, *a.* *lĕg-ŭ-ŭt-in*, relating to a legate: **legation**, *n.* *lĕ-g-ŭ-ŭt-shŭn* [*F.*—*L.*], the person or persons sent as ambassadors or envoys; an embassy.

legatee, *n.* *lĕg-ŭ-ŭt-ĕe* [see *legacy*], one to whom a legacy is left.

legato, *ad.* *lĕ-g-ŭ-ŭt-o* or *lĕ-g-ŭ-ŭt-o* [*It.* *legato*, united—from *L.* *legare*, to bind], a term in music, meaning, 'in a smooth or gliding manner'.

legend, *n.* *lĕj-ŭnd* [*OF.* *legende*, a legend—from *L.* *legendus*, to be gathered or read; mid. *L.* *legenda*, things to be read, a book containing the acts of the saints—from *lego*, I gather or read], a story or narrative of a romantic or incredible kind; the words placed round the edge of a medal or coin: **legendary**, *a.* *-ŭ-ŭr*, fabulous; romantic; consisting of legends: *a.* a book of legends; a relation of legends.

leger, *n.* *lĕj-ŭr*, another spelling of *leger*, which see. **legerdmain**, *n.* *lĕj-ŭr-ŭd-mān* [*OF.* *lĕger*, light; *de main*, of hand—from *L.* *manus*, the hand], a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand; sleight of hand.

leger-lines, *n.* *plu.* *lĕj-ŭ-ŭr-lĭn-ŭs* [*F.* *lĕger*, light, and *Eng.* *lines*], in music, light short lines placed above or below the staff for additional notes: **legerity**, *n.* *lĕj-ŭ-ŭr-ŭ-ŭt* [*F.* *lĕgèrètè*, agility], in *OE.*, nimbleness; agility; lightness.

colt, *boy*, *foot*; *pare*, *bid*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

secrecy, as a fact or report: to spring a leak, to open or crack to such an extent as to allow the passage of water, generally said of the hull or shell of a ship.

leal, a. *lél* [Norm. F. *leal*: OF. *leial*=F. *loyal*, true, loyal] in Scot., loyal; honest; faithful; true-hearted: Leal of the Leal—see under leal.

lean, a. *lén* [AS. *lācne*, slender, lean], thin; slender; not fat; bare: n. flesh or muscle without fat: leanly, ad. *lén*: lean-ness, n. -ness, want of flesh; want of fat; thinness; poverty: want of spiritual power.—SYN. of 'lean a.': meagre; slim; spare; skinny; gaunt; lank; bare-boned; barren.

lean, v. *lén* [AS. *lūtan*, to bend towards: cf. Dan. *læne*; Ger. *lehnen*], to deviate or move from a straight or perpendicular line; to incline or tend towards; to rest against or upon: leaning, imp.: leaned, pp. *lënd*: lean-to, n. *lén-tó*, a building, or part of one, of which the rafters lean on another building, or against a wall: to lean on or upon, to trust; to have confidence in.—SYN. of 'lean v.': to deviate; incline; bend; depend on; rest on.

leap, v. *lëp* [AS. *hlæpan*, to run, to spring: cf. Icel. *hlappa*; Dut. *loopen*], to spring to, or rise from, the ground; to jump; to pass over with a spring or bound; to start; to fly: n. [AS. *hlypp*], a jump; a spring; a bound; space passed by leaping; a sudden transition: leaping, imp.: adj. springing; bounding: n. act of jumping or skipping: leaped, pt. and pp. *lëpt*, did leap: leaper, n. *lëp-er*, one who leaps or bounds: leapingly, ad. *lë*: leap-frog, a boy's game, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him: leap-year [cf. Icel. *hljúp-ár*], every fourth year, containing 366 days—see bissextile.

leap or leer, a. *lër* [AS. *lēr*, empty, void], empty; destitute; void: n. an archway or long oven with a gradually decreasing heat, open at both ends, having sliding trays on which are placed finished glass articles for undergoing the process of annealing.

learn, v. *lérn* [AS. *lærnan*, to learn: cf. OH. Ger. *lirnan*; Goth. *lisan*, to know; Ger. *lernen*], to gain knowledge; to receive instruction or knowledge; to acquire skill in anything; to teach: learning, imp. gaining knowledge; acquiring skill: n. knowledge acquired by instruction or study: literature: learned, pp. *lérnd*, spelt also *lernt*, *lérnt*: learned, a. *lérn-éd*, versed in the knowledge of classical authors and literature; versed in literature and science: learn edly, ad. *lérn-éd-ly*: learner, n. *lérn-er*, one who is acquiring learning or knowledge: the learned, n. *lérn-éd*, men who have great stores of that knowledge which is gained by instruction and study from books: to learn by heart, to learn a thing so as to understand it: to learn by memory, to gain a knowledge of anything without reference to understanding it: to learn by rote, to gain a familiar knowledge of a thing, simply with a view to repeating it as a parrot would do.—SYN. of 'learning': erudition; scholarship; knowledge; lore; letters; science; art.

lease, n. *lës* [F. *lâissement*, the instrument by which a holding of any kind is let to a tenant—from *laisser*, to leave, to part with, to let—from *l. lazare*, to slacken, to let go—from *laxus*, lax, slack], a letting of lands or houses for a certain number of years on certain conditions for a fixed rent; the contract of such letting; any tenure, as a lease of life: v. to let for a number of years: leasing, imp.: leased, pp. *lëst*: leasehold, n. a property held by lease: adj. held by lease: leaseholder, n. a tenant by lease—see *lease*.

leaze, v. *lëz* [AS. *leazan*, to gather: cf. Goth. *lisan*; Ger. *lesen*] in OE., to gather after the harvest-men; to glean: leas-ing, imp.: leas-ed, pp. *lëz*: leaser, n. *lëz-er*, one who gathers after harvest-men; a gleaner.

leash, n. *lësh* [OF. *lesne*, a leash to hold a dog—from mid. L. *laxa*, a leash, a thong—from L. *laxus*, loose], a thong or line by which a hawk or a hound is held: a brace and a half; three animals, as of greyhounds, foxes, hares, &c.—the sense of three arising from that number usually being tied or leashed together: v. to bind or hold by a string: leashing, imp.: leashed, pp. *lësh*.

leazing, n. *lëzing* [AS. *lëazung*, a falsehood—from *lëas*, empty: cf. Goth. *laus*, empty; Dut. *loos*, false], in *Script.*, lies; falsehoods: leazing-making [see *leaz-making*], in *Script.*, lies, seditious words.

leat, a. *lëst* [see *less*], superlative of *little*: little beyond all others; smallest: ad. in the lowest de-

gree; in a degree below others: leastwise, ad. least: at least or at the least, at the lowest; to say no more; in any of the smallest degree.

leat, n. *lët* [AS. *lêdan*, to lead], a trench or canal to conduct water to or from a mill; a small mill-race.

leather, n. *lêth-er* [AS. *lether*, leather: cf. Icel. *lethr*; Ger. *leder*], the prepared skins of animals: v. in *low language*, to beat or thrash—from *leathern* bells being sometimes employed as weapons in street quarrels: leath'ring, n. a beating or thrashing: leather or leathern, a. *lêth-ern*, made of leather: leath'ry, a. *lêr-ē*, resembling leather: tough.

leave, n. *lëv* [AS. *lëaf*, permission], grant of liberty; permission; a farewell; a formal parting: to take leave, to bid farewell: leave-taking, a bidding farewell—see next entry.—SYN. of 'leave': liberty; licence; allowance; adieu.

leave, v. *lëv* [AS. *lëfan*, to leave a heritage—from *laf*, a heritage, residue: cf. Goth. *laiba*; Icel. *lëfa*; MH. Ger. *leiben*], to withdraw or depart from: to quit; to cease; to abandon; to forsake; not to deprive of a thing; to suffer to remain; to reject; to bequeath; to give, as an inheritance; to permit without interposition, as I leave it to you; to cease to do; to desist: leaving, imp.: left, pt. and pp. *lëft*, did leave: leavings, n. plu. *lëv-ing*, refuse; offal; parts thrown aside or rejected: to leave off, to desist from; to forbear to stop; to cease wearing, as a coat: to leave out, to omit; to neglect: to be left to oneself, to be forsaken; to be permitted to follow one's own way—see *leave* L.—SYN. of 'leave v.': desert; depart from; give up; resign; part with; desist from; forbear; relinquish; commit; intrust; permit; allow.

leaved, a. *lëd* [from leaf, which see], furnished with foliage or leaves: leaves, *lëv*, plu. of leaf.

leaven, n. *lëv-n* [F. *levain*, yeast or ferment—from L. *leodmen*, alleviation, mitigation, in mid. L. sense, that which raises—from L. *leodre*, to raise] sour dough for fermenting and raising in a spongy form new dough; anything which makes a general change in the mass: v. to ferment with leaven; to taint; to imbue, generally in a good sense: leavening, imp. *lëv-ing*: leavened, pp. *lëv-éd*.

leaves—see leaf: leavings—see *leave* 2.

leavy, a. *lëv-ē*, an OE. spelling for leafy.

Lecanora, n. *lêk-ə-nō-rā* [Gr. *lekane*, a dish, a basin], a genus of lichens comprising some valuable plants, so named in allusion to the form of the shields: *Lecanora tartarea*, a species which supplies the dye cudbear: *lecanorin* acid, *lêk-ə-nō-rīk* also *lecano-rin*, n. -rīn, an acid used for the production of pigments, found in the lichen *Rocella tinctoria* and the *Lecanora*.

lecherous, a. *lêch-er-ūs* [OF. *lecher*, a glutton, an adulterer—from *lecher*, to lick: OH. Ger. *leccan*, to lick], addicted to debauchery; lustful; provoking lust: lech'rously, ad. *lê*: lech'rousness, n. -ness, also lech'ry, n. *lê-ē*, lewdness; the indulgence of lust: lecher, n. *lêch-er*, in OE., a man addicted to lewdness: v. to commit lewdness.

leclithin, n. *lêk-ī-thīn* [Gr. *lekithon*, yolk of an egg], one of two complex substances found in the brain, nerves, &c.—the other being *cerebrin*: leclithon, a. *lêk-ī-thūs*, yellow-coloured like the yolk of an egg.

lecotropal, a. *lê-kō-trop-āl* [Gr. *lekos*, a dish; *tropē*, a turning] in bot., shaped like a horse-shoe, as some ovules.

lectern, n. *lêk-térn*, also *lec'turn*, n. *lêrn*, and *lectern*, n. *lêk-térn* [OF. *lectrīn*, and *lectra*—from mid. L. *lecternum*, a reading-desk, a choir desk—from L. *lectus*, a couch; Gr. *lektron*, a couch, a rest for a book], a reading-desk or stand for the larger service-books used in the R. Cath. Ch. service; in the Ch. of England, the desk in the choir from whence the lessons are read. Note.—lectra has no connection with *lecture* etymologically, though at present closely identified with it both in spelling and in the actual meaning attached to it of a 'reading-desk'.

lection, n. *lêk-shēn* [L. *lectio* or *lectionem*, a reading, as of a book—from *lectus*, pp. of *lego*, I gather, I read], a difference or variety in some passages of the words in copies of the same MS. or book; a reading; a portion of Scripture read in divine service: lectionary, n. *lê-ē*, a book containing the lessons from Scripture read in divine worship: lector, n. *lêk-er* [L.], a reader of Scripture in church.

mâte, mât, fôr, lăô; mâte, mât, hër; pîne, pîn; nôle, nôl, môte;

alm; hazard; stake; risk; impose; present; offer; allege; state; produce; bury; inter; add; conjoin; charge; enjoin.

lay, a. *la* (F. *lai*; Mid. L. *laicus*; Gr. *laikos*, pert. to the people—from *laos*, the people), not clerical; pert. to the people as distinguished from the clergy; *lay* belonging to the profession of the speaker: *lay* brother, one received into a monastery of monks under certain vows, but not in holy orders: *lay* sister, one attached to a female monastery, but not under the vows of a nun: *lay* figure, an artist's jointed model of a figure; a puppet: *layman*, n. *la'man*, one not a minister or clergyman: *laity*, n. *la'ti*, the people as distinguished from the clergy.

lay, n. *la* (OF. *lai* or *laie*, a lay; cf. W. *laie*, a voice, a sound; Gael. *laoidh*, a verse, a hymn; Ir. *laot*, a song, a poem), a song; a poem in simple style; a metrical tale.

lay, n. *la*, the old spelling of *lae*, which see.

layer, n. *la'er* (ME. *layer*—from lay 2, with term. -er) that which is laid; anything carefully laid in due order; a bed; a stratum; a coat, as of paint; a row or course, as of bricks; a shoot or twig of a plant for propagating: *layering*, n. the propagation of plants by layers.

layette, n. *la-ét'* (F. *layette*), a box, then the linen in the box, all the articles necessary for a new-born infant; baby-linen.

layman, n. *la'man* [*lay* and *man*; see lay 2], one not a clergyman; one not a professional man, as to medical men, all men outside his profession are laymen: *laymanly*, n. *la'man-ly* [*lay* and *manly*], in OE., a place for the refuse of a garden or farm for use as manure; a dung-heap; also spelt *laywode*.

lazar, n. *la-zär* (F. *lazar*; L. *Lazarus*; Gr. *Lazaros*, the beggar in the parable—Luke xvi. 20), one affected with a filthy and dangerous disease: *lazar-house*, a hospital for those affected with pestilential diseases: *lazarite*, n. *la-zä-rät'* [*la* and *zä*], a lazarus-house: *lazarism*, n. plu. *la-zä-rä-ism* or *la-zä-rä-nä-ism* [*la*], the poor of Naples who have no regular occupation, and who live in the streets.

lazuli, n. *la-zä-lä* (mid. L. *lazulus*; Ar. *lazuludr*, azure), a mineral of a fine azure-blue colour, consisting of silicate of alumina, soda, and lime; also called lapis-lazuli, *lap-lä*, or ultramarine [*L. lapis*, a stone]: *lazulite*, n. *la-zä-lit'* [*lazuli*], and Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a stone of a light-blue colour, consisting of the phosphate of alumina, magnesia, and iron.

lazy, a. *la-zä* (OF. *lasche*, slack, loose, cowardly—from mid. L. *lascus* for L. *laxus*, loose, broad), disinclined to exertion; indolent; unwilling to work: *lazily*, ad. *la-zä-lä*: *laziness*, n. *la-zä-näs*, indispotion to exertion or labour; habitual sloth: *laze*, v. *läz*, in OE. to live idly; to be idle; to waste in laziness: *laze*, imp. *läz*, pp. *lazed*—SYN. of 'lazy': idle; slothful; sluggish; slow.

lazy-legs, n. plu. a system of levers, in pairs, crossing one another, and moving like a pair of visors, enabling one conveniently to pick up an object at a distance.

lea, n. *lä* [AS. *leah*, the untilled field], land under grass or pasture for a certain period; grass or meadow-land; spelt also *ley* and *lay*.

leach—see *leech*.

lead, n. *läd* [AS. *lead*, the metal lead; cf. Dut. *lood*; Dan. *lod*], a soft metal of a bluish-grey colour; the plummet or piece of lead attached to a long string or cord, used in sounding at sea; a slip of type-metal: v. to cover with lead; in printing, to widen the spaces between the lines by inserting *leads*, or slips of type-metal: *lead'ing*, imp. *lead'*, pp. *lead'n*, n. plu. *lead's*, a roof covered with sheets of lead; the slips of metal employed by compositors for inserting between the lines of type: *leadman*, a. *läd-man*, made of lead; heavy: *black-lead*, a form of carbon, known also as *plumbago*, much used in the manufacture of pencils; a preparation for blacking and cleaning grates, &c.: *band-lead*, the sounding-lead for shallow water—so called from its being thrown by the hand; *lead-arm*, a lump of tallow, pressed into the lower end of the sounding-lead, for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the bottom: *lead-glass*, an early and familiar name for the sulphide of lead or *galena*: *lead-ochre*, a massive sulphur-yellow oxide of lead, occurring among volcanic products: *lead-pencil*, a pencil containing a strip of black-lead or plumbago, used for writing with: *lead-spar*, the carbonate of lead, or *cerussite*: *red-lead spar*, the chromate of lead,

or *crocoisite*: *white-lead*, oxide of lead of a white colour, used as the basis of white paint: *sugar of lead*—see *sugar*—SYN. of 'leadens': dull; stupid; unwilling; motionless; absurd.

lead, v. *läd* [AS. *lédan*, to lead—from *léd*, a way; cf. Icel. *lédha*; Sw. *leda*; Dan. *lede*], to guide; to conduct; to go before to show the way; to have a tendency to; to spend or use, as to lead a pleasant life; to draw; to entice; to induce: n. guidance; first place: *lead'ing*, imp. guiding; conducting; passing: *ad.* chief; principal: n. guidance: *lea*, pt. and pp. *läd*, did lead: *lead'er*, n. *läd'er*, a conductor; a chief; the head of a party or faction; one of the front horses when four are driven; that which leads or conducts; the principal article in a newspaper; in bot., the primary or terminal shoot of a tree: *lead'er-ship*, n. state or condition of a leader: *lead'ingly*, ad. -ly: *leading-strings*, strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk: to be in *leading-strings*, to be in a state of dependence on others, and under their control: to lead astray, to guide in a wrong way; to seduce from good conduct: to lead off, to begin; to lead up to, to introduce gradually, as a subject of discussion: *leading article*, the principal article of a newspaper: *leading question*, a question naturally conducting or leading to others, or which suggests to the person questioned the answer he is wished to make; in politics, a matter or subject which engrosses much of public attention—SYN. of 'lead v.': to introduce; allure; pass—of 'leader': chieftain; commander; captain; head; principal: *lead'like*, a. *läd-hä-lä*, a mineral of a yellowish or greenish-white colour, occurring in tabular crystals or in foliated aggregates, consisting of sulphate and carbonate of lead—so called from being first found in the Leadhills, Scotland.

leaf, n. *läf*, leaves, n. plu. *lävs* [AS. *leaf*, the leaf of a plant; cf. Icel. *lauf*; Sw. *löv*; Dan. *löv*, foliage; Ger. *laub*; Dut. *loof*, the leaves of trees], the thin, broad, and somewhat oval part of a plant growing from the stems and branches; anything resembling a leaf in thinness; one of the many thin sheets of a book; the broad movable part of a thing, as of a table or door: v. to unfold or produce leaves: *leaf'ing*, imp.: n. the process of unfolding leaves: *leafed*, pp. *läft*: *leafed*, a. *läft*, having leaves: *leafless*, n. *läf-läs*, without leaves: *leaflessness*, n. *läf-läs*, the state of being destitute of leaves: *leafage*, n. *läf-ä*, abundance of leaves; season of leaves: *leaflet*, n. *läf-lät*, a little leaf: *leafy*, a. *läf-lä*, full of leaves: *leafiness*, n. *läf-läs*, state of being full of leaves: *leaf-bud*, a bud producing leaves: *leaf-stalk*, the stalk or small branch which supports a leaf: *leaf-trace*, the scar left by the falling of a leaf: to take a leaf out of one's book, to imitate the manner of life and doings of another: to turn over a new leaf, to begin a fresh and reformed life.

league, n. *läg* (F. *ligue*, an alliance—from L. *ligare*, to bind; mid. L. *liga*, a league; cf. It. *lega* or *legua*), a union or combination for interest, friendship, or party purposes; an alliance, as between states: v. to unite or combine for mutual aid or defence, &c.: *leagu'ing*, imp.: *leagued*, pp. *lägd*: *leagu'er*, n. -er, one who enters into a league; a confederate—SYN. of 'league n.': confederacy; combination; compact; coalition; contract.

league, n. *läg* (OF. *legue* and *lieue*, a league—from mid. L. *leuca*, a measure of distance), a measure of length—varying in different countries from 2½ to 4 miles; 3 English miles: a sea league is nearly 3½ English miles.

leaguer, n. *läg'er* (Dut. *leger*, a lying-place, a lair; also a camp, an army), in OE., the lying-place of an army in the field; a camp; a siege.

leakage, n.—see under *leak* 1.
leak, n. *läk* (Icel. *leka*, to drip, to leak; cf. Dut. *lekken*; Sw. *läcka*; Ger. *lecken*), a hole or other defect which permits the passage of a liquid; the oozing out of a fluid through a hole or a joint: v. to let a liquid out of any vessel through a hole or defective part; to let water in through a joint or defective part, as a ship: *leaks*; *leak'ing*, imp.: n. the oozing or passing of a liquid through a joint or an aperture: *leaked*, pp. *läkt*: *leak'age*, n. -ä, the liquid which escapes or enters by leaking; an allowance for liquid lost by leaking: *leaky*, a. *läk-lä*, that admits a liquid, as water, to pass in or out: *leakiness*, n. *läk-läs*, state of being leaky: to leak out, to find vent; to escape

colt, boy, fidd; pure, bidd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

It. *lavendola*, lavender; *lavanda*, a washing—from *l. lavare*, to wash or bathe—so called from being formerly used in bathing and washing; an odoriferous plant; the *Lavandula vera*, Ord. *Labiata*; a well-known tincture and perfume made from it, called *lavender water*.

laveroek, *n. lā'vēr-ŭk*, or *lav'erock*, in *Scot.*, a *lark*.

lavish, *a. lā'vish* [from *lave* 2], profuse of anything; prodigal; wasteful: *v.* to expend or bestow with profusion; to waste; to squander: *lav'ishing*, *imp.*: *lav'ished*, *pp.* *lav'isher*, *n.* *ŭr*, one who: *lav'ishly*, *ad.* *ŭ*: *lav'ishment*, *n.* *ment*, profuse expenditure; prodigality: *lav'ishness*, *n.* *nēs*, profusion; prodigality.—*SYN.* of 'lavish a': profuse; extravagant; immoderate; exuberant; unrestrained.

lavolta, *n. lā'vōl-tā* [it. *la*, the: *vōlta*, a turning, a whirling round] in *O.K.*, a dance; a kind of waltz in which there was much turning followed by a bound or spring.

law, *n. lāw* [AS. *lagu*, what is laid or fixed, a law: cf. *icel. lag*, *plu. lög*, order, custom, law: Swed. *lag*: Dan. *lov*], that which is laid down or imposed by God or a government; a rule or command of the sovereign power in a state, published in writing, and addressed to and enforced upon the members of such state; a statute; a rule of direction; a settled principle; a rule or axiom of science: *lawful*, *a. lāw'fūl*, conformable to law; allowed by law; legal: *lawfully*, *ad.* *ŭ*: *lawfulness*, *n.* *nēs*, the quality of being conformable to law: *law-giver*, one who makes laws; a legislator: *lawless*, *a. lēs*, not subject to law; unrestrained by law: contrary to law, as a lawless proceeding: *lawlessly*, *ad.* *ŭ*: *lawlessness*, *n.* *nēs*, the state or quality of being lawless: *lawsuit*, *n. lāw'sūt* [*law*, and *suit*], a process in law; a litigation: *lawyer*, *n. -yēr* [*law*, and AS. suffix *ter*, one who uses], one skilled in law; a solicitor or attorney: *law-breaker*, one who violates the law: *law-maker*, one who enacts laws; a legislator: by-laws or bye-laws, laws for regulating the affairs of a society or corporation in addition to the principal or the ordinary laws: canon law, ecclesiastical law: ceremonial law, the rites and ceremonies instituted by Moses: civil law, the written laws which regulate the ordinary rights and duties of men: *clerk law*, government by violence, or by the use of arms; anarchy: commercial law, the rules or usages which regulate the intercourse between merchants and traders: common law, the unwritten law of a country, or that established by old usage: criminal law, the laws that regulate the nature and punishment of crimes against person or property: ecclesiastical law, laws or rules prescribed for the government of a Church: international law, the laws which regulate the intercourse between nations: lynch law—see *lynch*: maritime law, the law of the sea; a branch of the commercial law: martial law, rules for the government of an army; summary laws superseding the ordinary law of a country in a disturbed or rebellious district, and administered by the military authorities: moral law, the laws which lay down to men their duties to God and to each other—applied particularly to the Ten Commandments: Mosiac or Jewish law, that given by Moses, contained in the first five books of the Old Test. Scrip.: municipal law, the ordinary law of a country, regulating the civil conduct and affairs of its people: national law, the laws which govern a nation or state: physical laws or laws of nature, the properties, actions, tendencies, &c., impressed by the Creator on animals, vegetables, and matter generally, in all their varied conditions and forms: revealed laws, the laws recorded in the Bible for the guidance and rule of all mankind: statute law, a law or rule enacted by the legislative power, and recorded in writing: the law, a body or system of rules of conduct or action; the whole body of the Jewish laws and doctrines contained in the Old Test. Scrip., as opposed to the Gospel; the books of the Jewish laws and religion as opposed to the prophets: law Latin, the corrupt Latin in law and in legal documents—see *Latin*: law of nations—see *international*.—*SYN.* of 'law': decree; edict; proclamation; regulation; justice; equity—of 'lawful': legitimate; rightful; constitutional; allowable; regular.

law, *n. lāw* [AS. *laxio* or *laxw*, a heap, a small hill],

in *Scot.*, any round-topped hill standing out boldly from those around it; also called a *lowy*, especially in Derbyshire.

lawburrows, *n. plu. lāw-bēr-rōz* [*law*, and AS. *borg* or *borh*, a pledge], a process in Scotch law by which one person compels another, from whom he apprehends violence, to find security to keep the peace.

lawin, *n. lāw'īn* [from *law* 1], in *Scot.*, the reckoning at an inn or tavern.

lawn, *n. lāwn* [F. *lande*, heath: cf. W. *llan*, an open clear place; Gael. *lawn*, an enclosure—see *law*], an open grassy space in a wood; a small grassy plain in front of or around a house: *lawnly*, *a. lāwn-lī*, level like a lawn; smooth; grassy: *lawn-tennis*, a favourite outdoor pastime, played on a lawn or outdoor court, with racket-bats and balls.

lawn, *n. lāwn* [etym. uncertain: perhaps F. *lawn*, lawn—from *lin*, flax: L. *linum*, flax: or from the *lawn* of *Loos*, in France], a kind of very fine linen: *lay*, made of lawn: *lawn-sleeve*, a sleeve made of lawn; part of a bishop's official dress.

lawsuit, *lawyer*—see under *law* 1.

lax, *a. lāks* [L. *laxus*, loose, open], loose; flabby; not firm or rigid; not strict; not rigidly exact; open in the bowels: *laxly*, *ad.* *ŭ*: *laxness*, *n.* also *laxity*, *n. lāks'it-ŭ* [F. *laxité*—from L. *laxitatem*], looseness; want of exactness: *laxation*, *n. -āshān*, the act of loosening; state of being loose: *laxative*, *a. -ā-tī* [F. *laxatif*, laxative—from L. *laxativus*, loosening—from *laxare*, to render lax], loosening; mildly purgative: *n.* an opening or purgative medicine: *laxativeness*, *n. -nēs*, the quality of relaxing: *laxator*, *n. lāks'ā-tēr*, that which relaxes or makes loose, applied to certain muscles.—*SYN.* of 'lax': unrestrained; slack; relaxed; unconfined; vague; illicentious; dissolute.

lay, *v. lā*, *pt.* of the verb *lie* [pres. *lie*, *pt.* *lay*, *pp.* *lain* or *lien*], often confounded with the verb *lay*: it is improper, for example, to say, 'He *lays* in bed too long'; it should be, 'He *lies* in bed too long': see *lie* 2.

lay, *v. lā* [AS. *leagan*, to cause to lie down: cf. *icel. leggja*, Ger. *legen*, pres. *legt*, *pt.* *legte*, *pp.* *gelegt*], to cause to lie down; to put or place; to place in order, as bricks or stone; to spread in order, as, to lay the cloth; to extend, as on the ground; to still; to keep from rising; to impute; to wager; to fix deep; to produce, as eggs; among seamen, to take a position; to come or go, as to lay forward: *n.* that which lies or is laid; a stratum; a layer: *laying*, *lay*, *imp.*: *adj.* producing eggs, as a hen: *n.* the first coat of plaster where two coats are to be laid on; the act or period of producing eggs; the eggs laid: *laid*, *pt.* and *pp.* *laid*, *did lay*: to lay about, to strike or throw the arms on all sides: to lay along, to prostrate: to lay apart, to put away; to reject: to lay aside, to put off or away; to discontinue: to lay at, to endeavour to strike at: to lay away, to deposit in store; to lay aside for safe keeping: to lay bare, to make bare; to expose completely to view: to lay before, to present to view; to show: to lay by, to put carefully aside for future use: to lay damages, to express the amount in money value: to lay down, to give as a pledge or satisfaction; to resign; to relinquish; to surrender: to offer or advance: to lay hands together, to compare opinions; to deliberate: to lay hold of or on, to seize; to catch: to lay in, to store: to lay on, to strike; to apply with force; to add to, as expenses: to lay on the table, in a meeting, to set apart a document for future consideration if necessary: to lay oneself down, to retire to rest; to commit to repose: to lay oneself out, to exert oneself earnestly: to lay open, to make bare; to uncover: to lay over, to spread over: to lay out, to expend; to dispose the several parts in order, as a garden; to dress in grave-clothes, as a corpse: to lay siege to, to surround with troops; to address oneself to a thing pertinaciously: to lay to, to charge upon; to impute; to check the motion of a ship, as to cause her to become stationary, or nearly so: to lay together, to collect; to bring into one view: to lay to heart, to allow to affect greatly; to feel deeply: to lay up, to store; to put carefully aside for future use: to confine to one's bed or room; of a ship, to dismasted: to lay upon, to wage war upon: to lay wait for, to lie in ambush for: to be prepared to fall upon and attack suddenly: to lay waste, to destroy; to desolate.—*SYN.* of 'lay': to set; deposit; establish; prostrate; dispose; arrange; provide; prepare; put on; ally; still; settle; appease;

māle, māī, fār, kōis; māle, māī, hōr; pīne, pīn; nōle, nōt, mōve;

lasso, *n.* *lis-só* [Sp. *lazo*, a slip-knot; *L. laqueus*, a noose, a snare, a knot]. In *S. Amer.*, a long rope or cord with a noose or loop at the end of it, used for catching wild horses or other animals: *v.* to capture with a lasso: *las'soing*, *imp.*: *las'soed*, *pp.* -*sóed*.

last, *a.* *líst* [contracted from *latest*—see *late*], that comes after all the others in time, place, or order; utmost; final; next before the present: *last'ly*, *ad.* -*ly*, in the last place; in conclusion: *at last*, or *at the last*, at the end; in the conclusion: *to the last*, to the end; *to breathe one's last*, to die; *to expire*.

last, *n.* *lást* [AS. *læst*, a load; cf. *Ice.* *læss*, a cart-load; and *Ger.* *last*, a load], a burden; a certain weight or measure of variable amount: *last-age*, *n.* *líst-áj*, the lading of a ship; ballast; storage room; a duty levied at some markets or fairs.

last, *n.* *líst* [AS. *læst*, a foot-track; cf. *Dut.* *leest*, a last, shape; *Ice.* *leistr*, the foot below the ankle; *Ger.* *leisten*, a model, a mould, a shoemaker's mould], the form or model of the foot, usually of wood, on which boots and shoes are made: *last'ing*, *n.* the process of drawing the upper leather smooth and straight in shoemaking; a worsted stuff used for uppers: *to stick to one's last*, to abide by one's own proper business; not to pass an opinion on a matter of which one knows little or nothing.

last, *v.* *líst* [AS. *læstan*, originally to follow in the track of, to observe, to perform; cf. *Goth.* *laistjan*, to follow; *Ger.* *leisten*, to fulfil, to carry out], to perform the duty for which a thing is made; to wear; to continue; to remain; to hold out, as the provisions will *last* a week; to endure: *last'ing*, *imp.*: *ad.*, durable; of long continuance: *last'ed*, *pp.*: *last'ingly*, *ad.*: *last'ingness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality or state of long continuance.—*SYN.* of 'lasting': enduring; continuing; remaining; permanent; perpetual; undecaying; unending.

last, *n.* *líst* [Hind.], an isolated pillar in Indian architecture bearing inscriptions or religious emblems, or upholding a statue or banner.

latakia, *n.* *líst-á-ké-á* [from *Latakia*, Asia Minor], a superior kind of Turkish tobacco.

latch, *n.* *lích* [AS. *laccan*, to catch, to seize], a small bar of iron or wood moving on a pivot, used for fastening a door, and raised by a handle or string; in *OE.*, a crossbow, from the resemblance of the trigger to the fastening of a door: *v.* to fasten with a latch; in *OE.*, to catch; to enclose: *latch'ing*, *imp.*: *latched*, *pp.* *lích*: *latch-key*, a key used to raise the latch of a door.

latchet, *n.* *lích-ét* [OF. *lacet*, dim. of *las*, a noose—see *lass*], the buckle or string of a shoe. *Note.*—*Latchet* is really a dim. of *lace*, and is not derived from *latch*, the first *t* is intrusive.

late, *a.* *lái* [*lái*, *lást*, slow; cf. *Ice.* *ladr*; *Dut.* *laat*; *Ger.* *lass*; *L.* *læsus*, weary], coming after the usual time; tardy; long-delayed; deceased; departed; recent, as the *late* gales; far in the day or night; *ad.* after or beyond the usual time; in time not long past; for lately: *late'ly*, *ad.* -*ly*, not long ago; *late* *ness*, *n.* state of being late or tardy; time far advanced; comparatively recent time: of late, in times past; near the present; too late, after the proper time: *late'ar*, *a.* -*ter*, comparative degree of late; longer delayed; subsequent: *late'st*, *a.* superl. degree of late; final; ultimate.

lateen, *a.* *lái-tén* [F. *latine*; *L.* *Latinius*, Latin—from the triangular shape of the sail on ships in the Mediterranean: *It.* *latino*, as in *vela latina*, a Latin or lateen sail; *latino*, broad, wide], broad and triangular—applied to a sail, as a *lateen* sail.

latent, *a.* *lái-tént* [*L.* *latens* or *latens*, concealing, hiding], concealed; hid; not visible or apparent: *latency*, *n.* *lái-tén-si*, the state of being latent or concealed: *late'ntly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *latent* heat, heat which when applied to a body produces no rise of temperature, but only a change of state, as ice when changed into water.—*SYN.* of 'latent': hidden; secret; occult; unseen; invisible; obscure; abstruse.

later, *late'st*—see under *late*.

lateral, *a.* *lái-tér-ál* [*L.* *lateralis*, of or belonging to the side—from *latus*, a side], pert. to or proceeding from the side, or inclined to it; on, in, or of the side: *late'rally*, *ad.* -*ly*, in the direction of the side; by the side.

Lateran, *n.* *lái-tér-án* [named from the anc. *Lateráni* family, whose mansion once stood on the site], the

first in dignity of the churches at Rome with a palace and other buildings annexed, was dedicated to St John the Baptist, and is known as St John Lateran. *laterifolious*, *a.* *lái-tér-t-fó-lí-ús* [*L.* *latus*, a side; *later*, sides; *folium*, a leaf], in bot., growing on the side of a leaf at the base.

laterite, *n.* *lái-tér-ít* [*L.* *later*, a brick or tile] a compound of clay and oxide of iron, often arising from the decomposition of trap and volcanic rocks; a peculiar clayey deposit of Middle Tertiary age found in India, so named from being cut into bricks and used for building: *lateritious*, *a.* *lái-tér-ít-é-ús*, of the colour of bricks.

latices, *n.* *lái-tí-kes* [*L.* *latices* or *laticem*, a liquid or juice], in bot., the proper juice or returning sap of plants; the granular, milky fluid contained in laticiferous vessels: *laticiferous*, *a.* *lái-tí-sí-fér-ús* [*L.* *fero*, I carry], containing latex or elaborated sap.

lath, *n.* *láth*, *laths*, *n.* *plu.* *láth-es* [AS. *lætt*, a lath; cf. *Dut.* *latte*; *Ger.* *latte*; *W.* *lath*, a rod], long thin slips of wood, used in lining ceilings, partitions, and walls of houses before the plaster is laid on: *v.* to cover or line with long thin slips of wood: *lath'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* a covering made of laths: *lathed*, *pp.* *láth*: *ad.* covered or lined with laths: *lath'er*, *n.* one employed in lathing: *lathy*, *a.* *láth-ý*, thin or slender as a lath.

lathe, *n.* *láth* [AS. *læth*, a smith's lathe; cf. *Ger.* *laede*, a frame; prob. connect. with *lade* 2], a machine used for turning wood, iron, &c., or for drilling and burnishing.

lathe, *n.* *láth* [AS. *læth*, a portion of land: *Dan.* *laeg*], in *OE.*, a division of a county; an intermediate division between a shire and a hundred; a barn.

lather, *n.* *lái-thér* [AS. *læthor*, lather], the foam or froth formed by rubbing soap moistened with water, used for shaving: *v.* to cover with soap-foam; to become frothy; to form a foam: *lath'er'ing*, *imp.*: *lath'er'ed*, *pp.* -*er'd*.

laticiferous—see *latices*.

laticlave, *n.* *lái-tí-cláv* [*L.* *latus*, broad; *clavus*, a stripe], a broad purple stripe on the tunic of Roman senators, extending vertically from the neck down the front.

lidentitate, *a.* *lái-tí-dén-tái* [*L.* *latus*, broad; *dens*, a tooth], having broad teeth.

latifoliate or **latifolius**, *a.* *lái-tí-fó-lí-ús*, *lái-tí-fó-lí-ús* [*L.* *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf], in bot., broad-leaved.

Latin, *n.* *lái-tín* [*Latinus*, of or belonging to Latium. *Latin*—from *Latium*, the district of anc. Italy where Rome was situated], the language of the anc. Romans: *adj.* pert. to Rome and its language; composed in the language of the anc. Romans: *Lat'inism*, *n.* -*ism*, a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins: *Lat'inist*, *n.* -*ist*, one skilled in a knowledge of Latin: *Latin'ly*, *ad.* -*ly*, in the Latin style or idiom: *Latin'ize*, *v.* *lái-tín-íz*, to give to foreign words Latin terminations: *Lat'in'ing*, *imp.*: *Lat'in'ed*, *pp.* -*ted*: *Latin* Church, a name applied to the Church of Rome and the Churches in communion with her, as distinguished from the *Greek* or *Eastern* Church: *Latin* race, the nations of Western Europe, whose languages are closely allied to the Latin, as the Italians and French; *dog Latin*, Latin composed with some degree of literal and grammatical accuracy, but neither elegant nor idiomatic: *law Latin*, a corrupt Latin largely interspersed with Latinised foreign words and non-classical words and phrases, used in law courts and in the preparation of deeds and instruments, now employed to a very limited extent, unless in the use of particular words and phrases: *low* or *middle Latin*, the Latin in common use in the non-classical and middle ages: *monkish Latin*, the mixed and debased Latin as used in the monasteries, and by ecclesiastical writers of the middle ages.

latissimus, *n.* *plu.* *lái-tí-síp-tís* [*L.* *latus*, broad; *sepius*, a hedge], in bot., cretaceous plants having the dismemberment of the root broad in proportion to the thickness between the valves.

latisternal, *a.* *lái-tí-stér-nál* [*L.* *latus*, broad; *Gr.* *sternon*, the breast], having a broad, flat breast-bone.

latitude, *n.* *lái-tí-túd* [F. *latitude*—from *L.* *latitudo*, breadth—from *latus*, broad], on the earth, the distance of any place in a direct line north or south from the equator, measured in degrees, minutes, and seconds,—if in the northern hemisphere, it is

máte, *mát*, *fúr*, *lái-w*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

lappus calami, *láp-d-wá*, a slip of the pen: *lappus linguae*, *láp-gwé*, a slip of the tongue; an inadvertent mistake in the utterance of the proper word or words: *lappus memoriae*, *láp-m-ó-dé*, a slip of the memory.

lappwing, n. *láp-wíng* [AS. *lappwíngas*—from *láp-wíngan*, to run, to spring; from OE. *Ger. wíngan*, to move from side to side], a bird that flaps its wings in a peculiar manner as it flies; the plover—called also the *prevís*; the sense thus being, 'the creature which turns about in running or flight,' which is fairly descriptive of the habit of the male bird.

lar, n. *lár*, *larés*, n. plu. *lár-éts* [L. *larés*], domestic or household gods: *larés* and *penates*, *pén-dí-ts* [L. *penates*, the inner and more sacred deities], the household and guardian gods of the anc. Romans. *Laramie beds*, *lár-d-mé*, in *geol.*, a division of the Cretaceous group of rocks, as developed in western N. America, remarkable for their thickness as well as for the quantity of lignite they contain.

larrarium, n. *lár-rí-t-ám* [L.], in *anc. Rome*, the shrine of the images of the household gods.

larboard, n. *lár-bórd* [ME. *laddebord*—from AS. *læda*, to lade; *bórd*, board], the left-hand side of a ship, looking towards the head: *adj.*, pert. to the left-hand side of a ship—see *port* 2. *Note*.—The *larboard* is now called *port*. In order to avoid the serious mistakes which might arise from the similarity of names *larboard*, left side, and *starboard*, right side. *Larboard* is also said to be a corruption of *lower-board*, as *starboard* is of *sternboard*.

larceny, n. *lár-é-t-sí* [OF. *larcen*—from L. *latrocinium*, robbery—from *latro*, a robber], taking or carrying away the goods of another without his knowledge or consent; petty theft: *lar'cenis*, n. *lár-ní-sí*, one who commits larceny; a thief: *larcenous*, a. *lár-sén-ús*, having the character of larceny.

larch, n. *lárk* [OF. *larche*—from L. and Gr. *laris*, a larch], a forest-tree of the fir tribe; the *Larix europæa*, Ord. *Coniferae*.

lard, n. *lárđ* [OF. *lard*—from L. *lardum*, lard], the fat of swine after being melted and cooled: *v.* to fatten or enrich, as with bacon; to smear or cover with lard; to mix with by way of improvement, as a speech with quotations—generally applied in a depreciatory sense: *lard'ing*, *imp.*: *lard'ed*, *pp.*: *larder*, n. *lár-dér* [F.], the room or place in a house where meat or victuals are kept: *lard'er*, n. *lár-ér*, one who has the charge of the larder: *lard'oon*, a. *lár-dé-ák-ús*, resembling lard or bacon: *lard'oon*, n. plu. *lár-dóns* [F. *lardons*, a small slice of bacon], in *cooking*, bits of bacon of about an inch square: *lard'y*, a. *lár-ý*, containing lard: full of lard: *lardaceous*, n. *lár-dé-ák-ús*, an amyloid substance deposited in the liver and elsewhere in certain diseases.

laros and *penates*—see under *lar*.

large, a. *lárđ* [F. *large*, plentiful, large—from L. *largus*, large, long], of great size; bulky; copious; liberal: *largely*, *ad. í*, widely; extensively; copiously; liberally: *large'ness*, n. *lár-ús*, bulk; magnitude; greatness: *large-hearted*, a. having a liberal spirit and wide sympathies; generous: *large-heartedness*, n. the state of being large-hearted: *liberality*: *ad. large*, without restraint; in the full extent; diffusely.—*SYN.* of 'large': big; great; broad; wide; thick; extensive; huge; capacious; ample; abundant; plentiful; populous; full.

largesse, n. *lár-je-sé* [F. *largesse*, a gift—from mid. L. *largitia*, not found—from L. *largit*, to give or bestow bountifully—from *largus*, large], a present; a liberal gift or donation.

largo, *ad. lár-gét-ús* [It.—from *larpo*, broad, large], in *music*, somewhat slowly: *large*, *ad. lár-gó*, slowly.

laridae, n. plu. *lár-í-dé* [L. *larus*: Gr. *laros*, a gull], the gull family, including gulls, terns, and petrels.

lark, n. *lárk* [AS. *læwrec*, *láfrec*, a lark: cf. Dut. *læwrec*: Ice. *lævirk*: Ger. *kerche*], a well-known singing bird of various species: *v.* to catch larks: *lark'ing*, *imp.*: *larked*, *pp.*: *lark'er*, n. one who catches larks: *lark'spur*, n. a plant with showy flowers, usually of a vivid blue—so named from the fancied resemblance of the horned nectary to the spur of a lark; a genus of various species named *Delphinium*, Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

lark, n. *lárk* [same word as *lark* 1—from the cheerful note of the bird], fun, frolic, or joking, sometimes

with mischief: *v.* to engage in fun or frolic by way of sport, sometimes with mischief: *lark'ing*, *imp.*: *larked*, *pp.*: *lark't*: *sky-lark'ing*, n. *skí-lárk-íng*, among *seamen*, mounting to the highest yards and sliding down the ropes for amusement; fun or frolic—a convenient word covering much mischief.

larnier, n. *lár-mí-ér* [Fr.—from *larnie*, a tear or drop—from L. *lacryma*, a tear], in *arch.*, the corona; the carves or drip of a house.

larrup, *v.* *lár-ríp* [Dut. *larp*, a lash; *larp'en*, to thrash as corn in a peculiar manner], among *seamen*, to beat or thrash: *lár'rapping*, n. a good beating.

larry—see *lorry*.

larum, *lár-ám*, an abbreviation of *alarum*—see *alarm*.

larva, n. *lár-é-d*, *larvæ*, n. plu. *lár-é-d* [L.], a ghost, a mask], an insect in the caterpillar or grub state: *lar'val*, a. *-vål*, of or pert. to *larvæ*: *lar'vated*, a. *-vål-éd*, masked; clothed as in a mask: *lar'viform*, a. *-vål-fór-m* [L. *forma*, shape], like a larva. *Note*.—The *egg* is the first state of an insect; the *larva* the second; the *pupa* or *chrysalis* the third; the *imago* the fourth or perfect state.

larvipara, n. plu. *lár-ví-pá-rá* [L. *larva*, a mask; *pario*, I bring forth], a name given to those insects which bring forth larvae or grubs instead of eggs: *lar'vipara*, a. *-vís*, producing young in the state of larvae or grubs.

laryngophony, n. *lár-íng-gó-fón-í* [Gr. *larunx*, the upper part of the windpipe; *phóné*, a sound], in *med.*, the sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope when placed over the larynx; a vocal sound indicative of a cavity in the lungs.

laryngoscope, n. *lár-íng-gó-skóp* [Gr. *larunx*, the upper part of the windpipe; *skópé*, I view or see], a small mirror set on a handle for examining the larynx: *laryngoscóp'ic*, a. *-skóp'ík*, relating to the inspection of the larynx.

laryngotomy, n. *lár-íng-gó-tó-mí* [Gr. *larunx*, the upper part of the windpipe; *tómé*, a cutting], the operation of cutting into the larynx to admit of breathing in cases of obstruction.

larynx, n. *lár-ríngs* [L. *larynx*—from Gr. *larunx*, the upper part of the windpipe, gen. *larungos*, of the upper part of the windpipe], the upper part of the trachea or windpipe: *laryng'eal*, a. *lár-íng-jé-dál* or *lár-ríng-jé-dí*, pert. to the larynx; also *laryng'eum*, a. *lár-íng-jé-ú-m* or *lár-ríng-jé-ú-m*: *laryng'eus*, n. *lár-íng-jé-mús*, the spasmodic action of the larynx: *laryng'itis*, n. *lár-íng-jé-ítis*, inflammation of the larynx.

lascar, n. *lár-kér* [Hind. *lashkar*: Pers. *lashkari*, a soldier—from *lashkar*, an army], in the *East Indies*, a term applied to a native sailor; a labourer employed about arsenals, and with the menial work of the artillery.

lascivious, a. *lár-sív-ús* [L. *lascivus*, wantonness; *lascivus*, wanton], lewd; wanton; lustful: *lasciv'iously*, *ad. í*: *lasciv'iousness*, n. *-nés*, the state or quality of being wanton or lustful.

lash, *v.* *láš* [ME. *lasche*, a slap, a flap—see *lash* 2], to strike with a sounding blow, as when a whale lashes the sea with its tail, or a lion its flanks; to strike with a whip or scourge; to dash against with sudden jerks; to dash or beat against, as waves; to chafe; to excite to great wrath; to censure with severity: *n.* a stroke, as with a whip; an expression or retort which gives pain; the thong or flexible part of a whip: *lash'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* a whipping or chastisement: *lash'ed*, *pp.*: *lash'er*, n. *-ér*, one who lashes: *to lash out*, to be extravagant or unruly.

lash, *v.* *láš* [Dut. *lascchen*, to join two pieces together; *lasch*, a piece let into a garment, a joint or seam], to bind or fasten anything to the ship's sides or mast; to secure or bind with a rope or cord to something else: *lash'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the piece of rope or cord for binding one thing to another: *lash'ed*, *pp.*: *lash't*, made fast by a rope. *Note*.—This and the preceding entry are intimately connected.

lass, n. *láš* [ME. *lasse*: cf. O.Swed. *loska*, a spinster], a young woman; a girl; generally a country girl: *lassie*, n. *láš-í*, in *Scot.*, a little lass: *lass'lorn*, in *O.E.*, forsaken by a sweetheart or mistress.

lassitude, n. *láš-ít-ú-d* [F. *lassitude*—from L. *lassitudo*, faintness, weariness—from *lassus*, faint, languid], fatigue; weariness; languor of body or mind proceeding from exhaustion or from a disordered state.

cóe, *boy*, *fóit*; *páre*, *bád*; *chaur*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *therr*, *seol*.

form languedoc, n. *làng-gù-dòk*, is applied to a wine produced in the old province of *Languedoc*, in the south of France: *Languedocian*, a. *làng-gù-dò-shàn*, pert. to *Languedoc* province; n. a native of; the modern dialect of.

languid, a. *làng-guoid* [L. *languidus*, faint, drooping—from *languo*, I am faint; faint; weary; exhausted; drooping; without animation or activity: *làng-guoidly*, ad. -*li*: *làng* guidness, n. -*nēs*, weakness from exhaustion—SYN. of 'languid': heavy; slow; feeble; weak; sickly; pining.

languish v. *làng-guēish* [F. *languissant*, languishing—from L. *languesco*, I become faint or languid—see *languid*], to lose strength or animation; to look with softness or tenderness; to pine; to become feeble or spiritless; to grow dull: *làng-guāishng*, imp.: adj. losing strength; pining; showing a languid appearance: n. feebleness; loss of strength: *làng-guāishng*, pp. -*guāishng*: *làng-guāishngly*, ad. -*li*: *làng-guāishngment*, n. -*mēnt*, the state of languishing or pining; softness of look with the head reclining to one side.—SYN. of 'languish': to droop; faint; wither; fade.

languor, n. *làng-guōer* [F. *languueur*: L. *languor*, faintness—from *languo*, I am faint], the condition or feeling induced by exhaustion of strength; faintness; weariness; lassitude: *languorous*, a. *làng-guōer-ūs*, in OE, tedious; melancholy.—SYN. of 'languor': feebleness; weakness; dullness; listlessness.

lanlard or **lanyard**, n. *làn-yērd* [F. *lanière*, a thong, originally for a hawk—from *lanier*, a hawk—see *lanier*], a short piece of line or rope used for fastening something in a ship.

laniaris, n. plu. *làn-i-ār-ē* [L. *laniare*, to tear or rend], the long, sharp, pointed teeth placed between the incisors; the canines: *lan'ary*, a. -*ār-ē*, lacerating or tearing, as *lan'ary teeth*: *lan'ar'iform*, a. -*ār-ē-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], shaped like the canine teeth of carnivorous animals.

laniferous, a. *làn-yē-ār-ūs* [L. *lanifer*, producing wool—from *lana*, wool; *fero*, I produce], bearing or producing wool: *laniferous*, a. -*yē-ār-ūs* [L. *gero*, I bear], producing or bearing wool.

lank, a. *làngk* [AS. *lanc*, slender; cf. Dut. *stank*: Ger. *schlank*], thin; slender; not plump; not full and firm: v. in OE, to become thin; to fall away: *lank'ing*, imp.: *lanked*, pp. *lānkē*: *lank'ly*, ad. -*li*: *lank'ness*, n. -*nēs*, also *lank'iness*, n. -*inēs*, leanness; flabbiness: *lanky*, a. *làngk'ē*, tall and thin.

lanier, n. *làn-yēr* [OF. *lanier*—from L. *laniare*, to tear or rend], a species of hawk: *lan'neret*, n. -*ner-ēt*, a little hawk.

lanolin, n. *làn-ō-līn* [L. *lana*, wool; *oleum*, oil], a substance extracted from wool, consisting chiefly of cholesterolin, used as a basis for ointments.

lantern, n. *làn-tēr* [F. *lanterne*—from L. *laterna*, a lantern; Gr. *lampas*, a torch—from *lampein*, to shine], a transparent case with perforations for a candle or lamp; the upper part of a lighthouse; any erection on the top of a building or dome to give light or completeness: *magic-lantern*, an optical instr. by means of which small figures painted with transparent varnish, variously coloured, on slides of glass, are very largely magnified, seen in a darkened room on a wall or white screen: *lantern-fly*, an insect of R. Amer. which emits a strong light in the dark: *dark-lantern*, a lantern constructed so as to have its light concealed by a slide at pleasure: *lantern-jaw*, long lean jaws; a thin visage: *lantern-jawed*, having a thin visage.

lanthanum, n. *làn-thān'ūm*, also *lan'thanum*, n. -*thān'ūm* [Gr. *lanthano*, I hide], an elementary body, forming a very rare metal which, with *cerium* and *didymium*, occur as silicates in the Swedish mineral *cerite*, by which its properties are, as it were, concealed—see *cerium*.

lanthorn, n. *làn-thōrn*, an obsolete spelling of *lantern*, which took its rise from the popular etymology connecting *ern* with *horn*, of which the sides of a lantern were often formed.

languinous, a. *lā-nū-jī-nūs*, also *lan'guinous*, a. -*jī-nūs* [L. *languo* or *languinem*, wool-like hair, down—from *lana*, wool], downy or woolly; covered with down, or fine, soft, interlaced hairs: *lanugo*, n. *lā-nū-gō*, the first and temporary hair of an infant.

lanyard—see *lanlard*.

Laocoon, n. *lā-ō-ō-n*, a group of sculpture, one of the most beautiful of ancient classic remains,

representing *Laocoon* and his two sons inrolled in the coils of two serpents, and struggling with them.

Laodicean, a. *lā-ō-dī-sē-dn*, of or resembling the Christians of *Laodicea*: lukewarm in religion.

laophis, n. *lā-ō-fīs* [Gr. *laos*, a rock; *ophis*, a serpent], in *geol.*, a Tertiary serpent having some affinities to the rattlesnake.

lap, n. *lāp* [AS. *lappa*, a loosely hanging portion: cf. Dut. and Dan. *lap*, a remnant, a patch: Ger. *lappen*, anything hanging loose], the lap or loose skirt of a garment; the knees and thighs, or the part of the clothes which cover them. In a sitting position, particularly those of a woman; a roll or aliver of cotton for feeding the carria of a spinning machine: *lapp'ing*, imp.: n. a kind of machine-blanket or wrapping-cloth used by calico-printers: *lapped*, pp. *lāpē*: *lap'ul*, n. *lāp'ul*, as much as the lap can contain: *lapel*, n. *lā-pēl*, the part of a coat or waistcoat which is turned back, forming the facing: *lapelled*, a. -*pēld*, having lapels: *lap'per*, n. -*ēr*, one who laps: *lappet*, n. *lāp-ēt*, a little loose flap; part of a lady's head-dress: *lap'dog*, a small dog fondled by a woman—so named from being fondled on the lap; originally from its loose hanging ears: *lapping-engine*, a doubling machine; an engine for making folds or welds: *lap'stone*, the stone on which a shoemaker beats his leather, while it lies upon his knees or lap.

lap, v. *lāp* [ME. *lappen*, to wrap], to bring the lap or flap of a garment round one; to wrap or twist round; to lay one thing partly over another; to be spread or turned over something.

lap, v. *lāp* [AS. *lapan*, to lap: cf. Icel. *lappa*, to lap like a dog: F. *lapper*, to lap or lick up: L. *lambere*, to lick: Gr. *lappō*, I lap, I drink greedily], to feed or drink with the tongue; to lick up; to rub or polish with a lap: n. a piece of brass, lead, or other soft metal, or a piece of wood or leather, in the form of a rapid revolving wheel or disc, used in polishing cutlery, or along with polishing-powder, in polishing gems or cutting glass: *lapp'ing*, imp.: *lapped*, pp. *lāpē*: *lap'per*, n. -*ēr*, one who laps: *lappior*, n. *lāp-i-ōr*, a miner who dresses the refuse ores that are left.

Lap or Lapp, n. *lāp*, an inhabitant of *Lapland*.

lapageria, n. *lāp-ā-jēr-ā* [after the F. botanist *Lapagérie*], a genus of beautiful twining undershrubs with flowers somewhat bell-shaped.

lapel—see under *lap* 1.

lapidary, n. *lāp-i-ār-ē* [L. *lapidarius*, of or belonging to stone—from *lapis* or *lapideus*, a stone], one who cuts, polishes, or engraves precious stones; a dealer in precious stones: adj. pert. to the art of the lapidary: *lapid'eous*, a. -*ēs*, stony: *lap'id'ous*, a. -*ōus*, growing or turning to stone: *lapidity*, v. -*itē* [L. *facio*, I make], to form or convert into stone: *lapid'ifying*, imp.: *lapid'ified*, pp. -*id*: *lapid'ification*, n. -*id'if-āshn*, the process by which soft, loose, or incohering substances, organic or inorganic, are converted into stony matter: *lapid'ous*, a. *lāp-i-dōs*, in bot., growing in a stony soil: *lapidary-bee*, a dark-bodied, red-tailed bee, which nests in stony soil.

lapillus, n. *lāp-i-lūs*, *lap'il*, n. plu. -*li* [L. *lapillus*, a little stone—from *lapis*, a stone], small stones, such as are thrown from burning mountains during an eruption, and cooled into rounded drops in falling.

lapis, n. *lāp'is* [L. *lapis*, a stone], a general term for any kind of stone: *lapis-lazuli*, n. *lāp-i-lī* [see *lazuli*], a well-known mineral of an ultramarine or fine azure-blue colour, of various intensity.

lapp, *lappet*, and *lapping*—see under *lap* 1.

lapper, v. *lāp-ēr* [Icel. *lappa*, curdled milk], in Scot., to cover so as to clot; to curdle: *lapp'ing*, imp.: *lapped*, pp. *lāp-ērd*: adj. coagulated, as 'lapped milk'.

lappior—see under *lap* 2.

lapse, n. *lāpē* [L. *lapsus*—freq. of *labor*, I slip], a gliding; a slight error or mistake; a slip; a falling or passing; omission to present to a benefice in due time, which gives the right to another: v. to pass slowly, silently, or by degrees; to commit a fault by inadvertency or mistake; to alide or fall away into sin; to fall or pass from one to another by omission or negligence, as property: *lapp'ing*, imp.: *lapsed*, pp. *lāpē*: *laps'able*, a. -*d-ēl*, capable of falling or relapsing.

lappus, n. *lāp'us* [L. a slip], a slip; a mistake:

māle, māl, fār, lāw; mēle, mēl, hēr; yīne, yīn; nōte, nōt, nōve;

lanaba, a. *lan-nat*, also *lanated*, a. *lan-na-ted* [L. *lanatus*, furnished with wool, woolly—from *lanā*, wool], woolly; covered with curly hair like wool.

Lancasterian, a. *lanŋ-kas-tri-an*, pert. to Joseph Lancaster, an English schoolmaster (1788-1838), or to his method of instruction by monitors in elementary schools.

Lancastrian, a. *lanŋ-kas-tri-an*, pert. to the House of Lancaster: n. in *Eng. Hist.*, an adherent of the Lancaster cause.

lance, n. *lāns* [F. *lance*—from L. *lancea*: Gr. *lonché*, a lance], a long shaft of wood with a spear-head, originally thrown, but in later times used for thrusting at each other, by combatants: v. to pierce with a lance; to open with a lance; *lancing*, imp. *lan-sing*: n. the act of one who uses a lance; *lanced*, pp. *lan-sat*: *lan-car*, n. *-ser*, one who carries a lance, as a soldier: *lan-ceslar*, a. *-set-ler*, tapering towards the end: *lan-ceslate*, a. *-lāt*, also *lan-ceslated*, a. *-lāt-lāt* [mid. L. *lanceolatus*, furnished with a spike—from L. *lancea*, a light spear], gradually tapering towards the extremity; shaped like the head of a spear: *lan-ciform*, a. *-set-form* [L. *forma*, shape], lance-shaped: *lance-corporal*, a soldier from the ranks doing the duties of a corporal with temporary rank as such—so named from *lance*, the old name of a foot-soldier, from his carrying a lance or pike: *lance-wood*, the wood of a tree, a native of Jamaica, possessing in a high degree toughness and elasticity; the wood of the *Duguetia guianensis*, Ord. *Anacardiaceae*.

lance, n. *lāns* [L. *lans* or *lansem*, a dish] the dish or plate of a balance.

lancegay, n. *lan-sŋ-gŋ* [OF. *lance-sagaye*—from *lance*, a lance; *sagaye*, a kind of light pike used by Moorish horsemen: Sp. *azagaya*, a dart], in *OE.*, a kind of lance or spear.

lancelet, n. *lāns-lēt*, also *lanceolot*, n. *lāns-lōt* [mid. L. *lanceolatus*, furnished with a spike—see *lance* 1], a very small worm-like fish of low organisation; the lowest of the vertebrates; the *Amphioxus*.

lancet, n. *lan-sŋ-t* [F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance*, a lance], a small, sharp, two-edged knife used by surgeons to open veins, tumours, &c.: *lancet-window*, a narrow window whose head arch is acutely pointed.

lancinate, v. *lan-si-nāt* [L. *lancinatus*, torn or rent to pieces], to tear; to lacerate: *lan-cinating*, imp. *adj.* piercing, or seeming to pierce, with a sudden shooting pain: *lan-cinated*, pp.: *lan-cina-tion*, n. *-nāt-ion*, a tearing; laceration.

land, n. *lānd* [A.S. *land*, of ice], and Ger. *land*, *land*; M.H. Ger. *lant*], the dry solid portion of the earth; a district, region, or country; soil; earth; ground which any one possesses; real estate: v. to set on shore from a vessel; to go on shore from a ship; to disembark: *land-ing*, imp. *adj.* connected with or pert. to the process of unloading anything from a vessel, &c.: n. the act of going or setting on shore from a vessel; a place for going or setting on shore, either for passengers or goods: *land-ed*, pp.: *adj.* having an estate in land; consisting in real estate or land: *land-er*, n. one who makes a landing; in sailing, one at the head of the shaft who receives the ore: *land-less*, a. without real estate or land: *land-ward*, *adj.* *land-ward*, towards the land or country; in a direction from the sea: *land-breeze*, the wind blowing from the land: *land-carriage*, transportation by land: *land-crab*, a crab which lives much on the land: *land-fall*, the first land discovered after a voyage: *land-flood*, an inundation caused by the spread of water from a heavy rainfall: *land-force*, a body of soldiers operating on land: *land-jobber*, one who makes it his business to buy and sell land: *landlady*, a woman who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn or lodging-house: *landlord*, the master of a house; the proprietor of houses or lands; one who keeps an inn or tavern: *landholder* or *landowner*, a proprietor of land: *landlock*, v. *land-lōk*, to enclose or encompass with land: *land-locking*, imp.: *land-locked*, pp. *-lōk*: *adj.* shut in or enclosed by land: *land-lubber*, n. *-lōb-er*, also *landloper*, *-lōp-er* [prob. Dut. *landlooper*, land-runner—from *land*, *land*, and *loopen*, to run], one who has no settled habitation; among seamen, applied in ridicule or contempt to persons who pass their lives on land: *landmark*, any fixed object to designate the boundary of land, or the limits of a farm or town; any prominent object on land which serves as a guide to seamen: *land-measure*, a measure by which the superficial con-

tents of a portion of land, as a field, a farm, &c., may be ascertained: *land-measuring*, the art of determining the superficial contents of a portion of land: *land-rail*, *-rd*, a bird, one of the rail family, frequenting grass and corn fields; the corn-crake: *land-slip*, a portion of a hill or mountain which slides or slips down: *landsman* or *land-man*, one who lives on land, as opposed to a seaman: *land-steward*, a person intrusted with the care of a landed estate: *land-surveying*, the art of determining the boundaries and superficial extent of a portion of land, as a farm, an estate, &c.: *land-tax*, a tax laid on land or buildings: *land-waiter*, *-wōt-er*, or *land-ing-waiter*, an officer of the customs who attends on the landing of goods: *landed proprietor*, an owner of real estate or land: *land-ing-net*, a net used by anglers for landing large fish when caught by the line: *land-ing-place*, a place for the landing of persons or goods from a vessel; a landing: to land a fish, among anglers, to bring a fish to land by skilful management, or by means of a landing-net: *Land League*, in Ireland, a combination of tenant farmers and others, organised in 1879, with a view to the reconstruction of the land laws: *Land of the Leal* [Scot. *leal*, loyal, faithful] a pathetic Scottish song in which the phrase signifies the blessed abode of the true-hearted and faithful; heaven—see *leal*: *Land of Cakes*, applied to Scotland, as famous for its oatmeal-cakes: *Land of Promise*, Palestine or Canaan, as promised by God to Abraham and his seed.—*SYN.* of 'land n.': country; ground; mould; world; globe; region; nation; people.

land, n. *lānd* [see previous entry], in *Scot.*, a building containing different sets of tenements or dwellings, one above the other, under a common roof, each tier of dwellings being called a *flat*, and each separate dwelling in a *flat*, entering from a common stair, being called a *house*: *land-ing*, n. the broad level part of a staircase.

landamman, n. *lānd-ām-ān* [Ger. *landamtman*—from *land*, *land*; *amtman*, bailiff], in *Switzerland*, the chief magistrate of a canton.

landau, n. *lān-dō* [*Landau*, a town in Germany], a light carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back.

land-damn, v. *lānd-dām* [perhaps from *land*, and *damn*], in *OE.*, to damn through the land; proclaim as a villain; to chastise with contumely.

landes, n. plu. *lāng-ts* [F. *landes*—from Ger. *land*, *land*; *-es*, *land* 1], extensive areas of sand-drift which stretch southward from the mouth of the Garonne, along the Bay of Biscay, and inwards towards Bordeaux.

landgrave, n. *lānd-grāf* [Dut. *landgraaf*], Ger. *Landgraf*—from *land*, *land*; *graf*, earl], a German nobleman; formerly the title of certain reigning princes of Germany: *land-gravine*, n. *-grā-ven* [Dut. *landgravin*], the wife of a landgrave.

land-rail, n. *lānd-rā*—see *rail* 2, and under *land* 1.

landscape, n. *lānd-skāp* [Dut. *landschap*—from *land*, *land*, and suffix *-schap*, shape], shape—a portion of country as the eye can view at a single glance; a delineation of the land; a picture representing rural scenery: *landscape-gardening*, the art of laying out and planting grounds so as to produce the most pleasing effect.

landsturm, n. *lānt-stōrm* [Ger. *land*, *land*, country; *sturm*, storm, alarm], in *Prussia*, a general levy of the people for war; the last reserve.

land-war, n. *lānt-wār* [Ger. *land*, *land*, country; *wehr*, defence], in *Russia* and *Germany*, the militia; the national guard.

lane, n. *lān* [A.S. *lane*, *lone*, a lane; cf. Dut. *laen* or *laan*; Scot. *loan*] a narrow way between hedges; any narrow road or street; a narrow passage.

langsyne, n. and *adj.* *lāng-sŋ* [Scot.], time long ago; long since: *Anla Langsyne*, *atōld*, a famous Scottish song.

language, n. *lāng-gwōd* [F. *langue*—from *langue*, a tongue, language—*from* L. *lingua*, the tongue], the expression of ideas by means of words; human speech; style or manner of expression; the speech peculiar to a nation.—*SYN.*: tongue; speech; dialect; idiom; diction; phraseology; style.

Langue d'oc, *lāng dōk*, the old Provençal dialect of S. France, deriving its name from the use of the affirming 'oc', 'yes', as distinguished from the dialect of N. France called *langue d'out* or *langue d'ou*, which had the affirmative 'oui' or 'ou': the

cōw, *bōy*, *fōt*; *yare*, *bād*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *real*.

a pond], a body of water surrounded by land: lake-let, n. a little lake: lake-like, resembling a lake: lakey, a. *lák-ki*, pert. to a lake: lake-dwellings, dwellings in lakes, erected either on piles or on artificial islands: lake-settlement, a collection of lake-dwellings—see lacustrine, under lacustral.

lake, n. *lák* [F. *laque*, a rose or ruby colour—from *lac* i. which see], a name applied to all those red colours which consist of a vegetable dye, combined by precipitation with a white earthy basis, which is usually alumina.

lakh or lac, n. *lák* [Hind. *lák*: Sans. *laksha*, a hundred thousand], 100,000, as of rupees.

lama or lamma, n. *lám-má* [Thibet, *lama*], a Tartar priest: Dalai-Lama or Grand Lama, the chief or principal lama, worshipped as a god: Lamaism, n. *lám-má-ism*, the religion of the Asiatic Tartars who worship the Grand Lama: la'ma'stic, a. -*ák*, pert. to.

lama, another spelling of lamma, a S. Amer. animal, which see.

lamantin, n. *lá-mán-tín*, also lamen'tin, n. -*mén-tis* [F. a corrupt. of *la manati*, the manatee], a herbivorous sea-animal; the sea-cow or manatee. Lamarchian, or Lamarckian, n. *lá-már-ki-ém*, *lá-már-ki-án-ém*, the theory of the French scientist Lamarck (1744-1829) that all plants and animals are primarily descended from a common form of life: Lamarckian, a. -*án*, pert. to.

lamb, n. *lám* [AS. *lamb*, a young sheep: cf. Icel. and Goth. *lamb*; Sw. and Ger. *lamm*], the young of the sheep: v. to bring forth young as a sheep: lamb'ing, imp.: lamb'ed, pp. *lám-bé*: lamb'kin, n. -*kin*, a little lamb: lamb-like, gentile; innocent: lamb'skins, n. plu. skins of lambs dressed with the fleece on, and often variously coloured: Lamb of God, a title of the Saviour: tup-lamb, *túp-ór túp-*, a male lamb: ewe-lamb, a female lamb.

lambdoidal, a. *lám-dóy-dál*, also lamb'doid, a. -*dóyd* [from Gr. letter (A) lambda, and *eidós*, shape], having the form of the Greek letter A; in anat., applied to one of the cranial sutures.

lambent, a. *lám-bént* [L. *lambentem*, licking], playing about like flames; touching lightly; gliding over.

lame, a. *lám* [AS. *lana*, maimed, lame: cf. Icel. *lami*; Ger. *lahm*], disabled in a limb, especially leg; imp. perfect; not satisfactory, as a reason or excuse: v. to make lame; to cripple or disable, especially in the legs: la'ming, imp.: lamed, pp. *lám-d*: lame'ly, ad. -*li*, in a lame manner; like a cripple: lameness, n. *lám-nés*, state of being lame; an impaired or weakened state of a limb: la'mish, a. -*ish*, rather lame: lame duck, a slang term, applied to a member of the Stock Exchange who has failed to meet his engagements.

lamella, n. *lá-mél-lá*, lamel'la, n. plu. *lá* [L. *lamella*—from *lamina*, a plate, a leaf], thin plates or scales, as those composing certain shells or parts of fungi, or which are appended to the corolla of certain plants; in bot., the gills of an agaric: lamel'lar, a. -*lar*, consisting of or disposed in thin plates or scales: lam'ellary, ad. -*li*: lamellate, a. *lám-él-lát*, also lam'ellated, a. composed of very thin plates or scales; foliated.

lamellibranchiate, a. *lám-él-lí-bránj-ki-él* [L. *lamella*, a small plate of metal; Gr. *branchia*, gills], having gills in symmetrical layers, as the bivalve molluscs: Lam'ellibranch'ia, n. plu. -*bránj-ki-él-lá*, the order of bivalve molluscs, as the cockle, oyster, etc., having two flat gills on each side.

lamelliferous, a. *lám-él-lí-fér-ús* [L. *lamella*, a small plate of metal; *fero*, I bear], having a foliated structure.

lamelliform, a. *lám-él-lí-fór-m* [L. *lamella*, a small plate of metal; *forma*, shape], having the form of a scale.

lamellicrostral, a. *lám-él-lí-róstrál* [L. *lamella*, a small plate of metal; *rostrum*, a beak], having the margins of the beak furnished with plates, as in the duck and goose.

lament, v. *lá-mént* [F. *lamentier*, to bewail—from L. *lám-en-tári*, to lament or bewail: L. *láméntum*, a mournful cry] to utter a mournful cry; to grieve; to weep or wail; to bewail; to mourn for: n. sorrow audibly expressed; an expression of sorrow; lamentation: lament'ed, imp.: n. mourning; lamentation: lament'ed, pp. a. bewailed; mourned for: lament'er, n. -*er*, one who lamentation, n. *lám-én-lá*

shán [F.—L.], sorrow or grief audibly expressed; outcry: Lam'entations of Jeremiah, a book of the Old Testament: lamentable, a. *lám-én-lá-b* [F.—L.], to be lamented; mournful; expressing sorrow; pitiful: lam'entably, ad. -*blý*, with expressions or tokens of sorrow; so as to cause sorrow; pitifully: lament'ingly, ad. -*ly*—SYN. of 'lament v.': to deplore; mourn; complain; murmur; repine; regret.

lamia, n. *lá-mí-d* [L.], a vampire or demon among the ancients under the form of a beautiful woman; a witch; a hag.

lamina, n. *lám-i-ná*, lam'ina, n. plu. -*ns* [L. *lamina*, a plate, a leaf], a thin plate or scale; a thin layer or coat lying over another; in bot., the blade of a leaf; the broad part of a sepal or petal: lam'inar, a. -*ner*, consisting of, or resembling, thin plates or scales: lam'inate, v. -*nd* [mid. L. *laminatus*, laminated], to form into thin plates: adj. formed of thin plates disposed one over another; plated: lam'inating, imp.: lam'inated, pp.: adj. consisting of plates or layers disposed one over another; applied to strata splitting up into thin layers: lam'inate, a. -*nd-b*, capable of being broken or rolled into plates: lam'ina'tion, n. -*nd-á-shin*, state of being laminated; arrangement in layers or thin plates lying one over another; condition which allows of cleavage in one direction only: lam'inarian, a. *lám-i-ná-rí-án*, pert. to sea-weeds of the genus *lam'ina'ria*, -*ri-d*, pert. to that belt or zone of marine plant-life which commences at low-water mark, and extends to a depth of from 40 to 90 feet: lam'inarites, n. plu. -*nd-íz*, in geol., broad-leaved fossil algae: lam'ina'ferous, a. -*nt-ér-ús* [L. *fero*, I bear], having a structure consisting of plates or layers: laminitis, n. *lám-i-nítis*, inflammation of the laminae of the hoof of a horse: lametta, n. *lá-mét-tá* [It.], brass, silver, or gold foil or wire: laminating-machine, a machine for making metallic sheets, especially in gold-beating: laminating-roller, one of a set of rollers in a rolling-mill for reducing a mass of iron to sheets or bars.

Lammus, n. *lám-mús* [AS. *lám-masse*, the loaf mass or feast—from *láf*, a loaf; *masse*, a mass—*lú*, the loaf mass], the offering of the first-fruits of the harvest on 1st August—so named because a loaf of bread was offered; the first day of August, also called Lammass-day or Lamm-tide.

Lammeggerier, n. *lám-ér-gér* [Ger. *lammeggerier*—from *lamm*, a lamb; *ger*, a vulture], the bearded vulture which inhabits the Alps.

lamna, n. *lám-ná* [L. *lamna*, a thin plate; or Gr. *lámna*, a large sea-fish], a genus of sharks having thin, sharp, plate-like teeth.

lamp, n. *lám-p* [F. *lampe*—from L. and Gr. *lampas*, a torch—from Gr. *lampo*, I shine], an article for containing oil and a wick to give light; any contrivance for giving light: lamp'light, n. -*li*, the light given by a lamp: lamp'lighter, n. -*li-ér*, the person employed to light the gas lamps: lamp'ie, a. -*ik*, of or from a lamp; denoting the acid, called also aldehydic acid: lamp-black, the fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke from burning oil, pitch, or resinous substances: lamp-shell, a bivalve, deep-water shell-fish, so called from its shape; the brachiopod called *Terebratulina*: safety-lamp, a lamp for giving the workmen light in coal-mines without the danger of causing an explosion.

lampass, n. *lám-pás* [F. *lampas*, the throat, also corrupted into lampers], a fleshy swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth.

lampen—see lamprey.

lampoon, n. *lám-pón* [F. *lampoon*, a drinking-song—from *lampoer*, to drink—a nasalised form of *lapper*, to lap or lick up], personal satire in writing; written censure: v. to make fun of a person; to assail with personal satire: to satirise: lampoon'ing, imp.: lampoon'ed, pp. -*pond*: lampoon'er, n. -*er*, one who writes lampoons: lampoon'ry, n. -*ry*, written personal abuse or satire—SYN. of 'lampoon v.': censure; abuse; satire; reviling—of 'lampoon v.': to revile; abuse; libel; slander; defame; calumniate.

lamprey, n. *lám-pri* [OF. *lampre*; mid. L. *lampreda*—from L. *lampre*, to lick; *petra*, a rock—*lik*, a licker of rocks], a kind of fish resembling the eel: lampers, n. *lám-pér*, the river lamprey.

lanarkite, n. *lám-drí-ít*, a mineral consisting of sulphate and carbonate of lead, occurring either massive or in long, slender, right-rhombic prisms, of a greenish-white or grey colour—first found at Leadhills in Lanarkshire.

máile, máil, fár, láir; méile, méil, háir; yinc, pín; nóile, nóil, móire;

of a group of cells; in *anal.*, minute recesses or cavities in bone: *lacu'nar*, a. -*nāl*, pert. to small pits or depressions; having a blank space: *lacu'nar*, n. -*nēr*, a kind of arched ceiling, divided into compartments sunk or hollowed: *adj.* pert. to or arising from lacunae: *lacu'nary*, a. -*nēr*-*l*, having lacunae or blank spaces: *lacu'nous*, a. -*nō*, also *lacu'nose*, a. -*nō*, furrowed or pitted; containing cavities.

lacustral, a. *lā-kūs-trāl*, also *lacu'strine*, a. -*trīs* [L. *lacus*, a lake], of or relating to swamps or lakes; living in or on the margins of lakes: *lacustrine deposits*, in *geol.*, the deposits which have been accumulated in fresh-water areas: *lacustrine habitations*, the remains of human habitations of extreme antiquity, found in certain lakes in Switzerland, Scotland, Ireland, &c.: *lake-dwellings*.

lad, n. *lād* [from M.E. *lad*, led, pp. of *lāden*, to load], a well-grown boy; a youth: *laddie*, n. *lād-dē*, in *Scot.*, a little lad.

ladanum, n. *lā-dā-nūm* [L. *lādanum*; Gr. *lādanum*, a resinous substance exuding from the shrub *lādā*], a resinous juice of an agreeable odour which exudes from shrubs of the *Cistus* kind, or rock-rose, found growing in the island of Candia and Syria, used chiefly for making plasters; also spelt *lādanum*, *lād-dā-nūm*.

ladder, n. *lād-dēr* [AS. *lāder*, a ladder: cf. OH. Ger. *Alētra*; Ger. *leiter*], a set of cross-bars; a long frame consisting of two strong sides with fixed cross-pieces serving for steps; anything by which one ascends or rises.

lade, v. *lād* [AS. *lādan*, to load, to lade out—same as *lade* 3], to throw a liquid out of a vessel by repeatedly dipping in it a receptacle of a smaller size, and then dropping the contents outside: to draw out water; to drain, in *OE.*, to let in water; to leak: *lade*, n. *lād*, a passage for water; the mouth of a river; a drain; mill-lade, the cut or canal which brings the current to the water-wheel of a mill; a mill-race.

lade, v. *lād* [AS. *lādan*, to heap together, to load: cf. Icel. *læta*; Ger. *laden*: connected with *lade* 2], to put on or in, as a burden; to load or freight: *lād'ing*, *imp.*: n. a load or cargo; a weight: *lād'ed*, *pt.*: *lād'ed*, *pp.* *lād'dē*, or *lād'en*, *pp.* *lād'en*, oppressed; burdened: *lademan*, n. *lād-mān*, in *Scot.*, formerly a man employed by a miller to return the loads of meal to the owners of the corn sent to be ground; a man having the charge of a pack-horse: *bill of lading*, a certified document or invoice, from the master of the ship, of certain goods received on board for transport, and which are to be delivered up only to the consignee or producer of the invoice.

ladino, n. *lā-dē-nō* [Sp.—from L. *Latinus*, Latin], the ancient Spanish language; a Spanish dialect spoken by Jews in Eastern Europe; an American half-breed.

ladle, n. *lād-lē* [see *lade* 2], a large spoon used for lading or lifting out a liquid from a vessel; the receptacle of a mill-wheel that receives the water which turns it; an instr. for drawing charges from a cannon: v. to lift or serve out with a ladle: *ladling*, *imp.* *lād'ing*: *ladled*, *pp.* *lād'dē*: *ladleful*, n. *lād'fōl*, the quantity held by a ladle.

ladrone, n. *lā-drōn* [Sp.], a robber; a highwayman; a thief.

lady, n. *lā-dē* [AS. *lād'igē*, a mistress, a lady—probably from *lād*, a loaf, bread; and root *digē*, a kneader—*lād*, a maker of bread], a woman of distinction or rank; the wife of a titled gentleman; the title of the daughters of peers of the first three grades; a familiar term applied to the mistress or female head of a house of the better class; a woman in any station of life who is possessed of refined manners and kindness of heart, and generally whose character is adorned with those Christian and social virtues which men most love and esteem in a woman; a term of courtesy applied to any respectable female: *ladybird*, n. also *ladybug*, n. the name of a well-known small spotted hemispherical beetle, named after *Our Lady*: *lady-fish*, a fish of the tropics, with silvery scales; a fish of the W. Indies: *ladylike*, a. elegant in appearance; becoming or proper to a lady; well-bred: *ladyship*, n. the title of a lady whose husband is not of a lower rank than a knight: *Lady Chapel*, a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, frequently added, in cathedrals and large churches, to the east-

ward of the high altar: *Lady-day*, the day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary on 25th March; one of the festivals of the Church; one of the quarter-days: *lady-help*, n. a lady who assists the lady of a house in domestic management: *lady-love*, a sweet-heart: *lady-maid*, the female personal attendant of a woman of wealth or rank: *lady's-mantle*, a greenish wild-flower with a broad leaf, the *Achemilla vulgaris*, Ord. *Rosaceae*: *lady's-slipper*, a species of orchid, called also *moccasin-flower*, *Venus's slipper*, &c.: *Our Lady*, the Virgin Mary: *lady's-bedstraw*, a small yellow-flowering plant, common by road and ditch sides—the *Galium verum*, used for curdling milk, and *G. cruciata*, crosswort, Ord. *Guttiferae*: *Lamodista*, n. pl. *lā-mō-dīp'ō-dā* [Gr. *latmos*, the throat; *dīs*, twice; *pous*, podos, the foot], an order of crustacea, so named from having two feet placed so far forward as to be, as it were, under the throat.

lavigation, a. *lā-vi-gō'n* [L. *lavigatus*, made smooth—from *lavis*, smooth], in *bot.*, having a smooth polished appearance.

lavo-gyrus, a. *lā-vō-jī-rūs* [L. *lavus*, the left; *gyrus*, on the left; *gyrus*, a circle], turning the plane of polarised light towards the left: *lavo-gyratic*, n. -*vō-jī-rā-shūn*, polarisation to the left hand.

lavulose, n. *lā-vū-lōs* [L. *lavus*, on the left side, as opposed to *dexter*—see *dextrine*], fruit-sugar which is found associated with other kinds of sugar in treacle, honey, and ripe fruit—so named as causing left-handed rotation of polarised light.

lag, v. *lāg* [W. *lag*, loose, slow; cf. Ir. and Gael. *lag*, feeble], to trail behind; to loiter; to fall behind; to lag; to move slowly; to delay: *adj.* in *OE.*, coming behind; sluggish; late; long delayed; tardy: n. the rump or tag-end; one who hangs behind: *lag'ging*, *imp.*: *adj.* loitering; falling behind: *lagged*, *pp.* *lag'd*: *laggard*, n. *lag'gar*, also *lag'gar*, n. -*er*, a slow or tardy person; a loiterer: *lag'gingly*, *adv.* -*SYN.* of 'lag v.': to linger; saunter; tarry; be tardy.

lagan, n. *lā-gān*—same as *ligan*.

lagensiform, a. *lā-gē'nī-fōrm* [L. *lagēna*, a bottle, a flask; *forma*, shape], in *bot.*, having a shape like a Florence flask.

lager-beer, n. *lā-gēr-bēr* [Ger. *lager*, a bed, a store-house; *bier*, beer], store-beer, or beer laid up or stored for some months before use; a popular strong German beer: *lager-wine*, old bottled wine; wine which has been kept in the cellar for some time.

lagomys, n. *lā-gō-mīs* [Gr. *lagis*, a hare; *mūs*, a rat], a hare-rat: a hare-like rodent or gnawer, found only in the northern regions of Asia and America.

lagoon, n. *lā-gōn*, also *lagune*, n. -*gūn* [Sp. and It. *laguna*, a pool; It. *lago*, a lake—from L. *lacuna*, a pool—from *lacus*, a lake], a fen or marsh; a morass; a shallow lake or inlet of the sea.

lagophthalmia, n. *lā-gōf-thāl-mī-d* [mid. L.—from Gr. *lagōs*, a hare; *ophthalmos*, the eye], a disease of the eye in which it is impossible to close it during sleep, so called from the supposition that in sleep the eye of the hare remains open: *lagophthalmic*, a. -*thē-mīk*, pert. to.

lagopoda, n. *lā-gōp'ō-dās* [Gr. *lagopoda*, a kind of grouse—from *lagos*, a hare, and *pous*, podos, the foot], in *zool.*, densely feathered about the feet and bill.

lagostoma, n. *lā-gōs-tō-mā* [mid. L.—from Gr. *lagos*, a hare; *stoma*, the mouth], in *path.*, hare-lip.

lagramoso or *lagramando*, *adv.* *lā-grī-mō'sō*, *lā-grī-mān-dō* [It.], in music, solemnly; plaintively.

laical, a. *lā'kāl*, also *laic*, a. *lā'ik* [mid. L. *laicus*; Gr. *laikos*, of or belonging to the common people—from *laos*, the people], pert. to the people, as distinguished from the clergy: *la'ically*, *adv.* -*lā'ity*, n. *lā'itē*, the people; not the clergy.

laid, *lād*, *pp.* of *lay*, which see: *laid-papers*, writing papers with a ribbed surface, called *cream-laid*, *blue-laid*, &c., according to shade or colour: *laid up*, stored up; confined to bed through sickness; put aside from use for a time, as a ship.

lain, *lān*, *pp.* of *lie*, which see.

lair, n. *lār* [AS. *leger*, a lair, a bed; cf. Dut. *leger*; OH. Ger. *legar*], the resting-place or couch of a wild beast; a pen or stall for cattle; in *OE.*, pasture-ground; in *Scot.*, a space for a grave.

laird, n. *lār'd* [Scot. for *lord*], in *Scot.*, a proprietor; a landed gentleman.

laity—see under *laical*.

lake, n. *lāk* [L. *lacus*, a lake; Gr. *lakkos*, a hollow,

lab'yrinth'ine, a. -*in*; **lab'yrinth'ic**, a. -*ik*, having the character of a labyrinth; **lab'yrinth'iform**, a. -*if'orm* [L. *forma*, shape], formed like a labyrinth. -*BYN*. of 'labyrinth': intricacy; windings; confusion.

labyrinthodon, n. *láb't-rínth'-dón* [Gr. *lab'yrinthos*, a labyrinth; *odon*, a tooth], in *geol.*, a lathracian of the New Red Sandstone; **lab'yrinth'odon'tis**, n. plu. *-dón'sh'-d*, or **lab'yrinth'odonts**, n. plu. *-dón's*, one of the thirteen orders into which Professor Owen arranges the *reptilia*, living and extinct—so named from the complex structure of the teeth as seen in section.

lac, n. *lák* [Pers. *lak*; Sans. *lak-sha*, lac-insect—from *laksha*, a hundred thousand], a resinous substance obtained from the eggs and remains of the insect *Coccus lacca* as found on certain trees, used in the manufacture of sealing-wax, varnishes, dyes, &c.; shell-lac, lac in the form of a thin crust; **lac'et**, a. *lák'et*, applied to an acid produced from lac; **lac'tine**, n. -*sin*, a yellow substance obtained from shell-lac.

lac, *lák*, 100,000—see *lakh*.

laca, n. *lās* [OF. *las*, a snare, a noose—from L. *laqueus*, a snare, a noose—from *lacio*, I entice], a fine kind of network, texture, or trimming; a string or cord used for fastening; in *old familiar language*, spirits added to tea or coffee: v. to fasten or draw together with a lace or cord, as a boot or stays; to trim with lace; in *OE.*, to embellish; **lac'ing**, imp.: a. a fastening with a lace or cord; the cord used in fastening; **laced**, pp. or a. *lād*, fastened with a lace or cord; straitlaced, narrow-minded; bigoted in opinion; **lacsman**, one who deals in lace; **laced mitten**, in *OE.*, a bawd; gold lace, yellow silk thread covered with flattened gold wire, or silver, wire gilt, and then woven into lace; silver lace, thread covered with silver and woven into lace.

Note.—Point lace is that made entirely by the needle and single thread; *pillow lace*, the lace made by the help of cushion and bobbin or pin.

lacerate, v. *lák-ér-é* [L. *laceratus*, torn or mangled—from *lacer*, torn], to wound and tear; to rend; **lac'erating**, imp.: **lac'erated**, pp.: *ad*, rent; torn; appearing torn; **lac'erable**, a. -*é-ble*, capable of being lacerated or torn; **lac'eration**, n. -*é-shún* [F.—L.], the marks made by wounding and tearing; the act of tearing or rending; **lac'orative**, a. -*é-ve*, having power to tear or rend.

laccertian, a. *lák-ér-shi-tán*, also **laccertilian**, a. *lák-ér-shi-tán* [L. *laccerta*, a lizard], pert. to the family of lizards; **laccertina**, a. *lák-ér-shin*, like a lizard.

laches, n. *lák'sh'-es* or *lák'sh'-ez* [OF. *lachesse*, remissness—from *lache*, slack, remiss—from mid. L. *lascus*, a transportation of L. *lucus* or *laxus*, loose], a law term meaning neglect or negligence; inexcusable delay.

Lachesis, n. *lák'sh'-es* [Gr. the allotter], in L. and *Gr. myth.*, one of the three Fates, who spins the thread of life, allotting to man and things their duration in time; *Clotho* holds the distaff, and *Atropos* cuts the thread.

lachrymal, a. *lák'rít-mál* [mid. L. *lachrymalis*, pert. to tears—from L. *lachryma*, a tear] pert. to tears; generating or conveying tears; **lach'rymary**, a. -*uér-é*, containing tears; **lach'ryma'tion**, n. -*mí-shún*, act of shedding tears; a preternatural flow of tears; **lach'ryma'tory**, n. -*má-ér-é*, a vessel anciently buried with the dead, and supposed to contain the tears shed for their loss, but whose real use was to hold perfumes or ointments; **lach'rymose**, a. -*mós*, generating or shedding tears; tearful; sad; doleful; **lach'rymosely**, *ad*. -*sh*: **lach'rymal canals**, the canals which convey the tears from the eye to the nasal ducts; **lach'rymal ducts**, the ducts or small tubes which convey the tears from the lachrymal gland to the eye; **lach'rymal gland**, the gland which secretes the tears; **Lachrymæ Christi**, *lák'rít-mé k'ris'ti* [L. *lachrymæ*, the tears; *Christi*, of Christ], a fine wine produced in small quantity on the slopes of Vesuvius; any liquid supremely excellent and precious.

lacinia, n. *lák-sín'-á*, **lacinie**, n. plu. *lák-sín'-é* [L. *lacinia*, a fragment of cloth, the lapet or flap of a garment], in *bot.*, a slash; a deep taper-pointed incision; such strips as the petals are cut up into in the plant Ragged Robin; **laciniate**, a. *lák-sín'-á-dí*, also **laciniated**, a. *lák-sín'-á-dí-é*, in *bot.*, irregularly cut into narrow segments; fringed; also **laciniose**, a. *lák-sín'-á-dé*, fringed; **laciniole**, a. *lák-sín'-á-dí-é*

[dim. of *lacinia*], having very minute lacinie; **lacinula**, n. *lák-sín'-á-dí* [dim.], the small inflexed part of the petals of Umbellifera.

lack, n. *lák* [OL. Ger. *lak*, defect; cf. Dut. *lak*, want; Icel. *laker*, defective], want; deficiency; need: v. to want; to be destitute of; to be in want; **lack'ing**, imp.: **lacked**, pp. *lák't*; **lackall**, n. *lák-óft*, in *familiar language*, a needy person; **lack'brain**, -*brén*, a witless or stupid person.

lack, *lák*, another spelling of *lakh*—which see. **lackaday**, a. *lák-dá-dé-sí* [a corrupt. of *lack-a-day*!], also **lack'adai'sical**, a. -*é-shál*, affectedly pensive; sentimental.

lack-a-day! Int. *lák-d-dé* [a contr. of *lack-a-day*, which see], an expression of sorrow or regret; alas! **lackar**—see *laquer*.

laquey, n. *lák'í* [OF. *laquey*: perhaps from Sp. *lacayo*, a lackey—from Ar. *laka*, worthless], an attending male servant; a footman: v. to attend servilely; to act as a lackey; **lack'ying**, imp. -*é-éng*: **lackeyed**, *lák'id*.

lack-lustre, a. *lák-lák'tér* [lack, and *lustre*], wanting lustre or brightness; void of expression.

laconic, a. *lák-kón'-ik*, also **lacon'ical**, a. -*í-shál* [L. *laconicus*; Gr. *lakônikos*, of or belonging to Laconia, a country of Greece, whose chief city was Sparta, and whose inhabitants were celebrated for their sententious brevity and gravity in discourse; F. *laconique*: It *laconico*], short; brief; pithy; expressing much in few words; **laconically**, *ad*. -*kón'-í-shál*: **laconicism**, n. *lák-kón'-isim*, or **laconism**, n. *lák-kón'-isim*, a laconic style; a concise manner of expression; a brief expression. -*BYN*. of 'laconic': sententious; pointed; concise; succinct.

laquer, n. *lák-ér* [F. *laque*, a wax composition; Port. *lacre*, sealing-wax; Pers. *lac*, lac—see *lac*], a varnish consisting of a solution of shell-lac in alcohol, variously coloured: v. to varnish or cover with laquer; **laquer'ing**, imp. *lák-ér-éng*: n. the art of covering metallic surfaces with laquer to improve their colour; **laquer'ed**, pp. a. *lák-ér-d*, covered with laquer; varnished; **laquer'war**, *lák-ér-ér*, one who varnishes metals; **laquer'ed ware** [Dut. *lak-werk*], ware covered with a varnish of lac.

lacroche, n. *lák-kró'sh* [F. *la*, the; *croche*, a bishop's staff or crozier—from mid. L. *crocus*, a crook—see *crook*], a national pastime of Canada, originally borrowed from the Indians, played with a ball, and a staff curved at one end, there being a network of stout gut over the space formed by the crook.

lactation, n. *lák-té-shún* [F. *lactation*—from mid. L. *lactationem*; L. *lactatus*, filled with milk, having ability to give suck; *lacteus*, milky, containing milk—from *lac*, milk], the time of suckling; the act of giving milk; **lactate**, a. *lák-tát*, a salt of lactic acid with a base; **lactarene**, n. *lák-tá-rén*, a preparation of the curds of milk, used by calico-printers; **lac'teal**, a. -*é-ál*, pert. to milk; conveying milk: n. in *animals*, one of the small tubes which convey the chyle from the intestines to the thoracic ducts; a lymphatic vessel; **lactaceous**, a. *lák-té-ésh* [L. *lactescens* or *lactescens*, being changed into milk], producing milk; milky; **lactes'cent**, a. -*shén*, milkiness, or milky colour; a state resembling milk; **lac'tic**, a. -*í-shál* [L. *lac* or *lactem*, milk], pert. to milk; of or from milk or whey, as *lactic acid*; **lactiferous**, a. -*í-shér-és* [L. *fero*, I bear or produce], bearing or producing milk or milky juices; **lac'tine**, n. -*sin*, also **lactose**, n. *lák-tós*, sugar of milk—a sweetish substance existing in milk.

lactometer, n. *lák-tóm-é-tér* [L. *lac*, milk; *metr*, of milk; Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the quality of milk.

Lactoscope, n. *lák-tó-skóp* [L. *lac*, milk; Gr. *skopé*, I view], an instr. for testing the quality of milk by observing its opacity.

Lactucarium, n. *lák-ták-ká-rí-sim* [L. *lactuca*, a lettuce—from *lac*, milk], the thickened milky juice of the common lettuce; **lactu'cia**, a. -*é-shál*, denoting an acid obtained from the strong-esteemed lettuce; **lactu'cine**, n. -*sin*, the active principle of the wild lettuce.

lacuna, n. *lák-ká-ná*, **lacunæ**, n. plu. *-né* [L. *lacuna*, a hollow], a blank space; one of the hollows or pits on the upper surface of lichens, called the *thallus* or *frond*; a large opening or blank space in the midst

Kurd, *n.* *kôrd* [Ar.], one of a pastoral race inhabiting a region of Central Asia called Kurdistan.

Kuriliam, *a.* *kûrîlî-dm*, applied to a chain of islands in the Pacific extending from the southern extremity of Kamtschatka to Jesso: *n.* a native or inhabitant of the Kurile Islands.

kutch, *n.* *kûch* [perhaps *F. couche*, a bed], a package of vellum leaves in which gold is placed for the first beating.

kyanise, *v.* *kî-dn-is* [after *Kyan*, the discoverer], to preserve wood from dry-rot by steeping it in a solution of corrosive sublimate, or other suitable substance: *kyanising*, *imp.*: *kyanised*, *pp.* -*ized*.

kyanite—see *kyanite*.

kye, *n.* *plu. kî* [see *cow*], in *Scot.*, cows: *kyloe*, *a.*

or *n.* *kîlô*, designating Highland cattle of a small size, particularly those from Skye.

Kyrie, *n.* *kîrî-e* [Gr. *Kurie*, O Lord—from *Kurio*, Lord], a word used to denote those parts of divine service beginning 'O Lord, have mercy' [L. *Kurie*, O Lord: *eleison*, have mercy—from Gr. *Kurie eleison*], and the music to which they are set.

Kyson Sands, *n.* *kî-sôn sânds*, a bed of Eocene sand occurring at Kyson or Kingston, Suffolk, celebrated for its yielding the remains of the monkey tribe.

kythe, *v.* *kîth* [AS. *cýthas*, to make known—from *cûth*, known], in *OE.*, to make known; in *Scot.*, to show; to come in sight; to appear in proper character: *kything*, *imp.*: *kythed*, *pp.* *kîthd*.

L

l, *L*, *El*, the twelfth letter, and ninth consonant, of the English alphabet, is a liquid or semivowel, and interchangeable with the letters *r* *a* *m* *d* *t* *v* in dialects, and other languages: *l* final in monosyllables preceded by a single vowel is usually found doubled, as in *call, tell, mill, doll, bull*.

la, *lâ* [It. and F.], in music, the sixth note of the scale—*A*—thus, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*. *Note*.—*la* is the first syllable of the word *labell* in the first strophe of the Hymn of St John Baptist, from which the names of the original six notes of the gamut were drawn, each note-name forming the first syllable of one of the words of the hymn. These names were first given to the notes by Guy of Arezzo—see Brachet's *Ety. Dict.* of French by Kitchen.

la! *int.* *lô* [AS.], an exclamation of surprise or admiration; look!

laager, *n.* *lâ-gêr* or *lô-gêr* [Dut. *laag*, a row, a tier], in *S. Africa*, any camp fortified by means of waggon or otherwise as a protection against attacks by bodies of natives.

Labadists, *n.* *plu. lăbî-dîsts* [after *Labadie*, their founder, a Frenchman, and originally a Jesuit], a Protestant religious sect of the seventeenth century, ascetics who chiefly sought reform of morals.

labarum, *n.* *lăb-ăr-âm* [L. *labarum*: Gr. *labaron*], a Roman military standard of later times, richly ornamented, and bearing the effigy of the general: the standard borne before the Emperor Constantine after his conversion to Christianity, in commemoration of his vision of the cross—described as a long pike surmounted by a golden crown, enclosing a monogram composed of the first two letters of the name of Christ and representing His cross.

labdanum—see *ladanum*.

label, *n.* *lă-bêl* [OF. *label* and *lambel*, a rag attached but slightly to the whole garment or main body, a rag, a lap: OH.Ger. *lappa*: Ger. *lappen*], a small slip of paper or parchment attached to anything, on which a writing is inscribed to tell its nature or contents, or on which an address is written; in *Ar.*, a horizontal strip with three pendants or tassels; a thin brass rule, having a sight at one end, used for taking altitudes; a paper annexed to a will, as a codicil: *v.* to attach a label to: *la'bel'ing*, *imp.*: *la'belled*, *pp.* -*belld*.

label, *n.* *lă-bêl*, also *labelium*, *n.* *lă-bêlî-dm* [L. *labelium*, a little slip from *labrum*, a lip; also cf. *l. labrum*, a lip], in bot., a lip, or lower lip only; the third of the inner petals of an orchid.

labial, *n.* *lă-bî-ăl* [mid. L. *labialis*, pert. to the lips—from L. *labium*, a lip], a letter whose sound is uttered by means of the lips—the labials are *b*, *p*, *m*, *v*, *f*: *adj.* formed or uttered by the lips: *labially*, *ad.* -*ly*: *labialism*, *n.* -*ism*, the art of uttering certain sounds by means of the lips.

labiate, *a.* *lă-bî-ăt*, also *labiated*, *a.* -*ăt-êd* [L. *labiatus*, having a labium or lip—from *labium*, a lip], formed with lips; in bot., applied to irregular gamopetalous flowers with an upper and under portion separated more or less by a hiatus or gap: *labiatum*, *n.* *plu. lă-bî-ăt-ăt*, an extensive order of plants, in general fragrant and aromatic, including such as mint, sage, thyme, and lavender.

labiodental, *a.* *lă-bî-ô-dên-tăl* [L. *labium*, a lip; *dentem*, a tooth], pronounced by means of the lips and teeth, as the letters *f* and *v*.

labium, *n.* *lă-bî-âm* [L. *labium*, a lip], the lower lip of articulate animals; the under lip of an insect; the inner lip of a shell: *la'bîa*, *n.* *plu. bî-d*, in bot., the two divisions of an irregular gamopetalous flower separated by a hiatus or gap.

laboratory, *n.* *lăb-ôr-ăt-ôrî* [F. *laboratoire*, a laboratory—from OF. *elaboratoire*, an elaboratory or workshop—from L. *elaboratus*, worked out, elaborated—from L. *labor*, labour], a place where chemical preparations or medicines are manufactured or sold; a druggist's shop; the workroom of a chemist, a pyrotechnist, &c.

labour, *n.* *lă-bêr* [OF. *labour*, labour—from L. *laborem*, labour], exertion, bodily or mental, producing fatigue; the work done or to be done; toil; effort; undertaking; the pangs and efforts of childbirth: *v.* to work at; to exert one's powers of body or mind; to toil; to strive; to pitch and roll, as a ship; to struggle; to endure the pangs of childbirth: *la'boursing*, *imp.*: *adj.* exerting bodily strength or intellectual power; engaged at work not requiring skill; toiling: *n.* the act of labouring; the pitching and rolling of a vessel in a heavy sea: *la'boured*, *pp.* -*bêrd*: *adj.* bearing marks of labour or effort in execution; opposed to easy or free: *la'boursing*, *n.* -*er*, one who is engaged at coarse and toilsome work requiring little skill: *laborious*, *a.* *lă-bôrî-ăs* [F. *laborieux*—from L. *laboriosus*], using labour requiring fatiguing exertions; toilsome; difficult; diligent: *labo'riously*, *ad.* -*ly*: *labo'riousness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of being attended with toil; diligence: *labour-saving*, adapted to supersede or lessen human labour or toil, said of implements or machinery: *la'boursome*, *a.* -*sôm*, in *OE.*, laborious.—*SYN.* of 'labour *n.*: work; exertion; painstaking; drudgery; task.

labradorite, *n.* *lă-bî-ră-dôr-ăt*, also *Labrador felspar* [from *Labrador*, where first found], a variety of disseminated felspar having a peculiar pearly and iridescent play of colours when the light falls on it in certain directions.

labrosse, *a.* *lă-brôs* [L. *labrum*, a lip], having thick lips.

labrum, *n.* *lă-brâm* [L. *labrum*, a lip], in *entom.*, the mouth-cover or lip-like shield of an insect's mouth; in *conch.*, the outer lip of a shell; the upper lip of articulate animals: *labra*, *n.* *plu. lă-bră*: *labret*, *n.* *lă-brêt*, a piece of stone, shell, or other material inserted in the lip as an ornament by savage races, as the natives of Alaska: *labroid*, *a.* *lă-brôîd*, pert. to the *Labridæ*, an acanthopterygian family of fishes having an oblong body, as the wrasse.

laburnum, *n.* *lă-bêr-nâm* [L. *laburnum*], a small tree with pendulous clusters of yellow flowers—the *Laburnum vulgare*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*, whose seeds are acrid and poisonous.

labyrinth, *n.* *lă-bî-rînth* [F. *labyrinthe*—from L. *labyrinthus*: Gr. *labyrinthos*, a labyrinth, a maze—prob. from *lauros*, a lane], a place full of lanes or alleys; a place full of intricacies or inextricable windings; a maze; an inexplicable difficulty; the internal ear, from its complex structure: in *mining*, an apparatus used in dressing slimes; in *metall.*, a pipe or chamber for condensing vapours or fumes, as of mercury: *la'b'yriñth'ian*, *a.* -*rîñth'î-an*, pert. to or resembling a labyrinth; intricate; winding; also

coô, dôy, fôit; yûre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, teal.

swollen at intervals into knobs, as a stem: *knobless*, a. *ks*, free from knots: *knotty*, a. *-it*, containing knots; difficult: *knottiness*, n. *-nes*, state of being full of knots; difficulty of solution: *knott-grass*, a plant having numerous knots in the roots or underground stems—the *Polygonum articulatum*, or knot-work, Ord. *Paronychiaceae*.—SYN. of *knob* n.; complication; bond; protuberance; joint; intricacy; intrigue; perplexity; confederacy; association; band; cligue; enmeshment; entanglement—of 'knotty': hard; rugged; intricate; perplexed; embarrassed.

knout, n. *nōt* [Russ. *knute*; IceL. *knútr*, a knot] an instr. of punishment or torture used in Russia, consisting of a heavy leather whip intertwined with iron wire at the point, applied to the bare skin: v. to punish with the knout: *knouting*, imp.: *knouted*, pp.

know, v. *nō* [AS. *cniðan*, to know; cf. IceL. *kna*, to know how to do, to be able; OH.Ger. *cniðan*, to know; L. *gnoscere*; Gr. *gignōsketein*; Sans. *jñā*], to understand clearly; to be informed of; to be familiar with; not to be doubtful; to recognise; to distinguish: *knowing*, imp.: *adj.* cunning; skilful; well informed: a. in O.E., learning; education: *knew*, pt. *sā*, did know: *knows*, pp. *nōn*, understood clearly: *knowable*, a. *nō-d-ib*, capable of being known: *knowingly*, *ad. -it*, with full understanding; as one having knowledge: *knowledge*, n. *nōtēy* [Eng. *know*, and IceL. *leitr*, a suffix of abstract nouns, as *ness* is used in English], certain perception; learning; that which is known; information; skill in anything: *know not* what, some trifle or thing difficult to name or describe, or of no definite name. *Note*.—The *lock* in 'wedlock' and the *ledge* in 'knowledge' are the same postfix, the latter being Scandinavian and the former AS.: *ac-knowledge* is a misspelling for *a-knowledge*, the AS. *a* being changed into the L. *ac* for *ad*—see *skate*.—SYN. of 'knowledge': literature; erudition; science; letters; art; cognition; instruction; acquaintance; scholarship; enlightenment; skill; cognisance; notice.

know or knows, n. *nōw* [a form of *knoll* 1], in *Soot.*, a little hill; a knoll.

knowledge—see under *know*.

knows, pp. of *know*, which see.

knub, n. *nūb* [a variant of *knob*], the waste silk formed in winding off the threads from the cocoons.

knuckle, n. *nūckel* [Dut. *knokkel*; *knōke*, a knot in a tree, a bone], the outer part of the joint of a finger when bent: v. to strike with the knuckles; to bend the fingers: *knuckling*, imp.: *knuckled*, pp. *nūckel*: *knuckle-duster* [slang], an iron instr. with knobs or projecting points, contrived to protect the knuckles and to add force to a blow: to *knuckle under*, to yield or submit.

knur, n. *nēr* [O.Dut. *knorre*, a hard swelling, a knot in wood], a contorted knot in wood; a knot: *knurry*, a. *nēr-rt*, full of knurs or knots—connected with *gnari*, which see.

koala, n. *kō-dā* [Maori], a marsupial mammal of Australia, in its general aspect resembling the sloth; the Australian bear.

kobold, n. *kō-bōld* [Ger.—from M.H.Ger. *kobolt*], in German folk-lore, a spirit or spectre; a dwarf or mountain spirit; whence Eng. *goblin*.

kodak, n. *kō-dak* [etym. obscure], a photographic hand-camera with a continuous roll of sensitised film, on which a series of instantaneous negatives are made.

koh-i-nūr or *koh-i-noor*, n. *kō-i-nōr* [lit., *mountain of light*], a noble diamond surrendered to the British Crown on the annexation of the Punjab as part of the spoil, now in possession of the King of England, valued at £120,000.

kohl-rabi, n. *kōi-rābi* [a supposed corruption of *cauliflower*], a cabbage-turnip: *Ger. kohl*, cabbage], a variety of kale or cabbage—a green crop.

kola-nut—see *cola-nut*.

kombe, n. *kōm-bē* [native name], the famous arrow-poison of S. Africa, furnished by the *Strophanthus kombe*, Ord. *Apocynaceae*.

kooshia, n. *kōch-iā* [native name], the poison-nut tree of the Malabar and Coromandel coasts; the *Styrchnos nux-vomica*, Ord. *Loganiaceae*.

koodeo or *oudon*, n. *kō-dō* [Afric.], a striped antelope of large size found in Abyssinia and Cape Colony.

kop, n. *kōp* [Dut.], in S. Africa, a hill; a headland: *kopje*, n. *kōp-jē*, a little hill: *kraans kop*, *krāns* [Dut.], a precipitous hill.

kopek—see *copeck*.

Koran, n. *kō-rān* or *kō-raṣan* [Ar. *al-qurān*, the book—from *qara-a*, he read], the Mohammedan book of faith and worship—often written *dicorān*.

koth, n. *kōth*, a name given by the Spaniards to an earthy slimy substance of a blackish-brown colour, ejected from the volcano of S. Amer.

koto, n. *kōtō* [Jap.], a Japanese musical stringed instr. played like the harp.

koumiss—see *kumiss*.

kousoo, n. *kō-sō*, also *komo* or *cumo*, the dried flowers of an Abyssinian plant—a remedy for tape-worm; the *Brayeria aulchminica*, Ord. *Rosaceae*.

kow-tow or *kō-tow*, n. *kō-tōw*, *kō-tō* [Chin.], a knocking of the forehead on the ground in ceremonial prostration; a display of obsequiousness.

kraal, n. *krāl* [Dut. *kraal*, a village, an enclosure], a village or collection of huts among the Hottentots or Kafirs of S. Africa; an enclosure for cattle in Cape Colony.

kraken, n. *krā-krā* [Norw. *krake*], in Norse myth., a water-animal of enormous bulk.

kraang, n. *krāng* [Dut.], the carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed.

kreasote—see *creasote*.

kreatin, n. *krē-d-īn*, and *kreat'īn*, n. *k-īn*—see *creatine*.

Kremlin, n. *krēm-lin* [Russ. *kreml*, a fortress], an extensive fortress in Moscow, the former capital of Russia, including a palace, and several churches and convents.

Kreutzer, also *krouzer*, n. *krōt's-er* [Ger.—from *kruis*, a cross—so called from the original design], a German coin of variable value, but always less than a penny sterling.

Kriegspiel, n. *krīg-spēl* [Ger. *krieg*, war; *spiel*, play], a game, meant to instruct in the art of war, carried on by the tactical arrangement of blocks, representing parts of armies, on maps,—considerably practised in Germany and Great Britain.

kris, n. *krīe*—same as *creese*.

Krishna, n. *krīsh-nā*, in Hindu myth., one of the incarnations of the god Vishnu, holding the second place in the Hindu Trinity.

Kroomen, n. *plu. krō-mēn*, labourers employed in boats and vessels at Sierra Leone—originally from the *Kroo* country.

kryometer, n. *krī-ōm-ē-tēr* [Gr. *kruos*, cold; *metron*, a measure], a thermometer by which are measured very low temperatures, especially those below freezing-point, where alcohol or carbon disulphide is the regulating fluid.

Kshatriya, n. *kshā-trī-yā* [Sansk.], the second or military caste in the social system of the Brahmanic Hindus, the special duties of which are those of war and honourable conduct generally.

Kufic, a. *kūf'ik*—see *Cufic*.

Kuklux Klan, *kū-kūks klān* [a fantastic name—from *kuklos*, a circle, and Eng. *clan*, 'The Knights of the Golden Circle'] in U.S. hist., a secret society in the South, the author of many outrages after the war of 1861-65.

kumbekophalic or *cymboccephalic*, a. *kūm-bē-kē-fā'ik*, *stī-m-bē-sē-dī'ik* [Gr. *kumbē*, a bowl; *kēphalē*, the head], having the skull unusually flattened; bowl-shaped.

kumiss, n. *kō-mis* [Russ.: Tatar, *kumis*], fermented mare's milk, used as a beverage among the Tartars; and a stimulating drink, in imitation of the preceding, used in Europe.

kumissal, n. *kūm-mēl* [Ger. *kumiss*], a cordial, made especially in the Baltic provinces of Russia, flavoured with cumins, caraway, or fennel.

kumquat, n. *kūm-kwāt* [Chin. *kūn kwat*, golden orange], a species of orange-tree, *Citrus japonica*, growing in China and Japan, having fruit about the size of a gooseberry.

kunkur, n. *kūn-kr*, a Hindustani term for a superficial accumulation spread over a very large proportion of India and the adjoining countries, and which seems in point of time to correspond with the drift or boulder clay of Europe; also called *kunkur-clay*.

kupfer-nickel, n. *kōp-fēr-nīk'l* [Ger. *copper nickel*], a term applied by the German miners to a native alloy of nickel and arsenic; the arsenide of nickel: *kupfer-schiefer*, n. *-shē-fēr* [Ger. *copper slate*], a dark, bituminous-looking, slaty marlstone, richly impregnated with copper pyrites.

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lōw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nēt*, *mōve*;

bag: sak, a bag; a provision-sack; a soldier's or traveller's bag carried on his back, containing food and necessaries of clothing.

knar, n/r—same as gnar.

knave, *n.* *sr* [AS. *cnaf*], a servant; cf. fool, knap;
Gr. knabe and *knapp*, a boy, a youth] *originally*,
 a boy or servant; a false, dishonest man; a petty
 rascal; a court-card in a pack next below the queen,
 marked with the figure of a knave or servant;
knavery, *n.* *nd* *sr*, dishonesty; petty villainy;
knave's, *a.* *fr*, fraudulent; given to dishonesty; *kna-
 vishly*, *ad.* *fr*; *knavishness*, *n.* *res*, dishonesty.

knead, *v. ntd* [A.S. *cnedan*, to knead; cf. Icel. *knæða*; Dut. *kneeden*; Dan. *gnide*; Ger. *kneten*], to work and press ingredients with the hand into a mass called dough: *knead'ing*, *imp.*; *n.* the act of one who kneads: *knead'ed*, *pp.*: *knead'er*, *n.* *er*, one who: *kneading-trough*, *-trf.*, a hollow vessel in which the materials of dough are worked and mixed.

knee, *n.* *nd* [AS. *cneo*, *a* knee: cf. L. *genu*; Gr. *genu*; Icel. *kné*; Sw. *knä*; Ger. *Knies*], the joint

formed at the junction of the leg and thigh; any of the
things in the shape of the angle formed by the legs
and thigh when bent or inclined to each other: v. *imp.*
is *OK*, to supplicate by kneeling: *kneel'ing*, *imp.*:
kneel, *pp. add.*: *add.* having joints like the knees
when bent: having prominent or abnormal knees:
as *kn-kneel*: *knee-cap*, a capping on the knees of
horses: the small round bone at the front of
the joint: *knee-hole*, a hole in the knee: *knee-
bush*: the knee-belly or knee-helm, the plants
of the broom: *knee-crook*: the *Eucalyptus acedictus*, Ord. *Lili-
aceae*: *knee-pan*, a little round bone on the knee,
slightly convex on both sides; the patella: *knee-
rafter*, a rafter whose lower end or foot is crooked
downwards, so that it may rest more firmly on the
wall: *knee-timber*, a natural bent piece, formed
out of a tree that grows crooked: *knee-tribute*,
homage or worship shown by kneeling: *genueflex*:
kneel, *v. & n.* [Dan. *kneie*, to kneel, dim. of *kn-*
kne] to bend the knee: to *add.* or fall on the knees
kneel'ing, *imp.*: *add.* to fall on the knees
the knees of one who kneels: *kneis*, *pl.*
pp. will, also *kneeled*, *add.*: *kneel'er*, *n.* *pl.*, one who
kneels

knell—see under **knee**.
knell, *n.* *wf* [*AS. cnyllan*, to beat noisily; *cnyll*, a knell: cf. *Sw. knall*, explosion, loud noise; *Norw. snell*, a shrill cry] the stroke or tolling of a bell; the sound of a bell or bells rung at a person's death or funeral; **knelling**, *n.* a sounding or tolling, as a funeral bell.

knelt, *nelt*, pt. and pp. of kneel, which see.
know, *na*, pt. of know, which see.
kath, *knathing* for *nib*, &c. which see

knickerbockers, n. plu. *nik-ker-bok-ers* [so called after Diedrich Knickerbocker, the imaginary author

of a humorous fictitious history of New York, written by Washington Irving: Ger. *knicker*, a niggard; *bock*, a he-goat, a box; trousers sitting loosely on the thigh and ending at the knee, as worn in N. Germany and Holland.

knick-knacks—see under knack.
knife, n. *ntf*. knives, n. plu. *ntvz* [AS. *cnif*, a knife :

cf. Ice. *knúfr*; Dan. *kniv*; Dut. *knif*; Ger. *knif*], an instr. for nipping or snipping; a blade, usually made of steel, set in a handle, for cutting; knifeboard

of steel, set in a handle, for cutting: knifeboard, a board on which to clean knives; a double sent along the top of an omnibus: war to the knife, ferocious and exterminating war.

and exterminating war.
kníght, n. mif [*AS. cniht*, a boy, a servant: cf. *Dan. knecht*; *Swiss, knecht*; *Ger. knecht*], a title of rank next below that of a *baronet*, with the privilege of prefixing to the Christian name *Sir*, as 'Sir John', 'Sir James'; anciently, a young man admitted to the privilege of bearing arms, or to military rank; v. to dub or create a knight, which is done by the sovereign, or the high officer acting in his name, giving the person to be knighted, who kneels at the ceremony, a touch with a sword, while the words are uttered, 'Rise, Sir James,' or 'Sir John,' as the person's name may be; knight'ing, imp't; knight'ed, so created or made a knight; knight'ly, ad. *if*, also knightlike, a pert, to a knight; becoming a knight; knight-banneret, a knight who carried a banner, and who, possessed of superior fiefs, was obliged to bring into the field a greater number of attendants; knight-baronet, a baronet; a hereditary knight; knight-errant, *er-rant*, a knight who travelled in

search of adventure: knight-errantry, *errantry*, the practice of knights-errant: *errand*, *n.* Above the above is the origin of the knight; the brotherhood of knights: a knight of the shire, *knigh*, *n.* M.P. (Member of Parliament) for a county: carpet-knight, not military but knights in civil life—see under carpet: knight of the post, a rogue; a false witness—so said in reference to the old punishment of the pillory: knight of the road, a highwayman; a footpad; a robber: knightless, *n.* in *O.E.*, unbecoming a knight: knightliness, *n.* in *O.E.*, the character or bearing of a knight.

knit, *v. tr.* [*AS. gnetan*, to knit—from *cnotta*, a knot] to twist by the hand; to unite closely; to tie or fasten; to connect into a kind of network; to draw together as the brows: **knitting**, *imp.*; *n.* the forming of network; junction or union: **knitted**, *pp.*; **knitter**, *n.* → one who knits: **knit**, *n.* *sl.* in *Derbyshire*, a mining term for small particles of lead ore that are being washed away from the ore and used in knitting as thread or worsted in stockings. —*Syn.* of 'knit': to unite; tie; weave; join; contract; close; fasten; connect.

knob, *n.* *nób* [a later form of *knop*: *knap*, a button, a knob—from *cnappaim*, 1st rike: *knapp*, a ball or lump at the end of anything; a hard protuberance: *knobbed*, *a. nóbod* and *nób-bod*, full of knobs: *knobby*, *a. nób-bi* (of knobs or hard protuberances: *knobbily*, *ad. H*: *knob-biness*, *n. nób*, the quality of being full of knobs: *knob'stick*, *n. -stik*, applied to one who refuses to join a trades-union, or who retires from one.

knobkerry, *n. nób-kér-rí* [S. Afric.] a round-headed

club carried by the Zulus.

knock, *n.* **kók** [AS. *cnucian*, to knock—from *Ir. cnag*, a crack, a noise—from *cnagaim*, I strike: Gael. *cnac*, to crack, to crash—W. *cnac*], a blow or stroke with something hard or heavy; a stroke on a door; a rap; *v.* to strike with a noise and with heaviness; to rap; to drive against: **knock'ing**, *imp.* *n.* act of one who beats with a hard substance, as on a door: **knocked**, *pp.* **kók't**: **knock'er**, *n.* a small hammer fastened on a door, used in seeking admittance by rapping: to **knock down**, to strike down; to prostrate by blows; to assign to the highest bidder, as at an auction: to **knock off**, to force off by beating; to cease, as from work: to **knock on the head**, to stun or kill by a blow on the head; to put an end to; to frustrate: to **knock out**, to force out by blows: to **knock over**, to upset; to overturn: to **knock under**, to yield; to acknowledge to be conquered; humbly to submit: to **knock up**, to arouse by knocking; to weary much; to become fatigued.

knoll, *n.* *nól* [A.S. *cnol*, the top, as of a hill: cf. Dut. *knol*, a turnip, from its roundness; Sw. *knöl*, a bump, a knob; Ger. *knollen*, a knob, a bunch: perhaps a dim. of Gael. *cnoc*, a hill—see **knob** and **knock**], a little round hill: a small elevation.

knoll, *v.* *nól* [another spelling of **knell**, which see].
to toll or ring a bell, as for a funeral: **knell'ing**, *imp.*:
knolled, *pp.* *nold*.

knop, n. *nóp* [another spelling of knob, which see], a knob; a protuberance; a button; in arch., an ornament of a bunch of flowers or leaves; foliage on the capitals of pillars: **knopped**, a. *nóp*, having knobs.

Knopper, *n. nōp'pér* (Ger.), a gall formed from the immature acorns of certain oaks, much used for tanning throughout Austria.

Knorria, n. nör-ri-d [after Knorr], in geol., a genus of Coal-measure plants, being a decorticated condition of some *Lepidodendra*.

knot, *n.* [*Sr. cnotus*, a knot; cf. Dut. *knoot*; Ger. *Knüttel*; Lat. *Nodus*, a knot], a tie; another interweaving or uniting of thread, cord, or rope at one point; any bond of union; a dark hard part in wood; a collection; a group; a cluster; a small band; a difficulty; something so intricate as not easily to be solved; among seamen, a division of the log-line, so called from the line being divided into equal parts of 50 ft. (practically only 47-42 ft.) by pieces of string which rove through the strands; the rate at which a ship sails at sea, the rate and distance being measured by the knots run out in half a minute—thus nine knots run out in half a minute denote sailing at the rate of nine nautical miles per hour; a nautical mile; in bot., a swelling in some stems where the attachment of leaves takes place; a bird, a species of sandpiper; v. to tie; to unite; to form knots or joints; **knotting**, *v.* **knotted**, pp.; adj. full of knots; in bot.,

cable, the spontaneous twist of a rope or thread when doubled, or from stiffness: *v.* to double and twist spontaneously: *kink* [Ingk, imp.: *kinked*, pp. *kinkt*.

Kinkajou, *n.* *kink'-jd* [S. Amer.], a plantigrade quadruped of Central and S. Amer., about the size of a cat, with a long prehensile tail.

Kinkinich, *n.* *kis-ni-kin-ik* [N. Amer. Ind.], a mixture of dried leaves or bark of certain plants, as the willow and sumach, prepared for smoking.

Kino, *n.* *ki-no* [F. *kino*], an astringent extract of a deep brownish-red colour, obtained from certain tropical trees, especially from *Pterocarpus marsipium*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

Kinfolk, *kinaman*, *kinswoman*—see under *kin*.

Kiosk, *n.* *ke-ak* [F. *kiosque*; Tur. *kahk*; Pers. *kashk*, a palace], a Turkish open summer-house or pavilion, supported by pillars.

Kipper, *n.* *kipp'-er* [Dut. *kippen*, to hatch], a salmon after spawning—and as they were unfit to be eaten fresh in this state, they were cured; hence a salmon split open and cured: *v.* to prepare or cure fish for keeping: *kipp* [ering, imp.: *kipp*ered, pp. *-perd*, split open, salted, seasoned, and smoked for keeping—applied to fish, as kippered salmon or herring: *kipp*-nose, in *Scot.*, a beaked or hooked nose.

Kirk, *n.* *kérk* [Icel. *kirkja*; AS. *cyrc* or *cyrice*; Dan. *kirk* or *kirke*; Ger. *kirche*, a church—see *church*], the Church of Scotland as distinguished from other Reformed Churches, or from the R. Cath. Ch.; a place of worship; a church: *kirk*-session, the lowest court of the Kirk of Scotland; in *Scot.*, the lowest ecclesiastical court of a Presbyterian body, composed of the minister or incumbent, and a certain number of laymen called *elders*, who are really, however, *semi-clerics*, being regularly set apart for the office of the eldership.

Kirkdale cave, a celebrated cavern at Kirkdale in Yorkshire, remarkable for the variety and abundance of bones found imbedded in the mud of its floor.

Kirn, *n.* *kérn*, in *Scot.*, a churn; the feast of harvest-home: *kirn*-milk, the milk left in the churn after the butter has been extracted.

Kirschwasser, *n.* *kérsh-wás'-sér* [Ger. cherry-water—*kirsche*, cherry; *wasser*, water], an alcoholic liquor distilled from a variety of *Cerasus avium*, Ord. *Rosacæ*, the sweet black cherry; Swiss brandy.

Kirtle, *n.* *kér-til* [AS. *cyrtel*, a sort of gown, a petticoat: cf. Dan. *kjortel*, a garment; Icel. *kyrtill*, a kirtle, a gown], an upper garment; a sort of petticoat; a short jacket: *kirtled*, *a. kirtid*, wearing a kirtle. *Note*.—Prof. Skeat suggests that *kirtle* may be a dim. of *Irish skirt*; that Icel. *kyrtill* may also be dim. of Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt; and Dan. *kjortel*, of *skjorte*, a shirt.

Kirwanite, *n.* *kér-wán-ít* [after Kirwan of Dublin], a mineral of a dark olive-green colour, with a radiating fibrous texture, consisting of hydrated silicates of alumina, lime, and iron—probably only a variety of *green earth*.

Kish, *n.* *kish* [Ger. *kies*, gravel], a substance resembling plumbago produced in iron-smelting furnaces; a workman's name for graphite scales.

Kismet, *n.* *kis-mét* [Ar. *qismet*], an Eastern name for fate.

Kiss, *n.* *kis* [AS. *cyssan*, to kiss—from *coos*, a *kiss*: cf. Icel. *koss*; Dut. *kus*; Dan. *kys*], a salute with the lips: *v.* to salute with the lips; to touch with the lips; to touch gently: *kiss* [ing, imp.: *kiss*ed, pp. *kist*.

Kissing-comfit, *n.* *kis-sing-kim'-fi* [see *comfit*], in OE., a spiced or medicated sweetmeat for sweetening the breath.

Kistvaen or *cistvaen*, *n.* *kis'-væn* [W. *cistvaen*—from *cist*, a chest—from L. *cista*: W. *maen*, a stone], in arch., an enclosure formed of a few large stones placed on edge with a stone cover, used as a sepulchre at some remote time—see *cist*: *kist*, *n.* *kist*, in *Scot.*, a chest or box of good construction for the safe-keeping of articles of dress, &c.

Kit, *n.* *kit* [Dut. *kit*, a hooped beer-can], a large bottle; a milk-pail or tub; a wooden vessel for holding salted butter.

Kit, *n.* *kit* [a variant of *kith*—which see], a brood; a collection; a collection of travelling necessities, or of tools, as those of a soldier or workman; a soldier's stock of clothes; a composition of resin, pitch, or tallow.

Kit-cat, *a.* *kit'-kít*, a famous London club of former

times, who assumed this designation from their cook's name, *Christopher Cat*; applied to designate a canvas used for portraits of a peculiar size, 28 or 29 by 36 inches—so called from that size being adopted in the portraits painted for the Kit-cat Club.

Kitchen, *n.* *kich'-én* [AS. *cicén*; L. *coquina*, a kitchen—from L. *coquere*, to boil], the room in a house where the food is cooked; in *Scot.*, anything eaten with bread as a relish, such as butter, cheese, and the like: *kitchen-fae*, the fatty drippings from meat while roasting: *kitchen-garden*, where vegetables used as food are raised: *kitchen-stuff*, refuse fat or dripping, &c.; *kitchen-maid*, a female servant whose duty is to attend to the work of the kitchen: *kitchen-range*, a kitchen-grate.

Kitchen-midden, *n.* *kich'-én-mid'-n* [Dan. *kykkenmidding*—lit., 'kitchen refuse'], an ancient shell-mound, especially frequent on the eastern coast of Denmark, and in various parts of Scotland and Ireland.

Kite, *n.* *kít* [AS. *cyta*, a kite—perhaps = *cyta*, the shooter: cf. W. *cid* for *bircud*, a kite: Bret. *kidel*, a hawk], a bird of prey; a light frame of wood covered with paper, &c., constructed by boys for flying in the air; in *familiar language*, an accommodation bill; a greedy person; a sharper: *fly the kite*, to obtain money on worthless and accommodation bills.

Kith, *n.* *kith* [AS. *cyth*, kindred; *cyðthe*, native land; *cyð*, land—from *crænas*, to know], kindred; acquaintance: *kith* and *kin*, blood relations; friends and relations.

Kitten, *n.* *kít'-n*, also in prov. Eng., *kittling*, *n.* [ME. *kyton*, a dim. of cat: cf. Norw. *kytling*; F. *chaton*, a young cat], a young cat: *v.* to bring forth kittens: *kittening*, imp. *kít'-ning*: *kittened*, pp. *kít'-nd*.

Kittiwake, *n.* *kít'-it-wák*, a well-known species of gull—so named from its peculiar call.

Kittle, *a.* *kít'-il*, also *kickle*, *a.* *kik'-il* [AS. *citilian*, to tickle], in OE. and Eng. dial., ticklish; unsteady; easily moved; in *Scot.*, nice; attended with difficulty; intricate: *v.* in *Scot.*, to tickle: *kittling*, imp. *kít'-ing*: *kittled*, pp. *kít'-id*.

Kive, *n.* *kiv*—same as *keve*.

Kivi-kivi, *n.* *kiv'-kiv*, the native name for the apteryx or wingless bird of New Zealand.

Kleenboe, *n.* *klen-bók* [Dut. *kleen*, little; *bok*, a deer], a small antelope of S. Africa.

Kleisogamous, *a.* *kis-tóg-a-mús* [Gr. *krisis*, closed; *gamos*, marriage], in bot., having the fertilisation effected in closed flowers, as certain Gramineæ.

Kleptomaniæ, *n.* *klep-tó-mán-i-æ* [Gr. *kleptês*, a thief; *mania*, madness], a morbid impulse or desire to steal: *klep-toma-niac*, *n.* *ni-dik*, one who has a morbid impulse to steal.

Klick, *n.* *klik*, another spelling of *click*, which see.

Klip, *n.* *kliip* [Dut.], in S. Africa, a stone: *kliip spruit*, *spróit* [Dut.], a stony stream.

Kloof, *n.* *klof* [Dut. *kloof*, a crevice], in S. Africa, a glen; a gorge or valley closed at highest end.

Knack, *n.* *nak* [an imitative word] *lit.*, a quick motion; a snap; a readiness in performance; trick or dexterity in doing, as if at a snap; adroitness; a toy: *knack-knacks*, *n.* plu. *nik'-ndes*, trifles or toys; articles of small value, for show, and not for use: *knack'er*, *n.* *-ér*, a maker of knacks or toys: to have the *knack* of it, to be able to do it well and with little trouble.

Knacker, *n.* *nak'-ér* [Icel. *knakkr*, a saddle], originally, a saddler and harness-maker; one whose business is to slaughter old worn-out horses, an office which seemed to have fallen to the knacker or coarse harness-maker; a dealer in worn-out horses and dog's meat: *knacker's yard*, a place where worn-out horses or diseased animals are destroyed, and cut up and boiled down for their commercial products.

Knag, *n.* *ndag* [L. Ger. *knagge*, a peg; cf. Ir. *cnag*, a knob, a crack; Gael. *cnag*, a pin, a peg], a knot in wood; a peg for things to hang on; the shoot of a deer's horn; the rugged ridge of a hill: *knaggy*, *a.* *ndag'-it*, full of knots; rugged.

Knap, *v.* *ndap* [Dut. *knappen*, to crack], to bite; to break short; to make a short sharp noise: *knapping*, imp.: *knapped*, pp. *ndap*.

Knap, *ndp*, for knob, which see.

Knapsack, *n.* *ndap'-sák* [Dut. *knapsack*, a provision-bag, a knapsack—from *knappen*, to eat; *knap*, eat-

male, *mdt*, *fár*, *lafo*; *mêtc*, *mêt*, *hér*; *pine*, *pln*; *nôtc*, *nôt*, *môve*:

kilt, *n.* *kilt* [Dau. *kille*, to tuck up one's clothes], a kind of short petticoat worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland, and by certain Highland regiments—called by the Highlanders a *filie-beag*—philibeg, the little fold, plait, or garment: *v.* to tuck or tress up as a petticoat or gown, &c., for convenience of walking; to form into plaits: **kilting**, *imp.*: *adj.* forming a plait, as a machine: **kilted**, *pp.*: *adj.* dressed in a kilt.

kimbo, *a.* *kim-bó* [see *akimbo*], crooked; arched: to set the arms *akimbo*, to place the hands on the hips, with the elbows projecting outwards.

kim-coal, *n.* *kim-kól* [Kim, contr. from *Kimmeridge*, a village of Dorsetshire], a provincial term for a highly bituminous shale: *Kimmeridge clay*, *Kimér-tj-kid*, in *scot.*, a member of the Upper Oolite, consisting of thick beds of bluish-grey, slaty clay, and in great part of a bituminous character, which sometimes forms an impure coal known as *kim-coal*.

kim-kam, *ad.* *kim-kám* [Gael. *cam*, crooked], in *OE.*, a reduplication of *kam*, meaning crooked; awry; upside down; clean from the purpose: *clean-kam* is a corruption of the phrase *kim-kam*.

kin, *n.* *kin* [AS. *cygn*, race, family: cf. Goth. *kuni*; Icel. *kyn*: allied to Ir. and Gael. *cine*: L. *genus*: Gr. *genos*: Sans. *janus*—see *kind*], relationship by blood; affinity; race: *adj.* of the same nature: *kinsfolk*, *n.* *kin-fólk* [kin and *fólk*], relations; persons of the same family: *kinsman*, *n.* *kin-mán*, a man of the same race or family: *kin's woman*, *n.* *kin-fem*.

kincoob, *n.* *kin-kób*, or *kin-caub*, *n.* *kin-kób* [Hind. *kanakab*], a fabric of muslin, gauze, or silk, variously woven, and embroidered with silver or gold.

kind, *n.* *kind* [AS. *cynde*, natural—from *cennan*, to bring forth], race; family; sort; produce; nature; character: *adj.* disposed to do good to others; indulgent; favourable; loving; natural: *kind'ed*, *a.* in *OE.*, begotten: *kindless*, *a.* in *OE.*, unnatural: *kindly*, *ad.* *-ly*, in a kind manner; with goodwill; benevolently; fitly: *adj.* of the same nature; natural; fit; mild; benevolent: *kindliness*, *n.* *-li-nés*, favour; affection; goodwill; natural disposition: *kindness*, *n.* *-nés*, goodwill; benevolence: *kindred*, *n.* *kin-dred* [kin, and AS. *redan*, condition: *OE.* *kinred*], relationship by birth or marriage; affinity; relatives; in *OE.*, relation; want of correspondence or agreement: *adj.* of the like nature or properties; congenial; related: *kind-hearted*, *a.* having much kindness of nature: *kind-heartedness*, *n.* benevolence; in *kind*, in produce; in some commodity as distinguished from money: to take it *kind*, to consider it a favour. *Folk*—*kind*, in the sense of nature; *kindly*, natural, &c., though the primary significations are now mostly *OE.* We have in the *Litany*, 'the kindly fruits of the earth'—'natural'—*SYN.* of 'kind *n.*': race; genus; style; manner; way—of 'kind *a.*': congenial; sympathetic; benevolent; benignant; gracious; obliging; benign; bounteous; beneficent; generous; propitious; compassionate; humane; tender; affectionate; good; lenient; clement; mild; gentle; amicable; friendly; bland; favourable—of 'kindly *a.*': congenial; kindred; proper; bland; softening; sympathetic; gracious; favourable.

kindergarten, *n.* *Kind-ér-gár-tén* [Ger. *kind*, pl. *Kinder*, a child; *garten*, a garden], a system of education by which instruction is given to young children by means of object-lessons, games, and singing; a school of this kind: *kindergartner*, *n.* *-gár-tner*, a teacher in a kindergarten.

kindle, *v.* *kin-dil* [Icel. *kynda*, to set fire to; *kyn-dill*, a candle, a torch: AS. *candel*: L. *candere*, to shine: to glow—see *candle*], to set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to take fire; to excite to action; to animate; to inflame, as the passions: *kindling*, *imp.*: *adj.* causing to burn with flame: *kindled*, *pp.* *kin-did*: *kindler*, *n.* *kin-dler*, one who kindles.—*SYN.* of 'kindle': to exasperate; fire; light; heat.

kindle, *v.* *kin-dil* [ME. *kindlen*, to produce—from AS. *cynde*, natural, native: a dim. of *kind*, in the sense of race, produce—see *kind*], in *OE.*, to bring forth young; to produce: *kindling*, *imp.*: *kindled*, *pp.* *kin-did*, engendered; brought forth: to be in *kindle*, said of an animal heavy with young, applied to the small ones such as hares and rabbits.

kindred—see under *kind*.

kine, *n.* *plu.* *kin* [AS. *cū*, a cow, *cj*, cows; *kine* for *kyne* is really in form a double *plu.*], cows in general; a collective rather than a *plu.* noun.

kinematics, *n.* *plu.* *kin-ét-mát-íks* [Gr. *kinéma*, motion—from *kinéo*, I move], the science of pure motion, as distinguished from motion viewed in connection with material parts: *kinematic*, *a.* *-mát-ík*, also *kin'emat'ical*, *a.* *-t-kál*, pert. to: *kin'emat'ically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *kinematist*, *n.* *kin-ém-á-tíst*, one who is skilled in the science of kinematics: *kinematic chain*, a combination of the simple elements of a machine which occur in pairs.

kinesiatrics, *n.* *plu.* *kin-és-á-t-í-tríks* [Gr. *kinēsis*, movement; *iátrikos*, relating to a cure], a system of cure in which the treatment consisted of certain muscular movements as regulated by the nature of the disease; also called *kinesitherapy*, *n.* *kin-és-th-ér-á-pi* [Gr. *therapeuo*, I heal].

kinesipathy, *n.* *kin-és-íp-á-thí* [Gr. *kinēsis*, movement; *pathos*, disease]—same as *kinesiatrics*.

kinesodic, *a.* *kin-és-sód-ík* [Gr. *kinēsis*, movement; *hodos*, a way], in *phys.*, conveying motion, especially applied to the spinal chord.

kinesthesia or *kinæsthesia*, *n.* *kin-és-th-és-í-á*, *kin-és-th-és-í-á* [Gr. *kinēsis*, movement; *aisthēsis*, perception], the muscular sense; the sense of muscular effort.

kinetic, *a.* *kin-ét-ík* [Gr. *kinētikos*, movable—from *kinéo*, I move, I set in motion], active as opposed to latent; relating to motion; possessing energy: *kinetics*, *n.* *plu.* *kin-ét-íks*, the theory which teaches that bodies, such as the gaseous, consist of molecules always in motion at a very high rate of velocity; the science of motion in a fluid medium.

kinetograph, *n.* *kin-ét-ó-gráf* [Gr. *kinētos*, moving—from *kinéo*, I move, and *graphō*, I write], an apparatus by which a series of photographs of a moving object can be taken in quick succession and then thrown by a magic-lantern on a screen, with the result of an exact imitation of the original movements: *kinetoscope*, *n.* *-ó-skóp* [Gr. *skopeō*, I view], an apparatus constructed on the principle of the kinetograph, but of greater power.

king, *n.* *king* [AS. *cyning*, king—from *cyn*, a tribe, a race: cf. Icel. *konungr* or *kongr*, a king—from Icel. *kyn*, a kind, a tribe: Ger. *könig*], the ruler of a nation; a sovereign: *v.* in *OE.*, to supply with a king; to raise to royalty: *king'ing*, *imp.*: *kinged*, *pp.* *kingd*: *kingless*, *a.* without a king: *kinglike*, *a.* like a king: *kingly*, *a.* *-ly*, suitable to the dignity of a king; royal: *kingliness*, *n.* *-nés*, the state of being kingly: *kingcraft*, *n.* *-kráft*, the art of governing—used in a bad sense: *kingdom*, *n.* *-dóm* [AS. *cyne-dom*, a kingdom—from *adj.* *cyne*, royal, and *dóm*, power, office, jurisdiction], the territory or country subject to a king; one of the three great divisions of nature, animal, vegetable, and mineral: *kingdomed*, *a.* *king-dóm-d*: *kinglet*, *n.* a little or petty king: *kingling*, *n.* a petty king: *kingship*, *n.* the state, office, or dignity of a king: *King-at-arms*, one of the three principal heralds, called respectively Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy: *king-crab*, a crustacean, also called the 'horse-shoe crab', from the shape of its carapace or shield: *kingfisher*, a well-known bird frequenting fresh-water streams—so named from the splendour of its plumage; the *halcyon*, which see: *king-post*, the middle post of a roof standing on the tie-beam, and reaching up to the ridge, also called *crown-post*: *kingwood*, a wood beautifully streaked in violet tints, from Brazil, also called *violet-wood*; supposed to be the wood of a species of *Triptolomia*: *king-worship*, a loyalty so excessive as to approach idolatry: *king of errors*, death: *king's evil*, a disease of a scrofulous nature, formerly believed to be cured by the touch of a king: *scrofula*: *king's or queen's counsel*, usually contracted *K.C.* and *Q.C.*, barristers who have been called within the bar, selected to be advocates for the Crown, against which they cannot act unless by special licence: *king's or queen's evidence*, in criminal proceedings, the evidence given by an accomplice against his fellows: *Court of King's Bench* or *Queen's Bench*, one of the divisions of the Supreme Court of Judicature; previous to 1875 one of the high courts of law in which the *king* anciently sat in person.—*SYN.* of 'kingly': regal; imperial; august; noble; sovereign; splendid; monarchical; magnificent.

kinic acid, *n.* *kin'ík* [from *kina-kina*, a name for cinchona], an organic acid found in the bark of various species of cinchona, principally yellow and pale Peruvian bark.

kink, *n.* *kingk* [Dut. and Sw. *kink*, a twist in a

collé, bdy, fob; prère, bdd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, real.

keval, *n.* *kēvāl*, a species of antelope.
kax, *n.* *kāks*, *kaxas*, *n. plu.* *kāks-ēs* [*W. cerys*, hollow stalks, hemlock; cf. *L. cicula*, hemlock] in *OE.*, the dry hollow stalks of hemlock, reeds, and the like: also spelt *kakās*, *n. plu.* *kāks-ēs*, in Shakespeare.

key, *n.* *kē* [*AS. ceg*, a key: *Fris. kē*], a well-known instr. for shutting and opening locks; an instr. by which something is turned; that which explains or solves a difficulty; the examples or questions of a book of arithmetic, algebra, &c., worked out; the exercises of a grammar, &c., correctly performed; the literal Eng. translation of a foreign author, especially *L. or Gr.*; the explanation of the use and application of the symbols of a cypher; the small lever in a musical instr.—as in a pianoforte; the fundamental note in a piece of music: **keyed**, a *kēd*, furnished with keys: **keyless**, a *lē*, without a key: **key-board**, the range of keys of an organ or pianoforte: **key-cold**, in *OE.*, cold as a large metallic key; cold; **key-hole**, a hole in a door or lock for admitting a key: **key-note**, the fundamental or leading note in a piece of music: **key-stone**, the highest central stone of an arch: **key of a position**, in *mil.*, a particular place, the possession of which is necessary in order to render a camp or military district tenable: **power of the keys**, power of binding and loosing—that is, of excluding from or admitting into Paradise—claimed by the Pope in his character of St Peter's successor, grounded on Mat. xvi. 19; the power or authority to administer the discipline of the Church, and to communicate or withhold its privileges: **key of the Mediterranean**, the fortress on the rock of Gibraltar at its entrance: **House of Keys**, the local parliament of the Isle of Man.

key, *n.* *kē*, a wharf, rather spelt *quay*—which see.
key, *n.* *kē* [*Sp. cayo*, a rock, a sandbank, an islet in the sea], a small shoal or uninhabited islet.

khaki, *n.* *kā'ki* [*Hind.*], a drab cloth of which the uniforms of troops in the field are made: *adj.* dust-coloured or clay-coloured.

khamis—see *Khamis*.

khan, *n.* *kā'n* [*Pers. Tatar. khān*], in *Asia*, a governor; a king; a prince; a chief: **khan'ate**, *n.* *-āt*, the dominion or jurisdiction of a khan.

khan, *n.* *kā'n* [*Turk. khān*; *Pers. khān*], a house or inn, an Eastern inn or caravanserai.

khawass, *n.* *kā'-wadā*, also spelt *cawass* [*Hind.*—from *Ar.*], a functionary; a grandee; a minister of state.

khedive, *n.* *kēd-ēv* [*Pers. khā'idiv*, a sovereign] a title applied to the Viceroys of Egypt, who exercised a kingly and nearly independent authority: **khedival**, a *kēd-i-vāl*, of or pert. to the Khedive of Egypt.

khitmutgar, *n.* *kū'-mūt-gār* [*Ar.*—from *khidmat*, service; *gār*, a doer or agent], in *India*, a table-manservant, often contracted into *kit*.

khôr, *n.* *kôr*, an Arab name for a deep secluded inlet of the Red Sea—see *fjord* or *fjord*.

khutbah, *n.* *kū'-bāt* [*Ar.*], an address on sacred and state affairs delivered in the principal mosques, usually on Fridays.

Kibble, *n.* *kīb-ēl* [*Eng. dial.*], in *mining*, a large iron bucket in which ore is drawn to the surface.

kibe, *n.* *kē* [*W. cū*], a vessel, a buak: cf. *Gael. copen*, a cup, a bowl, a dimple; in *OE.* a chap or crack in the skin occasioned by cold: **kibed**, a *kēbd*, cracked or chapped in the skin by cold; having chilblains: **kiby**, a *kē'bt*, sore; chapped.

kibitka, *n.* *kī-bāt-kā* [*Russ.*], a Russian cart with a rounded top, covered with felt or leather; a circular tent of the Tartars.

kiblah, *n.* *kīb-lā* [*Ar. qibla*], that which is opposite, the south, the point towards which a Mohammedan turns his face in prayer, being the direction of the temple of Mecca.

kick, *n.* *kik* [*W. cicio*; *Gael. ceig*, to kick], a blow with the foot: *v.* to strike with the foot; to thrust out the foot with violence; to show opposition: **kick'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of jerking out the foot with violence: **kicked**, *pp.* *kīkt*: **kick'er**, *n.* one who kicks: **kick against the pricks**, Acts xxvi. 14, in allusion to an ox in the East kicking against the goad, and so causing it to pierce deeper: **kick the bucket**, in *slang*, to die—in allusion to the bucket or beam kicked from under a criminal who is hanged.

kickie, *n.*—see *Kittie*.

kickshaw, *n.* *kīk-shāw* [*F. quelquechose*, something, an unsubstantial nicety in cookery—hence an un-

substantial gratification of another kind], something fantastical or uncommon; a fantastical dish; a delicacy.

kickay—*wieky*, *n.* *kū'-et-wēk-ēt* [*a prob. redup. of kick*], an *OE.* word of indefinite application, but generally implying 'restlessness'; a wife in a depreciatory sense; a fancy woman; an unruly jade: *adj.* restless; uncertain.

kid, *n.* *kīd* [*Ice. kild*, a young goat: cf. *Dan. kild*; *Ger. kitze*], a young goat: *v.* to bring forth a young goat: **kid'ding**, *imp.*: *kīd'-ed*, *pp.*: **kid'ing**, *n.* *-ing*, a little kid.

kid, *v.* *kīd* [*AS. cithon*, to make known], in *OE.*, to make known; to discover: **kid'ding**, *imp.*: **kīd'-ed**, *pp.*

kid, *n.* *kīd* [*W. cidys*, fagot], in *OE.*, a brush-fagot; a basket for carrying wares to market, so named as made of twigs: **kiddler**, *n.* *kīd-dēr*, a packman or travelling huckster.

Kidderminster, *n.* *kīd-dēr-mīn-ster*, a carpet made from Ingrain wool, originally manufactured at Kidderminster.

Kiddle, *n.* *kīd-ēl* [*OF. quideil*; *Bret. kidei*], a net at the mouth of a river fastened to two stakes; a kind of basket set in the opening of a weir or embankment in a river for catching fish; sometimes spelt *kittle* or *kettle*—hence the proverb, 'A pretty *kittle* or *kettle* of fish,' used ironically it means, 'a fine mess.'

kidnap, *v.* *kīd-nāp* [from familiar slang *kid*, a child: *prov. Eng. nap* or *nab*, to steal], to steal a human being—man, woman, or child; to seize and forcibly carry away: **kid'napping**, *imp.*: **kīd'-napped**, *pp.* *-nāpt*: *adj.* carried off forcibly, as a child: **kīd'-napper**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who steals men, women, or children.

kidney, *n.* *kīd-nē*, *kīd'nēya*, *n. plu.* *-nēz* [*AS. quēdh*; *Ice. nyra*, a kidney—*itt*, the testicles of the body], one of two oblong flattened bodies lying behind the intestines of an animal which secrete the urine: **kidney-shaped**, having the form or shape of a kidney: **kidney bean**, a sort of bean—so called from its shape: the different species of *Phaseolus*. *Ord. Leguminosae*: **kidney-ore**, a variety of iron ore: **kidney disposition** or **habits**, as 'a man of my kidney'; of the same kidney, of the same tribe or set; of the same size or kind.

Kieserite, *n.* *kīz-ēr-īt* [from *Kieser*, a former President of the Academy at Jena], a mineral composed of magnesian sulphate and chloride, and water.

kiffakil or **kaffakil**, *n.* *kīf'-kīl*, *kāf'-kīl* [*Pers. kuf*, scum; *gil*, clay], a species of clay; meerschaum.

kilderkin, *n.* *kū'-dēr-kīn* [*Dut. kindken*], a little child, a measure of varying size—from *kīnd*, a child], a small barrel containing 18 gallons.

kill, *v.* *kīl* [*ME. killen* or *cullen*, to deprive of life: cf. *Norw. kylla*, to poll trees], to deprive of life in any manner or by any means; to put to death; to still: **kill'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* dangerous to life; heart-breaking: **effective**: *n.* the act of depriving of life: **killed**, *pp.* *kīd*: **kill'er**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'kill': to murder; slay; assassinate; destroy; slaughter; butcher; despatch; amuse; quell.

Killas, *n.* *kī-lās* [*Cornish*], among the Cornish miners, *cl. sate*: **killsite**, *n.* *kī-lā-sīt*, a green-grey yellowish mineral belonging to the felspar family.

Killow, *n.* *kū'-lō*, an earth of a blackish or deep-blue colour; probably another name for *kilbas*.

kila, *n.* *kīl* [*AS. cūn*; *L. culina*, a kitchen], a large stove or oven in which articles are dried, hardened, or burnt; a pile of dried clay-brick constructed for being hardened by fire: **kila-dry**, *v.* to dry in a kiln: **kiln-dried**, a dried in a kiln: **brick-kila**, a place or structure for hardening clay-bricks by fire.

kilogramme, *n.* *kīl'-ō-grām* [*F.*—from *Gr. chiloi*, a thousand, and *F. gramme*], a French weight of 1000 grammes, and equal to 2.2046 lb. avoirdupois.

Killitre, *n.* *kīl'-ō-lē-tr* [*F.*—from *Gr. chiloi*, a thousand, and *litra*, a Gr. weight of twelve ounces], a F. measure of 1000 litres, equal to a little more than 220 gallons imperial; also to 35.317 Eng. cubic feet.

kilometre, *n.* *kīl'-ō-mē-tr* [*F.*—from *Gr. chiloi*, a thousand, and *metron*, a measure], a F. measure of 1000 metres, equal to 1093.6089 Eng. yds.: **kilo-sars**, *n.* *kīl'-ō-sār* [*F.*—from *Gr. chiloi*, a thousand, and *sars*, solid], a F. measure equal to 35317.41 Eng. cubic feet.

māle, māt, fār, lāō; mēle, māt, hēr; pīnc, pīn; nōle, nōt, mōve;

keave, *n.* *kēv* [AS. *cyfe*], a large vessel for fermenting liquors; a mashing-tub: *v.* to set in a keeve for fermentation; to tilt a cart: *keev'ing*, *imp.*: *keaved*, *pp.*

keg, *n.* *kēg* [Ice. *kaggt*, a keg, a cask: cf. Sw. *kägg*, Norw. *kagge*], a small cask or barrel; formerly and more properly written *cag*.

keloid, *n.* *kē-lōid* [Ar.], powdered antimony and resin, used by the Arab women in darkening their eyebrows and eyebrows.

keel or **keal**, *n.* *kēl* [F. *chaille*, a rocky earth], ruddle or red clay of a fine deep red, used for marking sheep. *keel*, decomposed ironstone, forming a red chalk or ore: *v.* to mark with ruddle: *keeling*, *imp.*: *keeled*, *pp.* *kēl*—see *redde*.

kelis, *n.* *kē-lis* [Gr. *kēlis*, a stain: cf. *chēl*, a claw or talon], another name for *keloid*; a disease of the skin presenting a cicatrix-like appearance: *keloid*, *n.* *kē-lōid* [Gr. *elidos*, resemblance], a disease, consisting of an indurated mass, putting forth processes at its edges resembling crab's claws.

keil, *n.* *kēl*, OE. and prov. Eng. for *keel*, which see.

keip, *n.* *kēip* [etym. unknown], the alkaline produce of sea-weed or wrack when burned; the sea-weed itself.

keipie, *n.* *kē-īp* [etym. unknown], in *Scotch myth.*, a water-sprite; a water-witch of malignant nature.

keik, *n.* *kēik* [etym. unknown], in *Scot.*, a salmon that has been spawning; a foul fish.

keik, *n.* *kēik*, *kēik*, *kēik*, other spellings of *keik* and *keik*, which see.

ken, *v.* *kēn* [Ice. *kenna*, to know: cf. Norw. *kyenna*: Gr. *kenon*], to see at a distance; to decry: *n.* view: reach of sight or knowledge: *ken'ing*, *imp.*: *kenned*, *pp.* *kēnd*.

kendal-green, *n.* a green cloth, originally made at Kendal.

kennel, *n.* *kēn-ēl* [OF. *chenel*—from mid. L. and It. *canile*, a place where dogs are kept—from L. *canis*, a dog], a house or cot for dogs; a pack of hounds; a haunt; a low or worthless habitation: *v.* to lodge or dwell as a dog or fox; to keep or confine in a kennel: *ken'elling*, *imp.*: *ken'elled*, *pp.* *kēld*.

kennel, *n.* *kēn-ēl* [OF. *canel*: L. *canalis*, a channel, a water-conduit], the watercourse of a street; a puddle.

keno, *n.* *kē-nō* [F. *quino*, five winning numbers: L. *quies*, five each], an American game of chance.

kennogama, *n.* *kēn-ō-gē-mā* [Gr. *kenos*, void, empty; *genesis*, origin], vitiated evolution: *ken'ogama*, *ic*, a *-kēik* pert to vitiated evolution.

kennock, *n.* *kēn-ōk* [Eng. and Scot. dial.: Ir. *kennecht*, the faculty of recognition], having well-defined marks; conspicuous.

Kentish, *n.* *kēn-tish*, of or from Kent: *Kentish-fire*, a species of cheering: *Kentish-rag*, a provincial term for a member of the Lower Greensand, consisting of highly fossiliferous, grey, cherty, or arenaceous limestone.

kentledge, *n.* *kēn-tēdž* [Dut. *kant*, border, edge, and the termination *ledge*], pigs of iron laid on the floor of a ship for ballast.

Kent's hole, *n.* *kēn-tē's hōl*, a celebrated ossiferous cavern situated in the Devonian limestone near Torquay.

kep, *v.* *kēp* [AS. *cepan*, to take, to catch], in *Scot.*, to catch anything when falling; to intercept; to meet accidentally: *kep'ping*, *imp.*: *kepped*, *pp.* *kēpt*.

kephalina, *n.* *kē-fā-līn* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head], a phosphorized constituent of the brain.

kept, *pt.* and *pp.* of *keep*, which see.

kerargyrite, *n.* *kē-rārgē-rīt* [Gr. *keras*, horn; *argyros*, silver], chloride of silver; horn-silver—also called *keras*, *n.* *kē-rās* [Gr. *keras*, horn].

keratin, *n.* *kē-rā-tin* [Gr. *keras*, a horn], the residual chemical substance of horn, nails, feathers, and other epidermal structures: *keratode*, *n.* *kē-rā-tōd* [Gr. *keras*, resemblance], the horny substance making up the skeletons of many sponges: *Keratosa*, *n.* *kē-rā-tō-sā*, the division of sponges having the skeleton composed of keratode.

kerb, *n.* *kērb*, also *kerb-stone* [another spelling of *curb*, which see], a frame, as of stones, laid round the brim of a well; a raised border of stones, as along a footpath.

kerchief, *n.* *kē-čif* [OF. *couvertcheif*, a covering for the head—from *cover*, to cover; *cheif*, the head—see *cover* and *chief*], formerly, a cloth used as a head-dress; any separate piece of cloth used in dress; now

generally used in its compounds *handkerchief* and *neckkerchief*—which see: *kerchiefed*, *a.* *kē-čif*, dressed; hooded.

kerf, *n.* *kērf* [AS. *cyrf*, a cutting], the cut made in wood by a saw; a single cut by a cloth-shearing machine; the material removed by a saw or by a cloth-shearing machine; an English provincial term for a layer of straw or turf.

kerite, *n.* *kē-rīt* [Gr. *keras*, wax], a kind of artificial vulcanite, used as an insulating material in telegraphy.

kermes, *n.* *kē-rēm* [Ar. *qirmis*, little worms—from Sans. *krimśī*, worm-begotten—from *krim*, a worm], a roundish body of the bigness of a pea, containing a multitude of little distinct granules, which, when crushed, yield a scarlet juice—now known to be the dried bodies of the females of an insect called *Coccus ilicis*, and sometimes known in commerce as *scarlet grains*: *ker'mes*, also *kermesite*, *n.* *kē-rēm-sīt*, one of the ores of antimony, a compound of the oxide and sulphide—so called from its deep cherry-red colour.

keru or **karne**, *n.* *kērn* [Ir. *cearn*, a man], in *Ireland* and *Scotland* in former times, a foot-soldier of the lowest class armed with inferior weapons; a cateran; an idle person or vagabond.

keru, *n.* *kērn* [Eng. and Scot. dial.], in *printing*, that part of a type which hangs over the body or shank: *v.* to form into a keru: *keru'ing*, *imp.*: *kerued*, *pp.* *kēruul*.

keru, *n.* *kērn*, another spelling of *keru*, which see.

kernal, *n.* *kē-nāl* [AS. *cyrnol*, a grain—from *cornu*, grain], the substance contained within the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit; the central part of anything; a small mass around which other matter is concreted: in bot., the embryo enclosed in the seminal integuments: *v.* to harden or ripen into a kernel: *kar'neling*, *imp.*: *kar'nelled*, *pp.* *kē-nēld*: *kar'nally*, *ad.* *-lī*.

kerolite, *n.* *kē-rō-līt* [Gr. *keros*, wax; *lithos*, a stone], a native hydrated silicate of manganese, which occurs in kidney-shaped masses of a white, yellow, or green colour.

keroseene oil, *n.* *kē-rō-sēn ōil* [Gr. *keros*, wax, and Eng. *oil*], an oil distilled from bituminous minerals, and largely employed for lighting purposes in the United States.

Kersey, *n.* *kē-rīs* [perhaps from *Kersey*, in Suffolk, once noted for woollen trade], a coarse cloth woven from long wools: *ker'seymere*, *n.* *-mēr* [from *Cashmere*, in India, famous for its fine stuffs], a superior cloth woven from the finest wools.

kerve, *v.* *kērv* [Dut. *kerpen*, to cut or carve], OE. for *carve*, which see: *ker'ving*, *imp.*: *ker'ved*, *pp.* *kērvul*.

kestrel, *n.* *kē-strēl* [OF. *querquedula*: L. *querquedula*, a species of teal], a bird of the hawk kind; the wind-hover.

ketch, *n.* *kēč* [Turk. *gaig*, a boat, a skiff], a strongly built ship, with main and mizen masts.

Ketch, or **Jack Ketch**, *n.* *jāk kēč* [from *John Ketch*, the hangman or executioner in the reign of James II. of Eng.], the hangman. *Note.*—It is said that *Jack Ketch* was merely a popular corruption of the man's real name *Jaquette*.

Ketchup, *n.* *kēč-ŭp*—same as *catchup*.

Ketone, *n.* *kē-tōn* [an adaptation of the word *acetone*, one of the best known ketones], in chem., one of a class of bodies derived from aldehydes by the substitution of an alcohol radical for an atom of hydrogen.

Kettle, *n.* *kē-tl* [AS. *catel*: L. *catillus*, a small bowl or dish: cf. Goth. *kattil*; Dan. *kett*, a kettle], a round close metal vessel with a spout and lid, used for heating water; a close cooking vessel for fish: *kettle-drum*, half of a globe or sphere of copper, having the mouth covered with parchment: *kettle of fish*, at a picnic, newly caught salmon cooked in a kettle in the open air, and eaten thus cooked along with the other provisions—see *kiddle* as to probable origin.

keuper, *n.* *kē-ŭp-ēr* [Ger. *Keuper*—from *kupfer*, copper], in geol., the uppermost division of the Trias group of strata.

kevel or **cavel**, *n.* *kē-vēl*, *kē-vēl* [Ice. *kēfl*, a short staff, a peg], in a ship, a piece of timber on which the sheets and larger ropes are belayed; a Derbyshire mining term for a sparry substance found in the veins or seams; in OE., a gag for the mouth; a bit for a horse.

coo, boy, fōt; päre, bid; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, thäre, seal.

with law, human or divine; the giving to every one his due; merited punishment; impartiality; equity; one commissioned to hold courts and administer justice; a judge; a magistrate; justiceship, n. the office or dignity of a justice; Justice of the Peace, a magistrate in the inferior courts commissioned to exercise judicial duties and powers: Lord Chief-Justice of England, the title of the highest common law judge in the High Court of Justice: Lord Justice-Clark, in Scot., the second highest judge in point of rank: Lord Justice-General, in Scot., the highest judge, also called Lord President of the Court of Session: Justice in eyre, or eyre, a corrupt, of L. *itinerare*, on the journey; a judge in circuit.—SYN. of 'justice': law; honesty; rectitude; retribution; punishment; right; integrity.

Justiciary, n. *jús-tshí-er-á*, also *justic'iar*, n. -*tér* [*Justiciar*, a judge—from mid. L. *justiciarius*] in Scot., an administrator of justice; a chief justice: Justiciary Court, in Scot., the highest criminal court, presided over by five of the judges of the Court of Session, three being a quorum.

Justify, v. *jús-tí-fí* [*F. justifier*, to justify—from mid. L. *justificare*—from L. *justus*, just; *facio*, I make], to prove or show to be right or just; to vindicate as right; to pardon or clear from guilt; in *theol.*, to accept and treat as just or righteous for the sake of the merits of Christ Jesus; in *printing*, to form even or true lines of; to adjust; to conform exactly: *justifying*, imp.: adj. that has the quality of absolving from guilt: *justified*, pp. -*fid*: adj. treated as just or righteous: *justifiable*, a. *jús-tí-fí-i-bil* [*F. -L.*] that may be justified; defensible by law or reason; excusable; warrantable: *justifiably*, ad. -*blí*: *justifiableness*, n. -*bl-nés*, the quality or possibility of being defended or vindicated: *justifier*, n. one who justifies; one who frees from sin or guilt by pardon: *justification*, n. -*jús-tí-fí-ká-shún* [*F. -L.*] a plea of sufficient reason; vindication; defence; deliverance by pardon from past sins; in *theol.*, the treating of sinful men as if he were just or righteous in the sight of God, for the sake of the merits of Christ Jesus: *justification*, a. -*ká-tér-i*, tending to

justify; vindicator: *justifiable homicide*, in *law*, the killing of another in self-defence, or to preserve one's own life.—SYN. of 'justifiable': defensible; vindicable—of 'justify': to absolve; maintain; defend; vindicate; excuse; exculpate; warrant; clear; pardon.

Justle, v. *jús-tí*—same as *jestle*.

Justly, *justness*—see under *just*.

Jut, v. *jút* [another spelling of *jot*: *F. jeter*, to cast, to throw—from L. *jacere*, to throw], to project beyond the main body; to run against: *jutting*, imp.: adj. shooting out; prominent: *jutted*, pp.: *juttingly*, ad. -*ly*: *jut-window*, a window that projects from the line of a building.

Jute, n. *jút* [Beng. *jút*; Sans. *júta*, matted hair, as of ascetics], the fibre of a plant common in Bengal, and used in India for making cordage and coarse cloths; also extensively used in this country in the manufacture of various fabrics; the plant itself, *Corchorus capsicaria*, Ord. *Tiliaceæ*.

Jute, n. *jút*, a native of Jutland in Denmark; probably only another form of *Goth*. Jutland was known in England as *Gottland*.

Jutty, v. *jút-tí* [see *jut*], in OE. to shoot out beyond anything; a. the part of a building which shoots out beyond the rest; a pier or mole projecting into the sea—also called a *jetty*: *jutting*, imp.: *juttied*, pp. *jút-tíd*.

Juvenescence, a. *jú-vé-nés-é-ént* [L. *juvenescens* and *juvenescens*, growing or becoming young again—from *juvenis*, young], growing young: *juvencescence*, n. -*é-éns*, a growing young.

Juvenile, a. *jú-vé-níl* [*F. juvénile*—from L. *juvenilis*, youthful—from *juvenis*, young], young; youthful; suited to youth: n. *familiarly*, a young boy or girl: *juvenility*, n. -*nít-tí*, youthfulness; the manners or customs of youth.—SYN. of 'juvenile': puerile; boyish; childish.

Juxtaposition, n. *jús-tú-t-d-pó-zí-sh-ún* [L. *juxta*, near, and Eng. *position*], a being placed near or by each other; contiguity.

Juzail, n. *jú-záil* [Afghan], the heavy rifle of the Afghans.

K

K, *ká*, the eleventh letter of the English alphabet, and a consonant, has one invariable sound, as *cat*, *beak*, *o*, and *u*. We derive *k* from the Gr. *κ*, called *kappa*. The anc. Latin language had no *k*. It is a pure mute, and really a palatal, and not a guttural letter. *k* is very often made to follow *c*, ostensibly to render the *k* sound of *c* unmistakable, especially where it precedes *e* and *i*. Formerly, when *c* terminated a word, *k* was added, as in *publick*, *music*, but in such words the *k* is now uniformly dropped.

Kaba, n. *ká-bá-bí* or *ká-d-bá*—see *caaba*.

Kame or *caama*, n. *ká-má* [S. Afric.] the hart-beet.

Kabook, n. *ká-bók*—same as *cabook*.

Kaffer, *Káfr*, *Káfr*, or *Káfr*, *kí-fér*—see *Caffra*.

Kafil, n. *ká-fí-lá* [Ar. *qafilá*, a caravan], a train of loaded camels; a caravan.

Kaftan—same as *caftan*.

Kakak—see *kayak*.

Kall, n. *kál* [A.S. *caul*, *choel*; Icel. *kál*, *kall*, cabbage—see *caul* and *kaul*], in *Scot.*, the cabbage kind in general; greens; broth made of vegetables, &c.: *kall-brose*, in *Scot.*, a dish made by pouring the liquid of broth while boiling over dry oatmeal, and giving the mixture a slight stir—see *brose*: *kallyard*, n. *ká-lý-árd* [cf. Sw. *kallgård*, a garden of herbs], in *Scot.*, a kitchen-garden.

Kall or *kayla*, n. *kál* [OL.Ger.: cf. Dut. *kegel*], a blue-pin; pin; a game of nine-pins.

Kalm or *kame*, n. *kám* [a form of comb: A.S. *comb*: Sw. *kälm*, a comb, crested: Gael. *cam*, crooked hill], in *Scot.*, a name often given to certain elongated mounds of gravel, probably of glacial origin, occurring in the lower and broader valleys; eskers or eskars, which see: the crest of a hill; a low ridge.

Kalmist, n. *ká-míst* [Gr. *kalmos*, recent], in *agri.*, a kind of manure or top-dressing prepared from saline deposits rich in potassic salts, generally composed of

potassic chloride, magnesian sulphate, and common salt.

Kainosote—see *cainosote*.

Kaiser, n. *kí-zér* or *ká-zér*, the Emperor of Germany or Austria, the Ger. equivalent of *Cæsar* and *Czar*.

Kakapo, n. *ká-ká-pó* [Maori], the owl-parrot or ground-parrot of New Zealand.

Kakodyl, n. *ká-kó-díl* [Gr. *kakos*, bad; *odmē*, smell], one of the compounds which arsenic forms with the radical methyl, forming a heavy fuming poisonous liquid which takes fire when exposed to the air.

Kale, n. *kál* [Scot. *kail*, which see], a kind of cabbage having loose wrinkled leaves: *sea-kale* is the *Crambe maritima*, Ord. *Cruciferae*.

Kaleidoscope, n. *ká-lí-dó-skóp* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *eidos*, an appearance; *skopeō*, I view], an optical instrument which presents to the eye an endless series of beautiful images or patterns of its enclosed objects by a simple change of position.

Kalendar, *kalends*—see *calendar*.

Kalk, n. *ká-lí* [see *alkali*], a general name for those plants the ashes of which are used in making glass; the principal plants which produce soda are various species of *Salicornia*, *Salsola*, *Haltimornensis*, and *Rochia*; caustic potash of the Ger. chemists: *ka-lím*, n. -*lí-m*, among the Ger. chemists, the metallic base of *kali*—equivalent to our potassium: *ka-lí-form*, a. -*fá-lém* [L. *forma*, shape], formed like the plant *kali*, or glass-work.

Kalk, n. *ká-lí* [L. *calc*, lime], German for lime.

Kalmuc, also *Calumuc*, n. *ká-lím-ú-k* [Tatar], one of the Mongolian race inhabiting Asiatic Russia: *kálmuck*, n. a kind of rough cloth with a hairy nap.

Kalpa, n. *ká-lpá* [Sansk.], a day, or a day and night, of Brahma; an interval of time between the creation and the destruction of a world; a cycle.

Kam—see *kim-kam*.

Kami, n. *ká-mí* [Jap.], a lord; a title of Japanese

coño, *boý*, *jóit*; *páire*, *báid*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

established by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582: Julian year, 365 days, 6 hours—but see year.

Julienne, n. *jó-til-én* [F.], a clear vegetable soup.

July, n. *jó-ís* [OF. *juilic*, after *Július* Caesar, who was born in this month], the seventh month of the year.

July-flower, *jó-ít*, a corrupt of *gillyflower*, a plant of many species, very common—see *gillyflower*.

Jumart, n. *jó-márt* [F. *jumart*, a prob. corrupt. of L. *chimæra*, a fabled monster], the supposed offspring of a bull, and mare or she-ass.

Jumble, v. *jám-bí* [an imitative word], to mix in a confused mass; to put together without order: a confused mixture; a collection without order: jumbling, imp.: jumbled, pp. *-bíd*: adj. mixed in a confused mass: jumbingly, ad. *-í*: jumbles, n. plu. *jám-bis*, small sweet cakes made of a mixture of flour, sugar, butter, and eggs.

Jump, n. *jámp* [Sw. dial. *pumpa*, to spring, to jump; cf. Icel. *goppa*, to skip], a leap; a spring; a bound; the space so passed over: v. to spring upwards or forwards, generally both; to pass to or over by a leap; in O.E., to agree; to coincide; to tally; to hazard; to risk rashly: jumping, imp.: the act of leaping or springing: jumped, pp. *jámp*: jump'er, n. -ér, one who jumps: one of a former Welsh religious sect; one of a body of Russian dissenters; provincially, a perverser or convert from R. Catholicism to Protestantism; a long iron punch, with steel chisel point, used for boring cakes round blasting; the maggot of the cheese-fly: jumping-jack, the toy figure of a man whose limbs are made to move nimbly by jerking a string: to jump to a conclusion, to decide without thought.

Jump, ad. *jámp* [see jump 1] in O.E., exactly; nicely; pat—[from the O.E. sense of jump, v. to agree; to tally].

Juncate, n. *jáng-kát*, the correct spelling of junket, which see.

Juncites, n. plu. *ján-tis* [L. *juncus*, a rush], in geol., fossil stems and leaves apparently related to the *juncaceæ*, *ján-kát-sé-é*, or rush family.

Junction, n. *jángk-shén* [L. *junctus*, joined, united; *junctio*, a joining], the act or operation of joining; union; place or point of union: juncture, n. -ár [L. *junctura*, a joint], a seam; a joint; the line or place at which two bodies join; a critical or important point of time.

June, n. *jón* [F. *juin*; L. *junius*, June—from the anc. goddess *Juno*], the sixth month of the year.

Jungle, n. *jáng-gí* [Hind. *jangal*, desert, forest; Sans. *jāṅgala*, dry, desert], in India, densely wooded land; the uncultured country; waste land; jangly, a. *jáng-gí*, abounding with jungle.

Junior, a. *jó-ni-ér* [L. *junior*, younger—from *juvenis*, young], younger; not so aged: n. one who is younger than another: *juniority*, n. *-ó-í-ít*, the state of being younger: *juniorship*, n. the state of being junior: Junior Optima, *óp-tí-má* [L. *optimus*, best—*lit.*], junior in the highest rank or division], in University of Cambridge, a third-class-honour man in the mathematical examination.

Juniper, n. *jó-ni-pér* [L. *juniperus*, the juniper-tree—said to be from L. *juvenis*, young; *perère*, to produce], a hardy evergreen tree or shrub—also its berries, chiefly used in flavouring the spirit called gin; the evergreen, *Juniperus communis*, Ord. *Conifera*: *juniperites*, n. plu. *-ís*, in geol., fossil conifers, evidently allied to the juniper.

Junk, n. *júngk* [a variant of *chank*], a lump or piece; pieces of old cable, rope, or cordage; salted beef supplied to ships, so named as being hard and tough as rope-ends: junk-bottle, a bottle, usually of green glass, made thick and strong: junk-ring, a steam-tight packing round the piston of a steam-engine.

Junk, n. *júngk* [Port. *junco*; Mal. *jóng*, a Junk: Chin. *chi'án*, a ship or boat], a Malay or Chinese three-masted ship.

Junket, n. *jáng-két* [It. *giuncata*, dainty fresh cheese brought to market on fresh rushes—from It. *giunco*: L. *juncus*, a rush], curds mixed with cream sweetened and flavoured; a sweetmeat: v. to feast secretly or by stealth; to feast; to frequent entertainments: junketing, imp.: adj. feasting: n. a private feast or entertainment: junketed, pp.

Juno, n. *jó-nó*, among the Greeks and Romans, the queen of heaven, the wife of Jupiter, the king of the gods; one of the smaller planets or asteroids.

Junta, n. *ján-tá* or *jón-tá* [Sp. *junta* or *junta*, a meeting, an assembly—from L. *junctus*, joined, united], in Spain, a grand council of state: *junto*, n. *ján-tá*, a select council or assembly; a select body of men combined secretly for political purposes; a cabal; a faction.

Jupiter, n. *jó-pi-tér* [L.], the supreme deity among the Romans; the largest planet of the solar system, 1400 times larger than the earth.

Jura, n. *jó-rá*, a range of mountains which lies between Burgundy and Switzerland: Jurassic, a. *jó-rás-étik*, in geol., applied to the Cœlic system, from the characteristic occurrence of its strata in the Jura Mountains.

Jurat, n. *jó-rát* [F. *jurat*—from L. *jurat*, he swears—from *juro*, I swear; *fas*, *fasis*, law], a person sworn; one under the responsibility of an oath.

Juridical, a. *jó-rí-dí-kál* [L. *juridicus*, relating to the administration of justice—from *juris*, laws; *dicere*, to proclaim, to pronounce] pert. to a judge; acting in the distribution of justice; used in courts of justice: juridically, ad. *-í*: jurisdictio, n. *jó-ris-dí-kshén* [OF.], legal power or authority; the power or right of exercising authority; the district to which the authority or power of dispensing justice extends: *jurisdictional*, a. *-shén-dí*, pert. to jurisdiction: *jurisdiction*, n. *-shén-dí*, having jurisdiction.

Juriconsult, n. *jó-ris-kón-sult*, from L. *juriconsultus*, one skilled in the law—from *juris*, of law, *consultus*, pp. of *consulo*, I consult], a man learned in law; one who gives his opinion in cases of law, particularly of Roman law.

Jurisdiction—see under *juridical*.

Jurisprudence, n. *jó-ris-pró-déns* [F. *jurisprudence*—from mid. L. *jurisprudentia*—from L. *juris*, of law; *prudens*, prudence, practical judgment], the science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men necessary for the administration of justice: medical jurisprudence, the application of medical science to the determination of cases in law: *jurisprudent*, a. *-dént*, understanding law: n. one versed in jurisprudence.

Jurist, n. *jó-ríst* [F. *juriste*; Sp. *jurista*, a jurist—from L. *juris*, law; *juris*, laws], one who is skilled in law, especially civil law: juristic, a. *jó-ris-tík*, having a juridical character.

Juror, n. *jó-rér* [F. *jureur*—from L. *juratorem*, a swearer—from L. *jurare*, to swear], one who serves on a jury: non-juror, *nón-jó-rér* [L. *non*, not; *juror*, I take an oath], in Eng. hist., after the Revolution, a name applied to a considerable number of clergymen who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new Government—see *jury*.

Jury, n. *jó-ri* [F. *jury*, a jury—from *juror*, to swear—from L. *jurare*, to swear], in a court of law, a certain number of men selected and sworn to declare the truth on the evidence placed before them: juror, n. *jó-rér*, also *jurymán*, n. one who serves on a jury. Note.—A grand jury consists of not more than 23; a petty or special jury of 12—in Scot., generally of 15.

Jury-mast [contr. of *ajury-mast*—from OF. *ajurir*, aid; L. *aijutare*, to aid], in a ship, a temporary mast placed instead of another one lost or carried away, as in a storm: jury-leg, among sailors, a wooden leg; not a real leg, but one to serve instead, for a time as it were.

Jus mariti, *fás már-tí-tík* [L. *fas*, right; *maritus*, a husband], the legal rights of a husband over his wife's person and goods.

Jussi, n. *jús-ét* [E. Ind.], a delicate fibre of a plant from Manila, used in dress fabrics.

Just, a. *fás* [F. *juste*, just, accurate—from L. *justus*, founded or resting on law, just—from *fas*, law, right], that acts in accordance with the principles of law or justice; conformable to laws, human or divine; true; exactly proportioned; right; proper; righteous; up-right; innocent; accurate; merited; deserved; ad. exactly; nicely; near or nearly; barely; almost: justly, ad. *-í*: justness, n. exactness; accuracy: just now, the present moment; immediately; a very brief time ago.—SYN. of 'just a.': incorrupt; equitable; honest; exact; nice; proper; fair; becoming; virtuous; pure; unforged; rightful; regular; orderly; impartial; normal; tasteful; in O.E., full-of-justness: justice; reasonableness; equity; propriety; correctness; fitness; uprightness.

Just, a spelling of *jeust*, which see.

Justice, n. *jús-ís* [F. *justice*, uprightness—from L. *justitia*—from *fas*, law, right], conduct in accordance

midle, mátl, fír, láio; mèle, mátl, hér: pine, pín; nóte, nót, móve;

hilarity; exultation; exhilaration—of 'joyous'; glad; jubilant; lively; gleeful; blithe; mirthful; joyful; sportive; festive; happy; blissful; delightful; charming.

juba, n. *jô-bâ* [L. *juba*, a mane] the long and thickly set hairs on the neck, spine, and chest of some animals; a mane; in bot., a loose panicle; a dense cluster of awns, as in the spikes of certain grasses.

jubbah or **jubba**, n. *jâb-bâ*, *jâb-dâ* [Hind.], an outer garment worn by the better class of Mohammedans.

jube, n. *zhô-bâ* or *jô-bê* [F. *jube*, the pulpit or gallery of a church—from the custom of reciting the Latin words *Jube Domine benedicere*, 'Order or enable us to praise thee, O Lord, from it before lessons'], in many R. Cath. Ch., the rood-loft in a cathedral or church which parts the chancel from the choir.

jubilant, a. *jô-bi-lant* [L. *jubilans* or *jubilantem*, rejoicing, exulting—from *jubilum*, a joyous strain or sound], rejoicing; uttering songs of triumph: **jubilant**, n. *jô-bi-lant* [L. *jubilatio*, rejoice or sing joyfully], a name given to the third Sunday after Easter, from the service of that day commencing in anc. times with the 66th Psalm, *Jubilate Deo, omnes terræ*, 'Sing joyfully to God, all ye lands': *jubilatio*, n. *jô-bi-latio* [F.—L.], the declaration of triumph; a joyful shouting.

jubilee, n. *jô-bi-lê* [F. *jubilé*, a jubilee—from mid. L. *jubilæus*, the jubilee—from Heb. *yôbel*, the blast of a trumpet, a shout of joy], a grand festival among the Jews held at the end of every fifty years, being the year of the release of slaves, and of lands that had been alienated—see Lev. xxv.; any festival; a season of great public rejoicing.

Judaism, n. *jô-dâ-îsm* [from *Judah*, the land of the Jews], the religious rites and doctrines, and the social system, of the Jews; conformity to the rites and religion of the Jews: **Judaize**, v. *jô-dâ-îz*, to conform to or practise Judaism; to affect the manners of the Jews: **Judaizing**, imp. *jô-dâ-î-zing*: adj. conforming to the Jewish rites and religion: *jâ-dâ-îsed*, pp. *-dâ-îsed*: **Judaiser**, n. *jô-dâ-î-zer*, one who conforms to the Jewish rites and religion: *jô-dâ-îsk*, adj. *Judaist*, a. *-ist*, of or pert. to the Jews: *Judaically*, ad. *-ly*: *Judaist*, n. *-ist*, an adherent of Judaism: *Judean*, n. *-ân*, a native of Judea: adj. pert. to.

Judge, n. *jâj* [F. *juge*, a judge—from L. *judicem*, a judge], the presiding officer in a court of law, who also awards punishment to offenders; a chief magistrate; one who has skill to decide on the merits or value of a question or cause; the Supreme Being: v. to hear and determine; to decide; to form or give an opinion; to distinguish; to pass sentence upon; to be censorious toward; to censure severely; to doom; to discern; to esteem; to reckon: **judging**, imp. *judged*, pp. *judged*: adj. sentenced: **judge-advocate**, in mil., a person appointed to superintend the proceedings of courts-martial: **judge-ship**, n. the office of a judge: **judgment**, n. *jâj-mênt* [F. *jugement*], the act of judging; decision; determination; award; right or power of passing judgment; punishment inflicted by God; the sentence or decision of a court of law; opinion; condemnation; that faculty of the mind which enables a man to ascertain truth by comparing facts and ideas: **Judgment-day**, the time when God will judge the world: **Judgment-seat**, the seat on which a judge sits; **Judgment-hall**, a court of justice: **Judgment of God**, a term formerly applied to a judicial decision, by ordeal, single combat, and the like, in which it was imagined that God would vindicate innocence by impunity or success: **the Judgment**, the final trial of mankind.—SYN. of 'judge' n.: umpire; arbiter; arbitrator; referee—of 'judgment': estimate; opinion; notion; discernment; correctness; taste; criticism; discrimination; intelligence; sagacity; penetration; cananity; punishment; sentence; doom; judiciary; condemnation; statute.

Judgment—see under **judge**.
Judica, n. *jô-dâ-kâ*, the fifth Sunday in Lent, so named in R. Cath. Ch. from the service of the day beginning, *Judica me, Deus*, 'Judge me, O God'—see Ps. xliii.

judiciable, a. *jô-dâ-kâ-bi* [mid. L. *judicabilis*—from L. *judicare*, to judge, to be sit as a judge—see **judge**], that may be tried or judged: *Judicative*, a. *-tive*, having power to judge: *Judicatory*, n. *-kâ-ter-i*, a court of justice: adj. pert. to a judge; judicial;

dispensing justice: *Judicature*, n. *-tûr* [F. *judicature*—from mid. L. *judicatus*], a court of justice; the power or the system of distributing justice by legal trial and determination.

Judicial, a. *jô-dî-si-âl* [OF. *judiciel*—from L. *judicialis*, of or belonging to courts of justice—from *judicem*, a judge—see **judge**], pert. to courts of justice, or to a judge; proceeding from a court of justice; inflicted as a punishment: **Judicially**, ad. *-ly*: **judicially**, a. *-t-er-i*, pert. to courts of justice; passing judgment: **judicialous, a. *-us* [F. *judicialous*—from mid. L. *judiciosus*], wise; prudent; acting according to sound judgment: **judicialously**, ad. *-ly*: **judicialousness**, n. *-ness*, the quality of acting or being according to sound judgment: **judicial blindness**, inability to see the proper course to be followed—a phrase applied to kings, a party in the state, &c.: **judicial separation**, in law, an order issued by the court of divorce enjoining man and wife to live apart, without being divorced.—SYN. of 'Judicious': wise; skillful; discerning; prudent; rational; sagacious; discreet; in O.E. *Judicial*.**

Jug, n. *jâg* [prob. from *Jug*, contr. of *Judith*, a woman's name], a vessel with a handle for holding drink, generally swelling out in the middle, and having a narrow mouth: v. to emit or pour forth the sound of *jug*, as the nightingale; to stew, as in a *jug* or a jar placed in boiling water: **jug-ging**, imp. *jugged*, pp. *jugged*: **jugged hare**, a hare cut into pieces and stewed with wine and other flavourings.

Juga, n. plu. *jô-gâ* [L. *jugum*, a yoke], in bot., a name given to the ribs on the fruit of the umbellifera: *Ju-gate*, a. *-gâ*, applied to the pairs of leaflets in compound leaves: **Jugum**, n. *jô-gâm*, a pair of leaflets—*unjugate*, one pair; *bi-jugate*, two pairs,—and so on.

Juggernaut, n. *jâg-gêr-na-let* [Hind. *Jagannâtha*, lord of the world—from Sans. *jagat*, all that moves; *nâtha*, protector], a famous idol among the Hindus, which at certain festivals is dragged forth, elevated on a lofty and ponderous carriage, under whose wheels, when in motion, pilgrims were wont to sacrifice themselves: *Jg.*, any idea or fashion to which victims are ruthlessly sacrificed.

Juggle, n. *jâj-gi* [OF. *jouger*, to juggle—from L. *joculârt*, to jest or joke—from *jocus*, sport, jest], an imposture; a deception; a trick: v. to deceive by trick or artifice; to play tricks by sleight of hand: **jug-gling**, imp. *jug-gled*: **jug-gler**, n. *-gler*, one who deceives by sleight of hand; a cheat; **jug-glery**, n. *jâj-gler-i*, sleight of hand; trickery; imposture: **jug-glingly**, ad. *-ly*.

Jugger or **jonga**, n. plu. *jâgs* [OF. *joug*, a yoke—from L. *jugum*, a yoke—from *jungo*, I join], in Scot., an old mode of punishment in which the delinquent was fastened to a wall or post by a collar of iron placed around his neck.

Jugular, n. *jô-gâ-lêr* [F. *jugulaire*, jugular—from L. *jugulum*, the collar-bone, the neck], pert. to the neck or throat: n. the large vein of the neck.

Juice, n. *jûs* [OF. *jus*, broth, juice—from L. *jus*, broth, soup], the sap of vegetables; the fluid part of animal substances: **Juices**, a. *-is*, abounding with juice; without moisture: **Juicy**, a. *-y*, pert. with juice; moist; succulent: **Juiciness**, n. *-ness*, state of abounding with juice.—SYN. of 'juice': sap; fluid; humor; liquor.

Jujube, n. *jô-jû-bê* [F. *jujube*, a jujube—from L. *zizyphum*; Gr. *zizyphos*; Pers. *zizân*, the jujube-tree], the name of a plant and its fruit; a sweetmeat made from the juice of its fruit, or from gum-arabic; the fruit of the *Zizyphus jujuba*, Ord. *Rhamnaceæ*.

Juke, v. *jô-k* [OF. *jouquer*, to roast], to perch or roast, as birds generally do; to incline or bend the head: n. the neck of a bird: **ju-king**, imp. *ju-ked*, pp. *ju-ked*.

Julep, n. *jô-lêp*, or *ju-lâp*, n. *-lâp* [F. *julep*—from Sp. *julepe*, julep; Pers. *julâb*—from *gul*, the rose; *ab*, water], a mixture of water and sugar, &c., to serve as a vehicle for taking medicine; a beverage composed of brandy or whiskey, or suchlike, with sugar and pounded ice, and flavoured with mint; also called *mint-julep*.

Julian, a. *jô-li-an* [after *Julius* Cæsar], denoting the system of computing time, as regulated by Julius Cæsar, in use in this country till 1752, when it was superseded by legal enactment by the Gregorian,

colô, boy, *jûd*, *jûre*, bald, *chair*, game, *jog*, skun, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

in stratified rocks to lines of upheaval, those which run parallel to the strike are called *strike joints*, those parallel to the dip *dip joints*, and all others *diagonal joints*: *joint stool*, a stool made by inserting one part into another, and not by the mere insertion of the feet.

jointure, *n.* *jɔɪntʃər* [OF. *jointure*: *F. jointure*, a joining—from *L. junctura*, a joining, a joint—from *junctus*, to join together], an estate settled on a married woman for life, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease: *v.* to settle a jointure on: *jointuring*, *imp.*: *jointured*, *pp.* *ured*: *adj.* endowed with a jointure—see *joint*.

joint, *n.* *jɔɪnt* [OF. *joist*, a bed, a place to lie on, a home—from mid. *L. joista*, a sleeping-place—from *L. joicere*, to lie], one of the smaller timbers of a floor or ceiling, on which the boards or laths may be nailed: *v.* to fit with joists: *joist'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the smaller timbers of a floor on which the flooring is nailed: *joisted*, *pp.*

joke, *n.* *dʒɔk* [L. *jocus*], something said in order to raise a laugh; a jest; something not in earnest; a trick: *v.* to be merry in words or actions; to make merry with; to jest: *jo'king*, *imp.*: *adj.* uttering jokes: *n.* utterance of jokes: *joked*, *pp.* *jo'ked*: *jo'ker*, *n.* *-ker*, a merry fellow; a jester: *jo'kingly*, *ad.* *ly*, by way of a joke; in a joking way; in jokes, not in earnest; only for the sake of raising a laugh: *practical joke*—see under *practicable*.—*SYN.* of 'joke *v.*': to jest; sport; rally; be merry.

jole, another form of *jowl*, which see.

joll, *v.* *dʒɔl*, also *jowl*, *v.* *dʒɔl* [ME. *jollen*, to slap the cheek, to scold—from *jowl* or *joll*, the cheek—see *jowl*], in *OE.* to knock together; to dash; to beat against anything; as with the head; to clash with violence: *joll'ing*, *imp.*: *joll'd*, *pp.* *joll'd*.

jolly, *adj.* *dʒɒli* [OF. *joily*, *joli*, festive, gay; merry; full of life and mirth; of fine appearance; plump: *jollity*, *n.* *dʒɒlɪ-ti*, also *jolliness*, *n.* *-ness*, noisy mirth; hilarity: *jo'llily*, *ad.* *ly*, in a jolly manner; with noisy mirth: *jo'lliness*, *n.* *-ness*, *jo'ly* [L. *factio*, I make], in *familiar language*, noisy festivity and merriment: *jolliment*, *n.* *dʒɒlɪ-mənt*, in *OE.*, merriment; noisy mirth; gaiety.—*SYN.* of 'jolly': gaiety; festivity; merriment; mirth; joviality; in *OE.*, handsomeness; beauty—of 'jolly': gay; joyous; airy; lively; jolly; cheerful; healthy; in *OE.*, handsome; well-favoured.

jolly-boat, *n.* *dʒɒlɪ-bɔt* [ME. *gallevat*: Port. *galcola*, a jolly-boat], a small boat belonging to a ship; a yawl.

jolt, *v.* *dʒɒl* [ME. *jollen*, to slap the cheek, to knock the head—from *jowl* or *joll*, the cheek—see *jowl*], to shake or disturb by sudden jerks; to shake with sudden risings and fallings: *n.* a sudden jerk or shock: *jo'ling*, *imp.*: *adj.* giving sudden jerks or shakes to: *jolt'ed*, *pp.*: *jo'ter*, *n.* one who: *jo't'ingly*, *ad.* *ly*, *jo't-head*, *jo'tter-head*, or *jolt-head*, *id.*, one whose head has been knocked about or against another's, or against any other object, as a punishment for stupidity or laziness; a blockhead. *Note.*—In Shakespeare we have 'may joll horns together'—'may knock heads together': 'the knave jowls it to the ground'—'throws it with a jerk to the ground.

jongleur, *n.* *ʒɒŋ-ɡlɛr* or *ʒɒŋ-ɡlɛr* [OF. *jongleur*, *joqueur*], in *early France* and *England*, a wandering minstrel, who, in addition to singing songs of his own composition, performed sleight-of-hand feats.

jonquil, *n.* *dʒɒŋ-kiwl* [F. *jonquille*, a jonquil: *L. juncus*, a rush], a species of narcissus or daffodil, having long lily-like leaves and spikes of yellow or white flowers; the *Narcissus jonquilla*, *Ord.* *Amaryllidaceae*.

Jordan or **Jorden**, *n.* *dʒɔr-dən* [said to have its origin from the river Jordan of Palestine. *L. iordanēs*, Gr. *iordanēs*, arising from the fact that pilgrims to the Holy Land were formerly in the habit of bringing bottles of water from the Jordan for balsam purposes—see *Skeat*], a pot or vessel used formerly by physicians and alchemists, something like a soda-water bottle, but with a wider neck; a chamber-pot.

jorum, *n.* *dʒɔr-əm* [etym. unknown; a colloquial and slang word], a large drinking-vessel; its contents; a full bowl.

joss, *n.* *dʒɒs* [Pidgin English: Chin. *joss*, deity, said to be adapted from the Port. *Dios*, God], in *China*, the Penates or household gods of every family, whose religious worship is that of their

ancestors: *joss-house*, a temple for the worship of Chinese gods and ancestors: *joss-stick*, *dʒɒs-stɪk*, a reed covered with perfume, and burned before an idol.

jostle, *v.* *dʒɒsəl* [OF. *jouster*, to tilt—see *joust*], to push against rudely; to run against and shake: *jostling*, *imp.*: *jostled*, *pp.* *led*.

jot, *v.* *dʒɒt* [L. *iota*: Gr. *iota*, the smallest letter in point of size of the Greek alphabet—see *iota*], to note a thing down at once in a memorandum-book as it occurs; to set down: *n.* the least thing or quantity; a small portion of anything; a tittle; a point: *jo'ting*, *imp.*: *n.* a memorandum: *jo'ted*, *pp.*

jovianess, *n.* *dʒɒvɪ-ən-əs*, *jo'veness*, enjoyment, fruition], in *OE.*, jollity; merriment.

joule, *n.* *dʒɒl* [from *Joule*, a physicist], an electrical unit, equivalent to the work done in one second when the rate of working is one watt.

journal, *n.* *dʒɜː-nəl* [F. *journal*: OF. *journal*, a journal, a newspaper—from mid. *L. diurnale* and *journal*—from *L. diurnus*, daily—from *diēs*, a day], an account or register of daily transactions and events; a merchant's business-book in which the daily transactions are entered from the waste-book; a ship's log-book; a paper published daily; a newspaper or magazine; in a machine, the neck or bearing part of a shaft that works in a plunger-block, upon which the shaft turns and is supported: *adj.* in *OE.*, every day; daily: *jour-nal-ly*, *v.* *-ly*, to enter in a journal: *jour-nal'ing*, *imp.*: *jour-nalised*, *pp.* *-ised*: *journalism*, *n.* *-izm* [F. *journalisme*], the management of a newspaper; the profession of editing or writing for journals: *journalist*, *n.* *-ist* [F. *journaliste*], one who conducts a newspaper; a newspaper editor; a writer connected with the press: *journalis'tic*, *ad.* *-istic*, pert. to journals or journalism.

journey, *n.* *dʒɜː-ni*, *jour'ney*, *n.* *-ni*, *plu.* *-ies* [F. *journee*: mid. *L. jornada*, a day's work—from *L. diurnus*, daily—from *diēs*, a day], travel by land or sea; passage from one place to another: *jour'ney*, *v.* to travel; to pass from one place to another: *jour'neying*, *imp.*: *n.* a travelling from one place to another: *jour'neyed*, *pp.* *-ied*: *jour'neyer*, *n.* *-ier*, one who travels: *jour'neyman*, *n.* *-man*, a workman hired by the day, or for a period; a workman, as distinguished from an apprentice; a mechanic; in *OE.*, a bad or indifferent workman: *journey-work*, work done by the day; work done for hire: *journey-bated*, in *OE.*, jaded and worn out by travel.—*SYN.* of 'journey *n.*': tour; travel; excursion; expedition; trip; pilgrimage; voyage; passage.

joust, *n.* *dʒɒst* or *dʒɒst* [OF. *jouster*, a joust or tilt—from *jouster*, to tilt—from mid. *L. iustare*, to draw near, then to fight hand to hand: *L. junctura*, to join], an encounter on horseback with lances; a mock fight, as at a tournament: *v.* to engage in a mock fight on horseback: *jo'ust'ing*, *imp.*: *jo'usted*, *pp.*: *jo'ust'er*, *n.* one who jousts or tilts.

Jove, *n.* *dʒɒv* [L. *Jovis*, gen. of *Jupiter*], among the *Romans*, the king of the gods; *Jovial*, *ad.* *dʒɒv-ɪ-əl* [OF. *jovial*—from mid. *L. jovialis*, pert. to Jupiter, sanguine, jovial], gay; merry; joyous; expressive of mirth and hilarity—qualities supposed to belong to one born under the influence of the planet Jupiter or Jove: *jo'vially*, *ad.* *-ly*: *jo'vial'ity*, *n.* *-ity*, also *jo'veliness*, *n.* merriment; conviviality; noisy mirth: *Jovian*, *ad.* *dʒɒv-ɪ-ən*, of or pert. to Jupiter or Jove.—*SYN.* of 'Jovial': mirthful; joyous; merry; airy; gleeful; gay; festive; jolly; cheerful.

Jovial, *ad.* *dʒɒv-ɪ-əl*—see under *Jove*.

jowl, *n.* *dʒɒl* [ME. *cheole*: AS. *ceolu*, the throat], the face or cheek; the cheek or head of a pig salted: *jowls* for *jolls*—see *joll*, and note under *joll*.

joy, *n.* *dʒɒj* [OF. *joie* or *joie*—from mid. *L. gaudium*, joy—from *L. gaudere*, to rejoice, to be glad], the pleasing emotion arising from good enjoyed or expected; happiness; gladness; a term of endearment: *v.* to rejoice; to be glad; to exult; in *OE.*, to gladden; to enjoy; to have happy possession of: *jo'y*, *imp.*: *joyed*, *pp.* *joy'd*: *joy'ful*, *ad.* *-ful*, very glad; exultant; happy: *blissful joy'*, *ad.* *-ly*, with joy; gladly: *joy'fulness*, *n.* *-ness*, great gladness: *joy'less*, a destitute of joy; giving no pleasure or joy: *joy'lessly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *joy'lessness*, *n.* *-ness*, state of being joyless: *joyous*, *ad.* *-y*, *jo'y-ū-s*, gay; merry; giving joy: *jo'y-ously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *joy'ousness*, *n.* *-ness*, the state of being joyous: *joyance*, *n.* *jo'y-əns*, in *OE.*, gaiety; festivity.—*SYN.* of 'joy *n.*': pleasure; delight; rapture; bliss; felicity; ecstasy; mirth; gaiety; merriment; festivity;

him; to practise deception in love: *jim'ing*, imp.: *jim'ed*, pp.

hammer, n. *jin'mer*: a variant of *gimbel*.

jammy, also *jemmy*, n. *jin'mi* [slang], a short bar used by burglars in breaking open doors.

jump, a. or *gimp*, a. *jeup* [W. *guymp*, neat, smart, trim] elegant of shape; handsome; neat: *jimply*, ad. *jin'pli*, scarcely; hardly; barely.

gingle—see *gingal*.

gingle, n. *jin'gpl* [an imitative word], a rattling or clinking sound; correspondence of words in sound; in speech or writing, high-sounding words without much sense: v. to shake or ring; to send forth a clinking or rattling sound, as small metallic bodies when shaken together: *jin'gling*, imp.: *jingled*, pp. *jin'gld*: sometimes spelt *gingle*, *jin'gi*.

Jingo, n. *jin'gpl* [Basque, *Jinkoa*, God: Prof. Skeat suggests St *Ginolphus* as an alternative derivation], a name applied by the opposite faction to one of the Conservative party in Great Britain in 1877-78, a section of which sided strongly with Turkey in her conflict of that date with Russia; hence, one in favour of a spirited foreign policy: adj. pert. to: *jin'gism*, n. -*ism*, the policy of the Jingos; a spirited or warlike attitude on foreign affairs.

flak, v. *flak* [etym. unknown], in *Scot.*, to elude or escape from a person attempting to lay hold on one; to trick; to move nimbly; to dance: n. act of eluding; another: *flak'ing*, imp.: *flaked*, pp. *flak't*: *high-flaka*, formerly, in *Scot.*, a pastime in which a player who failed to perform an allotted task, as representing a character or reciting verses, came under penalty; boisterous merriment.

jima, n. plu. *jin* [Ar. *jinayit*], in the Arabian myth., a race of fairies, the offspring of fire: *jinnee*, n. *jin'ni*, a. of a race of fairies.

jinriksha, n. *jin-rik'sha* [Jap. *jin*, a man; *rikshi*, strength; *sha*, a carriage], a two-wheeled carriage, closed or with a hood, drawn by one or two men.

jo, n. *fo* [F. *joie*, joy], in *Scot.*, a lover; love; loved one.

job, v. *job* [Ir. and Gael. *gab*, the beak or bill of a bird; W. *gyp*, a bird's head and neck], in *O.E.*, to peck with the beak as a bird; to strike suddenly with a sharp inst.: *job'bing*, imp.: *jobbed*, pp. *job'd*.

job, n. *job* [Eng. dial. *gab* or *job*, a portion, a lump; *jabot* or *jabbet*, a small load], a piece of chance or odd work; a certain amount of work; a piece of work undertaken at a stated price; a disreputable transaction or undertaking for profit, effected by one secretly, under the guise of public real, or under the shadow of official power: v. to buy and sell, as a broker; to work at chance employment; to hire out or let, as horses: *job'bing*, imp.: adj. buying and selling, as a jobber: n. the practice of taking jobs for profit; the purchasing from importers in order to sell to retailers; *jobbed*, pp. *job'd*: *job'ber*, n. -*ber*, a person who undertakes to perform small pieces of work; a dealer on the Stock Exchange who is the intermediate agent between the stockbroker and the public; a petty dealer in cattle, &c.: *job'bery*, n. *job'ber-ry*, the unfair means used to accomplish some party object or questionable act: *jobbing office*, a printing office where small jobs are undertaken, as the printing of handbills, &c.: *job'lot*, a lot of odd or rejected goods sold at a discount; the reduction: *job'printer*, one who lets out horses and carriages: *job-printer*, one in a small way of business: by the *job*, at a stipulated price for the piece of work: to do the *job* for, to kill.

jobs, v. *job* [after *Job* the patriarch], in *univ.*, slang, to reprimand; to take to task: *job'ing*, imp.: *job'd*, pp. *job'd*: *job'ition*, n. *fo-ba'shan*, a taking to task, as in the case of *Job* by his friends; a scolding.

jackey, n. *jak't*, *jack'ey*, n. plu. -*ies* [from *Jackey*, a dim. of *Jack*], a man or boy that rides horses in a race; a dealer in horses; a cheat: v. to play the *jackey* towards; to cheat; to deceive in trade: *jack'eying*, imp. -*ing*: n. the act of one who *jackeys*; the act of manoeuvring: *jack'eyship*, n. management or manoeuvre, as of a *jackey*; clever tactics: *jack'eyed*, pp. *jak'ted*, cheated: *jack'eying*, n. -*ing*, the conduct of *jackeys*; trickery: *jack'eyism*, n. -*ism*, the practice of *jackeys* in riding or cheating.

jocose, a. *fo-kos* [L. *jocundus*, *jocose*—from *focus*, a joke; or *jeu*], given to jokes and jesting; containing a joke; merry; sportive; wagish: *jocose'ly*, ad. -*ly*: *jocose'ness*, n. -*ness*, the quality of being *jocose*;

waggery.—*SYN.* of 'jocose': facetious; jocular; witty; pleasant; comical.

jocular, a. *fo-kul-ler* [L. *jocularis*, jocular, droll—from *focus*, a joke], given to pleasantry; sportive; merry: *joc'ularly*, ad. -*ly*: *joc'ular'ity*, n. -*ity*: *lar'ty*, merriment; disposition to jest; jesting.—*SYN.* of 'jocular':—see 'jocose'.

jocund, a. *fo-kund* [L. *jocundus*, pleasant, agreeable—from *focus*, a joke], lively; gay; light-hearted: *joc'undly*, ad. -*ly*: *joc'undness*, n. -*ness*, also *jocund'ity*, n. *fo-kun'di-ty*, state or quality of being *jocund*; mirth.

Joe Miller, *fo mil-lér*, a jest-book; a person on whom all kind of jests were fathered; a stale joke.

jog, v. *fog* [W. *gogi*, to shake—see *ja*], to move, push, or touch gently by way of reminder; to push with the hand or elbow; to shake slightly; to walk or travel slowly, idly, or heavily: n. a slight shake; a push: *jog'ging*, imp.: n. a slight push or shake: *jogged*, pp. *fog'd*: *jog'ger*, n. -*ger*, one who walks slowly and heavily: *jog'kew*, n. a swinging motion in walking; a slow regular pace or motion: adj. easy-going; simple: *joggie*, v. *fog'i*: (dim. of *jog*) to shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push to: *joggling*, imp. *fog'ging*: *joggled*, pp. *fog'd*: *joggie*, n. *fog'i*, in *maçonry*, a small square piece of hard stone let in as a joint between larger masses of stone; a shoulder or a truss post.

Johannes, n. *fo-han-nés* [Gr. *Iōannēs*, John], a Portuguese gold coin, not now current, of the value of £2, 18s.; a Brazilian gold coin equivalent to £3, 11s. 1d.

John, n. *jon* [new L. *Johannēs*; Gr. *Iōannēs*, John], a common Christian name: *John Bull*, *bōl*, a name applied to the whole English people, sometimes as a term of depreciation, and sometimes of high praise: *John-a-dreams*, one given to day-dreaming and building castles in the air; a sleepy-headed, dull man: *John dory*—see *dore*.

Johnny cake, n. *jon'ni* [a familiar application of the dim. of the personal name *John*—see *Jack*], a cake of Indian meal quickly prepared at a common fire.

Johnsonian, a. *jon-sōn-i-an*, pert. to the literary style of Dr B. Johnson (1709-84); ponderous; bombastic: *Johnsonese*, n. *jon-sōn-ēz*, the peculiar literary style of Dr Johnson, marked by the excessive Latinity of its phraseology; very rotund, affected literary expression.

join, v. *joyn* [F. *joindre*, to join—from L. *jungere*, to yoke, to bind together], to connect; to couple; to bring into close union; to unite, as in marriage; to return to duty, as to join his regiment; to be in contact, as the buildings join: *join'ing*, imp.: n. the part where united; a joint; a hinge: *joined*, pp. *joyn'd*: *join'er*, n. -*er*, one who unites or joins; one who frames or joins timber in the construction of buildings, &c.—see under *carpenter*: *join'ery*, n. -*ry*, the art or trade of the joiner: *join'er*, n. -*er*, in *O.E.*, a joining.—*SYN.* of 'join': to combine; collide; coalesce; encounter; associate; adhere; add; link; in *O.E.*, to close; clash.

joint, n. *joyn't* [OF. *joint*, a joint—from *joindre*, to join; L. *jungere*, connected—from *jungere*, to join], the part where two or more things or divisions join; a hinge; a seam; the limb of an animal prepared by the butcher as a *joint* of mutton; articulation or the joining of two or more bones, as elbow-joint; a knot in a plant; adj. shared by two or more; having an interest in the same thing, as *joint* heirs; united; acting in concert: v. to separate into joints, as meat; to form with joints, or in articulations; to fit perfectly: *joint'ing*, imp.: n. the making of a joint: *joint'ed*, pp.: adj. separated into joints; formed with joints, as the stem of a plant: *joint'ly*, ad. -*ly*, together; not separately: *joint'ness*, n. -*ness*, in *O.E.*, a woman who holds anything in jointure: *joint-stock*, a common fund or stock formed by the contributions or paid-up shares of different persons: *joint-stock company*, a number of individuals united in partnership for the purpose of deriving profit from trade, or for carrying on any large undertaking, whose capital, when apportioned among the members, and then called shares, may be individually transferred to others at will: out of joint, slipped from the socket or groove where moving naturally; thrown into confusion or disorder: *joint*, in *geol.*, the fissures or rents which divide rock-masses into blocks more or less regular—referring the direction of *joints*

builder, n.: *jerry-building*, n. worthless construction of houses: *jerry-built*, a. unsuitably built.
Jerry-mander, *jér-rí-mán-dér*, an erroneous spelling of *jerry-mander*.

Jersey, n. *jér-é*, *Jerseys*, n. plu. *-és*, fine woollen yarn as spun in *Jersey*: combed wool; the close-fitting woollen under-shirt worn by athletes; a woollen jacket.

Jerusalem-artichoke, *jér-ró-ad-lém-drít-chók* [a supposed corrupt. of *It. girasole*, sun-flower or turnsole: Eng. *artichoke*], a plant with edible roots and tall stems, abounding in useful fibre; a kind of sun-flower; the *Helianthus tuberosus*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Corymbifera*.

Jess, n. *jés*, *Jesses*, n. plu. *jés-és* [OF. *pect* or *fect*, a *jess*—from *jecter*, to cast or hurl—from *L. jactare*, to hurl—see *jet* 1], in *hawking*, a strap of leather tied about the leg of a hawk having little rings for the leash, by which it is held on the fist.

Jessamine—see *jasmine*.

Jesse, n. *jés-és*, the large branched candlestick formerly used in churches, so called as resembling the genealogical tree of *Jesse*, the father of *David*, a picture of which was formerly hung in churches; the same represented in sculpture or stained glass.

Jest, n. *jést* [OF. *geste*, an exploit, a tale: *L. gestus*, done, as a feat or deed, then applied to the relation or story of it—from *gero*, I carry on, I perform], something ludicrous, or only intended to excite laughter; joke; fun; the object of jest or laughter; something said in joke or raillery, not in earnest: v. to divert by words or actions; to utter untruth or exaggeration in play or diversion; in OE., to play a part in a masque: *jest-ing*, imp.: adj. having the character of a jest or sarcasm: n. talking for diversion or merriment; the making merry by words or actions: *jest-ed*, pp.: *jest-er*, n. *-ér*, one given to merriment and pranks; a buffoon; a merry-andrew: *jest-ful*, a. *-fúl*, full of jokes: *jest-ingly*, adv. *-ly*, not in earnest: in *jest*, not in earnest; in mere sport and diversion.—SYN. of 'jest' n.: sport; raillery; burlesque; diversion.

Jesuit, n. *jés-u-ít* [F. *Jésuite*: *L. Jesus*], a member of the order or society of *Jesus*, founded by *Ignatius Loyola* in 1534; a religious order in the R. Cath. Ch. renowned for the zeal, learning, and address of its members: an intriguer; a crafty person: *jes-u-ít-ic*, a. *-ít-ic*, also *jes-u-ít-ical*, a. *-ít-ical*, pert. to the *Jesuits*; crafty; deceitful: *jes-u-ít-ically*, adv. *-ly*: *jes-u-ít-ism*, n. *-ít-ism*, also *jes-u-ít-ry*, n. *-ít-ry* the principles and practices of the *Jesuits*; cunning; deceit; hypocrisy: *jes-u-ít-bark*, *-elchok*, which see.

Jesus, n. *jé-sús*, often *Jesm*, n. *jé-sús* [F. *Jésus*—from Gr. *Jésous*—from Heb. *Yeshúa*, help of *Jehovah*, saviour, the Lord and Saviour of mankind; also called 'the Christ', that is, 'the Anointed'; society of *Jesus*, the *Jesuits*.

Jet, n. *jét* [OF. *jetter* or *jecter*, to cast, throw, or fling—from *L. jactare*, to cast or throw—from *jacere*, to throw], *lit.*, a cast or throw; a small stream of water or other fluid forcibly emitted; a shoot of water; a gas branch: v. in OE., to fling about the body; to strut about proudly; to shoot out; to jut out; to intrude: *jet-ting*, shooting forward or out; in OE., stalking about proudly; jolting; strutting: *jet-d'ean*, n. *zhé-dó* [F. a throw of water], an ornamental water-spout or fountain: *jets-d'ean*, n. plu. *zhés-dó*.

Jet, n. *jét* [OF. *jet* or *jaet*—from *L.* and Gr. *gagdiés*, *jet*—said to be so called from the town of *Gagati*, in *Lycia*], a well-known variety of coal, of an intense velvety-black or brownish-black colour, occurring in great purity and abundance in the cliffs of *alum-shale* on the *Yorkshire coast*: *jet-ty*, a. *jet-ty*, made of *jet*; black as *jet*: *jet-tiness*, n. *-nés*, quality of being *jetty*; blackness: *jet-black*, of the colour of *jet*; of the deepest black.

Jettison, n. *jét-sím*, *jet-sóm*, *jet-sóm*, *jettison*, *jét-sím*, *jet-sóm* [OF. *petisson*—from *jetter*, to throw; *icel*, postfix. *sam*, together], the throwing of goods overboard to lighten a ship; the goods thrown over; goods found thrown ashore without an owner: v. to throw goods overboard a ship in time of danger in such a way that there may be good hopes of their recovery—see *floatsam*.

Jettison, n. *jét-sím*—same as *jettison*.

Jetty, a. black as *jet*—see under *jet* 2.
Jetty, n. *jét-ty* [F. *jeté*, a bank, a pier—from *jecter*, to throw or cast—from *L. jactare*, to cast or throw—see *jet* 1], an erection that juts or projects beyond

the rest; any erection jutting into a river or into the sea; a landing-place or pier; sometimes spelt *jettee* or *jatty*: *jetty-head*, that part of a wharf which projects beyond the rest.

Jew, n. *jó* [OF. *Jute* and *Jutse*, *Jews*—from mid. *L. Judæus*; Gr. *Ioudaios*, an inhabitant of *Judea*—from Heb. *Yehuda*, *Judah*, son of *Jacob*], an Israelite; a Hebrew; in any dishonest dealing, applied to a cheat: *Jew-ess*, n. *-és*, a female *Jew*: *Jew-ish*, a. *-ish*, like a *Jew*, or pert. to one: *Jew-ishly*, adv. *-ly*: *Jew-landness*, n.: *Jew-ry*, n. *-ry*, *Judea*; a district of a town inhabited by *Jews*; a ghetto: *Jew's-ear*, a species of fungus bearing some resemblance to the human ear; the *Himnolida auricula-Judæ*, Ord. *Fungi*, formerly used as an astringent: *Jew's-mallow*, the leaves of the *Cochorus olidarius*, Ord. *Tiliaceæ*, which have been used as a culinary vegetable: *Jew's-stone*, the fossil spine of a large egg-shaped echinus: *Jew's harp* or *trump*, a boy's musical instr., consisting of a small lyre-shaped metal frame which is placed against the teeth, and having also a highly tempered metallic tongue which is struck with the forefinger—said to be so named in derision with reference to the national instr. of the *Jews*.

Jewel, n. *jó-el* [OF. *jouel* and *jouel*—from *joie*, joy, pleasure: *L. gemulus*], an ornament, generally of precious metal or valuable substance; a gem; a precious stone; a name of fondness: v. to adorn with precious stones; to place the balance of a watch upon a diamond: *jew-elling*, imp.: *jew-elled*, pp.: *-éld*, adj. adorned with *jewels*; running on diamonds, as certain parts of a watch: *jew-eller*, n. *-ér* [OF. *joieller*], one who makes or deals in *jewels*, as in silver and gold and ornaments: *jewellery*, n. *jó-el-é-ry*, also *jew-él-ry*, n. *-él-ry*, *jewels* and ladies' trinkets in general: *jewel-case*, a case for keeping gems and ornaments in: *jewellers'-gold*, gold with an alloy of copper and silver in varying proportions, but not of the standard fineness: *jewellers'-rouge*, a kind of red putty powder, used for polishing jewellery.

Jezabel, n. *jéz-és-bél* [Heb. *Ischbel*], an impudent, daring, and vicious woman, so named after *Jezabel*, the wife of *Ahab*, king of *Israel*; a bold, bad woman; a vixen or termagant.

Julia, n. *jó-ld* [Hind. *shula*], in *Indica*, a bridge of ropes composed of twigs twisted together.

Jib, n. *jib* [Dan. *jibbe*, (of sails) to turn suddenly: cf. Dut. *gippen*], the foremost sail of a ship, which shifts of itself from side to side as required by the wind; the projecting beam of a crane: v. to move restively sideways or backwards, as a horse: *jib-bing*, imp.: adj. moving restively, as a horse: *jibbed*, pp. *-éld*: *jib-bes*, n. a horse which moves restively sideways or backwards: *jibe*, v. *jib*, among seamen, to veer a vessel; to turn a vessel round with her stern to the wind when she cannot be stayed: *jib-bing*, imp.: *jibed*, pp. *-éld*: *jib-beam*, *-bém*, the spar rigged out beyond the bowsprit: *jib-door*, a door which stands flush with the wall without dressings or mouldings.

Jibe, v. *jib*, an incorrect spelling of *jibe*, which see.

Jiffy, n. *jif-ty* [Eng. dial.], an instant; a moment.

Jig, n. *jig* [OF. *gipe*, a sort of wind instr., a dance], a quick, lively, or jolting dance; the music or air played for it: v. to dance in a lively, easy, jolting way; to dance; to sort or separate by shaking, as ore: *jig-ging*, imp.: n. the process of sorting ore by passing it through a wire-bottomed sieve: *jigged*, pp. *-éld*: *jig-gish*, a. *jig-gish*, suitable for a *jig*; having a light, lively manner and temper.

Jigger, n. *jig-gér* [from *jig*, which see], a contrivance for hoisting in a cable on board a ship or for steadying it; a potter's wheel by which earthenware vessels are shaped by a rapid motion; a miner who cleans ore in a wire sieve; a cooper's tool; a troublesome insect of tropical climates, being another name for *chigoe*, of which it is a corruption.

Jig-jog, n. *jig-jog* [*jig*, and *jog*], a slow easy pace; a jolting motion.

Jigot, *jig-ót*—see *jigot*.

Jihad—see *jahad*.

Jill, n. *jíl*, the old familiar name for a woman; a flighty wanton woman.

Jilt, n. *jilt* [a dim. from the familiar personal name *Jill*, as in *Jack and Jill* or *Gill*—said to be a shortened form of *Sudana*], a young woman who lightly trifles with her lover; a name of contempt for a young woman: v. to give hopes to a lover and then reject

malé, *mál*, *fúr*, *lúw*; *míle*, *múle*, *hér*; *pine*, *pln*; *níle*, *núl*, *móve*;

pleasure or exercise: *adj.* used for short journeys, as *jaunting* car: *jaunt*, *pp.*—*SYN.* of 'jaunt n.': excursion; tour; ramble; journey; flight.

jaunty, *a. jawn-ti* [F. *gentil*, pretty, agreeable], *adj.* showy; gay: *jauntiness*, *n.* airiness; showiness; fluster: *jauntily*, *ad. -ly*, gaily. *Note.*—Prof. Skeat derives *jaunt* from *jaunt*, meaning 'to wander idly and airily about.'

jav, *n. jāv* [unascertained] in *O.E.* and *Scot.*, a worthless fellow; a dirty wanderer.

Javelin, *n. jāv-lin* [O.F. *javelin*, a javelin: cf. *Ir. gabla*, spear], a light hand-spear formerly used for throwing at an enemy; a half-pike or spear about 5½ feet long: *Javelin-men*, in *Eng.*, attendants on the sheriffs and judges at assizes.

Jawhole, *n. jāv-hōl* [Scot. *jaw*, to dash, to spit, and *hole*], a gully-hole; sink where slops are thrown.

Jaws, *n. plu. jōws* [O.H.Ger. *chiusa*: M.Dut. *houwe*], the bones of the head in which the teeth are fixed, consisting of an upper and a lower *jaw*, in man of a horse-shoe shape; the mouth; in *slang*, *jaw* is simply 'speech, or offensive irritating talk'; the inner ends of the booms or galls of a ship hollowed in: *jaw*, *v.* in *slang*, to talk noisily to, or in an irritating offensive manner: *jawing*, *imp.*: *jawed*, *past*: *adj.* having jaws; having the character of a jaw or jaws: *jaw-fallen*, depressed; dejected; depressed in spirits: *jawbone*, *n.* the bone of the jaw containing the teeth; in *slang*, credit: *jaw-breaker*, a word difficult to pronounce.

Jay, *n. jā* [O.F. *jay* or *gay*—so called from its gay colours: cf. Sp. *gajoso*, to garnish with variegated trimming], one of the most beautiful of British birds allied to the crow, having variegated plumage.

Jealous, *a. jē-lūs* [F. *jaloux*, jealous— from O.F. *jaloux*—from mid. *L. zelus*, jealous— from *L. zelus*; Gr. *zēlos*, zeal, jealousy], suspicious of rivalry; suspicious of not enjoying the affection or love of another; anxiously careful and concerned for anything; in *O.E.*, careful; fearful; vigilant: *jealousness*, *n.*—*also*, also *jealousy*, *n. -i-s-i*, the uneasiness which arises from the fear of another robbing us of the love or affection of one whom we love; suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry; earnest concern or solicitude: *jealously*, *ad. -ly*—*SYN.* of 'jealous': suspicious; envious; anxious; vigilant; solicitous; apprehensive; uneasy; invidious; emulous.

Jean, *n. jān* [F. *jean*—from *Genoa*], a kind of stout cotton cloth: *metin-jean*, a stout cotton cloth woven to have the smooth glossy surface of satin, used for stays, shoes, &c.: *jeannette*, *n. jān-nēf*, a fabric closely resembling jean, but not so close in texture, and coarser.

Jee, *v. jē* *to* a horse; same as *gee*, which see: *a-gee*, in *Scot.*, to one side; away: *see*.

Jeer, *v. jēr* [M.Dut. *schieren*, to jest; a corrupt of the phrase *den geel schieren*, to abuse the fool] to deride; to scoff; to make mock of: *m.* a taunt; mockery; derision: *jeering*, *imp.*: *m.* mockery: *adj.* having the character of a jeer: *jeered*, *pp. jērd*: *jeer*, *n. -er*, one who jeers: *jeeringly*, *ad. -ly*—*SYN.* of 'jeer v.': to sneer; gibe; hout; mock; taunt.

Jeers, *n. plu. jērs*, in *nav.*, an assemblage of tackles by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered.

Jeffersonite, *n. jēf-ēr-sōn-i* [after *Jefferson*], a variety of augite from Sparta, in New Jersey, of a dark olive or black colour.

Jehovah, *n. jē-hō-vā* [Heb. *Jahōvā*—from *hāwāh*, to be], the Hebrew name of the Deity; the eternal and self-existent Being: *Jehovist*, *n. jē-hō-vist* [see *Ezekiel*], one who maintains that the vowel-points of *Jehovah* express the true pronunciation of that word; the writers, or one of them, who is supposed to have introduced the passages in the Pentateuch in which the name *Jehovah* occurs: *Jehovistic*, *a. jē-hō-vist-ik*, relating to *Jehovah* as the name of God; denoting certain passages in the Pentateuch where *Jehovah* occurs as the name of the Supreme Being.

Jehu, *n. jē-hā* [after *Jehu*, mentioned in 2 Kings ix. 20], one who is famous as a coachman or driver; one who drives quickly and somewhat recklessly.

Jejun, *a. jē-jūn* [L. *jejunus*, fasting, empty, dry], empty; wanting; vacant; barren; dry; hungry; uninteresting: *jejunely*, *ad. -ly*: *jejuneness*, *n.* emptiness; barrenness; poverty: *jejunum*, *n. -jā-nūm*, a part of the small intestines between the

duodenum and ileum, so called because always found empty: *a. jejunum* narrative, an uninteresting, tedious narrative.

Jelly, *n. jē-lī* [F. *gelée*—from *geler*, to freeze—from *L. gelare*, to freeze—from *gelu*, icy coldness, frost], the strained liquid or juice of fruit after being boiled with sugar until it becomes a stiffened mass when cooled; the stiffened juice of boiled meat, sweetened and flavoured, as calves'-feet jelly; some gummy substance which is semi-transparent; jelled, *a. jē-lid*, brought to the consistence of jelly: *jelly-man*, a popular name given to the meddler, from their resemblance to a mass of jelly.

Jemidar, *n. jēm-i-dār* [Hind. *jama-dār*, the keeper of a wardrobe, a musketeer], a native officer in the Indian army having rank as a Lieutenant.

Jemmy—see *Jimmy*.

Jennet, *n. jēm-it* [O.F. *genette*, a Spanish horse: Sp. *gincito*, a horseman, a nag; Ar. *Jennidā*, a Barbary tribe noted for its horses], a small Spanish horse.

Jeaning, *n. jēm-nē-ing* [F. *jeanneton*—see *jack*], an apple ripe about June; a kind of early apple.

Jenny, *n. jēm-ni* [F. *Jean* and *Jacques*; Eng. *Jack* and *John*—see *jack*], a machine for spinning.

Jentacular, *a. jēm-tāk-ū-lēr* [L. *jentaculum*, a breakfast taken immediately on getting up], applied to a breakfast taken early in the morning, or immediately on getting up: *pre-jentacular*, applied to what is done early in the morning, as taking a breakfast before getting up.

Jeopard, *v. jē-pērd*, also *jeopardise*, *v. jē-pērd-its* [O.F. *jeu parti*; mid. *L. focus paritius*, an even chance, a choice of two alternatives—properly a game in which the chances are even, hence any thing uncertain or hazardous—from F. *jeu*, *L. focus*, game, sport—and F. *parti*, *L. paritius*, divided], to expose to loss or injury; to hazard, imperil, or endanger: *jeoparding*, *imp.*: *jeopardised*, *pp.*: also *jeopardising*, *imp.*: *jeopardised*, *pp.*: *jeopardy*, *n. jē-pērd-ī*, exposure to loss, injury, or death; hazard; peril; danger—*SYN.* of 'jeopard': to peril; endanger; hazard; risk; expose; jeopardise.

Jerboa, *n. jēr-bō-dā* [Ar. *yarbā*], an oblique descending muscle, in reference to the strong muscles in the hind legs of the jerboa, the leaping-mouse; a small African rodent or gnawer having very long hind legs and very short fore ones.

Jered or *Jerid*, *n. jē-rēd* [Ar. *Jarid*, midrib of the palm-leaf, rod, shaft, javelin], a wooden javelin, about five feet in length, used in games by Persian and Turkish horsemen.

Jeremiad, *n. jēr-ē-mē-ād*, a sad and desponding complaint or lamentation—so called from the prophecies of *Jeremiah*, especially the Book of Lamentations.

Jer-falcon or *ger-fēr* [Ger. *geier*, a kind of falcon], see *ger-falcon*, and *gie-eagle*.

Jericho, *n. jēr-ī-kō*, an ancient town of Palestine; proverbially, a place of waiting or of obscurity, referring to 2 Sam. x. 4 and 5: go to Jericho, away with you: gone to Jericho, gone no one knows where.

Jerk, *v. jēr-k* [apparently echoic, according to Dr Murray], to thrust out and draw back suddenly; to give a sudden pull or twitch; to move with a start or by starts; to throw with a quick, smart, arrested motion: *m.* a short sudden thrust or twitch that shocks or starts; a sudden arrested motion tending to throw or hurl: *jerk'ing*, *imp.*: *m.* act of one who jerks: *jerked*, *pp. jērkd*, twitched; suddenly pushed or thrust: *jerk'ingly*, *ad. -ing-ly*, by jerks: *jerk'y*, *a. -y*, coming or moving by starts or by unsteady action.

Jerk, *v. jēr-k* [Peruvian, *charqui*, prepared dried meat], to cut and dry beef in the sun after immersion in sea-water; to cut, as beef, into long thin slices, in order to dry them for keeping: *jerk'ing*, *imp.*: *jerked*, *pp. jērkd*: *adj.* cut into pieces and dried in the sun, as beef.

Jerkin, *n. jēr-kin* [Dut. *jerk*, a frock], a sort of jacket.

Jeropigia—same as *geropigia*, corrupt of *hierapiera*.

Jerquing, *n. jēr-king* [F. *chercher*, to seek, to search; *chercheur*, a searcher], the search of a ship by a custom-house officer, called a *jerquer*, to ascertain if there be any concealed or unentered goods.

Jerry, *n. jēr-ri* [perhaps a contemptuous abbreviation of *Jeremiah*], a speculator who erects flimsy buildings; scamped or unsubstantial workmanship, especially in regard to building houses: also *jerky*—

čūc, *bōy*, *šōā*: *piŕe*, *bŕal*: *chātr*, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

recognition of one personal God, the worship of saints or sages, denial of the divine authority of the Vedas, and tenderness towards the lower animals: Jain, *Jaina*, n. *jīn*, *jīna*, an adherent of: adj. pert. to.

Jakes, n. *jāks* [perhaps from F. *guchis*, a heap of filth] in OE., a privy; a necessary house.

Jalap, n. *jālap* [Sp. *jalapa*—from *Xalapa*, in Mexico, where it grows], the root of a plant reduced to powder—used in medicine as a purgative; the *Econopium purga*, also called *Ipomoea purga*, Ord. *Convolvulaceae*; *Jalapin*, n. *jā-lā-pin*, a purgative resin contained in certain *Convolvulaceae*, one of the active principles of *Jalap*.

Jalousie, n. *zhā-lō-sē*, *jā-lousies*, n. plu. *-zēs* [F. *jalousie*, jealousy, a venetian-blind], in the E. and W. Indies and in France, a name for venetian-blinds forming inside blinds; a veranda enclosed within shutters of movable slats.

Jam, n. *jām* [may only be another sense of *jam* 2, from the sense 'pressed or squeezed'], a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar.

Jam, v. *jām* [a form of *champ*], to press in between something that confines the space on each side; to squeeze tight; to press or wedge in: *jamming*, imp.: *jammed*, pp. *jāmd*.

Jamaica, a. *jā-mā-kā*, of or from *Jamatka*, as 'Jamaica pepper,' one of the names given to allspice.

Jamb, n. *jām* [F. *jambe*, a leg—from mid. L. *gamba*, a thigh, a leg], the side supports of any opening in a wall, as a fireplace, a door, &c.; a door-post; a miner's term for any thick mass of rock which prevents them pursuing the lode or vein.

Jameosite, n. *jām-sān-tē* [after Professor Jameoson], an ore consisting principally of the sulphides of lead and antimony.

Jampan, n. *jām-pān* [Jap.], a sedan-chair set on two bamboo poles, and borne by four men: *Jampāno*, n. *-pān-tē*, one of the bearers of a *Jampan*.

Janapa, n. *jān-dā-pā* [E. Ind.], the hemp of India which furnishes a valuable fodder, gunny-cloth and cordage being also made of it.

Jane, n. *jān*—same as *jean*, which see.

Jangle, n. *jāng-gī* [OF. *jangler*, to prattle: cf. Dut. *janglelen*, to yelp], discordant sound; babble: v. to cause to sound discordantly, as in bell-ringing; to quarrel in words; to wrangle: *jan gling*, imp.: adj. babbling; producing discordant sounds, as bells: n. sound of babbling; mere prating; altercation; dispute: *jangled*, pp. *jāng-gīd*: *jan gler*, n. *-gler*, one who jangles; a chattering noisy fellow.—SYN. of 'jangle' v.: to altercation; bicker; wrangle; rattle; jar; prat.

Janitor, n. *jān-tēr* [L. *janitor*, a doorkeeper—from *janua*, a gate], a doorkeeper; a porter.

Janissary, n. *jān-tē-zēr*, also *janissary*, n. *jān-tē-zēr* [F. *janissaire*; Turk. *yānī chet*, new troops], the name of the once formidable infantry of the Turkish empire—15,000 of whom were destroyed, and more than 30,000 expatriated, by order of Sultan Mahmood, A.D. 1826.

Jansenism, n. *jān-sēn-izm* [from *Jansen* or *Jansenius*, Bishop of Ypres, d. 1638], the doctrines taught by Jansen regarding free-will and grace: *Jan'senist*, n. *-ist*, a follower of.

Jantu, n. *jān-tō* [E. Ind.], a machine in India for raising water for the irrigation of the land.

Janty, *jantly*, *jantiness*—see *jaunty*.

January, n. *jān-u-ā-ri* [L. *Jānuarius*, January—from *Jānus*, an anc. Roman deity, represented with two faces, looking behind and before, with a key in one hand and a staff in the other], the first month of the year.

Janus, n. *jā-nūs*, one of the most anc. Roman deities having two faces, to whom Numa is said to have dedicated a covered passage, close by the Forum, this passage standing open in times of war, but closed in times of peace.

Japan, n. *jā-pān*, also *japan-work*, work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan: *japan*, a varnish for articles made of metal or wood, generally made of linseed-oil, amber, and turpentine: v. to varnish as the natives of Japan do; to cover with varnish or japan: *japan'ing*, imp.: n. the art of giving a black or glossy surface to, and drawing figures on, as on wood: *japan'ed*, pp. *-pānd*, made with a black and glossy varnish: *japan'er*, n. *-nēr*, one who varnishes.

Japanese, n. *jāp-an-ēz*, a native of Japan, or the language: *Japan current*, that branch of the equatorial current of the Pacific which trends northward along the Japan coasts: *Japan earth*—see under *terra*.

Jape, v. *jāp* [OF. *jayer*, to jest], in OE. and familiar speech, to mock; to deceive; to lie; to impose on: n. a jest; a joke; *japing*, imp.: *japed*, pp. *jāp*. *Japhethian*, a. *jā-fē-thi-ān*, also *Japhetic*, a. *jā-fē-thi-ik*, pert. to the language of the descendants of *Japheth*, the oldest son of Noah.

Japonica, n. *jā-pōn-ik-ā* [mid. L. *japonica*, fem. of *japonicus*, of Japan], a Japanese species of camellia, producing white or red flowers; the *C. japonica*, Ord. *Ternstroemiaceae*.

Jar, n. *jār* [OF. *jare*; Sp. *jarra*, a jar—from Ar. *jarra*, a waterpot], an earthenware pot or vessel of variable shape and dimensions.

Jar, n. *jār* [for older form *char*—*chirr*, the cry of the cricket: AS. *ceorran*, to murmur: cf. L. *garrere*, to chirp, to chatter], a harsh rattling vibration of sound; harsh vibration or sensation; a quarrel; a clash of interests or opinions: v. to strike or shake with a kind of short rattle; to sound untunably; to strike or sound harshly or discordantly; to clash; to interfere; to quarrel or dispute: *jar'ring*, imp.: adj. conflicting; disputing: n. a quarrel; a dispute: *jarred*, pp. *jār'd*: *jar'ringly*, adv. *-ly*: *ajar*, adv. *ā-jār*, also on the jar, applied to the state of a door slightly open, when it is capable of producing the jarring sound; open but a little, said of a door.

Jardens, n. *jārds* [F. *jardens*], in far, hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside.

Jardiniers, n. *zhār-din-i-ār* [F. a gardener's wife], an ornamental stage for plants and flowers, to be used as a piece of decorative furniture in a room.

Jargon, n. *jār-gōn* [OF. *jargon*, gibberish], confused, unintelligible talk; gabble; a disparaging term applied to rude and harsh language; applied to the peculiar phraseology of a party, &c.

Jargon, n. *jār-gōn*, also *jargony*, n. *-gōn* [F. *jargon*: It. *giarcone*: cf. Pers. *zargān*, gold-coloured], a mineral, being a Cingalese variety of zircon, colourless specimens of which are often sold for diamonds.

Jargonelle, n. *jār-gōn-ēl* [F. *jargonelle*—from *jargon*, a yellow diamond, a small stone: Ital. *giarcon*], a rich variety of pear very stony.

Jarred, *jarring*—see under *jar* 2.

Jersey, n. *jā-zē* [corrupt. of *Jersey*, and prob. so called from being made of or resembling Jersey yarn], a wig; a head of bushy hair.

Jasmine, n. *jās-mīn*, also spelt *jessamine*, n. *jēs-sā-mīn* [F. *jasmin*; S. *jasmin*—from Ar. *Yasmin*], a plant of various species bearing beautiful flowers, the essential oil of jasmine being obtained from *Jasminum officinale*, *grandiflorum*, *odoratissimum*, and *sambac*, Ord. *Jasminaceae*.

Jasp, n. *jāsp*, OE. for *jasper*.

Jasper, n. *jās-pēr* [OF. *jaspere*—from L. and Gr. *iaspis*: Ar. *yashb*, *jasper*], a compact variety of quartz of various colours; a precious stone: *jasp'd*, a. *-jāp'd-ān*, also *jasp'd*, a. *-ās*, like *jasper*; consisting of *jasper*: *jasp'ery*, a. *-pēr-i*, having the character of *jasper*.

Jaumange, n. *zhō-māng'h* [F. *jaune*, yellow; *manger*, meat], a variety of blanchmange; Dutch flummery.

Jaunting, n. *jān'tē-sing*, in OE., for *jaunting*, pleasure-seeking.

Jaundice, n. *jān-dīs* [OF. *jaunisx*, the yellow disease—from F. *jaune*: OF. *jaïne*, yellow—from L. *gultinus* or *galdinus*, greenish-yellow], a disease of the liver characterised by yellowness of the eyes, skin, &c., and general languor: *jaun'diced*, a. *-dis*, affected with jaundice; prejudiced; biased: *jaun'diced eye*, an eye which sees faults and blemishes which do not exist. *Note*.—*Jaundice* in the secondary sense is so applied from the popular notion that to an individual suffering from the disease everything appears yellow, but this is only an occasional symptom; hence to a *jaundiced eye* everything appears of an unnatural colour.

Jaunt, n. *jānt* [OF. *jaunter*, to stir, to tease, as a horse in the stable: cf. Sw. dial. *gänta*, to be foolish], a stirring or rambling about; a short journey; a trip: v. to journey; to wander here and there; to take short trips: *jaunt'ing*, imp.: n. a rambling for

mülle, *mäl*, *für*, *läte*; *mèle*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nōl*, *mōve*;

of its toes, by means of which it can walk over the floating leaves of aquatic plants.

Jacanda, n. *jā-kā-rān-dā* or *zhā-kā-rān-dā*, the Brazilian name for a fine lofty tree, from which rose-wood is obtained; the *Jacandina Brasiliensis*, Ord. *Bignoniaceae*.

Jacinth, n. *jā-jān-th* [Fr. *jacinthe*—from L. *hyacinthus*], another name for the *hyacinth*, a species of precious stone, of various colours; also called *jargon* or *zircon*.

Jack, n. *jāk* [a familiar corrupt, or dim. of *Jake*; or of OF. *Jacques* for L. *Jacobus*], a name applied as an expression of familiarity; a low fellow; an upstart; applied to various mechanical contrivances for replacing the personal service of an attendant; a screw for raising heavy weights; a contrivance to turn a spit; any timber cut short of its usual length; a leathern cup or jug; a flag or ensign; a sailor—usually in composition, as *jack-tar*: adj. *sarry*; coarse; indifferent; a prefix signifying male, as *jack-ass*; *jack-a*, n. plu. wooden wedges used in coal-mining; *jackdaw*, one of the crow family; a small species inhabiting rocks and old buildings; *jack-knife*, a large sort of clasp-knife; *jack-boots*, heavy boots for rough service; *jack-plane*, a large plane for heavy work; *jack-screw*, a screw used for steering cotton in the hold of a ship; *jack-staff*, the staff upon which the union-jack is hoisted; *jack-straw*, n. [orig. *jack of straw*] an ensign of a man made of straw, one of a set of straws or strips of ivory or wood, used in a children's game; a name assumed by rick-burners and destroyers of machinery in England in the early years of the nineteenth century; *jack-towel*, a coarse towel hanging from a roller for general use; *union-jack*—see under *union*; *jack-in-a-box*, a figure made to start out of a box on opening the lid; a piece of machinery for raising heavy weights a little way off the ground; *Jack-in-office*, a person who presumes on the authority with which he is invested; *Jack-of-all-trades*, one able to turn his hand to many things, generally used in a half-contemptuous sense; *jack-padding*, a merry-andrew; *Jack-with-a-lantern*, or *Jack-o'-lantern*, will-o'-the-wisp; the *ignis fatuus*; *Jack-o'-the-clock*, in O.K., a figure on an old clock, generally of a man with a club or hammer, which struck the hours on the bell.

Jack, a coat of mail—see under *jacket*.

Jackal, n. *jā-kāl* [Turk. *şakāl*]. Pers. *shaghal*, a wild carnivorous animal inhabiting Asia and Africa, resembling partly a dog and partly a fox; one who does the dirty work of another.

Jackalant, n. *jā-kāl-ant*, or *Jack-o'-Lent*, in O.K., a game during Lent, in which a puppet was thrown at—said to represent Judas Iscariot.

Jackanapes, n. *jā-kā-nāps* [a corrupt of *Jack-o'-apes*, a man who exhibits performing apes], one who conducts himself as an ape; an impudent fellow; a monkey.

Jackass, n. *jāk-as* [jack, and ass], the male ass.

Jackdaw, n. *jāk-dāw*—see under *jack* 1.

Jacket, n. *jāk-it*, also *jack*, n. *jāk* [OF. *jacquet*, a child's coat, the dim. of *jaque*, a jacket, a coat of mail—see *jack* 1], a homely substitute for a coat of mail; a military coat worn over the coat of mail; a short loose coat terminating at the waist; *jack-sted*, a *st-ed*, wearing a jacket; having a hollow vessel or covering outside the main vessel: dust one's jacket, to give a beating to any one.

Jacobin, n. *jāk-b-bis* [from the place of meeting in an old monastery of the *Jacobins*—from the name of the church St *Jacques* at Paris: L. *Jacobus*, Jacob or James], formerly, a friar of the order of St Dominic; a party of violent revolutionists in France during the first Revolution; a radical or levelling politician of the character of the French *Jacobins*; *Jac'obinism*, n. -ism, the principles of the *Jacobins*; violent popular discontent: *Jac'obinical*, a. -*ical*, having the character of a *Jacobin*.

Jacobite, n. *jāk-b-bis* [Jacobus, James, the Latinised form of the Heb. *Ja'acob*, Jacob, James], one attached to the cause of King James II., particularly after his flight and abdication, and to his line; in *Ch. Hist.*, one of a Syrian sect known as Monophysites which arose in 7th century, so named after a monk *Jacobus Baradaius*: adj. of or belonging to the *Jacobites*: *Jac'obitism*, n. -ism, the principles of the *Jacobites*: *Jac'obitical*, a. -*itical*, belonging to the *Jacobites*. **Jacob's-ladder**, n. *jā-kōbs-lād-dēr* [Jacob, and lad-

dēr] the name of a plant, supposed to be so called from its successive pairs of leaflets; the *Polemonium æræum*, or Greek *Valerian*, Ord. *Polemoniaceae*; a ship's ladder made of ropes, but having wooden steps; a cross staff for taking altitudes: *Jacob's stone*, a stone carried off from a stone in Scotland by Edward I., now enclosed in the coronation chair, Westminster—traditionally said to have been the stone on which Jacob leant his head when he dreamt of the ladder reaching to heaven.

Jacobus, n. *jā-kō-bis* [L. *Jacobus*, James], a gold coin, in value about 25 shillings, so called from James I., in whose reign it was first coined.

Jacquet or **Jacomet**, n. *jāk-k-nēl* or *zhāk-k-nēl* [Fr. *jacques*], a description of muslin made in France, principally used for children's collars and dresses; also called *maineek*.

Jacquard loom—see under *loom*.

Jacquarie, n. *jāk-ri* or *zhāk-ri* [Fr. *Jacques*, James, a familiar name for a countryman or peasant, as our *Jack*, *John*, &c.], a formidable insurrection of the French peasantry so named, against the nobles their oppressors in the 14th century—hence any revolt among peasantry.

Jactitation, n. *jāk-it-id-shūn* [L. *jactitare*, to cast or toss to and fro—from *jactare*, to throw or fling], a boasting about of the body; restlessness; in med., the unconscious movements of a patient in the delirium of a fever.

Jaculatory, a. *jāk-id-id-tēr-t* [L. *jaculatus*, hurled or thrown, as a javelin or dart], darting or throwing out suddenly; uttered in short sentences; *jaculatory*: *jac'ula'tion*, n. -*id-shūn*, the act of throwing missiles or weapons.

Jade, n. *jād* [etym. unknown: cf. *Dut. jagen*, to hunt], a tired or worn-out horse; a worthless nag; a mean or sorry woman; a young woman, generally in slight contempt: v. to tire or fatigue; to become tired; to weary with hard service, attention, or study; *ja'ding*, imp. *ja'ded*, pp. and a. fatigued; wearied; harassed; *Jadiah*, a. *ja'diah*, vicious—applied to a horse; unchaste—applied to a woman. —SYN. of *jade* v. to weary; harass; fatigue; exhaust; crush; sink; dispirit; flag.

Jade, n. *jād* [Fr. *jade*: Sp. *jade*, for *pedra de yada*, stone of the side; *yada*, the side], a tough hard mineral, consisting of the silicates of magnesia and lime, of a dark leek-green colour, smooth surface, and somewhat soapy feel, worked into many elegant ornaments in India; called also *separite* [Gr. *nephros*, a kidney], from its supposed medicinal properties in kidney diseases; also *ase-stone*, from a variety of it being fashioned into axe-heads by the natives of New Zealand.

Jag, n. *jāg* [perhaps from Ir. *gag*, a cleft—from *gagaim*, I split or notch: W. *gag*: Gael. *gag*], a projection; an indentation; the tooth of a saw; a notch; a ragged protuberance: v. to notch; to cut like the teeth of a saw: *jag'ging*, imp.; *jagged*, pp. *jāgd*: adj. *jāg-ged*, having notches or teeth; having sharp irregular edges and surfaces: *jag'ger*, n. -*ger*, one who jags; in Scot., a pedlar; the bearer of a wallet or leather bag, called a *jag*: *jag'gedly*, ad. -ly: *jag'gedness*, n. -*ness*, the state of having rough projections; unevenness: *jag'gy*, a. -*gy*, rugged; uneven; set with teeth.

Jäger, n. *yā-g'er* [Ger. *jäger*], a hunter; a sportsman.

Jaggery, n. *jāg-ger-t* [Sans. *carakāra*, sugar], the Indian name for a kind of coarse dark sugar, obtained from the juice of palms and the sugar-cane—often used to mix with lime to form a cement.

Jaghire, n. *jāg-ir* [Hind. *jaṭir*], in the E. Ind., a Government grant of land or of produce to an individual for life, or for the support of a public establishment: *jag'hire-dar*, n. -*dar*, one who holds a *jaṭir*.

Jaguar, n. *jāg-ā-dr* or *jā-gedr* [Brasil. *yandura* or *jacuará*] the American leopard.

Jah, n. *jā*, a contr. for *Jehovah*.

Jahad or **Jihad**, n. *jā-hād*, *ji-hād* [Ar.], a religious war waged by Mussulmans.

Jail, n. *jāl* [OF. *jaiole*: mld. L. *gabiola*, a cage—from *gabia*, corrupt. of L. *cavea*, a cage], a prison; a place of confinement for prisoners: *jail* or, n. also *jailer*, n. -*er*, the keeper of a jail: *jail-bird*, one who has frequently been in a jail: *jail-fever*, typhus fever: also written *gaol*.

Jaïnism, n. *ji-n'tem* [Hind.], a Hindu religious system related to Buddhism, its chief features being the

the surface: *v.* to send out or forth; to put in circulation; to deliver for use; to flow or come out; to spring, as from a source; to proceed, as progeny; to end or terminate; to arise: *is'suing*, *imp.* *is'sues*, *n.* a flowing or passing out; a sending out, as of notes for circulation: *is'sued*, *pp.* *-issid*: *adj.* descended: *is'sues*, *n.* *-issues*, childless: *is'suer*, *n.* *-er*, one who issues: *is'suance*, *n.* *-issuance*, the act of issuing: *is'suant*, *n.* *-ant*, emerging; applied especially to an animal of which only the upper part is seen: *issuant* and *revertant*, *re-ver'tant*, appearing and disappearing, said of two animals on a shield when the upper half of the one and the lower half of the other alone are in sight: *issue* *pos.*, *n.* *issu*, a pass or suchlike for maintaining the irritation in a wound and promoting the secretion of pus: *at issue*, in dispute; controverted; at variance: to join *issue*, in *issue*, to come to the point in dispute: *-SYN.* of 'issue *v.*': to proceed; spring; come out; pass out; break out; flow from; send out; send forth; emerge; close; end; terminate: of 'issue *n.*': exit; egress; passage out; event; consequence; termination; conclusion; sequel; progeny; vent.

Isthmus, *n.* *ist'mus* [L. *isthmus*: Gr. *isthmos*] a neck of land uniting two larger portions together, or a peninsula, to the mainland: *isth'mian*, *a.* *-mian*, pert. to an isthmus: *Isthmian Games*, one of the four great national festivals of anc. Greece, celebrated on the isthmus of Corinth every alternate year.

Isle, *n.* *is'el* [Mex.], a valuable fibre, obtained chiefly from a species of wild pine-apple, used for carpets and cordage, and as a substitute for whalebone. Called also *pile* and *silk-grass*.

It, *pron.* *it* [AS. *hit*: cf. Dut. *het*; Icel. *hit*; L. *id*], the pron. of the 3rd pers. sing. neut. nom. or obj.; the thing already spoken of: *ist' it*, the poss. case of it: *itself*, the neut. reciprocal pron. *Note*.—*It* in a sentence stands instead of, and refers to, a place, animal, thing, quality, or clause, but often to nothing definite, as, *it rains*; *it* refers to a person, in the phrase 'it is I'.

Italian, *a.* *it'al-yan* [L. *Italia*, Italy], pert. to Italy: *n.* a native of Italy, or its language: *Ital'ianise*, *v.* *-yan-tz*, to make Italian in manners or habits; to speak Italian, or play the Italian: *Ital'ianising*, *imp.* *Ital'ianised*, *pp.* *-izd*: *Italie*, *a.* *it'al-ik*, pert. to Italy or its language; denoting a certain variety of type: *Italies*, *n.* plu. *it'al-iks* [F. *Italique*, Italic, applied to types—from L. *Italicus*, of or belonging to Italy] a sloping sort of types or letters, invented and first used by the Venetian printer Aldus, 1501: *Ital'icise*, *v.* *-ise*, to write or print in Italic: *Ital'icising*, *imp.* *Ital'icised*, *pp.* *-isid*: *Ital'icism*, *n.* *-icism*, an Italian phrase or idiom: *Italian-iron*, an instr., when heated, used for fluting and smoothing frills, &c., by laundresses: *Italian warehouseman*, a vendor of macaroni, vermicelli, dried fruits, olive-oil, and suchlike.

Itch, *n.* *ich* [AS. *piccan*, to itch: cf. Dut. *jeuken*; Ger. *fucken*], a disease of the skin which inclines the person to scratch the part; any strong teasing desire or longing: *v.* to feel on the skin the peculiar uneasy sensation arising from itch, causing a desire to scratch the skin; to have a teasing or longing desire for: *itch'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* having a sensation and desire for scratching; having a constant longing desire: *n.* a state of the skin which creates the desire for rubbing or scratching; a constant teasing desire: *itched*, *pp.* *itcht*: *itchy*, *a.* *itcht*, infected with the itch; having feeling as if arising from the itch: *itch'iness*, *n.* state of being itchy: *itch'ingly*, *ad.*

Itch-mite, the minute burrowing insect which is the cause of the disease called itch.

Item, *n.* *it'em* [L. *item*, also, in like manner: cf. Sans. *itiham*, so], a separate article or particular: *ad.* also; furthermore—used when something is to be added: *it'ems*, *v.* *-is*, to state by items; to give the particulars (as of an account): *it'ems*, *n.* *-it'ers*, in U.S., one who furnishes items for a newspaper.

Iterate, *v.* *it'er-at* [L. *iteratus*, gone over again, repeated—from *iterum*, again, a second time] to utter or do a second time; to repeat: *it'rating*, *imp.* *it'rated*, *pp.* *it'rated*, *n.* *-it'ations*, repetition: *it'rating*, *v.* *-is*, repeating.

Itand—see under *elant*.

Ithuriel, *n.* *it'hur-ri-el*, in Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' an angel who assisted in the search through Paradise for Satan, who, when found tempting Eve, was startled and surprised by being touched gently with Ithuriel's spear; hence, detecting or discovering, as the 'Ithuriel spear.'

Itinerant, *a.* *it'in-er-ant* [mid. L. *itinerans* or *itinerantem*, making a journey—from L. *iter*, *itineris*, a journey], passing from place to place; wandering; unsettled: *n.* one who travels from place to place, or is unsettled; a pedlar: *it'in'erantly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *it'in'eracy*, *n.* *-acy*, also *it'in'erancy*, *n.* *-ancy*, a passing from place to place: *it'in'erary*, *n.* *-ary* *it'in'erary* [mid. L. *itinerarius*], a guide or route-book for travellers: *adj.* pert. to or done on a journey: *it'in'erate*, *v.* *-at* [mid. L. *itineratus*, having made a journey], to travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching: *it'in'erating*, *imp.* travelling from place to place, particularly for preaching or lecturing: *it'in'erated*, *pp.*

Itself, *it'self*/ *it* and *it's*, a reciprocal and emphatic pron.—generally applied to things.

Ivied—see under *ivy*.

Ivory, *n.* *iv'ry* [OF. *ivoire*, ivory—from L. *eboras*, pert. to ivory—from *ebur*, ivory; supposed to be connected with Sans. *ibha*, an elephant, the bony tusk of the male elephant; also teeth or tusks of the sea-horse; any white organic structure resembling ivory: *adj.* made or prepared from ivory; resembling ivory: ivory-black, carbonised or charred bone or ivory: ivory-nut, the nut of a species of palm-tree—so called from the fluid found in the nuts hardening into a whitish close-grained aluminous substance, often called *vegetable ivory*, from its resembling ivory in texture and colour: *iv'roids*, *n.* *-roids*, any sort of artificial ivory: *iv'ories*, *n.* plu. *-ies*, a general term for works of art executed in ivory; in slang, the teeth.

Ivy, *n.* *iv'v* [AS. *ifig*, ivy: cf. OH. Ger. *ebak*; Ger. *epheu*], a well-known evergreen climbing plant of many species: the *Hedera helix*, Ord. *Araliaceae*: *ivied*, *a.* *ivied*, overgrown with ivy: *ivy-maned*, overgrown or covered with ivy.

Iwls or *ywls*, *ad.* *iwls* [AS. *gwis*, certain: Dut. *gwis*; Ger. *gewis*], in O.E., certainly.

Ixolyte, *n.* *ix'ol-ite* [Gr. *iox*, bird-lime; *lithos*, a stone] one of the mineral resins of a hyacinth-red colour, which becomes soft at 166° Fahr.

Ixora, *n.* plu. *ix'or-ids* [from *Incarna*, a Malabar deity to whom scarlet flowers were offered], a genus of Indian and tropical African shrubs, Ord. *Cinchonaceae*, producing corymbs of handsome scarlet, pink, or white flowers, frequently of an agreeable fragrance.

Isar or *issar*, *n.* *is'ar*, *is'ar* [Ar. *is'ar*], an outer garment worn by Moslem women.

Isard or *issard*, *n.* *is'ard*, *is'ard* [F. *isard*], the wild goat of the Pyrenees; an ibex.

J

J, *J*, *ja*, the tenth letter of the English alphabet, now uniformly used as a consonant, but formerly treated as a vowel, and identical with the vowel *j*: *j* is still found as *i* in old notations, as *vij* for *vii*—*ja*, *v.* *jab-ber* [an imitative word: cf. OF. *jaber*, to mock, to scoff] to talk rapidly and indistinctly; to talk nonsensically; to chatter: *n.* utterance of words rapidly and indistinctly: *jab'bering*, *imp.* *jab'bered*, *pp.* *-berd*: *jab'berer*, *n.* *-ber-er*, one who jabs, *n.* *jab'ber* [Brazil.], a large variety of stork with an enormous bill.

jabot, *n.* *sh-b'ot* [F.], a shirt-frill; a frill down the front of a woman's bodice.

Jaca, or *jack-tree*, *n.* *jak'ed-ree*, *jak'ed-ree* [E. Ind. *jaca*, and Eng. tree], a bread-fruit tree of the Indian Archipelago, Ord. *Tournefortiaceae*.

Jacamar, *n.* *jak'a-mar* [Fr. *jacamar*], one of a genus of birds inhabiting tropical America, of brilliant plumage, allied to the kingfishers, and having the habits of the bee-eaters.

Jacana, *n.* *ja-k'a-ná* [Brazil.], a bird allied to the rails, common in S. Amer., remarkable for the length

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *laú*; *méte*, *mél*, *hér*: *pine*, *pln*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

labeled, *a.* formed as an island: *Island of Reil*, in *æol.*, a lobe of the hemispheres of the brain covered by the frontal, parietal, and temporal lobes: *Islands of the West*, in *Gr. myth.*, islands in the Western Ocean, regarded as the abodes of the dead favoured of the gods. *Note.*—*land* or *yland* is really the *OR.* *yling*, and possibly the *s* was inserted to form *land* from the analogy of the *OF.* word *isle*.

isle, *n.* *g* [*OF. isle*—from *L. insula*, an island; an island: *islet*, *n.* *i* [*OF. islette*], a little island.

iso, *ī-sō* [*Gr. isos*, equal], a prefix denoting equality or similarity: in *chem.*, denoting an isomeric body.

isobar, *n.* *ī-sō-bār* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *baros*, weight], in *phys. geog.*, a line connecting places on the surface of the globe at which the barometric pressure is the same: *isobaric*, *a.* *ī-sō-ī-rīk*, applied to lines which connect places on the surface of the earth having the same atmospheric pressure.

isobarometric, *a.* *ī-sō-bār-ō-mē-ī-rīk* [*Gr. isos*, equal, and *Eng. barometric*], indicating equal barometric pressure.

isobathytherm, *n.* *ī-sō-bāth-ī-thēr-m* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *bathus*, deep; and *thermē*, heat], in *meteor.*, a line connecting points in the ocean where the temperature is the same.

isobryon, *a.* *ī-sō-bryō-n* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *bryōn*, I strengthen], in *bot.*, applied to the dicotyledons, because both cotyledons seem to be developed with equal force.

isochaim, *n.* *ī-sō-khīm* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *chaima*, winter], in *phys. geog.*, a line drawn through places on the surface of the globe which have the same mean winter temperature: *isochaimal*, *a.* *ī-sō-khīm-al*, also *isochaiminal*, *a.* *ī-sō-khīm-in-al*, of the same winter temperature: *isochaimals*, *n. plu.* *-mīds*, or *isochaimal lines*, in *phys. geog.*, imaginary lines passing through places which have the same mean winter temperature.

isochomous, *a.* *ī-sō-khō-mūs* [*Gr. isos*, equal, similar; *chōma*, a heap, a mound], in *bot.*, applied to branches springing from the same plant, and at the same angle.

isochromatic, *a.* *ī-sō-khrō-mā-tīk* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *chroma*, colour], having the same colour: *isochromous*, *a.* *ī-sō-khrō-mūs* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *chronos*, time], occurring in equal times, or at intervals of the same duration, as the beats of a pulse: *isochronism*, *n.* *ī-sō-khrō-nīz-m*, the property of a pendulum by which it performs its vibrations in equal times.

isochrous, *a.* *ī-sō-khrōs*, and *ī-sō-khrō-s* [*Gr. isochros*, like-coloured—from *isos*, equal, and *chros* or *chrōs*, colour], of uniform colour.

isoclinal, *a.* *ī-sō-khī-nāl* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *klinein*, to incline], pert. to or indicating equality of inclination or dip: *isoclinical lines*, imaginary lines on the earth's surface passing through places where the magnetic dip or inclination is the same.

isocryme, *n.* *ī-sō-kry-m* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *krumos*, cold], a line laid down on a map or chart to mark the limits of equal extreme cold on the surface of the earth: *isocrymal*, *a.* *ī-sō-kry-māl*, pert. to or indicating the limits of equal extreme cold.

isodomon, *n.* *ī-sō-dō-mō-n* [*Gr. isodomon*, built alike—from *isos*, equal; *dōmon*, to build], a building in which the masonry was cut and squared to the same height, so that the courses of stone, when laid, were all regular and equal.

isodynamic, *a.* *ī-sō-dī-nām-īk* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *dynamis*, force], having the same power or force; equal in power, and capable of producing the same results.

isogothermal, *a.* *ī-sō-jē-ō-thēr-māl* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *gē*, the earth; *thermē*, heat], in *phys. geog.*, imaginary lines which connect those places on the earth's crust which have the same mean annual temperature—restricted to land only.

isogothermic, *a.* *ī-sō-jē-ō-thēr-mīk*—same as *isogothermal*.

isogonic, *a.* *ī-sō-gō-nīk* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *gōnia*, an angle], having equal angles—applied to imaginary lines passing through all places on the earth's surface at which the horizontal magnetic needle makes the same angle with the meridian.

isohyets, *a.* *ī-sō-hī-ēt-s* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *hyetos*, rain], in *phys. geog.*, applied to imaginary lines on the earth's surface connecting places which have the same mean annual fall of rain.

isolate, *v.* *ī-sō-lāt* [*It. isolato*, isolated, solitary—from *insular*, to place in a detached situation; to insulate; to place by itself: *isolating*, *imp.* *ī-sō-lāt-ing*, pp.: *adj.* detached; placed by itself or alone; detached: *isolation*, *n.* *ī-sō-lā-shā-n* [*F.—L.*], state of being isolated or alone: *isolator*, *ī-sō-lāt-ēr*, one who or that which; specifically, an insulator.

isomeric, *a.* *ī-sō-mēr-īk* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *meros*, a part], formed of the same elements in the same proportions, but having different physical and chemical properties, due to a different arrangement of the ultimate atoms: *isomerism*, *n.* *ī-sō-mēr-īz-m*, identity in composition, but with difference of properties: *isom'eros*, *a.* *ī-sō*, in *bot.*, applied to the organs of a flower, when each is composed of an equal number of parts.

isometrical, *a.* *ī-sō-mē-ī-rī-kāl* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *metron*, a measure], pert. to or characterised by equality of measure.

isomorphism, *n.* *ī-sō-mōr-fīz-m* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *morphē*, form, shape], the capability shown by two or more simple or compound substances to crystallise in one and the same form, and to replace one another in a compound crystal: *isomorphous*, *a.* *ī-sō-mōr-fōs*, composed of different elements, but possessing the same or similar crystalline forms.

isonomy, *n.* *ī-sō-nō-mī* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *nomos*, law], equal law or rights: *isonomic*, *a.* *ī-sō-nō-mīk*, the same or equal in law or right; one in kind or origin.

isoperimetric, *a.* *ī-sō-pēr-ī-mē-ī-rī-kāl* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *pērī*, round; *metron*, a measure], of equal perimeter or circumference: *isoperim'etry*, *n.* *ī-sō-pēr-ī-mē-ī-rīz*, the science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

isopod, *n.* *ī-sō-pōd*, *isopoda*, *plu.* *ī-sō-pō-dā* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *pōdā*, the foot], an order of crustacea having the legs all alike: *isopodous*, *a.* *ī-sō-pō-dūs*, equal-legged.

isopoly, *n.* *ī-sō-pō-lī-tī* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *poli'teta*, polity—from *polis*, a city], equality of political rights.

isoprye, *n.* *ī-sō-pīr* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *pur*, fire], a mineral of a greyish or black colour and of vitreous lustre like obsidian; a silicate of lime, iron, and alumina.

isosecles, *a.* *ī-sō-sē-klēz* [*mid. L. isoscelis*], with equal legs—from *Gr. isos*, equal; *skelos*, a leg], having equal sides or legs—applied to a triangle having two equal sides.

isoporous, *a.* *ī-sō-pō-rūs* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *spora*, a seed], in *bot.*, applied to cryptogamic plants which produce a single kind of spore, as ferns.

isostemonous, *a.* *ī-sō-sēm-ō-nūs* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *stēmōn*, a thread or stem], in *bot.*, applied to stamens and floral envelopes which have the same number of parts or multiples.

isothermal, *a.* *ī-sō-thēr-dī* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *theros*, summer], in *phys. geog.*, of the same mean summer temperature: *isoth'erals*, or *isothermal lines*, in *phys. geog.*, the system of lines showing the places on the earth's surface where the same mean summer temperature prevails.

isotherm, *n.* *ī-sō-thēr-m* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *thermē*, heat], in *phys. geog.*, a line connecting points on the earth's surface which have the same temperature: *isothermal*, *a.* *ī-sō-thēr-māl*, in *phys. geog.*, having the same temperature; of equal temperature; applied to imaginary lines connecting all those places on the surface of the globe which have the same mean temperature.

isotonic, *a.* *ī-sō-tō-nīk* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *tonos*, tone], in *music*, having or indicating equal tones.

isotropic, *a.* *ī-sō-trōp-īk* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *tropos*, a way], in *phys.*, having the same peculiar properties in every part: *isotropism*, *n.* *ī-sō-trōp-īz-m*, the quality of.

Israelite, *n.* *ī-sr'ā-ē-lī-t*, a descendant of *Israel* or *Jacob*; a Jew: *Is'raēlīt'ic*, *a.* *ī-sr'ā-ē-lī-tīk*, also *Is'raēlīt'iah*, *a.* *ī-sr'ā-ē-lī-tīk*, pert. to *Israel* or to a Jew.

issue, *n.* *ī-sh'ū-sh* [*OF. issue*, issue, exit: *L. e'ire*, to go out—from *ex*, out; *eo*, I go], the act of passing or flowing out; that which happens or turns out; end or ultimate result; children; offspring; a giving or sending out, as of bank notes; giving out or delivering for use; the point in dispute in a suit at law; in *med.*, an artificially produced wound kept raw and open that there may be a constant flow of pus from

cōo, boy, fōb; *pāre*, bād; *chair*, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

irrepressible, a. *ir-rés-prés-si-bl* [in, not, and repressible], that cannot be repressed or subdued; not to be restrained: *ir-repress-ibly*, ad. -*bl*.

irreproachable, a. *ir-ré-prôch-à-bl* [in, not, and Eng. reproachable: *F. irréprochable*], free from blame; innocent: *ir-reproch-ably*, ad. -*bl*: *ir-reproach-ableness*, n. -*bl-nés*.

irreprovable, a. *ir-ré-prôv-à-bl* [in, not, and Eng. reprovable: *F. irréprovable*], that cannot be justly reproved or blamed: *ir-repro-v-ably*, ad. -*bl*.

irresistance, n. *ir-rés-sist-âns* [in, not, and resistance], passive submission; forbearance to resist.

irresistible, a. *ir-rés-sist-ib-l* [in, not, and Eng. resistible: *F. irrésistible*—from mid. *L. irrésistibilis*], that cannot be resisted or opposed: *ir-résist-ibly*, ad. -*bl*: *ir-résist-ib-ility*, n. -*bl-ti*, also *ir-résist-ibleness*, n. -*bl-nés*, quality of being irresistible; power beyond successful resistance.

irresoluble, a. *ir-rés-ô-l-ô-bl* [in, not, and resolvable], incapable of being dissolved or set free; that cannot be resolved into parts.

irresolute, a. *ir-rés-ô-l-ô* [in, not, and resolute], not firm or constant in purpose; not decided; wavering; given to doubt: *ir-rés-ô-l-ly*, ad. -*ly*: *irresolution*, *ir-rés-ô-l-ô-shûn* [*F. —*], want of resolution; want of decision in purpose: *ir-rés-ô-l-ut-ness*, n. -*ô-l-ut-nés*—*SYN.* of 'irresolute': unsettled; unstable; unsteady; vacillating; undetermined; doubting; inconstant; fickle.

irresolvable, a. *ir-rés-ô-l-ô-bl* [in, not, and resolvable], that cannot be resolved.

irrespective, a. *ir-rés-spék-t-iv* [in, not, and respect-ive], not regarding; not having respect to, as circumstances: *ir-rés-pék-t-iv-ly*, ad. -*ly*.

irrespirable, a. *ir-rés-pi-r-ô-bl* [in, not, and respirable], unfit for respiration.

irresponsible, a. *ir-rés-spôn-si-bl* [in, not, and responsible], not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences: *ir-rés-pôn-si-ly*, ad. -*bl*: *ir-rés-pôn-si-ility*, n. -*bl-ti*.

irretrievable, a. *ir-rét-rév-ô-bl* [in, not, and retrievable], not to be retrieved; not to be recovered or repaired: *ir-rét-rév-ô-ly*, ad. -*bl*: *ir-rét-rév-ô-ability*, n. -*bl-ti*—*SYN.* of 'irretrievable': irremediable; incurable; irrecoverable; irreparable.

irreturnable, a. *ir-rét-tér-n-ô-bl* [in, not, and returnable], not to be returned.

irreveals, a. *ir-rév-ô-l-ô-bl* [in, not, and revealable], that may not be revealed: *ir-rév-ô-l-ô-ly*, ad. -*bl*.

irreverent, a. *ir-rév-êr-ênt* [in, not, and reverent: *F. irrévérent*—from *L. irreverens* or *irreverentem*], that does not show veneration; wanting in due regard for the Supreme Being; wanting in respect to superiors; expressing irreverence: *ir-rév-êr-ênt-ly*, ad. -*ly*: *irreverence*, n. -*êns* [*F. —*], want of due regard for the Supreme Being; want of veneration or reverence.

irreversible, a. *ir-rét-vér-si-bl* [in, not, and reversible], not to be changed; not to be recalled: *ir-rév-êr-si-ly*, ad. -*bl*: *ir-rév-êr-si-leness*, n. -*bl-nés*—*SYN.* of 'irreversible': irrevocable; irrevocable; unchangeable.

irrevocable, a. *ir-rév-ô-l-ô-bl* [in, not, and Eng. revocable: *F. irrévocable*—from *L. irrevocabilis*], that cannot be recalled or annulled; not to be revoked or reversed: *ir-rév-ô-l-ô-ly*, ad. -*bl*.

irrigate, v. *ir-rig-ô* [*L. irrigatus*, watered, irrigated—from *in*, on; *rigo*, I moisten or water], to moisten land by causing water from a stream or canal to flow upon and spread over it; to water: *ir-rig-ating*, imp.: *ir-rig-ated*, pp. watered: *ir-rig-ation*, n. -*ô-shûn* [*F. —*], the operation of causing water from a stream or canal to flow upon and spread over land with the view of nourishing and increasing the growth of plants: *ir-rig-ô-ô-ô*, water; moist; dewy; well watered.

irritable, *ir-rig-ô-ô-ô*, &c.—see under *irritate*.

irritant, a. *ir-rig-ô-ô-ô* [*L. irritus*, not ratified or settled—from *in*, not; *ratius*, ratified], in *Scotch law*, rendering null and void, as an *irritant* clause—see under *irritate*.

irritate, v. *ir-rig-ô-ô-ô* [*L. irritatus*, provoked—from *irritare*, to excite—perhaps from *ir-rig-ô*, to snarl], to make angry or fretful; to provoke or exasperate; to inflame or excite heat in, as the flesh or skin: *ir-rig-ô-ô-ô*, imp.: *ir-rig-ô-ô-ô*, exciting; causing irritation: *ir-rig-ô-ô-ô*, pp.: *ir-rig-ô-ô-ô*, excited; exasperated: *ir-rig-ô-ô-ô*, a. -*ô-ô-ô* [*L. irritabilis*], easily provoked or

made angry: *ir-rig-ô-ô-ô*, ad. -*ô-ô-ô*: *ir-rig-ô-ô-ô-ity*, n. -*ô-ô-ô-ô-ô* [*L. —*], the quality of being easily excited or provoked; the peculiar susceptibility possessed by the living tissues and fibres on the application of certain substances: *ir-rig-ô-ô-ô-ity*, n. -*ô-ô-ô-ô-ô*, the state of being irritant: *ir-rig-ô-ô-ô-ant* [*L. irritans*, exasperating], irritating: *ir-rig-ô-ô-ô-ant*, a. that which irritates or causes pain, heat, or tension: *ir-rig-ô-ô-ô-ant*, a. -*ô-ô-ô-ô-ô* [*F. —*], the act of exciting heat or redness in the skin; the heat so produced; excitement of anger or passion; provocation; anger: *ir-rig-ô-ô-ô-ant*, a. -*ô-ô-ô-ô-ô*, tending to excite or irritate: *ir-rig-ô-ô-ô-ant*, a. -*ô-ô-ô-ô-ô*, exciting; producing irritation.—*SYN.* of 'irritate': to excite; inflame; fret; provoke; tease; exasperate; vex; enrage; incense; anger; stimulate; in *O.K.*, to agitate; heighten.

irruption, n. *ir-rûp-shûn* [*F. irruption*—from *L. irruptionem*: *L. irrumpo*, pp. of *irrumpeo*, I break in—from *in*, into; *rumpo*, I break], a sudden or violent bursting in, as of the sea; a sudden invasion or incursion, as of an enemy: *ir-rûp-tive*, a. -*ô-ô-ô*, rushing suddenly in or upon: *ir-rûp-tive-ly*, ad. -*ly*—*SYN.* of 'irruption': inroad; incursion; invasion; intrusion; a burst; a rush.

is, v. *is* [*AS. is*: cf. *Ger. ist*; *L. est*; *Gr. esti*; *Sans. asti*], 3rd pers. sing. pres. of the verb *be*.

isagogic, a. *is-ô-gô-gik*, also *is-agog-ic-al*, a. -*ô-gô-gik* [*Gr. isagogikos*, introductory—from *eis*, into; *agô*, I lead], introductory; belonging to an introduction: *isagogics*, n. -*ô-gô-giks*, in *Biblical criticism*, the discussion of the canon, comprising everything in connection with the literary history of the Bible, esp. the authorship and validity of its different books with the time and place of their composition.

isagon, n. *is-ô-gôn* [*Gr. isos*, equal; *gonia*, an angle], a figure whose angles are equal.

isatin, n. *is-ô-tin* [*Gr. isatis*, wood], a yellow colouring matter derivable from indigo in the form of deep yellowish-red prismatic crystals: *isatis*, n. -*ô-tis*, the wood, a tall plant with a yellow flower yielding a blue dye; the *Isatis tinctoria*, *Orn. Crucifera*.

ischiatric, a. *is-ô-tik* [*Gr. ischion*, the hip], pert to the hip: *ischium*, n. -*ô-tik-um*, the hip-bone.

ischury, n. *is-ô-ry*, also *ischuria*, n. -*ô-ry-ô* [*Gr. ischô*, I stop or retain; *ouron*, urine], the suppression or stoppage of urine: *ischur-ô-ic*, n. -*ô-ô-ô*, a medicine adapted to relieve ischury: *adj.* having the quality of relieving ischury.

ischyrcerus, n. *is-ô-pi-ô-ô-ô* [*Gr. ischus*, strength of body; *ceron*, a fin], in prot. a genus of ganoid fishes with smooth rhomboidal scales.

isearine, n. *is-êr-in* from the river *Isar*, in Silesia, near whose source it was first found, a mineral of an iron-black colour and of a bright metallic lustre, found in angular grains, rolled pieces, or in the form of black sand; titaniferous iron-sand.

Ishmaelite, n. *is-ô-mâ-d-ô-ô*, a descendant of *Ishmael*: one at war with society.

isidoid, a. *is-ô-ô-ô-ô* [*isid*, a genus of jointed corals: *Gr. isos*, equal, similar; *eidos*, resemblance], in bot., covered with a dense mass of conical soredia, as the surface of lichens: *isidiosis*, a. -*ô-ô-ô-ô-ô*, having powdery, coralline excrescences: *isidiferous*, a. -*ô-ô-ô-ô-ô* [*Gr. isis* [*L. Jero*, I hear] having isidiosis excrescences: *isidium*, n. -*ô-ô-ô-ô-ô*, coral-like soredia on the surface of some lichens.

isinglass, n. *is-ing-ô-ô* [*O.Dut. Auyzenblas*, sturgeon-bladder—from *Ayus*, a sturgeon; *blas*, a bladder], a pure kind of gelatine, gelatinous and semi-transparent, obtained from the sounds or air-bladders of certain fresh-water fish, the best being obtained from the sturgeon; fish glue. *Note.*—The spelling *isinglass* has probably arisen from connecting the name with its employment in *icing*, or in making jellies.

Isis, n. *is-is*, the chief female deity in the Egyptian mythology, the mother of Horus, and wife of Osiris; a genus of jointed corals.

Islamism, n. *is-lâm-ism* [*Ar. islâm*, obedience to the will of God—from *sallama*, to submit to God], the religion or creed of Mohammed: *Islam*, n. -*is-lâm*, the religion of Mohammed; the whole body of the faithful, and the countries in which Islamism is professed: *Islamite*, n. -*is-lâm-ô-ô*, a follower of Mohammed: *is-lâm-ô-ô-ic*, a. -*ô-ô-ô-ô-ô*, pert. to Islamism.

island, n. *is-lând* [*AS. eiland*—from *eg*, land, land], a spot or tract of land surrounded by water: *islander*, n. -*ô-ô*, an inhabitant of an island: *is-*

mâte, *mât*, *sâr*, *lâô*; *mêtc*, *mât*, *hêr*; *pine*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôô*, *môve*;

perpetual wars; in *archæol.*, the period when men began to use implements of iron instead of stone, thus distinguished from the *stone* and *bronze* ages; *iron-bound*, faced or surrounded with rocks, as an *iron-bound coast*; *rugged*: *iron-clad*, covered with armour of iron; *sheathed* with iron or steel plates: a *man-of-war* covered or sheathed with thick plates of iron or steel: *iron-fisted*, having hard or strong fist; *covetous*: *iron-flat*, a term applied to some varieties of ferruginous quartz: *ironfounder*, one who makes iron castings: *iron-glance*, the peroxide of iron, of a dark steel-grey colour; *specular iron ore*; *hematite*: *iron-grey*, a colour resembling that of iron: *iron-hearted*, *hard-hearted*; *unfeeling*: *iron-lugger*, a solution of acetate of iron, used as a mordant by calico-printers—usually called printers' liquor: *ironmaster* (Ger. n. *eisenherf*), a dealer in iron or hardware goods: *ironmonger*, n. *g-er-ō*, iron or hardware goods: *ironmaster*, a manufacturer of iron, or large dealer therein: *iron-mould*, *mold*, a mark or stain made by the rust of iron, &c., on cloth: *iron pyrites*, the yellow sulphide of iron: *iron-sides*, a name applied to Cromwell's cavalry—so called from their endurance and undaunted bravery: *iron-sinter*, a recent product occurring in old mines, in crusts of a dark-brown colour and vitreous lustre: *ironstones*, the most common ore of iron: *iron-wood*, a very hard and heavy wood: *ironware*, utensils and tools made of iron: *ironwork*, the parts or pieces, as of a building or a vessel, consisting of iron; the manufacture of iron: *in* irons, confined or restrained by putting chains, fetters, or manacles upon: *cast or pig iron*, the direct product of smelting iron ore, which is run into moulds at the mouth of the smelting-furnace: *cast-iron*, iron purified, mixed with a certain percentage of carbon, and run into moulds—see *puddling*: *magnetic-iron*, a common ore of iron, and attractable by the magnet; *lodestone*: *wrought-iron*, cast-iron rendered malleable and ductile: *to strike while the iron is hot*, to enter upon an enterprise while circumstances are favourable.

irony, n. *trōn-ē* [F. *trōnie*—from L. *trōnia*; Gr. *trōnia*], *irony*—from *trōnia*, a dissembler in speech—from Gr. *trōnia*, to speak, to say], a mode of speech in which the meaning of the speaker is contrary to his words; a delicate species of sarcasm: *ironic*, a. *trōn-ik*, also *ironic*, a. *-i-k*, *trōn-ik*, reproving faults and errors by seeming to approve or defend them; speaking by contraries: *ironically*, ad. *-ly*.

irradiance, n. *tr-ā-d-ē-ns*, also *irra'diance*, n. *-s* [L. *irradiāns*, making bright—from *in*, on; *radius*, a ray], the sending forth rays of light upon an object; *lustre*: *irra'diate*, v. *-d-ē* [L. *irradiāre*, irradiate, illuminate], to dart rays of light into; to illuminate; to adorn with lustre; to emit rays of light; to illuminate the mind: *irra'diating*, imp.: *irra'diated*, pp.: *irra'diation*, n. *-d-ē-ns* [F.—L.], the act of sending out rays of light; brightness; act of sending out minute particles; the apparent enlargement of the disc of a heavenly body.

irrational, a. *tr-rā-shān-ē* [in, not, and Eng. *rational*: F. *irrational*—from L. *irrationalis*, unreasoning, irrational], void of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; absurd: *irrati'onally*, ad. *-ly*: *irrati'onality*, n. *-i-tē*, want of reason.—SYN. of 'irrational': foolish; preposterous; unreasonable.

irreclaimable, a. *tr-rē-klām-ē-b* [in, not, and red-claimable], not to be reclaimed; that cannot be reformed: *irreclaim'ably*, ad. *-bly*.

irreconcilable, a. *tr-rē-kōn-sil-ē-b* [in, not, and Eng. *reconcilable*: F. *irreconcilable*], not to be recalled to a state of friendship or kindness; that cannot be appeased or subdued; that cannot be made to agree or be consistent: *irreconcil'ably*, ad. *-bly*: *irreconcil'ableness*, n. *-bly-ness*: *irreconciled*, a. *tr-rē-kōn-sil-ē*, not reconciled; not atoned for: *irreconcil'ation*, n. *-s*, *-d-ē-ns*, want of reconciliation.

irrecoverable, a. *tr-rē-kūv-ē-b* [in, not, and Eng. *recoverable*: L. in, not; F. *recouvrable*, recoverable], not to be recovered or repaired; that cannot be regained or remedied: *irrecov'erably*, ad. *-bly*: *irrecov'erableness*, n. *-bly-ness*—SYN. of 'irrecoverable': *irrecoverable*; *irremediable*; *irreparable*; *incurable*.

irrecoverable, a. *tr-rē-kūv-ē-b* [F. *irrecouvrable*—from L. in, not; *recuperare*, to recover], in O.E., *irrecoverable*.

irredeemable, a. *tr-rē-dē-m-ē-b* [in, not, and red-claimable], that cannot be redeemed; not subject to

be paid at the nominal value, as government stocks: *irredeem'ably*, ad. *-bly*.

irreducible, n. *tr-rē-dū-sil-ē-b* [in, not, and red-claimable], that cannot be brought back to a former state, or changed to a different one: *irreduc'ibly*, ad. *-sily*: *irreduc'ibleness*, n. *-bly-ness*.

irreformable, a. *tr-rē-fōrm-ē-b* [in, not, and reformable], that may not or cannot be revised or set aside; that may not lawfully be judged or censured.

irrefragable, a. *tr-rē-frā-gē-b* [in, not, and refragable: F. *irrefragable*—from mid. L. *irrefragabilis*, not to be withstood], that cannot be refuted or overthrown; incontestable: *irrefrag'ably*, ad. *-gē-bly*: *irrefragableness*, n. *-bly-ness*, quality of being incapable of confutation.—SYN. of 'irrefragable': *incontrovertible*; *unanswerable*; *indisputable*; *unquestionable*; *indubitable*; *undeniable*; *irrefutable*.

irrefragible, a. *tr-rē-frān-jil-ē-b* [in, not, and refragible], that cannot be refracted.

irrefutable, a. *tr-rē-fū-til-ē-b* [in, not, and Eng. *refutable*: mid. L. *irrefutabilis*], that cannot be disproved or overthrown by argument; *unanswerable*: *irrefut'ably*, ad. *-bly*.

irregular, a. *tr-rē-gū-lēr* [in, not, and Eng. *regular*: mid. L. *irregulāris*], not according to usual forms or rules; not according to established principles or customs; not in conformity to law, or the usual operations of nature; wanting symmetry; not regular, as regards mode of life; vicious: n. a soldier not in the regular service; one not following any fixed rule; in bot., a flower in which the parts of any of the verticils differ in size: *irregul'arly*, ad. *-ly*: *irregul'arity*, n. *-rē-ti-tē* [F.—L.], neglect of law, form, or method; deviation from rule; vice.—SYN. of 'irregular a.': *unsystematic*; *abnormal*; *unmethodical*; *anomalous*; *erratic*; *devious*; *eccentric*; *crooked*; *variable*; *unsettled*; *desultory*; *mutable*; *changeable*; *immoderate*; *intemperate*; *wild*; *disorderly*; *inordinate*; *unconformable*; *unsymmetrical*.

irrelative, a. *tr-rē-lā-tiv* [in, not, and relative], unconnected: *irrelat'ively*, ad. *-ly*.

irrelevant, a. *tr-rē-lē-vānt* [in, not, and Eng. *relevant*: L. in, not; *relevans* or *relevantem*, making light—from *levis*, light—*il-*, that does not relieve or lighten], not applicable; not to the purpose; not serving to support: *irrel'evantly*, ad. *-ly*: *irrel'evancy*, n. *-vā-ns*, also *irrel'evance*, n. *-vā-ns*, the quality of not being applicable.

irreligious, n. *tr-rē-lī-jūn* [in, not, and religion: F. *irreligion*—from L. *irreligiōnem*], contempt of religion or the want of it; profaneness; impiety: *irreligi'ous*, a. *-lī-jūs* [L. *irreligiōsus*], ungodly; profane; impious; wicked: *irreligi'ously*, ad. *-ly*: *irreligi'ousness*, n. quality or state of being irreligious; want of religion.

irremediable, a. *tr-rē-mē-d-ē-b* [in, not, and Eng. *remediable*: F. *irremédiable*—from L. *irremediabilis*], that cannot be cured; not to be corrected or redressed: *irremēd'ably*, ad. *-bly*: *irremēd'ableness*, n. *-bly-ness*.

irremissible, a. *tr-rē-mis-sil-ē-b* [in, not, and Eng. *remissible*: F. *irremissible*—from mid. L. *irremissibilis*], that cannot be forgiven or remitted: *irremis'sibly*, ad. *-bly*: *irremis'sibleness*, n. *-bly-ness*, quality of being not to be pardoned.

irremovable, a. *tr-rē-mōv-ē-b* [in, not, and removable], that cannot be moved or changed; that cannot be removed from office: *irremov'ably*, ad. *-bly*: *irremov'ability*, n. *-bly-tē*, quality or state of being irremovable.

irrenowned, a. *tr-rē-nōnd* [in, not, and renowned], in O.E., wanting in renown.

irreparable, a. *tr-rē-pā-rē-b* [in, not, and Eng. *reparable*: F. *irréparable*—from L. *irreparabilis*], that cannot be repaired or mended; not to be recovered, retrieved, or remedied: *irrep'arably*, ad. *-bly*: *irrep'arability*, n. *-bly-tē*, state of being beyond repair or recovery.

irrepealable, a. *tr-rē-pē-lē-b* [in, not, and repealable], that cannot be revoked or annulled: *irrepeal'ably*, ad. *-bly*.

irreprehensible, a. *tr-rē-prē-hēn-sil-ē-b* [in, not, and Eng. *reprehensible*: F. *irrépréhensible*—from L. *irreprehensibilis*, without cause for blame or censure], not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured: *irrep'rehens'ibly*, ad. *-bly*.

original state, as the womb after having expelled the child: *involutive*, a. *-lō'tiv*, in bot., applied to leaves rolled inwards spirally off each side; *involute*.

involve, v. *in-vōlve* [*L. involvere*, to surround, to inwrap—from *in*, in or on; *volve*, I roll] *tr.*, to surround or inwrap; to comprise; to take in; to implicate; to imply; to entangle; to plunge or overwhelm in, as debt; to embarrass; to raise a number or quantity to any given power: *involve*'ing, imp.: *involved*, pp. *-roled*: *involvement*, n. *-vōl'mēnt*, state of being involved; entanglement.—*SVN.* of *involve*: to inwrap; cover; entwine; join; catch; conjoin; complicate; blend; mingle; embarrass; overwhelm.

invulnerable, a. *in-vōl'ner-ā-bil* [*F. invulnérable*—from *L. invulnerabilis*, not to be wounded—from *in*, not; *vulnero*, I wound], that cannot be wounded or maimed; that cannot be pierced or injured: *invulnerableness*, n. *-bl-nēs*, also *invulnerability*, n. *-bilit-ty*, the quality of being secure from wounds or injury.

inward, a. *in-wōrd* [*AS. inweard*, inward—from *inne*, within; *weard*, towards], internal; placed or being within; domestic; familiar; in *OE.* seated in the mind: *inward* or *inwards*, ad. *-wōrds*, towards the inside or centre; in the mind or thoughts: *inwardly*, ad. *-li*, in the inner parts; in the heart or thoughts: *inwards*, n. plu. *-wōrds*, the bowels; the viscera; in *OE.* for *inward*.

inweave, v. *in-weēv* [*in*, into, and *weave*], to intermix or intertwine; to weave together: *inweaving*, imp.: *inwove*, pt. *-wōv*: *inwoven*, pp. *-wōv-n*.

inwrap, v. *in-rōp* [*in*, into, and *wrap*], to infold; to cover by wrapping; to perplex: *inwrapping*, imp.: *inwrapped*, pp. *-rōp*.

inwreath, v. *in-rēth* [*in*, into, and *wreath*], to surround or encompass, as with a wreath: *inwreathing*, imp.: *inwreathed*, pp. *-rēth*.

inwrought, pp. and a. *in-rōwt* [*in*, into, and *wrought*], worked in or among other things; adorned with figured work.

Io! int. *iō* [*Gr. iō*], an exclamation of joy or triumph.

Iodine, n. *iō-dīn* [*Gr. iōdēs*, resembling a violet—from *ion*, the violet; *eidos*, likeness], an elementary body forming a solid substance of a greyish-black colour, obtained from marine plants, sea-water, &c.—its vapour is of a beautiful violet colour, hence the name; one of the halogens, and related therefore to chlorine and bromine: *iodate*, n. *iō-dād*, any salt of iodic acid: *iodic*, a. *iō-dik*, containing iodine: *iodide*, n. *iō-did*, a direct compound of iodine with a metal or other substance: *iōdous*, a. *-dōs*, of or from iodine: *iodoform*, n. *iō-dō-fōrm* [*L. forma*, shape], a yellow crystalline substance resulting from the action of alcohol on iodine and potash; chloroform in which chlorine is replaced by iodine: *iōdism*, n. *-dīz-m*, in *med.*, a morbid condition sometimes resulting from the use of iodine: *iodite*, n. *iō-dit*, or *iodic silver* an ore of silver, consisting of iodine of silver: *iodium*, n. *iō-dī-əm*, a Latinised form of the word *iodine*.

iodite, n. *iō-dit* [*Gr. ion*, the violet; *itidos*, a stone], one of the gems like sapphire, of various shades of pale and dark blue, occurring in granitic and primitive rocks.

ion, n. *iōn* [*Gr. iōn*, going], either of the two elements which are evolved out of a particular substance by the voltaic current, and which appear at the poles of the battery.

Ionian, a. *iō-nī-an* [*Gr. Ionía*, a district of Asia Minor on the Aegean Sea, first colonised by Ion], of or relating to *Ionía*, or its inhabitants: *Ionie*, a. *iō-nī-ik*, pert. to *Ionía*; denoting one of the five orders of architecture—the five orders being, (1) Tuscan, (2) Doric, (3) Ionic, (4) Corinthian, (5) Composite; applied to an airy kind of music.

iota, n. *iō-tā* [*L. Gr. iōta* = Heb. *yod*, the smallest letter of the Hebrew alphabet], a jot; a title: *iotaicised*, a. *iō-tā-sī-d*, formed by the insertion of an *i*.

Ipecacuanha, n. *ipē-kak'-ā-nā'* [*Port. Brazil. ipecacuanha*], the root of a S. Amer. plant, used in medicine as an emetic; the *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*, Ord. *Rubiaceae*; the name in Brazil is said to signify, 'the roadside sick-making plant.'

ipse dixit, *ipē-dīk-tē* [*L.* he himself said it], assertion without proof—said to have been originally used by the Peripatetics in quoting Aristotle.

Ir, fr. another form of the prefix *in*, signifying 'not,' &c.—see *in*.

irade, n. *i-rād-ē* [*Turk.*], in *Turkey*, an imperial decree; the form of a decree.

Iranian, a. *i-rānī-an*, the name given to Persia by its people; of or relating to *Iran*.

irascible, a. *i-rās-ē-bil* [*mid. L. irascibilis*—from *L. irasci*, to be angry—see *ir*], easily provoked; prone to anger; irritable: *irascibly*, ad. *-bly*: *irascibleness*, n. *-bl-nēs*, also *irascibility*, n. *-bilit-ty*, the quality of being easily inflamed by anger.

ire, n. *ir* [*OF. ire*—from *L. ira*, anger], anger; wrath: *irful*, a. *-fōl*, filled with anger: *irate*, a. *-d*, angry; fierce: *irfully*, ad. *-ly*.—*SVN.* of *ire*: passion; cholera; rage; resentment; fury.

ironic, a. *i-rē-nīk*, also *ironical*, a. *-kāl* [*Gr. eirōnē*, peace], fitted and designed to promote peace; conciliatory; peaceful: *ironical*, a. *i-rē-nī-kōn* [*Gr. eirōnēkon*, peaceful], a plan or device for peace.

iridectomy, n. *i-rī-dēk-tō-mī* [*Gr. iris* or *tridia*, the iris, and *ektomē*, a cutting out—from *ek*, out, and *tomē*, a cutting], in *surg.*, the cutting out of a part of the iris to form an artificial pupil: *iridotomy*, n. *-dōtō-mī* [*Gr. tōmē*, a cutting], incision of the iris to relieve closing up of the pupil: *iridopsis*, n. *-skōp*, [*Gr. skōpōē*, I view], in *phys.*, a device for exhibiting prismatic colours.

iridescence, *iridium*, &c.—see under *iris*.

iris, n. *i-rīs*, *irises*, n. plu. *i-rīs-ēz* [*L. iris* or *tridem*, the rainbow, the flag; *Gr. iris* or *trida*], an appearance resembling the rainbow; the coloured circle which surrounds the pupil of the eye; the fleur-de-lis or flag flower; a beautiful and extensive genus of perennial plants, having sword-shaped leaves, very common as garden flowers, Ord. *Iridaceae*; a variety of rock-crystal: *iridescent*, a. *i-rī-dēs-sēnt* [*F.-L.*], exhibiting a play of colours like those of the rainbow: *iridescence*, n. *-sēns*, exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow: *iridium*, n. *i-rī-dī-əm*, one of the most infusible of the known metals, of a steel-grey or lead colour, and shining metallic lustre, found in the ore of platinum and in gold washings—used in porcelain-painting and for the nib of gold pens: *irised*, a. *i-rī-dēd*, resembling the rainbow: *irised*, a. *i-rī-dēd*, containing colours like those of the rainbow: *iritis*, n. *i-rīt-īs*, inflammation of the iris of the eye.

Irish, n. *i-rīsh* [*AS. Irisc*, Irish—from *Ir*, the Irish—from *Ir*, *Éire*, Ireland], the people of Ireland; the language of the native Celtic race of Ireland; the oldest and most important of the Celtic family of languages: adj. pert. to or produced in Ireland: *Irishism*, n. *-izm*, a mode of speaking peculiar to the Irish: *Irish moss*, a sea-weed possessing medicinal and nutritive properties; the *Spharococcus crispus* or *Chondrus crispus*, Ord. *Algae*: *Irish stew*, a kind of hash of potatoes and meat stewed together.

irk, v. *ērē* [*Sw. yrka*, to urge, to press], to dull one's inclination to action; to tire or become weary; to weary; to make impatient; to annoy—used impersonally: *irk*'some, *-sōm*, *wearysome*; tiresome; giving uneasiness by great continuance: *irk*'somely, ad. *-ly*: *irk*'someness, n. tediousness; wearisomeness.—*SVN.* of *'irksome*: tedious; burdensome; vexatious; weary; vexed; uneasy; troublesome; toilsome; unpleasing.

iron, n. *i-tern* [*AS. terna*, for older form *tern*, a metal in general, iron; of *Goth. tairna*; *OH.Ger. terna*; *Dut. terna*; *Ger. eisen*; *Ir. tairna*; *W. Aisarn*; *Gael. tarunn*], an elementary body forming the well-known metal, economically speaking, the most important; an instr. made of it: adj. formed of iron; resembling iron in hardness, strength, &c.; harsh; stern; severe; fast-binding; impenetrable; strong; robust, as an iron constitution: v. to smooth with a heated instr. made of iron; to chain; to fetter: *ironing*, imp. *i-tern-ing*, smoothing with an iron: a. smoothing with an iron; a shackling or arming with iron: *ironed*, pp. *i-tern-d*: *irona*, n. plu. *i-terns*, chains; fetters; shackles; tools for heating at a fire: the poker, tongs, and shovel for a grate, as *fire-irons*: *irony*, a. *i-tern-ī*, partaking of iron; resembling iron age, in *Gr.* and *L. myth.*, the period during which justice, piety, and faith disappeared from the earth, and violence and oppression became universal, thus distinguished from the *golden*, *silver*, and *brass* ages; in *European hist.*, a period said to have extended from the death of Charlemagne to the close of the Carolingian dynasty, characterised by almost

māle, mal, fār, lāto; mēle, mēl, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōle, nōl, mōve;

vertens — see *invert*], placed in contrary order; *appeal* to *direct*: in bot., having a position or mode of attachment the reverse of what is usual: *inversely*, ad. -ly, in an inverted order or manner: *inversion*, n. -sion [F.—L.] change of order, so that the last becomes first and the first last; a contrary change of order or position; said of an organ which is completely or partially turned inside out, as the womb: *inverse ratio*, in *arith.* and *alg.*, a ratio when the relation of numbers to each other is reversed—thus we have the ratio 3 to 6 expressed by $\frac{3}{6}$ or $\frac{6}{3}$, and the *inverse ratio* of the same numbers is expressed by 6 to 3 or by $\frac{6}{3}$ or 2.

invert, v. *in-vért* [L. *invertire*, to turn bottom upwards—from *in*, in; *verto*, I turn or change] to turn upside down; to place in a contrary position, direction, or order: *inverting*, imp.: *inverted*, pp.: adj. turned to a contrary direction; changed in order; in bot., having the radicle of the embryo pointing to the end of the seed opposite the hilum; having the ovules attached to the top of the ovary: *invertedly*, ad. -ly: *inverted arch*, an arch of stone or brick with the crown downwards—usually employed in the construction of tunnels: *invertin*, n. *in-vér-tin*, in *chem.*, an enzyme occurring in several species of fungi, which converts cane-sugar, in solution, into dextrose and levulose.

vertebrate, n. *in-vér-té-brát* [in, not, and *vertebra*], without a vertebral column or spinal bone; destitute of a backbone: n. an animal having no spinal bone: *vertebrata*, n. plu. -brá-tá, one of the great divisions of the animal kingdom in which the animals are destitute of vertebrae or backbones: *vertebral*, n. sometimes used for *vertebrate*.

invest, v. *in-vést* [F. *investir*, from L. *investire*, to cover with a garment—from *in*, on; *vestis*, a garment] to clothe; to dress; to put garments on; to place in possession of office, rank, or dignity; to enclose or surround, as a city besieged by an enemy; to place or lay out money: *investing*, imp.: *invested*, pp.: *investive*, n. -ve, clothing; enclosing: *investment*, n. that in which anything is invested, as money; the act of placing out money to interest or profit in the public funds, in the purchase of shares or property, and the like; the act of surrounding a town, &c., in order to besiege it.—SYN. of 'invest': to adorn; grace; confer; give; endow; enclose; surround; put on; array; bedeck; block up.

investigate, v. *in-vés-tí-gát* [L. *investigare*, tracked out, searched or sought after—from *in*, into; *vestigio*, I follow a track; *vestigium*, a track or footprint], to search, trace, or find out; to examine into with care and accuracy: *investigating*, imp.: *investigated*, pp.: *investigator*, n. -gát-ér [L.] an examiner; one charged to look into anything: *investigable*, a. -gát-é, that may be searched out; *investigation*, n. -gát-shén [F.—L.] the action or process of searching carefully for truth, facts, or principles; careful inquiry to find out what is unknown; a searching inquiry: *investigative*, a. -gát-ív, careful in research: *investigatory*, a. -tér-á, searching; inquiring into.

investiture, n. *in-vés-tí-túr* [F. *investiture*—from mid. L. *investitura*, investiture—from L. *in*, on; *vestis*, a garment—see *invest*], the act or right of giving legal possession; as applied to a R. Cath. bishop, the act of giving the ring and crozier, the external signs of his dignity and office.

investment, n.—see under *invest*.

inveterate, a. *in-vét-ér-át* [L. *inveteratus*, kept till old or stale—from *in*, into; *vetus* or *vetere*, old], deep seated or rooted; obstinate; obstinate from long continuance: *inveterately*, ad. -ly: *inveteracy*, n. -ér-á-sí, long continuance of anything bad; state of being deep-rooted and firm by time: *inveterateness*, n. long continuance of anything bad.

invidious, a. *in-vid-i-ús* [L. *invidiosus*, full of envy or spite—from *vidēda*, envy], likely to incur or provoke ill-will, envy, or hatred: *invidiously*, ad. -ly: *invidiousness*, n. -ness, the quality of provoking envy or hatred.—SYN. of 'invidious': envious; jealous; suspicious; malignant; hateful.

invigorate, v. *in-víg-o-rát* [mid. L. *invigoratus*, strengthened—from L. *in*, in; *vigor*, strength], to strengthen; to give vigour to; to animate; to enliven; in O.K. to enforce: *invigorating*, imp.: *invigorated*, pp.: adj. strengthened: *invigoration*, n.

n. -rú-shén, the act of invigorating; the state of being strengthened.

invincible, a. *in-vín-sí-bí* [F. *invincible*—from mid. L. *invincibilis*—from L. *in*, not; *vincō*, I conquer], that cannot be conquered or subdued; not to be overcome: *invincibly*, ad. -bly: *invincibleness*, n. -bly-ness, also *invincibility*, n. -bly-tí-tí, the quality of being unconquerable.

invulnerable, a. *in-vú-lér-á-bí* [F. *invulnerable*—from L. *invulnerabilis*, not to be hurt—from L. *in*, not; *vulō*, I dentle, I injure], not to be profaned or polluted; that ought not to be injured; not to be broken: *invulnerability*, n. -bly-tí-tí [mid. L. *invulnerabilitas*], the state or quality of being invulnerable: *invulnerably*, ad. -bly: *invulnerable*, a. -bly [L. *invulneratus*, uninjured], uninjured; unprofaned; unbroken; unpolluted.

invirility, n. *in-ví-rí-tí-tí* [see *virile*] absence of manhood or manly character; effeminacy.

invisible, a. *in-ví-sí-bí* [F. *invisible*—from L. *invisible*, hidden from sight—from *in*, not; *video*, I see], that cannot be seen; not perceptible by sight: *invisibly*, ad. -bly: *invisibility*, n. -bly-tí-tí, also *invisibleness*, n. -bly-ness, state of being invisible.

invite, v. *in-vít* [F. *inviter*—from L. *invitare*, to ask or request], to ask to come into or to some place; to request the company of; to ask to do something; to present opportunities; to solicit; to allure; to persuade: *inviting*, imp.: adj. enticing; alluring; tempting: *invited*, pp. solicited; allured: *inviter*, n. one who: *invitingly*, ad. -ly: *invitation*, n. *in-vít-á-shén* [F.—L.] the act of asking to do some act, or to go to some place: *invitational*, a. *in-vít-á-tér-á*, using or containing invitation: n. a psalm or hymn inviting to prayer.—SYN. of 'invite': to summon; call; bid; solicit; ask; entice; attract.

invocate, v. *in-vó-kát* [L. *invocatus*, called on or upon—from *in*, on; *voco*, I call], to invoke; to call on with solemnity; to address in prayer; to implore: *invocating*, imp.: *invocated*, pp.: *invocation*, n. -kát-shén [F.—L.] the act of addressing God in prayer for assistance and protection; the act of calling upon for assistance, particularly of some sacred power, as a divinity, a saint; a form of call so made; in law, a judicial order.

invoice, n. *in-vóys* [prob. from *envoie*, an O.K. plu. of F. *envoier*, OF. *envoy*, a sending, a consignment], a written and priced list or detailed account of goods which have been sent by a merchant to a customer; a bill of parcels: v. to make a written list of goods or property, with their prices, to be forwarded to a purchaser: *invoicing*, imp.: *invoiced*, pp. -vóys: *invoice-book*, the book into which bills and invoices are copied, or into which the originals are posted: *invoiced*, v. *in-vó-k* [F. *invoquer*, to invoke—from L. *invoco*, I call on or upon—from *in*, on; *voco*, I call—see *invocate*], to address in prayer; to call for help with earnestness: *invo'king*, imp.: *invo'ked*, pp. -vó-k't.

involute, n. *in-vól-ú-té* [F. *involute*, an involu'cel: L. *involutum*, a wrapper] in bot., the collection of bractlets surrounding a secondary or partial umbel or flower-head; a secondary involucre.

involucre, n. *in-vól-ú-tér*, also *in-vól-ú-crám*, n. -krám [L. *involutum*, a wrapper—from *in*, into; *volo*, I roll], in bot., a collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers, or at some distance below them; the layer of epidermis covering the spore-cases in ferns: *involu'cral*, a. -tér-á-l, belonging to the involucre: *involu'cred*, a. -tér-á-d, having an involucre.

involuntary, a. *in-vól-ú-tér-é* [mid. L. *involuntarius*, in, not, and Eng. *voluntary*], not having will or choice; not proceeding from will or choice: *involuntarily*, ad. -tér-é-tí: *involuntariness*, n.

involute, n. *in-vól-ú-té* [L. *involutus*, unwrapped, enclosed—from *in*, into; *volo*, I roll], in geom., the curve traced by any point of a string, when unwrapped under tension from a given curve: *involute*, a. also *in-vól-ú-té*, in bot., rolled spirally inwards, as leaves: *in-vól-ú-tion*, n. -tí-shén [F.—L.] the action of folding or rolling in; that which is wrapped round anything; in *arith.* and *alg.*, the raising of a number or quantity to any given power, as if it were folded or rolled on itself, thus, 5³=125, indicates that 5 is to be multiplied three times by itself, thus producing 125—*evolution*, the converse, which see; the return of an organ or tissue to its

colo, boy, fob; père, bid; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

intumesce, *v.* *in-tū-mēs* [L. *intumescere*, to begin to swell—from *in*, *in*; *tumescere*, I swell up] to enlarge or expand with heat; to swell or bubble up under the action of the blow-pipe, as certain minerals do: *in-tumesce*, *imp.*: *in-tumescēd*, *pp.* *in-tumescens*, *n.* *in-tū-mēs* [F.—L.], a swelling; a swelling with bubbles; a tumour: *in-tumescent*, *a.* *in-tū-mēs*, swelling up; expanding.

intuse, *n.* *in-tū-sē* [L. *in*, into; *tūsus*, beaten or pounded], in *OE.*, a bruise.

intussusception, *n.* *in-tū-sū-sēp-shūn* [L. *intus*, within; *inceptionem*, an undertaking; *susceptus*, taken or caught up—from *sub*, under; *capio*, I take] the reception of one part within another, as of a sword in a sheath; as applied to the bowels, it expresses the slipping of one portion of the intestines into, and constriction of another; the act of taking foreign matter into a living body; the growth of a cell-wall by taking up new matter throughout, instead of laying it on by apposition: *in-tussuscep-ted*, *a.* *in-tū-sū-sēp*, received into, as a sword into a sheath.

intwine, *v.* *in-tū-wīn*, also *entwine*.

intwine, *v.* *in-tū-wīn*, also *entwine* [in, into, and twine], to twist together; to interweave: *intwining*, *imp.*: *intwined*, *pp.*

inula, *n.* *in-ū-lā* [L. *inula*, the plant elecampane—prob. a corrupt. of Gr. *helicion*, a certain plant], a white, crystalline, amylaceous matter, a variety of starch found in the root of a plant called *Inula*; also found in dandelion, chicory, and other plants; the *elecampane* is the *Inula Helium*, *Ord. Compositae*.

inumbra, *v.* *in-ū-mbrā* [L. *inumbra*, having a shade or shadow cast upon—from *in*, into; *umbra*, a shadow], to cast a shadow or shade upon; to shade: *inumbraing*, *imp.*: *inumbraed*, *pp.*

inunction, *n.* *in-ū-nk-shūn* [L. *in*, in; *unctus*, smeared], the act of rubbing into a part of the surface of the body an ointment containing some remedial agent.

inundate, *v.* *in-ū-n-dāt* [L. *inundatus*, overflowed—from *in*, into; *unda*, a wave], to overflow or deluge with water; to cover with water; to fill with abundance: *inundating*, *imp.*: *inundated*, *pp.*: *adj.* *inundation*, *n.* *in-ū-n-dā-shūn* [L. *inundationem*], an overflow with water or other fluid; a flood; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds.—*SYN.* of 'inundate': to deluge; overflow; drown; flood; overwhelm; fill.

inure, *v.* *in-ūr* [*OE.* *in ure*, in operation—from *OF.* *uere* and *cure*, work, operation; L. *opera*, work], to accustom to by exposure or practice; to habituate: *inuring*, *imp.*: *inured*, *pp.* *in-ūr*, hardened by use: *inurement*, *n.* habit; custom: rarely spelt *enure*.

inure, *v.* *in-ūr* [in, into, and urn], to inter in an urn, as the ashes of the dead; to bury: *inuring*, *imp.*: *inured*, *pp.* *in-ūr*.

inustation, *n.* *in-ū-s-tā-shūn* [L. *in*, not; *ustatus*, frequently used], state of being out of use; want of use.

inutility, *n.* *in-ū-tī-lī-tē* [F. *inutilité*—from L. *inutilitatem*, uselessness—from *in*, not; *utilis*, useful, profitable], the quality of being unprofitable; uselessness.

inutterable, *a.* for *unutterable*.

invade, *v.* *in-vād* [*OF.* *invadere*—from L. *invadere*, to go or get into or within—from *in*, into; *vadere*, I go or march—*in*, to go into; to enter a country; to enter an armed force as an enemy; to attack; to encroach on; to violate another's rights: *invading*, *imp.*: *invaded*, *pp.* *in-vād*, *n.* *in-vād*, one who: *invader*, *n.* *in-vād*: *invasion*, *n.* *in-vād-shūn* [L. *invasiōnem*, gone or got into], the entrance of a hostile army into a country for the purpose of conquest; an attack on the rights of another: *invasive*, *a.* *in-vā-sē*, entering with hostile designs; aggressive.—*SYN.* of 'invade': to infringe; encroach; enter; go upon; assail; assault; violate—of 'invasion': Inroad; incursion; irruption; encroachment; entrance; raid.

invaginate, *v.* *in-vā-gī-nāt* [L. *in*, into; *agina*, a scabbard, a sheath], to operate for hernia, in which, after reduction, the skin is thrust into the canal by the finger of the operator, and there retained by sutures, &c., till adhesion ensue: *invagination*, *n.* *in-vā-gī-nā-shūn*, the operation for hernia as above, also sometimes applied to intussusception; such a process as turning a hollow body inside out, as the finger of a glove; seen also as in the early development of many embryos.

invalid, *a.* *in-vāl-id* [L. *invalidus*, weak, invalid—

from L. *invalidus*, not strong or vigorous—from *in*, not; *validus*, strong], of no force or weight; null; void: *in-val'id-ity*, *n.* *in-vāl-id-ī-tē*, want of legal force or of argument: *invalidity*, *n.* *in-vāl-id-ī-tē*, to weaken or lessen the force of; to overthrow or prove to be of no value, as an argument: *invalidating*, *imp.*: *invalidated*, *pp.*

invalid, *n.* *in-vāl-id* [see *invalid*], a person weak and infirm in health; a worn-out or disabled soldier or sailor: *v.* to put on the roll of invalids, as an infirm or disabled soldier: *in-val'id-ly*, *imp.*: *in-val'id-ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* registered as worn out or disabled; laid aside by sickness or infirmity.

invaluable, *a.* *in-vāl-ū-ā-bū* [in, intensive, and *valuable*], precious above estimation; incapable of being valued: *in-val'ua-bly*, *adv.* *in-vāl-ū-ā-bly*.

invariable, *a.* *in-vār-ī-ā-bū* [in, not, and *variable*: F. *invariable*], incapable of being varied; constant; uniform; that does not vary; unchangeable: *in-var'ia-bly*, *adv.*: *in-var'ia-riableness*, *n.* *in-vār-ī-ā-bē*, state or quality of being unchangeable.

invest, *v.* *in-vēst*, also *under invest*. **invest**, *v.* *in-vēst* [F. *investire*, an investiture—from mid. L. *investire*, L. *investire*, conveyed or brought into, assaulted—from *in*, into; *vehō*, I carry], a speech or expression intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another; unfriendly censure: *adj.* abusive; satirical: *investively*, *adv.* *in-vēst-ē*. *SYN.* of 'investive': abuse; reproach; censure; accusation; opprobrium.

invest, *v.* *in-vēst* [L. *investire*, to carry into or against—from *in*, into; *vehō*, I carry or convey—see *investive*], to exclaim or rail against; to utter censure or reproach against; to attack with reproaching words: *investing*, *imp.*: *invested*, *pp.* *in-vēst*: *invest'er*, *n.* *in-vēst*, one who.

invest, *v.* *in-vēst* [perhaps from *OF.* *investire*, to blind, to hoodwink—from mid. L. *aboculare*, blind—from L. *ab*, from; *oculus*, the eye or sight: cf. *it. invogliare*, to make one willing or desirous], to entice; to seduce; to wheedle—used only in a bad sense: *investing*, *imp.* *in-vēst-ing*: *adj.* enticing to anything bad: *invested*, *pp.* *in-vēst*: *invest'er*, *n.* *in-vēst*, one who: *invest'ment*, *n.* *in-vēst-mēt*, seduction or enticement to evil danger.

invent, *v.* *in-vēnt* [F. *inventer*—from mid. L. *inventare*—from L. *inventus*, lighted upon, found out—from *in*, on; *venire*, to come, to chance], to find out a new thing; to devise or contrive something not before known; to contrive falsely; to forge or fabricate: in *OE.*, to light on; to meet with: *inventing*, *imp.*: *invented*, *pp.*: *invent'er* or *invent'or*, *n.* *in-vēnt*, a discoverer or maker of something new: *invention*, *n.* *in-vēnt-shūn* [F.—L.], the act or operation of finding out or contriving something new; the article invented; forgery; fiction; in the *fine arts*, a term employed to designate the conception or representation of a subject, and generally the whole means by which the artist seeks to portray his thoughts; in *OE.*, a discovery; a device: *invent'ive*, *a.* *in-vēnt-iv* [F. *inventif*], quick at contriving; ready in expedients: *inventively*, *adv.* *in-vēnt-iv*: *inventiveness*, *n.* *in-vēnt-iv-nēs*, the faculty of inventing: *invention* of the Cross [*OE.* *invention*, discovery], in *R. Cath. Ch.*, a festival held in honour of the supposed finding of the true cross on which Christ was crucified, by the Empress Helena A. D. 313, on Mount Calvary, celebrated on Sep. 8. *Vol.*—*Discovery* implies exploration directed to find out the properties or qualities of a thing existent but unknown, as the properties of the magnet were discovered: while *invention* implies the construction or fabrication of a thing formerly non-existent, as the steam-engine was *invented*.—*SYN.* of 'invent': to find out; contrive; design; devise; frame; discover; excogitate; forge; fabricate; feign; imagine.

inventory, *n.* *in-vēn-tō-rī* [mid. L. *inventarium*—from L. *inventus*, found out—see *invent*], a catalogue or written list of movable property: *v.* to make a list or catalogue of; to register: *invent'orial*, *a.* *in-vēn-tō-rī-āl*, pert. to an inventory: *invent'oried*, *a.* *in-vēn-tō-rī-āl*, put or placed in an inventory.—*SYN.* of 'inventory *n.*': roll; register; list; catalogue; schedule; account.

invagination, *n.* *in-vā-gī-nā-shūn* [L. *in*, in; *vermicationem*, the having worms—from *verm*, to be troubled with worms], a diseased state of the bowels caused by worms.

inverse, *a.* *in-vērs* or *in-vērs* [*OF.* *inversus*—from L. *inversus*, turned bottom upwards—from *inversus*, I

inversus, turned bottom upwards—from *inversus*, I

intransmissible, a. *in-trāns-mis-si-bil* [*in*, not, and *transmissible*], that cannot be transmitted.

intromissible, a. *in-trō-mis-si-bil* [*in*, not, and *intromissible*], that cannot be changed into another substance: *in* *transmission* *tability*, *n.* -*bil*: *in* *trō*.

intrant, a. *in-trānt* [*L. intrantem*, walking into or within] entering; making entrance.

intrap—see *entrap*.

intrastous, a. *in-trā-stōs* [*L. intrā*, within], *in* *bof.* applied to the embryo when it is surrounded by the perisperm on all sides except its radicular extremity.

intra-uterine, a. *in-trā-ū-tēr-in* [*intra*, within, and *uterine*], within the uterus or womb.

intrescure, v. *in-trēsh-ūr* [*in*, into, and *treasure*], *in* *OE.* to lay up, as in a treasury; also spelt *entrescure*.

intreat—same as *entreat*.

intrench, v. *in-trēnsh* [*in*, and *franch*: *F. francher*, to cut off] to dig or cut a ditch round a place; to fortify with ditch or parapet; to construct hastily-thrown-up works to strengthen a force in position in the field; to cut off part of what belongs to another; to encroach or invade, as on rights or prerogatives—followed by *on*; *in* *OE.* to furrow: **intrenching**, *imp.*: **intrenched**, *pp.* *trēnsh*: **intrenchment**, *n.* *trēnsh*, a ditch and parapet for protection: **intrenchant**, a. *in-trēnsh-ant*, *in* *OE.*, not cutting; not cut; not to be divided: **intrenched camp**, the large space of ground occupied by an entire army, or a large body of troops, surrounded by works of fortification: also spelt *entrench* and *entrenchment*.

intrepid, a. *in-trēpid* [*L. intrepidus*, undaunted, fearless—from *in*, not; *trēpidō*, I tremble at through fear] fearless; bold; brave; undaunted; not influenced by fear: **intrepidly**, *ad.* *trēpidly*: **intrepidity**, *n.* *in-trē-pid-i-tē*, fearlessness; bravery in danger; undaunted courage.—*SYN.* of 'intrepidity': bravery; gallantry; valour; fortitude; courage; heroism; fearlessness; resoluteness; boldness.

intricate, a. *in-trī-kād* [*L. intricatus*, perplexed, embarrassed—from *in*, in; *trīcor*, I make or start difficult, I baffle—from *trīcor*, hindrances, wiles], entangled; involved; complicated; obscure: **intricately**, *ad.* *trīkatesness*, *n.* also **intricacy**, a. *in-trī-kād-si*, state of being entangled; perplexity; complication.—*SYN.* of 'intricacy': complexity; involution; entanglement—of 'intricate': perplexed; complex; complicated; darkened.

intrigant, n. *in-trē-gant* [*F. intrigante*, intriguing], a man given to intrigue: *fm.* *intrigante*.

intrigue, n. *in-trē-g* [*F. intrigue*, to perplex—from *in*, *intrīcor*, I perplex—from *trīcor*, hindrances—see *intricate*], a plot or scheme of a private or party kind engaged in by several persons; a love-affair, usually illicit; the plot of a poem or play: *v.* to form a complicated plot or scheme; to carry on an illicit love; to plot secretly: **intriguing**, *imp.* *trē-ging*: *ad.* given to secret plotting or scheming: **intrigued**, *pp.* *trē-ged*: **intriguingly**, *ad.* *trī-gant*, *n.* *gēr*, one who.

intrinsic, a. *in-trīn-sik*, also **intrin'sical**, a. *-si-kād* [*L. intrinsicus*, on the inner side—from *intrō*, within; *versus*, by, near] true; genuine; real; inherent; not merely apparent or accidental: **intrin'sically**, *ad.* *trīkatesness*, *n.* *in-trīn-si-kād*, *in* *OE.*, entangled; perplexed.—*SYN.* of 'intrinsic': inward; internal; essential; *in* *OE.*, intimate; familiar.

intro, *in-trō*, a Latin prefix signifying 'within; into; in'.

intromission, n. *in-trō-mis-si-shūn* [*L. intrō*, within, and *missio*, a yielding], *in* *med.*, a depression or shrinking inward.

introduce, v. *in-trō-dūs* [*L. intrōducere*, to lead or bring into—from *intrō*, within; *ducō*, I lead; *ductus*, led], to lead, conduct, or bring in; to bring into acquaintance; to bring into notice; to make known; to import: **introducing**, *imp.*: **introduced**, *pp.* *trō-dūs*: **introducer**, *n.* *trō-dūs-ēr*, one who: **introduction**, *n.* *trō-dūs-shūn* [*F.—L.*], the act of introducing; the making people known to one another; the opening or preliminary part of a thing, as of a speech, a discourse, or a book; the bringing in something fresh: **introductions**, *n.* *trō-dūs-shūn*, serving to introduce: **introducer**, *n.* *trō-dūs-ēr*, serving to introduce; preliminary: **introducer**, *n.* *trō-dūs-ēr*, by way of introduction.—*SYN.* of 'introduce': to bring in; conduct in; usher in; bring into; insert; present; open; begin.

introduction, n. *in-trō-dūshūn* [*L. intrō*, within, and *ductio*, I bend], a bending inward or within; inward curvature: **introduced**, *a.* *trō-dūs*, bent inward.

introit, n. *in-trōit* or *in-trōit* [*L. introitus*, a going in, an entrance—from *intrō*, within; *eo*, I go], *in* the *R. Cath. Ch.*, &c., a psalm or passage of Scripture sung or chanted while the priest enters the chancel; a musical composition appropriate for such an occasion.

intromission, n. *in-trō-mis-si-shūn* [*L. intromissionem*—from *intromissus*, sent inside—from *intrō*, within; *mitto*, I send—see *intromit*], the act of introducing one body into another; insertion; *in* *Scot.*, the management of property belonging to another, especially connected with money matters.

intromit, v. *in-trō-mit* [*L. intromittere*, to send in or within—from *intrō*, within; *mitto*, I send], to send in; to admit; to allow to enter; *in* *Scot.*, to meddle with or manage the affairs of others: **intromitting**, *imp.*: **intromitted**, *pp.*

intorse, a. *in-trōrs* [*L. intorsum*, within], *in* *bof.* turned inwards or towards the axis of the part to which it is attached—applied to anthers which open on the side next the pistil.

introspect, v. *in-trō-spēkt* [*L. introspectus*, looked into and examined attentively—from *intrō*, within; *specio*, I look], to look into or within; to view the inside: **introspecting**, *imp.*: **introspected**, *pp.*: **introspection**, *n.* *-spēk-shūn* [*L. introspectionem*, a looking into], internal view; a view of the interior: **introspective**, a. *spēk-tiv*, looking within.

intromission, n. *in-trō-mis-si-shūn* [*L. intrō*, within, and *missio*, a taking up or in—from *suscipio*, I take up or in], the act of receiving within; *in* *anat.* and *bof.*, intromission.

introvers, v. *in-trō-vert* [*L. intrō*, within; *verto*, I turn], to turn inward: **introversing**, *imp.*: **introversed**, *pp.* turned inward: **introverser**, *n.* *-trō-shūn* [*L. versus*, turned], the act of introverting.

intrude, v. *in-trūd* [*L. intrudere*, to thrust into a place—from *in*, into; *trūdō*, I thrust or push], to force or thrust oneself in; to enter into without right or welcome, as into a house or company; to encroach; to trespass: **intruding**, *imp.*: **intruded**, *pp.*: **intruder**, *n.* *-dēr*, one who thrusts himself in without right or invitation: **intrusion**, *n.* *in-trō-shūn* [*F. intrusion*—from *L. intrudus*, thrust in], the action of thrusting in, or of entering without invitation, right, or welcome; encroachment; *in* *geol.*, the influx of volcanic rocks into sedimentary strata; *in* *law*, an entry on lands and tenements while the ownership is undetermined: **intrusive**, a. *-siv*, apt to intrude; entering without right or welcome: **intrusively**, *ad.* *trō-sivness*, *n.* *-siv*, quality of being intrusive; the act of entering without invitation: **intrusionist**, *n.* *-shūn-ist*, one who makes an entrance without right, or without welcome; one who favours settlement of a minister in a church without consent of the congregation; esp. one of those who held this opinion in the Established Church of Scotland before the Disruption of 1843: **intrusive rocks**, *in* *geol.*, applied to those igneous rocks which seem to have thrust themselves, while in a state of fusion, between the beds of the stratified formations.—*SYN.* of 'intrude': to obtrude; infringe; intrench; thrust in; enter; force in; cast in.

intrusion—see under *intrude*.

intrust, v. *in-trūst*, also **entrust** [*in*, in, and *trust*], to confide to the care of; to commit to the fidelity of another: **intrusting**, *imp.*: **intrusted**, *pp.*—*SYN.* of 'intrust': to commit; confide; consign.

intuition, n. *in-tū-shūn* [*F. intuition*—from *L. intuitum*—from *intuitus*, a beholding, a view—from *in*, into; *tuor*, I look at], the act or power of the mind by which it at once perceives the truth of a thing without argument or explanation; any object or truth discerned by the mind without media of any definable kind: **intuitive**, a. *-tiv*, perceived or known at once by the mind without argument or testimony; having the power of at once seeing clearly: **intuitively**, *ad.* *-tiv*, by immediate perception; without reasoning: **intuitionism**, *n.* *in-tū-shūn-dl-ism*, the metaphysical doctrine that the perception of truth is from intuition: **intuitionist**, *n.* *-ist*, a supporter of *intuitionism*, *n.* *-in-ism*, a philosophy which declares that ideas of right and wrong are intuitive.

celo, boy, fōō; pāre, bīd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, anal.

interpenetrate, *v.* *in-ter-pen-é-trát* [*inter*, between or among, and *penetrate*], to penetrate within or between substances, so as nearly to effect union; to influence widely and deeply: *interpenetrating*, *imp.*: *interpenetrated*, *pp.*: *interpenetration*, *n.* *-trá-shin*, the act of penetrating deeply within or between; an influence deeply effected and widely felt.

interpetiolar, *a.* *in-ter-pet-i-ó-lér* [*inter*, between, and *petiolar*], in bot., situated between the petioles or bases of opposite leaves.

interplanetary, *a.* *in-ter-plán-ét-ér-i* [*inter*, between, and *planetary*], situated between the planets: *interplanetary*, *n.* *in-ter-plá* [*inter*, between, and *play*], play or movement between parts, as in a machine; interaction.

interplead, *v.* *in-ter-pléd* [*inter*, between, and *plead*: *v.* *entreplead*], in law, to discuss a point incidental to the principal cause: *interpleader*, *n.* the discussion of an incidental point, before the principal cause can be determined; a bill in equity praying for the safety of the person exhibiting it.

interpolate, *v.* *in-ter-pó-lál* [*L. interpolatus*, given a new face or appearance, to repaired, interpolated—*from inter*, between; *polis*, I trim or deck], to insert unfairly; to foist or thrust in; to add a word or passage to what has been written by another; to alter a book or manuscript; in *math.*, to fill up intermediate terms: *interpolating*, *imp.*: *interpolated*, *pp.*: *interpolator*, *n.* *-tér*, one who: *interpolation*, *n.* *-trá-shin* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of interpolating; something inserted spuriously; in *math.*, the operation or method of finding, from a few given terms of a series, other intermediate terms; in *nav.*, the finding a value of an element which falls between two given values.

interpose, *v.* *in-ter-pós* [*F. interposer*, to interpose: *L. interpositus*, placed or set between—*from inter*, between; *posui*, I place], to place between, as a hindrance or obstacle; to offer, as aid or services; to step in between persons at variance; to interfere; to mediate: *interposing*, *imp.*: *interposed*, *pp.*: *interposer*, *n.* *-tér*, one who: *interposal*, *n.* *-shin*, also *interposition*, *n.* *in-ter-pó-shish-shin* [*F.*—*L.*], a placing or coming between; mediation between parties at variance; intervention; that which is interposed; intervening agency.—*SYN.* of 'interpose': to intercede; interfere; intermeddle; intrude; offer; interrupt.

interpret, *v.* *in-ter-prét* [*OF. interpreter*—*from L. interpretari*, to explain or expound—*from interpret*, an expounder], to explain or unfold the meaning of; to expound; to decipher; to give a solution to: *interpreting*, *imp.*: *interpreted*, *pp.*: *interpreter*, *n.* *-trét-ér*, one who or that which explains; an expounder; one who in a court of law translates or explains the evidence of foreigners; a translator of languages: *interpretation*, *n.* *-trét-shin*, that may be interpreted: *interpretation*, *n.* *-trét-shin* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of interpreting or expounding; explanation of what is obscure or unintelligible; exposition; the sense given by a particular interpreter: *interpretative*, *a.* *-tív* [*F. interpretatif*—*from mld. L. interpretativus*], explanatory; containing explanation: *interpretatively*, *ad.* *-tív*.—*SYN.* of 'interpret': to explain; translate; define; unfold; clear; unravel; elucidate; illustrate.

interred, *pp.* *interring*, *imp.*—see under *inter* 2.

interregnum, *n.* *in-ter-rég-nám* [*L.*—*from inter*, between; *regnum*, kingly government], the time during which a throne is vacant; time intervening.

interrogate, *v.* *in-ter-ró-gá* [*L. interrogatus*, questioned—*from inter*, between; *rogo*, I ask], to question; to examine by asking questions: *interrogating*, *imp.*: *interrogated*, *pp.*: *interrogator*, *n.* *-tér*, one who: *interrogation*, *n.* *-gá-shin* [*F.*—*L.*], examination by questions asked; a question put; a mark, then (h), to indicate that a question is asked: *interrogative*, *a.* *in-ter-ró-gá-tív* [*F. interrogativus*—*from mld. L. interrogativus*], expressed in the form of a question: *a. in gram.*, a word which indicates that a question is asked: *interrogatively*, *ad.* *-tív*, in the form of a question: *interrogatory*, *a.* *-tér-i*, containing or expressing a question: *n.* a question or inquiry formally put to a witness.—*SYN.* of 'interrogate': to inquire; ask; query.

interrupt, *v.* *in-ter-rúpt* [*L. interruptus*, separated by breaking or rending—*from inter*, between; *ruptus*, broken—*from rumpere*, to break or rend], to

stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of; to divide or separate: *interrupting*, *imp.*: *interrupted*, *pp.*: *adj.* hindered from proceeding; broken; in bot., having the symmetry or regularity of outline or composition partially destroyed: *interruptedly*, *ad.* *-tív*: *interrupter*, *n.* *-tér*, one who: *interruption*, *n.* *-shin* [*F.*—*L.*], hindrance; that which interrupts; obstruction; interruption: *interruption*, *n.* *-tív*, tending to interrupt: *interruptionally*, *ad.* *-tív*: *interruptionally*, in bot., having a pinnate leaf in which pairs of small pinnae occur between the larger pairs.—*SYN.* of 'interruption': breach; break; intervention; stop; cessation; interruption.

interscapular, *a.* *in-ter-skáp-ú-lér* [*L. inter*, between, and *scapula*, the shoulder-blades], situated between the shoulder-blades.

intersect, *v.* *in-ter-sékt* [*L. intersectus*, divided by cutting—*from inter*, between; *seco*, I cut], to cut or cross mutually; to meet and cross each other: *intersecting*, *imp.*: *intersected*, *pp.* cut or divided into parts: *intersection*, *n.* *-shin* [*F.*—*L.*], the cutting or crossing of each other of lines or planes; the point where lines, &c., cut or cross each other.

interspace, *n.* *in-ter-spás* [*inter*, and *space*], a space between other things.

intersperse, *v.* *in-ter-spér* [*L. interspersus*, scattered among—*from inter*, among; *sparsus*, scattered—*from spargo*, I scatter], to scatter here and there among other things: *interspersing*, *imp.*: *interspersed*, *pp.* *-spérs*: *interspersion*, *n.* *-spér-shin*, the act of scattering.

interspiral, *a.* *in-ter-spí-nál*, also *interréptuous*, *a.* *-spí-nál* [*L. inter*, between; *spina*, a spine, a thorn], in anat., inserted between the spinous processes of the vertebrae.

interstaminal, *a.* *in-ter-stám-i-nál* [*L. inter*, between, and *staminal*], in bot., an organ placed between two stamens.

interstellar, *a.* *in-ter-stél-ér*, also *intersteliary*, *a.* *-tér-i* [*L. inter*, between; *stella*, a star], among the stars; beyond the limits of our solar system.

interstice, *n.* *in-ter-stis* or *in-ter-stis* [*F. interstices*—*from L. interstitium*, distance or space between—*from inter*, between; *stare*, to stand, to place], a space which stands between things; a narrow or small place between things closely set; a small intervening space: *interstitial*, *a.* *-stish-ól*, pert to or containing interstices: *interstitially*, *ad.* *-tív*.

interstratified, *a.* *in-ter-strát-i-fid* [*inter*, between, and *stratified*], in geol., stratified or bedded along with other strata.

intertexture, *n.* *in-ter-téks-túr* [*inter*, between, and *texture*], the act of interweaving; the state of being interwoven.

interlie, *n.* *in-ter-lí* [*inter*, among, and *lie*], a horizontal timber framed between two posts.

intertrigo, *n.* *in-ter-trí-gó* [*L. inter*, between; *trero*, I rub, tritri, I have rubbed], a local condition of the skin, called 'chafe' or 'fre' consisting in redness and excoriation of a part of the skin, caused by friction.

intertropical, *a.* *in-ter-tróp-i-kál* [*L. inter*, between, and *tropical*], situated between the tropics.

intertwine, *v.* *in-ter-twín* [*inter*, between, and *twine*], to unite by twisting one with another: *intertwining*, *imp.*: *intertwined*, *pp.* *-tínd*: *intertwiningly*, *ad.* *-tív*.

intertwist, *v.* *in-ter-twíst* [*inter*, among, and *twist*], to twist one with another.

interval, *n.* *in-ter-vál* [*F. intervalle*—*from L. intervalum*, space between—*from inter*, between; *calum*, a wall, a trench], space or distance between places or things; time between two acts or events; distance between two different sounds in music.

intervain, *v.* *in-ter-ván* [*inter*, between, and *vain*], to intersect with veins: *intervained*, *pp.* *-ránd*: *adj.* intersected as with veins.

intervene, *v.* *in-ter-vén* [*F. intervenir*—*from L. intervenire*, to come between—*from inter*, between; *venio*, I come], to come or be between persons or things; to happen between acts or events; to come between points of time; to interpose: *intervening*, *imp.* *ad.* coming between persons, things, events, or points of time: *intermediate* *intervened*, *pp.* *-vén*: *intervention*, *n.* *-vén-shin* [*F.*], act of intervening; state of being or coming between; interposition.

intervertebral, *a.* *in-ter-vér-té-brál* [*inter*, between,

interlobular, a. in'tér-lob-u-lér [L. *inter*, between; *lobulus*, a little lobe] situated between the lobules of organs.

interlocutor, *n.* *in-ter-lo-kyū-tōr* [F. *interlocution*—from *l.* *interlocutionem*, a speaking between—from *inter*, between; *locūtus*, spoken—from *loquor*, I speak], a speaking between or among different persons; a dialogue; **interlocutor**, *n.* *in-ter-lo-kyū-tēr* [mild *l.* *interlocutor*], one who speaks in dialogue; a speaker in a drama; in *Scotch courts of law*, the judgment or order of the court, or of a judge, which may not be final; in *heretic story*, a *heret*, consisting of dialogue; *preparatory*: not final or definite.

interloper, *v.* *inter-lop'* [But. *interloper*, a contraband trader; *l. inter*, between; *Dut. looper*, to run.] to run between; to thrust oneself into any business or matter in which one has no just right; to intrude: *interloping*, *imp.* in *interloped*, *pp.* *lopt*: *interloper*, *n.* originally applied to one of those trading ships which infringed the exclusive rights of the East India Company's ships; a leaper or runner between; one who runs into a business or matter in which he has no just right; an intruder.

interlude, a *inter-lūd* (OF. *entrelude*; mid. L. *interludium*—from L. *inter*, between; *lūdus*, a play—*from lūdēre*, to play), a light entertainment given between the parts of another, usually between the play and the afterpiece; a particular form of early English dramas occupying a place intermediate between the miracle plays and moral plays; in *terlūded*, a, inserted in the manner of an interlude.

interlunar, *in'tér-ló-nér*, also *in'terlu'nary*, *a.-nér-i* [*L. interlūnium*, the change of the moon—from *inter*; *lūna*, the moon], belonging to the time between the old and new moon when it is invisible.

intermarry, *v.* *in-ter-mar-ri* (*inter*, between, and *marry*), to marry persons of a family, tribe, or nation with some of another: *intermarrying*, *imp.*: *intermarried*, *pp.* -*ried*: *intermarriage*, *n.* *in-ter-mar-y*, reciprocal marriage between families, tribes, or nations.

intermaxillary, a *in'ter-mak-sil'ler-i* [*inter*, between, and *maxillary*], situated between the maxillaries or jawbones.

intermeddle, *v.* in'tér-méd'l [inter, between, and Eng. *meddle*: *OF. entremedder*, to intermingle, to intermix—from *entre*, between, among; *medler*, to meddle], to interfere in the affairs of others officiously or without right; **in'termed'dling**, *imp.* *-med'ling*: **in'termed'dled**, *pp.* *-med'ld*: **in'termed'dler**, *n.* *one who*.—**SYN.** of 'Intermeddle': to interpose; interfere; intercede; mediate; intervene.

* *intermede*, *n. inter-med* [F. *intermede*, an interlude from *l. intermedius* from *inter*, between; *medius*, middle], a musical interlude, generally of a burlesque kind: *in-ter'me-dial*, *a. -me-di-al*, lying between or going between: *in-ter'me-diate*, *a. -me-di-ate* [F. *intermédiaire*], that is between two, lying or being in the middle between two extremes; being between two points; intervening: *in-ter'me-diate*, *ad. -ly*: *in-ter'me-dia-tion*, *n. -t-a-tion*, intervention: *in-ter'me-dium*, *n. -me-di-um*, an intervening agent: *intermediary*, *a. inter-med-i-ary*, intervening: *n.* an intervening agent; a go-between: *intermediate state*, *in theo.*, the condition of the soul between death and the resurrection: *intermediate terms*, *in alg. and arith.*, the terms of a series between the first and the last terms or extremes.

intermediate, intermediary, &c. — see under in-
termed.

interment, n. *in-tér-mént* [from *inter* 2, which see], the act of covering with earth; burial; sepulture; inhumation.

interminable, a. in-ter'mi-ná-b'l [F. *interminable*—from mid. L. *interminabilis*: from L. *interminātus*, without limits—from in, not; terminus, a boundary line] 'boundless; endless; admitting no limit: in-ter'miná-b'l, ad. *bis*: interminableness, n. *bis*: in-ter'miná-b'l, a. -mí-ná-b'l, endless; unlimited.—SYN. of 'interminate': unbounded; unlimited; limitless; illimitable; immeasurable: infinite.

intermingle, *v.* *in-ter-ming-gil* [*inter*, between, and *mingle*], to mix together; to put some things amongst others confusedly; to be mixed: *intermingling*, *imp.*: *intermingled*, *pp.* *-gled*: *adj.* *intermixed* or *mingled* together confusedly.

intermission, n. *intermissiōn* [*intermissiōnem*, a breaking off, an interruption—from *inter*, between; *missus*, sent—from *mitto*, I send], cessa-

tion for a time; pause; temporary interruption: *intermittive*, *a.* -*mit'tiv*, not continual; coming by fits.—*SYN.* of 'intermission': interruption; cessation; stop; interval; rest; disuse; abatement.

intermitt, v. *in-ter-mitt* [*in-ter-mitt-er*], to leave off, to give over for a time—from *inter*, between; *mitt*, I send, I make to go] to cease to cease for a time; to interrupt; to cease for a time; to disappear at intervals: *in-ter-mitt-ing*, *imp.*, adj., causing to cease for a time; pausing: *in-ter-mitt-ed*, *pp.*, adj., caused to cease for a time: *in-ter-mitt-ingly*, *adv.*, *in-ter-mitt-ent*, *a. [F.]* ceasing at intervals: *m.*, a disease, as fever or the ague, whose symptoms cease at certain intervals: *intermittent springs*, springs which cease flowing for a time at certain intervals.

intermix, *v.* *in-ter-miks* [*intermixtus*, mixed or mingled among—from *inter*, between; *mixtus*, mixed, mingled—see *mix*], to mingle some things with others; to be mingled together: *intermixing*, *imp.*: *intermixed*, *pp.* *-miks*: *intermixture*, *n.* *-miks-tur*, or *-chur*, a mass of ingredients mingled together.

Intermundane, *a. in'ter-mūn'dān* [*L. intermundia*, spaces between the worlds—from *inter*, between; *mundus*, the world], being between worlds, or between orb and orb.

intermural, a. in'tér-mú-rál [*L. intermuralis*, that is between two walls—from *in*ter, between; *múrus*, a wall], lying between walls; within a city.

intermuscular, a. *in'tér-mús-kú-lér* [*inter*, between, and *muscular*], between muscles.

intern, v. *in-tern'* [F. *intern*, to confine in the interior of a country— from *l. internus*, interior, inward], to put for safe keeping in the interior of a place or country; to imprison: *adj.* in OE, inland; not foreign; domestic: *intern'ing*, *imp.*: *interned*, *pp.* *tern'd*, placed for safe keeping in the interior; imprisoned.

internal, a. in-tér-nl [*F. interne*, internal—from *L. internus*, interior, inward], interior; the opposite of external; pert. to the heart or centre; domestic; not foreign: **internally**, ad. -*H.*—*SYN.* of 'internal': inner; inward; inland; intrinsic; real.

international, a. *in'tēr-nāsh'ŏn-əl* [*in'tēr.* between, and *nāsh'ŏn-əl*], mutual, as between nations; regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations, as international law: *in'tēr-nāsh'ŏn-əl-lē*, ad. -*ly*.

internecine, a. *in-tēr-nē-sīn* [*L. internecinus*, deadly, murderous—from *inter*, between; *neco*, I slay or kill], seeking mutual destruction; deadly; murderous.

internural, a. *in-tēr-nū'rdl* [*L. infer*, between; *Gr. neuron*, a nerve], situated between the neural processes or spines.

internode, *n.* *in'tér-nód* [*L. internódium*, the space between two knots or joints—from *inter*, between; *nódus*, a knot], in a *plant*, the portion of the stem lying between two nodes or leaf-buds; a portion of any elongated body between two nodes or thickenings; in *terns'dial*, a *-di-al*, lying between nodes or joints.

* **internuncio**, n. *in'tér-nun'shi-ó* [*L. internumuntius*, a messenger between two parties—from *inter*, between; *nuntius*, a messenger; cf. *it. internuncio*], a messenger between two courts or governments; a representative of the Pope at small states or republics; **internuncial**, a. *in'tér-nun'shi-ál*, pert. to an internuncio.

inter-oceanic, a. *in-tér-ô-shê-ân'ik* [*inter*, between, and *oceanic*], lying between two seas; a communication connecting two oceans, as a railway.

interosseus, a. *in'ter-ös-sé-us*, also *in'ter-ös-sel*.
a. *-ös-sé-dí* [L. *inter*, between; *os*, bone], made of bone
—from *os*, a bone], situated between or within the
bones.

interpellation, *n.* *in-ter-pel-lā-shən* [*F. interpellation*, a summons, a call for a reply—from *inter*, between; *pellō*, I drive, I interrupt], an interruption of one speaking; a question; a summons or citation; any point raised in the course of a debate: *inter-pel-lā-tion*, *v.* *-lā-tē*, to break in upon or interrupt a debate, by raising another question; to put a question: *inter-pel-lā-tion*, *imp.* questioning; putting a question publicly for information: *inter-pel-lā-ted*, *pp.* *inter-pel-lant*, *n.* *-pel-lānt*, one who interpeals; a interpealing.

intercurrent, a. *in'tér-kúr-rént* [*inter*, between, and *current*], running between or among; intervening; in *med.*, applied to diseases which occur in a scattered manner during the prevalence of epidemic disorders: in *intercurrent*, n. *rénus*, intervention; occurrence.

intercutaneous, a. *in'tér-kú-tá-né-us* [*L. inter*, between; *cutis*, the skin], being within or under the skin.

interdental or **interdentil**, n. *in'tér-dén'tál*, *in'tér-dén'tál* [*inter*, between; *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth], in *med.*, the space between two teeth or cogs; in *arch.*, the space between two dentils.

interdependences, n. *in'tér-dé-pén-dén-s*, also *in'tér-dépén-dén-s*, n. *dén-s* [*inter*, between, and *depend*], mutual dependence.

interdict, n. *in'tér-díkt* [*L. interdictum*, a prohibitory order, in mid. *L.* a kind of excommunication—from *inter*, between; *dictus*, said or told—from *dicō*, I say], a prohibiting order or decree; a prohibition issued by the Pope restraining the clergy from performing divine service or administering the sacraments in a kingdom, town, &c.: v. *in'tér-díkt*, to forbid; to prohibit; to debar; to cut off from the spiritual services of the church: **interdicting**, imp.: **interdicted**, pp.: in *interdiction*, n. *-dík-shún* [*F.*] a prohibition; a prohibitive decree: **interdictive**, a. *-ív*, serving to prohibit: in *interdictory*, a. *-tér-í*.

interdigital, a. *in'tér-dí-jít-ál* [*inter*, between, and *digital*], in *anat.*, situated between the fingers; pert. to the spaces between the fingers: in *interdigital*, v. *-tál*, to interlock like the fingers when the hands are clasped: **interdigitating**, imp.: **interdigitated**, pp.

interim, v. *in'tér-ér* [*OF. interced*, touched in], in *OE.*, to concern; to give a share in; to connect with: to ally: in *intercessing*, imp.: **intercessed**, pp. *in'tér-és*, allied; connected with.

interest, n. *in'tér-ést* [*OF. interest*, a right or title to, a payment for the use of money: *L. interest*, it is profitable, it concerns—from *inter*, between; *esse*, to be], regard to private profit or advantage; concern; share: price paid for the use or loan of money—the sum lent being called the *principal*, the interest for a year on £100 the *rate*, and the principal and interest the *amount*: v. to give or have a share in: **simple interest**, the interest reckoned and allowed upon the principal or money lent, paid year by year while the loan exists: **compound interest**, the interest both of the sum lent and of the interest accumulating upon it year by year—thus, the amount for any one year becomes the principal for the next: v. *in'tér-ést*. 2. *Note.*—Interest appears to have been originally the penalty or indemnity exacted by law for damage done, whence by a change in the sense and its application, it became restricted to the accommodation-price for a loan of money: see *Bractes*.

interest, v. *in'tér-ést* [formed from *interested*, the pp. of the *OE.* verb *interesse* or *interesse*, to interest: *OF. interessé*, interested or touched in; confusedly connected with *L. interesse*, to concern], to excite emotion or concern in behalf of another; to concern; to affect; to engage, as the attention or affections: n. emotion or concern for another; influence over others; benefit; good: **interesting**, imp.: adj. exciting the attention or curiosity: **interested**, pp.: adj. having the attention or curiosity excited in behalf of; concerned in any cause, event, or undertaking: in *interestingly*, ad.: in *interestedness*, n.: in *interestingness*, n. the condition or quality of being interesting.

interfacial, a. *in'tér-fá-shí-ál* [*L. inter*, between; *facies*, the face], included between two faces or planes: **interfaced**, n. *in'tér-fás*, the surface between two faces or planes in contact.

interfacicular, a. *in'tér-fá-sík-ú-lér* [*L. inter*, between; *faciculus*, a small bundle], applied to the cambium in dicotyledonous plants occurring between the fibro-vascular bundles.

interfere, v. *in'tér-fér* [*OF. entreferir*, to strike or hit one another—from *entre*, between; *ferir*, to strike—from *L. inter*, between; *ferre*, to strike], to interpose; to intermeddle; to take part in the business or concerns of others; to be in opposition; to back or strike one leg against another as a horse: **interfering**, imp. meddling; clashing: **interfered**, pp. *-féré*: **interference**, n. *-fé-rén-s*, the inter-

meddling in the affairs of others; interposition; in *optics*, a term used to express certain phenomena which result from the mutual action of the rays of light on each other.—*SYN.* of 'interfere': to interpose; intermeddle; intercede; clash; contradict; oppose.

interfluant, a. *in'tér-flo-ént* [*L. interfluens* or *interfluens*, flowing between—from *inter*, between; *fluō*, I flow], flowing between.

interfoliate, v. *in'tér-fó-lí-át* [*L. inter*, between; *folium*, a leaf], to interleave; to interweave: **interfoliating**, imp.: **interfoliated**, pp.: adj. interleafed; interwoven: in *interfoliacous*, a. *-lí-á-shí-us*, in *bot.*, situated between opposite leaves: in *interfoliar*, a. *-lí-ér*, situated between two opposite leaves.

interfuse, v. *in'tér-fús* [*L. interfusus*, poured or spread between—from *inter*, between; *fusus*, poured], to pour or spread between: in *interfusing*, imp.: **interfused**, pp. *-fús*: adj. poured or spread between: **interfusion**, n. *-shún*, the act of interfusing.

interganglionic, a. *in'tér-gáng-glí-ón-ík* [*inter*, between, and *ganglionic*], lying or extending between ganglions.

interglacial, a. *in'tér-glá-shí-ál* [*inter*, between, and *glacial*], in *geol.*, pert. to the time between two periods of glacial action.

interhæmal, a. *in'tér-hé-mál* [*L. inter*, between, and *hæmal*], in *anat.*, between the hæmal processes or spines.

interim, n. *in'tér-ím* [*L. interim*, in the meantime—from *inter*, between; *im*, old accus. of *is*, this, that], time between or intervening; an interval: ad. in the meanwhile; the name of several compromises forced on the German Protestants by Charles V., especially that of 1548.

interior, a. *in'tér-í-ér* [*L. interior*, farther in], internal; inner: remote from the coast or frontier: n. the inside; that which is within; the inland part of a country: **interiorly**, ad. *-lí*: **interior slope**, in *fort.*, the inner slope joining the crest to the banquette.—*SYN.* of 'interior a.': inner; inside; internal; inland.

interjacens, a. *in'tér-já-sént* [*L. interjacens* or *interjacens*, lying between—from *inter*, between; *jacens*, lying], lying between; intervening: in *interjacency*, n. *-sén-sí*, the act or state of lying between.

interject, v. *in'tér-jékt* [*L. interjicere*, cast or throw between—from *inter*, between; *jacio*, I cast or throw], to throw in or between; to come between: in *interjecting*, imp.: in *interjected, pp.: **interjection**, n. *-jék-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], a word thrown in to express some sudden emotion or passion; an exclamation: in *interjectional*, a. *-shí-ál*, thrown in between or among other words or phrases.*

interjoin, v. *in'tér-jóin* [*inter*, between, and *join*], in *OE.*, to join mutually: to intermarry.

interlace, v. *in'tér-lás* [*OF. entrelaccr*, to interlace—from *entre*, between; *lasser* or *lacer*, to lace], to lace together: to insert one thing so as to plait or twine with another: to intermix: in *interlacing, imp.: **interlaced**, pp. *-lást*: in *interlacement*, n. insertion within.*

interlaminated, a. *in'tér-lám-í-ná-téd* [*inter*, between, and *laminated*], placed between laminæ or plates.

interlard, v. *in'tér-lárd* [*F. entrelarder*, to interlard—from *L. inter*, between; *lardum*, the fat of bacon], *lit.*, to insert pieces of fat among lean; to diversify by mixture; to insert, generally in a depreciatory sense: **interlarding**, imp.: **interlarded**, pp.

interleave, v. *in'tér-lév* [*inter*, between, and *leave*], to insert blank leaves in a book between other leaves: **interleaving**, imp.: **interleaved**, pp. *-lér-éd*: adj. having blank leaves inserted between.

interline, v. *in'tér-lín* [*F. entreliner*—from mid. *L. interlineare*—from *L. inter*, between, and *linea*, a line], to write between lines; to write in alternate lines: **interlining**, imp.: n. the corrections or alterations written between the lines, as of a MS.: **interlined**, pp. *-lín-éd*: adj. having lines written between lines: in *interlinear*, a. *-lín-ér*, also *interlinear*, a. *-ér-í*, inserted between the lines formerly written or printed: **interlineation**, n. *-á-shún*, the act of inserting words or lines between lines; correction by writing between the lines; a passage or words written between lines.

interlink, v. *in'tér-língk* [*inter*, between, and *link*], to connect by uniting links as in a chain.

arc, boy, foot; pure, bid; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

degree; increased to excess; strained; very close, as intense application; violent; extreme: *intense-ly*, ad. *-ly*: *intense-ness*, *n. -ness*, also *intensity*, *n. in-tén-si-té*, the state of being raised to a high degree; extreme violence or degree: *intension*, *n. in-tén-shún* [F.—L.], the act of forcing or straining; the increase of the energy of a quality—opposed to *relaxation*: *intensity*, *v. -sít* [L. *facio*, I make], to render more intense: *intensifying*, *imp.*: *intensified*, pp. *-sít*: *intensive*, *a. -sív*, stretched; assiduous; serving to give force or emphasis: *intensively*, ad. *-ly*: *intensity*, *n. -ness*—*SYN.* of 'intense': forced; unrelaxed; vehement; ardent; fervent; earnest; stretched; strict; keen; biting; severe.

Intent, *a. in-tén'* [F. *entente*, meaning, purpose: *L. intentus*, stretched out, extended—see *intense*], having the mind strained or closely fixed on a subject; anxiously diligent: *a. the thing aimed at or intended*; a design or purpose; drift: *intently*, ad. *-ly*, earnestly: *intention*, *n.* close application of the mind; great earnestness: *intention*, *n. in-tén-shún* [F.—L.], aim or determination; design; purpose; earnestness: *intentional*, *a. -shún-dí*, done with design or purpose: *intentionally*, ad. *-ly*: *intentioned*, *a. -shún*, in purpose or design—only used when preceded by *well*, *ill*, etc.: *well-intentioned*, having good intentions; *ill-intentioned*, having bad intentions: to *hail by the first intention*, *in surg*, to heal, as a wound, without suppuration: to *all intents and purposes*, or to *all intents*, in all applications or senses, whatever may be meant or designed.—*SYN.* of 'intent and intention': view; meaning; end; aim; object; scheme; project: of 'intently': steadfastly; fixedly; eagerly; attentively; diligently; sedulously.

Intention, to *hail by the first*—see under *intent*.
Inter, *in-tér*, Latin prefix, signifying 'between', 'among', as in *intermarry*—the French form is *entre*, as in *entertain*.

Inter, *v. in-tér* [F. *enterrer*, to inter: mid. *L. interrare*, to bury—from *L. in*, into; *terra*, the earth], to deposit in and cover with earth; to bury: *inter ring*, *imp.*: *interred*, pp. *in-tér-d*: *interment*, *n. -ment*, the act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial.

Interact, *n. in-tér-ákt'* [L. *inter*, between; *actus*, done], a short piece between others, as in a play: *interact*, *n. -ákt-shún*, mutual action.

Interambulacra, *n. in-tér-ám-bú-lá-kra* [L. *inter*, between; *ambulacrum*, that which serves for walking—from *ambulo*, I walk about], in *zool.*, the imperforate plates which lie between the perforate plates, or *ambulacra*, in the shells or crusts of the sea-urchin: *interambulacral*, *a. -kral*, of or pert. to.

Interarticular, *a. in-tér-dr-á-tí-ká-lér* [L. *inter*, between; *articulus*, a little joint], in *anat.*, a term applied to the cartilages which lie within joints; applied to certain ligaments, as that within the acetabulum.

Intaxis, *n. in-tér-áks-ís* [L. *inter*, between, and *axis*, an axis], in *arch.*, the space between axes: *intaxial*, *a. -áks-dí*, situated in an intaxis.

Intercalary, *a. in-tér-ká-lér-i*, also *intercalar*, *a. -ká-lér* [L. *intercalaris*, put in between; *intercalatus* proclaimed that something has been inserted among—from *inter*, between; *colo*, I call, I proclaim], inserted in the midst of others—applied to the day added to February in leap year; in *bot.*, applied to the growth of the cell-wall when a new deposition takes place in such a manner that an interposed piece of cell-wall from time to time appears: *intercalate*, *v. in-tér-ká-lát*, to insert a day or other portion of time; to place between: *intercalating*, *imp.*: *intercalated*, pp. *interposed*; placed between: *intercalation*, *n. -ká-shún* [F.—L.], the insertion of any portion of time in the calendar out of the usual course; the act of placing between; in *geol.*, something placed between, as subordinate beds of a different nature occurring between the main beds of a series: *intercalatory*, *n. -ká-lér-i*, that which is inserted or placed between.

Intercede, *v. in-tér-séd'* [F. *intercéder*—from *L. intercedere*, to go or come between from *inter*, between; *cedo*, I go], to interpose; to act as a friend between parties at variance; to plead in favour of one: *interceder*, *imp.*: *interceded*, pp. *in-tér-séd'*, *n. one who*.—*SYN.* of 'intercede': to mediate; interfere; intermeddle; intervene.

intercellular, *a. in-tér-sél-lér* [L. *inter*, between; *cellula*, a little storehouse], in *bot.*, lying between the cells in the cellular tissue.

Intercept, *v. in-tér-sépt'* [F. *intercepter*—from mid. *L. interceptare*, to intercept; or *L. interceptus*, taken or caught between—from *inter*, between; *capio*, I take—*bit*, to catch between two points], to take or seize on by the way; to obstruct; to interrupt communication with; to cut off: in *intercepting*, *imp.*: *intercepted*, pp. *-t*, *adj.* seized on the way; stopped; included or comprehended between: *interception*, *n. -sépt-shún* [F.—L.], the act of seizing or stopping on the way; obstruction of a course: *interceptive*, *a. -tív*, serving to intercept or obstruct.

Intercession, *n. in-tér-sésh-ún* [L. *intercessionem*, an intervention—from *inter*, between; *cedo*, I go: cf. *F. intercession*], the act of interceding; entreaty in favour of another; mediation; interposition with the view of reconciling differences: *intercessional*, *a. -shún-dí*, containing intercession: *intercessor*, *n. -sésh-ér*, a mediator; one who comes between parties with the view of reconciling them; one who undertakes to plead in behalf of another: *intercessorial*, *a. -sór-i-dí*, pert. to an intercessor: *intercessory*, *a. -sér-i*, containing intercession; interceding.

Interchain, *v. in-tér-chán'* [*inter*, between, and *chain*], to link together; to unite closely or firmly.

Interchange, *v. in-tér-chán'* [*inter*, between, and *change*: *F. interchanger*, to interchange—from *entre*, between; *changer*, to change], to exchange; to put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to succeed alternately: *n. in-tér-chán'*, mutual change, each giving and receiving; alternate succession; commerce; barter: *interchanging*, *imp.*: *adj.* giving and receiving in alternate succession: *interchanged*, pp. *-chán-dí*: *interchangeable*, *a. -d-í*, that may be given and taken alternately: *interchangeableness*, *n. -d-ness*, also *interchangeability*, *n. -d-í-tí*, state of being interchangeable: *interchangeably*, ad. *-d-í*: *interchange-ment*, *-ment*, in *OE.*, a mutual exchange or transference.

Intercession, *n. in-tér-sésh-ún* [L. *intercessionem*, a cutting between or asunder—from *inter*, between; *cedus*, cut], in *OE.*, interruption.

Interclude, *v. in-tér-kúd'* [L. *intercludere*, to close or block up from *inter*, between; *claudo*, I shut or close], to shut from a place or course by interposing something; to intercept; to interrupt: *interclud*, *imp.*: *intercluded*, pp. *in-tér-klú-shún* [L. *intercludere*, closed or blocked up], a stopping; interception.

Intercolline, *a. in-tér-kó-lín* [L. *inter*, between; *collis*, a hill], a term applied to designate those valley-like spaces or hollows which occur in volcanic regions between the cols or crateriform hillocks of accumulation.

Intercolonial, *a. in-tér-kó-ló-ní-dí* [*inter*, between, and *colonial*], relating to the intercourse between different colonies.

Intercommunion, *n. in-tér-kó-lúm-né-dá-shún* [L. *inter*, between; *columna*, pillar or post], the space or distance between two pillars.

Intercommunicable, *a. in-tér-kóm-má-ní-kí-dí* [*inter*, between, and *communicable*], that may be mutually communicated: *intercommunicable*, *v. -ní-kí-tí*, to hold mutual communication: *intercommunicating*, *imp.*: *intercommunicated*, pp. *in-tér-kóm-mú-ní-shún*, *n. -ká-shún*, reciprocal communication or intercourse.

Intercommunion, *n. in-tér-kóm-mú-ní-shún* [*inter*, between, and *communion*], mutual communion: *intercommunion*, *n. -ní-tí*, mutual communication; mutual freedom or exercise, as of religion.

Intercostal, *a. in-tér-kó-sál* [L. *inter*, between; *costa*, a rib; *F. intercostal*, between the ribs], lying between the ribs; applied to certain respiratory muscles.

Intercourse, *n. in-tér-kórs* [OF. *entrecurso*, intercourse, commerce—from mid. *L. intercursum*, commerce—from *L. inter*, between, and *cursum*, a running], connection by friendly dealings between persons or nations; familiarity; fellowship; trade.—*SYN.*: connection; communication; communion; dealing; commerce; acquaintance; association.

Intercross, *v. in-tér-krósh'* [*inter*, between, and *cross*], to cross or breed with other species—see *cross*.

máde, má, fár, láso; móte, má, hér; plné, pín; nóle, nó, móre;

continually; abuse—of 'insulting': abusive; insolent; contemptuous.

Insuperable, a. *in-sū-pér-d-bi* [F. *insuperable*—from *in*, *insuperabilis*, that cannot be passed over—from *in*, *not*; *super*, above or over] that cannot be overcome: insurmountable: *insuperably*, ad. *-bi*: *insuperableness*, n. *-bi-nés*, also *insuperability*, n. *-bi-ti-té*, the quality of being insuperable.

Insupportable, a. *in-sūp-pòrt-d-bi* [*in*, *not*, and *supportable*: F. *insupportable*] that cannot be borne or endured: *insupportably*, ad. *-bi*: *insupportableness*, n. *-bi-nés*.

Insuppressible, a. *in-sūp-prés-si-bi* [*in*, *not*, and *suppressible*], not to be suppressed or concealed: *insuppressively*, ad. *-siv*, not able to keep under; same as 'insuppressible'.

Insure, v. *in-sū-r* [from *OF. assurer*, to insure or assure, by substituting *es* for *in* for *a*: *in*, intensive, and *sur*, secure, safe; *L. securus*], to engage to make good to another the loss, as by fire or at sea, of any specified property, at a certain rate per cent: to engage to pay a certain sum on the arrival of some event, as on the death of a person or the loss of property by fire: *insuring*, imp.: *insured*, pp. *-shōrd*, secured against loss: *insurance*, n. *-shōr-ris*, the act of insuring; a contract entered into to secure against loss arising from fire, &c., in consideration of a certain annual payment; the premium or money paid for insuring: *insurable*, a. *-rd-bi*, that may be insured against loss or damage: *insurer*, n. *-rer*, the person who insures; one who engages to make good the losses of another: *insurance broker*, an intermediate agent who acts between the insurance offices and those wishing to insure, as upon ships, the cargo, passengers' effects, &c.: *insurance company*, a joint-stock association which engages to secure against loss by fire, by shipwreck, &c.: *insurance policy*, the document or contract given by an insurance company to a person who has paid the premium, as a guarantee that it undertakes the risk. *Note*.—*Assure* and *assurance* are now usually restricted to life, and *insure* and *insurance* to fire.

Insurgent, a. *in-sū-jēr* [L. *insurgens* or *insurgens*, rising up, or raising oneself up—from *in*, *in*; *surgo*, I rise], rising in opposition to lawful authority: a. *rise* who rises in arms against lawful authority: *insurgency*, n. *-jēr-é*, the act of rising against lawful authority.

Insurmountable, a. *in-sū-r-mònt-d-bi* [*in*, *not*, and *surmountable*: F. *insurmountable*] that cannot be surmounted or overcome: *insurmountably*, ad. *-bi*.

Insurrection, n. *in-sū-r-rék-shūn* [L. *insurrectus*, risen up—from *in*, against; *surgo*, I rise], the active and open hostility against any constituted government or authority by a considerable number of persons; a revolt: *insurrectionist*, n. one who favours an insurrection: *insurrectionary*, a. *-r-i*, also *insurrectional*, a. *-al*, pert. or tending to insurrection.—*SYN.* of *insurrection*: rebellion; sedition; revolution; mutiny.

Insusceptible, a. *in-sū-sép-ti-bi* [*in*, *not*, and *susceptible*], not capable of being moved or affected; not capable of admitting: *insusceptibility*, n. *-bi-ti-té*, want of capacity to feel or perceive.

Intact, a. *in-ták-t* [L. *intactus*, untouched—from *in*, *not*; *tactus*, touched—from *tango*, I touch], untouched; uninjured.

Intagliated, a. *in-tál-yá-téd* [It. *intagliare*, to carve in, or into relief—from *mid*. *L. in*, *in*; *talidre*, to destroy by cutting—see *tally*], engraved or stamped on: *intagliatore*, n. *in-tál-yá-tō-rá*, a worker in intaglio: *intaglio*, n. *in-tál-yó* [It.], a stone or gem in which the design is cut or hollowed out—not raised, as in a cameo: *intagliotype*, n. *-yó-típ*, the process of producing a design in intaglio: a work thus produced: *intaglio-relievo*, *-rd-lievó* [It. *rilievato*],—same as *carve-relievo*.

Intangible, a. *in-tán-jí-bi* [*in*, *not*, and *tangible*], that cannot or may not be touched; not perceptible to the touch: *intangibly*, ad. *-bi*: *intangibleness*, n. *-bi-nés*, also *intangibility*, n. *-bi-ti-té*, quality of being intangible.

Integer, n. *in-té-jér* [L. *integer*, untouched, whole], a whole number in contradistinction to a fraction; the whole of anything.

Integral, a. *in-té-rá-dl* [mid. *L. integrālis*—from *in*, *in*; *ter*, whole], whole; entire: n. a whole; an entire thing: *integrally*, ad. *-li*: *integrant*, a. *-gránt* [L.

integrātem, making whole], making part of a whole; necessary to form a whole: *integral calculus*, n. *-kál-kú-lús* [L. *calculus*, a pebble], a branch of the higher mathematics, occupied partly with the summation of very small quantities: *integrate*, v. *in-té-grát* [L. *integrāre*, made into a whole], to renew; to make up, as a whole; to make a thing entire: *integrating*, imp.: *integrated*, pp.: *integration*, n. *-shún*, the act of making entire.

Integrity, n. *in-té-jér-é-ti* [L. *integrūtem*, completeness, perfectness], the entire or unimpaired state of anything; uprightness; honesty.—*SYN.*: sincerity; probity; virtue; rectitude; uncorruptedness; purity; entrenchment; wholeness; soundness; genuineness.

Integument, n. *in-té-j-mént* [L. *integumentum*, a covering—from *in*, *in*; *tego*, I cover], that which naturally covers or invests another thing, as the skin covers the body; in bot., the external cellular covering of plants: *integumentary*, a. *-tér-á*, pert. to or composed of integuments.

Intellect, n. *in-tél-lék* [OF. *intellectus*—from *L. intellectus*, discernment—from *inter*, between; *legere*, to gather, to collect—*lit.*, that which has power to choose between], the understanding; the thinking principle; the faculty of the mind which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it: *intellection*, n. *-lék-shún*, the act of the understanding: *intellective*, a. *-tív*, able to understand; perceived only by the understanding: *intellectual*, a. *-tál* [mid. *L. intellectus*] pert. to the intellect or mind; mental; having the power of understanding: n. in *O.E.*, the understanding; the mental powers or faculties: *intellectually*, ad. *-li*: *intellectualism*, n. one who overrates the understanding: *intellectualism*, n. *-tém*, the mere culture of the understanding; system of doctrines connected with the intellect.

Intelligence, n. *in-tél-jéns* [F. *intelligence*—from *L. intelligentia*, perception, comprehension: *intelligens*, perceiving—from *inter*, between; *legere*, to gather, to collect] the power of comprehending or discovering; intellectual capacity; understanding; news; information: a spiritual being: *intelligencer*, n. *-jén-sér*, one who sends or conveys news: *intelligencing*, a. *-jén-sér-ing*, in *O.E.*, conveying information of private or distant transactions: *intelligent*, a. *-jént* [F. *intelligent*—from *L. intelligentem*], well informed; skillful; intellectual: *intelligently*, ad. *-li*.—*SYN.* of 'Intelligence': instruction; advice; notice; intellect; notification; skill; knowledge; communication; spirit; mind—of 'intelligent': knowing; instructed; sensible; understanding.

Intelligible, a. *in-tél-jí-bi* [L. *intelligibilis*, perceptible—from *legere*, to gather, to choose] clear; plain; perspicuous; that may be understood: *intelligibly*, ad. *-bi*: *intelligibleness*, n. *-bi-nés*, also *intelligibility*, n. *-bi-ti-té*, state of being intelligible.

Intemperance, n. *in-tém-pér-áns* [F. *intemperance*—from *L. intemperantia*, intemperance; *intemperans*, intemperate—from *in*, *not*; *temperare*, to observe proper measure], want of proper restraint; excess in action or indulgence; habitual indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors: *intemperate*, a. *-al* [L. *intemperatus*, immoderate], not moderate or restrained within due limits; addicted to excess in the use of intoxicants; violent: *intemperately*, ad. *-li*: *intemperateness*, n. want of moderation; excess in indulgence.—*SYN.* of 'intemperate': immoderate; excessive; drunken; gluttonous; passionate; ungovernable; inordinate.

Intenable, a. *in-tén-d-bi* [L. *in*, *not*; *tendere*, to hold], in *O.E.*, that cannot hold.

Intend, v. *in-ténd* [F. *entendre*, to understand, to conceive: L. *intendere*, to stretch out, to exert—from *in*, *into*; *tendo*, I stretch or strain], to mean; to design; to purpose: *intending*, imp.: *intended*, pp.: adj. designed; purposed; in *O.E.*, having tension: *intendant*, n. [F.—L.], one who has charge, superintendence, or management: *intendancy*, n. *-in-á*, the office or employment of an intendant, or his district: *intendably*, ad. *-li*: *intendment*, n. *-mént*, intention; design: *intendment*, n. *in-ténd-mént*, in *O.E.*, accurate; accurate examination; skill in understanding of; careful thought or consideration.—*SYN.* of 'intend': to extend; to enforce; intensity; strain; regard; attend to; contemplate; meditate. *Intense*, a. *in-ténd* [L. *intensus* or *intensus*, stretched out, extended—from *in*, *on* or *in*; *tendo*, I stretch or strain—see *intend*], raised to a high

ceremonies: *instalment*, *n.* *-ment*, the act of giving possession to an office with the usual ceremonies; part payment, as of a sum of money.

Instance, *n.* *in-stáns* [*F.* *instance*—from *L.* *instans*, a being near, urgency—from *instans*, present, urgent—from *instare*, to be at hand, to urge—from *in*, upon, near; *stare*, to stand], example; a case occurring; order of occurrence, as, in the first instance; solicitation; importunity: *v.* to mention or give as an example: *in-stáncing*, *imp.*: *instanced*, *pp.* *-stánced*; *in-stánt*, *a.* *-stánt* [*F.* *instant*, a moment—from *L.* *instans*, present], immediate; present; without delay; urgent; current: *a.* a point in duration; a moment: *in-stántly*, *ad.* *-ly*, immediately; directly; at once; without delay: *in-stántaneous*, *a.* *-stánt-é-us* [coined as if from *L.* *instans*, present], done in an instant; occurring or acting at once: *in-stántaneously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *in-stántaneousness*, *n.*: *instanter*, *ad.* *in-stánd-ter* [*L.*], without delay; immediately: *for instance*, for example.—*SYN.* of 'instance *n.*': case; illustration; urgency; application; occurrence; occasion; instigation; motive; influence; document; act; the *Syns.* are generally in OE. use—of 'instant': pressing; importunate; earnest.

Instanter—see under *instance*.

Instate, *v.* *in-stát* [*in*, into, and *state*], to set or place, as in a rank or condition: *instating*, *imp.*: *instated*, *pp.*

Instead, *ad.* *in-stéad* [*in*, into, and *stead*: AS. *on-steod*, in the place; in the place or room of; instead of, a prepositional phrase; in room of; in place of].

Instep, *v.* *in-stép* [*in*, into, and *step*], in OE., to soak or steep well; to macerate; to lie under water: *insteping*, *imp.*: *insteepped*, *pp.* *in-stépped*.

Instep, *n.* *in-stép* [*in*, into, and *step*], a corrupt of an older (*instop*) the arch or raised part of the human foot near its junction with the leg; the part of the hind leg of a horse reaching from the ham to the pastern joint.

Instigate, *v.* *in-stí-gat* [*L.* *instigator*, incited, stimulated], to urge or incite to wrong or crime; to urge on or encourage: *instigating*, *imp.*: *instigated*, *pp.*: *instigator*, *n.* *-ter*, an inciter to ill: *instigation*, *n.* *-gá-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], incitement to evil or wickedness; impulse to commit a crime or evil act.—*SYN.* of 'instigate': to urge; provoke; incite; stimulate; spur; impel; animate; tempt; goad; set on.

Instill, *v.* *in-stíl* [*F.* *instiller*—from *L.* *instillare*, to pour in by drops—from *in*, into; *stilla*, I drop], to pour into by drops; to infuse by drops; to infuse slowly or by small quantities, as into the mind: *instilling*, *imp.*: *instilled*, *pp.* *-stíll*: *instiller*, *n.* one who *in-stills*, *n.* *-stíll-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of infusing by drops or small quantities, as of principles into the mind: *instillation*, *n.* anything instilled; that which is instilled.—*SYN.* of 'instill': to implant; infuse; drop into; inculcate; ingraft.

Instinct, *n.* *in-stínk* [*F.* *instinct*, instinct or inclination—from *L.* *instinctus*, suggestion, impulse—from *in*, on; *stinguo*, I goad on, I instigate], the natural impulse or disposition by which animals are guided in performing those actions which are necessary for their wellbeing and the continuation of their species: *adj.* moved; animated: *instinctive*, *a.* *-stínk-tí* [*F.* *instinctif*], acting without the intervention of reason or deliberation; spontaneous: *instinctively*, *ad.* *-ly*, by instinct; by the impulse of nature alone.

Institute, *v.* *in-stí-tút* [*L.* *institutus*, placed, set up—from *in*, into; *stifuo*, I cause to stand, I put], to commence or set in operation; to found or originate; to establish; to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice: *a.* [*F.* *institut*], established law; settled order; a literary or philosophical society: *in-stí-tutes*, *n.* *plu.* *-túts*, a book of elements or principles; particularly applied to the elementary treatise on the Roman or civil law; a commentary: *in-stí-tuting*, *imp.*: *in-stí-tuted*, *pp.*: *in-stí-tutor*, *n.* *-tér* [*F.* *instituteur*], one who founds or institutes: *in-stí-tution*, *n.* *-tú-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of establishing; that which is prescribed or founded by authority; an establishment, public or social; a system or society established for promoting a particular object; the ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice: *institutions*, *n.* *plu.* applied to the laws, customs, etc., of a country: *in-stí-tú-tí-onal*, *a.* *-shún-ál*, instituted by authority; elementary:

also *in-stí-tú-tí-onary*, *a.* *-tí*: *in-stí-tú-tí-on*, *n.* one who writes elementary rules or instruction: *in-stí-tú-tí-on*, *n.* *-tí*, having the power to establish: *in-stí-tú-tí-on* of medicine, the science of physiology as the basis of medicine.—*SYN.* of 'institute *v.*': to settle; set up; erect; appoint; ordain; originate; found; commence; begin; ground; educate; instruct; invest; fix; exact; prescribe.

Instruct, *v.* *in-strúkt* [*L.* *instruere*, arranged, trained, instructed—from *in*, in; *struo*, I pile up—*str.*, to pile up or build one thing into another], to impart knowledge to; to teach; to give directions to; to advise or give notice to: *instructing*, *imp.*: *instructed*, *pp.*: *instructor*, *n.* *-tér* [*L.*], one who imparts knowledge to: *instructor*, *n.* *fem.* *-trés*, a woman who imparts knowledge: *instructible*, *a.* *-tí-bl*, capable of being instructed: *instruction*, *n.* *-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of teaching or informing the understanding; information; counsel; authoritative direction; order: *instructive*, *a.* *-tí* [*F.* *instructif*], conveying knowledge; serving to inform: *instructively*, *ad.* *-ly*: *instructiveness*, *n.* *-nés*—*SYN.* of 'instruct': to inform; educate; institute; direct; acquaint; apprise; advise; indoctrinate; enjoin; command; order; in OE., to model; form—of 'instruction': teaching; mandate; education; breeding; training; indoctrination; advice; command.

Instrument, *n.* *in-strú-mént* [*F.* *instrument*—from *L.* *instrumentum*, a tool—from *instruo*, I prepare, I set in order—from *in*, on; *struo*, I pile up, I build], a tool; machine; a machine for the production of musical sounds; that by which something is prepared, produced, or done; a writing containing the terms of a contract; an agent, often in a bad sense: *instrumental*, *a.* *-tí*, pert. to an instrument; serving to promote or effect some object; not vocal, as instrumental music: *instrumentalist*, *n.* *-tíst*, one who plays on a musical instrument: *instrumentally*, *ad.* *-ly*: *instrumentality*, *n.* *-tíst-í-tí*, agency of anything, as means to an end: *instrumentation*, *n.* *-tíst-shún* [*F.*], the act of using an instrument; in music, the arrangement of a musical composition to be performed by a number of different instruments; a musical composition for an orchestra or band: *instrumentist*, *n.* *-tíst*, one who.

Insurrection, *n.* *in-sú-b-jék-shún* [*in*, not, and *subjection*], want of subjection.

Insubordinate, *a.* *in-sú-b-ór-dí-nat* [*in*, not, and *subordinate*], not submitting to authority: *insubordination*, *n.* *-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], disobedience to lawful authority; state of revolt.

Insubstantial, *a.* *in-sú-b-stáns-shál* [*in*, not, and *substantial*], in OE., for unsubstantial.

Insufferable, *a.* *in-sú-sér-á-bl* [*in*, not, and *sufferable*], that cannot be borne or endured; intolerable: *insufferably*, *ad.* *-ly*, to a degree beyond endurance.

Insufficient, *a.* *in-sú-fí-sí-ént* [*in*, not, and *sufficient*], not sufficient; inadequate for any need, use, or purpose; incapable: *insufficiently*, *ad.* *-ly*: *insufficiency*, *n.* *-tí*, also *insufficiency*, *n.* *-tí*, inadequacy of power or ability; incapacity; incompetency; deficiency.—*SYN.* of 'insufficient': inadequate; unfit; unequal; incommensurate; incompetent; incapable.

Insufflation, *n.* *in-sú-fú-shún* [*mid.* *L.* *insufflationem*—from *L.* *in*, in; *sufflato*, blown up, puffed out], the act of blowing gas or air into a cavity of the body.

Insular, *a.* *in-sú-lér* [*L.* *insularis*, an islander—from *insula*, an island], of or pert. to an island; surrounded by water: *insularly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *insularity*, *n.* *-tíst-í-tí*, state of being insular: *insulate*, *v.* *-tál*, to place or set alone or apart; to place in a detached situation; to separate by a non-conductor: *insulating*, *imp.*: *insulated*, *pp.* *-tál*, standing by itself; not connected: *insulator*, *n.* *-tér*, one who insulates; a non-conductor of electricity: *insulation*, *n.* *-shún*, the state of being detached from other objects.

Insult, *n.* *in-súlt* [*F.* *insulte*—from *L.* *insultus*, leapt out or against—from *in*, in; *salio*, I leap—*sal*, the act of springing or leaping at or upon], any abuse offered to another in words or actions; an indignity: *v.* *in-súlt* [*F.* *insultare*], to treat with indignity or insolence either by words or actions: *insulting*, *imp.* *ad.* conveying an insult: *insulted*, *pp.*: *insult'er*, *n.* *-tér*, one who: *insult'age*, *ad.* *-tí*: *insultation*, *n.* *-tíst-shún*, in OE., abuse or injurious treatment.—*SYN.* of 'insult *n.*': affront; outrage;

máde, mál, fár, láto; máde, mé, hór; yné, pín; náde, nót, móde;

treacherous; intended to ensnare or entrap: *insid-'*
trachy, ad. -it; *insidulousness*, n. -ness, craftiness;
deceit; treachery.—SYN. of 'insidulous': circum-
ventive; crafty; wily; artful; designing; deceptive;
deceitful; guileful.

insight, n. *in-sī't* [AS. *in*, *in*; *sīht*, sight; cf. Dut. *inzicht*; Ger. *Einblick*], deep inspection or view;
through knowledge or skill; introspection.

insignia, n. plu. *in-sīg'nī-ā* [L. *insignia*, signs,
badges; *insigne*, a badge—from *in*, on; *signum*, a
mark] badges or distinguishing marks of office,
honour, &c.; signs or visible impressions by which
a thing is known.

insignificant, a. *in-sīg'nī-fī-kānt* [in, not, and *sig-
nificans*], without weight or effect; unimportant;
contemptible; trivial: *insignificantly*, ad. -it.
insignificance, n. -kāns, also *insignificancy*, n.
-kāns, unimportance; want of meaning; triviality:
insignificative, a. -fī-kānt, not expressing by ex-
ternal signs.—SYN. of 'insignificant': immaterial;
meaningless; ineffectual; inconsiderable; trifling;
mean.

insincere, a. *in-sīn-sēr* [in, not, and Eng. *sincere*:
L. *sincerus*, not genuine, unfair—from *in*, not;
sincrus, pure, real] false; deceitful; hypocritical:
insincerely, ad. -it. *insincerity*, n. -sēr-ī-tī, deceit-
fulness; want of truth or fidelity.—SYN. of 'in-
sincere': dissembling; unfaithful; hollow; dis-
senuous; deceptive; unreliable; imperfect; un-
sound.

insinuate, v. *in-sīn-ā-dē* [L. *insinatus*, put or
thrust into the bosom—from *in*, into; *stinus*, a bend,
the bosom, an inlet], to push or work oneself into
favour by gentle means; to wind in; to ingratiate,
as into the affections or one's confidence; to hint,
generally in a bad sense; to gain on by gentle or
artful means: *insinuating*, imp. adj. insensibly
gaining favour and confidence; having the power of
pleasing: *insinuated*, pp.: *insinuator*, n. one who:
insinuation, n. -dē-shān [F.—L.] the act of in-
sinuating: the art or power of pleasing or gaining
on the affections; a hint or distant allusion: *in-
sinuately*, ad. -it. *insinuating* on the affections
tendency to insinuate; stealing on, a -fīe, having a
tendency to insinuate: *insipid*, a. *in-sīp'īd* [F. *insipide*, from L. *insipidus*,
unavourful from *in*, not; *sapo*, I taste], without
taste; unable to gratify desire or satisfy the
mind; dull; lifeless; flat: *insipidly*, ad. -it. *insipi-
dness*, n., also *insipidity*, n. -pīd-ī-tī, want of
taste; want of life or spirit.—SYN. of 'insipid':
tasteless; heavy; spiritless; vapid; unanimated.

insist, v. *in-sīst* [F. *insister*—from L. *insistere*, to
stand upon—from *in*, on; *steto*, I stand], to dwell on
and press, as a point or argument; to press or urge
with earnestness, or by way of a command; to stand
upon, as an angle on the arc of a circle; *insisting*,
imp.: *insisted*, pp.: *insistence*, n. *in-sīst'ēns* [F. *insistance*],
the quality of being urgent; *insistent*, a. *in-sīst'ēnt*,
standing or resting on, as an insistent
wall: *insistence*, a. *in-sīst'ēr*, in O.E., standing or
dwelling on; regularly.

insnare, v. *in-snar* [in, into, and *snare*], to en-
trap; to allure; to take by guile; to entangle: *in-
snaring*, imp.: *insnared*, pp. -snar'd: *insnarer*, n.
-rēr, one who.

insobriety, n. *in-sō-brī-ē-tī* [in, not, and *sobriety*],
want of sobriety; drunkenness.

inseparable, a. *in-sē-ā-rā-b'l* [in, not, and *separable*:
L. *inseparabilis*, that cannot be joined together], in-
separable; taciturn; incapable of connection.

insolate, v. *in-sō-lā* [L. *insolatus*, dried in the sun
—from *in*, into; *sol*, the sun], to dry in or expose to
the rays of the sun: *insolating*, imp.: *insolated*,
pp.: *insolation*, n. -lā-shān [F.—L.], exposure to
the sun's rays for drying or maturing, as fruits,
drugs, &c.; a stroke of the sun.

insolent, a. *in-sō-lēnt* [F. *insolent*—from L. *insolens*
or *insolentem*, unaccustomed, insolent—from *in*,
not; *solere*, to be accustomed—*lū-*, that is unusual
or unaccustomed], haughty and contemptuous either
in language or behaviour; insulting; overbearing;
very rude: *insolently*, ad. -it. *insolence*, n. -lēns
[F.—L.], impudence; proud or overbearing treat-
ment of others.—SYN. of 'insolent': impertinent;
impudent; haughty; abusive; offensive; saucy;
per; audacious; rude; opprobrious; reproachful.

insolubility, n. *in-sō-lū-bī-lī-tī* [in, not, and *solubility*],
want of solubility or strength; weakness.

insoluble, a. *in-sō-lū-b'l* [in, not, and Eng. *soluble*:

F. *insoluble*—from L. *insolubilis*, that cannot be
loosed—from *in*, not; *solvo*, I loose], that cannot be
dissolved by a liquid: *insolubility*, n. -bī-lī-tī [F. *in-
solubilité*], quality of not being soluble: *insol-
vible*, a. -vā-b'l, that cannot be solved or explained.

insolvent, a. *in-sōl-vēnt* [L. *in*, not; *solvens* or *sol-
vens*, loosening or setting at liberty, paying], un-
able to pay debts; in pecuniary difficulties: n. a
debtor unable to pay his debts: *insolvency*, n.
-vēr-sē-t, inability to pay one's debts.

insomnia, n. *in-sōm-nī-ā* [L. *in*, not; *somnus*,
sleep], want of sleep; a disordered condition of body
characterised by sleeplessness during night.

insomuch, conj. *in-sō-mūch* [in, so, and *much*],
so that; to such a degree that,—followed by *that*
or *so*.

insouciance, n. *ēng-sō-si-ā-ē-dāns* [F.] carelessness;
thoughtlessness: *insouciant*, a. *ēng-sō-si-ā-ē-dāng*, care-
less; thoughtless.

inspae, v. *in-spān* [Dut. *inspannen*, to put to, as
horses to a carriage], to yoke draught-oxen; to yoke
horses to a vehicle: *inspacing*, imp.: n. the act of
yoking horses or draught-oxen: *inspanded*, pp.
-spānd: yoked up.

inspect, v. *in-spēkt* [L. *inspectare*, to look into—
from *in*, into; *specio*, I look or view], to view or
oversee for the purpose of examination or correction
of errors; to look into and examine; to superintend:
inspecting, imp.: *inspected*, pp.: *inspector*, n.
-tēr, one who looks into or oversees; a superintend-
ent: *inspection*, n. *in-spēk'shūn* [F.—L.], careful
examination; an official survey: *inspective*, a.
-fīe, tending to inspect; *inspecting*: *inspectorship*,
n. the office of an inspector.—SYN. of 'inspection':
watch; survey; examination; superintendence;
insight.

inspectimus, n. *in-spēk't-mūs* [L. we have inspect-
ed], the first word of ancient charters confirming a
former royal grant or charter.

insphere, v. *in-sfēr* [in, into, and *sphere*], to place
within an orb or sphere: *insphering*, imp.: *in-
sphered*, pp. -sfēr'd.

inspire, v. *in-spīr* [F. *inspirer*—from L. *inspirare*,
to blow or breathe into—from *in*, into; *spiro*, I
breathe], to breathe into; to draw into the lungs;
to draw in breath—the opposite of *expire*; to com-
municate or instruct by divine influence; to infuse
ideas: *inspiring*, imp.: *ad. animating*; infusing
spirit into: *inspired*, pp. -spīrd: *adj.* influenced or
directed, as by the Holy Spirit; inhaled: *inspirable*,
a. -rā-b'l, that may be drawn into the lungs, as air:
inspiration, n. *in-spīr-ā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of
drawing air into the lungs; the infusion of ideas or
knowledge into the mind by the supernatural influ-
ence of the Holy Spirit; the elevating of the imagi-
nation; that which is inspired: *inspiratory*, a.
-spīr-ā-tēr-ē-s, pert. to inspiration or inhalation: *in-
spirer*, n. -spīr-ēr, one who: *inspirit*, v. *in-spīr'it*,
to animate; to infuse new life or spirit into; to en-
courage; to cheer: *inspiring*, imp.: *inspired*,
pp.: *plenary inspiration*, that inspiration under
which the inspired person is rendered incapable of
error in delivering the inspired message: *verbal
inspiration*, that in which the very words and forms
of expression of the message are communicated.—
SYN. of 'inspire': to invigorate; exhilarate;
enliven.

inspissate, v. *in-spī-sāt* [mid. L. *inspissatus*, con-
densed, concentrated—from L. *in*, into; *spissatus*,
made thick], to thicken, as a fluid by evaporation:
inspissating, imp.: *inspissated*, pp.: *adj.* thick-
ened: *inspissation*, n. -sā-shūn, the act of making
a liquid thick.

inst., a contraction for *instant*—see under *curr.*

instable, a. *in-stā-b'l* for *unstable* [in, not, and
stable: L. *instabilis*, that does not stand firm], in-
constant; prone to change; not fixed: *instableness*,
n. -bī-nēs, also *instability*, n. -stā-bī-lī-tī [F. *in-
stabilité*], changeableness; fickleness; inconstancy.—
SYN. of 'instability': wavering; unstableness; un-
steadiness; mutability.

install, v. *in-stāl* [F. *installer*—from mid. L. *in-
stallare*, to place in a seat or office—from mid. L. *in*,
into; *stallum*, a stall, a seat—see *stall*], to set or
place in a stall or official seat, as the outward sign of
possession; to invest with, as an office or dignity:
installing, imp.: *installed*, pp. -stāl'it: *installation*,
n. -lā-shūn [F.—L.], the act of giving possession
of an office, rank, or order with the accustomed

inquietude, *n.* *in-kwíet-túd* [*F. inquietude*, *uneasiness*—from *L. inquietudinem*, restlessness—from *in*, not; *quietus*, quiet, undisturbed], disturbed state; want of rest of mind or body.

inquire, *v.* *in-kwíer* [*L. inquirere*, to seek after—from *in*, into; *quero*, I seek] to seek for or after by questions; to seek as for truth by discussion or investigation; to ask about: **inquiring**, *imp.* *adj.* given to search or inquiry; **inquired**, *pp.* *in-kwíer*: **inquirer**, *n.* *rer.* one who asks a question; a searcher after knowledge: **inquiringly**, *ad. -ly*: **inquiry**, *n.* *in-kwíer*, a question; search for truth, information, or knowledge; research; scrutiny.—**SYN.** of 'inquiry': interrogation; interrogatory; query; investigation; inquest; examination; search; inquisition.

inquirende, *n.* *in-kwíer-rén-dó* [*L.* of inquiring—see **inquire**], in law, an authority to inquire into some matter for the advantage of the crown or state.

inquisition, *n.* *in-kwíet-sháh-in* [*L. inquisitionem*, a seeking or searching for—from *in*, into; *quæstio*, *pp.* of *quæro*, I seek], a court or tribunal for the examination and punishment of heretics formerly established in some Roman Catholic countries, and particularly at Rome; judicial inquiry: **inquisitorial**, *ad. -al*, *in* *inquisitorial*; *an. -er*, *t.* making or busy in inquiry: **inquisitor**, *n.* *ter* [*L. inquisitor*], a member of the court of inquisition in some Rom. Cath. countries: **inquisitorial**, *ad. -al*, with the prying eye and severity of an inquisitor: **inquisitorially**, *ad. -ly*.

inquisitive, *ad. -ive* [*L. inquisitivus*, searched for—from *in*, into; *quæstio*, *pp.* of *quæro*, I seek], apt to ask questions; curious; prying; **inquiringly**, *ad. -ly*: **inquisitiveness**, *n.* curiosity to learn what is not known.

inroll, *v.* *in-ról* [*in*, into, and *roll*], to enclose with rolls.

inroad, *n.* *in-ród* [*in*, and *road* = *Scot. raid*; *AS. rida*, a riding], encroachment; a sudden invasion.—**SYN.** invasion; incursion; irruption; intrusion; entrance; attack.

insalivation, *n.* *in-sál-i-t-ré-shún* [*L. in*, into; *saliva*, spittle], the mingling of saliva with the food in the act of eating.

insalubrious, *ad. -ous* [*L. insalubris*, unfavourable to health; unwholesome: *insalubritas*, *n.* *in-sál-i-t-ré-tás* [*F. insalubrité*], unhealthiness.

insalutary, *ad. -ary* [*L. insalutis*], *in*, not, and *salutary*, not favourable to health.

insane, *ad. -an* [*L. insanus*, unsound in mind—from *in*, not; *sanus*, sound], deranged in mind; mad; crazy; wild or rashly conceived, as a project or action; in *OE.*, making mad: the *insane*, those who are deranged in mind: **insanably**, *ad. -ly*: **insanity**, *n.* *in-sán-i-tís* [*L. insanitas*], also *insaneness*, *n.* *-nes*, mental aberrations of various kinds and degrees, in which the patients are in certain respects incapable of self-control, resulting from diseased conditions of body, either organic or functional, as their proximate causes; unsoundness in mind; any degree of mental derangement.—**SYN.** of 'insanity': lunacy; madness; derangement; aberration; mania; delirium; dementia; frenzy; monomania; alienation; idiotcy.

insatiable, *ad. -able* [*F. insatiable*—from *L. insatiabilis*, not to be satisfied—from *in*, not; *satio*, I satisfy or glut], incapable of being satisfied or appeased; very greedy: **insatiably**, *ad. -ly*: **insatiability**, *n.* *-bi-ti* [*F. insatiabilité*], also **insatiableness**, *n.* *-bi-nes*, a greediness that cannot be satisfied: **insatiably**, *ad. -ly*: **insatiety**, *n.* *-d-i-ti-ti*, state of being unsatiated.

inscribe, *v.* *in-skrib* [*L. inscribere*, to write upon—from *in*, on; *scribo*, I write], to write or engrave on anything; to assign or address to; to dedicate to; to draw one figure within another: **inscribing**, *imp.* *inscribed*, *pp.* *-skrib*: **inscriber**, *n.* one who: **inscribable**, *ad. -ble*, that may be inscribed.

inscription, *n.* *in-skrip-shún* [*L. inscriptionem*—from *in*, on; *scriptus*, written], words written or sculptured on a monument, tomb, or building; something written or printed on a book, as a mark of respect, or as an informal dedication; words placed in the centre of a coin or medal on one face.—those placed in the circle near the rim being called the **legend**: **inscriptive**, *ad. -ive*, bearing an inscription.

inscrutable, *ad. -able* [*F. inscrutable*, *inscrutable*—from *L. inscrutabilis*—from *in*, not; *scrutor*, I search], that cannot be searched into and understood by man; impenetrable: **inscrutably**, *ad. -ly*: **inscrutableness**, *n.* *-bi-nes*, also **inscrutability**, *n.* *-bi-ti*, quality of being inscrutable.

insculpt, *v.* *in-skálp* [*L. in*, in or on; *sculpis*, carved or cut], in *OE.*, to engrave; to cut: **insculping**, *imp.* *insculped* or *insculpt*, *pp.* *in-skálp*: **insculpture**, *n.* *-skálp-túr*, or *-chúr*, in *OE.*, anything engraved.

inseam, *v.* *in-sém* [*in*, into, and *seam*], to impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix.

insect, *n.* *in-sék* [*F. insecte*—from *L. insectum*, from *insectus*, *pp.* of *insecare*, to cut into—from *in*, into; *seco*, I cut], a general name for a small creeping or flying animal, such as the fly, bee, bug, &c., so named because the bodies of many of them are cut or almost divided into parts: **insected**, *ad. -ed*, divided into sections, like an insect: **insecticide**, *n.* *-i-síd* [*L. cado*, I cut or kill], that which kills or destroys insects: **insectile**, *ad. -ile*, having the nature of insects: **insection**, *n.* *-shún*, a cutting into: **insectivora**, *n.* *plu.* *in-sék-tív-ó-rá* [*oro*, I devour], a family of animals, such as the hedgehog and the mole, that live principally on insects: **insectivorous**, *ad. -ous*, feeding on insects: **insecta**, *n.* *plu.* *in-sék-tá*, the class of articulate animals commonly known as insects.

insecure, *ad. -ure* [*in*, not, and *secure*], not safe; apprehensive of danger or loss: **insecurely**, *ad. -ly*: **insecurity**, *n.* *-kúrti*, the condition of being insecure; want of confidence in safety; danger; hazard.

inseminate, *ad. -inate* [*mid. L. insemare*, *inseminate*—from *in*, in; not; *semen*, sense, reason], stupid; destitute of sense or mental perception; wanting sensibility: **inseminately**, *ad. -ly*.

inseparable, *ad. -able* [*F. inséparable*—from *L. inseparabilis*, that cannot be felt—from *in*, not; *separis*, sense, reason], that cannot be felt or perceived; incapable of feeling in mind or body; very slow or imperceptible; very gradual; not emotional; void of emotion or affection; dull; stupid: **inseparably**, *ad. -ly*: **inseparableness**, *n.* *-bi-nes*, also **inseparability**, *n.* *-bi-ti* [*F. inseparabilité*], loss of the power of feeling or perceiving; want of power to be readily or easily moved or affected; dullness; stupidity.—**SYN.** of 'inseparability': indifference; imperceptibility; numbness; apathy; unfeelingness; senselessness; torpor; insensceptibility; listlessness; callousness.

insentient, *ad. -ent* [*in*, not, and *sentient*], not having perception.

inseparable, *ad. -able* [*in*, not, and *Eng. separable*; *F. inséparable*—from *mid. L. inseparabilis*], that cannot be disjoined or parted: **inseparably**, *ad. -ly*: **inseparableness**, *n.* *-bi-nes*, also **inseparability**, *n.* *-bi-ti*, incapability of being separated or disjoined.

insert, *v.* *in-sért* [*L. inserere*, put or introduced into—from *in*, into; *serere*, to interweave, to connect], to set or place in or among; to thrust in; to introduce: **inserting**, *imp.* *inserted*, *pp.* *insertion*, *n.* *in-sér-shún* [*F. -in*], the act of placing or setting into another thing, or among other things; the thing inserted; a kind of lace or interlining.

insectoria, *n.* *plu.* *in-sék-só-ré* [*L. insectarius*, seated or perched upon—from *in*, on; *sedeo*, I sit], an order of birds that live habitually among trees; the perchers—often called *Fussces*: **insectorial**, *ad. -al*, *pert. to*.

inset, *v.* *in-sét* [*in*, into, and *set*], to set in; to implant.

inshaded, *ad. -ed* [*in*, into, and *shadrd*], marked with shades, or with different shades: **inshades**, *v.* *in-shéd* [*in*, into, and *sheathe*], to hide or cover, as in a sheath.

inshore, *ad. -ore* [*in*, into, and *shore*], near the shore.

inshrine, *v.*—see **enshrine**.

inside, *n.* *in-síd* [*in*, into, and *side*], the inner part; the part within; the interior: *adj.* being within; included or enclosed in anything; interior; internal: *ad.* in the interior; within: **insides**, *n.* *plu.* *-síd*, passengers in the interior of a vehicle; the internal parts.

insidious, *ad. -ous* [*L. insidiosus*, cunning, artful—from *insidiis*, troops of men who lie in ambush—from *in*, on; *sedeo*, I sit], deceitful; sly;

mdie, mdt, für, lñb; méle, mdt, hér; pñc, pin; nñle, nñt, móve;

for their places of meeting and residence, which were formerly the mansions of Lord Gray, Earl of Lincoln, &c.—see *innings*.

Innate, a. *in-nat* [L. *innātus*, inborn, natural—from *in*, into; *nātus*, born], inborn; native; natural; in bot., applied to anthers when attached to the top of the filament; in *metaph.*, ad. -it: *innateness*, n. quality of being innate.

Innavigable, a. *in-nat-i-ga-bl* [F. *innavigable*—from L. *innavigabilis*], in OE, impassable by ships; un navigable.

Inward, a. *in-ward* [A.S. *inra*, within; Icei. *innr*], comparative of *in*: further in; not outward; interior; inward: *inward*, in most, also *inwardmost*, a. superl. of *in*: farthest inward.

Innervate, v. *in-nerv* [L. *in*, into; *nervus*, a nerve or sinew], to invigorate; to strengthen: *innervating*, imp.: *innerved*, pp. *nerved*: *innervation*, n. *in-nerv-a-tion*, the distribution of nerves by which nervous energy is given to any animal, or to a part; the functions of the nervous system.

Innings, n. *in-ings* [A.S. *innung*—from *in*, in], in cricket, the time during which a side is batting; a term for using the bat; lands recovered from the sea: *innings*, n. *in-ings* [OE. *inn*, to house or secure as corn], the securing or safely housing of corn when ripe: had a long *innings*, a long run of good luck.

Innocent, a. *in-nō-sent* [F. *innocent*—from L. *innocens* or *innocentus*, harmless, blameless—from *in*, not; *nocere*, I hurt], not producing injury; harmless in effects; free from crime or evil actions; blameless; pure; spotless: n. *in-nō-sent*, one free from guilt or guilt; a person deficient in intellect; an idiot: *innocently*, ad. -ly: *innocence*, n. *in-nō-sen-si* [F.—L.], also *innocency*, n. *in-nō-sen-si*, freedom from any quality that can injure; freedom from some particular sin or guilt; purity or simplicity of heart: *Innocents*, n. *in-nō-sen-tis*, a church festival to commemorate the slaughter of the children of Bethlehem, held on 28th December.—SYN. of 'Innocent a': *inoffensive*; *harmless*; *guiltless*; *upright*; *immaculate*; *innocuous*; *unblamable*; *guileless*; *faultless*; *unhurtful*; *innocuous*; *lawful*; *permitted*; in OE, *ignorant*; *idiotic*; *imbecile*.

Innocuous, a. *in-nō-kū-ās* [L. *innocuus*, harmless—from *in*, not; *nocere*, I hurt], harmless in effects; safe: *innocuously*, ad. -ly: *innocuousness*, n. *in-nō-kū-ās-ness*.

Innominate, a. *in-nōm-i-nat* [mid. L. *innominātus*, not named—from L. *in*, not; *nōmen*, a name], without a name; in anat., applied to a bone forming half of the pelvis, composed of three portions, the ham-bone, the hip-bone, and the share-bone; designating the branch given off to the right by the arch of the aorta.

Innovate, v. *in-nō-vat* [L. *innovatus*, renewed—from *in*, into; *novus*, new], to change or alter by introducing something new; to make change: *innovating*, imp.: *innovated*, pp.: *innovator*, n. one who: *in-nō-vation*, n. *in-nō-vā-shun* [F.—L.], change by the introduction of something new; change in established laws or practices; in bot., buds in mosses.

Innoxious, a. *in-nō-kū-ās* [L. *innocuus*, harmless—from *in*, not; *nocere*, hurtful], harmless; free from hurtful qualities: *innoxiously*, ad. -ly: *innoxiousness*, n.

Innominate, a. *in-nōm-i-nat*, *in-nōm-i-nōs*, n. *in-nōm-i-nat* [L. *innominātus*, a nodding to or towards, an intimation; *innomendo*, by an intimation—from *innomere*, nodding to—from *in*, to, towards; *nō*, I nod: cf. It. *innuendo*—*in*, suggestion by a nod], an indirect or oblique hint; an indirect intimation or reference.—SYN.: *intimation*; *representation*; *suggestion*; *hint*; *intimation*; *reference*.

Innumerable, a. *in-nū-mer-a-bl* [F. *innombrable*—from L. *innumerābilis*, countless—from *in*, not; *numerus*, a number], that cannot be numbered for multitude; countless: *innumerably*, ad. -ly: *innumerableness*, n. *in-nū-mer-a-bl-ness*.

Innutritious, a. *in-nū-tri-tū-ās* [in, not, and nutritio], not supplying nourishment: *innutritive*, a. *in-nū-tri-tū-ās*, not nourishing: in *nutritio*, n. *in-nū-tri-tū-ōn*, want of nutrition.

Inobservant, a. *in-ōb-sér-vānt* [in, not, and observant: L. *inobservantia*, inattention, negligence], not taking notice: *inobservantly*, ad. -ly: *inobservable*, a. *in-ōb-sér-vā-bl*, not capable of being observed: *inobservance*, n. *in-ōb-sér-vā-ns*, heedlessness; negligence; disregard.

Inscarpous, n. *in-ō-kā-rpūs* [Gr. *in*, or *two*, a fibre; *karpos*, fruit], having fibrous fruit.

Inoceramus, n. *in-ō-sēr-a-mūs* [Gr. *in* or *two*, a fibre; *keramos*, an earthen vessel] in geol., a genus of fossil bivalves, found in the secondary formations, belonging to the wing-shells or pearl-oysters—so named from the fibrous structure of their shells.

Inocular, a. *in-ōkū-lēr*, in *entom.*, inserted in the angle of the eye, as the antennae of some insects.

Inoculate, v. *in-ōkū-lāt* [L. *inoculatus*, ingrafted by inserting an eye or bud of one tree into another—from *in*, into; *oculus*, an eye], to communicate a mild form of a disease, as the small-pox, by inserting infectious matter into the punctured skin or flesh; to bud; to propagate a plant by inserting one of its buds or eyes into another stock; to furnish a bud for, or insert a bud into: *inoculating*, imp.: *inoculated*, pp.: *inoculator*, n. *in-ōkū-lāt-er*, one who: *inoculation*, n. *in-ōkū-lā-shun* [F.—L.], the act or practice of communicating disease by inserting contagious matter into the punctured skin; the act of inserting the eye or bud of a plant into another stock with the view of producing fruits or flowers of a finer kind—see *vaccination*.

Inodorous, a. *in-ō-dēr-ūs* [L. *inodorus*, without smell—from *in*, not; *odor*, scent, smell], wanting scent; having no smell.

Inoffensive, a. *in-ōf-fen-siv* [in, not, and Eng. *offensive*: F. *inoffensif*], harmless; giving no offence, provocation, or uneasiness; doing no injury or mischief: *inoffensively*, ad. -ly: *inoffensiveness*, n. *in-ōf-fen-siv-ness*.

Official, a. *in-ōf-fish-āl* [in, not, and official], not proceeding from the proper officer or from proper authority; not accompanied with usual or official forms: *officially*, ad. -ly.

Inoperative, a. *in-ōp-ér-ā-tiv* [in, not, and operative], producing no effect; not active.

Inopercular, a. *in-ōp-ér-kū-lēr* [L. *in*, not; *operculum*, a lid], without an operculum or lid—applied to certain univalve shells: *inoperculate*, n. *in-ōp-ér-kū-lāt-ē*, certain univalve shells in which there is no shelly or horny plate to close the shell when the animal is withdrawn within it.

Inopportune, a. *in-ōp-pór-tūn* [F. *inopportune*—from L. *inopportunus*, unsuitable—from *in*, not; *opportūnus*, suitable], inconvenient; unseasonable: *inopportunately*, ad. -ly.

Inoppressive, a. *in-ōp-prēs-siv* [in, not, and oppressive], not burdensome.

Inordinate, a. *in-ōr-dī-nāt* [L. *inordinatus*, irregular—from *in*, into; *ordino*, I put in order], irregular; not limited to rules; excessive: *inordinately*, ad. -ly: *inordinateness*, n. *in-ōr-dī-nā-ns*, want of regularity; excess.—SYN. of 'inordinate': *immoderate*; *extravagant*; *exorbitant*; *unlimited*; *disorderly*.

Inorganic, a. *in-ōr-gā-ni-k*, also *inorganic*, a. *in-ōr-gā-ni-k* [in, not, and organic: F. *inorganique*], not endowed with the organs or instruments of life; not produced by vital action; in med., not apparently connected with change in structure: *inorganically*, ad. -ly: *inorganised*, a. *in-ōr-gā-ni-k-ēd*, not having organic structure, as earths or metals.

Inoculate, v. *in-ōkū-lāt* [L. *in*, into; *oculus*, to unite as two vessels in a living body; to unite by contact: *inoculating*, imp.: *inoculated*, pp.: *inoculation*, n. *in-ōkū-lā-shun*, union by mouths or ducts; in bot., grafting or inserting buds in other stocks.

Inosin, *inosine*—see under *inosite*.

Inosite, n. *in-ō-sī*, also *inosin*, n. *in-ō-sīn* [Gr. *in*, fibre or muscle; *inos*, of fibre], a saccharine principle obtained from the juice of flesh, which is not susceptible of alcoholic fermentation; muscle-sugar; a name applied to a substance forming a successful imitation of red coral: *inosinate*, a. *in-ō-sī-nāt*, applied to an acid obtained from muscular fibre: *inosinate*, n. *in-ō-sī-nāt*, the combination of inosinic acid with a base: *inosuria*, n. *in-ō-sī-rī-ās* [Gr. *ourō*, I make water], the muscle-sugar when found in morbid urine.

Inoxidisable, a. *in-ōk-sī-dī-zā-bl* [in, not, and oxidisable], in chem., that cannot be oxidised or converted into an oxide.

Inquest, n. *in-ō-kwēst* [OF. *enquête*, an inquiry: L. *inquisitio*, searched or inquired into—from *in*, into; *quæro*, I seek or look for], a judicial inquiry or examination; a jury empanelled by a coroner to inquire into a sudden death, or concerning a fire.

axe, boy, foot; pare, ball; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

ingenitiated, pp.: *ingenitiation*, n. repetition; reduplication.

ingender—see *engender*.

ingenious, a. *in-jén-tú-s* [L. *ingeniosus*, endowed with genius; *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, capacity—from *in*, in; *gigno*, I beget], inventive; skilful or prompt to contrive; clever or curious, as applied to any work or mechanism; witty, acute, or p. n. t. in *O.E.*, mental; intellectual: *ingeniously*, ad. *-ly*: *ingeniousness*, n., also *ingenuity*, n. *in-jén-tú-ti* [F. *ingéniosité*], cleverness or superior power of invention; quickness or acuteness in forming new and unexpected combinations; superior skill.—*SYN.* of 'ingenious': clever; aptly formed; inventive—of 'ingenuity': skill; inventiveness; cleverness; in *O.E.*, wit; invention; acuteness; subtlety; genius.

ingenue, n. *in-jén-ú-dé-né* [F.], an ingenuous, artless girl or young woman; a stage character representing such a person, or the actress who takes this part.

ingenuous, a. *in-jén-ú-s* [L. *ingenuus*, frank, natural—from *in*, in, and *genuis*, old form of *gignere*, to beget], open; frank; candid; free from reserve or dissimulation: *ingenuously*, ad. *-ly*: *ingenuousness*, n. *-ness*, openness of heart; freedom from reserve or dissimulation; frankness.—*SYN.* of 'ingenuous': fair; open; candid; generous; noble; free-born; unreserved; plain; artless; sincere; hearty; cordial; warm.

ingest, v. *in-jést* [L. *ingestus*, poured or thrown into—from *in*, into; *gero*, I bear], to throw into the stomach: *ingesting*, imp.: *ingested*, pp.: *ingestion*, n. *in-jést-shén*, the act of throwing into the stomach: *ingesta*, n. plu. *in-jést-tá*, things taken in, as food taken into the stomach; opposed to *egesta*.

ingie, n. *in-jé* [origin unknown: cf. L. *igniculus*, a little fire—from *ignis*, a fire] In *Scot.*, a fire or fireplace: *ingie-check*, the fire-side.

inglorious, a. *in-gló-ri-ús* [L. *inglorius*, without glory or fame—from *in*, not; *glória*, glory, renown], not bringing honour, glory, or fame; mean; disgraceful: *ingloriously*, ad. *-ly*: *ingloriousness*, n.

ingulvies, n. *in-glú-vi-és* [L. *ingulvies*, the crop or maw of animals], the crop or partial dilatation of the oesophagus in birds; the stomach of ruminants: *ingulvial*, a. *-vi-ál*, connected with the crop.

ingorge—see *engorge*.

ingore, n. *in-jó* [A.S. *in*, in; *goten*, poured—from *gōtan*, to pour], originally the mould in which the metal was cast; a small mass or bar of unwrought metal—generally sold of silver or gold.

ingraft, v. *in-gráf-t* [*in*, into, and *graft*], to insert a prepared part of one tree into another for propagation; to plant or introduce something foreign; to wet or fix deeply: *ingrafting*, imp.: *ingrafted*, pp.: *ingraftment*, n. the act of ingrafting; the thing ingrafted.—*SYN.* of 'ingraft': to implant; insert; propagate; introduce; set; fix.

ingrain, v. *in-gráin* [*in*, into, and *grain*], to impregnate or fix deeply; to dye in the raw material, or before being manufactured: *ingrain*ing, imp.: *ingrain*ed, pp. *-gráin*: *ad.* thoroughly impregnated; dyed in the raw material, or before manufacture: *rogue-ingrain*, a thorough rogue; one dyed as it were in the grain.

ingrate, a. *in-grát* [F. *ingrat*, ungrateful—from L. *ingratus*, unthankful, ungrateful], ungrateful; unthankful: n. one who is ungrateful for favours received; an ungrateful person: *ingrateful*, a. *-ful*, in *O.E.*, wanting gratitude; unthankful.

ingratiate, v. *in-grát-i-át* [L. *in*, into; *gratia*, favour], to secure the goodwill or favour of another; to commend oneself to the favour or confidence of another: *ingratiating*, imp.: *ingratiated*, pp.

ingratitide, n. *in-grát-i-tíd* [*in*, not, and *gratitudo*: F. *ingratitude*: L. *ingratus*—from L. *ingratus*, unthankful], the return of evil for good; unthankfulness.

ingradient, n. *in-grát-i-ént* [F. *ingradient*—from L. *ingrediens*, going or entering into—from *in*, into; *gradior*, I go], that which enters into a compound or mixture; a component part.

ingress, n. *in-grés* [L. *ingressus*, an entering or a going into—from *in*, into; *gradior*, I go], entrance; power, right, or means of entrance: *ingression*, n. *in-grés-shén*, the act of entering.

ingrinal, a. *in-grín-ál* [L. *ingrinalis*—from *ingrua*, the groin], pert to the groin.

ingulf, v. *in-gúlf* [*in*, into, and *gulf*], to swallow

up wholly, as in a gulf or depth; to cast into a gulf: *ingulf*ing, imp.: *ingulfed*, pp. *-gúlf*: *ingulfment*, n. the swallowing up in a gulf or abyss.

ingurgitate, v. *in-jér-jí-tái* [L. *ingurgitatus*, swallowed up or gulfed in—from *in*, in; *gurgis*, a whirlpool], to swallow greedily or in great quantity: *ingurgitating*, imp.: *ingurgitated*, pp.: *ingurgitation*, n. *-shén*, the act of swallowing in great quantity.

inhabitable, v. *in-hab-ú* [L. *inhabitare*, to dwell in, to inhabit—from *in*, into; *habito*, I dwell], to occupy, as a place of settled residence; to live or abide: *inhabiting*, imp.: *inhabited*, pp.: *ad.* occupied, as by persons or animals: *inhabitable*, a. *-á-b-ú*, that may be dwelt in; but in *O.E.*, not habitable: *unhabitable*: *inhabitant*, n. *-t-ánt*, one who dwells or resides in a place: *inhabiter*, n. *-t-ér*, an inhabitant: *inhabitation*, n. *-shén*, in *O.E.*, a place of dwelling; an abode; state of being inhabited.

inhale, v. *in-hál* [L. *inhálare*, to breathe at or upon—from *in*, in or on; *halo*, I breathe], to draw into the lungs, as air; to inspire: *inhaling*, imp.: *inhaled*, pp. *-hál*: *inhaler*, n. *-t-ér*, one who or that which; esp. an apparatus for taking the chill off the air, or for purifying it, before it reaches the lungs, or for inhaling medicated vapours, or supplying fresh air to a diver; a respirator: *inhaleable*, a. *-á-b-ú*, that may be drawn into the lungs: *inhalation*, n. *-shén*, the drawing into the lungs of air, fumes, or vapour; that which is inhaled: *inhalent*, a. *in-hál-ént*, used for inhaling: *inhalant*, n. *-ánt*, an instr. from which any vapour may be inhaled.

inharmonical, a. *in-hár-món-ú*, also in 'harmonical', a. *-hár* [*in*, not, and *harmonical*, discordant; not musical: *inharmonious*, a. *-món-i-ús* [*in*, not, and *harmonious*], discordant; unmusical: *inharmoniously*, ad. *-ly*: *inharmoniousness*, n. *-ness*, discord.

inhearse, v. *in-hér* [*in*, in, and *hearse*], to enclose in a hearse; to enclose a funeral monument.

inhere, v. *in-hér* [L. *inherere*, to remain firm or fast in—from *in*, into; *haereo*, I stick], to exist or be fixed in something else; to belong, as attributes or qualities: *inhering*, imp.: *inhered*, pp. *-hér*: *inhesion*, n. *in-hé-shén* [mid. L. *inhesionem*], the state of being fixed on something else: *inherent*, a. *in-hér-ént* [L. *inherentem*], naturally pert to; innate; natural: *inherently*, ad. *-ly*: *inherences*, n. *-rén* [F.—L.], also *inherency*, n. *-rén-s*, existence in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.—*SYN.* of 'inherent': inborn; native; inbred; inwrought.

inherit, v. *in-hér-ú* [L. *in*, in; *O.F. heritor*, to inherit: mid. L. *hereditare*—from *heres*, an heir], to possess by descent from an ancestor; to receive by nature from a progenitor, as a disease or quality; to enjoy: *inheriting*, imp.: *inherited*, pp.: *ad.* received by right or descent; possessed: *inheritor*, n. *-t-ér*, one who inherits: *inheritrix*, n. fem. *-t-rix*, also *inheritress*, n. fem. *-t-ress*, a female who inherits or is entitled to inherit: *inheritable*, a. *-á-b-ú*, that may be transmitted from the parent to the child: *inheritably*, ad. *-á-b-ú*, by inheritance: *inheritability*, n. *-bíl-ú*, the quality of being inheritable: *inheritances*, n. *-t-éns*, possessions which may descend to an heir; reception of possession; hereditary estate.

inhesion—see under *inhere*.

inhibit, v. *in-híb-ú* [L. *inhibitus*, kept back, restrained—from *in*, not; *habeo*, I have or hold], to restrain; to hinder; to check or repress; to forbid: *inhibiting*, imp.: *inhibited*, pp.: *inhibitor*, n. *-t-ér*, one who; inhibition, n. *in-hí-bí-shén* [F.—L.], restraint; a writ from a higher to a lower court to stay proceedings; in *Scot.*, a process in law which hinders or restrains a wife from burdening her husband with debts: *inhibition*, a. *-t-ér-ú*, having the nature or power of an inhibition.

inloop, v. *in-hóp* [*in*, into, and *loop*], in *O.E.*, to confine within an enclosure.

inhospitable, a. *in-hós-pít-á-b-ú* [*in*, not, and Eng. *hospitable*: OF. *inhospitable*—from L. *in*, not; *hospes* or *hospitem*, a guest], not disposed to entertain friends or strangers; affording no means for subsistence or shelter, as a rugged desert country: *inhospitality*, n. *-tál-ú* [F. *inhospitalité*], want of kindness to others; unwillingness or refusal to entertain: *inhospitably*, ad. *-bíl*.

inhuman, a. *in-hú-mán*, also in 'humane', n. *-mán* [*in*, not, and *human*: F. *inhumain*, inhuman: L. *in-*

colic, *böf*, *föb*; *püre*, *büd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

inflexed, a. *in-flekst'* [L. *inflexus*, bent, curved—from *in*, into; *flecto*, I bend], turned; bent; in *bot.*, curved or bent upwards and inwards; **inflexible**, a. *in-flekst'-bl* [F. *inflexible*—from L. *inflexibilis*, that cannot be bent—from *in*, not; *flexibilis*, pliant, flexible], that cannot be bent; not to be moved or prevailed on by entreaty or argument; unyielding; inexorable; **inflexibly**, ad. *-blit*; **inflexibility**, n. *-blit-ti* [F. *inflexibilité*], also **inflexibleness**, n. *-bl-nés*, unyielding stiffness; obstinacy of will or temper.—**SYN.** of 'inflexible': unbending; stubborn; unrelenting; rigid; pertinacious; obstinate; firm; unalterable.

infection, n. another spelling of **infection**—see under **infect**.

infect, v. *in-fikt'* [L. *infectus*, let fly against, hurled at—from *in*, on; *figo*, I strike down] to lay on; to impose, as a punishment or disgrace: **infecting**, imp. *in-fekt'-ed*, pp. *in-fekt'-er*, n. one who **infects**, n. *in-fik'-shn* [F.—L.] the act of laying on or applying; that which is applied; punishment or hardship imposed; a calamity: **infective**, a. *-tív* [F. *infectif*], able or tending to infect; imposing a punishment.

inflorescence, n. *in-flo-rés-éns* [F. *inflorescence*—from L. *inflorescens*, beginning to blossom—from *in*, in or on; *florescere*, to blossom or flourish] a flowering or putting forth blossoms; the character or mode of flowering which distinguishes different kinds of plants.

influence, n. *in-flú-éns* [OF. *influence*, a flowing in as of a supposed modifying power of the planets—from mid. L. *influentia*, a flowing into—from L. *influen*, flowing into—from *in*, into; *fluo*, I flow] power supposed to be exercised by the planets—primarily a term of astrology; authority; sway; power of directing or modifying, seen or felt by its effects; ascendancy: v. to move or affect by moral force; to lead or direct; to move or affect by a physical power not palpably apparent, such as the atmosphere, electricity, &c.: **influencing**, imp. *in-flú-éns-ed*, pp. *in-flú-éns-ing*, a. *in-flú-éns-ing*, exerting a directing or modifying power over the minds of men; *in-flú-éns-ly*, ad. *-shál-ít*; **influences**, n. *in-flú-éns-és* [F.—L.] **influence**, an epidemic catarrh—see **influence**; a severe epidemic catarrh or cold, attended with loss of strength, and with fever.

influx, n. *in-flúk'* [L. *influxus*, flowing or running into—from *in*, into; *fluo*, I flow] the act of flowing in; infusion; importation.

infold, v. *in-föld'* [*in*, into, and *fold*] to wrap up; to enclose; to clasp, as with the arms: **infoling**, imp. *in-föld'-ed*, pp. *in-föld'-ment*, n. *-ment*, act of infolding; state of being infolded.—**SYN.** of 'infold': to enwrap; embrace; clasp; wrap; involve.

inform, v. *in-fórm'* [F. *informer*, to inform—from L. *informare*, to shape, to fashion—from *in*, in or on; *formo*, I form or shape—*lit.*, to give form or shape to a thing], to instruct; to communicate knowledge to; to make known to; to tell; to give intelligence: **informing**, imp. *in-fórm'-ed*, pp. *in-fórm'-ing*, a. *in-fórm'-ing*, one who communicates intelligence or news: **informer**, n. *-mér*, one who makes it his business to lay facts of a criminal or illegal character before the authorities: **information**, n. *in-fór-mé-shn* [F.—L.] intelligence; knowledge derived from reading or instruction; an accusation laid against a person in a court of law: to **inform against**, to accuse of a breach of law: **informed**, a. [*in*, not, and *form*] in OE. not formed; imperfectly formed.—**SYN.** of 'inform': to acquaint; apprise; advise; teach; in OE. to animate; appear.

informal, a. *in-fór-mál* [*in*, not, and *formal*] contrary to established forms; not with the official forms; irregular; not competent: **informally**, ad. *-lít*; **informality**, n. *-mál-ít-ty*, want of established or official forms; irregularity in form or procedure.

informidable, a. *in-fór-mí-dá-bl* [*in*, not, and *formidabile*] in OE. not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

infra, *in-frá* [L.] the first element in certain scientific terms, signifying 'beneath'; below,—as *infra-costal*, beneath the ribs; *infra dig.*, *in-frá díg* [L. *infra*, beneath, below; and an abbreviation of *dignitatem*, dignity, rank], in *slang*, beneath dignity; unworthy of notice.

infraction, n. *in-frák'-shn* [F. *infraction*—from L. *infractionem*, a breaking, a weakening—from *in*,

into; *fractus*, broken,—*lit.*, a breaking or weakening], the act of breaking; breach; violation; non observance.

infrapalmarian, n. *in-frá-pál-má-rí-án* [L. *infra*, below; *palpus*, a fall], one of those Calvinists who hold that the decrees of God were formed after His knowledge of the fall, and in consequence of it, opposed to supralapsarian, which see.

infrangible, a. *in-frán-jí-bl* [*in*, not, and Eng. *frangible*; F. *infrangible*], that cannot be broken or separated into parts: **infrangibility**, n. *-bl-ít-ty*, also **infrangibleness**, n. *-bl-nés*, the state or quality of being infrangible.

infrequent, a. *in-fré-kwént* [*in*, not, and Eng. *frequent*; L. *infrequens* or *infrequent*, that does not often happen—from *in*, not; *frequens*, often frequent; L. *infrequent*], rare; seldom happening: **infrequency**, n. *-kwén-á*, also **infrequence**, n. *-kwén-s*, the state of occurring rarely; uncommonness; **infrequently**, ad. *-lít*.

infringe, v. *in-fríng'* [L. *infringere*, to break to pieces—from *in*, into; *frango*, I break] to break a law; to violate; to transgress; to encroach: **infringing**, imp. *in-fríng'-ed*, pp. *in-fríng'-ing*, a. *in-fríng'-ing*, n. one who **infringes**, n. *-ment*, breach; violation, as of an agreement or right; non-fulfilment; the infraction of the copyright or patent rights of another; encroachment.—**SYN.** of 'infringe': to trespass; break; destroy; hinder; mar.

infructuous, a. *in-frúk-tú-ús* [L. *infructuosus*—from *in*, not; *fructus*, fruit], not producing fruit; unfruitful: **infructuosity**, n. *in-frúk-tú-ús-ty*, in *bot.*, the character or condition of fruits which are multiple or polythalamous.

infulus, n. plu. *in-fú-lús* [L. *infulus*, a band], in ecclesiastical costume, the pendants to the mitre.

infundibular, a. *in-fán-dí-bú-lér* [L. *infundibulum*, a funnel or funnel], in *bot.*, having the form of a funnel; funnel-shaped: **infundibular form**, a. *-dú-bú-lér-fórm* [L. *forma*, shape], funnel-shaped, as a flower: **infundibulum**, n. *in-fán-dí-bú-lám*, **infundibula**, n. plu. *-dú-bú-lá*, in *anat.*, a name given to various parts of the body which more or less resemble a funnel; in *ool.*, a tube formed by the coalescence or apposition of the epiopodia in the Cephalopods; known also as the 'aliphon' or 'funnel'.

infuriate, a. *in-fú-rí-át* [L. *in*, into; *furidus*, driven mad; *furia*, a fury, a flood], enraged; mad: v. to enrage; to render furious; to madden: **infuriating**, imp. *in-fú-rí-át-ing*, pp. *in-fú-rí-át-ing*, a. *in-fú-rí-át-ing*, rendered furious or mad.

infuse, v. *in-fú-z'* [F. *infuser*, to infuse—from L. *infusus*, poured into, infused—from *in*, into; *fuso*, I pour], to pour in, as a liquid; to instil, as principles; to steep in water without boiling: **infusing**, imp. *in-fú-z'-ed*, pp. *in-fú-z'-ing*, a. *in-fú-z'-ing*, that may be infused: **infusion**, n. *in-fú-zhún* [F.—L.] the operation of steeping in water to extract the medicinal qualities of plants; a preparation or liquid obtained by pouring boiling water on a substance, as on tea; *fig.*, inspiration; suggestion; instilling: **infusive**, a. *-fú-zív*, having the power of being infused.—**SYN.** of 'infuse': to pour in; inspire; steep; macerate; saturate; tincture; supply; fill; intrude; implant; inclose.

infusible, a. *in-fú-zí-bl* [*in*, not, and Eng. *fusible*; F. *infusible*—see *fuse*], that cannot be melted: **infusibility**, n. *-bl-ít-ty*, incapability of being melted.

infusoria, n. plu. *in-fú-zí-órí-á* [mid. L. *infusoria*—from L. *infusus*, poured into, soaked], very minute animal organisms or animalcules inhabiting water containing decaying vegetable or animal matter—called from their being readily obtained in **infusions** of vegetable matter that have been exposed to the air; the name is now provisionally given to the highest class of the protozoa: **infusorial**, a. *-rí-ál*, obtainable by infusion; pert. to infusoria: **infusory**, a. *in-fú-zí-órí*, applied to an order of animalcules obtained in infusions; containing infusoria.

ing, n. *ing* or *ing* [A.S. *ing*, a meadow; *leel*, eng] in OE., a meadow, generally one near a river; a common pasture.

ingathering, n. *in-gá-thér-íng* [*in*, into, and *gáthér*], harvest; the act of securing the fruits of the earth.

ingeminate, v. *in-jén-í-nát* [L. *ingeminatus*, redoubled—from *in*, into; *geminus*, I double or increase] to double or repeat: **ingeminating**, imp.

male, mál, fár, látó; méte, méit, hér; píne, pín; nóte, nót, móve;

used with respect to things which spread by contact or imitation—*infectious* and *infectious* are generally restricted to a more hidden and diffusive power; but the distinction is not always observed: an *epidemic disease* is a disease universally prevalent in a country or district—*endemic disease*, a disease due to local conditions, and restricted to a limited district.—SYN. of *infect*: to poison; defile; vitiate; pollute.

Infecund, a. *in-fek-und* [L. *infecundus*, unfruitful—from *in*, not; *fecundus*, prolific] unfruitful; not producing young: *infecundity*, n. *in-fek-und-ity*, n. *infecundness*.

Infectment, n. *in-fek-ment*, also *infectment*, n. [*in*, into, and *fecment*—from *F. feger*, to convey the *fec* or *fee* to a new corner—see *fec* and *fee*], in Scot., the act of giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the evidence of which is an instr. of sasine; the placing in possession of a fee or freehold estate: *infect* or *infect*, v. *in-fek*, and *infect*, v.—see *infect*.

Infectious, a. *in-fek-tyoos* [*in*, and *fecitious*], unhappy; not prosperous: *infectious*, n. *in-fek-tyoos* [*in*, and *fecitious*], from L. *infelicitatem*, ill-luck] unhappy: *infectiousness*, n. *in-fek-tyoos-ness*.

Infect, a. *in-fek* [*in*, in, and *fec*], felt deeply.

Infer, v. *in-fér* [*F. inferre*, to infer—from L. *inferre*, to bring or carry into—from *in*, into; *fero*, I bear or carry—*it*, to bear or carry into] to deduce as a fact or consequence; to assume or draw, as a conclusion, from general facts: *infering*, imp.: *inferred*, pp. *ferd*: *inferable*, a. *-d-ble*, also *infer-rible*, a. *-ri-ble*, that may be inferred or deduced from premises: *inference*, n. *in-fér-ens*, a conclusion drawn from previous arguments; a truth or proposition drawn from another truth or proposition which has been admitted, or which is supposed to be true: *inferential*, a. *-en-shál*, deducible by inference: *inferentially*, ad. *-shál-ly*, by way of inference.—SYN. of *inference*: conclusion; deduction; consequence; induction.

Inferior, a. *in-fér-ior* [L. *inferior* or *inferiorem*, lower—from *in*, beneath, below] lower, as in position, rank, age, condition, excellence, or value; of second-rate quality; not the best; subordinate; *infer*, applied to the ovary or fruit when it seems to be situated below the calyx, and to the part of a flower farthest from the axis: a. *inferior* is in a lower station or rank from another: *inferiority*, n. *-ri-ty*, a lower state of dignity, age, &c., than another: *inferior* is often used to qualify scientific terms, indicating 'below, lower, inner,' and opposed to *superior*, which indicates 'above, upper, outer': *inferior extremities*, the legs, as the lower parts of the body: *inferior tide*, the tide which occurs at a place when the moon is below the horizon: the *inferior planets*, those whose orbits are within that of the earth.—SYN. of *inferior*: second; secondary; *infer*; lower; less; below; younger.

Infernal, a. *in-fér-nál* [*F. infernal*—from mid. L. *infernalis*—from L. *inferni*, those below—from *in*, below, lying below] pert. to the lower regions; pert. to hell: hellish; diabolical; fiendish: *infernally*, ad. *-l-ly*.—SYN. of *infernal*: Tartarean; satanic; malicious; Stygian; devilish.

Infernebrae, a. *in-fér-o-brang-ki-dé* [L. *infernebrae*, below: Gr. *branchia*, gills] having the gills arranged along the sides of the body under the margin of the mantle—applied to an order of gastropodous molluscs.

Inferred, *infering*, *inferrible*—see under *infer*.

Infertile, a. *in-fér-til* [*in*, in, not; *fertilis*, fruitful], not fruitful or productive; barren: *infertilely*, ad. *-l-ly*. *infertility*, n. *-ti-ty*, barrenness; unproductiveness.

Infest, v. *in-fest* [*F. infester*—from L. *infestare*, to trouble or vex—from *infestus*, made unsafe, hostile—from *in*, in; *fendo*, I strike], to trouble greatly; to disturb; to harass; to annoy by presence and numbers, as vermin: ad. in *O.E.*, hurtful; dangerous: *infesting*, imp.: *infested*, pp.

Infestation, n. *in-fes-tá-shún* [*in*, into; mid. L. *infestatio*, the property in land distributed by William the Conqueror to his followers—see *fend*] the act of putting into possession of an estate or fee; the granting of titles to laymen.

Infidel, n. *in-fí-dél* [*OF. infidèle*—from L. *infidelis*, not trustworthy—from *in*, not; *fidelis*, faithful], an unbeliever; one who does not believe in the divine truth of Christianity; one not of the faith—applied

by Mohammedans to Christians, and vice versa: a sceptic; ad. unbelieving; sceptical: *in-fí-dél-ty*, n. *-dél-ty* [*F. infidelité*], disbelief in revealed religion; unfaithfulness in married persons; breach of trust; treachery.—SYN. of *infidel* n.: unbeliever; deist; atheist; freethinker.

Infiltrate, v. *in-fí-lt-rat* [*in*, into, and Eng. *filtrate*: *F. filtrer*, to filtrate], to enter into a substance through means of its pores: *infiltrating*, imp.: *infiltrated*, pp.: *infiltration*, n. *-trá-shún* [*F. -L.*] the act or process of passing into the pores or textures of a body; the liquid or substance which has so entered.

Infinite, a. *in-fí-nít* [*L. infinitus*, boundless, unlimited—from *in*, not; *finis*, ended or finished; *finis*, an end], without limits; unbounded; endless; perfect, as applied to God; immense; very large: a. that which is infinite: a boundless space or extent; the Almighty: *infinitely*, ad. *-l-ly*; *infinitesimal*, a. *in-fí-nít-es-i-mál* [*F.*], infinitely small: a. an infinitely small quantity: *infinitive*, a. *-tí-vo* [*F. infinitivus*—from L. *infinitivus*] denoting that part of a verb which expresses the action without the limitation of person or number, as to *run*: *infinitively*, ad. *-l-ly*: *infinity*, n. *-tí-ty* [*F. infinitus*; L. *infinitus*], unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; immensity: *infinitude*, n. *-tú-d*, state of being without limits; boundless number; infinity: *infinite decimal* or *series*, one which cannot be brought to an end.—SYN. of *infinite* a.: boundless; unlimited; limitless; illimitable; immeasurable; interminable.

Infirm, a. *in-fér-m* [*in*, not, and *firm*: L. *infirmus*, weak, infirm—from *in*, not; *firmus*, strong, solid] weak in bodily or mental health; feeble; irresolute: *infirmly*, ad. *-l-ly*: *infirmity*, n. *-mí-tí* [*F. infirmitas*], also *infirmness*, n. a failing; a fault; mental instability; a disease, malady, or defect: *infirmity*, n. *-rí-ty* [*F. infirmitas*—from mid. L. *infirmarius*], a hospital for the sick poor; a place for gratuitous medical relief.—SYN. of *infirm*: weak; enfeebled; debilitated; sickly; imbecile; unsound; unsteady; unstable—of *infirmity*: failing; imperfection; weakness; frailty; feeble; irresolution; debility; imbecility; feebleness; defect; malady.

Infix, v. *in-fíks* [*OF. infixter*: L. *infixus*, pp. of *infigo*, I fix in—from *in*, in; *figo*, I fix] to fix or set in; to implant: *infixing*, imp.: *infixéd*, pp. *-fíks*.

Inflame, v. *in-flám* [*OF. enflammer*—from L. *inflammare*, to set on fire—from *in*, in or on; *flamma*, flame], *it*, to set on fire; to kindle; to excite; to increase or augment; to exasperate; to heat the blood, as with wine; to grow hot or angry: *inflaming*, imp.: *inflamed*, pp. *-flámd*: *inflamer*, n. *-mér*, n. one who inflames: *inflammable*, a. *in-flám-á-bil* [*F. -L.*], that may be easily kindled; combustible: *inflammably*, ad. *-bíl-ly*: *inflammableness*, n. *-bl-ness*, also *inflammability*, n. *-bíl-ty*, the state or quality of being readily set on fire: *inflammation*, n. *-náf-shún* [*F. -L.*] redness and heat in some part of the body, accompanied with pain and swelling; heat; animosity: *inflammatory*, *in-flá-m*, tending to inflame or excite; marked by inflammation.—SYN. of *inflame*: to burn; irritate; provoke; fire; exaggerate; aggravate; incense; enrage; anger; heat.

Inflate, v. *in-flát* [*L. inflatus*, blown into, caused to swell—from *in*, into; *flare*, to blow] to fill and swell out with air; to blow in; to puff up; to elate: *inflating*, imp.: *inflated*, pp.: *adj.* blown up; filled with air; pompous; full of high-sounding words: *inflatingly*, ad. *-l-ly*: *inflation*, n. *in-flá-shún* [*F. -L.*], the act of inflating; the state of being distended, as with air; the state of being puffed up, as with pride or vanity.

Infect, v. *in-fékt* [*L. infectere*, to bend or curve—from *in*, into; *flecto*, I bend], to bend; to turn from a direct line or course; in *gram.*, to show the various changes of termination which a word undergoes: *infecting*, imp.: *infected*, pp.: *infection*, n. also *inflexion*, n. *-flek-shún* [*F. infection*], the act of turning from a direct line or course; in *gram.*, the act of putting a word through all its changes of termination; the rise or fall of the voice in speaking; modulation of the voice: *infectious*, a. *-d*, pert. to the nature of an infection: *infective*, a. *-tí-vo*, having the power of bending.

cúe, bôy, fôot; páre, báid; chair, game, jog, shun, thîng, there, zeal.

inequitable, a. *in-ék-wet-tá-bí* [in, not, and equi-
table; not equitable; not just].

inequivalve, a. *in-ék-wet-válv* [in, not, and equi-
valve], composed of two unequal pieces or valves.

ineradicable, a. *in-ék-rá-dí-ká-bí* [in, not, and erad-
icable], that cannot be rooted up or destroyed.

inermis, a. *in-ék-mis* [L. *inermis*, unarmed], in bot.,
unarmed; without prickles or thorns.

inert, a. *in-ék* [L. *inertem*, without skill, slothful;
in, not; art, skill], without the power of moving
itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed;
slow to act; disinclined to act; sluggish; **inertly**,
ad. *-ly*, sluggishly; dully; **inertness**, n. want of
activity; sluggishness; **inertia**, n. *in-ék-tá* [L. in
med., the sluggish action of some organ or part; that
inherent quality of passiveness in bodies which pre-
serves them in a state of perpetual rest when undis-
turbed, or in perpetual motion unless stopped by
some resisting force.—SYN. of 'inert': dull; passive;
inactive; lazy; slothful; indisposed; powerless.

in esse, *in-ék-sé* [L. in, in; esse, to be], in being;
actually existing; **in posse**, *in-pó-sé* [L. in, not;
posse, to be able], denoting that a thing is not, but
may be; probable, though not yet having any real
existence.

inestimable, a. *in-ék-sít-má-bí* [in, not, and Eng.
estimable: F. *inestimable*—from L. *inestimabilis*],
not able to be estimated or computed; being beyond
all price; invaluable; incalculable; **inestimably**,
ad. *-bly*.

inevitable, a. *in-ék-í-tá-bí* [F. *inévitabile*—from L.
inevitabilis, unavoidable—from *evitare*, to shun, to
avoid—from *e*, out of; *vitare*, to shun], that cannot
be avoided or escaped from; **inevitably**, ad. *-bly*:
inevitableness, n. *-b-ness*, also **inevitability**, n.
-bít-í-tí, certainty to happen; impossibility to be
avoided.

inexact, a. *in-ék-á-kt* [in, not, and Eng. *exact*: F.
inexact], not quite correct or true; **inexactness**, n.
inexactness.

inexcitable, a. *in-ék-á-tá-bí* [in, not, and *excitable*],
not capable of being roused into action; dull; life-
less.

inexcusable, a. *in-ék-ká-é-bí* [in, not, and Eng.
excusable: F. *inexcusable*—from mid. L. *inexcusabilis*],
not to be excused or justified; **inexcusably**,
ad. *-bly*: **inexcusableness**, n. *-b-ness*.

inexhausted, a. *in-ék-á-há-é-sít* [in, not, and Eng.
exhausted: L. *inexhaustus*, inexhausted], not spent
or emptied; not having wholly lost all strength or
resources; **inexhaustible**, a. *-b-í*, unfailing; **in-**
exhaustibly, ad. *-bly*: **inexhaustibleness**, n. *-b-ness*,
also **inexhaustibility**, n. *-bít-í-tí*, state of being
inexhaustible; **inexhaustive**, a. *-há-é-tiv*, not to be
exhausted or spent.

inexorable, a. *in-ék-s-ó-rá-bí* [F. *inexorable*—from
L. *inexorabilis*, unyielding—from *in*, not; *ex*, out of;
oro, I plead], that cannot be moved by entreaty or
prayer; inflexible; unyielding; **inexorably**, ad.
-bly: **inexorableness**, n. *-b-ness*, also **inexorability**,
n. *-bít-í-tí*, the quality of being inflexible.—SYN. of
'inexorable': implacable; unrelenting; relentless;
determined; unchangeable.

inexpedient, a. *in-ék-s-pé-dí-ént* [in, not, and ex-
pedient], not tending to promote a purpose; unfit;
unsuitable to time and place; **inexpedience**, n.
-dí-éns, also **inexpediency**, n. *-én-sí*, want of fit-
ness; impropriety; unsuitableness to time or place;
inexpediently, ad. *-ly*.

inexpensive, a. *in-ék-s-pén-siv* [in, not, and ex-
pensive], not costly.

inexperience, n. *in-ék-s-pé-rí-éns* [in, not, and Eng.
experience: F. *inexpérience*], want of knowledge de-
rived from observation and trial; **inexperienced**, a.
-ént.

inexpert, a. *in-ék-pé-rí* [in, not, and *expert*], not
skilled; wanting in that knowledge or dexterity
which is derived from practice; **inexpertness**, n.
want of expertness.

inexpiable, a. *in-ék-s-pít-á-bí* [F. *inexpiable*—from
L. *inexpiabilis*, that cannot be atoned for—from *in*,
not; *expió*, I make atonement for], admitting of no
atonement or satisfaction; that cannot be appeased;
inexpiably, ad. *-bly*.

inexplicable, a. *in-ék-s-pít-ká-bí* [F. *inexplicable*—
from L. *inexplicabilis*, that cannot be unfolded—
from *in*, not; *explico*, I unfold], incapable of being
explained or interpreted; that cannot be rendered
intelligible; **inexplicably**, ad. *-bly*: **inexplicability**,
n. *-bít-í-tí*.

inexplicable, n. *-bít-í-tí*, also **inexplicability**, n. *-bít-í-tí*,
state of being inexplicable.

inexplicit, a. *in-ék-s-pít-í* [L. *inexplicitus*, unex-
plained, obscure: in, not, and Eng. *explicit*], not
clear in statement.

inexplorable, a. *in-ék-s-pló-rá-bí* [in, not, and *explor-*
able], that cannot be searched out or discovered.

inexpressible, a. *in-ék-s-pré-sí-bí* [in, not, and ex-
pressible], not to be expressed in words; unex-
pressible; indescribable; **inexpressibly**, ad. *-bly*, in
a manner or degree not to be told in words.—SYN. of
'inexpressible': ineffable; unutterable; untold.

inexpressive, a. *in-ék-s-pré-sív* [in, not, and ex-
pressive], not tending to represent or show; not
emphatic; **inexpressiveness**, n. *-sív-ness*.

extinct, a. *in-ék-s-íngkt* [in, not, and *extinct*],
not put out; not quenched.

inextinguishable, a. *in-ék-s-íngkt-á-bí* [in, not,
and Eng. *extinguishable*: F. *inextinguible*—from mid.
L. *inextinguibilis*], that cannot be quenched or de-
stroyed; that cannot be put an end to.

inextricable, a. *in-ék-s-í-trí-ká-bí* [F. *inextricable*—
from L. *inextricabilis*, that cannot be disentangled—
from *in*, not; *extrico*, I disentangle], that cannot be
freed or disentangled; **inextricably**, ad. *-bly*: **inex-**
tricableness, n. *-b-ness*.

infallible, n. *in-fál-í-bí* [in, not, and *fallible*: F.
infallible], that cannot err or be deceived; certain;
infallibly, ad. *-bly*: **infallibility**, n. *-bít-í-tí* [F.
infallibilis], also **infallibleness**, n. *-b-ness*, entire
exemption from liability to error.

infamous, a. *in-fá-mús* [OF. *infameus*: mid. L.
infamiosus: L. *infamia*, ill spoken of—from *in*, not;
fama, fame], having a reputation notoriously vile;
base; odious; detestable; **infamously**, ad. *-ly*: **in-**
famy, n. *in-fá-mí* [F. *infamie*—from L. *infamia*],
public disgrace; extreme baseness or villainy; qual-
ities which are detested and despised.—SYN. of 'in-
famous': odious; disgraceful; ignominious; detest-
able; scandalous; shameful; base; vile.

infant, n. *in-fán-t* [L. *infans* or *infans*, very
young, little], a babe; a child; **in loco**, a person
under 21 years: adj. tender; young; immature;
infant-like, like an infant; **infancy**, n. *in-fán-sí* [L.
infantia], the first part of life; the first age of any-
thing; early period; **in loco**, state of being a minor;
Infante, n. *in-fán-tá*, in Spain and Portugal, any
son of the king except the eldest; any daughter ex-
cept the eldest is styled the **Infanta**, n. *-tá*: **Infan-**
ticide, n. *-tá-sít* [F. *infanticide*: L. *infanticidium*],
the murder of an infant; child-murder; **infantile**,
in-fán-tíl [OF. L. *infantilis*], of or relating to an
infant; young; childish; **infantine**, a. *-tín* [OF. *infan-*
tin], pert to young children.

infantry, n. *in-fán-trí* [F. *infanterie*: It. *infan-*
teria, foot-soldiers—from L. *in-fans*, an infant] in
OE, the servants of the knights—so named because
they walked on foot; foot-soldiers of an army armed
with rifles, as distinguished from cavalry. *Note*.—
Engineers and army service corps men, though not
mounted, are not termed infantry.

infatuate, v. *in-fát-ú-té* [L. *infatuatus*, made a
fool of—from *in*, in; *fatuus*, foolish], to make fool-
ish; to inspire with an extravagance, or with a fool-
ish passion beyond the control of reason; **infat-**
uating, imp. *infatuated*, pp.: adj. affected by
extreme folly; exhibiting a total want of prudence
or judgment in the affairs of life; **infatuation**, n.
-tá-shún [F.—L.], a state of mind in which a person
conducts himself without judgment, or contrary to
reason,—generally, or in regard to particular ob-
jects.—SYN. of 'infatuate': to besot; to stupefy; mis-
lead.

infect, v. *in-fékt* [OF. *infect*, corrupt, infected—
from L. *infectus*, tainted, dyed—from *in*, in; *facio*,
I make], to taint with disease; to corrupt; to com-
municate bad qualities to; **infecting**, imp. *in-*
fect-ed, pp.: adj. tainted or corrupted, as by the
communication of disease; **infecter**, n. *-ér*, one
who; **infection**, n. *-fék-shún* [F.—L.], the act by
which poisonous matter or exhalations produce
disease in a healthy body; that which taints or
corrupts, as by communication from one to another;
infectious, a. *-shús*, having the quality of infecting;
contaminating; apt to spread; **infectiousness**, n.
-ness, quality of being capable of communicating
disease; **infectiously**, ad. *-ly*: **infective**, a. *-tív*,
able or tending to taint with noxious matter or
bad qualities. *Note*.—Contagion and contagions are

máte, máti, fát, kát; méte, méti, hér; yánc, yánc; náte, náti, móve;

indue, *v.* *in-dū-ē* [*L. induo, I put on, I clothe with—*from old *L. induo—in, in*], to clothe; to invest; to supply with; in *O.E.* to endow; to furnish; **induing**, *imp.* *indued*, *pp.* *indued*—*see endue*.

indulge, *v.* *in-dūlj* [*L. indulgeo, I am courteous, I pamper—from in, in or on; dulcis, sweet*], to yield to the enjoyment or practice of, without constraint or control; to suffer; not to restrain or oppose; to grant as a favour; to humour; **indulging**, *imp.* *indulged*, *pp.* *indulged*; **indulgence**, *n.* *in-dūljens* [*F. indulgence—from L. indulgentia*], forbearance of restraint or control; gratification; favour granted; a power claimed by the R. Cath. Ch. of granting remission of the penalty due to sin for a certain time, either on earth or in purgatory; or, a remission of temporal punishment due to sin after the guilt has been removed by penance; *v.* to attach or grant an indulgence to any pious practice; **indulgent**, *adj.* *in-dūljent*, *pp.* *indulgent*, *adj.* *in-dūljent* [*F. L.*], compliant; unduly favourable; yielding to the wishes and desires, &c., of those under one's care; **indulgently**, *adv.* *in-dūljentli*; **indulger**, *n.* *in-dūljer*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'indulge': to gratify; favour; humour; cherish; foster; allow; harbour; grant.

indult, *n.* *in-dūlt*, or **indulto**, *n.* *in-dūltō* [*L. indultus, indulged*], the right to present to certain benefices and dignities, granted by the Pope; in *France*, a right of demanding at the filling up of a vacant bishopric or abbey the presentation to the first benefice falling vacant in that bishopric or abbey; a duty or tax paid in Spain.

indumentum, *n.* *in-dū-mēntum* [*L. a garment—from induo, I put on*], the plumage of birds; in *bot.*, a hairy covering.

induna, *n.* *in-dū-nā*, a native African name for a prime of chest.

induplicate, *adj.* *in-dū-pli-kēt* [*in, in, and duplicate: L. duplex, double*], in *bot.*, applied to the arrangement of a flower-bud in which the edges of the sepals or petals are slightly turned inwards; **induplicately**, *adv.* *in-dū-pli-kētli*, in *bot.*, applied to a modification of valvate præfloration in which the edges of the petals or sepals are bent in or rolled round.

indurate, *v.* *in-dū-rāt* [*L. induratus, hardened—from in, into; duro, I harden*], to make or grow hard; to harden; to make unfeeling; **indurating**, *imp.* *indurated*, *pp.* *indurated*; **indurated**, *adj.* *in-dū-rāt*, made obdurate; in *geol.*, applied to rocks that have been hardened by the action of heat; **induration**, *n.* *in-dū-rā-tion*, *n.* *in-dū-rā-tion*, the act of hardening, or process of growing hard.

Indus—*see under Indra*.

indusia, *n.* *in-dū-si-ā*, **indusia**, *n.* *in-dū-si-ā* [*L. indusium, a shirt, a woman's under garment—from induo, I put on*], the cases or coverings of certain insects; **indusial**, *adj.* *in-dū-si-āl*, composed of or pert. to petioled indusium; **indusial limestone**, a remarkable form of fresh-water limestone found in Auvergne, abounding in the indusia or cases of caddis-worms; **indusium**, *n.* *in-dū-si-ūm*, in *zool.*, a covering or case; in *bot.*, the epidermal covering of the fructification in some ferns; a collection of hairs so united as to form a sort of cup, and which encloses the stigma of a flower.

industrial, *adj.* *in-dū-strī-āl* [*mid. L. industrialis—from L. industria, carefulness, industry*], relating to industry, or the products of the arts and manufactures; **industrially**, *adv.* *in-dū-strī-āl*; **industrious**, *adj.* *in-dū-strī-ūs*, diligent in business or study; assiduous; not remiss; **industriously**, *adv.* *in-dū-strī-ūs*; **industry**, *n.* *in-dū-strī*, habitual diligence in any employment or pursuit; **industrial exhibition**, the public exhibition or display of the various products of a country, or of various countries, the results of labour and skill; **industrial school**, a school in which some of the mechanical arts and useful occupations are taught.—*SYN.* of 'industry': diligence; assiduousness; assiduity; laboriousness.

indutive, *n.* *in-dū-tiv* [*L. induvus, a putting on, clothing—from induo, I put on*], in *bot.*, applied to seeds which have the usual integumentary covering.

induvia, *n.* *in-dū-vi-ā* [*L. clothes*], in *bot.*, persistent portions of the perianth; the withered remains of certain leaves which, not being articulated, remain on the stem, and do not fall off and leave a scar; **induvium**, *n.* *in-dū-vi-ūm*, the calyx forming the large, membranous, orange-coloured pouch of *Physalis* or 'winter cherry'; **induvial**, *adj.* *in-dū-vi-āl*, having the form of the calyx or membranous pouch around the fruit of *Physalis*.

indweller, *n.* *in-dū-ēl-ēr* [*in, in, and dweller*], an inhabitant; **indwelling**, *adj.* *in-dū-ēl-ēl*, remaining in the heart; *n.* residence within.

inebriate, *v.* *in-ē-brī-āt* [*L. inebriatus, made drunk—from in, in; ebrius, drunk*], to make drunk; to disorder the senses; to intoxicate; *n.* a drunkard; **inebriating**, *imp.* *inebriated*, *pp.* *inebriated*, *n.* *in-ē-brī-ā-tion*, *n.* *in-ē-brī-ā-tion*, drunkenness; **inebriety**, *n.* *in-ē-brī-ē-ti*, intoxication; drunkenness.

inedited, *adj.* *in-ē-dī-tēd* [*in, not, and Eng. edited: L. inditus*], not edited; unpublished.

ineffable, *adj.* *in-ē-fā-b-ēl* [*F. ineffable—from L. ineffabilis, unutterable—from in, not; effor, I speak out*], unutterable; incapable of being expressed in words;—used only in a good sense; **ineffably**, *adv.* *in-ē-fā-b-ēl*, in a manner not to be expressed.—*SYN.* of 'ineffable': unspeakable; inexpressible.

ineffaceable, *adj.* *in-ē-fā-sā-b-ēl* [*in, not, and Eng. effaceable: F. ineffacable*], that cannot be destroyed or made invisible; **ineffaceably**, *adv.* *in-ē-fā-sā-b-ēl*.

ineffective, *adj.* *in-ē-fēk-tīv* [*in, not, and effective*], failing to produce any effect, or the effect intended; useless; **ineffectively**, *adv.* *in-ē-fēk-tīv*; **ineffectiveness**, *n.* *in-ē-fēk-tīv-ēss*; **ineffectual**, *adj.* *in-ē-fēk-tū-āl* [*in, not, and effective*], not producing its proper effect; weak; resulting in failure; **ineffectually**, *adv.* *in-ē-fēk-tū-āl*; **ineffectualness**, *n.* *in-ē-fēk-tū-āl-ēss*, want of power to produce the effect desired; inefficacy.

ineffervescent, *adj.* *in-ē-fēr-vē-sēnt* [*in, not, and effervescent*], not effervescing; **ineffervescence**, *n.* *in-ē-fēr-vē-sēns*, state of not effervescing; **ineffervescible**, *adj.* *in-ē-fēr-vē-sēb-ēl*, not capable of effervescing.

inefficacious, *adj.* *in-ē-fī-kā-si-ūs* [*in, not, and efficacious: F. inefficace*], inefficacious—from *L. inefficacem*], not possessing the power to produce the effect desired; of inadequate power or force; **inefficaciously**, *adv.* *in-ē-fī-kā-si-ūs*; **inefficaciousness**, *n.* *in-ē-fī-kā-si-ūs-ēss*, want of sufficient power to produce the effect desired, or the effect expected; failure.

inefficient, *adj.* *in-ē-fī-shēnt* [*in, not, and efficient*], not possessing the power or qualities desired; not efficacious; not active; **inefficiently**, *adv.* *in-ē-fī-shēnt*; **inefficiency**, *n.* *in-ē-fī-shēnt-ēss*, want of power or qualities to produce the effects desired; inactivity.

inelastic, *adj.* *in-ē-lās-tīk* [*in, not, and elastic*], not elastic; **inelastically**, *adv.* *in-ē-lās-tīk*, the want of elastic power.

inelegant, *adj.* *in-ē-lē-gānt* [*in, not, and Eng. elegant: L. inelegans or inelegans*], not choice or elegant; wanting beauty or polish, as in language or manners; wanting symmetry or ornament; **inelegance**, *n.* *in-ē-lē-gāns* [*F. L.*], or **inelegancy**, *n.* *in-ē-lē-gāns*, want of beauty or polish, as in language or manners; **inelegantly**, *adv.* *in-ē-lē-gāntli*, not becomingly; without ornament or polish; coarsely.

ineligible, *adj.* *in-ē-lī-jī-b-ēl* [*in, not, and eligible: F. ineligible*], incapable of being elected to an office from absence of necessary qualifications; not to be chosen; **ineligibly**, *adv.* *in-ē-lī-jī-b-ēl*; **ineligibility**, *n.* *in-ē-lī-jī-b-ēl-ēss*, incapacity of being elected to an office; state or quality of not being worthy to be chosen.

ineloquent, *adj.* *in-ē-lō-kwēnt* [*in, not, and eloquent*], not eloquent; wanting in graceful and fluent speech; not persuasive as in written or spoken words.

inembryonate, *adj.* *in-ē-mbrī-ō-nāt* [*in, not, and embryo*], in *bot.*, having neither embryo nor germ.

inenchyma, *n.* *in-ēnchī-mā* [*L. in, in; enchyma, what is poured in, juice, tissue*], in *bot.*, cells in which there is a spiral elastic fibre coiled up in the inside, the cells generally consisting of membrane and fibre combined.

inept, *adj.* *in-ēpt* [*OF. inepte, foolish—from L. ineptus, improper—from in, not; aptus, fit, apt*], unfit; unskilful; improper; foolish; **ineptly**, *adv.* *in-ēpt*; **ineptitude**, *n.* *in-ēpt-ē-tūd*, unfitness.

inequality, *n.* *in-ē-kwōl-ē-ti* [*in, not, and Eng. equality: F. inégalité*], state of not being equal; unevenness; a part unlike or different from the rest; difference of rank, station, or condition; inequality; disparity.

inequilateral, *adj.* *in-ē-kwī-lāt-ēr-āl* [*in, not, and equilateral*], having the two sides unequal, as in the case of the shells of the ordinary bivalves; not having the convolutions of the shells lying in the same plane, but obliquely wound round an axis, as in some Foraminifera.

cōw, bōw, fōw; pāre, bād; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

indistinct, *n.* *indēs*.—*SYN.* of 'indistinct': uncertain; undefined; undistinguishable; vague; indefinite; ambiguous.

indistinguishable, *a.* *in-di-sting-gish-ā-bl* [*in*, not, and *distinguishable*], that cannot be distinguished or separated.

indite, *v.* *in-dī'* [OF. *endictare*—from *in*, *indictus*, published, announced—from *in*, into; *dicere*, to speak; mid. *l.* *indictare*, to accuse—from *in*, *l.* *dicere*, to declare, to dictate—see *indict*], to direct, suggest, or prompt what is to be uttered or written; to compose; to commit words to writing: *indit'ing*, *imp.*: *indit'ed*, *pp.*: *indit'er*, *n.* one who: *indit'ement*, *n.* act of inditing. *Note.*—There can be no doubt that the meanings of the mid. *l.* words *dicere*, to dictate, *indicare*, to point out, and *indictare*, to accuse, have influenced the meanings of *indite*; and the influence of *dicere* cannot be separated from that of *dicere* in the consideration of both *indite* and *indict*: see *Skeat*.

indium, *n.* *in-di-ūm* [formed from *indigo*, referring to its indigo-coloured lines in the spectrum] an elementary body, an extremely rare metal discovered in 1868, first in zinc blende.

individable, *a.* *in-di-vi-dā-bl* [*in*, not, and *dividable*], in *OE.*, that cannot be separated into parts; indivisible.

individual, *n.* *in-di-vi-dū-āl* [*in*, *individuum*, not divided or separated—from *in*, not; *divido*, I divide], one incapable of division or separation; a single one; a single person; a single animal, plant, or thing: *adj.* single: *in'divid'ually*, *ad.* -ly, separately; with a separate and distinct existence; inseparably: *in'divid'ual'ity*, *n.* -ty [*F.* *individualité*], separate or distinct existence; character or property peculiar to an individual; distinctive character: a phrenological organ, supposed to indicate originality and independence: *in'divid'ualise*, *v.* -lize, to distinguish from others; to invest with the character of individuality; to particularise: *in'divid'ualising*, *imp.*: *in'divid'ualised*, *pp.* -d: *in'divid'ualisation*, *n.* -d: *in'di-vi-dū-shān*, the act of individualising; the state of being individualised: *in'divid'ualism*, *n.* -d-izm, the quality of being individual: an excessive or undue attachment to the interests of individuals; self-interest: *specifically*, the theory of government that is in favour of the greatest social and economic liberty of the individual, as opposed to socialism: *in'divid'uate*, *v.* -vize, -d-ize, to make single; to distinguish from others: *in'divid'uating*, *imp.*: *in'divid'uated*, *pp.*: *in'divid'uation*, *n.* -d-izhān, the act of making single; that which makes an individual.—*SYN.* of 'individual *a.*': particular; solitary; undivided; distinctive; indivisible.

indivisible, *a.* *in-di-vi-zē-bl* [*in*, not, and *Eng. divisible*: *F.* *indivisible*—from mid. *l.* *indivisibilis*], that cannot be divided, separated, or broken: *a.* an elementary part or particle: *in'divis'ibles*, *n.* plu. -bles, in *math.*, elements infinitely small: *in'divis'ibility*, *n.* -bi-l-i-ti [*F.* *indivisibilité*], the property of not being separable into parts: *in'divis'ibly*, *ad.* -bly.

indocile, *a.* *in-dō-sil* or *-dō-sil* [*F.* *indocile*—from *in*, *l.* *docere*, I teach], that cannot be taught—from *in*, not; *docere*, I teach], not teachable; not tractable; not easily instructed; dull; also sometimes *indoc'ible*, *l.* -t-ble; *indoc'ility*, *n.* *in-dō-sil-i-ti*, unteachableness; dullness of intellect.

indoctrinate, *v.* *in-dōk'tri-nā-dē* [*in*, *in*; *doctrina*, doctrine—from *docere*, to teach], to teach; to instruct in the rudiments or principles of any branch of knowledge: *indoctrinating*, *imp.*: *indoctrinated*, *pp.*: *indoctrination*, *n.* -d-izhān, instruction in the rudiments, as of a science; communication of doctrine.

Indo-European, *in-dō-ē-rō-pē-ān*, pert. to a family of languages existing both in Europe and India: these include Sanskrit, with the later Indian derivatives, and Iranian or Persian in Asia, and Teutonic, Celtic, Romanic, Greek, and Slavic in Europe; called also *Aryan* or *Indo-Germanic*.

indolent, *a.* *in-dō-lēnt* [mid. *l.* *indolentem*—from *in*, *in*; *dolere*, to feel pain—*lit.*, free from pain], habitually idle; indisposed to labour or exertion; slothful; lazy; careless: *in'dolently*, *ad.* -ly: *in'dolence*, *n.* -dāns [*F.*—from *in*, *indolentia*, freedom from pain] habitual or constitutional idleness; laziness; dislike to exertion.—*SYN.* of 'indolent': idle; inert; sluggish; inactive; listless; inattentive.

indomitable, *a.* *in-dōm-ā-tā-bl* [*l.* *indomitus*, untamed, that cannot be checked—from *in*, not; *domare*, to tame], that cannot be subdued; untamable; irrepressible.

indoors, *a.* *in-dōors* [*in*, and *doors*], being within the house.

indorse, *v.* *in-dōrs'* [OF. *endorser*; mid. *l.* *endorare*, to place upon the back—from *in*, *in*, *con*; *dorrum*], to write on the back of any written paper; to transfer or assign by writing one's name on the back of a note or bill of exchange; to approve: *in-dors'ing*, *imp.*: *indors'ed*, *pp.* -d: *indors'able*, *a.* -d-ble, that may be indorsed: *indors'er*, *n.* one who writes his name on the back of a bill of exchange, and thus makes himself liable for its payment: *indors'erment*, *n.* sanction or approval; that which is written on the back, as of a bill of exchange; also *in'dors'm'ent*, *n.* -dōr'shān: *in'dors'es*, *n.* -sē, the person to whom a note or bill of exchange is indorsed.

Indra, *n.* *in-drā* [meaning literally, giver of rain], an Indian deity whose father and mother are said to have been Heaven and Earth; the *Jupiter* planet, or rain-giving god of India, who is more often present to the mind of Indian worshippers than any other: *Indus*, *n.* *in-dūs* [Sans. *Sindhu*, the irrigator—from *syand*, to sprinkle], one of the great rivers of India—*lit.*, the irrigator; any great stream.

indrench, *v.* *in-drensh'* [*in*, not, and *drench*], in *OE.*, to overwhelm with water; to drown; to drench—which see.

indri, *n.* *in-dri* [native name], a lemurine animal about the size of a large cat, a native of Madagascar.

indubitable, *a.* *in-dū-bi-tā-bl* [*in*, not, and *dubitable*: *F.* *indubitable*—from *l.* *indubitabilis*], that cannot be doubted—from *in*, not; *dubito*, I doubt], not to be doubted; unquestionable; evident: *indubitably*, *ad.* -ly: *indubitableness*, *n.* -bl-nēs.—*SYN.* of 'indubitable': undoubted; clear; plain; incontrovertible; incontestable; undeniable; irrefragable.

induce, *v.* *in-dūs'* [*in*, *inducere*, to lead or bring in—from *in*, into; *duco*, I lead], to move by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to cause to influence by motives: *induc'ing*, *imp.*: *induced*, *pp.* -d: *induc'er*, *n.* -sē, one who: *induc'ible*, *a.* -t-ble, capable of being induced: *induc'em'ent*, *n.* -mēnt, motive; anything that leads or influences the mind to will or act.—*SYN.* of 'induce': to actuate; impel; influence; persuade; produce; effect: super-induce; move; instigate; urge; press; incite.—of 'inducement': reason; influence; persuasion; purpose; object.

inducina, *n.* plu. *in-dū-si-ē* [*l.* *inducina*, a truce, pause, delay], in *Scotch law*, days of grace; the days which intervene between the citation of a defender and the day of appearance in the action.

induct, *v.* *in-dūkt'* [*l.* *inductus*, led or brought in—from *in*, *in*; *duco*, I lead], to introduce, as to an office, or to an ecclesiastical benefice; to put formally into possession: *induct'ing*, *imp.*: *induct'ed*, *pp.*: *induct'or*, *n.* -tēr, one who: *induct'ile*, *a.* -tūl-i-ti, not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal: *in'duct'ility*, *n.* -t-i-ti: *induction*, *n.* *in-dūkt'shān* [*F.* -L.], introduction into an office, as of a clergyman into a benefice; entrance; in *logic*, the inference of some general truth from special facts; the method of reasoning from particulars to generals: in *phys.*, the influence by which an electric or galvanic current produces magnetic polarity in certain bodies near or round which it passes; in *OE.*, something introductory to a play; a preface: *induct'ional*, *a.* pert. to: *induct'ive*, *a.* -tīv, leading to inferences; operating by induction: *induct'ively*, *ad.* -ly: *induction-coll.*, *n.* *in elec.*, an apparatus capable of producing currents of intense effect by electro-magnetic induction: it is composed of two coils of insulated wire enclosing an iron core, the one coil, named the *primary*, being so arranged as simply to generate, if necessary, a current of increased tension in the *secondary* coil: *inductive science*—see under *science*. *Note.*—*Induction* and *inductive* regard generalisations drawn from the consideration of a number of particular facts; while *deduction* and *deductive* are said of such generalisations when applied to particular facts or cases. By *induction* we establish the law that heat expands bodies; by *deduction* we are enabled to explain by this law why the pendulum, and consequently the clock, moves slower in summer than in winter.

mūle, māl, fār, kūtō; mēle, mēt, h'ir; pīne, pīn; nōle, nōl, mōve;

indicative, a. *in-dik-á-tiv* [F. *indicatif*—from L. *indicativus*], serving to show or make known; the form of the verb which simply affirms or denies: **indicatively**, ad. -ly. —**SYN.** of 'indicate': to show; exhibit; display; disclose; demonstrate; evince; manifest; argue; mark; signify; denote. —**INDICATION**: sign; mark; note; in OE, discovery; information; explanation.

indicatite, n. *in-dik-á-tit* [Indigo, and Gr. *kithos*, a stone], an indigo-blue variety of tourmaline.

indict, v. *in-dit'* [OF. *indictor*—from L. *indictus*, declared or made known—from *in*, in or on; *dicere*, to speak or say—see *idite*], to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour, formally or in writing, as by a grand jury: **indicting**, imp.: **indicted**, pp.: **indictor**, n. -*er*, one who: **indictable**, a. -*able*, that may be indicted: **indictment**, n. -*ment*, a formal charge; the paper or parchment containing the charge: **indictee**, n. -*ee*, the person indicted. **Note**.—The spelling of *indict* is Latin, while its pronunciation shows clearly that the word comes to us from the French.

indiction, n. *in-dik-shún* [F. *indiction*, an indiction—from L. *indictionem*, a declaration or imposition of a tax—from *in*, in or into; *dicere*, I proclaim—*lit.*, the laying on of an impost or tax], the reckoning by cycles or periods of fifteen years, introduced by Constantine, A. D. 312, in connection with the payment of tribute—much used in the ecclesiastical chronology of the middle ages: **indictive**, a. -*ive*, proclaimed; declared.

indifferent, a. *in-di-fér-ént* [F. *indifferent*—from L. *indifferentem*, indifferent, careless—from *in*, not; *differe*, I differ], not inclined to one more than another; neither good nor bad in reference to quality; feeling no interest or anxiety; impartial; passable: **indifferently**, ad. -ly, without distinction or preference; equally; impartially; in a neutral state; tolerably: **indifference**, n. -*ence* [F.] also **indifferency**, n. -*ency*, carelessness; unconcern; neutrality of mind between persons or things; impartiality: **indifferentism**, n. -*ism*, system or state of indifference; religious agnosticism: **indifferentist**, n. -*ist*, one who holds that differences in religious faith are matters of no importance.—**SYN.** of 'indifference': apathy; insensibility; negligence; insignificance; passableness; mediocrity; impartiality; unconcernedness; neutrality; inattention; disregard.

Indigene—see under *indigen*.

Indigene, a. *in-di-jén* [F. *indigène*, native], belonging to a particular country; native: a. one who, or that which, is native.

Indigeness, a. *in-di-jén-és* [L. *indigenus*, native: old L. *indus*—L. *in*, in; *gigno*, I beget], born in a country, applied to persons; not exotic or introduced, applied to plants.

Indigent, a. *in-di-jént* [F. *indigent*—from L. *indigens*, needy, poor], poor; needy; destitute; penniless: **indigently**, ad. -ly: **indigence**, n. -*ence* [F.] also **indigency**, n. -*ency*, want; poverty.—**SYN.** of 'indigence': penury; destitution; need; pauperism.

Indigested, a. *in-di-jést-éd* [in, not, and *digested*—from L. *indigestus*, confused, disordered], not regularly digested; not formed or shaped; not changed or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body; not well considered or matured: **indigestible**, a. *in-di-jést-í-bil*, not easily digested; not to be patiently endured: **indigestibly**, ad. -ly: **indigestion**, n. -*tion* [F.—L.], a painful or imperfect change of food in the stomach while preparing for the nourishment of the body; want of due digestion; dyspepsia.

Indign, a. *in-dín* [OF. *indigne*, unworthy—from L. *indignus*—from *in*, not; *dignus*, worthy], in OE, unworthy; undeserving; disgraceful: **indignly**, ad. -ly, in an indign manner; unworthily.

Indignant, a. *in-di-gnánt* [L. *indignantem*, angry, disdaining—from *in*, not; *dignus*, worthy], affected at once with anger and disdain: **indignantly**, ad. -ly: **indignation**, n. -*ation* [F.—L.], a anger mingled with disdain; strong disapprobation and disgust at flagitious conduct; extreme anger; effects of anger: **indignity**, n. -*ity* [F. *indignité*; L. *indignitas*, unworthiness], incivility or injury accompanied with insult; contemptuous rudeness; an affront; an outrage: **indignify**, v. -*ify* [L. *facio*, I make], in OE, to treat unbecomingly or disdainfully; see *diglify*. —**SYN.** of 'indignation': resentment; anger; ire; wrath; fury; rage.

Indigo, n. *in-di-pó* [F. *indigo*; Sp. *indico*—from L. *indicum*—from *indicus*, Indian], a beautiful blue dye, obtained from the leaves of certain plants; the two most common are *Indigofera tinctoria* and *I. carolina*, Ord. *Leguminosae*, sub-Ord. *Papilionaceae*: **indigo**, n. *in-di-pó-jén* [Gr. *genos*, I produce], white or deoxidized indigo: **indigometer**, n. *in-di-góm-i-tér* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for testing indigo: **indigometry**, n. -*try*, the art of testing indigo: **indigot**, n. *in-di-gót*, applied to an acid formed from indigo: **indigotine**, n. -*ine*, pure indigoblu.

Indiminishable, a. *in-di-mín-í-sh-á-bil* [in, not, and *diminishable*], that cannot be lessened.

Indirect, a. *in-di-rékt* [in, not, and Eng. *direct*: F. *indirect*—from L. *indirectus*, not direct], not direct; circuitous; not straightforward; unfair; dishonest: **indirectly**, ad. -ly: **indirectness**, n. deviation from an upright or straightforward course; unfairness: **indirection**, n. *in-di-rékt-shén*, in OE, oblique means; dishonest practice: **indirect taxes**, taxes levied on commodities from the producer or importer only, the share of the taxes to the consumer being included in the price he pays for the commodities.

Indiscernable, a. *in-di-sér-n-á-bil* [in, not, and *discernible*], not visible or perceptible; indistinguishable: **indiscernably**, ad. -ly: **indiscernableness**, n. -*ness*.

Indiscerptible, a. *in-di-sérp-t-í-bil* [in, not; *discerptus*, plucked or torn to pieces], that cannot be destroyed by dissolution or separation of parts: **indiscerptibly**, ad. -ly.

Indiscoverable, a. *in-di-skr-é-á-bil* [in, not, and *discoverable*], that cannot be discovered.

Indiscreet, a. *in-di-skr-ét* [in, not, and *discreet*: F. *indiscret*—from mid. L. *indiscretus*], imprudent; inconsiderate; rash: **indiscreetly**, ad. -ly: **indiscretion**, n. -*tion* [F.], also **indiscreetness**, n. want of discretion; imprudence.—**SYN.** of 'indiscreet': heedless; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious; hasty.

Indiscriminate, a. *in-di-skrím-í-n-át* [in, not, and *discriminate*: L. *indiscriminatum*, without distinction—from *in*, not; *discriminatum*, distinctly], without making any distinction; promiscuous; confused: **indiscriminately**, ad. -ly: **indiscriminating**, a. not making any distinction: **indiscriminatingly**, ad. -ly: **indiscriminateness**, n. -*ness*, the quality of being indiscriminate; want of distinction: **indiscriminative**, a. -*ive*, making no distinction.

Indispensable, a. *in-di-spén-s-á-bil* [in, not, and Eng. *dispensable*: F. *indispensable*], that cannot be omitted or spared; absolutely necessary: **indispensably**, ad. -ly: **indispensableness**, n. -*ness*, also **indispensability**, n. -*ity*, state of not being able to be spared or dispensed with.

Indispose, v. *in-di-spós* [F. *indisposer*, to indispose: in, not, and *disposer*], to disincite; to make averse to; to disorder slightly, applied to health: **indisposing**, imp.: **indisposed**, pp. -*posed*, averse to; unwilling; not in perfect health: **indisposition**, n. *in-di-spó-zí-sh-én* [F.—L.], aversion; dislike; ailment disorder.

Indisputable, a. *in-di-spú-t-á-bil* [in, not, and Eng. *disputable*: F. *indisputable*—from L. *in*, not; *disputabilis*], not to be disputed; that is not to be questioned; undeniable; incontestable: **indisputably**, ad. -ly: **indisputableness**, n. -*ness*. —**SYN.** of 'indisputable': incontrovertible; indubitable; unquestionable; irrefragable; positive; certain; undoubted; evident; clear; plain.

Indissoluble, a. *in-di-sól-ú-bil* [in, not, and Eng. *dissoluble*: F. *indissoluble*—from L. *indissolubilis*], not capable of being dissolved; not separable; firm; binding or subsisting perpetually: **indissolubly**, ad. -ly, in a manner relating all separation or dissolving power: **indissolubleness**, n. -*ness*, also **indissolubility**, n. -*ity* [F. *indissolubilité*], the quality of being not capable of being dissolved or melted; binding force.

Indissolvable, a. *in-di-sól-v-í-bil* [in, not, and *dissolvable*], incapable of being dissolved or separated into parts; subsisting perpetually; not to be broken or dissolved.

Indistinct, a. *in-di-stíngkt* [in, not, and Eng. *distinct*: F. *indistinct*—from L. *indistinctus*], not plainly marked; obscure; confused; faint; imperfect: **indistinctly**, ad. -ly: **indistinction**, n. -*tion* [F.—L.], confusion; uncertainty; also **in-dis-**

cōō, boy, fōōl; pūre, bād; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

Indefinite, *indefinite*, not limited; not precise or certain; not distinctly marked; vague or unsettled; *in bot.*, applied to inflorescence in which the central or terminal flower is the last to expand; having more than twenty stamens; very numerous, as ovules or seeds: *indefinitely*, *ad. -ly*: *indefiniteness*, *n. -ness*, the quality of being unlimited or uncertain.

indehiscent, a. *in-dé-his-sént* [L. *in*, not; *déhiscentem*, gaping—from *déhisco*, I gape], in bot., not opening—applied to fruits, as the apple, which do not split open.

indolberate, a. in-'dē-lē-'br-ēl [in, not, and de-
liberate: mid. L. *indēliberatus*], done or performed
without consideration; sudden: in-'dēlib-'erately,
ad. -ly.

Indelible, a. *in-dē-l'ib'l* [*F. indélébile*—from *L. indelebilis*, imperishable—from *in*, not; *deleo*, I blot out], that cannot be blotted out; that cannot be effaced, cancelled, or removed; **indelibly**, ad. *-b'l*: **indelibility**, n. *-b'il-i-ti*, quality of being indelible.

indelicate, *in-del-i-kat* (in, not, and, delicate; F. *indélicat*), offensive to good manners or purity of mind; coarse; indecorous: **indelicatey**, *in-del-i-kat-si*, want of delicacy; that which is offensive to refined taste or purity of mind; a certain coarseness of manners or language: **indelicatey**, *ad. -kat-ly*.—**SYN.** of 'indelicate': unseemly; unbecoming; gross; rude; indecent; impolite; broad; offensive.

indemnify, *v. tr.* *in-dem-ni-fai* [*L. indemnitas*, uninjured — from *in*, against; *dannus*, loss; *ficio*, I make: cf. *off. indemnitate*] to secure against loss, damage, or punishment; to make good what has been lost; to compensate: **indemnify** *im-pen*, *in-dem-ni-fai*, *in-dem-ni-fid*, pp. *-nit*, *-tid*; **indemnification**, *n.* *-fik-ä-shün*, the act of indemnifying; **security** against loss or damage; the payment made on account of such loss: **indemnity**, *n.* *-nit* [*F. indemnité* — from mid. *L. indemnitas*], a security or pledge by which persons are secured against loss or punishment; compensation: **Act of Indemnity**, an Act of Parliament passed to relieve a government or its agents from the consequences of illegal acts which urgent circumstances may, in their opinion, have rendered necessary.

Indemonstrable, a. *in-dēmōn-strī-bl* [*in*, not, and *demonstrable*: *mid.* L. *indemonstrabilis*], that cannot be demonstrated; not evident.

indent, *v.* *in-dent'* [mid. *L. indentatus*, having a toothed or serrated edge or border from *L. in*, into; *F. dent*, a tooth—from *L. densum*, a tooth], to notch; to cut into inequalities, like a row of teeth; to make a compact; to contract; to bargain; to order; in *O.E.*, to run in and out; to zigzag; *n.* a stamp; an inequality; an incision; a contract; an order, as for goods: **indenting**, *imp.*: **indented**, *pp.*: **adj.** notched, like the teeth of a saw; undulated; **sinuous**: **indentation**, *n.* *in-den-tā-shun*, a notch or jag; **indentations**, *pl.* *in-den-tā-shunz*, notches or jags: **printing**, the commencement of the first line of a paragraph farther in than the other lines—called *common indentation*; the commencement of the second and succeeding lines farther in than the first line is called *hanging* or *reverse indentation*: **indenture**, *n.* *in-den-tūr* [mid. *L. indentūra*, a paper with a notched edge corresponding to the notched edge of another separated part], a written covenant or contract, as of apprenticeship—originally one of two copies made on the same skin or parchment, which were then separated by a zigzag cutting, so that the corresponding when put together would be bound by the contract: **indentured**, *pp.* *in-den-tūrd*, to run in and out like a jagged surface; to wrinkle: **indenturing**, *imp.*: **indentedured**, *pp.* *in-den-tūrd*.—**Syn.** of 'indentation': impression; print; mark; stamp; depression.

independent, a *in-de-pen-dent* (fn. not and dependent), not subordinate; not holding or enjoying at the will of another; self-relying or self-directing; not connected with; possessing moderate wealth: in dependence, *n. -dens*, also in dependency, *n. -den-si*, sufficient means to support oneself; state over which none has power; exemption from undue influence: in *bot.*, the separation of organs usually entangled: in *dependently*, *adv. -ly*: in *dependants*, *n. plu. -dents*, a numerous body of dissenters who hold that every organised body of Christians is a church complete in itself, and independent of the control of any superior ecclesiastical authority; Congregationalists.

indescribable, a. in-'de-skrī-bə-bəl (in, not, and de-scribable), that cannot be described.

Indesirable, a. in-dé-sîr-ə-bəl (in, not, and desir-
able), not desirable—now rather much undesirable.

indestructible, a. *in-də-strək-tə-bəl* (in, not, and destructible: *F. indestructible*), that cannot be destroyed; imperishable; *in'destructibly*, ad. *-bəl*; *in'destructibility*, n. *-bəl-ti*, quality of being incapable of destruction.

(*indeterminable*, a. *in-dē-tēr-mīn-ə-bəl* [*in*, not, and *deter-minable*], that cannot be determined, ascertained, or settled; *in-dē-tēr-mīn-ə-bly*, *in-dē-tēr-mīn-ə-bly*, *a. -mīn-ə-bly* [*in*, *dē*, *indeterminat-*, undefined - from *in*, not; *deter-minat-*, defined, limited] variable; indefinite; uncertain; in *math.* applied to problems which admit an unlimited number of solutions; in *bot.*, applied to indefinite inflorescence; *in-dē-tēr-mīn-ə-ly*, *ad. -l-*: *in-dē-tēr-mīn-ə-tion*, *n.* *dī-shən* [*F.* - *L.*] want of determination; irresolution; *in-dē-tēr-mīn-ə*, *a. -mīn-ə*, *ad. -l-*: *settled*; unfixed.

Indevout, a. *in-dè-voït'* [*in*, not, and Eng. *devout* - F. *indévoit*], not devout; irreligious.

index, *n.* *in-dék-sis*, *index*, *n.* *plu.* *in-dék-sis*, or, *indíce*, *n.* *plu.* *in-di-tés* [*I. index*, a discoverer, the forefinger; *indico*, I point out, I show], the forefinger, being that employed in pointing at an object; the which points out; a table of references; in *alg.* the indicator of the power of a quantity: *v.* to provide with or form a table of references to, as to a book: *in'dexing*, *imp.* *in'daxed*, *pp.* *déxet*, provided with an index: *indexical*, *a.* *-téal*, pert. to; having the form of an index: *indexically*, *ad.* *in*: *Index Prohibitoria*, a list of books forbidden to E. Catholics, published annually and borne by the authority of the Pope: *Index*, the Latin name of *Index Librorum Prohibitorum*, *in-dék-sis* *li-bró-ris* *in* *pro-hi-bi-tó-ris*, a list of prohibited books: *Index Expurgatoria*, *in-dék-sis* *ex-púr-ga-tó-ris* [*L. expurgatus*, purged quite, cleansed], a list of passages of books which are to be expurgated or altered: *index-hands*, the pointers of a clock, a watch, and suchlike.

indeficiency, n. in'dek-si-er-i-tee (in, not, and dex-ter-ify), want of skill or readiness.

Indian, a. tridi-in [*India*, name of a country: *India*, name of a river in India] pert. to the Indies, E. or W.; a native of India; a Hindu: **Indian** or **Red Indian**, an aboriginal inhabitant of N. Amer.—so named because Columbus, when he discovered Amer., thought he had reached India: **Ind'ia**, a *tridi-n*, or of belonging to India: **a. the country**: **Indian**, **a. plu. tridi-s**, when applied to Hindostan the name employed is the *East Indies*; when applied to Jamaica and the islands in the same seas the name employed is *West Indies* or *W. India Islands*: **Indiarubber**, an elastic gum obtained from certain trees, called also *caoutchouc*—which see: **Indianna**, **a. the large ship trading to India**: **Indian berry**, a plant, the *Cocculus indicus*—which see: **Indian corn**, **a. in N. Amer.**, a cereal, also called *maize*; the Zea. **Ord. Gramineae**: **Indian hemp**—see *hemp*: **Indian ink**, a mixture of fine lamp-black and gum: **Indian paper**, a yellowish paper prepared from bark: **Indian oil**, a species of engraving: **Indian red**, a kind of ochre. Imported from the Persian Gulf, chiefly in small lumps, of a deep red color with a shade of purple: **Indian summer**, **in N. Amer.**, a brief period of warm pleasant weather occurring late in autumn: **Indian yellow**, a golden-yellow pigment brought from India. **Note**.—**Indian** was formerly applied to almost all savage people except negroes.

indican, n. *Indi-kain* [from *indigo*], a colourless substance related chemically to indigo, found in wood, in most plants yielding indigo-blue, and the urine of several animals, including man.

indicate, v. *in-di-kat* [L. *indicat*, pointed out from s. into; *dicere*, to proclaim or make known] to point out; to discover; to direct the mind to knowledge of something that is not present or has not occurred; to show by symptoms, as a disease: *in-di-kan*, n. *di-kan*, that which indicates or points out: *in-di-cating*, imp.: *in-di-cated*, pp.: *indicator*, n. *in-di-kat-er* [mid. L.] he who or that which points out; a gauge or diagram for showing the effective working power of an engine; a water-gauge in a steam-engine: *in-di-ant*, n. the muscle which extends the forefinger: *in-di-ca-tion*, n. *shān* [F.-L.] token; symptom; that which serves to discover: *in-di-ca-tory*, a *-tor*, serving to show or make known:

variable quantity: *incrément*, a. *in-kré-sént*, growing; augmenting; swelling.

incrément—see under *incrément*.

incriminate, v. *in-krí-mí-nát* [*in*, *in*; *crí-mí-nátus*, accused of crime—see *crí-mí-nátus*], to charge with a crime or fault; to accuse: *incriminating*, imp. *in-crí-mí-nát-ing*, pp.: *incrimina-tion*, n. *-nát-shún* [*F*—*L*], the act of charging with crime.

incrust, v. *in-krúst* [*F*, *incruster*—from *L*, *incruster*, to cover, as with a crust—from *in*, *in* or on; *crusto*, I plaster], to cover with a hard coat or crust; to form a crust on the surface of: *incrusting*, imp.: *incrusted*, pp.: *incrusted* as with a crust: *incrusta-tion*, n. *-dát-shún* [*F*—*L*], the crust or rough coat formed on the surface of a body; a covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, and suchlike; solid deposits of crystals in the interstices of porous vases; also *incrustedment*, n. *-krúst-mént*.

incubate, v. *in-kú-bát* [*L*, *incubatus*, lain or rested upon—from *in*, *in* or on; *cubo*, I lie down] to sit upon, as upon eggs for hatching: *incubating*, imp.: *incubated*, pp.: *incuba-tion*, n. *-bát-shún* [*F*—*L*], the act of sitting on eggs for the hatching of young; in *med.*, the period during which a contagious or infectious disease lies latent before showing itself: *incubative*, a. *-íve*, formed by or having the nature of incubation: *incubator*, n. *-tér*, a machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

incubus, n. *in-kú-bús* [mid. *L*, *incubus*, a nightmare—from *L*, *incubare*, to lie upon—from *in*, upon; *cubo*, I lie down], the nightmare; that which sits upon, as some hideous monster; any oppressive, or stupefying influence.

inculcate, v. *in-kúl-kát* [*L*, *inculcatus*, pressed or forced into, crammed in—from *in*, into; *calcare*, to tread] to impress or enforce by frequent admonitions; to teach by frequent repetitions: *inculcating*, imp.: *inculcated*, pp.: *inculcator*, n. *-kát-tér*, one who: *inculca-tion*, n. *-kát-shún*, the act of impressing on the mind by frequent repetitions.

inculpable, a. *in-kúl-pá-bl* [*in*, not, and Eng. *culpable*, mid. *L*, *inculpabilis*, without fault; that cannot be blamed or accused: *inculpably*, ad. *-blí*: *inculpableness*, n. *-bl-nes*].

inculpate, v. *in-kúl-pát* [mid. *L*, *inculpatus*, brought blame upon—from *in*, into; *culpatus*, reproached, blamed—from *culpa*, a fault], to bring into blame; to censure; opposed to *exculpate*: *inculpating*, imp.: *inculpated*, pp.: *inculpation*, n. *-pát-shún* [*F*—*L*], blame; censure: *inculpatory*, a. *-pát-érí*, imputing blame; criminatory.

incumbent, a. *in-kúm-bént* [*L*, *incumbens* or *incumbens*, leaning or lying upon—from *in*, *cumbo*, I lie down], lying or resting on, as a duty or obligation; indispensable: in *bot.*, applied to cotyledons with the radicle on their back: a. the person who is in the possession of an office, as of an ecclesiastical benefice: *incumbently*, ad. *-lí*: *incumbency*, n. *-sít*, the state of holding or being in possession of an ecclesiastical office.

incumber, *incumbrance*, &c.—see *encumber*.

incunabula, n. plu. *in-kú-nát-bá-lí* [*L*, *incunabula*, swathing-bands, a birthplace—from *in*, into; *cunabula*, a cradle], books printed in the early period of the art, generally before A.D. 1500.

incur, v. *in-kér* [*L*, *incurrere*, to run or rush into—from *in*, into; *curro*, I run], to become liable or subject to; to contract, as a debt: *incurring*, imp.: *incurred*, pp.: *incurred*.

incurable, a. *in-kúr-á-bl* [*in*, not, and Eng. *curable*—*F*, *incurabile*—from mid. *L*, *incurabilis*, that cannot be cured; incapable of remedy or cure], irremediable: n. one beyond the reach of cure: *incurably*, ad. *-blí*: *incurableness*, n. *-bl-nes*, also *incurability*, n. *-blí-tí* [*F*, *incurabilitas*], a state not admitting of any cure; impossibility of cure.—*SYN.* of 'incurable' a.: remediless; irretrievable; irremediable; hopeless.

incurious, a. *in-kúr-í-ús* [*L*, *incuriosus*—from *in*, not; *curiosus*, inquisitive], not curious or inquisitive; inattentive: *incuriously*, ad. *-lí*: *incuriousness*, n. *-nes*, also *incuriosity*, n. *-sít-tí*, want of curiosity; inattentiveness.

incursion, n. *in-kér-shún* [*F*, *incursion*—from *L*, *incursio*, a running against, an onset—from *in*, into; *curro*, a running—from *curro*, I run], a sudden inroad or invasion for plunder or attack; a predatory inroad without occupation: *incursive*, a. *-íve*, pert. to an incursion; hostile.—*SYN.* of 'incursion':

inroad; invasion; foray; raid; irruption; intrusion; attack; ravaging.

incurvate, v. *in-kér-vít* [*L*, *incurvatus*, bent into a curve—from *in*, into; *curvus*, bent, crooked], to bend; to crook: *adj.* curved inwards or upwards: *incurvating*, imp.: *incurvated*, pp.: *adj.* gradually bending from without inwards: *incurvation*, n. *-vát-shún*, state of being bent; act of bowing or bending: *incurve*, v. *in-kér-vé*, to curve; to curve in or inwards; to become bent: *incurving*, imp.: *incurved*, pp. *-kér-vít*: *incurvity*, n. *-kér-vít-tí*, crookedness.

incus, n. *in-kús* [*L*, *incus*, a smith's anvil], a small bone of the ear, so called from its supposed resemblance to an anvil.

incuse, a. *in-kús* [*L*, *incusus*, struck or dashed against], formed by stamping; stamped: v. to form by stamping: *incusing*, imp.: *incused*, pp. *in-kús-t*. **indart**, v. *in-dárt* [*in*, and *dart*] in *O.E.*, to dart in; to strike in—see *dart*.

indebted, a. *in-dé-téd* [*OF*, *endetler* and *endetler*, to bring into debt—from *en*, in, into; *dette* and *debite*, a debt—from *L*, *into*; *debitus*, owed] being in debt; obliged by something received: *indebtedness*, n. *-nes*, state of being indebted.

indecent, n. *in-dé-sén-sít* [*in*, not, and *decency*—*L*, *indecorus*, or *indecorum*, unseemly, indecent] that which is unbecoming in language or manners; an offence against delicacy: *indecent*, a. *-sén-tí*, sure to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty: *indecently*, ad. *-lí*.—*SYN.* of 'indecent': immodest; indelicate; indecorous; impure; obscene; unbecoming; unseemly; gross; unchaste; shameful; filthy.

indeclinable, a. *in-dé-síd-á-bl* [mid. *L*, *indeclinatus*—from *in*, against, and *declinatus*, falling down—from *de*, down, and *cado*, I fall] in *zool.*, not having decidua: in *deciduous*, a. *-síd-á-bl*, in *bot.*, not liable to fall, said of leaves; perennial.

indecision, n. *in-dé-síz-shún* [*in*, not, and Eng. *decision*—*F*, *indécision*—from *L*, *indécisionem*], want of settled purpose or firmness; a wavering of mind; irresolution: *indecisive*, a. *-síz-íve*, unsettled; wavering; not bringing to a final close or issue: *indecisively*, ad. *-lí*: *indecisiveness*, n. *-nes*, state of being undecided.

indeclinable, a. *in-dé-kív-ná-bl* [*in*, not, and Eng. *declinable*—*F*, *indeclinable*—from mid. *L*, *indeclinabilis*], that cannot be varied by terminations: *indeclinably*, ad. *-blí*.

indecomposable, a. *in-dé-kóm-pó-sá-bl* [*in*, not, and Eng. *decomposable*—*F*, *indecomposable*], that cannot be decomposed or resolved into its constituent parts.

indecorous, a. *in-dé-kó-rús* [*in*, not, and Eng. *decorous*—*L*, *indecorus*, unseemly, unbecoming], unbecoming; violating good manners: *indecorously*, ad. *-lí*: *indecorousness*, n. *-nes*: *indecorum*, n. *-rúm* [*L*], impropriety of behaviour; that in manners or behaviour which violates the rules of good breeding or civility.—*SYN.* of 'indecorous': indecent; rude; coarse; unseemly; uncivil; impolite.

indeed, ad. *in-déd* [*in*, in or on, and *deed*] in reality; in fact; in truth.

indefatigable, a. *in-dé-fát-í-gá-bl* [*F*, *indefatigable*—from *L*, *indefatigabilis*, that cannot be wearied out—from *in*, not; *defatigo*, I weary], unwearied; not yielding to fatigue: *indefatigably*, ad. *-blí*: *indefatigableness*, n. *-bl-nes*, also *indefatigability*, n. *-blí-tí*, incapability of being fatigued.—*SYN.* of 'indefatigable': persevering; assiduous; untiring; unfatigued.

indefeasible, a. *in-dé-fé-sí-bl* [*in*, not, and *defensible*], not to be defeated; that cannot be made void: *indefeasibly*, ad. *-blí*: *indefeasibility*, n. *-blí-tí*, the quality or state of not being subject to be made void.

indefectible, a. *in-dé-fék-tí-bl* [*in*, not, and *defectible*—see *defect*], not liable to defect or decay; un-failing: *indefectibility*, n. *-blí-tí*, the state of being subject to no defect; incapability of suffering decay: *indefectively*, a. *-fék-tí-ve*, not defective; complete; perfect.

indefensible, a. *in-dé-fén-sí-bl* [*in*, not, and *defensible*], that cannot be defended; not to be vindicated or justified: *indefensibly*, ad. *-blí*: *indefensibility*, n. *-blí-tí*.

indefinable, a. *in-dé-fín-á-bl* [*in*, not, and *definable*], that cannot be defined: *indefinably*, ad. *-blí*.

indefinite, a. *in-dé-fí-nít* [*in*, not, and *definite*—*L*,

colū, *bōy*, *śōd*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *thrice*, *zeal*.

Inconsiderate, a. *in-kōn-sid-er-āt* [L. *inconsideratus*, unconsidered, thoughtless—from *in*, not; *considero*, I look at closely; hasty; rash; thoughtless; not attending to circumstances: *inconsiderately*, ad. -ly: *inconsiderateness*, n. also *inconsideration*, n. -dē-shən [F.—L.] thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.—SYN. of 'inconsiderate': inattentive; inadvertent; careless; hasty; heedless; negligent; imprudent; improvident; incautious; indiscreet; injudicious.

Inconsistent, a. *in-kōn-sis-tēnt* [*in*, not, and *consistēns*], being contrary at different times; not suitable; contradictory: *inconsistently*, ad. -ly: *inconsistency*, n. -tēns [F. *inconsistance*], also *inconsistencies*, n. -tēns, self-contradiction; want of uniformity; want of attention to circumstances or consequences.—SYN. of 'inconsistent': incongruous; irreconcilable; discordant; repugnant; incompatible.

Inconsolable, a. *in-kōn-sō-lā-bl* [F. *inconsolable*—from L. *inconsolabilis*: *in*, not, and Eng. *consolable*], not to be consoled; grieved beyond measure: *inconsolably*, ad. -bl.

Inconsonant, a. *in-kōn-sō-nānt* [*in*, not, and *consonant*], not agreeing; discordant: *inconsonantly*, ad. -ly: *inconsonance*, n. -nāns, also *inconsonancy*, n. -nāns, disagreement.

Inconspicuous, a. *in-kōn-spī-kū-ū* [*in*, not, and *conspicuous*], hardly discernible; not to be perceived by the sight: *inconspicuously*, ad. -ly.

Inconstant, a. *in-kōn-stānt* [*in*, not, and Eng. *constant*: F. *inconstant*—from mid. L. *inconstantem*], fickle; subject to sudden changes in opinions or purposes: *inconstancy*, n. -stāns, also *inconstancy*, n. -stāns, fickleness, as of temper or affection; unsteadiness: *inconstantly*, ad. -ly.—SYN. of 'inconstant': volatile; mutable; changeable; variable; versatile; unsteady; unstable; capricious.

Inconsumable, a. *in-kōn-sū-mā-bl* [*in*, not, and *consumable*], that cannot be wasted or consumed: *inconsumably*, ad. -bl.

Incontestable, a. *in-kōn-tēs-tā-bl* [*in*, not, and *contestable*: F. *incontestable*], too clear to be questioned; not admitting of dispute; undeniable: *incontestably*, ad. -ly.—SYN. of 'incontestable': indisputable; unquestionable; incontrovertible; irrefragable; indubitable.

Incontinent, a. *in-kōn-tī-nēnt* [*in*, not, and Eng. *continent*: F. *incontinent*—from L. *incontinentem*], not retaining, immoderate; not restraining the passions; unchaste; unable to restrain natural discharges: *incontinence*, n. -nēns [F.—L.], also *incontinency*, n. -nēns, want of restraint of the passions—especially of the sexual appetite; inability to restrain discharge: *incontinently*, ad. -ly.

Incontrollable, a. *in-kōn-trō-lā-bl* [*in*, and *controllable*], not to be controlled; incapable of being restrained; uncontrollable.

Incontrovertible, a. *in-kōn-trō-ver-tī-bl* [*in*, not, and *controvertible*], too clear or certain to admit of dispute: *incontrovertibly*, ad. -bl: *incontrovertibility*, n. -bīl-tē [F.—L.]—SYN. of 'incontrovertible'—see under *incontrovertible*.

Inconvenience, a. *in-kōn-vēn-tēns*, also *inconvenience*, n. -vēns [*in*, and Eng. *convenience*: F. *inconveniente*—from mid. L. *inconveniente*], which troubles or incommodes anything that disturbs or impedes: v. to trouble; to cause uneasiness to: *inconveniently*, imp.: *inconvenienced*, pp. -tēns: *inconvenience*, n. -tēns, incommodious; unsuitable; giving trouble or uneasiness to; unfit: *inconveniently*, ad. -ly.—SYN. of 'inconvenience': disturbance; annoyance; trouble; incommodiousness; disquiet; disadvantage; uneasiness; molestation; unfitness; unsuitableness; inexpediency.

Inconvertible, a. *in-kōn-vēr-tī-bl* [*in*, not, and *convertible*], that cannot be changed into something else: *inconvertibly*, ad. -bl: *inconvertibility*, n. -bīl-tē, the quality of not being changeable into something else.

Inconvincible, a. *in-kōn-vīn-tī-bl* [*in*, and *convincible*], that cannot be convinced; not capable of conviction: *inconvincibly*, ad. -bl.

Incoxy, a. *in-kō-sī* [origin unknown: perhaps from AS. *cūmas*, to know], in OE, pretty; innocent; artless; fine; delicate.

Incorporeate, v. *in-kōr-pō-rāt* [*in*, into, and *corporeate*: L. *in*, into; *corporeatus*, furnished with a body], to work one mass or body into another; to

unite; to blend; to form into a corporation or body politic; to unite so as to make part of another body; to embody: *ad.* mixed together; associated: *incorporating*, imp.: *incorporated*, pp. -tēns: *association*, n. -shən [F.—L.] union of different ingredients into one mass; an association constituted by Act of Parliament, or formerly by grant of the Crown.

Incorporeal, a. *in-kōr-pō-rē-āl* [*in*, not, and *corporeā*], not consisting of matter; immaterial; spiritual: *incorporeally*, ad. -ly: *incorporeality*, n. -tēns, state of spiritual existence: *incorporeity*, n. -rē-tē, the quality of being not material.—SYN. of 'incorporeal': unsubstantial; bodiless; unbodily.

Incorrect, a. *in-kōr-rēkt* [*in*, not, and Eng. *correct*: F. *incorrect*, *incorrect*—from L. *incorrectus*], not exact; not according to a copy or model; not according to truth; in OE, not duly regulated or placed under proper obedience: *incorrectly*, ad. -ly, not exactly; inaccurately: *incorrectness*, n. -rēkt-nēs, want of exactness; inaccuracy.—SYN. of 'incorrect': erroneous; wrong; faulty; inaccurate; inexact.

Incorrigible, a. *in-kōr-rī-jī-bl* [*in*, not, and Eng. *corrigible*: F. *incorrigible*—from mid. L. *incorrigibilis*], that cannot be amended; bad beyond correction or reform: *incorrigibly*, ad. -bl: *incorrigibility*, n. -bīl-tē, also *incorrigibleness*, n. -bīl-nēs, also *incorrigibleness*, n. -bīl-tē, the quality of being depraved or bad beyond correction; hopeless depravity in persons.

Incorrodible, a. *in-kōr-rō-dī-bl* [*in*, not, and *corrodible*], that cannot be eaten away or impaired: *incorrodibly*, ad. -bl.

Corrupt, a. *in-kōr-rūpt*, also *in'corrupted*, a. [*in*, not, and Eng. *corrupt*: L. *in corruptus*, uncorrupted], not impaired or spoiled; untainted; pure; sound: *in'corruptible*, a. -tī-bl [F.—L.] not corruptible; that cannot decay; incapable of being bribed; strictly just: *in'corruptibly*, ad. -bl: *in'corruptibleness*, n. -bī-nēs, also *in'corruptibility*, n. -bīl-tē [F. *in corruptibilis*], the quality of being incapable of corruption or decay: *in'corruption*, n. -rūpt-shən, exemption from corruption or decay: *in'corruptive*, a. -tīv, free from corruption or decay: *in'corruptness*, n. the quality of being exempt from decay; purity of mind and manners; integrity.

Increasable, v. *in-kre-ās-ē* [mid. L. *increasabilis*, fatted, thickened, made fat: *in*, into; *creasco*, thicken, dense; to thicken; to become thick or thicker: *ad.* in bot., thickened: *increasating*, imp.: *increasated*, pp.: *increasation*, n. -shən [F.—L.] the act of thickening; the state of becoming thick: *increasative*, a. -dīv, having the quality of thickening.

Increase, n. *in-kre-ās* [F. *en*, *in*; OF. *croître*, to grow; L. *increasare*, to grow or increase in anything, to swell—from *in*, into; *creasco*, I grow], growth; enlargement; additional to the original stock; accession; produce: v. *in-kre-ās*, to make or become more or greater; to advance or exalt; to extend; to spread; to make worse; to augment; to grow: *increasing*, imp.: *increased*, pp. -tēns: *ad.* multiplied; made more or greater, as in number, bulk, value, &c.: *increasingly*, ad. -ly.—SYN. of 'increase v.': to multiply; advance; swell; intensify; add to; exalt—of 'increase n.': augmentation; increment; generation; progeny.

Incredible, a. *in-kre-dī-bl* [F. *incrédible*—from L. *incrédibilis*, that cannot be believed—from *in*, not; *crēdo*, I believe; that cannot be believed; improbable to admit of belief: *incredibly*, ad. -bl: *incredibility*, n. -bīl-tē [F. *incrédibilité*], also *incredibleness*, n. -bī-nēs, the quality of being too extraordinary to admit of belief.

Incredulous, a. *in-kre-dū-lūs* [L. *incrédulus*, unbelieving—from *in*, not; *crēdulus*, credulous], not believing; indisposed to receive as true: *incredulousness*, n. -nēs, also *incredulity*, n. -tēns: *incredulity* [F. *incrédulité*], a refusal of belief; indisposition to believe.—SYN. of 'incredulity': scepticism; unbelief; disbelief; infidelity.

Incremate, v. *in-kre-mēt* [L. *incrematus*, consumed by burning—from *in*, into; *cremo*, I burn], to burn a dead body instead of interring it: *incremating*, imp.: *incremated*, pp. -mēt-tēns: *incremation*, n. -tēns: *incremation*, the burning of dead bodies instead of interring them.

Increment, n. *in-kre-mēt* [L. *incrementum*, an increase, growth—from *in*, into; *creasco*, I grow], the act of becoming greater; increase; that which is added; produce; in math., the quantity which increases a

māle, māf, fār, bēto : mēle, mēf,

hēr : pine, pīn : nōle, nōf, mōve;

known—from *in*, not; *cognitus*, known), the contracted form of *incognitus*, ad. *in-kōg-ni-tō*, in disguise; privately; in concealment.

Incognisable, a. *in-kōg-ni-tō-bi* or *in-kōn-i-tō-bi* [*in*, not, and *cognisable*], that cannot be known or distinguished.

Incoherent, a. *in-kō-hē-rēnt* [*F. incohérent*—from mid. *L. incohærentia*—from *L. in*, not; *cohærens*, to be united, to adhere, not being united; loose; unconnected; having no dependence of one part on another, as the speech of a madman; *in-cohærens*, a. *-rēns* [*F. -L.*]; also *in-cohæ-rēncy*, n. *-rē*, looseness of material parts; want of connection; incongruity; the want of dependence of one part upon another; *in-cohæ-rēntly*, ad. *-l.*—SYN. of 'Incoherent': incongruous; inconsistent; incompatible.

Incombustible, a. *in-kōm-bū-ti-bi* [*F. incombustible*—from *L. in*, not; mid. *L. combustibilis*, combustible—see *combustible*], that cannot be burnt or consumed by fire; *incombustibly*, ad. *-tē-bi*; *incombustibleness*, n. *-bi-nēs*, also *incombustibility*, n. *-bi-ti-tē*, the quality of not being able to be burnt.

Income, n. *in-kōm* [*in*, into, and *comē*], that which comes in from labour or business; gain, profit, or interest, as from labour, business, or property; a stipend; revenue; *in'coming*, a. coming in; *in'comings*, n. plu. *-ings*, receipts; gains; *in'coming tenant*, one who succeeds another, as in a house or a farm; *income-tax*, n. a tax levied in Great Britain and Ireland upon all persons whose incomes are above £160 a year.

In commendam, *in-kōm-mēn-dā-m* [*L. into trust*], a vacant church living, as intrusted to the charge of a qualified person till it can be supplied with an incumbent.

Incommensurable, a. *in-kōm-mēn-sū-rā-bi* [*in*, and *Eng. commensurable*: *F. incommensurable*—from *L. incommensurabilis*], having no common measure or standard of comparison, as the side of a square and its diagonal; *incommensurables*, n. plu. *-rā-bi*, applied to quantities; *incommensurably*, ad. *-bi*; *incommensurability*, n. *-bi-ti-tē* [*F. incommensurabilité*], quality or state of being incommensurable; *incommensurate*, a. *-sū-rā* [*in*, not, and *commensurate*], not admitting of a common measure; not adequate; insufficient; *incommensurately*, ad. *-l.*

Incommisable, a. *in-kōm-mi-sā-bi* [*L. in*, not; *comē*, together; *miscere*, I mix], that cannot be mixed together.

Incommode, v. *in-kōm-mōd* [*F. incommode*, inconvenient, troublesome—from *L. incommodus*, inconvenient, unsuitable—from *in*, not; *commodus*, complete, perfect, fit—from *modus*, a measure], to give trouble; to: to disturb or disquiet without any great injury; *incommo'ding*, imp.; *incommo'ded*, pp.; *incommo'dious*, a. *-dious*, inconvenient; giving trouble without much injury; *incommo'diously*, ad. *-l.*; *incommo'diously*, n. —SYN. of 'incommode': to inconvenience; disturb; annoy; molest; trouble; worry; disquiet; vex; embarrass.

Incommunicable, a. *in-kōm-mū-ni-kā-bi* [*in*, not, and *communicable*: *F. incommunicable*—from mid. *L. incommunicabilis*], that cannot be imparted or revealed to others; *incommunicably*, ad. *-kā-bi*; *incommunicableness*, n. *-kā-bi-nēs*, also *incommunicability*, n. *-bi-ti-tē*; *incommunicating*, imp. having no intercourse with each other; *incommunicated*, pp. *-kā-bi*, not imparted; *incommunicative*, a. *-siv*, not free or apt to impart to others in conversation.

Incomparable, a. *in-kōm-mū-tā-bi* [*in*, not, and *Eng. comparable*: *F. incomparable*—from mid. *L. incomparabilis*], not to be exchanged or commuted with another; *incomparably*, ad. *-bi*; *incomparability*, n. *-bi-ti-tē* [*F. incomparabilité*], also *incomparableness*, n. *-bi-nēs*, unchangeableness.

Incomparable, a. *in-kōm-pā-rā-bi* [*in*, not, and *Eng. comparable*: *F. incomparable*—from mid. *L. incomparabilis*], that admits of no comparison with others; without peer or equal; *incomparably*, ad. *-rā-bi*, beyond comparison; without competition; *incomparableness*, n. *-bi-nēs*, excellent beyond comparison.

Incompatible, a. *in-kōm-pā-ti-bi* [*in*, not, and *Eng. compatible*: *F. incompatible*], that cannot subsist with something else; *incompatibly*, ad. *-bi*; *incompatibleness*, n. *-bi-nēs*, also *incompatibility*, n. *-bi-ti-tē* [*F. incompatibilité*], irreconcilable disagreement; *incompatibles*, n. plu. *-tē-bi*, in chem.,

salts or compounds which decompose each other when brought in contact in solution.—SYN. of 'incompatible': incongruous; inconsistent; incoherent; dissimilar; discordant; irreconcilable; repugnant; contradictory.

Incompetent, a. *in-kōm-pē-tēnt* [*in*, not, and *Eng. competent*: *F. incompetent*—from mid. *L. incompetens*], wanting adequate powers of mind, or suitable faculties; wanting the legal ability; *incompetently*, ad. *-tē*; *incompetence*, n. *-tēns* [*F. -L.*], or *incompetency*, n. *-tēnt*, want of sufficient powers; unsuitability.—SYN. of 'incompetent': incapable; inadequate; insufficient; unable; improper; unfit; disqualified.

Incomplete, a. *in-kōm-plē* [*in*, not, and *Eng. complete*: *F. incomplete*—from mid. *L. incompletus*], not finished; imperfect; defective; in *dot.*, destitute of some organ; *incompletely*, ad. *-tē*; *incompleteness*, n. imperfection; unfinished state.

Incomplex, a. *in-kōm-plēx* [*in*, not, and *Eng. complex*: *F. incomplex*, simple, incomplex—from mid. *L. incomplexus*], uncompounded; simple.

Incompliable, a. *in-kōm-pi-tā-bi* [*in*, not, and *compiable*], not compliable; *incompliant*, a. *-pi-tānt* [*in*, not, and *compliant*], not disposed to comply or yield to solicitation; *incompliance*, n. *-pi-tāns*, want of compliance.

Incomposed, a. *in-kōm-pōdē* [*in*, not, and *composed*], in *O.E.*, discomposed; disordered; disturbed.

Incomprehensible, a. *in-kōm-prē-hēn-sā-bi* [*in*, not, and *Eng. comprehensible*: *F. incompréhensible*—from mid. *L. incomprehensibilis*], that cannot be understood; beyond the reach of human intellect; *incomprehensibly*, ad. *-bi*; *incomprehensibility*, n. *-bi-nēs*, also *incomprehensibility*, n. *-bi-ti-tē* [*F. incompréhensibilité*], the quality of being beyond the reach of human intellect; *incomprehension*, n. *-shēn* [*F. -L.*], want of comprehension or understanding; *incomprehensiveness*, a. *-siv*, not capable of including or understanding; not extensive.

Incompressible, a. *in-kōm-prē-sā-bi* [*in*, not, and *Eng. compressible*: *F. incompressible*—from mid. *L. incompressibilis*], not capable of being reduced by force to a smaller compass; *incompressibility*, n. *-bi-ti-tē*.

Incomputable, a. *in-kōm-pā-tā-bi* [*in*, not, and *computable*], that cannot be reckoned.

Inconceivable, a. *in-kōn-sē-vā-bi* [*in*, not, and *Eng. conceivable*: *F. inconceivable*], that cannot be imagined; incomprehensible; *inconceivably*, ad. *-bi*; *inconceivableness*, n. *-bi-nēs*, quality or state of being inconceivable; *inconceivability*, n. *-bi-ti-tē*.

Inconclusive, a. *in-kōn-kū-si-bi* [*in*, not, and *conclusive*], not closing or settling a point in debate; a doubtful question; not exhibiting cogent or satisfactory evidence; *inconclusively*, ad. *-l.*; *inconclusiveness*, n. want of such evidence as would satisfy the mind.

Inconcussible, a. *in-kōn-kū-si-tā-bi* [*L. in*, not, and *concussible*], that cannot be shaken.

Incondensable, a. *in-kōn-dēn-sā-bi* [*L. in*, not, and *condensable*], that cannot be reduced to a less compass, or converted from a gas or vapour to a liquid or solid; *incondensably*, ad. *-bi*; *incondensability*, n. *-bi-ti-tē*.

Incongealable, a. *in-kōn-jē-lā-bi* [*in*, not, and *congealable*], not capable of being frozen; *incongealableness*, n. *-bi-nēs*.

Incongruent, a. *in-kōn-grō-ēnt* [*L. incongruentem*, inconsistent, unsuitable, unsuitable; inconsistent; *incongruity*, n. *-grō-ti-tē* [*F. incongruité*], unsuitableness; absurdity; inconsistency; disagreement of parts; *incongruous*, a. *-kōn-grō-ūs* [*L. incongruus*], unsuitable; not fitting; improper; *incongruously*, ad. *-l.*—SYN. of 'incongruous': incoherent; inconsistent; incompatible; unsuited; inappropriate; unfit.

Inconsequent, a. *in-kōn-sē-kwēnt* [*F. insequent*—from mid. *L. insequentem*, not logically consequent—*in*, not; *con*, together; *sequor*, I follow], not following from the premises; *inconsequence*, n. *-kwēns* [*F.*], want of logical sequence or just inference; *inconsequential*, a. *-kwēn-shūl*, not regularly following from the premises; of little moment; *inconsequentially*, ad. *-l.*

Inconsiderable, a. *in-kōn-si-dērā-bi* [*in*, not, and *considerable*], not worthy of notice or consideration; unimportant; small; trivial; *inconsiderably*, ad. *-bi*; *inconsiderableness*, n. *-bi-nēs*.

from *in*, into; *captus*, taken—from *capio*, I take], beginning; denoting beginning; applied to a verb which expresses the beginning of an action, or of a course of action: *inceptively*, ad. 44: *inceptor*, n. -*icér* [L. a beginner], a beginner; one on the point of taking the academic degree of A.M.: *inception*, n. *in-sép-shún*, beginning; commencement.

in-cer-tain, a. *in-scr-i-ta* [in, not, and certain], in OE., uncertain; doubtful: **in-cer-tain-ty**, n. *-ti-ty*, uncertainty; doubtfulness.

incertitude, n. in-sér'ti-tūd [*F. incertitude*, uncertainty—from *L. incertitudinem*—from *incertus*, uncertain—from *in*, not; *certus*, sure], uncertainty; doubtfulness.

incessant, *a. in-ăs-sănt* [mid. L. *incessantem*, continual—from L. *in*, not; *cessans*, ceasing or giving over—from *caeso*, I cease], continual; without interruption: *incessantly*, *ad.* *It.*—**SYN.** of 'incessant': unceasing; uninterrupted; uninterrupted; ceaseless; perpetual; constant.

incest, *n.* *in-'sēt* [*F. inceste*—from *L. incestus*, unclean, unchaste—from *in*, not; *castus*, pure, chaste], sexual intercourse within the prohibited degrees: incestuous, *a.* *in-'sēt-ū-ŭs*, guilty of incest: ince-

usually, *ad.* *in*; *inches* *in* *thickness*, *n.*
inch, *n.* *task* [A.S. *ynor*, an inch: *1. smula*, an inch, an ounce—see *ounce*], the twelfth part of a foot; a measure; a small quantity or degree, as to die by *inches*: *adj.* measuring an inch, as a *two-inch* board; in *O.E.*, an exact or nice point of time: *inched*, *a. trans.*, containing inches: *inched*, in *O.E.*, a piece an inch long: *ad.* in *O.E.*, by small degrees; by piece-meal.

inch, n. *insh* [Ir. *ints*; Gael. *innis* and *insh*, an enclosure for cattle, an island—akin to L. *insula*, an island], in *Scot.*, a small island.

incharitable, a. OR. for uncharitable.

inchoate, *a.* *in'kō-āt* [*L. inchoātus*, founded, begun], begun; entered upon; incipient: *v.* to begin; to commence: *in'choating*, *imp.* *in'choated*, *pp.* *in'choately*, *ad.* *-ly*: *in'choation*, *n.* *-ā'shən*, the act of beginning: *in'choative*, *a.* *-tiv* [*F. inchoatif*], expressing or indicating beginning.

incidence, *n.* **in-si-tē-dens** [*F. incidence*—from *L. incidentia*—from *incidere* or *incidentem*, a falling into or on—from *in*, in; *cado*, I fall], a falling on or occurring; the direction in which any elastic body, or light or heat, falls on or strikes another; accessories or matters, however remote, occurring in connection with a thing apart from its main design, as the **incidence** of a tax—for example, a tax may not really be paid by the person from whom it is actually received, as a tax on rents paid by landowners is really paid by the tenant, exactly as a tax may operate unequally or unfairly **angle of incidence**, the angle formed by a ray, as of light or heat, striking or impinging on a surface, and which angle is equal to the **angle of reflection**—see **angle**; **in ident**, *n.* **-dent** [*F. in-*], something which happens beside the **main design**; a circumstance; an occurrence; an adventure; **adj.** falling into or upon; liable to occur; **casual**; **incidental**, *a.* **-dential**, coming without design; issuing or happening apart from the main design; happening by chance; **casual**; **occasional**; **not intended**; **incidentale**, *n.* **plu.** things coming or happening without design; **in identally**, *adv.* **-ally**, beside the main design; **occasionally**; **casually**; **in idented**, *in OE.*, a falling in; occurring; **causality**, *n.* **-ity**, the quality of incident; **falling in**, *in* incident; **fortuitous**; **occasional**; **liable**; **accidental**—of 'Incident *n.*': event; fact; causality; chance; accident; contingency—of 'incidental': fortuitous; contingent; **accidental**.

Incinerate, v. *in-sin'ér-dí* [mid. L. *incineratus*—from *in*, into; *ciner* or *cinerem*, ashes], to burn to ashes: *incin'érating*, *imp.*: *incin'érated*, *pp.*: *incin'érá'tion*, *n.* *-á-shún* [F.—L.], the act of burning or reducing to ashes. *Note.*—*Calcination* is the process of reducing to a calx or friable state by heat.

incipient, *a. in-sĭp'i-ēnt* [*L. incipientem*, taking in hand, beginning—from *in*, in; *capio*, I take], beginning; commencing: **incip'iently**, *ad. -ĭ*: **incip'iency**, *n. -ēn-sĭ*, commencement.

incise, v. *in-sis'* [F. *inciser*, to cut in, to incise—
from L. *incisus*, cut into—from *in*, *cedo*, I cut] to
cut in or into; to carve; to engrave: *incising*, *imp.*:
incised', pp. *-sid'*: **adj** cut down deeply; cut in:
incisor, n. *-sēr*, one of the cutting or fore teeth:
a **cutter**: **incision**, n. *in-si-sh'n* [F.—L.] the act of

cutting into substance; a cut; a gash: incisive, *m. ta-st-eh* [F. *incisif*], also *incisary*, *a. -r-eh*, having the quality of cutting; situated near the incisive teeth, or relating to them: incisive, *a. that cuts into*; that strikes into, opens up, and makes clear; sharp; trenchant; sarcastic: incisure, *m. ta-st-ah -r-eh* [L. *incisura*, a cutting into], a cut; an incision.

[illegible]

incitomotor or incitomotory, a. in-si-tō-mō-tōr, in-si-tō-mō-tē-ſ [F. *inciter*—from L. *incitare*, to urge on, and mid. L. *motor*, that which gives motion— from *motum*, to move], pert. to an action in the nervous system by which an impression from a centre causes contraction of a muscle.

incivil, *a. in-civil* [F. *incivil*—from L. *incivilis*, rude, uncivil—from *in*, not; *civis*, a citizen] in *OE.* *uncivil*; *rude*; *incivility*, *n. in-civ-il-ty* [F. *incivilité*—from L. *in*, not; *civilitas*, courtesy, *humanity*], want of courtesy; rudeness of manners; any act of ill-breeding; *incivilities*, *n. plu.* *-ities*, acts of discourtesy.—*SYN.* of 'incivility': discourtesy; impoliteness; disrespect; uncourteousness; rudeness; unmannerliness.

incivism, *n.* **in-ci-vizm** [*F. incivisme*, want of patriotism—from *L. in*, not; *civica*, pert. to citizens—from *civis*, a citizen], want of patriotism; want of love of one's country.

incalavated, a. *in-kid-vá-tód* [*L. in, into; clavus, a nail or spike*], locked in; fast fixed: **incalave, a.** *in-ká-iv*, dovetailed; resembling a dovetailed joint.

inclement, *a.* *in-kli-m'ent* [*F.* *inclement*—*Gram* *l.* *inclementem*, unmerciful, severe—from *in*, not; *clément*, mild, gentle], harsh; unyielding; rough; stormy: *inclement* *entry*, *ad. Jt.* *inclement* *ency*, *n.* *en-si* [*F.* *inclemente*], roughness; storminess; harshness; severity; want of tenderness or mercy. *Note.*—*inclement* and *inclementary* are now generally restricted in their application to the weather.

incline, *u. ku-k'in* [F. *incliner*—from L. *inclinare*, to bend or bow in any direction—from *in*, into; *clin*, to lean; Gr. *klínō*, I bend or lean] to bend; to lean from an erect or parallel line; to slope; to be disposed; to turn the desire towards; *m.* a slope; gradient, as of a railway: *inclining*, *imp.* adj. leaning; sloping: *inclined*, *pp.* *kl'nd*: *adj.* deviating or leaning from the perpendicular: *sloping*: *disposed*: *inclined*, *n.* *skr*, one who or that which inclines: *inclinable*, *a. ud-sb*, leaning; tending: *inclinably* *disposed*, *inclinableness*, *inclinableness*, *n.* *tu-kil-na-ska'm* [F.—L.], a bending or sloping either downwards or upwards; the direction of one body with respect to another when measured by the angle formed at the point of meeting; tendency or leaning towards; bias of mind or will; propensity; desire; love: *inclined plane*, a sloping surface: *one of the five mechanical powers*: *inclino-meter*, *n.* *noim-t'er* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an instr. for measuring the vertical elements of a segment for determining the inclination: *deviation from bend*: *a leaning*; *bias*; *turn*; *tendency*; *proneness*; *disposition*; *prepossession*; *predilection*; *attachment*; *affection*; *regard*.

inclose, v. in-kloz'—same as **enclose**.

include, *v. to-keel* [*L. includere*, to shut up or in—*from* *in*, *in*; *claudo*, I shut]; to contain; to comprise; to comprehend; **including**, *imp.*; **included**, *pp.*; **adj.** in *bot.*, applied to the stamens when inclosed within the corolla, and not pushed out beyond its tube; **inclusion**, *n.* *to-keel-sahn* [*L. includere*, a shutting up] the act of including; **inclusionary**, *adj.* comprising in the number or sum; *in OR.* **inclusionary**, *inclosing*; **inclusionary**, *ad.* *in*, in a manner so as to include.—**SYN.** of 'include': to embrace; *imply*; *involve*; *hold*.

incoagulable, a. in-ko-ǵ-ǵ-lá-bé [L. in, not, and *coagulable*], that cannot be coagulated.

incog, ad. in-kōg' [It. *incognito*; L. *incognitus*, un-

mũle, mủl, sủr, lủũ : mủle, mủl, hủt : iủn, vủn : nủt, mủt, mủn :

and apprehensible, not intelligible: *inapprehensible*, a. *in-ap-prəhēn-sib'l* [in, not, and *ap-prehensible*], not to be apprehended; inaccessible.

inapproachable, a. *in-ap-prōch-ə-b'l* [in, not, and *ap-proachable*], not to be approached; inaccessible.

inappropriate, a. *in-ap-prō-pri-ət* [in, not, and *ap-propriate*], unsuited; not proper: *inappropriately*, ad. *in-ap-prō-pri-ət-lē*.

inapt, a. *in-ap't* [L. *inaptus*, improper, inconsistent—*from in*, not; *aptus*, fit], not apt: *inaptly*, ad. *in-ap't-lē*.

inaptitude, n. *in-ap'ti-tūd* [F.—L.], also *inaptness*, n. *in-ap't-nēs*; unsuitableness.

inarch, v. *in-ərch* [in, into, and *arch*] to graft by uniting a growing plant or branch to a neighbouring rock without separating it from the earth or from the parent tree: *inarching*, imp.: n. a mode of grafting by budding two growing plants towards each other, and causing a branch of the one to unite to a branch of the other: *inarched*, pp. *arch*.

inarticulate, a. *in-ə-tik-ū-lāt* [in, not, and *articulate*—see *articulate*] not uttered with a distinct spoken sound; in *bot.*, without joints or interruption to continuity: *inarticulately*, ad. *in-ə-tik-ū-lāt-lē*.

inartistic, a. *in-ə-tis-tik* [in, not, and *artistic*], not done by art; simple; unskilled; artless: *inartistically*, ad. *in-ə-tis-tik-lē*.

inasmuch, ad. or conj. *in-əz-much* [in, as, and *much*], seeing that; this being the fact.—SYN.: since; because; for; as.

inattentive, a. *in-ə-tən-tiv* [in, not, and Eng. *attentive*]: *inattentively*, ad. *in-ə-tən-tiv-lē*; careless; negligent: not fixing the mind on: *inattentively*, ad. *in-ə-tən-tiv-lē*.

inattention, n. *in-ə-tən-tion*, n. *in-ə-tən-tion* [F.—L.] the want of fixing the mind steadily on; neglect.—SYN. of 'inattention': inadvertency; thoughtlessness; heedlessness—of 'inattentive': thoughtless; heedless; remiss; regardless.

inaudible, a. *in-ə-ū-dib'l* [L. in, not, and *audible*], that cannot be heard; wanting in distinctness of sound: *inaudibly*, ad. *in-ə-ū-dib'l-lē*.

inaudibility, n. *in-ə-ū-dib'l-i-tē*, also *inaudibleness*, n. *in-ə-ū-dib'l-nēs*, state or quality of not being heard.

inaugural, a. *in-ə-ū-gū-rāl* [F. *inaugural*]: L. *inauguralis*, *inaugural*—from *inaugurare*, to consult the divining birds, to inaugurate—*from in*, into; L. *augur*, a soothsayer, perf. to inauguration: made or done at the introduction to an office, or at the beginning of an enterprise, as an inaugural address: *inaugurate*, v. *in-ə-ū-rāt*, to commence with suitable ceremonies; to begin with good omens; to invest with an office in a formal manner: *inaugurating*, imp.: *inaugurated*, pp.: *inaugurator*, n. *in-ə-ū-rā-tōr*, one who: *inauguration*, n. *in-ə-ū-rā-tion* [F.—L.], the act of investing with an office with suitable solemnity; the solemn or formal beginning of any movement or course of action; the opening in a formal manner of a public building: *inauguratory*, n. *in-ə-ū-rā-tōr-i-āl*, pert. to inauguration.

inauspicious, a. *in-ə-ū-spī-shi-əs* [in, not, and *auspicious*], unlucky; unfavourable; ill-omened; unfortunate: *inauspiciously*, ad. *in-ə-ū-spī-shi-əs-lē*.

inboard, a. or ad. *in-bōrd* [in, into, and *board*], applied to anything within the hold of a ship.

inborn, a. *in-bōrn* [in, into, within, and *born*], implanted by nature; innate.—SYN.: inbred; inherent; natural.

inbreath, v. *in-brēth* [in, into, and *breathe*] to infuse by breathing; to inspire: *inbreathing*, imp.: *inbreathed*, pp. *brēth*.

inbred, v. *in-brēd* [in, into, and *breed*], to breed or generate within: *in-bred*, a. *in-brēd*, natural; bred within.

Inca, n. *in-gā* [Peru], the king or prince of Peru before its conquest by the Spaniards.

incage, v. *in-kāj* [in, in, and *cage*]: F. *encager*, to incage, to confine, as in a cage; to coop up: *incaging*, imp.: *incaged*, pp. *kāj*.

incalculable, a. *in-kāl-kū-lā-b'l* [in, not, and Eng. *calculable*]: F. *incalculable*, not to be computed or reckoned: *incalculably*, ad. *in-kāl-kū-lā-b'l-lē*.

incandescent, a. *in-kā-in-dē-sēnt* [F. *incandescent*—*from in*, into, on; *candescere*, I become of a bright glittering white], white or glowing with heat: *incandescence*, n. *in-kā-in-dē-sēns* [F.—L.], the glowing or luminous appearance which bodies assume when intensely heated.

incanescent, a. *in-kā-nē-sēnt* [L. *incanescentem*, becoming white—*from canescere*, to become white or hoary], in *bot.*, hoary or grey in appearance.

incantation, n. *in-kā-in-dē-shān* [L. *incantationem*—*from incantare*, to chant a magic formula against some one—*from in*, into; *canto*, I sing], the act of enchanting by songs or words of sorcery: *incantatory*, a. *in-kā-in-dē-shān*, dealing by enchantment.

incapable, a. *in-kā-pā-b'l* [in, not, and Eng. *capable*]: F. *incapable*, unable; unequal to; disqualified by disposition or law; that cannot stoop or condescend to, as to a falsehood: n. one insufficiently able to exercise his mental, moral, or physical powers; an inebrate: *incapably*, ad. *in-kā-pā-b'l-lē*.

incapacity, n. *in-kā-pā-si-tē* [in, not, and *capacit*], want of natural power to receive, contain, or understand—applied to the mind; defect of understanding; inability; disqualification.—SYN. of 'incapacity': unfitness; incapability; incompetency; defect; absence; narrowness.

incarcerate, v. *in-kār-er-āt* [mid. L. *incarceratus* put into prison—*from in*, into; *carcer*, a prison], to imprison; to confine in a jail: *incarcerating*, imp.: *incarcerated*, pp.: *incarceration*, n. *in-kār-er-ā-tion* [F.—L.], imprisonment; confinement.

incarnadine, v. *in-kār-nā-din* [F. *incarnadin*, of a deep or bright carnation colour: old It. *incarnadino*, flesh colour—*from in*, into, on; *caro*, flesh], in *OE.*, to dye of a red or carnation colour: ad. flesh-coloured: *incarnadine*, imp.: *incarnadined*, pp. *in-kār-nā-din*.

incarnate, a. *in-kār-nāt* [F. *incarnat*, of a flesh colour—*from in*, into, on; *caro*, flesh], clothed with flesh or with a body—*from in*, into, on; *caro*, flesh], clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh: v. *incarnate*, to clothe with flesh; to assume the human form and nature: *incarnating*, imp.: *incarnated*, pp.: *incarnation*, n. *in-kār-nā-tion* [F.—L.], the act of assuming a human body, and taking the nature of man; the union of the Godhead with manhood in Christ.

incase, v. *in-kās* [in, into, and *case*], to enclose, to cover or surround with something solid: *incasing*, imp.: *incased*, pp. *kās*.

incautious, a. *in-kā-ū-shi-əs* [in, not, and *cautious*]: L. *incutus*, incautious, heedless, unwary; heedless; not attentive to probable effects and consequences: *incautiously*, ad. *in-kā-ū-shi-əs-lē*.

incendiary, n. *in-sēn-dī-ār-i* [F. *incendiare*, incendiary—*from in*, into, on; *incendium*, a fire], one who wilfully and maliciously sets fire to the houses, buildings, or property of another, or to his own; one who so inflames the public mind as to unduly promote discontent and faction: ad. relating to the wilful burning of a building; inflammatory; seditious: *incendiarism*, n. *in-sēn-dī-ār-i-zm*, the act or practice of an incendiary.

incense, n. *in-sēns* [L. *incensus*, pp. of *incendo*, I kindle, I set fire to—*lit.*, what is burnt], the odours arising from certain spices, gums, &c., when thrown on fire, used in religious rites; the materials so burned; *fig.*, the worship of prayer and praise: v. to perfume with incense: *incense*, v. *in-sēns*, to inflame with anger; to provoke; to exasperate: *incensing*, imp.: *incensed*, pp. *sēns*: *incensive*, a. *in-sēn-siv*, tending to incense or provoke: *incensiveness*, n. in *OE.*, rage; fury; heat.—SYN. of 'incense v.': to enrage; anger; irritate; fire; heat; in *OE.*, enkindle; inflame; perfume.

incentive, a. *in-sēn-tiv* [mid. L. *incentivus*, that sings or sounds so, that stirs up or incites—*from in*, into, on; *incito*, I sing or make music to], inciting; encouraging: n. that which kindles or excites; that which prompts to good or evil; a stimulus: *incentively*, ad. *in-sēn-tiv-lē*—SYN. of 'incentive n.': motive; spur; incitement; encouragement.

inception—see under *inceptive*.

inceptive, a. *in-sē-pi-tiv* [L. *inceptum*, a beginning—

impugn, v. *im-pân'* [F. *impugner*, to impugn: L. *impugnare*, to fight against, to assail—from *in*, in or on; *pugno*, I fight], to attack or assail by words; to call in question; to contradict: **impugning**, imp.: **impugned**, pp. *-pân'*: **impugner**, n. *-er*, one who: **impugn**able, a. *-â-b'*, that may be impugned or opposed.

impulse, n. *im-pûls'* [L. *impulsus*, pushed or driven against a thing—from *in*, in or against; *pelio*, I drive] force suddenly communicated; influence acting on the mind; the effect of some sudden motion: **impulsion**, n. *-pûsh'ân'* [F.—L.] the sudden action of a moving body on another body; influence on the mind: **impulsive**, a. *-siv*, having the power of driving or impelling; liable to be moved; moved to action by present feelings: **impulsively**, ad. *-ly*: **impulsiveness**, n. *-ness*.

impunity, n. *im-pû-nî-tî'* [F. *impunité*—from L. *impunitatem*, freedom or safety from punishment—from *in*, not; *punitio*, I punish—from *pœna*, punishment], exemption or freedom from punishment, penalty, or injury.

impure, a. *im-pûr'* [F. *impur*—from L. *impûrus*, impure, unclean—from *in*, not; *pûrus*, pure], not pure; foul; unclean; unchaste; unholly: **impurely**, ad. *-ly*: **impureness**, n. also **impurity**, n. *-pû-rî-tî'* [F. *impureté*], foulness; any foul matter; want of purity; want of holiness.—SYN. of 'impure': tinctured; feculent; defiled; unhalloved; lewd; obscene; polluted.

impurple, v. *im-pûr-p'l'* [*in*, into, and *purple*], to colour or tinge with purple: **impurpling**, imp.: **impurpled**, pp. *-pl'd*.

impute, v. *im-pû't'* [F. *imputer*—from L. *imputare*, to bring or enter into the account—from *in*, into; *puto*, I reckon], to charge; to attribute; to reckon as belonging to one that which belongs to another: **imputing**, imp.: **imputed**, pp.: **imputer**, n. *-er*, one who: **imputable**, a. *-â-b'* [F.—L.] ascribable; that may be imputed to: **imputably**, ad. *-ly*: **imputableness**, n. *-bî-ness*: **imputative**, a. *-â-tiv*, that may be imputed: **imputatively**, ad. *-ly*, by imputation: **imputation**, n. *im-pû-tâ-tî-sh'ân'* [F.—L.] charge of evil; censure; reproach; in *theol.*, charging to the account of one what properly belongs to another; in *OE.*, slight notice; hint.—SYN. of 'impute': to ascribe; reckon; regard; consider.

in, prep. [*in*, A.S., Ger., Dut., and Dan. *in*, in; Icel. *inn*, within, also a noun], placed before an object, *in* is used to indicate a variety of relations; denoting presence or situation; within; inside of; not outside of; during, as *in* the year; by or through; on account of; out of, as *in* line; in ten; ad. within some place; not out; denoting entrance; closely; often used for *into* or *inside*, as he will come *in*, that is, *into* or *inside* the house; used without the object being expressed, as our party is *in*, and our opponents are *out*, that is, *in* office, and *out* of office: **inasmuch**, since; seeing that; in blank, signed with the name only, and without other significant writing: **in that**, because; for the reason that: **ins** and **out**, nooks and corners: **in the name of**, in behalf of; on the part of; a common phrase in invoking, swearing, and praying: **breed in** and **in—**see under **breed**: **play in** and **out**, to conduct oneself in any matter in a fast and loose way. **Note**.—in the preposition is used also as an Eng. prefix in composition, as, **inborn**, **inbred**, **inlet**, **instep**, **interrup**, &c. We have, however, the Latin cognate form in **incapacitate**, **incarcerate**, **incarnate**, &c.—see next entry.

in, prefix, [*in*, L. *in*, in, within—akin to Sans. *an*; Gr. *en*; A.S. *in*, in, into], as a prefix, with its forms *in*, *im*, *ir*, signifies *in*, *into*, on, in verbs and nouns, as include, to shut in, incur, to run into; followed by *t*, *in* becomes *it*, as in illuminate, to throw light on; followed by *b*, *p*, or *m*, *in* becomes *em*, as in imburse, to put within walls, imbibe, to drink in, import, to carry in; followed by *r*, *in* becomes *ir*, as in irrigate, to let water flow on.

in, prefix, [*in*, L. *in*, not—akin to Sans. and Gr. *an*; Goth. and Ger. *un*, not], as a prefix, with its forms *in*, *im*, *ir*, signifies not in adjectives, as incorrect, not correct; followed by *gn*, *n* is suppressed, and *in* becomes *ig*, as in ignoble, not noble, ignorant, not knowing; followed by *l*, *in* becomes *il*, as in illicit, not permitted; followed by *p* or *m*, *in* becomes *im*, as in immature, not ripe, imprudent, not prudent; followed by *r*, *in* becomes *ir*, as in irregular, not according to rule.

inability, n. *in-â-bîlî-tî'* [L. *in*, not, and *ability*], want of power or strength; want of adequate means; incapacity.—SYN.: incompetence; disability; impotence; weakness.

inabstinence, n. *in-âb-stî-n-âns'* [*in*, not, and *abstinence*], in *OE.*, want of power to abstain or refrain from.

inaccessible, a. *in-âk-sê-sî-b'l'* [L. *in*, not, and Eng. *accessible*: F. *inaccessible*], not to be reached; not to be obtained or approached: **inaccessibly**, ad. *-bîlî*: **inaccessibility**, n. *-bîlî-tî'*, also **inaccessableness**, n. *-bî-ness*, the quality or state of being inaccessible.

inaccurate, a. *in-âk-kû-râ'* [L. *in*, not, and *accurate*], not exact or correct; not according to truth: **inaccurately**, ad. *-ly*: **inaccuracy**, n. *-râ-sî'*, defect; want of exactness.—SYN. of 'inaccuracy': error; defect; fault; mistake; blunder.

inaction, n. *in-âk-sh'ân'* [L. *in*, not, and Eng. *action*: F. *inaction*], want of action; cessation of action; forbearance from labour: **inaction**; rest: **inactive**, a. *-tîv*, not active; dull; slothful; idle: **inactively**, ad. *-ly*: **inactivity**, n. *-tîv* [F. *inactivité*], habitual idleness; want of action or exertion.—SYN. of 'inactive': inert; sluggish; lazy; indolent.

inadequate, a. *in-âd-ê-kwê't'* [L. *in*, not, and *adequate*], not equal to the real purpose, state, or condition of a thing; incomplete; defective: **inadequately**, ad. *-ly*: **inadequateness**, n. also **inadequacy**, n. *-kwê-tî'*, quality of being unequal to the purpose; incompleteness; defectiveness.—SYN. of 'inadequate': insufficient; unequal; incommensurate; disproportionate; incapable; incomplete.

inadmissible, a. *in-âd-mî-sî-b'l'* [L. *in*, not, and Eng. *admissible*: F. *inadmissible*], not proper to be allowed or received; that cannot be received: **inadmissibility**, n. *-bîlî-tî'*, the quality of being inadmissible.

inadvertent, a. *in-âd-êr-tênt'* [L. *in*, not; *advertens*, directing or turning towards] heedless; not turning the mind to; inconsiderate; careless: **inadvertently**, ad. *-ly*: **inadvertence**, a. *-têns*, also **inadvertency**, n. *-têns-tî'*, oversight; mistake; any mistake or fault from want of forethought; heedlessness.—SYN. of 'inadvertency': thoughtlessness; inattention; carelessness; negligence.

inaliable, a. *in-âd-â-b'l'* [*in*, not, and *adable*], in *OE.*, not to be assented to.

inalienable, a. *in-âlî-yên-â-b'l'* [L. *in*, not, and Eng. *alienable*: F. *inaliénable*], that cannot be legally or justly transferred to another; not transferable: **inalienably**, ad. *-bîlî*: **inalienableness**, n. *-bî-ness*.

inamorate, n. *in-âm-ô-râ-tî'* [(*it*, *inamorate*, a lover—from L. *amor*, love), a lover; one in love: **inamorate**, n. fem. *-râ-tî'*, a woman in love.

inane, a. *in-â-n'* [L. *inânis*, empty], empty; void; useless; senseless: **inanely**, ad. *-ly*: **inanity**, n. *in-â-nî-tî'* [F. *inânilé*], emptiness; vanity: **inanimities**, n. plu. *-tî-tî'*, vanities; sillinesses: **inanimation**, n. *in-â-nî-sh'ân'* [F.], emptiness; want of fullness; starvation; a condition of starvation brought about by bad food, or food deficient in quantity.

inanimate, a. *in-â-nî-mâ't'* [L. *inanimatus*, lifeless—from *in*, not; *animatus*, living], destitute of life; dead; lifeless; dull; inactive; not sprightly: **inanimated**, a. deprived of animation; inanimate: **inanimation**, n. *-mâ-tî-sh'ân'*, lifelessness.—SYN. of 'inanimate': spiritless; inert; soulless.

inanthem, n. *in-â-nî-th-ê-m'* [*in*, not, and Gr. *anthos*, flowery], in bot., destitute of an anther.

inappetence, n. *in-âp-pê-têns*, also **inappetency**, n. *-têns-tî'* [*in*, not, and Eng. *appetence*: F. *inappétence*], want of desire to imbibe nourishment; want of inclination.

inapplicable, a. *in-âp-pî-kâ-b'l'* [L. *in*, not, and Eng. *applicable*: F. *inapplicable*], not suited or suitable to the purpose; unsuited: **inapplication**, n. *in-âp-pî-kâ-sh'ân'* [F.—L.] want of attention; inattention; negligence; neglect of study or industry: **inapplicability**, n. *-bîlî-tî'*, the state or quality of being inapplicable.—SYN. of 'inapplicable': unsuitable; unsuited; inapposite; inappropriately.

inapposite, a. *in-âp-pô-sî-tî'* [*in*, not, and *apposite*], not fit or suitable; not pertinent.

inappreciable, a. *in-âp-prê-shî-â-b'l'* [*in*, not, and Eng. *appreciable*: F. *inappréciable*], that cannot be duly valued; not to be estimated or ascertained.

inapprehensible, a. *in-âp-prê-hên-sî-b'l'* [*in*, not,

mûle, mât, jár, taio; mèle, mêt, hér; yne, ytn; nôle, nôf, môve;

ad-alia, act of impregnating; that with which anything is impregnated.

Impresario, *n.* *im-pré-sa-ri-ô* [It.] one who undertakes any public or private business; the organiser of an opera company.

Impréscriptible, *a.* *im-pré-scrip-ti-bl* [L. *in*, not, and *prescriptible*], that cannot be lost or impaired by neglect or want of use: *im-préscriptibly*, *ad.* *-bl*.

Impress, *n.* *im-prés* [It. *impress*, an enterprise, an emblem], in *O.E.*, an emblem; a device.

Impress, *v.* *im-prés* [OF. *impresser*, to impress—from *mid.* *L.* *impressare*, to impress: *L.* *impressus*, formed or made by pressing—from *in*, in or on; *pressus*, pressed or squeezed—from *premo*, I press], to make a mark or figure by pressing; to stamp; to indent; to fix deep, as in the mind; to seize or employ for the public service: *n.* *im-prés*, a mark or figure made by pressing; a stamp; the image or figure of anything, as if formed by pressure; effects produced on character, events, &c.; in *O.E.*, the act of forcing into any service; compulsion: **Impressing**, *imp.*: **impressed**, *pp.* *-prés*: **Impression**, *n.* *im-pré-si-ôn* [F.—*L.*], the act of impressing; perceptible effects; a mark; a copy; effects produced by external causes on the mind; idea; indistinct recollection; the total number printed at one time, as of a book; a single edition; a print from an engraved plate: **Impressible**, *a.* *-d-bl*, liable or subject to impressions; susceptible of impressions: **Impressionalism**, *n.* *-si-ôn*, the mode in art that aims at the representation of a scene in nature according to a first impression: **Impressionalist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who is *impressional*: *a.* *-ist*, that readily receives impressions: **Impressibly**, *ad.* *-st-bl*: **Impressibility**, *n.* *-bi-ti-té*, quality of being impressible: **Impressive**, *a.* *-siv*, adapted to excite solemn attention and feeling: **Impressively**, *ad.* *-ly*: **Impressiveness**, *n.* *-siv-nés*, the quality of being impressive: **Impressment**, *n.* *-mên*, the act of sending men for the public service; system of enforced service in the navy, formerly much resorted to: **Impressure**, *n.* *im-pré-si-ôn*, in *O.E.*, a mark made by pressure; a dint: **Impress-gang**—see **press-gang**: **proof-impression**, an early copy taken from an engraved plate, a lithographic stone, and the like.—**SYN.** of 'impress': to imprint; press; stamp; mark; indent; inculcate—of 'impression': indication; print; result; influence; operation; edition.

Imprest, *n.* *im-prést* [in, in; OF. *prester*, to lend: *L.* *præsto*, I become surety for], in *O.E.*, money given out for a certain purpose to be afterwards accounted for; earnest-money; money advanced: in *præst*, in ready money: *v.* to advance money.

Impressatur, *n.* *im-pré-sa-ti-ôr* [L. let it be printed—from *impresso*, I mark or stamp], the licence to print a book which is printed on the title-page; authority.

Imprimis, *ad.* *im-prî-mis* [L. *imprimis*—from *in*, in, *præsum*, first], in the first place.

Imprint, *n.* *im-prînt* [in, in or on, and *print*], the place where, the person by whom, and the time when a book is published, printed at the bottom of the title—sometimes at the end, as in newspapers: *v.* *im-print*, to mark by pressure; to stamp; to fix on the mind or memory: **imprinting**, *imp.*: **imprinted**, *pp.*—**SYN.** of 'imprint': to impress; indent; mark; print; fix.

Imprison, *v.* *im-prî-si-ôn* [in, in or on, and *prison*: *F.* *imprisonner*, to confine], to put into or to confine in a prison; to shut up or confine; to restrain: **imprisoning**, *imp.*: **imprisoned**, *pp.* *-prî-si-ôn*: **Imprisonment**, *n.* *-mên*, the act of putting into prison; confinement in a place; restraint of liberty.—**SYN.** of 'imprison': to immure; confine; incarcerate—of 'imprisonment': incarceration; confinement; duration; custody; captivity; bondage.

Improbable, *a.* *im-prô-bâ-bl* [F. *improbable*—from *L.* *improbabilis*, not deserving of approbation—from *in*, not; *probo*, I prove], not likely to be true; unlikely; not to be expected: **improbably**, *ad.* *-bl*: **improbability**, *n.* *-bi-ti-té*, unlikelihood.

Improbity, *n.* *im-prô-bi-té* [L. *improbûdité*—from *in*, not; *probitas*, probity—from *probus*, excellent], want of integrity or honesty.

Impudency, *n.* *im-prô-fish-ti-ôn* [in, not, and *prociency*], want of decency.

Impromptu, *n.* *im-prô-mpti-ô* [F. *impromptu*, extempore—from *L.* *in promptu*, in readiness], a short composition produced on the spur of the moment—

generally something witty: *adj.* and *ad.* extempore; off hand.

Improper, *a.* *im-prô-pri-ôr* [in, not, and *proper*: *F.* *impropre*—from *L.* *improprius*, not befitting—from *L.* *in*, not; *proprius*, one's own, proper], not suitable; not adapted to a particular end; not becoming; not decent: **improperly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **impropriety**, *n.* *im-prô-pri-ô-ti-té* [F. *impropriété*], unsuitableness to character or circumstances; an improper action or speech; an inaccuracy in language: **improper fraction**, a fraction whose numerator is either equal to or greater than the denominator.

Improprie, *a.* *im-prô-pri-ô* [L. *in*, into; *proprius*, to appropriate—from *proprius*, peculiar, private], devolved into the hands of a layman: *v.* to appropriate to private use; particularly to place ecclesiastical property in the hands of laymen: **impropriating**, *imp.*: **impropriated**, *pp.*: **impropriator**, *n.* *-ôr*, a layman who possesses or enjoys church lands: **impropriation**, *n.* *-si-ôn*, the act of impropriating; the profits of ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman—so named from being improperly held; the ecclesiastical property appropriated; exclusive possession.

Impropriety—see under **improper**.

Improve, *v.* *im-prô-vé* [L. *in*, in, and *provo*: *OF.* *prover*: *L.* *probo*, to try, to esteem as good], to make better; to advance in value, &c.; to grow better or wiser; to raise from good to better; to turn to good account: **improving**, *imp.*: *adj.* growing better; using to better advantage: **improved**, *pp.* *-prô-vé*: **improver**, *n.* one who is *improvable*: *a.* *-d-bl*, capable of being made better: **improvable**, *ad.* *-bl*: **improvableness**, *n.* *-bi-nés*, also *improvability*, *n.* *-bi-ti-té*, capableness of being made better: **improvablely**, *ad.* *-ly*: **improvement**, *n.* *-mên*, advancement nearer to perfection; progress; a making or growing better; practical application, as of a sermon.—**SYN.** of 'improve': to increase; advance; better; meliorate; ameliorate; heighten; mend; correct; rectify; perfect; augment—of 'improvement': melioration; advancement; increase; instruction; edification.

Improvident, *a.* *im-prô-vi-dên* [L. *in*, not; *providens*, or *providentem*, foreseeing—see **provident**], wanting care to make provision for the future; neglecting measures for future safety or advantage; thoughtless: **improvidently**, *ad.* *-ly*: **improvidences**, *n.* *-dên*, want of foresight; want of due regard to consequences: **improvided**, *a.* in *O.E.*, unexpected; unforeseen.—**SYN.** of 'improvident': negligent; careless; heedless; inconsiderate.

Improvise, *v.* *im-prô-vis* or *-vê* [F. *improviser*, to speak or compose without preparation—from *it.* *improvisare*, to make verses extempore: *L.* *improvisus*, unexpected—from *in*, not; *pro*, before; *video*, I see], to compose and recite without premeditation; to do off hand or in a rough and ready way: **improvising**, *imp.*: **improvised**, *pp.* *-vê*: **improvised**, done in a rough and ready way: **improvisate**, *a.* *im-prô-vi-sâ*, unprepared; **improvisation**, *n.* *im-prô-vi-sâ-ti-ôn*, the art of improvising or speaking extempore: **improviser**, *n.* *im-prô-vi-si-ôr*, or *-visi-ôr*: **improvisatore**, *n.* *im-prô-vê-si-tô-rî* [It.], in *Italy*, a man who makes and writes short poems without premeditation; an improviser: **improvisatori**, *n.* *im-prô-vê-si-tô-rî*, *plu.* *-tô-rî*: **improvisatrices**, *n.* *im-prô-vê-si-tris* or *-trê-châ* [It.], a woman who makes and recites extempore verses: **improvisatrici**, *plu.* *-vê-si-trê-châ*.

Imprudent, *a.* *im-prô-dên* [F. *imprudent*—from *L.* *imprudens*, not foreseeing. Inconsiderate—from *in*, not; *prudens*, prudent], indiscreet; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash: **imprudently**, *ad.* *-ly*: **imprudence**, *n.* *-dên* [F.—*L.*], indiscretion; want of due regard to consequences: **imprudently**, *ad.* *-ly*—**SYN.** of 'imprudent': heedless; injudicious; incautious; unadvised.

Impudent, *a.* *im-prô-dên* [F. *impudent*—from *L.* *impudens*, without shame—from *in*, not; *prudens*, modest—from *puleo*, I make or am ashamed], without modesty; bold; shameless; saucy; insolent: **impudently**, *ad.* *-ly*: **impudence**, *n.* *-dên* [F.—*L.*], want of modesty; effrontery; impertinence.—**SYN.** of 'impudence': shamelessness; audacity; boldness; assurance; insolence; sauciness; rudeness; pertness—of 'impudent': audacious; brazen; bold-faced; impudent; pert; impertinent; rude; unblushing; forward.

oñs, bôys, fôbi; yâre, bôid; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

imperishably, ad. -*bl*: **imperishableness**, n. -*bl-ness*.

impermable, a. *im-pér-mé-d-bl* [in, not, and permable: *F. imperméable*, impervious] not admitting the passage of water or other liquid through; rendered waterproof by the application of a solution: **impermeably**, ad. -*bl*: **impermeableness**, n. -*bl-ness*, also **impermeability**, n. -*bl-ty*, the state or quality of being impermeable.

impersonal, a. *im-pér-sôn-d-bl* [in, not, and personal—from *L. impersonalis*, impersonal: *F. impersonnel*, not personal; not having personality: **impersonality**, n. -*dl-ty*, the want or absence of personality: **impersonally**, ad. -*dl*: *Impersonal* verbs, those verbs which are used only in the 3rd pers. sing. of each tense, with the pron. it as a nominative, as 'it rains,' 'it snows': perhaps also the form in the first person, 'methinks'—'it seems to me'.

impersonate, v. *im-pér-sôn-d* [in, in or on, and personate] to ascribe the qualities of a person to a thing; to represent things as persons; to personify: **impersonating**, imp.: **impersonated**, pp.: **impersonation**, n. -*d-shân*, the act of representing things as persons.

impertinent, a. *im-pér-ti-nént* [in, not, and Eng. pertinent: *F. impertinent*, impertinent—from *mid. L. impertinentem*, rude; unmannerly; impudent; meddling unduly with the matters of others: a. one rude or unbecoming in behaviour: **impertinently**, ad. -*tl*: **impertinence**, n. -*nés* [*F.*—*L.*] rudeness; **impertinent interference** not becoming age or station: **impertinency**, n. -*nés-ty*, state of being troublesome and intrusive; sauciness; rudeness; in *O.E.*, that which is of no weight or importance; something not belonging to the subject; a trifle; a thing of no value. *SYN.* of 'impertinent': trifling; frivolous; insolent; officious; importunate; intrusive; meddling; saucy; in *O.E.*, irrelevant; inapplicable; misplaced; trifling; foolish.

imperturbable, a. *im-pér-túr-b-d-bl* [mid. *L. imperturbabilis*: *L. in*, not; *perturbo*, I confuse or disturb utterly] that cannot be disquieted or disturbed: **imperturbably**, ad. -*bl*: **imperturbation**, n. -*bl-shân*, calmness; freedom from agitation of mind: **imperturbability**, n. -*bl-ty* [*F.* *imperturbabilité*], self-possession; coolness.

impervious, a. *im-pér-vi-ús* [*L. impervius*, that cannot be passed through—from *in*, not; *pervius*, passable] not penetrable; not to be pierced; affording no way or passage: **imperviously**, ad. -*tl*: **imperviousness**, n. -*ness*, the state of not admitting a passage: **imperviable**, a. -*ri-d-bl*, impervious. *SYN.* of 'impervious': impassable; pathless; impenetrable.

impetigo, n. *im-pé-ti-gô* [*L. impetigo*, a scabby eruption—from *impeto*, I attack] a skin disease characterised by clusters of pustules which run into a crust; a running tetter: **impetiginous**, a. -*tí-t-sz*, of the nature of or relating to.

impetrate, v. *im-pé-trát* [*L. impetratus*, accomplished, effected] to obtain by request or entreaty: **impetrating**, imp.: **impetrated**, pp.: **impetration**, n. -*shân*, entreaty or petition of the nature of a demand; the pre-obtaining a church living from the Pope, the disposal of which belonged to the king or other patron.

impetuous, a. *im-pé-tú-ús* [mid. *L. impetuosus*—from *L. impetus*, violence, force] rushing with force and violence; moving or acting with force; hasty; violent: **impetuously**, ad. -*tl*: **impetuousness**, n., also **impetuousity**, n. -*bl-ty* [*F. impétuosité*], a rushing with violence or great force; force with fury; vehemence of temper: **impetuous**, n. *im-pé-tú-ús*, violent tendency to any point; violent effort; force or quantity of motion; the force with which a body is driven. *SYN.* of 'impetuous': forcible; rapid; furious; precipitate; passionate; boisterous; raging; fierce; vehement.

Impressa pheasant, *im-pé-shân* (from *Lady Imprey*, who tried to introduce it into England), an Indian pheasant, having a crest, and very brilliantly coloured.

imp, n. *im-p* [*S. Afric.*] a body of African warriors. **impierceable**, a. *im-pér-sé-d-bl* [in, not, and pierceable] in *O.E.*, that cannot be penetrated or pierced. **impiety**, n. *im-pi-é-ti* [*F. impiété*—from *L. impietas*, impiety—from *in*, not; *pius*, pious, devout], any act or expression tending to irreverence towards the Supreme Being or contempt of His laws; want of

filial affection or obedience to parents; profaneness; irreligion: **impious**, a. *im-pi-ús* [*L. impius*], irreverent towards God; irreligious; profane: **impiously**, ad. -*tl*: **impioussness**, n.—*SYN.* of 'impiety': ungodliness; unrighteousness; sinfulness; wickedness; irreverence.

impinge, v. *im-píng* [*L. impingere*, to drive into, as one thing into another—from *in*, into; *pangere*, to strike], to strike or dash against; to dash upon: **impinging**, imp.: **impinged**, pp. -*ptíng*: **impinging-est**, a. -*est*, falling or striking against.

impious, **impiously**—see under **impiety**.

implah—see **imp**.

implacable, a. *im-plá-ká-bl* [*F. implacable*—from *L. implacabilis*, unappeasable—from *in*, not; *placabilis*, placable] not to be appeased; stubborn or constant in enmity; in *O.E.*, not to be reconciled or assuaged: **implacably**, ad. -*bl*: **implacability**, n. -*bl-ty* [*F. implacabilité*], also **implacableness**, n. -*bl-ness*, irreconcilable enmity; unappeasable malice. *SYN.* of 'implacable': inexorable; unrelenting; relentless; unappeasable; irreconcilable; malicious. **implant**, v. *im-plánt* [*L. in*, into, and Eng. *plant*: *F. implanter*, to implant] to infuse; to instil; to fix or plant in the mind for the purpose of growth: **implanting**, imp.: **implanted**, pp.: **implantation**, n. -*d-shân* [*F.*—*L.*] the act of implanting or fixing in the mind. *SYN.* of 'implant': to insert; infix; place; ingraft; settle; set; sow; inculcate.

implead, v. *im-plé-d* [in, in or on, and *plead*: *OF. emplaider*], to state the case for the plaintiff; to prosecute or sue at law: **impleading**, imp.: **impleaded**, pp.: **impleader**, n. one who.

implement, n. *im-plé-mént* [*L. implementum*—from *impleo*, I fill up—from *in*, into; *pleo*, I fill], whatever may be used to supply a want; a tool or instr. of labour.

implement, v. *im-plé-mént* [mid. *L. implementum*, that which fills up or completes—from *L. implere*, to fill full—from *in*, in; *plere*, to fill] in *Scot. law*, to fulfil or perform an engagement: **implementing**, imp.: **implemented**, pp.: **impletion**, n. *im-plé-shân*, the act of filling.

implex, a. *im-pléks* [*L. implexus*, plaited—from *in*, into; *plecto*, I plait], infolded; intricate.

implicate, v. *im-plí-kát* [*L. implicatus*, entwined, involved—from *in*, into; *pleco*, I fold], *lit.*, to entwine into; to bring into connection with, as a crime or fault; to involve: **implicating**, imp.: **implicated**, pp.: **implication**, n. -*d-shân* [*F.*—*L.*] that which is implied but not expressed; something which may fairly be understood, though not expressed in words: **implicative**, a. -*ká-tiv*, having or conveying implication: **implicatively**, ad. -*tl*.

implicit, a. *im-plí-sít* [*L. implicitus*, entwined or interwoven—see **implicate**], understood, though not expressed in words; trusting to another; relying entirely: **implicitly**, ad. -*tl*, by inference: **implicitness**, n. the state of trusting without reserve.

implied—see under **imply**.

implore, v. *im-plór* [*F. implorer*—from *L. implorare*, to invoke with tears—from *in*, into; *ploro*, I weep over], *lit.*, to invoke with tears; to beg or entreat earnestly; to ask with urgency; to beseech: a. in *O.E.*, the act of humble and importunate begging or entreaty: **imploping**, imp.: **implored**, pp. -*plór*: **imploer**, n. -*er*, one who: **imploitation**, n. -*pló-rí-shân*, supplication: **implopingly**, ad. -*tl*, in the manner of entreaty. *SYN.* of 'implore': to supplicate; crave; entreat; beg; solicit; ask; request; adjure.

impluvium, n. *im-pló-vi-úm* [*L. in*, into; *pluvit*, it rains], the square basin or cistern in the fore-court or hall of an anc. Roman house for receiving the rain-water.

imply, v. *im-plí* [*OF. implier* and *impliquer*—from *L. implicare*, to entwine or involve—from *in*, into; *pleco*, I fold—*lit.*, to entwine into], to involve or comprise in substance or by fair inference, though not expressed in words; to mean; to signify; in *O.E.*, to cover; to entangle: **implying**, imp.: **implied**, pp. -*plí*: *adj.* virtually contained in, though not expressed. *SYN.* of 'imply': to involve; comprise; include; import; denote; wrap up; in *O.E.*, refer; ascribe; attribute.

impolison, v. *im-pó-i-sôn* [in, into, and *poison*: *F. empoisonner*, to poison], to affect with poison; to imbitter: **impolisoning**, imp.: **impolisoned**, pp. -*end*.

coû, boy, fôû; pûre, bûd; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

imp.: *impam'oned*, pp. *-ined*; *adj.* marked by passion or feeling, as a speech; excited; glowing; having the feelings excited, as a speaker: *impam'onable*, a. -*ad*, excitable: *impam'onably*, *ad*. -*bl*.

impassive, *impass'ive*—see under *impossible*.
impaste, v. *im-pas'te'* [*fr.* *in* or *on*, and *paste*] to form into or cover, as with paste; to lay on colours:
impast'ing, *imp.*: *impast'ed*, pp.: *im-pas'ta'tion*, n. -*pas'ta'shün*, the union of different substances by means of cements: **impasto**, n. *im-pas'to* [*It.*], a style of art in which pigments are applied to an appreciable thickness forming figures in low relief; generally, a term expressing the thickness of the layer of pigment applied by the painter to his canvas.

impatient, a. *im-pä'shént* [*F.* *impatient*—from *L.* *impatiens*, that cannot bear—from *in*, not; *patiens*, suffering], uneasy or fretful under suffering or delay; not enduring; hasty: *im-pa'tience*, n. -*shens* [*F.*—*L.*], restlessness; uneasiness under pain or suffering; restless discontentment under any condition, with eagerness to change it: *im-pa'tiently*, *ad*. -*ly*. *Syn.*: *im-patient'*; hot; eager; uneasy; fretful; intolerant.

impawn, v. *im-pöwn'* [*fr.* *into*, and *pawn*] to pledge; to deposit as a security: *impawn'ing*, *imp.*: *impawn'ed*, pp. *-pöwn'd*.

impeach, v. *im-pé'ch'* [*F.* *empêcher*, to hinder: *OF.* *empescher*, to encumber, to hinder, from the notion of entangling with a sticky material—from *mid.* *L.* *impedicare*, to fetter—from *in*, on, and *pedem*, the foot] to charge with a crime or misdemeanour; to charge with treason or high public crimes, as a minister of state; to call in question: **impeach** and **impeachment**, in *OE.*, hindrance: **impeach'ing**, *imp.*: **impeached**, pp. *-pé'ch't*: **impeach'er**, n. -*er*, one who: **impeach'able**, a. -*bl*, liable to accusation: **impeachment**, n. -*ment*, a charge or accusation; an endeavour to fasten a charge of treason on a person; an accusation and prosecution for treason or other high crimes or misdemeanours.—*Syn.*: of *'impeach* v.: to arraign; accuse; criminate; censure; indict; charge; cite; in *OE.*, hinder; impede.

impearl, v. *im-pér'* [*fr.* *in* or *on*, and *pearl*] to decorate with pearls or the resemblance of them; to form in resemblance of pearls.

impeccable, a. *im-pék'-i-bl* [*F.* *impeccable*—from *L.* *impeccabilis*, faultless, sinless—from *in*, not; *pecco*, I err or sin], not liable or subject to sin: *impeccability*, n. -*bl'ti* [*F.* *impeccabilité*], exemption from sin or error: *impeccancy*, n. -*kan-si*, sinlessness.

impecunious, a. *im-pé-kü'n-i-us* [*L.* *in*, not; *pecunia*, money], without money; poor: *impecuniosity*, n. -*si-ti*, the want of money.

impede, v. *im-péd'* [*L.* *impédire*, to hamper or hinder—from *in*, into; *pedem*, the foot] to hinder; to stop progress: **imped'ing**, *imp.*: **imped'ed**, pp.: **impediment**, n. *im-péd-i'mént*, an obstruction; a hindrance; a defect, as in speech: **imped'iméntal**, a. -*men'täl*, hindering: **imped'itive**, a. -*ive*, causing hindrance.—*Syn.*: of *'impediment*: *obstacle*; difficulty; clog.

impel, v. *im-pél'* [*L.* *impellere*, to drive forward—from *in*, into; *pellere*, to drive or urge forward] to excite to action; to incline: **impel'ling**, *imp.*: *adj.* urging; pressing: **impell'ed**, pp.: **impeller**, n. -*er*, one who: *impel'ment*, a. -*ment*, a power or force which drives forward.—*Syn.*: of *'impel*: to induce; influence; actuate; move; instigate.

impend, v. *im-pénd'* [*L.* *impendere*, to hang over, to threaten—from *in*, into; *pendere*, to hang over; to menace or threaten; to be approaching and ready to fall on: **impen'ding**, *imp.*: *adj.* imminent; threatening: **impend'ed**, pp.: **impend'ent**, a. -*dént*, hanging over; threatening: **impend'ence**, n. -*déns*, or *impendency*, n. -*dén-si*, the state of hanging over.

impenetrable, a. *im-pén-é-trä-bl* [*F.* *im-pénétrable*—from *L.* *impenetrabilis*, that cannot be penetrated—from *in*, not; *penetro*, I penetrate or enter], that cannot be pierced; not to be affected or moved, as by the sight or the mind; not to be entered: **impenetrably**, *ad*. -*bl*: **impenetrability**, n. -*bl'ti* [*F.* *im-pénétrabilité*], in phys., that property of matter which prevents two bodies occupying the same space at the same time; the quality of not being able to be

pierced; obtuseness; incapability of being moved or affected.—*Syn.*: of *impenetrable*: *inaccessible*; *un-impressible*; *unsearchable*; *in-scrutable*.

impenitent, a. *im-pén-i-tént* [*F.* *im-pénitent*, impenitent—from *L.* *impenitens*—from *in*, not; *penitens*, repenting], not repenting of sin; obdurate; not contrite: n. a hardened sinner: **impenitently**, *ad*. -*ly*: **impenitence**, n. -*déns* [*F.*—*L.*], or *impenitency*, n. -*si*, want of repentance; hardness of heart; want of remorse for crimes.

impennate, a. *im-pén'-nät* [*fr.* *not*, and *Eng.* *pennate*—from *L.* *penna*, a feather], having very short wings, and useless for flight; of the tribe *im-penna'tes*, -*nä'tés*, swimming birds having short wings covered with feathers resembling scales.

imperative, a. *im-pér'-ä-iv* [*F.* *impératif*], imperative, imperious—from *L.* *imperativus*, due to a command—from *L.* *impero*, I command], expressing or containing positive command or desire; positive; authoritative; in *gram.*, the simple form of the verb which expresses command or exhortation, as *go*, *eat*, *sing*: **imper'atively**, *ad*. -*ly*.

im-perceptible, a. *im-pér-äp'ti-bl* [*F.* *im-perceptible*—from *in*, not, and *perceptible*], not to be known or discovered by the senses; very small or fine; very slow in motion or growth: **im-percept'ibly**, *ad*. -*bl*: **im-percept'ibility**, n. -*bl'ti*.

imperfect, a. *im-pér'-fekt* [*OF.* *imperfect*, or *im-per-fact*—from *L.* *imperfectus*, incomplete—from *in*, not; *perfectus*, complete], not completed or finished; defective; liable to err; in *gram.*, applied to the tense of a verb expressing unfinished action, as *I was eating*: **imperfectly**, *ad*. -*ly*: **im-perfection**, n. -*-fä'shün* [*F.*—*L.*], the state of being defective; a fault or blemish: **im-perfection's**, n. state of being imperfect: **im-perfectible**, a. *im-pér'-fä'k-i-bl*, incapable of being made perfect; that cannot be improved: **im-perfectibility**, n. -*-bl'ti*-*ti*, the state of being unable to be made perfect.—*Syn.*: of *'im-perfection*: falling; failure; weakness; frailty; foible; infirmity; fault; defect; deficiency: *in-completeness*; *blemish*; *vices*.

im-perforate, a. *im-pér'-fö-rät*, or *im-per-forat*, a. -*-rät* [*L.* *in*, not; *perforatus*, bored through], not perforated or pierced; having no opening or passage of communication; in bot., without a terminal opening: **im-perforable**, a. -*-rät-bl*, that cannot be pierced: **im-perfor'ation**, n. -*-rät-shün* [*F.*—*L.*], state of being not perforated, or without an aperture.

imperial, a. *im-pér'-i-äl* [*OF.* *imperial*—from *L.* *im-perialis*, of the empire, imperial—from *im-perium*, command, empire—see *empire*], pert. to an empire or emperor; royal; supreme; anything larger than the usual size, or better than the usual quality: **imperialise**, v. -*-ä-iz*, to invest with an imperial character and tone: **imperial'ising**, *imp.*: **imperial'ised**, pp. -*-ä-iz*: **imperial'ly**, *ad*. -*-ly*: **imperialism**, n. -*-izm*, system or state of imperial government; the supposed government of a ministry, or the personal government of a minister of a constitutional country, hardly within the limits of the constitution: **imperial'ist**, n. -*-ist*, one who belongs to or supports an emperor—particularly applied to an advocate of the French empire as opposed to a monarchist or a republican: **imperial'ity**, n. -*-ä-iti*, or *imperial'ity*, n. -*-ä-iti*, the right of an emperor over a certain share of the produce of mines, &c.: **imperial power**: imperial weights and measures, those enacted by Parliament as the legal standards for use in trade and commerce, and generally in ordinary dealings throughout the empire, in contradistinction to local and illegal weights and measures.

im-peril, v. *im-pér'-ül* [*fr.* *into*, and *peril*] to bring or lead into danger: **im-peril'ing**, *imp.*: **im-peril'ed**, pp. -*-ül*.

im-perious, a. *im-pér'-i-us* [*L.* *im-periöus*, possessed of command, domineering—from *im-perium*, a command—see *empire*], assuming or exercising authority in a manner highly offensive to others; haughty; overbearing; not capable of being resisted; urgent: **im-periously**, *ad*. -*-ly*: **im-periousness**, n. -*-näs*, a dictatorial and bold contempt for the rights or feelings of another; haughtiness.—*Syn.*: of *'im-perious*: dictatorial; authoritative; imperative; commanding; domineering; lordly; tyrannical; despotic; arrogant; prasing; powerful; ascendant.
im-perishable, a. *im-pér'-i-ä-bl* [*L.* *in*, not, and *Eng.* *perishable*: *F.* *im-perissable*], not subject to decay; indestructible; calculated to last always:

mäts, mäts, fär, löts; mäts, mäts, hër; pins, pins; nöts, nöts, mäts;

unchaste; impure; obscene; *immund'estly*, ad. *It.* *immund'este*, n. *im-mund'est* [F. *immundeste*], want of delicacy or decent restraint; indecency.—*SYN.* of 'immundest': indecorous; indelicate; impudent; shameless; indecent; lewd.

Immolate, v. *im-mo-late* [L. *immolatus*, offered or sacrificed—from *im*, in or on; *mola*, meal or coarse flour mixed with salt and thrown upon sacrifices; *to*, to put meal on a sacrifice; to sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice; to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice; *im-molating*, imp.; *im-molated*, pp. *im-molat*, offered in sacrifice; *im-molator*, n. *im-mo-lator*, one who; *im-molation*, n. *im-mola-tion* [F.—L.], the act of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered.

Immortal, a. *im-mor-tal* [in, not, and *mortal*], in OE, trifling; of no importance or value.

Immortal, a. *im-mor-tal* [F. *immortal*: L. *im*, not, and *mortal*], contrary to the divine law; vicious; wicked or unjust: *immortally*, ad. *It.* *immortaliter*, n. *im-mor-tal-ty* [F. *immortalité*], any act contrary to the divine law; vice; wickedness.—*SYN.* of 'immortal': depraved; impure; unchaste; dissolute; obscene; debauched; licentious; abandoned; profligate; dishonest; unjust; wicked.

Immortal, a. *im-mor-tal* [OF. *immortel*—from L. *immortalis*, imperishable—from *im*, not; *mortalis*, subject to death], exempt from death; imperishable; never-ending: n. one who is not liable to death; a divine being; a god or goddess: *immortally*, ad. *It.* *immortaliter*, a. *im-mor-tal-ty* [F. *immortalité*], undying life; existence not limited; exemption from oblivion, as a poem: *immortalize*, v. *im-mor-tal-ize*, to render immortal; to cause to live or exist while the world endures: *immortalizing*, imp.; *immortalized*, pp. *im-mor-tal-ized*: *immortalize*, n. *im-mor-tal-ize*, a choice body of 10,000 foot-soldiers, so named by the anc. Persian kings, and forming their body-guard: the Forty Immortals, the members of the French Academy.—*SYN.* of 'immortal': everlasting; endless; incorruptible; deathless; perpetual; ceaseless; continual; enduring; eternal.

Immortal, n. *im-mor-tal* [F.—see immortal], the flower commonly called *everlasting-flower*; a wreath made of these flowers.

Immovable, a. *im-mov-able* [L. *im*, not, and *movable*], that cannot be moved from its place; fixed; unalterable; steadfast as regards purpose: *im-mov-ably*, ad. *It.* *im-movabiliter*, n. *im-mov-able-ty*, state of being immovable: *im-mov-ability*, n. *im-mov-abil-ty*, incapability of being moved: *im-movables*, n. plu. *im-mov-ables*, lands; houses; fixtures.

Immunity, n. *im-mu-ni-ty* [F. *immunité*—from L. *immunus*, freedom or exemption—from *im*, not; *munus*, serving], exemption from any obligation or duty; freedom; particular privilege.

Immure, v. *im-mure* [OF. *em-murer*, to immure or wall about—from *em*, in, within; *murer*, to wall: L. *in*, in or into; *murus*, a wall], to enclose within walls; to shut up; to confine; to imprison: *im-muring*, imp. placing within walls in restraint, or as a punishment: *immured*, pp. *im-mur-ed*: *immures*, a. plu. *im-mur-es*, in OE, walls; enclosures.

Immutability, a. *im-mu-ta-bil-ty* [F. *immutabilité*—from L. *immutabilis*, unchangeable—from *im*, not, and *mutare*, I change], unchangeable; unalterable; not capable of change: *im-mu-tably*, ad. *It.* *im-mutabilitate*, n. *im-mu-tabil-ty* [F. *immutabilité*], and *im-mutableness*, n. *im-mu-ta-ble-ness*, unchangeableness; that quality that renders change impossible.

Imp, n. *imp* [mid. L. *impotus*, a graft: Gr. *emphus*, engrafted—from *emphus*, I implant—from *em*, in; *phus*, I plant], in OE, a scion or son, originally always in a good sense, as in Henry VIII's reign Prince Edward is called 'that goodly *imp*': a shoot; a child; generally in a bad sense, as 'an *imp* of hell': a little devil: v. *im*, to graft; to lengthen or extend: *imping*, imp.; *impinged*, pp. *imping*: *impish*, a. *imp-ish*, somewhat like an *imp*; imp of darkness, son of darkness; the devil.

Impassable, a. *im-pas-sa-ble* [L. *im*, not; mid. L. *passibilis*, surrendered, delivered—from *pacem*, peace], in OE, not to be softened or appeased.

Impact, n. *im-pact* [L. *impactus*, driven furiously into—from *im*, into; *pango*, I drive in], in mech., the shock of two bodies coming together; touch; impression: v. *im-pact*, to drive close or hard; to press or drive firmly together: *impacting*, imp.; *impacted*, pp. *impaction*, n. *im-pact-ion*, a disease in cattle, sheep, horse, fowls, &c., in which the food

becomes closely impacted in the stomach—becoming hard and dry, the food is incapable of digestion, and the animal shortly dies; the stomach staggers.

Impages, n. plu. *im-pa-ge-s* [L. *impagēs*], in arch. the horizontal parts of the framework of a door.

Impair, v. *im-pair* [OF. *empairer*, to impair, to make worse—from L. *im*, intensive; *parior*, worse], to make worse; to diminish in value, excellence, or quality: *impairing*, imp.; *impaired*, pp. *im-pair-ed*: *impaired*, a. *im-pair-ed*, made worse; injured: *impairer*, n. *im-pair-er*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'impair': to weaken; enfeeble; diminish; decrease; injure.

Impale, *impalment*—see *empale*.

Impalpable, a. *im-pal-pa-ble* [F. *impalpable*—from L. *impalpabilis*—from *im*, not; *palpo*, I touch softly], not perceptible by the touch; extremely fine, as powder or dust in which no gritty particles can be felt by the touch: *impalpably*, ad. *It.* *impalpabilitate*, n. *im-pal-pa-ble-ty*, the quality of not being perceptible by the touch.

Impanation, n. *im-pa-na-tion* [F. *impanation*: L. *im*, into; *panis*, bread], the supposed real presence and union of the body and blood of Christ with the elements of the Eucharist without a change in their nature—the doctrine of the Lutherans.

Impanel or *impannel*, v. *im-pa-nel* [in, in or on, and *panel*, a schedule or piece of parchment—see *pannel*], to enrol the names of a jury in a court of justice in a schedule or piece of parchment: *impanelling*, imp.; *impanelled*, pp. *im-pa-nelled*.

Imparadise, v. *im-pa-rad-ise* [F. *imparadise*], to make happy as if in paradise; to put into a place or state resembling paradise: *imparadising*, imp.; *imparadised*, pp. *im-pa-rad-ised*.

Imparipinnate, a. *im-pa-r-i-pin-na-ted* [L. *impar*, unequal; *pinnatus*, winged], in bot., unequally pinnate; pinnate, but ending in an odd leaflet.

Imparietyllable, a. *im-pa-r-i-et-ill-a-ble* [L. *impar*, unequal; *syllaba*, a syllable], in gram., not having the same number of syllables—applied to nouns increasing their syllables in the oblique cases—as *mens*, the mind—gen. *mentis*, of the mind.

Imparity, n. *im-pa-r-i-ty* [in, not, and *parity*: L. *impar*, unequal], not divisible into equal parts; inequality; difference in degree of rank or excellence.

Impark, v. *im-park* [in, in or on, and *park*], to enclose, as land for a park: *imparking*, imp.; *imparked*, pp. *im-parked*.

Impart, v. *im-part* [OF. *empartir*—from L. *impartire*, to share with another—from *im*, into; *para* or *partem*, a part], to bestow or give; to communicate; to convey; to make known: *imparking*, imp.; *imparked*, pp. *im-parked*: n. one who; *impartible*, a. *im-pa-r-i-ble*, that may be imparted or communicated: *impartibility*, n. *im-pa-r-i-ty*, quality of being impartible.—*SYN.* of 'impart': to confer; grant; give; discover; divulge; share; yield; reveal; disclose; bestow; show.

Impartial, a. *im-pa-r-i-ah-l* [in, not, and *partial*: F. *impartial*], not disposed to favour one more than another; unbiassed; just: *impartially*, ad. *It.* *impartialitate*, n. *im-pa-r-i-ah-l-ty* [F. *impartialité*], freedom from bias or prejudice in opinion or judgment.

Impartible—see under *impart*.

Impartment, n. *im-pa-r-i-men-t* [see *impart*], in OE, disclosure of some knowledge or information; a communication.

Impassable, a. *im-pas-sa-ble* [in, not, and *passable*], that cannot be passed; not admitting a passage: *impassably*, ad. *It.* *impassabiliter*, n. *im-pas-sa-ble-ty*, the state of being impassable.—*SYN.* of 'impassable': impervious; impenetrable; pathless.

Impasse, n. *im-pas-sé* [F.], a blind-alley; a cul-de-sac; an insoluble difficulty.

Impassible, a. *im-pas-si-ble* [F. *impassible*, calm, tranquil—from L. *impassibilis*—from *im*, not; *passus*, pp. of *patior*, I suffer], incapable of pain, passion, or suffering; that cannot be affected or disturbed by external causes: *im-pass-ibility*, n. *im-pas-si-ty* [F. *impassibilité*], also *im-pass-ibleness*, n. *im-pas-si-ble-ness*, exemption from pain or suffering; insusceptibility of being affected or injured by external things: *im-pass-ive*, a. *im-pass-iv* [L. *im*, not; *passus*, suffered], not susceptible of pain or suffering; free from emotion of any kind: *im-pass-ively*, ad. *It.* *im-pass-iveness*, n. the state of being insensible of pain.

Impassion, v. *im-pas-sion* [in, into, and *passion*], to move or affect strongly with passion: *impassioning*,

colt, dog, fowl, hare, bird, chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

try to the rules of logic or sound reasoning; ignorant of the rules of sound reasoning; illogically, *ad. illogically*, *n.*

Ilude, *v.* *il-lud'* [*L. illudere*, to play on, to sport with—from *il*, in or on; *ludo*, I play], to deceive; to mock; to play upon by artifice; *illu'ding*, *imp.*; *il-lud'*, *pp.*

Illum, *v.* *il-lum'* [*L. il, not; lumen*, light—see *illuminate*], to enlighten; to brighten; to adorn; to illuminate; *illu'ming*, *imp.*; *illu'med*, *pp.* *il-lum'd*.

Illuminate, *v.* *il-lu-mi-nat'* [*L. illuminatus*, lighted up—from *il*, in or on; *lumen*, light], to throw light on; to adorn, as books, margins, &c.; to enlighten; to illustrate; to light up with lamps on any festive occasion; *n.* one of the illuminati; *illu'minating*, *imp.*; *illu'strating*, *adorn.*; *n.* the act of adorning manuscripts and books with ornamented letters and pictorial illustrations; *illu'minated*, *pp.*; *adj.* having ornamented letters and pictorial illustrations; *illu'mination*, *n.*; *ad-lu'm'* [*F. —L.*], the act of supplying with light; that which gives light; the act of adorning, as with ornamented letters and pictures; a display of lights; inspiration; *illu'minative*, *a.*; *illu'te*, able to give light; *illu'mina'ti*, *n. plu.* *illu'te*, the enlightened; a name assumed by various sects at different times and places, as the Rosicrucians, and who pretended to special spiritual or intellectual enlightenment; specially a secret society of Germany (1776), which aimed at emancipation from despotism; *illu'minator*, *n.* *ad-ter*, one who gives light; one who adorns; *illu'minator*, *a.* *illu'te*, the artists who executed the drawings in colours and gold in anc. manuscripts; *illu'mine*, *v.* *il-lu-mi-ne*, to supply with light; to enlighten; to adorn; *illu'mining*, *imp.*; *illu'mined*, *pp.* *illu'med*.

Illusion, *n.* *il-lu-zhun'* [*F. illusion*—from *L. illudere*, a mocking—from *il*, in or on; *ludo*, I sport or play], deceptive appearance; false show; error; *illu'sion*, *a.*; *deceiving*, by false show; false; deceptive; *illu'sively*, *ad. -ly*; *illu'siveness*, *n.*; *illu'sory*, *a.* *ad-ry*, tending to deceive by false appearance—*SYN.* of 'illusion': deception; deceit; delusion; mockery; chimera; fallacy; hallucination.

Illustrate, *v.* *il-lus-trat'* [*L. illustratus*, lighted up, illuminated—from *il*, in or on; *lustru*, I make bright or clear], to make clear, bright, or luminous; to explain; to make intelligible; to make more intelligible by adorning with pictures, &c.; as a book; *illu'strating*, *imp.*; *illu'strated*, *pp.*; *adj.* explained more fully by means of pictures, &c.; *illu'stra'tor*, *a.* *ad-ter*, one who by illustration, *n.* *ad-lu'shu'*, explanation of what is obscure or but imperfectly understood, particularly by a picture or diagram; explanation enforced by anecdote, &c., as in a speech or sermon; *illu'strative*, *a.* *ad-ry*, serving to illustrate; having the quality of making clear; *illu'stratively*, *ad. -ly*; *illu'strious*, *a.* *ad-ry* [*F. illustre*—from *L. illustris*, clear, bright; eminent by excellence; renowned; *illu'strously*, *ad. -ly*; *illu'strousness*, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'illustrate': to elucidate; to exemplify; to ornament; adorn—of 'illustrious': eminent; distinguished; prominent; famous; remarkable; conspicuous; noted; celebrated; signal; noble; exalted; glorious; splendid; luminous; brilliant.

Ilmenite, *n.* *il-men-ite*, an ore of iron occurring in various formations—so called as found in the Ilmen mountains, a range of the Ural; called also *titanic iron*; *ilmenum*, *n.* *il-men-um*, a hypothetical metal—probably identical with niobium, the supposed base of ilmenic acid; *ilmenic acid*, a supposed impure niobic acid.

Ilvaite, *n.* *il-ud-it'* [*Iwa*, the old name of the island of Elba], a mineral, a silicate of iron and lime; *ilvite*.

Im, *im*, a contr. for *I am*.
Im, *im* [*F. em*—from *L. im*], a prefix signifying *in*, *into*, *on*, and in adjectives *ad*—see *in*. *Note*.—In some words *im* is a corruption of the *OP. em* by confusion with *L. im*: *em* has often an intensive force.

Image, *n.* *im-ij'* [*F. image*—from *L. imago* or *imaginem*, an image or likeness], a representation or figure of any person or thing, as an idol; a likeness; a statue; a description in discourse; a picture formed in the mind; an idea; in *OE.* show; appearance; *v.* to represent or form a likeness of; to imagine; *im'aging*, *imp.*; *im'aged*, *pp.* *im'ag'd*; *im'*

agery, *n.* *im-ij-ri* or *im-ij-ri-ry*, sensible representations; lively descriptions which suggest visible representations of objects to the mind; figures in a speech or discourse; in *OE.* show; appearance; form; *image-worship*, the worship of images, or worship in which images have a place; idolatry.

Imagine, *v.* *im-aj-in'* [*F. imaginer*, to image—from *L. imaginari*, to picture to oneself—from *imago*, an image], to form the notion or idea of a visible object in the mind; to fancy; to scheme; to contrive; *imagining*, *imp.* forming in the mind; devising; *n.* the act of forming in the mind; fancy; thing imagined; *imagined*, *pp.* *im'ag'd*; *adj.* formed in the mind; contrived; *imaginable*, *a.* *im-aj-in'* [*F. —L.*], that may or can be imagined; *imaginably*, *ad. -ly*; *imaginary*, *a.* *ad-ry*, existing only in the imagination; visionary; unreal; fancied; *imaginations*, *n. plu.* *ad-lu'shu'* [*F. —L.*], scheme or contrivance formed in the mind; that power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives or forms ideas of things, whether existing but not present to the senses, or not existing; in *OE.* contrivance; scheme; *imaginative*, *a.* *ad-ry*, full of imagination; *imaginativeness*, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'imaginary': ideal; fanciful; chimerical—of 'imagination': idea; fancy; device; conception; conceit; thought—of 'imagine': to suppose; conceive; apprehend; presume; assume; think; believe; deem; plan; frame; devise; opine.

Imago, *n.* *im-aj-pō'* [*L. imago*, an image or likeness], the fourth or perfect state of insects—the egg, larva, and pupa being the preceding states.

Imam, *n.* *im-am'*, *iman*, *n.* *im-an'*, also *imaum*, *n.* *im-aum'* [*Ar. imām*], a Mohammedan bishop; a prince having supreme spiritual as well as temporal power.

Imbalm, *imbalk*, *imbargo*, *imbark*, *imbay*—see *embalm*, &c.

Imbecile, *n.* *im-bē-sil'* [*OF. imbecille*—from *L. imbecillus*, feeble], one who is destitute of strength either of body, mind; *adj.* weak; infirm; destitute of strength of either body or mind; *im'becil'ity*, *n.* *ad-ty*, weakness; feebleness of body or mind; defective state of mind not amounting to idiocy. *Note*.—The *OE.* word *imbecill*, to weaken, to enfeeble, subsequently obtained the sense, 'to diminish, to subtract from', and hence the connection of the *OE.* word *imbecill* with the mod. Eng. *embezzle*, to purloin—see *Skeat*.—*SYN.* of 'imbecile': feeble; impotent; debilitated; decrepit—of 'imbecility': infirmity; debility; feebleness; impotence.

Imbed—see *embed*.

Imberbis, *a.* *im-bēr-bis* [*L. imberbis*, without a beard—from *im*, not; *barba*, a beard], in *bot.*, smooth; without a beard.

Imbibe, *v.* *im-bib'* [*F. imbibere*, to imbibe—from *L. imbibere*, to drink in—from *im*, into; *bibo*, I drink], to drink or suck in; to absorb; to receive or admit into the mind; *im'bib'ing*, *imp.*; *im'bibed*, *pp.* *im'bib'*; *im'bib'er*, *n.* *ad-er*, on who; *im'bibition*, *n.* *ad-ty*, *im-bi-bi-tion*, the act of sucking or drinking in; the action by which the passage of a fluid, or of gaseous matters, is effected through dead and living tissues; endosmosis.

Imbitter, *v.* *im-bit'ter* [*im*, for *em*, with intensive meaning, and *bitter*], to make bitter; to render unhappy; to render more distressing; to exasperate; *im'bit'ter'ing*, *imp.*; *im'bit'tered*, *pp.* *im'bit'ter'd*; *adj.* rendered unhappy or painful; exasperated.

Imbody, *imbolden*, *imborder*, *imbosom*, *imbower*, and *imbrace*—see *embody*, *embolden*, &c.

Imbow, *v.* *im-bō* [*im*, and *bowl*], to form like a bow; to arch; to vault; *im'bow'ing*, *imp.*; *im'bowed*, *pp.* *im'bow'*; *im'bow'ment*, *n.* *ad-ment*, an arch or vault.

Imbricate, *a.* *im-brī-kat'*, also *im'bricated* [*L. imbricatus*, formed like a gutter-tile—from *imbrax*, a gutter-tile], bent or hollowed like a roof or gutter tile; lying over each other like tiles upon a roof; in *bot.*, applied to the parts in a flower-bud which alternately overlap each other and are arranged in a spiral manner; *im'brication*, *n.* *ad-ty*, a convolute indenture like that of tiles; *im'bricative*, *a.* *ad-ty*, overlapping at the edge; denoting the condition in which the tops of the pieces composing the verticil touch.

Imbroguio, *n.* *im-brō-giō'* [*It.*], intricacy; a complicated plot; a complicated and embarrassing state of things.

Imbrown, *v.* *im-brōw'en'* [*im*, for *em*, with intensive force, and *brown*], to render brown or dirty; to

cele, boy, foot; pure, bud; chair, game, fog, shew, thing, there, seal.

imprecatio, act of imprecating; that with which anything is imprecated.

impreario, *n. im-pré-á-ri-o* [It.], one who undertakes any public or private business; the organiser of an opera company.

imprescriptibile, *a. im-pré-skrí-tí-bí* [L. *in*, not, and *prescriptible*], that cannot be lost or impaired by neglect or want of use: *im-prescriptibly*, *ad. -bíl.*

impresa, *n. im-pré-sí* [It. *impresa*], an enterprise, an emblem; in O.E., an emblem; a device.

impress, *v. im-pré-sí* [OF. *impreare*, to impress—from *mid. L. impressare*, to impress: *L. impressus*, formed or made by pressing—from *in*, in or on; *pressus*, pressed or squeezed—from *premo*, I press], to make a mark or figure by pressing; to stamp; to indent; to fix deep, as in the mind; to seize or employ for the public service: *n. im-pré-sí*, a mark or figure made by pressing; a stamp; the image or figure of anything, as if formed by pressure; effects produced on character, events, &c.; in O.E., the act of forcing into any service; compulsion: *impressing*, *imp.*: *impressed*, *pp.*: *impress*, *impress'ion*, *n.*: *im-pré-sí-ón* [F.—L.], the act of impressing; perceptible effects; a mark; a copy; effects produced by external causes on the mind; ideas; indistinct recollection; the total number printed at one time, as of a book; a single edition; a print from an engraved plate: *impress'enable*, *a. -á-bíl*, liable or subject to impressions; susceptible of impressions: *impress'ionism*, *n. -íz-m*, the mode in art that aims at the representation of a scene in nature according to a first impression: *impress'ionist*, *n. -íst*, one who: *impress'ionable*, *a. -á-bíl*, that readily receives impressions: *impress'ibility*, *ad. -á-bíl*: *impress'ibility*, *n. -á-bíl-tí*, quality of being impressible: *impress'ive*, *a. -sív*, adapted to excite solemn attention and feeling: *impress'ive*, *ad. -sív*: *impress'iveness*, *n. -sív-nés*, the quality of being impressive: *impress'ment*, *n. -mént*, the act of seizing men for the public service; system of enforced service in the navy, formerly much resorted to: *impressure*, *n. im-pré-shúr*, in O.E., a mark made by pressure; a dint: *impress-gang*—see *press-gang*: *proof-impression*, an early copy taken from an engraved plate, a lithographic stone, and the like.—*SVN.* of 'impress v.' to imprint; press; stamp; mark; indent; inculcate—of 'impression': indentation; print; result; influence; operation; edition.

imprest, *n. im-prést* [in, in: OF. *prester*, to lend: *L. presto*, I become surety for], in O.E., money given out for a certain purpose to be afterwards accounted for; earnest-money; money advanced: in *prest*, in ready money: *v.* to advance money.

imprinter, *n. im-prí-má-tér* [L. let it be printed—from *imprimis*, I mark or stamp], the licence to print a book which is printed on the title-page; authority.

imprimis, *ad. im-prí-mís* [L. *imprimis*—from *in*, in; *primus*, first], in the first place.

imprint, *n. im-prínt* [in, in or on, and *print*], the place where the person by whom, and the time when a book is published, printed at the bottom of the title—sometimes at the end, as in newspapers: *v. im-print*, to mark by pressure; to stamp; to fix on the mind or memory: *imprinting*, *imp.*: *imprint'ed*, *pp.*—*SVN.* of 'imprint v.': to impress; indent; mark; print; fix.

imprison, *v. im-prí-sí-n* [in, in or on, and *prison*: *F. emprisonner*, to confine], to put into or to confine in a prison; to shut up or confine; to restrain: *imprison'ing*, *imp.*: *imprison'ed*, *pp.*: *imprison'ment*, *n. -mént*, the act of putting into prison; confinement in a place; restraint of liberty.—*SVN.* of 'imprison v.' to immure; confine; incarcerate—of 'imprisonment': incarceration; confinement; duration; custody; captivity; bondage.

improbable, *a. im-prób-á-bíl* [F. *improbable*—from *in*, not; *probó*, I prove], not deserving of approbation—from *in*, not; *probó*, I prove], not likely to be true; unlikely; not to be expected: *improb'ably*, *ad. -bíl*: *improb'ability*, *n. -á-bíl-tí*, unlikelihood.

improbity, *n. im-prób-í-tí* [L. *improbūditas*—from *in*, not; *probūdis*, probity—from *probūis*, excellent], want of integrity or honesty.

imprudency, *n. im-pró-fí-sí-én-sí* [in, not, and *prudency*], want of prudence.

improptus, *n. im-próp-tús* [F. *improptus*, extempore—from *L. in promptu*, in readiness], a short composition produced on the spur of the moment—

generally something witty: *adj.* and *ad.* extempore; offhand.

improper, *a. im-próp-ér* [in, not, and *proper*: *F. improprie*—from *L. improprius*, not befitting—from *L. in*, not; *proprius*, one's own, proper], not suitable; not adapted to a particular end; not becoming; not decent: *improp'riety*, *ad. -tí*: *improp'riety*, *n. im-próp-ér-í-tí* [F. *impropriété*], unsuitableness to character or circumstances; an improper action or speech; an inaccuracy in language: *improper fraction*, a fraction whose numerator is either equal to or greater than the denominator.

impropriate, *a. im-próp-ri-á-tí* [L. *in*, into; *proprius*, to appropriate—to appropriate—*peculiar*, *private*], devolved into the hands of a layman: *v.* to appropriate to private use; particularly to place ecclesiastical property in the hands of laymen: *improp'riating*, *imp.*: *improp'riated*, *pp.*: *improp'riator*, *n. -tér*, a layman who possesses or enjoys church lands: *improp'riation*, *n. -á-shún*, the act of appropriating; the profits of ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman—so named from being improperly held: the ecclesiastical property appropriated; exclusive possession.

impropriety—see under *improper*.

improve, *v. im-pró-v* [L. *in*, in, and *provo*: *OF. proover*: *L. providere*, to try, to esteem as good], to make better; to advance in value, &c.; to grow better or wiser; to raise from good to better; to turn to good account: *improving*, *imp.*: *adj.* growing better; using to better advantage: *improv'ed*, *pp.*: *improv'er*, *n.* one who: *improvable*, *a. -á-bíl*, capable of being made better: *improv'ably*, *ad. -bíl*: *improv'ableness*, *n. -á-bíl-nés*, also *improv'ability*, *n. -á-bíl-tí*, capableness of being made better: *improv'ingly*, *ad. -tí*: *improv'ment*, *n. -mént*, advancement clearer to perfection; progress; a making or growing better; practical application, as of a sermon.—*SVN.* of 'improve v.' to increase; advance; better; meliorate; ameliorate; heighten; mend; correct; rectify; perfect; augment—of 'improvement': melioration; advancement; increase; instruction; edification.

improvident, *a. im-pró-ví-dént* [L. *in*, not; *providens*, or *providentem*, foreseeing—see *provident*], wanting care to make provision for the future; neglecting measures for future safety or advantage; thoughtless: *improv'idently*, *ad. -tí*: *improvidences*, *n. -dén*, want of foresight; want of due regard to consequences: *im'provid'ed*, *a.* in O.E., unexpected; unforeseen.—*SVN.* of 'improvident': negligent; careless; heedless; inconsiderate.

improvis, *v. im-pró-ví-sí* or *-vís* [F. *improviser*, to speak or compose without preparation—from *L. improvisare*, to make verses extempore: *L. improvisus*, unexpected—from *in*, not; *pro*, before; *video*, I see], to compose and recite without premeditation; to do offhand or in a rough and ready way: *im'provis'ing*, *imp.*: *im'provis'ed*, *pp.*: *-rés-á*, extemporised; done in a rough and ready way: *improvis'm*, *n. im-pró-ví-sí-m*, unpremeditated: *improvisation*, *n. im-pró-ví-sí-shún*, the art of improvising or speaking extempore: *improviser*, *n. im-pró-ví-sí-ér*, or *-vís-ér*: *improvisators*, *n. im-pró-ví-sí-tó-rá* [It.], in Italy, a man who makes and writes short poems without premeditation; an improviser: *im'provis'ato'ri*, *n. plu. -tó-ré*: *im'provis'atrice*, *n. fem. -trí-sí* or *-tré-chá* [It.], a woman who makes and recites extempore verses: *im'provis'atri'ci*, *plu. -vís-á-tré-ché*.

imprudent, *a. im-pró-dént* [F. *imprudent*—from *L. imprudentem*, not foreseeing, inconsiderate—from *in*, not; *prudens*, prudent], indiscreet; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; rash: *imprudence*, *n. -dén* [F.—L.], indiscretion; want of due regard to consequences: *imprudently*, *ad. -tí*—*SVN.* of 'imprudent': heedless; injudicious; inconsiderate; unadvised.

impudent, *a. im-prí-dént* [F. *impudent*—from *L. impudens*, without shame—from *in*, not; *puēns*, modest—from *puēns*, I make or am ashamed], without modesty; bold; shameless; saucy: *impudently*, *ad. -tí*: *impudence*, *n. -dén* [F.—L.], want of modesty; effrontery; impertinence.—*SVN.* of 'impudence': shamelessness; audacity; boldness; assurance; insolence; sauciness; rudeness; pertness—of 'impudent': audacious; brazen; bold-faced; impudent; pert; impertinent; rude; unblushing; forward.

impolity, *n.* *im-pô-lî-tî* [*in*, not, and *polity*], want of policy or wisdom; unsuitableness to the end proposed; imprudence; **impolite**, *a.* *-î-tî* [*F. impolite*], impolitic; not wise or prudent; not suited to promote the end in view: **impolitically**, *ad.* *-î*.—*SYN.* of 'impolite': indiscreet; incautious; imprudent; inexpedient; unwise.

impolite, *a.* *im-pô-lî-tî* [*in*, not, and *polite*]: *L. impolitus*, rude, inelegant; uncivil; rude in manners: **impolitely**, *ad.* *-î*; **impoliteness**, *n.* want of manners; rudeness.

impolitic—see under **impolicy**.

imponderable, *a.* *im-pôn-dér-d-â-bl* [*L. in*, not or without; *pondero*, I weigh—see *ponder*], that cannot be weighed; not having sensible weight: *n.* a name given to light, heat, electricity, and magnetism, when they were supposed to be forms of matter but of inappreciable weight: **imponderability**, *n.* *-bû-t-î*, the want of sensible weight.

imporous, *a.* *im-pô-rûs* [*in*, not, and *porous*], free from pores; not spongy; close of texture; very solid: **imporosity**, *n.* *-d-î-t-î*, the absence of pores; compactness.

import, *v.* *im-pôrt* [*F. importer*, to import—from *L. importare*, to bring or carry into—from *in*, into; *porto*, I carry], to bring or carry into; to bring in from another state or country; to bear or convey by words; to mean; to signify; to be of weight or consequence; in *OE.*, to suggest: **importer**, *v.* in *OE.*, it behaves; it interests or concerns any one: **importing**, *imp.* bringing into, as goods; bearing, as a meaning: **imported**, *pp.* *ad.* brought into a country; applied generally to all goods and merchandise brought by sea: **import**, *n.* *im-pôrt*, that which is brought into a country; that which is conveyed by words; meaning; tendency; bearing; in *OE.*, importance: **importer**, *n.* one who receives goods and produce directly from abroad: **importable**, *a.* *-d-â-bl*, that may be imported: **importation**, *n.* *-î-t-î-on* [*F.—L.*] the act or practice of bringing from another state or country; the articles brought from another country; conveyance and delivery: **importation**, *n.* *-d-î-on* [*F.—L.*] of great consequence; weight; **importantly**, *ad.* *-î*; **importance**, *n.* *-ân-s* [*F.—L.*] weight; consequence: **importance**, *n.* *-ân-s*, *OE.* for importance: **important**, *n.* *-î-t-î*, in *OE.*, of no moment or consequence.—*SYN.* of 'import *v.*': to include; denote; imply; concern; interest; introduce; bring in; carry in—of 'import *n.*': merchandise; purport; sense; tenor; drift; signification; scope; intention; weight; consequence—of 'important': momentous; weighty; forcible; significant; efficacious; in *OE.*, importunate.

importable, *a.* *im-pôrt-d-â-bl* [*OF. importable*, intolerable—from *mid. L. importabilis*, that cannot be borne—from *L. in*, not; *porto*, I carry], in *OE.*, intolerable; that cannot be borne.

importune, *v.* *im-pôrt-ûn* [*OF. importun*, importunate—from *L. importunus*, inconvenient, troublesome—from *in*, not or without; *portus*, a harbour], to press or tease again and again with the same request; to urge with unceasing application: **importunally**, *imp.* *im-pôrt-un*, *pp.* *-î-und*; **importunate**, *n.* *-n-er*, one who; **importunacy**, *n.* *-î-t-î* [*F. importunité*], pressing or incessant application for a claim or favour: **importunate**, *a.* *im-pôrt-ûn-d-î* [*mid. L. importundus*, pressingly urged], pressingly urgent; not easily repulsed; incessant in solicitations: **importunately**, *ad.* *-î*; **importunateness**, *n.* urgent or pressing solicitation: **importunacy**, *n.* *-î-t-î*, in *OE.*, the act of importuning.—*SYN.* of 'importune': to tease; request; press; harass; molest; disturb; annoy; solicit.

importune, *a.* *im-pôrt-ûn* [see **importunate**], in *OE.*, recurring constantly; troublesome by urgency; vexatious; unreasonable; happening at a wrong time; inexorable; cruel.

impose, *v.* *im-pôz* [*F. imposer*—from *in*, on, upon; *poso*, to place—from *mid. L. posuere*, to place—from *L. ponere*, to place], to lay or place on, as a burden or duty; to enjoin: *n.* in *OE.*, command; injunction: **imposing**, *imp.* *ad.* commanding; suited to impress forcibly: **imposingly**, *ad.* *-î*; **imposed**, *pp.* *-d-â*; **imposer**, *n.* *-s-er*, one who imposes or lays on: **imposable**, *a.* *-d-â-bl*, that may be imposed or laid on: **imposition**, *n.* *im-pôz-î-t-î-on* [*F.—L.*] the act of laying on; injunction of anything as a law or duty; imposture; fraud; a tax or toll; oppression; an extra exercise laid on a student as a

punishment: **imposing**, *n.* among *printers*, the placing of pages of type upon a stone or iron table, called an **imposing-stone** or **imposing-surface**, and securing them firmly in an iron frame or chase, in order to their being printed from: **impost**, *n.* *-pôz-â*, a tax; a burden; the top part of a pillar which supports an arch; to **impose** on, to deceive; to mislead by a false pretence: **imposition** of hands, in *eccles.*, the confirmation or ordination of persons by the bishop laying his hands on them; ordination; confirmation.—*SYN.* of 'imposition': deception; deceit; trick; charge; burden; injunction; levy; tax; toll; exaction; delusion; cheating; imposture—of 'impost': tribute; toll; excise; custom; duty.

impossible, *a.* *im-pô-sé-î-bl* [*F. impossible*—from *L. impossibilis*, impossible—from *in*, not, and *Eng. possible*], that cannot be done; impracticable: **impossibility**, *n.* *-bû-t-î* [*F. impossibilité*], that which cannot be done; state of being not feasible.

impost—see under **impose**.

impostume or **impostume**, *n.* *im-pôst-ûm*, the common but incorrect spelling of *apostume*, what separates or stands apart, an abscess—see *apostume*.

imposture, *n.* *im-pôst-ûr* [*F. imposture*—from *mid. L. impostura*—from *L. impostare*, to place on, deception; fraud: **impostor**, *n.* *-t-er*, one who assumes a character in order to deceive; a cheat.—*SYN.* of 'impostor': deceiver; rogue; pretender—of 'imposture': cheat; trick; imposition; delusion.

impotent, *a.* *im-pô-tént* [*F. impotent*—from *L. impotens*, powerless—from *in*, not; *potens*, powerful], weak; feeble; wanting strength or power; having no power of sexual intercourse: **impotently**, *ad.* *-î*; **impotence**, *n.* *-t-ân-s* [*F.—L.*]; also **impotency**, *n.* *-t-ân-s*, want of strength or power; weakness; imbecility; incapacity of propagation.

impound, *v.* *im-pôund* [*in*, into, and *pound* *v.*], to shut up in a pound or pen; to confine; to shut in; to retain a document which has been produced in a case by order of the court with a view to a prosecution being followed in connection with it: **impounded**, *pp.* *ad.* *-d-â*; **impounding**, *n.* *-d-î-on* [*F.—L.*] the act of impounding or confining cattle.

impoverish, *v.* *im-pôv-îr-î-sh* [corrupted from *OF. apporissant*, impoverishing, beggaring—from *L. in*, into; *OF. porre*, poor; *L. pauper*] to reduce to poverty; to make poor; to exhaust, as resources, or the fertility of land: **impoverishing**, *imp.* *im-pôv-îr-î-sh*, *pp.* *-î-t-î*; **impoverisher**, *n.* *-t-er*, one who: **impoverishment**, *n.* the act of reducing to poverty; exhaustion.

impracticable, *a.* *im-prâk-tî-k-â-bl* [*F. impracticable*: *in*, not, and *practicable*], that cannot be done or performed; not to be done by human means; that cannot be easily dealt with; unmanageable; that cannot be used: **impracticably**, *ad.* *-î-t-î*; **impracticability**, *n.* *-bû-t-î*, also **impracticableness**, *n.* *-k-â-bl-n-ês*, state or quality of being beyond the power of man, or the means proposed.

imprecate, *v.* *im-prê-k-â* [*L. imprecâre*, invoked—from *in*, in or on; *precor*, I pray], to call for evil upon oneself or others; to invoke, as an evil on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall upon: **imprecating**, *imp.* *im-prê-k-â*, *pp.* *-î-t-î*; **imprecation**, *n.* *-k-â-î-t-î-on* [*F.—L.*] the act of imprecating; a curse; a prayer that a calamity may fall on some one: **imprecatory**, *a.* *-k-â-t-î-r-î*, containing a prayer for evil.—*SYN.* of 'imprecation': execration; malediction; anathema.

impregn, *v.* *im-prên* [*F. impregnere*, to impregnate—see **impregnate**], in *OE.*, to impregnate; to make prolific: **impregnating**, *imp.* *im-prên-d-â*, *pp.* *-p-rên-d-â*.

impregnable, *a.* *im-prên-d-â-bl* [*in*, not, and *pregnable*: *OF. imprenable*, impregnable—from *L. in*, not; *OF. pregnere*; *L. prehendere*, to take], that cannot be reduced or taken by force; not to be moved or shaken: **impregnably**, *ad.* *-bû-t-î*; **impregnability**, *n.* *-bû-t-î-t-î*, state of being impregnable.—*SYN.* of 'impregnable': unshaken; unmoved; unaffected; invincible.

impregnate, *v.* *im-prên-d-â* [*mid. L. impregnatus*, impregnated—from *L. in*, in; *pregnare*, *pp.* of an (unused) *impregnare*, to make pregnant], to render or make prolific; to cause to conceive; to saturate; to infuse the qualities or virtues of one thing into another: **impregnating**, *imp.* *im-prên-d-â*, *pp.* *-n-â*; made pregnant or prolific: **impregnation**, *n.*

mâle, mât, fâr, lâto; mête, mêt, hër; pîne, pîn; nôle, nôl, nôve;

imperishably, ad. *-ā*: **imperishableness**, *n.* *-ā-nē*.

impermeable, a. *im-pér-mé-ā-bl* [*in*, not, and *per-meable*]: *F. impermeable*, *impervious*, not admitting the passage of water or other liquid through; rendered waterproof by the application of a solution: **impermeably**, ad. *-ā*: **impermeableness**, *n.* *-ā-nē*, also **impermeability**, *n.* *-ā-tē*, the state or quality of being impermeable.

impersonal, a. *im-pér-sôn-ā-l* [*in*, not, and *personal*—from *L. impersonalis*, impersonal; *F. impersonnel*, not personal; not having personality; impersonality, *n.* *-ā-tē*], the want or absence of personality: **impersonally**, ad. *-ā-l*: **impersonal** verbs, those verbs which are used only in the 3rd pers. sing. of each tense, with the pron. *it* as a nominative, as 'it rains', 'it snows': perhaps also the form in the first person, 'methinks'—'it seems to me'.

impersonate, v. *im-pér-sôn-ā-tē* [*in*, in or on, and *personate*], to ascribe the qualities of a person to a thing; to represent things as persons; to personify: **impersonating**, *imp.*: **impersonated**, *pp.*: **impersonation**, *n.* *-ā-shān*, the act of representing things as persons.

impertinent, a. *im-pér-tē-nēnt* [*in*, not, and *Eng. pertinent*]: *F. impertinent*, *impertinent*—from mid. *L. impertinentes*, rude; unmannerly; impudent; meddling unduly with the matters of others: *n.* one rude or unbecoming in behaviour: **impertinently**, ad. *-ā*: **impertinence**, *n.* *-nēs* [*F.*—*L.*], rudeness; improper interference not becoming age or station: **impertinently**, *n.* *-nēs-ā*, state of being troublesome and intrusive; sauciness; rudeness; in *O.E.*, that which is of no weight or importance; something not belonging to the subject; a trifle; a thing of no value.—*SYN.* of 'impertinent': trifling; frivolous; insolent; officious; importunate; intrusive; meddling; saucy; in *O.E.*, irrelevant; inapplicable; misplaced; trifling; foolish.

imperturbable, a. *im-pér-turb-ā-bl* [mid. *L. imperturbabilis*]: *L. in*, not; *perturbo*, I confuse or disturb utterly], that cannot be disquieted or disturbed: **imperturbably**, ad. *-ā*: **imperturbation**, *n.* *-ā-shān*, calmness; freedom from agitation of mind: **imperturbability**, *n.* *-ā-tē* [*F.* *imperturbabilité*], self-possession; coolness.

impervious, a. *im-pér-vi-ūs* [*L. impervius*, that cannot be passed through—from *in*, not; *pervius*, passable], not penetrable; not to be pierced; affording no way or passage: **imperviously**, ad. *-ā*: **imperviousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, the state of not admitting a passage: **imperviable**, a. *-vī-ā-bl*, *impervious*.—*SYN.* of 'impervious': impassable; pathless; impenetrable.

impetigo, *n.* *im-pē-ti-gō* [*L. impetigo*, a scabby eruption—from *impeto*, I attack], a skin disease characterised by clusters of pustules which run into a crust; a running tetter: **impetiginous**, a. *-tī-tā-ūs*, of the nature of or relating to.

impetrate, v. *im-pē-trā-tē* [*L. impetratus*, accomplished, effected], to obtain by request or entreaty: **impetrating**, *imp.*: **impetrated**, *pp.*: **impetration**, *n.* *-shān*, entreaty or petition of the nature of a demand; the pre-obtaining a church living from the Pope, the disposal of which belonged to the king or other patron.

impetuous, a. *im-pē-ū-ūs* [mid. *L. impetuosus*—from *L. impetus*, violence, force], rushing with force and violence; moving or acting with force; hasty; violent: **impetuously**, ad. *-ā*: **impetuousness**, *n.* *-nēs*, also **impetuosity**, *n.* *-ō-tē* [*F. impétuosité*], a rushing with violence or great force; force with fury; vehemence of temper: **impetuous**, *n.* *im-pē-ū-ūs*, violent tendency to any point; violent effort; force or quantity of motion; the force with which a body is driven.—*SYN.* of 'impetuous': forcible; rapid; furious; precipitate; passionate; boisterous; raging; fierce; vehement.

Impyan pheasant, *im-pē-ān* [from Lady *Impey*, who tried to introduce it into England], an Indian pheasant, having a crest, and very brilliantly coloured.

impi, *n.* *im-pē* [*B. Afric.*], a body of African warriors. **impierceable**, a. *im-pē-rs-ā-bl* [*in*, not, and *pierceable*], in *O.E.*, that cannot be penetrated or pierced. **impiety**, *n.* *im-pē-tē-tē* [*F. impiété*—from *L. impietas*, impiety—from *in*, not; *pīus*, pious, devout], any act or expression tending to irreverence towards the Supreme Being or contempt of His laws; want of

filial affection or obedience to parents; profaneness; irreligion: **impious**, a. *im-pi-ūs* [*L. impius*], irreverent towards God; irreligious; profane: **impiously**, ad. *-ā*: **impioussness**, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'impiety': ungodliness; unrighteousness; sinfulness; wickedness; irreverence.

impinge, v. *im-pīŋŋ* [*L. impingere*, to drive into, as one thing into another—from *in*, into; *pangere*, to strike], to strike or dash against; to dash upon: **impinging**, *imp.*: **impinged**, *pp.*: **impinging-est**, *a. -ēnt*, falling or striking against.

impious, *impiously*—see under *impiety*.

implacable, a. *im-plā-kā-bl* [*F. implacable*—from *L. implacabilis*, unappeasable—from *in*, not; *placabilis*, placable], not to be appeased; stubborn or constant in enmity: in *O.E.*, not to be relieved or assuaged: **implacably**, ad. *-ā*: **implacability**, *n.* *-bī-tē-tē* [*F. implacabilité*], also **implacableness**, *n.* *-bī-nēs*, irreconcilable enmity; unappeasable malice.—*SYN.* of 'implacable': inexorable; unrelenting; relentless; unappeasable; irreconcilable; malicious.

implant, v. *im-plānt* [*L. in*, into, and *Eng. plant*]: *F. implanter*, to implant; to infuse; to instil; to fix or plant in the mind for the purpose of growth: **implanting**, *imp.*: **implanted**, *pp.*: **implantation**, *n.* *-ā-shān* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of implanting or fixing in the mind.—*SYN.* of 'implant': to insert; instil; place; ingraft; settle; set; sow; inculcate.

implead, v. *im-plēd* [*in*, in or on, and *plead*: *OF. emplaider*], to state the case for the plaintiff; to prosecute or sue at law: **impleading**, *imp.*: **impleaded**, *pp.*: **impleader**, *n.* one who impleads.

implement, *n.* *im-plē-mēnt* [*L. implementum*—from *implere*, I fill up—from *in*, into; *plere*, I fill], whatever may be used to supply a want; a tool or instrument of labour.

implement, v. *im-plē-mēnt* [mid. *L. implementum*, that which fills up or completes—from *L. implere*, to fill full—from *in*, in; *plere*, to fill], in *Scot. law*, to fulfil or perform an engagement: **implementing**, *imp.*: **implemented**, *pp.*: **implication**, *n.* *im-plē-shān*, the act of filling.

implex, a. *im-plēks* [*L. implexus*, plaited—from *in*, into; *plecto*, I plait], infolded; intricate.

implicate, v. *im-plē-kat* [*L. implicatus*, entwined, involved—from *in*, into; *plico*, I fold], *lit.*, to entwine into; to bring into connection with, as a crime or fault; to involve: **implicating**, *imp.*: **implicated**, *pp.*: **implication**, *n.* *-ā-shān* [*F.*—*L.*], that which is implied but not expressed; something which may fairly be understood, though not expressed in words: **implicative**, a. *-kāt-iv*, having or conveying implication: **implicatively**, ad. *-ā*.

implicit, *n.* *im-plī-tī-tē* [*L. implicitus*, entwined or interwoven—see *implicate*], understood, though not expressed in words; trusting to another; relying entirely: **implicitly**, ad. *-ā*, by inference: **implicitness**, *n.* the state of trusting without reserve.

implied—see under *imply*.

implore, v. *im-plōr* [*F. implorer*—from *L. implorare*, to invoke with tears—from *in*, into; *ploro*, I weep over], *lit.*, to invoke with tears; to beg or entreat earnestly; to ask with urgency; to beseech: *n.* in *O.E.*, the act of humble and importunate begging or entreaty: **imploping**, *imp.*: **implored**, *pp.*: **implore**, *n.* *-r*, one who: **imploitation**, *n.* *-plō-rā-shān*, supplication: **implopingly**, ad. *-ā*, in the manner of entreaty.—*SYN.* of 'implore': to supplicate; crave; entreat; beg; solicit; ask; request; adjure.

impluvium, *n.* *im-plō-vi-ū-m* [*L. in*, into; *pluvit*, it rains], the square basin or cistern in the fore-court or hall of an anc. Roman house for receiving the rain-water.

imply, v. *im-pī* [*OF. implier* and *impliquer*—from *L. implicare*, to entwine or involve—from *in*, into; *plico*, I fold—*lit.*, to entwine into], to involve or comprise in substance or by fair inference, though not expressed in words; to mean; to signify; in *O.E.*, to cover; to entangle: **implying**, *imp.*: **implied**, *pp.*: **plid**, *adj.* virtually contained in, though not expressed.—*SYN.* of 'imply': to involve; comprise; include; import; denote; wrap up; in *O.E.*, refer; ascribe; attribute.

impolison, v. *im-pō-lī-sŋ* [*in*, into, and *poison*: *F. empoisonner*, to poison], to affect with poison; to imbitter: **impolisoning**, *imp.*: **impolisoned**, *pp.* *-end*.

cōw, bōy, fōd; pāre, bād; chair, game, fog, shun, thīng, there, seal.

imp.: *impas'm'oned*, pp. *-shed*; *adj.* marked by passion or feeling, as a speech; excited; glowing; having the feelings excited, as a speaker: *impas'm'onable*, a. *-d-bl*, excitable: *impas'm'onably*, *ad. -bls*.

impasse, *impas'siveness*—see under *impossible*.
impaste, v. *im-pas't* [*fr.* in or on, and *paste*], to form into or cover, as with paste; to lay on colours: *impast'ing*, *imp.*: *impast'ed*, pp.: *im-pas'ta'tion*, n. *-pá-tá-shún*, the union of different substances by means of cements: *impasto*, n. *im-pás-tó* [*It.*], a style of art in which pigments are applied to an appreciable thickness forming figures in low relief; generally, a term expressing the thickness of the layer of pigment applied by the painter to his canvas.

impatient, a. *im-pá-shént* [*F. impatient*—from *L. impatientem*, that cannot bear—from *in*, not; *patiens*, suffering], uneasy or fretful under suffering or delay; not enduring; hasty: *im-pa'tience*, n. *-shéns* [*F.-L.*], restlessness; uneasiness under pain or suffering; restless discontent under any condition, with eagerness to change it: *im-pa'tiently*, *ad. -ly*.—*SYN.* of 'impatient': hot; eager; uneasy; fretful; intolerant.

impawn, v. *im-páwn* [*im*, into, and *pawn*], to pledge; to deposit as a security: *impawn'ing*, *imp.*: *impawn'ed*, pp. *-páwn'd*.

impeach, v. *im-péch* [*F. empêcher*, to hinder: *OF. empêcher*, to encumber, to hinder, from the notion of entangling with a sticky material—from *mid. L. impedicare*, to fetter—from *in*, on, and *pedem*, the foot], to charge with a crime or misdemeanour; to charge with treason or high public crimes, as a minister of state; to call in question: *impeach* and *impeachment*, in *OE.*, hindrance: *impeach'ing*, *imp.*: *impeach'ed*, pp. *-pécht*: *impeach'er*, n. *-ér*, one who: *impeach'able*, a. *-d-bl*, liable to accusation: *impeach'ment*, n. *-mént*, a charge or accusation; an endeavour to fasten a charge of treason on a person; an accusation and prosecution for treason or other high crimes or misdemeanours. *SYN.* of 'impeach v.': to arraign; accuse; criminate; censure; indict; charge; cite; in *OE.*, hinder; impede.
impair, v. *im-péir* [*im*, in or on, and *pearl*], to decorate with pearls or the resemblance of them; to form in resemblance of pearls.

impeccable, a. *im-pék'-i-bl* [*F. impeccable*—from *L. impeccabilis*, faultless, sinless—from *in*, not; *pecco*, I err or sin], not liable or subject to sin: *impeccability*, n. *-bi-ti-té* [*F. impeccabilité*], exemption from sin or error: *impeccancy*, n. *-kán-si*, sinlessness.

impecunious, a. *im-pék'-künt-üs* [*L. in*, not; *pecunia*, money], without money; poor: *im'pecuniosity*, n. *-üs-i-ti*, the want of money.

impede, v. *im-péd* [*L. impedire*, to hamper or hinder—from *in*, into; *pedem*, the foot], to hinder; to stop progress: *imped'ing*, *imp.*: *imped'ed*, pp.: *impediment*, n. *im-péd-i-mént*, an obstruction; a hindrance; a defect, as in speech; *imped'iméntal*, a. *-mén-tál*, hindering: *imped'itive*, a. *-tív*, causing hindrance.—*SYN.* of 'impediment': obstacle; difficulty; clog.

impel, v. *im-pél* [*L. impellere*, to drive forward—from *in*, into; *pellō*, I drive], to drive or urge forward; to excite to action; to incite: *impel'ling*, *imp.*: *adj.* urging; pressing: *impell'ed*, pp. *-pél'd*: *impel'ler*, n. *-lér*, one who: *impell'mént*, a. *-lént*, a power or force which drives forward.—*SYN.* of 'impel': to induce; influence; actuate; move; instigate.

impend, v. *im-pénd* [*L. impendere*, to hang over, to threaten—from *in*, into; *pendeo*, I hang], to hang over; to menace or threaten; to be approaching and ready to fall on: *impén'ding*, *imp.*: *adj.* imminent; threatening: *impén'ded*, pp.: *impén'dent*, a. *-dént*, hanging over; threatening: *impén'dence*, n. *-déns*, or *impén'dency*, n. *-dén-si*, the state of hanging over.

impenetrable, a. *im-pén-í-trá-bl* [*F. impenétrable*—from *L. impenetrabilis*, that cannot be penetrated—from *in*, not; *penetro*, I penetrate or enter], that cannot be pierced; not to be affected or moved, as by the sight or the mind; not to be entered: *impen'étrably*, *ad. -bls*: *impen'étrability*, n. *-bi-ti-té* [*F. impenétrabilité*], in *phys.*, that property of matter which prevents two bodies occupying the same space at the same time; the quality of not being able to be

pierced; obtuseness; incapability of being moved or affected.—*SYN.* of 'impenetrable': inaccessible; impenetrable; unsearchable; inscrutable.

impenitent, a. *im-pén-i-tént* [*F. impenitent*, impenitent—from *L. impenitentem*—from *in*, not; *penitens*, repenting], not repenting of sin; obdurate; not contrite: n. a hardened sinner: *impen'tently*, *ad. -ly*: *impen'itence*, n. *-téns* [*F.-L.*], or *impen'itency*, n. *-si*, want of repentance; hardness of heart; want of remorse for crimes.

impennate, a. *im-pén-nát* [*im*, not, and *Eng. pen-nate*—from *L. penna*, a feather], having very short wings, and useless for flight; of the tribe *im-pennat'es*, *-nát'es*, swimming birds having short wings covered with feathers resembling scales.

imperative, a. *im-pér-á-tív* [*F. impératif*, imperative, imperious—from *mid. L. imperatīvus*, due to a command—from *L. impero*, I command], expressing or containing positive command or desire; positive; authoritative; in *gram.*, the simple form of the verb which expresses command or exhortation, as *go, eat, sing*: *imper'atively*, *ad. -ly*.
impercipible, a. *im-pér-sép-i-bl* [*F. imperceptible*—from *in*, not, and *perceptibile*], not to be known or discovered by the senses; very small or fine; very slow in motion or growth: *im-percep'tibly*, *ad. -t-blis*: *im-percep'tibleness*, n. *-bl-nés*.

imperfect, a. *im-pér-fékt* [*OF. imperfect*, or *imperfais*—from *L. imperfectus*, incomplete—from *in*, not; *perfectus*, complete], not completed or finished; defective; liable to err; in *gram.*, applied to the tense of a verb expressing unfinished action, as *I was eating*: *imperfectly*, *ad. -ly*: *im'perfection*, n. *-fék-shún* [*F.-L.*], the state of being defective; a fault or blemish: *imperfectness*, n. state of being imperfect: *imperfectible*, a. *im-pér-fékt-i-bl*, incapable of being made perfect; that cannot be improved: *im'perfectibility*, n. *-i-bl-i-ti-té*, the state of being unable to be made perfect.—*SYN.* of 'imperfect': falling; failure; weakness; frailty; folble; infirmity; fault; defect; deficiency; incompleteness; blemish; vice.

imperfurate, a. *im-pér-fú-rát*, or *imperfurated*, a. *-rát* [*L. in*, not; *perfuratus*, bored through], not perforated or pierced; having no opening or passage of communication; in *bot.*, without a terminal opening: *imperf'urate*, a. *-rát-bl*, that cannot be pierced: *imperf'uration*, n. *-rát-shún* [*F.-L.*], state of being not perforated, or without an aperture.

imperial, a. *im-pér-i-ál* [*OF. imperial*—from *L. imperialis*, of the empire, imperial—from *imperiū*, command, empire—see *empire*], pert. to an empire or emperor; royal; supreme; anything larger than the usual size, or better than the usual quality: *imperialise*, v. *-á-lis*, to invest with an imperial character and tone: *imperial'ising*, *imp.*: *imperial'ised*, pp. *-is'd*: *imperial'ly*, *ad. -ly*: *imperialism*, n. *-lizm*, system or state of imperial government; the supposed government of a ministry, or the personal government of a minister of a constitutional country, hardly within the limits of the constitution: *imperial'ist*, n. *-íst*, one who belongs to or supports an emperor—particularly applied to an advocate of the French empire, as opposed to a monarchist or a republican: *imperial'ity*, n. *-á-l-i-ti*, or *imperial'ry*, n. *-á-l-i-ti*, the right of an emperor over a certain share of the produce of mines, &c.: *imperial power*: imperial weights and measures, those enacted by Parliament as the legal standards for use in trade and commerce, and generally in ordinary dealings throughout the empire, in contradistinction to local and illegal weights and measures.

imperlil, v. *im-pér-il* [*in*, into, and *peril*], to bring or lead into danger: *imperlil'ing*, *imp.*: *imperlil'ed*, pp. *-il'd*.

imperious, a. *im-pér-i-üs* [*L. imperiōsus*, possessed of command, domineering—from *imperiū*, a command—see *empire*], assuming or exercising authority in a manner highly offensive to others; haughty; overbearing; not capable of being resisted; urgent: *imper'iously*, *ad. -ly*: *impe'riousness*, n. *-nés*, a dictatorial and bold contempt for the rights or feelings of another; haughtiness.—*SYN.* of 'imperious': dictatorial; authoritative; imperative; commanding; domineering; lordly; tyrannical; despotic; arrogant; pressing; powerful; ascendant.
imperishable, a. *im-pér-í-shá-bl* [*L. in*, not, and *Eng. perishable*: *F. impérissable*], not subject to decay; indestructible; calculated to last always:

mille, máil, fíir, láto; méte, méit, hér; pine, pín; nóte, nóit, móce;

unchaste; impure; obscene; *immed'ately*, ad. *Jt.*: *immed'ately*, a. *-at-i* [F. *immodestie*], want of delicacy or decent restraint; indecency.—*SYN.* of 'immodest': indecorous; indelicate; impudent; shameless; indecent; lewd.

Immolate, v. *im-mo-lat* [L. *immolatus*, offered or sacrificed—from *im*, in or on; *mol*, meal or coarse flour mixed with salt and thrown upon sacrifices—*lat*, to put meal on a sacrifice], to sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice; to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice: *im-molating*, *imp.*: *im-molated*, pp. *-lat*, offered in sacrifice: *im-molator*, n. *-ter*, one who: *im-mola-tion*, n. *-lat-ion* [F.—L.], the act of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered.

Immoment, a. *im-mo-ment* [in, not, and *moment*], is O.K., trifling; of no importance or value.

Immoral, a. *im-mor-al* [F. *immoral*], L. *in*, not, and *moral*, contrary to the divine law; vicious; wicked or unjust: *immorally*, ad. *-ly*: *immorality*, a. *im-mor-al-ty* [F. *immoralité*], any act contrary to the divine law; vice; wickedness.—*SYN.* of 'immoral': depraved; impure; unchaste; dissolute; obscene; debauched; licentious; abandoned; profane; dishonest; unjust; wicked.

Immortal, a. *im-mor-tal* [OF. *immortel*—from L. *immortalis*, imperishable—from *im*, not; *mortalis*, subject to death], exempt from death; imperishable; never-ending: *m.* one who is not liable to death; a divine being; a god or goddess: *immortally*, ad. *-ly*: *immortality*, n. *-tal-ty* [F. *immortalité*], undying life; existence not limited; exemption from oblivion, as a poem: *immortalise*, v. *-te*, to render immortal; to cause to live or exist while the world endures: *immortalising*, *imp.*: *immortalised*, pp. *-ted*: *immortalise*, n. plu. *-tises*, a choice body of 16,000 foot-soldiers, so named by the anc. Persian kings, and forming their body-guard: the Forty Immortals, the members of the French Academy.—*SYN.* of 'immortal': everlasting; endless; incorruptible; deathless; perpetual; ceaseless; continual; enduring; eternal.

Immortelle, a. *im-mor-tel* [F.—see immortal], the flower commonly called everlasting-flower; a wreath made of these flowers.

Immovable, a. *im-mov-able* [L. *in*, not, and *mov-able*], that cannot be moved from its place; fixed; unalterable; steadfast as regards purpose: *im-mov-ably*, ad. *-ably*: *im-movableness*, n. *-bl-ness*, state of being immovable: *im-movability*, n. *-bl-ty*, in-capability of being moved: *im-movables*, n. plu. *-ables*, lands; houses; fixtures.

Immunity, n. *im-mu-ni-ty* [F. *immunité*—from L. *immunitas*, freedom or exemption—from *im*, not; *munis*, serving], exemption from any obligation or duty; freedom; particular privilege.

Immure, v. *im-mur* [OF. *em-murer*, to immure or wall about—from *em*, in, within; *murer*, to wall: L. *in*, in or into; *murus*, a wall], to enclose within walls; to shut up; to confine; to imprison: *im-muring*, *imp.* placing within walls in restraint, or as a punishment: *immured*, pp. *-mured*: *immures*, a. plu. *im-mures*, in O.K., walls; enclosures.

Immutable, a. *im-mu-ta-ble* [F. *immuable*—from L. *immutabilis*, unchangeable—from *im*, not, and *mut-*, I change], unchangeable; unalterable; not capable of change: *immutably*, ad. *-ly*: *immutability*, n. *-bl-ty* [F. *immuabilité*] and *immutableness*, n. *-bl-ness*, unchangeableness; that quality that renders change impossible.

Imp, n. *imp* [mid. L. *impotus*, a graft; Gr. *em-phutós*, engrafted—from *emphut*, I implant—from *em*, in; *phut*, I plant], in O.K., a scion or son, originally always in a good sense, as in Henry VIII.'s reign Prince Edward is called 'that goodly *imp*'; a shoot; a child; generally in a bad sense, as 'an *imp* of hell'; a little devil: v. in O.K., to graft; to lengthen or extend: *imping*, *imp.*: *impinged*, pp. *impish*, a. *imp-ish*, somewhat like an *imp*: *imp of darkness*, son of darkness; the devil.

Impassable, a. *im-pas-sa-ble* [L. *in*, not; mid. L. *pas-sibilis*, surrendered, delivered—from *pacem*, peace], in O.K., not to be softened or appeased.

Impact, n. *im-pact* [L. *impactus*, driven furiously into—from *in*, into; *pango*, I drive in], in *weck*, the shock of two bodies coming together; touch: *im-pression*, v. *im-pact*, to drive close or hard; to press or drive firmly together: *impacting*, *imp.*: *impacted*, ed. pp. *impaction*, n. *im-pac-tion*, disease in cattle, sheep, horse, fowls, &c., in which the food

becomes closely impacted in the stomach—becoming hard and dry, the food is incapable of digestion, and the animal shortly dies; the stomach-stagger.

Impinge, n. plu. *im-ping-es* [L. *impingo*], in *arch*, the horizontal parts of the framework of a door.

Impair, v. *im-pair* [OF. *empier*, to impair, to make worse—from L. *in*, intensive; *peior*, worse], to make worse; to diminish in value, excellence, or quality: *impairing*, *imp.*: *impaired*, pp. *-pired*: *ad.* made worse; injured: *impairer*, n. *-er*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'impair': to weaken; enfeeble; diminish; decrease; injure.

Impale, *impalement*—see *empale*.

Impalpable, a. *im-pal-pa-ble* [F. *impalpable*—from L. *impalpabilis*—from *im*, not; *palpo*, I touch softly], not perceptible by the touch; extremely fine, as powder or dust in which no gritty particles can be felt by the touch: *impalpably*, ad. *-bly*: *impalpability*, n. *-bl-ty*, the quality of not being perceptible by the touch.

Impassation, n. *im-pas-sa-shun* [F. *impassation*: L. *in*, into; *passio*, bread], the supposed real presence and union of the body and blood of Christ with the elements of the Eucharist without a change in their nature—the doctrine of the Lutherans.

Impanel or *impanel*, v. *im-pa-nel* [in, in or on, and *panel*, a schedule or piece of parchment—see *panel*], to enrol the names of a jury in a court of justice in a schedule or piece of parchment: *im-pa-nelling*, *imp.*: *impanelled*, pp. *-led*.

Imparadise, v. *im-par-dise* [in, and *paradise*], to make happy, as if in paradise; to put into a place or state resembling paradise: *imparadising*, *imp.*: *imparadised*, pp. *-dised*.

Impartipinnate, a. *im-pär-ti-pin'at* [L. *impar*, unequal; *pinnatus*, winged], in *bot.*, unequally pinnate; pinnate, but ending in an odd leaflet.

Imparivisible, a. *im-pär-i-vi-si-ble* [L. *impar*, unequal; *syllaba*, a syllable], in *gram.*, not having the same number of syllables—applied to nouns increasing their syllables in the oblique cases—as *mens*, the mind—gen. *mentis*, of the mind.

Imparity, n. *im-pär-i-ty* [in, not, and *parity*: L. *impar*, unequal], not divisible into equal parts; inequality; difference in degree of rank or excellence.

Impark, v. *im-pärk* [in, in or on, and *park*], to enclose, as land for a park: *imparking*, *imp.*: *imparked*, pp. *-park*.

Impart, v. *im-pär* [OF. *em-partir*—from L. *im-partire*, to share with another—from *in*, into; *pars* or *partem*, a part], to bestow or give; to communicate; to convey; to make known: *imparting*, *imp.*: *imparted*, pp. *impart'er*, n. one who: *impartible*, a. *-ble*, that may be imparted or communicated: *impartibility*, n. *-bl-ty*, quality of being impartible.—*SYN.* of 'impart': to confer; grant; give; discover; divulge; share; yield; reveal; disclose; bestow; show.

Impartial, a. *im-pär-shal* [in, not, and *partial*: F. *impartial*], not disposed to favour one more than another; unbiased; just: *impartially*, ad. *-ly*: *impartiality*, n. *-shal-ty* [F. *impartialité*], freedom from bias or prejudice in opinion or judgment.

Impartible, see *impart*.

Impartment, n. *im-pär-ti-ment* [see *impart*], in O.K., disclosure of some knowledge or information; a communication.

Impassable, a. *im-pas-sa-ble* [in, not, and *passable*], that cannot be passed; not admitting a passage: *impassably*, ad. *-bly*: *impassableness*, n. *-bl-ness*, the state of being impassable.—*SYN.* of 'impassable': impervious; impenetrable; pathless.

Impasse, n. *imp-pas* [F.], a blind-alley; a cul-de-sac; an insoluble difficulty.

Impassible, a. *im-pas-si-ble* [F. *impassible*, calm, tranquil—from L. *impassibilis*—from *in*, not; *passus*, pp. of *patior*, I suffer], incapable of pain, passion, or suffering; that cannot be affected or disturbed by external causes: *impassibility*, n. *-bl-ty* [F. *impassibilité*], also *impassableness*, n. *-bl-ness*, exemption from pain or suffering; insusceptibility of being affected or injured by external things: *impassive*, a. *-pas-siv* [L. *in*, not; *passus*, suffered], not susceptible of pain or suffering; free from emotion of any kind: *impassively*, ad. *-ly*: *impassiveness*, n. the state of being insensible of pain.

Impassion, v. *im-pas-shun* [in, into, and *passion*], to move or affect strongly with passion: *impassioning*,

affé, boy, fét; yare, bild; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

obscure: imbrown'ing, imp.: imbrowned', pp. *imbrowned*.

imbue, v. *im-brū'* [OF. *embreuer*, to moisten, to soak in—from *OF. breure*: L. *bibere*, to drink], to steep, soak, or drench, generally applied to blood; to wet or moisten: *imbru'ing*, imp.: *imbued*, pp. *-būd*: *imbue'ment*, n. the act of imbruing.

imbrute, v. *im-brūt'* (*im*, into, and *brute*), to degrade to the state of a brute: *imbrut'ing*, imp.: *imbruted*, pp.

imbue, v. *im-bū'* [L. *imbuiere*, to cause to drink in, to wet or soak], to dye; to tinge deeply; to tincture; to cause to imbibe, as the mind: *imbu'ing*, imp.: *imbued*, pp. *-būd*: *imbu'ment*, n. *-ment*, a deep tincture.

imitate, v. *im-ī-tāt'* [L. *imitāre*, pp. of *imitor*, I imitate], to follow, or to endeavour to follow, another in manners, style, &c.; to copy generally; to counterfeit: *im'itāt'ing*, imp.: *imitated*, pp.: adj. followed; copied: *im'itable*, a. *-d-ib* [F.—L.], that may be imitated or copied: *im'itability*, n. *-bī-tī-tē*, quality of being imitable: *im'itator*, n. *-tāt-ēr*, one who follows a pattern; a copyist: *im'itātion*, n. *-tāshn* [F.—L.], that which is made or produced as a copy or likeness; a copy after a form or original; the act of following in manner, &c.; a counterfeit; a copy in inferior materials; work of art resembling something which we know it is not: *im'itative*, a. *-tīv*, inclined to follow in manner; aiming at resemblance: *im'itatively*, ad. *-tīv*.

immaculate, a. *im-māk-ū-lāt'* [L. *immaculatus*, unstained—from *im*, not; *macula*, a spot], spotless; pure; unstained: *immac'ulately*, ad. *-tī*: *immac'ulation*, n.: *immaculate* conception, the doctrine that the Virgin Mary was born without original sin—held in the R. Cath. Ch.

immanent, a. *im-mā-nēnt'* [L. *in*, in; *manens* or *manentem*, remaining or abiding], inherent; abiding; intrinsic.

immensity, n. *im-mēn-sī-tē* [L. *immēns*, enormous, immense] in OE., savageness; barbarity.

Immanuel, n. *im-mān-ū-ēl'* [Heb.—made up of *im*, with, *anū*, us, and *ēl*, God], God with us; a title of the Saviour; also *Emmanuel*.

immarcescible, a. *im-mar-sēs-sī-bī* [L. *in*, not; *marcescere*, to wither or pine away] in OE., unfading.

immarginate, a. *im-mar-ī-fā-d-ē* [L. *in*, not; *margineus*, furnished with a border—from *margin*, a border] in bot. not having a border or margin.

immaterial, a. *im-mā-tē-ri-āl'* [F. *immaterial*—from mid. L. *immaterialis*, immaterial—from *im*, not; *materia*, matter], not consisting of matter; unsubstantial; spiritual; unimportant: *im'mate'rial-ized*, a. *-tīd*, spiritualized: *im'mate'rialism*, n. *-tēz*, the doctrine of the existence or state of spiritual beings; the doctrine which denies the existence of matter: *im'mate'rialist*, n. *-tīst*, one who professes the doctrine of *im'mate'riality*, ad. *-tī*: *im'mate'ri-ality*, n. *-tē-tē* [F. *immaterialité*], the quality of not consisting of matter; distinctness from body or matter.—SYN. of 'immaterial': insignificant; inconsiderable; trifling; trivial; frivolous; futile; unessential; irrelevant; petty; incorporeal; disembodied.

immature, a. *im-mā-tūr'* [L. *immaturus*, not arrived at full growth—from *im*, not; *maturus*, ripe], that has not arrived at a perfect state; unripe; not perfect; too early; also *immatured*, a. *im-mā-tū-rēd*: *im'maturely*, ad. *-tī*: *im'matur'ity*, n. *-tē-tē*, and *im'mature'ness*, n. *-tē-nēs*, unripeness; the state of that which has not arrived at perfection.—SYN. of 'immature': early; premature; imperfect; hasty; incomplete.

immeasurable, a. *im-mēsh-ūr-ā-bī* [*im*, not, and *measurable*], that cannot be measured or fathomed; immense: *immeas'urableness*, n. *-bī-nēs*, state of being incapable of measure: *immeas'urably*, ad. *-ā-bī*: *immeas'ured*, a. *-ūrēd*, in OE., unmeasured.

immediacy, n. *im-mē-dī-ā-sī* [see *immediate*], in OE., power of acting without dependence or intervention; personal greatness.

immediate, a. *im-mē-dī-āt'* [F. *immédiat*—from mid. L. *immediatus*, immediate—from L. *im*, not; *medius*, middle], without delay; instant; without the intervention of time; not acting by second causes: *imme'diately*, ad. *-tī*, without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly: *imme'diateness*, n.—SYN. of 'immediately': directly; instantly; quickly; presently; proximately.

immedicable, a. *im-mē-dī-kā-bī* [L. *in*, not; *medicabilis*, that can be healed or cured], that cannot be healed or cured.

immemorial, a. *im-mē-mō-ri-āl'* [L. *in*, not, and *memorial*: F. *immémorial*, immemorial], beyond memory; whose beginning cannot be remembered or traced; in *Eng. lang.* long ago, arbitrarily fixed at the reign of Richard I.; in *Scot.*, before forty years ago: *im'mem'orially*, ad. *-tī*.

immense, a. *im-mēns'* [F. *immense*—from L. *immensus*, boundless, endless—from *im*, not; *mensus*, pp. of *metor*, I measure], very large; enormous; boundless: *immensely*, ad. *-tī*: *immense'ness*, n. the state of being immense; unbounded extent; immensity: *immens'ity*, n. *-mēn-sī-tē* [F. *immensité*], vastness in extent or bulk; an extent that cannot be measured.—SYN. of 'immense': infinite; immeasurable; illimitable; unbounded; unlimited; interminable; prodigious; vast; monstrous; huge.

immeasurable, a. *im-mēn-ūr-ā-bī* [L. *in*, not; *mensura*, a measure], not to be measured: *immeas'urability*, n. *-bī-tē-tē*, not being capable of measurement.

immerge, v. *im-mērj'* [F. *immerger*, to immerse—from L. *immergere*, to plunge or sink into—from *im*, into; *mergo*, I plunge], to plunge into or under, as under a liquid; to dip: *immerg'ing*, imp.: *immerged*, pp. *-mērd'*.

immerse, v. *im-mērs'* [L. *immergere*, plunged or sunk into—see *immerge*], to plunge into or under, as into a liquid; to overwhelm; to engage deeply, as in business: *immerg'ing*, imp.: *immerged*, pp. *-mērs'*: adj. in bot. growing entirely under water—applied to the leaves of aquatic plants; having one part or organ completely embedded in another: *immer'sible*, a. *-sī-bī*, that may be immersed: *immer'sion*, n. *-mērs'ishn* [F.—L.], the act of plunging into a liquid till covered; state of being immersed; baptism by plunging into water; in *astron.*, the approach of one celestial body into such a position with respect to another as apparently to sink into it and disappear; the entrance of the moon into the earth's shadow in an eclipse.

immethodical, a. *im-mē-thōd-ī-kāl'* [*im*, not, and *methodical*], having no method; without systematic arrangement; confused: *im'meth'odically*, ad. *-tī*.—SYN. of 'immethodical': disorderly; irregular; unsystematic.

immigrate, v. *im-mī-grāt'* [L. *immigrare*, removed into—from *in*, into; *migro*, I migrate or wander], to pass or remove into a country for permanent residence—applied to persons in regard to the country in which they settle: *im'migrat'ing*, imp.: *im-migrated*, pp.: *im'migrant*, n. *-grāt*, a person who comes into a country for permanent residence—spoken of persons in regard to the country in which they settle; opposite of *emigrate*, one who removes out of a country: *im'migra'tion*, n. *-grāt'ishn*, removing into a country for permanent residence.

imminent, a. *im-mī-nēnt'* [L. *imminere*, projecting over—from *in*, in or on; *minere*, to jut, to project], impending; threatening; at hand; near: *im'minently*, ad. *-tī*: *im'minence*, n. *-nēs* [F.—L.], that which is imminent; a threatening.

immixible, a. *im-mīs-sī-bī* [F. *immiscible*—from L. *in*, not; *miscere*, to mix, to mingle], in OE., that cannot be mixed or mingled.

immission, n. *im-mēs'ishn* [L. *in*, into; *missus*, sent], in OE., the act of sending into; injection.

immit, v. *im-mīt'* [L. *in*, into; *mittere*, to send], in OE., to send into; to inject.

immitigable for *unmitigable*, which see, incapable of being mitigated or softened.

immobility, n. *im-mō-bī-lī-tē* [F. *immobilité*—from L. *immobilis*, immovable—from *im*, not; *mobilis*, movable], fixedness in place or state; want of motion, or resistance to it.

immoderate, a. *im-mō-dē-rāt'* [L. *immoderatus*, without measure, unrestrained—from *im*, not; *moderatus*, moderate], exceeding just or usual bounds; excessive: *immod'erately*, ad. *-tī*: *immod'erat'ion*, n. *-tāshn*, and *immod'erateness*, n. want of moderation; excess.—SYN. of 'immoderate': inordinate; exorbitant; unreasonable; extravagant; intemperate.

immodest, a. *im-mōd-ēst'* [F. *immodeste*, immodest—from L. *immodestus*, unrestrained—from *im*, not; *modestus*, modest], wanting in decency and delicacy;

māle, māt, fār, krō, mēte, māt, hēr: *pīne, pīn*: *nōte, nōt, mōve*:

bury to the rules of logic or sound reasoning; *ign-
orant* of the rules of sound reasoning; *illogically*,
a. *illogicalness*, n.

Ilude, v. *il-ú-dá'* [*L. illudere*, to play on, to sport
with—from *il*, in or on; *ludo*, I play] to deceive;
to mock; to play upon by artifice; *ilú-ding*, imp.;
ilú-ded, pp.

Ilume, v. *il-ú-m'* [*L. il-lumē*, light—see *illum-*
[enlighten]; to brighten; to adorn; to
illuminate; *ilú-ming*, imp.; *ilú-mined*, pp. *il-ú-méd*]

Illuminate, v. *il-ú-lú-m-éd* [*L. illuminatus*, lighted
up—from *il*, in or on; *lumen*, light] to throw light
on; to adorn, as books, margins, &c.; to enlighten;
to illustrate; to light up with lamps on any festive
occasion: a. one of the illuminati; *ilú-minating*,
imp. *illustrating*; *adorning*: a. the act of adorning
manuscripts and books with ornamented letters and
pictorial illustrations: *ilú-minated*, pp.: adj. hav-
ing ornamented letters and pictorial illustrations:
ilú-mination, n. *-n-ú-shán* [*F.-L.*] the act of supply-
ing with light; that which gives light; the act of
adorn- ing, as with ornamented letters and pictures;
a display of lights; inspiration: *ilú-minative*, a.
-n-ú-m, able to give light: *ilú-mina-ti*, n. plu.
-n-ú-m-ti, the enlightened; a name assumed by var-
ious sects at different times and places, as the
Rosicrucians, and who pretended to special spiritual
or intellectual enlightenment; specially a secret
society of Germany (1776), which aimed at eman-
cipating from despotism: *ilú-minator*, n. *-n-ú-lér*,
one who gives light; one who adorns: *ilú-min-*
ators, n. plu. *-lér-ti*, the artists who executed the
drawings in colours and gold in anc. manuscripts:
ilú-mine, v. *il-ú-lú-m-ín*, to supply with light; to en-
lighten; to adorn: *ilú-mining*, imp.; *ilú-mined*,
pp. *-méd*.

Illusion, n. *il-ú-shán* [*F. illusion*—from *L. illu-
sion*, a mocking—from *il*, in or on; *ludo*, I sport
or play] deceptive appearance; false show; error:
ilú-sive, a. *-siv*, deceiving by false show; false;
de-siv-iv: *ilú-sively*, adv. *-siv*: *ilú-siveness*, n.: *il-
lus-ory*, a. *-sér-é*, tending to deceive by false ap-
pearances.—*SYN.* of 'illusion': deception; deceit;
deception; mockery; chimeras; fallacy; hallucina-
tion.

Illustrate, v. *il-ú-lú-trát* [*L. illustratus*, lighted up,
illuminatus—from *il*, in or on; *lustr*, I make bright or
clear] to make clear, bright, or luminous; to ex-
plain; to make intelligible; to make more intel-
ligible by adorning with pictures, &c., as a book:
ilú-strating, imp.; *ilú-strated*, pp.: adj. explained
more fully by means of pictures, &c.: *ilú-strator*,
a. *-tér*, one who: *ilú-illustration*, n. *-trá-shán*, ex-
planation of what is obscure or but imperfectly
understood, particularly by a picture or diagram;
explanation enforced by anecdote, &c., as in a
speech or sermon: *ilú-illustrative*, a. *-trá-tiv*, serving
to illustrate; having the quality of making clear:
ilú-illustratively, adv. *-trá-tiv*: *ilú-illustrous*, a. *-trá-ús* [*F. il-
lustre*—from *L. illustris*, clear, bright] eminent by
excellence; renowned: *ilú-illustrously*, adv. *-trá-ús*: *ilú-
illustrousness*, n.—*SYN.* of 'illustrate': to elucidate;
exemplify; ornament; adorn—of 'illustrous': em-
inent; distinguished; prominent; famous; remark-
able; conspicuous; noted; celebrated; signal; noble;
exalted; glorious; splendid; luminous; brilliant.

Ilmenite, n. *il-mén-ít*, an ore of iron occurring in
various formations—so called as found in the *Ilmen*
mountains, a range of the Ural; called also *ilmenic*
iron: *ilmenium*, n. *il-mén-ú-m*, a hypothetical metal
—probably identical with niobium, the supposed base
of ilmenic acid: *ilmenic acid*, a supposed impure
nickel acid.

Imbrex, n. *im-bréx* [*L. imbrex*, the old name of the island
of Elba], a mineral, a silicate of iron and lime;
livellite.

Im, *em*, a contr. for *I am*.

Im, *em* [*F. em*—from *L. im*], a prefix signifying *in*,
into, *on*, and in adjectives *not*—see *in*. *Note*.—In
some words *im* is a corruption of the OF. *em* by
confusion with *L. im*: *em* has often an intensive
force.

Image, n. *im-áj* [*F. image*—from *L. imago* or
imaginem, an image or likeness], a representation
or figure of any person or thing, as an idol; a like-
ness; a statue; a description in discourse; a picture
formed in the mind; an idea; in *OE.*, show; appear-
ance: v. to represent or form a likeness of; to
imagine: *im-aging*, imp.; *im-aged*, pp. *-áj-d*: *im-*

agery, n. *im-áj-ri* or *im-áj-ri-t*, sensible representa-
tions; lively descriptions which suggest visible
representations of objects to the mind; figures in
a speech or discourse; in *OE.*, show; appearance;
form: *image-worship*, the worship of images, or
worship in which images have a place; idolatry.

Imagine, v. *im-áj-in* [*F. imaginer*, to image—from
L. imaginari, to picture to oneself—from *imago*,
an image], to form the notion or idea of a visible
object in the mind; to fancy; to scheme; to con-
trive: *im-aging*, imp. forming in the mind; de-
vising: a. the act of forming in the mind; fancy;
thing imagined: *imagined*, pp. *-áj-d*: *im-áj-d* formed
in the mind; contrived: *im-imaginable*, a. *-im-áj-bi* [*F. -
-L.*] that may or can be imagined: *imaginably*,
adv. *-áj-bi*: *imaginary*, a. *-áj-i*, existing only in the
imagination; visionary; unreal; fancied: *imag-*
ination, n. *-áj-shán* [*F.-L.*] scheme or contrivance
formed in the mind; that power or faculty of the
mind by which it conceives or forms ideas of things,
whether existing but not present to the senses, or
not existing; in *OE.*, contrivance; scheme: *imag-*
inative, a. *-áj-iv*, full of imagination: *imaginative-*
ness, n.—*SYN.* of 'imaginary': ideal; fanciful;
chimerical—of 'imagination': idea; fancy; device;
conception; conceit; thought—of 'imagine': to
suppose; conceive; apprehend; presume; assume;
think; believe; deem; plan; frame; devise; opine:
imago, n. *im-áj-gó* [*L. imago*, an image or likeness],
the fourth or perfect state of insects—the egg, larva,
and pupa being the preceding states.

Imam, n. *im-mám*, *imán*, n. *im-mán*, also *imám*,
n. *im-mám* [*Ar. imám*], a Mohammedan bishop; a
prince having supreme spiritual as well as temporal
power.

Imbalm, *imbalk*, *imbargo*, *imbark*, *imbay*—see
embalm, &c.

Imbecile, n. *im-bé-sil* [*OF. imbecille*—from *L. im-
becillus*, feeble], one who is destitute of strength
either of body or mind: *adj.* weak; infirm; destitute
of strength of either body or mind: *im-becili'ty*, n.
-síl-í-ti, weakness; feebleness of body or mind; defec-
tive state of mind not amounting to idiocy. *Note*.—
The *OE.* word *imbecill*, to weaken, to enfeeble, sub-
sequently obtained the sense, 'to diminish, to sub-
tract from', and hence the connection of the *OE.* word
imbecill with the mod. Eng. *embezzle*, to purloin—
see *Skeat*.—*SYN.* of 'imbecile' a.: feeble; impotent;
debilitated; decrepit—of 'imbecility': infirmity; de-
bility; feebleness; impotence.

Imbed—see *embed*.

Imberbis, a. *im-bér-bis* [*L. imberbis*, without a
beard—from *im*, not; *barba*, a beard], in *bot.*,
smooth; without a beard.

Imbibe, v. *im-bíb* [*F. imbiber*, to imbibe—from *L. im-
bibere*, to drink in—from *im*, into; *bibo*, I drink],
to drink or suck in; to absorb; to receive or admit
into the mind: *im-bibing*, imp.; *imbibed*, pp.
-bíb-d: *im-bí-ber*, n. *-bér*, one who: *im-bibition*, n.
im-bí-bí-shán, the act of sucking or drinking in; the
action by which the passage of a fluid, or of gaseous
matters, is effected through dead and living tissues;
endosmosis.

Imbitter, v. *im-bít-tér* [*im*, for *em*, with intensive
meaning, and *bitter*], to make bitter; to render un-
happy; to render more distressing; to exasperate:
im-bittering, imp.; *im-bittered*, pp. *-tér-d*: *adj.*
rendered unhappy or painful; exasperated.

Imbody, *imbolden*, *imborder*, *imbosom*, *imbower*,
and *imbrace*—see *embody*, *embolden*, &c.

Imbow, v. *im-bó* [*im*, and *bowl*], to form like a
bow; to arch; to vault: *im-bow-ing*, imp.; *im-bowed*,
pp.: *im-bow-ment*, n. *-m-ént*, an arch or vault.

Imbricate, a. *im-brí-kít*, also *im-bricated* [*im-
bricatus*, formed like a gutter-tile—from *imbrax*, a
gutter-tile, bent or hollowed like a roof or gutter
tile; lying over each other like tiles upon a roof; in
bot., applied to the parts in a flower-bud which alter-
nately overlap each other and are arranged in a
spiral manner: *im-brication*, n. *-kít-shán*, a concave
indenture like that of tiles: *im-bricative*, a. *-kít-iv*,
overlapping at the edge; denoting the condition in
which the tops of the pieces composing the verticil
touch.

Imbrogllo, n. *im-bról-gó* [*It.*] intricate; a complica-
ted plot; a complicated and embarrassing state
of things.

Imbrow, v. *im-bró-wen'* [*im*, for *em*, with intensive
force, and *broken*], to render brown or dirty; to

cise, *bóy*, *fóá*; *püre*, *báid*; *chár*, *gáme*, *jóg*, *shén*, *thíng*, *théré*, *reál*.

mean, or base, as in thoughts, words, or actions: ignobly, ad. -*ly*: ignobleness, n. -*ness*, meanness; want of dignity.—SYN. of 'ignoble': dishonourable; scandalous; infamous; degenerate; degraded; disgraceful; reproachful; shameful.

ignominious, a. *ig-nô-mi-ni-ô-s* [L. *ignominia*, discredit, reproach—from *ignis*, not; *nomen*, a name], incurring or inflicting disgrace or shame; mean; dishonourable; shameful: *ig-nô-mi-ni-ô-s-ly*, ad. -*ly*: ignominy, n. *ig-nô-mi-ni-ô* [F. *ignominie*], public disgrace, as on account of dishonourable motives or conduct; shame; infamy; dishonour: *ignominy*, n. *ig-nô-mi-ni-ô*, OE. for ignominy.—SYN. of 'ignominy': opprobrium; reproach; contempt.

ignoramus, n. *ig-nô-râ-mi-us* [L. *ignoramus*, we know not, we ignore—the word formerly written by a grand jury on a bill of indictment, when there was not sufficient evidence to find a true bill—hence to ignore], an ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge: *ig-nô-râ-mi-us*, n. plu. -*us*.

ignorance, n. *ig-nô-râ-ns* [F. *ignorance*—from L. *ignorantia*, ignorance—from *ignorans*, not knowing], the want or absence of knowledge: *ig-nô-râ-ns*, n. plu. -*us*, in B. of Com. Prayer, sins committed in or through ignorance: *ig-nô-râ-nt*, a. -*ant* [F.], without knowledge or information; uneducated; illiterate; without knowledge of some particular; unacquainted with: *ig-nô-râ-nt-ly*, ad. -*ly*: the *ig-nô-râ-nt*, those untaught or uneducated; the unlettered.—SYN. of 'ignorant': illiterate; unlearned; unlettered; uneducated; untaught; unenlightened; uninformed; unacquainted; unconscious; unaware; unknown; undiscovered.

ignore, v. *ig-nô-r* [F. *ignorer*, to ignore, to be ignorant of—from L. *ignorare*, to have no knowledge of], to set aside or reject; to pass over or overlook purposely: *ig-nô-r-ing*, imp.: *ignored*, pp. -*ed*—see *ignoramus*.

iguana, n. *ig-wâ-nâ* [Sp. *iguana*—from a native St Domingo word, *igodna*, a genus of S. Amer. lizards of the family *Iguanidae*, *ig-wâ-nâ-dê*: *iguanodon*, n. -*dôn* [Gr. *odon* or *odonâ*, a tooth], in *geol.*, one of the dinosaurs, a colossal lizard-like reptile of the cretaceous period having teeth resembling those of the iguana.

iliang iliang or yang yang, n. *î-liang î-liang* [Mal.], a perfume contained in the volatile oil of an K Indian flower.

ilham, n. *î-lâm* [Ar.], the distinctive garb of a Mohammedan pilgrim to Mecca.

il, a form prefix—*il* before *l*.

ilec, *î-lê-ô* [L. *ilea*, the entrails of animals—from Gr. *êle*, I taste], in *anat.*, a prefix denoting connection with the intestine called *ileum*, or relation to it: *ileum*, n. *î-lê-ô-m*, the lower portion of the small intestine, so called from its numerous convolutions: *ileus*, n. *î-lê-ô-s*, in *path.*, an obstruction in the bowels accompanied by vomiting, pain, and fever; intussusception of the bowels; *ileac* passion.

ilex, n. *î-lê-ks* [L.], the genus of the holly, consisting of evergreen trees and shrubs; the *ilex aquifolium*, the common holly, Ord. *Aquifoliaceæ*, a tree of this species; the holm-oak.

ilic, a. *î-lî-ik* [L. *ilia*, the flank, the entrails], belonging to the bone called *ilium*: *ilic* passion, a vomiting of bilious and fecal matter in consequence of obstruction in the intestinal canal: *ilic* regions, the sides of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips: *ilium*, n. *î-lî-âm*, the large, partly flattened bone, forming the principal part of the pelvis, and entering into the composition of the hip-joint: *ilio*, *î-lî-ô*, in *anat.*, a prefix denoting connection with the *ilic* bone.

Ilia, n. *î-lî-âd* [L. *Ilia*; Gr. *Ilia*—from *Ilion*, Troy], the great epic poem of the anc. Gr. poet Homer, or, as some scholars maintain, of several writers, relating to the siege of Ilion or Troy.

ilium, n.—see under *ilic*.

ilk, n. *î-lk* [AS. *ilc*, the same], in OE., the same; the same place; in Scot., an addition put to a gentleman's name when the name of his estate is the same with his surname, as Balfour of that *ilk*—that is, Balfour of Balfour.

ill, a. *î-l* [Eccl. *î-lr*, ill: cf. Dan. *î-lê*; Sw. *illa*; Goth. *ubils*; AS. *yfel*, evil; Ger. *übel*, bad; evil], contrary to good; unfortunate; unfavourable; sick; unwell; cross; surly; ugly or repulsive, as *ill* looks; suspicious: ad. as the first element of a compound,

signifying 'a negation' or 'some bad quality connected with it'; not well; badly; not easily: a. evil; misfortune; wickedness: *illness*, n. sickness; indisposition: *ill-blood*, hostile feeling; resentment: *ill-bred*, a. badly taught; rude: *ill-breeding*, n. roughness and rudeness of manners; unpolliteness: *ill-fair'd*, *î-l-fâ-r'd*, in Scot., *ill-favoured*; having a cross, forbidding aspect; ugly: *ill-fash-ioned*, *-î-l-fâ-shî-d*, in OE., *ill-mannered*; having a cross, quarrelsome temper: *ill-favoured*, *ill-looking*, ugly; deformed: *ill-had-dâ*, *-â-dâ*, in Scot., *ill-holden*; not kept under restraint: *ill-nature*, n. *î-l-nâ-tû-r*, or *-chôr*, habitual bad temper; crossness: *ill-na-tû-r'd*, a. -*tû-r'd*, habitually bad-tempered; crabbed; unamiable; unkindly; surly: *ill-na-tû-r-ly*, ad. -*ly*: *ill-omened*, attended with dismal forebodings or bad omens: *ill-set*, evil-disposed; spiteful: *ill-natured*: *ill-starred*, influenced by evil stars; fated to be unfortunate: *ill-suppressed*, subdued or suppressed with difficulty, as indignation: *ill-tempered*, crabbed; peevish: *ill-timè*, a time unsuitable for the thing: *ill-timed*, a. said or done at an unsuitable time: *ill turn*, an unkind or injurious act; a slight attack of illness: *ill-wared*, *-wâ-r'd*, in Scot., laid out or spent to little or no good, as money: *ill-will*, hostile feeling; enmity: *ill-will-ia*, a. [Scot.], having a bad disposition; envious.—SYN. of 'ill a.': disagreeable; wicked; wrong; naughty; iniquitous; diseased; disordered; indisposed; unpollished; rude; incorrect; inelegant; crabbed; peevish—of 'illness': disease; disorder; badness; malady; in OE., wickedness; iniquity; unrighteousness.

illapa, n. *î-lâ-pâ* [L. *illapa*, a slipping or gliding in—from *il*, in or on; *lapus*, a falling, a slipping], a sliding in; a falling on.

illative, a. *î-lâ-tiv* [L. *il*, in or on; *lativus*, brought or carried], that may be inferred; that denotes an inference, as an *illative* word or particle, *thence*, *therefore*, &c.: n. that which denotes illation or conclusion: *illatively*, ad. -*ly*: illation, n. *î-lâ-ti-ôn* [F.—L.], a conclusion drawn from premises; an inference; an imperfect syllogism.

illaudable, a. *î-lâ-ô-dâ-b'l* [L. *illaudabilis*, not worthy of praise—from *il*, not; *laudo*, I praise], in OE., unworthy of praise; blamable: *illaud-ably*, ad. -*ly*.

illegal, a. *î-lî-gâl* [L. *illegalis*, from *il*, not; *legalis*, legal—from *lex*, law], contrary to law; unlawful: *illegally*, ad. -*ly*: illegality, n. *î-lî-gâl-ti* [F. *illégalité*], the state of being contrary to law; unlawfulness: *illegally*, v. *î-lî-gâl-iz*, to render unlawful: *illegally*, imp.: *illegaled*, pp. -*ed*.

illegible, a. *î-lî-gî-b'l* [L. *il*, not; *legibilis*, that may be read—from *lego*, I read], that cannot be read; not easily read; decreed: *illegibly*, ad. -*ly*: illegibility, n. *î-lî-gî-bi-lî-ti*, the quality of being not readable or not easily read.

illegitimate, a. *î-lî-gî-tî-mâ-t* [L. *il*, not; *legitimus*, lawful], born out of wedlock; contrary to law; not genuine: v. to prove to be born out of wedlock; to bastardise: *illegitimizing*, imp.: *illegitimated*, a. -*mâ-tâ-t*, proved to have been born out of wedlock: *illegitimely*, ad. -*ly*: illegitimacy, n. -*mâ-ti*, the state of being born out of wedlock; bastardy: *illegitimism*, n. -*mâ-tî-zm*, state of not being born in wedlock; want of genuineness.

illiberal, a. *î-lî-bê-râ-l* [L. *il*, not; *liberalis*, befitting a freeman, liberal], of a contracted mind; not liberal; narrowly; mean; wanting charity in judging: *illiberally*, ad. -*ly*: *illiberality*, n. -*â-ti-ti*, narrowness of mind; meanness.

illicit, a. *î-lî-sî-t* [F. *illicite*, illicit—from L. *illicitus*, not allowed—from *il*, not; *licitus*, permitted, allowed], unlawful; prohibited by law: *illicitness*, n. -*ness*, unlawfulness: *illicitly*, ad. -*ly*: *illicitable*, a. *î-lî-sî-b'l* [L. *il*, not; *limitare*, to bound or limit], that cannot be limited or bounded: *illicitably*, ad. -*ly*: *illicitableness*, n. exemption from all bounds.—SYN. of 'illicitable': boundless; limitless; unbounded; unlimited; vast; immense; immeasurable; infinite.

illiterate, a. *î-lî-tê-râ-t* [L. *illiteratus*, uneducated—from *il*, not; *littera*, learning—from *littera*, a letter], ignorant; uneducated: *illiterately*, ad. -*ly*: *illiterateness*, n. and *illiteracy*, n. -*â-ti*, want of learning or reading; ignorance.—SYN. of 'illiterate': untaught; unlearned; unlettered.

illness—see under *ill*.

illogical, a. *î-lî-gî-kâl* [L. *il*, not, and *logica*], con-

mâte, mâ-t, fâr, lâb; mâte, mât, hâr; pine, pin; nôte, nô-t, môve;

effort to represent nature as purified from imperfect elements: *idé-á-líst*, n. one who holds the doctrine of idealism: the ideal, a type or standard; an imaginary model of perfection; in painting and sculpture, that which goes beyond nature, yet is modelled upon it: *beau idéal*, *bó-t-é-í-dé* [F. *beau*, beautiful; *idéal*, ideal] that which unites in one form all the excellences found only in different individual forms.—*SYN.* of 'idea': notion; perception; conception; belief; doctrine; opinion: of 'ideal': visionary; fanciful; intellectual; imaginary.

Idem, id-ém [L.] the same.
Identical, a. id-é-té-á-l [F. *identique*—from mid. L. *identicus*—from L. *idem*, the same], the same; the self-same: not different: *ident'ically*, ad. *id-í-á-l-ly*, v. *-ft*, to unite or combine in interest, purpose, use, &c.; to become the same; to ascertain or prove to be really the same with something described or asserted: *ident'ifying*, imp. *id-én-tí-fíed*, pp. *-fid*: *ident'ifica'tion*, n. *-fí-tá-shún*, the act of proving to be the same: *ident'ity*, n. *-fí-tí* [F. *identité*—from mid. L. *identitatem*], the state or quality of being the same; sameness, as distinguished from likeness and diversity: *personal identity*, the sameness of the conscious object—viz. the person, throughout all the various states of which it is the subject: *idographic, a. id-é-ó-gráf-ík*, also *id'ographic'al*, a. *-kál* [Gr. *idea*, an image or idea; *graphō*, I write], denoting that way of writing which expresses the notion or idea, and not the sound, as in figures, symbols, or hieroglyphics; expressing or representing ideas: *idography*, n. *-ó-gráf-í*, the expression or representation of ideas, as in shorthand-writing, symbols, &c.: *ideograms*, n. plu. *id-é-ó-gráms* [Gr. *gramma*, a letter], also *id'ographs*, n. plu. *-grá/s*, notions or ideas expressed in symbols or hieroglyphs; hieroglyphs.

Ideology, n. id-é-ó-ló-jí [Gr. *idea*, an idea; *logos*, speech, discourse], the science of ideas or of mind; mental philosophy: *id'eolog'ical*, a. *-lój-í-kál*, connected with or relating to the doctrine of ideas: *id'eologist*, n. *-físt*, one who treats of ideas.

Ideopraxis, n. id-é-ó-práx-ís [Gr. *idea*, an idea, and *praxis*, doing—from *práxo*, I do], one who is devoted to the carrying out of ideas.

Idea, n. plu. idé [F. *idée*, L. *idea*, the idea—from the Etruscan *idea*, I divide; cf. Sans. *íd*, divide], the moon; in the *anc. Rom. calendar*, the 15th day of the month March, May, July, and October, and the 13th day of the other months.

Ideocracy, n. id-é-ó-krá-sí [Gr. *ideos*, peculiar to oneself; *krátēs*, mixture], peculiarity of constitution—same as *id'iosyncrasy*: *id'ocratic*, a. *-krá-tík*, also *id'ocratic'al*, n. *-kál*, peculiar in constitution or temperament.

Idiocy, n. id-í-ó-sí—see *Idiot*.

Idiom, n. id-é-ém [F. *idiome*, *Idiom*, language: L. *idioma*—from Gr. *idiōma*, peculiar phraseology—*from idios*, peculiar to oneself], a mode of expression or form of speech peculiar to a language or a dialect; phraseology: *idiomatic*, a. *id-í-ó-má-tík*, peculiar to a language; phraseological: also *id'omatic'al*, a. *-kál*: *id'omatically*, ad. *-ft*.

Idiopathic, a. id-í-ó-pá-th-ík [Gr. *idios*, peculiar; *patheō*, suffering], not depending on any other disease; arising without any apparent exciting cause; opposite of *sympathetic*: *id'opathically*, ad. *-kál-ly*: *id'opath'y*, n. *-pá-th-í*, disease not dependent on any other disease.

Idiosyncrasy, n. id-í-ó-sín-gkrá-sí [Gr. *ideos*, peculiar to oneself; *syngkrateō*, a mixing together], a peculiarity of mental or physical constitution or temperament; constitutional peculiarity: *id'iosyncratic*, a. *-krá-tík*, also *id'iosyncratic'al*, n. *-kál*, of peculiar temperament of body or mind.

Idiot, n. id-í-ó [F. *idiot*—from L. *idiōta*, an uneducated ignorant person—from Gr. *idiōtēs*, a private individual, one who is inexperienced—from *idios*, proper, peculiar to oneself], a human being more or less defective in his mental or moral powers; a natural fool; a very foolish person: *id'ioty*, n. *-ó*, a state of being an idiot: extreme imbecility, in which reason has been wholly undeveloped, or but partially developed; also *id'iot*, n. *-ó-sí*: *id'iot'ic*, a. *-kál*, like an idiot: also *id'iot'ical*, n. *-kál*: *id'iot'ically*, ad. *-ft*: *id'iotism*, n. *-tém*, natural imbecility of mind.

Idle, a. í-dí [A.S. *idel*, vain, useless; cf. Dut. *ídel*, vain, trifling; Sw. *ídel*, mere, downright; Ger. *eitel*,

vain, conceited], vain; unimportant; not employed; adverse to labour; useless; frivolous; unprofitable; v. to lose or spend time; in O.E., to play lightly: *í-dling*, imp. *í-dled*, pp. *í-díd*: *í-dler*, n. *-dér*, one who idly, ad. *í-dít*, in an idle manner; vainly: *í-dleness*, n. *-d-nes*, the state of being unemployed; sloth; omission of business; the state of lying useless or unemployed: to *idle away*, to spend or waste in idleness; *idle-head'ed* or *-pá'ted*, exceedingly stupid: *í-dleness*, n. *í-dí-és*, poetical for *í-dleness*.—*SYN.* of 'idle a.': lazy; indolent; unoccupied; unemployed; inactive; vacant; sluggish; slothful; futile; useless; trifling; vain; unimportant; ineffectual; barren—of 'í-dleness': indolence; sluggishness; inaction; laziness.

Idocrase, n. id-ó-krás [Gr. *eidos*, form; *krásis*, a mixture], a mineral, a variety of garnet, so termed from its crystalline forms being mixed figures; vesuvianite.

Idol, n. í-dól [OF. *idole*, an idol—from L. *idōlum*; Gr. *eidōlon*, an image, a form], an image employed as an object of worship; any person or thing loved beyond measure; a term used by Bacon to denote a fallacy of the mind: *idol'atry*, n. *-dól-á-tér*, one who worships idols or images: *idol'atrous*, n. *-trés*, a woman who worships images: *idol'atrous-ly*, ad. *-ft*: *idol'atry*, n. *-á-trí* [F. *idolâtrie*—from mid. L. *idolatria*—from Gr. *eidōlatría*, service of idols—from *eidōlon*, an image; *latría*, service], the worship of images; love bordering on adoration: *idol'ous*, v. *í-dól-ús*, to love to excess: *í-doll'ing*, imp. *í-doll'ed*, pp. *-téd*: *í-doll'er*, n. *-nér*, one who idolises or loves to excess: *idolism*, n. *í-dól-izm*, idolatrous worship: *í-doll'ist*, n. *-íst*, a worshipper of images.

Idriatins, n. id-í-á-d-íns, one of the mineral resins, so named from its being found at *Idria*, in Carniola. *Idyl or Idyll, n. í-díl* [L. *idyllium*—from Gr. *eidyllion*, a pastoral poem—from *eidomai*, I appear, I seem], a short descriptive poem, generally pastoral; a poem of romance and fancy; a musical composition on a tender and simple theme: *idyl'ic*, a. *-ík*, of or pert. to idyls.

Id, conj. [F. [A.S. *if*; Icel. *ef*, if; Dut. *of*, if, but; *of* or *if*, to doubt], a word which introduces a conditional clause; supposing; provided; whether or not.

ig, ig, another form of the prefix *ign*, signifying not—see *Ign*.

Ignasuric acid, íg-ná-sú-rík á-síd [Mal. *igasura*, a vomiting nut], an acid found in nux vomica and St Ignatius's bean.

Ignadral—see *Yggdrasil*.

Ignatian Epistles, writings attributed to St Ignatius, which argue in favour of episcopacy; he was martyred 107 or 110 A.D.

Igneous, a. íg-né-ús [L. *igneus*, burning—from *ignis*, fire], containing fire; consisting of fire; produced by fire; resulting from the action of fire, as igneous rocks.

Ignescent, a. íg-nés-sént [L. *ignescens* and *ignescens*, becoming fire from *ignis*, fire], emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel.

Ignigenous, a. íg-ní-gén-ús [L. *ignis*, fire; Gr. *gennao*, I produce], produced by fire; fire formed—referring to the result rather than to the operation or agency.

Ignipotent, a. íg-níp-é-tént [L. *ignis*, fire; *potens*, powerful], presiding over fire, as Vulcan.

Ignis-fatuus, n. íg-ní-sá-tú-s [L. *ignis*, fire; *fatuus*, foolish], a luminous meteor that flits about in the air a little above the surface of the earth, chiefly in marshy places or near stagnant waters—famously called *Jack-o'-Lantern* and *Will-o'-the-Wisp*; something fanciful, unreal, or unattainable; a utopian scheme.

Ignite, v. íg-nít [L. *ignitus*, fiery, glowing—from *ignis*], to kindle; to render red or luminous by heat; to take fire: *ígnít'ing*, imp. *ígnít'ed*, pp. *ígnít'ible*, a. *-í-bí*, capable of taking fire: *ígnition*, n. *íg-nísh-én* [F.—L.], the act of setting on fire; the state of being kindled; differing from *combustion*, which is a consequence of ignition.

Ignivomous, a. íg-nív-ó-mús [L. *ignis*, fire; *vomo*, I vomit], vomiting fire.

Ignoble, a. íg-nób-í [F. *ignoble*—from L. *ignobilis*; unknown—from *in*, not; *nobilis*, well-known, noble], ill., of low birth or family; worthless; base; low;

áde, búg, fút, chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

ice in the arctic seas: *ice-floe*, a mass of floating ice: *ice-house*, a place for storing and preserving ice for use, especially in warm weather: *ice-pack*, broken and drifting ice again united into an irregular mass: *ice-plant*, a plant covered with glittering vesicles, which make it appear as if sprinkled with grains of ice: the *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, Ord. *Mesembryaceae*: *ice-plough*, a sort of plough for making grooves on ice and breaking it up: *ice-spar*, a transparent variety of orthoclase or common prismatic felspar: *ice-foot*, n. *ísfót*, the name given to the narrow fringe of ice which forms every winter along boreal shores, rising to a height of 30 or 30 feet above sea-level, and stretching in breadth from 120 to 120 feet: *ice-brook temper*, in *Spain*, the temper given to a sword by plunging it into icy-cold water: to *break the ice*, to begin a subject or topic; to remove the first obstructions or difficulties.

Ice-lander, n. *island-ér*, a native of *Iceland*: *Ice-land'ic*, a. *ísländ'ik*, of or belonging to: n. the language of the Icelanders; the old Norse language: *Ice-land-moss*, a kind of lichen yielding a nutritious starch, used in medicine and for food: the *Cetrárida islandica*, Ord. *Lichenes*: *Ice-land-spar*, a variety of calcareous spar, remarkable for its transparency and double refraction—the best specimens obtained from *Iceland*.

Ich dien, *ik dén* [Bav. I serve], the motto of the Prince of Wales, originally taken by Edward the Black Prince from John, King of Bohemia, who was killed at the battle of Crecy, 1346.

Ichneumon, n. *ik-né-món* [L. and Gr.—from Gr. *ichneumon*, I follow the steps], a sort of ferret or civet inhabiting Egypt, which tracks or hunts after the eggs of the crocodile, and feeds on them: *Ichneumonidae*, a. *ik-né-món-i-dá*, relating to the *ichneumonidae*, *-de*, a family of predaceous insects having the ichneumon-fly as its type: *Ichneumon-fly*, a genus of insects which destroy caterpillars and other insects.

Ichnite, n. *ik-nít* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footprint], in *geol.*, a term applied to all fossil footprints; used frequently in connection with ornithichnite, bird footprint; sauroidichnite, saurian footprint, &c.

Ichnography, n. *ik-nó-gráf-í* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footprint; *graphé*, I describe], a description of the ground-plan of a building; a horizontal section of a building or other object: *ichnograph'ic*, a. *-nó-gráf'ik*, pert. to; describing a ground-plan; also *ichnograph'ical*, a. *-ik-kál*.

Ichnotite, n. *ik-nó-lít* [Gr. *ichnos*, a track; *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a fossil stone with the mark of a footprint.

Ichnology, n. *ik-nó-ló-jí* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footprint; *logos*, discourse], in *geol.*, the principles and details in the investigation of the footsteps or tracks of certain animals left as impressions on some strata; also called *ichnolithology*, n. *ik-nó-lith-ó-lít-í* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone; *logos*, discourse].

Ichor, n. *íkor* [Gr. *ichor*, matter, gore], in *class. myth.*, the colourless blood of the gods; a thin watery humor flowing from an ulcer: *ichorous*, a. *íkor-rís*, like ichor; watery; serous.

Ichthyic, a. *ik-thí-ik* [Gr. *ichthus*, a fish], relating to fishes: *ichthyocel*, n. *-ó-kél*, also *ik-thyocel*, n. *-ó-kél* [Gr. *ichthys*, fish; *gelo*, glue], singlase: *ichthyocorrolite*, n. *ik-thí-ó-rít* [Gr. *kopros*, dung; *lithos*, a stone], also *ik-thyocorrus*, n. *-kóp-rís* [Gr. *kopros*, dung], the fossil dung of fishes: *ichthyocorrolite*, n. *ik-thí-ó-rít* [Gr. *doru*, a spear; *lithos*, a stone], the fossil fin-spine of a fish: *ichthyography*, n. *ik-thí-ó-jí* [Gr. *graphé*, I write], a treatise on fishes.

Ichthyoid, a. *ik-thí-ó-jí* [Gr. *ichthus*, a fish; *eidos*, likeness], resembling a fish: *ichthyol*, n. *-ó*, a brown viscous liquid obtained from bituminous materials, used medicinally, as in rheumatism: *ichthyolite*, n. *-ó-lít* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a fossil fish, or any portion of a fish, as a scale, a tooth, a spine, &c.: *ichthyology*, n. *ik-thí-ó-jí* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], that branch of zoology which treats of the structure, the classification, the habits, and the history of fishes: *ichthyological*, a. *ik-thí-ó-kál*, pert. to: *ichthyologist*, n. *-jíst*, one versed in: *ichthyoman'cy*, n. *-mán-í* [Gr. *mantia*, divination], divination by the entrails, &c., of fishes.

Ichthyomorphia, n. *ik-thí-ó-mór-fá* [Gr. *ichthus*, a fish; *morphé*, form, shape], an Ord. of Amphibians, also called *Urodela*, comprising the fish-like newts, and others.

Ichthyopatalite, n. *ik-thí-ó-pát-ó-lít* [Gr. *ichthus*, a fish; *páto*, a footpath; *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, the imprint of the petriolar fin-rays of fishes: *ichthyop'agist*, n. *ik-thí-ó-jíst* [Gr. *phago*, I eat], one who eats or lives on fish: *ichthyop'agous*, a. *-jíst*, fish-eating: *ichthyop'agy*, n. *-jíst*, fish diet or eating.

Ichthyophthalmite, n. *ik-thí-ó-thál-mít* [Gr. *ichthus*, a fish; *ophthalmos*, the eye], fish-eye-stone; a variety of pyramidal scollite, having a peculiar pearly lustre: *ichthyopterygia*, n. plu. *ik-thí-ó-jí-tá* [Gr. *pteryx*, a wing or fin], an order of reptiles, living and extinct, having limbs formed for swimming like fins: *ichthyosaurus*, n. *-sáur-ús* [Gr. *saurus*, a lizard], in *geol.*, the fish-lizard of the secondary formations.

Ichthyophthiria, n. plu. *ik-thí-ó-thí-rís* [Gr. *ichthus*, a fish; *phthira*, a louse], an order of crustacea, comprising animals parasitic upon fishes.

Ichthyopoda, n. plu. *ik-thí-ó-jí-tá* [Gr. *ichthus*, a fish; *opis*, appearance], the primary division of the Vertebrata, comprising the Fishes and Amphibia; also called *Branchiata Vertebrata*.

Ichthyosoma, n. *ik-thí-ó-só* [Gr. *ichthus*, a fish], fish-skin disease; a papillary, indurated, horny condition of the skin: *ichthyosoma*, n. *ik-thí-ó-só* [Gr. *tomé*, a cutting], one engaged in the dissection of fishes.

Ichthyophallia, n. *ik-thí-fal-í-tik* [Gr. *ichthus*, a fish; *phallus*, which see], pert. to *ichthyophallus*, or fish-god worship of the anc. Egyptians.

Icicle, *icing*, *icy*—see under *ice*.

Iconoclast, n. *ik-nó-k-lást* [Gr. *eikón*, an image; *kínésis*, a breaker—from *káo*, I break], a breaker or destroyer of images used in worship; a name first given in the 8th century to those who destroyed the images in churches: *iconoclast'ic*, a. *-ást*, breaking images: *iconoclastism*, n. *-k-lásm*, the act of iconoclasm: *iconography*, n. *ik-nó-ó-jí-tá* [Gr. *eikón*, an image; *graphé*, I describe], the science of the description of paintings, sculptures, portraits, emblems, &c.; the art of illustrating by figures; a representation, or collection of representations.

Iconolater, n. *ik-nó-ó-lát-ér* [Gr. *eikón*, an image; *latría*, religious service—from *lutris*, a servant], one who worships images: *iconolatr'y*, n. *-lát-ér*, the worship of images: *iconology*, n. *-jíst* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], the doctrine of images or emblematical representations; a description of pictures or statues.

Iconomachy, n. *ik-nó-ó-má-k-í* [Gr. *eikón*, an image; *máché*, a fight], strong hostility to images and pictures as objects of worship or reverence.

Iconophilist, n. *ik-nó-ó-fí-líst* [Gr. *eikón*, an image; *phílos*, loving], one skilled in the value of pictures or gems; a collector of prints.

Iconohedron, n. *ik-nó-d-hé-drón* [Gr. *eikón*, twenty; *hedra*, a seat, a basis], a solid of twenty sides: *iconohed'ral*, a. *-drál*, having twenty sides: *iconoandria*, a. *ik-nó-ó-d-í-á-n*, also *iconoand'ria*, a. *-drís* [Gr. *anér* or *andra*, a male], in *bot.*, having twenty or more stamens inserted on the calyx.

Icterie, a. *ik-thí-ik*, also *icter'ic*, a. *-ik-kál* [L. *ictericus*: Gr. *ícterikos*—from *ícteros*, jaundice], affected with jaundice; good in the cure of the jaundice: *icterus*, n. *ik-thí-ús*, jaundice; in *bot.*, yellowness in a leaf or plant.

Icy—see under *ice*.

Ide, n. *íd* [contr. from *idioplasm*—from Gr. *idios*, peculiar; *plasma*, a thing moulded or formed], in *bot.*, one of the series of ancestral plasma regarded as composing the nuclear rods acting as a factor in heredity: *idant*, n. *í-dánt*, one of the nuclear rods regarded as a factor in heredity.

Id, contr. for *I would* or *I should*: *I had* was formerly but erroneously regarded as the full spelling of the contr. *I'd*.

Idea, n. *í-dé* [L. and Gr. *idea*, look, appearance, an idea—from Gr. *eídó*, I see], a notion; that which is seen or conceived by the mind; mental image: *ide'aleas*, a. *-lís*, destitute of ideas: *ideal*, a. *í-dé-ál* [F. *ideal*—from L. *idealis*], existing in idea; mental; unreal: *ide'ally*, ad. *-lís*, in idea: *ideality*, n. *-lís-té*, in *phren.*, one of the sentiments proper to man; also its organ on the skull; a lively imagination united to a love of the beautiful and perfect: *idealism*, n. *-lís-izm*, in *phil.*, the doctrine which denies the existence of matter, or according to which the objects of the external world are what they are through the action of the mind in which they exist as ideas: the quest of the ideal; the act of idealising; in *art*, the

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *lato*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *yín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

or branch], delicate fungoid filaments, upon which a lichen thallus is first developed; the mycelium of certain entophytic fungi.

hypothec, n. *At-pó-thék* [F. *hypothèque*, a mortgage, a pawning of an immovable—from mid. L. *hypotheca*—from Gr. *hypotheke*, a pledge not delivered, a mortgage—from *hupo*, under; *tithēmi*, I put or place], in *Scot.*, the right which the law gives to a landlord over the goods of his tenants, such as furniture or crops, as security for payment of rents: *hypothecate*, v. *-t-ká*, to assign in pledge as security: *hypothecating*, imp.: *hypothecated*, pp.: *hypothecator*, n. *-ká-tér*, one who 'hypothecates': *hypotheca*, n. *-ká-tha*, the pledging of a ship or goods for advances made.

hypothecum, n. *At-pó-thék-sht-ém* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *thēkē*, a case], the cellular disc beneath the thallus in lichens, which bears the thecae.

hypothemus eminens, *At-pó-thék-én-ár* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *thēma*, the palm of the hand], in *anat.* and *zol.*, the fleshy mass at the inner border of the hand, consisting of three muscles passing to the little finger.

hypothesis, n. *At-pó-thék-sis* [Gr. *hypothesis*, foundation, supposition—from *hupo*, under; *tithēmi*, I put or place, I suppose], something assumed for the purpose of argument; a system or theory put forward to account for something not understood: *hypotheses*, plu. *-ses*: *hypothetical*, a. *-thet-ik*, also *hypothetical*, a. *-t-kál*, assumed; conditional: *hypothetically*, ad. *-kál*.

hypotrachelium, n. *At-pó-trá-két-ém* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *trachelos*, the neck], in *anat.*, that part of the capital of a column which occurs between the shaft and the annulets of the echinus.

hypotyposis, n. *At-pó-tó-pó-sis* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *typos*, a type], highly descriptive language; imagery. **hypoxanthin**, n. *At-pó-sán-thin* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *xanthos*, yellow], a peculiar organic compound found in the fluid of the spleen, and in very small quantity in muscle.

hypoxenite, a. *At-pó-zé-ik* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *xenos*, an animal], in *geol.*, applied to those rocks which have as yet yielded no organic remains, and which lie beneath the undoubtedly fossiliferous strata.

hypypia—see *hippiah*.

hypsometry, n. *At-póm-sét-rit* [Gr. *hypsos*, height; *metron*, a measure], the method of ascertaining heights by the barometer or by boiling water: *hypsometrical*, a. pert. to: *hypsometer*, n. *At-póm-sét-rit*, an instr. for measuring heights.

hypophyllary, a. *At-pó-fú-lér-i* [Gr. *hypsos*, top, summit; *phulon*, a leaf], in *bot.*, applied to leaves which are bracts.

hyrax, n. *At-ráks* [Gr. *aurax*, the shrew-mouse, a rat], the rock-badger or rock-rabbit, an animal not much bigger than a hare, remarkably assimilated to the rhinoceros and tapir; the supposed *coney* of Scripture: *hyraceum*, n. *At-rá-sé-ém*, a substance resembling castor in smell and properties, obtained from its urine: *hyracotharium*, n. *-rá-ké-thé-rit-ém* [Gr. *thērion*, a wild beast], in *geol.*, a small pachyderm intermediate between the hog and hyrax.

hyson, n. *At-són* [Chinese, *hi-tshun*, first crop], a fine sort of green tea.

hyssop, n. *At-sép* [L. *hyssopus*; Gr. *hyssopos*], a garden plant having an aromatic smell and pungent taste; in *Scrip.*, a species of caper is supposed to be meant: *Hyssopus*, n. *At-sép-pás*, a genus of plants. Ord. *Labiales*.

hysteranthous, a. *At-sér-án-thús* [Gr. *husteros*, after; *anthos*, a flower], in *bot.*, applied to plants whose leaves expand after the flowers have opened.

hysteretic, n. *At-sér-ét-ís* [Gr.—from *husteros*, latter], in *phys.*, a special property of iron submitted to the action of a variable magnetic force.

hysterics, n. plu. *At-sér-its* [OF. *hystérique*; L. *hystericus*—from Gr. *husterikos*, caused by the womb—from *hustera*, the womb], a nervous disease or affection peculiar to women, called also *hysteria*, n. *-tér-iá*: *hysteria*, a. *-tér-ik*, also *hysterical*, a. *-t-kál*, affected with, or liable to, hysterics: *hysterotomy*, n. *At-sér-tó-m-í* [Gr. *tómē*, a cutting], the operation of cutting an unborn infant out of the womb.

Hysterophyta, n. plu. *At-sér-ó-ftá*, also *Hysterophytes*, n. plu. *At-sér-ó-ftis* [Gr. *hustera*, the womb; *phuton*, a plant], another name for the order Fungi; plants living upon dead or living organic matter, as the Fungi.

I

I, I, i, the ninth letter of the English alphabet, and a vowel: **I and J** were formerly treated as the same letter, and appeared as such until quite recently in all our dictionaries: **J** is now reckoned a consonant, and treated as such.

I, pron. *í* [Ger. *ich*; Icel. *eg*; L. and Gr. *ego*, I], the person who speaks; oneself.

Iambic, n. *i-ám-ík* [L. *iambus*, an iambus, an iambic verse, a iambopoe—from its original use by satirical writers—from *iambē*, I send, I assail with words], a poetic foot of two syllables, the first short, the second long or accented: *iambic*, pert. to: *iambics*, n. plu. *-iks*, a piece of poetry consisting of short and long syllables alternately: *iambically*, ad. *-kál-l*.

Iatraliptes, n. *i-á-trá-líp-tés* [L. *iátralis*, anointing doctor—from Gr. *iátrios*, a surgeon; *aleipō*, an anointer—from *aleipō*, I anoint], one who professed to cure diseases by anointing and friction: *iátrá-lip-tis*, a. *-líp-tik*, having the property of curing by anointing and rubbing.

Iatro-mathematician, n. *i-á-tró-má-thi-s-má-thi-k-án* [Gr. *iátrios*, a physician; and *mathematician*], one of a school of physicians who explain the functions of the body and the action of remedies on mechanical principles.

Iberian, n. *ib-ér-i-án*, pert. to *anc. Iberia* in Asia, now Transcaucasian Georgia; pert. to *anc. Iberia*, including Spain, Portugal, and S.W. France.

Ibex, n. *i-béks* [L. *ibex*, the ibex], the wild goat of the Alps, Pyrenees, &c.

Ibidea, ad. *ib-á-í-ém*, with its contr. *ibíd.*, *ib-íd* [L. *ibidea*], in the same place.

Ibis, n. *i-bis* [L. *ibis*; Gr. *ibis*], a tall bird found in various parts of Africa, particularly in Egypt, and held sacred by the *anc. Egyptians*.

Ibises, n. *ib-íz-es*—same as *Ibisis*.

Icarian, a. *i-ká-ri-án* [Gr. *Ikarios*; L. *Icartus*, of or pert. to *Icarus*, the son of Dædalus, who, attempting to fly with artificial wings too near the sun, the wax that cemented them was melted, and he fell into the sea], adventurous; soaring too high for safety.

Ice, n. *is* [AS. *is*, ice; cf. Icel. *is*; Dut. *ijs*; Ger. *eis*], frozen water; water in a solid state; a sweetwat congealed by ice or a freezing mixture: **V.** to chill: to cover with ice; to cover with a concretion of sugar: *ice'ing*, imp.: **n.** the act of covering with ice; the giving the appearance of ice to anything; the fine preparation of white sugar employed to adorn cakes, &c.: *iced*, pp. *ist*: **adj.** chilled with ice; frosted with sugar: *ice'le*, n. *is-ic-él* [AS. *is-gic-él*], a pendant or conical mass of ice hanging from the eaves of a house, &c.: *icy*, a. *is-í*, full of ice; consisting of ice; having the nature of ice; very cold; frigid; without affection: *ice'ness*, n. *i-nés*, state of being very cold: **Ice Age**, in *geol.*, that period of time commonly known as the Glacial Epoch: *ice'bergs*, n. plu. *-bergs* [Sw. *is*, ice; *berg*, a mountain], mountainous masses of ice floating in the polar seas—when flat they are called *field-ice*, and smaller in size *floes*: *ice-blank* [Dan. *isblank*; Sw. *isblank*], a distant bright appearance arising from the reflection of light from ice, seen before the ice itself; a field of ice extending far into the interior of Greenland, so named from its shining appearance: *ice-boat*, a strong boat, generally driven by steam, for breaking a passage through ice; a boat-shaped frame mounted on skate-like runners, and fitted with masts and sails, for travelling on ice: *ice-bound*, totally surrounded with ice, so as to hinder access or advance: *ice-cream*, cream flavoured and congealed, corrupted from *iced-cream*: *ice-field*, a very great extent of

blende, with which it was formerly confounded; Labrador hornblende.

hypersthenia, *n.* *hi-pér-stén-i-a* [Gr. *hyper*, excess; *sthenos*, strength], excessive energy of the organic powers amounting to disease: **hypersthenic**, *a.* *hi-pér-stén-ik*, of or belonging to.

hypertrophy, *n.* *hi-pér-tró-fi* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond; *trophé*, food, nourishment], excessive growth of a part; an increase in size of the healthy structure of an organ, due to increased exercise or nutrition, as in the arms of a blacksmith, or in the limbs of an athlete.

hypha, *n.* *hi-fá*, **hyphae**, *n.* plu. *hi-fé* [Gr. *huphē*, weaving], the long cellular filaments occurring in many cryptogams, which, matted together, form a mycelium: **hyphal**, *a.* *hi-fá*, pert. to a filamentous tissue.

hyphasma, *n.* *hi-fá-smá* [Gr. *huphē*, weaving], in bot., a web-like thallus of agarics; the mycelium of certain fungi; same sense as 'hypha.'

hyphen, *n.* *hi-fén* [L. *hyphen*—from Gr. *huphen*, under one, together—from *hupo*, under; *hen*, one], a short line between the parts of a compound word: **hyphenated**, *a.* *hi-fén*, united by a hyphen.

hypomyces, *n.* *hi-fó-mi-sé-téz* [Gr. *huphē*, a weaving; *mykēs*, a mushroom], a class of the fungi in which the vegetative part consists mostly of threads not woven into a mass, as the naked-seeded moulds.

hypnotic, *a.* *hi-pnót-ik* [Gr. *hypnos*, sleep], tending to produce sleep: *n.* a medicine which produces sleep; **hypnotism**, *n.* *hi-pnót-izm*, the sleep into which extremely impressible persons are thrown by mesmerism; the mesmeric sleep: **hypnoscope**, *v.* *-nó-skóp* [Gr. *skopeō*, I view], to discover and measure the hypnotic sensibility: **hypnotise**, *v.* *-nó-tíz*, to bring on hypnotic sleep; to subject to hypnotism: **hypnotising**, *imp.*: **hypnotised**, *pp.* *-tíz*: **hypnotisation**, *n.* *-tíz-shún*, the act of hypnotising: *n.* *-tíz-ér*, one who; also **hypnotist**, *a.* *-tíz*: **hypnotisable**, *a.* *-tíz-á-bl*.

hypo, *hi-pó*, or **hyp**, *hi-p* [Gr. *hupo*, under], a prefix signifying under; beneath; indicating a less quantity; implying diminution or inferiority.

blast, *n.* *hi-pó-blást* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *blastos*, a bud, a germ], the under layer of the blastoderm; a fleshy body, or thick discoid, near the bottom of the dimple or hollow of the perisperm in the seed of the graminæ: **hypoblastic**, *a.* *-blást-ik*, of or pert. to.

hypocarpogean, *a.* *hi-pó-kár-pó-jé-an* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *karpós*, fruit; *gē*, the earth], applied to plants producing their fruit below ground.

hypocaust, *n.* *hi-pó-káust* [L. *hypocausta*: Gr. *hupocauston*—from *hupo*, under; *kaio*, I burn], among the Greeks and Romans, an arched chamber in which a fire was kindled for the purpose of heating the baths or rooms, &c., above it; the fireplace of a stove.

hypochilium, *n.* *hi-pó-kil-úm* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *cheilos*, the lip], in bot., the lower part of the labellum of orchids.

hypochondrium, *n.* *hi-pó-kón-dri-úm*, **hyp'ochon'dria**, *n.* plu. *-dri-á* [L. *hypochondrium*—from Gr. *hypochondria*, the viscera that lie under the cartilage of the breast-bone—from *hupo*, under; *chondros*, cartilage], the part of the belly under the short ribs containing the liver and spleen: **hyp'ochon'dria**, *n.* [from the *hypochondrium* having been supposed the seat of the disease], a mental disorder characterised by morbid uneasiness on the subject of the patient's own health; also **hyp'ochon'dri'asis**: **hyp'ochon'driac**, *a.* *-dri-ák*, also **hyp'ochon'dri'acal**, *a.* *-dri-ák-al*, affected by depression of spirits or melancholy: **hyp'ochon'driac**, *n.* one who is melancholy or disordered in imagination; a sufferer from hypochondria: **hyp'ochon'dri'acally**, *ad.* *-ák-al*.

hypocotyledonary, *a.* *hi-pó-kót-i-lé-dó-nér-i* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *Eng. cotyledon*], in bot., applied to peculiar thickened roots whose structure it is often difficult to determine, and which have the aspect of stems.

hypocrateriform, *a.* *hi-pó-krá-tér-i-fá-ter-m* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *kráter*, a cup; L. *forma*, shape], in bot., shaped like a saucer or salver.

hypocrisy, *n.* *hi-pó-kri-si* [L. *hypocrisis*—from Gr. *hypokrisis*, the action of a player personating another, dissimulation—from *hupo*, under; *krinō*, I judge or discern], a feigning to be what one is not, especially as regards religion; concealment of one's

real character or motives: **hypocrite**, *n.* *hi-pó-krit*, one who feigns to be what he is not; a dissembler: **hypocritic**, *a.* *-ík*, also **hypocritical**, *a.* *-ík-al*, assuming a false and deceitful appearance: **hypocritically**, *ad.* *-ík-al*—*SYN.* of 'hypocrite': pretender; cheat; deceiver.

hypodermic, *a.* *hi-pó-dér-mík* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *derma*, the skin], applied or inserted under the skin: **hypodermis**, *n.* *hi-pó-dér-mis*, in bot., the layers of tissue lying beneath the epidermis, and serving to strengthen it: **hypoder'mal**, *a.* *-mál*, under the skin: **hypodermis**, *n.* *hi-pó-dér-mis*, in bot., the inner layer of moss theca.

hypogastric, *a.* *hi-pó-gás-trík* [mid. L. *hypogastri-cus*—from Gr. *hupo*, under; *gaster*, the belly], relating to the middle part of the lower region of the belly, called the *hypogastrium*, *n.* *-trí-ám*.

hypogene, *a.* *hi-pó-jén* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *gennao*, I produce], a term applied to the whole family of crystalline rocks, whether stratified or unstratified, plutonic or metamorphic, which have not assumed their present form and structure near the surface.

hypogeum, *n.* *hi-pó-jé-úm*, **hypogea**, *n.* plu. *jéd* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *gē*, the earth], the underground parts of a building; one of certain anc. subterranean structures hewn out of the rocks which abound in Egypt: **hypogeous**, *a.* *-ás*, and **hypogean**, *a.* *-ál*, under ground; subterranean; in bot., applied to the parts of plants growing beneath the surface of the soil.

hypoglossal, *a.* *hi-pó-glós-sál* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *glossa*, the tongue], pert. to the ninth pair of nerves, situated beneath the tongue.

hypogynous, *a.* *hi-pó-jín-nús* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *gynē*, a female], in bot., inserted below the ovary or pistil: **hypogyn**, *n.* *hi-pó-jín*, a hypogynous plant.

hyponasty, *n.* *hi-pó-nás-ti* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *nastos*, pressed together, stuffed], in bot., a form of nutation when the organs grow most rapidly on the dorsal side.

hypophloeal, *a.* *hi-pó-fló-e-dál* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *phlois*, bark], in bot., existing beneath the epidermis of the bark.

hypophosphite, *n.* *hi-pó-fós-fít* [Gr. *hupo*, indicating a less quantity; Eng. *phosphorus*], a compound of hypophosphorous acid with a base: **hypophosphorous**, *a.* *-fó-rús*, a name applied to an acid which contains less oxygen than phosphorous acid.

hypophyllous, *a.* *hi-pó-fil-lús* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *phulon*, a leaf], in bot., situated under the leaf.

hypopodia, *n.* *hi-pó-spód-iá* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *spodō*, I draw], a malformation sometimes occurring in the under surface of the penis.

hyposporangium, *n.* *hi-pó-spór-án-jí-úm* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *spora*, seed; *angos*, a vessel], in bot., the indusium of ferns growing from beneath the spore-case.

hypostasis, *n.* *hi-pós-tás-sis*, **hypos'tases**, *n.* plu. *-séz* [Gr. *hypostasis*; *hupo*, under; *stasis*, a placing, a standing], distinct personal personality with joint dependence—applied to the Trinity; individual particular being; a common nature or essence: **hypostatic**, *a.* *-pós-tát-ik*, also **hypostatical**, *a.* *-t-ál*, personal or distinctly personal; relating to the union of the divine and human natures in the person of Christ: **hypostatically**, *ad.* *-t-ál*.

hypostome, *n.* *hi-pós-tó-mé* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *stoma*, mouth], the upper lip or labium of certain crustacea.

hypostyle, *n.* *hi-pó-stíl* [Gr. *hupo*, under; *stilos*, a pillar], in arch., a covered colonnade; a pillared court or hall.

hyposulphate, *n.* *hi-pó-súl-fát* [Gr. *hupo*, under; Eng. *sulphate*], a compound of hyposulphuric acid with a base: **hyposulphite**, *n.* *-fít* [Eng. *sulphite*], a compound of hyposulphuric acid with a base: **hyposulphuric**, *a.* *-fú-rik* [Eng. *sulphuric*], applied to an acid containing less oxygen than sulphuric, and more than sulphurous, acid: **hyposulphurous**, *a.* *-fú-rús* [Eng. *sulphurous*], applied to an acid containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

hypotenuse, *n.* *hi-pót-e-nús*, also incorrectly **hypotenouse**, *n.* *hi-pót-hé-nús* [L. *hypotenusa*; Gr. *hypoteinouse*, the subtending line—from Gr. *hupo*, under; *teinō*, I stretch out, I lay along], the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the side opposite the right angle.

hypothallus, *n.* *hi-pó-thál-lús*, **hypothal'li**, *n.* plu. *-thál-li* [Gr. *hupo*, under; Gr. *thallos*, a young shoot

múte, mat, fár, láw; méte, méli, méte, méli, méte; yine, yin; nôte, nôt, móve;

a fungus in which the sporules are situated, usually more or less a membranous expansion; the part which bears the fructification in agarics: *hymenial*, a. *hi-mē-ā-d*, belonging to the hymenium; *hymenial-calar*, a. *hi-mē-ā-bō-lēr* [L. *colo*, I inhabit], in bot., inhabiting the hymenium.

hymenocaris, n. *hi-mē-n-ō-k-ā-ris* [Gr. *hymén*, a membrane; *karis*, a shrimp] in zool., a small shrimp-like crustacean.

hymenocystes, n. *hi-mē-n-ō-si-ō-lēs* [Gr. *hymén*, a membrane; *kystis*, a mushroom], a class or division of the fungi in which the fructifying surface is exposed, as in mushrooms and sap-balls.

hymenophorum, n. *hi-mē-n-ō-fō-rūm* [Gr. *hymén*, a membrane; *phorós*, I bear] in bot., the structure which bears the hymenium.

hymenoptera, n. plu. *hi-mē-n-ō-p-tēr-ā*, also *hy-men-ō-ter-ā*, n. plu. *-tēr-ā* [Gr. *hymén*, a membrane; *pteron*, a wing], an order of insects having four membranous wings, as bees or wasps: *hy-men-ō-p-ter-ūm*, a. *-tēr-ā*, pert. to.

hymenium, n. *hi-mē-n-ū-lēm* [a dim. from Gr. *hymén*, a membrane], in bot., a shield containing seed.

hymn, n. *hīm* [OF. *Agnus*; L. *hymnus*; Gr. *hymnos*, a song, a hymn], a song or ode in honour of God; a song of praise or joy for use in public worship; a patriotic ode or song; v. to praise or worship in song: *hymning*, imp. *hīm-ing*; n. the singing of hymns: *hymned*, pp. *hīm-d*; *hym'nia*, a. *-nīk*, relating to hymns: *hym'nal*, n. *-nāl*, a collection of hymns for public worship: *hymnol'ogy*, n. *-nō-l-ō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the study or science of hymns; the system or arrangement of hymns: *hymnol'ogist*, n. *-ō-l-ō-jist*, a specialist in hymnology; a composer of hymns.

hyoid, a. *hi-ō-īd* [Gr. *v*, the Greek letter upsilon; *eidos*, likeness], having the form of an arch or of the Greek letter *v*; n. a bone situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx: *hyoid'es*, n. plu. *-dēs*: *hyoid'eal*, a. *-dē-ā*, connected with the hyoid bone: *hyoglossus*, n. *hi-ō-glō-sō-s* [Gr. *glōssa*, tongue], a flat quadrilateral muscle, arising from the whole length of the great cornu of the hyoid bone, and inserted into the tongue.

hyopotamus, n. *hi-ō-pō-tā-mūs* [Gr. *hūs*, a hog; *potamos*, a river] in zool., a non-ruminant and even-toed tertiary mammal.

hyocyamus, n. *hi-ō-si-ō-mūs* [L. *hyocyamus*; Gr. *hūkyamos*, hembane—from Gr. *hūs*, a hog; *kyamos*, a bean], hembane, a genus of poisonous plants, used in medicine, of the Ord. *Scitandaceae*; *hy'ocyamine*, n. *-mīn*, a peculiar poisonous substance obtained from hembane; also *hy'ocyama*, n. *-mī-d*.

hyp, *hīp*, and *hypo*, *hi-pō* [Gr. *hypo*, under], a common prefix in scientific terms, signifying under or beneath, in reference to place or position; indicating deficiency, or less than, when applied to quality or composition; used in same sense as L. prefix *sub*.

hypethral, a. *hi-pē-thrāl* [Gr. *hypoethros*, in the open air—from *hypo*, under; *ethēr*, the clear sky], in arch., exposed to the open air; without a roof.

hypellage, n. *hi-pē-lē-jē* [Gr. *hupallagē*, an exchange—from *hypo*, under; *allagē*, I change], a figure of speech in which words are made to interchange their cases, tenses, or relations.

hypnagogic, n. *hi-pē-n-ō-gō-īk* [Gr. *hypo*, under; *hagē*, I begin to flower—from *hypo*, under; *anthos*, a flower], in zool., a genus of rose-cucurbit, so called from the flower-like contour of their receptacles and bifurcated arms.

hypnædium, n. *hi-pē-n-ō-dī-ūm* [Gr. *hypo*, under; *anthos*, a flower], a fleshy receptacle enclosing the flowers, as in the fig; the flat, expanded receptacle of the genus of plants *Dorstenia*, bearing many flowers.

hypophysis, n. *hi-pō-fī-sis* [Gr. *hypo*, below; *apophysis*, a sprout or process], in anat., a process or protuberance of bone which descends from the lower part of the centrum or body of the vertebra.

hyper, *hi-pēr* [Gr. *hyper*, above], a prefix signifying above, over, or beyond, in reference to place or position; indicating excess when applied to quality or composition; in chem., applied to acids which contain the largest proportion of oxygen.

hyperæmia, n. *hi-pēr-ē-mī-ā* [Gr. *hyper*, over; *haima*, blood], an excessive supply or accumulation of blood: *hy'peræmic*, a. *-mīk*, pert. to; having an excessive supply of blood.

hyperæsthesia, n. *hi-pēr-ē-si-ō-si-ā* [Gr. *hyper*, above; *æsthēsis*, perception, sensation], in med., excessive or morbid sensibility, as intolerance of light, sound, &c.

hyperbaton, n. *hi-pēr-bō-tōn* [Gr. *hyper*, above or beyond; *bainō*, I go], a figure of grammar in which the natural order or construction of a sentence is inverted: *hyperbat'ic*, a. *-bō-īk*, transposed; inverted.

hyperbola, n. *hi-pēr-bō-lā* [Gr. *hyper*, over, beyond; *bollō*, I throw], one of the conic sections or curves, formed by the section of a cone when the cutting-plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes: *hyperboloid*, n. *-bō-lō-īd* [Gr. *eidos*, appearance], a geometrical solid formed by the revolution of a hyperbola about its axis.

hyperbole, n. *hi-pēr-bō-lē* [L. *hyperbōlō*; Gr. *hyperbōlō*—from *hyper*, over, beyond; *bollō*, I throw], a figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth: *hyperbol'ic*, a. *-bō-īk*, also *hyperbol'ical*, a. *-ī-kāl*, relating to or connected with the hyperbole; exaggerating much beyond the truth: *hyperbol'ically*, ad. *-kāl-ī*: *hyperbolism*, n. *-līz-m*, the use of hyperbole: *hyperbolist*, n. *-līst*, one who: *hyperbol'ic*, v. *-bō-līz*, to speak or write with exaggeration to exaggerate: *hyperbol'izing*, imp.: *hyperbolized*, pp. *-līz-d*.

hyperborean, a. *hi-pēr-bō-rē-ān* [Gr. *hyper*, over or beyond; *boreas*, the north], of or from the north; northern: n. an inhabitant of the extreme north.

hypercataleptic, a. *hi-pēr-kā-tā-lē-īk* [Gr. *hyper*, over or beyond; *kataleipsis*, termination], in L. and Gr. poetry, a verse having a syllable or two beyond the just measure.

hypercatharsis, n. *hi-pēr-kā-thā-rī-sis* [Gr. *hyper*, over or beyond; *katharsis*, I purge], excessive purging of the bowels.

hypercritic, n. *hi-pēr-krit'ik* [F. *hypercritique*; Gr. *hyper*, beyond; *kritikos*, critical], one who is critical beyond measure or reason: *hy'percrit'ic*, also *hy'percrit'ical*, a. *-ī-kāl*, unfairly severe or critical: *hy'percrit'ically*, ad. *-ī-kāl-ī*: *hy'percrit'icism*, n. *-ī-sim*, excessive or ungenerous criticism.

hyperdulia, n. *hi-pēr-dū-lī-ā* [Gr. *hyper*, over; *doulos*, slavery, servitude], in the R. Cath. Ch., a superior kind of devotion paid to the Virgin Mary, as distinguished from the 'dulia' or worship offered to saints and angels.

hyperdynamic, a. *hi-pēr-dī-nām-īk* [Gr. *hyperdynamos*—from *hyper*, beyond, and *dynamis*, power], in path., morbidly excitable.

hyperinosis, n. *hi-pēr-ī-nō-sis* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond; *is*, a fibre; *ēnos*, of a fibre], in med., a condition characterised by an excessive formation of fibrin in the blood.

Hyperion, n. *hi-pēr-ī-ōn* [Gr. *Hyperion*], in Gr. myth., one of the Titans, son of Uranus and Ge; Apollo, the god of day; a model of manly beauty.

hypermeter, n. *hi-pēr-mē-tēr* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond; *metron*, measure], anything greater than the ordinary standard of measure; a line or verse of poetry containing a syllable more than the usual number: *hyperm'etrical*, a. *-rē-kāl*, having a syllable too much.

hyperoodon, n. *hi-pēr-ō-b-dōn* [Gr. *hyperoōs*, upper; *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth], a species of bottle-nosed whale.

hyperostosis, n. *hi-pēr-ō-si-sis* [Gr. *hyper*, over; *osteon*, bone], an unnatural growth or projection from a bone; same as 'exostosis'.

hyperparasitism, n. *hi-pēr-pār-ī-si-tīm* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *parasitos*, a parasite], the existence of parasites in the larval state in the bodies of other parasites.

hyperplasia, n. *hi-pēr-plā-si-ā* [Gr. *hyper*, over; *plasis*, I form], the excessive multiplication of the elements of a part: *hy'perplastic*, a. *-plā-sīk*, of or pert. to hyperplasia—see heterologous.

hyperpyrexia, n. *hi-pēr-pī-rē-si-ā* [Gr. *hyper*, over; *King*, *pyrexia*], the temperature of any body when very high, or when over 106° Fahr.

hypersarcosis, n. *hi-pēr-sār-kō-sis* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond; *sars* or *sarka*, flesh], the proud or fungous flesh of a wound.

hypersthene, n. *hi-pēr-si-thēn* [Gr. *hyper*, above or excess; *sthēnos*, strength], a mineral forming a silicate of magnesia and lime—so named because it possesses greater lustre and hardness than horn-

coe, boy, foot; yare, bad; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

hydrophathy, *n.* *hi-drôp-â-thi* [Gr. *hudôr*, water; *pathos*, feeling], the water-cure; **hydrophathic**, *a.* *hi-drôp-â-thik*, relating to; **hydrophathist**, *n.* *â-thist*, one who practises the water-cure.

hydropericardium, *n.* *hi-drô-pér-i-kâr-dî-âm* [Gr. *hudôr*, water; *pér*, round about; *kardia*, the heart], an effusion of serum into the sac of the pericardium or membrane enclosing the heart; **dropsy of the pericardium**.

hydrophane, *n.* *hi-drô-fân* [Gr. *hudôr*, water; *phainô*, I show], a variety of opal, pearly opaque when dry, but rendered translucent when saturated with water; **hydrophanous**, *a.* *drô-fân-ús*, made translucent by water.

hydrophobia, *n.* *hi-drô-fô-bî-â* [Gr. *hudôr*, water; *phobos*, fear, dread], a dreadful and almost incurable disease, generally caused by the bite of a rabid dog; a preternatural dread of water; **hydropophobia**, *a.* *fô-bî-â*, pert. to dread of water or to canine madness.

hydrophore, *n.* *hi-drô-fôr* [Gr. *hudôr*; *phorô*, I bear, I carry], an instr. for obtaining specimens of water at any given depth.

hydrophthalmia, *n.* *hi-drô-thal'mi-â* [Gr. *hudôr*, water; *ophthalmia*, an eye], drooping of the eye.

hydrophyllia, *n.* *hi-drô-fîl-i-â* [Gr. *hudra*, a water-snake; *phyllon*, *n.* *lên*], in *zool.*, overlapping appendages or plates which protect the polypites in some of the oceanic Hydrozoa; also termed 'bracts.'

hydrophyte, *a.* *hi-drô-fî* [Gr. *hudôr*, water; *phuton*, a plant], a plant which lives and grows in water; **hydrophytology**, *n.* *fî-tô-lô-jî* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the study of water-plants.

hydropneumatic, *a.* *hi-drô-nê-mâ-tîk* [Gr. *hudôr*, water; *pneuma*, breath, spirit], applied to the water-trough used in collecting gases, &c.

hydropsy, *n.* *hi-drô-pî* [Gr. *hudrops*, the dropsy; *hudropsikos*, relating to dropsy—from *hudôr*, water], dropsy—dropsy being but a contraction of **hydropsy**; **hydroptic**, *a.* *drô-pîk*, also **hydroptical**, *a.* *t-kal*, resembling dropsy; **dropsical**—see **dropsy**.

hydropult, *n.* *hi-drô-pûl* [Gr. *hudôr*, water; *pûllo*, I hurl or toss—see catapult], a garden implement for watering flowers.

hydrostima, *n.* *hi-drô-stî-mâ* [Gr. *hudra*, a water-snake; *stima*, a root], the adherent base or proximal extremity of any hydrosome.

hydro-salts, *n.* *plu.* *hi-drô-sâl-tîs* [Gr. *hudôr*, water], salts, the acid or base of which contains hydrogen.

hygroscopic, *n.* *hi-drô-skôp* [Gr. *hudôr*, water; *skôpô*, I view], an instr. for measuring the dampness or moisture of the air, or of any other gas.

hydrosoma, *n.* *hi-drô-sô-mâ* [Gr. *hudra*, a water-snake; *sôma*, body], in *zool.*, the entire organism of any hydrosome.

hydrostatics, *n.* *plu.* *hi-drô-stâ-tîks* [Gr. *hudôr*, water; *statikos*, standing or settling], the science which treats of the properties of fluids when at rest—namely, their weight, pressure, and equilibrium, particularly of water: **hydrostatic**, *a.* *t-kal*, also **hydrostatical**, *a.* *t-kal*, of or relating to the properties of water while at rest; **hydrostatically**, *ad.* *t-kal-lî*; **hydrostatic balance**, a balance employed to weigh bodies in water in order to determine their specific gravity.

hydrosulphuret, *n.* *hi-drô-sûl-fû-rê* [Eng. *hydrogen* and *sulphur*], a compound of hydrosulphuric acid with a base: **hydrosulphuric**, *a.* *fû-rîk*, pert. to or derived from hydrogen and sulphur.

hydrotheca, *n.* *plu.* *hi-drô-thê-kâ* [Gr. *hudra*, a water-snake; *thêkê*, a chest], in *zool.*, the little chitinous cups in which the polypites of many Hydrozoa are protected.

hydrothermal, *a.* *hi-drô-thêr-mâl* [Gr. *hudôr*, water; *thermê*, heat], of or pert. to hot water—applied to the action of heated waters in dissolving, redepositing, and otherwise producing mineral changes within the crust of the globe.

hydrothorax, *n.* *hi-drô-thô-rîks* [Gr. *hudôr*, water; *thôrax*, the chest], dropsy of the chest.

hydrous, *a.* *hi-drûs* [Gr. *hudôr*, water], containing water; **hydrat**, *n.* *drô-rê*, a compound of hydrogen, chiefly with a metal.

hydroxide, *n.* *hi-drô-kîd* [Gr. *hudôr*, water, and Eng. *oxide*], in *chem.*, a compound containing the group hydroxyl.

hydroxyl, *n.* *hi-drô-kîl* [*hydro*, and *oxigen*], a univalent radical, consisting of one atom of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

Hydrosoma, *n.* *plu.* *hi-drô-sô-mâ* [Gr. *hudra*, a water-serpent; *sôma*, an animal], in *zool.*, gelatinous polypes organised like the hydra; the class of the Coelenterata comprising animals constructed like the hydra.

hydruria, *n.* *hi-drô-rû-â* [Gr. *hudôr*, water; *ouron*, urine], an excessive secretion of limpid, watery urine.

hyemal—see **hismal**.

hyen, *n.* *hi-ên*, OE. for *hyena*, which see.

hyena or **hyæna**, *n.* *hi-ênâ* [L. *hyæna*, a hyena; Gr. *hæna*, a hyena—from Gr. *hæa*, a sow], the sow-like quadruped—so named as thought to resemble a sow; a fierce untamable animal of the dog family inhabiting Africa and SE. Asia.

hyetal, *a.* *hi-tâl* [Gr. *hætos*, rain—from *hæti*, it rains], belonging to rain; descriptive of the rainfall of different regions; **hyetograph**, *n.* *hi-tô-grâf* [Gr. *graphô*, I write], a chart showing the rainfall of different regions; **hyetography**, *n.* *hi-tô-grâf-i-â*, the science of rain; the study of the quantities and localities in which rain has fallen in a given time; **hyetographic**, *a.* *tô-grâf-tîk*, of or pert. to the science of rain; **hyetometer**, *n.* *hi-tô-mê-têr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], a rain-gauge.

Hygeia, *n.* *hi-jê-â* [L. or Gr.], in *anc. myth.*, the goddess of health, whose symbol was a serpent drinking from a cup which she held; one of the minor planets; **hygeia**, *a.* *jê-ân*, relating to Hygeia; **hygienic**, *a.* *jê-ân*, relating to health or hygiene; **hygienic**, *a.* *jê-ân-tîk*, of or relating to health or hygiene; **hygienist**, *n.* *hi-jê-ist*, one who practises hygiene; **hygiology**, *n.* *hi-jê-ô-jî* [Gr. *hygieia*, health, and *logos*, discourse], the science of hygiene.

hygrograph, *n.* *hi-grô-grâf* [Gr. *augros*, wet; *graphô*, I write], an instr. which automatically registers the variations of atmospheric humidity; **hygrology**, *n.* *hi-grô-lô-jî* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], doctrine of the phenomena and causes of the moisture of the atmosphere; **hygrometer**, *n.* *grô-mê-têr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the degree of moisture in the atmosphere; **hygrometry**, *n.* *t-kal*, the art of measuring the moisture of the atmosphere; the science that treats of the measurement of moisture in bodies, particularly of the atmosphere; **hygrometric**, *a.* *grô-mê-tîk*, also **hygrometrical**, *a.* *t-kal*, of or relating to hygrometry.

hygroscopic, *n.* *hi-grô-skôp* [Gr. *augros*, wet; *skôpô*, I see or view], an instr. to show the moisture or dryness of the air; **hygroscopic**, *a.* *skôp-tîk*, pert. to the hygroscopic; applied to matter not readily apparent, but capable of detection by the hygroscopic; having affinity to water.

hygrostatics, *n.* *plu.* *hi-grô-stâ-tîks* [Gr. *augros*, moist; *statikos*, standing or settling], the science of comparing relative degrees of moisture.

hylosaurus, *n.* *hi-lô-sâ-sû-rûs* [Gr. *hulê*, wood, matter; *sauros*, a lizard], in *geol.*, one of the dinosaurs, a gigantic terrestrial reptile.

hylism, *n.* *hi-lîsm* [Gr. *hulê*, matter], in *meta.*, the theory which regards matter as the original principle of evil, in opposition to the good spirit; **hylism**, *n.* *hi-lî-ism*, a philosopher who declares matter the source of being.

hylonomos, *n.* *hi-lônô-môs* [Gr. *hulê*, wood, matter; *nomos*, an abode], in *geol.*, a small lacertian reptile found enclosed in fossil tree-trunks.

hylophagous, *a.* *hi-lô-fâ-gûs* [Gr. *hulophagos*, eating wood—from *hulê*, wood, and *phagô*, I eat], in *zool.*, wood-eating, as certain insects.

hylozoism, *n.* *hi-lô-sô-îsm* [Gr. *hulê*, wood, matter; *zôê*, life], the doctrine which imputes life and divinity to matter or the world; **hylozoic**, *a.* also **hylozoical**, *a.* *t-kal*, pert. to or connected with; **hylozoist**, *n.* *sô-ist*, one who believes and teaches that every part of matter has a species of life or sensation; **hylotheism**, *n.* *thê-îsm* [Gr. *theos*, God], the doctrine which teaches that the world or matter is God; **materialism**: **hylotheist**, *n.* *t-ist*, one who believes that matter is God.

Hymen, *n.* *hi-mên* [L. *Hymen* (Gr. *Hymên*), in *anc. myth.*, the god of marriage, son of Bacchus and Venus; in *anat.*, the virginal membrane; **hymeneal**, *a.* *mên-ê-âl*, pert. to marriage; *a.* *mên-ê-ân*, a marriage-song; also **hymenean**, *a.* *mên-ê-ân*; **hymenium**, *n.* *hi-mên-î-um* (Gr. *Hymên*, a membrane), in *bot.*, that portion of the fructification of

mâle, mûl, fôr, lâw; mèle, mèl, hér; yîne, yîn; nôle, nôl, môve;

locally : hydrargyriasis, n. *At-dér-jí-rí-d-sis*, a disease produced by the abuse of mercury.

hydrate, *n.* *At-drát* [Gr. *hudór*, water], a compound containing a definite proportion of water chemically combined: *hydrated*, *a.* *-drát-ed*, formed into a hydrate: *hydration*, *n.* *-shás*, the act or state of becoming a hydrate.

hydraulic *a. At-druikhtik* [F. *Hydraulique*; L. *Hydraulicus*; Gr. *Hydraulikos*, belonging to a water-organ—from *hudsonis*, a water-organ—from *hudo* water; *aulos*, a pipe] relating to the conveyance of water through pipes; worked by water; also **hydraulic** *a. -drift*: **hydraulics**, *n. plu. -tes*, the science which treats of the application of the forces influencing the motions of fluids; the art of raising, conducting, and employing water for practical purposes: **hydraulic** *engine*, *n.*, a machine which has the property of turning back under water: **hydraulic** *machine*, for producing great pressure by water, *n.*: **hydraulic ram**, *n.*, a kind of pressure,

whet-power: *kytseus* *kyt* and *kyt* forte-punly:
hydrocephalocoele, n. *hi-dren-sel-fa-toi-sel* [Gr. *Andro*, water; *enkephalon*, the brain; *kelle*, a tumour], a serous tumour occasioned by a bernal protrusion of brain through a fissure in the cranium: *hy-dren-ceph-alo-ia*, a *-sel-fa-toi* [Gr. *eidōs*, likeness], resembling hydrocephalus or dropsey of the brain: *hy-dren-ter-o-oele*, n. *hi-dro-sel* [Gr. *entera*, the bowels; *kelle*, a tumour] dropsey of the scrotum complicated with intestinal hernia.

hydride, *n.* *Al-drid* [*Gr. hydōr*, water], a chemical compound of hydrogen with another element: *hydric*, *a. -dric*, containing hydrogen.

hydriodate, *n.* *hi-dri'-e-dat* [*Eng. hydrogen, and iodine*], a salt formed by the union of hydriodic acid with a base: *hy'driod'ic*, a *-ad'ik*, denoting an acid produced by combining hydrogen and iodine.

hydro—see hydr.

Hydroboracite, *n.* *Hydro-bor'ac-it* [Gr. *hudor*, water; Eng. *boracite*], a mineral, a gypseous-like compound, having a radiated-fibrous and foliated structure, and generally freckled with spots of iron oxide.

hydrobromic acid, *hi'drō-brō'mik* [*hydro*, and *bromic*, which see], a gas, composed of hydrogen and bromine, powerfully acid, and resembling hydrochloric acid.

hydrocarbons, n. plu. *hî-dro-kâr-bôn* [Gr. *hudôr*, water: Eng. carbon], a term usually applied to the bitumens, mineral resins, and mineral fats, which are composed of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions: **hydrocarburet**, n. *hî-râf*, a compound of hydrogen and carbon.

Hydrocaulus, n. *At-dré-kaŭl'is* [Gr. *húdra*, a water-serpent; *kaŭlos*, a stem] in zoöl., the main stem of the cornucorn of a hydrozoon.

hydrocele, n. *hi'drô-sel* [Gr. *hudôr*, water; *kelê*, a tumour], dropsy of the testicle.

hydrocephalus, n. *hi-drō-sēf-ā-lūs* [Gr. *hūdōr*, water; *kephalē*, the head], dropsy of the head, generally known as water in the head; **hydrocephalic**, a. *-ē-sēf-ā-līk*, relating to or connected with hydrocephalus.

hydrochlorate, *n.* **hí-dró-hló-rát** [Eng. *hydrogen, acid, chlorine*] a compound of hydrochloric acid with a base; **hydrochloric**, *a.* **hí-drók**, consisting of hydrogen and chlorine; **hydrochloric acid**, a pungent, colourless, and incombustible gas, having intensely acid properties, capable of dissolving most of the metals, and forming them with salts; known by the old names 'muriatic acid' and 'spirit of salt,' because it was made from common salt.

hydrocyanate, n. *hi-dro-si'd-nat* [Eng. "hydrogen, and cyanogen"], a compound of hydrocyanic acid with a base; **hydrocyanic**, a. *-dn'ik*, consisting of hydrogen and cyanogen: hydrocyanic acid, prussic acid, so named because an ingredient of Prussian-blue.

hydrocysts, n. plu. *hî-drô-sîsts* [Gr. *hudra*, a water-serpent; *kystis*, a bladder, a cyst], in zool., curious processes attached to the cosmocarc of the Physophoridae, and termed feelers.

hydrodynamic, a *hi'dro-di-nám'ik* [Gr. *hudór*, water; *dunamis*, power, force] pert. to or derived from the force or pressure of water: *hy'drodinám'ics*, n. plu. *-iks*, the science which treats of the phenomena of water or other fluids at rest or in motion, generally including both *hydraulics* and *hydrostatics*.

hydrocaecium, n. *hi-dré'shi-ám* [Gr. *húdra*, a water-serpent; *oikos*, a house], the chamber into which the ctenosarc in certain of the Hydrozoa can be retracted

hydrofluoric acid, *n.* *Át·ró·fó·át* [Eng. Hydrogen, and fluorine], a compound of hydrofluoric acid with a base: *hydrofluoric, a. -ór·ík*, consisting of hydrogen and fluorine: **hydrofluoric acid**, a volatile, fuming, and very corrosive liquid which dissolves most of the metals, and is employed extensively in etching on glass.

hydrofluosilicic acid, *hi'drô-flô-ô-si-lis'ik* [*hydro*, Eng. *fluor* or *fluorine*, and *silicic*], a powerful acid, a double fluoride of hydrogen and silicon.

hydrogen, *n. hidrôjén*. Gr. *hydro*, small, *gennao*, to generate or produce, an elementary substance constituting a metal, which, as a gaseous body, is the lightest of all known bodies—called also inflammable air, and producing water when combined with oxygen: **hydrogenate**, *v. drôjé-n-ndf*, also **hydrogenise**, *v. -niz*, to combine hydrogen with: **hydrogenating**, *imp.* also **hydrogenising**, *imp.*: **hydrogenated**, also **hydrogenised**, *pp. -nizd*: **hydrogenous**, *a. -n-ndf*, pert. to or containing hydrogen: formed by water: **hydrolytic**, *adj.*, applicable to that formed by water, in opposition to **hydrophobic**, that formed by fire: **hydrophobic**, *adj.*, hydrogen, a combination of hydrogen with sulphur, producing a gas having a smell like rotten eggs, found as a constituent of mineral waters.

hydrography, *n.* *hi-drō-grāf-ŷ* [Gr. *hūdōr*, water; *grāphō*, I describe or write] the art of forming charts representing sea-coasts, seas, gulfs, bays, islands, &c.; maritime surveying: **hy'drograph'ic**, *a.* *-drō-grāf'ik*, also **hy'drograph'ical**, *a.* *-kal*, relating to maps or charts representing sea-coasts, rocks, islands, shoals, &c.: **hydrographer**, *n.* *-drō-grāf-ēr*, one who.

Hydroïda, n. plu. *Hydroïda* (Gr. *hydra*, a water-snake; *eidos*, resemblance). In zool., the sub-class of the Hydrozoa which comprises the animals most nearly allied to the hydra.

hydrokinetics, n. *hi-drō-kin-et'iks* [Gr. *hudōr*, water; *kinēō*, I move], the mathematical theory of the motion of fluids; hydrodynamics: **hydrokinetic**, **hydrokinet'ical**, a. *hi-drō-kin-et'ik*, -i-kal, pert. to.

Hydrology, n. *hi-dról'ô-jí* [Gr. *hudôr*, water; *logos*, discourse], that branch of *phys. geog.* which treats of the properties and laws of water, and its distribution over the earth's surface: **hydrologist**, n. *ô-jist*, one skilled in hydrology: **hydrologic**, **hydrological**, a. *hi-dról'ô-jik*, *-lô-jik* *kál*, pert. to.

hydrolysis, *n.* **hi-dro-lī-sis** [*Gr.* *hudo*, *lúsia*, a dissolving—from *luo*, I loose], a kind of chemical decomposition by which a compound is resolved into other compounds by taking up molecules of water; **hydrolytic**, *a.* **hi-dro-lī-tik**, causing hydrolysis, or relating to the process or effects of hydrolysis.

Hydromagnesite, n. *At-dro-mag'ne-sit* [Gr. *hudor*, water: Eng. *magnesite*], a native carbonate of magnesia, occurring in white earthy amorphous masses in serpentine rocks.

hydromancy, n. *hī'drō-mān'sī* [Gr. *hūdōr*, water; *mantheia*, divination], the method of predicting events by water, practised by the ancients: *hy'droman'tic*, a. -*ītik*, relating to.

hydromel, *n.* *hi-drō-mel* [Gr. *hudōr*, water; *mell*, honey], honey mixed in water, called mead when fermented.

hydrometeor, n. *hi-drō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *hudōr*,
meleōs, raised high above the earth] a meteor
or atmospheric phenomenon proceeding from the
vapour of water, as rain, snow, &c.: *hydromē-*
teology, n. *-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the
branch of meteorology which deals with water in
the atmosphere in the form of rain, &c.: *hydromē-*
teological, a. *-ō-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to.

hydrometer, n. *hi-dròm'è-tèr* [Gr. *hudōr*, water; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the density, strength, &c., of liquids: **hydrometric**, a. *hi-dròm'è-trik*, also **hydrometrical**, a. *-ri-kāl*, pert. to a hydrometer: **hydrometry**, n. *-dròm'è-tri*, the art of ascertaining the density, &c., of liquids.

hydrometra, n. *hî-drô-mé'trâ* [Gr. *hudôr*, water; *mé'tra*, womb], an excessive secretion and accumulation of fluid within the cavity of the uterus.

hydronephrosis, n. hī-drō-nēf-rō'sis [Gr. *hudrōr*, water; *nephros*, kidney], dropsy of the kidney, caused by any permanent obstruction of the ureter.

hydronette, n. *hi-drō-net* [Gr. *hudōr*, water], a garden implement for watering flowers.

house; *bûdant*, dwelling), a man joined to a woman by marriage; an economist; the manager of the concerns of a ship, as in the phrase *ship's husband*: *v.* to manage with frugality; to use with economy: *husbanding*, *imp.*: *husbanded*, *pp.*: *husbandman*, *n.* the man who manages the concerns of the soil; a tiller of the soil; a working farmer: *husbandry*, *n.* *brûd-ri*, the business of a farmer: frugality; domestic economy: *husbandless*, *a.* without a husband: *husbandage*, *n.* *bûd-âj*, the agent's allowance or commission for attending to the business of a ship.—*Syn.* of 'husbandman': farmer; master; cultivator; tiller; agriculturist.

hush, *v.* *hûsh* [an imitative word: cf. Ger. *Ausch*, *hush*! quick!]: to still; to render silent: *hush*! *imp.*: *hushed*, *pp.* *hûsh*: *hush-money*, a bribe for silence: *hush*! *imper.*, silence; be still: *adj.* still; quiet; silent: to *hush up*, to conceal or suppress; to avoid mention of.

husk, *n.* *hûsk* [AS. *hûs*, a house], the dry external covering of many fruits and seeds: *v.* to remove the husks from: *husking*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of stripping off husks: *husked*, *pp.* *hûskt*, covered with a husk; stripped of husks: *husky*, *a.* *-t*, abounding with or consisting of husks; dry; rough.

husky, *a.* *hûsk-i* [allied to *husk*], dry and rough in the throat arising from cold or otherwise; producing muffled imperfect speech; hoarse: *huskily*, *ad.* *-ly*: *huskiness*, *n.* roughness of sound; hoarseness.

hussar, *n.* *hûs-âr* [Ger. *hussar*; Hung. *hussar*: Servian *chusar*; a hussar, a robber, a sea-robber: late Gr. *koursarios*, a pirate; mid. L. *corvairius*, a pirate: L. *cursor*, a courier], a light armed horse-soldier, adapted to harass the enemy.

hussif, *n.* *hûs-îf* [Icel. *húst*, a case; *hús*, a house], a case used by seamstresses to contain cotton, worsted, needles, and suchlike. *Note.*—The *f* in *hussif* is excrement: the word is not—*housewife*—see *Skeat*.

Hussite, *n.* *hûs-î-t*, a follower of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer (burned 1415).

Hussy or *hussie*, *n.* *hûs-î* [contr. for *housewife*], a pert or forward girl; applied as a term of slight reproach.

Hustings, *n.* *plu.* *hûs'tîngs* [AS. *hustung*; Icel. *hustung*, a place of council—from *hús*, a house; *ting*, an assembly], the municipal court of the City of London; the platform from which candidates for Parliament formerly addressed the electors on the day of nomination.

Husks, *v.* *hûsk* [Dut. *hutsien*, to shake to and fro—from Dut. *hutsen*, to shake], to shake together in confusion: to push or crowd; to jostle in a crowd: *hustling*, *imp.* *hûs'tîng*: *hustled*, *pp.* *hûst'id*.

Huswife, another spelling of *housewife*.

hut, *n.* *hû* [F. *hutte*; OH. Ger. *hû*, a hut, a cottage], a slight temporary erection; a mean dwelling: *v.* to place in huts: *hutting*, *imp.*: *hût'ted*, *pp.*

Hutch, *n.* *hûch* [F. *huche*—from mid. L. *hûtica*, a cottage], a chest or bin; a coop for rabbits; a basket or cage in which the miners bring the coals from the mines: *v.* to hoard or lay up, as in a chest: *hutch'ing*, *imp.*: *hutch'ed*, *pp.* *hûch'id*.

Hux, *v.* *hûks* [etym. obscure], to fish by means of gear attached to floating bladders.

Hussa! *int.* *hûs-â-zû* [Ger. *hussa*, *hussa*], a shout of joy or approbation: *v.* to receive with approbation: *hussing*, *imp.*: *hussed*, *pp.* *hûs'id*.

Hyacinth, *n.* *hî-â-sîn-th* [F. *hyacinthe*—from L. *Hyacinthus*; Gr. *hûkînthos*, *Hyacinth*, a Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo, who was accidentally killed, and from whose blood the flower was fabled to have sprung], a beautiful flowering plant of many varieties; the blue iris, corn-flig, or gladiolus of the ancients; the genus of plants *Hyacinthus*, Ord. *Liliaceæ*; a precious stone of a violet colour; a variety of zircon: *hyacinthine*, *a.* *-sîn-thîn*, consisting of or resembling hyacinth.

Hyads, *n.* *plu.* *hî-â-ds*, or *Hyades*, *n.* *plu.* *hî-â-ds* [probably from L. *Hyades*—from Gr. *Hyades*, the piglins—from *hús*, a pig; but another derivation is from *hûc*, it rains], a cluster of seven stars in the Bull's face in the constellation *Taurus*, the rising of which with the sun was supposed by the ancients to indicate rain.

Hyana—see *hyena*.

hyaline, *a.* *hî-â-lîn* [Gr. *hualos*, glass], glassy; con-

sisting of or resembling glass; in bot., transparent or nearly colourless, applied to the part where the cell-nucleus appears; in med., clear, and of a slight consistence like a jelly: *hyaline*, *n.* *hî* [Gr. *hûxos*, a stone], a variety of opal: *hyaloid*, *a.* *-lôid* [Gr. *hûdos*, likeness], like glass; transparent: *hyaloid eris*, *n.* *hî-â-lô-îd* [Gr. *stêrros*, iron], a brown or yellow-coloured very ferruginous and metallic-looking mineral: a variety of olive: *hyalosome*, *n.* *hî-sûs*, the process of becoming transparent: *hyalograph*, *n.* *hî-â-lô-grâf* [Gr. *graphô*, I write] an instr. for inscribing on a transparent surface: *hyalography*, *n.* *hî-â-lô-grâ-fî*, the art of writing or engraving on glass.

hybernate, *hybernation*—see *hibernate*.

Hybodus, *n.* *hî-bô-dûs*, also *hî-bodons*, *n.* *plu.* *dôn'ts* [Gr. *hûbos*, curved, bumped; *odous* or *odonta*, a tooth], in *geol.*, a family of fossil shark-like fishes furnished with teeth having knobbed crowns.

Hybrid, *n.* *hî-brîd* [F. *hybride*—from L. *hybrida*, a mongrel, a hybrid—from Gr. *hûbris*, a wanton act, an outrage], a mongrel; a mule; an animal or plant, the produce of different kinds or species: *adj.* having the origin or character of a hybrid; applied to words formed of elements derived from different languages; heterogeneous or mixed: *hybridism*, *a.* *-îs*, produced from the mixture of two species: *hybridism*, *n.* *-îsm*, also *hybrid'ity*, *n.* *-brîd-î-ty*, character, state or condition of a hybrid: *hybridise*, *v.* *-îs*, to make or become hybrid: *hybridising*, *imp.*: *hybridised*, *pp.* *-îs'id*: *hybridism*, *n.* *-îz'm*, the act of rendering hybrid; also *hybrid'ing*, *n.* *-îz'îng*.

Hydatida, *n.* *plu.* *hî-dâ-tî-ds*, or *hydatides*, *n.* *plu.* *hî-dâ-tî-ds* [Gr. *hûdatis* or *hûdatida*, a vesicle—from *hûdôr*, water], little vesicles or bladders of water found in the bodies of animals in a state of disease, and containing the larvae of tapeworms; the simplest kind of intestinal worms: *hydatism*, *n.* *hî-dâ-tîz'm*, in med., a sound produced by the fluctuation of pus: *hydatoid*, *a.* *-dâ-lôid*, watery; aqueous; specifically, in anat., pert. to the aqueous humour of the eye.

Hydr, *hî-dr*, and *hydro*, *hî-drô* [Gr. *hûdôr*, water], a common prefix, in scientific terms, denoting the presence, action, or quality of water; also, in certain chemical terms, denoting the presence of *hydrogen*.

Hydra, *n.* *hî-drâ* [L. *Hydra*; Gr. *hûdra*, the hydra, a water-snake—from Gr. *hûdôr*, water], a water-snake; a fabulous monster serpent having many heads, slain by Hercules; a fresh-water polype: *hydra-headed*, having as many heads as the hydra, for when one head was struck off two at once sprung up in its place; denoting a difficulty or misfortune which apparently increases and strengthens the longer it is grappled with.

Hydracid, *n.* *hî-drâ-sîd* [Gr. *hûdôr*, water; Eng. *acid*], an acid containing hydrogen with oxygen element, but without oxygen, like hydrochloric acid.

Hydraform, *n.* *hî-drâ-fôr'm* [L. *Hydra*, a water-snake; *forma*, shape], resembling the common fresh-water polype in form.

Hydragogue, *n.* *hî-drâ-gôg* [Gr. *hûdôr*, water; *agô*, I lead], a medicine which produces a rapid discharge of fluid from the body.

Hydrangeæ, *n.* *plu.* *hî-drân-jê-z* [Gr. *hûdôr*, water; *angion*, a vessel, a capsule], a sub-order of the Ord. *Saxifragaceæ*: *Hydrangea*, *n.* *hî-jê-z*, a genus of plants, pretty when in flower, so called from the capsules of some of the species appearing like a cup: *Hydrangea* *Thunbergii*, (*hûn-bêr-jî-rî*) [after *Thunberg*, a celebrated traveller and botanist], a species whose leaves furnish a tea of a very high character, bearing the name *Amata-tea* in Japan.

Hydrant, *n.* *hî-drân't* [Gr. *hûdrainô*, I irrigate—from *hûdôr*, water], a pipe or spout for discharging water at a fire; a water-plug.

Hydranth, *n.* *hî-drân'th* [Gr. *hûdra*, a water-serpent; *anthos*, a flower], the polypite or proper nutritive zooid of the *Hydrozoa*.

Hydrargillite, *n.* *hî-drâ-rjî-lî-t* [Gr. *hûdôr*, water; *argillos*, clay], a name given to the native phosphate of alumina, under the erroneous idea that it consisted of alumina and water.

Hydrargyrum, *n.* *hî-drâ-rjî-rûm* [Gr. *hûdrarguros*, fluid silver—from *hûdôr*, water; *arguros*, silver], quicksilver or mercury: *hydrargyria*, *n.* *hî-drâ-rjî-rî-d*, one of the ill effects of mercury applied

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lôte*; *môte*, *mêt*, *hêr*; *pine*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*;

moist; damp; dewy; humid; capricious; irregular; whimsical; pleasant; jocular; jocose; merry; witty.

hump, *n.* *A&ump* [Dnt. *A&ump*, a hunch, a piece cut off something—from *A&ompe*, to cut off the extremity of a thing], the protuberance formed by a crooked back, as that on a camel: **humpback**, *n.* *-b&ck*, one with a crooked back: **humpbacked**, *a.* *-b&ck*, having a crooked back.

humpy, *adj.* *A&umpy*, *n.* *A&ump* [dim. of *A&ump*], a protuberance; **humpy**, *adj.* *A&ump*, short fat piece, a short, thick, round-shouldered person; a fat dwarf.

humulus, *n.* *A&um-l&u* [*Humulus lupulus*, the systematic name of the hop plant—from *L. humus*, the ground], the narcotic principle of the hop.

humus, *n.* *A&um-l&u* [*L. humus*, soil], the dark-brown or black soil formed by the decay of vegetable matter: **humic acid**, *A&um-l&u*, an acid derived from humus.

hunch, *n.* *A&um-l&u* [a nasalised form of hook, which see], a hump or protuberance; a lump or thick piece; a push or jerk, as with the elbow: **hunching**, *imp.* *A&um-l&u*, **hunched**, *pp.* *A&um-l&u*: **hunchback**, *n.* one with a lump on the back: **hunchbacked**, *a.* *-b&ck*, having a crooked back.

hundred, *n.* *A&um-dred* [AS. *hundred*—from *heol*, a hundred; *red*, speech, discourse, reckoning—cf. *Icel.* *hundrað*; Ger. *hundert*; Goth. *haimuðe-hund*], ten multiplied by ten: a number consisting of ten times ten: in commerce, a variable amount of different kinds of goods; a division of a county in England: **hundredth**, *a.* *-dred*, the one part or division of anything divided into a hundred parts: **hundredfold**, *a.* a hundred times as much: **hundredweight**, *n.* *-dred*, 112 lb.—contracted into *cut*: **hundred days**, *n.* *-dred*, a name given to the period between 20th March 1815, when Napoleon escaped from Elba and reached Paris, and 22nd June, when he abdicated in favour of his son.

hung, *hung*, *pt.* and *pp.* of *hang*, which see: **hung-beef**, beef salted and dried.

Hungary, *a.* *A&um-g&er-l&u*, pert. to or obtained from Hungary: **Hungary**, balsam, a kind of turpentine from the mountain-pine of Hungary: **Hungary water**, a distilled water from rosemary flowers—said to be named from a queen of Hungary.

hunger, *n.* *A&um-g&er-l&u* [Goth. *hunger*; cf. Dan. *hunger*; Icel. *hungur*; *A&um-g&er-l&u*, the uneasy sensation caused by want of food; desire for food; any eager or violent desire: *v.* to feel the pain of hunger; to crave food; to long for: **hungering**, *imp.* *A&um-g&er-l&u*, the suffering from hunger: **hungered**, *pp.* *-g&er-l&u*, *adj.* pinched by want of food; suffering from hunger: **hungerer**, *n.* *-g&er-l&u*, one who: **hungry**, *a.* *-g&er-l&u*, having a keen appetite; feeling hunger; looking thin and eager; greedy; poor: **hungrily**, *adv.* *-g&er-l&u*: **hungerily**, *a.* *adv.* *A&um-g&er-l&u*, in *OE.*, in want of nourishment: **hungeritis**, *a.* *-itis*, also **hungeritis**, *a.* *-itis*, pain or weakness from the effects of hunger: **hungerstarve**, *v.* *-starve* [Eng. *starve*], in *OE.*, to starve with hunger; to pinch for want of food.

hunk, *n.* *A&um-l&u* [a prob. corrupt. of *huckster*], a covetous, miserly man; a niggard.

Huns, *n.* *A&um-l&u* [*L. Huns*], a savage and powerful Asiatic nation who overran a large portion of the Roman empire in the 5th century.

hunt, *n.* *A&um-l&u* [AS. *hunan*, to hunt: cf. Goth. *hunan*, captivity], the pursuit or chase of wild animals; pursuit; the pack of hounds: *v.* to chase or pursue wild animals; to follow closely: **hunting**, *imp.* *A&um-l&u*, *n.* the act or practice of pursuing wild animals for sport or for food: **hunter**, *n.* *-er*, one who hunts; a strong horse trained for the chase: **hunteress**, *n.* *-ess*, a woman who hunts: the **hunt**, those who maintain a pack of hounds in any district: to **hunt down**, to bear down by persecution or violence; to pursue closely with a view to seize upon, as a criminal: to **hunt from**, to drive out or away; to **hunt out**, after, or up, to seek; to search for: **hunting-horn**, a kind of bugle: **hunting-box** or **-seat**, a residence for the convenience of hunting: **hunter-man**, *n.* the servant who attends to the hounds, &c.; a hunter.

hurdle, *n.* *A&er-dl* [AS. *Ayrdel*, a hurdle], a framework of intertwined twigs or the smaller branches of trees; a crate; the rough framework on which criminals were dragged to execution: *v.* to enclose or guard with hurdles: **hurdling**, *imp.* *A&er-dl-ing*:

hurled, *pp.* *A&er-dl*: **hurdles**, *n.* *plu.* *A&er-dls*, frames for fencing, &c.

hurds, *n.* *plu.* *A&er-ds*—same as *hurdles*.

hurdygurdy, *n.* *A&er-dl-g&er-dl* [an imitative word], a stringed instr. somewhat like a violin, the sounds of which are produced by a small wheel striking against the strings; also applied to a barrel-organ.

hurkaru, *n.* *A&er-k&er-d* [Hind. *harkara*], in the *East Indies*, a running footman; a messenger; a Calcutta daily paper so called.

hurl, *v.* *A&er-l* [a contracted form of *hurdle*, influenced also by *whirl*], to drive through the air with a whirling noise; to throw with violence; to drive with great force; to whirl; *fig.*, to utter with vehemence; to scream: *n.* the act of hurling; a tumult: **hurling**, *imp.* *A&er-l*, **hurled**, *pp.* *A&er-l*; **hurler**, *n.* *-er*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'hurl' *v.*: to drive; throw; cast; toss.

hurl, *n.* *A&er-l* [Scot., connec. with *whirl*, which see, and *hurl* *l* in *Scot.*, a drive in a conveyance or cart: *v.* to drive or drag a small hand-conveyance; to be driven in a conveyance: **hurler**, *n.* *A&er-l*, a small two-wheeled conveyance that can be driven with the hands; a hand-cart.

hurlbone, *n.* [for *schirbone*], a bone near the middle of a horse's buttock.

hurly, *n.* *A&er-l* [an imitative word], in *OE.*, bustle; tumult; commotion: **hurly-burly**, *n.* *-burly*, great commotion: *adj.* creating confusion; tumultuous—see *hullabaloo*.

hurrah! also **hurra**! *int.* *A&er-r&er-d*, an exclamation expressive of pleasure or satisfaction; a shout of triumph or applause.

hurricane, *n.* *A&er-r&er-l&u* [Sp. *huracan*, a hurricane—from a Caribbean word *Auracan*, imitative of rushing wind], a violent storm in which the wind blows fitfully with prodigious force: **hurricane**, *n.* *-l&u*, in *OE.*, same sense: **hurricane-bird**, a name for the frigate-bird: **hurricane-deck**, *n.* a light elevated deck amidships in passenger steamboats; a cross-deck.

hurried, *a.* **hurries**, *n.*—see under *hurry*.

hurry, *v.* *A&er-r&er-l* [an imitative word: O.Sw. *hurra*, to swing, to whirl: Icel. *hurra*, a noise: Dan. *hurra*, to buzz, to hum], to hasten; to impel to greater speed; to put into confusion through haste; to move or act with haste: *n.* haste; a driving or pressing forward, as on business; bustle: **hurrying**, *imp.* *-ring*: *adj.* hastening; quickening: *n.* the urging to greater speed; rapidity of motion: **hurried**, *pp.* *-rid*: *adj.* hastened; urged to rapid motion or vigorous action: **hurriedly**, *adv.* *-ly*: **hurriedness**, *n.* **hurrier**, *n.* *-er*, one who: **hurrying**, *adv.* *-ly*: **hurries**, *n.* *plu.* *A&er-r&er-l*, strokes or frames at the sides of a quay for the conveyance of tumbling coals from the waggon right into the holds of sea-going vessels: **hurry-scurry**, *adv.* *A&er-r&er-l-scurry* [colloquial], confusedly: in a bustle: *n.* confusion and bustle.—*SYN.* of 'hurry' *v.*: to precipitate; expedite; quicken; accelerate; speed; despatch; bustle.

hurst or **hyrst**, *n.* *A&er-st* [AS. *Ayrst*, a thicket], a wood or grove; a postfix in names of places in same sense, as in *Hawkhurst*.

hurt, *n.* *A&er-l* [OF. *hurter*, to knock, strike], a wound; a bruise; injury: *v.* to give or cause pain to; to wound; to grieve; to injure: **hurting**, *imp.* *A&er-l*, *pt.* and *pp.* *A&er-l*: **hurtless**, *n.* *plu.* *-less*, pieces of wood for protecting the parapet from the wheels of gun-carriages: **hurtful**, *a.* *-ful*, injurious; pernicious; occasioning loss or injury: **hurtfully**, *adv.* *-ly*: **hurtfulness**, *n.* **hurtless**, *a.* *-less*, in *OE.*, that cannot hurt; harmless; innocent.—*SYN.* of 'hurt' *n.*: damage; detriment; harm; prejudice; injustice; wrong; mischief; loss; bane; disadvantage—of 'hurtful': mischievous; destructive; harmful; baneful; prejudicial; detrimental; disadvantageous; noxious; unwholesome.

hurtlers or **hearters**, *n.* *plu.* *A&er-l&er-s*—see under *hurt*.

hurtle, *v.* *A&er-l* [a freq. of *hurt*: F. *hurter*, to dash against: Norw. *hurra*, to rattle], to clash or dash together; to rattle; to move violently: **hurting**, *imp.* *A&er-l*, *n.* the act of that which hurries; the rattling, clashing noise sometimes made by a rapidly moving body: **hurtled**, *pp.* *A&er-l*.

hurtle-berry, *n.* *A&er-l-b&er-l* [AS. *heort-berie*, hart-berry], the whortle-berry—which see.

husband, *n.* *A&um-b&nd* [Icel. *húsbandi*—from *hús*, a

cat, dog, fool: p&re, bid; choir, game, fog, sham, thing, there, zeal.

merly an expression of applause: *hum*, int. [*Ice*]. *Assus*, the hissing of a suppressed utterance; a sound implying doubt and hesitation: *v.* to utter sounds like bees; to sing without words in a low or under tone; to utter low sounds expressive of indignation; in *O.E.*, to flatter; to cajole [*Port.* *zumbar*, to buzz; *sombar*, to joke]; *humming*, imp.; *hummed*, pp. *hūmd*: *hummer*, *n.* *mēr*, one who hums; in *O.E.*, an applauder: *humble-bee*, which see: *hum* and *haws*, a suppressed utterance with stammering, indicating that the person is at a loss what to say: *humdrum*, *n.* what goes on in a hum-ming, droning, droning way: *adj.* monotonous; commonplace; stupid: *humming*, *n.* *hūm-ming*, the sound of bees: *humming-bird*, the smallest and most beautiful of birds, found in the tropical parts of Amer. and U. States—so called from the sound produced by the motion of its wings.

human, *a.* *hū-mān* [*F.* *humānus*, *L.* *hūmānus*, *human*—from *homo*, man], of or pert. to mankind; having the qualities or nature of man: *humanly*, *ad.* *-ly*, after the manner of men: *humanity*, *n.* *-mān-ī-tē* [*F.* *humanitas*—from *L.* *humanitas*], the quality of being human; the peculiar nature of man; the human race; benevolence; tenderness; mental cultivation befitting man; in *Scot. Unt.*, one of the *humanities*, viz., Latin, Greek, rhetoric, poetry, and grammatical studies, the acquisition of which is supposed to humanise or polish the mind—now restricted to the Latin language: *humane*, *a.* *hū-mān*, kind; tender and compassionate; having the feelings proper to man: *humane*, *ad.* *-ly*, humanise, *v.* *hū-mān-ī-zē*, to soften; to render kind and tender; to make civilised: *humanising*, imp. *adj.* investing with the character of civilised man; softening: *humanised*, pp. *-ī-zē*: *adj.* invested with the character of civilised man; made humane: *humaniser*, *n.* *-sēr*, one who: *humanisation*, *n.* *-ī-zē-shān*, the act of humanising: *humanism*, *n.* *-fēm*, culture based especially upon classical learning; a system of thought in which human interests predominate: *humanist*, *n.* *-tēst*, one versed in, or devoted to, classical learning: *humanistic*, *a.* *pert.* to human-kind, the race of man; the human species: *humanitarian*, *n.* *-dār-ī-ān*, one who is distinguished by the possession of humane principles; a philanthropist; in *theol.*, one who supports the doctrine of the human nature of Christ and denies His divinity; one who maintains that man can attain perfection without grace.

humate, *n.* *hū-mā-tē* [*L.* *humus*, the ground], a compound of humic acid with a base.

humble, *a.* *hūm-bū* [*F.* *humble*—from *L.* *humilis*, lowly, mean, from *hūmus*, the ground]; lowly; modest; meek; poor: as in humble circumstances: *low*, as opposed to *high* or *great*: *v.* to bring down; to reduce low; to subdue; to degrade; to mortify: *humbling*, imp. *-bling*: *n.* humiliation; abatement of pride: *humbléd*, pp. *hūm-bū-bū*: *humblily*, *ad.* *-bū*, in a humble manner; without pride; modestly: *humbleness*, *n.* *-bū-nēs*: *humblingly*, *ad.* *-bling-ly*.—*SYN.* of *humble* *v.*: to abase; lower; depress; disgrace; humiliate; dishonour; sink; crush; break.

humble-bee, *n.* *hūm-bū-bē* [from *hum*: cf. *Dut.* *hummelen*, to hum; *Ger.* *hummel*, a humble-bee], a humming-bee, or one that hums often; a hairy, black bee of large size, with bands of yellow or orange, which constructs its hive underground; a humble-bee.

humblies or *umbles*, *n.* plu. *ūm-būz* [*F.* *nomblies*], the entrails of a deer; generally the entrails and inferior parts of any beast: also sept *nomblies* and *nomblies*: *humble-pie*, *n.* *hūm-bū-pē*, as in the phrase, 'to eat *humble-pie*', to eat one's own words; to be obliged to act in a very humiliating way—that is, to stoop, as it were, to eat a pie made of *humblies*.

humboldtine, *n.* *hūm-bōl-tēn* [after *Humboldt*], a mineral occurring in yellowish capillary crystals in the brown-coal of Germany; oxalite or natural ferrous oxalate: *humboldtite*, *n.* *-tē*, ditto. or native borate of lime.

humbug, *n.* *hūm-būg* [*O.E.* *hum*, to impose on, and *bug*, an object of dread—prob. only originating in slang, as from *hum* and *bug*—see *bug*], an imposition or trick played off under fair pretences; a piece of trickery; a hoax; an unreliable person; a deceiver; an imposter: *v.* to impose upon; to cheat; to play off an imposition: *humbugging*, imp. *hum-bugged*, pp. *-būg*: *humbugger*, *n.* one who humbugs.

humdrum—see under *hum*.

humective, *a.* *hū-mēct-iv* [*L.* *humectare*, to moisten], able to moisten: *humectation*, *n.* *-tā-shān*, a making wet: *humectant*, *a.* *hū-mēct-ānt*, making fluid; moistening: *n.* a substance regarded as increasing the fluidity of the blood.

humeral, *a.* *hū-mēr-āl* [*mid L.* *humeralis*—from *L.* *humerus*, the shoulder] pert. to the shoulder: *humeralus*, *n.* *-ūs*, the arm from the shoulder to the elbow; the bone of that part.

humus, *n.* *hū-mūs* [*E.* *Ind.*], a plain, coarse Indian cloth, made of cotton.

humic, *a.* *hū-mīk* [*L.* *humus*, soil], applied to an acid produced from the decomposition of mould by an alkali.

humid, *a.* *hū-mīd* [*F.* *humide*—from *L.* *humidus*, moist—from *hūmēre*, to be moist or damp] rather wet or watery; moist; damp: *humidity*, *n.* *-ī-tē*, moisture; dampness.

humifuse, *a.* *hū-mī-fūs* [*L.* *humus*, the ground; *fusus*, spread], in bot., spread over the surface of the ground; recumbent.

humiliate, *v.* *hū-mī-lī-tāt* [*L.* *humiliatus*, humiliated—from *humilis*, lowly, mean—from *humus*, the ground], to humble; to depress; to mortify: *humiliating*, imp. *adj.* abasing to pride; mortifying: *humiliated*, pp. *humiliā-tān*, *n.* *-tā-shān* [*F.* *-l.*], the act of reducing from a high to a low state or condition; the state of being humbled or reduced to lowliness: *humility*, *n.* *-tē* [*F.* *humilité*—from *L.* *humilitatem*], freedom from pride; modest estimate of one's own worth.—*SYN.* of *humility*: lowliness; humbleness; modesty; diffidence; submissiveness: *humite*, *a.* *hū-mī-tē* [after Sir *Humey*], a gem of a transparent vitreous brown colour, found in the ejected masses of Vesuvius.

hummal, *v.* *hū-māl* [*AS.* *hummala*, to mutilate; *Ice*]. *hāmā*], to separate or free from the awns, said of barley: *a.* in *Scot.*, applied to an ox wanting or deprived of horns; bruised; disfigured: *hum-meller*, *n.* *-mē-lēr*, a machine for separating the awns of barley from the seed.

hummock, *n.* *hū-mōk* [*Norw.* *hump*, a knoll, a piece of land], a hillock or eminence of land, as seen from the sea, or a distance; among sailors, a large mass of floating ice.

hummocks, *n.* plu. *hū-mōks* [*Pers.* *hummam*, a bath] in *Persia*, sweating-places or baths.

humour or *humor*, *n.* *hū-mēr* [*OF.* *humor*; *L.* *humor*, fluid of any kind, moisture—from *hūmēre*, to be moist], any moisture or fluid of the body except the blood; now usually restricted to any moisture of the body; certain fluids of the eye: *humoral*, *a.* *-āl*, pert. to the fluids or humors of the eye; or proceeding from them: *id.* applied to that old doctrine which ascribed all diseases to a degenerate or disordered state of the fluids of the body—see *Note* next entry: aqueous humour, the watery matter which fills the space in the forepart of the eyeball between the cornea and iris.

humour, *n.* *hū-mēr* [see *humour* 1], turn or temper of mind; the talent which perceives and generalises the peculiarities of persons or circumstances in a witty and kindly manner; caprice; present disposition; in *O.E.*, practice: *v.* to gratify by yielding to a particular inclination or desire; to indulge: *humouring*, imp. *humoured*, pp. *-mēd*: *humourless*, *a.* without humour: *humourist* or *humorist*, *n.* *-mēr-īst*, one who has a playful fancy for odd peculiarities and circumstances; a wag or drill fellow: *humorous* or *humourous*, *a.* *-ūs*, fitted to excite laughter; fanciful; playful: *humorously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *humorousness*, *n.* oddness of conceit; capriciousness: *humorously*, *ad.* *-ly*. *Note*.—The terms 'good humour' and 'bad humour' are derived from the old 'humoral' pathology, according to which there were four principal moistures or humors in the body—namely, *choler*, *melancholy*, *phlegm*, and *blood*, on the due proportion and combination of which the disposition of body and mind depended, and thus the 'humors or temperaments' were reckoned four—viz., *choleric*, *melancholic*, *phlegmatic*, and *sanguine*, produced respectively by *choler*, *melancholy*, *phlegm*, and *blood*.—*SYN.* of 'humour' *n.*: moisture; temper; disposition; joviality; merriment; petulance; peevishness; trick; practice; whim; inclination; wit; satire; pleasantry; mood; frame; fancy—of 'humorous':

māle, *mā*, *fār*, *kāle*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nēt*, *mōve*;

howadji, *n.* *how-dj'i* [Ar. *hawadji*, a merchant]. in the East, a merchant; a rich man; a European gentleman.

howdah or **howdah**, *n.* *how'dd* [Hind. *howdah*; Ar. *howdah*], a litter carried on a camel, a seat fixed on the back of an elephant for riding on.

howdy or **howdie**, *n.* *how'di*, in Scot., a midwife.

howel, *n.* *how-el* [Dan. *hovel*, a plane; Icel. *hóvell*; Ger. *howel*], a cooper's tool for smoothing work.

howl or **howl**, *n.* *howl*.

howitzer, *n.* *how-its-er* [Ger. *Haubitze*], a short mortar or gun mounted on a field-carriage, used for throwing shells.

howker, *n.* *how-ker* [Dut. *hocker*], a Dutch vessel with two masts; a one-masted fishing-boat; same as *hooker*.

howl, *n.* *howl* [ME. *houlen*, to howl; cf. L. *ululere*, to shriek; to howl; Ger. *Aculen*], the cry of a dog or wolf; a piercing cry, arising from pain or fear; v. to cry as a dog or wolf; to utter cries of terror or anguish; to roar or screech loudly, as the wind;

howling, *imp.* *adj.* filled with howling beasts, as a howling wilderness; producing screeching or screaming sounds, as a tempest; dreary; a loud outpouring of mournful sounds; **howled**, *pp.* *howled*; **howler**, *n.* *er*, one who howls; a monkey so named.

howlet, *n.* *how-let* [F. *houlette*—dim. from L. *ulula*, an owl—see *howl*], a bird of the owl kind.

how, *v.* *hoke*, in OE, another spelling of *hook*, which see; to hamstring; **howing**, *imp.* *hoxed*, *hoxed*.

how, *n.* *how* [Flem. *hoi*], a large boat, sometimes with one deck.

how, *int.* *how* [Dut. *huy*, boy! come!], in sea-faring terms, when one ship hails another, the exclamation is "What ship, boy?" that is, "Tell us who you are and whither bound"; stop! stay!

Howa, *n.* *how'd* [after *Hoy*, gardener to Duke of Northumberland, died 1821], a genus of plants, Ord. *Aspidiadaceae*, producing very handsome waxy flowers, some of them among the most ornamental plants of the hothouse.

howden—see *hadden*.

hub, *n.* *hub* [OE. *hob*, a false step; Dut. *hobbelen*, to rock as a boat], a block of wood laid to the wheel of a carriage to stop its motion; the projecting nave of a wheel; the hilt of a weapon.

hub—see *hob* 1.

hubbub, *n.* *hub-bub* [a repetition of *hoop*, representing a cry; AS. *uodp*, an outcry; cf. Gael. *uabhan*, fight, terror], a great noise of many confused voices; uproar; a tumult.

huckaback, *n.* *huck-d-buck* [L. Ger. *Huckebak*, pick-a-back—from *Auken*, to crouch; *buck*, the back] perhaps originally meaning 'pedlar's wars'; a rough coarse kind of linen used for towelling, so woven as to be partly raised.

huckle, *n.* *huck* [a dim. of Eng. dial. *huck*, a hook—see *hook*], a hump; a small joint; the hip; among *pro. macra*, the summit or apex of an anticline or saddle-back; **huckle-backed**, *huk't*, having round shoulders; **huckle-berry**, the black whortleberry; **huckle-bone** [Ger. *bein*, bone], the hip-bone.

huckster, *n.* *huck-ster* [Dut. *hucker*—from O.Dut. *hucken*, to stoop down; to bow], a pedlar, or one who carried his pack upon his back; a small retailer of provisions, &c.; a mean trickish fellow: v. to deal in small articles or in petty bargains; **huck-stering**, *imp.* *huck-stered*, *pp.* *sterd*. *Note.*—*huckster* is really a fem. form corresponding to *huicker* male.

huddle, *v.* *huddl* [AS. *hlydan*, to hide], to throng or crowd in a disorderly manner; to put on or up in haste or disorder; to crowd together in confusion: *a.* crowd; confusion; **huddling**, *imp.* *huddling*; **huddled**, *pp.* *huddled*.

huddleston, *a.* *huddl-eston* [like similar to the style of Butler's poem of *Huddleston* (1663); doggerel].

hue, *n.* *hū* [AS. *hwe*, form, appearance; cf. Goth. *hwei*, show, appearance; Sw. *hy*, complexion], colour, or shade of colour; a compound colour in which one of the primaries predominates; tint or dye; **hued**, *a.* *huid*, coloured; having a colour; **hueless**, *a.* *hū-less*, without colour.

hue, *n.* *hū* [OF. *hu*—from *Auer*, to hoot, to shout; OS. *hwa*, to hoot], a clamour; an outcry; **huer**, *n.* *huer*, a man stationed at the bow of a fishing-boat to watch the movements of a shoal of fish; **hue and cry**, the legal pursuit of a thief or other offender by

sending a description of him to police-offices, &c.; anciently, the pursuit of a felon, with loud outcries or clamour to give alarm.

huff, *n.* *huff* [an imitative word; cf. Ger. *hauchen*, to breathe or blow], a puff up; sudden offence taken; a swell of sudden anger; a boaster: v. to blow or puff up; to offend; to swell or enlarge; to bluster; to blow, or remove a man from the board, as at draughts; **huffing**, *imp.* *huffed*, *pp.* *huff*; **huffy**, *a.* *-f*, petulant; being in ill-humour; **huffiness**, *n.* *-ness*, state of being puffed up; petulance; **huffish**, *a.* somewhat huffy; petulant; arrogant; **huffishly**, *adv.* *-ly*, to huff up, to puff up; to swell with wind; to take *huff*, to take offence; to give one a *huff*, to speak like an angry man to one.

hug, *n.* *hug* [Icel. *huka*, to sit on one's hams, to crouch], a close embrace; a particular gripe in wrestling: v. to embrace closely; to gripe in wrestling; to keep close to, as to the wind, or the shore, in sailing—see *close-hauled*; **hugging**, *imp.* *hugged*, *pp.* *hug*; to hug oneself, to applaud or congratulate oneself on some supposed advantage or superiority.

huge, *a.* *hug* [OF. *ahuge*, huge, vast], very large or great; enormous—applied to *bulk*, not to *space* or *distance*; Immense; **hugely**, *adv.* *-ly*, enormously; very great; very much: **hugeness**, *n.* enormous bulk or largeness.—SYN. of 'huge': vast; prodigious; gigantic; colossal; immense; monstrous.

hugger-mugger, *a.* *hugger-mugger*, also **hudge-mudge**, *n.* *hug-mug*, and **heder-moder**, *a.* *hoder-moder* [Eng. dial. *hugger*, to hide; *mug*, the face], secret; clandestine; confused; disorderly; now generally applied to a mean or unsuitable way of living; v. to talk aside and in a low tone; *adv.* privately; clandestinely; *a.* aside talk in a low tone; confusion; **huggering**, *imp.* *-muggered*, *pp.* *-muggered*; see *curmudgeon*.

Huguenot, *n.* *hug-u-not* or *-nó* [prob. from F. *Huguenot*, which has been discovered by M. Littré to have been a proper name in France at least two centuries before the Reformation, and may be nothing more than the Christian name of a conspicuous supporter of the sect in early times, applied in contempt, as usually is the case, to the whole sect; *Huguenot* may be a dim. of F. *Hugues*, Hugh; or it may be a corrupt of *Edgenossen*, the Swiss confederates—Geneva being the headquarters of Protestantism], a name applied to the Protestants of France in the 16th and 17th centuries; **Huguenotism**, *n.* *-ism*, the tenets of the Huguenots, *-nists* or *-nós*.

hulk, *n.* *hulk* [mid. L. *hulka*, a heavy merchant-ship; Gr. *holkai*, a ship of burden—from *helkein*, to draw], a large ship of clumsy make; the body of a ship—generally said of an old ship unfit for service; anything bulky or unwieldy, as a bulk of a fellow; in mining, an old excavated working; **hulky**, *a.* *hulk*; large; extra-sized: the *hulks*, old or dismantled ships, formerly used as prisons for convicts; a great hulking fellow, a large, overgrown, and lazy man.

hull, *n.* *hul* [AS. *hulu*, a husk; cf. Dut. *hullen*, to put a mask on; Dan. *hulle*, to wrap; Ger. *hülle*, a clothing, a veil], the outer covering of anything, as of a nut or grain; in Scot., the shell of a bean, or a pea-pod: v. to husk or shell; to take off the outer covering or husk; **hulling**, *imp.* *hulled*, *pp.* *hull*; **hully**, *a.* *-l*, having husks or pods.

hull, *n.* *hul* [Dut. *hol*, a hold—see *hold* 2, and *hull* 1], *lit.*, the hollow husk or shell which floats; the body of a ship: v. to pierce the body of a ship with shot; in OE, to float about, as a ship when the sails are taken down; **hulling**, *imp.* *hulled*, *pp.* *hulld*; to lie a hull, to lie toasting and fro upon the sea, as a sailing vessel in a rain, or helplessly without sails or rudder; **hulldown**, said of a ship when the masts and sails only are seen above the horizon.

hullabaloo, *n.* *hul-lá-bá-ló* [an imitative word; cf. *hallo*, *hurly-burly*, &c.], words formed to represent a confused noise; the thick of battle; uproar; confusion. *Note.*—The F. *huruberlu* was really derived from Eng. *hurry-burry*; and the Eng. *hullabaloo* is said to be a mere corruption of the F.

hum, *n.* *hām* [an imitative word; Ger. *Hummen*; Dut. *hommelien*, to hum or buzz as a bee], the noise of bees or other insects; a low confused noise; for-

collo, boy, foot; pare, bad; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

Hottentot, *n.* *hōt-ən-tōt'* [a Dutch name for the 'click' language of the S. African tribes—*hūt-entot* indicating stammering: cf. Dut. *Anteren*, to stammer], a native of S. Africa; a bushman or Boesjeman; a savage or brutal man.

hound—see **hound**.

hound—see **hound**.

hound—see **hound**.

hound, *n.* *hōk* [AS. *hōh*, the heel: cf. Icel. *hō*, as in *hōsin*, a hock-sinew; Dut. *hōk*; Ger. *hocke*—see **hock**], the lower part of the thigh; the ham; the joint of the hind-leg of a beast: *v.* to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham: *hōung*'ing, imp.: *hōunged*, pp. *hōkd*.

hound, *n.* *hōund* [AS. *hōund*, a dog; cf. Icel. *hōundr*; Goth. *hōunds*; Ger. *hōnd*; L. *canis*; Gr. *kuōn*, a dog], one of a particular breed of dogs used in hunting, as stag-hound, fox-hound, &c.: *v.* to set on; to chase: *hōund*'ing, imp.: *hōund*'ed, pp.: *hound-fish*, a kind of shark: *hōund*, *n.* plu. *hōunds*, particular projecting parts of a mast-head: to follow the hounds, to be in the habit of hunting: to hound a person, to harass and annoy a person with the aid of others, as hounds let slip at game in hunting; to persecute unceasingly.

hour, *n.* *ōer* [OF. *hore*; L. and Gr. *hōra*, an hour], a period of time marked by a clock or watch; 60 minutes; 24th part of a day; a particular time as marked by a watch or clock: *hourly*, *a.* -*ly*, done every hour; frequent; continual: *ad.* every hour: *hour-glass*, an instr. for measuring time, particularly an hour, consisting of two glass bulbs connected by a narrow tube, the fine containing fine dried sand or a liquid sufficient in quantity to run out in an hour exactly: *hour-hand*, one of the hands of a clock pointing to the hours: to keep good hours, to be at home in good season; to attend closely to one's religious duties: hours, certain prayers in R. Cath. Ch.: canonical hours, the particular times of certain days appointed by ecclesiastical authority for public worship; also applied to stated times appointed for certain private devotions—see under **canon**: hour-circles, the 24 circles drawn from north to south on the terrestrial globe, and terminating at both poles.

hour, *n.* *hōur* [Pers. *hōr*, a virgin of Paradise], among Mohammedans, a nymph of Paradise: *houris*, *n.* plu. *hōurīs*.

house, *n.* *hōus*, *houses*, *n.* plu. *hōuz-es* [AS. *hūs*, a house: cf. Goth. *hūs*; Dut. *hūs*; Icel. *hūs*; Ger. *haus*], any building for habitation or shelter; domestic concerns; manner of living; a family of ancestors or kindred; a trading firm; *as* the kingdom assembled in Parliament, *as* House of Lords, House of Commons; the body, *as*, 'house of this tabernacle', the grave, *as* 'house appointed for all living'; an astrological division of the heavens: *v.* *hōles*, to shelter; to take shelter; to put under cover: *hōus*'ing, imp.: *n.* the number of habitable buildings—see **housing**: *hōused*, pp. *hōused*: *houseless*, *a.* *hōus-less*, destitute of a home: *house-boat*, *n.* a barge fitted up with a wooden building of one story on it: *house-bote* [ME. *bote*, payment], in law, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fuel, a right held by some tenants on English estates: *house-breaker*, *n.* one who enters a house by force to rob it: *house-decorator*, a tradesman who undertakes the painting and paper-hanging of houses: *house-dog*, a watch-dog: *house-factor*, in Scot., an agent for the sale or letting of houses: *house of God*, a temple or church: *household*, *n.* a family living together: *adj.* of the house or family; domestic: the Household, the royal domestic establishment: *householder*, *n.* plu. *hōlds*, among millers, a certain quality of wheaten flour: *household stuff*, the furniture, &c., of a house: *householder*, *n.* one who occupies or owns a house: *household gods*, in Rom. myth., gods presiding over the house or family, or their images; Laræ and Penates; hence, all those articles and domestic pets that so much endear to us our homes: *house-joiner*, a carpenter who does work for the interior of houses: *house-keeper*, *n.* one who has the chief care of a house or family: *house-keeping*, *n.* domestic concerns and management: *house-leek*, a plant found growing on the tops of houses, used for the cure of bruises and ulcers; the *Semperparvum tectorum*, Ord. *Crusulacæ*: *house-line*, *n.* also *hōus*'ing, *n.* among seamen, a small line of three strands: *housemaid*, *n.* a female servant who attends table, and has the care of the

rooms, furniture, &c.: *house of call*, among tradesmen, a house where journeymen of a particular trade assemble when out of work, and where they can be hired by masters: *house of correction*, a prison for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons: *house-room*, lodging in a house; free space: *house-steward*, a superior domestic who manages a large household: *house-warming*, *n.* *hōus-er-warm*, a familiar name for an entertainment on the occasion of taking possession of a new house or new premises, generally for business purposes: *housewife*, *n.* *hōus-wif*, the mistress of a house who is a good manager: *housewife*, *n.* *hōus-wif*, a little can for needles, &c.: *house-wifery*, *n.* *hōus-wif-er-ry*, female management of domestic concerns: *open house*, hospitality to all comers: *religious house*, a monastery or convent: to bring down the whole house, to draw an outburst of applause from the entire audience, as in a theatre: to make a house, in Parliament, to get a quorum of members: *House of Commons*, the lower branch of the legislature, or Lower House, whose members consist of representatives from towns and counties: *House of Lords*, the upper branch of the legislature, whose members consist of princes of the blood, peers of the realm, and certain bishops of the Church: *states out of house and home*, deprived of all ordinary means of existence; resources will not be equal to the demands made on them: *Household Troops*, the troops whose appointed duties are to attend the sovereign, and guard the metropolis, consisting of 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and Foot Guards of three regiments—viz., the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards. SVY. of 'house': tenement; dwelling; family; household; lineage; race; ancestors; descendants; kindred; tribe; a firm; a company; residence; building; edifice; mansion; abode; an inn; hotel; monastery; college; theatre.

house, *n.* *hōus-ell* [AS. *hōusel* for *hōusel*, the Eucharist: cf. Goth. *hōusel*, a sacrifice], in OE, the Eucharist or Lord's Supper: *v.* to give or receive the Eucharist; to administer the Eucharist to one on his deathbed: *hōus*'elling, imp.: *adj.* sacramental: *hōuselled*, pp. *hōus-ellid*.

housing, *n.* *hōus-ing* [F. *housser*; OF. *houer*, a short mantle worn about the head and shoulders in bad weather, a foot-cloth for a horse, a coverlet for a bed—from mid. L. *hōstia*: mid. L. *hōstia*, and *hōstia*, a cover: OH. Ger. *hōst*], a cover or protection to anything, as to a vessel in harbour: *hōus*'ings, *n.* plu. the trappings of a horse.

host, *n.* *hōst* [Dut. *hōst*, in S. Africa, wood: *hōst*-berg, a timbered mountain].

hove, *pt.* or *pp.* *hōv*, OE. *hōven*, pp. *hōv-en* [see **heave**]: *hōven*, *n.* *hōv-en*, the inflation of the stomach and intestines of cattle from imperfect digestion.

hovel, *n.* *hōv-el* [originally an open shed supported on posts, sometimes a canopy over a statue: Prof. Skeat suggests its derivation from OH. Ger. *hōba*, a hood], a shed; a mean habitation: *v.* to put into a hovel: *hōv*'elling, imp.: *hōv*'elled, pp. *hōv*.

hover, *v.* *hōv-er* [ME. *hoverrn*—freq. of *hōven*, to wait], to hang fluttering over or about; to hang over; to stand in suspense; to wander about one place; in OE, to stay; to wait for: *hōv*'ering, imp.: *adj.* hanging over: *n.* the act or state of hanging in suspense: *hōv*'ered, pp. *hōv*: *hōv*'er-ingly, *ad.* -*ly*.

how, *ad.* *hōw* [AS. *hō*, how: cf. Dut. *hoe*; Dan. *hvor*; O. Fris. *hū*], in what manner; to what degree or extent; for what reason; in what state; by what means; used as an int., as 'how are the mighty fallen'; used as a noun, as 'the when, the how, and the wherefore': *hōw*'s *be* conj. -*be*th, nevertheless; yet: *hōw* 'd'ye dot in what state is your health? *hōw*'er, *ad.* in whatsoever manner; at all events; at least; nevertheless; still: *hōw*'so, *ad.* a familiar term of inquiry—why? in what manner is this? *hōw*'soev-er, *ad.* in what manner soever: to whatever degree; nevertheless.

how, *n.* *hōw* [Icel. *hōugr*, a mound; Sw. *hög*, a heap; Dan. *hōt*, a hill], a mound; a hill—chiefly in names of places.

how, *n.* *hōw*, also *haugh* or *hauch*, *n.* *hōw*, but in Scot. *gh* and *ch* are guttural [Gael. *gach* or *gach*, a field: Icel. *hōgr*, a place for pasture], in Scot., any hollow place; a plain amidst rising grounds; low-lying flat ground on river-sides.

māle, *mat.* *fār*, *lafo* : *mēle*, *mēt*, *hēr* : *pine*, *pīn* : *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōve* ;

by which it is administered: horse-fly, a large fly which stings horses and sucks their blood: horse guards, a cavalry regiment of the household troops: the horse guards, the headquarters of the British army, and the chief administrative department of military affairs, situated in London—so called from two mounted sentries at the entrance: horse-jockey, one who rides a race-horse: a dealer in horses: horse-knacker, one who deals in worn-out horses, and trades in their carcases, hides, bones, &c.: horse-leech, a variety of leech: a veterinary surgeon: horse-laugh, a loud, boisterous laugh: horse-man, a rider on horseback: one skilled in riding: horsemanship, n. the art of riding or managing horses: horse-cooper, -cooper, or -couper—see under cope 3: horse-play, rough and frolicsome play attended with boisterous noise: horse-power, the force or power which a horse can exert when drawing a load, calculated to be equal to 33,000 lb. raised 1 ft. high per minute, which force or power is made the standard for estimating the power of a steam-engine: horse-race, a running match between horses to test their speed and endurance: horse-radish, a plant whose long root has a hot pungent taste, used in medicine, and as a condiment: the *Cochlearia Armoracia*, or *Armoracia rusticana*, Ord. *Cruciferae*: horse-shoe, a curved iron plate nailed on the feet of horses: horse-shoe magnet, an artificial magnet in the form of a horse-shoe: horse-soldier, a soldier on horseback: horse-tail, the tail of a horse, a Turkish standard: a plant of the genus *Equisetum*, Ord. *Equisetaceae*: to horse-whip, to strike or chastise with a riding-whip: to take horse, to mount a horse in order to set out to ride.

hortative, a *hōr-tā-tiv*, also hortatory, a *-tēr-i* [L. *hortatus*, that encourages or exhorts—from *hortor*, I strongly urge, I exhort, giving or containing exhortation or advice: encouraging.

horticulture, n. *hōr-ti-kū-l-tūr* [L. *hortus*, a garden; *cultūra*, cultivation], the art of cultivating gardens: horticultural, a *-tūr-āl*, pert. to: horticulturalist, n. *-rēt*, one skilled in: horticultural show, a public exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

hortus sicca, n. *hōr-tūs sīk-kās* [L. *hortus*, a garden; *siccus*, dry], a collection of specimens of plants dried and arranged: a herbarium.

hosanna, int. n. *hō-zin-nā* [Gr. *ᾠδὴanna*—from Heb. *hōshānā* and, save, I beseech you, an exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.

hose, n. *AS. hōsa*, hose: cf. Icel. *hosa*: Dut. *hose*: Dan. *hose* coverings for the legs; stockings; a flexible pipe for water: hose or hoses, plu. *hōzēs*: hooser, n. *hō-zēr-er* or *hō-zēr*, a dealer in stockings, &c.: hoisery, n. *-ēr-i*, stockings in general: hose-in-hose, in *hōz-in*, having the calyx in the form of a corolla, so as to give the appearance of two corollas, as within the other.

hospice, n. *hō-spī-ēs* or *hō-spēs* [F. *hospice*, a hospital—from L. *hospitium*—from *hospitem*, a guest], an Alpine convent which provides entertainment for travellers.

hospitable, a. *hō-spī-tā-bl* [F. *hospitable*—from L. *hospitālis*, hospitable, friendly—from *hospitem*, a guest, a visitor], receiving and entertaining friends or strangers with generous kindness; offering kind reception; proceeding from or indicating kindness: hospitably, ad. *-bl-ty*: hospitableness, n. *-bl-nēs*, disposition to entertain others, and do them kind acts, according to ability, especially to strangers.

hospital, n. *hō-spī-tāl* [OF. *hospital*—from mid. L. *hospitale*, a large house or palace—from L. *hospitem*, a guest, a visitor], a house for the reception and aid of the sick, infirm, or poor: hospital'ly, n. *-tāl-ty*, kindness and generosity to strangers or guests: hospitalizer, n. *-tēr* [F. *hospitalier*], in the middle ages, a body of men at Jerusalem who devoted themselves to protect pilgrims and relieve their necessities—so called from two hospitals erected there for that purpose, from whom sprang the order of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, subsequently known by the name of the Knights of Malta: hospitalism, n. *hō-spī-tāl-izm*, the prejudicial influences of large hospital buildings upon sick residents, especially when the patients are numerous; the subject of hospital construction.

hospodar, n. *hō-pō-dār* [Roum. *hospodar*, host, landlord: *hospod*, lord; Russ. *gospodory*, a lord or master], in Moldavia and Wallachia, formerly, a governor, chief, or prince under the Sultan of

Turkey; a title of dignity borne by the Emperor of Russia.

host, n. *hōst* [OF. *hōste*, a landlord—from L. *hospitem*, a guest, a stranger], one who entertains a friend or stranger at his own house; the landlord of an inn: v. in OE, to give entertainment to another; to live at an inn or hostel: host'ing, imp.: host'ed, pp.: host'ess, n. [OF. *hostess*], a woman who gives entertainment.

host, n. *hōst* [OF. *host*, an army: a contr. of the mid. L. phrase *bannus in hostem*, to order out against the enemy—thus, in mid. L. *hostis* first signified the enemy, then the military service itself, and finally, the army on duty, an army; any great number or multitude: host'ing, n. in OE, a muster of armed men; a hostile encounter: to reckon without your host, in any proposal or scheme not to take into account opposing or adverse elements; or, in living in a *hostel*, to take no account of extras in calculating the expenses which the *host* may charge—see *host* 1 and *Wedgwood*.

Host, n. *hōst* [F. *hostie*, the consecrated wafer—from L. *hostia*, a victim or sacrifice], in the R. Cath. Ch., the consecrated wafer—called by that Church, when used, the sacrifice of the Mass.

hostage, n. *hōs-tāj* [OF. *ostage* or *hostage*—from mid. L. *obstāgiu* and *obstidicus*, a hostage—from L. *obstidius*, the act of being made a hostage, or the condition of one—from *obesse*, the one staying or remaining in a place, a hostage], a person left in the hands of an enemy as a pledge for the performance of the terms of an agreement.

hostel, n. *hōs-tēl*, and hostelry, n. *hōs-tēl-ri* [OF. *hostel*, an inn—from mid. L. *hospitālis*—see *host* 1: *hospitable*, and *hotel*], an inn; a public lodging and boarding house: hostel is now spelt *hotel*, and *hostelry* spelt *oteler*.

hostess, n. fem.—see under *host* 1.

hostile, a. *hōs-tīl* [F. *hostile*—from L. *hostilis*, hostile—from *hostis*, an enemy], adverse; unfriendly: host'ily, ad. *-ty*: host'ility, n. *-tīl-ty* [F. *hostilité*], open warfare; attacks of an enemy: violence or animosity—SYN. of 'hostile': contrary; opposite; inimical; repugnant; adverse; warlike; malevolent—of 'hostility': animosity; enmity; opposition; violence; aggression.

hostler or ostler, n. *hōs-tēr* [OF. *hosticher*, an inn-keeper: F. *hostel* or *hōtel*, a lodging, an inn], a man who has the care of horses at an inn or hotel.

hot, a. *hōt* [AS. *hāt*, hot: cf. Icel. *heitr*: Dut. *heet*: Dan. *hød*: Sw. *het*: Ger. *heiss*], having much heat; fiery, as temper; violent; furious; biting; pungent in taste: hot'ly, ad. *-ly*, in a hot manner; vehemently; passionately; lustfully: hot'ness, n. *-nēs*: hot bath, a bath of hot water or of vapour: hot-blooded, having a quick temper; irritable: hot-brained, -brained, violent, rash: hot-headed, violently forward; unrestrained in passion; vehemently impulsive: hot-house, n. a building covered with glass, and heated for rearing plants: hotbed, n. a bed of earth made warm by fermenting manure, usually covered with a glass frame; any place favourable to rapid growth: hot-blast, heated air blown into a furnace for smelting iron or other ore: to hot-press, to apply heat with pressure in order to give a smooth and glossy surface: hot-pressing, the mode of giving a glossy appearance to paper, linen, &c., by heat and pressure: hotspur, n. *-spēr* [*hot*, and *spur*], a violent, passionate, and heady man: hot'spurred, a. *-spēr-d*, vehement; passionate and rash; rashly impetuous: hot-cross-buns, on Good Friday, small light cakes prepared for sale by bakers and pastry-cooks, having on them the figure of the cross in commemoration of Christ's death: too hot for him, the surroundings made so disagreeable and intolerable as to necessitate a departure or retreat: in hot haste, in violent or unusual haste.—SYN. of 'hot': warm; burning; glowing; eager; ardent; keen; scorching; fervid; brisk; animated; precipitate; vehement; exciting; exasperated; lewd; lecherous; acid; stimulating; pungent; dangerous.

hotch-potch or -pot, n. *hōch-pōch* or -pōt—see *hodge-podge*.

hotel, n. *hō-tēl* [F. *hōtel*: OF. *hōstel*], a superior house for entertaining strangers or travellers: an inn; a palace; a town mansion: *hōtel de ville*, *hō-tēl dē vėl* [F. *hotel of the town*], in France and Belgium, the city-hall or town-house: *hōtel Dieu*, n. *hō-tēl dē* [F. *Dieu*, God], in France, a hospital.

coö, böy, fāt; pure, bād; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

a vessel in which seed-corn is carried; a conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water, for the use of the cutter in glass.

hoppie, *v.* *hópi* [variant of hobble, Dut. *hobbelen*, to jolt, to stagger], to tie the feet near together to prevent leaping; **hopping**, *imp.* *hópping*; **hopped**, *pp.* *hópp'd*; **hopples**, *n. plu.* *hópp'ls*, fetters for the legs of horses.

hop-sooth—see under *hop* 1.

horal, *a.* *hór-ál* [*L. horus*, an hour], relating to an hour or hours; **horally**, *ad. -ly*; **horary**, *a.* *hór-á-ri*, relating to or denoting the hours; *in bot.*, lasting about an hour.

Horatian, *a.* *hór-á-ti-án*, *pert.* to the Latin poet Horace, *Quintus Horatius Flaccus*, 65-88, B.C., or to his poetry; resembling the poetry or style of.

horde, *n.* *hórd* [*F. horde*, a horde, a clan; Turk. *ordá*, a camp; Tatar *órdá*, a camp], a body of wandering or migratory people dwelling in tents or waggon; *v.* to live together like migratory tribes; **hor'ding**, *imp.* *hór'd'ed*, *pp.*

hordeine, *n.* *hór-dé-in* [*L. hordeum*, barley], a peculiar substance found in barley.

hordeolum, *n.* *hór-dé-ó-lum* [a dim. of *L. hordeum*, barley], a small, hard, painful boil developed in the margin of the eyelid, so called from its likeness in size and hardness to a small barley-corn; *the sty*.

horehound or **horhound**, *n.* *hór-hóund* [*AS. hór-héne*, horehound—from *hór*, hoary, grey; *héne*, hoarhound], a native wild medicinal plant of an aromatic and bitter flavour—so named from its bushy stems being covered with white woolly down; *white horehound* is *Marrubium vulgare*, *Ord. Labiátæ*; *black stinking horehound*, a common wayside perennial, is *Bulbula nigra*.

horizon, *n.* *hó-rí-zón* [*Gr. horizon*, that which terminates—from *horos*, a boundary, the circular line where the earth and sky seem to meet, called the *sensible horizon*; the great circle dividing the visible and invisible heavens into two equal parts is called the *rational horizon*; *horizontal*, *a.* *hór-i-zón-tál*, on a level; on a line with the horizon; the opposite of *perpendicular* or *vertical*; *hor'ison'tally*, *ad. -ly*; *horizontality*, *n. -ity*, state of being horizontal; artificial horizon, a reflector whose surface is perfectly horizontal, used to observe altitudes; *horizon-glass*, a glass fixed in front of the telescope of a reflecting astronomical instr., whose lower part is a mirror, and upper transparent.

horns, *n.* *hór-n* [*AS. horn*, a horn; of *L. cornu*; *Gr. keras*; Goth. *hazern*; Icel. *horn*; Dut. *horen*; Bret. and W. corn; *Ger. horn*], the hard substances projecting from the heads of certain animals; a wind musical instr. originally made of horns; a drinking-cup; the two ends of the waning or waxing moon; in *Scip.*, a symbol of power; the feelers of certain insects; *horny*, *a.* *hór-ni*, made of horn; hard; callous; **hornless**, *a.* *hór-n'les*, without horns; **horned**, *a.* *hór-n'd*, having horns; crescent-shaped; **hornedly**, *ad.* *hór-n'd-ly*; **hornedness**, *n. -ness*; **horner**, *n.* *hór-nér*, one who works in horn; **horn'ing**, *n.* the appearance of the crescent moon; in *Scots law*, a certain process against a debtor; **horn-beak**, *n. -bét*, a bird; **hornbill**, *n.* a voracious African bird; **hornbook**, *n.* a single-leaved primer for children, originally faced with a plate of horn to keep it unsoiled; **hornbag**, *n.* a kind of beetle; **hornish**, *n.* the garish or sea-mad; *horn-mad*, in *O.E.*, a supposed corruption of *harm-mad*—that is, brain-mad; **hornstone**, *n.* a variety of quartz resembling flint, but more brittle, used for snuff-boxes, handles of knives and forks, &c.; chert; **hornslate**, *n.* a mineral; **hornblende**, *n.* *blénd* [*Ger. blende*, that which blinds—from *blenden*, to dazzle], a mineral of several varieties, so called from its horn-like cleavage and peculiar lustre; or so named from *blind* because it contains no ore; a rock-forming mineral consisting of several silicates; **hornblen'die**, *a.* *blén-dik*, composed chiefly of hornblende; *pert.* to horn'pipe, *n.* name of a favourite dance, especially among sailors, performed by one person to an air on the hornpipe, which consisted of a pipe with a horn at each end; a lively air; **horn-silver**, the native chloride of silver, a valuable ore; **hornwork**, *n.* in *fort.*, an outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain; **hornwrack**, *n. -rdk* [*horn*, and *crack*—*vreck*], the sea-mat or lemon-weed; to draw in the horns, to withdraw from any position or attitude of assertion; to put

to the horn, in *Scots law*, to denounce as a rebel, an outlaw, or a fugitive from justice—so called from the anc. formality of blowing a horn; to charge to pay a debt, or perform an act under a decree; to wear the horns, said of a married man whose wife is unfaithful to him; a submissive cuckold; horns of plenty, the cornucopia, which see; horns of a dilemma, [see *dilemma*], a phrase taken from logical parlance; a difficulty of such a kind that, in whichever way met, the result is a disagreeable one; a strait between the choice of two evils, or two disagreeable things.

hornbeam, *n.* *hór-n'bém* [see *beam*—so named from the character of its wood], a tree having a white, hard, and heavy wood, forming a very useful hedge plant; the *Carpinus betulus*, *Ord. Cúpidifera* or *Corydæceæ*; a North Amer. tree having a smooth grey bark and a white hard wood, also called *iron-wood*.

hornet, *n.* *hór-nét* [*AS. hvarnet*, a hornet—from *horn*, a large stinging fly; a kind of large wasp.

hornize, *v.* *hór-níz* [so named after the inventor, Mr Horn], to pave or causeway a footpath with chips or splinters of such hard rocks as greenstone or granite; **hornis'ing**, *imp.* *n.* the art of paving footpaths with stone-chips; **hornised**, *pp.* *hór-ní-s'd*; **hornito**, *n.* *hór-n'í-to*, *hor'no*, *n. -nó* [*Sp.*], a low oven-shaped mound or hillock of the volcanic districts of S. Amer., from which hot smoke and other vapours are usually emitted.

horography, *n.* *hór-ó-grá-fí* [*Gr. hora*, an hour; *graphein*, I write], an account or description of the hours.

horologe, *n.* *hór-ó-ló-jí* [*F. horologe*—from *L. horologium*, a clock or sun-dial—from *Gr. hora*, an hour; *logos*, a word], any instr. for measuring time; a watch; *horolog'ic*, *a. -lój'ík*, also *hor'olog'ical*, *a. -l'ál*, *pert.* to horology or time-keepers; in *bot.* applied to flowers which open and close at certain hours; **horology**, *n.* *hór-ó-ló-jí*, the science which treats of the construction of clocks and watches; **horol'ogist**, *n. -jíst*, one versed in.

horometry, *n.* *hór-ó-mé-t-ri* [*Gr. hora*, an hour; *metron*, a measure], the art or practice of measuring time; **horometrical**, *a.* *hór-ó-mé-trí-kál*, *pert.* to.

horoscope, *n.* *hór-ó-skóp* [*F. horoscope*, a horoscope or ascendant; *nativité*—from *L. horoscopus*—from *Gr. hora*, an hour; *skopos*, I view or consider], in *astrology*, a representation of the aspect of the heavens at a given time, as at the hour of birth; **horoscopy**, *n.* *hór-ó-skóp-í*, divination by the stars; calculation of nativities.

horrible, *a.* *hór-ri-bl* [*OF. horrible*—from *L. horribilis*, dreadful—from *horrere*, to stand on end, to bristle, to shake or shiver], exciting horror; shocking; hideous; terrible; **horribly**, *ad. -blí*; **horribleness**, *n. -blí-ness*; **horrid**, *a.* *hór-ríd* [*L. horridus*, rough, bristly], that does or may excite horror; hideous; gloomy; terrible; offensive; **horridly**, *ad. -lí*; **horridness**, *n.* *hor'ríf-ness*, *a. -rí-fík* [*L. facio*, I make], causing horror; **hor'rify**, *v. -rí-fí*, to strike with horror; to render horrible; **hor'rify'ing**, *imp.* *hor'ríf'ed*, *pp. -fíd*; **horripilation**, *n. -plí-dí-shún* [*L. pilio*, I peel or pull off the hair], in *med.*, the peculiar shuddering sensation, resulting from sudden fright or from the incipient attack of fever; **horror**, *n.* *hór-rér* [*L. horror*, a shuddering; an extreme degree of fear, with a shuddering; extreme dread or terror mixed with detestation; gloom; dreariness; that which excites horror]; **hor'rors**, *n. plu. -rés*, the painful sensation of prostration felt by the drunkard deprived of liquor; **horror-stricken**, struck with horror.

horse, *n.* *hór-s* [*AS. hors*, a horse; of *Icel. hross*; *OH. Ger. Aras*; *Ger. ross*], a well-known domestic animal; cavalry; a wooden frame with legs; a large stool or tressel; *v.* to work or furnish with a horse or horses; to ride or sit on anything astride; *adj.* applied to something large and coarse; **horse'ing**, *imp.* *hor'sed*, *pp. hor'st*; **horseback**, *n.* the state of being on a horse; the posture of riding on a horse; **horse-breaker**, one who tames and trains young horses for the saddle or draught; **horse-chestnut**, the name of a nut, so called from its roughness; also the tree, a kind of oak which bears the fruit; the *Æsculus hippocastanum*, *Ord. Sapindacæ*; **horse-courser**, *n.* *hór-s-kór-sér* [*OF. coureur*, a breaker; a dealer in horses; *horse-dealer*, a trader in horses; *horse-drench*, a drastic purge for a horse; the horn

máté, máf, fár, lúto; méte, mêt, hér; yné, pín; nále, nót, móre;

honour, n. *hōn-ŭr* [OF. *hōneur*—from *h.* *honōrem*, honour, respect], the esteem paid or due to worth; any expression of high respect; worship; high rank or place; civilities; dignity; fame; scorn of meanness; the result of self-respect; token of respect; chastity; glory; he who or that which honours: *v.* to respect highly; to treat with deference or submission; to raise to distinction or notice; in *commence*, to accept and pay when due, as a bill of exchange: *honouring*, imp.: *honoured*, pp. *hōn-ŭr-d*: *honorary*, a. *hōn-ŭr-ē-ri*, intended merely to confer honour; unpaid: *honourable*, a. *hōn-ŭr-ē-ble* [*F.* *honorable*—from *h.* *honōrabilis*], deserving or implying honour: high-minded; actuated by the principles of honour; of high rank in society; used as a title of rank or high office, as *right honourable*; without taint or reproach: *honourably*, ad. *hōn-ŭr-ē-ble*, with tokens of honour; generously: *honourableness*, n. *hōn-ŭr-ē-ble-ness*, a. without honour: *honours*, n. plu. privileges of rank or birth; public marks of respect or esteem; high academic distinctions: the highest cards held in the game: *honours of war*, certain privileges or distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy, as that of marching out with military insignia: laws or code of honour, certain arbitrary rules by which social intercourse is regulated among persons of fashion: on one's honour, on the pledge of one's own reputation for integrity: to do the honour, to pay respect and attention to guests in the manner of a host, as at a private or public dinner: your honour, a common and familiar title of respect paid to untitled gentlemen by many persons in the humbler ranks—still given to some English judges: *affair of honour*, a dispute or quarrel, as in connection with the laws of honour, which the disputants consider can only be settled by a duel: *debts of honour*, debts contracted in gambling, horse-racing, by verbal promise, and the like, which cannot be enforced in a court of law: *maids of honour*, ladies who attend upon the queen: *point of honour*, an obligation whose non-fulfilment would offend the conscience, or a feeling of self-respect: *SYN.* of 'honour n.': *boast*; *renown*; *reverence*; *veneration*; *ornament*; *decoration*; *purity*; *integrity*; *rank*; *reputation*; *magnanimity*—of 'honourable': *illustrious*; *noble*; *great*; *magnanimous*; *generous*; *honest*; *estimable*; *pure*; *irreproachable*; *respected*; *worthy*; *just*; *equitable*; *fair*; *reputable*.

hood, n. *hōd* [AS. *hōd*, a hood; cf. Ger. *Aufl.*, guard, keeping; Dut. *hoed*, a hood—from *hōden*, to cover], a covering for the head and shoulders, attached to a cloak or a monk's frock at the back of the collar; a covering drawn upon the head and wrapping round it, leaving the face only exposed; a covering for a hawk's head; an ornamental fold which hangs down the back of a graduate to mark his degree; in bot., a concave petal resembling a monk's hood: *v.* to dress or cover with a hood: *hooding*, imp.: *hooded*, pp.: *adj.* having or wearing a hood; covered with a hood: *hood-les*, a. having no hood: *hood-wink*, *v.* *hōd-wīnk*, to blind by covering the eyes; to deceive by disguise; to impose on: *hood-winking*, imp.: *hood-winked*, pp. *hōd-wīnk-t*.

hood, *hōd* [AS. *hōd*, state, quality], a common postfix denoting quality, state, condition, character, as *manhood*, *priesthood*.

hoof, n. *hōf* [AS. *hōf*, a hoof; cf. Dut. *hoef*; Icel. *höf*; Norw. and Dan. *høf*], the horny substance that covers the toes of many animals: *hoofed*, a. *hōf*, having hoofs: *hoofless*, a. without hoofs: *hoofs* or *hooves*, n. plu. *hōfs*, *hōvz*.

hook, n. *hōk* [AS. *hōc*, a hook; cf. Dut. *hoek*; Low Ger. *hake*; Icel. *haki*], a piece of metal or other substance bent or curved so as to catch, hold, or sustain; a curved cutting instrument; a sickle; a snare; a trap: *v.* to catch, draw, or fasten, as with a hook; to draw by force or artifice; to bend: *hooking*, imp.: *hooked*, pp. *hōk-t*: *adj.* bent like a hook; curved: *hook-edness*, n. *hōk-ēd-ness*, state of being curved like a hook: *hook'y*, a. *hōk-ē*, pert. to or full of hooks: *hook-wood*, having a nose curved somewhat like a hook; *quilline*: *hook and eye*, a simple fastening for ladies' dresses: *off the hook*, disturbed; out of place; done for; dead: *by hook or by crook*, by any means; one way or another; by foul means or by fair means, as if foully by the *hook* of the thief, or righteously by the *crook* of the bishop: on one's

own hook, on one's own account; for oneself and not with others. *Note*.—This last expression arose from the practices of the North American fishermen, in entering upon engagements with owners of fishing craft: (1) a crew would bargain for half the net value of the fishing, and receive share-and-share alike; or (2) each one of the crew would bargain to receive half of the net value of his own individual exertions, and then a fisherman was said to 'fish upon his own hook.'

hookah or **hooka**, n. *hōk-kā* [Hind. *Auqqa*; Ar. *Auqqa*], a pipe with a long flexible tube in which the smoke, before being inhaled, is made to pass through a water vase; a narghila.

hooker, n. *hōk-ŭr* [Dut. *Hoeker*], a small Dutch vessel.

hoop, n. *hōp* [AS. *hōp*; cf. Dut. *hoep*, a ring; Icel. *hōp*, a haven, a bay], a band of wood or metal used to bind together the staves of casks, &c.; anything circular: *v.* to fasten or bind with hoops; to encircle or surround: *hooping*, imp.: *a* stuff for hoops: *hooped*, pp. *hōp-t*: *hooper*, one who; hoops, stiff circular bands formerly used to extend ladies' dresses; crinoline: *hoop-iron*, narrow thin strips of iron for making hoops.

hooping-cough, n. *hōp-ing-kōf* [an imitative word; *F.* *houper*, to call], a cough in which the patient hoops or whoops with deep breathing; pertussis; also called *whooping-cough*.

hoopoe, n. *hōp-ŭ* [*F.* *huppe*; OF. *huppe*, a hoopoe—from *L.* *upupa*; Gr. *epops*, so called from its sound], a bird whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest, common in S. Europe.

hoot, n. *hōt* [Sw. *huta*, to shout, to call; cf. W. *hwt*, off with it! away! Ir. *ut*, out! Gael. *ut* / *ut* / an expression of dislike], a kind of shout given in contempt: *v.* to cry or shout in contempt; to drive with noise and shouts; to cry as an owl: *hooting*, imp.: *a* shouting and crying in contempt: *hooted*, pp.

hop, *v.* *hōp* [AS. *hoppan*, to hop, to frisk; cf. Icel. *hoppa*; Ger. *hōpfen*], to proceed by short leaps on one leg; to alight lightly; to walk lamely; to limp: *n.* a short leap or spring on one leg; a light leap: *hop'ing*, imp.: *a* the art of advancing by short leaps: *hopped*, pp. *hōp-t*: *hop'per*, n. *p-ŭr*, one who: *hop-scotch*, a children's game, in which one hops about among a number of stones laid in regular form upon the ground, without touching any one of them—see *scotch*.—*SYN.* of 'hop v.': to dance; jump; skip; leap; halt; move; play; spring.

hop, n. *hōp* [mid. Dut. *hoppe*, the hop; cf. Ger. *hōpfen*], a climbing plant whose seeds or flowers give bitterness to beer and ale; the strobili of the female plants of *Humulus lupulus*, Ord. *Cannabina-cee*—formerly reckoned in the Ord. *Urticaceae*: *adj.* pert. to hops: *v.* to impregnate with hops: *hop'ing*, imp.: *hopped*, pp. *hōp-t*: *adj.* impregnated with hops: *hopline*, n. *-lin*, the stalk or stem of the hop.

hope, n. *hōp* [AS. *hōpa*, hope; cf. Sw. *hopp*; Dut. *hoop*; Ger. *hoffen*], the desire of good, accompanied with some degree of expectation of obtaining it, or with a belief that it is attainable; anticipation of future good; the confident assurance of something future but certain, as the Divine promises; the person who or thing which gives hope; trust; opinion or belief not amounting to certainty: *v.* to cherish a desire of good, with some degree of expectation of obtaining it; to trust in with confident anticipation of good; to place confidence in another: *hop'ing*, imp.: *hoped*, pp. *hōp-t*: *hope'ful*, a. *-fōl*, full of hope; having qualities promising success: *hope'fully*, ad. *-fōl*, in such a manner as to raise hope; with confident expectation: *hope'fulness*, n. the state or quality of being hopeful; a likelihood of success: *hope'less*, a. without hope; being without pleasing expectation; despairing: *hope'lessly*, ad. *-lēs*: *hope'lessness*, n. *-lēs*, the state of being hopeless or in despair: *hop'ingly*, ad. *-lēs*, with hope: *forlorn-hope*—which see.—*SYN.* of 'hope n.': expectation; confidence; assurance; desire.

hoplite, n. *hōp-līt* [Gr. *hoplites*—from *hoplon*, a weapon], a heavy armed soldier of anc. Greece.

hopper, n. *hōp-p-ŭr* [from *hop*, to take short leaps; Dut. *hopperen*, to stammer, to stutter], the funnel or trough through which grain passes into a mill to be ground—so called from its jumping, shaking motion;

cōic, bōy, fōot; pūre, bīd; chair, game, jōg, shun, thing, there, zeal.

homogamous, a. *hō-mōg'ā-mūs* [Gr. *homogamos*, married together—from *hōmos*, the same, similar; *gamos*, marriage], in bot., applied to composite plants having the flowers of the capitula all hermaphrodite: **homogamia**, n. *hō-mō-gā-mī-ā*, or **homogamy**, n. *hō-mō-gā-mī*, in bot., applied to the condition of plants when both parts of a generation are formed in a hermaphrodite flower exactly at the same period.

homoganglionic, a. *hō-mō-gāng-gē-ōn* [Gr. *hōmos*, like; *ganglion*, a knot, a little tumour], in zool., having a nervous system in which the ganglia are symmetrically arranged.

homogeneous, a. *hō-mō-gē-nē-ōs* [Gr. *hōmos*, same, like; *genos*, kind] of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar constituent elements; having a uniform structure or substance—opposed to *heterogeneous*: **homogeneity**, n. *hō-mō-gē-nē-ē-tē*, sameness of kind or nature; uniformity of structure or material.

homograph, n. *hō-mō-grāf* [Gr. *hōmos*, the same; *graphē*, writing], a word of similar form to another but of different origin and meaning, as *base* or *dun*.

homolousian, n. *hō-mō-lō-si-ān* [Gr. *homolousios*, of like or similar substance—from *homōios*, like; *ousia*, substance, being], in eccl., *hist.*, one who held that the Son was of like essence with the Father, and not of the same essence: *ad. pert.* to: **homolousian**, n. *hō-mō-lō-si-ān* [Gr. *homolousios*, being of the same essence or substance—from *hōmos*, the same; *ousia*, essence, being], one who maintained that the Son had the same essence with the Father.

homomole—see *homomole*.

homologate, v. *hō-mō-lō-gāt* [Gr. *homologos*, using the same words of the same opinion—from *hōmos*, like; *logos*, a word], to approve; to allow: **homologation**, imp.: **homologated**, pp.

homologous, a. *hō-mō-lō-gūs* [Gr. *homologos*, assenting, agreeing—from *hōmos*, the same, like; *logos*, speech], having the same ratio or proportion; constructed on the same plan, though differing in form and function: **homology**, n. *hō-mō-lō-jē*, affinity dependent on structure or the essential correspondence of parts; in the doctrine of the corresponding relations of parts, different beings, having the same relations but different functions: **homological**, a. *hō-mō-lō-jē-tā-l*, pert. to homology: **homologically**, *ad. -ly*.

homologous, n. *hō-mō-lō-g* [Gr. *hōmos*, same, similar; *logos*, discourse, proportion], correspondence or equivalence of certain organs; the same part or organ in so far as regards its anatomical relation, although differing in form and functions, as the arms in man, the wings in birds, and the pectoral fins in fishes.

homomorphism, n. *hō-mō-mōr-fism* [Gr. *hōmos*, like; *morphe*, form], in biol., mimicry or imitation of one thing by another; resemblance in external characters occurring in organisms not really akin.

homomorphy, n. *hō-mō-mōr-fē* [Gr. *hōmos*, like, similar; *morphe*, shape, form], in bot., the condition of the Compositae when the disc florets assume the form of ray florets; the fertilisation of the pistil by the pollen from its own flowers; self-fertilisation: **homomorphic**, a. *hō-mō-mōr-fik*, having the pistil fertilised by the pollen from its own flowers: **homomorphous**, a. *hō-mō-mōr-fūs*, in zool., having a similar external appearance or form.

homonym, n. *hō-mō-nim* [Gr. *hōnōnymos*, having the same name—from *hōmos*, like; *onoma* or *onoma*, a name], a word, the same in sound but different in signification: **homonymous**, a. *hō-mō-nī-mūs*, having different significations; equivocal; ambiguous: **homonymously**, *ad. -ly*: **homonymy**, n. *hō-mō-nī-mē*, sameness in name, with difference in signification; ambiguity.

homomerous, a. *hō-mō-mēr-ūs* [Gr. *homoteros*, like, similar; *meros*, a part], in bot., applied to lichens where the gonidia and hyphae in the thallus appear about equally mingled.

homocousian—see under *homolousian*.

homopetalous, a. *hō-mō-pēt-ā-lūs* [Gr. *hōmos*, like; *petalon*, a petal], in bot., having all the petals formed alike; having all the florets alike in a composite flower.

homophone, n. *hō-mō-fōn* [Gr. *hōmos*, like; *phōnē*, sound], a letter or character having the same sound as another: **homophonous**, a. *hō-mō-fō-nūs*, having the same sound; of the same pitch: **homophony**, n. *hō-mō-fō-nē*, sameness of sound.

homoplasmic, n. *hō-mō-plāz-mī* [Gr. *hōmos*, similar;

plasma, anything formed], in bot., the phenomenon of the resemblance in odours of different orders of plants: **homoplasmic**, n. *hō-mō-plāst*, in bot., an organ or part corresponding in external form to another, though of distinct nature: **homoplastic**, a. *hō-mō-plāstik*, moulded alike, or similarly constructed, but not of the same origin; analogous, but not homologous, in structure: **homoplastic**, n. *hō-mō-plāst-ē*, the quality of being homoplastic.

homotaxis, n. *hō-mō-tāks-ē* [Gr. *hōmos*, similar; *taxis*, arrangement, position], in geol., a term applied to strata occupying the same place or position in the stratified systems, but which may or may not be contemporaneous: **homotaxious**, a. *hō-mō-tāks-ē-ōs*, that may, or may not, be contemporaneous; also **homotaxial**, a. *hō-mō-tāks-ē-tā-l*, same sense.

homotropical, a. *hō-mō-trō-pāl* [Gr. *hōmos*, like; *tropē*, a turning], in bot., having the same general direction as a body of which it forms a part; applied to the slightly curved embryo when it has the same general direction as the seed.

homotypy, n. *hō-mō-tīp* [Gr. *hōmos*, like, similar; *typos*, form, a type], that part of an animal which corresponds to another part; correspondence of parts which lie in series, as the bones of the foot with those of the hand: **homotypy**, n. *hō-mō-tīp*, the state or condition of such correspondence: **homotypic**, a. *hō-mō-tīp-ik*, pert. to; homologous.

homunculus, n. *hō-mūng-kū-lūs* [L. dim. from *homo*, a man], a little man; a dwarf; a contemptible man.

hone, n. *hōn* [AS. *hōn*, a hone; cf. Sw. *hōn*; Icel. *hōn*], a stone of a fine grain used for sharpening cutting instruments: *v.* to sharpen on a hone: *he'ing*, imp.: *honed*, pp. *hōnd*.

honest, a. *ō-nēst* [OK. *honeste*—from L. *honestus*, honourable—from *hōnos*, honour], fair in dealing with others; just; frank; hearty; sincere: **honestly**, *ad. -ly*, uprightly; justly: **honesty**, n. *hō-nēstē*, upright conduct or disposition; fairness in dealing with others.—*SYN.* of 'honest': upright; true; chaste; just; righteous; creditable; honourable; open; well-looking; jolly; trusty; faithful; equitable; rightful; frank; candid; fair—of 'honesty': sincerity; integrity; probity; uprightness; honour; justice; equity; candour; veracity.

honey, n. *hōn'ī* [AS. *hōnig*; cf. Dut. and Ger. *hōnig*; Icel. *hōnang*, honey], the sweet substance collected by bees; sweetness: **honeyed** or **honed**, a. *hōn-ēd*, sweetened in a figurative sense, as *honeyed words*; sweet; luscious: **honeyless**, a. without honey: **honeycomb**, n. the wax cells containing the honey—so named from a fancied resemblance to a comb: **honeycomb**, a. *hōn-ēd*, applicable to any surface having small irregular punctures spread over it, like the cells of the honeycomb—we even speak of a mountain as honeycombed with caverns: **honey-suckle**, n. *hōn-ēd-kū*, a well-known climbing plant and flower of the genus *Lonicera*, Ord. *Cayr'soldaceae*; also applied to meadow clover, *Trifolium pratense*; the woodbine; in O.K., called *eylantine*: **honey-moon**, n. the first month after marriage, a name originally derived from the custom among the higher orders of the early Teutonic race of drinking mead, a beverage made with honey, for thirty days after every wedding: **honey-mouthed**, soft or smooth in speech: **honey-stalks**, in O.K., clover and their stalks: **honey-stone**, a popular name for *melik*, from its honey-yellow colour: **honey-tongued**, fair and smooth of speech.

honey, n. *hōn'ī*, or *hinnēy*, n. *hōn'īn* [a figurative use of honey 1] in *familiar language*; a term of endearment among the Irish and Scotch—applied to a girl or woman; in *N. of Eng.*, applied to both sexes: **honey'ing**, n. in O.K., making love.

hong, n. *hōng* [Chinese *hang*, or *hong*, a mercantile house], in China, the company of merchants who were alone privileged to deal with foreigners; the buildings used for offices or counting-houses; the place where sales and purchases are made.

honorarium, n. *hōn-ō-rā-rī-ām* [L. an honorary gift or acknowledgment], a voluntary fee paid to a professional man: **honorary**—see under *honor*.

honorific, a. *ōn-ēr-ī-fik* [L. *honorificus*—from *honor*, honour, and *ficio*, I make or do], conferring honour; implying honourable distinction: *n.* a word or syllable used as an expression of deference or respect, as in Chinese and Japanese.

māle, māi, fār, tāto; mēle, mēl, hēr; pāne, pān; nōte, nōt, mōre;

called the sea-cucumber—some species known as *Trepang* are largely used for food by the Chinese: *adj. pert.* to: *hol'eth'riol'da*, *n. -i-ôj'd-d* [Gr. *holos*, resemblance], the order of Echinodermata comprising the *Trepang*.

holpen, pp. of *v. hol'p*, in *Scip.*, an old spelling *s. hol'p*.

holster, *n. hol'stér* [Dut. *holster*, a pistol-case: cf. *AS. holster*, a hiding-place—from *hela*, to cover; *icel. holster*, a case or sheath—from *halla*, to cover], a leather case for a pistol attached to the forepart of a saddle: *hol'stér'd*, *a. -stér'd*, furnished with *h. hol'stér*.

hol, *n. hol* [AS. *holt*, a grove: cf. *icel. holt*, a copse; *Dut. holst*, a wood], a wooded hill; a forest; a cover, hole, or other place of security.

hol, *n. hol's* [AS. *holig*, holy—from *hol*, whole, sound: cf. *icel. helleg*; *Dut. heilig*; *Ger. heilig*], pure; good; pious: free from sin and sinful affections; sacred: perfect in a moral sense; consecrated to: *hol'ly*, *ad. -ly*: *hol'iness*, *n. -nês*, state of having the desires and affections sanctified; the quality of being holy: freedom from sin: *hol'day*, *n. hol'd-dâ*, a day of joy or amusement, &c.: *Holy City*, the city which stands most connected as the origin and source of a religious system, as Jerusalem to Jews and Christians.

Holy Family, a picture representing the infant Jesus and his attendants, as Mary, Joseph, Anna, Elizabeth, &c.: *Holy One*, one of the names of the Supreme Being; a name of Christ: *Holyrood*, *n. hol'-rôd*, a crucifix in the R. Cath. Ch. placed over the entrance to the chancel: *hol'-rôd*, the royal palace, &c., at Edinburgh: *Holy of Holies*, *n. hol'ies*, the innermost division of the tabernacle and temple where the ark was kept: *Holy Day*, a religious feast—see *hol'day*: *Holy Office*, a name for the Inquisition: *Holy Orders*, in *Episcopal Churches*, the several ranks of the ministry: *Holy Thursday*, *Ascension Day*, ten days before Whitsuntide: *Holy Week*, the week before Easter; *Passion Week*—see *Note*: *Holy Writ*, the Sacred Scriptures: *Holy Land*, Palestine, the country of the anc. Jews: *Holy Ghost* or *Holy Spirit*, the Third Person of the Trinity: *holysms*, a stone used by seamen to scrub and clean the decks of ships: *v. to scrub* the deck of a vessel with a holy-stone: *holy war*, a war undertaken with the view of crushing the enemies of the Church—usually restricted to one of the crusades: *holy water*, in the Gr. and R. Cath. Chs., the water which has been consecrated by the priest. *Note*—*Passion Week* is strictly the week before Holy Week, though popularly applied to the week before Easter.—*SYN.* of 'holy': religious; devout; hallowed; pure; guiltless; irreproachable; consecrated; immaculate.

homage, *n. hom'aj* [F. *homage*; *homage*, duty—from *mid.* I. *homagium*, feudal homage—from L. *homo*, a man], the service or fealty promised by a vassal to his lord or superior as his lord's man; the act of giving the promise; respect paid by outward action; reverential worship; devout affection; recognition of superiority.—*SYN.* fealty; court; submission; reverence; honour; respect; regard; deference; obedience.

homalemetus, *n. hom'-d-d-nô'tis* [Gr. *homalos*, on the same level; *notos*, the back], in *geol.*, a genus of trilobites.

homare, *n. hom'-bér*, another spelling of *omare*, which see.

home, *n. hom* [AS. *hóm*, home, a dwelling: cf. *Goth. haim*; *Dut. heim*; *icel. heim*], a dwelling-house; an abode; one's own country: *adj.* domestic; produced at home or in one's own country; close or severe, as a home-thrust: *ad.* to one's own habitation or country; close to one's own breast or affairs; to the utmost; fully; closely: *home* is used of anything close in its place—applied to the sheets of the mill, to the shot in a gun, &c.: *home-ly*, *n. -ly*, plain; not handsome; not polished; easy and plain in manner: *ad.* in a homely manner: *home-ness*, *n. -nês*, want of beauty; plainness; want of polished manners: *home-less*, *a.* without a home: *home-lessness*, *n.* state of being without a home: at home, at one's own place of abode: at home in anything, conversant or familiar with: *home-born*, *native*; not foreign: *home-bound* or *homeward-bound*, on the way to one's abode or native country, particularly by sea: *home-bred*, *native*; plain; uncultivated: *home-brewed*, brewed at home, as beer or ale: *home farm*, the cultivated fields around a

manor-house and grounds—frequently kept in the proprietor's own hands: *home-made*, of domestic manufacture: *Home Office*, the department of Government which has direct control over all matters relating to the internal affairs of Great Britain and Ireland: *Home Rule*, the government of a country by internal authority; local self-government: *Home Ruler*, one who advocates the political principles of Home Rule: *Home Secretary*, in *Britain*, one of the high officers of state to whom is intrusted the management of affairs connected with the civil jurisdiction of the kingdom: *home-sick*, *a.* pining after one's native place or home: *home-sickness*, *n.*: *home-spun*, *a.* wrought at home; plain in manner or style; not elegant: *a.* a coarse, rude, unsuited person: *home-stead*, *n.* (*home*, and *stead*), the ground on which a house stands, and the enclosed ground surrounding it: *home-ward* or *home-wards*, *ad.* in the direction of, or towards home: to bring a thing home, to prove guilty; to convict: to come home, to remember with sorrow; to recoil upon as a punishment; to convict: to drive a nail home, to advance a reason or argument which cannot be resisted.—*SYN.* of 'home': residence; house; dwelling; tenement; the seat; country—of 'home-spun': native; plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant.

homoeopathy, &c.—see *homoeopathy*.
homer, *n. hom'-ér* [Heb. *homer*, a mound, a heap], a Hebrew measure containing about 75 gallons 5 pints liquid measure, or 8 bushels dry measure; also *chomer*, *n. hom'-ér*, and *cor*, *n. kor*.

Homer, *a. hom'-ér-ik*, *pert.* to *Homer*, the great anc. poet of Greece, or to his age or poetry.

homicide, *n. hom'-i-sid* [F. *homicide*—from L. *homicida*, homicide—from *homo*, a man; *caedo*, I like or kill], the killing of one human creature by another; a man-slayer: *hom'-i-sid'al*, *n. -id'al*, inclined to kill; murderous; bloody: *justifiable homicide*, the taking away of a person's life in self-defence.

homiletics, *n. plu. hom'-i-lét-iks* [Gr. *homilētikos*, social—from *homileō*, I converse, I have intercourse with], that branch of theology which treats of sermons and the best way of preparing and delivering them: *hom'-i-lét-ic*, *a. -ik*, or *hom'-i-lét-ic-al*, *a. -i-k-al*, *pert.* to: *hom'-i-lét-ic*, *n. -is* [mid. L. *homilia*, a homily], a plain familiar sermon: *hom'-i-lét*, *n. -lét*, a preacher.

homing, *n. hom'-ing* (see *home*), a name applied to the faculty possessed by carrier-pigeons of finding their way home after being carried away to a distance of many miles.

hominy, *n. hom'-i-ni* [N. Amer. Ind. word *awānimec*, parched corn], Indian-corn meal, a bread-stuff of N. Amer.; a dough-cake made from it.

homo, *hom'-ô*, sometimes *hom'-ô* [Gr. *homo*, similar or same], a common prefix, meaning 'same, similar, or alike.'

homocarpous, *a. hom'-ô-kar'-pôs* [Gr. *homo*, alike; *karpos*, fruit], having all the fruits of a flower-head alike.

homocentric, *a. hom'-ô-sin'-trik* [Gr. *homo*, similar; *kentron*, the centre], having the same centre; concentric.

homocercal, *a. hom'-ô-sin'-kdl* [Gr. *homo*, alike; *kerkos*, the tail], having equally-bilobate tails, as the herring, the cod, &c.

homochromous, *a. hom'-ô-kro'-môs* [Gr. *homo*, alike; *chroma*, colour], applied to flowers when all the florets in the same flower-head are of the same colour.

homodromous, *a. hom'-ôd-rô-môs* [Gr. *homo*, alike; *dromos*, a course], in *bot.*, running in the same direction, as spirals, or leaves on the stem and branches.

homomerie, *a. hom'-ô-mér-ik* [Gr. *homoiōs*, similar; *meros*, a part], having sameness of parts.

homoeopathy, *n. hom'-ô-op'-i-thi* [Gr. *homo*, similar, like; *patheō*, suffering], a mode of treating diseases by the administration of medicines which are found capable of exciting in healthy persons symptoms closely similar to those of the disease of the patient under treatment: *ho'moeopath-ic*, *a. -ô-pith-ik*, also *homoeopath-ic-al*, *a. -i-k-al*, *pert.* to *homoeopathy*: *ho'moeopath-ic-al-ly*, *ad. -i-thi*: *ho'moeopath-ist*, *n. -ô-pi-thist*, one who believes in and practises homoeopathy. *Note*—The *o* in *æ* is very often dropped in the spelling.

homocœtic, *a. hom'-ô-sô-ik*, also *homocœtic*, *a. hom'-ô-sô-ik* [Gr. *homoiōs*, similar; *cœtē*, life], applied to zones or latitudes, both of sea and land, which are characterised by the same forms of life.

coo, *boŷ*, *fôŷ*; *pûre*, *bûd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

hoist, *v.* *hōys* [M.Dut. *hysen*, to hoist], to raise; to lift; to bear upwards by means of tackle: *n.* a raising; a lift; an apparatus for raising or lifting bodies from the ground through the several floors of a building: **hoist'ing**, *imp.* **hoisted**, *pp.*

hoit, *v.* *hōy* [etym. unknown] in *OE.* to leap; to caper: **hoit'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* over-lively: **hoit'ed**, *pp.* **hoity-toity**, *int.* *hōy-tōy-tōy* [from *hoit*] an exclamation expressing a check to over-liveness and exuberance of spirits; an old dance in time of Charles II.: *adj.* thoughtless; giddy; flighty.

hold, *v.* *hōld* [A.S. *haldan*, to keep, to observe: cf. Icel. *halda*, guard; Dut. *houden*; Goth. *haldan*; Ger. *halten*], to stop; to detain; to have or grasp in the hand; to keep; to keep steady or fast; to contain; to possess; to be true; not to fall; to stick; to adhere; to maintain, as an opinion: *n.* a grasp, as with the hands; an embrace; power of keeping or seizing; influence; a fortified place; a prison: *lat.* or *impara*, be still! forbear! stop! **hold'ing**, *imp.* *n.* a tenure; a farm held of a superior; land or house rented: **held**, *pt.* and *pp.* *hōld*, did hold: **hold'er**, *n.* *dr.* one who possesses anything; a tenant: **hold'fast**, *n.* *fasc*, a long nail with a catch or hook; to hold back; to restrain; to refrain from doing business: to hold forth; to offer; to put forward; to harangue: to hold in, to restrain; to restrain oneself; to hold off, to keep at a distance: to hold on, to continue; to proceed: to hold out, to propose or offer; to yield not; to last or endure: to hold true or good, to be a fact: to hold together, to remain in union: to hold up, to raise; to sustain or support; to continue fair, as the weather: to hold one's own, to keep one's ground: to hold with, to co-operate with; to agree with; to adhere to.—*SYN.* of 'hold *v.*: to grasp; gripe; clutch; retain; consider; regard; think of; receive; defend; have; suspend; fix; save; confine; continue; solemnise; celebrate; conserve; manage; maintain; prosecute; stand; last; endure; refrain—of 'hold *n.*: gripe; seizure; support; catch; custody; power; fortress.

hold, *n.* *hōld* [Dut. *hol*, a hole—the *d* is excrement, due to confusion with *v.* *hōld*] the interior cavity of a ship not inhabited or set aside for passengers; the space where the cargo is stored.

holding, *a.* *hōld'ing* [see *hold*], in *OE.* tenacious; sticky: *n.* burden or chorus of a song.

hole, *n.* *hōl* [A.S. *hol*, a cave: cf. Dut. and Icel. *hol*; Ger. *Höhle*], an opening in or through a solid body, an excavation in the ground; a perforation; a cavity; a mean place or habitation; a means of escape: *v.* to dig or make a hole in; to drive into a hole or bag, as in billiards: **hol'ing**, *imp.* *n.* in coal-mining, cutting under a seam of coal so as to deprive it of support and facilitate its falling down: **holed**, *pp.* *hōld*: hole and corner, special and private to promote party ends or some disreputable object, as a hole-and-corner meeting.—*SYN.* of 'hole *n.*: excavation; concavity; hollow; aperture; interstice; pit; cave; den; cell; rent; fissure; crevice.

holiday, *n.* *hōl-i-dā* [*holy* and *day*: A.S. *hōlig dæg*, holy day], a day of freedom from labour; a day of joy and gaiety: *adj.* *pert.* to a festival; gay.

holidom, *n.* in *OE.*, a more modern spelling for *holidom*, which see.

holily, *adv.* *hōl-i-lī* [from *holy*, which see] with sanctity; piously; in *OE.* inviolably.

holiness, *n.* *hōl-i-nēs* [from *holy*, which see] freedom from sin; moral goodness; piety; purity; sacredness; a title of the Pope.—*SYN.* devotion; religiousness; godliness; sanctity; righteousness.

holing, *n.*—see under *hole*.

holla, *n.* *hōl-d*—see *holloa*.

holland, *n.* *hōl-lānd*, fine unbleached linen first manufactured in Holland: *holl'ands*, *n. plu.* *lānds*, Dutch or a superior kind of gin: *holl'lander*, *n.* a Dutchman.

holloa! *int.* *hōl-lō*, also *spelt* *hōl'lo*, *hō'l'a*, and *hō'l'o* [F. *holà*, ho there!], an exclamation used in calling to some one at a distance to stop or wait: a word expressive of surprise: *v.* to call the attention of some one at a distance: *n.* a shout; a word of command to stop: **holloa'ing**, *imp.* **holloaed**, *pp.* *hōl-lōd*: **holloes** is a different word from *holloa*, which see.

holloa, *a.* *hōl-lō* [from *hole*, which see] having an empty space within; not solid; deep; not sincere or faithful; not real; false: *n.* any depression of

surface; a cavity; a pit; a groove: *v.* to dig or scoop out; to excavate: *ad.* without difficulty, as he carries it *holloa*; without a chance of success, or beyond a doubt, as he was beaten *holloa*—see phrase below: **hollo'ing**, *imp.* **holloaed**, *pp.* *lōd*: **hollo'ly**, *adv.* *lī*, in a hollow manner; dishonestly; insincerely: **hollo'ness**, *n.* state of being hollow; insincerity; deceit: **hollo'hearted**, *insincere*; treacherous: **hollo' square**, in a body of foot, soldiers drawn up in the form of a square with an unoccupied space in the middle: **hollo' eyed**, having the eyes sunk in the head: I beat him *holloa*, a prob. corrupt. of the phrase 'I beat him wholly, that is, 'completely'.—*SYN.* of 'hollow *n.*: concavity; excavation; cavern; den; hole; bore; opening; orifice; perforation; passage; canal; hollowness—of 'hollow *a.*: vacant; empty; concave; sunken; low; faithless; deceitful; insincere; dishonest; treacherous; hollow-hearted.

holly, *n.* *hōl-i* [A.S. *holga*, holly: cf. W. *ceylan*; Ir. *caileann*; Gael. *caillinn*], an evergreen shrub having prickly leaves, and producing clusters of red berries: *hōl'ly*, *the common holly*, *Ord.* *Aquifoliceae*; the holly-tree; called also the *holm*.

hollyhoek, *n.* *hōl-i-hōk* [A.S. *hoc*, a mallow, and *holly*—so called from being supposed to have been first brought from the Holy Land], a tall beautiful flowering plant; the *Althæa rosea*, *Ord.* *Maioraceae*.

holm, *n.* *hōlm* or *hōm* [A.S. *holen*, holm or alder tree—see *holly*], the evergreen oak; the *Quercus ilex*, *Ord.* *Cupulifera* or *Corylaceae*; also a name given to the *holly*.

holm, *n.* *hōlm* or *hōm*, *spelt* also *holme*—generally when part of a compound word [A.S. *holm*, an islet; Norw. *holm*; Icel. *holmr*], a slight elevation, or a rising ground; a river islet; generally applied to low flat rich land on the banks of a river.

holoblastic, *a.* *hōl'ō-blast'ik* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *blasos*, a sprout, a bud], applied to an ovum whose vitellus becomes entirely segmented—see *meroblastic*.

holocaust, *n.* *hōl'ō-kōst* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *kautos*, burn—*from* *kaiō*, I burn], a sacrifice or offering the whole of which was consumed by fire; a burnt-offering.

Holcephall, *n. plu.* *hōl'ō-sēf'ōl'is* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *kephallē*, the head], in *zool.*, a sub-order of the Elasmobranchii, *el'ās-mō-brān'g'i-ti*, comprising the Chimaera.

holocryptic, *a.* *hōl'ō-krip'tik* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *kryptos*, hidden], incapable of being read except by means of a key, as a cipher; undecipherable.

Holograph, *n.* *hōl'ō-grāf* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *grapās*, I write], a deed or will written wholly by the hand of the grantor or testator: *adj.* applied to a written document or letter, written as well as signed by the same person; also *hol'ō-graph'ic*, *a.* *lī*.

holohedral, *a.* *hōl'ō-hē-dral* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *hedra*, a seat], in *min.*, completely developed; symmetrical; the opposite of *hemihedral*.

holometabole, *a.* *hōl'ō-mēt'ō-bōl'ik* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *metabole*, change], applied to insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis.

holophane, *a.* *hōl'ō-fān* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *phās*, *phōs*, light], applied to reflectors which throw back the rays of light in one unbroken mass without perceptible loss.

holophrase, *n.* *hōl'ō-frās* [Gr. *holos*, the whole; *phrasō*, I tell], in any language, a whole phrase, or long number of syllables, employed to express a simple idea, which in English is expressed by one word: **holophrastic**, *a.* *hōl'ō-frās'tik*, applied to those languages which have numerous syllables in a single word, often as many as fourteen.

holoptylus, *n.* *hōl'ō-p'it'ik'ūs* [Gr. *holos*, whole, entire; *ptichē*, a wrinkle], in *geol.*, a genus of fossil fishes—so called from the corrugated or wrinkled surfaces of their enamelled scales.

holosericeous, *a.* *hōl'ō-sēr'ik'ūs* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *serikos*, I. *sericus*, silky], covered with minute silky hairs, best discovered by touch.

Holostomata, *n. plu.* *hōl'ō-stōm'ō-d* [Gr. *holos*, whole; *stoma*, the mouth, *stomata*, mouths], a division of gasteropodous molluscs in which the aperture of the shell is rounded or entire.

holothuria, *hōl'ō-thū'r'i-ān* [Gr. *holos*, the whole; *thourion*, a little door], a marine radiate animal of the order of echinoderm, from its shape sometimes

mōle, *māi*, *fār*, *lān*; *mēle*, *mēi*, *hēr*; *pāne*, *pān*; *nōte*, *nōi*, *mōve*;

silence or stop an action; Icel. *hóð*, to shout out ho!; *hóð*: stop! used to excite attention.

hoar, *n.* *hóar* [AS. *hóar*, OE. *hóar*, cf. Icel. *hóar*] white, as with frost or age; in OE., mouldy; musty: *v.* in OE., to become mouldy or musty: *hoary*, *n.* *hóar*, white or grey with age; greyish-white; thickly covered with short whitish hairs: *hoariness*, *n.* *hóar*, the state of being whitish or grey: *hoar-frost*, frozen dew or vapours on the surface of the ground; rime.

hoard, *n.* *hóard* [AS. *hóard*, treasure: cf. Goth. *hóard*; Icel. *hóard*; Ger. *hórd*] a store or stock of anything accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure: *v.* to collect and lay up a quantity of anything; to amass or store up secretly: *hoarding*, *imp.*: *n.* the habit or practice of secreting money or treasure: *hoard'ed*, *pp.*: *hoard'er*, *n.* one who.

hoard, *n.* *hóard*, also *hoard'ing*, *n.* [OF. *hórd*: Dut. *hórd*, a palisade, a barrier] a timber fence enclosing buildings while at work; a fence about any building while erecting or under repair.

hoarhound—see *horhound*.

hoariness, *hoary*—see under *hoar*.

hoarse, *n.* *hórs* [AS. *hórs*] having a rough grating voice, as from a cold: *hoarsely*, *ad.* *-ly*: *hoarseness*, *n.* *-ness*, harshness or roughness of voice or sound; unnatural asperity of voice.

hoary—see under *hoar*.

hoax, *n.* *hóks* [a corrupt. of *hocus*, in the phrase *hocus-focus*, to play a trick on], something done for deception; a deceptive trick; an imposition: *v.* to play a trick upon for sport; to deceive: *hoax'ing*, *imp.*: *hoaxed*, *pp.*: *hoaks*.

hoeb, *n.* *hóeb*, also *húb*, *n.* *hóeb* [connec. with *hump*, an excrescence, which see: Ger. *hóben*, to raise; *hóben*, raised], an excrescence or projection; the little cap in the centre of a wheel which covers the end of the axle; one of the two flat raised side-parts of a grate; the mark to be thrown at in quoits.

hob, *n.* *hóeb* [a contr. and a corrupt. of *Robín*, *Rob't*, in the sense of *elf*; it is a contr. for *Robín* (*hóeb*), a country clown; a rustic; *hóeb* (*hóeb*), *n.* *-hóeb*, a clownish goblin; a trifling fairy.

hobble, *v.* *hóbbel* [connec. with *hóg*, of *Dut. hópelen*, to totter, to stagger; Ger. dial. *hóppeln*, to hobble] to walk lamely; to limp; to fasten loosely together the legs; to clog; *n.* an unequal limping walk: *hobbling*, *imp.* *hóbb'ing*; *adj.* walking with a halting step; limping: *hobbled*, *pp.* *hóbb'ed*: *hob'ler*, *n.* *-ler*, one who: *hob'ling*, *ad.* *-ly*.

hobnobbing, *n.* *hóbb'el-dé-hóeb* [from *hobble*], a youth not yet come to man's estate.

hobnab, *n.* a light horse-soldier—see under *hobby* 1.

hobby, *n.* *hóeb*-*bi*, or *hobby-horse* [OF. *hóbbin*, a little smilng horse: O. Dut. *hóbben*, to totter, to move up and down], a little, strong, active horse; a nag; a stick on which young boys place themselves astride and ride in play; a wooden horse on which children ride; a pasteboard representation of a horse fastened to a man, who appears then to be riding on horse-back; the favourite object or pursuit of any one: *hobblin*, *n.* *hóeb'ler* [OF. *hóbb'ler*], in OE., one who served as a soldier on a hobby in light armour.

hobby, *n.* *hóeb*-*bi* [OF. *hóbe*, a small bird of prey—from *hóber*, to stir], a small but strong-winged falcon—formerly trained for hawking.

hobnobbing, *hobbling*—see under *hob* 2.

hobnails, *n.* *hóeb-náils* [*hóeb* 1. and *nail*: cf. Ger. *hóbnágel*, a hoof-nail], the nails with big heads set in the thick soles of a country shoe; the nails of a horse-shoe.

hobnob, *v.* *hóeb-nóeb*, or *hob-a-nob*, *v.* *hóeb-d-nóeb* [AS. *hóbban*, to have, and *nóbban*, to have not], to take it or leave it; at a social meeting, a friendly invitation to reciprocal drinking: *hobnob'ing*, *imp.*: *hobnobbed*, *pt.* and *pp.* *-nóeb*.

Hobnab's choice, *hóeb-sn*, that or none; no alternative. *Note*.—In the time of Charles I. Hobson was an innkeeper of Cambridge, and hirer of horses, whose large stud was hired out to travellers in strict rotation, and no choice or selection was permitted.

hock or *hough*, *n.* *hók* [AS. *hók*, the heel, the ham—see *hough*], the joint of an animal between the knee and fetlock—*hough*, used in same sense, but signifies properly the back of the knee; *v.* to cut the hamstring: *hock'ing*, *imp.* *hóck'ed*, *pp.* *hók'ed*.

hock, *n.* *hók* [from *Hockheim*, in Germany] Rhenish wine.

hockey, *n.* *hók'k*, also *hockey*, *n.* *hók'k* [prob. so named because played with hooked- or curved-headed

sticks], a game played with a ball and a club with a curve at one end; the game in Scot. called *shinty*.

hockey, *n.* *hók'k* [Eng. dial. *hockday*, 'high-day', a day of festival], in Eng. dial., the merry-making at the close of the harvest; harvest-home.

hocus, *v.* *hók'k* [from *hocus-focus*, a Latinised term repeated by jugglers—see *Skeat*], to cheat or trick; to put a trick upon: *hó'cussing*, *imp.*: *hó'cussed*, *pp.* *-kúss*, vulgarly said of liquor in which some narcotic has been put: *hó'cus-po'cus*, *n.* *-pók'k*, a juggler's trick: *v.* to put a trick upon one.

hód, *n.* *hók* [F. *hótte*, a basket carried on the back: O. Dut. *hótte*, a pedlar's basket], an open wooden box fitted with a handle, in which labourers carry mortar or bricks on their shoulders: *hód'man*, *n.* a brick-layer's labourer.

hódden-grey, *n.* *hóeb-n-gré* [Eng. and Scot. dial. *hódden*, *pp.* of *hódd*, kept, held over, said of a lamb or calf kept that it may reach maturity; hence, attributively rustic], a coarse cloth made of undyed wool.

hóds-podge, *n.* *hók-pók*, also *hóts-póts*, *n.* *hók-pók* [OF. *hóts-pot*; Dut. *hóts-pot* from *hótsen*, to shake; *pot*, a pot], a mixed mass, or a medley of ingredients; a soup with a large variety of vegetables.

hoe, *n.* *hók* [F. *houe*, a hoe: OH. Ger. *haua*—from *housen*, to hew], a common garden or field tool: *v.* to dig or cleanse with a hoe; to clean from weeds: *hoes'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the clearing or digging with a hoe: *hoed*, *pp.* *hók*.

hoek, *n.* *hók'ek* [Dut. *hoek*, an angle or corner] in S. Africa, a valley like an embrasure in a mountain-chain; a tortuous or twisting mountain-glen.

hog, *n.* *hók* [W. *hóck*, a sow: Bret. *hóck*, a hog; Cornish *hók*, a pig, a hog], a pig; a swine; a gelded boar; a flat rough broom used by seamen for scrubbing; a young male sheep of the second year: *v.* to scrape and scrub a ship's bottom under water; to become bent upward in the middle—applied to a ship strained out of shape; to cut short, as the mane of a horse: *hog'ing*, *imp.*: *hogged*, *pp.* *hók'ed*, applied to a ship which, through some defect or strain, droops at each end: *hogget*, *hók'et*, a boar or a male sheep of the second year: *hogglash*, *hók'ish*, resembling a hog; filthy; greedy; selfish: *hogglashly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *hogglashness*, *n.* *hog-sty*, an enclosure or house for hogs: *hog's* lard, *lard*, the fat of the hog or swine: *hogger-pump*, the top pump in the sinking pit of a mine: *hog'garn*, *n.* *plu.* *-ers*, stockings without feet worn by miners at their work: *wether-hog*, a young castrated male sheep: *hog* colt, a yearling colt: *hog'ing*, *n.* a place where young sheep are pastured: *hog's* back, in geol., the ridgy structure of certain districts, consisting of alternate ridges and ravines: *hog-wash*, the liquid draft from the distillers given as a feeding-stuff to swine: to go the whole hog, in Amer., to believe in and act up to pure democratical principles; in Eng., to spend the last hog or shilling; to carry a matter to the end whatever may be the consequences. *Note*.—In old and prov. Eng., *hog* is a shilling; also said of a crown-piece.

hoggins, *plu.* *hók'ins* [Eng. dial.], sand sifted from the gravel before the stones are carted upon the roads.

hogh, *n.* *hók* [Icel. *húgr*; AS. *hók*, a hill, a mound—see *high*], in OE., a hill; a rising ground; a cliff.

hogmanay, *n.* *hók'mán-d'* [origin obscure: perhaps from F. *au qui menes*, lead to the mistletoe, or a corrupt. of F. *hóguinanno*; OF. *hóguinneau*, an anc. Christmas cry for charity], in Scot., the old name of the last day of the year; a noted festival day, and one employed in merriment.

hogscore, *n.* *hog* and *score*—*hog* signifying 'cint' 1, in curling, a distance-line drawn across the rink or course one-sixth of the way from both tees.

hoghead, *n.* *hók'héd* [Dut. *ochshoofd*, head of an ox, a hoghead—prob. from the device of an ox's head on the cask], a measure commonly containing 64 gallons, sometimes 63 gallons; any large cask.

hoiden or *hoyden*, *n.* *hók'dn* [O. Dut. *hóyden*, a heathen; a vagabond; *hóyde*, a heath], a rude or rustic girl; *hók'ed*, *ad.* ill-taught; bold: *v.* to romp rudely: *hóy'dam*, *imp.* *-dám'ing*: *hóy'dam'd*, *pp.* *-dám'd*: *hóy'damish*, *n.* *-dám'ish*, rude; bold.

hoise, *v.* *hóys*, in OE., the older spelling of *hoist*, to raise; to lift up.

hóeb, *bók*, *fók*; *púre*, *búd*; *chotr*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

agous, a. -gūs, feeding on horses: *hip'poph'ag'y*, n. -pō-d'jī, the practice of eating horse-flesh.

hippopodium, n. *hip'pō-pō-dī-ēm* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], in geol., a large heavy bivalve characteristic of the lower lias shales of England.

hippopotamus, n. *hip'pō-pō-tā-mūs*, plu. sometimes *hippopotami*, *hip'pō-pō-tā-mī* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse; *potamos*, a river], the river-horse, a big animal inhabiting many of the large rivers of Africa.

hippotherium, n. *hip'pō-thēr-i-um* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse; *thērion*, a wild beast], in geol., a mammal of the miocene tertiaries, so called from its close resemblance to the horse family.

hippuric, a. *hip'pū-rīk* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse; *ouron*, urine], applied to an acid obtained from the urine of horses or cows: *hippuria*, n. *hip'pū-rī-d*, an excess of hippuric acid in the urine.

hippurite, n. *hip'pū-rīt* [Gr. *hippos*, a horse; *oura*, a tail], in geol., a massive horsehoof-like bivalve of the chalk formation, having a deep conical under valve, with a flatish lid or upper valve: *hippurites*, n. plu. -rītes, in geol., a genus of coal-measure plants, so called from their close resemblance to the common *hippuria*, *hip'pū-rīs*, or mare's tail of our marshes.

hircine, n. *hēr-sīn* [L. *hircus*, a he-goat], a fetid oily matter found in goat's or sheep's fat: *hircie*, a. -sīk, applied to an acid derived from hircine.

hire, v. *hīr* [AS. *hīr*, wages, service—from *hīran*, to hire; cf. Dut. *Auwr*; Ger. *heuer*], to procure the use of, for a certain time, and at a certain price; to engage, as servants; to let out for money: n. the price paid for the loan or temporary use of anything: wages: *hī'ring*, imp. n. an engagement to service: adj. applied to a place where engagements to service are entered into: *hired*, pp. *hīr'd*: *hīr'-less*, a. without hire: *hī'r'er*, n. -rēr, one who hires: *hīr'ling*, n. one who serves for wages; a mercenary—used generally in a bad sense.—SYN. of 'hire n.': salary; stipend; allowance; pay; price; reward; compensation; recompense; payment.

hīren, n. *hī-rēn* [from *hīren*, a female character in one of Peele's plays—a corrupt of Gr. *Iréné*], in OE, a prostitute.

hīrple, v. *hērpl* [perhaps allied to *cripple*], in Scot., to halt, as from lameness; to limp; to move crazily: *hīr'pling*, imp. *hīrpled*, pp. *hērpl'd*.

hīrsel, n. *hēr'sel*, or *hīrdsel*, n. *hēr'd'sel* [from *herd*], in Scot., a multitude; a throng; a flock of sheep: v. to class into different flocks; to dispose in order: *hīrs'elling*, imp. *hīrselled*, pp. *hēr'sel'd*.

hīrsal or **hīrsale**, v. *hēr'sāl* [AS. *hīrsian*, to move or creep while sitting on the buttocks], in Eng. dial. and Scot., to move resting on the hams or while sitting; to fidget: n. the act of moving in a creeping manner when sitting or reclining: *hīrs'illing*, imp. *hīrsilled*, pp. *hēr'sīl'd*.

hīrsute, a. *hēr-sūt* [L. *hirsutus*, rough, hairy], covered with long stiffish hairs thickly set; hairy: *hīrsute'ness*, n. -nēs, hairiness.

hīrsudine, n. *hīr-dīn-dē-d* [L. *hirsudo* or *hīrsūdīnēs*, a leech, a blood-sucker], in zool., the Ord. of Annelids including the leeches.

hīs, *hīs*, pers. pron. poss. of *he*, which see.

hīspid, a. *hīs'pid* [L. *hispidus*, bristly, rugged; cf. F. *hispide*], rough; having strong hairs or bristles: cf. *hiss*, n. imitative word: AS. *hīspian*, to hiss: O.Dut. *Afischēn*, an expression of contempt or disapprobation like the continuous sound of the letter s, produced by driving breath between the tongue and the teeth: the noise made by a serpent or goose, or by escaping steam: v. to express contempt by hisses; to condemn by hissing: *hīs'ing*, imp. n. the act or expression of: *hīssed*, pp. *hīs'*: *hīs'ingly*, ad. -lī: *hīst*, int. *hīs't*, hush; silence.

hīstoid, a. *hīs'tō-īd* [Gr. *histos*, a web, a tissue; *eidos*, resemblance], in anat., tissue-like.

histogenesis, n. *hīs'tō-jēn-ē-sīs*, also *histog'eny*, n. -tā-jē-nī [Gr. *histos*, a tissue, a web; *gennao*, I produce], the microscopic study of tissues in animals or plants; the formation and development of organic tissues: *histogenetic*, a. *hīs'tō-jē-nē-tīk*, promoting the formation of organic tissues; in bot., applied to minute molecules supposed to be concerned in the formation of cells.

histography, n. *hīs'tō-g'rā-fī* [Gr. *histos*, a web; *graphō*, I write], a description of organic tissues: *histonomy*, n. -tōn-ō-mī [Gr. *nomos*, a law], an

account of the laws which govern the development and growth of organic tissues.

histology, n. *hīs'tō-lō-jī* [Gr. *histos*, a tissue; *logos*, a discourse], the science of the animal tissues; the description of the tissues which form an animal or plant: *hīs'tō-lō-gīc*, a. -lō-gī-kal, relating to histology or the description of tissues.

histolysis, n. *hīs'tō-lī-sīs* [Gr. *histos*, a web or tissue; *lysis*, a solution—from *luo*, I dissolve], the disintegration of previously organised structures: *histolytic*, a. *hīs'tō-lī-tīk*, derived from the disintegration of previously organised structures; of the nature of histolysis.

history, n. *hīs'tō-rī* [L. and Gr. *historia*, history], a systematic account of facts and events, particularly those affecting nations or states; a narration of past events: *hīs'tō-rī-an*, n. -tō-rī-an, one who writes history: *hīs'tō-rī-cāl*, a. -tō-rī-kal, also *hīs'tō-rī-c*, a. -tīk, pert. to history; contained in history or deduced from it: *hīs'tō-rī-cālly*, ad. -kal-lī: *hīs'tō-rī-cālly*, a. *hīs'tō-rī-cāl* [F. a story], a short or little history: *hīs'tō-rī-c* [F. a story], I make], in OE, to record or reduce to history: *hīs'tō-rī-fy*, imp. *hīs'tō-rī-fēd*, pp. -fēd: *hīs'tō-rī-og'rāphy*, n. -tō-rī-ōg'rā-fī [Gr. *graphō*, I write], the art or employment of writing history: *hīs'tō-rī-og'rāpher*, n. -rā-jēr, one who; a person appointed by a sovereign to write the history of the kingdom: *hīs'tō-rī-og'rāphy*, the history of religion and the events connected with it, as contained in the Scriptures: *profane history*, the history of nations in general, called also *civil history*: *sacred history*, the history of the nations of antiquity down to the destruction of the Western Empire, 476 A.D.: *history of the middle ages*, extends from 476 A.D. to end of 15th century: *modern history*, from about 1492 A.D. to our own times: *classical history*, the history of the Greeks and Romans: *natural history*, a description and classification of the mineral, vegetable, and animal productions of the earth—sometimes limited to animals only.—SYN. of 'history': annals; chronicles; a relation; narration; description; narrative; account; record; story.

hīs'tō-rī-cāl, a. *hīs'tō-rī-ōn-tīk*, also *hīs'tō-rī-cāl*, a. -kal [L. *hīstrionicus*, pert. to stage-playing—from *hīstrion*, an actor or stage-player], of or relating to the stage or stage-players; betitting the stage: *hīs'tō-rī-cālly*, ad. -lī: *hīs'tō-rī-cāl*, the art, the art of acting in the drama: *hīs'tō-rī-cālism*, n. -lēm, stage-playing.

hit, v. *hit* [Ice. *hitla*, to light on; cf. Sw. *hitla*; Dan. *hitte*], to touch or strike with or without force; to touch, as a mark; to succeed; to chance luckily; to light on; in OE, to agree; to suit: n. a stroke; a chance; a lucky chance; a happy conception: *hit'ting*, imp. *hit*, *hit*, pt. and pp. *hit'ter*, n. -r, one who: to hit off, to describe by characteristic strokes: to hit on or upon, to light upon, or come to, by chance: a great hit, an exceptional piece of good luck; a perfect success.

hitch, n. *hīch* [MR. *hitchen*, to remove; cf. Dut. *hutsen*, to shake, to jumble; Ger. *hutschen*, to rock, to hitch oneself; Scot. *hutch*, to move by jerks; Eng. dial. *hick*, to spring], a catch, or anything which acts as a knot or noose in a rope; a sudden stop or halt; an impediment: v. to hook, or catch by a hook; to catch; to move by jerks: *hit'ching*, imp. *hit'ch*, pp. *hit'ch*.

hither, ad. *hīth-ēr* [AS. *hider* or *hither*, hither; cf. Ice. *hedra*; Dan. *hit*; Goth. *hithr*], to this place; adj. nearer: *hīth-ermost*, a. -mōst, nearest on this side: *hīth-erto*, ad. -tō, to this time or place; in any time before the present: *hīth-erward*, ad. -wērd, or *hīth-erwards*, ad. -wērdz, towards this place: *hīth-er* and *thither*, in several directions; backwards and forwards.

hive, n. *hīv* [AS. *hīf*, a house; cf. Goth. *hēiv*; Ice. *hīu*], a kind of box or basket in which the domestic bees store their honey; a swarm of bees; any company of persons numerous and industrious: v. to collect into a hive; to take shelter together; to reside together: *hīv'ing*, imp. *hīved*, pp. *hīv'd*: *hīv'er*, n. one who.

hives, n. plu. *hīvz* [see *hive*], in Scot. and N. of Eng., a skin disease among children, consisting of vesicles scattered over the body, which bears a fancied resemblance to a beehive; the group.

hiss, *hīs'ing*, *hīs*, OE. spelling of *hiss*, *hīs'ing*, ho, also *hōs*, int. *hō* [cf. F. *ho*, an int. to impose

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lālō*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *int. nō*, *mōve*;

high-thinks—see think.

Highland, *n.* *Hi-länd* [*high*, and *land*], a mountainous region: *High-lands*, a district in Scotland so called: *Highlander*, *n.* one who is a native of the Highlands of Scotland, or of any mountainous district of a country.

hight, *v.* *AW* [*AS. Aht*, named—from *Adian*, to name, to be called: cf. *Icel. Ahtinn*, named: Goth. *hahsa*, to name], in *OE.*, was or is called; called; intrusted; aimed.

higre, *n.* *At-ger*—see eagle.

hilarious, *a.* *At-lér-ris* [*L. hilaris*, Gr. *hilaros*, merry, joyful], mirthful; merry: *hilarity*, *n.* *-lér-ri* [*F. hilarité*—from *L. hilaritatem*] mirth excited by social pleasure; gaiety.—*SYN.* of 'hilarity': joviality; jollity; glee; cheerfulness; mirth; merriment; gaiety; joyousness; exhilaration.

Hilary, *a.* *At-lér-ris* [from *St Hilary*], applied to a term commencing near the time of St Hilary's day, Jan. 13: the legal term which begins 11th Jan.

hile, *n.* *At-lind* [*AS. hildan*, to bend] in *OE.*, a mental or base creature; a cowardly pally fellow; a word applied to both sexes: *adj.* base and cowardly; sorry; palty.

hile, *n.* *At-lind*—see hilem.

hill, *n.* *At-l* [*AS. Aht*, a hill: cf. *O. Dut. Aht* or *Ahtle*; *Dut. Ahtsel*; *Icel. Aht*; *Ger. Hügel*], a natural elevation of the land less in height than a mountain: *hillside*, *n.* the side of a hill: *hill-y*, *a.* -*l*, abounding with hills: *hilleck*, *a.* *At-lék*, a small hill.

hilleak, *n.* *At-lék* [*E. Ind.*], a fish of the river Ganges, much esteemed for food.

hilt, *n.* *At-l* [*AS. Aht*, a hilt or handle: cf. *Dut. Aht*; *Icel. Aht*, handle], the handle of anything, chiefly a sword: *hilt-ed*, *a.* having a hilt.

hilem, *n.* *At-lém*, also spell *hile*, *n.* *AW* [*L. hilem*, a thread, a little thing], the eye of a seed; the scar or spot indicating the point where the seed was attached to the pericarp, as the dark mark at the one end of a bean.

him, *pron.* *At-l* [*AS. him*, him—see he], the object of *he*: *his*, *poss.*: himself, masc. (*him*, and *his*), a reciprocal pron., joined to a noun or pronoun to render it more emphatic; herself, fem.: themselves, plu. com. *gend.*: by himself, alone; unassisted.

Himyarite, *a.* *At-lér-ris* [*Gr. Himyarite*, a *Himyarite* (*Himyar*, an anc. king of Yemen, Arabia), pert. to the primitive people, or their language, of S. Arabia; designating inscriptions exhibiting the oldest known forms of the language as spoken in S. Arabia.

hin, *n.* *At-l* [*Heb.*], an anc. Hebrew measure containing about twelve pints.

hind, *n.* *At-l* [*AS. Aht*, a hind, a doe: cf. *Icel. Aht*; *Ger. Ahtel*], the female of the red deer, of which the male is the stag: *hind-berry* [*cf. Ger. himbeere*], in *OE.*, the raspberry, probably named after the female deer.

hind, *n.* *At-l* [*AS. Aht*, a domestic], a servant; a husbandman; a peasant.—*SYN.* of 'hind': peasant; rustic; swain; countryman; boor; domestic; attendant.

hind, *a.* *At-l* [*AS. Aht*, behind: cf. Goth. *Ahtind*; *Ger. Ahtind*] pert. to the tail or back part; pert. to the part which follows, in opposition to *fore*, as hind legs: *compar.* *hinder*, *Aht-der*, in a position contrary to that of the head or forefront: *superl.* *hind-most*, *-most*, or *hind-ermost* [*AS. Ahtindema*, superlative—termination erroneously assimilated to *most*], the last; being in the rear of all others.

hinder, *v.* *At-lér* [*AS. Ahtindan*, to hinder—from *Ahtind*, behind, after], to put or keep back; to retard progress; to delay; to raise obstacles: *hinder-ing*, *imp.* *del.* delaying; obstructive: *hinder-ed*, *pp.* *derd*: *him-derer*, *n.* *-der-er*, one who; *him-der-ance*, *n.* *-der-ans*, or *him-derance*, *n.* *-der-ans*, that which stops progress or advance; impediment.—*SYN.* of 'hinder': to stop; check; restrain; impede; interrupt; counteract; thwart; oppose; obstruct; debar; arrest; embarrass; clog; encumber; fetter; prevent; shackle; prohibit; exclude; forbid; pre-clude.

Hindi, *n.* *At-l* [*Ind.*], a dialect of N. India, differing from Hindustani in being purer Aryan.

Hindus, *n.* also *Hindoes*, *n.* *At-l* [*Hind. Hindi* or *Hindari*, a native of India], a native of Hindustan: *Hin'duism*, *n.* *-tem*, also *Hin'duism*, *n.* the doctrines and rites of the Hindoos: *Hin'doostan*, *n.* or *Hin'doo-*

stan'es, *n.* *-stán's*, the language of the Hindoos: *adj.* pert. to the Hindus or their language.

hinge, *n.* *At-l* [*AS. Aengen*, a hanging; cf. *Icel. Aengja*, to hang], the hook or joint on which a door, etc., turns or swings: that on which something depends: *v.* to furnish with hinges; to hang or depend, as a question: *hing-ing*, *imp.*: *hinged*, *pp.* *Aht-íd*: to be off the hinges, *Aht-íd*, to be in a state of disorder or irregularity.

hinny, *n.* *At-lér-n* [*L. Ahtenne*, to neigh], the foal of a horse and a she-ass; a mule: *v.* to neigh: *hinny-ing*, *imp.*: *hin-nied*, *pp.* *-nied*.

hint, *n.* *At-l*, a variant of *hint* [*AS. Ahtinn*, to seize], a distant allusion; slight mention or reference: *v.* to bring to mind by a slight intimation; to suggest; to allude to distantly; to imply: *hint-ing*, *imp.*: *hint-ed*, *pp.*: *hint-ingly*, *ad.* *-ly*: to hint at, to allude to slightly or obscurely.—*SYN.* of 'hint': allusion; notice; intimation; suggestion; intimation; innuendo; implication; reference; glance; touch.

hinterland, *n.* *At-lér-lánd* [*Ger.*], that district of a country extending inland from a line of coast which, if uninhabited or savage, has been claimed by occupiers of the coast region; the district of a country behind the sea-coast.

hip, *n.* *At-l* [*AS. hipe*, the hip: cf. *Dut. Arup*; *Icel. Auppr*, the hip, the flank; *Ger. Hüfte*], the projection caused by the haunch-bone and its covering flesh; the upper fleshy part of the thigh; in *arch.*, the external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides or skirts of a roof: *hipped*, *a.* *At-l*, in the sense of beaten; folled: *hipped roof*, *Aht-íd*, a roof having the ends and the sides of the same slope: *hip-knob*, the ornament placed at the point of junction where the sloping sides of a roof meet, or on the summit of a gable: *hip and thigh*, in *Script.*, wholly; completely: have on the hip, to have a decided advantage over another.

hip, *n.* *At-l* [*AS. Ahtel*], the fruit of the briar or dog-rose; the fruit of the *Rosa canina*, *Ord. Rosaceae*.

hip, *At-l*, an int. used on convivial occasions, in connection with *Aurrah*.

hipparion, *n.* *At-lér-ris* [*Gr. hipparion*, a roit, a pony—*from* *At-l*, a horse], a tertiary mammal having affinities with the horse.

hippish, *a.* *At-lér-ris*, also *hipped*, *a.* *At-l* [corrupt of *At-lér-ris*], somewhat hippochondriac.

hippocamp, *n.* *At-lér-ris* [*Gr. hippos*, a horse; *kampós*, I bend or curve], a small fish of singular shape, with head and neck like a horse; the sea-horse; a fabulous monster, having the head and fore-quarters of a horse attached to the tail of a fish; a certain curved structure in the brain: *hippocamp-taur*, *n.* *-sen-taur* [*Gr. hippos*, and *centaur*, which see], in *anc. fable*, a creature said to be half man and half horse.

hippocras, *n.* *At-lér-ris* [after the anc. physician *Hippocrates*], an old medicinal drink consisting of spiced wine: *hippocras*, *a.* *-dris*, of or pert. to *Hippocrates*: having pale, sunken, and contracted features in disease, or when dying.

hippocrepiform, *a.* *At-lér-ris* [*Gr. hippos*, a horse; *kreps*, a sandal, a shoe: *L. forma*, shape], in bot., having a horse-shoe shape.

hippodams, *n.* *At-lér-ris* [*Gr. hippos*, a horse; and perhaps *OE. dam*, a marsh], in *OE.*, a supposed spelling of *At-lér-ris*, but more probably it means 'a sea-horse'.

hippodrome, *n.* *At-lér-ris* [*Gr. hippos*, a horse; *dromos*, a running-course], a circus; a horse and chariot racing-ground.

hippogriff, *n.* *At-lér-ris* [*Gr. hippos*, a horse; *grups*, a griffin], a fabulous winged animal, half horse and half griffin.

hippolith, *n.* *At-lér-ris* [*Gr. hippos*, a horse, and *lithos*, a stone], a stone or chalky concretion in the intestines of a horse.

hippomane, *n.* *At-lér-ris* [*Gr. hippomanes*, a plant possessing aphrodisiac qualities], a substance said to be obtained from the forehead of a new-born foal, once used as a love-charm; the manchineel tree—*H. mancinella*, *Ord. Euphorbiaceae*.

hippopathology, *n.* *At-lér-ris* [*Gr. hippos*, a horse, and *Eng. pathology*], the doctrine or description of diseases of horses: *hippopath*, *n.* plu. *-pá-tá-ti* [*Gr. phágo*, I eat], horse-eaters: *hippopath*.

cōo, bōy, fōot; pūre, dūd; chāst, game, fog, shun, thīng, therr, seal.

lar etymology, from the mistaken idea that it was a simple compound of *hic* and *cough*.

hickory, *n.* *hik'ô-rî* [N. Amer. Ind.,—from an earlier form *pokickery*], a nut-bearing American tree whose wood possesses great strength and tenacity; a species of walnut; the *Carya alba*, Ord. *Juglandacea*.

hiera-picra—see *hiera-picra*.

hidalgo, *n.* *hi-dal'gô* [Sp. *hijo*—from *L. filium*, a son, and *algo*—from *aliquid*, something], in Spain and Portugal, a nobleman of the lowest class.

hide, *v.* *hid* [AS. *hidian*, to hide; cf. Dut. *hoeden*, to keep, to protect; W. *huddo*, to cover; Norw. *hide*, the lair of a beast], to be withdrawn from sight; to conceal; to keep secret; *hi'ding*, imp. *n.* concealment; *hid*, pt. *hid*, did hide; *hidden*, pp. *hid'n*, concealed; adj. that cannot be seen or known; secret; mysterious; *hi'dar*, *n.* *-der*, one who: *hi'deally*, ad. *n.* *hide-and-seek*, a child's amusement, in which some hide and others seek; *hiding-place*, a place of concealment. *Syn.* of 'hide': to cover; secrete; screen; shelter; disguise; dissemble; withhold; defend.

hide, *n.* *hid* [AS. *hid*, the skin; cf. Dut. *huid*; Icel. *hauð*; Ger. *haut*], the skin of a horse, ox, or other large animal; *v.* to give a flogging to; *hiding*, *n.* *hi'ding*, in familiar language, a beating; *hide-bound*, *a.* applied to a disease of cows and horses characterised by a morbid tightness of the skin; having the bark so close and firm as to impede growth—said of trees; hard; nigardly.

hide, *n.* *hid* [AS. *hid*, a portion of land], an ancient measure of land of about 100 acres, or as much as could be tilled by a single plough.

hideous, *a.* *hid-i-us* [OF. *hidos* and *deus*, dread— from mid. *L. hispidus*, roughish—from *hispidus*, rough], horrible; frightful to the sight; exciting terror; in O.E. detestable; *hid'eously*, ad. *n.* in a manner that shocks; dreadfully; *hid'eousness*, *n.* *Syn.* of *hideous*: horrid; dreadful; shocking; formidable; frightful; ghastly; grim; grisly; terrible.

hie, *v.* *hi* [AS. *higian*, to hasten; cf. Dut. *higen*, to pant for] to come or go; to hasten; to go in haste; *hiele*, imp. *hi'ing*; *hied*, pp. *hid*.

hiemal or **hiymal**, *a.* *hi-'em-ál* [*L. hiemalis*, wintry—from *hiems*, winter], belonging to or done in winter; *hi'ematic*, *n.* *-má-ti-kín*, the passing or spending of winter in a particular place.

hiera-picra, *n.* *hi-'er-dík-rá* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred; *pikros*, bitter], a popular remedy for constipation, known by the name *hickory-pickory* or *hiera-picra*, consisting of a mixture of equal parts of cannella-bark and aloes.

hierarch, *n.* *hi-'er-árk* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred; *archos*, a ruler or prince], the chief of a sacred order; *hi-'er-ar'-chal*, *a.* *-ár-kál*, pert. to hierarchy or sacred government; also *hi'er-ar'-chieal*, *a.* *hi-'kál*; *hi'er-ar'-chieally*, ad. *n.* *hi'erarchy*, *n.* *-ár-kí*, ranks or orders of the sacred ministry, commonly applied to the order of Episcopal churches; the priesthood; *hi'erast'ia*, *n.* *-á-tí-kí*, pert. to priests or to sacred uses; *hi'erarchism*, *n.* *-ár-kí-zm*, church government by a hierarchy; *hi'eroc'rasy*, *n.* *-ár-d-rá-tí* [Gr. *kratos*, I am strong or powerful], government by priests; hierarchy.

hieroglyph, *n.* *hi-'er-d-gít*, also *hi'eroglyph'ic*, *n.* *-ík* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred; *glyphô*, I carve], a sacred character or symbol; the sculpture or picture-writing of anc. Egypt—generally used in the plu. *hieroglyphics*; *hi'eroglyph'ic*, *a.* *-ík*, also *hi'eroglyph'ical*, *a.* *-í-kál*, expressive of some meaning by pictures or figures; emblematic; *hi'eroglyph'ically*, ad. *n.* *hi'eroglyph'ist*, *n.* one skilled in the reading of hieroglyphs; *hierogram*, *n.* *hi-'er-d-grám* [Gr. *gramma*, a letter], a species of sacred writing; *hi'erogram-mat'ic*, *a.* *-má-tí-kí*, pert. to a hierogram; *hi'erogram-matist*, *n.* a sacred writer; *hi'erography*, *n.* *-ó-grá-fí* [Gr. *graphô*, I write], sacred writing; *hi'erographic*, *a.* *-ík*, also *hi'erographical*, *a.* *-í-kál*, pert. to *hi'erol'ogy*, *n.* *-ó-l-ó-jí* [Gr. *logos*, a word], the science of hieroglyphics; *hi'erologic*, *a.* *-ó-l-ó-jí-kí*, also *hi'erolog'ical*, *a.* *-í-kál*, pert. to *hi'erol'ogist*, *n.* *-jíst*, one who is skilled in: *hi'eroman'cy*, *n.* *-mán-í* [Gr. *manteia*, divination], divination by observing the things offered in sacrifice; *hi'eropha'nt*, *n.* *-fánt* [Gr. *phainô*, I show, I explain], in anc. Greece, a priest who initiated candidates into sacred mysteries and duties; *hi'eropha'nt'ic*, *a.* *-í-kí*, pert. to *higgle*, *v.* *hi'gl* [variant of *haggle*], *lit.*, to carry

about provisions for sale; to be difficult in making a bargain; to chaffer; *higging*, imp. *hi'g-ing*, *n.* the being tedious and nice in making a bargain; *higgled*, pp. *hi'gd*; *higgler*, *n.* *hi'g-lér*, one who chaffers; one tedious in making a bargain—see *haggle* 2.

higgledy-piggledy, ad. *hi'gd-dí-pígd-dí* [imitative of confusion], in familiar language, comitatively; topsy-turvy; chance-medley.

high, *a.* *hi* [AS. *hæh*, high—*lit.*, raised or bunched up; cf. Goth. *hauhs*; Icel. *hæ*; Dan. *høi*; Ger. *hoch*], far upwards; elevated; lofty; noble; honourable; solemn; violent; boastful; principal or chief; strong or powerful; dear in price; full or complete—applied to time; acute, as applied to music; ad. *aloft*; greatly; with deep thought; *highly*, ad. *n.* in a great degree with esteem; in O.E. proudly; arrogantly; *high'mess*, *n.* *-més*, a title given to princes or persons of rank; elevation; *on high*, aloft; high admiral, the chief admiral; *high altar*, the principal altar; *high and dry*, completely out of the water; out of reach of the waves; *high art*, that elevated style which disarms criticism by avoiding the slightest attempt at meretricious display; *high ballist*, the chief officer of some corporate towns; *high-blown*, much inflated; *high-born*, of noble birth; *high church*, the party in the Church of England who hold strong views of the authority and jurisdiction of the Church; *high-coloured*, glaring; exaggerated; *High Commission Court*, in *hi'd*, a court established by Queen Elizabeth to reform the Church, which much abused its powers, now abolished; *high day*, a great feast-day; a day of great ceremonies; *high-fed*, pampered; *high-flier*, one who carries his opinions or claims to extravagance; *high-flying*, extravagant in opinions or claims; *high-flavoured*, having a strong flavour; *high-flown*, swelled; proud; extravagant; *high-handed*, violent; overbearing; *on his high horse*, in a state of high excitement and gloe; displaying arrogant, boastful, and offensive conduct; *high latitude*, *n.* under latitude; *high life*, the manner of life among the aristocracy, or persons of wealth; *high living*, the feeding upon rich and costly food; *high-lows*, *-lós*, a boot extending up to the ankle only; *high mass*, mass on great occasions, and in a specially formal and solemn manner; *high-mettled*, having a proud or ardent spirit; *high-minded*, foolishly proud; arrogant; often applied in the sense of having honourable pride; *High Misdemeanour*, an offence or crime closely bordering on treason; *highmost*, in O.E., highest; topmost; *high place*, an elevation or mound used in anc. times for worship and sacrifices; *high-pressure engine*, a steam-engine in which the steam is not condensed; *high priest*, the principal priest among the Jews, &c.; *highroad*, that used by the public for traffic, vehicles, &c.—so named as having been raised above the usual level of the country in many parts of it; *high sea*, the ocean beyond the limits of the waters usually assigned to nations—that is, beyond the limits of three miles; *high-seasoned*, food well spiced; *high-sounding*, pompous; noisy; *high-spirited*, full of life and spirit; *High Steward*, a legal peer appointed by the Crown to act as speaker or chairman of the peers who sit at the trial of another peer indicted for treason or felony; *high time*, time at which a thing must be attended to; quite time; *high-toned*, high in sound or in moral principles; *high treason*, the greatest offence that can be committed by a subject, and assigned by statute to various crimes—as, compassing the death of the king or queen, rebellion against the state, killing certain high officers, counterfeiting the great seal, &c.; *high-water*, the time when the tide has flowed to its farthest point; *high-water mark*, line reached by the farthest flow of the tide; *hi'g*, the highest point of an achievement; *highway*, a road; a path; a way; a course; *high wayman*, a robber who plunders on the public roads; *high-wrought*, *-róht*, accurately and elaborately finished; denoting a highly exalted mental state; in O.E. tumultuous; *high-seeking*, *Syn.* of 'high': raised; exalted; difficult; extreme; abstruse; ostentatious; arrogant; proud; supercilious; tall; severe; oppressive; illustrious; powerful; tempestuous; loud; tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable; full; complete; dear; exorbitant; capital; great.

high-salutin, *a.* *hi-'ái-d-ín* [*a slang phrase*], applied to a grandiose and bombastic style of speech or writing; much sound and little sense; *fustian*.

máte, mút, fár, láto; méte, mêt, hér; píne, pín; nóte, nôt, móve;

an irregular or unusual form; having more than one form of flower differing in the relative positions of the essential organs: *het'eromorphy*, *n.* /s/, *de-* *termy* in plants.

heteronomy, *n.* *hét-ér-on'-mí* [Gr. *heteros*, other; *-nomos*, law], subordination to a law imposed by another—the opposite of *autonomy*; in the *Kantian* phil., subjection to the passions, instead of to the reason.

heteropathic, *a.* *hét-ér-o-path'-ik* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *pathos*, suffering], regulating by a different action, force, or law: *het'eropathy*, *n.* /-p/- *d'hi*, same as *allopathy*.

heterophagi, *n.* plu. *hét-ér-o-fá-fi* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *phagó*, I eat], applied to birds that are born in a helpless condition, and require to be fed by the parents for a longer or shorter period.

heterophyllous, *a.* *hét-ér-o-fý-lús* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *phylon*, a leaf], in bot., presenting two different forms of leaves on the same stem: *het'erophyll*, *n.* /fú/-, the variety in the leaves of plants.

heteroplastic, *a.* *hét-ér-o-plás'-tik* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *plastikos*, formed, fashioned—from *plássó*, I form], in anat., applied to those growths which are unlike the tissues from which they take their rise; *heterologous*.

heteropods, *n.* plu. *hét-ér-o-pód's* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], molluscous animals whose feet are compressed so as to form a kind of vertical fin.

heterorhizal, *a.* *hét-ér-o-rí-sál* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *rhiza*, a root], in bot., applied to rootlets proceeding from various points of a spore during germination; *rooting* from no fixed point.

heteroscian, *a.* *hét-ér-dek'-tán* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *skia*, a shadow], applied to the inhabitants of the earth between the tropics and the polar circles, in allusion to their shadows, at noon, always falling in one direction—in the one case towards the north, and in the other towards the south: *n.* an inhabitant of either of those parts of the earth.

heterosporous, *a.* *hét-ér-o-spó-rús* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *spora*, spore, seed], in cryptogamic plants, having both microspores and macrospores on the same individual.

heterotaxy, *n.* *hét-ér-o-ták'-sí* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *taxis*, arrangement], in bot., the deviation of organs from their ordinary position or arrangement.

heterotomous, *a.* *hét-ér-o-tó-mús* [Gr. *heteros*, other; *temno*, I cut], in min., having an abnormal cleavage.

heterotropical, *a.* *hét-ér-o-tró-pál*, also *het'erot'ro-pous*, *a.* /pás/ [Gr. *heteros*, another; *tropé*, a turning], lying across—applied to the embryo of seeds when they lie in an oblique position.

Hetman, *n.* *hét-mán* [Pol. *hetman*; Ger. *Hauptmann*, head man or chieftain—from *haupt*, head, and *mann*, man], the prince or commander-in-chief among the Cossacks; a title of the Czarowitch.

heulandite, *n.* *hú-lán-dít* [after *Heuland*, the mineralogist], a mineral, usually of a white, but also of a flesh or lilac colour, occurring in detached crystals, and in layers and granular masses; a silicate of alumina and lime.

hew, *v.* *hú* [AS. *hæawan*, to hew, to cut; cf. Icel. *hugga*; Dut. *hauen*; Ger. *hauen*, to hew], to cut; to chop; to hack: *n.* in *OE.*, destruction by cutting down: *hew'ing*, *imp.*: *hewed*, *pt.* and *pp.* *hú*: *hewn*, *pp.* *hú*: *hew'er*, *n.* /er/, one who: *hewed* or *hewn*, *a.* made smooth and even by cutting, as with a chisel; shaped by cutting: to *hew* down, to cut down; to *fell* by cutting: to *hew* out, to shape; to *hollow*.

hex, *hék* [Gr. *hex*, six], a common prefix, meaning six: *hexachord*, *n.* *hék's-d-kórd* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *l. chorda*; Gr. *chordé*, a string or chord], a musical instr. of six strings.

hexad, *n.* *hék's-dád* [Gr. *hex*, six], in *chem.*, an element having a combining power of six equivalents; a sex-equivalent element.

hexagon, *n.* *hék's-d-gón* [Gr. *hex*, six; *gónia*, a corner], a figure of six sides and angles: *hexag'onal*, *a.* /-d'g-nál/, having six angles and six sides: *hexag'onally*, *adv.* /-tí/: *hex'agonal*, *a.* /-d'jín-tán/, also *hex'agonal*, *a.* /-d'jín-tán/ [Gr. *goná*, a female], in bot., having six styles or pistils: *hex'ahed'ral*, *a.* /-d'rál/ [Gr. *hedra*, a base or seat], having six equal sides: *hex'ahed'ron*, *n.* /-drón/, a cube; a figure with six sides, usually equal.

hexagononchyma, *n.* *hék's-d-gón-on'chí-má* [Gr. *hexágōnos* or *hexágōnos*, six-angled; *onchyma*, an infusion—from *chuma*, tissue, juice], cellular tissue which when cut in any direction exhibits a hexagonal form.

hexameter, *n.* *hék's-dm'-tér* [Gr. *hex*, six; *metron*, a measure], in *L.* or *Gr. poetry*, a line consisting of six poetic feet, of which the last must always be a spondee: *adv.* having six poetic feet: *hex'amet'rical*, *a.* /-mél'-rí-kál/, also *hex'amet'ric*, *a.* /-rík/, consisting of six poetic feet.

hexandrian, *a.* *hék's-dn'-dri-tán*, also *hexan'drous*, *a.* /-drús/ [Gr. *hex*, six; *and'ron*, *andros*, a man], having six stamens, of the genus *hex'and'ria*, *n.* /-dri-d/; *hexan'gular*, *a.* /-áng-gú-lér/ [*L. angulus*, a corner], having six angles or corners.

hexapetalous, *a.* *hék's-d-pét'-á-lús* [Gr. *hex*, six; *petalon*, a leaf], having six petals or flower-leaves: *hex'apetaloid*, *a.* *hék's-d-pét'-á-lóid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], in bot., having six coloured parts like petals.

hexapla, *n.* *hék's-d-pá* [Gr. *hexaplaus*, sixfold—from *hex*, six; *aploos*, single, plain], a collection of the Holy Scriptures in six versions of the Gr. and Heb. text, arranged in columns, particularly applied to Origen's edition: *hex'aplar*, *a.* /-plár/, containing six columns of the same matter in different versions, or in different languages.

hexapod, *n.* *hék's-d-pód* [Gr. *hex*, six; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], a creature having six legs, as insects: *hexapodous*, *a.* *hék's-d'p'-dús*, having six legs.

hexastich, *n.* *hék's-d-stík* [Gr. *hex*, six; *stichos*, a verse], a poem consisting of six verses.

hexastyle, *n.* *hék's-d-stíl* [Gr. *hex*, six; *stulos*, a column], a building with six columns in front, or with six columns to support the roof.

hexiology or *hexicology*, *n.* *hék's-t-ál'-ó-jí*, *hék's-t-kól'-ó-jí* [Gr. *hexis*, a state—from *echó*, I have, hold, and *légó*, I speak], the history of the development and conduct of living beings as influenced by their environment.

hexyl, *n.* *hék's-tíl* [Gr. *hex*, six; *hul*, material of which a thing is made], a name applied to the class of alcohols containing six atoms of carbon; an aromatic oily liquid.

heyday, *int.* *hú-dá* [AS. *hæah*, high; *dag*, day; cf. Ger. *heyda*, an exclamation of high spirits], an exclamation of frolic or exultation: *n.* frolic; wildness—applied to youth.

heydeguy, *n.* *hú-dé-gí* [perhaps from *heyday* and *guiso*], in *OE.*, a joyful and frolicsome dance.

hiatus, *n.* *hi-tús* [*L. hiatus*, an opening, a cleft—from *hio*, I open or gape], the opening of the mouth in pronouncing words or syllables, when a vowel follows a vowel; the effect so produced; a defect in a MS.: a gap; an opening.

hibernacula, *n.* *hi-bér-nák'-ú-lá* [*L. hibernacula*, winter quarters], a name applied to the leaf-buds, as the winter quarters of the young branches; the winter quarters of a wild animal, or of a plant.

hibernal—see under *hibernate*.
hibernate, *v.* *hi-bér-nát* [*L. hiberna*, winter quarters, houses for winter—from *hiems*, winter], to pass the winter in a state of seclusion or sleep, as certain wild animals do: *hi'bér'nating*, *imp.* /-tí/, having the nature of that which hibernates: *hi'bér'nated*, *pp.*: *hi'bér'ná'tion*, *n.* /-ná'shún/, the act of spending winter in seclusion or sleep: *hi'bér'nal*, *a.* /-nál/ [F.—from *L. hibernalis*], of or belonging to winter. *Note.*—The preceding words are sometimes spelt with *y* for *i*.

Hibernian, *a.* *hi-bér'-nán* [*L. Hibernia*, Ireland], of or pert. to *Hibernia* or Ireland: *n.* an Irishman: *Hiber'nicism*, *n.* /-ní-sizm/, a mode of speech peculiar to the Irish; an Irish idiom; a bull: *Hiber'no-Celtic*, *a.* the native Irish language.

hibiscus, *n.* *hi-bis'-kús* [*L. Hibiscus*; Gr. *hibiskos*, the marsh-mallow], a genus of very handsome plants with large and showy flowers. *Ord. Malvaceæ*.

hiccup or *hiccup*, *n.* *hík'-úp* [an imitative word; cf. Dut. *hik*; Dan. *hikke*; Sw. *hicka*; Gael. *inch*, to gasp; W. *ig*, a hiccup], the sound caused by a sudden catching of the breath, repeated at short intervals; a short inspiratory movement, attended by convulsive contraction of the diaphragm: *v.* to have the hiccup; to utter a short choking cough: *hic'oughing*, *imp.*: *hic'oughed*, *pp.* /-kúp/: more usually spelt *hic'up*, *hic'upping*, *hic'upped*, /-kúp/. *Note.*—The spelling *hiccough* is due to popu-

herpes, *n. hēr'pēs* [Gr. *herpēs*, a spreading eruption on the skin—from *herpō*, I creep along; a skin disease consisting of clustered eruptions: *herpet'ic*, *a. -pēt'ik*, creeping; spreading; of or resembling herpes.

herpetology, *n. hēr'pēt-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *herpeton*, a reptile; *logos*, discourse], the natural history of reptiles and a description of them: *herpet'ologic*, *a. -pēt-ō-lō-j'ik*, pert. to: *herpetologist*, *n. -jist*, one versed in.

herring, *n. hēr'ring* [AS. *hæring*, a herring—possibly connected with *here*, an army—*lit.*, 'the fish that goes in shoals': cf. OF. *harenc*, Gr. *haring*], a well-known sea-fish: king of the herrings, a cartilaginous fish which follows shoals of herring, allied to the sturgeon; the chimaera: herring-bone, applied to a kind of cross-stitch in seams; in masonry, when the stones are laid aslant instead of being bedded flat.

hers, *hers* [see *har*], 3rd pers. pron. fem. poss.: *herself*, compound pers. pron. fem. added for the sake of emphasis, as *she herself*; in her ordinary character: female individual.

Herschel, *n. hēr'shel*, the planet discovered by Sir William Herschel, now called Uranus.

herse, *n. hēr's* [F. *herse*, a harrow—from OF. *herce*—from *lit. erpice*—from mid. L. *herpiceum*, a harrow], a lattice or portulilla in the form of a harrow set with iron spikes; a frame of light woodwork covered with a cloth or pall, and ornamented with banners and lights, set up over a corpse in funeral solemnities; and a hearse—which see.

hervidero, *n. hēr'et-dā-rō* [Sp. *hervidero*, ebullition—from *hervir*, to boil], the name given in Central America to the mud-volcanoes.

hesitate, *v. hēs'tat* [L. *hesitatus*, undecided, hesitated—from *hesito*, I stick fast—from *herreo*, I stick, I cleave] to pause respecting decision or action; to be in doubt; to delay; to waver; to stammer in speech: *hes'itating*, *imp.*; *adj.*, pausing, stammering: *hes'itated*, *pp.*; *hes'itation*, *n. -tā'sh'n* [F.—L.] doubt; suspense of opinion or decision from uncertainty how to act: *hes'itatingly*, *adv.*; *hes'itancy*, *n. -tān-si*, a pausing to consider; suspense.—*SYN.* of 'hesitate': to pause; demur; doubt; scruple; falter; stammer; deliberate; stop; waver; fluctuate.

Hesper, *n. hēs'pēr* [L. *Hesperus*; Gr. *Hesperos*, Hesperus], the evening star: *hespe'rian*, *a. -pēr'i-an*, western; situated at the west: *Hesper'ides*, *n. plu. -pēr'i-dēs*, in *anc. myth.*, the daughters of Hesperus, possessors of the fabulous garden of golden fruit, guarded by a dragon, at the western extremity of the earth: *hes'perid'ium*, *n. -pēr'i-d'i-um*, an indehiscent many-celled fruit coated with a spongy rind, the cells containing a mass of pulp, in the midst of which a few seeds are embedded, as in the orange.

hesperornis, *n. hēs'pēr-ōr'nīs* [Gr. *Hesperos*, Hesperus; *ornis*, a bird], a large toothed bird, with rudimentary wings, from the chalk of N. Amer.

Hessian, *a. hēs'si-an*, pert. to *Hesse* in Germany, or its inhabitants: *Hessian fly*, a small black fly very destructive to grain, supposed to have been originally brought from Hesse into other countries.

hesonite, *n. hēs'sōn-nīt* [Gr. *hēs'sōn*, inferior—from its comparative softness], a variety of garnet; also called cinnamon-stone.

hest, *n. hēt* [AS. *hæs*, a command—from *adān*, to command: cf. Icel. *heit*, a vow; OH. Ger. *heiz*, a command: see *behest*, of which *hest* is the older form], in OE., a promise; a behest; a command.

hetairism, *n. hē'tir-izm* [Gr. *hetaira*, a mistress, a courtesan], the system of communal marriage as practised by some tribes; indiscriminate concubinage.

heteracmy, *n. hēt'er-āk'mī* [Gr. *heteros*, other; *acmé*, maturity], in *bot.*, the cross-fertilisation of flowers by the maturing of the stamens and pistils at different times.

heterarchy, *n. hēt'er-ār'kī* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *archē*, rule], the government of an alliance.

hetero, *hēt'er-ō*, or **heter**, *hēt'er* [Gr. *heteros*, another], a common prefix, meaning another; one opposite or different; denoting dissimilarity; irregular; abnormal.

heterocephalous, *a. hēt'er-ō-sef-ā-lūs* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *képhalē*, the head], in *bot.*, having some flower-heads male, and others female, on the same plant.

heterocephal, *a. hēt'er-ō-sef-āl* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *kēphos*, a tail] applied to fishes having unequally lobed tails, as in the sharks and dogfish.

heterochromous, *a. hēt'er-ō-krō-mūs* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *chrōmō*, colour], in *bot.*, having the central florets of a different colour from those of the circumference.

heteroclitē, *n. hēt'er-ō-klitē* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *klitōs*, a slope], anything irregular or anomalous—particularly applied to grammar: *adj.*, varying from the common forms; irregular: *het'eroclit'ic*, *a. -ō-klit'ik*, also *het'eroclit'ical*, *a. -ā-klit*, deviating from the common rule.

heterocysts, *n. plu. hēt'er-ō-sists* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *kystis*, a bag], in *bot.*, colourless large cells, incapable of division, occurring at intervals in the threads of *Noctochloa*.

heterodox, *a. hēt'er-ō-dōks* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *doxa*, an opinion], contrary to right doctrines or tenets; holding doctrines contrary to those established or generally received; heretical; opposed to orthodox: *het'erodoxy*, *n. -dōks-i*, the state of being heterodox; opinions or doctrines contrary to those generally received; heresy.

heterodromous, *a. hēt'er-ō-drōm-ūs* [Gr. *heteros*, different; *dromos*, a course], in *bot.*, running in different directions—applied to the arrangement of leaves in branches in a different manner from the stem; having spirals running in opposite directions.

heterocism, *n. hēt'er-ō-sizm* [Gr. *heteros*, another; different; *oikos*, a house], the state or condition of a parasitic fungus, which is found in one stage of development on one body, and in another stage of development on quite a different body, as the wheat-rust, which exists in its first stage on the barberry, and in its second on wheat, oats, &c.

heterogamous, *a. hēt'er-ō-gā-mūs* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *gamos*, marriage], in *bot.*, having the essential part of a bifid flower on different spikelets from the same root, having male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers: *het'erogamy*, *n. -gā-mi*, a circuitous method of fertilisation in plants, in contradistinction to *orthogamy*, or direct fertilisation; the state in which the sexual organs are arranged in some unusual manner.

heterogangliate, *a. hēt'er-ō-gāng-gli-āt* [Gr. *heteros*, another; different; *ganglion*, a little tumour under the skin], in *zool.*, having a nervous system in which the ganglia are scattered and unsymmetrical, as in the mollusca.

heterogeneous, *a. hēt'er-ō-jēn-ūs*, also *het'erogē-neal*, *a. -nē-il* [Gr. *heteros*, another; *genos*, a kind], of a different kind of nature; unlike; dissimilar: confused and contradictory, the opposite of *homogeneous*: *het'erogēneousness*, *n.*; *het'erogēneously*, *adv.*; *het'erogēneity*, *n. -jī-nē-ti*, opposition of nature; dissimilarity: *heterogenesis*, *n. hēt'er-ō-jēn-ē-sis* [Gr. *genesis*, origin, source], the doctrine that certain organisms are capable of giving origin to others totally different from themselves, and which show no tendency to revert to the parent form; sometimes applied to spontaneous generation, in which living cells are supposed to be produced by inorganic matter.

heterologous, *a. hēt'er-ō-lō-gūs* [Gr. *heteros*, another; different; *logos*, speech, appearance], in *anat.*, applied to growths which are unlike normal, mature tissues; having a new growth of simple and normal tissue, but occurring in an organ of a different structure and at a distance from tissue of the same kind; a synonym of 'hyperplastic'.

heteromerous, *a. hēt'er-ō-mēr-ūs* [Gr. *heteros*, another; different; *meros*, a part, a portion], in *bot.*, applied to lichens where the thallus appears stratified by the crowding of the gonidia into one layer, and the hyphae form two layers; in *zool.*, applied to the coleopterous insects which have five joints in the tarsus of the first and second pairs of legs, and only four joints in the tarsus of the third pair: *heteromerous*, *n. plu. hēt'er-ō-m-ēr-ūs*, coleopterous insects whose legs have a different structure one from another.

heteromorphie, *a. hēt'er-ō-mōr'fik* [Gr. *heteros*, another; different; *morphē*, shape, form], differing in form or shape; in *bot.*, having different forms of flowers as regards stamens and pistils, these being necessary for fertilisation, as in *primula*: *het'eromorph'ism*, *n. -izm*, a deviation from the natural form of structure: *het'eromorph'ous*, *a. -fūs*, having

māte, māt, fār, lūto; mēte, mēt, hēr; pāne, plū; nōte, nōt, mōve;

animals living on herbs or vegetables: *herbivorous*, a. -*vōs*, eating or living on herbs or vegetable substances: *herbivore*, *v.* *hēr-bōr-iz*, to search for plants, or seek for new species: *herboring*, *imp.* *n.* going about seeking for and gathering medicinal herbs: *herbarised*, *pp.* -*izd*: *herborisation*, *n.* -*iz-shān*, art of seeking for plants in the field: figures of plants in mineral substances: *herbous*, a. *hēr-bōs*, abounding with herbs: also *herbous*, a. -*bōs*: *herbar*, *n.* *hēr-bar*, in *O.E.*, a collection of flowers: *herbarism*, a. -*izm*, in *O.E.*, the business or study of the herbarist: *herbarist*, *n.* -*ist*, in *O.E.*, one skilled in the names and virtues of herbs: *herbalet*, *n.* *hēr-bēl-ēt*, a small herb: *herby*, a. *hēr-bi*, in *O.E.*, having the nature of herbs or part, to them.

herculean, a. *hēr-kūl-ān* [pert. to *Hercules*, a hero in the Greek mythology celebrated for his feats of strength, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena], very great; difficult or dangerous; of extraordinary strength or power: *Pillars of Hercules*, the two capes on the opposite shores of the Straits of Gibraltar—viz. Cape Calpe, or the rock of Gibraltar, in Europe, and Abila, or the rock of Ceuta, on the African coast.

herd, *n.* *hēr* [*AS. hērd*, a herd; cf. *Ice. hērd*, to keep, to guard] a collection or assemblage, as cattle or beasts: the rabble; in *Scot.*, one employed to attend cattle: *v.* to unite or associate, as beasts; to form into a herd: *herding*, *imp.* *herd'ed*, *pp.* *herdsman*, *n.* one employed in tending herds of cattle: *herdgroom*, *n.* in *O.E.*, a keeper of herds.

here, *ad.* *hēr* [*AS. hēr*, here; cf. *Ice. hēr*; *Sw. här*; *Ger. und. hier*] in this place; in the present state or life: *here and there*, in a dispersed manner; thinly: *neither here nor there*, neither in this place nor in that; of no importance: *here or here's*, a word used as an introduction to the drinking of a health, or in calling to, or making an offer, as '*here's* my hand,' '*here goes*': *hereabout*, *ad.* also *hereabouts*, *ad.* about this place: *hereafter*, *ad.* in time to come: a future state: *hereat*, *ad.* at this: *hereby*, *ad.* by this: *herein*, *ad.* in this: *hereof*, *ad.* of or from this: *hereto*, *ad.* on this: *hereto*, *ad.* -*to*, to this; *add to this*: *heretofore*, *ad.* -*to-for*, hitherto: *heretotill*, *ad.* -*to-till*, to this: *hereupon*, *ad.* -*upon*, on this: *herewith*, *ad.* -*with*, with this.

hereditary, *n.* *hēr-dī-tā-ri* [*L. hērēdis*, an heir; *hereditas*, of an heir; *peti. i. seek*] legacy hunting.

hereditably, *a.* *hēr-dī-tā-bi* [*L. hērēditas*, heirship, an inheritance—from *hērēs*, an heir] that may be inherited: *hereditarily*, *ad.* -*ly*: *hereditament*, *n.* *hēr-dī-tā-mēt*, any species of property that may be inherited: *hereditary*, *a.* *hēr-dī-tār-i*, that has descended from an ancestor; that may descend from an ancestor; that may be transmitted from parent to offspring: *hereditarily*, *ad.* -*ly*: *heredity*, *n.* -*ty*, or *hereditary transmission*, the scientific name for the law 'that each plant or animal produces others of like kind with itself.'

heresy, *n.* *hēr-ē-si* [*OF. hérésie*; *L. hærēsis*—from *Gr. hærēsis*, *heresy*—from *Gr. hærēs*, I take, I choose], an untenable or unsound opinion or doctrine; religious opinion opposed to Scripture, as interpreted by the authorised doctrinal standard of any particular church: *heretic*, *n.* -*ik* [*Gr. hærētik*, heretical], one who holds opinions contrary to those previously received or taught: *heretical*, *a.* *hēr-ē-tī-kāl*, contrary to the truth, established faith; erroneous: *heretically*, *ad.* -*ly*: *heresarch*, *n.* *hēr-ē-sārk* or *hēr-ē-sārk* [*Gr. hærēsch*, chief], a leader in heresy; the founder of a sect of heretics: *heresarchy* or *heresarchy*, *n.* -*ār-ki*, chief heresy: *heresography*, *n.* -*ō-grā-fy*, one who writes on heresy: *heresography*, *n.* -*ō-grā-fy* [*Gr. hærēsch*, I write], a treatise on heresy.—*SYN.* of 'heresy': heterodoxy; schism; sectarianism.

herist, *n.* *hēr-i-ti* [*AS. hærēstap*, a warlike implement, what was given to the lord of the manor to prepare for war—from *hær*, an army; *geat*, a provision, a treasure], primarily a tribute to the lord of the manor to assist his preparation for war; a tribute or fine payable to the lord of the manor on the death of the landholder or vassal: *heritable*, *a.* -*ā-bi*, subject to a tribute or fine.

heritable, *a.* *hēr-i-tā-bi* [*OF.* mid. *L. hærēditābilis*—from *L. hærēs*, *heretic*, an heir] that may or can be inherited; that passes to the heir: *heritage*, *n.* -*ij* [*OF.* *hērē*, an estate which passes from an ancestor to an heir; in *Scot.*, those whom God adopts: *heritor*, a. *hēr-i-tēr*, in *Scot.*, a landholder in a parish.

herling or *hirling*, *n.* *hēr-ling* [etym. unknown], in *Scot.*, the young of the sea-trout.

hermas, *n.* plu. *hēr-mē* [*L.* and *Gr. Hermēs*, Mercury], heads carved on the top of a square pedestal or post diminishing towards the base, used to mark the boundaries of land.

hermaphrodite, *n.* *hēr-mā-frō-dū* [*Gr. Hermēs*, the god Mercury, as representing the male principle; *Apōroditē*, the goddess Venus, as representing the female principle], a living creature which is both a male and a female; a plant having the male and female organs of generation: *adj.* designating both sexes: *hermaphroditic*, *a.* -*dit-ik*, uniting in one body the character of both sexes: *hermaphroditically*, *ad.* -*ly*: *hermaphroditism*, *n.* -*iz-m*, being in the state of a hermaphrodite: *hermaphroditism*, *n.* -*iz-m*, also *hermaphroditism*, *n.* -*iz-m*, state of being a hermaphrodite; the union of the two sexes in the same individual.

hermeneutics, *n.* plu. *hēr-mē-nū-tiks* [*Gr. hermēneutikos*, pert. to explanation—from *hermēneus*, an interpreter—from *Hermēs*, Mercury], the art of interpreting or explaining with clearness the clauses or sentences of any author, particularly of Scripture: *hermeneutic*, *a.* -*tik*, also *hermeneutical*, *a.* -*ti-kāl*, interpreting; explanatory: *hermeneutically*, *ad.* -*ly*.

hermetical, *a.* *hēr-mē-tī-kāl*, also *hermetic*, *a.* -*ik* [mid. *L. hermēticus*, relating to alchemy—from *Gr. Hermēs*, Mercury, the fabled inventor of chemistry], chemical; perfectly closed, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape or enter: *hermetically*, *ad.* -*ly*: *hermetically sealed*, closed up or sealed by fusion, as the closing of a glass tube by melting the ends; closed securely.

hermit, *n.* *hēr-mīt* [*F. hermite*—from mid. *L. heremita*—from *Gr. erēmítēs*, a solitary—from *erēma*, a desert], one who retires from society and lives in solitude for devotional purposes; an anchorite; a recluse or ascetic: *hermitage*, *n.* -*mit-āj*, a place inhabited by a hermit; a secluded or solitary dwelling place; also *hermitary*, *n.* -*tēr-i*: *hermitical*, *a.* -*tī-kāl*, pert. to a hermit or to a retired life: *hermitic*, *a.* -*tī-kāl*, in a crustacean in which the tail is soft-skinned and unsymmetrical, thus inducing the creature to occupy the shell of some gastropod.

hermodactyl, *n.* *hēr-mō-dākt-īl* [*Gr. Hermēs*, Mercury; *daktulos*, a finger], Mercury's finger, a root shaped like a heart flattened, and of a white colour, brought from Turkey, and used in medicine; probably a species of *Cochicum Illyricum*, *Ord. Melinthaceæ*.

hernia, *n.* *hēr-nī-d* [*L. hernia*, a rupture—from *Gr. hærnos*, a branch, a sprout], the protrusion of some part of the intestine from its proper place; a rupture: *hernial*, *a.* of or relating to hernia.

hero, *n.* *hēr-ō*, *hēr-ōes*, *n.* plu. *-ōes* [*OF. heroe*, a demigod—from *L. herōem*, a hero—from *Gr. hērōs*, a demigod, a hero], a man who displays remarkable intrepidity, enterprise, or courage in matters connected with danger or suffering; the principal male character in a poem or tale: *heroine*, *n.* fem. *hēr-ō-in* [*F. héroïne*—from mid. *L. hērōina*; *Gr. hērōinē*, a demigoddess, a heroine], a female hero; a brave woman; the principal female character in a story: *heroic*, *a.* *hēr-ō-ik*, also *heroical*, *a.* *hēr-ō-ī-kāl*, pert. to a hero or hero; brave; magnanimous: *heroically*, *ad.* -*ly*: *heroicomic*, *a.* *hēr-ō-ī-kōm-ik*, also *hēr-ō-comical*, *a.* -*ī-kōm-ī-kāl*, consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous: *heroicomic*, *n.* *hēr-ō-izm*, the quality or character of a hero; bravery; valour: *heroism*, *n.* the character of a hero: *hero-worship*, *-wēr-shīp*, extravagant admiration of great men: *heroic age*, the age when heroes, or the supposed children of the gods, are fabled to have lived: *heroic verse*, in English, the iambic of ten syllables, and in classical poetry the hexameter.—*SYN.* of 'heroic': noble; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious; bold; fearless; courageous; undaunted; valiant; gallant; daring.

Herodians, *n.* plu. *hēr-ō-dī-dāz*, a sect among the Jews at the time of Christ which took its name from *Herod* the Great; adherents of his family and dynasty.

heron, *n.* *hēr-ān* [*OF. hærōn*—from mid. *L. atronem*; *OH. Ger. hærōn*, a heron], a large long-legged fowl living on fish: *heronshaw*, *a.* *hēr-ān-shāw* [*OF. hærōnshaw*; *Eng. heron*, and *Scot. shaw* or *schaw*, a wood], a heron; the shaw or wood where herons breed: *her'ony*, *n.* -*ri*, a place where herons breed.

collo, *bōy*, *fōd*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chutr*, *game*, *fog*, *shun*, *thing*, *where*, *zeal*.

hemisphere, *n.* *hém-i-sfēr* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *sphaîra*, a globe], a half sphere or globe; a representation of half the earth; in *anat.*, applied to each lateral half of the brain: **hemispherical**, *a.* *-sfēr-i-kāl*, also *hem'ispher'ic*, *a.* *-ik*, containing half a sphere or globe; half-round.

hemistich, *n.* *hém-i-stīk* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *stichos*, a row, a verse], the half of a line in poetry, or an incomplete line: **hemistichal**, *a.* *hém-i-tī-kāl*, pert. to a hemistich.

hemitrope, *a.* *hém-i-tróp* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *trópē*, a turning], half-turned: *n.* in *min.*, a crystal whose halves bear a reversed position to one another; a macle: **hemitropical**, *a.* *hém-i-tróp-pāl*, in *bot.*, designating an anatropal ovule in which the raphe only extends along the back of the ovule—only half-way from the chalazæ to the micropyle—see *anatropal*.

hemlock, *n.* *hém-lók* [AS. *hemic*: cf. Ger. *hammen*, to maim, and AS. *lēac*, a leak, a plant—*lūc*, the herb that hurts], a most poisonous plant, used medicinally; the *Conium maculatum*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*.

hemmel, *n.* *hém-el* [cf. Dut. *hemel*, a canopy], in *Scot.*, a cover, a shed for cattle.

hemorrhage, *n.* *hém-orrhōidēs*—see under *hem*.

hemp, *n.* *hēmp* [AS. *hennep*: cf. Dut. *hennip*: Icel. *hanjyr*: Ger. *hanf*: L. *cannabis*: Gr. *kannabis*, hemp], the fibres and threads of a plant of the same name cleaned and dressed, used for making coarse cloth, ropes, &c.: the *Cannabis sativa*, Ord. *Cannabidææ*: a species of hemp so named, used in W. India under various names as a narcotic and intoxicant: **hempen**, *a.* *hēm'im*, made of hemp: **hempy**, *a.* *hēm'pt*, like hemp; fibrous: **hempy** or **hemple**, *a.* *hēm'pt*, in *Scot.*, one for whom the hemp grows; a rogue: *adj.* rogishly; **rumpling**: **hemp-seed**, the seeds of hemp-plants, used as food for cage-birds, and from which an oil is expressed.

hen, *n.* *hēn* [AS. *henn*, a hen—from *hana*, a cock; cf. Icel. *hæna*: Ger. *henne*], the female of any kind of fowl: **hen-pecked**, *a.* *-pēk*, governed by the wife: **hen-coop**, *-kōp*, a cage for fowls: **hen-harrier**, a wind of hawk or kite—so called as the harrier or enemy of hens: **hen-hans**, *n.* *-bān* [*hen*, and *banc*], a poisonous wild British herb, used medicinally—so called from being supposed poisonous to domestic fowls; the *Hyoscyamus niger*, Ord. *Solanidææ*.

henae, *ad.* *hēnæ* [ME. *henues*], from this place; from this source; from this time; away; to a distance; for or from this reason: **henae forth**, *ad.* *-fōrth*, from this time forward: **henae forward**, *ad.* *-fōr-wērd*, from this time to futurity; henceforth.

henchman, *n.* *hēnsh'mān* [prob. from AS. *hengst*, a horse, and *man*], a supporter; one who stands at one's haunch; a servant; a groom.

hend, *v.* *hēnd*, also *hent*, *v.* *hēnt* [AS. *hentan*, to seize: Icel. *henda*] in OE. to seize; to lay hold on; to surround; to mob; to overtake: **hend'ing**, *imp.* **hend'ed**, *pp.* **hent'ing**, *imp.* **hent'ed**, *pp.*

hendecagen, *n.* *hēn-dēk-ā-gōn* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven; *gōnia*, an angle], a figure of eleven sides and eleven angles.

hendecasyllable, *n.* *hēn-dēk-ā-sīl-ā-bl* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven; *syllabē*, a syllable], a metrical line of eleven syllables.

hendiatry, *n.* *hēn-dī-ā-trī* [Gr. *hen dia duoim*, one by or through two], a figure of speech in which two nouns are used instead of a noun and an adjective, as 'a mouth of wisdom' for 'a wise mouth'—'craft and subtlety' for 'subtle craft'; the same idea presented by two phrases.

hen-harrier, **henpecked**, &c.—see under *hen*.
henna, *n.* *hēn-na* [Ar. *hinnā-al*], a tropical shrub, the powdered leaves of which, made into a paste, are used by Asiatics for dyeing the nails, &c., of an orange hue; the product of the *Lawsonia inermis*, Ord. *Lythradææ*.

henothelism, *n.* *hēn-i-ō-thē-izm* [Gr. *hen*, one; *theos*, god], a phase of religious thought in which an individual god, as for example Osiris or Horus, is conceived as omnipotent when worshipped as the great beneficent deity, the creator and father of all, infinite and eternal.

Henry, *n.* *hēn'ri* [from Joseph Henry, physicist], the practical unit of self-induction: same as *seohm*.

hent, *v.* another spelling of *hend*, which see.

hep, another spelling of *hip* 2, which see.

hepar, *n.* *hē-pār* [Gr. *hēpar*, the liver], a combination of sulphur with an alkaline metal; also called *hepar sulphuris*, *sul-fū-ris* [L. liver of sulphur—so

called from its liver-brown colour] sulphuret of potassium—a homoeopathic remedy.

hepatie, *a.* *hē-pā-tīk*, also *hepat'ic*, *a.* *-i-kāl* [Gr. *hēpatikos*, affecting the liver—from *hēpar*, the liver], belonging to the liver—applied to a duct conveying the bile from the liver; having a liver-like colour and consistency; applied to sulphurous springs: **hepatitis**, *n.* *hē-pā-tī-tis*, a dark grey variety of heavy spar which, when rubbed or heated, emits a fetid odour like sulphuretted hydrogen: *hē-pā-tī-tis*, *n.* *-it-is*, inflammation of the liver: **hepatization, *n.* *hē-pā-tī-zā-shōn*, a diseased part of the body, especially of the lungs, having the appearance of liver: **hepatie air**, an old name for sulphuretted hydrogen gas.**

hepato, *ad.* *hē-pā-tō* [Gr. *hēpar*, the liver; *hēpatos*, of the liver], a prefix signifying 'connected with or related to the liver': **hepato-gastric**, *a.* *-gās-trīk* [Gr. *gaster*, the stomach], belonging to the liver and stomach.

hepta, *ad.* *hē-ptā* [Gr. *hepta*], a prefix signifying seven: **heptachord**, *n.* *hē-ptā-kōrd* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *chorda*, chord], an anc. musical instr. of seven strings; a poetical composition played or sung on seven different notes.

heptad, *n.* *hē-ptād* [Gr. *hepta*, seven], in *chem.*, an element whose equivalence is seven atoms of hydrogen.

heptagon, *n.* *hē-ptā-gōn* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *gonia*, an angle], a figure with seven sides and angles: **heptagonal**, *a.* *-ō-nāl*, having seven sides and angles.

heptagynous, *a.* *hē-ptā-gī-nūs* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *gynē*, a female], in *bot.*, having seven styles.

heptahedron, *n.* *hē-ptā-hē-drōn* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *hedra*, a seat], a solid figure having seven bases or sides.

heptandria, *a.* *hē-ptān-drī-ān* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *andēr* or *andri*, a man], in *bot.*, having seven stamens, as in the *heptandria*, *n.* *-drī-ā*; also **heptan drom**, *a.* *-drom*.

heptangular, *a.* *hē-ptāng-gū-lēr* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *gonia*, a corner], having seven angles.

heptarchy, *n.* *hē-ptār-kī* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *archē*, rule], a government by seven persons; the country so governed: England, when divided into seven kingdoms under the government of seven kings, included Kent, the South Saxons, Wessex, East Saxons, the East Angles, Mercia, and Northumberland: **heptarchic**, *a.* *hē-ptār-kīk*, denoting a sevenfold government: **heptarchist**, *n.* *-kīst*, one who rules in a heptarchy.

her, *pron.* *hēr* [AS. *hēo*, she; *hēr*, *hērre*, of or to her], the objective case sing. of the fem. pers. *pron.* *she*: **hers**, *hēr*, the poss. form: **herself**, compound pers. *pron.*

herald, *n.* *hēr-ald* [OF. *heraldus* and *heralt*: mid. L. *heraldus*: OH. Ger. *herold*—from *haren*, to shout], an officer who reads proclamations and regulates public ceremonies, &c.; one who orders and registers all matters connected with genealogy and armorial bearings; a precursor or harbinger; one who formerly carried messages between princes: *v.* to proclaim; to introduce, as by a herald: **heralding**, *imp.* **heralded**, *pp.* **heraldic**, *a.* *hēr-aldīk*, of or relating to heralds or heraldry: **heraldically**, *ad.* *-dī-kāl-ly*: **heraldry**, *n.* *hēr-ald-ri*, the art or practice of blazoning arms or ensigns armorial, &c.; the science which teaches how to blazon or explain in proper terms all that belongs to coats of arms: **heraldship**, *n.* the office of a herald.

herb, *n.* *hērb* [F. *herbe*—from L. *herba*, grass, vegetation], a plant or vegetable with a soft stalk or stem, opposed to one with a woody stem; a plant whose stem dies annually: **herb'less**, *a.* *-lēs*, having no herbs: **herbaceous**, *a.* *hēr-bā-shūs* [L. *herbaceus*, grassy], pert. to or having the nature of herbs; applied to any portions of a plant more particularly green and succulent: **herbage**, *n.* *hēr-bāj* [F.], grass: **pasture**; herbs collectively: **her'bal**, *n.* *-bāl*, a book which contains a classification and description of plants; a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved: *adj.* pert. to herbs: **her'balist**, *n.* *-dī*, one who collects or sells herbs; a practical botanist: **herb'arium**, *n.* *-bā-rī-ūm* [L. *herbarium*, a book describing herbs: *herb'arium*, one skilled in the knowledge of plants], a prepared collection of dried plants: **her'bery**, *n.* *-bēr-ī*, a herb-garden: **herber'cent**, *a.* *-bēs-ēnt* [L. *herbescens*, growing green], growing into herbs: **herbiv'ora**, *n.* *plu.* *-bī-ō-rā* [L. *vor*, I eat]

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēle*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīm*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

having the property of always turning its leaves and flowers towards the sun: *heliotropism*, *n.* *heliotropic*, *adj.* movements of leaves or flowers towards the sun; *heliotropic* curves, the movements which certain plants, like the sun-flower, perform under the influence of the sun; the periodical movements of organs, &c., in plants.

heliotype, *n.* *heli-ô-tîp* [Gr. *hêlios*, the sun; *typos*, type, form], a sun-picture or photograph.

heliophoria, &c.—see under *helic*.

helium, *n.* *heli-îm* [Gr. *hêlios*, the sun], a substance allied to argon, existing in an incandescent state in enormous quantities near the sun—second in importance, perhaps, only to hydrogen.

helly, *heliom*—see under *helic*.

hell, *n.* *hêl* [AS. *hel*, concealed place, hell—from *helan*, to cover: cf. Icel. *hel*; Dut. *hel*; Dan. *helve*], the place or state of punishment after death; the place of departed souls; any den of vice or misery; Hades; the grave; a gambling-house: *hellish*, *adj.* *hellishness*, *n.* *hell*; infernal: *hellishly*, *adv.* *hellishness*, *n.* the qualities of hell; extreme wickedness or malignity: *hell-broth*, any compound made for hellish purposes: *hell-hound*, an agent of hell; a diabolical savage: gates of hell, the power and influence of Satan and his demons: descended into hell, into the place of the dead.

hellebore, *n.* *hêlî-bô-rê* [OF. *elabor*; L. *helleborus*; Gr. *helleborus*—prob. related to *bora*, food], a common name of several poisonous plants, Ord. *Ranunculaceae*; the ('Christmas rose or flower: *helleborine*, *n.* *hêl-bô-rî-nê*, the active principle of hellebore: *helleborus niger*, *hêl-bô-rê-âs nî-jêr* [L. black hellebore], the Christmas rose; a homeopathic medicine.

Helienic, *a.* *hêlî-ênîk* [Gr. *Hêllênikos*, Grecian—from *Hêllên*, son of Deucalion] pert. to the Hellenes [Gr. *hêllên*] or Greeks: *Helienism*, *n.* *hêlî-nî-zm*, a Greek idiom: *Helienist*, *n.* *hêlî*, a Jew who spoke Greek: one skilled in Greek: *hellenistic*, *adj.* *hellenistical*, *adj.* *hellenistic*, *adj.* *hellenistically*, *adv.* *hellenistically*, *adv.* *hellenist* or *hellenic*—see under *helic*.

hellish—see under *hell*.

helm, *n.* *hêlm* [AS. *helma*, a rudder: cf. Icel. *hílm*], the movable instr. at the hinder part of a ship by which it is steered; the place of direction or management: *v.* to steer; in OE., to guide or conduct: *helming*, *imp.* *helmed*, *pp.* *hêlmd*; *adj.* furnished with a helm: *helmléss*, *a.* without a helm: *helmsman*, *n.* one who guides the helm.

helm—see under *helmet*.

helmet, *n.* *hêl-mê-t*, also *helm* [AS. *helma*, a protection, a helm—from *helman*, to cover: cf. Goth. *hîlma*; Icel. *húlmir*; Ger. *helma*], defensive armour for the head; in *her*., the representation of a helmet, denoting by modifications in form, certain gradations of rank; in *bot.*, an arched concave petal or sepal, or a part of one, as the upper lip of several labiate flowers: *helmeted*, *a.* furnished with a helmet.

helminthic, *a.* *hêl-mîn-thîk* [Gr. *hêlmînos*, a worm], relating to worms; expelling worms; *a.* *hêl-mîn-thîk* [Gr. *hêlmînos*, resembling], worm-shaped; vermiform: *helminthoid*, *adj.* *hêl-mîn-thîk* [Gr. *hêlmînos*, a discourse], the science or history of worms: *helminthologist*, *n.* *hêl-mîn-thîk-ô-lô-gîst*, one who is a student of helminthology; *hêl-mîn-thîk-ô-lô-gîc*, *adj.* pertaining to their history: *helminthiasis*, *n.* *hêl-mîn-thîk-î-sîs*, applied to those long sinuous tracks so common on the surfaces of many flinty stones—usually considered as worm-trails.

helot, *n.* *hêl-ô* or *hê-lô* [L. *hêlôta*, the helots; Gr. *hêlôtas*—from *Helos*, a town of Sparta], a slave of ancient Sparta: *helotism*, *n.* *hêl-ô-tî-zm*, the condition of the helots or slaves of ancient Sparta: *hêl-ô-trî*, *n.* *hêl-ô-trî*, the body of helots; *helot-like* bondsmen.

help, *v.* *hêlp* [AS. *helpan*, to help: cf. Goth. *hilpan*; Icel. *hjálp*; Ger. *helfen*], *hîl*, to aid with one or take his part; to assist; to aid; to forward or promote; to avoid; to forbear; to lend aid; to prevent or hinder: *n.* assistance; aid; relief; that which gives aid or relief: in Amer., a hired man or woman: *helping*, *imp.* *adj.* assisting; aiding: *helped*, *pp.* *hêlp*: *helper*, *n.* *hêl-pê-r*, an assistant: *helpful*, *adj.* *hêl-pê-ful*, that gives aid or assistance; useful: *helpfulness*, *n.* *hêl-pê-ful-nêss*, an ability to succour oneself, and wanting assistance: *helplessly*, *adv.* *hêl-pê-ful-lêss*, *adv.* *hêl-pê-ful-lêss*, want of ability; want of succour: *help mate*, *n.* *hêl-pê-mê-t*, a companion or partner: to help forward, to

advance by assistance: to help out, to aid, as in delivering from a difficulty: to help over, to enable to surmount: to help to, to furnish with.—SYN. of 'help v.': to succour; relieve; serve; cure; heal; remedy; promote; forward.

helter-skelter, *adv.* *hêl-têr-skêl-têr* [an imitative word: cf. Low Ger. *hulter-poller*; *hulter-de-bulter*, in a great hurry], in hurry and confusion; tumultuously.

helve, *n.* *hêlv* [AS. *hêlf*, a handle: cf. O.Dut. *helve*; M.H.G. *halp*], the handle of an axe or hatchet: *v.* to furnish with a helve: *halving*, *imp.* *halved*, *pp.* *hêlvd*.

Helvetic, *a.* *hêl-vê-tîk* [L. *Helvetic*, anc. inhabitants of Switzerland], pert. to Switzerland.

hem, *n.* *hêm* [AS. *henn*, a hem, a border], the edge or border of a garment doubled down and sewed: *v.* to fold down and sew the edge of cloth; to confine; to enclose; to surround: *hemming*, *imp.* *hemmed*, *pp.* *hêmd*.—SYN. of 'hem v.': to border; edge; enclose; environ; confine; shut—see *hem 2*.

hem, *n.* or *int.* *hêm* [imitative], a sort of half-voluntary cough as a preparation for speaking, or as a call to a person at a little distance.

hemato- or *hemat-*, for words beginning thus, look back for the same words commencing with *hæma-*: *hemachrom*, *hemal*, *hematin*, *hematuria*, *hemoptysis*, &c.—see under *hæm*.

hematistic or *hematistical*, *a.* *hê-mâ-stî-tîk*; *hê-mâ-stî-tî-ôl* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *statikos*, causing to stand], serving to arrest the flow of blood; stypic; pert. to the pressure and equilibrium of blood: *n.* a substance that stops bleeding.

hematin, *n.* *hêm-d-tîn* [Gr. *haima*, blood], the colouring matter of blood—see *hematin*: *hematite*, *n.* *hê-tî-tê*—see *hematite*: *hematitic*, *a.* *hê-tî-tîk*, pert. to or resembling hematite.

hemble, *n.* *hêm-bl* [Eng. dial.], same as *hemmel*.

hemelytra, *n.* plu. *hêm-êlî-trâ* [Gr. *hêmî*, half; *elytron*, a sheath], among certain insects, wings which have the apex membranous, while the inner portion is chitinous, and resembles the elytron of a beetle.

hemeralopia, *n.* *hêm-êr-d-ô-pî-d* [Gr. *hêméra*, day; *alops*, blind; *ôps*, the eye], day vision only; night-blindness; intermittent amaurosis, in which the person is able to see only in daylight: *hemeralope*, *n.* *hêm-êr-d-ô-p*, one afflicted with night-blindness: *hêm-hêm* [Gr. *hêmî*, half—from *hêmîs*, the half], a prefix signifying a half.

hemiscarp, *n.* *hêmî-t-kârp* [Gr. *hêmî*, half; *karpos*, fruit], in *bot.*, one portion of a fruit which spontaneously divides into halves.

hemispheric, *n.* *hêmî-tîkrâ-nî* [Gr. *hêmî*, half; *krânîon*, the skull], a pain which affects one side of the head only: also *hemispherical*, *n.* *hêmî-tîkrâ-nî* [L.].

hemicycle, *n.* *hêmî-tî-sîkl* [Gr. *hêmî*, half; Eng. *cycle*], a half cycle or circle; in *bot.*, applied to the transition from one floral whorl to another when it coincides with a definite number of turns of the spiral.

hemigamous, *n.* *hêmî-gâ-mûs* [Gr. *hêmî*, half; *gamos*, marriage], having two florets in the same spikelet, one of which is neuter and the other unisexual.

hemihedral, *a.* *hêmî-hêd-rêl* [Gr. *hêmî*, half; *hêdra*, a seat], in a crystal, having only alternate faces developed; having only half the usual number of normal planes.

hemihedricism, *n.* *hêmî-hêd-rî-zm*, that property of crystals in accordance with which they assume hemihedral forms: *hemihedron*, *n.* *hêd-rôn*, a crystal with only half the number of planes which complete symmetry requires.

hemimetabolic, *a.* *hêmî-mê-t-d-bôlîk* [Gr. *hêmî*, half; *metabolê*, change], applied to insects which undergo an incomplete metamorphosis.

hemimorphite, *n.* *hêmî-mô-rfî-t* [Gr. *hêmî*, half; *môphê*, shape], a silicate of zinc forming a valuable ore.

hemiploia, *n.* *hêmî-ô-pî-d* [Gr. *hêmî*, half; *ôps*, the eye], a disease of the eye in which only half the object looked at is seen.

hemiplegy, *n.* *hêmî-plê-jî*, also *hemiplegia*, *n.* *hêmî-plê-jî* [Gr. *hêmî*, half; *plêgê*, a stroke], paralysis of one side.

hemiptera, *n.* plu. *hêmî-ptê-râ*, or *hemiptera*, *n.* plu. *hêmî-ptê-râ* [Gr. *hêmî*, half; *pêron*, a wing], an order of insects with the upper wings usually partly coriaceous and partly membranous: *hemipteral*, *a.* pert. to; also *hemipterous*, *a.* *hêmî-ptê-râ*.

coûr, *bôy*, *fôô*; *pâre*, *bûd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

relation to duty: *hedonistic*, a. *hē-dō-nis'tik*, pert. to hedonism or hedonista.

heed, n. *hēd* [A.S. *hēdan*, to take care: cf. Dut. *hoeden*; Ger. *hüten*], care; attention; regard: v. to regard with care; to mind; to observe; to attend to: **heed'ing**, imp.: **heed'ed**, pp.: **heed'less**, a. careless; inattentive: **heed'lessly**, ad.: **heed'lessness**, n. inattention; carelessness: **heed'ful**, a. *-fōol*, attentive; watchful; observing: **heed'fully**, ad.: **heed'fulness**, n. vigilance.

heel, n. *hēl* [A.S. *hēla*, the heel: cf. Icel. *hæll*; Dan. *hæl*; Dut. *hiel*], the hind part of the foot; hind part of a shoe or stocking; the latter or remaining part of a thing; among *seamen*, the lower end of anything, as of a mast: v. to add a heel to; in O.E., to dance: **heel'ing**, imp.: **heel'ed**, pp. *hēld*; **heel-piece**, a piece fixed on the heel of a shoe: **heeltap, n. in *foasting*, the liquor left undrunk in a glass: **neck and heels**, the whole length of the body: to be at the **heels**, to pursue closely; to follow hard: to go **heels over head**, to go over so as to bring the heels uppermost; to move in a hasty, precipitate manner: to have the **heels of**, to outrun: to lay by the **heels**, to fetter; to confine: to show the **heels**, to flee; to run from: to take to the **heels**, to take to flight: out at **heels**, worn out; in very poor or decayed circumstances, as stockings worn out at heels.**

heel, v. *hēl* [A.S. *hēaldan*, to incline: cf. Icel. *halla*; Dan. *heide*], to lean on one side, as a ship: **heel'ing**, imp.: n. the leaning over to one side of a vessel: **heel'ed**, pp. *hēld*.

heer or hier, n. *hēr* [Scot.] the sixth part of a hasp or hank of yarn: two cuts.

heft, n. *hēft* [from *heaved*], in O.E., a heaving or retching; an effort.

heft, n. *hēft*—see *heft*.

Hegelianism, n. *hē-gē'i-ān-izm*, the philosophical system of George Frederick William Hegel (1770-1831), forming a kind of idealistic pantheism: **Hegel'ian**, a. *-dān*, pert. to Hegelianism: n. a disciple of Hegel.

hegemonic, a. *hē-gē-mōn'ik* [Gr. *hegemonikos*, fitted for a command, chief], ruling; predominant; also **hegemonical**, a. *-tād*: **hegemony**, n. *-mōn-ē* [Gr. *hegemonia*, leadership], leadership of one state over another; preponderant influence or authority.

Hegira, n. *hē-jī-rā* or *hē-jī-rā* [Ar. *hadjara*, to remove or desert; *hijrah*, separation, flight], the Mohammedan era dated from 16th July, A.D. 622, being the date of the flight of Mohammed from Mecca; any flight or exodus.

heifer, n. *hē-fer* [A.S. *heafere*—also spelt *heafre*, *heafsw*], *itā*, a full-grown ox or cow; a young cow.

heigh-ho, int. *hē-āhō*, an exclamation expressing uneasiness or lament.

height, n. *hēit* [A.S. *heahtha*, height—from *hāh*, high—see *high*], distance above the ground; elevated ground; a hill; altitude of any thing or person; elevation of rank, excellence, or fame; highest state; crisis; heighten, v. *hēit'n*, to raise higher; to increase; to improve; to aggravate: **heightening**, imp. *hēit'ning*: n. the making high; exaltation: **heightened**, pp. *hēit'nd*: **heightener**, n. *hēit'nēr*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'height': elevation; altitude; summit; ascent; eminence; pre-eminence; prominence. **heinous**, a. *hē-nēs* [OF. *hainos*, odious—from *haine*, hate—from Goth. *hailjan*, to hate], wicked in a high degree; hateful; atrocious: **heinously**, ad. *-tē*: **heinousness**, n. *-nēs*, wickedness; atrociousness.—*SYN.* of 'heinous': enormous; great; flagrant; excessive; aggravated; monstrous; flagitious; odious.

heir, n. *dr* [OF. *heir* and *hoir*; L. *heres*, an heir], one who is entitled to anything after its present possessor: v. to inherit: **heir's**, fem. of *heir*: **heirless**, a. destitute of an heir: **heirship**, n. state or right of an heir: **heirloom**, n. *-lōm* [A.S. *geloama*, goods], any movable article which by law descends to the heir with the freehold: **heir-apparent**, one entitled to succeed to an estate, &c.: **heir-presumptive**, one who stands nearest in succession in default of an heir-apparent: **heir-at-law**, one who succeeds to an estate by common law when there is no will, or near relative of deceased. *Note.*—A man's son or daughter is *heir-apparent*, but when he has no son or daughter, then his brother or cousin, &c., is *heir-presumptive*.

held, v. *hēld*, pt. or pp. of *hold*, which see.

helo or hall, v. *hēl* [A.S. *helan*, to conceal], in old and prov. Eng., to cover; to conceal; to hide: **hel-**

ing, imp.: **haled**, pp. *hēld*: **heller**, n. *hēl'tēr*, in O.E., a coverer of houses; a thatcher or tiler; a slater.

helene, n. *hēl-ē-nā* [L. *helenium*, the plant elecampane—so called because supposed to have sprung from the tears of Helen], a substance like camphor obtained from the plant elecampane.

helical, a. *hē-lī-kāl* [Gr. *hēlikos*, belonging to the sun—from *hēlios*, the sun], emerging from the light of the sun, or passing into it, as a star or planet: **hel'ically**, ad. *-tē*: **helianthus**, n. *hē-lī-ān'thūs* [Gr. *antheos*, a flower], a genus of plants of several species, one of which is the well-known sun-flower: **hel'ianthoid's**, n. *-thōy'ōid* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *eidos*, form, shape], an order of polypes, resembling a sun-flower in appearance, of which the actiniae or sea-anemones may be taken as the type.

helical, a. *hē-lī-kāl* [Gr. *hēlis* or *hēlikos*, a winding, a spiral body], winding: **hel'ically**, ad. *-tē*: **helispheric**, a. *-sfer'ik* [Gr. *sphaira*, a globe or ball], spiral or winding; also **helispheric'al**, a. *-tād*: **helioides**, n. plu. *hē-lī-ōy'dēs*, the land or garden snails, having a light variously coloured shell: **helioceras**, n. *-tēs-ēr's*, or **helioceras'ites**, n. *-ō-sēr-d-ē-tēs* [Gr. *heras*, a horn], a genus of the ammonite family—so named from the spiral arrangement of its chambered whorls: **helioid's**, n. *-ōy'd* [Gr. *eidos*, form], a peculiar curve or spiral: **helioid'al**, a. *-ōy'd-āl*, in bot., having a coiled appearance like the shell of a snail—applied to inflorescence: **helix**, n. *hē-lī-k's*, **helices**, n. plu. *-tēs*, something that is spiral; the external body of the ear; the snail-shell; in arch., the delicate volute, like the tendril of vine, which curls over the leaves and just beneath the abacus of a Corinthian capital: **hel'icite**, n. *-t-ēd*, in geol., any fossil shell of the helix family.

Helicon, n. *hē-lī-kōn*, a range of mountains in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses, on which was a grove, and also fountains sacred to the Muses.

heliocentric, a. *hē-lī-ō-sēn'trīk* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *kentron*, centre], concentric with the sun; having the sun as the centre; also **heliocent'rical**, a. *-trī-kāl*: **heliocent'rically**, ad. *-tē*.

heliochrome, n. *hē-lī-ō-khrōm* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *chrōma*, colour], a photograph in natural colours: **heliochrome'y**, n. *-ō-khrō-mē*, the art of producing photographs in natural colours: **heliochromeic**, a. *-ō-khrōm'ik*, pert. to.

heliograph, n. *hē-lī-ō-grāf* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *grap'hō*, I describe or paint], an instr. devised for obtaining photographs of the sun; a sun telegraph: a photograph: **heliography**, n. *-ōy'grā-f*, a description of the sun; the art of fixing images of objects by means of photographs: **heliograph'ic**, a. *-ōy'grā-f'ik*, pert. to: **heliography**, n. *-ōy'grā-f'rē*, one who.

heliolatri, n. *hē-lī-ō-lā-trē* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *latrēō*, I worship], the worship of the sun: **heliol'ator**, n. *-tēr*, one who worships the sun.

heliolite, n. plu. *hē-lī-ō-lī-tēs* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *lithos*, a stone], an extensive genus of fossil corals—so called from the sun-like aspect of the septa of their pores.

heliometer, n. *hē-lī-ō-mē'tēr* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the apparent diameter of any heavenly body—called also an *astrometer*.

heliocene, n. *hē-lī-ō-sēn* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; L. *scēna*; Gr. *skēnē*, the scenes of a theatre], a sun blind or screen placed over a window outside to hinder the sun's rays unduly heating the glass.

heliocope, n. *hē-lī-ō-skōp* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *skopeō*, I view], a telescope fitted for solar observations: **heliocopic**, a. *-skōp'ik*, pert. to: **heliostat**, n. *-stāt* [Gr. *statos*, that stands or remains], an instr. which continually reflects the sun's rays in the same direction, consisting of a rotating mirror moved by clock-work.

helioid, n. *hē-lī-ōy'ōid* [Gr. *hēliothōi*, to bask in the sun—from *hēlios*, the sun], in bot., the production of burned patches or spots on leaves by continuous striking of the sun's rays upon them.

heliotrope, n. *hē-lī-ō-trōp* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *tropē*, a turning], that which turns towards the sun; an anc. instr. for showing the time of the sun's arrival at the tropics or equinoctial line; a popular garden and window flowering-plant; the turnsole or sun-flower, of the genus *Heliotropium*; a mineral of a deep green; bloodstone: **heliotrop'ic**, a. *-trōp'ik*.

mate, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēl, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

divine glory is manifested, and the abode of the blessed; great happiness; the region or expanse above us; the sky; the supreme power; God; heavenly, a. -*st*, supremely excellent; godlike; celestial; pert. to, resembling, or inhabiting heaven; delightful; ad. in a manner resembling that of heaven; heavenly, n. state or quality of being heavenly; supreme excellence; heav-en-born, of surpassing genius; native of heaven; heav-en-bred, grand and impressive as if produced in heaven; heav-enward, ad. -*ward*, also heav-enwards, ad. -*ward*, toward heaven; heavenly-minded, having the thoughts and affections placed on heaven or heavenly objects; heavenly-mindedness, state of having the affections placed on heavenly things; heaven of heavens, the highest heaven as distinguished from the air and the firmament; according to the Jews, the dwelling-place of God and the angels.

heavily, heaviness—see under heavy.

heavy, a. *hēvī* [AS. *heaf*, heavy—*lth.*, 'hard to leave, from *hebban*, to leave] weighty; ponderous; laborious; dejected; depressed; dark; drowsy; not light or spongy; large; abundant; indigestible; dull or tedious, as a speech or discourse; soft or wiry, as heavy land; loud, as heavy firing; ad. common as the first element of a compound; heavily, ad. in *heavy*-laden, *heavy*-hearted; heavily, ad. -*ly*: heav-iness, a quality of being heavy; weight; heavy-spar, a mineral, the name given to sulphate of barite in consequence of its great specific gravity; heavy-weight, in *sporting*, a man of more than the average weight.—*SYN.* of 'heavy a.': sorrowful; slow; grievous; oppressive; afflictive; dull; torpid; indolent; lazy; stupid; foolish; troublesome; tedious; burthensome; loaded; encumbered; thick; cloudy; gloomy; dark; pregnant; cumbersome; leaden; burdened; sluggish; dlistory; inactive; lifeless; inanimate; strong; violent; forcible; low; deep; clammy; solid; claggy; clayey.

hebdomadal, a. *hēb-dōm-dāl* [L. *hebdomaddis*, belonging to a week: Gr. *hebdomas*, the number of seven, a week—from *hepta*, seven], weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days; also in same sense, heb-doma'tal, a. -*tal*: heb-doma'dary, n. -*dē-rī*, in a convent, an inmate officiating in turn for a week: adj. weekly: hebdomadal council, part of the governing body at Oxford.

Hebe, n. *hē-be* [Gr. *Hēbē*] in the anc. *myth.*, the goddess of youth; one of the planetoids.

heben, a. *hēb-ēn*, in OE., dull, which see.

hebenus, n. *hēb-ēn*, in OE., supposed corruption of *heben* or *ebony*, whose juice was considered poisonous; also said to be *hebenine*, or the poisonous crude oil of tobacco.

hebetus, a. *hēb-ēt* [L. *hebetus* or *hebetus*, dull, blunt: cf. *hebet*, stupid], in OE., dull; stupid; doltish: n. a dull, sluggish, obtuse person: hebetude, n. *hēb-ē-tūd*, hebetus: stupidity; obtuseness.

Hebrew, n. *hē-brō* [F. *Hebreu*; L. *Hebraeus*; Gr. *Hebraios*, pert. to the Hebrews; Heb. *ivri*, a Hebrew of uncertain origin, but may have been applied to Abraham after he crossed the Euphrates—from Heb. *'abur*, he crossed over] a Jew: an Israelite; the language of the Jews: adj. of or pert. to Hebrews or Jews: Hebraic, a. *hē-brā'ik*, of or relating to the Hebrews or the language: hebra'ically, ad. -*lly*, after the manner of the Hebrew language: hebraicize, v. *hē-brā'ī-zē*, to make or convert into Hebrew: hebra'izing, imp. 'hebra'izing, pp. -*ized*: hebraise, v. *hē-brā'ī-zē*, same sense as *hebraicize*: he'bra'is'ing, imp. -*izing*: he'bra'is'ed, pp. -*ed*: he'bra'ism, n. -*izm*, Hebrew idiom: an expression or manner of speaking peculiar to the Hebrew language: hebraist, n. -*ist*, one versed in Hebrew: hebraistic, a. -*istik*, pert. to or resembling Hebrew.

Hebrides, a. *hē-brīd-ē-dē*, pert. to the Hebrides, *hē-brī-dēz*, a group of islands on the west coast of Scotland: n. an inhabitant of.

Hecate, n. *hē-kā-tē*, sometimes *hē-kād* [L. *Hecate*: Gr. *Hekate*—from *hekas*, far off], a mysterious divinity of anc. Greece, who was an anc. Thracian divinity, and a sort of trinity who ruled in heaven, earth, and sea, and was honoured by the immortal gods; she was a triple deity—Phoebe or the Moon in heaven, Diana on the earth, and Hecate or Proserpine in hell.

hecatomb, n. *hē-kā-tōm* [F. *hecatombe*; L. *hecatombe*; Gr. *hekatombe*—from *hekaton*, a hundred; *bous*, an ox], in anc. Greece or Rome, the sacrifice of a hundred oxen at one time; any destruction or sacrifice of a large number of victims.

heck, n. *hēk*, or *hæk*, n. *hāk* [a form of *hatch* ?], an instr. for catching fish; a bend in a stream; a rack for holding fodder: heck and manger [heck, the rack; manger, the feeding trough], in Scot., to live comfortably at free quarters; to live in plenty and luxury without regard to consequences.

heckle, v. *hēk-lē* [see *heckle*] in Scot., to ask searching and troublesome questions, as at a candidate for municipal or parliamentary honours: heckling, n. *hēk-līng*, act or process of preparing flax; in Scot., a rough off-hand way of questioning a candidate for a seat in Parliament as to his views and political principles; in OE., busy interference: heckled, pp. *hēk-lēd*.

hectare, n. *hēk-tār* [F.—from Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred; L. *drea*, any void place], a French measure containing 100 French *ares*, or two and a half Eng. imperial acres nearly.

hectic, a. *hēk-tik* [F. *hectique*; mld. L. *hecticus*; Gr. *hektikos*, pert. to habit of body—from *hexis*, habit of body], constitutional; habitual; troubled with a flushed face, the result of unnatural heat; affected with fevers called *hectic*; also *hectic*, a. -*tal*: hec'tically, ad. -*ly*: hec'tic, n. a peculiar remitting fever attended with alternate chill and heat.

hectocotylus, n. *hēk-tō-kōt-lūs* [Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred; *kōtulos*, a cup], the metamorphosed reproductive arm of certain of the male cuttle-fishes.

hectogramme, n. *hēk-tō-grām* [Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred; *gramma*, a letter, an account], a French weight containing 100 French grammes, being $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. avoirdupois.

hectolitre, n. *hēk-tō-lē-tr* [Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred; *litrus*, a pound], a French measure of 100 French litres, about 22 gallons Eng.

hectometer, n. *hēk-tō-mē-tēr*, also *hectometre*, *hēk-tō-mā-tr* [Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred; *metron*, a measure], a French measure of 100 French metres, about 328 feet Eng.

hector, n. *hēk-tēr* [from *Hector*, the famous Trojan warrior], a bully; a blustering fellow: v. to threaten; to play the bully: hec'toring, imp.: adj. blustering; insolent: hec'tored, pp. -*ter*.

heddle, n. *hēd-dē* [Norw.: cf. Icel. *hafnd*, thrum for holding the web], in rearing, the meshes by which the warp is alternately raised and depressed for the passage of the *weft*.

hedenbergite, n. *hē-dē-bēr-īt*, an important variety of lime-iron angite, of a black or blackish-green colour, named after *Hedenberg*, the Swedish chemist.

hederaceous, n. *hēd-ēr-ā-shē-sē* [L. *hedera*, the plant ivy], of or belonging to ivy: hed'eral, a. -*al*, composed of or pert. to ivy.

hedge, n. *hēj* [AS. *hege*, a hedge; cf. Icel. *haegt*; Dut. *hegge*], a fence of thorn-bushes or small trees: v. to guard or protect; to obstruct; to skulk; to hide the head; to enclose as with a hedge; to surround for defence; to guard against loss, or much loss, by betting on both sides; to guard against loss or miscarriage in one kind of venture by undertaking another of a different kind to a modified extent: hedging, imp. guarding or protecting; among *sporting men*, manoeuvring with a bet: hedged, pp. *hējd*: hedg'er, n. -*er*, one who repairs or makes hedges: hedge loss, a. -*lēs*, without a hedge: hedge-born, lowly; obscure: hedging-bill, a pruning-hook: hedg-hog, also hedg-pig, a small insectivorous quadruped covered on the upper part with prickles or spines: hedg-erow, n. -*erō*, a thick-set line or row of small trees or bushes forming a fence: hedge-school, in *Ireland*, an open-air school beside a hedge; a common country school: hedge-sparrow, a common and well-known bird: to hedge a bet, among *betting men*, to bet on both sides in order to guard against great loss.

hedonism, n. *hē-dō-nizm* [Gr. *hedonē*, delight, pleasure], the philosophical doctrine that pleasure is the end of life, and that the difference between the pleasures of sense and of reason is only in degree: hedonist, n. -*ist*, one of those who advocate or act upon the theory of hedonism: hedonic, a. *hē-dō-nik*, pert. to pleasure: hedonics, n. that branch of ethics which deals with pleasure in its

cew, bēy, fōt; päre, bād; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

ruins: *v.* to throw or lay together single things in a mass or pile; to accumulate; to amass or lay up: *heaping*, *imp.*: *heaped*, *pp.*: to heap up; to accumulate in great quantity.—*SYN.* of 'heap *v.*': to amass; pile; collect; crowd; throng; cluster.

hear, *v.* *hēr* [AS. *hýran*, to hear; cf. Icel. *heyrn*; Goth. *haurjan*; Ger. *hören*], to perceive by the ear; to attend or listen to willingly; to attend; to listen; to obey; to try in a court of law; to be told; to receive by report; to receive intelligence or news; in O.E., to bear a name; to acknowledge as a title: *hearing*, *imp.*: *n.* the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audience; judicial trial; extent within which sound may be heard: *heard*, *pp.* *hērd*, did hear: *hearer*, *n.* *hēr-er*, one who: *hearsay*, *n.* *hēr-say*, report; rumour; common talk: *hear*, *hear*, an exclamation calling forcible attention to certain words of a speaker, while speaking, without necessarily expressing approval: *hearing-trumpet*, an instr. for collecting sounds and conveying them to the ear.

hearken, *v.* *hār-ken* [AS. *hýrcnian*, an extended form of *hýran*, to hear] to attend to what is uttered; to listen; to give heed to: *hearkening*, *imp.* *ken-ing*: *hearkened*, *pp.* *hār-kened*: *hearkener*, *n.* *hār-ken-er*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'hearken': to attend; listen; hear; heed; grant.

hearse, *n.* *hērs* [MF. *herce*, a harrow, then a carriage for a dead body—from mid. L. *hircipicra*, a harrow], a carriage for conveying the dead to the grave: *v.* to enclose in a hearse: *hearsing*, *imp.*: *hearsed*, *pp.* *hērsed*: *hearse-like*, *a.* suitable to a funeral; mournful.

heart, *n.* *hārt* [AS. *heorte*, the heart; cf. Dut. *hart*; Icel. *harta*; Goth. *harta*; Ger. *herz*; L. *cor*; Gr. *kardia*], the well-known organ in animals which, by alternately contracting and expanding, sends the blood through the arteries, to be again received by it from the veins; the vital, inner, or chief part of anything; the centre or interior; the seat of the affections and passions; disposition of mind; courage; spirit: *v.* to become close or hard in the centre, as a cabbage: *heart'ing*, *imp.*: *heart'ed*, *pp.*: *heart'less*, *a.* void of feeling or affection; faint-hearted; without courage: *heart'lessly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *heart'lessness*, *n.* a defect of mind; want of courage: *heart'ed*, *a.* laid up or sealed in heart—generally used as the latter part of a compound, as *hard-hearted*: *heart'some*, *a.* *-sum*, merry; lively: *heart'y*, *a.* *hārt'k*, proceeding from the heart; warm; sincere; zealous; full of health; vigorous; plentiful as a meal: *heart'yly*, *ad.* *-ly*, from the heart; fully: *heart'iness*, *n.* state of being hearty; sincerity; ardour; eagerness of appetite: *heart-ache*, anguish of mind; sorrow: *heart-blood*, blood from the heart; the life: *heart-deep*, rooted and felt in the heart: *heart-breaking*, overpowering with grief or sorrow: *heart-broken*, *a.* intensely grieved or afflicted: *heartburn*, *n.* pain, heat, and uneasiness about the region of the stomach: *heart-burning*, a cause of discontent; deep-seated, secret enmity: *heart-dear*, much beloved: *heart-ease*, quietness; tranquillity: *heartfelt*, *a.* deeply and sincerely felt: to take heart of grace, to pluck up heart; to take good heart: *heart-grief*, in O.E., deep sorrow: *heart-pleading*, very acute or affecting: *heartrending*, deeply afflictive: *heart-searching*, searching the secret thoughts and purposes: *heartsease*, *n.* *hārt'ez*, a wild and cultivated plant; the *Viola tricolor*, Ord. *Violaceae*: the violet or pansy: *heart-sick*, sick at heart; pained in mind: *heart-sickening*, sickening or paining the heart: *heart-sore*, deeply wounded: the pains the heart bears: *heart-string*, moving the feelings; also *heart-touching*: *heart-strings*, the nerves or tendons supposed to brace or sustain the heart: *heart-struck*, fixed and rooted deeply in the heart; impressed indelibly on the mind; dismayed by sudden fear or bad news: *heart-wheel*, a contrivance for converting circular into rectilinear motion: *heart-wood*, the innermost layers of wood in exogenous trees, more deeply coloured and harder than the rest; the duramen: *heart-whole*, with the affections yet untouched; having the vital energies yet unimpaired: *hard-hearted*, unfeeling; cruel: *faint-hearted*, wanting in courage; liable to sink under difficulties or trials: *at heart*, as regards the heart; really; by heart, fixed in the memory; in a most thorough manner: to break the heart, to reduce to despair or hopeless grief: to find in the heart, to be willing or disposed:

to speak to one's heart, to speak home to; to encourage: to lay to heart, to be much affected; to lose heart, to become discouraged; to set the heart on, to fix the desire on; to take to heart, to be much concerned about; to be cast down and depressed in spirit by; with all my heart, with right good will; sincerely; get or learn by heart, to commit to memory: *heart'y-hale*, in O.E., good for the heart.—*SYN.* of 'heart *n.*': affection; inclination; memory; ardour; conscience; strength; power; vigour; efficacy: *life*—of 'heartily': really; sincerely; cordially; actively; diligently; vigorously; eagerly; zealously; warmly; ardently; earnestly—of 'heart'y': undissembled; strong; hard; durable; cordial; frank; candid; open; ingenuous; real; unfeigned; earnest.

hearth, *n.* *hārth* [AS. *heortā*, a hearth; cf. Dut. *haard*; Sw. *hård*; Ger. *herd*], the large flat stone placed in front of a fireplace, and generally on a level with the floor; the fireside; one's home: *hearth-money*, a tax formerly imposed upon hearths and fireplaces: *hearth-rug*, *n.* a thick ornamental piece of carpet-work laid on a hearth or in front of a fireplace.

heartily, *heart'y*, *ad.*—see under *heart*.

heat, *n.* *hēt* [AS. *hæta*, heat; cf. Dan. *hede*; Sw. *heta*], the sensation experienced on approaching or touching a hot body; hot air or weather; redness or flush of face; a form of energy usually manifested by a rise of temperature or expansion; strong excitement or agitation; ardour; fervency: in *horse-racing*, a single round of the course, constituting one completed race—see *dead-heat* under *dead*; a race; a course: *v.* to make hot; to become warm; to warm with passion or desire; to excite; *heat'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* stimulating; exciting: *heat'ed*, *pp.*: *heat'er*, *n.* that which warms or makes hot.

heath, *n.* *hēth* [AS. *hæth*, heath; cf. Goth. *hæthi*; Icel. *hæði*], a small narrow-leaved flowering shrub of various species, very common on certain high lands—called in Scotland *heather*: the common *heather* or ling is *Calluna vulgaris*, Ord. *Ericaceae*; a tract of land covered with heath; an open waste tract of land: *heathy*, *a.* *hēth'y*, abounding with heath: *heath-cock*, called also *heath-pout*, a large fowl found on heaths; a species of grouse: *heath-pea*, a species of wild vetch; a species of *Lathyrus*, Ord. *Lęguminosę*.

heathen, *n.* *hē-thēn* [from *heath*: AS. *hæthen*, a heathen—from *hæth*, a heath—*-thēn*, one who lived on the heaths or moors and not in a walled town, among whom idolatry was longer prevalent], one who knows not the true God; a worshipper of idols; a pagan; a very ignorant person: *ad.* *pert.* to; pagan; gentle: the heathen, idolaters: *heathenism*, *n.* *-ism*, to render heathen: *heath'en'ing*, *imp.*: *heath'en'ed*, *pp.* *-ed*; *heath'en'ish*, *a.* *-ish*, rude; ignorant; or of relating to heathens: *heath'en'li'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *heath'en'ism*, *n.* *-ism*, ignorance; rudeness; ignorance of the true God: see *heath*.

heather, *n.* *hē-thēr* [from *heath*, which see], that which grows on the heath; in Scot., the common name for heath: *heath'ery*, *a.* *-y*, abounding in heather or heath: *heather-balls*, blossoms of a kind of heather; the Scotch bluebell, of which *heathbell* may be a mere corruption—see *harebell* under *hare*.

heave, *v.* *hēv* [AS. *hebban*, to lift; cf. Goth. *ahfahan*; Icel. *hefja*; Dut. *heffen*; Ger. *heben*], to raise or force from the breast, as a sigh; to lift; to throw or cast with strong effort; to cause to swell; to pant; to rise with pain; to swell and fall; to have an inclination to vomit; to raise, as an anchor: *a.* rising or swell; exertion or effort upwards; in making, the displacement of a vein or bed when thrown upwards by the intersection of another vein or fault: *heaving*, *imp.*: *adj.* throwing upwards from the breast; swelling; panting: *n.* a rising or swell: *heave*, *pt.* or *pp.* *hēv*, or *heaved*, *hēv-ed*: *heaves*, *n.* *plu.* *hēvs*, a disease of horses: *heave-offering*, something heaved or lifted up; among the *Jews*, a tenth of the tithes, &c., received by the Levites, which was offered by heaving or elevating: *heaving the log*, using the log to ascertain the rate the ship is going at: to heave to, to bring a ship's head to the wind and stop her motion: to heave in sight, to make its first appearance.—*SYN.* of 'heave *v.*': to raise; lift; swell; exalt; elevate; puff; elate; throw; cast; retch.

heaven, *n.* *hē-vēn* [AS. *heofon*, heaven; cf. Icel. *hæfir*—lit., a vaulted covering], the place where the

māte, māt, fēr, lōb; māte, māt, hēr; pme, ptn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

curved, like a hawk's bill: hawk-eyed, quick-sighted: hawk-moth, a very large moth with a long mouth which makes a loud, humming noise: hawk-nosed, -nosed, having a nose crooked like the beak of a hawk.

hawk, v. *hōk* [an imitative word: W. *hōk*, to clear the throat; *hōk*, the throwing up of phlegm: cf. Magyar *hōk*, clearing the throat, phlegm; to bring up phlegm by coughing: hawk'ing, imp.: n. the effort to force up phlegm from the throat; a small cough: hawked, pp. *hōkt*.

hawk or hank, n. *hōk* [Icel. *hōk*, a hook] an instr. with bent prongs for dragging manure from the cart in the process of manuring a field: v. to drag manure from a cart in manuring a field: see hawk 1.

hawk, n. *hōk*, a small flat board, having a handle underneath, used by plasterers when at work with mortar or plaster: prob. connec. with hawk 3.

hawker, n. *hōk-er* [O. Dut. *hōker*, a buckster—from *hōkeren*, to buckster; a pedlar; a travelling seller of goods; a crier and retailer of goods about the streets: hawk, v. *hōk*, to carry about goods for sale from place to place; to peddle: hawk'ing, imp.: n. the art of offering goods for sale on the streets: hawked, pp. *hōkt*.

hawse, n. *hōs*, also *halse*, n. *hōs* [Icel. and Dut. *hōs*, the neck part of the bow of a ship, or of a sail], the situation of a ship's cables when she has two anchors down—a *hōs* cables being when the cables cross each other or are twisted together; the part of the bows close to the cables; in Scot., *hawse* means the throat: hawses, n. plu. *hōs-iz*, or hawses-holes, the holes in the bow of a ship through which cables are passed: haws'er, n. -er, or halse, n. *hōs-er*, a small cable or large towing-line.

hawthorn—see under haw 1.

haze—concrete, n. *hōz-ō*, in *mil.*, a vault of masonry thrown over a gun, but not over its embrasure, and open at the rear.

hay, n. *hē* [AS. *hēg*, grass, hay: cf. Goth. *hōst*; Icel. *hē*: Dut. *hōf*] cut grass dried and used for fodder: haycock, *hōk*, a conical pile or heap of hay in the field: hayrick, -rick, hay raised in a pile or heap for preservation in the open air; also haystack: bottle of hay, *hōt* [F. *botte*, a bundle] in OE, a bundle of hay: hay-fever, a catarrhal affection of the mucous membrane of the eyes and air-passages, attributed to the effect of the pollen of certain June grasses on sensitive persons.

haystack, n. *hōz-iz* [after *Hayes*], borate of lime, occurring in globular or reniform masses, particularly abundant on the western coast of America, of great value in the manufacture of glass.

hazard, n. *hōz-ard* [see haw 1. and ward], in OE, a parish or district bounded by hays or hedges; the petty officer for the conservation of such enclosures.

hazard, n. *hōz-ard* [F. *hasard*—from Sp. *azar*, unlucky throw of the dice: Ar. *al zahr*, the die: Pers. *zar*, a die], that which falls or comes unexpectedly; chance; accident; chance of danger; venture; a gambling game played with dice; peril: v. to put in danger; to expose to chance; to risk; to try the chance: has'arding, imp.: has'arded, pp.: has'ardom, a -ard-iz, perilous; dangerous; that exposes to the chance of loss or evil: has'ardously, ad. -ly: has'ardness, n. -ness: has'ardry, n. *hōz-ard-ri*, in OE, temerity; precipitation; a general term for games of chance.—SYN. of 'hazard n.': danger; fortune; probability; peril; risk; jeopardy; hap.

haze, n. *hōz* [Icel. *hōs*, grey or dusky in colour: connec. with AS. *hōs*, dark grey] light vapour; mist; a slight fog: hazy, a *hōz-iz*, covered or shrouded with light vapour; misty: haziness, n. -ness, mistiness.

hazel, n. *hōz-ēl* [AS. *hōzel*, the hazel: cf. Norw. *hōs*; Dan. *hōs*] a shrub or tree whose wood, being very flexible, is used for the hoops of casks, and also in tannery: the *Corpus arbutifolia*, Ord. *Coryli/feræ* or *Coryli/ceæ*; a miner's term for a tough fine-grained sandstone: adj. of a light-brown colour like the hazel nut: hazelly, a -ly, of a light brown: hazelnut, the nut of the hazel-tree.

he, *hē* [AS. *hē*: cf. Dut. *hē*: Fris. *hē*: Dan. *han*, he] pron. of the 3rd pers. applied to a man or boy; poss. his, obj. him; often used as a prefix to denote the masc. gen., as he-bear: n. a male.

head, n. *hēd* [AS. *hēafod*, a head: cf. Icel. *hōfud*;

Dan. *hoved*: Dut. *hōof*] the uppermost part of the body containing the face, &c.; a chief person; the chief or principal part of anything; a leader; understanding or mind; a title or heading; source of a stream; a cape; the top part; the fore-part, as of a ship; chief place, as head of affairs; each one among many, as twenty head of cattle; division of a discourse; crisis or height, as to bring or come to a head; successful progress; headway; in *phys.* static or latent force; in bot., a capitulum; in *geom.*, a layer of angular debris from neighbouring strata; v. to act as a leader to; to fit or furnish with a head; to lop off; to form a head; to go in front of; to oppose; to restrain: adj. chief; principal: head'ing, imp. getting in advance or ahead of: n. that which stands at the head or top, as of a subscription paper; material for heads of any sort: head ed, pp.: adj. come to a head; having a head or top: headless, a. without a head: headache, n. *hōd-ak*, pain in the head: head'er, n. a plunge into water by a bath or swimmer head-foremost: head'ers, n. plu. -ers, bricks placed lengthwise across the wall: heady, a *hōd-iz*, apt to affect the head; intoxicating: head'ily, ad. -ly, in a heady manner; hastily: headiness, n. -ness, rashness; obstinacy: head-dress, an ornamental covering for the head; also head-gear, -ger: headland, n. a cape or promontory: head lines, n. plu. -lines, lines displayed conspicuously at the top of a page, or at the beginning of a chapter: headlong, a. head-foremost; steep: precipitous; rash: ad. rashly; precipitately; hastily: head-money, a poll-tax: head'most, a. most advanced: headpiece, n. the helmet of the soldier; an ornament at the head of a chapter or page of a book: head'quarters, n. plu. the place of general rendezvous; the residence of the officer or general in command: head-sea, the heavy sea that materially opposes a ship's progress: headshake, n. shake of the head intimating doubt or denial: head'ship, n. dignity; chief place; authority: head'sman, n. *hōd's-mān*, an executioner: head'stall, n. -stall [head and stall] the part of the bride which surrounds the head: head'stone, n. a stone with inscription, placed at the head of a grave: head'strong, a. self-willed; obstinate; violent; ungovernable: head-tire, n. covering for the head of a female of any kind, generally ornamental: head-gear: head-way, n. the motion of an advancing ship: head-wind, a contrary wind: head of cattle, a single one: head of water, a reservoir: down by the head, mid of a ship deeply laden at the bows: neither head nor tail, neither beginning nor end; neither the one thing nor the other; confused: on one's own head, on one's own responsibility; out of one's own head without the advice or co-operation of another: over head and ears, completely overwhelmed; entirely: to head off, to get before; to intercept: to give the head, to let go control, as he gave his horse the head: to lay heads together, to combine in a plan: to make head against, to advance; to resist with success.—SYN. of 'head n.': person; individual; chief; principal; commander; top; knob; crisis; pitch; body; confux—of 'head v.': to lead; direct; govern; influence; behead; lop—of 'headstrong': ungovernable; obstinate; violent; heady; untractable; stubborn; unruly; venturesome.

headness, headlong, heady, &c.—see under head.

heal, v. *hēl* [AS. *hēlan*, to cure—from *hāl*, whole: cf. Icel. *heila*; Goth. *heiljan*; Ger. *heilen*] to cure of a disease or wound; to restore to soundness or health; to reconcile; to grow healthy or sound: heal'ing, imp.: adj. mild; curative; gentle: n. act or power of curing: healed, pp. *hēld*: heal'ingly, ad. -ly.

healed, n. *hēld*, a form of headie.

health, n. *hēlth* [AS. *hēlth*, health—from *hāl*, whole; see *heal*] sound state of the body, in which the parts perform freely their natural functions; mental vigour; moral purity; divine favour: health'-ful, a -ful, in a sound state of body; wholesome; salubrious: health'fully, ad. -ly: health'fulness, n.: healthy, a *hēl-thi*, in a sound state of body; salubrious; enjoying health; vigorous: health'yly, ad. -ly: health'iness, n.—SYN. of 'healthy': wholesome; salutary; sound; hale; healthful.

heam, n. *hēn* [AS. *hām*, the birth, the womb], the after birth or secundine among beasts.

heap, n. *hēp* [AS. *hēap*, a heap, a crowd; cf. Icel. *hōp*; Dut. *hōop*; Ger. *hau*], a pile or mass consisting of many single things; a collection, as of

cells, boys, fobs; pairs, bids; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

cf. Icel. *hattr*; Sw. *hat*; Dan. *had*; Goth. *hatis*; connected with *haste*, to dislike greatly; to detest: n. *hated*; *hat'ing*, imp.: *hat'ed*, pp.: *hat'er*, n. one who: *hate'able*, a. *-a-ble*, that may be hated: *hate'ful*, a. *-ful*, exciting hate; odious; detestable: *hate'fully*, ad. *-ly*: *hate'fulness*, n.: *hated*, n. *hå'tred*, intense dislike or aversion; ill-will; enmity.—SYN. of 'hate v.' to dislike; abhor; abominate; loathe: of 'hateful' execrable; loathsome; malevolent; malignant; repugnant; abhorrent; abominable—of 'hated' aversion; antipathy; repugnance; rancour; malevolence; malice; odium; animosity; malignity; detestation; loathing; abhorrence.

hatter, v. *hå'tter* [cf. L. Ger. *verhaddern*] in Scot. and Eng. dial., to entangle; to weary out; to wear out; to harass: n. in Scot., an irregular collection or assemblage of any kind; a heap of stones.

hatter—see under *hat*.

hatti-sherif, n. *hå'ti-sher'if* [Turk.—from Ar. *haki*, a writing, and *sherif*, noble] an irrevocable order direct from the Sultan of Turkey.

hauberk, n. *hå'te-bèrk* [OF. *hauberc*; OH. Ger. *hals-berc*, a hauberk—from *hals*, the neck; *bercun*, to cover or defend] armour for the neck and chest; a tunic of ringed mail descending below the knees, and having short wide sleeves.

haugh, n. *hå'uch* [cf. Sw. *hage*, a pasture; Gael. *auch*, a meadow] in Scot., a little low-lying meadow. *Note*.—The *ch* in Scotch is guttural.

haught, a. *hå'ot*, OF. for *haughty*, which see.

haughty, a. *hå'ti-ti* [OF. *hautein*, *haughty*—from *haut*, high; L. *altus*] proud and disdainful; arrogant; *haughtily*, ad. *-ly*: *haughtiness*, n. *-ness*, pride mingled with some degree of contempt for others; arrogance.—SYN. of 'haughtiness': superciliousness; disdain; contemptuousness; loftiness; high-mindedness—of 'haughty': proud; insolent; contemptuous; bold; adventurous; high; lofty.

haul, v. *hå'ol* [F. *haler*—see *hale* 2] to pull or draw with force; to drag; to transport by drawing; in *nav.*, to pull upon a rope directly; to change the direction of a ship's course: n. a *catch*, as of fish; a pull; among *ropemakers*, a bundle of about 400 threads to be tarred: *hauling*, imp.: *hauled*, pp.: *hauler*, n. one who: *haulage*, n. *hå'ol-dj*, the act of pulling or dragging, as a railway engine the carriages; the dues paid for pulling or dragging, as to a steam-tug: to *haul over the coals*, to charge with a fault or misdemeanour, not exactly criminal, with a view to reparation—referring probably to the ancient ordeal of fire: to *haul the wind*, to turn the head of the ship closer to the direction of the wind.—SYN. of 'haul v.': to pull; draw; tug; pluck.

halm or *halm*, n. *hå'om* [AS. *halm*, a stalk of corn; cf. Icel. *halmar*; Dan. and Swed. *halm*], the stem or stalk of grain; the dead stems of herbs, as the potato.

hanch, n. *hå'nch* [F. *hanche*; OF. *hanke*, the hip—*from* OH. Ger. *ancha* or *encha*, the leg, the haunch], the hip; the part of a man or quadruped which lies between the last ribs and the thigh; a joint of mutton or venison; the hind part; in an arch, the part between the vertex and springing.

haunt, n. *hå'ont* [OF. *haunter*, to frequent, to haunt—perhaps from L. *ambitus*, a going about], a place of frequent resort: v. to resort much or often to; to trouble with frequent visits; to visit, as a spirit or ghost; to be much about: *haunt'ing*, imp.: *haunt'ed*, pp.: adj. frequently visited, especially by ghosts or apparitions; subject to the visits of: *haunt'er*, n. one who.

haurent, a. *hå'èr-i-ènt* [L. *aurio*, I draw], in *her.*, in reference to a fish as a bearing, represented with the head above the water, as if to suck in air.

hauri—see *harle*.

hausmanise, v. *hå'is-mån-iz* [from *Hausman*, a French prefect] to improve a district by the carrying out of public works.

hausmannite, n. *hå'is-mån-nit* [after *Hausmann*], a mineral; native red oxide of manganese.

haustellate, a. *hå'ts-tèl-èl* [mid. L. *haustellum*, a sucker—from *haurio*, I draw water] provided with a sucker: *haustel'ium*, n. *-i-um* [mid. L. *haustorium*, a drinking-place, a well], the sucker at the extremity of the parasitic root of dodder.

haut, n. *hå'ot* [Hind. *haut*], in the East, a market.

hautboy, n. *hå'boy* or *ô'boy* [F. *hautbois*—from *haut*, high; *bois*, wood—from L. *altus*, high; mid. L. *boscus*, a bush], a wind instr. like a flute, with a

long-mouthed reed, made of wood, and high in tone; also called oboe; a large sort of strawberry, having long stalks; the *Frangaria elætor*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*.

hauteur, n. *hå'èr* [F. *hauteur*, height—from *haut*, high—from L. *altus*], haughtiness; insolent manner or spirit.

haut-gout, *hå-gô* [F.—from *haut*, high; *gout*, taste—from L. *gustus*, taste, flavour], high scolding; high relish or flavour.

haynes, n. *hå'è-nis* [after M. *Hayn*], one of the haikoid minerals of a fine azure-blue colour; a silicate of aluminum and soda, with sulphate of lime.

have, v. *håv* [AS. *habban*, to have; cf. Icel. *hafa*; Goth. *haban*; Ger. *haben*; L. *habere*], to possess or hold; to enjoy; to be under necessity or impelled by duty, as you will have to do it; to desire, as 'I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God'; to buy; to hold opinion; to bring forth: *having*, imp.: n. in OE., the act or state of possession; possessions; fortune: *hav'ing*, n. plu. belongings: *had*, pt. and pp. *add*: to *have at*, to assail; to attack: to *have on*, to wear, as dress: to *have it out*, to come to an explanation; to speak one's mind: *have after*, or with, or at, in OE., done! agreed!—SYN. of 'have': to own; obtain; take; hold; maintain; accept; wish; desire.

haven, n. *hå'ven* [AS. *hafene*, a haven; cf. Dut. *haven*; Icel. *hafn*; Ger. *hafen*], a harbour; a port; a place of safety; a shelter. *Note*.—*haven*, in the same sense, assumes the various forms of *håve*—as in St. Margaret's Hope in Orkney—*håf*, *håv*, and *håaf*.

haver, v. *hå'ver* [from Icel. *håve*, to have, to have in Scot. to talk foolishly or irreverently: *hå'vering*, imp.: *hå'vered*, pp. *hå'ver'd*: *hå'ver'd*, n. one who talks foolishly about a matter: *hå'vers* or *hå'vers*, n. plu. foolish talk; incoherent speech; intelligence or statements unworthy of credit.

haver, n. *hå'ver* [have, possess], in OE., one who holds or has; a possessor: *hå'vers* and *hå'vers*, the possessors of documents and the producers of them: *hå'vers*, n. plu. *hå'vers*, in Scots law, those who have the possession or custody of documents necessary to be produced in the conduct of litigation; a holder: *hå'vers*, n. plu. *hå'ver's* [L. *exhibitus*, shown or displayed], the writs and documents produced by a *hå'ver*.

haver, n. *hå'ver* [Icel. *håfr*, oats] in OE., oats: *hå'ver-cakes*, oatmeal cakes; see *hå'versack*.

hå'vers, n. plu. *hå'ver's*, in OE., manners; behaviour: see *hå'ver*.

hå'versack, n. *hå'ver-sæk* [F. *havre-sac*; Ger. *hå'ver-sack*, an oat-bag, a knapsack—from Icel. *hå'ver* or *hå'ver*, oats, and *sæk*, a bag], a soldier's provision-bag when on a march or on service, generally made of canvas: in Scot., a bag hung at a horse's mouth containing his oats.

hå'versian-canals, *hå'ver'si-an* [after *Hå'vers*, their discoverer], a name given to a very complicated apparatus of minute canals found in the substance of bone.

hå'veldar, n. *hå've-dår* [Hind. *hå'veldår*—from *hå'veld*, charge; *dår*, having], a sergeant in the native Indian army: *hå'veldar-major*, a native sergeant-major in the Indian army.

hå'velour, n. *hå've-ler* [OF. *avoir*, possessions, ability: Sw. *hå'ver*, to have, to possess], in OE., the primary word of which *hå'velour* is the derivative; behaviour; conduct; manners.

hå'ver or *hå'ver*, n. *hå've-òk* [AS. *hå'foc*, a hawk], wide and general destruction; devastation; in OE., the cry of the soldiers when no quarter was given.

haw, n. *hå'v* [AS. and mid. L. *haga*, an enclosure; cf. Ger. *hag*; Dut. *haag*, a hedge; Icel. *haga*, a hedged field], the berry of the hawthorn; a grisly excrescence under the nether eyelid of a horse; the white of the eye in a horse: *hå'verthorn*, n. *hå've-thå'ørn* [*hå've*, and *thå'ørn*, AS. *hæpethorn*], a common prickly tree or shrub, chiefly used in forming hedges: the *Crataegus oxyacantha*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*: *hå'ver* [Icel. *hå'v*, a hedged field], a sunk fence.

haw, v. *hå'v* [an imitative word] to make sounds like *haw*, *haw*, between one's words in speaking: *haw'ing*, imp.: n. hesitation: *hå'ved*, pp. *hå'ved*: *hå'ves* and *hå've*—see under *hum*.

hawk, n. *hå'vøk* [AS. *hå'foc*, *hæ'foc*, a hawk; cf. Icel. *hå'vøk*; Sw. *hå'vøk*], a bird of prey of several species: v. to fly trained hawks at birds on the wing: *hawk'ing*, imp.: n. the sport of taking wild birds by means of a hawk: *hå'ved*, pp. *hå'ved*: adj. crooked or

male, *mål*, *får*, *låt*; *môte*, *mël*, *hër*; *påne*, *pån*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môte*;

harrow—see under harry.

harrow, n. *hár-ró* [from *harr*], a small kind of hawk for hunting the hare; a kind of hawk or buzzard, so named from *harrying* or destroying small birds.

harrow, n. *hár-ró* [AS. *hærra*, a harrow; cf. Dan. *harr*; Icel. *hærr*], an instr. consisting of cross-bars and spikes, which is drawn over ploughed land in order to level it, and break the clods or lumps of earth; adj. acutely distressing; lacerating: v. to break or tear with a harrow; *hár-ró*, to distress acutely; to lacerate, as the feelings; to harass: *hár-ró*ing, imp.: n. the act or process of drawing a harrow over ploughed land: *hár-ró*ed, pp. *-ró*d, acutely distressed: *hár-ró*ingly, ad. *-li*: *hár-ró*er, n. *-ér*, or *-who*.

harrow, int. *hár-ró* [OF. *harro*] in OE. exclamation of sudden distress or pain: for assistance.

harry, v. *hár-ri* [AS. *hærgan*, to plunder—from *hærr*, as army, to plunder; to strip; to pillage; to handle roughly; to tease: *hár-ri*ing, imp.: *hár-ri*ed, pp. *-ri*d; also formerly written *harrow*—see *harrow* 1. *harr*, a. *hársh* [Scand.: Sw. *hårsk*, rancid; Dan. *hårsk*], rigorous; rudely or unjustly severe; farring; abundant; morose: *hársh*ly, ad. *-li*, in a harsh manner; with violence; morosely; unpleasantly to the ear: *hársh*ness, n. roughness to the touch, in manners, or in words.—*SYN.* of *harr*: rough; sour; astere; crabbed; peevish; unpleasant; vigorous; unamiable; stern; tart—of *harr*ness: acrimony; tartness; asperity.

hart, n. *hárt* [AS. *heart*, a stag; cf. Icel. *hártir*; Ger. *hirsch*], a stag or male deer: *hart*beast, n. *-beast* [Dut.], a large antelope found in S. Africa: *hart*wort, n. *-wort*, an Umbelliferous plant, the *Tordylium maximum*: *hartenbaum*, n. *hárts-hörn*, the horn of the hart; a medicinal substance originally obtained from the horn of the hart, now called ammonia; any solution of ammonia: *hárts-tongue*, n. a native fern with a broad entire frond; the *Scotopendrium vulgare*, Ord. *Filices*.

hartsie, n. *hár-tis* [from *hart* in *Überhart*, Austria], a fossil resin found in the brown coal of Lower Austria.

harum-scarum, a. *hár-rún-ská-rún* [OE. *hære*, to terrify; Eng. *scarre*, to strike, with sudden terror], unsettled; rash; giddy; slightly.

haruspex or haruspice, n. *hár-rúps-péks*, *hár-rúps-pis* [L. *haruspex*, a soothsayer—from *hira*, an intestine; *pus*, I inspect], in *anc. Rome*, one who pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of animals sacrificed: *haruspicy*, n. *-pi-si*, the art of.

harvest, n. *hár-vest* [AS. *harfst*, originally 'crop', autumn: cf. Icel. *háust*; Dut. *herfst*; Ger. *herbst*], the time of reaping and gathering in corn or fruits; the corn, grain, or fruits gathered; the produce of labour; consequences of actions: v. to reap and gather in: *hár-vest*ing, imp.: n. act of collecting the harvest: *hár-vest*ed, pp. and a reaped and collected as ripe corn: *hár-vest*er, n. *-ér*, one who: *harvest-bug*, a minute tick or spider of a brick-red colour which attacks the legs of labourers in the harvest-field: *harvest-home*, feast at the close of the harvest, or song sung at it: *harvest-queen*, a representation of Ceres carried about at the close of the harvest: *harvest-moon*, the moon which in our latitude occurs full nearest the autumnal equinox about the 23rd Sept., and rises several days about sunset, thus affording the farmer in a busy season sufficient light to continue his harvest operations.

haz, v. *ház* [contracted from *haves*], 3rd pers. sing. pres. of *have*, which see.

hazichuk or hazichuk, n. *házichuk* [Ar. *hazichuk*], a narcotic used extensively throughout the East, prepared from the hemp-plant, usually by boiling its leaves and flowers with water and a quantity of fresh butter, evaporating the decoction to a syrup, straining through a cloth, and subsequently mixing the syrup with confections and aromatics; the hemp-plant is *Cannabis sativa*, Ord. *Cannabindaceæ*.

hazh, v. *házh* [OF. *hazh*, minced meat—from *hacker*, to hack or mince—see *hack* 2], to chop into small pieces; to mince and mix: n. a kind of stew consisting of meat cut up into small pieces: *hazh*ing, imp.: *hazh*ed, pp. *hazh*it.

hazlet, n. or hazlet, n. *házlet*, or *hazlet*, n. *házlet* [OF. *hazlet*, the pluck of an animal—from *haz*, a spit—from L. *haza*, a spear], the heart, lights, liver, &c., of a pig.

hazp, n. *hazp* [AS. *hæppe*, a lock, a latch; cf. Icel. *hæpa*; Ger. *hæppe*], a fastening; the clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock; in Scot., a hank of yarn: v. to fasten with a hazp: *hazp*ing, imp.: *hazp*ed, pp. *hazp*it.

hazock, n. *ház-ók* [AS. *hæroc*, coarse grass; cf. W. *hæp-og*, sedge—from *hæg*, sedge], a cushion or thick mat to kneel on in church; a padded footstool.

hast, v. *hást* [contracted from *haves*], 2nd pers. sing. pres. of *have*, which see.

hastate, a. *hástát*, or *hástated*, a. *-át* [L. *hastatus*, spear-like—from *hasta*, a spear], spear-shaped; formed like the head of a halberd; in bot., applied to a leaf with two portions of the base projecting more or less completely at right angles to the blade.

haste, n. *hást* [OF. *haste*, haste: OH. Ger. *hæst*, violent], hurry; celerity of motion; precipitation: v. to move with swiftness or speed; to push forward; to urge on: *hást*ing, imp.: *hást*ed, pp.: *hasten*, v. *hás-s*, to drive or urge forward; to accelerate; to push on; to be speedy or quick: *hasten*ing, imp.: *hást*ing: *hastened*, pp. *hást*ed: *hastener*, n. *hást*-er, one who: *hasty*, a. *hást*-y, quick; speedy; eager; precipitate; irritable; rash; in OE. early ripe: *hást*ily, ad. *-li*, with speed or quickness; rashly: *hást*iness, n. *-ness*, speed; hurry; rash eagerness: *hasty-pudding*, oatmeal and water, or flour and water or milk, boiled quickly together.—*SYN.* of 'haste n.': despatch; speed; bustle; quickness; nimbleness; swiftness; expedition; precipitation; vehemence; rashness; urgency—of 'hastiness': rashness; temerity; precipitation; precipitation; irritability.

hastener, n. *hást-nér* [OF. *hastier*, the rack on which the spit turns—see *haalet*], a screen to reflect the heat of the fire on roasting meat.

hastlet, n. *hástlet*—see *haalet*.

hat, n. *hát* [AS. *hat*, a hat; cf. Icel. *hatt*; Dan. *hat*], a covering for the head; *hát*, the dignity of a cardinal in the R. Cath. Ch.: *hát*band, n. a band round a hat: *hatted*, a. *hát*-ed, wearing a hat: *hatless*, a. without a hat: *hatter*, n. *-tér*, one who makes or sells hats: mad as a *hatter*, violently insane or angry.

hatch, v. *hách* [Sw. *håcka*, to hatch—from *håck*, a coop; cf. Ger. *hocken*, to peck, to hatch young; *hæcke*, a time of breeding], to produce young from eggs, as by a hen or by artificial heat; to contrive or plot: n. a brood; in OE., disclosure; discovery: *hatch*ing, imp.: *hatch*ed, pp. *hách*t: *hatch*-er, n. *-ér*, one who, or that which.

hatch, v. *hách*, and *hatches*, n. plu. *hách*-és [AS. *haca*, the bolt of a door; cf. Dut. *hek*, a barrier, a grating; Sw. *hack*, a hedge of branches; Fin. *haki*, a hurdle made of wattles], a frame of cross-bars laid over an opening in the deck of a ship, or other opening; the opening itself—also called *hatchway*, a half-door frequently grated: *hatch*, v. to close, as with a hatch: *hatch*ing, imp.: *hatch*ed, pp. *hách*t: *hatch*-es, n. plu. openings for exploring mines; floodgates to stop the course of water: under *hatches*, *lil*, confinement as a criminal on board ship; *hát*, in a state of depression, poverty, or ignominy.

hatch, v. *hách* [F. *hacher*, to hack—from *hache*, a hatchet], to shade or delineate by lines in drawing and engraving; to engrave: *hatch*ing, n. shading with blackened pencil or pen, or in engraving: *hatch*-es, n. plu. *hách*-es, a softened form of *hatch*, or *hackle*; a board set with iron teeth used for separating the finer parts of hemp and flax from the coarser; a large sort of comb: v. to separate the finer from the coarser parts of flax or hemp by means of a hatchet: to tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches: *hatch*-elling, imp.: *hatch*-elled, pp. *-éld*: *hatch*-eller, n. *-é-lér*, one who.

hatchet, n. *hách-et* [F. *hachette*, dim. of *hache*, an axe—from *hacher*, to hack], a small sharp axe with a short handle: to take up the hatchet, to make war: to bury the hatchet, to make peace: *hatchet-faced*, having thin prominent features.

hatchetine, n. *hách-et-in* [after Mr. *Hutchett*], mineral tallow, a waxy or spermaceti-like substance of a greenish-yellow colour.

hatchment, n. *hách-mént* [corrupted from *achievement*, an escutcheon], a lozenge-shaped funeral escutcheon or coat of arms, placed in front of the residence of the deceased for a certain time, and frequently afterwards placed in a church.

hate, v. *hát* [AS. *hatian*, to hate—from *hete*, hate:

cóte, boy, fót; páre, bárd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

about; daring; resolute; hard; firm; stubborn; intransigent; confident; compact.

hare, n. *hār* [AS. *hara*, a hare—*lū*, a jumper: cf. Dut. *haas*; Sw. *hare*; Icel. *héri*; Ger. *hase*], a common field animal like a rabbit, but larger, having a divided upper lip and long hind-legs: *harebrained*, a. *brānd*, unsettled and wild like the hare; giddy; heedless: *harelip*, n. a cleft or division in the upper lip of a child, like that of a hare, which remains through life if not operated upon: *harelipped*, a. *līp*, having a harelip: *harebell*, the common Scottish bluebell, named after the animal so called, or from the hairs on the style; more likely a mere corruption of *heatherbell*; the *Campanula rotundifolia*, Ord. *Campanulaceae*; perhaps also the *Scilla nutans*, Ord. *Liliaceae*: *harehound*, a harrier, which see: mad as a March hare, as mad as a hare in the rutting season, when they are wild, flighty, and strange.

harem, n. *hā'rēm*, also *hā'ram*, n. *-rām* [Ar. *haram*, women's apartments; *hā'*, 'sacred'—from *harama*, to forbid], the apartments allotted to females among Eastern families; a seraglio.

haricot, n. *hār'ī-kō* [F.], a ragout; the French kidney-bean—the ripe beans of *Phaseolus vulgaris*, Ord. *Leguminosae*, and other species; a kind of ragout of meat and vegetables.

hark, v. or int. *hārk* [contr. from *hearken*, which see], used generally in the imperative, hear; listen; *hearken*: *hark back*, to return to an old subject or story; to cling to one leading idea, and constantly talk of it—from the fox-hunting cry, 'Hark back!' when the hounds have lost the scent.

hark, n. *hārk*, the skin of fox or hemp.

harle, v. *hār'ī*, in Scot. to trail or drag along or over with force; to rough-cast a wall, as with a mixture of lime and gravel: *har'ling*, imp.: *harled*, pp. *hārid*: also spelt *harri*.

harlequin, n. *hār'ī-lē-quin* [Fr. *arlequin*; It. *arlecchino*—perhaps from O.Fris. *helle kin*, 'the host of hell', a troop of demons], in a pantomime, the performer who is dressed in a many-coloured, tight-fitting suit, and who carries a talismanic wand: *harlequinade*, n. *hār'ī-nād*, a piece in which harlequin acts the conspicuous part.

harlot, n. *hār'lōt* [OF. *arlot*, a vagabond—from OH.Ger. *kuri*, a man—originally used of either sex, meaning little more than 'fellow'], a strumpet; a woman of loose character; *fig. & Scip.*, one who forsakes the true God and worships idols: *har'lotry*, n. *-ry*, lewdness; in OE., a name of contempt for a woman: to play the harlot, to commit lewdness or fornication.

harm, n. *hārm* [AS. *hærm*, evil, harm: cf. Icel. *harmr*, grief; Sw. and Ger. *harm*, anger, affliction], hurt or injury with an arm or weapon; in injury; hurt; damage; moral wrong; mischief: v. to hurt; to injure; to damage: *harm'ing*, imp.: *harmed*, pp. *hārm'd*: *harm'ful*, a. *-fūl*, injurious: *harm'fully*, ad. *-ly*: *harm'fulness*, n. *-ness*, a. *-less*, void of harm; inoffensive: *harm'lessly*, ad. *-ly*: *harm'lessness*, n. *-ness*, freedom from tendency to injure or hurt.—SYN. of 'harm n.': crime; detriment; injustice; wrong; wickedness; prejudice; evil; loss; misfortune—of 'harmless': unoffending; innocuous; innocent; unhurt; uninjured; unharmed.

harmattan, n. *hār-māt'tān* [an Arabic word], the hot dry wind of Senegambia and Guinea, blowing from the great desert of Africa in Dec., Jan., and Feb.

harmel, n. *hār'mēl* [Ar. *harmal*], Syrian rue, found in S. Russia, the *Pedunculus harmala*: *harmā*, n. *hār'mā*, the two colouring matters extracted from the seeds, used in dyeing—called also *harmala-red*.

harmonia, n. *hār-mō'nī-d* [Gr. *harmonia*, a joining together—from possible root *arein*, to fit together, in *arein*, a form of articulation which does not allow motion to the bones.

harmonic, a. *hār-mō'n'ik*, also *harmon'ical*, a. *-kal* [L. *harmonicus*, harmonious—from L. or Gr. *harmonia*, a due proportion, as of sounds, harmony—from possible root *arein*, to fit together], relating to harmony or music; musical; consonant; applied to the sounds which accompany the simple tone of any chord or string: *harmon'ically*, ad. *-ly*: *harmon'ica*, n. *-ka* [F.—from Gr. *harmonika*], an instr. formed of glasses on which musical compositions can be performed: *harmon'ica*, n. plu. *-kas*, the doctrine or

science of musical sounds; the accompanying secondary notes which emerge directly a note is produced on an instr., as a note struck on a piano: *harmoni'ous*, a. *-mō'nī-ds*, sweet to the ear; living in peace and friendship; being in concord; adapted to each other; symmetrical; symphonious; musical: *harmoni'ously*, ad. *-ly*: *harmoni'ousness*, n.: *harmon'icton*, n. *-mō'nī-kōn*, a musical instr. contrived to imitate the effect of a military band, including the triangle, cymbal, and drum: *harmoni'um*, n. *-mō'nī-dm*, a wind instr. keyed like a piano, and producing sounds similar to the organ, but by means of metallic tongues: *harmoni'us*, v. *hār'mō'nī-tes*, to bring together and reconcile; to adjust in harmony; to agree: *harmoni'ing*, imp.: *harmoni'ed*, pp. *-ted*: *harmoni'ist*, n. *-st*, one who: *harmoni'ist*, n. a musical composer: *harmoni'ometer*, n. *-mō'nī-ō-mē't* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds: *harmony*, n. [F. *harmonie*], *-mō'nī*, an agreeable combination of sounds heard at the same time; the just adaptation of parts to each other; concord or agreement; correspondence of sentiment or feeling: *harmonic triad*, in music, the chord of a note with its third and perfect fifth; the common chord: *harmonic proportion*, that relation of three numbers, when the first is to the third, as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the second and third, as in the three numbers 2, 3, and 6: *harmony of the Gospels*, an arrangement of the several narratives of the evangelists to show the points of their natural agreement as independent writers of the same life.

harmonite, n. *hār-mō'nī-tōm* [Gr. *harmos*, a joint; *tomē*, a cutting], cross-stone, one of the zeolite family, and so called from the joint-like intersection of its rhombic crystals—an silicate of alumina and baryta.

harness, n. *hār'nēs* [Brit. *harnes*; OF. *harnas*, armour], armour; the tackle or fittings of horses when employed in dragging carts, coaches, gigs, &c.: v. to put on warlike accoutrements; to prepare a horse with the necessary fittings for drawing a vehicle; in OE., to defend; to protect: *harn'ing*, imp.: *harn'essed*, pp. *-sēst*: *harn'esmer*, n. *-sēr*, one who.

harp, n. *hārp* [AS. *hærp*, a harp; cf. mhd. L. *harpa*], a large musical instr., strung with strings or wires, which are played on with the fingers—so named from plucking the strings with a hook or the fingers; a sifting implement for cleaning grain or screening lime: v. to play on the harp; to bring out a sound from the harp; in OE., to touch any passion; to affect or move: *harp'ing*, imp.: *harp'ed*, pp. *hārp'ed*: *harp'er*, n. *-ēr*, one who; a minstrel: *harp'ist*, n. one who plays on or teaches the harp: *harp*, v. *hārp* [AS. *hærpian*—from *hærp*, a harp], to play on the harp; to cling persistently to the same subject of talk; to return to an old subject or idea, and dwell on it vexatiously and tediously: *harp'ing*, imp.: adj. dwelling on continually: n. a continual dwelling on; to *harp* on one string, to dwell on or treat any subject in a disagreeable and exclusive way.

harpings, n. plu. *hār-ptings* [ME. *harpings*: from *harp*], pieces of oak which hold the timbers of the fore-and-aft cant-bodies till a ship is planked.

harpoon, n. *hār-pōn* [Dut. *harpoen*, a kind of dart; F. *harpon*, primarily a kind of cramp-iron: Gr. *harpē*, a sickle], a long-shafted barbed spear, held by a long cord, used in catching whales, &c.: v. to strike or kill with a harpoon: *harpoon'ing*, imp.: *harpoon'ed*, pp. *-pōnd*: *harpoon'er*, n. *-ēr*, also *harpoon'eer*, n. *-ēr*, one who throws the harpoon.

harpechord, n. *hār-pt'kōrd* [OF. *harpechorde*—from *harpe*, a harp; Gr. *chordē* or *cordē*, a string], a musical instr. strung with wires, and played by striking keys, the original of the piano.

harpie, n. *hār'pī*, *hār'pī*, n. plu. *-pīs* [OF. *harpie*, a harpy; L. *harpyia*; Gr. *harpia*, the spoiler, the harpies, usually three in number—from *harpē*, I seize, I ravage], a fabulous winged monster, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture; a plunderer; an extortioner.

harquebuse, *harquebuse*, and *harquebuss*, n. *hār'kō-bōz* [F. *harquebuse*], a species of portable gun, varying in size from a small cannon to a musket.

harriadan, n. *hār'ī-dān* [OF. *harielle*], a lean ill-favoured jade, an ill-tempered, ugly old woman; a hag.

māle, māt, fār, lūō; mēle, mēt, hēr; yāne, yin; nōle, nōt, mōve;

hemisphere, *n.* *hēm'-i-sfēr* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *sphaira*, a globe], a half sphere or globe; a representation of half the earth; in *anat.*, applied to each lateral half of the brain: **hemispheric**, *adj.* *-sfer'-ik*, also *hemispher'ic*, *a. -ik*, containing half a sphere or globe; half-round.

hemistich, *n.* *hēm'-i-stīk* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *stichos*, a row, a verse], the half of a line in poetry, or an incomplete line: **hemistichal**, *a.* *hēm'-i-stīk'-l*, *pert.* to a hemistich.

hemitrope, *a.* *hēm'-i-trōp* [Gr. *hēmi*, half; *trōpē*, a turning], half-turned: *n.* in *min.*, a crystal whose halves bear a reversed position to one another; a macle: **hemitropical**, *a.* *hēm'-i-trōp'-l*, in *bot.*, designating an anatropal ovule in which the raphe only extends along the back of the ovule—only half-way from the chalazæ to the micropyle—see *anatropal*.

hemlock, *n.* *hēm'-lōk* [AS. *hæmlic*: cf. Ger. *hammen*, to maim, and AS. *lēac*, a leak, a plant—*līf*, the herb that hurts], a wild poisonous plant, used medicinally; the *Conium maculatum*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*.

hemmal, *n.* *hēm'-māl* [cf. Dut. *hemel*, a canopy], in *Scot.*, a cover or shed for cattle.

hemorrhage, *n.* *hemorrhoids*: see under *hæ-*.
hemp, *n.* *hēmp* [AS. *hennap*: cf. Dut. *hennip*: Icel. *hannyr*: Ger. *hanf*: L. *cannabis*: Gr. *kannabis*, hemp], the fibres and threads of a plant of the same name cleaned and dressed, used for making coarse cloth, ropes, &c.: the *Cannabis sativa*, Ord. *Cannabidæ*; a species of hemp so named, used in W. India under various names as a narcotic and intoxicant: **hempen**, *a.* *hēm'-p*, made of hemp: **hempy**, *a.* *hēm'-p*, like hemp; fibrous: **hempy** or **hempie**, *n.* *hēm'-p*, in *Scot.*, one for whom the hemp grows; a rogue: *adj.* regularly; romping: **hemp-seed**, the seeds of hemp-plants, used as food for cage-birds, and from which an oil is expressed.

hen, *n.* *hēm* [AS. *henn*, a hen—from *hana*, a cock; cf. Icel. *hæna*; Ger. *henne*], the female of any kind of fowl: **hen-pecked**, *a.* *-pēk*, governed by the wife: **hen-coop**, *-kōp*, a cage for fowls: **hen-harrier**, a kind of hawk or kite—so called as the harasser or enemy of hens: **henbane**, *n.* *-bān* [hen, and bane], a poisonous wild British herb, used medicinally—so called from being supposed poisonous to domestic fowls; the *Hyoscyamus niger*, Ord. *Solanidæ*.

henace, *ad.* *hēm* [ME. *henes*], from this place; from this source; from this time; away; to a distance; for or from this reason: **henaceforth**, *ad.* *-fōrth*, from this time forward: **henaceforward**, *ad.* *-fōr-wēr'd*, from this time to futurity; henceforth.

henchman, *n.* *hēnsh'-mān* [prob. from AS. *hengst*, a horse, and *man*], a supporter; one who stands at one's haunch; a servant; a groom.

hent, *v.* *hēnd*, also *hent*, *v.* *hēnt* [AS. *hentan*, to seize; Icel. *henda*], in OE. to seize; to lay hold on; to surround; to mob; to overtake: **hent'ing**, *imp.* *hent'ed*, *pp.* *hent'ing*, *imp.* *hent'ed*, *pp.*

hendecagon, *n.* *hēn-dēk'-a-gōn* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven; *gōnia*, an angle], a figure of eleven sides and eleven angles.

hendecasyllable, *n.* *hēn-dēk'-a-sīl'-ē-bl* [Gr. *hendeka*, eleven; *syllabē*, a syllable], a metrical line of eleven syllables.

hendiatry, *n.* *hēn-dī-ā-trī* [Gr. *hēn dia duoīn*, one by or through two], a figure of speech in which two nouns are used instead of a noun and an adjective, as 'a mouth of wisdom' for 'a wise mouth'—'craft and subtlety' for 'subtle craft'; the same idea presented by two phrases.

hen-harrier, **hempecked**, &c.—see under *hen*.
henna, *n.* *hēn'-dā* [Ar. *hinnādā*] a tropical shrub, the powdered leaves of which, made into a paste, are used by Asiatics for dyeing the nails, &c., of an orange hue; the product of the *Lawsônia inermis*, Ord. *Lythidæ*.

henothelism, *n.* *hēn'-ō-thē-lizm* [Gr. *hen*, one; *theos*, god], a phase of religious thought in which an individual god, as for example Osiris or Horus, is conceived as omnipotent when worshipped as the great beneficent deity, the creator and father of all, infinite and eternal.

Henry, *n.* *hēn'-rī* [from Joseph Henry, physicist], the practical unit of self-induction; same as *henry*.
hent, *v.* another spelling of *hent*, which see.
hep, another spelling of *hip* 2, which see.

hepar, *n.* *hē'-pār* [Gr. *hēpar*, the liver], a combination of sulphur with an alkaline metal; also called **hepar sulphuris**, *sūt'-fū-ris* [L. liver of sulphur—so

called from its liver-brown colour], sulphuret of potassium—a homeopathic remedy.

hepatic, *a.* *hē'-pā-tīk*, also **hepat'ic**, *a.* *-tīk* [Gr. *hepatikos*, affecting the liver—from *hēpar*, the liver], belonging to the liver—applied to a duct conveying the bile from the liver; having a liver-like colour and consistency; applied to sulphurous springs: **hepatitis**, *n.* *hē'-pā-tī-tis*, a dark-grey variety of heavy-sputum which, when rubbed or heated, emits a fetid odour like sulphuretted hydrogen: **he'patitis**, *n.* *-tī-tis*, inflammation of the liver: **hepatization**, *n.* *hē'-pā-tī-zā'-shn*, a diseased part of the body, especially of the lungs, having the appearance of liver: **hepatic air**, an old name for sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

hepato, *ad.* *hē'-pā-tō* [Gr. *hēpar*, the liver; *hepatos*, of the liver], a prefix signifying 'connected with or related to the liver': **he'pato-gastric**, *a.* *-gās'-trīk* [Gr. *gaster*, the stomach], belonging to the liver and stomach.

hepta, *ad.* *hē'-pā* [Gr. *hepta*], a prefix signifying seven.
heptachord, *n.* *hē'-pā-kōrd* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *chordē*, a chord], an anc. musical instr. of seven strings; a poetical composition played or sung on seven different notes.

heptad, *n.* *hē'-pād* [Gr. *hepta*, seven], in *chem.*, an element whose equivalence is seven atoms of hydrogen.

heptagon, *n.* *hē'-pā-gōn* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *gōnia*, an angle], a figure with seven sides and angles: **heptagonal**, *a.* *-gō-nāl*, having seven sides and angles.

heptagynous, *a.* *hē'-pā-gī-nūs* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *gynē*, a female], in *bot.*, having seven styles.

heptahedron, *n.* *hē'-pā-hē-drōn* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *hedra*, a seat], a solid figure having seven bases or sides.

heptandrian, *a.* *hē'-pān-drī-ān* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *andrō* or *andros*, a man], in *bot.*, having seven stamens, as in the *heptan'dria*, *n.* *-drī-ā*; also *heptan'drous*, *a.* *-drūs*.

heptangular, *a.* *hē'-pāng-gū-lēr* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *L. angulus*, a corner], having seven angles.

heptarchy, *n.* *hē'-pār-kī* [Gr. *hepta*, seven; *archē*, rule], a government by seven persons; the country so governed; England when divided into seven kingdoms under the government of seven kings, included Kent, the South Saxons, Wessex, East Saxons, the East Angles, Mercia, and Northumberland: **heptarchie**, *a.* *hē'-pār-kī*, denoting a sevenfold government: **heptarchist**, *n.* *-kīst*, one who rules in a heptarchy.

her, *pron. hēr* [AS. *hēo*, she; *hēr*, her; *hērre*, of or to her], the objective case sing. of the fem. *pron. she*: **hers**, *hēr's*, the poss. form: **herself**, compound pers. pron.

herald, *n.* *hēr'-dīd* [OF. *heraldus* and *herall*; mid. L. *heraldus*; OH. Ger. *herold*—from *herren*, to shout], an officer who reads proclamations and regulates public ceremonies, &c.; one who orders and registers all matters connected with genealogy and armorial bearings; a precursor or harbinger; one who formerly carried messages between princes: *v.* to proclaim; to introduce, as by a herald: **heralding**, *imp.* *heralded*, *pp.* *heraldic*, *a.* *hēr'-dīd'-īk*, of or relating to heralds or heraldry: **heraldically**, *ad.* *-dī-kāl-ī*: *n.* *hēr'-dī-drī*, the art, or practice, of blazoning arms: **heralds**, *n.* *heralds*, *armorial*, &c., the science which teaches how to blazon or explain in proper terms all that belongs to coats of arms: **heraldship**, *n.* the office of a herald.

herb, *n.* *hēr'b* [F. *herbe*—from L. *herba*, grass, vegetation], a plant or vegetable with a soft stalk or stem, opposed to one with a woody stem; a plant whose stem dies annually: **herb'less**, *a.* *-lē's*, having no herbs: **herbaceous**, *a.* *hēr-bā-shūs* [L. *herbaceus*, grassy], pert. to or having the nature of herbs; applied to any portions of a plant more particularly green and succulent: **herbage**, *n.* *hēr-bāj* [F.], grass; pasture; herbs collectively: **her'bal**, *n.* *-bāl*, a book which contains a classification and description of plants; a collection of specimens of plants dried and preserved: *adj.* pert. to herbs: **herbalist**, *n.* *-bā-līst*, one who collects or sells herbs; a practical botanist: **herbarium**, *n.* *-bār-ī-ūm* [L. *herbarium*, a book describing herbs; *herbarius*, one skilled in the knowledge of plants], a prepared collection of dried plants: **herb'ary**, *n.* *-bēr-ī*, a herb-garden: **herb'coat**, *a.* *-bēs'-t* [L. *herbaceus*, growing green], growing into herbs: **herb'ora**, *n.* *plu.* *-bīs'-ō-rā* [L. *herba*, I eat],

māle, *māt*, *fār*, *lāto*; *māle*, *māl*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

having the property of always turning its leaves and flowers towards the sun: *heliotropism*, *n.* *-tropic*, movements of leaves or flowers towards the sun: *heliotropic curvatures*, the movements which certain plants, like the sun-flower, perform under the influence of the sun; the periodical movements of organs, &c., in plants.

helio-type, *n.* *heli-ô-tîp* [Gr. *helios*, the sun; *typos*, type, form], a sun-picture or photograph.

heliothermic, *Ac.* *see* under *helio*.

helium, *n.* *heli-ûm* [Gr. *helios*, the sun], a substance allied to argon, existing in an incandescent state in enormous quantities near the sun—second in importance, perhaps, only to hydrogen.

helix, *helices*—*see* under *helic*.

hell, *n.* *hél* [AS. *hæl*, concealed place, hell—from *hlean*, to cover: cf. Icel. *hæl*; Dut. *hæl*; Dan. *helvede*], the place or state of punishment after death; the place of departed souls; any den of vice or misery; Hades; the grave; a gambling-house: *hell-lah*, *a.* *-ish*, pert. to hell; infernal: *hell-lahly*, *ad.* *-ly* *hell-lahness*, *n.* the qualities of hell; extreme wickedness or malignity: *hell-broth*, any compound made for hellish purposes: *hell-bound*, an agent of hell; a diabolical savage: gates of hell, the power and influence of Satan and his demons: descended into hell, into the place of the dead.

hellebore, *n.* *helle-bôre* [OF. *elébore*: L. *helleborus*: Gr. *helleboros*, a poison related to *bora*, food], a common name of several poisonous plants. Ord. *Ranunculaceae*: the Christmas rose or flower: *helleborine*, *n.* *-tine*, the active principle of hellebore: *helleborus niger*, *heli-bôr-ô-s nî-fer* [L. black hellebore], the Christmas rose; a homeopathic medicine.

Hellemic, *a.* *heli-énik* [Gr. *hellenikos*, Grecian—from *Hellas*, son of Deucalion], pert. to the Hellenes [*heli-énic*]: or Greeks: *Hellemism*, *n.* *-ism*, a Greek idiom: *Hellemist*, *n.* *-mist*, a Jew who spoke Greek: one skilled in Greek: *hellenistic*, *a.* *-tik*, also *hellenistical*, *a.* *-tik*, pert. to the Greek spoken by the Hellenists: *hellenistically*, *ad.* *-ly*.

heller or *heler*—*see* under *hel*.

hellish—*see* under *hell*.

helm, *n.* *hél-m* [AS. *helma*, a rudder: cf. Icel. *hildim*], the movable instr. at the hinder part of a ship by which it is steered; the place of direction or management: *v.* to steer: in OE., to guide or conduct: *helming*, *imp.* *helmed*, pp. *héméd*: *adj.* furnished with a helm: *helmléss*, *a.* without a helm: *helmsman*, *n.* one who guides the helm.

helmet—*see* under *helmet*.

helmet, *n.* *hél-mét*, also *helm* [AS. *helm*, a protection, a helm—from *helmsian*, to cover: cf. Goth. *hélms*; Icel. *hjálmur*: Ger. *helm*], defensive armour for the head; in *Ac.*, the representation of a helmet, denoting, by modifications in form, certain gradations of rank: in bot., an arched concave petal or sepal, or a part of one, as the upper lip of several labiate flowers: *helmeted*, *a.* furnished with a helmet.

helminthic, *a.* *heli-mín-thik* [Gr. *helmins*, a worm], relating to worms; expelling worms: *n.* a medicine for expelling worms: *helminthical*, *a.* *heli-mín-thoïd* [Gr. *eidós*, resemblance], worm-shaped; vermiform: *helminthology*, *n.* *-thô-lô-jî* [Gr. *lógos*, a discourse], the science or history of worms: *helminthologist*, *n.* *-jist*, one who: *helminthologic*, *a.* *-thô-lô-jik*, also *helminthological*, *a.* *-lô-jik*, pert. to worms or their history: *helminthiasis*, *n.* *plu.* *-thîs*, in *med.*, applied to those long sinuous tracks so common on the surfaces of nodry flinty stones—usually considered as worm-trails.

helot, *n.* *heli-ô* or *heli-ôl* [L. *heliota*, the helots: Gr. *heliôtai*—from Helos, a town of Sparta], a slave of anc. Sparta: *helotism*, *n.* *-ism*, the condition of the helots or slaves of anc. Sparta: *helotry*, *n.* *-ô-try*, the body of helots: *helot-like* bondsmen.

help, *v.* *hélp* [AS. *helpan*, to help: cf. Goth. *hilpan*; Icel. *hálpa*: Ger. *helfen*], *itr.*, to side with one or take his part; to assist; to aid; to forward or promote; to avoid; to forbear; to lend aid; to prevent or hinder: *n.* assistance; aid; relief; that which gives aid or relief: in *Amer.*, a hired man or woman: *help-ing*, *imp.* *adj.* assisting; aiding: *helped*, pp. *hélp-d*: *help-er*, *n.* an assistant: *helpful*, *a.* *-fûl*, that gives aid or assistance; useful: *helpfulness*, *n.* *helpless*, *a.* unable to succour oneself, and wanting assistance: *helplessly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *helplessness*, *n.* want of ability; want of succour: *helpmate*, *n.* *-mat*, a companion or partner: to help forward, to

advance by assistance: to help out, to aid, as in delivering from a difficulty: to help over, to enable to surmount: to help to, to furnish with.—*SYN.* of 'help *v.*': to succour; relieve; serve; cure; heal; remedy; promote; forward.

helter-skelter, *ad.* *heli-ter-ak-sî-ter* [an imitative word: cf. Low Ger. *hulter-pöller*; *hulter-de-bulter*, in a great hurry], in hurry and confusion; tumultuously.

helve, *n.* *hélv* [AS. *helf*, a handle: cf. O. Dut. *helve*: MH. Ger. *helf*], the handle of an axe or hatchet: *v.* to furnish with a helve: *helving*, *imp.*: *helved*, pp. *hélv-d*.

Helvetic, *a.* *heli-vê-tik* [L. *Helvetii*, anc. inhabitants of Switzerland], pert. to Switzerland.

hem, *n.* *hém* [AS. *hem*, a hem, a border], the edge or border of a garment doubled down and sewed: *v.* to fold down and sew the edge of cloth; to confine: to enclose; to surround: *hem-ming*, *imp.*: *hemmed*, pp. *hém-d*—*SYN.* of 'hem *v.*': to border; edge; enclose; environ; confine; shut—*see* *hem 2*.

hem, *n.* or *int.* *hém* [imitative], a sort of half-voluntary cough as a preparation for speaking, or as a call to a person at a little distance.

hema- or *hemat-*, for words beginning thus, look back for the same words commencing with *hemat-*.

hemachrome, *hemal*, *hematin*, *hematuria*, *hemoptysis*, &c.—*see* under *hæ-*.

hemastatic or *hemastatical*, *a.* *hém-â-stâ-tik*, *hê-mâ-stâ-tik* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *statikos*, causing to stand], serving to arrest the flow of blood; stypic; pert. to the pressure and equilibrium of blood: *n.* a substance that stops bleeding.

hematin, *n.* *hém-â-tin* [Gr. *haima*, blood], the colouring matter of blood—*see* *hematin*: *hematite*, *n.* *-tî*—*see* *hematite*: *hematitic*, *a.* *-tik*, pert. to or resembling hematite.

hemble, *n.* *hém-bl* [Eng. dial.], same as *hemmal*.

hemelytra, *n.* *plu.* *hém-êlî-trâ* [Gr. *hemi*, half; *elytron*, a sheath], among certain insects, wings which have the apex membranous, while the inner portion is chitinous, and resembles the elytron of a beetle.

hemeralopia, *n.* *hém-êr-ô-lô-pî-â* [Gr. *hêméra*, day; *alao*, blind; *ops*, the eye], day vision only; night-blindness; intermittent amaurosis, in which the person is able to see only in daylight: *hemeralops*, *n.* *hém-êr-ô-lô-ps*, one afflicted with night-blindness.

hemel, *hém-î* [Gr. *hêmi*, half—from *hêmisa*, the half], a prefix signifying a half.

hemelytr, *n.* *hém-êlîp* [Gr. *hemi*, half; *karpós*, fruit], in bot., one portion of a fruit which spontaneously divides into halves.

hemieracry, *n.* *hémî-êrâ-krî* [Gr. *hêmi*, half; *krâniôn*, the skull], a pain which affects one side of the head only; also *hemî-êrâ-nîa*, *n.* *-nî-â* [L.].

hemicycle, *n.* *hémî-ê-sî-kî* [Gr. *hêmi*, half; Eng. *cycle*], a half cycle or circle; in bot., applied to the transition from one floral whorl to another when it coincides with a definite number of turns of the spiral.

hemigamous, *a.* *hê-mî-gâ-mûs* [Gr. *hêmi*, half; *gamos*, marriage], having two florets in the same spikelet, one of which is neuter and the other unisexual.

hemihedral, *a.* *hémî-ê-hê-drâ* [Gr. *hêmi*, half; *hêdra*, a seat], in a crystal, having only alternate faces developed; having only half the usual number of normal planes.

hemihedrism, *n.* *hémî-ê-hê-drîsm*, that property of crystals in accordance with which they assume hemihedral forms: *hemihedrism*, *n.* *hê-trîsm*, a crystal with only half the number of planes which complete symmetry requires.

hemimetabolic, *a.* *hémî-mêt-ê-bô-tîk* [Gr. *hêmi*, half; *metabolê*, change], applied to insects which undergo an incomplete metamorphosis.

hemimorphite, *n.* *hémî-môr-fî* [Gr. *hêmi*, half; *morphê*, shape], a silicate of zinc forming a valuable ore.

hemiplopia, *n.* *hémî-ô-pî-â* [Gr. *hêmi*, half; *ops*, the eye], a disease of the eye in which only half the object looked at is seen.

hemiplegy, *n.* *hémî-plê-jî*, also *hemî-plê-gîa*, *n.* *-jî-â* [Gr. *hêmi*, half; *plêgê*, a stroke], paralysis of one side.

hemiptera, *n.* *plu.* *hê-mîp-ê-ter*, or *hemîp-ê-ter*, *n.* *plu.* *-ê-ter* [Gr. *hêmi*, half; *pîeron*, a wing], an order of insects with the upper wings usually partly coriaceous and partly membranous: *hemipteral*, *a.* pert. to; also *hemîp-ê-terous*, *a.* *-ûs*.

catô, *bôj*, *jôbê*: *père*, *bûd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shum*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

relation to duty: hedonistic, a. *hē-dō-nis-tik*, pert. to hedonism or hedonists.

heed, n. *hēd* [AS. *hēdan*, to take care: cf. Dut. *hoeden*; Ger. *hüten*] care; attention; regard: v. to regard with care; to mind; to observe; to attend to: **heed'ing**, imp.: **heed'ed**, pp.: **heed'less**, a. careless; inattentive: **heed'lessly**, ad.: **heed'lessness**, n. inattention; carelessness: **heed'ful**, a. -*fōol*, attentive; watchful; observing: **heed'fully**, ad.: **heed'fulness**, n. vigilance.

heel, n. *hēl* [AS. *hēla*, the heel: cf. Icel. *hæll*; Dan. *hæl*; Dut. *hiel*], the hind part of the foot; hind part of a shoe or stocking; the latter or remaining part of a thing; among seamen, the lower end of anything, as of a mast: v. to add a heel to; in OE, to dance: **heel'ing**, imp.: **heeled**, pp. *hēld*; **heel-piece**, a piece fixed on the heel of a shoe: **heeltap**, n. in *foasting*, the liquor left undrunk in a glass: **neck and heels**, the whole length of the body: to be at the heels, to pursue closely; to follow hard: to go heels over head, to go over so as to bring the heels uppermost; to move in a hasty, precipitate manner: to have the heels of, to outrun: to lay by the heels, to fetter; to confine: to show the heels, to flee; to run from: to take to the heels, to take to flight: out at heels, worn out; in very poor or decayed circumstances, as stockings worn out at heels.

heel, v. *hēl* [AS. *hēljan*, to incline: cf. Icel. *halla*; Dan. *heide*], to lean on one side, as a ship: **heel'ing**, imp.: **heeled**, pp. *hēld*.

heel or hie, n. *hēr* [Scot.], the sixth part of a hasp or hank of yarn: two cuts.

heft, n. *hēft* [from *heaved*], in OE, a heaving or rething; an effort.

heft, v. *hēft*-see *heft*.

Hegelianism, n. *hē-gē-lī-ān-izm*, the philosophical system of George Frederick William Hegel (1770-1831), forming a kind of idealistic pantheism: **Hegelian**, a. -*ān*, pert. to Hegelianism: n. a disciple of Hegel.

hegemonic, a. *hē-gē-mō-nik* [Gr. *hegemonikos*, fitted for a command, chief, ruling; predominant; also *hegemonical*, a. -*ān*]: **hegemony**, n. -*mō-nī* [Gr. *hegemonia*, leadership], leadership of one state over another; preponderant influence or authority.

Hegira, n. *hē-jī-rā* or *hē-jī-rā* [Ar. *hadjara*, to remove or desert; *hijrah*, separation, flight], the Mohammedan era dated from 16th July, A.D. 622, being the date of the flight of Mohammed from Mecca; any flight or exodus.

heifer, n. *hē-fēr* [AS. *heafere*-also spelt *heafre*, *heaftru*], lit., a full-grown ox or cow; a young cow.

heigh-ho, int. *hē-hō*, an exclamation expressing uneasiness or langor.

height, n. *hēit* [AS. *hēahthra*, height-from *hēah*, high-see *high*], distance above the ground; elevated ground; a hill; altitude of any thing or person; elevation of rank, excellence, or fame; highest state; crisis: **heighten**, v. *hēit-n*, to raise higher; to increase; to improve; to aggravate: **heightening**, imp. *hēit'ning*: n. the making high; exaltation: **heightened**, pp. *hēit'nd*: **heightener**, n. *hēit'nēr*, one who.-SYN. of 'height': elevation; altitude; summit; ascent; eminence; pre-eminence; prominence.

heinous, a. *hē-nūs* [OF. *hainos*, odious-from *haine*, hate-from Goth. *haitjan*, to hate], wicked in a high degree; hateful; atrocious: **heinously**, ad. -*lī*: **heinousness**, n. -*nēs*, wickedness; atrociousness.-SYN. of 'heinous': enormous; great; flagrant; excessive; aggravated; monstrous; flagitious; odious.

heir, n. *dr* [OF. *heir* and *hoir*; L. *hæres*, an heir], one who is entitled to anything after its present possessor: v. to inherit: **heir's**, fem. of *heir*: **heir'less**, a. destitute of an heir: **heir'ship**, n. state or right of an heir: **heirloom**, n. -*lōm* [AS. *geloma*, goods], any movable article which by law descends to the heir with the freehold: **heir-apparent**, one entitled to succeed to an estate, &c.: **heir-presumptive**, one who stands next in succession in default of an heir-apparent: **heir-at-law**, one who succeeds to an estate by common law when there is no will, or near relative deceased. *Note*.-A man's son or daughter is *heir-apparent*, but when he has no son or daughter, then his brother or cousin, &c., is *heir-presumptive*.

held, v. *hēld*, pt. or pp. of *hold*, which see.

hale or **hell**, v. *hēl* [AS. *helan*, to conceal], in old and prov. Eng., to cover; to conceal; to hide: **hel'**

ing, imp.: **heled**, pp. *hēld*: **heller**, n. *hēl'ēr*, in OE, a coverer of houses; a thatcher or tiler; a slater.

helensine, n. *hēl'ē-sin* [L. *helenium*, the plant elecampane-so called because supposed to have sprung from the tears of Helen], a substance like camphor obtained from the plant elecampane.

helical, a. *hē-lī-ā-kāl* [Gr. *hēlikos*, belonging to the sun-from *hēlios*, the sun], emerging from the light of the sun, or passing into it, as a star or planet: **hel'ically**, ad. -*lī*: **heliathanus**, n. *hē-lī-ān'ī-thūs* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower], a genus of plants of several species, one of which is the well-known sun-flower: **heliasthetes**, n. *hē-lī-ā-stē-tēs* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *eidos*, form, shape], an order of polyps, resembling a sun-flower in appearance, of which the actinids or sea-anemones may be taken as the type.

helical, a. *hē-lī-kāl* [Gr. *hēlis* or *hēlikos*, a winding, a spiral body], winding: **hel'ically**, ad. -*lī*: **heli-spheric**, a. -*sfer'ik* [Gr. *sphaira*, a globe or ball], spiral or winding; also **heli-spherical**, a. -*lī-kāl*: **helicides**, n. plu. *hē-lī-ē-dēs*, the land or garden snails, having a light variously coloured shell: **helioceras**, n. -*lī-ō-sēr-ēs*, or **helioceras'ite**, n. -*lī-ō-sēr'ī-tī* [Gr. *keras*, a horn], a genus of the ammonite family-so named from the spiral arrangement of its chambered whorls: **heliocoid**, n. -*lī-ōyd* [Gr. *eidos*, form], a peculiar curve or spiral: **heliocoidal**, a. -*lī-ōyd'al*, in bot., having a coiled appearance like the shell of a snail-applied to inflorescence: **heliix**, n. *hē-lī-iks*, **heli'ices**, n. plu. -*lī-ēs*, something that is spiral; the external body of the ear; the small-shell; in arch., the delicate volute, like the tendril of a vine, which curls over the leaves, and just beneath the abacus of a Corinthian capital: **heli'cite**, -*lī-ē*, in geol., any fossil shell of the helix family.

Heliocn, n. *hē-lī-ō-kn*, a range of mountains in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses, on which was a grove, and also fountains sacred to the Muses.

heliocentric, a. *hē-lī-ō-sēn'trīk* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *kentron*, centre], concentric with the sun; having the sun as the centre; also **heliocent'ric**, a. -*trī-kāl*: **heliocent'rically**, ad. -*lī*.

heliochrome, n. *hē-lī-ō-krōm* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *chrōma*, colour], a photograph in natural colours: **heli'ochromy**, n. -*ō-krō-mī*, the art of producing photographs in natural colours: **heli'ochromic**, a. -*ō-krōm'ik*, pert. to.

Heliograph, n. *hē-lī-ō-grāf* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *graphō*, I describe or paint], an instr. devised for obtaining photographs of the sun; a sun telegraph: a photograph: **heli'ography**, n. -*ō-grā-fī*, a description of the sun; the art of fixing images of objects by means of photography: **heli'ographic**, a. -*ō-grā-fīk*, pert. to: **heli'ographer**, n. -*ō-grā-fēr*, one who.

Heliolatri, n. *hē-lī-ō-lā-trī* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *latreia*, I worship], the worship of the sun: **heli'olater**, n. -*lēr*, one who worships the sun.

Heliolites, n. plu. *hē-lī-ō-lī-tēs* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *lithos*, a stone], an extensive genus of fossil corals-so called from the sun-like aspect of the septa of their pores.

Heliometer, n. *hē-lī-ō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the apparent diameter of any heavenly body-called also an *astrometer*.

Heliocene, n. *hē-lī-ō-sēn* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; L. *scēna*; Gr. *skēnē*, the scenes of a theatre], a sun blind or screen placed over a window outside to hinder the sun's rays unduly heating the glass.

Heliocope, n. *hē-lī-ō-skōp* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *skopeō*, I view], a telescope fitted for solar observations: **heli'oscopic**, a. -*skōp'ik*, pert. to: **heli'ostat**, n. -*stāt* [Gr. *statos*, that stands or remains], an instr. which continually reflects the sun's rays in the same direction, consisting of a rotating mirror moved by clock-work.

Heliost, n. *hē-lī-ō-stēs* [Gr. *hēliosthai*, to bask in the sun-from *hēlios*, the sun], in bot., the production of burned patches or spots on leaves by continuous striking of the sun's rays upon them.

Heliostope, n. *hē-lī-ō-trōp* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun; *trōpē*, a turning], that which turns towards the sun; an anc. instr. for showing the time of the sun's arrival at the tropic or equinoctial line; a popular garden and window flowering-plant; the turnsole or sun-flower, of the genus *Heliotropium*; a mineral of a deep green; bloodstone: **heli'ostropic**, a. -*trōp'ik*,

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēl, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

divine glory is manifested, and the abode of the blessed; great happiness; the region or expanse above us; the sky; the supreme power; God; heavenly, a. -ly, supremely excellent; godlike; celestial; pert. to, resembling, or inhabiting heaven; delightful; ad. in a manner resembling that of heaven: heav'nness, n. state or quality of being heavenly; supreme excellence: heav'en-born, of surpassing genius; native of heaven: heav'en-bred, grand and impressive as if produced in heaven: heav'ward, ad. -ward, also heav'wards, ad. -wards, toward heaven: heavenly-minded, having the thoughts and affections placed on heaven or heavenly objects: heavenly-mindedness, state of having the affections placed on heavenly things: heaven of heavens, the highest heaven as distinguished from the air and the firmament; according to the Jews, the dwelling-place of God and the angels.

heavily, heaviness—see under heavy.

heavy, a. *Aḡv* [AS. *hega*, heavy—*lit.*, 'hard to leave' from *hebban*, to leave], weighty; ponderous; abhorrent; dejected; depressed; dark; drowsy; not light or spongy; large; abundant; indigestible; dull or tedious, as a speech or discourse; soft or airy, as heavy land; food, as heavy fmg.; ad. common as the first element of a compound: heavily, as in *heavily-laden*, *heavily-hearted*: heavily, ad. -ly: heaviness, n. quality of being heavy; weight: heavy-spar, a mineral, the name given to sulphate of baryta in consequence of its great specific gravity: heavy-weight, in *sporting*, a man of more than the average weight.—*SYN.* of 'heavy a.': sorrowful; slow; grievous; oppressive; afflictive; dull; torpid; indolent; lazy; stupid; foolish; troublesome; tedious; burthensome; loaded; encumbered; thick; cloudy; gloomy; dark; pregnant; cumbersome; leaden; burdened; sluggish; dilatory; inactive; lifeless; inanimate; strong; violent; forcible; low; deep; clammy; solid; cloddy; clayey.

hebdomadal, a. *heb-dōm-dāl* [L. *hebdomadus*, belonging to a week: Gr. *hebdomas*, the number of seven, a week—from *hepta*, seven], weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days; also in same sense, heb'domad'ial, a. -t-kil: heb'domad'ary, n. -dēr-i, in a convent, an inmate official in turn for a week: ad. weekly heb'domad'al, part of the governing body at Oxford.

hebe, n. *hē-bē* [Gr. *hēbē*] in the anc. *myth.*, the goddess of youth; one of the planetoids.

heben, n. *hē-bēn*, in *O.E.*, for ebony, which see.

hebemon, n. *hē-bē-mōn*, in *O.E.*, a supposed corruption of *heben* or ebony, whose juice was considered poisonous; also said to be *hembrine*, or the poisonous crude oil of tobacco.

hebeus, a. *hē-bē-us* [L. *hebes* or *hebetus*, dull, blunt: cf. *hebetē*, stupid] in *O.E.*, dull; stupid; doltish: n. a dull, sluggish, obtuse person: hebetude, n. *hē-bē-tūd*, dullness; stupidity; obtuseness.

Hebrew, n. *hē-brō* [F. *Hebreu*: L. *Hebraeus*; Gr. *Hebraios*, pert. to the Hebrews; Heb. *ivri*, a Hebrew of uncertain origin, but may have been applied to Abraham after he crossed the Euphrates—from Heb. 'abur, he crossed over], a Jew: an Israelite; the language of the Jews: adj. of or pert. to Hebrews or Jews: Hebraic, a. *hē-brā-ik*, of or relating to the Hebrews or the language: Hebraically, ad. *-lī*, after the manner of the Hebrew language: Hebraicism, v. *hē-brā-ik-siz*, to make or convert into Hebrew: Hebraicizing, imp. 'hebra-izēd, pp. -t-ēd: Hebraize, v. *hē-brā-iz*, same sense as *Hebraicize*: Hebraist, imp. 'hē-brā-iz, Hebraized, pp. -t-ēd: Hebraism, n. -izm, Hebrew idiom; an expression or manner of speaking peculiar to the Hebrew language: Hebraist, n. -ist, one versed in Hebrew: Hebraistic, a. -tik, pert. to or resembling Hebrew.

Hebridan, a. *hē-brī-dān*, pert. to the Hebrides, *hē-brī-dēr*, a group of islands on the west coast of Scotland: n. an inhabitant of.

Hecate, n. *hē-kā-tē*, sometimes *hē-kā-tī* [L. *Hecate*: Gr. *Hekate*—from *hekas*, far off], a mysterious divinity of anc. Greece, who was an anc. Thracian divinity, and a sort of trinity who ruled in heaven, earth, and sea, and was honoured by the immortal gods; she was a triple deity—Phoebe or the Moon in heaven, Diana on the earth, and Hecate or Proserpine in hell.

hecateomb, n. *hē-kā-tōm* [F. *hecateombe*: L. *hecateombe*: Gr. *hecateombē*—from *hecate*, a hundred; *omb*, an ox], in anc. Greece or Rome, the sacrifice of a hundred oxen at one time; any destruction or sacrifice of a large number of victims.

heck, n. *hēk*, or *hæk*, n. *hæk* [a form of *hatch*], an instr. for catching fish; a band in a stream; a rack for holding fodder: heck and manger [*heck*, the rack; *manger*, the feeding trough], in *Scot.*, to live comfortably at free quarters; to live in plenty and luxury without regard to consequence.

heckle, v. *hēk-lē* [see *hackle*], in *Scot.*, to ask searching and troublesome questions, as at a candidate for municipal or parliamentary honours: heckling, n. *hēk-līng*, act or process of preparing flax; in *Scot.*, a rough off-hand way of questioning a candidate for a seat in Parliament as to his views and political principles; in *O.E.*, busy interference: heckled, pp. *hēk-lēd*.

hectare, n. *hēk-tār* [F.—from Gr. *hectaron*, a hundred; L. *drea*, any void place], a French measure containing 100 French *ares*, or two and a half Eng. imperial acres nearly.

hectic, a. *hēk-tik* [F. *hectique*; mid. L. *hecticus*: Gr. *hektikos*, pert. to habit of body—from *heks*, habit of body], constitutional; habitual; troubled with flushed face, the result of unnatural heat; affected with fever called *hectic*; also *hectic*; -t-kil: hec'tically, ad. -lī: hec'tic, n. a peculiar remitting fever attended with alternate chill and heat.

hectocotylus, n. *hēk-tō-kōt-lūs* [Gr. *hectaron*, a hundred; *kotulos*, a cup], the metamorphosed reproductive arm of certain of the male cuttlefishes.

hectogramme, n. *hēk-tō-grām* [Gr. *hectaron*, a hundred; *gramma*, a letter, an account], a French weight containing 100 French grammes, being $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. avoirdupois.

hectolitre, n. *hēk-tō-lē-trē* [Gr. *hectaron*, a hundred; *litra*, a pound], a French measure of 100 French litres, about 22 gallons Eng.

hectometer, n. *hēk-tō-mē-trē*, also hectometre, *hēk-tō-mā-trē* [Gr. *hectaron*, a hundred; *metron*, a measure], a French measure of 100 French metres, about 328 feet Eng.

hector, n. *hēk-tēr* [from *Hector*, the famous Trojan warrior], a bully; a blustering fellow: v. to threaten; to play the bully: hec'toring, imp. -adj. blustering; insolent: hec'tored, pp. -t-ēd.

heddlē, n. *hē-dlē* [Norw. cf. Icel. *hædd*, thrum for holding the wool] in rearing, the moshes by which the wavy is alternately raised and depressed for the passage of the wool.

hedenbergite, n. *hē-dn-bēr-ītē*, an important variety of lime-iron augite, of a black or blackish-green colour, named after *Hedenberg*, the Swedish chemist. *hederaceous*, a. *hē-dēr-ā-shi-ūs* [L. *hedera*, the plant ivy], of or belonging to ivy: hed'eral, a. -dl, composed of or pert. to ivy.

hedge, n. *hēj* [AS. *hege*, a hedge: cf. Icel. *hagi*; Dut. *hegge*], a fence of thorn-bushes or small trees: v. to guard or protect; to obstruct; to alkulk; to hide the head; to enclose as with a hedge; to surround for defence; to guard against loss, or much loss, by betting on both sides; to guard against loss or miscarriage in one kind of venture by undertaking another of a different kind to a modified extent: hedging, imp. guarding or protecting; among *sporting men*, manoeuvring with a bet: hedged, pp. *hējd*: hedg'er, n. -ēr, one who repairs or makes hedges: hedge less, a. -lēs, without a hedge: hedge-born, lowly; obscure: hedging-bill, a pruning-hook: hedg'hog, also hedg'pig, a small insectivorous quadruped covered on the upper part with prickles or spines: hedgerow, n. -rō, a thick-set line or row of small trees or bushes forming a fence: hedge-school, in *Ireland*, an open-air school beside a hedge; a common country school: hedge-sparrow, a common and well-known bird: to hedge a bet, among *betting men*, to bet on both sides in order to guard against great loss.

hedonism, n. *hē-dō-nizm* [Gr. *hedone*, delight, pleasure], the philosophical doctrine that pleasure is the end of life, and that the difference between the pleasures of sense and of reason is only in degree: hedonist, n. -nist, one of those who advocate or act upon the theory of hedonism: hedonic, a. *hē-dō-nik*, pert. to pleasure: hedonics, n. that branch of ethics which deals with pleasure in its

ruins: v. to throw or lay together single things in a mass or pile; to accumulate; to amass or lay up: *heaping*, imp.: *heaped*, pp. *heaps*. to heap up; to accumulate in great quantity.—*SYN.* of 'heap v.': to amass; pile; collect; crowd; throng; cluster.

hear, v. *hēr* [AS. *hēran*, to hear; cf. Icel. *heyrá*; Goth. *haurjan*; Ger. *hören*], to perceive by the ear; to attend or listen to willingly; to attend; to listen; to obey; to try in a court of law; to be told; to receive by report; to receive intelligence or news; in O.E. to bear a name; to acknowledge as a title: *hearing*, imp.: n. the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audience; judicial trial; extent within which sound may be heard: *heard*, pp. *heard*. *did hear*: *hearer*, n. *hēr-er*, one who: *hearsay*, n. *hēr-say*, report; rumour; common talk: *hear*, *hear*, an exclamation calling forcible attention to certain words of a speaker, while speaking, without necessarily expressing approval: *hearing-trumpet*, an instr. for collecting sounds and conveying them to the ear.

hearken, v. *hār-ken* [AS. *hycrnan*, an extended form of *hycran*, to hear, to attend to what is uttered; to listen; to give heed to: *hearkening*, imp. *hē-king*: *hearkened*, pp. *hār-kened*: *hearkener*, n. *hār-ken-er*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'hearken': to attend; listen; hear; heed; grant.

hearse, n. *hēr* [MF. *herce*, a harrow, then a carriage for a dead body—from mid. L. *hircpura*, a harrow], a carriage for conveying the dead to the grave: v. to enclose in a hearse: *hearsing*, imp.: *hearsed*, pp. *hērs*: *hearse* like, a suitable to a funeral; mournful.

heart, n. *hārt* [AS. *heorte*, the heart; cf. Dut. *hart*; Icel. *harta*; Goth. *hartaiz*; Ger. *hert*; L. *cor*; Gr. *kardia*], the well-known organ in animals which, by alternately contracting and expanding, sends the blood through the arteries, to be again received by it from the veins; the vital, inner, or chief part of anything; the centre or interior; the seat of the affections and passions; disposition of mind; courage; spirit: v. to become close or hard in the centre, as a cabbage: *heart'ing*, imp.: *heart-ed*, pp.: *heart'less*, a. void of feeling or affection; faint-hearted; without courage: *heart'lessly*, ad. *heart'lessness*, n. dejection of mind; want of courage: *heart'ed*, n. laid up or sealed in heart—generally used as the latter part of a compound, as *hard'hearted*: *heart'some*, a. *-some*, merry; lively: *heart'y*, a. *hārt'ly*, proceeding from the heart; warm; sincere; zealous; full of health; vigorous; plentiful, as a meal: *heart'ily*, ad. *-ly*, from the heart; fully: *heart'iness*, n. state of being hearty; sincerity; ardour; eagerness of appetite: *heart's-ache*, anguish of mind; sorrow: *heart-blood*, blood from the heart; the life: *heart-deep*, rooted and felt in the heart: *heart-breaking*, overpowering with grief or sorrow: *heartbroken*, a. intensely grieved or afflicted: *heartburn*, n. pain, heat, and uneasiness about the region of the stomach: *heart-burning*, a cause of discontent; deep-seated, secret enmity: *heart-dear*, much beloved: *heart-ease*, quietness; tranquillity: *heartfelt*, a. deeply and sincerely felt: to take heart of grace, to pluck up heart; to take good heart: *heart-grief*, in O.E. deep sorrow: *heart-piercing*, very acute or affecting: *heartrending*, deeply afflictive: *heart-searching*, searching the secret thoughts and purposes: *heart's-ease*, n. *hārt'-ē*, a wild and cultivated plant; the *Viola tricolor*, Ord. *Violaceae*: the violet or pansy: *heart-sick*, sick at heart; pained in mind: *heart-sickening*, sickening or paining the heart: *heart-sores*, deeply wounded: to pain the heart: *heart-stirring*, moving the feelings: also *heart-touching*: *heart-strings*, the nerves or tendons supposed to brace or sustain the heart: *heart-struck*, fixed and rooted deeply in the heart: impressed indelibly on the mind; damaged by sudden fear or bad news: *heart-wheel*, a contrivance for converting circular into rectilinear motion: *heart-wood*, the innermost layers of wood in exogenous trees, more deeply coloured and harder than the rest; the duramen: *heart-whole*, with the affections yet untouched; having the vital energies yet unimpaired: *hard-hearted*, unfeeling; cruel: *faint-hearted*, wanting in courage; liable to sink under difficulties or trials: at heart, as regards the heart; really: by heart, fixed in the memory; in a most thorough manner: to break the heart, to reduce to despair or hopeless grief: to find in the heart, to be willing or disposed:

to speak to one's heart, to speak home to; to encourage: to lay to heart, to be much affected: to lose heart, to become discouraged: to set the heart on, to fix the desires on; to talk to heart, to be much concerned about; to be cast down and depressed in spirit by: with all my heart, with right good will; sincerely: get or learn by heart, to commit to memory: *heart'y-hale*, in O.E. good for the heart.—*SYN.* of 'heart n.': affection; inclination; memory; ardour; conscience; strength; power; vigour; efficacy; life—of 'heart'ly: really; sincerely; cordially; actively; diligently; vigorously; eagerly; zealously; warmly; ardently; earnestly—of 'heart'y': undissembled; strong; hard; durable; cordial; frank; candid; open; ingenuous; real; unfeigned; earnest.

hearth, n. *hārth* [AS. *heorð*, a hearth; cf. Dut. *haard*; Sw. *hird*; Ger. *Herd*], the large flat stone placed in front of a fireplace, and generally on a level with the floor; the fire-side; one's home: *hearth-money*, a tax formerly imposed upon hearths and fireplaces: *hearth-rug*, n. a thick ornamental piece of carpet-work laid on a hearth or in front of a fireplace.

heartily, *heart'y*, *hērt'-ly*, *-ly*—see under *heart*.

heat, n. *hēt* [AS. *hæta*, heat; cf. Dan. *hede*; Sw. *heta*], the sensation experienced on approaching or touching a hot body; hot air or weather; redness or flush of face; a form of energy usually manifested by a rise of temperature or expansion; strong excitement or agitation; ardour; fervency; in *heating*, a single round of the course, constituting one completed race—see *dead-heat* under *dead*: a race; a course: v. to make hot; to become warm; to warm with passion or desire; to excite: *heat'ing*, imp.: adj. stimulating; exciting: *heat'ed*, pp.: *heat'er*, n. that which warms or makes hot.

heath, n. *hæth* [AS. *hæth*, heath; cf. Goth. *hæthi*; Icel. *hæði*], a small narrow-leaved flowering shrub of various species, very common on certain high lands—called in Scotland *heather*: the common *heather* or ling is *Calluna vulgaris*, Ord. *Ericaceae*: a tract of land covered with heath; an open waste tract of land: *heathy*, a. *hæth'-y*, abounding with heath: *heath-cock*, called also *heath-pout*, a large fowl found on heaths; a species of grouse: *heath-poa*, a species of wild vetch; a species of *Lathyrus*, Ord. *Leguminosae*.

heathen, n. *hē-then* [from *heath*: AS. *hæthen*, a heathen—from *hæth*, a heath—*hæ*, one who lived on the heaths or moors and not in a walled town, among whom idolatry was longer prevalent, one who knows not the true God; a worshipper of idols; a pagan; a very ignorant person: adj. pert; to pagan; gentle: the heathen, idolaters: *heathen'ly*, a. *-ly*, to render heathen: *heathen'ing*, imp.: *heathenized*, pp.: *heathenish*, a. *-ish*, rude; ignorant; of or relating to heathens: *heathenishly*, ad. *-ly*: *heathenism*, n. *-ism*, ignorance; rudeness; ignorance of the true God: see *heath*.

heather, n. *hæ-ther* [from *heath*, which see], that which grows on the heath; in Scot., the common name for heath: *heath'ery*, a. *-y*, abounding in heather or heath: *heather-bells*, blossoms of a kind of heather; the Scotch bluebell, of which *heatherbells* may be a mere corruption—see *heatherbell* under *heath*.

heave, v. *hēr* [AS. *hebban*, to lift; cf. Goth. *haurfan*; Icel. *heffa*; Dut. *heffen*; Ger. *heben*], to raise or force from the breast, as a sigh; to lift; to throw or cast with strong effort; to cause to swell; to pant; to rise with pain; to swell and fall; to have an inclination to vomit; to raise, as an anchor: n. a rising or swell; exertion of effort upwards; an *aving*, the displacement of a vein or blood when thrown upwards by the intersection of another vein or fault: *heaving*, imp.: adj. throwing upwards from the breast; swelling; panting: n. a rising or swell: *heave*, pt. or pp. *hōve*, or *heaved*, *hēve*: *heaves*, n. plu. *hēves*, a disease of horses: *heave-offering*, something heaved or lifted up; among the Jews, a tenth of the tithes, &c., received by the Levites, which was offered by heaving or elevating: *heaving the log*, using the log to ascertain the rate the ship is going at: to *heave to*, to bring a ship's head to the wind and stop her motion: to *heave in sight*, to make its first appearance.—*SYN.* of 'heave v.': to raise; lift; swell; exalt; elevate; puff; elate; throw; cast; retch.

heaven, n. *hēven* [AS. *heofon*, heaven; cf. Icel. *hæfn*—*hū*, a vaulted covering], the place where the

māte, *māt*, *hār*, *lōte*; *māte*, *māt*, *hēr*; *pine*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōve*;

curved, like a hawk's bill: hawk-eyed, quick-sighted: hawk-moth, a very large moth with a long mouth which makes a loud, humming noise: hawk-nosed, *head*, having a nose crooked like the beak of a hawk.

hawk, v. *hōk* [an imitative word: W. *hock*, to *crack* the throat; *hock*, the throwing up of phlegm: cf. *hacker* *hock*, clearing the throat, phlegm; to *kick* up phlegm by coughing: hawk'ing, imp.: n. the effort to force up phlegm from the throat; a small cough: hawked, pp. *hōkt*.

hawk or haak, n. *hōk* [Icel. *hock*, a hook], an instr. with bent prongs for dragging manure from the cart in the process of manuring a field: v. to drag manure from a cart in manuring a field: see hawk 1.

hawk, n. *hōk*, a small flat board, having a handle underneath, used by plasterers when at work with mortar or plaster: prob. connec. with hawk 3.

hawker, n. *hōk-er* [O. Dut. *hōker*, a huckster—from *haken*, to huckster; a pedlar; a travelling seller of goods; a crier and retailer of goods about the streets: hawk, v. *hōk*: to carry about goods for sale from place to place; to peddle: hawk'ing, imp.: n. the act of offering goods for sale on the streets: hawked, pp. *hōkt*.

hawse, n. *hōz*, also *halse*, n. *hōz* [Icel. and Dut. *hals*, the neck part of the bow of a ship, or of a sail], the situation of a ship's cables when she has two anchors down: a *few* hawses being when the cables cross each other or are twisted together; the part of the bows close to the cables; in Scot., *hawse* means the throat; *hawse*, n. plu. *hōz-es*, or *hawse-holes*, the holes in the bow of a ship through which cables are passed: *hawse-er*, n. *-er*, or *halse*, n. *hōz-er*, a small cable or large towing-line.

hawthorn—see under haw 1.

haze-cannote, n. *hōz-ō*, in mil., a vault of masonry thrown over a gun, but not over its embrasure, and open at the rear.

hay, n. *hā* [AS. *hā*, grass, hay; cf. Goth. *hawe*; Icel. *hay*; Dut. *hoo*], cut grass dried and used for fodder: haycock, *hōk*, a conical pile or heap of hay in the field: hayrick, *-rik*, hay raised in a pile or heap for preservation in the open air; also haystack: bottle of hay, *bot* [F. *botte*, a bundle] in OE, a bundle of hay: hay-fever, a catarrhal affection of the mucous membrane of the eyes and air-passages, attributed to the effect of the pollen of certain June grasses on sensitive persons.

haystack, n. *hā-ō* [after *Hayes*], borate of lime, occurring in globular or reniform masses, particularly abundant on the western coast of America, of great value in the manufacture of glass.

hayward, n. *hā-wōrd* [see haw 1. and ward], in OE, a parish or district bounded by *hays* or *hedges*: the petty officer for the conservation of such enclosures.

hazard, n. *hāz-ard* [F. *hasard*—from Sp. *azar*, unlucky throw of the dice: Ar. *al zahr*, the die; Pers. *zar*, a die], that which falls or comes unexpectedly; chance; accident; chance of danger; venture: a gambling game played with dice; peril: v. to put in danger; to expose to chance; to risk; to try the chance: *hazarding*, imp.: *hazarded*, pp.: *hazardous*, a *-d*, perilous; dangerous; that exposes to the chance of loss or evil: *hazardously*, ad.: *hazardousness*, n. *-ness*: *hazardry*, n. *hāz-ard-ri*, in OE, temerity; precipitation; a general term for games of chance.—SYN. of 'hazard n.': danger; fortune; probability; peril; risk; jeopardy; hap.

haze, n. *hāz* [Icel. *hōss*, grey or dusky in colour; connec. with AS. *hæas*, dark grey], light vapour; mist; a slight fog: *hazy*, a *hā-z*, covered or shrouded with light vapour; misty: *haziness*, n. *-ness*, mistiness.

hazel, n. *hāz-el* [AS. *hæzel*, the hazel; cf. Norw. *hæsl*; Dan. *hæsel*] a shrub or tree whose wood, being very flexible, is used for the hoops of casks, and also in turnery: the *Corylus avellana*, Ord. *Cypripifera* or *Corylaceæ*; a miner's term for a tough fine-grained sandstone: adj. of a light-brown colour like the hazel-nut: *hazelly*, a *-ly*, of a light brown: *hazelnut*, the nut of the hazel-tree.

he, *hē* [AS. *he*: cf. Dut. *hi*; Fris. *hi*: Dan. *han*, he], pron. of the 3rd pers. applied to a man or boy; poss. *his*, obj. *him*; often used as a prefix to denote the masc. gen., as *he-bear*: n. a male.

head, n. *hēd* [AS. *hēafod*, a head; cf. Icel. *hōfud*;

Dan. *hoved*; Dut. *hooft*], the uppermost part of the body containing the face, &c.; a chief person; the chief or principal part of anything; a leader; understanding or mind; a title or heading; source of a stream; a cape; the top part; the fore-part, as of a ship; chief place, as *head* of affairs; each one among many, as twenty head of cattle; division of a discourse; crisis or height, as to bring or come to a head; successful progress; headway; in phys., static or latent force; in bot., a capitulum; in geol., a layer of angular debris from neighbouring strata: v. to act as a leader to; to fit or furnish with a head; to top off; to form a head; to go in front of; to oppose; to restrain: adj. chief; principal: *head'ing*, imp. getting in advance or ahead of: n. that which stands at the head or top, as of a subscription paper; material for heads of any sort: *head'ed*, pp.: adj. come to a head; having a head or top: *head'less*, a. without a head: *headache*, n. *hēd-āk*, pain in the head: *head'er*, n. a plunge into water by a blather or swimmer head-foremost: *head'ers*, u. plu. *-ers*, bricks placed lengthwise across the wall: *head'y*, a *hēd-i*, apt to affect the head; intoxicating: *head'ily*, ad. *-ly*, in a heady manner; hastily: *head'iness*, n. *-ness*, rashness; obstinacy: *head-dress*, an ornamental covering for the head; also *head-gear*, *-ger*: *headland*, n. a cape or promontory: *head'lines*, n. plu. *-lines*, lines displayed conspicuously at the top of a page, or at the beginning of a chapter: *head'long*, a head-foremost; steep: *precipitous*; *rash*: *ser* *rashly*, precipitately; hastily: *head-moan*, a poll-tax: *head'most*, a most advanced: *headpiece*, n. the helmet of the soldier; an ornament at the head of a chapter or page of a book: *head'quarters*, n. plu. the place of general rendezvous; the residence of the officer or general in command: *head-sea*, the heavy sea that materially opposes a ship's progress: *headshake*, n. shake of the head intimating doubt or denial: *head'ship*, n. dignity; chief place; authority: *headman*, n. *hēd's-mān*, an executioner: *headstall*, n. *-stall* [head and stall], the part of the bridle which surrounds the head: *head'stone*, n. a stone with inscription, placed at the head of a grave: *head'strong*, a self-willed; obstinate; violent; ungovernable: *head-tire*, n. covering for the head of a female of any kind, generally ornamental: *head-gear*: *head-way*, n. the motion of an advancing ship: *head-wind*, a contrary wind: *head* of cattle, a single one: *head* of water, a reservoir: *down* by the head, said of a ship deeply laden at the bows: *neither head nor tail*, neither beginning nor end; neither the one thing nor the other; confused: *on one's own head*, on one's own responsibility; out of one's own head, without the advice or co-operation of another: *over head* and ears, completely overwhelmed; entirely: *to head off*, to get before; to intercept: *to give the head*, to let go control, as he gave his horse the head: *to lay heads together*, to combine in a plan: *to make head against*, to advance; to resist with success.—SYN. of 'head n.': person; individual; chief; principal; commander; top; knob; crisis; pitch; body; confus—of 'head v.': to lead; direct; govern; influence; behead; lop—of 'headstrong': ungovernable; obstinate; violent; heady; untractable; stubborn; unruly; venturesome.

headiness, headlong, heady, &c.—see under head.

heal, v. *hēl* [AS. *hēlan*, to cure—from *heli*, whole; cf. Icel. *heil*; Goth. *heiljan*; Ger. *heilen*], to cure of a disease or wound; to restore to soundness or health; to reconcile; to grow healthy or sound: *healing*, imp.: adj. mild; curative; gentle: n. act or power of curing: *healed*, pp. *hēld*: *healingly*, ad. *-ly*.

heald, n. *hēld*, a form of headie.

health, n. *hēlth* [AS. *hēlith*, health—from *heli*, whole; see *health*, sound state of the body, in which the parts perform freely their natural functions; mental vigour; moral purity; divine favour: *health'ful*, a *-ful*, in a sound state of body; wholesome; salubrious: *health'fully*, ad. *-ly*: *health'fulness*, n.: *healthy*, a *hēl-thy*, in a sound state of body; salubrious; enjoying health; vigorous: *health'y*, ad. *-th-y*: *health'iness*, n.—SYN. of 'healthy': wholesome; salutary; sound; hale; healthful.

heam, n. *hēm* [AS. *hām*, the birth, the womb], the after-birth or secundine among beasts.

heap, n. *hēp* [AS. *hēap*, a heap, a crowd; cf. Icel. *höp*; Dut. *hoop*; Ger. *haufe*], a pile or mass consisting of many single things; a collection, as of

cells, dogs, fobs; pairs, beds; chairs, games, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

cf. *loel*, *hadr*, *Sw. hof*, *Dan. Aad*, *Goth. hails*; connected with *hæted* to dislike greatly; to detest: *n. hatred*; *hæting*, *imp.* *hæted*, *pp.* *hætar*, *n.* one who: *hæte-hæle*, *a.-ð.* that may be hated: *hæte-fall*, *a. -fall*, exciting hate: odious: detestable: *hæte-fally*, *ad. -ly*: *hætefulness*, *n.* hatred: *n. Ad-hæte*, intense dislike or aversion; ill-will; enmity: *-SYN.* of 'hate' *v.* to dislike; *abhor*; *abominate*; *loathe*: of 'hateful': *execrable*; *loathsome*; *malevolent*; *malignant*; *repugnant*; *abhorrent*; *abominable*—of 'hated': *abhorred*; *abhorring*; *abominating*; *loathing*; *loathed*; *loathsome*; *malice*; *odium*; *animosity*; *malguity*; *detestation*; *loathing*; *abhorrence*.

hatter, v. *hat-tér* [cf. L.Gor. *verhaddern*], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, to entangle; to weary out; to wear out; to harass: n. in *Scot.*, an irregular collection or assemblage of any kind; a heap of stones.

hatter—see under hat.

hatti-sherif, n. *hā-tī-shēr'if* [Turk.—from Ar. *hakk*, a writing, and *sherif*, noble], an irrevocable order direct from the Sultan of Turkey.

hauberk, n. *hals-berk* [OF. *hauberc*; OH.Ger. *hals-berc*, a *hauberk*—from *hals*, the neck; *bergan*, to cover or defend], armour for the neck and chest; a tunic of ringed mail descending below the knees, and

haugh, *n.* *Aa'ch* [cf. *Sw.* *haug*, a pasture; *Gael.* *ach*, a meadow]. In *Scot.*, a little low-lying meadow. *Note.*—The *ch* in *Scotch* is guttural.

haught, a. *haŭt*, OR. for *haughty*, which see.

haughty, *a. after*, *OE*, *in analogy*, which see.
haughty, *a. Aëti-* [OF. *haudatus*, *haughty*—from *haud*, *high*: *L. altus*] proud and disdainful; arrogant: **haughty**, *ly*, *ad.* -*ly*: **haughtiness**, *n.* -*ness*, pride mingled with some degree of contempt for others; arrogance.—**SYN.** of 'haughtiness': *superciliousness*; *disdain*; *contemptuousness*; *loftiness*; *high-mindedness*—of 'haughty': *pride*; *insolent*; *contemnitive*; *bold*; *adventurous*; *boastful*, *laugh*.

concupiscentus; bold; adventurous; high; lofty.

haul, *v.* *Auk!* *Hauler*—see *haul* 2) to pull or draw.

haulage, *n.* haul; drag; to transport by drawing.

haulway, *n.* haul road; track leading from mine or quarry to place where ship's cargo is ashore.

direction of the ship's course: as if ashore, as if at sea.

a pull: among ropemakers: a bundle of about 4000 threads to be tarred: *hauling*, imp.: *hauled*, pp.

Auk!; *haul'er*, *n.* one who: *haulage*, *n.* *Auk!*-*dj.*

the act of pulling or dragging, as a railway engine:

the carriage; the dues paid for pulling or dragging.

as to a steam-tug: to *haul over the coals*, to charge with a fault or misdemeanour, not exactly criminal,

to *haul up* to reparation—referring probably to the ancient custom of hauling up the arm of a windmill head of the ship closer to the direction of the wind.

—SYN. cf. *haul'y*, *v.* to pull; draw; tug; pluck;

hauim or **halm**, n. *halēm* [AS. *hælm*, a stalk of corn: cf. Icel. *halmar*; Dan. and Swed. *halm*], the stem or stalk of grain; the dead stems of herbs, as the potato.

haunch, *n.* *hafrush* [F. *hanche*; OF. *hanke*, the hip—from Oll. Ger. *ancho* or *enche*, the leg, the haunch], the hip; the part of a man or quadruped which lies between the last ribs and the thigh; a joint of mutton or venison; the hind part; in an arch, the part between the vertex and springing.

haunt, *n.* *haunt* [OF. *haunter*, to frequent, to haunt—perhaps from *L. ambitus*, a going about;] a place of frequent resort; *v.* to resort much or often to; to trouble with frequent visits; to visit, as a spirit or ghost; to be much about; **haunt'ing**, *imp.*; **haunt'ed**, *pp.*; *adj.* frequently visited, especially by ghosts or apparitions; subject to the visits of; **haunt'er**, *n.* one who

haurient, a. *Aole-st-eul* [L. *haurio*, I draw] in *her.*,
in reference to a fish as bearing, represented with
the head above the water, as if to suck in air.

hausmanise, v. *hâ-ti-sé* *ha* (from *Hausman*, a French prefect) to improve a district by the carrying out of public works.

haustorium, *n.* *haustorium* *ill* [after *Husmann*], a mineral; native red oxide of manganese.
haustellate, *a.* *haustellatus* *ill* [mid. l. *haustellum*, a sucker from *haere*, I draw water] provided with a sucker. **haustorium**, *n.* *haustoria* *ill* [mid. l. *haustorium*, a drinking-place, a well] the sucker at the extremity of the parasitic root of dodder.

hautboy, *n.* *hau'boy* or *ô'ô'ô'* [*F.* *hautbois* = from *haut* high; *bois*, wood from *L.* *cithra* high; and *L.* *bosna*, a bush], a wind instr. like a flute, with a

long-mouthed reed, made of wood, and high in tone ; also called oboe ; a large sort of strawberry, having long stalks ; the *Fragaria elatior*, Ord. Rosaceæ.

hauteur, n. *hō-tēr* [*F. hauteur*, height—from *haut*, high—from *L. altus*], haughtiness; insolent manner or spirit.

haut-gout, *ho-gó* [F.—from *haut*, high; *gout*, taste—*from* L. *gustus*, taste, flavour], high seasoning; high relish or flavour.

Haüyne, n. *hoi'-in* [after M. Haüy], one of the haloid minerals of a fine azure-blue colour; a silicate of alumina and soda, with sulphate of lime.

have, v. *hāv* [*AS. habban*, to have; cf. *Ice. hafa*;
Goth. habjan; *Ger. haben*, *L. habere*], to possess or
hold; to enjoy; to be under necessity or impelled
by duty, as you will have to do it; to desire, as I
had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God;
to buy; to hold opinion; to bring forth a having;
imp. *m.* in *OE.*, the act or state of possession;
possessions; fortune; *havings*, *n. plu.* belongings;
had, *pt.* and *pp.* *Add:* to have at, to assail,
to attack; to have on, to wear, as dress; to have it
out, to come to an explanation; to speak one's
mind; *have after*, or with, or at, in *OE.*, done;
agreed!—*SYN.* of 'have': to own; obtain; take;
hold; maintain; accept; wish; desire.

haven, n. Adv'n [AS. *hafene*, a haven: cf. Dut. *haven*; Icel. *hafn*; Ger. *Hafen*], a harbour; a port; a place of safety; a shelter. *Note*.—**haven**, in the same sense, assumes the various forms of *hope*—as in *St Margaret's Hope* in Orkney—*hoff*, *howff*, and *haaf*.

haver, *v.* *hā-ter* [perhaps from *lcel. hā-teru, hōny-*], in *Scot.*, to talk foolishly or irreverently: *hā vering*, *imp.*: *havered*, *pp.* *hā-ver'd*: *haverill*, *n.* *hā-ver'ill*, one who talks foolishly about a matter: *havvers* or *havers*, *n. plu.* foolish talk; incoherent speech; intelligence or statements unworthy of credit.

haver, a. *Adē-ēr* [have, possess], in *OE.* one who holds or has; a possessor: **havers** and **exhibits**, the possessors of documents and the producers of them: **havers**, n. plu. *Adē-ēr*, in *Scots law*, those who have the possession or custody of documents necessary to be produced in the conduct of litigation; a holder: **exhibits**, n. plu. *ēps-āt*:**ib**:**is** [*L. exhibitis*, shown or displayed], the writs and documents produced by a **haver**.

haver, *n.* *háv-ér* [Icel. *hafi*, oats] in OE, oats: **haver-cakes**, oatmeal cakes: see **haversack**.
havers, *n. plu.* *háv-érs*, in OE, manners; behaviour: see **haviour**.

haversack, *n.* *häv'ér-sák* [*F.* *havre-sac*; *Ger.* *hüter-sack*, an oat-bag, a knapsack—from *Ger.* *Außer* or *hüßer*, oats, and *sack*, a bag] a soldier's provision-bag when on a march or on service, generally made of canvas; in *Scot.*, a bag hung at a horse's mouth containing his oats.

haversian-canals, *hă-vēr-si-ān*-[after *Havers*, their discoverer], a name given to a very complicated apparatus of minute canals found in the substance of bone.

hավիւժ, n. hāv'ū-dār [Hind. *hawaldār*—from *hawāla*, charge; *dār*, having], a sergeant in the native Indian army: **hավիւժ-մայոր**, a native sergeant-major in the Indian army.

behaviour, n. *Adjectif* [OF. *avoir*, possessions, ability; Sw. *haflra*, to have, to possess], in *OR.*, the primary word of which **behaviour** is the derivative; **behaviour**; **conduct**; **manners**.

have or haveok, n. Ađ-óšk [A.S. *hafor*, a hawk]
wide and general destruction; devastation; in O.K.,
the cry of the soldiers when no quarter was given.

haw, *n.* **hāf** (AS. and mid. I. *haga*, an enclosure; cf. Ger. *hag*): **Dust**, *hag*, a hedge: **Icel**, *hagi*, a hedged field, the berry of the hawthorn; a gristly excrescence under the nether eyelid of a horse; the white of the eye in a horse: **hawthorn**, *n.* **hāf-thorn** (*haw*, and *thorn*: AS. *hæthorn*), a common prickly tree or shrub, chiefly used in forming hedges: **the**, *n.* **Crataegus** *oxyacantha*, Ord. **Rosaceæ**: **haw-haw** (*hawl*, *n.* a hedged field) a sulk fence.

haw, v. *hāw* [an imitative word] to make sounds like *haw, haw*, between one's words in speaking: *hawing*, imp.: *a. hesitation: hawed*, pp. *haw'd*: *haws and haws*—see under *hum*.

hawk, *n.* **Akwik** [*AS. Aqfoc, Aefoc*, a hawk; *cf.* Icel. *hawk*; Sw. *Ak*], a bird of prey of several species: *v.* to fly trained hawks at birds on the wing: **hawk'-ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the sport of taking wild birds by means of a hawk: **hawked**, *pp.* **Akwik**: *adj.* crooked or

medle, weil, jár, jár: weil, weil, jár: weil, weil, weil:

harrow—see under harry.

harrow, n. *hár-ri-ér* [from *harr*], a small kind of hawk for hunting the hare; a kind of hawk or buzzard, so named from *harrying* or destroying small birds.

harrow, n. *hár-rô* [AS. *hærga*, a harrow; cf. Dan. *hær*; Icel. *hærf*], an instr. consisting of cross-bars and spikes, which is drawn over ploughed land in order to level it, and break the clods or lumps of earth; adj. scantly distressing; lacerating: v. to break or tear with a harrow; *hæ-*, to distress acutely; *l-* lacerate, as the feelings; to harass: *hár-rowing*, *hæ-*, n. the act or process of drawing a harrow over ploughed land: *hár-rowed*, pp. *-rôd*, acutely distressed: *hár-rowingly*, ad. *-li*: *hár-rower*, n. *-ér*, or who.

harrow, int. *hár-rô* [OF. *harro*] in O.K. exclamation of sudden distress or pain; a cry for assistance.

harry, v. *hár-ri* [AS. *hærgan*, to plunder—from *hær*, an army] to plunder; to strip; to pillage; to handle roughly; to tease: *hár-ying*, imp. *hár-ried*, pp. *-rôd*; also formerly written *harrow*—see harrow 1.

harsh, a. *hársh* [Scand. *Sw. hársk*, rancid; Dan. *hårsk*], rigorous; rudely or unjustly severe; jarring; discordant; morose: *hársh-ly*, ad. *-li*, in a harsh manner; with violence; morosely; unpleasantly to the ear: *hársh-ness*, n. roughness to the touch, in manners, or in words.—SYN. of 'harsh': rough; sour; austere; crabbed; peevish; unpleasant; vigorous; acrimonious; stern; tart—of 'harshness': acrimony; tartness; asperity.

hart, n. *hárt* [AS. *hæort*, a stag; cf. Icel. *hórtir*; Ger. *hirsch*], a stag or male deer: *hár-beest*, n. *-beest* [Dut.], a large antelope found in S. Africa: *hart-weed*, a. *-weert*, an *Umbelliferous* plant, the *Tordylium* *marianum*: *hartshorn*, n. *hárts-hörn*, the horn of the hart; a medicinal substance originally obtained from the horn of the hart, now called ammoniac; any solution of ammoniac: *hárts-tongue*, n. a native fern with a broad entire frond; the *Scelopendrium* *vulgate*, Ord. *Filices*.

hartsite, n. *hár-tít* [from *hart* in *Oberhart*, Austria], a fossil resin found in the brown coal of Lower Austria.

harum-scarum, a. *hár-um-schár-um* [OF. *harc*, to terrify; Eng. *scar*, to strike with sudden terror], unsettled; rash; giddy; flighty.

haruspex or haruspice, n. *hár-ds-péks*, *hár-ds-péks* [L. *haruspex*, a soothsayer—from *hira*, an intestine; *scopus*, I inspect], in anc. Rome, one who pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of animals sacrificed: *haruspicy*, n. *-pi-si*, the art of.

harvest, n. *hár-vest* [AS. *herfst*, originally 'crop', autumn; cf. Icel. *harst*; Dut. *herfst*; Ger. *herbst*], the time of reaping and gathering in corn or fruits; the corn, grain, or fruits gathered; the produce of labour; consequences of actions: v. to reap and gather in: *hár-vesting*, imp. *hár-vested*, pp. *-vested*, *hár-vested*, pp. *-vested*, and *hár-vested* as ripe corn: *hár-vester*, n. *-ér*, one who: *harvest-bug*, a minute tick or spider of a brick-red colour which attacks the legs of labourers in the harvest-field: *harvest-home*, feast at the close of the harvest, or song sung at it: *harvest-queen*, a representation of Ceres carried about at the close of the harvest: *harvest-moon*, the moon which in our latitude occurs full nearest the autumnal equinox about the 23rd Sept., and rises several days about sunset, thus affording the farmer in a busy season sufficient light to continue his harvest operations.

haz, v. *hás* [contracted from *haves*], 3rd pers. sing. pres. of have, which see.

hazich or hazichish, n. *hísh-tsh* [Ar. *hazich*], a narcotic used extensively throughout the East, prepared from the hemp-plant, usually by boiling its leaves and flowers with water and a quantity of fresh butter, evaporating the decoction to a syrup, straining through a cloth, and subsequently mixing the syrup with confections and aromatics; the hemp-plant is *Cannabis sativa*, Ord. *Cannabaceæ*.

hack, v. *hák* [OF. *hacker*, minced meat—from *hack*, to hack or mince—see hack 2], to chop into small pieces; to mince and mix: n. a kind of stew consisting of meat cut up into small pieces: *hack-ing*, imp. *hacked*, pp. *-hák*.

hackle, n. or hastlet, n. *hás-lét*, or *harslet*, n. *hár-lét* [OF. *hastel*], the pluck of an animal—from *hár*, a spit—from L. *hasta*, a spear], the heart, spleen, liver, &c., of a pig.

coke, boy, foot; pare, bald; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

hamp, n. *hámp* [AS. *hæppe*, a lock, a latch; cf. Icel. *hæpa*; Ger. *haspe*], a fastening; the clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock; in Scot., a hawk of yarn: v. to fasten with a hamp: *hamp-ing*, imp. *hamped*, pp. *hámp*.

hansook, n. *hás-sók* [AS. *hansuc*, coarse grass; cf. W. *hæp-og*, sedge—from *hæg*, sedge], a cushion or thick mat to kneel on in church; a padded footstool.

hast, v. *hást* [contracted from *haves*], 2nd pers. sing. pres. of have, which see.

hastate, a. *hás-tát*, or *hastated*, a. *-tát-éd* [L. *hastatus*, spear-like—from *hasta*, a spear], spear-shaped; formed like the head of a halberd; in bot., applied to a leaf with two portions of the base projecting more or less completely at right angles to the blade.

haste, n. *hást* [OF. *haste*, haste; OH. Ger. *heist*, violent], hurry; celerity of motion; precipitation: v. to move with swiftness or speed; to push forward; to urge on: *hást-ing*, imp. *hást-ed*, pp. *hastes*, v. *hást*, to drive or urge forward; to accelerate; to push on; to be speedy or quick: *hastening*, imp. *hást-ing*; *hastened*, pp. *hást-ed*; *hastener*, n. *hást-er*, one who: *hasty*, a. *hást-ig*, quick; speedy; eager; precipitate; irritable; rash; in O.K. early ripe: *hást-ily*, ad. *-li*, with speed or quickness; rashly: *hástiness*, n. *-ness*, speed; hurry; rash eagerness: *hasty-pudding*, oatmeal and water, or flour and water or milk, boiled quickly together.—SYN. of 'haste n.': despatch; speed; bustle; quickness; nimbleness; swiftness; expedition; precipitation; vehemence; rashness; urgency—of 'hastiness': rashness; temerity; precipitation; precipitation; irritability.

hastener, n. *hást-nér* [OF. *hastier*, the rack on which the spit turns—see *hasket*], a screen to reflect the heat of the fire on roasting meat.

hasket, n. *hást-ét*—see *hasket*.

hat, n. *hát* [AS. *hatt*, a hat; cf. Icel. *hatt*; Dan. *hat*], a covering for the head; *hát*, the dignity of a cardinal in the R. Cath. Ch.; *hát-band*, n. a band round a hat: *hatted*, a. *hátt-éd*, wearing a hat: *hat-less*, a. without a hat: *hatter*, n. *-ér*, one who makes or sells hats: mad as a *hatter*, violently insane or angry.

hatch, v. *hách* [Sw. *håcka*, to hatch—from *håck*, a coop; cf. Ger. *hecken*, to peck, to hatch young; *hecke*, a time of breeding] to produce young from eggs, as by a hen or by artificial heat; to contrive or plot: n. a brood; in O.K., disclosure; discovery: *hatch-ing*, imp. *hatched*, pp. *hácht*: *hatch-er*, n. *-ér*, one who, or that which.

hatch, v. *hách*, and *hatches*, n. plu. *hácht-és* [AS. *haca*, the bolt of a door; cf. Dut. *hek*, a barrier, a grating; Sw. *hack*, a hedge of branches; Fin. *hakki*, a hurdle made of wattles], a frame of cross-bars laid over an opening in the deck of a ship, or other opening; the opening itself—also called *hatchway*, a half-door frequently grated: *hatch*, v. to close, as with a hatch: *hatch-ing*, imp. *hatched*, pp. *hácht*: *hatch'es*, n. plu. openings for exploring mines; flood-gates to stop the course of water under *hatch-lit*, confinement as a criminal on board ship; *hatch*, in a state of depression, poverty, or ignominy.

hatch, v. *hách* [F. *hacher*, to hack—from *hache*, a hatchet], to shade or delineate by lines in drawing and engraving; to engrave: *hatch-ing*, n. shading with a blacklead pencil or pen, or in engraving.

hatchel, n. *hách-él* [a softened form of *hackle* or *heckle*], a board set with iron teeth used for separating the finer parts of hemp and flax from the coarser; a large sort of comb: v. to separate the finer from the coarser parts of flax or hemp by means of a hatchel; to tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches: *hatch-elling*, imp. *hatched*, pp. *-él-éd*: *hatch-eller*, n. *-él-ér*, one who.

hatchet, n. *hách-ét* [F. *hachette*, dim. of *hache*, an axe—from *hacher*, to hack], a small sharp axe with a short handle: to take up the hatchet, to make war; to bury the hatchet, to make peace: *hatchet-faced*, having thin prominent features.

hatchetine, n. *hách-ét-in* [after Mr. Hatchett], mineral tallow, a waxy or spermaceti-like substance of a greenish-yellow colour.

hatchment, n. *hách-mént* [corrupted from *achievement*, an *escutcheon*], a lozenge-shaped funeral escutcheon or coat of arms, placed in front of the residence of the deceased for a certain time, and frequently afterwards placed in a church.

hate, v. *há* [AS. *hatan*, to hate—from *hete*, hate:

about; daring; resolute; hard; firm; stubborn; in-
trepid; confident; compact.

hare, n. *hār* [AS. *hara*, a hare—*lit.*, a jumper:
cf. Dut. *haas*; Sw. *hare*; Icel. *héri*; Ger. *hase*], a
common field animal like a rabbit, but larger, having
a divided upper lip and long hind-legs: *harebrained*,
a. *brnd*, unsettled and wild like the hare; giddy;
heedless: *harelip*, n. a cleft or division in the upper
lip of a child, like that of a hare, which remains
through life if not operated upon: *harelipped*, a.
lip, having a harelip: *harebell*, the common Scot-
tish bluebell, named after the animal so called, or
from the hairs on the style: more likely a mere
corruption of *heatherbell*: the *Campanula rotundi-
folia*, Ord. *Campanulaceae*; perhaps also the *Scilla
nutans*, Ord. *Liliaceae*: *harehound*, a harrier, which
see: mad as a March hare, as mad as a hare in the
rutting season, when they are wild, flighty, and
strange.

harem, n. *hārēm*, also *hā'ram*, n. *-rēm* [Ar. *haram*,
women's apartments; *lit.*, 'sacred'—from *harama*,
to forbid], the apartments allotted to females among
Eastern families; a seraglio.

haricot, n. *hār-ikō* [F.], a ragout; the French
kidney-bean—the ripe beans of *Phaseolus vulgaris*,
Ord. *Lepidimnaceae*, and other species; a kind of ragout
of meat and vegetables.

hark, v. or int. *Adrk* [contr. from *hearken*, which
see], used generally in the imperative, hear; listen;
hearken: *hark back*, to return to an old subject or
story; to cling to one leading idea, and constantly
talk of it—from the fox hunting cry, 'Hark back!'—
when the hounds have lost the scent.

hark, n. *hārī*, the skin of flux or hemp.

harle, v. *hārī*, in Scot., to trail or drag along or
over with force; to rough-cast a wall, as with a
mixture of lime and gravel: *har'ling*, imp.: *harled*,
pp. *hārīd*: also spelt *harri*.

harlequin, n. *hār-lē-kwēn* [F. *arlequin*; It. *arlecchino*—perhaps from O.Fris. *hells kin*, 'the host
of hell,' a troop of demons], in a *pantomime*, the
performer who is dressed in a many-coloured, tight-
fitting suit, and who carries a talismanic wand:
harlequinade, n. *-kwēn-ād*, a piece in which harle-
quin acts the conspicuous part.

harlot, n. *hār-lōt* [OF. *arlot*, a vagabond—from
OH.Ger. *karl*, a man—originally used of either sex,
meaning little more than 'fellow'], a strumpet;
a woman of loose character: *fig. in Scrip.*, one who
forsakes the true God and worships idols: *har'lotry*,
n. *-rī*, lewdness; in OE., a name of contempt for a
woman: to play the harlot, to commit lewdness or
fornication.

harm, n. *hārm* [AS. *hærm*, evil; harm: cf. Icel.
harmr, grief; Sw. and Ger. *harm*, anger, affliction],
hurt or injury with an arm or weapon; injury; hurt;
damage; moral wrong; mischief: *v.* to hurt; to in-
jure; to damage: *harm'ing*, imp.: *harm'd*, pp.
hārm'd: *harm'ful*, a. *-fūl*, *-fūl*, *-fūl*, *-fūl*, *-fūl*, *-fūl*,
ad. *-fūl*: *harm'fulness*, n.: *harm'less*, a. *-lē*, void of
harm; inoffensive: *harm'lessly*, ad. *-lē*: *harm'less-
ness*, n. innocence; freedom from tendency to injure
or hurt.—*SYN.* of 'harm n.': crime; detriment; in-
justice; wrong; wickedness; prejudice; evil; loss;
misfortune—of 'harmless': unoffending; innocuous;
innocent; un hurt; uninjured; unharmed.

Harmattan, n. *hār-māt-tān* [an Arabic word], the
hot dry wind of Senegambia and Guinea, blowing
from the great desert of Africa in Dec., Jan., and
Feb.

harmel, n. *hār-mēl* [Ar. *harmāl*], Syrian rue, found
in S. Russia, the *Peperum harmala*: *harmān*, n.
hār-mān, the two colouring matters extracted from
the seeds, used in dyeing—called also *harmala-
res*.

harmonia, n. *hār-mō-ni-ā* [Gr. *harmonia*, a joining
together—from *harmē* root *arēn*, to fit together],
in *anat.*, a form of articulation which does not allow
motion to the bones.

harmonic, a. *hār-mō-ni-k*, also *harmon'ical*, a. *-i-kāl*
[L. *harmonicus*, harmonious—from L. or Gr. *harmo-
nia*, a due proportion, as of sounds, harmony—
from possible root *arēn*, to fit together], relating to
harmony or music; musical; consonant; applied to
the sounds which accompany the simple tone of any
chord or string: *harmon'ically*, ad. *-lē*: *harmon'ica*,
n. *-i-kā* [F.—from Gr. *harmonika*], an instr. formed
of glasses on which musical compositions can be
performed: *harmon'ics*, n. plu. *-iks*, the doctrine or

science of musical sounds; the accompanying sec-
ondary notes which emerge directly a note is produced
on an instr., as a note struck on a piano: *harmo'ni-
ous*, a. *-mō-ni-ōs*, sweet to the ear; living in peace
and friendship; being in concord; adapted to each
other; symmetrical; symphonious; musical: *harmo-
niously*, ad. *-lē*: *harmo'niousness*, n.: *harmo'ni-
less*, n. *-mō-ni-lēss*, a musical instr. contrived to
imitate the effect of a military band, including the
triangle, cymbal, and drum: *harmo'nium*, n. *-mō-ni-
ūm*, a wind instr. keyed like a piano, and producing
sounds similar to the organ, but by means of meta-
lic tongues: *harmonise*, *hār-mō-ni-ze*, to bring to-
gether and reconcile; to adjust in harmony; to agree:
harmonising, imp.: *harmonised*, pp. *-lēd*: *har-
moniser*, n. *-sēr*, one who: *harmonist*, n. a musical
composer: *harm'mon'eter*, n. *-nō-mō-tēr* [Gr. *metron*,
a measure], an instr. for measuring the harmonic
relations of sounds: *har'mony*, n. [F. *harmonie*],
-mō-ni, an agreeable combination of sounds heard
at the same time; the just adaptation of parts to
each other; concord or agreement; correspondence
of sentiment or feeling: *harmonic triad*, in music,
the chord of a note with its third and perfect fifth;
the common chord: *harmonic proportion*, that
relation of three numbers, when the first is to the
third, as the difference between the first and second
is to the difference between the second and third,
as in the three numbers 2, 3, and 6: *harmony* of
the Gospels, an arrangement of the several narra-
tives of the evangelists to show the points of their
natural agreement as independent writers of the
same life.

harmonoma, n. *hār-mō-lōm* [Gr. *harmos*, a joint;
tomē, a cutting], cross-stone, one of the scollite family,
and so called from the joint-like intersection of its
rhombic crystals—a silicate of alumina and berylia.
harness, n. *hār-nēs* [Brit. *harnes*: OF. *harnas*,
armour], armour; the tackle or fittings of horses
when employed in dragging carts, coaches, gigs, &c.:
v. to put on warlike accoutrements; to prepare
a horse with the necessary fittings for drawing a
vehicle; in OE., to defend; to protect: *harn'ing*,
imp.: *harn'essed*, pp. *-lēd*: *harn'esser*, n. *-sēr*, one
who.

harp, n. *hārpy* [AS. *harppe*, a harp: cf. mid. L.
arpa], a large musical instr., strung with strings
or wires, which are played on with the fingers—
so named from plucking the strings with a hook or
the fingers; a sifting implement for cleaning grain
or screening lime: *v.* to play on the harp; to bring
out a sound from the harp; in OE., to touch any
passion; to affect or move: *harp'ing*, imp.: *harp'd*,
pp. *hārpy'd*: *harp'er*, n. *-ēr*, one who; a minstrel:
harp'ist, n. one who plays on or teaches the harp:
harp' v. hārpy [AS. *harppe*, from *harppe*, a harp],
to play on the harp; to cling persistently to the same
subject of talk; to return to an old subject or idea,
and dwell on it vexatiously and tediously: *harp'ing*,
imp.: *adj.* dwelling on continually: *n.* a continual
dwelling on: to *harp* on one string, to dwell on or
treat any subject in a disagreeable and exclusive way.

harpings, n. plu. *hār-pīngs* [ME. *harping*: from
harp 2], pieces of oak which hold the timbers of the
fore-and-aft cant-bodies till a ship is planked.

harpoon, n. *hār-pōn* [Dut. *harpoen*, a kind of
dart: F. *harpon*, primarily a kind of cramp-iron:
Gr. *harpē*, a sickle], a long-shafted barbed spear,
held by a long cord, used in catching whales, &c.:
v. to strike or kill with a harpoon: *harpoon'ing*,
imp.: *harpoon'ed*, pp. *-pōnd*: *harpoon'er*, n. *-ēr*,
also *harpoon'eer*, n. *-ēr*, one who throws the
harpoon.

harpichord, n. *hār-pi-čōrd* [OF. *harpechorde*—
from *harpe*, a harp; Gr. *chorde* or *cordē*, a string],
a musical instr. strung with wires, and played by
striking keys, the original of the piano.

harpie, n. *hār-pī*, *hār-pī-sa*, n. plu. *-pīs* [OF. *harpie*,
a harpy: L. *harpia*; Gr. *harpia*, the spoiler, the
harpies, usually three in number—from *harpē*, I
seize, I ravage], a fabulous winged monster, having
the face of a woman and the body of a vulture; a
plunderer, an extortioner.

harquebus, *harquebuse*, and *harquebuss*, n. *hār-
kō-bōs* [F. *harquebuse*], a species of portable gun,
varying in size from a small cannon to a musket.

harriadan, n. *hār-rī-dān* [OF. *haridelle*, a lean ill-
favoured jade], an ill-tempered, ugly old woman;
a hag.

māle, māt, fār, lāō; mēle, mēt, hār; yāne, pīn; nōle, nōt, mōwe;

hansam, *n.* **Adm'sm** [after the inventor] a kind of two-wheeled hackney-carriage in which the driver has his seat behind the passenger instead of in front of him.

hansin, *n.* **Adm'sm** [Dan. *ansin*, a number; Ger. *ansin*, a number; cf. *tale*] in *Scot.* and *OE.*, a handful; a considerable quantity; much; many.

hanuman, *n.* **Adm'sm** [Sansk.] the monkey-god of Hindu mythology; a sacred monkey of India.

hap, *n.* **Adp** [Icel. *happ*, chance] that which we cat a; that which falls to our lot; luck; chance; accident; fortune; *v.* in *OE.*, to come by chance; to happen; **hap'ping**, *imp.*; **happ'ed**, *pp.* **Adp's**; **hap'piness**, *n.* **Adp'sm**; **hap'pily**, *adv.*, by chance; usually; **hap'piness**, *n.* **Adp'sm** [Icel. *happ*, and *hæard*]; chance; accident; **happen**, *v.* **Adp's**, to come by chance; to fall out; to befall; to light upon; to occur; **happening**, *imp.* **Adp'ning**; **happened**, *pp.* **Adp'nd**.

hap, *v.* **Adp** [*AS. hæpian*, to heap up] in *Scot.* and *OE.*, to cover for concealment, or for defence from cold; to wrap up warmly; to clothe; *n.* a covering of whatever kind; a warm covering; **hap'ping**, *imp.*; **happ'ed**, *pp.* **Adp'd**.

haphazard—see under **hap** 1.

happen—see under **hap** 1.

happily, **happiness**—see under **happy**.

happy, *a.* **Adp't** [from **hap** 1] having good hap; possessed of or enjoying pleasure or good; fortunate; propitious; harmonious; agreeable; strikingly appropriate, as a speech; **hap'pily**, *adv.*, *ad. it.*, fortunately; successfully; in a state of felicity; gracefully; **hap'piness**, *n.* a state in which the desires are satisfied; state of mind resulting from the enjoyment of good; felicity; **happy** *despatch*, in *Japan*, suicide under legal sanction, and as a mark of consideration to the sufferer instead of a public execution; a voluntary death in this manner to avoid disgrace; **happy** man be his dole, in *OE.*, may his dole or share in life be that of the happy man.—*SYN.* of 'happily': fortunately; prosperously; luckily; successfully; gracefully; dexterously; felicitously—of 'happiness': beatitude; blessedness; bliss; blessing.

harakiri, *n.* **Adm'sm** [Jap.] a method of suicide by disembowelment practised till a recent date by military and other officials in *Japan*.

harangue, *n.* **Adm'sm** [*F. harangue*, a set speech—from *OH. Ger. Aring*, an arena, a ring] *lit.*, to address a number of people arranged in a ring; a popular oration; a public address; *v.* to make a speech or to give an address to a large assembly; **harangue'ing**, *imp.*; **harangued**, *pp.* **Adm'nd**; **harangue'or**, *n.* *er.*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'harangue' *n.*: a speech; address; oration; declamation; a ranting.

haraas, *v.* **Adm'sm** [*OF. harasser*, to tire or toll out, to vex—from the figure of setting on a dog; cf. *Norw. harra*, and *hæsa*, to set on a dog], to fatigue or weary to excess; to weary with impatience or care; in *ind.*, to inflict on an enemy perpetual trouble, annoyance, and injury by incessant petty attacks; **har'ass'ing**, *imp.*; **ad. it.**, fatiguing; teasing; **harassed**, *pp.* **Adm'st**; **harasser**, *n.* *er.*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'haras': to weary; jade; tire; fatigue; perplex; tease; distress; vex; molest; trouble; disturb.

harbinger, *n.* **Adm'sm** [*OF. harberger*, to harbour, to lodge; *OH. Ger. Aerberga*, a lodging, a harbour—see *harbour*] *lit.*, one sent forward to provide quarters for an army; one who looks out for lodging or a harbour for another; a forerunner; a precursor; **harbingered**, *ad. it.*, preceded by a harbinger.

harbour, *n.* **Adm'sm** [Icel. *Aerberg*, a lodging, a harbour; *OH. Ger. Aerberga*, a camp, a lodging—from *har*, an army; *berga*, to shelter; cf. *Ger. Aerberge*; *it. albergo*; *F. asberge*], a place of rest, security, and retirement; a shelter; a port or haven for ships; *v.* to shelter; to secure; to secrete; to entertain, as bad thoughts, and revenge; **har'bour'ing**, *imp.*; **har'bour'ed**, *pp.* **Adm'st**; **har'bourer**, *n.* *er*, one who; **har'bourage**, *n.* *ad.*, shelter; **har'bourless**, *a.* shelterless; **har'bour'ous**, *a.* **Adm'sm** in *OE.*, a lodging; **harbour-master**, an officer who sees that all the harbour regulations are duly attended to.

hard, *a.* **Adm** [*AS. heard*, hard; cf. *Icel. harðr*; *Goth. hardus*; *Ger. hart*—allied to *Ger. kartos*, for *kratos*, strength] not easily penetrated; firm; solid; not soft; not easy to be done or executed; laborious; fatiguing; severe; oppressive; avicious and exacting; unkind; rough; sour, as applied to beer, &c.; unprosperous, as hard times; rigorous, as hard

frost; coarse, as hard fare; in the *fine arts*, applied to a style which rejects the graces, and too rigidly adheres to the mere mechanism of art; *ad. close*; near; earnestly; diligently, as to read hard, to work hard; importunately; nimbly; with great force; **hard'ly**, *ad. it.*, scarcely; barely; rigorously; grudgingly; **hard'ness**, *n.* power of resistance in bodies; obduracy; coarseness; austereness; stinginess; difficulty to be understood or executed; **hard'ish**, *a.* *ish*, somewhat hard; **hard'ship**, *n.* toil; severe labour; oppression; injustice; **hard'by**, *adv.*, close at hand; **hard-bake**, *ad.*, a sweetener of baked sugar, sometimes with blanched almonds; **hard drinker**, one who drinks intoxicants to excess; **hard-earned**, *ad.*, earned with toil and difficulty; **hard-favoured**, *ad.*, coarse in features; of an ill-natured countenance; **hard-featured**, having strongly marked features; **hard-fisted**, having hard strong hands; covetous; **hard-fought**, vigorously contested; **hard-headed**, having hands rendered hard and horny with labour; coarse; **hard-headed**, shrewd; intelligent; **hard-hearted**, having an unfeeling heart; pitiless; cruel; merciless; **hardhood**, in *OE.*, for *hardhood*—see under **hardy**; **hardiment**, *n.* in *OE.*, stoutness of heart; bravery; **hard-labour**, an addition to the sentence of imprisonment on a criminal implying bodily toil at some occupation; **hard-mouthed**, not obeying the rein; not feeling the bit; not easily governed; **hard up**, in *familiar language*, an inconvenient shortness of ready money; inconvenient deficiencies in ways and means; without money or resources; in extremity; **hard-visited**, having a coarse, harsh countenance; **hardware**, goods or wares made of iron or other metal, as pots, pans, knives, &c.; **ironmongery**; **hard water**, water containing lime salts to an excess which prevents it forming a lather with soap; **hard-won**, obtained with difficulty or severe toil; to die hard, to die after protracted struggle for life; **hard-a-lee**, the helm put close to the lee side of the ship; **hard-a-port**, the position of the helm close to the starboard side of a ship; **hard-a-starboard**, the helm close to the starboard side of a ship; **hard-a-weather**, the position of the helm on the windward side of a ship.—*SYN.* of 'hard' *a.*: firm; solid; arduous; difficult; painful; distressful; cruel; vigorous; unfavourable; insensible; inflexible; unyielding; stubborn; stern; unhappy; vexatious; keen; severe; powerful; trying; vehement; unreasonable; unjust; forced; powerful; forcible; austere; harsh; stiff; constrained—of 'hardly': scantily; unfavourably; severely; rigorously; oppressively; unwelcomely; harshly—of 'hardness': durability; scarcity; penury; profligateness; harshness; keenness; savageness; barbarity; stiffness; parsimony.

harden, *v.* **Adm'sm** [from *hard*; *AS. heardian*], to make or become hard, or more hard; to inure; to make unfeeling; to confirm in wickedness; to render firm or less liable to injury; to strengthen; to give to the rate or price greater fixity, in its increase; **hardening**, *imp.* **Adm'nd'ing**; *a.* greater fixity in the increase of the rate or price; the giving a greater degree of hardness to; **hardened**, *pp.* **Adm'nd**, made hard; made unfeeling; **hard'ener**, *n.* *er*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'hardened': obdurate; callous; obstinate; pertinacious; contumacious; unfeeling; unsuceptible; insensible; impenetrable; hard.

hardhood, **hardiness**—see under **hardy**.
hardock, *n.* **Adm'sm** [*hoar*, and *dock*; *AS. harð*; *Icel. harr*, hoary, white], dock with whitish leaves; probably the plant colts-foot, *Tussilago farfara*, sub-Ord. *Corymbifera*, Ord. *Compositae*, green on the upper side of its large leaves, and white like hoar-frost on the under.

harda, *n.* **Adm'sm** [*AS. heardan*], the refuse or coarse part of flax.

hardware—see under **hard**.

hardy, *a.* **Adm'sm** [*OF. hardit*, daring, stout—from *hardir*, to make strong; *OH. Ger. hartit*, hard], inured to fatigue; strong in body or health; brave; strong; stubborn to excess; **hard'ier**, *comp.* *ad. it.*, more inured to fatigue; **hard'ily**, *adv.*, *ad. it.*, stoutly; not tenderly; **hard'iness**, *n.* firm courage; an enduring body derived from exposure and a life of toil; excess of confidence; effrontery; **hard'hood**, *n.* *ad. it.*, dauntless bravery; effrontery; foolhardy—see under **fool**.—*SYN.* of 'hardhood': courage; audacity; audaciousness; intrepidity; stoutness; boldness; assurance; impudence; shamelessness—of 'hardy':

colt, boy, fool; pike, bud; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

a machine: **hand-rail**, a rail supported by balusters, as in staircases: **handspike**, *-spik*, a wooden lever employed by seamen in turning the capstan: **hand-writing**, the form of writing peculiar to a person; any writing: **as hand**, near: **within reach**: by hand, with the hands; not by tools or instruments, &c.: **from hand to hand**, from one person to another: **hand in hand**, in union; conjointly: **hand to hand**, close union; close fight: **hands off**, keep off; forbear: **in hand**, present payment; in possession: **in the state of execution**; in a state of discipline; under restraint: **laying on of hands**, a form used in consecrating, setting apart, or blessing, by placing the hands upon: **off-hand**, without delay, hesitation, or difficulty: **immediately**: **off one's hands**, out of one's possession or care: **on hand**, in present possession: **on all hands**, on every side; by all parties: **out of hand**, immediately: **putting the hand under the thigh**, an anc. ceremony used in swearing: **heavy hand**, with much severity; great trouble and distress: **light hand**, with gentleness; without severity: **right hand**, place of honour or power: **slack hand**, idleness; carelessness: **strict hand**, severe discipline; rigorous government: **to his or my hand**, in readiness; always prepared: **under his or my hand**, with the proper writing or signature of the name: **to be hand and glove**, to be intimate and familiar with: **to bear a hand**, to give help quickly; **to bear in hand**, in OE., to elude: **to bring up by the hand**, to bring or rear up, as a lamb, without suckling it: **to change hands**, to change sides or owners: **to clasp hands**, to express joy: **to come to hand**, to be received: **to give one's hand in marriage**, to take in marriage; **to marry**: **to hand down**, to transmit in succession: **to have a hand in**, to have a part or concern in doing: **to have one's hands full**, to be pressed by much labour or by many engagements: **to kiss the hand**, to worship idols; **to bid an affectionate adieu**: **to lay hands on**, to seize: **to lend a hand**, to give assistance: **to live from hand to mouth**, to live barely and uncertainly as to the supply of daily food; **to live up fully to one's income**, or upon daily resources alone: **to set the hand to**, to engage in: **to strike hands**, to make a contract; to become surety for: **to take in hand**, to attempt; **to undertake**: **to wash one's hands**, to withdraw from an affair.—**SVX.** of 'hand' n.: **hand**, a quarter; rate; price; performance; workmanship; nearness; advantage; gain; superiority; competition; contest; transmission; conveyance; possession; influence; management; agent; manager; giver; receiver; actor; soldier; writing; discipline; restraint.

handcuffs, n. *händ-küfs* [AS. *handcops*, a handcuff—*from hand*, the hand; *cops*, *cosp*, a fetter], a ring or chain to confine the hands: a manacle: **handcuff**, v. to confine the hands with a ring or chain; to manacle: **handcuffing**, imp.: **handcuffed**, pp. *küft*.

handicap, v. *hän-di-käp* [hand-in-cap: prob. from the custom of drawing lots from a cap] to weigh or bear down by a weight; to place on such a footing as to have an equal chance: **handicapping**, imp.: **handicapped**, pp. *käpt*: **handicapper**, n. *käp-er*, one who settles the conditions so as to equalise the chances of success: **handicap**, n. *hän-di-käp*, a race in which the horses carry different weights according to age and character for speed, or are placed at different distances, or start at different times, &c., with the view of equalising the chances as nearly as possible; the term is said to have been originally applied to the method of settling a bargain by putting a hand with money into a cap.

handicraft, n. *hän-di-kraft* [AS. *handcraft*, a trade—*from hand*, the hand; *craft*, strength, skill, trade: **handy**, and *craft*], work performed by the hand; in OE., a workman: **adj.** belonging to a trade: **handicraftsmen**, n. an artisan; a mechanic.

handiwork, n. *hän-di-wörk* [AS. *handgeworc*—*from hand*, the hand; *geworc* or *worc*, work], work of the hands; work of skill or wisdom.

handkerchief, n. *hän-kier-chtz* [hand, and *kerchief*], a piece of cloth, usually silk or linen, carried in the pocket or worn around the neck.

handle, n. *hän-di* [AS. *handlian*, to touch—*from hand*: cf. Icel. *hándla*; Dut. *handelen*; Ger. *handeln*], that part of anything held in the hand when used; that of which use is made; the instr. by which a purpose is effected: **v.** to feel, use, or hold with the hand; to make familiar by frequent touching; to

treat or discourse on; to treat or use well or ill; to manage: **handling**, imp. *händling*: **n.** in the fine arts, the method of manipulation peculiar to each artist in the use of his pencil: **handled**, pp. *händ-did*: **handle** to his name or title, as Doctor, Sir, Lord, &c. **handmaid**, n. *händ-mäid*, also *hand-maiden*, n. *mäidn* [hand, and *maid* or *maiden*], a female servant or attendant.

hansel or **hansel**, n. *hän-säl* [AS. *hand-sylan*], Icel. *hansel*, an agreement upon which hands have been joined—*from hand*, the hand; *sela*, to give or bestow], an earnest; money for the first thing sold; something given or done to make good a contract: in Scot., a gift conferred at a particular season, as at or shortly after the New Year: **v.** to pay an earnest; to use anything for the first time; the first money received for goods: **hand-selling**, imp.: **hand-selled**, pp. *säl-d*: **Hansel-Monday**, in Scot., the first Monday of the year, on which servants and children receive presents.

handsome, a. *händ-rüm* [hand, and *some*: cf. Dut. *handzaam*, tractable, agreeable], having a well-proportioned and pleasing figure; beautiful or elegant; ample; large; generous: **handsomely**, *ad. -it*: **hand-someness**, n. beauty; elegance; grace.—**SVX.** of 'handsome', beautiful; lovely; fine; agreeable; pleasing; comely; nice; good-looking; becoming; appropriate; liberal; noble; ready; gainly; graceful.

handy, a. *hän-di* [AS. *hendig*, handy, expert—*from hand*, the hand], ready; able to use the hands with ease and skill; dexterous; convenient; near: **handily**, *ad. -it*. In a handy manner: **handiness**, n.: **handiwork**, n. *hän-di-wörk*, work done by the hands; workmanship.—**SVX.** of 'handy': skilful; adroit; near.

handy-dandy, n. *hän-di-dän-di* [a word expressive of shifting and changing—*see hand* and *dandle*], in children's play, a changing of hands and places; the changing of an article from hand to hand rapidly, and the guessing in which hand it ultimately rests.

hang, v. *häng* [AS. *hangan* (intrans.), to hang—*from hön* (trans.), to hang], to suspend; to be suspended; to fasten to something above in such a way as to be movable; to put to death by suspending by the neck; to be supported by something raised above the ground; to dangle; to depend; to cling to; to linger: **hanging**, imp.: **adj.** dangling; swinging: **a death by hanging**: **hangings**, n. pl. drapery hung against the walls or at the windows of rooms for ornament; figured paper-linings for rooms: **hung**, pt. and pp. *häng*, did hang; also *hanged*, pt. and pp. *hängd*: **hang'er**, n. that on which anything is hung; a short broadsword: **hang-on**, a dependant: **hang man**, n. the public executioner: **to hang out**, to display: **to hang over**, to hover or impend: **to project**: **to hang up**, to suspend; to suffer to remain undecided: **to hang fire**, in mil., to be slow in communicating fire through the vent to the charge, as in a gun; to be slow in taking effect: **to hang together**, to be closely united. **Note**.—When reference is made to the punishment of death, *hang*, *hanging*, *hanged*, are the words employed, and not *hang* and *hung*.

hank, n. *hängk* [Icel. *hönk*, a coil: cf. Dan. *haak*, a handle; Sw. *haak*, a string], a coil, a loose ring or coil for hanging things up by; a parcel of thread consisting of two or more skeins tied together; a coil of thread; in ships, a wooden ring fixed to a stay; in *N. of hang*, a withy or rope for fastening a gate.

hanker (after), v. *häng-er*, a freq. of *hang*: of Dut. *hanker* to seek eagerly] to long for with eagerness: **hank'ering**, imp.: **adj.** longing for with ardent desire: **a. an ardent or vehement desire to possess or enjoy**: **hank'ered**, pp. *k'erd*.

Hansard, n. *hän-särd*, the books which contain the official printed records of the proceedings of Parliament, named after the printer.

Hanseatic, a. *hän-sä-tik* [F. *hanse*, a corporation of merchants—*from Icel. hansdal*, a contract: Goth. *hansda*, a band of men], pert. to the *Hanse towns*, certain towns in Germany, anciently associated for the protection of commerce; in 1386 the last cities of the union—Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen—joined the German customs union: **Han'sard**, n. *-särd*, a merchant of a Hanse town: **Hanseatic League**, the famous confederacy of the Hanse towns in the middle ages.

hansel—see **hansel**.

Hanse towns—see under **Hanseatic**.

mälle, mäl, fär, läw; mälle, mäl, här; yne, pin, näte, nöte, möre;

imp. : halved or halst, pp. *halst* : hawing, imp. : hawered, pp. *hawered*.

halve, *halves*—see *hawe*.

halt, a. *hælt* [A.S. *hælt*, lame: cf. Goth. *halts*: Icel. *hælt*], lame; crippled: a. the act of limping: v. to limp from lameness; to hesitate; to falter: *halt-ing*, imp. : *ad*. limping: n. act of one who halts: *halt'ed*, pp. : *halt'er*, n. one who haltingly, *ad*. *h*.

halt, v. *hælt* [A.S. *hæltian*, to be lame], to cease marching; to stop; to make a stand: n. a stopping; a stop in marching: *halt'ing*, imp. : *halt'ed*, pp.

halter, n. *hælt'er* [A.S. *hælt'er*, a halter: cf. OH.Ger. *hal'ter*: Dut. *hal'ter*], a rope or strap for leading or confining a horse; a rope to hang criminals: v. to bind or catch with a halter: *halt'er-ing*, imp. : *halt'er'ed*, pp. *ad*.

halter, n. *hælt'er*, *halter*, n. plu. *hælt'er's* [Gr. *halter*, masses of lead held in the hands to balance leapers], the rudimentary filaments or balancers which represent the posterior pair of wings in the order of insects called the *diptera*.

halve, v. *adv* (from *half*, which see), to divide into two equal parts: *halv'ing*, imp. : a. a method of joining timbers by letting them into each other: *halv'ed*, pp. *ad*. *halves*, n. *adv*, the plu. of *half*: *ist*, expression by which a person familiarly lays claim to an equal share of a thing: to go *halves*, to share equally.

halvyards, n. *hælt'yards* [*hale* or *haul*, and *yard*], ropes or tackles, on their respective masts, for hoisting or lowering sails or yards.

halvates, n. plu. *hælt's* [Gr. *halvates*, a chain], in *geol.*, chain-pore coral.

ham, n. *Adm* [A.S. *hama*, the ham, the hough], the back part of the thighs; a salted thigh of pork; the salted or cured thigh of any animal: *hamstrings*, the strong sinews at the back of the knee: *ham-string*, v. to cut the strong sinews of the leg, and thus to disable or lame: *hamstringing*, imp. : *ham-string'ed*, pp. *ad*. *str'ing*, disabled by having the strong sinews of the leg cut.

hamadryad, n. *hæm'dr'id* [L. *hamadryas*—from Gr. *hæma*, together; *dryas*, an oak], a wood-nymph attached to a particular tree, and whose existence depended on that of, the tree to which she was attached.

hamal, n. *hæm'al* [Ar.], a porter in Oriental countries.

hamale, a. *hæm'al* [L. *hæmatus*, hooked, crooked—*from* *hæma*, a hook], hooked; entangled: *hæm'ated*, a. hooked or set with hooks.

hamble, v. *hæm-bl*, also *hammal*, v. *hæm'mel* [A.S. *hæmbla*, to hamstring], to render dogs unfit for hunting by cutting their feet; to cut the tendons of the legs; to hamstring: *ham'bling*, imp. : *hambled*, pp. *ad*. *bl'd*: *ham'malling*, imp. : *ham'mell'd*, pp. *ad*.

hamen, n. plu. *hæmz*, also *hamma*, n. plu. *hæmons*, and *hamma*, n. plu. *hæme* [Dut. *haam*, a hame], the two long pieces of wood or iron put on each side of the collar which surrounds the neck of a working horse or ox, having the ends projecting upwards beyond the collar, and having the traces fastened to them.

hamenaken, n. *hæm'ak-en* [A.S. *hæm*, home; *secan*, to seek: cf. Icel. *hæmæn*, an assault in one's home; Goth. *hæmænaka*; Ger. *hæmænchen*, to visit, to invade violently], in *Scots law*, the crime of assaulting a person within his own house.

hamite, n. *hæm'it* [L. *hæmus*, a hook], in *geol.*, a genus of the ammonite family, so named from the shell, which is hooked or bent upon itself.

Hamites, n. plu. *hæm'its*, the descendants of *Ham*, the son of Noah: *Hamitic*, a. *hæm'it'ic*, pert. to *Ham*, or to his descendants.

hamlet, n. *hæm'let* [OF. *hæmel*, a hamlet, a village: I.Ger. *ham*, a home], a little cluster of houses in the country; a small village.

hammel, n. *hæm-bl*—see *hammel*.

hammer, n. *hæm'mer* [A.S. *hamor*, a hammer: cf. Ger. and Dut. *hammer*; Icel. *hamor*; perhaps connect. with Gr. *hæmôn*, an anvil; a striking instr.; an instr. for driving nails, &c.; in *athletics*, a heavy metal ball fixed on a wooden shaft, used for throwing; v. to beat or forge with a hammer: *ham'mer-ing*, imp. : n. the act of striking with a hammer: *ham'mer'ed*, pp. *ad*. *mer*: *hammer-beam*, a tie-beam at the foot of a pair of rafters, but not extending

so as to connect the opposite sides: *hammer-cloth* [prob. a corrup. from Dut. *hæmel*, a covering], the cloth which covers a coach-box: *hammer-head*, a shark, the form of whose head resembles a double-headed hammer laid flat: *ham'merman*, in *Scot.*, name for a smith: to *hammer away*, to be busy; to *hammer out*, to work or contrive in the mind; to *work by keeping in motion or agitation*; to *bring to the hammer*, to sell by putting up for auction.

hammock, n. *hæm'mok* [W.I. *hamaca*], the swinging bed of the sailor on board a ship.

hamous, a. *hæm'us* [L. *hæmus*, a hook], in *bot.*, having the end hooked or curved.

hamper, n. *hæm'pér* [OF. *hæmper*: mid. L. *hæmperium*, a receptacle for cups: OF. *hænap*, a drinking-vessel—from OH.Ger. *hænap*, a drinking-cup], a large basket for carrying articles of produce to market.

hamper, v. *hæm'pér* [Dut. *hæperen*, to stammer, to stick fast; perhaps connect. with *hæmble*], to shackle; to impede in motion or progress; to perplex or embarrass; to entangle: n. an encumbrance: *ham'per-ing*, imp. : *ham'p'ered*, pp. *ad*.

hamster, n. *hæm'stér* [Ger. *hæmster*], a species of rat inhabiting Northern Europe, having a pouch on each side of its jaw.

hamstring—see under *ham* L.

hamulose, a. *hæm'u-lôs* [L. *hæmulus*, a small hook—*from* *hæmus*, a hook], in *bot.*, covered with little hooks: *hamulus*, n. *hæm'u-lûs*, a hooked bristle; in *anat.*, a hook-like process: *hamular*, a. *hæm'u-lér*, in *anat.*, having a hook-like appearance; having small hooks—see *hamous*.

Hanafite or *Hanifite*, n. *hæn'd'-it*, *hæn'it'sit*, a member of the most important of the four great orthodox schools of Sunnite Mohammedans, founded by Abou *Han'ifa* in the eighth century: the system is that officially recognised in the Turkish empire.

hanaper, n. *hæn'd'-pér* [mid. L. *hænapèrium*, a large case], originally the basket in which writs relating to the business of the subject and their returns were kept, while the king's money or writs were kept in a little bag, hence the names 'Hanaper and Petty Bag Office'—abolished 1842: the treasury or exchequer: *Hanaper Office*, one of the offices formerly belonging to the Court of Chancery—the old form of *hamper* L, which see.

hances, n. plu. *hæn'ses* [see *hanch*], the ends of elliptical arches; in a *ship*, the falls of the poop-banisters.

hand, n. *hænd* [A.S. *hand*, the hand: cf. Icel. *hænd*; Goth. *hændus*; Ger. *hand*; Goth. *hændan*, to seize], *hæ*, the part of the body which seizes and holds; the broad extremity of the arm below the wrist; the palm and fingers; side; part; act; power; agency; style of writing; a workman; cards held in a game; a measure of 4 inches used in measuring the height of horses—a *hand's-breadth*: v. to give or transmit with the hand; to guide or lead by the hand; to manage; to furl, said of a sail: *ad*. pert. to or used by the hand—much used as the first element of a compound word: *hand'ing*, imp. : *hand'ed*, pp. *ad*. having the greatest power or dexterity in one of the hands: *hand'less*, a. useless with the hands: *hand'ful*, n. *hæm*, as much as the closed hand will contain; a small number: clean hands, innocence; blamelessness: *hand-barrow*, a barrow carried with the hands having two handles at each end; also applied to the barrow with one wheel driven with the hands: *hand-bell*, a bell rung by the hand: *handbill*, a small printed sheet distributed to persons by hand, or from house to house: *handbook*, an elementary book easily carried and used; a manual; a guide for travellers: *hand's-breadth*, a measure of 4 inches; the breadth of a hand: *hand-gallop*, an easy gallop in which the rate of speed is regulated by pressing the bridle with the hand: *hand-gear*, the contrivances for working steam-engine valves: *hand-glass*, a glazed frame for sheltering and forcing outdoor plants: *hand's high*, measure of height by the hand's breadth, applied to a horse: *hand-lead*, among *seamen*, the instr. for sounding when passing through shallow water: *handloom*, *-loom*, a loom not worked by steam, as opposed to *power-loom*, one worked by steam: *handmade*, made by the hand and not by

châc, boy, jôt; pîre, bûd; chate, game, jog, shum, thing, there, seal.

a halberd: tied to the halberds, strapped up to crossed halberds or beams to be punished by flogging; said metaphorically of a man put up for any kind of social punishment where he cannot help himself, or where resistance is vain—as a work adversely criticised and ridiculed whose author has nothing to say in his own defence.

halcyon, *n.* *hál-si-on* [L. *halcyon* or *alcyon*; Gr. *halcyon*, the kingfisher, *halcyon*], a name formerly given to the bird kingfisher, said to lay its eggs near the sea during calm weather; a bird fabled to incubate on the sea, and which so brought about calm weather: *adj.* calm; quiet; undisturbed; peaceful: **halcyon days**, the name given by the ancients to the seven days which precede and follow the winter solstice, from the supposed circumstance of the *halcyon* selecting that period for incubation; days of peace and tranquillity: **halcyonaria**, *n.* *hál-si-on-á-ri-a* [Gr. *ornis*, a bird], in *geol.*, an extinct bird whose remains occur in the eocene Tertiaries.

hale, *a.* *hál* [AS. *hál*, hale, sound: cf. Icel. *heill*; Goth. *hails*] sound of body; healthy; not impaired: *n.* in *OE.*, welfare. *Note.*—whole, *hál* 2, and *hale* 1 are identical.

hale, *v.* *hál* or *hál* [F. *haler*, to haul; OH.Ger. *halon*, to pull—see *haul*], to drag by force; to drag violently; *hal'ing*, *imp.* *hal'ed*, *pp.* *hal'ed*.

half, *n.* *hál*, *halves*, *n.* plu. *háves* [AS. *healf*; cf. Goth. *halbs*; Icel. *halfr*; Sw. *half*], one portion of a thing divided into two equal parts: *adj.* in an equal part or degree: *ad.* in part; equally; very much, as half-starved: **halfness**, *n.* *hál-fness*, the state of being divided in opinions; in a state of uncertainty or half-heartedness: **half-and-half**, a mixture of porter and ale or beer, in about equal portions: **half-boarder**, only a day-boarder at a school: **half-bound**, having only the back and the corners of leather, as a book: **half-blood**, relationship, as born of the same father or mother, but not of both: **half-bred** or **-bred**, of a mixed race; a mongrel; a race-horse not pure-blooded: **half-brother** or **-sister**, related by one parent only: **half-cap**, in *OE.*, a cap but partially put off or doffed: **half-caste**, a cross, as between a European and a Hindoo: **half-cock**, raised only half-way, as the hammer of a gun: *n.* the position of being half-raised: **half-crown**, the third highest in value of the British silver coins, in value thirty pence; **half-dead**, almost dead; very much exhausted: **half-faced**, *fast*, in *OE.*, showing only part of the face; small-faced—generally in contempt: **half-farthing**, the smallest British copper coin, in value the eighth part of a penny—not now in circulation; a mite: **half-holiday**, half of a working day devoted to rest or amusement: **half-measures**, not full and complete endeavours or steps to accomplish the end in view: **half-moon**, the moon when half the disc appears illuminated; anything like it: **half-yearly**, twice in the year: **half-part**, equal shares; **halves**: **half-pay**, *n.* a reduced pay—applied to naval and military officers: *adj.* having a reduced pay: **halfpenny**, *n.* *hál-pén-ni*, a copper coin, the half of a penny—but we say **half-a-penny**, and pronounce it *hál-fá-pén-ni*: **half-pike**, a boarding-pike used in ships: **half-price**, a reduced price of half the amount; a reduced charge for admission: **half-round**, a semicircular moulding: **half-session**, half-drunk: **half-sovereign**, a British gold coin, equal to ten shillings: **half-stuff**, in manufacturing anything, half-formed material; a partially prepared pulp in paper-making: **half-sword**, in *OE.*, a close fight with swords, as it were at the distance of half a sword-length: **half-timer**, a child who, having some occupation, is allowed by law to attend an elementary school only half the day: **half-tint**, an intermediate tint: **halfway**, midway; equidistant from the extremes: **half-witted**, *wit'ed*, weak in intellect; silly.

halfen, *a.* *hál*, *n.* [see *half*] in *OE.*, wanting half the necessary qualities to form a complete thing: **halfend**, in *OE.*, nearly half.

halibut, *n.* *hál-fút* [Dut. *heil-bút*—from *heil*, holy; *but*, as in *bot-visch*, a flat-fish], a large flat sea-fish, so named as being excellent eating for holy-days.

halldom, *n.* *hál-dóm* [AN. *halldóm*, a sanctuary—from *halldig*, holy; and suffix, *dóm*: cf. Icel. *heilag-dóm*], in *OE.*, things of special holiness; the relics of the saints on which oaths were formerly taken; holiness; sanctity; holy state—formerly much in use as an adjunction.

hallography, *n.* *hál-lóg-ráf-í* [Gr. *hals*, the sea; *grapho*, I write], a description of the sea.

hallois, *n.* *hál-lóis* [Gr. *hals*, the sea; *ous*, the ear], a name for the ear-shell: **halloisoid**, *a.* *hál-lóis-oid*, like an ear-shell.

hallotherium, *n.* *hál-ló-thér-i-um* [Gr. *hals*, the sea; *therion*, a wild beast], in *geol.*, a tertiary airian having evident affinities to the sea-cones.

halitus, *n.* *hál-lús* [L. *halitus*, breath—from *halio*, I breathe], a breathing; the vapour from new-drawn blood.

hall, *n.* *hál* [AS. *heall*, a place of shelter, a large room—from *helan*, to conceal: cf. Dut. *hal*; Icel. *hal* or *háll*—*lit.*, a cover or place of shelter], a very large room for public assemblies, &c.; a large room at the entrance of a mansion-house or palace; a court-house; the name often given to the country residence of a nobleman or gentleman; the place of meeting and business of a corporation; the designation of certain colleges in the English universities: **hall-mark**, the stamp affixed by the goldsmiths' company, and certain assay offices, to gold and silver articles, as a sign of their quality.—*Syn.* of 'hall': vestibule; college; entry; porch; passage; room; edifice; college.

halilelulah, *int.* *hál-lé-ló-pá*, also spelt *Hal'lelu'jah* and *Al'lelu'jah* or *Al'lelu'ia* [Heb. *haléla Jáh*, praise ye Jehovah—from *halal*, to praise; *Yah* or *Jah*, Jehovah], praise ye the Lord: *n.* a song of praise or thanksgiving.

hallicards—same as *halyards*.

halloo or **halloo**, *n.* *hál-ló* [AS. *rdia*, behold—from *ea*, *ah* I *la*, lo], a shout to attract attention: *v.* to cry loudly after; to shout to: **halloo'ing**, *imp.* *hál-ló*, a loud shouting: **halloosed**, *pp.* *hál-ló'd*: **view-hallos**, hunting-cry when the fox breaks cover.

hallow, *v.* *hál-ló* [AS. *halgan*, to keep holy—from *haldig*, holy], to make holy; to consecrate; to honour as sacred; to devote to holy use: **hal'lowing**, *imp.* *hál-ló'ed*, *pp.* *hál-ló'd*: *adj.* consecrated to a sacred use; treated as sacred: **hallowfair**, *n.* *jár*, in *Scot.*, a market held in November: **halloween**, *n.* *hál-ló-é-n* [*halloin*, and *even*], in *Scot.*, All Hallows' or All Saints' Eve, 31st of October: **hallowman**, *n.* *hál-ló-mán* [*halloin*, and *mann*], the feast of All Hallows or All Saints, 1st November.

halloysite, *n.* *hál-lóis-ít*, or *halley'site*, *n.* *hál-lóis-ít* [after Omalius d'Halloy], a clayey mineral occurring in soft, smooth, amorphous masses of a whitish colour, rich in alumina; a hydrated silicate of alumina.

hallucination, *n.* *hál-ló-si-ná-shún* [L. *hallucinatio*—from *hallucinar*, I wander in the mind], delusion; error; an erroneous or insane belief in the reality of things which have no existence: **hallucination'ary**, *a.* *hál-ló-si-ná-shún-á-ry*, partaking of hallucination.

hallux, *n.* *hál-lúks* [L. *hallux*, the great toe], the innermost of the five digits which compose the hind foot of a vertebrate animal; the great toe.

halm—see *halm*.

halo, *n.* *hál-ló* [L. *halos*, a halo: Gr. *halos*, a circular threshing-floor—from *aleo*, I grind], a circle or ring of prismatic light around the sun or moon, but distinct from a corona; in a painting, a bright ring around the head of a holy person; a glory or nimbus: *hal'loed*, *a.* *hál-ló*, surrounded by a halo.

halogens, *n.* plu. *hál-ló-jén* [Gr. *halos*, salt; *gennao*, I produce], substances such as chlorine, iodine, bromine, &c., fluorine, which, by combination with metals, produce saline compounds: **halogenous**, *a.* *hál-ló-jén-ús*, having the nature of a halogen: **haloid**, *a.* *hál-lóid*, or *haloid-salt* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], a salt-like compound, produced by the combination of a metal with a halogen.

haloid—see under *halogens*.

halomancy, *n.* *hál-ló-mán-í* [Gr. *hals*, salt; *manieia*, divination], divination by means of salt.

halophytes, *n.* plu. *hál-ló-fít* [Gr. *hals*, the sea; *phuton*, a plant], in *bot.*, plants of salt marshes, containing salts of soda in their composition.

haloscope, *n.* *hál-ló-skóp* [Gr. *halos*, a halo; *skopeo*, I view], an instr. for exhibiting the phenomena connected with halos.

halotrichite, *n.* *hál-ló-trí-kít* [Gr. *hals*, salt; *trichis*, trichos, hair], an iron alum, a mineral occurring in fibrous silky masses of a yellowish-white colour.

haloe, *n.* *hál-ícs*, also *hawee*, *n.* *hács* [AS. *halssin*, to embrace—from *hals*, the throat], in *OE.*, the neck: *v.* to take one by the neck; to embrace: **hal'ing**,

malé, mál, fír, láw; méle, mál, hár; yinc, yin; nóle, nó, móve;

hæmîn, n. *hæ-mîn* [Gr. *haima*, blood], a crystalline derivative from hæmoglobin, which forms a most delicate medico-legal test of the presence of blood; also called *hydrochlorate of hæmatin*.

hæmoglobin, n. *hæ-mô-glô-bin* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *l. globus*, a ball], a red colouring matter which infiltrates the stroma of the blood-corpuscles, and which may be decomposed into an albuminous substance called *globulin* or *globin*, and a colouring matter called *hæmatin*; also in same sense *hæmatoglobulin*, n. *hæ-mô-glô-bîn-ha*.

hæmoptysis, n. *hæ-mô-ptî-sis* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *ptûs*, I spit], in med., a coughing up or spitting of blood.

hæmorrhage, n. *hæ-môr-rhî* [Gr. *haimorrhagia*, a flowing of blood—from *haima*, blood; *rhegnumi*, I burst forth], a morbid flow of blood from the nose, lungs, or intestines; an infusion of blood into the brain, arising from the rupture of one or more blood-vessels; any bleeding; hæmorrhagic, a. *hæ-môr-rhî-k*, pert. to or consisting in hæmorrhage; hæmorrhoids, n. plu. *-rôids* [Gr. *rheo*, I flow; *eidos*, appearance], piles; called in Scripture, *hemorrhoids*; hæmorrhoidal, a. *-rôid-dl*, pert. to. *Note*.—All the above words, and others, from *haima*, blood, are oftener spelt with *e* than *æ*.

hæmothorax, n. *hæ-mô-thô-raks* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *thorax*, the trunk of the body], applied to the pleural sac filled with blood, or with a fluid of a sanguineous character, which undergoes various secondary changes and degenerations in which the surrounding tissues are also involved.

hæmîn, n. *hæ-mîn*, in Scot., half-grown; a lad. **hæft**, n. *hæft* [AS. *heft*, handle; cf. Icel. *hepti*—from *hefti*; Ger. *heft*] that part of cutting instr. by which it is held and used; a handle; v. to set in a handle; hæfting, imp.; hæfted, pp. *hæfted*.

hag, n. *hag* [AS. *hægtis*, a witch; cf. Ger. *hexe*; MH. Ger. *hocke*; connec. with *haggard*], a fury; an ugly old woman; a witch; an eel-like fish; one of the lamprey family; haggard, a. *hag-gêd*, ugly; like a hag; hag fish, a. *-gish*, of the nature of a hag; having a horrid, deformed appearance; ugly; hag gishly, ad. *-li*; hag-like, like a hag.

hag, n. *hag* [AS. *haga*, a hedge; cf. Ger. *hay*; Dut. *huy*], a quadrangle, as a moor-hag; haggard, n. *hag-gêrd*, in Eng. dial., a straw-yard; a farm-yard; a cart-shed; an enclosure—see haggard 1.

hagber—same as hackbit.

haggada, n. *hag-gê-dâ*, *hagga*, *doth*, n. plu. *hag-gê-dôth* [Heb.—from *hagad*, say, tell], a legend, story, or saying in the Talmud, illustrative of the law; a free exposition of the Hebrew Scriptures, forming part of the Midrash.

haggard, a. *hag-gêrd* [F. *hagard*, wild, strange—from *hagid*, L. *hago*, from Ger. *hag*, a hedge, and the postfix *ard*: applied originally to the hawk], wild and rough in appearance; having sunken eyes; gaunt or lean; a. anything wild or irreclaimable; a wild or unreclaimed hawk; hag-gardly, ad. *-li*; hag, n. *hag*, or *hag-gêr*, n. *-gêr*, in Scot., a person employed in felling timber; the smaller branches of felled timber used as firewood.

haggard—see under *hag* 2.

haggis, n. *hag-gis* [from *hag* or *hack*, to chop; cf. F. *hachis*, a hash], in Scot., chopped heart, lungs, and liver of the lamb or sheep mixed with suet and oatmeal, well seasoned with condiments, and boiled in a sheep's or lamb's maw.

haggle, v. *hag-gêl* [*hag*—a freq. from *hack*, to cut], in O.K. to hew; to mangle; to chop; haggling, imp. *hag-gling*; haggled, pp. *hag-gld*.

haggie, v. *hag-gê* [a freq. from *hack* 2; cf. Dut. *haken*, to mangle, to stammer], to hack or dispute; to be difficult in bargaining; to stick at small matters; haggling, imp. *hag-gling*; haggled, pp. *hag-gld*; *hag-gier*, *hêr*, one who to *hag* agging at one, in O.K. to tease or provoke one much.

Hagiography, n. *hag-gê-grî-fî*, also *Hag-log-raphy*, n. *-fî* [Gr. *hagios*, holy; *graphô*, I write], a certain division of the Old Testament Scriptures, comprising Chronicles, Nehemiah, Ezra, Esther, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, and Daniel; the sacred writings; the holy Scriptures; hag-log-raphal, a. *-rê-fal*, pert. to the sacred writings; hag-log-rapher, n. *-rê-fêr*, one of the writers of the Hagiographa.

hagiolary, n. *hag-gê-lârî* [Gr. *hagios*, holy; *larys*, worship], the worship of saints.

hagiologist, n. *hag-gê-lô-gist* [Gr. *hagios*, holy; *logos*, a word], one who writes or treats of the sacred writings; hag-lô-gy, n. *-ô-gî*, the history of saints.

hah! Int. *hâ*—see *ha*.

halk, n. *hâk* [Ar.—from *hayyk*, to weave], a coloured woollen outer garment worn by Arabs.

hail, n. *hâl* [AS. *hagol*, hail; cf. Norw. *hagst*; Ger. *hagel*] drops of rain frozen while falling; v. to pour down like hail; hailing, imp.; hailed, pp. *hâld*; hailly, a. *hâlt*, consisting of hail; hail stone, n. a drop of rain frozen while falling.

hail! Int. *hâl!* [Icel. *heil*, sound, in good health], a word expressive of a wish for one's health; n. a familiar greeting; a reverential salutation.

hail, v. *hâl* [Icel. *heilsa*, to say hail to one—from *heil*, in good health], to address one in passing; to call after loudly; hailing, imp.; hailed, pp. *hâld*; hail-fellow, a companion; where do you hail from? 'where do you come from?' originally applied to a ship, which is said to *hail* from the port where she is registered.

hail, n. *hâl*, *halls*, n. plu. *halls* [Icel. *halla*, I cover or conceal], in Scot., the place where those that play at football or other games strike off; the act of driving a ball to the boundary, or reaching it; goals.

hains, n. plu. *hams*, also *hammys*, n. plu. *hams*; *mis*, and *heams*, n. plu. *hems*, Scots spellings of *hames*.

hain or *hane*, v. *hân* [Icel. *hagna*, to protect], in Scot., to spare; not to expend; to save from exhaustion by bodily labour or fatigue; hain'ing, imp.; hained, pp. *hând*.

hair, n. *hâr* [AS. *hêr*, hair; cf. Dut. *haar*; Icel. *hâr*; Ger. *haar*] fibres or threads of different degrees of fineness which cover the bodies of many animals; anything very small and fine having length; a hair, a single hair; a fine slender thread or filament; the hair, the whole collection or body of threads or filaments growing upon an animal, or upon any distinct part; hairy, a. *hâr-î*, covered with hair; resembling hair; hairiness, n. *-nês*, the state of being covered or abounding with hair; hairless, a. without hair; hairbell or harebell, a wild plant with blue pendulous flowers; the Scotch blue-bell—see under *blue*; hairbrained, wild and irregular; fickle and unsteady—properly harebrained, which see under *hare*; hair-breadth or hair's-breadth, a very small distance; among the Jews, the 46th part of an inch; hair-brush, a brush for smoothing and dressing the hair; haircloth, a woven fabric chiefly composed of horse-hair; hairdresser, one who trims and arranges the hair; hair-dye, a preparation for darkening or altering the colour of the hair; hair-gloves, gloves made of horse-hair for rubbing the skin while bathing; hair-line, a fishing-line made of horse-hair; hairlip, another spelling of harelip, which see under *hare*; hair-mould, *hâr-môld*, in Scot., the mould on bread like hoar-frost; hair-net, a net for enclosing a female's hair; hair-oil, oil for moistening the hair, generally perfumed; hair-pencil, small brushes made of fine hairs used by artists; hairpin, a bent wire, or a double pin, for fastening a female's hair; hair-powder, a kind of fine powder for sprinkling on the hair; hair-salt, a popular name for native sulphate of magnesia, appearing as fine capillary incrustations on damp walls; hair-sieve, a strainer with a hair-cloth bottom; hair-splitting, the act or practice of making minute or fine-drawn distinctions; against the hair, against the grain; contrary to the nature of a person or thing.

hairnet, n. *hâr-net* [see *harvest*], in Scot., the harvest, or harvest time.

havers or *havers*, n. plu. *hâ-vêrs* [etym. unknown], in Scot., foolish talk; incoherent speech; intelligence or statements unworthy of credit.

haj, *hajj*—see *haj*.

hake, n. *hâk* [Norw. *hakkefish*, a fish with a hooked under-jaw—from *hake*, a hook; cf. Icel. *haka*, the chin], an iron hook; a kind of sea-fish allied to the cod, so called from having a hook-shaped jaw.

hakim or *hakem*, n. *hâk-em* [Ar. *hakim*, wise], in the East, a wise man; a physician.

halberd or *halbert*, n. *hâl-bêrd* or *-bêrt* [OF. *halebarde*, a halberd; MH. Ger. *heimbörte*, a kind of spear], an anc. military weapon consisting of a long pole terminating in a battle-axe, overtopped by a spear-head; halberdier, n. *-dêr*, one who carries

habitant, *n.* *hāb-i-tant* [F. *habitant*; L. *habitare*, freq. of *habere*, to have], specifically, a resident in Lower Canada, of French origin; in *OE.*, an inhabitant.

habitas, *habitation*—see under *habitable*.

habital, *habitate*, *habited*, &c.—see under *habit*.

habile, *a.* *hā-bi-l* [L. *habilis*, manageable, suitable], in *OE.*, fit; apt.

habnaab, *ad.* *hāb-nāb* [F. *habnaab*, to have; *habnaab* = *habna*, not to have; cf. *hobnob*], in *OE.*, hit or miss; at random; by mere chance.

hackure, *n.* *hāsh-ur* [F. *hackure*, hatching in engraving—from *hache*, a hatchet], the shading on maps used to represent mountains, &c.

hacienda, *n.* *hā-si-én-dā* or *dī-thē-én-dā* [Sp.], in *Sp. Amer.*, an isolated farmhouse with surrounding land.

hack, *n.* *hāk* [an abbrev. of *hackney*; OF. *haque*, a pony—prob. from Dut. *hakken*, to hack, to jolt; *negge*, a nag], a horse kept for hire; a horse kept for all kinds of work, or for ordinary use; any thing or person overworked on hire; a drudge; anything much used; *v.* to hire as a hack; to rough-ride; to treat roughly: *hackney*, *n.* *hāk-nē*, *hack'neys*, *n.* plu. *-nē*, a horse kept for hire: *adj.* let out for hire; devoted to common use; *v.* to use much; to use or convey by a hackney: *hack'neying*, *imp.*: *hack'neyed*, *pp.* *-nēd*: *adj.* used much or in common; worn: *hackney-coach*, a carriage exposed for hire: *hack-watch*, in *nav.*, a good watch with a seconds hand, used in taking observations, to obviate the necessity of constantly moving the chronometer.

hack, *n.* *hāk* [AS. *haccian*, to cut; cf. Sw. *hacka*; Dut. *hacken*; Ger. *hacken*; Dan. *hakke*], a notch or cut made by the blow of an instrument; in *OE.*, a hesitation or faltering in speech; *v.* to cut or chop with repeated strokes; to mangle; to notch; to cough in a short broken manner; in *OE.*, to speak with stuttering or hesitation: *hack'ing*, *imp.*: *hacked*, *pp.* *hākt*.

hackbut, *n.* *hāk-būt* [OF. *haquebute*, an arquebus; Dut. *haak*, a hook; *buis*, a gun-barrel], an old kind of musket, so named from its bent shape; an *arquebuse*, which see.

hackery, *n.* *hāk-er-ē* [Anglo-Ind.], in Bengal, a native cart drawn by oxen.

hackle, *n.* *hāk-l*, also *heckle*, *n.* *hēk-l* [prob. a freq. from *hack*; 2. Dut. *hakel*, a hackle—from *haak*, a hook; cf. Ger. *hechel*—from *haken*, a hook], an iron-spiked comb or machine for dressing flax, raw silk, or any flimsy substance: *a fly* for angling, dressed with feathers or silk; *v.* to dress flax with a hackle; to tear asunder: *hack'ling*, *imp.*: *n.* act or process of preparing flax by the hackle: *hacked*, *pp.* *hāk-l*: *hackler*, *n.* *hāk-l-er*, or *heckler*, *n.* *hēk-l-er*, one who: *hack'ly*, *a.* *-lē*, rough, as if hacked; covered with sharp points: *hackles*, *n.* plu. *hāk-l-ēz*, the long shining feathers from the cock's neck, used to make artificial flies.

hackmatack, *n.* *hāk-mā-tāk* [N. Amer. Ind.], the N. Amer. Indian name, and now the popular name, of the red larch.

hackney—see *hack* 1.

haqueton, *n.* *hāk-tōn* [OF. *haqueton* or *enqueton*, a cloak, stuff: Ar. *al-qoton*], in *OE.*, a wadded coat or frock worn under a coat of mail; a wadded coat worn alone as armour of defence.

had, *pt.* and *pp.* of *have*, which see.

haddock, *n.* *hād-ōk* [perhaps a corrupt. of AS. *hæcod*, hooked, from the shape of the under-jaw of the fish], a common sea-fish of the cod kind, used for food.

hade, *n.* *hād* [AS. *hædd*, sloping], among *miners*, the steep descent of a shaft; the inclination or deviation from the vertical position of a mineral vein; *v.* to deviate from the vertical; to slope, as a fault, vein, or lode: *hād'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the amount of deviation from the vertical; the dip in a vein: *hād'ed*, *pp.*

Hades, *n.* *hād-ēs* [Gr. *hades*, the invisible], in *Gr. myth.*, the ruler of the under world, Pluto; the abode of the dead.

hadith, *n.* *hād-dīth* [Ar.], the body of traditions relating to Mohammed, now forming a supplement to the Koran.

Hadj, *n.* *hāj* [Ar. *hajj*, a pilgrimage], the pilgrimage to Mecca or Medina by a Mohammedan: *Hadji*, *n.* *hāj-i*, one who has made the pilgrimage: *nāja hadji*,

nād-īd hāj-i, the hooded snake of Egypt; the Egyptian cobra.

hæmochrome, *n.* *hē-mā-krōm* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *chrōma*, colour], the colouring matter of the blood: **hæmadrometer**, *n.* *hē-mā-drō-mō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *drōmos*, a course; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the velocity of the blood stream.

hæmadynamometer, *n.* *hē-mā-dī-nā-mō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *dynamis*, force; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the force of the flow of blood in the vessels.

hæmaglobin—see *hemoglobin*.

hæmal, *a.* *hē-māl* [Gr. *haima*, blood], connected with blood-vessels, or with the circulatory system; applied to the arch under the vertebral column which encloses and protects the organs of circulation.

hæmapoiesis, *n.* *hē-mā-pō-yē-sis* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *poiesis*, the making or forming of a thing], the production or formation of blood: **hæmapoietic**, *a.* *hē-mā-pō-yē-tē-k* [Gr. *poietikos*, making, effecting], making or producing blood.

hæmapophyses, *n.* *hē-mā-pō-yē-sēs* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *apophysis*], in *anat.*, the parts projecting from a vertebra which form the hæmal arch.

hæmatæschometer, *n.* *hē-mā-tāk-ō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *tachos*, swift; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the velocity of the blood-stream, for the same purpose as the hæmadrometer, but of a different construction.

hæmatæmia, *n.* *hē-mā-tēm-i-ā* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *haimatos*, of blood; *emē*, I vomit], in *med.*, a vomiting of blood.

hæmatin, *n.* *hē-mā-tin* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood], the colouring matter resulting from the decomposition of hæmoglobin by heat: **hæmatic**, *a.* *hē-mā-tik*, [Gr. *haima*, blood], in *anat.* and *phys.*, pert. to, or occurring in, the blood; sanguineous: *n.* a medicine which effects a change in the condition of the blood: **hæmaticæ**, *n.* *-tēs*, that branch of physiological and medical science which is concerned with the blood: **hæmatoid**, *a.* *hē-mā-tōyd* [Gr. *eidos*, form], in *path.*, having the appearance of blood: **hæmatoidin**, *n.* *hē-mā-tōy-din* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], the blood-crystals found as a pathological production in old extravasations of blood: **hæmatitis**, *n.* *hē-mā-ti-tis*, inflammation of the blood: **hæmatizuria**, *n.* *hē-mā-ti-nū-ri-tis* [Gr. *ouron*, urine], a condition of the urine in which it contains hæmatin.

hæmatite, *n.* *hē-mā-tit* [Gr. *haimatitēs*, resembling blood—from *haima*, blood], a native sesquioxide of iron of a reddish colour, and having a blood-like streak.

hæmatocœle, *n.* *hē-mā-tō-sēl* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *kēl*, a tumour], a tumour filled with blood.

hæmatocœrya, *n.* *hē-mā-tō-ri-d* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *kruos*, cold], a term applied to the cold-blooded vertebrate animals, as fishes and reptiles: **hæmatocœryal**, *a.* *-kri-d*, cold-blooded.

hæmatoidin—see under *hæmatin*.

hæmatology, *n.* *hē-mā-tō-lō-jē* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *logos*, discourse], a description of the blood.

hæmatoma, *n.* *hē-mā-tō-mā*, **hæmatomata**, *n.* plu. *hē-mā-tō-mā-tā* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood], a kind of tumour formed from an effused blood-mass resulting from a hæmorrhage.

hæmatometra, *n.* *hē-mā-tō-mē-trā* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood; *metra*, womb], an accumulation of menstrual blood in the uterus, which becomes thick, black, and tarry, and often causes great dilation.

hæmatosine, *n.* *hē-mā-tō-sin*, same as *hæmatin*, which see.

hæmatosis, *n.* *hē-mā-tō-sis* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood], the formation of blood.

hæmatothermia, *n.* *hē-mā-tō-thēr-mā* [Gr. *haima*, blood; *thērmos*, warm], a term applied to the warm-blooded vertebrate animals.

hæmatoryllon, *n.* *hē-mā-tō-ri-lōn* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood; *ryllon*, wood], the logwood-tree; the *Hæmatoryllon Campechiænum*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*: **hæmatoryllin**, *n.* *-lin*, the colouring principle of logwood.

hæmatosœa or **hæmatosœa**, *n.* plu. *hē-mā-tō-sœā* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood; *sœon*, an animal], minute organisms occurring in the blood.

hæmaturia, *n.* *hē-mā-tā-ri-tis* [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood; *ouron*, urine], in *med.*, a discharge of bloody urine.

māte, māt, fār, lāt; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nēt, mōve;

gynostegium, *n.* *jin'-ô-stê-jî-dm* [Gr. *gynê*, a female, a pistil; *stêgê*, I cover], the staminal crown of *Asclepias*, a genus of plants.

gynostemium, *n.* *jin'-ô-stê-mî-dm* [Gr. *gynê*, a female, a pistil; *stêmôn*, a thread, a stamen], a column in orchids bearing the organs of reproduction; the united stamens and pistil of orchids.

gyp, *n.* *jip* (a supposed corrupt. of (used sarcastically) Gr. *gypos*, a vulture; but more probably from *gypsy*, a sly, unscrupulous fellow), in *familiar language* at Cambridge University, a man-servant of undergraduates and others.

Gypsey or **Gypsey**—see **Gipsy**.

gypsoplaster, *n.* *jip'-ô-plâst* [Gr. *gypos*, chalk; *plâstê*, I form or mould], a plaster-of-Paris cast.

gypsum, *n.* *jip'-sûm* [L. *gypsum*; Gr. *gypos*, white lime], a soft chalky stone which, calcined and burnt, and reduced to powder, is called *plaster of Paris*; sulphate of lime or calcic sulphate; *gypsosus*, *a.* *-sûs*, also *gypsa*, *a.* *jip'-sîn*, consisting of or resembling gypsum; *gypsifer*, *a.* *-sî-fêr'-s* [L. *fero*, I bear], containing gypsum.

gynostemium, *n.* *jin'-ô-stê-mî-dm* [L. *gyrus*; Gr. *gyros*, a circle; *stêmôn*, a spine], in *geol.*, a genus of gigantic sea-spines of the Carboniferous formation, the groovings on which run in a spiral manner from the base upwards.

gyrate, *a.* *jî-râd* [L. *gyrus*; Gr. *gyros*, a circuit or compass, a circle] winding or going round, as in a circle: *v.* to whirl round; to revolve round a central point: *gyrating*, *imp.* *gyrated*, *pp.* *gyral*, *a.* *-râl*, whirling; *gyration*, *n.* *-râ-shûn*, a circular motion; a turning or whirling round: *gyratory*, *a.* *-têr'-t*, moving or whirling in a circle: *gyre*, *n.* *jîr*, a circular motion; a circle described by a moving body: *gyred*, *a.* *jîr'd*, falling in rings.

gyre—see under **gyrate**.

Gyrocephala, *n.* *jî-rên'-sî-fâ-lâ* [Gr. *gyros*, I curve or bend; *enkephalos*, the brain], a section of the mammalia, in which the cerebral hemispheres are abundantly convoluted.

gyrtaleon—see **gerfalcon**.

gyrodus, *n.* *jî-rô-dûs* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle; *odous*, a tooth], in *geol.*, a genus of thick-toothed fishes, so termed from their circular grinding teeth: **gyrogonites**, *n.* *-rôg'-ô-nîz* [Gr. *gonos*, seed], the spiral seed-vessels of plants allied to the Chara, and found fossil in the fresh-water tertiary.

gyrogonite, *n.* *-rôg'-ô-nîz* [Gr. *gyros*, round; *gonos*, seed], a fossil seed-vessel of the flowerless plant-genus Chara, found in fresh-water deposits, and formerly supposed to be a shell.

gyroma, *n.* *jî-rô-mâ* [Gr. *gyroma*, a circle—from *gyros*, round], the annulus or ring around the spore-case of ferns.

gyromancy, *n.* *jî-rô-mân-sî* [Gr. *gyros*, a circuit; *manêia*, divination], a kind of divination by walking in a circle or ring.

gyroscope, *n.* *jî-rô-skôp* [Gr. *gyros*, a circuit; *skôpê*, I see], an instr. for illustrating the laws of rotation; it is composed of a heavy solid rotating wheel, the axis of which is free, and may be acted on by couples of forces; a kind of top which exhibits the effects of revolution and rotation.

gyrose, *a.* *jî-rôs* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle], in *bot.*, turned round like a crook; marked with wavy lines. **gyrostat**, *n.* *jî-rô-stât* [Gr. *gyros*, a circuit; *stâtes*, that stands, standing still], a gyroscope, which see.

gyrus, *n.* *jî-rûs*, *gyri*, *n.* *jî-rî* [L. *gyrus*; Gr. *gyros*, a circle], in *anat.*, a rounded ridge or convolution in the surface of the cerebral hemisphere.

gyves, *n.* *jîv*, *jîvz* [Æ. *gyves*, fetters], shackles or iron fetters for the legs: *gyve*, *v.* *jîv*, to fetter; to shackle: *gyving*, *imp.* *gyved*, *pp.* *jîvd*.

H

h, *H*, *sch*, *A* is a consonant, and is the eighth letter of the English alphabet: *A* is wholly mute in *heir*, *honor*, *honor*, *hour*, and their compounds: *h* is nearly mute in *human*, *humour*, and *humus*, and their compounds.

ha! *int.* *Ad* [an imitative word: O. Fr. *hahn*, expressing laughter], a word expressing wonder or surprise; when repeated in rapid succession, it expresses laughter or joyous exultation: *a.* the interjection so sounded: *ha-ha*, *n.* also written *hah-hah*, *n.* *hâ-hâ*.

haaf, *a.* *Ad* [Icel. *haf*; cf. Dan. *hav*; AS. *heaf*, the sea], pert. to the deep-sea fishing off the Orkney and Shetland Islands—called the *haaf-fishing*: *a.* the deep-sea; a deep-sea fishing-bank.

habble, *n.* *hâb'-l*, in *Scot.*, a squabble; a mob-fight; a street row: *v.* to put into a state of perplexity; to confuse: *habbling*, *imp.* *habbling*; *habbled*, *pp.* *hâb'-ld*.

habene corpus, *n.* and *a.* *hâ-bê-ds kôr'-pûs* [L. *habens*, you may have; *corpus*, the body], in *law*, derived from the Great Charter, so called from containing these words, and which secures the liberty of the subject, or his person from illegal restraint; a writ or document which orders the body of a person confined in prison, or otherwise in restraint, to be produced.

haberdashery, *n.* *hâb'-êr-dâsh'-êrîs* [Æ. *hæperdash*, a stuff], originally pedlar's wares as carried in a sack; small wares, woollen drapery goods, and suchlike: *haberdasher*, *n.* a dealer in soft goods, as woollens, linens, silks, &c.: *haberdash*, *v.* *hâb'-êr-dâsh*, in *OE.*, to deal or trade as a haberdasher: *haberdashing*, *imp.* *hâb'-êr-dâshed*, *pp.* *-dâsh*.

haberdine, *n.* *hâb'-êr-dîn* [F. *haberdenn*; Dut. *abberdaen*—perhaps from *Aberdeen*, whence the fish came], a kind of cod-fish cured; poor John—perhaps itself a corrupt. of F. *haberdenn* by cutting away the first syllable *hâ*.

habergeon, *n.* *hâb'-êr-jên* [F. *haubergeon*, originally a little coat of mail—see *hauberk*], a coat of mail or armour to defend the neck or breast, formed of little iron rings.

habillament, *n.* *hâ-bîl'-î-mên* [F. *habillement*, clothes—from *habiller*, to dress: L. *habilis*, fit—from *habere*, to have], a garment; clothing: *habillaments*, *n.* *plu.* garments or dress in general.

hability, *n.* *hâ-bîl'-î-tî* [L. *habilitas*, ability], in *OE.*, aptitude; ability.

habit, *n.* *hâb'-î* [OF. *habit*, a garment, a raiment; L. *habitus*, state of the body, dress—from *habeo*, I have, I possess], dress; the particular state of the body; a coat with a long skirt worn by ladies on horseback; the tendency to any action or practice occasioned by custom or frequent repetition; manner; way; in *bot.*, the general external appearance of a plant; *v.* to dress or array: *habiting*, *imp.* *habited*, *pp.* *habitual*, *a.* *hâ-bîl'-î-tâl* [F. *habitué*; OF. *habitual*; mid. L. *habitudinis*], formed or acquired by habit; customary; usual: *habitually*, *ad.* *-tî*: *habitualness*, *n.* *hâb'-î-tê*, *v.* *-tî* [mid. L. *habitudinis*, brought into a certain condition], to accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice: *habituating*, *imp.* *habituating*, *pp.* *-tî-tî* [mid. L. *habitudinis*, brought into a certain condition], to accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice: *habituation*, *n.* *-tî-shûn*; *habitude*, *n.* *-tî-tî* [F. —L.], state with regard to something else; long custom: *habitus*, *n.* *hâ-bîl'-î-tî* [F.], one who is in the habit of frequenting a place, especially a place of amusement: *habit-maker*, a tailor who makes long cloth riding-dresses for ladies: *habit-shirt*, a thin muslin or lace garment worn over the neck and breast by females: *habit* and *repute*, in *Scots law*, whatever is generally received as matter of fact; known to be acting or living in a certain way, as a person may be married by *habit* and *repute*, and the crime of theft is aggravated by *habit* and *repute*.—*SYN.* of *habit* *n.*: custom; fashion; method; mode; practice; usage; prescription; attire; apparel; array; costume; clothes; clothing; vestment; vesture; habilliment; raiment; garment; guise; garb; temperament; conduct; disposition; character—of *habitual*: accustomed; common.

habitable, *a.* *hâ-bîl'-î-tâ-bî* [F. *habitable*—from L. *habilitas*, habitable—from *habitare*, to have possession of, to inhabit], that may be dwelt in: *habitableness*, *n.* *-bî-nês*, capacity of being inhabited: *habitancy*, *n.* *-tân-sî*, abode; legal settlement: *habitat*, *n.* *-tî* [L. *habitat*, it inhabits], dwelling; the natural locality of an animal or plant in its wild state: *habitation*, *n.* *-tî-shûn* [F.—L.], a place of abode; a house; a residence: *habitanee*, *n.* *-tîns*, in *OE.*, dwelling; abode.

abbe, boy, fût; pûre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

passion; *gusty*, a. *gú'st*, subject to gusts; stormy; hasty or fitful in temper.

gust, n. *gúst* [L. *gustus*, taste, flavour—from *gusto*, I taste] sense of tasting; relish; intellectual taste: in OE., to taste; to have a relish of: *gustable*, a. *-tá-b*, pleasant to the taste: *gustatory*, a. *-tér-i*, pert. to the taste; tending to please the taste: *gusto*, n. *-tò* [It.] relish; that which excites pleasant sensations in the palate and tongue: *gustful*, a. *gustful*; *gustfulness*, n. *gustfulness*; the relish of a thing.

Gustatory, *gusto*—see under *gust*.

gut, n. *gút* [AS. *gut*, entrails: prob. from root in Goth. *gutan*; AS. *gotan*, to pour out], the intestinal canal reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the anus; a passage or strait; a substance made from a silkworm, when ready to spin its cocoon, by pulling out and extending the silk part to a fine thread, and then hanging it up to dry; in *Eng. dial.*, a wide ditch or watercourse that empties itself into the sea; a strait or channel; a bay: v. to take out the inside of anything; to plunder thoroughly: *gutting*, imp. *gutted*, pp. *guts*, n. plu. stomach; the intestines; receptacle for food; gluttony.

gutta, n. *gút'tá* [L.] a drop; concrete juice: *gut'ta serena*, *seré-ná* [L.] clear drop; a loss or decay of sight from palsy of the optic nerve without any apparent blindness: *gut'tated*, a. besprinkled with drops: *gut'ta*, n. plu. *-tá*, in *sculp.*, ornaments like drops.

gutta-percha, n. *gút'tá-pér-chá* [Mal. *gatah*, gum; *percha*, a tree from which it is obtained] a dried milky juice, the produce of a large forest-tree growing in the Eastern Archipelago, much used in the arts and for industrial purposes; the produce of the forest-tree *Leonandra gutta*, L. Ord. *Sapotaceæ*: *gut'tiferous*, a. *-tí-fér-us* [L. *fero*, I bear], yielding gum or resinous substances.

gutter, n. *gút'tér* [OF. *goutlière*, a channel or gutter—from *goute*, a drop—from L. *gutta*, a drop], a channel or hollow for conveying water; any hollow piece of wood or metal for conveying waste water: v. to form into small hollows or channels: *gut'tering*, imp. *gut'tured*, pp. *té-rd*: adj. cut into gutters or small hollows.

guttulate, a. *gút'tá-lát* [L. *guttula*, a little drop], in bot., in the form of small drops; composed of small round vesicles.

guttural, a. *gút'tér-ál* [F. *gutturale*—from mid. L. *gutturális*—from *guttur*, the throat], formed in the throat; pert. to the throat: n. a letter pronounced in the throat: *gut'turally*, adv. *-tí*.

guy, n. *gí* [OF. *guie*, a guide; cf. *guta*], in a ship, a rope used to keep a heavy body steady while hoisting or lowering; a wire rope, chain, or rod to steady and prevent undulations in a suspension bridge.

guy, n. *gí*, a grotesque effigy of Guy Fawkes; a person dressed in an odd or fantastic manner.

guzzle, v. *gíz-sí* [OF. *goussiller*, to gulp up, to swallow down: cf. It. *gozzo*, the throat], to drink much and greedily; to drink often: *guzzling*, imp. *gúzzling*; *guzzled*, pp. *gíz-síd*: *guzzler*, n. *gíz-tér*, an immoderate drinker.

gwyniad, n. *gwin-iád* [W. *gwyniad*, a whitening—from *gwyn*, white] a white fish found in the Welsh lakes, and in many lakes of Europe.

Gybe—see *gybe*, v. *gí*.

Gyle, *tun*, n. *gí-lán*, a tun or vessel used by brewers.

gymnasium, n. *gím-ná-sí-úm* [L. *gymnasium*: Gr. *gymnasion*, in ancient times, a place where men wrestled naked—from Gr. *gymnos*, naked], a school for gymnastics, or athletic exercises: *gymnas'tics*, n. plu. *-nás'tiks*, physical exercises tending to the improvement of health and strength, and muscular development: *gym'nast*, n. *-nást*, one who teaches or practises gymnastics: *gymnas'tic*, a. *-nás'tík*, of or relating to gymnastics: *gymnas'tically*, adv. *-tí*: *gymnas'tarch*, n. *-nást-árk* [Gr. *archos*, chief], in ancient Greece, the chief officer of a gymnasium: *gym'níc*, a. in OE., practising athletic or gymnastic exercises; pert. to the exercises of the gymnasium.

Gymnaxyony, n. *gím-náks-é-nt* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked; *axón*, an axle-tree], in bot., a state in which the placenta protrudes through the ovary and alters its position.

Gymmoblastic, a. *gím-nò-blást'ík* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked; *blastos*, a bud], applied to the hydroses in which the nutritive and reproductive buds are not protected by horny receptacles.

Gymnocarpous, a. *gím-nò-kár-pús* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked; *karpos*, fruit], in bot., applied to certain lichens whose spores lie in widely open receptacles.

Gymnodonta, n. plu. *gím-nò-dònts* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked; *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth], applied to a family of fishes in which the jaws are covered with a substance resembling ivory, arranged in small plates representing united teeth.

Gymnogynæ, n. *gím-nò-jén* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked; *gynæ*, I produce], a plant with naked seeds—that is, seeds which are not enclosed in an ovary; a gymnospermous plant.

Gymnolemata, n. plu. *gím-nò-lé-má-tá* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked; *leimoi*, the neck or throat], an order of the polyzoa, having the mouth devoid of the valvular structure known as the epistome.

Gymnophiona, n. plu. *gím-nò-fí-ó-ná* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked; *ophis*, *ophios*, a serpent], the order of the amphibia, comprising certain snake-like species.

Gymnosomata, n. plu. *gím-nò-sómá-tá* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked; *sómata*, bodies], the order of pteropods which have not the body protected by a shell.

Gymnosophilist, n. *gím-nò-sí-físt* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked; *sophistes*, a philosopher—from *sophos*, wise], a barefooted and slightly clad philosopher of India: *gymnosophy*, n. *-fí*, their doctrine.

Gymnospermous, a. *gím-nò-spér-mús* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked; *spérma*, seed], having naked seeds, or seeds not enclosed in a true ovary, as Conifers: *gymnosperm's*, n. plu. *-spér-má*, also *gym'nosperm's*, n. plu. *-spér-má*, plants differing from exogens in having naked ovules; plants having ovules developed without the usual integuments.

Gymnospore, n. *gím-nò-spór* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked; *spora*, seed], a naked spore: *gym'nospore's*, a. *-spór-ís*, of or pert. to plants having naked spores: *gym'nospé'tra*, n. plu. *-spér-é*, the class of plants having naked spores, including fungi and algae.

Gymnostomi, n. plu. *gím-nò-tó-mí* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked; *stoma*, a mouth], mosses without a peristome, or naked-mouthed: *gymnos'tomous*, a. *-tò-mís*, naked-mouthed; without a peristome.

Gymnotus, n. *gím-nò-tús* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked; *nóton*, the back], the electric eel of S. Amer.

Gynaecology or *gynaecology*, n. *gín-á-ké-ló-jí* [Gr. *gyné*, a woman; *gynaikow*, of a woman; *logos*, discourse], the science which investigates the nature of the generative powers of women, and their diseases.

Gynandrian, a. *gín-ándrí-án* [Gr. *gyné*, a female; *ándra*, a male], in bot., applied to those plants—the *gynandria*, *-drí-á*—which have the stamens adhering to the pistil, as in orchids; also *gynandrous*, a. *-drús*.

Gynandrophore, n. *gín-ándró-fór* [Gr. *gyné*, a female; *ándra*, a male; *phoré*, I bear], in bot., a column bearing stamens and pistils.

Gynantheros, a. *gín-ánthér-ús* [Gr. *gyné*, a female; *antheros*, flowery, blooming—from *anthos*, a flower], an abnormal condition of the flower in which the stamens are converted into pistils.

Gynarchy, n. *gín-ár-kí* [Gr. *gyné*, a woman; *arché*, government], government by a female: *gynéocracy*, n. *-é-ké-rá-sí*, or *gynéocracy*, n. *-é-ké-rá-sí* [Gr. *kratos*, strength, authority], female ascendancy or government; a government over which a female may preside.

Gynæcia, a. *gín-é-síá* [Gr. *gyné*, a woman], in bot., applied to the position of the stigma on the column of orchids.

Gynohæse, n. *gín-ò-bás* [Gr. *gyné*, a woman; *basis*, a base], a fleshy substance in the centre of a flower, to the base of which the carpels are attached: *gynohæ'sis*, a. *-ò-sí-sis*, having a gynohæse; applied to a style springing from between the carpels, as in *Labiata*.

Gynœcium, n. *gín-é-sí-úm* [Gr. *gyné*, a woman; *oikos*, a house], the female organs of the flower: the pistils: *gynœcia*, n. plu. *-é-sí-á*, female organs.

Gynophore, n. *gín-ò-fór* [Gr. *gyné*, a female; *phoré*, I bear], in bot., a stalk supporting the ovary; in zool., one of the generative buds or gonophores of hydroses containing ova alone, and differing in form from those which contain spermatozoa.

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lafo*; *mêle*, *mél*, *hér*; *yinc*, *pín*; *nôle*, *nôl*, *môve*;

gulch, *v.* **gûlch** [Sw. *gûlha*, to swallow greedily; cf. Dut. *gulch*, greedily] in *OE.* to swallow voraciously; a *gulcher*; **gulching**, *imp.*; **gulched**, *pp.* **gûlcht**.
gulch, *n.* **gûlch** [see *gulch* 1] in *OE.* a gully or swallow in a river; in *N. Amer.*, a short ravine; a short deep bit of a torrent's bed when dry; a miniature cañon.

gules, *n.* **plu. gûls** [F. *gules*, red or sanguine in blance—from *gule*, the mouth, the throat; *l. gula*] in *Ar.*, a term denoting red, represented in engravings by bright lines.

gulf, *n.* **gûlf** [F. *golfe*; *It. golfo*, a gulf; Gr. (late) *ê-pêos*=*kolpos*, the bosom, a bay] a tract of ocean water extending into the land; an arm of the sea; as *abyss*; a deep place in the earth; anything inaccessible; **gulfy**, *a.* **gûlfy**, full of or resembling gulfs; **self-stream**, a great ocean-current, flowing out from the Gulf of Mexico, whose waters, of a high degree of temperature, crossing the Atlantic Ocean to the shores of north-western Europe, raise or modify, to a considerable degree, the temperatures of the climates prevailing there.

gull, *n.* **gûl** [W. *gwalan*; Bret. *gouelan*, from the peculiar wailing cry of the bird; Bret. *gouela*, to weep] a sea-bird of many species.

gull, *v.* **gûl** [from *gull* 1—from the notion of the gull's stupidity] to cheat; to deceive; to defraud; *a.* *cheat*; a trick; one easily cheated; **gulling**, *imp.*; **gulled**, *pp.* **gûld**; **gullible**, *a.* *li-bl*, easily deceived; **gullibility**, *n.* *gûl-î-ti*, the state or condition of being easily cheated or defrauded.

gullet, *n.* **gûl-îl** [F. *goulet*, the gullet—from *goule*, the mouth; *l. gula*, the throat or gullet], the passage in the neck and chest of an animal down which food and drink pass into the stomach; the oesophagus; **gully**, *n.* **gûl-îl**, a channel or hollow formed by running water; a ditch; a gutter; **gulled**, *a.* *lîd*, having a hollow worn by water; **gully-hole**, the mouth of a drain where the water pours with a gurgling noise into the sink or the main sewer.

gully—see under *gullet*.

gully, *n.* **galley**, *n.* or **gallie**, *n.* **gûl-îl** [F. *goulet*—see *gullet*], in *Scot.* and *prov. Eng.*, a large clasp-knife.

gulp, *v.* **gûlp** [Dut. *golpen*, to drink greedily; Dan. *gulpe*, to swallow eagerly or in large draughts; *n.* as much as can be swallowed at once; **gulping**, *imp.*; **gulped**, *pp.* **gûlpt**.

gum, *n.* **gûm** [F. *gomme*; *l. gummi*; Gr. *gommi*, gum], a vegetable mucilage or glue, found thickened on the surface of certain trees; *v.* to smear with gum; to unite with gum; **gumming**, *imp.*; **gummed**, *pp.* **gûmd**; *adj.* covered or smeared with gum; **gummy**, *a.* *gûm-mik*, of or pert. to gum; **gum-arabic** [L. *fero*, I carry], bearing or producing gum; **gum-moss**, *a.* *moss*, of the nature or quality of gum; **gum'my**, *a.* *-mî*, adhesive; consisting of or resembling gum; formerly in *familiar slang*, thick; clumsy; puffy; **gum'mess**, *n.* *gum-arabic*, *lîd-rêl-ik*, a gum procured from several species of acacia in Africa and S. Asia, generally from *Acacia vicia* and *A. arabica*; **gum-lac**, *lak*, a resinous substance exuded from the body of certain insects, chiefly upon the banyan-tree; the *Aleurites lac-ciferæ*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*, furnishes gum-lac in *Ceylon*; **gum-resin**, exudation from certain trees and shrubs, partaking of the nature of gums and resins; **gum-male acid**, an acid formed from gum; **British gum** or **dextrin**, a gummy substance produced by heating starch; **gum-tragacanth**—see *tragacanth*; **gum-tree**, species of *Eucalyptus*, which see.

gumbe, *n.* **gûm-bê** [of Indian or Negro origin] in U.S., the pod of a species of mallow; a kind of soup; a dialect of the Croles and Negroes in the Western States of N. Amer.

gumption, *n.* **gûm-shûn** [Eng. dial. *gum*, to observe, to understand; AS. *guman*, to observe], in *familiar language*, capacity; shrewdness; common-sense; *task*.

gums, *n.* **plu. gûms** [AS. *gôma*, the jaws; cf. *Isel. gûmr*; Ger. *gummen*], the fleshy matter surrounding the teeth; the sockets of the teeth; **gum-boll**, a boll on the gum.

gun, *n.* **gûn** [etym. obscure; perhaps from OF. *mangonel*; mid. *l. mangonellus*—dim. of *mangon*; Gr. *mangonon*, a war-engine for throwing stones] any firearm, except a pistol and revolver; a fowling-piece; an instr. for throwing shot by means of gunpowder, as a musket, a rifle, a cannon;

gun-barrel, the tube of a gun; **gunboat**, a strongly-built vessel for rivers and coasting, carrying one or more heavy guns; **gun-carriage**, a carriage for bearing and moving heavy guns; **gun-cotton**, cotton-wool steeped in nitric and sulphuric acids, then washed in pure water and carefully dried, so highly explosive as to be used instead of gunpowder; also called *trinitro-cellulose*; **gun-fire**, in certain places, a morning and evening gun fired at fixed times; **gunnage**, *n.* *-nâj*, the number of cannon a ship carries; **gun'ner**, *n.* *-nêr*, one appointed over guns or ammunition; an artilleryman; **gun'nery**, *n.* *-î*, the art of managing guns, mortars, &c.; also the science; **gun-metal**, an alloy of 9 parts of copper with 1 of tin; **gunpowder**, *n.* *-pôw-î-der*, the chemical composition used in guns, &c., composed of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal; **gun'shot**, *a.* caused by the shot from a gun, as a wound; *n.* reach or range of a gun; **gunsmith**, *n.* one who makes or repairs guns; **gunstock**, *n.* the wood into which the barrel of a fowling-piece, musket, or rifle is fitted; **gun-tackle**, *lak*, pulleys and ropes used on board of ships to secure guns, or to run them out of the ports; **gun-ward**, *n.* *gûn-î* [gun, and *ward*, which see], the upper timber of a ship's side from the half-deck to the fore-castle—so named because the upper guns were pointed from it; spelt also **gun'nal**; to blow great guns, to blow violently; *sare* as a gun, as certain as that a gun will go off when the trigger is pulled; a great gun, a man of eminence and mark, especially as a preacher or public speaker; **air-gun**—see under *air*.

gunjah, *n.* **gûn-jâ** [Hind. *gûngol*], in *India*, the name given to the Indian hemp, gathered when in flower and containing its resin, and dried.

gunny or **gunney**, *n.* **gûn-î** [Beng. *goni*], a coarse, heavy sacking of jute or hemp for wrapping cotton bales and for making bagging.

Gunter's chain, *gûn-î-ter's chûn*, a surveyor's measure, so named after the inventor, consisting of a series of iron links, usually 100, each being 7-92 inches in length, or 66 feet in total length; **Gunter's scale**, *skûl*, a plane scale, having various lines engraved on it, used in certain mathematical computations.

guy, *n.* **gûp** [Anglo-Indian slang], tattle; current rumours in bazars; topics of the time and place.

gurge, *n.* **gûrj** [L. *gurgus*, a whirlpool], in *OE.*, a whirlpool; a gulf; *v.* to swallow up; **gurging**, *imp.*; **gurgled**, *pp.* **gûrjld**.

gurgoons—see *gradings*.

gurgle, *v.* **gûr-gîl** [an imitative word; *It. gorgogliare*, to gargle, to bubble—from *gorgo*, a whirlpool; *l. gurgus*], to flow with an irregular bubbling noise, as water in a small pebbly stream, or from a bottle; **gurgling**, *imp.* **gûr-gîng**; *adj.* running or flowing with a broken bubbling noise; *n.* a gushing or flowing with a broken, bubbling, or clucking noise; **gurgled**, *pp.* **gûr-gîld**.

gurgyle—see *gargyle*.

gurnard, *n.* **gûr-nêrd** [OF. *grognard*—from *grogner*, to grunt], a small sea-fish of several species with a very large head and rough bony skin—so called from the grunting sound the fish emits in certain circumstances; often spelt **gurnet**, *gûr-nêd*.

gurry, *n.* **gûr-îrî** [Hind. *gurhi*], a small fort in India.

gurt, *n.* **gûrî** [a corrupt of *gutter*, which see], in mining, a gutter or channel for water, usually hewn out of the pavement or bottom of a working drift.

guru, *n.* **gû-rû** [Sana.], a spiritual guide.

gush, *n.* **gûsh** [Isel. *gusa*, to spit out, to gush], a sudden and violent flowing out of a liquid from an enclosed place; a sudden flow; *v.* to rush as a fluid from confinement; to issue with force and rapidity; **gushing**, *imp.*; *adj.* breaking forth with a gush or rush; exuberant; demonstrative; *n.* a rushing forth with impulsive force; **gushed**, *pp.* **gûshî**; **gush-ingly**, *ad.* *îl*.

gusset, *n.* **gûs-sêt** [F. *gousset*, a fop, the armpit—from *gousse*, the pod or husk, as of peas; cf. *It. guscio*], in armour, the plate before the armpit; a triangular piece of cloth put into a garment to enlarge or strengthen a part; in *merc.*, an angular piece of iron to unite parts, or to give strength and stiffness to the angular parts of a structure.

gust, *n.* **gûst** [Isel. *gust*], a cold blast of wind; a sudden blast of wind; a sudden violent burst of

cûl, bôj, fûl; pûre, bûd; chûr, game, fog, shum, thing, there, seal.

select troops for the protection of a prince: **guardsman**, *gárdsmán*, a soldier of the Guards: **advanced-guard** or **vanguard**, a body of troops marching some distance in front of an army to prevent surprise, or to give notice of danger: **dismounting guard**, the act of coming off guard: **mounting guard**, the act of going on guard: **guard of honour**, a body of troops drawn up to receive eminent personages as a mark of respect: **quarter-guard**, the guard posted in front of a camp: **rear-guard**, a body of troops that march behind an army for its protection against surprise, or posted in rear of a camp: **guard-room**, a room for the accommodation of soldiers on guard: **guard-ship**, a vessel of war appointed for service in a harbour or river: on guard, acting or serving as a guard.—**SYN.** of 'guard v.': to keep; watch; shield; secure; shelter; preserve.

guarish, *v.* *gáirish* [*F. guérison*, healing—from *guérir*, to heal], in *O.E.*, to heal: **guarishing**, *imp.*: **guarished**, *pp.* *gáirish*.

guava, *n.* *gudá-vá* [*Braz. guaiava*], a tree of tropical Amer., the fruit of which makes a delicious jelly; the fruit of various species of *Psidium*, *Ord. Myrtaceae*.

guddi or **gaddae**, *n.* *gáddá*—see **gaddae**.

gudgeon, *n.* *gúj-án* [*F. goujon*—from *L. gobiōnem*; *Gr. gobiōs*, a gudgeon], a small river-fish easily caught; a person easily cheated or deceived.

gudgeon, *n.* *gúj-án* [*OF. goujon*, the pin of a pulley], the iron pin or shaft on which a wheel turns.

gueber—same as **gheber**.

guelder-rose, *n.* *gáldér-rós* [from *Gelderland* in Holland; *L. rosa*, a rose], a shrub bearing large bunches of white flowers; the *Viburnum opulus*, *Ord. Caprifoliaceae*—so named from a resemblance of the abortive heads of flowers to white roses; also called **snowball-tree**.

Guelph or **Gealphe**, *n.* *plu. gúel-fs* [from the great Ger. house of the *Welfs* or *Guelfs*], the name of a famous faction or party in the middle ages in Italy acting in the interests of the Pope—the opposite faction being called **Ghibellines**.

guerdon, *n.* *gér-dón* [*OF. guerdon*—from *mid. L. wolderdōnum*—from *OH.Ger. woldar*, against, back again; *L. dōnum*, a gift], reward; recompense: *v.* to reward: **guerdoning**, *imp.*: **guerdoned**, *pp.* *dōnd*: **guerdonable**, *a.* *-bl.*, worthy of reward.

guerrilla, *n.* *gér-ú-lá* or *gúer-ú-lá* [*Sp. guerrilla*, a war of partisans—from *guerra*, war: *OH.Ger. guerra*, discord], one of an irregular force employed in small bands to harass an army, particularly in a mountainous country: *adj.* *pert.* to irregular warfare; carried on by independent bands.

guérte, *n.* *gá-ré* [*F.*], a small projecting tower at the salient angles of a fortified work, to hold a sentinel.

guess, *n.* *gés* [*ME. gessen*, to guess; *Dan. gisse*, to guess], a conjecture; an opinion formed without certain knowledge: *v.* to conjecture; to suppose; to form an opinion without sufficient evidence; to decide from mere probabilities; to hit upon the truth: **guessing**, *imp.*: *n.* the forming of conjectures: **guessed**, *pp.* *gess-er*, *n.* *-er*, one who: **guessingly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **guesswork**, *n.* random or haphazard conjecture.—**SYN.** of 'guess n.': supposition; hypothesis; surmise; suspicion; thought; fancy; imagination; divination.

guest, *n.* *gést* [*AS. gæst*, a stranger: cf. *Goth. gasts*; *Ger. gast*; *Icel. gæstr*; *L. hōstis*, a stranger], a stranger or friend entertained in the house of another; a visitor: **guest-chamber**, the public room of the house; the apartment appropriated to guests: **guest-wise**, in the manner of a guest.

guffaw, *n.* *gú-fáw* [an imitative word], a long boisterous laugh; a loud burst of laughter.

guffin, *n.* *gú-fín* [*Eng. dial.*], one of the names for the viviparous blenny; other common names are eel-pout; tanglake; and greenbone.

gubh, *n.* *gú* [*Ger.*], in *prol.*, an ochreous earthy deposit in the clefts of rocks.

guide, *n.* *gid* [*F. guider*, to direct: *O.Sax. wítan*, to pay heed], the person or thing that directs; one who leads; a regulator: *v.* to lead or direct; to influence; to instruct; to superintend: **guidable**, *a.* *-d-ble*, capable of being guided: **guiding**, *imp.* *gú-ding*: **guided**, *pp.* *gú-dance*, *n.* *-dane*, a leading; direction: government: **guideless**, *a.* *-less*, having no guide: **guide-post**, a post at a cross-road, directing the traveller which road to follow: **guider**, *n.* one who or that

which: **guide-book**, a book for tourists or visitors, containing directions how to visit certain districts or localities, what to see, and where, with useful information in regard to them; an elementary treatise.—**SYN.** of 'guide v.': to conduct; direct; pilot; manage; regulate; order; instruct; train; govern.

Guides, *n.* *plu. gids*, in *F. gid* [a contr. of *guidons*—see **guidon**], a French cavalry corps which carries the principal **guidon** or standard.

guidon, *n.* *gú-dón*, in *F. gú-ding* [*F.*—from *guider*, to guide], the silk standard or flag of a regiment or squadron of dragoons; a small flag or streamer.

guild, *n.* *gúld* [*ME. gild*, payment; *Icel. gúld*, payment, a guild; cf. *L. Ger. gilde*, a feast, a company, a corporation], a society; a corporation; a confraternity: **guildhall**, the meeting-place of a guild—especially applied to the hall of the corporation of London: **guildry**, *n.* *gúld-ry*, the members of a guild: **Dean of Guild Court**—see under **dean**.

guilder, *n.* *gúld-er* [*Dut. and Ger. gulden*, a florin], a coin in Holland worth about one shilling and ninepence; a florin.

guile, *n.* *gú* [*OF. guille*, deceit: *OL.Ger. gipela*, to deceive; cf. *AS. wíl*, wile], craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity: *v.* in *O.E.*, to deceive; to disguise: **guiling**, *imp.*: **guiled**, *pp.* *gúld*: **guileful**, *a.* *-ful*, crafty; insidious; wily: **guilefully**, *ad.* *-ly*, in a guileful manner; treacherously: **guilefulness**, *n.*: **guileless**, *a.* artless; frank; free from guile: **guilelessly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **guilelessness**, *n.*: **guiler**, *n.* *-er*, a deceiver.

guillemot, *n.* *gúld-mót* [*Bret. goellon*, a gull; *F. muerle*, a sea-mew], a thick clumsy sea-fowl, found in northern Europe, Asia, and America, resembling the puffin or razor-bill.

guilloché, *n.* *gú-lásh* [*F. guillocher*, to make waving lines by means of an engine—*Guillot*, inventor], a series of interlaced ornaments on stone resembling network: **guilloched**, *a.* *-ché*, waved or engine-turned.

guillotine, *n.* *gú-lá-tén* [after *Guillotin*, a *F.* physician, who is said to have first suggested its use in capital punishment as more humane], in *France*, a machine for beheading at a stroke in carrying out a sentence of capital punishment: *v.* to take off the head by the guillotine: **guillotining**, *imp.*: **guillotined**, *pp.* *-tend*.

guilt, *n.* *gúlt* [*AS. gylt*, a fine—from *gildan*, to pay], crime; offence: state of being tainted with sin or crime: **guiltless**, *a.* innocent; free from crime: **guiltlessly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **guiltlessness**, *n.*: **guilty**, *a.* *gúlt*, not innocent; justly chargeable with crime: **guiltily**, *ad.* *-ly*: **guiltiness**, *n.* consciousness of crime; wickedness.

guinea, *n.* *gú-ná* [first having been first coined of gold from *Guinea*, in Africa], a gold coin of the value of 21s., not now used: *ad.* *-ly* or belonging to Guinea, as **guinea-hen**: **guinea-pig**, a small tailless animal of the rodent or gnawing order, covered with white, red, and black patches, from *S. Amer.*, and is probably so named from a corruption of *Guiana-pig*; a cony: **guinea-worm**, a worm which affects the skin of man, particularly the legs, in warm climates: **guinea-fowl**, a fowl so named because it was brought from the coast of Guinea: **guinea-hen**, in *O.E.*, a courtizan whose favours are obtained by money.

guipure, *n.* *gú-púr* [*F.*, thread of silk lace—from *OF. guiper*—from *Goth. wippan*, to weave] formerly lace made with silk or thread upon vellum; a kind of ornamental work for dollies, &c., consisting of a foundation netted in the usual way, which is afterwards decorated with worked patterns in embroidery, silk, &c.

guise, *n.* *gú* [*F. guise*; *OH.Ger. wízan*, way, wise], external appearance; dress; manner; custom: **guiseards**, *n.* *plu. gú-zárs*, also **guisers**, *n.* *plu. zers*, in *prov. Eng.*, persons, chiefly young persons, who go from house to house in a sort of masquerade, about Christmas time, singing songs and soliciting contributions for holiday purposes; immediately before the New Year is the similar practice in Scotland.

guitar, *n.* *gú-lár* [*F. guitare*; *L. cithara*; *Gr. kithara*, a kind of lyre], a stringed instr., much in the form of a violin, but with a longer neck, and played upon with the fingers.

gula, *n.* *gú-lá*, or *gola*, *n.* *gú-lá* [*L.*, the throat], the alternate convex and concave parts of the moulding of a cornice; the cyma.

máde, mál, fár, láte; méte, mál, hér; píne, pín; nóte, nó, móve;

or maturity: to grow together, to become united by growth.—*SYX.* of 'grow': to become; augment; enlarge; develop; issue; turn; proceed; accrue; adhere; swell; advance; raise.

growl, *n.* *grōl* [*F. growler*; *L. Ger. grullen*; cf. *Dut. groeten*, to grumble; a deep angry snarl, as of a dog; an angry murmur: *v.* to snarl or grumble as an angry dog; *growling*, *imp.*: *growled*, *pp.* *growled*; *growler*, *n.* a grumbler; a snarler: *growlingly*, *ad.* *ly*.

growse, *v.* *grōz* [allied to *grus*: *Ger. grawsen*, to shudder at]; in *Soal.*, to chill before the ague-fit; to shiver; to have chills: *growing*, *imp.*: *a.* a shivering: *growsed*, *pp.* *growsed*.

growth—see under *grow*.

groynes, *n. plu.* *grōyz*, another spelling of *groins*, which see under *groin*.

grub, *n.* *grūb* [*ME. grubben*; cf. *Ger. grübeln*, to dig; a short word that digs in the earth; a maggot; in *familiar slang*, food or victuals: *v.* to dig up with the hands or with a small instr., as roots; to root out of the ground by digging; to work underground, as a grub; to work among, as by digging, generally for an object difficult to be reached: *grubbing*, *imp.*: *a.* the act of digging up by the roots; *grubbed*, *pp.* *grubbed*; *grubber*, *n.* *ber*, as instr. for digging up the roots of trees; an instr. for breaking up land and rooting up weeds.

grubman, *a.* *grūb-mān*, of or pert. to the *Grub* Street writers or their productions; intellectually poor and mean: *Grub Street*, a street in London formerly occupied by the inferior class of writers.

grudge, *n.* *grīj* [*OF. grucher*, to murmur; cf. *bel. brair*, a murmur], secret enmity; ill-will; an old cause of quarrel; discontent; *v.* to give or take unwillingly; to be disagreeably parsimonious; to be discontented at another's enjoyment or advantage: *grudging*, *imp.*: *a.* discontent at another's possession; *grudgingly*, *ad.*: *grudged*, *pp.* *grudged*; *grudge*, *n.* *er*, one who; *grudgingly*, *ad.* *ly*, with reluctance or discontent.—*SYX.* of 'grudge' *n.*: spite; pique; dislike; aversion; hatred; envy; quarrel; malice.

grudgings, *n. plu.* *grūdjings* [perhaps from *OF. grugnos*, the least valuable fruit on a tree], coarse meal; the part of the corn which remains after the fine meal has passed through the sieve.

grue or **grove**, *v.* *grō* [*Ger. gruen*, to dread; cf. *Dut. groven*, to abhor; *Dan. grue*, to fear], in *Soal.* and *Eng. dial.*, to have a chilly sensation passing over the body; to be aguish; to shudder; to shiver; to be filled with terror: *gruing*, *imp.*: *grued*, *pp.* *grued*; *gruesome*, *a.* *grō-sūm*, having a chilly sensation; *aguish*; *frightful*; *fearful*; *loathsome*.

gruel, *n.* *grō-d* [*OF. gruēl*—from *mil. grūtellum*—from *grūtum*, meal: *OE. Ger. grut*, coarse meal], a thin mixture, made by boiling oatmeal, or its flour, among water.

gruff, *a.* *grūf* [*Dut. grōf*, coarse, loud], rough or stern in manners or voice; harsh or surly: *gruffly*, *ad.* *ly*; *gruffness*, *n.* roughness of manner or voice.

grum, *a.* *grūm* [probably a variant of *grim*; cf. *Dan. grum*, atrocious], sour; surly; *grumly*, *ad.* *ly*, is a surly manner: *adj.* surly; morose; *grumble*, *v.* *grūm-bē* [*Dut. grommelen*; *F. grommeler*, to murmur], to express discontent in a low murmuring voice; to growl; to make a hoarse rumbling noise: *grumbling*, *imp.*: *a.* a murmuring through discontent; *grumbled*, *pp.* *grūm-bēd*; *grumbler*, *n.* *bl'r*, one who grumbles; a discontented man: *grumbly*, *ad.* *ly*.

grumble, *etc.*—see under *grum*.

grume, *n.* *grōm* [*OF. grume*, a knot, a cluster; *L. grumus*, a little heap or hillock], a fluid thickened; a clot, as of blood; *grumous*, *a.* *grō-mūs*, thick; *clotted*; *knotted*; in *bot.*, in clustered grains—applied to fleshy tubercular roots: *grumousness*, *n.*

grumpy, *a.* *grūm-pē* [see *grum*], querulous; complaining; brooding and melancholy, over real or fancied injuries: *grumpy*, *v.* *grūm-pē*, in *Eng. dial.*, to grumble; to growl: *grumpying*, *imp.*: *grumped*, *pp.* *grūm-pēd*.

Grundy, *grūn-dē*, in the phrase *Mrs Grundy*; in Tom Morton's 'Speed the Plough' occur the expressions, 'What will Mrs Grundy say?' 'What will Mrs Grundy think?' a general name for outside fault-finders and busybodies; the world in general.

grunt, *n.* *grūnt* [*AS. gruntan*, to grunt; cf. *F. grogner*; *Ger. grunzen*; *L. grunire*; *Gr. gruzin*, to grunt], a short rough sound, as uttered by a hog

or sow: *v.* to utter a short rough sound, as a hog; to snarl; *grunting*, *imp.*: *adj.* uttering grunts; *a.* the sounds uttered by a hog; the act of one who grunts: *grunted*, *pp.*: *gruntingly*, *ad.* *ly*.

gryphus, *n.* *grī-fē-d*, or *gryphus*, *n.* *grī-fūt* [*L. gryps*; *Gr. gryps*, a griffin—from *grupos*, curved], in *geol.*, a sub-genus of the oyster family, abounding in the lias, oolite, and chalk formations.

gryphon, *n.* *grī-ōn*—another spelling of *griffin*.
grysboc or **grysbok**, *n.* *grīs-bōk* [*Dut.*], a small S. Afric. antelope.

guacharo, *n.* *gud-chā-rō* [*Sp. guacharo*, one who is continually moaning], a S. Amer. oil-bird or goat-sucker, characterized by a peculiar howling cry.

guaco, *n.* *grō-kō* [*S. Amer.*], a climbing plant of tropical America, *Ort. Aristolochiaceae*; an aromatic substance with medicinal qualities, obtained from this plant.

guaiacum, *n.* *gud-ā-kūm* [Latinised from *Sp. guaiaco*], the resin of a tree of the same name, much used in medicine—shortened into *guia*, *grī-ā-k*; a large and beautiful evergreen W. Indian tree, the *Guaiacum officinale*, *Ord. Zygophyllaceae*, whose wood is called *Hipon rita*, wood of life: *guaiacol*, *n.* *grī-ā-kōl* [*L. oleum*, oil], a colourless aromatic ether obtainable from guaiacum.

guan, *n.* *gū-dn* [*S. Amer.*], a gallinaceous bird of S. Amer., resembling a pheasant.

guanaco, *n.* *gud-nā-kō* [*Sp.*—from Peruvian *Huanacu*], the wild llama of the Andes; also domesticated.

guano, *n.* *gō-d-nō* or *gud-nō* [*Sp. guano* or *Huano*—from Peruvian *Huanu*, dung], the dung of sea-fowls, found in beds of great thickness on certain islands on the coast of S. Amer. and elsewhere, imported and much used as a manure: *guano*, *n.* *gud-nā*, a nitrogenous basic substance found in several kinds of guano, especially in Peruvian, forming a white powder insoluble in water: *guanidine*, *n.* *nī-dīn*, a derivative of guanidine, forming colourless crystals soluble in water and alcohol.

guarana, *n.* *gud-rā-nā* [after a tribe of Indians so named], the guarana bread or Brazilian cocoa of Brazil, prepared from the seeds of the *Paullinia sorbita*, *Ord. Sapindaceae*; *guaranine*, *n.* *gud-rā-nīn*, a bitter crystalline matter found in guarana bread, and identical with *caffeine*.

guarantee, *n.* *gār-ān-tē*, also *guaranty*, *n.* *dn-tē* [*OF. garantie*, warrant—from *garantir*, to warrant, to vouch: *OH. Ger. warjan*, to guard—see *warrant*], an engagement to see certain stipulations performed; the person or party who does so: *v.* to engage that certain stipulations shall be performed; to undertake to secure to another; to make certain: *guaranteeing*, *imp.*: *guaranteed*, *pp.* *tēd*: *guarantor*, *n.* *tōr*, one who guarantees—see *warrant*.

guarapo, *n.* *gud-rā-pō* [*Sp.*], a name given by the negroes to sugar-cane wine—that is, the intoxicating liquor resulting from the spontaneous fermentation of the sap of the sugar-cane.

guard, *v.* *gārd* [*F. garder*, to keep; *OH. Ger. warten*, to watch over], to watch over; to protect; to defend; to keep in safety; to be cautious; *n.* defence; preservation or security against loss or injury; that which defends or protects; caution of expression; a body of men for defence or security; state of caution or vigilance; in *bot.*, applied to sister cells bounding a stoma, formed by bipartition of a mother cell; in *zool.*, the cylindrical fibrous sheath with which the internal chambered shell of a bellerophonite is protected; in *fencing*, a posture of defence; part of the hilt of a sword; in *mil.*, a body of men kept on a particular duty for a certain time, as guarding a gate, a barracks, &c.; in *OE.*, an ornamental lace or border: *guarding*, *imp.*: *guarded*, *pp.* *gārd-ēd*; *adj.* cautious; *framed* or uttered with caution: *guardedly*, *ad.* *ly*: *guardedness*, *n.*: *guard'ed*, *n.* one who guards; *guardful*, *a.* wary; cautious: *guardian*, *n.* *tān* [*F. gardien*], one who has the care or protection of any thing or person; *adj.* protecting; *guardianship*, *n.* the office of a guardian: *guardage*, *n.* *gār-dāj*, in *OE.*, state of one who is under a guardian; state of wardship: *guardant*, *a.* *dant*, in *OE.*, exercising the authority of a guardian; in *her.*, usually *gardant*, having the face of the animal turned in the direction of the spectator: *a.* in *OE.*, a guardian; a protector: *guardable*, *a.* *d-b*, capable of being protected: *Guards*, *n. plu.* general name for the regiments of household troops; *Life Guards*, cavalry of household troops; a body of

cōcō, *bōy*, *fōō*; *pāre*, *bād*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

gromet, *n.*, or **grommet**, *n.* *gröm-ét* [F. *gourmette*, a curb], among *seamen*, a ring formed of a twist of rope laid in three times round.

gromwell, *n.* *gröm-well* [F. *grémil*; L. *grānum*, grain, and *mīdium*, millet], a native wild plant with a yellow flower; the *Lithospermum officinale*, Ord. *Boraginaceæ*.

groom, *n.* *gróm* [OF. *gromme* or *pourme*, a boy], a man or boy who has the charge of horses; a man about to be married or who has been recently married—more usually called a *bridegroom*: *v.* to tend and clean, as a horse: **groom'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the care and feeding of horses: **groomed**, *pp.* *grómd*: **groom's-man**, an attendant of a bridegroom at his wedding—familiarily called *best man*—see *bridegroom* under *bride*: **groom in waiting**, **groom of the chamber**, certain officers of the English royal household: **groom of the stole**—see *stole* 1.

groove, *n.* *gróv* [Dut. *groeve*, a groove (a joiner's term)—from *graven*, to groove], a furrow; a channel or long hollow cut by a tool: *v.* to furrow; to cut a channel with an edged tool: **grooving**, *imp.*: **grooved**, *pp.* *gróed*.

grope, *v.* *gróp* [AS. *gríplan*, to seize], to feel one's way, as with the hands, or as a blind man; to search or attempt to find, as in the dark: **gro'ping**, *imp.*: **gro'ped**, *pp.* *grópt*: **gró'per**, *n.* one who: **gró'pingly**, *ad.* *-ly*.

grotschen, *n.* *grósh-én* [Ger.], a former silver coin of Germany, worth about three-halfpence.

gros-de-Naples, *n.* *gró-dé-náp-é* [F. *gros*, thick, stout; *de*, of; *Naples*, the town], a silk fabric like lute-string, but not so stout, made both plain and figured.

gross, *a.* *grós* [F. *gros*—from mid. L. *grossus*, thick], thick; fat; corpulent; coarse; rude; indelicate; impure; unrefined; great, as *gross* ignorance; whole or entire: *n.* the whole taken together; the whole weight of goods, including box, package, or such-like; the mass: **gross'ly**, *ad.* *-ly*, in a gross manner; coarsely; shamefully; palpably: **gross'ness**, *n.* coarseness; thickness; greatness; unwieldy corpulence; want of refinement or delicacy: **gross'ification**, *n.* *-stí-fí-ká-shún* [L. *facio*, I make], in bot., the process of swelling in the ovary after fertilisation: **gross average**, the average upon the gross or entire amount; by the *gross*, by the whole weight or bulk: **in the gross**, in the bulk; with all parts taken together.—*SYN.* of *gross* *a.*: large; aggregate; bulky; rough; stupid; vulgar; low; obscene; dense; palpable; whole; total; entire; shameful; unseemly; enormous; heavy; oppressive.

gross, *n.* *grós* [F. *grosse*—from *gros*, large], the number of twelve dozen: **great gross**, 12 gross.

grossart, *n.* *gró's-ért* [OF. *groselle*; OH. Ger. *kräutselbeere*], in Scot., a gooseberry: **gross'ular**, *n.* *gró's-ú-lér*, also **gross'ulairé**, *n.* *-ú-lér*, the name given to the pale gooseberry-green varieties of translucent lime-alumina garnet.

grossbeak or **grossbeak**, *n.* *grós-bék* [F. *gros-bec*, large beak], the hawfinch, a native bird having a short bill very thick at the base.

grossification, *n.*—see under *gross* 1.

grossular, *ac.*—see under *grossart*.

grot, *n.* *grót*, or **grotto**, *n.* *grót-tó* [F. *grotte*, a cave—*from* mid. L. *crypta* and *grupta*—*from* L. *crypta*, a vault], a cave; a cool recess or excavation; a summer-house in a garden of a particular form and ornamented, as with shells, &c.: **grot'toes**, *plu.* *-tós*. **grotesque**, *gro'tes-que*, *ad.* *-tók* [F. *grotesque*, odd—*from* *grotte*, a grotto], *lit.*, the style in which grottoes were ornamented; extravagant; whimsical; ludicrous: *n.* whimsical figures or scenery: **grotesque'ly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **grotesque'ness**, *n.*

grove, *v.*—see *groo*.

ground, *n.* *gróund* [AS. *grund*, the ground; cf. Icel. *grunnir*; Dut. *grond*; Goth. *grundus*; Ger. *grund*; Gael. *grunnid*, ground], the earth or soil, as distinguished from air or water; the surface or upper part of the earth; soil; territory or region; estate or possession; that which supports anything; fundamental cause; place of any contest; primary reason; in a *painting*, the primary or principal colour; fundamental substance; in OE., a tune or plain song; *v.* to lay or place on the ground; to settle in first principles; to fasten or strike on the bottom, as a ship in too shallow water: **ground'ing**, *imp.*: **ground'ed**, *pp.* *gróund* on the ground, as a ship; thoroughly instructed: **ground'age**, *n.* *-áj*, toll for lying in port: **ground'edly**, *ad.* *-ly*, upon good

grounds: **ground'less**, *a.* without foundation; false: **ground'lessly**, *ad.* *-ly*, without just cause or reason: **ground'lessness**, *n.* want of just cause or reason: **ground'ling**, *n.* name of a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water; a spectator in the pit of a theatre: **grounds**, *n.* *plu.* drops or leas; in arch., pieces of wood let in flush with the plastering, for which they serve as a guide, and to which the mouldings and other finishings are nailed: **ground-bait**, bait thrown into the water to assemble fish: **ground-floor**, the lowest floor of a house on a level with the outside ground: **ground-game**, wild animals such as hares and rabbits, as distinguished from winged-game: **ground-ice**, ice formed under peculiar circumstances at the bottom of running water: **ground-ivy**, an aromatic plant which creeps along the ground; the *Nepeta Glehoma*, Ord. *Labiata*; the alehoof or tunhoof: **ground-nut**, a name for several varieties of plants having seeds or the root of nut-like form; the *Arachis hypogaea*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*; the *Bupium flævum*; and the *Aporia tuberosa*: **ground-plan**, the plan of the lowest or bottom flat of a house: **ground-plate**, in arch., the piece of timber which forms the lower part of a timber building: **ground-plot**, ground on which a building is placed: **ground-rent**, rent or fee paid for the ground on which the house is erected: **groundsel**, *n.* *gróim-sél* [AS. *grande sceolgr*], a very common wild plant producing clusters of yellow flowers, so named from its abundance, swallowing or occupying the ground; a plant of the genus *Senecio*, Ord. *Compositæ*; the common groundsel is *Senecio vulgaris*: **ground'ail**, *n.* *-ail*, also *-ael*, *-el* [AS. *sil*, threshold], the timber of a building which lies next to the ground: **ground-swail**, the heavy swelling and surging of the sea after a storm, or as indicating an advancing storm: **ground-tackle**, in a ship, all the ropes, &c., connected with the anchors and other mooring apparatus: **ground-work**, the foundation or basis of anything; first principles; fundamentals: to fall to the ground, to come to nothing; to be quite unsuccessful: to gain ground, to advance; to have some success: to lose ground, to give way; to go back; to retire.—*SYN.* of *ground* *n.*: dust; earth; estate; land; field; possession; foundation; bottom; basis; premises; reason; datum; surface; floor; soil.

group, *n.* *gróp* [F. *groupe*, a cluster—*from* It. *gruppo*, a knot or lump; Ger. *kropf*, a crop, a caw], a small crowd or assemblage; an assemblage of figures or objects having some resemblance or character in common: *v.* to bring or place together in a cluster or knot: **group'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the art of arranging or combining the objects in a picture, &c., in harmony with the design: **group'ed**, *pp.* *grópt*.—*SYN.* of *group* *n.*: cluster; crowd; throng; assemblage; number.

grouse, *n.* *gróies* [OF. *griesche*, speckled, gray: Oll. Ger. *gris*, gray; mid. L. *Graciosa*, Greekish—from *Græcus*, Greek; Gr. *Grakos*], the heath-cock; a wild fowl of several species.

grout, *n.* *gróiet* [AS. *grut*, meal of wheat or barley], coarse meal; a fine plaster for finishing ceilings; any solution of lime for cementing stones; an admixture of gravel and lime for cementing walls: **grout'ing**, *n.* finishing with grout.

grove, *n.* *gróv* [AS. *grif*], a glade, a grove—from *gréfan*, to dig, to cut], a small wood or cluster of trees.

grovel, *v.* *gróvél* [Icel. *grífa*, to grovel], to creep on the ground; to be low or mean: **grovel'ing**, *imp.* *gróvél'ing*: *ad.* mean in life or character; without dignity: **grov'elled**, *pp.* *-édd*: **grov'eller**, *n.* *-ér*, one who.

grow, *v.* *gró* [AS. *grœwan*, to grow; cf. Icel. *gróa*; Dut. *groeyen*], to increase in size or stature by a natural process; to increase or become greater; to be changing from one state to another; to vegetate; to cause to vegetate; to improve; to raise or produce, as corn; to proceed, as from a cause or reason: **grow'ing**, *imp.*: *ad.* advancing in size or extent; increasing; thriving; producing: **grow**, *pt.* *gró*, did grow: **grown**, *pp.* *gróss*: *ad.* increased in growth; arrived at full growth or stature: **grow'er**, *n.* one who raises or produces: **growth**, *n.* *gróth*, the act of growing; increase; advancement: **grown over**, covered with a growth, as of creeping plants; to grow out of, to issue from, as a branch from a tree; to result from; to grow up, to arrive at full stature

mílte, mál, fár, látv; mēle, mēl, hēr; pín, pín; nóte, nóte, móve;

gris, *n. gris* [prob. a corrupt. of Sw. *grålas*, a grey salmon], in Scot., a salmon not fully grown, usually one in its second year.

grim, *a. grim* [AS. *grim*, fierce—from *grima*, fury; cf. *leel grimas*: Dan. *grim*; Ger. *grim*, ugly and fierce; stern and surly; impressing terror and alarm: *grimly*, *a. -ly*, in OE., having a frightful or hideous look: *a. in a grim manner*; hideously; *grimness*, *n.* fierceness of look; sternness: *grim-head*, having a grisly appearance, and stern scowling look.—*STW.* of 'grim': ghastly; grisly; fierce; surly; frightful; horrid; horrible; ferocious; furious; stern; sullen; sour; hideous; ugly.

grimace, *n. grim-ace* [F. *grimace*, a crabbed look; cf. *leel grimas*, a masquerade, a snarled, crabbed look; a very face; a distortion of face from habit, affectation, or insistence: *grimaced*, *a. grim-aced*, distorted.

grimalkin, *n. gri-malkin* [ori. a corrupt. of *gray*, and *maikin*, a dim. of *moll*, *moll*, or *maikin*, for *Mary*, a scarecrow], an old cat; a fiend supposed to resemble an old grey cat.

grime, *n. grime* [Icel. *grima*, a blackened face, a mask], foul matter; dirt; a blackness and foulness not easily cleaned: *v.* to foul or soil deeply: *grim-ing*, *imp.*: *grimmed*, *pp. grinded*; *grimy*, *a. grim-y*, dirty; foul.

Grimm's law, *grims law*, a law, laid down by Jacob Grimm, a German philologist, as to the interchange of mute consonants in the chief of the Aryan languages.

grin, *v. grin* [AS. *grēnisan*, to grin: cf. Dut. *grinsen*; Ger. *grinsen*], to close or clinch the teeth and open the lips, as in mirth, scorn, or squalid; to show the teeth and snarl like a dog: *a.* the act of closing the teeth and showing them; an affected laugh: *grin'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* showing a grin: *grinned*, *pp. grinded*: *grin'ner*, *n.* one who: *grin'ingly*, *ad. -ly*.

grind, *v. grind* [AS. *grindan*, to grind], to break and reduce to powder by friction or rubbing, as between stones; to sharpen or polish; to oppress by severe exactions; in *familiar language*, to prepare a student for examination, or to prepare oneself; to perform the operation of grinding: *grind'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* harassing; oppressing: *a.* act or process by which anything is ground; the act of preparing oneself for examination: *ground*, *pt.* and *pp. -ed*, did grind: *grinder*, *n.* one who, or that which; a back or molar tooth: *grind stone*, *n.* a flat circular piece of sandstone for sharpening tools.

grip, *n. grip* [Eng. dial.], a little ditch or channel for surface water.

grip, *v. grip* [see *gripe*], a grasp; a holding fast; strength in grasping; a peculiar mode of clasping the hands; that by which anything is grasped: *v.* to grasp; to hold fast: *grip'ing*, *imp.*: *gripped*, *pp. -ed*.

grip or gripe, *n. grip* [I. *gripe*; Gr. *grups*, *grupos*, a criminal] in OE., a griffin.

gripe, *n. grip* [AS. *gripan*, to seize: cf. Dut. *gripen*; Icel. *gripa*; Ger. *greifen*], a clasping with the hand or arms; a hold; a grasp; pinching distress; oppression; pain in the bowels: *v.* to catch with the hand; to seize; to grasp; to pinch; to press; to cause a colicky pain in the bowels; in *nav.*, applied to a ship when she runs her head too much into the wind: *grip'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* catching or holding, as in a gripe; distressing, as gripping poverty: *a.* the sensation of pain or pinching; distress: *gripped*, *pp. -ed*: *griper*, *n.* one who: *grip'ingly*, *ad. -ly*.—*STW.* of 'grip': to catch; snatch; squeeze; clasp; clutch; embrace; straiten; distress.

gripe or grip, *n. grip or gripe* [F. a taking—from *gripper*, to seize—see *gripe*], a name for influenza.

grippe, *a. grip'pe* [dim. of *grip* 2—see *gripe*] in OE., eagerly desirous of clutching; greedy; covetous; oppressive: *grippleness*, *n. gripp'ness*, covetousness.

grise, *n. gré-kud* [S. Afric.], one of a race of half-castes of S. Africa, sprung from Dutch and native parents.

gris or grise, *n. gris* [Icel. *grise*, a pig], in Scot. and OE., a pig; in *Acr.*, a young boar: *griskin*, *n. gris'kin* [dim. of *grise*], a sucking pig; a little pig; the roast spine or loin of pork.

grisaille, *n. gré-zal'* [F. *gris*, grey], a style of painting in grey tints of various shades, employed either simply for decoration, or to represent solid bodies in relief; a painting or stained-glass window on this plan.

gris-amber, used by Milton for *ambergris*, which see under *amber*.

grise, *n. grés*, in OE., a step—see *grise* 2, and *groese*.

grisette, *n. griz-ét'* [F.—from *gris*, grey], originally a dress of common grey stuff; in *France*, a tradesman's wife or daughter; a shop-girl.

griskin, *n. gris'kin*, a dim. of *gris*, which see.

grisly, *a. gris'ly* [AS. *gristlic*, grisly, dreadful, frightful; horrible; hideous: *grisliness*, *n.* the quality of being frightful to look at.

grisy or grisly, *a. gris'it* [see *grizzle*], speckled; of mingled black and white.

Grison, *n. gris'ins*, *gré-zong'*, or *gré'sins* [F.], the most eastern of the Swiss cantons; the inhabitants.

grist, *n. grist* [AS. *grist*, a supply of corn for grinding—from *grindan*, to grind], corn for grinding; the grain carried by a customer to the mill at one time; that which is ground at one time; gain; profit: *grist-mill*, originally a mill for grinding the quantities of grain brought by different customers: *grist to the mill*, gain or profit.

gristle, *n. grist'* [AS. *gristlic*, cartilage], soft bone which makes a peculiar crunching noise when bitten; in *animal bodies*, a smooth, solid, elastic substance, chiefly covering the ends of bones; cartilage: *gristly*, *a. grist'it*, of or like gristle: *gristliness*, *n.*

grit, *n. grit* [AS. *grōt*, sand, dust], any hard sandstone in which the component grains of quartz are less rounded or sharper than in ordinary sandstones; rough hard particles; the coarse part of meal: *grit'y*, *a. -y*, containing sand or grit: *grit'iness*, *n.* the quality of consisting of hard particles or grit.

grits, *n. plu. grits*, the proper spelling of *groats*, which see.

grizzle, *n. griz'it* [ME. *grisel*, an old man; OF. *gris*; Mfr. *gris*, grey], a mixture of white and black; a grey colour: *grizzled*, *a. griz'it*, grey; of a mixed colour: *grizzly*, *a. griz'it*, somewhat grey.

groan, *n. grin* [AS. *grōdian*, to groan], a deep mournful sound uttered in pain, anguish, or sorrow: *v.* to utter a deep moaning sound; to be oppressed or afflicted: *groan'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of groaning; lamentation; complaint; a deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow: *groaned*, *pp. grōnd*: *groan'ful*, *a.* in OE., sad; agonizing.

groat, *n. grōt* [I. Ger. *grote*, 'great', a great coin containing five of a smaller], an old silver coin of Edward III. equal to 4d.; *familiarily*, fourpence; a small sum.

groats, *n. plu. grōts* [AS. *grōdan*], oats that have the hulls or shells taken off—see *groat*.

grocer, *n. grō'cer* [OF. *grossier*, a wholesale dealer—from *gross*, gross, great], one who sells tea, coffee, sugar, &c.: *gro'cery*, *n. -y*, a grocer's shop or store: *gro'ceries*, *n. plu. -ies*, the articles sold by a grocer: *grocery* is also used in the sing. for articles sold at a grocer's.

grog, *n. grōg* [said to be so called from the nickname of Admiral Vernon, about A.D. 1745, who wore *grogan* breeches], a mixture of spirit and cold water not sweetened: *v.* to recover spirits absorbed in the wood of empty spirit-casks by treating them with water: *grog'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of recovering spirits from empty spirit-casks by treating them with water: *grogged*, *pp. grog'ed*: *grog-shop* or *grog'ery*, *n. -ery*, a shop dealing in spirits: *grog'gy*, *a. -gy*, tipsy; having an unsteady gait; staggering.

rogram, *n. grōg-rām* [F. *rogramme*, coarse grain—from *gross*, great; *rogram*, grain], a kind of stuff with large wool and a rough pile.

groin, *n. grōin* [Icel. *grēin*, a branch, an arm; Dan. *græn*; Sw. *græn*], in the human body, the depressed part between the belly and the thigh; the angular curve formed by the intersection of two arches; a frame of woodwork constructed across a beach, perpendicular to the general line of it, to retain or gather shingle: *groined*, *a. grōin'ed*, having an angular curve formed by the intersection of two arches.

Grolier, *n. grō'lyā*, a book or a binding from the library of the French book-collector, Jean Grolier (1479-1545): **Grolier design**, a design of interlaced or geometrical figures and gold leaf-sprays on the binding of books in the library of Jean Grolier: **Grolieresque**, *a. -esk*, pert. to the Grolier style of bookbinding.

Russia, where it is the established form of religion, in Greece, Servia, and Roumania: **Greek-fire**—see under **fire**: **Greek calends**, never; to defer a thing to the **Greek calends** is to defer it indefinitely, as there were no calends in the Greek month.

green, a. *grén* [A.S. *grēne*, green: cf. Icel. *græn*; Dut. *groen*; M.H.Ger. *gruene*] of the colour of plants or herbage; verdant; flourishing; fresh; not dry; half-rare; unripe; inexperienced: n. a colour; a small grassy plain: **greens**, n. plur. *grēns*, certain fresh vegetables dressed for food: **green fish**, a somewhat green: **greenly**, ad. *grēn*: **greenness**, n. quality of being green: ungreenness; freshness; vigour; inexperience: **green-bone**, two kinds of British fish, as the garfish or sea-needle, so called from the colour of their bones when dressed: **green-cloth**, a former tribunal in the royal household, so named from the green cloth on the table of the court: **green-crop**, a crop, such as grasses, turnips, &c., used chiefly as fodder for cattle: **green-earth**, an earthy variety of chlorite, occurring in various shades of green: **greenery**, n. *grēn-ē-ry*, a place for cultivating green plants; a mass of green plants or foliage: **green-eyed**, having eyes that see through a false medium as if coloured with green; jealous: **greenfinch**, a small singing-bird of a greenish colour; also called the *green linnet* or *groebek*: **green-mantled**, covered with verdure: **greengage**, a variety of plum: **green-geese**, a young goose: **greengrocer**, one who deals in vegetables and fruit: **green-hand**, one raw and inexperienced: **greenhorn**, n. an ox with his horns first beginning to appear; a raw youth easily imposed upon; one unacquainted with the world: **greenhouse**, n. a house, built mostly of framework filled with glass, in which tender plants are reared: **greenroom**, n. in a theatre, the actors' retiring room, so named because originally decorated in green: **greensand**, n. two strata of the Chalk formation, the one above, the other below, the gault, as developed in the south of England, so called from its greenish colour: **green-shank**, n. a species of snipe: **green-thickness**—same as **chlorosis**: **greenstone**, n. a general designation for the hard, granular, crystalline varieties of trap, in which greenish or blackish-green colours largely prevail; a rock composed of hornblende with a tridinic felspar: **greenward**, n. turf on which grass grows: **green wood**, unseasoned wood; a wood or forest when the trees are out: **adj. pert.** to: **green vitriol**, sulphate of iron in the form of crystals: **green tea**, a name of several commercial varieties of tea: **green turtle**, the species of turtle imported as a luxury for making turtle-soup: **Scheele's green**, a pigment of a vivid light-green colour, consisting of arsenite of copper: **greenback**, n. in U.S., one of the bank-notes issued by Government, so called because the back is printed in green.

greenockite, n. *grēn-ōk-īt* [after Lord Greenock] a mineral, sulphide of cadmium.

greese, n. plur. *grēs* [see **grease**] in O.E., steps; stairs; also spelt *grice*, *grise*, *griza*.

greet, v. *grēt* [A.S. *grētan*, to approach, to address, to salute in kindness and respect; to congratulate, to meet and salute; in O.E., to address in whatever manner: **greeting**, imp. a salutation; expression of kindness or joy: **greeted**, pp. *grēter*, n. one who.—SYN. of 'greet': to salute; hail; accost; address; compliment.

greet or greitt, n. *grēt* [A.S. *grētan*, to weep: cf. Icel. *grða*; Goth. *grētan*], in Scot., to weep; to shed tears.

greiffier, n. *grēf-fēr* [F.—from mid. L. *graphiarius*: Gr. *graphō*, I write], a registrar or recorder.

gregal, n. *grē-gāl* [L. *gregalis*, belonging to a herd—*from grex*, a herd], in O.E., pert. to a flock.

Gregale, n. *grē-gāl* or *grē-gālē* [It. *grecale*—*from Gr. Greco*, Greek], a cold dry N.E. wind blowing over Malta, having an origin similar to the *mistral*, which see.

Gregarina, n. *grē-gā-rī-nā* [L. *gregarius*, belonging to a herd or flock—*from grex*, a flock], a very minute and simple parasite belonging to the Protozoa.

gregarious, a. *grē-gā-rī-ōs* [L. *gregarius*, pert. to a herd—*from grex* or *gregem*, a flock], having the habit of associating or living in flocks or herds; not living alone: **gregarily**, ad. *grē-gā-rī-ōs*: **gregariousness**, n.

Gregorian, a. *grē-gō-rī-ān*, denoting what pert. to Gregory, the name of certain popes: **Gregorian calendar**, the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582: **Gregorian chants**, a collection origi-

ally compiled by Pope Gregory the Great (590-604), still used by the R. Cath. Ch.

grenade, n. *grē-nād'* [F. *grenade*; Sp. *granado*—*from L. grānditum*, a pomegranate], a hollow ball of iron or other metal filled with powder, to be thrown from the hand amidst an enemy when ignited by means of a fuse: **grenadier**, n. *grē-nā-dēr* [F.], a tall foot-soldier, so called from originally being employed to throw hand-grenades; a member of the regiment of *Grenadier Guards*, composed of exceptionally tall soldiers.

grenadine, n. *grē-nā-dēn* [F. *grenade*, a pomegranate], a thin, strong stuff for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c., similar to *barège*, made of wool, but now to a considerable extent made of silk.

grossorial, a. *grēs-sō-rī-āl* [L. *grassus*, a stopping or step—*from gradior*, I walk], applied to the feet of birds which have three toes forward, two of them connected, and one behind.

grow, *grō*, pt. of *grow*, which see.

grew, *grō-some*—see under **grow**.

grey, a. *grē*, another spelling of **gray**, which see: **Greys** or **Scots Greys**, a British cavalry regiment, so named because mounted on grey horses.

greyhound, n. *grē-hō-nd* [A.S. *grighund*, where *grig*=dog], a tall slim dog which chases hares by sight.

greywacke—see **graywacke**.

griddle, n. *grīd* [F. *griddle*; L. *craticula*], an iron plate to bake cakes on; a bakestone; a sieve with a wire bottom used by miners: **gridiron**, n. *grīd-ī-rōn*, a grated frame for broiling flesh or fish over a fire; a kind of frame for drawing up a ship on to be docked and repaired.

gride, v. *grīd* [for *gride*, A.S. *gridean*, to strike, pierce—*from grēde*, a rod], to pierce or cut; to cut through; to cut harshly or with a grating sound: **griding**, imp. *grīdēd*, pp.

griddle, n. *grīd-ē-līn* [F. *gris de lin*, flax], a colour of mixed hues in which grey predominates.

gridiron—see under **griddle**.

grief, n. *grēf* [OF. *grief*, oppression—*from L. gravis*, heavy], pain of mind on account of any trouble past or present, or of fault committed; sorrow; that which afflicts: **griefless**, a. without grief: **grieve**, v. *grēv* [from *grief*; OF. *grev*, to grieve], to cause pain of mind to; to afflict; to hurt; to feel pain of mind; to mourn or lament: **grieving**, imp. *grīevēd*, pp. *grēv*: **griever**, n. one who: **grievance**, n. *grēv*, that which causes grief or uneasiness; a hardship or wrong: **grievingly**, ad. *grēv-ōs*, a. *grēv*, hard to be borne; burdensome; distressing: **grievously**, ad. *grēv-ōs-sus*, a.—SYN. of 'grief': affliction; distress; trouble; sadness; trial; grievance—of 'grievance': hardship; burden; oppression; trouble; injury; affliction; grief—of 'grieve': to sorrow over; mourn; try; offend; vex.

gride, v. *grīd* [see **gride**], in O.E., full of sorrow or grief; melancholy.

grieve, *grīev-ōs*, &c.—see under **grief**.

grive, n. *grēv* [A.S. *grīf*, a governor: cf. Ger. *graf* and *gravo*, an elder, a count—see **reeve** 1], a farm overseer; an overseer of any work; a bailiff.

griffin, n. *grīf-in*, also *grīf-ōn*, n. *grīn* [F. *griffon*; L. *griffus* for *grypus*; Gr. *grifon*, a griffin—*from Gr. grupos*, curved], a fabulous animal, half eagle, half lion; a name familiarly applied to young men going to India for the first time: **griffin-like**, resembling the rapacity of a griffin.

grig, n. *grīg* [cf. Norw. *krak* or *krík*, a little creature: Dut. *krak*, a cricket], a small eel; a grasshopper or cricket: as **merry as a grig**, exceedingly lively and happy, expressed by physical motions, compared to the very lively motions of the grig. **Note**.—As **merry as a cricket** is a phrase used in the same sense; but Skeat says as **merry as a grig** is of independent origin, or may simply be the corruption of the older phrase as **merry as a Greek**.

grill, v. *grīl* [F. *griller*, to broil—*from grille*, an iron grate—*from L. craticula*, a gridiron] to dress or broil on a gridiron; to harass: n. that which is broiled on a gridiron; the large gridiron so used: **grilling**, imp. *grīlēd*, pp. *grīd*; **grilled**, ad. broiled on a gridiron: **grillade**, n. *grīl-ād*, the act of grilling; something broiled.

grillage, n. *grīl-lāj* [F. *wirework*—*from grille*, a grating], a framework of heavy cross-beams, used to sustain the foundation of a pier or wharf on easily compressible soil.

s. small), strong-scented: *graveolence*, *n.* *lén-s*, a strong and offensive smell.

graves, also *graves*, *n.* plu. *gráz* [L. Ger. *gravis*, refuse of hard], the dregs at the bottom of the pot in melting tallow made up into cakes as food for dogs, &c.: to *grave* a ship, to smear the hull with *graves*, for which pitch is now employed: *graving*, *n.* *grá'vín-g*, the act of cleaning a ship's bottom and covering it with pitch: *graving-dock*, a dock from which the water can be run off in order to unear a ship with *graves*; an enclosure on the side of a river or on the sea-shore, into which a vessel can be floated for examination and repairs.

gravid, *a.* *grá'víd* [L. *gravidus*, heavy with young—from L. *gravis*, heavy], weighty; being with young; pregnant: *gravidity*, *n.* *-tít*, pregnancy.

gravigrade, *n.* *grá'vít-grád* [L. *gravis*, heavy; *gradus*, a step], one of the fossil family *Gravigrada*, allied to the sloth, but of the bulk of the rhinoceros.

gravimeter, *n.* *grá'vím-í-tér* [L. *gravis*, heavy; Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies, whether liquid or solid: *gravimetric*, *a.* *grá'vím-í-trík*, of or pert. to; applied to chemical analysis when proceeding by fixed weights, in contradistinction to volumetric.

graving, *graving-dock*—see under *graves*.

gravitate, *v.* *grá'vít-í-tés* [L. *gravitatem*, heaviness—from *gravis*, heavy], to tend towards the centre of attraction: *gravitating*, *imp.* *a.* tending towards another body by the law of gravitation: *gravitated*, *pp.* *gravitation*, *n.* *-tá-shún* [F.—L.—], the peculiar force by which all bodies are drawn to the surface of the earth or in the direction of its centre; the tendency of all bodies, at liberty, to approach each other: *gravity*, *n.* *-tít*, weight; heaviness; gravitation; seriousness; solemnity; atrociousness; weight of guilt: centre of gravity, the point of a body which, if supported, all the other parts will be equally balanced: specific gravity, the relative weight of any solid or liquid as compared with the weight of an equal bulk of distilled water, or of any gas as compared with air.—SYN. of 'gravity': solemnity; enormity; lowness.

gray, *n.* *grá'í* [orig. an adjective—from *graves*, the dregs of melted tallow: see *graves*], the juice and fat which drips from flesh while roasting; dripping; sauce.

gray or *grey*, *a.* *grá* [AS. *grág*; cf. Icel. *grár*; L. Ger. *grag*, *gray*: L. *graus*; Gr. *gratos*, aged, gray; the probable original meaning was particoloured], of a white colour tempered with black; hoary; mature: *n.* a colour compounded of black and white in various proportions; the badge, from its particoloured face: *graylah*, *a.* *-lá*, gray in a moderate degree: *grayness*, *n.* *grayboard*, an old man; a large coarse earthenware vessel for holding liquors; formerly stoneware drinking-jugs having a bearded face on the spout; the preceding also spelt *grey*: *Grayfriars* or *Greyfriars*, Franciscan friars, so named from the colour of their habit: *gray-headed*, having the hair of the head intermixed with gray hairs: *grayhound*, another spelling for *greyhound*, which see under *gray*: *gray-powder*, a combination of chalk and mercury, much used as a medicine: *graystone*, *n.* a volcanic rock of a greyish colour: *gray-wethers*, in *gen.*, a name for *Druid stones*.

grayling, *n.* *grá'vín-g* [from *gray*], a native fish allied to the trout, called also the *umber* or *shadow*, from its exceeding quick movements; a kind of brown butterfly.

grawwacke, and *greywacke*, *n.* *grá-wák-ké*, also *grawwacke*, *n.* *grá-wák-ké* [Ger. *grawacke*—from *grau*, *gray*; *wacke*, stone], a hard siliceous sandstone of paleosecic age, composed of grains or fragments of different minerals, cemented by a siliceous paste.

graze, *v.* *gráz* [a coined word—prob. from F. *razer*, to shave], to rub or brush lightly anything in passing; to touch and glance from, leaving a very superficial wound: *grazing*, *imp.* *grazed*, *pp.* *grazed*.

graze, *v.* *gráz* [AS. *grasian*, to graze—from *græz*, *græz*], to furnish pasture for; to feed on grass; to supply grass: *grazing*, *imp.* *adj.* supplying pasture; feeding on grass: *n.* the act of feeding on grass; a pasture: *grazer*, *n.* an animal which grazes; *grazier*, *n.* *grá'zér*, one who pastures cattle and rears them for market.

grazioso, *ad.* *grá'zí-ó-zí-ó* [It.], in music, an intimation to perform the music smoothly and gracefully: *graz!*, *n.* *grél*—see *Grail*.

grease, *n.* *grés* [OF. *grasse*, fatness—from *cras*, fat—from mid. L. *crassus*, thick, fat], soft animal fat, as tallow or lard; in *vet. med.*, a putrid inflammation of a horse's heels: *grease*, *v.* *gréz*, to smear, rub, or anoint with fat: *greasing*, *imp.* *gré-zín-g*, anointing with fat or oily matter: *greased*, *pp.* *gré-zed*: *greasy*, *a.* *gré-sí*, oily; of or like grease; smeared or covered with grease: *greasily*, *ad.* *gré-sí-lí*: *greasiness*, *n.* *-sí-nés*, oiliness; fatness.

great, *a.* *grát* [AS. *grát*, large; of Dut. *groot*; Ger. *gross*], large or considerable in bulk, dimensions, or number; weighty; adorable; marvellous; principal; having rank or power; illustrious; eminent; of a high and noble character; expressing an extension or unusual degree of a thing; pregnant; a word used in the more remote steps of consanguinity, either ascending or descending, as *great-grandfather*; hard, difficult, grievous: *greatly*, *ad.* *-lí*: *greatness*, *n.* largeness; extent; high degree; rank or place; eminence; elevation of sentiment; magnificence; grandeur: *greatcoat*, an overcoat: *Great Britain*, a name first applied to England, Wales, and Scotland on the accession of James I., 1604, who was proclaimed King of Great Britain and Ireland—its legal application, however, only commenced at the legislative union agreed upon by the commissioners, 22nd July 1706, and completed by the royal assent 1707: *Greater Britain*, the colonial possessions of Great Britain: *great seal*, the principal seal of a state, upon which are engraved the effigy of the reigning sovereign with his style and titles—an impression from which in wax on a document gives to the document the authority of the Crown: a *great while*, a long time: the *great*, people of rank or distinction: *great-hearted*, noble; undetected: *great circles*—see under *circle*: *Great Go*, the familiar slang term for a university examination for a degree, the preliminary or previous examination being termed the *Little Go*: by the *great*, in the gross or whole. *Note*.—The applications of *great* are very numerous and it often imparts merely an intensive or emphatic meaning to a noun.—SYN. of 'great': important; considerable; chief; venerable; wonderful; general; noble; excellent; magnanimous; generous; high-minded; opulent; sumptuous; magnificent; swelling; proud; big; grievous; grand—of 'greatly': much; considerably; magnificently; nobly; illustriously—of 'greatness': bulk; size; magnitude; elevation; dignity; distinction; power; command; pomp; magnanimity; nobleness; force; intensity.

groove, *n.* *grév*, in *OE.*, a grove, which see; a groove or depression in the earth.

grooves, *n.* plu. *grézv* [OF. *greves*, boots, *grooves*—from *greve*, the shin], armour for the legs.

grooves, *n.* plu. *grézv*—see *grooves*.

grobe, *n.* *gréb* [F. *grèbe*], a water-fowl with half-webbed toes and an erect posture like an auk or penguin.

Grecian, *a.* *gré'shún*, pert. to Greece: *n.* a native of Greece; one versed in Greek language: *Grecian*, *v.* *gré*, to translate into Greek; to render Grecian: *Grecianism*, *imp.* *gré-sí-án*, *pp.* *-síd*: *Grecian*, *n.* *-sím*, a Greek idiom.

gree, *n.* *gré* [F. *gré*, will, inclination, taste—from mid. L. *gratum*, will, pleasure], in *OE.*, goodwill; favour.

gree, *n.* *gré* [L. *gratus*, a step], in *OE.*, a degree; a step; pre-eminence; authority.

gree, *v.* *gré*, an abbreviation of *agree*.

greed, *n.* *gréd*—see under *greedy*.

greedy, *a.* *gré'dí* [AS. *grédig*, greedy—from *gréd*, desire, hunger], ravenous; voracious; having a keen appetite for food or drink, or for anything desired; vehemently desirous: *greedily*, *ad.* *-lí*, in a greedy manner; eagerly; ravenously: *greediness*, *n.* keenness of appetite for food or drink; voracity; ardent and selfish desire: *greed*, *n.* *gréd*, greediness; avarice.—SYN. of 'greediness': eagerness; avidity; ravenousness; avarice.

Greek, *n.* *grék*, a native of Greece: the language; in *familiar language*, something unintelligible: *adj.* pert. to Greece: *Greekling*, *n.* a beginner in Greek: *Greek Church*, the Eastern division of the Christian Church, which separated from the Roman or Western Church in the eleventh century; it exists chiefly in

metron, a measure; a mathematical instr. for measuring angles, called also a **semicircle**: **graph'ometrical**, a **met'-ri-kal**, pert. to or ascertained by a graphometer.

graphophone, n. **gráf'-ô-fôn** [Gr. *graphô*, I write; *phônê*, a sound], a species of phonograph, the cylinder of which is composed of hard rubber in place of wax.

graphotype, n. **gráf'-ô-típ** [Gr. *graphô*, I write; *typos*, a type], a method of producing book illustrations for printing along with type, without the art of an engraver.

grapnel, n. **gráp'-nêl** [OF. *grappin*, a grapnel; OH.Ger. *krayfo*, a hook], a small anchor with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels; a grappling-iron; also **grap'line** or **grap'ling**, n.

grapple, v. **gráp'-pl** [OF. *grappil*, the grapple of a ship—from *grape*, a hook; OH.Ger. *krayfo*, a hook], to seize; to lay fast hold of; to contend in close fight, as wrestlers: n. a seizing firmly; a wrestler's hold; a close fight; an iron instr. by which one ship fastens on another: **grap'pling**, imp. **gráp'-pling**: **adj.** catching as a grapple: **grap'pled**, pp. **gráp'-pld**: **to grapple with**, to contend with; **to struggle against boldly**: **grap'pling-irons**, small grapnels used in sea-battles.

graptolite, n. **gráp'-tô-lit** [Gr. *grapto*, written; *lithos*, a stone], in *peol.*, a fossil zoophyte probably akin to the scutellarian of modern seas, found throughout the Silurian deposits; also **gráp'-tô-lith'us**, n. **-tô-lith'-us**: **Gráp'-tô-lith'us**, n. plu. **-lith'-i-de**, an extinct sub-class of the Hydrozoa.

grapy—see **grape**.

grasp, n. **grásp** [ME. *graspēn*, to grope; cf. Ger. *grapsen*, to snatch; conner, with gripe and grab], the grip or seizure of the hand; hold or possession; power of seizing: v. to grip or seize the hand; to catch at; to lay hold of greedily; to encroach: **grap'ping**, imp.: **adj.** covetous; rapacious: n. seizure; attempt to seize: **grasped**, pp. **grásp't**: **grasp'er**, n. one who: **graspable**, a. **-d-bl**, capable of being grasped: **grasp'ingly**, **adj.** **-t**: **to grasp at**, to try to seize; to catch at.

grass, n. **grás** [AS. *gærs*, *græs*; cf. Dut. *gras*; Norw. *gras*], field or hill pasture; herbage; the plants having simple leaves, jointed and tubular stems, &c.: v. to cover with turf or herbage: **grás'ing**, imp.: **gras'ed**, pp. **grást**: **grás'y**, a. **-st**, covered with grass; green with grass: **grás'sness**, n.: **grás'sless**, a. wanting grass: **grás's-cloth**, a fine woven fabric made in the East from the plant known as China-grass: **grás's-green**, green like grass: **grás's-grown**, grown over with grass: **grás'shopper**, n. [*grasa*, and *hop*], a small nimble insect living among grass: **grás's-pot**, a level spot covered with grass: **grás's-wrack**, **-rdk**, a sort of grass found in the sea, on the banks of creeks and ditches of sea-water, or on the sea-shore; the phanerogamous plant *Zostera marina*, Ord. *Naiadacea* or *Potamæa*: **grás's-widow**, in familiar slang, a wife whose husband is compelled by his duties to live abroad for a long time, and away from her, as an Indian officer; a woman living apart from her husband; a woman from whom her husband has run away, and she knows not whether he be alive or dead: **gone to grass**, dead.

grassum, n. **grás'-süm**, or **gersome**, n. **grí'-süm** [AS. *græsume*; mid. L. *græsum*, a premium], in Scot. and OE., a sum paid by a tenant to his landlord at the entry to a lease over and above the rent payable that year, or by a new heir to a lease or feu to a superior, usually double the feu-duty or rent payable that year; a compensation.

grat, v. **grát** [pt. of Scotch *greet*, to cry, to shed tears], cried; shed tears.

grate, n. **grát** [mid. L. *gráta*, a grate; L. *crátês*, a hurdle], a framework of iron bars for holding the fuel in a fireplace; a partition or frame made of bars: **grát'ing**, n. the iron framework over a window, a cellar entrance, and the like.

grate, v. **grát** [OF. *grater*—from mid. L. *crátûre*; OH.Ger. *chruzzon*, to scratch], to rub one body against another so as to produce a harsh sound; to wear away into small particles by rubbing against anything rough; to act or utter so as to offend; to irritate: **grát'ing**, imp.: **adj.** rubbing; causing a sense of harsh rubbing or rasping; offensive; disagreeable: n. a harsh sound or rubbing: **grát'ed**,

pp. rubbed harshly; worn off by rubbing: **grater**, n. **grát'-tér**, a kind of kitchen rasp; any rough instr. to grate with: **grát'tingly**, **adj.** **-t**, harshly.

grateful, a. **grát'-fûl** [L. *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable], having a due sense of benefits or kindness; agreeable; affording pleasure to the senses: **grát'-fully**, **adv.** **-t**: **gratefulness**, n.: **gratify**, v. **grát'-i-fy**, [OF. *gratifier*, to gratify—from L. *gratificare*], to give pleasure to; to delight; to please: **grat'ifying**, imp.: **adj.** giving pleasure: **grat'ified**, pp. **-t'ed**.

gratifier, n. **-tér**, one who: **grat'ific'ation**, n. **-t'at'-shún** [F.—L.], the act of pleasing the mind, taste, or appetite; that which affords pleasure or delight: **grat'itude**, n. **-túd** [F.—from L. *gratitudo*], a desire to return benefits received; a sentiment of goodwill toward a benefactor; gratefulness.—SYN. of 'grateful': pleasing; gratifying; welcome; delightful; delicious; thankful; acceptable.—OF 'gratify': to humour; indulge; satisfy; satiate; glut; cloy; requite; recompense; soothe.

gratification, n. **grát'-i-tú-d'at'-shún** [F. *gratificator*, to divide into small squares in painting: L. *cráticula*, a small hurdle—from *crátês*, wicker-work, a hurdle], the art of dividing a plan or design into squares in order the more easily to reduce the copy to a smaller size, or enlarge it.

gratification, **gratiser**, **gratitude**, **gratify**, &c.—see under **grateful**.

gratia, **adv.** **grát'-i** [L. *grátia*, freely, for ablative plu. *grátia*, out of favour or kindness, without reward], from *grátia*, favour], for nothing; freely; without reward.

gratitude, n.—see under **grateful**.

gratuitous, a. **grát'-i-tú-s** [L. *gratuitus*, that is done without reward or profit—from *grátia*, favour], free; not required by justice; without cause or provocation; assumed or taken without ground or proof: **gratuitously**, **adv.** **-t**: **gratuity**, n. **-t'it**, a gift; a present; a donation.

gratulate, v. **grát'-lât** [L. *gratulatus*, wished joy to—from *grátulor*, I wish joy to, I congratulate], to salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate: **grat'ula'tion**, n. **-t'at'-shún**, an address or expression of joy to a person: **grat'ula'tory**, a. **-tér'-t**, expressing congratulation.

grawwacke—see **graywacke**.

gravamen, n. **grád'-rámén** [L.—from *gravis*, heavy, weighty], cause of complaint or action.

grave, a. **gráv** [F. *grave*—from L. *gravis*, heavy, weighty], serious; sedate; not gay, light, or trifling; weighty; momentous: *in music*, not acute or sharp; deep in sound: **gráv'ly**, **adv.** **-t**: **grave'ness**, n., also **grá'vity**, **grát'-i-ti** [F. *gravité*, from L. *gravitatem*], weight; heaviness; seriousness; solemnity: *in the gravitate*.—SYN. of 'grave': solemn; staid; sober; sage; demure; thoughtful; important; influential; plain; low; deep.

grave, n. **gráv** [AS. *graf*, a grave—from *graf'an*, to dig; conn. with *grave* 3], *lit.*, that which is dug out; the pit in which a dead body is laid; a tomb; a sepulchre; any unhealthy place where many deaths have taken, or do take, place; death: v. in OE., to place in a grave; to dig: **grave-clothes**, the dress in which the dead are interred: **gravedigger**, n. one who digs and prepares graves: **grave'less**, a. without a grave: **grave-stone**, a monumental stone: **grave-wax**, a familiar term for adipocere, because occasionally found in graveyards: **with one foot in the grave**, with the sure prospect of a speedy death.

grave, v. **gráv** [AS. *graf'an*, to dig, engrave: cf. Icel. *grafa*; Dan. *grave*; Goth. *graban*; Ger. *graben*—conn. with *grave* 2], to carve or cut letters or figures on any hard substance, as stone or wood; to carve or form: **gráv'ing**, imp.: n. in OE., carved work: **graved**, pp. **grávd**, also **graven**, pp. **grát'ven**, carved or cut: **gráv'er**, n. an engraving tool; one who engraves.

grave a ship, graving-dock—see under **graves**.

gravel, n. **gráv'-el** [OF. *gravêl*, dim. of *grave*, rough sand], small stones or pebbles rounded by the action of water; sandy matter sometimes found in the kidneys or bladder: v. to cover with gravel; to puzzle; to embarrass; among horses, to hurt the foot by gravel in the shoe: **gráv'elling**, imp. covering with gravel; hurting the foot, as of a horse: n. act of covering with gravel: **gravelled**, pp. **-t'ed**, covered with gravel: **gráv'elly**, a. **-t**, abounding with gravel.

graveolent, a. **gráv'-rê-ô-lent** [L. *gravis*, heavy; *oleo*,

of wood: *grain'ing*, *imp.*: a. a mode of painting in imitation of the grains of wood; a process of staining: *grained*, *pp.* *grain'd*: *grain'er*, *n.* -*er*, one who paints in imitation of the grain of wood; the brush with which he works; an infusion of pigeon's dung, or the like, used for giving flexibility to skins in the process of tanning: *grain colours*, *dyes* made from ochreous.

grain, *n.* *grān* [Icel. *grain*, the branch of a tree] in *feeding*, a chaplet or gagger: *plu.* an instr. with barbed prongs, used for spearing fish.

grains, *n.* *plu.* *grān* (perhaps a corrupt. of *drains*: or may be simply *plu.* of *grain* [1] the refuse or husks from malt or grain after brewing or distillation; also called *draff*).

grains of paradise—see under *grain* 1.

grain, *n.* *grāp* [O.Sw. *grepe*, a dung-fork] in *Scot.*, a dung-fork: a forked instr. for lifting potatoes, &c.

grain, *n.* *grāth* [Icel. *græthi*, equipment, arrangement: *græthi*, to equip] in *Scot.*, furniture; accoutrements; the working tools of a miner; any materials employed by mechanics and others in preparing their work; soap suds for washing clothes.

grain, *n.* *plu.* *grāth*, also *grallateres*, *n.* *plu.* *grāth-tō-ris* [L. *grallator*, he that goes on stilts; *grāth*, stilts, from *gradius*, a step] stilted or long-legged wading birds, such as the stork or crane: *grallatory*, *n.* -*ter*-y, of or pert. to; also *grallatorial*, *a.* -*ter*-ial, *ad.*

grain, *n.* *grān* [Icel. *graur*, wrath] in *OE.*, angry; wrathful.

grain, *n.* *grān* [Port. *grao*: L. *grānum*, grain], the name by which the chick-pea is known in the East, used as food when roasted.

grain for grammæ, which see.

grammar, *n.* *grām*-*grī* [OE. *gramars*, grammar, tradition] in *M.E.*, learning; magic; enchantment. *gramery*, *n.* *grā-mēr*-it [F. *grand*, great; merci, thanks] in *OE.*, great thanks, an expression of thanks for an obligation.

gramineal, *a.* *grā-mīn*-ē-ā, also *gramin'eous*, *a.* -*ē*-s, and *gram'ina* *ecous*, *a.* -*ā*-tē-ā [L. *gramineus*, pert. to grass—from *grumen*, grass] *grasy*: like grass; pert. to grass: *gramineous*, *n.* *plu.* *grā-mīn*-ē-ā, also *gramineous*, *grām*-in-ē-ā-ā, a very extensive and important order of plants called grasses: *gramin'ifolious*, *a.* -*ā*-fō-lī-ōs [L. *folium*, a leaf] bearing leaves like grass: *gramin'ivorous*, *a.* -*iv*-ō-rūs [L. *voro*, I devour], feeding on grass.

grammar, *n.* *grām*-*gr* [F. *grammaire*—from mid. L. *grammatica*—from Gr. *gramma*, a letter] the science which treats of the principles of language; the art of speaking, reading, or writing any language with correctness according to established usage; the book containing the rules and principles relating to a language; propriety of speech; grasp according to grammar: *adj.* pert. to: *grammar-school*, a school where the Latin and Greek languages are chiefly taught: *grammari'ān*, *n.* -*mā*-rī-ān, one versed or skilled in the grammar of a language: *grammat'ical*, *a.* -*mā*-tī-ā-l, also *grammat'ic*, *a.* -*ik* [L. *grammaticus*—from Gr. *grammatikos*], according to the rules of grammar; belonging to grammar: *grammat'ically*, *ad.* -*ly*: *grammaticalness*, *n.* the quality of being according to the rules of grammar: *grammat'icalness*, *v.* -*is*, to render grammatical; to set the grammarian: *grammat'icising*, *imp.*: *grammat'ised*, *pp.* -*ised*.

grain, *n.* *grām* [F.—from Gr. *gramma*, what is written] a French unit of weight equal to 15.432 English grains; sometimes spell *gram*.

grampus, *n.* *grām*-*pās* [a prob. corrupt. of F. *grand poisson*, lit. *great peace*, or Sp. *gran pez*: L. *graudis piscis*, great fish], a large species of Arctic dolphin which is frequently found on our northern coast.

gramary, *granule*, *granulate*, &c.—see *grain* 1.

grand, *a.* *grānd* [F. *grand*—from L. *grandis*, great, large] splendid; sublime; lofty; great, as applied to size; the second degree of parentage or descent, as *grandmother*: principal or chief, as *grandmaster*: *grandly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *grand jury*, a jury of the principal men of the county who decide whether there is sufficient evidence to put the accused on trial: *grandchild*, *n.* a son or daughter's child, the male being a *grandson*, the female a *grandaughter*: *grandfather* or *grandire*, *n.* the father of one's father or mother: *grandmother*, *n.* the mother of one's father or mother: *grandee*, *n.* *grān-dē* [Sp.], a

Spanish nobleman; a man of great rank: *grandee'*, *ship*, *n.* the state or rank of a grandee: *grand'ness*, *n.* magnificence; greatness: *grand ear*, *n.* -*er* [F. *gratitude*] splendour of appearance; that which excites a feeling or sentiment of greatness; elevation of sentiment, language, or mien.—*SYN.* of *grand*: noble; imposing; majestic; stately; splendid; magnificent; superb; august; dignified; elevated; pompous; exalted; extensive; chief; principal; eminent; superior.

grandam, *n.* *grān-dān* [Eng. *grand*, and *dam*], a grandmother; an old withered woman.

grandee, *grandeur*—see under *grand*.

grandiloquent, *a.* *grān-dī-lō-kuēt* [L. *grandis*, great; *loquens*, speaking—from *loquor*, I speak] pompous in language; bombastic: *grandiloquence*, *n.* -*quē*-s, pomposity of language: *grandil'oquently*, *ad.* -*ly*.

grandiose, *a.* *grān-dī-ōs* [F. *grandiose*: L. *grandis*, grand] impressive or elevating in style or effect; splendid; affectingly grand; bombastic: *grand'iously*, *ad.* -*ly*: *grand'iosity*, *n.* -*ō*-sī-tī, the quality of being grandiose.

grange, *n.* *grānj* [F. *grange*, a barn—from L. *granum*, corn] a farm; a farmhouse with its attached buildings.

grangerism, *n.* *grān*-*jēr*-izm, the practice of illustrating a book by adopting in its engravings from other books, named from James Granger (1760), a work by whom was the first of this description: *grangerize*, *v.* -*jēr*-iz, one who: *grangeries*, *v.* -*jēr*-iz, to practise grangerism.

granite, *n.* *grān*-it [L. *granitū*, a kind of speckled stone: L. *granum*, grain, corn] a well-known plutonic rock, having a granular-crystalline composition and appearance, and composed of quartz, felspar, and mica, arranged in distinct grains or crystals: *granitic*, *a.* *grā-nī*-tīk, also *granit'ic*, *a.* -*ā*-dī, partaking of the character and appearance of granite: *granitoid*, *a.* -*ō*-īd [Gr. *eidos*, likeness], applied to such rocks as have the granular-crystalline aspect of granite: *graphic granite*, *grifit'ic* [Gr. *graphō*, I write], a compound of felspar and quartz, the quartz being disposed through the felspar matrix like lines of Arabic writing.

granivorous, *a.* *grān*-it-ē-ō-rūs [L. *granum*, a grain or seed; *voro*, I devour], living upon grains or other seeds.

grant, *v.* *grānt* [OF. *granter*, to assure, to promise—from L. *credo*, I believe], to admit as true what has not been proved; to give or bestow something which cannot be claimed by right; to concede: *n.* the thing conferred on or conveyed to; an allowance; concession; admission: *grant'ing*, *imp.*: *grant'ed*, *pp.*: *grant'er*, *n.* one who: *grant'able*, *a.* -*ā*-b, that may be granted: *grantee*, *n.* -*ē*, the person to whom anything is conveyed or granted: *grantor*, *n.* -*ō*-r, in law, one by whom a grant is made.—*SYN.* of 'grant *v.*: to confer; give; convey; bestow; transfer; admit; allow; yield; cede.

granular, *granulate*, *granulation*, *granule*, *granulose*, *granuluous*, &c.—see under *grain* 1.

grape, *n.* *grāp* [OF. *grappe*, a cluster of grapes: OH.Ger. *krayfo*, a hook] the fruit of the vine; a single berry: *grāpy*, *a.* -*y*, like grapes, or made of grapes; full of clusters of grapes: *grape'less*, *a.* without grapes: *grape-shot*, a number of balls arranged in three tiers by means of circular plates, and secured by a pin passing through the centre, intended to be discharged from a gun; shot discharged in clusters: *grapestone*, *n.* the seed of the grape: *grape-sugar*, a variety of sugar obtained principally from fruits, forming also the basis of honey, and often called *sugar of fruits*, *sugar of starch*, or *glucose*: *grape'ry*, *n.* *grāp*-*rī*-y, a place where grapes are grown.

graphic, *a.* *grif*-ik, also *graph'ical*, *a.* -*ā*-kāl [L. *graphicus*: Gr. *graphikos*, done to the life—from *graphō*, I write], well delineated; described with accuracy; lifelike; having the appearance of writing, as *graphic granite*: *graph'ically*, *ad.* -*ly*.

graphite, *n.* *grāf*-it [Gr. *graphō*, I write], a mineral, a form of the element carbon, known chiefly by the name *plumbago* or *black-lead*, though lead does not at all enter into its composition, used in the manufacture of pencils: *graph'olite*, *n.* -*ō*-līt [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a sort of slate suitable for writing on.

graphometer, *n.* *grif*-ōm-ē-*tēr* [Gr. *graphō*, I write;

oīo, *boŷ*, *sōt*: *pāre*, *bād*; *chātr*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zail*.

gowk, *n.* *gōik* [Eng. and Scot. dial. *gowk*, a cuckoo: *lool. gawkr*], one easily imposed on; a simpleton; a fool: *v.* to make a fool of any one: **gowkit**, *a. gōik-it*, foolish; light-headed: to hunt the **gowk**, in *Scot.*, to go on a fool's errand; to send on a fool's errand on 1st April—see **gawk**.

gown, *n.* *gōn* [cf. *W. gwen*, a gown—from *gienio*, to sew, to stitch: cf. *OF. gounne*, a gown] a woman's upper garment; a long, loose, light robe worn by professors, clergymen, barristers, &c.: *gowned*, *pp. gōnd*: *adj.* dressed in a gown: **gown'-man** or **gown'-man**, *n.* a university student: **dressing-gown**, a long loose robe worn by gentlemen within doors, especially in the morning before dressing.

goosard, *n.* *gō-ērd* [corrupt. of *gooseherd*] in *Eng. dial.*, a gooseherd; a stupid fellow.

grab, *v.* *grāb* [Sw. *gräbba*, to grasp: cf. *Dut. grab-belen*; *locl. griipal*] to seize; to grasp suddenly; to clutch: **grabbing**, *imp.*: **grabbed**, *pp.* **grābd**: **grabble**, *v.* *grāb-bl*, to grope; to feel in muddy places: **grabbling**, *imp.*—*Adj.*: **grabbled**, *pp.* **grāb-bl.**

grace, *n.* *grās* [OF. *grace*, favour—from *L. grātia*, favour, grace—from *grātus*, pleasing] favour; goodwill; the free and unmerited favour of God; good disposition proceeding from divine favour; a state of reconciliation to God; mercy; pardon; the Gospel; elegance; any natural or acquired excellence; behaviour, considered as good or bad—as, he did it with a very bad grace; privilege; a short prayer before or after a meal; the title used in addressing a duke or an archbishop; act or decree of a university: *v.* to adorn; to honour: **grac'ing**, *imp.*: **graced**, *pp.* *grāst*: *adj.* endowed with grace; in *O.E.*, virtuous; chaste: **grace'ful**, *a.* *-fūl*, elegantly easy—used with reference to motion, looks, and speech; possessing an agreeable dignity of manner: **grace'fully**, *ad.* *-ly*: **grace'fulness**, *n.*: **grace'less**, *a.* *-les*, coarse; rude; wicked; depraved: **grace'lessly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **grace'lessness**, *n.*: **gracious**, *a.* *grā'shūs*, favourable; kind; disposed to show kindness or favour: **grac'iously**, *ad.* *-ly*: **grac'iousness**, *n.* kind condescension; mercy: **grace'-notes**, in music, ornamental notes added to the principal ones: **good graces**, *grā'st*, favour; friendship: the **Graces**, in *anc. myth.*, three beautiful sisters who attended on Venus, and who were said to confer beauty; beauties; arts of pleasing: to say grace, to give thanks to God for food, before or after a meal, or both: means of grace, the methods or ways appointed by God to obtain His mercy and love—as, prayer, worship, the sacraments, preaching, &c.: **days of grace**—see under **day**: **grace'-cup**, in former times, the last cup of liquor drunk before retiring to rest: **airs and graces**, amusing acts of affectation.—*SVN.* of 'grace *n.*': charm; comeliness; kindness; mercy; privilege; beauty—of 'gracious': merciful; benignant; benevolent; beneficent; friendly.

grackle or **grakle**, *n.* *grāk'l* [*L. gracus*, a Jackdaw], a bird of the starling family; a species of American blackbird.

gradation, *n.* *grā-dā'shān* [*F. gradation*—from *L. gradationem*, the making a series of steps—from *gradus*, a step], a regular advance from one degree or state to another; regular progress step by step; order; series: **grada'tional**, *a.* according to gradation: **grada'tioned**, *a.* *-shānd*, formed by gradation: **gradatory**, *n.* *grād-d-ēr-t*, the steps from the cloisters into the church; a proceeding step by step: **grade**, *n.* *grād* [*F. grade*, a degree—from *L. gradus*, a step], a degree or rank in order or dignity; a step or degree in any series: *v.* to cut or reduce to the proper levels, as a canal or road: **grad'ing**, *imp.*: **grad'ed**, *pp.*: **grā'diēnt**, *n.* *-di-ēnt*, the slope or incline, chiefly of a railroad: **gradual**, *a.* *grād-d-āl* [*F. graduel*—from *L. graduālis*—from *gradus*], advancing step by step: proceeding by degrees; regular and slow: **grad'ually**, *ad.* *-ly*, by degrees; step by step: **grad'uality**, *n.* *-i-tē*, progression by degrees: **grad'uate**, *n.* *-d-āt* [*mid. L. graduātus*, one who has received an academical degree], one who has received an academical degree: *v.* to divide any space into small regular intervals or parts; to mark differences; to change gradually; to receive or take a degree from a university: **grad'uating**, *imp.*: **grad'uated**, *pp.*: **grad'uateship**, *n.* the state of being a graduate: **grad'ua'tion**, *n.* *-d-āshān* [*mid. L. graduātionem*], regular progression; the act of marking or dividing into degrees; the act of re-

ceiving an academical degree: **grad'water**, *n.* *-tēr*, an instr. for dividing lines into equal parts: an instr. used in vinegar-making: **gradus**, *n.* *grūd-d-ās* [*L.*], a dictionary for Latin or Greek verse-making, the full title being *Gradus ad Parnassum*, a step to Parnassus, the abode of the Muses.

grade, *gradient*, *gradual*, *gradulate*, *gradus*, &c.—see under **gradation**.

gradias or **gradias**, *n.* *grā'd-ās*, *grād-ās* [*F.*—from *L. gradus*, a step], one of a tier of seats; an altar-shelf; a toothed chisel used by sculptors.

gradual—see **grail** 1.

graff, *v.* *grāf*, the old spelling of **graff**, which see.

grafito, *n.* *grāf'-ē-to*, *grafiti*, *n. plu.* *grāf'-ē-tē* [*It.*—from *mid. L. graphium*, a style], an ancient writing or sketch on a wall, column, tablet, or other surface.

graff, *n.* *grāf* [*OF. graffe*; *L. graphium*; *Gr. graphikon*, a style, a pencil—from *graphō*, I write], a small shoot or scion cut from one tree and inserted into a part of another: *v.* to insert a cutting of one tree into a part of another in such a way that they unite; to insert anything into a body to which it did not originally belong: **graff'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act or art of inserting grafts or scions: **graff'ed**, *pp.*: *adj.* inserted on a foreign stock: **graff'er**, *n.* one who.

grail, *n.* *grāl*, or **gradual**, *n.* *grād-d-āl* [*OF. greel*; *mid. L. graduale*—from *L. gradus*, a step], a book of anthems or sentences of Scripture used in the worship of the *E. Cath. Ch.*—so named because originally read from the steps of the 'ambo,' a kind of pulpit.

Grail (*Holy*), *n.* *grāl* [*OF. grail*, a flat dish: *mid. L. gradalle*, a flat dish, a vase; corrupt. of *cratella*—dim. of *crater*, a cup: see **hangrall**], an English accommodation or translation of the *OF. le Sang Real*: *mid. L. Sanguis rediis*; *Eng. the true blood*. *Note.*—*Sang Real* signifies 'Royal blood,' and not 'Real or true blood,' and is itself a corruption of the *OF. San Graal*, *Holy Dish*—see **Skeat**.

grail, *n.* *grāl* [*F. grêle*, slender—from *OF. grail*, fine, small—from *L. gracilis*, slender], in *O.E.*, fine sand; gravel.

grain, *n.* *grān* [*OF. grain*—from *L. grānum*, grain, corn], any small hard mass; a single seed; corn in general; any minute particle; the smallest weight, so named because supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn; the unit of the English system of weights; direction of the fibres of wood; the wood as modified by the fibres; the form or direction of the constituent particles of a body; the temper or disposition: *v.* to form into grains, as powder: **grained**, *a.* *grānd*, formed into grains; roughened: **grain'-dealer**, one who deals in corn: **grain'-tin**, tin melted with charcoal; the tin reduced from the melted grains of tin-stones: **grains of paradise**, the seeds of a certain plant largely imported from Africa, and used illegally to give a pungent flavour to spirits and beer; the seeds of the *Amomum Malagense*, called also *Malaguetta pepper*, *Ord. Zingiberaceae* or *Scitamineae*: **granary**, *n.* *grān-d-ēr-t*, a building for storing grain: **graniferous**, *a.* *-f-ēr-ūs* [*L. ferro*, I carry], bearing hard seeds or grain: **gran'iform**, *a.* *-i-fōrm* [*L. forma*, shape], resembling grains of corn: **gran'iferous**, *a.* *-f-ēr-ūs* [*L. ferro*, I devour], grain-eating: **granular**, *a.* *grān-d-ēr*, consisting of grains; resembling grains: **gran'ularly**, *ad.* *-ly*: **gran'ulate**, *v.* *-lāt*, to form into grains or very small pieces; to make rough on the surface; to repair lost parts, as a wound in healing: **gran'ulating**, *imp.*: **gran'ulated**, *pp.*: **gran'ulation**, *n.* *-lāt-shān* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of forming into grains; the act of forming metals into grains by pouring them, when melted, from a height into water; small fleshy excrescences springing up on the surface of wounds in the process of healing: **gran'ule**, *n.* *-ul*, a little grain: **gran'ulose**, *n.* *-ul-ōs*, the more soluble portion of the starch grains in plants: **gran'ulosa**, *a.* *-lās*, full of granules: against the grain, against the direction of the fibres: cross-grained, across the natural fibre, and so difficult to plane; ill-tempered: to go against the grain, to be repugnant to; to cause trouble or mortification: to dye in grain, to dye in the raw material; to dye firmly: the grain-side of leather, that side of the tanned or dressed hide on which the hair grew.

grain, *v.* *grān* [see **grain** 1], to form into grains, as powder or sugar; to paint or ornament in imitation

male, *māl*, *fēr*, *lātō*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pine*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

Gorgo, the Gorgon—from *gorgos*, fierce, anything very horrid or ugly; in *Gr. myth.*, one of the three *seer-terrors* *Stheno*, *Medusa*, and *Euryale*, said to be of such terrible aspect as to turn the beholder into stone; *Gorgo'sean* or *Gorgo'sian*, a *gōr-gōn-dn*, like or pert to a Gorgon; very ugly or terrific; *Gorgo'sia*, n. plur. *gōr-gōn-gō-d*, masks carved in imitation of the Gorgons' heads, used as keystones in arches; *gōr-gōn-gō'son*, *gōr-gōn*: *Gorgonia*, n. *gōr-gōn-gō-d*, a genus of corals, so called from their branching flexible stems, and popularly known as 'Venus's fans' and 'sea-fans,' from their spreading fanlike form.

Gorgonzola, n. *gōr-gōn-zō-lā*, a kind of cheese, named from a village near Milan.

Gurilla, n. *gō-rī-lā* [an African word: said by Latham to be found in a Gr. translation of an anc. Carthaginian work in the plural, *gōrillai*], an African ape, most nearly resembling man, and as large, remarkable for its strength and ferocity.

Gormand, n. *gōr-mānd*, or *gourmand*, n. *gōr-mānd* [*F. gourmand*, a glutton—from prov. *F. gourmer*, to taste wine: OF. *gormand*, belly-god, a greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton; one who studies good living: *gōr-māndias*, v. *-dis*, to eat greedily: *gōr-māndiasing*, imp. *-dis*, adj. gluttonous: a gluttonous habit: *gōr-māndias*, pp. *-dis*: *gōr-māndier*, n. *-er*, one who eats much and greedily: *gōr-māndism*, a *-dis*, gluttony.—SYN. of 'gormand': epicure; voluptuary; sensualist.

Gorse, n. *gōrs* [AS. *gors*, perhaps for *grōst*—from *gōr-st*, to grow], a prickly shrub bearing yellow flowers; whin or furze; the *Ulex europæus*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*: *gorsy*, a *gōr-st*, abounding in or resembling gorse.

Gory, a.—see *gore* 1.

Goshawk, n. *gōs-hāwk* [AS. *gōs-hāwuc*—from *gōs*, a goose; *hāwuc*, a hawk: cf. Icel. *gōs-haukr*], a bird of the hawk kind.

Goslarite, n. *gōs-lār-ū* [*Goslar* in the Harz mountains], a mineral, a native sulphate of zinc.

Gosling, n. *gōs-līng* [AS. *gōs*, a goose, and *līng*, dim. termination], a young goose; a catkin on nut-trees and pines.

Gospel, n. *gōs-pēl* [AS. *gōd-spell*, good tidings—from *gōd*, good; *spēl*, a story; later, *gōd-spēl*, the narrative of God—*ēl*, the life of Christ], one of the four histories of Christ handed down to us by the inspired writers, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; the whole system of the Christian faith; God's word; general doctrines of the New Test.: *gōs-peller*, n. *-er*, he who reads the Gospel at the altar: *Gospel* truth, the doctrines or truths of the New Test.; certain truth. *S.-er*—Gospel is not the translation of the Greek word *euangelion*, as is constantly supposed. The text gives the correct etymology—see *Skeat*.

Goss, n. *gōs* [see *gorse*, of which *goss* is an inaccurate spelling], in *OE*, furze; gorse.

Gossamer, n. *gōs-sā-mēr* [properly *gossamer* or *gossamer*, i.e., *goose-summer*, or *summer-gorse*—from ME. *gos*, a goose, and Ger. *somer*, summer-flm, so called from its downy appearance; Skeat suggests this derivation: cf. Dut. *soemerdraden*, summer-threads], the fine long filaments formed by a small spider, found floating in the air in calm clear weather in autumn; anything unsubstantial or flimsy: *gossamery*, a *-mer-i*, flimsy; unsubstantial.

Gossam, n. *gōs-sā* [Cornish], among Cornish miners, the peculiar ferruginous condition of the top of a vein near its outcrop, considered to be very strongly indicative of the lode below; ferruginous quartz.

Gossip, n. *gōs-sīp* [ME. *godesb*, related in God, sponsor—from *god*, God; *sīb*, place, relationship], originally, a sponsor, a neighbour, or friend; an idle talker; a busy teller of news; small-talk; scandal; v. to run about among neighbours and engage in idle talk; to engage in much small-talk; to tattle: *gossipy*, imp. *gossiped*, pp. *-sipy*: *gossipy*, n. *-ry*, special intimacy; idle talk: *gossipy*, a. *-i*, full of gossip; chatty.

Gossoon, n. *gōs-sōn* [Ir.: *F. garçon*, a little boy], in Ireland, a boy; a serving lad.

Got, pt., and *gotten*, pp. of *get*, which see.

Goth, n. *gōth* [L. *Gothus*—from a probable Goth. form *Gutis*], one of an anc. tribe or nation which took an important part in the overthrow of the Roman empire; any one rude and uncivilised; an enemy to the fine arts, or one destitute of a taste for

them—*Vandal* is also employed in the latter sense: Gothic, a. *-ik*, of or belonging to the Goths or their language; designating the architecture of the middle ages: *gothicise*, v. *-ise*, to reduce to barbarism: *gothicism*, imp.: *gothicism*, pp. *-ised*: *gothicism*, n. *-ism*, rudeness of manners; a Gothic idiom; conformity to Gothic architecture. *Note*.—The *Odorophots* and *Vesigoths*—that is, the *East-Goths* and *West-Goths*—were names applied to those who settled on or near the Black Sea, and up to and on the Danube; the *Masogoths* were those who settled in Mosia; the *Suevi-Goths* were those who settled in Scandinavia.

Gothamite, n. *gōth-am-ī*, or *Gothamist*, n. *-mist*, a man of *Gotham*, a village in Nottinghamshire, whose habits were noted for their real or supposed simplicity—hence ironically, the wise men of *Gotham*; a simpleton.

Gouache, n. *gō-shā* [*F. gouache*, water-colours; It. *guazzo*—from *guazzare*, to splash], an inferior style of water-colour painting, produced by the use of opaque colours, as in scene-painting in theatres; a painting of this character; the pigment employed in.

Gouda, n. *gōw-da*, a kind of cheese made at *Gouda*, in Holland.

Gouge, n. *gōj* [OF. *gouge*—from mid. L. *guvia*, a chisel], a rounded hollow chisel for cutting channels or grooves in wood or stone; v. to scoop out as with a gouge; to force out, as the eye, with the thumb or finger: *gouging*, imp.: n. the act of scooping out, as with a gouge; *gouged*, pp. *gōjd*.

Goujeer, n. *gō-jēr* [OF. *gouge*, a servant; a prostitute—from Heb. *gogē*, a Christian servant], in *OE*, the venereal disease.

Gourd, n. *gōrd* [*F. gourde*—from OF. *gourde*—from L. *cucurbita*], the name of a plant which produces a large fruit somewhat of a bottle shape, a native of warm climates; also its fruit; the genus *Cucurbita*, of various species, Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*: *O. ovifera* is the well-known vegetable marrow; a vessel made from the hard outer shell of the *Lagenaria vulgaris*; in *OE*, a false die; *gourdy*, a *gōr-dī*, swelled in the legs: *gourdiness*, n. swelling on a horse's leg.

Gourmand, n. *gōr-mānd*—see *gormand*.

Gout, n. *gōit* [*F. goutte*, a drop, the gout—from L. *gutta*, a drop, so called from the old medical theory which attributed all disorders to the settling of a drop of morbid humour upon the part affected], a well-known painful disease of the joints or extremities, confined almost wholly to high livers, and is often hereditary: *gouty*, a. *-i*, subject to the gout or affected with it: *goutily*, ad. *-i*: *goutiness*, n. *-ness*, state of being affected with the gout.

Gout, n. *gōit* [L. *gutta*, a drop], in *OE*, a drop; a clot.

Gout, n. *gō* [*F. goût*—from OF. *goust*; from L. *gustus*, taste], taste; relish.

Govern, v. *gōv-ēr-n* [OF. *governer*—from L. *gubernare*, to direct, to govern: Gr. *kubernan*, to steer], to direct and control; to regulate by authority; to command; to have influence or force, as a verb in grammar; to exercise authority; to restrain: *governing*, imp.: adj. holding the superiority; controlling; directing: *governed*, pp. *-ērd*: *governor*, n. *-ēr*, one who rules or directs; one who is invested with supreme authority; a ruler; a tutor; in a machine, a contrivance for maintaining a uniform velocity with varying resistance; a regulator: *governorship*, n. the office of a governor: *governance*, n. *-nēs*, a lady intrusted with the care and instruction of children or young ladies: *governable*, a. *-nā-bī*, manageable; obedient: *governance*, n. *-nēs*, rule; management; control: *government*, n. *gōv-ēr-n-mēt*, control; restraint; the exercise of authority; the ruling power in a state; the principle or system under which a state is ruled; adj. connected with or pursued by government: *governamental*, a. *-mēt-nl*, of or relating to government: *governante*, n. *-ēr-nānt* [*F.*], a lady who has the care of young girls of quality; a lady-tutor or governess.—SYN. of 'govern': to rule; regulate; direct; control; influence; manage; administer.

Gowan, n. *gōw-dā* [Icel. *gaur*, yellow], in *Scot.*, a wild daisy: *gowany*, a. *gōw-dn-i*, abounding in gowans.

Gowd, n. *gōwd*, in *Scot.*, gold.

gōie, *bōy*, *fōt*; *pūre*, *bād*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thtug*, *there*, *zent*.

in *geol.*, a genus of the ammonite family, so called from the zigzag lines which mark the junctions of their chambers.

gonidia, *n.* *gō-nid'ē-d* [Gr. *gonos*, offspring, seed], in bot., green germinating cells in the thallus of lichens—now known to be the *algæ* on which the remaining part of the lichen is parasitic.

goniometer, *n.* *gō-ni-ō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *gonia*, an angle; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring solid angles, particularly the angles of crystals: *goniometry*, *n.* *-r'ē*, the art of: *goniometrical*, *a.* *-ō-mē-tē-ri-kāl*, pert. to.

gonoblastidia, *n.* plu. *gō-nō-blas-tid'ē-d* [Gr. *gonos*, offspring; *blastidia*, a dim. of *blastos*, a bud], the processes which carry the reproductive receptacles or 'gonophores' in many of the hydrosas.

gonocalyx, *n.* *gō-ni-ō-kāl'iks* [Gr. *gonos*, offspring; *kalyx*, a cup], the swimming-bell in a medusiform gonophore; the same structure in a gonophore which is not detached.

gonophore, *n.* *gō-nō-fōr* [Gr. *gonos*, generation; *phorō*, I bear], in bot., an elevated or elongated receptacle, bearing the stamens and carpels in a prominent and conspicuous manner; one of the generative buds or receptacles of the reproductive elements in the hydrosas.

gonorrhea, *n.* *gō-nō-rē-d* [Gr. *gonē*, semen; *rheia*, to flow], the name of a contagious disease: *gonorrhoeal*, *a.* *-rē-d*, of or pert. to.

gonosome, *n.* *gō-nō-sōm* [Gr. *gonos*, offspring; *sōma*, body], one of the reproductive zooids of a hydrosas.

gonotheca, *n.* *gō-nō-thē-kā* [Gr. *gonos*, offspring; *thēka*, a chest, a case], the chitinous receptacle within which the gonophores of certain of the hydrosas are produced.

good, *a.* *gōd* [AS. *gōd*, good; cf. Dut. *goed*; Icel. *gōd*; Goth. *gōds*; Ger. *gut*] the opposite of bad; pious; sound; undamaged; proper or fit; considerable; having sufficient; pleasant to the taste; unblemished; kind; favourable; convenient; clever; beneficial; comely—as, she is *good-looking*; real—as, he is in *good earnest*; in the sense of wishing well—as, *good-day* and *good-bye*; *n.* the contrary of evil; virtue; righteousness; benefit; advantage: *ad. well*, as in the phrase *as good*: *int.* a word expressing approbation or admiration: *goods*, *n.* plu. *gōds*, household furniture; wares; merchandise: *goodly*, *a.* *-lī* [AS. *gōdlic*, being of a handsome form; fine: *goodlihead*, *n.* *-lī-hēd*, in OE, grace; goodness: *goodliest*, *a.* most good or excellent: *goodliness*, *n.* beauty of form; grace: *goodness*, *n.* kindness; benevolence; Christian excellence; mercy: *goody*, *n.* *gōd'ē*, a familiar contr. for goodwife; a child's name for a sweetmeat: as *good as*, the same as; no worse than; in effect; virtually: a *good many*, a considerable number: in *good time*, early enough: *good-breeding*, polite manners: *Good Friday*, the annual commemoration of the crucifixion; the Friday before Easter Day: *goodman*, *goodwife*, applied to the master and mistress of a house, implying some degree of respect: *good woman*, a familiar, but not quite respectful, term of address: *good manners*, politeness: *good sense*, sound judgment: *goodwill*, kind feeling; favour; the benefit of a business in full operation, for which a price may be paid: *good fellow*, a kind man; a boon companion: *good-fellowship*, merry society; pleasant company: *good-humour*, a cheerful temper or state of mind: *good-humoured*, a being of a cheerful temper: *good-humouredly*, *ad.* *good-nature*, mildness and kindness of disposition: *good-natured*, a possessing a mild disposition: *good-naturedly*, *ad.* *good-tempered*, having a temper not easily irritated: *good heed*, due caution; great care: to *make good*, to supply deficiency; to prove or establish; to fulfil; to indemnify: for to *stand good*, to be firm or valid: as *good as his word*, performing what was promised: for *good and all*, completely: wholly: *good-bye*, *-bi* [a contr. of *God be with you*], a salutation at leave-taking: *good-speed*, an old form of wishing success—another form of *God speed you*: *goods* and *chattels*, in *law*, personal and movable things as distinguished from lands and tenements: *the chief good*, in *phil.*, that end of choice and action which goes to constitute the happiness of man.—*SYN.* of 'good': serviceable; useful; admirable; excellent; commendable; virtuous; religious; benevolent; humane; merciful; propiti-

ous; gracious; friendly; suited; suitable; adapted; skilful; handy; dexterous; sufficient; competent; adequate; valid; serious; actual; full; complete; honourable; fair—of 'good': prosperity; possession; property—of 'goods': chattels; commodity; merchandise; freight; effects; wares; property; possession.

goosander, *n.* *gōs-ān'dēr* [goose, and -ander, from *gander*], a species of merganser.

goose, *n.* *gōs* [AS. *gōs*, a goose; cf. Low Ger. *goos*; Dan. *gaas*; Icel. *gōs*] a well-known web-footed bird; a silly person; a tailor's smoothing-iron: *gooses*, *n.* plu. *gōs*: *goose-ery*, *n.* *-ē-ē*, a place for geese; *folly*; *goose-foot*, *a.* native plant, so called from the shape of the leaf, forming several species of *Chenopodium*: *goose-grass* or *cleavers*—see under *cleave*: *goose-quill*, a quill from a goose's wing, used for writing with: to *cook one's goose*, in familiar language, to do for one in the sense of cheating, befouling, or getting the better of: *green-geese*, a goose less than four months old.

gooseberry, *n.* *gōs-bēr-rē* [perhaps a corrupt of *goesberry* for *goesberry*; another derivation takes it from Ger. *krausel-beere* or *kraus-beere*—from *kraus*, crisp, prickly; *beere*, a berry], the well-known fruit of a prickly shrub; the fruit of the many varieties of the *Ribes grossularia*, Ord. *Grossulariaceæ* or *Ribes-aceæ*: *gooseberry-fool*, gooseberries stewed or scalded, pounded with cream, and sweetened.

gopher, *n.* *gō-fēr* [Heb.] in Scrip., the wood-identified—used in building the ark.

gopher, *n.* *gō-fēr* [Fr. *gawfre*, a honeycomb], the popular name of a burrowing animal, about the size of a squirrel, of various species, found in America; a species of turtle.

goral, *n.* *gō-rāl* [E. Ind.] a greyish goat-antelope of the Himalayas, having short, inclined, recurved horns.

goramy or **gourami**, *n.* *gō-rā-mī*, *gō-rā-mī* [Javanese], a fish native to the China seas, of excellent flavour.

gorcock, *n.* *gōr-kōk* [gorse, and cock, or may be of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *gorm*, a grassy plain], the moor-cock or grouse.

Gordian, *a.* *gōr'di-ān*, intricate; applied to anything very intricate and not easily unravelled: *Gordian knot*, *-nōt*, in *anc. times*, a knot said to have been so skillfully tied by the Phrygian king Gordius that its ends could not be discovered, and to the untie of it an oracle promised the sovereignty of Asia—*Alexander the Great* cut it through with his sword; any inextricable difficulty or problem, hence, to *cut the knot*, to solve a difficulty, or overcome it, in any bold manner.

gorse—see *gorals*.

gore, *n.* *gōr* [AS. *gōr*, wet filth, blood; cf. Icel. *gōr*; Sw. *gōr*] thick blood flowing from the body; thick or clotted blood; in OE, *dir* or *flith*; *gory*, *a.* *gōr*, covered with congealed or clotted blood.

gore, *v.* *gōr* [AS. *gōr*, a spear; Icel. *gōr*] to pierce or wound with anything pointed, as with the horns of a bull: *gōring*, *imp.*: *gored*, *pp.* *gōrd*: connected with *gore* 3.

gore, *n.* *gōr* [AS. *gōra*, a projecting piece of land—from *gōr*, a spear], a corner-shaped piece let into a garment to widen a part: *v.* to furnish with *gore*.

gorebelly, *a.* *gōr-bēl'ī* [AS. *gōr*, dirt, filth, and belly], in OE, having a fat belly: *gorerow*, *n.* *gōr-krō* [Eng. crow], the common or carrion crow.

gorge, *n.* *gōrj* [OF. *gorge*, the throat; mid. L. *gorgia*—from L. *gurgis*, a whirlpool], the throat; the gullet; the entrance into the outwork of a fort; the imaginary line joining the interior extremities of the two faces or flanks of a work; that which is swallowed; a narrow passage between hills or mountains: *v.* to swallow greedily; to feed to satiety; to glut: *gorging*, *imp.*: *gorged*, *pp.* *gōrjd*, glutted.

gorgeous, *a.* *gōrj'is* [OF. *gorpiaz* or *gourpiaz*, gaudy, flouting, proud; connected with F. *gorge*, the throat], showy; splendid; glittering in a variety of colours: *gorgeously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *gorgeousness*, *n.* *-nēs*, splendour of raiment; magnificence.

gorget, *n.* *gōr-jēt* [Fr. *gorpelle*—from *gorge*, the throat], a piece of armour for the throat; a small ornament worn by officers on the breast; a kind of knife formerly used by surgeons in cutting for the stone.

Gorgon, *n.* *gōr'gōn* [L. *gorgon*, a Gorgon—from Gr.

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *lālō*; *mēle*, *mēl*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

to drink from—from mid. *L. capellum*, a goblet, a cup or drinking-vessel without a handle; a bowl.

goblin, *n. gōb-lin* [OF. *gobelin*, a goblin: mid. *L. gubalus*—from *cobalus*, a goblin: Gr. *kobalos*, a sprite, a goblin: cf. Ger. *kobold*: W. *coblyn*], the familiar name of a supposed supernatural being of small size but of great strength, dwelling under ground in mines, in mounds, and in desert places, not generally ill-disposed towards men; an evil spirit; a fairy: *hohegoblin*, a spirit.

goby, *n. gō-bi* [*L. gobius*: Gr. *kōbios*], a small fish of singular form.

god, *n. gōd* [A.S. *god*: cf. Ice. *gud*; Dut. *god*; Goth. *gōd*, Ger. *gott*], the Supreme Being; the Almighty; an idol or improper object of worship; *god*, *v. in A.E.* to treat as a divinity; to deify; *godding*, *imp.*; *god-ded*, *pp.*; *god-dess*, *n. fem.* *gōd-ess*, a female bathos; *deity* or *idol*; *godfather*, *n.* one who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism—a woman who does so is called a *godmother*; *godchild*, *n.* a child for whom one becomes sponsor; *godson*, *n.* a male child—*goddaughter*, *n.* a female child—for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism; *Godhead*, *n. gōd-head* [God, and A.S. *Acad*, person, quality, state], the divine essence or nature; the Deity; *godless*, *a. gōd-lis*, impious; regardless of God; *godlessly*, *ad. gōd-lis-sen*, *n.* state of being godless or irreligious; *Godlike*, *a. -lik*, resembling God; of superior excellence; divine; *godly*, *a. -li*, devout; pious; *godliness*, *n.* a religious life; piety; the Christian revelation, as, 'great is the mystery of godliness'; *god's send*, *n.* an unexpected acquisition or piece of good fortune; *god'ship*, *n.* rank or character of a god; *God forbid*, a strong exclamation, indicating the desire that a stronger power than man may intervene; *God-speed*, *God be with you*; may God prosper you; *Godward*, *ad. -ward*, toward God; among the gods, in familiar language, the audience in the upper gallery of a theatre—so named in allusion to their elevated position; *God's acre*, a churchyard or burial-ground.

godron, *n. gō-dron* [F. *godron*, a plait], a fluted architectural ornament; a costume ruffe.

godwit, *n. gōd-wit* [perhaps A.S. *god*, good; *wit*, creature, animal], a bird, like a small curlew, frequenting fens and the banks of rivers, has long legs and a long flexible bill.

goethite, *n. gōth-it* [named in honour of Goethe, the poet], an ore of iron found in crystals of a reddish and blackish bronze colour; hydrous peroxide of iron.

goffer, *v. gōf-fer* [OF. *gouffrer*, to crimp—from *goffr*, a water], to pucker; to plait; to flute, as linen, lace, and the like; *goffaring*, *imp.*; *n.* the operation of puckering or plaiting; *goffered*, *pp. gōf-ferd*—*be goffering*.

goggle, *v. gōg-ol* [Ir. and Gael. *gog*, a nod: Ir. *gogam*, I nod—allied to *cog*, *fog*, and *shog*, expressive of action brought to a sudden stop], to strain or roll the eyes: *n.* a strained or affected rolling of the eyes: *adj.* having full eyes; staring with rolling eyes; *goggling*, *imp. gōg-ging*; *goggled*, *pp. gōg-gol*; *goggles*, *n. plu. gō-gis*, spectacles to cure squinting or *eye off dust*; *goggle-eyed*, having large prominent eyes, which are constantly in motion.

goitre, *n. gōif-er* [F. *goître*—from *L. guttur*, the throat, the meaning in mid. *L.* is 'goitre'], a large tumour or swelling on the forepart of the neck, consisting of an enlargement of the thyroid gland, prevalent chiefly in alpine districts; known in Eng. as Derbyshire neck; *goitred*, *a. gōif-trd*, affected with goitre; *gai'trous*, *a. -trus*, affected or inclined to goitre.

Golemda, *n. gōl-kim-dā*, an ancient city near Hyderabad in India, once famous for the cutting and polishing of diamonds; hence a mine of wealth; a rich investment.

gold, *n. gōld* [A.S. *gold*: cf. Ice. *gull*; Dut. *goud*; Dan. *guld*; Goth. *guth*; Ger. *gold*], an elementary body; one of the precious metals, of a bright yellow colour; money; riches; wealth; *adj.* made of or consisting of gold; *golden*, *a. gōld-th*, consisting of gold; bright; shining; of a gold colour; excellent; happy or innocent, as the *golden age*; pre-eminently favourable; *goldbeater*, *a. -beiter*, one whose trade it is to make gold-leaf; *goldfish*, *n.* beautiful fresh-water fish of a golden-yellow colour, a variety of the carp; *goldfinch*, *n. -finch*, a native song-bird—so called from the colour of its plumage; *gold-*

lace, lace wrought with a mixture of gold threads; *gold-leaf*, gold beaten extremely thin; *goldsmith*, *n.* a worker in the precious metals; *gold-dust*, *gold* as found in fine particles; *golden-haired*, having yellow hair; *golden number*, number which shows the year of the moon's cycle; *golden rule*, the Christian rule, 'that we should do as we would be done by'; *gold-said*, the district of a country where gold is found; *goldbeater's skin*, the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used to keep separate leaf-gold in the process of gold-beating; *golden age*, the fabled age of primeval simplicity; the most brilliant literary age in any country, as the *Augustan Age* in Rome (31 B.C.—A.D. 14); *golden fleece*, in *anc. myth.* a fleece made of gold, the search of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition; *Golden Horn*, the inlet or harbour of the Bosphorus on which Constantinople is situated—so named from its curved shape, and the glittering cupolas of the mosques around it; *gold-stick*, a court official bearing a gilt rod, in attendance on the sovereign during ceremonies; *gold-thread*, an evergreen plant, *Coptis trifolia*, having fibrous yellow roots; *golden-eye*, a species of sea-duck; a lace-winged fly.

goldlocks or **goldyllocks**, *n. gōl-dt-lōks* [gold, and locks], a native plant, so called from the tufts of yellow flowers which terminate the stems; a familiar name of various species of plants, as *Helichrysum Stoechas*, *Ranunculus auricomus*, and for the genus *Chrysocoma*.

golf, *n. gōlf* [Dut. *kolf*, a club, used in a game with a mallet, a mallet-stick], a game played over large links with clubs and a ball; *golfer*, *n.* the act of playing at the game of golf.

Golgotha, *n. gōl-gōth-a* [Heb. a skull], the place where our Lord was crucified—so named either (1) because it was the place for executions, and the burials of the criminals, or (2) because it was a hillock or mound, bald and skull-like.

galore—see **galore**.

galosh, *n. gō-lōsh* [F. *galoch*, a galosh, a clog—from mid. *L. calopedio*, a wooden shoe: Gr. *kalopodion*—from *kulon*, wood, and *podus*, a foot], a shoe worn over another to keep the foot dry; *galoshes*, *n. plu. -es*; *galoshed*, *a. -desh*, applied to half boots in which the parts passing round the ankles are of a different material from the rest of the upper—generally of a finer quality of leather, with elastic gussets at sides, or made to lace or button; also *galoches* or *galoches*.

gombeenism, *n. gōm-bēn-'izm* [Ir.], the practice of resorting to money-lenders, prevalent among the Irish peasantry; *gombeen-man*, a money-lender.

gomeril, *n. gōm-'er-il*, also *gomerai*, *n. gōm-'rāi* [Scot.], a stupid fellow; *adj.* foolish; nonsensical.

gomphosis, *n. gōm-'fō-sis* [Gr. *gomphosis*, a bolting together—from *gomphos*, a bolt], in *anat.*, a form of joint in which a conical body is fastened into a socket, as the teeth in the jaw; *gompholites*, *n. -fō-lit* [Gr. *kithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a name applied to certain sandy conglomerates which occur in vast thickness at the foot of the Alps in the great Swiss valley.

gomuti, *n. gōm-'ūt-i* [Malay], a substance resembling black horse-hair, obtained from an Indian palm.

gonangium, *n. gō-nān-'jū-m* [Gr. *gonos*, offspring; *angion*, a vessel], the chitinous receptacle in which the reproductive buds of certain of the hydroses are produced.

gondola, *n. gōm-dō-lā* [It. *gondola*], a Venetian pleasure-boat or barge; *gon'doller*, *n. -ler*, a man who rows a gondola.

gone, *gōn*, *pp. of go*, which see.

gonfalon, *n. gōn-'fāl-ōn* [a corrupt. of *gonfanon*: OF. *gonfanon*: OH. Ger. *gundfana*—from *gund*, battle; *fano*, a banner], in OE, an ensign; a standard.

gong, *n. gōng* [Malay; prob. imitative], a Chinese musical instr. of a circular shape, like the lid of a pot or caldron, and beaten with a stick like a drum; a metal drum.

gonyle, *n. gōn-'yū-lē* [Gr. *gonyleus*, round], in bot., applied to round hard bodies produced on certain alga, which become ultimately detached, and germinate; *gon'yle*, *n. plu. -jū-lē*.

goniaster, *n. gōn-'ā-stēr* [Gr. *gonia*, an angle; *astēr*, a star], a genus of star-fishes, popularly known as *cushion-stars*; *gon'iatites*, *n. -ā-tīs* [Gr. *gonia*],

glyptodon, *n.* *glip'tō-dōn* [Gr. *glyptos*, carved, sculptured; *odōn*, a tooth], a gigantic fossil animal, allied to the armadillos, so called from its deeply-grooved teeth.

glyptotheca, *n.* *glip'tō-thē-kā* [Gr. *glyptos*, carved; *thēkē*, a repository], a building or an apartment in which works of sculpture may be preserved.

gnar, *v.* *nār* [Dut. *knorren*, to snarl—see *gnarl*]. In *O.E.*, the same as *gnarl*: to growl; to snarl: *n.* a hard knot in a tree: **gnar'ring**, *imp.*: **gnarred**, *pp.* *nār'd*.

gnarl, *n.* *nār'l* [Dut. *knorren*, to growl, to snarl: cf. Sw. *knorra*; Dan. *knurre*], to growl; to murmur; to snarl: **gnarling**, *imp.* *nār'ling*: **gnarled**, *pp.* *nār'id*: *adj.* distorted in large woody knots; knotted; twisted and knotty: **gnarly**, *a.* *lī*, knotted or knotty.

gnash, *v.* *nāsh* [an imitative word: Dan. *gnaske*; Sw. *knasra*; Icel. *gnista*; Dut. *knarsen*, to gnash], to strike the teeth together as in pain or rage; to grind the teeth; to growl: **gnash'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* a striking together or grinding of the teeth in rage or pain: **gnashed**, *pp.* *nāsh't*: **gnash'ingly**, *adv.* *lī*.

gnat, *n.* *nāt* [AS. *gnætt*, a gnat: cf. Sw. *gnadd*, a midge], a very small stinging fly of the mosquito kind; anything proverbially small: to strain at a **gnat** (*or* *for* *out*) and swallow the camel, to strive to make a fuss about a trivial offence while overlooking a very great one.

gnathia, *a.* *nāth'ik* [Gr. *gnathos*, the cheek or jawbone], belonging to the cheek or superior maxilla: **gnathites**, *n.* *plu.* *nāth'it-s*, in *zool.*, the masticatory organs of the Crustacea: **gnathitis**, *n.* *nāth'it-is*, inflammation of the jaw: **gnathio**, *nāth'io*, a prefix in compounds indicating connection with the jaw.

gnaw, *v.* *nāw* [AS. *gnagan*, to gnaw: cf. Icel. *gnaga*; Dan. *gnave*; Ger. *nagen*], to eat away or bite off by degrees; to bite in agony or rage; to corrode; to fret: **gnaw'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* eating by slow degrees; corroding: **gnawed**, *pp.* *nāw'ed*: *adj.* bit; corroded: **gnaw'er**, *n.* *ēr*, one who or that which.

gneiss, *n.* *nīs* [Ger. *gneisz*, a kind of granite], a hard, tough, crystalline, and slaty rock, composed mostly of quartz, felspar, and mica, differing from granite in presenting a foliated appearance: **gneissic**, *a.* *nīs'ik*, also **gneiss'ose**, *a.* *sōs*, having the aspect of gneiss; exhibiting the crystalline texture, and the foliated and flexured structure, of gneiss: **gneis'soid**, *a.* *sō'id* [Gr. *eidōs*, form], resembling gneiss; applied to rocks intermediate between granite and gneiss, or between mica-slate and gneiss.

gnome, *n.* *nōm* [F. *gnome*; Gr. *gnōmōn*, one that knows—from *gignōskō*, I know], an imaginary being said to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c.

gnome, *n.* *nōm* [Gr. *gnōmē*, an opinion—from *gignōskō*, I know], a sententious saying: **gnō'mic**, *a.* *mīk*, having the character of a gnome; sententious; also **gnō'mical**, *a.* *mī-kāl*.

gnomon, *n.* *nō'mōn* [L. *gnōmon*; Gr. *gnōmōn*, the index of a dial], in a *sun-dial*, the plu which by its shadow shows the hour of the day; that which remains of a parallelogram after taking away one of the two parallelograms formed about the diagonal: **gnomon'ic**, *a.* *līk*, also **gnomon'ical**, *a.* *lī-kāl*, *pert.* to dials or dialling: **gnomon'ically**, *adv.* *lī*: **gnomon'ics**, *n.* *plu.* *lī-s*, the principles or art of dialling.

Gnostics, *n.* *nōs'tīks* [Gr. *gnōstikos*, possessing the power of knowing, intelligent—from *gignōskō*, I know], sects in the first ages of Christianity who taught that they alone had a true knowledge of the Christian religion, and who attempted to incorporate the tenets of the pagan philosophy with the doctrines of Christianity: **gnōst'ic**, *a.* *līk*, *pert.* to a Gnostic: **gnōst'icism**, *n.* *lī-sizm*, the doctrines or tenets of the Gnostics.

gau, *n.* *nā* [Hottentot], a wild borned animal of the antelope kind inhabiting S. Africa, a seeming compound of horse, buffalo, and antelope.

go, *v.* *pō* [AS. *gān*, contr. from *gangan*, to go: cf. Icel. *ganga*; Dut. *gaan*; Ger. *gehen*], to move from one place to another; to pass; to proceed; to depart; to walk; to be pregnant; to run; to take a direction; to move or work, as a watch or a mill; to contribute, as, the different ingredients which *go* to make up the compound; to conduce; to fall out or terminate; to reach or be extended; to fare: **went**, *pt.* *vēnt*, did proceed or go, &c.: **go'ing**, *imp.* *wənt*, to do, as I was *going* to say, &c.: *adj.* moving; travelling; walking;

rolling; sailing: **goings**, *n.* *plu.* *movements*: **gone**, *pp.* *pōn*, declined; departed; ruined; undone; past; deceased: to **go against** him, to be unfavourable; to lose his case: to **go against** a town, to besiege or attack it with troops: to **go about**, to attempt; to engage in: to **go about** your business, to depart and mind your own affairs: to **go between**, to interpose; to mediate: to **go beyond**, to overreach: a **go-between**, an intermediate agent; in *China*, an agent or middle person employed in the transaction of important business: a **go-down**, in *China*, a one-storeyed building where goods are kept: the **go-by**, an evasion; a shifting off; giving the cut; escape by artifice: to **go!** an exclamation meaning, 'come, come, say the right thing, or take the right course'; move; begin: to **go abroad**, to go out of the country; to walk outside the house; to be disclosed or published: to **go aside**, to retire to a private place; to err: to **go astray**, to wander from the right course: to **go away**, to depart: to **go down**, to come to nothing; to disappear; to be swallowed or accepted: to **go for** nothing, to have no meaning or effect: to **go forth**, to issue; to become public: to **go hard with**, to have small chance of escape; to cause serious trouble or danger to: to **go in**, to enter: to **go in and out**, to go freely; to be at liberty: to **go off**, to depart to a distance; to die; to explode; to run away: to **go on**, to proceed; to make an appearance on the stage: to **go out**, to issue forth; to go upon any expedition; to be extinguished: to **go over**, to change sides; to read; to examine: to **go shares**, to divide: to **go through**, to suffer; to undergo; to perform thoroughly: to **go under**, to be known by, as, to **go under** a certain name; to be ruined; to **go ill with**, not to prosper: to **go well with**, to prosper: to **go in unto**, in *Script.*, to have sexual intercourse with: to **let go**, to allow to depart; to release: **go-cart**, a framework moving on wheels for training children to walk: **go! along with you**, a familiar expression of disbelief in the words of the speaker, 'talk not so, for I don't believe it': Little *Go*, the first examination of an undergraduate: Great *Go*, the last examination before taking a degree.

goad, *n.* *pōd* [AS. *gād*; cf. Icel. *gaddr*; Goth. *gadz*], a pointed stick used in driving oxen: *v.* to drive as with a goad; to urge forward; to rouse by anything severe or irritating: to stimulate: **goad'ing**, *imp.*: **goad'ed**, *pp.*: **goads'man**, *n.* a driver with a goad.

goaf, *n.* *gīf*, or *gob*, *n.* *gōb* [see *gobbling*], in *mining*, the waste or empty space left by the extraction of a seam of coal.

goal, *n.* *pōl* [F. *pal*, the goal at football; *gamle*, a long pole set up to mark the bounds of the race: O.Fris. *wālu*; Goth. *wālus*, a staff], the winning-post at football or on a racecourse; final purpose or aim.

goar—same as *gora*.
goat, *n.* *gōt* [AS. *gōt*, a goat: cf. Dan. *ged*; Icel. *geit*], a well-known animal useful for its milk and flesh: **goatish**, *a.* resembling a goat; of a rank smell; lascivious: **goat'ishness**, *n.*: **goat'chafer**, *n.* a kind of beetle: **goat'hard**, *n.* one whose occupation is to tend goats: **goat'rucker**, *n.* an insect-eating bird: **goat-moth**, a large whitish moth whose caterpillar is very destructive to trees.

gob, *n.* *gōb* [OF. *gobet*, a morsel—of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *gob*, the mouth], a hump: **gobbet**, *n.* *pōb-bēt*, a mouthful; a morsel: *v.* to swallow as a mouthful: **gob'bing**, *imp.*: **gobbed**, *pp.* *pōb-bēt-ed*.

go-bang, *n.* *pō-bāng* [Jap. *godan*, a chess-board], a game of Japanese origin played with thin counters of bone or ivory on a board marked with 324 small squares.

gobbing, *n.* *pōb'bing*, also **gobbin**, *n.* *pōb-bin*, and **goblin**, *n.* *pōf'lin* [see *gob*], the refuse thrown back into the mine, after the removal of the coal, to help to support the roof.

gobbie, *v.* *pōb-bī* [a freq. from *gob*—which see], to swallow in large pieces; to swallow greedily and with noise; to make a noise like a turkey-cock: **gob'bling**, *imp.* *bīng*: **gobbled**, *pp.* *pōb-bīd*: **gob'bler**, *n.* *bīler*, one who swallows in haste; a greedy eater; a turkey-cock—so called from the character of the noise which it makes.

Gobelins, *n.* *plu.* *pōb'lin-s* [said to be so named after *Gobelins*, a French dyer in the reign of Francis I.], the royal manufactory of tapestry near Paris.

goblet, *n.* *pōb-lēt* [F. *gobelet*, a wide-mouthed vessel

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *lōfō*; *māle*, *mēl*, *hēr*; pine, pin; *nōte*, *nāt*, *mōve*;

ing at the upper part of the windpipe: *glot'tal*, *a. tal*, pert. to the glottis: *glottitis*, *n. glot'ti-tis*, inflammation of the glottis.

glossology, *n. glot'to-lô-jî* [Gr. *glotta*, the tongue; *logos*, discourse], same as *glossology*: *glottologist*, *n. -ô-jist*, one skilled in comparative philology: *glossology*, *a. -ô-jik*, pert. to.

gloss, *v. glô'st* [a variant of *gloss*], in OE, to look salient; to view attentively: *a. salient* any glances.

glove, *n. glôv* [AS. *glôf*, *a. glove*: cf. Icel. *glôf*, *pr-h* from prefix *ge*, to, on, and form *lofa*, the palm (not found)]: cf. Goth. *lôfa*; Icel. *lofi*; Gael. *lamh*; S.W. *loof*, a covering for the hand, or for the hand and arm, usually with sheaths for the fingers: *v. to cover*, as with a glove: *glov'ing*, *imp. glôv'ed*, *pp. glôv'ed*, *adj. covered*, as with a glove: *glôv'er*, *n. -er*, one who makes or sells gloves.

glow, *n. glô* [AS. *glôwan*, to glow: cf. Icel. *glóa*; Dan. *glue*], brightness of colour; redness; shining heat; passion: *v. to shine with heat*; to be red or flushed, as with heat or animation; to feel heat: *glow'ing*, *imp. adj. burning with vehement heat and shining*; ardent; animated; inflamed: *n. a act or condition of that which glows*: *glowed*, *pp. glôd*: *glow'ingly*, *ad. -ly*: *glowworm*, *n. -worm*, an insect which emits a shining green light at certain seasons.

Gloxinia, *n. glôk-sin-i-â* [after the botanist Gloxin of Colmar], a splendid genus of plants, Ord. *Gesneriaceae*.

gloss, *v. glôz* [ME. *glossen*, to make glosses: a corrupt of *gloss* 2, which see], to flatter; to wheedle; to talk smoothly: *a. flattery*; insinuation: *glô'zing*, *imp. glôsed*, *pp. glôsed*: *glô'zer*, *n. -zer*, one who.

glucina, *n. glô-sin-d*, also *glucina*, *n. glô-sin* [Gr. *glukus*, sweet], the oxide of the metal glucinum, a white powder without taste or odour, and insoluble in water: *gluc'ium*, *n. -nium*, the metallic base of glucina, closely resembling magnesium; beryllium, which see under beryl: *glucose*, *n. glô-kôz* [Gr. *glukus*, sweet], the peculiar form of sugar which exists in grapes and in other fruits: *grape-sugar*: *glucosides*, *n. plu. glô-kô-rîds* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], the name of a large number of bodies occurring in plants which are bitter in taste, yielding glucose or a similar sugar, nearly allied to glucose: the *glucosides* are such as salicin, resculin, &c.

glucosamia, *n. glô-kô-hé-mi-d* [Gr. *glukus*, sweet; *hama*, the blood], the presence of an excessive quantity of glucose in the blood: *glu'cosuria*, *n. -sâ-rî-d* [Gr. *oson*, urine], a form of diabetes, characterized by the occurrence of glucose in the urine.

glue, *n. glô* [OF. *glu*, bird-line—from L. *gluten*, glue or paste: cf. W. *glud*, tenacious paste], a tenacious jelly made from the parings of the skins, hoofs, &c. of animals, and used as a cement: *v. to join or unite by means of glue*; to stick or hold fast; to *glue'ing*, *imp. glued*, *pp. glôd*: *glu'er*, *n. one who glues*: *glu'y*, *a. glô-y*, tenacious like glue: *glu'yeness*, *a. -ness*.

glum, *a. glîm* [another form of *gloom*: cf. Sw. *glum*, to stare; Ger. *glumm*, gloomy], sullen; stubbornly grave: *glum'ish*, *a. -mish*, somewhat glum; gloomy: *glump*, *v. glump*, in familiar language, to show sullenness by manner; to be sullen: *glump'y*, *a. -py*, sullen.

glume, *n. glôm* [L. *gluma*: cf. F. *glume*], the husk of corn or grasses formed of flaps or valves embracing the seed: *glumous*, *a. glô-mus*, having a glume: *glumaceous*, *a. -mâ-âk-us*, resembling the dry scale-like glumes of grasses: *glumiferous*, *a. -mîf-er-us* [L. *fero*, I bear], bearing or producing glumes: *glum'ine*, *n. glô-mêl*, also *glumel'ine*, *n. -mêl'îl* [dim. of *glume*], the inner husk of the flowers of grasses—also *glumella*, *n. glô-mêl'id*, *glumel'ia*, *n. plu. -lê*, the pale or fertile glumes of grasses.

glut, *v. glâ* [L. *glutis*, I swallow], to swallow greedily; to gorge; to fill or to be filled beyond sufficiency: *a. superabundance*; more than enough—as, there is a *glut* in the market; anything which obstructs a passage: *glut'ting*, *imp. glut'ted*, *pp. glut'tan*, *n. glut'tin*, an exs officer in a custom-house when there is an excess of work.

gluten, *n. glô-tên* [F. *gluten*—from L. *gluten*, paste or glue], a tough substance obtained from wheat and other grains containing fibrin and gliadin; in water-painting, a compound made of wax and copal, with a essential oil with which the pigments are mixed: *glu'tenoid*, *a. -oid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling gluten or allied to it: *glutin*, *n. glô'tin*, the part of crude gluten which is soluble in alcohol;

gliadin: *glu'tinate*, *v. -t-nâs* [L. *glutinosus*, glued together], to unite with glue; to cement: *glu'tinat'ing*, *imp. glu'tinated*, *pp. glu'tinat'ion*, *n. -nâ-shûn*, the act of uniting with glue: *glu'tinative*, *a. -nâ-tiv*, having the quality of glueing or cementing: *glu'tinous*, *a. -t-nûs* [L. *glutinosus*, gluey], tenacious; covered with almy moisture: *glu'tinousness*, *n.*, also *glu'tinosity*, *n. -nô-si-tê*, the quality of being glutinous; tenacity.

gluteus, *n. glô-tê-us* [Gr. *gloutos*, the buttock or hip], one of the three large thick muscles on which we sit: *glute al*, *a. -tê-d*, pert. to the buttocks.

glutton, *n. glû't-n* [OF. *glouton*, a glutton—from Ital. L. *glutinem*: L. *glutis*, I swallow], one who eats to excess: one who gorges or stuffs himself with food; a carnivorous mammal about the size of a large badger: *gluttonous*, *a. glû't-n-us*, given to excessive eating: *glut'tomously*, *ad. -t*: *gluttony*, *n. glû't-n-ty*, excess in eating; voracity of appetite: *glut'tonise*, *v. -is*, to eat to excess: *glut'toniz'ing*, *imp. -izing*: *glut'tonised*, *pp. -tûd*.

glycerides, *n. plu. glîs-êr-i-dês* [Gr. *glukus*, sweet; *eidos*, resemblance], a general term for compound fatty substances which, when acted on by water, are resolved into the sweet substance *glycerin*, and the fatty acids *stearic*, *palmitic*, *oleic*, &c.

glycerin, *n. glîs-êr-in* [F. *glycérine*—from Gr. *glukeros*, sweet—from *glukus*, sweet], a sweet body obtained from oils and fats by the removal of the fatty acids; a sweet, inodorous, and thick syrup, when pure: *glyceric acid*, *glîs-êr-ik*, an acid produced by the action of nitric acid on glycerin: *nitro-glycerin*, *nî-trô*, a powerful blasting oil, and highly dangerous explosive agent, prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerin.

glycolic acid, *n. glî-kô-kô'îk* [Gr. *glukus*, sweet; *chûdê*, bile], one of the constituents of bile.

glycochol, *n. glî-kô-kôl* [Gr. *glukus*, sweet; *chôla*, glue], hard transparent crystals obtained from the action of acids or alkalis upon certain animal substances, as glue, also on glycolic acid, &c.; also called *glycochin*, *glî-kô-sîn*.

glycogen, *n. glî-kô-jên* [Gr. *glukus*, sweet; *gennâo*, I produce], a starch-like substance, tasteless and inodorous, obtainable from the livers of animals, and which may be converted into grape-sugar: *glycogenic*, *a. glî-kô-jên-ik*, producing or elaborating grape-sugar.

glycol, *n. glî-kôl* [compounded of first syllable of *glycerin*, and the last one of alcohol], one of several liquids more or less viscid, freely soluble in water and alcohol, intermediate between glycerin and alcohol; ethene alcohol: *glycolic acid*, *-ik*, a syrupy liquid obtained from one of the glycols by treatment with nitric acid.

glyconian, *a. glî-kô-ni-an*, also *glycon'ic*, *a. -kôn'ik* [Gr. *glukonikos*, a kind of verse, said to be so called after its inventor, *glûkon*], denoting a kind of verse in Greek or Latin poetry, consisting of three feet—a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic or iambus.

glycyrrhiza, *n. glîs-êr-rî-zâ* [Gr. *glukus*, sweet; *rhiza*, a root], herbaceous plants having the small flowers in bunches or cones, commonly known by the name of *liquorice plants*, Ord. *Leguminosae*: *glycyrrhizin*, *n. glîs-êr-rî-zîn*, the saccharine matter of liquorice-root.

glyph, *n. glîf* [Gr. *gluphō*, I hollow out, I carve], in sculpt., a notch, channel, or cavity intended as an ornament: *glyph'ic*, *a. -ik*, relating to carving or sculpture: *a. a picture or figure by which a word is implied*; a hieroglyphic: *glyph'ograph*, *n. -ô-grâf* [Gr. *graphō*, I write], a plate produced by glypography: *glyphographer*, *n. glîf-ô-grâf-êr*, one who practises glypography: *glyphaea*, *n. glîf-ê-d*, in poet., a genus of small lobster-like crustaceans: *glypography*, *n. glîf-ô-grâf-î* [Gr. *graphō*, I write], a particular kind of raised engraved drawing produced by an electrolytic process.

glyptic, *a. glîf-îk* [Gr. *gluptikos*, carving—from *gluphō*, I carve], of or relating to the art of carving on stone: *glyp'tic*, *n. plu. -tiks*, the art of engraving figures, as on precious stones: *glyptograph*, *n. glîf-tô-grâf* [Gr. *gluptos*, carved, and *graphō*, I write], an engraving on a gem: *glyptographer*, *n. glîf-tô-grâf-êr*, a gem engraver: *glyptography*, *n. -tô-grâf-î* [Gr. *graphō*, I write], a treatise on the art of engraving on precious stones: *glyp'tograph'ic*, *a. -tô-grâf-îk*, describing the methods of engraving figures on precious stones.

coô, bôy, fôot; pâre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

glitter, *v.* *glitter* [AS. *glittan*, to shine; cf. Icel. *glitra*, to sparkle], to sparkle with light; to gleam; to be showy or striking: *n.* lustre; bright show; splendour; show of splendour which has no solid foundation: *glittering*, *imp.* *adj.* sparkling; brilliant; splendid: *glittered*, *pp.* *-tered*: *glitteringly*, *adv.* *-it*.—*SYN.* of 'glitter *v.*': to sparkle; glare; shine; gladden; beam; shoot; ray; flash.

gleaming, *n.* *gleaming* [AS. *gleomung*—from *glom*, *gloom*—see *gloom*], in *Scot.*, twilight; the fall of the evening.

gloat, *v.* *gloat* [Icel. *glotta*, to grin; cf. Ger. *glotzen*, to stare], to gaze upon earnestly or with admiration; to contemplate with exultation, in a bad sense; to enjoy immoderately: *gloating*, *imp.* *adj.* looking eagerly or greedily: *gloat'ed*, *pp.* *gloat'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who.

globe, *n.* *glōb* [OF. *globe*—from L. *globus*, a round body, a ball], a round or spherical body; a ball; the earth; the round body on which the various regions of the earth are depicted, or on which the constellations of the heavens are laid down, the former being called the *terrestrial*, and the latter the *celestial*: *globe*, *glebe* or *glō'be*, *a.* *glō'bat* or *bō'le* [L. *globatus*, globe-shaped] having the form of a globe: *glebe*, *a.* *glō'bōs* [L. *globosus*, round as a ball], having the form of a ball; spherical: *glebeous*, *a.* *glō'bōs*, spherical; round: *glebe'ity*, *n.* *bōs'i-ty*, the quality of being round; sphericity: *globular*, *a.* *glō'bū-lar*, round; spherical: *globularly*, *adv.* *-lar-i-ly*: *globular'ity*, *n.* *-lar-i-ty*, state of being globular: *glob'ule*, *n.* *-ul*, a little globe; a very minute particle of matter of a round form; in *bot.*, the male organ of the chara tribe, consisting of a small spherical body filled with elastic filaments: *glob'uline*, *n.* *-ū-lin*, the matter which forms the principal part of blood-serum; the substance of the crystalline lens in the eye; a class of proteid bodies insoluble in pure water, but soluble in diluted solutions of salt, as for example, myosin, fibrinogen, &c.; in *bot.*, the round transparent granules formed in the cellular tissue which constitute fecula—see *para-globulin*: *glō'b'ulous*, *a.* *-lōs*, having the form of a small sphere or globe: *globe-fish*, *n.* a fish which has the power of inflating its body into a globular shape: *globe-flower*, a herb akin to the crowfoot, *Ord. Ranunculaceae*: *globe-trotter*, one who travels much in all parts of the world.—*SYN.* of 'globe': sphere; orb; circle.

globigerina, *n.* *glō'bī-fer'īnā* [L. *globus*, a globe; *gero*, I carry], a genus of the microscopic, calcareous, many-celled organisms, called *foraminifera*; fossil species abound in the chalk and tertiary formations, and many species still swarm in modern seas.

glochidate, *a.* *glō'chī-dāt*, also *glochidiate*, *a.* *glō'chī-dāt* [Gr. *glochis*, the angular end of anything, as of an arrow], in *bot.*, applied to hairs, the divisions of which are barbed like a fish-hook.

gloom, *n.* *glōm* [L. *glomus*, a ball of thread or yarn], in *bot.*, a roundish head of flowers.

glomerate, *a.* *glōm'ērāt* [L. *glomeratus*, gathered into a round heap—from *glomus*, a ball or clow of thread], gathered into a round heap or head: *v.* to gather or wind into a ball: *glomerating*, *imp.* *glomerated*, *pp.* *glomer'ation*, *n.* *-ā-shūn*, act of gathering into a ball; a mass formed into a ball: *glom'erule*, *n.* *-er-ūl*, in *bot.*, a head or dense cluster of flowers; a powdery mass on the surface of some lichens: *glomer'ulose*, *a.* *-lōs*, minutely clustered: *glomer'ulous*, *n.* *glōm'ēr-ū-lōs*, in *med.*, one of the small red bodies in the kidneys, consisting of tufts of minute vessels covered in by the dilate ends of the secreting tubes of the organ; in *bot.*, a rounded cymose inflorescence.

glycolin, *n.* *glō'kōlīn* (from *gl* in *glycerin*, *o* in *oxygen*, and *en* in *nitrogen*), nitro-glycerin or Nobel's blasting oil.

gloom, *n.* *glōm* [AS. *glōm*, *gloom*; cf. Norw. *gyma*, a dull sky; see *glum*], a sour, surly look; partial darkness; thick shade; obscurity; cloudiness or heaviness of the mind; melancholy; sullenness: *v.* to be sullen; to shine dimly; to be dark; to make dark: *gloom'ing*, *imp.* *gloomed*, *pp.* *glōm'd*: *gloom'y*, *a.* *-y*, dark; dismal; clouded; heavy of heart: *gloom'iness*, *n.* *-tēnēs*, obscurity; heaviness of mind; sullenness; moroseness: *gloom'ily*, *adv.* *-it*, darkly; dimly.—*SYN.* of 'gloom'y': obscure; dim; opaque; dusky; cloudy; dejected; downcast;

disheartened; depressed; sad; melancholy; morose; sullen; moody; heavy; dull.

gloried, *glorify*, *glorious*, &c.—see under *glory*.
gloriosa, *n.* *glō'ri-ōsā* [see *glory*], a glory or circle of light; a nimbus: *glō'riosa*, *n.* *-ōsā*, a lily of the Tropics, with large and beautiful red or yellow flowers, *Ord. Liliaceae*.

glory, *n.* *glō'ry* [OF. *glorie*—from L. *glōria*, fame, renown], splendour; brightness; magnificence; praise ascribed in adoration and honour, as to God; heaven; divine perfection, as glory of God; the circle of rays surrounding the head of a saint; honour; praise; fame: *v.* to exult with joy; to boast; to be proud of: *glō'ring*, *imp.* *-rīng*, *boasting*; exulting with joy: *n.* exultation; display of pride: *glō'ried*, *pp.* *-rīd*: *adj.* honourable; dignified; illustrious: *glō'ri'ous*, *v.* *-rī-ōs* [L. *facio*, I make], to praise in honour or in worship; to exalt to glory; to extol; *glō'ri'ous'ly*, *imp.* *glō'ri'ous*, *pp.* *-rī-ōs*: *adj.* made illustrious; exalted to glory: *glō'ri'ous*, *n.* *-rī-ōs*, one who: *glō'ri'ous'ness*, *n.* *-rī-ōs'itēs*, the act of giving glory or of ascribing honour; to: state of being glorified: *glō'ri'ous*, *a.* *-rī-ōs*, of exalted excellence and splendour; noble; illustrious; very successful or renowned, as a battle: *glō'ri'ous'ly*, *adv.* *-rī-ōs'itēs*, *glō'ri'ous'ness*, *n.* *-rī-ōs'itēs*.—*SYN.* of 'glorious': eminent; excellent; renowned; magnificent; splendid; grand; praiseworthy; boastful; ostentatious: of 'glory *v.*': to boast; vaunt; rejoice; exult; be proud of.

gloss, *n.* *glōs* [Icel. *glóssi*, flame, brightness; *glōssa*, to blaze; to sparkle], the lustre of a body proceeding from a smooth pressed surface; specious appearance; external show: *v.* to give a superficial lustre to: *gloss'ing*, *imp.* *glossed*, *pp.* *glōs't*: *gloss'y*, *a.* *-y*, having a smooth and shining surface: *gloss'iness*, *n.* *-nēs*, the lustre and brightness of a smooth polished surface: *gloss'er*, *n.* *-er*, a polisher: *gloss'ily*, *adv.* *-it*, in a glossy manner.

gloss, *n.* *glōs* [OF. *glose* or *glossa*—from L. *glōssa*, a hard word needing explanation—*from* Gr. *glōssa*, a tongue], a comment—usually understood of comments, on the margins of a book, MSS.: a remark intended to illustrate; interpretation: artfully specious: *v.* to explain by comment: *gloss'ing*, *imp.* *glōs't*, dealing in glosses or comments: *glossed*, *pp.* *glōs't*: *glossary*, *n.* *glōs'ār-ī* [L. *glossarium*, a glossary], a small dictionary appended to a book containing the difficult and unusual words to be found in it; the peculiar terms of any science or art arranged and explained as in a dictionary: *gloss'arial*, *a.* *-ār-ī-āl*, relating to or connected with a glossary: *gloss'arist*, *n.* *-ār-ist*, one who writes a gloss or commentary; a writer of a glossary: *gloss'ēr*, *n.* *-ēr*, also *gloss'ist*, *n.* a writer of glosses; a commentator: *gloss'ic*, *n.* *-it*, a phonetic system of spelling devised by Mr Alexander J. Ellis, intended to be used in conjunction with the ordinary orthography, with a view to remedy certain of its defects: *glossog'rapher*, *n.* *-ōg'rā-fēr* [Gr. *grapho*, I write], a commentator; one who defines and explains terms: *glossog'raphy*, *n.* *-rā-fī*, the definition and explanation of terms used in a science: *gloss'olalia*, *n.* *-āl-ī-ā* [Gr. *alala*, speech], the gift of tongues: *glossol'og'y*, *n.* *-lōg'ō-gī* [Gr. *logos*, a word, discourse], the science which investigates the number, connection, relations, and condition of the languages of the earth; the explanation of the special terms used in any science.

glossanthrax, *n.* *glōs'ān-thrāks* [Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue; *anthrax*, burning coal], among *cattle*, a disease characterised by a development of malignant carbuncle in the mouth, especially on the tongue.

glossa, *glōs'sō* [Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue], in *anat.*, a prefix signifying connection with the tongue: *glōs'sōid*, *a.* *glōs'sōyd* [Gr. *ridas*, resemblance], of or resembling the tongue: *glōs'sitis*, *n.* *glōs'sī-tīs*, inflammation of the tongue.

glossopteris, *n.* *glōs'ōp'tēr-īs* [Gr. *glōssa*, the tongue; *ptēris*, a fern], in *geol.*, a genus of collictic ferns—so named from their tongue-shaped leaves; also called *egenopteris*.

glottalite, *n.* *glōt'tā-līt* [L. *glotta*, the Clyde; Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a mineral occurring in small aggregated and irregular white or colourless crystals near Port Glasgow, on the Clyde; a silicate of alumina and lime.

glottis, *n.* *glōt'tis* [Gr. *glottis*, the mouth of the windpipe—*from* *glōtta* (the tongue), the narrow open-

māte, māt, fār, lāto; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōtes;

glass, a small drinking-vessel; the quantity contained therein: a mirror; an hour-glass—a measure of time; a draught of a liquid; a scientific instrument, as a *perspect-glass*, a *weather-glass*: **adj.** made of glass: **v.** in *O.E.*, to see as in a glass; to case in glass; to glaze or cover with vitrifying matter: **glazing**, **imp.**: **glazed**, **pp.** *glāst*, cased in glass: **glazy**, **a.** -*st*, made of or resembling glass: **glassily**, **adv.** -*ly*: **glassiness**, **n.** -*ness*: **glassful**, **n.** -*ful*, as much as a glass will hold: **glass-blower**, one who makes glass vessels: **glass-furnace**, a furnace in which the materials for glass are fused: **glass-house**, a place where glass is made; a house made of glass: **glass-work**, a place where glass is made: **glass-plant**, a species of *Solanum*, which is used in making glass: a species of *Solanum*, *Ord. Chénopodiaceae*: **hour-glass**, an instr. made of glass for measuring an hour or other portion of time by the running out of dry sand from one compartment into another: **green or bottle glass**, a coarse semi-transparent glass made of the silicates of alumina, iron, magnesia, and potash or soda: **flint-glass**, a silicate of potash and lead: **window-glass**, a silicate of soda and lime: **plate-glass**, a silicate of potash and lime: **smoovey-glass**, *māskō-ē*, mica: **crown-glass**, glass formed in large circular plates or discs, used as common window-glass: **stained-glass**, glass in which the colouring matter is mixed with the glass while in a state of fusion: **glasserite**, **n.** *glāst-ēr-īt*, a sulphate of potash, occurring in delicate white or yellowish-white crystallisations sublimed around the fumaroles of active volcanoes.

glasser-salt, **n.** *glāst-ēr-sālt* (after Glauber, who first discovered the artificial salt), sulphate of soda, occurring in an impure state as an efflorescence, and entering largely into the composition of certain mineral waters: **glass-barite**, **n.** -*it*, a rare crystallised salt.

glaucoma, **n.** *glāuk-ō-mā* [L. *Gr. glaukōma*, a certain disease of the eye—from *glaukos*, blue-grey, or sea-green], a disease of the eye, giving to it a bluish or greenish tinge: **glaucomatous**, **a.** -*ō-mā-tis*, resembling or pert. to glaucoma: **glaucomous**, **a.** *glāuk-ō-s*, of a sea-green colour; a greyish blue; in bot., covered or frosted with a pale-green bloom: **glass-croite**, **n.** -*ō-īt*, silicate of iron and alumina, forming small round grains in greensand.

glave, **n.** *glāve*—see *glavie*.

glaze, **v.** *glāz* [from *glass*, which see], to furnish with panes or windows of glass; to cover with a smooth coating of glass, as in earthenware; to give a smooth glassy surface to; to cover with anything smooth and shining: **a.** the vitreous or glasslike surface given to earthenware, &c.: **glazing**, **imp.** giving a smooth shining surface to; **a.** the act of giving a smooth shining surface to; the vitreous substance with which potters' ware is covered; the act of furnishing or covering with glass; that part of oil-painting which consists in the application of an extremely thin layer of colour over another to modify its tone: **glazed**, **pp.** *glāzd*: **adj.** furnished with glass; incited with a glasslike substance; rendered smooth or shining: **glazier**, **n.** *glāz-ēr*, one who sets glass in window-frames.

gleam, **n.** *glēm* [AS. *glēma*, splendour—perhaps from *glōcan*, to glow], a shoot or stream of light; a beam; a ray; transient lustre: **v.** to shoot out, as a ray of light; to shine: **gleaming**, **imp.** **adj.** shining with a gleam: **a.** shoot or shooting of light: **gleamed**, **pp.** *glēm-d*: **gleam'y**, **a.** -*y*, darting beams of light; flashing.—*SYN.* of *gleam* *n.*: a beam; glimmer; shoot; ray; glitter; sparkle; shine; brightness; splendour; lustre.

glean, **v.** *glēm* [OF. *glancer*, to glean—from *glāne*, a handful of ears of corn—from mid. L. *glentiv*], to gather on the field what the reapers have left behind; to collect things thinly scattered: **a.** a collection made by gleaning, or by slow degrees: **gleaning**, **imp.** **a.** the act of gathering what is left behind by the reapers; what has been gathered or gleaned: **gleaned**, **pp.** *glēnd*: **glean'er**, **n.** one who gathers slowly and laboriously.

glebe, **n.** *glēb* [F. *glèbe*—from L. *glēba*, a clod or lump of earth], soil; ground; a tract of land belonging to a church living or benefice: **gle'by**, **a.** -*bi*, doddly; tuffy: **glebules**, **n.** plu. *glē-bū-lē*, in bot., masses in appearance like crumbs.

gled or **glead**, **n.** *glēd*, also *glēd*, **n.** *glēd* [from

glide, in allusion to its swift motion], a rapacious bird, also called a kite.

gled or **glead**, **n.** *glēd* [AS. *glēd*, hot coal—from *glōcan*, to glow], in Scot. and *O.E.*, a hot ember; a live coal; flame.

glee, **n.** *glē* [AS. *glēo*, *glig*, music, sport; *glōcian*, to sing, to play], joy; merriment; gaiety: a song sung in parts: **glee'ful**, **a.** -*ful*, merry; cheerful: **glee'fully**, **adv.** -*ly*: **gleesome**, **a.** -*some*, merry; joyous: **glee-man**, **n.** a minstrel.

glee or **gley**, **v.** *glē* [Icel. *glugga*, to stare], in Scot. and *O.E.*, to squint; to look obliquely from a malformation of the eyes: **gleeing**, **imp.** **gled** or **glēd**, in Scot., glee-eyed; having squinting eyes.

gleek, **n.** *glēk* [OF. *glie*, chance; Dut. *gelick*, alike], a game at cards; a scoff; a jest: **v.** in *O.E.*, to jeer; to banter; to scoff: **gleeking**, **imp.** **gleeked**, **pp.** *glēk*.

gleet, **n.** *glēt* [F. *glette*, the froth of an egg; L. Ger. *gleit*, slippery], a slimy or glairy discharge from a wound; a thin humour running from an ulcer, now generally restricted to the result of gonorrhoeal disease: **gleety**, **a.** *glēt-ī*, thin; limpid.

glie, **a.** *glēy* [Gael. *glie*, wise], in Scot., sharp; lively; keen; quick of perception: **a.** a glimpse; a short time.

Gleichenia, **n.** plu. *glē-kē-nī-d* [after Baron Gleichen, a German botanist], a genus of the *Order Filices*, or ferns, admired for their graceful forms, and tender, feathery, drooping branches.

Glenlivet or **Glenlivet**, **n.** *glēn-lē-vēt*, *glēn-lē-vēt*, a superior Scotch whisky, first made at Glenlivet, in Banffshire.

glen, **n.** *glēn* [Gael. and Ir. *gleann*, a valley; W. *glyn*; Corn. *glyn*], a hollow space between hills; a narrow valley.

glene, **n.** *glēnē* [Gr. *glēnē*, a socket for a bone], the hollow part of a bone; a socket: **glenoid**, *glēn-ōid* [Gr. *glēnē*, form], in anat., applied to a round shallow excavation in a bone to receive the head of another bone.

gludin, **n.** *glū-din* [Gr. *glūa*, glue], an albuminoid found in crude wheat gluten; vegetable glue; glutin.

glib, **a.** *glīb* [Dut. *glibberig*, slippery—from *glippen*, to slip], slippery; voluble; easily moved, as the tongue: **glibly**, **adv.** *glīb-ly*: **glib'ness**, **n.** -*ness*, smoothness; volubility of the tongue.—*SYN.* of 'glib': fluent; smooth; suppliant.

glib, **n.** *glīb* [Ir. and Gael. *glīb*, a lock of hair], in *O.E.*, a bunch of thick, curled hair made to hang over the forehead and eyes.

glib, **v.** *glīb* [Dut. *hulben*; Scot. *lib*, to castrate], in *O.E.*, to castrate: **glīb'ing**, **imp.** **glībbed**, **pp.** *glīb-d*.

glide, **v.** *glīd* [AS. *glidan*; cf. Dan. *glide*; Sw. *glida*; Dut. *gliden*], to flow gently, as water; to move silently and smoothly; to pass rapidly and easily: **a.** the act or manner of moving smoothly and swiftly: **gliding**, **imp.** **glid'd**, **pp.** *glīd-er*, **n.** -*er*, one who; *glīd-ly*, **adv.** -*ly*.

glif, **n.** *glīf* [Dan. *glipho*, to blink], in Scot., a glimpse; a transient view; a moment; sudden fear.

glimmer, **v.** *glīm-mēr* [L. Ger. *glimmern*, freq. of *glimmen*, to shine], to send forth feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly: **a.** a feeble light; mica or muscovy-glass: **glimmering**, **imp.** **adj.** shining faintly: **a.** faint beaming of light; a faint view: **glimmered**, **pp.** -*merd*.—*SYN.* of 'glimmer *v.*': to gleam; glitter, &c.—see *gleam*.

glimpse, **n.** *glīm-s* [Swiss *glimsen*, a spark], a short transitory view; a glance; a weak faint light: **v.** to appear by glimpses: **glimp'sing**, **imp.** **glimpsed**, **pp.** *glīmst*.

glint, **n.** *glīnt*, also *glēnt*, **n.** *glēnt* [Icel. *glitu*, to shine], in Scot. and prov. Eng., a glance or flash from; a sly glance; a smart or sudden stroke: **v.** to glance or flash from: **glint'ing**, **imp.** **glinted**, **pp.** *glīnt-ēd*.

glioma, **n.** *glī-ō-mā*, **gliomata**, **n.** plu. *glī-ō-mā-tā* [Gr. *glia*, glue], a tumour peculiar to the brain and similar nervous structures, generally the former.

glissade, **n.** *glīs-sād* [F. *glissade*; cf. Dut. *gliscen*; Ger. *glitschen*, to slide], the act of sliding down a slope, as of ice or snow: **v.** to slide; to glide.

glister, **v.** *glīs-tēr* [AS. *glitian*, to gleam; cf. Icel. *glissa*, to sparkle, to glitter], to shine; to sparkle with light: **glistering**, **imp.** **glit'sting**: **glistered**, **pp.** *glīs-tēr*: **glister**, **v.** *glīs-tēr*, to shine; to be bright: **glistering**, **imp.** **glit'stering**, **imp.** **glit'stered**, **pp.** *glīt-er*.

coo, boy, fob; pure, bād; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

gittern, *n.* *gittern*—a corrupt. of *cithara*.
giuste, *ad.* *giusto* [It.—from *L. justus*, just], in music, in just or equal time.

give, *v.* *gic* [icel. *gefa*; cf. *AS. gifan*; Dan. *give*; Goth. *giban*], to bestow; to confer; to pay, as a price; to grant without price or reward; to impart; to grow moist; to soften; to resign or yield up; to render or utter; to yield to pressure or other force; **giving**, *imp.* *gave*, *pt.* *gve*, did give; **given**, *pp.* *gic-n*, bestowed; conferred; addicted; **give'r**, *n.* *-er*, one who: to give away, to confer on without an equivalent; to give back, to return; to restore; to give chase, to pursue; to give ear to, to listen to; to give forth, to publish; to tell; to send forth, as light; to give in, to yield; to give off, to yield or produce from a surface, as vapour or a smell; to give out, to report; to publish; to give over, to cease; to addit; to attach to; to conclude lost; to abandon; to give place, to give way; to yield; to give up, to resign; to quit; to abandon; to deliver; to give up oneself to, to devote oneself to without restraint; to give way, to yield; to make room for; to break; to give in to, to accede; to yield; to embrace.—**SYN.** of give: to grant; yield; allow; deliver; pay; communicate; announce; pronounce; render; utter; permit; license; commission; produce; show; exhibit; devote; apply; move; recede.

gizzard, *n.* *giz-ard* [OF. *gacier*: mid. *L. gigeria*], the strong muscular stomach of a bird, in which the food is ground after being acted upon by the gastric juice of the first stomach.

glabella, *n.* *glā-bellā* [L. *glabellus*, without hair, smooth—dim. from *glaber*, smooth], in anat., the triangular space between the eyebrows; the nasal eminence lying between the superciliary ridges.

glabrous, *a.* *glā-brūs* [L. *glaber*, smooth, without hair], in bot., smooth; devoid of hair; bald; **glabrate**, *a.* *-brāt*, in bot., becoming glabrous from age.

glacial, *a.* *glā-shī-āl* [F. *glacial*, icy—from *L. glaciālis*—from *glacies*, ice], consisting of ice; frozen; relating to glaciers; **glacera**, *n.* plu. *glācī-erz* or *glācī-erz*, *Sancra*, a word from *F. glacier*, vast fields or accumulations of ice or snow and ice, which collect in the valleys and ravines of snow-capped mountains like the Alps, and slide downwards till they melt in warmer regions; **glaciation**, *n.* *glā-shī-ā-shūn*, the act of freezing; the effects of glaciers on a country, as the rounding of hills, the scratching of rocks, the production of moraines, &c.; **glācī-āl-ist**, *n.* *-ist*, one who accounts for geological phenomena as mainly due to the former action of ice; **glācī-āl-ly**, *ad.* *-āl-ly*, by means of glaciers or of glaciation; **glācī-āt**, *v.* *-āt*, to convert into ice; to be converted into ice; to become ice; **glācī-er**, *n.* *-er*, a mass or sheet of ice beneath the snow-fields at the highest summits of mountains; **glācī-ology**, *n.* *-ōl-ō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the science of the formation and action of glaciers; **glācī-ol-ogist**, *n.* *-ōl-ō-gist*—same as *glaciālist*; **glaciers**, *n.* plu. *glācī-erz* [F. *glaciers*, ice-houses], a name given to caves full of ice, found chiefly in the alpine mountains.

glacia, *n.* *glā-icē*, also *glācī-ēs* [F. *glacies*—from *L. glacies*, ice], a gentle slope; a smooth sloping bank; in fort., a bank of earth gently sloping towards the country; a bare open tract left around a fortress which the enemy cannot cross without being seen.

glad, *a.* *glād* [AS. *glæd*, shining, bright; cf. icel. *gladr*; Ger. *glatt*, smooth; Russ. *gladkie*, even, polished], pleased; elevated with joy; wearing the appearance of joy; expressing joy, as a glad sound; moderately joyful; *v.* to gladden or make glad; **glād-ly**, *ad.* *-ly*, with pleasure; **glād-ness**, *n.* a moderate degree of joy; pleasure of mind; **gladden**, *v.* *glād-n*, to cheer; to please; to excite joy in; **glād-ning**, *imp.* *glād-n*, adj. cheering; exhilarating; **gladden**, *pp.* *glād-n*; **glād-some**, *a.* *-sūm*, pleased; joyful; causing joy; **glād-somely**, *ad.* *-ly*; **glād-some-ness**, *n.* *-nēs*, moderate joy; pleasure of mind.—**SYN.** of glad: joyful; joyous; delighted; gratified; exhilarated; animated; cheerful; exhilarating; animating.

glade, *n.* *glād* [AS. *glæd*, bright; cf. Norw. *glæte*, a clear spot among clouds], an opening or passage in a wood through which the light may break in and shine; any long opening or space in a wood or plantation, covered as a lawn with grass.

gladiāte, *a.* *glād-i-āt* [L. *gladius*, a sword], in bot., shaped like a short straight sword; **glād-i-ator**, *n.* *-i-ter* [L.], a prize-fighter with swords; in *anc. Rome*, a man who engaged in mortal combat with another for the entertainment of the people; **glād-i-ator-ial**, *a.* *-i-ō-ri-āl*, pert. to; also **glād-i-atory**, *a.* *-i-ō-ri-*; **glād-i-atorship**, *n.* *-i-ō-ri-ship*, the conduct or quality of a gladiator.

gladiolus, *n.* *glād-i-ō-lūs*, popularly *glād-i-ō-lūs* [L. a small sword—from *gladius*, a sword], a genus of beautiful flowering bulbs. Ord. *Iridaceæ*; the sword-lily; the corn-flag; **gladiolē**, *n.* *glād-i-ō-lē*, a lily-like plant of the genus *gladiolus*; the court-flag; **gladius**, *n.* *glād-i-ūs* [L. a sword], the horny endoskeleton or pen of certain cuttle-fishes.

glagol, *n.* *glā-gol* [O. Russ. *glagolъ*, a word; Sans. *gar*, to swallow], the original Slavonic alphabet, principally used in the psalms, liturgies, and other forms of the R. Cath. Ch. in Istria and Dalmatia; **glagolitic**, *a.* *-i-ō-lī-tīk*, pert. to.

glair, *n.* *glār* [OF. *glair*, white of an egg—from mid. *L. clāra*, white of an egg—from *L. clārus*, clear], the white of an egg; any viscous transparent substance resembling it; *v.* to smear or varnish with the white of an egg; **glāir-ing**, *imp.* *glāir-ed*, *pp.* *glāir-d*; **glāir-y**, *a.* *-y*, having the character of glair; slimy; **glāir-ine**, *n.* *glār-in*, a slimy substance on the surface of some mineral springs.

glave or **glave**, *n.* *glāv* [F. *glave*—from *L. gladius*, a sword], a broadsword; a scimitar.

glamour, *n.* *glām-er* [Scot.: a corrupt. of *gramary*, which see], a charm on the eyes making them see things different from what they are.

glance, *n.* *glāns* [a nasalised form from OF. *glacer*, to slide], a rapid or momentary view; a sudden shock of light or splendour; a name applied to minerals, chiefly sulphides, possessing a semi-metallic lustre; *v.* to dart aside; to shoot, as a ray of light or splendour; to fly off obliquely; to snatch a momentary view; in *OE.*, to censure in an indirect or covert way; **glān-cing**, *imp.* *-cing*, *adj.* shooting; darting; casting suddenly; *n.* the act of one who glances; in *OE.*, oblique censure; **glānced**, *pp.* *glānc-t*; **glān-cingly**, *ad.* *-ly*; **glānc-coal**, *n.* anthracite, in allusion to its semi-metallic lustre.

glānd, *n.* *glānd* [OF. *glānd*, an acorn—from *L. glandem*, an acorn], an organ of manifold forms and structure which performs the functions of secretion, or when ductless is believed to modify the composition of the blood—found in all parts of the body; a small sap-receptacle in plants; **glānder**, *v.* *glān-d-er*, to affect with glanders; **glān-d-er-ing**, *imp.* *glān-d-er-t*; **glān-d-er**, *pp.* *-der-t*; **glanders**, *n.* *glān-d-erz* [OF. *glāndre*, a swelling of the glands], a disease of horses, generally affecting the lungs and mucous membrane of the nostrils; **glān-d-er**, *n.* *-der*, affected with glanders; **glān-d-er**, *a.* *-d-er*, containing glands; consisting of or pert. to glands; in bot., applied to hairs having glands at their tips; **glān-d-er-ly**, *ad.* *-ly*; **glān-d-er-ly**, *n.* *-d-er-ly*, the situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants; **glān-d-ule**, *n.* *-dūl*, a small gland or secreting vessel; **glān-duliferous**, *a.* *-i-fer-ūs* [L. *fero*, I carry], bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns; **glān-dulōus**, *a.* *-d-ūl-ūs*, consisting of or pert. to glands.

glāns, *n.* *glāns* [L. *glāns*, any acorn-shaped fruit—see *glānd*], in bot., applied to the acorn or hazel-nut, and suchlike fruit, which are enclosed in bracts; the nut-like extremity of the penis.

glare, *n.* *glār* [ME. *glaren*; MH. Ger. *glaren*, to shine brightly], a bright dazzling light; overpowering lustre; a fierce piercing look; *v.* to shine with a dazzling light; to look with fierce piercing eyes; **glār-ing**, *imp.* *glār-ing*, *adj.* shining, so as to distress the eyes; clear; notorious; barefaced; **glār-ed**, *pp.* *glār-d*; **glār-ingly**, *ad.* *-ly*, openly; notoriously; **glār-igness**, *n.*—**SYN.** of glare: to flare; flash; flicker; glitter.

glareous, *a.* *glār-ūs* [F. *glareux*, slippy, mucous—see *glair*], resembling the white of an egg.

glasierite—see under *glass*.
glass, *n.* *glās* [AS. *glaz*, glass; cf. OH. Ger. *glas*; Dan. *glaz*], a hard, brittle, transparent substance, made by fusing powdered flint or fine sand with some

māle, māl, fār, laio; mēte, mōt, hēr; jāne, pān; mōte, nōt, mōve;

gillaroo, n. *gú-lá-rú* [Ir.] a variety of the common trout of certain parts of Ireland, in which the coats of the stomach become thick from feeding on shell-fish.

gilly or **gillie**, n. *gú-lí*, *gillies*, n. plu. *-ies* [Gael. *gú-lí*: Ir. *gíolla*, a lad, a servant-man], in Scot., a man or lad who attends on a sportsman, or who is employed in protecting game.

gillyflower, n. *gú-lí-flóir* [Fr. *gíroflée*, a gillyflower: L. *carophyllus*; Gr. *karophyllon* from *karuon*, a set, and *phyllon*, a leaf], a common plant of many species which flowers about July, having a clove-like odor; the common stocks of our gardens; the genus *Mathiola*, Ord. *Brassicaceae*.

gilt, v. *gú-lí* [see *gild* and *gold*]: adj. overlaid with gold-leaf: n. gold laid on the surface of a thing; golden or outside show.

gimbale, n. plu. *gim-bá-lés* [OF. *gemelle*: L. *gemellus* from *geminaus*, twin, double], pairs of brass hoops or rings moving within one another on diameters at right angles to each other, so that anything suspended in their centre will always retain a constant position, the apparatus on board a ship to which the mariner's compass is attached being an example.

gimcrack, n. *gim-tráck* [Eng. dial. *gim*, spruce, and *crack*, a lively body—*it*, a spruce arch lad, an upstart] any trivial mechanism; a device; a toy.

gimlet, also **gimblet**, n. *gim-lét* [OF. *gimblet*: O.Dut. *wimpele*, a bore], a small boring-tool with a screw point; a large one of the same kind is called an *auger*: v. in a ship, to turn round an anchor by the stocks: *gim'letting*, imp.: *gim'leted*, pp.

gimmala, n. plu. *gim-lá-lés*, also **gimmara**, n. *gim-lá-lés*—same as **gimbale**.

gimmer, n. *gim-mér* [Icel. *gimbur*, a ewe-lamb], in Scot., a ewe in its second year, which has had its first lamb.

gimp, n. *gimp* [Fr. *guipure*, lace—from *guiper*, to cover or whip about with silk], a kind of interlaced silk twist or edging, used for trimmings, often headed.

gin, n. *gin* [formed by contr. from *geneva*, which see], a well-known distilled spirit flavoured with juniper-berries; also called *genova* or *hollands*: **gin-palace**, a large finely fitted shop where gin is retailed; a public-house.

gin, n. *gin* [contr. of L. *ingenium*, natural disposition, invention, or Fr. *engin*, an engine, understanding—see *engine*], contrivance; snare; trap; a machine for driving piles, or for raising and moving heavy weights; a kind of machinery for raising coals or ore from mines: v. to catch in a trap; to separate the seeds from the cotton by a machine: *gin'ning*, imp.: n. the act or process of clearing cotton from seeds: *ginned*, pp. a *find*, caught in a trap; cleared from seeds, as cotton: *cotton-gin*, a machine for separating the raw cotton from its seeds.

gin, v. *gin* [AS. *ginnan*, to begin], in O.E., to begin: *gin* is a mere derivation from the older form *gin*: *gin'ning*, imp.: *ginned*, pp. *gind*.

gingal or **gingal**, n. *gin-gál* [Hind.] an E. Ind. breech-loading firearm, discharged from a rest.

ginger, n. *gin-jér* [OF. *gingibre*: Fr. *gingembre*; L. *zingiber*: Gr. *zingiberis*: *gingere*, ginger], the prepared root of a plant cultivated in the W. Indies; the *Zingiber officinale*, Ord. *Zingiberaceae*: **ginger-beer**, an effervescing drink flavoured with ginger: **ginger-bread**, sweet bread flavoured with ginger: **ginger-wine**, a liqueur, when good, made by boiling sugar, lemons, bruised ginger, and chopped raisins in water, which preparation is afterwards fermented.

gingery, ad. *gin-jér-ly* [OF. *genior*: L. *genitus*, well-born—from *gigno*, I beget], cautiously; carefully, as from delicacy or timidity.

gingham, n. *ging-gám* [Fr. *gingham*: Malay, *ging-gang*, striped], cotton cloth, the yarn of which is dyed before being woven—thus distinguished from printed cotton or prints.

gingiva, n. plu. *gin-jí-lés* [L. *gingiva*, a gum], the gums; a dense fibrous tissue, very closely connected with the periosteum of the alveolar processes, and covered by a red mucous membrane: **gingival**, a *gin-jí-rál*, of or pert. to the gums: **gingivitis**, n. *gin-jí-rí-tis*, inflammation of the gums.

gingle, n. *gin-glé*—see *ging*.

ginglymus, n. *ging-gí-lí-mús* [Gr. *ginglymus*, a hinge or joint], a joint allowing motion in two directions

only, as the joint of the elbow and lower jaw: *gin-glymoid*, a *-móyd* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling a hinge.

gingeng, n. *gin-jéng* [Chin. *gingeng*], an Asiatic plant, whose root, of an aromatic flavour, is highly esteemed as a medicine among the Chinese, a species of *Panas*; the *Panas quinquefolium*, Ord. *Ardilaceae*, the Amer. species, possessing qualities resembling those of the *gingeng*, and imported by the Chinese.

gip, n. *gip*—see *gyp*.

gipsire, n. *gip-sér* [OF. *gibecière*: mid. L. *gibacchia*, a large pouch], in O.K., a game-bag; a purse or pouch formerly worn at the girdle.

Gipsy, n. spelt also **Gypsy** and **Gypsy**, a *gip-sít* [a corrupt. of *Egyptian*], a wandering race of people found in almost every European country since about the 15th century, supposed to have come from Central Asia, and in some cases through Egypt; name of slight reproach to a young woman: *Gip-sies*, n. plu. *-sies*: *Gipsy*, a pert to or resembling the Gipsies.

giraffe, n. *gir-áf* or *shí-ráf* [Fr. *giraffe*—from Sp. *girafa*—from Ar. *zaráf* or *sarafa*], a giraffe, a remarkable African quadruped having a very long neck and long front legs; the camelopard.

girandole, n. *gir-án-dól* or *shí-rán-dól* [Fr.—from L. *gyro*, I turn in a circle], a large kind of branched candlestick; a candelabrum.

girasole, n. *shí-rá-dól* [Fr.—from L. *gyro*, I turn in a circle; sol, the sun], a plant called turnsole; the Jerusalem-artichoke or sunflower; a transparent variety of opal, showing a bright hyacinth-red when turned towards the sun or a bright light; the fire-opal.

gird, v. *gér-d* [AS. *gyrdan*: cf. Icel. *gyrda*, to enclose or surround with a fence], to bind round; to surround with a flexible substance, as a bandage, twig, or cord; to invest; to encircle: n. in Scot., a hoop: *gird'ing*, imp.: *gird'ed*, pp., also *gírd*, *gért*: **girdler**, n. *gér-dér*, that which binds, ties, or encircles; in arch., a principal beam in a floor for supporting the binding or other joists, used also for supporting the main walls of a building, or for the supporting of the roadway of a bridge: **girdle**, n. *gér-díl* [Icel. *gyrdill*: Sw. *gördel*], a band or belt for the waist; a zone; in Scot., a round iron plate on which bread is baked: v. to surround; to bind; to enclose: *gird'ling*, imp.: *gird'led*, pp. *-díd*.

gird, n. *gér-d*, or *gírd*, n. *gér*, in Scot., a hoop—see *gird* 1.

gird, v. *gér-d* [AS. *gird*, a rod], in O.K., to lash with sneers or reproaches; to sneer at: n. a sharp retort; a sarcasm: *gird'ing*, imp.: *gird'ed*, pp.—see *gird*.

girdle, n. *gér-díl*—see under *gird* 1.

girl, n. *gér-l* [ME. *gírl*: L. Ger. *gír*, a child; cf. Swiss *gurrli*, a depreciatory term for a girl], *for-nu-ri-ly*, a youth of either sex; a female child; a young woman; *formerly*, a roebuck of two years: *girl'hood*, n. the state of a girl: *girl'ish*, a *-ish*, like a young woman or child; *youthful*: *girl'ishly*, ad. *-ly*: *girl'ishness*, n. the manners of a girl.

girn, v. *gér-n* [see *grin*] in Scot. and O.E., to whine and cry from ill-humour or fretfulness; to snarl; to grin; to gape: n. a crying from fretfulness; a grin: *gir'n'ing*, imp.: *gir'n'ed*, pp. *gér-n*.

girnall, n. *gér-nál*, also **garnall**, n. *gér-nál* [a variant of *garner*: OF. *grainier*, a granary], in Scot., a granary; a large chest for holding meal.

Girondeist, n. *gi-rón-díst*, in French Hist., one of the Girondists or Girondins, a celebrated political party during the Revolution of 1789—so named from the department of La Gironde.

girouette, n. *shí-ré-ó-él* [Fr. a weathercock—from OF. *gírer*—from L. *gyro*, I turn], a politician who turns with every prevailing side.

girt, *gér-t*, pt. or pp. of *gird*, which see.

girt, v. *gér-t* [from *gird*], to gird; to surround:

girt'ing, imp.: *girt'ed* or *girt*, pp.

girth, n. *gér-th* [Icel. *gírd*], connect. with *gird* 1], the band or strap by which a saddle is made fast on a horse by passing it under his belly; the circumference or round measurement of timber, or of animals.

giss, n. *gís* [OF. *gist*, a lying or lodging: L. *jacere*, I lie]: originally a lodging-place to a traveller (for the night), the main point of a question; at whom which it rests or turns; point to arrive at—see *gist* 2.

gitano, n. *gi-tá-nó*, fem. *gitana* [Sp. Egyptian], a gipsy.

cóe, *bóy*, *foét*: *páre*, *bád*: *chair*, *yame*, *jog*, *shum*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

gheer or **goer**, n. *gôr* [Hind. *gur*]—same as **jaggery**.

Ghoorka, Goorkha, or Gurkha, n. gôr'kă, one of the dominant race in Nepal, of Hindu descent.

ghost, *n.* *gōst* [*AS. gōst*, a spirit: cf. Ger. *geist*—see *ageant*], an apparition or specter; the soul or spirit of a deceased person: *v.* in *OK*, to haunt w/ ghosts or apparitions: **ghost'ing**, *imp.*: **ghosted**, *pp.*: **ghost'd**; **ghost'ly**, *adv.*—*Jt.* pert. to the soul or spirit; spiritual; not carnal; not secular; relating to apparitions: **ghost'liness**, *n.*: **ghost'like**, *a.* **ghostly**, *adv.*—*giving sunlight*: **ghost'less**, *a.* *w/it* is spirit, or life: *Shakes.* the Third Person of the Trinity; the Comforter; the Advocate; the Paraclete: *to give up the ghost*, to die; *to yield up the breath or spirit*—*SYN.* of 'ghost': *phantom*; *vision*; *phantasm*; *spirit*; *soul*.

ghoul, *n.* **göl** [Pers. *ghöl*, a sylvan demon], a supposed demon that feeds on the dead; also spelt **ghole**.

gill or **gill**—same as gill 3.

giant, *n.* *giant* (OF. *giant*—from L. *giganteus*: Gr. *gigas*, a giant), a man of very large stature; a person of great bodily or intellectual power; *adj.* great in size or strength: *giantism*, *n.* a female giant: *giantlike*, *a.* of unusual size: *giantship*, *n.* quality or character of a giant: **Giant's Causeway**, a columnar basaltic formation on the N. coast of Ireland—the columns being arranged like an artificial causeway.

gı̄laur, n. *jōlor* or *gē-ōlor* [Turk. *gı̄laur*; Pers. *gı̄laur*, an infidel], a term of reproach or contempt applied by the Turks to all unbelievers in Mohammedanism, but more especially to Christians.

gib or *gib-cat*, n. *gib* [a contr. of *Gilbert* = *F. Gilbert*, in same sense, viz., name for a male cat, as *tom-cat* now is] a he-cat: an old male cat: a tom-cat.

gib, *n. gib* (the same root as *jib*, which see), something which projects and swings loose; a raised or projecting thing; the lower jaw of a horse as projecting and movable. *Note.*—*giblets*, loose projecting parts; *gibbet*, that which can swing up into the air; *jib*, the foremost sail, the projecting part of a crane, and *gib*, have a common origin.

gib and **key**, *gib* [*gib*, cat or male cat—see *gib* 1], in *steam machinery*, the fixed wedge, and the driving wedge, for tightening the strap which holds the braces at the end of a connecting-rod; a piece or slip in a machine, or any kind of structure, to hold parts together, or keep them in place: *v.* to secure or fasten with gibs: *gib* *bing*, *imp.*: *gibbed*, *pp.* *gibd*.

gibber, *v.* *gib·ber* [imitation of the sound of rapid talking without reference to meaning]: to speak inarticulately; to gabble: *gibbering*, *imp.*: *gibbered*, *pp.* *berd*: *gibberish*, *n.* *ber·ish*, unmeaning words; unintelligible language: *adj.* canting; unintelligible.

gibber, n. *gibber* [L. *gibber*, crook-backed, hunch-backed], in bot., a pouch at the base of a floral envelope—see **gibbose**.

gibbet, *n.* *gib'-bet* (OF. *gibet*, a gibbet—from *gibbe*, a sort of arm) a gallows on which criminals are hanged, or on which they were formerly exposed in chains; the projecting beam of a crane; any cross-beam like a gallows: *v.* to hang or expose on a gallows; to expose to public scorn and execration as if a criminal on a gibbet: *gib'-betting*, *imp.*: *gib'-betted*, *pp.*

gibbon, *n.* *gib-bôn* [F.] an ape of the E. India Islands, remarkable for the length of its arms.

gibbous, a *gib'-bōs'* [mid. L. *gibbōsus*; L. *gibbus*, humped] humped; a term applied to surfaces having large elevations: *gibbosity*, n. -*bōs'-it*, a round or swelling prominence; in bot., a swelling at the base of an organ: *gibbous*, a *gib'-būs*, swelling; protuberant; swollen at the base, or having a swelling on the surface; convex, chiefly applied to the moon in her second and third quarters: *gib'bously*, ad. -*it*: *gib'bousness*, n.

gibe, n. *fib* [Sw. *gipa*, to talk idly—from Icel. *geip*, idle talk], an expression of sarcastic scorn; a scoff; a railing; a sneer: v. to cast reproaches and sneering expressions at; to rail at; to taunt; to scoff: *gibing*, imp.: *gibed*, pp. *gibed*: *giber*, n. *-der*, one who *gibingly*, ad. *-ly*—SYN. of 'gibe' v.: to rail; flout; sneer; deride; jeer; sneer.

gibel, n. *gibel* [Ger. *gibel*], a species of carp, supposed to have been introduced into Great Britain from Germany.

giblets, n. plu. *fid'lets* [OF. *gibelet*, stewed rabbit: cf. Gael. *giblion*, the entrails of a goose or fowl fit for food; *giaban*, a fowl's gizzard], the parts of a goose or of poultry, as the heart, liver, gizzard, &c., cut off before it is dressed: *gib'let*, a. made of giblets: *giblet-pie*, a pie made of giblets.

gibetan, n. *fib-ta* [OF. *gibbe*, a sort of hoe, and Eng. *staff*], a staff with which to ascertain the depth of water or to push off a boat.

gid, n. *gid* [a corruption of *giddy*, unsteady, alluding to their tottering gait: Norw. *gidda*, to shake, to tremble], the disease called 'sturdy' among sheep, caused by parasites on the brain—viz., the *Cœnurus cerebri*.

giddy, *a. gidi-di* [MR. *gidi*—from AS. *gicðian*, to be merry], having a confused sensation of swimming or whirling in the head; rotatory; that causes giddiness; unstable; changeable; thoughtless: related by excitement: *giddy*, ad. *n.*: *giddiness*, *n.* — *giddy*, swimming of the head; inconstancy; levity: *giddy-headed*, very thoughtless.

gier-eagle, n. *jör-é-gi* [Dut. *gier*, a vulture, and Eng. *eagle*: cf. Ger. *gier-adler*], a bird of the eagle kind; a vulture.

gler-falcon, n. *jér-sñé:kn*—same as gyrfalcon.

gift, *n.* *gɪft* [Icel. and Dut. *gɪft*, a gift, a present—from *give*, which see], a present; a thing given or bestowed; an offering; power of giving; faculty. *v.* to endow with any power or faculty: **gift'ing**, *imp.* **gift'ed**, *pp.* *adj.* endowed by nature with any power or faculty; talented; endowed with gifts: **gift'edness**, *n.*—**SYN.** of 'gift': donation; grant; benefaction; largess; gratuity; boon; bounty; endowment; talent; offering; bribe; dation; power.

gig, n. *gig* [ME. *gigge*: cf. Icel. *geiga*, to rove at random], *originally*, anything that easily whirls about; a light two-wheeled carriage; a long light boat; anything light, swift, or whirling; a machine for forming the nap of cloth—see **jig**.

gigantic, *a. ji-gan'tik* [L. *giganteum*, a giant—see *giant*], very large; huge; of extraordinary size; enormous: *gigantically*, ad. *ti-kál-lē*: *gigantology* *n. -tál-ŏ-jē* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], an account or description of giants: *gigantean*, *a. ji-gan-tē-ān*, belonging to a giant; gigantic.

giggle, *n.* *gig-gle* [an imitative word: cf. Dnt. *gickelen*: Swis. *gipelen*; to giggle: Icel. *gagla*, a goose;] a short tittering laugh: *v.* to laugh in a silly manner; to titter: **giggling**, *imp.* *-gling*: *adj.* laughing in a suppressed way; tittering: *a.* half-suppressed or simpering laughter; the act of tittering: **gig-gler**, *n.* *-gler*, one who.

giglot, n. *gig-lot* [cf. Icel. *gikk*, a pert person: Dan. *gikk*, a wag], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, a girl of light manners; a wanton woman.

gigot, n. *gig'ôl* [F. *gigot*, a leg of mutton—from *gigue*, the thigh], a joint; a leg of mutton.

gild, *v.* *gild* [AS. *gyldan*, to gild; Icel. *gylla*—see **gold**], to overspread with a thin covering of gold; to overlay with gold leaf-metal or powder; to render

overlaid with old lead-metal or powder, as rendered bright; to adorn; to give a fair appearance to falsehood and the like: *gild'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the art or trade of overlaying with gold-leaf, &c.; that which is laid on; *fig.*, superficial coating, as opposed to the solid metal: *gild'ed* or *gilt*, *pp.* or *pt.* *gill*: *gilder*, *n.* *gild'er*, one whose trade is to gild.

gilet, n. *zhé-lá'* [F.], a style in which a bodice is made; a waistcoat; a coat-bodice.

gill, *n.* *gi* [OF. *gelle*, a sort of wine measure : *mid.* L. *gillo*, a wine measure], a liquid measure containing the fourth part of a pint; a liquid measure varying in quantity locally.

Gill, n. *fil* [a shortened name for *Gillian*—from L. *Julidna*—from *Iulius*, Julius], in OE., a generic name for a woman; ground-ivy—called *gill-creeper*—by-the-wayside: *gill-ale*, the herb ale-hoof: *gill-birt*, a wanton girl.

gill, n. *gill* or *gill* [Icel. *gill*, a deep narrow gien with a stream; *gell*, a ravine], in prov. Eng., a woody gien with a rivulet flowing through it; a deep ravine.

gill, *n.* *gill* [Sw. *gill*: cf. Dan. *gille*, a gill], the organ of respiration in fishes and other animals which breathe air mixed with water, being reddish vascular folds placed on both sides of the head: the flap below the beak of a fowl; in bot., the thin, vertical, spore-bearing plates under the cap of certain fungi: **gill-bearing**, producing gills: **gill-scap** or **gill-lid**, the covering of the gill; the operculum.

.māte, māi, sār, lālo : mātē, mēt, hēr : pīne, pīn : nāte, nēt, mōue :

gerfalcon and *gerfalcon*, *n. jér-fálk-on* [OF. *ger-falco*; mid. L. *acrofalco*—from Gr. *akros*, sacred, and mid. L. *falco*, a falcon; cf. Gr. *gerier/falk*]; a large and fierce species of falcon of a white colour—so named from its circling flight.

germ, *n. jér-m* [F. *germe*—from L. *germen*, the bud (a tree, a young twig) that from which anything springs; origin; first principle; a bud or shoot; *germ-cells*, the cells which contain active germinal matter or protoplasm and a nucleus or kernel; *germ-mass*, the materials prepared for the future formation of the embryo; *german*, *n. jér-mán*, in bot., a name for the ovary; *germinate*, *v. jér-mán-dí* [L. *germinare*, sprouted forth, germinated], to bud or sprout; to begin to grow; to vegetate; to cause to sprout; *germinating*, *imp.*: *adj.* sprouting or vegetating; *germinated*, *pp.*: *germinal*, *a. mí-nál* [F.—L.] pert. to a germ; *germinant*, *a. -nán*, sprouting; *germinating*; *germination*, *n. -nán-shán* [F.—L.] the act of sprouting; the time of vegetating; the first appearance of vegetation in seed that has been planted; *germinal vesicle*, in bot. and zool., a cell contained in the embryo-sac, from which the embryo is developed; the small vesicular body within the ovum or the yolk of the egg; the nucleus of the ovum; *germ-layer*, *n. in patol.*, one of the layers of cells which develop into the embryo; *germ-plasm*, the part of the germ-cell that, in Weismann's theory, is the material and continuously transferred lens of heredity; *germ-theory*, the theory that syphilitic diseases take their origin from the presence and multiplication in the body of micro-organisms, as bacteria; also, the doctrine that all living matter can only spring from living germs or seeds.

german, *a. jér-mán*, also *germane* and *germain*, *a. jér-mán* [OF. *german*; L. *germānus*, sprung from the same stock] of the first degree of relationship; of the same stock; nearly allied; natural; *cousin-german*, the sons or daughters of brothers or sisters; *uncles having the same grandfather*.

German, *n. jér-mán*, a native of Germany; also the language; *German-silver*, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc; *Germanism*, *n. -izm*, an idiom of the German language; *Germanic*, *a. -ík*, pert. to Germany.

germander, *n. jér-mán-dér* [F. *germandrée*—from Gr. *chamandra*—from *chamai*, the ground, and *dra*, a tree], a native plant formerly used in medicine and in brewing; the genus *Teucrium*, Ord. *Labiata*; the *germander speedwell*, a species of *Veronica*.

germane, *a. jér-mán*, nearly related—see *german*; *germanism*, *n. jér-mán-izm* [L. *Germania*, Germany], a metallic element found in argyrodite.

germin or *germen*, *n. jér-mín*, in OE., for *germ*, *wh. see*.

germinal, *germinate*, *germination*—see under *germ*.

gerontocracy, *n. jér-on-tó-krá-sí* [Gr. *geron* or *geras*, an old man; *kratos*, I rule over], the government or influence of old men or elders.

geropigia or *Jeropigia*, *n. jér-ó-pí-jí-d*, *jér-ó-pí-jí-d*, corrupt. of *hierap-piera*, which see.

gerrymander, *v. jér-ri-mán-dér* [from *Gerry*, a governor of Massachusetts, and *mander* in *salvander*—from the shape of part of this state], in U.S. polit., to make undue changes in the arrangement of voting districts in order to benefit a particular party; hence, to give a false rendering to facts; *gerrymandering*, *imp.*: *gerrymandered*, *pp. -dér-d*; *gerrymander*, *n.* the act of.

gerund, *n. jér-súnd* [L. *gerundum*, a gerund; *gerundus*, that which is to be done or carried on—from *gero*, I bear, I carry], in *Latin gram.*, a kind of verbal noun; *gerundial*, *a. jér-rúnd-ál*, pert. to or resembling a gerund; *gerundive*, *n. jér-rúnd-íe*, in *Latin verb.* the future participle passive; perhaps *n. or strictly*, a passive verbal adjective; *adj.* pert. to or resembling a gerund; *gerundial*; *gerundive*, *adj. -ív*.

gest, *n. jést* [OF. *geste*, thing done, exploit; L. *gestus*, borne, carried on—from *gero*, I carry], a deed; an act; a feat.

gest, *n. jést* [F. *geste*, a lodging—from mid. L. *gesta* or *gesta*, a sleeping-place], in OE., a lodging or sleeping-place; the appointed resting-place for the king on a royal progress; the roll in which these stages were written.

gestation, *n. jés-tá-shén* [F. *gestation*—from L. *gestationem*, a bearing or carrying—from *gesto*, I

bear or carry], the act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; the state of pregnancy; *gestatory*, *a. -tér-í*, that may be carried or worn; pert. to pregnancy.

gesticulate, *v. jés-tík-ú-lát* [L. *gesticulatus*, having made pantomimic gestures—from *gesticulus*, a mimic gesture—from *gestus*, a gesture—from *gero*, I carry], to make gestures or motions, as in speaking or attempting to speak; to play antics tricks; *gesticulating*, *imp.*: *gesticulated*, *pp.*: *gesticulator*, *n. -tér-í*, one who; *gesticulation*, *n. -tér-í-shán* [F.—L.], the act of making gestures to express passion or enforce sentiment; motions or postures of the body in speaking; *gesticulatory*, *a. -tér-í*, connected with or having the character of gesticulation.

gesture, *n. jés-túr* or *-chúr* [mid. L. *gestura*, mode of acting—from L. *gestus*, posture, motion—from *gero*, I carry], motions of the body or limbs used to express forcibly ideas or passions, or to enforce an argument or opinion; any significant motion of the body or limbs; *gestural*, *a. -tér-ál*, belonging to gesture; *gestureless*, *a. -lís*, free from gestures.

get, *v. gét* [ME. *geten*, to get; cf. Ice. *geta*, to conceive, to acquire; Goth. *bi-gitan*, to find, to obtain; L. *hendere*, to seize; Gr. *chandaín*, I hold; to procure; to obtain; to attain; to realise; to bring into a certain condition; to become; to beget; *getting*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of obtaining or acquiring; acquisition; profit; *get*, *pt. gét*, did get; *gotten* or *got*, *pp. gót'n*, *gót*; *getter*, *n.* one who; *to get ahead*, to advance; to prosper; *to get along*, to proceed; to advance; to prosper; *to get at*, to reach; to make way to; *to get away*, to leave; to escape; *to get away* I begone; *to get by heart*, to learn anything, as a lesson, so as to be able to repeat it from memory; *to get clear*, to escape; to be released or freed, as from confinement or danger; *to get drunk*, to become intoxicated; *to get loose*, to disengage oneself; *to get off*, to escape; *to get on*, to proceed; to advance; to prosper; *to get out*, to extricate oneself; to escape; *to get over*, to surmount; *to get quit* or *rid* of, to be freed from a disagreeable person or thing with difficulty or after effort; *to get the day*, to win; *to get through*, to traverse; to finish; *to get to*, to reach; to arrive at; *to get together*, to assemble; to convene; to amass with effort; *to get up*, to rise from sleep or repose; to make ready or prepare, as a play; to perfect oneself, or make oneself competent in, as in a subject for examination.—SYN. of 'get': to acquire; gain; win; earn; procreate; generate; learn; induce; persuade; betake; carry.

get, *v. gét*, a contr. for *beget*; *getter*, *n. gét-ér*, one who begets.

gewgaw, *n. gá-gáw* [ME. *giuegoue*], a showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; *adj.* showy, but of no value.

gay, *adj. gí* [a form of *gay*], in *Scot.*, very, as, 'gay sharp, pretty or rather sharp.'

geyser or *geysir*, *n. gý-sír* [Icel. from *geysa*, to gush], an intermittent boiling spring found in Iceland, New Zealand, and elsewhere; *geyserite*, *n. -sír-ít*, a loose, porous, hydrated form of silica, deposited in concretionary cauliflower-like masses around such hot springs as the geysers.

gharry or *garee*, *n. gár-í* [Hind. *gerrí*], in India, a cart.

ghastly, *a. gíst-lí* [AS. *gástlic*, terrible], unearthly; spectre-like; deathlike; pale; dismal; shocking; dreadful; *ghastliness*, *n.* horror of countenance; a deathlike look.—SYN. of 'ghastly': grim; grisly; horrible; hideous.

ghat, *n. gát* [Hind. *ghát*], a difficult pass through a mountain; a range or chain of mountains; landing or ferry stairs.

gheber or *ghebre*, also *gueber*, *n. gá-bér* or *géb-ér* [Pers. *gabr*], one of the anc. Persian fire-worshippers, so called by the Mohammedans; a Parsee.

ghose, *n. gè* [Hind. *ghí*], clarified butter used by the natives of India.

gharkín, *n. gér-kín* [Dnt. *agurke*; mid. L. *anguricus*; Gr. *angourion*; Pers. *angúrah*], a small cucumber, suitable for pickling.

ghetto, *n. gét-tó* [It.], the quarter in certain continental towns inhabited exclusively by Jews.

ghiaour, *n. jér-í*, a spelling of *giasour*, which see. *Ghibelline*, *n. gíb-í-lén* [It. *Ghibellino*], from *Waiblingen*, the castle of one of their leaders, one of a faction in Italy in the 12th century which favoured the German Emperors, in opposition to the *Guelfs*, who sided with the Pope.

colo, *boy*, *jóh*; *páre*, *búd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *ahun*, *thing*, *there*, *teal*.

flecto, I bend or incline], the act of bending the knee, particularly in worship: *genuflect*, v. *genuflect*, to bend the knee as in worship: *genuflecting*, imp.: *genuflect*, ted, pp.

genuine, a. *genuīn* [L. *genuinus*, peculiar, natural—from *genu*, I beget, bring forth], real; natural; not spurious; not adulterated: *genuinely*, ad. *genuineness*, n. *genuīnitas*, purity; reality; freedom from adulteration or mixture—see *Note* under *authentic*.—Syn. of 'genuine': authentic; true; unadulterated; pure; unalloyed; native; unsophisticated.

genus, n. *gēnūs*, *genera*, n. plu. *gēnērā* [L. *genus*; Gr. *genos*, birth, descent], that which has several species under it; a number of groups of individuals having certain characters in common, each group being called a species; a group; a kind: *generic*, a. *gēnērīk*, pert. to a genus, race, or kind. *Note*.—A *genus* is below an *order* and included in it—see *order*.

geocentric, a. *gēō-sēntrīk* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *kentron*, the centre], having the centre of the earth for its centre—applied to the position of a celestial object as viewed from the earth; also *geocentrical*, a. *trī-kāl*.

goode, n. *gōd* [F. *goûle*, eagle-stone: Gr. *gaiōdes*, earthy—from *gē* or *gaia*, the earth], a round or roundish lump of a stony substance, nearly always quite hollow and lined with crystals.

geodesy, n. *gēō-dēsīs* [Gr. *gēōdaiēs*—from *gē*, the earth; *daō*, I divide], those branches of mathematics which are applied to the determination of the magnitude and figure of the whole earth, or of any large portion of its surface, and to the construction of maps: *geodetic*, a. *gēō-dēsīk*, and *geodesical*, a. *-īkāl*, also *geodetic*, a. *gēō-dēsīk*, and *geodetical*, a. *-īkāl*, pert. to the art of measuring large portions of the earth's surface, ascertaining its figure, &c.

geogony, n. *gēō-gōnī* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *genesis*, origin], a word employed by Mr Herbert Spencer to designate the science which treats of the formation of the earth; *geogony*.

geognosy, n. *gēō-gnōsīs* [F. *géognosie*—from Gr. *gē*, the earth; *gnōsis*, knowledge—from *gnōō*, I know], the knowledge or study of the structure of the earth's crust in its grand features of mountain-ranges, valleys, oceans, &c., in contradistinction to *geology*: *geognostic*, a. *gnōstīk*, pert. to.

geogony, n. *gēō-gōnī* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *gonē*, generation], the doctrine of the formation of the earth: *geogonic*, a. *gōnīk*, pert. to *geogony*.

geography, n. *gēō-gōgrāfī* [F. *géographie*; L. *geographia*; Gr. *geographia*—from *gē*, the earth, and *graphē*, a writing or description], a description of the surface of the earth, of its artificial divisions into countries, states, kingdoms, cities, towns, &c., and of its natural divisions into oceans, rivers, continents, islands, mountains, &c.; a book containing such description: *geographer*, n. *gēō-gōgrāf*, one versed in geography: a writer on the subject: *geographical*, a. *gōgrāfīk*, and *geographial*, a. *-īkāl*, of or relating to geography: *geographically*, ad. *-īs*: *mathematical geography*, that branch of geography which treats of the size, form, and planetary relations of the earth, and which teaches us how to determine the position of places on its surface in relation to one another, as well as how to inscribe them on globes, maps, and charts: *physical geography*, the branch which treats of the general surface-structure of the terrestrial globe, its varied climates and soils with their productions, the atmosphere by which it is surrounded, and the distribution of living beings on its surface: *political geography*, the branch which treats of the various artificial divisions of the earth's surface into empires, kingdoms, and republics, with their industries, and the social, civil, and religious conditions of each.

geolatry, n. *gēō-lātrī* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *latreia*, worship], the worship of terrestrial objects.

geology, n. *gēō-lōjī* [F. *géologie*—from Gr. *gē*, the earth; *logos*, a discourse], the science which treats of the structure of the earth, and the substances of which it is composed: *geological*, a. *lōjīkāl*, pert. to *geology*: *geologist*, n. *lōjīst*, one versed in the science of *geology*: *geologist*, v. *-īz*, to study or pursue the science of *geology*: *geologisting*, imp.: *geologisted*, pp. *-īz*.

geomancy, n. *gēō-mānīsī* [F. *gémancie*—from Gr. *gē*, the earth; *manēia*, divination], divination by points or circles drawn on the ground, and after-

wards on paper: *geomantic*, a. *-īk*, pert. to: *geomancer*, n. *-ēr*, one who.

geometry, n. *gēō-mētrī* [F. *géométrie*—from Gr. *gē*, the earth; *metron*, a measure], that branch of mathematics which treats of the measurement of lines, surfaces, and solids, with their various properties and relations: *geometer*, n. *-ēr*, one who is skilled in geometry; also *geometrical*, n. *trī-kāl*: *geometric*, a. *gēō-mētrīk*, and *geometrical*, a. *-īkāl*, relating to geometry, or according to its rules and principles: *geometrically*, ad. *-īs*: *geometric mean*, the second term of a geometric progression consisting of three terms, or the second of three continued proportionals: *geometrical progression*, a series of numbers, each of which is obtained from the preceding one by being multiplied by a constant number called the common ratio: *geometric pen*, an ingenious instr. for drawing curves.

geo-navigation, n. *gēō-nāvīgē-shūn* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *navigatio*], a term proposed for that branch of the science of navigation in which the place of a ship at sea is determined by referring it to some other spot on the surface of the earth.

geonomy, n. *gēō-nōmī* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *nomos*, a law], the science of the physical laws of the earth, including geology and physical geography: *geonomic*, a. *nōmīk*.

geopagy, n. *gēō-pāgī* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *pagē*, I eat], the practice of eating earth, as dirt, clay, or chalk: *geopagous*, a. *-gōs*, earth-eating: *geopagist*, n. *-īst*, one of a tribe which practises *geopagy*.

geoponics, n. plu. *gēō-pōnīks* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *ponos*, labour], the art or science of cultivating the ground: *geoponical*, a. *-īkāl*, relating to agriculture.

georama, n. *gēō-rā-mā* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *horama*, a sight or view], a large hollow spherical chamber, lined with cloth, on which is set forth a general view of the geography of the earth's surface.

George, n. *gōrj*, a figure of St George on horseback worn by knights of the Garter.

Georgian, a. *gōrjān*, pert. to *Georgia* in Asia, or to one of the United States so called: pert. to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of England.

Georgics, n. *gōrjīks* [L. *Georgica*, the Georgics— from Gr. *gē*, the earth; *ergon*, labour], a poem of Virgil, the anc. Latin poet, treating of the rules for cultivating land; a poem on rural subjects: *georgic*, a. *-īk*, relating to agriculture.

Georgium-sidus, n. *gōrj-īdus-sīdīs* [L. *for*, used as an adjective, and *sidus*, a star], the name of a planet, better known as *Uranus* or *Herschel*.

geosaurus, n. *gēō-sāv-rūs* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *sauros*, a lizard], in *geol.*, a gigantic terrestrial reptile of the colitic epoch.

geocopy, n. *gēō-gōpī* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *skopō*, I view], a knowledge of the different kinds of earth.

geoselenic, a. *gēō-sēlēnīk* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *sēlēnē*, the moon], pert. to the mutual relations of the earth and the moon.

geothermic, a. *gēō-thēr-mīk* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *thermē*, heat], relating to the internal heat of the earth.

geo-thermometer, n. *gēō-thēr-mōmī-tēr* [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *thermometer*], an instr. for measuring the earth's heat at different depths, as in wells and mines, and for ascertaining its rate of increase.

geotropism, n. *gēō-trōpīsm* [Gr. *gē*, the earth; *trōpē*, a turning], in *bot.*, the movements of leaves or flowers towards the earth; the influence of gravitation on growth.

Gephyrea, n. plu. *gēftrīā* [Gr. *gephura*, a mound or dike], a class of the Anarthropoda, comprising the spoon-worms and their allies.

gerah, n. *gērā* [Heb.], the smallest coin current among the anc. Jews, equal to 1/12 nearly.

geranium, n. *gēō-rānī-um* [L. *geranium*; Gr. *geranton*—from Gr. *geranos*, a crane], an extensive genus of plants, some of the species producing very handsome flowers, while others are mere weeds; crane's-bill or stork's-bill: *Geraniaceae*, n. plu. *gēō-rānī-ā-sīā*, the systematic name of the geraniums, so named by Linnaeus, in allusion to the crane-like beak terminating the carpels: *geranial*, a. *-nīāl*, pert. to *geranium*, n. *gēr-ā-nīā*, a valuable astringent obtained from the root of one of the geraniums called *crane's-bill*.

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *kâto*; *mâte*, *mât*, *hâr*; *yâne*, *pîn*; *môte*, *nôt*, *môve*;

generously, ad. -*ti*: *gen'erosness*, n. -*nde*: *gen'eros-ty*, n. -*de-lit*, a disposition to give liberally, or to bestow favours; a quality of the heart opposed to meanness or parsimony.—SYN. of 'generous': beneficent; magnificent; benevolent; noble; honourable; magnanimous; spirited; abundant; plentiful; overflowing; strong; exciting.

Genesis, n. *jen'-e-sis* [Gr. *genesis*, origin, source—from *gennao*, I cause or produce], the first book of the Old Testament Scriptures, giving the history of the creation of the world and of man, &c.; the act of producing; a production or formation; evolution: *genetic*, a *je-né-tik*, pert. to origin or mode of production of a thing: *genetical*, a *je-né-tik*, same as *genetic*: *genetically*, ad. -*li*: *je-né-ti*, in reference to the origin, descent, or mode of production.

Genet or *genet*, n. *jen'-et* [OF. *genette*—from Sp. *gaceta*, a rag], a small Spanish horse.

Genet or *genette*, n. *jen'-et* [F. *genette*, a genet—from Ar. *javrac*], an animal like the civet-cat found in S. Europe.

gentile, *gentilical*—see under *genus*.

Genova, n. *je-né-od* [confused with the name of the town *Genova*: F. *genève*, the juniper-tree: OF. *genève*—from L. *juniperus*], gin, especially that made in Holland.

Genovese, n. *je-né-od*, of or pert. to *Genova*, or to the theology taught there by Calvin: *Genovese*, n. *je-né-od*, the people of *Genova*.

Genovette, n. *jen'-e-vet* [F. *genévrier*, the juniper] a wine made from wild fruits.

Genial, a. *je-ni-ál* [L. *genialis*, merry, pleasant], cheering; enlivening; contributing to life and cheerfulness; pleasantly warm and cheering, as genial weather: *genially*, ad. -*ly*: *geni-ality*, n. -*li-ty*, *geni-ality*, n. -*li-ty*, *geni-ity*, n. -*li-ty*.

Geniculate, v. *jen'-ik-ú-lit* [L. *geniculatus*, having knots, jointed—from *genu*, the knee], in OE., to form joints or knots on: *adj.* in bot., bent like a knee: *geniculation*, imp.: *geniculated*, *pent*: *adj.* having joints like the knee: *geniculation*, n. -*shun*, the state of having knots or joints like the knee.

Gent, n. plu. *je-ni-ti* [called by Eastern nations *ginn* or *ginn*: confused with L. *genis* and F. *géné*], a race of imaginary beings in Eastern tales, said to have been created from fire, and endowed with certain bodily forms which they can change at pleasure, and to have possessed superhuman powers.

Gentiana, n. *jen'-i-á-ni* [S. Amer. *gentiana*], an orange-like fruit of a large tree of S. Amer., *Genipa americana*.

Genital, a. *jen'-i-tál* [L. *genitalis*, serving to beget—from *gigno*, I beget], pert. to generation or the act of begetting: *gen-ital*, n. plu. -*als*, in animals, the organs of generation.

Genitive, n. *jen'-i-tiv* [F. *génitif*, the genitive case—from L. *genitivus*, pert. to generation or birth, genitive case—from *gigno*, I beget: an erroneous rendering of Gr. *genetiké*, 'general case,' or 'the case which expresses the genus or kind'], in gram., a noun inflected to indicate ownership or possession, the *gen* of which may be rendered by *of* in many languages,—thus, in L. *homo*, man, *hominis*, of man or man's; and in Eng. 's and 's,—thus, *lady's bonnet*, *ladies' bonnets*: *adj.* pert. to source, origin, or possession; possessive.

Genius, n. *je-ni-us* [L. *genius*, the good or evil spirit supposed to attend on a man or woman, taste, inclination], the supposed protecting or ruling power of men or places; an imaginary spirit; the natural bent or disposition of mind by which a person is qualified for some particular employment; high mental powers or faculties; a person possessed of uncommon intellectual faculties; peculiar character, as 'genius of the place': *geniuses*, n. plu. -*es*, persons possessed of high mental powers or faculties, as shown in originating and inventing:

geni, n. plu. *je-ni-i*, good or evil spirits presiding over men's destiny in life: imaginary spirits.—SYN. of 'genius': ability; skill; capacity; capability; cleverness; talent.

Genet—see *genet* 1.

Genoa, n. *jen'-e-á*, the inhabitants of *Genoa*, a town of Italy.

Genouillier, n. *shén'-ó-lé-ér* [F. top of a boot, knee-piece—from F. *genu*, L. *genu*, the knee], in fort., that part of the parapet reaching from the platform to the sill of the embrasure, and covered by the fore part of the gun-carriage; in a barbette battery, height

of the parapet above the banquette; metal armour for the knee.

genre-painting or *-sculpture*, *shén'-ér* [F. *genre*, kind, species], in painting and sculp., the representation of the scenes and manners of everyday life, in contradistinction to historical or landscape painting.

gent, n. *jen*, in familiar slang, a contracted form of 'gentleman'; in a deprecatory sense, a man who has vulgar show and pretensions.

gent, a. *jen* [contr. of *gentle*], in OE., gentle; delicate; fair; fine.

gentee, a. *jen'-tel* [F. *gentil*, graceful, genteel—from L. *gentilis*, belonging to a nation or family—from *gens*, race, family], polite; refined; well-bred; easy and graceful in manners: *gentee'ly*, ad. -*ly*: *gentee'ness*, n. good quality of being genteel: *gentee'ry*, n. -*li-ty*, good birth; the manners of well-bred people.—SYN. of 'gentee': polished; well-bred; elegant; fashionable.

gentian, n. *jen'-shi-án* [OF. *gentiane*, gentian: L. *gentiana*, after *Gentius*, king of Illyria, who first experienced the virtues of the plant], a plant with a blue or yellow flower, whose root, which is very bitter, is used in medicine; the medicinal gentian is *Gentiana lutea*, Ord. *Gentianaceae*, but the roots of other species are similarly employed, though much less effective.

gentil, a. *jen'-ti* [F. *faucon-gentil*—that is, a falcon-gentle: L. *gentilis*, of a nation or family], handsome; graceful; applied to a female falcon which has attained her mature plumage.

Gentile, n. *jen'-ti* [F. *gentil*, a gentile, a heathen—from L. *gentilis*, belonging to the same clan or house—from *gens*, a race, a stock], one belonging to the nations of the world in general, as opposed to the Jews; a heathen: *adj.* of or pert. to pagans or heathens: *gentilism*, n. -*ism*, heathenism; paganism: *gentilisms*, n. -*sh-izm*, peculiar to a people or nation; hereditary.

gentility, n.—see under *gentel*.

gentle, n. *jen'-ti* [uncertain], the larva of the flesh-fly, as well as other insects, found in carrion—used by anglers as bait.

gentle, a. *jen'-ti* [F. *gentil*, genteel, graceful—from L. *gentilis*, belonging to a race, clan, or house—from *gens*, a race—from *gigno*, I beget], well-born; mild; amiable; meek; soothing; pacific; not rough or violent: n. in OE., a gentleman; a man of birth: v. in OE., to make gentle, to ennoble: *gent'ly*, ad. -*ly*, softly; tenderly: *gentleness*, n. -*ness*, softness of manners; mildness of temper; tenderness: *gentleman*, n. *jen'-ti-mán* [from *gentel*, and *man*: F. *gentil-homme*], a man born and educated in a high social position; a man in any station of life who is possessed of good breeding and refined manners, strict integrity and honour, kindness of heart, and suchlike qualities; in a limited sense, a person of fortune and good family, whether titled or not; one who bears a coat of arms; a term of complaisance or respect, as in the plural—*gentlemen*, when addressing a number of persons; the legal term used of any one not engaged in business: *gentlemanly*, ad. -*ly*, becoming a gentleman; also *gentlemanlike*, a.: *gentlemanliness*, n. -*ness*: *gentry*, n. *jen'-tri* [OF. *genterie*, rank—from OF. *gentile*], the persons possessed of landed property, holding rank between the nobility and the middle classes; in OE., civility; the manners of gentlemen: *gentlewoman*, n. *jen'-ti-wómán*, a woman of good family, or of good breeding: *gentle-hearted*, a. kind: *gentlefolks*, n. plu. *folks*, persons distinguished by their birth or position: *gentleman-usher*, in England, one who ushers persons into the presence of the sovereign: *gentleman-usher of the black rod*, an officer belonging to the Garter whose duty it is to attend the House of Lords while Parliament is sitting, and to carry messages to the House of Commons: *gentleman-usher of the green rod*, an officer of the Order of the Thistle: *gentlemen-at-arms*, a corps of forty gentlemen who attend the sovereign on state occasions.—SYN. of 'gentle': soft; bland; tame; placid; quiet; peaceful; tractable; docile; well-born.

Genio, n. *jen'-i* [Port. *genio*, gentle, pagan], a general name for the pagan natives of India during the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century.

genry—see under *gentle*.

genuflexion, n. *jen'-ú-shék-shún* [F. *genuflexion*—from mid. L. *genuflexionem*—from L. *genu*, the knee;

cóo, *bóy*, *shóy*; *púre*, *búd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shum*, *thíng*, *there*, *weal*.

ged, *n.* *gēd* [Icel. *gedda*, a pike; *goddur*, a goad] a pike, so named from its sharp thin head—see *garðak*.

ge, *v.* *impera* *je* [cf. *go*], an exclamation by the driver of a cart or waggon, and the like, ordering his horse to get on, or go faster.

gees, *n.* *gēs* [Ethiopic], the sacred and anc. language of Ethiopia and Abyssinia; the modern language of Abyssinia is called *Amharic*.

Gebusana, *n.* *gē-āshā-nā* [Heb. *gē*, valley of, and *Hanoni*], the valley at Jerusalem where the Jews burnt their children in the fire to Moloch; in *Script.*, used as a type of hell.

gels acid, *gē-ik* [Gr. *gē* or *gēia*, the earth], an acid obtained from earth; a constituent of vegetable mould.

gellomogamy, *n.* *gē-lōm-gē-d-mi* [Gr. *gellōn*, neighbouring, contiguous; *gamos*, marriage], the fecundation of a flower by pollen from other flowers on the same plant.

gelatinous, *a.* *gē-lā-tī-fē-nūs* [Eng. *gelatin*; Gr. *gennao*, I produce—see *gelatin*], capable of producing gelatin.

gelatin or gelatine, *n.* *gē-lā-tī-n* [Fr. *gelatine*—from mid. *L.* *gelatina*—from *L.* *gelatus*, congealed; *gēis*, icy coldness], a nitrogenous substance, forming glue, size, and isinglass, found in animals, chiefly in their connective tissues, but not found in vegetable substances; animal jelly; glue; glutin; *gelatinous*, *a.* *gē-lā-tī-nūs*, resembling or consisting of jelly; *gelatinate*, *v.* *t-nā*, or *gelatinate*, *v.* *nā*, to convert into jelly; to assume the form of jelly; *gelatinating*, *imp.*; *gelatinising*, *imp.*; *gelatinated*, *pp.*; *gelatinised*, *pp.*; *gelatination*, *n.* *nā-shān*, the act or process of converting into gelatin.

gelatine, *n.* *gē-lā-tī-n* [*L.* *gelatinus*, frozen—from *gēis*, frost], a powerful explosive composed of collodion-cotton and nitro-glycerine, advantageous in blasting very hard rock,—so named from its jelly-like appearance.

geld, *v.* *gēld* [Icel. *gelda*], to deprive of generative power; to castrate; to deprive of any essential part; *gelding*, *imp.*; *a.* act of depriving of generative power; a castrated animal, chiefly a horse; *gelded*, *pp.*, castrated.

gēld, *a.* *gē-lā-tī* [*L.* *gelidus*, cold as ice—from *gēis*, ice, frost], very cold; *gēldly*, *ad.*; *gēldness*, *n.*, also *gēldity*, *n.* *gē-lā-tī-tē*, great coldness.

gem, *n.* *gēm* [Fr. *gemma*; *L.* *gemma*, a swelling bud, a gem], a precious stone of any kind; in *bot.*, a bud; anything exceedingly beautiful or attractive; *v.* to adorn with precious stones; to embellish; to bespangle; to put forth the first buds; *gemming*, *imp.*; *gemmed*, *pp.* *gēm-d*; *gemmy*, *a.* *gēm-mī*, resembling or adorned with gems; glittering.

Gemara, *n.* *gē-mār-ā* [Heb. *gemara*, tradition—from Chald. *gamar*, to finish or complete] one of the two parts of the Talmud of Jerusalem, the other being the *Mishna*; *Gemara* means 'a work brought to perfection'; *gemaric*, *a.* *gē-mār-ik*, pert. to geminate—see under *gemini*.

gemini, *n.* *plu.* *gēm-i-ni* [*L.* *gemini*, twins; *geminatus*, doubled], twins; one of the signs of the zodiac; *geminous*, *a.* *t-nūs*, double; in pairs; *geminate*, *a.* *t-nūt*, in *bot.*, growing in pairs; *geminy*, *n.* *gēm-i-ni*, in *OE.*, a pair; a brace.

gemma, *n.* *gēm-mā* [*L.*], a bud; *gemma'ceous*, *a.* *mā-shi-nūs*, pert. to leaf-buds or to gems; *gem'man*, *n.* *plu.* *mā*, leaf-buds; bulbils or adventitious shoots; *gem'mate*, *a.* *māt*, in *bot.*, having buds; *gem'mated*, *a.* having buds; adorned with gems; *gemma'tion*, *n.* *mā-shān*, the disposition of the buds on plants; the period of the expansion of buds on plants; in *zool.*, the reproduction of numerous species of the lower types of animals in which the process is akin to the budding of plants; *gemmed*, *pp.* *gēm-d*, adorned with buds or gems; *gem'meous*, *a.* *mā-shi*, connected with or having the nature of a gem; *gem'miferous*, *a.* *mī-fēr-ūs* [*L.* *fero*, I bear], bearing buds; *gem'miparous*, *a.* *mī-pā-rūs* [*L.* *pario*, I produce], reproducing by buds; multiplying by a process of budding; *gemma'le*, *n.* *gēm-māl*, the first bud of the embryo; a little bud or gem.

gemote, *n.* *gē-mōt*—see *mote* 2.

gembok or gamsbok, *n.* *gēm-bōk* [Dut.], a large antelope of S. Africa, with long straight horns.

Gembora, *n.* *gēm-bōra* [Ger. *gems*, charms, and Eng. *horn*], a tapering metal organ stop with a pleasant horn-like quality of tone.

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīnc*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōte*;

gen, *n.* *gēm* [Pers.], a name for Persian manna, called also *Aihagi manna*, obtained from the camel-thorn, a plant indigenous in the East.

gendarme, *n.* *gēnd-ārm* [F. *man-at-arms*], in France, one of a sort of military police.

gender, *n.* *gēnd-ēr* [F. *genre*—from *L.* *genus*, *genus*, kind or sort], in grammar, the difference in words expressing the distinctions between male, female, and things destitute of life, the genders thus being three in number—the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter; sex. *Note*.—The lower types of life are generally comprised in the neuter gender. A noun or name is said to be of the 'common gender' when it can be applied to a male or a female indifferently.

gender, *v.* *gēnd-ēr* [F. *engendrer*, to engender], for engender; to produce.

genealogy, *n.* *gē-nē-ā-lō-jī* [OF. *genealogie*—from Gr. *genealogia*, genealogy—from *genos*, birth, race; *logos*, discourse], history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; pedigree; lineage; *genealogical*, *a.* *gē-lō-jī-āl*, pert. to the descent of persons or families; *genealogically*, *ad.*; *genealogist*, *n.* *gē-nē-ā-lō-jī*, one who traces descents of persons or families; *genealogise*, *v.* *jī*, to investigate the history of descents.

general, *n.* *gēn-ēr-āl*—see *genus*.

general, *a.* *gēn-ēr-āl* [F. *général*—from *L.* *generalis*, belonging to a kind or species; *genus*, kind], relating to a whole class or order; not special or particular; public; common; extensive; usual; *a.* the whole; the total; the chief commander of an army; the commander of a division; *generally*, *ad.*; *in the main*; without minute detail; *generality*, *n.* *gēn-ēr-āl-tē*, the main body; the bulk; the greatest part; *general-officers*, the superior officers of an army—viz., field-marshal, general, lieutenant-general, major-general, brigadier-general; *general*, when combined with another word, denotes chief or superior; *generalship*, *n.* military skill; *generals*, *n.* *plu.* *gēn-ēr-āl-ā*, generalities; *in general*, in the main; for the most part; *lieutenant-general*, an officer second in rank to a general; *brigadier-general*, the commander of a brigade; *major-general*, rank below lieutenant-general; *general-warrant*, a legal writ formerly issued by the Secretary of State, for the arrest of an individual without any particular name being mentioned—declared illegal by Parliament 1766; *generals' army*, *a.* *gēn-ēr-āl-ā* [I], the chief general of two or more armies acting in the same war; *generalise*, *v.* *āl*, to extend from particulars to whole kinds or classes; to infer from the nature of one or a few, the nature of a number or the whole; *generalising*, *imp.*; *adj.* tending to or consisting in generalisation; *a.* the act or process by which we comprehend under a common name several objects agreeing in some point, and which that common name serves to indicate; *generalised*, *pp.* *āl*; *generalisation*, *n.* *āl-shān*, the deducing a general principle from a series of facts; act or process of grouping particulars in a genus; the act of comprehending under a common name several objects agreeing in some point.

generale or general, *n.* *gēn-ēr-āl* [F. *général*—from *L.* *generalis*, of or relating to all—see *general*], the tune played by drums and fifes immediately before a battalion of infantry falls in for the march.

generate, *v.* *gēn-ēr-āl* [*L.* *generatus*, begotten, engendered; *generare*, begetting—from *genus*, race, kind], to beget; to bring into life; to cause; to produce; *generating*, *imp.*; *adj.* producing; forming; *generated*, *pp.*; *generable*, *a.* *āl*, one who or that which; *generable*, *a.* *āl*, capable of being generated; *generant*, *n.* *āl*, the begetting or productive power; *generat'ion*, *n.* *āl-shān* [F.—*L.*], the act of begetting; production; formation; an age; people of the same period; a family; a race; progeny; *generative*, *a.* *āl*, that generates or produces; having the power of producing.

generic, *a.* *gē-nēr-ik* [*L.* *genus*, *genus*, race, kind; cf. F. *générique*] pert. to a genus or kind; consisting in the classification of objects under genera, as opposed to species; also *generic*, *a.* *āl*; *generically*, *ad.* *āl*.

generous, *a.* *gēn-ēr-ūs* [F. *généreux*—from *L.* *generosus*, of good or noble birth, generous—from *genus*, kind, race], liberal; bountiful; excellent; open-hearted; strong or invigorating in its nature; *gen-*

gastric, the stomach, a name applied to the developmental stage in various animals, in which the embryo consists of two fundamental membranes, an outer and an inner, enclosing a central cavity which communicates with the outer water by a single primitive opening—see *Gastraea*.

gate, *n.* *gāt* [A.S. *geat*, an opening—from *gitan*, to go: Goth. *gairwō*; Icel. *gata*, a street, a path—from *gāt* a hole—*lit.*, a way to get at a thing], an entrance—*v.* to a city, castle, &c.; a large frame of wood moving on hinges which opens or closes any passage; a door: *gateless*, a. without a gate: *ga'ted*, a. having gates: *gate way*, *n.* a way through a gate; the gate itself.

Gatha, *n.* *gā'thā* [Zend], one of five metrical collections in the sacred writings of the Parsees.

gather, *v.* *gā'th-ēr* [A.S. *gæðrian*, to collect—from *gæðr*, together—from *gæðr*, company], to bring together; to collect; to accumulate; to assemble; to infer; to pick, as fruit; to draw together or plead the width of the skirt of a dress; to generate matter, as in a sore: *n.* a pleat or pucker in the made-up trimmings of a dress: *gath'ers*, *n. plu.* *-ērs*, trimmings for a dress in the form of frills and puffs: *gath'ering*, *imp.*: *n.* an accumulation; a collection; an assemblage; an accumulation of pus or matter; a small altar: *gath'ered*, *pp.* *-ērd*: *adj.* drawn up in pleats, frills, or puffs, as a dress: *gath'erer*, *n.* one who: *gath'erable*, *a.* -*d*, that may be collected: to *gather breath*, to take time to recover breath after exhaustion or violent exercise; to have respite.—*SYN.* of 'gather *v.*': to muster; congregate; call; pluck; harvest; amass; consolidate; bring together; pucker; plait; derive: conclude.

gating, *n.* *gā'ting* [after the inventor], a machine-gun having from five to ten barrels, the first invented of its class.

gattine, *n.* *gāt'tēn* [F.], a disease in silkworms.

gauche, *a.* *gōsh* [F.], 'left' as opposed to 'right'; clumsy; awkward: *gaucherie*, *n.* *gōsh'ēre* or *gōsh'ē-ē*, awkward behaviour; clumsiness.

gauche, *n.* *gōsh'chō* [S. Amer.], a native of the S. Amer. prairies, of Spanish descent.

gaud or **gawd**, *n.* *gā'ud* [mid. L. *gaudium*, a large bead on a rosary: L. *gaudium*, joy—from *gaudeo*, I rejoice], an ornament; a jewel; a bauble or trinket; in *Scot.* and *O.E.*, a feast; a trick; a bad custom or habit: *v.* to decorate with gaunds: *gauding*, *imp.*: *gauded*, *pp.* *gā'ud-ed*, decorated with gaunds; coloured; painted: *gaudy*, *a.* *gā'ud-i*, showy; gay; ostentatiously fine: *n.* in *Scot.* and *O.E.*, a feast; a festival; a day of plenty: *adj.* festive; frolicsome; tricky: *gaudy fly*, *ad.* -*i*: *gaudiness*, *n.* -*ē-ness*, showiness; times appearance.

gaudeamus, *n.* *gā'udē-ā-mūs* [L. *gaudeamus*, let us rejoice], a rejoicing; a triumph.

gauffering, *n.* *gā'uf-ēr-ing*—see *goffer*.

gauge, *n.* *gāj* [OF. *gauger*, to estimate the number of bowls in a vessel—from mid. L. *gaugis*, the standard in measure of a wine-cask], a measuring rod; a measure in general; a standard of measure; on a railway, the distance between the rails, usually 4 feet 6 inches; a workman's tool; a mixture of certain stuff and plaster, used in finishing the best ceilings, and for mouldings: *v.* to measure or ascertain the contents of a cask or vessel; to measure or ascertain, as the quantity, diameter, &c.: *gaug'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or art of measuring the contents or capacity of a vessel: *gauged*, *pp.* *gāj-d*: *gaug'er*, *n.* -*r*, an excise officer: *gaug'able*, *a.* -*d*, that may be gauged: *gaug-cocks*, two or three small cocks in front of the boiler of a steam-engine for ascertaining the height of the water: *gaug'ing-rod*, an instr. for ascertaining the liquid contents of casks.

Gaul, *n.* *gā'ol* [L. *Gallia*, Gaul; *Gallus*, a Gaul], the anc. name of France; a native of.

gault or **golt**, *n.* *gōlt* [Eng. dial.], in *geol.*, a term applied to that series of dark-blue marls or calcareous clays occurring between the upper and lower green-sands of the chalk formation, as developed in the south of England: *gault*, *v.* to dress land with clay: *gault'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* in *farming*, the process of dressing certain descriptions of soil with clay: *gaulted*, *pp.* *gōlt-ed*.

gaunt, *a.* *gā'unt* [cf. Norw. *gand*, a thin stick, a lean man], lean; meagre; empty and thin after long fasting, or by disease; pinched and grim: *gauntly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *gauntness*, *n.* leanness with grimness.

gauntlet or **gantlet**, *n.* *gā'unt-lēt*, *pā'nt-lēt* [OF.

gantlet, a gauntlet or arming-glove], a large glove covered with plates of metal on the back, part of the defensive armour of anc. times: *gaunt'led*, *a.* wearing a gauntlet.

gaur, *n.* *gō'r* [Hind.], a large wild ox of India, related to the zebu, dark in colour, and with a very thick hide.

gauze, *n.* *gā'z* [F. *gaze*, a thin open canvas: prob. from *Gaza*, in Palestine, from which first brought], a very thin, light, transparent fabric of silk or linen: *adj.* made of gauze: *gauzy*, *a.* *gā'z-i*, thin as gauze; like gauze.

gave, *ptv.* *pt.* of *give*, which see.

gavel-kind, *n.* *gā'v-el-kind* [A.S. *gafol*, tribute: cf. W. *gafel*; Ir. and Gael. *gabhail*, a holding], in *Eng. law*, a custom in Kent, and some other parts of the kingdom, by which land descended to all the sons in equal portions.

gavial, *n.* *gā'v-i-āl* [Hind. *phariyal*], the Asiatic crocodile, having a prolonged and slender snout.

gavotte or **gavot**, *n.* *gā'v-ōt* [F.], a dance resembling the minuet, dignified yet lively in character; music for such a dance, or music in the rhythm of this dance-music.

gawk, *n.* *gā'wk* [of French origin], a fool; a simpleton: *gawky*, *a.* *gā'wk-i*, awkward; clownish; foolish; ungainly.

gay, *a.* *gā* [OF. *gai*: OH. Ger. *wahī*, quick], merry; sportive; airy and cheerful; fine; showy; addicted to pleasure and loose in conduct: *gaily*, *ad.* -*ly*: *gaiety*, also *gayety*, *n.* *gā-i-ē-ty*, merriment; airiness with cheerfulness: *gayness*, *n.* *gā-i-ē-ness*, finery: *gay-comes*, *a.* -*ism*, full of gaiety.—*SYN.* of 'gay': cheerful; sprightly; mirthful; jovial; lively; vivacious; gleeful; blithe; blithesome; airy; sportive; frolicsome; jolly; bright; animated.

gayal, *n.* *gā'āl* [Hind.], an ox of the E. Indies, having white legs, short blackish horns, and a flat forehead,—domesticated from the gaur, and sometimes recognised as a different species.

gaze, *v.* *gāz* [ME. *gāzen*; Sw. dial. *gāsa*, to stare], to fix the eyes on steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness and curiosity; to stare: *n.* intent regard; fixed look; that which is gazed on: *ga'zing*, *imp.*: *gazed*, *pp.* *gāz-d*: *ga'zer*, *n.* -*er*, one who: *gaze'ful*, *a.* -*ful*, given to gazing: *ga'zingstock*, *n.* one gazed at, generally used in an unfavourable sense: *gaze'bound*, *n.* a dog that follows the chase by sight; a greyhound: *at gaze*, with a dazed uncertain look, implying doubt; in a state of uncertainty as to the steps to be taken.—*SYN.* of 'gaze *v.*': to gaze; regard; look; view.

gazelle, *n.* *gā-zēl* [F.: Sp. *gacela*: Ar. *ghazāl*], an elegantly formed species of antelope, celebrated for the beauty of its eyes.

Gazette, *n.* *gā-zē-tē* [It. *gazzetta*, dim. of *gazza*, a magpie; or *gazzetta*, small coin—from L. *gēza*; Gr. *gaza*, treasure], a newspaper in which official announcements are inserted—properly called the *London Gazette*; a newspaper: *v.* to insert or publish in the Gazette or official paper; to be in the Gazette, said of a bankrupt whose bankruptcy is announced in the official paper: *ga'zet'ing*, *imp.*: *gaunt'ed*, *pp.* published in the gazette: *ga'zetteer*, *n.* *gā-zē-tē-ēr*, a geographical dictionary: to be *ga'zette'd*, applied familiarly to the official announcements of appointments, promotions, &c., in the army, navy, peerage, church, &c.

gazogene, *n.* *gā-zō-jēn* [F. *gaz*, gas, air; Gr. *genao*, I produce or generate], an apparatus employed in aerating liquids for domestic use.

gean, *n.* *gēn* [F. *guigne*], a species of wild cherry, common in England and Scotland, of a deep purple or black when ripe.

gear, *n.* *gēr* [A.S. *gearwe*, equipment—from *gearu*, ready], accoutrements; harness; tackle; dress; ornaments; goods: in *O.E.*, stuff; matter; subject; matters of business: *v.* to dress; to harness: *gear'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* harness; a series of toothed wheels for effecting and directing motion: *geared*, *pp.* *gēr-d*: in good gear, in good working order: out of gear, not in working order or connection; in bad health.

geason, *a.* *gē-zōn* [A.S. *gæzan*, rare], in *O.E.*, uncommon; rare; scarce; wonderful.

geek, *n.* *gēk* [Dut. *geek*, a fool], in *O.E.*, a fool; a simpleton; an object for jesting.

gecko, *n.* *gē-kō* [from the cry], a species of lizard, common in S. Europe, able to run up walls and along ceilings like flies.

cōic, *bōy*, *jōit*; *pi're*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shum*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

town for its defence; to secure by fortresses: *gar-ri-sioning*, *imp.*: *gar-ri-sioned*, *pp.*: *gar-ri-sion'd*.

garrote or *garota*, *n.* *gá-ró* [Sp. *garrote*, a cudgel—from *garra*, a claw—from *Bret. gar*, the leg] the capital punishment in Spain, consisting of strangulation with an iron collar drawn tight; a method sometimes employed by thieves and footpads of rendering their victim insensible by seizing him round the throat from behind, thus causing partial suffocation; strangulation; a bow-string: *v.* to render suddenly insensible by compressing the throat, &c., and then to rob: *garrot'ting*, *imp.*: *garrot'ted*, *pp.*: *garrot'ter*, *n.* *-tér*, one who attacks by garrotting; a machine for hooping casks by squeezing their staves together.

garrulous, *a.* *gár-ró-lús* [L. *garrulus*, chattering, prating—from *garrío*, I chatter, I prate], talkative; chattering; loquacious: *garrulously*, *ad.*: *-ly*: *garrulity*, *n.* *-rú-lít*, and *garruliveness*, *n.* *-nés*, the practice or habit of talking much.

garter, *n.* *gár-tér* [OF. *gartier*, a garter—from *garret*, the back of the leg: W. and *Bret. gar*, the leg] a string or band used to hold up the stocking on the leg; the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain; the order itself: *v.* to bind or invest with the garter: *garter'ing*, *imp.*: *gartered*, *pp.*: *-tér'd*: *adj.* wearing a garter: *Garter King-at-arms*, the herald to the Order of the Garter, being also the principal king-at-arms, and the highest officer of the Herald's College under the earl marshal: *Order of the Garter*, the highest and most ancient order of knighthood in Britain, founded by Edward III., A.D. 1344 or 1348, the garter or band being a symbol of unity. *Note.*—The origin of the *Knights of the Garter* and their legend is popularly ascribed to an incident in the life of the Countess of Salisbury, who having slipped her garter at a court ball, it was gallantly picked up by Edward III. and tied round his own knee, while he said, 'Honi soit qui mal y pense' ('Shamed be he who evil thinks'); it was originally called the *Order of St George*.

garth, *n.* *gárth* [Icel. *garður*], an enclosure; a yard; an enclosed garden; in *Orkney*, a house and the land attached; a dam or enclosure for catching fish.

garua, *n.* *gá-rú-á*, a local term for the dense seafogs that occur periodically along certain parts of the Pacific coast of S. Amer.

gas, *n.* *gás* [a word coined by Van Helmont, a Dutch chemist (1577-1644), said to have been suggested by *Gr. chaos*], an aeriform fluid; any air; the carburetted hydrogen used to light our houses: *gasalier*, *n.* *gás-d-ler*, a branching apparatus for giving light by gas in rooms: *gaseity*, *n.* *gás-é-í-té*, the state of being in the form or condition of a gas: *gaseous*, *n.* *gás-é-ús*, in the form of gas: *gasometer*, *n.* *gás-óm-é-tér* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], the large gas-holder of a gas-work: *gasom'etry*, *n.* *-tré*, the art or act of measuring gas: *gas-engine*, a machine which furnishes power by small successive explosions of gas: *gas-fittings*, the different contrivances for the application of gas-lighting: *gasfitter*, *n.* one who fits up the pipes, &c., for giving light by gas: *gas-holder*, a vessel for containing and distributing gas: *gas-meter*, any apparatus used for measuring the volume or quantity of gas consumed: *gas-work*, the place where gas is manufactured: *gasify*, *v.* *'gás-i-fí*, to turn or change into gas: *gas'ifying*, *imp.*: *gas'ified*, *pp.*: *-fid*: *gas'ification*, *n.* *-fí-ká-shún* [L. *facio*, I make], the process of converting into gas. *Note.*—The word *gas*, designed to signify in general a spirit not capable of being coagulated, was evidently formed from the notion of such words as *ghost*, *gust*, &c.

gasconade, *n.* *gás-kón-ád* [from *Gascony*, in France, the natives of which were great boasters], a boast; bluster; bravado: *v.* to bluster; to brag ostentatiously: *gas'conad'ing*, *imp.*: *gas'conad'ed*, *pp.*

gaseity, *gasily*, *gas-holder*, &c.—see under *gas*.

gash, *n.* *gásh* [OF. *gasser*, to scarify with a lancet—from *mid. l. garsa*, scarification of the flesh; *Gr. charassó*, I scratch], a deep long cut; a deep irregular wound from a slash: *v.* to cut deeply: *gash'ing*, *imp.*: *gashed*, *pp.*: *gásh't*.

gash, *v.* *gásh* [perhaps F. *gausser*, to mock, to banter], in *Scot.*, to talk freely and fluently; to talk pertly or insolently: *adj.* lively and fluent in discourse; sagacious: *gash'ing*, *imp.*: *gashed*, *pp.*: *gásh't*.

gasket, *n.* *gás-két* [F. *gascette*, a gasket—from *Sp. garceta*], plated hemp used for packing pistons, &c.; plaited cords or small ropes by which the sails when furled are kept bound up close to the yards or gaffs: *gaskins*, *n.* *plu.* *gás-kíns*, contracted form of *gall-gaskins*, which see.

gasogene—see *gasogene*.

gasometer, *gasometry*, &c.—see under *gas*.

gasp, *n.* *gásp* [Icel. *gæpa*, to yawn], the short convulsive opening of the mouth for breath when not able to breathe freely; the short sharp catching of the breath in agony or in dying: *v.* to breathe with difficulty by short inspirations: *gasp'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* opening the mouth to catch breath: *n.* act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the short catch of breath in agony or in dying: *gasp'ed*, *pp.*: *gásp't*. *Note.*—*gasp* may be considered a freq. of *gripe*.

gast, *v.* *gást* [A.S. *gást*, the breath, a spirit—see *ghost*], in O.E., to frighten; to terrify: *n.* spirit; breath; a ghost: *gast'ing*, *imp.*: *gast'ed*, *pp.*: *gást'ened*, *pp.*: *-néd*.

gasteromycetes, *n.* *gás-tér-ó-mí-sé-tés* [Gr. *gaster*, the belly; *mykés*, a mushroom], in bot., a class of the fungi in which the fructification is always enclosed at first, and only exposed in decay, as in the earth-star and puff-balls.

gasteropoda, *n.* *plu.* *gás-tér-ó-pó-dá*, also *gas'ter-opoda*, *n.* *plu.* *gás-p-ódá* [Gr. *gaster*, the belly; *pous*, *podos*, the foot], an order of univalve molluscosous animals which have a ventral muscular disc adapted for creeping, like the periwinkle: *gas'terop'odous*, *a.* *-p-ód-ús*, *pert.* to the *gasteropoda*.

Gastræa, *n.* *gás-tré-á* [Gr. *gaster*, the belly] a minute animal of the simplest description supposed to have once existed, being a form of the *Gastrula*: *Gastræa theory*, the theory which endeavours to establish that all animals above the *Protozoa*, with the exception of the sponges, take their origin from a form of *Gastrula*, which proceed upwards to the more perfect forms by the mere enlargement and differentiation of the primitive layers of cells representing the persistent *ectoderm* and *endoderm*.

gastræum, *n.* *gás-tré-úm* [Gr. *gaster*, the belly], the whole of the under surface of an animal's body.

gastralgia, *n.* *gás-tré-í-á* [Gr. *gaster*, the belly; *algos*, pain], pain in the region of the stomach; a symptom of indigestion; also called *gastrodynia*—see under *gastric*.

gastric, *a.* *gás-trík* [L. *gastricus*, *gastric*—from *gaster*: *Gr. gaster*, the belly or stomach: cf. F. *gastrique*], relating to the belly or stomach in man; applied to certain forms of fever: *gastric juice*, the fluid in the stomach which acts as the principal agent in digestion: *gastritis*, *n.* *-trí-tis* [*itis*, denoting inflammation], inflammation of the stomach: *gastro*, *gás-tró*, in *anat.* and *med.*, a prefix in compound words signifying related to, or connected with, the stomach: *gastrodyn'ia*, *n.* *-dín-í-á* [Gr. *otund*, pain], a painful affection of the stomach: *gastronomy*, *n.* *gás-trón-ó-mí* [Gr. *nomos*, a law], the art or science of good eating; ephurism: *gastro-nóm'ic*, *a.* *-trón-óm'ík*, also *gastro-nóm'ical*, *a.* *-í-kál*, *pert.* to the stomach or good living: *gastro-nómist*, *n.* *-d-míst*, one who likes good living: also *gastro-nomer*: *gastro-nóm'e*, *n.* *gás-trón-nóm'* [F.], an adept in gastronomy: *gastro-nómy*, *n.* *-trón-ó-mí* [Gr. *tomé*, a cutting], the operation of making an incision into the stomach for surgical purposes.

gastrocnemius, *n.* *gás-trók-né-mí-ús* [Gr. *gaster*, the belly; *knémé*, the leg], the muscle which principally forms the calf of the leg, and whose office it is to extend the foot.

gastromalacia, *n.* *gás-tró-má-lá-sí-á* [Gr. *gaster*, the stomach; *Gr. malacos*, soft to the touch, tender], a softening of the stomach, held to be due to the action of the gastric juice on the coats of the stomach after death.

gastromancy, *n.* *gás-tró-mán-ís* [Gr. *gaster*, the belly; *maníeia*, divination], a kind of divination among the ancients by means of ventriloquism; divination by means of large-bellied glasses, in the centre of which figures were supposed to appear magically.

gastropoda, *n.* *plu.*—see *gasteropoda*.

gastrostoma, *n.* *gás-trór-ré-á* [Gr. *gaster*, the belly; *rhéin*, to flow], the catarrh of the stomach in dogs, attended with the discharge of abundant and dense mucus.

Gastrula, *n.* *gás-trú-lá* [a dim. formed from *Gr.*

mále, *mál*, *fár*, *lúto*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *pánc*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

ganister or **ganister-bed**, *n.* *gân-nis-têr* [MH.Ger. *ganster*, a spark], a miner's term for certain hard siliceous beds at the base of the true coal-measures; a mixture of ground quartz and fire-clay used as a lining for Bessemer converters.

ganosphala, *n.* *gân-sôf/d-lâ* [Gr. *ganos*, lustre; *kephalê*, the head], a name applied to one of the orders of Reptilia, living and extinct, having reference to the sculptured and externally polished or ganoid bony plates with which the head is defended: *gan cephal* alone, *n.* *-lâ*, part. to.

ganoid, *a.* *gân-ôid*, also *ganot'dean*, *a.* *-ôid-dân* [Gr. *ganos*, splendour; *eidôs*, appearance], applied to an order of fishes, living and extinct, having angular scales, composed of horny or bony plates covered with a strong shining enamel: *ganoided*, *a.* *plu.* *gân-ôid-dê*, the order of ganoid fishes.

gantlope—see under *gantlet*.
gantlet, *n.* *gân-lêt*—see *gantlet*.
gantlet is to run the gantlet, a corrupt of *gantlope*, *gân-lôp* [Sw. *gattlop*—from *gata*, a street, a line of soldiers; *lopp*, a course], to run through a company of soldiers or sailors standing in two rows, making a lane, each having a switch or knotted cord in his hand to scourge the criminal—hence, to be exposed to criticism.

gaol, *n.* *jal*, an obsolescent spelling of *jail*, which see.

gap, *n.* *gâp* [Icel. *gap*, a gap—from *gapa*, to gape], any opening; a hiatus; a breach; a hole: to stop a gap, to patch up or make a shift for a time: to stand in the gap, to stand forward in the post of danger, as a defender.—*SYN.* of 'gap': defect; flaw; break; chasm.

gape, *v.* *gâp* [Icel. *gapa*, to gape; cf. Sans. *jadh*] to open the mouth wide, as from drowsiness or dullness; to yawn; to open, as a crevice: *a.* *gâping*; *a.* *yawn*; the opening between the mandibles of birds: *ga* *plung*, imp.; *adj.* opening like a crevice or large crack; opening wide the mouth: *gaped*, *pp.* *gâp*; *ga* *per*, *n.* one who stares foolishly: *gaped*, *n.* *plu.* *gâp*, a fatal disease among poultry and birds, in which they open their mouths wide and gasp for breath, caused by the presence of a parasite in large numbers in the trachea, or in the lungs: to gape for or after, to desire earnestly; to long for; to stare or gaze: to gape at, to stare in a wondering manner.—*SYN.* of 'gape v.': to gaze; stare.

gar, *v.* *gâr* [Icel. *garn*, to make], in Scot. and Eng. dial., to cause; to make one do a thing; to compel; to force: *gar* *ring*, imp.; *garred*, *pp.* *gârd*.

garb, *n.* *gârb* [OF. *garbe*, gracefulness; OH. Ger. *garwei*, dress, preparation], dress; clothes; mode or fashion of dress.—*SYN.* of 'garb': guise; habit; clothing; fashion; mode.

garb, *n.* *gârb* [F. *garbe*; OH. Ger. *garba*, a sheaf], in OE., a sheaf—an old heraldic term.

garbage, *n.* *gâr-bâj* [ME. *garbage*, the entrails of fowl; cf. F. *grabeau*, refuse of drugs], the refuse of flesh or vegetables; the bowels of an animal; offal.

garble, *v.* *gâr-bê* [Sp. *garbiller*, to garble, to sift; OF. *garbiller*, to examine precisely, to sift nearly; Ar. *garbêl*, a large sieve; lit., to sift out the refuse], to strike out the thick or prominent parts; to pick out and choose such parts from a statement, a writing, or an author, as may serve a purpose—generally in a bad sense; to mutilate: *gar* *bing*, imp.; *n.* a picking or sorting: *gar* *blings*, *n.* *plu.* the worst kind, or the refuse, of any commodity: *garbled*, *pp.* *-bid*; *adj.* separated or picked out to serve a purpose: *garbler*, *n.* *-bêr*, one who; a sorter and cleanser, as of spices: *garbles*, *n.* *plu.* *gâr-bêz*, the dust, soil, or dross separated from good spices or drugs, &c.: *garbled*, *a.* *-bid*, in com., sorted or picked: *gar* *beller*, *n.* a sorter of spices or any other commodity.

garbeld, *n.* *gâr-bôj* [OF. *garboul*, confusion; cf. It. *garbuglio*], in OE., great confusion; disorder; hurry-hurry.

garçon, *n.* *gâr-sông* [F.], in France, a boy, a lad; a young man; a waiter; a messenger.

garden, *n.* *gâr-dên* [ME. *gârdin*; F. *Jardin*; OH. Ger. *gartin*, gen. of *garto*, a yard, a garden], an enclosed cultivated space in which flowers, fruits, vegetables, &c. are reared; a large, well-cultivated, and fruitful territory: *v.* to cultivate a garden: *gar* *dén*, imp. *-dên*; *n.* the act or art of laying out and cultivating grounds as gardens: *gardened*, *pp.* *gâr-dénd*: *gar* *dén*, *n.* *-dên*, one who has charge of a garden, or who cultivates one: kitchen-garden, an en-

closed space where culinary herbs and vegetables are reared.

Gardenia, *n.* *gâr-dên-tî* (from Dr. *Garden*, a botanist), a genus of shrubs native to S. Africa and the eastern tropics, often spinous, producing large and fragrant white or yellow flowers; the Cape jasmine, *G. Florida*, Ord. *Rubiaceæ*.

garce—see *gharry*.

garfish, *n.* *gâr-fish* [AS. *gêr*, a spear], a fish known under the name of sea-needle or purple.

Gargantua, *a.* *gâr-gân-tû-dân* (from *Gargantua*, the giant in Rabelais), great beyond belief; prodigious; Brobdingnagian.

gargle, *n.* *gâr-gêl* [OF. *gargale*, the throat, gullet—dim. from *gorge*, the throat], inflammation or distemper in cattle, especially affecting the throat: *gargol*, *n.* *gâr-gôl*, a distemper in hogs.

gar-gole, *n.* *gâr-gôl* [an imitative word: OF. *gar-poultier*, to gargle], a liquid medicinal preparation used for washing the mouth and throat: *v.* to wash the mouth and throat by keeping the liquid in play in the back part of the throat by expirations of air from the lungs; to rinse the throat: *gar* *gling*, imp. *-gling*: *gar* *gled*, *pp.* *gâr-gêd*.

gargoyle, *n.* *gâr-gôyl*, also *gargoyls*, *n.* *gâr-gôyl* [F. *gargouille*, the throat, a spout to void the rain-water of a house], one of the antic figures into which the spouts carrying off rain-water from a building were worked in Gothic architecture.

garibaldi, *n.* *gâr-tî-bâ-dî*, a loose jacket of women and children, imitated from the red shirt worn by Garibaldi and his soldiers.

garish, *garishly*, *garishness*—see under *gairish*.

garland, *n.* *gâr-lând* [OF. *garlande*, a garland—perhaps from MH. Ger. *wern*, to adorn—*wêre*; OH. Ger. *wîara*, refined gold, ornament], a wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, &c.; a collection of poetical extracts: *v.* to deck with flowers: *gar* *land*, imp.; *gar* *landed*, *pp.* *gar* *lê*, *n.* *gâr-lê* [AS. *gârlic*, garlic—from *gâr*; *kac*, a leek; cf. Icel. *gærlicur*, a leek], a plant of the onion kind, having a very strong smell and an acrid pungent taste; the bulb of the *Allium sativum*, Ord. *Liliacæ*.

garment, *n.* *gâr-mênt* [OF. *garment*, decking or trimming: F. *garir*, to deck, to adorn], any article of clothing: *gar* *ments*, *n.* *plu.* dress in general.—*SYN.* of 'garment': dress; attire; apparel; habit; costume; clothes; clothing; vesture; vestment; raiment; coat; gown.

garner, *n.* *gâr-nêr* [OF. *garnier* or *grenier*, a corn-loft—from *grne*, grain—from L. *granarium*, a granary], a place where grain is stored; a granary: *v.* to store in a granary: *gar* *ner*, imp.; *gar* *nered*, *pp.* *-nêr*.

garnet, *n.* *gâr-nêr* [OF. *garnat* or *granat*; L. *granatus*, having many grains or seeds, in mid. L. a garnet], a precious stone of several varieties, the better varieties being of a beautiful red—so named from its colour resembling that of the grains of the pomegranate; *garnets* are silicates of alumina with other metals.

garnish, *v.* *gâr-nish* [F. *garnir*, to adorn—from OL. Ger. root, *warnjan*, to guard against], to adorn; to decorate; to ornament; to furnish; to supply: *n.* a name formerly given to an unauthorised prison-fee in England, demanded by prisoners from new-comers: *gar* *nishing*, imp.: *n.* something added for embellishment, as round a dish at table; that which ornaments: *gar* *nished*, *pp.* *-nêd*; *gar* *nishment*, *n.* ornament; embellishment: *gar* *nitures*, *n.* *-nî-fâr* [F. *garniture*, garnishing], ornament; furniture; dress: *gar* *nishes*, *n.* *gâr-nish-s* [F. *garer*, beware, look out], in law, the person in whose hands the property of another is attached till the claims of a third party be satisfied.

garpike, *n.* *gâr-pik* [see *garfish*], the garfish or sea-needle; an Amer. fresh-water fish covered with bony plates.

garret, *n.* *gâr-rêt* [OF. *garrit*, a place of refuge, the tower of a castle—from *garir*, to take refuge; cf. Gael. *garait*, a hiding-place], the apartments of a house immediately under the roof: *gar* *rêted*, *a.* *-rêd*, located in a garret; tutted.

garrison, *n.* *gâr-rî-sôn* [Norm. F. *garmon*, any garnishing, munition, or provision of war—from *gar* *nissant*, supplying; *gar* *nir*, to supply—see *garfish*], a fortified place; the body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town: *v.* to place troops in a fort or

côte, boy, fôet; pâre, brêd; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

and prov. Eng., braces for trousers: *gallowa-tree*, the gallowa, or the wood for it.

galoches or *galoches*, *n.* *ga-lôk* [F. *galoches*: mld. L. *calopedio*: Gr. *kalopodion*—from *kulon*, wood; *pous*, the foot], an over shoe of caoutchouc or leather for keeping the feet dry in wet weather; also *goloch*, which see.

galore, ad. *gà-lôr'*, and *goloré*, ad., or *gilloré*, ad. [Ir. Gael. *gu*, to; *leor* or *leor*, sufficiency.] in Scot. and Eng. *diak*, in abundance; in great plenty.

galvanism, *n.* *gál-ván-izm* [from *Galvani*, of Bologna, the discoverer] the electricity developed from the chemical action which takes place from two bodies placed in contact, as from two plates of dissimilar metals: *gal'vanist*, *n.* *-tist*, one who studies galvanism; *gal'vanol'ogy*, *n.* *-ô-gô-jô* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], a treatise on: *gal'vanol'ogist*, *n.* one who writes on: *galvanic*, *a.* *gál-ván-ik*, of or pert. to galvanism; also *galvan'ical*, *a.* *-t-ikál*: *gal'vanise*, *v.* *-vân-iz*, to affect with galvanism: *gal'vanis'ing*, *imp.* *gal'vanised*, pp. *-téd*: *gal'vanom'eter*, *n.* *-ô-mi-tér* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for detecting currents of electricity and estimating their amount: *galvan'scope*, *n.* *-ô-skop* [Gr. *skopô*, I examine or view], an instr. for detecting slight currents of electricity: *gal'vanocaustic*, *-vân-ô-kôis'tik*, pert. to the heat arising from the action of an electric current in cauterisation: *gal'vanocautery*, *-kôis'tér-i*, the act or effect of cauterising by electricity: *gal'vanic battery*, an apparatus for generating and accumulating galvanism: *galvanised iron*, iron, generally sheet-iron, covered with zinc by a peculiar process: *gal'vanog'raphy*, *n.* *-ô-gráf-i* [Gr. *graphô*, a writing], a modern process by means of which objects of wood, stone, metal, &c., and coins, plaster-casts, copperplates when engraved, &c., may be exactly copied in copper: also called *e'lectro-g'raphy*—see *electrotype*, under *electric*. *gambas*, also *gambadoes*, *n.* plu. *gám-dâ'tis*, *gám-bi'tis* [F. *gambaches*, spatterdash: It. *gamba*, the leg], a kind of leggings.

gambadoes—see under *gambache*.

gambeson, *gambison*, *n.* *gám-bé-sôn*, *gám-bi-sôn* [OF. *gambison*], in OE., a wadded coat worn under a coat of mail to make it sit easy; a wadded coat or frock for defence.

gambier or *gambir*, *n.* *gám-bér* [Malay], an astringent extract obtained from a cinchonaceous plant of the Indian Archipelago; misnamed in trade circles, Terra Japonica; the *Uncaria Gambier*, Ord. *Rubiaceæ*.

gambit, *n.* *gám-bit* [F. *gambit*—from It. *gumbetto*, tripping up by the heels—from *gamba*, the leg], at chess, an opening made by sacrificing a pawn gratuitously at an early stage of the game in order to gain a particular advantage thereby.

gamble, *v.* *gám-bú* [for *gambe*—freq. of MR. *gamben*: AS. *gambetan*—see *game* and *gambol*], to play at a game extravagantly for money: *gam'bling*, *imp.* *n.* the act or practice of one who gambles: *gambled*, pp. *gám-búld*, lost by gambling: *gam'bler*, *n.* *-blér*, one who.

gamboge, *n.* *gám-bôf* [from *Camboja*, Cambodia, in Asia], a yellow gum-resin used as a pigment, and in medicine as a drastic and nauseating purge; the resinous juice of the *Garcinia morilla*, Ord. *Guttifera* or *Clusiaceæ*.

gambol, *n.* *gám-bôl* [OF. *gambade*: It. *gambata*—from *gamba*, the leg—see *game*], a dancing or skipping about for sport or joy; a sportive prank: *v.* to dance and skip about in sport or joy; to frisk: *gam'boling*, *imp.* *adj.* sportive: *gam'bolled*, pp. *-bôld*.—*SYN.* of *'gambol v.*: to dance; leap; tumble; frolic; skip; start.

gambrel, *n.* *gám-brél* [It. *gambarella*—from *gamba*, a leg], the hind leg of a horse; a crooked stick used by butchers for suspending animals that have been slaughtered.

game, *n.* *gám* [AS. and Icel. *gamen*, sport], wild animals pursued and killed by hunting or shooting, as hares, pheasants, &c.; sport or diversion of any kind; a single match at play; sportive insult or mockery; a scheme or measure planned or pursued: *v.* to play at any sport; to gambol: *adj.* in *familiar language*, crooked, as a 'game leg'; courageous; plucky: *games*, *n.* plu. *gáms*, public athletic and other contests: *gam'ing*, *imp.* *n.* practice or habit of gamblers: *gamed*, pp. *gám-d*: *game'ster*, *n.* *-stér*, one who is viciously addicted to play for money;

a gambler: *gamekeeper*, *n.* one who has the care of certain wild animals protected by law: *game'ly*, ad. *-it*, in a plucky or courageous manner: *game some*, *a.* *-süm*, gay; sportive: *game some'ly*, ad. *-it*: *game'someness*, *n.* *game-cock*, a cock of a particular species bred for fighting: *game-laws*, laws by which persons are punished by fine or imprisonment if convicted of taking certain wild animals, as hares, pheasants, &c.

gamie, *a.* *gím-ik* [Gr. *gamikos*—from *gamos*, marriage], of a sexual character; sexual: *gam'ogamie*, *n.* *-ô-jém-i-é-nis* [Gr. *genesis*, origin—from *gennai*, I cause], sexual generation.

gamin, *n.* *gím-in* or *ôd-méng* [F. *gamin*], in France, a rude boy; an idle street boy; a black-guard.

gammer, *n.* *gám-mér* [contr. of *grandmother*], a word formerly used in addressing old women.

gammou, *n.* *gám-nân* [AF. *gambon*—from *gambe*, a leg], a smoked or cured ham; the hinder and thick portion of a slice of bacon having part of the leg.

gammon, *int.* *gám-mén* [AS. *gamen*, sport], a familiar exclamation, signifying 'nonsense, you are joking': *n.* an imposition or hoax: *v.* to impose on by hoaxing; to defeat at the game backgammon: *gam'moning*, *imp.* *gám-moned*, pp. *-méd*.

gamopetalous, *a.* *gám-ô-pét-â-tâs* [Gr. *gamos*, marriage; *petalon*, a leaf], in bot., having a corolla formed by the union or grafting together of several petals so as to form a tube; monopetalous: *gam-osepalous*, *a.* *-ôp-â-tâs* [*sepalon*, an adapted word from Gr. *sepalon*, for a sepal], having a calyx formed by the union of several sepals; monosepalous.

gamophyllous, *a.* *gám-ô-fil-âs* [Gr. *gamos*, marriage; *phylon*, leaf], in bot., having leaves united by their edges, opposed to *epophyllous*.

gamut, *n.* *gám-út* [OF. *gamut*, the musical scale: L. *ut*, used formerly to mark or designate the first note of the scale], the lines and spaces on which musical notes are written. *Note*.—The scale is said to have been so named from the Gr. letter *gamma*, or *gammá*, standing prominently in front of the whole scale, whose notes were designated by letters of the alphabet, a, b, c, d, e, f, and *gamma*.

gander, *n.* *gám-dér* [AS. *gandr*], the male of the goose.

gang, *n.* *gáng* [AS. *gang*, a journey, a step: Icel. *gangr*—see *go*], a number going in company, generally of workmen, but frequently used in a bad sense; a crew; a band: *gang'er*, *n.* *-ér*, the foreman of a gang of labourers on a railway: *gang* or *gangue*, *n.* *gáng*, the matrix or portion of rock in which an ore is embedded: *gang board*, a board or plank with steps for walking into or out of a boat: *gang way*, a temporary road or passage into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another; any temporary access to a building formed of planks; a narrow passage of any kind: *company*, of *gang*: *company*; society; association; combination.

Gangotri, *a.* *gám-jét-ik*, pert. to the river *Ganges*; designating the Himalayan branches of the Turanian languages.

ganglion, *n.* *gáng-gil-ôn*, *gán'gions* or *gán'gila*, *n.* plu. *-gí-lá* [Gr. *ganglion*, a tumour], in anat., an enlargement in the course of a nerve; a tumour in the sheath of a tendon: *gán'gilated*, *a.* *-téd*, having ganglions; intertwined: *gán'gion'ic*, *a.* *-ô-ik*, relating to ganglia; applied to collections of nucleated nerve-cells which are centres of nervous power to the fibres connected with them: *gán'gion'ous*, *n.* *-ô-né-ri* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve], applied to the mollusca and articulates which have a ganglionic nervous system.

gangrel, *n.* *gáng-grél* [Scot.], a vagrant: *adj.* leading a vagrant life; vagabond.

gangrene, *n.* *gáng-grén* [F. *gangrène*—from L. *gan-græni*—from Gr. *gan-grainô*, a gangrene—*gan*, from *grainô*, I eat or gnaw], a condition of some soft part of a living body causing mortification or death of the part: *v.* to mortify or become mortified: *gan'growing*, *imp.* *gan'grewed*, pp. *-gréad*, *adj.* affected with gangrene: *gangrenous*, *a.* *gáng-gré-nus*, showing a tendency to gangrene; having the character of gangrene.

gaugue—see under *gaug*.

ganget, *n.* *gám-nét* [AS. *ganot*, the wild goose], the solan goose.

mûte, *mutt*, *fîtr*, *lâte*; *mête*, *mât*, *hér*; *plue*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môre*;

where the apex of each carpellary scale is much enlarged or fleshy, so that collectively they form a round compact fruit.

gale, *n.* *gál* [cf. Dan. *gal*, mad, furious], a loud, strong wind; a blast; in *meteor.*, a wind having a velocity of 40 to 70 miles an hour.—*SYN.* of 'gale': wind; blast; gust; storm.

gale, *v.* *gál* [AS. *galan*, to sing], in OE., to cry; to croak; to scream; gal'ing, imp.; *galed*, pp., *gald*.

gale, *n.* *gál* or *gál-le* [AS. *gagel*], a native fragrant plant, called the Scotch myrtle or bog-myrtle; the *Myrica gale*, Ord. *Myricaceae*, common to marshy grounds.

gale, *n.* *gál* [Eng. dial.: ME. *gavel*; AS. *gafoel*, a tale, in S. of *England*, a payment, at regular intervals, of rent or interest; the right of a miser to hold and work a plot of land, as in the Forest of Dean: *gale-day*, rent-day.

galea, *n.* *gál-le-dá* [L. *galea*, a helmet], in *anat.*, the arched or caul; in *zool.*, a fossil sea-urchin, shaped like a helmet; in *entom.*, an appendage of the maxilla; in *bot.*, a helmet-like calyx or corolla; in *surg.*, a bandage for the head; in *path.*, headache extending all over the head.

galena, *a.* *gál-lé-dá*, also *galenated* [L. *galénatus*, wearing a helmet], in *bot.*, shaped in a hollow vaulted manner like a helmet; bearing a flower resembling a helmet.

galena, *n.* *gál-lé-ná* [L. *galéna*—from Gr. *galéne*, tranquillity, galena], the common ore of lead of a bluish-grey colour and metallic lustre; native sulphide of lead: *galenic*, *a.* *gál-lé-ník*, pert. to galena.

Galénism, *n.* *gál-lén-izm*, the medical theories, teaching, and practice of *Galén*, the most celebrated Greek physician of antiquity, who died about 200 A.D. *Galénical*, *a.* *gál-lík*, of or pert. to Galén or his doctrine: *Galénist*, *n.* *gál-lík*, one who is a follower of Galén.

galenites, *n.* *plu.* *gál-lér-íz* [L. *galea*, a helmet], in *geol.*, helmet-shaped sea-urchins of the chalk period.

Galilee, *n.* *gál-lé*, a province of Palestine; a porch or chapel annexed to some anc. churches: *Gal'ilean*, *a.* *gál-lé-an*, an inhabitant of Galilee.

galiot, *n.* *gál-tót* [F. *galiole*; mid. L. *galioleota*, *galica*, a galley], a ship moved by both sails and oars; a small Dutch vessel; also *galiot*.

galipot, *n.* *gál-tót* [F. *galipot*], a white resinous juice found flowing from fir or pine trees.

gall, *n.* *gál* [AS. *gealla*], in an animal, a bitter yellowish-green fluid contained in the gall-bladder; *bic.*, anything extremely bitter; anger; rancour; bitterness of mind; a neutral salt skimmed off the surface of melted crown-glass: *gall-bladder*, a small sack, pear-shaped, which receives the bile from the liver: *gall-stone*, a concretion found in the gall-bladder: *gal'less*, *a.* wanting gall or bitterness.

gall, *n.* *gál*, or *gall-nut* [F. *galle*, a gall-nut—from L. *galla*, the oak-apple], a hard round excrescence growing round the eggs of an insect deposited in the tender shoots of the oak-tree, &c.: *gal'lic*, *a.* *gál-lík*, pert. to or obtained from galls, as *gal'lic acid*: *gal'late*, *n.* *gál-lík*, a compound of gallic acid with a base.

gall, *v.* *gál* [OF. *galler*, to fret, to itch; *galle*, a fretting or itching: L. *callus*, hard thick skin], to hurt or break the skin by rubbing; to break any surface by rubbing; to tease; to vex much; to chagrin; to wound the feelings: *a.* a wound in the skin by rubbing: *gal'ling*, *imp.*: *adj.* adapted to fret or vex; harassing, as a galling fire: *n.* a fretting or wearing of the skin by friction: *gal'led*, *pp.* *gal'led*.—*SYN.* of 'gall v.': to chafe; rub; wear away; excoriate; vex; fret; harass; annoy.

gallant, *a.* *gál-lánt* [OF. *galant*, courteous, gallant—from *galer*, to rejoice—from *pale*, show, festivity], manifesting bravery; magnanimous; daring; showy: *gal'antly*, *ad.* *gál-lánt-ly*, *n.* *trí*, bravery; intractability; polite attention to women—often used in a bad or equivocal sense: *gallant*, *v.* *gál-lánt*, to attend and wait on, as on a woman: *a.* a showy person; one polite and attentive to women; a lover: *adj.* attentive to ladies; courteous: *gal'lant'ing*, *imp.*: *gal'lant'ed*, *pp.*.—*SYN.* of 'gallant a.': bold; brave; fearless; intrepid; courageous; undaunted; valiant; heroic; splendid; magnificent; chivalrous. *gal'late*—see under *gall* 2.

galassae, *n.* *gál-lá-sá* [F. *galasse* or *galenasse*: It. *galassae*—see *galley*], a low-built vessel having both sails and oars, formerly used on the Mediterranean.

galloon, *n.* *gál-lé-on*, or *galloon*, *n.* *gál-lón* [Sp. *galcon*, a great galley—see *galley*], a large Spanish ship formerly used in trading to America, or as a war-vessel.

gallery, *n.* *gál-lér-í* [F. *galerie*, gallery, lobby—from *gale*, show], a long apartment serving as a communication to others; any long passage; the upper seats in a theatre; the raised floor round a church or public building; a collection of paintings, &c., and the place where they are arranged for inspection; in *mining*, a working drift or level from which the mineral has been excavated; in *mil.*, a passage formed under ground.

galley, *n.* *gál-lé* [OF. *galie*: L. *galica*, a galley], a one-decked vessel navigated with sails and oars, used in the Mediterranean; a light open boat; the kitchen of a ship; in *printing*, a frame which receives the types from the composing-stick [F. *galée*]; the galleys, *n.* *plu.* *gál-lé*, galleys used as a place of punishment—galleys being generally rowed by slaves and criminals: *galley-slave*, a person condemned for a crime to work in a galley.

galliard, *n.* *gál-yárd* [F. *gaillard*, bold: Sp. *galarda*, an airy dance], in OE., a gallant, gay, lively man; a lively, nimble dance.

Gallic, *a.* *gál-lík* [L. *Gallia*, Gaul, anc. name of France], pert. to Gaul or France; also *Gal'lican*, *a.* *gál-lík-an*: *gal'licise*, *v.* *gál-líz*, to render French: *Gal'licism*, *n.* *gál-líz-izm*, a French idiom or form of expression: *Gallican Church*, the distinctive title of the R. Cath. Ch. in France.

gallic acid—see under *gall* 2.

galligaskins, *n.* *plu.* *gál-lí-gás-kínz* [F. *Greguesque*, Greek or Grecian: It. *Grecesco*—from L. *Græcus*, Grecian], leather protectors or hose for the legs of sportsmen; loose wide breeches.

gallimaufry, *n.* *gál-lí-máf-ri* [F. *gallimaufree*, hotch-potch], in OE., a stew or boiled dish of scraps; a ridiculous medley; a medley of persons.

gallinaceous, *gál-lín-á-sé-ás* [L. *gallinæcus*, pert. to domestic fowls—from *gallina*, a hen], denoting birds like the domestic fowl, pheasant, turkey, &c.: *gallinacel*, *n.* *plu.* *gál-lín-á-sé-ás*, that section of rasorial birds of which the common barn-fowl is a typical example.

galipot, *n.*—see *galiot*.

galipot, *n.* *gál-lí-pót* [O.Dut. *pleypot*, earthen pot; *gley*, clay], the coloured pots or vases employed by druggists or apothecaries to contain medicines.

gallium, *n.* *gál-lí-ám* [L. *Gallia*, France], a rare metallic element allied to aluminium.

gallivant, *v.* *gál-lí-vánt* [perhaps a variation of *v. gallant*], to gad about; to spend time frivolously; to flirt.

gallivat, *n.* *gál-lí-vát* [Dut.], a swift-sailing boat of large size, used on the Malabar coast, frequently carrying swivel-guns.

gallwasp, *n.* *gál-lí-wésp* [W. Ind.], a small brown lizard of the W. Indies, much abhorred by the inhabitants, but innocuous.

gallon, *n.* *gál-lán* [OF. *galon*, a gallon], a liquid or dry measure containing four quarts.

galloon, *n.* *gál-lón* [F. and Sp. *galon*—from F. and It. *gala*, pomp, show], a narrow kind of lace made of silk, cotton, gold, &c.

gallop, *n.* *gál-láp* [F. *galoper*—from O.Flem. *walop*, a gallop—from *wallen*, to boil], the swift forward movement of a horse or other animal by springs or leaps; the quickest pace of a horse: *v.* to move forward swiftly, as a horse: *gal'loping*, *imp.*: *adj.* rapid: *n.* the act of: *gal'loped*, *pp.* *láp*: *gal'loper*, *n.* *er*, one who: *gal'lopade*, *n.* *láp-pád* [F. *galopade*], a sidelong kind of gallop; a dance, and the music appropriate to it: *gal'lopá-ding*, *n.* the act of dancing a gallopade: *adj.* dancing a gallopade; moving about briskly: *hand-gallop*, a gallop, but not at full speed.

gallow, *v.* *gál-ló* [AS. *gathrean*, to astonish], in OE., to frighten; to terrify: *gal'lowing*, *imp.*: *gal'lowed*, *pp.* *gál-lód*.

galloway, *n.* *gál-ló-wá*, the name for a species of horse under 14 hands high, first bred in Galloway, in Scotland.

gallowglass, *n.* *gál-ló-glás* [Ir. *galloglach*, a servant], formerly, a heavy-armed foot-soldier of Ireland and the Western Isles.

gallows, *n.* *gál-lóz* [AS. *galga*], two upright posts, with a crossbeam on top, from which criminals are hung; formerly, one deserving the gallows; in *Scot.*

cole, boy, foot, pure, bud; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

gaberrillie, n. *gá-bér-llí-í* [Gael. *gabair*, a talker; Scot. *lilt*; Gael. *luistille*, a merry lay or song], in Eng. *dúal*, a ballad-singer; **gaberrunnie-man**, n. *gá-bér-lón-í* [Gael. *lunnair*, an idle talkative beggar], in Scot., formerly a beggar who carried a wallet; a privileged beggar—also called a *bedesman* or *blue-gown*.

gabion, n. *gá-bí-ón* [F. *gabion*—from It. *gabbia*, a cage; L. *cavea*, a cage], in mil., a large cylindrical basket of wicker-work, open at both ends and filled with earth, used as a shelter for working parties, and in the construction of the parapets, trenches, &c.; **gabionade**, n. *-ón-á-dé*, a parapet formed of gabions.

gable, n. *gá-bí* [OF. *gabie*—from mid. L. *gabulum*, a gable; OE. Ger. *gabula*, a fork], the triangular part of the end of a building between the eaves and the summit; **gabiet**, n. *-bi-ét*, the small gable used for the summit of niches or Gothic tabernacle-work.

gad, n. *gá-d* [Icel. *gádr*, a good, a spike], in mining, a pointed wedge of a peculiar form, used to break up the ore under ground; a graver; in OE., an arrow or spear head, a pointed knob, and the like: v. to ramble about without any fixed purpose, as cattle sying from the attack of the gad-fly; **gad dling**, imp.: adj. roving; **gad dingly**, ad. *-ly*, in a gadding manner; **gad ded**, pp.: **gad-dy**, the fly that goads or stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin; **gadabout**, n., also **gadder**, n. *gá-dér*, one who rams much abroad without business; a rambling tit-tattler: upon the **gad**, in OE., upon a sudden; with undue or impetuous haste.

gaddee, **gaddi**, or **gaddee**, n. *gá-dí* [Hind.], a rajah's throne; a cushion; a seat.

Gadhalic, n. *gá-dhál-ic*—name as **Gaelic**.

Gadolinic, or **gadolinic**, n. *gá-dí-ik*, *gá-dín-ik* [mid. L. *gadolus*, a cod-fish], derived from or pert. to cod-fish; **gadolinic acid**, a brown crystalline substance present in cod-liver oil.

gadolinite, n. *gá-dí-ín-ít* [after the Russian chemist *Gadolín*], a silicate of yttria found in Sweden in imperfect green crystals, and in amorphous masses in granite; **gadolinitum**, n. *gá-dí-ín-ít-um*, a metallic element found in the mineral gadolinite.

gadwall or **gadwall**, n. *gá-dí-wál*, *gá-dí-wél* [perhaps from Eng. *gaul*, to walk about, and *wél*], a grey freshwater duck.

Gaelic, n. *gá-í-ik* or *gá-í-ik* [Gael. *Gaithéal*, a Highlander], the language of the Highlanders of Scotland; a division of the Celtic language: adj. pert. to the Scottish Highlanders or their language; **Gaedhelic**, n., a *gá-í-ik*, the division of the Celtic languages which comprises the Irish, Gaelic, and the Manx.

gá, n. *gá* [OF. *gá*, an iron hook], a prop or sort of boom used in extending the upper corner of a fore-and-aft sail; a long hook used for landing salmon: v. to land a salmon with such a hook; **gá'ing**, imp.: **gá'ed**, pp. *gá't*.

gaffer, n. *gá-fér* [a contr. of *grandfather*: Eng. dial., *gram(er)*], a word formerly applied to an aged man in humble life; a name given to a foreman or overseer.

gag, n. *gág* [MR. *gaggen*: cf. W. *egio*, to choke; *ceg*, the mouth], something put into the mouth to hinder speaking; in slang, certain words introduced by an actor in a theatre into his part to suit a particular purpose: v. to hinder speaking by thrusting something into the mouth, or in any other way; **gag'ing**, imp.: **gagged**, pp. *gá-gí*: **gag-tooth**, a projecting tooth.

gage, n. *gá-g* [F. *gage*, a pledge—prob. from an O.Sax. form *uagion*, a pledge], a pledge or security; a glove or cap, &c., thrown to the ground as a challenge to combat: v. to pledge; to wager; **gá'ing**, imp.: **gaged**, pp. *gá-gí*, pledged; bound.

gagie, n. *gá-gí-er*, the windward of a ship:

gaggle, v. *gá-gí* to measure—see **gauge**.

gaggle, n. *gá-gí* [ME. *gaggle*], to make a noise, as a goose: Icel. and Norw. *gagil*, a wild goose; to make a noise like a goose; **gag'ling**, imp.: **gag'led**, pp. *gá-gí*.

gahnite, n. *gá-nít* [from *Gahn*, a chemist], a native aluminate of zinc, crystallising like spinel: also called **zinc-spinel**.

gality and **gally**—see under **gay**.

Galkwar or **Galkwar**, n. *gá-k-wár* [Hind.], the title of the native ruler of Baroda, W. India, now under British control.

gain, n. *gáin* [Icel. *gagn*, gain: cf. Sw. *gagn*], profit;

advantage obtained; interest: v. to get, as profit or advantage; to obtain by effort; to procure; to have profit or advantage; to reach or arrive at: **gain'ing**, imp.: **gained**, pp. *gáin*: **gains**, n. plu. *gáins*, earnings, &c.: **gain'ful**, a. *-fúl*, profitable; advantageous: **gain'fully**, ad. *-ly*: **gain'fulness**, n.: **gain'giving**, n. *-gí-íng*, in OE., return; misgiving: **gain'less**, a. bringing no advantage; to **gain ground**, to advance in any undertaking; to prevail: to **gain over**, to draw to another party or interest; to **gain on** or upon, to encroach on; to get the better of—SYN. of 'gain' v.: to acquire; obtain; win; earn; attain; get; achieve; conciliate; reach; arrive at—'gain' n.: emolument; incre; advantage; benefit; acquisition; accumulation.

gainsey, v. *gáin-sé* [ME. *gáinsecien*; AS. *gagan*, against; *secan*, to say], to speak against; to contradict; to oppose in words: **gain'saying**, imp.: **gain'said**, pp. *-sáid*, contradicted; **gain'sayer**, n. *-sá-ér*, one who; an opposer.

gainst, contr. for **against**.

gainstrive, v. *gáin-stríve* [*gain*, and *strive*], in OE., to strive against; to make resistance.

garish or **garish**, a. *gá-rí-sh* [OE. *garore* or *garre*, a variant of *gaze*], unduly or tastelessly fine; staring; glaring; showy; extravagantly gay; in OE., flightily; **gar'ishly**, ad. *-ly*, splendidly; gaudily: **gar'ishness**, n. finery; flaunting gaudiness.

gait, n. *gáit* [Icel. *gata*, a way], manner and air in walking; walk or march; carriage; **gaited**, a. *gáit-éd*, having a particular manner of walking.

gaiters, n. plu. *gáit-érs* [F. *guêtre* or *gütre*: perhaps Goth. *scoti*, a garment], coverings of cloth for the legs and ankles, coming down over part of the shoe.

gala, n. *gá-lá* or *gá-lá* [F.: It. *gala*, ornament], a festival with music; display; splendour: **gala-day**, a day of pomp, splendour, or festivity.

galactic, a. *gá-lák-ík* [Gr. *gala*, milk; *galaktos*, of milk], connected with or relating to the galaxy or milky-way; of or pert. to milk: **galactia**, n. *gá-lík-í-tá*, a mineral, so called from its giving the colour of milk when triturated among water: **galactocoele**, n. *-tó-sé* [Gr. *gálē*, a tumour], a tumour formed in the breast during lactation: **galactometer**, n. *gá-lík-tóm-é-tér* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the quality of milk; a lactometer: **galactia** or **galactine**, n. *gá-lík-tín*, a name given to a uterine substance, resembling peptone, obtained from milk; also, an amorphous compound found in the seeds of leguminous plants: **galactopoeitic**, a. *-tóp-é-í-tík* [Gr. *poieō*, I make], in med., increasing the flow of milk: a substance which promotes the flow of milk.

galactophorous a. *gá-lák-táf-ó-rús* [Gr. *gala*, milk; *galaktos*, of milk; *phorōō*, I carry], conveying milk or white juice; applied to certain ducts or canals in the mamma.

galactose, n. *gá-lák-tós* [Gr. *gala*, milk; *galaktos*, of milk], a variety of milk-sugar or lactose formed by boiling it with dilute acid.

galage, n. *gá-lí-g*, in ME., a galosh.

galago, n. *gá-lá-gó* [mid. L.], the squirrel-lemur of Africa.

galangal or **galingala**, n. *gá-lán-gál*, *gá-lín-gíl* [Ar. *Khalanyan*; Chin. *Ko-liang-kiang*, mild ginger of Ko (a district in Canton)], a dried root brought from China, having an aromatic smell and a pungent bitter taste, formerly used in medicine; the root-stock of *Alpinia officinarum* and *A. galanga* has a similar rhizome, Ord. *Zingiberaceae*.

galantine, n. *gá-lán-tín* [F.: mid. L. *galatina*: L. *gelatus*, frozen—from *gelo*, frost], a dish of veal or other delicate meat, freed from bone, and prepared with spices and vegetables.

Galatians, n. plu. *gá-lá-shí-áns*, the inhabitants of Galatia, an Asia Minor, descendants of the *Gauls*, who settled there.

galaxy, n. *gá-láks-í* [F. *galaxie*, the milky-way—from Gr. *galaxias*—from *gala*, milk], the milky-way: the long white nebulous track which seems to encompass the heavens like a girdle; any assemblage of distinguished persons or things.

galbanum, n. *gá-lá-núm* [L.], the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant imported from Turkey; perhaps the *Ferula galbaniflua* and *F. rubicarpa*, found in Northern Persia.

galbulus, n. *gá-lá-bú-lús* [L. *galbulus*, the nut of the cypress-tree], in bot., a modification of the cone,

máit, milt, fár, láto; méte, mêt, hér; yíne, pín; nóte, nôt, móve;

groove or channel; a wrinkle: *v.* to form furrows in; to groove; to wrinkle: *fur*-*rewing*, *imp.*: *fur*-*rowed*, *pp.* -*red*, having channels or ridges lengthwise.

Further, *a. fôr-thër* [AS. *forthor*, compar. of *fore*, before, more distant; beyond this; additional; is now used as the compar. of *far*, but erroneously: *ad.* to a greater distance: *v.* to help forward; to promote: *fur*-*thering*, *imp.* promoting; *advancing*: *fur*-*thered*, *pp.* -*thër'd*: *fur*-*therance*, *n.* -*thër-dns*, a helping forward: *fur*-*thermore*, *ad.* moreover; besides: *fur*-*thermost*, a most remote: *fur*-*thest*, *a. fôr-thet*, most advanced in time or place: *ad.* at the greatest distance.

Furtive, *a. fôr-tiv* [F. *furtif*—from L. *furtivus*, stolen—from *fôr*, a thief] stealthy, as furtive glances; secret: *fur*-*tively*, *ad.* -*ly*, by stealth.

Furunculus, *n. fôr-ung-kû-lûs* [L. *furunculus*, a petty thief, a boil—from *fôr*, a thief] a boil or small sore having a central core, and suppurating imperfectly: *furuncular*, *a. fôr-ung-kû-lér*, like a furunculus.

Fury—see under *Furious*.

Furus, *n. fôr* [AS. *fyr*, furze: cf. Gael. *prosa*, a bric, a bush], a common, hardy, prickly shrub; the genus or whin; the *Ulex Europæus* or common furze, Ord. *Leguminosæ*: *furry*, *a. fôr-ét*, full of furze.

Fusarola, *n. fû-sêl-rû* [F.—from L. *fusus*, a spindle], is arch., a moulding on the capital of a pillar; an astragal.

Fuscesc, *a. fû-sê-s* [L. *fuscus*, dark] in bot., dark; dusky; brown: *fuscescent*, *a. fû-sê-s-ns*, tending to a dark brown.

Fuse, *v. fûs* [L. *fusus*, poured or spread out—from *fuso*, I pour, melt], to melt or liquify by heat; to be melted: *fu*-*sing*, *imp.*: *fused*, *pp.* -*ed*, melted:

fusion, *n. fû-zhûn*, the act of melting; the state of being dissolved or melted by heat; the union or blending together as if melted: *fusible*, *a. -st-ib*, that may be melted: *fusibility*, *n. -st-ib-î-té*, the quality of being able to be melted: *fusible metal*, an alloy of bismuth, lead, tin, and cadmium, which melts at the heat of boiling-water: *fusible plug*, a plug of fusible metal placed in a steam-boiler or set in an electric circuit, intended to bring about an escape when a dangerous heat is reached.

Fuse or *fusile*, *n. fû-sûs*, also *fuse*, *n. fû-sê* [F. *fusil*], a tube filled with a combustible composition, or a kind of match, used for firing shells or for blasting: *fusée*, *n. fû-sê*, a match; a cigar-light.

Fusee, *n. fû-sê* [OF. *fusée*; mid. L. *fusilla*, a spindle full of thread: L. *fusus*, a spindle], the cone or conical part of a clock round which the chain is wound: *fusiform*, *a. fû-sê-fôr-m* [L. *forma*, shape], in bot., spindle-shaped; tapering like the root of a carrot.

Fusel, *a. fû-sêl* [Ger. *fusel*, bad brandy], applied to a kind of oil produced in the distillation of spirits, especially from potatoes and inferior grain.

Fusibility, *fusible*—see under *Fuse* 1.

Fusiform, *a.*—see under *Fusee*.

Fusil, *a. fû-sêl* [F. *fusil*; mid. L. *fortile*, a fire-steel for a tinder-box—from L. *focus*, fire], a light match or firelock: *fusilier* or *fusilier*, *n. fû-sêl-ér* [F. *fusilier*], one of the soldiers of a foot regiment originally armed with a fusil; a title of certain British regiments: *fusillade*, *n. fû-sêl-dê* [F. *fusilade*, a shooting], discharges of fire-arms in military exercises.

Fusil, *a. fû-sêl* [L. *fusus*, poured out, melted] in OE., fused; capable of being melted.

Fusil, *n. fû-sêl* [from a supposed mid. L. *fusillus*—from L. *fusus*, a spindle], a spindle in heraldry.

Fusion, *n.*—see under *Fuse* 1.

Fuss, *n. fûs* [probably onomatopoeic], a bustle in a small matter; much ado about trifles: *fussy*, *a. -st*, troublesome and bustling about a small matter: *fussily*, *ad.* -*ly*, in a bustling manner: *fussiness*, *n. fûs-î-s-ns*, the state of being fussy.

Fust, *n. fûst* [OF. *fust*: L. *fustis*, a club] in arch., the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

Fustanella, *n. fû-sêl-d-â-lêl* [mid. L.—from mod. Gr. *phoustani*, a petticoat], a short skirt of white linen or cotton worn by men in modern Greece.

Fusted, *a. fû-sêd* [OF. *fusé*, tasting or smelling of the cask], having a bad smell; mouldy: *fusty*, *a. -st*, ill-smelling; rank: *fustiness*, *n.* an ill smell from mouldiness, &c.: *fust*, *v.* in OE., to grow fusty or smelling of must: *fustig*, *imp.*: *fus'ted*, *pp.*

fustet—see *fustie*.

Fustiana, *n. fû-sêl-d-ân* [OF. *fustaine*, so called as brought from *Fustat*, Cairo], a thick strong cloth made of cotton; an inflated swelling kind of writing or speaking; bombast: *adj.* made of fustian; absurdly pompous: *fus'tianist*, *n.* -*î-d-î-t-ist*, one who admires inflated talk.

Fustie, *n. fû-sê-tik*, or *fustet*, *n. fû-sê-tê* [F. *fustoc* or *fustet*, *fuselia*, a smoke-tree: L. *fustis*, a club], a kind of wood used as a yellow dye-stuff.

Fustigate, *v. fû-sê-t-gât* [L. *fustigatus*, cudgelled—from *fustis*, a club], to beat with a stick: *fustigating*, *imp.*: *fustigated*, *pp.*: *fustigation*, *n. -gât-shûn*, a beating with a stick or cudgel.

Fusty—see under *fused*.

Fusus, *n. fû-sûs* [L. *fusus*, a spindle], an extensive genus of shells, of which the spindle-shell and the red whelk may be taken as the type.

Futhork, *n. fû-thôr-k*, the Runic alphabet, so called from its first six letters, *f, u, th, o, r, k*.

Futtle, *a. fû-tl* or *-tl* [F. *futelle*, light, vain—from L. *futillus*, that easily pours out, untrustworthy], trifling; of no weight or importance; of no effect; unsuccessful: *fu*-*till*ly, *ad.* -*ly*: *futillity*, *n. fû-tl-î-t-î-té*, want of weight or effect; worthlessness.

Futtocks, *n. plu. fû-tl-ûks* [corrupt. of *foot-stocks* or *foot-hooks*], the upright curved timbers or ribs of a ship springing from the keel, which hold the ship together, small shrouds over the lower ones.

Futurity, *a. fû-tû-r-î* or *-chôr* [F. *future*—from L. *futurus*, about to be], that is to come; that which is to exist: *n.* time to come; a tense in grammar implying an event to come: *futurity*, *n. fû-tû-r-î-t-î-té*, time to come; event to come: *fu*-*turist*, *n. -î-s*, one who believes that the Bible prophecies are to be fulfilled in the future; one who lives in the future rather than in the present.

Fuze—see *fuse* 2.

Fuzz, *v. fûz* [an imitative word], to fly off with a sort of buzzing noise, as water from a hot surface: *fuzzing*, *imp.*: *fuzzed*, *pp.* -*ed*: *fuzzie*, *v. fûz-î*, to confuse the head with drink; to fuddle: *fuzzling*, *imp.* -*ing*: *fuzzled*, *pp.* -*ed*: *fuzzy*, *a. fûz-î* [Scot. *foosy* or *fozy*], consisting of a frothy spongy mass: *fuzz-ball*, a kind of fungus filled with dust; the puff-ball.

Fy—same as *fo*.

Fyke *n. fûk* [Dut. *fuik*], a bag-net used in catching fish.

Fyrd, *n. fôr-î* [AS.], in *Anglo-Saxon Hist.*, the land force of the whole nation,—a body corresponding to the German landwehr.

Fytte, *n. fû-tt*—same as *ft 3*.

G

g, 6, *je*, the seventh letter of the English alphabet, and a consonant.

Gabardine or *gaberdine*, *n. gab-êr-dên* [Sp. *gabardina*], a loose outer garment; in the middle ages, a long loose coat or csmock rendered obligatory on the Jews to wear.

Gabble, *v. gab-îl* [freq. of ME. *gabben*, to talk idly; Icel. *gabba*, to mock; to prate; to talk idly and rapidly, or without meaning: *a.* loud or rapid talking without meaning; inarticulate sounds: *gab-bling*, *imp.*: *gab-*

bled, *pp.* -*bled*: *gabbler*, *n. gab-êl-ér*, one who: *gab*, *n. gab*, familiarly, talkativeness; loquacity: *v.* to talk much; to talk idly: *gab-bing*, *imp.*: *gabbed*, *pp.* -*bled*.

Gabbro, *n. gab-brô* [It.], a rock of varied character, essentially composed of felspar and diallage, sometimes with serpentine or mica: *gab-brô*, *a. -brô-tik*, pert: *gab* brônite, *gab* ronite, *n. gab-brô-nit*, *gab-brô-nit*, a greyish mineral, probably a variety of scapolite, occurring in foliated or in compact masses: also called *fascite*, *fû-s-î-t*.

gâb, gôb, fûb; gâre, béd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, real.

comical: *fun'ally*, ad. *N.*: *fun'ny-hone*, the part of the elbow over which the ulnar nerve passes.

funambulist, n. *fū-nām-bū-lis* [Sp. *funambulo*—from *L. funis*, a rope; *ambulo*, I walk], a rope walker or dancer.

function, n. *fūŋk-shūn* [*F. fonction*—from *L. functionem*, a performance—*from functus*, performed], performance; office; employment; duty belonging to any particular office or station; the office of any bodily organ; power; faculty; in *arith.*, the result of certain arrangements of numbers; any number considered as formed from any other number: *funct'ional*, a. *-di*, pert. to, or connected with, functions: *funct'ionally*, ad. *-al*: *funct'ionary*, n. *-er-i*, one who holds an office; an official: *functional disease*, in *med.*, the derangement of an organ arising from a cause external to itself; opposed to *organic disease*, in which the organ itself is affected.

fund, n. *fūnd* [*OF. fond*, a bottom, a floor, a merchant's stock—*from L. fundus*, a farm, an estate], that out of which supplies are drawn; a stock or bank of money; ample store; permanent debts due by Government paying interest are called the *funds* or *stocks*: *v.* to place money in a fund; to put lent money into the form of permanent bonds or stock bearing regular interest: *fund'ing*, imp. a. putting into the funds; placing in the condition of a funded debt: *fund'ed*, pp. a. placed in the funds or public stocks as a permanent investment; put into the form of bonds or stock: *fund'less*, a. *fund-holder*, one having money invested in the *funds*: *staking fund*, a sum of money set apart, and increased at fixed intervals, with the view of extinguishing a public debt.

fundament, n. *fūn-dā-mēnt* [*L. fundamentum*, groundwork, basis—*from fundo*, I found], the foundation; the seat of the body: *fun'damen'tal*, a. pert. to or serving for the foundation; essential; primary: *leading*: *a.* a leading or primary principle or article; essential: *fun'damen'tals*, n. plu. *-dīs*, essential parts, as fundamental truths: *fun'damen'tally*, ad. *-dā-lī*: *fun'damental'ity*, n. *-dā-lī-tī*, character of being essential.

fund or *fundungi*, n. *fūn'dī*, *fūn-dūn'gī* [Afric.], a millet-like grain cultivated in W. Africa.

funeral, n. *fū-nēr-dī* [mid. *L. funerals*, relating to a burial—*from L. funus*, a burial], the ceremony of burying a dead human body: *adj.* pert. to or used at a funeral: *funereal*, a. *fū-nēr-i-dī*, suiting a funeral; dark; solemn; mournful: *funes*, really, ad. *-li*.

fungi—see under fungus.

fungus, n. *fūŋ-gūs*, *fungi*, n. plu. *fūn'gi*, sometimes *funguses*, n. plu. *fūŋ-gū-sēs* [*L. fungus*, a mushroom or toadstool; Gr. *spongos*, a sponge], a mushroom or toadstool; a cryptogamic plant not containing chlorophyll; any spongy excrescence on a plant or animal: *fungi*, n. plu. *fūn'gi*, an order of plants: *fun'gal*, n. *-gāl*, a fungus: *fungales*, n. plu. *fūŋ-gū-lēs*, a more recent name for fungi: *fungous*, a. *fūŋ-gūs*, of or resembling a fungus; soft; spongy: *fungosity*, n. *-gūs-ī-tī*, soft excrescence: *fungia*, n. *fūn'gi-dā*, a mushroom-like genus of corals: *fungie*, a. *-itē*, denoting an acid obtained from mushrooms: *fungiform*, a. *-fōrm* [*L. forma*, shape], headed like a mushroom: *fungite*, n. *-itē*, a fossil fungiform coral: *fungivorous*, a. *fūŋ-vō-ris* [*L. voro*, I devour], feeding on mushrooms: *fungoid*, a. *fūŋ-gōyd* [Gr. *eidos*, likeness], resembling a mushroom.

funicle, n. *fū-nī-kī* [*L. funiculus*, a slender rope—*from funis*, a cord], in bot., a cord-like appendage by which, in many cases, the seeds are attached: *funicular*, a. *fū-nī-kū-lēr*, consisting of a funicle: *funiciform*, a. *fū-nī-fōrm* [*L. forma*, shape], resembling a cord or cable.

funk, n. *fūŋk* [Eng. dial.], cowardly fright: *v.* to fear; to be in a fright: *funk'ing*, imp. *funked*, pp. *fūŋkt*.

funnel, n. *fūn'nēl* [perhaps from Bret. *founit*, a funnel], a trumpet-shaped tube for conveying liquids into close vessels; the hollow or shaft of a chimney.

fur, n. *fēr* [*OF. forre*, a sheath, a case; cf. Goth. *fōdr*; Icel. *fōthr*, lining], the soft hair of certain animals growing thick on the skin; the skin and hair when prepared; any coating considered as resembling fur, as morbid matter on the tongue, the down on a peach, &c.; the calcareous deposit in a boiler or a kettle: *adj.* made of fur: *v.* to line or

ornament with fur; to cover with morbid matter, as the tongue: *furring*, imp. *fēr'ing*, covering with fur: *n.* in *arch.*, small slips nailed on joists or rafters to fill in deficiencies, and make the boarding lying on them level: *furred*, pp. *fēr'd*: *adj.* covered or ornamented with fur: *furrier*, n. *fūr-ri-ēr*, a dealer in furs: *furry*, a. *fēr-i*, covered with fur; consisting of fur: *furriery*, n. *fūr-ri-ēr-i*, furs in general; the trade in furs.

furblew, n. *fēr-bū-lis* [*F. and Sp. furbulo*], padding; a puckered sounce for ornamenting various parts of the female dress.

furblew, v. *fēr-būsh* [*OF. forblew*, to furnish; *forblew*, furnishing; *OH. Ger. forblew*, to clean], to rub or scour to brightness; to polish: *fur'blishing*, imp.: *fur'blished*, pp. *-blisht*: *fur'blisher*, n. one who.

furcate, a. *fēr-kāt*, also *fur'cated*, a. *-kāt-ēd* [*L. furcatus*—*from furca*, a fork], forked; branching like the prongs of a fork: *furca'tion*, n. *-kāt-shūn*, a branching like a fork.

furculum, n. *fēr-kū-lūm*, also *fur'culum*, n. *-lū* [*L. dim. of furca*, a fork], a forked or V-shaped bone in the breast of a fowl, formed of the united clavicles; the merry-thought—see *fourchette*.

furfur, n. *fēr-fēr* [*L. furfur*, bran], scales like bran; dandriff; scurf: *furfuraceous*, a. *-dāŋt-ās* [*L. furfuraceus*], scurfy or scaly; covered with a meal-like powder: *furfur'ation*, n. *-dāŋt-shūn*, the state of suffering from scurf or scalliness of the skin: *furfur'amide*, n. *-dā-mīd* [*furfur*, and *amide*], a solid combustible substance obtained from furfural: *furfurine*, n. *fēr-fēr-in*, an isomeric of furfural: *furfural*, n. *fēr-fēr-āl* [*L. oleum*, oil], a volatile aromatic oil obtained from wheaten bran, also from sugar, starch, &c., by means of diluted sulphuric acid.

furfural, n. *fēr-fēr-āl*—same as *furfural*.
furious, a. *fūr-ri-ās* [*F. furiosus*—*from L. furiosus*, mad, raging—*from furis*, the three furies, rage], impetuous; raging; transported by passion beyond reason: *furi'ously*, ad. *-līs*: *furi'ousness*, n. *madness*; *rage*: *fury*, n. *fūr-ri* [*F. furie*—*from L. furia*, rage, fury], rage; madness; impetuosity; a turbulent violent woman: *furi'ous*, n. plu. *-rīs*, in *Heathen myth*, the three avenging female deities: *furi'ous*, ad. *-ri-ō-s* [*It.*], in music, furiously; vehemently: *fūr'or*, n. *-rōr* [*L.*], rage; fury: *BYN.* of 'furious': violent; vehement; boisterous; fierce; turbulent; angry; mad; tumultuous; frenzied; frantic—of 'fury': rage; anger; wrath; resentment; ire; madness; frenzy; turbulence; indignation; vehemence; violence; fierceness; a hag; a virago; a termagant.

fur, v. *fēr* [*OF. forer*, to turn or pack up—*from furda*, a bundle; *Sp. fordo*; Ar. *fāshā*, a packer], to roll up in a long bundle, as a sail or flag; to draw up: *fur'ing*, imp. *fūried*, pp. *fūrid*.

furlong, n. *fēr-lōŋ* [confr. from *furlong*, the length of a furlow], a measure of length, being the eighth part of a mile.

furlough, n. *fēr-lō* [Dut. *verlof*; cf. Dan. *forlov*, leave, permission], among mil. men and Indian civil servants, leave of absence from duty: *v.* to grant leave of absence: *furlough'ing*, imp.: *furloughed*, pp. *-lōd*, having a furlough.

furnace, n. *fēr-mā-s*, also *furnacety*, n. *fēr-mā-s-ī*—see *furnace*.

furnace, n. *fēr-mās* [*OF. fornace*; *L. fornacem*, an oven, a kiln—*from furnus*, an oven], an enclosed fire-place for obtaining a high degree of heat; an occasion of severe trial: *v.* to throw out sparks as from a furnace: *furnac'ing*, imp.: *furnac'ed*, pp. *-mās*.

furnament, n. *fēr-nī-mēnt* [*F. furnement*—*from It. fornimento*], in O.E., furniture.

furnish, v. *fēr-nīsh* [*F. fournir*, to furnish; *fournir*, furnishing; *OH. Ger. frammen*, to provide, to procure—*from framē*, profit, gain], to supply with anything wanted or necessary; to fit up; to store: *furnish'ing*, imp.: *adj.* supplying furniture, &c.: *furnished*, pp. *-nīsh*, supplied: *furnisher*, n. one who: *furnit'ure*, n. *-it-ēr* or *-nī-chūr* [*F. fourni-ture*], the necessary movables of a house; equipment; decoration: in O.E., supply—*BYN.* of 'furnish': to supply; equip; provide; afford; fit out.

furor—see under furious.

furred, *furrier*, &c.—see under fur.

furrow, n. *fūr-rō* [A.S. *furh*; cf. *Ger. furche*; *L. porca*, a ridge between two furrows], the small trench or channel made by a plough; any narrow

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *lālō*; *mēle*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nōl*, *mōve*;

fugacious, a. *fū-gi-ō-shūs* [L. *fugacem*, swift—from *fugio*, I fly], fleeting; volatile; unstable; in bot., transcient; falling off early: **fugaciousness**, n. the quality of flying away: **fugacity**, n. *fū-gi-si-ti-tā*, act of flying away: **volatility**: **uncertainty**: **fugitive**, a. *fū-gi-tiv* [F. *fugitif*—from L. *fugitivus*], apt to flee away: flying; volatile; escaping readily: a. running away; a. deserter: *fū-gi-tiv-ly*, ad. -ly: **fugitiveness**, n. the state of being fugitive; volatility; instability: **uncertainty**.—**SYN.** of 'fugitive a.': **fleeing**; **unstable**; **uncertain**; **wandering**; **eloping**; **transient**.

fugio warrant, *fū-gi-ō wā-rānt* [L. *fugio*, I flee or run away], in Scots law, a warrant issued for the apprehension of a debtor who, according to sworn evidence, is about to abscond.

fugleman, n. *fū-gi-mān* [Ger. *Fügelmann*—from *Fügel*, a wing; *mann*, a man], a soldier appointed to take his place in front of a line of soldiers under drill as a guide to the others—**apelt** also *fugelman*.

fugue, a. *fū-g* [F. *fugue*; It. *fuga*—from L. *fuga*, a fleeing], in music, a piece in which the parts follow *x* times each other with certain repetitions at intervals: **fugalist** or **fugist**, n. *fū-gi-st*, one who composes or performs fugues.

ful, postfix, *fū-l* [from full], a postfix denoting that the thing holds all it can contain; AS. *handful*, *armful*, &c.

fulcrum, n. *fū-l-krūm*, *ful'era* or *ful'crums*, n. plu. [L. *fulcrum*, a prop—from *fulcire*, to keep upright], a prop or support; that by which any lever is sustained; in bot., a bract or spine: **fulcrar**, a. *fū-l-krīr*, of or pert. to fulcrum.

fulfil, v. *fū-l-fū* [from full, and *ful*], to complete or carry into effect; to perform what is promised, expected, or foretold; to bring to pass; to answer, as a purpose or design: **fulfilling**, imp.: n. accomplishment; completion: **fulfilled**, pp. *fū-l*: **fulfilment**, n. completion; performance.—**SYN.** of 'fulfil': to accomplish; effectuate; realise; discharge.

fulgent, a. *fū-l-gēnt* [L. *fulgens* or *fulgens*, shining, shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright: *ful-gēnt*, n. -s, splendour; glitter.

fulgurate, v. *fū-l-gū-rā-tē* [L. *fulgur*, a flash of lightning; *fulgurare*, to flash, to lighten—from *fulgere*, to gleam], to emit flashes of light: *ful-gū-rāt-ing*, imp.: *ful-gū-rāt-ed*, pp.: *ful-gū-rā-tion*, n. -rāt-shūn, the brightening of melted gold or silver: *ful-gū-rāt*, n. *fū-l-gū-rāt*, vitrified sand-tube, due to the action of lightning.

fuliginous, a. *fū-l-i-gi-nūs* [mid. L. *fuliginosus*, sooty—from L. *fuligo*, soot], sooty; smoky; smoke-colored.

fulmart—an erroneous spelling of *foumart*, which see.

full, a. *fū-l* [AS. *ful*; cf. Ice. *fullr*: Sw. *full*; Ger. *voll*: L. *plenus*; Gr. *plērēs*, full], well supplied; holding all that can be contained; stored; stuffed; **aid**; **complete**; **clear**; **distinct**; **mature**: **ad. fully**; quite exactly; **very**: n. complete measure; highest state or degree; the whole or total: *ful-ly*, ad. -ly, completely; entirely: perfectly: *ful-ness*, n. state of being filled so as to leave no part vacant; completeness; plenty; extent: **lousiness**: **full-aged**, of mature age: **fully bloomed**, fully expanded, as a blossom: **full-bodied**, having a large body: having standard strength and flavour: **full-bottomed**, having a large bottom, as a wig: **full-bust**, with strong face or violence: **full-cry**, said of the bounds that, having caught scent of the fox, cry or bark in concert: **full-dress**, n. the dress which custom or etiquette prescribes for any occasion of ceremony, social or public: **ad. fully**, having all the necessary parts of attire for the occasion: **full-dressed**, dressed in proper form or costume, as for a ball or concert: **full-drive**, with full speed: **full-eyed**, prominent: **full-faced**, having a broad fat face; presenting the whole face as a portrait: **full habit** of body, stout and fat: **full-hearted**, courageous: **full-length**, extending the whole length; embracing the whole: **fully-manned**, completely furnished with men: **full pay**, the whole pay, without any deductions: at the **full**, fully brought out or expanded, as the moon.—**SYN.** of 'fully': **largely**; **copiously**; **plentifully**; **minutely**; **plentifully**; **abundantly**; **sufficiently**; **amply**; **clearly**; **distinctly**; **adequately**; **satisfactorily**.

full, v. *fū-l* [OF. *fuller*: mid. L. *fullire*, to full

cloth—from L. *fullo*, a dresser of cloth], to scour or cleanse; to make compact, or to thicken in a mill; in OE., to whiten cloth; to bleach: *ful-ling*, imp.: n. the art of thickening and scouring cloth in a mill: **fulled**, pp. *fū-l-d*: **ad. fully**, cleansed; thickened: **fuller**, n. one whose business is fulling; in OE., a bleacher; one who cleanses clothes: **fuller's earth**, a soft unctuous clay used in scouring and cleansing cloth; certain soft unctuous clays of the oolite and chalk systems: **fuller's thistle**, the plant tassel, whose burs are used in dressing cloth.

fulham, n. also *fulham*, n. *fū-l-hām* [said to be from *Fulham*, a district of London once notorious for blacklegs], in OE., loaded dice; false dice.

fuls—see under *matties*.

fulmar, n. *fū-l-mār* [Ice. *fulmar*], a large species of petrel found in northern latitudes, valued for its down, feathers, and oil.

fulminate, v. *fū-l-mi-nāt* [L. *fulminatus*, struck or blasted with lightning—from *fulmen*, lightning], to make a loud sudden noise; to cause to explode; to utter or send out a denunciation or censure: n. a substance which explodes by percussion, rubbing, or heat; a salt of fulminic acid: *ful-mināt-ing*, imp.: **ad. fulminating**, exploding with a crack and flash: **fulminated**, pp.: *ful-minā-tion*, n. -nāt-shūn [F.—L.] the utterance of threats or censure; explosion of certain chemical preparations: *ful-minā-tōry*, a. -nāt-ēr-ī, thundering; striking terror: *ful-minā-t*, a. -mī-nāt, a name given to an acid related to cyanic acid which in combination forms explosive compounds: *fulmine*, v. *fū-l-mīn*, in OE., to dart like lightning; to thunder; to speak with irresistible power.

fulsome, a. *fū-l-sūm* [ME. *fulsum*; It., fulfilling or satisfying; distasteful; disgustingly fawning or obsequious; nauseous; cloying; rank and gross, as a fulsome speech; in OE., abundant: *ful-sō-mely*, ad. -ly: *ful-sō-meness*, n. offensive grossness.

fulvous, a. *fū-l-vūs* [L. *fulvus*, of a deep yellow], yellow; tawny; of a saffron colour.

Fumaria, n. plu. *fū-mā-rī-ā* [L. *fūmus*, smoke], a genus of plants with small flowers, Or. *Fumari-aceae*; the fumitory: *fū-mā-rī-ā*, *fū-mā-rī-ā*, a crystalline acid substance procured from *Fumaria* and some other plants.

fumble, v. *fū-m-bl* [Dut. *fommelen*, to fumble], to feel or grope about; to handle awkwardly; to handle much: *fū-m-bl-ing*, imp.: **ad. fumbling**, managing awkwardly: **fumbled**, pp. *fū-m-bl-d*: **fumbly**, **ad. -ly**: **fumbler**, n. -bl-er, one who gropes or manages awkwardly.

fume, n. *fū-m* [OF. *fum*, smoke—from L. *fūmus*, smoke], vapour from combustion; smoke or vapour; any volatile or gaseous matter emitted in an offensive form; rage; passion: v. to yield vapour; to be in a rage; to chafe with anger: *fū-m-ing*, imp.: **ad. fuming**, sending forth vapour; raging: *fū-m-ed*, pp. *fū-m-d*: *fū-m-ly*, **ad. -ly**: *fū-m-ness*, n. free from fumes: *fū-m-ly*, **ad. -ly**: *fū-m-ness*, n. fummy, a. *fū-m-ī-t*: *fū-m-ness*, n. fummy, producing smoke or vapour; full of vapour: in a fume, in a state of ill-temper, particularly from impatience: *fū-miferous*, a. *fū-m-i-fērūs* [L. *fero*, I bear], producing fumes or smoke: *fū-m-ō-ī-ā*, *fū-m-ō-ī-ā* (It. *fumarolo*), an opening in a volcanic district from which smoke and gaseous fumes issue forth.

fumets or **fumets**, n. plu. *fū-mēts* [F. *fumier*, dung—from L. *fūmus*, dung], the dung of deer.

fumette, n. *fū-mēt* [F. *fumet*, flavour], high flavour, as of long-kept game.

fumigate, v. *fū-mi-gāt* [L. *fūmigatus*, smoked, fumigated—from *fūmus*, smoke], to smoke anything; to perfume; to expose to the action of disinfecting vapours: *fū-mi-gāt-ing*, imp.: **fumigated**, pp.: *fū-mi-gāt-ion*, n. -gāt-shūn [F.—L.] the employment of fumes or vapours in order to purify or disinfect: *fū-mi-gāt-ōr*, n. -gāt-ēr, an instr. for fumigating: *fū-mi-gāt-ōry*, a. -gāt-ēr-ī, that purifies by fumes or vapours.

fumitory, n. *fū-mi-tēr-ī* [F. *fume-terre*, the fumitory—from L. *fūmus*, smoke; *terri*, earth—from its smell], a native wild plant, with divided leaves and spikes of little purple flowers; the genus of plants *Fumaria*, Or. *Fumariaceae*.

fun, n. *fū-n* [of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. and Ir. *fonn*, delight], sport; game; merriment; drollery: *fū-n-ing*, n. the art of making fun; the act of making a fool of, or making game of: *fū-n-y*, a. -n, droll;

of *frēosan*, to freeze], in *OE.*, frosty; *frorn*, a. *frōrn*, frozen.

frost, *n. frost* (AS. *forst*, from *fro*sean, to freeze: *c.* Dut. *vorst*; Icel. *forst*; Ger. *frost*, *fröst*), the power, act, or state of freezing; frozen vapour or dew as *hoar-frost*: **v.** to adorn with the appearance of frost: **frosting**, *imp. *n.* the sugar composition resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cakes, &c.: **frost-ed**, *pp.* **adj.** covered with anything resembling hoar-frost in colour or form; having white or grey hairs: **frostily**, *adv.* **fröst-it-ü.** **fros**tiness, *n.* **fros**tily, *adj.* **fröst-it**, containing frost; very cold; freezing; grey-haired: **hoary**: **frost-bitten**, the effect of excessive cold on the face: **frost-bird**, *n.* a human body resembling a bird: **frost-bitten**, affected by frost: **frost-bound**, bound or confined by frost: **frostwork**, work resembling hoar-frost on plants.*

fröth, *fröth* [ice, froth], scum; cf. *Da fröde*.
Sw. fröde, *fröde*, the small bubbles formed on the
 surface of a liquid by fermentation or by agitation;
 foam; a showy pretence of knowledge or ability;
 anything light or unsubstantial. **v.** to throw up
 foam or bubbles; **fröthling**, *imp.* frothed, **pp.**
fröth; **fröthy**, *a. froth's*, full of froth; consisting of
 light bubbles; light; empty; unsubstantial; **fröth-**
ly, *ad. fröthiness*, n. the state of being frothy;
 emptiness; **fröthless**, *a. destitute of froth*.

frounce, v. *fronsens* [the older form of *frounce*: *F. froncer*, to plait, to wrinkle—from mid. L. *frontiare*, to wrinkle—from L. *frons*, the forehead], to wrinkle; to form wrinkles in or upon: *frounc'ing*, imp.: *frounced*, pp. *fronsel*.

frow, n. *frols* [Dut. *wrouwe*; OH.Ger. *frouwa*, a woman] a woman: a dirty woman: a slattern.

froward, *a.* frō'wərd [*AB.* *from*+*ward*—*from from, from, and ward, toward*]; perverse; refractory; unyielding; disobedient: **frowardly**, *ad.* -*ly*: **frowardness**, *n.* peevishness; perverseness.—**SYN.** of 'froward': peevish; petulant; cross; wayward; perverse; untoward; unyielding; ungovernable.

frown, *n.* *frown* [OF. *frowner*, to look sourly on], a contraction of the forehead, expressing anger or dislike; a look expressing displeasure: *v.* to express displeasure or anger by contracting the forehead; to express displeasure in any significant way; to scowl at or on: **frown** *lag*, *imp.* *adj.* knitting the brows in anger or displeasure: **frowned**, *pp.* *frowned*: **frown** *lag* *ly*, *ad.* -*ly*, with a look of displeasure; sternly.

frowy, a. *frow'it* [MR. *frow* or *frough*, tender, brittle] soft; clammy; rancid.

frowey, a. *froweist* [cf. Eng. dial. *froust*, a musty smell], fetid; musty; dim; cloudy; dirty and untidy.

freeze, pt. *frōs* [see freeze], did freeze; frozen, pp.
a. *frō'sn*, congealed by cold; frosty; chill: frozen
zones, the extreme N. and S. zones of the earth,
called respectively the arctic and antarctic.

fructificans v. *fructifera* [L. *fructifer* (from mid. L. *fructificare*, to be fruitful from *L. fructus*, fruit; *fructifera*, I make), to render productive or fruitful; to bear fruit: *fructificans*, imp.: *fructificans*, pp. *fructificans*, n.: *fructificans* [F.—L.] the act of rendering productive of fruit; those parts of a plant which embrace the organs of generation—i.e., flowers and fruit: *fructifera*, a. *fructifera* [L. *fero*, I bear], bearing fruit: *fructescens*, n. *fructescens*, the time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity

frugal, a. *frō-gal* [F. *frugal*—from L. *frugalis*, thrifty], economical in living; not lavish; sparing; *frū-gally*, ad. -ly: *frugal-ity*, n. -gal-ty [F. *frugalité*], prudent economy; a prudent and sparing use of anything; *thrift*—SYN. of 'frugal': economical; saving; thrifty; parsimonious.

frugiferous, a. frŭ-jĭv'ĕ-r-ĭs [L. frŭgĭfer, fruit-bearing— from frus, fruits of the earth; fero, I bear], bearing fruit: frugivorous, a. jĭv'ĕ-r-ĭs [L. voro, I devour], feeding on fruit.

fruit, *n.* *fructus* [*Fr.*] from *L. fructus*, fruit produces—from *frui* [*frui*] whatever the earth produces for food, clothing, or profit; the edible produce of a tree; that which is produced; effect, good or ill; advantage; profit: *v.* to produce fruit: **fruiting**, *imp.*: *adj.* producing fruit; *port.* to fruit: *m.* the bearing of fruit; **offspring**: **fruitage**, *n.* *fructus*, the fruit of one season, the apple or vine: **fruit-er**, *n.* a fruit dealer: **fruit-apple**, *n.* apple: **fruit-berries**, *n.* strawberries, &c.: **fruit-ery**, *n.* a place for keeping fruit: **fruit** collectively taken: **fruitful**, *a.*

frōd, producing fruit; fertile; abundant: fruit-
fully, ad. -*ly*: fruitfulness, n. productiveness: fer-
tility: fruitless, a. barren; unprofitable; useless:
fruitlessly, ad. -*ly*: fruitlessness, n. barrenness:
fruity, a. *frōd*-s, having the odour, taste, or ap-
pearance of fruit: fruitiness, n.: fruit-bearing, pro-
ducing fruit: fruit-tree, a tree producing fruit, as
opposed to a timber-tree. -*SYN.* of fruitful: pro-
ductive; generative; fruitful; rich; plenteous:
-of fruitless: vain; ineffectual; barren; abortive;
idle; profitless.

fruitiōn, n. frō-tah'-shn [OF. *fruitiōn*; L. *fructus*, I enjoy—see **fruit**], the pleasure derived from use or possession; enjoyment.

frumentaceous, *sa*, *frō'men-tā'sh-tis* [*L. frumentaceus*—from *frumentum*, corn or grain], made of or resembling wheat or grain: *frumentation*, *n.* *-shn.*, a largeness of grain among the anc. Romans: *frumenty*, *n.* *-ti* [*F. frumentée*], a kind of wheat-cruel.

frump, v. *frump* [Eng. dial.] to jeer or mock; to flout; n. a grotesque old woman; *formerly*, a flout; a jeer.

frush, a. *frush* [F. *froisser*, to bruise—from mid. L. *frictiare*—from *frictus*, rubbed], in Scot. and prov. Eng., easily broken or crushed; dry; crumbling; v. to bruise; to dash violently to pieces: *frushing*, imp.: *frushed*, pp. *früsh*.

frustrate, v. *frú-strá-tis* [*frustrá-tus*, disappointed, deceived—*from* *frustra*, in vain; to defeat; to disappoint; to bring to nothing; to render of no effect: ad.], in O.E., of no effect; vain; useless; disappointed: *frustrating*, imp.; *frustrated*, pp.; *frustration*, n. *frú-strá-shin* [*f.*] the act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.—*SYN.* of *frustrate* v.: to baffle; disconcert; discomfit; foil; confound; balk; nullify.

frustum, *n.* *frūs-tŭm* [*L. frustum, a fragment*], the part of a solid left after cutting off the top, as a truncated cone: **frustulae**, *n. plu.* *frūs-tŭl-ĕ*. In bot., the parts or fragments into which diatoms separate: **frustulose**, *a.* *frŭ-lŏs*, consisting of fragments.

frutescent, a. frô-â-ânt [*L. frutescens* or *frutescentem*, putting forth shoots — from *frutes* or *fruticulus*, a shrub], growing or becoming shrubby; taking the character of a shrub: frutescence, n. -*ens*, state of becoming shrubby: fruticose, a. frô-ti-kas [*L. fruticulosus* shrubby].

frý, v. frít (F. *frir*, to fry, to parch—from L. *frigere*, to roast, to parch) to heat or roast in a pan over a fire; to cook in a pan; to endure or suffer the action of extreme heat: *m. a dish of anything fried; frying, imp. : n. the process or act of roasting in a pan over the fire; fried, pp. fríd, cooked by frying; frying-pan, a shallow pan with a long handle for dressing food by frying; out of the frying-pan into the fire, from bad to worse.*

fry, n. *fri* [Icol. *frax* or *fria*, seed], the young brood of fish lately spawned; a swarm of little animals; *familiarly*, a number of very young children.

fuchsia, n. *fū'shi-d* [shrub after *Fuchs*, the discoverer], a flowering shrub of many varieties: a genus of plants, Ord. *Onagraceae*: **fuchsia**, n. *fū'shi-n*, a red colouring matter derived from *rosaniline*.

facivorous, a. *fā-siv'ō-rds* [*L. fūcus*, sea-weed; *voro*, I devour], eating or living on sea-weed.

fucco-xanthine, n. *fuk-ko-san-i-tsin* [*L. fucus*, a rock-lichen, sea-weed: *Gr. xanthos*, yellow], a brown colouring matter, found in sea-weeds.

fucus, *n.* *fʌːkʌs*, **fuci**, *n.* plu. *fʌːsi* [*L. fucus*; *Gr. phukos*, rock-lichen], a large olive-brown sea-weed: **fucoïd**, *a.* *fʌːkɔɪd*, also **fucoïdal**, *a.* [*Gr. eidos*, likeness], resembling sea-weed: **fucoïl**, *n.* a plant, or fossil plant, resembling a sea-weed.

fuddle, *v.* *fūd'ld* [cf. Goth. dial. *futtele*, to cheat in playing], to sit long over liquor; to make tipsy; to stupefy oneself with drink: **fuddling**, *imp.* *fūd'ling*; **fuddled**, *pp.* *fūd'ld*: **fuddler**, *n.* *fūd'ler*, one who stupefies himself with drink: a drunkard.

fudge, int. *fj* [prov. F. *fuche*, an imitative word: I. Ger. *futsch*, begone], an exclamation of contempt; nonsense.

fuel, n. *fʏːl* [OF. *fovailes*, a woodyard: mid. L. *fovilla*, fuel: L. *focus*, a fireplace], any matter used to produce heat by burning, as in grates or stoves: anything that serves to increase excitement or energy to add fuel to fire. to make matters worse.

fuero, n. *foe-rò* [Sp.: L. *forum*, market-place], a Spanish code of law; the seat or jurisdiction of a tribunal in Spain.

māte, māi, sār, laṭo : mēte, mēl, hēr : pine, pīn : nōte, nōl, mōve :

freight, *n.* *frēt* [mid. *L. frēcta*: OH. Ger. *frēht*, wages], the cargo or part of the cargo of a ship; the hire of a ship; the charge or price for transporting goods by water: *v.* to load with goods for transport by water; to engage or hire for transport of goods: **freighting**, *imp.* loading or carrying, as a ship: **freighted**, *pp.* loaded, as a ship: **freighter**, *n.* one who: **freightless**, *a.* without a freight: **freightage**, *n.* *frēt-āj*, money paid for freight: **freemason**, *n.* *frē-mā-sōn* [L. *frēmīscens*, growling], murmuring amongst a multitude before a tumult.

French, *a.* *frēnsh*, pert. to France: *n.* the language of France: French man, *n.* a native of France: **frēchly**, *v.* *frēnsh-i-t*, to infect with the manners of the French: **frēchly**, *imp.* Frenchified, *pp.* *frēd*: French chalk, a variety of steatite or soapstone used for marking: French horn, a musical wind instr.: French leave, to leave without asking permission—alluding to the conduct of F. soldiers in time of war: French polish, a furniture varnish.

frenzy or **phrensy**, *n.* *frēn-zi* [F. *frénésie*, frenzy—from *L.* and *Gr. phrenēsis*, madness, delirium—from *Gr. phrēn*, the mind], any violent agitation of the mind approaching to madness; delirium: *v.* to drive to frenzy or madness: **frenzying**, *imp.* frenzied, *pp.* *frēd*, affected with frenzy or madness.—*SYN.* of 'frenzy': madness; insanity; lunacy; derangement; alienation; aberration; ecstasy.

frequent, *a.* *frē-kwēt* [F. *fréquent*—from *L. fręquens* or *frequentem*, often, repeated], often seen; often done; often occurring: **frequent**, *v.* *frē-kwēt-i-t*, to visit often or habitually: **frequenting**, *imp.* *frękwēnt-i-t*, *pp.* *frękwēnt-i-t*, *adj.* often visited: **frequent'er**, *n.* one who frequently, *adj.* *frękwēnt-i-t*, at short intervals; many times: **fręquency**, *n.* *-ti* [F. *fręquency*], occurrence of a thing often, at short intervals: **fręquēntative**, *a.* *frę-kwēnt-ti-tiv*, denoting the frequent repetition of an action—a term used in grammar: **fręquēntness**, *n.* quality of being frequent or often repeated.—*SYN.* of 'frequently': often; commonly; ordinarily; generally; usually; repeatedly.

fresco, *n.* *frēs-kō* [It. *fresco*, fresh], duskiest like that of the evening or the morning; coolness; a method of painting on walls freshly plastered: *adj.* *frēsco* [It.], in the open air.

fresh, *a.* *frēsh* [AS. *fersc*: cf. Dut. *versch*; Icel. *ferskr*; OH. Ger. *frisc*], cool like the atmosphere during and after rain in warm weather; brisk; moving with celerity; not impaired or faded; not forgotten; not tainted; not stale; recent; healthy in look or feeling; not salt; unpractised; *familiarly*, *tipsey*, *n.* in *OE.*, spring; *freshet*, *v.* in *OE.*, to freshen; to refresh: **freshly**, *adj.* *-li*: **freshness**, *n.* freshness; vigour; coolness; ruddiness: **freshen**, *v.* *frēsh-n*, to make fresh; to grow fresh; to free from salt; to grow brisk and strong, as the wind: **freshening**, *imp.* *a.* *frēsh-n-i-ng*, making or growing fresh; refreshing: **freshened**, *pp.* *a.* *frēsh-n-d*, made fresh; deprived of saltiness: **fresh'es**, *n.* *plu.* *-ēz*, the mingling of salt and fresh water in rivers or estuaries: **fresh'et**, *n.* *-t*, the sudden flood in a river from rain or melted snow: **fresh-blown**, newly blown: **fresh-man**, *n.* in *Eng.*, a university student during his first year; a novice: **fresh-water**, *n.* water without saltiness: *adj.* connected with fresh-water; applied to sailors who have not been on long sea-voyages; unskilled; unfamiliar.—*SYN.* of 'fresh *a.*': cool; new; recent; unimpaired; untried; uncured; florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; ruddy; strong; lively; raw; unripe; sound; sweet; good; inexperienced; unused.

frescos, *n.* *frēs-t-sōn*, in *logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the fifth mood in the fourth figure of a syllogism.

fret, *v.* *frēt* [AS. *frētan*, to gnaw: cf. Goth. *frēttan*, to devour], to wear away by rubbing; to corrode; to eat away; to be peevish and irritable; to be vexed; to irritate; to vex; to make rough on the surface; to agitate, as water: *n.* agitation of mind: **fretting**, *imp.* *adj.* wearing away; vexing; eating: **fretted**, *pp.* *adj.* eaten; rubbed or worn away; made rough on the surface; vexed; agitated violently, as by the passions or the wind: **fretful, *a.* *-fūl*, given to complain of small grievances; irritable; peevish: **fretfully**, *adj.* *-ly*: **fretfulness**, *n.* ill-humour; peevishness.—*SYN.* of 'fretful': cross; petulant; ill-humoured;**

ill-natured; waspish; captious; splenetic; angry; passionate.

fret, *v.* *frēt* [AS. *frēttolan*, to adorn] in *her.* and *arch.*, to ornament by interlacing bars or fillets: to variegate; to diversify: *n.* small bands or fillets interlacing each other at right angles; ornamented work in embroidery or carving: **fretting**, *imp.* *adj.* variegating with bands or fillets: **fretted**, *pp.* *adj.* interlaced; variegated; ornamented with raised or fret work: **fret'by**, *a.* *-li*, adorned with fretwork: **fretwork**, work adorned with frets; a wood surface cut into a lace-like pattern: **fretted-roof**, a roof ornamented by bands or fillets crossing each other in different patterns: **fret'ised**, *a.* *-isēd*, formed by a collection of frets.

fret, *n.* *frēt* [OF. *frēte*, a ferrule or iron hoop] in *OE.*, a note in music; a partition or mark on the neck of a guitar, a viol, or similar stringed instr., to guide the fingers in the formation of the notes.

fribble, *a.* *frīd-bl* [F. *fribble*—from *L. frīdibilis*, that can be crumbled to pieces—from *frīo*, I rub, I crumble], easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder: **frib'ility**, *n.* *-bi-ti*, also **frib'leness**, *n.* *-bi-nes*, the quality of being easily crumbled to powder.

friar, *n.* *frī-er* [F. *frère*, a brother—from *L. frāterem*, a brother], one of a religious order in the R. Cath. Ch., as the Dominicans or Black-Friars, the Franciscans or Grey-Friars, &c.; a monk: **fri'artine** and **fri'arly**, *a.* *-li* after the manner of a friar, or one not experienced in the ways of life: **fri'ary**, *a.* *-i*, pert. to friars: *n.* a monastery of friars. *Note.*—The Friars, Black, Grey, and White, were so named from the ordinary colour of their dress.

fribble, *v.* *frīd-i* [prob. for *frīpple*—from OF. *frīpper*, to trifle], to totter like a weak person; to trifle: *adj.* silly; trifling: *n.* a trifler: **fribbling**, *imp.* *frīd-i-ng*: **fribbled**, *pp.* *frīd-i-d*: **fribbler**, *n.* *-er*, a trifling fellow; a trifler.

fricassee, *n.* *frīk-ds-ē* [F. *fricassée*—from *fricasser*, to fry, to stew meat cut into small pieces—from *L. frīgo*, I roast, I fry], a dish made by cutting any kind of flesh or fowl into small pieces, and stewing or frying the same with sauce; a hash: *v.* to dress as a fricassee: **fricassee'ing**, *imp.* *-ē-i-ng*: **fricassee'd**, *pp.* *-ē-d*: **fricassee's**, *n.* *-ān-ds* [F.], a certain prepared dish of veal.

fricative, *a.* *frīk-d-tiv* [see *friction*], characterized by friction, as of consonantal sounds produced by a rustling of the breath through a partly opened position of the organs, as *a* and *sh*, *f* and *v*, &c.; sounded by friction: *n.* a fricative consonant or sound.

friction, *n.* *frīk-shēn* [F. *friction*—from *L. frīctiōnem*, a rubbing—from *frīco*, I rub], the act of rubbing; the resistance produced by the rubbing of bodies against each other; attrition: **frīctiōnal**, *a.* *-l*, relating to friction; moved or produced by friction: **frīctiōnless**, *a.* *-less*, having no friction: **frīctiōn-wheels**, those employed to lessen friction.

Friday, *n.* *frī-dā* [AS. *frīge-dæg*—from *Frigga*, the goddess of love, and *dæg*, day: cf. Icel. *frīdagdag*: Ger. *freitag*], the sixth day of the week: **Good Friday**, the day observed in most Christian Churches as that of our Lord's crucifixion.

fried—see under *fry* I.

friend, *n.* *frēnd* [AS. *frēond*, a friend—from *frēon*, to free, to love; cf. Goth. *frījonds*: Ger. *freund*], one attached to another by sentiments of affection, esteem, or respect; one not hostile; an associate; a term of respectful salutation or address, as 'my friends': *v.* to become a friend; to befriend: **frīend-like**, *a.* *-li*: **frīend'less**, *a.* *-less*, without friends: **frīend'ness**, *n.* *-nēz*, *frīend-i'ty*, *a.* *-ti*, disposed to be as a friend; amicably: favourable: *adj.* after the manner of a friend; amicably; in union: **frīend'liness**, *n.* a disposition to favour or befriend; goodwill: **frīend'ship**, *n.* intimacy or attachment depending on mutual respect and esteem; personal kindness; friendly aid: **Frīends**, the religious body or society usually called Quakers: **frīendly society**, a kind of club or association among operatives for affording relief to the members when out of work, or in sickness: **a frīend at court**, one who has ability or interest to serve us.—*SYN.* of 'friendly *a.*': kind; propitious; conciliatory.

frize, *n.* *frēs* [OF. *frise*—from mid. *L. Phrygiūm*, Phrygian work—from *Phrygius*, Phrygian], a kind of coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side: the flat part under the cornice of a column, usually ornamented with figures or other carved work: the

māle, māl, fār, lāle; māle, māl, hēr; pāne, pīn; nōle, nōt, mōve;

held 'by the services of religion'—that is, praying for the souls of the donors and their heirs.

frankincense, *n.* *frankin-sens* [OF. *franc-enens*, pure incense], a gum-resin, which when burnt sends forth a strong aromatic odour, used in the religious services of several Churches; various species of *Boswellia* and *Balsamodendron*, Ord. *Burseraceae*; *Olibanum*, the frankincense of Scripture, is a common name.

franking, *n.* *frank'ing* [see *frank* 1], in carpentry, the forming of a joint, as that of a window-sash, where the crosspieces of the frame intersect each other, by cutting away no more wood than is sufficient to show an angle of 45°.

franklin, *n.* *frankl'in* [OF. *frankelyn*—from mid. L. *franklīnus*—from *francus*, free: see *frank* 1], in OE., an English freeholder; a freeman and substantial household.

franklinite, *n.* *frankl'in-it* [after Benjamin Franklin], a valuable ore of iron consisting of the oxides of iron, manganese, and zinc, often found in veins of great thickness.

frank-marriage, in *Eng. law*, formerly a tenure of land granted by the owner to a man marrying his daughter.

frankpledge, *n.* *frankpl'id* [mid. L. *francplegium*—see *frank* and *pledge*], in *anc. English usage*, the security which every free-born man from 14 years of age was bound to find for his fidelity to the king, or else he was committed to prison.

frantis, *a.* *frān'tik* [OF. *phrēntique*: L. *phrēnticus*, Gr. *phrēntikos*, mad, delirious— from *phrēn*, the mind], furious; outrageous; noisy; wild; transported by passion: *frant'icly*, ad. *-ly*, also *frant'ically*, ad. *-ly*, *n.* *frant'icness*, *n.*

frap, *v.* *frāp* [OF. *frasper*, to strike], in *seamen's language*, to cross and draw together the several parts of a tackle to increase the tension; to strengthen by passing a rope around; to undergird: *frap'ing*, imp.: *frapped*, pp. *frāp'd*.

fraternal, *a.* *frā'ter-nal* [F. *fraternel*—from L. *fraternalis* from *frater*, brotherly—from *frāter*, a brother], pert. to brothers; brotherly; becoming brothers: *fraternal'ly*, ad. *-ly*: *frater'nity*, *n.* *-nī-ti* [OF. *fraternité*—from L.], brotherhood; a society; meet of the same class or profession: *fraternise* or *-ise*, *v.* *frā'ter-nī-zē*, to associate or hold fellowship as brothers: *fraternal'ing*, imp.: *frat'ernised*, pp. *-ised*: *frat'erniser*, *n.* *-sēr*, one who: *frat'ernisation*, *n.* *-nī-tā'shūn*, the act of uniting as brothers.

fratricide, *n.* *frā'trī-sīd* [F. *fratricide*—from L. *fratricida*, a brother's murderer—from *frāter*, a brother; *cōcidere*, to kill, to murder], one who murders or kills a brother; the murder of a brother: *fratricidal*, *a.* *-ī-dāl*, pert. to *fratricide*.

fraud, *n.* *frāud* [F. *fraude*—from L. *fraudem*, cheating; deception; trick; artifice; a deceitful act by which the right or interest of another is injured: *fraud'ful*, *a.* *-fūl*, full of fraud or deceit; treacherous; deceitful: *fraud'fully*, ad. *-ly*: *fraud'less*, *a.* *-lē*, without fraud: *fraud'lessly*, ad. *-ly*: *fraud'lessness*, *n.* *-lēss*, a: *fraud'ulēss*, founded on or obtained by fraud; unfair; dishonest: *fraud'ulently*, ad. *-ly*, in a fraudulent manner; by deceit: *fraudulences*, *n.* *-lēss*, also *fraud'ulensy*, *n.* *-lēss-ēss*, deliberate deceit; the overthrowing of another.—SYN. of 'fraud': *deceit*; *cheat*; *cunning*; *subtlety*; *subtily*; *stratagem*; *treachery*; *artfulness*; *guile*; *craft*; *wile*; *sham*; *circumvention*; *imposition*; *in-siduousness*; *dishonesty*; *knavery*.

fraught, *a.* *frāut* [mid. Dut. *vracht*; OH.Ger. *fracht*, earnings—see *freight*], filled; stored; laden: OE. pp. of the *v.* *freight*: *n.* in OE., for freight: *v.* in OE., to burden: *fraught'ed*, pt. pp. burdened: *fraughtage*, *n.* *frāut'āj*, in OE., a cargo; the lading of a ship.

fraxin, *n.* *frāks'in* [L. *fraxinus*, an ash-tree], a crystalline substance obtained from the bark of the ash-tree and horse-chestnut, forming a complex glucoside.

fray, *n.* *frā* [contr. of *affray*, which see], a brawl; a quarrel; a contest: *v.* to terrify; to frighten.—SYN. of 'fray': *difference*; *dispute*; *altercation*; *feud*; *combat*.

fray, *v.* *frā* [F. *frayer*, to rub, to wear—from L. *frāere*, to rub], to rub; to wear away by rubbing; to loose out or unravel an edge of cloth: *n.* a rough or jutting part which requires to be dressed and rubbed

off: *fray'ing*, imp.: *frayed*, pp. *frād*: *frayed*, *a.* or *frained*, *a.* *frād*, having the rough or undressed parts taken off; having the threads at the edges rough and sticking out: *frayings*, *n.* plu. *frād'ings*, the rough parts scraped or rubbed off.

freak, *n.* *frēk* [AS. *frecc*, bold, rash; cf. Icel. *fræk*, voracious, greedy; Ger. *frech*, saucy], a flighty humour or fancy; a whim; a sudden fancy; a prank: *freak'ish*, *a.* capricious; whimsical: *freak'ishly*, ad. *-ly*: *freak'ishness*, *n.*—SYN. of 'freak': *caprice*; *humour*; *whim*; *fancy*; *fickleness*; *variableness*; *changeableness*; *folly*; *sport*.

freak, *v.* *frēk* [connee. with *freckle* and *fleck*], in OE., to streak; to variegate; to checker: *freak'ing*, imp.: *freaked*, pp. *frēkt*.

freckle, *n.* *frēk'l* [Icel. *freknur*, freckles; cf. Norw. *frukne*; Ger. *fleck*, a spot, a stain; cf. Gael. *bhrac*—*freck*, speckled, spotted], a yellowish spot on the skin; any small discoloured spot on the skin: *v.* to produce freckles on: *freck'ling*, imp.: *freckled*, pp. *frēk'id*: *adj.* having small yellowish spots on the skin or surface: *freck'ly*, *a.* *-ly*, covered with freckles.

free, *a.* *frē* [AS. *frēo*, acting at pleasure; cf. Icel. *frí*; Dut. *vríj*; Goth. *fríja*, free—connee. with Sans. *frīya*, being at liberty; not under restraint; enjoying civil rights; allowed or permitted; not encumbered; open; unreserved; exempt from; liberal; gratuitous; licentious; in OE., ready; eager: *v.* to set at liberty; to rescue; to release; to remove obstruction or encumbrance from; to clear from: *free'ing*, imp.: *freed*, pp. delivered from restraint; cleared: *free'ly*, ad. *-ly*, in a free manner; liberally; generously; without necessity: *free'ness*, *n.* state of being unconstrained; frankness; openness: *free'agency*, the state of acting freely or without necessity: *free-agent*, one under no constraint of will: *free-booster*, *dōt'ēr* [free, and booty: Dut. *vríjbutler*; Ger. *freiüber*], a robber; one who roves about for plunder or booty: *free'booting*, plundering; pillaging: *free-born*, *a.* free by birth; inheriting liberty: *free'dom*, *n.* a slave set at liberty by law: *free'dom*, *n.* *-dōm* [AS. *freedom*], liberty, independence; particular privilege; ease of doing anything; familiarity: *free-hearted*, *a.* open; frank; liberal; generous: *free'hold*, property which a man holds for life or for his own right; fee-simple; a freeholder, one who possesses a freehold: *free'iances*, *n.* *-āns*, the roving companies of knights and soldiers, after the Crusades, who sold their services to any one who could pay them; one who acts, esp. writes, with freedom: *free'man*, one who enjoys liberty, or particular privileges: *free'man's-on*, *-mān*, formerly, one of an ancient fraternity of operative masons; now, a member of a secret society professedly founded on moral virtue, but generally a mere social and benevolent association: *free'masonry*, *n.* *-mā-sō-nrī*, the principles of the society of freemasons: *free-minded*, free from care: *free-school*, a school free from the payment of fees; a school open to all: *free-spoken*, speaking without reserve or restraint: *freestone*, a variety of sandstone easily cut or wrought: *free-thinker*, one who forms his opinions from his studies and researches; a sceptic: *free-trade*, trade or commerce without undue restrictions: *free-will*, *n.* liberty of choice; power to direct our actions: *adj.* spontaneous: *free and easy*, making oneself at home; without formality: *to make free*, to take undue liberties; *freed'om drawing*, ordinary drawing and sketching as distinguished from mechanical and geometrical drawing with instruments.—SYN. of 'free': *permitted*; *allowed*; *unrestrained*; *ingenuous*; *frank*; *generous*; *clear*; *guiltless*; *innocent*; *exempt*; *enfranchised*; *ready*; *eager*; *independent*; *voluntary*; *spontaneous*; *willing*; *abundant*—of 'free': *to loose*; *liberate*; *banish*; *frank*.

freeze, *v.* *frēz* [AS. *frēosan*, to freeze; cf. Icel. *frýsa*; Sw. *frýsa*; L.Ger. *frēsen*, to be cold], to congeal; to be congealed; to harden into ice; to chill; to shiver with cold; to become chilled with cold; to kill with cold: *freez'ing*, imp.: *n.* the process or state of congealing: *froze*, pt. *frōz*, did freeze: *frozen*, pp. *a.* *frō-zēn*, hardened into ice; congealed by cold: *freez'able*, *a.* *-ābl*, that may be frozen: *freezing-point*, the degree of cold at which water turns into ice, being 32° Fahr.

freislebenite, *n.* *frī's-lā'bīn-it* [after Herr Freisleben], a valuable ore of silver, combined with antimony and lead, in the form of sulphides.

cfō, *bōy*, *fōt*; *pāre*, *bād*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shum*, *thīng*, *where*, *zeal*.

fox; cunning; *fox'y*, a. -t, having the colour of a fox; *foxlike*, a. resembling the cunning of a fox.
foxglove, n. *fóks-gláv* [AS. *foecagló/a*, foxglove], a well-known poisonous and medicinal plant with flowers resembling fingers of a glove, of a purple or white colour; the *Digitalis purpurea*, Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*, a most important medicinal plant.

foxy, n. *fóy* [F. *foi*, faith—from L. *fides*], in OE, faith; allegiance.
foyer, n. *fóy* [Dut. *foey*, a compact—from F. *foyer*, *foi*, faith—because it was an old custom to confirm covenants by feasting together], in OE and Scot., a merry-making, as at a party, or on entering upon a new situation; a merry entertainment.

foyer, n. *fóy-yá* or *fo-yá* [F. *foyer*, a fire-grate, a hearth—from L. *focus*, a fireplace], the green-room; the tiring- or dressing-room of a theatre.

foxy, a. *fó-si* [AS. *woog*, juicy], in Scot., spongy; very porous; foziness, n. *fó-si-nés*, sponginess; obtuseness of mind.

fracas, n. *frá-ká* [F. *fracas*, a crash, destruction—from *fraccare*, to shatter—from *fraccare*, to break in pieces—from *fra*, in, and *cassare*, to shatter: L. *infra*, below, and *quasso*, I shake], a noisy quarrel; a brawl; an uproar.

frache, n. *frásh* [perhaps F. *frache*, cool], an iron pan to hold glassware during the process of annealing.

fracted, a. *frák-téd* [L. *fractus*, broken], in OE, broken; infirmity.

fractio, n. *frák-shián* [F. *fraction*, a fraction—from L. *fractio*em—from *fractus*, broken in pieces—from *frango*, I break], the act of breaking; a broken part of a whole; a part of a whole or unity; in arith., a part of a unit, as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$: *fractional*, a. *shén-dí*, pert. to fractions.—SYN. of 'fraction': fragment; fracture; rupture; portion; part; scrap.

fractious, a. *frák-shiús* [Eng. dial. *fratch*, to quarrel], apt to break out into a passion; peevish; apt to exhibit ill-humour; quarrelsome: *fractiously*, ad. -ly; *fractiousness*, n.—SYN. of 'fractious': peevish; irritable; anapplies; cross; wasplish; pettish.

fracture, n. *frák-túr* [F. *fracture*—from L. *fractura*—from *fractus*, broken in pieces], a break; a broken bone: v. to break; to crack: *fracturing*, imp.; *fractured*, pp. *túr-d*: adj. broken; cracked: *simple fracture*, the breaking of a bone without the injury of the skin or adjacent soft parts: *compound fracture*, a broken bone with a wound through the skin and muscles, and exposure of bone: *comminuted fracture*, a bone broken into several small fragments.

fragile, a. *frá-jí-l* [F. *fragile*—from L. *fragilis*, brittle—from *frango*, I break], easily broken; brittle; weak; frail: *fragilily*, ad. -ly: *fragility*, n. *frá-jí-l-ty*, brittleness; weakness; frailty.—SYN. of 'fragile': brittle; frail; frangible; feeble; weak; infirm.

fragment, n. *frág-mént* [F. *fragment*—from L. *fragmentum*, a piece broken off—from *frango*, I break], a part broken off; a small detached portion; an imperfect part: *fragmental*, a. *frág-mén-tál*, consisting of fragments: *fragmented*, a. broken into fragments: *fragmentary*, a. *frág-mén-tér-y*, composed of fragments.

fragrant, a. *frá-gránt* [F. *fragrant*; L. *fragrans*, smelling sweetly], that smells agreeably; sweet-smelling; odorous: *fragrantly*, ad. -ly: *fragrance*, n. *-gráns*, also *fragrancy*, n. *-grán-si*, sweetness of smell; odour.—SYN. of 'fragrant': odoriferous; aromatic; balmy; spicy; ambrosial; redolent—of 'fragrance': scent; perfume; smell.

frail, a. *frá-l* [F. *frêle*—from L. *fragilis*, easily broken], weak; infirm; easily injured or destroyed; liable to err: *frailly*, ad. -ly: *frailty*, n. *frá-l-ty*, a particular fault or sin; a foible; an error; weakness of resolution or will; instability: *frailties*, n. plu. -tis, faults or sins of weakness; errors; foibles.—SYN. of 'frailty': failing; frailness; infirmity; imperfection; weakness.

frail, n. *frá-l* [OF. *frayel*, a mat basket], a kind of rush; a mat or rush basket in which raisins and figs are imported, the varying weight of such a package not exceeding 56 lb. or 70 lb.

fraise, n. *frás* [F. *fraise*, a pointed stick], in mil., a defence consisting of pointed iron or wooden spikes in a horizontal or inclined position; a *chevaux de frise*, which see.

fraised, a. *fráid* [F. *fraise*, a ruff], another spelling of *frayed*—see under *fray* 2.

frame, n. *frám* [AS. *fram*, advantage—from *fromman*, to perform], a structure or design afterwards to be filled up and completed; a structure formed of united parts; anything made to enclose or surround something else; that on which anything is held or stretched; order; particular state, as of the mind: v. to form or shape; to fit one thing to another; to compose; to draw up; to scheme out: *framing*, imp.: n. the skeleton; the rough timber-work of a house: *framed*, pp. *frá-méd*, fitted and united in proper form; composed: *framer*, n. one who: *framable*, a. -má-bl, that may be framed: *framework*, n. that which supports or encloses something else.

frame, v. *frám* [AS. *fromman*, to form, to effect—from *fram*, strong, forward], to contrive; to effect; to manage; to regulate, as conduct: n. a contrivance: to *frame* a story or excuse, to arrange it for the purpose in view, or to serve an end—see preceding entry.

frampold, a. *frám-póld* [W. *fromfol*, passionate—from *fromt*, to fret], in OE, ill-natured; cross; peevish.

franc, n. *frá-ngk*, a silver coin used in France and Belgium, value about 9d. sterling—so called from the old device upon it—*Francorum rex*, the king of the Franks or Freemen.

franchise, n. *frán-shiús* or *-shis* [F. *franchise*—from *franc* open, free—from mld. L. *francus*, free; see *frank*], the privilege or right of voting for a member of Parliament; privilege; right granted; in OE, extent of jurisdiction: v. to enfranchise, which see: *franchisement*, n. in OE, freedom; release.

Franciscan, n. *frán-shi-kán* [from St. Francis of Assisi], one of an order of monks or friars founded 1209; also called *Grey Friars* and *Minorites*: adj. pert. to.

franco, n. *frá-ngk-hé-lín* [dim. from Port. *frango*, a hen], a bird related to the partridge, common in India.

franc-tireur, n. *frá-ngk-hé-rér* [F. *franc*, free, and *tireur*, a marksman], a sharpshooter in the French army.

frangible, a. *frán-jí-bl* [F. *frangible*—from L. *frangere*, to break], that may be broken; easily broken; brittle: *frangibility*, n. -bí-l-ty, brittleness; in geol., the degree of facility with which a rock yields to the hammer.

frangipani, n. *frán-jí-pá-ni*, also *frangipane*, n. -pán [after the first maker, the Marquis *Frangipani* of France, under Louis XIII.], a valued perfume made from many ingredients, the most lasting known; a kind of pastry; a pudding of broken bread, &c.

frangulin, n. *frá-ngk-gú-lín* [L. *frangere*, to break, in mld. L. to bring under cultivation], a yellow crystalline body found in the bark of a plant, the *Khamnus frangula*: *frangulin*, a. *frá-ngk-gú-lín*, denoting an acid substance from it.

francion, n. *frán-jí-pán* [perhaps from F. *franc*, free, in a bad sense, as we have *free-thinker*, an atheist—see *frank* 2], in OE, a free liver; a boon companion; a paramour.

frank, a. *frá-ngk* [F. *franc*, open, free—from mld. L. *francus*, free; OH. Ger. *franko*, a free man], open; candid; ingenuous; generous; in OE, without payment; free: v. to exempt, as a letter from the charge of postage; to exempt from payment: *franking*, imp.: n. the endorsement which formerly exempted a letter from postage: *franked*, pp. *frá-ngk*: *frankly*, ad. -ly, in a frank manner; without reserve; freely; readily: *frankness*, n. plainness of speech; candour.—SYN. of 'frank': artless; plain; sincere; undisguised; unreserved; hearty; liberal; ready; free; unrestrained; willing; unhesitating.

frank, n. *frá-ngk* [OF. *franc*, a pig-sty], in OE, an enclosure where pigs are fattened; a pig-sty: v. to shut up in a pig-sty; to feed high; to cram: *franked*, pp. *frá-ngk*.

frank, n. *frá-ngk* [OH. Ger. *franko*, a free man], one of the anc. Germans who conquered France and settled in it; a Frenchman; a name given by the Turks and other inhabitants of Eastern countries to the English, French, Italians, &c.

frank-almogne, n. *frá-ngk-dí-móyn* [F. *franc*, free; Norm. F. *almogne*, alms], an ancient tenure

mále, mál, fár, lále; méle, mál, hár; yánc, pín; nóte, nóte, móve;

new: promptitude; promptness; impudence; confidence; presumption; eagerness; ardour; zeal; assurance.

forwaste, *v.* *för-wäst* [*för*, intens., and *waste*], in O.E., to waste utterly; to desolate.

forweary, *v.* *för-wär* [*för*, intens., and *weary*], in O.E., to weary excessively; to dispirit with labour; to wear out: *forweared*, *pp.* -*ed*, worn out.

for-why, *conj.* *för-wät*, because.

forwende, *aförwende*, or *aförwäde*, a *för-tedn-de*, *fö-ted-tö* [it] in *swast*, forcible; with sudden force.

foss, *n.* sometimes *foes*, a *fös* [*F. fosse*—from *L. fossa*, a ditch, a trench—from *fodis*, a dig], a hollow place or ditch round a fortified place, commonly filled with water; a kind of cavity in a bone.

fossack, *v.* *fös-ak*, to undermine another's digging, said by the Australian gold-diggers; to search for waste gold; to search for any object by which to make gain: *fös'acker*, *n.* -*er*, one who works abandoned gold claims.

fossil, *n.* *fös-sil* [*F. fossilis*—from *L. fossilis*, dug up, fossil—from *fossus*, dug], a mineral dug out of the earth; the remains of plants and animals imbedded in the earth's crust and changed into a stony consistency: *adj.* dug out of the earth: *fös-sil'ares*, *a.* -*fös-sil* [*L. ferro*, I bear], containing fossils: *fös-sil'ine*, *v.* -*ize*, to convert into a fossil; to become petrified: *fös-sil'ing*, *imp.*: *fös-sil'ed*, *pp.* -*ed*: *adj.* converted into a fossil: *fös-sil'ist*, *n.* one versed in fossils: *fös-sil'ia'tion*, *n.* -*is'm*, the process of converting animal or vegetable substances into fossils: *fös-sil'ial*, *a.* *fös-sil'ial*, digging; burrowing: *fös-sil'paper*, *fös-sil'wool*, *fös-sil'cork*, &c., familiar terms for certain varieties of amianthus.

foster, *v.* *fös-ter* [*A.S. fosterian*, to foster, to nourish— from *föder*, food: see *feed*], to nourish; to bring up; to cherish; to forward or promote; to encourage; to indulge; as habits: *fös-ter'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* cherishing; bringing up: *fös-ter'ed*, *pp.* -*ered*.

fosterer, *n.* -*er*, one who; a nurse; one who encourages: *foster*-brother or -sister, nursed together, but not of the same parent: *foster-child*, a child nursed or reared by one not its parent: *fös-ter'ing*, *n.* -*ing*, a foster-child: *foster-mother*, one to whom the child of another is made over to nurse and bring up as her own.—*SYN.* of 'foster': to feed; nurture; support; bring up; patronize; forward; promote; sustain.

foster, *n.* *fös-ter*—see *födder* 2.

foveate, *n.* *fö-ve-ät*, also *foveage*, *n.* *fö-ve-ät* [*F. foveate*—from *foveus*, heat, fury], a small mine made under an enemy's fortification, and charged with powder.

foveal, *foveol*—see under *foht*.

foet, *n.* *fö-ät* [*A.S. fät*: cf. *Goth. fäls*: *Icel. füll*: *Ger. fäul*, foul], not clean; offensive; dirty; coarse; disagreeable; rainy or tempestuous: applied to weather; contrary, as a wind; entangled; dangerous; ugly; base: *unfäil*: *v.* to make filthy; to defile; to run against: *fö-äil*, *imp.*: *fö-äil'ed*, *pp.* -*äil'ed*: *foet'ly*, *ad.* -*ly*, scandalously; disgracefully; not fairly or honestly: *fö-äil'ness*, *n.* filthiness; defilement: *fö-äil'ness*, *foet*, having an ugly or forbidding aspect: *fö-äil'ing*, living on unclean or gross food: *fö-äil'ness*, using scurrilous, obscene, or profane language: *fö-äil'ing*, unlawful, dishonest means; unfair or treacherous usage: *fö-äil'ness*, nasty in language: to fall or run foul of, to assail; to run against: a *fö-äil*, the act of one boat running against another in a race.

foulard, *n.* *fö-lärd* [*F. foulard*, a silk handkerchief], a light material of silk or silk-cotton, for ladies' dresses and handkerchiefs, originally from India.

foulard, *n.* *fö-lärd* [*OF. foldere* or *foultre*, a thunderbolt—from *L. fulgur*, a thunderbolt] in O.E., lightning: *v.* to emit great heat: *fö-äil'ing*, a burning.

foulmart, *n.* *fö-märt*, and **foulmart**, *n.* *fö-märt* [*A.S. fäil*, foul; *OF. marc*, a martens], the martens; commonly applied to the polecat.

found, *pp.*—see under *fund*.

found, *v.* *fö-und* [*F. fonder*, to found—from *L. fundere*, to lay the bottom, to found—from *L. fundus*], to establish on firm ground; to lay the basis of anything; to set up; to raise; to institute; to fix firmly; to originate: *fö-und'ing*, *imp.*: *fö-und'ed*, *pp.*: *fö-und'er*, *n.* one who establishes; an

originator: *foundation*, *n.* *fö-und'äshön*, the base of an edifice or building; the act of fixing or making such a base; the groundwork or origin of anything; an endowment; an institution: *fö-und'ess*, *n.* a woman who originates or establishes: on the foundation, that has an interest and share in an endowment, as a scholar or fellow of a college.—*SYN.* of 'found': to establish; set; place; base; ground; originate; predicate; build; rest.

found, *v.* *fö-und* [*F. fonder*, to melt—from *L. fundere*, to pour out, to cast metals], to form by melting a metal, and casting it into a mould: *fö-und'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of casting or forming with melted metal in a mould: *fö-und'ed*, *pp.*: *fö-und'er*, *n.* *fö-und'er*, one who is skilled in forming articles by casting metal in moulds: *foundary*, *n.* *fö-und'ärit*, or *foundry*, *n.* *fö-und'ärit*, the place where casting liquid metal into moulds to produce articles of various designs is carried on.

founder, *v.* *fö-und'er* [*OF. fondere*, to fail—from *fond*: *L. fundus*, the bottom] to fill or be filled with water and to sink in consequence, as a ship in the sea; to disable or lame a horse by causing sores in its feet or legs; to trip or fall, as a horse: *fö-und'ing*, *imp.*: *fö-und'ered*, *pp.* -*ered*: *adj.* sunk in the sea, as a ship; made lame in the feet by inflammation, &c.

foundling, *n.* *fö-und'ling* [*Dut. vondeling*, a foundling—see *find*], a child found without a parent or owner; one whose parents are unknown.

font, *n.* *fö-nt*, also *fontain*, *n.* *fö-nt'äin* [*F. fontaine*—from *mid. L. fontana*—from *L. fontem*, a spring of water], a spring of water issuing from the earth; a spring; a well of water; a jet or spouting of water—generally applied to one artificially contrived; the source of anything: *fö-nt'äin'ess*, *n.* without a fountain or spring: *fö-nt'äin'head*, *n.* primary source: first beginning.

four, *n.* *fö-ur*, *four*, *n.* *fö-ur* [*A.S. fower*: cf. *Icel. fjörir*; *Goth. fōdur*: *L. quatuor*, four: *Ger. vier*, four] two and two: *four'core*, *a.* *n.* *fö-ur'kär* [*four*, and *score*], four times twenty: *four'fold*, *a.* *föld* [*four*, and *fold*], four times told; quadruple: *four'teen*, *n.* *a.* *fö-ur* [*four*, and *ten*] four and ten: *four'teenth*, *a.* -*teenth*, ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth: *fourth*, *a.* -*th*, next after the third; ordinal of four: *four'thly*, *ad.* -*ly*, in the fourth place: *four's*, as in on all-four's, that is, 'on the hands and feet'; in the same position; on equal terms: *four-square*, having four sides and four equal angles; quadrangular.

fourchette, *n.* *fö-r-shët* [*F. a table-fork*—from *L. furca*, a fork], the bone in birds formed by the junction of the clavicles; the furculum; the washing-bone in a bowl.

fourgon, *n.* *fö-r-göng* [*F.*], in France, an ammunition-wagon; a luggage-cart.

fourierism, *n.* *fö-ri-är'izm*, the communistic system advocated by the French Socialist, Charles Fourier (1772-1837), according to which society was to be divided into self-supporting phalanxes or associations—also called Associationism: *Four'ier'ist*, -*ite*, *n.* -*ist*, -*ite*, a believer in Fourierism.

fourness, *n.* *fö-r'ness* [*F. a stove*], in *mid.*, the chamber of a mine in which the powder is placed.

fours, *n.* *fö-trä* [*OF.*], in O.E., a term expressive of the utmost contempt; a fig for you.

foveate, *a.* *fö-ve-ät*, also *foveolate*, *a.* *fö-ve-ä-lät* [*L. fovea*, a pit] in bot., having pits or depressions called foveae, *n.* plu. *fö-ve-ä*, or *fö-ve-ä*, *n.* plu. *fö-ä-lä*: *foves*, *n.* *fö-ve-ä*, the depression containing the sporangium in Lycopoda.

fovilla, *n.* *fö-vil'ä* [*L. foveo*, I nourish], in bot., the viscid protoplasm contained in granula of pollen.

fowl, *n.* *fö-ül* [*A.S. fugol*, a bird—from *fug*, flight: cf. *Goth. fugla*: *Ger. vogel*: *Icel. fugl*], a cock or hen; a bird; poultry: *v.* to take or catch birds for food, or as game: *fö-ül'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or practice of shooting fowls or birds: *fö-ül'ed*, *pp.*: *fö-ül'er*, *n.* one who takes or kills birds for food: *fö-ül'ing*, *n.* a light gun for shooting birds.

fox, *a.* *fök* [*A.S. fosc*: cf. *Goth. fawhs*: *Ger. Fuchs*], an animal of the dog kind noted for its cunning; a sly cunning fellow; in O.E., a cant term for a sword: *fox-bats*, the very large fruit-eating bats of E. Indies: *fox-brush*, the tail of a fox—usually called *the brush*: *fox-hound*, a hound for hunting the fox: *fox-hunt*, the chase or hunting of the fox: *fox-hunting*, the sport: *fox-ship*, *n.* the qualities of a

carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, obtained originally from red ants; the simplest of the fatty acid series.

formidable, a. *for-mi-dá-bl* [F. *formidable*—from L. *formidabilis*, causing fear—from *formidare*, to fear], exciting fear or dread; dreadful: *for-mi-dá-bly*, adv. *-dá-bly*: *formidableness*, n. *-dá-bi-ness*, quality of exciting dread.—**SYN.** of 'formidable': shocking; tremendous; fearful; terrible; frightful; horrible; terrific.

formula, n. *for-mú-lá*, *form'ula*, n. plu. *-ú-lá*, also *form'ula*, n. plu. *-ú-lá* [L. dim. of *forma*, a shape], the symbol or symbols expressing the composition of a body; a prescribed form or rule; a general expression for resolving problems; a confession of faith: *form'ulary*, n. *-lér-í*, a book containing prescribed forms, as of prayers, &c.; a ritual: *form'ula*, n. *-ú-lá*, a formula: *form'ulate*, v. *-ú-lá*, to reduce to a formula; also *form'alise*, v. *-líz*: *form'ulating*, imp.: *form'ulated*, pp.: *form'ulating*, imp.: *form'alised*, pp. *-líz*.

formyle, n. *for-mí-lú* [L. *formica*, an ant; Gr. *ális*, the material of which a thing is made], the hypothetical base of *formic acid*—see *formic* and *chloroform*.

forname, n. *fór-nás*, also *for'nays*, n. *-nts*, old spellings of *forname*.

forname, v. *fór-ni-kát* [L. *fornicatus*, vaulted, arched; *fornicatione*, an arching over—from *foris*, an arch or vault, a brothel—as being usually under arches], to commit lewdness, as between unmarried persons: *for'nice'tion*, n. *-ká-shún*, commerce between unmarried persons: *idolatry*: *for'nicator*, n. *-tér*, an unmarried man having commerce with an unmarried woman; an idolater: *for'nice'tress*, n. *-trés*, an unmarried woman guilty of lewdness.

forpass or **forepass**, v. *for-pás* [for, and pass], in O.E., to pass unnoticed; to go by.

forpet, n. *fór-pít* [a corrupt. of *fourth-peck*], in Scot., a measure, the fourth part of a peck.

forpine, v. *fór-pin'* [for, and pine], in O.E., to waste away.

forray, n. *for-á*, another spelling of *foray*, which see, and *fodder*.

forake, v. *fór-ák* [AS. *forascan*, to oppose, to refuse—from *for*, away; *sacan*, to contend], to desert; to abandon; to depart from; to leave: *for'aking*, imp.: a act of deserting: *for'ook*, pt. *-ók*, did *forake*: *for'aken*, pp. *-ák-en*: *ad.* deserted; abandoned; destitute.—**SYN.** of 'forake': to relinquish; desert; quit; assert; reject; renounce; give up; leave; depart; withdraw.

foray, v. *fór-á* [for, and *ay*], in O.E., to forbid; to renounce: *for'ayd'* or *for'ald'*, pp. *-á-d'*, forbidden.

foras, n. *fórs*, the old and provincial spelling of *force*, a waterfall—see *force* 3.

forlack, v. *fór-lák* [for, and *lack*], in O.E., to neglect from dilatoriness or sloth; to miss the proper occasion of doing.

forlow, v. *fór-sló* [for, and *slow*], in O.E., to hinder; to delay; to luller.

forsooth, ad. *fór-sóth* [AS. *for*, for; *sóth*, truth], in fact; certainly—used in contempt or irony.

forsspeak, v. *fór-spék* [for, against, and *speak*], in O.E., to speak against; to forbid; to bewitch.

forspont, v.—see *forespent*.

forswat, a. *fór-swát* [for, intensive; *swat*, old pt. of *sweat*], in O.E., spent by sweating or heat; over-wearied.

forswear, v. *fór-swér* [for, against, and *swear*], to swear falsely; to commit perjury; to deny or renounce upon oath: *forswear'ing*, imp.: *forswore*, pt. *-swór*: *forsworn*, pp. *-swórn*.

forswink, n. *fór-swínk* [for, intensive, and pt. of *OE. swink*, to labour], in O.E., over-laboured.

fort, n. *fórt* [OF. *fort*, strong, a fortified place—from L. *fortis*, strong], a fortified place; a castle: *fortalce*, n. *fórt-ál-ts* [OF. *fortalce*; mid. L. *fortalitium*, a fortress], a small fort; a block-house for defence: *fort'let*, n. a small fort: *fortress*, n. *fórt-rés*, a place of defence or security; a large fort; a regularly fortified town; a castle; safety: *fort'ressed*, a. *-rés* [F. *forteresse*], defended by a fortress.

forte, n. *fórt* [It. *forte*, the flower, the best], strong point; that in which any one excels.

forte, ad. *fórt-á* [It. *forte*, very much], in music, with force; loudly: *fortissimo*, ad. *fór-tis-sí-mó*, very strongly or loudly.

forth, ad. *fórt* [AS. *forth*, forward: cf. Dut. *voord*, forwards; Ger. *fort*, on further], forward in place or order; in advance from a given point; onward in time; out; abroad; in O.E., thoroughly; from beginning to end: *forth'coming*, a. about or ready to appear: *forth'going*, n. a going forth; a proceeding from: *ad.* going forth: *and so forth*, and other things that might be mentioned.

forthink, v. *fór-thínk* [for, and *think*], in O.E., to be sorry for; to repent of: *forthright*, ad. *fórt-ríth* [forth, and right], in O.E., straightforward: a. a straight road or path.

forthwith, ad. *fórt-wíth* [forth, and *with*], without delay; immediately.

forthy, ad. *fór-thí* [AS. *forthá*, therefore—from *for*, and neut. form *thá*, with the], in O.E., therefore; wherefore.

fortieth—see under *forty*.

fortify, v. *fórt-í* [F. *fortifier*, to strengthen—from mid. L. *fortificare*—from L. *fortis*, strong; *facio*, I make], to strengthen against the attack of an enemy by forts, works, &c.; to render stronger by forts, &c.; to strengthen against any attack: to invigorate; to confirm: *fort'ifying*, imp.: *for'tided*, pp. *-tíd*: *ad.* made strong against attacks: *for'tification*, n. *-fí-ká-shún* [F.—L.], the act of fortifying; a fortified place; the art or science of fortifying places: *fort'lage*, n. *fórt-láj*, in O.E., a little fort; a block-house.—**SYN.** of 'fortification': fortress; castle; citadel; bulwark: *fort*.

fortitude, n. *fór-tí-tú-d* [L. *fortitudo*, firmness, resolution from *fortis*, strong], that power of mind which enables a person to act or suffer with patience, and without flinching or complaining; endurance; resolution.—**SYN.** of 'fortitude': courage; bravery; resoluteness; strength; firmness.

fortnight, n. *fórt-nít* [contr. from *fourteen nights*], fourteen days, or two weeks—referring back to the time when the day was reckoned from evening to evening: so we have *even'night* or *even'night* for *even'night*—that is, seven nights and seven days.

fortress, n.—see under *fort*.

fortuitous, a. *fór-tú-í-tás* [L. *fortuitus*, that happens by accident—from *fortis*, chance], happening by chance; casual; accidental: *fort'uitously*, ad. *-í*: *fort'uitousness*, n. *-nés*: *fort'uity*, n. *-í*, accident; chance.

fortune, n. *fór-tún* or *fór-chóon* [F. *fortune*—from L. *fortuna*, luck, prosperity—from *fortis*, chance], in O.E., a certain heathen goddess; destiny; fate; the good or evil that befalls man; chance; accident; wealth; estate; possessions; the lot or portion of a man or woman: v. to fall; to fall out; to happen: *fortune'ate*, a. *fór-tá-nát* [L. *fortunatus*, prosperous, well off], lucky; successful; happy; prosperous; favoured; coming favourably: *for'tunately*, ad. *-í*: *for'tuneless*, a. without wealth; poor: in O.E., luckless: *fortune-hunter*, a man who seeks to enrich himself by marrying a woman possessed of wealth: *fortune-hunting*: *fortune-teller*, a person who pretends to foretell the events of one's life: *fortune-telling*: *fortunian*, v. *-íz*, in O.E., to be endowed with a fortune; to be made happy.—**SYN.** of 'fortune n.': hazard; probability; luck; fate; fortuity; haphazard; destiny; event; success.

forty, n. *fórt-í* [AS. *fower*, four; fig. ten], four times ten: *fort'ieeth*, a. *-éth*, the fourth ten; the number following thirty-nine.

forum, n. *fó-rím* [L. *forum*, market-place—from *fortis*, out of doors], in anc. Rome, a public place of meeting; the courts of law in general; a tribunal; a market-place.

forwader, v. *fór-wó-dér* [for, intens., and *wander*], in O.E., to wander purposefully and wearily; to go astray.

forward, ad. *fór-wórd* [AS. *fore*, before; *seard*, towards, situation], towards a part or place before; in advance of something else; onward: *ad.* early in season; too ready; earnest; eager; quick; hasty; presumptuous or impatient; ready; prompt; in O.E., anterior; not behindhand: v. to help onward; to promote; to quicken or hasten; to transmit: *for'warding*, imp.: *for'warded*, pp.: *for'warder*, n. one who: *for'wards*, ad. *-wórd*, towards the front or forepart; onward: *for'wardly*, ad. *-í*: *for'wardness*, n. state of more than usual advance; cheerful readiness; want of due reserve or modesty; boldness.—**SYN.** of 'forward v.': to advance; encourage; hurry; accelerate; quicken; hasten—of 'forward-

máile máil, fár, láw; méte, méit, hér; yne, yin; nóte, nóit, móve;

variably; unchangeably; perpetually; unceasingly; invariably.

forewarn, *v.* *for-wor-nen'* [*for*, and *warn*], to admonish beforehand; to give previous notice to; to caution: **forewarn'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* a caution or admonition beforehand: **forewarned**, *pp.* *for-wor-ned*.

forewoman, *n.* *for-wor-mən* [*for*, and *woman*], the chief woman in a workshop; female manager.

forfeit, *n.* *for-fet'* [*for*, *fall*, a crime—from *for-fare*, to misdo, to transgress: mid. *l. foris-factus*, *for* who has misdone himself—from *foris*, without; *-tus*, *do*, a fine; a penalty; that which is lost or alienated for a crime, fault, or neglect; in *OE.*, one rendered liable to punishment or penalty, especially capital punishment: *v.* to lose by neglecting or refusing to fulfil the conditions of a contract or bargain; to lose by some fault, crime, or offence: *adj.* forfeited: **forfeiting**, *imp.*: *for-fet-ted*, *pp.*: *adj.* lost or alienated by an offence or crime, or by a breach of condition: *for-fet-ta*, *n.* plu. in *sport*, things deposited to be redeemed by a merry fine; in *OE.*, table of penalties: *for-fet-table*, *a.* *-d-ble*, liable to be forfeited: **forfeiter**, *n.* one who forfeits a thing: **forfeiture**, *n.* *-sh*, the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honour, or office, &c., by some offence, crime, or neglect; that which is forfeited.—*SYN.* of 'forfeiture': *fine*; *mult*; *penalty*; *amercement*; *forfeit*. **forfeit**, *v.* *for-fet'* [*for*, and *send*, the familiar abbreviation of *defend*: *v. defendre*, to forbid—see *hardend*], to hinder; to avert.

forgot, *v.* *for-got'*, an old *pt.* of *forget*; *forgot*.

forgave, *pt.* of *forgive*, which see.

forg, *v.* *forj* [*OF. forpe*—from *L. fabrica*, a workshop—from *L. faber*, a smith], to shape a piece of metal by heating and hammering; to make or contrive, in a disparaging sense; to make falsely; to falsify; to counterfeit: *n.* a place where iron or any other metal is heated and beaten into shape; a smithy: **forg'ing**, *imp.*: *for-ged*, *pp.* *for-gar*, *n.* *-er*, one who falsifies; a fabricator: *for gery*, *n.* *-d*, the crime of making or altering cheques, stamps, bank-notes, or writings, in order to make them pass as genuine; that which is forged: **forger**, *n.* *for-ger-mən*, a blacksmith who has a hammer-anvil under him: *forgeability*, *n.* *for-ja-bi-lē-tē*, the capacity of a metal for being worked into a definite shape: *to forge on*, to make its way slowly and laboriously, as a ship: *for-give*, *n.* *for-jet-tē*, in *OE.*, intensive; productive.—*SYN.* of 'forge *v.*': *to fabricate*; *teign*; *frame*; *produce*; *effect*.

forget, *v.* *for-got'* [*for*, neglecting, and *get*], to let go or lose from the memory; to alight; to neglect; **forgetting**, *imp.*: *forget*, *pt.* did forget: **forgetten**, *pp.* *-gō'ten*, escaped the memory; neglected: **forgetter**, *n.* one who forgets: *forget-me-not*, *n.* a small plant producing pretty blue flowers, the *Myosotis palustris*, *Ord. Boraginaceae*; a name also erroneously given to the *Veronica* producing pretty blue flowers. *Ord. Scrophulariaceae*; a keepake: **forgetful**, *a.* *-ful*, inattentive; negligent; apt to forget: **forgetfulness**, *ad. -ly*: *forgetfulness*, *n.* aptness to forget; loss of remembrance; neglect; obliviousness.

forgive, *v.* *for-giv'* [*for*, and *give*], to pardon; to overlook or remit, as an offence or debt: **forgiv'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* inclined to overlook offences; merciful: **forgave**, *pt.* *-gav'*, did forgive: **forgiven**, *pp.* *-giv'n*, pardoned; remitted: **forgiveness**, *n.* *-ness*, pardon; remission.

forgo, *v.* *for-gō* [*for*, against, and *go*], to go against; to go without; to give up; to forswear to possess or enjoy: **forgo'ing**, *imp.*: *giving up*: **for-gone**, *pp.* *for-gō'n*, *ad.* made up or decided beforehand.—*SYN.* of 'forgo': to quit; relinquish; leave; resign; renounce; abandon; abjure.

forismaintenance, *v.* *for-is-mā-tē-tē* [*L. foris*, out of doors; *familia*, a family], to portion out a son with land in the lifetime of his father; to give up a legal title to any further share of paternal inheritance; to free from paternal authority: *forismaintenance*, *imp.*: **forismaintenance**, *pp.*: **forismaintenance**, *n.* *-shēn*, the separation of a child from the family of his father; the having a stock separate from the father, even though remaining in family with him.

fork, *n.* *for-k* [*AS. forca*; *L. furca*, a fork], an instr. having two or more prongs; anything like a fork; a point; the space formed at the angle where a road, a river, the bough of a tree, or the like, separates into two continuous lines or branches; in *OE.*, barb of an

arrow: *v.* to raise or work with a fork; to shoot or divide into blades or branches: **fork'ing**, *imp.*: **forked**, *pp.* *for-kēd*: *adj.* opening or splitting like a fork into two or more parts; zigzag; as lightning: **forky**, *a.* *for-kē*, opening like the prongs of a fork: **fork-lass**, *a.* without a fork: **fork-tail**, a salmon in its fourth year: **fork'edly**, *ad. -ly*: **fork'edness**, *n.*: **fork-head**, *n.* in *OE.*, the point of an arrow: to **fork out**, in *slang*, to hand over or pay down money: **forks**, *n.* plu. in *OE.*, the gallows.

forlorn, *v.* *for-lō'* [*for*, and *lō*], in *OE.*, to overlie: **forlay**, *pt.* *for-lā*, overlay.

forlorn, *a.* *for-lōr-n* [*AS. forlōren*, utterly lost—from *forlōren*, to lose, to let go: cf. *Ger. verlorren*, lost] destitute; forsaken; solitary; in *OE.*, taken away; small; despicable: *n.* a forsaken or solitary one: **forlorn'ly**, *ad. -ly*: **forlorn'ness**, *n.*: **forlorn'**, *a.* the old spelling of *forlorn*.—*SYN.* of 'forlorn': friendless; abject; wretched; pitiable; miserable; lost; abandoned; helpless; hopeless; deserted; despicable.

forlorn-hope, *n.* *for-lōr-n* *-hōp* [*Dut. verloren-hoop*, lost troop], a desperate case; a body of soldiers who volunteer to lead in an assault upon a fortified place.

form, *n.* *fā-ſorm* [*F. forme*—from *L. forma*, shape], the shape or external appearance of anything; a pattern; a mould; beauty; stated method; ceremony; manner; fashion; ritual; something not essential; a long seat used in a school; name applied to one of the classes of a great public school, as *first form*, *sixth form*, &c., pronounced *form*; types set up ready for printing; the bed or seat of a hare: *v.* to shape; to fashion; to mould; to contrive; to combine; to arrange; to make; to constitute; to go to make up: **forming**, *imp.*: **form'ing**: **formed**, *pp.* **form'd**: **former**, *n.* *for-mēr*, one who: **formless**, *a.* *for-mē-les*, without form: **formal**, *a.* *for-māl* [*F. formel*—from *L. formalis*], strictly ceremonious; done in due form; according to regular method; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; having its proper character; regular; proper: **formally**, *ad. -ly*, in a strict ceremonial manner; stiffly; precisely; essentially: **formality**, *n.* *for-māl-tē-tē* [*F. formalité*], ceremony; strict observance of social customs; conformity to customary modes; mode or method: **formalism**, *n.* *for-māl-izm*, the form without the substance or essence; dependence on external forms only; in religion, *formalism*, *n.* one who regards appearances only; a stickler for forms; a hypocrite: **formation**, *n.* *for-mā-shēn* [*F.*—*L. formatio*, formation; *formatus*, formed], the act or manner of forming; generation or production; in *geol.*, an assemblage of rocks, nearly of the same age, which have some characters in common: *for-mative*, *a.* *-mā-tiv*, giving form; plastic: *n.* a word formed from another: in good or bad form, among *sporting men*, the good or bad condition of a man or horse: in bad form, in bad taste or manners: in due form, with the proper amount of conventional ceremony.—*SYN.* of 'form *n.*': figure; shape; conformation; fashion; structure; configuration; frame; constitution; arrangement; organisation; system; way; method; scheme; formula; show; conventionality; formality; shapelessness; elegance; phantom; model; bench; class—of 'formal': precise; punctilious; stiff; affected; external; outward; starched; ceremonial; ritualistic; regular; methodical; perfunctory.

formate, *n.* *fōr-mā-tē-mid* [*formate*, and ammoniac], a compound intermediate between ammonium formate and hydrocyanic acid.

former, *n.* *for-mēr* [*AS. forma*, early, former; compar. of *for*—see *fore*, *foremost*], before another or something else in time or order; mentioned before another; past; ancient; in *OE.*, fore; front; first; opposed to *latter*: **form'arily**, *ad. -ly*, in times past.—*SYN.* of 'former': preceding; previous; prior; foregoing; antecedent; anterior; earlier; first.

formic, *a.* *for-mik* [*L. formica*, an ant], pert to ants: **formicate**, *a.* *for-mī-kāt*, ant-like: **formication**, *n.* *-kā-shēn*, a sensation resembling that caused by ants creeping on the skin: **formiate**, *n.* *for-mī-tē*, or **formate**, *n.* *for-māt*, a salt of formic acid: **formicary**, *n.* *for-mī-kār-ē*, an ant-hill: in the interior economy of the habitation of ants: **formicarius**, *n.* plu. *for-mī-kār-ē*, glass ant-houses for scientific observation: **formic acid**, an organic acid containing

cōw, bōy, fōd; pāre, bād; chātr, game, fog, shun, thīng, there, zeal.

forefront, *n.* *för-fränt* [*fore*, and *front*], the front part.

forego, *v.* *för-gö* [*fore*, before, and *go*: AS. *fore-gan*, to go before], to go before; to forswear to enjoy: *foregoing*, *imp.*: *ad.* going before in time or place; previous; preceding: *foregone*, *pp.* *för-gön*, gone before; previous—see *forgo*.

forego, *v.* an erroneous spelling of *forgo*, which see.

foreground, *n.* *för-grönd* [*fore*, and *ground*], that part of a picture which appears to lie nearest the eye of the observer.

forehand, *a.* *för-händ* [*fore*, and *hand*], done sooner than is regular: *a.* the part of a horse before the rider; in O.E., preference; advantage: *fore-handed*, *a.* *-änd-ed*, early; timely.

forehead, *n.* *för-öd* [*fore*, and *head*], the part of the face extending from the hair of the head to the eyes; the brow: *fore-horse*, *n.* *-örs*, the horse which goes foremost.

forehead, *v.* *för-händ* [*fore*, and O.E. *hend*, to seize, which see], in O.E., to be seized; to be laid hold of: *forehead*, *pp.* *-änd*, seized; laid hold of.

foreign, *a.* *för-ä* [F. *forain*; mid. L. *forānus*, that which is without, strange—from *foris*, out of doors], external; alien; belonging to another nation or country; not to the purpose; remote; not native or natural: *for-aigner*, *n.* *-är*, one belonging to another country; not a native: *for-aignness*, *n.* *-näs*, remoteness.—SYN. of 'foreign': extraneous; outside; without; remote; extrinsic; outlandish; exotic; strange; excluded.

forejudge, *v.* *för-jä* [*fore*, and *judge*], to judge before hearing the facts and proofs.

foreknow, *v.* *för-nö* [*fore*, and *know*], to know before; to have a previous knowledge of: *foreknowledge*, *n.* *för-nöt*, knowledge of a thing before it happens; precedence: *foreknown*, *pp.* *för-nön*, known beforehand.

foreland, *n.* *för-länd* [*fore*, and *land*], a cape; a promontory.

forelay, *v.* *för-lä* [*for*, against, and *lay*], in O.E., to lay wait for; to entrap by an ambush; to lay down beforehand: *forelaying*, *imp.*: *a.* in S. Africa, forming or laying an ambush in front of: *forelaid*, *pt.* *-läd*.

forelend, *v.* *för-länd* [*fore*, and *lend*], in O.E., to give beforehand: *forelent*, *pt.* *pp.* *-lënd*, given beforehand.

forelift, *v.* *för-lift* [*fore*, and *lift*], in O.E., to raise aloft an anterior part: *forelifting*, *imp.* raising up an anterior part.

forelock, *n.* *för-lök* [*fore*, and *lock*], the hair that grows over the forehead: to take time by the forelock, not to let slip an opportunity; to make the most of time.

foreman, *n.* *för-män* [*fore*, and *man*], a man set over workmen; the chief man of a jury: *fore-mast*, *n.* *-mäst*, in a ship, the mast nearest the forepart: *foremen-tioned*, *a.* *-men-shänd*, said or written before.

foremost, *a.* *för-möst* [AS. *forma*, first, the superlative of *fore*; *foremost* being thus really a double superlative], first in place or rank: *fore-named*, *a.* *-änd*, mentioned before.

forenoon, *n.* *för-nön* [*fore*, and *noon*], from the morning to mid-day.

forensic, *a.* *för-nis* [L. *forensis*, belonging to the market or forum—from *forum*, the forum or market-place, where causes were tried and pleaded], pert. to courts of judicature, or to discussions or pleadings in them; used in courts or legal proceedings, as a *forensic* term, a *forensic* speech.

foreordain, *v.* *för-ö-dän* [*fore*, and *ordain*], to ordain or appoint beforehand, as by God; to predestinate: *fore-ordain*, *imp.* appointing beforehand: *fore-ordained*, *pp.* *-dänd*, appointed beforehand: *fore-ordina-tion*, *n.* *-ö-di-nä-shän*, previous ordination or appointment by God; predestination.

forepart, *n.* *för-pärt* [*fore*, and *part*], front or first part.

forepast, *a.* *för-päst* [*fore*, and *past*], in O.E., bygone; previous.

forerank, *n.* *för-rängk* [*fore*, and *rank*], in O.E., first rank; front.

forereach, *v.* *för-räck* [*fore*, and *reach*], in nav., to get before another ship by better sailing.

fore-recited, *a.* *för-ré-sit* [*fore*, and *recited*], mentioned or enumerated before.

forerun, *v.* *för-rän* [*fore*, and *run*], to precede; to come before: *forerunning*, *imp.*: *forerun*, *pt.* *-rän*: *for-runner*, *n.* *-rän-när*, a messenger sent before; a harbinging; an ancestor; a prognostic.

foreray, *v.* *för-ä* [*fore*, and *say*], to predict; to foretell: *forerayd*, *a.* *för-äid* [*fore*, and *said*], spoken of before; described before.

forsee, *v.* *för-sä* [*fore*, and *see*], to see or know an event before it happens: *forseeing*, *imp.*: *for-saw*, *pt.* *-söw*: *for-seen*, *pp.*

foreshadow, *v.* *för-skä-dö* [*fore*, and *shadow*], to shadow or typify beforehand; to portend: *foreshadowing*, *imp.*: *a.* act of shadowing beforehand; anticipation: *foreshadowed*, *pp.* *-äd*.

foreship, *n.* *för-skip*, the forepart of a ship.

foreshore, *n.* *för-skör* [*fore*, and *shore*], the front shore; the part of the beach or shore stretching between low and high water marks; also applied to parts but recently covered within those limits by water.

foreshorten, *v.* *för-skört-n* [*fore*, and *shorten*] to represent figures as they appear when viewed obliquely: *foreshortening*, *n.* *-skört-nä*, in painting, the art of diminishing the entire length of an object when viewed obliquely: *foreshortened*, *pp.* *-skört-nä*.

foreshow and **foreshew**, *v.* *för-shö* [*fore*, and *show*], to represent or reveal before it happens; to predict; to foretell.

foreside, *n.* *för-sid* [*fore*, and *side*], in O.E., outside; superficial appearance.

foresight, *n.* *för-sit* [*fore*, and *sight*], foreknowledge; prescience; provident care of futurity.—SYN.: foreseeing; prognostication; providence; prudence; forethought; forecast; premeditation.

foresignify, *v.* *för-sig-ni-fä* [*fore*, and *signify*], to indicate the nature of beforehand; to typify.

foreskin, *n.* *för-skin* [*fore*, and *skin*], the skin that covers the glans penis.

foreskirt, *n.* *för-skirt* [*fore*, and *skirt*], in O.E., the loose part of the skirt of a coat hanging in front.

forespent and **forepast**, *a.* *för-spen* [*for*, intensive, and *spen*], in O.E., spent completely; exhausted; wasted; forepast; past.

forespur, *n.* *för-spär* [*for*, intensive, and *spur*], in O.E., one of the spurs or ridges borne by a horse.

forest, *n.* *för-est* (O.E. *forst*, mid. L. *foresta*, a wood; L. *foris*, out of, not shut), a large tract of land covered with trees; an uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood for field-sporting; *adj.* sylvan; rustic: *forested*, *a.* covered with trees; wooded: *forester*, *n.* one appointed to watch a forest and protect game: *forestry*, *n.* *för-est-ä*, the art of forming forests: *forest-tree*, not a fruit-tree: *forest-marble*, in geol., a shelly limestone of the oolitic formation.

forestall, *v.* *för-stäl* [*fore*, and *stall*], to buy goods before they are brought to stall or the market where they are to be sold; to anticipate; to take beforehand: *forestalling*, *imp.* anticipating; hindering: *forestalled*, *pp.* *-stäld*: *forestaller*, *n.* one who.—SYN. of 'forestall': to monopolize; engross; preoccupy; deprive; obstruct; intercept.

forestay, *n.* *för-sä* [*fore*, and *stay*], a strong rope in a ship reaching from the foremost-head, and assisting to support the foremost.

foretaste, *n.* *för-täst* [*fore*, and *taste*], a taste beforehand; anticipation: *foretasting*, *imp.* *för-täst*, to taste before full possession; to have previous enjoyment or experience of something: *foretasting*, *imp.* *foretasted*, *pp.*

foretell, *v.* *för-täl* [*fore*, and *tell*], to tell before an event happens; to predict: *foretelling*, *imp.* *fore-told*, *pt.* *-töld*, did foretell: *foretold*, *pp.* told before; predicted.—SYN. of 'foretell': to prophesy; prognosticate; augur; foretoken; foreshow.

forethought, *n.* *för-thökt* [*fore*, and *thought*], anticipation; foresight; provident care.

foretoken, *v.* *för-tökn* [*fore*, and *token*], to foreshow; to presignify: *a.* a previous sign or omen: *foretokening*, *imp.* *-tökn-ä*: *foretokened*, *pp.* *-tökn-d*, foreshown.

foretooth, *n.* *för-töth* [*fore*, and *tooth*], a tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

foretopmast, *n.* *för-töp-mäst* [*foretop*, and *mast*], the mast erected on the head of the foremost.

for ever, *ad.* *för-ä-ver* [*for*, and *ever*], always; ceaselessly; endlessly.—SYN.: continually; incessantly; eternally; everlastingly; constantly; in-

mälte, *mäl*, *fär*, *läu*; *mälte*, *mäl*, *här*; *pine*, *pän*; *nöte*, *nöl*, *möte*;

foraminifera: *foraminifera*, n. -4/*for*, one of the foraminifera.

forasmuch, conj. *for-is-much* [made up of *for*, as, and much, which see] because that.

foray—see under *forage*.

forbade, pt. of *forbid*, which see; did *forbid*.

forbear, v. *for-bear* [*for*, away, and *bear*]; to refrain from; to spare; to withhold; to stop or cease; to pause: *forbearing*, imp.: *forbearing*, adj.: *long-suffering*: *forborne*, pt. -*born*: did *forbear*: *forborne*, pp. -*born*, withheld: *forbearingly*, ad. -*ly*: *forbearance*, n. -*ance*, lenity; restraint of temper; exercise of patience.—*SYN.* of 'forbearance': abstinence; mildness; long-suffering; refraining; indulgence.

forbearance—see *forbear*.

forbid, v. *for-bid* [*for*, and *bid*: AS. *forbēdan*] to prohibit; to command not to do; to obstruct: *forbidding*, imp. prohibiting; hindering: *forbidding*, adj. repelling opposition: *forbade*, pt. -*bade*, did *forbid*: *forbidden*, pp. -*den*: *forbidden*, adj. prohibited; hindered: *forbiddingly*, ad. -*ly*: *forbidden*, n. one who.—*SYN.* of 'forbid': to interdict; hinder; command; oppose; *denial*; *exclusion*—of 'forbidding': unpleasant; displeasing; abhorrent; odious; repulsive; repellent.

forborne and *forborne*—see under *forbear*.

force, n. *for* [F. *force*, strength, *force*: mid. L. *fortis* or *fortia*, *force*, noun of quality—from L. *fortis*, strong], active power; vigour; quantity of power produced by motion; violence; troops; a body of land or naval combatants; capacity of exercising an influence or producing an effect; power to persuade or convince; valdness; power of law: v. to compel; to obtain by force; to coerce; to draw or push by main strength; to ravish; to storm; to hasten growth by artificial heat or other means; in *OE.*, to strengthen with soldiers; to endeavour: *forcing*, imp.: *adj. impelling*; driving; ravishing: n. the act of one who forces; the act of urging on the growth of plants and fruits to maturity; the raising of plants by artificial heat: *forced*, pp. *forced*: *adj. affected*; overstrained; compulsory: *forceful*, a. -*ful*, driven with force; acting with power: *forcefully*, ad. -*ly*: *forceless*, a. having little or no force: *forcer*, n. one who; the solid piston of a forcing-pump. In Cornish mining, a small pump worked by hand: *forceful*, a. *for-is-ful*, having force or efficacy; active; powerful; weighty; *forceibly*, ad. -*ly*: *forshaken*, n. -*shaken*: *forcing-pump*, a covered frame sunk in the earth for accelerating the growth of plants: *forcing-pump*, a pump for driving water upward, or throwing it to a distance: in *force* or *of force*, valid; of full virtue; not suspended or reversed; of no force, not valid; of no account. *Note.*—In physics, force may be applied to any pulling, pressure, tension, friction, or repulsion, whether applied by a stick or string, a chain or girder, or by means of an invisible medium: force may be defined to be 'that which produces or changes the state of rest or motion in a body, and is often confounded with energy.'—*SYN.* of 'force': n. energy; activity; power; strength; might; stress; compulsion; constraint; vehemence; coercion; pertinency; validity; armament; troops—of 'force': v. to drive; coerce; compel; constrain; necessitate; oblige; impel; press; violate; wrest; extort; enforce; urge; stuff—of 'forceful': cogent; impressive; efficacious; potent; mighty strong; violent; impetuous; *forceful*; energetic.

force, v. *for* [F. *forcer*: L. *forcare*, to stuff] in *OE.* to stuff: *forcing*, imp.: *forced*, pp. *forst*, stuffed: *force-meat*, *forst-meat*, meat chopped fine, and highly seasoned for stuffing; in *OE.*, spiced, highly seasoned meat.

force, n. *for* [Jcel. *foos*, formerly *for*, a waterfall], in *North of Eng.*, a cascade; a waterfall; also spelt *foose*.

forceps, n. *for-seps* [L. *forceps*, a pair of tongs—prob. from *formus*, warm; *ferreo*, I glow; and *capio*, I take], a kind of pincers or small tongs used by surgeons, &c.: *forceps-like*, a. *for-et-pa-lee*, formed to open like a pair of pincers: *forceps-like*, a. -*ly*, pincer-shaped.

forer, n. *for-er* [OF. *forrier*—from mid. L. *forarius*, a coffer] in *OE.*, a strong-box for valuables; a safe.

ford, n. *ford* [AS. *ford*—from *faran*, to go], a part of a river or other water so shallow that it may be passed without swimming: v. to pass over a river by

wading or walking: *ford'ing*, imp.: *ford'ed*, pp.: *ford'able*, a. -*able*, that may be passed through on foot: *ford'ableness*, n. -*ableness*.

forde, v. *for-dō* [*for*, against, and *dō*] in *OE.*, to ruin; to destroy; to weary; *forde'd*, pt. ruined: *forde'me*, pp. -*dēn*, overcome; wearied with labour.

fore, a. *for* [AS. *for*: cf. Ger. *vor*, before—another form of *for*, which see], in front of; coming or going first; preceding: *fore'mar*, a. *for-mear*, before another in time or order: *fore'most*, a. *for-mōst*, first in place or rank: *fore and aft*, among seamen, the whole length of the ship from end to end—*for* meaning front or first part, and *aft* the behind or hinder part; in the direction of a ship's length from stem to stern: as a prefix, *fore* generally means priority in time; before; front part.

fore, prep. *for* [see *fore* I and *for* I], in *Scot.*, signifying priority: to the fore, in the front; in *Scot.*, still living; above ground; not expended—see preceding entry.

forewarn, v. *for-dē-wēr* [*fore*, and *advēre*] in *OE.*, to warn before the action or event happens.

forearm, n. *for-arm* [*fore*, and *arm*, the arm], the part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

forearm, v. *for-arm* [*fore*, and *arm*, to arm], to prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need: *forearming*, imp.: *forearmed*, pp. -*armed*.

forebear or *forebore*, n. plu. *for-bēre* [properly *forebears*—from *fore* and *bear*=be and -er], in *Scot.*, forefathers; ancestors.

forebode, v. *for-bōd* [*fore*, and *bode*] to foretell; to feel a secret sense of something future—usually applied to evil: *foreboding*, imp.: *adj. presaging*; ominous: n. perception beforehand: *foreboded*, pp.: *foreboder*, n. one who.—*SYN.* of 'forebode': to augur; preme; betoken; prognosticate; portend; predict.

foreby, prep. *for-by* [*for*, and *by*] in *OE.*, near by; fast by: *forbye*, in *Scot.*, over and above; besides.

forecast, v. *for-kāst* [*fore*, and *cast*] to foresee; to plan before execution: *forecasting*, imp.: *forecasted*, pp.: *forecast*, n. *for-kāst*, previous contrivance; foresight: *forecast'er*, n. one who.

forecastle, n. *for-kās-t* or *fo-kāst* [*fore*, and *castle*], forepart of a ship, formerly much raised and in the form of a castle; the part of the upper deck forward from the foremast: the forward part under the main deck in merchant ships where the sailors live.

fore-chosen, a. *for-chō-sen* [*fore*, and *chosen*], chosen beforehand.

forecited, a. *for-sī-ted* [*fore*, and *cited*], quoted before or above.

foreclose or *foreclose*, v. *for-klē-s* [*for*, against, and *close*: OF. *forclous*—from *for*, to exclude—from *for*, without; *close*, to shut: L. *foris*, outside, and *claudo*, I shut], to close or shut against; to put an end to; to preclude: *foreclosing*, imp.: *foreclosed*, pp. -*closed*, precluded; cut off from the right of redemption—usually said of a mortgage; *foreclosure*, n. *for-klē-shūr*, act of foreclosing; prevention; the legal process by which a mortgagor is compelled to redeem his pledge or property, or lose it. *Note.*—*fore* in 'forego' and 'foreclose' does not mean 'before,' but 'against,' across, and is therefore an erroneous spelling of *for*.

fore-date, v. *for-dāt* [*fore*, and *date*], to date before the true time: *fore-deck*, n. -*dek*, the forward part of a ship: *fore-design*, v. -*dē-sīn*, to plan beforehand; to intend previously: *fore-determine*, v. -*dē-tēr-mīn*, to decree beforehand.

foredoom, v. *for-dōm* [*fore*, and *doom*], to doom beforehand: *fore-door*, n. -*dōr*, the door in front of a house.

fore-end, n. *for-ēnd* [*fore*, and *end*], in *OE.* and *Scotch*, anterior part; the end or part which comes before; the stem of a ship: *aft-end*, the stern or hinder part.

forefather, n. *for-fāth-er* [*fore*, and *father*], an ancestor.—*SYN.* of 'forefathers': ancestors; progenitors; predecessors; forebears.

forefend, v. *for-fēnd* [*fore*, and *fend*] to ward off; to keep off; to hinder; to prevent approach; to prohibit: *forefending*, imp.: *forefended*, pp. *Note.*—*forefend* is an erroneous spelling—see *forfend*.

forefinger, n. *for-fīng-ger* [*fore*, and *finger*], perhaps *OE.* *forme*, first, and *finger*, the finger next the thumb.

forefoot, n. *for-fōt* [*fore*, and *foot*], one of the front feet of an animal.

for, *boy*, *fool*; *par*, *bald*; *chatr*, *game*, *jog*, *shum*, *thing*, *there*, *scal*.

the act of fomenting; warm liquors applied to a diseased part of the body: *foment'er*, n. one who fomentes.

fomes, n. *fô-mès*, *fomites*, n. plu. *fô-mi-tès* [L. *fomes*, touchwood, fuel; *fômiles*, decayed wood, fuel] porous substances capable of absorbing and retaining contagious matter, probably germs; woolen cloth and wood are said to be excellent *fomites*.

fool, a. *fôol* [ME. *fonse*, to be foolish—from *fon*, a fool: cf. *fool*, *fôol*, a buoyant, high-minded person: Sw. *fool*, a fool] foolishly attached to one; tender and loving; much pleased with; partial to: used in the sense of slightly foolish or silly: v. in OE., to be in love with: *fool-ing*, imp. *fool'd*, pp.: *fool'dy*, ad. -ly, in a fool manner; foolishly: *fool'dness*, n. tender interest; attachment; strong inclination; strong appetite: *fool'd*, v. *fool'd*, to caress; to treat with tenderness: *fool'ding*, imp. *fool'ding*: a. a person or thing fondled or caressed: *fool'd*, pp. *fool'd*: -SYN. of 'fondness': love; affection; kindness; foolishness; weakness; propensity; relish.

fool'dog, n. *fôol-dôk* [Ar.] in the East, an inn; a lodging-house.

fool, n. *fôol* [L. *font*, *fontis*, a fountain], a baptismal basin: *foolal*, a. *fôol-âl*, pert. to a fount or source.

fool, n. *fôol*, or *fool*, n. *fôol* [F. *font*, a melting, founding—from *fondre*, to cast: L. *funderè*, to pour, to melt], a complete assortment of types of one sort.

fontanel, n. *fônt-â-nêl* [F. *fontanelle*—from *fontaine*; L. *fontem*, a fountain], the membranous spaces left in the head of an infant where the frontal and occipital bones join the parietal: *fonticulus*, n. -*tik-û-lûs*, a small ulcer, artificially produced, for the discharge of humors from the body.

fontange, n. *fông-tânk* [F.], a wire structure used in the headgear of ladies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, named from Madame Fontanges, who introduced it.

food, n. *fôd* [AS. *fôda*, nourishment: cf. Icel. *foði*: Dan. *fode*: Sw. *fôda*], whatever is eaten by animals for nourishment; victuals: *foodless*, a. not affording food.—SYN. of 'food': diet; fare; aliment; nutriment; sustenance; meat; victuals; feed; provisions.

fool, n. *fôl* [F. *fol*—from mid. L. *folius*, one who grimaces—from L. *foliis*, a pair of bellows, in mid. L. a grimace], one who acts absurdly or unwisely; a person who is void of reason or understanding; a person of a weak intellect; a jester: v. to treat with contempt; to disappoint; to cheat; to trifle; to toy: *fool'ing*, imp. n. act of playing the fool: *fool'd*, pp. *fool'd*, deceived; imposed on: *fool'ish*, a. absurd; marked with folly; silly; indiscreet: *fool'ishly*, ad. -ly, weakly; without understanding: *fool'ishness*, n. want of wisdom or judgment: *fool'ery*, n. -*er-î*, habitual folly; that which is foolish; attention to trifles: *fool'harty*, a. *hâr-dî*, daring without judgment: madly rash; headlong: *fool'hardiness*, n.: *fool's-cap* or *foolscap*, n. a long folio writing or printing paper, so called from being formerly marked with a fool's cap and head: *fool's-errand*, the pursuit of what cannot be found; an impossible enterprise: to play the fool, to behave like one devoid of understanding: to make a fool of, to cause to appear ridiculous; to disappoint: *fool's-paradise*, the state or condition of mind into which one is brought to believe highly improbable and absurd things to their own advantage, and to the gratification of their vanity: unlawful pleasure: to fool one of his money, to cheat.—SYN. of 'fool'ish': irrational; preposterous; shallow; brainless; imprudent; unwise; simple; ridiculous; trifling; vain; incautious; sinful; wicked; contemptible; despicable.

foot, n. *fôot*, *feet*, n. plu. *fôot* [AS. *fôot*; cf. Icel. *fôtr*; Dut. *voet*; Dan. *foet*; Goth. *fôtus*; Ger. *fuss*; L. *pes*; Gr. *pous*], the lower part, base, or bottom of anything; that on which any animal or thing stands; infantry soldiers; a measure of 12 inches; a step or pace; the division of a line of poetry: v. to kick; to tread; to dance; to trip to music; in OE., to settle; to tread; to hold with the foot: *foot'ing*, imp. a. a hold for the feet; a firm foundation; status or position: tread; walk; dance; entrance; support: *foot'ed*, pp.: *footless*, a. without feet: *foote*, n. plu. the settlings of oil, sugar, &c., at the bottom of a barrel: *football*, a large ball for kicking: *foot-*

board, any support for the feet; the upright board at the foot of a bed: *footboy*, a boy who attends in livery: *Foot Guards*, n. plu. foot-soldiers belonging to those regiments called the Guards: *footstool*, space on which the foot may rest or tread securely: *footstall*, a setting down of the feet: *foot-tights*, the row of lights in the front of the fringe of a theatre, and nearly on level with it: *footman*, a servant in livery; in OE., a soldier who fights on foot: *foot-mark*, a mark or track made by the foot: *footnote*, a note of reference at the foot of a page: *foot-pace*, a slow step: *footped*, a highwayman on foot: *foot-plate*, the platform on which the engine-man and fireman of a locomotive stand while attending to their duties: *footpath*, a road for persons on foot: *foot-pound*, n. in *meck.*, the unit employed to express the work done by any form of force: *foot-print*, n. the impression of the foot; a footmark: *foot-rot*, an ulcer in the feet of sheep: *foot-rule*, a measure of three feet: *foot-soldier*, one who fights on foot, the opposite of *horse-soldier*: *footwear*, a. sore and worn at the feet: *foot-stalk*, the stalk of a leaf, or of a flower: *footstep*, trace; impression left by the foot: *footstool*, that which supports the feet of one sitting: *foot-valve*, the valve in the passage between the condenser and air-pump of an engine: *foot*, ad. stirring; taking action; in train: on foot, walking; the act of walking; in motion: action: to foot it, to engage in the dance: to set on foot, to originate; to set in motion; on that footing, on those grounds on that basis: *best foot foremost*, use all possible care by the exercise of your best powers: good footing, standing well with: to pay your footing, among workmen, drink-money given in some shops by a new-comer or entrant: to put one's foot into, to get into a scrape; to interfere with vexatiously, officiously, or impertinently.

foop, n. *fôp* [Dut. *foppen*, to jeer, to banter], a man devoted to his dress and personal appearance; a vain conceited fellow; one over-nice and affected in dress, speech, and behaviour; a swell; a dandy: *foop'ery*, n. -*er-î*, excessive fondness of dress; idle affectation: *foop'ish*, a. -*ish*, dressing in the extreme of fashion; vain; affected in manners: *foop'ishly*, ad. -ly: *foop'ishness*, n. the state of being foopish.—SYN. of 'foopish': dandylsh; dandified; spruce; finical; coxcombical.

for, prep. *fôr* [AS. *fôr*: cf. Goth. *faur* or *faura*, beyond, before, in place of: Icel. *fyrir*; Ger. *für*; L. *pro*, before], in the place of; towards; on account of; beneficial to; with reference to; for the sake of, &c.: as *for*, prep. phrase: *for all that*, notwithstanding: *for all the world*, wholly; exactly: *forasmuch as*, in regard that; in consideration of: conj. a phrase by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced.

for, *fôr*, prefix [AS. *fôr*; cf. Ger. *vor*; Goth. *futir*; L. *per*, thoroughly, or *foris*, abroad, away, not; against; forth; away—as *forbid*, to bid a thing away: *forget*, to away-get; to lose from memory: *forge*, to go without or against: *forfeud*, to ward off.

forage, n. *fôr-âj* [OF. *fourrage*, forage, pillage—from *fouir*, to forage—from *fouirre*, fodder, straw: mid. L. *fodrum*, fodder] *for*, a search for food by roving; food for horses and cattle, as grass, hay, or oats; provisions in general: v. to rove or range in quest of food; to collect food for cattle or horses; to supply with fodder; in OE., to rove; to ravage: *for'aging*, imp.: adj. collecting provision for horses and cattle; wandering in search of food: a. an incursion for forage or plunder: *for'aged*, pp. -*âj*: *for'ager*, n. -*er*, one who: *foraging-cap*, an easy light cap, fit for soldiers on a foraging-party: *foray*, n. *fôr-âj*, a sudden incursion into a country in a hostile manner, as in border warfare.

foralite, n. *fôr-â-lî* [L. *foro*, I bore; Gr. *lithos*, a stone], in geol., a tube-like marking occurring in sandstone and other strata.

foramen, n. *fôr-â-mên*, *foramina*, n. plu. *fôr-â-mî*: -*â-mî* [L. *foro*, I bore], a small opening: *foram inated*, a. -*â-mî*, having little holes or perforations: *foraminous*, a. -*â-mî*, perforated in many places; porous: *foraminifera*, n. plu. -*â-mî-fêr-â* or *foraminifera*, n. plu. *fôr-â-mî-fêr-â* [L. *foro*, I bear], in zool., a class of Protozoa of very simple organization, but possessing complicated shells, often perforated for the passage of processes of the body-substance: *foraminiferous*, a. -*â-mî*, allied or relating to the

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lâto*; *mêde*, *mêl*, *hêr*; *yâne*, *pîn*; *nôle*, *nêl*, *môve*;

applicable to smaller bodies of liquids: *v.* to throw out froth in a rage or in a fit; to be in a rage; to froth: *foaming*, *imp.*: *adj.* frothing; *fuming*: *foamed*, *pp.* *foamed*: *foam'ingly*, *adv.*: *foamy*, *a.* *foam'ing*, *abounding in foam*: *foamless*, *a.*

foeb, *n.* *foeb* [prov. Ger. *foeppe*, a pocket], a little pocket, as for a watch.

foeb, *v.* *foeb* [Dut. *foepen*, to banter] to cheat; to trick; to delude with a trick: *foeb'ing*, *imp.*: *foeb'd*, *pp.* *foeb'd*.

foeal—see under *foe*.

foeas, *n.* *foe'as*, *foe'ases*, *foe'*, or *foed*, *n.* plu. *foe'st* [*L.* *foeas*, a fire, the hearth—*foe'*, a centre of fire], the point in which rays of light or heat meet; any central point: *v.* to be round a focus or to a centre: *foe'us'ing*, *imp.*: *foe'used*, *pp.* *foe'used*: *foe'us'ly*, *adv.* [*F.*—*L.*] *pert.* to a focus.

foeder, *n.* *foe'dér* [*AS.* *foeder*—from *foeda*, food], food for horses, &c., generally dry, as hay or corn: *v.* to feed with dry food: *foe'dér'ing*, *imp.*: *foe'dér'd*, *pp.* *foe'dér'd*.

foeder, *n.* *foe'dér* [*AS.* *fother*, a load], a weight by which metals were formerly sold, varying from about 15 to 25 cwt.

foe, *n.* *fo* [*AS.* *foh*, an enemy—from *foegan*, to hate—see *foed*], an enemy; an adversary; an ill-wisher: *foe'man*, *n.* an enemy in war.

foetor, *n.* *foe'tór* [*L.*], a strong offensive smell.

foetus, *n.* *foe'tús* [*L.* *foetus*, pregnant], the young of animals in the womb or in the egg after assuming a perfect form; an embryo: *foetal*, *a.* *foe'tál*, *pert.* to: *foetation*, *n.* *foe'tásh'n*, the formation of a foetus.

fog, *n.* *fog* [*cf.* Dan. *fog* in *sneefog*, a snowstorm—from *fogge*, to drift], a dense water vapour floating near the surface of the earth; a thick mist: *fog'gy*, *a.* *fo'gy*, *cloudy*; *misty*; *dull*: *fog'gily*, *adv.*: *fog'iness*, *n.* state of being foggy; cloudiness: *fog-bank*, an appearance at sea in hazy weather resembling land at a distance, caused by fog: *fog-horn*, a horn blown as a warning to ships at sea; esp. a large sounding instr. for this purpose: *fog-signal*, on railways, a signal produced by placing detonating powder on the rails; any signal made during a fog.

fog, *n.* *fog*, or *fog'gaze*, *n.* *fo'gaj* [*cf.* unknown origin], after-grass; grass not eaten down in the summer that grows in tufts over the winter; in *Scot.*, the mosses found in pasture-lands, &c.

fog, *v.* *fog* [prob. from *Fugger*, a German merchant of the 15th century], in *OE.*, to resort to mean expedients; to make shifts: *fog'ging*, *imp.*: *fogged*, *pp.* *fogged*: *fogger*, *n.* *fo'g'gér*, one mean and shifty in the pursuit of legal business, as in *pettifogger*, which see.

fogy or *fuggy*, *n.* *fo'gi* [prob. one who is in a *fog*: *cf.* Dan. *fog*, a dull person], an elderly person who has no sympathy with the amusements and pursuits of the young; *colloquially*, a stupid old man.

fohn, *n.* *fohn* [Ger.], a hot southerly wind blowing down the valleys on the north side of the Alps.

foible, *n.* *foi'bl* [*F.* *foible*, weak], a weak point in character; a moral weakness or infirmity; a failing: *SYN.*: fault; imperfection; weakness; infirmity; defect; frailty.

foil, *v.* *foi'l* [*F.* *foiler*, to press, to tread—from mid. *L.* *fuldere*, to full cloth—see *full* 2] to frustrate; to defeat; to baffle; to render unavailing: *a.* defeat; frustration; the blunted weapon, or one with a button on its end, used in fencing or in learning the sword exercise: *foi'ling*, *imp.* defeating; frustrating: *foi'led*, *pp.* *foi'led*: *foiler*, *n.* one who.

foil, *n.* *foi'l* [*F.* *feuille*—from *L.* *folium*, a leaf, a thin leaf of metal, as tin-foil, silver-foil, &c.; a piece of gold or silver leaf set behind a gem to give it colour or lustre; anything used for showing another object to advantage; in arch., one of the small arcs in the tracery of Gothic windows, panels, &c.

foin, *v.* *foyn* [*OF.* *fovine*, a fish-spear], in *OE.*, to make a pass or thrust in fencing: *a.* a thrust or push with the sword or foil in fencing: *foin'ing*, *imp.*: *foin'd*, *pp.* *foin'd*.

foison, *n.* *foi'son* [*F.* *foison*, abundance—from *L.* *foisicem*, a pouring forth—from *foisus*, poured], in *OE.*, abundance; plenty; in *Scot.*, abundance; pith; ability; essence: *foi'son'ous*, *a.* *foi'son'ous*, a destitute of substance or pith; dried; withered: *foisonment*, *n.* *foi'son'mént* or *foi'son'mént* [*F.* *foisonnement*, property of increasing—from *foisonner*, to increase], in *mil.*, the increase in the bulk

of earth after its excavation—a term used in fortification.

foist, *v.* *foist* [prob. from Dut. *voisten*, to take in the hand—from *voist*, a fist] to introduce something surreptitiously; to insert by fraud or forgery, or without authority: *foist'ing*, *imp.*: *foist'ed*, *pp.* *foist'ed*: *foisty*, *a.* *foi'st'y*, mouldy; rusty: *foist'iness*, *n.* fustiness; mouldiness.

fold, *v.* *fold* [*AS.* *foldan*, to lay together: *cf.* Goth. *fallhan*: *L.* *folda*] to double; to bend one part over another: *n.* the doubling of any substance; a plait: *fold'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* doubling; that may close over another; consisting of leaves that may close one over the other: *n.* a doubling: *fold'ed*, *pp.*: *fold'er*, *n.* one who.

fold, *n.* *fold* [*AS.* *fold*—from *foldan*, to lay together], a place to confine sheep or other animals; a flock of sheep: *v.* to shut up or confine, as sheep in a fold: *fold'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the keeping of sheep in enclosure: *fold'ed*, *pp.*: *foldage*, *n.* *fold'age*, the right of folding sheep.

foliaceus, *a.* *foi'á-si'us* [*L.* *foliaceus*, like leaves—from *folium*; Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf], leafy; consisting of leaves; having the form of a leaf or thin plate: *foli'age*, *n.* *foi'á-j* [*F.* *feuille*, leaves of a tree—*cf.* from *F.* *feuille*, a leaf], leaves of a tree collectively; a cluster of leaves; *fo'liaged*, *a.* *fo'liaged*, furnished with foliage: *fo'liate*, *v.* *foi'liát* [*L.* *foliatus*, leaved, leafy] to beat into a leaf or thin plate; to cover with a coating, as of a metal: *adj.* leaved or having leaves: *fo'liating*, *imp.*: *fo'liated*, *pp.*: *adj.* consisting of plates or thin layers; resembling a thin plate or a leaf: *fo'liat'ion*, *n.* *foi'liásh'n*, the leafing of plants; the act of beating metal into thin plates: leaf or foil; the manner in which the young leaves of plants are arranged in the leaf-bud; in *geol.*, the plates into which certain crystalline rocks are divided: *foliiferous*, *a.* *foi'í-fer-us* [*L.* *fero*, I bear], producing leaves: *foli'ous*, *a.* *foi'í-ús*, leafy: *foliose*, *a.* *foi'í-ós*, in the form of a leaf, as certain lichens: *fo'liole*, *n.* *foi'í-ol*, a leaflet.

folio, *n.* *foi'í-ó* [*L.* *folio*, abl. of *folium*, a leaf, in book-keeping, the right and left hand pages; a page; any book of the largest size formed by once doubling a sheet of paper; in *law writing*, a page containing a certain number of words, ranging from 72 to 80; in *folio*, when a sheet makes but two leaves without further folding.

folk, *n.* *foik* [*AS.* *foik*, the people: *cf.* Icel. *folk*], people in general, whether young or old; mankind; nations: folk-land, land held by a sort of prescription: folk-love or folks-love, *foik'lor* [*foik*, and *lore*: Ger. *volkslehre*], a system of popular legends; popular traditions and superstitions: folk-mote, *mo't* [*AS.* *mot*, an assembly], an assembly of the people: folk-song, *n.* a song of the people; a song of a legendary character or based on some familiar event, the words and music of which originated among the common people: folk-tale, a narrative, generally of a mythical nature, in vogue among the common people.

follicle, *n.* *foi'í-kl* [*F.* *follicule*—from *L.* *folliculus*, a small bag inflated with air—from *folia*, a bag], an air-bag; a little bag; a cavity; a pod opening along one side, to which the seeds are attached, as in the peony: *folliculous*, *a.* *foi'í-kl-ús*, also *follic'ular*, *a.* *foi'í-ú-lér*, having or producing follicles.

follow, *v.* *foi'ló* [*AS.* *folgian*, to follow: *cf.* Icel. *fygja*] to go after or behind; to succeed in order: to come after; to attend; to pursue; to result from or ensue; to adopt; to practise, as a trade: *foi'low'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* being next after; succeeding; subsequent: *n.* body of followers: *foi'low'ed*, *pp.* *foi'low'ed*: *foi'lower*, *n.* a disciple; an imitator; a companion; a male sweetheart, as of a servant: camp followers, civilians who accompany troops as servants, sutlers, &c.—*SYN.* of 'follow': to chase; accompany; obey; watch; understand; walk in; attend upon; succeed; imitate; copy; embrace; maintain; ensue—of 'foi'lower': copier; adherent; partisan; dependant; attendant.

folly, *n.* *foi'li* [*F.* *folie*, folly—from *fol*, mad, crazy—see *fool*], a weak or absurd act; a weakness of mind; sin.

foment, *v.* *fo-mént* [*F.* *fomentier*—from *L.* *fomentum*, to foment: *L.* *fomentum*, an application to assuage pain—from *foveo*, I warm, I cherish] to bathe with warm liquids; to encourage or promote, as discord or discontent: *foment'ing*, *imp.*: *foment'ed*, *pp.*: *fomentation*, *n.* *fo-mén-tá-sh'n* [*F.*]

coö, boy, *foöt*; *päre*, bald; *chair*, game, *foj*, shun, thing, there, seal.

fluid, *n.* *flûid* [F. *fluide*—from L. *fluidus*, flowing—from *fluere*, to flow], a liquid or a gas; anything that flows like water: *adj.* movable or flowing, as water or air: *fluidity*, *n.* *-id-ty*, also *fluidness*, *n.* [F. *fluidité*], the state in which bodies tend to flow, or are capable of flowing; a liquid state: *elastic fluids*, vapours and gases: *non-elastic fluids*, ordinary liquids.

flukan, *n.*—see under *floukam*.

fluke, *n.* *flûk* [Ger. *pfug*, a plough], the broad part of the anchor which fastens in the ground; in mining, an instr. for clearing the hole previous to blasting; in coal, one of the two divisions in the tail of a whale or a dugong.

fluke, *n.* *flûk* [AS. *flôc*, a fluke: cf. Icel. *flöti*, a kind of halibut], a fish called a flounder; a minute animal parasite found in the biliary vessels, so called from its appearance: *v.* to disable the flukes of, as a whale; to secure a dead whale by a chain or rope round the flukes.

fluke, *v.* *flûk* [prob. originating as a slang term at billiards—see *fluke* 2, *v.*], to play for one thing and get another; to come in for an unexpected stroke of luck; to succeed unexpectedly and undeservedly: *n.* a haphazard; a mere chance; a stroke of good luck; an unexpected advantage: *fluk'ing*, *imp.*: *fluked*, *pp.* *flûk*.

flume, *n.* *flûm* [OF. *flum*: L. *flumen*, a river], a stream of water in a confined channel to drive a mill; an artificial stream of water in gold-washing.

summary, *n.* *flûm-mô-ri* [W. *flumr*], a kind of food made from the harks of oats steeped in water, called in Scotland *sowens*; a light kind of food; empty compliment; mere flattery.

flung, *pt.* and *pp.* of the verb *fling*.
flunk or **flunky, *n.* *flûng-kû* [F. *flanquer*, to flank, to be ready at need], a servant in livery, generally a term of contempt; one who is obsequious and cringing to people of rank; and a servile imitator of their manners; an upstart; a low mean-spirited fellow: *flunk'ism*, *n.* *-k-izm*, the character or quality of a flunkoy: *flunk'ydom*, *n.* the place or domain of flunkies.**

fluor, *n.* *flû-ôr* [L. *fluor*, a flowing—from *fluere*, to flow], a mineral variously coloured, usually called *fluor-spar*, or *fluoride of calcium*: *fluoric*, *a.* *flû-ôr-ik*, *pert.* to fluor, or obtained from it: *fluorine*, *n.* *flû-ôr-în*, an elementary body related to chlorine, occurring in fluor-spar, but which has never yet been isolated: *fluorides*, *n.* *plu.* *-rîds*, compounds of fluorine and a metal: *fluorescence*, *n.* *-rê-sêns*, the property of certain rays of a spectrum becoming visible from a change in the rates of their vibrations; the property possessed by certain bodies of intercepting and absorbing chemical rays of light, and afterwards showing them in the dark: *fluorescent*, *a.* *-rê-sênt*, of or pert. to fluorescence.

fluosilicic, *a.* *flû-ô-sî-lî-sî-ik* [L. *fluo*, I flow; *silic*, a pebble-stone], in chem., composed of, or derived from, fluorine and silicon: *fluosilicates*, *n.* *-sî-lî-k-âts*, in chem., a compound of fluosilicic acid with some base; in min., a silicate having fluorine as an essential part.

flurry, *n.* *flû-ri* [prob. onomatopoeitic], bustle; violent agitation; commotion: *v.* to bustle greatly; to put in agitation: *flurry'ing*, *imp.*: *flurried*, *pp.* *-rîd*, agitated; alarmed.

flush, *v.* *flûsh* [ME. *flushen*, to reddens: Sw. *dial. flûsa*, to burn], to cause redness; to glow; to blush: to cause redness to elate; a sudden glow; redness of the face from an afflux of blood: *adj.* fresh; full of vigour; blooming: *flush'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* a flowing of blood into the face; a glow of red in the face: *flushed*, *pp.* *flûsh-t*.

flush, *v.* *flûsh* [F. *flu*, a current of water: L. *fluere*, a flowing—from *fluere*, to flow], in slang, having abundance of money; in card-playing, all of a suit, as, 'I am flush,' 'flush hand': *adj.* even or level with.

fluster, *v.* *flûst-ôr* [Icel. *flaustr*, over-haste: allied to *bluster*], to agitate; to confuse; to be in a heat or bustle: *n.* hurry; bustle; confusion; disorder: *fluster'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* bustling; flurrying: *flust-tered*, *pp.* *-têrd*, *adj.* confused; tipsy.

flute, *n.* *flûte* [OF. *flûte*, a flute—from *flûiter*, to blow into a wind instr.—from L. *flatus*, blowing, breathing—from *fluo*, I blow], a small wind instr. consisting of a pipe with holes and keys: *v.* to channel or furrow, as if with pipes: *flut'ing*,

imp.: *n.* channels or furrows in a column: *flut'ed*, *pp.* channelled or furrowed, appearing like a flute cut in two: *flut'er*, *n.* also *flut'ess*, *n.* one who plays on a flute—also *flutist*, which see.

flutina, *n.* *flû-tî-nâ* [It.], a musical instr. resembling the concertina.

fluter, *v.* *flût-ôr* [a form of *flutter*—from *flu*: L. Ger. *flutern*], to move or flap the wings rapidly or irregularly; to hover; to drive in disorder, as frightened birds; to move about quickly and nervously; to be in agitation: *n.* vibration; quick and irregular motion; hurry; agitation of the mind; disorder: *flut'ering*, *imp.*: *n.* act of hovering or flapping the wings without flying; agitation: *adj.* flapping the wings without flight: *flut'ered*, *pp.* *-têrd*: *flut'eringly*, *adv.* *-têrd*.

fluvial, *a.* *flû-vî-âl*, also *fluv'atile*, *a.* *-vî-âl* [F. *fluvial*—from L. *fluvialis*, pert. to a river—from *fluvius*, a river] pert. to a river; produced by river action; growing or living in fresh-water rivers: *fluvio-marine*, *a.* *-ô-mâ-rîn* [L. *mar*, the sea], in geol., applied to stratified deposits having a mixed river and sea origin; estuarine.

flux, *n.* *flûks* [F. *flux*: L. *fluxus*, a flow—from *flu*, I flow], any flow or issue of matter; matter discharged; fusion; a swelling or passing in continued succession: a substance added in the smelting of metals to promote their fusion: *adj.* inconstant; not durable: *v.* to melt; to cause a flux or evacuation: *flux'ing*, *imp.*: *fluxed*, *pp.* *flûkt*: *fluxible*, *a.* *flûks-î-b*, capable of being melted or fused: *fluxibility*, *n.* *-bî-l-ty*, the quality of being fluxible: *fluxion*, *n.* *flûks-shûn* [F.—L.], act of flowing; the matter which flows: *fluxions*, *n.* *plu.* the branch of mathematics which treats of the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities—called also the *differential calculus*:

fluxional, *a.* also *flux'ionary*, *a.* *-ôr-î*, pert. to fluxions: *fluxive*, *a.* *flûks-îv*, in OE., flowing with tears.

fly, *n.* *flî* [AS. *flôge*—from *fléogan*, to fly—see *fly* 2], a well-known small insect of many kinds; something light or swift; a light carriage let on hire: *fly-blow*, *v.* *-blô*, to taint with the eggs of a fly, which produces maggots, or by its droppings: *n.* the egg of a fly: *fly-blown*, *a.* tainted with maggots: *fly-bird*, a swift boat used on canals: *fly-catcher*, a bird that feeds upon insects—there are three well-known species, one peculiar to the Old World, the others found in North America: *fly-fishing*, the fishing by means of natural or artificial flies: *fly-leaf*, the blank leaf at the beginning and end of a book: *fly-wheel*, a wheel in a machine that equalises its movements.

fly, *v.* *flî* [AS. *fléogan*: cf. Icel. *fluga*, to fly], to move through the air on wings, as a bird or insect; to pass on or away swiftly; to run or retreat rapidly, as an army; to move with great speed; to cause to rise with air; to break or part suddenly; to rush at or attack suddenly; to shun; to avoid: *fly'ing*, *imp.* *flî'ing*: *adj.* floating; waving; light, and suited for prompt and rapid motion: *n.* act of moving in the air: *fly'er*, *n.* one who or that which: *Sew*, *pt.* *flô*, did fly: *flown*, *pp.* *flôn*, moved through the air; passed away: *fly'ers*, *n.* *plu.* a flight of stairs that do not wind: *fly'ing-bridges*, a temporary contrivance to enable an army rapidly to cross a river: *fly'ing-buttress*, in arch., a curved brace or half arch for strengthening the part of a building which rises considerably above the rest: *fly'ing-fish*, fish that can rise out of the water and pass through the air for brief time by means of their very long pectoral fins: *fly'ing-squadron*, a contingent of war-vessels set apart for special service in any quarter in emergency: to fly in the face, to act in defiance: to insult: to let fly, to discharge: to come off with flying colours, to be successful or triumphant: to fly open, to open suddenly or with violence: to fly out, to rush out; to burst into a passion.

flysch, *n.* *flîsh* [Swiss F.], in geol., a formation in the Alps, consisting of marls and fucoidal sandstones.

foal, *n.* *flû* [AS. *fôla*: cf. Goth. *fûla*: Icel. *fôli*], the young of the horse kind, or of an ass; a colt or filly: *v.* to bring forth young, used of the horse kind: *foal'ing*, *imp.*: *foaled*, *pp.* *flôd*.

foam, *n.* *fôm* [AS. *fôm*: cf. Ger. *saum*: L. *spuma*], the white substance formed on the surface of bodies of water by agitation, as the foam of the sea, or at a cataract: the substance formed on the surface of liquors by agitation or fermentation—*foam* is strictly

mûle, mât, fâr, latô; mât, hâr; pine, ptn; nôte, nôd, môve;

as of ambition; space passed, as by flying; a flock of birds or winged creatures; birds produced in the same season; a series or range, as stairs; in *O.E.*, the anc. sport of shooting with arrows: *fligh'ty*, a. -*ly*, fleckle in disposition of mind; somewhat disordered in mind; in *O.E.*, *flee'ting*; swift: *fligh'tly*, ad. -*ly*: *fligh'tiness*, n. state of being flighty or volatile; levity; giddiness.—*SYN.* of 'flightiness': lightness; volatility; wildness.

flim-flam, n. *flim-flam* [a reduplicated form of *flam*, which see], something made to catch the eye, but having no solidity or substance; a light insignificant thing; mere show and glitter; a trifle; a whim; a freak.

flimsy, a. *flim'sy* [prob. from *flim*] denoting something showy and unsubstantial; without solidity, strength, or force; thin or loose of texture; shallow: *flims'ly*, ad. -*ly*: *flimsiness*, n. thinness and weakness in texture; want of solidity. *Note.*—It has been suggested that *flimsy* may be a simple adaptation of *flim*, thus *flim-ey*.—*SYN.* of 'flimsy': superficial; vain; empty; unsubstantial; weak; feeble; light; alight.

flinch, v. *flinch* [a nasalised form of *M.E. flicchen*, to waver] to shrink or draw back, as from pain, suffering, danger, or duty; to fall: *flinch'ing*, imp. -*n*. a shrinking or drawing back under pain or difficulty: *flinched*, pp. *flincht*: *flinch'er*, n. one who: *flinch'ingly*, ad. -*ly*.

flindersia, n. *flin-dér-si-d* [from Captain *Flinders*, an explorer], a tall timber-tree of Australia, allied to the mahogany; the *F. australis*, Ord. *Cecylidaceae*.

fling, v. *fling* [Icel. *fengja*, to whip], to cast or throw from the hand; to throw or hurl; to founce: *n*. a throw; a cast from the hand; a sneer or sarcasm: *fling'ing*, imp. *flang*, pt. and pp. *flang*, did fling: *fling'er*, n. one who: to *fling* away, to waste, as means; to neglect, as opportunities; in *O.E.*, to dismiss: to *fling* down, to demolish; to ruin: to *fling* out, to throw out, as the legs or words incautiously; in *O.E.*, to grow unruly: *fling* up, to relinquish or give up; to have one's fling, to enjoy oneself to the full: Highland fling, a dance of the Scottish Highlanders—the name may be a corruption of *heel and fling*, terms thoroughly descriptive of the character of the movements.

flint, n. *flint* [A.S. *flint*, a rock; cf. Dan. *flint*; Sw. *flinta*; Off. Ger. *flint*], a very hard species of stone, generally in nodules and concretions; impure silica; anything very hard: *flint'y*, a. -*ly*, like flint; hard; obdurate: *flint'iness*, n. flint-glass, the fine bright glass used in making decanters, wine-glasses, &c., made from silica, potash, and oxide of lead: flint-hearted, having a very hard heart; flint, hard as flint; cruel: Flint Age—see Stone Age: *flint-implements*, the general term for spear-heads, arrow-heads, &c., formed of flint.

flip, n. *flip* [an imitative word; a variant of *flap*], a stimulant composed of spirits, ale, sugar, spices, &c. drunk hot.

flippan't, *flipp'ant* [Icel. *leipa*, tattle], heedlessly talkative; fluent and rapid in speech: *flipp'antly*, ad. -*ly*: *flipp'ancey*, n. -*pan'st*, fluency of speech; heedless pertness.

flirt, v. *flirt* [an imitative word] to run and dart about; to coquet with men; to act with giddiness; to toss or throw with a jerk: *n*. a darting motion; a pert giddy girl; a coquette: *adj.* in *O.E.*, pert; wanton: *flirt'ing*, imp. -*ly*, jerking; darting about; giddy; coquettish: *flirt'ed*, pp. *flirtation*, n. *fler-tá-shun*, act of flirting; desire of attracting the notice and admiration of men; coquetry: *flirt'ingly*, ad. -*ly*.

flisk, v. *flisk* [an imitative word], in *Eng. dial.* and *Scot.*, to flick with a whip; to skip; to bounce: *flisk'ing*, imp. *flisked*, pp. *fliskt*.

flit, v. *flit* [Icel. *flyta*, to carry, to cause to flit], to fly about with rapid motion; to dart along; to flutter on the wing; to remove; to migrate: *adj.* in *O.E.*, swift; quick: *flit'ting*, imp. -*n*. a flying with celerity; a fluttering; in *Scot.*, a removal from one house to another: *flit'ted*, pp. *flit'tingly*, ad. -*ly*.

flitch, n. *flitch* [A.S. *flice*; cf. Icel. *flíkt*], the side of a hog salted and cured.

flite or *flyte*, v. *flit* [A.S. *flitan*, to scold; *flyta*, to hurry on], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, to quarrel; to scold; to censure severely: *fly'ting*, imp. -*n*. the act of scolding: *flayt*, pt. and pp. *flit*; also *flæt*, pt. and pp.

flittern, n. *flit'tern* [etym. unknown], the bark of young oak-trees, so named by tanners.

float, v. *flot* [A.S. *flotan*, to float; cf. O. Dut. *vloeden*; Off. Ger. *flößen*] to swim on the surface; not to sink; to move lightly and irregularly, as through the air; to cover with water; to give buoyancy to; to set afloat and give a first start to, as to *float* a company: *n*. anything used to buoy up something else; the cork or quill used on a fishing-line; in *O.E.*, *flote* for *float*, a wave: *float'ing*, imp. -*ly*, *adj.* lying on the surface of water, or in air; free or loose to be used as occasion requires, as capital: *float'ingly*, ad. -*ly*: *float'ed*, pp. *adj.* made known to the public in order to invite subscribers, said of a loan or a company: *float'able*, a. -*bl*, that may be floated: *float'er*, n. -*er*, he or that which: *float'ers*, n. plu. -*ers*, in *slang*, exchequer bills and unfunded stocks in general: *float'age*, n. -*aj*, that which floats: *floatage*, n. *flot'aj* [F. *floatage*], the act of floating; that which floats: *floatation*, n. *flot'á-shun*, the act of floating; the science of floating bodies: *float-bridge*, a bridge of rafts or boats floating on the water: *floating light*, a ship in a fixed position bearing a light; any floating vessel bearing a light: *float-board*, one of the boards of a water-wheel, or of a steamer's paddle-wheels: *floating battery*, a battery erected on a raft, or on the hulls of ships: *float-stone*, a porous siliceous stone which floats on water: *floating debt*, debt not funded: *floating capital*, capital employed in business, but of uncertain amount.

floculation, n. *flók'ú-lú-shun* [L. *flocculus*, a small lock of wool—from *flocus*, a lock of wool—see *flock*], a picking of bed-clothes by a sick person, a grave symptom: *floccose*, a. *flók-kós*, in bot. covered with wool-like tufts: *floccosely*, ad. -*ly*, in a tufted manner: *flocculent*, a. *flók-kú-lent*, coloring and adhering in flocks or flakes; having the appearance of flocks or flakes: *floc'cules*, n. -*les*, the state of being flocculent: *floculus*, n. *flók-kú-lus*, n. plu. *flók-ké-lis*, in bot. woolly filamentous like hairs or threads; a tuft of hair terminating a tail.

flock, n. *flók* [A.S. *flac*, a company of persons; Icel. *flókk*; Dan. *flók*; Sw. *flock*], a company or collection, as of sheep or birds; a Christian congregation in relation to their pastor: *v*. to gather in flocks or crowds; to crowd together: *flók'ing*, imp. *flocked*, pp. *flókt*: *flock'y*, a. *flók-i*, abounding with flocks or little woolly tufts: *flocks* or *locks*, material for mattresses and beds, consisting of the waste wool thrown off in the process of manufacture.

flock, n. *flók* [M. Dut. *vloek*, a tuft; cf. L. *flocus*, a lock of wool], a tuft of wool or hair; finely powdered wool or cloth; refuse of wool or of woollen goods; in chem., a small tuft-like mass of any substance in solution.

floe, n. *fló* [Dan. *fløje*], a low flat mass or collection of floating ice in the ocean.

flög, v. *flög* [perhaps from L. *flagellare*, to whip—from *flagellum*, a scourge], to beat; to whip; to lash: *flög'ing*, imp. -*n*. a whipping, as a punishment: *flöged*, pp. *flögd*.

flood, n. *flód* [A.S. and Icel. *flód*, a flowing water—see *flow*], a great flow of water; a body of water overflowing land, as from a river; abundance: *v*. to deluge; to overflow: *flood'ing*, imp. overflowing: *n*. an extraordinary uterine flow of blood: *flood'ed*, pp. *flood-tide*, the rise and flow of the tide: the *Flood*, the great deluge in the time of Noah: *flood-gate*, a gate to be opened for the flow of water, or to be shut to prevent its flow—hence, an obstruction; a restraint: *flood-mark*, the line to which the tide rises.

flook—same as *flake* 1.

flooken, n. also *fukan*, n. *flók-in*—same as *fucan*.
floor, n. *flór* [A.S. *flór*; cf. Dut. *vloere*; Ger. *flur*; W. Haver; Ir. and Gael. *lar*, a hearth], that part of a house or room on which we walk; a storey; a series of rooms on the same level: *v*. to lay with a floor; to knock down; to silence an opponent: *floor'ing*, imp. *n*. a platform; pavement; material for floors: *floor'ed*, pp. *flórd*, colloquially, overcome or exhausted, as by trouble or fatigue: *floor'er*, n. -*er*, a blow which knocks down; an argument or question which stuns or silences: *floor'less*, a. without a floor.

flöp, v. *flöp* [another spelling of *flap*, which see], to hang loose; to bob; to bounce: *flöp'ing*, imp. *flopped*, pp. *flöpt*.

flora, n. *flór-a* [L. *Flora*, the goddess of flowers—

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *laño*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *ganc*, *pín*; *note*, *not*, *móce*;

to blow, windy; affected with air in the stomach and bowels; vain; empty: *flat'ulently*, ad. *-ly*: *flat'ulence*, n. *-lens*, also *flat'ulency*, n. *-lên-si*, wind in the stomach: *flatus*, n. *fla'tus* [*L.*], wind collected in the intestines; disturbance caused by it; a puff of wind; a breath.

flaunt, *v.* *flaunt* [Sw. dial. *flankt*, loosely] to wave to and fro in the wind; to move about in fine clothes to let them be seen; to display ostentatiously and offensively; to carry a pert or saucy appearance: *n.* anything displayed for show: **flaunting**, *imp.*: **adj.** making an ostentatious display: **flaunted**, *pp.*: **flauntingly**, *ad.* -*It*.

flautist, *n.* *flaütist* [It. *flauto*, a flute], a player on the flute.

flavour, *n.* *flà-vèr* [OF. *flavour* (with influence of *fleur*, odour); mid. L. *flavor*, yellowness: L. *flavus*, yellow]; peculiar taste or smell; quality of anything which affects the smell; odour; fragrance; taste: *v.* to impart a smell or taste to: *flà-vourless*, *a.* destitute of flavour: *flà-vouring*, *imp.* *flà-voured*, *pp.* *-vèrd*: *adj.* having a quality that affects the sense of smelling or tasting.

flaw, *n.* *flaw* [Sw. *flaga*, a crack, a flaw; connect. with *flag* 3 and *flake*], a blemish; a crack; a defect; in *OE.*, a sudden gust; a violent blast of wind: *v.* to crack; in *OE.*, to render nugatory, or of no effect: *flawing*, *imp.*: *flawed*, *pp.* *flawed*: *flaw'y*, *a. -t.*, having a blemish or defect: *flawless*, *a.* without a blemish.—*SRX.* of 'flaw *n.*' defect; fault; imperfection; speck; spot; breach; gap; fissure.

flax, *n.* **flax** [A.S. *flæx*, flax; *gaf.* Dut. *vlas*: Ger. *flachs*] a plant with small blue flowers—the *Linum catharticum*, Ord. *Linaceæ*; the prepared fibres or threads of the same which are made into linen cloth: **flax-dresser**, one who prepares the fibres: **flax'en**, *a.* **flaxen**, made of or resembling flax; fair, of the colour of tow: **flax'y**, *a.* **flaxey**, composed of or resembling flax.

flay, *v.* *flā* [*AS. flēan*, to flay], to strip off the skin of an animal: **flay'ing**, *imp.*: **flayed**, *pp.* *flād*: **flay'er**, *n.* one who.

flea, *n.* *fē* [AS. *fleah*—prob. from *fleon*, to flee], a small insect, parasite to mammals and birds; **flea-bite**, the red spot caused by the bite of a flea; a trifling wound or pain; a matter of little consequence; **flea-bitten**, bitten or stung by a flea; marked with spots as if flea-bitten; **flea in his ear**, a sharp and disagreeable rebuff.

fleam, *n.* *flem* [OF. *fleme*, a lancet—from mid. L. *phlebotomum*—from Gr. *phlebotomōn*, a lancet—from *phleps*, a vein; *tomē*, a cutting—see **phlebotomy**], an instr. for bleeding cattle.

fleche, n. *flesh* [F. *flèche*, an arrow], in *fort.*, a field-work consisting of merely two faces forming a salient angle pointing outward; in *arch.*, a slender spire; in *decorative art*, an object resembling a spire, as in carving or metal-work.

leek, n. *flek* [Icel. *flekkur*, a spot: cf. Dut. *vlecke*:
Ger. *fleck*], a spot; a blot; a stain.
fled—see flee.

fledge, *v.* *fledj* [*cel. fleygr*, able to fly—from *flyga*, to fly, to be furnished with feathers and wings, as a bird; to feather an arrow: **fledg'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* a covering of feathers: **fledged**, *pp.* *fledjd*, covered with feathers: **fledge'ling**, *n.* a bird newly fledged.

flee, v. *flee* [AS. *fleon*, to flee: cf. Icel. *flyja*], to run with rapidity; to run from danger or for shelter; to hasten away; to avoid: *flee'ing*, imp.: *fled*, pp. *fled*, *and flee*; run.

fleece, *n.* *flee* [AS. *fleōs*, wool; cf. Dut. *vlies*: Ger. *Wolle*: v. to shear or clip wool from; to spread over with wool; to strip or plunder from: **fleece**, imp. *fleece*, stripping of money or property: **fleece**, pp. *fleece*: adj. furnished with a fleece: striped by *fleece*: actions: cheated of one's money: **fleece** *car*, *n.* -*car*, a vehicle for stripping or plundering: **flee** *cy*, *a.* -*cy*, covered with wool; woolly; soft: **fleeceless**, *a.* without a

flær, v. *flær* [Norw. *flira*, to titter, to giggle], to make a wry face; to grin; to sneer and mock; to treat disrespectfully: n. in *OE.*, mockery as expressed by words or looks; a flout: *flær'ing*, imp.: *flæred*, pp. *flærd*.

flee, *v.* **flee** [from the notion of flowing water: *fli*, *fli*to, to flow], to flow away; to move rapidly; to vanish; in *OE.*, to pass away lightly, as, to flee away time: **flee**'ing, *imp.*: **flee**'ed, *pp.*: **flee**. *a.*

[*fēel*, *fliotr*, transitory], swift of pace; nimble; active:
flee'ting, a. transient; passing rapidly: **flee't'ly**, ad.
-li, *nimblely*; **swiftly**: **flee't'ness**, n. speed; swiftness;
 rapidity.

fleet, *n.* *flet* [*AS. flet*, a ship—see **fleet** 1], a number of ships in company; a navy or squadron.

fleet, *n.* **fleet** [AS. *fleot*, an arm of the sea—from *fleotan*, to flow], in *OE.*, a shallow water; a tide creek; an inlet; a shallow stream; a bog; **v.** to take off the cream from milk; to gutter as a candle: **fleet'ing**, *imp.*: **fleet'ed**, *pp.*: **The Fleet**, formerly a debtors' prison in London, so named from the *Fleet*, a natural stream of water, now one of the common sewers of the metropolis.

fleg, n. *fleg* [AS. *flegan*, to put to flight], in *Scot.*, a sudden blow; a box on the ears; a kick; a fright; a scare.

Fleming, n. *flem'ing*, a native of Flanders, in Belgium: **Flemish**, a. *flem'ish*, of or from Flanders.

flense or **flench**, *v.* *flēns, flēnsh* [Dan. *vlensen*, to cut up], to cut up and remove the blubber of a whale.
flesh, *n.* *flēsh* [A.S. *fleāsc*, flesh; *fleāsc*, to eat]

flesh, *n.* **flesh** *IAS.* *flesc*, flesh; cf. *Dut.* *vleesch* ; *Ger.* *fleisch*, that part of an animal underlying the skin or covering, as distinguished from the bones and fluids; muscle and fat; animal food; the body, as distinguished from the soul; human nature; carnal state; present life; the pulpy part of food; sensual appetite; kindred; family; **adj.** of or like flesh, as *flesh-coloured*, &c.: **v.** in *OE.*, to put to use for the first time by cutting flesh, as a sword, *to initiate*

ogs or hawks into hunting by giving them flesh; to initiate
arden: **flesh'ing**, imp.: **fleshed**, pp.: **adj. flesht**,
at; having abundance of flesh: in *OE* **fleahst**, initiated

fisher, n. *fīsh'ēr*, in *Scot.*, one who kills and dresses meat for the market; a butcher: *flesh'ings*, n. plu., coverings resembling the natural skin.

actors: **flesh-wound**, a wound affecting the flesh
only: **flesh-tints**, colours used in representing the
naked body: **fleshless**, without flesh

ked body: **flesh'less**, a. without flesh: **flesh'y**, a. **flesh'ly**, a. animal; not vegetable; carnal; not spiritual: **flesh'liness**, n.: **flesh'y**, a. -i, full of flesh; plump:

ness, n. corpulence; grossness: **flesh-pots**,
vessels in which to cook flesh; good or high living:
m of flesh, mere human strength.

flesh-fly, n. the common name of a group of flesh-
 eating flies, as *Sarcophaga*.
 fleur-de-lis, n. *flar-dé-lé'* [F. flower of lily]

flor-de-lis, n. *flor-de-le* [F. flower of lily—see under *flower*], a variety of iris; the royal emblem of France; in OE., *flower-de-luce*; *fleurons*, n. plu. *frōns* [F.] flowers; ornaments.

flaw, v. *fló*, did fly—see **fly**.

parts of the upper lips of dogs: **flewed**, a. *fled*, having flews.

flex, v. *flĕks* [*L. flexus*, bent], in *anat.*, to bend or
d up a joint: **flex'ing**, imp.: **flexed**, pp. **flĕkst**.
flexible, a. *flĕks'i-bl* [*F. flexible*—from *flexibilis*].

it may be bent—from *flexus*, bent—from *flecto*, I bend; pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; sequious; docile; *flexibly*, ad.

pliancy: the opposite of stiffness: **flexile**,

ple; yielding; tractable; manageable; ductile; varying; inconstant; fickle.

flexion, n. *flek'shūn* [*F. flexion*—from *L. flexiōnem*, ending—from *flexus*, bent], the act of bending; a fold; a fold: **flexor**, n. *fleks'ōr* [*L. that which*]

flexuous, a. *flĕks'-ū-ŭs*, also *flĕx'-uōse*, a. -*ōs* [L. *flexu-*], full of windings, tortuous—*from flexus*.

ing alternate curvations in opposite directions; in a zigzag manner: *flexure*, *flexure*, *flexure*.

in a zigzag manner: **flexure**, n. -*ūr* [L. *flexūra*, bending or winding], a joint; the part bent; the of bending; a bending.

flick, v. *flik'ér* [imitative of AS. *flicerian*, to
er], to twinkle, as a light; to flutter; to waver:
er'ing, imp.: **flick'ered**, pp. **-éred**: **flick'er'ingly**.

er *n.* *flûter* [see *fly*], one who flies; that part of a machine which equalises and regulates the motion

light, n. *flit* [A.S. *flyht*: cf. Icel. *flugv*; Dut. *vlugt*, act of flying—see *fly*].

act of flying—see **fly**; a hasty removal; the act of flying or fleeing; a volley or shower, as of darts or arrows; an excursion, as a flight of the imagination; a mounting; a soaring; an exultation.

āḥo, bōy, fāōl; pūre, būl; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, where, zeal.

wicked; heinous; atrocious; villainous: *flagiti'ously*, ad. *fl.*: *flagiti'ousness*, *n.* wickedness; villainy.—*SYN.* of 'flagitious': *flagrant*; corrupt; profligate; abandoned; shameful; scandalous.

flagon, *n.* *fla-gōn* [*F. flacon*], a great leathern bottle—from *lud.* *flaconem*], a large drinking-vessel with a narrow mouth.

flagram, *a.* *fla-grant* [*F. flagram*—from *fl.* *flagram*, burning with heat], ardent; glowing; notorious; very great: *fla-grantly*, ad. *fl.*: *fla-grance*, *n.* *grundy*, also *fla-grancy*, *n.* *grundy*, excess; enormity.—*SYN.* of 'flagram':—see 'flagitious'.

flail, *n.* *flai* [*OF. flail*—from *fl.* *flailum*, a whip, a scourge], a wooden instr. for beating out corn from the ear, consisting of two heavy rods tied loosely end on end.

flake, *n.* *flak* [*Ice.* *flak*, a plank, a slice], a feathery piece of snow as it falls from the clouds; a thin feathery plate; any scaly matter in small layers; a rude flint instr. in the form of a splinter or small layer; a variety of the carnation having its colours distributed in flakes—the *Dianthus caryophyllus*: *v.* to form into flakes; to peel or scale off: *fla'king*, imp.: *flaked*, pp. *flakt*: *fla'ky*, *a.* *fl.*, consisting of flakes: *fla'kiness*, *n.*: *flake-white*, oxide of bismuth occurring in small flakes; pure white-lead.

flam, *n.* *flam* [perhaps connect. with *Ger. flammen*, to gleam], a story without foundation, invented to deceive or amuse; a falsehood; flattery for a purpose; blarney:—see *flam*.

flambeau, *n.* *flam-bō* [*F.*—from *fl.* *flamma*, a flame], a lighted torch: *flam-beaux*, *n. plu.* *flam-bōs* or *-bōs*. *flamboyant*, *a.* *flam-bōy-ant* [*F.*], flaming; blazing; in arch., with flame-like tracery, as in the French medieval buildings; florid; showy: *flamboyancy*, *n.* *-dōs*, the character of being flamboyant.

flame, *n.* *flam* [*F. flammē*; *fl.* *flamma*, a flame], a blaze; fire in general; combustion of gas or vapour; heat of passion; warmth of affection; love; violence; one beloved: *v.* to blaze; to burn, as a gas; to break out into violence: in *OE.*, to inflame; to animate: *fla'ming*, imp.: adj. blazing; bright; luminous; captivating; attractive: *a.* a bursting out into flame: *flamed*, pp. *flamed*: *flameless*, *a.* destitute of flame: in a flame, intensely excited; thoroughly roused for action: *flame-coloured*, of a bright yellow colour: *fla'mingly*, ad. *fl.*: *fla'my*, *a.* *fl.*, blazing; having the nature of flames: *flamen*, *n.* *flā-men*, the person who lights the sacrificial fires; a priest of anc. Rome, dedicated to the service of a particular divinity, and called by a distinctive name. *Note.*—*A flamen* is said by anc. L. authors to be so named from *a flum* or fillet of wool worn around the head or cap.—*SYN.* of 'flame *n.*': see 'fire': blaze; brightness; ardour; fervency; excitement; lover; sweetheart.

flamingo, *n.* *flā-mīng-gō* [*Sp. flamenco*, a flamingo—from *fl.* *flamma*, a flame], a long-legged, web-footed bird of a red colour, belonging to Africa and the S. of Europe.

flaconade or *flaconnade*, *n.* *flān-kōn-ād'*, *flān-kōn-nād'* [*F. flanc*, the side], a thrust in fencing, usually aimed at the flank or side.

flange, *n.* *flānj* [a form of *flank*, which see], a raised or projecting rim of anything, as of a railway-wheel, or a pipe: *flanged*, *a.* *flānjid*, having a flange, or connected by a flange.

flank, *n.* *flānj* [*F. flanc*; *OH.Ger. blancha*], the fleshy or muscular part of an animal situated between the ribs and the hip; the side of anything, as of an army; the extreme right or left of a military position; the part of a fortification placed to defend another: *v.* to attack the side or flank of an army; to pass round the side or flank; to border; to touch; to be posted on the side: *flank'-ing*, imp. attacking on the side; commanding on the flank: *flanked*, pp. *flānjkt*, covered or commanded on the flank: *flank'er*, *n.* he or that which flanks: *flank movement*, the posting of troops so as to be able to attack the extreme right or left of an enemy: *to flank or turn the flank*, to attack a body of troops on the side: *to outflank*, to extend beyond the extreme right or left of an enemy: *inner flank*, the part nearest the point on which a line rests, or the part farthest from the enemy.

flannel, *n.* *flān-nēl* [*cf. F. flanelle*], flannel: *W. gdwelan*—formerly written *flannen*], a soft woollen cloth, loose in texture: *flān-nēled*, *a.* *flān-nēl*, covered or wrapped in flannel.

flap, *n.* *flap* [an imitative word: *Dut. flabbe*, a slap,

a fly-flap—from *flappen*, to flap], anything broad, hanging loose, and easily moved; the motion and noise of it, as sails against the mast; one of the pieces loosely covering the outside pockets of a coat: *v.* to move, as wings; to move or fall, as something loose; to beat with a nap: *flap'ping*, imp.: adj. moving something broad and loose; beating: *flapped*, pp. *flapt*: *flap'ed*, adj. struck with something broad; let down: *flap'per*, *n.* he who or that which flaps: *flap-eared*, having broad loose ears: *flap-jack*, a sort of broad pancake: *flap-mouthed*, having loose hanging lips: *flap-dragon*, a sport in which a plum or other fruit is taken out of a dish containing spirits in flame, and immediately swallowed; the fruit thus eaten; snap-dragon: *v.* to gulp down or swallow a fanciful or unnatural viand.

flare, *v.* *flār* [*Norw. flarr*, to blaze, to flame], to burn or glitter with a splendid but transient show; to show an unsteady light; to spread outwards: *a.* a broad unsteady light, offensive to the eye: *fla'ring*, imp.: adj. burning with a wavering light; showy: *flared*, pp. *flārd*: *fla'ringly*, ad. *fl.*: *to flare up*, to rouse up suddenly to anger; to make an unexpected show of temper.

flash, *n.* *flash* [an imitative word: *Swiss flategen*, to blaze: *Ice.* *flasa*, to burn violently], a sudden but transitory burst of light or flame; a sudden burst, as of wit; a short transient state: *v.* to burst or open instantly on the sight; to strike or throw, as a burst of light; in *OE.*, to dash or splash among water: *adj.* in *slang*, denoting that which is spurious, deceptive, or roughish: *flashing*, imp.: adj. bursting forth, as a flood of flame: *a.* act of blazing; a sudden and momentary burst, as of light; in *glass-making*, the expansion of an open glass vessel produced by revolving it at nearly a melting heat: *flashed*, pp. *flāst*: *flash'y*, *a.* *fl.*, showy, but empty; gay: *flash'-ily*, ad. *fl.*: *flashiness*, *n.* the state of being showy but unsubstantial: *flash'ings*, *n. plu.* pieces of lead or zinc, or other metal, used to cover joinings on roofs, also called *aprons* in Scotland: *flash-language*, the language spoken by thieves: *flash-light*, *n.* a light so arranged as to send out sudden brilliant gleams, used for military signals and in lighthouses: *flashing-point*, *flash-point*, that degree of temperature at which the escaping vapour of a volatile oil will ignite or flash, on the approach of a flame, *100° F.* being generally regarded as a fairly safe standard; the *burning-point* is usually from ten to thirty degrees above the flash-point: *flash in the pan*, a sudden failure of any enterprise.—*SYN.* of 'flash *v.*': to glitter; glister; glister; flare; glare; flicker.

flask, *n.* *flask* [*AS. flasc*; *mid. L. flasco*, a flask, a bottle—see *flagon*], a kind of bottle for containing liquids or powder: *flasket*, *n.* *flask'-et*, a long shallow basket.

flat, *a.* *flāt* [an imitative word: *Ice.* *flafl*, smooth; even; level; tasteless; insipid; depressed; prostrate; unanimated; positive or downright; in music, out of tune, by not vibrating quite quick enough: *a.* a level or extended plain; a shoal or shallow; an even surface; the broad side of a blade; a storey or floor of a house; a sign in music (*b*) which lowers the following note half a tone; in *slang*, any one easily deceived or taken in: *flat'tish*, *a.* somewhat flat: *flat'ty*, ad. *fl.*, evenly; positively: *flat'ness*, *n.* state or quality of being flat; deadness; dullness; insipidity; defection of fortune or mind: *flat'ted*, *a.* rendered even on the surface; made flat; wanting in life or spirit: *flat'ten*, *v.* *flāt'n*, to make flat; to become flat: *flat'tening*, imp. *flāt'-ing*: *flat'tened*, pp. *flāt'-ed*: *flat'wise*, ad. with the flat downwards; not on the edge: *flat'long*, ad. *flāt'-lōng*, in *OE.*, with the flat part downwards.

flatter, *v.* *flāt'ter* [*OF. flater*, to pat, to caress: *cf. Ice.* *flatra*, to flatter], to praise falsely; to gratify another's self-love by praise; to soothe with praise; to raise false hopes in: *flat'tering*, imp.: adj. pleasing to pride or vanity; gratifying to self-love; encouraging hope: *flat'tered*, pp. *flāt'-tēd*, soothed by praise; pleased by commendation: *flat'terer*, *n.* one who flatters: *flat'teringly*, ad. *fl.*: *flat'tery*, *n.* *flāt'-tēry*, false praise; that which gratifies self-love; obsequiousness.—*SYN.* of 'flattery': adulation; compliment; praise.

flatulent, *a.* *flāt'ū-lent* [*mid. L. flatulentus*, flatulent—from *fl.* *flatus*, a breath, a breeze—from *flare*,

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lāto*: *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*: *pine*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*:

sinter, a siliceous incrustation not uncommon in the vicinity of hot springs and volcanoes.

fir, *n.* *fēr* [Icel. *fjör*; Dan. *fyr*, *fir*] a general name for trees having needle-shaped leaves; *Abies*, the genus of fir-trees, sub-Ord. *Abietinea*, Ord. *Conifera*; the *Pinus silvestris*, Ord. *Conifera*; fir-wood, the wood of the fir; common deal-board.

fire, *n.* *fīr* [AS. *fyr*; cf. Icel. *fyr*; Sw. *fyr*; Gr. *pur*, *fire*] the result of the combustion or burning of bodies, as coal, wood, &c.; a conflagration; severe trial or affliction; flame; lustre; the burning fuel in a grate; anything which inflames the passions; ardour; rage; animation: *v.* to kindle; to set on fire; to take fire; to become irritated; to discharge firearms: *fīr*ing, *imp.* a. fuel; the setting on fire; discharge of firearms: *fēry*, *fēr*iness, *fēr*ily—see words in alphabetical order: *fīr*ed, *pp.* *fīr*ed: *fīr*arms, *n. plu.* cannon, rifles, &c.: *fīr*eball, a meteor resembling a ball of fire passing rapidly through the air: *fīr* away, *fām*iliarly, go or get on as quickly as you can: *fīr*-bavin, *fīr*-bavin, a bundle of brush-wood for lighting a fire, generally in fire-ships: *fīr*-blast, a disease to which the hop-plant is liable: *fīr*-box, in a locomotive engine, the box in which the fire is placed; *fīr*brand, a piece of burning wood; an incendiary; one who provokes quarrels: *fīr*-brick and *fīr*-clay, so called from their power of resisting the wasting effects of fire: *fīr*-brigade, an organised body of men for extinguishing conflagrations in towns: *fīr*-damp, the inflammable gas which gathers in coal-mines; marsh-gas: *fīr*-eater, one who pretends to eat fire; a fighting character: *fīr*-engine, a machine for throwing water to extinguish fire: *fīr*-escape, an apparatus for the escape of persons from the upper flats or floors of buildings when the lower are on fire: *fīr*-fly, a name given to those insects which have the property of emitting a luminous secretion: *fīr*-guard, a wire fencing in front of a fireplace: *fīr*-iron, the poker, shovel, and tongs: *fīr*lock, *fīr*-lock, a musket with a flint: *fīr*man, one who attends an engine or assists in putting out fires: *fīr*places, the recess in the wall of a room fitted with a fire, in which a grate for fire may be placed: *fīr*-plug, a street water-plug: *fīr*-policy, the authorised document setting forth the nature and extent of the property insured against fire, the sum to be paid under it in the event of fire, and the annual premium payable by insurer: *fīr*-proof, incombustible: *fīr*-screen, a light movable frame for placing before a fire, partially to intercept its heat or light: *fīr*-ship, a ship full of combustibles to set enemies' vessels on fire: *fīr*-shovel, a shovel for domestic uses about a fire: *fīr*side, one's own home; the domestic hearth: *fīr*stones, any stone which stands heat without injury: *fīr*wood, fuel: *fīr*works, preparations of gunpowder for displays on occasions of rejoicing: *fīr*-worship, the worship of fire practised by the Parsees: *fīr*-Greek-fire, an inflammable material that could scarcely be extinguished—first used by the Greeks in the seventh century: *fīr*ish fire, a noise, as of applause or derision, at public meetings: *fīr* St. Anthony's fire, the disease called erysipelas: *fīr* St. Elmo's fire, a ball of light sometimes seen during storms round the deck and rigging of a ship: *fīr* component, to set on fire, to inflame: *fīr* curved fire, the gun so elevated as to cause the projectile to follow a considerable curve: *fīr* direct fire, the guns pointed straight at the object fired at: *fīr* enfilade fire, a gun fired in the direction of the length of a parapet or a line of the enemy's soldiers: *fīr* flanking fire, a fire nearly parallel to a parapet, or to the front of a body of soldiers: *fīr* oblique fire, a fire which strikes the object in a slanting direction: *fīr* reverse fire, a fire which strikes the rear of a parapet or body of soldiers: *fīr* ricochet fire, guns fired with small charges and slight elevations so as to cause a ball to make a series of short bounds: *fīr* running fire, rapid firing by troops in line: *fīr* vertical fire, the firing of a mortar with a very high elevation in order that the shell may fall more or less vertically or straight downwards.—*SYN.* of 'fire n.': blaze; ignition; combustion; splendour; brilliancy; zeal; love.

firkin, *n.* *fēr*kin [Dut. *vier*, four, and O.Dut. *kin* for *ken*, little] the fourth part of a barrel of thirty-six gallons; a small barrel used for butter, &c.

firiot, *n.* *fēr*iōt [AS. *fēorþa*, the fourth; *hlot*, a portion] a measure used in Scotland containing the fourth part of a boll of meal.

firm, *a.* *fēr*m [F. *ferme*—from L. *firmus*, steadfast,

strong] closely compressed; hard; solid; constant; steady; resolute: *n.* the name or title under which a company transacts business; a partnership: *v.* in O.E., to confirm; to establish; to fix steadily: *fīr*mly, *ad. -ly*: *fīr*mness, *n.* stability; steadfastness; constancy; hardness: *fīr*mly, *ad. -ly*, in O.E., the state of being firm; firmness; strength.—*SYN.* of 'firm a.': fast; fixed; unshaken; compact; dense; stable; staunch; robust; strong; certain; steadfast.

firmament, *n.* *fēr*m-mēt [F. *firmament*—from L. *firmamentum*, a support, a prop—*fīr*m, *fīr*mly, the heavens; the sky; an expanse or wide extent: *fīr*mamen'tal, *a.* *-men'tal*, pert. to the firmament.

firman, *n.* *fēr*mān [Turk. *ferman*; Pers. *farman*, a mandate, order], in Turkey, and in several Eastern countries, a decree of the sovereign; a royal licence or passport.

firn, *n.* *fēr*n [Swiss], name for the slightly compacted snow of the higher Alps—see *névé*.

first, *a.* *fēr*st [AS. *fyrst*; cf. Icel. *fyrst*] earliest in time; foremost; chief; principal; primary: the ordinal of one: *ad.* before anything else: *fīr*stling, *n.* the first-born of beasts; in O.E., a thing first thought of or done: *fīr*stly, *ad. -ly*: *fīr*st-born, the eldest: *fīr*st-rate, of the highest excellence; of the greatest size, as a man-of-war: *fīr*st-floor, that above the ground-floor: *fīr*st-fruits, the earliest mature fruits or produce of the earth; the first profits; first or earliest effects or results, used in a good or bad sense: *at fīr*st, at the beginning: *fīr*st-hand, directly; immediately; new, as opposed to second-hand: *fīr*st intention, the healing up of a cut or wound without suppuration: *fīr*st and last, throughout; on an average: *fīr*st or last, at any time or other: *fīr*st-ait, *n.* *-it*, or *fīr*st-foot [Scot. *fit*, foot, person], in Scot., the person who first enters a dwelling from without on the first day of the year.—*SYN.* of 'first a.': original; primitive; primeval; pristine; highest; primordial; earliest.

firth, *n.* *fēr*th, often spellt *fīr*th, *n.* *fīr*th [metathesis of *fīr*th; cf. Icel. *fjörtr*; Dan. *fjord*, an arm of the sea], the mouth of a river widening into an arm of the sea; any narrow passage of the sea; a strait.

fiscal, *a.* *fī*-shāl [L. *fiscalis*—from *fiscus*, state treasury] pert. to the public treasury or revenue: *n.* revenue; exchequer; in Scot., a public officer who prosecutes in certain criminal cases, usually called the *procurator fiscal*.

fish, *n.* *fī*sh [AS. *fisc*; cf. Goth. *fisk*; Icel. *fisk*; Ger. *fisch*; Dut. *visch*; W. *pyg*; L. *piscis*, a fish], an animal which inhabits the water and breathes through gills; the flesh of a fish; a machine to hoist up the flukes of the anchor: *v.* to seek to catch fish; to be employed in catching fish; to seek to obtain by artifice; to search by raking; to draw out or up: *fī*shing, *imp.* *ad.* used or employed in fishing: *n.* the art or practice of catching fish: *fī*shed, *pp.* *fī*sh; *fī*shy, *a.* *fī*shy, also *fī*sh-like, having the qualities of a fish: *fī*shy, *a.* in *fām*iliar slang, suspicious; rank; foul; not to be meddled with without due inquiry: *fī*shiness, *n.* state of being fishy: *fī*shmonger, *n.* *-monger*, one who deals in fish: *fī*sh-er, *n.* one who fishes: *fī*sh-erman, *n.* one whose occupation is to catch fish: *fī*shery, *n.* *fī*sh-er-ry, a fishing-ground; the trade of fishing: *fī*shy, *v.* *fī*sh-ry [L. *facio*, I make], *fām*iliarly, to change or turn into fish: *fī*sh-rying, *imp.* *fī*sh-ied, *pp.* *-ied*: *fī*sh-hook, a hook to catch fishes: *fī*shwoman, also *fī*shwife, *n.* a woman who retails fish: *fī*sh-plates, the plates of iron which are bolted through to connect firmly the ends of the rails on the permanent way of a railway, so named from overlapping the rails like the scales of a fish: *fī*sh-pond, a small enclosed piece of water for breeding fish: *fī*sh-spear, a spear for taking fish: *fī*sh-tail, shaped like a fish's tail: neither *fī*sh nor *fī*sh, neither one thing nor another.

fish, *n.* *fī*sh [F. *fiche*, a pin—from *ficher*, to fix or drive in, as a nail], a counter or marker at cards; a piece of wood secured to another to strengthen it.

fishless, *a.* *fī*-sh-ls [see under *fishless*], in Scot., destitute of substance or pith; foolishness; tasteless.

fissile, *a.* *fī*-sīl [L. *fissilis*, that may be split—from *fiscus*, cleft—see *fission*], capable of being split or divided into thin layers: *fī*ssility, *n.* *-sīl-ty*, the quality of admitting to be split in thin leaves.

fissilingula, *n.* *fī*-sī-līng-gū-lā [L. *fissus*, cleft; *lingula*, māt, *fīr*, latō; māt, māt, hēr; pine, ptn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

filster, *n.* *fīl-stēr* [etym. unknown], the rabbit on the outer edge of a snail-bar; a plane for grooving timber.

filly, *n.* *fīl-lis* [prov. Dan. *fyllis*; Icel. *fylla*, a filly—from *fyll*, a foal], a young mare, as opposed to a colt or young horse; a wanton girl.

film, *n.* *fīlm* [AS. *filmen*, a membrane: cf. Fris. *filme*, the skin of the body], a thin skin: *v.* to cover with a thin skin: *fil'ming*, *imp.*: *filmed*, *pp.* *fil'mid*: *filmy*, *a.* *fīl'mi*, composed of thin skins or membranes: *fil'miness*, *n.*

filophone, *n.* *fī-lō-fōn* [L. *filum*, a thread; *phōna*, a feather], a thread-like feather, with a very slender shaft, almost entirely without vane.

filose, *a.*—see *filament*.

filosia, *n.* *fī-lō-sī-ā* [F.], a kind of floss-silk.

filter, *n.* *fīl-tēr* [F. *filtrer*, to filter—from mid. L. *filtrum*, a bit of felt or other stuff through which to strain liquids], any open porous substance, as cloth, paper, sand, or gravel, through which a liquid may drain; a strainer: *v.* to purify; to pass through a filter: *fil'tering*, *imp.*: *n.* act of passing through a filter: *fil'tered*, *pp.* *fil'ter*, strained: *fil'trate*, *v.* *trā*, to strain; to filter: *fil'trate*, *n.* *trā-sī-shā* [F.—L.], the act or process of filtering.

filth, *n.* *fīlth* [AS. *filth*, from *fil*, foul—see *foul*], dirt; defilement; foul matter; anything which pollutes the mind: *filthy*, *a.* *fīlthi*, foul; dirty; unclean; morally impure: *fil'thily*, *ad.* *thi*, foully; grossly: *fil'thiness*, *n.* nastiness; corruption; impurity.—*Syn.* of *filthy*: foul; impure; polluted; nasty; muddy; miry; sloughy; squalid; gross; stutish; vulgar; licentious.

filible or **filable, *pp.* *fil'm* [Dut. *filen*, to tease: Ger. *filmen*; F. dial. *filendes*, fumble-hemp], the male plants of hemp, which, maturing early, are plucked before the female plants.**

fringed, *a.* *fīn'brī dī*, also *fringed*, a [L. *fringe*, threads, fringe], fringed at the margin; bordered: *fringed*, *n.* *plu.* *brī-dī*, in *anal.*, a structure resembling a fringe.

fin, *n.* *fīn* [AS. *finn*; cf. Dan. *finne*; L. *pinnna*, a fin], the membrane or limb of a fish for support and locomotion: *finned*, *a.* *fīn*, having fins: *finny*, *a.* *fīn'i*, furnished with fins: *finless*, *a.* without fins: *fin-ray*, the rigid part of the fin in fishes: *fin-footed*, web-footed; having membranes between the toes.

finable—see under *fine* 1.
final, *a.* *fīnāl* [F. *final*—from L. *finalis*—from *finis*, an end], last; conclusive; pert. to the end: *finally*, *ad.* *thi*: *finality*, *n.* *fīnāl-i-tē*, the state of being final; completeness: *finale*, *n.* *fīnāl* [It.], close; termination; the concluding piece in a concert; the end of a piece of music.—*Syn.* of *final*: ultimate; latest; decisive; terminating.

finance, *n.* *fī-nāns* [OF. *finance*, wealth, an exacting, a compulsory payment—from mid. L. *financia*, a payment—from *fināre*, to pay a fine or tax—from mid. L. *finis*, the money paid as the price of settlement in a suit in law—from L. *finis*, the end], revenue; income: *v.* among *commercial men*, to raise money or funds, generally for a special or speculative object: *financ'ing*, *imp.*: *financed*, *pp.* *fīnāns*: *finances*, *n.* *plu.* *fīnāns-ēz*, income or revenues; funds in the public treasury: *financial*, *a.* *fīnāns-iāl*, pert. to public revenue or income: *financially*, *ad.* *thi*: *financier*, *n.* *fīnāns-i-ēr*, one skilled in the principles of banking, or in the management and raising of the public revenue.

finch, *n.* *fīnch* [AS. *finc*, a finch; cf. Dut. *finck*: Ger. *fink*: W. *finck*], a small singing-bird, as goldfinch, bulfinch, &c.

find, *v.* *fīnd* [AS. *findan*; cf. Icel. *finna*; Goth. *findan*; Ger. *finden*, to find], to discover; to recover; to regain something lost; to gain or have; to furnish or supply; to arrive at; to perceive; to determine, as by a verdict: *n.* discovery; thing found: *find'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* that which is found by the jury; a verdict: *found*, *pt.* and *pp.* *fīnōd*, did find: *finder*, *n.* one who: to *find* *in* one's heart, to be bold enough or heart-braved enough to do a thing; to *find* out, to discover; to detect; to find fault, to censure.

fine, *n.* *fīn* [mid. law L. *finis*, applied to the money paid as the price of settlement—see *finance*], a sum of money paid as a penalty, as a punishment, or as the price of exemption; a sum of money paid for obtaining a benefit or privilege, as for obtaining or renewing a lease: *v.* to impose a penalty on; in O.E., to pay a fine: *fin'ing*, *imp.*: *fined*, *pp.* *fīnd*, sub-

jected to the payment of a sum of money as a penalty or for a privilege: *finable*, *a.* *fīn-i-bī*, subject to a fine or penalty.—*Syn.* of *fine* *n.*: mulct; penalty; forfeit; amercement.

fine, *a.* *fīn* [OF. *fin*, slender, clear—from mid. L. *finis*, finished, perfected—hence, refined, keen—from *finis*, I finish—from *finis*, a limit], not coarse; very thin; of small diameter; slender; clear; elegant; beautiful; very handsome; in O.E., artful; fraudulent; sly; over-sly cunning, or nice, as 'my fine fellow': *v.* to clarify; to free from foreign matter; in O.E., to decorate; to embellish: *fin'ing*, *imp.* refining; purifying: *n.* the process of refining or purifying: *fined*, *pp.* *fīnd*: *finely*, *ad.* *thi*, in a fine manner; beautifully; not coarsely: *fineness*, *n.* thinness; clearness; delicacy; purity: *fin'er*, *n.* one who purifies metals: *fin'ery*, *n.* *nēr-i*, show; splendour; showy dress or ornaments; a furnace at ironworks for purifying iron: *fin'ing-pot*, a pot or crucible for refining metals: *fin-spoken*, using a number of fine phrases: *fin-spoken*, minute; ingeniously contrived; artfully invented: *fin* arts—see under art: *fin-drawn*, over minute or nice.—*Syn.* of *fine* *a.*: finished; refined; excellent; superior; showy; subtle; thin; subtle; nice; delicate; exquisite; artful; sly; comminuted; finny; attenuate; keen; light; delicate; minute; pure.

fine, *fin* [L. *finis*, an end] only used in the adverbial phrase in *fine*, to conclude; to sum up all: *v.* in O.E., to end: *fin'less*, *a.* *fīn-lēs*, in O.E., boundless; endless.

finery—see *fine* 2.

fineness, *n.* *fī-nēs* [F.—from *fin*, fine, slender—see *fine* 2], artifice; stratagem: *fin'ess*, *n.* practising artifice to accomplish a purpose: *n.* the practice of artifice.

finger, *n.* *fīn'gēr* [AS. *finger*, a finger: cf. Goth. *Angar*; Dut. *vinger*; Icel. *fingr*; Fris. *Jenger*], one of the five divisions of the hand; a measure: *v.* to touch lightly; to handle with the fingers: *fin'gering*, *imp.* handling; touching lightly: *n.* act of touching lightly or handling; manner of touching a musical instrument: *fin'gered*, *pp.* *gēr*, played on; handled; touched: *adj.* having fingers: *fin'ger-post*, a post with a painted hand for directing passengers to a road: *fin'ger-board*, board at the neck of a violin; in a piano or organ, part where the fingers are used: to have at one's *fin'gers*, to be thoroughly familiar or off-hand with: *fin'ger-and-toe*, a diseased form of turnip-growth, in which the bulbs are divided into two or more forks.

finial, *n.* *fīn-i-āl* [L. *finis*, an end—from *finire*, to finish or complete], the knot or bunch of foliage, or a flower ornament, that forms a termination to pinnacles, pediments, spires, &c.

finical, *a.* *fīn-i-kāl* [a coined word—see *fine* 2], affectedly nice or showy; affectedly precise in trifles; effeminate; foppish: *fin'ically*, *ad.* *thi*: *fin'icalness*, *n.* *fin-i-k*, also *fin'icking*, *a.* *fīn-i-k'ing*, and *fin'ikin*, *a.* *fīn-i-kin*, affectedly nice; unduly particular; fastidious; fussy; finical.

finis, *n.* *fī-nis* [L.], end; conclusion.

finish, *v.* *fīn-i-sh* [F. *finissant*, finishing—from *finir*, to finish—from L. *finire*, to put an end to—from *finis*, an end], to put an end to; to complete; to perfect; to come to an end: *n.* completion; the last touch to a work; that which gives perfection to a work: *fin'ishing*, *imp.* *adj.* completing; perfecting: *n.* completion; perfection: *fin'ish*, *polish* *fin'ished*, *pp.* *ish*: *adj.* complete; perfect in the highest degree: *fin'isher*, *n.* one who puts an end to or completes.—*Syn.* of *finish* *v.*: to close; to conclude; to terminate; end; accomplish; polish.

finite, *a.* *fī-nit* [L. *finitus*, limited, bounded], bounded; having limits: *fin'iteness*, *n.* a limited: *fin'itely*, *ad.* *thi*: *fin'iteness*, *n.* state of being limited; confinement within certain boundaries. *Note.*—*Indefinite*, without bounds: *infinite*, above relations to space.

Fin, *n.* *fīn*, a native of Finland: *Finland*, *a.* *fīn-lā*, port. to Finland, its language or its people.

finned, *any*—see under *fin*.

fions, *n.* *plu.* *fī-ōns* [Celt.], a class of semi-mythical warriors, frequently mentioned in the Ossianic poems.

fjord or **fjord**, *n.* *fī-ōrd* or *fyōrd*, in the Scandinavian tongue, a name for a bay or inlet of the sea.

florite, *n.* *fī-lō-rīt* [from *fiore*, in Tuscan], pearl-

colle, *def.* *fōt*: *pare*, *did*: *chair*, *game*, *fog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *real*.

or worthless; a snap of the fingers with the arm upraised as a mark of contempt; v. to give a snap of the fingers to or towards: *fig'ging*, imp.: *figged*, pp. *fig'd*: full *fig.*, in *familiar language*, in full dress: a *fig* for you, care nothing for you; contempt and despite you—see *fig.*: *fig.* contr. for *figure*.

Figaro, n. *Figaro* the hero of Beaumarchais's comedy, 'Barber of Seville,' who outwits every one; an intriguer; an adroit and unscrupulous person.

fight, n. *fu* [AS. *foeht*, a fight—from *foehtan*, to fight], a battle; a combat: v. to contend for victory; to combat: *fight'ing*, imp.: n. contention; strife: adj. qualified for war; fit for battle: *foeght*, pt. and pp. *foeght*, did fight: *fig'hter*, n. one who—SYN. of *fight* n.: action; conflict; engagement; contest; struggle; fray; affray; encounter; duel; warfare.

figment, n. *fig'ment* [L. *figmentum*, a figure, an image—from *figo*, I form, I feign], an invention; something feigned or imagined.

figo, n. *fu'go*, for *fig* or *figo*, which see.

figuline, n. *fu'g'u-lin* [F.: L. *figulinus*, belonging to a potter—from *figulus*, a potter], a decorative vessel made of potter's clay; potter's clay.

figurante, n. fem. *fig'u-rant* [F. *figurant*, part. of *figurer*, to make a figure], one of the female dancers in a ballet; one who dances in groups or figures.

figure, n. *fu'gar* or *fu'ger* [F. *figure*—from L. *figura*, shape, an image—from *figo*, I form], shape; form; appearance; a character or shape denoting a number; a mode of expression; a type; an emblem; a diagram; the steps or movements in a dance; in art, a representation of the human body; in rhet., mode of speaking in which words are turned from their ordinary sense—usually termed figure of speech; in logic, the arrangement of the middle term of a syllogism with the two terms of the conclusion; in *familiar language*, price or value: v. to shape or form; to represent; to make a figure: *fig'uring*, imp.: *fig'ured*, pp. *fig'd*: adj. adorned with figures or ornaments; *fig'urable*, a. *fu-rd-bl*, capable of being brought into a fixed shape: *fig'urabil'ity*, n. *bl'i-ti*: *fig'ural*, a. *rd*, pert. to figures: *figurate*, a. *fu'u-rd*, of a certain and determinate form: *fig'urately*, ad. *li*: *fig'urative*, a. *rd-tiv*, not real; representing something else; typical; abounding in figures or metaphors: *fig'uratively*, ad. *li*, in a sense different from the usual sense: *fig'urativness*, n.: *figure-head*, a carved ornament in human or other form at the prow or fore-part of a ship: *figure-stone*, a variety of talc or soapstone easily cut or carved into forms or figures: to cut a figure, to make a show; to attract attention.—SYN. of 'figure' n.: outline; structure; conformation; configuration; image; mould; fashion; metaphor; simile; similitude; representation; statue; drawing; pattern; design; conduct; career; a number; a digit; value; price; representative; a trope.

figurine, n. *fu'g'u-rin* [F.], a statuette in clay or metal, abundant among the anc. remains of Greece and Assyria: the first examples to attract attention among scholars were an excellently wrought group in terra-cotta, from Tanagra, in Boeotia, probably made 300-400 B.C.

figwort, n. *fu'gwort* [*fig* and *wort*], a wild roadside plant with small flowers; the knotted figwort is *Scrophularia nodosa*, Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*.

filament, n. *fu-lä-ment* [F. *filament*; OF. *filamens*, a filament—from mid. L. *filamentum*—from L. *filum*, a thread], a thread; a fibre; the stalk which supports the anther: *filä'men'tum*, a. *mä'tä*, thread-like; bearing filaments: *filä'men'tary*, a. *ter-tä*, formed by filaments: *filatory*, n. *ter-tä*, a machine which spins thread: *fil'iform*, a. *ti-förm* [L. *forma*, shape], slender like a thread: *filature*, n. *fu-lä-tür*, spinning, especially of silk from the cocoon: *filose*, a. *fu-lös*, ending in a thread-like process.

filanders, n. plu. *fu-län'ders* [F. *filandre*, a string—from L. *filum*, a thread], a disease in hawks, caused by small intestinal worms.

Albert, n. *fu'bért* [after St. Philibert, whose day is 22nd Aug. old style, the proper season for nuts], the fruit of the cultivated hazel; a variety of the *Corylus avellana*, Ord. *Cupulifera* or *Corylaceae*.

Alch, v. *fick* [MF. *felen*: Icel. *fela*, to hide, bury], to steal something of little value; to pilfer: *alch'ing*, imp.: n. the act of stealing in a petty way: *alched*, pp. *fucht*: *alcher*, n. one who: *alch'ingly*, ad. *li*.

file, n. *fu* [OF. *file*, a rank, a row—from L. *filum*, a thread], a line or wire on which papers are strung for preservation and reference; the number of papers so strung; a bundle of papers tied and titled; a row of soldiers ranged one behind the other, but, generally speaking, two soldiers, the front and rear rank: man: one man in a single rank; a row; a series; a list: v. to arrange along a thread or string; to fasten together, as paper on a wire for preservation; to place officially among the records of a court: *fil'ing*, imp. placing on a string or in a bundle, as papers; marching in file, as soldiers: *fil'd*, pp. *fu'd*: to march in file, to follow one after another, and not abreast: rank and file, the body of private soldiers composing an army: *fil'ing*, firing guns by one file at a time: Indian file, an arrangement of a body of persons one behind another, from the usual system of marching among American Indians; single file.

file, n. *fu* [AS. *feol*, a file: cf. Dut. *vijl*: Dan. *ful*: Sw. *fil*: OH. Ger. *figula*—from *figa*, to rub], a well-known steel tool with a toothed or ridged surface for reducing, smoothing, or cutting any article, generally one made of a metal: v. to rub or smooth with a file; to wear off by friction: *fil'ing*, imp.: *fil'd*, pp. *fu'd*, worked by the file; polished: *fil'er*, n. one who: *fil'e-cutter*, one who makes files: *fil'ing*, n. plu. *figs*, particles rubbed off with a file.

file, n. *fu* [MF. *file*, a street, a villain—modern slang, an odd fellow; a clever person; a cheat].

file, v. *fu* [contr. of *defile*, which see] in OE., to defile: *fil'ing*, imp.: *fil'd*, pp. *fu'd*, defiled; polluted.

filial, a. *fu-läl* [F. *filial*—from mid. L. *filialis*—from L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter], pert. to a son or daughter: *fil'ially*, ad. *li*: *filiation*, n. *fu-tä-shän* [F.—L.], relation of a child to a father; the act of ascribing a child to a father; *filiation*: *fil'ety*, n. *ti-tä*, sonship.

filibuster, n. *fu-lü-bäster* [Sp. *filibuster*: Dut. *vrij-buiter*, a freebooter], one who unites with others in attacking a foreign country in time of peace for plunder or conquest; a marauder; a freebooter—see *Note* under *free*.

filices, n. plu. *fu-lit-sis* [L. *filix*, a fern; *filices*, ferns], the fern tribe: *fil'icoid*, a. *höp* [Gr. *elidos*, after resembling a fern: *fil'icites*, n. plu. *fu-lit-sis* or *fu-lit-tis*, fossil ferns].

filiform, a. *fu-lit-förm* [L. *filix*, a fern; *filices*, ferns; and *forma*, shape], having the shape of a fern: *fil'ology*, n. *fu-lit-hö-fö* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the study of ferns.

filiform, a.—see *filament*.

filigree, n. *fu-ligré* [F. *filigrane*—from It. *filigrana*, a kind of texture made of gold or silver wire: L. *filum*, a thread; *gratum*, a grain], very fine ornamental threadlike work made of gold or silver wire; in *sculp.*, fine threadlike work: *filigreed*, a. ornamented with filigree.

fill, v. *fu* [AS. *fillan*, to fill: cf. Icel. *fylla*: Goth. *fulljan*: Ger. *füllen*], to put or pour in all that can be held; to crowd; to stuff; to content or satisfy; to hold or occupy, as any post or office; to supply the holder of the office; to engage or employ as time; to become full: n. as much as satisfies fully: *fil'ing*, imp.: adj. causing fullness or satiety: n. act of making full; act of growing full: *fil'd*, pp. *fu'd*: *fil'er*, n. one who, or that which: to fill full, to fill completely; to surfeit: to fill up, to fill to the brim or entirely; to complete; to grow or become quite full; to occupy the whole space: to fill out, to enlarge.

fillet, n. *fu-lit* [F. *fillet*, dim. of *fil*, a thread—from L. *filum*, a thread], a little band, such as may be put round the head; a narrow ornament or moulding; a boneless lump of flesh bound together by a fillet or bandage; the fleshy part of the thigh in veal: v. to bind with a little band; in arch., to adorn with a band or astragal: *fil'leting*, imp.: *fil'leted*, pp.

filibeg or *alibeg*, n. *fu-lit-beg* [Gael. *feileadh*, platt or fold; *beg*, little], the kilt of the Highlanders of Scotland, reaching nearly to the knees.

flip, n. *fu-lip* [an imitation of the sound: from *flip*], a stroke with the finger-nail suddenly let go from the thumb: v. to strike smartly with the finger suddenly thrown outwards from its bent position inwards to the thumb: *fil'ping*, imp.: *fil'p'd*, pp. *lip*.

mäde, mäl, fär, löfs: *metc, mäl, her*: *pine, pin*: *nöde, nöd, möve*:

tumour in which the cell elements have assumed the appearance of fibres: *fibrein*, n. -in, the main constituent of silk, cobwebs, and horny sponges: *fibrilla*, n. -bril-la (Gr. *fibra*, a stone) a mineral of a white or grey colour, and fibrous-like in structure: *fibro-cellular*, in bot., applied to tissue composed of spiral cells: *fibro-vascular*, applied to tissues composed of mixed vessels, containing spiral and other fibres, found in all the higher plants. *Note*.—The fibres of flesh and the gluten of wheat are almost exactly the same thing.

Fibrinogen, n. *fibrin-ô-jén* [Eng. *fibrin*, and Gr. *γενεω*, I produce], one of the two substances in blood which produce fibrin, the other substance being named 'fibrinoplastic' or 'paraglobulin': *fibrinogenous*, a. *fibrin-ô-jén-ô-s*, uniting with paraglobulin to form fibrin: *fibrinoplastic*, a. *fibrin-ô-jén-plás-tik* [Eng. *plastic*], uniting with fibrinogen to form fibrin: *fibrinoplasticin*, n. -plás-tin, another name for paraglobulin; a substance supplied from the blood.

Fibula, n. *fí-bú-lá* [L. *fibula*, a buckle] the outer and smaller bone of the leg; in *archæol.*, a kind of brooch or pin: *fibular*, a. -ler, pert. to or situated near the *fibula*: *fibulated*, a. -lá-téd, resembling a brooch or buckle.

Fiche, n. *fí-oh-ô* [F. *fiche*—from *ficher*, to fix on], a small handkerchief worn on the neck, or on the neck and over the shoulders.

Fickle, a. *fí-kl* [AS. *ficol*, vacillating] apt to change in mind, or purpose, generally associated with minds of a light and trifling character; wavering; unstable; of a changeable mind; variable: *fickleness*, n. *fí-kl-nés*, the state of being fickle; inconstancy; uncertainty.—*SYN.* of 'fickle': capricious; inconstant; irresolute; unsettled; vacillating; unsteady; changeable; changeful; mutable.

Fico, n. *fí-ko* [It. *fico*, a fig—from L. *ficus*] in *OE.*, a fig; an act of contempt expressed by raising the arm and snapping the fingers—a fig for you.

Fictile, a. *fí-til* [L. *fictilis*, earthen—from *actus*, formed or shaped], moulded into form by the potter's art; pert. to pottery: *fictor*, n. -ter, an artist who works in wag. clay, or other plastic material.

Fiction, n. *fí-ks-ún* [F. *fiction*—from L. *fictionem*, a making, a feigning—from *actus*, feigned, invented—from *ago*, I invent], the act of inventing; that which is feigned or invented; a falsehood; a fable; novel literature: *fictionist*, n. a writer of novels: *fictitious*, a. *fí-ks-ú-s*, feigned; not real; false: *fictitiousness*, n. *fí-ks-ú-s-nés*, the state of being fictitious.—*SYN.* of 'fiction': fable; fabrication; parable; novel; romance; allegory; falsehood—of 'fictitious': artificial; counterfeits; spurious; supposititious; feigned; unreal; false.

Fictive, a. *fí-ktív* [F. *actif*, fictitious—from L. *actus*—from *actus*, invented], feigned; pretended or unreal: *fictively*, ad. -ly, in a pretended or feigned manner.

Fictor, n.—see *fictile*.

Fi, n. *fí* [etym. unknown], a square bar of wood or iron used to support a topmast; a conical wooden pin to open the strands of a rope in splicing; a plug of oakum for the mouth of a cannon.

Fidalgo, n. *fí-dál-gó* [Port.], a member of the lower nobility of Portugal and Spain, having the title Dom—more recently, *hidalgó*.

Fiddle, n. *fí-dl* [ME. *fithle*; cf. OH. Ger. *fidula*; Dut. *viol*, a fiddle—from mid. L. *vitula*, a violin]: a violin: *fiddler*, n. *fí-dl-er*, one who plays on a fiddle: *fiddle-fiddle*, n. *fí-dl-fí-dl*, the word directly imitative of the light rapid movements of the fiddle-bow; a trifling or fanciful matter; trifling talk; adj. trifling; making a bustle about nothing: *fiddlestick*, n. the bow for playing a fiddle; a term employed for a thing below notice: *fiddling*, a. trifling: n. the playing on a fiddle: to play first *fiddle*, to act as head man or chief: to play second *fiddle*, to act as a subordinate or inferior part.

Fidelity, n. *fí-del-í-tí* [F. *fidélité*—from L. *fidélitas*, faithfulness—from *fides*, faith], faithfulness; integrity; veracity; honesty.—*SYN.*: constancy; steadiness; steadfastness; firmness; stability; permanence; faith; loyalty; fealty.

Fidget, v. *fí-ét* [dim. of *fige*, a softened form of Eng. dial. and Scot. *flee*, to be restless], to make light involuntary movements: to be unable to keep still: n. restless agitation: a fidgety person: *fidget-*

ing, imp.: *ad-gé-ted*, pp.: *ad-géty*, a. *fí-ét-t*, restless; uneasy; impatient: *ad-gé-ty*, n. plu. restlessness; uneasy and irregular motions.

Fiducial, n. *fí-dí-ú-shál* [dim. of L. *fides*, a lyre], a small musical instr. in the form of a lyre.

Fiducial, a. *fí-dí-ú-shál* [L. *fiducia*, confidence—from *fido*, I trust], confident; undoubting; of the nature of a trust: *fiducially*, ad. -ly: *fiduciarly*, a. -er-ly, unwavering; held in trust: n. one who holds anything in trust; one who depends on faith without works: *fiducial* mark, a standard or reference mark on an instr.

Fi, Int. *fí* [Icel. *fi*], an exclamation of dislike or disapprobation.

Fiel, n. *fí* [see *foe* 2], land held of a superior on condition of military service; land held of a superior.

Feld, n. *fíld* [AS. *feld*; cf. Ger. *Feld*; Dut. *veld*], a piece of land enclosed for tillage; the open country; a battle-ground; room; space; the entire space within which objects are seen by a telescope or microscope; in *her.*, the surface of the shield; the blank space on which figures are drawn or projected: *fíeld-ed*, a. in *OE.*, in the field of battle: *fíeld-allowance*, a sum of money granted to officers to meet extra expenses while on active services: *fíeld-book*, note-book used in surveying: *fíeld-day*, a military review; a gala-day: *fíeld-glass*, a telescope; a binocle: *fíeld-marshal*, the highest military title in England: *fíeld-officer*, a major, a lieutenant-col., or a colonel: *fíeld-piece*, a cannon mounted on a wheeled carriage for moving about from place to place in the field: *fíeld-sports*, diversions of the open country, as in shooting and fishing: *fíeld-work*, fortifications raised on the field to suit a particular purpose: *fíeld of ice*, a large mass of floating ice in the sea or large river: *fíeld of vision* or *view*, the space covered by a telescope, microscope, &c., and within which the object can be seen: to keep the *fíeld*, to continue in active operations, as an army: to take the *fíeld*, to commence active operations against an enemy: in the *fíeld*, employed in a campaign against an enemy.

Feldfare, n. *fíld-far* [*fíeld* and *fare*: AS. *fíeld*, and *faran*, to go or wander], a kind of thrush found in Britain during winter, having the head ash-coloured, the body chestnut, and the tail black.

Fend, n. *fénd* [AS. *féond*, a fend, an enemy—from *feon*, hate], an infernal enemy; an implacable or malicious foe; the devil: *fénd-lah*, a. like a fend; also *fénd-like*, a. *fénd-lí-ly*, ad. -ly: *fénd-líhness*, n. the quality of a fend; intense malignancy: *féroce*, n. *fér-oh* [F. *feroce*. Or. *ferre*, fierce—from L. *ferocera*, fierce—from *ferus*, wild, savage; furious; very violent or passionate; very eager; outrageous: *féroce-ly*, ad. -ly: *féroce-ness*, n. ferocity; fury; violence.—*SYN.* of 'féroce': barbarous; fell; ferocious; wild; violent; impetuous; unrestrained; ardent; vehement.

Ferifacies, n. *fí-er-tí-fí-shí-ás* [L. *feri* to be made; *facies*, you may make, you cause], the first conspicuous words of a writ in Latin authorising certain legal steps to be taken to recover a debt or damages allowed by the court.

Fery, a. *fí-er* [from *fere*, which see] passionate; irritable; easily provoked; like fire; bright; impetuous: *feryness*, n. -né-s, hot qualities; heat of temper: *fery-ly*, ad. -ly.—*SYN.* of 'fery': burning; ardent; hot; scorching; vehement; impetuous; fierce; unrestrained; heated.

Fery cross, an ancient war-signal in the *Scottish Highlands*, having the form of a small cross of wood, the extremities of which were set on fire, and then sprinkled with the blood of a goat; it was thereafter carried by swift messengers from place to place among friendly clans.

Fife, n. *fí* [perhaps F. *flute*—from OH. Ger. *pfifan*, to fife], a small flute with one key; a kind of pipe: v. to play on the fife: *fí-fing*, imp.: *fí-fed*, pp. *fí-fet*: *fí-fer*, n. one who.

Fifteen, a. *fí-fí-tén* [*fíve* and *ten*—see *fíve*], five and ten: *fí-fí-tenth*, a. -ténth, the fifth after the tenth; ordinal of 15: *fí-fth*, a. *fí-fth*, ordinal of 5; next after the fourth: n. one of five equal parts; in *music*, an interval of three tones and a semitone: *fí-fth-ly*, ad. -ly, in the fifth place: *fí-fy*, a. *fí-fí-t*, five times ten: *fí-fíeth*, a. *fí-fíth*, ordinal of 50.

Fig, n. *fíg* [OF. *figue*—from L. *ficus*, a fig], a well-known fruit of a pear-like shape; the tree *Ficus Carica*, Ord. *Moraceæ*; something of little value

coicé, boy, foot; *páre*, bid; *chair*, game, jog, shun, thing, *therre*, seal.

festoon, *n.* *fäs-tōn'* [F. *feston*—from It. *festone*, a garland—from mid. L. *festūm*; L. *festum*, a feast], a chain or string of a number of things hanging downwards in a curved form between two points, as flowers or fruits; an ornament in the form of a wreath or garland, as of flowers, fruits, and leaves intertwined; *v.* to adorn with festoons: **festoon'ing**, *imp.*: **festooned**, *pp.* *-lōnd'*; *adj.* made into festoons or adorned with them.

fet, *v.* *fēt* [AS. *fettian*], in OE, to fetch; *fet*, *pp.* *fetch*.

fetal, *a.* *fē'tal*, *fetation*—see under *fat*.

fetch, *v.* *fēch* [AS. *feccan*: a variant of *fettian*, to fetch—from *fet*, a step; to go and bring; to heave, as a sigh; to bring, as Ia price; to reach; in OE, to effect or perform: **fetch'ing**, *imp.* reaching; *fetch*, *pp.* *fēcht*; *fetch*, *n.* in *Eng. dial.*, a reach of space between two related points, as of open sea; a stratagem: to **fetch up**, to carry up; to take forward; to make up lost time: to **fetch out**, to develop; to cause to come or appear: to **fetch a compass**, to make a circuit in order to reach.—*SYN.* of 'fetch': to bring; bear; carry; convey; transport; get; perform; attain.

fetch, *n.* *fēch*, or **fetch-candle** [in Scand. myth. *Vætt*, a kind of goblin; *Vætt-lýs*, the Vætt's candle] the apparition of one who is alive; a nocturnal light as of a moving candle; the ignis-fatuus or Will-o'-the-wisp: **fetch-lights**, the appearance at night as of a lighted candle, supposed to prognosticate death.

fête, *n.* *fāl* [F. *fête*—from OF. *feste*—from L. *festum*, a festival], a festival or holiday; a gala-day; a showy reception of company: **fêted**, *a.* *fā-tēd*, honoured with a festive entertainment.

fetich or **fetish**, *n.* *fē'tish* [F. *fétiche*—from Port. *feticco*, magic: L. *factitius*, artificial—from *facere*, to make], among savages, the selection of any object, as a stone, a tree, a feather, &c., as the supposed residence of a spirit, for temporary worship: **fetichism**, *n.* *fē'tish-izm*, also **feticism**, *n.* *-tism*, the worship of *fetiches*.

fetid, *a.* *fē'tid* or *fē'tid* [F. *fétide*—from L. *foetidus*, stinking], having a strong offensive smell; stinking: **fetidness**, *n.* the quality of smelling offensively: **fē'tor**, *n.* *-tēr*, a strong offensive smell.

fetlock, *n.* *fē't-lōk* [ME. *fytlok*], in horses, the tuft of hair growing a little above the back part of the hoof; the joint on which such hair grows: **fet'locked**, *a.* *-lōkt*, having fetlocks; tied by the fetlocks.

fetter, *n.* *fē'tēr*—usually in the plu. *fē'tērs*, *-tērs* [AS. *feter*; cf. Dut. *veter*; Icel. *fjöttr*, shackles, bonds], chains for the feet; anything which confines or restrains: *v.* to put fetters on; to restrain; to shackle; to hamper; to limit; to confine: **fē'ter'ing**, *imp.*: **fē'tered**, *pp.* *-tērd*: **fē'ter'less**, *a.* without fetters.

fettle, *v.* *fē'tl* [AS. *fetel*, a girdle], to set in order; to repair; to set about keenly: *n.* good condition; proper repair: *adj.* well adapted, well knit: **fē'tling**, *imp.* *fē'tling*: **fē'tled**, *pp.* *fē'tid*.

fetus, *fetal*—see *fat*.

feu, *n.* *fū* [Prov. *feu*, feudal tenure; cf. Icel. *fe*; AS. *feoh*, cattle, money, price—see also *feudal*], in *Scot.*, a conditional allotment of land; property in land held of a superior on payment of a certain annual sum: *v.* to grant a perpetual right to a portion of land on which tithes may be erected, subject to an annual payment called the *feu* or *feu-duty*: **feu'ing**, *imp.*: **feued**, *pp.* *fū'd*: **feu'ar**, *n.* *-ēr*, one who holds land or houses on a *feu-rent*.

feud, *n.* *fūd* [OF. *feud*—from OH. Ger. *fehida*, enmity], a contention or quarrel; an inveterate quarrel between families, clans, or factions.—*SYN.*: affray; fray; broil; contest; dispute; strife; contention; quarrel.

feudal, *a.* *fū-dāl* [mid. L. *feudalis*, a vassal; *feudum*, applied to the property in land distributed to his companions in arms by William the Conqueror—from Prov. *feu*—see *feu* and *feud*; pert. to *feus* or *fefts*: pert. to the system by which lands were held on the condition of military service: **feud'alism**, *n.* *-izm*, the principles and constitution by which lands were held by military services: **feud or feod**, *n.* *fūd*, a conditional allotment of land; a *feft*; a *fee*: **feud'alist** or **feud'ist**, *n.* [F. *feudiste*], one versed in feudal law: **feud'al-ty**, *n.* *fū-dāl'tē-tē*, state of being feudal; feudal form or constitution: **feud'alise**, *v.* *fū-dāl-iz*, to reduce to a feudal tenure: **feud'ary**, *a.* *-dēr-t*, holding land of a superior: *n.* one who holds lands by feudal service: **feud'atory**, *n.* *-dā-tēr-t*, a

tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior on the condition of military service: *adj.* holding from another on certain conditions. *Note*—All such terms as *fee*, *feft*, *feu*, *feudal*, &c., had their origin in primitive and pastoral ages, when cattle implied wealth and money, and payments were made in kind or cattle. These and similar terms are accordingly derived from the general names for cattle—thus L. *pecunia*, money—from *pecus*, cattle.

feu-de-joie, *n.* *fō-dē-shō* [F. fire of joy], a firing of guns on any joyful occasion, the soldiers being drawn up in lines in open order—the men, beginning at the right, fire upwards, one at a time, in rapid succession along the whole line, repeated three times, and followed by three cheers.

feuillemort, *n.* *fōi-mōr* [F. *feuille morte*, 'dead leaf'], a colour like that of a withered leaf.

feuilleton, *n.* *fōi-tōng* [F. a small leaf—from *feuille*, a leaf], the part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature.

fenter or **fewter**, *v.* *fā'tēr* [OF. *fautrer*, to cover with, to pad], in OE, to make ready; to fix in a rest: **fē'ter'ing**, *imp.*: **fē'tered**, *pp.* *-tērd*.

fenterer, *n.* *fū'tēr-ēr* [OF. *vautrier*, a boar-hound], in OE, a dog-keeper; the man who lets the dogs loose from the slips.

fever, *n.* *fē-vēr* [F. *fièvre*; OF. *fevre*—from L. *febris*, a fever], a disease marked by a quickened pulse, an increase of heat, great thirst, &c.; agitation; excitement: *v.* to put into a fever: **fē'ver'ing**, *imp.*: **fevered**, *pp.* *fē'verd*: **fē'verish**, *a.* having a slight fever; hot: *fe* is variably, *adj.* *fē'verishness*, *n.* the state of being feverish; mental restlessness: **feverfew**, *n.* *fā-lē-fēv* [from *fugere*, to put to flight], a herb like the ox-eye daisy, good against fevers; the *Pyrethrum purpureum*, Ord. *Compositae*.

few, *a.* *fū* [AS. *fewce*; cf. Icel. *for*; L. *paucus*, little, few], not many; small in number: **few'er**, *comp.*: **few'est**, *superl.*: **few'ness**, *n.* smallness of number: in *few*, in OE, with few words; in brief terms.

fey, *a.* *fā* [AS. *fāpe*, doomed to die; cf. Icel. *feigr*, destined to die], in *Scot.* and OE, in the power of the fates; doomed; fated.

fez, *n.* *fēz* [F. *fez*; Turk. *fes*—said to be named from the town of Fez, in Morocco, where this cap is a principal manufacture], in Turkey, a red cap without a brim, worn by men; a smoking-cap.

flacre, *n.* *fē-āk'r* [F. *flacre*], a hackney-coach; a hackney-coachman.

flancé, *n.* *fē-āng-sā* [F. *flancé*, masc. *flancé*, fem.], betrothed; a person affianced: **flancée**, *n.* fem. *fē-āng-sā*.

flars, *n.* plu. *fē-tērs* or *fē-tērs* [OF. *feor*, a standard; L. *forum*, a market], in *Scot.*, the average prices of grain legally fixed for the year, in order to regulate the payment of stipends and certain rents. *Note*—*flars* is intimately connected with the OE. *afser*, which see.

flasco, *n.* *fē-dā-skō* [It. *flasco*, a burst bottle, a failure], a complete failure of any kind.

fat, *n.* *fā'tal* [L. *fat*, let it be done—from *sto*, I am made], a formal or solemn command; a decree; an order.

fab, *n.* *fāb* [Eng. dial.—prob. contr. from OE. *fabile*, nonsense; perhaps adapted from *fablie*], a small lie; a falsehood: *v.* to tell a lie; to utter an untruth: **fab'bing**, *imp.*: **fabbed**, *pp.* *fāb'd*: **fab'ber**, *n.* one who lies: **fab'ter**, *n.* *fāb-tēr*, familiarly, a liar in a silly trifling way.

fbre, *n.* *fē-bēr* [F. *fbre*—from L. *fbra*, a fibre], a strong tough thread; long stringy tissue, as wood-fibre or muscle-fibre; fine slender threads, or thread-like substances: **fbred**, *a.* *-bērd*, having threads: **fbreless**, *a.* without fibres: **fb'ril**, *n.* *-bril*, a small fibre: **fb'ril'ous**, *n.* plu. *fb'ril-iz*, in bot., very small and fine roots, as in the lichens: **fb'ril'ous, *n.* *fā-ril-ōs-kūn*, the state of being made up of fibres, or in appearance like fibres: **fb'ril'ous, *a.* in bot., covered with little strings or fibres: **fb'ril'ous, *a.* *-lūs*, pert. to fine fibres; formed of small fibres: **fb'rous, *a.* *-brūs*, containing fibres; thread-like; possessing a structure separable into small threads or strings: **fb'rin**, *n.* *fē-brin*, a peculiar substance, found in animals and vegetables, which forms fibres and muscular flesh; the substance which forms the clot of blood: **fb'rinous, *a.* *-brin-ūs*, of or like fibrin: **fbroid**, *a.* *fē-brōyd* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling simple fibre in structure; denoting a**********

māte, māt, fār, lūw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

fero, I bear; the bier or shrine containing the relics of saints, borne in processions; the place in a church where the bier is set.

ferial, a *fer-i-ál* [*L. feriae*, holidays, festivals], pert. to holidays.

ferina, a *fer-ín-a* [*L. ferinus*, pert. to wild beasts—from *fero*, a wild beast] pert. to, or like a wild beast; savage: *fer-ri-ty*, n. *-ri-té*, cruelty; barbarity: *feral*, a *fer-ál*, wild; in a state of nature.

Feringee or *Feringhee*, n. *fer-ín-gé* [*Pers. Feringi*, European: a corrupt. of *Frank*] in the East, a Frank; a European or white man, esp. an Englishman.

feria, n. *fer-i-á*, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the fourth mood in the first figure of a syllogism.

feriata, n. *fer-i-á-ta*, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the fourth mood in the third figure of a syllogism.

ferile or *ferly*, n. *fer-í*, also *farlie*, n. *far-í* [*AS. fric*, sudden, fortuitous], in Scot. and prov. Eng., a wonder; a strange thing.

ferm, n. *fer-m* [*AS. fœrma*, food, supplies], in ME., a farm.

ferment, v. *fer-mént* [*L. fermentum*, leaven—from *ferro*, I boil], to cause to rise or swell by yeast, as dough; to cause to rise to froth by the addition of yeast; to effervesce; to produce a chemical change by some obscure agent which is not itself altered in the process—e.g., the change of sugar into alcohol, and alcohol into vinegar, by the alcoholic and acetic ferments respectively: *ferment*, n. *fer-mént*, that which possesses the power of inducing fermentation; frequently a microscopic fungus; agitation; tumult; intestine motion: *ferment-ing*, imp.; adj. working; effervescing: *fermented*, imp.; adj. having undergone the process of fermentation: *fermen-ta-ble*, a *mén-tá-bé*, capable of being fermented: *fermen-ta-bí-ty*, n. *-bú-té-té*; *fermen-ta-tion*, n. *-tá-shén* [*F.—L.*], a working or frothing up of any substance under the influence of warmth, air, and moisture; an internal motion caused by decomposition: the process of converting the juice of the grape into wine, or the liquid extract of malt into an alcoholic liquor, as beer; *fig.*, high activity or commotion; excitement: *fermen-ta-tive*, a *-tá-tí-ve*, tending to cause fermentation: *fermen-ta-tiveness*, n. *-tí-ve-ness*, fermentation, that fermentation in which sugar is converted into carbonic acid and alcohol.

ferm, a *fer-m* [*AS. fœrma*, fern: cf. OH.Ger. *farn*; Lat. *farn*; Gr. *pteris*; Sans. *parna*, a wing] a family of cryptogamic plants, usually with broad fleshy leaves or fronds—probably so named from the reputed use of their seeds in magical incantations: *fermy*, a *fer-m-í*, abounding in ferns: *fernery*, a *fer-n-é-ry*, a place where ferns are grown or cultivated.

ferocious, a *fer-ró-shés* [*L. ferus* or *ferocem*, fierce, cruel] savage: *feroce*; wild; ravenous: *fero-cé-ous*, a *-é-ous*; *fero-cé-ness*, n. also *feroc-í-ty*, n. *-rós-é-té* [*F. ferocit*, fierceness—from *L. ferocitatem*], savage wildness; inhuman cruelty.

ferrous, n. *fer-rús* [*L. ferrum*, iron—see *ferrous*], a salt formed of a base with the hypothetical ferric acid, or trioxide of iron: *fer-ric*, a *-rík*, pert. to or derived from iron: *ferric oxide*, the sesquioxide of iron.

ferul, n. *fer-ú-l*, or *ferulle*, n. *fer-ró-l* [*F. virole*, an iron ring—from mid. *L. virola*, a little circle of metal: *L. ferrum*, iron], a ring of metal put about the end of a staff, &c., to keep it from splitting.

ferrous, a *fer-rí-ús*, also *ferrous*, a *fer-rús* [*L. ferrus*, pert. to iron—from *ferrum*, iron], pert. to or consisting of iron: *ferricyanide*, n. *fer-rí-sí-an-íd*, and *ferricyanide* of potash, *fer-rí-sí-an-íd* [*Gr. tæxos*, dark-blue], salts called respectively the red and yellow prussiates of potash: *ferriferous*, a *fer-rí-fér-ús* [*L. fero*, I bear], containing or yielding iron: *ferro-fused*, a *fer-ró-fú-zed* [*L. ferro* or *ferro-fusum*, iron rust], having the colour or properties of iron rust: *ferruginous*, a *-rús*, impregnated or coated with oxide of iron; rusty-looking: *ferrugineous quartz*, or *iron flint*, a variety of quartz forming the transition to jasper, and very hard: *ferrugo*, a *fer-rú-gó*, a disease in plants, commonly called rust: *ferruginous oxide*, the rust of iron which is changed into the sesquioxide or red rust by the continual absorption of oxygen; the monoxide of iron.

ferret, n. *fer-rét* [*F. furet*; mid. *L. furetus*—from *fur*, a thief], an animal of the weasel kind used to hunt out rabbits from their holes: to *ferret out*, to drive out of a lurking-place; to find out or discover as a ferret does: *for-fer-ting*, imp.; *fer-ret-é*, pp.

ferret, n. *fer-rét* [*OF. fureit*, *furet*, ferret-silk—from It. *fiorito*, a little flower—from *fior*, a flower—from *L. flos*, a flower, in OE., spun silk, and ribbon woven from it; a kind of tape.

ferrie, *ferricyanide*, *ferriferous*, &c.—see under *ferrate* and *ferrous*.

ferrocacetic, n. *fer-ró-ká-sét-íc* [*L. ferrum*, iron; *calc.*, lime], in min., a variety of calcite in which occurs carbonate of iron: *ferricyanide*, a *-rí-sí-an-íd*, in chem., pert. to a compound of iron and cyanogen: *ferrillite*, n. *fer-rí-lít* [*Gr. lithos*, a stone], a kind of trap-rock, containing iron in the state of an oxide; *ragstone*: *ferrette*, n. *-rét-é* [*It.*], a mixture of copper and brimstone or vitriol, used in colouring glass: *ferrotype*, n. *-ró-típ* [*Gr. typos*, impression], a kind of positive photograph, so called from the plate employed being of iron or tin.

ferruginous, *ferrugo*, &c.—see under *ferrous*.

ferrule, n.—see *ferral*.

ferry, v. *fer-rí* [*AS. ferian*, to carry—from *faron*, to go—see *fare*], to carry or transport over water, as a river, a lake, &c.: n. the place or passage where boats are employed to carry over passengers: *fer-ry-ing*, imp. *-ing*; *fer-ried*, pp. *-rd*: *ferry-boat*, the boat in which passengers are conveyed over a ferry: *ferry-man*, the boatman who attends a ferry.

fertile, a *fer-tí-l* or *fer-tíl* [*OF. fertile*—from *L. ferilis*, fruitful—from *fero*, I produce], producing fruit in abundance; productive; fruitful: *fer-tí-lé-ty*, ad. *-lé-ty*; *fertility*, n. *fer-tí-lí-té*, fruitfulness; richness: *fertilise*, v. *fer-tí-líz*, to render productive or fruitful: to enrich: *fer-tí-lis-ing*, imp.; adj. enriching; rendering fertile: *fer-tí-lis-ed*, pp. *-ed*, impregnated: *fer-tí-lis-er*, n. *-ér*, that which enriches; a rich manure: *fer-tí-lis-a-tion*, n. *-tá-shén* [*F.—L.*], the act of making fruitful.—*SYN.* of 'fertile': fruitful; abundant; productive; rich; inventive.

ferule, n. *fer-ú-l*, also *ferula*, n. *fer-rí-ú-l* [*L. ferula*—from *ferio*, I strike], a rod or flat stick for inflicting punishment in a school.

fervent, a *fer-vént* [*F. fervent*—from *L. ferventem*, boiling hot, burning—from *fervere*, to boil], boiling; hot; earnest; ardent; vehement: *fer-vént-ly*, ad. *-lí*, eagerly; vehemently; with holy zeal: *fer-ven-ty*, n. *-tén-sí*, ardour; eagerness; warmth of devotion: *fer-vid*, n. *-víd*, very hot; eager; zealous; glowing: *fer-vid-ly*, ad. *-lí*; *fer-vidness*, n.: *fer-voir*, n. *-vér*, heat of mind; zeal; ardour; earnestness.

ferreo, n. *fer-ré-o*, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the fourth mood in the fourth figure of a syllogism.

ferocinosa, a *fer-ró-sín-a*, pert. to anc. *Ferocinosa*, in Italy; licentious; scurrilous: *Ferocinosa verses*, offhand satirical verses, of a personal kind, a style originating at Ferocinosa.

fecus, n. *fec-ús* [*OF. festu*, a straw: *L. festuca*, a young shoot], a small pointer: in bot., a sharp-pointed coarse kind of grass; the several species of *Festuca*, a genus of plants, Ord. *Gramineæ*.

fesse, n. *fes* [*OF. fascia*, a band], in her., a broad band which crosses the shield horizontally, and upon which other charges are occasionally emblazoned.

festal, a *fes-tál* [*L. festivus*, festive—from *festum*, a festival] pert. to a feast; joyous; mirthful: *fes-tál-ly*, ad. *-lí*; *festival*, n. *-fí-vál* [*F.—L.*], the time of feasting; an annual rejoicing; a holy day, as church festivals: adj. of or pert. to a feast or day of rejoicing: *fes-tí-ve*, a *-tí-ve*, pert. to a feast; joyous: *fes-tí-ve-ly*, ad. *-lí*; *festivity*, n. *fes-tí-ve-té*, the mirth at a feast; gaiety; social joy at an entertainment.—*SYN.* of 'festival': festivity; feast; banquet; carousal; celebration.

fester, v. *fes-tér* [*OF. festre*: *L. fistula*, an ulcer], to corrupt; to rankle; to gather matter, as a sore; to suppurate: n. a sore which discharges corrupt matter: *fes-ter-ing*, imp.; adj. rankling; growing more corrupt; *fes-tered*, pp. *-tér*.

festinate, a *fes-tí-nát* [*L. festinatus*, hastened, quickened—from *festinus*, quick], in OE., hasty; hurried: *fes-tí-nat-ly*, ad. *-lí*, with speed; hastily.

festino, n. *fes-tí-nó*, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the third mood in the second figure of a syllogism.

festival, *festivity*—see under *festal*.

associated with another; a companion; one of a pair; one of the same kind; a name of commiseration, kindly interest, or contempt; in a learned society, one who holds a higher status than that of a member; a member of a college who is on the foundation and receives an income from its revenues: *v.* in *O.E.*, to pair with; to match; fellowship, *n.* companionship; society; the position and emoluments of a fellow: fellow-creature, a human being; one of the same race: fellow-commoner, in *Univ. Camb.*, a student who formerly dined and associated with the fellows: fellow-countryman, a native of the same country: fellow-feeling, sympathy; joint-interest.

felly—see under fell 2.

felly, *n.* *fēll*, fellies, *n.* plu. *fēlls* [*AS. fella*, a felly], one of the curved parts of the wooden rim of a cart or carriage wheel, usually covered with an outer iron rim: fellies, *n.* plu. the whole rim: also spelt fellow, *n.* *fēll*, fellies, *n.* plu. *fēlls*. Note.—The felly is so named from the pieces of the rim being stuck or put together end to end: *AS. fēollan*, to stick.

felo de se, *fē-lō dē sē* [*mid. L. a felon upon himself*], in *law*, one who commits a felony by suicide; one who, being of sound mind, kills himself—see *felon*.

felon, *n.* *fē-lōn* [*OF. felon*, cruel—from *mid. L. felonem*, a felon], one who has committed a crime punishable with forfeiture of goods and other penalty; a name for malignant whilow: *adj.* pert. to a felony; cruel; inhuman: felony, *n.* *fē-lō-ni*, a crime punishable with the forfeiture of goods and estates and other penalty; in *law*, every species of crime which occasions the forfeiture of land and goods; a crime in general: felonious, *a.* *fē-lō-ni-ūs*, done with intention to commit crime; inhuman: feloniously, *adv.* *fē-lō-ni-ūs*: felonous, *a.* *fē-lō-ni-ūs*, in *O.E.*, felonious; perfidious; traitorous.—*SYN.* of 'felon *n.*': convict; criminal; culprit; malefactor.

felspar, *n.* *fē-ls-pār* [*Ger. felspath*, rock-spar—from *feld*, a field; *spar*, any one of a group of rock-forming minerals, consisting chiefly of silicate of alumina, along with calcium, sodium, potassium, or barium: felspathic, *a.* *-spā-thi-k*, of the nature of felspar; containing felspar: felsstone, *n.* *-stōn*, also fels, *n.* *-st*, in *geol.*, an eruptive rock composed of quartz and felspar; quartz porphyry.

felt, *felt*, *pk.* and *pp.* of the verb *feel*, which see.

felt, *n.* *fēlt* [*AS. felt*, cf. *OH. Ger. filz*; *Dut. velt*; *It. felse*, felt; *mid. L. feltum*, a heavy cloth felted from wool—see *felt* 4], the hide with its fur; cloth or stuff made of hair, wool, or other substance, by rolling and pressure, and not by weaving: *v.* to make cloth of hair, wool, or fur, by causing the material to mat together by means of pressure, rolling, or hammering: felt'ing, *imp.* *m.* the act or process: felt'er, *n.* one who: felt'ed, *pp.* *adj.* worked into felt: felt'ing, *n.* *fēlt'ing*, the substances employed in lining puddling furnaces which are used for the production of malleable iron: felt-grain, *n.* the grain of wood that splits radially towards the centre: felt-work, a network or felting as of fibres.

felucca, *n.* *fē-lū-kā* [*It. feluca*; *Ar. fūlk*, a ship], a small sailing-vessel common in the Mediterranean.

female, *n.* *fē-mā* [*F. femella*—from *L. femella*, dim. of *femina*, a woman], one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young: *adj.* not male; pert. to the sex that brings forth young; delicate: female-screw, a spiral-threaded cavity into which another screw turns; the nut: feminine, *a.* *fē-mi-ni-n* [*F. féminin*—from *L. femininus*, feminine], belonging to the female sex; womanish; tender; delicate: *m.* in *gram.*, a noun or name of the female gender; in *O.E.*, woman: femininity, *n.* *fē-mi-ni-ti*, the qualities of character pert. to women: femme-covert, *fān-kōv'ērt* [*F. femme*, a woman; *couvert*, covered], in *law*, a married woman: femme-sole, *-sol'* [*OF. sole*; *L. solus*, alone], in *law*, an unmarried woman: female rhymes, double rhymes, or having added syllables—so named because in French they end in *e* weak or feminine: femaleize, *v.* *fē-mā-lī-z*, to invest with the qualities or character of a female; to emasculate: fē'malizing, *imp.* *fē'malised*, *pp.* *-ised*.

femeral, femerell, or fomerell, *n.* *fē-mēr-ēl*, *fō-mēr-ēl* [*F.*—from *fumer*, to smoke; *L. fūmāre*—from *fūmus*, smoke], a lantern, dome, or cover on the roof of a kitchen or hall, for the purpose of ventilation or the escape of smoke.

femoral, *a.* *fē-mō-rāl* [*mid. L. femoralis*—from *L. femur*, the thigh; *femoris*, of the thigh], pert. to the thigh: femur, *n.* *fē-mār*, a thigh-bone; the largest and longest bone of the body: femoral artery, an artery lying in front of the thigh, being a continuation of the external iliac.

fem, *n.* *fēn* [*AS. fen*, a marsh; cf. *feel*, *fēn*; *Dut. veen*; *Goth. fani*, mud], low, marshy, or boggy ground, covered wholly or partially with water: fē'n'y, *a.* *-nt*, pert. to a fen.

fence, *n.* *fēns* [*F. défendre*, to forbid; *dēfense*, prohibition: an abbr. of *dēfence*—see *defend*], a boundary composed of a hedge, or line of posts, or stakes driven into the ground; an enclosure; guard; security: the art of fencing: *v.* to enclose with a hedge, or a wall of posts: to protect or guard; to defend by giving and avoiding blows, as with a foil or sword: fēn'cing, *imp.* *m.* fences, or the materials used to form them; the act or art of skillfully using a foil or sword in attack or defence: fenced, *pp.* *fēnt*, enclosed by a wall of posts; fortified: fēn'cer, *n.* *-ser*, one who: fenceable, *a.* *fēn-si-bl*, capable of defence: fenceless, *a.* unfenced: fēn'cible, *n.* plu. *-si-bils*, soldiers for home service only: fence, among burglars, the person who buys stolen property: ring-fence, *a.* fence or wall entirely surrounding an estate: fence the tables, in the *Scottish Presbyterian Churches*, a solemn address by the officiating clergyman to those about to partake of the elements of the Eucharist or Lord's Supper: fence-month, *n.* the fawning time, from the middle of June to the middle of July, during which hunting in a forest is prohibited.

fend, *v.* *fēnd* [*contr. of defend*, which see], to ward off; to prevent from entering; to parry a charge; in *Scot.*, to take care or provide; to succeed in providing; to support: fend'ing, *imp.* *fēnd'ed*, *pp.* *fēnder*, *n.* *fēnd'er*, that which defends; a metal article placed on the hearth before the fire: a piece of timber or coil of rope hung over a ship's side to prevent injury from rubbing against another surface.

fenestella, *n.* *fē-nē-sēll'ā* [*L. a little window*], in *geol.*, an extensive genus of polypora or bryozoa—so called from the net-like or window-like arrangement of its cells: fē-nē-sēll'ic, *a.* *pl.* *-id-ē*, the group to which the *fenestella* belong; the polypora or bryozoa.

fenester, *n.* *fē-nē-stēr*, also fenêtre, *n.* *fē-nē-tr* [*OF. fenestre*—from *L. fenestra*, an opening, a window], in *O.E.*, a window: fenestration, *n.* *fē-nē-trā-shān*, the form and arrangement of windows in a building: fenestra, *n.* *fē-nē-strā* [*L.*], in *anat.*, one of two small openings in the bones of the ear: fēnēs'tral, *a.* *-trāl*, having openings like a window: fēnēs'trate, *a.* *-trāt*, pierced with holes of considerable size—applied to a leaf with holes in it.

fengite, *n.* *fēn'it* [*Gr. phengites*, selenite—from *phengos*, light], a transparent alabaster or marble, sometimes used for window-panes.

Fenian, *n.* *fē-ni-ān* or *fē-ni-ān* [*fr. fene*, one of the names of the ancient race of Ireland], one of a notorious secret and political society among the Irish founded in 1857; a follower of *Fiona* or *Finn*, Fingal, the father of Ossian: *adj.* pert. to.

fens, *n.* *fēngs* [*etym. unknown*], the ultimate refuse of waste-builder, used as a manure.

fennec, *n.* *fē-nēk* [*A.*], a small African fox.

fennel, *n.* *fē-nēl* [*AS. fenol*; *L. faniculum*, fennel], an umbelliferous plant of various species, one of which is cultivated as a pot-herb, and for its seeds and essential oil—these are *Feniculum vulgare* or *F. dulce*, common fennel, and the *Cuminum carui*, or caraway-seeds. *Ord.* *Umbelliferae*.

fenny—see under fen.

fengreek, *n.* *fē-nē-grāk* [*L. fenum*, hay; *Oracrum*, Greek—*lit.*, Greek hay], a small creeping plant with pink or white flowers, the flour of whose seeds is used for veterinary purposes; the *Trigonella fenum-græcum*, *Ord.* *Leguminosæ*.

feod, *fid*—see under feudal.

feoff, *n.* *fēf* [*Norm. F. feoffer*, to invest with a fief—from *fief*, a fief], another spelling of *fief*, which see: feoffment, *n.* *fēf'mēt*, act of granting possession: feoffee, *n.* *fēf'fē*, the person who receives or holds a feoff: feoff for, *n.* *-fer*, the grantor of a feoff.

feoral—see under ferine.

fare or fere, *n.* *fē-rē*—see *far* 2.

feretory, *n.* *fēr-ē-tēr-i* [*L. feretrum*, a bier—from

māle, *māl*, *fūr*, *lāŋ*; *mēle*, *māl*, *hēr*; *pāne*, *pān*; *nōle*, *nāl*, *mōve*;

feckless, *a.* *feh-lis* [Scot. *feck*, worth, power, value; in Scot. and OE., powerless; of no account; worthless].

fecula, *n.*, also **fecula**, *n.* *feh'-a-lis* [L. *fecula*, salt of tartar deposited from wine—from *fers*, dregs or sediment], a powder obtained in great abundance from plants and their seeds, &c., by crushing and washing them, and allowing the matter to settle; starch; farina—also called *amylum*: **feculent**, *a.* *feh'-u-lent* [F.—L.], foul; muddy; abounding with sediment: **feculences**, *n.* *feh'-u-lens*, the **feculencies**, *n.* *feh'-u-lens*, the state or quality of being feculent; muddiness; sediment.

fecund, *a.* *feh'-und* [L. *fecundus*, apt to bear young, fruitful], fruitful; prolific: **fecundate**, *v.* *feh'-und-eh*, to make fruitful: **fecundating**, *imp.* *feh'-und-eh-ting*, to make fruitful or prolific: **fecundity**, *n.* *feh'-und-eh-tee*, fruitfulness; the power of producing or bringing forth: **fecundize**, *v.* *feh'-und-eh-ze*, to make fruitful; to impregnate.

fed, *v.* *feh*, pt. and pp. of **feed**, which see.

feddan, *n.* *feh'-dan* [Ar. *fadan*, a plough with yoke of oxen], a land-measure of Egypt and the Levant, comprising the amount ploughed by a yoke of oxen in a day, actually equal to about an English acre.

federal, *a.* *feh'-der-uhl* [*federal*—from L. *fœderalis*—from L. *fœdus*, a league or treaty; pert. to a league; consisting in a compact or agreement between nations, or between the several states of a nation, as in Switzerland or America: *n.* in Amer., one who advocates the strengthening of the central government: **federalism**, *n.* *feh'-der-uhl-izm*, the principles of the federals: **federalist**, *n.* *feh'-der-uhl-ist*, a supporter of federalism; a federal: **federalize**, *v.* *feh'-der-uhl-ize*, to league together: **federalizing**, *imp.* *feh'-der-uhl-iz-eh-ting*: **federalised**, *pp.* *feh'-der-uhl-iz-eh-ting*: **federalism**, *n.* *feh'-der-uhl-izm*, the act of uniting in a league; a league; a union for purposes of government: **federalist**, *a.* *feh'-der-uhl-ist*, joining in a league or contract; forming a confederacy.

fee, *n.* *feh* [AS. *feoh*: cf. Icel. *fe*, cattle, money; Dut. *veer*, cattle; Goth. *faitha*, cattle, property—connected with *feh* and *faith*], price paid for service—generally said of professional men; reward or recompense: *v.* to pay a fee to; to engage in one's service: to hire: **feeing**, *imp.* retaining by a fee; in Scot., hiring for service: **feed**, *v.* *feh*, retained by a fee, as a lawyer: **feer**, *n.* *feh'-er*, one who holds a fee, or in fee, as an estate or property: retaining-fee, the fee paid to a lawyer to secure his services: **feefarm**, land held by the payment of rent: **fee-simple**, an estate in lands or tenements of which the owner has the fullest power of disposing which the law allows: **fee-tail**, a limited inheritance; an estate handed down by entail.

fee, *n.* *feh* [Prov. *feu*: mid. L. *feodum*, land held because of service], an estate of inheritance in land.

feebly, *a.* *feh'-bly* [OF. *feible* and *foible*, weak—from mid. L. *febilis*, infirm: cf. It. *fiavole*; Sp. *feble*], deficient in energy; weak; infirm; faint; imperfect: **feebler**, *v.* in OE., to enfeeble; to make weak: **feebled**, *pp.* *feh'-bled*, made weak: **feebly**, *ad.* *feh'-bly*, in a feeble manner; weakly: **feebleness**, *n.* *feh'-bly-ness*, want of strength: **feeble-minded**, weak of mind; wanting in resolution.

feed, *n.* *feh* [AS. *fedan*: cf. Icel. *fedha*, to feed, to bring up—see **food**], a certain quantity of food eaten at one time; a certain allowance of food given at one time, as to a horse or cow: *v.* to supply with food; to furnish with a supply of anything constantly required; to nourish; to keep in hope; to take food; to pasture or graze: **feeding**, *imp.* *feh'-ing*, to supply with food; to pasture; to feed, pt. and pp. *feh*, furnished with food; nourished: **feed-head**, a cistern, on an automatic principle, communicating with the boiler of a steam-engine: **feed-heater**, in a steam-engine, a vessel in which the water is heated to a certain degree before entering the boiler: **feed-pipe**, a pipe leading from the water-source to the bottom of a boiler, generally of a steam-engine: **feeder**, *n.* he or that which feeds or supplies; in OE., promoter or encourager; one who eats.—SYN. of 'feed *v.*': to cherish; foster; nurture; supply; satisfy; graze; prey; pasture.

feel, *v.* *feh* [AS. *felean*: cf. OH.Ger. *fuolen*; Ger. *fühlen*; Dut. *voelen*, to feel; Icel. *finna*, to touch with the palm of the hand], to perceive or search after by the touch; to experience; to try;

to suffer or enjoy; to be affected by; to have the sensibility excited; to have the passions moved: *n.* sense of feeling; touch: **feeling**, *imp.* *feh'-ing*, expressive of great sensibility; easily affected or moved: *n.* sense of touch; perception; emotion; tenderness or sensibility of mind: **felt**, pt. and pp. *feh*, perceived; be affected by: **feeler**, *n.* he or that which feels: **feelers**, *n.* plu. *feh'-ers*, any long sensitive organs, like the antennae of insects or the whiskers of a cat: **feelings**, *n.* plu. nice sensibilities: **feelingly**, *ad.* *feh'-ing*, tenderly, in a manner to be sensibly felt: to feel after, to search for; to seek for in order to find.—SYN. of 'feeling': sensation; susceptibility; sensibility; sense; passion; consciousness; sentiment; opinion; agitation.

feer—see under **fee**.

feer or far, *v.* *feh* [AS. *fyrian*, to make a furrow], in Scot., to mark out the breadth of ridges with the plough: **feering**, *imp.* and *n.* *feh'-er*, *feh'-er*, *feh'-er*: **feer or fere**, *n.* *feh* [AS. *gefera*, a companion], in OE., one who fares or goes with another; in Scot. and OE., a companion; a wife; a lover; in *feer*, together; in company.

feet, *n.* plu. of **foot**, which see.

felt, *v.* *feh*, for *infelt* (see **enfesoff**), in Scot. and OE., for *enfesoff*; to put in possession of a property with the legal formalities.

fehngericht—see **wehngericht**.

feign, *v.* *feh* [F. *feindre*; OF. *feigner*, to dissemble—from L. *ango*, form, contrive—*lit.*, to form, contrive, or invent], to make a show of doing; to assume or pretend; in OE., to relate falsely: **feigning**, *imp.* inventing; pretending: *n.* a false appearance; an artful contrivance: **feigned**, *pp.* *feh'-ing*: **feigner**, *n.* one who feigns: **feignedly**, *ad.* *feh'-ing*, in pretence; not really: **feint**, *n.* *feh'-int* [F. *feinte*], a pretence; a false appearance; a mock attack; the appearance of aiming at or offering when something quite different is intended.—SYN. of 'feign': to simulate; dissimulate; imagine; contrive; represent; counterfeit; dissemble; conceal.

felapton, *n.* *feh'-ap-ton*, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the fourth mood in the third figure of a syllogism.

feldspar, *n.* *feh'-spär*, also **feldspath**, *n.* *feh'-spath*, other spellings of **felspar**, which see: **feldspathic**, *a.* *feh'-spath-ik*, pert. to **felspar**.

felicitate, *v.* *feh'-i-ci-tat* [mid. L. *felicitatus*, made happy—from *felicio*, I make happy—from *felicias*, happiness—from *felix*, happy], to congratulate on a supposed increase of happiness; to express joy or pleasure at: *ad.* in OE., made happy: **felicitating**, *imp.* *feh'-i-ci-tat-ing*: **felicitated**, *pp.* *feh'-i-ci-tat-ed*: **felicitations**, *n.* *feh'-i-ci-tat-esh-ns* [F.—L.], congratulation: **felicitous**, *a.* *feh'-shus*, very happy; delightful; very appropriate: **felicitously**, *ad.* *feh'-shus-ly*, *ad.* *feh'-shus-ly* [*felicio*], great happiness; bliss; the joys of heaven.—SYN. of 'felicity': happiness; beatitude; blessedness; blissfulness; blessing; prosperity.

felina, *a.* *feh'-lin* [F. *félin*—from mid. L. *felinus*, belonging to a cat—from *felis*, a cat], pert. to the cat kind; like a cat: **felidus**, *n.* plu. *feh'-id-eh*, the cat family, including the lion, tiger, and cat.

fell, *v.* *feh*, pt. of **fall**, which see.

fell, *a.* *feh* [OF. *fel*, fell], cruel; barbarous; fierce; dreadful: *n.* in OE., gall: **fellness**, *n.* cruelty; savageness; fury: **felless**, *a.* superl. very cruel; most barbarous: **felly**, *ad.* *feh'-ly*, in a savage manner; inhumanly.

fell, *v.* *feh* [AS. *fellan*, to cause to fall: cf. Icel. *fellan*: OH.Ger. *fellen*], to bring to the ground; to knock down; to hew or cut down; to turn down, as a seam: **falling**, *imp.* *feh'-ing*, the act of one who cuts down trees: **felled**, *pp.* *feh'-ed*: **feller**, *n.* one who.

fell, *n.* *feh* [AS. *fell*, fell: cf. Goth. *fell*; Icel. *fell*; Dut. *vel*; L. *pellis*, a skin], a skin or hide: **fell-monger**, *n.* a dealer in hides.

fell, *n.* *feh* [Icel. *fell* or *fell*, a hill: cf. Dan. *fjeld*], a low-browed hill; a mountain; a mountain-side; in OE., a moor; an elevated bleak tract: **sheep-fell**, in OE., an elevated open flat for sheep.

fellah, *n.* *feh'-lah*, **fel lahs** or **fel laheen**, *n.* plu. *feh'-lah-eh* [Ar. *fellah*], in Egypt, a peasant-tiller of the soil.

fellose, *n.* *feh'-lo*—see **felly** 2.

fellow, *n.* *feh'-lo* [ME. *felwe*, a companion; Icel. *felapt*, a companion, a partner in goods; *felag*, companionship, association—from *fe*, goods; *lag*, to lay together, society], a person or thing joined or

cote, boy, fete, yure, bud, chair, game, joy, shun, thing, there, zeal.

as *Aura* denotes all the plants: *faun*'ist, *n.* -ist, a naturalist.

fausse-braye, *fôs'-brâ* [F. *fausse*, false; *braye*, breeches], a mound of earth thrown up about a rampart.

fauteuil, *n. fô-tal'* [F.—from OF. *fauestuelli*—from mid. L. *fauldestolium*, an arm-chair, generally highly ornamented; a president's chair—see *faid-stool*].

favella, *n. fa-vêl-lâ* [a corrupted form of dim. from L. *fabia*, a bean], in bot., a kind of conceptacle among algae; *favos*, *a.-vôs*, in bot., honeycombed; cellular; *favus*, *n. fâ-vûs*, a disease of the skin, commonly known as scaldhead; *favositæ*, *n. fâ-vô-sî-tæ*, in geol., certain spreading corals having a polygonal arrangement of their pore-cells; *favularia*, *n. u-fâ-lî-rî-a*, in geol., a genus of coal-measure stems whose leaf-scars resemble the arrangement of a honeycomb.

favosites, *favularia*, *favus*, &c.—see *favella*.

favour, *n. fâ-vûr* [F. *favour*—from L. *favorem*, goodwill—from L. *faeco*, I befriend], kind regard; goodwill; grace; support; patronage; a kind act or office; a gift; bunch of ribbons, as a wedding-favour; something given to be worn, as ribbons; anything worn as a token; in OE., feature; countenance; v. to assist; to befriend; to afford advantages for success: *fa'vouring*, imp.; adj. countenancing; facilitating: *fa'voured*, *pp.* -*véd*, treated with favour; featured [*well or ill*]; in OE., resembled in any way: *favouredness*, *n. fâ-vêr-d-nês*, appearance good or bad; *fa'vourable*, *a.-vêr-â-bl* [F. *favorable*], friend; kind; propitious: *fa'vourably*, ad. -*â-bl*; *fa'vourableness*, *n. bl-nês*; *fa'vouringly*, ad. -*lî*; *fa'vourer*, *n.-r*, one who: *fa'vourite*, *n.-vêr-î*, one preferred before others; adj. esteemed; beloved; preferred: *fa'vouritism*, *n.-izm*, the disposition to favour or promote the interest of one before another: *fa'vourless*, *a. destitute*.—SYN. of 'favour n.': kindness; present; benefit; countenance; lenity; promotion; befriending; benevolence; goodwill; token; partiality; bias; letter; epistle.

fawn, *n. fâ-lên* [OF. *faun*, a fawn—from L. *fatus*, offspring, progeny], a young deer: *fawn* or *fawn-coloured*, of a light brown colour like a fawn: *fawn'-ing*, imp. bringing forth a fawn.

fawn, *v. fâ-lên* [AS. *fægman*: cf. Icel. *fagna*, to rejoice], to carry to excess the appearance of pleasure; to court favour; to flatter meanly; to cringe: *fawning*, imp.; adj. flattering by cringing and meanness: *fawned*, *pp. fâ-lênd*: *fawn'er*, *n.* one who: *fawningly*, ad. -*lî*, in a cringing manner.

fawson, *a. fâ-sôn* [Scot. variant of *fashioned*], in Scot., respectable; in accordance with custom and fashion: *fawsoned*, *a. fâ-sôn-d*, in OE., fashioned.

fat, *n. fâ* [OF. *fat*; L. *fâta*, the fates, plu. of *fatum*, fate], a fairy; an elf.

fat, *n. fâ* [F. *fat*, faith—from L. *fidem*, faith], an OE. spelling for faith, which see.

fat, *v. fâ* [AS. *fegan*, to join together], in OE., to put to or cover; in *shipbuilding*, to join two pieces of timber close together: *fat'ing*, imp.; *fayed*, *pp. fâd*.

fayalite, *n. fâ-d-lî* [from *Fayal*, one of the Azores, with term. -ite], a pure iron chrysolite of a greenish or brownish-black colour.

feal, *n. fêl*—see *fel* 2.

feal, *n. fêl* [OF. *fel* or *feel*—from L. *fidelis*, faithful], in OE., faithful, as a tenant or knight to his lord.

fealty, *n. fê-lî* [OF. *feauté* and *feauté*, fidelity—from L. *fideliūtem*, fidelity—from *fidelis*, faithful, trusty], loyalty; fidelity of a tenant or vassal to his superior.

fear, *n. fêr* [AS. *fêr*: cf. Icel. *far*, sudden danger; Dut. *vaar*, fear; Sw. *fara*, danger; OH Ger. *fara*, treasure, danger], apprehension or slight dread of evil; an uneasy or painful emotion excited by impending danger; reverence; due regard; the object or cause of fear; v. to feel an uneasy emotion of impending danger; to be anxious; to reverence: *fear'ing*, imp.; *feared*, *pp. fêr-d*; *fear'ful*, *a.-fôl*, timorous; affected with fear; inspiring fear: *fear'fully*, ad. -*lî*, in a fearful manner; in a manner to be revered: *fearfulness*, *n.*: *fearless*, *a. bold*; courageous: *fearlessly*, ad. -*lî*: *fearlessness*, *n.* boldness; intrepidity.—SYN. of 'fear n.': dread; terror; alarm; awe; dejection; anxiety; solicitude; apprehension—of 'fear v.': to dread; apprehend; frighten; alight; terrify; venerate—of 'fearful': timid;

afraid; awful; terrible; dreadful; frightful; apprehensive; horrible; distressing; shocking—of 'fearless': daring; intrepid; brave; heroic; undaunted; dauntless; bold; courageous; valorous; valiant.

fearns, *n. plu. fâ-rns* [see *thorns*], in Scot., intestines; guts; as of sheep.

fease, *v. fêz* [Scot.: cf. Ger. *fascien*, to unravel], to unravel threads or fibres.

fease, *felas*, *fease*, or *phase*, *v. fêz* [AS. *fæsiān*, to drive away—from *fysian*, to urge], in OE., to whip; to chastise; to beat; to drive away: *fease'ing*, imp.; *feased*, *pp. fêd*.

feasible, *a. fê-sî-bl* [F. *feasible*, easy—from F. *faire*, L. *facere*, to make or do], that may be done; practicable: *fea'sibly*, ad. -*blî*; *fea'sibility*, *n. -blî-tî*, the quality of being capable of execution; practicability—also *fea'sibleness*, *n. -blî-nês*.

feast, *n. fêst* [OF. *feste*—from L. *festum*, a holiday, a feast], a plentiful entertainment to several or many guests; a banquet; something delicious to the palate; that which delights the mind; a church festival; v. to eat sumptuously; to entertain with abundant good things; to delight: *feast'ing*, imp.; *n.* the act of eating luxuriously: *feast'ed*, *pp.*: *feast'er*, *n.* one who.—SYN. of 'feast n.': treat; entertainment; festivity; festival; carousal; holiday; repeat.

feast, *n. fêt* [F. *fait*, an exploit—from L. *factum*, a thing done—from *facio*, I do], a daring or bold act; an extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning; an exploit: *ad.* in OE., ready; skilful: *feast'er*, the compar. degree; in OE., neater; nicer; v. in OE., to set an example; to: *feashier*; *feast'ed*, *pp.* showed an example: *feast'only*, ad. -*lî*; *feast'ly*, in OE., neatly; dexterously: *feastly*, ad. *fêtlî*, in OE., neatly; nimbly.—SYN. of 'feast' act: deed; action; trick.

feather, *n. fêth-êr* [AS. *fæther*: cf. Icel. *fædr*; Dut. *vader*, Ger. *Vater*, a father; Gr. *pateron*; Sans. *pātra*, a wing], part of the natural covering of a bird; a plume—the whole feathers of a bird are called its *plumage*, kind, nature, or class; v. to dress or adorn with feathers: *feath'ering*, imp.; *n.* in *Goth. arch.*, an arrangement of small arcs or folds, separated by projecting points or cusps; a covering of feathers: *feathered*, *pp. fêth-êr-d*; *adj.* clothed or covered with feathers; furnished with feathers, as an arrow: *feath'erless*, *a.* having few or no feathers: *feath'ery*, *a.-rî*, having the appearance of feathers; light as feathers; in bot., having hairs which are themselves hairy: *feather-edged*, made thin at the edges: *feather-lol*, a wild plant; the water-violet; the *Hottonia palustris*, Ord. *Primulaceæ*; *feather-weight*, that which has the weight of a feather; in *horse-racing*, the lightest weight admissible by the rules to be carried by a horse in a handicap; in *athletics*, a pugilist who is classed as below *light-weight*; *a feather in one's cap*, an honour; a trophy; to be in full feather, to make a show; to be in full dress; to be up to the mark in any way; to be in high feather, to be elated; to show the white feather, to show signs of cowardice; to tar and feather, to smear with tar, and then cover with feathers; to feather an oar, to turn an oar on leaving the water so that its blade may pass through the air horizontally, and then through the water vertically; to feather one's nest, to amass money, especially from holding an office or place; to make a snug, warm, comfortable home.

feature, *n. fê-tur* or *-chôr* [OF. *feature*—from L. *factura*, a making—connected with *feal*—*ist*, the make or workmanship of a thing], the make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; outline; prominent parts; outward appearance: *fea'tured*, *a. fêrd*, having features: *fea'tureless*, *a.* without features.

febrile, *a. fê-brîl* [F. *febrile*, port. to a fever—from L. *febrilis*—from *febris*, a fever], port. to a fever; indicating fever; feverish; *febricula*, *n. fê-brî-kû-lâ* [L.], a slight fever; *febrifuge*, *n. -rî-fûj* [L. *febris*, fugo, I drive away], any medicine that mitigates or removes a fever.

February, *n. fê-brû-êr-î* [L. *Februarius*, the month of expiation—from *februum*, an expiation], the month of purification of the anc. Romans; the second month of the year.

feces, *fecal*, &c.—see *feces*.

fecit, *v. fê-sîl* [L. he did it or made it], a word inscribed on the work of a painter or sculptor after his name to indicate that 'he did it' or 'he made it'.

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lâw*; *mîte*, *mât*, *hêr*; *pînc*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môce*;

filster, *n.* *fīl-stēr* [etym. unknown] the rabbit on the outer edge of a snail-bar; a plane for grooving timber.

filly, *n.* *fīl-lī* [prov. Dan. *fyllte*; Icel. *fylla*, a filly—from *fyll*, a foal], a young mare, as opposed to a colt or young horse; a wanton girl.

film, *n.* *fīlm* [AS. *filmen*, a membrane: cf. Fris. *filmer*, the skin of the body; a thin skil: *v.* to cover with a thin skin: *fīl'ming*, imp.; *fīlmed*, pp.; *fīlmed*, *v.* to cover with a thin skin, composed of thin skins or membranes: *fīl'ming*, *n.*]

filumina, *n.* *fīl-ū-mīnā* [L. *filum*, a thread; *pluma*, a feather], a thread-like feather, with a very slender shaft, almost entirely without vane.

filon, *a.*—see *filament*.

filonka, *n.* *fīl-ō-nā* [F.], a kind of floss-silk.

filter, *n.* *fīl-tēr* [F. *filtrer*, to filter—from mid. L. *filtrum*, a bit of felt or other stuff through which to strain liquids], any open porous substance, as cloth, paper, sand, or gravel, through which a liquid may drain; a strainer: *v.* to purify; to pass through a filter: *fīl'tering*, imp.; *n.* act of passing through a filter: *fīl'tered*, pp.; *fīl'ter*, strained: *fīl'trate*, *v.* to strain; to filter: *fīl'tra'tion*, *n.* *fīl'tra'shūn* [F. -L.] the act or process of filtering.

filth, *n.* *fīlth* [AS. *filth*, filth—from *fīl*, foul—see *foul*], dirt; defilement; foul matter; anything which pollutes the mind: *fīlthy*, *a.* *fīlthī*, foul; dirty; unclean; morally impure: *fīlthily*, *adv.* *fīl'thily*, *adv.* grossly: *fīl'thiness*, *n.* nastiness; corruption; impurity.—*SYN.* of *fīlthy*: *foul*; *impure*; *polluted*; *nauseous*; *muddy*; *dirty*; *sloughy*; *squalid*; *gross*; *stetish*; *vulgar*; *licentious*.

filula or **filula hemp**, *n.* *fīl-ū-lā* [Dut. *filula*, to tease; Ger. *filula*; F. dial. *filula*, fumble-hemp], the male plants of hemp, which, maturing early, are plucked before the female plants.

frimbriate, *a.* *fīm-brī-ā*, also *frimbriate*, *a.* [L. *frimbria*, threads, fringe], fringed at the margin; bordered: *frimbria*, *n.* plu. *-brī-ā*, in *anul.*, a structure resembling a fringe.

fin, *n.* *fīn* [AS. *fīn*; cf. Dan. *finne*; L. *piscina*, a fin], the membrane or limb of a fish for support and locomotion: *fīned*, *a.* *fīnd*, having fins: *fīnny*, *a.* *fīn-nī*, furnished with fins: *fīnless*, *a.* without fins: *fīn-ray*, the rigid part of the fin in fishes: *fīn-footed*, web-footed; having membranes between the toes.

finable—see under *fine* 1.

final, *a.* *fī-nāl* [F. *final*—from L. *finalis*—from *finis*, an end], last; conclusive; pert. to the end: *fīnally*, *adv.* *fīnality*, *n.* *fīn-āl-ī-tē*, the state of being final; completeness: *fīnale*, *n.* *fī-nāl-ē* [It.], close; termination; the concluding piece in a concert; the end of a piece of music.—*SYN.* of *final*: *ultimate*; *latest*; *decisive*; *terminating*.

financé, *n.* *fī-nā-sē* [OF. *financer*, wealth, an exaction, a compulsory payment—from mid. L. *financia*, a payment—from *finare*, to pay a fine or tax—from mid. L. *finis*, the money paid as the price of settlement in a suit in law—from L. *finis*, the end], revenue; income; *v.* among commercial men, to raise money or funds, generally for a special or speculative object: *fīnancing*, imp.; *fīnanced*, pp. *fīnānce*; *fīnances*, *n.* plu. *fīnān-sē*, income or resources; funds in the public treasury: *fīnancial*, *a.* *fī-nān-shāl*, pert. to public revenue or income: *fīnancially*, *adv.* *fīnancier*, *n.* *fī-nān-sēr*, one skilled in the principles of banking, or in the management and raising of the public revenue.

finch, *n.* *fīnch* [AS. *fīnc*, a finch: cf. Dut. *finck*; Ger. *fink*; W. *fīnc*], a small singing-bird, as goldfinch, bullfinch, &c.

find, *v.* *fīnd* [AS. *findan*; cf. Icel. *finna*; Goth. *finhan*; Ger. *finden*, to find], to discover; to recover; to regain something lost; to gain or have; to furnish or supply; to arrive at; to perceive; to determine, as by a verdict: *n.* discovery; thing found: *fīnd'ing*, imp.; *n.* that which is found by the jury, a verdict: *fīned*, pt. and pp. *fīnōd*, did find: *fīnder*, *n.* one who: to *fīnd* in one's heart, to be bold enough or hard-hearted enough to do a thing: to *fīnd* out, to discover; to detect; to find fault; to censure.

fine, *n.* *fīn* [mid. law L. *finis*, applied to the money paid as the price of settlement—see *finance*], a sum of money paid as a penalty, as a punishment, or as the price of exemption; a sum of money paid for obtaining a benefit or privilege, as for obtaining or renewing a lease: *v.* to impose a penalty on; in O.E., to pay a fine: *fīning*, imp.; *fīned*, pp. *fīnd*, sub-

jected to the payment of a sum of money as a penalty or for a privilege: *finable*, *a.* *fīn-ā-bil*, subject to a fine or penalty.—*SYN.* of *fine n.*: *mult*; *penalty*; *forfeit*; *amercement*.

fine, *a.* *fīn* [OF. *fin*, slender, clear—from mid. L. *finis*, finished, perfected—hence, refined, keen—from *finio*, I finish—from *finis*, a limit], not coarse; very thin; of small diameter; slender; clear; elegant; beautiful; very handsome; in O.E., artful; fraudulent; sly; over-ly cunning, or nice, as 'my fine fellow'; *v.* to clarify; to free from foreign matter; in O.E., to decorate; to embellish: *fīning*, imp. refining; purifying; *n.* the process of refining or purifying: *fīned*, pp. *fīnd*: *fīnely*, *adv.* *fīn*, in a fine manner; beautifully; not coarsely: *fīnness*, *n.* thinness; clearness; delicacy; purity: *fīner*, *n.* one who purifies metals: *fīnary*, *n.* -*ēr-ī*, show; splendour; showy dress or ornaments; a furnace at ironworks for purifying iron: *fīning-pot*, a pot or crucible for refining metals: *fīne-spoken*, using a number of fine phrases: *fīne-spun*, minute; ingeniously contrived; artfully invented: *fīne arts*—see under *art*: *fīne-drawn*, over minute or nice.—*SYN.* of *fine a.*: *finished*; *refined*; *excellent*; *superior*; *showy*; *subtle*; *thin*; *subtle*; *nice*; *delicate*; *exquisite*; *artful*; *sly*; *communited*; *fīnny*; *attenuate*; *keen*; *light*; *delicate*; *minute*; *pure*.

fine, *fin* [L. *finis*, an end], only used in the adverbial phrase in *fine*, to conclude; to sum up all: *v.* in O.E., to end: *fīneless*, *a.* *fīn-ēr*, in O.E., boundless; endless.

finery—see *fine* 2.

finess, *n.* *fī-nēs* [F.—from *fin*, fine, slender—see *fine* 2], artifice; stratagem: *fīness'ing*, *a.* practising artifice to accomplish a purpose: *n.* the practice of artifice.

finger, *n.* *fīng-ēr* [AS. *fīnger*, a finger: cf. Goth. *fingrs*; Dut. *vinger*; Icel. *fīngur*; Fris. *fīngel*], one of the five divisions of the hand; a measure: *v.* to touch lightly; to handle with the fingers: *fīng'ering*, imp. handling; touching lightly: *n.* act of touching lightly or handling; manner of touching a musical instrument: *fīng'ered*, pp. *-ērd*, played on; handled; touched: *adj.* having fingers: *fīnger-post*, a post with a painted hand for directing passengers to a road: *fīnger-board*, board at the neck of a violin; in a piano or organ, part where the fingers are pressed: to have at one's *fīnger-ends*, to be thoroughly familiar or off hand with: *fīnger-and-toe*, a diseased form of turnip-growth, in which the bulbs are divided into two or more forks.

finial, *n.* *fīn-ī-āl* [L. *finis*, an end—from *finire*, to finish or complete], the knot or bunch of foliage, or a flower ornament, that forms a termination to pinnacles, pediments, spires, &c.

finical, *a.* *fīn-ī-kāl* [a coined word—see *fine* 2], affectedly nice or showy; affectedly precise in trifles; effeminate; foppish: *fīn'ically*, *adv.* *fīn'icalness*, *n.* *fīn-ī*, *a.* *fīn-ī-kāl*, also *fīn'ishing*, *a.* *fīn'it'ing*, and *fīn'ikin*, *a.* *fīn-ī-kin*, affectedly nice; unduly particular; fastidious; fussy; *finical*.

finis, *n.* *fī-nīs* [L.], end; conclusion.

finish, *v.* *fī-nish* [F. *finissant*, finishing—from *finir*, to finish—from L. *finire*, to put an end to—from *finis*, an end], to put an end to; to complete; to perfect; to come to an end; *n.* completion; the last touch to a work; that which gives perfection to a work of art; the last coat of plaster on a wall: *fīn'ishing*, imp.; *adj.* completing; perfecting: *a.* completion; perfection; last polish: *fīn'ished*, pp. *-ish*: *adj.* complete; perfect in the highest degree: *fīn'isher*, *n.* one who puts an end to or completes.—*SYN.* of *finish v.*: to close; conclude; terminate; end; accomplish; polish.

finite, *a.* *fī-nīt* [L. *finitus*, limited, bounded], bounded; having limits: *fīn'iteless*, *a.* unlimited: *fīn'itely*, *adv.* *fīn'iteousness*, *n.* state of being limited; confinement within certain boundaries. *Note.*—*Indefinite*, without bounds: *infinite*, above relations to space.

Finns, *n.* *fīn*, a native of Finland: *Finland*, *a.* *fīn-lānd*, pert. to Finland, its language or its people.

finned, *finny*—see under *fin*.

finns, *n.* plu. *fīn's* [Celt.], a class of semi-mythical warriors, frequently mentioned in the Gaelic poems.

fjord or **fjord**, *n.* *fī-ōrd* or *fjōrd*, in the Scandinavian tongue, a name for a bay or inlet of the sea.

fiorente, *n.* *fī-ō-rit* [from *fiore*, in Tuscany], pearl-

collo, bōy, fōt; pāre, bād; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

or worthless; a snap of the fingers with the arm upraised as a mark of contempt: *v.* to give a snap of the fingers to or towards: *fig'ing*, *imp.*: *figged*, *pp.* *fig'd*: full *fig.* in *familiar language*, in full dress: a *fig* for you, care nothing for you; contempt and despise you—see *figo*: *fig.* contr. for *figure*.

figaro, *n.* *fig-ə-rō* [the hero of Beaumarchais's comedy, "Barber of Seville," who outwits every one], an intriguer; an adroit and unscrupulous person.

fight, *n.* *fī* [AS. *foht*, a fight—from *fohtan*, to fight]; a battle; a combat: *v.* to contend for victory; to combat: *fig'ing*, *imp.*: a contention; a strife: *adj.* qualified for war: *fit* for battle: fought, *pt.* and *pp.* *fight*, did *fight*: *fig'ht'er*, *n.* one who.—*SYN.* of *fight*: *n.*: action; conflict; engagement; contest; struggle; fray; affray; encounter; duel; warfare.

figment, *n.* *fig'mēnt* [L. *figmentum*, a figure, an image—from *figo*, I form, I feign, an invention; something feigned or imagined].

figo, *n.* *fī-gō*, for *fig* or *figo*, see *see*.

figuline, *n.* *fig'ū-līn* [F.: L. *figulinus*, belonging to a potter—from *figulus*, a potter], a decorative vessel made of potter's clay; potter's clay.

figurante, *n.* fem. *fig'ā-rānt* [F. *figurant*, part. of *figurer*, to make a figure], one of the female dancers in a ballet; one who dances in groups or figures.

figure, *n.* *fī-gūr* or *fī-gēr* [F. *figure*—from L. *figura*, shape, an image—from *figo*, I form], shape; form; appearance; a character or shape denoting a number; a mode of expression; a type; an emblem; a diagram; the steps or movements in a dance; in art, a representation of the human body; in rhet., mode of speaking in which words are turned from their ordinary sense—usually termed figure of speech; in logic, the arrangement of the middle term of a syllogism with the two terms of the conclusion; in *familiar language*, price or value: *v.* to shape or form; to represent; to make a figure: *fig'uring*, *imp.*: *fig'ured*, *pp.* *ard*: *adj.* adorned with figures or ornaments: *fig'urable*, *a.* *ū-rā-bī*, capable of being brought into a fixed shape: *fig'urability*, *n.* *bil'ī-tē*:

fig'ural, *a.* *rāl*, pert. to figures: *figurate*, *a.* *fī-gū-rāt*, of a certain and determinate form: *fig'urately*, *ad.* *ī*: *fig'urative*, *a.* *rā-tīvō*, not real; representing something else; typical; abounding in figures or metaphors: *fig'uratively*, *ad.* *ī*. In a sense different from the usual sense: *fig'urativeness*, *n.*: *figure-head*, a carved ornament in human or other form at the prow or fore-part of a ship: *figure-stone*, a variety of talc or soapstone easily cut or carved into forms or figures: to cut a figure, to make a show; to attract attention.—*SYN.* of *figure*: *n.*: outline; structure; configuration; configuration; image; mould; fashion; metaphor; simile; allusion; representation; statue; drawing; pattern; design; conduct; career; a number; a digit; value; price; representative; a trope.

figurine, *n.* *fī-gū-rēn* [F.], a statuette in clay or metal, abundant among the anc. remains of Greece and Assyria: the first examples to attract attention among scholars were an excellently wrought group in terra-cotta, from Tanagra, in Boeotia, probably made 300-400 B.C.

figwort, *n.* *fī-gū-wōrt* [*fig* and *wort*], a wild roadside plant with small flowers; the knotted figwort is *Scrophularia nodosa*, Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*.

filament, *n.* *fī-lā-mēnt* [F. *filament*; OF. *filamens*, a filament—from mid. L. *filamentum*—from L. *filum*, a thread], a thread; a fibre; in bot., the stalk which supports the anther: *filamen'tous*, *a.* *mēn'tūs*, thread-like; bearing filaments: *filamen'tary*, *a.* *lēr-t*, formed by filaments: *filamentary*, *n.* *lēr-t*, a machine which spins thread: *fil'iform*, *a.* *fī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], slender like a thread: *filature*, *n.* *fī-lū-tūr*, spinning, especially of silk from the cocoon: *filose*, *a.* *fī-lōs*, ending in a thread-like process.

filanders, *n.* plu. *fī-lān-dērs* [F. *filandre*, a string—from L. *filum*, a thread], a disease in hawks, caused by small intestinal worms.

filbert, *n.* *fī-lē-bērt* [after St. Philibert, whose day is 22nd Aug. old style, the proper season for nuts], the fruit of the cultivated hazel; a variety of the *Corylus avellana*, Ord. *Cupulifera* or *Corylaceae*.

filch, *v.* *fīlch* [ME. *felen*; Icel. *fela*, to hide, bury], to steal something of little value; to pilfer: *filch'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of stealing in a petty way: *filched*, *pp.* *fīlcht*: *filch'er*, *n.* one who: *filch'ingly*, *ad.* *ī*.

file, *n.* *fī* [OF. *file*, a rank, a row—from L. *filum*, a thread] a line or wire on which papers are strung for preservation and reference; the number of papers so strung; a bundle of papers tied and titled; a row of soldiers ranged one behind the other, but, generally speaking, two soldiers, the front and rear rank man; one man in a single rank; a row; a series; a list: *v.* to arrange along a thread or string; to fasten together, as paper on a wire for preservation; to place officially among the records of a court: *fil'ing*, *imp.* placing on a string or in a bundle, as papers; marching in file, as soldiers: *fil'd*, *pp.* *fīld*: to march in file, to follow one after another, and not abreast: rank and file, the body of private soldiers composing an army: *fil'e-ri'ng*, firing guns by one file at a time: Indian file, an arrangement of a body of persons one behind another, from the usual system of marching among American Indians; single file.

file, *n.* *fī* [AS. *fīol*, a file: cf. Dut. *vist*: Dan. *fīl*: Sw. *fīl*: OH. Ger. *Agila*—from *figen*, to rub], a well-known steel tool with a toothed or ridged surface for reducing, smoothing, or cutting any article. generally one made of a metal: *v.* to rub or smooth with a file; to wear off by friction: *fil'ing*, *imp.*: *fil'd*, *pp.* *fīld*, worked by the file; polished: *fil'er*, *n.* one who: *fil'e-cutter*, one who makes files: *fil'ings*, *n.* plu. *fil'ngs*, particles rubbed off with a file.

fil's, *n.* *fī* [ME. *fil*, a wretch, a villain—perhaps conn. with *fil* 2.] in OE and modern slang, an odd fellow; a clever person; a cheat.

fil's, *v.* *fī* [contr. of *defile*, which see], in OE, to defile: *fil'ing*, *imp.*: *fil'd*, *pp.* *fīld*, defiled; polluted.

filial, *a.* *fī-lī-āl* [F. *filial*—from mid. L. *filialis*—from L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter], pert. to a son or daughter: *fil'ially*, *ad.* *ī*: *filiation*, *n.* *fī-lī-ā-tiōn* [F.—L.] relation of a child to a father: the act of ascribing a child to a father; affiliation: *fil'iety*, *n.* *fī-lī-ē-tē*, sonship.

filibuster, *n.* *fī-lī-būs-tēr* [Sp. *filibuster*: Dut. *erij-buiter*, a freebooter], one who unites with others in attacking a foreign country in time of peace for plunder or conquest; a marauder; a freebooter—see *Note* under *fraud*.

filices, *n.* plu. *fī-lī-sēs* [L. *filix*, a fern; *filices*, ferns], the fern tribe: *fil'icoid*, *a.* *lōjōd* [Gr. *elidos*, form], resembling a fern: *fil'icites*, *n.* plu. *fī-lī-sēs* or *fī-lī-sēs*, fossil ferns.

filiciform, *a.* *fī-lī-sē-fōrm* [L. *filix*, a fern; *filices*, ferns; and *forma*, shape], having the shape of a fern: *filicology*, *n.* *fī-lī-kōl-ō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the study of ferns.

filiform, *a.*—see *filament*.

filigree, *n.* *fī-lī-grē* [F. *filigrane*—from It. *filigrana*, a kind of texture made of gold or silver wire: L. *filum*, a thread; *grana*, a grain], very fine ornamental threadlike work made of gold or silver wire; in sculp., fine threadlike work: *fil'igreed*, *a.* ornamented with filigree.

fill, *v.* *fī* [AS. *fillan*, to fill: cf. Icel. *fylla*: Goth. *fulljan*: Ger. *füllen*], to put or pour in all that can be held; to crowd; to stuff; to content or satisfy; to hold or occupy, as any post or office; to supply the holder of the office; to engage or employ as time; to become full: *n.* as much as satisfies fully: *fil'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* causing fullness or satiety: *n.* act of making full; act of growing full: *fil'd*, *pp.* *fīld*: *fil'er*, *n.* one who, or that which, to fill full, to fill completely; to surfeit: to fill up, to fill to the brim or entirely; to complete; to grow or become quite full; to occupy the whole space: to fill out, to enlarge.

fillet, *n.* *fī-lēt* [F. *fillet*, dim. of *fil*, a thread—from L. *filum*, a thread], a little band, such as may be put round the head; a narrow ornament or moulding; a boneless lump of flesh bound together by a fillet or bandage; the fleshy part of the thigh in veal: *v.* to bind with a little band; in arch., to adorn with a band or astragal: *fil'leting*, *imp.*: *fil'leted*, *pp.*

filibeg or *filibag*, *n.* *fī-lī-bēg* [Gael. *fil'eadh*, plait or fold; *beg*, little], the kilt of the Highlanders of Scotland, reaching nearly to the knees.

filip, *n.* *fī-līp* [an imitation of the sound: from *filp*], a stroke with the finger-nail suddenly let go from the thumb: *v.* to strike smartly with the finger suddenly thrown outwards from its bent position inwards to the thumb: *fil'p'ing*, *imp.*: *fil'p'd*, *pp.* *fl'pt*.

midle, *mā*, *fīr*, *lōw*; *mēle*, *mē*, *hēr*; *pīn*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nō*, *mōve*:

tumour in which the cell elements have assumed the appearance of fibres: *fibroma*, n. -*in*, the main constituent of silk, cobwebs, and horny sponges: *fibrille*, n. -*bril-lu* (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), a mineral of a white or grey colour, and fibrous-like in structure: *fibro-cellular*, in bot., applied to tissue composed of spiral cells: *fibro-vascular*, applied to tissues composed of mixed vessels, containing spiral and other fibres, found in all the higher plants. *Note*.—The fibres of flesh and the *gluten* of wheat are almost exactly the same thing.

Fibrinogen, n. *fi-brin-ô-jén* [Eng. *fibrin*, and Gr. *γενέω*, I produce], one of the two substances in blood which produce fibrin, the other substance being named 'fibrinoplastic' or 'paraglobulin': *fibrinogenous*, a. *fi-brin-ô-jé-nás*, uniting with paraglobulin to form fibrin: *fibrinoplastic*, a. *fi-brin-ô-plás-tik* [Eng. *plastic*], uniting with fibrinogen to form fibrin: *fibrinoplastic*, n. -*plás-tin*, another name for paraglobulin; a substance supplied from the blood.

Fibula, n. *fi-bú-lá* [L. *fibula*, a buckle], the outer and smaller bone of the leg; in archaeol., a kind of brooch or pin: *fibular*, a. -*ler*, pert. to or situated near the *fibula*: *fibulated*, a. -*léd*, resembling a brooch or buckle.

Ficula, n. *fi-kú-lá* [F. *ficu*—from *ficus*, to fix on], a small handkerchief worn on the neck, or on the neck and over the shoulders.

Fickle, a. *fi-kú-lá* [AS. *focil*, vacillating], apt to change in mind or purpose, generally associated with minds of a light and trifling nature; wavering; unstable; of a changeable mind; variable: *fickleness*, n. *fi-kú-lás*, the state of being fickle; inconstancy; uncertainty.—*SYN.* of 'fickle': capricious; inconstant; irresolute; unsettled; vacillating; unsteady; changeable; change-foul; mutable.

Fice, n. *fi-si* [It. *fice*, a fig—from L. *ficus*] in OE., a fig; an act of contempt expressed by raising the arm and snapping the fingers—a fig for you.

Fictile, a. *fi-kú-lá* [L. *fictilis*, earthen—from *actus*, formed or shaped], moulded into form by the potter's art; pert. to pottery: *fictor*, n. -*ler*, an artist who works in wag, clay, or other plastic material.

Fiction, n. *fi-kú-shún* [F. *fiction*—from L. *fictionem*, a making, a feigning—from *actio*, feigned, invented—from *ago*, I invent], the act of inventing; that which is feigned or invented; a falsehood; a fable; novel literature: *fictionist*, n. a writer of novels: *fictitious*, a. -*shús*, feigned; not real; false: *fictitiously*, ad. -*ly*, *fictitiousness*, n. the state of being fictitious.—*SYN.* of 'fictitious': fable; fabrication; parable; novel; romance; allegory; invention; falsehood—of 'fictitious': artificial; counter-fact; spurious; supposititious; feigned; unreal; false.

Fictive, a. *fi-kú-tiv* [F. *fictif*, fictitious—from L. *fictivus*—from *actio*, invented], feigned; pretended or unreal: *fictively*, ad. -*ly*, in a pretended or feigned manner.

Fictor, n.—see *fictile*.

Fi, n. *fi* [etym. unknown], a square bar of wood or iron used to support a topmast; a conical wooden pin to open the strands of a rope in splicing; a plug of oakum for the mouth of a cannon.

Fidalgo, n. *fi-dál-gó* [Port.], a member of the lower nobility of Portugal and Spain, having the title *lady*—more recently, *hidalgó*.

Fiddle, n. *fi-dú-lá* [ME. *fithle*; cf. OH. Ger. *fidula*: Dut. *velek*, a fiddle—from mid. L. *vitula*, a violin], a violin: *fiddler*, n. *fi-dú-lér*, one who plays on a fiddle: *fi-dle-fad-dle*, n. -*fid-lis* [a word directly imitative of the light rapid movements of the fiddle-bow], a trifling or fanciful matter; trifling talk; adj. trifling; making a bustle about nothing: *fid-distick*, n. the bow for playing a fiddle; a term employed for a thing below notice: *fid-dling*, a. trifling: n. the playing on a fiddle: to play first *fiddle*, to act as head man or chief: to play second *fiddle*, to act as a subordinate or inferior part.

Fidelity, n. *fi-dél-ité-tis* [F. *fidelité*—from L. *fideli-tas*, faithfulness—from *fides*, faith], faithfulness; integrity; veracity; honesty.—*SYN.*: constancy; steadfastness; firmness; stability; permanence; faith; loyalty; fealty.

Fidget, v. *fi-gét* [dim. of *age*, a softened form of Eng. dial. and Scot. *ake*, to be restless], to make light involuntary movements: to be unable to keep still: n. restless agitation: a fidgety person: *fig-et-*

ing, imp. *fig-et-ed*, pp. *fig-ety*, a. *fig-et-t*, restless; uneasy; impatient: *fig-ets*, n. plu. restlessness; uneasy and irregular motions.

Fiducula, n. *fi-dú-kú-lá* [dim. of L. *fides*, a lyre], a small musical instr. in the form of a lyre.

Fiducial, a. *fi-dú-shi-ál* [L. *fiducia*, confidence—from *fido*, I trust], confident; undoubting; of the nature of a trust: *fiducially*, ad. -*ly*: *fiduciarly*, a. -*er-t*, unwavering; held in trust: n. one who holds anything in trust; one who depends on faith without works: *fiducial* mark, a standard or reference mark on an instr.

Fi, int. *fi* [loc. *fi*], an exclamation of dislike or disapprobation.

Fiel, n. *fi-el* [see *fee* 2], land held of a superior on condition of military service; land held of a superior.

Feld, n. *feld* [AS. *feld*: cf. Ger. *feld*: Dut. *veld*], a piece of land enclosed for tillage; the open country; a battle-ground; room; space; the entire space within which objects are seen by a telescope or microscope; in *her.*, the surface of the shield; the blank space on which figures are drawn or projected: *fied*, ad. a. in OE., in the field of battle: *field-allowance*, a sum of money granted to officers to meet extra expenses while on active services: *field-book*, note-book used in surveying: *field-day*, a military review; a gala-day: *field-glass*, a telescope; a binocular: *field-marshal*, the highest military title in England: *field-officer*, a major, a lieutenant-col., or a colonel: *field-piece*, a cannon mounted on a wheeled carriage for moving about from place to place in the field: *field-sports*, a diversion in the open country, as in shooting and fishing: *field-work*, fortification raised on the field to suit a particular purpose: *field of ice*, a large mass of floating ice in the sea or large river: *field of vision* or *view*, the space covered by a telescope, microscope, &c., and within which the object can be seen: to keep the *field*, to continue in active operations, as an army: to take the *field*, to commence active operations against an enemy: in the *field*, employed in a campaign against an enemy.

Feldfare, n. *feld-far* [*field* and *fare*: AS. *feld*, and *faran*, to go or wander], a kind of thrush found in Britain during winter, having the head ash-coloured, the body chestnut, and the tail black.

Fend, n. *fend* [AS. *fend*, a fend, an enemy—from *feon*, hate], an infernal enemy; an implacable or malicious foe; the devil: *fendish*, a. like a fend; also fend like, a. : *fendishly*, ad. -*ly*: *fendishness*, n. the quality of a fend; intense maliciousness: *fierce*, n. *fers* [F. *feroce*, OH. *fers*, fierce—from L. *ferocēs*, fierce from *ferus*, wild], savage; furious; very violent or passionate; very eager; outrageous: *fiercely*, ad. -*ly*: *fierceness*, n. ferocity; fury; violence.—*SYN.* of 'fierce': barbarous; fell; ferocious; wild; violent; impetuous; unrestrained; ardent; vehement.

Fieri-facias, n. *fi-er-i-fá-shi-ás* [L. *fieri* to be made; *facias*, you may make, you cause], the first conspicuous words of a writ in Latin authorising certain legal steps to be taken to recover a debt or damages allowed by the court.

Fery, a. *fi-ri* [from *fire*, which see] passionate; irritable; easily provoked; like fire; bright; impetuous: *feriness*, n. -*ness*, hot qualities; heat of temper: *fer-ily*, ad. -*ly*.—*SYN.* of 'fery': burning; ardent; hot; scorching; vehement; impetuous; fierce; unrestrained; heated.

Fery cross, an ancient war-signal in the Scottish Highlands, having the form of a small cross of wood, the extremities of which were set on fire, and then sprinkled with the blood of a goat: it was thereafter carried by swift messengers from place to place among friendly clans.

Fife, n. *fi* [perhaps F. *flûte*—from OH. Ger. *pfifan*, to fife], a small flute with one key; a kind of pipe: v. to play on the fife: *fi-ing*, imp. *fi-ed*, pp. *fi-ty*: *fi-ter*, n. one who.

Fifteen, a. *fi-fí-tén* [five and ten—see five], five and ten: *fifteenth*, a. -*tenth*, the fifth after the tenth; ordinal of 15: *fifth*, a. *fi-fth*, ordinal of 5; next after the fourth: n. one of five equal parts: in music, an interval of three tones and a semitone: *fifthly*, ad. -*ly*. In the fifth place: *fifty*, a. *fi-fít*, five times ten: *fiftieth*, a. *eth*, ordinal of 50.

Fig, n. *fig* [OF. *figue*—from L. *ficus*, a fig], a well-known fruit of a pear-like shape; the tree *Ficus Cárlica*, Ord. *Moraceæ*: something of little value

coie, boy, fôot; pâre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seed.

festoon, *n.* *fes-tōn'* [F. *feston*—from It. *festone*, a garland—from mid. L. *festivum*: L. *festum*, a feast]. a chain or string of a number of things hanging downwards in a curved form between two points, as flowers or fruits: an ornament in the form of a wreath or garland, as of flowers, fruits, and leaves intertwined: *v.* to adorn with festoons: *festoon'ing*, *imp.*: *festooned*, *pp.* *-ōnd'*: *adj.* made into festoons or adorned with them.

fet, *v.* *fet* [AS. *fettian*], in OE., to fetch: *fet*, *pp.* *fetched*.

fetal, *a.* *fē-tāl*, *fetation*—see under *fetus*.

fetch, *v.* *fēch* [AS. *feccan*: a variant of *fettian*, to fetch—from *fet*, a step] to go and bring; to heave, as a sigh; to bring, as its price; to reach; in OE., to effect or perform: *fetch'ing*, *imp.* reaching: *fetched*, *pp.* *fēcht*: *fetch*, *n.* in *Eng. dial.*, a reach of space between two related points, as of open sea; a stratagem: to *fetch* up, to carry up; to take forward; to make up lost time: to *fetch* out, to develop; to cause to come or appear: to *fetch*, a compass, to make a circuit in order to reach.—*SYN.* of 'fetch': to bring; bear; carry; convey; transport; get; perform; attain.

fetch, *n.* *fēch*, or *fetch-candle* [in Scand. myth. *Vætt*, a kind of goblin; *Vætt-ljys*, the Vætt's candle] the apparition of one who is alive; a nocturnal light as of a moving candle; the ignis-fatuus or Will-o'-the-wisp: *fetch-lights*, the appearance at night as of a lighted candle, supposed to prognosticate death.

fête, *n.* *fât* [F. *fête*—from OF. *feste*—from L. *festum*, a festival], a festival or holiday; a gala-day; a showy reception of company: *fêted*, *a.* *fâ-têd*, honoured with a festive entertainment.

fetich or **fetish**, *n.* *fētish* [F. *fétiche*—from Port. *feticcio*, magic: L. *facticitus*, artificial—from *facere*, to make], among savages, the selection of any object, as a stone, a tree, a feather, &c., as the supposed residence of a spirit, for temporary worship: *fetichism*, *n.* *fē-tish-izm*, also *feticism*, *n.* *-tism*, the worship of *fetiches*.

fetid, *a.* *fē-tid* or *fē-tid* [F. *fétide*—from L. *fatidus*, stinking], having a strong offensive smell; stinking: *fetidness*, *n.* the quality of smelling offensively: *fē-tor*, *n.* *-tōr*, a strong offensive smell.

fetlock, *n.* *fēt-lōk* [ME. *fyttlok*], in horses, the tuft of hair growing a little above the back part of the hoof: the joint on which such hair grows: *fet-locked*, *a.* *-lōkd*, having fetlocks; tied by the fetlocks.

fetter, *n.* *fē-tēr*—usually in the plu. *fēt'ters*, *-tērs* [AS. *feter*: cf. Dut. *vetter*: Icel. *fjöttr*, shackles, bonds], chains for the feet; anything which confines or restrains: *v.* to put fetters on; to restrain; to shackle; to hamper; to limit; to confine: *fēt'tering*, *imp.*: *fet'tered*, *pp.* *-tērd*: *fet'terless*, *a.* without fetters.

fettle, *v.* *fēt-tl* [AS. *fetel*, a girdle], to set in order; to repair; to set about keenly: *n.* good condition; proper repair: *adj.* well adapted; well knit: *fēt'tling*, *imp.* *fēt'ting*: *fettled*, *pp.* *fēt'tid*.

fetus, *fetal*—see *fetus*.

feu, *n.* *fū* [Prov. *feu*, feudal tenure: cf. Icel. *fe*: AS. *feoh*, cattle, money, price—see also *feudal*], in Scot., a conditional allotment of land; property in land held of a superior on payment of a certain annual sum: *v.* to grant a perpetual right to a portion of land on which incumbrances may be erected subject to an annual payment called the *feu* or *feu-duty*: *feuing*, *imp.*: *feued*, *pp.* *fē-ū*: *feu'ar*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who holds land or houses on a *feu-vent*.

feud, *n.* *fūd* [OF. *feude*—from OH.Ger. *fehida*, enmity], a contention or quarrel; an inveterate quarrel between families, clans, or factions.—*SYN.*: affray; fray; broil; contest; dispute; strife; contention; quarrel.

feudal, *a.* *fū-dāl* [mid. L. *feudalis*, a vassal; *feudum*, applied to the property in land distributed to his companions in arms by William the Conqueror—from Prov. *feu*—see *fe* and *feal*], pert. to *feus* or *feifs*: pert. to the system by which lands were held on the condition of military service: *feud'alism*, *n.* *-izm*, the principles and constitution by which lands were held by military services: *feud* or *feod*, *n.* *fūd*, a conditional allotment of land; a fief; a fee: *feud'alist* or *feud'al*, *n.* [F. *feudiste*], one versed in feudal law: *feud'al-ty*, *n.* *fū-dāl-tē*, state of being feudal; feudal form or constitution: *feud'alize*, *v.* *fū-dāl-iz*, to reduce to a feudal tenure: *feud'ary*, *a.* *-dēr*, holding land of a superior: *n.* one who holds lands by feudal service: *feud'atory*, *n.* *-dātēr*, a

tenant or vassal who holds his lands of a superior on the condition of military service: *adj.* holding from another on certain conditions. *Note.*—All such terms as *fee*, *fief*, *feu*, *feudal*, &c., had their origin in primitive and pastoral ages, when cattle implied wealth and money, and payments were made in kind or cattle. These and similar terms are accordingly derived from the general names for cattle—thus L. *pecunia*, money—from *pecus*, cattle.

feu-de-joie, *n.* *fē-dē-zhōi* [F. fire of joy], a firing of guns on any joyful occasion, the soldiers being drawn up in lines in open order—the men, beginning at the right, fire upwards, one at a time, in rapid succession along the whole line, repeated three times, and followed by three cheers.

feuille-mort, *n.* *fēi-mōr* [F. *feuille morte*, 'dead leaf'], a colour like that of a withered leaf.

feuilleton, *n.* *fēi-tōng* [F. a small leaf—from *feuille*, a leaf], the part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature.

feuter or **feutrer**, *v.* *fē-tēr* [OF. *feutrer*, to cover with, to pad], in OE., to make ready; to fix in a rest: *feut'ering*, *imp.*: *feut'ered*, *pp.* *-tērd*.

feuster, *n.* *fū-tēr* [OF. *poulter*, a board-bound], in OE., a dog-keeper; the man who lets the dogs loose from the slips.

fever, *n.* *fē-ēr* [F. *fièvre*: OF. *sevre*—from L. *sebris*, a fever], a disease marked by a quickened pulse, an increase of heat, great thirst, &c.; agitation: excitement: *v.* to put into a fever: *fe'vering*, *imp.*: *fevered*, *pp.* *fē-ērd*: *fe'ver-ish*, *a.* having a slight fever; hot: *fe'ver-ishly*, *adv.* *-ish*: *fe'ver-ishness*, *n.* the state of being feverish; mental restlessness: *feverfew*, *n.* *-fū* [L. *febris-fuga*—from *fugere*, to put to flight], a herb like the ox-eye daisy, good against fevers; the *Pyrethrum parthenium*, Ord. *Compositae*.

few, *a.* *fū* [AS. *fewce*: cf. Icel. *far*: L. *paucus*, little, few], not many; small in number: *few'er*, *comp.* *few'est*, *superl.*: *few'ness*, *n.* smallness of number: in *few*, in OE., with few words; in brief terms.

fey, *a.* *fū* [AS. *fāge*, doomed to die: cf. Icel. *feigr*, destined to die], in Scot. and OE., in the power of the fates; doomed; fated.

fez, *n.* *fēz* [F. *fez*, Turk. *fez*—said to be named from the town of Fez, in Morocco, where this cap is a principal manufacture], in Turkey, a red cap without a brim, worn by men; a smoking-cap.

fiacre, *n.* *fē-āk'r* [F. *fiacre*], a hackney-coach; a hackney-coachman.

fiancé, *n.* *fē-āng-sā* [F. *fiancé*, masc. *fiancé*, fem.], betrothed; a person affianced: *fiancée*, *n.* fem. *fē-āng-sā*.

fiars, *n.* plu. *fē-ēr* or *fī-ēr* [OF. *feor*, a standard: L. *forum*, a market], in Scot., the average price of grain legally fixed for the year, in order to regulate the payment of stipends and certain rents. *Note.*—*fiars* is intimately connected with the OE. *afser*, which see.

fiasco, *n.* *fē-dē-kō* [It. *fiasco*, a burst bottle, a failure], a complete failure of any kind.

fak, *n.* *fī-āt* [L. *fat*, let it be done—from *fac*, I am made], a formal or solemn command; a decree; an order.

fab, *n.* *fīb* [Eng. dial.—prob. contr. from OE. *fablic*, *fabile*, nonsense; perhaps adapted from *fablie*], a small lie; a falsehood: *v.* to tell a lie; to utter an untruth: *fab'bing*, *imp.*: *fabbed*, *pp.* *fīb'd*: *fab'ber*, *n.* one who lies: *fab'ter*, *n.* *fīb-tēr*, familiarly, a liar in a silly trifling way.

fbre, *n.* *fē-bēr* [F. *fbre*—from L. *fbra*, a fibre], a strong tough thread; long stringy tissue, as wood-fibre or muscle-fibre; fine slender threads, or thread-like substances: *fb'red*, *a.* *-ērd*, having threads: *fb'reless*, *a.* without fibres: *fb'ril*, *n.* *-bril*, a small fibre: *fb'ril'm*, *n.* plu. *-bril'iz*, in bot., very small and fine roots, as in the lichens: *fb'ril'lation*, *n.* *fīb-ril-lā'shān*, the state of being made up of fibres, or in appearance like fibrils: *fb'ril'lose*, *a.* in bot., covered with little strings or fibres: *fb'ril'lous*, *a.* *-lūs*, pert. to fine fibres; formed of small fibres: *fb'brous*, *a.* *-brīs*, containing fibres; thread-like; possessing a structure separable into small threads or strings: *fb'ria*, *n.* *fīb-riā*, a peculiar substance, found in animals and vegetables, which forms fibres and muscular flesh; the substance which forms the clot of blood: *fb'rinous*, *a.* *-brī-nūs*, of or like fibrin: *fb'roid*, *a.* *fīb-roi'd* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling simple fibre in structure; denoting a

mâte, mât, fâr, lâw; môte, mêl, hér; pine, pin; nôle, nôl, môve;

fero, I bear, the bier or shrine containing the relics of saints, borne in processions; the place in a church where the bier is set.

ferial, a féri-d [L. *feriæ*, holidays, festivals], pert. to holidays.

ferine, a féri-n [L. *ferinus*, pert. to wild beasts—*from fero, a wild beast*], pert. to, or like a wild beast; savage; *fé-ris-y*, *n. -rit*, cruelty; barbarity; *feral, a féri-l*, wild; in a state of nature.

Feringee or *Feringhee, n. féri-ngé* [Pers. *Furangi*, European; a corrupt of *Frank*], in the East, a Frank; a European or white man, esp. an Englishman.

ferie, n. féri-d, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the fourth mood in the first figure of a syllogism.

ferian, n. féri-i-án, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the fourth mood in the third figure of a syllogism.

ferile or *fertile, n. féri-l*, also *farile, n. féri-l* [AS. *fēric*, sudden, fortuitous], in Scot. and prov. Eng., a wonder; a strange thing.

ferm, n. fērm [AS. *ferma*, food, supplies], in M.E., a farm.

ferment, v. fēr-mēnt [L. *fermentum*, leaven—from *ferro, I boil*], to cause to rise or swell by yeast, or dough; to cause to rise to froth by the addition of yeast; to effervesce; to produce a chemical change by some obscure agent which is not itself altered in the process—e.g., the change of sugar into alcohol, and alcohol into vinegar, by the alcoholic and acetic ferments respectively; *ferment, n. fēr-mēnt*, that which possesses the power of inducing fermentation—frequently a microscopic fungus; agitation; tumult; intestine motion; *fermenting*, imp.: adj. working; *effervescing*; *ferment'd*, pp.: adj. having undergone the process of fermentation; *fermentable, a. -mēn-tā-b*, capable of being fermented; *fermentation, n. -tā-shən* [F.—L.], a working or frothing up of any substance under the influence of warmth, air, and moisture; an internal motion caused by decomposition; the process of converting the juice of the grape into wine, or the liquid extract of malt into an alcoholic liquor, as beer; *fig.*, high activity or commotion; excitement; *fermentative, a. -tā-tiv*, tending to cause fermentation; *fermentativeness, a. -vī-nous* fermentation, that fermentation in which sugar is converted into carbonic acid and alcohol.

ferm, n. fērm [AS. *ferm*, farm; cf. OH.Ger. *ferm*; Dut. *voeren*; Gr. *ptēris*; Sans. *parva*, a wing], a family of cryptogamic plants, usually with broad feathery leaves or fronds—probably so named from the reputed use of their seeds in magical incantations; *fermy, a. fērm'*, abounding in ferns; *fermery, a. fēr-mē-rē*, a place where ferns are grown or cultivated.

ferocious, a. fē-rō-shē [L. *ferox* or *ferocem*, fierce, cruel], savage; fierce; wild; ravenous; *ferociously*, adv.: *fero* fierceness, *n.*, also *feroc'ity, n. -rō-s'itē* [F. *ferocité*, fierceness—from L. *ferocitatem*], savage wildness; inhuman cruelty.

ferrous, n. fēr-rō [L. *ferrous*, iron—see *ferrous*], a salt formed of a base with the hypothetical ferric acid, or trioxide of iron; *fer'ric, a. -rik*, pert. to or derived from iron; *ferric oxide*, the sesquioxide of iron.

ferul, n. fēr-ūl, or *ferrule, n. fēr-rōl* [F. *virole*, an iron ring—from mid. L. *virola*, a little circle of metal; L. *ferum*, iron], a ring of metal put about the end of a staff, &c., to keep it from splitting.

ferrous, a. fēr-rō-s, also *barrous, a. fēr-rō* [L. *ferrous*, pert. to iron—from *ferum*, iron], pert. to or consisting of iron; *ferricyanide, n. fēr-rō-si-ā-d*, and *ferricyanide of potash, n. fēr-rō-si-ā-d* [Gr. *kharos*, dark-blue], salts called respectively the red and yellow prussides of potash; *ferriferous, a. fēr-rī-fē-rō* [L. *fero, I bear*], containing or yielding iron.

ferro, fēr-rō, a prefix denoting the presence of iron; *ferruginated, a. -rō-si-nā-tē* [L. *ferrugo* or *ferrugineus*, iron rust], having the colour or properties of iron rust; *ferruginous, a. -nū-s*, impregnated or coated with oxide of iron; *rusty-looking*; *ferruginous quartz, or iron flint*, a variety of quartz forming the transition to jasper, and very hard; *ferrugo, a. fēr-rū-gō*, a disease in plants, commonly called rust; *ferrous oxide*, the rust of iron which is changed into the sesquioxide or red rust by the continual absorption of oxygen; the monoxide of iron.

ferret, n. fēr-rēt [F. *suret*; mid. L. *feretus*—from *fur, a thief*], an animal of the weasel kind used to hunt out rabbits from their holes: *to ferret out*, to drive out of a lurking place; to find out or discover as a ferret does; *fer'ring*, imp.: *fer'ried*, pp.

ferret, n. fēr-rēt [OF. *ferret*, flower-silk—from It. *fiorello*, a little flower—from *fiore*, a flower—from L. *flōrens*, a flower], in O.K. spun silk, and ribbon woven from it; a kind of tape.

ferric, ferricyanide, ferriferous, &c.—see under *ferrate* and *ferrous*.

ferricarbonate, n. fēr-rō-kā-lē-si [L. *ferrous*, iron; *calc.*, lime], in min., a variety of calcite in which occurs carbonate of iron; *ferricyanide, a. -rō-si-nā-tē*, in chem., pert. to a compound of iron and cyanogen; *ferrillite, n. fēr-rī-lī* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a kind of trap-rock, containing iron in the state of an oxide; *ragstone: ferretto, n. -rēt-tō* [It.], a mixture of copper and brimstone or vitriol, used in colouring glass; *fer'rotype, n. -rō-tī-p* [Gr. *typos*, impression], a kind of positive photograph, so called from the plate employed being of iron or tin.

ferruginous, ferrugo, &c.—see under *ferrous*.

ferrule, n.—see *ferrel*.

ferry, v. fēr-rē [AS. *ferian*, to carry—from *feron*, to go—see *fare* 1], to carry or transport over water, as a river, a lake, &c.: *n.* the place or passage where boats are employed to carry over passengers; *fer'rying*, imp.: *fer'ried*, pp.: *fer'ry*, *fer'ry-boat*, the boat in which passengers are conveyed over a ferry; *fer'ry-man*, the boatman who attends a ferry.

fertile, a. fēr-tīl or *fēr-tīl* [OF. *fertile*—from L. *fertile*, fruitful—from *fero, I produce*], producing fruit in abundance; productive; fruitful; *fer'tilely*, adv.: *fertility, n. fēr-tī-litē*, fruitfulness; richness; *fertilise, v. fēr-tī-lī-s*, to render productive or fruitful; to enrich; *fer'tilising*, imp.: adj. enriching; rendering fertile; *fer'tilised*, pp.: *fer'til*, impregnated; *fer'tiliser, n. -zē*, that which enriches; a rich manure; *fer'tilisation, n. -tā-shən* [F.—L.], the act of making fruitful.—*SYN.* of 'fertile': fruitful; abundant; productive; rich; inventive.

ferule, n. fēr-ūl, also *ferula, n. fēr-ū-lā* [L. *ferula*—from *ferio, I strike*], a rod or flat stick for inflicting punishment in a school.

fervent, a. fēr-vēnt [F. *fervent*—from L. *ferveantem*, boiling hot, burning—from *fervere*, to boil], boiling; hot; earnest; ardent; vehement; *fer'vently*, adv.: *fer'ly*, eagerly; vehemently; with holy zeal; *fer'vency, n. -vēn-sē*, ardour; eagerness; warmth of devotion; *fer'vid, a. -vīd*, very hot; eager; zealous; glowing; *fer'vidly*, adv.: *fer'vidness, n.*; *fer'vor, n. -vēr*, heat of mind; zeal; ardour; earnestness.

fesapo, n. fē-sā-pō, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the fourth mood in the fourth figure of a syllogism.

Fescennine, a. fēs-ēn-nīn, pert. to and. *Fescennia*, in Italy; licentious; scurrilous; *Fescennine verses*, offhand satirical verses, of a personal kind, a style originating at Fescennia.

fesque, n. fēs-kē [OF. *fesqu*, a straw; L. *festuca*, a young shoot], a small pointer; in bot., a sharp-pointed coarse kind of grass; the several species of *Festuca*, a genus of plants, Ord. *Gramineæ*.

fesse, n. fēs [OF. *fascia*, a band], in her., a broad band which crosses the shield horizontally, and upon which other charges are occasionally emblazoned.

festal, a. fēs-tāl [L. *festivus*, festive—from *festum*, a festival], pert. to a feast; joyous; mirthful; *fest'ally*, adv.: *fest'ival, n. -tā-vēl* [F.—L.], the time of feasting; an annual rejoicing; a holy day, as church festivals; adj. of or pert. to a feast or day of rejoicing; *fest'ive, a. -tī*, pert. to a feast; joyous; *fest'ively*, adv.: *fest'ivity, n. fēs-tī-vitē*, the mirth at a festal party; social joy at an entertainment.—*SYN.* of 'festival': festivity; feast; banquet; carousal; celebration.

fester, v. fēs-tēr [OF. *festre*; L. *fastula*, an ulcer], to corrupt; to rankle; to gather matter, as a sore; to suppurate: *n.* a sore which discharges corrupt matter; *fest'ering*, imp.: adj. rankling; growing more corrupt; *fest'ered*, pp.: *fest'ed*.

festinate, a. fēs-tī-nāt [L. *festinus*, hastened, quickened—from *festinus*, quick], in OE., hasty; hurried; *fest'inately*, adv. *lit.* with speed; hastily.

festino, n. fēs-tī-nō, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the third mood in the second figure of a syllogism.

festival, festivity—see under *festal*.

cfō, bōf, fōd; *pūre, bād*; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

associated with another: a companion; one of a pair; one of the same kind; a name of commiseration, kindly interest, or contempt; in a learned society, one who holds a higher status than that of a member; a member of a college who is on the foundation and receives an income from its revenues: *v. in O.E.*, to pair with; to match: *fellowship*, *n.* companionship; society; the position and emoluments of a fellow: *fellow-creature*, a human being; one of the same race: *fellow-commoner*, in *Univ. Camb.*, a student who formerly dined and associated with the fellows: *fellow-countryman*, a native of the same country: *fellow-feeling*, sympathy; joint-interest.

felly—see under *fell* 2.

felly, *n.* *fēll*, *fēllies*, *n. plu.* *fēlls* [AS. *fēlga*, a *felly*, one of the curved parts of the wooden rim of a cart or carriage wheel, usually covered with an outer iron rim: *fēllies*, *n. plu.* the whole rim: also spelt *felloe*, *n.* *fēllō*, *fēllōes*, *n. plu.* *lōz*. *Note*.—The *felly* is so named from the pieces of the rim being stuck or put together end to end: AS. *fēollan*, to stick.

felo de se, *fēlō dē sē* [mid. L. a felon upon himself], in *law*, one who commits a felony by suicide; one who, being of sound mind, kills himself—see *felon*.

felon, *n.* *fēlōn* [OF. *felon*, cruel—from mid. L. *felōnem*, a felon], one who has committed a crime punishable with forfeiture of goods and other penalty; a name for malignant witlow: *adj.* pert. to a felony; cruel; inhuman: *felony*, *n.* *fēlōn*, a crime punishable with the forfeiture of goods and estates and other penalty; in *law*, every species of crime which occasions the forfeiture of land and goods; a crime in general: *felonious*, *a.* *fēlōn-i-ōs*, done with intention to commit crime; malignant: *feloniously*, *adv.* *felonously*, *a.* *fēlōn-i-ōs*, in *O.E.*, felonious; perfidious; traitorous.—*SYN.* of 'felon *n.*': convict; criminal; culprit; malefactor.

felspar, *n.* *fēlspr* [Ger. *felspath*, rock-spar—from *feld*, a field; *spath*, spar], any one of a group of rock-forming minerals, consisting chiefly of silicate of alumina, along with calcium, sodium, potassium, or barium: *felspathic*, *a.* *fēlspath-ik*, of the nature of felspar; containing felspar: *felsstone*, *n.* *fēlstōn*, also *fēl-stōn*, *n.* *fēl*, in *geol.*, an eruptive rock composed of quartz and felspar; quartz porphyry.

felt, *felt*, *pt.* and *pp.* of the verb *feel*, which see.

felt, *n.* *fēlt* [AS. *fēlt*; cf. OH. Ger. *felle*; *Dut.* *vilt*; *It.* *felce*; *felt*, mid. L. *feltum*, a heavy cloth felted from wool—see *fell* 1], the hide with its fur; cloth or substance made of hair, wool, or other substance, by rolling and pressure, and not by weaving: *v.* to make cloth of hair, wool, or fur, by causing the material to mat together by means of pressure, rolling, or hammering: *felt'ing*, *imp.* *v.* the act or process: *felt'er*, *n.* one who *felt'*s, *pp.* *ad.* worked into felt: *felt'ing*, *n.* *fēlt'ing*, the substances employed in lining puddling furnaces which are used for the production of malleable iron: *felt-grain*, *n.* the grain of wood that splits radially towards the centre: *felt-work*, a network or felting as of fibres.

felucca, *n.* *fē-lū-kā* [It. *feluca*; Ar. *fuik*, a ship], a small sailing-vessel common in the Mediterranean.

female, *n.* *fē-mā* [F. *femelle*—from L. *femella*, dim. of *femina*, a woman], one of that sex which conceives and brings forth young: *adj.* not male; pert. to the sex that brings forth young; delicate: *female-screw*, a spiral-threaded cavity into which another screw turns; the nut: *feminine*, *a.* *fē-m-i-nīn* [F. *feminin*—from L. *feminus*, feminine], belonging to the female sex; womanish; tender; delicate: *n.* in *gram.*, a noun or name of the female gender: in *O.E.*, woman: *femininity*, *n.* *fē-m-i-n-i-tē*, the qualities of character pert. to women: *femme-couverte*, *fē-mē-kōv-ērt* [F. *femme*, a woman; *couvert*, covered], in *law*, a married woman: *femme-sol*, *-sōl* [OF. *sol*; L. *solus*, alone], in *law*, an unmarried woman: *female rhymes*, double rhymes, or having added syllables—so named because in French they end in *e* weak or feminine: *femalise*, *v.* *fē-mā-līz*, to invest with the qualities or character of a female; to emasculate: *fē-mā-līz-ing*, *imp.* *v.* *fē-mā-līz*, to *ied*.

femoral, *femerell*, or *fomerell*, *n.* *fē-mēr-ēl*, *fōm-ēr-ēl* [F.—from *fumer*, to smoke: L. *fēmāre*—from *fēmū*, smoke], a lantern, dome, or cover on the roof of a kitchen or hall, for the purpose of ventilation or the escape of smoke.

femoral, *a.* *fē-mō-rāl* [mid. L. *femorālis*—from L. *femur*, the thigh; *femoritis*, of the thigh], pert. to the thigh: *femur*, *n.* *fē-mūr*, a thigh-bone; the largest and longest bone of the body: *femoral artery*, an artery lying in front of the thigh, being a continuation of the external iliac.

fem, *n.* *fēn* [AS. *fēn*, a marsh; cf. *Ice.* *fēn*; *Dut.* *veen*; *Goth.* *faut*, mud], low, marshy, or boggy ground, covered wholly or partially with water: *fēn'ay*, *a.* *fēn*, pert. to a *fēn*: *fēn'*, *n.* *fēn* [F. *défendre*, to forbid; *défense*, prohibition; an abbr. of *défence*—see *defend*], a boundary composed of a hedge, or line of posts, or stakes driven into the ground: an enclosure; guard; security: the art of fencing: *v.* to enclose with a hedge, or a wall of posts; to protect or guard; to defend by giving and avoiding blows, as with a foil or sword: *fēn'ing*, *imp.* *n.* *fēnces*, or the materials used to form them; the art or art of skillfully using a foil or sword in attack or defence: *fēnced*, *pp.* *fēns*, enclosed by a wall of posts; fortified: *fēn'eer*, *n.* *fēn-ēr*, one who: *fēncible*, *a.* *fēn-si-bl*, capable of defence: *fēnces'leam*, a unenclosed: *fēn'cibles*, *n. plu.* *st-bls*, soldiers for home service only: a *fēnce*, among burglars, the person who buys stolen property: *ring-fēnce*, a fence or wall entirely surrounding an estate: *fēncing the tables*, in the *Scottish Presbyterian Churches*, a solemn address by the officiating clergyman to those about to partake of the elements of the Eucharist or Lord's Supper: *fēnce-month*, *n.* the fasting time, from the middle of June to the middle of July, during which hunting in a forest is prohibited.

fend, *v.* *fēnd* [contr. of *defend*, which see], to ward off; to prevent from entering; to parry a charge: in *Scot.*, to take care or provide; to succeed in providing; to support: *fēnd'ing*, *imp.* *fēnd'ed*, *pp.* *fēnder*, *n.* *fēnd'er*, that which defends; a metal article placed on the hearth before the fire; a piece of timber or coil of rope hung over a ship's side to prevent injury from rubbing against another surface.

fenestella, *n.* *fē-nēs-tēllā* [L. a little window], in *geol.*, an extensive genus of polyzoa or bryozoa—see called from the net-like or window-like arrangement of its cells: *fēn'estā'lism*, *n. plu.* *lī-dē*, the group to which the *fenestella* belong; the polyzoa or laccorals.

fenester, *n.* *fē-nēs-tēr*, also *fēnēstēr*, *n.* *fē-nā-tēr* [OF. *fenestre*—from L. *fenestra*, an opening, a window], in *O.E.*, a window: *fenestration*, *n.* *fē-nēs-trā-shān*, the form and arrangement of windows in a building: *fenestra*, *n.* *fē-nēs-trā* [L. in *anat.*, one of two small openings in the bones of the ear: *fēnēs'trai*, *a.* *trā-l*, having openings like a window: *fēnēs'tra*, *a.* *trā-l*, pierced with holes of considerable size—applied to a leaf with holes in it].

fenigite, *n.* *fē-nijit* [Gr. *phengitis*, scintillo—from *phengos*, light], a transparent alabaster or marble, sometimes used for window-panes.

Fenian, *n.* *fē-nī-dn* or *fē-nī-dn* [Ir. *fēn*, one of the names of the ancient race of Ireland], one of a notorious secret and political society among the Irish founded in 1857; a follower of Fionn or Fian, Fingal, the father of Ossian: *adj.* pert. to.

fenks, *n.* *fēngks* [etym. unknown], the ultimate refuse of whale-blubber, used as a manure.

fennec, *n.* *fē-nēk* [Ar.], a small African fox.

fennel, *n.* *fē-nēl* [AS. *fēnoi*; L. *feniculum*, fennel], an umbelliferous plant of various species, one of which is cultivated as a pot-herb, and for its seeds and essential oil—these are *Feniculum vulgare* or *F. dulce*, common fennel, and the *Cuminum cyminum*, or caraway-seeds, Ord. *Umbellifera*.

fenny—see under *fenn*.

fennugreek, *n.* *fē-nēs-grēk* [L. *fannum*, hay; *Græcism*, Greek—*lit.*, Greek hay], a small creeping plant with pink or white flowers, the flour of whose seeds is used for veterinary purposes; the *Trigonella fannum* *græcum*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

feed, *jūd*—see under *feudal*.

feoff, *n.* *fē* [Norm. F. *feoffer*, to invest with a fief—from *fēr*, a heff, another spelling of *fēf*, which see]: *feoffment*, *n.* *fēf-mēt*, act of granting possession: *feoffee*, *n.* *fēf-ē*, the person who receives or holds a feoff: *feoff for*, *n.* *fēr*, the grantor of a feoff.

feral—see under *ferine*.

fero or *feare*, *n.* *fēr*—see *feer* 3.

feretory, *n.* *fēr-ē-tēr-l* [L. *feretrum*, a bier—from

male, *nā*, *fīr*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mā*, *hēr*; *yūc*, *pū*; *nōte*, *nō*, *mōve*;

feckless, a. *feh-lis* [Scot. *feck*, worth, power, value], in Scot. and OE., powerless; of no account; worthless.

fecula, n., also **fecula**, n. *feh'-u-lä* [L. *fecula*, salt of tartar deposited from wine—from *fax*, drags or sediment], a powder obtained in great abundance from plants and their seeds, &c., by crushing and washing them, and allowing the matter to settle; starch; farina—also called **amylum**; **feculent**, a. *feh* [F.—L.], foul; muddy; abounding with sediment; **feculence**, n. *-lens*; or **feculency**, n. *-lens*, the state or quality of being feculent; muddiness; sediment.

fecund, a. *feh'-und* [L. *fecundus*, apt to bear young, fruitful], fruitful; prolific; **fecundate**, v. *-än-dät*, to make fruitful; **fecundation**, imp.; **fecundated**, pp.; **fecundation**, n. *-dä-shun*, the act of making fruitful or prolific; **fecundity**, n. *-dä-ti*, fruitfulness; the power of producing or bringing forth; **fecundine**, v. *feh'-kän-dis*, to make fruitful; to impregnate.

fed, v. *feh*, pt. and pp. of **feed**, which see.

feddan, n. *feh'-dän* [Ar. *fadän*, a plough with yoke of oxen], a land-measure of Egypt and the Levant, comprising the amount ploughed by a yoke of oxen in a day, actually equal to about an English acre.

federal, a. *feh'-der-al* [F. *fédéral*—from L. *federatus*—from L. *fœdus*, a league or treaty], pert. to a league; consisting in a compact or agreement between nations, or between the several states of a nation, as in Switzerland or America; n. in Amer., one who advocates the strengthening of the central government; **federalism**, n. *-tism*, the principles of the federals; **federalist**, n. a supporter of federalism; a federal; **federalize**, v. *-iz*, to league together; **federalizing**, imp.; **federalized**, pp.; *-izd*; **federalize**, a. *-diz*, united by compact; **federalization**, n. *-dä-shün* [F.—L.], the act of uniting in a league; a league; a union for purposes of government; **federalize**, a. *-diz*, joining in a league or contract; forming a confederacy.

fee, n. *feh* [AS. *feoh*; cf. Icel. *fe*, cattle, money; Dut. *vee*, cattle; Goth. *fauih*, cattle, property—connected with *feh* and *fael*], price paid for service—generally said of professional men; reward or recompense; v. to pay a fee to; to engage in one's service; to hire; **feeing**, imp. retaining by a fee; in Scot., hiring for service; **feed**, pp. *feh*, retained by a fee, as a lawyer; **feer**, n. *feh-er*, one who holds a fee, or in fee, as an estate or property; retaining fee, the fee paid to a lawyer to secure his services; **fee-farm**, land held by the payment of rent; **fee-simple**, an estate in lands or tenements of which the owner has the fullest power of disposing which the law allows; **fee-tail**, a limited inheritance; an estate handed down by entail.

fee, n. *feh* [Prov. *fev*; mid. L. *feodum*, land held because of service], an estate of inheritance in land.

feeble, a. *feh'-bl* [OF. *feble* and *foible*, weak—from mid. L. *febilis*, infirm; cf. It. *fevole*; Sp. *feble*], deficient in energy; weak; infirm; faint; imperfect; slender; v. in OE. to enfeeble; to make weak; **feeblid**, pp. *feh'-bid*, made weak; **fee'bly**, ad. *-bli*, in a feeble manner; weakly; **feebleness**, n. *-bi-nēs*, want of strength; feeble-minded, weak of mind; wanting in resolution.

feed, n. *feh* [AS. *fedan*; cf. Icel. *fedha*, to feed, to bring up—see **food**], a certain quantity of food eaten at one time; a certain allowance of food given at one time, as to a horse or cow; v. to supply with food; to furnish with supply of anything constantly required; to nourish; to keep in hope; to take food; to pasture or graze; **feeding**, imp.; n. the act of eating or giving food to; pasture; **fed**, pt. and pp. *feh*, furnished with food; nourished; **feed-head**, a cistern, on an automatic principle, communicating with the boiler of a steam-engine; **feed-heater**, in a steam-engine, a vessel in which the water is heated to a certain degree before entering the boiler; **feed-pipe**, a pipe leading from the water-source to the bottom of a boiler, generally of a steam-engine; **feeder**, n. he or that which feeds or supplies; in OE., promoter or encourager; one who eats.—SYN. of 'feed v.': to cherish; foster; nurture; supply; satisfy; graze; prey; pasture.

feel, v. *feh* [AS. *feolan*; cf. OH.Ger. *fuolen*; Ger. *fuhlen*; Dut. *voelen*, to feel; Icel. *falla*, to touch softly with the palm of the hand], to perceive or search after by the touch; to experience; to try;

to suffer or enjoy; to be affected by; to have the sensibility excited; to have the passions moved; a. sense of feeling; touch; **feeling**, imp.; adj. expressive of great sensibility; easily affected or moved; a. sense of touch; perception; emotion; tenderness or sensibility of mind; felt, pt. and pp. *feh*, perceived; to be affected by; **feeler**, n. he or that which feels; **feelers**, n. plu. *-ers*, any long sensitive organs, like the antennae of insects or the whiskers of a cat; **feelings**, n. plu. nice sensibilities; **feelingly**, ad. *-li*, tenderly; in a manner to be sensibly felt; to feel after, to search for; to seek for in order to find.—SYN. of 'feeling': sensation; susceptibility; sensibility; sense; passion; consciousness; sentiment; opinion; agitation.

feer—see under **fee**.

feer or fier, v. *feh* [AS. *fyrtan*, to make a furrow], in Scot., to mark out the breadth of ridges with the plough; **feering**, imp. and n.; **feered**, pp. *feh-erd*.

feer or fere, n. *feh* [AS. *gefera*, a companion], in OE., one who fares or goes with another; in Scot. and OE., a companion; a wife; a lover; in **feer**, together, in company.

feet, n. plu. of **foot**, which see.

feft, v. *feh*, for **infest** [see **enfesol**], in Scot. and OE. for **enfeoffed**; to put in possession of a property with the legal formalities.

fehmgerecht—see **vehmgerecht**.

feign, v. *feh* [F. *feindre*; OF. *feigner*, to dissemble—from L. *Ango*, form, contrive—*lit.*, to form, contrive, or invent], to make a show of doing; to assume or pretend; in OE., to relate falsely; **feigning**, imp. inventing; pretending; n. a false appearance; an artful contrivance; **feigned**, pp. *fehnd*; **feigner**, n. one who feigns; **feignedly**, ad. *-dä-li*, in pretence; not really; **feint**, n. *fehnt* [F. *feinte*], a pretence; a false appearance; a mock attack; the appearance of aiming at or offering when something quite different is intended.—SYN. of 'feign': to simulate; dissimulate; imagine; contrive; represent; counterfeit; dissemble; conceal.

felapton, n. *feh'-äp-tön*, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the fourth mood in the third figure of a syllogism.

feldspar, n. *feh'-äp-ter*, also **feldspath**, n. *feh'-äp-th*, other spellings of **felspar**, which see; **feldspathic**, a. *feh'-äp-th-ik*, pert. to **felspar**.

felicitate, v. *feh'-i-tät* [mid. L. *felicitatus*, made happy—from *felicio*, I make happy—from *felicitas*, happiness—from *felix*, happy], to congratulate on a supposed increase of happiness; to express joy or pleasure at; ad. in OE., made happy; **felicitating**, imp.; **felicitated**, pp.; **felicitation**, n. *-dä-shün* [F.—L.], congratulation; **felicitious**, a. *-fäs*, very happy; delightful; very appropriate; **felicitously**, ad. *-fäs*; **fellicity**, n. *-fäs* [*felicio*], great happiness; bliss; the joys of heaven.—SYN. of 'felicity': happiness; beatitude; blessedness; blissfulness; blessing; prosperity.

feline, a. *feh'-in* [F. *félin*—from mid. L. *felinus*, belonging to a cat—from *felis*, a cat], pert. to the cat kind; like a cat; **felidæ**, n. plu. *feh'-i-dä*, the cat family, including the lion, tiger, and cat.

fell, v. *feh*, pt. of **fall**, which see.

fell, a. [OF. *fel*, fell], cruel; barbarous; fierce; dreadful; n. in OE., gall; **fellness**, n. cruelty; savageness; fury; **fellost**, a. superl. very cruel; most barbarous; **felly**, ad. *feh'-li*, in a savage manner; inhumanly.

fell, v. [AS. *feellan*, to cause to fall; cf. Icel. *felja*; OH.Ger. *feilen*], to bring to the ground; to knock down; to hew or cut down; to turn down, as a seam; **falling**, imp.; n. the act of one who cuts down trees; **felled**, pp. *feh'-el*; **fel'ler**, n. one who.

fell, n. *feh* [AS. *fel*, fell; cf. Goth. *fil*; Icel. *fell*; Dut. *vel*; L. *pellis*, a skin], a skin or hide; a felled monger, n. a dealer in hides.

fell, n. *feh* [Icel. *fall* or *fell*, a hill; cf. Dan. *feldt*], a low-browed hill; a mountain; a mountain-side; in OE., a moor; an elevated bleak tract; **sheep-fall**, in OE., an elevated open flat for sheep.

fellah, n. *feh'-lä*, **fel lahs** or **fel lahees**, n. plu. *-lä-hen* [Ar. *fellah*], in Egypt, a peasant-tiller of the soil.

fellose, n. *feh'-lö*—see **felly** 2.

follow, n. *feh'-lō* [ME. *feluwe*, a companion; Icel. *felagi*, a companion, a partner in goods; *felug*, companionship, association—from *fe*, goods; *luy*, a laying together, society], a person or thing joined or

cōc, bōy, fōt; pūrē, bād; chasr, game, joy, shun, thing, there, zeul.

as *flora* denotes all the plants: *faun*'ist, n. -ist, a naturalist.

faune-braye, *fœt*-brd [F. *fausse*, false; *braie*, breeches], a mound of earth thrown up about a rampart.

fauteuil, n. *fô-tal'* [F. —from OF. *faudestuel* —from mid. L. *faidestolum*], an arm-chair, generally highly ornamented; a president's chair—see *faidestool*.

favella, n. *fâ-dêl'* [a corrupted form of dim. from L. *fabula*, a bean], in bot., a kind of conceptacle among algae: *favose*, a. -vôr, in bot., honeycombed; cellular: *favus*, n. *fâ-vus*, a disease of the skin, commonly known as scaldhead: *favosites*, n. *fâ-vô-sîs*, in geol., certain spreading corals having a polygonal arrangement of their pore-cells: *favularia*, n. -i *lâ-rî-a*, in geol., a genus of coral-measure stems whose leaf-scars resemble the arrangement of a honeycomb.

favosites, *favularia*, *favus*, &c.—see *favella*.

favour, n. *fâ-veer* [F. *favor* —from L. *favorem*, goodwill—from L. *faueo*, I befriend], kind regard; goodwill; grace; support; patronage; a kind act or office; a gift; bunch of ribbons, as a wedding-favour; something given to be worn, as ribbons; anything worn as a token: in OE, *feature*; countenance: v. to assist; to befriend; to afford advantages for success: *fav'oring*, imp.; adj. countenancing; facilitating: *favoured*, pp. -vôrd, treated with favour, *featured* [well or ill]; in OE, resembled in any way: *favouredness*, n. *fâ-vôrd-nês*, appearance good or bad: *fav'ourable*, a. -vôr-d-êl' [F. *favorable*], friendly; kind; propitious: *fav'ourably*, ad. -d-êl': *fav'ourableness*, n. -d-êl-nês: *fav'ouringly*, ad. -d-êl': *fav'ourer*, n. -er, one who: *fav'ourite*, n. -vôr-îl, one preferred before others: adj. esteemed; beloved; preferred: *fav'ouritism*, n. -îzm, the disposition to favour or promote the interest of one before another: *fav'ourless*, a. destitute.—SYN. of 'favour' n.: kindness; present; benefit; countenance; lenity; promotion; befriending; benevolence; goodwill; token; partiality; bias; letter; epistle.

fawn, n. *fâ-en* [OF. *faon*, a fawn—from L. *fâvus*, offspring, progeny], a young deer: *fawn* or *fawn-coloured*, of a light-brown colour like a fawn: *fawn'ing*, imp. bringing forth a fawn.

fawn v. *fâ-en* [AS. *fagnian* —cf. Icel. *fagna*, to rejoice], to excess the appearance of pleasure; to court favour; to flatter meanly; to cringe: *fawn'ing*, imp.; adj. flattering by cringing and meanness: *fawned*, pp. *fâ-ênd*: *fawn'er*, n. one who: *fawn'ingly*, ad. -d-êl, in a cringing manner.

fawson, a. *fâ-vô-sônt* [Scot. variant of *fashioned*], in Scot., respectable; in accordance with custom and fashion: *fawsoned*, a. *fâ-vô-sônd*, in OE, fashioned.

fat, n. *fâ* [OF. *fat*], *fâ-ta*, the fates, plu. of *fatum*, fate], a fairy; an elf.

fat, n. *fâ* [F. *foi*, faith—from L. *fâdem*, faith], an OE. spelling for faith, which see.

fat, v. *fâ* [AS. *fegan*, to join together], in OE, to put to or cover: in *shipbuilding*, to join two pieces of timber close together: *fat'ing*, imp.; *fayed*, pp. *fâd*.

faialite, n. *fâ-â-lî* [from *Faial*, one of the Azores, with term. -ite], a pure iron chrysolite of a greenish or brownish-black colour.

feal, n. *fêl*—see *fall* 2.

feal, n. *fêl* [OF. *fel* or *feel*—from L. *fideliis*, faithful, in OE, faithful, as a tenant or knight to his lord.

fealty, n. *fê-âl-î* [OF. *feilt* and *fealte*, fidelity—from L. *fideliatatem*, fidelity—from *fideliis*, faithful, trusty], loyalty; fidelity of a tenant or vassal to his superior.

fear, n. *fêr* [AS. *fêr* —cf. Icel. *far*, sudden danger; Dut. *vaar*, fear; Sw. *fara*, danger; OH Ger. *fara*, treason, danger], apprehension or slight dread of evil; an uneasy or painful emotion excited by impending danger; reverence; due regard; the object or cause of fear: v. to feel an uneasy emotion of impending danger; to be anxious; to reverence: *fear'ing*, imp.; *feared*, pp. *fêrd*: *fearful*, a. -fôl, timorous; affected with fear; inspiring fear: *fear'fully*, ad. -d-êl, in a fearful manner: in a manner to be revered: *fearfulness*, n.: *fearless*, a. bold; courageous: *fearlessly*, ad. -d-êl': *fearlessness*, n. boldness; intrepidity.—SYN. of 'fear' n.: dread; terror; alarm; awe; dejection; anxiety; asceticism; apprehension—of 'fear' v.: to dread; apprehend; frighten; affright; terrify; venerate—of 'fearful': timid;

afraid; awful; terrible; dreadful; frightful; apprehensive; horrible; distressing; shocking—of 'fearless': daring; intrepid; brave; heroic; undaunted; dauntless; bold; courageous; valorous; valiant: *fearns*, n. plu. *fârn*—see *therms*, in Scot., intestines; guts, as of sheep.

fease, v. *fêz* [Scot. c. Ger. *fuxin*, to ravel out], to unravel threads or fibres.

fease, *feise*, *fease*, or *phase*, v. *fêz* [AS. *fessian*, to drive away—from *fysan*, to urge], in OE, to whip; to chastise; to beat; to drive away: *feasing*, imp.; *feased*, pp. *fêd*.

feasible, a. *fê-sî-bl* [F. *aisable*, easy—from F. *faire*; L. *facere*, to make or do], that may be done; practicable: *feas'ibly*, ad. -d-êl': *feas'ibility*, n. -d-êl-î-tî, the quality of being capable of execution; practicability—also *feasibleness*, n. -d-êl-nês.

feast, n. *fêst* [OF. *fest*—from L. *festum*, a holiday, a feast], a plentiful entertainment to several or many guests; a banquet; something delicious to the palate; that which delights the mind; a church festival: v. to eat sumptuously; to entertain with abundant good things; to delight: *feast'ing*, imp.: n. the act of eating luxuriously: *feasted*, pp.: *feaster*, n. one who: —SYN. of 'feast' n.: treat; entertainment; festivity; festival; carousal; holiday; repast.

feast, n. *fêl* [F. *fait*, an exploit—from L. *factum*, a thing done—from *facio*, I do], a daring or bold act; an extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning; any exploit: adj. in OE, ready; skilful: *feat'er*, the compar. degree: in OE, neater; nicer: v. in OE, to set an example to; to fashion: *feated*, pp. showed an example: *feat'only*, ad. -d-êl-î, in OE, neatly; dexterously: *featlly*, ad. *fê-tl-î*, in OE, neatly; nimbly.—SYN. of 'feat': act; deed; action; trick.

feather, n. *fê-thêr* [AS. *fæther*; c. Icel. *fædr*, Dut. *veder*, Ger. *feder*, a feather; Gr. *pteron*], Sans. *patra*, a wing], part of the natural covering of a bird; a plume—the whole feathers of a bird are called its *plumage*, kind, nature, or class: v. to dress or adorn with feathers: *feath'ring*, imp.: n. in Goth. arch., an arrangement of small arcs or folds, separated by projecting points or cusps; a covering of feathers: *feathered*, pp. *fê-thêrd*, adj. clothed or covered with feathers; furnished with feathers, as an arrow: *feath'ring*, having few or no feathers: *feath'ry*, a. -r-î, having the appearance of feathers; light as feathers: in bot., having hairs which are themselves hairy: *feather-edged*, made thin at the edges: *feather-fall*, a wild plant; the water-violet; the *Hottonia palustris*, Ord. *Primulaceæ*: *feather-weight*, that which has the weight of a feather; in horse-racing, the lightest weight admissible by the rules to be carried by a horse in a handicap; in athletics, a pugilist who is classed as below *light-weight*: a feather in one's cap, an honour; a trophy: to be in full feather, to make a show; to be in full dress; to be up to the mark in any way: to be in high feather, to be elated: to show the white feather, to show signs of cowardice: to tar and feather, to smear with tar, and then cover with feathers: to feather an oar, to turn an oar on leaving the water so that its blade may pass through the air horizontally, and then through the water vertically: to feather one's nest, to amass money, especially from holding an office or place; to make a snug, warm, comfortable home.

feature, n. *fê-tûr* or *chôbr* [OF. *feature* —from L. *factura*, a making—connected with *fact*—*ist*, the make or workmanship of a thing], the make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; outline; prominent parts; outward appearance: *featur'd*, a. -d-êrd, having features: *featureless*, a. without feature.

febrile, a. *fê-brî-l* [F. *fébrile*, pert. to a fever—from L. *febris*—from *febris*, a fever] pert. to a fever; indicating fever; feverish: *febricula*, n. *fê-brî-kul-â* [L.], a slight fever: *febrifuge*, n. -rî-fûj [L. *febris*, fugo, I drive away], any medicine that mitigates or removes a fever.

February, n. *fê-brô-ê-r-î* [L. *Februarius*, the month of expiation—from *februum*, an expiation], the month of purification of the anc. Romans; the second month of the year.

feces, *fecal*, &c.—see *feces*.

fecit, v. *fê-sîl* [L. he did or made it], a word inscribed on the work of a painter or sculptor after his name to indicate that 'he did it' or 'he made it.'

mâte, mât, fâr, kâ, mîle, mêt, hêr, pine, pin, nôte, nôl, môve;

ence; sincerity; belief in revealed religion; trust in God; a system of doctrines or tenets: *faithful*, a. *faith*, in OE., invested with credibility; believed: *faithful*, a. constant; of true fidelity; not fickle; true; exact: *faithfully*, ad. -It: *faithfulness*, n. constancy; fidelity: *faithless*, a. -It, not true in the performance of duty; false; not believing: *faithlessly*, ad. -It: *faithlessness*, n. perfidy; unbelief; treachery: *faith breach*, in OE., breach of fidelity; perfidy: *the faith*, the Christian religion: *the faithful*, those firm in their adherence to the truths of Christianity: applied to their co-religionists by Rom. Catholics and by Mohammedans: *defender of the faith*—see under *defend*.—SYN. of 'faithful': trusty; honest; upright; sincere; veracious; loyal.

fallout, n. *fall-ur* [OF. *fallor*, a maker or constructor: L. *factorem*—from *facio*, I do, I make] in OE., one who makes for an ill purpose; a rascal; a traitor; a hypocrite; a scoundrel; a miscreant.

fale or *faik*, n. *fāk* [Scot. *fak*, a fold, a plait], the single coil of a rope or cable when the coils are laid on, or are close to, each other; or as in the case of slate-stones, whose leaves or layers rest upon each other, and can be easily separated; in Scot., a miner's term for sandy *shales* which split up into layers: v. to coil loosely, so as to be ready for use, a line, a rope, or a cable; to fold or tuck up: *fak'ing*, imp.: *faked*, pp. *fākt*.

fake, n. *fāk* [perhaps connect. with Ger. *fegen*, to sweep], in *thieves' slang*, to acquire: to lay hold of; to steal: *fakement*, n. a begging petition.

fakir, sometimes *faqir*, n. *fā-kēr* [Ar. *faqir*, a poor man], a Mohammedan hermit or monk; a dervish.

falcade, n. *fāl-kād* [F.—from L. *fals*, a sickle, a hook], a falling sharply on the haunches, as a horse.

falcate, a. *fāl-kāt* also *fāl-cāt* [L. *falcatus*, scythe-shaped—from *fals*, a reaping-hook, in bot., bent or shaped like a reaping-hook; crescent-shaped: *falcation*, n. -*kā'shān*, the state of being crooked as a sickle; a bending in the form of a sickle: *falciform*, a. *fāl'st-fā'orm* [L. *fornia*, shape], shaped like a reaping-hook.

falcion, n. *fāl-el-shān* [OF. *fauchon*; It. *falcione*, a scimitar—from mid. L. *falcionem*, a sickle-shaped sword—from L. *falcem*, a reaping-hook], a short crooked sword; a scimitar.

falcon, n. *fālō-kn* [OF. *falcon*—from mid. L. *falconem*—from L. *fals*, a reaping-hook], a hawk trained for hunting—so named from its hooked beak: *falconer*, n. *fālō-kn-er*, one who trains or sports with falcons: *falconry*, n. *fālō-kn-ri*, the art of training or hunting with hawks.

falcule, n. *fāl-kā-lā* [L. *falcula*—dim of *fals*, a sickle], a very long, curved, sharp-pointed claw.

falderna, n. plu. *fāl'dēr-lā* [Scot. from the unmeaning repetitions in some old songs], the small pieces made to ornament a female's dress, especially when loose and in excess; gewgaws; idle fancies or conceits.

faldstool, n. *fāl'dē'stōl* [OF. *faudestool*—from mid. L. *faldstolium* and *faldistorium*—from OH Ger. *faldan*, to fold: *stool*, a stool: AS *falt*, a fold, and *stool*], the low desk at which the Litany is said in churches; the chair of a bishop within the rails of the altar: *faldistory*, n. -*is-tēr-s*, a kind of stool on which the king may kneel at his coronation at the south side of the altar; a folding-chair.

Falerian, a. *fā-ēr-ni-ān* [L. *Falerinus*, an ancient district of Italy in Campania, famous for wine], of or from *Falerinus*: applied to a famous wine.

fall, n. *fāl* [AS *feallan*; cf. Icel. *falla*; OH Ger. *fallan*, to fall—connect. with L. *fallō*, I deceive], the act of dropping or coming down from a higher to a lower place, descent; that which falls; a tumble; ruin; apostasy; decrease of price or value; a rush of water down a steep place; autumn; in OE., evidence: v. to drop or come down from a higher to a lower; to descend; to depart from the faith; to perish; to decrease in price or value; to flow into, as a river; to sink; to come in or upon; to forsake; to happen; in OE., to bring forth: *fall'ing*, imp. ad. descending; drooping; declining: *fell*, pt. *fēl*, fallen, pp. *fāl'en*, adj. degraded; ruined; decreased: *fallible*, a. *fāl-i-bil* [L. *fallibilis*—from *fallere*, to deceive], liable to error or mistake: *fallibly*, ad. -*bil*: *fallibility*, n. -*bil-i-ti*, liability to

error or be deceived: *falling-sickness*, epilepsy: *falling-stars*, the familiar name for the meteorites seen in a state of combustion in the sky: *falling-stones*, a familiar term for meteoric stones: to *fall astern*, among *seamen*, to be passed or left behind; to move or be driven backward, as by a current: to *fall away*, to lose flesh; to apostatise; to fade: to *fall back*, to recede; to retreat: to *fall back upon*, to retreat for safety towards supports, as troops; to betake oneself to a reserved fund or a reliable resource for support: to *fall down*, to come to the ground; to prostrate oneself in worship: to *fall foul*, to attack; to come into violent contact; to become entangled; to *fall from*, to recede from; to depart; to fall in, to agree with; to enter among, as a body of soldiers arranged; to *fall in*, to fall in with, to meet with, as a ship; to discover: to *fall off*, to withdraw; to forsake; to depreciate; to become less: to *fall on*, to begin suddenly and eagerly; to rush against: to *fall out*, to quarrel; to happen; to quit the place in the ranks: to *fall over*, to change sides: to *fall short*, to be deficient: to *fall to*, to begin; to apply oneself to; to *fall under*, to come under or within the limits of: to *fall upon*, to attack: *the fall of the leaf*, autumn: *the Fall*, the state of sin and misery into which our first parents were brought by their eating the forbidden fruit; the act itself; the autumn, when leaves fall.

fall, n. *fāl* [from *fall*, the act of dropping], a short veil worn over the bonnet by females; a veil.

fallacious, a. *fāl-shās* [L. *fallaciōsus*, deceitful—from *fallō*, I deceive; cf. F. *fallacieux*], deceiving; deceptive; not well founded; producing error or mistake: *fallaciously*, ad. -*il*: *fallaciousness*, n.: *fallacy*, n. *fāl-lā-si* [F. *fallace*, deception, a fallacy—from L. *fallacia*, that which misleads the eye or the mind; deceptive appearance; a sophism].

fallal, n. *fāl-lāl* [perhaps a variation of F. *fallala*, a turban], a piece of ribbon, with streaming ends, worn as an ornament in the seventeenth century; any insignificant ornament.

fallibility, *fallible*, see under *Fall*.

Falloplan, a. *fāl-lō-pt-ān* [from *Fallopius*, the discoverer], in anat., denoting certain ducts or tubes through which the ova pass to the uterus.

fallow, a. *fāl-lō* [AS. *fealo*, having the colour of untitled soil; cf. Icel. *fāl-r*—see *fallow* 2—pale-reddish, or yellowish], applied to a species of deer of a brownish-bay colour; in OE., pale brown, with a tinge of red or yellow.

fallow, a. *fāl-lō* [AS. *fælgig*, untitled soil—from *fealh*, a harrow], applied to land which has lain a year or more untitled; denoting land ploughed but not seeded for the season; neglected: v. to plough up land without seeding it: *fāl-lō'ing*, imp.: a. the operation of ploughing land not meant to be sown: *fāl-lō'ing*, pp. *fāl-lō'd*, pp. *fāl-lō'ed*, and opened up to the air for the season: *fāl-lō'ness*, n. exemption from bearing fruit: to *lie fallow*, to lie uncropped; to rest; to remain unexercised.

false, a. *fāl-s* [OF. *fals*—from L. *falsus*, deceived—from *fallō*, I deceive], not true; not real or genuine; inaccurate; counterfeit; deceitful; treacherous: v. in OE., to violate truth; to deceive; to feign: *false'ing*, imp.: *falsed*, pp. *fāl'st*, deceived; falsified: *false'ly*, ad. -*il*: *false'ness*, n. state of being false; double-dealing; treachery: *false-hearted*, a. a treacherous: *false'hood*, n. a lie; an untruth: *false'ify*, v. *fāl-si'fai* [L. *facio*, I make], to make something appear true which is really false; to prove to be false; to forge; to violate the truth: *false'ifying*, imp.: *false'ified*, pp. *fāl-si'fai*, *false'ifier*, n. one who: *false'ification*, n. -*ti-kā'shān*, quality of being false; the act of making a thing appear what it is not: *false'ity*, n. -*iti*, an untruth from ignorance or mistake: *false'or*, n. in OE., a false or deceitful person.—SYN. of 'falsehood': falsity; fabrication; fiction; treachery; perfidy.

falsetto, n. *fāl-si'ttō* [It.], in singing, a strain on the voice above its natural compass; a feigned or false voice.

falsety, falsification, &c.—see under *false*.
falter, v. *fāl'tēr* [etym. obscure; perhaps OF. *faltre*, entangled], to hesitate in speaking; to speak with broken or trembling tones; to be unsteady or feeble; to hesitate in purpose: *falter'ing*, imp.: adj. hesitating: *falter'ed*, pp. *fāl'tēr'd*: *falter'ingly*, ad. *fāl'tēr-ing-lī*.

māte, *māt*, *fīr*, *hēō*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

where goods are manufactured; the place where factors reside or keep their goods—applied to commercial stations abroad: *factorial*, a. *fak-tō-rī-āl*, pert. to a factory; an element in a computation; an agent in a result.

factotum, n. *fak-tō-tūm* [L. *fac*, do; *tōtum*, the whole], one who does all kinds of work; a humble friend or confidential servant who is ready to do any kind of work.

facula, n. plu. *fak-ū-lā* [L. *facula*, a little torch—from *facere*, a torch], spots on the sun which appear brighter than the rest of its surface.

faculty, n. *fak-ū-lī-tī* [F. *faculté*—from L. *facultās*, capability, power—from *facilis*, easy], the power of doing anything; a power or capacity of the mind; ability; skill derived from practice; the professors of a department in a university; an ecclesiastical dispensation; the Faculty, the medical profession; *Faculty of Advocates*, in Scot., the members of the bar taken collectively; *faculties*, n. plu. *-tīs*, the powers of the mind.—SYN. of 'faculty': power; talent; gift; endowment; dexterity; adroitness; knack; capacity; privilege; authority; licence; dispensation.

fad, n. *fād* [Eng. dial.], a trivial fancy adopted and followed out with extravagant zeal; a favourite theory or idea; a whim: *fād-dīst*, n. *-dīst*, one given to fads or whims.

fadeless, n. *fā-dēs* [F. *fade*, insipid], an insipid thought or expression; williness; nonsense.

faddle, v. *fād-dl* [imitative of rapid movements: Eng. dial.], to trifle; to talk: *fād-dle-fād-dle*, n. idle or purposeless action or talk.

fade, v. *fād* [OF. *fader*, to become pale or weak—from *fades*, insipid, dull], to decay or wither; to drop; to lose lustre, colour, or freshness; to cause to wither; to lose strength; to vanish: *fād-ing*, imp. adj. subject to decay; liable to lose freshness and vigour; not durable: n. in OE., a kind of ending to a song: *fād-ed*, pp. adj. become less vivid in colour; withered: *fād-less*, a. that cannot fade: *fād-ingly*, ad. *-lī*: *fād-ingness*, n.

fade, v. *fāy* [AS. *fagan*, to join], in OE., to suit; to fit, to answer the purpose intended: *fād-g'ing*, imp. *fād-ged*, pp. *fād-ged*.

facies, n. plu. *fā-sēs* [L. *facies*, dress or sediment], sediment; sediment or settlings: *fā-cal*, a. *-kal*, relating to excrement.

facula, n. *fā-kū-lā*, *faculent*, *faculance*—see under *facula*.

fairy, n. *fā-ī* [see *fairy*], the realm or world of the fairies; fairyland.

fat, v. *fag* [from *flag*, to become flaccid, to be weary], to work hard and slavishly; to make a drudge of any one; to become weary; to tire out; to fall in strength: n. a hard worker under another; a school-boy who is the forced drudge of an elder pupil: *fag-ging*, imp. *-g*: n. laborious drudgery: *fag-ged*, pp. *fā-g*: *fat* and [the *fat-end*, the end which *fags* or hangs loose], the remnant of cloth; the refuse or inferior part of anything; the untwisted end of a rope: *to fat out*, to untwist; to loose.

fagot, *fagot*, n. *fā-gōt* [F. *fagot*; cf. It. *fagotto*], a bundle of sticks bound together for use, as fuel, &c.: a term of opprobrium or reproach among the lower classes to children and women; an old shrivelled woman: v. to form into fagots: adj. nominal; & titious, as a soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing; applied to the vote of a non-resident elector—now usually restricted to a vote on a qualification created to promote party purposes: *fag-ot'ing*, imp. *-g*: *fag-ot'ed*, pp.

fahlers, n. *fā-lērs*, or *fahlors*, n. *fā-lōr* [Ger. *fahl*, uncoloured; *erz*, ore], grey copper-ore; the type of a family of minerals containing copper; tetrahedrite, which see under *tetrahedron*.

Fahrenheit, n. *fā-rē-nī-t* [the name of the inventor 1724-1793], the name given to a thermometer-scale in which the freezing-point of water is marked 32°, and the boiling-point 212°.

faience, n. *fā-yāns* [F. *faïence*—from *Faenza*, in Italy, where first made], a rich kind of painted earthenware.

fakes or *fakes*, n. plu. *fāks*; a Scottish miner's term for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones—see *fake* 1.

fail, v. *fāl* [F. *faillir*, to err, to fail—from L. *fallō*, to weave], to neglect to add or supply; to disappoint; to fail short; to become deficient; to decay or

decline; not to succeed in a design; to be entirely wanting; to become weaker; to desert; to become bankrupt; in OE., to deceive: n. omission; non-performance: *fāl-ing*, imp. *-n*: a fault; a weakness; an imperfection or defect: *fāl'ed*, pp. *fāl'ed*: *fāl'ingly*, ad. *-lī*: *failure*, n. *fāl-ūr*, an unsuccessful attempt; deficiency; omission; total defect; decay; insolvency.—SYN. of 'failing n.': failure; frailty; foible; infirmity; fault; deficiency; lapse; omission; non-performance; decay; defect.

fall, a. *fāl* [Gael. *fāl*, a sod], in Scot., a green sod of earth: *fāl-dike*, a dike or wall of turf.

faillie, n. *fāl* [F.], a soft, inexpensive silk material used for evening dresses, and for trimmings of bonnets, &c.

faîn, a. *fān* [AS. *fægen*, glad; cf. OH. Ger. *fehmen*, to rejoice; Icel. *fegninn*, glad], glad to do; eager; obliged or compelled: in OE., joyful; glad: ad. gladly: *faînness*, n. state of being faîn or desirous to do: *faîn'ing*, a. in OE., expressive of desire.

faîn'ant, a. *fā-nān'g* [F.—from *faire*, to do, and *naïnt*, nothing], do-nothing; sluggish—originally said of the later Merovingian kings of France, who were completely at the will of the Maîtres du Palais: n. a do-nothing; a sluggard: *faîn'ance*, *faîn'antise*, n. *-āns*, *-āntise*, slothfulness; inactivity.

faint, a. *fānt* [OF. *faint*, *feint*, feigned—from *feindre*, to feign], weak; exhausted; inclined to swoon; not bright, as a colour; not loud; timorous; cowardly; slight or imperfect, as a faint resemblance, a faint smell; feeble, as a faint resistance: v. to waste away quickly; to swoon; to be weak; to become weary; to become senseless and motionless; to sink into dejection; to lose courage; in OE., to cause to faint: *fānt'ing*, imp. *-g*: adj. languishing; sinking: n. temporary loss of motion and sensation: *fānt'ed*, pp. *fānt'ingly*, ad. *-lī*: *fānt'ish*, a. somewhat faint: *fānt'ishness*, n. state of being somewhat faint: *fānt'ly*, ad. *-lī*: *fānt'ness*, n. feebleness; want of strength: *fānt'hearted*, a. *-hīrt'ed*: yielding to fear; dejected; timorous: *fānt'heart'*, adly, ad. *-hī*: *fānt'heart'edness*, n. *fāints*, n. plu. *fānts*, the impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky; the weak or impure remains of the whisky-stuff.

fair, a. *fār* [AS. *fæger*, beautiful; cf. Icel. *fagr*, bright], beautiful; free from any dark hue; white; spotless; favourable; fine, as weather; prosperous; frank; civil; just; equitable; used in a slightly depreciatory sense, as a *fair copy*—that is, one not particularly good: n. the female sex; in OE., for 'fairness': ad. openly: *fāir'y*, ad. justly; good in some degree; completely: *fāir'ness*, n. the quality of being fair; equity; freedom from spots or blemishes; beauty; candour; freedom from disguise: *fāir'ish*, a. *-ish*, reasonably or moderately fair: *fāir'ly*, ad. *-lī*: the fair sex, the female sex: a fair field, open space for action or operation; freedom from obstructions: *fāir-spoken*, bland; civil; courteous: *fāir'shed*, having light hair: *fāir'way*, n. the navigable part of a river: to bid fair, to be likely to keep fair, to be on good terms: to speak fair, to address with courtesy and frankness: *fāir-play*, just and impartial treatment: *fāir* and *square*, honest; straightforward; in a just manner.—SYN. of 'fair a.': reasonable; moderate; middling; candid; open; ingenuous; clear; honest; direct; impartial; unblemished; handsome; cloudless; propitious; favourable; upright; pleasing; distinct; legible.

fair, n. *fār* [OF. *feire*, a market held on a holiday—from L. *feriæ*, holidays], a market held at stated periods: *fāir'ing*, *fāir'ing*, a present bought at a fair.

faïry, n. *fā-ī* [OF. *faerie*, enchantment—from *fae*, an elf, a fairy—see *fay*], an imaginary good or bad being, said to influence the fate of men: adj. of or pert. to fairies: *fāir'y-like*, like a fairy: *fāir'y-land*, the supposed abode of the fairies: *fāir'y-rings*, scorched circles, or circles of greener grass, frequently found in pasture-lands in Great Britain, the cause of an underground fungus, scorched when the fungus are in growth, and green when they are dead: *fāir'y-shrimp*, a beautiful species of phyllopod, found in fresh-water ponds: *fāir'y-stones*, the flinty fossil sea-urchins found in the chalk of the south of England; concretionary nodules of clay found in streams and river-courses.

faith, n. *fāth* [OF. *feid*—from L. *fides*, trust, faith—from *fido*, I trust], belief; trust; confid-

eye; **view**; **eyesight**, *n.* **view**; **observation**: the sense of seeing; **eyecore**, *n.* something offensive to the sight: in the eye of the wind, in the position of direct opposition to it: to have an eye to, to be on the look out in a certain direction: to keep an eye on, to observe closely; to watch strictly: under the eye, under close inspection or observation: with an eye to, looking closely and narrowly towards a thing, particularly with a view to personal advan-

tago; **eyelid**, *n.* **l'œil** [F. *œil*, a glance, a leer—from *œil*, the eye] in *OE.*, a glance of the eye.

eyot, *n.* **l'île** or **île** [AS. *ȝet*, dim. of *ey* or *ig*, an island], a little island in a river or lake; usually written *ait*.

eyre, *n.* **dr** [OF. *etire*, a journey—from *L. iter*, a journey—gen. *itineris*, of a journey], in *law*, a journey in circuit of certain judges.

eyrie or **eyry**, *n.* **l'ert** or **êrt**—see *asrie*.

F

f, **F**, **f**, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, forming one of the consonants; a labio-dental letter. **fa**, **fā**, *n.* **music**, the fourth sound in the scale of the sol-fa notation—*F*.

fabaceous, *a.* **fā-bā-shūs** [mid. *L. fabaceus*—from *L. faba*, a bean], bean-like; pert to a bean.

Fabian, *a.* **fā-bī-dā**, applied to tactics, or to a policy of careful waiting and watching without any positive conflict, in order to weary out an opponent, or take advantage of his errors—so named from Quintus Fabius Maximus, the Roman general (d. 203 B.C.).

fable, *n.* **fā-bl** [F. *fable*—from *L. fabula*, a story], a short tale or story intended to instruct or amuse, the incidents of which are improbable; an idle story; a falsehood: **v.** to write fiction; to tell falsehoods: to feign: **fā-bīd**, *imp.* **-bīng**: **adj.** dealing in fables: **fabled**, *pp.* **fā-bīd**: **adj.** feigned; celebrated in fables: **fā-bler**, *n.* one who: **fā-bulist, *n.* **fā-bū-līst**, a writer of fables: **fā-bulous**, *a.* **-lūs**, full of fables, pretended or feigned: **fā-bulously**, *adv.* **-lūsly**: **fā-bulousness**, *n.* **fā-bū-līs**, *v.* **-līs**, to compose fables; to write or speak in fable: **fā-bulising**, *imp.*: **fā-bulised**, *pp.* **-līst**—*SYN.* of 'fable *n.*': parable; allegory; fiction; fabrication; novel; romance; story; tale; apologue; untruth; invention.**

fabliau, *n.* **fā-bī-lā**, **fabliaux**, *n. plu.* **fā-bī-lāz** [F.], a metrical tale of the trouvères or early French poets.

fabrie, *n.* **fā-bī-rīk** [F. *fabrique*—from *L. fabrica*, the art or trade of an artisan, a workshop—from *faber*, a worker in metal, &c.], a building; the structure of anything; texture: **fabricate**, *v.* **fā-bī-rī-kā** [L. *fabricatus*, constructed], to invent; to devise falsely; to frame; to construct: **fā-bī-rī-cāting**, *imp.*: **fā-bī-rī-cāted**, *pp.*: **fā-bī-rī-cātor**, *n.* **-tēr**, one who: **fā-bī-rī-cā-tion**, *n.* **-kā-shūn** [F.—L.], the act of framing or constructing; that which is framed or invented; a falsehood; forgery.—*SYN.* of 'fabrie': structure; construction; edifice; workmanship; framework—of 'fabrication'—see under *fable*.

facade, *n.* **fā-sād** [F. *façade*, the front—from *It. facciata*, the front of a building—from *faccia*, the face—from *L. faciem*, the face], the front of a building.

face, *n.* **fās** [F. *face*—from *L. faciem*, a face, a visage], the front or surface of anything; appearance; the countenance; look; visible state of affairs; freedom from bashfulness or confusion; boldness; presence or sight, as before the face: **v.** to meet in front; to meet and oppose with firmness; to cover with an additional surface; to make a false appearance; to stand opposite to: **fā-cīng**, *imp.* fronting or opposite: **a.** a thin covering placed in front for improvement or strength or for ornament: **fā-cīngs**, *n. plu.* the movements of soldiers to make a front, to the right, to the left, &c.; the collars, lappets, cuffs, &c., of a regimental uniform, which are of distinctive colours: **faced**, *pp.* **fāst**: **faceless**, *a.* without a face: **fā-cīngly**, *adv.* **-līs**: to set one's face against, to oppose: to make faces, **fā-cēs**, to distort the face: **face to face**, in immediate presence: to face the enemy, to meet him in front with determination: to face it out, to maintain confidently and without change of colour, generally in a bad sense, to pass through the ordeal of a disagreeable personal interview with courage: **facet**, *n.* **fā-sīt** [F. *facette*, a little face], a little face; a small surface, as of a crystal or a cut gem: **faceted**, *a.* having numerous small surfaces or faces, as cut gems: **facial**, *a.* **fā-shī-āl** [L. *facies*, the face], of or pert. to the face: **facial angle**, the angle formed by two lines, one drawn horizontally from the nostrils to the ear, and the other upwards from

the nostrils to the most prominent part of the forehead: **facies**, *n.* **fā-shī-ēs** [L.], in *anat.* **hūs**, any common resemblance or aspect among the rocks, plants, animals, or fossils of any area or epoch.

facetious, *a.* **fā-sē-shūs** [F. *facetieux*, facetious—from *L. facetia*, witty or clever things—from *L. facetus*, courteous, witty; cf. *It. facetto*], sprightly with wit and good-humour; gay; full of pleasantry; jocular: **facetiously**, *adv.* **-līs**: **facetiousness**, *n.* **-nēs**, pleasantry; sportive humour: **face'tis**, *n. plu.* **-shīz** [L.], witticisms in speaking or writing—*SYN.* of 'facetious': jocose; sportive, merry, pleasant; witty.

facial—see under *face*.

facile, *a.* **fā-sī-lē** [F. *facile*—from *L. facilis*, easy], easily persuaded; flexible; yielding; not difficult: **facility**, *n.* **fā-sī-lī-tī** [F. *facilité*—L.], ease or readiness in performing; the means by which performance is rendered easy; dexterity; pliancy; readiness in compliance, in a bad sense: **facilities**, *n.* **fā-sī-lī-nēs**, easiness to be persuaded or overruled: **facilitate**, *v.* **fā-sī-lī-tāt**, to make easy or less difficult; to lessen the labour of: **facilitating**, *imp.*: **facilitated**, *pp.*: **facilitā-tion**, *n.* **-fā-shūn**: **facilities**, *n. plu.* **-līs**, the means by which the doing is rendered easier; convenient advantages.—*SYN.* of 'facility': ease; easiness; expertness; readiness; affability; condescension; complaisance; ductility.

facings, *n.* **fā-sīngs**—see under *face*.

facinorous, *a.* **fā-sī-nō-rīs** [L. *facinorosus*, criminal, vicious—from *facinus*, a crime], in *OE.*, wicked; criminal; vicious.

facistolans, *n.* **fāktī-lāns** [Ger. *fackel*, a torch; *tanz*, a dance], a torchlight procession held at some German courts on the occasion of a marriage of one of the royal family.

facsimile, *n.* **fā-sī-mī-lē** [L. *fac*, make; *factus*, made; *similis*, like], an exact copy or likeness; an accurate imitation of an original.

fact, *n.* **fakt** [L. *factum*, a thing done—from *facere*, to do; cf. *F. fait*, a fact], anything which is done; an event; a deed; a reality; truth: **in fact**, in reality, as opposed to supposition: **matter-of-fact**, prosaic or material, as opposed to fanciful or poetical.—*SYN.* of 'fact': act; performance; incident; occurrence; circumstance; situation.

faction, *n.* **fāktī-shūn** [F. *faction*—from *L. factiōem*, a making, a sliding with any one—from *facere*, to make or do], a party in turbulent or disloyal opposition; a cabal; dissension: **factionist**, *n.* one who acts unscrupulously in opposition: **factious**, *a.* **-shūs**, turbulent; pert; to or given to faction: **factiously**, *adv.* **-līs**: **factiousness**, *n.* disposition to raise opposition on frivolous grounds.—*SYN.* of 'faction': combination; party; clique; junto; conspiracy; plot.

factitious, *a.* **fāktī-tī-shūs** [L. *factitius*, made by art, artificial—from *facere*, to make], artificial; made by art; not natural: **factiti'ously**, *adv.* **-līs**: **factitiousness**, *n.*

factitive, *a.* **fāktī-tī-tī** [L. *factitus*, made or done frequently—from *facere*, made, done], applied to a verb in which the action expressed produces some change in the object, as, 'He made the water wine.'

factor, *n.* **fāktēr** [F. *facteur*; L. *factor*, a maker or doer—from *facere*, to make], an agent employed by merchants or proprietors to do business for them, or to sell their goods on commission; in *Scot.*, a land-steward; in *arith.*, a multiplier or multiplicand; one of the parts which multiplied together produce a product: **factorage**, *n.* **-āz**, the allowance or commission given to a factor: **fact'orship**, *n.* the business of a factor: **factory**, *n.* **fāktēr-ī**, a place

māle, **māt**, **fār**, **lāle**: **mēle**, **mēl**, **hēr**; **pīne**, **pīn**; **nōle**, **nōl**, **mōve**;

extractum carnis, êks-trâk-tûm kâr-nis [L. extract of flesh], extract of meat.

extradition, n. êks-trâ-dî-sh'ân [F. *extradition*—from L. *extraditionem*], from *ex*, out of; *traditio*, a delivering up, a surrender; the delivering up by one government to another of any subject who has fled from justice: *extradite, v. êks-trâ-dî*, to deliver up to one country by another, a subject of the former who is a fugitive from justice, generally according to treaty and under certain formalities: *ex'traditing*, imp.: *ex'tradited, pp. -dî-téd*.

extrados, n. êks-trâ-dôs [F. *extrados*—from L. *extrus*, on the outside, and P. *dos*, I dorsum, the back], the exterior curve of an arch.

extra-judicial, extra-mundane, extra-mural, &c.—see under *extra*.

extraneous, n. êks-trâ-nê-us [L. *extraneus*, external, outward—from *extrus*, without], foreign; not belonging to a thing; without or beyond a thing: *extraneously, ad. -ly*: *extraneity, n. êks-trâ-nê-î-ti*, state of being foreign; state of being without or beyond a thing.

extraordinary, n. êks-trôr-dî-nê-r-i, also *êks-trôr-dî-nê-r-i* [F. *extraordinaire*—from L. *extraordinarius*, out of the common order—from *extra*, beyond; *ordo*, arrangement, order], beyond ordinary or usual; uncommon; remarkable; special: *extraordinarily, ad. -r-i-ly*, in a manner out of the common method and order; remarkably; in an uncommon degree: *extraordinary, n. plu. -r-i-is*, unusual things.

extraught, v. êks-trôut, in OE, the old pp. of *extrahere*; extracted; sprung from; descended.

extravagant, n. êks-trâ-vâ-gâ-nî [F. *extravagant*—from L. *extravagantem*—from L. *extrâ*, without or beyond; *vagina*, wandering—*id.*, wandering out of proper bounds], excessive; wasteful; unreasonable; vainly expensive; not within ordinary limits of truth or probability: *extravagantly, ad. -ly*: *extravagance, n. -gâns* [F.—L.], excess in anything; a going beyond the limits of strict truth or probability; also *extravagancy, n. -sî*: *extravagants, n. plu.* certain decretal epistles or constitutions of the popes: *extravagantia, n. -gâ-nî-tâ* [It.], an unusual or irregular piece of music, a burlesque on the stage.—SYN. of 'extravagance': excess; probability; wideness; irregularity; profusion; waste; dissipation; extravagance; violence; bombast—of 'extravagant': prodigal; lavish; profuse; irregular; unrestrained; wild; uncontrolled.

extravasate, v. êks-trâ-vâ-sî [L. *extrâ*, without, and *vas*, any kind of vessel, with term. -*ate*: cf. F. *extravaser*], to let or flow out of the proper vessels, as blood out of veins: *extravasating, imp.*: *extravasated, pp.*: *ad.*, forced out of the arteries, veins, &c., as the blood by which the skin is discoloured in bruises: *extravasation, n. -vâ-sh'ân* [F.—L.], the act of flowing out of the proper ducts or vessels, as blood into the surrounding tissues; the effusion of the blood after the rupture of a vessel.

extract, n. êks-trêf [Norm. F. *estrate*], in OE, *extrahion*.

extreme, n. êks-trêm [F. *extrême*—from L. *extrémus*, the outermost, last], farthest; outermost; utmost; most violent; highest in degree; most pressing; rigorous; strict: *n. that part which terminates*: *utmost point*: *extremes, n. plu. -trêm-s*, what are farthest distant from each other: *extremely, ad. -ly*: *extremity, n. -trêm-î-ti* [F. *extrémité*], the utmost point; the verge; the greatest rigour or violence; necessity; the utmost distress: *extremities, n. plu. -î-ti*, the parts most remote from the middle; limbs as opposed to the trunk or head: *extremism, n. êks-trêm-î-zm*, an attitude of extremes on any subject: *extremist, n. -î-st*, one who holds an attitude of extremes; a radical: *extreme unction*—see *unction*—SYN. of 'extremity': border; extreme: termination; close; end; limit.

extricate, v. êks-trî-kî [L. *extricare*, disentangled—*from ex*, out of; *tricare*, trifles, hindrances], to free from difficulties or perplexities; to disentangle; to set free: *extricating, imp.*: *extricated, pp.*: *extricable, n. -kî-bî*, that may be extricated: *extricably, ad. -bî*: *extrication, n. -kî-sh'ân*, a freeing from perplexities; disentanglement—SYN. of 'extricate': to disengage; relieve; set free; disembarass; evolve.

extrinsec, n. êks-trîn-sêk, also *extrin'sical, n. -sî-kîl* [F. *extrinsecque*, outward—from L. *extrinsecus*, from without, on the outside—from *exter*, outward; *secus*,

by, beside, or simply 'aside'], without, but yet near to; external; outward; not contained in or belonging to a body: *extrin'sically, ad. -l-i*.

extrorse, n. êks-trôrs, also *extror'sal, n. -trôr'sâl* [L. *extrâ*, on the outside; *orsus*, beginning, commencing], in bot., applied to anthers in which the slit through which the pollen escapes is towards the outside of the flower, and not, as usual, towards the pistil.

extrude, v. êks-trôd [L. *extrûdere*, to thrust out or forth—*from ex*, out of; *trûdo*, I thrust], to thrust out; to expel; to force or press out: *extruding, imp.*: *extruded, pp.*: *extrusion, n. -trô-sh'ân* [L. *extrûsio*, thrust out], the act of thrusting or driving out; expulsion.

exuberant, n. êks-û-bêr-ânt [L. *exuberantem*, being in great abundance—*from ex*, out of; *uber*, fruitful, fertile; cf. F. *exuberant*], pteous in a high degree; luxuriant; over-abundant: *exu'berantly, ad. -l-i*: *exu'berance, n. -dâs* [F.—L.], also *exu'berancy, n. -dî-sî*, an overflowing quantity; superfluous abundance; richness; luxuriance.—SYN. of 'exuberance': excess; abundance; plenty; copiousness; rankness; overflow; overgrowth; wantonness; superfluity.

exude, v. êks-ûd [L. *exûdere*, to sweat out—from *ex*, out of; *sûdo*, I sweat], to discharge the moisture or juices of an animal or a plant through its skin or surface; to flow from a living body through an opening or incision: *exuding, imp.*: *exuded, pp.*: *exudation, n. -û-dâ-sh'ân*, a discharge of moisture from animal bodies or from plants; that which has been exuded.

exult, v. êks-ûlt [F. *exultier*; L. *exultare*, to leap and frisk about—from *ex*, out of, and *sulto*, freq. of *salto*, I leap], to leap or dance, as for joy; to rejoice exceedingly; to be glad above measure; to triumph: *exulting, imp.*: *ad.*, rejoicing greatly: *exulted, pp.*: *exultation, n. -ûl-tâ-sh'ân* [F.—L.], the act or state of rejoicing greatly; great gladness; triumph: *exultant, a. -dânt*, rejoicing triumphantly: *exultingly, ad. -l-i*.

exustion, n. êks-ûst-yûn [L. *exustionem*, a consuming by fire—from *ex*, out of, *ustus*, burnt], the act of burning or consuming by fire.

exuvie, n. plu. êks-û-rî-ê [L. *exuvie*, things laid aside or taken off from the body], things of any kind cast off and left; cast-off skins, shells, &c., of animals; in geol., all fossil animal matter or fragments of animals of any description: *exuviation, n. -û-sh'ân*, in zool., the process by which animals, such as the crustaceans, serpents, &c., throw off their old coverings and assume new ones: *exutive, a. êks-û-tî-ve*, in bot., applied to seeds wanting the usual integumentary coverings.

eyalet, n. â-yâ-lê-t—see *villayet*.

eyas, n. î-tâs [F. *niais*, simple; originally meant, 'caught in the nest'—from *nidus*, a nest], a young hawk just taken from the nest, and not able to prey for itself.

eye, n. t [AS. *éage*: cf. Icel. *auga*; OH Ger. *ouga*; Goth. *auço*], the organ of sight or vision; sight; view; notice; observation; a small loop or ring; a bud; a very small perforation: *v. to watch or keep in view*; to watch narrowly: *eyeling, imp. -îng*: *eyed, pp. id.*: *adj.*, having eyes: *eyen* or *eyne, n. -î-n*, in OE, eyes; the plu. of *eye*: *eyer, n. -î-er*, one who: *eyeless, a.* without eyes: *eyeglass, n.* a single spectacle or prepared disc of glass to assist the sight: *eye-servant, n.* one who works only when watched: *eye-service, n.* service only under the eye of a master: *eye-stone, n.* name given to those varieties of circle agate which show, in the centre, a spot or spots more highly coloured than the concentric layers: *eye-tooth, n.* one of the two pointed teeth of the upper jaw, one under each eye: *eyewitness, n.* one who sees the thing done; one who has seen: *eyeball, n.* the ball or apple of the eye: *eyebright, n.* a plant of a bitter taste; the euphrasy, formerly used for diseased eyes—see *euphrasy*: *eyebrow, n.* the brow or hairy arch above the eye: *eyelash, n.* the line of hair that edges the eyelid: *eyolet, n. -î-let*, or *eyalet-hole* [F. *œillet*], a little eye—from OF. *œil*—from L. *oculus*, the eye; a small hole or perforation to receive a lace or cord, also to admit light: *eyelid, n.* the movable cover which opens or closes the eyeball: *eyepiece, n.* in a telescope or microscope, the lens or lenses with which the image is viewed and magnified: *eye-salve, n.* ointment for the eyes: *eye-shot, n.* a sudden glance of the

côte, boy, fût; pure, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

extrapolate, a. *eks-tsip-ü-lät* [L. *ex*, without; *stipula*, a stalk or stem] in bot., destitute of stipules.
exsude and **exsudation**, old spellings of *exude* and *exudation*—see *exude*.

exsufflate, a. *eks-süf-li-kät* [mid. L. *exsufflare*, to blow at; to despire] in *OE.*, blown or puffed out; empty; contemptible.

extant, a. *eks-tänt* [L. *exstantem*, projecting—from *ex*, out of; *stans*, standing] in existence; not destroyed or lost.

extemporaneous, a. *eks-tem-pö-rä-ni-üs* [mid. L. *extemporeneus*—from L. *ex*, out of; *tempus*, time, *tempora*, times; cf. Sp. *extemporaneo*, extemporaneous] done or uttered without preparation; unpremeditated; not having the aid of MS.: **extemporaneously**, ad. *-ly*: **extemporaneousness**, n.: **extemp'orary**, a. *-rär-i*, unpreparedly: without preparation; sudden: **extemp'orally**, ad. *-ly*: **extempore**, ad. *eks-tem-pö-rä* [L. *ex*, *tempore*] on the spur of the moment; without preparation; without the aid of MS.: **extemp'orate**, v. *-rär-i*, to speak without preparation; to improvise: **extemp'orating**, imp.: **extemp'orised**, pp. *-rär-id*: **extemp'oriser**, n. *-rär-iz-r*, one who.

extend, v. *eks-tënd* [L. *extendere*, to spread out; *extensus*, spread out—from *ex*, out of; *tendo*, I pull or stretch; cf. *l. extendere*; F. *étendre*] to stretch in any direction, to any distance; to enlarge or increase; to diffuse; to reach; to impart: **extend-ing**, imp.: **extended**, pp.: **adj.** spread; expanded: **extend edly**, ad. *-ly*: **extend er**, n. he or that which extends: **extendible**, a. *-tënd-i-bl*, capable of being stretched out or enlarged: **extendible**, a. *eks-tënd-i-bl* [L. *extensus*, stretched out] that may be extended: **extendibility**, n. *-bül-i-ti*, the capacity of being extended: **extendible**, a. *-sibl*, capable of being extended: **extension**, n. *-tënd-shän* [F.—L.] the act of enlarging or stretching out; enlargement; an essential property of bodies, because they must occupy a part of space however small; in *logic*, the number of objects which a term includes: **extensive**, a. *-siv*, large, wide: **extensively**, ad. *-ly*: **extensiveness**, n. state of being extensive; largeness; wideness: **extensor**, n. *-sör*, in *anat.*, a muscle which serves to extend or straighten a joint: **extent**, n. *eks-tënd* [L. *extensus*, stretched out], the space or degree to which a thing is extended; compass; size; in *OE.*, extended: **extension** lectures, systematic lectures on various subjects in connection with a university.—*SYN.* of 'extend': to increase; expand; widen; dilate; distend; stretch.

extenuate, v. *eks-tän-ü-ät* [L. *extenuatus*, made very thin—from *ex*, out of; *tenuatus*, made thin—from *tenuis*, thin] to lessen; to diminish; to palliate, as a fault or crime; to mitigate: **extenuating**, imp.: **adj.** lessening; diminishing: **extenuated**, pp.: **extenuat'ingly**, ad. *-ly*: **extenuat'ion**, n. *-tär*, one who: **extenuat'ion**, n. *-ä-shän* [F.—L.] the act of representing any fault or crime less than it is; palliation: **extenuat'ory**, a. *-tär-i*, that extenuates or palliates.—*SYN.* of 'extenuate': to palliate; hide; cover; conceal.

exterior, a. *eks-tär-i-ör* [OF. *extérieur*, the exterior—from L. *exterior*, outer—from *exterus*, on the outside, strange] outward: external; relating to the outside or outer surface: n. the outer surface; that which is external: **exteriorly**, ad. *-ly*: *-tär-i-ti*, the quality of being exterior; outwardness; surface: **exteriorly**, ad. *-ly*, externally: **exterior's**, n. plu. *-erz*, outward parts of a thing; external deportment or forms: **exterior slope**, in *mil.*, the surface of the parapet which faces the ditch.—*SYN.* of 'exterior a.': external; outward; extraneous; extrinsic; foreign; outside.

exterminate, v. *eks-tär-mi-nät* [L. *exterminatus*, driven out or away—from *ex*, out of; *terminus*, a limit] to destroy utterly; to root out; to eradicate: **exterminating**, imp.: **adj.** destroying utterly; eradicating: **exterminated**, pp.: **adj.** utterly destroyed; eradicated: **exterminat'or**, n. *-tär*, he or that which exterminates: **exterminat'ion**, n. *-nä-shän* [F.—L.] total destruction; eradication: **exterminat'ive**, n. *-tär-iv*, that exterminates or utterly destroys: **exterminat'ory**, a. *-tär-i*, tending or serving to destroy totally: **exterminat'ive**, v. *-min*, in *OE.*, to exterminate; to destroy utterly: **extermin'ing**, imp.: **extermin'ed**, pp. *-min-d*.

external, a. *eks-tär-näl* [L. *externus*, outward; cf. F. *externe*], outward; not within; visible; foreign;

external, n. plu. *-nälz*, the outward parts; outward forms or rites: **external'ly**, ad. *-ly*: *ex* 'ternal-ity, n. *-näl-i-ti*, state of being external: **extern**, a. *eks-tär-n*, in *OE.*, outward; visible; coming from without.

extraterritoriality, n. *eks-tär-ter-i-ör-i-äl-i-ti* [L. *ex*, out of, and Eng. *territory*] in diplomacy, the right possessed by the representatives of foreign powers to live in the country to which they are accredited under the laws of the country to which they belong.

extinct, a. *eks-tink't* [L. *extinctus*, put out; quenched—see *extinguish*], quenched; put out; being at an end; no longer existing: **extinction**, n. *-tink-shän* [F.—L.] the act of putting out; the state of being quenched or suppressed: **extincted**, a. *-tink't-ed*, in *OE.*, extinguished.

extine, n. *eks-tin* [L. *exter*, on the outside] in bot., the outer covering of the pollen-grain; primine.

extinguish, v. *eks-tink-gesh* [L. *extinguere*, to put out, to quench—from *ex*, out of; *stinguo*, I put out, I quench], to put out; to destroy; to suppress; to put an end to: **extin'guishing**, imp.: **extin'guished**, pp. *-gish-t*, put out; quenched; suppressed: **extin'guisher**, n. he or that which extinguishes; that which puts out a candle: **extin'guishable**, a. *-ä-bl*, that may be quenched or suppressed.

extirpate, v. *eks-tär-pät* [L. *extirpatus*, plucked up by the stem or root—from *ex*, out of; *stirps*, a root], to root out; to destroy wholly; to remove completely; to exterminate: **extirpating**, imp.: **extirpated**, pp.: **adj.** rooted out; totally destroyed: **extirpator**, n. *-tär*, one who, or the thing which: **extirpable**, a. *-p-ä-bl*, that may be rooted out: **extirpation**, n. *-p-ä-shän* [F.—L.] total destruction; the act of rooting out: **extirpatory**, a. *-p-ä-tär-i*, that roots out or destroys: **extirp.**, v. *eks-tär-p*, in *OE.*, to root out; to eradicate: **extirp'ing**, imp.: **extirp'ed**, pp. *-tär-p*—*SYN.* of 'extirpate': to eradicate; destroy; root out; pull up; pluck up; expel.

extol, v. *eks-töl* [L. *extollere*, to raise up or elevate—from *ex*, out of; *tollō*, I raise], to praise highly; to laud; to celebrate in words: **extol'ing**, imp.: **extolled**, pp. *-töld*: **extol'er**, n. one who.—*SYN.* of 'extol': to praise; applaud; magnify; commend; laud; glorify; approve.

extort, v. *eks-tör* [L. *extorere*, twisted or wrenched out—from *ex*, out of; *torere*, turned about, twisted—from *torqueo*, I twist], to wrest or wring from; to draw from by force; to gain from by violence, threats, or injustice: **adj.** in *OE.*, extorted: **extort'ing**, imp.: **extorted**, pp. drawn from by compulsion: **extort'ive**, a. *-tör-iv*, tending to draw from by compulsion: **extort'er**, n. one who: **extort'ioner**, n. *-tör-shän-er*, one who practises extortion: **extortion**, n. *-shän* [OF. *extortion*—L.] the act or practice of wresting from; oppressive exaction; rapacity—generally said of money: **extortion'ary**, a. *-tär-i*, practising extortion: **extortion'ate**, a. *-tär-i-ät*, **extort'ionist**, n. one who.

extra, *eks-trä* [L. *extra*, on the outside, without] a common prefix, denoting 'above or beyond usual'; in excess; additional; out of: **extra-parochial**, beyond the limits of any parish: **extra-judicial**, out of ordinary court procedure: **extra**, a. beyond what is usual, or has been agreed upon; additional, as *extra work*, *extra hours*; **extra quantity**: **ex'tra**, n. plu. *-träs*, things in addition to what is due or expected: **extra-axillary**, *-äks-ä-lär-i*, in bot., removed from the axil of the leaf, as in the case of some buds: **extra-mundane**, *-münd-nä* [L. *mundus*, the world], beyond the limits of the material world: **extra-mural**, *-nä-räl* [L. *murus*, a wall], without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city, or of a university: **extra-professional**, not within the usual limits of professional business or habits. *Note*.—When *extra* is employed as a prefix, a hyphen is usually placed between it and the word.

extract, v. *eks-träkt* [L. *extractus*, drawn out or forth—from *ex*, out of; *trahere*, drawn or dragged—from *traho*, I draw], to draw out; to take out or from; to select: n. *eks-träkt*, that which is drawn out or from something else; a selection, as from a book; a tincture evaporated to a paste; a decoction: in *OE.*, descent: **extract'ing**, imp. *-träkt'ing*: **extract'ed**, pp.: **adj.** drawn or taken out: **extract'ible**, a. *-tär-i-bl*, that may be extracted: **extract'or**, n. *-tär-ör*, that which extracts: **extract'ion**, n. *-shän* [F.—L.] the act of drawing out or from; birth; lineage; descent: **extract'ive**, a. *-tär-iv*, that may be extracted:

mate, mat, fär, läto; méte, mët, hér; plne, pln; nöte, not, nötes;

who: exploration, *n.* *-shā* [F.—L.], close search; strict examination: explorer, *a.* *-d-ér-l*, serving to explore; searching out.—SYN. of 'explore': to search; examine; investigate; inspect; scrutinise; seek; penetrate.

explosion, explosive—see under **explode**.

exponent, v. *eks-pō-nēnt* [L. *exponentem*, putting or setting out from *ex*, out of; *pōno*, I put or set], in *arith.* or *alg.*, the number or figure placed at the upper part on the right of a figure or letter to indicate the power to which it is to be raised, thus, *b²*, *3³*—or the root of a quantity, thus, *b²*, *3³*; the representative of a party, as setting forth their views; one who expounds the views of another: **exponential, a.** *-nēn-shāl*, pert. to exponents, or certain curves or equations, &c.

export, v. *eks-pōrt* [F. *exporter*—from L. *exportare*, to carry out, to convey away—from *ex*, out of; *porto*, I carry], to carry or send produce or goods out of a country, either by land or by water, in course of trade: **exporting, imp.**: **exported, pp.**: **adj.** carried out of a country in the regular course of traffic: **exporter, n.** one who 'exportable, *a.* *-d-ēn*, that may be exported: **exportation, n.** *-pōr-tā-shān* [F.—L.], the act of conveying goods from one country to another, as by a merchant or trader: **export, n.** *eks-pōrt*, an article or commodity carried out of one country to another in the regular course of traffic.

expose, v. *eks-pōz* [F. *exposer*, to expose, to lay out—from L. *ex*; OF. *poser*, to set, to place; L. *exponere*, put or set out—from *ex*, out of; *ponere*, put or place—] from *pōno*, I place], to set out to public view; to exhibit; to disclose; to lay open; to make bare; to put in danger; to offer for sale: **exposing, imp.**: **exposed, pp.** *-pōz*: **adj.** laid bare; unsheltered; uncovered; made public; offered for sale: **exposer, n.** one who: **exposure, n.** *-pōz-shūr*, the state of being laid open to danger or inconvenience; situation of a place in regard to the points of the compass, or to sun and air; the laying open the character or conduct of any one; the act of exposing anything: **exposition, n.** *-tā-shān* [F.—L.], a setting forth to public view; a laying open; an exhibition; an explanation or interpretation: **expositive, a.** *-pōz-ī-tīv*, also **expository, a.** *-tēr-l*, explanatory: **expositing, v.** *eks-pōz-ī-tīng*, to explain: **expositor, n.** *-tēr-l*, one who explains, interprets, or expounds.

expose, n. *eks-pōz-ēr* [F. *exposé*], an exposing of something previously concealed; a formal recital of facts; reasons for expiation.

expostulate, v. *eks-pōst-ū-lāt* [L. *expostulatus*, demanded urgently, found fault—from *ex*, out of; *postulatus*, required or demanded], to reason earnestly with, as on some impropriety of conduct; to remonstrate in a friendly manner: **expostulating, imp.**: **expostulated, pp.**: **expostulator, n.** *-tēr*, one who: **expostulation, n.** *-tā-shān*, the art of reasoning with a person with reference to his conduct: **expostulatory, a.** *-tā-tēr-l*, containing expostulation.

exposure—see under **expose**.

expound, v. *eks-pō-nd* [OF. *expundire*, to explain—from L. *expōnere*, to put or set out—from *ex*, out of; *pōno*, I set or place], to make clear; to explain; to lay open; to interpret: **expounding, imp.**: **expounded, pp.**: **expounder, n.** one who.

express, a. *eks-prēs* [OF. *expres*, plain, clear, on purpose—from L. *expressus*, squeezed out, represented—from *ex*, out of; *pressus*, pressed or sunk down—from *premo*, I press], plain; clear; given in direct terms; sent on a particular errand; intended for a particular purpose; copied, or resembling—applied to painting, sculpture, &c.: employed as a direct and speedy conveyance: used *adverbially* on purpose; for a particular end: *a.* any direct and fast conveyance; a messenger or vehicle sent for a particular purpose; a special message: *v.* to press or squeeze out; to declare in words; to utter; to represent; to denote: **expressing, imp.**: **expressed, pp.** *-prēs*: **adj.** squeezed out, as juice; uttered; set down in writing: **expressly, ad.** *-lī*, in direct terms; plainly: **expression, n.** *-prēsh-ān* [F.—L.], manner of utterance; mode of speech; declaration; a natural and lively representation of an object in painting or sculpture; the transient change which takes place in the permanent form of a face or figure while under the influence of various emotions; the modulation of the voice suited to the subject in music; the appearance

of the countenance; the representation of an algebraic quantity by its proper symbols: **expressiveness, a.** wanting in expression: **expressible, a.** *-prēs-ī-bī*, that may be squeezed out; that may be uttered: **expressibly, ad.** *-bī*: **expressive, a.** *-sīv*, serving to utter or represent; representing emphatically or clearly; significant: **expressively, ad.** *-lī*: **expressiveness, n.** the quality of being expressive: **expressiveness, n.** the quality of being expressive: **expressional, a.** *eks-prēsh-ān-l*, pert. to expression; having the power of expression; in the *fine arts*, setting forth precisely any conception or emotion: **expression, n.** *eks-prēsh-ūr*, in *OE.*, expression; utterance; form or likeness; impression: **express delivery, in the postal service**, immediate delivery by special messenger: **express ride**, a sporting-rifle in which are employed a large charge of powder and a light bullet, which give a very high initial velocity and a low trajectory, used especially in killing big game: **express train, formerly**, a train conveying passengers to a particular place without halt; *now*, a train running at very quick speed, and stopping only at a few important stations.—SYN. of 'express *v.*': to declare; testify; intimate; signify; squeeze out; extort; elicit; indicate; exhibit; designate—of 'expression': term; word; phrase; sentence; proposition; period; paragraph; indication; form; mode.

expropriate, v. *eks-prō-prī-dī-mīd* [L. *expropriatus*—from L. *ex*, out of; *proprius*, one's own], hold no longer as one's property; to make no longer one's own: **expropriation, n.** *-dī-shān* [F. *expropriation*, a taking; concession of a debtor's landed property], the act of holding no longer as one's own.

expulsion, n. *eks-pul-shān* [F. *expulsion*—from L. *expulsiōnem*, a driving out—from *ex*, out of; *pulsus*, driven], the act of expelling by authority, force, or violence; ejection: **expulsive, a.** *-sīv*, having the power of driving out: **expulse, v.** *eks-puls*, in *OE.*, to drive out; to expel.

expunge, v. *eks-pung* [L. *expungere*, to blot out—from *ex*, out of; *pungo*, I prick or puncture], to blot or wipe out; to efface; to obliterate: **expunging, imp.**: **adj.** blotting out; erasing: **expunged, pp.** *-pungd*.—SYN. of 'expunge': to erase; cancel; strike out; destroy.

expurgate, v. *eks-pūr-gāt* [L. *expurgatus*, purged quite, purified—from *ex*, out of; *purgatus*, cleansed—from *pargo*, I cleanse], to purify; to purge: **expurgating, imp.**: **expurgated, pp.**: **adj.** cleansed; purified: **expurgator, n.** *-gāt-ēr*, one who expurgates or purifies: **expurgation, n.** *-gāt-shān*, the act of cleansing or purifying: **expurgatorial, a.** *-tō-rī-d*, cleansing or freeing from blame: **expurgatory, a.** *-gāt-ēr*, serving to purify or cleanse: **Index Expurgatorius, in** *1648* *eks-pūr-gāt-ō-rī-us*, a list of works condemned by the R. Cath. Ch. as either heretical or dangerous to the Roman Catholic faith.

exquisite, a. *eks-kwi-tēt* [L. *exquisitus*, carefully sought out, excellent—from *ex*, out of; *quæritus*, sought or searched for—from *quæro*, I seek—*lī*, carefully sought out], perfect; complete; highly finished; capable of nice or delicate perception; very sensibly felt; nice; delicate; exact; extreme; as pain or pleasure: *n.* one nice or refined in dress; a top; a dandy: **exquisitely, ad.** *-lī*: **exquisite, n.** state of being exquisite; nicety; keenness.—SYN. of 'exquisite *a.*': refined; consummate; matchless; accurate; exceeding; extreme; keen; fastidious.

exsanguine, a. *eks-sāng-wīn-ēs*, also **exsanguineous, a.** *eks-sāng-wīn-ūs* [L. *exsanguis*, bloodless—from *ex*, out of; *sanguis*, blood], without blood: **exsanguinity, n.** *-wīn-ī-tē*, state of being without blood.

exsiccate, v. *eks-sīd* [L. *ex*, from; *siccus*, I cut or tear], to cut off from fellowship; to remove or separate entirely: **exsiccating, imp.**: **exsiccated, pp.**

exserted, a. *eks-sēr-tēd* [L. *exsertus*, thrust forth], in bot., projecting beyond something else, as stamens beyond the corolla.

exsiccate, v. *eks-sīk-kāt* [L. *exsiccatus*, made quite dry—from *ex*, out of; *siccus*, dried up], to deprive of moisture: **exsiccating, imp.**: **exsiccated, pp.** dried up: **exsiccant, a.** *-kānt*, having power to dry up: **exsiccation, n.** *kū-shān*, the drying up of solid bodies; the expulsion of moisture from solid bodies by heat, pressure, or by any other means.

colic, bōy, fōd: päre, bād; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

prise or undertaking by a number of persons; the persons who form the undertaking: **ex'pedi'to'nary**, *a. -i*, consisting in an expedition: **ex'pedi'tious**, *a. -ds*, speedy; hasty; active; nimble: **ex'pedi'tiously**, *ad. -ly*.—**SYN.** of 'expedite v.': to accelerate; speed; despatch; urge; instigate—of 'expeditious': ready; prompt; alert; quick.

expel, *v. eks-pel'* [L. *expellere*, to thrust out or away—from *ex*, out of; *pello*, I drive], to drive or force out; to force to leave; to eject; to throw out; to exclude; to banish; to dismiss a student from a school or college: **expel'ing**, *imp.*: **expelled'**, *pp.*: **pel'd'**: **expel'able**, *a. -i-ble*, that can be driven out.

expend, *v. eks-pend'* [L. *expendere*, to weigh out, to spend money—from *ex*, out of; *pendo*, I weigh], to lay out; to spend; to employ; to use: **expending**, *imp.*: **expended**, *pp.*: **expen'diture**, *n. -pən-di-tūr*, a laying out, as of money, time, or trouble; that which is thus expended; disbursement: **expenses**, *n. -pən-sēz* [L. *expensus*, weighed out], cost; charges; a laying out, as of money; a consuming, as of labour or time; that which is used or consumed: **expense'less**, *a.* without cost: **expensive**, *a. -siv*, costly, high-priced; extravagant; given to expense: **expensively**, *ad. -ly*: **expensiveness**, *n.* costliness.—**SYN.** of 'expense': price; value; worth; disbursement; outlay; consumption.

experience, *n. eks-pē-ri-ēns* [F. *expérience*—from L. *experientia*, practice, experience—from *experior*, I try, I put to the test], knowledge gained by frequent trial or by experiment; practice; knowledge from observation: *v.* to try and know by practice or experiment; to know by trial: **experien'cing**, *imp.*: **experien'ced**, *pp.* **-tial**: *adj.*, taught by practice or by repeated observations; skillful by means of trial and use: **experien'tial**, *a. -shəl*, derived from experience: **experien'tialism**, *n. -iz*, the philosophical doctrine that all our ideas spring from experience, and that there are no intuitions: **experien'tialist**, *n. -tist*, one who holds this opinion: *adj.* pert. to.

experiment, *n. eks-pē-ri-mənt* [F. *expérimenter*, to experience—from mid. L. *experimentāre*, to prove, to try: L. *experimentum*, a proof, a trial], a trial or operation for the purpose of discovering something unknown; a trial to confirm or disprove something doubtful: **experimen't**, *v. -mənt*, to search by trial: **experimen'ting**, *imp.*, making trials: **experimen'ted**, *pp.*, searched out by trial or experiment: **experimen'tist**, *n.* one who: **experimen'tal**, *a. -təl* [F.—L.], known by trial or experiment: **experimen'tally**, *ad. -ly*: **experimen'talist**, *n.* one who makes experiments: **experimen'tation**, *n. -tā-shən*, exercise or practice in experiment: **experimen'tative**, *a. -mənt-i-tiv*, experimental: **experimen'ter**, *n.* one who: **experimen'tum crux**, *n. -krō-sis* [L. *crux*, of a cross—from *crux*, a cross], a decisive or crucial experiment.—**SYN.** of 'experiment n.': proof; test; effort; attempt; endeavour; essay; trial; exertion; experience; operation; act.

expert, *a. eks-pert'* [F. *expert*, skilful—from L. *expertus*, pp. of *experior*, I try], ready; dexterous; skilful by practice: *n. eks-pert'*, one skilled in a science, an art, or in a profession; a scientific or professional witness: **expertly**, *ad. -ly*: **expertness**, *n.* skill; readiness.—**SYN.** of 'expert a.': adroit; skilful; prompt.

explate, *v. eks-plat'* [L. *expilatus*, made complete satisfaction for—from *ex*, out of; *pilatus*, propitiated], to make reparation or satisfaction for; to atone for: **explat'ing**, *imp.*: **explat'ed**, *pp.*: **explat'able**, *a. -i-ble*, that may be atoned for: **explat'ation**, *n. -tā-shən* [F.—L.], the act of making satisfaction for a crime by which the guilt is done away; atonement; satisfaction; the means by which the atonement is made: **explat'or**, *n. -tēr*, one who: **explat'ory**, *a. -tēr-i*, having power to make atonement.

expire, *v. eks-pīr'* [F. *expirer*—from L. *expirare*, to breathe or blow out—from *ex*, out of; *spiro*, I breathe], to breathe out; to exhale; to breathe the last breath; to die; to fail or be destroyed: **expiring**, *imp.*, breathing out: *adj.*, dying; ending; pert. to, or uttered at, the time of dying: **expired'**, *pp.*: **pir'd'**: **expir'able**, *a. -rā-ble*, that may come to an end: **expira'tion**, *n. -pī-rā-shən* [F.—L.], the act of forcing the air from the lungs; exhalation; conclusion; termination of a limited time: **expira'tory**, *a. -pī-rā-tēr-i*, pert. to the exhalation of air from the lungs: **expiry**, *n. eks-pī-ri*, the termination or end.

expiscate, *v. eks-pis-kat'* [L. *expiscatus*, searched out—from *ex*, out of; *piscis*, a fish], to search out by artful means; to discover; to investigate: **expiscat'ing**, *imp.*: **expiscat'ed**, *pp.*: **expiscat'ion**, *n. -tā-shən*, a thorough search or investigation.

explain, *v. eks-plān'* [OF. *explainer*, to expand, to explain—from L. *explānāre*, to make plain or clear—from *ex*, out of; *plānus*, smooth, plain, evident], to make plain or evident; to clear of obscurity; to expound: **explaining**, *imp.*: **explained'**, *pp.*: **plān'**: **explain'able**, *a. -i-ble*, capable of being made plain to the understanding: **explanat'ion**, *n. -plā-nā-shən*, the act of explaining; an exposition; an interpretation; sense explained; a mutual clearing up of a misunderstanding: **explanat'ory**, *a. -plā-nā-tēr-i*, serving to explain; containing an explanation: **explainer**, *n.* one who.—**SYN.** of 'explain': to explicate; elucidate; illustrate; interpret; clear up; define; describe; explicate; recite; recount; detail.

explanate, *a. eks-plā-nāt'* [see explain], in entom., having the margin flat and dilated, as in the thorax, mandibles, &c.; in bot. and zool., flattened; spread out.

explicative, *a. eks-pli-tiv'* [F. *explicatif*—from L. *explicatus*, filling up—from *ex*, out of; *plico*, I fill], filling up or out; added for supply or ornament; not necessary to the sense; *a.* a word or syllable inserted for ornament, or only used to take up word; colloquially, a coarse or profane word: **explicat'ory**, *a. -tēr-i*, serving to fill up.

explicate, *v. eks-pli-kat'* [L. *explicatus*, unfolded or spread out—from *ex*, out of; *plico*, I fold], to interpret; to explain; to clear of difficulties: **explicat'ing**, *imp.*: **explicat'ed**, *pp.*: **explicat'or**, *n. -tēr*, one who: **explic'able**, *a. -i-ble*, that may be explained or interpreted: **explicat'ion**, *n. -tā-shən* [F.—L.], interpretation; explanation: **explicat'ive**, *a. -tīv*, also *explicat'ory*, *a. -tēr-i*, serving to explain or interpret.

explicit, *a. eks-plis-it'* [F. *explicite*—from L. *explicitus*, disentangled, free from obstacles—see explicate], clear; plain; not ambiguous or obscure: **explicitly**, *ad. -ly*: **explic'itness**, *n.* clearness or plainness in language.—**SYN.** of 'explicit': express; unreserved; open; unambiguous; explanatory; unobscure.

explode, *v. eks-plōd'* [OF. *exploder*, to explode—from L. *explōdere*, to drive out or off by clapping—from *ex*, out of; *plico*, I clap the hands in token of approbation—*lit.*], to drive out by clapping the hands], to burst forth with sudden violence and noise; to change instantaneously into the gaseous state with enormous force; to burst with force and a report, as gunpowder; to drive from notice; to cry down, as a fashion or an opinion: **exploding**, *imp.*: *adj.* having the property of bursting forth with violence and noise: **exploded**, *pp.*: *adj.* rejected; condemned; burst violently: **exploder**, *n.* one who: **explos'ion**, *n. -plō-shən* [F. *explosion*], L. *explosus*, driven off by clapping the hands], a bursting forth with violence and noise; a sudden expansion with noise, the result of a change into the gaseous state; that which is thus exploded; the noise itself: **explosive**, *n. eks-plō-siv*, a substance such as gunpowder, dynamite, and the like, which, by contact with heat or by means of friction, is instantaneously changed into the gaseous state with immense force: *adj.* having a tendency to explode; having the property of exploding: **explosively**, *ad. -ly*: **explosiveness**, *n.* liability to explode.

exploit, *n. eks-ploy'* [OF. *exploit*, revenue, profit—from L. *explicare* for *explorare*, to unfold; to spread out; *explicatus*, unfolded—see explicate], an act or a deed, especially a heroic one; an achievement; a deed of renown: **exploitation**, *n. eks-ploy-tā-shən*, also **exploit'ing**, *n.* [F. *exploitation*—from *exploiter*, to perform a feat], the improvement of lands by cultivation, the felling of wood, the working of mines, and similar undertakings; the examination instituted for that purpose: **exploit'ed**, *a.* searched out and seized, as by an enemy.

explore, *v. eks-plōr'* [F. *explorer*—from L. *explorare*, to search out, to seek to discover—from *ex*, out of; *plico*, I cry out], to search into or examine closely with the eyes in order to discover; to examine thoroughly, as to explore new countries; to search by any means; to try to find out: **exploring**, *imp.*: **explored**, *pp.*: **plōr'd'**: **explor'er**, *n.* one who penetrates a new country for the purpose of thorough examination; also **explora'tor**, *n. -plō-rā-tēr*, one

mūte, māt, fūr, lūw; mele, mēl, hēr; pīuc, pīn; nōte, nōl, mōve;

of the royal guard in special attendance on the court.

exonerate, *v.* *eks-on-ér-át* [L. *exoneratus*, freed from a burden—from *ex*, out of; *oneratus*, loaded; *-tus*, a load] to free from; to clear from blame; to cast off, as an obligation or charge on any one; to exculpate; to absolve; *exon'er-á-tion*, *n.* *-dík-shún*, the act of freeing from a charge or from blame; *exon'er-á-tive*, *a.* *-tív*, freeing from an obligation or from blame.—**SYN.** of *exonerate*: to acquit; clear; justify; discharge; unload; disburden; relieve.

exophagy, *n.* *eks-ó-f-á-jí* [Gr. *exō*, outside; *phagō*, eat], a custom among certain savages, by which cannibalism is permitted on other tribes, but not among themselves.

exophthalmos, *n.* *eks-ó-f-thál-mós*, also *ex'ophthalmia*, *n.* *-thál-mít-id* [Gr. *exo*, without, outside; *ophthalmos*, the eye], great prominence of the eyes, in which the individual has a marked and peculiar stare; *ex'ophthalmic*, *a.* *-thál-mík*, of or pert. to *exophthalmia*.

exophthalmos, *a.* *eks-ó-f-thál-s* or *eks-ó-f-thál-s* [Gr. *exo*, outside; *phallōn*, a leaf], in bot., not evolved from a bract, in reference to a leaf.

exopodite, *n.* *eks-ó-p-ó-dít* [Gr. *exo*, outside; *pous* or *podē*, a foot], in zool., the outer of the two secondary joints into which the typical limb of a crustacean is divided.

exorbitant, *a.* *eks-ór-bít-ánt* [Fr. *exorbitant*, exorbitant—from mid. L. *exorbitantem*—from L. *ex*, out of; *orbita*, the track of a wheel, the impression of anything—from *orbis*, an orb or sphere], deviating from the usual course; unreasonable; enormous; excessive; *exor'bitance*, *n.* *-táns*, also *exor'bitancy*, *n.* *-tá-ní*, a going beyond due limits; enormity; excessive extravagance; *exor'bitantly*, *ad.* *-lly*.

exorcise, *v.* *eks-ór-síz* [Fr. *exorciser*—from mid. L. *exorcizare*—from Gr. *exorkizein*, to cause to swear, to conjure—from *ex*, intensive; *orkizein*, to bind by oath—from *orkos*, an oath] to expel evil spirits by prayers and ceremonies, or by conjurations; to deliver from evil spirits; to adjure by a holy name; *exorcising*, *imp.*: *ex'orcised*, *pp.* *-sized*: *ex'orciser*, *n.* *-sér*, one who pretends to be able to cast out evil spirits; *ex'orcist*, *n.* *-síst*, one who: *ex'orcism*, *n.* *-sím*, the act of exorcising.

exordium, *n.* *eks-ór-dí-ám* [L. *exordium*, the warp of a web, a beginning—from L. *ex*; *ordior*, I begin a web, I begin], the introductory part of a discourse, or of a written composition; the opening part of an oration or speech; *exor'dí-um*, *n.* *-dí*, introductory.

exorizum, *n.* *eks-ó-rí-zú* [Gr. *exō*, outside; *rhiza*, a root], in bot., a plant having the radicle of the embryo naked; *ex'orizal*, *a.* *-zál*, pert. to.

exostelom, *n.* *eks-ó-skél-é-lóm* [Gr. *exō*, outside; *stélom*, a dry body or mummy], in anat., the hardened superficial tissues of external protection, as the crusts of crabs, the plates of reptiles, and the scales of fishes.

exosome, *n.* *eks-ó-s-mós* [F. *exosome*—Gr. *exō*, outside; *demōs*, a thrusting, an impulsion], the passing outwards of a fluid through a membrane by diffusion—the passing inwards from the outside is called *endosome*: *ex'osmotic*, *a.* *-mó-tík*, pert. to.

exspore, *n.* *eks-ó-spór* [Gr. *exō*, without; *spora*, a seed], the outer covering or wall of a spore; that which may be compared to the extine of a pollen-grain; *ex'sporous*, *a.* *eks-ó-sp-ó-rús*, having naked spores as in fungi.

exstome, *n.* *eks-ó-s-lóm* [Gr. *exō*, outside; *stomē*, a mouth], in bot., the outer opening of the foramen of the ovule.

exostosis, *n.* *eks-ó-s-tó-sís* [Gr. *exostosis*, a bony excrescence—from *ex*, out of; *ostēon*, a bone], in anat., an unnatural projection or growth from a bone; in bot., a wart-like excrescence.

exoteric, *a.* *eks-ó-tér-ík*, also *ex'oter'ial*, *a.* *-tál* [Gr. *exotericus*, external; *exōteros*, exterior—from *exō*, outside; L. *exotericus*: cf. *lit. exotericus*; F. *exotérique*] public; external; opposed to *esoteric* or secret; professed or taught openly; *ex'oter'icism*, *n.* *-sím*, exoteric doctrines or principles.

exothecium, *n.* *eks-ó-thé-shí-ám* [Gr. *exō*, without; *thēkē*, a case or sheath], in bot., the outer coat of the anther.

exotie, *n.* *eks-ó-tík* [L. *exoticus*; Gr. *exōtikos*, foreign, strange—from *exō*, outside: cf. F. *exotique*], a plant, shrub, or tree introduced from a foreign

country; something foreign; *adj.* foreign; not native; also *exot'ical*, *a.* *-tál*: *exot'icism*, *n.* *-sím*, state of being exotic. *Note.*—*Indigenous*, the opposite of *exotic*, means naturally belonging to a region.

expand, *v.* *eks-pánd* [L. *expandere*, to spread out—from *ex*, out of; *pando*, I open or spread] to open; to spread out or enlarge a surface; to extend; to dilate; *expand'ing*, *imp.*: *expand'ed*, *pp.*: *expand'ing*, *n.* *-páns* [L. *ex*, pando, spread], a wide extent of space or body; extent; a spreading; *expand'ible*, *a.* *-páns-í-bí*, capable of being extended; *expand'ibly*, *ad.* *-bly*: *expand'ibility*, *n.* *-bíl-ít-í*, capacity of extension in surface or bulk; *expand'able*, *n.* *-shún* [F.—L.] act of expanding; state of being expanded; the enlargement of the surface or size of a body; extension; *expand'able*, *a.* *-síl*, widely extended; having the power to dilate or spread out; having the capacity of being expanded; *expand'ably*, *ad.* *-síl-ly*: *expand'ableness*, *n.* *-síl-n*, of 'expand' to enlarge; distend; spread; diffuse.

expatriate, *v.* *eks-pá-trí-át* [L. *expatriatus*, extended, spread out—from *ex*, out of; *patria*, I wander or walk about] to enlarge on a subject in speech or writing; to be copious in discussion; *expatriating*, *imp.*: *expatriated*, *pp.*: *expatriation*, *n.* *-dík-shún*, a wandering at large; *expatriator*, *n.* *-tér*, one who: *expatriate*, *v.* *-tér-í*.

expatriate, *v.* *eks-pá-trí-át* [mid. L. *expatriatus*, banished—from L. *ex*, out of; *patria*, one's country] to banish from one's native land; *expatriating*, *imp.*: *expatriated*, *pp.* banished; *expatriation*, *n.* *-dík-shún*, banishment from one's native country, voluntary or otherwise; emigration.

expect, *v.* *eks-pékt* [L. *expectare*, to await; to expect—from *ex*, out of; *specto*, I look at], to look out for; to wait for; to have an apprehension of something future; to entertain a belief that something will happen; to demand or require; *expect'ing*, *imp.* waiting or looking for the arrival of: *expect'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* looked for; apprehended: *expect'ant*, *n.* *-pékt-ánt* [F.—L.] one possessed of the belief or hope that he will at some future time receive something good; *adj.* waiting; looking for: *expecta'tion*, *n.* *-tá-shún* [F.—L.] the act of looking forward to; the state of expecting; the prospect of good to come; mean duration of life; value of a contingency; *expectancy*, *n.* *-táns*, something expected; a looking for with pleasure, also *expecta'tion*, *n.* *-táns*: *expect'ingly*, *ad.* *-lly*: *expecta'tive*, *a.* *-tív* [F.—L.] constituting an object of expectation; *expect'er*, *n.* one who.—**SYN.** of 'expect' to wait; await; anticipate; look for; hope; think; believe; trust.

expectorate, *v.* *eks-pékt-ó-rát* [L. *expectoratus*, expelled from the breast—from *ex*, out of; *pectus*, the breast], to eject matter from the air-passages or lungs by coughing and spitting; to cough up; *expectorating*, *imp.*: *expectorated*, *pp.*: *expectora'tion*, *n.* *-tá-shún* [F.—L.] the act of discharging matter from the air-passages or lungs; the phlegm or mucus ejected by coughing; *expect'orant*, *n.* a medicine that promotes discharges from the lungs; *adj.* that promotes the discharge of mucus secreted in the lungs or air-passages; *expect'orative*, *a.* *-tív*, having the quality of promoting expectoration.

expede, *v.* *eks-péd* [L. *expedire*, to let loose—from *ex*, from; *pedem*, the foot], in Scotch law, to despatch; to expedite; *exped'ing*, *imp.*: *exped'ed*, *pp.*

expedient, *a.* *eks-péd-í-ént* [Fr. *expédient*—from L. *expedientem*, letting loose, extricating—from *ex*; *pedem*, the foot], fit or suitable for the purpose; tending to promote some end; proper or necessary under the circumstances; *n.* a contrivance or shift; that which serves to promote or help forward any end or purpose; *exped'ience*, *n.* *-éns*, or *exped'iciency*, *n.* *-éns*, suitableness for the end or purpose intended; propriety under the particular circumstances of a case; advantage.—**SYN.** of 'expedient' *n.* and *exped'ency* *n.*: resource; shift; contrivance; self-interest; resort; substitute; means.

expedite, *v.* *eks-péd-ít* [L. *expeditus*, loosed, set free—from *ex*, out of; *pedem*, the foot], to quicken; to hasten; to facilitate the doing of anything; *adj.* easy; nimble; active; *exp'editing*, *imp.*: *exp'edited*, *pp.*: *exp'editely*, *ad.* *-lly*, readily; hastily: *exp'editi'on*, *n.* *-dík-shún* [F.—L.] speed; quickness; march of an army for a hostile purpose; voyage of a ship or ships for any particular purpose; an enter-

health, or proficiency; to keep employed: **ex'ercising**, imp.; **ex'ercised**, pp.; **sist**; **ex'erciser**, n. one who: **ex'ercitation**, n. *eks-er-si-ti-shàn* [L. *exercitatio* - *em*], practice—same as *exercise*, an act of public or private worship; in literary composition, an essay; a discourse.

exergue, n. *eks-ery'* [F. *exergue*—from Gr. *ex*, out of; *ergon*, work], the small space on the face of a medal or coin left for a date, name, &c.—usually beneath the base-line of the subject engraved.

exert, v. *egz-ert'* [L. *exertus*, thrust out, put forth—*ex*, out of; *sero*, I join or bind together], to put into action, as strength, or the mind; to use with effort; to bring into active operation; to strive: **ex'er'ting**, imp.; **ex'er'ted**, pp.; **ex'er'tion**, n. *er-shàn*, effort; the act of striving or straining.—SYN. of 'ex'ertion': attempt; endeavour; trial; experiment; essay; struggle.

exfoliate, v. *eks-fō-lī-āt* [mid. L. *exfoliatus*, stripped of leaves—*ex*, out of; *folium*, a leaf], to come off in scales; to scale off: **ex'foliating**, imp.; **ex'foliated**, pp.; **ex'folia'tion**, n. *-ā-shàn* [F.—L.], the process of separation in scales or splinters: **ex'foliative**, a. *-d-tiv*, having the power of causing exfoliation.

exhale, v. *egz-hāl'* [F. *exhaler*—from L. *exhalare*, to breathe out—from *ex*, out of; *halo*, I breathe], to send out, as vapour or fume; to breathe out; to evaporate: **ex'haling**, imp.; **ex'haled'**, pp. *-hāl'*. **exhalation**, n. *eks-hāl-ti-shàn* [F.—L.], the act or process of sending forth in fume or vapour—generally applied to what rises in the form of vapour from the earth; that which is emitted; effluvia: **ex'haleable**, a. *egz-hāl-ā-b'l*, capable of being evaporated: **ex'halent**, a. *egz-hāl-ēnt*, having the quality of evaporating or breathing out.

exhaust, v. *egz-āst'* [L. *exhaustus*, emptied by drawing—from *ex*, out of; *haustus*, drained, emptied], to empty by drawing out; to use and expend the whole; to fatigue very much: **ex'hausting**, imp.; **adj.** wholly or partially depriving of a quality or power, as strength: **ex'hausted**, pp.; **ex'haust'er**, n. one who: **ex'haustible**, a. *-tīb'l*, that may be exhausted: **ex'haustion**, n. *-ā-sti-ti-shàn* [F.—L.], the act of drawing out or emptying; state of being emptied; state of being deprived of strength or spirits, in which the vital powers act feebly: **ex'haustive**, a. *-ā-sti-tiv*, tending to deprive of power, strength, or quality; that has treated the subject fully and from every point of view: **ex'haustless**, a. that cannot be exhausted.—SYN. of 'exhaust': to drain; consume; spend; weary; tire out; empty; expend; wear out; excite.

exhibit, v. *egz-hib-it'* [L. *exhibitus*, shown or displayed—from *ex*, out of; *hibeo*, I have or hold], to present to view; to offer for inspection; to display; to show; to administer as a medicine: n. any paper formally exhibited in a court of law: **ex'hibiting**, imp.; **ex'hibited**, pp.; **ex'hib'itor**, n. *-tēr*, one who exhibits; also **ex'hib'itor**, n. *-tēr*: **ex'hibition**, n. *eks-hib-i-shàn* [F.—L.], a showing or presenting for inspection; any public show; display; that part of the income of a school or college applied for the maintenance of scholars at English universities.—In Scot., called a *bursary*: an annual prize of money: **ex'hib'itioner**, n. a student who enjoys an exhibition: **ex'hibitive**, a. *egz-hib-i-tiv*, representative: **ex'hibitively**, ad. *-it*: **ex'hib'itory**, a. *-tēr*, showing; displaying: **ex'hibit**, n. any article displayed to view, as in a cattle-show or industrial exhibition; a law term, as in 'havers and exhibits', signifying documents exhibited by a witness before a legal tribunal—see *havers*.

exhilarate, v. *egz-hī-lar-āt* [L. *exhilaratus*, gladdened greatly—from *ex*, out of; *hilaris*, cheered—from *hilaro*, I gladden—from *hilaris*, cheerful], to cheer; to gladden; to make cheerful; to enliven; to become joyous: **ex'hilarating**, imp.; **adj.** having the power or tendency to exhilarate: **ex'hilarated**, pp.; **ex'hilara'tion**, n. *-ā-shàn*, joyousness; gaiety; the act of making glad or cheerful: **ex'hilara'tingly**, ad. *-it*: **ex'hil'iant**, a. exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure: n. that which exhilarates.—SYN. of 'ex'hilarate': to animate; encourage; enliven; comfort; console; solace—of 'ex'hilaration': animation; gladness; joyfulness.

exhort, v. *egz-hōrt'* [F. *exhorter*—from L. *exhortor*, I encourage—from *ex*, out of; *hortor*, I advise, I instigate], to advise; to warn or caution; to ani-

mate or incite by words: **ex'horting**, imp.; **ex'hort'ed**, pp.; **ex'hortation**, n. *eks-hōrt-ā-shàn* [F.—L.], the act of exhorting; incitement to laudable deeds; formal advice; counsel: **ex'hortative**, a. *egz-hōrt-i-tiv*, containing exhortation: **ex'hortatory**, a. *-tēr-i*, tending to exhort: **ex'horter**, n. one who.

exhume, v. *eks-hum'* [F. *exhumer*, to unbury—from mid. L. *exhumare*—from *ex*, out of; *humus*, the ground], to dig up what has been buried; to disinter: **ex'hum'ing**, imp.; **ex'hum'ed**, pp. *-hum'*: **ex'hum'a'tion**, n. *-hū-mā-shàn* [F.—L.], the act of disintering; the digging up of anything buried.

exigent, a. *eks-jēnt'* [L. *exigens* or *exigentem*, driving or thrusting out—from *ex*, out of; *agens*, doing or driving], pressing; urgent; requiring immediate aid or action: **ex'igence**, n. *-jēns*, also **ex'igency**, n. *-jēns*, urgent need or want; pressing necessity: **ex'igible**, *-jīb'l*, capable of being demanded.—SYN. of 'ex'igency': emergency; crisis; conjuncture; demand; urgency; pressure; distress; necessity.

exiguity, n. *eks-i-gi-ti-ti* [F. *exiguité*, scantiness—from *exigu*, scanty—from L. *exiguus*, scanty, small], smallness; slenderness: **ex'iguous**, a. *-ā-us*, small; scanty.

exile, n. *egz-il'* or *eks-il'* [F. *exil*, banishment; *exile*, the person banished—from L. *exilium*, banishment—from *exsil*, an exile, the state of being expelled from one's native country; banishment, sometimes voluntary; the person expelled from his native country; one who leaves his own to reside in another country; one separated from friends or country by necessity: v. to drive away or banish from one's native country by misfortune or necessity: **ex'il'ing**, imp.; **ex'il'ed**, pp. *egz-il'd* or *egz-il'd*.—SYN. of 'exile': to banish; expel; transport; proscribe; drive away.

exilily, n. *eks-il-i-ti* [L. *exilis*, thin, slender], slenderness; smallness.

examination, n. *eks-in-d-i-ni-shàn* [L. *ex*, out of; *in-dus*, empty, void], in OE, emptiness; loss; privation.

exintine, n. *egz-in-tin* [L. *ex*, from; *intus*, within], in bot., one of the inner coverings of the pollen-grain—see *extine*.

exist, v. *egz-ist'* [F. *exister*—from L. *existere*, to exist—from *ex*, out, and *sistere*, to set], to be, to have an essence or real being; to live; to endure: **ex'ist'ing**, imp.; **adj.** having being or life; actual: **ex'isted**, pp.; **ex'istence**, n. *-i-tēns* [F.—L.], real being or essence; life; animation: **ex'istent**, a. having being.—SYN. of 'exist': to subsist; occur; continue.

exit, n. *eks-it'* [L. *exit*, he goes out—from *exire*, to go out—from *ex*, tre, to go], the departure of a player from the stage; a word placed on the margin of a play to indicate the same; the act of quitting the stage of life; death; a departure; a passage out of any place; a way: **ex'it**, n. *-it* *ēnt* [L.], they go out; **ex'it omnes**, *ōm-nēs* [L. *ex'it*, they go out; *omnes*, all], they all go out.

exo, *eks-ō* or *egz-ō* [Gr.], a Greek prefix, signifying 'on the outside.'

Exodus, n. *eks-ō-dōs* [Gr. *ex*, out of; *hodos*, a way], the second book of the Old Testament; departure of the Israelites from Egypt; a departure from a place.

ex officio—see under *ex*.

exogamy, n. *eks-ō-gā-mi* [Gr. *exō*, without; *gamos*, marriage], the practice among savages of always marrying out of the tribe: **ex'ogamous**, a. *per*, to a tribal law among savages of always marrying from another tribe.

exogen, n. *eks-ō-jēn*, **ex'ogens**, n. plu. *-jēns* [F. *exogene*; mid. L. *exōgena*, growing on the outside: Gr. *exō*, without; *gennao*, I produce], that division of the vegetable kingdom in which the plants grow by additions to the outside of the wood in the form of annual concentric layers, as in the oak, ash, elm, and other dicotyledons—the *endogens*, those plants whose growth is from within outward: **ex'ogenous**, a. *-ē-nūs*, growing or increasing in size by annual additions to the outside, as in the oak, ash, &c.; in *anat.*, growing out from a bone already formed.

exomphalos, n. *eks-ōm-fā-lōs* [Gr. *exi*, without; *omphalos*, a navel], umbilical hernia; the protrusion of the intestine through the umbilicus.

Exon, n. *eks-ōn* [F. *exoine*—from L. *ex*, from, without, and *Foin*, care], an officer of the yeomen of the royal guard in England: **Exon-in-waiting**, an officer

māle, māl, fār, kūr; mōle, mēt, hēr; pīne, pān; nōte, nōt, mōee;

excoriation, *n.* *éks-kór-í-ti-ká-shán* [F. *excoriation*—from *L. ex*, out of; *cortex* or *corticem*, bark] the act of stripping off bark: *excoriated*, *a.* stripped of the bark.

excrement, *n.* *éks-kré-mént* [F. *excrement*—from *L. excrementum*, that which passes from the body—from *ex*, out of; *crētus*, separated], matter discharged from an animal body after digestion; dung; *álth*: *excremental*, *a.* -*ál*, discharged or voided as excrement: *excrementitious*, *a.* -*mén tsh-á*, pert. to or consisting of matter voided from the animal body.

excrecence, *n.* *éks-krés-éns* [OF. *excrecence*; *L. excrecence*, morbid excrecences on the body—from *ex*, out of; *creasco* or *creascens*, growing], a protuberance or growth on any body; an outgrowth; a superfluity: *excrecent*, *a.* -*éns*, growing out of, as a superfluity.

excrete, *v.* *éks-krés'* [L. *excretus*, sifted out, separated—see *excrement*] to separate and throw off; to discharge from the body; to strain out: *excreting*, *imp.*: *excreted*, *pp.*: *excretion*, *n.* -*kré-shán* [F.—L.], a throwing off or voiding matter from an animal body; any matter excreted; a discharge from the bowels: *excretin*, *n.* -*éks-krés-tin*, a crystalline slightly alkaline substance said to be found in fresh nightsoil or excreta: *excretive*, *a.* -*tiv*, having power to eject certain matter from the body: *excretory*, *a.* -*tér-t*, having the power to excrete: *n.* a duct or vessel which conveys secreted fluid from a gland: *excretoric*, *a.* -*éks-krés-tó-lik*, denoting an acid said to be obtained from fresh nightsoil.

excruciate, *v.* *éks-kró-shí dt* [L. *excruciat*, tortured greatly—from *ex*, out of, very much; *cruciat*, tortured—from *crux*, a cross] to torment; to torture; to inflict severe pain on: *excruciating*, *imp.*: *adj.* extremely painful; agonising: *excruciated*, *pp.*: *excruciation*, *n.* -*kré-shán*, extreme pain; torture.

exculpate, *v.* *éks-ká-pá dt* [L. *exculpatus*, cleared of blame—from *ex*, out of, culpa, blame] to clear by an explanation from the charge of a fault or of guilt; to excuse; to clear from blame; to justify; to exonerate: *exculpating*, *imp.*: *exculpated*, *pp.*: *exculpation*, *n.* -*pd-shán*, the act of vindicating from the charge of a fault or crime; an excuse: *exculpatory*, *a.* -*pd-tér-t*, clearing from the charge of a fault.

excurrent, *n.* *éks-kúr-rént* [L. *ex*, out of; *current*, from *currere*, to run], in bot., running out beyond the edge or point; applied to the central stem of a tree with the branches surrounding it in regular order, as in a fir tree.

excursion, *n.* *éks-kér-shán* [F. *excursion*—from *L. excursio*, a running out or forth—from *ex*, out of; *currere*, to run], a pleasure-trip; a short tour; a ramble; a digression; a wandering from the subject or main design: *excursionist*, *n.* -*shín-té*, one travelling to a place for pleasure: *excursive*, *a.* -*tiv*, rambling; wandering: *excursively*, *ad.* -*tiv*: *excursionism*, *n.* the act of wandering: *excursus*, *n.* -*éks-kér-tis* [L. a running out or forth] added notes containing additional information on certain points; a digression; a less formal dissertation.—*SYN.* of 'excursion': tour; jaunt; journey; expedition; trip.

excuse, *n.* *éks-kús'* [F. *excuse*, an excuse; *excuser*, to excuse—from *L. excusare*, to free from blame—from *ex*, out of; *causa*, a cause, a suit] that which excuses or justifies; a plea offered in extenuation of a fault; an apology; a pretext: *v.* *éks-kús'*, to pardon; to overlook on giving an explanation or apology; to disengage or free from an obligation; to justify: *excusing*, *imp.*: *excused*, *pp.* -*kús'*: *excuser*, *n.* -*kús-tér*, one who: *excusable*, *a.* -*shí-bí*, pardonable; admitting of excuse: *excusably*, *ad.* -*tiv*: *excusableness*, *n.* -*shín-s*, the state of being excusable: *excusatory*, *a.* -*tér-t*, containing an excuse or apology: *excuseless*, *a.* -*kús-tis*, that for which no excuse or apology can be offered.—*SYN.* of 'excuse *n.*': justification; exculpation; defence; plea; pretence; release; acquittal; absolution—of blame: *v.* to acquit; free; release; exculpate; absolve; forgive; overlook; remit; relieve.

exeat, *n.* *éks-é-t* [L. *exeat*, let him go out—from *ex*, out of; *eo*, I go], a bishop's permission to a priest to leave his diocese; at English public schools and colleges, permission to a student to leave his residence in his college.

excrete, *v.* *éks-é-krá dt* [L. *excretus*, accursed—

from *ex*, out of; *accro*, I devote or doom to destruction] to detest utterly; to abominate; to denounce evil against; to curse: *ex'creating*, *imp.*: *ex'creted*, *pp.* cursed; denounced: *ex'creable*, *a.* -*kré-bí* [F.—L.], very hateful; detestable: *ex'creably*, *ad.* -*bí*: *ex'creation*, *n.* -*kré-shán* [F.—L.], the expression of utter detestation; imprecation of evil.

execute, *v.* *éks-é-krá dt* [F. *exécuter*—from *L. exsecutus*, followed to the end—from *ex*, out of; *secutus*, followed], to carry into complete effect; to perform; to inflict; to put to death by form of law; to complete, as a legal document: *ex'cuting*, *imp.*: *ex'cuted*, *pp.*: *executer*, *n.* *éks-é-kú-tér*, one who performs or does a thing; in *OE.*, one who inflicts the punishment of death; an executioner: *ex'ecution*, *n.* -*kré-shán* [F.—L.], performance: mode of performing or carrying into effect; a legal warrant or order; signing of a deed; capital punishment; destruction; effect produced: *ex'ecutioner*, *n.* -*shín-tér*, he who puts to death by legal warrant; a hangman: *executive*, *n.* *éks-é-kú-tiv*, the person or body in the administration of a country who puts the laws in force—thus distinguished from the legislative and judicial bodies; any administrative body: *adj.* pert. to the governing body; having the power to put the laws in force; not legislative or judicial; active: *executively*, *ad.* -*tiv*: *executor*, *n.* -*tér*, a person appointed by a testator to carry out his will: *executrix*, *n.* -*tíks*, a woman so appointed: *executorship*, *n.* the office of an executor: *executory*, *a.* -*tó-rí-dí*, pert. to an executor: *executor*, *a.* -*tér-t*, performing official duties; having authority to put the laws in force: *executable*, *a.* *éks-é-kú-tá-bí*, capable of being accomplished; feasible: *executor dative*, *éks-é-kú-tér* [dative, given or assigned—from *L. datus*, given], in *Scot.*, an officer or executor legally appointed to administer a deceased intestate's movable estate on behalf of all concerned: *executor nominate*, the person who had been appointed by deceased.—*SYN.* of 'execute': to accomplish; effect; achieve; fulfil; consummate; finish.

exegesis, *n.* *éks-é-jé-tis* [Gr. *exegesis*, a leading out, an exposition—from *ex*, out of; *hegeinai*, I lead; cf. *F. exégèse*], a critical explanation generally of a portion of Scripture; a paraphrased explanation of any text or portion of Scripture: *ex'egetical*, *a.* -*jé-tí-kál*, expository; tending to illustrate or explain; also *ex'egetic*, *a.* -*tiv*: *ex'egetically*, *ad.* -*tiv*.

exemplar, *n.* *éks-ém-plér* [F. *exemplaire*, a pattern, a sample—from *mid. L. exemplarium*; *L. exemplar*, a pattern—from *L. exemplum*, a sample], anything to be copied or imitated; a model: *exemplary*, *a.* *éks-ém-plér-t*, serving for a pattern or model for imitation; such as may serve as a warning to others: *n.* copy of a book or writing: *ex'emplarily*, *ad.* -*tiv*: *ex'emplariness*, *n.* the state of being a pattern for imitation.

exemplify, *v.* *éks-ém-plí-ft* [L. *exemplum*, a sample, a copy, a transcript; *facio*, I make], to show or illustrate by example: *exemplifying*, *imp.*: *exemplified*, *pp.* -*tí*: *exemplifier*, *n.* one who: *exemplification*, *n.* -*tí-kí-shán*, the act of illustrating; an illustration by example; an attested copy.

exempt, *v.* *éks-ém'* [F. *exempter*, to exempt, to free—from *L. exemptus*, taken out, freed—from *ex*, out of; *emptus*, bought], not liable to; free from any service, tax, evil, &c.; not included: *v.* to free from any charge, burden, evil, &c.; to privilege: *exempting*, *imp.*: *exempted*, *pp.*: *exemption*, *n.* -*ém-shán* [F.—L.], freedom from any service, charge, evil, &c., to which others are subject; privilege.

exequatur, *n.* *éks-é-kú-tér* [L. *exequatur* for *exequatur*, let him perform] a written authority whereby a consul or commercial agent may be recognised.

exequies, *n.* *plu.* *éks-é-kwíe* [L. *exequies*, the following a corpse, a funeral procession or rites—from *ex*, out of; *sequor*, I follow; cf. *It. exequie*], the ceremonies or rites at a funeral—obsequies commoner: *exequial*, *a.* -*é-kwí-ál*, pert. to funeral rites.

exercise, *n.* *éks-ér-sis* [F. *exercice*, an exercise—from *L. exercitium*, exercise—from *L. exercere*, I drive on or keep busy—from *ex*, out of; *arceo*, I shut up], any labour or exertion of the body to promote health or for amusement; any exertion as in a profession, business, or employment; practice; application of the mind; a lesson or example for practice: *v.* to exert; to cause to act in any manner; to train by use; to discipline; to use exertion for amusement,

ców, bóy, fút; püre, bául; chuir, game, jog, shun, thing, there, acul.

separating, sifting] in *med.*, connected with excretion.

excerpt, *v.* *ék-sérp'* [mid. L. *excerptum*, a picking, an extract—from *ex*, out of; *carpo*, I pluck or take], to select parts of any writings: *n.* an extract or selection from a writing: **excerpting**, *imp.*: **excerpted**, *pp.*: **excerption**, *n.* *ék-sérp'-shún*, an extract.

excess, *n.* *ék-sés'* [OF. *exces*, superfluity, excess—from L. *excessus*, retiring, withdrawing—from *ex*, out of; *cessus*, *pp.* of *cēdo*, I go], a passing or going beyond a certain measure or limit; more than enough; intemperance; difference between things unequal: **excessive**, *a.* *siv*, being in excess: beyond any given measure or limit; unreasonable; extreme: **excessively**, *ad. -ly*, in a great degree; exceedingly: **excessiveness**, *n.* the state or quality of being excessive.—*SYN.* of 'excess': superfluity; redundancy; superabundance; immoderateness; dissipation; remainder.

exchange, *v.* *éks-chān'* [OF. *exchanger*, to exchange, to barter—from L. *ex*, out of; OF. *changer*, to change], to give one thing for another; to barter; to resign or lay aside one state or condition and take another instead of it; to give and receive the like thing: *n.* the act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; the act of giving up one condition or state for another: a place where merchants meet.—In this sense often written 'Change': a rule in arithmetic; the practice of merchants purchasing foreign bills of exchange in order to enable them to make remittances to foreign countries without actually forwarding cash—the course of exchange is the value or price of such remittances, varying according to the demand for the time being: **exchanging**, *imp.*: **exchanged**, *pp.* *-chāngd*: **exchanger**, *n.* one who deals in money in the way of giving the money of one country for that of another: **exchangeable**, *a.* *-d-ble*, fit or proper to be exchanged; that may be exchanged: **exchangeability**, *n.* *-biliti*, the state or quality of being exchangeable: **bill of exchange**, a written order or promise on stamped paper to pay money for value received—issued in the country where payable it is called an *inland bill*, if payable in another country it is called a *foreign bill*.—*SYN.* of 'exchange *v.*': to traffic; truck; commute; bargain; interchange; deal; trade.

exchange, *v.* *éks-chēf* [*ex, cheat*] in *OE.*, same as *escheat*: *n.* in *OE.*, a fraudulent exchange.

exchequer, *n.* *éks-chek'ér* [OF. *exchequier*: mid. L. *scaccarium*—from *scaccus*, check, a chessboard, checker-work—said to have been so called from the large patterned checked cloth which covered the table of the Exchequer; *in*, in *familiar language*, cash or funds in hand; a court of law having exclusive jurisdiction in all cases affecting the public revenue: one of the divisions of the High Court of Justice: *v.* to institute proceedings in the Court of Exchequer: **exchequering**, *imp.*: **exchequered**, *pp.* *-ér*: **Exchequer Chamber**, a court of error from which appeal lies only to the House of Lords: **Exchequer bills**, promissory notes for sums varying in amount from £100 to £1000, issued by the Treasury under the authority of Parliament, the total amount usually forming a large portion of the floating or unfunded national debt.

excupulus, *n.* *ék-sép'ú-lús*, also **excup'ula**, and **excuple**, *n.* *ék-sép'ú-lús*, *excup'ula*, receivers. receptacles—from *excupio*, I catch, alluding to the roughness of the surface], in *bot.*, a receptacle containing fructification in lichens: a minute species of black fungus found in autumn upon dead raspberry stems.

excise, *n.* *ék-siz'* [mid. Dut. *accise*; OF. *accetis*, a tax: L. *accensare*, to tax—from *ad.*, to, and *ensus*, a tax], a tax or duty levied on articles produced and consumed in a country, as on spirits, malt, &c.; a tax levied on licences to pursue certain trades, and deal in certain commodities: *adj.* *pert.* to the duties levied on certain articles produced and consumed at home: *v.* to levy a tax on: **excising**, *imp.*: **excised**, *pp.* *-sized*: **excisable**, *a.* *-siz-ú-ble*, liable to be taxed: **excise man**, *n.* also **excise officer**, *n.* one who inspects and rates articles liable to excise duty. *Note.*—In the sense of 'a duty or tax on native commodities, &c.', *excise* is clearly a corruption and an accommodation in popular etymology of sound to sense: the OF. *accise* was the assize or sessions at which commodities were assessed, and finally the taxes so imposed. From a similar source the Bel-

gium *accise* is tribute: cf. Sp. *sis*, assize, excise; old Dut. *akvis*; Ger. *accise*, excise—see *assize*.

excise, *v.* *ék-siz'* [L. *excisus*, cut out—from *ex*, out, and *cēdo*, I cut], to cut out a passage or sentence from the context of a manuscript or book; to cut out a limb or organ; to hollow out.

excision, *n.* *ék-siz'-shún* [F. *excision*—from L. *excisionem*, destruction: L. *excisus*, cut out or off—see *excise*], a cutting out or off; amputation; destruction.

excite, *v.* *ék-sit'* [F. *exciter*—from L. *excitare*, to rouse up—from *ex*, out of; *cito*, I call or summon], to call into action; to rouse; to rouse to animate; to stimulate; to inflame; to raise or stir up: **exciting**, *imp.* *adj.* calling or rousing into action; stimulating: **excited**, *pp.* *adj.* roused; awakened; animated: **exciter**, *n.* one who: **excitable**, *a.* *-siz-ú-ble* [F.—L.], easily provoked or called into action: **excitability**, *n.* *-biliti*, the being easily provoked or called into action: **excitement**, *n.* *-stí-mént*, state of being excited; agitation; that which excites: **excitant**, *a.* *-siz-ú-nt* [F.—L.], that which produces or is capable of producing increased action: **excitative**, *a.* *-siz-ú-tiv*, having power to excite: **excitation**, *n.* *-siz-ú-shún* [F.—L.], the act of exciting: **excitatory**, *a.* *-siz-ú-ri*, tending to excite: **excitingly**, *ad. -ly*—*SYN.* of 'excite': to incite; awaken; arouse; irritate; provoke; kindle; stir up; agitate.

exclaim, *v.* *éks-klām'* [OF. *exclamer*—from L. *exclamare*, to cry aloud—from *ex*, out of; *clamo*, I cry], to cry out loudly; to speak or utter emphatically; to make a loud outcry in words: *n.* in *OE.*, clamour; outcry: **exclaiming**, *imp.*: **exclaimed**, *pp.* *-klāmd*: **exclaimer**, *n.* one who: **exclamation**, *n.* *-klām'-shún* [F.—L.], outcry; a loud noise in words; vehement utterance; the point or mark (!) put after the words expressing emphatic speech: **exclamative**, *a.* *-klām-ú-tiv*, containing exclamation: **exclamatory**, *a.* *-siz-ú-ri*, expressing exclamation.—*SYN.* of 'exclamation': clamour; cry; uproar; acclamation; tumult; bawling; shouting; vociferation; utterance.

exclude, *v.* *éks-kld'* [L. *excludere*, to shut out, to exclude—from *ex*, out of; *cludo*, I shut], to hinder from entering; to shut out; to debar; to prohibit; to except: **excluding**, *imp.*: **excluded**, *pp.*: **exclusion**, *n.* *-klú-shún* [F. *exclusion*—from L. *exclusionem*—from *clausus*, closed, shut], the act of shutting out; the act of debarring; rejection; exception: **exclusionary**, *a.* *-siz-ú-ri*, tending to exclude or debar: **exclusionist**, *n.* one who would debar another from any right or privilege: **exclusive**, *a.* *-klú-siv*, tending to exclude; having the power to exclude; not admitting to social intercourse; illiberal; not taking into the account; not including: **exclusive**, *n.* one whose real or affected fastidiousness makes his circle of acquaintance more than ordinarily select: **exclusively**, *ad. -ly*. **exclusiveness**, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'exclude': to forbid; deprive, hinder; disqualify, preclude; thrust out; eject.

excoagate, *v.* *éks-kó-fá-tú* [L. *excoagatus*, found out by thinking, devised—from *ex*, out of; *coagito*, I think], to invent or contrive; to strike out by thinking: **excoagating**, *imp.*: **excoagated**, *pp.*: **excoagitation**, *n.* *-fá-shún*, invention or contrivance by thinking.

excommunicate, *v.* *éks-kóm-mú-ni-kát* [L. *excommunicatus*, put out of the communion—from *ex*, out of; *communis*, having anything in common with one—from *communis*, common], to expel or exclude from the communion of the church; to deprive of church privileges: *n.* one who is excluded from the fellowship of the church: *adj.* excluded from church privileges: **excommunicating**, *imp.*: **excommunicated**, *pp.*: *adj.* expelled or separated from communion with a church: **excommunication**, *n.* *-kóm-shún* [F.—L.], the act of excluding or expelling from the communion of a church; deprivation of church privileges: **Lesser Excommunication**, exclusion from the sacrament of the Eucharist: **Greater Excommunication**, a total exclusion from all the rites, ceremonies, and privileges of the church.

excoriate, *v.* *éks-kó-ri-át* [L. *excoriatus*, having stripped off skin—from *ex*, out of; *corium*, Gr. *chortion*, skin, hide], to wear or strip off the skin; to break the skin by rubbing; to gall or abrade: **excoriating**, *imp.*: **excoriated**, *pp.*: **excoriation**, *n.* *-shún* [F.—L.], the act of wearing or rubbing off the skin; an abrasion.

mal, *mal*, *für*, *läw*; *mêl*, *mêt*, *hër*; *ptac*, *plu*; *nôtc*, *nôt*, *möve*;

to the name of an office denotes that the person formerly held the office named, or does not now hold it, as *ex-major*, *ex-minister*: *ex officio*, *ex officio* [L. *ex*, from; *officio*, office] by virtue of office: *ex parte*, *ex parte* [L. *ex*, from; *parte*, a part or side], partial.

exacerbate, v. *eks-ä-sär-bät* [L. *exacerbatus*, provoked, irritated—from *ex*, out of; *acerbis*, bitter, harsh] to exasperate; to inflame angry passions; to irritate highly: *exacerbating*, imp.: *exacerbated*, pp.: *exacerbation*, n. -*dä-shän* [F.—L.], the act of irritating highly; the irritation itself; increase of violence in a disease; also *exacerbation*, n. -*bä-däns*.

exact, a. *eks-äkt* [F. *exact*—from L. *exactus*, demanded, required—from *ex*, out of; *actus*, done, driven], very correct or regular; accurate; precise; punctual; methodical; particular; careful; nice: *exact*, v. [OF. *exacter*, to extort—from mid. L. *ex-actare*, to exact—*it*, to drive out], to force to pay or yield; to demand or require authoritatively; to extort: *exacting*, imp.: adj. harsh; severe; unyielding; compelling to pay or give: *exact-ed*, pp.: *exact-or* or *exact-or*, n. -*tör*, one who exacts: *exact-ion*, n. -*äkt-shän* [F.—L.], the act of demanding with authority; that which is exacted; extortion: *exact-ness*, n. -*äkt-näs*, accuracy; regularity: *exactly*, adv.: *exactitude*, n. -*eks-äkt-it-üd* [F.—L.], exactness; accuracy.

exaggerate, v. *eks-ä-jär-ät* [L. *exaggeratus*, increased by heaping up—from *ex*, out of; *agger*, a heap], to enlarge beyond the truth; to colour highly; to tell more than the truth: *exaggerating*, imp.: *exaggerated*, pp.: *exaggeration*, n. -*ä-jär-shän* [F.—L.], telling more than the truth; hyperbolic representation: *exaggeratory*, a. -*tör-ä*, containing exaggeration.

exalbuminous, a. *eks-äl-bü-mi-nüs* [L. *ex*, out of, and *albumen*], in bot., applied to a seed which has no distinct albumen, or none but what is contained within the cotyledons themselves.

exalt, v. *eks-älft* [L. *exaltare*, to raise, to elevate—from *ex*, out of; *altus*, high], to raise high; to elevate in power, wealth, dignity, or fame; to elevate the tone of, as the voice; to magnify; to extol: *exalting*, imp.: *exalted*, pp.: *exaltation*, n. -*eks-älft-shän* [F.—L.], the act of exalting; elevated state; state of greatness or dignity: *exalt-ness*, n.—SYN. of 'exalt': to raise; elevate; erect; hoist; lift; heighten; dignify; promote; glorify; inspire; state.

examine, v. *eks-ä-mi-nä* [F. *examiner*—from L. *examinare*, to try—from *ex*, out, and *agere*, to drive], to inspect carefully with a view to discover the real state of; to search or inquire into; to try by experiment, rule, or law; to scrutinise; to test the qualifications of by questions: *examining*, imp.: *examined*, pp. -*änd*: *exam-inable*, a. -*ä-bä*, that may be inquired into: *exam-iner*, n. one who: *exam-inator*, a. -*tör*, one who: *exam-ination*, n. -*ä-shän* [F.—L.], careful observation or inspection; investigation; scrutiny by study or experiment; research; test of knowledge by questions: *examine*, n. *eks-ä-mi-nä* [L. that which examines, the tongue of a balance] examination: the tongue on the beam of a balance, rising perpendicularly from it: cross-examination, in law, the examination of a witness by the opposite party, with the view of shaking his evidence formerly given.—SYN. of 'examination': search; inquiry; scrutiny; inspection; exploration; exploitation; inquisition; discussion; debate.

example, n. *eks-ä-m-p-äl* [OF. *ex-ample*—from L. *exemplum*, a model or copy, a sample—from *ex-imo*, I take out], a pattern, copy, or model; a specimen; one as an illustration of the whole; a former instance; that which, or the person who, is proper for imitation; one punished for the warning of others; an illustration of a rule or precept.—SYN.: instance; illustration; copy; case; sample; precedent; exemplification; warning; caution.

exanimate, a. *eks-ä-ni-mäl* [L. *ex*, out; *anima*, life, spirit], destitute of life; spiritless: v. to render destitute of life or animation; to dishearten: *ex-animate*, imp.: *ex-animated*, pp.

exanthesis, n. *eks-ä-ni-thäs* [L. *ex*, without; *anthesis*, a ring], in bot., without a ring, applied to a fern in which the spore-case has no annulus.

exanthema, n. *eks-ä-ni-thémä* [Gr. *exanthema*, a blossom, an eruption—from *ex*, out of; *anthos*, a

flower], in med., an eruption—applied to contagious diseases attended by fever and an eruption on the skin: *ex-anthema*, n. plu. *thémä-tä*: *ex-anthematous*, a. *thémä-täs*, pert. to: *exanthema*, n. *eks-ä-ni-thäs*, the appearing of an exanthema.

exarch, n. *eks-ärk* [L. *exarchus*: Gr. *exarchos*—from *ex*, out, and *arché*, source, authority], a viceroys; applied specially to viceroys who the Eastern emperors; an official in Greek churches: *exarchate*, n. -*ärk-ät*, dignity of an exarch; department governed by him.

exarillate, a. *eks-ä-ril-lät* [L. *ex*, without; F. *arille*—from L. *aridus*, dry], in bot., having no aril.

exasperate, v. *eks-ä-sär-pär-ät* [L. *exasperatus*, roughened, stirred up—from *ex*, out of; *asper*, rough], to irritate to a high degree; to excite to great anger; to enrage or provoke greatly: *ad*, in bot., clothed with hard, stiff, short points: *exasperating*, imp.: *exasperated*, pp.: *exasper-ation*, n. -*ä-shän* [F.—L.], the act of exciting to violent anger; an extreme degree of anger.—SYN. of 'exaspate': to aggravate; irritate; provoke; enrage; incite; inflame; embitter.

examb, n. *eks-ä-dm* [mid. L. *exambifere*, to exchange], in Scots law, an exchange of one piece of land for another; also *examb-ion*, n. -*ä-b-ön*, and *examb-ion*, n. -*ä-b-ion*: *examb*, v., and *examb-ble*, v. -*ä-b-ä-b-ä*, to exchange one piece of land for another.

excarinate, v. *eks-kär-nät* [mid. L. *excarinatus*, stripped of flesh—from L. *ex*, out of; *carum*, flesh], to deprive or clear of flesh: *excarinating*, imp.: *excar-nated*, pp.: *excar-nation*, n. -*ä-kär-nät-shän* [L. *facio*, I make], the act of depriving of flesh.

excavate, v. *eks-kä-rät* [L. *excavatus*, hollowed out—from *ex*, out of; *carus*, hollow], to scoop or dig out; to hollow: *excavating*, imp.: *excavated*, pp.: *excavator*, n. -*ä-tör*, one who; a machine for cutting into rocks: *excava-tion*, n. -*shän* [F.—L.], a hollow cavity or pit formed by digging out earth; the act of digging out earth.

exceed, v. *eks-säd* [F. *excéder*—from L. *excellere*, to go out, to withdraw—from *ex*, out of; *celo*, I go], to pass or go beyond; to excel; to surpass; to go, go far; to go beyond any given limit: *exceed-ing*, imp.: *ad*, great in extent or duration; very large: *ad*, in a very great degree: *exceed-ed*, pp.: *exceed-ingly*, ad. -*ä*, very; unusually; to a very great degree.

excel, v. *eks-säl* [F. *exceller*—from L. *excellere*, to be high, to be eminent—from L. *ex*; *cello*, I impel or urge on], to surpass, to possess good qualities in a great degree; to do anything in a superior manner: *excelling*, imp.: *excelled*, pp. -*säl*: *ex-cel-lence*, n. -*lens*, state of excelling; any valuable quality; also *ex-cel-lency*, n. -*ä*: *ex-cel-lency*, n. -*lens*, a title of honour given to viceroys, ambassadors, and others: *ex-cel-lent*, a. -*lät*, of great virtue, worth, or quality; highly useful; prime; select; highly desirable: *ex-cel-lently*, ad. -*ä*—SYN. of 'excellence': superiority; worth; perfection; goodness; greatness; purity; eminence—of 'excellent': worthy; valuable; choice; exquisite; distinguished; admirable; superior; excessive.

excellent, a. *eks-säl-säl* [L. *excellentior*, loftier—from *ex-cel-sus*, lofty], more lofty; more elevated; higher still.

eccentric, n. *eks-sän-trik* [see *eccentric*], a wheel having the axis removed from the centre: *ad*, deviating from the centre; removed from the centre or axis.

except, v. *eks-söp* [OF. *exceptare*—from L. *ex-cipere*, intensive of *ex-cipere*, to withdraw—from *ex*, out of; *capio*, I take], to pass over; to take or leave out of any specified number; to object; to exclude: *except-ing*, imp.: *prep.* without including; to the exclusion of: *except-ed*, pp.: *ad*, left out; specially excluded: *except*, conj. unless; without: *prep.* exclusive of; not including; save; but: *except-ion*, n. -*söp-shän* [F.—L.], the act of excluding or leaving out of a certain number; that which is excluded or separated from others; the person or thing not included; an objection; dislike; slight offence taken; a saving clause in a formal writing: *except-ionable*, a. -*ä-bä*, liable to objection: *except-ional*, a. -*ä*, forming an exception: *except-ive*, a. -*ä*, including an exception: *except-or*, n. -*tör*, one who: *except-less*, a. in O.E. usual; that has not an exception: *exception* proves the rule, the very fact of exceptions shows there must be a rule.

excerment, a. *eks-sär-nät* [L. *ex*, out of; *cernentem*,

cute, boy, food; *päre*, bad; *chair*, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

crease, addition, or slight exaggeration; denoting emphasis, as, 'I, even I': v. to level; to lay smooth; to place in an equal state: **evening**, imp. **even-ing**: **evened**, pp. **even-ed**: **evenly**, ad. **even-ly**: **evenness**, n. state of being level or smooth: **even-handed**, impartial; just.

even, n. **even**, for **evening**, which see: **even-song** [*AS. æfen-sung*, vespers—see *vēl*, vespers: in the *Book of Common Prayer*, evening service as distinguished from 'Matins' or morning service—referring to the time when intoning the service was nearly universal: **even-tide** [*AS. tīd*, time, season], the evening.

evening, n. **even-ing** [*AS. æfenung—from æfenian*, to grow dark—from *æfen*, the close of the day], the close of last part of the day; the beginning of the night or darkness; the decline or latter part of life: **adj.** relating to or at the close of the day.

event, n. **even-t** [*L. even-tus*, come to pass, happened—from *e*, out of; *vento*, I come], that which happens or comes to pass; any incident, good or bad; the conclusion; the result: **eventful**, a. **even-tful**, producing great changes; full of events: **eventual**, a. **even-tual** [*F. eventual*], happening as a consequence; coming as a result; final; contingent: **eventuality**, n. **even-tual-ty**, the coming or happening as a consequence; contingency; dependence upon an uncertain event; an organ in phrenology, said to enable one to note and compare all the active occurrences of life: **eventually**, ad. **even-tual-ly**, v. **even-tual-ly**, to come out as a result; to come to an end: **eventuating**, imp. **even-tu-ating**, pp.—*SYN.* of 'event': circumstance; incident; adventure; issue; occurrence; termination; consequence; end.

evacuation, n. **even-tyu-shān** [*L. e*, out of, and *vacare*, the belly], the action of opening the belly of an animal; berna of different kinds.

ever, ad. **ever** [*AS. æfre*, *evr*: cf. Goth. *aiwa fairskinn*, 'ever in life'], at any time; always; in any degree; contr. into *er*, *for*: **ever** and *anon*, frequently repeated: **ever so long**, a very great time: **for ever**, unendingly: **for ever** and *ever*, duration without end: **everlasting**, a. **even-last-ing**, lasting for ever; perpetual: **n.** never-ending duration: the Deity without beginning or end: **ever-lastingly**, ad. **even-last-ing-ly**, n.: **everlastingness**, n.: **evergreen**, n. a plant or tree that retains its greenness throughout the year: **evermore**, ad. **even-mor**, unendingly; always: **everlasting flowers**, flowers which when plucked and dried retain their colour for a long time: **ever** a or *er* a, in O.E., any. *Note*—**ever**, as part of a word, denotes without intermission: **everlasting**, that which has no end: **eternal**, that which has neither end nor beginning—*SYN.* of 'everlasting' a.: endless; interminable; unceasing; continual; uninterrupted; incessant; unintermitted; immortal; eternal; infinite: **for ever**: **everglade**, n. **even-glād** [*ever*, and *glād*], an extensive shallow lake or marsh, a word common in Florida, a large portion of the south of which is known as the 'Everglades'.

eversion, n. **even-tyer-shān** [*F. eversion—from L. eversio*, a turning out or expulsion—from *e*, out; *verius*, turned], the protrusion of organs from a cavity; the state of being turned back or outward.

event, v. **even-t** [*L. e*; *vento*, I turn], to destroy; to overthrow; in *met.* and *bol.*, to turn outwards.

every, a. **even-ry** [*AS. æfre*, *evr*; *alc*, each], the whole, taken one at a time; each one of a whole: **everyday**, a. common; usual: **everything**, n. all without exception: **everywhere**, ad. **even-ryer**, and *AS. gehwer*, on every side], in all places: **every now and then**, at short intervals; frequently.

evadrop, n. **even-droip-tyer** [*AS. efese*—see *sav-dropper*].

evict, v. **even-tykt** [*L. evictus*, conquered completely—from *e*, out of; *vincere*, I conquer], to dispossess of lands or tenements by legal proceedings, as a tenant by a landlord; to recover land, &c., by legal process: **evicting**, imp. **even-ty-ct**, pp. **evic-tion**, n. **even-tyk-shān** [*F. —L.*], the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by legal proceedings.

evidence, n. **even-tēns** [*F. evidence—from L. evidentem*, plain, distinct—from *e*, out of; *video*, I see—*lit.*, state of being plain and distinct], a witness; that which enables the mind to see truth; proof; testimony; certainty: v. to prove; to show; to make clear to the mind: **evidencing**, imp. **even-tēnced**,

pp. **even-tēns**: **ev'ident**, a. **even-tēnt** [*F. —L.*], plain; clear; obvious; open to be seen: **ev'idently**, ad. **even-tēnt-ly**, plainly; notoriously: **ev'ident**, a. **even-tēnt**, clearly proving.—*SYN.* of 'evident': manifest; apparent; notorious; visible; conspicuous.

evil, a. **even-il** [*AS. yfel*: cf. Goth. *uþils*], ill; wicked; vicious; having bad qualities of any kind; injurious; unfortunate; unkind: n. wickedness; misfortune; calamity; the reverse of good; suffering; that which produces pain; any transgression of the moral law; sin: a. **evil-m**, n. badness of whatever kind: **evil-minded**, possessed of bad dispositions: **evil-doer**, a wicked person: **evil-eye**, influence for injury, supposed to be possessed by certain persons who cast an envious or hostile look on any other person or object: **evil-eyed**, ad. having an evil-eye with the power of fascination: **evil-speaking**, slander; calumny: **Evil One**, Satan: **evilly**, ad. **even-il-ly**, in an evil manner: **evil-worker**, one living in habitual wickedness: **king's evil**, scrofula—so named from the former popular belief that it was curable by the touch of royalty.—*SYN.* of 'evil' a.: bad; perverse; wrong; calamitous; mischievous; pernicious; hurtful; destructive; corrupt.

evince, v. **even-tyas** [*F. évincer—from L. evincere*, to conquer completely—from *e*, out of; *vincere*, I conquer or vanquish—*lit.*, to conquer completely], to make evident; to prove beyond doubt; to show in a clear manner: **evin'cing**, imp. **even-tyc**, pp. **even-tyc**: **evin'cible**, a. **even-il-ly**, capable of proof; demonstrable: **evin'cibly**, ad. **even-tyc-ly**: **evin'cement**, n. act of evincing: **evin'cive**, a. *etc.*, tending to prove.

eviscerate, v. **even-tyser-āt** [*L. evisceratus*, disembowelled—from *e*, out of; *viscerare*, the bowels], to take out the bowels or entrails of; to disembowel: **eviscerating**, imp. **even-tyser-āt**, pp. **even-tyser-ation**, n. **even-tyser-ān**.

evitate, v. **even-tyt-āt** [*L. evitatus*, avoided—from *e*, out of; *vitare*, I shun], in O.E. to shun; to avoid; to escape: **evitating**, imp. **even-tyt-āt**, pp. **even-tyt-āt**: **evita'tion**, n. **even-tyt-shān**, act of avoiding.

evolve, v. **even-rōk** [*F. écroquer—from L. evocare*, to draw forth—from *e*, forth, I call], to call forth; **evolv'ing**, imp. **even-rōk**, pp. **evolv'ed**: **evolu'tion**, n. **even-rōk-shān** [*F. —L.*], the act of calling out: **evolution**—see under *evolve*.

evolve, v. **even-rōk** [*L. evolvere*, to roll out or forth—from *e*, out of; *volvo*, I roll], to open and expand; to disentangle; to develop: **evolv'ing**, imp. **even-rōk**, pp. **evolv'ed**: **evolu'tion**, n. **even-rōk-shān** [*F. —L.*], the act of unfolding or unrolling; a series of things unfolded arising the one from the other; the gradual descent or development of forms of life from other pre-existing ones; the extraction of roots in *arith-metic* or *algebra*, thus, $\sqrt[3]{125}$ or $125^{\frac{1}{3}}$ = 5, indicates that the number or root is to be found which, multiplied 3 times by itself, will produce 125—The opposite of *involution*, which see; a change in the arrangement and disposition of a body of soldiers in the field or at a review; the theory that every existing form of animal or plant life, even man himself, has been gradually produced or *evolved* during countless ages from one or two monads, or animalcules: **evolu'tional**, a. **even-rōk-shān-āl**, connected with evolution: **evolu'tionary**, a. **even-rōk-shān-āl**, pert. to evolution: **evolu'tionism**, n. **even-rōk-shān-ism**, the belief in the scientific theory of evolution: **evolu'tionist**, n. **even-rōk-shān-ist**, one who holds the speculative doctrine of evolution; in *met.*, one skilled in evolutions: **evolvulus**, n. **even-rōk-shān**, a climbing plant, with handsome flowers, akin to the convolvulus; [*Ord. Convolvulaceæ*].

evulsion, n. **even-rōk-shān** [*L. evulsionem*, a pulling out—from *e*, out of; *vulsus*, plucked], the act of plucking out.

ewe, n. **ū** [*AS. ewec*: cf. OH.Ger. *ouet*, a female sheep: *L. ovis*; *Gr. ois*, a sheep], a female sheep.

ewer, n. **even-r** [*F. éguier*, a water-vessel—from *L. aqua*, water], the large jug belonging to a wash-basin; a water-jug; a pitcher: **every**, **ev'ry**, n. **even-ry**, **ev'ry**, in the rural household, esp. in former times, the apartment where ewers of water, napery, &c., were kept; an officer of the royal household who was wont to take care of the table-linen, &c.

ex, prefix, **eks** or **egs** [*L. and Gr. ex: Gr. ek*], out of; out: off: from: without; denoting merely increase of the power of the simple word: **ex** assumes the forms *a*, *ec*, *ef*, according to the letter commencing the word of which it forms the prefix: **ax** prefixed

Spurge family: *euphorbia*, n. -bi-ſm, an inodorous gum produced by several species of *Euphorbia* or *Spurge*, and used in the composition of some plasters.

Supernary, n. s'ſſr-ſt [Gr. *euphrasia*, delight], the plant eyebright, formerly supposed to be beneficial in diseases of the eyes; the *Euphrasia officinalis*, (Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*).

Suphism, n. s'ſſſ-ſm [Gr. *euphēsis*, growing or increasing well, graceful—from *eu*, well; *phus*, growth], an expression affectedly refined; high-flown diction: *suphistic*, n. -ist, one who uses such: *euphistic*, n. -ist, pert. to. *Note*.—*euphuism* properly took its origin from an extravagant and affectedly witty book by John Lyly in the reign of Elizabeth which he called *Euphues*.

Supplem, s'ſſi-ſm [Gr. *eu*, well; *plōn*, fat, well-fed], an oily liquid, highly inflammable, obtained from the destructive distillation of vegetable substances; a hydrocarbon.

Supplastic, a. s'plāst-ik [Gr. *eu*, well; *plassō*, I form], easily formed into an organic tissue: a matter of this kind.

Suppene, n. s'ſſſ-nē-ſt [Gr. *eupnoia*—from *eu*, well, and *pnō*, I breathe], in *poth*, natural or regular breathing; easy respiration.

Euraquid—see *Euroquid*.

Eurasian, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [contr. from *Europe* and *Asia*], a cross-breed between a European and an Asiatic: *adj.* pert. to both continents: *Eura'sia*, n. -iā, sometimes used as a name for Europe and Asia conjoined.

Eureka, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [Gr. *eureka*, I have found], a discovery made after long and difficult research—so used in allusion to the story of Archimedes, who is said to have repeatedly uttered this word upon suddenly discovering a method of estimating the adulteration in the gold of which king Hiero's crown was made.

Eurite, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [F. *eurite*; Gr. *euryalos*, well or wide flowing—from *eu*, well, and *reia*, to flow], a fine-grained white variety of felspathic granite; white-stone: *euritic*, a. -ik, pert. to.

Euroclydon, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [Gr. *euros*, a south-east wind; *kludōn*, a wave], in the *Acts of the Apostles*, a tempestuous wind prevailing in the Mediterranean; in the Revised Version the reading is *Euraquid*—now called *Euraquid*, s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm.

Europan, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [L. *Europan*; Gr. *Eurōpas*, from *Europe*, *Europe* from *Europe*, daughter of Agæus, fabled to have been carried off by the god Jupiter to Crete], a native of Europe: *adj.* pert. to: *Europe*, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm, one of the great divisions in the world.

Eurypterus, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [Gr. *euryptērēs*, also *euryptērēs*, a pin. *ter-ſi-ſm* [Gr. *euros*, broad; *pteron*, a wing or fin], in *geol.*, a genus and family of extinct crustaceans, allied to the king-crab, so termed in allusion to their broad, oar-like swimming feet: *eurypteric*, n. -ter-ſi-ſm, any one of the eurypterus family, or any undetermined portion or specimen.

Eurythmy, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [Gr. *eurythmía*, complete harmony—from *eu*, well; *ruthmos*, rhyme, measure], in *arch.*, the exact proportion between all parts of a building.

Euskarian, a. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [Basque *Euskara*, the Basque language], pert. to the Basque people or their language: *n.* the Basque language.

Eustachian, a. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [after *Eustachius*, a celebrated Italian anatomist, d. A.D. 1574], in *anat.*, applied to a tube or canal extending from behind the soft palate to the middle ear, to which it conveys the air: *Eustachian valve*, a fold of the living membrane of the heart.

Eustyle, a. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [Gr. *eustulos*, with columns at the proper intervals—from *eu*, well, and *stulos*, a column], in *arch.*, having the distance between a pair of columns equal to two diameters of a column and a quarter or half: *n.* the distance thus measured.

Euterpe, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [Gr. *eu*, well; *terpein*, to delight], in *anc. myth.*, the Muse who presided over wind instruments, and music generally: *Euterpean*, a. -ſi-ſm, pert. to music.

Euthanasia, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [also *euthanasia*, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [Gr. *euthanasia*, an easy death—from *eu*, well; *thantos*, death], an easy, happy death.

Eutomos, a. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [Gr. *eutomos*, well divided—from *eu*, well, and *tomē*, cutting], in *min.*, cleaving readily; having distinct cleavages.

eutrophic, a. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [Gr. *eu*, well; *trephō*, I nourish], tending to promote nutrition: *n.* a medicine of this kind, as cod-liver oil, bromine, &c.: *eutrophy*, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm, good nutrition; a healthy state of the nutritive organs.

Eutychean, n. plu. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [Eutyche, an abbot of Constantinople, heretics of the fifth century, who taught that Christ had but one nature, compounded of the divine and human.

evacuate, v. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [L. *evacuatus*, emptied out—from *e*, out of; *vacuus*, empty], to make empty; to quit; to elect or void; to empty; to withdraw from, as troops from a fortress: *evacuating*, imp.: *evacuated*, pp.: *evacuator*, n. -ter, one who or that which: *evacuation*, n. -d'shān [F.—L.], an emptying; a retiring from; voidance; discharge of feces from the body: *evacuative*, a. -d'shē, that evacuates: *evacuans*, a. [F.—L.], emptying: *n.* a medicine used for producing evacuation.

evade, v. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [F. *evader*, to evade, to escape—from L. *evadere*, to go forth or out—from *e*, out of; *valdō*, I go—*lū*, to go forth or out], to avoid or escape by artifice or dexterity; cleverly to escape from; to elude; to slip away; to equivocate: *evading*, imp.: *evaded*, pp.—SYN. of 'evade': to escape; shun; avoid; eschew; prevaricate; shuffle.

evaluation, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [L. *e*, out of, and *valutō*, exhaustive valuation.

evanescent, a. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [F. *evanescent*—from L. *evanescentem*, vanishing or passing away—from *e*, out of; *vanesco*, I vanish], vanishing; fleeting; momentary; passing away: *evanescently*, *ad.* -tē-ſi-ſm.

evangelic, a. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [also *evangelical*, a. -ſi-ſm [F. *evangelique*—from L. *evangelicus*—from Gr. *eu*, well, good; *angelō*, I bring tidings, I announce], according to the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel; orthodox: *evangelically*, *ad.* -ſi-ſm.

evangelism, v. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm, to convert to Christianity; to instruct in the Gospel: *evangelising*, imp.: *evangelised*, pp. -ted: *evangelisation*, n. -ſi-ſm, the act of converting to Christianity: *evangelist*, n. one who brings good tidings; a preacher of the Gospel; one of the four Gospel writers: *evangelism*, n. -ism, the spreading of the knowledge of the Gospel: *evangel*, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm, good news, especially that of the Gospel—used in poetry: *evangel*, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm, in *OK*, good tidings; the Gospel message.

evaporate, v. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [L. *evaporatus*, dispersed in vapour—from *e*, out of; *vapor*, vapour], to pass off in vapour or fumes; to dissipate in fumes; to give vent to; to pour out in words or sounds, not in action; to pass off without effect: *evaporating*, imp.: *evaporated*, pp.: *evaporation*, n. -d'shān, [F.—L.], the slow conversion of a fluid into vapour or steam, generally invisible; the state of flying off in fumes; vent: *evaporable*, a. -ſi-ſm, that may be converted into a vapour: *evaporative*, a. -ſi-ſm, causing evaporation: *evaporometer*, n. -rōmē-ſi-ſm, [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the quantity of fluid evaporated in a given time.

evasion, s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [F. *evasion*—from L. *evadere*—from *e*, out of; *radus*, gone or entered—see *evade*], the act of avoiding or eluding—applied particularly to speech: a shift; a subterfuge: *evasive*, a. -ſi-ſm, using artifice to escape or avoid; shuffling: *evasively*, *ad.* -ſi-ſm: *evadence*, n. -nē, the state or quality of being evasive—SYN. of 'evasion': prevarication; equivocation; shuffling; eluding.

Eve, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [Heb. *chavah*, Eve, literally meaning life], wife of Adam, the first man; the mother of all living.

eve, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm, also *even*, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [contr. for *evening*, which see], the close of the day; the night before a holy-day, as Christmas *eve*; time immediately preceding any important event.

evaction, n. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [L. *evectio*, a carrying out], in *astron.*, an inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit, due to the attraction of the sun; the libration of the moon.

even, a. s'ſſſ-ſi-ſm [AS. *ēfen*; cf. OH. Ger. *eban*; Icel. *jafn*; Goth. *ōns*], having a flat or smooth surface; level; not rough; equal; calm; not easily disturbed; balanced or settled; not odd, as a number: *ad.* or *conj.* in like manner or degree; precisely the same; at the very time; so much as; denoting an in-

tained in ether and alcohol—an odorous inflammable gas: *ethyl*, *n.* *ēth-ū'tik*, connected with *ethyl*: *ethylamine*, *n.* *ēth-ū'n* [*ethyl* and *amine*], ammonia in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by the radical of common alcohol, a transparent colourless liquid: *ethylene*, *n.* *ēth-ū-lēn*—see *ethene*: *ethylidene*, *n.* *ēth-ū'id-ēn*, a substance nearly related in chemical composition to chloroform: a substance isomeric with ethene and related to aldehyde.

etiolate, *v.* *ē'ti-ō-lāt* [*F. etiole*, in *gardening*, to grow up long-shanked and colourless—from *etide*: *OF. eteule*; *L. stipula*, straw], to whiten by excluding the light of the sun; to blanch; to become white: *etioliating*, *imp.*: *etiolated*, *pp.*: *adj.* applied to the whitening of the leaves and the lengthening of the stem of a plant by its being suffered to grow in a shady or dark situation: *etioliation*, *n.* *ē'ti-ō-shūn*, the act of becoming white by the absence of light; absence of green colour; the process of blanching plants by excluding the action of light.

etiology or *etiology*, *n.* *ē'ti-ō-lō-jī* [*F. Etologie*—from *Gr. aitia*, a cause; *logos*, a discourse], the doctrine of causes, particularly with reference to diseases; the science of the origin and development of things: *etiologist*, *adj.* *ē'ti-ō-lō-jī-kāl*, connected with or related to *etiology*.

étiquette, *n.* *ē'ti-kēt* [*F. Etiquette*, a ticket on which the forms to be observed on particular occasions were inscribed], forms of civility, manners, or good-breeding; the ceremonial code of polite society.

etna, *n.* *ē't-nā* [after the volcano *Ætna*], a familiar name for a water-boiler heated by spirit.

Etruria, *n.* *ē'tr-ū-rī-ā*, an anc. kingdom of Italy, comprehending nearly all Tuscany, Lucca, and part of the former Roman States: *Etruscan*, *adj.* *ē'tr-ū-s-kān*, *pert.* to Etruria.

ettle, *v.* *ē't-l* [*Icel. attla* or *ettla*, to purpose], in *Scot.* and *prov. Eng.*, to purpose; to design; to aspire; to expect; to attempt: *ettling*, *imp.* *ē't-līng*: *ettled*, *pp.* *ē't-l*.

etui or *etwee*, *n.* *ē't-ū-ē* [*F.*], a small ornamental case for pens, &c.; a ladies' handbag.

etymology, *n.* *ē'ti-mō-lō-jī* [*F. Etymologie*; *L. etymologia*—from *Gr. etymos*, true; *logos*, a word], *L. etymon*; *Gr. etymon*, the true source of a word], that department of the study of language which traces words to their elements, their original forms, and primary significations: *etymologist*, *n.* one who: *etymologically*, *adj.* *ē'ti-mō-lō-jī-kāl*, *pert.* to *etymology*: *etymologically*, *adj.* *ē'ti-mō-lō-jī-kāl*, *pert.* to *etymology*: to search into the origin and primary meaning of words: *etymologising*, *imp.*: *etymologised*, *pp.* *ē'ti-mō-lō-jī-kāl*, *pert.* to *etymology*: *etymon*, *n.* *ē'ti-mōn*, an original or primitive word: a root.

Eucalyptus, *n.* *ē'kāl-īp-tūs* [*Gr. eu*, well; *kalyptō*, I cover], a genus of fast-growing trees, some of whose species constitute the gigantic gum-trees of Australia, Ord. *Myrtaceæ*, so called from the limb of the calyx covering the flower before expansion, which afterwards falls off in the shape of a lid or cover: *Eucalyptus globulus*, *glōb-ū-lūs* [*L. globus*, a ball, a sphere], the blue gum-tree or fever gum-tree, furnishing an astringent bark and a fragrant oil: *Eucalypti*, *n.* *plu.* *ē'kāl-īp-tī*, a general name for all the species of *Eucalyptus*.

Eucharist, *n.* *ē'kāl-rīst* [*F. eucharistie*—from *L. and Gr. eucharistia*, a giving of thanks—*Gr. eu*, well; *charis*, favour], the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a giving of thanks: *eucharistic*, *adj.* *ē'kāl-rīst-īk*, also *ē'kāl-rīst-īkāl*, *pert.* to the Lord's Supper.

echlore or *echloride*, *n.* *ē'klōr, ē'klōr-īk* [*Gr. eu*, well; *chlōros*, grass-green], having a distinct green colour: *echlorine*, *n.* *ē'klōr-īn*, a yellow explosive gas with bleaching properties, obtained by the interaction of hydrochloric acid and chloride of potassium.

Euchologion, *n.* *ē'kō-lō-jī-ōn*, also *Euchology*, *n.* *ē'kō-lō-jī* [*Gr. euchologia*, a prayer-book—from *euche*, prayer, vow; *logos*, speech, word], a formula of prayers; a liturgy.

echre, *n.* *ē'kēr* [Dr Murray suggests *Sp. yuca* in phrase *ser yuca*, to get the best in anything], a game of cards.

eachroite, *n.* *ē'krō-īf* [*Gr. eachros*, well-coloured—from *eu*, well, and *chrōs* or *chrōa*, colour], an arseniate of copper of a bright emerald-green colour.

euclase, *n.* *ē'klās* [*F. euclase*—from *Gr. eu*, well; *klasein*, to cleave], prismatic emerald, a fine green mineral found in Brazil and Peru.

eudemism or *eudæmonism*, *n.* *ē'd-ē-mōn-īsm* [*Gr. eudaimon*, happy—from *eu*, well, and *daimōn*, guardian genius], a system of ethics which founds moral obligation on the tendency of actions to produce happiness: *eudæmistic*, *adj.* *ē'd-ē-mōn-īst*, a believer in: *eudæmistic*, *adj.* *ē'd-ē-mōn-īst*, *pert.* to: *eudæmistic*, *v.* *ē't*, to consider happy: *eudæmistic*, *adj.* *ē'd-ē-mōn-īst*, conceived or done with a view to happiness: *eudæmistic*, *n.* the branch of ethics which is concerned with wellbeing and happiness: *eudæmismology*, *n.* *ē'd-ē-jī* [*Gr. logos*, discourse], the science or division of philosophy which deals with human happiness.

eudiometer, *n.* *ē'di-ōm-ē-tēr* [*Gr. eudia*, fair or fine weather; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the quantity of oxygen contained in the air or its purity: an instr. for the measurement and analysis of gases: *eudiometry*, *n.* *ē'di-ōm-ē-trī*, the art or practice of measuring the quantity of oxygen in the air or in a gaseous mixture: *eudiometric*, *adj.* *ē'di-ōm-ē-trī-kāl*, also *eudiometrical*, *adj.* *ē'di-ōm-ē-trī-kāl*, *pert.* to: *euhemerism*, *n.* *ē'hēm-ē-rīsm* [*Gr. Euhēmeros*; *L. Euhēmeros*, a Greek writer, B.C. 316, who treated myths as dressed-up plain histories], the system of mythological interpretation which reduces the gods of old to the level of distinguished men, and the myths as founded on real histories: *euhemerist*, *n.* *ē'h-ē*, one who believes in or maintains these views: *euhemeristic*, *adj.* *ē'h-ē-īst*, *pert.* to.

eulogy, *n.* *ē'ū-lō-jī* [*Gr. eulogia*, good language, praise—from *eu*, well; *logos*, a discourse], the praise of any one, written or spoken; encomium: praise: *eulogic*, *adj.* *ē'ū-lō-jī-kāl*, also *eulogical*, *adj.* *ē'ū-lō-jī-kāl*, containing praise: *eulogically*, *adv.* *ē'ū-lō-jī-kāl*, *pert.* to: *eulogistic*, *adj.* *ē'ū-lō-jī-tīk*, also *eulogistical*, *adj.* *ē'ū-lō-jī-tīk*, containing praise: commendatory: *eulogistically*, *adv.* *ē'ū-lō-jī-tīk*, *pert.* to: *eulogism*, *n.* *ē'ū-lō-jī-izm*, praise; commendation; panegyric: *eulogies*, *v.* *ē'ū-lō-jīz*, to praise highly; to extol: *eulogising*, *imp.*: *eulogised*, *pp.* *ē'ū-lō-jīz*, praised.—*SVN.* of 'eulogy': panegyric; applause; eulogium.

eunuch, *n.* *ē'nūk* [*L. eunuchus*; *Gr. eunouchos*, a chamberlain—from *eunē*, a bed; *echō*, I have or keep], a castrated man; in the *East*, a man who has the charge of the women's apartments; a chamberlain: *eunuchate*, *v.* *ē't*, to make a eunuch: *eunuchating*, *imp.*: *eunuchated*, *pp.*: *eunuchism*, *n.* *ē'n-īsm*, the state of a eunuch: *eunuchism*, *n.* *ē'n-īsm*, the state of a eunuch: *emphala*, *n.* *ē'm-fā-lās* [*Gr. eu*, well; *omphalos*, the navel, the boss of a shield], in *geol.*, a whorled discoidal gastropod shell, having the whorls angular or coronated.

eucosmite, *n.* *ē'ū-s-mīt* [*Gr. eu*, well; *osmē*, odour], a fossil resin, so called from its strong, peculiar, and pleasant odour.

Eupatorium, *n.* *ē'pā-tō-rī-ūm* [*Gr. eupatorium*, agrimony—from *Mithridates Eupator*, King of Pontus, who is said to have used it as a medicine], a large genus of plants of the aster family, Ord. *Compositæ*, including hemp agrimony and thoroughwort.

eupesay, *n.* *ē'pē-sā* [*Gr. eu*, well; *peptō*, I cook, I digest], good digestion: *eupesitic*, *adj.* *ē'pē-sā-tīk*, *pert.* to: *euphemism*, *n.* *ē'ū-fēm-īsm* [*Gr. euphēmismos* for *euphēmia*, the use of words of good omen—from *eu*, well; *phēmī*, I speak; *F. euphémisme*], the substitution of a delicate or indirect expression in order to avoid something offensive to good manners, or indelicate: a mild name for something offensive: *euphemistic*, *adj.* *ē'ū-fēm-īstīk*, rendering less offensive or more delicate.

euphony, *n.* *ē'ū-fō-nī* [*F. euphonie*; *Gr. euphōnia*, euphony—from *eu*, well; *phōnē*, a voice], an agreeable sound of words; a pronunciation of words or syllables pleasing to the ear: *euphonic*, *adj.* *ē'ū-fō-nīk*, also *euphonical*, *adj.* *ē'ū-fō-nīk*, agreeable in sound: *euphonical*, *adj.* *ē'ū-fō-nīk*, pleasing to the ear: *euphonical*, *adv.* *ē'ū-fō-nīk*, euphonically, *v.* *ē'ū-fō-nīz*, to render agreeable in sound: *euphonising*, *imp.*: *euphonised*, *pp.* *ē'ū-fō-nīz*: *euphonical*, *n.* *ē'ū-fō-nī-kōn*, an improved pianoforte: *euphonium*, *n.* *ē'ū-fō-nī-ūm*, a brass musical instr. of powerful tone.

Euphorbia, *n.* *plu.* *ē'ū-fō-rbī-ā* [*Gr. euphorbia*, a certain gum-resin—from *Euphorbos*, an anc. Greek physician], a genus of plants of many species yielding an acrid milky juice, Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ* or

māle, māt, fār, lāto: *mēle, mēt, hēr*: *pīne, pīn*: *ūcle, nōl, mōve*:

from its original use; to alienate; to turn from the kindness to indifference or enmity; to withdraw the heart or affections from: *estranged*, *imp.*; *estranged*, *pp.* *estranged*; *estrangement*, *meizis*, the withdrawal of the heart or affections from; alienation. *Estrangelo*, *n.* *estrangelo* (*Gr.* *estrangelos*—from *Gr.* *strangulos*, rounded, smooth), a variety of the old Pteronigra alphabet, whose characters are heavy and cumbersome; said also to be derived from two Arabic words signifying 'writing of the Gospel.'

estrápado, n. *és-trá-pá-dó* [F. a species of torture], the violent jerking of the hind legs which a horse makes when desirous of getting rid of his rider; an *instr.* of torture consisting in drawing a person to a great height by the feet, and then letting him fall suddenly; also *strappado*, n. *stráp-pá-dó*.

stray, *v.* *és-trá'* [OF. *estrayer*, to stray] in OE, to stray: **strays'**, *n.* plu. *-tréz*, in *law*, valuable animals, whose owner is not known, found wandering in a manor or lordship.

estreat, n. *es-tret'* [Norm. F. *extraite*—from L. *extractum*, copy of any original writing; *tractus*, drawn], the copy of any original writing, but especially of fines set down in the rolls of a court to be levied of any man for his offences: v. to copy; to

levy fines, &c., under an *excoat*: *excoating*, imp.: *excoated*, pp. applied to the recognisances when the officer is directed to take out such a copy for the purpose of levying the amount.

estrige, n. *es'trij*, also *estrich*, n. *es'trich*, in OE,
as *estrich*.

estuary, *n.* *ēs-tū-d-rī* [*L. aestuariū*, an arm of the sea—from *L. aestivare*, to rage or boil, as the sea—from *aestus*, heat, surge], the mouth of a tidal river; an arm of the sea; a frith: *estuarine*, *a.* *ēs-tū-d-rin* or *ēs-*, of or pert. to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

curiant, a. *ts-ü'-ri-änt* [*L. curientem*, desiring to eat, suffering hunger] desirous to eat; hungry: n. one who is hungry; a greedy or avaricious man.

starria, n. *clé-ri-ô* [(Gr. *clairia*, fellowship, society), in *bot.*, a fruit composed of several distinct one-seeded fruits or drupes, arranged upon an elevated receptacle or torus, as in the mulberry,

étageres, n. *a-lá-shā'* [F. *élayer*, to place in a row—from *étage*, a stage], a piece of furniture having a number of shelves or stages for receiving ornaments; a **what-not**.

et cetera or *cetera*, *et alii* *et al* [L. *et*, and; *cetera*, other things], commonly contracted into *&c.* or *etc.*—put at the end of a sentence, title, or announcement, to point out the fact that *other things* could be mentioned, or are to be understood as following; and so on.

etch, *v.* *etch* [Dut. *etsen*, to etch— from Ger. *ätzen*: OH Ger. *ätzen*, to caustic to eat] to engrave a metal plate by the eating or corroding power of an acid: *etch* tag, *imp.* n. the art of producing a picture on a metal plate by the eating power of an acid: the impression from the plate: *etched*, *pp.* *etched*: *etch* *er*, n. one who: *etching-ground*, the substance, usually a mixture of wax and resin, used to protect the surface of a metal plate from the action of an acid: *etching-ink*, n. plu. Impression upon paper of d-signs etched on a plate of copper, steel, &c.: see *hatch*, and note: *etching-needle*, n. a sharp instr. of steel for tracing outlines on plates to be etched.

eternal, *a. e-tér-nál* [F. *eternel*, eternal, perpetual: OF *eternal*—from *L. aeternális*—from *aeternus*, perpetual—from *aevum*, an age; akin to *Sana. áfus*, life], without beginning or end of existence; without an end; everlasting: existing always without change: a title of Deity: *etér-nál-lis*, *n. -nál-lis*, one who holds the existence of the world to be eternal: *etér-nál-lis-ly*, *ad. -is*: *etér-nál-sy*, *n. -nál-lis*, duration without beginning or end; endless future existence: *etér-nál-sy, v. -sís*, to make endless; to immortalise: *e-tér-nál-sing*, *imp. p. etér-nál-sed*, *pp. -néd*: *Eternal City*, Rome: *etér-nál-sy*, *note*.—In the latter usage, *eternal* and *everlasting* are very much used as if they were synonymous. In the true Biblical use of the terms, however, the first has no primary reference to duration at all. Its primary significance may be defined as 'raised above all conditions of time'.—**SYN.** of 'eternal': endless; infinite; ceaseless; interminable; perpetual.

eterno, a. *eterno* [OF.: L. *aeternus*—see eternal], in OE, perpetual; endless.

etesian, a. é-té-zhi-ân [L. *etæsus*; Gr. *etêsion*,

annual—from *Gr. etos*, a year: cf. *F. Etésien*], periodical; denoting a northerly or north-easterly wind that prevails all over Europe in early spring; in *Gr.* and *Rom. authors*, applied to the periodical winds in the Mediterranean from whatever quarter they blow.

ethane, n. *ē'thēn* [adapted from *ether*], heavy carburetted hydrogen or olefant gas; also called *ethylene*.

e-ther, n. *ē-thēr* [*i.*, ether; Gr. *aithēr*, the upper or pure air—from *aithō*, I kindle], an extremely fine fluid, supposed to fill all space beyond the limits of our atmosphere; a very light, volatile, and inflammable liquid, obtained from alcohol and an acid by distillation; the oxide of an acid radical: *ethereal*, a. *etherial*, ad., heavenly; spiritual; celestial; resembling ether: *ethereally*, ad. *It*: *etherality*, n. *Ait-tā'*. *Ethereise*, v. *ē-thēr-īz*, to convert into ether: to stupefy with ether: to make spiritual: *etherealize*, v. *ē-thēr-i-z*, to render, imbue with reality, sp. and etherealization, n. *ē-thēr-i-f'i-kā-shun*, (*L. facio*, I make), the act of making ether from alcohol: *etheriform*, a. *ē-thēr-i'fôr-m* [*L. forma*, shape], having the form of ether,

etherography, n. *ē'ther-ŏg-ră-fĭ* (Gr. *aitēr*, the upper or pure air; *graphō*, I write), a description of the atmosphere, its nature, uses, and phenomena; aerology.

ethics, n. plu. *eth'iks* [*L. ethicus*; *Gr. ethikos*, moral]—from *Gr. ethos*, manners, usage: cf. *E.*

moral: *moral* (n. *morals*, manners, usage; cf. *F. éthique, ethics*), the science which treats of morality; that which relates to human actions, their motives and tendencies: *eth'ic*, a. *-ik*, also *eth'ical*, a. *-ikal*, treating of manners or morals; *moral*: *eth'ically*, ad. *-ly*.

ethidene, n. *ĕt'hī-dēn* [from *ether*, and Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance], a former name for ethylidene.

Ethiopian, n. *Ēthi-ō-pi-ān*, also **Ethiop**, n. *Ēthi-ōp*
[Gr. *aithiōn* sunburnt swarthy—from *aithra* to

(fr. *diutops* sunburnt, swarthy—from *diutin*, to light up, to burn; *ops*, the face, the countenance), a native of Ethiopia, and as such supposed to be black: adj. pert. to: **Ethiopia**, n. *ē-thi-ō-pi-ā*, a country of Africa, which included the modern Abyssinia and several adjacent states: **E'thiop'ic**, a. *-ō-pi-ik*, pert. to Ethiopia or its language; applied to the negro race as inhabiting Africa.

ethmoid, *a. eth-moid* (Gr. *ethmos*, a sieve; *eidos*, appearance), perforated with holes like a sieve—applied to the bone which forms the roof of the nose, which is perforated like a sieve for the passage of the olfactory nerves.

ethnical, *n.* **eth'nik-al**, also **ethnic**, *a.* **eth'nik**-l (Gr. *ethnikos*, pagan, heathen—*from* *ethnos*, a tribe, a nation) relating to the different races or nations of mankind; heathen; gentile; **eth'nic**al-ly, *adv.* **eth'nicism**, *n.* *stem*, heathenism; **ethnograph**-y, *n.* **eth'no-graph'i-fi** (Gr. *ethnos*, a race, a nation; *graphō*, I write), an account or description of the origin, dispersion, connection, and characteristics of the various races of mankind; **ethnograph**-ic, *a.* **eth'no-graph'ic**, *adj.* **ethnograph**-er, *n.* **eth'no-graph'er**, one who cultivates or writes on the science of ethnography; **ethnology**, *n.* **eth'no-l'j-i** (Gr. *logos*, discourse), the science of races, in all that relates to physical features, language, manners, religion, and other characteristics; **ethnologic**al, *a.* **eth'no-l'j-i-kal**, *adj.* **ethnologist**, *n.* **eth'no-l'j-i-ist**, one who.

ethography, n. *ĕ-thŏg'ŕd-fī* [Gr. *ēthos*, character; *grapho*, I write], that branch of anthropology which deals with the moral attributes of mankind.

ethology, n. *ēth-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *ēthos*, use, disposition or character formed by habit; *logos*, discourse], the science which determines the kind of character produced in conformity to certain general laws, or by any set of circumstances, physical and moral; the theory of the causes which determine the type or character belonging to a people, or to an age; **ethological**, a. *ēth-ō-lō-jī-kāl*, connected with or relating to ethology.

ethos, n. *êthós* [mid. L.: Gr. *êthos*, a person's nature], the characteristic spirit of a community; the 'genius' of a system; in *Greek art*, ideal excellence; character.

ethyl, n. *éthyl* [from *ether*, and Gr. *ailō*, the matter from which a thing is made], the organic radical con-

country; properly, the space between the fortifications of the town and those of the citadel.

épouse, *v. épouser* [F. *épouser*: OF. *epouser*, to wed; *epouse*, a spouse, a wife—from L. *sponsa*, a betrothed one; *sponsus*, promised solemnly], to promise or engage in marriage by a written contract; to betroth; to marry; to embrace or adopt, as a cause or opinion: **épousin**, *imp.*: **épousé**, *pp.* **épousé**, married; wedding: **épousal**, *a.* **-als**, relating to the act of espousing; *n.* act of espousing or betrothing; adoption: **épousals**, *n. plu.* **-als**, the act of contracting a man and a woman to each other in marriage: **épouser**, *n.* **-er**, one who: **épousement**, *n.* **épousément**.

esprit, *n.* **es-prit** [F. *esprit*, spirit—from L. *spiritus*, spirit; soul: **esprit** *de* corps, **-de** *kor* [F. *esprit*, spirit; *de*, of; *corps*, body], the prevailing spirit or disposition which binds men as members of the same society or profession.

espion, *v. espier* [OF. *espier*, to watch—from OH. Ger. *spehon*, to spy to see a thing at a distance; to discover something meant to be concealed or not very visible: **espion**, *imp.*: **espied**, *pp.* **-ié**; **espier**, *n.* one who: **espia**, *n.* the act of spying; in OE., a spy; a scout: **espionage**, *n.* which see.—SYN. of 'espion': to discern; spy; descry; discover; find out; perceive; watch; observe.

Esquimaux, *n. sing.* or *plu.* **Es-ki-mô** [a French spelling of a native name, *eskumaget*, he eats raw flesh—a nickname given to the Arctic tribes by the N. Amer. Algonquin Indians], tribes of diminutive stature inhabiting the northern seaboard of America and Asia, and the Arctic Islands: **Esquimaux**, *a. sing. form.* is rarely used: **Esquimo**, *Es-ki-mô*, is a common spelling, and adopted in Greenland.

esquire, *n.* **Es-kuir** or **Es-kuir** [OF. *escuyer*, one who attended on a knight and bore his lance and shield—from L. *scutarius*, the shield-bearer—from *scutum*, a shield], an armour-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title next below that of a knight; a name properly pert. to younger sons of noblemen, &c.; a title of respect put after a name, usually given to any one occupying a respectable position in life.

essay, *n.* **Es-sé** [F. *essai*, an essay, a sketch—from *essayer*, to try—from L. *exagium*, a trial of exact weight, proof by examination], an attempt; an endeavour; an effort; a trial or experiment; a written composition on a practical subject, less formal or extended than a treatise: **essayist**, *n.* **-ist**, writer of an essay: **Es-sé**, *v.* **Es-sé**, to attempt; to try; to endeavour: **essay**, *imp.*: **essayé**, *pp.* **-é**; **essay**, *n.* one who. *Note.*—**essay** and **assay** are radically the same word.—SYN. of 'essay *n.*': exertion; experiment; effort; treatise; tract; dissertation; disquisition; monograph.

essence, *n.* **Es-sens** [F. *essence*—from L. *essentia*, the being of anything—from *esse*, to be], that which constitutes the particular nature of a being or substance; that without which a thing cannot be itself; existence; being; the concentrated preparation of any substance; a perfume; the virtues or qualities of a thing separated from its grosser matter: in OE., cause of existence: **essenced**, *a.* **-ed**, perfumed: **essen**, *a.* **-s-n**, **-shd**, indispensably necessary; important in the highest degree; regulate; pure: *n.* existence; first principle; chief point; that without which the thing named is non-existent: **essen**, *a.* **-tially**, **-shd**: **essen**, *a.* **-tially**, *n.* state or quality of being essential: **essen**, *a.* **-tially**, *n.* **-shd**, *a.* state or quality of being essential; essential nature or character.

Essenes, *n. plu.* **Es-sens** [L. *Essent*: Gr. *Essenoi*: prob. of Heb. origin], a sect among the anc. Jews, remarkable for their strict and abstemious life: **Essenism**, *n.* **Es-sen-izm**, the doctrines or the practices of the Essenes; a leaning to such doctrines.

essoir or **essoign**, *n.* **Es-soin** [OF. *essoir*—from mid. L. *exonum*, business, occupation, an excuse for nonfulfilment of duty], in OE., a lawful excuse for an absent person, or for the absence of a person summoned to appear in court; a good cause of discharge for an impotent person.

establish, *v.* **Es-tabl-ish** [OF. *establishant*, establishing, pres. *pt.* of *establi*—from L. *stabilis*, that stands fast, firm], to settle or fix firmly; to found permanently; to make firm; to constitute; to decree; to ratify: **establishing**, *imp.*: **established**, *pp.* **-ishd**; *adj.* settled firmly, as by law: **establisher**, *n.* one who:

establishment, *n.* the act of establishing; a household; settlement; income; a place of trade; that which is fixed or set up permanently; a form of religion supported by, and in connection with, the state: **establishmentarian**, *a.* **Es-tabl-ish-men-tar-i-an**, advocating the principle of an established church; pert. to those who hold this principle: adhering to or supporting a church because it is established; belonging to the established church: *n.* one who maintains the principle of an established church; an adherent of: **establishment of the port**, a term employed to denote the interval between the time of high water at any given port and the time of the moon's transit immediately preceding the time of high water, when the moon is at the new or full moon.—SYN. of 'establish': to confirm; fix; settle; institute; found; erect; set up; enact; ordain; uphold.

estacade, *n.* **Es-tâ-kâd** [F.: Sp. *estacada*—from *estaca*, stake], a dike constructed of piles set in the sea, a river, or a morass, to check the approach of an enemy; a stationary raft.

estafette, *n.* **Es-tâ-fê** [F. *estafette*—from *staffetta*], one of a series of couriers in relay; an express.

estancia, *n.* **Es-tân-si-d** [Sp. a mansion], in S. Amer., a cattle farm.

estate, *n.* **Es-tât** [OF. *estat*—from L. *status*, state, position—from *sto*, I stand], condition of a person or thing; rank; landed property; property in general; orders or classes of men in a country; dominions or possessions: *v.* in OE., to settle, as a fortune: **estates**, *n. plu.* **Es-tât-s**, in *Script.*, persons of high rank; in *Scot. Hist.*, the House of Parliament: **estate**, *a.* **-real**, lands and tenements: **personal**, movable property: **Three Estates**, the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons of Britain and Ireland: **Fourth Estate**, a name popularly and familiarly applied to the newspaper-press of this country. *Note.*—Without doubt, the Three Estates of the realm are the three branches of the Legislature, as in the text, and not, as popularly believed, the Sovereign, Lords, and Commons.

esteem, *v.* **Es-tém** [F. *estimer*, to esteem—from L. *estimo*, I set a price upon], to set a high value upon; to prize; to regard with respect or friendship; to think; to hold in repute: *n.* a high value set upon; respectful or reverential regard: in OE., estimate; reckoning: **esteem**, *imp.*: **esteemed**, *pp.* **-é**; **esteem**, *a.* **-d**, that can or may be esteemed: **esteem**, *n.* one who: **estimable**, *a.* **Es-tim-â-ble** [F.—L.], that can be estimated or valued; worthy of esteem or honour; deserving regard; valuable: **estimably**, *ad.* **-bly**: **estimableness**, *n.* **-bl-ness**.—SYN. of 'esteem *v.*': to value; respect; reverence; regard; estimate; appreciate; reckon.

esthoniometer—see **asthoniometer**.

esthetics—see **aesthetics**.

Ethna, *n. plu.* **Ets**, also **Esthonians**, *n. plu.* **Es-thô-ni-dnz**, a people south of the Gulf of Finland, allied to the Finns.

estimate, *v.* **Es-ti-mât** [L. *estimatus*, valued, rated—see **esteem**], to form an opinion of the value of or expense of; to fix the value by comparison and from experience; to calculate: *n.* the computed cost of anything; a valuing or rating by the mind: a valuation: **estimating**, *imp.*: **estimated**, *pp.*: **estimator**, *n.* **-er**, one who: **estimation**, *n.* **-mâ-shun** [F.—L.], an opinion or judgment of the value or worth of; esteem; regard; favourable opinion: **estimative**, *a.* **-mâ-tiv**, able to estimate or judge.—SYN. of 'estimate *v.*': to appraise; value; appreciate; prize; rate; number; count; esteem; judge; compute; regard; honour.

estivation, **estival**—see **estivation**.

estolle, *n.* **Es-tôl** [OF. L. *stella*, a star] in *her.*, a star with six ray points: **estolles**, *n.* **-tôl-s**, a star with four long rays shaped like a cross.

estoppel, *n.* **Es-tôpêl** [OF. *estouppel*, a bung, a cork—from *estouper*, to stop], in *law*, a legal impediment: **estop**, *v.* **Es-tôp**, to bar; to place under **estoppel**: **estop**, *imp.*: **estopped**, *pp.* **-é**; **estopped**, *n.* **-é**.

estover, *n. plu.* **Es-tô-ver** [OF. *estover*, to be needful], in *law*, supply of needful wood for repairs, fuel, &c.; an allowance of meat and clothes.

estrada, *n.* **Es-trâd** [F.], a level place; the raised part of the floor of a room.

estranger, *v.* **Es-trânj** [OF. *estranger*, to cause to be strange—from It. *estraneo*, not native, foreign—from L. *extraneus*, what is without, a stranger], to divert

mâte, mât, jár, kûto; mêle, mèl, hér; pîne, pîn; nôle, nôl, môte;

solid white substance from certain lichens and fungi.

erythrophyll, *n.* *é-rit'h-ro-fil* [Gr. *erythros*, red; *-phyllon*, a leaf] the red colouring matter of leaves, indicating change and low vitality in them.

escalade, *n.* *é-ska-lád* [Fr. *escalade*—from Sp. *escalada*, an escalade—*from* *L. scala*, a ladder] the entering by troops into a fortified place by means of ladders: *v.* to enter a place by ladders: *es'cala'-ding*, *imp.*: *es'cala'-déd*, *pp.*

escallop, *n.* *é-ska-lóp* [see scallop], a bivalve shell; *in-quality* of margin.

escape, *v.* *é-skip* [F. *échapper*; OF. *eschaper*, to shift away, to slip out of—from *L. ex*, out, and *cappa*, a cloak] to flee from and avoid; to get out of the way without injury; to shun or evade; to pass without notice; to avoid an evil, as punishment; to shun danger or injury: *n.* a getting away from danger; flight; excuse; evasion; subterfuge: *es'cap'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* avoidance of danger: *es'cap'ed*, *pp.* *kápt*: *es'cap'er*, *n.* one who: *es'cap'e-ment*, *n.* a mechanical contrivance to regulate and change the direction of the moving force in clocks and watches: *es'capade*, *n.* *é-ska-pád* [F.], a mischievous freak; an impropriety of speech or slip of the tongue; the gambols of a horse.—*SYN.* of 'escape' *v.*: to avoid, elude; eschew; flee.

escarp, *v.* *é-skárp* [F. *escarper*, to cut to a slope—from *It. scarpia*, the scarp or slope of a wall] to form a slope: *n.* that side of the ditch next the rampart and in front of a fortified work forming a steep slope: *es'car'ping*, *imp.*: *es'car'ped*, *pp.* *kárp't*, or formed to a sudden slope: *es'carp'ment*, *n.* *mént* [F.], the steep face of a ridge of high land: ground about a fortified position cut away nearly perpendicularly to prevent the approach of an enemy.

eschalot, *n.* *é-ska-lót* [F. *eschalote*; OF. *eschalote*—*from* *mid. L. ascalótus*] an edible bulb related to the onion; the *shalot*: the *Allium ascalonicum*, Ord. *Liliaceæ*.

eschar, *n.* *é-skár* [F. *eschare*; *L. eschara*; Gr. *é-khara*, a hearth, a scab] *in med.*, a crust or scab produced by burning or caustics: *es'char'ic*, *a.* *é-ska-r'ik*, having the power to sear or burn the flesh: *n.* a powerful caustic.

eschatology, *n.* *é-ska-ló-jí-ol-ó-jí* [Gr. *eschatos*, extreme; *last*; *logos*, speech, discourse] the doctrine of the four last or final things as regards man—viz., death, judgment, heaven, hell: *eschatological*, *a.* *é-ska-ló-jí-ol-ó-jí-kál*, *pert.* to the four last or final things.

eschent, *n.* *é-schént* [OF. *eschier*, to fall, to happen: *eschente*, the falling in of a property—from *mid. L. cadere*, to fall upon, to meet—from *L. cadere*, to fall] lands or tenements which fall or revert to the lord or superior through failure of heirs, or by forfeiture; lands, &c., falling to the state through want of heirs, or forfeited by rebellion: *v.* to revert or fall to a superior, or to the state: *es'chent'ing*, *imp.*: *eschent'ed*, *pp.*: *eschent'able*, *a.* *-á-bl*, liable to escheat: *eschent'er*, *n.* *-ér*, an officer who looks after wheats: *eschent'age*, *n.* *-áj*, the right to succeed to an escheat.

eschew, *v.* *é-schó* [OF. *eschever*, to avoid: OH. Ger. *esahan*, to frighten] to avoid; to flee from; to shun: *es'chew'ing*, *imp.*: *es'chewed*, *pp.* *é-schód*.

eschscholtzia, *n.* *é-ska-shól'tsí-dá*, a genus of plants having showy deep-yellow flowers, the *E. californica*, Ord. *Primulaceæ*.

escalandre, *n.* *é-ska-lándr* [F. *escalandre*; *L. scandaxum*] unpleasant notoriety; a scandalous occurrence.

Escorial, *n.* *é-ska-riót* [Sp.], the chief palace of the Spanish kings, about 27 miles from Madrid.

escort, *n.* *é-skört* [F. *escorte*—*from* *It. scorta*, a convoy, a guide: *L. ex*, out, and *corrigo*, I set right—from *con*, together, and *rego*, I direct], a body of armed men to attend or protect any person of distinction on a journey; a guard for the safety of baggage, &c.: *v.* *é-skört'*, to attend as a guard on a journey; to accompany; to attend and guard anything conveyed by land: *es'cort'ing*, *imp.*: *es'cort'ed*, *pp.* guarded on a journey or excursion; attended.

escot, *v.* *é-skót* [OF. *escot*, payment of one's share of a common expense: AS. *Scot*, *scot*, a tax, money-payment; *in OE.*, to pay a man's reckoning; *n.* support; to pay: *es'cot'ing*, *imp.*: *es'cot'ed*, *pp.* paid; supported—see *scot*.

escritoire, *n.* *é-skri-twaíer* [OF. *escritoire*, an ink-

stand—from *mid. L. scriptorium*, a writing-room or study], a box or case with a desk and materials for writing; a writing-table or cabinet.

escrow, *n.* *é-skro'* [OF. *escrowe*; *mid. L. acróda*, a roll of writing] *in law*, a writing, under seal, placed in the custody of a neutral party, to be delivered to the grantee on fulfillment of some condition.

escuage, *n.* *é-ska-új* [OF. *escusson*, dim. of *ecus*, a shield—from *It. acudo*; *L. scutum*, a shield], *lit.*, service of the shield; a commutation for the personal service of military tenants in war: *es'cutch'eon*, *n.* *kách'-én*, the shield on which a coat of arms is represented; a hatchment; picture of the ensigns armorial: *es'cutch'eoned*, *a.* *-ánd*, having an escutcheon or hatchment. *Note.*—The two sides of the front of a shield or escutcheon are named respectively the *dexter*, that is, the *right*, and the *sinister*, that is, the *left*, with reference to the right and left hand of the bearer. To the eyes of the spectator they are of course exactly reversed.

Esculapian, *a.* *é-ska-lá-pi-án* [*Esculápius*; Gr. *Asklépius*, the god of the healing art in anc. mythology], *pert.* to the healing art; medical; also *spelt Esculapian*.

esculant, *a.* *é-ska-lént* [*L. esculentus*, fit for eating, edible—from *esca*, food], good for food; eatable: *n.* something that is eatable.

Escurial, *n.* *é-ska-riót*—same as *Escorial*.

escutcheon—see under *escrow*.

Esdra, *n.* *é-sdrás* [Gr. form of *Ezra*], the name of two books of the Apocrypha.

Eskimo, *n.* *é-ski-mó*, another spelling of *Esquimaux*, which see.

esker or *oscar*, *n.* *é-ské'r* [Ir. *clacir*], the name given in Ireland to the mounds of post-glacial gravel which occur in the river-valleys of that country—called *kaims* in Scotland and *osars* in Sweden.

Esocidae, *n.* plu. *é-sós-i-dé* [*L. esox* or *esocum*; Gr. *esox*, a species of pike], the pike family, represented by the well-known fresh-water fish of that name.

esophagus, *n.* *é-sóf-a-gús*, another spelling of *oesophagus*, which see.

Esopian, *a.* *é-só-pi-án* [from *Æsop*, an anc. Greek who wrote fables, first century B.C.] composed by *Æsop*; after the manner of *Æsop*.

esoteric, *a.* *é-só-ter'ik* [Gr. *esotērikos*, belonging to what is interior or abstruse—from *esó*, within], private; secret; *pert.* to doctrines taught in private; opposed to *esoteric*, denoting the form of such doctrines taught to the public: *es'oter'ical*, *a.* *-i-kál*: *es'oter'ically*, *ad. -ly*: *es'oter'ics*, *n.* plu. *-iks*, mysterious or hidden doctrine.

espadon, *n.* *é-spa-dón* [F. *espadoon*—*from* Sp. *espadon*—*from* *espadá*, a sword; of *It. spadone*, a two-handed sword], a long heavy sword wielded by a powerful foot-soldier, or used in decapitating by an executioner.

espallier, *n.* *é-spa-lí-ér* [F. *espallier*, fruit-trees trained against a wall—from *It. spalliera*, the back of a chair, an espallier—from *spalla*, a shoulder: *L. spatula*, a broad blade], a row of trees trained to a frame or lattice; a fruit-tree trained upon stakes or a paling.

esparto, *n.* *é-spa-rtó* [Sp. *esparto*—*from* *L. spartum*; Gr. *sparton*, a rope made of Spanish broom], a species of grass imported from Spain, and now extensively used for making paper; the *Macrochloa tenebrissima*, Ord. *Graminææ*.

especial, *n.* *é-spesh'ál* [OF. *especial*—*from* *L. specialis*, not general—from *species*, a kind], chief; principal; particular: *es'peci'ally*, *ad. -ly*, principally; particularly; *in* an uncommon degree above any other: *es'pecial'ness*, *n.*

esperance, *n.* *é-sper-áns* [F. *espérance*, hope—from *esperer*, to hope—from *L. sperāre*], *in OE.*, hope; expectation.

espied, *espial*, *espier*—see under *espy*.

espionage, *n.* *é-spié-on-áj* or *-náj* [F. *espionnage*, act of spying—from *espion*, a spy—from OH. Ger. *spheon*, to spy], the practice of watching the words and conduct of others, generally from unworthy motives; the practice of employing others as spies or secret agents.

esplanade, *n.* *é-splá-nád* [F. *esplanade*, a planing, a levelling—from *It. spianata* for *spianata*, a levelled way—from *L. pānum*, level ground, a plain], level ground within a fortified place or adjoining it, used for exercise, &c.; the slope of a parapet towards the

ció, boy, fát: *püre, bíd*; chair, *yame, jog, shum, thing, there, zeal*.

work, as employed in the centimetre-gramme-second (C.G.S.) system.

ergo, *con.* *ér-gô* [L.], therefore; consequently; often used in a jocular way.

ergot, *n.* *ér-gôt* [F. *ergot*, cock's spur], a vegetable disease consisting in the growth of a black horn-like fungus, the *Claviceps purpurea*, commonest on the rye: *er'gotism*, *n.* *ér-gô-tizm*, in med., a diseased state of body caused by eating diseased or unripe grain, especially the poisonous effects resulting from eating bread made from spured rye: *er'gotised*, *a.* *-tízid*, diseased by ergot, as rye: *er'gotin*, *n.* *-tín*, the acrid, bitter, active principle of ergot.

erice, *n.* *ér-í-ké* [L. *ericus*, of heath or broom—from *erice*, heath], a genus of beautiful and interesting plants, Ord. *Ericaceæ*, or heath family, mostly natives of Cape of Good Hope.

Eridanus, *n.* *ér-id-á-nús* [Gr. *Eridanos*, the river Po], a winding constellation in the southern hemisphere.

Eria, *n.* *ér-in* [L. *erie*, Ireland, the L. name being itself a probable corrupt. of an old Celtic term: cf. Gael. *iar-inis*, the isle of the west, and *Hibernia*, Ireland], *contr.* for Ireland, or its ancient name: *eriane*, *n.* *ér-i-né*, a beautiful green arseniate of copper found in Limerick, Ireland.

erineum, *n.* *ér-in-é-úm* [Gr. *erineos*, woolly—from *erion*, wool], in bot., an abnormal growth on the leaves of trees and shrubs, resulting from the attacks of certain acarids.

eringo—see **eryingo**.

eri-king, *n.* *ér-i-king* [Dan. *ellerking*, old-king; mistranslated in Ger. *erikönig*, alder-king], in Ger. and Norse myth., a woodland elf, malicious to children: probably a personification of the wind.

ermine, *n.* *ér-min* [OF. *ermine*; OH. Ger. *hermin*—perhaps from mid. L. *Armenius mus*, a mouse of Armenia], an animal of the weasel kind, of a white colour in winter, the fur of which, as being used for the robes of judges, is often employed to denote the office or dignity of a judge; an emblem of purity and of honour without stain: *ermined*, *a.* *-mind*, adorned or clothed with ermine.

ern or **eris**, *n.* *ér-is* [A.S. *eris*; cf. Goth. *ara*, an eagle; Gr. *eris*, a bird], the sea-eagle.

erode, *v.* *ér-ód* [L. *erodere*, to consume or eat away—from *er*, *out of*; *ródo*, I gnaw], to eat in or away; to corrode; *eroding*, *imp.*; *eroded*, *pp.*; *ad.*, in bot., irregularly toothed as if gnawed; *er'ode*, *a.* *-éiv* [L. *erodeo*, consumed], that eats away: *er'odion*, *n.* *-shán* [F.—L.], the act of gradually wearing away; the state of being gradually worn away: *erose*, *a.* *-éris*, in bot., irregularly toothed as if gnawed or bitten: *er'osely*, *ad.* *-ly*.

erotic, *a.* *ér-ó-tík* [Gr. *erōtikos*, relating to love—from *erōs*, I love passionately; *erōs*, love], relating to the passion of love; produced by love; designating love-songs; also *er'otical*, *a.* *-íkal*: *er'otomania*, *n.* *ér-ó-tí-má-ní-tá* [Gr. *mania*, madness], madness produced by love: *er'otomaníac*, *n.* *-ní-ták*, one who is mad from love.

herpetology, *n.* *ér-pé-tól-ó-jí* [Gr. *herpeton*, a creeping thing, a reptile; *logos*, discourse], that branch of natural science which treats of the structure, habits, and history of reptiles; also spelt **herpetology**.

err, *v.* *ér* [F. *errer*, to wander—from L. *errare*, to wander; cf. OH. Ger. *irreon*; Ger. *irren*, to wander, to go astray], to wander or stray from the right way; to deviate from the line or path of duty; to miss the right way; to commit error: *er'ring*, *imp.*; *ad.*, uncertain; wandering from the truth or the right way: *er'ringly*, *ad.* *-ly*; *erred*, *pp.*; *ad.* *-ed*.

errand, *n.* *ér-ránd* [A.S. *errende*, an errand; cf. Icel. *eyrendi*; Sw. *errände*, a message], a message; something to be told or done by a messenger.

errant, *a.* *ér-ránt* [OF. *errant*—from L. *errantem*, wandering—from *erro*, I wander], wandering; rambling; *er'ranty*, *n.* *-rí*, the employment of a knight who wandered about seeking adventures; a wandering; *knights-errant*, knights wandering about in search of adventure.

erratic, *a.* *ér-rát-ík* [L. *erraticus*, wandering to and fro—from *erro*, I wander; cf. F. *erratique*], having no fixed course; irregular; strange; queer; in med., showing or having a tendency to spread; also *err'atical*, *a.* *-íkal*: *err'atically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *erratics*, *n.* *plu.* *ér-rát-í-tés*, or *erratic blocks*, in geol., those large blocks of stone, commonly called boulders, which are scattered so plentifully over the

higher and middle latitudes of the northern hemisphere.

erratum, *n.* *ér-rát-úm*, *errata*, *n.* *plu.* [L.], an error or mistake in writing or printing.

errhine, *a.* *ér-rín* [Gr. *errhino*, a medicine for inciting sneezing—from *en*, in, and *rhino*, the nose], in med., affecting the nose; producing discharge from the nose: *n.* what is snuffed up the nose to cause sneezing.

erroneous, *a.* *ér-ró-dé-us* [mid. L. *erroneus*, wandering about—from *erro*, I wander], not conformable to truth; wrong; false; mistaken; *er'roneously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *er'roneousness*, *n.* the state of being erroneous or false; *error*, *n.* *ér-ér* [F. *erreur*—from L. *errōrem*, a wandering, an error], a deviation from truth; a sin or transgression; involuntary wandering from the truth; a blunder; a mistake; in law, a writ so called, which carries the suit for redress to another court: *er'rorist*, *n.* *ér-í-st*, one who encourages and propagates error.

Erse, *n.* *ér-s* [contr. from Irish: A.S. *Irisc*: Icel. *Írskir*], the branch of the Celtic spoken by the Highlanders of Scotland, called by themselves *Gaelic*; Irish.

erst, *ad.* *érst*—see under *ere*: *erstwhile*, till then; till now; formerly.

erubescence, *n.* *ér-ú-bé-sé-ns* [L. *erubescens*, growing red—from *e*, *out of*; *rubet*, red], reddish; flushing: *er'ubescence*, *n.* *-éns*, redness of the skin or surface of anything: *er'ubescit*, *n.* *-bé-sít*, purple copper ore—a sulphide of copper and iron.

erucic acid, *n.* *ér-ú-sík* [L. *erica*, a species of colewort], an organic body of the oleic acid series, obtained from oil of mustard and rape-seed.

eructate, *v.* *ér-rú-kát* [L. *eructatus*, belched out—from *e*, *out of*; *ructatus*, belched], to throw up foul air from the stomach; to belch: *er'uctating*, *imp.*: *er'uctated*, *pp.*: *er'uctation*, *n.* *ér-rú-kát-shún* [F.—L.], the act of belching wind or foul air from the stomach; the wind itself; a belch; a violent bursting forth of gaseous and liquid matter from any orifice or opening, as from the crater of a volcano or geyser.

erudite, *a.* *ér-ú-dít* [L. *eruditus*, free from rudeness, cultivated—from *e*, *out of*; *rudis*, rough], instructed; conversant with books; learned: *er'udition*, *n.* *-dít-shún* [F.—L.], knowledge gained by study of books; learning in literature; scholarship: *er'uditely*, *ad.* *-tí-ly*.—*Syn.* of 'erudition': learning; knowledge; science; literature; letters.

erumpent, *a.* *ér-rúmp-ént* [L. *e*, *out of*; *rumpentem*, breaking], in bot., prominent, as if bursting through the epidermis, as in some tetrapods.

erupted, *a.* *ér-rúpt-éd* [L. *eruptus*, broken out or burst forth—from *e*, *out of*; *ruptus*, rent asunder], forcibly thrown out, as from a volcano: *er'ruption*, *n.* *-shún* [F.—L.], a bursting out from confinement; a violent throwing out of anything, as flames or lava from a volcano; a sudden and overwhelming hostile rush of armed men from one country to another; a breaking out of pustules or pox on the skin, as in measles, smallpox, &c.: *er'uptive*, *a.* *-tíve*, bursting forth; attended with eruptions or producing them; in geol., applied to igneous rocks, which have evidently burst through the sedimentary strata.

eryingo, *n.* *ér-ing-gô* [L. *eryngion*, a species of thistle], the sea-holly, the *Eryngium maritimum*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*, whose roots are sweet, aromatic, tonic, and diuretic—common on most of the sandy shores of Britain, &c.; also *E. campestre*.

erysipelas, *n.* *ér-í-síp-é-lás* [L. *erysipelas*—from Gr. *erysipela*, red eruption on the skin—from *erōdros*, red; *pela*, skin], an eruption of a fiery inflammatory nature on some part of the body; the disease called St Anthony's fire; the rose: *er'ysipelatous*, *a.* *ér-í-síp-é-lá-tús*, eruptive; of or resembling erysipelas.

erythema, *n.* *ér-í-thé-má* [Gr. *erythēma*, redness—from *erythainō*, I make red], in med., a superficial redness of the skin: *er'ythematous*, *a.* *-thé-má-tús*, pert. to; *er'ythrine*, *n.* *-thrin* [Gr. *erythra*, red], a mineral of a carmine and peach-blossom red colour; arseniate of cobalt, or cobalt bloom, used for the manufacture of smalt; *er'ythrin*, *n.* *ér-í-thrin*, a very complex aromatic body found in certain lichens; also called *erythric acid* or *er'ythric*, *n.* *-thrit*, a mineral, a flesh-coloured variety of felspar; a tetravalent alcohol obtained as a

máte, *mát*, *fír*, *láv* : *méte*, *mét*, *hár* : *píne*, *pín* : *nóte*, *nót*, *móre* :

bind) in *rhet.*, a figure in which a word is immediately repeated and emphasised; palliory.

epizoon, n. *épī-zō-on*, *epizoa*, n. plu. *épī-zō-ōi* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *zōon*, an animal] a parasitic animal which fastens itself on the exterior of other animals and lives upon them—opposed to *entozoon*: *épī-zō-ōtīc*, a. *zō-ōtīk*, applied to diseases prevailing among animals, corresponding to epidemic diseases among men: *epizooty*, n. *épī-zō-ōtī*, the distemper among horses.

epoch, n. *épōk*, also *epocha*, n. *épō-kā* [mid. L. *epocha*—from Gr. *epochē*, a check, a pause in the reckoning of time—from *epō*, upon; *echō*, I hold or have: cf. F. *époque*; Ital. *epoca*] a fixed point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; a period in the progress of events when some important occurrence takes place; a fixed and important period of novelty or change; in *geol.*, age or era—see *era*.—*SVN.* of 'epoch': date; period; era; time; age; generation.

epode, n. *épōd* [OF. *epode*—from Gr. *epōdos*, an after-song—from *epō*, upon; *aidō*, I sing] the third or last part of an ode: *epodie*, a. *épō-dīk*, pert. to.

eponymy, n. *épō-nīm* [Gr. *eponymia*, a surname—from *epō*, upon; *onoma*, *onuma*, a name], the individual who is assumed as the person from whom any race or tribe took its name: *eponymous*, a. *épō-nī-mās*, giving one's name to a people, a country, and suchlike; also *eponymic*, a. *épō-nīmīk*, in same sense: *eponymy*, n. *-ī-mī*, the science or study of eponyms.

epopee, n. *épō-pē* [F. *épopée*—from Gr. *epopōia*, epic poetry, the writing of it—from *epos*, discourse; *poieō*, I make], the history or fable which makes the subject of an epic poem; an epic poem.

epos, n. *épōs* [Gr. *epos*, a word, a tale], an epic poem; the subject or story of an epic poem: *epopee*.

éprevette, n. *ép-rē-vē* [F.] a gun, machine, or contrivance of any kind for determining the strength of gunpowder.

Épsomite, n. *ép-sō-mīt*, also *Épsom salt* [after *Épsom* in Surrey, from whose waters it was originally obtained], sulphate of magnesia—now usually manufactured from the magnesians limestone of Yorkshire, or from sea-water.

epulis, n. *ép-ū-līs* or *ép-prū-līs* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *oulon*, gum], a tumour of the gum, often connected with a carious tooth.

equable, a. *ék-wā-bī* [L. *æquabilis*, that may be made equal—from *æquus*, equal], smooth and uniform; even; steady; unrudded: *equably*, ad. *-bī*: *equability*, n. *-bī-tī*, continued equality; equality in motion; uniformity: *evenness*; also *equableness*, n. *-bī-nēs*: *equal*, a. *ék-wā-lī* [L. *æqualis*, equal], being of the same magnitude or extent; having the same value; possessed of the same qualities or condition; having the same benefits; in just proportion; not varying, as temper; adequate to: a. one not inferior or superior to another; one of the same age, rank, fortune, &c.: v. to make or to be of the same kind, rank, quality, &c., as another; to answer in full proportion: *equalling*, imp. *é-quā-lēd*, pp. *-lēd*: *equally*, ad. *-lī*: *equality*, n. *ék-wā-lītī*, similarity or likeness in regard to two things compared; the same condition or dignity; uniformity: *evenness*: *equalise*, v. *-īz*, to make equal: *equalising*, imp. *é-quā-līz*, pp. *-īz*: *equaliser*, n. *-īz-er*, one who: *equalisation*, n. *-īz-ē-shūn*, the act of making equal; the state of being equalised: *equalness*, n. *-nēs*, state of being equal: *evenness*.—*SVN.* of 'equal a': equable; uniform; even; level; proportionate; adequate; fair; just; commensurate; equitable; like; alike; plain; fit; balanced; unbiased.

equal, *equalise*—see under *equable*.

equanimity, n. *ék-wā-nīmītī* [F. *équanimité*; L. *æquanimitas*, calmness—from *æquus*, equal; *animus*, mind], evenness of mind; uniformity and steadiness of temper.

equation, n. *ék-wā-shūn* [F. *équation*—from L. *æquationem*, equal distribution—from *æquus*, equal—akin to Sans. *ekas*, one], a making equal; in *alg.*, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, having the sign = (equal to) placed between them: *equate*, v. *ék-wā-tē*, to reduce to an equation; to reduce to mean time or motion: *equated*, a. reduced or corrected, as an astronomical observation: *equator*, n. *ék-wā-tēr*, the supposed or imaginary great circle which passes round the middle of

the earth at an equal distance from both poles, and which divides the earth into north and south hemispheres: *equatorial*, a. *ék-wā-tō-rī-āl*, pert. to the equator or regions about it: an astronomical telescope: *equatorially*, ad. *-lī*: *equation of time*, the difference between apparent and mean time: *equatorial current*, the great ocean-current which manifests itself within the equatorial regions of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, having a decided western flow, and warmer by several degrees than the adjacent waters.

equerry, n. *ék-wē-rī*, also spelt *equary* [F. *écurie*, a stable—from OF. *escuyer*, a squire who attended on a knight, part of whose duties was to look after his master's horse—from mid. L. *scūria*, stables, a barn: OH. Ger. *scur*, an outhouse], an officer in a prince's household who has the care of the horses, and attends him in public.

equestrian, a. *ék-wē-trī-ān* [L. *equestria*, belonging to horsemen—from *equus*, a horseman], pert. to horses or horsemanship; being on horseback; denoting an order of anc. Roman knights: a. a skillful rider on horseback: *equestrianism*, n. *-dā-izm*, skillful or professional riding on horseback; the art or recreation of riding.

equal, *ék-wā* [L. *æquus*, equal], a prefix meaning equal, alike—as, *equilateral*, equal-sided: *equivalved*, having both valves alike. *Note.*—The words of which *equi* forms the prefix are mostly self-explanatory.

equiangular, a. *ék-wā-dŋ-gŋ-lŋr* [L. *æquus*, equal; *angulus*, a corner or angle], having equal angles.

equidifferent, a. *ék-wā-dī-fēr-ēnt* [L. *æquus*, and *different*], arithmetically proportional.

equidistant, a. *ék-wā-dī-stānt* [L. *æquus*, equal; *distans* or *distans*, far asunder], at an equal distance from some point or place: *equidistance*, n. *ék-wā-dī-stāntī*, ad. *-lī*.

equilateral, a. *ék-wā-lā-tēr-āl* [L. *æquus*, equal; *latus*, a side], having all the sides equal.

equilibrate, v. *ék-wā-lī-brāt* [L. *æquus*, equal; *libritus*, weighed, balanced], to balance equally two scales, sides, or ends.

equilibrium, n. *ék-wā-lī-b-rī-ūm* [L. *æquilibrium*, a horizontal position—from *æquus*, equal; *libra*, a balance], equality of weight, power, or force, &c.: a state of rest resulting from the action of two opposite and equal forces.

equimultiple, n. *ék-wā-mŋ-lī-pī* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *multiple*], a number which has been multiplied by the same number or quantity as another: *adj.* multiplied by the same number or quantity.

equine, a. *ék-wīn*, also *equinal*, a. *ék-wā-nāl* [L. *equinus*, pert. to horses—from *equus*, a horse], pert. to horses.

equinox, n. *ék-wā-nōks* [L. *æquinotium*, the equinox—from *æquus*, equal; *nox*, *noctis*, night], the time when the sun enters on the equinoctial line—the sun rising higher in the heavens every day at noon till the point is reached when the days and nights are of equal length all over the world, makes what is called the *vernal* or *spring equinox*, about 21st March; when the same point is reached in descending, the sun makes what is called the autumnal equinox, about 23rd September: *equinoctial*, a. *ék-wā-nōks-ēl*, pert. to the equinoxes and the regions under the equinoctial; designating an equal length of day and night; occurring at the time of the equinoxes, as the *equinoctial gales*: n. the celestial equator; a name derived from the fact that when the sun is on this line the nights are equal all the year round, being of the constant length of 12 hours, the sun setting at 6 P.M. and rising at 6 A.M.: *equinoctially*, ad. *-lī*.

equip, v. *ék-wēp* [F. *équiper*, to accoutre; Ital. *skipa*, to arrange—prob. from *skip*, a ship], to fit out: to furnish with whatever is necessary: *equipping*, imp. *é-quī-pēd*, pp. *-pēd*: *equipment*, n. [F. *équipement*], all necessary articles or furnishings as for an expedition or voyage: *equipage*, n. *ék-wē-pāj* [F. *équipage*], the carriages, horses, liveried servants, &c., of a gentleman, nobleman, or prince: the furniture and necessities of an army or ship of war, &c.: *equipped*, a. *-pēd*, furnished with an equipage.

equipoise, n. *ék-wē-pōīs* [equi, and *poise*: L. *æquus*, equal; F. *pois*, weight], equality of weight; equilibrium.

equipollent, a. *ék-wē-pōllēnt* [F. *équipollent*: L. *æquus*, equal; *pollentem*, being able], having equal

māte, māi, fīr, tālo; mēte, nēll, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

estation of Christ to the world; the manifestation of
the divine being.

epithelium, *n.* *ē-pī-tē-lī-um* [Gr. *epi*, upon, on the
outside; *thēlos*, bark], an external layer of bark:
epitheloid, *a.* *ē-pī-tē-lō-īd*, existing superficially in
the epidermis of bark.

epiphora, *n.* *ē-pī-fō-rā* [Gr. *epiphora*, a bringing to
or upon—from *epi*, upon; *phērō*, I bring], watery eye,
a disease in which the tears flow over the cheek from
obstruction in the canal which should carry them
off.

epiphragm, *n.* *ē-pī-fra-m* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *phragmā*,
a division], in bot., the membrane closing the orifice
of the thecae in the urn mosses.

epiphyllum, *a.* *ē-pī-fī-lū-m* [Gr. *epi*, *phylon*, a leaf],
inserted on a leaf, or growing upon it: **epiphyllum**,
a. *ē-pī-fī-lū-m*, one of the cactus family; a genus of
plants whose stems consist of fleshy lobes or leaf-like
expansions; splendid flowering-plants, so called in
allusion to the flowers growing on the flat branches,
which appear like leaves.

epiphysa, *n.* *ē-pī-fī-sīā* [Gr. *epi*; *phūsō*, I grow], that
which grows on something else; a part of a bone
formed at first separately from the shaft or body,
and afterwards united to it.

epiphyte, *n.* *ē-pī-fī-tē* [Gr. *phuton*, a plant—from *epi*,
upon; *phūsō*, I grow], a plant which grows on an-
other, but does not, like a parasite, derive its nour-
ishment from it; a plant attached to another plant,
and growing suspended in air: **epiphytes**, *n. plu.*
fut. or **epiphyta**, *n. plu.* *ē-pī-fī-tā*; **epiphytic**, *a.*
ē-pī-tī-k, also **epiphytical**, *a.* *ē-pī-tī-k-al*, and **epiphytal**,
a. *ē-pī-tī-k-al*, pert. to; growing upon another plant.

epiplaxis, *n.* *ē-pī-pē-kē-sīā* [Gr. *epiplaxis*, reproof—
from *epi*, upon; *plaxis*, I strike at, reprove], in rhet.,
a figure by which an effect is aimed at by reproach
or rebuke.

epiploon, *n.* *ē-pī-pī-lō-n* [Gr. *epiploon*, the caul—
from *epi*, upon; *pēlos*, to sail, to swim], the caul—a
portion of the peritoneum or lining membrane of the
abdomen, which covers in front, and as it were floats
on, the intestines: **epiploic**, *a.* *ē-pī-pī-lō-īk*, pert. to the
epiploon or caul.

epipodia, *n. plu.* *ē-pī-pō-dīā* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *podis*,
a foot], the muscular lobes developed from the lateral
and upper surfaces of the foot of some molluscs:

epipodia, *n.* *ē-pī-pō-dīā*, a process developed upon
the basal joint of some of the limbs of certain crusta-
cea: **epipodium**, *n.* *ē-pī-pō-dī-um*, a disc formed of
several knobs or glands.

epipolium, *n.* *ē-pī-pō-lī-um* [Gr. *epipolē*, a surface—
from *epi*, upon; *pelomai*, I come], dispersion of light
on the surface of a body; fluorescence: **epipolice**,
a. *ē-pī-pō-lī-k*, pert. to: **epipolice**, *v.* *ē-pī-pō-lī-z*,
to induce fluorescence in: **epipolised**, *a.* affected by
fluorescence.

epirrheology, *n.* *ē-pī-rī-thē-lō-jī* [Gr. *epirrheō*, a flow-
ing on; *logos*, discourse], that branch of natural
science which treats of the effects of external agents
on living plants.

Episcopacy, *n.* *ē-pī-skō-pā-sī* [mid L. *episcopos*, an
overseer; Gr. *episkopos*, I oversee—from *epi*, upon;
skopō, I see], church government by bishops; the
order of bishops in the English and other Churches:
Episcopalian, *a.* *ē-pī* [V.—L.] pert. to Episcopacy:
Episcopalianism, *n.* *ē-pī-sī-tā-izm*, an adherent or member
of the (Ch. of Eng., or of a church governed by
bishops; *adj.* pert. to: **episcopally**, *ad. it.* **Epis-**
copalianism, *n.* *ē-pī-sī-tā-izm*, the system of episcopal
church government: **episcopate**, *n.* *ē-pī-sī-tā*, the order
of bishops; office and dignity of a bishop.

episode, *n.* *ē-pī-sōd* [F. *épisode*—from Gr. *episodes*,
a coming in besides—from *epi*, *ekudos*, a coming in—
from *eis*, into; *hodos*, a way], an incidental narrative
or digression introduced for the purpose of giving
greater variety to the events related: **episodic**, *a.*
ē-pī-sī-tīk, also **episodical**, *a.* *ē-pī-sī-tīk*, pert. to or con-
tained in an episode: **episodically**, *ad. it.*
epistastic, *a.* *ē-pī-sī-tā-sī-tīk* [Gr. *epistastikos*—from
epi, upon; *stastō*, I draw], in med., drawing; blater-
age: *n.* that which acts as a blister.

episporma, *n.* *ē-pī-sī-mō-rm* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *sporma*,
the seed], in bot., the external covering of the
seed: **epispore**, *n.* *ē-pī-spō-rē*, the outer covering of
some spores.

epistaxis, *n.* *ē-pī-sī-tā-sī-s* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *stazein*, to
drop], the act or state of bleeding from the nose.

episternal, *a.* *ē-pī-sī-tē-rnāl* [Gr. *epi*; *sternon*, the
breast-bone], situated on or above the sternum or

breast-bone: **episternum**, *n.* *ē-pī-stē-rn-um*, the upper part
of the sternum or breast-bone.

episthotonos, *n.* *ē-pī-sī-thō-tō-nōs* [Gr. *episthen*, for-
ward; *teinō*, I bend or stretch], in med., a spasmodic
affection in which the body is bent forward.

epistilbite, *n.* *ē-pī-sī-tīl-bī-tē* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *stilbē*,
lustre], a crystal of a white, bluish, or yellowish-
white colour—see **stilbite**.

epistle, *n.* *ē-pī-sī-lē* [L. *epistola*; Gr. *epistolē*, anything
sent by a messenger—from *epi*, upon; *stello*, I send],
a letter; a writing or communication to be sent:
epistolary, *a.* *ē-pī-sī-lē-rī*, pert. to letters or correspon-
dence; contained in letters: **epistolia**, *a.* *ē-pī-sī-lō-lī-k*,
also **epistolical**, *a.* *ē-pī-sī-lō-lī-k*, pert. to letters or epistles:
epistler, *n.* *ē-pī-sī-lē-r*, the priest who reads the epistle
in the Communion Service.

epistoma, *n.* *ē-pī-sī-tō-mā* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *stoma*, a
mouth], a valve-like organ which arches over the
mouth in certain of the polyzoa.

epistomium, *n.* *ē-pī-sī-tō-mī-um* [Gr. *epistomion*, a
gag, a stopple], the cock or spout of a water pipe, or
of any vessel containing liquids to be drawn off in
small quantities when required: **epistomous**, *a.* *ē-pī-*
sī-tō-mō-s, spigot-shaped.

epistrophe, *n.* *ē-pī-sī-trō-fē* [Gr. *epistrophē*, a turning
toward, conversion—from *epi*, upon; *strophē*, a turn-
ing], in rhet., a figure in which each member of a
sentence concludes with the same affirmation.

epistrophy, *n.* *ē-pī-sī-trō-fī* [Gr. *epistrophē*, a turning
about, conversion—from *epi*, upon; *strophē*, a turn-
ing], in bot., the reversion of a monstrous or varie-
gated form to a normal one; a mode of distribution
of protoplasm and chlorophyll granules on free cell-
walls under the action of light.

epitaph, *n.* *ē-pī-tāf* [F. *épitaphe*—from L. *epi-*
taphium—from Gr. *epi*, upon; *taphos*, a tomb, a
sepulchre], an inscription on a monument or tomb-
stone in memory or honour of the dead: **epitaphic**,
a. *ē-pī-tāf-īk*, also **epitaphian**, *a.* *ē-pī-tāf-ī-an*: **epitaphist**,
n. a writer of epitaphs.

epithalamium, *n.* *ē-pī-thā-lā-mī-um* [L.—from Gr.
epithalamion, that which appertains to the bridal
chamber, the bridal song—from *epi*, upon; *thalamos*,
a bedroom; cf. F. *épithalame*], a nuptial song in
honour of the bride and bridegroom.

epitheca, *n.* *ē-pī-thē-kā* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *thēkē*, a
sheath, a box], a continuous layer surrounding the
thece in some corals externally: **epithecium**, *n.*
ē-pī-thē-sī-um, the surface of the fructifying disc in
certain fungi and lichens.

epithelioma, *n.* *ē-pī-thē-lī-ō-mā* [formed from *epi-*
thelium, which see], epithelial cancer, occurring on
tegumentary or mucous surfaces, the lips and cheeks
being the parts most commonly affected by it.

epithelium, *n.* *ē-pī-thē-lī-um* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *thellē*,
the nipple, or *thallō*, I grow], the layer of cells form-
ing the surface of all the internal membranes of the
body; in *plants*, a finer epidermis having extremely
fine cells filled with colourless fluid, and lining the
ovary, &c.: **epithelial**, *a.* *ē-pī-thē-lī-ā*, pert. to or formed
of: **epitheliated**, *a.* *ē-pī-thē-lī-ā-tēd*, covered with
a very delicate lining, as a serous cavity, a mem-
brane, &c.

epithem, *n.* *ē-pī-thēm* [Gr. *epithema*, that which is
laid upon a thing—from *epi*, upon; *tithēm*, I place],
in med., a liquid in which cloths may be dipped to
be laid on any part of the body; a poultice.

epithet, *n.* *ē-pī-thēt* [L. *epitheton*, an epithet—from
Gr. *epithetos*, added or put to, annexed—from *epi*,
upon; *tithēm*, I place], a word which expresses
some real quality of the thing to which it is applied:
epithetic, *a.* *ē-pī-thē-tīk*, pert. to; abounding with epithets.
—*SYN.* of 'epithet': title; appellation; adjective.

epitome, *n.* *ē-pī-tō-mē* [Gr. *epitomē*, a surface-
incision, an abridgment—from *epi*, upon; *temnō*, I
cut; *tomē*, a cutting], a brief summary or abridg-
ment of any book or writing; an abstract or compen-
dium: **epitomis**, *v.* *mis*, to reduce a work to a
small compass; to shorten or abridge by giving the
principal matter: **epitomising**, *imp.* **epitomis**,
pp. *mit*: **epitomist**, *n.* *mit*, one who; also **epit-**
omiser, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'epitome': abridgment; com-
pend; synopsis; digest; summary; draft.

epitrope, *n.* *ē-pī-trō-pē* [Gr. *epitropē*, a reference,
arbitration—from *epi*, upon; *trōpē*, a turning], in
rhet., a figure by which a claim is granted to an
opponent in order to gain an advantage.

epizuxia, *n.* *ē-pī-zū-kīā* [Gr. *epizuxis*, a joining
together, repetition—from *epi*, upon; *zeugnūmi*, I

colo, buy, fidi; pare, bid; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

upon; *balló*, I throw, I cast), an imperfectly formed epidermis covering the newly formed extremities of roots, &c., being, as it were, the tissue which first covers wounds.

epicé, a. *épiké* [L. *epicus*; Gr. *epikos*, epic—from Gr. *epos*, a song; cf. *lit. epico*; F. *épique*], narrative; heroic: **epic poem**, a poem that contains a narrative or story.

epicalyx, a. *épikállos* [Gr. *epi*, upon; Eng. *calyx*], the outer calyx, consisting either of sepals or bracts, as in mallows, or probably of stipules of the apical leaves.

epicarp, n. *épikárip* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *karpus*, fruit], the outer skin of fruits—the fleshy or edible portion being called the *sarcocarp*, and the stony the *endocarp*.

epicene, a. *épikéne* [L. *epicænus*, of both sexes—from Gr. *koinos*, common], in gram., common to both sexes: **epicene nouns**, names of animals which take their gender from their termination without regard to sex.

epicidium, n. *épikídion* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *cheilos*, a lip], in bot., the upper portion of the lip of any orchidaceous plant when this organ is divided into two parts which are dissimilar in appearance.

epichrema, n. *épikhréma* [Gr. *epichrema*, an attempted proof—from *epi*, upon; *chreia*, the hand], in logic, a syllogism in which the proof of the premises is confirmed by a proposition annexed.

epicline, n. *épikline* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *kline*, a bed], in bot., the nectary when placed on the receptacle of the flower: **epiclinial**, a. *épiklinial*, seated on the disc or receptacle.

epicolic, a. *épikolik* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *kolon*, the colon], in anat., pert. to that part of the abdomen which is over the colon.

epicorolline, n. *épikorollin* [Gr. *epi*, upon; Eng. *corolla*], in bot., inserted upon the corolla.

epicotyl, n. *épikotyl* [Gr. *epi*, upon; Eng. *cotyledon*], in bot., the stem above the cotyledons; the plumule.

epicranium, n. *épikrántion* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *kranion*, the skull], the scalp or integuments lying over the cranium: **epicranial**, a. *épikrántial*, applied to the muscle which extends over the upper surface of the cranium uniformly from side to side, without division.

epicure, n. *épikúra* [L. *Epícúrus*; Gr. *Ephéurus*, Epicurus, a famous Greek philosopher (300 B.C.), who taught that 'pleasure is the highest good'; a man who indulges in the luxuries of the table; & a dainty eater; *épikúra*, a. *épikúra*, luxurious; a. a disciple of Epicurus: *épikúrian*, n. *épikúrian*, luxury; habits of gross indulgence: *épikúrianism*, n. *épikúrianism*, v. *épikúrian*, to become an epicure; to play the epicure: *épikúrianing*, imp. *ad.* tending towards the doctrines of Epicurus.—SYN. of 'epicure': gourmand; voluptuary; sensualist; égarité.

epicycle, n. *épikykl* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *kuklos*, a circle], a little circle whose centre is on the circumference of a greater circle: *épikykloid*, n. *épikykloid* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *kuklos*, a circle], a curve described by a point in the circumference of one circle when moving over the convex or concave part of the circumference of another: *épikykloidial*, a. pert. to: *épikykloidial wheel*, a wheel for converting circular into alternate motion, or the reverse.

epidemic, a. *épikémik*, also *épikémial*, a. *épikémial* [F. *épidémique*—from *epidémie*—from mid. L. *epidémia*; Gr. *epidémia*, prevalence of an epidemic—from *epi*, upon; *démis*, the people], attacking many persons; prevailing generally: affecting great numbers: *épikémial*, ad. *épikémial*, n. an infectious or contagious disease: attacking many persons at the same time, but of a temporary character: *epidemiology*, n. *épikémialógia* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], doctrine of epidemic diseases: method of investigating such diseases: *épikémialógical*, a. *épikémialógical*, connected with, or relating to, epidemic diseases. *Note*.—*Epidemic diseases* are not of a permanent character, are due to contagion, or are carried by the atmosphere, and follow a track more or less wide; whereas *endemic diseases* are connected with certain local conditions, and are more or less permanent in a district.

epidermic, a. *épikérmitik* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *derma*, skin], pert. to the outer skin or cuticle; also *épikérmitik*, a. *épikérmitik*: *épikérmitis*, n. *épikérmitis*, the scurf

or outer skin of the body; the cuticle; the outer coating of a plant or tree: also *épikérmitis*.

epidote, n. *épikédot* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *didémata*, I give or add to; *didémata*, it gives or adds to], a mineral, a member of the garnet family, generally of a green or grayish colour.

epigea, a. *épigéa* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *gê*, the earth], in bot., growing on land in contradistinction to growing in the water; growing close to the earth: *épigéa*, a. *épigéa*.

epigastrie, a. *épigastrik* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *gaster*, the belly], pert. to the upper part of the abdomen, or the part over the belly: *épigastrium*, n. *épigastrium*, the upper and middle part of the abdomen, nearly coinciding with the pit of the stomach.

epigee, n. *épigée* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *gê*, the earth]—same as *perigee*.

epigenesis, n. *épikénésis* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *genesis*, generation], the doctrine which holds that the germ is actually formed as well as expanded by virtue of the procreative powers of the parent—opposed to the doctrine of evolution, which holds that the germ pre-exists in the parent: *épikénésis*, a. *épikénésis*, in *geol.*, pert. to a system of natural drainage originally established upon higher, but afterwards transferred to lower, formations; superimposed: *épikénésis*, a. *épikénésis*, in *min.*, changed in regard to chemical constituents, but of the same crystalline form; pseudo-morphic; in *geol.*, formed on the surface of the earth.

epiglottis, n. *épiklôttis* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *glottis*, the mouth of the windpipe—from *glotta*, the tongue], the valve or cartilage that covers the upper part of the windpipe when food or drink is passing into the stomach: *épiklôttis*, a. *épiklôttis*, pert. to.

epigone, n. *épigôn* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *gonê*, seed, offspring], in bot., the cellular layer which covers the young seed-case in mosses, &c.

epigoni, n. plu. *épigônai* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *gonê*, seed, offspring], those after-born; a mixed race; particularly applied to the children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women.

epigram, n. *épigramm* [F. *épigramme*—from L. *epigramma*, an inscription—from Gr. *epi*, upon; *gramma*, a writing], a short poem on one subject ending with a witty or ingenious turn of thought: *épigrammatic*, a. *épigrammatic*, also *épigrammatist*, a. *épigrammatist*, like an epigram; concise; pointed: *épigrammatist*, n. *épigrammatist*, a writer of epigrams: *épigrammatist*, ad. *épigrammatist*.

epigraph, n. *épigraph* [F. *épigraphie*—from Gr. *epi*, upon; *graphô*, I write], inscription on a building; citation from some author, or a sentence constructed for the purpose, placed as a motto at the commencement of a book, or at the beginning of each chapter or part.

epigynous, a. *épikynous* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *gynê*, a female], in bot., having the outer whorls of the flower adhering to the ovary so that their upper portions alone are free, thus appearing to be seated on it.

epilepsy, n. *épiklépsia* [F. *épilepsie*, L. *epilepsia*; Gr. *epilepsia*, a seizure, the falling sickness—from *epi*, upon; *kambanein*, to take], the falling sickness; a kind of sudden fit, with convulsions: *épiklépsie*, a. *épiklépsie*, affected with falling sickness; a. one affected with epilepsy: *épiklépsie*, a. *épiklépsie*, pert. to epilepsy.

epilogue, n. *épiklôg* [F. *épilogue*—from L. *epilogos*; Gr. *epilogos*, a close or conclusion], the conclusion of a speech, discourse, &c.; a short speech or poem at the end of a play: *épiklôgic*, a. *épiklôgic*, of or like epilogue.

epimeral, n. *épikéméral* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *mêros*, the upper part of the thigh], that part of the segment of an articulate animal which lies immediately above the joint of the limb: *epimera*, n. plu. *épikéméras*, the parts lying immediately above the joint of the limb, as the *epimera* or side segments of the lobster.

epipetala—see *epipetal*.

epipetalous, a. *épiképétalos* [Gr. *epi*, upon; *petalon*, a petal], inserted upon the petals.

epiphany, n. *épiképhanie* [F. *épiphanie*—from L. *epiphania*; Gr. *epiphania*, appearance—from *epi*, upon; *phainô*, I bring to light, I appear], a Church festival held on 6th January in commemoration of the visit of the Magians or Eastern sages to Bethlehem to see and worship the child Jesus; the mani-

malé, *malé*, *fâr*, *lâto*; *mêlé*, *mêlé*, *hér*; *plne*, *pln*; *noté*, *noté*, *môce*;

envelop, *v.* *en-vēl'op* [*F. envelopper*; *OF. enveloper*: to wrap round, to fold up] to cover by folding; to enclose by wrapping; to surround entirely; to hide: *enveloping*, *imp.*: *envel'oped*, *pp.* *-ōp*; *envel'opment*, *n.* a covering on all sides: *envelope*, *n.* a covering, an enclosing cover; a wrapper; a kind of fat paper bag or case for sending letters in; any investing integument.

envenom, *v.* *en-vēn'om* [*en*, and *venom*: *OF. envenimer*, to envenom] to taint or impregnate with poison or with malice, &c.; to enrage; to make furious: *envenoming*, *imp.*: *enven'omed*, *pp.* *-ōm*, tainted with poison.

envious, *envious*, *envious*, &c.—see under *envy*.

environ, *v.* *en-vīr'ōn* [*F. environ*, about, around; *environner*, to environ—from *en*, in; *vīr*, to veer, to turn round] to surround or encompass, to encircle or hem in: *environing*, *imp.*: *envi'roned*, *pp.* *-ōd*: *envi'ronment*, *n.* act of surrounding; that which surrounds: *environs*, *n. plu.* *en-vī-rōns*, or *en-vī-rōns*, the parts lying near to or adjacent; the suburbs of a town or city.

envoy, *v.* *en-vōy* [*F. envoyer*, to send; *envoy*, a message—from *en*, in; *vōy*, a way] a public minister at a court, in dignity below an ambassador; a messenger sent by a state or government to negotiate a treaty with a foreign government; one sent on a special mission: *en'voyship*, *n.* the office of an envoy.

envy, *v.* *en-ēv* [*F. envier*, to grudge; *envie*, envy—from *L. invidia*, envy, grudge—from *in*, in; *video*, I look] to feel uneasy or mortified at another's superiority; to dislike and be discontented on account of the superior excellence or success of another; to look upon with malice: *n.* hatred or ill-will excited by the superior success or excellence of another; malice; an object of pain and mortification to others from superior success: *en'vy'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* ill-will or mortification on account of some supposed superiority in others: *en'vied*, *pp.* *-ēd*: *en'vier*, *n.* *-ēr*, one who: *en'viable*, *a.* *-ē-ē*, capable of exciting desire to possess; desirable: *en'viably*, *ad.* *-ē-ē*: *en'vious*, *a.* *-ē-ē*, feeling uneasiness at the superiority or happiness of another: *en'vously*, *ad.* *-ē-ē*: *en'viousness*, *n.* the quality or state of being *en'vious*—*SYN.* of 'envious': invidious; jealous; suspicious; covetous; grudging.

enwallow, *a.* *en-wā-lō'd* [*en*, wallow] in *OE.*, sunk, as among mud or mire; wallowed.

enwheel, *v.* *en-wā-ēl* [*en*, wheel] in *OE.*, to encircle; to encompass.

enwind, *v.* *en-wīnd* [*en*, wind] to wind round; to encircle: *enwound*, *pp.* *en-wīn'd*, encircled.

enwomb, *v.* *en-wōm* [*en*, womb] to make pregnant; to hide or bury, as in a tomb.

enwrap, *v.* *en-rāp*—see *inwrap*.

enzyotic, *a.* *en-zō-ōt'ik* [*en*, *zōon*, in; *zōon*, an animal] applied to diseases among the lower animals peculiar to a district.

azyx, *n.* *en-zīx* [*en*, in; *zīmē*, leaven] in *chem.*, any of the unorganised ferments, as pepsin, diastase, &c.; leavened bread, or a loaf of leavened bread; especially, the bread of the Eucharist in the orthodox Greek churches; opposed to *azyx*.

azyx, *n.* *ē-ē-zē* [*Gr. ēōs*, daybreak, the dawn; *azyx*, recent, or new] in *geol.*, the Lower Tertiary strata, so called because of the very small percentage of fossiliferous remains contained in them, indicating the dawn of the present condition of creation.

Æolian, *a.* *ē-ō-ē-ān*, also *Æolian* [*Æolus*, the god of the winds: *Æolus*, in Asia Minor] pert. to *Æolus*, in Asia Minor: pert. to *Æolus*, the fabled deity of the winds; in *geol.*, applied to wind-formed masses, as sand-hills: *Æol'ic*, *a.* *-ē-ē-ē-ē*, pert. to *Æolia*, or the *Gr. dialect of Æolia*: *Æolian harp*, a musical stringed instr. on which the wind acts to produce the notes.

æolipile, *n.* *ē-ē-ē-ē-pīl* [*Æolus*, the god of the winds: *L. pila*, a ball] a ball or sphere in which water is heated, and which turns round as the steam escapes through a bent pipe; Hero's engine.

æolithic, *a.* *ē-ē-ē-ē-lith'ik* [*Gr. ēōs*, the dawn; *lithos*, a stone] in *geol.*, pert. to the earliest division of the Stone Age, when weapons and tools were of bone and chipped stone of the rudest description of workmanship.

æon, *n.* *ē-ōn*, also *n'œn*, which see.

æonin, *n.* *ē-ē-nīn* [*Gr. ēōs*, the dawn], a red dye-stuff produced by the action of bromine on fluorescein.

æozoon, *n.* *ē-ē-ō-ō-zōon* [*Gr. ēōs*, dawn; *zōon*, an

animal], a structure once believed to be a fossil foraminifer, but now generally considered to be of mineral origin, occurring in certain limestones of the Laurentian system: *æozo'ic*, *a.* *-ē-ē-ō-ē-ē-ē* [*Gr. zōē*, life], a term applied to the Laurentian strata and their period, as exhibiting the earliest appearances of animal life.

ep, prefix, *ēp*—see *epi*.

epacrid, *n.* *ēp-ā-ē-ē-ē-ē-ē-ē* [*Gr. epē*, upon; *akros*, the top, as found on the tops of hills] an elegant greenhouse plant, *Ord. Eucrydaceæ*, having in leafy spikes abundance of white, red, or purple flowers.

epact, *n.* *ēp-ā-ē-ē* [*F. epacte*; *L. epactis*; *Gr. epaktos*, brought on or in, added—from *epi*, on; *ago*, I bring or lead to], the excess of the solar over the lunar month, the annual epact being nearly eleven days; the moon's age at the end of the year.

epanadiplosis, *n.* *ēp-ān-ā-dīp-lō-sis* [*Gr. epi*, upon; *ana*, up; and *diploō*, I make double] in *rhet.*, a figure in which the last word of a sentence is the same as the first.

epanody, *n.* *ēp-ān-ō-dī* [*Gr. epanodos*, a rising, a return—from *epi*, upon; *anodos*, a way up, a return], in *bot.*, an abnormal condition in which an irregular flower reverts to a regular form.

epanorthosis, *n.* *ēp-ān-ōr-thō-sis* [*Gr. epi*, upon; *ana*, up; and *orthōō*, I set straight—from *orthos*, straight] in *rhet.*, a figure by which a speaker recurs to an expression in order to make it stronger.

eparch, *n.* *ēp-ārk* [*Gr. eparchos*, the governor of a province—from *epi*, upon; *archē*, rule, supreme power] the governor or prefect of a province: *eparchy*, *n.* *ēp-ārk-ē*, a province or territory under a governor; a territory or district in Russia.

épaulement, *n.* *ēp-ā-ē-ē-ē-ē-ē-ē* [*F. épaulement*, a shoulder-piece—from *épaule*, the shoulder—from *mid. L. spatula*, a shoulder], in *mil.*, a sidewalk to cover troops in flank, made of gabions, fascines, or bags of earth.

épaulet, *n.* *ēp-ā-ē-ē-ē-ē-ē-ē* [*F. épaulette*—from *épaule*, the shoulder—from *mid. L. spatula*, a shoulder, a small sword], an ornament sometimes worn on the shoulder by naval and military men: *épaulet'ed*, *a.* furnished with épaulets.

epenchyma, *n.* *ēp-ēnch'ē-mā* [*Gr. epi*, upon; *chumos*, juice], in *bot.*, the fibro-vascular tissue.

ependyma, *n.* *ēp-ēn-dī-mā* [*Gr. ependyma*, an outer or upper tunic—from *epi*, upon; *endyma*, clothing], the delicate epithellated structure which lines the canal of the spinal cord and the cerebral ventricles.

epenthesis, *n.* *ēp-ēn-thē-sis* [*Gr.*—from *epi*, on or upon; *entithēmi*, I put or set in], in *gram.*, the insertion of an additional letter or syllable in the middle of a word: *epenthē'tic*, *a.* *-ēn-thē'tik*, inserted in.

epergae, *n.* *ēp-ērgā* [*F. épargne*, economy], an ornamental stand with dish and branches for the centre of a table.

epha, *n.*, also **ephah**, *ēfā* [*Heb. ephah*], a Hebrew measure of about 3 pecks 3 pints.

ephemera, *n.* *ēp-ē-mē-ē-rā* [*Gr. ephemeros*, lasting but a day—from *epi*, on; *hēmera*, a day], that which lasts but a day, as a fever; a fly that lives a day, or for a short period: *ephem'erā*, *a.* *-ē-ē*, continuing or existing one day only; short-lived: *ephem'eris*, *n.* *-is*, a daily account; an almanac containing the daily positions of the sun, moon, and planets, with useful information respecting the other heavenly bodies, and of such phenomena as depend upon them; a table of the positions of a heavenly body, as the *ephemeris* of the sun: *ephemerides*, *n. plu.* *ēp-ē-mēr-ē-dēs*: *ephem'erist*, *n.* one who studies the daily motions of the planets by means of an ephemeris.

Ephesian, *a.* *ēf-ē-shī-ān*, pert. to *Ephesus*: *n.* a native of Ephesus, in Asia Minor; formerly, a boon companion.

ephod, *n.* *ēf-ōd* [*Heb.*], a short upper garment worn by the Jewish priesthood.

ephor, *n.* *ēf-ōr* [*Gr. ephorā*, I look at or over], one of the chief magistrates of Sparta.

epi, prefix, *ēpī* [*Gr.*]; on; upon; during; on the outside or above: *epi* has the forms *ep* and *eph*: *ep* is used before a vowel, *eph* with an aspirate, and *epi* before a consonant.

epiblast, *n.* *ēp-ā-blast* [*Gr. epi*, upon; *blastos*, a shoot], an abortive organ in the oat, supposed to be the rudiment of a second cotyledon.

epiblemma, *n.* *ēp-ē-blē-mā* [*Gr. epiblemma*, an upper garment, a patch—from *epiballō*, I put on—from *epi*,

epi, *epi*, *epi*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

terior; entirely, ad. -ly, in the whole; completely; in *OE*, internally; in the heart: *entireness*, *n.* -ness, wholeness; completeness: *entirety*, *n.* -ty, the whole; completeness; the preceding words sometimes spelt with *t* in *OE*.—*SYN.* of 'entire': complete; total; integral; perfect; radical; undivided; full; undiminished; unalloyed; unmingled; pure; unumulated.

entitle, *v.* *en-ti-tl* [*F. intituler—from L. intitulare—from L. *in*, + *titulus*, a title] to name or designate; to give or prefix a name to; to qualify; to give a right to demand; to give a claim to: *entitling*, *imp.* -*ing*, *designating*; giving a claim to: *entitled*, *pp.* -*itled*, named; having a claim to.—*SYN.* of 'entitle': to designate; name; style; characterize; denominate.*

entity, *n.* *en-ti-ti* [*F. entité—from mid. L. entitatem, entity—from L. *entem*, being] being; existence; a real being: *momentary*, *n.* [see the word] a thing having no real existence.*

entomb, *v.* *en-tom* [*en*, in, and *tomb*: *OF. entomber, to entomb—from mid. L. *entumulare*] to hide or conceal completely; to put or place in a tomb: *entombing*, *imp.* -*ing*, *entombed*, *pp.* -*tomd*: *entombment*, *n.* -*ment*, entire seclusion; burial. *entomist*, *a.* *en-tom-ist* [*Gr. entoma, insects*], pert. to insects: *entomoid*, *a.* *en-tom-oid* [*Gr. eidos, resemblance*], resembling an insect.*

entomology, *n.* *en-to-mol-ô-jî* [*F. entomologie; Gr. entoma, insects; logos, discourse*: *entoma—from Gr. *en*, + *tomê*, a cutting], that branch of natural science which treats of the history and habits of insects: *entomologist*, *n.* -*ist*, one who studies the habits, &c., of insects: *entomologic*, *a.* -*ic*, *also* *en-to-molog-ical*, *a.* -*ical*, pert. to: *entomologically*, *ad.* -*ly*: *entomolite*, *n.* -*olite* [*Gr. lithos, a stone*], the general term for a fossil insect.*

entomophagous, *a.* *en-to-môf-ô-gis* [*Gr. entoma, insects; phagô, I devour*], insect-eating—applied to animals which chiefly subsist on insects: *entomophaga*, *n.* plu. -*mas* [*Gr. *en*, + *môfô*, to devour*], the section of the marsupials which chiefly live upon insects.

entomophilous, *a.* *en-to-môf-i-lis* [*Gr. entoma, insects; philô, I love*], in bot., applied to flowers in which pollination or fertilisation is effected by insects.

entomotrachea, *n.* *en-to-môf-trâ-kâ* [*Gr. entoma, insects; ostrakon, a shell*], a sub-class of minute crustacea covered with a delicate skin, and usually protected by a bivalve shield: *entomotrachean*, *n.* -*kin*, *also* *en-tomô-trach-eon*, *n.* -*eon*, one of the crustacea so protected: *entomotrachean*, *a.* pert. to: *entomotracheous*, *a.* -*ous*, pert. to.

entonic, *a.* *en-ton-ik* [*Gr. entonos, strained—see entasis*], in med., having great tension or exaggerated action.

entophyte, *n.* *en-tof-i-ti*, *entophytic*, *n.* plu. *en-tôf-i-tis* [*Gr. entos, within; phuton, a plant*], vegetable parasites which exist within the body, found in some diseases of the mucous membranes of the mouth and alimentary canal; plants growing within others: *entophytic*, *a.* *en-tof-i-tik*, developing in the interior of plants and afterwards appearing on the surface, as fungi.

entozoon, *n.* *en-to-zô-on*, *entozo'a*, *n.* plu. -*as* [*Gr. entos, within; zôon, an animal*], an animal which lives within the bodies of other animals—properly applied to those infesting the intestines: *entozo'ic*, *a.* -*ik*, relating to or connected with the entozoa: *entozoologist*, *n.* -*ist* [*Gr. logos, a discourse*], one who investigates the habits and characters of internal parasites.

entracte, *n.* *en-trâkt* [*F. entre, between; acte, act*], the interval between two acts of a play; the music performed during the same; an interlude.

entrawl, *v.* *en-trâl* [*F. en, in; treille, a walk covered with vines, a trellis-arbour*], in *OE*, to interweave: *entrawling*, *imp.* -*ing*, *entrawled*, *pp.* -*trâld*, interwoven.

entrails, *n.* plu. *en-trâls* [*F. entrailles, bowels—from mid. L. *intestis* for *intestina*, the bowels—from L. *inter*, within], the bowels; internal parts of animals; internal parts: *sing.* *entrawl*.*

entrammel, *v.* *en-trâm-êl* [*en*, and *trammel*, which see], to trammel; to entangle.

entrance, *v.* *en-trâns* [*en, in, and trans*], to put in a trance; to make insensible to present objects; to ravish with delight or wonder: *entrancing*, *imp.* -*ing*, *entrapt*, *pp.* -*trâpt* [*en, in; apt, to catch*], to catch as in a trap; to entangle: *entrapping*, *imp.* -*ing*, *entrapped*, *pp.* -*trâpt* [*en, in; apt, to catch*], to decoy; to implicate; to catch; to involve.

entreat, *v.* *en-trê* [*F. en, in; OF. traier and traier, to meddle with, to discourse—from L. *trac-tare*, to handle*], to solicit pressing; to ask earnestly; to beseech; to importune; to prevail on; to deal with; to use; in *OE*, to amuse; to entertain; to petition for: *entreating*, *imp.* -*ing*, *entreated*, *pp.* -*trêd*, *entreatingly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *entreater*, *n.* one who entreats; *entreaty*, *n.* -*y*, urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation.—*SYN.* of 'entreat': to ask; beg; implore; crave; solicit; supplicate; petition; persuade—of 'entreaty': importunity; supplication; suit; request; solicitation.

entrée, *n.* *ân-grâs* [*F. entrée—from *entrer*, to enter] access; entry; course of dishes at table: *entrées*, *n.* plu. *ân-grâs*, side dishes; not the principal dishes; shortened form of *entrées*: *entremets*, *n.* -*trê-mê* [*F. a dish between—from *entre*, a dish, side dishes: dishes containing dainties not the principal ones: *entrepôt*, *n.* -*trê-pô* [*F. from L. *interpositum*, to place between*], a warehouse in which goods may be stored: *entrestore*, *n.* -*trê-stô* [*F. entre, and sol, the ground plot or floor*], in arch., a low room or apartment between two floors.**

entrench, *v.* same as *intrench*, which see.

entrocite, *n.* *en-trô-kî* [*Gr. en, in or on; trochos, a wheel*], the wheel-like joint of an encrinite; also called *en-trochus*, *n.* -*trôch*.

entropium, *n.* *en-trô-pi-um* [*Gr. en, in; tropê, a turning*], in med., the inversion or turning in of the eyelashes: *entropny*, *n.* *en-trô-pi*, the available energy of a system, or that which can be converted into mechanical work.

entrust, same as *intrust*, which see.

entry, *n.* *en-trî* [*F. entrée, act of coming in—see enter*], the passage by which persons enter a house or building; ingress; the exhibition of a ship's papers to the custom-house authorities in order to obtain permission to land the goods; the actual taking possession of lands or tenements; the act of recording in a book: *single entry*, in book-keeping, the posting or entry of the items only once—under the buyer's name; *double entry*, the posting or entry of every item twice, under charged conditions—once on the Dr. side and once on the Cr. side, keeping both personal and real accounts.

entwine, *v.* *en-twin* [*en, twine*], to twist round: *entwining*, *imp.* -*ing*, *entwined*, *pp.* -*trînd*: *entwinement*, *n.* a twining or twisting round: *entwist*, *v.* -*trîst*, to twist or wreath together.

enucleate, *v.* *en-û-kle-â* [*L. enucleatus, cleared from the husk, puro—from e, out of; nucleus, a nut*], to clear; to disentangle; to solve: *enucleating*, *imp.* -*ing*, *enucleated*, *pp.* -*clêd*.

enumerate, *v.* *en-û-mê-râ* [*L. enumeratus, reckoned up, enumerated—from e, out of; numero, I number*], to reckon up or tell the number of singly; to count or mention a number of things one by one: *enumerating*, *imp.* -*ing*, *enumerated*, *pp.* -*û-mê-râ*: *enumeration*, *n.* -*ation* [*F. —L.*], counting up a number of things by naming each particular one: *enumerative*, *a.* -*ive*, counting singly: *enumeration*, *n.* -*ation*.

enunciate, *v.* *en-û-nî-â* [*en, out of; shi-â, L. enunciatum, divulged, disclosed—from e, out of; nuncio, I tell*], to declare; to utter; to proclaim: *enunciating*, *imp.* -*ing*, *enunciated*, *pp.* -*û-nî-â*: *enunciation*, *n.* -*ation* [*F. —L.*], the act or manner of uttering; the manner of pronunciation; declaration; in geom., the words in which a proposition is stated: *enunciative*, *a.* -*ive*, expressive; declarative: *enunciatively*, *ad.* -*ly*: *enunciator*, *n.* -*tor*, one who enunciates or declares: *enunciation*, *n.* -*ation*, containing utterance or sound.

enure, *v.* *en-ûr* [*see inure*], to habituate; in law, to come into use or power.

enurated, *n.* *en-ûr-ê-tis* [*Gr. enourê, I make water—from en, in; ouros, urine*], incontinence or involuntary escape of the urine.

mâle, mât, fâr, laïo; mâle, mêt, hêr; yîne, pîn; nôle, nôl, môbe;

ensilage, *n.* *en-si-lāj* [*en*, *Sp. ensilar*, to preserve grain in a pit—from *en*, in, and *silo*, a pit: cf. *L. strus*; *Gr. strōs*, a pit] the process of preserving green fodder in a silo or pit, without having previously dried it; fodder so prepared: also *silage*: *v.* to subject to this process.

enslaved, *a.* *en-slāv* [*en*, *sky*], in *OE.*, made immortal; raised to, or placed in, the skies or heaven.

enslave, *v.* *en-slāv* [*en*, and *slave*], to deprive of liberty: to reduce to bondage; to hold in subjection: *enslaving*, *imp.*: *enslaved*, *pp.* *enslaved*: *enslaver*, *a.* one who: *enslavement*, *n.* state of being enslaved: bondage.

ensnare, *v.* *en-snar* [*en*, and *snare*], to entrap; to take by guile: *ensnaring*, *imp.*: *ensnared*, *pp.* *ensnared*: also *ensnare*.

ensnare, *v.* *en-snar* [*en*, and *OE. snari*, Scot. *snart*, a difficulty, a snare], in *OE.*, to entangle, as thread; to entangle; to ensnare: *ensnaring*, *imp.*: *ensnared*, *pp.* *ensnared*.

ensue, *v.* *en-sū* [*OF. ensuivre*, to ensue; *F. ensuivre*, to follow—from *L. insequi*, to follow upon—from *in*, in; *sequor*, I follow], to follow as a consequence; to succeed; to come after: *ensuing*, *imp.*: *ensued*, *pp.* *ensued*; following as a consequence: *ensued*, *pp.* *ensued*.

ensure, *v.* *en-sūr*—see *insure*.

entablature, *n.* *en-tā-blū-tār*, also *entablement*, *a.* *en-tā-blū-tānt* [*F. entablement*—from *en*, in; *OF. estabillure*; *L. tabula*, a board or table], in *arch.*, the whole parts on the top of a column or pillar, comprising the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

entail, *v.* *en-tāil* [*F. entailier*, to cut, notch, or carve—from *en*; *tailer*, to cut—*tail*], to cut from the power of a testator, as to the disposal of an estate, to fix the succession of lands or tenements to a certain line of descendants, so that the one in possession can neither sell nor burden them except by legal process under an Act of Parliament, and with the consent of the next two heirs; to fix as an inalienable consequence on persons or things: *a.* lands or tenements limited in descent; the settled rule of descent for an estate: *entailing*, *imp.*: *entailed*, *pp.* *entailed*: *adj.* settled on a person and his descendants: *entailment*, *n.* the act of settling inalienably an estate on a person and his heirs.

entail, *v.* *en-tāil* [*OF.* mid. *L. intailare*, to carve—from *in*, into, and *tailare*, to cut], in *OE.*, to carve; to cut: *a.* a stone or gem with the design cut out or hollowed; an intaglio: *entailing*, *imp.*: *entailed*, *pp.* *entailed*.

entangle, *v.* *en-tāng-gl* [*en*, in, and *tangle*], to twist and intermingle so as not to be easily separated; to involve; to confuse; to bewilder; to puzzle; to perplex: *entangling*, *imp.*: *entangled*, *pp.* *entangled*: *entanglement*, *n.* *pl.* *entail*, a disordered state; perplexity; military obstacles formed by bending down and picking up a series of adjacent saplings, with large trees partially cut down, or with wires passed over stout stakes set at different distances.

entasis, *n.* *en-tā-sis* [*Gr. entasis*, distention, a violent straining—from *entainō*, to stretch—from *en*, in, and *teinō*, I stretch], in *arch.*, a delicate swelling in the shaft of a column; in *med.*, formerly a general term for convulsive spasm, tetanus, &c.: *entastic*, *a.* *entastic*, relating to diseases characterized by tonic spasms.

enter, *v.* *en-tēr* [*F. entrer*; from *L. intrdre*, to walk into, to enter—allied to *Sans. tara*, a passage] to go or pass into a place; to begin or commence; to engage in; to join or become a member of; to set down in writing; to enrol; to flow into; to pierce: *entering*, *imp.*: *a.* a passing in; an entrance: *entered*, *pp.* *entered*: *adj.* enrolled; introduced: *entrance*, *n.* *trans.* power or right to enter; the door; the beginning: *adj.* that which allows to enter; preliminary: *entrant*, *n.* *en-tēr-ānt*, one who enters: to *enter short*, to pay a bill not due into a bank merely for collection, and not for entry to the credit of any account.

enterdeal, *n.* *en-tēr-dēl* [*F. entre*, between—from *L. ultra*; *Frag. deni*, conduct, intercourse], in *OE.*, mutual dealings or transactions; reciprocal practices.

enteric, *a.* *en-tēr-ik* [*Gr. enteron*, an intestine], belonging to the intestines: *enteritis*, *n.* *en-tēr-itis* [*itis*, a prefix denoting inflammation], inflammation of the intestines: *enterocæcæ*, *n.* *en-sēl* [*Gr. kēle*, a tumour], a hernial tumour containing a loop of the intestine:

en-tēr-olith, *n.* *en-tēr-olith* [*Gr. lithos*, a stone], a concretion resembling a stone found in the intestines: *enterology*, *n.* *en-tēr-ol-ō-jī* [*Gr. logos*, discourse], a treatise or discourse on the internal parts of the body: *enteron phalos*, *n.* *en-tēr-fā-lōs* [*Gr. omphalos*, navel], an umbilical hernia whose contents are intestine: *enterotomy*, *n.* *en-tēr-ō-mī* [*Gr. tome*, a cutting], the act or art of dissecting the intestines.

enterorrhea, *n.* *en-tēr-ō-rēd* [*Gr. enteron*, an intestine: *rheō*, I flow], an abnormal increase of the secretions of the mucous glands of the intestines.

enterosæa, *n.* *plu.* *en-tēr-ō-sēd* [*Gr. enteron*, an intestine: *zōon*, an animal], a general name for the intestinal parasites which infest the bodies of animals.

enterprise, *n.* *en-tēr-pris* [*F. entreprise*, an undertaking—from *entre*, between; *prise*, a taking], anything attempted to be performed; an undertaking; any bold or hazardous undertaking; boldness; energy: *v.* in *OE.*, to undertake; to essay; to receive: *enterprising*, *a.* bold; resolute; active: *enterprisingly*, *ad.* *it.*

entertain, *v.* *en-tēr-tān* [*F. entretenir*, to hold in talk, to hold together—from *entre*, between; *tenir*, to hold—from *L. tenere*, to hold—*it.*, to hold in talk], to treat with hospitality; to amuse or instruct by conversation; to cherish or harbour in the mind; to please or divert: *entertaining*, *imp.*: *adj.* pleasing; amusing; diverting: *n.* in *OE.*, entertainment: *entertained*, *pp.* *entertained*: *entertainer*, *n.* one who gives the rites of hospitality to a guest; one who amuses or diverts: *entertainment*, *n.* hospitable reception; a feast; a repast; amusement; in *OE.*, the state of being in pay, as soldiers or servants; a dramatic performance; pleasure or amusement from conversation: *entertainingly*, *ad.* *it.*—*SYN.* of *entertain*: to amuse; maintain; support; accept; harbour; cherish: of *entertainment*: diversion; recreation; sport; pastime; banquet; carousal; merriment; admission; reception; pay; wages.

entertain, *v.* *en-tēr-tān* [*F. entre*, between, and *tissue*], in *OE.*, interwoven and intermixed with various colours and substances.

entelmintha, *n.* *plu.* *en-tēl-mīn-thā* [*Gr. endos*, within; *helminx*, a worm], intestinal worms.

enthrāl, *v.* *en-thrāl*—same as *inthrāl*, which see: *enthrallment*, *n.* a state of slavery; servitude.

enthron, *v.* *en-thrōn* [*en*, in, and *throne*: *OF. en-throner*, to enthrone], to invest with sovereign authority; to install a bishop: *enthroning*, *imp.*: *enthroned*, *pp.* *enthroned*, seated on a throne; regal: *enthronisation*, *n.* *en-tēr-ō-sā-siōn*, also *enthronement*, *n.* the induction or installation of a bishop.

enthusiasm, *n.* *en-thū-ā-si-āz-m* [*Gr. entheusiasmos*, divine transport or inspiration—from *en*, in; *theos*, a god; cf. *F. enthousiasme*], possession by a god or supernatural or poetic inspiration; elevation of fancy; intense heat of imagination arising from belief in revelation; elevated and noble excitement in pursuit of some object; fanaticism; ardent zeal: *enthusiast*, *n.* *en-thū-ā-si-āst*, one filled with mental excitement; one imagining himself possessed of some special revelation; a zealot; one who is ardent and imaginative: *enthusiastic*, *a.* *en-thū-ā-si-āst-ik*, ardent; zealous; visionary: also *enthusiastical*, *a.* *en-thū-ā-si-āst-ik-āl*: *enthusiastically*, *ad.* *it.*—*SYN.* of *enthusiast*: fanatic; devotee; visionary; bigot.

enthymeme, *n.* *en-thī-mēm* [*L. enthymēma*; *Gr. enthymēma*, a thought, a syllogism—from *en*; *thymos*, the soul, mind], in *logic*, an argument consisting of two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent; a syllogism where one premise is suppressed.

entice, *v.* *en-tis* [*OF. enticer*, to set on fire, to add fuel to a fire: *L. in*, in; and form *titius* for *titio*, a firebrand], to attract by exciting hope or desire; to allure; to tempt; to decoy; to lead astray: *enticing*, *imp.* *-sing.* *ad.* *alluring*: *enticingly*, *ad.* *it.*: *enticed*, *pp.* *enticed*: *enticer*, *n.* *en-tis-er*, one who: *enticement*, *n.* *en-tis-ment*, that which allures; that which seduces or incites to evil.—*SYN.* of *entice*: to seduce; incite; coax; inveigle; persuade; attract; induce.

entire, *a.* *en-tēr* [*F. entier*, whole, complete—from *L. integrum*, whole, untouched—from *in*, not, and *tango*, I touch], undivided; unbroken; whole; complete in all its parts; without defect; uncastrated, as an entire horse; sincere; honest; wholly devoted; unmixed; in *OE.*, internal; in-

cōio, boy, fool: *pūre*, bud; *chair*, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

links; to connect: **enlinkt**, pp. **en-linkt'**, connected; chained together.

enlist, v. **en-lis't** [en, list—see list] to register; to enrol; to engage in the public service, as in the army; to enter heartily into a cause: **enlisting**, imp.: n. the act of engaging men to enter into military service; the act of engaging oneself in a cause: **enlisted**, pp.: **enlistment**, n. the act of engaging, as a soldier or sailor, or of attaching oneself to a cause; voluntary enrollment.

enliven, v. **en-liv'n** [en, live, and term, en] to excite; to make vigorous or active; to cheer or gladden: **enlivening**, imp. **en-liv'ing**; adj. invigorating; making sprightly or cheerful: **enlivened**, pp. **en-liv'ed**: **enliver**, n. **en-liv'er**, one who.—**SYN.** of 'enliven': to animate; exhilarate; cheer; inspire; invigorate.

enmesh, v. **en-mesh'** [AS. en, in, and mesh, which see], to entrap or entangle, as with the meshes of a net.

enmew, v. **en-mā'** [en, mew], in OE, to mew or coop up.

enmity, n. **en-mi-ti** [from *enemy*: F. *enimitié*—from L. *inimicitia*, enmity—from *inimicus*, unfriendly—see *enemy*], ill-will; unfriendly disposition; hostility.—**SYN.** aversion; hatred; antipathy; repugnance; ill-will; malice; rancour; malevolence; animosity.

enneagon, n. **en-ne-d-gōn** [Gr. *ennea*, nine; *gōnia*, an angle], a plane figure with nine sides and nine angles: **enneag'ic**, a **-it'ic**, ninth, also **enneag'ical**, a **-it'ical**: **enneag'drian**, n. **en-ne-d'ri-an**, also **enneag'drous**, a **-it'ras** [Gr. *andra*, a male], in bot., having nine stamens.

ennoble, v. **en-nōb'l** [en, and noble: OF. *ennobler*, to ennoble], to elevate; to raise to nobility; to exalt; to dignify: **ennob'ling**, imp. **-ling**: **ennob'led**, pp. **en-nōb'led**: **ennob'lement**, n. **-bl ment**, the act of raising to the rank of nobility.

enual, n. **en-ū-āl** [F. *annui*, weariness: OF. *anot*: cf. Sp. *enajo*—from mid. L. in *odio*, weariness], heaviness; lassitude; languor or weariness from want of employment.

enode, a **en-nōt** [L. ex, out of; *nodus*, a knot], in bot., without knots or joints.

enology, n. **en-nōl-ō-jī** [Gr. *oinos*, wine; *logos*, discourse], the art of wine-making.

enormous, a. **en-nōr-mūs** [L. *enormis*, irregular—from ex, out of; *norma*, a rule: cf. F. *énorme*], great beyond ordinary measure; excessive; vast; huge; heinous: **enormously**, ad. **-ly**: **enormousness**, n. immeasurable excess; hugeness: **enorm'ity**, n. **-iti**, anything very vicious or sinful: an atrocious crime; any villainy or crime which exceeds the common measure.—**SYN.** of 'enormous': prodigious; immense; inordinate; outrageous; atrocious; detestable.

enorthotrope, n. **en-ōr-thō-trop** [Gr. en, in; *orthos*, straight; and *trōpē*, I turn], a toy consisting of a card on which detached figures are, by a quick revolution, made to take a combined shape: a thaumatrope.

enosteosis, n. **en-ōs-tō-sis** [Gr. en, in; *osteon*, a bone], a bony tumour growing inward into the medullary canal of a bone—see *exostosis*.

enough, a. **en-ūf** [AS. *genūh*, sufficient: cf. Goth. *ganauhan*, to suffice; *ganaohs*, enough; Icel. *gnogr*, abundant; Dut. *genoeg*, enough: Fr. *genux*; Sans. *nur*, to reach], that gives content; that satisfies desire; sufficient: n. a sufficiency; a quantity which satisfies desire: ad. sufficiently; fully; sometimes it denotes a slight increase or augmentation, as, he is ready enough to oblige; sometimes it expresses indifference or slight, as, the music is well enough, that is, not so good as it ought to be: used as an exclamation, to denote fulness or satiety, as, enough! **enow**, n. **en-ōw**, sometimes used for enough with a plural meaning.

enquire, v. **en-kwēr'**—see *inquire*.

enrage, v. **en-rāj'** [en, in, and rage: F. *enrager*], to provoke; to excite to anger; to exasperate; to make furious: **enrag'ing**, imp. **enrag'ed**, pp. **-rāj'd**.—**SYN.** of 'enrage': to inflame; incite; anger; irritate; incense.

enrange, v. **en-rānj'** [en, and range], in OE, to place in regular order: **enrang'ed**, pp. **-rānj'd**, put in regular order: **enrang'ing**, imp., also **enraung'ing**, imp. **en-rānj'ing**, in OE, roving over.

enrank, v. **en-rāngk'** [en, rank], in OE, to place in regular ranks.

enrapt, a. **en-rāpt'** [en, in, and rapt], thrown into

an ecstasy; carried away with emotion: **enrapture**, v. **en-rāpt'** [en, rapture], to transport with pleasure or delight: **enrapt'uring**, imp.: **enraptured**, pp. **-rārd**, transported with delight.

enravail, v. **en-rāv'ish** [en, ravish], to transport with delight; to fill with the highest degree of pleasure; to enrapture: **enravail'ing**, imp.: **enravail'ed**, pp. **-ish**, carried away with pleasure or delight.

enrich, v. **en-rič'** [F. *enrichir*: en, and rich], to make rich; to supply or furnish with wealth or property; to fertilize as land; to supply with anything desirable; to store, as the mind; to adorn, as with carving, painting, &c.: **enrich'ing**, imp.: **enrich'ed**, pp. **-rič'**: **enrich'er**, n. one who: **enrich'ment**, n. that which enriches; augmentation of wealth.

enridge, v. **en-rij'** [en, ridge], in OE, to form with ridges or long elevations: **enridg'ed**, pp. **-rij'd**, raised in long strips or elevations.

enring, v. **en-riŋ'** [en, ring], in OE, to encircle; to bind round.

enrive, v. **en-ri-v'** [en, rive], in OE, to cleave; to split: **enriv'en**, pp. **en-ri-v'en**, cloven or split.

enrobe, v. **en-rōb'** [en, robe], to clothe; to invest; to attire: **enrobing**, imp.: **enrob'ed**, pp. **-rōb'd**.

enrol, v. **en-rōl'** [F. *enrôler*: en, and rôle], to insert a name in a register or list; to record: **enrol'ing**, imp.: **enroll'ed**, pp. **-rōl'd**: **enrol'er**, n. one who: **enrol'ment**, n. [F. *enrollement*], the act of enrolling or entering into a register; a registering.

enroot, v. **en-rōot'** [en, root], in OE, to implant deep; to fix and intermingling different roots: **enroot'ed**, pp. fixed and mingled with their roots one with the other.

enround, v. **en-rōund'** [en, round], in OE, to surround; encircle: **enround'ed**, pp. enclosed by a circle; environed.

example, n. **en-sā-m'pl** [OF. *exemplum*—from L. *exemplum*], old form of *example*, which see.

ensanguined, a. **en-sing-gwīnd** [en, and L. *sanguinem*, blood], soaked or stained with blood.

enschedule, v. **en-schēd'ul** [en, schedule], in OE, to place or insert in a schedule or formal writing: **ensched'uled**, pp. **-ul'd**, inserted in a formal writing.

ensconce, v. **en-skōns'** [en, in; *conce*: OF. *enconce*, to hide; *conce*, a dark lantern—see *conce*], to put oneself behind a screen of some kind; to shelter or cover; to protect; to secure: **enscon'cing**, imp.: **enscon'ced**, pp. **-skōns'**.

ensem, v. **en-sēm'** [en, seam, to put together by sewing], in OE, to sew up or in; to enclose by sewing: **ensem'a**, v. [en, seam, grease, tallow], in OE, to grease: **ensem'ed**, pp. **-sēm'd**, greased; greasy: **ensem'**, v. [en, seam, an apparent corruption of F. *ensemble*, together], in OE, to gather together; to collect.

enscar, v. **en-sēr'** [en, scar], to stop or stanch by rubbing with fire or a very hot iron; to cauterize.

ensemble, n. **en-sām-bl'** [F. *ensemble*, the whole—from L. *insumul*, at the same time], the whole so seen that each part is only viewed in reference to the whole; details of anything viewed with relation to each other; the general grouping of characters in dramatic art to form a picture on the fall of the curtain: tout ensemble, **tōt'** [F. *tout*, all—from L. *totus*, the whole], the whole together; the general appearance or effect.

enshield, a. **en-shēld'** [en, shield], in OE, covered or concealed as with a shield or mask.

enshrine, v. **en-shrin'** [en, and shrine], to enclose in a covering or chest; to preserve as sacred: **enshrin'ing**, imp.: **enshrin'ed**, pp. **-shrin'd**.

enshroud, v. **en-shrōud'** [en, and shroud], to cover or envelop in a shroud: **enshroud'ing**, imp.: **enshroud'ed**, pp.

ensiform, a. **en-sēt-sā-form** [L. *ensis*, a sword; *forma*, a shape], in bot., in the form of a sword, as the leaves of the gladiolus; in anat., applied to the xiphisternum or cartilage in which the breast-bone ends.

ensign, n. **en-sin'** [F. *enseigne*; OF. *ensigne*, a distinctive mark—from L. *insignia*, plu. of *insigne*, that has a mark upon it, distinguished—from L. *en*, in; *signum*, a mark impressed], the banner or flag of a regiment; the Infantry officer who carries the flag of a regiment—a name not now used in regiments of the line; a mark of rank or office; the national flag of a ship: **ensign-bearer**, he who carries the flag: **ensignacy**, n. **-cy**, the rank or commission of an ensign.

māle, māt, jār, lūto; mēle, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōle, nōt, mōve;

strained, or disability; to invest with civil and political privileges; to admit to all the rights and privileges of a freeman; to invest with the right of voting for a member of Parliament; enfranchising, *imp.*: enfranchisement, *pp.* *-chised*: enfranchisement, *n.* the admission to civil and political rights and privileges.

engage, *v.* *en-gaj* [*F. engager*, to enlist—from *en*, in; *gaj*, a pledge], to occupy, as one's time; to undertake; to win, as affection; to hold, as the attention; to embark in, as in business; to bespeak, as rooms or a partner in a dance; to bind oneself as surety; to enlist for a service; to unite by contract; to begin to fight: *engaging*, *imp.*: *adj.* winning; attractive; pleasing: *engaged*, *pp.* *-gaid*: *adj.* pledged; promised; affianced; attached; earnestly employed: *engagedly*, *adv.* *-gaidli*: *enga* *goodness*, *n.* *-gaid*: *engagement*, *n.* [*F.*—*L.*] a mutual agreement to fulfil an arrangement or contract at a specified time; an appointment; a fight; a battle; an obligation; a compact.—*SYN.* of 'engagement': employment; occupation; avocation; business; promise; word; combat; contest.

engarrison, *v.* *en-gar-i-sin* [*en*, in, and *garrison*], to protect by a garrison; to furnish with a garrison.

engender, *v.* *en-jen-der* [*F. engendrer*, to generate, to produce—from *L. engender*, to engender—from *en*, in; *gnero*, I breed, I bring forth], to form; to cause to exist; to occasion; to produce: *engendering*, *imp.*: *engendered*, *pp.* *-derd*.—*SYN.* of 'engender': to breed; procreate; propagate; procreate; beget; cause; form.

engine, *n.* *en-jin* [*F. engin*, an engine, a tool—from *L. ingenium*, innate or natural quality—from *gigno*, I beget], any mechanical contrivance; a machine composed of many or different parts in order to produce a certain result; any combination of the mechanical powers for producing an effect: *engineer*, *n.* *-i-ner*, one who constructs or manages an engine; one who is skilled in forming plans of works for offence or defence for an army; a designer of great machines to be employed in the arts and manufactures; one employed in planning and superintending the formation of public works, such as roads, &c.: *engineering*, *n.* the work, skill, business, or profession of an engineer; the practice of an engineer: *engineery*, *n.* *en-jin-ri*, in *OE.* engines of war; artillery: civil engineering, the art of designing and constructing public works, great machines, &c.: military engineering, the art of designing and constructing fortifications and all works necessary for military purposes: mining engineering, the art of designing and constructing mines, and conducting operations in them: *engineering* is similarly used with other terms, as, *agricultural*, *electric*, *railway*, and *telegraph*: *engineeman*, *n.* one who waits on or attends to an engine.

encircle, *v.* *en-gerd* [*en*, and *gird*], to encircle; to surround: *encircling*, *imp.*: *encircled*, or *engirt*, *pp.* *-girt*.

engiscope or **enkyoscope**, *n.* *en-jis-skop* [*Gr. engus*, ear; *skopos*, I view], a reflecting microscope, in which an observation is made in the side of the tube.

English, *a.* *en-glish* [*AS. Englar*—from *Engle* or *Engl*, an anc. tribe of Germans who settled in England, or of pert to England; *n.* the people of England and its language; *v.* to translate into the English language: *Englished*, *pp.* *-gishd*: *Englishry*, *n.* *-ri*, state or privilege of being an Englishman. *Note.*—The Angles came from the S.E. of Hlewick, Denmark—the majority of the settlers in Britain were from *Anglen* and neighbourhood, hence *Engle-land*: *AS. engl*, narrow, as descriptive of the isthmus between Denmark and the Continent.

engorge, *v.* *en-gorj* [*en*, in; *F. gorge*, to gorge—from *gorge*, the throat], to put into the throat or gorge; to swallow with greediness; to swallow in large quantities; to devour; to gulp down: *engorging*, *imp.*: *engorged*, *pp.* *-gorjd*: *engorgement*, *n.* a swallowing greedily; in *med.*, applied to an overfilled state of the vessels of a part.

engraft, *v.*—see *ingraft*: *engraft*, *v.* *en-graf*, in *OE.* to graft; to unite.

engrave, *v.* *en-grav* [*F. engrievier*—from *graver*, to hallow in her, to spot as with hail; to make ragged at the edges: *engraved*, *pp.* *-graid*, indented along the edges: *engraving*, *n.* the ring of dots round the edge of a medal.

engrain, *v.* *en-grain* [*en*, and *grain*], to cover or dye deeply; to dye in the grain: *engraining*, *imp.*: *engrained*, *pp.* *-graid*, dyed in grain.

engrave, *v.* *en-grav* [*en*, and *grave*], to cut figures or letters on metals, rare stones, pebbles, wood, &c.; to imprint or impress deeply, as on the memory: *engraving*, *imp.*: *n.* the art of cutting devices, figures, or letters on metals, stones, &c.; the print from an engraved plate: *engraved*, *pp.* *-graid*: *adj.* marked as with a chisel; imprinted; deeply impressed; also *engraved*, *pp.* *en-grav'd*: *engraver*, *n.* one who; a carver: *engravings*, *n.* plu. impressions on paper taken from copper or steel plates—those from wood blocks are usually called *woodcuts*.

engrave, *v.* *en-grav* [*en*, and *grave*], in *OE.*, to place in a grave; to bury.

engross, *v.* *en-gros* [*Anglo-F. engrosser*, to write in great and fair letters: *mid. L. ingrossare*, to make great—from *grossus*, stout, thick], to copy in a fair large hand—generally said of legal documents; to make great, thick, bulky, or coarse; to occupy the whole, as the thoughts; to take or assume in undue quantities or degrees: *engrossing*, *imp.*: *n.* the invidious occupation of anything which ought to be shared with others: *engrossed*, *pp.* *-grosd*: *engrosser*, *n.* one who: *engrossment*, *n.* the act of appropriating things in undue quantities.—*SYN.* of 'engross': to absorb; engulf; occupy; swallow up; forestall; monopolise.

enguard, *v.* *en-gard* [*en*, and *guard*], in *OE.*, to surround with guards; to protect; to defend.

engulf, *v.* *en-gulf*, also *ingulf* [*en*, and *gulf*], to swallow up; to absorb; to throw into a gulf: *engulfing*, *imp.*: *engulfed*, *pp.* *-gulf*.

enhance, *v.* *en-hans* [*prob.* from *OF. enhancer*—from *mid. L. in*, in, and *altus*, high], to raise, as in value or esteem; to advance; to increase; to aggravate: *enhancing*, *imp.*: *enhanced*, *pp.* *-hansd*: *enhancer*, *n.* *-ser*, one who: *enhancement*, *n.* increase; aggravation.

enharmonic, *a.* *en-har-mon-i-k* [*Gr. enarmonikos*, conformed to the rules of harmonious—from *en*, in; *harmonia*, harmony of sound, applied to a scale in music proceeding by very small intervals.

anhydrous, *a.* *en-hi-drus* [*Gr. en*, in; *hudos*, water], applied to crystals and minerals containing water—the opposite of *anhydrous*.

enigma, *n.* *en-i-gma* [*L. aenigma*, obscure speech: *Gr. aenigma*—from *ainos*, a tale], a riddle; a dark saying; anything obscure or ambiguous: *enigmatical*, *a.* *-mif-ik*, also *enigmat'ical*, *a.* *-i-kt*, darkly expressed; obscure: *enigmatically*, *adv.* *-li*: *enigmatist*, *n.* *-mif-tis*, a dealer in enigmas; one who makes enigmas: *enigmatism*, *v.* *-tiz*, to utter or form riddles: *enigmatizing*, *imp.*: *enigmatized*, *pp.* *-tizd*.

enjoin, *v.* *en-join* [*F. enjoindre*—from *L. injungere*, to join or fasten into—from *in*, into; *jungo*, I fasten], to command; to order; to bid; to urge: *enjoining*, *imp.*: *enjoined*, *pp.* *en-join'd*: *enjoiner*, *n.* one who.

enjoy, *v.* *en-joy* [*en*, and *F. jouir*, to enjoy—from *L. pascere*, I enjoy], to feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure in the possession of; to possess and use, as an estate: *enjoying*, *imp.*: *enjoyed*, *pp.* *-joyd*: *enjoyment*, *n.* pleasure; satisfaction; possession; possession with pleasure; *enjoyable*, *a.* *-d-ib*, that can be possessed with pleasure: to *enjoy oneself*, to have pleasure and great satisfaction in.—*SYN.* of 'enjoyment': gratification; fruition; happiness.

enkindle, *v.* *en-kin-dl* [*en*, and *kindle*], to inflame; to excite; to rouse into action: *enkindling*, *imp.*: *enkindled*, *pp.* *-dlid*.

enlarge, *v.* *en-larj* [*en*, and *large*], to make larger or greater; to increase in magnitude; to extend; to expand; to amplify; to expatiate; to augment; to set free: *enlarging*, *imp.*: *enlarged*, *pp.* *-larjd*: *adj.* having liberal and comprehensive views: *enlargement*, *n.* increase of size; expansion; release from confinement: *enlarger*, *n.* *-jer*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'enlarge': to dilate; distend; increase.

enlighten, *v.* *en-lit-in* [*from* *prefix*, *en*, in, and *lighten*], to shed light on; to illuminate; to instruct: *enlightening*, *imp.* *-it-ning*: *enlightened*, *pp.* *-it-nd*: *adj.* supplied with light; intelligent: *enlightener*, *n.* *-it-ner*, one who: *enlightenment*, *n.* *-it-n-ment*, state of being enlightened or instructed.

enlink, *v.* *en-link* [*en*, *link*], in *OE.*, to combine in

gamos, marriage, the practice of forbidding marriage other than within a tribe.

endogen, *n. ên-dô-jên, en-dô-jên*, n. plu. *jên* [Gr. *endon*, within; *gennao*, I produce], in bot., that division of the vegetable kingdom, as palms, grasses, rushes, and the like, whose growth takes place from within, and not by external concentric layers, as in the *exogens*; rather those plants whose vascular bundles are not arranged concentrically, but scattered in the interior; an 'inside grower'; *endogenous*, *n. ên-dô-jên-nis*, increasing by internal growth; *endogenites*, *n. plu. -nîts*, fossil stems and fragments exhibiting the endogenous structure. *Note*—The term *endogen* is inaccurate and passing into disuse.

endophleum, *n. ên-dô-flê-âm* [Gr. *endon*, within; *phloos*, the bark of trees], the inner layer of the bark of trees; the liber.

endophyllous, *a. ên-dô-fil-lîds* [Gr. *endon*, within; *phulon*, a leaf] in bot., evolved within a leaf or sheath.

endophyte, *n. ên-dô-fit* [Gr. *endon*, within; *phuton*, a plant], a parasitic plant, usually a fungus, living within another organism.

endopleura, *n. ên-dô-plô-râ* [Gr. *endon*, within; *pleura*, a side], the inner covering of the seed immediately investing the embryo and albumen; the tegmen.

endopodite, *n. ên-dô-pô-dî-tî* [Gr. *endon*, within; *pous*, *podos*, the foot], in zool., the inner of the two secondary joints into which the typical limb of a crustacean is divided.

endorhinal, *a. ên-dô-rî-nâl* [Gr. *endon*, within; *rhiza*, a root], having a root within—applied to plants whose rootlets burst first through the coverings of the seed before elongating downwards.

endorse, *endorsement*, *êc.*—see *indorse*, *êc.*
endoskeleton, *n. ên-dô-skêl-ê-tôn* [Gr. *endon*, within; *skleton*, a dry body], the internal or bony structure of man and other animals, in contradistinction to *exoskeleton*, which is the outer and hardened covering of such animals as the crab and lobster.

endosmosis, *n. ên-dô-smô-sîs* [Gr. *endon*, within; *osmos*, a thrusting, impulsion], that property of membranous tissue by which fluids of unequal densities, when placed on opposite sides of it, are enabled to pass through and intermix.

endosperm, *n. ên-dô-spêr-m* [Gr. *endon*, within; *sperma*, a seed], in bot., albumen formed within the embryo-sac.

endosporous, *a. ên-dô-spô-rîs* [Gr. *endon*, within; *spora*, seed], applied to fungi that have their spores contained in a case.

endostoma, *n. ên-dô-stôm* [Gr. *endon*, within; *stoma*, a mouth], the passage through the inner integument of an ovule.

endothecium, *n. ên-dô-thê-shî-âm* [Gr. *endon*, within; *thêkê*, a box], the inner lining of the anther-cells.

endow, *v. ên-dôw* [en, in; *F. dower*, to give a dowry to—from *L. dotalis*—from *L. dotem*, a dowry], to settle on or furnish with in permanency; to settle money or property on permanently; to enrich or provide with, as a gift, quality, or faculty: *endow'ing*, *imp.* *endowed*, *pp. -dôw'd* *endower*, *n.* one who: *endowment*, *n.* that which is bestowed or settled on; property set apart and secured in perpetuity for the support of a church, college, hospital, &c.; any gift of nature; any faculty or quality of mind.

endure or **indure**, *v. ên-dûr, in-dâ* [OF. *enduire*; *L. inducere*, to lead on—from *in*, into, and *ducere*, to lead; the form *indure* is from *L. inducere*, to put on, as a garment] to endure; to supply with: *endur'ing*, *imp.* *endured*, *pp. -n-dûr'd*.

endure, *v. ên-dûr* [F. *endurer*—from *L. indurâre*, to make hard—from *in*, in; *dûrus*, hard], to bear; to suffer with patience; to submit; to undergo; to last; to continue in same state; to remain: *endur'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* capable of sustaining: *endured*, *pp. -dûr'd* *endurable*, *a. -r-d-bî*, that can be borne: *endur'ably*, *adv. -bî*: *endurableness*, *n. -bî-nêz*, act or state of that which endures: *endur'ingly*, *adv. -bî*: *endur'er*, *n.* one who: *endurance*, *n. -rânz*, a bearing or suffering; continuance; patience; fortitude.—*SYN.* of 'endure': suffering; resignation—of 'endure': abide; continue; brook.
endwise—see under *end*.

Eneid or **Æneid**, *n. ên-ê-id*, a famous Latin epic poem by the anc. poet Virgil—so named from its chief hero, Æneas, *ê-nê-îds*.

enema, *n. ên-ê-mâ* [Gr. *entemi*, I cast or throw in], a medicine thrown into the lower bow.

enemy, *n. ên-ê-mî* [OF. *enemi*—from *L. inimicus*, an enemy—from *in*, not, amicus, a friend—from *amo*, I love], one who hates another person; a foe; an adversary; an opposing armed force, naval or military; opponent; antagonist.

energumen, *n. ên-êr-pû-mên* [mid. L. *energumenus*; Gr. *energoumenos*—see *energy*], one that is wrought upon or possessed by an evil spirit; a demoniac; an enthusiast.

energy, *n. ên-êr-jî* [F. *énergie*—from Gr. *energeia*, action, energy—from *en*, in; *ergon*, work], power; force; the power of doing work; vigorous action; efficacy; spirit; life; in *phys.*, the power of doing work at any moment by a body or system of bodies: *en'ergetic*, *a. -jê-tîk*, also *en'erg'et'ic*, *a. -t-ê-tîk* [Gr. *enêrgetikos*, having the power of acting; *en'ergetic*, possessing force or vigour; vigorous; forcible; powerful; effective: *en'erg'et'ically*, *adv. -tî*: *en'ergise*, *v. ên-êr-jîz*, to operate with vigour; to give energy or strength to: *en'ergis'ing*, *imp.* *en'ergis'd*, *pp. -jîzd*: dissipation of energy, the tendency of all energy in the universe to pass into a comparatively useless and unmanageable form, such as uniformly diffused heat.—*SYN.* of 'energetic': strenuous; potent; efficacious—of 'energy': vigour; strength; efficiency; emphasis; activity.

enervate, *v. ên-êr-vâ* or *en-êr-vâ* [L. *enervatus*, enervated, rendered effeminate—from *e*, out; *acervus*, nerve], to render feeble; to weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to unnerve: *adj.* weak; without strength or force: *en'ervating*, *imp.* *adj.* weakening; *enfeebling*; *en'ervat'ed*, *pp. enfeebled*: *enervation*, *n. ên-êr-vâ-shûn* [F.—L.], the act of weakening; a weak state of body or debility arising from nervous disorders; *enervia*, *a. ê-nêr-vîs* [L.], in bot., without nerves or veins: *enerve*, *v. ê-nêrv*, in OE., to break the force of; to weaken: *enerv'ing*, *imp.* *enerv'd*, *pp. ê-nêrv'd*.

enfeeble, *v. ên-jê-bl* [en, and, *feeble*], to weaken; to reduce the strength of: *enfeebling*, *imp.* *adj.* weakening; debilitating: *enfeebled*, *pp. -bîd* *adj.* weakened: deprived of strength: *enfeeblement*, *n. -bî-mênt*, the act of weakening.

enfelon, *n. ên-fêl-ôn* [en, and *felon*], in OE., to have the character of a felon; to induce with fierceness: *enfel'on'ing*, *imp.* *enfel'on'ed*, *pp. -fêl-ôn'd*, filled with fierceness or cruelty.

enfeoff, *v. ên-ôf* [en, in, and *law L. feoffare*, to confer a fee on one—see *fee* and *feudal*], to invest with a fee or estate; to give a right of property in lands or houses by a deed or instrument: *enfeoff'ing*, *imp.* *enfeoff'd*, *pp. -jê-ff*: *enfeoffment*, *n.* the act of giving the fee-simple of an estate: the deed or instrument by which it is given—see *feoff*.

enfetter, *v. ên-fê-têr* [en, and *fetter*], in OE., to hold or bind in fetters.

enferoe, *v. ên-fêr* [en, and *fierce*], in OE., to make fierce: *enferoed*, *pp. ên-fêr'st*, made fierce.

enflade, *v. ên-fî-lâd* [F. *enflade*, a range, a row—from *en*, in; *F. fl.* a thread; *L. filum*, *c. fl.* it inflare; Sp. *enflar*], to scour, rake, or pierce with shot or shell a body of soldiers in the direction of the length of the line which they form; to sweep the deck of a ship or a trench, from end to end, with shot or shell: *n.* a line or straight passage; the situation of a place which may be raked with shot in the direction of its length; the fire of a battery raking a trench or a line of soldiers: *en'flading*, *imp.* *en'flad'd*, *pp.*

enforce, *v. ên-fôrs* [OF. *enforrier*, to strengthen; *en*, to make, and *force*], to constrain; to compel; to urge with energy; to give strength or force to; to put in execution, as the law; to impress on the mind; to drive: *enforc'ing*, *imp.* *enforc'ed*, *pp. -fôrs't*: *enforcement*, *n.* compulsion; a putting into execution: *enforc'edly*, *adv. -tî*.

enforme, *v. ên-fôr-m* [en, and *form*], in OE., to direct; to fashion.

enfoldered, *a. ên-fôl-êr'd* [en; OF. *foldere* or *foldre*—from *L. fulgere*, a flash of lightning] in OE., mixed with lightning.

enfranchise, *v. ên-frân-chîz* [en, in or on, and *franchise*], originally, to set free, as from slavery, re-

mâte, mât, fâr, loto; mête, mêt, hér; pine, pin; nôte, nôl, môte;

voice put upon a particular word or syllable to increase its significance; impressiveness of expression: *em'phatic*, *v.* *stz*, to pronounce certain words with a particular force of the voice: *em'phatic*, *adj.* *em'phatically*, *pp.* *-ised*: *em'phatic*, *a.* *-fai'tik* [*Gr. emphatikos*], uttered with emphasis; forcible; strong; also *em'phatical*, *a.* *-fai'tik*: *em'phatically*, *ad.* *-li*.—*SYN.* of *em'phatic*: impressive; energetic; striking; earnest.

em'phatic, *a.* *em'fai'tik* [*Gr. emphaktikos*], likely to obstruct—from *en*, in, and *phai'tik*, I fence in, I stop, in *med.*, having the power to obstruct: *a.* a medicine which shuts up the pores of the skin.

emphysema, *n.* *em'fi'se'md* [*Gr. emphysema*, inflation—from *em*, in; *phusein*, to blow] in *med.*, distension with air of a tissue, or of the air-cells of the lungs: *em'physem'atous*, *a.* *em'fi'se-fas*, characterised by the presence of air, or a light puffy humour.

emphyteusis, *n.* *em'fi'te'usis* [*L. emphyteusis*, a planting—from *Gr. emphyteus*, I plant or improve land, in law, a grant of land or houses for ever, or for a very long lease, on condition of a fixed annual payment to the proprietor or superior: *emphyteutic*, *a.* *em'fi'te'fik*, taken on hire. *Note.*—*emphyteusis* has the same sense as the Scotch *feu*, Eng. *fee* and *fe*, and it is suggested that these words may have had their origin in a corruption of *emphyteusis*, through mid. *L.* form *emphyteia*. This is not probable: see *fee*.

em'pire, *n.* *em'pir* [*F. empire*—from *L. imperium*, command, power], the dominions of an emperor, usually including several nations or nationalities; dominion; supreme control; governing influence or command.—*SYN.*: kingdom; dominion; sway; rule; control; reign; sovereignty; state; government; power; realm; commonwealth.

em'piric, *n.* *em'pirik* [*OF. empirique*, an empiric—from *L. empiricus*, plu. *empirici*; *Gr. empirikos*], physicians who followed a system based on practical experience alone—from *Gr. em*, in; *petra*, an effort, a trial, one whose knowledge and practice are founded on experience; one who practices medicine without being regularly educated; a pretender to medical skill; a quack: *em'piric*, *a.* also *em'pirical*, *a.* *-fai'tik*, resting only on experience; applied without science: *em'pirically*, *ad.* *-li*, without science; in the manner of a quack: *em'piricism*, *n.* *-ism*, reliance on observation and experience without rational theories as to the cause; the practice of medicine without a medical education; quackery.

em'pled, *v.* *em'pled* [*em*, and *pled*], to prefer a charge against; to indict.

em'plecten, *n.* *em'plek'ten* [*Gr. emplektos*, interwoven—from *en*, in, and *plekto*, I weave], ancient masonry in which the outer faces of the wall are ashlar in regular courses the interval being filled in with rubble; masonry in which blocks of stone are laid some lengthwise, some endwise, on a regular system.

em'ploy, *v.* *em'ploiy* [*F. employer*—from mid. *L. imp'lorare*, to employ for some one's profit—from *em*, in or on; *L. p'lico*, I fold], to keep busy or at work; to use; to exercise; to engage the services of any one; to apply or devote to an object: *n.* business; occupation: *em'ploying*, *imp.* *em'ployed*, *pp.* *-ploiyd*: *em'ployment*, *n.* that which engages the time and attention of any one; occupation: *em'ploy'er*, *n.* one who engages or keeps in service: *em'ploy'ed*, *n.* *em'ploiy'd* [*F. employé*], one who is engaged in any occupation.—*SYN.* of *employment*: business; avocation; engagement; office; service; agency.

em'porium, *n.* *em'por'i-um* [*L. emporium*; *Gr. emporion*, a place of trade, a market-place—from *en*, in, and *poros*, a way], a mart or place for sale of goods; a city or town with extensive commerce.

em'power, *v.* *em'pau'ar* [*em*, and *power*], to give authority or power to; to commission or authorise: *em'powering*, *imp.* *em'pou'ring*; *em'powered*, *pp.* *-pau'ard*.

em'press—see under *emperor*.

em'ption, *n.* *em'ksh'n* [*L. emptio*, purchase—from *emo*, I buy], in law, the act of buying; a purchase.

em'pty, *a.* *em'ti* [*AS. emtig*, vacant, empty—from *emta*, leisure, rest], containing nothing except air; void; vacant; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; without force; senseless; vain; ignorant: *v.* to make

void; to exhaust; to pour out the contents: *n.* a case or package without its contents: *emptying*, *imp.* *em'ptied*, *pp.* *-fid*: *emptiness*, *n.* *-nes*, state of containing nothing; voidness; inability to satisfy desire.—*SYN.* of *empty*: hollow; destitute; waste; deserted; desolate; unfruitful.

em'pyema, *n.* *em'pi'e'md* [*Gr. empyema*, a purulent discharge from the lungs—from *Gr. em*, in; *puon*, pus], a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the chest.

em'pyreal, *a.* *em'pi're'al* [*mid. L. empyreus*; *Gr. empyros*, prepared by fire—from *em*, in or on; *pyra*, fire], formed of pure fire or light; pure; vital; pert to the purest or highest region of heaven: etherial: *em'pyre'an*, *a.* *-re'an*, same as *em'pyreal*: *n.* the highest heaven, the seat of Deity—there being five heavens according to Ptolemy.

em'pyreuma, *n.* *em'pi're'umd* [*Gr. empyreuma*], the peculiar smell and taste of an animal or vegetable substance when burnt in a close vessel: *em'pyreumatic*, *a.* *-ro'mai'ik*, also *-mai'ik*, *a.* *-mai'ik*, pert to or possessing the taste of burnt animal or vegetable substances.

emu or *emau*, *n.* *e'md* [*Port. ema*, the crane, the ostrich], the ostrich of Australia, unable to fly, but very fleet of foot.

emulate, *v.* *em'd lat* [*L. emulatus*, rivalry, emulation], to strive to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival: *em'ulating*, *imp.* *em'ulated*, *pp.* *em'ulator*, *n.* *-ler*, one who: *emulation*, *n.* *-la'shun* [*F. -L.*], competition; rivalry; endeavour to equal or excel: *emulatory*, *a.* *-la'te'ri*, connected with emulation or rivalry: *emulous*, *a.* *-lus*, eagerly desirous of equaling or excelling: *emulously*, *ad.* *-li*: *emulative*, *a.* *-li'tiv*, rivaling; disposed to competition: *emulatively*, *ad.* *-li*.—*SYN.* of *emulation*: ambition; contention; contest; strife.

emulgent, *a.* *e'mul'jent* [*F. emulgent*—from *L. emulgentem*, draining out—from *e*, out of; *mulgeo*, I milk], milking or draining out: *emul'sion*, *n.* *-sh'n* [*F. emulsion*; *L. emulsus*, milked out], a liquid for softening, &c., formed by the mixture of milk and oil; oil or fat diffused throughout another fluid in the form of minute globules: *emul'sive*, *a.* *-siv*, yielding a milk-like substance; softening.

emulous—see under *emulate*.

emulsion, *n.* *e'mul'sin* [see *emulgent*], an albuminous substance found in almonds: *emul'sify*, *v.* *-si'f*, to form or convert into an emulsion: *emul'sifying*, *imp.* *emul'sified*, *pp.* *-si'fid*: *emulsification*, *n.* *-k'd'shun*, the act of converting into an emulsion.

emunctory, *n.* *e'mungk'te'ri*, *emunc'tories*, *n.* plu. *-te'ri* [*L. emunctus*, wiped or blown, as the nose], a part of the body where anything excrementitious is collected or separated in readiness for ejection: *em'ysa*, *n.* plu. *em'i'd-d* [*Gr. emys*, the water-tortoise], the fresh-water turtles or mud-tortoises; also *emys*, *em'is*.

en, prefix, *en* [*AS. en*; *F. en*; *L. in*; *Gr. en*], *en* becomes *em* before *b*, *p*, or *m*. *Gr. en* signifies *in* or *on*; *F. en* comes from the *L. in*, and signifies *in* or *into*: *en* is often used as a prefix to augment the force of the word, or to intensify its meaning: *en*, for *AS. em*, signifies to make, to surround: some words are written indifferently with *en* or *in* as the prefix.

enable, *v.* *en-'d'el* [*en*, and *able*], to make able; to supply with power; to furnish with sufficient means or ability; to authorise: *enab'ling*, *imp.* *-bling*; *enabled*, *pp.* *-bled*.

enact, *v.* *en-'akt* [*en*, and *act*], to make, as a law; to establish by authority; to decree; to pass into a law, as a bill by Parliament; to act or do: *enact'ing*, *imp.* *ad.* giving legislative sanction to a bill in order to establish it as a law; giving legislative sanction: *enacted*, *pp.* *enactive*, *a.* *-tic*, having power to enact: *enact'ment*, *n.* *-ment*, a measure or bill passed into a law; the passing of it; *enactor*, *n.* *-tor*, one who.

enactosauria, *n.* plu. *en-'di'ti-sau're'i'd* or *-sau'r-ians* [*Gr. enaktos*, marine; *sauros*, a lizard], in *geol.*, a group or order of fossil reptilians, including the ichthyosaurs and plesiosaurs.

enallage, *n.* *en-'di-la-je* [*Gr. enallage*, an exchange—from *en*, in, and *allasse*, I change], in *gram.*, a change of words, or a substitution of one gender, case, &c., for another.

enamel, *n.* *en-'am-el* [*en*, in; *F. email*; *OF. emalt*,

embroider, *v.* *em-brōy' dīr* [*em*, in or on, and *F. bordure*, the welt or hem of a garment; *broder*, to embroider] to adorn with ornamental needlework: **embroid'ering**, *imp.*: *n.* the art of adorning, as cloth with needlework: **embroid'ered**, *pp.* *dv'd*, adorned with ornamental needlework: **embroid'er**, *n.* *tr. tr.*, one who: **embroid'ery**, *n.* *tr.*, ornamental needlework; the art of embroidering; the productions of embroidery.

embroil, *v.* *em-brōy' l* [*F. embrouiller*, to perplex, to entangle—from *em*, in; *broiller*, to jumble, to mix], to involve in troubles or perplexities; to entangle; to distract: **embroil'ing**, *imp.*: **embroil'ed**, *pp.* *broil'ed*: **embroil'ment**, *n.* confusion; disturbance.—*SYN.* of 'embroil': to perplex; encumber; mingle; disturb; trouble; disorder; confound.

embrue, *v.* *em-brū'ē*—see *imbue*.

embryo, *n.* *em-brī'ō*, also *em-bryon*, *n.* *ōn* [*F. embryon*—from *Gr. embrūon*, an infant in the womb—from *em*, in; *brūō*, I shoot or bud—*lit.*, that which forms or swells inside something], the first rudiments of an animal or plant; the first state or beginning of anything; anything before it assumes a distinct form: *adj.* rudimentary: *em-bryon'ic*, *a.* *ōn'ik*, also *em-bryon'ary*, *a.* *ōn'ary*, and *em-bryon'al*, *a.* *ōn'al*, relating to an embryo; rudimentary: *em-bryog'eny*, *n.* *ōf'ē-nī* [*Gr. genos*, offspring, race], in *bot.*, the development of the embryo in the ovule: *em-bryol'ogy*, *n.* *ōf'ē-jī* [*Gr. logos*, a discourse], the study of the formation of the embryo: *em-bryol'ogist*, *n.* *jist*, one who is versed in: *em-bryol'omy*, *n.* *ōf'ē-mī* [*Gr. tome*, a cutting], the extraction of the embryo or fœtus by incision: *embryo-buds*, nodules in the bark of the birch and other trees: *embryo-sac* or *embryonary-sac*, the cellular bag in which the embryo is found: *em-bryot'ega*, *n.* *ōf'ē-gā* [*Gr. legos*, a covering], a process or callosity raised from the spermoderm by the embryo of some seeds during germination, as in the bean.

emend, *v.* *ē-mēnd'* [*L. emendare*, to correct; *emendatus*, corrected—from *e*, out of; *mendum*, a fault], to make corrections on a literary work: *emendation*, *n.* *ē-mēn-dā'shōn*, the act of altering or changing for the better; correction of an error or fault; improvement: *em'end'ator*, *n.* *tēr*, one who corrects errors in writings, or improves them: *em'end'atory*, *a.* *dā-tēr-i*, contributing to emendation.—*SYN.* of 'emend': to amend; correct; reform; rectify; improve; better; perfect.

emendata, *n.* *ē-mēn-dā'tā* [*mid. L. emendare*, to amend, correct], an old *law* term, still used in the Inner Temple, signifying a sum of money in the bank or in stock to meet contingencies.

emerald, *n.* *ēm'er-l-dāz* [*OF. esmeralde, émeraude*: *Sp. esmeralda*: *L. smaragdus* [*Gr. smaragdos*], a precious stone of a deep green colour, the less brilliant varieties being known as beryls: **Emerald Isle**, a name applied to Ireland, in reference to its bright green verdure.

emerge, *v.* *ē-mērj'* [*L. emergere*, to rise up, to come forth—from *e*, out of; *mergo*, I plunge or dip], to rise up from beneath a surface, as of water; to rise from a low to a higher station or condition; to issue; to proceed from a reality; to reappear; to rise into view; to become a reality: *em'er-ging*, *imp.*: *em'erged*, *pp.* *em'er-jid*: *em'er-gent*, *a.* *ōn'jēnt*, rising out of, coming suddenly; pressing: *em'er-gently*, *adv.* *ōn'jēntly*: *em'er-gence*, *n.* *jēns*, also *em'er-gency*, *n.* *jēn-s*, that which comes suddenly; a sudden occasion; anything calling for immediate action; pressing necessity: *em'er-sion*, *n.* *ē-mēr-shān* [*L. emer-sus*, risen up], the act of appearing to view; reappearance of a heavenly body. **emeritus**, *a.* *ē-mēr'it-us* [*L. emeritus*, a veteran—from *e*, out of; *merito*, I deserve], honourably discharged from the performance of public duty on account of age or long and faithful services—said of a professor of a college.

emeroda, *n.* *plu. ē-mēr-ōdēs* [*a contr. of hemor-rhoides*: *Gr. hæmorrhoides*—from *haima*, blood, and *rheō*, I flow], painful and bleeding tubercles about the anus; piles.

emersion—see under *emerge*.

emery, *n.* *ēm'er-i* [*F. émerai*, a black hard mineral]: *Sp. esmeril*, *mid. L. smerulidum*; *Gr. smeris*, emery], a very hard mineral substance, a variety of corundum, used for polishing articles made of metals or hard stones; a coarse crystallized alumina: *emery paper* or *cloth*, paper or cloth on which the powder of emery is spread and glued for polishing.

māle, māl, fār, lāw; mēle, mēl, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōbe;

emetie, *n.* *ē-met'ik* [*L. emetico*, an emetic—from *Gr. emetikos*, that causes vomiting—from *Gr. emōō*, I vomit], any substance that causes vomiting when taken internally: *adj.*, that causes vomiting: *emet-ically*, *adv.* *ōn'kāl-i*: *emetin*, *n.* *ēm'it-in*, the active principle of ipecacuanha.

émeute, *n.* *ē-mūt'* [*F. émeute*, an uproar—from *L. emōta*, that which is disturbed—from *L. e*; *mōtus*, a moving], a tumultuous mob; a seditious commotion; a popular tumult or riot.

emulsion, *n.* *ē-mīk-shān* [*L. e*, out of; *mīctus*, made water], the discharging of urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

emigrate, *v.* *ēm'igrāt* [*L. emigrāre* removed or departed from a place—from *e*, out of; *migrō*, I wander] to leave one's native country to reside permanently in another: *em'igrating*, *imp.*: *em'igrated*, *pp.*: *em'igrant*, *n.* [*F.—L.*] one who emigrates: *em'igrā'tion*, *n.* [*F.—L.*] the act of removing to dwell or settle in another country.

éminent, *a.* *ēm'inent* [*F. éminent*—from *L. eminentem*, standing out distinguished from *e*, out of; *minco*, I jut or project], celebrated or conspicuous; rising above others; high in rank, &c.; dignified: *em'inentes*, *n.* *nēns* [*F.—L.*] elevation; height; summit; highest part; high rank; distinction; a hill; title of cardinals in *R. Cath. Ch.*: *em'inently*, *adv.* *ōn'ī*, in a high degree.—*SYN.* of 'eminent': illustrious; distinguished; prominent; lofty; elevated; exalted; remarkable; conspicuous; celebrated; famous; high; lofty.

émir, *n.* *ē-mēr* [*Ar. amir*, a commander—from *amara*, to command], a title of dignity among the Turks and Arabs; a title given to the descendants of Mahomet.

emissary, *n.* *ēm'it-ēr-i* [*L. emissarius*, an emissary, a spy—from *e*, out of; *missus*, sent—from *mitto*, I send], a spy; a secret agent; one sent on private messages.

emission—see under *emit*.

emit, *v.* *ē-mīt* [*L. emittere*, to send out or forth—from *e*, out of; *mitto*, I send: cf. *F. émettre*, to send forth; to throw or give out; to let fly: *emit'ting*, *imp.*: *emit'ted*, *pp.* *em'itted*, *n.* *ēm'it-shān* [*L. e*; *missus*, sent], the act of sending out; an issuing out; that which is issued.

emmenagogue, *n.* *ēm-mēn'ō-gōg* [*Gr. emménāia*, the menses; *agō*, I lead], a medicine which promotes the menstrual discharge.

emmet, *n.* *ēm'mēt* [*AS. emetle*, an emmet—from *emetla*, leisure, rest], an ant.

emollate, *v.* *ē-mōl'it-āt* [*L. emollitus*, made soft—from *e*, out of; *mollio*, I soften], to soften: *emol'tiating*, *imp.*: *emol'tiated*, *pp.*: *emol'tiant*, *a.* *-āt* [*F.—L.*] softening; that which softens or makes supple: *n.* a medicine which relaxes or softens: *emol'tiation*, *n.* *ēm'ōl'ti-shān*, the act of softening or relaxing: *em'olles'cence*, *n.* *ōl'sēns*, that degree of softening produced in a body when its shape begins to alter.

émoulement, *n.* *ē-mōl's-mēnt* [*OF. emoulement*—from *L. emolumentum*, a working out, labour—from *e*, out of; *moliri*, to exert oneself], profit from an office; advantage; profit; gain: *emol'umental*, *a.* *mēn't*: *n.* useful; yielding profit: *émotion*, *n.* *ēm'ō-shān* [*L. emōtio*, a moving out or forth from *e*, out of; *moove*, I move], disturbance or agitation of the mind; vehemence of passion; excitement: *émotion'al*, *a.* pert to emotion.—*SYN.* of 'emotion': agitation; trepidation; tremor; feeling; perturbation.

empale, *v.* *ēm-pāl* [*F. empaler*—from *em*, in or on; *L. palus*, a pole or stake], to put to death by driving a sharpened stake or pole through the body; to enclose or surround with poles: *empa'ling*, *imp.*: *empa'led*, *pp.* *pal'd*: *empale'ment*, *n.* [*F.—L.*] putting to death by thrusting a sharpened stake or pole through the body.

empannel—see *impanel*.

emperor, *n.* *ēm'pēr-ēr* [*F. empereur*; *OF. emperere*, an emperor—from *L. imperātor*, a commander—from *impero*, I command], a sovereign; a title of dignity higher than a king: *emperor'moth*, *n.* a large and handsomely marked British moth: *em'press*, *n.* *jyēs* [*OF. empereres*—from *L. imperātr'icein*], the consort or wife of an emperor.

emphasis, *n.* *ēm'fās-is* [*L. and Gr. emphasic*, forcible expression—from *em*, in or on, and *Gr. phēmi*, I speak, I assert], the stress or force of the

recorded by another substance: **embedment**, *n.* **em-*ent***—also spelt **imbed**.

embellish, *v.* **em-bél-lish** [*F.* *embellissent*, adorning, beautifying—from *embellir*, to adorn—from *em*, a or on, and *belle*, beautiful; *OF.* *bél*, fair—from *L.* *bonus*, pretty]; to decorate; to beautify; to adorn: **embellishing**, *imp.*: **embellished**, *pp.* **im-bél-lish**; *adj.* **embellished**; **embellisher**, *n.* the act of adorning; anything that adds beauty or elegance; ornament; decoration: **embellisher**, *n.* **-ér**, one who.—*SYN.* of 'embellish': to deck; enrich; illustrate; grace; ornament.

emblem, *n.* **em-bél** [*AS.* *emblaen*, course, period—from *ymb*, round, and *ryne*, course], certain days set apart by the Church for fasting at the four seasons of the year—viz., every quarter; in the Church calendar, certain fast-days for imploring a blessing on the ordinations performed at those times, occurring on the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday of Lent, after the feast of Whitsunday, and after the 14th Sept. and 13th Dec.

embers, *n.* **em-bér** [*AS.* *emerge*; cf. *Dan.* *emurr*; *Sw.* *mörja*, hot or glowing ashes], cinders still hot; the expiring residuum of a fire.

embezzle, *v.* **em-béz** [*OF.* to make, and *OF.* *bezzele*, to gzzle, to drink hard; *OF.* *beseler*, to overturn, to destroy], to misappropriate the money of an employer; to apply to one's own use money held in trust: **embezzling**, *imp.* **-béz-ling**, making away by a servant with property entrusted to him by his master: **embezzled**, *pp.* **-béz-iz**; **embezzlement**, *n.* **-béz-iz-mén-t**, the fraudulent appropriation to one's own use of what is entrusted to one's care and management, especially money: **embezzler**, *n.* **-béz-iz-ér**, one who.

embitter—see **imbitter**.

emblem, *v.* **em-bé-lis** [see **emblem**], in *OE.*, to emblazon; to adorn with gaudy or glittering ornaments: **emblemizing**, *imp.*: **emblemized**, *pp.* **-bé-liz**.

emblemator, *v.* **em-bé-liz-ér** [*em*, on; *F.* *blasonner*, to blazon a coat of arms—see **blasoon**], to adorn with figures of heraldry; to adorn with glaring colours; to display pompously: **emblemizing**, *imp.* adorning with armorial figures: *n.* the act of adorning with armorial figures or ensigns: **emblemized**, *pp.* **-bé-liz-éd**, adorned with armorial figures or ensigns: **emblemment**, *n.* **em-bé-liz-mén-t**, the act of emblazoning: **emblematory**, *n.* **-é-ri**, pictures on shields; display of figures.

emblem, *n.* **em-bé-lis** [*F.* *emblème*—from *L.* and *Gr.* *emblaen*, inlaid work—from *Gr.* *emblaio*, I cast in or insert—*id.*, that which is inserted into the substance of another body], an object that represents one thing to the eye and another to the understanding; a figure; a type; a symbolical representation: **emblematic**, *adj.* **-bé-lis-má-tik**, also **emblematical**, *adj.* **-bé-lis-má-tik**, consisting of or containing an emblem; figurative; allusive: **emblematically**, *adv.* **-bé-lis-má-tik-ly**; *emblematic*, *v.* **em-bé-lis-iz**, to represent by emblems: **emblemizing**, *imp.*: **emblemized**, *pp.* **-bé-liz-iz**—*SYN.* of **emblem**: symbol; sign; signal; device.

emblemment, *n.* **em-bé-lis-mén-t** [*OF.* *emblament*—from *embéler*, to sow a field with corn; *F.* *bé* or *béd*, corn; *mid.* *L.* *embellere*—from *in*, in, and *blasen*, wheat], in *law*, claim on the part of an outgoing tenant for the growing crops on the land; the profit of land, as grass, wheat, &c.

embody, *v.* **em-bód-i** [*em*, in or on, and *body*], to insert into one mass or whole; to incorporate: **embodying**, *imp.*: **embodied**, *pp.* **-id**, invested with body; massed into orderly arrangement out of a number of individuals, as troops: **embodiment**, *n.* **-i-mén-t**, the act of uniting into a whole out of a number of individuals or units; a former spelling, **embody**.

embol, *v.* **em-ból-i** [*em*, to make, and *boil*], in *OE.* to move violently and intensely, as a boiling liquid.

embolden, *v.* **em-ból-dén** [*em*, to make, and *bold*], to give boldness or courage to: **emboldening**, *imp.*: **emboldened**, *pp.* **-éd**, encouraged.

embolism, *n.* **em-ból-iz-m** [*OF.* *embolisme*, an addition, as of a day into a year—from *Gr.* *embole*, an intrusion; *embolisma*, anything put in, a patch—from *em*, in; *ból*, I cast], in *med.*, the process by which a thrombus or clot undergoes disintegration into minute particles which are arrested in the capillary circulation; the insertion of days, months, or years,

into an account of time to produce regularity: **embolism**, *n.* **-ból-iz-m**, and **embolismic**, *adj.* **-ból-iz-mik**, pert. to: **embolismic year**, applied to the year in which additional months are required to fill up the lunar cycle.

embolus, *n.* **em-ból-lis** [*Gr.* *embolon*, a bolt, a piston], the movable part of a pump or a syringe, also called the *piston* or *sucker*; in *mech.*, a wedge.

embosoment, *n.* **em-bóng-póng** [*F.*—from *en bon point*, in good condition], stoutness of person; a full fleshy figure.

embosom, *v.* **em-bós-ér** [*em*, on, and *border*—which see], to adorn with a border.

embosom, *v.* **em-bós-ám** [*em*, in, and *bosom*], to hold in the bosom; to caress; to enclose in the midst, generally said of trees; to surround: **embosoming**, *imp.*: **embosomed**, *pp.* **-ám-éd**—also spelt **im-**.

emboss, *v.* **em-bós** [*F.* *embosser*, to swell or rise in bunches; *boese*, a hump or boss—see **boss** 1], to cover with raised ornamental work; to form with bosses or protuberances: **embossing**, *imp.*: *n.* the forming of raised ornaments on any surface: **embossed**, *pp.* **-bós**, having embossments: **embosser**, *n.* one who **embossment**, *n.* raised work; figures in relief.

emboss, *v.* **em-bós** [*OF.* *embolster*, to joint, to box in—from *boiste*, a box], in *OE.*, to box up; to enclose; to encase.

emboss, *v.* **em-bós** [perhaps from *Sp.* *emboscar*, to muffle the face], in *OE.*, to press a wild animal so much in the chase as to cause it to foam freely: **embossing**, *imp.*: **embossed**, *pp.* **-bós**, said of a deer foaming at the mouth from hard running.

emboss, *v.* **em-bós** [*ME.* *embosse*—from *em*, in, and *OF.* *bosc*, a wood], in *OE.*, to hide or conceal in a wood or thicket; to plunge into deeply.

embouchure, *n.* **em-bó-shór** or **em-bó-shór** [*F.*—from *bouche*, a mouth], the mouth of a river; that part of a river where it discharges itself into a sea or lake; the mouth of a cannon or wind musical instrument.

embound, *v.* **em-bóund** [*em*, in, and *bound*], in *OE.*, to shut in; to enclose.

embow, *v.* **em-bó-w** [*em*, in, and *bow*], in *OE.*, to bend like a bow; to arch.

embow, *v.* **em-bó-w** [*em*, intensive, or with the force of *L.* *e*, out of, and *bowel*], to take out the entrails or intestines of an animal; to take out internal parts; to enclose or bury in another substance: **embowelling**, *imp.*: **embowelled**, *pp.* **-él**, deprived of intestines: **embowement**, *n.* the act of taking out the bowels: **emboweller**, *n.* **-él-ér**, one who.

embower, *v.* **em-bó-wér** [*em*, in, and *bower*], to shelter with a bower; to place or rest among trees: **embowering**, *imp.* **-bó-wér-ing**: **embowered**, *pp.* **-bó-wér-éd**.

embrace, *v.* **em-brás** [*OF.* *embracer*; *F.* *embrasser*; *It.* *embracciare*, to enfold in one's arms—from *em*, in, and *F.* *bras*; *It.* *braccio*; *L.* *brachium*, the arm], to take or enclose in the arms; to press or clasp to the bosom in token of affection; to seize eagerly; to include or take in; to comprehend; to accept; to admit; *n.* pressure to the bosom with the arms; a hug; sexual intercourse: **embracing**, *imp.*: **embraced**, *pp.* **-brás**; **brist**: **embracer**, *n.* **-ér**, one who: **embracery**, *n.* **-é-ri**, in *law*, an attempt to corrupt a jury to one side by promises of money and the like: **embracement**, *n.* **-mén-t**, in *OE.*, an embrace; conjugal endearment; reception.—*SYN.* of 'embrace *v.*': to comprise; contain; include; involve; imply; clasp; hug; enclose; encircle; encompass; surround; welcome.

embrasure, *n.* **em-brá-shúr** [*F.*—from *embraser*, to skew the jambs of a door or window], the playeal opening in a wall or parapet for a cannon to fire through; the sloping or spreading sides of a wall or window.

embrace, *v.* **em-brás** [*em*, in, and *brace*], to inspire with fortitude; to adorn; to embellish.

embrocate, *v.* **em-bró-kát** [*mid.* *L.* *embrocatus*, poured into a vessel; *Gr.* *embroche*, a steeping, an embrocation—from *em*, in, and *brochein*, to wet], to moisten and rub a diseased part with a liquid medicine: **embrocating**, *imp.*: **embrocated**, *pp.* **-ém-bró-ká-tion**, *n.* **kí-shún** [*F.*—*L.*], the act of bathing and rubbing a diseased part with a liquid medicine; a lotion or mixture so employed.

collé, bdy, fdd; páre, bdd; chair, game, jog, shun, thng, there, seal.

from *e*, out of; *lādo*, I play] to escape; to shun; to evade; to avoid by artifice; to escape being seen: *elu'ding*, imp.: *elu'ded*, pp.: *elu'dible*, *a.* *du'dn*, capable of being eluded: *elu'don*, *n.* *lu'shān* [L. *elusus*, mocked, deceived] escape by artifice; evasion: *elu'sive*, *a.* *ziv*, deceptive; using arts to escape: *elu'sively*, *ad.* *li*: *elu'sory*, *a.* *zr'i*, tending to elude or deceive; deceitful: *elusive*, *a.* *zr'i*, of 'elude': to escape; avoid; eschew; flee; mock; baffle.

Elul, *n.* *el-lul'* [Heb.], the sixth month of the Jewish sacred, and the twelfth of the civil, year.

elutriate, *v.* *el-lu'tri-at* [L. *elutritus*, washed out, decanted—from *e*, out of; *lutus*, washed], to purify by decanting or straining off; to cleanse by washing: *elu'triating*, imp.: *elu'triated*, pp.: *elu'tra'tion*, *n.* *lu'shān*, the process of washing metallic ores, by which the lighter earthy parts are separated from the heavier and metallic.

elvan, *n.* *el-vān* [Cornish *elven*, a spark—the rock being so hard as to strike fire], in Cornwall, very hard rock, of igneous origin, as quartz, porphyry, whinstone, &c.

elver, *n.* *el-iv-er* [a probable corrupt. of *el-fare*], a young eel.

elves, *n.* *el-iv*, plu. of *elf*, which see: *elv-ish*, the same as *elish*.

Elysian, *a.* *el-izh'i-an* [L. *elysium*; Gr. *elysion*, the abode of the blessed] pert. to Elysium; delightful in the highest degree: *Elysium*, *n.* *el-izh'i-um*, in *anc. myth.*, the abode of future happiness; any delightful place: *Elysian fields*, in *anc. classical myth.*, the garden of Paradise, the abodes of happiness in the future life.

elytrum, *n.* *el-i-trūm*, or *el'ytron*, *n.* *-trōn*, *elytra*, *n.* plu. *el-i-trā* [Gr. *elytron*, a covering or sheath], the hard coriaceous case or sheath which covers the wings of such insects as the beetle; the wing-sheath: *elytriform*, *a.* *zōr'm* [L. *forma*, shape], in the form of a wing-sheath: *elytrine*, *n.* *el-i-trīn*, the substance of the coriaceous wing-sheaths of beetles.

Elzevir, *n.* *el-iz-iv-er*, a name given to works, chiefly ancient classics, printed and published by the family *Elzevir* or *Elzevier*, at The Hague, Amsterdam, Leyden, and Utrecht, celebrated for their neatness, elegance of type, and accuracy of text, 1583-1690; a kind of type first used by them.

em, *em* [F. *en*: L. *in*: Gr. *en*], a prefix; a form of *en*, which becomes *em* before *n*, *p*, or *m*: *AS*, prefix *em* signifies to make, to surround: Gr. prefix *em* signifies *in* or *on*: *em*, for *L*, signifies *in*, *on*, or *into*.

emaciate, *v.* *em-mā-shi-at* [mid. L. *emaciatus*, made lean—from *L*, *e*, out of; *macidare*, to make lean or thin; *macies*, leanness], to become lean; to deprive of flesh; to lose flesh gradually; to pine or waste away: *emaciating*, imp.: *emaciated*, pp.: *emaciation*, *n.* *lu'shān*, a making lean; a becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh; the state of being reduced to leanness.

emanate, *v.* *em-mā-nā* [L. *emanatus*, flowed out—from *e*, out of; *māno*, I flow], to issue or flow from something, as a source; to arise or spring from: *em'anating*, imp.: *em'anated*, pp.: *em'anation*, *n.* *lu'shān* [F.—L.], that which issues or proceeds from any object as a source; a flowing from; an efflux: *em'anative*, *a.* *ziv*, issuing from another: *em'anatively*, *ad.* *li*: *em'anatory*, *a.* *lu'shān*, having the nature of an emanation.—*SYN.* of 'emanate': to spring; proceed; advance; flow; arise; issue.

emancipate, *v.* *em-mā-ni-pā* [L. *emancipatus*, declared free and independent—from *e*, out of, from; *mancipium*, the legal sale of a thing, a slave—from *manus*, the hand; *capio*, I take], to set free from bondage or slavery; to restore to liberty; to free from any controlling influence; to manumit: *em'an-cipating*, imp.: *em'an-cipated*, pp. set free from bondage or servitude; liberated: *em'an-cipation*, *n.* *lu'shān* [F.—L.], deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; the act of setting free from civil disabilities: *em'an-cipationist*, *n.*, also *em'an-cipator*, *n.* *lu'shān*, an advocate for the abolition of slavery; one who liberates from bondage or slavery: *em'an-cipist*, *n.* *lu'shān*, in *Australia*, a convict who has been set free or who has regained his liberty.—*SYN.* of 'emancipation': deliverance; liberation; release; freedom.

emarginate, *a.* *em-mā-rji-nā*, also *em'arginated* [L. *emarginatus*, deprived of its edge—from *e*, out of;

marpo, the extremity or margin], having the margin broken by an obtuse notch or the segment of a circle; in *bot.*, slightly notched at the summit, as if a piece had been cut out.

emasculate, *v.* *em-mā-skū-lāt* [mid. L. *emasculatus*, castrated—from *L*, *e*, out of; *masculus*, a male], to geld or castrate; to weaken; to render effeminate: *emas-culating*, imp.: *emas-culated*, pp.: *emas-culation*, *n.* *lu'shān* [F.—L.], the act of depriving of virility; unmanly weakness.

embale, *v.* *em-bāl'* [em, to make, and *bale*: F. *emballer*, to pack up], in *O.E.*, to make up into a bundle; to enclose: *embaling*, imp.: *embaled*, pp. *-bald*.

embalm, *v.* *em-bālm'* [F. *embaumer*, to embalm or perfume—from *em*, in; *baume*, balsam—from *L*, *botanum*] to fill the internal parts of a dead body with aromatics and drugs in order to preserve it from decay; to preserve and treasure with great care; to preserve with affection, as, to embalm in one's memory: *embalming*, imp.: *a*, a process by which a dead body is preserved from putrefaction and decay—a body thus prepared is called a mummy: *embalmed*, pp. *-bālm'*: *embalm'er* *n.* *er*, one who.

embank, *v.* *em-bāngk'* [em, in, and *bank*], to enclose or protect by a raised mass of stones or earth; to defend or protect by a mound or dike: *embanking*, imp.: *embanked*, pp. *-bāngk'*: *embankment*, *n.* an enclosure by a mound of earth or stone; a mound of earth, or a raised structure, partly of stone, to prevent the encroachments of water; a raised mound of earth spanning a valley for a railway.

embar, *v.* *em-bār'* [em, to make, and *bār*], in *O.E.*, to enclose; to block up; to hinder.

embarkation, another spelling of *embarkation*—see *embark*.

embargo, *n.* *em-bār-gō* [Sp. *embargo*, impediment—from *embargar*, to impede, to restrain], an order by authority to a ship or ships not to leave a harbour or port; an order to a ship not to trade for a limited time: *v.* to order a ship not to leave harbour: *em-bar'guing*, imp.: *em-bar'gued*, pp. *-gō*, hindered from sailing or trading for a time.

embark, *v.* *em-bārk'* [F. *embarquer*, to put on ship-board—from *em*, in or on; *barque*, a boat, which see], to go on board a ship about to sail; to cause to go on board a ship; to engage in any undertaking; to engage another in any affair: *embarking*, imp.: *embarked*, pp. *-bārk'*: *embarkation*, *em-bār-kā-shūn*, the act of going or of putting on board a ship for a voyage or journey by sea; that which is embarked—sometimes spelt *embarkation* [F.—L.].

embarrass, *v.* *em-bār-rās* [F. *embarrasser*, to entangle, to perplex—from *embarrass*, an obstacle: cf. *it. imbarazzo*: Sp. *embarrazo*, obstruction, perplexity] to confuse; to perplex; to entangle; to involve; to ashish: *embarrassing*, imp.: *adj.* perplexing; confusing: *embarrassed*, pp. *-bār-rās*, perplexed; confused: *embarrassment*, *n.* *lu'shān*, perplexity; confusion; distress or perplexity from inability to discharge debts.—*SYN.* of 'embarrass': to clog; hinder: *encumber*; *impede*; *obstruct*; *fetter*; *retard*; *prevent*; *shackle*; *perplex*; *entangle*; *confuse*; *disconcert*; *puzzle*; *distress*; *ashish*.

embase, *v.* *em-bās'* [em, to make, and *bāse*], in *O.E.*, to debase; to degrade; to lower: *em-basing*, imp.: *embased*, pp. *-bās'*.

embassy, *n.* *em-bā-si*, also *em'assage*, *n.* *ad-j* [a form of *ambassy*: mid. L. *ambascia*, business of another, message committed to another: F. *ambassade*; OF. *embassade*, an embassy, a love-message—see *ambassador*], a public message to another nation; the charge of a public minister to a foreign court; the minister himself, his residence and suite; a solemn message.

embattle, *v.* *em-bāt-tl'* [em, in or on, and *battle*: cf. a supposed OF. *embastiller*: mid. L. *imbattallire*, to fortify], to array troops for battle; to indent for ornament or defence, as a wall: *embattling*, imp.: *embattled*, pp. *-bāt-tl'*: *adj.* furnished with battlements: *embattlement*, *n.* *lu'shān*, an indented parapet wall.

embay, *v.* *em-bā* [em, in, and *bay*], to enclose, as a ship in a bay, or between points of land: *embaying*, imp.: *embayed*, pp. *-bā*.

embed, *v.* *em-bed'* [em, in, and *bed*], to lay deeply in surrounding matter, as in clay, sand, or mortar: *embed-ding*, imp.: *embed-ded*, pp. sunk in and sur-

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lāto*: *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*: *pāne*, *pān*: *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōce*;

ing or being rendered electric: **electrode**, *n.* *-tród* [Gr. *hodos*, a way], the extremity of a conductor through which the electric current enters or quits a body: **electrolier**, *n.* *-tró-ler* (electro, and *-lier*, from *chandelier*), a bracket or stand for holding a cluster of electric lamps: **electrolysis**, *n.* *-tról-t-sis* [Gr. *lysis*, a loosening, a release], analysis or decomposition effected by electricity: **electrolyte**, *n.* *-tró-lit*, a substance capable of being analyzed or decomposed by electricity: **electrolytic**, *a.* *-tró-lit-ik*, relating to electrolysis: **electrometer**, *n.* *-tróm-é-ter* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the strength of an electric charge: **electrometric**, *a.* *part* to: **electromotor**, *n.* *-tró-mó-tér* [L. *motum*, to move], a machine for applying electricity as a motive power: **electrophones**, *n.* *-tró-fón* [Gr. *phóné*, a sound], an instr. for producing sound by electric currents: **electropolar**, *a.* *-pó-lér* [Gr. *polos*, a pole], in regard to a conductor, positively electrified at one end or surface and negatively at the other: **electrophorus**, *n.* *-tró-fá-rús* [Gr. *phoré*, I bear], an instr. for accumulating or condensing electric force, consisting of a circular cake of resin or shellac between two metal discs: **electroscope**, *n.* *-tró-skóp* [Gr. *skopeo*, I see, I look out for], an instr. for ascertaining the existence, character, or intensity of the electric force: **electroscopic**, *a.* *-skóp-ik*, relating to the electroscope: **electrotype**, *v.* *-tró-tip* [Gr. *typos*, a figure or image], to deposit a film of copper by the voltaic battery upon a mould taken from types or woodcuts: *n.* the impression thus obtained, used to print from: **electrotyping**, *imp.*: **electrotyped**, *pp.* *-típt*: **electrotyper**, *n.* one who: **electrovital**, *a.* *-rí-kál* [L. *vita*, life], dependent upon vital processes, or electric currents, in the nerves of animals: **electrum**, *n.* *-trém* [L.], also **electron**, *n.* *-trón* [Gr.], amber; an alloy of gold and silver; gold ore of a light brass colour and containing more than 20 per cent of silver: **electric current**, the stream or flow of electricity when passing from one point to another: **electric eel**, a fish that gives a shock of electricity when touched: **electric jar**, a jar so prepared as to be capable of being charged with electricity: a Leyden jar: **electrical battery**, a number of prepared jars or cells connected with each other in order to obtain a powerful discharge of electricity: **electrical discharge**, the passage of electricity from one body to another placed near it: **electrical induction**, the action of an electrified body exerted at a distance upon the electricity of another body: **electric light**, an intense light produced by a stream of electricity made to pass between two charcoal points but slightly apart: **electrical machine**, an apparatus for producing electricity: **electric clock**, a clock whose mechanism is moved by electricity: **electric telegraph**, an apparatus for conveying signals by means of voltaic currents passing through wires with prodigious velocity: **electric fluid**, the supposed matter of electricity: **lightning**: **electrochemistry**, that branch of chemistry which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes: **electro-chemical**, *part.* to: **electrobiology** [Gr. *bios*, life; *logos*, a word], the science that treats of the mental phenomena said to be produced by mesmerism or magnetism: **electric column**, a galvanic pile of different metals placed in turn, with paper between the couples: **electrodynamics**, the science that treats of electricity in motion through conductors, &c.: **electro-magnet**, a bar of soft iron bent in the form of a horse-shoe, the sides being closely covered with layers of fine copper wire that has been encased in waxed thread—when its two free ends are connected with a battery it forms a magnet of great power: **electro-magnetism**, the science that treats of the power of electricity to impart magnetic properties to bodies: the magnetism developed by a current of electricity: **electro-metallurgy**, the art of depositing a coating of a precious metal, as silver or gold, on an article made of an inferior metal by means of electricity: also **electro-plating**: **electro-static**, the science which treats of electricity in a state of rest: **pyro-electricity**, electricity developed by heat.

electrocute or **electrocute**, *v.* *-lék-trí-kút*, *-lék-tró-kút* [from *electri* in electricity, and *-cute* in execute], in U.S., to perform capital punishment by means of electricity: **electrification**, **electrocution**,

n. *-ká-shún*, execution of a condemned person by electricity.

electrotonus, *n.* *-lék-tró-tónús* [Gr. *elektron*, amber; *tonos*, tone], a physiological phenomenon observed in muscles and nerves on the passage of an electric current: **electrotonic**, *a.* *-tón-ik*, of or pert. to.

electuary, *n.* *-lék-trí-á-ri* [mid. L. *electuarius*—from Gr. *ek*, out of; *lekchō*, I lick], a medicine made up with sugar or honey, as a confection.

eleemosynary, *a.* *-é-lé-mó-sí-nér-í* [Gr. *eleemosunē*, pity, alms], relating to charity; given in charity; intended for charitable purposes: *n.* one living on charity.

elegant, *n.* *-é-lé-gán*—rarely *é'gáncy*, *n.* *-gáncy-sí* [F. *élegant*—from L. *egantia*, neatness, refinement—*from* *ex*, out; *lego*, I choose], polish of manners; propriety; gracefulness; refinement; neatness; beauty or symmetry, applied to writings, speech, buildings, dress, and the like; that which pleases: *é'gáncies*, *plu.* *-sís*, graces or refinements: *é'ágant*, *a.* *-gánt* [F.—L.], graceful; refined; beautiful; symmetrical; pleasing to good taste; correct: *é'ágantly*, *ad.* *-tí*—SYN. of 'elegant': comely; polished; handsome; nice.

elegy, *n.* *-é-lé-jí* [OF. *élegie*—from L. *elegia*; Gr. *elechia*, an elegy—*from* *elegos*, a mournful poem], a song expressing sorrow; a funeral song: **elegiac**, *a.* *-é-lé-jít-ák*, plaintive; expressing sorrow; also *é'gí-acal*, *a.* *-jít-ák-ál*: **elegist**, *n.* *-é-lé-jíst*, one who writes elegy.

element, *n.* *-é-lé-mént* [OF. *élément*—from L. *elementum*, an element; *plu.* *elementa*, the first elements of things], a simple substance; the first or constituent principle of anything; an ingredient or constituent part; the proper sphere or state of anything: *é'lé-ments*, *n.* *plu.*, the first rules or principles of any branch of knowledge; rudiments; data; an outline or sketch; the bread and wine used in the Eucharist or Lord's Supper: *é'lé-mén-tal*, *a.* *-mén-tál*, produced by elements; arising from first principles: *é'lé-mén-tally*, *ad.* *-tí*: *é'lé-mén-tál-ty*, *n.* *-tí-tí*, composition; combination of ingredients: *é'lé-mén-tary*, *a.* *-tér-í*, simple; relating to first principles; rudimentary; uncombined; uncompounded; primary: *out of one's element*, in familiar language, out of one's proper habitation or sphere; dealing with unfamiliar matters: *the elements*, in popular language, fire, air, earth, and water: *elementary substances*, in chem., those forms or modifications of matter which have hitherto resisted all attempts to decompose them. *Note.*—The recognised elements are about 70 in number, of which about 50 belong, at present, to the class metals. See Appendix II.

elemi, *n.* *-é-lé-mí* [F. *elemi*; It. and Sp. *elemi*—probably of oriental origin], a resinous substance obtained from various trees, found in Mexico, Brazil, and the East Indies: *é'lé-mí-ne*, *n.* *-mí-ne*, the crystallised and purified resin of elemi, used to give consistency to the varnish which forms part of the composition of lacquer.

elenchus, *n.* *-é-lénk-ús*, also **elench**, *n.* *-é-lénk* [Gr. *elenchos*, proof, demonstration], in log., a vicious or fallacious argument; a sophism; a syllogism which convinces or confutes an antagonist: **elenchial**, *a.* *-ténk-í-ál*, *part.* to.

elephant, *n.* *-é-lé-fánt* [OF.: L. *elephantem*; Gr. *elephanta*, an elephant], the name of a well-known animal: *é'lé-phánt-ine*, *a.* *-fánt-ín*, *part.* to; very large: *é'lé-phánt-í-asís*, *n.* *-fánt-sís*, a disease of the skin by which it becomes thick, livid, and insensible to feeling: *é'lé-phánt-í-oid*, *a.* *-fánt-í-oid*, also *é'lé-phánt-í-dal*, *a.* *-fánt-dal* [Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance], shaped like an elephant: *sea-elephant*, a gigantic species of seal in the antarctic seas: *elephant's-foot*, or tortoise-plant, so called from its peculiar shortened and thickened stem; the *Tesiudinaria elephantiops*, Ord. *Discozoccra*.

Eleusinian, *a.* *-é-lé-sín-í-án*, relating to the mysteries of Greece; *part.* to the rites in honour of Demeter or Ceres at Eleusis in Greece.

eleutheropetalous, *a.* *-é-lé-ú-ter-ó-pét-ál-ús* [Gr. *eleutheros*, free; *petalon*, an unfolded leaf, in bot., poly-petalous; *eleutheros*, also *-é-lé-ú-ter-í-sis*, a simple arbitrary conversion of *petalon* into *sepalon*], poly-sepalous.

elevate, *v.* *-é-lé-vé* [L. *elevatus*, lifted up, raised—*from* *e*, out of; *leo*, I raise; *levis*, light], to raise from a low place to a higher; to raise to a higher

mâte, mât, fâr, lâr; mête, mêt, hér; pîne, pín; nôle, nôl, môte;

tion: **ejecment**, n. *jék-mént*, a dispossession; in law, a writ for the recovery of possession of land.
ek, v. *ék* [AS. *ēca*, an increase: cf. *ēac*, also: *l-ek*, *ek*, also; *ek*, to eke, to augment; Dut. *oek*, also; Ger. *oek*; *l. augere*, to increase] to add to; to enlarge; to lengthen; to protract; to spin out; *ad.* likewise; in addition; also: *ék*, imp.; *n.* increase: *eked*, pp. *ék*.

elaborate, v. *elab-ó-rát* [L. *elaboratus*, laboured, taken pains with—from *ex*, out; *laboro*, I toil] to improve or highly finish by successive operations: *adj.* highly finished; complicated: **elaborating**, imp.; **elaborated**, pp. produced with labour or study: **elaborately**, *ad.* *elaborateness*, n., also **elaboration**, n. *-ró-shán* [F.—L.] the act of finishing with great care; the improvement which results from this care: **elaborator**, n. *-tér*, one who.—SYN. of 'elaborate a.': highly wrought; laboured; prepared; studied; perfected.

elastite, n. *el-é-é-ít* [Gr. *elaston*, oil; *líthos*, a stone], a mineral of the scapolite family having a fatty resinous lustre.

elastometer, n. *el-é-ém-é-ter* [Gr. *elaton*, olive-oil; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for testing the quality of oil.

elapsione, n. *el-é-é-í-ón* [Gr. *elaton*, olive-oil; *pteron*, winged], the volatile portion of an essential oil, as distinguished from the stearoptene or solid matter.

elaidin, n. *el-á-íd-in* [Gr. *elaton*, olive-oil] a fatty substance produced by the action of nitric acid on oils: **elaidic**, a. *-íd-ík*, obtained from this substance: **elaidate**, n. *-íd-át*, a salt of elaidic acid.

elaine or **elain**, n. *el-á-ín* [Gr. *elaton*, oil], the liquid principle of oils and fats; a fat oil which remains liquid at ordinary temperatures—usually *elaine*, *el-é-in*.

elan, n. *el-áng* [F.], a start; a leap; a bound; buoyancy of spirit.

eland, n. *el-ánd* [Dut. *eland*; Ger. *elend*—from Lith. *elnis*, an elk], the largest species of S. African antelope, much prized for its flesh.

elapse, v. *el-á-pés* [L. *elapsus*, slipped or glided away—from *ex*, out of; *lapsus*, slipped or glided], to pass away silently; to slide or slip away, applied to time: **elapsing**, imp.; **elapsed**, pp. *elá-pés*.

elastic, a. *el-ás-tík* [F. *élastique*—from Gr. *elastikos*, elastic; Gr. *elasma*, a plate of metal that has been hammered out—from *elauo*, I beat or draw out], springing back; having the power to return to the form from which it is bent, drawn, or pressed: **elastically**, *ad.* *el-ás-tík-ly*; **elasticity**, n. *el-ás-tík-í-ty* [F. *élasticité*], the power possessed by some bodies of returning to the position from which they are bent, drawn, or pressed: **elastin**, n. *-ín*, the chief constituent of elastic tissue in the body: **elastic bitumen**, a mineral occurring in soft fungoid masses, with a resinous lustre, flexible and elastic.

elate, v. *el-át* [L. *elatus*, raised, exalted—from *ex*, out of; *latius*, carried], to raise in spirits; to make proud; to elevate with success; to exalt: *adj.* **elated**, as with success; proud; exalted: **elating**, imp.; **elated**, pp.: *adj.* elevated in spirits, as with honour or success: **elation**, n. *el-á-shán*, vanity or pride resulting from success; joyful elevation of mind: **elatedly**, *ad.* *ad.*—SYN. of 'elate a.': lofty; haughty; puffed up.

elater, n. *el-á-ter* [Gr. *elater*, a driver], in bot., an elastic spirally-twisted filament for dispersing the spores, as in some liverworts; the click-beetle: **elaterin**, n. *el-á-ter-ín*, an elastic mineral pitch, also called **elastic bitumen**: **elaterium**, n. *el-á-ter-í-um*, a substance deposited from the juice of the wild cucumber.

elbow, n. *el-bó* [AS. *elboga* from *eln*, an ell, and *boga*, a bow: cf. Icei. *elbogi*; O.H.Ger. *elbogo*] the joint or outer curve in the middle of the arm when bent: a sudden turn or bend in a river or road; the obtuse angle of a wall or building: *v.* to push or drive, as with the elbow; to encroach on: **elbowing**, imp.; *adj.* pushing; jostling: **elbowed**, pp. *el-bód*: **elbow-chair**, arm-chair: **elbow-room**, ample room for motion: at the elbow, at hand; *near*: **elbow the elbow**, to waken up; to remind a person of a thing: **out at elbows**, the sleeve of a coat so torn or old as to show the shirt beneath; having shabby clothes; reduced in circumstances: **elbow-grass**, *familiarly*, continuous hard labour in rubbing—hence, any hard physical work.

eld, n. *eld* [AS. *eldo*, antiquity, old age—from *ald*, old] in OE., old; old age; antiquity: *v.* to make old: **el'ding**, imp.; *el'ded*, pp.

elder, a. *el-der* [AS. *eldra*—from *ald*, old—see *ald*], senior; opposed to *younger*; older, compar. degree of *old*: *n.* one advanced in life; a member of the lowest ecclesiastical court in the Presbyterian Church—also called a **ruling elder**; **el'dest**, a. *-dést* [AS. *eldest*], superl. degree of *old*; most advanced in age, usually applied to persons: **el'dernship**, n. office of an elder: **el'derly**, a. *-li*, somewhat old.

elder, n. *el-der* [AS. *ellern*], a common tree producing white flowers and dark-purple berries: the *Sambucus nigra*, Ord. *Caprifoliaceae*. *Note*.—Skrat says that it is excrement, and that the true spelling is *eler*.

El Dorado, n. *el dó-ró-dó* [Sp. the golden region—from *el*, the; *dorado*, gilt], a country fabled to be very rich in the precious metals; a territory possessed of, or supposed to possess, great stores of silver and gold.

eldritch, a. *el'drich* [etym. obscure: perhaps connect. with *elf*; also *elphish*], in OE. and Scot., ghostly; unearthly; horrible.

elecampane, n. *el-é-kám-pán* [corrupt. of mid. L. *radix campana*—from Gr. *helicon*, a certain plant said to have sprung from Helen's tears], a plant, the root of which, as from Helen's tears, a stimulant or aromatic flavour, is used as a medicine or condiment; the *Inula Helentum*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub Ord. *Corymbiferae*.

elect, v. *el-ékt* [L. *electus*, chosen or picked out—from *ex*, out of; *lectus*, chosen], to choose or select for an office by voting; to pick out or select for a use or purpose; to select from two or more that which is preferred—*as*, I elect to go to this or that place; to choose as an object of mercy or favour: *adj.* chosen; chosen but not invested with office: *n.* those selected; those chosen or selected to eternal life: **electing**, imp.; **elect'd**, pp.: **election**, n. *-shán* [F.—L.] the choice or selection of a person or persons to fill some office; public choice, as of an M.P.; power of choosing; liberty to choose or act—*as*, he went by his own election: divine choice; predestination: **electioneer**, v. *-ér*, to make interest for a candidate, especially as M.P., that is, Member of Parliament: **electioneering**, n. the acts or practices used at elections in order to secure the return of a particular individual, usually applied to the office of M.P.: **electioneer**, n. one who: **elective**, a. *-ív*, depending on choice; regulated by choice; exerting the power of choice: **electively**, *ad.* *ad.*: **elector**, n. *-tér*, one who chooses or elects; one having the right to vote; title formerly belonging to the German princes who elected the emperor: **electoral**, a. *-tér-ál* [F.—L.] pert. to elections or electors: **electorate**, n. *-tér-át* [F. *electoral*], the dignity or territory of an elector of the German empire; the body of electors or voters: **electorship**, n. rank or condition of an elector: **electoral franchise**, the right to elect members of Parliament; the right to vote in the election of an M.P.—SYN. of 'elect v.': to choose; select; appoint; prefer.

electric, a. *el-é-étrik*, also **electrical**, a. *-át* [L. *electricus*—from *electrum*; Gr. *elektron*, amber] pert. to electricity; capable of exhibiting electricity when excited by friction; containing electricity; communicating a shock as produced by electricity; *n.* any substance capable of exhibiting electricity; an insulator, as *amber*, *glass*, &c.: **electrically**, *ad.* *ad.*: **electrician**, n. *el-é-étrí-shán*, one skilled in electricity: **electricity**, n. *-trí-ét-í-ty*, the science which treats of the laws of attraction and repulsion exhibited by bodies under certain circumstances; a highly subtle power, often called the electric fluid, which apparently pervades all bodies; *more strictly*, one of the forms of energy exhibited in lightning, the electric spark, electric current, &c.: **electrify**, v. *-trí-í-ty* [L. *facio*, I make], to charge or affect with electricity; to excite suddenly and violently: **electrifying**, imp.; **electrified**, pp. *íd*, charged with electricity; excited suddenly, as with a shock of electricity, generally by something of a pleasing and inspiring nature: **electrifiable**, a. *-trí-í-á-bl*, that may be electrified: **electrification**, n. *-trí-í-á-shán*: **electrine**, a. *-trín*, relating to amber: **electrize**, v. *-tríz*, to invest with electric force; to endue with electricity: **electrizing**, imp.; **electrized**, pp. *-tríz*: **electrization**, n. *-tríz-á-shán*, act of becom-

elce, *böy*, *šööl*: pure, düd; chair. *uame*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *zeal*.

crystallisation; efflores'cing, imp.: effloresced', pp. -rest'; efflores'cence, n. -res'ens [F.-L.] the being in flower; bloom; a mealy substance which covers certain minerals when exposed to the action of the atmosphere; redness of the skin: efflores'cent, a. -ent [F.-L.] shooting out in flowers; forming a white powder on the surface; throwing out minute needle-like crystals.

effluent, a. effluō-ent [L. effluens or effluens, flowing or running out—from ex, out; fluere, to flow] flowing out: a. a stream which flows out of another stream, or out of a lake: effluence, n. -ens, that which flows from any body or substance; used esp. of light, electricity, &c.

effluvium, n. effluō-vi-um, effluvia, n. plu. -ā [L. effluviū, a flowing out—from ex, out; fluo, I flow] the invisible vapour or gas arising from putrefying matter or from diseased bodies; a disagreeable smell: efflux, n. effluks [L. effluus, flowed out, that which flows out; a flowing out or issuing in a stream.

effort, n. eff'ort [F. effort—from L. ex, out; F. force, strength: mid. L. fortis, strength—from L. fortis, strong] exertion; endeavour; strain of mind or body: effortless, a. without effort.—SYN. of 'effort': attempt; essay; endeavour; trial; exertion; experiment; struggle; strain.

effray, v. eff'ray [F. effrayer, to frighten—from mid. L. exfrigidare, to freeze with fright—from L. frigidus, cold] in OE., to frighten; to scare; to affray: effraide, pp. aff'rad, in OE., frightened; scared.

effrontery, n. eff'rud-ēr-ī [F. effronterie, impudence—from L. ex, out or forth; fronte, the forehead] impudence; shameless boldness.—SYN. of boldness: assurance; audacity; hardhood; shamelessness; sauciness.

effulge, v. eff'ulgi [L. effulgens or effulgens, shining or gleaming forth—from ex, out; fulgeo, I shine] to shine with splendour: effulging, imp.: effulged', pp. -fulgd; effulgent, a. -gent, diffusing a flood of light; bright: effulgence, n. -gens, great lustre or brightness; splendour: effulgently, ad. -ly.

effuse, v. eff'us [L. effusus, poured out or forth—from ex, out; fundo, I pour] to pour out; to spill or shed, as a fluid: effusing, imp.: effused', pp. -fused; poured out; shed: effusion, n. eff'us-shūn [F.-L.] a shedding or spilling; act of pouring out; what is poured out: effusive, a. -siv, flowing abundantly; that pours out largely: effusively, ad. -ly.

eff, n. eff [AS. efeta], a small lizard; a newt. eff, a. eff [see after], in OE., used for 'after'; ready; convenient: effoons, ad. eff'sons', in OE., soon afterwards.

egesta, n. egestis [L. egestus, voided or discharged—from e, out; gero, I carry] excrement; faeces; opposite of ingesta.

egg, n. ēg [AS. ēg, cf. Ice. egg, a roundish body produced by the females of birds and certain other animals, out of which a creature is produced of a like kind; the spawn of fishes, &c.: egg-shaped, in the form of an egg; oval: from the eggs to the apples, from first to last—in reference to the anc. Romans, who began their feasts with eggs and ended them with apples.

egg, v. ēg [Ice. eggja, to sharpen, to incite—from egg, an edge—see edge] to urge on; to incite: egg'ing, imp.: egged, pp. egd.

egger-moth, n. ēg-gēr-mōth [from egg—so called because of the egg-shaped case which it spins for itself] a British moth of either of the genera *Lasiocampa* and *Eriogaster*.

eglintine, n. ēglīn-tīn [F. églantine—from OF. aglant, a thorn—from mid. L. aculeus, prickly—from acus, a needle] the OE. name for the sweet-briar; apparently used for 'columbine' or 'honeysuckle' in Milton.

ego, n. ēgo [L. ego, meaning I] the thinking subject, whatever it may be—all beyond being non-ego: egotism, n. ēgō-tizm [F. égoïsme] the doctrine of those who believe everything uncertain but their own existence: egotist, n. one who believes nothing certain but his own existence: egotism, n. ēgō-tizm, a speaking, writing, or thinking much of oneself: egotist, n. one who writes or speaks much of himself: egotize, v. -tize, to exalt oneself: ego'tizing, imp.: egotised, pp. -tized: egotistical, a. -tis-tik, also ego'tistical, a. -ti-kal, given to egotism; self-conscious: egotistically, ad. -ly.—SYN. of 'egotistical': opinionated; selfish; conceited; vain; self-important.

egophony—see agophony.

egranulose, a. ē-grān'ū-lōs [L. e, without, and Eng. granules], in bot., without granules.

egregious, a. ē-grē'j-ās [L. egregius, singular, notable—from ex, out of; grege, a flock] unusual; remarkable; distinguished, in a bad sense; enormous: egregiously, ad. -ly: egregiousness, n. the state of being remarkable and unusual.—SYN. of 'egregious': monstrous; extraordinary; distinguished.

egress, n. ēgrēs [L. egressus, a departure—from ex, out of; gressus, a step, a course—from gradi, to step], a going out; power or act of going out; departure: egress on, n. -grēsh-ān, the act of going out.

egret, n. ēgrēt [F. egrette], a small white heron; a fowl of the heron kind, with white feathers, and a crest on its head.

Egyptian, a. ē-jip't-ān or jip'shān [Gr. Aigyptios—from Aigyptos] pert. to Egypt or the Coptic land: n. a native of Egypt; in OE., a gipsy: Egyptology, n. -tōlō-jī [Gr. logos, discourse], study of the archaeology of Egypt, particularly in connection with hieroglyphics: Egyptologist, n. one skilled in the knowledge of hieroglyphics: Egyptography, n. -rāf-ā [Gr. graphō, I write], the art of writing in hieroglyphics or picture symbols.

eh I int. ē or ē [ME. ey; F. eh, eh], a word expressing inquiry or slight surprise.

eident, a. ē-ident [Ice. idhinn, laborious] in Scot., diligent; steady; busy; continual: other spellings are, ithand, yhand, yhand, a. i-thand.

elder, n. ē-der [Ice. eldur, an elder-duck] the down or very fine feathers of a species of duck found in large numbers in Greenland, Iceland, Sweden, &c.: the duck itself.

eidograph, n. ē-idō-grāf [Gr. eidos, appearance; graphō, I write], an instr. for copying drawings on a large or small scale.

eidolon, n. ē-idō-lōn, plu. eidola, ē-idōlā [Gr. eidolon, an image], a likeness; an apparition; in phys., a reflected image.

eidoscope, n. ē-idō-skōp [Gr. eidos, appearance; skopō, I view], an instr. on the principle of the kaleidoscope, which produces an endless variety of colours or figures by the rapid motion of two perforated discs of metal on their axes.

Eifel, n. ē-fel, a district on the lower Rhine celebrated in geology for its recent volcanic rocks, its brown coal, and other deposits, and for its fossils.

eight, n. āt [AS. eahita; cf. Ice. átta; Goth. ahtau; L. octo; Gr. okto; Sans. aṣṭau; Ger. acht, eight] twice four; four and four; sixteen, n. ā-tēn [eight and ten], twice nine; eight and ten: eighteenth, a. ā-tēnth, after seventeenth: eighteenth mo., n. -mo, the added termination of L. decimo: ten and eighteen] a also of a book; a sheet formed into eighteen leaves—see paper: eightfold, a. eight times the number or quantity: eighth, ātth, next after seventh: a. a musical interval of five tones and two semitones: eighthly, ad. ātth-ly: eighty, n. or a. ā-ti [AS. eahita; eight; fig, a collection of tens—the termination term indicating addition, and ty multiplication], eight times ten: eightieth, a. ā-ti-āth, next after seventy-ninth: eight score, n. eight times twenty—see score.

eisel, n. ē-sel [OF. aisel; L. acetum, vinegar] in OE., wormwood wine; vinegar; any acid.

Eisteddfod, n. ē-istēd'fōd [W.-from eistedd, to sit; fod, to be] in Wales, a congress of bards, minstrels, and literati.

either, a. ē-āther or ē-āther [AS. æther, any one of two—the prefix ðh in composition signifying ever, always: M.H. Ger. tegeweter], one of two; one or the other: conj. introductory word or correlative to or—as, he is either a rogue or a fool.

ejaculate, v. ē-jak'ū-lat [L. ejaculatus, cast or thrown out—from ex, out of; faculo, I throw or dart; jaculum, a javelin, a dart] to utter a few words suddenly, as a prayer; to exclaim earnestly but briefly: ejaculatory, a. -tūl-ā, imp.: ejaculated, pp.: ejacula'tion, n. -tūsh-ān [F.-L.] the uttering of a short prayer; the prayer itself; a short sudden exclamation: ejaculatory, a. -tūl-ā, suddenly spoken or uttered in short sentences.

eject, v. ē-jekt [L. ejection, cast out, expelled—from ex, out of; facio, I throw] to cast or throw out; to void; to discharge; to evacuate; to turn out; to dismiss from an office; to expel: ejecting, imp.: ejected, pp.: ejector, n. -tēr, one who: ejection, n. -jek-shūn, the act of throwing or casting out; expul-

māle, mat, fār, lēw; mēle, mēt, hēr; pine, pān; nōle, nōl, mōve;

edify, *v.* *ed-i-fy* [*F. édifier*, to build, to instruct—from *L. edificare*, to build—from *ædēs*, a house; *fæc*, I make], to instruct and improve the mind; *edifying*, *imp.*; *ed.*, instructing; improving; *ed'i-fied*, *pp.* *ed.*, instructed; improved; *ed'ifier*, *n.* *ed'ifier*, one who; *ed'ifyingly*, *ad.* *ed.*; *ed'ifica'tion*, *n.* *ed'ifica'tion*, a building up or improvement of the mind in faith and holiness; instruction; improvement in any kind of knowledge; *ed'ifice*, *n.* *-fice*, a large or splendid building; a large structure; *ed'i-fical*, *a.* *ed'ifi-cally*, respecting the appearance of an edifice.—*SYN.* of 'edifice': building; structure; fabric; construction; house; pile.

edile—see *edile*.

edit, *v.* *ed-it* [*F. éditer*, to publish—from *L. editare*, the freq. of *edēre*, to publish: *L. editus*, published, uttered—from *c.* out; *datus*, given], to revise and prepare for publication; to publish: *ed'iting*, *imp.*; a act of an editor; the making or preparing for the press: *ed'ited*, *pp.* *ed'iter*, *n.* *ed'itor* [*F. éditeur*], one who superintends the publication of a book, magazine, or newspaper; *ed'itorial*, *a.* *ed'ori-al*, pert. to an editor; written by an editor: *n.* an article in a newspaper or journal on a subject of general importance, written by the editor or under his direction; a leading article; *ed'itorialship*, *n.* the office or position of an editor; *ed'ition*, *n.* *ed'it-ion* [*F.*—*L.*], the whole copies of a book printed at one time; *fig.* a particular form or reproduction of anything; an exemplar.

Edrophthalma, *n.* *plu.* *ed'ro-ftal'ma-dē* [*Gr. edrophos*, settled, fixed; *ophthalmos*, the eye], the division of crustacea in which the eyes are sessile, and are not supported upon stalks.

educate, *v.* *ed-u-cat* [*L. educatus*, brought up, reared—from *c.* out; *dūco*, I lead], to bring up; to instruct; to inform and expand the mind; to bring up, as a child; *ed'ucating*, *imp.*; *ed'ucated*, *pp.* *ed.*, instructed; trained; furnished with knowledge; *ed'ucator*, *n.* *ed-ter*, an instructor; a teacher: *ed'ucation*, *n.* *-shun*, instruction; formation of manners: the cultivation of the moral, intellectual, and physical powers; *ed'ucational*, *a.* *ed.*, pert. to education; *ed'ucationalist*, *ed'ucationalist*, *n.* *-shun-dē-ist*, *-shun-ist*, one who makes the science of education a special study.—*SYN.* of 'educate': to train; teach; inform; breed; mature; rear; discipline; indoctrinate; enlighten.

educere, *v.* *ed-ūcēre* [*L. educere*, to bring up, to rear—from *c.* out; *dūco*, I lead; *ducere*, led], to bring or draw out; to bring to light; to elicit; to develop: *ed'ucing*, *imp.* *-ing*, *ed.*, *ducēre*, *ed.*; *ed'uct*, that which is brought to light by separation or analysis; *ed'uction*, *n.* *ed-ūk-shun* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of educating or bringing into view; *ed'uctor*, *n.* *ed-ter*, that which extracts.

edulcorate, *v.* *ed-ūl-kō-rat* [*L.* *ed.* out of; *dulcis*, sweet; *dulcor*, sweeter], to free from acids or other foreign substances by washings or filtrations; to sweeten: *edul'corating*, *imp.*; *edul'corated*, *pp.* *ed.*, *n.* *ē*, in *Scotch* and *prov. Eng.* an eye; *ēen*, *n.* *plu.* *ēn*, the eyes.

eel, *n.* *el* [*AS. ēel*: cf. *OH. Ger. al.*; *Ice.* *all*], a well-known long slender-bodied fish, species of which occur both in fresh and salt water: *eel-pout* or *burbot*, a curious and little known fresh-water fish of the cod family: *eel-fare*, a migration upstream by young eels.

eeen, *e'er*, *ēn*, *dr.* contr. for *even* and *ever*.

eerie or **eery**, *a.* *ē-ri* [*Scot.*: *ME. erl*], serving to inspire fear; wild; affected with fear; ghostly: *eeriness*, *a.* *ē-ri-sim*, causing fear by the supernatural.

eff, *pref.* *ef*, another form of *ex*, which see.

efface, *v.* *ef-fas* [*F. effacer*, to blot out—from *L. ex. crui*; *facio*, the fact, to destroy, render illegible; to wear away; to strike or rub out; to destroy any impression on the mind: *eff'acing*, *imp.*; *eff'aced*, *pp.* *eff.*; *effaceable*, *a.* *-bi*, capable of being rubbed out: *effacement*, *n.* act of effacing.—*SYN.* of 'efface': to obliterate; expunge; erase; cancel; destroy; delete; rub out; scratch out.

effect, *n.* *ef-fekt* [*OF. effect*—from *L. effectus*, effected, made, finished—from *ex*, out; *facio*, I make], result or consequence of a cause or agent; consequence; result; impression produced by certain combinations, as in a picture: *v.* to produce; to bring to pass; to accomplish: *eff'ecting*, *imp.*; *eff'ected*, *pp.* *effec'ter*, also *effec'tor*, *ter*, *n.* one

who; *effec'tible*, *a.* *-ti-bl*, that may be done: *effec'tive*, *a.* *-tīv*, having power to effect; producing effect; active; serviceable; operative: *n.* a soldier who is fit for duty: *effec'tively*, *ad.* *-tīv*, powerfully; with real operation: *effec'tless*, *a.* *effec'tiveness*, *n.* *effec'ts*, *n.* *plu.* goods; movables: *effec'tual*, *a.* *-tū-d*, producing the effect intended or desired; efficacious; complete: *effec'tually*, *ad.* *-tīv*; *effec'tuate*, *v.* *-tū* [*mid. L. effectutus*, effected], to bring to pass; to accomplish: *eff'ectuating*, *imp.*; *effec'tuated*, *pp.* *in* effect, really, virtually: for effect, for show; to produce an impression only; of no effect, without practical results; destitute of force or validity: to give effect to, to carry out or complete.—*SYN.* of 'effect *v.*': to achieve; execute; fulfil; realise; effectuate; complete; cause—of 'effect *n.*': production; event; impression; force; importance; purpose—of 'effective': effectual; efficient; efficacious; forcible; energetic; active; powerful—of 'effects': commodities; chattels; merchandise; wares; property; possession.

effair, *v.* *ef-fēr* [perhaps *L. efferre*, to carry out, to set forth] in *Scot.*, to become; to fit; to fall to be paid as a fit proportion: *eff'airing*, *imp.*; *eff'aired*, *pp.* *ef-fērd*.

effeminate, *a.* *ef-fem-i-nat* [*L. effeminatus*, made womanish—from *ex*, *femina*, a woman], soft and delicate as a woman: womanish; unmanly; weak: *v.* to make womanish; to unman; to soften: *effem'inating*, *imp.*; *effem'inated*, *pp.*; *effem'inately*, *ad.* *-tīv*; *effem'inateness*, *n.* *effem'inacy*, *n.* *-tū-d*, *n.* *-tū-d*, unmanly delicacy; womanish weakness; voluptuousness.—*SYN.* of 'effeminate *a.*': womanly; tender; delicate; voluptuous; soft.

effendi, *n.* *ef-fen-dī* [*Turk. efendi*, sir; mod. *Gr. authentēs*—from *aphentes*, a ruler] master; lord; a title of respect among the Turks, particularly given to men learned in the law.

effluent, *a.* *ef-fēr-ent* [*L. effluens*, bringing or carrying out—from *ex*, out of; *fero*, I bear or carry], in *anat.*, conveying from or outwards; carrying from the centre to the periphery: *n.* a vessel which carries outwards, distinguished from *afferent*, which means 'conveying into or towards'; a stream bearing away the waters of a lake.

effervesce, *v.* *ef-fēr-vēs* [*L. effervesce*, to boil up or over—from *ex*, out; *fervere*, to boil, to be hot], to bubble up, as in boiling, or as the result of an acid uniting with a carbonate; to froth up, as in the fermenting of liquids: *eff'ervescing*, *imp.*; *ad.* *ed.* bubbling up; *eff'ervesced*, *pp.* *-vēt*; *ef-fēr-ves-cent*, *a.* *-tū-d* [*F.*—*L.*], gently boiling or bubbling: *eff'ervescences*, *n.* *-sēs*, the frothing or bubbling up of liquids from the generation and escape of gas: *ef-fēr-ves-cible*, *a.* *-st-bl*, capable of producing effervescence.

effete, *a.* *ef-fēt* [*L. effetus*, barren, worn out—from *ex*, out; *fatus*, the young of any creature], worn out; barren; exhausted.

efficacious, *a.* *ef-fi-kā-shūs* [*F. efficace*, efficient—from *L. efficiens*, effectual, powerful—from *ex*, out; *facio*, I make or do], producing the effect intended; effectual: *effica'ciously*, *ad.* *-tīv*; *effica'ciousness*, *n.* *-nēs*; *effica'cy*, *n.* *-kā-sī*, power to produce effects; virtue; power; ability.

efficient, *a.* *ef-fi-shēnt* [*F. efficient*—from *L. efficiens* and *efficientem*], producing effects; able; competent; material: *n.* that which produces effects; he that makes; a thoroughly trained and capable volunteer: *eff'iciently*, *ad.* *-tīv*; *eff'iciency*, *n.* *-ēns*, also *eff'iciency*, *n.* *-ēt-s*, a causing to be or exist; effectual agency; power of performing works.—*SYN.* of 'efficient *a.*': effectual; effective; capable; efficacious.

efforce, *v.* *ef-fērs* [*L. ef*, to make, and *ferre*, in *OE.*, to make fierce; to enrage: *eff'orcing*, *imp.*; *eff'orced*, *pp.* *ef-fērd*].

effigy, *n.* *ef-i-jī* [*It.* and *F. effigie*—from *L. effigiem*, an image—from *ex*, out; *figo*, I form], the image or likeness of a person, whether a full figure or in part; a portrait: *eff'igial*, *a.* *ef-fi-jī-āl*, pert. to, or having the character of, an effigy: to burn or hang in effigy, to burn or hang the image or figure of a person.

effloresce, *v.* *ef-flō-rēs* [*L. efflorescere*, to blow, or bloom, as a flower—from *ex*, out; *florē*, a flower], to become covered with crystals, as the moisture frozen on a pane of glass; to form a mealy powder on the surface, as of a liquid; to become dusty on the surface; in *chem.*, to change from a compact or crystalline state to a powder, by losing water of

æde, *boy*, *jōd*; *pāre*, *bād*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *where*, *zeal*.

economy, *n.* *è-kôn'ô-mî* [OF. *economic*—from *L. economicus*: Gr. *oikonomia*, the management of household affairs—from Gr. *oikos*, a house; *nomos*, a law] the frugal and prudent management of a family or household; frugality; the judicious management and arrangement of the affairs of a nation—the study of the best system for which is called *political economy*; a system of rules or regulations; the operations of nature in regard to animals or plants: *economic*, a *èk'ô-nôm'ik*, also *ec'onom'ical*, *a. -i-kâl*, pert. to household matters; frugal; careful; thrifty: *ec'onom'ically*, *ad. -ly*: *ec'onom'ics*, *n. plu. -tîs*, the science of household affairs: *economise*, *v. è-kôn'ô-mîs*, to manage money matters, or household expenditure, with frugality: *ec'onom'ising*, *imp. -ad.* using with frugality: *ec'onomised*, *pp. -mîs*: *ec'onomisation*, *n. -mî-zô'shôn*, the act of using to the best purpose: *ec'onomiser*, *n. -mî-zér*, one who, or that which; in *mech.*, any appliance intended to effect a saving, as of heat or fuel: *ec'onomist*, *n.* one who manages household matters frugally: *political economist*, one who writes on, or teaches, *political economy*.—*SYN.* of 'economical': parsimonious; saving; sparing; penurious.

ecorcher, *n.* *è-kôr-shâ* [F. *ecorcher*, to flay, to skin—from *L. ecorciare*, to take away the bark; in *mid. L.* to flay—from *L. corticem*, bark] in *paint*, and *sculp.*, an animal or human subject, or the representation of one, deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed for the purposes of study.

ecphasia, *n.* *èk'fâ-sîs* [Gr. *ekphasis*—from *ek*, out, and *phêmi*, I tell, in *rhét.*, a direct or distinct declaration.

ecphonasis, *n.* *èk'fô-nê'sîs* [Gr. *ekphonêstês*—from *ek*, out, and *phônê*, the voice] in *rhét.*, an exclamatory phrase.

ecphora, *n.* *èk'fôr-dâ* [Gr. *ekphora*—from *ek*, out, and *phorô*, I bear, I carry, in *arch.*, the projection of a member or moulding of a column.

ecstasy, *n.* *èk'stâ-sî* [OF. *ecstase*—from *mid. L. ecstasis*, a trance—from Gr. *ekstasis*, change of state—from *ek*, out; *stasis*, standing, state—from *ek*, out, and *histanai*, to place] excessive joy; extreme delight; a state of the body in which the functions of the senses are thrown out of their usual condition; a trance: *ecstasied*, *a. -sîd*, enraptured; filled with extreme delight: *ecstasie*, *a. -sîd'ik*, also *ecstas'ical*, *a. -i-kâl* [Gr. *ekstastikos*] rapturous; transporting; delightful beyond measure; entrancing: *ecstasically*, *ad. -ly*.—*SYN.* of 'ecstasy': rapture; transport; frenzy; madness; enthusiasm.

ectasia, *n.* *èk'tâ-sîs* [Gr. *ektasis*, extension—from *ektênô*, I stretch] the dilated condition of an artery, as in aneurisms, or of a vein, as in varices; usually applied to the dilatation of small blood-vessels; in *gram.*, the lengthening of a syllable.

ecthalipsis, *n.* *èk'thâl'pî-sîs* [Gr. *ekthlipsis*, a pressing or squeezing out—from *ek*, from; *thlîbô*, I press or squeeze] in *Latin verse*, a rule by which a final *m* with the preceding vowel is cut off, when the next word begins with a vowel.

ecthyma, *n.* *èk'thî'mâ* [Gr. *ekthyma*, an eruption] a skin-disease consisting of large, circular, raised pustules, surrounded by livid, purplish zones.

ectoblast, *n.* *èk'tô-blâst* [Gr. *ektos*, outside; *blastos*, a bud] in *phys.*, the membrane composing the outside walls of a cell; distinguished from *mesoblast*, the nucleus, *entoblast*, the nucleolus, and *entosthoblast*, the nucleus of the entoblast: *ectoblastic*, *a. -blâst'ik*.

ectocyst, *n.* *èk'tô-sîst* [Gr. *ektos*, outside; *kustis*, a bladder] in *zool.*, the external investment of the conocidium of a polyzoan.

ectoderm, *n.* *èk'tô-derm* [Gr. *ektos*, outside; *derma*, skin] in *zool.*, the external integumentary layer of the coelenterata, corresponding to the epidermis in man; the outer layer of cells into which the blastoderm is divided after the completion of the segmenting process.

ectosarc, *n.* *èk'tô-sârk* [Gr. *ektos*, outside; *sârx* or *sarka*, flesh] in *zool.*, the outer transparent sarcoderm-layer of certain rhizopods, such as the Amœba.

ectozoon, *n.* *èk'tô-zô'ôn*, *ectozoa*, *n. plu. èk'tô-zô'â* [Gr. *ektos*, outside; *zôon*, an animal; *zôa*, animals] animal parasites which attach themselves to the skin of the human body, as 'the itch insect,' 'the louse,' 'the chigger,' and 'the guinea-worm.'

ectroplum, *n.* *èk'trô-plûm*, also *ectroplon*, *n.*

èk'trô-plûn [Gr. *ek*, out of; *trôpê*, a turning] a disease in which the eyelashes are turned outwards.

ectype, *n.* *èk'tîp* [L. *ectypus*: Gr. *ektupos*, worked in high relief—from Gr. *ek*, out of; *tupos*, stamp, figure], a copy from an original; a cast in relief of an ornamental design: *ecty pal*, *a. -pîl'pâl*, taken from the original; copied: *ectyography*, *n. -pôg'grâ-fî* [Gr. *graphô*, I write], a method of etching by which the lines are raised on the plate instead of sunk in.

ecumenic, *a.* *èk'û-mên'ik*, also *ecumen'ical*, *a. -i-kâl* [mid. *L. ecumenicus*, universal—from Gr. *oikoumenikos*, pert. to the inhabitable earth, universal—from *oikêô*, I inhabit] general, universal—usually applied to the councils of the E. Cath. Church; also written *oecumenical*.

eczema, *n.* *èk'zê-mâ* [Gr. *ekzema*, an eruption on the skin—from *ek*, out; *zêô*, I ek] an eruption of the skin in small watery pustules, without fever.

edacious, *a.* *èdâ'shîs* [L. *edax* or *edacum*, voracious—from *edô*, I eat] eating; greedy; voracious: *edaciously*, *ad. -ly*: *edacity*, *n. -dâ'sî-tî* [L. *edactias*, voracity], greediness; rapacity.

Edda, *n.* *èd'dâ*, *Ed'as*, *plu.* [Icel. *Edda*, the great-grandmother in the old Norse poem 'Rígsstykki'; or from *eddr*, poetry] the two religious or mythologic books of the old Scandinavians, the first containing the old mythic poems (made about 1200), the second, ancient mythical prose (made for the most part about 1230).

eddish, *n.* *èd'dîsh* [a corrupt of *edage*—see *eat*] the pasture or eatable growth of either grass or corn field; the second crop or aftermath.

eddoes, *eddas*, or *edders*, *n.* *èd'dôz*, *èd'dâz*, *èd'dêz* [AFRIC.] the tuberous stems of various esculent plants, Ord. *Araceæ*, native to the West Indies and to the Gold Coast.

eddy, *n.* *èd'dî* [Icel. *edda*, a whirlpool—from *edha*, to boll], a current of water or air current to the main stream; a circular motion of water; a whirlpool: *v.* to move, as an eddy: *ed'dying*, *imp. -ed'dîed*, *pp. -dîd*.

edelweiss, *n.* *èd'el'vîs* [Ger. *edel*, noble; *weiss*, white] an Alpine flowering-plant, with white downy involucres, growing at high altitudes—the *Leontopodium alpinum*.

edematous, *a.* *è-dém'â-tîs*, also *edem'atous*, *a. -tîs* [Gr. *oûdema*, a swelling; *oûdêô*, I swell], having a minor form of dropsy; full of humour; dropsical; much better spelt *edem'atous*.

Eden, *n.* *èd'en* [Icel. *Eden*, delight], the garden given by God for the dwelling-place of Adam and Eve; a place of delight.

edentate, *a.* *è-dên'tâ*, also *edem'tated*, *a.* [L. *edentatus*, rendered toothless—from *e*, without; *dentem*, a tooth], without teeth; deprived of teeth; without front teeth: *edentâ'ta*, *n. -tâ'tâ*, an order of quadrupeds, including the sloths and ant-eaters, so called because they agree in being destitute of front or incisor teeth: *edem'tulous*, *a. -tâ'tâs*, toothless.

edge, *n.* *èj* [AS. *ecg*: cf. Icel. *egg*; OH. Ger. *ekke*: L. *acies*; Gr. *akê*, a point, an edge], the extreme border of anything; brink; verge; the thin cutting part of a knife, &c.; keenness; sharpness of mind or appetite: *v.* to sharpen; to furnish with an edge; to border or fringe; to move gradually: in *OE.*, to incite; to provoke: *edg'ing*, *imp. inciting*; moving gradually or sideways: *n.* a narrow lace; trimming added to a garment for ornament; an outside row of plants: *edged*, *pp. and a. èd'j*, furnished with an edge or border; sharp; keen: *edgeless*, *a.* not sharp; blunt: *edgewise*, *ad.* in direction of the edge; sideways: *edge-to-edge*, a cutting inst.: *to set the teeth on edge*, to cause a grating or tingling sensation in the teeth; *to edge in*, to get in; *to slide in*.

edible, *a.* *èd'î-bî* [mid. *L. edibilis*, eatable; *edibilis*, things that may be used as food—from *L. edô*, I eat] fit to be eaten as food; eatable: *ed'ibles*, *n. plu. -bîs*, things fit to be eaten as food.

edict, *n.* *èd'îkt* [L. *edictum*, a thing proclaimed—from *e*, out; *dictus*, said, spoken], the written command or order of a sovereign; a decree; a proclamation having the force of law: *Edict of Nantes*, *1685*, in *F. hist.*, a famous edict issued by Henri IV of France giving toleration to Protestants, A.D. 1598; revoked in 1685 by Louis XIV., with the result of dreadful persecutions to the Protestants, and the expatriation of many thousands of them.—*SYN.* of 'edict': law; decree; ordinance; statute; regulation; manifesto; proclamation; command; order.

mâte, mât, fâr, lûto, mête, mêt, hâr; pine, pin; nôle, nôl, môve;

chillade, *n.* *ē-brē-lydd'* [F.], in *manège*, a check given to a horse stubborn in turning, by a sudden jerk of one rein.

ebullition, *n.* *ē-bē-līk'ān* [OF. *ebullition*—from *L. ebullitum*—from *ebullio*, I boil or bubble up—from *e*, out; *bullā*, a bubble] the boiling of liquids; the agitation or bubbling up of a liquid, caused by particles of it being changed into steam; effervescence; an outward display of feeling, as of anger; ebullient, *a.* *ē-bē-lyēnt*, boiling over; ebulliently, *adv.* *ē-bē-lyēnt*, a boiling over.—**SYN.** of 'ebullition': a boiling; ferment; fermentation; exhilaration.

eburnean, *a.* *ē-bēr-nē-dū* [L. *eburneus*, pert. to ivory—from *ebur*, ivory], made of ivory; eburnation, *a.* *ē-bēr-nē-shūn*, in med., the excessive deposition of osseous matter in certain diseased states of bones.

ec, prefix, *ēk* [see *ex*], *ex* becomes *ec* before *c*. **ecarté**, *n.* *ē-kār-tē* [F.], a game at cards so called. **ecbasia**, *n.* *ēk-bā-siā* [Gr. *ekbasia*, a going out, issue—from *ek*, out, and *bainō*, I go], in rhet., a figure in which a speaker argues according to probable consequences: *ecbasic*, *a.* *ēk-bā-sīk*, pert. to.

echa, *n.* *ēk-bō-lē* [Gr. *ekbole*, a throwing out, digression—from *ek*, out, and *ballo*, I throw], a rhetorical digression in which a direct quotation is made from another speaker: *echolalia*, *n.* *ēk-bō-lī-ā*, a medicine with constructive properties, used in obstetrics: *a.* pert. to this medicine.

Eccē Momo, *ēk-ē-ā-ō-mō* [L. 'behold the man'], a painted representation of Christ crowned with thorns, as at the time Pilate said 'Behold the man.'

eccentric, *a.* *ēk-ēn-trīk*, also *eccen-trīkal*, *a.* *trī-kāl* [OF. *eccentricus*, out of the centre—from *mid*, *L. cōntrarius*—from *L. ex*, out of; *centrum*, centre—*lā*, out of the centre or usual manner], odd; singular; departing from the usual course; not having the same centre: *a.* a circle not having the same centre as another; a wheel having its axis out of the centre: *eccen-trīcally*, *adv.* *ēk-ēn-trī-ē-ē*, the being odd or singular; deviation from a centre; the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun. **Note.**—*eccentric* is applied to 'strangeness of manner or conduct,' though strictly meaning 'out of the centre,' or applied to a body whose centre of motion does not correspond with its centre of form; in the latter sense the spelling is now *excentric*, while the spelling *eccentric* is restricted to the metaphorical sense. **SYN.** of 'eccentric': *a.* strange; anomalous; irregular; particular; whimsical.

eczyma, *n.* *ēk-ē-mā-sis* [Gr. *ek*, out of; *chymos*, juice, sap—from *chūō*, I pour out], livid spots or blotches on the skin, caused by an effusion of blood under the skin, as in a black eye.

Ecclesiast, *n.* *ēk-klē-si-ās-tēs* [mid. *L. ecclesiasticus*, cleric, Christian—from *Gr. ekklesia*, an assembly, a church: *L. ecclesia*, one of the books of the Old Testament; *Ecclesiasticus*, *n.* *ēk-klē-si-ās-tēs*, a book of the Apocrypha; *ecclesiastic*, *a.* *ēk-klē-si-ās-tīk*, a priest; *ecclesiastical*, *a.* *ēk-klē-si-ās-tīk*, also *ecclesiastical*, *a.* *ēk-klē-si-ās-tīk*, pert. to the Church; *ecclesiastically*, *adv.* *ēk-klē-si-ās-tīk*, pert. to church-building, &c.: *ecclesiologist*, *n.* *ēk-klē-si-ō-lō-gist*, one who.

ecology, *n.* *ēk-klē-si-ō-lō-gi* [Gr. *ekklesia*, a church; *logos*, a discourse], the science of building and decorating churches; the science which investigates the development of the Christian Church in its rites of worship and government, as may be ascertained from order, architecture, arrangements, customs, and rites: *ecological*, *a.* *ēk-klē-si-ō-lō-gīk*, pert. to church-building, &c.: *ecologicalist*, *n.* *ēk-klē-si-ō-lō-gist*, one who.

ecoprotic, *a.* *ēk-kōp-rōtīk* [Gr. *ek*, out of; *koprois*, dung], in med., promoting the discharge from the bowels.

ecrinalogy, *n.* *ēk-kri-nō-lō-gi* [Gr. *ekkrinō*, I strain off; *logos*, discourse], physiology of the secretions of the body.

ectoderm, *n.* *ēk-dēr-m* [Gr. *ek*, out; *deros*, skin, hide], in zool., the outermost of the two layers of that part of the skin called 'ectoderm,' corresponding to the 'epidermis' in man, into which it shows a tendency to break up.

ecyala, *n.* *ēk-dī-sis* [Gr. *ekdusis*, a coming out, an emerging—from *ek*, out of; *duō*, I enter], the act of putting off or moult; an emerging.

echelon, *n.* *ēk-ē-lōng* [Fr. *échelon*, a ladder-step—from *échelle*; OF. *echelle*, a ladder—from *L. scala*, a ladder], the position of an army or body of troops in the form of steps of a ladder; an army arranged in

lines or divisions, having the right of the one bordering upon, but slightly behind the left of, the other: *echeloned*, *a.* *ē-lōng*, arranged in lines like steps, or as a series of terraces or platforms one above the other.

Echidna, *n.* plu. *ē-kīd'nd* [Gr. *echidna*, a viper], the porcupine ant-eater. **Ord. Monotremata**; a curious spiny mammal inhabiting Australia and New Guinea.

echimpy, *n.* *ē-kī-mīd* [Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog; *mys*, a mouse], one of the genus *Echims*, *s.* 8. Amer. rodent akin to the dormouse, but with scaly tail, and the fur mixed with spines.

echinate, *a.* *ēk-i-nāt*, also *ech'inated*, *a.* [L. *echinus*; Gr. *echinos*, a hedgehog], set with prickles; prickly; bristled: *echinidea*, *n.* *ēk-i-nōy'ē-dē* [Gr. *echinos*, likeness], a family of the echinodermata, comprehending the marine creatures known as sea-eggs or sea-urchins: *echinate*, *n.* *ēk-i-nāt*, a general term for any fossil sea-urchin, or part of one: *echinus*, *n.* *ē-kī-nās*, a sea-hedgehog; a sea-urchin; a prickly head or top of a plant; an ornamental moulding with oval spaces: *echinocecid*, *n.* plu. *ē-kī-nō-kī-sis* [Gr. *echinos*, a berry], the larval forms of the tapeworm of the dog: *echinoderm*, *n.* *ē-kī-nō-dēr-m*, *echinodermata*, *n.* plu. *ē-kī-nō-dēr-mā-tā*, also *echinodermata*, *n.* plu. *ē-kī-nō-dēr-mā-tā*, a numerous class of invertebrates, like the star-fish and sea-urchin, all less or more covered with a firm crustaceous substance, often densely armed with spines: *echinodermata*, *n.* *ē-kī-nō-dēr-mā-tā*, relating to the echinodermata: *echinopodium*, *n.* *ē-kī-nō-pō-dī-ūm* [Gr. *podion*, a child], the embryo or larva of the echinodermata: *echinulate*, *a.* *ē-kī-nū-lāt*, possessing spines.

echo, *n.* *ēk-ō* [L. or Gr. *ēchō*, a sound; in *anc. myth.*, a nymph who pined away into a sound for love of Narcissus], sound, as of a voice, reverberated or returned to the ear from an opposite hill, &c.; a repeated sound: *v.* to send back a sound; to be sounded back: *echoing*, *imp.* *adj.* sending back sound: *echoed*, *pp.* *ēk-ōd*, returned, as an echo: *echometry*, *n.* *ē-kō-mē-tē-trī* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], the art of measuring the length of sounds: *echometer*, *n.* *ē-kō-mē-tēr*, an instr. for measuring the duration of sounds, and their intervals.

éclaircissement, *n.* *ē-kī-ris-māng* [F.—from *F. éclaircir*, for *L. ex*, out; *F. clar*, clear—from *L. clarus*], the clearing or explaining any thing or affair not before understood; explanation; *deno-ment*.

eclampy, *n.* *ēk-lāmp'it*, or *eclampia*, *n.* *ē-kī-d* [Gr. *eklampis*, a shining forth—from *ek*, forth, from; *lampein*, to shine], an appearance of flashing of light which attends epilepsy; any form of epilepsy or other convulsive disease.

éclat, *n.* *ē-kīl'* [F. *éclat*, an explosion, sudden splendour—from *éclater*, to fly into fragments], sudden splendour or brightness; applause; show; pomp; striking effect.

eclectic, *n.* *ēk-ēk-tīk* [Gr. *eklektikos*, selecting—from *ek*, out of; *legō*, I choose or gather: cf. *F. électique*], choosing or selecting, as opinions or doctrines: *a.* any philosopher in *anc. times* who selected his opinions and principles from various sources: *eclectically*, *adv.* *ēk-ēk-tīk*, *eclectics*, *n.* plu. *ēk-tīk*, a sect of philosophers; a certain sect of Christians; in *Amer.*, a school of medical practitioners: *eclecticism*, *n.* *ēk-tī-sim*, the principles or doctrines of the Eclectics.

ecclipse, *n.* *ēk-īpēs* [F. *éclipse*—from *L. eclipsis*; Gr. *ekclipse*, a forsaking, a being absent, an eclipse—from *Gr. ek*, out; *teipō*, I leave], the phenomenon of a celestial body disappearing from view in whole or in part, in consequence of another celestial body, or its shadow, passing between it and the spectator; darkness: *v.* to hide or conceal a luminous body, in whole or in part; to cloud or darken; to disgrace: *ecclipse*, *imp.* *ēk-īpēs*, *pp.* *ēk-īpēs*, concealed; darkened; outshone: *ecclipse*, *n.* *ēk-tīk*, the apparent path of the sun in the heavens in a year—so called because an eclipse cannot take place unless the moon be in or near the ecliptic.

eclogite, *n.* *ēk-lō-gī* [Gr. *eklogē*, selection—from *ek*, out, and *legō*, I choose], a mineral, being a fine-grained mixture of green smaragdite and red garnet.

eclogus, *n.* *ēk-lōg* [L. *ecloga*; Gr. *eklogē*, a selection—from *Gr. ek*, out of; *legō*, I choose], a *sol*—a pastoral poem.

colic, *bōy*, *jōit*; *père*, *bād*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shin*, *thing*, *there*, *real*.

earnest, *n.* *ēr'n-ist* [OF. *erres*; L. *arria* = Gr. *arrabon* = Heb. *erabon*, security; money given in hand to assure a bargain; first-fruits; pledge; assurance. **earnings**—see under **earn**.

earth, *n.* *ērth* [AS. *eorthe*; cf. Goth. *airtha*; Icel. *jord*; OH Ger. *erda*; Ger. *erde*; Gr. *eraze*, to the ground; mould; the mass of the globe; the ground; land; the world; its inhabitants; hole of a fox or of other vermin; a burrow; in *chem.*, a solid, opaque, friable substance, without lustre, and incombustible; in *Scip.*, state of being carnal or temporary; *v.* to hide in the ground; to cover with mould; to burrow: **earthling**, *imp.* **earthed**, *pp.* **earth**: **earthen**, *n.* *ērth-n*, made of earth: **earthenware**, *n.* household utensils made of clay and hardened in the fire: **earthly**, *a.* *īt*: pert. to this world; gross; possible or conceivable as things are on the earth: **earthliness**, *n.*: **earthling**, *n.* *-ling*, an inhabitant of the earth; a mortal: **earthly**, *a.* *-t*, consisting of, resembling, or relating to, earth; in *Scip.*, sensual: **earthliness**, *n.* *-ness*, quality of being earthy; grossness: **earthquake**, *n.* *-quake*, a shaking or trembling of the earth: **earth-born**, *earthly*; human: **earth-current**, in *elec.*, an irregular current, caused by the earth, having a disturbing effect on telegraph wires: **earth-star**, a species of fungus assuming a star-shaped form: **earth-wave**, a seismic wave in the solid crust of the earth: **earth-nut**, a kind of tuber growing wild in the earth; the pignut; the tubers of *Bunium bulbocastanum* and *B. flexuosum*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*: **earth's crust**, the external rind or shell of our planet accessible to human investigation: **bone-earth**, a phosphate of lime existing in bones after calcination: **earth-foam**, a fine light scaly variety of calcite or calcspar: **earth-work**, an embankment, cutting, or fortification made of earth: **earth-worm**, a worm that lives in the ground; a mean sordid creature: **earthly-minded**, having a mind devoted to the things of the earth. *Note*.—In *chem.*, the metals of the earths are aluminium, indium, and gallium: the alkaline earths are lime, strontia, and baryta.—*Syn.* of 'earth' *n.*: casary soil; globe—*rel.* 'earthly': grovelling; mean sordid; base; vile; carnal; possible; conceivable.

earwig—see under **ear** 1.

ease, *n.* *ēz* [OF. *aise*, satisfaction, ease; cf. It. *asio*; Port. *aso*, occasion; mld. L. *asa*, a handle, convenience; rest from labour; freedom from pain, want, or anxiety; freedom from difficulty; freedom from constraint or formality: *v.* to give relief or rest to; to free from pain; to alleviate: **easing**, *imp.* **ēsing**: **eased**, *pp.* **ēased**; **easement**, *n.* *ēz-mēt*, that which gives ease; convenience; assistance; in *law*, any continuous privilege or convenience which one man possesses of another gratuitously: **easy**, *a.* *ēzi*, free from pain or annoyance; free from anxiety or care; quiet; not difficult or laborious; not rough or uneven; complying; satisfied; comfortable; not stiff or constrained; erodulous: **easily**, *adv.* *ēz-lī*: **easeiness**, *n.* freedom from difficulty, constraint, or formality: **as ease**, without pain or anxiety: **easeful**, *a.* *ēz-fūl*, peaceable; quiet: **easy-chair**; quiet; repose; all over.—*Syn.* of 'ease' *n.*: tranquillity; lightness; readiness; relief; leisure; refreshment; peace—of 'ease' *v.*: to relieve; calm; assuage; allay; mitigate; appease; pacify—of 'easy': secure; tranquil; facile; free; unconstrained; smooth; yielding; ready.

ease, *n.* *ēz* [Dut. *ezel*, an ass, an assel; cf. Ger. *esel*], the frame on which painters place their canvas while painting.

east, *n.* *ēst* [AS. *eastan*; cf. Icel. *austan*] that part of the heavens where the sun rises; the eastern parts of the earth: **adj.** toward the rising sun: **east-erly**, *a.* *-r-lī*, coming from the east; situated toward the east; looking toward the east: **ad.** in the direction of east: **east-ern**, *a.* *-ern*, situated or going toward the east; living or dwelling in the direction of the east; oriental: **east-erling**, *n.* the native of a country eastward of another: **east-ing**, *n.* among seamen, the distance a ship makes good in an east direction: the East, eastern regions; Asiatic countries: **east-ward**, *ad.* *-wērd*, also **east-wards** [AS. *weard*, situation, direction], towards the east: the eastward, *n.* the direction towards the east: East India Company, a celebrated company of merchants first incorporated in 1600 for carrying on trade with the East Indies; it long exercised the government of India, which was

transferred to the Crown in 1858, the Queen being now styled Empress of India.

Easter, *n.* *ēs'ter* [AS. *eastre*, Easter—from *Ea*, *ēre*, goddess of the dawn, whose festival was held in April] a festival in Christian countries commemorating the resurrection of Christ, and corresponding to the Jewish Passover: **Easter-dance**, certain money payable to an English clergyman by his parishioners: **Easter-egg**, an egg, or an imitation of an egg, brightly decorated, given as a present at Easter: **Easter Eve**, the evening before Easter Sunday.

easy, *adv.*—see under **ease**.

eat, *v.* *ēt* [AS. *etan*; cf. Icel. *eta*; L. *edere*, to eat; Gr. *edcin*] to consume, as food with the mouth; to wear away or corrode; to gnaw; to take food: **eat'ing**, *imp.* *n.* the act of chewing and swallowing food: *ate*, *pt.* *ēt*: **eat-en**, *pp.* *ēn*: **eat'able**, *a.* *-d-ēl*, that which can be eaten, or is fit for food; a. anything used for food, usually in the plu.: **eat-er**, *n.* one who: **eat'-age**, *n.* *-d-ē*, pasturage, or the eatable growth of either grass or corn field—same as *edible*: **eat-ing-house**, a house where ready-dressed provisions are sold: to eat one's words, to withdraw or retract them.

eat, *a.* *ēth* [AS. *eathe*, easy], in *OE.*, easy; not difficult.

eau, *n.* *d-ē*, *eauz*, *F. plu.*, *eaus*, Eng. plu. *ēs* [F. *eau*—from L. *aqua*, water] an essence or perfumed spirit: **eau-d'ange**, *-dāng'* [F. water of the angel], the angelic water; an agreeable perfume distilled from myrtle-flowers: **eau-de-bouquet**, *ō-dē-bō-kēd'* [F. water from a nosegay], a compound perfume distilled from a collection of various flowers: **eau-de-Cologne**, *ō-dē-kō-lōn* [F. water of Cologne], a perfume: **eau-de-Luce**, *ō-dē-lūs* [F. the water of Luce—the name of the inventor] a strong-scented solution of ammonia rendered milky by mastic and oil of amber, used as a remedy in E. 1. for the bites of venomous reptiles and insects: **eau-de-vie**, *ō-dē-vē* [F. *de*, of; *vie*, life], water of life; brandy.

eaves, *n. plu.* *ēz* [AS. *efes*, the edge of a roof or stack], the part of the roof of a house that overhangs the wall: **eavesdrop**, *v.* *ēz-drōp* [Dut. *oots-draup*, eavesdropping—*lī*, to, to acquire information by drops or dribbles] to stand under the eaves of a window, or at a door, to listen to what is being said within doors: **eaves'dropping**, *n.* listening at doors or windows to what is said within: **eaves'dropper**, *n.* one who listens at doors or windows for curiosity; an insidious listener.

ebanchol, *n.* *ē-bō-shōl'* [F.], a chisel for rough-hewing in sculpture; a large comb used by rope-makers.

ebb, *n.* *ēb* [AS. *ebbian*, to flow back, as a wave—from *ebba*, the reflux of the tide], the reflux or flowing back of the tide; decline; a falling from a better to a worse state: *v.* to flow back, as the tide; to return, as the waters of the sea; to decay or decline: **eb'bing**, *imp.* *n.* the flowing back of the tide: **ebbed**, *pp.* *ēbd*: **ebb-tide**, the retiring tide.

Eblonite, *n.* *ē-blō-n-ī* [L. *Eblonia*—from Heb. *ebylon*, poor], one of a heretical body of Jewish Christians which arose in the very first age of the Church. They taught that Christ was a mere man, and that the law of Moses was a universal obligation.

Eblis, *n.* *ē-blīs* [Ar.], in *Musliman mythology*, an evil spirit or devil; the chief of the fallen angels, also named Azazel.

ebony, *n.* *ēb-ō-n-ī* [ME. *hebeny*—from L. *hebenus*—from Gr. *ebeneus*, made of ebony—from *ebene*: *ebenos*, the ebony-tree] a hard, heavy, black wood: the tree itself; forming the black duramen of the tree *Diospyros reticulata* and *D. ebenum*, Ord. *Ebenaceae*: *adj.* like ebony; black: **eb'onise**, *v.* *-tē*, to make black: **eb'onising**, *imp.*: **eb'onised**, *pp.* *-ied*: *adj.* made to resemble ebony: **ebon**, *a.* *ēb-ō-n*, of or like ebony; black: **ebonite**, *n.* *ēb-ō-n-ī*, a name for vulcanite, or vulcanised India-rubber, from its dark colour—made of caoutchouc and sulphur.

eboulement, *n.* *ē-bō-māng* [F.], the crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification; a sudden rock-fall and earth-slip in a mountainous region; a landslip.

ebriate, *a.* *ē-brā-tēd-ī*, also **ebri'ated**, *a.* *-tē-d-ī* [L. *e*, from; *bracta*, a thin layer of wood], in bot., without a bract or floral leaf.

ebriety, *n.* *ē-brī-tē* [F. *ébricé*, drunkenness—from L. *ebrietas*—from *ebrius*, drunken], intoxication; drunkenness; also inebriety, in same sense, which see.

maile, māt, fār, kūt; mēlc, mēl, hēr; pīnc, pīn; nōlc, nōt, mōlc;

rounded by another substance: **embed'ment**, *n.* *-ment*; also *spelt imbed*.

embellish, *v.* *ém-bél-lîsh* [*F. embellissent*, adorn, beautifying—from *embellir*, to adorn—from *em*, *a* or *on*, and *belle*, beautiful: *OF. bel*, fair—from *L. bonus*, pretty]: to decorate; to beautify; to adorn: **embellishes**, *imp.*: **embellished**, *pp.* *-lish*: *adj.*: **embellished**, *adj.*: **embellishment**, *n.* the act of adorning; anything that adds beauty or elegance; ornament; decoration: **embellisher**, *n.* *-er*, one who—*SYN.* of 'embellish': to deck; enrich; illustrate; grace; ornament.

ember-days, *n.* *ém-bér* [*AS. ymbren*, course, period—from *ymb*, round, and *ryne*, course], certain days set apart by the Church for fasting at the four seasons of the year—viz., every quarter: in the Church calendar, certain fast-days for imploring a blessing on the ordinations performed at those times, occurring on the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday of Lent, after the feast of Whitsunday, and after the 14th Sept. and 23d Dec.

embers, *n. plu.* *ém-bérz* [*AS. æmberz*; cf. *Dan. røser*; *Sw. mörja*, hot or glowing ashes], cinders still hot; the expiring residuum of a fire.

embezzle, *v.* *ém-béz-lî* [*m.* to make, and *OE. bezze*, to guzzle, to drink hard; *OF. bezerer*, to overturn, to destroy], to misappropriate the money of an employer; to apply to one's own use money held in trust: **embezzles**, *imp.*: **embezzled**, *pp.* *-bled*: **embezzlement**, *n.* the act of embezzling; the fraudulent appropriation to one's own use of what is entrusted to one's care and management, especially money: **embezzler**, *n.* *-bezzler*, one who.

embitter—see *imbitter*.

emblaze, *v.* *ém-blâz* [see *emblazon*], in *OE.*, to emblazon; to adorn with gaudy or glittering ornaments: **emblazes**, *imp.*: **emblazed**, *pp.* *-blazed*.

emblazon, *v.* *ém-blî-zân* [*m.* on; *F. blasonner*, to blazon a coat of arms—see *blazon*], to adorn with figures of heraldry; to adorn with glaring colours; to display pompously: **emblazoning**, *imp.* adorning with armorial figures: *n.* the act of adorning with armorial figures or ensigns: **emblazoned**, *pp.* *-blazed*, adorned with armorial figures or ensigns: **emblazonment**, *n.* *ém-blân*, the act of emblazoning: **emblazery**, *n.* *-zê-ri*, pictures on shields; display of figures.

emblem, *n.* *ém-blêm* [*F. emblème*—from *L. et Gr. emblemata*, inland work—from *Gr. emblemâ*, I cast in or insert—*id.*, that which is inserted into the substance of another body], an object that represents one thing to the eye and another to the understanding; a figure; a type; a symbolical representation: **emblematic**, *adj.* *-blêm-â-tîk*, also *emblematical*, *adj.* *-blêm-â-tîk*, consisting of or containing an emblem; figurative; allusive: **emblematically**, *adv.* *-blêm-â-tîk*: **emblemize**, *v.* *ém-blêm-îz*, to represent by emblems: **emblemizing**, *imp.*: **emblemized**, *pp.* *-blêm-îz*: *SYN.* of 'emblem': symbol; sign; signal; device.

emblemment, *n. plu.* *ém-blêm-mênz* [*OF. emblament*—from *embler*, to sow a field with corn; *F. blé* or *blé*, corn; *mid. L. imbladare*—from *in*, in, and *bladum*, wheat], in law, claim on the part of an outgoing tenant for the growing crops on the land; the profit of land, as grass, wheat, &c.

embody, *v.* *ém-bôdî* [*m.* in, or on, and *body*], to collect into one mass or whole; to incorporate: **embodies**, *imp.*: **embodied**, *pp.* *-id.*, invested with body; massed into orderly arrangement out of a number of individuals, as troops: **embodiment**, *n.* *-mên*, the act of uniting into a whole out of a number of individuals or units: a former spelling, *embodie*.

embold, *v.* *ém-bôl* [*m.* to make, and *bold*], in *OE.*, to move violently and intensely, as a boiling liquid.

embolden, *v.* *ém-bôl-dên* [*m.* to make, and *bold*], to give boldness or courage to: **emboldens**, *imp.*: **emboldened**, *pp.* *-dên*, encouraged.

embolism, *n.* *ém-bô-lîzm* [*OF. embolisme*, an addition, as of a day into a year—from *Gr. embolê*, an insertion; *embolisma*, anything put in, a patch—from *em*, in; *bolô*, I cast], in *med.*, the process by which a thrombus or clot undergoes disintegration into minute particles which are arrested in the capillary circulation; the insertion of days, months, or years,

into an account of time to produce regularity: **embolize**, *v.* *-bô-lîz*, and **emboliz'm, *n.* *-lîz-mîk*, *pert.* to: **emboliz'mic year, applied to the year in which additional months are required to fill up the lunar cycle.****

embolus, *n.* *ém-bô-lûs* [*Gr. embolon*, a bolt, a piston], the movable part of a pump or a syringe, also called the *piston* or *sucker*; in *mech.*, a wedge.

embossment, *n.* *ém-bôss-mên* [*F.*—from *en bosser*, in good condition], stoutness of person; a full fleshy figure.

emborder, *v.* *ém-bôrd-êr* [*m.* on, and *border*—which see], to adorn with a border.

embosom, *v.* *ém-bôss-âm* [*m.* in, and *bosom*], to hold in the bosom; to caress; to enclose in the midst, generally said of trees; to surround: **embosoms**, *imp.*: **embosomed**, *pp.* *-dêm*—also *spelt im-*.

emboss, *v.* *ém-bôs* [*F. embosser*, to swell or rise in bunches; *bosse*, a hump or boss—see *boss* 1], to cover with raised ornamental work; to form with bosses or protuberances: **embosses**, *imp.*: *n.* the forming of raised ornaments on any surface: **embossed**, *pp.* *-bôs*, having embossments: **embosser**, *n.* one who: **embossment**, *n.* raised work; figures in relief.

emboss, *v.* *ém-bôs* [*OF. embolater*, to joint, to box in—from *boiste*, a box], in *OE.*, to box up; to enclose; to encase.

embow, *v.* *ém-bôw* [perhaps from *Sp. emboscar*, to muffle the face], in *OE.*, to press a wild animal so much in the chase as to cause it to foam freely: **embows**, *imp.*: **embowed**, *pp.* *-bôw*, said of a deer foaming at the mouth from hard running.

embow, *v.* *ém-bôs* [*ME. embow*—from *en*, in, and *OF. bowc*, a wood], in *OE.*, to hide or conceal in a wood or thicket; to plunge into deeply.

embouchure, *n.* *ém-bô-shûr* or *ém-bô-shô-r* [*F.*—from *bouche*, a mouth], the mouth of a river; that part of a river where it discharges itself into a sea or lake; the mouth of a cannon or wind musical instrument.

embound, *v.* *ém-bôund* [*m.* in, and *bound*], in *OE.*, to shut in; to enclose.

embow, *v.* *ém-bôw* [*m.* in, and *bow*], in *OE.*, to bend like a bow; to arch.

embowel, *v.* *ém-bôw-êl* [*m.* intensive, or with the force of *L. e*, out of, and *bowel*], to take out the entrails or intestines of an animal; to take out internal parts; to enclose or bury in another substance: **embowels**, *imp.*: **embowelled**, *pp.* *-êl*, deprived of intestines: **embowelling**, *n.* the act of taking out the bowels: **emboweller**, *n.* *-êl-êr*, one who.

embower, *v.* *ém-bôw-êr* [*m.* in, and *bow*], to shelter with a bower; to place or rest among trees: **embowers**, *imp.*: **embowered**, *pp.* *-bôw-êr*.

embrace, *v.* *ém-brâs* [*OF. embracer*; *F. embrasser*; *It. abbracciare*, to enfold in one's arms—from *em*, in, and *F. bras*; *It. braccia*; *L. brachium*, the arm], to take or enclose in the arms; to press or clasp to the bosom in token of affection; to seize eagerly; to include or take in; to comprehend; to accept; to admit; *n.* pressure to the bosom with the arms; a hug; sexual intercourse: **embraces**, *imp.*: **embraced**, *pp.* *-brâs*: **embracer**, *n.* *-sêr*, one who: **embracery**, *n.* *-sê-ri*, in law, an attempt to corrupt a jury to one side by promises of money and the like: **embracement**, *n.* *-mên*, in *OE.*, an embrace; conjugal endearment; reception. *SYN.* of 'embrace': *v.* to comprise; contain; include; involve; imply; clasp; hug; enclose; encircle; encompass; surround; welcome.

embrasure, *n.* *ém-brâ-shûr* [*F.*—from *embraser*, to skew the jambs of a door or window], the played opening in a wall or parapet for a cannon to fire through; the sloping or spreading sides of a wall or window.

embrave, *v.* *ém-brâv-êr* [*m.* in, and *brave*], to inspire with fortitude; to adorn; to embellish.

embrocate, *v.* *ém-brô-kât* [*mid. L. embrocatus*, poured into a vessel; *Gr. embroche*, a steeping, an embrocation—from *em*, in, and *brechein*, to wet], to moisten and rub a diseased part with a liquid medicine: **embrocates**, *imp.*: **embrocated**, *pp.* *-brô-kât*: *n.* *brô-kât-shûn* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of bathing and rubbing a diseased part with a liquid medicine; a lotion or mixture so employed.

colic, ddy, fôd; pâre, bld; chair, game, jog, shun, thng, there, seal.

from *e*, out of; *lādo*, I play; to escape; to shun; to evade; to avoid by artifice; to escape being seen: *elū'ding*, imp.; *elū'ded*, pp.: *elū'dible*, *a.* *-dib*, capable of being eluded; *elū'don*, *n.* *-dō'shūn* [*L. elūdus*, mocked, deceived], escape by artifice; evasion: *elū'dive*, *a.* *-dive*, deceptive; using arts to escape: *elū'dively*, *adv.* *-dive*; *elū'sory*, *a.* *-sōr*, tending to elude or deceive; deceitful; evasive.—*SYN.* of 'elude': to escape; avoid; eschew; flee; mock; baffle.

Elul, *n.* *ē-lōl'* [Heb.], the sixth month of the Jewish sacred, and the twelfth of the civil, year.

elutriate, *v.* *ē-lō'trī-dī* [*L. elutritus*, washed out, decanted—from *e*, out of; *lutus*, washed], to purify by decanting or straining off; to cleanse by washing: *elutritating*, imp.; *elutritated*, pp.: *elutritation*, *n.* *-tō'shūn*, the process of washing metallic ores, &c., by which the lighter earthy parts are separated from the heavier and metallic.

elvan, *n.* *ē-lō'dn* [Cornish *elvan*, a spark—the rock being so hard as to strike fire], in Cornwall, very hard rock, of igneous origin, as quartz, porphyry, whinstone, &c.

elver, *n.* *ē-lō'tēr* [a probable corrupt. of *eel-fare*], a young eel.

elves, *n.* *ē-lō's*, plu. of *elf*, which see: *elvish*, the same as *elish*.

Elysian, *a.* *ē-lī-zī-ān* [*L. elysium*; Gr. *elysion*, the abode of the blessed], pert. to Elysium; delightful in the highest degree: **Elysium**, *n.* *ē-lī-zī-ā'm*, in *anc. myth.*, the abode of future happiness; any delightful place: **Elysian fields**, in *anc. classical myth.*, the garden of Paradise, the abodes of happiness in the future life.

elytrum, *n.* *ē-lī-trūm*, or *ē-lī'tron*, *n.* *-trōn*, *elytra*, *n.* plu. *ē-lī'trā* [Gr. *elytron*, a covering or sheath], the hard coriaceous case or sheath which covers the wings of such insects as the beetle; the wing-sheath: *elytriform*, *a.* *-fōrm* [*L. forma*, shape], in the form of a wing-sheath: *elytrina*, *n.* *ē-lī'trīn*, the substance of the coriaceous wing-sheaths of beetles.

Elsevir, *n.* *ē-lō's-ēr*, a name given to works, chiefly ancient classics, printed and published by the family *Elsevir* or *Elsevier*, at The Hague, Amsterdam, Leyden and Utrecht, celebrated for their neatness, elegance of type, and accuracy of text, 1683-1690; a kind of type first used by them.

em, *em* [*F. en*, *L. in*; Gr. *en*], a prefix; a form of *en*, which becomes *em* before *o*, *p*, or *m*: *AS*, prefix *em* signifies to make, to surround: Gr. prefix *em* signifies *in* or *on*; *em*, for *L. in*, signifies *in*, *on*, or *into*.

emaciate, *v.* *ē-mā'sī-āt* [*L. emaciatus*, made lean—from *L. e*, out of; *macidare*, to make lean or thin; *macies*, leanness], to become lean; to deprive of flesh; to lose flesh gradually; to pine or waste away: *emaciating*, imp.; *emaciated*, pp.: *emaciation*, *n.* *-tō'shūn*, a making lean; a becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh; the state of being reduced to leanness.

emanate, *v.* *ē-mā't-ē-nāt* [*L. emanatus*, flowed out—from *e*, out of; *māno*, I flow], to issue or flow from something, as a source; to arise or spring from: *emanating*, imp.; *emanated*, pp.: *emanation*, *n.* *-nā'shūn* [*F. —*], the thing issued; or proceeds from any object as a source; a flowing from; an efflux: *emulative*, *a.* *-tīp*, issuing from another: *emulatively*, *adv.* *-tīp*; *emulatory*, *a.* *-nā't-ēr-s*, having the nature of an emanation.—*SYN.* of 'emanate': to spring; proceed; advance; flow; arise; issue.

emancipate, *v.* *ē-mā'n-sī-pāt* [*L. emancipatus*, declared free and independent—from *e*, out of, from; *mancipium*, the legal sale of a thing, a slave—from *manus*, the hand; *capio*, I take], to set free from bondage or slavery; to restore to liberty; to free from any controlling influence; to manumit: *emancipating*, imp.; *emancipated*, pp. set free from bondage or servitude; liberated: *emancipation*, *n.* *-pā'shūn* [*F. —*], deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; the act of setting free from civil disabilities: *emancipationist*, *n.*, also *emancipator*, *n.* *-tēr*, an advocate for the abolition of slavery; one who liberates from bondage or slavery: *emancipist*, *n.* *-pīst*, in *Australia*, a convict who has been set free, or who has regained his liberty.—*SYN.* of 'emancipation': deliverance; liberation; release; freedom.

emarginate, *a.* *ē-mār-jī-nāt*, also *emarginated* [*L. emarginatus*, deprived of its edge—from *e*, out of;

margo, the extremity or margin], having the margin broken by an obtuse notch or the segment of a circle; in *bot.*, slightly notched at the summit, as if a piece had been cut out.

emasculate, *v.* *ē-mā'sī-kāt* [*mid. L. emasculatus*, castrated—from *L. e*, out of; *masculus*, a male], to geld or castrate; to weaken; to render effeminate: *emasculating*, imp.; *emasculated*, pp.: *emas-culation*, *n.* *-tō'shūn* [*F. —*], the act of depriving of virility; unmanly weakness.

embale, *v.* *ē-m-bāl'* [*em*, to make, and *bale* : *F. emballer*, to pack up], in *O.E.*, to make up into a bundle; to enclose: *embaling*, imp.; *embaled*, pp. *-bald*.

embalm, *v.* *ē-m-bām'* [*F. embaumer*, to embalm or perfume—from *em*, in; *baume*, balsam—from *L. balsamum*], to fill the internal parts of a dead body with aromatics and drugs in order to preserve it from decay; to preserve and treasure with great care; to preserve with affection, as, to embalm in one's memory: *embalming*, imp.; *a.* a process by which a dead body is preserved from putrefaction and decay—a body thus prepared is called a mummy: *embalmed*, pp. *-bāmd* : *embalm'er* *n.* *-tēr*, one who.

embank, *v.* *ē-m-bāngk'* [*em*, in, and *bank*], to enclose or protect by a raised mass of stones or earth; to defend or protect by a mound or dike: *embanking*, imp.; *embanked*, pp. *-bāngk'* : *embankment*, *n.* an enclosure by a mound of earth or stone; a mound of earth, or a raised structure, partly of stone, to prevent the encroachments of water; a raised mound of earth spanning a valley for a railway.

embar, *v.* *ē-m-bār'* [*em*, to make, and *bar*], in *O.E.*, to enclose; to block up; to hinder.

embarkation, another spelling of *embarkation*—see *embark*.

embargo, *n.* *ē-m-bār-gō* [*Sp. embargo*, impediment—from *embargar*, to impede, to restrain], an order by authority to a ship or ships not to leave a harbour or port; an order to a ship not to trade for a limited time: *v.* to order a ship not to leave harbour: *embargoing*, imp. *embargoed*, pp. *-gōd*, hindered from sailing or trading for a time.

embark, *v.* *ē-m-bārk'* [*F. embarquer*, to put on ship-board—from *em*, in or on; *barque*, a boat, which see], to go on board a ship about to sail; to cause to go on board a ship; to engage in any undertaking; to engage another in any affair: *embarking*, imp.; *embarked*, pp. *-bārk'* : *embarkation*, *n.* *ē-m-bār-kā'shūn*, the act of going or of putting on board a ship for a voyage or journey by sea; that which is embarked—sometimes spelt *embarkation* [*F. —*].

embarrass, *v.* *ē-m-bār-rās* [*F. embarrasser*, to entangle, to perplex—from *embarras*, an obstacle: cf. *It. imbarazzo* : *Sp. embarrazo*, obstruction, perplexity] to confuse; to perplex; to entangle; to involve; to embarrass: *embarrassing*, imp.; *adj.* perplexing; confusing: *embarrassed*, pp. *-bār-rāsd*, perplexed; confused: *embarrassment*, *n.* *-mānt*, perplexity; confusion; distress or perplexity from inability to discharge debts.—*SYN.* of 'embarrass': to clog; hinder; encumber; impede; obstruct; fetter; retard; prevent; shackle; perplex; entangle; confuse; disconcert; puzzle; distress; embarrass: *embarras*, *v.* *ē-m-bō's* [*em*, to make, and *barr*], in *O.E.*, to debate; to debate; to lower: *embasing*, imp.; *embased*, pp. *-bās*.

embassy, *n.* *ē-m-bō's*, cf. also *ambassage*, *n.* *-sāj* [*a* form of *ambassy*: *mid. L. ambascia*, business of another, message committed to another : *F. ambassade* : *OF. ambassade*, an embassy, a love-message—see *ambassador*], a public message to another nation; the charge of a public minister to a foreign court; the minister himself, his residence and suite; a solemn message.

embattle, *v.* *ē-m-bāt'l'* [*em*, in or on, and *battle* : cf. a supposed *OF. embattiller* : *mid. L. imballiare*, to fortify], to array troops for battle; to indent for ornament or defence, as a wall: *embattling*, imp. *-bāt'līng* : *embattled*, pp. *-bāt'l'd* : *adj.* furnished with battlements: *embattlement*, *n.* *-bāt'l-mēnt*, an indented parapet-wall.

embay, *v.* *ē-m-bā'* [*em*, in, and *bay*], to enclose, as a ship in a bay, or between points of land: *embaying*, imp.; *embayed*, pp. *-bād*.

embed, *v.* *ē-m-bēd'* [*em*, in, and *bed*], to lay deeply in surrounding matter, as in clay, sand, or mortar: *embedding*, imp.; *embodied*, pp. sunk in and sur-

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lātō* : *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr* : *pāne*, *pān* : *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

ing or being rendered electric: *electrode*, *n.* *-tród* [Gr. *hodos*, a way], the extremity of a conductor through which the electric current enters or quits a body: *electrotroller*, *n.* *-tró-lér'* (electro, and *-tler*, from *chandelier*), a bracket or stand for holding a cluster of electric lamps: *electrolysis*, *n.* *-tról-t-sis* [Gr. *lysis*, a loosening, a release], analysis or decomposition effected by electricity: *electrolyte*, *n.* *-tró-lít*, a substance capable of being analysed or decomposed by electricity: *electrolytic*, *a.* *-lít-ik*, relating to electrolysis: *electrometer*, *n.* *-tróm-é-tér* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the strength of an electric charge: *electrometrical*, *a.* *pert* to: *electromotor*, *n.* *-tró-mó-tér* [L. *motum*, to move], a machine for applying electricity as a motive power: *electrophone*, *n.* *-tró-fón* [Gr. *phóné*, a sound], an instr. for producing sound by electric currents: *electropolar*, *a.* *-pó-lér* [Gr. *polos*, a pole], in regard to a conductor, positively electrified at one end or surface and negatively at the other: *electrophorus*, *n.* *-tró-fó-rús* [Gr. *phorós*, I bear], an instr. for accumulating or condensing electric force, consisting of a circular cake of resin or shellac between two metal discs: *electroscope*, *n.* *-tró-skóp* [Gr. *skopéō*, I see, I look out for], an instr. for ascertaining the existence, character, or intensity of the electric force: *electroscopic*, *a.* *-skóp-ik*, relating to the electroscope: *electrotype*, *v.* *-tró-tip* [Gr. *tupos*, a figure or image], to deposit a film of copper by the voltaic battery upon a mould taken from types or woodcuts: *n.* the impression thus obtained, used to print from: *electrotyping*, *imp.*: *electrotyped*, *pp.* *-típt*: *electrotyper*, *n.* one who: *electrovital*, *a.* *-vít-ál* [L. *vita*, life], dependent upon vital processes, or electric currents, in the nerves of animals: *electrum*, *n.* *-trám* [L.], also *elek-tron*, *n.* *-trón* [Gr.], amber; an alloy of gold and silver; gold ore of a light brass colour and containing more than 20 per cent of silver: *electric current*, the stream or flow of electricity when passing from one point to another: *electric eel*, a fish that gives a shock of electricity when touched: *electric jar*, a jar so prepared as to be capable of being charged with electricity: a Leyden jar: *electrical battery*, a number of prepared jars or cells connected with each other in order to obtain a powerful discharge of electricity: *electrical discharge*, the passage of electricity from one body to another placed near it: *electrical induction*, the action of an electrified body exerted at a distance upon the electricity of another body: *electric light*, an intense light produced by a stream of electricity made to pass between two charcoal points but slightly apart: *electrical machine*, an apparatus for producing electricity: *electric clock*, a clock whose mechanism is moved by electricity: *electric telegraph*, an apparatus for conveying signals by means of voltaic currents passing through wires with prodigious velocity: *electric fluid*, the supposed matter of electricity: *lightning*: *electrochemistry*, that branch of chemistry which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes: *electro-chemical*, *pert.* to: *electrobiology* [Gr. *bios*, life; *logos*, a word], the science that treats of the mental phenomena said to be produced by mesmerism or magnetism: *electric column*, a galvanic pile of different metals placed in turn, with paper between the couples: *electrodynamics*, the science that treats of electricity in motion through conductors, &c.: *electro-magnet*, a bar of soft iron bent in the form of a horseshoe, the sides being closely covered with layers of fine copper wire that has been encased in waxed thread—when its two free ends are connected with a battery it forms a magnet of great power: *electro-magnetism*, the science that treats of the power of electricity to impart magnetic properties to bodies: the magnetism developed by a current of electricity: *electro-metallurgy*, the art of depositing a coating of a precious metal, as silver or gold, on an article made of an inferior metal by means of electricity: also *electro-plating*: *electro-statics*, the science which treats of electricity in a state of rest: *pyro-electricity*, electricity developed by heat.

electrocute or *electrocute*, *v.* *-é-kút-í-t-kút*, *-é-kút-tró-kút* [from *electri* in electricity, and *-cute* in execute] in U.S., to perform capital punishment by means of electricity: *electrification*, *electrification*,

n. *-ká-shún*, execution of a condemned person by electricity.

electrotonus, *n.* *-élek-tró-tón-ús* [Gr. *elektron*, amber; *tonos*, tone], a physiological phenomenon observed in muscles and nerves on the passage of an electric current: *electrotonic*, *a.* *-tón-ik*, of or pert. to.

electuary, *n.* *-élek-tá-ér-ús* [mid. L. *electudrium*—from Gr. *ek*, out of; *leicho*, I lick], a medicine made up with sugar or honey, as a confection.

eleemosynary, *a.* *-é-le-mó-sín-ér-ús* [Gr. *eleemosyne*, pity, alms], relating to charity; given in charity; intended for charitable purposes: *a.* one living on charity.

elegance, *n.* *-é-lé-gáns*—rarely *é'gáney*, *n.* *-gán-si* [F. *élégance*—from L. *elegantia*, neatness, refinement—from *ex*, out; *lego*, I choose], polish of manners; propriety; gracefulness; refinement; neatness; beauty or symmetry, applied to writings, speech, buildings, dress, and the like; that which pleases: *é'gáncies*, *plu.* *-siz*, graces or refinements: *é'legant*, *a.* *-gánt* [F.—L.], graceful; refined; beautiful; symmetrical; pleasing to good taste; correct: *é'legantly*, *adv.* *-lít*—SYN. of 'elegant': comely; polished; handsome; nice.

elegy, *n.* *-é-lé-jí* [OF. *élegie*—from L. *elegia*; Gr. *elegia*, an elegy—from *élegos*, a mournful poem], a song expressing sorrow; a funeral song: *élegiac*, *a.* *-é-lé-jí-ak*, plaintive; expressing sorrow; also *é'lé-gí-cal*, *a.* *-jít-ál-kál*: *élegist*, *n.* *-é-lé-jít*, one who writes elegy.

element, *n.* *-él-é-mént* [OF. *élément*—from L. *elementum*, an element; plu. *elementa*, the first elements of things], a simple substance; the first or constituent principle of anything; an ingredient or constituent part; the proper sphere or state of anything: *é'lements*, *n.* plu. the first rules or principles of any branch of knowledge; rudiments; data: an outline or sketch: the bread and wine used in the Eucharist or Lord's Supper: *é'lemental*, *a.* *-mént-ál*, produced by elements; arising from first principles: *é'lementally*, *adv.* *-lít*: *é'lemental'ity*, *n.* *-lít-ik*, composition; combination of ingredients: *é'lementary*, *a.* *-tér-ál*, simple; relating to first principles; rudimentary; uncombined; uncompounded; primary: *out of one's element*, in familiar language, out of one's proper habitation or sphere; dealing with unfamiliar matters: *the elements*, in popular language, fire, air, earth, and water: *elementary substances*, in chem., those forms or modifications of matter which have hitherto resisted all attempts to decompose them. *Note.*—The recognised elements are about 70 in number, of which about 50 belong, at present, to the class metals. See Appendix II.

elemi, *n.* *-él-é-mí* [F. *élémi*; It. and Sp. *elemi*—probably of oriental origin], a resinous substance obtained from various trees, found in Mexico, Brazil, and the East Indies: *é'elemine*, *n.* *-mín*, the crystallised and purified resin of elemi, used to give consistency to the varnish which forms part of the composition of lacquer.

elenchus, *n.* *-é-léng-k'ús*, also *elench*, *n.* *-é-léng-k'* [Gr. *elenchos*, proof, demonstration], in log., a vicious or fallacious argument; a sophism; a syllogism which convinces or confutes an antagonist: *é'lenchial*, *a.* *-é-léng-kí-ál*, *pert.* to.

elephant, *n.* *-é-léf-ánt* [OF. L. *elephantina*; Gr. *elephanta*, an elephant] the name of a well-known animal: *é'lephan'tine*, *a.* *-fán-sín*, *pert.* to; very large: *é'lephan'tiasis*, *n.* *-fít-ás-is*, a disease of the skin by which it becomes thick, livid, and insensible to feeling: *é'lephan'toid*, *a.* *-fóyd*, also *é'lephan'toid al*, *a.* *-fóyd-ál* [Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance], shaped like an elephant: *sea-elephant*, a gigantic species of seal in the antarctic seas: *elephant's-foot*, or tortoise-plant, so called from its peculiar shortened and thickened stem; the *Tesiudinaria elephantiops*, Ord. *Diocoraceæ*.

Eleusinian, *a.* *-él-ús-in-í-án*, relating to the anc. mysteries of Greece; *pert.* to the rites in honour of Demeter or Ceres at Eleusis in Greece.

eleutheropetalous, *a.* *-él-ús-ér-ó-pét-ál-ús* [Gr. *eleutheros*, free; *petalon*, an unfolded leaf], in bot., poly-petalous: *eleutherosepalous*, *a.* *-ép-él-ús* [a simple arbitrary conversion of *petalon* into *sepalon*], poly-sepalous.

elevate, *v.* *-él-é-vát* [L. *elevatus*, lifted up, raised— from *e*, out of; *levo*, I raise; *leva*, light], to raise from a low place to a higher; to raise to a higher

máde, máh, fár, káto; méte, mál, hér; píne, pín; nóte, nóh, móde;

crystallisation; **efflorescing**, imp.: **efflorescent**, pp. **-res**; **efflorescence**, *n.* **-res-ens** [F.—L.] the being in flower; bloom; a mealy substance which covers certain minerals when exposed to the action of the atmosphere; redness of the skin: **efflorescent**, *a.* **-ent** [F.—L.], shooting out in flowers; forming a white powder on the surface; throwing out minute needle-like crystals.

effluent, *a.* **efflū-ent** [L. *effluens* or *effluens*, flowing or running out—from *ex*, out; *fluere*, to flow], flowing out: *n.* a stream which flows out of another stream, or out of a lake: **effluence**, *n.* **-as**, that which flows from any body or substance; used esp. of light, electricity, &c.

effluvium, *n.* **efflū-vi-um**, **efflu-via**, *n.* plu. **-ā** [L. *effluviū*, a flowing out—from *ex*, out; *fluo*, I flow], the invisible vapour or gas arising from putrefying matter or from diseased bodies; a disagreeable smell: **efflux**, *n.* **efflūx** [L. *effluxus*, flowed out, that which flows out; a flowing out or issuing in a stream].

effort, *n.* **effort** [F. *effort*—from *l. ex*, out; *F. force*, strength: mid. *l. fortis*, strength—from *l. fortis*, strength], exertion; endeavour; strain of mind or body: **effortless**, *a.* without effort.—**SYN.** of 'effort': attempt; essay; endeavour; trial; exertion; experiment; struggle; strain.

effray, *v.* **effrā** [F. *effrayer*, to frighten—from mid. *l. exfrigidare*, to freeze with fright—from *l. frigidus*, cold], in OE., to frighten; to scare; to affray: **effraide**, pp. **effrād**, in OE., frightened; scared.

effrontery, *n.* **effrūn-ter-i** [F. *effronterie*, impudence—from *l. ex*, out or forth; *frontem*, the forehead], impudence; shameless boldness.—**SYN.**: boldness; assurance; audacity; hardihood; shamelessness; sauciness.

effulge, *v.* **effū** [L. *effulgens* or *effulgens*, shining or gleaming forth—from *ex*, out; *fulgeo*, I shine], to shine with splendour: **effulging**, imp.: **effulged**, pp. **-fūgd**: **effulgent**, *a.* **-ent**, diffusing a flood of light; bright: **effulgence**, *n.* **-jens**, great lustre or brightness; splendour: **effulgently**, *ad.* **-ly**.

effuse, *v.* **effūse** [L. *effusus*, poured out or forth—from *ex*, out; *fundo*, I pour], to pour out; to spill or shed, as a fluid: **effusion**, imp.: **effused**, pp. **-fūd**, poured out; shed: **effusion**, *n.* **effū-si-ōn** [F.—L.], a shedding or spilling; act of pouring out; what is poured out: **effusive**, *a.* **-siv**, flowing abundantly; that pours out largely: **effusively**, *ad.* **-siv**.

eft, *n.* **eft** [AS. *efeta*], a small lizard; a newt.

eft, *a.* **eft** [see after], in OE., used for 'after'; ready; convenient: **eftsoons**, *ad.* **eft-sōns**, in OE., soon afterwards.

egesta, *n.* **egēs-tā** [L. *egestus*, voided or discharged—from *e*, out; *gero*, I carry], excrement; faeces; opposite of *infesta*.

egg, *n.* **eg** [AS. *egg*: cf. Icel. *egg*], a roundish body produced by the females of birds and certain other animals, out of which a creature is produced of a like kind; the spawn of fishes, &c.: **egg-shaped**, in the form of an egg; oval: from the *egg* to the apple, from first to last—in reference to the anc. Romans, who began their feasts with *eggs* and ended them with *apples*.

egg, *v.* **eg** [Icel. *eggja*, to sharpen, to incite—from *egg*, an edge—see *edge*], to urge on; to incite: **egging**, imp.: **egged**, pp. **egd**.

egger-moth, *n.* **eg-gēr-mōth** [from *egg*—so called because of the egg-shaped case which it spins for itself], a British moth of either of the genera *Lasiocampa* and *Kriogaster*.

egplantine, *n.* **eg-plān-tīn** [F. *éplantine*—from OF. *aglant*, a thorn—from mid. *l. aculeatus*, prickly—from *acus*, a needle], the OR. name for the sweet-briar; apparently used for 'columbine' or 'honeysuckle' in Milton.

ego, *n.* **ēgo** [L. *ego*, meaning I], the thinking subject, whatever it may be—all beyond being *non-ego*: **egotism**, *n.* **ēgō-tizm** [F. *egotisme*], the doctrine of those who believe everything uncertain but their own existence: **egotist**, *n.* one who believes nothing certain but his own existence: **egotism**, *n.* **ēgō-tizm**, a speaking, writing, or thinking much of oneself: **egotist**, *n.* one who writes or speaks much of himself: **egotise**, *v.* **-tis**, to exalt oneself: **egotising**, imp.: **egotised**, pp. **-tīd**: **egotistic**, *a.* **-tis-tic**, also **egotistical**, *a.* **-tī-kāl**, given to egotism; self-conceited: **egotistically**, *ad.* **-tī**—**SYN.** of 'egotistical': opinionated; selfish; conceited; vain; self-important.

egophony—see *egophony*.

egranulose, *a.* **ē-grān-u-lōs** [L. *e*, without, and Eng. *granules*], in bot., without granules.

egregious, *a.* **ē-grē-jūs** [L. *egregius*, singular, notable—from *ex*, out of; *gregem*, a flock], unusual; remarkable; distinguished, in a bad sense; enormous: **egregiously**, *ad.* **-ly**: **egregiousness**, *n.* the state of being remarkable and unusual.—**SYN.** of 'egregious': monstrous; extraordinary; distinguished.

egress, *n.* **ē-grēs** [L. *egressus*, a departure—from *ex*, out of; *gressus*, a step, a course—from *gradī*, to step], a going out; power of going out; departure: **egression**, *n.* **-grē-shi-ōn**, the act of going out.

egret, *n.* **ē-grēt** [F. *égrette*], a small white heron; a fowl of the heron kind, with white feathers, and a crest on its head.

Egyptian, *a.* **ē-jī-pi-ān** or **jī-pi-ān** [Gr. *Aigyptios*—from *Aigyptos*], pert. to Egypt or the Coptic land: *n.* a native of Egypt; in OE., a kipsy: **Egyptology**, *n.* **-tōl-ō-jī** [Gr. *logos*, discourse], study of the archaeology of Egypt, particularly in connection with hieroglyphics: **Egyptologist**, *n.* one skilled in the knowledge of hieroglyphics: **Egyptography**, *n.* **-vī-fī** [Gr. *graphein*, I write], the art of writing in hieroglyphics or picture symbols.

eh [Int. *ē* or *ē* [ME. *cy*; F. *eh*, *eh*]], a word expressing inquiry or slight surprise.

eident, *a.* **tīdēt** [Icel. *idinn*, laborious], in Scot., diligent; steady; busy; continual: other spellings are, **ithand**, **yeand**, **ythand**, **a. **tīthand**.**

eider, *n.* **tīder** [Icel. *auðr*, an eider-duck], the down or very fine feathers of a species of duck found in large numbers in Greenland, Iceland, Sweden, &c.: the duck itself.

eidograph, *n.* **tī-dō-grāf** [Gr. *eidos*, appearance; *graphein*, I write], an instr. for copying drawings on a large or small scale.

eidolon, *n.* **tī-dō-lōn**, plu. **eidola**, **tī-dō-lā** [Gr. *eídōlon*, an image], a likeness; an apparition; in *phys.*, a reflected image.

eidoscope, *n.* **tī-dō-skōp** [Gr. *eidos*, appearance; *skopeō*, I view], an instr. on the principle of the kaleidoscope, which produces an endless variety of colours or figures by the rapid motion of two perforated discs of metal on their axes.

Eifel, *n.* **tī-fel**, a district on the lower Rhine celebrated in geology for its recent volcanic rocks, its brown coal, and other deposits, and for its fossils.

eight, *n.* **āi** [AS. *eahtha*: cf. Icel. *átta*, Goth. *ahthas*; L. *octo*; Gr. *oktō*; Sans. *aśṭau*; Ger. *acht*, eight], twice four; four and four; **eighteen**, *n.* **āi-tēn** [*eight* and *ten*], twice nine; eight and ten; **eighteenth**, *n.* **āi-tēn-th**, after seventeenth; **eight** *ten* *mo*, *n.* **two**, the added termination of *l. decimo*: **ten** and **eighteen**, *a.* six of a book; a sheet formed into eighteen leaves—see *paper*: **eightfold**, *a.* eight times the number or quantity; **eighth**, *a.* **āi-th**, next after seventh: *n.* a usual name of the eighth and two semitones: **eightly**, *ad.* **āi-th-lī**: **eighty**, *n.* or *a.* **āi-th** [AS. *eahtra*, eight; *tig*, a collection of *tens*—the termination *ten* indicating addition, and *ty* multiplication], eight times ten; **eightieth**, *a.* **āi-th-i-th**, next after seventyninth: **eightscore**, *n.* eight times twenty—see *score*.

eisel, *n.* **tī-sel** [OF. *aisil*; L. *acētum*, vinegar], in OE., wormwood wine; vinegar; any acid.

Eisteddfodd, *n.* **tī-tēth-ōd** [W.—from *eistedd*, to sit; *fod*, to be], in Wales, a congress of bards, minstrels, and literati.

either, *a.* **ē-ther** or **tī-ther** [AS. *ēgther*, any one of two—the prefix *eg* in composition signifying ever, always: MH. Ger. *beide*], one of two; one or the other: conj. introductory word or correlative to *or*—as, he is *either* a rogue or a fool.

ejaculate, *v.* **ē-jāk-u-lāt** [L. *ejaculatus*, cast or thrown out—from *ex*, out of; *jaculo*, I throw or dart; *jaculum*, a javelin, a dart], to utter a few words suddenly, as a prayer; to ejaculate earnestly but briefly: **ejaculating**, imp.: **ejaculated**, pp.: **ejaculation**, *n.* **-āk-shi-ōn** [F.—L.], the uttering of a short prayer, the prayer itself; a short sudden exclamation: **ejaculatory**, *a.* **-āk-tēr-i**, suddenly spoken or uttered in short sentences.

eject, *v.* **ē-jēkt** [L. *ejectus*, cast out, expelled—from *ex*, out of; *jacio*, I throw], to cast or throw out; to void; to discharge; to evacuate; to turn out; to dismiss from an office; to expel: **ejecting**, imp.: **ejected**, pp.: **ejector**, *n.* **-tēr**, one who: **ejection**, *n.* **-jēk-shi-ōn**, the act of throwing or casting out; expul

mēte, māt, fār, lūte; mēte, mēl, hēr; pīn, pīn; nōt, nōt, mōve;

edify, *v.* *ed-î-fî* [F. *édifier*, to build, to instruct—from L. *edificare*, to build—from *edex*, a house; *facio*, I make], to instruct and improve the mind; **edifying**, *imp.* *adj.* instructing; improving; **edified**, *pp.* *adj.* instructed; improved; **edifier**, *n.* *î-ter*, one who: **edifyingly**, *ad.* *î-ty*; **edification**, *n.* *î-ty-â-shûn*, a building up or improvement of the mind in faith and holiness; instruction; improvement in any kind of knowledge; **edifice**, *n.* *î-ty*, a large or splendid building; a large structure; **edificial**, *a.* *î-ty-â-shûn*, respecting the appearance of an edifice.—**SYN.** of 'edifice': building; structure; fabric; construction; house; pile.

edile—see *edilis*.

edit, *v.* *ed-î-tî* [F. *éditer*, to publish—from L. *editare*, the freq. of *edere*, to publish: L. *editus*, published, uttered—from *e*, out; *datus*, given], to revise and prepare for publication; to publish: **editing**, *imp.* a act of an editor; the making or preparing for the press; **editor**, *pp.* *ed-î-tî-ôr* [F. *éditeur*], one who superintends the publication of books, magazines, or newspapers; **editorial**, *a.* *î-ty-î-dî*, pert. to an editor; written by an editor: *n.* an article in a newspaper or journal on a subject of general importance, written by the editor or under his direction; a leading article: **editorship**, *n.* the office or position of an editor: **edition**, *n.* *ed-î-tî-ôn* [F.—L.], the whole copies of a book printed at one time; *fig.* a particular form or reproduction of anything; an exemplar.

Edriophthalmata, *n. plu.* *ed-î-ry-ôf-thâ-mâ-tâ* [Gr. *edriose*, settled, fixed; *ophthalmos*, the eye], the division of crustacea in which the eyes are sessile, and are not supported upon stalks.

educate, *v.* *ed-û-kâ-tî* [L. *educatus*, brought up, reared—from *e*, out of; *duco*, I lead], to bring up; to instruct; to inform and expand the mind; to bring up, as a child: **educating**, *imp.* *ed-û-kâ-tî-îng*; *adj.* instructed; trained; furnished with knowledge; **educator**, *n.* *î-ty-ôr*, an instructor; a teacher: **education**, *n.* *-shûn*, instruction; formation of manners; the cultivation of the moral, intellectual, and physical powers: **educational**, *a.* *î-ty-ôr-î-ôn-î-ty*, pert. to education; **educationalist**, *n.* *î-ty-ôr-î-ôn-î-ty-î-st*, one who makes the science of education a special study.—**SYN.** of 'educate': to train; teach; inform; breed; mature; rear; discipline; induct; train; enlighten.

educe, *v.* *ed-û-sî* [L. *educere*, to bring up, to rear—from *e*, out of; *duco*, I lead; *ductus*, led], to bring or draw out; to bring to light; to elicit; to develop: **educing**, *imp.* *-î-ty-îng*; **educed**, *pp.* *-î-ty-î-t*; **educt**, *n.* *ed-ûkt*, that which is brought to light by separation or analysis: **education**, *n.* *ed-ûk-â-shûn* [F.—L.], the act of educating or bringing into view: **educator**, *n.* *î-ty-ôr*, that which extracts.

edulcorate, *v.* *ed-û-kô-râ-tî* [L. *e*, out of; *dulcis*, sweet; *ducor*, sweeter], to free from acids or other foreign substances by washings or filtrations; to sweeten: **edulcorating**, *imp.* *ed-û-kô-râ-tî-îng*; *adj.* *ed-û-kô-râ-tî-î*; *ed.* in *Scotch* and *prov. Eng.* an eye; *een*, *n. plu.* *ên*, the eyes.

eel, *n.* *êl* [A.S. *êl*: cf. OH. Ger. *al*; Icel. *all*], a well-known long slender-bodied fish, species of which occur both in fresh and salt water: *eel-pout* or *burbot*, a curious and little known fresh-water fish of the cod family: *eel-fare*, a migration up-stream by young eels.

eer, *ex*, *er*, *dr*, contr. for *even* and *ever*.
earn or *earn*, *a.* *ê-ry* [Scot. ME. *erl*], serving to inspire fear; wild; affected; with fear ghastly: **earnsome**, *a.* *ê-ry-sâm*, causing fear by the supernatural.

ef, prefix, *ef*, another form of *ex*, which see.

efface, *v.* *ef-fâ-sî* [F. *effacer*, to blot out—from L. *ex*, out; *facies*, the face], to destroy or render illegible; to wear away; to strike or rub out; to destroy any impression on the mind: **effacing**, *imp.* *ef-fâ-sî-îng*; *adj.* *ef-fâ-sî-î*; **effaceable**, *a.* *-â-bl*, capable of being rubbed out: **effacement**, *n.* act of effacing.—**SYN.** of 'efface': to obliterate; expunge; erase; cancel; destroy; delete; rub out; scratch out.

effect, *n.* *ef-fekt* [OF. *effect*—from L. *effectus*, effected, made, finished—from *ex*, out; *facio*, I make], result or consequence of a cause or agent; consequence; result; impression produced by certain combinations, as in a picture: *v.* to produce; to bring to pass; to accomplish: **effecting**, *imp.* *ef-fekt-î-îng*; *adj.* *ef-fekt-î-î*; **effecter**, also **effector**, *î-ter*, *n.* one

who: **effectible**, *a.* *-â-bl*, that may be done: **effective**, *a.* *-î-ty*, having power to effect; producing effect; active; serviceable; operative: *n.* a soldier who is fit for duty: **effectively**, *ad.* *-î-ty*, powerfully; with real operation: **effectless**, *a.* *ef-fekt-î-ty-î-ty*, *n.* *ef-fekt-î-ty-î-ty*, goods; movables: **effectual**, *a.* *-û-â-l*, producing the effect intended or desired; efficacious; complete: **effectually**, *ad.* *-î-ty*; **effectuate**, *v.* *-â-tî* [mid. L. *effectuat*, effected], to bring to pass; to accomplish: **effectuating**, *imp.* *ef-fekt-î-ty-î-îng*; *adj.* *ef-fekt-î-ty-î-î*, in effect, really, virtually: for effect, for show; to produce an impression only: of an effect, without practical results; destitute of force or validity: to give effect to, to carry out or complete.—**SYN.** of 'effect': to achieve; execute; fulfill; realize; effectuate; complete; cause—of 'effect': production; event; impression; force; importance; purpose—of 'effective': effectual; efficient; efficacious; forcible; energetic; active; powerful—of 'effects': commodities; chattels; merchandise; wares; property; possession.

effair, *v.* *ef-fâ-îr* [perhaps L. *efferre*, to carry out, to set forth], in *Scot.*, to become; to fit; to fall to be paid as a fit proportion: **effairing**, *imp.* *ef-fâ-î-îng*; *adj.* *ef-fâ-î-î*.

effeminate, *a.* *ef-fem-î-nâ-tî* [L. *effeminatus*, made womanish—from *ex*, *fermina*, a woman], soft and delicate as a woman; womanish; unmanly; weak: *v.* to make womanish; to unman; to soften: **effeminating**, *imp.* *ef-fem-î-nâ-tî-îng*; *adj.* *ef-fem-î-nâ-tî-î*; **effeminateness**, *n.* *ef-fem-î-nâ-tî-î-ty*, unmanly delicacy; womanish weakness; voluptuousness.—**SYN.** of 'effeminate': womanly; tender; delicate; voluptuous; soft.

effendi, *n.* *ef-fen-î-dî* [Turk. *efendi*, sir; mod. Gr. *authéntis*—from *aphthéntis*, a ruler], master; lord; a title of respect among the Turks, particularly given to men learned in the law.

effluent, *a.* *ef-fî-ent* [L. *effluens*, bringing or carrying out—from *ef*, out of; *fero*, I bear or carry], in *anat.*, conveying from or outwards; carrying from the centre to the periphery: *n.* a vessel which carries outwards, distinguished from *afferent*, which means 'conveying into or towards'; a stream bearing away the waters of a lake.

effervesce, *v.* *ef-fêr-vê-sî* [L. *effervesce*, to boil up or over—from *ex*, out; *fervere*, to boil, to be hot], to bubble up, as in boiling, or as the result of an acid uniting with a carbonate; to froth up, as in the fermenting of liquids: **effervescing**, *imp.* *ef-fêr-vê-sî-îng*; *adj.* *ef-fêr-vê-sî-î*; bubbling up: **effervescent**, *pp.* *-vê-sî-t*; *ef-fêr-vê-sî-î-ty* [F.—L.], gently boiling or bubbling: **effervescence**, *n.* *-shûn*, the frothing or bubbling up of liquids from the generation and escape of gas: **effervescent**, *a.* *-î-ty*, capable of producing effervescence.

effete, *a.* *ef-fet* [L. *effetus*, barren, worn out—from *ex*, out; *factus*, the young of any creature], worn out; barren; exhausted.

efficacious, *a.* *ef-fî-î-ty-î-ty* [F. *efficace*, efficient—from L. *efficacem*, effectual, powerful—from *ex*, out; *facio*, I make or do], producing the effect intended; effectual: **efficaciously**, *ad.* *-î-ty*; **efficaciousness**, *n.* *-î-ty*; **efficacy**, *n.* *-î-ty*, power to produce effects; virtue; power; ability.

efficient, *a.* *ef-fî-î-ty-î-ty* [F. *efficient*—from L. *efficiens* and *efficientem*], producing effect; able to contain material: *n.* that which produces effects; he that makes a thoroughly trained and capable volunteer: **efficiently**, *ad.* *-î-ty*; **efficiency**, *n.* *-î-ty*, also **efficiency**, *n.* *-î-ty*, causing to be or exist; effectual agency; power of performing works.—**SYN.** of 'efficient': effectual; effective; capable; efficacious.

effere, *v.* *ef-fêr-sî* [L. *ef*, to make, and *ferre*], in *OE.*, to make fierce; to enrage: **efferring**, *imp.* *ef-fêr-sî-îng*; *adj.* *ef-fêr-sî-î*.

effigy, *n.* *ef-fî-î-ty* [It. and F. *effigie*—from L. *effigiem*, an image—from *ex*, out; *Ango*, I form], the image or likeness of a person, whether a full figure or in part; a portrait: **effigial**, *a.* *ef-fî-î-ty-î-ty*, pert. to, or having the character of, an effigy: to burn or hang in effigy, to burn or hang the image or figure of a person.

effloresce, *v.* *ef-fî-ô-rê-sî* [L. *efflorescere*, to blow or bloom, as a flower—from *ex*, out; *florere*, a flower], to become covered with crystals, as the moisture frozen on a pane of glass; to form a mealy powder on the surface, as of a liquid; to become dusty on the surface; in *chem.*, to change from a compact or crystalline state to a powder, by losing water of

côte, boy, fût; pâre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

economy, n. *ē-kōn'ō-mī* [OF. *economie*—from L. *economia*; Gr. *oikonomia*, the management of household affairs—from Gr. *oikos*, a house; *nomos*, a law], the frugal and prudent management of a family or household; frugality; the judicious management and arrangement of the affairs of a nation—the study of the best system for which is called *political economy*; a system of rules or regulations; the operations of a nation in regard to animals or plants: *economia*, n. *ē-kō-nōm'ik*, also *econ'omist*, a. -*kāl*, pert. to household matters; frugal; careful; thrifty: *econ'omically*, ad. -*ly*: *econ'omies*, n. plu. -*ies*, the science of household affairs: *economies*, v. *ē-kō-nō-mis*, to manage money matters, or household expenditure, with frugality: *econ'omist*, *imp.* -*ad*, using with frugality: *econ'omised*, pp. -*mized*: *econ'omisation*, n. -*miz'ē-shān*, the act of using to the best purpose: *econ'omiser*, n. -*miz'er*, one who, or that which, in mech., any appliance intended to effect a saving, as of heat or fuel: *econ'omist*, n. one who manages household matters frugally: *political economist*, one who writes on, or teaches, political economy.—*SYN.* of 'economical': parsimonious; saving; sparing; penurious.

ecorché, n. *ē-kōr-shā'* [F. *ecorcher*, to flay, to skin—from L. *excoriatio*, to take away the bark; in mid. L. to flay—from L. *corticem*, bark], in *paint*, and *sculp.*, an animal or human subject, or the representation of one, deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed for the purposes of study.

epiphany, n. *ēk'fā-sis* [Gr. *epiphany*—from *ek*, out, and *phēmī*, I tell], in *rhet.*, a direct or distinct declaration.

epiphonema, n. *ēk'fō-nē'sis* [Gr. *epiphonēsis*—from *ek*, out, and *phōnē*, the voice], in *rhet.*, an exclamatory phrase.

epiphora, n. *ēk'fōr-dā* [Gr. *epiphora*—from *ek*, out, and *phorō*, I bear, I carry], in *arch.*, the projection of a member or moulding of a column.

ecstasy, n. *ēk'stā-sis* [OF. *ecstase*—from mid. L. *ecstasis*, a trance—from Gr. *ekstasis*, change of state—from *ek*, out; *stasis*, standing, state—from *ek*, out, and *stānai*, to place], excessive joy; extreme delight; a state of the body in which the functions of the senses are thrown out of their usual condition; a trance: *ecstasied*, a. -*ial*, enraptured; filled with extreme delight: *ecstasie*, n. -*ial*, also *ecstasieal*, a. -*kāl* [Gr. *ekstatisikos*], rapturous; transporting; delightful beyond measure; entrancing: *ecstasically*, ad. -*ly*.—*SYN.* of 'ecstasy': rapture; transport; frenzy; madness; enthusiasm.

ectasis, n. *ēk'tā-sis* [Gr. *ekstasis*, extension—from *ektō*, I stretch], the dilated condition of an artery, as in aneurisms, or of a vein, as in varices; usually applied to the dilatation of small blood-vessels; in *gram.*, the lengthening of a syllable.

ecthipsis, n. *ēk'thīp-sis* [Gr. *ekthipsis*, a pressing or squeezing out—from *ek*, from; *thlipsis*, I press or squeeze], in *Latin verse*, a rule by which a final *m* with the preceding vowel is cut off, when the next word begins with a vowel.

ecthyma, n. *ēk'thī-mā* [Gr. *ekthyma*, an eruption], a skin-disease consisting of large, circular, raised pustules, surrounded by livid, purplish zones.

ectoblast, n. *ēk'tō blāst* [Gr. *ektos*, outside; *blastos*, a bud], in *phys.*, the membrane composing the outside walls of a cell; distinguished from *mesoblast*, the nucleus, *entoblast*, the nucleolus, and *ectothoblast*, the nucleus of the entoblast: *ectoblastic*, a. -*blast'ik*.

ectocyst, n. *ēk'tō-sist* [Gr. *ektos*, outside; *kustis*, a bladder], in *zool.*, the external investment of the coelom of a polyzoon.

ectoderm, n. *ēk'tō-dērm* [Gr. *ektos*, outside; *derma*, skin], in *zool.*, the external integumentary layer of the coelenterata, corresponding to the epidermis in man; the outer layer of cells into which the blastoderm is divided after the completion of the segmenting process.

ectosarc, n. *ēk'tō-sārk* [Gr. *ektos*, outside; *sarx* or *sarka*, flesh], in *zool.*, the outer transparent sarcodermis of certain radiopoda, such as the Amoeba.

ectozoa, n. *ēk'tō-zō-an*, *ectozoa*, n. plu. *ēk'tō-zō-ā* [Gr. *ektos*, outside; *zōon*, an animal; *zōo*, animals], animal parasites which attach themselves to the skin of the human body, as 'the itch insect,' the louse, 'the chegoe,' and 'the guinea-worm.'

ectroplum, n. *ēk'trō-plū-am*, also *ectroplion*, n.

ēk'trō-pl-ōn [Gr. *ek*, out of; *trope*, a turning], a disease in which the eyelashes are turned outwards.

ectype, n. *ēk'tip* [L. *ectypus*; Gr. *ektypos*, worked in high relief—from Gr. *ek*, out of; *typos*, stamp, figure], a copy from an original; a cast in relief of an ornamental design: *ectypal*, a. -*ty-pāl*, taken from the original; copied: *ectypography*, n. -*pōg'rāf'is* [Gr. *graphō*, I write], a method of etching by which the lines are raised on the plate instead of sunk in.

ecumenic, a. *ēk'a-mēn'ik*, also *ecumenical*, a. -*kāl* [mid. L. *ecumenicus*, universal—from Gr. *oikoumenikos*, pert. to the inhabitable earth, universal—from *oikos*, I inhabit], general universal—usually applied to the councils of the E. Cath. Church; also written *ecumenical*.

eczema, n. *ēk'sē-mā* [Gr. *ekzēsis*, an eruption on the skin—from *ek*, out; *zōō*, I boil], an eruption of the skin in small water pustules, without fever.

edacious, a. *ē-dā'shūs* [L. *edax* or *edacum*, voracious—from *edo*, I eat, eating; greedy; voracious: *edaciously*, ad. -*ly*: *edacity*, n. -*dās'tē* [L. *edacitas*, voracity], greediness; rapacity.

Edda, n. *ēd'ī-dā*, *ēd'ā-s*, plu. [Icel. *Edda*, the great-grandmother in the old Norse poem "Rígsþul"; or from *odhr*, poetry], the two religions or mythologic books of the old Scandinavians, the first containing the old mythic poems (made about 1200), the second, ancient mythology in prose (made for the most part about 1230).

eddis, n. *ēd'ī-sh* [a corrupt of *edage*—see *eat*], the pasture or stable growth of either grass or corn field; the second crop or aftermath.

eddoes, *eddas*, or *edders*, n. *ēd'dōs*, *ēd'dēz*, *ēd'dēz* [Afric.], the tuberous stems of various esculent plants, Ord. *Araceae*, native to the West Indies and to the Gold Coast.

eddy, n. *ēd'īd* [Icel. *idha*, a whirlpool—from *idha*, to boil], a current of water or air contrary to the main stream; a circular motion of water; a whirlpool: v. to move, as an eddy: *ed'dying*, *imp.* -*ed'died*, pp. -*ied*.

edelweiss, n. *ēd'el vīs* [Ger. *edel*, noble; *weiss*, white], an Alpine flowering-plant, with white downy involucres, growing at high altitudes—the *Leontopodium alpinum*.

edematous, a. *ē-dēm'ā-tūs*, also *edem'atous*, a. -*tūs* [Gr. *oedema*, a swelling; *oideo*, I swell], having a minor form of dropsy; full of humour; dropsical; much better spelt *edematous*.

Eden, n. *ē'dēn* [Heb. *ēden*, delight], the garden given by God for the dwelling-place of Adam and Eve; a place of delight.

edentate, a. *ē-dēn'tāt*, also *eden'tate*, a. [L. *edentatus*, rendered toothless—from *e*, without; *dentem*, a tooth], without teeth; deprived of teeth; without front teeth: *edent'ia*, n. -*īā*, an order of quadrupeds, including the sloths and ant-eaters, so called because they agree in being destitute of front or incisor teeth: *edent'ulous*, a. -*lūs*, toothless.

edge, n. *ēj* [AS. *ecg*; cf. Icel. *egg*; OH. Ger. *ekke*; L. *acies*; Gr. *akē*, a point; an edge], the extreme border of anything; brink; verge; the thin cutting part of a knife, &c.; keenness; sharpness of mind or appetite: v. to sharpen; to furnish with an edge; to border or fringe; to move gradually: in *OE*, to incite; to provoke: *edging*, *imp. inciting*; moving gradually or sideways: n. a narrow lace; trimming added to a garment for ornament; an outside row of plants: *edged*, pp. and a *dht*, furnished with an edge or border: sharp; keen: *edgeless*, a. not sharp: blunt: *edgewise*, ad. in direction of the edge; side-wise: *edge-tool*, a cutting instr.: to set the teeth on edge, to cause a grating or tingling sensation in the teeth: to edge in, to get in; to slide in.

edible, a. *ēd'ī-bī* [mid. L. *edibilis*, eatable; *edibilis*, things that may be used as food—from L. *edo*, I eat], fit to be eaten as food; eatable: *ēd'ī-bles*, n. plu. -*ī-bles*, things fit to be eaten as food.

edict, n. *ēd'ikt* [L. *edictum*, a thing proclaimed—from *e*, out; *dictus*, said, spoken], the written command or order of a sovereign; a decree; a proclamation having the force of law: *Edict of Nantes*, *ningt*, in F. hist., a famous edict issued by Henri IV. of France giving toleration to Protestants, A.D. 1598; revoked in 1685 by Louis XIV. with the result of dreadful persecutions to the Protestants, and the expatriation of many thousands of them.—*SYN.* of 'edict': law; decree; ordinance; statute; regulation; manifesto; proclamation; command; order.

māte, māi, fir, lafo, mēte, mēl, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, nōt, mōve;

earnest, *n. érn'est* [OF. *erres*; L. *artha*; Gr. *arabōn*, Heb. *er'aron*, security; money given in hand to assure a bargain; first-fruits; pledge; assurance.

earnings—see under *earn*.

earth, *n. érh* [AS. *eorthe*; cf. Goth. *airtha*; Icel. *jord*; OH. Ger. *erita*; Ger. *erie*; Gr. *erize*, to the ground], mould; the mass of the globe; the ground; land; the world; its inhabitants; hole of a fox or of other vermin; a burrow; in *chem.*, a solid, opaque, friable substance, without lustre, and incombustible; in *Scrit.*, state of being carnal or temporary; *v.* to hide in the ground; to cover with mould; to burrow: **earth'ing**, *imp.*: **earthed**, *pp. érh't*: **earthen**, *a. érh'n*, made of earth: **earth-ware**, *n.* household utensils made of clay and hardened in the fire: **earth'y**, *a. -t*: *pert.* to this world; gross; possible or conceivable as things are on the earth: **earth'i'ness**, *n.*: **earth'ing**, *n. -ing*, an inhabitant of the earth; a mortal: **earth'y**, *a. -t*, consisting of, resembling, or relating to, earth; in *Scrit.*, sensual: **earth'iness**, *n. -ness*, quality of being earthy; grossness: **earthquake**, *n. -kwaik*, a shaking or trembling of the earth: **earth-born**, *earth'y*; human: **earth-current**, *in elec.*, an irregular current caused by the earth, having a disturbing effect on telegraph wires: **earth-star**, a species of fungus assuming a star-shaped form: **earth-wave**, a seismic wave in the solid crust of the earth: **earth-nut**, a kind of tuber growing wild in the earth; the pignut; the tubers of *Buntium bulbocastanum* and *B. flexuosum*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*: **earth's crust**, the external rind or shell of our planet accessible to human investigation: **bone-earth**, a phosphate of lime existing in bones after calcination: **earth-foam**, a fine light scaly variety of calcite or calcspar: **earth-work**, an embankment, cutting, or fortification made of earth: **earth-worm**, a worm that lives in the ground; a mean sordid creature: **earthly-minded**, having a mind devoted to the things of the earth. *Note.*—In *chem.*, the metals of the earths are 'aluminium, indium, and gallium': the *alkaline earths* are 'lime, strontia, and baryta'.—*SYN.* of earth *n.*: country; soil; globe—of 'earth'y': grovelling; mean; sordid; base; vile; carnal; possible; conceivable.

earth'ig—see under *ear*.

ease, *n. éz* [OF. *aise*, satisfaction, *ease*; cf. It. *asio*; Port. *aso*, occasion; mid. L. *asa*, a handle, convenience], rest from labour; freedom from pain, want, or anxiety; freedom from difficulty; freedom from constraint or formality; *v.* to give relief or rest to; to free from pain; to alleviate: **easing**, *imp. éz'ing*: **eased**, *pp. ézd*: **easement**, *n. éz'mént*, that which gives ease; convenience; assistance; in *law*, any continuous privilege or convenience which one man possesses of another gratuitously: **easy**, *a. -t*, free from pain or annoyance; free from anxiety or care; quiet; not difficult or laborious; not rough or uneven; complying; satisfied; comfortable; not stiff or constrained; credulous: **ea'sily**, *adv. -t*: **ea'siness**, *n.* freedom from difficulty, constraint, or formality: **at ease**, without pain or anxiety: **easeful**, *a. éz'fúl*, peaceable; quiet: **easy-chair**, an arm-chair cushioned all over.—*SYN.* of ease *n.*: quiet; rest; repose; tranquillity; lightness; readiness; relief; leisure; refreshment: **peace**—of *peace*: *v.* to relieve; calm; assuage; allay; mitigate; appease; pacify.—of 'easy': secure; tranquil; facile; free; unconstrained; smooth; yielding; ready.

esael, *n. é'z* [Dut. *ezel*, an ass, an esel; cf. Ger. *esel*], the frame on which painters place their canvas while painting.

east, *n. ést* [AS. *éastan*; cf. Icel. *austan*], that part of the heavens where the sun rises; the eastern parts of the earth: *adj.* toward the rising sun: **east'erly**, *a. -t*, coming from the east; situated toward the east; looking toward the east: *adj.* in the direction of east: **east'ern**, *a. -ern*, situated or going toward the east; living or dwelling in the direction of the east; oriental: **east'ering**, *n.* the native of a country eastward of another: **east'ing**, *n.* among seamen, the distance a ship makes good in an east direction: the *East*, eastern regions; Asiatic countries: **east'ward**, *adv. -ward*, also **east'wards [AS. *eorast*, situation, direction], towards the east; the eastward, *n.* the direction towards the east: **East India Company**, a celebrated company of merchants first incorporated in 1600 for carrying on trade with the East Indies; it long exercised the government of India, which was**

transferred to the Crown in 1858, the Queen being now styled Empress of India.

Easter, *n. é's'tér* [AS. *éastre*, Easter—from *éastre*, goddess of the dawn, whose festival was held in April], a festival in Christian countries commemorating the resurrection of Christ, and corresponding to the Jewish Passover: **Easter-dues**, certain money payable to an English clergyman by his parishioners: **Easter-egg**, an egg, or an imitation of an egg, brightly decorated, given as a present at Easter: **Easter Eve**, the evening before Easter Sunday.

easy, *adv.*—see under *ease*.

eat, *v. é* [AS. *etan*; cf. Icel. *eta*; L. *edere*, to eat; Gr. *edain*], to consume, as food with the mouth; to wear away or corrode; to gnaw; to take food: **eat'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of chewing and swallowing food: *ate*, *pt. é't*: **eaten**, *pp. é't'n*: **eat'able**, *a. -d-é*, that which can be eaten, or is fit for food: *n.* anything used for food, usually in the plu.: **eat'er**, *n.* one who: **eat'age**, *n. -d*, pasturage, or the eatable growth of either grass or corn field—same as *ed'ible*: **eat'ing-house**, a house where ready-dressed provisions are sold: to **eat one's words**, to withdraw or retract them.

each, *a. éth* [AS. *éake*, easy], in O.E., easy; not difficult.

eau, *n. é*, *eaux*, *F. plu.*, *eaux*, Eng. plu. *é* [F. *eau*, from L. *aqua*, water], an essence or perfumed spirit: **eau-d'ange**, *-d'angh'* [F. water of the angel], the angelic water; an agreeable perfume distilled from myrtle-flowers: **eau-de-bouquet**, *é'-d-é-bô-kê* [F. water from a nosegay], a compound perfume distilled from a collection of various flowers: **eau-de-Cologne**, *é'-d-kô-lôn* [F. water of Cologne], a perfume: **eau-de-Luce**, *é'-d-é-lûs'* [F. the water of Luce—the name of the inventor], a strong-scented solution of ammonia rendered milky by mastic and oil of amber, used as a remedy in E. I. for the bites of venomous reptiles and insects: **eau-de-vie**, *é'-d-é-vé* [F. *de*, of; *vie*, life], water of life; brandy.

eaves, *n. plu. éez* [AS. *éfa*, the edge of a roof or stack], the part of the roof of a house that overhangs the wall: **eavesdrop**, *v. éz'drôp* [Dut. *oosdrap*, eavesdropping—*it.*, to acquire information by drops or dribbles], to stand under the eaves of a window, or at a door, to listen to what is being said within doors: **eaves'dropping**, *n.* listening at doors or windows to what is said within: **eaves'dropper**, *n.* one who listens at doors or windows for curiosity; an in-sidious listener.

ebeauchoir, *n. é-bô-sha'oir* [F.], a chisel for rough-hewing in sculpture; a large comb used by rope-makers.

ebb, *n. éb* [AS. *ebbian*, to flow back, as a wave—from *ebba*, the reflux of the tide], the reflux or flowing back of the tide; decline; a falling from a better to a worse state: *v.* to flow back, as the tide; to return, as the waters of the sea; to decay or decline: **eb'bing**, *imp.*: *n.* the flowing back of the tide: **ebbed**, *pp. ébd*: **ebb-tide**, the retreating tide.

Ebionite, *n. é'bô-n-ité* [L. *ebionita*—from Heb. *ebyon*, poor], one of a heretical body of Jewish Christians which arose in the very first age of the Church. They taught that Christ was a mere man, and that the law of Moses was of universal obligation.

Eblis, *n. é'b-iz* [Ar.], in *Mohammedan mythology*, an evil spirit or devil; the chief of the fallen angels, also named *Azaz*.

ebony, *n. é'bôn-é* [ME. *hebeny*—from L. *hebenus*—from Gr. *ebenus*, made of ebony—from *ebonus*; *ebonus*, the ebony-tree], a hard, heavy, black wood; the tree itself; forming the black duramen of the tree *Diospyros reticulata* and *D. ebenum*, Ord. *Ebenaceæ*: *adj.* like ebony; black: **eb'onise**, *v. -t.* to make black: **eb'onising**, *imp.*: **eb'onised**, *pp. -izd*: *adj.* made to resemble ebony: **ebon**, *a. éb-on*, of or like ebony; black: **ebonite**, *n. éb-on-ité*, a name for vulcanite, or vulcanized India-rubber, from its dark colour—made of caoutchouc and sulphur.

eboulement, *n. é-bôf-mang* [F.], the crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification; a sudden rock-fall and earth-slip in a mountainous region; a landslide.

exbracteate, *a. é-brak-iz-ité*, also **exbract'ated**, *a. -t-é-d-ité* [L. *e*, from; *bractea*, a thin layer of wood], in bot., without a bract or floral leaf.

ebriety, *n. é-bri-té* [F. *ebriété*, drunkenness—from L. *ebrietas*—from *ebrius*, drunken], intoxication; drunkenness; also **inebriety**, in same sense, which see.

male, mál, fál, kú; *meté*, mêt, hêr; *pine*, pín; *note*, nôl, môv;

dyme, *n.* *din* [abbr. of *dynam*—from Gr. *dynamis*, power] in phys., the force which, applied to a gramme for one second, gives it a velocity of a centimetre per second.

dys, *dis* [Gr. *duo*] a Gr. prefix only used in composition, and indicating difficulty, badness, evil, as opposed to Gr. *eu*, signifying goodness.

dysmethesia, *n.* *dis-ethesi-a* [Gr. *duo*, badly; *methesia*, I feel] in path., impaired power of feeling.

dyschroma, *a.* *dis-kro-d* [Gr. *duo*, bad; *chroma*, the skin] in path., discoloration of the skin, as in jaundice.

dyscrasia, *n.* *dis-kra-si-d* [Gr. *dyscrasia*, a bad mixture—*dys*, an inseparable particle, denoting 'with pain, with difficulty, badly'; *krasia*, a mixture] a morbid or bad state of the vital fluids.

dyscrasite—see *discrase*.

dysentery, *n.* *dis-en-ter-i* [Gr. *dysenteria*, a flux—from *dus*, badly; *entera*, the bowels] a flux or looseness of the bowels, accompanied with a discharge of blood and mucus, and griping pains: *dys-enter-ic*, *a.* *-ik*, pert. to or proceeding from dysentery.

elysine, *n.* *dis-its-sin* [Gr. *dus*, difficult; *lysine*, solution], in chem., a resinous substance, so named from its insolubility in water, =cholic acid minus two molecules of water; an ingredient of *bilin* remaining undissolved after its solution and digestion.

dysodile, *n.* *dis-od-dil* [Gr. *duodile*, fetid; *dus*, mud], a bituminous shale or Tertiary mud, evidently of animal origin, and emitting a highly fetid odour when burnt.

dyspepsia, *n.* *dis-pép-si-d* [Gr. *dyspepsia*, difficulty of digestion—from *dus*, badly; *pép-si*, I digest] bad digestion; difficulty of digestion; also *dyspepsy*, *n.* *-si*: *dyspep-tic*, *a.* *-tik*, afflicted with dyspepsia: *a.* *n.* a person afflicted with bad digestion.

dysphagia, *n.* *dis-fá-gi-d* [Gr. *dus*, badly; *phagó*, I eat], in med., difficulty of swallowing.

dyspnœa, *n.* *dis-pnœ-d* [L. *dyspnœa*; Gr. *duspnœa*, difficulty of breathing—from *dus*, badly; *pnœo*, I breathe], a difficulty of breathing.

dysteleology, *n.* *dis-tele-ol-ô-j-i* [Gr. *dus*, bad; *telos*, the end; *logos*, discourse], the science of rudimentary, apparently functionless, organs.

dysotomy, *a.* *dis-ô-tô-m* [Gr. *dysotomus*, hard to cut—from *dis*, asunder; *tomé*, a cutting] in min., having an imperfect fracture or cleavage.

dysuria, *n.* *dis-û-ri-d* [Gr. *dus*, badly; *ourô*, I pass urine; *ouron*, urine] difficulty in making urine; a morbid condition of the urine: *dysuric*, *a.* *-rik*, pert. to.

dzaron or **dzaron**, *n.* *dzê-rôn*, *dzê-rôn* [Tartar], an antelope of Central Asia, possessing great speed.

dziggetai, *n.* *dis-gê-ti* [Mongol.], the wild ass (or horse) of Asia, intermediate in appearance between the horse and the ass.

E

e, *E*, *e*, the fifth letter of the Eng. alphabet, and the second of its vowels.

e, a prefix, meaning, 'out of; from'—see *ex*.—*each*, *a.* *ech* [AS. *ede*; cf. Fris. *elk*, *elk*, or *il-Ger. elk*; OH.Ger. *cogit*; Mil.Ger. *igentlich*; Gr. *ἐγχεῖν*] one of two; every one of any number considered separately.

eager, *a.* *ê-gêr* [F. *aigre* and *eigre*, sharp, biting; *it. agro*, sour, severe—from *L. acrem*, severe, sharp], acid or sour; severe; keen; ardently desirous; vehement; impetuous; earnest: *ea-ger-ly*, *ad. in.* *ea-ger-ness*, *n.* earnestness; ardour of inclination.—*SYN.* of 'eager': ardent; forward; zealous; fervent; hot; sharp; keen; of 'eagerness': ardour; vehemence; heartiness; impetuosity; avidity; greediness.

eagle, *n.* *ê-gl* [F. *aigle*—from OF. *aigle*, an eagle; *L. aquila*—from *aquilus*, dark-coloured, dun], a large bird of prey; the figure of an eagle, the military standard of anc. Rome; the national emblem of France, and of U.S. of Amer.; in *Amer.*, a gold coin equal to 10 dollars: *eagle-eyed*, sharp-sighted: *en-gle*, *a.* *-gle*, a young eagle: *eagle-stone*, a variety of iron ore having a concentric structure, said to have been hatched in the nest of the eagle: *eagle-wood*, a fragrant wood from tropical Asia, also called *aloe-wood*; the *Aquilaria ovals*, and *A. agal-icha*, Ord. *Aquilariaceæ*.

eagre or **egre**, *n.* *ê-gêr*: also spelt *bygre* or *higre*.—*a.* *ê-gêr* [OF. *aiguere*, a flood; *mid. L. aquaria*, a conduit], the English name applied to the tidal bore; a hollow and harsh roar caused in certain rivers by the rapid and violent advance of a spring-tide against the current of a river—see *bore* 2.

easing, *n.* *en-ing* [AS. *eanian*, to bring forth—said of a ewe] in OE., the time when lambs were born:

eatings, *n.* *pin. en-ing-s*, the lambs when born.

ear, *n.* *êr* [AS. *ære*; cf. Icel. *eyra*; Goth. *auso*; *L. auris*; Gr. *ous*], the organ of hearing; the power or faculty of readily distinguishing musical sounds; attention; heed; regard; one of the projecting parts of a vessel used as handles: *eared*, *a.* *erd*, having ears: *ear-less*, *a.* without ears: *ear-piercing*, very shrill: *ear-ache*, *-ak*, pain in the ear: *ear-bones*, three small bones connected with the organs of hearing: *ear-drum*, the membrane stretched across the external ear, like the parchment of a drum; the tympanum: *ear-ring*, a drop or pendant on the ear: an ornament: *ear-trumpet*, an instr. to enable the somewhat deaf to hear more distinctly: *ear-wax*, the thick brownish substance which gathers inside the ear: *within earshot*, within reach of the hearing: *ear wig*, *a.* [AS. *scyppa*, a creeping thing], an insect having a forked tail, supposed, but igno-

rantly, to enter the ear: *v.* to get into a person's confidence or good graces by telling tales of others: *ear-wiggling*, *imp.* *n.* the gaining of confidence and good graces by whispered and covert statements about others: *ear-wigged*, *pp.* *-wiggled*: *ear-witness*, one who can testify from his own hearing; one who hears a thing: to *set by the ears*, to make strife; to *cause to quarrel*: *about your ears*, beset or attacked, as for revenge: *over head and ears*, or up to the ears, in an extreme degree: *a sea in your ear*, a cuff or box on the ear; a rebuff; some sharp and disagreeable words.

ear, *n.* *êr* [AS. *ear* or *æhr*; cf. OH.Ger. *chir*; Dut. *aar*; *L. acus*, *acris*, a hook of corn], the head or top part of corn containing seeds: *v.* to form ears, as corn: *ear-ing*, *imp.* *v.* *ear-d*, *adj.* having ears.

ear, *v.* *êr* [AS. *erian* and *erian*; cf. OH.Ger. *erran*; Icel. *erja*; Goth. *arjan*; *L. aro*; Gr. *arô*, I plough], in OE., to plough; to cultivate: *ear-ing*, *imp.* *er-ing*: *n.* the ploughing of fields: *eared*, *pp.* *êrd*, ploughed; tilled—see *Gen. xiv. 6*; *Ex. xxxiv. 21*; frequently occurring in Shakespeare: *earable*, *a.* *êr-a-ble*, capable of being ploughed.

earl, *n.* *êrl* [AS. *eorl*; cf. Icel. *arfi*, a prince, a chieftain in Great Britain, a nobleman third in rank, being above a viscount and below a marquess: *earl-dom*, *n.* *-dôm*, the possessions or dignity of an earl: *earl-marshall*, in England, one of the great officers of state, who is head of the Herald's College, regulates state ceremonies, takes cognisance of all matters relating to honour, arms, and pedigree, and superintends the proclamation of peace or war; an office now hereditary in the line of the Dukes of Norfolk.

early, *a.* *êr-lî* [AS. *ærlîc*, early], prior in season or time; coming soon; forward; before or in advance of others: *ad. soon*; sometimes: *earlier*, *a.* *êr-lî-cêr*, more early: *earliest*, *a.* *li-cêst*, most early: *earliness*, *n.* the state of being early.

earn, *v.* *êrn* [AS. *earnian*, to gain as the reward of labour], to gain or win by labour; to reap the fruit of one's labour; to merit or deserve: *earn-ing*, *imp.* *v.* *ear-d*, *pp.* *êrn-d*: *earnings*, *n.* *pin. en-ing-s*, that which is earned; wages; reward.—*SYN.* of 'earn': to acquire; obtain; gain; win; procure; attain.

earnest, *a.* *êrn-êst* [AS. *earnost*, seriousness], done with a will; with hearty endeavour to attain the end aimed at: eager to obtain; zealous; sincere; serious: *earn-est-ly*, *ad. in.* *earn-estness*, *n.* seriousness; solicitude; not a feigned appearance: in *earn-est*, not in jest; really intent on.—*SYN.* of 'earnest': ardent; eager; warm; importunate; animated; hearty; fervent.

ear, *boy*, *fôd*; *pure*, *bûd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *real*.

from *dārus*, hard), the inner or heart wood of a tree; the harder and more highly coloured portion of trees and branches.

durance, *n.* *dā-rdus* [L. *durans*, enduring, lasting—from *durus*, hard], imprisonment; custody; restraint of the person: *durā'tion*, *n.* *rd'shūn*, continuance; length in time; power of continuance; permanence: *durance vile*, confinement in prison: *darbar*, *n.* *dār-bār* [Hind. *darbar*, an assembly], an audience-hall in India; the court of a native prince; the formal reception of native princes, as at the court of a sovereign, by the Governor-General of India for political purposes.

durden, *n.* *dūr-dēn* [W.], a thicket; a copse.

durere, *n.* *dā-rēn* [L. *durus*, hard], an aromatic body obtainable from coal-tar, the only known hydrocarbon of the benzene series, solid at ordinary temperatures.

durere, *n.* *dā-rēs* or *dūr-rēs* [OF. *duresse*—from L. *duritia*, hardness—from *durus*, hard], constraint, actual or threatened; imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

during, prep. *dā-ring* [L. *dūro*, I last or continue], holding on, in the course of; while anything lasts. **durio**, *n.* *dūr-i-ō* [Mal. *duryon*], a mallow tree which grows in the Malay peninsula, and on the adjacent islands, Ord. *Malaccas*, *dū-ri-an*, *n.* *ri-ān*, the fruit of *durra*—see *durra*.

durst, *v.* *dūr-st*—see *dare*.

dusk, *n.* *dusk* [M.E. *dusk*, dark; cf. Sw. *dusk*, dull weather], a tending to darkness; twilight; state between light and darkness; *adj.* moderately dark; tending to darkness: *dus'kiah*, *a.* moderately dark: *dus'kially*, *ad.* *ly*: *dus'kily*, *ad.* *ly*, with partial darkness: *dus'kiness*, also *dus'kiness*, *n.* approach to darkness: *dus'ky*, *a.* *ly*, partially dark; obscure; gloomy; overcast.

dust, *n.* *dust* [AS. *dust*, dust; cf. Icel. *dust*, Dan. *dyst*; Dut. *dust*], particles of matter so fine and dry that they may be raised and scattered by the wind; fine powder; earth; mortality; death; a low or mean condition: *v.* to free from dust; to sprinkle with flour or powder: *dust'ing*, *imp.* *dust'ed*, *pp.* *dust'er*, *n.* one who, or that which; a towel or napkin for dusting: *dusty*, *a.* *dū-stī*, covered with dust; *pert.* to dust: *dustiness*, *n.* *ness*, state of being dusty: *dust-bin*, a receptacle for the temporary disposal of dust, ashes, and refuse: *dust-brush*, a light feather or hair brush for removing dust from furniture, &c.: *dust-cart*, a cart employed to take away rubbish and refuse from dwelling-houses: *dust-hole*, an apérit: *dust-man*, a scavenger; one employed to take away dirt and refuse: *dust-pan*, a broad flat shovel for taking away dust from an apartment: to bite the dust, to fail or be thrown, as in a contest or battle; to suffer humiliation: to kick up a dust, in familiar language, to make a disturbance; to throw dust in one's eyes, to confuse; to bewilder; to deceive.

Dutch, *a.* *dāch* [Ger. *deutsch*—*lūt*, belonging to the people], *pert.* to Holland—its language or inhabitants: **Dutch-auction**, a false or mock auction in which the salesman begins with a high sum, gradually naming less sums till the minimum is reached: **Dutch-clinkers**, long narrow bricks from Holland, very hard, and appearing as if vitrified: **Dutch-clover**, a valuable white clover—the *Trifolium repens*: **Dutch-concert**, a concert in which a company join, each singing his own song: **Dutch-courage**, courage excited by stimulants: **Dutch-gold**, an alloy of copper and zinc: **Dutch-leaf** or **-foil**, an alloy of copper and zinc beaten into thin leaves—also called **Dutch-mineral** or **-metal**: **Dutch-rushes**, the stems of *Equisetum* imported from Holland, used for polishing.

dutious, *a.* *dū-tī-ās* [from *duty*, which see], obedient; fulfilling duty: *dut'iously*, *ad.* *ly*: *dut'iouslyness*, *n.* *ness*.

dutiful, *a.*—see under *duty*.

duty, *n.* *dū-tī* [from OF. *due*; L. *debere*, to owe], the obedience which one owes to another, as to a parent or superior; that which a person is bound to pay, do, or perform; tax, impost, or toll; service; business: *dut'iable*, *a.* *ly*, in commerce, liable to duty or duties: *dut'iful*, *a.* *ly*, *ful*, respectful; obedient, as to parents or superiors; required by duty: *dut'ifully*, *ad.* *ly*: *dut'ifulness*, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'dutiful': obedient; submissive; dutious; reverent; reverential; deferential.

duumvir, *n.* *dū-dū-vīr*, *duum'viri*, *n.* *plu.* *-vīr-i* [L. *duo*, two; *vīr*, a man], in anc. Rome, one of two united in the same public office; *duum'virate*, *n.* *-vī-rā-tē*, two men united in the same office; the office itself: *duum'viral*, *a.* *ly*, *pert.* to a *duumvirate*. **duvet**, *n.* *dū-ōf* [F.], a down coverlet or quilt.

dux, *n.* *dūks* [L. *dux*, a leader], in Scot., the head or chief pupil of a class or division, in a public school.

dwale, *n.* *dādī* [Dan. *dwale*, a sorfide], the deadly nightshade—the *Atropa belladonna*; in Aعر., a sable or black colour.

dwarf, *v.* *dū-ōf* [AS. *dwerf*, a dwarf; cf. Icel. *dvergr*; Sw. *dverg*; Sans. *dāvaras*, a female fairy], any animal or plant much below the usual size; a man or woman much under the ordinary height; a page or attendant on a knight in olden times: *v.* to hinder from growing to the natural size: **dwarfing**, *imp.* making or keeping small: **dwarfed**, *pp.* *dū-ōf*: **dwar'fah**, *a.* *ly*, like a dwarf; very small: **dwar'fahly**, *ad.* *ly*: **dwar'fahness**, *n.*

dwell, *v.* *dū-el* [AS. *dwellan*, to deceive—hence, to linger, to dwell; cf. Dut. *dwellen*, to go about; Icel. *dvelja*, to hinder; Dan. *dvalde*, to dwell, to linger], to live in a place; to inhabit; to reside; to abide for a time; to continue long; to linger on with affection: **dwelling**, *imp.* *n.* a place of residence; a habitation: **dwell**, *pt.* and *pp.* *dū-el*: **dwell'er**, *n.* one who; **dwell'ing-house**, a settled residence: **dwell'ing-place**, a residence; a place of abode; to dwell on or upon, to occupy a long time with; to continue on, as to dwell on subject.—*SYN.* of 'dwell': to abide; sojourn; continue; rest; stay; live; remain.

dwindle, *v.* *dū-in-dī* [AS. *dwinan*, to pine away], to become less; to lose bulk; to shrink; to consume or waste away; to degenerate: **dwindling**, *imp.* *pp.* *dū-in-dī*: **dwine**, *v.* *dū-in* (*dwindle* may be a dim. of *dwine*), in *proe. Eng.*, to waste away; to pine: **dwin'ing**, *imp.* *dū-in*, *pp.* *dū-in*: **dyad**, *n.* *dī-dā* [Gr. *duas*, two], in Chem., a bi-equivalent; an element of two equivalents; a molecule which can combine with two monad atoms.

Dyaks, *n.* *plu.* *dī-dāks*, also *Dajaks*, *n.* *plu.* *dā-jāks*, a people of Borneo, a large island of the East Indian Archipelago.

dye, *v.* *dī* [AS. *dēah*, a dye, a colour—from *dēngian*, to dye], to colour; to stain; to tinge deeply: to give a new colour to: a colouring matter; colour; stain: **dyeing**, *imp.* *dī-ing*, *n.* the art or trade of fixing colours in various fabrics: **dyled**, *pp.* *dī-dē*: **dy'er**, *n.* one who dyes: **dye-house**, the building in which the operation of dyeing is carried on: **dye-stuffs**, a general name for the vegetable and mineral substances used in dyeing or staining.

dying, *a.* *dī-ing* [from *die*, which see], perishing; losing life; wasting away; mortal; given or uttered just before death: *pert.* to death: *dyingly*, *ad.* *ly*.

dyke, *n.* *dīk* [Scot. a wall or fence—see *dike*], in geol., applied to wall-like intrusions of igneous rocks, which fill up rents and fissures in the stratified rocks.

dynamometer, *n.* *dī-nā-mī-tēr* [Gr. *dynamis*, power; *aktis*, a ray of light; and *metron*, a measure], in photog., an instr. for measuring the power of the sun's rays, or for comparing the quickness of lenses.

dynamics, *n.* *plu.* *dī-nām'iks* [Gr. *dynamikos*, powerful—from *dynamis*, power], the science that treats of the laws regulating the force or power of moving bodies: **dynamical**, *a.* *ly*, *pert.* to dynamics; also **dynamic**, *a.* *ly*: **dynamically**, *ad.* *ly*: **dynamometer**, *n.* *-nām'ī-tēr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the relative strength of men and animals, &c.: **dynamite**, *n.* *dī-nā-mī*, a powerful explosive agent, consisting of porous silica, saturated with nitro-glycerine: **dynam'eter**, *n.* *-ī-tēr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the magnifying power of telescopes: **dynametrical**, *a.* *ly*: **dynam'eter**, *pert.* to a dynameter: **dynamo**, *n.* *dī-nām'ō*, a machine for generating large quantities of electricity: **dynam'eter** or **dynam'eter**, *n.* *dī-nā-mī-tēr*, *dī-nā-mī-tēr*, one who uses, or advocates the use of, dynamite for criminal purposes.

dynasty, *n.* *dī-nās'tī* [Gr. *dunastēia*, lordship—from *dunastēs*, a lord or chief], a race or succession of kings of the same family or line: **dynastic**, *a.* *ly*: **dinās'tīk**, relating to a dynasty; also **dynastical**, *a.* *ly*.

mūle, mūt, fār, lūw, mēle, mēt, hēr; pūne, pīn; nōle, nōt, mōve;

eyed, dūl'id, having eyes wanting in vivacious expression and intelligence.—**SYN.** of 'dull a'; dismal; dreary; heavy; sluggish; drowsy; sleepy; lifeless; dead; insensible; doltish; cheerless; gross; obtuse; tarnished; clouded.

dulse, n. dāls, also **dīlā**, *n. dūs* [Gael. *duilcach*, sea-weed, dulse—from *duille*, a leaf; *uige*, water], a common sea-plant, of a reddish-brown colour, eaten in Scotland and elsewhere.

duly, ad. dū'H [see *due*], properly; fitly; regularly.
dumb, a. dūm [AS. *dumb*, mute; cf. Icel. *dumbr*; OH.Ger. *tump*, dull], mute; silent; unable to speak; *v.* in O.E., to reduce to silence; *dumbly, ad. -ly*: **dumbness, n.** state of being incapable of speech; muteness: **dumb-bells**, weights swung in the hands for exercise: **dumb-show**, signs and gestures without words: to strike dumb, to astonish; to confound; to deprive of the powers of speech through some sudden emotion: **dumb-waiter**, a framework made to act between the kitchen and dining-room, for conveying food; a piece of furniture for the table, consisting of a revolving series of shelves one above the other, by means of which the various articles required may be easily reached: **dumfound or dumfounder, v. dūm-fōund-der**, in familiar language, to strike dumb; to confuse with sudden astonishment: **dum'ny, n. -mī**, one who is dumb; a representation of a full package or case, meant to deceive; at *whist*, the name of the open hand when three play: **double-dummy**, at *whist*, a game with two players, and two open hands: **dumbly, ad. -ly**, in O.E., mutely; silently.—**SYN.** of 'dumb'; speechless; noiseless; voiceless.

dumose, a. dū-mōs [L. *dumōsus*, covered with bushes—from *dumus*, a thorn-bush], bushy; full of bushes or briars; having a low, shrubby aspect.

dump, n. dūmp [Sw. dial. *dumpa*, to dance awkwardly] in O.E., a tune, usually slow and melancholy; also a dance; a song, whether gay or merry: **merry dump**, a merry humour.

dump, v. dūmp [probably imitative; Icel. *dumpa*, to thump; Sw. dial. *dumpa*, to knock, to fall or tread heavily], to beat; to strike; to stamp about: *a. stroke*; a blow; an ill-salvage piece; a piece; *a. hit*: **dumpling, imp. dūmp**, *v. dūmp*, *ad. dūmp*, *a. dūmp*, *pl.* made short and thick by a pat or blow, as on a soft material; short and thick: **dumpling, a. -gūg**, a short, thick pudding, usually cooked by boiling; to **dump about**, to move about with short steps.

dumps, a. plu. dūmps [cf. Ger. *dumpe*, melancholy], sulkiness; pettishness; gloominess; sullenness; low spirits; melancholy: **dum'pish, a. sullen**; dull: **dum'pishly, ad. -ly**: **dum'pishness, n.** in the dumps, in a pettish, sullen temper; out of spirits.

dun, n. dūn [Icel. *duna*, to rumble], an importunate creditor or visitor: *v.* to urge for payment of a debt; to call or ask for frequently: **dun'ning, imp. dun'tuning**: **dunned, pp. dūnd**—see *bumballif*.

dun, a. dūn [AS. *dun*, dark; Ir. and Gael. *donn*, brown; W. *don*, brown, dusky], of a greyish-brown or dark-brown colour; gloomy: **dun'niāh, a. -nīsh**, a little brown in colour.

dun, dūn—see *dune*.

dunce, n. dūns [from *Duns Scotus*, the great leader of the schoolmen in the 13th cent., who was opposed to the revival of learning], one who is dull or weak in intellect; one slow at learning; a dolt: **dunceh, a. dūn'ch**, like a dunce: **dunce dom, n.** the realm or domain of dunces.

dunch, v. dūn'ch, also **dunt, v. dūnt** [MF. *dunchen*, to push; cf. Icel. *dunbi*, to give a hollow sound], in Scot. and O.K., to push or jog with the flat or elbow; to give a nudge: *n. a push or jog*; a nudge: **dunching, imp. dūnched**, *pp. dūncht*: **dun'ting, imp. dūnted**, *pp. dūnt'ed*.

dunder, n. dūn-der [Sp. *redunder*, to overflow], the lees or dregs of cane-juice, used in the distillation of rum.

underhead, n. dūn-der-hēd [Eng. dial.—from *thunder* and *head*], a stupid fellow; a dunce: **dunder-headed, thick-headed**; stupid.

dune, n. dūn [F. *dune*; O.Dut. *duna*; Ir. *dun*, a knifed hill], a low hill of moving sand on the coast; a rude circular building with conical roof; a mound; a kind of rude fortification—also spelt *dun* and *dōwn*.

dung, n. dūng [AS. *dung*, excrement], the refuse or filth from animals; excrement; anything filthy or rotten: *v.* to manure with dung: **dung'ing, imp.**

dunged, pp. dūngd: **dungy, a. dūng'y**, filthy; full of dung; dunghill, a heap of dung; a dirty, vile abode: *adj.* sprung from the dunghill; base; mean.

duncheon, n. dūn'jūn [OF. *donjon*, the large tower of a fortress—from mid. L. *dominionem*, *dampionem*, or *doungionem*, a tower, a work of defence—from *domus*, a house], originally the large and strongest tower of a fortress, to which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity, the lower apartments of such being used as prisons; a close dark prison, commonly underground; any deep dark place: **dun'-geoned, pp. a. -gēnd**, confined in a dungeon—see *donjon*.

dunghyah, n. dūn-gē'yā [Ar.], a one-masted Arab coasting-vessel.

duniwassel, n. dūn'i-wōs'ad [Gael. *duine*, a man; *uisge*, gentle], in the Scottish Highlands, a gentleman; a gentleman of secondary rank; a cadet of a noble family.

dunlin, n. dūn'līn [dīm. from *dun* 2], a species of sandpiper, a bird occurring in vast flocks along our sandy shores.

dunnage, n. dūn'nāg [probably *downage*], loose substances laid on the bottom of a ship as a bed for heavy goods.

dunned, dunning, dunnish—see under *dun* 1 and 2.

dunning, n. dūn'ning [from *dun* 2], in Amer., a particular method of curing cod-fish.

dunt—see *dunch*.

duo, dū'ō [It.], see *duet*.

duodecimal, a. dū'ō-dēs'i-māl [L. *duodecim*, twelve—from *duo*, two; *decem*, ten], computing by twelves: **du'odecimals, n. plu.**, a rule in arithmetic; a kind of multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves: **du'odecimo, n. -mō**, a book having twelve leaves to a sheet—see under *paper*: **du'odec-imally, ad. -ly**.

duodenum, n. dū'ō-dē-nūm [L. *duodeni*, twelve each], the first part of the small intestines immediately succeeding the stomach, which in a man is about twelve inches in length: **du'ode-nal, a. -nāl**, connected with, or relating to, the duodenum.

dup, v. dūp [contr. of *do up*, as *duff* = do off; and *don* = do on], to do up; to fasten; in O.E., to open: **dup'ping, imp. dūpped**, *pp. dūpd*.
dupes, n. dūp'ez, perhaps from OF. *dupre*, the hoopoe, one who is deceived; one easily led astray; a credulous person: *v.* to cheat; to trick; to deceive by imposing on one's credulity: **dū'ping, imp. dūped**, *pp. dūpd*: **dū'per, n.** one who is *dū'pery, n. -per-i*, the act or practice of duping.

duplex, a. dū'pēks [L. *duplex*, twofold, double—from *duo*, two; *plūs*, I fold], twofold; denoting a peculiar kind of watch in which the scape-wheel has two sets of teeth producing a double action; denoting the system of telegraphy which enables messages to be sent from both ends of the same wire at the same time—see under *telegraph*.

duplicate, a. dū'pī-kāt [L. *duplētus*, doubled—from *duo*, two; *plūs*, I fold], double; twofold: *a. second thing corresponding to the first*; a copy; a pawnbroker's ticket: *v.* to double; to fold: **dū'plicating, imp. dū'plicated**, *pp. dū'plication*, *n. -kāt-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of doubling: **dū'plicare, n. -tār** [F.—L.], a doubling; a fold: **dū'plicity, n. -tās-tī-tī** [F.], *a. dū'plicité*—from L. *duplicitatem*, doubleness of heart or speech; deceit; deception. **SYN.** of 'duplicity'; dissimulation; guile; double-dealing; doubleness.

dupper, n. dūp'pēr, or **dukker, n. dūb'bēr** [Ar. *dabbah*], a short-necked glaucous bottle made of buffalo-hide, for containing oils, &c., when sent from India.

durable, a. dū'rā-bī [F. *durable*—from L. *durābilis*, lasting, durable—from *dūrus*, hard], having the quality of lasting long; not wearing out or decaying soon; permanent: **dū'rably, ad. -bly**: **dū'rableness, n. -bī-nēs**, the state of being durable; power of lasting: **dū'rability, n. -bī-tī-tī**, the power of lasting long without perishing.—**SYN.** of 'durable': lasting; enduring; persistent; firm; stable; constant; continuing.

dura-mater, n. dū-rī-māt'ēr [L. *dūrus*, hard; *māter*, a mother—in mid. L. *māter*, substance], the tough fibrous outer membrane of the three membranes which invest the brain; the innermost membrane is called the *pia-mater*, and the middle the *arachnoid membrane*.

duramen, n. dū-rā-mēn [L. *durāmen*, hardness—

from sugary matter: to dry up, to deprive wholly of moisture.

Dryad, *n. dri'ad* [L. *dryades*, nymphs of the woods—from Gr. *drus*, an oak-tree], a deity or nymph supposed to watch over woods.

dryadust, *n. dri'as díst* [Eng. dry-as-dust], a very dull proxy author; an antiquary.

dual, *a. dú'al* [L. *duális*—from *duo*, two], expressing the number two: *du'ad*, *n. dú'*, a union of two: *du'alism*, *n. dú'-líz*, the doctrine of two separate and independent principles, as in man the *spiritual* and *corporeal*, and in nature the *good* and the *evil*: *du'al-íst*, *n. -íst*, one who adopts dualism: *du'al-ístic*, *a. -ístik*, consisting of two: *duality*, *n. dú'-i-ti*, state or quality of being two; that which expresses two.

dub, *n. dúb* [perhaps connec. with *dip*], in Eng. *dial*, and Scot., a small pool of rain-water; a puddle; a gutter.

dub, *v. dúb* [OF. *adubar*, to strike; cf. Span. *adorar*] to confer the title of knighthood by a slight tap with a sword; to invest with any dignity or new character; to cut down or dress with an adze, as a plank of wood: *dabbing*, *imp.*: *dubbed*, *pp. dúb't*: to *dub* cloth, to dress it with tassels: to *dub* a cock, to prepare it for fighting by cutting off its comb and wattles.

dabbling, *n. dáb-bíng* [see *du* 2], a dressing of flour and water used by weavers; a mixture of tallow, &c., for dressing leather.

dubious, *a. dú-bí-us* [L. *dubitus*, doubtful—from *duo*, two], not settled; doubtful; not clear or obvious; uncertain: in OE., in two directions: *du'biously*, *ad. -ly*: *du'biousness*, *n.*: *dub'ety*, *n. -bét-í*, doubtfulness: *du'bitable*, *a. -bít-á-bí*, doubtful; uncertain: *du'bitably*, *ad. -bít*,—SYN. of 'dubious': ambiguous; equivocal; questionable; precarious; doubting; unsettled; undetermined.

ducal, *a. dú-kál* [F. *ducal*, L. *dux*, a leader—from *duco*, I lead], pert. to a duke: *ducat*, *n. dúk-át* [OF. *ducat*: mid. L. *ducatus*], coin first struck by a duke; a coin of silver or gold formerly used on the Continent, in gold value about 3s. 4d.: *duc'atoon*, *n. -tón*, a coin which varied in value from about 4s. to 5s. 6d.

duck, *ac.*—see under *duck*.

duck and **duchy**—see under *duke*.
duck, *n. dúk* [ME. *duke*, a 'diver'—from Dut. *duikens*, to dive; cf. Dan. *dukke*, Sw. *dyka*; Ger. *tauchen*], a well-known water-fowl, the male of which is called a *drake*—which see; a pet; a darling; a quick inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck's head in water: *v.* to plunge or dip among water, and then withdraw, as the head; to bob the head down; to stoop; to bow: *duck'ing*, *imp.*: *n. immersion in water*: *duck'ed*, *pp. dúkt*: *duck'ling*, *n.* a young duck: *duck'er*, *n.* one who, or that which: to *make ducks and drakes*, to throw a stone obliquely on the water, so as to strike it, and rebound repeatedly—hence, to squander money heedlessly: *ducking-stool*, a mode of punishment for scolding women, who were placed on a stool and then let down into the water—should be written *ducking-stool* as the proper term: *duck-wood*, a native water-plant floating on the surface of fresh-water lakes and ponds; the various species of *Lemna*, Ord. *Alceceæ*—said to be only a corruption of *dúckweed* or *dúchweed*: *duck-legged*, *légd*, short-legged.

duck, *n. dúk* [Dut. *doek*, linen cloth, canvas; cf. Sw. *duk*; Ger. *tuch*; Icel. *dukr*], a kind of light canvas.

duct, *n. dúkt* [F. *duit*, a duct—from L. *ductus*, led—from *duco*, I lead], that which guides or directs: a tube or pipe for conveying a fluid, specially said of vessels of the body: *a. canal*.

ductile, *a. dúk-tíl* [F. *ductile*—from L. *ductilis*, that may be drawn—from *ductus*, led], easy to be drawn out in length, as wire; that may be extended by beating; malleable; yielding; tractable: *ductil'ity*, *n. -i-ti*, the property possessed in a greater or less degree by all the metals of being drawn out without fracturing or breaking; obsequiousness: *duc'tilely*, *ad. -ly*: *duc'tileness*, *n.*

dudd, *n. dúd* [cf. Dut. *todde*, a rag], in ME. and Scot., a rag; a kind of coarse wrapper: *duds*, *n. plu.* clothing, especially of inferior quality.

duddon, *n. dú-dún* [cf. W. *dygan*, anger, grudge], inward anger or resentment; sullenness; a dagger; the root of boxwood, formerly employed in making

handles for daggers—so named from its curious, wavy markings.

due, *a. dú* [OF. *deu*; L. *debitus*, owing—from *debere*, to owe], that ought to be paid or done to another; owing to; fit; proper; that ought to arrive at a certain time specified, as a ship or train; exact or exactly, as due east; seasonable; becoming; capable of being referred to or explained by: *m. that which is owed or may be justly claimed; right; just title; a toll or fee: dú'ty*, *ad. -ly*, properly; fitly; regularly; at the proper time: *dues*, *n. plu. dúz*, certain taxes, rates, or payments: *due'ful*, *a. in OE.*, fit; becoming: *over-due*, behind in time or payment.

duel, *n. dú'al* [F. *duel*; It. *duello*; L. *duellum*, a battle between two—from *duo*, two], a battle or combat between two persons with deadly weapons: *v.* to fight with in single combat: *du'elling*, *imp.*: *n.* the act or practice of fighting in single combat: *duelled*, *pp. dú-él'd*: *du'ellist* or *du'eller*, *n.* one who fights in single combat: *duello*, *n. dú-él-tó* [It.], in OE., the rule or law of duelling; *duel*.
duenna, *n. dú-én-á* [Sp. *duena*—from L. *domina*, the mistress of a family], in Spain, an old woman kept to guard a younger one; a governess.

duet, *n. dú-ét* [It. *duetto*—from L. *duo*, two], a song or air in two parts, for two voices or instruments: *duet'to*, *n. -tó* [It.], a duet. *Note*.—On the piano, a *duet* is played by two persons at one instrument: in a *duo*, each of two players has a separate piano.

duffadar, *n. dúf-fá-dár* [Ar. averting, preventing], in the native R. cavalry, the rank corresponding with that of sergeant: *duffadar-major*, of the rank of a regimental sergeant-major in Eng. army.

duffel, *n. dú-fál* [from *Duffel*, in the Netherlands], a thick, coarse, woollen cloth with a rough nap; a sort of flannel felt.

duffer, *n. dú-fér* [Icel. *dufr*, deaf], an awkward person; a fogey.

dag, *n. dúg* [Sw. *dagga*, to give suck], a teat or pap of a cow or other beast.

dag, *pp.* of the verb *dig*, which see.

dagong, *n. dú-póng* [Mal. *dagong*], a large mammal inhabiting the Indian Ocean, resembling the seal and walrus, which lives wholly on vegetable substances; the sea-cow.

dag-out, *n. [dag and out]*, a boat of the N. Amer. Indians made from hollowing out the trunk of a tree.

duiker or **duyker**, *n. dú-í-kr* [Dut. a ducker], a small S. Afric. antelope, so called from its method of running through thickets.

duke, *n. dúk* [F. *duc*—from L. *duxem*, a leader—from L. *duco*, I lead], a title of nobility of the highest order; a chief; a prince: *duke'dom*, *n.* the territory, title, or quality of a duke: *duchess*, *n. dúsh-és* [F. *duchesse*], the wife or widow of a duke: *duchy*, *n. dúch-i* [F. *duché*], the dukedom or possessions of a duke: *du'cal*, *ac.*—see *ducal*: *Duke Humphrey*—see under *dine*.

dulcamara, *n. dúk-há-má-rá* [L. *dulcis*, sweet; *amdrus*, bitter], the bitter-sweet or woody nightshade, so named from its stalks or root when chewed first tasting bitter and then sweet; the *Solanum dulcamara*, Ord. *Solanaceæ*.

dules, *a. dúl-sét* [OF. *doctet* or *doctet*, sweet—from L. *dulcis*, sweet], sweet to the taste or ear; melodious; harmonious: *dules'fy*, *v. dúl-sét-i* [L. *facio*, I make], to make sweet: to sweeten: *dules'ifying*, *imp.*: *du'el-sified*, *pp. -sif*.

duleimer, *n. dúl-í-mér* [OF. *douleimer*; Sp. *dulcemele*—from L. *dulcis*, sweet; Gr. *melos*, a tune or air], a musical instr. played by striking metal wires or plates with little sticks.

dulia, *n. dú-lí-d* [mid. L. cf. Gr. *douleia*, service, slavery], an inferior worship or service paid to saints—distinguished from *latría*, the worship paid to God: *cf. hyperdulia*.

dull, *a. dúl* [ME. *dull*, foolish; cf. Icel. *duall*; Goth. *deals*; Ger. *faul*], without spirit; not cheerful; stupid; slow of understanding; slow of hearing or seeing; slow to learn; not bright or clear; dim; obscure; blunt; cloudy: *v.* to make dull; to stupefy; to blunt; to tarnish: *dull'ing*, *imp.*: *dulled*, *pp. dúl'd*: *dull'ard*, *n. -árd*, a person of a slow and heavy understanding; a blockhead: *adj.* stupid: *dul'ly*, *ad. -ly*, stupidly: *dul'ness*, *n.* state of being dull; slowness and heaviness of intellect: *dull-*

máte, máit, sár, láto; méte, mêt, hér; píne, pín; nóte, nôt, móve;

water: to drop astern, in sailors' language, to slacken the speed of a vessel to allow another to pass her: to drop down, to sail or move down a river: drop-scene, in a theatre, a painted curtain suspended by pulleys, and which is made to fall down in front of the stage between the scenes or acts.—**SYN.** of 'drop v.': to sink; tumble; distill; cease; discontinue; suggest; lower; send; variegate; speckle; die.

dropy, *n.* **drôp-ê** [OF. *hydropisie*, the dropsy: *L. hydropsis*: Gr. *hydrops*, the dropsy from Gr. *huidôr*, water, and *ops*, the foot—the word having been formerly written *hydropsy*, an unnatural collection of water or lymph in any part of the body: *drop icôl*, a *-i-kôl*, inclined to dropsy: *drop siel*, a *-siel*, living dropsy.

Drosera, *n.* plu. **drô-êr-ê** [Gr. *droseros*, dewy—from *droso*, dew], a genus of herbaceous plants, Ord. *Droseraceæ*, called *Sunivertus*, whose leaves are fringed with red glandular hairs, discharging from their ends drops of a viscid acid juice in sunshine, the leaves folding upon insects touching the hairs.

droshky and **droshky**, *n.* **drôsh-ki** [Russ. *droshki*], a four-wheeled open carriage used by the Russians—many kinds of vehicles are now so called: *droshkies*, a plu. *-kies*.

drosmeter, *n.* **drô-ê-m-ê-t-êr** [Gr. *droso*, dew; *metron*, a measure], an apparatus or instr. for determining the amount of dew deposited during a single night.

drum, *n.* **drô** [AS. *drô*, what falls to the bottom: cf. Dut. *dro*], worthless matter separated from the better part: any waste or refuse: the scum or refuse of metals thrown off in melting; impurity; small broken coals: *drumless*, *a.* pure: *drum-ey*, *a.* *-si*, full of drums; impure; foul: *drumkiness*, *n.* *-nês*, fulness; impurity.—**SYN.** of 'drum': scum; impurity; loss; drags; excrement; incrustation; rust; waste; refuse.

drought, *n.* **drôit** [AS. *drôgath*, dryness—from *drype*, dry], dry weather: want of rain; thirst: *droughty*, *a.* *drôit-ty*, wanting rain; thirsty: *droughtiness*, *n.* *-nês*, state of dryness of the weather: *drowth*, *n.* *drôit-ty*, dry weather; thirst; another spelling of drought: *drowthy*, *a.* *-thi*, thirsty: *drowthiness*, *n.*

drove, *v.* **drôv**, past tense of drive, which see.

drive, *n.* **drôv** (see drive), a number of animals, as sheep or cattle, moving in a body; a crowd of people in motion: *driver*, *n.* *drô-êr*, one who drives cattle and sheep to market.

driven, *v.* **drôvên** [ME. *drân*, to be drowned—see *drink*], to overwhelm in water; to destroy life by submersion in water; to immerse; to overflow; to inundate; to perish in water: *drown'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* perishing in water: *n.* the act of destroying life by immersion in water: *drowned*, *pp.* *drôv'ên*.

drizzle or **drizzle**, *drô-êl*—see under *drizzly*.

drizzly, *a.* **drô-êl** [AS. *drôislen*, to be sluggish], inclined to sleep; sleepy; dull; sluggish: *drown'ness*, *n.* *-nês*, heaviness or disposition to sleep: *drown'ly*, *ad.* *-li*: *drown'ly-headed*, having a sluggish disposition: *drowse*, *v.* *drô-êl*, to slumber; to grow heavy with sleep: *drowse* or *drowse*, *n.* heavy sleep; slumber: *drowse'ing*, *imp.* *pp.* *drôv'ên*: *adj.* looking heavy or sleepy.—**SYN.** of 'drowsy': heavy; dozing; lethargic; comatose; stupid.

drub, *v.* **drâb** [perhaps Ar. *daraba*, to beat: cf. Pers. *zurû*; Turk. *durbû*], to thrash; to beat with a stick; to beat soundly: *drubbing*, *imp.* *n.* a sound beating: *drubbed*, *pp.* *drâb'êd*.

drudge, *v.* **drâj** [AS. *drôgan*, to work], to work hard; to labour in mean offices: *a.* one who labours with toil and fatigue; one employed in mean labour: *drudging*, *imp.* *pp.* *drâj'êd*, *pp.* *drâj'êry*: *a.* *-t*, hard and continuous labour; ignoble toil: *drudgingly*, *ad.* *-li*.

drug, *n.* **drâg** [OF. *drogue*, a drug: cf. Dut. *droog*, dry; pt. *droogen*, drugs], any medicinal substance; any article slow of sale, or not saleable: *v.* to dose or dress with medicine; to season or tincture with something offensive or injurious: *dragging*, *imp.* *pp.* *drâg'êd*, *pp.* *drâg'êry*: *a.* *-t*, one who deals in drugs.

drum, *n.* **drôp-ê** [OF. *droquet*, stuff of wool—from *drog*, stuff, trash], a coarse kind of felted woolen stuff, chiefly used for carpeting.

Druid, *n.* **drô-êd** [*L. druidia*; Gael. and Ir. *draoi*,

druidh, a sorcerer: *W. dryr*, a druid], one of the ministers or priests among the anc. Celts, Gauls, or Britons, who esteemed the oak sacred, and sacrificed under it: *Druidism*, *n.* *-izm*, the doctrine, rites, &c., of the Druids: *Druidical*, *a.* *-i-kal*, pert. to the Druids: *Druidess*, *n.* a female Druid: *Druid stones*, a name given to those weather-worn, rough pillars of grey sandstone which exist in various countries, generally in the form of circles, or in detached pillars.

drum, *n.* **drâm** [an imitative word: cf. Icel. *druma*, thunder; Dan. *drum*, a booming sound; Dut. *rom*, a drum], a musical instr., hollow, round, and flat at the two ends, which are covered with parchment or vellum; in a *machine*, a short cylinder moving on an axis, on which are the straps which move the several wheels; anything resembling a drum: *in form*: *v.* to beat or play on a drum: *drum'ing*, *imp.* *pp.* *drâm'êd*, *pp.* *drâm'êry*: *drum'mer*, *n.* one who: *drum of the ear*, the tympanum or internal membrane of the ear which conveys the impression of sound: *drum-head*, the parchment or skin stretched over each end of a drum: *drum-head court-martial*, a summary court summoned in haste around the big drum to try offences committed in the field: *drum-major*, first or chief drummer in a regiment: *drum-stick*, *n.* a stick with which a drum is beaten, or anything resembling it: *kettle-drum*, a drum made of copper, shaped like half a globe or like a kettle, having thus only one parchment cover: to *drum out*, to expel ignominiously from the army: to *drum up*, to assemble, as by beat of drum.

drumblie, *v.* **drâm-blî** [from *drum*], in *OK*, to be sluggish; to drone; to be heavy; to go about the doing of a thing in a confused, heavy manner: *drumbling*, *imp.* *pp.* *drâm'blîng*: *drumblie*, *pp.* *drâm'blî*: *drum'ly*, *a.* *drâm'li*, also *drum'ly*, *a.* *drâm'blî*, in *Scot.* foul; muddy, as water, troubled.

drunk, *a.* **drângk** [from *drink*, which see], overcome by alcoholic liquor; intoxicated; stupefied by the action of spirit on the stomach and brain: *drunk'en*, *a.* *-en*, given to over-indulgence in alcoholic liquor; done when intoxicated, as a *drunken frolic*: *drunk'ard*, *n.* *-rd*, one given to the excessive use of strong drink: *drunk'only*, *ad.* *-li*: *drunk'ennes*, *n.* *-ên-nês*, habitual intemperance; inebriety.

drupe, *n.* **drôp** [F. *drupe*—from *L. drupa*; Gr. *druppa*, an over-ripe wrinkled olive; Gr. *drupepês*, a ripe olive—from *drus*, an oak, and *ptûpô*, I fall], in *bot.*, a fleshy or pulpy fruit without valves, containing a hard stony kernel, as the plum, cherry, or peach; a stone-fruit: *drupel*, *n.* *drôp'êl*, each of the tiny drupes aggregated together in such a fruit as the raspberry, the blackberry, &c.: *drupa'ceous*, *a.* *-pti-shi-ûs*, having the form of a drupe; consisting of or producing drupes.

druse, *n.* **drôs** [Ger. *druse*], a hollow or cavity in rocks lined or studded with crystals, sometimes filled with water: *drusy*, *a.* *drô-si*, lined with very minute crystals.

Druzes, *n.* plu. **drô-zês** [Turk.], a remarkable religious sect inhabiting the districts of Mount Lebanon, and speaking Arabic, nominally Mohammedans, but with a leavening of Christianity and mysticism in their deistic creed.

dry, *a.* **drî** [AS. *dryge*, dry: cf. Dut. *droog*; Icel. *thurr*; Dan. *tor*; Ger. *trocken*], free from water or moisture; not rainy; not juicy; arid; thirsty; barren; void of interest, as applied to a book, a discussion, &c.—as applied to persons, sarcastic; severe; humorous: *v.* to free from water or moisture, as by wiping; to lose moisture: *drying*, *imp.* *pp.* *drîd*, *pt.* or *pp.* *drîd*: *dry'er* or *drier*, *n.* he who or that which dries; a substance mixed with oil-paint to make it dry more quickly: *drily* or *dryly*, *ad.* *drî-li*, without moisture; coldly; without affection; sarcastically: *dry'ness*, *n.* want of moisture: *dryfoot*, *n.* a dog that hunts by the scent of the foot only: *dry-goods*, woollen and cotton cloths, &c., as distinguished from groceries: *dry-rot*, a rapid decay of timber by which its substance is converted into a dry powder: *dry-salter*, *n.* *-siel-êr*, formerly, a dealer in dry or salted meats: *soot*, a dealer in gums, drugs, dye-stuffs, and in chemical substances generally: *drysaltery*, *n.* *-t*, the goods or business of a drysalter: *dry-nurse*, a nurse who brings up children without the breast: *dry-shod*, without wetting the feet: *dry-wines*, wines free

front of a company to a straight line: *dress'ing*, *imp.*: *dress'ed*, *pp.* *dress'*: *dress'er*, *n.* in *Scot.*, one who; a large table or bench in a kitchen on which things are dressed for use: *dress'ing*, *n.* a preparation to fit for use; an application made to a wound; in *familiar language*, a flogging or beating; in *U.S.*, ornament; attire: *dress'ing*, *a. -st.* showy in dress: *dress'ing-case*, a box fitted with toilet requisites: *dress'ing-gown*, an easy loose gown used in the morning before or while dressing: *dress'ing-room*, an apartment in which a person may dress: *dress'ing-table*, a table at which a person may dress, and on which articles for the toilet stand: *dress'maker*, *n.* one who makes ladies' dresses: *top-dress'ing*, matter, as manure, applied to land.—*SYN.*: of 'dress *n.*: attire; array; apparel; clothing; vesture; vestment; raiment; costume; habit; accoutrements; robes.—of 'dress *v.*: to rig; trim; prepare; arrange; align; adjust; decorate.

dribble, *v.* *drīb'l* [a freq. from *drip*: Dan. *draabe*, a drop: prov. Dan. *drīble*, to drivel: connected with *drip*, which see] to throw down in drops; to fall in drops; to slaver, as a child or an idiot: in *football*, to propel the ball by successive slight kicks: *drib'bling*, *imp.* *-ing*: *adj.* coming in small portions or drops: *dribbled*, *pp.* *drīb'id*: *drib'bler*, *n.* *drīb*, one who *drīb'bles*, *n.* *-let*, a small quantity; a small piece or part; a small sum.

dried, *drier*—see under *dry*.

drift, *n.* *drīft* [AS. *drifan*, to drive: cf. Icel. *drif*, a tempest: Dut. *drift*, a flock, course, current: Ger. *drift*, a drove], that which is driven by wind or water and collected in heaps; or scope: in *mining*, a passage out between shaft and shaft, called the *driftway*: in *Scot.*, a drove, applied as to sheep: in *geol.*, the till or boulder-clay: in *S. Africa*, a ford: *v.* to be driven into heaps, as snow or sand; to be driven along by a current of water, as, the *ship drifts*: to drive into heaps: *drift'ing*, *imp.*: *drifted*, *pp.*: *drift-bolts*, steel bolts used to drive out other bolts: *drift-sand*, sand blown or driven by the wind: *drift-wind*, a wind that drives all before it: *drift-wood*, wood carried by a current of water: *boreal*, *glacial*, *drift*, names for the drift of the glacial or ice period: *spindrift*, *n.* *spīn'*, in *Scot.*, the snow when drifted from the ground by the wind with a whirling motion.

drill, *n.* *drīl* [Dut. *drillen*, to bore, to brandish, to drill soldiers: O Dut. *drīle*, a hole], a pointed instr. for boring holes; the act of training in military exercises and use of arms: *v.* to pierce or bore with a drill: to train as a soldier by military exercises; to educate by repeated acts: *drill'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the practice or training in military movements and use of arms; the act of practicing in mechanical arts, &c., in order to render efficient and skillful: *drilled*, *pp.* *drīl't*: *drill-bow*, a small bow for rapidly turning a drill: *drill-sergeant*, a non-commissioned officer who trains soldiers: *drill-master*, one who teaches drill by way of gymnastics.

drill, *v.* *drīl* [connec. with *drill* 1: cf. W. *rhillio*, to put in a row—from *rhil*, a row or trench], to let corn dribble along a furrow or channel like a trickling rill of water: *n.* in *agri.*, a row of grain or seed sown or planted in a furrow; the trench or channel so sown: *drill'ing*, *imp.*: *drilled*, *pp.* *drīl't*: *drill-box*, the box containing the seed for sowing: *drill-grubber*, *-harrow*, and *-plough*, instrs. used in drill husbandry.

drink, *n.* *drīnk* [AS. *drincan*, to drink: cf. Goth. *drīkan*; Icel. *drekkja*; Dan. *drikke*], any liquid taken into the mouth and stomach for quenching thirst; a beverage; a draught; a potion: *v.* to swallow a liquid, as water; to suck in; to absorb; to take alcoholic liquors; to be intemperate: *drink'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* pert. to the use of intoxicating liquors: *n.* the act of swallowing or absorbing; the practice of partaking to excess of intoxicating liquors: *drank*, *pt.* *drānk*: *drank*, *pp.* *drānk*: *intoxicated*: *drunken*, *a.* *drīnk'ēn*, intemperate: *drink'er*, *n.* one who drinks: *drink* *in*, to absorb; to receive with avidity, as through hearing or sight: to drink off, to drink the whole at a draught: to drink to, to salute or wish well to any one by drinking liquor: to drink up, to drink the whole: *drink-able*, *a.* *-āb'l*, fit or suitable for drinking: *drink-ableness*, *n.* *-āb'nes*: *drink-less*, *a.* without drink: *drink-offering*, an offering of wine, &c., in the religious services of the Jews.

drip, *v.* *drīp* [Dan. *dryppe*, to drip: cf. Icel. *drīpa*; Dut. *druppen*], to fall in drops; to let fall in drops; to have a liquid falling from it in drops, as a wet garment *drips*: *n.* that which falls in drops; the edge of a roof; an eave: *drip'ping*, *imp.*: *dript* or *dripped*, *pp.* *drīp'p'ing*, *n.* the fat from meat while roasting: *drip'ping-pan*, a pan for receiving the fat from meat roasting: *drip-stone*, a projecting slab or moulding to throw off the rain: *drips*, *n.* plu. steps made in flat roofs or in gutters.

drive, *v.* *drīv* [AS. *drīfan*, to drive, to urge on: cf. Icel. *drēfa*; Goth. *drīfan*; Ger. *treiben*], to impel or urge forward by force; to compel; to guide or regulate, as the horses in a carriage; to pass from one place to another in a vehicle; to distress; to press; to be forced along; to rush or press with violence; to be moved by any force; to tend to; to aim at: *drive* is the reverse of *lead*: *n.* a ride or excursion in a carriage; the road passed over: *driv'ing*, *imp.*: *drove*, *pt.* *drov*: *driven*, *pp.* *drīv'n*: *driver*, *n.* *drīv'er*, one who, or that which; in *golf*, a club used in striking the ball from the tee: *driving-wheel* or *driver*, the wheel in a machine which communicates motion: to drive away, to scatter; to force to a distance: to drive off, to force to remove to a distance; to depart, as in a carriage: to drive out, to expel: to drive a bargain, to haggle about the terms: to drive a trade, to carry on a trade.

drivel, *n.* *drīv'l* [a variant of *drabble*: L.Ger. *drauvin*, to speak in a childish, foolish manner], slaver; saliva or spittle from the mouth: *v.* to let the saliva drop from the mouth; to slaver; to be weak or foolish: *driv'elling*, *imp.* *drīv'el'ing*: *driv'elled*, *pp.* *drīv'id*: *driveller*, *n.* *drīv'ēr*, a fool; a dolt.

driven, *v.* and *driver*, *n.*—see under *drive*.
drizzle, *v.* *drīzl* [AS. *drōsan*, to fall], to rain in small drops or fine rain: *drizzling*, *imp.* *drīv'z'ing*: *drizzled*, *pp.* *drīv'id*: *drizily*, *a.* *drīv'it*, shedding a fine or light rain.

droll, *v.* *drōl* [Sw. *drullen*, to mope], in *OE.*, a sluggard; a dudge: *v.* to work sluggishly; to plod: *droll'ing*, *imp.*: *drolled*, *pp.* *drōl'd*.

droll, *a.* *drōl* [F. *drôle*, a wag: Dut. *drollet*, odd; mid. Dut. *drol*, a juggler] out of the common way; odd; laughable; merry; comical: *n.* a comical fellow; a jester; one who raises mirth or laughter: *v.* to jest; to play the merry-Andrew; to cheat: *droll'ing*, *imp.*: *drolled*, *pp.* *drōl'd*: *drol'ery*, *n.* *drōl'ēry*, sportive tricks; comical gestures or manners: *drol'ingly*, *ad.* *-it*: *drol'ish*, *a.* somewhat droll.—*SYN.* of 'droll *a.*: comic; comical; ludicrous; ridiculous; farcical; diverting; arch; wagish; facetious; queer; amusing.

dromedary, *n.* *drām'ē-dēr'ī* [F. *dromadaire*—from mid. L. *dromadarius*—from Gr. *dromas*, a swift running; the one-humped camel of Arabia, more swift of foot than the same].

drone, *n.* *drōn* [AS. *drin*, the non-working bee—from the buzzing sound it utters: cf. Icel. *drjóni*; MH.Ger. *trono*], the male of the honey-bee which makes no honey; an idler; a sluggard; a dull humming sound; the large pipe of the bagpipe, which sends forth a continuous, deep, unvaried sound: *v.* to emit a dull humming sound; to live idly: *drō'ning*, *imp.*: *droned*, *pp.* *drōn'd*: *drō'nish*, *a.* *-nīsh*, idle; lazy: *drō'nishly*, *ad.* *-it*: *drō'nishness*, *n.*

droop, *v.* *drōp* [Icel. *drupa*, to droop], to hang down; to lean forward or downward; to fall, sink, or decline; to languish from grief or other cause; to faint or grow weak: *droop'ing*, *imp.*: *drooped*, *pp.* *drōpt*: *droop'ingly*, *ad.* *-it*.

drop, *n.* *drōp* [AS. *drōpa*, a drop: cf. Icel. *drōpt*; Dut. *drop*; Sw. *droppa*; Ger. *troffen*], a small portion of a fluid; a very small quantity; a globule of a liquid; anything in the supposed form of a globule of water, as an ornament; part of a gallows on which the criminal stands: *v.* to pour or let fall a liquid in small portions; to let fall anything; to dismiss or lay aside, as to drop a subject; to utter slightly or briefly, as to drop a hint; to sink or lower; to fall; to come to an end; to have done with, as to drop an acquaintance; to visit unexpectedly, as to drop in: *drop'ping*, *imp.*: *n.* a distilling; a falling; that which drops or falls: *drop'p'ing*, *n.* plu. the excrement or dung of animals: *dropped*, *pp.* *drōpt*: *drop'let*, *n.* *-lēt*, a little drop: *drop'p'ingly*, *ad.* *-it*: *drops*, *n.* plu. a medicine, the dose of which is measured by drops; certain flattened circular sweet-

māle, māl, fīr, lāw; mēle, mēl, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōde, nōt, mōve;

drap, *v. drap* [F. *draper*, to make cloth, to cover; *drap*, cloth—from mid. L. *drappum*] to cover with folds of cloth or drapery for use or ornament: **drapping**, *imp.*: **draped**, *pp. draped*: **adj.** having on drapery; clothed: **draper**, *n. draper*, one who sells cloth: **drapery**, *n. -er-y* [F. *draperie*] hangings; curtains; the representation of folds of cloth, clothing, or dresses in paintings or sculptures; cloth goods.

drastic, *a. dras-tik* [Gr. *drastikos*, active, vigorous—from *dráo*, I do, or act: cf. F. *drastique*], powerful; acting rapidly and violently: *n.* a strong purgative medicine: **drastics**, *n. plu. -tiks*, powerful purgatives.

draught or draft, *n. drait* [from *drag* or *draw*, which see: cf. Dut. *dragt*, a load, a burden], that which is dragged or drawn; the act of drawing, or quality of being drawn; force necessary to draw; act of drinking, or the quantity drunk at once; the number of fish caught at one drag of the net; a detachment or number drawn away, as men from an army; the depth to which a ship sinks in water when about a current of air; a delineation or representation of a thing by lines: *in Scip.* a sink; a privy:—*Mat.* xv. 17: *v.* to draw out; to detach from the main body: **draughts**, *n. plu. drafts*, a game played on a checkered board: **draughty**, *a. drait-ful*, exposed to tidal currents of air: **draught-horse**, a horse that draws loads, opposed to a *saddle-horse*: **draught-hooks**, hooks on each side of a cannon-carriage: **draughtsman**, *n. draughts-mán*, one who draws plans or designs.

Dravidian or **Dravide**, *a. drá-ví-d-án, drá-ví-d-ik*, pert. to *Dravida*, an old province of India, or to one of a family of non-Aryan languages in S. India and Ceylon, which include Tamil, Telugu, and other dialects, classified by some authorities as Ural-Altaic: also *Tamilian* or *Tamilite*, *tám-ú-d-án, tód-ú-d-ik*: *n.* one of the pre-Aryan race of the Deccan.

draw, *v. dráto* [AS. *dragian*, to drag or draw: cf. Icel. *draga*; Dut. *trecken*], to cause to move towards by pulling; to haul; to raise, as water from a well; to pull along; to pull out or unsheathe; to attract; to suck or inhale; to take or let out a liquid; to sketch or delineate; to describe; to allure or entice; to write in due form, as a bill of exchange; to have, receive, or take, as money; to protract or lengthen; to pull or exert strength in drawing; to move, advance, or approach; to require a certain depth of water, as a ship; to take the entrails, &c., out of, as a bow: **drawing**, *imp.*: **draw**, *pt. dró*: **drawn**, *pp. drawn*: **adj.** one in which neither side wins, said of a battle or game: **drawable**, *a. dráiv-á-bl*, that may be drawn: **drawback**, *n.* any loss of advantage in enjoyment, &c.; a certain amount of duties or customs on goods paid back: **drawbridge**, *n.* a movable bridge over water: **drawer**, *n. -er*, one who draws a bill of exchange: **draw-ee**, *n. -é*, the person drawn on by a bill of exchange: **drawer**, *n. dró-er*, a sliding box in a table: **drawers**, *n. plu. dró-ers*, light underclothing in the form of breeches or trousers: **chest of drawers**, a case of sliding boxes for containing clothes or household articles: **drawing**, *n.* the representation of a thing on a flat surface: **drawing-master**, one who teaches the art of drawing: **drawing-room** [an abbreviation of *withdrawing-room*], the room in a house set aside for the reception of company; the formal reception of company at the court of a sovereign: **draw-wall**, a deep well from which water is drawn by means of a rope: **draw it mild**, *in slang*, don't exaggerate—said to have originated in the musical expression, 'to play piano or softly': **hanged, drawn, and quartered**, hanged, after which the heart is taken out, the body is dismembered, and the quarters distributed—the punishment for treason, and still the law though fallen into disuse: **to draw back**, to retire; to move back: **to draw in**, to collect; **to draw nigh or near**, to approach; **to draw off**, to retire or retreat; **to take from**; **to draw on**, to bring on; to entice; **to seek or obtain payment by a written order or bill called a draft**; **to draw over**, to cause to come over; to persuade or induce to leave one party or side to join another: **to draw out**, to lengthen or stretch; **to take out of**; **to extract**; **to arrange in battle**; **to draw together**, to collect; **to draw up**, to form in regular order.

drawl, *v. dráit* [from *draw*: cf. Dut. *dralen*, to loiter], to utter words in a disagreeably slow tone:

n. a long monotonous tone in speaking: **drawling**, *imp.*: **drawled**, *pp. drawled*: **draw lily**, *ad. -ly*, **drawn**, *pp. of draw*, which see: **drawn-battle**, a contest or fight in which neither side is the victor.

dray, *n. dráit* [AS. *druga*, a draw-net: cf. Sw. *drag*, a sledge], a strong low cart on wheels; a sled or sledge: **dray-cart**, a brewer's cart: **dray-horse**, a heavy and strong horse: **drayman**, the man who attends on a dray.

dray or drey, *n. dró*, the nest of a squirrel.

dread, *n. dréd* [AS. *drædan*, to fear: cf. Sw. *rädas*; OH. Ger. *trauan*], great fear; apprehension of evil or danger; fear united with awe; the person or thing feared: **adj.** exciting fear; venerable in a very high degree; awful; terrible: *v.* to fear greatly; to be in great fear: **dread ing**, *imp.*: **dread ed**, *pp.*: **dread er**, *n.* one who: **dread ful**, *a. -fúl*, inspiring dread; terrible: **dread fully**, *ad. -ly*: **dread fulness**, *n.*: **dread-lessness**, *a. -less*, fearless; undaunted: **dread lessly**, *ad. -ly*: **dread lessness**, *n.* state of being without fear; intrepidity.—*SYN.* of *dread* *n.*: awe; fear; terror; dismay; apprehension; affright; horror of 'dread-ful'; fearful; frightful; tremendous; horrid; horrible; terrific; formidable; awful; venerable.

dream, *n. drém* [AS. *dríam*, a sweet sound, music: cf. Icel. *draumur*; Dut. *droom*; Ger. *traum*], thoughts or ideas occupying the mind during sleep; a vain fancy: *v.* to have ideas or thoughts in the mind during sleep; to think or imagine; to see in a dream: **dream-ing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who dreams; the mind engaged with thoughts during sleep: **dreamt**, *pt.* and *pp. drémt*: **dream'y**, *a. -y*, indistinct; full of dreams: **dream-less**, *a.* without dreams: **dream'er**, *n.* one who; one lost in wild imaginations; a visionary: **dreamingly**, *ad. -ly*: **dream-lessly**, *ad. -ly*: **dream-land**, unreal events, or an imaginary country as pictured in dreams; region of fancies; fairy-land.

drear, *a. drér*, also **dreary**, *a. drér-á* [AS. *dréorig*, sad; orig., bloody—from *dréor*, gore, blood], dismal; gloomy; distressful: **drearily**, *ad. -ly*: **drear-iness**, *n. -ness*, gloomy solitude: **dreariness**, *n. -ness*, in OE., sorrow; melancholy; dread.

dredge, *n. dréj* [OF. *drège*, a fish-net; Dut. *dregnet*, a drag-net—from *dragen*, to bear, to carry: cf. drag], a net or drag for being dragged along the bottom of water for taking oysters, flat-fish, &c.: *v.* to catch, take, or gather with a dredge; to deepen with a machine, as the bed of a river: **dredging**, *imp.*: **dredged**, *pp. dréjd*: **dredger**, *n. dréj-er*, one who or that which: **dredg ing**, *n.* the operation of deepening the bed of a river, canal, &c.: **dredging-machine**, a machine employed to deepen rivers, docks, &c., by taking up the gravel and mud from the bottom.

dredge, *v. dréj*, also **drudge**, *n. dráj* [OF. *drage*, buckwheat; Prov. *dragea*; It. *tragea*, a sugar-plum; Gr. *tragemata*, dried fruits], to scatter flour, &c., on meat while roasting: *n.* a mixture of oats and barley sown together: **dredging-box**, a box used for scattering flour over meat—generally called a *dredger*.

dree, *v. dré* [AS. *dréogan*, to endure], in *old* and *prov. Eng. and Scot.*, to endure; to suffer: **dreeding**, *imp.*: **dreed**, *pp. dréd*.

dress, *n. plu. drégs* [Icel. *dregg*, sediment], the matter that settles at the bottom of a liquor, the sediment of liquor: *lees*, refuse matter; distillers' refuse used for cattle-feeding: the most vile and despicable part: **dressy**, *a. dréj-ig*, muddy; containing dregs or lees: **dressiness**, *n.* foulness; fullness of dregs: **dressy**, *a.* full of dregs; foul with lees.—*SYN.* of *dregs*: dross; sediment; scum; dirt; mud; trash; feculence; grounds.

dreich, also **dreagh**, *a. dréich* [ME. *dregh*; Icel. *dringa*, long, tedious], in *Scot.*, tedious; wearisome; slow.

drench, *v. drénsh* [AS. *drencan*, to drench: cf. Icel. *dreckia*, to plunge in water; Sw. *dränka*, to drown; Dut. *drencken*, to water beasts] to wet thoroughly; to soak; to saturate; to purge violently: *n.* a dose of liquid medicine for purging a horse; a draught: **drenching**, *imp.*: **drenched**, *pp. drénsh-t*: **drencher**, *n. drénsh-er*, one who or that which.

dress, *n. drés* [OF. *dresser*, to make straight, to trim: mid. L. *directus*; L. *directus*, direct, straight—from *dirigere*, to direct], covering or ornaments for the body; garments; clothes; a lady's gown; *v.* to cover the body with clothing or ornaments; to deck, adorn, or embellish; to cultivate; to prepare food for the table; to put into good order, as a wound; to prepare or fit for use; in *mil.*, to adjust the

the river, towards its mouth, as going with its flow: down-trodden or down-trodden, trampled down; oppressed: downward, a. extending from a higher to a lower state or place; tending towards the earth: downward or down-wards, ad. *vérdz*, in a descending course; from a higher to a lower state or place. *Note*.—Persons in London say, down to Scotland, &c., and those in the provinces, up to London; so in all countries up is towards the capital, and down is from the capital.

downs, n. plu. *dówns* [AS. *dān*, a hill: cf. Gael. and Ir. *dán*, a hill, a fortification; elevations of sand thrown up by the wind; broad ridges of elevated land near the sea, covered with close and fine turf; a flatish-topped hill: the Downs, a well-known roadstead or anchorage-ground for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal.

downy, a.—see under down 1.

dowry, n.—see under downer.

dowse, v. *dóws*—see dowse.

doxie or doxy, n. *dóks-i* [perhaps a corrupt, of *ducky*, a dim. of *duck*, a dear: cf. Ger. *docke*; Sw. *docka*, a doll, in cant and slang, the female companion of a tramp, gipsy, beggar, or thief; in O.E., a lady-love; a mistress; a sweetheart; in *prov. Eng.*, a little girl, in a familiar and endearing sense.

doxie, a. *dóks-i* [Icel. *douk*, inactivity], in Scot., lazy; restive.

doxology, n. *dóks-ol-ó-jí* [Gr. *doxologia*, giving glory—from *dóxa*, praise, glory; *lógos*, a word], a hymn in praise of God; form of giving glory to God, usually applied to the *Gloria Patri*—Glory be to the Father, &c., repeated at the close of a psalm or anthem, &c.: *doxologies*, v. *-jís* to give glory to God; *doxologising*, imp.: *doxologised*, pp. *dox-ol-og-ised*, a. *-ol-og-ised*, pert. to doxology; giving praise to God.

doyen, n. *dúed-yáng* [F., a dean], a senior member of a body or class, a leader.

doyle or doll, a. *dóyll* [perhaps a variant of *duller* or *doll* in Scot., stupid; stupefied; crazed.

doze, v. *dóz* [Icel. *dúsa*, to doze: cf. Dan. *døse*; Sw. *dåla*, *dåsa*], to be half asleep; to be drowsy; to sleep lightly: n. a light sleep: *do'zing*, imp.: *dozed*, pp. *do'zed*: *do'zer*, n. one who dozes; a *do'er*, sleepy; drowsy; *do'siness*, n. *-s-ness*, drowsiness.

dozen, a. *dó-sén* [OF. *dozaine*—from F. *douze*, twelve: OF. *dose*, twelve—from mid. L. *dozēna*, a dozen—from L. *duodecim*, twelve], twelve in number of the same kind: n. twelve of things of a like kind.

drab, a. *dráb* [F. *drap*; mid. L. *drappus*, cloth], of a pale-brownish colour: n. a kind of thick woollen cloth of a colour approaching the dry mud of a road: *drab-coloured*, having the colour of drab.

drab, n. *dráb* [Gael. and Ir. *drab*, a slut], an untidy, dirty woman; a prostitute: *drab'ber*, n. one who associates with drabs: *drab'bish*, a. having the character of a drab: *drabble*, v. *dráb-i*, to cover with filth.

Dracæna, n. *drá-sé-ná* [Gr. *drakaina*, a she-dragon], a genus of very fine ornamental-foliated trees, Ord. *Liliacæ*, whose insipid juice is said to become a powder like dragon's blood.

drachm, n. *drám*—see drachm.

Draconian, a. *drá-kónt-án* [Draco, an Athenian lawgiver who decreed death for every crime, great or small], pert. to Draco or his laws, which are said from their severity to have been written in blood; mercilessly severe.

draff, n. *dráf* [Dut. *draf*, swill; Icel. *draf*, dregs, husks—see *drab* 2], the refuse malt after the liquor has been drawn off, used for the feeding of cows and swine; dregs; sweepings: *draff'y*, a. *-y*, also *draff-ish*, a. *-ish*, worthless; dreggy.

draft, n. *dráf*, a corruption of draught, which see. *drafts*, n.—see draught.

draughtman, n.—same as draughtman, which see.

drag, v. *drág* [AS. *dragan*, to carry: cf. Icel. *draga*; Dut. *dragen*; Ger. *tragen*], to draw along heavily or slowly; to pull by main force; to pull forcibly or roughly; to draw a body along at the bottom, as of a river or other water; to hang so low as to trail on the ground: n. something drawn along the ground to impede or catch; an apparatus for searching among water for drowned persons, &c.: an instrument for retarding the motion of carriage-wheels when going downhill; anything that retards or binds; an obstacle to progress; a kind of cart drawn by the hand; a kind of carriage: *drag'ging*,

imp.: *dragged*, pp. *drágd*: to drag an anchor, to trail it along the bottom when the anchor will not hold the ship: *drag-net*, a net to be drawn along the bottom of a river or pond.—SVN. of 'drag v.': to pull; draw; haul; tug; pluck; harrow.

draggie, v. *drágl* [a freq. of *drag*—which see], to wet and dirty by drawing along wet muddy ground, or wet grass: *dragg'ing*, imp.: *dragg'ed*, pp. *drágl'd*: adj. dirtied by being drawn over mud: *draggie-tailed*, slatternly, as one who drags the skirt of her gown through the mire; untidy.

dragoman, n. *drág-mán*, *drág-máns*, n. plu. [F. and Sp. *dragoman*; mediæval Gr. *dragomanos*; Ar. *tarjuman*; Chald. *tarpen*, to explain; *tarpen*, explanation, interpretation], an interpreter or courier to foreigners—a word much used in the East.

dragon, n. *drág-ón* [F. *dragon*; L. *dracōnem*—from Gr. *drakōn*—from *drakōn*, to see, to flash— from its supposed sharpness of sight], a fabulous winged creature vomiting fire; a genus of reptiles of the E. I.; a constellation; in Scot., a paper kite; a serpent; in *Script.*, the Devil: *drag'ónish*, a. *-n-ly*, or dragon-like, in the form of a dragon; like a dragon: *dragon's-blood*, a red colouring matter obtained from the *Dracæna draco*, and other species, Ord. *Liliacæ*: *drag'onet*, n. *-ó-nét*, a little dragon; a small kind of sea-fish: *dragon's-skin*, a familiar name among miners and quarrymen for certain fossil stems whose leaf-scars somewhat resemble the scales of reptiles: *dragon-fly*, a large native insect of the Ord. *Neuroptera*: *dragon's-teeth*, matters which cause, or may cause, civil strife—in allusion to the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, which produced men who killed each other, only five men remaining.

dragon, n. *drá-gón* [F. and Sp. *dragon*, a dragon, a horse soldier—from L. *dracōnem*, a dragon—see dragon], a horse soldier, originally trained to act on foot also; a cavalry soldier; v. to force; to harass; to persecute; to use violent measures to obtain an object: *dragon'ing*, imp.: *dragon'ed*, pp. *-gón'd*: *dragonade*, n. *drág-ó-nád*, also *dragonnade*, n. *drág-ón-nád*, the giving up a place to the violence of soldiers; particularly applied to the severe persecutions, chiefly by means of dragons, instituted under Louis XIV. and his successor against the French Protestants.

drain, v. *drán* [AS. *drēnigean*, to strain], to make dry by drawing off the water gradually; to flow off gradually; to free from water gradually; to empty; to exhaust; to be freed from moisture: n. a channel, trench, or ditch for conveying water; a sink or small sewer; a gutter: *drains*, n. plu. *dráns*, any waste matter or dregs: *drain'ing*, imp.: *drained*, pp. *dránd*: *drain'er*, n. he who, or that which: *drain-able*, a. *-á-ble*, capable of being cleared of water or surplus moisture: *drain'age*, n. *-áj*, the act of draining; that which flows out of a drain; the mode of carrying off the surface-water of a country, as by rivers, &c.: *draining-tiles*, tiles used in the draining of fields.

drake, n. *drák* [a corrupt, of AS. *cnead-drake*, a male wild duck—from *cnead*, a wild duck, the male of the duck kind; name of a fly].

dracm or drachm, n. *drám* [OF. *drame*, the eighth part of an ounce: L. *drachma*; Gr. *drachmē*, a handful, a drachma—used both as a weight and a coin], a small quantity, particularly of a liquid or liquid mixture; one eighth part of an ounce apothecaries' weight; one sixteenth of an ounce avoirdupois; a small glass of spirits to be drunk at once.

drama, n. *drám-d* [L. and Gr. *drama*, an act or deed, a play, a drama—from Gr. *dráo*, I do, I perform: F. *drame*], a composition or species of poem in which the action or narrative is represented—not related, and fitted for representation on the stage; a play: *dramatic*, a. *drá-má-tik*, also *dramat'ical*, a. *-i-kál*, relating to the drama: *dramat'ically*, ad. *-i*: *dramatic corps*, *kór*, the whole body of actors attached to a theatre: *dramatis personæ*, *drám-d-í-tis pēr-sóné* [L. *personæ*, persons or characters; *dramatis*, of the drama], the actors in a drama or play represented on the stage: *dramat'ist*, n. *-íst*, a writer of plays: *dramat'ising*, v. *-ís*, to adapt to, or fit for, the stage: *dramat'ising*, imp.: *dramat'ised*, pp. *drám-á-tá-ry*, n. *-tér-ít* [Gr. *ergon*, work], the science and art of dramatic compositions and representations.

drank, v.—see drink.

máile, máil, fár, láio; méile, méil, hér; píne, pín, nóte, nóit, móbe;

running; a trick: *ad. twice over: doub'ting, imp.*: a fold; an artifice; a shift; act of sailing round a cape; the winding and turning of an animal hunted: *doubled, pp. dōb'ld*: *doubleness, n. dōb'lt-nēs*, state of being double: *doubtly, ad. -ly*: *doublet, n. dōb'let* [*F. doublet*]; *top*: a pair; a man's inner garment; a waistcoat; originally a garment in folds or doubles for defence; a fraudulent imitation of a precious stone: *double-barrelled*, having two barrels—applied to a gun: *double-bass*, the lowest-toned musical instr. of the violin class: *double-charged*, loaded with a double quantity of gunpowder: *double-dealing*, the profession of one thing, and the practice of another; duplicity; deceit; dissimulation; fraud: *double-dyed, -died*, criminal in the highest degree; steeped in crime, as a double-dyed villain: *double-edged*, that cuts either way, as a sword with two edges—that is, one having no back: *double-entry*, in book-keeping, an entry on both Dr. and Cr. side for each transaction: *double-faced*, showing two faces; deceitful: *double-hearted*, deceitful; treacherous: *double-minded*, unstable; unsettled; wavering: *double-tongued*, one who is self-contradictory in his speech at different times; deceitful: *to double a cape*, to sail round it: *double or quits*, in betting or gambling, when a winner lays down his stake, the loser promising to pay twice his stake if he loses again; if the loser wins the second throw he pays nothing—thus neither player loses or wins anything. *Ad.*—*double* is very much used as the first part of a compound word, and denotes two ways; twice the number or quantity.

doubloon, n. dōb'lōn [*F. doubloon*—from Sp. *doblon*—see *double*], a Sp. or Port. gold coin, the double of the pistole.

doubt, n. dōbt [*F. douter*; L. *dubitare*, to waver, to fear—from L. *dubius*, doubtful; *dub*, two] uncertainty of mind; suspense; suspicion; fear; apprehension: *v. to hesitate*; to waver in opinion; to suspect; to fear; to hesitate to believe; to be in a state of uncertainty of mind: *doubting, imp.*: *n. scruple*; perplexity: *doubted, pp.*: *doubt'er, n.* one who: *doubt'ful, a. -ful*, uncertain; obscure; not clear or obvious; undetermined; suspicious: *doubt'fully, ad. -ly*: *doubt'fulness, n.* in a state of suspense or uncertainty: *doubt'ingly, ad. -ly*: *adj. free from fear*: *doubt'lessly, ad. -ly*, unquestionably.—*SYN.* of 'doubt' *v.*: to scruple; waver; fluctuate; demur; question; suspect; dissent; apprehend—of 'doubt'ful': dubious; wavering; hesitating; undetermined; equivocal; ambiguous; questionable; hazardous; distrustful; problematical; precarious.

douce, a. dōs [*OF*: *F. doux*, sweet, soft—from L. *dulcis*, sweet], in *OE.*, *Scot.*, and *prov. Eng.*, sedate; sober; prudent; not light and frivolous.

douceur, n. dōs'chūr [*F. douceur*, sweetness—from M. L. *dulcedo*, sweetness: *F. doux*, sweet—from L. *dulcis*, sweet], a gift for service done or to be done; a bribe; a honorarium.

douche, n. dōsh [*F. douche*; *it. doccia*, a mill-dam; *dorciare*, to pour], a bath given by a jet or stream of water directed with considerable force upon some part of the body.

dough, n. dō [*AS. dāg*: cf. *Ice. dēig*: *Goth. dāigs*, dough; *dēigins*, to knead], a soft mass composed of flour and yeast kneaded; bread before being baked in an oven: *doughy, a. dōi*, soft like dough: *dough-faced*, weakly and sickly looking; cowardly: *dough-nut*, a small cake boiled in lard: my cake is dough, my undertaking has proved unsuccessful.

doughty, a. dōi'ti [*AS. dyhtig*, valiant—from *dypan*, to avail], brave; valiant; noble; often used wateringly: *doughtiness, n. -nēs*, valour; bravery: *doughtily, ad. -ly*.

dough-palm, n. dōm-pām, a palm-tree, *Hyphaene thecacea*, the fruit of which is a food in Upper Egypt, Abyssinia, and neighbouring districts.

dour or dours, a. dōr [*OF. dur*: L. *durus*, hard], in *OE.*, sour-looking; sullen; in *Scot.*, hard and impenetrable in body or mind; sullen; bold; stern.

douse or dows, v. dōs [a probable corruption of *douche*, which see: cf. *Sw. dunnas*, to plump down], to thrust into water: to lower or slacken suddenly; to drench, to extinguish, as a light: *dousing, imp.*: *doused, pp. dōicēd*.

doat, v. dōit [*contr. of do out*], in *OE.*, to put out; to extinguish.

dove, n. dōv [*ME. doue*: *O.Sax. duva*: *Goth. dūbo*—*lit.*, a 'diver'], a pigeon; a word of endearment: *dovecot*, a small house for pigeons: *dovetail, n. -tail*, a method of fastening the ends of pieces of wood together, by slipping the one, cut in the form of a dove's tail, into the correspondent notches of another; a strong way of joining: *v. to joint or unite strongly*: *dovetailing, imp.*: *dovetailed, pp. -tald*: *dove'tail, n.* a little dove.

dover, v. dōv'er [*Ice. dur*, a light sleep; *dura*, to sleep at intervals], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, to sleep at intervals; to be in a daze; to slumber lightly: *n. a light slumber*: *dov'ering, imp.*: *dov'ered, pp. -vērēd*.

dowager, n. dōw'ā-jēr [*F. douairière*, a dowager—from M. L. *dotarium*], a title given to the widow of a prince or person of rank when he who succeeded her deceased husband in his titles and estates is married, there being thus two ladies with the same title; a widow of rank, with property or real estate enjoyed by her during her lifetime: *queen-dowager, n.* widow of a king: *dowagerism, n. -ism*, state, rank, or condition of a dowager.

dowdy, n. dōw'di [*Eng. dial.*: *Scot. dawdie*: *ME. dōwde*, a dowdy], a woman awkward and unlidy in dress: *adj.* awkward and slovenly in dress; ill dressed, applied only to a woman: *dow'dyish, a. -ish*, like a dowdy.

dowel, n. dōw'el [*F. douille* and *douille*, a socket: L. *ductus*, a canal], a projection in a stone to fit into a socket, by which it may be fastened into the adjoining one; a peg of wood or iron used in the edge of a board for fastening it to another, generally edge to edge: *v. to fit with dowels*: *dow'elling, imp.*: *n.* a method of uniting two boards or pieces of wood together at their edges by pins or plugs of wood or iron: *dow'elled, pp. -dēd*: *dow'el-pin*, a pin inserted into a piece of wood in order to unite it to another, generally edge to edge.

dower, n. dōw'er, or *dowry, n. dōw'ri* [*OF. doaire*; *F. douaire*, a dowry—from M. L. *dotarium*—from L. *dotare*, to endow], the property which a woman brings to her husband on marriage: *dow'ered, a. -ērd*, having a dowry: *dowerless, a.* without a dowry.

dowie, a. dōw'ē [*Gael. dubhach*, sorrowful, sad—from *dubh*, black, dark], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, dark; dull; spiritless; melancholy; worn out with grief: *dow'ē, a. dōw'ē* [*cf. Ger. dumpf*, hollow, dull], dreary; forlorn: *dow'ē and dow'ie*, dreary and spiritless.

dowias, n. dōw'ias [perhaps from *Poulens*, in France, where manufactured], a kind of coarse linen cloth.

dowie, n. dōw'el [*F. douillet*, soft, downy—dim. of *OF. douille*, soft, tender], in *OE.*, a leaf; a feather; a portion of down of birds; young hair of the beard: *adj.* leafy; feathery; downy.

down, n. dōwn [*Ice. dunn*: cf. *Ger. dunne*; *Dan. dunn*, the lightest and softest kind of feather], the fine soft feathers of fowls; any fine hairy substance light enough to float in the air: *down'y, a. -y*, soft, like down.

down, ad. or prep. dōwn [*AS. of dāne*, from the hill, as in *OF. à mont*, to the hill, & *ad.* to the valley, expressing 'upwards and downwards'—see *downal*], from a higher to a lower place; in a descending direction; on the ground; extending or prostrate on any surface; toward the mouth of a river; below the horizon, as the sun; into a due constance, as, to boil down; into bad odour or disgrace, as, to cry down: *downcast, a. -kast*, dejected; directed to the ground, as the eyes or face; applied to that part of the shaft or perpendicular excavation of a mine which conveys the ventilating air downwards into it, the *upcast* being the shaft carrying the foul air up from the mine: *up and down*, here and there: *down-come, n.* a sudden fall of anything: *downfall, n. -fāl*, ruin; destruction; ruin by violence or decay; sudden fall or depression: *downfallen, a. -fālēn*, ruined; fallen: *downhearted, cast down*; dejected in spirits: *downhill, n.* descent; slope: *adj.* sloping: *down-lying, n.* time of rest or repose: *adj.* familiarly, about to be in child-birth: *downright, a. plain*; open; undisguised; blunt: *ad.* in *OE.*, straight or right down: *downrightly, ad. -ly*: *down-rightness, n.*: *down-sitting, rest*; act of sitting down: *down-train, a.* train on its way from London to any provincial terminus—see under *train*: *down*

a benefactor. — SYN. of 'donation': benefaction; grant; gift; present.

Donatist, *n. dō-nā-tist* [from *Donatus*, their leader], one of an African sect of purists in the beginning of the fourth century who claimed to be the only true Church: **Donatism**, *n. -tism*, the principles of the sect.

dona, *dās* [pp. of *do*, which see], performed; finished; agreed: **dona brown**—see under *brown*.

dones—see under *donation*.

donjon, *n. dōn-jōn* [F. a turret, a tower—from *mid. l. dominiacum*, a tower which dominates—from *l. dominiacum*, a lordship—see *dungeon*], the principal tower or keep of an anc. castle, forming the central and strongest portion of the building, beneath which were the prison vaults, hence called *dungeons*.

donkey, *n. dōn-ki* [a dim. from *dūn*, the termination being double, *k* for *kis*, and *cy*] an ass; a stupid person: **donkey-engine**, in a *steam-ship*, a small engine used for pumping water into the boilers, raising weights, &c.

donna—see under *dōn*, *n.*

donor—see under *donation*.

dooodle, *n. dō-dī* [Scot. *daudle*, to be indolent or slovenly], a trifter; a simpleton.

dooles, *n. or dooly*, *n. dō-lit* [Sana. *dola*, a swing litter] in the E. I., a litter suspended from men's shoulders for carrying persons; a palanquin.

doom, *v. dōm* [AS. *dōm*, judgment; *dēman*, to judge; cf. *Ice. dōmr*: Goth. *dōms*; Gr. *themis*, law], to sentence; to condemn; to destine: *n.* judgment; fate; destiny; ruin; destruction: **dooming**, *imp.* **doomed**, *pp. dōmd*: **dooms-day**, *n. dōms-dā*, the day of judgment; the last great day: **doomful**, *a. fūl*, full of destruction: **doomster**, *n. -ster*, in Scot., the hangman; one who pronounces the doom or sentence, also *doomster*: **dōm-tēr**—SYN. of 'doom': *n.* sentence; condemnation; destiny; decree; fate; lot; penalty; retribution; judgment.

Doomsday-book for *Doomsday*, which see.

door, *n. dōr* [AS. *dur*; cf. Goth. *daur*; Gr. *thura*; Sana. *deur*, a door], an opening into a house or other building, or into a room or closet of a house; the movable frame of wood which closes an entrance: **door-keeper**, one who guards an entrance; a porter; a janitor: **door-plate**, a plate of zinc or brass on the outside of a door with the name of the occupant engraved upon it: **doorway**, *n.* the entrance into any building; means of approach: **within doors**, in the house: **without doors**, out of the house: **to lie at the door**, to be imputable or chargeable to one: **next door**, to, bordering on; near to: **next door to a fool**, very nearly a fool: **with closed doors**, in private.

doquet, *n. dōk-ēt* [see *docket*], a warrant; a paper granting licence.

door or dorr, *n. dōr* [AS. *dorr*, a bumble-bee; cf. Gael. *dúrdán*, humming noise; *Ir. dordán*, to hum like a bee], a drone bee; a beetle or cockchafer—so called from the humming sound made by animals of this class in flying.

dorée, *n. dō-ré* or *dō-rd* [F. *dorée*—from *dorer*, to cover with gold], a sea-fish of a golden-yellow colour, popularly called in Eng. *John dore* or *dory*, being a corruption of the French *jaune dorée*, golden yellow. *Note*.—Latham suggests *janitor*, the gate-keeper, a name given to it by the fishermen of the Adriatic, in allusion to St Peter possessing the keys of heaven, the fish being called St Peter's fish. In Skeat's opinion, *John* is not from F. *jaune*, but is a mere sailor's expletive, and a familiar application of the personal name *John*, as is so often the case with *Jack*.

Dorian, *n. dō-rī-ān*, pert. to *Doris*, in Greece: **Dorie**, *a. dō-rī-ke*, pert. to the Dorians, or to Doris, in Greece; *n.* a dialect of the anc. Greek language; any rough broad dialect; the simplest and oldest order of Greek architecture: **Doricism**, *n. -ism*, *a. phrase* of the Doric dialect.

dormant, *a. dōr-mānt* [F. *dormant*: *L. dormiens* or *dormientum*, sleeping; *dormire*, to sleep], sleeping; inactive; sluggish; at rest; quiescent; suspended; not exercised, as a dormant peccage: **dormancy**, *n. -mān-si*, quiescence; sleep; abeyance: **dormer**, or **dormer-window**, *dōr-mēr* [F. *dormeur*, a sleeper], an upright window placed on a sloping roof giving light to the chambers next the roof, usually allotted for sleeping apartments; an attic window: **dor-**

mitory, *n. mī-tēr-ī* [L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-chamber], a sleeping-room; a series of sleeping-places in a building.

dormouse, *n. dōr-mōice*, *dōr-mice*, *n. plu. -wits* [probably OF. *dormouse*, a sleeper: *L. dormio*, I sleep, and *mouse*—see *dormant*], a rodent allied to the squirrel that remains torpid during winter.

dorn, *n. dōrn* [Ger. *dorn*; Dut. *doorn*, a thorn], the fish thornback.

dorsal, *a. dōr-sal* [F. *dorsal*—from *L. dorsalis*—from *L. dorsum*, pert. to the back, as the *dorsal fin* of a fish: *dorsiferous*, *a. -sif-ēr-ūs* [*L. fero*, I bear], in bot., applied to ferns bearing fructification on the backs of their fronds: *dorsifid*, *a. -fīd* [*dorsum*, and *fied*] applied to anthers fixed to the filament by their backs, as in the tulip.

dorsibranchiate, *a. dōr-sī-brānch-ī-āt* [*L. dorsum*, the back; *branchia*, gills], in zool., having external gills attached to the back: this word is of mongrel composition, and *notobranchiate* is the more correct term.

dorsum, *n. dōr-sūm* [L.], in scientific language, the back; the ridge of a hill.

dory—see *doree*.

dose, *n. dōs* [F. *dose*—from Gr. *doxis*, that which is given—from *didōmi*, I give], the portion or quantity of medicine prescribed to be taken at one time: a portion; anything nauseous; what one is obliged to take: *v.* to give in portions or quantities, as medicine: to give anything nauseous, or to oblige to take: **dō'sing**, *imp.* **dosed**, *pp. dōsd*.

doss—see under *dossil*.

dossier, *n. dōs-ēr* [F. *dossier*, back of a seat—from F. *dos*; *L. dorsum*, the back], a pannier or basket to be carried on the shoulder: **adj.** denoting the hangings placed at the back of the altar; denoting hangings in a dining-hall behind the seats of the guests: **dorsale**, *n. dōr-sal*, *dōr-sal*, or *dōr-ser*, *n. dōs-ēr*, a rich tapestry hanging at the back of an altar; a hanging in a dining-hall; an ornamental cover for a chair—also *dōs-sal*, *n.*, and *dōs-sal*, *n.*

dossil, *n. dōs-sīl* [OF. *dossil*: *L. docilis*, a spigot: *L. dāco*, I lead], a small portion of lint made round, or in the form of a date, to be laid on a sore: **doss**, *n. dōs*, a cushion stuffed with straw to kneel upon: a hassock.

dost, *v. dōst*, 2nd pers. sing. of the verb *do*, which see.

dot, *n. dōt* [AS. *dott*, the head of a boll: cf. Dut. *dodde*, a small lump], a small point or spot made with a pen, &c.; any small point or mark: *v.* to mark with small points: **dō'ting**, *imp.* **dō'ted**, *pp.*

dot, *n. dōt* [F. *dot*, a dowry—from *L. dōtem*], in familiar language, a dowry; a dotation—see *dotation*.

dotation, *n. dō-tā-shūn* [F. *dotation*, an endowment—from *L. dōtātionem*—from *L. dōtāsus*, endowment, portioned—from *dōs*, a dowry, a gift], endowment; establishment of funds for support, as of a hospital; a dowry or portion: **dō'tal**, *a. -tāl*, pert. to.

dote, *v. dōt* [O. Dut. *dōten*, to be foolish, to rave], to regard with excessive and foolish fondness: to show foolishness in the weakness of age: **dō'ting**, *imp.* **dō'ted**, *pp.* **adj.** in O.E., stupid—see *dotted*: **dō'ter**, *n.* one who: **dō'tingly**, *adj.* **dō'tage**, *n. dō'tāf*, the childishness of age; feebleness of mind in old age: **dō'tard**, *n. -tērd*, a man in the childishness of age: **dō'tardly**, *adj.* **dō'tard**, *n. dō'tērd*, a standing tree in a state of decay: **dō'terel**, *n. dō'tēr-ēl*, also **dō'trel**, *n.* a kind of sandpiper proverbial for stupidity.

doth, *v. dōth*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. of *do* I, which see.

douanier, *n. dō-ān-t-ā'* [F. *douanier*], a French custom-house officer.

Douay and Douai Bible, *n. dō-ā* or *dō-ā* [from a town in France], a translation of the Bible into English made for the use of the adherents of the R. Cath. Ch.; the New Testament was published in 1582 at Rheims; the Old Testament at Douay in 1609-10.

double, *a. dō-būl* [F. *double*, double—from *L. dūp-lus*, twice as much, double—from *dūo*, two; *plo*, I fill, twice as much; twofold; being in pairs: *deceitful*; acting two parts—that is, two lines of conduct, open and secret: *v.* to fold; to increase by adding an equal sum or quantity: *n.* twice as much; a fold; the same quantity or length repeated; a turn in

mate, *māt*, *fār*, *lāb*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pine*, *pīn*; *note*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

dodesarchy, *n.* *dō-dēk-ār'kī* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve; *archē*, rule, government] a government by twelve.

dodecastyle, *n.* *dō-dēk-ā-stīl* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve; *stulos*, a column] in arch., a portico having twelve columns in front.

dodecatemory, *n.* *dō-dēk-ā-tēm-ē-rī* [Gr. *dōdekatus*, twelfth; *morion*, a part] in *astrology*, a term applied to the twelve houses or parts of the zodiac of the primum mobile, *prīmūm mō-bī-lē*, to distinguish them from the twelve signs.

dog, *n.* *dō* [etym. unknown: cf. Scot. *dog*, to jog; Eng. dial. *dog*, to shake; on suggestion connects it with *duck*, to bend down the head; a low trick; a shifty contrivance; a quibble; a ruse; an evasion: *v.* to follow in the track of any one in his ins and outs; to shift place by a sudden start; to deceive one by change of motion; to be evasive; to quibble: *dogging*, *imp.* *dōgd*; *dogged*, *pp.* *dōgd*; *dogger*, *n.* one who dodges or evades; a young thief.

dodo, *n.* *dō-dō* [Port. *doudo*, silly, foolish] a large and clumsy extinct bird allied to the pigeons. *Note.*—At the discovery of the island of Mauritius, in 1598, the *dodo* was very abundant there.

doe, *n.* *dō* [AS. *doel*; Dan. *daa*; L. *dama*, fallow deer] a female of the fallow deer, also of the rabbit—the male is called a *buck*: *doekin*, leather prepared from the skin of a doe; a stout tweeled woollen cloth.

doer, *n.* *dō-ēr*, one who performs, obeys, or practices: *does*, *v.* *dāz*—see under *dō*.

doff, *v.* *dōf* [contr. of *dō off*—opposite of *don*, *do on*] to divest; to strip; to put off; to take off, as the hat: *dogging*, *imp.* *dōgd*; *dogged*, *pp.* *dōgd*; *dogger*, *n.* a revolving cylinder in a carling-machine, which doffs, or strips off, the cotton from the caria.

dog, *n.* *dōg* [AS. *dogga*; cf. Dut. *dog*; Sw. *dogga*] a well-known domestic animal; the male of certain animals, as the fox; applied to a man, in reproach; an iron bar with a sharp tang, used to fasten a log of timber; an andiron—which see; a name applied to various tools, pieces of machinery, &c., having a curve like the neck of a dog: *v.* to follow insidiously; to follow on the track vindictively; to hunt or follow closely for a particular purpose: *dogging*, *imp.* *dōgd*; *dogged*, *pp.* *dōgd*; *dogish*, *a.* *-ish*, churlish; like a dog; brutal: *dogishness*, *n.* *dogged*, *a.* *dogged*, sour; surly; sullen; sullenly obstinate: *doggedly*, *ad.* *-ly*; *doggedness*, *n.* *-ness*, sullen determination: to throw to the dogs, to throw away as useless: to go to the dogs, to go to ruin: *dogbones*, *n.* *plu.* *-bānz*, various species of poisonous plants, Ord. *Apocynaceæ*—so named as supposed fatal to dogs: *dogberry*, the berry of the dogwood; the cornel; the *Cornus sanguinea*, &c., Ord. *Cornaceæ*: *dog-cart*, a light open carriage having a box at the back for dogs, but extensively used for other purposes: *dog-better*, the dog-rose; the *Rosa canina*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*: *dog-days*, the part of the summer from about the beginning of July to the middle of August—originally applied to the time during which Sirius or the Dog-star was above the horizon with the sun: *dog-fish*, a small species of shark: *dog-grass*, a wild plant, about two feet high, with straight stem, creeping root, and leaves soft and green; also called couch-grass, quitch-grass, knob-grass, or dog-wheat; *Trifolium repens*, Ord. *Graminææ*: *dog's-tail grass*, various species of *Cynodactylus*, a very common grass in fields, Ord. *Graminææ*—so named from its resemblance to a dog's tail: *dog-Latin*, a corrupt or barbarous Latin: *dog-rose*, a species of wild rose, the fruit having the name of dog-hip, *Rosa canina*—same as dog-brier: *dog-shores*, the short pieces of timber by which a ship on the building-slip is supported—see *shore* 2: *dog's-ear*, the corner of the leaf in a book turned down: *dog's-eared*, folded down, as the corners of the leaves of a book: *Dog-star*, the bright star called Sirius, whose rising and setting at the same time as the sun gave name to the dog-days: *dog-watch*, among sailors, a watch of two hours; the two watches between 4 and 8 P.M.: *dog-hole*, a place fit only for dogs: *dog's-meat*, refuse food; offal: *dog-teeth*, the canines or sharp-pointed human teeth growing between the fore teeth or incisors and the grinders: *dogwood*, a name applied to various plants—in Eng. and N. Amer. to the shrubby species of it—see *dogberry*: a barking dog will not bite, wild dogs do not bark, and the barking of domestic dogs indicates more noise than danger: *dog in the manger*, an ill-natured, churlish person.

who will not allow the use of a thing to another which is useless to himself.

dogaresma, *n.* *dō-gd-rēs-sā* [It.] the title of the wife of a doge.

dog-cheap [Sw. dial. *dog*, very] very cheap.

dog, *n.* *dōg* [It. *dog*, a dog; a certain general—from mid. L. *duca*—from L. *duces*, a leader], a name given to the chief magistrates of the anc. republics of Venice and Genoa.

dogged, *doggedness*—see under *dog*.

dogger, *n.* *dōg-ēr* [Dut. *dogger*, a vessel—the Dut. *dogger* originally signifying a cod-fish; a Dutch flag-vessel, usually one engaged in the herring-fishery.

doggerel, *n.* *dōg-ēr-ēl*, also *doggerl*, *n.* *dōg-ēr-ēl* [etym. unknown: perhaps connected with *dog*] a sort of loose or irregular kind of poetry, unpleasant to the ear: *adj.* a name applied to rude burlesque poetry, as *doggerel* verse or rhyme.

dogma, *n.* *dōg-mā*, *dog'mas*, *n.* *plu.* *-māz*, or *dog'mata*, *n.* *plu.* *-mā-tā* [Gr. *dogma*, a received opinion—from Gr. *dokein*, I judge, I think] a settled opinion; a doctrine; the ecclesiastical formula in which a truth or doctrine of revealed religion is expressed; a tenet or point of faith in religion or philosophy: *dogmat'ic*, *a.* *-mat'ic*, also *dogmat'ical*, *a.* *-t'ical*, positive; disposed to insist imperiously or with high authority; overbearing; arrogant: *dogmat'ically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *dogmat'icalness*, *n.* *dogmat'ic*, *n.* one of an anc. sect of philosophers: *dogmatic*, *n.* *plu.*, or *dogmatic theology*, doctrinal theology, or the systematic arrangement and treatment of the doctrines of the Christian religion: *dog'matic*, *v.* *-mā-t'ic* [F. *dogmatique*] to assert positively without proving; to teach with bold confidence; to advance opinions or teaching with arrogance: *dog'mat'ing*, *imp.* *dog'matised*, *pp.* *-tized*: *dog'mat'ist*, *n.* *-t'ist*, one who: *dog'matist*, *n.* a positive or confident assertor; one who boldly and arrogantly advances statements and principles without proof: *dog'matism*, *n.* *-t'ism*, arrogance in stating opinions or principles; positive assertion.—*SYN.* of 'dogma': tenet; opinion; proposition; principle.

dolly, *n.* *dōl'ēl* [probably a modification of Dut. *dwele* and *dweal*, a towel: another derivation is from Mr. Doyley, a warehousman in the reign of Queen Anne] a small napkin, plain or coloured.

doings, *n.* *plu.* *dō-ingz* [see *dō*] actions good or bad; behaviour; conduct; feats.

doit, *n.* *dōit* [Dut. *duif*] a Dutch or French coin, value half a farthing; an anc. Scotch coin, value 1-12th of a penny sterling—hence the phrase, 'I care not a *doit*,' changed into, 'I care not a farthing'; a trifle.

doited, *a.* *dōit'ed*, or *doitit*, *a.* *dōit'it* [Scot.: see *doed* under *dote*], in Scot., stupid; confused; in OE, supernunuated.

dolabriform, *a.* *dō-lā-brī-fōrm* [L. *dolabrum*, an axe; *forma*, shape], in bot., shaped like an axe.

dolce, *ad.* *dōl'chē* [It.] in music, softly and sweetly. **doldrums**, *n.* *plu.* *dōl'drāms* [perhaps from *dole* 2: cf. AS. *dol*, foolish; Gael. *doltrum*, grief], a sailor's term for the tropical zones of calms and variable winds: to be in the doldrums, to be in low spirits, dejected, or melancholy.

dole, *n.* *dōl* [from *deal*, which see] that which is dealt or distributed; a part, share, or portion of anything; money or provisions given in charity: *v.* to distribute grudgingly and in small portions: *dōll'ing*, *imp.* *doled*, *pp.* *dōld*.

dole, *n.* *dōl* [L. *dolor*, grief; *doleo*, I grieve—see *doleful*] in OE, grief; lamentation: *doles*, *n.* *plu.* *dōlz*, in OE, fatal blows.

dole, *n.* *dōl* [Eng. dial. L. Ger. *dole*] a slip of pasture left between ploughed lands; a boundary mark.

doleful, *a.* *dōl'fūl* [L. *dolere*, to grieve] sorrowful; expressing grief; sad; dismal; melancholy; querulous: *dole'fully*, *ad.* *-ly*; *dole'fulness*, *n.* the state or condition of being doleful: *dole'some*, *a.* *-sōm*, melancholy; gloomy; dismal: *dole'someness*, *n.* condition of being doleful; gloom.—*SYN.* of 'doleful': rueful; piteous; woeful; gloomy.

dolerite, *n.* *dōl-ēr-ī* [Gr. *doleros*, deceptive], a variety of greenstone, composed of felspar and augite, so called from the difficulty of distinguishing it from certain other trap rocks.

dolichocephalic, *a.* *dōl'ī-kō-sē-fīl'ik*, also *dol'ichoceph'alous*, *a.* *-sē-fī-l'ūs* [Gr. *dolichos*, long; *kephalē*,

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *yine*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

divar'leat'ing, imp.: adj. in bot., coming off from the stem at a very wide or obtuse angle; straggling: **divar'leat'ed**, pp.: **divar'leat'ion**, n. *di-vár-lé-á-shún*, a forking; a separation into two branches.

diva, v. *div* [AS. *dáfan*, to plunge in water: cf. Dut. *duipen*, to duck the head: Ice. *dyfa*, to dive: Dan. *duse*, to pitch, as a ship; to sink; to plunge into water head-foremost; to thrust the body into water; to go deep into any subject: **div'ing**, imp.: **dived**, pp. **dived**: **div'er**, n. one who dives into water; a kind of sea-bird: **diving-ball**, a machine in which men can remain under water for a length of time, originally made in the form of a ball.

diverge, v. *di-ver'g* [F. *diverger*—from L. *divergere*—from L. *dis*, asunder; *vergo*, I incline], to spread out from one point; to radiate from one point and recede from each other, as straight lines from the centre of a circle, or rays of light from a luminous body: **opposite**: **converge**: **div'erg'ing**, imp.: **diverged**, pp. **div'erg'd**: **div'erg'ent**, a. *di-ver-jent* [F.—L.], departing or receding from each other; in bot., radiating or spreading outwards from a common centre: **divergence**, n. *di-vér-jens* [F.—L.], a receding from each other: **div'erg'ing-ly**, ad. *-li*.

divers, a. *di-vér's* [F. *divers*, divers, unlike—from L. *diversus*, apart from, different, various—from *dis*, asunder; *versus*, turned], various; sundry; different; several: **diverse**, a. *di-vér's*, or *di'* [L. *diversus*], different; various; unlike; more than one: **div'er'sely**, ad. *-li*, or *di'*, in different ways: **div'er'sity**, n. *di-vér-si-ti* [F. *diversité*—from L. *diversitatem*], difference; unlikeness; variety; distinct being; not identity: **div'er'sify**, v. *di-vér-si-fi* [L. *facio*, I make], to make different or various; to give variety to: **div'er'sify**, imp.: **div'er'sified**, pp. *-fid*: **div'er'sifier**, n. *-fi-ér*, one who, or that which: **div'er'sifica'tion**, n. *di-vér-shún*, variation; the act of making various, or of changing forms; change; alteration: **div'er'sif'ic'able**, a. *-fi-á-b'l*, that may be diversified or varied.

diversion—see under **divert**.

divert, v. *di-ver't* [F. *divertir*—from L. *divertire*, to turn oneself away from—from *dis*, asunder; *verto*, I turn], to turn aside from business to pleasure; to turn off from any particular direction to another; to turn aside, as a stream; to amuse; to entertain; in OE., to destroy; to subvert: **div'er't'ing**, imp.: adj. giving amusement to: **div'er't'ed**, pp.: **div'er't'er**, n. one who: **div'er't'ing-ly**, ad. *-li*: **div'er'sion**, n. *di-vér-shún* [F.—L.], the act of turning aside; amusement; that which diverts; recreation; sport; the act of drawing the attention of an enemy from the real point of attack.—SYN. of 'diversion': entertainment; pastime; solace; games; relaxation; an attack, alarm, or feint—of 'divert': to please; gratify; exhilarate; delight.

diverticulum, n. *di-vér-tík'u-lum*, **diver'tic'u'la**, n. plu. *-á-lá* [L. *diverticulum*, a by-way—from *diver'to*, I turn aside], in anat., a cul-de-sac, or blind lateral tube given off from a main tube.

divertissement, n. *di-vér-tis-mán'té* [It.], a diversion; recreation; a light and cheerful musical composition.

divertissement, n. *di-vér-tis-máng* [F. *divertissement*—from *divertir*, to divert], diversion; a short entertainment introduced between the acts of a play.

Dives, n. *dí-vés* [L. *dives*, rich, after the rich man in the parable], a rich, miserly sinner: **Divs** or **Devs**, n. plu. *dévs*, demons of the Persian mythology.

divest, v. *di-vest'* [OF. *divestir*; mld. L. *divestire*, to undress—from L. *dis*, asunder; *vestis*, a garment], to strip, as of clothes, arms, &c.; to deprive of; to dispossess: **dives't'ing**, imp.: **dives't'ed**, pp.: **dives't'ure**, n. *-túr*, the act of stripping or depriving; also in OE. **divest**, which see.

divide, v. *di-ví-d* [L. *divido*, I divide], to separate or part; to part a thing into two or more pieces; to keep apart; to distribute; to give in shares; to part or open; to cleave; to separate for the purpose of voting, as in Parliament: **div'id'ing**, imp.: **div'id'ed**, pp.: **div'id'er**, n. one who or that which divides: **div'id'ers**, n. plu. compasses: **div'id'ing-ly**, ad. *-li*: **div'id'able**, a. *-vi-dí-b'l*, that may be divided: **div'id'ant**, a. *di-ví-dánt*, in OE., separate; different: **div'id'ual**, a. *di-ví-dí-dl* [L. *dividuus*, that can be divided], in OE., that can be shared or partaken of in common with others; **div'id'ed**.—SYN. of 'divide':

to separate; detach; disjoin; disconnect; part; sever; sunder; share; apportion; dismitte; gradinate; open.

dividend, n. *di-vi-dénd* [L. *dividendus*, requiring to be severed or cut off—from *divido*, I divide], a part or share of the profits or gains of a public company engaged in business of any kind, as a bank or railway, which may be available for distribution among the proprietors; the interest payable on any portion of the national debt or other stock; the part or share due to each creditor from funds realised from a bankrupt's effects, or from the payment of a composition; in arith., the number to be divided.

divination—see **divine**, v.

divine, a. *di-vín'* [OF. *divin*, divine; *diviner*, to predict—from L. *divinus*, of or belonging to a deity—from *divus*, a god], pert. to the true God; heavenly; sacred; excellent in the highest degree; above human; in OE., prophetic; prescient; a. a minister of God; a clergyman; a priest: v. [L. *divino*, I foretell] to foretell or predict; to guess or conjecture; in OE., to use or practise divination: **div'in'ing**, imp.: **div'in'ed**, pp. *-ind*: **divination**, n. *di-vi-ná-shún* [F.—L.], foretelling future events; the pretended discovery of things secret or future by certain rites, or by attention to certain omens or appearances, as the flight of birds, entrails of animals, &c.; augury: **div'inatory**, a. *di-vi-ná-tér-i*, having the nature of, or connected with, divination: **div'in'e-ness**, n. divinity; supreme excellence: **div'in'e-ly**, ad. *-li*, in a divine or godlike manner; **div'in'er**, n. one who pretends to predict future events by supernatural means: **div'in'ess**, n. a woman who: **div'in'ing-rod**, a rod, usually made of hazel, with forked branches, used by those who pretend to discover water or metals by its means: **div'in'ize**, v. *di-vi-níz*, to invest with a divine character; to deify: **div'in'izing**, imp.: **div'in'ized**, pp. *-ized*: **div'in'ity**, n. *di-vi-ni-ti* [F. *divinité*—from L. *divinitatem*], the divine nature or essence; the Deity; the God-head; God; a false god; a celestial being, inferior to a god; the science of divine things; theology.—SYN. of 'divine a.': holy; godlike; superhuman; supernatural—of 'divine v.': to foretell; presage; prognosticate; predict; guess; foresee; foreknow; detect; augur.

divisible, a. *di-vi-sí-b'l* [L. *divisibilis*, that can be divided—from *divido*, I divide], capable of division; that may be separated into parts: **divis'ibly**, ad. *-b'l*: **divis'ib'ility**, n. *-bíl-i-ti*, the property possessed by bodies of being separated into parts: **divis'ibleness**, n. *-b'l-ness*: **division**, n. *di-vi-shún* [F.—L.], the act of dividing or separating into parts; that which divides or separates; the part separated; a compartment; a part or distinct portion, as of an army, a fleet, a discourse; variance; difference; a process in arithmetic by which is ascertained how many times one number or quantity is contained in another; in either House of Parliament, the separation of the members into two parties for the purpose of voting on opposite sides of a question; a body of troops consisting of two or more brigades of infantry or cavalry, with some artillery: **div'id'ional**, a. *-shún-ál*, pert. to a division; denoting a division: **div'id'ive**, a. *-tív*, creating division or discord: **div'id'or**, n. *-ér*, in arith., the number by which the dividend is divided; **div'id'ional planes**, in geol., a term applied to those lines of separation which traverse rock-masses, and divide them into blocks or fragments more or less regular.—SYN. of 'division': section; partition; share; difference; disunion; discord; portion; segment; alienation; contrast.

divorce, n. *di-vór's* [F. *divorce*—from L. *divortium*, a separation from another—from *dis*, asunder; *verto*, I turn], a separation from another; the dissolution of the marriage-bond; a legal separation between man and wife, by which each becomes free to marry another; a separation of things closely united: v. to dissolve the marriage-bond; to separate or disunite things closely connected; to force asunder; to put away: **div'orc'ing**, imp.: **div'orced**, pp. *-or's*: **div'orces'ment**, n. *di-vór's*: **div'orcer**, n. *-ér*, one who: **div'orces'able**, a. *-á-b'l*, that may be divorced: **div'orces'**, n. *-or-sé*, a person divorced: **div'orces'less**, a. that cannot be divorced.

divulge, v. *di-vúlg'* [F. *divulguer*, to publish—from L. *divulgare*, to spread among the people—from *dis*, asunder; *vulgo*, I make public], to make public; to tell something formerly secret or unknown; to dis-

máte, má't, fár, láto; méte, mót, hár; píne, yín; nóte, nót, móve;

asunder, one being often absent; *adj.* separating two parts to a distance from each other.—*SYN.* of 'distraction': derangement; raving; fury; furiousness; franticness; disorder; disension; tumult; disturbance; embarrassment; agitation.

distra, *v. dis-trā* [OF. *distraindre*—from *mild. I. distrahere*, to exercise severity upon, to compel or constrain a person by the exaction of a pledge or by a fine—from *L. dis*, asunder; *stringo*, I strain, I draw tight], to seize the person or goods for debt or rent; to make seizure: *distra*ing, *imp.*: *distra*ined, *pp.* *distra*ed: *distra*inable, *a.* *-d-ble*, liable to be seized; *distra*in't, *n.* *-trān'*, a seizing of goods for rent, &c.: *distra*in'er, *n.* *-trān'er*, he who seizes goods for debt or for service.

*distra*d, *a. dis-trād'* [F. *distra*it, distracted], absent-minded; lost in thought—see *dis*trāght.
*dis*trāght, *pp.* of *dis-trāht'* [another form of *distra*ct—*distra*ct], reduced to a state of perplexity and distraction; perplexed; confounded; made mad—see *dis*trāct.

distress, *n.* *dis-trēs'* [OF. *distresse*, oppression; *mild. I. distressio*, the judicial exaction of a fine or pledge, the pledge or fine exacted, subsequently termed a *distress*; connected with *distra*in], extreme pain of body; anguish of mind; calamity; adversity; misfortune; poverty; destitution; a state of danger; the act of taking goods for rent, &c.: *v.* to afflict with pain; to pain; to grieve; to make miserable: *distress*ing, *imp.*: *adj.* afflicting; oppressing with pain of mind or body: *distressed*, *pp.* *distress*ed, *a.* *-d-ss*, bringing or inflicting distress; calamitous; proceeding from pain or anguish: *distress*fully, *ad.* *-ly*—*SYN.* of 'distress': affliction; suffering; pain; trouble; grief; sorrow; agony; misery; want; anguish; harassment; perplexity.

*distri*bute, *v. dis-trīb-ūt'* [L. *distribūta*, distributed—from *dis*, asunder; *tribuo*, I give or divide], to divide among two or more; to deal out; to dispense or administer: *v.* to separate into classes or orders: *distri*bute, *imp.*: *distri*buted, *pp.* divided among a number; bestowed: *in* *logic*, applied to a term used in its full extent: *distri*bute'r, *n.* one who *distri*butes, *a.* *-d-trib-ūt*, that may be distributed: *distri*bution, *n.* *dis-trīb-ūsh'n* [F.—L.], the act of dividing among a number; a giving in parts or portions; a separation or division into parts or classes: *distri*butive, *a.* *-trīb-ū-tiv*, that divides or assigns in portions: *n.* *in* *gram.*, a word containing the idea of distribution, as *each*, *one by one*, &c.: *distri*butive, *ad.* *-tīv*—*SYN.* of 'distribute': to disperse; apportion; allot; assign; divide; share; administer; dispose.

*distri*ct, *n.* *dis-trīkt'* [OF. *district*—from *mild. I. districtus*, the right of exercising judicial authority, or the territory over which it was exercised—from *dis*, asunder; *stringo*, I draw], a limited extent of country; a part of a country or city defined by law or agreement; a part of a country not defined, as the *free districts*—*SYN.*: tract; region; quarter; division; province; country.

*distri*nges, *n.* *dis-trīng-sis* [L., you may distrust], a writ authorizing a sheriff to fine a defendant for debt or for non-appearance.

*distri*st, *n.* *dis-trīst'* [L. *dis*, not, and *trust*], doubt or suspicion; want of confidence, faith, or reliance: *v.* to doubt or suspect; not to confide in or rely on: *distri*st'ing, *imp.*: *distri*st'ed, *pp.*: *distri*st'us, *n.* one who *distri*st'ed, *a.* *-st-ū*, suspicious; apt to doubt: *distri*st'fully, *ad.* *-ly*: *distri*st'fulness, *n.*: *distri*st'ingly, *ad.* *-ly*: *distri*st'less, *a.* free from distrust or suspicion.

disturb, *v. dis-turb'* [OF. *destourber*—from *L. disturbare*, to throw into disorder—from *dis*, asunder; *turb*, I trouble, I disorder], to throw into disorder; to stir; to discompose; to ruffle; to agitate; to move from a state of rest, or from a regular order; to interrupt: *disturb*ing, *imp.*: *disturb*ed, *pp.* *-turb'*: *disturb*er, *n.* one who *disturb*s, *n.* *-turb-ans*, confusion; disorder; a stirring up or excitement; usually a disquieting or hindering from the peaceful enjoyment of, as of a right.—*SYN.* of 'disturb': to perplex; to trouble; to incommode; to move; to hinder; to disorder; to disquiet; to molest; to disturb; to bawl; to tumult; to agitate; to derange; to perturb; to commotion; to disquiet; to excite; to unsettle: *disturb*ance, *n.* *dis-turb-āns* or *dis-turb-āns* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *urb*, to throw into disorder] want of concord

or agreement; state of not being united; separation; contention: *dis*urb'ant, *n.* *-ant*, a promoter of disunion.

*dis*unite, *v. dis-ū-nīt'* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *unite*], to separate; to disjoin; to part; to fall asunder; to become separate: *dis*un'ing, *imp.*: *dis*un'ed, *pp.*: *dis*un'ity, *n.* *-nīt-ē*, a state of separation.

*dis*use, *n.* *dis-ūs'* [L. *dis*, not, and *us*], want or neglect of use; cessation of a custom; cessation of practice or exercise: *v.* *dis-ūs'*, to cease to use; to neglect to practice: *dis*us'ing, *imp.*: *dis*us'ed, *pp.* *-us'*: *dis*usage, *n.* *dis-ūs-āj*, gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use or practice.

*dis*value, *v. dis-vāl-ū'* [L. *dis*, and *valūe*], to undervalue; to set a low price upon.

*dis*vouch, *v. dis-vōch'* [L. *dis*, not, and *vouch*], in O.E. to contradict; to destroy the credit of.

dit, *n.* *dīt'* [F. *dit*, a saying, see *ditty*], in O.E., a poem; a tune; a ditty; a theme.

*dit*ch, *n.* *dīč'* [a corruption of *dike*, which see], a trench dug in the ground; a moat; any long nearly channel for water: *v.* to trench; to dig a drain; to form ditches: *dit*ch'ing, *imp.*: *dit*ched, *pp.* *dīčt*, surrounded with a ditch or moat: *dit*ch'er, *n.* one who makes or repairs ditches.

*dith*elism, *n.* *dī-thē-lizm* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *theos*, a god], the doctrine of those who maintain the existence of two gods, one good, the other evil: *dī*thel'ist, *n.* *-tel*, one who: *dī*thel'ic, *a.* *-tē-tik*, also *dī*thel'ical, *a.* *-tē-kal*, pert, to.

dithyrambic, *n.* *dī-thī-rām-bīk*, also *dī*th'yramb, *n.* *-t-rām* [L. *dithyrambus*: Gr. *dithyrambos*], a song in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus, imitating the wildness of intoxication; a poem written in a wild irregular strain: *adj.* wild; enthusiastic.

*dit*one, *n.* *dī-tōn* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *tonos*, a tone], in music, an interval of two tones.

ditchotomous, *a.* *dī-trī-kō-tō-mūs* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *treis*, three; *dicha*, asunder; and *tomē*, a cutting], in bot., applied to a leaf continually branching off in double or threefold ramifications.

*dī*trīglyph, *n.* *dī-trī-glyf'* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and Eng. *triglyph*], in arch., a space between two columns, admitting two triglyphs in the entablature.

*dit*tany, *n.* *dī-tā-nē* [OF. *dictame*—from *L. dictamnus*: Gr. *dictamnus*—from *mt. Dike* in Crete], an aromatic plant whose leaves in small serrated lemon-thyme; the *Cunila Maritima*, Ord. *Labiata*; the *Origanum dictamnus* is the dittany of Crete, a febrifuge.

*dit*tled—see under *ditty*.

*dit*to, *ad.* *dī-tō* [It. *dello* or *ditto*, word, anything said—from *L. dictus*, said—usually contracted *do*], the same as above; what has been said before; the same.

*dit*tography, *n.* *dī-tō-g-rā-fē* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *graphō*, I write], repetition of words or letters in copying.

*dit*tology, *n.* *dī-tō-lō-jē* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *logos*, a word, discourse], a twofold reading of a passage in Scripture.

ditty, *n.* *dī-tē* [OF. *dicit* or *dittē*—from *L. dictamen*, something dictated or written; a song; a little poem intended to be sung: *dit*tled, *a.* *dī-tēd*, in the form of a ditty; sung; adapted to music.

*di*uresis, *n.* *dī-ūr-ē-sis* [Gr. *diourēsis*—from *dia*, through, and *ouron*, urine], an increased or excessive flow of urine: *dī*ur'et'ic, *a.* *-rē-tik* [Gr. *diourētikos*], having the power to promote the flow of urine; *a.* a medicine that increases the discharge of urine.

*di*urnal, *a.* *dis-ūr-nāl* [L. *diurnalis*, daily—from *diēs*, a day], pert. to a day; daily; applied to animals that are active during the day: *n.* in O.E., a journal; a day-book: *di*ur'nally, *ad.* *-ly*.

*di*valent, *a.* *dī-vāl-ēnt* [Gr. *dis*, twice; L. *valens* or *valentem*, strong], in chem., applied to atoms which have two combining units, and therefore require two monad atoms for saturation; bi-equivalent: *di*valency, *n.* *dī-vāl-ēn-ē*, the state of having two units of any standard.

*di*van, *n.* *dī-vān'* [Pers. and Ar. *dīvān*, a tribunal, a collection of writings], in Turkey, the council of state or privy council of the Sultan; a provincial council; a court of justice; a hall or court, with cushioned seats around it; a coffee and smoking saloon; a kind of sofa.

*di*vercate, *v.* *dī-vēr-kāt'* [L. *diverceditus*, spread asunder—from *dis*, asunder; *vercatū*, spread apart, as the legs], to fork; to part into two branches:

adū, *boy*, *for*; *père*, *dad*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

bunch of flax on the distaff, the staff on which a bunch of flax or tow is tied in spinning, and from which the thread is drawn.

distain, *v. dis-tain* [OF. *destaindre*, to discolour—from *L. dis*, asunder; *tainere*, to dye], to stain; to discolour; to blot; to defile: **distain'ing**, *imp.*: **distained**, *pp.*: **distain'**.

distal, *a. dist'al* [a probable corruption of *distant*], in *anat.*, remote from the place of attachment, as the distal extremity of a bone—the opposite or proximal end being that nearer the attachment of the limb with the trunk.

distance, *n. dis-tāns* [F. *distance*—from *L. distantia*, remoteness—from *dis*, asunder; *stans*, standing—from *sto*, I stand], the interval or space between two objects, events, or periods; remoteness; any particular or undefined length of time; reserve; coldness; an interval in music: *v.* to place remotely; to leave behind in a race: **distancing**, *imp.*: **distanced**, *pp.*: **distand**, *left so far behind as to be out of a race*; outstripped: **dis'tant**, *a. dist* [F.—L.] separate, standing apart; remote in time, place, connection, &c.; remote in view; reserved; cold; somewhat haughty: **dis'tantly**, *ad. dist.*: to keep one's distance, to have no intercourse with; to stand aloof.—*SYN.* of 'distant': far; faint; slight; indistinct; indirect; shy; reserved; obscure; repugnant.

distaste, *n. dis-tist* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *taste*], dislike of food or drink; dislike of anything; a slight degree of disgust; derelish: *v.* to dislike: **distaste'ful**, *a. -fūl*, offensive; nauseous; unpleasant to the taste: **distaste'fully**, *ad. dist.*: **distaste'fulness**, *n.* the quality of being distasteful; dislike.—*SYN.* of 'distaste': disgust; dislike; aversion; disinclination; displeasure; dissatisfaction; discomfort; loathing; offence; nausea.

distemper, *n. dis-tē-mp'r* [OF. *destemprer*, to do range, to disorder—from *des* for *L. dis*, asunder; *F. temper*, to qualify, to temper—from *L. temperare*, to mingle in due proportion—*lit.*, that which is not mingled in due proportions as the humours of the body], the diseased state of an animal; disease; malady; a morbid state of mind; a disease in dogs beginning with a running from the nose and eyes: *v.* to disorder; to derange body or mind: **distem'per**, *imp. ad.*: **distempered**, *pp.*: **distemp'ed**, *ad.*: **distem'per**, *ad.*: **distempered**, *ad.*: **distemper**, *n.*: sickness; complaint; ailment; disorder; illness; indisposition.

distemper, *n. dis-tē-mp'r* [OF. *destemprer*, to soak in water—from *des* for *L. dis*, intensive, and *temper*, to steep, to dip—from *L. temperare*, to temper steel, to mix—see **distemper** 1], in painting, the preparation of colours with size and water, or gum-water; a kind of painting in which the colours are so mixed: *v.* to mix up colours with size and water, &c.: to paint in distemper, to paint with colours mixed with size or gum-water instead of oil, and on a dry surface—see **tempera**.

distemperature, *n. dis-tē-mp'r-d-tār* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *temperatura*, excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities; perturbation of mind; confusion; indisposition; in *OE.*, perturbation of the mind; disorder; sickness; confusion.

distend, *v. dis-tend* [F. *distendre*—from *L. distendere*, to stretch asunder—from *dis*, asunder; *tendo*, I stretch], to stretch or spread in all directions; to enlarge or expand; to swell: **distend'ing**, *imp.*: **distend'ed**, *pp.*: **adj.** stretched out in different directions: **distension** or **disten'sion**, *n. -tēn'shūn* [F. *distension*: *L. distentionem*] the state of things stretched or swelled; the act of swelling or enlarging; the space occupied by the thing distended: **distensible**, *a. -st-ib*, capable of being distended or dilated: **distent**, *a. dist-ent* [L. *tensus* or *tentus*, stretched out], in *OE.*, distended.—*SYN.* of 'distend': to dilate; extend; stretch; inflate.

distich, *n. dis-tik* [L. *distichus*, consisting of two rows: *Gr. distichon*, a couplet—from *Gr. dis*, twice; *stichos*, a row, a verse], two poetic lines making complete sense; a couplet: **distichous**, *a. -dis*, disposed in two rows on the opposite sides of a stem or axis, as the grains in an ear of barley.

distil, *v. dis-till* [F. *distiller*, to distil—from *L. distillare* for *distillare*, to drip or trickle down—from *de*, down; *stillo*, I drop—*lit.*, to drip or trickle down in drops], to vaporise by heat and then reconvert into the liquid state; to separate a more volatile part, as

spirit or essential oil, from a substance by vaporising and then cooling the vapour; to let fall in drops; to flow gently: **distill'ing**, *imp.*: *a.* the act or process of extracting spirit by heat: **distilled**, *pp.*: **distill'**, *adj.* extracted by heat or by dropping: **distiller**, *n.* one who distils: **distillable**, *a. -ib-ib*, capable of being distilled: **distillate**, *n. -ist* [L. *distillatus*, distilled], the product resulting from distillation: **distillation**, *n. -ist-shūn* [F.—L.] the manufacture of ardent spirits or alcoholic liquors from grain, &c.; the operation of extracting a spirit from any substance by evaporation by heat, and subsequent condensation: **distillatory**, *a. -ist-ri*, pert. to distillation: **distillery**, *n. -ist-ri*, the buildings and works where distilling is carried on: **distillment**, *n.* in *OE.*, the thing let fall softly and insidiously by drops: **fractional distillation**, a process of distilling in which the distillate is removed after every small rise of temperature.

distinct, *a. dis-tinct* [F. *distinct*—from *L. distinctus*, separated, marked off—from *distinguere*, I mark off], not the same in number or kind; separate; clear; different; plain; obvious; not confused; in *OE.*, variegated; spotted: **distinctly**, *ad. dist.*, not confusedly; plainly: **distinctness**, *n.* clearness; precision: **distinction**, *n. -stik-shūn* [F.—L.] a difference by which one thing is known from another; separation into parts; division; mark of difference or superiority; elevation of rank or character; eminence: **distinctive**, *a. -ist*, that marks distinction or difference; well-marked; specific: **distinctively**, *ad. dist.*: **distinctiveness**, *n.* state of being distinctive.—*SYN.* of 'distinct': precise; different; marked; variegated; individual; well-defined—of 'distinction': difference; variety; variation; contrast; diversity; contrariety; discrimination; preference; superiority; rank; note; separation.

distinguish, *v. dis-tīng-gish* [OF. *distinguer*—from *L. distinguere*, to mark a difference—from *dis*, asunder; *stingui*, I scratch out], to indicate difference by some external mark; to separate or divide by some mark or quality; to perceive a difference by the senses; to make eminent or known; to signalise; to characterize; to find the difference: **distin'guish'ing**, *imp. ad.*: **constituting distinction or difference from other things**: **distin'guished**, *pp.*: **distin'guish'**, *ad.*: **distin'guishable**, *a. -ish-ib*, that may be known by some mark of difference; worthy of special regard: **distin'guishableness**, *n. -ib-ness*: **distin'guishably**, *ad. -ib-ly*: **distin'guisher**, *n.* one who or that which: **distin'guishingly**, *ad. dist.*: **distin'guishment**, *n.* distinction; observation of difference.—*SYN.* of 'distinguish': to discriminate; mark; honour; discern; perceive; recognise; separate—of 'distinguishable': prominent; marked; noted; famous; conspicuous; transcendent.

distoma or **distome**, *n. dis-tō-mē*, **dis-tō-m** [Gr. *dis*, twice; *stoma*, a mouth], a parasitic worm with one suckorial mouth at the anterior extremity and an imperfect suckorial aperture on the ventral disc, found chiefly in sheep; a fluke.

distort, *v. dis-tort* [L. *distortus*, distorted, deformed—from *dis*, asunder; *fortis*, twisted—from *torqueo*, I twist], to twist out of a natural or regular shape; to put out of its natural posture; to wrest from the true meaning; to pervert: **distort'ing**, *imp.*: **distort'ed**, *pp.*: **distortion**, *n. -tōr-shūn* [F.—L.] the act of twisting or wresting out of a natural shape; some visible deformity, as a curved spine, squinting, &c.; a perversion of the true meaning of words.—*SYN.* of 'distort': to twist; twirl; wrest; deform; bend.

distract, *v. dis-trikt* [L. *distractus*, divided, perplexed—from *dis*, asunder; *tractus*, drawn or dragged—from *trahō*, I draw], to pull the attention or mind in different directions; to confuse; to perplex; to confound or harass; to derange or unsettle; to make mad; to turn or draw from any point or object: **distract'ing**, *imp.*: **distracted**, *pp.*: **adj.** disordered in mind; furious; mad: **distracter**, *n.* one who: **distract'ion**, *n. -trik-shūn* [F.—L.] confusion from a crowding of objects on the mind; perplexity; perturbation; madness: **distractedly**, *ad. -it*: **distract'edness**, *n.* state of being distracted: **distractive**, *a. -ive*, causing perplexity; **distract'ible**, *a. -ib*, in *bot.*, applied to a connective which divides into two portions so that the anther-cells are far

male, māt, fār, loto; mēle, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōle, nūt, mōve;

scattered, as seeds—from *dis*, asunder; *semen*, seed; to spread or scatter like seed; to propagate; to circulate; to diffuse: *dissimulating*, imp.; *dissimulated*, pp.: *dissiminator*, n. one who *dissimulates*, n. *-nā-shān* [F.—L.] the act of spreading or propagating: *dissimulative*, a. *-nā-tiv*, tending to dissimulate.—*SYN.* of 'dissimulate': to spread; diffuse; disperse; scatter.

dissimulation, etc.—see under *dissim*.

dissent, n. *dis-sēnt* [L. *dissentiens* or *dissentientem*, disagreeing—from *dissēntire*, to disagree—from *dis*, asunder; *sentio*, I think, I have sense of opinion; disagree; *dissent*, I differ in opinion from the Established Church in matters of government or doctrine; separation from Established Church; nonconformity; v. to disagree in opinion; to think differently; to differ in opinion and separate from the Established Church in matters of doctrine or government: *dissenting*, imp.; adj. having the character of dissent or belonging to it: *dissentent*, pp.: *Dissenter*, n. one who differs from the Established Church in doctrine or government; a nonconformist; one who separates from the communion of an Established Church: *dissentiment*, a. *-sēn-shān-tū*, disagreeing; a one who disagrees and declares his dissent: *dissentment*, n. *-shān* [F.—L.] disagreement in opinion; strife; contention in words; discord: *dissentmentous*, a. *-shān*, also *dissentmentous*, a. *-shān*, disposed to discord; quarrelsome. *Note.*—The term *dissent* is commonly restricted to Protestants and their differences, and is not usually applied to Roman Catholics, the Greek Church, and the like. In quite early times, *dissent* in doctrine from a national Church was called *heresy*, and *dissent* in discipline and practical order, *schism*; these terms and their distinctive applications are still in good use.—*SYN.* of 'dissent n.': variance; difference; nonconformity; separation; diversity.

dissertation, n. *dis-sēp-tā-mēnt* [L. *disscipere*, to separate—from *dis*, asunder; *sepēs*, a hedge, a fence], a partition; a partition in an ovary or a coral, dividing it wholly or partially into two or more cells.

dissertation, n. *dis-sēp-tā-shān* [F. *dissertation*—from L. *dissertationem*, a dissertation or discourse—from *disserto*, I argue or debate a thing], a formal discourse written on any subject; a treatise; a dissertation: *dissertator*, n. *-tēr*, one who writes a dissertation: *dissertational*, a. *-shān-tū*, pert. to.

disserve, v. *dis-sēr* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *servo*], to injure; to hurt or harm: *disservice*, n. *dis-sēr-vīs*, injury; harm: *disserviceable*, a. *-tū*, injurious; harmful: *disserviceableness*, n. *-tū-nēs*, injury; mischief.

dissuade, v. *dis-sū-āde* [OF. *deseverer*—from *des* for *dis*, intensive; *sever*, to sever—see *sear*], to part in two; to divide: *dissuader*, n. *-tēr*, to separate: *dissuading*, imp.; *dissuaded*, pp.: *dissuader*, n. *-tēr*, to separate: *dissuade*, n. *-tēr*, separation; the act of dissuading; also *dissuasion*, n. *-tū*.

dissident, a. *dis-si-dēnt* [F. *dissident*—from L. *dissidens* or *dissidentem*, being at variance—from *dis*, asunder; *sedeo*, I sit] not agreeing; discordant: n. a dissenter; one who votes or gives his opinions about any point in opposition to others: *dissidently*, ad. *dis-si-dēnt*, n. *-dēns* [F.—L.] discord; disagreement: *Dissidents*, n. plu. a name applied to adherents of the Lutheran, the Calvinistic, and the Greek Churches on the Continent.

dissident, a. *dis-si-dēnt* [L. *dissidens* or *dissidentem*, leaping asunder, flying apart—from *dis*, asunder; *saltem*, leaping], starting asunder; in bot., applied to seed-vessels which burst and open with an elastic force: *dissidentness*, n. *-tēs*, act of leaping or starting asunder.

dissimilar, a. *dis-sim-il-ār* [F. *dissimilaire*—from L. *dissimilis*, unlike—from *dis*, not; *similis*, like], unlike; not similar: *dissimilarity*, n. *-tū*, n. *-tū*, n. *-tū*, want of resemblance: *dissimilarity*, ad. *-tū*, n. *-tū*, want of resemblance: a comparison by contrast.

dissimulation, n. *dis-sim-ul-ā-shān* [F. *dissimulation*—from L. *dissimulatio*, a dissimulation, a concealing—from *dis*, intensive; *simulo*, I feign], false pretension; a concealing of something; a hiding under a false appearance; a feigning; hypocrisy.

dissipate, v. *dis-sip-ā* [L. *dissipatus*, scattered, dispersed—from *dissipo*, I scatter—from *dis*, asun-

der, and *sipo*, I throw], to scatter completely; to dissolve and disappear; to vanish; to expend; to squander; to consume: *dissipating*, imp.; *dissipated*, pp.: adj. debauched; dissolute: *dissipation*, n. *-pā-shān* [F.—L.] the act of scattering completely; the insensible diminution of a body; an irregular, extravagant course of life; dissoluteness.—*SYN.* of 'dissipate': to disperse; scatter; waste; dispel; spend; lavish.

dissociate, v. *dis-sō-shāt* [L. *dissociatus*, separated from fellowship—from L. *dis*, asunder; *socio*, I unite], to separate from fellowship; to disunite; to part: *dissociating*, imp.; *dissociated*, pp.: *dissociation*, n. *-shān*, the act of dissolving or separating; in chem., the breaking up of a body into its constituent parts by heat alone—thus, steam is dissociated into oxygen and hydrogen by being passed through a red-hot tube: *dissociable*, a. *-tū*, not well united or assorted; that cannot be brought to fellowship: *dissociability*, n. *-tū-tū*.

dissoluble, dissolubility—see under *dissolve*.
dissolute, a. *dis-sō-lūt* [L. *dissolutus*, loose, reckless—from *dis*, asunder; *solutus*, loosed, unbound], given to vice and dissipation; loose in behaviour; profligate: *dissolutely*, ad. *dis-sō-lutem*, n. *-tēs*, looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery: *dissolution*, n. *-shān* [F.—L.] the act of dissolving or liquefying; the separation of the parts of a body by putrefaction, etc.; separation of the soul from the body; death; the breaking up of an assembly or partnership: *dissolvable*, a. *-sō-lūt-ā* [F.—L.] that may have its parts separated by heat or moisture; that may be disunited: *dissolubility*, n. *-tū-tū*, capacity of being dissolved by heat or moisture.—*SYN.* of 'dissolute': disorderly; licentious; wanton; wild; vicious; incurbed; debauched; luxurious; lax; lewd; rakish; unrestrained; abandoned.

dissolve, v. *dis-sōlv* [L. *dissolvere*, to separate, to dissolve—from *dis*, asunder; *solvere*, I loose], to become disseminated through a liquid, said of a solid, as sugar in water; to break up; to separate; to destroy; to consume or waste away; to be broken; to come to an end: *dissolving*, imp.; *dissolved*, pp.: *dissolvent*, a. *-vēnt*, having power to dissolve: n. any substance which has the power of dissolving a solid body: *dissolver*, n. that which dissolves; a vessel for dissolving in: *dissolvable*, a. *-tū*, capable of being dissolved; that may be converted into a fluid: *dissolvableness*, n. *-tū-nēs*, the quality of being dissolvable: *dissolving* vessels, pictorial representations produced by two magic lanterns, the one picture gradually disappearing as another takes its place. *Note.*—*Melt* is to bring a solid substance into a liquid condition by means of heat; *dissolve* is to bring from the solid state by distributing the particles of a solid substance among the particles of another substance—as sugar among water.

dissonnant, a. *dis-sō-nānt* [F. *disonnant*—from L. *disonans* or *disonantem*, disagreeing in sound—from *dis*, asunder; *sonans*, sounding], discordant; inharmonious; unpleasant to the ear; harsh; disagreeing: *dissonnance*, n. *-nāns* [F.—L.] a discord; any sound harsh or unpleasant to the ear.

dissuade, v. *dis-sū-āde* [F. *dissuader*—from L. *dissuadere*, to oppose by argument—from *dis*, asunder; *suadeo*, I advise or incite], to advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw from a measure or purpose by reasoning or motives: *dissuading*, imp.; *dissuaded*, pp. advised against; induced not to do something: *dissuader*, n. one who *dissuades*, n. *-tū*, advice against something: *dissuasive*, a. *-tū*, tending to dissuade; n. argument or counsel employed to deter from a measure or purpose: *dissuasively*, ad. *-tū*.

dissyllable, n. *dis-sil-lā-b* [OF. *dissyllabe*, of two syllables—from L. *dissyllabus*—from Gr. *dis*, twice; *syllabē*, a syllable], a word of two syllables: *dissyllabic*, a. *-lāb-ik*, consisting of two syllables: *dissyllabication*, n. *-lāb-tū-shān*, also *dissyllabification*, n. *-tū*, *dis-sil-lā-shān* [L. *facio*, I make], act of forming into two syllables. *Note.*—To spell *dissyllable* with *ss*, and *frissyllable* with *s* only, is really incorrect: *dis* and *tris* are the respective prefixes; and as the root in each is *syllable*, the spelling should be *ss* in both. The spellings of the English words have been taken directly from the French, but have become confused with the Latin and Greek.

distaff, n. *dis-tāf* [AS. *distaf*; cf. L. Ger. *dicse*, the

tion: *dis'positi'onal*, a. -*an-di*, pert. to disposition; to dispose of, to part with; to sell; to use or employ; to transfer or place by right.—**SYN.** of 'dispose': to adjust; order; distribute; fit; adapt; give; bestow—of 'disposal': management; disposition; disposition; government; conduct; control; regulation; adjustment—of 'disposition': character; adjustment; disposal; regulation; distribution; adaptation; propensity; tendency; aptitude.

disposess, v. *dis'pôs-êz* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *pos-ess*], to deprive of; to put out of possession by any means: *dis'posess'ing*, imp.: *dis'posessed'*, pp. -*ess'*: *dis'posessi'on*, n. -*ess'hân*, act of putting out of possession.

dispraise, v. *dis-prâz* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *praise*: OF. *despreiser*—see *praise*], to mention with some degree of reproach or disapproval; to censure; n. blame; censure; dishonour: *disprais'ing*, imp.: *dispraised'*, pp. -*prâd'*: *disprais'er*, n. one who: *disprais'ingly*, ad. -*it*.

dispread, v. *dis-prêd* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *spread*], to spread in different ways: *dispread'en*, v. -*prêd'en*, in Spenser for *dispread*.

disproof, n. *dis-prûf* [L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *prova*], a proving to be false or erroneous; confutation.

disproportion, n. *dis-prô-pôr-shân* [F. *disproportion*—from L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *proportion*], a want of due relation of parts of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry; want of proper quantity; unsuitableness of things or parts to each other; inequality; disparity: v. to unite things unsuitable; to mismatch: *dis'propor'tionable*, a. -*-bi*, not in proportion; unsuitable in form, size, or quantity to something else: *dis'propor'tionableness*, n. -*bi-nês*, the want of symmetry; the state of being unsuitable: *dis'propor'tionably*, ad. -*-bi*: *dis'propor'tional*, a. -*-al*, not having a due relation or proportion to something else: *dis'propor'tionally*, ad. -*-al*: *dis'propor'tionate*, a. -*-al*, not proportioned; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, or value: *dis'propor'tionately*, ad. -*-al*: *dis'propor'tionateness*, n. -*-nês*, the state of being disproportionate; inadequacy.

disprove, v. *dis-prûv* [L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *prova*], to prove to be false or erroneous; to refute: *disprov'ing*, imp.: *disproved'*, pp. -*prûd'*: *disprovable*, a. -*-bi*, capable of being disproved: *disproval*, n. -*-vâl*, act of disproving: *disprover*, n. one who.

disburse, v. *dis-bûrs* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *burse*], in OE, to pay out money; to disburse.

dispute, v. *dis-pût* [OF. *disputer*, to dispute—from L. *disputare*, to cast up a sum, to examine and discuss a subject—from *dis*, asunder; *pûto*, I think—*it*], to examine and discuss a subject, and so make it clear; to debate; to contend for by words or actions; to reason or argue in opposition to; to altercate; to doubt or question; n. a debate; a contest by words; a controversy; an altercation: *disput'ing*, imp.: *disput'ed*, pp.: *disputable*, a. *dis'pû-tâ-bi* [F.—L.], liable to be called in question or controverted: *disputably*, ad. -*-bi*: *disputableness*, n. -*-bi-nês*: *disput'er*, n. one who: *disputant*, n. *dis'pû-tând* [F.], one who argues or disputes: *disputa'tion*, n. -*-tâ-shân*, a controversy; a contest in words: *disputa'tious*, a. -*-tâ-shiês*, inclined to dispute; prone to controversy: *disputa'tive*, a. -*-tâ-tiv*, disposed to argue or dispute: beyond dispute, that cannot be gained or controverted.—**SYN.** of 'dispute v.': to argue; impugn; question; doubt; contest; controvert; quarrel; disagree; differ.

disqualify, v. *dis-kwôl'i-f* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *quali*], to render unfit; to deprive of natural power, properties, or qualities necessary for any work or position; to reject, as in an examination: *disqualify'ing*, imp.: *disqualified*, pp. -*-fîd*, rendered unfit: *disqualifica'tion*, n. -*-fîkâ-shân*, act of disqualifying; that which renders unfit or incapable of further enjoyment or possession.

disquantity, v. *dis-kwân-tî-tî* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *quantity*], in OE, to diminish; to lessen.

disquiet, v. *dis-kwi-êt* [L. *dis*, not, and *quiet*], to disturb; to make uneasy or restless in mind or body: n. uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety: *disquiet'ness*, n. also *disquiet'ude*, n. -*-ê-tûd*, uneasiness; want of peace or tranquillity: *disquiet'ing*, imp.: *disquiet'ed*, pp.: *disquiet'er*, n. one who: *disquiet'ely*, ad. -*-it*.

disquisition, n. *dis-kwi-sîsh'ân* [F. *disquisition*—from L. *disquisitionem*, a judicial inquiry—from *dis*, asunder; *quæsitus*, sought], a formal inquiry into any subject by argument or discussion; a treatise written in order to elucidate the truth regarding any subject: *disquisi'tional*, a. pert. to.

disregard, v. *dis-rê-gârd* [L. *dis*, not, and *regard*], to neglect to take notice of; to omit to observe: to slight: n. neglect implying indifference or some degree of contempt: *disregard'ing*, imp.: *disregard'ed*, pp.: *disregard'er*, n. one who: *disregard'ful*, a. -*-fûl*, neglectful; heedless.

disrelish, n. *dis-rê-lîsh* [L. *dis*, not, and *relish*], distaste or dislike; a slight degree of disgust: v. to dislike the taste of; to feel disgust at, as conduct or speech.

disrepair, n. *dis-rê-pâr* [L. *dis*, not, and *repair*], state of being not in repair or good condition.

disrepute, n. *dis-rê-pûr* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *repute*], loss or want of repute; ill character; discredit; dishonour: *disreputable*, a. *dis-rê-pû-tâ-bi*, low; mean; dishonourable; disgraceful: *disreputably*, ad. -*-bi*, discreditably.

disrespect, n. *dis-rê-spêkt* [L. *dis*, not, and *respect*], want of respect; incivility; disrespect: v. to show or feel disrespect to: *disrespect'ful*, a. -*-fûl*, uncivil; wanting in respect: *disrespect'fully*, ad. -*-it*.

disrobe, v. *dis-rôb* [L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *robe*], to undress; to strip; to divest of covering: *disrob'ing*, imp.: *disrob'ed*, pp. -*-rôd'*: *disrob'er*, n. -*-bêr*, one who.

disrupt, v. *dis-rîp* [L. *disruptus*, burst asunder—from *dis*, asunder; *ruptus*, broken], to burst or rend in pieces; to separate: *disrupt'ing*, imp.: *disrupt'ed*, pp.: *adj.* in *geol.*, applied to the igneous matter which has forced its way through stratified rocks, and filled up the rents and fissures so made: *disruption*, n. -*-rîpshân* [F.—L.], the act of rending asunder; breach; rent: the *Disruption*, a name applied to the great split or division in the Church of Scotland which took place in 1843, brought about chiefly because of the enforcement of lay patronage in the settlement of ministers—the body seceding calling itself the Free Church of Scotland.

disatisfy, v. *dis-sât'i-sîf* [L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *satisfy*], to fail to please; to give discontent to; to cause uneasiness to: *disatisfy'ing*, imp.: *disatisfied*, pp. -*-fîd*: *adj.* discontented; not pleased: *disatisfac'tion*, n. -*-fâk-shân*, discontent; want of satisfaction: *disatisfac'tory*, a. -*-fâk-têr-i*, causing discontent; displeasing; unable to give content: *disatisfac'toriness*, n. inability to give content.—**SYN.** of 'disatisfaction': displeasure; disapprobation; annoyance; discontentment; distaste; dislike.

dissect, v. *dis-sêf* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *scat*], in OE, to deprive of a seat; to unseat.

dissect, v. *dis-sêk* [L. *dissecus*, cut asunder—from *dis*, asunder; *secus*, cut—from *seco*, I cut], to cut or divide a body in order to examine minutely its structure; to cut in pieces; to anatomise: *dissect'ing*, imp.: *dissect'ed*, pp.: *dissector*, n. one who dissects; an anatomist: *dissect'ible*, a. -*-êk-tî-bi*, that can bear dissection: *dissection*, n. -*-shân* [F.—L.], the act of cutting or separating the parts of a body for examination of its structure; a prepared specimen of a dissected body.

disseise, v. *dis-sêz* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *seis*, which see: Norm. F. *disséiser*—from mid. L. *disséiserê*, to thrust out from possession of property], in law, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of seisin or possession: *disseis'ing*, imp.: *disseised'*, pp. -*-sêd'*: *disseisin*, n. -*-sêz'in*, an unlawful dispossessing of a person of his lands or tenements: *disseis'er*, n. one who puts another out of possession wrongfully: *disseisee*, n. *dis'sê-z-ê*, a person put out of possession unlawfully: the preceding are also spelt with s for s—thus, *disseize*.

dissemble, v. *dis-sêm-bl* [OF. *disssembler*, not to be alike—from *dis*, apart; *sêmbl*, to seem: L. *dissimulâre*, to disguise, to hide—from *dis*, not; *similis*, like], to act the hypocrite; to hide under a false appearance; to disguise under the appearance of truth; to simulate: *dissemb'ing*, imp.: *adj.* disguising; dishonest: a. *dissimulation*: *dissembled*, pp. -*-bid*: *dissemb'ler*, n. one who: *dissemb'lingly*, ad. -*-it*.—**SYN.** of 'dissemble': to disguise; conceal; cloak; cover; mask; feign; assume.

disseminate, v. *dis-sêm-tî-nât* [L. *disseminatus*,

mâle, mât, jâr, lâtû; mêle, mêt, hêr; yne, yîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

celence; reproach; detraction; dishonour: *dispar-*
ager, *n.* *-dis-par-er*, one who: *disparagingly*, *ad.* *-ly*.
SYN. of 'disparage': to depreciate; decry; vilify;
 reproach; degrade; detract from; dishonour; lower;
 detract of: 'disparagement': indignity; derogation;
 detraction; disgrace.

disparate, *a.* *dis-par-ēt* [*F. disparate*, incongruous
 —from *mid. L. disparatus*, separated, incongruous—
 from *L. dis*, not; *par*, equal] unlike; dissimilar:
disparate, *n.* *dis-par-ēt-ēs* [*F. disparate*, incongruity
 —from *L. dis*, not; *par*, equal] marked difference
 in degree, age, rank, condition, or excellence; un-
 likeness; inequality. — *SYN.*: disproportion; dis-
 similitude.

dispark, *v.* *dis-park* [*L. dis*, not, and *park*], in *OE.*,
 to render unenclosed.

dispart, *v.* *dis-part* [*L. dis*, asunder, and *part*: *F. dis-*
partir, to share, to divide] to separate; to part
 asunder; to divide—used in poetry: *n.* *dis-part*, the
 difference between the thickness of the metal of a
 gun at the mouth and at the breech; half the difference
 between the greatest circumference of a gun at
 the breech and that of the mouth: *disparting*, *imp.*:
disparted, *pp.*

dispassionate, *a.* *dis-pash-ēn-āt* [*L. dis*, asunder,
 the opposite of, and *passionate*], free from passion or
 personal feeling; cool or collected; not proceeding
 from temper or bias; impartial: *dispassionately*, *ad.*
-ly. — *SYN.* of 'dispassionate': unimpassioned; calm;
 serene; composed; unruffled; temperate; moderate;
 unbiased.

dispatch, *v.* *dis-pach* [the proper spelling is *des-*
patch, which spell: *dispatch* is, *a.* *-fōd*, bent on
 haste. The spelling *dispatch* is very common, but
despatch is more correct. — *SYN.* of 'dispatch *v.*':
 to hasten; accelerate; expedite; speed; perform;
 finish; conclude; kill; slay; dispose of; execute:
dispatch n.: hurry; haste; celerity; promptness;
 speed; expedition; diligence; a message.

dispel, *v.* *dis-pel* [*L. dispellere*, to drive asunder or
 water—from *dis*, asunder; *pello*, I drive] to scatter
 by driving or force; to displace; to disperse: *dis-*
pel ling, *imp.*: *dispelled*, *pp.* *-pelt*.

dispense, *v.* *dis-pens* [*F. dispenser*, to distribute—
 from *L. dispensare*, to weigh out, to distribute, in-
 tensive from *dispensare* for *dispensare*—from *L. dis*,
 asunder; *pandere*, to spread—*lit.*, to give permission
 not to do something], to deal out in parts or portions;
 to distribute; to administer, as laws; to make up for
 immediate need, as medicines: *n.* In *OE.*, exemption;
 to *dispense with*, to give leave not to do; to do
 without; to permit the suspension or omission of
 something usually in force: *dispensing*, *imp.*: *ad-*
just gives exemption from: that grants dispensation:
dispensed, *pp.* *-pns*: *dispenser*, *n.* that which, or
 one who: *dispensable*, *a.* *-d-ē-ā-ble*, that may be dis-
 pensed with: *dispensableness*, *n.*: *dispensary*, *n.*
-r-ē-ē, a place where medicines are given to the poor,
 generally gratis, with medical advice; the place
 where medicines are prepared: *dispensation*, *n.*
-sh-ān [*F.*—*L.*], the act of dealing out; distribution;
 exemption from any rule, law, or canon; the
 liberty granted to a particular person to do what is
 forbidden; in *theol.*, a particular system of principles
 and rules, as the *Mosaic dispensation*; the period in-
 cluding a particular phase of Divine revelation, as
 the *Christian dispensation*; in *OE.*, a distribution:
dispensative, *a.* *-d-ē-iv*, granting dispensation: *dis-*
pense actively, *ad.* *-ly*: *dispensatory*, *n.* *-t-ē-ry*, a book
 containing the history and composition of medicinal
 substances, with information for their preparation
 as medicines: *ad.* having the power of granting
 dispensation.

dispeople, *v.* *dis-pep-ē* [*OF. despeople*, to dispeople
 —from *des* for *L. dis*, asunder; *peuple*, people—see
 people] to depopulate; to empty of inhabitants.

disperma, *n.* *dis-per-mā* [*Gr. dis*, twice; *sperma*,
 seed] in bot., having two seeds.

disperse, *v.* *dis-pers* [*F. disperser*—from *L. disper-*
sa, scattered on all sides—from *dis*, asunder; *spars-*
us, scattered—from *spargo*, I scatter] to scatter on
 all sides; to cause to separate into different parts;
 to dispel, diffuse, or distribute; to be scattered;
 to separate: *dispersing*, *imp.*: *dispersed*, *pp.* *-pns*:
disperser, *n.* one who: *dispersion*, *n.* *-psh-ān*
 [*F.*—*L.*], the act of scattering; the state of being
 scattered; in *optics*, the separation of light into its

different coloured rays in passing through a prism:
dispersedly, *ad.* *-ly*: *dispersive*, *a.* *-siv*, tending to
 separate or scatter: *dispersedness*, *n.* state of
 being dispersed or scattered. — *SYN.* of 'disperse':
 to scatter; spread; sprinkle; disperse; disseminate;
 vanish.

dispirit, *v.* *dis-pir-it* [*L. dis*, asunder, and *spirit*],
 to discourage; to depress or dishearten: *dispir-
 iting*, *imp.*: *dispirited*, *pp.*: *dispiritously*, *ad.* *-ly*:
dispiritlessness, *n.* want of courage; depression of
 spirits. — *SYN.* of 'dispirit': to depress; damp; de-
 ject; cower; daunt; intimidate; terrify.

dispiteous, *a.* *dis-pit-ē-ūs* [*L. dis*, asunder, and
pitius], in *OE.*, wanting in pity; spiteful.

displace, *v.* *dis-plas* [*OF. desplacer*: *F. déplacer*—
 from *des* for *L. dis*, asunder; *placere*, to place—see
 place] to put out of the usual order or place; to
 remove from any state, condition, or office: *dis-*
placing, *imp.*: *displaced*, *pp.* *-plad*: *displace-*
ment, *n.* *-plā-sē-ment*, the act of removing from the
 usual state or condition: *displaceable*, *a.* *-d-ē-ā-ble*, that
 may be displaced. — *SYN.* of 'displace': to derange;
 disarrange; remove; discard; dislance; discharge;
 depose; disorder; disturb.

displant, *v.* *dis-plānt* [*OF. desplanter*—from *des*
 for *L. dis*; *planter*, to plant—see plant] to pluck up
 or remove a plant; to root out; to remove; to drive
 out or remove, as the inhabitants of a place.

display, *v.* *dis-plā* [*OF. desployer*, to exhibit, to
 show—from *des* for *L. dis*, asunder; *ployer*, to fold—
 from *L. plicare*, to fold—*lit.*, to spread out for show],
 to spread wide; to open to expand; to show; to
 spread before the eyes or mind; to make manifest;
 to show ostentatiously: *n.* show; exhibition of any-
 thing to the view: *displaying*, *imp.*: *displayed*, *pp.*
-plā: *displayer*, *n.* one who. — *SYN.* of 'display *v.*':
 to parade; exhibit; spread out; unfold; discover.

disple, *v.* *dis-plē* [*contraction of discipline*, which
 see], in *OE.*, to impose penance; to discipline: *dis-*
pling, *imp.*: *displing*: *displed*, *pp.* *-plē*.

displease, *v.* *dis-plēz* [*OF. desplaisir*—from *des* for
L. dis, asunder; *plaisir*, to please—see please], to
 offend; to make angry in a slight degree; to be dis-
 agreeable to; to raise aversion: *displeasing*, *imp.*:
ad. causing displeasure: *displeased*, *pp.* *-plēz*:
displeasure, *n.* *-plē-zh-ūr*, some degree of irritation
 or uneasiness of the mind caused by something op-
 posed to our desires or commands, or contrary to our
 sense of right; a slight degree of anger; offence;
 dislike; state of disfavour. — *SYN.* of 'displease':
 to vex; mortify; disgust; anger; chafe; affront; pro-
 voke; dissatisfy: of 'displeasure': disapprobation;
 distaste; dislike; anger; offence; indignation;
 annoyance.

displode, *v.* *dis-plōd* [*L. displodere*, to spread out,
 to explode—from *dis*, asunder; *plaudere*, to clap, to
 strike], in *OE.*, to expand with a loud noise; to dis-
 charge, as artillery: *displodion*, *n.* *dis-plō-shān* [*L.*
plōus, beaten], a sudden expansion with loud noise.

dispose, *v.* *dis-pōn* [*L. disponere*, to arrange, to
 dispose—from *dis*, *pōno*, I place], in *Scots law*, to
 convey or make over to another in a legal form: *dis-*
posing, *imp.*: *disposed*, *pp.* *-pōnd*: *disposée*, *n.*
dis-pō-nē, one to whom anything is made over in a
 legal form: *disposer*, *n.* *-n-ēr*, a person who legally
 transfers property from himself to another.

disport, *v.* *dis-pōrt* [*OF. desporter*, to amuse one-
 self—from *des* for *L. dis*, intensive; *F. porter*, *L.*
portare, to carry—see sport] to sport; to play; to
 divert or amuse oneself; to move lightly and with-
 out restraint: *n.* play; diversion; amusement: *dis-*
porting, *imp.*: *disported*, *pp.*

dispose, *v.* *dis-pōz* [*F. disposer*, to set in order—
 from *L. dis*, asunder; *positus*, placed], to set; to
 arrange; to place in order; to regulate; to give or
 apply to a particular purpose; to incline, as the
 mind; in *OE.*, to conduct; to make terms: *n.* in
OE., disposal; disposition; behaviour; inclination:
disposing, *imp.*: *disposed*, *pp.* *-pōz*: *disposē-*
ness, *n.* *-pō-zē-nēs*, inclination: *disposer*, *n.* *-z-ēr*,
 one who: *disposal*, *n.* *dis-pō-zāl*, a setting or arrang-
 ing; order; arrangement of things; power or right
 of ordering or bestowing: *disposable*, *a.* *-d-ē-ā-ble*, free
 to be used or employed as occasion may require:
disposition, *n.* *dis-pō-zī-sh-ān* [*F.*—*L.*], act of dispos-
 ing; state of being disposed; order or manner of
 arrangement; manner in which things or parts are
 placed or arranged; order; method; arrangement;
 temper; natural constitution of the mind; inclina-

cōn, *bōy*, *fōd*; *piŕe*, *bād*; *chatr*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

coherent: *disjunct*, *ad. -junct* [L. *disjunctus*, joined], separated: *disjunction*, *n. -junctio* [F. *disjonction*—from L. *disjunctionem*] separation; a parting; disunion: *disjunctive*, *ad. -tive*, separating; in gram., that unites sentences, but disjoins the sense, as the words, *but, though*; in logic, having its parts set in opposition: *n. in gram.*, a word which disjoins: *disjunctively*, *ad. -ly*.—*SYN.* of 'disjoin': to disconnect; divide; part; sever; sunder; disunite; discover.

disjunction—see under *disjoin*.

disk, *n. disk* [L. *discus*, a quilt—see *dish*, *disc*], any flattened or rounded body; the face of a heavenly body as it appears to us—as the sun, moon, &c.; a piece of stone or metal inclining to a round or oval figure; in bot., a fleshy expansion on which the floral organs are inserted in some flowers; an organ intervening between the stamens and ovary assuming various forms, as a ring or scale; the receptacle of certain fungi, also the hymenium of others.

dislike, *n. -dis-lik* [L. *dis*, not, and *like*] displeasure; aversion; a slight degree of hatred; antipathy; dislike or distaste: *v.* to regard with displeasure or aversion; to regard with slight disgust; to dislike: *disliking*, *imp.* *disliked*, *pp. -dis-lik*.—*SYN.* of 'dislike': antipathy; repugnance; displeasure; dislike; disapprobation; disinclination; disgust; disagreement; hate.

dislimb, *v. -dis-lim* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *limb*], to tear limb from limb.

dislocate, *v. -dis-lok* [L. *dislocatus*, removed from its place—from *dis*, asunder; *locus*, put or laid—from *locus*, a place], to put out of joint; to move a bone from its socket or cavity: *dislocating*, *imp.* *dislocated*, *pp. put out of joint*: *dislocation*, *n. -dis-lok-shun* [F.—L.], state of being put out of joint; the act of forcing a bone out of its socket, particularly as the result of accident; in *geol.*, displacement of stratified rocks from their original or horizontal position.

dislodge, *v. -dis-lodj* [OF. *desloger*—from *des* for L. *dis*, apart; *logis*, to lodge], to remove or drive from a lodgment or place of rest; to drive from any place of rest or retirement, or from a station: *dislodging*, *imp.* *dislodged*, *pp. -lodj*: *dislodgment*, *n.* act of dislodging or removing to another place.

disloyal, *ad. -dis-loj-əl* [OF. *desloyal*—from *des* for L. *dis*, apart, and *loyal*], false to a sovereign; faithless; false; treacherous: *disloyally*, *ad. -ly*: *disloyalty*, *n. -ty*, want of fidelity to a sovereign.—*SYN.* of 'disloyal': disaffected; perfidious; inconsistent; dishonest; treacherous; disobedient; unfaithful.

dismal, *ad. -dis-mäl* [perhaps OF. *disme*; mid. L. *decima*, a tithe—from L. *decem*, ten; referring to the extortions practised by the feudal lords in exacting the tithes from their vassals], dreary; dark; gloomy; sorrowful; frightful: *dis-mälly*, *ad. -ly*: *dis-mälness*, *n.* the state of being dismal; gloominess: *dismal days*, in OE., unlucky days.—*SYN.* of 'dismal': dull; sorrowful; melancholy; sad; lonesome; doleful; dire; horrid; direful; lamentable; horrible; dolorous; calamitous; unhappy; unfortunate; foreboding; cheerless; uncomfortable.

dismantle, *v. -dis-man-tl* [OF. *desmanteller*, to take a man's cloak from his back—from *des* for L. *dis*, asunder; *mantle*, to cover with a cloak—*dis*, to throw off a mantle or dress], to strip or divest, as a house of furniture, or a castle of its defences: *dismantling*, *imp.* *dismantled*, *pp.* the act of stripping or divesting, as a town or fort of its means of defence: *dismantled*, *pp.* *man-tl*.—*SYN.* of 'dismantle': to demolish; raze; divest; strip; disable.

dismask, *v. -dis-mäsk* [OF. *desmaquer*—from *des* for L. *dis*, asunder; *masquer*, to mask], to strip or divest of a mask or covering.

dismast, [*v. -dis-mäst* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *mast*], to break down or carry away the masts from a ship: *dismasting*, *imp.* *dismasted*, *pp.*

dismay, *n. -dis-mä* [OF. *desmay*, to dismay—from L. *dis*, away; OH.Ger. *magin*, to be able], a loss of courage or firmness; a sinking of the spirits; depression; fear, with discouragement and confusion; terror: *v.* to terrify and confuse; to dishearten; to discourage or depress: *dismaying*, *imp.* *dismayed*, *pp. -mä*.—*SYN.* of 'dismay': to affright; appal; daunt; discourage; dispirit; deject; fright; frighten; disquiet.

dismember, *n. -dis-mäm* [OF. *desmembrer*—from *des* for L. *dis*, asunder; *membr*, a limb—see *member*], to separate limb from limb; to tear or cut in pieces; to maim; to divide; to sever: *dismembering*, *imp.* *dismembered*, *pp.* *dis-mäm*: *dismemberment*, *n.* the act of severing a limb or limbs from the body; division.—*SYN.* of 'dismember': to disjoin; disarticulate; dislocate; mutilate; separate; tear.

dismiss, *v. -dis-mis* [L. *dis*, asunder; *mis*, sent—from *mitt*, I send], to send away; to permit to depart, used of a person in high authority to an inferior—as, the king dismisses the ambassador; to discharge from employment or office: *dismissing*, *imp.* *dismissed*, *pp. -mis*: *dismissal*, *n. -mis-säl*, also *dismissal*, *n. -mis-shäl*, the act of discharging or sending away; removal from office, &c.

dismount, *v. -dis-mänt* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *mont*, to reduce from the mountains], to dismount: *v. -dis-mänt* [OF. *desmonter*—from *des* for L. *dis*, away; *monter*, to mount, to ascend—see *mount*] to alight or get off from a horse; to descend or throw down from an elevation; to throw from a horse; to unhorse; to remove cannon, &c., from their carriages: *dismounting*, *imp.* *dismounted*, *pp.*

dismatured, *ad. -dis-mä-türd* [L. *dis*, not, and *matur*, in OE., devoid of natural affection; unnatural.

disobedient, *ad. -dis-ö-bé-di-ént* [L. *dis*, not, and *obediens*—see *obey*] refusing to obey; not doing what is commanded; doing what is prohibited; refractory: *disobediently*, *ad. -ly*: *disöbedience*, *n. -dis-éns*, neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a prohibition or command.

disobey, *v. -dis-ö-bé* [F. *desobéir*—from *des* for L. *dis*, asunder; *obéir*, to obey; see *obey*], not to obey; to neglect to do what is commanded; to do what is prohibited; to violate the order or injunction of a superior: *disobeying*, *imp.* *disobeyed*, *pp. -ö-bé*.

disoblige, *v. -dis-ö-blij* [L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *oblige*, F. *desobliger*], to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility to injure in a slight degree; to contravene the will of another: *disobliging*, *imp.* *disobliged*, *pp. -ö-blij*: *disobligement*, *n. -mént*, *disobligingly*, *ad. -ly*.

disorb, *v. -dis-örb* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *orb*], to throw or fly out of its proper orbit: *disorbiting*, *imp.* *disorbed*, *pp. -dis-örb*.

disorder, *n. -dis-ör-dér* [OF. *desordre*—from *des* for L. *dis*, asunder; *ordre*, order—see *order*], want of order; confusion; irregularity; a breach of the peace or laws; a slight disease either of body or mind: *v.* to throw into confusion; to disarrange; to produce sickness; to disturb the mind; to ruffle; to disturb the regular and natural functions of either body or mind: *disordering*, *imp.* *disordered*, *pp. -dér*, put out of order; sick: *disorderly*, *ad. -ly*, without proper order; confused; irregular; unruly; lawless: *ad. confusedly*; irregularly: *disorderliness*, *n. -dis-ör-dér-lis*.—*SYN.* of 'disorder': disarrangement; bustle; disturbance; tumult; disease; illness; sickness; malady; disorder; indisposition; disarray.—of 'disorder': to derange; confuse; discompose of 'disorderly': unmethodical; confused; inordinate; unruly; intemperate; vicious; loose.

disorganise, *v. -dis-ör-gän-iz* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *organise*, F. *déorganiser*], to throw a regular system or union of parts into confusion, as a government, a church, or a society; to destroy order or system: *disorganisation*, *n. -dis-ör-gän-iz-shén*, the act of destroying a structure or connected system; state of being disorganised.

disown, *v. -dis-ön* [L. *dis*, not, and *own*], to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to oneself; to deny; to renounce; not to allow: *disowning*, *imp.* *disowned*, *pp. -önd*.—*SYN.* of 'disown': to disclaim; disavow; disallow; repudiate.

disparage, *v. -dis-pär-äj* [OF. *desparager*, to offer to a man unworthy conditions—from *des* for L. *dis*, not, and *parage*, lineage, rank; mid. L. *parativum*, rank—from L. *par*, equal], to undervalue; to injure by comparison with something inferior; to speak slightly of one; to dishonour or debase by words or actions: *disparaging*, *imp.* *disparaged*, *pp. -äjd*: *disparagement*, *n.* injury or comparison with something inferior; a lessening of value or ex-

the stomach, &c.; to vomit; to pour forth; to yield up unwillingly what has been improperly or unjustly taken possession of: *disgorge* 'ment, n. the act of disgorging or yielding up unwillingly; the thing so yielded.

disgrace, n. *dis-grás* [F. *disgrâce*—from L. *dis*, asunder; F. *grâce*—from L. *gratia*, grace, favour], state of being out of favour; shame; dishonour; great discredit; cause of shame: v. to put out of favour; to dishonour; to bring reproach upon; to bring to shame: *disgracing*, imp.: *disgraced*, pp.: *-dis*: *disgrace* 'ful, n. *-fóol*, shameful; dishonourable: *disgrace* 'fully, ad. *-it*: *disgrace* 'fulness, n. ignominy; shamefulness: *disgracious*, a. *dis-grás*: *shis*, ungracious; unpleasant.—SYN. of 'disgrace n.: discredit; opprobrium; disesteem; disfavour; reproach; ignominy; disparagement; infamy.—of 'disgrace v.: to discredit; degrade; abase; disparage; defame; debase.

disguise, v. *dis-gúiz* [OF. *deguiser*, to conceal or dissemble—from F. *dis* for L. *dis*, apart; *guise*, manner, fashion—see *guise*], to conceal the personal appearance by changing the outward attire; to hide the feelings by an unusual or assumed appearance; to alter the form of: n. a dress intended to conceal the person; a mask; a false appearance or show: *disguising*, imp.: *disguised*, pp.: *-guiz*: *disguiser*, n. *-er*, one who: *disguis* 'edly, ad. *-guiz* 'ed-ly: *disguisement*, n. *dis-gúiz* 'ment, dress of concealment.—SYN. of 'disguise v.: to dissemble; secrete; conceal; hide; falsify; counterfeit; masquerade.

disgust, n. *dis-gúst* [F. *degoût*, disgust—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *gusto*, I taste—from *gustus*, taste], aversion to food or drink or anything disagreeable; aversion or strong dislike, excited by the conduct or manners of others: v. to excite aversion in; to displease; to offend the mind: *disgusting*, imp.: *ad.* *-ing*: *disgust* 'ing, ad. *-it*: *disgust* 'ful, n. *-fóol*, causing disgust; nauseous; hateful: *disgust* 'fully, ad. *-it*: *disgust* 'fulness, n.—SYN. of 'disgust n.: dislike; aversion; distaste; disinclination; repugnance; displeasure.

dish, n. *dish* [AS. *disc*, a plate: OH.Ger. *disc*; Ger. *tisch*, a table: L. *discus*; Gr. *diskos*, a dish, a plate], any article of domestic use, broad and open, used for serving up food; also the contents of any such vessel; a sort of trough in which miners measure ore: v. to put into a dish: *dishing*, imp.: *dished*, pp. *disht*: *dish*-cloth or *dish*-cloth, *disht*, a cloth used for washing or wiping dishes: *dish*-cover, a cover of metal or earthenware for retaining the heat: *dish*-water, warm water in which dishes are washed: *dish* 'ful, n. *-fóol*, as much as a dish can hold.

dish, v. *dish* [see previous entry], in O.E. and familiar slang, to use up, as if by serving on a dish: to render useless; to do for; to ruin: *dished*, a. *dish*, rendered useless; done for; ruined: *dished* out of it, deprived of it by unfair means; cheated out of it.

dishabille, n. *dis-á-bél*, an O.E. spelling of *deah-bille*, which see; a loose dress.

dishabit, v. *dis-há-bit* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *habiti*], in O.E., to throw out of its usual and proper place; to drive from a dwelling: *dishab* 'iting, imp.: *dishabit* 'ed, pp. *-it* 'ed.

dishearten, v. *dis-hárt* 'n [L. *dis*, asunder, and *hárt*], to discourage; to depress; to impress with dread or fear: *disheart* 'ening, imp.: *-hárt* 'ning: *disheart* 'ened, pp. *-hárt* 'nd.—SYN. of 'dishearten v.: to deter; dispirit; deject; terrify.

dishevel, v. *dis-shé-vél* [OF. *descheveler*, to spread the hair in disorder—from F. *cheveu*, O.E. *chew*; L. *capillus*, a hair; to spread the hair loosely, &c. to suffer it to hang so; to disorder the hair: *dishev* 'eling, imp.: *dishev* 'elled, pp. *-id*, spread or blowing in disorder.

dishing—see under *dish* 1.

dishonest, a. *dis-on* 'est [OF. *dehoneste*—from *des* for L. *dis*, not; *honeste*, honest—from *honestus*, to honour], not trustworthy; faithless; fraudulent; having a disposition to cheat or defraud; disgraceful; in O.E., dishonest; lewd: *dishonest* 'ly, ad. *-it*: *dishonest* 'y, n. *-it*, a disposition to defraud or cheat; deceit; betrayal of trust; faithlessness; want of integrity.

dishonour, n. *dis-on* 'ér [F. *deshonneur*, dishonour, and *deshonneur*, to dishonour—from *des* for L. *dis*, apart; *honneur*, honour—see *honour*], want or loss

of honour; disgrace; any stain or blemish on the reputation; shame; ignominy: v. to disgrace; to bring reproach or shame upon; to lessen reputation; to degrade; to seduce; to fail to meet an acceptance or bill of exchange: *dishon* 'oring, imp.: *dishon* 'oured, pp. *-rd*: *dishon* 'ourer, n. *-er*, one who: *dishon* 'ourable, a. *-er* 'á-bl, shameful; disgraceful; base; approaching to villainy; destitute of honour: *dishon* 'ourably, ad. *-bit*: *dishon* 'ourableness, n. *-bl* 'ness.—SYN. of 'dishonour n.: reproach; discredit; ignominy; censure; opprobrium—of 'dishonour v.: to shame; debase; debase; pollute; stain; violate.

dishorn, v. *dis-hórn* 'n [L. *dis*, asunder, and *horn*], to deprive or strip of horns.

dishorse, v. *dis-hórs* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *hors*], to dismount; to be taken off, or to come off, a horse's back.

disincline, v. *dis-in* 'clín [L. *dis*, not, and *inclín*], to dislike; to excite a slight aversion to; to make disaffected; *dis* 'inclín 'ing, imp.: *dis* 'inclín 'ed, pp. *-clín*: *disinclination*, n. *dis-in* 'clín 'n-á-shún, dislike or slight aversion to; want of desire or affection for.—SYN. of 'disinclination v.: disaffection; alienation; unwillingness; dislike; aversion; repugnance.

disincorporate, v. *dis-in* 'kórp-ó-rát [L. *dis*, asunder, and *incorporate*], to deprive of corporate powers: *dis* 'incorpora 'tion, n. *-rd* 'shún, deprivation of the rights and privileges enjoyed by a corporate body.

disinfect, v. *dis-in* 'fekt [L. *dis*, asunder, and *infect*: F. *désinfecter*], to purify from contagious matter; to cleanse; to free from infection: *dis* 'infect 'ing, imp.: *dis* 'infect 'ed, pp.: *dis* 'infect 'ion, n. *-fekt* 'shún, purification from contagious matter: *dis* 'infectant, n. *-tánt*, a substance which destroys smells and their poisons by acting chemically; any substance that destroys infection or infectious matter—see *deodorise*.

disingenuous, a. *dis-in* 'jen-ú-ús [L. *dis*, not, and *ingenuous*], not open or candid; not frank; unfair; meanly artful: *dis* 'ingen 'uously, ad. *-it*: *dis* 'ingen 'uousness, n. also *dis* 'ingenu 'ity, n. *-it* 'n-á-t-ff, insincerity; want of candour.

disinherit, v. *dis-in* 'hér-ít [L. *dis*, asunder, and *inherit*], to cut off from an inheritance; to deprive of hereditary right: *dis* 'inherit 'ing, imp.: *dis* 'inherit 'ed, pp.: *dis* 'inherit 'ion, n. *-hér* 'shún, also *dis* 'inheritance, n. *-it* 'shún, the act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting; the state of being disinherited.

disintegrate, v. *dis-in* 'tégr-át [L. *dis*, asunder; *integratus*, made anew or afresh—from *integer* whole, entire—see *integer*], to separate a whole body or substance by a gradual breaking into parts, as by the action of the atmosphere; to crumble: *dis* 'integrate 'ing, imp.: *dis* 'integrate 'ed, pp.: *dis* 'integrate 'tion, n. *-grá* 'shún, the wearing down of rocks by the action of air or moisture, or other atmospheric influences; the process by which any body is broken up into parts; the condition of being broken up into parts: *dis* 'integrable, a. *-tégr* 'á-bl, that may be separated into small portions.

disinter, v. *dis-in* 'tér [L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *inter*], to take out of the earth or grave; to unbury; to bring to light; to disclose what was formerly in obscurity: *dis* 'inter 'ing, imp.: *dis* 'inter 'ed, pp. *-tér*: *dis* 'inter 'ment, n. the act of taking out of the earth.

disinterested, a. *dis-in* 'tér 'est 'id [OF. *desinteressé*, discharged, lost all interest in—from *des* for L. *dis*, apart; *interessé*, interested—in—see *interested*], free from selfish motives; having no personal advantage; unbiased: *dis* 'inter 'est 'edly, ad. *-it*: *dis* 'inter 'est 'edness, n. the state of having no personal interest or advantage in a matter; freedom from bias or prejudice.—SYN. of 'disinterested a.: impartial; unfluenced; uninterested; indifferent; unprejudiced.

disinthal—see *disenthal*.

disjoin, v. *dis-join* 'm [OF. *desjoindre*, to disunite—from L. *dis*, asunder, and *join*, to unite; *dis* 'join 'ing, imp.: *dis* 'joined 'ed, pp.: *dis* 'join 'ing, imp.: *dis* 'joined 'ed, pp.: *dis* 'join 'ing, v. *-join* 'm [OF. *desjoindre*, parted], to separate parts united by joints; to put out of joint; to break the natural order of a thing; to render incoherent; to fall in places: *dis* 'join 'ing, imp.: *dis* 'join 'ed, pp. unconnected; in-

OK, to discover; to reveal: *discov'ring*, imp.: *discured*, pp. *kürd*.

discursive, a. *dis-kür-siv* [F. *discursif*—from mid. L. *discursus*, discussion—from L. *dis*, asunder; *curvus*, a running], passing rapidly from one subject to another; irregular; rambling; desultory; argumentative: *discursively*, ad. *-it*. *discursiveness*, n.

discus, n. *dis-küs* [L. *discus*: Gr. *diskos*, a round plate of metal or stone—see *disc*] in *class. antiq.*, a flat piece of metal or stone to be thrown in play; a quoit.

discuss, v. *dis-küs* [ME. *discussen*: It. *discussare*, to examine, to sift—from L. *discussus*, struck asunder, dispersed—from *dis*, asunder; *quassus*, shaken], to debate; to argue a question with the view of clearing it of doubts and difficulties; to divide and consume an article of food or drink, as to *discuss a fowl, a bottle of wine*, &c.: *discuss'ing*, imp.: *discussed*, pp. *küs*: *discussion*, n. *-shän* [F.—L.], a debate; the arguing of a point with the view to elicit truth: *discussive*, a. *-shiv*, having the power to resolve; having the power to dissolve or disperse, as a tumour: n. a medicine that disperses a tumour: *discusser*, n. *-ser*, one who, or that which.—SYN. of 'discuss': to argue; dispute; deliberate; contend; examine; ventilate; sift; search.

discontent, a. *dis-kä'sht-önt* or *dis-kä'shönt* [L. *discontentem*, striking asunder—see *discuss*] dispersing morbid matter: a. a medicine or application which disperses a tumour.

disdain, v. *dis-dän* [OF. *desdäigner*: F. *dédaigner*—from It. *disdegnare*, to despise, to treat with disdain—from L. *dis*, not; *dignus*, worthy], to deem worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, &c.; to scorn; to contempt; to despise: n. contempt; scorn; detestation of what is mean and dishonourable: *disdain'ing*, imp.: *disdained*, pp. *-dänd*: *disdain'ful*, a. *-fül*, expressing disdain: *disdain'fully*, ad. *-it*: *disdain'fulness*, n. haughty scorn; contempt.—SYN. of 'disdain' n': naughtiness; pride; arrogance.

disease, n. *dis-äs* [OF. *desaise*, sickness—from *des* for L. *dis*, apart; F. *aise*, ease—see *ease*—*it.*, the want of ease], any deviation from health; sickness; illness; disorder in any part of the body or mind: v. to afflict with disease; to impair any part of the body; to make morbid: *disease'ing*, imp.: *diseased*, pp. *-äit*: *diseasedness*, n. *-shä-näs*, the state of being diseased; a morbid state.—SYN. of 'disease' v': ailment; disorder; distemper; malady; complaint; indisposition.

disedge, v. *dis-äj* [L. *dis*, not, and *edge*], to deprive of an edge; to blunt; to dull.

disembark, v. *dis-äm-bärk* [OF. *desembarker*, to unload a ship—from *des* for L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *embark*, to embark—see *embark*], to put on shore from a ship; to go on shore; to land: *disembark'ing*, imp.: *disembarked*, pp. *-bärk*: *disembarkation*, n. *-kä'shän*, the act of disembarking; also *disembark'ment*, n.

disembarrass, v. *dis-äm-bär-räs* [OF. *desembarrasser*—from *des* for L. *dis*, asunder; *embarrasser*, to embarrass—see *embarrass*] to free from difficulty or perplexity: *disembarrass'ment*, n. the act of extricating from difficulty or perplexity.

disembellish, v. *dis-äm-bel-ish* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *embellish*], to deprive of decorations.

disembowel, v. *dis-äm-bö-d* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *embowel*], to free from the body; to discharge from military service, as soldiers or militia.

disembogue, v. *dis-äm-bög* [Sp. *desembocar*—from *des* for L. *dis*, asunder, apart; Sp. *embocar*, to enter the mouth: L. *bucca*, the cheek when inflated], to pour out at the mouth, as a river into a sea or lake; to vent; to flow out: *disemboguing*, imp. *-böging*: *disembogued*, pp. *-bögd*: *disembogues'ment*, n. *-bögm-nt*, discharge of waters into the ocean or a lake: *disembouchure*, n. *-dis-äm-bö-shör* or *dis-äm-bö-shör* [F. *embouchure*, the mouth of a river], the mouth of a river; the discharge of the waters of a river.

disembowel, v. *dis-äm-bö-d* [L. *dis*, intensive, and *embowel*], to take out the bowels; to deprive of the bowels: *disembowelling*, imp.: *disembowelled*, pp. *-bö-d*: *disembowelled*, adj. having the bowels taken or drawn out; taken the bowels from out: *disembow'ement*, n. the state of the person who has had his bowels drawn out.

disembroll, v. *dis-äm-bröyl* [L. *dis*, not, and *embroll*], to free from confusion; to disentangle.

disenchanted, v. *dis-än-chänt* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *enchant*: F. *déenchanter*] to deliver from the power of charms or spells; to free from fascination or delusion: *dis'enchant'er*, n. one who, or that which: *dis'enchantment*, n. act of disenchanting; state of being disenchanted.

disencumber, v. *dis-än-käm-bär* [L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *encomber*], to free from any obstruction or encumbrance: *dis'encumbrance*, n. *-bräns*.

disengage, v. *dis-än-gäj* [OF. *desengager*—from *des* for L. *dis*, asunder; *engager*, to engage: see *engage*], to free; to loose; to separate; to disunite; to clear from impediments; to liberate from a promise or obligation; to withdraw the affection: *dis'engage'ing*, imp.: *dis'engaged*, pp. *-gäj*: *dis'engaged*, adj. being at leisure; not particularly occupied: *dis'engage'ment*, n. *-gä-jä-näs*: *dis'engage'ment*, n. a setting free; state of being disengaged or set free.—SYN. of 'disengage': to extricate; detach; disentangle; liberate; clear; wean; withdraw; release.

disennoble, v. *dis-än-nö-b* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *ennoble*], to deprive of that which ennobles.

disenrol, v. *dis-än-röl* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *enrol*], to mark off or erase from a list or roll.

disentail, v. *dis-än-täl* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *entail*], to free land, &c., from the law of entail by a legal process.

disentangle, v. *dis-än-täng-gl* [L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *entangle*], to unfold; to unravel; to set free from difficulties or impediments; to extricate: *dis'entangling*, imp.: *dis'entangled*, pp. *-täng-gäl*: *dis'entangled'ment*, n. *-gäl-m-nt*—SYN. of 'disentangle': to disengage; detach; untwist; loose; disembarrass; evolve; clear; disembroll; separate; free.

disenthrall, v. *dis-än-thräl*, *dis-än-thrökt* [L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *enthral*], to free from slavery or servitude; to rescue from oppression: *dis'enthral'ing*, imp.: *dis'enthralled*, pp. *-thrökt*: *dis'enthral'ment*, n. liberation from bondage.

disenthrona, v. *dis-än-thrön* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *enthrona*], to depose from sovereign power.

disentitle, v. *dis-än-titl* [L. *dis*, and *entitle*], to deprive of title or claim.

disentomb, v. *dis-än-töm* [L. *dis*, and *entomb*], to take out of a tomb; to disinter.

disepouse, v. *dis-äs-pöüz* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *epouse*], to release or separate after copulation, or after pledged faith.

disestablish, v. *dis-äs-bül-ish* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *establish*], to remove from being established; to unsettle; to overthrow: *dis'estab'lishment*, n. the act of removing from being established or connected with the State, as a National Church.

disesteem, n. *dis-äs-tem* [L. *dis*, and *esteem*], want of esteem; slight dislike: v. to consider with disregard or slight contempt.

disfavor, n. *dis-fävör* [L. *dis*, and *favor*: F. *dé-faveur*], the state of not being acceptable; dislike; displeasure in a slight degree; a disobliging or ill act; want of beauty: v. to withhold countenance or support; to show disapprobation.

disfigure, v. *dis-fü-gür* [OF. *desfigurer*—from *des* for *dis*, asunder; *figurer*, to figure: see *figure*], to mar or injure the external appearance of a person or thing; to impair shape, beauty, or excellence: *disfigure'ing*, imp.: *disfigured*, pp. *-fird*, changed to a worse form or appearance; impaired: *disfigure'ment*, n.: *disfigure'ation*, n. *-ü-rü'shän*, the act of marring or injuring external form; state of being disfigured.—SYN. of 'disfigure': to deface; deform; mar; injure.

disforest, v. *dis-för-äst* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *fore*], to reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground; to throw open to common purposes; also *dis'forest* see, which see.

disfranchise, v. *dis-frän-chis* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *franchise*], to deprive of a charter; to deprive of the right of voting in the election of a member of Parliament, &c.; to deprive of the rights of a free citizen; to deprive a town of its privilege of sending a representative to Parliament: *disfranchising*, imp. *-chis'ing*: *disfranchised*, pp. *-chä-d*, deprived of certain rights and privileges: *disfranchisement*, n. *-chis'm-nt*, the act of depriving of certain rights and privileges.

disfurnish, v. *dis-für-nish* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *furnish*], to strip of furniture, apparatus, &c.; to deprive of.

disgorge, v. *dis-görj* [OF. *desgorger*—from *des* for L. *dis*, asunder, and *gorge*—see *gorge*], to eject from

mäde, mäl, fär, läw; mäte, mät, här; päne, pin; nöte, nö, möve;

disconnect, *v.* *dis-kōn-nēkt* [L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *connect*], to break the ties of anything; to separate: *disconnected*, *imp.*: *disconnected*, *pp.*: *adj.* without coherence or continuity: *disconnection*, *n.* *-tēk-shān*, separation; want of union.

disconsolate, *a.* *dis-kōn-sō-lēt* [L. *dis*, not; *consolida*, comforted greatly, animated—see *console*], without comfort; destitute of consolation; sorrowful; *disconsolable*; *disconsolably*, *ad.* *dis-kōn-sō-lē-tē*: *disconsolateness*, *n.*: *disconsolation*, *n.* *-tē-shān*, want of comfort.

discontent, *n.* *dis-kōn-tēnt*, *ad.* *dis-kōn-tēnt* [L. *dis*, not, and *content*], not content; uneasy in mind; inquiet; dissatisfied: *n.* dissatisfaction; uneasiness; want of content: *discontentedly*, *ad.* *-tē*: *discontentedness*, *n.*: *discontenting*, *a.* giving no satisfaction; giving uneasiness: *discontentment*, *n.* the state of being uneasy in mind.

discontinue, *v.* *dis-kōn-tēn* [L. *dis*, not, and *continue*], *F.* *discontinuer*, to discontinue—*lit.*, to lose the cohesion of parts; to break the continuance of; to leave off; to cause to cease; to abandon; to break off; to cease: *discontinuing*, *imp.*: *discontinued*, *pp.* *-tē*: *discontinuance*, *n.* *-tē-shān*, also *discontinuation*, *n.* *-tē-shān*, cessation; interruption: *discontinuity*, *n.* *-tē-shān*, disunion of parts; want of cohesion: *discontinuities*, *n.* *-tē-shān*, wanting in cohesion or continuity; gaping wide.—*SYN.* of 'discontinuance': intermission; disunion; separation; disruption; disjunction; termination.

discocephala, *n.* *plu.* *dis-kōf-ē-lā* [Gr. *diskos*, a quail; *phero*, I carry], an order of the medusae or jelly-fish, so called from their form; an order of leeches which possess sucking disks.

discord, *n.* *dis-kōrd* [F. *discord*], *OF.* *discord*—from L. *discordia*, disunion—from *dis*, asunder; *cor*, cordis, the heart], disagreement among persons; variance; strife; contention; want of harmony in music; disagreement of sounds: *discordant*, *a.* *-tē-dānt* [F.—L.] at variance with itself; disagreeing; not harmonious; harsh; jarring: *discordantly*, *ad.* *-tē*: *discordance*, *n.* *-dāns* [F.—L.] also *discordancy*, *n.* *-dān-s*, disagreement; opposition: *discording*, *a.* disagreeing; inharmonious: *discordful*, *a.* in O.K., quarrelsome.—*SYN.* of 'discord': *discordant*; opposition; dissension; clashing; dissonance; disagreement; disharmony; jarring—of 'discordant': *discordant*; inharmonious; incongruous; contradictory; repugnant; opposite; contrary.

discount, *v.* *dis-kōnt* [L. *dis*, opposite of, and *count*], in O.K., to give opposite counsel or advice; to disallow.

discount, *n.* *dis-kōnt* [OF. *descompter*, to make a back reckoning; *descompte*, *F.* *décompte*, abatement—from *F.* *des* for L. *dis*, apart, away; *F.* *compter*, to count—from L. *computare*, to count], something taken off or deducted: an allowance or deduction on the payment of money; the deduction of the interest on a sum lent at the time of lending; the sum so deducted: *discount's*, *v.*, sometimes *dis-*, to lend the amount named on a bill or note of exchange, less the interest for the time it has to run, at a certain rate per 100: *fig.*, to draw beforehand on something expected, it may be at a loss: *discounting*, *imp.*: *discounted*, *pp.*: *discount'er*, *n.* one who discounts, or advances money on bills or notes of exchange: *discountable*, *a.* *-tē-ā*, that may be discounted.

discountenance, *v.* *dis-kōn-tē-nāns* [L. *dis*, not, and *countenance*], *OF.* *discountenancer*, to abash; to discourage; to restrain by cold treatment, frowns, or arguments: *n.* cold treatment; unfriendly regard; disapprobation: *discountenancing*, *imp.*: *discountenanced*, *pp.* *-nāns*: *discountenancer*, *n.* *-nān-sēr*, one who.

discourage, *v.* *dis-kōr-āj* [L. *dis*, not, and *courage*], *OF.* *discourager*, to dishearten; to depress the spirits; to dishearten; to dissuade; to deter from: *discouraging*, *imp.*: *discouraged*, *pp.* *-āj*: *discouragement*, *n.* *-āj-mēt*, the act of depriving of confidence; that which destroys or depresses courage; anything which deters from: *discouragingly*, *ad.* *-āj*: *discourager*, *n.* *-āj-ēr*, one who disheartens or depresses the courage of another.—*SYN.* of 'discourage': to deter; depress; dispirit; deject; disavour; discountenance.

discourse, *n.* *dis-kōrs* [F. *discours*; *It.* *discorso*—from mid. L. *discursus*, conversation, discussion—from L. *dis*, asunder; *currus*, a running], conversation; communication of thoughts by words; a treat-

ise; a dissertation; a sermon: *v.* to talk or converse; to reason; to treat of; to converse formally: *discoursing*, *imp.*: *discoursed*, *pp.* *-kōrd*: *discourser*, *n.* *-sēr*, one who: *discourse*, *a.* *-kōr-sē*, reasoning; containing dialogue; communicative.—*SYN.* of 'discourse': colloquy; conference; dialogue; speech; language; talk; homily; lecture.

discourteous, *a.* *dis-kōrt-yūs* [L. *dis*, not, and *courteous*], *OF.* *discortios*, discourteous, rude; uncivil; wanting in good manners: *discourteously*, *ad.* *-tē*: *discourtesy*, *n.* *-tē-ty*, the state of being discourteous; incivility; discourteously, *ad.* *-tē*, in a discourteous manner; uncivilly: *discourtesy*, *n.* *-tē-ty*, rudeness of behaviour or language; incivility; ill manners.

discuss—see under *dis*.

discover, *v.* *dis-kōv-ēr* [L. *dis*, and *cover*], *OF.* *discov'ris*, to discover—from mid. L. *discop'ris*—from L. *dis*, asunder; *con*, with, together; and *operio*, I cover] to lay open to view; to reveal or make known; to bring to light; to find out, as by labour or research; to have the first sight of; to detect: *discovering*, *imp.*: *discovered*, *pp.* *-vēr*: *discoverer*, *n.* one who: *discoverable*, *a.* *-vēr-ā-ā*, that may be found out or made known: *discovery*, *n.* *-vēr-ē*, a bringing to light or making known; that which is made known; the act of finding out; the thing found out or revealed.—*SYN.* of 'discover': to disclose; divulge; reveal; uncover; tell; exhibit; show; manifest; communicate; impart; spy; ascertain.

discrete, *discreant*, or *dyserante*, *a.* *dis-krēt*, *dis-krēt-s* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *krēsis*, a mixture], a mineral composed of silver and antimony.

discredit, *n.* *dis-krēd-it* [F. *discredit*], *disrepute*—from L. *dis*, not; *creditus*, trusted, believed], want or loss of credit; disgrace; reproach; dishonour; want of good reputation or credit; *v.* not to believe or credit; to esteem of no importance; to disgrace; to deprive of credibility; to make less reputable or honourable: *discrediting*, *imp.*: *discredited*, *pp.*: *discreditable*, *a.* *-tē-dē-ā*, disgraceful; disreputable; injurious to good name: *discreditably*, *ad.* *-tē-ā*—*SYN.* of 'discredit': *disesteem*; *disrepute*; *scandal*; *diabolic*; *distrust*.

discreet, *a.* *dis-krēt* [F. *discret*, prudent—from L. *discretus*, separated, distinguished—from *dis*, *crētus*, distinguished], prudent; not rash; wise in avoiding errors or evil; modest; circumspect: *discreetly*, *ad.* *-tē*, in a discreet manner; prudently: *discreetness*, *n.* the quality of being discreet: *discretion*, *n.* *dis-krēsh-ān* [F.—L.] prudence; wise conduct and management; good discernment; liberty or power of acting without control; unconditional power over, as at his own discretion: *discretionary*, *a.* *-tē*, unrestrained; left in certain circumstances to act according to one's own judgment, as an ambassador with discretionary powers; to surrender at discretion, to submit without terms.

discrepancy, *n.* *dis-krēp-āns* or *dis-*, also *discrepancy*, *n.* *-dā-si* [OF. *discrepancia*; *It.* *discrepancia*; L. *discrepancia*—from *dis*, intensive; *crepans*, creaking, jarring], disagreement; difference; contrariety: *discrepant*, *a.* *-tē*, disagreeing; contrary.

discrete, *a.* *dis-krēt* [L. *discretus*, separated—from *dis*, asunder; *crētus*, separated—see *discreet*], distinct; disjointed; not continuous: *discreetive*, *a.* *-tē-ty*, disjunctive; denoting separation or opposition: *discreetively*, *ad.* *-tē*.

discretion, *discretionary*—see under *discreet*.

discriminate, *v.* *dis-krim-i-nāt* [L. *discriminatus*, divided, separated—from *discrimen*, that which separates or divides two things—from *dis*, asunder; *cerno*, I separate], to observe and mark the difference between; to distinguish, as by some note or mark; to make a difference or distinction: *discriminating*, *imp.*: *discriminated*, *pp.*: *discriminator*, *n.* *-nāt-ēr*, one who; *discriminatively*, *ad.* *-tē*: *discriminative*, *a.* *-tē-ty*, that makes or observes the mark of distinction or difference: *discriminatively*, *ad.* *-tē*: *discrimination*, *n.* *-shān*, the act of distinguishing; the state of being distinguished; the faculty of distinguishing; acuteness; discernment: *discriminatory*, *a.* *-tē-ty*, that makes the mark of distinction.—*SYN.* of 'discrimination': penetration; judgment; discretion; clearness; distinction.

discrown, *v.* *dis-krōn* [L. *dis*, and *crown*], to depose a sovereign; to deprive a sovereign of his crown.

discure, *v.* *dis-kūr* [F. *découvrir*, to uncover], to

colo, boy, fild; päre, bild; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

disbud, *v.* *dis-būd* [*L. dis*, asunder, and *bud*], to deprive of buds or shoots.

disburden, *v.* *dis-bēr-dn*, sometimes *disburthen* [*L. dis*, asunder, and *burden*], to throw off a burden; to unload; to clear of anything weighty or troublesome; to ease the mind: *disburdening*, *imp.* *dis-bēr-ding*; *disburdened*, *pp.* *dis-bēr-dnd*, relieved; eased of a burden.—*SYN.* of 'disburden': to unload; discharge; disencumber; relieve; free; unburden; confess.

disburse, *v.* *dis-bēr-s* [*F. déboursier*; *OF. desboursier*, to disburse—from *L. dis*, asunder; *F. bourse*; *L. bursa*, a purse] to pay out money, as from a public fund or treasury; to spend or lay out money: *disbursing*, *imp.*: *disbursed*, *pp.* *dis-bēr-s'*: *disbursement*, *n.* *dis-bēr-s'mēt* [*F. déboursément*], the act of paying out money; the money paid out—used generally in *plu.*, *disbursements*: *disburser*, *n.* one who.

disburthen, *v.* *dis-bēr-thn*, the more correct spelling of *disburden*, which see.

disc, also **disk**, *n.* *disk* [*Gr. diskos*, a circular plate of stone or metal, a quoit: *L. discus*, a quoit, a tray: cf. *F. disque*], a circular piece of anything flat; the face of the sun, moon, &c., as they appear to the eye; the whole surface of a leaf: *discuous*, *a.* *-kūs*, broad; flat; wide: *disciform*, *a.* *dis-i-fōrm* [*L. forma*, a shape], in the form of a disc or flattened sphere; also *discoid*, *a.* *dis-kōyd* [*Gr. eidos*, form]: *discoid pith*, in bot., pith which forms discs with cavities between, as in the walnut.

discaudy, *v.* *dis-kā-ndt*, an *OF.* word not well understood, occurring twice in Shakespeare's 'Antony and Cleopatra,' and usually said to signify 'to melt, to dissolve,' as from *dis*, asunder, and *candy*, the sweetmeat; these meanings do not make the sense plain in Shakespeare: *discaudyng*, *imp.*: *discauded*, *pp.* *kā-ndd*.

discard, *v.* *dis-kārd* [*L. dis*, asunder, and *Eng. card*], to *dis*card, to throw cards out of one's hands; to dismiss from service, employment, or society; to cast off; to reject: *discarding*, *imp.*: *discarded*, *pp.*—*SYN.* of 'discard': to dismiss; discharge; displace; cashier; pay off; cast off; turn away; put away.

discern, *v.* *dis-sēr-n* [*F. discernere*—from *L. discernere*, to set apart—from *dis*, asunder; *cerno*, I see, judge, or separate], to see exactly; to separate by the eye or the understanding; to judge; to distinguish; to discriminate: *discerning*, *imp.*: *discerned*, *pp.* *dis-sēr-nd*: *discernment*, *n.* *-sēr*, one who: *discernment*, *n.* [*F. discernement*], the power of distinguishing one thing from another, as truth from falsehood; power of perceiving differences in things or ideas: *discernible*, *a.* *-i-bl*, visible; perceptible; manifest; that may be seen: *discernibly*, *ad.* *-i-bl*: *discernibleness*, *n.* *-i-bl-ness*: *discerningly*, *ad.* *-i-bl*—*SYN.* of 'discern': to discover; detect; descry; espy; perceive; penetrate; behold; note; recognise; apprehend—of 'discernible': distinguishable; apparent; evident; discoverable—of 'discernment': penetration; discrimination; judgment; discretion; acuteness; sagacity; insight.

discharge, *v.* *dis-chārg* [*L. dis*, and *Eng. charge*; *F. charger*; *OF. descharger*, to unload], to unload, as a ship; to free from any obligation or penalty by written evidence, &c.; to pay, as a debt; to throw off or out; to let fly; to explode, as powder; to fire or let off, as a gun; to absolve or acquit; to free from claim or demand of money by a written acknowledgment of payment; to perform trust or duty; to deprive of office; to dismiss; to emit or send out; to set at liberty; *n.* a flowing or issuing out; shooting or firing, as of a gun; that which is thrown out; dismissal from office or employment; the written evidence of release from debt or obligation; liberation, as from imprisonment; performance of a duty: *discharging*, *imp.*: *discharged*, *pp.* *dis-chārd*: *discharger*, *n.* one who; an instr. consisting of two brass arms held by a glass handle, for discharging the electricity in the Leyden jar.—*SYN.* of 'discharge': to unload; disburden; clear; exonerate; shoot; perform; execute; fulfil; emit; send out; release; set free; throw off; discard.

discide, *v.* *dis-sid* [*L. dis*, twice; *cardo*, I cut, I kill] in *OE.*, to cut in two; to divide: *disciding*, *imp.*: *discided*, *pp.*

disciform, &c.—see under *disc*.

disciple, *n.* *dis-si-pl* [*F. disciple*—from *L. discipulus*, a learner—from *disco*, I learn], one who receives instruction from another; a scholar; a follower; an adherent in doctrine, &c.: *v.* to train; to rear; to bring up: *discipling*, *imp.* *-si-pling*: *disciple*, *pp.* *-si-pld*: *discipleless*, *n.* the state of a disciple: *disciplinarian*, *n.* *dis-i-pli-nā-ri-ān* [*L. disciplina*, instruction, teaching], one who conducts a school with strictness and precision; one who instructs in naval and military tactics; one who allows no deviation from stated rules: *discipinary*, *a.* *-plī-nē-ri*, pert. to discipline: *discipline*, *n.* *-plīn* [*F.*—*L.*], training, physical or mental; cultivation and improvement; subordination or subjection to laws, &c.; bodily punishment; chastisement: *v.* to train and educate the body; to form the mind in habits of thought and action; to chastise; to punish: *disciplining*, *imp.*: *disciplined*, *pp.* *-plīnd*: *discipliner*, *n.* one who: *disciplinable*, *a.* *-i-bl*, that may be subjected to discipline; capable of instruction: *disciplinableness*, *n.* *-i-bl-ness*: *disciplinant*, *n.* *-dnt*, one of a religious order, so called from exercising a strict discipline, or from scourging themselves.—*SYN.* of 'disciple': learner; adherent; pupil; supporter; partisan—of 'discipline': training; education; instruction; culture; punishment; correction; drill; subjection; submissiveness—of 'discipline': to train; regulate; correct; form; bring up; chasten: *disciplin*, *v.* *dis-kī-pln* [*L. disci*, not, and *clavus*], not to claim; to disown; to reject as not belonging to oneself; to deny the possession or knowledge of; to renounce a claim to: *disciplin'g*, *imp.*: *disciplined*, *pp.* *-klāmd*: *disciplin'ant*, *n.* *-klām'ant*, one who disclaims: *disciplin'er*, *n.* a denial; a disavowal.—*SYN.* of 'disciplin': to disavow; deny; renounce; reject; relinquish; decline.

disclose, *v.* *dis-kloz* [*L. dis*, asunder, and *close*], to open; to uncover; to reveal; to bring to light; to tell; to utter; to make known: *disclosing*, *imp.*: *disclosed*, *pp.* *-klozd*: *discloser*, *n.* *-sēr*, one who: *disclosure*, *n.* *-klō-shūr*, an uncovering, an opening to view; the act of making known that which was hidden; that which is made known.—*SYN.* of 'disclose': to divulge; discover; tell; unveil; uncover; set free; lay open; expose.

discocarp, *n.* *dis-kō-kārp* [*Gr. diskos*, a disk; *karpos*, fruit], a collection of fruit in a hollow receptacle, as in the rose.

discoid, *a.* *dis-kōyd*, also *discoid'al*, *a.* *-kōy-dāl* [*Gr. diskos*, a round plate; *eidos*, resemblance—*dis*], having the form of a disc or round plate.

discolour, *v.* *dis-kū-ler* [*L. discolor*, the opposite of, and colour; *OF. descolorer* and *descolorer*, to discolour], to stain; to tinge; to alter the natural hue or colour of; to alter the complexion: *discolor'ation*, *n.* *-i-shn*, the act of altering the colour; a staining; alteration of colour.

discomfit, *v.* *dis-kōm-fīt* [*OF. desconfit*, also *disconfit*, overthrown, defeated—from *mid. L. disconfectus*, overthrown, destroyed—from *L. dis*, completely; *conficio*, I defeat], to defeat; to scatter in battle; to vanquish; to disappoint; to frustrate: *n.* overthrow; defeat: *discomfiting*, *imp.*: *discomfited*, *pp.*: *discomfiture*, *n.* *dis-kōm-fīt-ūr* [*F. décomfiture*], defeat in battle; overthrow; disappointment.

discomfort, *v.* *dis-kōm-fērt* [*L. dis*, the opposite of, and comfort; *OF. desconforter*, to be discomfited], uneasiness, mental or physical; pain; grief: *v.* to make uneasy; to pain or grieve.

discommode, *v.* *dis-kōm-mōd* [*L. dis*, and *Eng. accommodate*; *F. commode*, commodious, convenient], to put to inconvenience; to trouble; to molest.

discompose, *v.* *dis-kōm-pōz* [*L. dis*, the opposite of, and *compos*], to disorder; to unsettle; to confuse; to agitate or ruffle, as the mind: *discompos'ing*, *imp.*: *discomposed*, *pp.* *-pōzd*: *discomposed*, *n.* *-pō-shūr*, disorder; agitation.—*SYN.* of 'discompose': to disconcert; confound; frustrate; foil; derange; ruffle; baffle; disturb; defeat; abash.

disconcert, *v.* *dis-kōn-sērt* [*L. dis*, apart, and *concert*; *L. concertare*, to strive together; *OF. desconcert*, to disorder—*lit.*, to strive together contrary ways], to defeat or interrupt any order, plan, or scheme; to discompose or unsettle the mind; to defeat; to frustrate; to confuse: *disconcert'ing*, *imp.*: *disconcert'ed*, *pp.*

disconformable, *a.* *dis-kōn-fōrm'ā-b-l* [*L. dis*, and *conformable*], wanting agreement: *disconform'ity*, *n.* *-i-ti*, want of agreement; inconsistency.

māte, māt, fār, bāre; mēte, mēl, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

the vertical angle which the magnet makes with the horizon when freely suspended.

dipetalous, a. di-pet'á-lūs [Gr. *dis*, twice; *petalon*, a petal], in bot., having two petals.

diphtheria, *n.* *dis-thēr-i-ā* or *dip-* [Gr. *diphthera*, skin, leather], a disease characterised by the forming of a leathery membrane in the throat and fauces: **diphtheritic**, *a.* *-thēr-ī-tīk*, relating to, or connected with, diphtheria; **tough**: like leather.

diphthong, *n.* *dép-thông* [OF. *diphthongue*; L. *diphthongus*—from Gr. *diphthongos*, with two sounds—from Gr. *dis*, twice; *phthongos*, a sound], two vowels sounded together, or made to sound as one vowel, in the same syllable; the union of two vowels in one sound: **diphthongal**, *a.* *-thông-gal*, pert. to a diphthong: **diphthongally**, *ad.* *-li*.

diphycercal, *a. dif-i-ser'kal* [Gr. *diphues*, having a double nature; *kerkos*, the tail], in reference to fishes, having the tail symmetrical, or consisting of equal upper and lower halves.

diphyllous, a. di-*phyllous* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *phyllon*, a leaf] having two leaves.

diphyodont, n. *dí-fí'ô-dônt* (Gr. *dis*, twice; *phwô*, I generate; *odontês*, teeth), one of those mammals which have two sets of teeth: adj. pert to.

dipleidoscope, n. *di-plī-dō-skōp* [Gr. *diploos*, double; *eidos*, appearance; and *skopeō*, I view], an instr. for determining the time of passage of the sun or a star over the meridian.

diploe, n. *dip'lō-ē* [Gr. *diploos*, double, twofold] in anat., the network of bone-tissue which fills up the interval between the two compact plates in the bones of the skull: in bot., the cellular substance of a leaf.

diptograptolites, n. plu. *dip-to-grap-to-lits* [Gr. *diploos*, double, and Eug. *graptolite*], in *geol.*, that section of graptolites in which the cells are arranged in two rows like the feathers of a quill.

diploma, *n.* *di-plō-mă* [Gr. and L. *diplōma*, a letter folded double, a state letter of recommendation—from Gr. *diplōos*, double: cf. *F. diplôme*], a parchment or formal writing, under seal, and signed by officials, conferring some privilege, honour, or power: **diplō-macy**, *n.* *-mă-sī*, the art and practice of negotiating state matters with foreign nations, and the forms usually employed; **political skill**; **dexterity or astuteness in the management of any rise of business**: **diplō-matic**, *v.* *-măt*, to invest with a privilege, &c., by a diploma: **diplō-mating**, *imp.*: **diplō-mated**, *pp.*: **diplō-matist**, *n.* *-măt-tist*, one skilled in diplomacy; a state-man: **diplō-matic**, *a.* *di-plō-măt-ik*, also **diplō-mat-ical**, *a.* *-tăt-ik*, pert. to diplomacy; authorized by credentials or letters to transact business for a sovereign at a foreign court; pert. to the foreign ministers at a court, who are called the **diplomatic body**: **diplō-măt-ic**, *n.* an embassy: **diplō-măt-ic agent**: **diplō-măt-ic intelligence**: **diplō-măt-ic**, *n.* *-lū-măt-ik*, the science of ancient writings, &c. *the art of deciphering them, and determining their age and authenticity.*

diploperistomi, n. plu. *dip'lō-pēr-is'tō-mī* [Gr. *diploos*, double; *peri*, about; *stoma*, a mouth], mosses which have a double peristome: **diploperistomous**, a. *dip'lō-pēr-is'tō-mūs*, having a double peristome.

diplopia or **diplopy**, n. *dī-plō'pī-d*, *dī-plō-pī* [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *ops*, the eye], a disease of the eyes in which a single object appears double: **diplopic**, a *dī-plō'pik*, seeing double; affected with diplopia.

diplotemony, *a.* **dip'lō-stē-mō-nē** [Gr. *diploos*, double; *stēmon*, the thread called the warp, *stēmonos*, of the warp—from *histēmi*, I cause to stand, the ancient looms being upright], in bot., the condition of a flower having a double row of stamens, often double the number of the petals or sepals: **diplotemonous**, *a.* **-nēs**, pert. to.

Dipnoi, n. plu. *dip'noy* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *pneō*, I breathe], a class of fishes which breathe both by gills and true lungs, and are a transition order between fishes proper and the amphibia: **dipnoid**, a. *dip'noyd*, pert. to.

dipolar, a *dī-pōlēr* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and Eng. *polar*—from Gr. *polos*, a pole], having two poles, esp. poles of such a kind that the relations of the body possessing them undergo no change when the ends are reversed.

diprotodon, n. *dip-rōt'ō-dōn* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *prōtos*, first; and *odous* or *odontia*, a tooth], a gigantic fossil animal, nearly related to the kangaroo, found in the Upper Tertiary beds of Australia.

dipsas, n. *dip'sd* [Gr. *dipsas*—from *dipao*, thirst], in O.E., a serpent whose bite is said to produce the sensation of extreme thirst.

dipsomania, n. *dip'sō-mā'ni-ā* [Gr. *dipsa*, thirst; *mania*, madness], a diseased state inducing a propensity to drunkenness; *dip'soma'ni-āc*, n. *-ni-āk*, one who has an irresistible propensity to drunkenness.

dipter, *a. dip'tér-dí*, also **dipterous**, *a. -ds* [Gr. *dis*, twice, double; *pteron*, a wing], having two wings only; pert. to the order of insects having two wings, called **diptera**, or **dipterans**, comprising the house-flies and their allies.

diptych, *n.* **diptíkh** [Gr. *diptucha*, a pair of tablets —from *diptuchos*, folded, doubled] in the anc. Church, a book, tablet, or painting consisting of two boards or leaves; a register of bishops, saints, and martyrs.

dipyre, *n.* *dí-pir'* [Gr. *dís*, twice; *pur*, fire], a mineral, so called from the double effect of fire upon it, by fusing it and rendering it slightly phosphorescent. **dirdam** or **dirdum**—see **durdum**.

dire, *a.* *dir* [*L. dirus*, terrible, dreadful], dreadful; dismal; evil in a great degree; terrible; very calamitous: **direful**, *a.* *-fōl*, dreadful; terrible: **direfully**, *ad.* *-ly*: **direfulness** *n.*: **direness** *n.*

[illegible]

direful, direfully, direfulness—see under **dire**.

diremption, n. di-rém'shún [L. *diremptus*, separation or division], in bot., the occasional separation or displacement of leaves.

dirge, n. *derj* [contr. of *L. dirige*, direct or guide—in the clause *dirige nos Domine*, &c., guide us. O Lord], a song expressive of grief, sorrow, or mourning; a funeral hymn.

diriment impediment, dirim-ent im-pêd-i-mênt [L. *impedimentum dirimens*, a destroying impediment, *impedimenta dirimentia*, plu. forms: *impedimentum*, an impediment; *dirimens*, destroying, dissolving, in *R. Cath. Ch.*, an impediment that nullifies marriage.]

dirk, n. *dérk* [Ir. *duirc*, a dirk], a short sword; a dagger.

dirty, *n.* *dirty* [AS. *dyrt*; Icel. *drú*, excrement] any
foul or filthy thing; mud or earth; the matter which
renders a thing unclean: *v.* to make foul or unclean:
*dirty*ing, *imp.* *dirty*ed, *pp.* *dirty*ing, *a dirty*it, *soil*;
nasty; not clean; base; mean: *v.* to make foul or
filthy; to soil: *dirty*ing, *imp.* *dirty*ing, *dirty*ed, *pp.*
*dirty*ily, *a dirty*ly, *a dirty*ness, *n.* *dirty*ness, *n.* *dirty*ness,
*nasty*ness, *n.* *dirty*ing, *n.* *dirty*ing, *n.* *dirty*ing,
containing remains of gray strata interbedded with Lower
Purbeck strata in the Isle of Portland: *dirty*-pie, mud
moulded by children in imitation of pastry.

narrow: *n.* a word expressing a little thing of the kind: *dimin* actively, *ad.* *dimin* 'ativeness, *n.* the quality of being diminutive; want of bulk; smallness.—**SYN.** of 'diminish': to abate; decrease; liquidate; reduce; degrade; abate; subtract—of 'diminution': decay; deduction; abatement; reduction; abatement; inaccuracy; defect.

dimissory, *a.* *dimis-sō-ri* [L. *dimissōrius*, giving leave to go before another judge—from *dimissus*, sent away, *dimissus*—from *dis*, away; *missus*, sent; cf. L. *dimissorio*], granting leave to depart; that by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction: letters *dimissory*, the authority given by his own bishop to a candidate for holy orders to be ordained by the bishop of another see.

dimittis, *n.* *di-mit-tis*, a dismissal; leave to depart; an abbreviation from L. Nunc *Dimittis*, "Now letst Thou depart," the name of a canticle in the Church of England service.

dimity, *a.* *dim-i-ti* [Gr. *dimētos*, made with a double thread—from *dis*, twice; *mitos*, a thread—originally a stuff woven with double threads] a sort of white cotton cloth, ribbed or figured. *Note.*—*dimity* is with as much probability derived from *Damietta*, Egypt, where presumed to have been first made.

dimorphism, *n.* *di-mōr-fism* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *mōrphē*, a form], the property of certain salts to assume two different forms of crystallisation; in bot., the occurrence of the same species of plant in two states: **dimorphous**, *a.* *-fūs*, also *dimor-phic*, *a.* *-fik*, having the quality of dimorphism; in bot., assuming two forms in flowers, having long stamens and a short pistil in one, while in another there is a long pistil and short stamens, &c., but differing in no other appreciable way.

dimple, *n.* *din-i-pl* [Norw.], a small natural hollow or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part of the face: *v.* to mark with small cavities: *dim'pling*, *imp.*: *dimpled*, *pp.* *din-pl'd*: *dim'ply*, *a.* *-pli*, full of dimples or small depressions.

diminary, *n.* *dim-i-ri* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *mēnē*, a muscle], a bivalve mollusc, in which the shell is held by two adductor muscles: *adj.* of or pert. to.

din, *n.* *dia* [an imitative word: cf. Icel. *dengla*, to resound; *din*, a din; L. *tintare*, to sound as a bell], a confused continued noise; a continuous loud rattling or rumbling sound: *v.* to stun or confuse with noise; to annoy or harass with noisy or discordant sounds: *dim'ning*, *imp.*: *dimned*, *pp.* *dind*.

dine, *v.* *din* [F. *diner*, to dine, contr. of *dejeuner*—from L. *dis*, away, and mid. L. *jejunio*, I fast—from *jejunus*, fasting], to take the principal meal of the day: to give a dinner to: *din'ing*, *imp.*: *dined*, *pp.* *dind*, having eaten a dinner: *dinner*, *n.* *din-ner*, the principal meal; an entertainment; a feast: *dinnerless*, *a.* having no dinner: *dinner-table*, table at which the dinner is taken: *dinner-time*, the hour at which dinner is taken: to *dine* with Duke Humphrey, to go without a dinner—said to have arisen from the practice of persons without means to dine walking about St Paul's where Duke Humphrey was supposed to be buried.

ding, *v.* *din-g* [an imitative word: cf. Icel. *dengla*, to hammer], to strike; to knock; to dash with some degree of violence: *ding'ing*, *imp.*: *dinged*, *pp.* *dind*: *ding-dong*, an imitation of the sound of repeated blows on a metallic body, as a bell.

dingy or **dingy**, *n.* *din-gi* [Beng. *dingi*], in E.I., a common name for a boat.

dinge, *v.* *din-gi* [a variant of *dimple*: see *dan*], a narrow valley; a glen; a hollow on the side of a hill.

dinge-dangle, *ad.* *din-gi-din-gi* [imitative—see *dan*], hanging loosely; in a careless pendent manner.

dingo, *n.* *din-gō* [Maori], the wild dog of Australia.

dingy, *a.* *din-gi* [from *dung*, thus *dungy*, soiled with dung], dusky; brown; soiled; of a dark colour: *cin-giness*, *n.* *-i-nēs*, a dusky or dark hue.

dingy—see *dingy*.

dinner—see *dinner*.

dinorals—see *delinorals*.

dinotherium—see *delinotherium*.

dint, *n.* *dint* [an imitative word: AS. *dunt*; Icel. *dunt*; Sw. *dunt*, a dint], a blow; power exerted; effort; force; mark or cavity made by a blow: *v.* to strike so as to make a small hollow: *din'ting*, *imp.*: *dinted*, *pp.* by dint of, by the force or power of.

diocesan, *n.* *di-ō-sē-sān* [F. *diocèse*—from mid. L.

diocēsis—from Gr. *diokēsis*, management of a household, a jurisdiction—from *din*, through or over; *oikos*, a house—*lit.*, one who has the management of a household], a bishop; one who holds a diocese: *adj.* of or belonging to a diocese: *diocese*, *n.* *di-ō-sēs*, the extent of country over which a bishop or archbishop rules in spiritual things; the extent or circuit of a bishop's jurisdiction.

diocleous, *a.* *di-ēsh-tās* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *oikos*, a house], having male flowers on one plant and female on another: **Dioclea**, *n.* *plu.* *di-ēsh-tē*, the class of plants in the system of Linnaeus defined by this character: **diocleously** *hermaphrodite*, *di-ēsh-tās-it*, in bot., having flowers which are hermaphrodite, but none having both stamens and pistle perfect—thus one flower may have the stamen perfect while the petals are imperfect, and so vice versa.

Dioclea, *n.* *plu.* *di-ō-nēd* [*Dioclea*, Venus, being a patronymic from *Dione*, the mother of Venus; *Dione*, a name of Venus herself], a genus of curious plants. **Ord.** *Droseraceæ*, Venus's fly-trap: **Dioclea** *muscipula*, *mus-sip-ū-lū* [L. *muscipula*, a mouse-trap—from *mus*, a mouse; *capio*, I take; *mus* for *muscu*, a fly], a N. Amer. plant, being the only species—the laminae of the leaves are in two lobes, the irritabile hairs on which being touched cause the folding of the lobes and thus entrap flies.

diopside, *n.* *di-ōp-sid* [Gr. *dis*, through; *opsis*, appearance—alluding to its occasional transparency], a mineral, a foliated variety of augite, occurring in various shades of greyish green.

dioptrase, *n.* *di-ōp-trās* [Gr. *dioptrēs*, a looker through—from *din*, optomai, I see], a rare hydrous silicate of copper occurring in fine emerald-green crystals.

dioptric, *a.* *di-ōp-trik*, also *diop-trical*, *a.* *-tri-kal* [Gr. *dioptron*, something that can be seen through, an instr. for taking heights—from *din*, optomai, I see], assisting the sight in the view of distant objects; pert. to the science of refracted light: **diop-trics**, *n.* *plu.* *-triks*, that part of optics which treats of the refraction of light in passing through glass lenses, or other transparent bodies such as air, water.

diorama, *n.* *di-ō-rā-mā* [Gr. *dis*, through; *horāna*, what is seen], an exhibition of pictures on movable screens raised on a platform or stage, seen by the spectators sitting in a darkened room through a large opening: *di'oram'a*, *a.* *-rām'ik*, pert. to.

diorite, *n.* *di-ō-rī* [Gr. *dioros*, a boundary between], hornblende greenstone, so named from its being unmistakable in contradistinction to *adiorite* or *augitic greenstone*: **dioritic**, *a.* *di-ō-rī'tik*, pert. to diorite.

diorthosis, *n.* *di-ōr-thō'sis* [Gr. *diorthōō*, I make straight—from *dis*, through, and *orthos*, straight], in *surg.*, an operation by which distorted limbs are restored to their proper shape: **diorthotic**, *a.* *-thō'tik*.

diomosee or **diomosis**, *n.* *di-ōs-mōs*, *di-ōs-mō'sis* [Gr. *dis*, through; *osmos*, a thrusting], in *phys.*, the mingling of fluids through a membrane: **di'osmotic**, *a.* *-mō'tik*.

dika, *n.* *di-ō'tā* [L.—from Gr. *dis*, twice, and *dika*, the ear], a two-handled vessel in ancient use, for holding water or wine.

dioxide, *n.* *di-ōks-īd* [Gr. *dis*, twice; and *oxide*], in *chem.*, an oxide containing two equivalents of oxygen to one of another element—see *monoxide*.

dip, *v.* *dip* [AS. *diþpan*; cf. Dan. *dyppe*, to dip, to plunge: Dut. *duppen*, to duck the head], to put into water for a brief time and then to withdraw; to plunge into a liquid for a moment; to baptise by immersion; to take out, as with a ladle; to sink; to look slightly into, or here and there, as into a book; to incline downwards: *n.* inclination downwards; depression; in *geom.*, the inclination or angle at which strata slope downwards into the earth—the word rise is used as the opposite of *dip*: in *magnetism*, downward inclination of the magnetic needle; a candle made by dipping the wick in tallow: **dipping**, *imp.*: **dipped**, or **dip't**, *pp.* *dip't*: **dipper**, *n.* *dip-per*, the water-couset: **dip** of horizon, the angular depression of the horizon below the true or natural horizon as seen from an elevation above the surface of the earth; at sea, the angle through which the true or natural horizon is depressed by the elevation of the eye of the spectator above the surface of the sea: to **dip into**, to enter slightly upon a thing; to read partially: **dipping-needle**, a magnet swinging on a horizontal axis to show the magnetic dip, that is,

rior to a parochial clergyman.—**SYN.** of 'dignify': to exalt; honour; elevate; advance; prefer; ennoble; adorn; illustrate—of 'dignity': loftiness; haughtiness; elevation; preferment; honour; elegance; impressiveness; decorum.

digraph, n. dī'grāf [Gr. *dis*, twice; *graphō*, I write], a combination of two letters to express one sound, as *ph*=*f*, *ea* or *æ*=*e*, or *th* in *breath*.

dis-, *di-*, *dis-* (*L. digressus*, 'going away', a departure from *dis, gressus*, a step—from *grindro*, 'walk'), *lit.*, to step or go out of the way, in speaking or writing; to depart from the main subject or design; to introduce unnecessary matter: *digress*, *v.* imp.; *digressed*, pp. *gress*; *digression*, *n.* *gress*-*ion* [*F.—L.*] a departure from the main subject or design: *digressional*, *a pert.* to *digressive*; *a gressive*, departing from the main subject; *digressively*, *adv.* *digressiveness*, *n.* *gressiveness*: to amplify; deviate; wander: *extraliterary digresses*.

digynian, a. *dĭ-jĭn'ī-ān*, also **digynous**, a. *dĭ-jĭn'ūs* [*Gr. dis*, twice; *gynē*, a woman] in *bot.*, having two styles or pistils, as in the **digynia**, *dĭ-jĭn'ī-ā*.

dihedral, a. *dī-hē'drəl* [Gr. *dís*, twice; *hedra*, a side or face], having two sides or surfaces: **dihē'drōn**, n. a figure with two sides or surfaces.

ditch, *n.* a 'gully' or 'ravine' *n. dū,* another form of ditch: *AS. dūc,* a ditch: cf. *M.H.G. tich*, *icel. dū,* ditch, a bank: *Gr. teichos*, a wall, a rampart], a mound of earth or stones to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river; a ditch; a wall of rock or stony matter running into a seam of coal, or breaking the course of a lode or vein of metal, so as to interrupt the further working of that lode; *fr. accourcir*, found penetrating stratified rocks: a wall; v. to surround with a barrier: *diking*, imp.: *diked*, pp. *dūkt*.

dilacerate, v. *dī-lās'ér-āt* [*L. dis, apart; lacerātus, torn*], to tear or rend; to force in two: *dilac'era'tion*, n. *-dī'shūn*, a tearing or rending.

dilapidate, v. *di-lap-i-dāt* [*L. dilapidatus*, squandered, wasted—from *dis*, *lapidem*, a stone], to fall into decay; to go to ruin; to waste or destroy, applied to buildings: **dilap'idating**, imp.: **dilap'idated**, pp.: **adj.** wasted; suffered to go to ruin: **dilap'idator**, n. *-ter*, one who: **dilap'idation**, n. *-dā'shən* [*F.—L.*], destruction; demolition; decay; ruin—especially applied to ecclesiastical buildings.

dilate, *dī-lā't* [*F. dilater* from *Latin dilatus*, spread abroad from *dīl*, apart; *latus*, carried, borne], to spread out; to expand; all directions; to enlarge; to dwell on. In narration: *dī-lā'ting*, imp.; *dī-lā'ter*, pr.; *dī-lā'ter*, n. one who: *dī-lā'table*, *a-lā'b* [*F. dilatable*], capable of expansion: *dī-lā'tion*, *n.* [*F. dilatation*], the act of expanding; a spreading or extending in all directions: expansion: *dī-lā'tory*, *n.* [*F. dilatatoire*], slow; tardy; sluggish; not proceeding with diligence; tending to delay: *dī-lā'terily*, *ad. -ly*: *dī-lā'toriness*, *n.* *dī-lā'tor*, *n.* *dī-lā'ter*, that which widens or expands—applied to a muscle.—*SYN.* of 'dilate': to expand; extend; distend; swell; spread out; amplify; expatiate; grow wide; decant: of 'dilatatory': procrastinating; slow; backward; delaying; sluggish; inactive; loitering; behindhand; lingering: tardy.

dilemma, n. *di-lēm'mā* [Gr. *dilemma*, a double proposition—from *di*, twice; *lemma*, anything received as true without argument]—*a statement or question which offers two or more alternatives, each of which is equally difficult or doubtful choice; an argument in which one is caught between two difficulties; a state of perplexity how to decide; in logic, an argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions.* —the horns of a dilemma—*lit.*, the horns which will toss you whichever of the two you seize; two alternatives, each of which is equally difficult of encountering.

dilettante, *n.* *dil'et-tân'tî, dil'et-tan'tî*, *n.* plu. *-ti* [*It.*—from *dilettare*, to delight in a subject—from *l. dilectare*, to delight], an admirer or lover of the fine arts; an amateur; a dabbler: *dil'et-tan'teizm*, *n.* *-tî-tizm*, the quality of being a dilettante; affectation of a knowledge of art.

diligence, n. *dil'li-shāngs* [F.: see next entry], a French stage-coach.

diligence, n. *dil-i-jens* [F. *diligence*; It. *diligenza*—from L. *diligentia*, carefulness—from *dis*, apart; *legere*, to choose], steady application; industry; assiduity; in *Scol.*, a process of law by which a person or his property may be seized for debt: **diligent**, a. *-jent* [F.—L.], steady effort to accomplish what

is undertaken; attentive; not idle; industrious; diligently, ad. *It.*—*SYN.* of 'diligence': constancy; attention; heed; heedfulness; caution; care; assiduousness; activity; assiduousness; labour; perseverance.

dill, n. *dū* [AS. *dille*, anise: cf. OH.Ger. *tilli*; Sw. *dill*], the seeds of an aromatic plant, used as a medicine; the *Anethum graveolens*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*.

dill, v. du [*ME. dillen*, another form of *dullen*], in *Eng. dial.* and *Scot.*, to allay; to soothe; to become quiet; to become inactive: to **dill down**, to subside; to become still.

dilling, n. *dilling* [for *derling*, an older form of *darling*], a darling or favourite; the youngest child; the youngest of a brood.

dilly-dally, v. *dil'li-dāl'i* [from *dally*], to delay; to trifle; to loiter.

dilute, v. di-lūt' [*L. dilūtus, washed away, weakened—from dis, lūtus, washed*] to weaken or make thinner; to reduce the strength of, as with water:

diluting, imp.: **dilut**ed, pp.: **adj.** made thinner or weaker: **dilut**er, **n.** that which, or he who: **dilut**ion, **n.** *dilut*-**ant**, that which thins or weakens the strength of: **adj.** weakening the strength of by mixing with water: **attenuating**: **dilut**ants, **n. plu.** weak drinks, usually of water, whey, and suchlike: **dilut**ion, **n.**

dí-ló'shūn, the act of making thin or more liquid; *dílu'vial*, a. *dí-ló'-tí-dí*, also *dílu'vian*, a. -*án* [L. *diluvium*, a deluge—from *dís*, asunder; *luo*, I wash], *dílu'vian*, a deluge; *dílu'vian*, the term of Noah's

part to the flood or deluge in the days of Noah; effected or produced by a deluge: *alluvium*, *n.* - *sim.* a great accumulation or deposit of earth, sand, &c., brought together by the action of great bodies of water; accumulation of matter by the ordinary operation of water is termed *alluvium*, which accretion is termed *alluvial*, *a.* - *alluvialist*, *n.* - *alluvist*, *n.* one who ascribes to a universal deluge the formation of clay, the abraded and polished rock-surfaces, ossiferous gravels, and similar phenomena on the earth's surface.

dim, *a. dim* [AS. *dim*: loc. *dimmar*, dark] obscure; imperfectly seen or discovered; somewhat dark; indistinct; faint; v. *dim*: to grow or become; to make less bright; to dim the gleam of vision; to sully or tarnish: *dim'ming*, *imp.*: *dim'ming*, *pres. p.*: *dim'd*, *obscured*: *dim'ly*, *adv.*: *dim'mish*, *a. & v.*: somewhat dim: *dim'mess*, want of brightness; obscurity of vision: *dim-sighted*, having weak vision.

—**SYN.** of 'dim *a.*: dark; gloomy; opaque; dusky; mysterious; imperfect; dull; sullied; indistinct.

dimaris, n. *dim-dr-ē*, in *logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the second mood in the fourth figure of a syllogism.

dime, *n.* *dīm* [*F. dime*, title—from *OF. disme*—from *It. decima*; *L. decimus*, the tenth], in *U.S.*, a silver coin equal to one-tenth of a dollar, or ten cents.

dimension, n. *dī-mēn-shān* [F. *dimension*: It. *dimensione*—from L. *dimensionem*, a measuring—from *dis*, *melior*, I measure] the measured extent or size of a body; capacity or bulk; extent: **dimensioned**, a. *shānd* having dimensions.

dimerous, a. *dīm'ēr-ūs* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *meros*, a part], in bot., composed of two pieces; having parts arranged in twos.

dimeter, a. *dím'ĕ-tēr* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *metron*, a measure], having two poetical measures.

dimetric, *a. di-mĕt'rik* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *metron*, a measure], said of crystals when they have axes of two kinds, the vertical being unequal to the lateral

dimidiata, a. di-mid-i-ta [*L. dimidium*, the half] half; in *bot.*, split into two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses; seemingly imperfect, as a stamen whose anther has only one lobe, or a leaf whose limb is fully developed on one side of the midrib, and scarcely at all on the other.

diminish, *v.* **diminish** [*F. diminuer*—from *L. diminuerē*, to break into small pieces; **diminutus**, broken into small pieces—from *dis*, minus, I lessen], to make smaller by breaking off a piece; to lessen; to make or become less or smaller; to impair; to appear less; to abate; to subside: **diminishing**.

appear less; to abate; to subside: *diminishing*, *imp.*: *dimin'ish'ed*, pp. *-t'ed*: *dimin'ishable*, *a.* -*ble*, capable of being reduced in size: *dimin'isher*, *n.* one who: *dimin'ishingly*, ad. *it.*: *dimin'ish'm'ent*, *n.* -*ment*: *dó* [it.], in music, the gradual lessening of the sound from loud to soft: *dim'in'ution*, *n.* -*-n'ú'shún* [F. -*L.*], the act of lessening or making smaller; the state of becoming or appearing less; decrease: *dimin'utive*, *a.* -*min'ú'tiv*, small; little; contracted:

māle, māl, fār, laŭ ; mēle, mēl, hēr ; jānc, jān ; nōle, nōl, mōve ;

dicotyledonous, a. *di-kót-i-té-dó-nú* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *cotyledonous*], having two cotyledons or seed-leaves: *dicotyle don*, n. *di-dón*, a plant whose seeds consist of two lobes.

dicrotic, a. *di-kró-tik* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *krotos*, I make to rattle—from *krotos*, a rattling noise], double-beating; conveying the sensation of two pulsations; having, or marking, a secondary pulse-beat: *dicrotism*, n. *-ism*, the state of having a double pulse-beat.

dictate, v. *dik-tat* [L. *dictatus*, said often, dictated—from *dicere*, to say often, to assert repeatedly—from *dicere*, to say], to tell or order with authority; to utter words that are to be committed to writing by another; to suggest; to direct: m. an order delivered; a rule or maxim; a suggestion to the mind, as a rule or direction: *dictating*, imp.: *dictated*, pp.: *dictator*, n. *-tér*, one invested for a time with absolute power: *dictatrix*, n. fem. *-trix*, a woman who: *dictation*, n. *-shún*, the act of uttering words to be written by another; the speaking to, or the giving orders to, in an overbearing manner: *dictatorship*, n. the office of a dictator: *dictatorial*, a. *-tór-i-ál* [F.—L.], absolute; unlimited; imperious; overbearing; dogmatical: *dictatorially*, ad. *-ly*—*SYN.* of *dictate* v.: to prescribe; urge; communicate; admonish; point out—of *dictate* n.: suggestion; injunction; command; impulse; admonition; prescription; direction.

diction, n. *dik-shún* [F. *diction*, diction, speech—from L. *dictio*, a saying, speech, style—from *dictus*, said: see *dictate*], style or manner of expressing ideas in words: *dictionary*, n. *-rí*, a book containing the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order, with their meanings; a lexicon: *adj.* as found or given in a dictionary: *dic-tum*, n. *-túm* [L. a saying], a positive or authoritative statement; a dogmatic saying: *dic-ta*, n. plu. *-ts*, dogmatic sayings.—*SYN.* of *diction*: phraseology; style—of *dictionary*: glossary; lexicon; vocabulary; encyclopedia; word-book.

dictyogená, n. plu. *dikt-i-ó-jén-s* [Gr. *diktoun*, a net; *gennáo*, produce], plants formerly considered intermediate between endogens and exogens; the few monocotyledons which have netted-veined leaves.

dictyopteris, n. *dikt-i-ó-ptér-is* [Gr. *diktoun*, a net; *ptéris*, a fern], in *geol.*, a genus of carboniferous ferns: *dictyophyllum*, n. *-ó-fil-lúm* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf], a general name applied to all unknown fossil dicotyledonous leaves having a net-like structure.

dicynodon, n. *di-sín-ó-dón*, **dicynodontia**, n. plu. *di-sín-ó-dón-shi-dí* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *kuón*, a dog; *odonta*, a tooth—*-ití*, two-dog-teeth], in *geol.*, a genus of very peculiar reptiles occurring in the sandstone of S. Africa and Bengal, the remains indicating a gigantic type between lizards and turtles—see *anomedontia*.

did, v. *did*, past tense of *do*, which see.

didactic, a. *di-dák-tik*, also **didactical**, a. *-tí-kál* [Gr. *didaktikos*, taught, apt to teach—from *didasko*, I teach], adapted or intended to teach; preceptive; containing precepts or rules: *didactically*, ad. *-kál-ik*: **didactics**, n. plu. *di-dák-tiks*, the science of teaching; the precepts and rules of teaching; the best methods of systematic instruction.

didactylous, a. *di-dák-tí-lús* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *daktulos*, a finger], having two fingers or toes: *didactyl*, a. *-tíl*, having two toes: m. an animal having two toes.

didapper, n. *di-dáp-pér* [corrupted from *dicer-dipper* = diver-diver], a species of water-bird—so named as constantly diving under water; the little grebe or dabchick.

diddle, v. *dú-dl* [Scot. *diddle*, to shake, to jog; frequentative of *do*], to move as a child in walking; to totter; in *slang*, to cheat: *did-dling*, imp.: *did-died*, pp. *-díd*.

delphusa, n. plu. *di-dél-fús* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *delphus*, a womb], the opossum; *delphidæ*, n. plu. *-i-dí*, the opossum family: **delphoid**, a. *di-dél-fóid* [Gr. *delos*, appearance], having two wombs; having the two horns of the uterus separate.

didunculus, n. *di-dúng-kú-lús* [mid. L.—dim. from *duca*, the dodo], the tooth-billed pigeon, from the Samoan islands.

didymus, n. *di-dím-i-tím* [Gr. *didymos*, double], an elementary body; a rare metal discovered in intimate association with *lanthanum*: **didymous**, a. *di-dí-mús*, in *bot.*, growing in pairs or twins.

didynamous, a. *di-díná-d-mús* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *dynamis*, power], in *bot.*, having two long and two short stamens, as in the dead-nettles.
live, v. *di* [M.E. *depen*: cf. *lcel. degal*], to cease to live; to expire; to perish; to lose life; to languish, as from weakness, discouragement, or love; to cease or become less distinct, as sound; to vanish; to become vapid: *dy-ing*, imp.: *di-died*, pp. *di-díd*—*SYN.* of *'die'*: to decrease; depart; vanish; recede; decay; decline; cease; sink; faint.

die, n. *di* [OF. *del*; F. *dé*, a die—from mid. L. *dadus*, a die—from L. *datus*, given, what is thrown on the table], a small cube with marks from 1 to 6 on the faces, used in gaming, by being shaken in a box and then thrown from it; chance; hazard; a stamp of metal used in striking coins, medals, &c.: *dlea*, n. plu. *dié*; *dice*, n. plu. *diés*: the die is cast, everything is hazarded; the last chance is taken or offered.

dieb, n. *dié* [Afric.], a wild dog of northern Africa. **Dieffenbachia**, n. plu. *di-fén-bák-i-dá* [after H. Dieffenbach], a genus of tropical plants of Amer. Ori. *Arcece*, consisting of herbs having tall fleshy stems; one greenhouse species has a leaf-blade of about 12 x 4 in. whose centre is beautifully variegated.

diegesis, n. *di-é-jé-sis* [Gr. *dieopsis*—from *diepe-omat*, I relate], in *rhet.*, a narrative or recital; the part of a speech in which a statement of facts is made.

dielectrics, n. plu. *di-é-lék-triks* [Gr. *din*, through, and Eng. *electric*], those bodies which admit of electrical induction acting through them, as glass, dry air, &c.

Dies Ira, *di-és í-ré* [L. day of wrath], a famous medieval Latin hymn—so named as beginning with those words: *dies nea*, *di-és nón* [L. day not], in *litr.*, a non-business day, that is, such days as Sunday, and legally appointed holidays.

diesta, n. *di-té-sis* [Gr. *diesta*, a division], the double dagger (‡) reference mark in printing; the division of a tone less than a semitone in music.

diet, n. *di-ét* [OF. *diète*, diet, daily fare; It. *dieta*—from mid. L. *diata*, *diata*, mode or place of life, a dwelling, food or victuals; allowance or provision; food regulated by medical order: v. to furnish food; to eat according to prescribed rules: *disting*, imp. *di-tíng*: n. the act of eating according to prescribed rules: *di-étad*, pp.: *di-étar*, n. one who prescribes rules for eating: *di-étary*, n. *-tér-i*, course or order of diet; allowance of food in a workhouse, a prison, &c.: *adj.* relating to diet: *di-étetic*, a. *-tét-ik*, also *di-étical*, a. *-tí-kál*, pert. to rules for the proper use of food: *di-étetics*, n. plu. *-tiks*, rules for diet, treating on the quantity and quality of particular kinds of food suited to the digestive organs; the science or philosophy of diets: *di-étically*, ad. *-tét-ik*.

diet, n. *di-ét* [OF. *diète*—from mid. L. *dieta*, an assembly (orig. one on a set day)—considered (erroneously) as a deriv. of L. *dies*, a day], a deliberative assembly formerly held in Germany and Poland, and now in the Austrian empire and Switzerland; a parliament: in *Scot.*, a meeting in a church for divine worship: *di-étine*, n. *-tín*, a subordinate or local diet.

diff, *di*, another form of the prefix *dis*, which see.
differ, v. *di-fér* [F. *différer*; It. *difficere*—from L. *differe*, to carry different ways—from *dis*, asunder; *fero*, I bear or carry], to disagree; to be at variance; to be unlike; to quarrel: *differing*, imp.: *differed*, pp. *-féré*: **difference**, n. *-éns* [F. *différence*—from L. *differentia*, want of similarity; distinction; that which distinguishes one from another; variation total or partial; contention; quarrel; the point in dispute; the remainder after subtraction: *different*, a. *-ént* [F.—L.], unlike; dissimilar: *differently*, ad. *-it*: **differential**, a. *-én-shál*, relating to or indicating difference; pert. to an infinitely small variable quantity or difference, which is called a *differential quantity*; in *commerce*, creating a difference; special, as *differential duties*; in *mech.*, differing in amount, or in the producing force; intended to produce or indicate difference of motion or effect: a. the infinitely small variation of a quantity: *differentially*, ad. *-it*: **differential calculus**, that part of mathematics which treats of infinitely small variable quantities or differences: *differ-énti-ál*, v. *-shí-dí*, to perform the operation of the differential calculus; to effect a difference as a point of classification; to exhibit clearly different shades or degrees, as of significance; to change from one degree or quality

maie, *maí*, *fúr*, *laú*; *méle*, *met*, *hír*; *pinc*, *pín*; *noie*, *not*, *móve*;

apophysis, outgrowth—from *apo*, from, and *physis*, growth, the transverse process of a vertebra.

diaporesis, *n.* *di-ô-pô-rê-sis* [Gr. *diaporêsis*—from *dia*, through, and *apôros*, I am in doubt] in *rhet.*, a figure in which hesitation between two views is expressed.

diarise, *diarist*—see under *diary*.

diarrhœmia, *n.* *di-ô-rhô-mî-a* [Gr. *diarrhœ*, through; *rhœ*, I flow; *rhœma*, blood], among cattle, a disease characterized by breaking up of the blood, ecchymoses, and secretions tinged with blood.

diarrhœna, *n.* *di-ô-rhô-nâ* [L.—from Gr. *diarrhœna*, a violent purging—from *diarrhœ*, I flow], a looseness of the bowels; an excessive purging or flux; *diarrhœtic*, *a.* *-rô-tik*, pert. to; purgative: *n.* that which produces a diarrhœna, or a purging.

diarthrosis, *n.* *di-ô-rthô-sis* [Gr. *diarrhœ*, through; *arthros*, a joint], in *anat.*, a joint or connection of two bones admitting of free motion between them, as those of the limbs or lower jaw; *diarthrodial*, *a.* *-di-ôl*, of or pert. to.

diary, *n.* *di-ô-ri* [L. *diarium*, a daily allowance—from *diēs*, a day; cf. It. *diario*], a register of daily events or transactions; a journal; *diarian*, *a.* *di-ô-ri-ân*, pert. to a diary; daily; *diarist*, *n.* *di-ô-rist*, who keeps a diary.

diapers, *n.* *di-ô-spôr* [Gr. *diapsêro*, I disperse], a mineral chiefly consisting of hydrate of alumina, of a cream-grey colour—so named from its decrepitating and dispersing when placed in a flame.

diastase, *n.* *di-ô-stâs* [Gr. *diastasis*, a standing apart, separation], a peculiar ferment contained in malt having the property of converting starch into dextrine and dextrose; also produced in germinating seeds, and in buds during their development.

diastema, *n.* *di-ô-stê-mâ* [Gr. *diastēma*, an interval], a gap or interval, especially between teeth; *diastematic*, *n.* *-tēm*, in *anc. music*, a simple interval.

diastole, *n.* *di-ô-stô-lê* [Gr. *diastolê*, dilatation, extension—from *diastellô*, I set or place], the dilatation or opening of the heart after its contraction or systole; in *gram.*, the lengthening of a syllable naturally short; a point used to separate the syllables of one or two words; *diastolic*, *a.* *-tô-lîk*, pert. to; *diastole*, *n.* *di-ô-stô-lê*, *a.* *-tô-lîk*, through and *astula*, a column], in *arch.*, an arrangement of columns in which the space between them is equal to three diameters of the pillar; also *adj.* pert. to.

diatessaron, *n.* *di-ô-tê-sâ-rôn* [Gr. *diatessaron*—*hê diê tessarôn*, the interval of a fourth], the interval of a fourth in music; a harmony of the Gospels having the form of a continuous narrative; in *anc. pharm.*, a medicine composed of four ingredients.

diathermal, *a.* *di-ô-thêr-mâl* [Gr. *diathro*, through; *thermê*, heat], allowing rays of heat to pass through; *diathermaney*, *n.* *-mân-îs*, the property which certain substances possess of allowing rays of heat to pass through them, as rays of light pass through glass; *diathermanous*, *a.* *-mân-ûs*, applied to bodies which allow rays of heat to pass through them, that is, to bodies which do not absorb rays of heat.

diathesis, *n.* *di-ô-thê-sis* [Gr. *diathesis*, a disposing or putting in order—from *diatithêmi*, I put or place], in *med.*, a particular state or disposition of body, predisposing to certain diseases.

diatomæna, *n.* plu. *di-ô-tô-mân-â*, also *Diatoms*, *a.* plu. *di-ô-tô-mân* [Gr. *diatomêna*, dissection, division—from *diô*, through, sunder, *tomê*, a cutting—the filaments being divided into joints], an order or tribe of Algae, provided with siliceous envelopes containing protoplasm; *diatomætic*, *a.* *-tôm-îk*, in *chem.*, applied to radicals able to unite with two monad atoms; *diatomæna*, *n.* *di-ô-tô-mân*, a buff-coloured substance found in diatoms, which conceals the green colour of the chlorophyll.

diatonic, *a.* *di-ô-tôn-îk* [Gr. *diatonos*, extended through—from *diô*, *tonos*, a stretching of the voice, a sound], in *music*, in the ordinary scale; by tones and semitones. *Note*.—The chromatic scale proceeds by semitones only.

diatribe, *n.* *di-ô-trîb* [F. *diatribe*; L. *diatriba*, a place for learned disputations, a school—from Gr. *diatribê*, a wearing away, a wasting of time—from *diô*, *tribô*, I rub or grind small], a continued disputation; in discourse, an undue enlarging on some one point; a strain of abusive or railing language; *diatribist*, *n.* *-trî-bîst*, one who.

diatic, *a.* *di-ô-tîk* [L. and Gr. *dis*, twice, in two parts; and *basis*, from *base*], in *chem.*, requiring two

molecules of a base to one of the acid to form a saturated salt—thus sulphuric acid is *diatic*.

dibble, *n.* *di-bîl*; also *dibber*, *n.* *di-bî-er* [the syllables *dib*, *dimp*, and *dip* express the act of striking with a pointed instrument], a little instr. of wood, pointed at the bottom, for making small holes in the earth in order to plant seed or seedlings: *v.* to plant with a dibble; to make holes; to dip; *dibbling*, *imp.* *-ing*; *dibbanch*, *pp.* *di-bîl*; *dibbler*, *n.* one who.

dibranchiate, *a.* *di-brân-gî-ât* [Gr. *di*, twice; *branchia*, gills], applied to an order of cephalopods, including the cuttle-fish, in which two gills are present: *di-branchiata*, *n.* plu. *-â-tâ*, the order.

dibs or *dibbs*, *n.* *di-bz* [OE. *dibs*, the small bones in the knees of sheep], in OE., a game played with the bones of sheep; in *familiar university slang*, money—said to be a corruption of *diobs*—from *diobolon*, a classic coin: *tip*=money, may also be a corruption of *dibs*.

dibs or *dips*, *n.* *di-bz* or *dîps* [Ar.], in Syria, a sweet preparation made from the juice of the grape.

dice, *n.* plu. *dîs*, *dis*, *n.* *ding* [see *die*], small cubes used in play; *dice-box*, the box from which dice are thrown in gaming; *dicing*, *n.* *di-sîng*, playing at dice.

diccephalous, *a.* *di-sê-â-lûs* [Gr. *di*, twice; *kephalê*, the head], having two heads on one body.

dich, *v.* *dîsh*, a word in Shakespeare, in 'Timon of Athens,' not understood, but commonly said to be a corruption of 'do it.'

dichastium, *n.* *di-kâ-sî-ûm* [Gr. *dichastê*, I divide into two], in bot., a form of definite inflorescence in which each primary axis produces a pair of opposite lateral axes, each of which produces a similar pair; a dichotomous cyme.

dichlamydeous, *a.* *di-kî-lm-dî-ûs* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *chlamus*, a garment], having two coverings; in bot., having a calyx and corolla.

dichogamæus, *a.* *di-kô-gâ-mûs* [Gr. *dicha*, in two parts; *gamêo*, I marry], applied to plants in which the stamens and stigmas of the same flower do not reach maturity at the same time: *dichogamy*, *n.* *-âm*, the ripening of the stamens and pistil of a flower at different times.

dichotomous, *a.* *di-kô-tô-mûs* [Gr. *dichotomos*, divided into halves—from *dicha*, in two parts; *tomê*, a cutting], in *nat. hist.*, having the divisions or growths always in pairs; two-forked; in *logic*, pert. to that form of logical division in which the genus is always divided into two distinct species; *dichotomist*, *n.* one who dichotomises; *dichotomise*, *v.* *-miz*, to cut or divide into two parts, or into pairs; *dichotomising*, *imp.*; *dichotomised*, *pp.* *-mîz*; *dichotomy*, *n.* *-mî*, division or distribution by pairs.

dichroism, *n.* *di-kro-îzm* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *chroa*, colour], the property observed in some crystals of exhibiting two or more colours when viewed in different directions; *dichroite*, *n.* *-it*, another name for the crystal *iotite*, so called from its exhibition of different colours when viewed in different directions; *dichromatic*, *a.* *-mât-îk*, exhibiting two or more colours.

dickens, *n.* *dî-kîns* [prob. from I. Ger. *duks*, the deuce—see *deuce*], an old vulgar slang exclamation, usually understood to be synonymous with 'devil'; as, 'what the dickens are you about?'—may the word not rather be the OE. and Scot. word *dichens*, 'a beating, severe retribution?' thus connecting the exclamation with the retribution expected to follow carelessness or wrong-doing.

dicker, *n.* *dî-kêr* [OE. *dicker*, ten; Icel. *dekr*; L. Ger. *dicker*; L. *decuria*, a division, consisting of ten—from *decem*, ten], the number or quantity of ten, applied to such articles as skins or hides.

dicky or *dickey*, *n.* *dî-kî* [Dut. *dekken*, to cover, to protect; Ger. *decke*, a cover], a seat behind or before in a coach; a shirt-front. *Note*.—*dic* and *dicky* are OE. words denoting 'a leather apron and bib, a leather apron': these words, however, may only be diminutives of the proper name *Dick*, such familiar applications of names of persons to tools and contrivances being quite common, as Jack, Jemmy, Jenny, &c.

dichinous, *a.* *di-kî-nûs* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *kinê*, a couch], in bot., having the male and female organs in separate flowers; unisexual.

dicoccosus, *a.* *di-kô-kûs* [Gr. *dis*, twice, double; *kokkos*, a berry, a kernel], in bot., having two capsules united, one cell in each; split into two cocci.

gram to another opposite angle, and dividing the figure into two parts: **adj.** drawn from one corner or angle to another: **diag. onally**, **ad. -ly**: **diagonal scale**, a scale consisting of a set of parallel lines with other lines crossing them obliquely.

diagram, *n.* **di-á-grám** [L. *diagramma*, a scale, a gamut: Gr. *diagramma*, a plant, a list—from *diá, gramma*, a mark, a sketch—from *graphō*, I write], a figure represented by lines, as a triangle, a square, &c.; a figure; a plan.

diagraph, *n.* **di-á-gráf** [Gr. *diá*, through, across; *graphō*, I write], an instr. used in perspective drawing: **diagraphical**, *n. plu.* **-tik**, the art of designing or drawing: **diagraphic**, **ad. -tik**, also **diagraphical**, *n. -tik*, descriptive.

dial, *n.* **di-ál** [mid. L. *dialis*, daily—from L. *dies*, a day], an instr. for measuring time by a shadow thrown by the sun: **dialling**, *n.* the art of constructing dials: **dial-plate**, the face of a watch or clock: **dialist**, *n.* a constructor of dials.

dialect, *n.* **di-á-ktik** [F. *dialecte*—from Gr. *dialekto*; L. *dialectos*, speech, manner of speaking—from Gr. *diá*, *legō*, I choose, I speak], the peculiar manner in which a language is spoken in a province or district of a country; style or manner of speech: **dialectic**, **ad. -tik**, **ad. -tik**, also **dialectical**, **ad. -tik**, **ad. -tik**, pert. to a dialect; logical: **dialectics**, *n. plu.* **-tik**, the art of reasoning; the branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning: **dialectically**, **ad. -tik**: **dialectician**, *n.* **-tik**, a reasoner; a logician.

Note—**dialect**, in a country, is one of the numerous varieties of local speech on which its classical or literary language has been founded: **provincialism**, a word, phrase, or mode of speech peculiar to a district or province—thus really forming part of a **dialect**.—**SYN.** of **dialect**: language; idiom; tongue; speech; phraseology; provincialism.

diallage, *n.* **di-á-láj** [Gr. *diallagē*, interchange—from *diá*, *allasse*, I exchange one thing for another], a figure of speech in which arguments are placed in various points of view and then turned to one point.

diallage, *n.* **di-á-láj** or **di-á-láj** [Gr. *diallagē*, interchange—from *diá*, *allasse*, I exchange one thing for another], a variety of augite or pyroxene, consisting of the silicates of lime, magnesia, and iron—so called from its changeable colour.

dialling, *n.*—see under **dial**.

diallogite, *n.* **di-á-ló-jit** [Gr. *dialogē*, doubt], a mineral having a rose-red or flesh-red colour, consisting chiefly of carbonate of manganese.

dialogue, *n.* **di-á-lóg** [F. *dialogue*—from Gr. *diá, logos*, a word; *legō*, I speak], a conversation between two or more persons; formal conversation, as in a play; written compositions in which persons are represented speaking: **v.** In *OE.*, to confer or discourse with another: **dialogism**, *n.* **di-á-ló-jizm**, a feigned conversation or discussion between two or more persons: **dialogist**, *n.* **-jist**, one who writes or speaks in a dialogue: **dialogistic**, **ad. -tik**, also **dialogistical**, **ad. -tik**, having the form of a dialogue: **dialogise**, **v.** **-jist**, to discourse in dialogue.—**SYN.** of **dialogue**: conversation; colloquy; conference; discourse.

dialycarpous, *n.* **di-á-l-kár-pús** [Gr. *dialuo*, I part asunder; *karpós*, fruit], in *bot.*, having a pistil or fruit composed of distinct carpels: **dialypetalous**, *n.* **di-á-l-pét-á-lús** [Gr. *petalon*, a leaf], having corollas composed of several petals: **dialysepalous**, *n.* **di-á-l-sép-á-lús** [Eng. *sepal*], having a calyx composed of separate sepals; also **diphyllous**, *n.* **di-á-fil-lús** [Gr. *phylon*, a leaf], in same sense.

dialysis, *n.* **di-á-lí-sis** [Gr. *dialusis*, a dissolving or dissolution—from *diá*, *lyō*, I loose], in *chem.*, a process of analysis of a liquid by diffusion through organic membranes, or such artificial septa of organic matter as parchment-paper; the separation of crystallisable from uncrystallisable substances, a septum allowing the passage of the former and not of the latter; in *bot.*, the separation of parts usually joined; in *gram.*, the same as **diacresis**: **dialyse**, **v.** **-líz**, to analyse by diffusion through organic membranes, or through parchment-paper: **dialysing**, **imp.** **di-ál-yz**, **pp.** **-téd**: **dialysate**, *n.* **di-á-lí-sít**, the result obtained by dialysis: **di-ál-yser**, *n.* **-ízér**, the instr. employed: **di-ál-ytic**, **ad. -tik**, pert. to.

diamagnetic, *n.* **di-á-mág-nét-ik** [Gr. *diá*, through, and *magnetic*], a term applied to many bodies, such as bismuth, which under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, take a position at right angles

to the lines of magnetic force: **di-á-mág-netism**, *n.* **di-á-mág-nét-izm**, the peculiar property of these bodies.

diameter, *n.* **di-á-mé-ter** [OF. *diámetro*, a diameter—from Gr. *diámetros*, a diagonal, a diameter—from *diá*, through; *metron*, a measure], the measure of a body through from side to side; a straight line passing through the centre of a circle, having both ends terminated by the circumference: **diametrical**, **ad. -tik**, **ad. -tik**, straight; direct: **di-á-met-ri-cally**, **ad. -tik**.

diamond, *n.* **di-á-mánd** [F. *diamant*—from L. *adamans*, *adamant*; Gr. *adámas*, the hardest steel, a diamond], a crystallised variety of carbon, the hardest and most precious of all stones, clear and transparent; a cutter for glass, with a small diamond as the cutting point; a four-cornered figure, having two acute and two obtuse angles, as the pane in a church or cottage window; a rhombus: **adj.** resembling a diamond; in *printing*, a small type: **rose-diamond**—see **brilliant** and **rose**: **diamond cut diamond**, cunning being outwitted by cunning—in reference to the fact that the diamond is so hard it can only be cut by another, or by the aid of diamond-dust: **diamond of the first water**, a diamond of perfect purity, colourless, and without flaw; a just and upright man.

Diana, *n.* **di-á-ná** or **di-á-ná**, in *anc. myth.*, the goddess of hunting: **great is Diana of the Ephesians**,—when Christianity was first preached at Ephesus, the silversmiths who made shrines for Diana's temple there raised a great outcry and riot against the preachers—see *Acts* xix. 24—said when self-interest is at stake.

diandrian, *n.* **di-á-n-dri-án**, also **diandrous**, *n.* **di-á-n-dri-ús** [Gr. *diá*, double; *aner* or *andros*, a man], in *bot.*, pert. to the class of plants *diá-n-dri-ús*, *n.* **-dri-ús**, having two stamens.

diapason, *n.* **di-á-pá-són** [Gr. *diapason*, through all—from *diá*, through; *páso*, all; *páso*, of all], in *music*, an octave; an organ-stop which gives the fundamental tones nearly free from harmonics; a scale or rule by which the pipes of organs, &c., are adjusted—in *OE.*, spelt **diapase**, *n.* **di-á-pás**.

diapedesis, *n.* **di-á-pé-dé-sis** [Gr. *diapēdō*, I ooze through—from *diá*, *pēdō*, I spring, I leap], the phenomenon of the passing of blood-corpuscles through the walls of the vessels within their rupture.

diaper, *n.* **di-á-per** [F. *diapré*, diapered: OF. *diapre*, a stuff of jasper-colour: cf. *it. diaspore*, a jasper-stone, much used in ornamenting jewellery], figured linen cloth, primarily of square or lozenge-shaped patterns; a napkin; architectural decorations, the designs being within contiguous small squares sculptured into the flat surface of the stone, or simply painted on it: **v.** to variegate or figure cloth: **diapered**, **imp.** **di-á-per**, **pp.** **-périd**, flowered; variegated.

diaphanous, *n.* **di-á-fá-nús** [F. *diaphane*—from Gr. *diaphanēs*, transparent—from *diá*, through; *phainō*, I show], allowing light to pass through; translucent; not quite transparent: **diaphania**, *n.* **di-á-fá-ni**, a process for decorating glass by placing upon it coloured designs on transparent paper.

diaphonics, *n. plu.* **di-á-fón-iks** [Gr. *diá, phōnē*, a sound], the doctrine of refracted sound: **di-á-phē-nic**, **ad. -tik**, pert. to.

diaphoresis, *n.* **di-á-f-ré-sis** [Gr. *diaphorēsis*, a carrying through, perspiration—from *diá*, through; *phorō*, I carry], an increase of perspiration: **di-á-phor-etic**, **ad. -tik**, that promotes perspiration: *n.* a medicine which increases perspiration.

diaphragm, *n.* **di-á-frám** [OF. *diaphragme*, the midriff—from Gr. *diaphragma*, a partition wall—from *diá*, through; *phragmā*, I hedge or fence in], the midriff; a muscle or membrane separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or belly; any substance that intercepts or divides: **diaphragmatic**, **ad. -tik**, **ad. -tik**, pert. to the diaphragm: **diaphragmatic**, *n.* **-mat-ik**, **ad. -tik**, inflammation of the diaphragm.

diaphysis, *n.* **di-á-fí-sis** [Gr. *diaphusis*, the state of growing between or through—from *diá*, through; *phūō*, I produce], the central point of ossification for the shaft in the long bones; in *bot.*, the abnormal prolongation of the inflorescence.

diapnoic, *n.* **di-á-pn-ō-ik** [Gr. *diá*, through; *pnōō*, I blow], in *med.*, producing a very slight perspiration: *n.* a medicine which produces a mild perspiration.

diapophysis, *n.* **di-á-póf-i-sis** [Gr. *diá*, through, and

máte, *mál*, *fár*, *laie*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *pinc*, *plu*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

tionally, ad. -*is*: *devo'tedness*, n. state of being devoted: *devo'tedly*, ad. -*is*: *devotee*, n. *dév-ô-lâ*, one wholly or superstitiously given to religion and religious exercises; a bigot: *devo'tionist*, n., also *devo'tionist*, n. one who—same as *devotee*.—*SYN.* of *dév-ô-lâ*: to apply; addict; consign; destine; resign; set apart—of *devotio*: conservation; addiction; attachment; affection; devoutness; religiousness; piety; devotedness; earnestness.

Devourer, v. *dé-vor-er* [F. *dévor-er*; It. *dévorare*—from L. *dévoro*, to gulp down, to devour—from *dé*, voro, I eat greedily] to eat up; to eat with greediness; to consume; to destroy; to waste: *devouring*, imp.: adj. destroying; ravenous: *devoured*, pp. *-vôré*: *devourer*, n. one who: *devouringly*, ad. -*is*.—*SYN.* of *dév-ô-lâ*: to annihilate; feast; to up.

Devout, a. *dé-vô-ut* [OF. *devot*, devoted—from L. *devotus*, devoted—see *devote*], earnestly attentive to religious duties; pious; sincere: *devoutly*, ad. -*is*, with ardent devotion; piously: *devoutness*, n. state of being devout.—*SYN.* of *devout*: religious; holy; pure; earnest; solemn; prayerful; reverent.

Dew, n. *dâ* [AS. *deô*; cf. OH Ger. *tau*; Ice. *dugg*; Dan. *dug*; Dnk. *dans*; Ger. *thau*; Sw. *dagg*, dew], the moisture deposited on the surface of the ground from the air at night, due to the rapid cooling of the earth's surface: v. to wet as with dew; to moisten: *dewy*, imp.: *dewed*, pp. *dâd*; *dewy*, a. *dâd*, like dew: moist with dew: *dewiness*, n.: *dew'less*, a. having no dew: *dew-herry*, fruit of the grey bramble; the *Rubus cuneus*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*: *dew-drop*, a drop or spangle of dew: *dew-fall*, the time at evening when the dew begins to fall: *dew-lap* [Dan. *dugg*], the loose skin which hangs down from the neck of an ox: *dew-point*, the temperature at which dew begins to form—that is, a temperature just too low to allow the air to retain all the moisture with which it is saturated: *dew-stone*, a kind of limestone which gathers a large quantity of dew.

Deva, n. *dé-vâ* [Hind. *devas*; Pers. *divan*], in India, a tribunal; a royal court; a council of state; a minister of state; a steward.

Dexter, a. *dék-ster* [L. *dexter*, right hand; Gr. *dexios*, on the right; Sans. *dakṣiṇa*, on the right, on the south, to one looking east; cf. Gael. and Ir. *deas*, right, southern], in *Ar.*, the right side of a shield or coat of arms—see *Note under message*: *dextral*, a. *dék-ster*, also *dextrorse*, a. *-ster*, right as opposed to *sin-*, having the *sin-* applied to the direction of the spiral in most of the univalve shells.

Dexterity, n. *dék-ster-ti-tâ* [F. *dextérité*—from L. *dexteritatem*, dexterity—from *dexter*, right hand], expertness; skill; readiness in the use of the manual or mental powers: adroitness: *dextrous*, a. *-ster*, a. expert; ready; skillful in manual acts; ready in the use of mental faculties: *dextrously*, ad. -*is*, skillfully; expertly—sometimes spelt *dextrous* and *dextrously*: *dextrousness*, n.—*SYN.* of *dexterity*: address; tact; cleverness; aptness; aptitude; faculty; activity; art; ability; facility; readiness; quickness; handiness.

Dextrine, n. *dék-strin* [L. *dexter*, right hand], a gummy matter into which starch is convertible by diastase, and by certain acids—so called from turning the plane of polarised light to the right hand; British gum.

Dextrogyrous, a. *dék-strôj-ti-rûs* [L. *dexter*, right hand; *gyrus*, a circle], turning the plane of polarised light towards the right—see *laevogyrous*.

Dextrorotary, a. *dék-strô-rot*, and *dextrorse*, a. *dék-strô*, right hand; *rot*, revolve, turned], rising spirally from right to left: *dextrose*, n. *dék-strô-s*, a kind of glucose prepared by digesting starch or woody fibre in diluted sulphuric acid; the crystalline glucose or sugar of honey—so named because it deflects a ray of polarised light to the right when passed through its solution; starch-sugar; grape-sugar.

Dey, n. *dâ* [Turk. *dâi*, a friendly title, formerly given to middle-aged or old persons], the name of the governor of Algiers before its occupation by the French.

Dhole, n. *dâi* [Hind.], the wild dog of India.

Diaphanous, a. *dâi-ni*, or *dâ-ni*, a. *dâ-ni* [Hind.], a small two-masted coasting vessel of Hindustan.

Diaphanous, a. *dâ-ni*, or *dâ-ni* [Hind.], the loin-covering of cotton or gauze worn by male Hindus.

Dhaw, n. *dâw* [Ar.], An Arab trading vessel, with one mast and a triangular sail.

Dhurra, also *dhocorra*, n. *dî-ô-râ* [Ar. *durrâ*], a kind of millet cultivated throughout Asia and in Northern Africa; an Eastern measure of capacity.

Dhurry, n. *dî-ô-rî* [Hind.], an Indian carpeting, without positive patterns or bright colours, of very durable texture.

Di, *dî* [Gr. *dî* for *dis*, twice], a Greek prefix signifying 'twice'.

dia, *dî-a*, a Greek prefix signifying 'through or asunder; apart; between'.

Diabetes, n. *dî-a-bê-tis* [Gr. *diabetes*, a siphon—from *dia*, through; *bainô*, I go], a disease causing an immoderate flow of saccharine urine: *dî-abê-tic*, a. *-bê-tic*, pert. to.

Diabliery, n. *dî-ab-lê-rî* [F. *diablerie*—from *diable*, the devil], devilry; sorcery or incantation.

Diabolic, a. *dî-a-bô-lîc*, also *dî-abô-lîc*, a. *-lîc* [L. *diabolus*; Gr. *diabolos*, the devil], devilish; extremely malicious; atrocious: *dî-abô-lîcally*, ad. -*is*: *dî-abô-lîcness*, n.: *diabolism*, n. *-ism*, the actions of the devil; possession by the devil.

Diacaustic, a. n. *dî-a-kâi-stîk* [Gr. *dia*, through; *kaustikos*, having the power to burn] in *geom.*, pert. to curves formed by refraction.

Diachylon, n. *dî-âk-tî-lôn* [Gr. *dia*, through or by means of; *chukos*, juice], an adhesive plaster formerly made from expressed juice, now made of a lead soap or mixture of oxide of lead and oil.

Diachyma, n. *dî-a-kî-mâ* [Gr. *dia*, through; *chymos*, a fluid, juice], the cellular tissue of leaves occupying the space between their two surfaces; the parenchyma of leaves.

Diagonal, a. *dî-âk-ô-nâl* [F. *diagonal*—from L. *diagonus*—see *diagon*], pert. to a *diagon*: *diagonate*, n. *dî-âk-ô-nât*, the office of a deacon.

Diacoetics, n. plu. *dî-a-kô-i-tîks* [Gr. *dia*, through; *akouô*, I hear], the science that treats of the properties of sound passing through different mediums.

Diacritic, a. *dî-a-kritîk*, also *dî-acritîc*, a. *-kîl* [Gr. *diakritikos*, having the power of discerning or distinguishing—from *dia*, *kritô*, I judge], that separates or distinguishes—applied to points or marks used to distinguish letters of nearly similar form, especially in Hebrew and the Semitic languages.

Diadelphus, a. *dî-a-dêl-fî-tân*, also *diadelphous*, a. *-dêl-fî* [Gr. *dia*, two; *adelphos*, a brother], in *bot.*, having the stamens united by their filaments into two distinct bundles, as in the *diadelphis*, n. *-fî-tâ*.

Diadem, n. *dî-a-dê-m* [F. *diadème*—from Gr. *diadema*, a band or fillet for encircling the heads of kings—from *dia*, *deô*, I tie or bind], a band or fillet for encircling the head, subsequently forming a badge or mark of royalty; a crown; *fig.*, empire; sovereignty: v. to adorn with a diadem: *dî-a-dê-med*, a. *-dê-m*, crowned; ornamented.

Diadrom, n. *dî-a-drôm* [Gr. *diadrome*, a running across—from *dia*, *dromos*, a course, a running], a course or passing; time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

Diadresis, n. *dî-â-rê-sîs* [Gr. *diadresis*—from *diadrosô*, I divide—from *dia*, *airo*, I take], separation, as of one syllable into two; the mark (:) placed over the latter of two vowels to show they are to be pronounced separately, as *musica, ariad*.

Diagnosis, n. *dî-a-gnô-sîs* [Gr. *diagnosis*, judging faculty, a distinguishing—from *dia*, through; *gnôskô*, I know; cf. F. *diagnose*], in *med.*, the art of distinguishing one disease from another: *dî-ag-nô-tic*, a. *-nô-tîc*, distinguishing the nature of a disease; n. the sign or symptom by which one disease is distinguished from others: *dî-ag-nô-tics*, n. plu. *-tîks*, the study of symptoms by which one disease is distinguished from others: *diagnose*, v. *dî-ag-nô-r*, to distinguish or determine a disease by its symptoms: *dî-ag-nô-ing*, imp.: *dî-ag-nô-sed*, pp. *-nô-sed*; also *dî-ag-nô-ticate* for *diagnose*: *dî-ag-nô-ticating*, imp.: *dî-ag-nô-ticated*, pp.

Diagometer, n. *dî-a-gô-mê-têr* [Gr. *dia*, through; *agô*, I lead; and *metron*, a measure], an electrical instr. for measuring the conducting power of bodies, constructed somewhat on the principle of the electro-scope: the primary object was to test the genuineness of olive-oil.

Diagonal, n. *dî-â-g-ô-nâl* [F. *diagonal*—from mid. L. *diagonalis*—from Gr. *dia*, *gonia*, a corner], a straight line drawn from one angle of a parallelo-

cañe, *boj*, *fûd*; *prâre*, *bûd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *ucl*.

of rock, formed by the wearing away of rocks; *débris* consists of masses of rock, gravel, sand, trees, animal remains, &c., having the same meaning with the word *rubbish*: *détrital*, *a. -trítál*, composed of detritus: *détrition*, *n. -trítán*, the act of wearing away.

détrude, *v. -détrúf* [*L. detrudere*, to thrust or push down—from *de, trúdo*, I thrust] to thrust down; to push down with force: *détruding*, *imp.*: *détruded*, *pp.*: *détrusion*, *n. -shún* [*L. detrusus*, thrust or pushed], a thrusting or forcing down.

détruncate, *v. -détrúng-kát* [*L. detruncare*, lopped or cut off—from *de, trunco*, I cut or lop off] to lop or cut off; to shorten by cutting: *détruncating*, *imp.*: *détruncated*, *pp.*: *détrunction*, *n. -détrúng-kát-shún*, the act of cutting or lopping off abruptly.

Deucalion, *n. -dê-kál-i-on*, in *Gr. myth.*, a king in Thessaly who, along with his wife *Pyrrha*, was saved in a ship in the nine days' flood which Zeus sent upon the earth to destroy the degenerate race of men.

deuce, *n. -dús* [*OF. deus* or *dous*; *F. deus*, two—from mid. *L. duos* for *duo*, two; cf. *Ger. dau*, *deuce*], in *gaming*, a two; a card or die with two spots.

deuce or *deuse*, *n. -dús* [*OF. Deus*, *God*; *L. deus*; cf. *I. Ger. duks* or *dau*, the deuce], a euphemism for the devil; a demon; an evil spirit: *deuced*, *a. -dú-séd*, excessive; extreme: *ad. -dú-séssivly*; extremely: *deucedly*, *ad. -lú*.

deutero, *dú-tér-ó*, or *dento*, *dú-tó* [*Gr. deuterios*, second], a prefix which indicates the second degree of the word with which it is joined.

deuterogamy, *n. -dú-tér-óg-dá-mí* [*Gr. deuterios*, second; *gamos*, marriage], a second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife: *deuterogamist*, *n. -dú-míst*, one who.

deuterozoic, *a. -dú-tér-ó-zó-ik* [*Gr. deuterios*, second; *genné*, birth, race], in *geol.*, applied to those rocks which have been derived from the *protogenic* rocks by mechanical action.

Deuteronomy, *n. -dú-tér-ó-ní-mí* [*Gr. deuterios*, second; *nomos*, a law], the second giving of the law by Moses; the fifth book of the Bible.

deuterothy, *n. -dú-tér-ó-pá-thí* [*Gr. deuterios*, second; *pathos*, suffering], in *path.*, an affection resulting from another disease; a secondary disease: *deuterothy*, *a. -pá-thí-k*, pert. to.

deuterozooids, *n. plu. -dú-tér-ó-zó-óids* [*Gr. deuterios*, second; *zoon*, an animal; *eidos*, resemblance], those zooids which are produced by gemmation from zooids.

deutoplasm, *n. -dú-tó-plázm* [*Gr. deuterios*, second; *plasma*, what has been formed], in *biol.*, the nutritive or food yolk as distinguished from the germinal or protoplasm.

deutoxide, *n. -dú-tóks-íd* [*Gr. deuterios*, second, and *oxide*], in *chem.*, a substance oxidized in the second degree—now very generally *oxide*.

deva, *n. -dê-ré* [*Sansk.*], among the people of India, god, deity; especially, a bright power or god in nature, manifestations of the divine being generally associated with brightness or light: *de vanagari*, *n. -ná-gá-ré* [*Sansk. nagari*, an alphabet], the 'divine' or Sanskrit alphabet.

devastate, *v. -dév-as-tát* [*L. devastatus*, laid waste—from *de, vasto*, I lay waste], to lay waste; to ravage; to destroy: *devastating*, *imp.*: *devastated*, *pp.*: *devastation*, *n. -tá-shún* [*F. -l.*], the act of laying waste; state of being laid waste; havoc; destruction, as by armies, floods, &c.—*SYN.* of 'devastate': to desolate; waste; pillage; plunder; demolish; ruin; overthrow.

develop, *v. -dév-el-óp* [*F. développer*, to unfold], to unfold; to lay open; to disclose; to unravel: *developing*, *imp.*: *developed*, *pp.*: *development*, *n. -óp-mént*, an unfolding; an unravelling; disclosure by development; development, as in 'theory of development'; the progressive advancement of life from its lowest original types up to those highest forms of life now existing on the earth, as contradistinguished from acts of direct creation; evolution.—*SYN.* of 'develop': to uncover; lay open; disclose; exhibit; disentangle; detect.

devast, *v. -dév-ést* [see *devest*], in *OE.*, to strip or take off clothes; to divest; to annul: *devasting*, *imp.*: *devasted*, *pp.*: *devestment*, *n. -vést-mént*.

deviate, *v. -dév-í-át* [*mid. L. deviatús*, gone aside—from *de, via*, a way or path], to turn aside from the common way or method; to wander from the right path or course; to err; to go astray: *deviating*,

imp.: *deviated*, *pp.*: *deviation*, *n. -shún* [*F. -l.*], a turning aside; variation from an established rule; a departure, as from a right course, way, or line; a wandering, as from the path of duty; sin; error: *devious*, *a. -dév-í-ús* [*L. devius*, that lies out of the highway], out of the common track; wandering; roving; going astray; circuitous: *deviously*, *ad. -lú*: *deviousness*, *n.*, state of being astray.—*SYN.* of 'deviate': to wander; swerve; stray; depart; digress; deflect—of 'devious': rambling; vagrant; excursive; winding; erring.

device, *n. -dév-ís* [*OF. devise*, a device, an emblem—from mid. *L. divites*, a division of goods, a device; see *devise*], a contrivance; anything formed by design; a scheme or stratagem; a project; an emblematic representation: *deviceful*, *a. -fú-l*, in *OE.*, full of devices.—*SYN.* of 'device': emblem; design; scheme; shift; stratagem; invention.

devil, *n. -dév-íl* [*AS. dæfoll*; *F. diable*—from *L. diabolus*; *Gr. diabolos*, devil], the Evil Spirit; Satan: *devilish*, *a. -lú* or *like the devil*; wicked: *devilishly*, *ad. -lú*: *devilishness*, *n.*, the quality of a devil: *devilism*, *n. -tíz-m*, state of the devil: *devilment*, *n.*, wicked mischief: *devilry*, *n. -rí*, mischief and tricks as might be expected from the devil; extreme wickedness: *devil*, *v.* to grill with 'Cayenne pepper, as kidneys: *devilling*, *imp.*: *devilled*, *pp.*: *devild*: going or gone to the devil, irremediable ruin: to play the devil with, to produce irremediable ruin: printer's devil, an errand-boy or junior apprentice in a printing-office.—*SYN.* of 'devilish': satanic; diabolic or diabolical; hellish; infernal; detestable; destructive; malicious.

devious—see under *deviate*.

devise, *v. -dév-íz* [*F. deviser*, to commune, to dispose of, to imagine—from *OF. devise*, a division, a project; *It. divisore*—from mid. *L. divites*, a division of goods, mark, device—see *divide*], to form in the mind; to plan; to scheme; to give or bequeath by will; to contrive; to project; *n.*, a will; a bequeathing by will; that which is bequeathed by will: *devising*, *imp.*: *devised*, *pp.*: *deviate*: *devisor*, *n. -zér*, one who is *devisable*, *a. -zál-ú*, that may be given by will: *devisee*, *n. -dév-í-zé*, the person to whom real estate is bequeathed: *devisor*, *n. -zér*, one who gives by will.—*SYN.* of 'devise *v.*': to bequeath; plan; imagine; excogitate; invent; discover; find out.

devitalize, *v. -dév-í-tál-íz* [*L. de*, down; *Eug. vitalis*], to deprive of vitality or life, as a part of an animal body.

devitrification, *n. -dév-í-tí-fí-ká-shún* [*L. de*, from; *vitrum*, glass; *facio*, I make], the decomposition of glass; a process by which glass is converted into a kind of white and opaque porcelain, effected by a very high temperature, and then cooling slowly.

devoid, *a. -dév-óid* [*ME. devoiden*; *OF. devoidier* and *devoider*, to come out—from *OF. des* for *L. dis*, apart; *voider*, to void—from *L. deo*, *vacuus*, left alone], empty; vacant; free from; destitute.

devoir, *n. -dév-vá-ir* [*F. devoir*, to owe; *devoir*, duty—from *L. debere*, to owe], an act of civility or respect; service.

devolve, *v. -dév-ól* [*L. devolvere*, to roll or tumble down—from *de, volvo*; *volvo*, I roll], to pass over from one person to another, as by succession; to be delivered over to a successor; to fall upon or come to as by right: *devolving*, *imp.*: *devolved*, *pp.*: *revolve*: *devolution*, *n. -dév-ó-lú-shún* [*F. -l.*], removal from one person to another: *devolvemant*, *n.*, the act of devolving.

Devonian, *a. -dév-ní-án*, in *geol.*, a name applied to the marine division of the Old Red Sandstone, as extensively developed in Devonshire: *devonite*, *n. -dév-ón-ít*, a phosphate of alumina found in Devonshire.

devote, *v. -dév-ót* [*L. devotus*, attached, faithful—from *de, votus*, vowed, wished for; cf. *It. devoto*; *F. dévot*, pious], to set apart by vow; to dedicate or consecrate; to doom; to exorcise; to give up wholly; to apply closely to; to addict oneself to wholly or chiefly: *devoting*, *imp.*: *devoted*, *pp.*: *ad. -ar-dently* attached; faithful; doomed; addicted: *devotion*, *n. -shún* [*F. -l.*], state of being consecrated or dedicated; acts of religious worship; careful performance of religious duties; ardent love and affection; ardour; eagerness; in *OE.*, act or visit of respect or ceremony, said of a superior: *devotional*, *a. -ál*, suited to devotion; pert. to devotion: *devo-*

table, *mat*, *für*, *lúw*; *meté*, *mét*, *hér*; *plue*, *pán*; *note*, *not*, *móre*;

desynonymise, *v.* *dé-si-nôn-i-sé* [L. *de*, and *synonymus*] to deprive a word of its synonymous character by attaching to it a specific meaning: *desynonymising*, *imp.*: *desynonymised*, *pp.* *mtd.*

détach, *v.* *dé-tâch* [F. *détacher*, to unfasten—from F. *dét.* OF. *des* for L. *dis*, apart; F. *tacher*, to fasten: cf. *it. distaccare*, to detach, to untie], to separate a small part from the main body; to disunite; to part from: *détaching*, *imp.*: *détached*, *pp.* *-tâché*: *détachment*, *n.* *mént* [F.—L.] the act of detaching; troops or ships sent from the main body: *détached works*, *in fort.*, works so far separated from the fortress as to receive no support from its fire.—*SYN.* of 'detach': to disengage; disavow; disentangle; extricate; sever; disjoin; withdraw; part.

détail, *v.* *dé-tâil* [F. *détail*, a detail—from *détailleur*, to divide, to piecemeal—from F. *dé*, L. *de*, fully; F. *mûler*, to cut], to give particulars; to relate minutely or distinctly; *in mil.*, to appoint men for certain temporary duties: *a. dé-tâil*, a minute or particular account; a narration of particulars: *détailing*, *imp.*: *detailed*, *pp.* *-tâilé*: *adj.* given in every particular: *dé-tâils*, *n. plu.* *-tâils*, the parts of a treaty treated separately and minutely; *in mil.*, the men appointed for certain temporary duties: *détailer*, *n.* one who details: *in detail*, in every particular; circumstantially.—*SYN.* of 'detail *v.*': to particularise; enumerate; appoint—of 'detail *n.*': around; narrative; relation; recital; explanation; narration.

détain, *v.* *dé-tân* [F. *détenir*—from L. *dētinēre*, to keep back—from *de*, *teneo*, I hold or keep], to keep back from; to withhold; to stop, stay, or delay; to hold in custody: *détaining*, *imp.*: *détained*, *pp.* *-tâné*: *détention*, *n.* *tân-shân* [F.—L.] act of detaining; a keeping back; confinement or restraint; delay from necessity: *détain'er*, *n.* one who; *in law*, the keeping possession of what belongs to another; a writ authorising the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.—*SYN.* of 'détain': to hold; arrest; retain; retard; check; withhold; hinder.

détect, *v.* *dé-têkt* [L. *detectus*, laid bare—from *de*, top, I cover], to uncover or lay bare; to find out; to discover: *detect'ing*, *imp.*: *detect'ed*, *pp.*: *detect'er* or *detect'or*, *n.* one who or that which: *detect'ive*, *n.* *têkt-iv*, a police officer not dressed in uniform, whose duty it is to act secretly: *adj.* that detects or discovers: *detection*, *n.* *-shân*, the act of discovering; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed: *detectable*, *a.* *-tâ-bi*, that may be found out.—*SYN.* of 'detect': to expose; unfold; uncover.

détent, *n.* *dé-tênt* [L. *dētentus*, kept back, detained—from *de*, *tentus*, held], a stop in a clock.

détention—see under *détain*.

détenu, *n.* *dé-tê-né* [F. *détenu*, detained], a prisoner: *détenu's*, *n. plu.* *dé-tê-né-z*, prisoners.

déter, *v.* *dé-têr* [L. *deterere*, to frighten from anything—from *de*, *terreo*, I frighten], to hinder by fear; to discourage by considerations of danger, difficulty, or great inconvenience: *deter'ing*, *imp.*: *deterred*, *pp.* *-têr*: *deter'ment*, *n.* *mént*, the act or cause of deterring; that which deters: *deter'rent*, *a.* having the power or tendency to deter: *n.* that which deters.

détérge, *v.* *dé-têrj* [F. *déterger*, to clean a wound—from L. *detergere*, to wipe off—from *de*, *tergo*, I wipe clean], to cleanse; *a. sore*: *détér'ing*, *imp.*: *détér'ed*, *pp.* *-têrjé*: *déter'gent*, *a.* *-têr-jênt* [L. *detergens* (cf. *detergenem*)] cleansing: *n.* that which cleanses: *déter'sive*, *a.* *-iv* [L. *determus*, wiped off], having power to cleanse: *n.* a medicine which has the power of cleansing sores: *déter'sion*, *n.* *-shân*, the act of cleansing, as a sore.

déteriorate, *v.* *dé-têr-iô-râ* [mid. L. *deterioratus*, made worse—from L. *deterior*, worse], to grow worse; to make worse; to reduce in quality; to degenerate: *déter'iorating*, *imp.*: *déter'iorated*, *pp.*: *déter'ioration*, *n.* *-râ-shân* [F.—L.] the state of growing worse; a becoming or making worse.

détermine, *v.* *dé-têr-mîn* [F. *déterminer*—from L. *dēterminare*, to border off—from *de*, *terminus*, a boundary or limit], to bound or border off; to end; to fix; to decide; to influence the choice; to resolve; to come to a decision: *déter'mining*, *imp.*: *déter'mined*, *pp.* *-mînd*: *adj.* having a settled or fixed purpose; firm; resolute; definite: *déter'mina-*

able, *a.* *-mîn-d-bl*, that may be decided with certainty: *déter'minator*, *n.* one who; also *déter'miner*, *n.* one who: *déter'minant*, *n.* *dé-têr'mîn-ânt*, that which determines: *a.* mathematical series of numerical products, formed according to certain specified laws: *déter'minist*, *n.* *-mîn-ist*, one who believes in determinism: *déter'ministic*, *a.* *-is-tik*, *pert.* to: *déter'minedly*, *ad.* *-li*: *déter'minate*, *a.* *-it*, limited; fixed; settled; resolute: *v.* *in OE.*, to limit; to fix: *déter'minately*, *ad.* *-li*: *déter'minateness*, *n.*: *déter'mina'tion*, *n.* *-tân-shân* [F.—L.] the act of determining; firm resolution; fixed purpose; judicial decision; a putting to an end; a too rapid or copious flow of blood to a particular part of the body: *déter'mina'tive*, *a.* *-nâ-tiv*, that limits or bounds; having the power of directing, limiting, or fixing: *déter'minism*, *n.* *-mîn-izm*, the theory which affirms that 'the act of the soul is itself only a movement of the universal transformation of the dynamical forces of nature'.—*SYN.* of 'determine': to resolve; limit; bound; finish; shape; regulate; settle; impel; direct; conclude—of 'determination': decision; judgment; conclusion; purpose; firmness; resolve; termination; direction; tendency; resoluteness.

déterred, *déter'ring*—see under *déter*.

déter'sive, *déter'sion*—see under *déterge*.

déter'st, *v.* *dé-têst* [F. *déter'ster*—from L. *dētestari*, to call earnestly to witness, to abominate—from *de*, *testor*, I bear witness—*lit.*, to invoke a deity as a witness against], to abhor; to hate extremely; to abominate: *déter'sting*, *imp.*: *déter'sted*, *pp.*: *adj.* hated extremely: *déter'st'er*, *n.* one who: *déter'stable*, *a.* *-tâ-bi* [F.—L.] abominable; extremely hateful: *déter'st'ably*, *ad.* *-bi*: *déter'stableness*, *n.* *-tâ-nês*, the quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness: *déter'station*, *n.* *dé-têst-tân-shân* [F.—L.] abhorrence; extreme hatred.—*SYN.* of 'déter'st': to loathe; hate; execrate; condemn—of 'detestable': odious; execrable; abhorred.

détrône, *v.* *dé-thrôn* [OF. *dethroner*, to unthroner—from OF. *des* for L. *dis*, apart—from L. *de*, *thrônus*; Gr. *thrónos*, a royal seat], to drive from a throne; to divest of supreme power: *détrô'ning*, *imp.*: *détrô'ned*, *pp.* *-thrôné*: *détrô'nér*, *n.* one who: *détrône'ment*, *n.* *mént*, the removal from a throne; deposition from regal power.

détaine, *n.* *dé-tân* [F. *détenu*, held back—from *détain*, to hold back, to withhold—from L. *dētinēre*, I keep back, *in law*, a writ lying against a person who wrongfully detains goods in his possession.

détonate, *v.* *dé-tô-nâ* [L. *detonatus*, thundered down—from *de*, *tono*, I thunder], to cause to explode with a sudden report; to burn with a loud noise: *détôn'a'ting*, *imp.*: *détôn'a'ted*, *pp.*: *détôn'a'tion*, *n.* *-nâ-shân* [F.—L.] a sudden report caused by the burning of certain bodies: *détônator*, *n.* *dé-tô-nâ-tér*, that which explodes with a sudden report; a gun fired with a percussion-cap.

détorsion, *n.* *dé-tôr-shân* [L. *dētorsus*, turned or bent aside—from *de*, *torsus*, twisted], a turning or twisting; perversion from the true meaning.

détour, *n.* *dé-tôr* [F.] a roundabout; a circuitous way.

detract, *v.* *dé-trâkt* [F. *détracter*—from L. *de-tractus*, taken away—from *de*, *tractus*, drawn], to lessen reputation by calumny; to damage character by speaking evil of; to disparage; to traduce: *detract'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* having a tendency to detract: *detract'ed*, *pp.*: *detract'or*, also *detract'er*, *n.* *-tôr*, one who: *detract'ion*, *n.* *-trâkt-shân* [F.—L.] the depreciating of the reputation of another from envy, malice, or other motive; a lessening of worth; censure; slander—also *detracta'tion*, *n.* *-tâ-shân*: *detract'ive*, *a.* *-iv*, having the tendency to lessen worth or estimation: *detract'ingly*, *ad.* *-li*: *detract'ory*, *a.* *dé-trâkt-ér-é*, tending to lessen the worth or estimation in which a person or thing is held.—*SYN.* of 'detract': to derogate; defame; slander; abuse; asperse; deprecate; decry; calumniate; vilify—of 'detract'ion': calumny; disparagement; depreciation; derogation; aspersion; censure.

détriment, *n.* *dé-trî-mênt* [F. *détriment*—from L. *detrimentum*, loss—from *de*, *tritus*, worn or rubbed], damage; loss; injury; disadvantage; diminution: *détrî'men't'al*, *a.* *-tâl*, injurious; hurtful; pernicious.—*SYN.* of 'détriment': disadvantage; prejudice; mischief; harm; hurt; injustice; wrong.

détritus, *n.* *dé-trî-tûs* [L. *détritus*, worn], any accumulation of earth, sand, gravel, and fragments

coûr, *bôir*, *jôir*; *pière*, *bûir*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *thère*, *zeal*.

utter hopelessness; complete despondency; desperation; hopelessness; loss of hope in God's mercy: v. to be without hope; to give up all expectation: **despairing**, imp.: **despaired**, pp.: **despairer**, n. one who: **despairingly**, ad. -ly.

despatch, v. **dě-spách'** [OF. *despescher*—from OF. *des* for L. *dis*, apart; *pescher*, to hinder—from L. *pedica*, a fetter: cf. Sp. *despachar*, to expedite—*lit.*, to remove the hindrance; to send away quickly; to dispose of speedily; to send on special business implying haste; to put to death; to execute speedily; to finish: a. speedy performance; haste; an express message: **despatched**, a. n. plu. -s, written documents or messages regarding some affair of state sent to or from a country; naval or military reports sent to headquarters: **despatching**, imp.: **despatched**, pp.: **spách'**: **despatcher**, n. -er, one who or that which despatches.

desperado—see under **desperate**.

desperate, a. **děs-pér-át** [L. *desperatus*, given up, irremediable—from *dě*, away; *spéro*, I hope, without hope; fearless of danger; reckless; beyond hope of recovery: ir retrievable; without care of safety; furious: **desperately**, ad. -ly: hopelessly; furiously; madly: **despairingly**: **děs-pér-át**, n. -*dě* [Sp.] a reckless, furious man; one regardless of consequences; a madman—applied to the reckless criminal classes: **desperat'ion**, n. -*dě-shún*, a giving up of hope; despair; insurance; to send away quickly; n. the state of being desperate.—SYN. of 'desperate': despairing; hopeless; desponding; rash; precipitate; headlong; furious; mad; frantic; forlorn; irrevocable; ir retrievable.

despicable—see under **despise**.

despise, v. **dě-spíz'** [OF. *despire*, to despise; *despiciant*, and *despiz*, despising—from L. *despicere*, to look down upon, to despise—from *dě*, *specio*, I look] to look down upon with scorn; to have a very low opinion of; to disdain: **despising**, imp.: **despised**, pp.: **spíz'**: **despiser**, n. -*zér*, one who: **despicable**, a. -*dě-b*, contemptible: **despisingly**, ad. -*ing-ly*: **despiseness**, n. -*dě-nés*, the state of being despised: **despicable**, a. **děs-pí-ké-b, that should be despised; vile; contemptible: **despicably**, ad. -*ké-bít*: **despicableness**, n. -*ké-b-ité*, the quality of being despisable; meanness; villainy.—SYN. of 'despicable': mean; worthless; paltry; pitiful; degrading; base; sordid; low—of 'despise': to scorn; condemn; slight; undervalue.**

despite, n. **dě-spít'** [F. *despit*, contempt, despite—from L. *despectum*, looking down upon—from *dě*, down, and *specio*, I look] violent hatred with contempt; extreme malice; defiance of opposition or difficulties, or contempt of them: v. to tease; to offend; to vex: **despiting**, imp.: **despited**, pp.: **despiteful**, a. -*fú-l*, full of spite; malicious: **despitefully**, ad. -ly, maliciously; malignantly: **despitefulness**, n. malice; hate: **despiteous**, a. **dě-spít-é-us**, in OE, full of hatred; furious: **despiteously**, ad. -ly, in OE, in a manner full of hatred.

despoil, v. **dě-spóil'** [OF. *despoiller*, to despoil—from L. *despoliare*, to despoil—from *dě*, *spolio*, I deprive of, I plunder] to take from by force; to rob; to plunder; to divest: **despoiling**, imp.: **despoiled**, pp.: **spóil'**: **despoiler**, n. one who: **despoliation**, n. **dě-spó-il-á-shún**, the act of plundering; a stripping or robbing.

despond, v. **dě-spónd'** [L. *despondere*, to promise, to lose courage—from *dě*, *spondeo*, I promise] nearly to give up; to hope; to be cast down; to lose courage; to be depressed; to begin to lose hope: **despond** implies a total loss of hope, **despond** does not: **desponding**, imp.: **desponding**, pp.: **desponding**, a. -*ing*, sinking in spirit; becoming hopeless: **desponded**, pp.: **despondingly**, ad. -ly: **despondent**, n. one who: **despondent**, a. low-spirited; losing courage with the loss of hope: **despondency**, n. -*dě-n-é*, also **despondence**, n. -*dě-n*, cessation of effort with the loss of hope and courage; dejection of the mind; melancholy: **despondently**, ad. -ly, almost without hope.

despot, n. **děs-pót** [F. *despote*—from mid. L. *despotus*—from Gr. *despotēs*, a master] one ruling or governing without control; an absolute prince; a tyrant: **despot'ic**, a. -*pót-ik*, also **despot'ical**, a. -*kál*, exercising absolute or uncontrolled power; unlimited; unrestrained: **despotically**, ad. -ly: **despotism**, n. **děs-pó-tizm**, a government with authority unlimited or uncontrolled; the government of an absolute prince; tyranny.

despumate, v. **děs-pá-mát'** [L. *despumatus*, having removed the froth or scum—from *dě*, *spumo*, I foam] to throw off in foam; to froth: **despumating**, imp.: **despumated**, pp.: **děs-pú-má-tion**, n. -*má-shún*, the act of throwing up froth or scum on the surface of a liquid; the separation of the scum or impurities from a liquid.

desquamate, v. **děs-kwá-mát'** [L. *desquamatus*, scaled or peeled off from *dě*, *squama*, a scale] to peel off as scales: **desquamating**, imp.: **desquamated**, pp.: **děs-kwá-má-tion**, n. -*má-shún*, the act of throwing off scales, as from the skin.

dessert, n. **dě-zér'** [OF. *dessert*—from *deservir*, to clear the table—from OF. *des* for L. *dis*, apart; L. *servire*, to serve] a service of fruit, &c., at the close of a feast or entertainment.

destine, v. **děs-tín'** [F. *destiner*, to destine; *destin*, destiny—from L. *destinare*, to make firm, to destine; mid. L. *destina*, a support—from L. *dě*, *intens*, and *sto*, I stand] to ordain or appoint to a certain use, state, or place; to doom; to appoint or fix unalterably: **destining**, imp.: **destined**, pp.: **stín'**: **adj.** doomed; devoted; ordained; appointed unalterably to any state or condition: **destination**, n. -*dě-shún* [F.—L.], purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; the end; the ultimate design; a place to which a person is journeying or bound: **destiny**, n. -*nt*, unavoidable fate; lot; future condition appointed by the Divine will; or that appointed by human will: **Destinies**, n. plu. -*nt*, in asc. myth., the three Fates, supposed to preside over human life; the predetermined future state or condition, as of nations.—SYN. of 'destination': design; purpose; intention; lot; fate; doom; destiny: appointment—of 'destine': to allot; devote; design; intend; consecrate.

desstitute, a. **děs-tít-út'** [L. *desstitutus*, forsaken—from *dě*, *statuo*, I set or place, forsaken; not possessing; in want of; needy; friendless: **desstitution**, n. -*tú-shún* [F.—L.], utter want; poverty.

destroy, v. **dě-stróy'** [OF. *destruire*, to destroy—from L. *destruere*, to destroy—from *dě*, *struo*, I pile up, I build] to pull down; to demolish; to ruin; to lay waste; to kill; to put an end to: **destroyable**, a. -*dé-b*, capable of being destroyed: **destroying**, imp.: **destroyed**, pp.: **stróy'**: **destroyer**, n. one who.—SYN. of 'destroy': to consume; raze; throw down; overthrow; subvert; desolate; devastate; deface; extinguish; extirpate; slay; kill; dismantle.

destructible, a. **dě-strúkt-í-b** [F. *destructible*—from mid. L. *destructibilis*—from *dě*, *struo*, I build] that may be destroyed: **destructibleness**, n. -*b-ité*, the state or quality of being able to be destroyed: **destructibility**: **destructibility**, n. -*bú-t-ít-é*, the being capable of destruction: **destruction**, n. -*shún* [F.—L.], the act of destroying; ruin; demolition; slaughter; death; eternal death: **destructive**, a. -*tiv*, deadly; fatal; causing destruction; mischievous; wasteful: **destructively**, ad. -*ít*: **destructiveness**, n. the quality of destroying; propensity to destroy: **destructor**, n. one who or that which: **spec**, a furnace for the burning of refuse.—SYN. of 'destruction': devastation; extermination; desolation; subversion; overthrow; extirpation; extinction; downfall; havoc; slaying—of 'destructive': ruinous; baleful; pernicious; malignant; mortal; poisonous.

desudation, n. **děs-ú-dě-shún** [F. *desudation*—from L. *desudo*, I sweat greatly—from *dě*, *sudo*, I sweat] a profuse sweating.

desuetude, n. **děs-tú-tú-d** [F. *desuetude*—from L. *desuetudo*, disuse] disuse; the cessation of use; discontinuance of a custom or practice.

desulphurise, v. **děs-súf-ú-ríz'** [L. *dě*, not, and Eng. *sulphurise*] to free from sulphur, as in an ore, &c.: **desulphurisation**, n. -*ri-dě-shún*, the act or process of desulphurising: **desulphuretted**, a. -*ú-rét-át*, deprived of sulphur.

desultory, a. **děs-ú-l-tér-í** [L. *desultorius*, leaping. Inconstant; **desultor**, a leaper, one who leaps from one horse to another—from *dě*, *salio*, I leap] leaping from one thing to another; unconnected; rambling; hasty; loose; without method: **desultorily**, ad. -ly: **desultoriness**, n. a passing from one thing to another without order or method; unconnectedness.—SYN. of 'desultory': cursory; loose; summary; roving; discursive; unsettled; inconstant; slight; disconnected; unmethodical.

máte, mál, fár, láto : méte, mál, hár ; píne, pín : nóte, nót, móve :

descrier, *v. dē-shēr* [OF. *descriere* for *descriere*, to describe. *v. dē-širre*—from *L. describere*, to delineate, to describe—from *de*, scribo, I write] to make out; to detect at a distance; to spy; to discover anything concealed: *n. in O.E.*, discovery: *descri'ing*, imp.: *descried*, pp.: *scri'd*: *descri'er*, *n.* one who *scri's*.—**descri** is really a doublet of *descrie*, though usually given as another form of *descri*, and derived from *O.F.* *descrier*, now *descrier*, to cry down—from *de*, *crier*, to cry, thus making the literal sense, 'to make an outcry on discovering what one has been on the watch for.'—*SYN.* of 'descri': to discover; *detect*; *discern*; *see*; *behold*; *reveal*; *recognize*.

desecrate, *v. dē-sē-kra't* [*L. desecrāre*, declared as sacred, consecrated, and later desecrated—from *de*, away, not; *sacrarē*, to make sacred—from *sacer*, sacred], to profane anything sacred; to divert from a sacred purpose; to divert of a sacred office: *desecrating*, imp.: *desecrated*, pp.: *desecrater*, *n.* one who: *desecration*, *n.* *krā'shūn*, the profaning of anything sacred.

desert, *n. dē-šēr't* [*F. désert*, solitary—from *L. desertus*, solitary, waste—from *de*, *eritus*, joined, connected], a wilderness; a solitude; a vast sandy plain; an uninhabited place: *adj.* wild; waste; solitary: *v. dē-šēr't*, to leave entirely; to forsake; to abandon; to quit with the view of not returning; to run away: *desert'ing*, imp.: *desert'ed*, pp.: *deser'ter*, *n.* a soldier or sailor who runs away from the service: *desert'ion*, *n.* *shūn* [*F.—L.*], the act of abandoning; the act of leaving with the intention of not returning, as a soldier or sailor; state of being forsaken.—*SYN.* of 'desert *v.*': to relinquish; leave; quit; abdicate; depart from.

desert, *n. dē-šēr't* [OF. *deserte*, merit—from *de*, *servire*, to deserve—*lit.*, a thing deserved] that which entitles to reward or renders liable to punishment; merit or demerit; reward or punishment justly due; worth; excellence: *desert'less*, *a.* without claim to favour, reward, or honour.—*SYN.* of 'desert': merit; demerit; excellence; worth; due.

deserve, *v. dē-šēr'v* [OF. *deservir*, *L. deservire*, to serve zealously—from *de*, *servio*, I serve; to earn by service], to be worthy of from zealous service; to merit; to be worthy of in a bad sense; to merit reward: *deserv'ing*, imp.: *adj.* meritorious; worthy of promotion; in *O.E.* *deserts*: *deserv'ed*, pp.: *serv'ed*: *deserv'edly*, *adv.* *old-lit.*, according to conduct good or bad: *deserv'ingly*, *adv.* *deserv'er*, *n.* one who.

deshabille, *a. dē-shā-bīl* [*F. deshābillé*, undress—from *des*, for *L. dis*, apart; *habiller*, to dress—from *L. habilis*, fit, suitable], dressed loosely: *n.* an undress; a loose morning dress; a careless untidy state as to dress.

desiatina, *n. dē-siā-tīn*, a Russian measure of area, 104 desiatinas = a square verst, and 3 versts = English miles.

desiccate, *v. dē-sīk-kāt* [*L. desiccatus*, dried up—from *de*, *siccus*, dry], to dry up; to deprive or exhaust of moisture; to become dry: *desiccating*, imp.: *desiccated*, pp.: *adj.* dried up: *desiccant*, *a.* *dis*, drying: *n.* a medicine that dries a sore: *desiccation*, *n.* *shē-kā'shūn* [*F.—L.*], the act of making dry; the state of being dried: *desiccator*, *n.* *dē-sīk-kā'ter*, an apparatus for drying substances, as fruit, meat, &c.: *desiccative*, *a.* *shē-tiv*, tending to dry: *desiccation cracks*, in *geol.* *route* in sedimentary strata, caused by shrinkage through drying.

desiderate, *v. dē-sī-dēr-āt* [*L. desiderāre*, earnestly wished for], to earnestly wish for; to want; to *desire*: *desiderating*, imp.: *desiderated*, pp.: *desiderative*, *a.* *shē-tiv*, expressing or denoting desire: *desideratum*, *n.* *shē-tiv*, *desider'ata*, *n.* plu. *dē-tā* [*L.*], anything desired or wanted; any desirable improvement.

design, *v. dē-zīn* or *shīn* [*F. designer*, to describe—from *L. designare*, to mark out—from *de*, *signo*, I mark or seal], to trace out by marks; to project; to form in the mind; to intend; to purpose; to form or plan by drawing the outline; to plan; to invent: *n.* a project; a scheme; intention; purpose; a plan or representation of a thing by an outline; an idea or plan in the mind meant to be expressed in a visible form; figures or drawings for cloth, &c.: the plan of a building in all its parts: *design'ing*, imp.: *adj.* forming a design; insidiously contriving schemes of mischief; deceitful: *n.* the act of delineating the appearance of objects: *design'ed*, pp.: *shīn'd*: *de-*

sign'er, *n.* one who: *design'able*, *a.* *shē-n*, that may be designed or marked out: *design'edly*, *adv.* *shē-n*, intentionally: *design'less*, *a.* without design or intention: *design'lessly*, *adv.* *shē-n*: *a. school of design*, an institution in which are taught the principles of drawing as they are connected with the industrial arts: *designate*, *v. dē-zīg-nāt* [*L. designāre*, marked out], to mark out or show; to distinguish by marks or description; to name; to point out: *adj.* pointed out or named, as a bishop designate: *designating*, imp.: *designated*, pp.: *designat'ion*, *n.* *shē-shūn* [*F.—L.*], the act of pointing out; a showing or pointing; a distinguishing name or mark; appointment: *designative*, *a.* *shē-tiv*, serving to indicate: *designment*, *n.* *dē-zīn'mēnt*, sketch; delineation; purpose.—*SYN.* of 'design *v.*': to mean; sketch; propose; project; delineate; trace out; draw; indicate; show; select; designate; contrive — of 'designate': to style; denominate; describe; characterize; entitle — of 'designation': name; title; appellation; denomination; indication; allotment; application; signification.

desire, *v. dē-zīr* [*F. désir*, a desire; *désirer*, to desire—from *L. desiderare*, to long for, to desire—perhaps from *sidera*, the stars, and thus *lit.*, to turn the eyes from the stars, hence to regret], to wish or long for; to ask; to entreat; to request: *n.* a wish to obtain; some degree of eagerness to gain and possess; a coveting of some object of pleasure or delight; request; prayer; that which is desired: *desir'ing*, imp.: *desir'ed*, pp.: *shē-tiv*: *desir'able*, *a.* *shē-rā-bīl* [*F.—L.*], that is to be desired; that which may be longed for; pleasing; agreeable: *desir'ably*, *adv.* *shē-rā-bīl*: *desirableness*, *n.* *shē-nēs*, the quality of being desirable: *desir'er*, *n.* one who: *desireless*, *a.* free from desire: *desir'ous*, *a.* *shē-ras*, wishing to obtain; anxious to possess; coveting: *desir'ously*, *adv.* *shē-ras*: *SYN.* of 'desire *n.*': wish; inclination; craving; appetency; eagerness; aspiration; longing; lust; request; petition.

desist, *v. dē-sīst* [*F. désister*—from *L. desistere*, to leave off—from *de*, *sisto*, I stand], to leave off; to forbear; to stop; to cease to act; to discontinue: *desist'ing*, imp.: *desist'ed*, pp.: *desistance*, *n.* *dē-sīst-āns*, a ceasing to act; a stopping.

desk, *n. dēsk* [ME. *deske*, a desk: OF. *desque*; *It. desco*, a table; mid. *L. discus*; *L. discus*, a round plate of stone or metal], a sloping table for writing on; a portable writing-table in the form of a box when shut; the part of a pulpit on which the Bible lies: *v.* to shut up in a desk: *desk'ing*, imp.: *desked*, pp.: *deskt*.

desman, *n. dē-s'mān* [Russ.], a small aquatic insectivorous mammal, one species of which is found in Russia, the only other in the Pyrenees.

desmidia, *n. plu. dēs-mīd'ī-ā*, or *desmida*, *n. plu. dēs-mīd* [Gr. *desmos*, a chain; *eidos*, appearance], minute fresh-water plants of a green colour, somewhat like diatoms, but without a silicious epidermis: *desmid'ian*, *n.* *shē-n*, one of the desmidia; see *Diatomaceae*.

desmography, *n. dē-s'mōg'rā-fī* [Gr. *desmos*, a ligament; *graphō*, I write], a description of the ligaments of the body: *desmolog'y*, *n.* *shē-mō'jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the anatomy of the tendons and ligaments, or a description of them.

desolate, *a. dē-sō-lāt* [*L. desolātus*, laid waste, abandoned—from *de*, *solus*, alone], laid waste and abandoned; uninhabited; desert; solitary; in a ruinous condition; without a companion; comfortless: *v.* to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to ruin: *desolating*, imp.: *desolated*, pp.: *desol'ation*, *n.* *shē-lā'shūn* [*F.—L.*], the act of desolating or laying waste; a solitary waste; ruin; destruction; a place deprived of inhabitants; gloom; great sorrow or distress: *desolately*, *adv.* *shē-lā'tiv*, causing desolation.—*SYN.* of 'desolate *a.*': lonely; waste; neglected; destroyed; afflicted — of 'desolation': ravage; devastation; havoc; waste; destitution; sadness; melancholy; gloominess; gloom.

despair, *n. dē-spāir* [OF. *desperer*, to despair—from *L. desperare*, to have no hope; *desperatus*, given up, irremediable—from *de*, *spero*, I hope—see *desperate*],

represent the whole; to appoint as an agent or substitute to act for another: *deputing*, imp.: *deputé*, pp.: *deputation*, n. *dépú-tá-shún* [F.-L.] *lit.*, the parts cut off or allotted to represent the whole; the act of appointing or deputed persons authorised to act for others; a special commission or delegation appointed by a public body: *deputy*, n. *-it*, a person appointed to act for another; a lieutenant; a viceroy.—*SYN.* of 'deputy': *ambassador*; *envoy*; *plenipotentiary*; *minister*; *substitute*; *representative*; *legate*; *delegate*; *envoy*; *agent*; *factor*; *deputations*, v. *dépú-tá-shún* [OF. *députer*, to uproot—*from de*: *F. racine*, a root—from mid. L. *radicans*—*from L. radicans*, a root] in *OE*, to tear or pluck up by the roots: *deracinating*, imp.: *deracinated*, pp. *-it-ed*.

deraign or *derain*, v. *dér-áin* [ME. *derainen*: *OF. déraîner*—*from mid. L. derationäre*, to vindicate—*from de*, concerning, and *rationäre*, to discourse—*from ratio*, reason] in *OE*, to try to win a battle; to arrange an army in order of battle.

derange, v. *dér-ránj* [F. *déranger*—*from OF. des for L. dis*, apart; *ranger*, to set in order; *vang*, a row—*see range*], to put out of its row or order; to disorder; to confuse; to disturb; to embarrass: *deranging*, imp.: *deranged*, pp. *-ránj-ed*: adj. disordered in mind; crazy: *derangement*, n. [F.] a putting out of order; disorder of the intellect; insanity.—*SYN.* of 'derange': to embarrass; displace; unsettle; disconcert; ruffle; discompose; confuse; disarrange—*of* 'derangement': madness; insanity; confusion; disorder; embarrassment; irregularity; delirium; mania; lunacy; disturbance.

Derby, *dér-bi* or *dér-bi* [instituted by Earl Derby 1780] the principal race at Epsom, generally on the last Wednesday in May: *Derbyshire neck*, *dér-bi-shír*, girth, which see: *Derbyshire-spar*, fluorescent, which see.

deretia, n. *dér-ét-é-tis* [L. *Deretia*, a Syrian sea-goddess] in *geol.*, a ganoid eel-like fish of the chalk formation.

derelict, a. *dér-ét-é-tis* [L. *derelictus*, forsaken—*from de*, *relictus*, left behind] forsaken entirely; left; abandoned: *a. in law*, goods thrown away or abandoned by the owner; a tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use; a ship abandoned at sea: *dereliction*, n. *-shún*, complete abandonment; the act of leaving or forsaking; state of being abandoned; desertion.

deride, v. *dér-íd* [F. *dérider*—*from L. deridere*, to laugh to scorn—*from de*, *ridere*, to laugh] to laugh at in contempt; to mock: *deriding*, imp.: *derided*, pp.: *derider*, n. one who: *deridingly*, ad. *-it*: *derision*, n. *-shún* [F. *derision*—*from derisionem*—*from derisus*, mockery, scorn] the act of laughing at in contempt; mockery; ridicule; scorn: *derisive*, a. *-ív-é*, mocking; ridiculing: *derisively*, ad. *-it*: *derisiveness*, n.—*SYN.* of 'deride': to ridicule; taunt; banter; insult; laugh at; rally; scoff at—*of* 'derision': ridicule; scorn; mockery; insult.

derive, v. *dér-ív* [F. *dérivér*, to turn off, as a stream—*from L. derivare*, to draw off, to divert—*from de*, *rivus*, a stream] to draw from, as from a regular course or channel; to receive, as from a source or origin; to deduce, as from a root or primitive word; to trace: *deriving*, imp.: *derived*, pp. *-ív-ed*: *derivable*, a. *-ív-é-bl*, that may be derived: *derivably*, ad. *-ív-é-bl*: *derivation*, n. *dér-ív-á-shún* [F.-L.] the act of drawing or receiving from a source; that which is derived or deduced; the tracing of a word from its root: *derivative*, a. *dér-ív-é-tív*, taken or formed from another; secondary: *a. a word* formed from another word, or which takes its origin from a root; not fundamental: *derivatively*, ad. *-it*: *derivativeness*, n.—*SYN.* of 'derive': to trace; infer; draw; flow; proceed.

derm, n. *dér-m*, also *derma*, n. *dér-má*, and *dermis*, n. *dér-mis* [Gr. *derma*, skin, *dermatos*, of skin: cf. *F. derme*] the true skin; the integument which covers animal bodies: *dermal*, a. *-mál*, pert. to the skin: *dermatology*, n. *-má-tól-é-jí* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], a treatise on the skin: *dermatologist*, n. one who: *dermoid*, a. *dér-móid*, also *dermatoid*, a. *-má-tóid* [Gr. *idos*, likeness] resembling the skin: *dermoskeleton*, the hard integument which covers many animals, and affords protection to them, making its appearance as a leathery membrane, or as shell, crust, scales, or scutes. *Note*.—*derma* or *dermis* is the true skin, sentient and having a vascular tex-

ture; *epidermis* or *cuticle* is the non-vascular tissue covering the dermis.

dermocele, n. plu. *dér-mó-ké-lé-téz* [Gr. *derma*, skin; *skelos*, hard] masses of spicules found in the tissues of some of the Alcyonaria.

dera or *deara*, n. *dér-a* [A.S. *derne*, secret, hidden] in *OE*, secret; sad; melancholy: *derally*, ad. *dér-á-lí*, secretly; sadly.

dermat, a. *dér-mát* [F. *last*; final: *dermat* res-sort, n. *-shórt*, the last resource or expedient.

derogate, v. *dér-óg-át* [L. *derogatus*, taken away, detracted from—*from de*, *rogatus*, asked—from *de*, from, and *rogo*, I ask] to lessen by taking away a part; to detract; to disparage; in *OE*, to act beneath one's station; to degenerate: adj. in *OE*, degraded: *derogating*, imp.: *derogated*, pp.: *derogation*, n. *-gá-shún* [F.-L.] the act of destroying or taking away the value or effect of anything, or of limiting its extent; disparagement: *derogately*, ad. *-it*, in *OE*, in a manner to lessen reputation: *derogatory*, a. *dér-óg-á-tér-í*, that lessens the extent, effect, or value; detracting; humiliating: *derogatorily*, ad. *-it*: *derogatoriness*, n. the quality of being derogatory.

derrick, n. *dér-í-ík* [from *Derrick*, a hangman at Tyburn, in the seventeenth century] a mast or spar supported at the top by stays, with suitable tackle for raising heavy weights; an improved iron crane; in *Amcr.*, an elevator.

derring-do, n. *dér-íng-dó* [lit. *daring to do*: *MR. derring*, pres. part. of *dorren*, to dare, and *don*, to do], a daring deed; bravery: *derring-doe*, n. *-dó-ér*, one who acts daringly.

Derringer, n. *dér-rín-jér* [from Mr *Derringer*, an American gunsmith] a short-barrelled pistol of large calibre.

derwish, *dervish*, or *darwish*, n. *dér-wís* [Pers. *derwish* or *darwish*, poor] a Mohammedan priest or monk of great austerity, and professing poverty.

descent, n. *dís-ként* [OF. *descent* or *decheant*—*from L. dis*, apart; *canto*, I sing], a song or tune composed in parts; a discussion; a discourse; a series of comments: v. *dís-ként*, to sing in parts; to discourse; to remark or comment on freely: *descenting*, imp.: *descented*, pp.: *descenter*, n. one who.

descend, v. *dés-ánd* [F. *descendre*—*from L. descendere*, to descend—*from de*, *scando*, I climb] to move from a higher to a lower place; to go downwards, as a hill; to fall or come down; to invade; to come suddenly; to proceed or pass from, as from father to son; to stoop, as to wrath: *descending*, imp.: adj. coming down: *descended*, pp.: *descendant*, n. any one proceeding from an ancestor; offspring: *descendent*, a. [L. *descendens* or *descendens*, descending], sinking: proceeding from an ancestor; descending or falling: *descendible*, a. *-é-bl*, that may be descended; that may descend from an ancestor to an heir: *descendibility*, n. *-bí-tí-té*, the capability of being transmitted: *descension*, n. *-shún* [F.-L.] the act of going downwards; a falling; declension; degradation: *descensional*, a. pert. to: *descensive*, a. *-ív*, tending to descend: *descent*, n. *dés-sént* [OF. *descent*, a sudden fall] act of descending; progress downwards; slope; declivity; a hostile invasion from sea; birth; lineage; offspring; passing from an ancestor to an heir.—*SYN.* of 'descent': assault; invasion; attack; lineage; extraction; birth; degradation; incursion; derivation; descendants; issue; bottom.

describe, v. *dér-skríb* [L. *describere*, to represent by drawing—*from de*, fully; *scribo*, I write] to represent by drawing; to draw; to delineate: to represent in words or by signs; to show by marks or figures: *describing*, imp.: *described*, pp. *-scríb-ed*: *describable*, a. *-é-bl*, that may be described: *describer*, n. one who: *description*, n. *-scríp-shún* [F. *description*—*from L. de*, *scriptus*, written], a representation in words; a delineation by marks or signs; a sort or class to which certain particulars or qualities are applicable: *descriptively*, a. *-ív*, tending to describe or represent: *descriptively*, ad. *-it*: *descriptiveness*, n. the state of being descriptive.—*SYN.* of 'describe': to depict; characterise; represent; relate; recount; name; narrate; express; explain; portray; trace out; sketch—*of* 'description': narrative; narration; detail; explanation; representation; account; definition; recital; report; relation; delineation; cast; sort; turn; sketch.

mâte, *mat*, *får*, *låtø*: *mête*, *mæt*, *hær*: *pine*, *pín*: *nôte*, *nöl*, *móve*:

by taking away: **deple'ting**, imp.: **deple'ted**, pp.: **deple'tion**, n. *-shún*, the act of emptying out; the act of diminishing the quantity contained: **deple'tory**, a. *-tér-i*, calculated to diminish fullness of habit; also **deple'tive**, a. *-tíve*.

deplóre, v. *dé-plór* [F. *déplorer*—from L. *deplorare*, to weep bitterly—from *de*, *ploro*, I wail or howl]: to weep bitterly for; to lament; to mourn; to bewail; to express or feel deep grief for: **depló'ring**, imp.: **depló'ried**, pp.: **depló'rier**, n. one who: **depló'rabla**, a. *-rá-bá* [F.], lamentable; and: **depló'rious**, miserable: **depló'rably**, ad. *-bít*: **depló'rableness**, n. *-shún*, wretchedness; miserable state: **depló'rability**, n. *-rá-bí-lít-ty*, state of being deplored: **depló'rableness**: **depló'ringly**, ad. *-lít*—SYN. of 'deplóre': *grieve*; *mourn*; *bemoan*; *complain*; *murmur*; *repine*; *lament*; *weep*.

deplóy, v. *dé-plóy* [F. *déployer*, to unfold—from L. *de*, *placo*, I fold]: to unfold; to open; to extend; to form a more extended front, as soldiers: **depló'ying**, imp.: **deplóyed**, pp.: **deplóy'ment**, n. the opening up of a body of men in order to extend their front, as a column of troops.

depolárise, v. *dé-pó-lá-ríz* [L. *depolariſe*, to deprive of polarity: **depolárisa'tion**, n. *-tí-shún*, the act of depriving of polarity.

depose, v. *dé-póze* [L. *deponere*, to lay or place down—from *de*, *pono*, I place]: to lay or place down—mainly in words; to testify on oath in a court: **depos'ing**, imp.: **depos'ed**, pp.: **depos'it**, n. *-tí-t*: **depos'itor**, n. *-tór*: **depos'ition** [L. *depositum*, laying down], applied to Latin verbs having a passive termination with an active signification: n. one who testifies on oath; a witness.

depopúlate, v. *dé-póp-ú-láit* [L. *depopuláto*, laid waste—from *de*, *populus*, the people], to deprive of inhabitants; to unpeopled; to lay waste: **depop'ulating**, imp.: **depop'ulated**, pp.: **depop'ulation**, n. *-tí-shún* [L.]: **depop'ulator**, n. *-tór*, one who.

deport, v. *dé-pórt* [F. *deporter*, to banish—from L. *deportare*, to carry off—from *de*, *porto*, I carry], to carry from one country to another; to behave or demeanour, followed by *self*: **deport'ing**, imp.: **deport'ed**, pp.: **deportation**, n. *dé-pó-rá-tí-shún* [L.], the removal from one country to another; exile; banishment: **deport'ment**, n. *-mént* [F. *déportement*, demeanour], conduct; demeanour; carriage; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life.—SYN. of 'deportment': *gait*; *walk*; *behaviour*; *demeanour*; *bearing*.

depose, v. *dé-póze* [F. *déposer*—from L. *de*, *ponere*, to place; mid. L. *ponere* for *ponere*, to place—see *depos'it*], to set down from an office; to degrade; to divest of office; to de throne; to bear witness on oath: **depos'ing**, imp.: **depos'ed**, pp.: **depos'itor**, n. *-tór*, one who.

deposít, n. *dé-pó-zít* [F. *depositer*, to lay down as a case—from L. *depositum*, a thing laid down—from *de*, *pono*, I place], that which is intrusted to another, as money in a bank; a pledge or pawn; anything laid down or lodged; in *geol.*, soil or matter laid down from water or otherwise, and forming a layer or stratum; in *med.*, the secretion of a solid morbid substance on a diseased surface: v. to lay, throw down, or lodge; to lay up; to commit to, as a pledge; to lodge money in a bank: **depos'iting**, imp.: **depos'ited**, pp.: **depos'itory**, n. *-tór-i*, one with whom anything is lodged or intrusted for safe keeping: **depos'itery**, n. *dé-pó-zít-é-ry*, a place where anything is laid for safe keeping: **depos'itor**, n. *-tór*, one who makes a deposit: **deposition**, n. *dé-pó-zítí-shún* [F.—L.], the act of laying or throwing down; that which is laid down; the giving testimony under oath; a written copy of the same attested by the signature of the witness: the depriving of office or dignity: on **depos'it**, in charge or safe keeping, as money.

depos't, n. *dé-pó-zít*, **depos'ta**, n. *plu. dé-pó-zít* [F. *dépot*, a deposit—from L. *depositus*, laid or put down], a place where stores are kept; the body of troops in which recruits are trained, and from which men are supplied for vacancies in corps abroad; a warehouse; an open place or covered shed where goods are laid up.

deprave, v. *dé-právé* [F. *dépraver*—from L. *deprave*, to pervert—from *de*, *prāvus*, crooked, wicked], to make bad or worse; to vitiate; to corrupt: **depraving**, imp.: **depraved**, pp.: **deprávedly**, ad. *-víd-lít* or *práved-lít*: **depravation**, n. *dé-prá-vá-tí-shún* [L.], the act of corrupting anything or making it bad; the state of being made bad; depravity; in *OK.*,

defamation: **depravity**, n. *-prá-vít-ít*, corruption; wickedness; destitution of moral principles: **deprávedness**, n.: **depráver**, n. *-tér*, one who.—SYN. of 'depravity': *corruption*; *depravation*; *vitiation*; *vicio*; *wickedness*; *degeneracy*; *contamination*; *pollution*.

deprecate, v. *dé-pré-kát* [L. *deprecatus*, averted by praying—from *de*, *precor*, I pray, I beg], to pray or wish that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted; to pray against: **deprecating**, imp.: **deprecated**, pp.: **deprecator**, n. *-tór*, one who: **deprecation**, n. *dé-ká-shún* [F.—L.], a praying against; an entreaty: **deprecatingly**, ad. *-lít*: **deprecátive**, a. *-tíve*, also **deprecátory**, a. *-kát-é-ry*, tending to avert evil; having the form of a prayer: **deprecátively**, ad. *-lít*.

deprecate, v. *dé-pré-shí-té* [mid. L. *depretiatus*, diminished in price—from *depretiare*, to depreciate—from *de*, *pretium*, a price], to lessen the price or value of a thing; to devalue; to undervalue; to become of less worth: **deprecating**, imp.: **depreciated**, pp.: **deprecia'tion**, n. *-tí-shún* [F.—L.], the act of lessening the value of anything; a falling in value: **deprecátive**, a. *-tíve*, also **deprecátory**, a. *-tér-i*, tending to depreciate; undervaluing: **deprecia'tor**, n. *-tór*, one who.—SYN. of 'depreciate': to traduce; disparage; detract; lower.

depredate, v. *dé-pré-dát* [mid. L. *depredatus*, plundered thoroughly—from L. *de*, *predare*, plundered], to rob; to plunder; to pillage; to take the property of an enemy; to spoil: **depredating**, imp.: **depredated**, pp.: **depreda'tor**, n. *-tór*, a robber; a plunderer: **depreda'tion**, n. *-tí-shún* [F.], the act of spoiling or pillaging: **depreda'tory**, a. *-tér-i*, plundering; spoiling.

depress, v. *dé-prés* [L. *depressus*, pressed or weighed down—from *de*, *pressus*, pressed], to press down to a lower state or position; to lower; to render languid or dull; to deject or make sad; to lower in value: **depressing**, imp.: **depressed**, pp.: **depress'ing**, adj. in *bol.*, applied to a solid organ having the appearance of being flattened from above downwards: **depressingly**, ad. *-lít*: **depression**, n. *-présh-ún* [F.—L.], act of depressing; the state of being depressed or lowered; a hollow; the sinking in of a part of a surface; a sinking of the spirits; a low state of trade or business: **depressive**, a. *-présh-ít*, tending to depress: **depressor**, n. *-tór*, in *anat.*, a muscle which pulls an organ downwards, as the lower jaw, or the lip: **angle of depression**, in *astron.*, the angle through which a celestial object appears depressed below the horizontal plane, drawn through the eye of a spectator looking down upon the object: **depressant**, n. *dé-présh-ánt*, in *med.*, a sedative.—SYN. of 'depress': to sink; deject; abase; cast down; degrade; humble; discourage; dispirit; sadden; embarrass; cheapen—of 'depression': abasement; fall; humiliation; reduction; dejection; melancholy; sinking; cavity; despondency.

deprive, v. *dé-príve* [mid. L. *deprivatus*, dispossessed of an office or dignity—from L. *de*, *privo*, I take away], to take away from; to bereave of a thing; to hinder from possessing or enjoying; to divest of a dignity or office: **depriving**, imp.: **deprived**, pp.: **depríver**, n. *-tór*, one who: **deprivable**, a. *-rá-bí*, that may be deprived: **deprivation**, n. *dé-prívé-tí-shún*, a taking away; loss of friends or goods; the taking away his living or office from a minister or clergyman.—SYN. of 'deprive': to bereave; strip; depoll; rob; abridge; debar; divest; hinder; prohibit; disqualify; exclude; preclude; forbid.

depth, n. *dépth* [from *deep*, which see], the measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom; a deep place; the sea or ocean; the middle, stillest, or inner part; abstruseness; obscurity; unsearchableness; sagacity or penetration; profoundness, as applied to writings or discourses, or to the understanding: **depthless**, a. wanting depth.

depurate, v. *dé-pú-rát* [mid. L. *depuratus*, purified—from L. *de*, *pūrus*, pure], to free from impurities: **depurating**, imp.: **depurated**, pp.: **depurá'tion**, n. *-rá-tí-shún* [F.—L.], the freeing from impurities; the cleansing of a wound: **depurant**, a. *dé-pú-ránt* [mid. L. *depurantem*, purifying], a medicine supposed to be capable of purifying the blood.

depute, v. *dé-pút* [F. *députer*—from L. *deputare*, to prune, to destine or allot to—from *de*, down; *putare*, to cleanse, to prune], to allot or appoint a part to

dent, *n.* **dént** [really only another spelling of *dént*, a blow: *F. dent*, a tooth—from *L. dentem*, a tooth; a gap or notch; a small hollow formed in a body or mass: *v.* to mark as with a tooth; to indent; to make a small hollow: **dent'ing**, *imp.* **dent'ed**, *pp.* *Note*.—It is only through a popular and false etymology that *dent* has the present sense of 'a gap or notch' as with a tooth; the word is simply another spelling of *dént*, which see.

dental, *a.* **dén-tál** [mid. *L. dentális* from *L. dens* or *dentem*, a tooth: cf. *F. dent*, a tooth], *pert.* to the teeth; pronounced by the teeth: *n.* a letter pronounced chiefly by the teeth, as *d*, *t*: **dén'tist**, *n.* **dén'tist** [*F. dentiste*] one whose profession is to extract, repair, and supply teeth decayed or lost by disease: **dén'tistry**, *n.* **dén't-ir-í**, the profession of a dentist: **dén'titi'on**, *n.* **dén'ti'sh'n** [L.], the cutting or breeding of teeth; a dental formula: **dén'tate**, *a.* **dén't**, also **dén'tated**, [*L. dentatus*, toothed] in bot., toothed; having short triangular divisions of the margin: **dén'tately**, *ad.* **dén't**: **dén'ta'tion**, *n.* a toothed character: **dén'ticle**, *n.* **dén'ti** [*L. denticulus*, a small tooth], a small tooth or projecting point: **dén'tic'ulate**, *a.* **dén'ti'sh'n**, in bot., finely toothed; having small tooth-like projections along the margin: **dén'tic'ulately**, *ad.* **dén'tic'ulation**, *n.* **dén'ti'sh'n**, the state of being set with small teeth: **dén'tifrice**, *n.* **dén'tifrice** [*F.*—*L. dentifricium*, tooth-powder—from *dens*, a tooth; *frico*, I rub], a powder used in cleaning the teeth: **dén'tigerous**, *a.* **dén't-ér-ús** [*L. gero*, I carry], bearing, supporting, or supplied with teeth: **dén'tine**, *n.* **dén'tin**, the tissue which forms the body of a tooth: **dén'tis**, *n.* *plu.* **dén'tis**, in arch., square projections in the bed-mouldings of cornices, bearing some resemblance to teeth: **dental formula**, a notation generally used by zoologists to denote the number and kind of teeth of a mammiferous animal.

dentalium, *n.* **dén-tál'i-tím** [mid. *L. dentális*, toothed; *L. dens*, a tooth], the tooth-shell, a genus of molluscs living buried in the mud.

dentirostre, *n.* *plu.* **dén'ti-rós'trés** [*L. dens* or *dentem*, a tooth; *rostrum*, a beak], the group of perching birds which have the upper mandible of the beak toothed in its lower margin, as the shrikes and flycatchers.

denude, *v.* **dén-núd** [*F. dénuder*—from *L. denudare*, to make naked—from *de*, nudus, naked], to make naked; to strip; to divest of all covering; to uncover: **dén'uing**, *imp.* **dén'u'ded**, *pp.* **denude**, *a.* **dén'u-dít**, in bot., having a hairy surface deprived of hairs: **denudation**, *n.* **dén'u-dá'sh'n** [*F.*—*L.*], the laying bare by removal; in *geom.*, the laying bare of underlying strata by the removal or washing away of superficial matter.

denunciation, *n.* **dén-nún'si-á'sh'n** or **shá'sh'n** [*L. denuntiatio*—see *denounce*], a declaration of intended evil; a public menace: **denun'ciator**, *n.* **shí-tér**, one who: **denun'ciator'y**, *a.* **dén't-ér**, containing a denunciation.

deny, *v.* **dén-ní** [*F. dénier*, to deny; *dénit*, denial—from *L. denegare*, to deny thoroughly—from *de*, nego, I deny], to declare untrue; to contradict; to disown; to refuse; to reject; not to afford, as to deny oneself: **dén'ying**, *imp.* **dénied**, *pp.* **dén'id**: **dén'ier**, *n.* **ér**, one who: **dén'iable**, *a.* **dén-í**, capable of being denied or disowned: **dén'ial**, *n.* **dén-í**, a refusal.—*SVN.* of 'deny': to refuse; contradict; disavow; disown; repudiate; disclaim; withhold; abjure.

obstruent, *n.* **dén-ób-strú-ént** [*L. de*, obstructive, building up to stop the way], a medicine which opens the natural passages for the fluids of the body: *ad.* having the power to remove obstructions.

deodand, *n.* **dén-ób-dánd** [*L. deo*, to God; *dandus*, to be given], in *law*, a thing which has caused the death of a person, and for that reason is forfeited to the king, and applied by him to pious uses—a law now abolished.

deodar, *n.* **dén-ób-dár** [Hind. *deodar*; Sans. *dread-ara*, divine tree, from *deva*, divine, and *daru*, wood], a valuable timber-tree of India, *Ord. Coniferae*, often held sacred by the Hindus.

deodorise, *v.* **dén-ób-dér-íz** [*L. de*, odor, a smell, good or bad], to deprive of a fetid or bad smell, as cesspools; to disinfect: **dén'orising**, *imp.* **dén'orised**, *pp.* **dén-íd**: **dén'oriser**, *n.* **dén-ér**, or **dén'orant**, *n.* **dén-ór-ánt**, a substance that destroys smells; a *disinfectant* that not only destroys smells, but the poisons accompanying them, by acting chemically: **dén-**

deorise'tion, *n.* **dén-ób-dér-í'sh'n**, the art or act of depriving of odour or smell.

deontology, *n.* **dén-ób-dé-ó-jí** [Gr. *deonta*, things fitting, moral duties; *logos*, discourse], the science which relates to duty or moral obligations: **de-ontological**, *a.* **dén-ób-dé-ó-kál**, *pert.* to: **de-ontologist**, *n.* **dén-ób-dé-ó-jist**, one who.

deoxidise, *v.* **dén-ób-dé-í-dít** [*L. de*, and *oxidare*], to deprive of oxygen: **dén'oxidating**, *imp.* **dén'oxidated**, *pp.* **dén'oxidá'tion**, *n.* **dén-sh'n**, the process by which a body is deprived of its oxygen: **dén'oxidise**, *v.* **dén-íd**, to deprive of oxygen: also **dén'oxidisate**, *v.* **dén-íd**. *Note*.—**Deoxidise** is used in the same sense as **deoxidate**, and is more commonly in use; strictly, however, **deoxidise** is to take oxygen out of a chemical compound and thus form a new one; **deoxidisate** is to take away oxygen that has been merely dissolved or mixed, and has not been in chemical combination.

depart, *v.* **dén-pár't** [*OF. départir*, to depart, to distribute—from *L. dispartire*, to distribute—from *de* for *dis*; *partiri*, to part, to share], to quit; to go from; to leave; to forsake; to desert; to die or de- cease: *n.* in *O.E.*, departure; death: **depar'ting**, *imp.* *n.* *depart*: **depar'ted**, *pp.* **depar'ture**, *n.* **dén-túr**, the act of departing; a moving from; death or de- cease; a forsaking; in *nav.*, distance made east or west by a ship at sea.—*SVN.* of 'depart': **de'mise**; release; exit; separation; removal; deviation; abandon- ment.

department, *n.* **dén-pár't-mén't** [*F. département*—from *depar'tir*, to depart; *partir*, to depart], a separate room or office for business; a branch of business; a division of territory in France equivalent to an English county: **depar'tmen'tal**, *a.* **mén'tál**, *pert.* to a department or division.

depasture, *v.* **dén-pás'túr** [*L. de*, pastus, a feeding or eating—see *pasture*] to feed; to graze; to eat up: **depas'turing**, *imp.* **depas'tured**, *pp.* **dén-túrd**.

depauperate, *v.* **dén-páw-pér-át** [*L. de*, *pauperatus*, made poor—from *pauper*, poor], to make thoroughly poor; to impoverish: *ad.* in bot., impoverished: **depaup'ering**, *imp.* **depaup'ered**, *pp.*

depend, *v.* **dén-pénd** [*F. dépendre*, to be dependent on; *L. dependere*, to hang down—from *de*, *pendo*, I hang], to hang down from; to be connected with a thing as a cause of existence, &c.; to be subservient; to rely on; to trust; to confide: **depen'ding**, *imp.* **depen'ded**, *pp.* **depen'dable**, *a.* **dén-í**, that may be depended on; trustworthy: **depen'dent** [*L. dependen's*, hanging down], or **depen'dant**, *a.* [*F.*], hanging from; relying on; subject to the power of: **depen-dant**, *n.* one who is at the disposal of another; one relying on another for support or favour; a servant or retainer: **depen'dence**, *n.* **dén-sh'n**, reliance; trust; connection; state of being at the disposal of another; that which is attached to something else as subordinate: **depen'dently**, *ad.* **dén-í**: **depen'dency**, *n.* **dén-sh'n**, same as *dependence*, but generally restricted to a territory or colony distant from the state to which it is subject: **depen'upon**, to rely on; to trust to with confidence.

dephlogisticate, *v.* **dén-flo-jis'ti-kát** [*L. de*, and *phlogiston*], to deprive of phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability: **dephlog'isticating**, *imp.* **dephlog'isticated**, *pp.* **dephlog'isticá'tion**, *n.* **ká'sh'n**, the operation by which bodies are deprived of phlogiston.

dephosphorise, *v.* **dén-fós-fór-íz** [*L. de*, not, and *Eng. phosphorus*], to deprive of phosphorus; to eliminate phosphorus from a substance: **dephos-phorisa'tion**, *n.* **ká'sh'n**, the removal of phosphorus, as from iron and steel.

depict, *v.* **dén-píkt** [*L. depictus*, depicted—from *de*, *píctus*, painted], to paint; to portray; to describe or represent in words: **depic'ting**, *imp.* **depic'ted**, *pp.*

depliate, *v.* **dén-plí-át** [*L. depiliatus*, having the hair pulled out—from *de*, *pílu*, hair], to strip off hair: **depl'iating**, *imp.* **dén'pliated**, *pp.* **dén'plia'tion**, *n.* **dén-sh'n** [*F.*—*L.*], the act of taking the hair off; loss of hair: **depl'iatory**, *a.* **dén-plí-á-tér-í** [*F. depilatoire*], having the quality or power of removing hair; *n.* any ointment or lotion employed to take off hair without injuring the skin.

deplanate, *a.* **dén-plán-át** [*L. deplanatus*—from *planus*, level or flat], in bot., flattened.

deplete, *v.* **dén-plét** [*L. deplicere*, emptied out—from *de*, *pleo*, I fill], to empty out; to reduce in quantity

máte, má't, sár, láw; méte, mé't, hér; píne, pín; nóte, nó't, móve;

parts of a body when dissected: *demonstration*, *n.* *-trá-shún* [F.—L.], the highest degree of evidence; certain proof to establish a fact or proposition beyond the possibility of doubt; an exhibition of the dissected parts of a body; a real or feigned movement of troops against the enemy: *demonstrable*, *a.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [F.—L.], that may be proved beyond doubt or question: *demonstrably*, *ad. -bl.*: *demonstrableness*, *n.* *-bl-ness*: *demonstrative*, *a.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, proving by certain evidence; energetically expressing feelings or sentiments; forcibly frank: *demonstratively*, *ad. -ly*, in a manner beyond doubt; in a manner energetically frank: *demonstrativeness*, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble-ness*: *-SYN.* of 'demonstrate': to show; exhibit; display; indicate; evince; argue; manifest.

demonstrate, *v.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [F. *démontrer*, to corrupt the morals—from F. *dé* for *L. dis*, apart; *morale*, morals: *L. de, mōre*, usage, customs], to corrupt morals; to destroy or lessen moral qualities; to cease for a time to be under the regulating control of the usual social and moral influences: *demonstration*, *imp.*: *demonstrated*, *pp. -trá-shún-á-ble*: *demonstration*, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, corruption of morals; the state or condition of an army after a defeat when confidence and discipline are in abeyance; the state of any body of individuals when the usual social restraints and moral influences have ceased for the time to exercise the usual control.

demoniac, *a.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [Gr. *dēmoníakos*, pert. to the people—from *dēmos*, the people], pert. to the people; applied to a variety of writing in common use among the Egyptians; a simplified form of the anc. Egyptian hieroglyphic writing.

demonster, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, also *demonster* or *demonster* [ME. *demonster*—from AS. *dēman*, to deem, to judge], in the *Channel Isles* and in the *Isle of Man*, a name given to a judge; in *Scot.*, formerly an officer who was required to report the sentence pronounced by the court.

demonstrate, *a.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [L. *demonstratus*, stroking down—from *de, muelco*, I soothe gently], softening; mollifying: *m.* any medicine to lessen irritation; that which softens.

demonster, *v.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [F. *démontrer*, to stay—from L. *demonstrare*, to delay—from L. *de, mora*, delay], to delay by raising doubts and objections; to hesitate; to pause; to scruple; in law, to dispute formally the sufficiency of the pleading on the other side: *m.* a pause; a scruple; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding: *demonstering*, *imp.*: *demonstered*, *pp. -trá-shún-á-ble*: *demonsterer*, *n.* one who; in law, an issue, raised on a question of law, between plaintiff and defendant, by which the progress of the suit is delayed: *demonstrable*, *a.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, that may be demurred to: *demonstrage*, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, an allowance made to the owners of a ship by the freighters for delay or detention in port beyond the time agreed upon; in the *railway clearing-house*, fixed charges for the detention of carriages, trucks, &c., belonging to another company.

demonster, *a.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [an extended form of OE. *mure*—from OE. *mear*, ripe, mellow], grave; affectedly modest; bashful: *v.* in OE., to demure or with affected modesty: *demonsterousness*, *n.* soberness; affected modesty.

demy, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, plu. *demies*, *-trá-shún-á-ble* [F. *demi*, half—from L. *dimidium*, half], a particular size of paper between royal and crown: *demies*, plu. the title of certain persons on the foundation of Magdalene College, Oxford—really a contr. of L. *demi-socius*=half a fellow, answering to scholars in other colleges.

demy-lance, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [L. *dimidium*, half; OE. *lance*, a lance], in OE., a lance with short shaft; a horseman bearing a demy-lance.

den, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [AB. *denn* and *denn*, a cave, a den], a cave or hollow place in the earth; a cave; the lair of a wild beast; a place of concealment; a wretched dwelling-place.

denarius, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [L. *denarius*—from *dēn*, ten, because originally equal to 10 asses], an anc. Roman silver coin=7½d. English; the penny of the New Testament: *denary*, *a.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, containing ten: *m.* the number ten.

denationalise, *v.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [L. *de*, and *nationalis*], to deprive of national character or rights: *denationalising*, *imp.*: *denationalised*, *pp. -trá-shún-á-ble*.

denay, *v.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [L. *de*, and *nay*], in OE., to say nay to anything; to deny: *m.* denial; *denaying*, *imp.*: *denayed*, *pp. -trá-shún-á-ble*.

dendriform, *a.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree; L. *forma*, shape], in structure resembling a tree or shrub: *dendriformic*, *a.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, also *dendriformical*, *a.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, resembling a tree or shrub: *dendrochate*, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [Gr. *achatis*, an agate], an agate exhibiting in its sections the forms or figures of vegetable growths: *dendrifer*, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [Gr. *eripion*, a reptile], a small lizard-like fossil animal of the coal-measures, found in the interior of a fossil trunk of a tree: *dendrodon*, *n.* plu. *-trá-shún-á-ble* [Gr. *odon*, or *odon*, a tooth], a fossil family of fishes whose teeth, when cut, present numerous fissures spreading like the branches of a tree: *dendroid*, *a.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [Gr. *eidos*, form], resembling a tree or shrub: *dendrolite*, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a general term for any fossil stem, branch, or other fragment of a tree: *dendrology*, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], the natural history of trees: *dendrologist*, *n.* one who: *dendrometer*, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring trees without climbing them.

denehole, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [AB. *denn*, a cave, and Eng. *hole*], an anc. artificial pit, ending in a cavern, in chalk formations in the S. of England.

dengue, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [W. Ind.—from A. Afric. *dinga*, a cramp-like seizure: Sp. *dengue*, meaning 'prudery, fastidiousness, a popular association'], a violent and singular form of fever and rheumatism which is an occasional epidemic in tropical regions.

denial, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [see *deny*], a refusal; a saying no: *deniable*, *a.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, that may be refused: *deniably*, *ad. -bl.*: *denier*, *n.* one who.

denier, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* or *dénár* [F.—from L. *denarius*, a copper coin], a French farthing, equivalent to half an English farthing; a small coin 1-12th of OF. *sou*.

denim, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [etym. unknown], a coloured cotton material of coarse texture.

denizen, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [OF. *denizein*—from *dein*, within: L. *de, inus*, within, and term. *-ein*—from L. *denus*, a citizen: one born native, but made a citizen; a dweller, an inhabitant: *v.* to admit to residence and certain rights: *denizen*, *imp.*: *denizened*, *pp. -trá-shún-á-ble*: *denization*, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, the act of making one a denizen: *denizenship*, *n.* state of being a denizen.

denominate, *v.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [L. *denominatus*, designated—from *de, nomen*, I name—see *nominate*], to give a name to; to designate: *denominating*, *imp.*: *denominated*, *pp. -trá-shún-á-ble*: *denominator*, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, in a vulgar fraction, the number placed below the line, denoting the number of parts into which a unit or whole is supposed to be divided: *denominational*, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [F.—L.], a name or appellation; a title; a society or class of individuals called by the same name; a sect: *denominational*, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, pert. to a number of individuals called by the same name; sectarian: *denominationality*, *ad. -ly*: *denominative*, *a.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, that which gives or confers a name.—*SYN.* of 'denomination': name; designation; epithet; category; class; collection; sect.

denote, *v.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [F. *dénoter*—from L. *denotare*, to point out—from *de, nota*, a mark], to point out by a mark; to indicate; to signify by some visible token: *denoting*, *imp.*: *denoted*, *pp. -trá-shún-á-ble*: *denotative*, *a.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, having power to denote: *denotable*, *a.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, capable of being denoted: *denotation*, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [F.—L.], the act of denoting; the marking off or separation of anything: *denotement*, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, in OE., indications; signs.—*SYN.* of 'denote': to signify; mean; mark; indicate; point out; intend; express; imply.

denotment, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [F. *unravelling*—from L. *de*, down; *nōdare*, to tie in a knot—from L. *nōdus*, a knot—*trá-shún-á-ble*, the untying or unravelling of the knot], the winding-up of an affair; the final scene in a play, or in the plot of a novel; the development.

denounce, *v.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [F. *dénoncer*—from L. *denunciare*, to intimate, to declare—from *de, nuncio*, I declare], to accuse in a threatening manner; to threaten solemnly; to inform against; to stigmatise; to accuse publicly: *denouncing*, *imp.*: *denounced*, *pp. -trá-shún-á-ble*: *denouncement*, *n.* a public accusation; a threatening declaration: *denouncer*, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, one who.

dense, *a.* *-trá-shún-á-ble* [L. *densus*, thick], compact; thick; as a fog; approaching to a solid: *densely*, *ad. -ly*: *denseness*, *n.* also *density*, *n.* *-trá-shún-á-ble*, closeness of parts; thickness.

demand and supply, in *commerce*, terms used to express the relations between consumption and production: **in demand**, much sought after: **on demand**, payment at once, on request or presentation.—*SYN.* of 'demand v.': to ask; request; beg; beseech; supplicate; entreat; implore; solicit; adjure; crave; require; question.

demarkation or demarkation, *n.* *dē-mār-kā-shān* [*Sp. demarcación*—from *demarcar*, to mark out limits: cf. *F. démarcation*, a line, real or imaginary, that bounds or limits; separation of territory; but the common expression is line of demarcation.

deme, *n.* *dēm* [*Gr. dēmos*, a district, a subdivision or district of Greece; a township; in *biol.*, an undifferentiated aggregate of cells.

demean, *v.* *dē-mēn* [*OF. demener*, to conduct, to guide—from *L. de*, down; *F. mener*, to lead, to conduct—from *mid. L. mīndre*, to 'drive or conduct' cattle; to behave; to conduct; to lessen; to debase; to degrade; to lower: *n.* in *OE.*, presence; behaviour: **demean'ing**, *imp.* *dē-mēn'ing*, *pp. mēn'd*; **demean'our**, *n.* *ēr*, behaviour; carriage; deportment. *Note.*—**demean** has acquired the sense, 'to debase or degrade', from the etymology which supposes it to be derived from *de*, down, and *mean*, base; or otherwise in place of *OE. demean*.—*SYN.* of 'demeanour': air; bearing; mien; behaviour; management; conduct; deportment.

demented, *a.* *dē-mēn'tēd* [*L. dementire*, to be out of one's sense; *dementia*, madness—from *de*, mens, or *mentem*, the mind; out of his mind; crazy; infatuated; mad: **dementedness**, *n.* *dēmēn'tatē*, *v.* *fat*, to make mad: **dementia**, *n.* *shī-d*, a form of insanity, characterised by a rapid succession of imperfect and disconnected ideas, with loss of reflection and attention.

demerit, *n.* *dē-mēr'it* [*F. démerite*, demerit—from *mid. L. demeritum*, a fault—from *L. de*, meritis, deserved), that which deserves punishment; opposite of *merit*; misdeed; ill-deserving; misconduct; in *OE.*, merit; desert—in which the *de* does not change the sense of *merit*.

demesne, *n.* *dē-mēn's* [see *domain*]: **demesnial**, *a.* *dē-mēn'i-āl*, pert. to demesnes.

demi, *dēm'i* [*F. demi*, half—from *L. dimidium*, the half—from *dis*, apart; *medius*, middle), a very common prefix, signifying a half, or part of that of which it forms the prefix—generally separated by a hyphen.

demi-bastion, *n.* *dēm'i-bāst'yon* (*demi*, and *bastion*), that part of a bastion cut off by the capital, consisting of one face and one front: **demi-cadence**, *n.* *kā-dēs*, in *music*, an imperfect cadence, or one falling on any other than the key-note: **demi-equitant**, *a.* in *bot.*, applied to folded leaves successively embracing each other, when only one half of a leaf embraces one half of another; obvolute—see *equitant*: **demi-god**, *n.* *dēm'i-gōd*, an inferior deity; a fabulous hero: **demi-voile**, *n.* *dēm'i-vōil*, in *manège*, a half-turn made by a horse with the fore-legs raised.

demi-gorge, *n.* *dēm'i-gōrj* [*F. demi*, half, and *gorge*], in *fort.*, half the imaginary line which forms the interior extremities of the faces or flanks of a work; in a bastion, the imaginary line formed by the prolongation of the curtain to the capital.

demi-john, *n.* *dēm'i-jōn* [*F. dame-jeanne*, lady Jane: a corrupt. of *Ar. damajāna*—from *Damaghan*, in Persia, once famous for the making of glass], a large bottle with a small neck enclosed in wicker-work; a carboy.

demi-luna, *n.* *dēm'i-lōn* [*F. demi*, half; *L. luna*, the moon, from the semicircular shape it originally had], in *fort.*, a work consisting of two faces, meeting at a salient angle towards the country, and situated between the covered-way and the curtain.

demi-monde, *n.* *dēm'i-mōngd* [*F. demi*, half; *monde*, world], a genteel name for the higher class of courtesans or prostitutes—see *monde*.

demi-rep, *n.* *dēm'i-rēp* [*F. demi*, and *Eng. reputation*], a woman of doubtful character.

demi-semiquaver, *n.* *dēm'tēn'i-kwō'vēr* [*demi*, and *semiquaver*], half of a semiquaver; usually, the shortest musical note.

demi-se, *n.* *dē-mis'* [*OF. demisee*, laid down, put away—from *OF. desmettre*, to displace, to dismiss—from *L. dimissus*, sent out or forth, dismissed—from *dis*, apart; *mitto*, I send], death; decease, formerly applied to a sovereign only, whose death passed the crown on to a new possessor; the conveyance of an estate by lease or will: *v.* to bequeath; to grant by

will; to convey or lease; to devise: **demi'sing**, *imp.* **demi'sed**, *pp. mtd'*: **demi'sable**, *a.* *mī-zā-bl'*.—*SYN.* of 'demi-se n.': decease; departure; release; transmission; transference.

demi'sion—see under *demit*.

demit, *v.* *dē-mit'* [*L. demittere*, to let down, to lower—from *de*, down; *mitto*, I send: cf. *F. démettre*], in *Scot.*, to resign or give up an office; to lay down: **demit'ting**, *imp.* **demit'ted**, *pp.* **demi'sion**, *n.* *mī-shān* [*F. démission*, resignation of an office—from *L.*], a lowering; degradation; in *Scot.*, the laying down or resignation of an office.

demiurge, *n.* *dēm'i-jērj* [*L. demiurgus*; *Gr. dēmiourgos*, one working for the people; from *Gr. dēmos*, of or belonging to the people; *ergon*, a work], according to the doctrine of the anc. Eastern philosophers, an agent or agent employed by God in the creation of the world: **demi'ur'gie**, *a.* *ēr-jik*, pert. to creative power.

demi'ubillie, *v.* *dē-mō'b'it-iz* [*L. de*, down, and *mobilis*], to dismiss and send to their homes troops that have been on active service—see *mobilitas*.

democracy, *n.* *dē-mōk'rā-si* [*Gr. demokratia*, democracy—from *dēmos*, the people; *kratōs*, I am strong, I reign as a sovereign], government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is exercised by the people collectively: **democrat**, *n.* *dēm'ō-k'rāt*, a friend to popular government; in *U.S. polit.*, a member of the political party which supports constitutional government with strict regard to local powers and individual liberty; opposed to Republican: **democratic**, *a.* *krāt'ik*, also **democrat'ical**, *a.* *krāt'ik-āl*, popular; pert. to government by the people: **democratically**, *ad. -ly*: **democratise**, *v.* *dē-mōk'rā-tiz*, to render democratic: **democrat'ising**, *imp.* **democrat'ised**, *pp. -tied*.

Demogorgon, *n.* *dē-mō-gōr'gōn* [*mid. L. demogorgōn*, perhaps from *Gr. daimōn*, a deity; *gorpos*, terrible], a deity of mysterious powers, regarded with abject terror by the anc. Greeks and Romans, and other anc. inhabitants of Europe. *Note.*—Some suppose the word to be a corruption of the *Gr. Demiourgos* of the oriental systems of magic—see *demiurge*.

demography, *n.* *dē-mōg'rā-si* [*Gr. dēmos*, the people; *graphō*, I write], that branch of anthropology which deals with vital and social statistics, and the bearing of these on the comparative study of races: **demographer**, *n.* *jēr*, one proficient in: **demographic**, *a.* *ō-grā'fik*, pert. to.

demoiselle, *n.* *dēm'ō-sē-lā* [*F.*] a young lady; a damsel.

demolish, *v.* *dē-mōl'ish* [*F. démolissant*, demolishing—from *démolir*, to demolish: *L. demoliri*—from *de*, *molior*, I build or heap up; to throw or pull down; to destroy; to raise; to ruin; to dismantle: **demol'ishing**, *imp.* **dēm'ōl'ishēd**, *pp. -tishēd*; **demol'isher**, *n.* *ēr*, one who demolishes, *n.* *dēm'ōl'ishān* [*F. -L.*], the act of overthrowing; destruction.

demon, *n.* *dē-mōn* [*L. dæmon*; *Gr. daimōn*, the tutelary genius of a city or a man, the divinity], one of a race of beings intermediate between deity and humanity—some good, some bad; an evil spirit; a bad genius: **demonship**, *n.* office of: **demonism, *n.* *izm*, belief in demons: **demonol'atry**, *n.* *dē-dā'ti* [*Gr. latreia*, service, worship], worship of demons: **demoniac**, *a.* *dē-mōn'i-āk*, also **demoniacal**, *a.* *dēm'ōn'i-d-kil*, pert. to demons or evil spirits; produced by evil spirits: **demoniac**, *n.* *dē-mōn'i-āk*, one possessed by a demon: **demoniacally**, *ad. -ly*: **demonology**, *n.* *dē-mōn'ō-lō-jī* [*Gr. logos*, a discourse], a treatise on evil spirits: **demonian**, *a.* *dē-mōn'ān*, in *OE.*, having the nature of a demon.**

demonetise, *v.* *dē-mōn'ē-tiz* [*F. démonétiser*, to alter the value of a coin, to call it in—from *L. de*, down; *moneta*, the mint, money], to deprive of value as a medium of currency, as a coin; to change the standard of currency from one denomination to another, as from silver to gold, or from gold to silver: **demon'etisā-tion**, *n.* *tī-zā-shān*, the act of depriving of value.

demonstrate, *v.* *dē-mōn'strāt* or *dēm'ōn'strāt* [*L. demonstrātrus*, pointed out, shown fully—from *de*, *monstro*, I point out], to show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to show the dissected parts of a body for the purposes of instruction: **demon'strating**, *imp.* **demon'strated**, *pp.* **demon'strator**, also *ter. n.* *dēm'ōn'strā'tēr*, one who; in *anat.*, one who exhibits and explains the

male, māt, fār, lāō; mēle, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

timely, ad. *H.*: devo'tedness, n. state of being devoted; *devo'tedly*, ad. *H.*: devotee, n. *dév-ô-té*, one wholly or superstitiously given to religion and religious exercises; a bigot: *dévotionisme*, n., also *dévotionist*, n. one who—same as devotee. *SYN.* of 'devote': to apply; addit; consign; destine; resign; set apart—of 'devotion': consecration; addition; attachment; affection; devoutness; religiousness; piety; devotedness; earnestness.

devo'ur, v. *dé-voré* [F. *dévo'ur*; It. *dévorare*—from L. *dévorare*, to gulp down, to devour—from *de*, *vor*, I eat greedily] to eat up; to eat with greediness; to consume; to destroy; to waste: *devo'uring*, imp.; *ad.* *devo'ring*; ravenous: *devo'red*, pp. *-vored*: *devo'ur*, n. one who: *devo'ur'ingly*, ad. *R.*—*SYN.* of 'devour': to annihilate; feast; use up.

devo'ut, a. *dé-voté* [OF. *devot*, devoted—from L. *devotus*, devoted—see *devote*], earnestly attentive to religious duties; pious; sincere: *devo'utly*, ad. *H.* with ardent devotion; piously: *devo'utness*, n. state of being devout.—*SYN.* of 'devout': religious; holy; pure; earnest; solemn; prayerful; reverent.

dew, n. *dā* [A.S. *dæde*: cf. OH. Ger. *tau*; Icel. *dugg*; Dan. *dag*; Dut. *dauze*; Ger. *dau*; Sw. *dagg*, dew], the moisture deposited on the surface of the ground from the air at night, due to the rapid cooling of the earth's surface: *v.* to wet as with dew; to moisten: *dew'ing*, imp.; *dew'd*, pp. *dewy*, a. *dū'ī*, like dew: moist with dew: *dew'iness*, n.: *dewless*, a. having no dew: *dew-berry*, fruit of the grey bramble; the *Rubus cæsius*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*: *dew-drop*, a drop or spangle of dew: *dew-fall*, the time at evening when the dew begins to fall: *dew-lap* [Dan. *dock-lap*], the loose skin which hangs down from the neck of an ox: *dew-point*, the temperature at which dew begins to form—that is, a temperature just too low to allow the air to retain all the moisture with which it is saturated: *dew-stone*, a kind of limestone which gathers a large quantity of dew.

divan, n. *dā-ivān* [Hind. *divan*; Pers. *divān*], in India, a tribunal; a royal court; a council of state; a minister of state; a steward.

dexter, a. *dēk-ster* [L. *dexter*, right hand; Gr. *dekos*, on the right; Sans. *dakṣiṇa*, on the right, on the south, to one looking east; cf. Gael. and Ir. *deas*, right, southern], in *her*, the right side of a shield or coat of arms—see *Note* under *senior*: *dexter*, a. *dēk-ster*, also *dextrose*, n. *-ster*, right as opposed to *l-*; right-handed—applied to the direction of the spiral in most of the univalve shells.

dexterity, n. *dēk-ster-i-tē* [F. *dextérité*—from L. *dexteritatem*, dexterity—from *dexter*, right hand], expertness; skill; readiness in the use of the manual or mental powers; adroitness: *dexterosus*, a. *-dē-tē*, expert; ready; skilful in manual acts; ready in the use of mental faculties: *dexterosusly*, ad. *H.* skilfully; expertly—sometimes spelt *dextrom* and *dextrosusly*: *dexterosness*, n.—*SYN.* of 'dexterity': address; tact; cleverness; aptness; aptitude; faculty; activity; art; ability; facility; readiness; quickness; handiness.

dextrine, n. *dēk-ster-in* [L. *dexter*, right hand], a gummy matter into which starch is convertible by diastase, and by certain acids—so called from turning the plane of polarised light to the right hand; British gum.

dextrogyrous, a. *dēk-ster-ō-jē-rōs* [L. *dexter*, right hand; *gyrus*, a circle], turning the plane of polarised light towards the right—see *levogyrous*.

dextrorsal, a. *dēk-ster-ō-sal*, and *dextrose*, a. *dēk-ster-ōs* [L. *dexter*, right hand; *versus*, turned], rising spirally from right to left: *dextrose*, n. *dēk-ster-ōs*, a kind of glucose prepared by digesting starch or woody fibre in diluted sulphuric acid; the crystalline glucose or sugar of honey—so named because it deflects a ray of polarised light to the right when passed through its solution; starch-sugar; grape-sugar.

Dey, n. *dā* [Turk. *dā*, a friendly title, formerly given to middle-aged or old persons], the name of the governor of Algiers before its occupation by the French.

dhale, n. *dāl* [Hind.], the wild dog of India.

dhoney, *dhoni*, or *doni*, n. *dō-nī* [Hind.], a small two-masted coasting vessel of Hindustan.

dhotee or *dhoty*, n. *dō-tē*, *dō-tī* [Hind.], the loin-covering of cotton or gauze worn by male Hindus.

dhow, n. *dōe* [Ar.], an Arab trading vessel, with one mast and a triangular sail.

dhurra, also *dhocorra*, n. *dōō-rā* [Ar. *durrah*], a kind of millet cultivated throughout Asia and in Northern Africa; an Eastern measure of capacity.

dhurry, n. *dā-r-rī* [Hind.], an Indian carpeting, without positive patterns or bright colours, of very durable texture.

di, *dī* [Gr. *di*, twice], a Greek prefix signifying 'twice.'

dia, *dī'a*, a Greek prefix signifying 'through or asunder; apart; between.'

diabetes, n. *dī-dē-bē-tēs* [Gr. *diabētēs*, a siphon—from *dia*, through; *bainō*, I go], a disease causing an immoderate flow of saccharine urine: *dī'abētē*, a. *-bēt-ik*, pert. to.

diabliery, n. *dī-dī-lē-r-ī* [F. *diablerie*—from *diable*, the devil], devilry; sorcery or incantation.

diabolic, a. *dī-dō-līk*, also *dī'abol'ic*, a. *-dē-lī* [L. *diabolus*, Gr. *diabolos*, the devil], devilish; extremely malicious; atrocious: *dī'abol'ically*, ad. *H.*: *dī'abol'icalness*, n.: *diabolism*, n. *-izm*, the actions of the devil; possession by the devil.

diacoustic, a. n. *dī-dī-kōis'tīk* [Gr. *dia*, through; *kousikos*, having the power to burn], in *geom.*, pert. to curves formed by refraction.

diacholous, n. *dī-dī-kō-lōs* [Gr. *dia*, through or by means of; *cholos*, juice], an adhesive plaster formerly made from expressed juice, now made of a lead soap or mixture of oxide of lead and oil.

diachyma, n. *dī-dī-kī-mī* [Gr. *dia*, through; *chymos*, a fluid, juice], the cellular tissue of leaves occupying the space between their two surfaces; the parenchyma of leaves.

diaconal, a. *dī-dī-kō-nāl* [F. *diaconal*—from L. *diacōnus*—see *deacon*], pert. to a deacon: *diacunate*, n. *dī-dī-kō-nāl*, the office of a deacon.

diacoustics, n. plu. *dī-dī-kōis'tīks* [Gr. *dia*, through; *akouō*, I hear], the science that treats of the properties of sound passing through different mediums.

diacritic, a. *dī-dī-krit'ik*, also *dī'acrit'ic*, a. *-krl* [Gr. *diakritikos*, having the power of discerning or distinguishing—from *dia*, *kriō*, I judge], that separates or distinguishes—applied to points or marks used to distinguish letters of nearly similar form, especially in Hebrew and the Semitic languages.

diadelphian, a. *dī-dā-dēl'f-i-ān*, also *diadelphous*, a. *dēl'f-i-ān* [Gr. *dia*, two; *adelphos*, a brother], in bot., having the stamens united by their filaments into two distinct bundles, as in the *dī'adēl'phīa*, n. *-f-i-ā*.

diadem, n. *dī-dēm* [F. *diadème*—from Gr. *diadema*, a band or fillet for encircling the heads of kings—from *dia*, *deō*, I tie or bind], a band or fillet for encircling the head, subsequently forming a badge or mark of royalty; a crown; *app.*, empire; sovereignty: *v.* to adorn with a diadem: *dī'demed*, a. *-dēm*, crowned; ornamented.

diadrom, n. *dī-dī-drōm* [Gr. *diadromē*, a running across—from *dia*, *dromos*, a course, a running], a course or passing; time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

diarexis, n. *dī-dē-rē-sis* [Gr. *diatrexis*—from *diatreō*, I divide—from *dia*, *aireō*, I take], separation, as of one syllable into two; the mark (') placed over the latter of two vowels to show they are to be pronounced separately, as *music*, *vernal*.

diagnosis, a. *dī-dī-gnō-sis* [Gr. *diagnōstis*, judging faculty, a distinguishing—from *dia*, through; *gignōskō*, I know; cf. F. *diagnose*], in *med.*, the art of distinguishing one disease from another: *dī'agnōstic*, a. *-nōst'ik*, distinguishing the nature of a disease: n. the sign or symptom by which one disease is distinguished from others: *dī'agnōstics*, n. plu. *-stīks*, the study of symptoms by which one disease is distinguished from others: *diagnose*, v. *dī-dī-gnōz*, to distinguish or determine a disease by its symptoms: *dī'agnōs'ing*, imp.; *dī'agnosed*, pp. *-nōz*; also *dī'agnōsticate* for *diagnose*: *dī'agnōsticating*, imp.; *dī'agnōsticated*, pp.

diagrometer, n. *dī-dī-gōmē-tēr* [Gr. *dia*, through; *agō*, I lead; and *metron*, a measure], an electrical instr. for measuring the conducting power of bodies, constructed somewhat on the principle of the electro-scope; the primary object was to test the genuineness of olive-oil.

diagonal, n. *dī-dī-gō-nāl* [F. *diagonal*—from mid. L. *diagonalis*—from Gr. *dia*, *gonia*, a corner], a straight line drawn from one angle of a parallelo-

coīe, boy, fool; *pāre*, bird; *chuir*, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

of rock, formed by the wearing away of rocks; *débris* consists of masses of rock, gravel, sand, trees, animal remains, &c., having the same meaning with the word *rubbish*: *détrit*, *n.* *détrit*, composed of detritus: *détrition*, *n.* *détrition*, the act of wearing away.

détrude, *v.* *détrude* [L. *détrudere*, to thrust or push down → from *de*, *trudo*, I thrust] to thrust down; to push down with force: *détruding*, *imp.*: *détruded*, *pp.*: *détrusion*, *n.* *détrusion* [L. *détrudere*, thrust or pushed], a thrusting or forcing down.

détruncate, *v.* *détruncate* [L. *détruncatus*, lopped or cut off → from *de*, *truncare*, I cut or lop off], to lop or cut off; to shorten by cutting: *détruncating*, *imp.*: *détruncated*, *pp.*: *détruncation*, *n.* *détruncation*, the act of cutting or lopping off abruptly.

Deucalion, *n.* *dé-ká-li-on*, in *Gr. myth.*, a king in Thessaly who, along with his wife *Pyrrha*, was saved in a ship in the nine days' flood which Zeus sent upon the earth to destroy the degenerate race of men.

deuce, *n.* *dús* [OF. *deus* or *dous*; F. *deux*, two → from mid. L. *duos* for *duo*, two; cf. Ger. *dau*, *deuce*], in *gaming*, a two; a card or die with two spots.

deuce or *dence*, *n.* *dús* [OF. *Deus*, God; L. *deus*; cf. L. Ger. *duks* or *duss*, the deuce], a euphemism for the devil; a demon; an evil spirit: *deuced*, *a.* *dú-séd*, excessive; extreme: *ad. excessively*; extremely: *deucedly*, *ad. it.*

deutero, *dú-ter-o*, or *deuto*, *dú-tó* [Gr. *deuteros*, second], a prefix which indicates the second degree of the word with which it is joined.

deuterogamy, *n.* *dú-ter-ó-gá-mi* [Gr. *deuteros*, second; *gamos*, marriage], a second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife: *deuterogamist*, *n.* *dú-mist*, one who.

deuterozoöic, *a.* *dú-ter-ó-zó-ik* [Gr. *deuteros*, second; *genos*, birth, race], in *geol.*, applied to those rocks which have been derived from the *protogenetic* rocks by mechanical action.

Deuteronomy, *n.* *dú-ter-ó-nó-mi* [Gr. *deuteros*, second; *nomos*, a law], the second giving of the law by Moses: the fifth book of the Bible.

deuterothy, *n.* *dú-ter-ó-pá-thi* [Gr. *deuteros*, second; *pathos*, suffering], in *path.*, an affection resulting from another disease; a secondary disease: *deuterothy*, *a.* *dú-pá-thi*, pert. to.

deuterozoöids, *n. plu.* *dú-ter-ó-zó-óids* [Gr. *deuteros*, second; *zoon*, an animal; *eidos*, resemblance], those zoöids which are produced by gemmation from zoöids.

deutoplasm, *n.* *dú-tó-plázm* [Gr. *deuteros*, second; *plasma*, what has been formed], in *biol.*, the nutritive or food yolk as distinguished from the germinal or protoplasm.

deutoxide, *n.* *dú-tóks-íd* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *oxide*], in *chem.*, a substance oxidised in the second degree → now more generally *di-oxide*.

deva, *n.* *dá-rí* [Sansk.] among the people of India, god, deity; especially, a bright power or god in nature, manifestations of the divine being generally associated with brightness or light: *devanagari*, *n.* *dá-pá-rí* [Sansk. *na-gari*, an alphabet], the 'divine' or Sanskrit alphabet.

devastate, *v.* *dév-ás-tát* [L. *devastatus*, laid waste → from *de*, *vasto*, I lay waste], to lay waste; to ravage; to destroy: *devastating*, *imp.*: *devastated*, *pp.*: *devastation*, *n.* *dév-shán* [F.—L.], the act of laying waste; state of being laid waste; havoc; destruction, as by armies, floods, &c. → SYN. of 'devastate': to desolate; waste; pillage; plunder; demolish; ruin; overthrow.

develop, *v.* *dév-é-lóp* [F. *développer*, to unfold] to unfold; to lay open; to disclose; to unravel: *developing*, *imp.*: *developed*, *pp.*: *development*, *n.* *dév-mént*, an unfolding; an unravelling; disclosure: *developmental*, *a.* connected with or formed by development: *development*, as in 'theory of development', the progressive advancement of life from its lowest original types up to those highest forms of life now existing on the earth, as contradistinguished from acts of direct creation; evolution. → SYN. of 'develop': to uncover; lay open; disclose; exhibit; disentangle; detect.

devest, *v.* *dév-ést* [see *divest*], in *OE.*, to strip or take off clothes; to divest; to annul: *devesting*, *imp.*: *devested*, *pp.* *dév-ést-ét*.

deviate, *v.* *dév-i-át* [mid. L. *deviatus*, gone aside → from *de*, *via*, a way or path], to turn aside from the common way or method; to wander from the right path or course; to err; to go astray: *deviating*,

imp.: *deviated*, *pp.*: *deviation*, *n.* *dév-shán* [F.—L.], a turning aside; variation from an established rule; a departure, as from a right course, way, or line; a wandering, as from the path of duty; sin; error: *devious*, *a.* *dév-i-ús* [L. *devius*, that lies out of the highway], out of the common track; wandering; roving; going astray; circuitous: *deviously*, *ad.* *it.*: *deviousness*, *n.* state of being astray. → SYN. of 'deviate': to wander; swerve; stray; depart; digress; deflect-of 'devious': rambling; vagrant; excursion; winding; erring.

device, *n.* *dév-ís* [OF. *device*, a device, an emblem → from mid. L. *dispositio*, a division of goods, a device; see *dispositio*], a contrivance; anything formed by design; a scheme or stratagem; a project; an emblematical representation: *devices*, *a.* *dév-ís*, in *OE.*, full of devices. → SYN. of 'device': emblem; design; scheme; shift; stratagem; invention.

devil, *n.* *dév-il* [AS. *dēval*; F. *diabole* → from L. *diabolus*; Gr. *diabolos*, devil], the Evil Spirit; Satan: *devilish*, *a.* of or like the devil; wicked: *devilishly*, *ad.* *it.*: *devilishness*, *n.* the quality of a devil: *devilism*, *n.* *-ism*, state of the devil: *devilment*, *n.* wicked mischief: *devilry*, *n.* *-ry*, mischief and tricks as might be expected from the devil; extreme wickedness: *devil*, *v.* to grill with Cayenne pepper, as kidneys: *devilling*, *imp.*: *devilled*, *pp.* *dév-í-d*: going or gone to the devil, irremediable ruin: to play the devil with, to produce irremediable ruin: printer's devil, an errand-boy or junior apprentice in a printing-office. → SYN. of 'devilish': satanic; diabolic or diabolical; hellish; infernal; detestable; destructive; malicious.

devise → see under *deviate*.

devise, *v.* *dév-íz* [F. *deviser*, to commune, to dispose of, to imagine → from OF. *devise*, a division, a project; It. *divisare* → from mid. L. *dissecare*, a division of goods, mark, device → see *divide*], to form in the mind; to plan; to scheme; to give or bequeath by will; to contrive; to project; *n.* a will; a bequeathing by will; that which is bequeathed by will: *devising*, *imp.*: *devised*, *pp.* *dév-í-z*: *deviser*, *n.* *-er*, one who: *devisable*, *a.* *-sá-bl*, that may be given by will: *devisee*, *n.* *dév-i-zé*, the person to whom real estate is bequeathed: *devisor*, *n.* *-er*, one who gives by will. → SYN. of 'devise': to bequeath; plan; imagine; excogitate; invent; discover; find out.

devitalise, *v.* *dév-i-tá-líz* [L. *de*, down; Eng. *vitalise*], to deprive of vitality or life, as a part of an animal body.

devitrification, *n.* *dév-í-t-rí-fí-ká-shán* [L. *de*, from; *vitrum*, glass; *facio*, I make], the decomposition of glass; a process by which glass is converted into a kind of white and opaque porcelain, effected by a very high temperature, and then cooling slowly.

devoid, *a.* *dév-óid* [ME. *devoiden*; F. *devoider* and *devoider*, to empty out → from OF. *des* for *L. dis*, apart; *voider*, to void → from L. *dis*, *voides*, I sit alone], empty; vacant; free from; destitute.

devoir, *n.* *dév-vóir* [F. *devoir*, to owe; *devoir*, duty → from L. *debere*, to owe], an act of civility or respect; service.

devolve, *v.* *dév-ól* [L. *devolvere*, to roll or tumble down → from *de*, down; *volvo*, I roll] to pass over from one person to another, as by succession; to be delivered over to a successor; to fall upon or come to as by right: *devolving*, *imp.*: *devolved*, *pp.* *dév-ól*: *devolution*, *n.* *dév-ól-shán* [F.—L.], removal from one person to another: *devolvment*, *n.* the act of devolving.

Devonians, *a.* *dév-ó-ni-án*, in *geol.*, a name applied to the marine division of the Old Red Sandstone, as extensively developed in Devonshire: *devonite*, *n.* *dév-ón-it*, a phosphate of alumina found in Devonshire.

devote, *v.* *dév-vót* [L. *devotus*, attached, faithful → from *de*, *vovus*, vowed, wished for; cf. It. *devoto*; F. *dévot*, plous], to set apart by vow; to dedicate or consecrate; to doom; to exonerate; to give up wholly; to apply closely to; to addict oneself to wholly or chiefly: *devoting*, *imp.*: *devoted*, *pp.* *ad.* ardently attached; faithful; doomed; addicted: *devotion*, *n.* *-shán* [F.—L.], state of being consecrated or dedicated; acts of religious worship; careful performance of religious duties; ardent love and affection; ardour; eagerness; in *OE.*, act or visit of respect or ceremony, said of a superior: *devotional*, *a.* *-ál*, suited to devotion; pert. to devotion: *devo-*

mate, *mal*, *für*, *lato*; *méte*, *met*, *hér*; *pinc*, *pán*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móce*;

desynonymism, *v.* *dě-si-nón-i-mis* [L. *de*, and *synonymus*], to deprive a word of its synonymous character by attaching to it a specific meaning: *desynonymizing*, *imp.*: *desynonymized*, *pp.*: *mis*.

detach, *v.* *dě-tách* [F. *détacher*, to unfasten—from F. *dé*, OF. *des* for L. *dis*, apart; F. *tacher*, to fasten: cf. *detachure*, to detach, to untie], to separate a small part from the main body; to disunite; to part from: *detaching*, *imp.*: *detached*, *pp.*: *tách* [F. *tách*], the act of detaching; troops or ships sent from the main body: *detached works*, in *fort.*, works so far separated from the fortress as to receive no support from its fire.—*SYN.* of 'detach': to disengage; disavow; disentangle; extricate; sever; disjoin; withdraw; part.

detail, *v.* *dě-tál* [F. *détail*, a detail—from *détailleur*, to divide, to piecemeal—from F. *dé*, L. *de*, fully; F. *tailler*, to cut], to give particulars; to relate minutely or distinctly; in *milit.*, to appoint men for certain temporary duties: *a. détail*, a minute or particular account; a narration of particulars: *detailing*, *imp.*: *detailled*, *pp.*: *tál*; *adj.* given in every particular: *detailled*, *n. plu.*: *táls*, the parts of a thing treated separately and minutely; in *milit.*, the men appointed for certain temporary duties: *detailer*, *n.* one who details; in *detail*, in every particular; circumstantially.—*SYN.* of 'detail *v.*': to particularize; enumerate; appoint; of 'detail *n.*': account; narrative; relation; recital; explanation; narration.

detain, *v.* *dě-tán* [F. *détenir*—from L. *detinere*, to keep back—from *de*, *teno*, I hold or keep], to keep back from; to withhold; to stop, stay, or delay; to hold in custody: *detaining*, *imp.*: *detained*, *pp.*: *tán*; *detention*, *n.* *těn-shún* [F.—L.] act of detaining; a keeping back; confinement or restraint; delay from necessity: *detain'er*, *n.* one who; in *law*, the keeping possession of what belongs to another; a writ authorizing the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.—*SYN.* of 'detain *v.*': to hold; arrest; retain; retard; check; withhold; hinder.

detect, *v.* *dě-těkt* [L. *detectus*, laid bare—from *de*, *tego*, I cover], to uncover or lay bare; to find out; to discover: *detecting*, *imp.*: *detected*, *pp.*: *těkt*; *detecter* or *detect'or*, *n.* one who or that which: *detect'ive*, *n.* *těkt'iv*, a police officer not dressed in uniform, whose duty it is to act secretly; *adj.* that detects or discovers: *detect'ion*, *n.* *shún*, the act of discovering; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed: *detect'able*, *a.* *tě-bi*, that may be found out.—*SYN.* of 'detect': to expose; unfold; uncover.

detent, *n.* *dě-těnt* [L. *detentus*, kept back, detained—from *de*, *tenus*, held], a stop in a clock.

detention—see under *detain*.

detainee, *n.* *dě-tě-n-é* [F. *détenu*, detained], a prisoner: *detainees*, *n. plu.* *dě-tě-n-és*, prisoners.

deter, *v.* *dě-tér* [L. *deterre*, to frighten from anything—from *de*, *terreo*, I frighten], to hinder by fear; to discourage by considerations of danger, difficulty, or great inconvenience: *deter'ring*, *imp.*: *deterred*, *pp.*: *tér*; *deter'ment*, *n.* *měnt*, the act or cause of deterring; that which deters: *deter'rent*, *a.* having the power or tendency to deter: *n.* that which deters.

détérge, *v.* *dě-těrf* [F. *déterger*, to clean a wound—from L. *detergere*, to wipe off—from *de*, *tergo*, I wipe clean], to cleanse a sore: *deter'ging*, *imp.*: *deterged*, *pp.*: *těrf*; *deter'gent*, *a.* *těrfjěnt* [L. *detergens*, *detergenum*], cleansing: *n.* that which cleanses: *deter'sive*, *a.* *těf* [L. *deterrens*, wiped off], having power to cleanse: *n.* a medicine which has the power of cleansing sores: *deter'sion*, *n.* *shún*, the act of cleansing, as a sore.

deteriorate, *v.* *dě-tě-rí-ó-rát* [mid. L. *deterioratus*, made worse—from L. *deterior*, worse], to grow worse; to make worse; to reduce in quality; to degenerate: *deter'iorating*, *imp.*: *deter'iorated*, *pp.*: *tě-rí-ó-rát*; *deter'ioration*, *n.* *rá-shún* [F.—L.], the state of growing worse; a becoming or making worse.

determine, *v.* *dě-tě-rín* [F. *déterminer*—from L. *determinare*, to border off—from *de*, *terminus*, a boundary or limit], to bound or border off; to end; to fix; to decide; to influence the choice; to resolve; to come to a decision: *deter'mining*, *imp.*: *deter'mined*, *pp.*: *mín*; *adj.* having a settled or fixed purpose; firm; resolute; definite: *deter'mina-*

able, *a.* *mín-d-bi*, that may be decided with certainty: *deter'minator*, *n.* one who; also *deter'miner*, *n.* one who: *deter'minant*, *n.* *dě-tě-r'mín-ánt*, that which determines; a mathematical series of numerical products, formed according to certain specified laws: *deter'minist*, *n.* *mín-íst*, one who believes in determinism: *deter'ministic*, *a.* *tě-shik*, pert. to: *deter'minedly*, *adv.* *tě*; *deter'minate*, *a.* *tě*, limited; fixed; settled; resolute: *v.* in *OE.*, to limit; to fix: *deter'minately*, *adv.* *tě*; *deter'minateness*, *n.*: *deter'mination*, *n.* *mín-shún* [F.—L.] the act of determining; firm resolution; fixed purpose; judicial decision; a putting to an end; a too rapid or copious flow of blood to a particular part of the body: *deter'minative*, *a.* *mín-iv*, that limits or bounds; having the power of directing, limiting, or fixing: *deter'minism*, *n.* *mín-izm*, the theory which affirms that 'the act of the soul is itself only a movement of the universal transformation of the dynamical forces of nature'.—*SYN.* of 'determine': to resolve; limit; bound; finish; shape; regulate; settle; impel; direct; conclude—of 'determination': decision; judgment; conclusion; purpose; firmness; resolve; termination; direction; testacity; resoluteness.

deterior, *v.* *dě-tě-rí-ó*—see under *deteriorate*.

detest, *v.* *dě-tět* [F. *détester*—from L. *detestari*, to call earnestly to witness, to abominate—from *de*, *testor*, I bear witness—*lit.*, to invoke a deity as a witness against], to abhor; to hate extremely; to abominate: *detest'ing*, *imp.*: *detest'ed*, *pp.*: *tět*; *adj.* hated extremely: *detest'ar*, *n.* one who: *detest'able*, *a.* *tě-bi* [F.—L.], abominable; extremely hateful: *detest'ably*, *adv.* *tě*; *detest'ableness*, *n.* *mě-něs*, the quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness: *detestation*, *n.* *dě-těs-tá-shún* [F.—L.], abhorrence; extreme hatred.—*SYN.* of 'detest': to loathe; hate; execrate; condemn—of 'detestable': odious; execrable; abhorred.

dethrone, *v.* *dě-thrón* [OF. *dethroner*, to unthrone—from OF. *des* for L. *dis*, apart—from L. *de*, *thrónus*; Gr. *thrónos*, a royal seat], to drive from a throne; to divest of supreme power: *dethro'ning*, *imp.*: *dethroned*, *pp.*: *thrón*; *dethro'ner*, *n.* one who: *dethro'nement*, *n.* *měnt*, the removal from a throne; deposition from regal power.

detinue, *n.* *dě-tín-ú* [F. *détinue*, held back—from *détin*, to hold back, to withhold—from L. *detinere*, I keep back], in *law*, a writ lying against a person who wrongfully detains goods in his possession.

detonate, *v.* *dě-tó-nát* [L. *detonatus*, thundered down—from *de*, *tono*, I thunder], to cause to explode with a sudden report; to burn with a loud noise: *deton'ating*, *imp.*: *deton'ated*, *pp.*: *tó-nát*; *deton'ation*, *n.* *ná-shún* [F.—L.], a sudden report caused by the burning of certain bodies: *detonator*, *n.* *dě-tó-nát'ér*, that which explodes with a sudden report; a gun fired with a percussion-cap.

detorsion, *n.* *dě-tór-shún* [L. *detersus*, turned or bent aside—from *de*, *torsus*, twisted], a turning or wresting; perversion from the true meaning.

detour, *n.* *dě-tór* [F.], a roundabout; a circuitous way.

detract, *v.* *dě-trákt* [F. *détracter*—from L. *detractus*, taken away—from *de*, *tractus*, drawn], to lessen reputation by calumny; to damage character by speaking evil of; to disparage; to traduce: *detrac'ting*, *imp.*: *adj.* having a tendency to detract: *detrac'ted*, *pp.*: *detrac'tor*, also *detrac'ter*, *n.* *tér*, one who: *detrac'tion*, *n.* *trák-shún* [F.—L.], the depreciating of the reputation of another from envy, malice, or other motive; a lessening of worth; censure; slander—also *detrac'tation*, *n.* *tě-shún*; *detrac'tive*, *a.* *tě*, having the tendency to lessen worth or estimation: *detrac'tingly*, *adv.* *tě*; *detrac'tory*, *a.* *dě-trák'tér-í*, tending to lessen the worth or estimation in which a person or thing is held.—*SYN.* of 'detract': to derogate; defame; slander; abuse; asperse; depreciate; decry; calumniate; vilify—of 'detraction': calumny; disparagement; depreciation; derogation; aspersion; censure.

detriment, *n.* *dě-trí-měnt* [F. *détriment*—from L. *detrimentum*, loss—from *de*, *tritus*, worn or rubbed], damage; loss; injury; disadvantage; diminution: *detrí'men'tal*, *a.* *těl*, injurious; hurtful; pernicious.—*SYN.* of 'detriment': disadvantage; prejudice; mischief; harm; hurt; injustice; wrong: *detrí'tus*, *n.* *dě-trí'tús* [L. *detractus*, worn], any accumulation of earth, sand, gravel, and fragments

utter hopelessness; complete despondency; desperation; hopelessness; loss of hope in God's mercy: *v.* to be without hope; to give up all expectation: **despairing**, *imp.*: **despaired**, *pp.*: **despairer**, *n.* one who **despairs** *ingly*, *ad.* *-li*.

despatch, *v.* **de-spatch** [OF. *despescher*—from OF. *des* for *L. dis*, apart; *pescher*, to hinder—from *L. pedicis*, a fetter: cf. Sp. *despachar*, to expedite—*lit.*, to remove a hindrance], to send away quickly; to dispose of speedily; to send on special business implying haste; to put to death; to execute speedily; to finish: *n.* speedy performance; *haste*; an express message: **despatch** *es*, *n.* plu. *-es*, written documents or messages regarding some affair of state sent to or from a country: *n.* naval or military reports sent to headquarters: **despatching**, *imp.*: **despatched**, *pp.*: **despatcher**, *n.* *-er*, one who or that which despatches.

desperate—see under **desperate**.

desperate, *a.* **des-per-ät** [*L. desperatus*, given up, irremediable—from *de*, away; *spéro*, I hope], without hope; fearless of danger; reckless; beyond hope of recovery; irremediable; without care of safety; furious: **desperately**, *ad.* *-li*: hopelessly; furiously; madly; despairingly: **des-per-ä-d**, *n.* *-ä-d* [Sp.], a reckless, furious man; one regardless of consequences; a madman—applied to the reckless criminal classes: **des-per-ä-tion**, *n.* *-ä-shün*, a giving up of hope; despair; disregard of danger: **des-per-ä-ness**, *n.* the state of being desperate.—*SYN.* of 'desperate': despairing; hopeless; desponding; rash; precipitate; headlong; furious; mad; frantic; forlorn; irrevocable; irremediable.

despicable—see under **despise**.

despise, *v.* **de-spise** [OF. *despire*, to despise; *despiciant* and *despit*, despising—from *L. despicere*, to look down upon—to despise—from *de*, *specio*, I look], to look down upon with scorn; to have a very low opinion of; to disdain: **despising**, *imp.*: **despised**, *pp.*: **despiser**, *n.* *-zër*, one who: **despicable**, *a.* *-zä-bl*, contemptible; **despisingly**, *ad.* *-zeng-li*: **despicableness, *n.* *-zä-näs*, the state of being despised: **despicable**, *a.* **de-spä-kä-bl**, that should be despised; vile; contemptible; **despicably**, *ad.* *-kä-blä*: **despicableness, *n.* *-kä-bl-ness*, the quality of being despised; meanness; villeness.—*SYN.* of 'despicable': mean; worthless; paltry; pitiful; degrading; base; sordid; low—of 'despise': to scorn; contempt; slight; undervalue.****

despite, *n.* **de-spä** [OF. *despit*, contempt, despite—from *L. despectum*, a looking down upon—from *de*, down, and *specio*, I look], violent hatred with contempt; extreme malice; defiance of opposition or difficulties, or contempt of them: *v.* to tease; to offend; to vex: **despiting**, *imp.*: **despited**, *pp.*: **despiteful**, *a.* *-fä-l*, full of spite; malicious: **despitefully**, *ad.* *-fä-lä*, maliciously: **despitefulness**, *n.* *-fä-lä-ness*, malice; hate: **despiteous**, *a.* **de-spä-ä-s**, in OE., full of hatred; furious: **despiteously**, *ad.* *-li*, in OE., in a manner full of hatred.

despoil, *v.* **de-spöil** [OF. *despoiler*, to despoil—from *L. despoliare*, to despoil—from *de*, *spolio*, I deprive of, I plunder], to take from by force; to rob; to plunder; to divest: **despoilling**, *imp.*: **despoiled**, *pp.*: **despoiler**, *n.* *-spöil-er*: **despoil'er, *n.* one who: **despoliation**, *n.* **de-spö-li-ä-shün, the act of plundering; a stripping or robbing.****

despond, *v.* **de-spönd** [*L. despondere*, to promise, to lose courage—from *de*, *spondeo*, I promise], nearly to give up hopes; to be cast down; to lose courage; to be depressed; to begin to lose hope:—*despair* implies a total loss of hope, *despond* does not: **desponding**, *imp.*: *adj.*, sinking in spirit; becoming hopeless: **desponded**, *pp.*: **despondingly**, *ad.* *-li*: **despond'er**, *n.* one who: **despond'ent**, *a.* low-spirited; losing courage with the loss of hope: **despond'ency**, *n.* *-ä-nä-s*, also **despond'ence**, *n.* *-ä-nä-s*, cessation of effort with the loss of hope and courage; dejection of the mind; melancholy: **despond'ently**, *ad.* *-li*, almost without hope.

despot, *n.* **de-spöt** [*F. despoté*—from mid. *L. despotas*—from Gr. *despótēs*, a master], one ruling or governing without control: an absolute prince; a tyrant: **despot'ic**, *a.* *-pö-ik*, also **despot'ical**, *a.* *-kä-l*, exercising absolute or uncontrolled power; unlimited; unrestrained: **despot'ically**, *ad.* *-li*: **despotism**, *n.* **de-spö-tizm**, a government with authority unlimited or uncontrolled; the government of an absolute prince; tyranny.

despumate, *v.* **de-spä-mät** [*L. despumatus*, having removed the froth or scum—from *de*, *spämo*, I foam], to throw off in foam; to froth: **despumating**, *imp.*: **despumated**, *pp.*: **des-puma'tion**, *n.* *-mä-shün*, the act of throwing up froth or scum on the surface of a liquid; the separation of the scum or impurities from a liquid.

desquamate, *v.* **de-sküd-mät** [*L. desquamatus*, scaled or peeled off—from *de*, *quäma*, a scale], to peel off as scales: **desquamating**, *imp.*: **desquamated**, *pp.*: **des-quäma'tion**, *n.* *-mä-shün*, the act of throwing off scales, as from the skin.

dessever, *v.* **de-szër** [OF. *dessever*—from *dessever*, to clear the table—*from OF. des* for *L. dis*, apart; *L. servare*, to serve], a service of fruit, *äc*, at the close of a feast or entertainment.

destine, *v.* **de-s'tin** [*F. destiner*, to destine; *destin*, destiny—from *L. destinare*, to make firm, to destine; mid. *L. destina*, a support—from *L. de*, *intena*, and *sto*, I stand], to ordain or appoint to a certain use, state, or place; to doom; to appoint or fix unalterably: **destining**, *imp.*: **destined**, *pp.*: *dest*, *adj.*: doomed; devoted; ordained; appointed unalterably to any state or condition: **des'tina'tion**, *n.* *-mä-shün* [*F.*—*L.*], purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; the end; the ultimate design; a place to which a person is journeying or bound: **des'tiny**, *n.* *-ni*, unavoidable fate; lot; future condition appointed by the Divine will, or that appointed by human will: **destinies**, *n.* plu. *-niz*, in *anc. myth.*, the three Fates, supposed to preside over human life; the predetermined future state or condition, as of nations.—*SYN.* of 'destination': design; purpose; intention; lot; fate; doom; destiny; appointment—of 'destine': to allot; devote; design; intend; consecrate.

destitute, *a.* **de-s'tüt** [*L. destitutus*, forsaken—from *de*, *statuo*, I set or place, forsaken—not possessing; in want of; needy; friendless: **des'titu'tion**, *n.* *-tü-shün* [*F.*—*L.*], utter want; poverty.

destroy, *v.* **de-ströy** [OF. *destruire*, to destroy—from *L. destruere*, to destroy—from *de*, *struo*, I pile up, I build], to pull down; to demolish; to ruin; to lay waste; to kill; to put an end to: **destroyable**, *a.* *-ä-bl*, capable of being destroyed: **destroying**, *imp.*: **destroyed**, *pp.*: **ströy't**: **destroy'er**, *n.* one who.—*SYN.* of 'destroy': to consume; raze; throw down; overthrow; subvert; desolate; devastate; deface; extinguish; extirpate; slay; kill; dismantle.

destructible, *a.* **de-strük'tä-bl** [*F. destructible*—from mid. *L. destructibilis*—from *de*, *struo*, I build], that may be destroyed: **destructibleness**, *n.* *-bl-ness*, the state or quality of being able to be destroyed; destructibility: **destructibility**, *n.* *-bü-tä-til*, the being capable of destruction: **destruc'tion**, *n.* *-shün* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of destroying; ruin; demolition; slaughter; death; eternal death: **destructive**, *a.* *-tiv*, deadly; fatal; causing destruction; mischievous; wasteful: **destructively**, *ad.* *-li*: **destructiveness**, *n.* the quality of destroying; propensity to destroy: **destructor**, *n.* one who or that which: *spec.*, a furnace for the burning of refuse.—*SYN.* of 'destruction': devastation; extermination; desolation; subversion; overthrow; extirpation; extinction; downfall; havoc; slaying—of 'destructive': ruinous; baleful; pernicious; malignant; mortal; poisonous.

desudation, *n.* **de-sä-dä-shün** [*F. desudation*—from *L. desudo*, I sweat greatly—from *de*, *südo*, I sweat], a profuse sweating.

desuetude, *n.* **de-sü-tüd** [*F. desuetude*—from *L. desuetudo*, disuse], disuse; the cessation of use; discontinuance of a custom or practice.

desulphurise, *v.* **de-säl-fä-riz** [*L. de*, not, and *Eng. sulphuris*], to free from sulphur, as in an ore. *äc*: **desulphurisation**, *n.* *-rüz-ä-shün*, the act or process of desulphurising: **desulphureted**, *a.* *-fä-rüz'täd*, deprived of sulphur.

desultory, *a.* **de-säl-tä-riz** [*L. desultorius*, leaping, inconstant; *desulor*, a leaper, one who leaps from one horse to another—from *de*, *salio*, I leap], leaping from one thing to another; unconnected; rambling; hasty; loose; without method: **desultorily**, *ad.* *-li*: **desultoriness**, *n.* a passing from one thing to another without order or method; unconnectedness.—*SYN.* of 'desultory': cursory; loose; summary; roving; discursive; unsettled; inconstant; slight; disconnected; unmethodical.

mäte, mäi, fär, löto : *mäte, mäi, hër* : pine, *pín* : *nöle, nöi, möve* :

represent the whole; to appoint as an agent or substitute to act for another: *deputing*, imp.: *deputed*, pp.: *deputation*, n. *dépú-tá-shún* [F.-L.] *tú*, the parts cut off or allotted to represent the whole; the act of appointing or deputing persons authorised to act for others; a special commission or delegation appointed by a public body: *deputy*, n. *dt*, a person appointed to act for another; a lieutenant; a viceroy.—*SYN.* of 'deputy': ambassador; envoy; plenipotentiary; minister; substitute; representative; legate; delegate; envoy; agent; factor.

deracinate, v. *dér-á-sé-ná-té* [OF. *deraciner*, to uproot—from *de*: F. *racine*, a root—from mid. L. *radicina*—from L. *radicem*, a root] in OE, to tear or pluck up by the roots: *deracinating*, imp.: *deracinated*, pp. *-at-ed*.

deraign or *derain*, v. *dér-rá-n'* [ME. *derainen*: OF. *derainere*—from mid. L. *derationare*, to vindicate—from *de*, concerning, and *rationare*, to discourse—from *ratio*, reason] in OE, to try to win a battle; to arrange an army in order of battle.

derange, v. *dér-ránj'* [F. *deranger*—from OF. *des* for L. *dis*, apart; *ranger*, to set in order; *rang*, a row—see *range*] to put out of its row or order; to disorder; to confuse; to disturb; to embarrass: *deranging*, imp.: *deranged*, pp. *-ránj'*: adj. disordered in mind; crazy: *derangement*, n. [F.], a putting out of order; disorder of the intellect; insanity.—*SYN.* of 'derange': to embarrass; displace; unsettle; disconcert; rattle; discompose; confuse; disarrange—of 'derangement': madness; insanity; confusion; disorder; embarrassment; irregularity; delirium; mania; lunacy; disturbance.

Derby, *dér-bí* or *dár-bí* [instituted by Earl Derby 1780], the principal race at Epsom, generally on the last Wednesday in May: *Derbyshire*, *genc*, *dér-bí-shír*, *góttré*, which see: *Derbyshire-spar*, *fluor-spar*, which see.

derectia, n. *dér-é-shís* [L. *Derectia*, a Syrian sea-goddess] in *geol.*, a ganoid eel-like fish of the chalk formation.

derelict, a. *dér-é-ék-té* [L. *derelictus*, forsaken—from *de*, *relictus*, left behind] forsaken entirely; left; abandoned: *a. in law*, goods thrown away or abandoned by the owner; a tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use; a ship abandoned at sea: *dereliction*, n. *-ék-shún*, complete abandonment; the act of leaving or forsaking; state of being abandoned; desertion.

deride, v. *dér-í-dé* [F. *derider*—from L. *deridere*, to laugh to scorn—from *de*, *ridere*, to laugh] to laugh at in contempt; to mock: *deriding*, imp.: *derided*, pp.: *derider*, n. one who: *deridingly*, ad. *-ly*: *derision*, n. *-rí-shún* [F. *derision*—from *derisio*—from *derisus*, mockery, scorn] the act of laughing at in contempt; mockery; ridicule: *scorn*: *derisive*, a. *-rí-sí-vé*, mocking; ridiculing: *derisively*, ad. *-ly*: *derisiveness*, n.—*SYN.* of 'deride': to ridicule; taunt; banter; insult; laugh at; rally; scoff at—of 'derision': ridicule; scorn; mockery; insult.

derive, v. *dér-í-vé* [F. *derivier*, to turn off, as a stream—from L. *derivare*, to draw off, to divert—from *de*, *ritus*, a stream] to draw from, as from a regular course or channel; to receive, as from a source or origin; to deduce, as from a root or primitive word; to trace: *deriving*, imp.: *derived*, pp. *-í-véd*: *derivable*, a. *-rí-vá-bí*, that may be derived: *derivably*, ad. *-á-bí*: *derivation*, n. *dér-í-rí-vá-shún* [F.-L.] the act of drawing or receiving from a source; that which is derived or deduced; the tracing of a word from its root: *derivative*, a. *dér-í-rí-vá-tí-vé*, taken or formed from another; secondary: *a. a word* formed from another word, or which takes its origin from a root; not fundamental: *derivatively*, ad. *-ly*: *derivativeness*, n.—*SYN.* of 'derive': to trace; infer; draw; flow; proceed.

derma, n. *dér-má*, also *derma*, n. *dér-má*, and *dermis*, n. *dér-mí-tis* [Gr. *derma*, skin, *dermatos*, of skin: cf. F. *derme*] the true skin; the integument which covers animal bodies: *dermal*, a. *-mál*, pert. to the skin: *dermatology*, n. *-má-tól-ó-jí* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], a treatise on the skin: *dermatologist*, n. one who: *dermoid*, a. *dér-móy-d*, also *dermatoid*, a. *-má-tóy-d* [Gr. *eidos*, likeness] resembling the skin: *dermo-skeleton*, the hard integument which covers many animals, and affords protection to them, making its appearance as a leathery membrane, or as shell, crust, scales, or scutes. *Note*.—*derma* or *dermis* is the true skin, sentient and having a vascular tex-

ture; *epidermis* or *cuticle* is the non-vascular tissue covering the dermis.

dermoecolites, n. plu. *dér-mó-é-kól-é-tí-tis* [Gr. *derma*, skin; *skleros*, hard] masses of spicules found in the tissues of some of the Alcyonaria.

dera or *deara*, n. *dér-á* [AS. *derne*, secret, hidden] in OE, secret; sad; melancholy: *derally*, ad. *dér-á-lí*, secretly; sadly.

derails, a. *dér-rá-í-lé* [F.] last; final: *derailer* res-sort, n. *-rí-sórt*, the last resource or expedient.

derogate, v. *dér-ó-gáté* [L. *derogatus*, taken away, detracted from—from *de*, *rogatus*, asked—from *de*, from, and *rogo*, I ask], to lessen by taking away a part; to detract; to disparage; in OE, to act beneath one's station; to degenerate: *derogately*, ad. in OE, degraded: *derogating*, imp.: *derogated*, pp.: *derogation*, n. *-gá-shún* [F.-L.] the act of destroying or taking away the value or effect of anything, or of limiting its extent; disparagement: *derogately*, ad. in OE, in a manner to lessen reputation: *derogatory*, a. *dér-ó-gá-tér-í*, that lessens the extent, effect, or value; detracting; humiliating: *derogatorily*, ad. *-ly*: *derogatoriness*, n. the quality of being derogatory.

derrick, n. *dér-í-ék* [from *Derrick*, a hangman at Tyburn, in the seventeenth century] a mast or spar supported at the top by stays, with suitable tackle for raising heavy weights; an improved form from crane; in Amer., an elevator.

derring-do, n. *dér-í-ng-dó* [It. *daring* to do: ME. *dorring*, pres. part. of *dorren*, to dare, and *don*, to do], a daring deed; bravery: *derring-deer*, n. *-dér-ér*, one who acts daringly.

Derringer, n. *dér-rín-jér* [from Mr *Derringer*, an American gunsmith] a short-barrelled pistol of large calibre.

derwish, *dervish*, or *dervise*, n. *dér-í-shís* [Pers. *derwish* or *dervish*, poor] a Mohammedan priest or monk of great austerity, and professing poverty.

descent, n. *dés-ként* [OF. *descent* or *deschant*—from L. *dis*, apart; *canto*, I sing], a song or tune composed in parts; a discussion; a discourse; a series of comments: *v. dè-shán'*, to sing in parts; to discourse; to remark or comment on freely: *descenting*, imp.: *descented*, pp.: *descenter*, n. one who.

descend, v. *dè-sénd* [F. *descendre*—from L. *descendere*, to descend—from *de*, *scendo*, I climb] to move from a higher to a lower place; to go downwards, as a hill; to fall or come down; to invade; to come suddenly; to proceed or pass from, as from father to son; to stoop, as to wrong: *descending*, imp.: *descended*, pp.: *descender*, n. any one proceeding from an ancestor; offspring: *descendant*, a. [L. *descendens* or *descendentem*, descending], sinking; proceeding from an ancestor: *descending* or *falling*: *descendible*, a. *-tí-bí*, that may be descended; that may descend from an ancestor to an heir: *descendibility*, n. *-bíl-í-té*, the capability of being transmitted: *descension*, n. *-shún* [F.-L.] the act of going downwards; a falling; declension; degradation: *descensional*, a. pert. to: *descensive*, a. *-sív*, tending to descend: *descent*, n. *dè-sént* [OF. *descende*, a sudden fall] act of descending; progress downwards; slope; declivity; a hostile invasion from sea; birth; lineage; offspring; passing from an ancestor to an heir.—*SYN.* of 'descent': assault; invasion; attack; lineage; extraction; birth; degradation; incursion; derivation; descendants; issue; bottom.

describe, v. *dè-skríb* [L. *describere*, to represent by drawing—from *de*, fully; *scribo*, I write] to represent by drawing; to draw to delineate; to represent in words or by signs; to show by marks or figures: *describing*, imp.: *described*, pp.: *describer*, n. one who: *description*, n. *-skríp-shún* [F. *description*—from L. *de*, *scriptus*, written], a representation in words; a delineation by marks or signs; a sort or class to which certain particulars or qualities are applicable: *descriptive*, a. *-sív*, tending to describe or represent: *descriptively*, ad. *-ly*: *descriptiveness*, n. the state of being descriptive.—*SYN.* of 'describe': to depict; characterise; represent; relate; recount; name; narrate; express; explain; portray; trace out; sketch—of 'description': narrative; narration; detail; explanation; representation; account; definition; recital; report; relation; delineation; cast; sort; turn; sketch.

mâte, *mát*, *fár*, *lâto*; *mête*, *mét*, *hér*; *plue*, *pín*; *nôte*, *nót*, *môve*;

into another; in a diagnosis, to separate one disease from another by pointing out the difference: *differe[n]tiation*, *imp.*: *differe[n]tiated*, *pp.*: *differe[n]tiation*, *n.*—*di-fer-en*, determination by means of a change producing a differential character; the production of a diversity of parts by a process of evolution or development; specialisation; the clear and distinct exhibition of different shades or degrees, as of signalisation: *differential galvanometer*, a galvanometer with two coils of wire in which currents pass in opposite directions: *differential quantity*, a quantity indefinitely small: *differential thermometer*, an instr. for showing the difference in temperature between two neighbouring places.—*SYN.* of 'differe[n]t': to vary; contend; wrangle; oppose; dispute; dissent—of 'difference': variety; variation; contrast; diversity; contrariety; disagreement; dissimilarity; dissimilitude; variance; contest; dispute; controversy; debate; wrangle; strife; discordance; dissension.

difficult, *a.* *diffi-cult* [*F. difficult*, difficulty—from *L. difficul[tas]*, difficulty, trouble—from *L. difficilis*, hard, difficult—from *dis*, *facilis*, easy to be made or done], not easy to be done; hard of accomplishment; attended with labour; arduous; laborious: *difficultly*, *n.* *-di-ti*, that which is hard to be done; an obstacle; perplexity; distress: *difficulties*, *n. plu.* *-tis*, embarrassment of affairs, chiefly in money matters.—*SYN.* of 'difficult': hard; perplexed; austere; rigid; crabbed; unaccommodating; incredulous—of 'difficulty': impediment; objection; cavil; embarrassment; obstruction; exigency; trouble; distress; trial; controversy; variance; disagreement.

diffidence, *n.* *diffi-dens* [*L. diffidentia*, distrust—from *dis*, *fido*, I trust: cf. *L. diffident*] want of confidence; distrust of oneself; modest reserve: *diffident*, *a.* *-dens*, distrustful of one's own power or ability; modest; timid: *diffidently*, *ad.* *-ti*.—*SYN.* of 'diffidence': distrust; mistrust; suspicion; misgiving; humility; bashfulness; doubt; timidity; fear; hesitation; apprehension; modesty—of 'diffident': bashful; reserved; distrustful; suspicious; hesitating; doubtful.

diffusive, *a.* *diffusi-ve* [*F. diffusif*—from *mid. L. diffusivus*—from *dis*, *fusus*, limited, bounded], final; conclusive.

diffusant, *n.* *diffu-sant* [*L. diffusans*, dissolving—from *dis*, *sumere*, flow, I flow], in *bot.*, dissolving; having the power to dissolve.

diffract, *v.* *diffra-ct* [*L. diffractus*, broken in pieces—from *dis*, apart; *fractus*, broken], to break or separate into parts, as light: *adj.* in *bot.*, broken into distinct areoles separated by chinks: *diffraction*, *imp.*: *diffracted*, *pp.*: *diffraction*, *n.* *-fractio* [*F.*—*L.*], in *optics*, the turning aside or breaking up of rays of light which pass very near the boundaries of an opaque body: *diffraction grating*, a small plate ruled with very fine close lines, by which the rays of light are broken up, and the colours of the spectrum produced.

diffuse, *v.* *diffu-si* [*L. diffusus*, spread abroad—from *dis*, *fusus*, poured or spread], to cause to flow and spread; to send out in all directions; to circulate; to intermix uniformly and spontaneously, as one liquid with another: *diffused*, *imp.* *-fus-ing*: *diffused*, *pp.* *-fused*: *adj.* dispersed; scattered: *diffuse*, *a.* *dis-fu-si*, using too many words; not concise; widely spread; spreading irregularly: *diffusely*, *ad.* *-si-ti*: *diffuseness*, *n.* *-fus-ness*, the quality of being diffuse; the use of a great number of words to express the meaning: *diffuser*, *n.* *-fuser*, one who or that which is diffusive, *a.* *-si-ble*, that may be spread out or scattered: *diffusibility*, *n.* *-si-bi-li-ti*, the capability of being spread: *diffusion*, *n.* *-fus-ion* [*F.*—*L.*], a spreading or scattering; dispersion; propagation: in *chem.*, the act or state of becoming uniformly mixed: *diffusively*, *ad.* *-si-ve*: *diffusedness*, *n.* *-si-ve-ness*, having the quality of spreading abroad; spread widely: *diffusively*, *ad.* *-si-ve*: *diffusiveness*, *n.* *-si-ve-ness*, the state or quality of being diffuse; expansion; prolixity.—*SYN.* of 'diffuse' *v.*: to scatter; disperse; expand; propagate; spread; extend; proclaim; publish; pour out; disseminate; spend; waste—of 'diffuse' *a.*: discursive; prolix; copious; verbose.

dig, *v.* *dig* [*ME. diggan*—an altered form of *dikan*: *AS. dikan*—from *dig*, a ditch], to open or turn up the earth with a spade; to excavate; to work with

a spade; to search: *n.* a thrust; a poke: *digging*, *imp.*: *digged*, *pp.* *dig-d*, also *dig*, *pt.* or *pp.* *dig*: *digger*, *n.* one who: *digging*, *n. plu.* places where substances are obtained by digging, as *gold-digging*: to dig down, to undermine and overthrow by digging: to dig in, to cover by digging the earth over it.

digamma, *n.* *di-gam-ma* [*Gr. dis*, twice; *gamma*, a letter of the *Gr.* alphabet, the name of an obsolete letter of the anc. *Gr.* alphabet, so called from its form, having very nearly the form and sound of the English letter *F*].

digestive, *a.* *di-ges-tiv* [*Gr. dis*, twice; *gaster*, the belly], having a double belly—applied to a muscle of the lower jaw.

digest, *v.* *di-gest* [*F. digeste*, a collection of decisions—from *L. digestus*, disposed, set in order—from *dis*, *gestus*, carried on, performed], to distribute under suitable heads or titles, as laws; to arrange in convenient order, or with due method; to think over and arrange in the mind; to dissolve or reduce the food in the stomach; to bear with patience; in *chem.*, to prepare by heat: *digest*, *n.* *-igest*, any compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws arranged under proper heads or titles: *digesting*, *imp.* *-igest-ing*: *digested*, *pp.*: *digester*, *n.* one who; that which aids digestion; a close vessel for boiling water at a great pressure, and therefore at a very high temperature, used for boiling gelatine out of bones, &c.; a cooking vessel: *digestion*, *n.* *-igest-ion* [*F.*—*L.*], the changing of the food in the stomach into a substance fitted for circulation and nourishment; in *chem.*, the slow action of a solvent; applied to solids in a liquid exposed to gentle heat: *digestible*, *n.* *-i-ble*, easy of digestion: *digestibility*, *n.* *-i-bi-li-ti*: *digestive*, *a.* *-ive*, having the power to cause or promote digestion; promoting suppuration of a sore.—*SYN.* of 'digest' *n.*: abridgment; compendium; epitome; abstract; summary; synopsis; draught.

digged, *digging*—see under *dig*.

digit, *v.* *di-t* [*AS. dikan*, to set in order, to arrange: *L. dicto*, I say often—see *dictate*], to dress; to adorn; to prepare: *digit*, *imp.* *digit-ed*, *pp.* *digit*, *n.* *-ite* [*L. digitus*, the pointing thing, a finger, akin to Sans. *dic*, to show, to point out], an arithmetical figure—the digits are from 0 and 1 to 9; a finger's breadth, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch; one-twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; in *anat.*, a finger or toe: *digital*, *a.* *-i-tal*, pert to the fingers or resembling them.

digitals, *n.* *di-gi-talis* [*L. digitalis*, pert to the finger—from *digitus*, a finger], the plant foxglove; also its alkaloid or active principle: *Digitalis purpurea*, *Ord.* *Scrophulariaceae*: *digitalin*, *n.* *di-gi-ta-lin*, a crystalline principle containing the active properties of digitals.

digitate, *a.* *di-gi-tat*, also *digitated*, *a.* *-i-tat* [*L. digitatus*, having fingers or toes—from *digitus*, a finger] in *bot.*, branched like fingers—applied to a compound leaf composed of several leaflets attached to one point: *digitation*, *n.* *-i-tation*, a division into finger-like processes: *digitately*, *ad.* *-i-ti-ti*: *digitiform*, *a.* *-i-ti-form* [*L. formis*, shaped], in *bot.*, applied to an anomalous corolla shaped like the finger of a glove.

digitigrade, *a.* *di-gi-ti-grad* [*L. digitus*, a finger; *gradior*, I walk], walking on the toes, as the cat, the weasel, the lion, &c.; belonging to the *Ord.* *Digitigrada*, *-grada*—opposed to *plantigrade*.

digitipartite, *a.* *di-gi-ti-par-ti-ti* [*L. digitus*, a finger; *partitus*, divided—in allusion to the five fingers of the hand], in *bot.*, applied to a leaf with five divisions extending to near the base; also called 'quinquepartite'.

diglyph, *n.* *di-glyf* [*Gr. diglyphos*, having double sculptures—from *dis*, twice; *glypho*, I hollow out], in *arch.*, a projecting face, like the triglyph, but having only two grooves on its surface.

dignify, *v.* *di-gni-fi* [*OF. dignifier*: *It. dignificare*—from *L. dignus*, worthy; *ficio*, I make], to invest with honour; to exalt in rank; to promote: *dignifying*, *imp.*: *dignified*, *pp.* *-fid*: *adj.* marked with dignity; noble; lofty: *dignify*, *n.* *-i-fi-ti* [*F. dignité*, a dignity—from *L. dignitatem*] nobleness or elevation of mind; true honour; grandeur of men; an office giving high rank with jurisdiction or power; the rank or title of a nobleman: *dignitary*, *n.* *-i-ti*, a clergyman who holds an office in the church supe-

dicotyledonous, a. *di-kōt-i-lē-dō-nūs* [Gr. *dis*, twice, and *cotyledon*], having two cotyledons or seed-leaves: **dicotyle** *dōn*, n. *-lē-tōn*, a plant whose seeds consist of two lobes.

dicrotic, a. *di-krōt'ik* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *krōtē*, I make to rattle—from *krōn*, a rattling noise], double-beating; conveying the sensation of two pulsations; having, or marking, a secondary pulse-beat: **dicrotism**, n. *-izm*, the state of having a double pulse-beat.

dictate, v. *dik'tat* [L. *dictatus*, said often, dictated—from *dicere*, to say], to tell or order with authority; to utter words that are to be committed to writing by another; to suggest; to direct: a. an order delivered; a rule or maxim; a suggestion to the mind, as a rule or direction: **dictating**, imp.; **dictated**, pp.: **dictator**, n. *-tēr*, one invested for a time with absolute power: **dictatrix**, n. fem. *-trix*, a woman who: **dictation**, n. *-shān*, the act of uttering words to be written by another; the speaking to, or the giving orders to, in an overbearing manner: **dictatorship**, n. the office of a dictator: **dictatorial**, a. *-tō-rē-dī* [*F.*—L.], absolute; unlimited; imperious; overbearing; dogmatical: **dictatorially**, ad. *-li*.—**SYN.** of 'dictate' v.: to prescribe; urge; communicate; admonish; point out.—of 'dictate' n.: suggestion; injunction; command; impulse; admonition; prescription; direction.

diction, n. *dik'shān* [*F.* *dictio*, dictation, speech—from L. *dictōnem*, a saying, speech, style—from *dictus*, said; see *dictate*], style or manner of expressing ideas in words: **dictionary**, n. *-rē-dī*, a book containing the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order, with their meanings; a lexicon: **adj.** as found or given in a dictionary: **dictum**, n. *-tām* [L. a saying], a positive or authoritative statement; a dogmatic saying: **dicta**, n. plu. *-dā*, dogmatic sayings.—**SYN.** of 'diction': phraseology; style—of 'dictionary': glossary; lexicon; vocabulary; encyclopedia; word-book.

dicotygons, n. plu. *dik'tō-i-gō-nūs* [Gr. *diktūon*, a net; *gonas*, I produce], plants formerly considered intermediate between endogens and exogens; the few monocotyledons which have netted-veined leaves.

dictyopteria, n. *dik'tō-ōp'tēr-ē-ā* [Gr. *diktūon*, a net; *pteris*, a fern], in *prot.*, a genus of carboniferous ferns: **dictyophyllum**, n. *-ō-ful-lām* [Gr. *phulon*, a leaf], a general name applied to all unknown fossil dicotyledonous leaves having a net-like structure.

dicynodon, n. *dis-sin-ō-dōn*, **dicynodontia**, n. plu. *dis-sin-ō-dōn-shī-dā* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *kyōn*, a dog; *odonta*, a tooth—*lit.*, two-dog-teeth], in *prot.*, a genus of very peculiar reptiles occurring in the sandstone of S. Africa and Bengal, the remains indicating a gigantic type between lizards and turtles—see *anomedontia*.

did, v. *dīd*, past tense of *do*, which see.
didactic, a. *dī-dak'tik*, also **didactical**, a. *-tī-kal* [Gr. *didaktikos*, taught, apt to teach—from *didaskō*, I teach], adapted or intended to teach; pre-ceptive; containing precepts or rules: **didactically**, ad. *-kōl-tī*: **didactics**, n. plu. *dī-dak'tiks*, the science of teaching; the precepts and rules of teaching; the best methods of systematic instruction.

didactylous, a. *dī-dak'tī-lūs* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *daktylos*, a finger], having two fingers or toes: **didactyl**, a. *-tīl*, having two toes: n. an animal having two toes.

didapper, n. *dīd'āp-ēr* [corrupted from *diver-dipper*—*diver*, diver], a species of water-bird so named as constantly diving under water; the little grube or dab-hick.

diddle, v. *dīd'l* [Scot. *diddle*, to shake, to jog; frequentative of *do*], to move as a child in walking; to totter; in *slang*, to cheat: **diddle**, imp.; **diddled**, pp. *-id*.

didelphys, n. plu. *dī-dēl'fīs* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *delphys*, a womb], the opossum: **didelphid**, n. plu. *-fī-dē*, the opossum family: **didelphoid**, a. *dī-dēl'fōid* [Gr. *eidos*, appearance], having two wombs; having the two horns of the uterus separate.

didunculus, n. *dī-dūng'kū-lūs* [mid. L. *-dīm*, from *ditus*, the dodo], the tooth-billed pigeon, from the Samoan islands.

didymium, n. *dī-dīm'i-ūm* [Gr. *didymos*, double], an elementary body; a rare metal discovered in intimate association with *lanthanum*: **didymous**, a. *dīd'i-mūs*, in bot., growing in pairs or twins.

didynamous, a. *dī-dīn-d-mūs* [Gr. *dis*, twice; *dunamis*, power], in bot., having two long and two short stamens, as in the dead-nettle.

die, v. *dī* [M.E. *degen*, cf. *feel dega*], to cease to live; to expire; to perish; to lose life; to languish, as from weakness; to discourage, or love; to cease or become less distinct, as sound; to vanish; to become vapid: **dying**, imp.; **died**, pp. *dīd*.—**SYN.** of 'die': to decess; depart; vanish; recede; decay; decline; cease; sink; faint.

die, n. *dī* [OF. *dei*. *F.* *dé*, a die—from mid. L. *dadus*, a die—from L. *datum*, given, what is thrown on the table], a small cube with marks from 1 to 6 on the faces, used in gaming, by being shaken in a box and then thrown from it; chance; hazard; a stamp of metal used in striking coins, medals, &c.: **dies**, n. plu. *dīs*: **dice**, n. plu. *dīs*: **the die is cast**, everything is hazarded; the last chance is taken or offered.

dieb, n. *dēb* [Afric.], a wild dog of northern Africa. **Dieffenbachia**, n. plu. *dēf'n-bak't-ā* [after M. *Dieffenbach*], a genus of tropical plants of Amer. Ord. *Araceae*, consisting of herbs having tall fleshy stems; one greenhouse species has a leaf-blade of about 12 x 4 in. whose centre is beautifully variegated.

diegesis, n. *dī-gēs'tīs* [Gr. *diegēs*—from *diegōmai*, I relate], in *rhét.*, a narrative or recital; the part of a speech in which a statement of facts is made.

dielectrics, n. plu. *dī-ēl'ēk'trīks* [Gr. *dio*, through, and Eng. *electric*], those bodies which admit of electrical induction acting through them, as glass, dry air, &c.

Dies Ira, *dīs' ē-rā* [L. day of wrath], a famous medieval Latin hymn—so named as beginning with these words: **dies non**, *dēz nōn* [L. day not], in *late*, a non-business day, that is, such days as Sunday, and legally appointed holidays.

diemis, n. *dī-ē'mīs* [Gr. *diemis*, a division], the double dagger (†) reference mark in printing; the division of a tone less than a semitone in music.

diet, n. *dī-ēt* [OF. *diète*, diet, daily fare; It. *dietta*—from mid. L. *dieta*: Gr. *diata*, mode or place of life, a dwelling], food or victuals; allowance of provision; food regulated by medical order: v. to furnish food, to eat according to prescribed rules: **dieting**, imp. *dī-ēt-ing*: n. the act of eating according to prescribed rules: **dieted**, pp.; **dietar**, n. one who prescribes rules for eating: **dietary**, n. *-tēr-ē-ri*, course or order of diet; allowance of food in a workhouse, a prison, &c.: **ad.** relating to diet: **dietetic**, a. *-tēt'ik*, also **dietetical**, a. *-tē-kal*, pert. to rules for the proper use of food: **dietetics**, n. plu. *-tēks*, rules for diet; treating on the quantity and quality of particular kinds of food suited to the digestive organs; the science or philosophy of diets: **dietetically**, ad. *-tēk*.

diet, n. *dī-ēt* [OF. *diète*—from mid. L. *dieta*, an assembly (orig. one on a set day)—considered (erroneously) as a deriv. of L. *dies*, a day], a deliberative assembly formerly held in Germany and Poland, and now in the Austrian empire and Switzerland; a parliament; in *Scot.*, a meeting in a church for divine worship: **dietine**, n. *-tīn*, a subordinate or local diet.

dif, *dīf*, another form of the prefix *dis*, which see.
differ, v. *dī-fēr* [Fr. *differer*; It. *differire*—from L. *differre*, to carry different ways—from *dis*, asunder; *fero*, I bear or carry], to disagree; to be at variance; to be unlike; to quarrel: **differing**, imp.; **differed**, pp. *-fēr*: **difference**, n. *-tēns* [Fr. *différence*—from L. *differe*], want of similarity; distinction; that which distinguishes one from another: **variation** total or partial; contention; quarrel; the point in dispute; the remainder after subtraction: **difference**, a. *-tēnt* [*F.*—L.], unlike; dissimilar: **differently**, ad. *-tēnt*: **difference**, a. *-tēnt*, relating to or indicating difference; pert. to an infinitely small variable quantity or difference, which is called a **differential quantity**; in *commerce*, creating a difference; special, as **differential duties**; in *mech.*, differing in amount, or in the producing force; intended to produce or indicate difference of motion or effect: n. the infinitely small variation of a quantity: **differentially**, ad. *-tēnt*: **differential calculus**, that part of mathematics which treats of infinitely small variable quantities or differences: **differentially**, v. *-tēnt*, to perform the operation of the differential calculus; to effect a difference as a point of classification; to exhibit clearly different shades or degrees, as of signification; to change from one degree or quality

malic, mal, fūr, lāw; mēle, mel, hār; pine, pun; nōt, not, mōve;

diapysis, outgrowth—from *apo*, from, and *physis*, growth; the transverse process of a vertebra.

diaporesis, *n. di-á-pó-ré-sis* [Gr. *diapóresis*—from *di*, through, and *apóres*, I am in doubt], in *rhét.*, a figure in which hesitation between two views is expressed.

diarian, *diariat*—see under *diary*.

diarrhœma, *n. di-á-r-rhœ-má* [Gr. *diá*, through; *rhœ*, I flow; *rhœma*, blood], among cattle, a disease characterised by breaking up of the blood, ecchymosis, and secretions tinged with blood.

diarrhœa, *n. di-á-r-rhœ* [L.—from Gr. *diarrhœa*, a violent purging—from *diá*, *rhœ*, I flow], a looseness of the bowels; an excessive purging or flux; *di-á-r-rhœ* 'le, *a. -r-rhœ*, pert. to; purgative: *n.* that which produces a diarrhœa, or a purging.

diarthrosis, *n. di-á-r-thrô-sis* [Gr. *diá*, through; *arthron*, a joint], in *anat.*, a joint or connection of two bones admitting of free motion between them, as those of the limbs or lower jaw; *di-á-r-thrô* 'diál, *a. -di-ál*, of, or pert. to.

diary, *n. di-á-ri* [L. *diarium*, a daily allowance—from *diēs*, a day; cf. *it. diario*], a register of daily events or transactions; a journal; *diarian*, *a. di-á-ri-dá*, pert. to a diary; daily; *diariat*, *n. di-á-ríst*, one who keeps a diary.

diaspore, *n. di-á-spô-ré* [Gr. *diáspôro*, I disperse], a mineral chiefly consisting of hydrate of alumina, of a greenish-grey colour—so named from its decrepitating and dispersing when placed in a flame.

diastase, *n. di-á-stás* [Gr. *diastasis*, a standing apart, separation], a peculiar ferment contained in malt having the property of converting starch into dextrine and dextrose; also produced in germinating seeds, and in buds during their development.

diastema, *n. di-á-stémá* [Gr. *diastéma*, an interval, a gap or interval, especially between teeth; *diastema*, *n. -tém*, in *anc. music*, a simple interval.

diastole, *n. di-á-stô-lé* [Gr. *diastolê*, dilatation, extension—from *diá*, *stêllô*, I set or place], the dilatation or opening of the heart after its contraction or systole; in *grass*, the lengthening of a syllable naturally short; a point used to separate the syllables of one or two words; *di-á-stô-lé*, *a. -stô-lé*, pert. to.

diastyle, *n. di-á-stýl* [Gr. *diá*, through, and *stýlos*, a column], in *arch.*, an arrangement of columns in which the space between them is equal to three diameters of the pillar; also *adj.*, pert. to.

diastemaron, *n. di-á-stémá-rôn* [Gr. *diastemaron*—*hé diá tēstērôn*, the interval of a fourth], the interval of a fourth in music; a harmony of the Gospels having the form of a continuous narrative; in *anc. pharm.*, a medicine composed of four ingredients.

diathermal, *a. di-á-thér-mál* [Gr. *diá*, through; *thermê*, heat], allowing rays of heat to pass through; *di-á-thér-mancy*, *n. -má-n-sis*, the property which certain substances possess of allowing rays of heat to pass through them, as rays of light pass through glass; *di-á-thér-mancy*, *a. -má-n-sis*, applied to bodies which allow rays of heat to pass through them, that is, to bodies which do not absorb rays of heat.

diathesis, *n. di-á-thê-sis* [Gr. *diathesis*, a disposing or putting in order—from *diá*, *tithêmê*, I put or place], in *med.*, a particular state or disposition of body, predisposing to certain diseases.

diatomaceous, *n. plu. di-á-tô-má-ti-sis*, also *Diatomata*, *n. plu. di-á-tô-má-ta* [Gr. *diatomata*, dissection, division—from *diá*, through, and *tomê*, a cutting—the filaments being divided into joints], an order or tribe of Algae, provided with silicious envelopes containing protoplasm; *diatomic*, *a. -tôm-ic*, in *chem.*, applied to radicals able to unite with two monad atoms; *diatomous*, *n. di-á-tô-mîn*, a buff-coloured substance found in diatoms, which conceals the green colour of the chlorophyll.

diatonic, *a. di-á-tôn-ic* [Gr. *diatônos*, extended through—from *diá*, *tonos*, a stretching of the voice, a sound], in *music*, in the ordinary scale; by tones and semitones. *Note*.—The chromatic scale proceeds by semitones only.

diatribe, *n. di-á-tríb* [F. *diatribe*; L. *diatriba*, a place for learned disputations, a school—from Gr. *diatribê*, a wearing away, a wasting of time—from *diá*, *tribô*, I rub or grind small], a continued disputation; in discourse, an undue enlarging on some one point; a strain of abusive or railing language; *diatribist*, *n. di-á-tríst*, one who.

diabase, *a. di-bá-sis* [L. and Gr. *diá*, twice, in two parts; and *basis*, from *basê*], in *chem.*, requiring two

molecules of a base to one of the acid to form a saturated salt—thus sulphuric acid is *diabasic*.

diggle, *n. di-b'l*, also *digber*, *n. di-b'ber* [the syllables *di-b*, *dimp*, and *dip* express the act of striking with a pointed instrument], a little instr. of wood, pointed at the bottom, for making small holes in the earth in order to plant seed or seedlings: *v.* to plant with a diggle; to make holes; to dip; *di-b'ling*, *imp.*

digballed, *pp. di-b'd*: *digbler*, *n. one who*.
digbrachiate, *a. di-brang'ki-ál* [Gr. *diá*, twice; *brachia*, gills], applied to an order of cephalopods, including the cuttle-fish, in which two gills are present; *di-brachia'ta*, *n. plu. -ki-ál*, the order.

dibs or *di-bbs*, *n. di-bz* [OE. *diba*, the small bones in the knees of sheep], in OE., a game played with the bones of sheep; in *familiar universal slang*, money—said to be a corruption of *diobs*—from *diobolon*, a classic coin: *tip*=money, may also be a corruption of *dibs*.

dibs or *dips*, *n. di-bz* or *dips* [Ar.], in *Syria*, a sweet preparation made from the juice of the grape.

dice, *n. plu. di-s*, *die*, *n. sing. di-s* [see *die*], small cubes used in play: *dice-box*, the box from which dice are thrown in gaming; *dicing*, *n. di-sing*, playing at dice.

dicephalous, *a. di-sé-fá-lús* [Gr. *diá*, twice; *kephalê*, the head], having two heads on one body.

dich, *v. di-sh*, a word in Shakespeare, in 'Timon of Athens,' not understood, but commonly said to be a corruption of 'do it.'

dichastem, *n. di-ká-stém* [Gr. *dichastê*, I divide into two], in bot., a form of definite inflorescence in which each primary axis produces a pair of opposite lateral axes, each of which produces a similar pair; a dichotomous cyme.

dichlamydeous, *a. di-ká-lm-dé-us* [Gr. *diá*, twice; *chlamus*, a garment], having two coverings; in bot., having a calyx and corolla.

dichogamous, *a. di-kô-gá-mús* [Gr. *dicha*, in two parts; *gamoê*, I marry], applied to plants in which the stamens and stigmas of the same flower do not reach maturity at the same time: *dichogamy*, *n. -g-mi*, the ripening of the stamens and pistil of a flower at different times.

dichotomous, *a. di-kô-tô-mús* [Gr. *dichotomos*, divided into halves—from *dicha*, in two parts; *tomê*, a cutting], in *nat. hist.*, having the divisions or growths always in pairs; two-forked; in *logic*, pert. to that form of logical division in which the genus is always divided into two distinct species: *dichotomist*, *n. one who dichotomises*: *dichotomise*, *v. -miz*, to cut or divide into two parts, or into pairs: *dichotomising*, *imp.*: *dichotomised*, *pp. -mizd*: *dichotomy*, *n. -mi*, division or distribution by pairs.

dichroism, *n. di-kró-tism* [Gr. *diá*, twice; *chroma*, colour], the property observed in some crystals of exhibiting two or more colours when viewed in different directions: *dichroïte*, *n. -ti*, another name for the crystal *iotite*, so called from its exhibition of different colours when viewed in different directions: *dichromatic*, *a. -má-tik*, exhibiting two or more colours.

dickens, *n. di-k'ns* [prob. from L. Ger. *duks*, the deuce—see *deuce*], an old vulgar slang exclamation, usually understood to be synonymous with 'devil'; as 'what the dickens are you about?'—may the word not rather be the OE. and Scot. word *dichens*, 'a beating, severe retribution?' thus connecting the exclamation with the retribution expected to follow carelessness or wrong-doing.

dicker, *n. di-kér* [OE. *dicker*, ten; Icel. *dekr*; L. Ger. *deker*; L. *decuria*, a division, consisting of ten—from *decem*, ten], the number or quantity of ten, applied to such articles as skins or hides.

dicky or *dickey*, *n. di-k'z* [Dut. *deken*, to cover, to protect; Ger. *decke*, a cover], a seat behind or before in a coach; a shirt-front. *Note*.—*Dick* and *dicky* are OE. words denoting 'a leather apron and bib, a leather apron': these words, however, may only be diminutives of the proper name *Dick*, such familiar applications of names of persons to tools and contrivances being quite common, as Jack, Jenny, Jenny, &c.

dichinous, *a. di-kh'ínús* [Gr. *diá*, twice; *khinê*, a couch], in bot., having the male and female organs in separate flowers; unisexual.

dicoecous, *a. di-kô-k'ús* [Gr. *diá*, twice, double; *kôkos*, a berry, a kernel], in bot., having two capsules united, one cell in each; split into two cocci.

gram to another opposite angle, and dividing the figure into two parts: *adj.* drawn from one corner or angle to another: *diag. onally, adj. il.* *diagonal scale*, a scale consisting of a set of parallel lines with other lines crossing them obliquely.

diagram, *n.* *di-á-grám* [L. *diagramma*, a scale, a gamut: Gr. *diagramma*, a plant, a list—from *diá*, *gramma*, a mark, a sketch—from *graphō*, I write], a figure represented by lines, as a triangle, a square, &c.; a figure; a plan.

diagraph, *n.* *di-á-gráf* [Gr. *diá*, through, across; *graphō*, I write], an instr. used in perspective drawing: *diagraphica*, *n.* plu. *-tik*, the art of designing or drawing: *diagraphic*, *a.* *-tik*, also *diagraphical*, *a.* *-tik*, descriptive.

dial, *n.* *di-ál* [mid. L. *dialis*, dally—from L. *dies*, a day], an instr. for measuring time by a shadow thrown by the sun: *dialling*, *n.* the art of constructing dials: *dial-plate*, the face of a watch or clock: *dialist*, *n.* a constructor of dials.

dialect, *n.* *di-á-kt* [F. *dialecte*—from Gr. *dialekto*: L. *dialectos*, speech, manner of speaking—from Gr. *diá*, *legō*, I choose, I speak], the peculiar manner in which a language is spoken in a province or district of a country: *style* or *manner* of speech: *di-á-ktic*, *a.* *-ktik*, also *di-á-ktical*, *a.* *-ktik*, pert. to a dialect: *logical*: *di-á-ktica*, *n.* plu. *-tik*, the art of reasoning; the branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning: *di-á-ktically*, *ad. -ly*: *di-á-kticalian*, *n.* *-shian*, a reasoner: a logician.

Note.—*Dialect*, in a country, is one of the numerous varieties of local speech, which its classical or literary language has been founded: *provincialism*, a word, phrase, or mode of speech peculiar to a district or province—thus really forming part of a *dialect*.—*SYN.* of 'dialect': language; idiom; tongue; speech; phraseology; provincialism.

diallage, *n.* *di-ál-láj* [Gr. *diállagē*, interchange—from *diá*, *allasse*, I exchange one thing for another], a figure of speech in which arguments are placed in various points of view and then turned to one point.

diallage, *n.* *di-ál-láj* or *di-ál-láj* [Gr. *diállagē*, interchange—from *diá*, *allasse*, I exchange one thing for another], a variety of augite or pyroxene, consisting of the silicates of lime, magnesia, and iron—so called from its changeable colour.

dialling, *n.*—see under *dial*.

diallogite, *n.* *di-ál-ló-jit* [Gr. *diálogo*, doubt], a mineral having a rose-red or flesh-red colour, consisting chiefly of carbonate of manganese.

dialogue, *n.* *di-ál-lóg* [F. *dialogue*—from Gr. *diá*, *logos*, a word; *legō*, I speak], a conversation between two or more persons: formal conversation, as in a play; written compositions in which persons are represented speaking: *v.* In *OE.*, to confer or discourse with another: *dialogism*, *n.* *di-ál-ló-jizm*, a feigned conversation or discussion between two or more persons: *diallogist*, *n.* *-jist*, one who writes or speaks in a dialogue: *diallogistic*, *a.* *-jistik*, also *diallogistical*, *a.* *-jistikal*, having the form of a dialogue: *diallogies*, *v.* *-ójit*, to discourse in dialogue.—*SYN.* of 'dialogue': conversation; colloquy; conference; discourse.

dialycarpous, *a.* *di-ál-l-kár-pús* [Gr. *diáluo*, I part asunder; *karpōs*, fruit], in bot., having a pistil or fruit composed of distinct carpels: *dialypetalous*, *a.* *di-ál-l-pétá-lús* [Gr. *petalon*, a leaf], having corollas composed of several petals: *dialysepalous*, *a.* *di-ál-l-sepá-lús* [Eng. *sepal*], having a calyx composed of separate sepals; also *diaphyllous*, *a.* *di-á-fil-lús* [Gr. *phylon*, a leaf], in same sense.

dialysis, *n.* *di-ál-lis* [Gr. *dialusis*, a dissolving or dissolution—from *diá*, *luo*, I loose], in chem., a process of analysis of a liquid by diffusion through organic membranes, or such artificial septa of organic matter as parchment-paper; the separation of crystallisable from uncrystallisable substances, a septum allowing the passage of the former and not of the latter; in bot., the separation of parts usually joined; in gram., the same as *diarresis*: *dialyse*, *v.* *-it*: *to analyse* by diffusion through organic membranes, or through parchment-paper: *dialysing*, *imp.* *di-ál-yz*, pp. *-tíz*: *dialysate*, *n.* *di-ál-lis-ét*, the result obtained by dialysis: *di-ál-yser*, *n.* *-tiser*, the instr. employed: *di-ál-ytic*, *a.* *-itik*, pert. to.

diamagnetic, *a.* *di-á-mág-nét-ik* [Gr. *diá*, through, and *magnetic*], a term applied to many bodies, such as bismuth, which under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, take a position at right angles

to the lines of magnetic force: *di-á-mág-netism*, *n.* *-mág-nét-izm*, the peculiar property of these bodies.

diameter, *n.* *di-ám-é-ter* [OF. *diámetre*, a diameter—from Gr. *diámetros*, a diagonal, a diameter—from *diá*, through; *metron*, a measure], the measure of a body through from side to side; a straight line passing through the centre of a circle, having both ends terminated by the circumference: *diametrical*, *a.* *di-ám-é-trí-kal*, straight; direct: *di-ám-é-trically*, *ad. -ly*.

diamond, *n.* *di-ám-ánd* [F. *diamant*—from L. *adamas*, a diamond; Gr. *adamas*, the hardest steel, a diamond], a crystallised variety of carbon, the hardest and most precious of all stones, clear and transparent; a cutter for glass, with a small diamond as the cutting point; a four-cornered figure, having two acute and two obtuse angles, as the pane in a church or cottage window; a rhombus: *adj.* resembling a diamond: in printing, a small type: *rose-diamond*—see *brilliant* and *rose*: *diamond cut diamond*, cunning being outwitted by cunning—in reference to the fact that the diamond is so hard it can only be cut by another, or by the aid of diamond-dust: *diamond of the first water*, a diamond of perfect purity, colourless, and without flaw; a just and upright man.

Diana, *n.* *di-án-dá* or *di-ándá*, in *anc. myth.*, the goddess of hunting: *great* is *Diana* of the *Ephebeans*,—when Christianity was first preached at Ephesus, the silversmiths who made shrines for Diana's temple there raised a great outcry and riot against the preachers—see *Acts* xix. 24—said when self-interest is at stake.

dianthra, *n.* *di-án-d'r-á*, also *dianthrous*, *a.* *di-án-d'r-ús* [Gr. *diá*, double; *aner* or *andra*, a man], in bot., pert. to the class of plants *dianthra*, *n.* *-dri-dá*, having two stamens.

diapason, *n.* *di-á-pá-són* [Gr. *diápasōn*, through all—from *diá*, through; *páas*, all; *pasim*, of all], in music, an octave; an organ-stop which gives the fundamental tones nearly free from harmonics; a scale or rule by which the pipes of organs, &c., are adjusted—in *OE.*, *spelt diapase*, *n.* *di-á-pás*.

diapedesis, *n.* *di-á-pé-dé-sis* [Gr. *diápeōōs*, I ooze through—from *diá*, *peōōs*, I spring, I leap], the phenomenon of the passing of blood-corpuscles through the walls of the vessels within their rupture.

diaper, *n.* *di-á-pér* [F. *diapre*, diapered: OF. *diapre*, a stuff of jasper-colour: cf. *it.* *diaparo*, a jasper-stone, much used in ornamenting jewellery], figured linen cloth, primarily of square or lozenge-shaped patterns; a napkin; architectural decorations, the designs being within contiguous small squares sculptured into the flat surface of the stone, or simply painted on it: *v.* to variegate or figure cloth: *di-á-pering*, *imp.* *di-á-pered*, pp. *-pérd*, flowered; variegated.

diaphanous, *a.* *di-á-fá-nús* [F. *diaphane*—from Gr. *diaphanēs*, transparent—from Gr. *diá*, through; *phainō*, I show], allowing light to pass through; translucent; not quite transparent: *diaphanie*, *n.* *di-á-fá-ni*, a process for decorating glass by placing upon it coloured designs on transparent paper.

diaphonics, *n.* plu. *di-á-fón-iks* [Gr. *diá*, *phōnē*, a sound], the doctrine of refracted sound: *di-á-phonic*, *a.* *-tik*, pert. to.

diaphoresis, *n.* *di-á-f-ó-ré-sis* [Gr. *diaphorēsis*, a carrying through, perspiration—from *diá*, through; *phorō*, I carry], an increase of perspiration: *di-á-phor-étic*, *a.* *-ré-tik*, that promotes perspiration: *n.* a medicine which increases perspiration.

diaphragm, *n.* *di-á-frám* [OF. *diaphragme*, the midriff—from Gr. *diaphragma*, a partition wall—from *diá*, through; *phragmē*, a hedge or fence in], the midriff; a muscle or membrane separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen or belly; any substance that intercepts or divides: *diaphragmatic*, *a.* *-frág-mát-ik*, pert. to the diaphragm: *di-á-phrag-mat-ic*, *n.* *-mát-ik*, inflammation of the diaphragm.

diaphysis, *n.* *di-á-f-ís* [Gr. *diaphysis*, the state of growing between or through—from *diá*, through; *phūō*, I produce], the central point of ossification for the shaft in the long bones; in bot., the abnormal prolongation of the inflorescence.

diapnoic, *a.* *di-á-pn-ó-ik* [Gr. *diá*, through; *pnōō*, I blow], in med., producing a very slight perspiration: *n.* a medicine which produces a mild perspiration.

diapophysis, *n.* *di-á-póf-ís* [Gr. *diá*, through, and

máde, *mát*, *jár*, *laic*; *métic*, *mél*, *hér*; *pine*, *pín*; *nóic*, *nól*, *móve*;

devotion, ad. *it.* *devotio*; *ness*, n. state of being devoted: *devotedly*, ad. *it.* *devotus*, n. *dev-ō-lē*, *ness* wholly or superstitiously given to religion and religious exercises: a bigot: *devotionalist*, n., also *devotist*, n. one who—same as devotee.—*SYN.* of *devote*: to apply; addit; consign; destine; resign; set apart—of 'devotion': consecration; addit: attachment; affection; devoutness; religiousness; piety; devotedness; earnestness.

devour, v. *de-vor* [*F. dévorer*; *it. divorare*—from *L. devorare*, to gulp down; to devour—from *de*, *coro*, I eat greedily] to eat up; to eat with greediness; to consume; to destroy; to waste: *devouring*, imp. *ad.* destroying; ravenous: *devoured*, pp. *voted*: *devourer*, n. one who devours; *devouringly*, ad. *it.*—*SYN.* of *devour*: to annihilate; feast; use up.

devout, n. *de-vōt* [*OF. dévot*; devoted—from *L. devotus*, devoted—see *devote*], earnestly attentive to religious duties; pious; sincere: *devoutly*, ad. *it.* with ardent devotion; *piouly*: *devoutness*, n. state of being devout.—*SYN.* of *devout*: religious; holy; pure; earnest; solemn; prayerful; reverent.

dew, n. *de* [*AS. deaw*; cf. *OH. Ger. tau*; *Icel. dugg*; *Iran. dag*; *Dut. dauw*; *Ger. thau*; *Sw. dagg*, dew], the moisture deposited on the surface of the ground from the air at night, due to the rapid cooling of the earth's surface: *v.* to wet as with dew; to moisten: *dewy*, imp. *ad.* *de-wed*, pp. *dewy*, a *dū't*, like dew; moist with dew: *dewiness*, n. *dew-lem*, a. having no dew: *dew-berry*, fruit of the grey bramble; the *Rubus cerasus*, *Ord. Rosaceae*: *dew-drop*, a drop or spangle of dew: *dew-fall*, the time at evening when the dew begins to fall: *dew-lap* [*Dan. dog-lap*], the loose skin which hangs down from the neck of an ox: *dew-point*, the temperature at which dew begins to form—that is, a temperature just too low to allow the air to retain all the moisture with which it is saturated: *dew-stone*, a kind of limestone which gathers a large quantity of dew.

dewan, n. *de-wān* [*Hind. dewān*; *Pers. dīwān*],

n. *India*, a tribunal; a royal court; a council of state; a minister of state; a steward.

dexter, a. *dek-ster* [*L. dexter*, right hand; *Gr. dexos*, on the right; *Sansk. dakṣiṇa*, on the right, on the south, to one looking east; cf. *Gael. and Ir. deas*, right, southern], in *Arm.*, the right side of a shield or coat of arms—see *Note under encaigne*: *dextral*, a. *dek-stral*, also *dextrorse*, a. *-strōr*, right as opposed to left; right-handed—applied to the direction of the spiral in most of the univalve shells.

dexterity, n. *dek-ster-i-tē* [*F. dextérité*—from *L. dexteritas*, dexterity—from *dexter*, right hand], expertness; skill; readiness in the use of the manual or mental powers; adroitness: *dexterous*, n. *-ster*, a. expert; ready; skilful in manual acts; ready in the use of mental faculties: *dexterously*, ad. *it.* skilfully; expertly—sometimes spelt *dextrous* and *dextrously*: *dextrousness*, n.—*SYN.* of *dexterity*: address; tact; cleverness; aptness; aptitude; faculty; activity; art; ability; facility; readiness; quickness; handiness.

dextrine, n. *dek-strin* [*L. dexter*, right hand], a gummy matter into which starch is convertible by diastase, and by certain acids—so called from turning the plane of polarised light to the right hand; British gum.

dextrogyrous, a. *dek-strōj-rūs* [*L. dexter*, right hand; *gyrus*, a circle], turning the plane of polarised light towards the right—see *levogyrous*.

dextrorotary, a. *dek-strōr-ōt*, and **dextrorse**, a. *dek-strōr* [*L. dexter*, right hand; *versus*, turned], rising spirally from right to left: *dextrose*, n. *dek-strōs*, a kind of glucose prepared by digesting starch or woody fibre in diluted sulphuric acid; the crystalline dextrose or sugar of honey—so named because it deflects a ray of polarised light to the right when passed through its solution; starch-sugar; grape-sugar.

dey, n. *de* [*Turk. dai*, a friendly title, formerly given to middle-aged or old persons], the name of the governor of Algiers before its occupation by the French.

diola, n. *di* [*Hind.*] the wild dog of India. **dioway**, *dioway*, or *dioway*, n. *dioway* [*Hind.*] a small two-masted coasting vessel of Hindustan.

dioties or **dioty**, n. *di-ōtē*, *di-ōtē* [*Hind.*], the loin-clothing of cotton or gauze worn by male Hindus.

diow, n. *diow* [*Ar.*] an Arab trading vessel, with one mast and a triangular sail.

durra, also **dhorra**, n. *dūr-rā* [*Ar. durrah*], a kind of millet cultivated throughout Asia and in Northern Africa; an Eastern measure of capacity.

dhurry, n. *dūr-rī* [*Hind.*] an Indian carpeting, without positive patterns or bright colours, of very durable texture.

di, *di* [*Gr. di* for *dis*, twice], a Greek prefix signifying 'twice'.

dia, *di-ā*, a Greek prefix signifying 'through or asunder; apart; between'.

diabetes, n. *di-ā-bē-tēs* [*Gr. diabētēs*, a siphon—from *dia*, through; *bainō*, I go], a disease causing an immoderate flow of saccharine urine: *di-ā-bē-tic*, a. *-bē-tic*, pert. to.

diabery, n. *di-ā-bē-rī* [*F. diabérier*—from *diabole*, the devil; *verry*, sorcery or incantation].

diabolic, a. *di-ā-bō-līk* [*Gr. diabolikos*, a. *-līk* [*L. diabolus*, *Gr. diabolos*, the devil], devilish; extremely malicious; atrocious: *di-ā-bō-līcally*, ad. *it.*: *di-ā-bō-līcalness*, n.: *diabolism*, n. *-ism*, the actions of the devil; possession by the devil.

diacoustic, a. n. *di-ā-kōs-tīk* [*Gr. dia*, through; *koustikos*, having the power to burn], in *geom.*, pert. to curves formed by refraction.

diachylon, n. *di-ā-kh-lōn* [*Gr. dia*, through or by means of; *chulos*, juice], an adhesive plaster formerly made from expressed juices, now made of a lead soap or mixture of oxide of lead and oil.

diachyma, n. *di-ā-kh-mā* [*Gr. dia*, through; *chymos*, a fluid, juice], the cellular tissue of leaves occupying the space between their two surfaces; the parenchyma of leaves.

diaconal, a. *di-ā-kō-nāl* [*F. diaconal*—from *L. diaconus*—see *deacon*], pert. to a deacon: *diacunate*, n. *di-ā-kō-nāl*, the office of a deacon.

diacoustics, n. plu. *di-ā-kōs-tīks* [*Gr. dia*, through; *akouō*, I hear], the science that treats of the properties of sound passing through different mediums.

diacritic, a. *di-ā-kritīk*, also *diacritical*, a. *-lī* [*Gr. diakritikos*, having the power of discerning or distinguishing—*from dia*, *krinō*, I judge], that separates or distinguishes—applied to points or marks used to distinguish letters of nearly similar form, especially in Hebrew and the Semitic languages.

diadelphian, a. *di-ā-dē-lī-fī-an*, also **diadelphous**, a. *di-ē-fīl* [*Gr. dis*, two; *adelphos*, a brother], in *bot.*, having the stamens united by their filaments into two distinct bundles, as in the *diadelphia*, n. *-fī-d*.

diadem, n. *di-ā-dēm* [*F. diadème*—from *Gr. diademā*, a band or fillet for encircling the heads of kings—from *dia*, *deō*, I tie or bind], a band or fillet for encircling the head, subsequently forming a badge or mark of royalty; a crown; *fig.*, empire; sovereignty: *v.* to adorn with a diadem: *di-ademed*, a. *-dēm*, crowned; ornamented.

diadrom, n. *di-ā-drōm* [*Gr. diadromē*, a running across—from *dia*, *dromos*, a course, a running], a course or passing; time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

diarexis, n. *di-ē-rē-sīs* [*Gr. diairexis*—*from diaireō*, I divide—from *dia*, *aireō*, I take], separation, as of one syllable into two; the mark (:) placed over the latter of two vowels to show they are to be pronounced separately, as *mosaic*, *acerial*.

diagnosis, n. *di-ā-gnō-sīs* [*Gr. diagnōstis*, judging faculty, a distinguishing—from *dia*, through; *gignōskō*, I know: cf. *F. diagnose*], in *med.*, the art of distinguishing one disease from another: *di-ā-gnōstic*, a. *-nōstīk*, distinguishing the nature of a disease: n. the sign or symptom by which one disease is distinguished from others: *di-ā-gnōstics*, n. plu. *-tīks*, the study of symptoms by which one disease is distinguished from others: *diagnose*, v. *di-ā-gnōz*, to distinguish or determine a disease by its symptoms: *di-ā-gnōsing*, imp.: *diagnosed*, pp. *-nōz*: also *di-ā-gnōsticate* for *diagnose*: *di-ā-gnōstically*, imp.: *di-ā-gnōsticated*, pp.

diagoneter, n. *di-ā-gō-nē-tēr* [*Gr. dia*, through; *ago*, I lead; and *metron*, a measure], an electrical instr. for measuring the conducting power of bodies, constructed somewhat on the principle of the electro-scope: the primary object was to test the genuineness of olive-oil.

diagonal, n. *di-ā-gō-nāl* [*F. diagonal*—from *mid. L. diagonalis*—from *Gr. dia*, *gonia*, a corner], a straight line drawn from one angle of a parallelo-

coit, boy, foot; pure, bid; chair, game, jug, shun, thing, there, real.

of rock, formed by the wearing away of rocks; *débris* consists of masses of rock, gravel, sand, trees, animal remains, &c., having the same meaning with the word *rubbish*: *détrital*, a. *-trítál*, composed of detritus: *détrition*, n. *-trítál-sin*, the act of wearing away.

détrude, v. *dé-trúds* [L. *détrudere*, to thrust or push down → from *de*, *trúdo*, I thrust] to thrust down; to push down with force: *détruding*, imp.: *détruded*, pp.: *détrusion*, n. *-shún* [L. *détrusus*, thrust or pushed], a thrusting or forcing down.

détruncate, v. *dé-trúng-kát* [L. *détruncatus*, lopped or cut off → from *de*, *truncō*, I cut or lop off] to lop or cut off → to shorten by cutting: *détruncating*, imp.: *détruncated*, pp.: *détruncation*, n. *dé-trúng-kát-shún*, the act of cutting or lopping off abruptly.

Destruction, n. *dé-kú-tú-shún*, In Gr. myth., a king in Thessaly who, along with his wife Pyrrha, was saved in a ship in the nine days' flood which Zeus sent upon the earth to destroy the degenerate race of men.

deuce, n. *dús* [OF. *deus* or *dous*; F. *deux*, two → from mid. L. *duos* for *duo*, two; cf. Ger. *daus*, *deuce*], in gaming, a two; a card or die with two spots.

deuce or *deuse*, n. *dús* [OF. *Deus*, God; L. *deus*: cf. L. Ger. *duks* or *dus*, the deuce], a euphemism for the devil; a demon; an evil spirit: *deuced*, a. *dú-séd*, excessive; extreme; ad. excessively; extremely: *deucedly*, ad. *-ly*.

deutero, *dú-tér-o*, or *deuto*, *dú-tú* [Gr. *deuteros*, second], a prefix which indicates the second degree of the word with which it is joined.

deuterogamy, n. *dú-tér-ó-gá-mé* [Gr. *deuteros*, second; *gamos*, marriage], a second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife: *deuterogamist*, n. *-ó-míst*, one who.

deuteronia, n. *dú-tér-ó-jón-ik* [Gr. *deuteros*, second; *genos*, birth, race], in *geol.*, applied to those rocks which have been derived from the *protogenic* rocks by mechanical action.

Deuteronomy, n. *dú-tér-ó-nó-mí* [Gr. *deuteros*, second; *nomos*, a law], the second giving of the law by Moses; the fifth book of the Bible.

deuteropathy, n. *dú-tér-ó-pá-thí* [Gr. *deuteros*, second; *pathos*, suffering], in *path.*, an affection resulting from another disease; a secondary disease: *deuteropathic*, a. *-ó-páth-ik*, pert. to.

deuteroids, n. plu. *dú-tér-ó-óyds* [Gr. *deuteros*, second; *zōon*, an animal; *eidos*, resemblance], those zooids which are produced by gemmation from zooids.

deutoplasm, n. *dú-tó-pláz-m* [Gr. *deuteros*, second; *plasma*, what has been formed], in *biol.*, the nutritive or food yolk as distinguished from the germinal or protoplasm.

dioxido, n. *dú-tóks-íd* [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *oxis*], in *chem.*, a substance added in the second degree → now more generally *diogide*.

deva, n. *dá-ví* [Sansk.], among the people of India, god, deity; especially, a bright power or god in nature, manifestations of the divine being generally associated with brightness or light: *de vanagari*, n. *-ná-gá-ré* [Sansk. *vanagari*, an alphabet], the 'divine' or Sanskrit alphabet.

devastate, v. *dev-ás-tát* [L. *devastatus*, laid waste → from *de*, *vasto*, I lay waste] to lay waste; to ravage; to destroy: *devastating*, imp.: *devastated*, pp.: *devastation*, n. *-tá-shún* [F. *-l.*], the act of laying waste; state of being laid waste; havoc; destruction, as by armies, floods, &c. → SYN. of 'devastate': to desolate; waste; pillage; plunder; demolish; ruin; overthrow.

develop, v. *dé-vél-óp* [F. *développer*, to unfold] to unfold; to lay open; to disclose; to unravel: *developing*, imp.: *developed*, pp. *-óp*: *development*, n. *-óp-mént*, an unfolding; an unravelling; disclosure: *developmental*, a. connected with or formed by development: *development*, as in *theory of development*, the progressive advancement of life from its lowest original types up to those highest forms of life now existing on the earth, as contradistinguished from acts of direct creation; evolution. → SYN. of 'develop': to uncover; lay open; disclose; exhibit; disentangle; detect.

devest, v. *dé-vést* [see *divest*], in O.E., to strip or take off clothes; to divest; to annul: *devesting*, imp.: *devested*, pp. *dé-véstéd*.

deviate, v. *dé-ví-át* [mid. L. *deviatus*, gone aside → from *de*, *vía*, a way or path], to turn aside from the common way or method; to wander from the right path or course; to err; to go astray: *deviating*,

imp.: *deviated*, pp.: *deviation*, n. *-shún* [F. *-l.*], turning aside; variation from an established rule; departure, as from a right course, way, or line; wandering, as from the path of duty; sin; error: *devious*, a. *dé-ví-ús* [L. *devius*, that lies out of the highway], out of the common track; wandering; roving; going astray; circuitous: *deviously*, a. *-ly*: *deviousness*, n. state of being astray. → SYN. of 'deviate': to wander; swerve; stray; depart; digress; defect → of 'devious': rambling; vagrant; excursive; winding; erring.

device, n. *dé-ví-s* [OF. *disce*, a device, an emblem → from mid. L. *disce*, a division of goods, a device; see *devise*], a contrivance; anything formed by design; a scheme or stratagem; a project; an emblematical representation: *devicesful*, a. *-fúl*, in O.E., full of devices. → SYN. of 'device': emblem; design; scheme; shift; stratagem; invention.

devil, n. *dé-víl* [AS. *deofol*; F. *diable* → from *diabolus*; Gr. *diabolos*, devil], the Evil Spirit; Satan: *devilish*, a. of or like the devil; wicked: *devilishly*, ad. N.: *devilishness*, n. the quality of *devil*: *devilism*, n. *-izm*, state of the devil: *devilment*, n. wicked mischief: *devilry*, n. *-rí*, mischief and tricks as might be expected from the devil: extreme wickedness: *devil v.* to grill with Cayenne pepper, as kidneys: *devilling*, imp.: *devilled*, pp. *devild*: going or gone to the devil, irretrievable ruin: to play the devil with, to produce irretrievable ruin: printer's devil, an errand-boy or junior apprentice in a printing-office. → SYN. of 'devilish': satanic; diabolic or diabolical; hellish; infernal; detestable; destructive; malicious.

devise, v. *dé-ví-z* [F. *deviser*, to commune, to dispose of, to imagine → from OF. *devise*, a division, project; It. *disporre* → from mid. L. *divisa*, a division of goods, mark, device → see *divide*] to form in the mind; to plan; to scheme; to give or bequeath by will; to contrive; to project; a. a will; a bequest: *deviling*, imp.: *deviled*, pp. *dé-vízd*: *deviser*, a. *-zér*, one who: *devisable*, a. *-sá-bl*, that may be given by will: *devisee*, n. *dé-ví-zé*, the person to whom real estate is bequeathed: *devisor*, n. *-sér*, one who gives by will. → SYN. of 'devise v.': to bequeath; plan; imagine; excoogitate; invent; discover; find out.

devitalise, v. *dé-vítál-íz* [L. *de*, down; J. Eng. *vitalise*], to deprive of vitality or life, as a part of a animal body.

devitrification, n. *dé-ví-tí-fí-ká-shún* [L. *de*, from vitrum, glass; *factio*, I make], the decomposition of glass; a process by which glass is converted into a kind of white and opaque porcelain, effected by very high temperatures, and then cooling slowly.

devold, a. *dé-vóld* [Mid. *dröden*], OF. *devoldus* and *devoldier*, to empty out → from OF. *des* for *dis*, apart; *voider*, to void → from L. *dis*, *viduus*, left alone, empty; vacant; free from; destitute.

devoir, n. *dé-vóir* [F. *devoir*, to owe; *devoir* duty → from L. *debere*, to owe], an act of civility or respect; service.

devolve, v. *dé-vól* [L. *devolvere*, to roll or tumble down → from *de*, down; *volvo*, I roll] to pass over from one person to another, as by succession; to be delivered over to a successor; to fall upon or come to as by right: *devolving*, imp.: *devolved*, pp. *-vólzd*: *devolution*, n. *dé-vól-shún* [F. *-l.*], removal from one person to another: *devolvment*, n. the act of devolving.

Devoniana, a. *dé-vónt-án*, in *geol.*, a name applies to the marine division of the Old Red Sandstone, as extensively developed in Devonshire: *devonite*, n. *dé-vón-ít*, a phosphate of alumina found in Devonshire.

devote, v. *dé-vót* [L. *devotus*, attached, faithful → from *de*, *vota*, vowed, wished for; cf. It. *devoto*; F. *dévot*, devout; to set apart by vow; to dedicate or consecrate; to doom; to consecrate; to give up wholly; to apply closely to; to addict oneself to wholly or chiefly: *devoting*, imp.: *devoted*, pp. *-ád*, ardently attached; faithful; doomed; addicted: *devotion*, n. *-shún* [F. *-l.*], state of being consecrated or dedicated; acts of religious worship; careful performance of religious duties; ardent love and affection; ardour; eagerness; in O.E., act or visit of respect or ceremony, aid of a superior: *devotional*, a. *-ál*, suited to devotion; pert. to devotion: *devo-*

mate, *mal*, *fár*, *láo*; *méte*, *met*, *hír*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

de-synonymise, v. *dé-si-nom-i-sé* [L. *de*, and *synonymus*], to deprive a word of its synonymous character by attaching to it a specific meaning: *de-synonymising*, imp.: *de-synonymised*, pp. *-ised*.

detach, v. *dé-tâch* [F. *détacher*, to unfasten—from F. *de*, OF. *des* for L. *dis*, apart; F. *tacher*, to fasten: cf. *disaccare*, to detach, to untie], to separate a small part from the main body; to disunite; to part from: *detaching*, imp.: *detached*, pp. *-tached*: *detachment*, n. *-ment* [F.—L.] the act of detaching; troops or ships sent from the main body: *detached works*, in *fort.*, works so far separated from the fortress as to receive no support from its fire.—*SYN.* of 'detach': to disengage; disavow; disentangle; extricate; sever; disjoin; withdraw; part.

detail, v. *dé-tail* [F. *détail*, a detail—from *détailleur*, to divide, to piecemeal—from F. *dé*, L. *de*, fully: F. *tailler*, to cut], to give particulars; to relate minutely or distinctly; in *mil.*, to appoint men for certain temporary duties: n. *-tail*, a minute or particular account; a narration of particulars: *detailing*, imp.: *detailled*, pp. *-talled*: *ad.* given in every particular: *de-tails*, n. plu. *-tills*, the parts of a thing treated separately and minutely; in *mil.*, the men appointed for certain temporary duties: *detailer*, n. one who details: in *detail*, in every particular; circumstantially.—*SYN.* of 'detail v.': to particularise; enumerate; appoint: of 'detail n.': account; narrative; relation; recital; explanation; narration.

detain, v. *dé-ti-né* [F. *détenir*—from L. *detinere*, to keep back—from *de*, *teneo*, I hold or keep], to keep back from; to withhold; to stop, stay, or delay; to hold in custody: *detaining*, imp.: *detained*, pp. *-tained*: *detention*, n. *-tion* *-shun* [F.—L.] act of detaining; a keeping back; confinement or restraint; delay from necessity: *detain'er*, n. one who; in *law*, the keeping possession of what belongs to another; a writ authorising the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.—*SYN.* of 'detain': to hold; arrest; retain; retard; check; withhold; hinder.

detect, v. *dé-têkt* [L. *detectus*, laid bare—from *de*, *tepo*, I cover], to uncover or lay bare; to find out; to discover: *detecting*, imp.: *detected*, pp.: *detector*, n. *-tôr*, n. one who or that which: *detective*, n. *-têkt-iv*, a police officer not dressed in uniform, whose duty it is to act secretly: *ad.* that detects or discovers: *detaction*, n. *-shun*, the act of discovering; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed: *detectable*, a. *-tê-bi*, that may be found out.—*SYN.* of 'detect': to expose; unfold; uncover.

detent, n. *dé-tênt* [L. *detentus*, kept back, detained—from *de*, *tenus*, held], a stop in a clock.

detention—see under *detain*.

detenu, n. *dé-tê-nû* [F. *detenu*, detained], a prisoner: *detenus*, n. plu. *dé-tê-nûs*, prisoners.

deter, v. *dé-têr* [L. *deterre*, to frighten from anything—from *de*, *terreo*, I frighten], to hinder by fear; to discourage by considerations of danger, difficulty, or great inconvenience: *deter'ring*, imp.: *deterred*, pp. *-rêd*: *deter'ment*, n. *-ment*, the act or cause of deterring; that which deters: *deter'rant*, a. having the power or tendency to deter: n. that which deters.

deterge, v. *dé-têrj* [F. *déterger*, to clean a wound—from L. *detergere*, to wipe off—from *de*, *tergo*, I wipe clean], to cleanse a sore: *deterging*, imp.: *deterged*, pp. *-têrj*: *deter'gent*, a. *-têr-jênt* [L. *detergens*, *detergens*], cleansing: n. that which cleanses: *deter'sive*, a. *-iv* [L. *deterius*, wiped off], having power to cleanse: n. a medicine which has the power of cleansing sores: *deter'sion*, n. *-shun*, the act of cleansing, as a sore.

deteriorate, v. *dé-têr-iô-rê* [mid. L. *deterioratus*, made worse—from L. *deterior*, worse], to grow worse; to make worse; to reduce in quality; to degenerate: *deteriorating*, imp.: *deteriorated*, pp.: *deteriora'tion*, n. *-rê-shun* [F.—L.], the state of growing worse; a becoming or making worse.

determine, v. *dé-têr-mîn* [F. *déterminer*—from L. *determinare*, to border off—from *de*, *terminus*, a boundary or limit], to bound or border off; to end; to fix; to decide; to influence the choice; to resolve; to come to a decision: *determining*, imp.: *determined*, pp. *-mind*: *ad.* having a settled or fixed purpose; firm; resolute; definite: *deter'mina-*

able, a. *-mîn-d-ê-bi*, that may be decided with certainty: *deter'minator*, n. one who; also *deter'miner*, n. one who: *deter'minant*, n. *dé-têr-mîn-ant*, that which determines; a mathematical series of numerical products, formed according to certain specified laws: *deter'mist*, n. *-mîn-tist*, one who believes in determinism: *deter'mistic*, a. *-têstik*, pertaining to: *deter'minedly*, *ad.* *-tê*: *deter'minate*, a. *-tê*, limited; fixed; settled; resolute: v. in *OE.*, to limit; to fix: *deter'minately*, *ad.* *-tê*: *deter'minativeness*, n.: *deter'mina'tion*, n. *-nê-shun* [F.—L.] the act of determining; firm resolution; fixed purpose; judicial decision; a putting to an end; a too rapid or copious flow of blood to a particular part of the body: *deter'mina'tive*, a. *-nê-tiv*, that limits or bounds; having the power of directing, limiting, or fixing: *deter'minism*, n. *-mîn-izm*, the theory which affirms that 'the act of the soul is itself only a movement of the universal transformation of the dynamical forces of nature'.—*SYN.* of 'determine': to resolve; limit; bound; finish; shape; regulate; settle; impel; direct; conclude—of 'determination': decision; judgment; conclusion; purpose; firmness; resolve; termination; direction; tendency; resoluteness.

deterred, *deter'ring*—see under *deter*.

detractive, *detract'ion*—see under *detract*.

detest, v. *dé-têst* [F. *détester*—from L. *detestari*, to call earnestly to witness, to abominate—from *de*, *testor*, I bear witness—*têst*, to invoke a deity as a witness against], to abhor; to hate extremely; to abominate: *detest'ing*, imp.: *detest'ed*, pp.: *ad.* hated extremely: *detes'tar*, n. one who: *detes'table*, a. *-tê-bi* [F.—L.], abominable; extremely hateful: *detes'tably*, *ad.* *-tê*: *detes'tableness*, n. *-tê-nêss*, the quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness: *detestation*, n. *dé-têst-ô-shun* [F.—L.], abhorrence; extreme hatred.—*SYN.* of 'detest': to loathe; hate; execrate; condemn—of 'detestable': odious; execrable; abhorred.

dethrone, v. *dé-têrôn* [OF. *dethroner*, to unthrone—from OF. *des* for L. *dis*, apart—from L. *de*, *thrônus*; Gr. *thrônos*, a royal seat], to drive from a throne; to divest of supreme power: *dethro'ning*, imp.: *dethroned*, pp. *-thrônêd*: *dethro'ner*, n. one who: *dethronement*, n. *-ment*, the removal from a throne; deposition from regal power.

detinue, n. *dé-tî-nû* [F. *detenu*, held back—from *detenir*, to hold back, to withhold—from L. *detinere*, I keep back, in *law*, a writ lying against a person who wrongfully detains goods in his possession.

detonate, v. *dé-tô-nêd* [L. *detonatus*, thundered down—from *de*, *tono*, I thunder], to cause to explode with a sudden report; to burn with a loud noise: *deton'ating*, imp.: *deton'ated*, pp.: *deton'ation*, n. *-nê-shun* [F.—L.], a sudden report caused by the burning of certain bodies: *detomator*, n. *dé-tô-nê-tôr*, that which explodes with a sudden report; a gun fired with a percussion-cap.

detorsion, n. *dé-tôr-shun* [L. *detersus*, turned or bent aside—from *de*, *torsus*, twisted], a turning or wrestling; perversion from the true meaning.

detour, n. *dé-tôr* [F.], a roundabout; a circuitous way.

detract, v. *dé-trâkt* [F. *détracter*—from L. *de-tractus*, taken away—from *de*, *tractus*, drawn], to lessen reputation by calumny; to damage character by speaking evil of; to disparage; to traduce: *detracting*, imp.: *ad.* having a tendency to detract: *detrac'ted*, pp.: *detrac'tor*, also *detrac'ter*, n. *-tôr*, n. one who: *detract'ion*, n. *-trâkt-shun* [F.—L.], the depreciating of the reputation of another from envy, malice, or other motive; a lessening of worth; censure; slander—also *detracta'tion*, n. *-tê-shun*: *detrac'tive*, a. *-têv*, having the tendency to lessen worth or estimation: *detrac'tingly*, *ad.* *-tê*: *detractory*, a. *dé-trâkt-êr-tê*, tending to lessen the worth or estimation in which a person or thing is held.—*SYN.* of 'detract': to derogate; defame; slander; abuse; asperse; depreciate; decry; calumniate; vilify—of 'detract'ion': calumny; disparagement; depreciation; derogation; aspersion; censure.

detriment, n. *dé-trî-mênt* [F. *détriment*—from L. *detrimentum*, loss—from *de*, *tritus*, worn or rubbed], damage; loss; injury; disadvantage; diminution: *detrî'men'tal*, a. *-têl*, injurious; hurtful; pernicious.—*SYN.* of 'detriment': disadvantage; prejudice; mischief; harm; hurt; injustice; wrong.

detritus, n. *dé-trî-tûs* [L. *detritus*, worn], any accumulation of earth, sand, gravel, and fragments

utter hopelessness; complete despondency; desperation; hopelessness; loss of hope in God's mercy: *v.* to be without hope; to give up all expectation: *de-spair-ing*, *imp.*: *despaired*, *pp.* *-spārd*: *despair* *er*, *n.* one who: *despair-ingly*, *ad.* *-li*.

despatch, *v.* *dē-spach* [OF. *despescher*—from OF. *des* for *L. dis*, apart; *pescher*, to hinder—from *L. pedica*, a fetter: cf. Sp. *despachar*, to expedite—*lit.*, to remove a hindrance], to send away quickly; to dispose of speedily; to send on special business implying haste; to put to death; to execute speedily; to finish: *n.* speedy performance; haste; an express message: *despatch-es*, *n. plu.* *-ez*, written documents or messages regarding some affair of state sent to or from a country; naval or military reports sent to headquarters: *despatching*, *imp.*: *despatched*, *pp.* *-spacht*: *despatch'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who or that which despatches.

desperado—see under *desperate*.

desperate, *a.* *dē-sēr-āt* [*L. desperātus*, given up, irremediable—from *de*, away; *spērō*, I hope], without hope; fearless of danger; reckless; beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; without care of safety; furious: *desperately*, *ad.* *-li*: hopelessly; furiously; madly: *despairingly*: *des'pera* *do*, *n.* *-ā-dō* [Sp.], a reckless, furious man; one regardless of consequences; a madman—applied to the reckless criminal classes: *des'pera* *tion*, *n.* *-ā-shān*, a giving up of hope; despair; disregard of danger: *des'perateness*, *n.* the state of being desperate.—*SYN.* of 'desperate': despairing; hopeless; desponding; rash; precipitate; headlong; furious; mad; frantic; forlorn; irrecoverable; irremediable.

despicable—see under *despise*.

despise, *v.* *dē-spīz* [OF. *despire*, to despise; *dē-spīant*, and *despie*, despising—from *L. despiciere*, to look down upon, to despise—from *de*, specio, I look], to look down upon with scorn; to have a very low opinion of; to disdain: *despising*, *imp.*: *despised*, *pp.* *-spīzd*: *despi'er*, *n.* *-zēr*, one who: *despi'able*, *a.* *-zā-bl*, contemptible; *despi'ingly*, *ad.* *-zīng-li*: *despi'edness*, *n.* *-zēd-nēs*, the state of being despised: *despi'able*, *a.* *dē-sī-ā-bl*, that should be despised; vile; contemptible: *despi'ably*, *ad.* *-kā-bl*: *despi'ableness*, *n.* *-kā-bl-nēs*, the quality of being despisable; meanness; villainous.—*SYN.* of 'despicable': mean; worthless; paltry; pitiful; degraded; base; sordid; low—of 'despise': to scorn; contempt; slight; undervalue.

despite, *n.* *dē-spīt* [OF. *despit*, contempt, despite—from *L. despectum*, a looking down upon—from *de*, down, and *specio*, I look], violent hatred with contempt; extreme malice; defiance of opposition or difficulties, or contempt of them: *v.* to tease; to offend; to vex: *despit'ing*, *imp.*: *despit'ed*, *pp.*: *despite'ful*, *a.* *-fōl*, full of spite; malicious: *despite'fully*, *ad.* *-li*, maliciously; malignantly: *despite'fulness*, *n.* malice; hate: *despite'ous*, *a.* *dē-spīt-ē-ūs*, in OE., full of hatred; furious: *despit'iously*, *ad.* *-li*, in OE., in a manner full of hatred.

despoil, *v.* *dē-spōil* [OF. *despoller*, to despoil—from *L. despoliare*, to despoil—from *de*, spolio, I deprive of, I plunder], to take from by force; to rob; to plunder; to divest: *despoil'ing*, *imp.*: *despoiled*, *pp.* *-spōild*: *despoil'er*, *n.* one who: *despoil'ation*, *n.* *dē-spō-ā-shān*, the act of plundering; a stripping or robbing.

despond, *v.* *dē-spōnd* [*L. despondere*, to promise, to lose courage—from *de*, spendo, I promise], nearly to give up hopes; to be cast down; to lose courage; to be depressed; to begin to lose hope:—*despair* implies a total loss of hope, *despond* does not: *despon'ding*, *imp.*: *despon'ging*, *ad.* *-li*: *despon'der*, *n.* one who: *despon'dent*, *a.* low-spirited; losing courage with the loss of hope: *despon'dency*, *n.* *-dēn-sī*, also *despon'dence*, *n.* *-dēns*, cessation of effort with the loss of hope and courage; dejection of the mind; melancholy: *despon'dently*, *ad.* *-li*, almost without hope.

despot, *n.* *dēs-pōt* [*L. despotē*—from mid. *L. despotēs*—from Gr. *despotēs*, a master], one ruling or governing without control; an absolute prince; a tyrant: *despot'ic*, *a.* *-pō-tik*, also *despot'ical*, *a.* *-i-kāl*, exercising absolute or uncontrolled power; unlimited; unrestrained: *despot'ically*, *ad.* *-li*: *despotism*, *n.* *dēs-pō-tizm*, a government with authority unlimited or uncontrolled; the government of an absolute prince; tyranny.

despumate, *v.* *dēs-pō-māt* [*L. despumatus*, having removed the froth or scum—from *de*, spūmo, I foam], to throw off in foam; to froth: *despumating*, *imp.*: *despumated*, *pp.*: *despuma'tion*, *n.* *-mō-shān*, the act of throwing up froth or scum on the surface of a liquid; the separation of the scum or impurities from a liquid.

desquamate, *v.* *dēs-kwōd-māt* [*L. desquamatus*, scaled or peeled off—from *de*, squama, a scale], to peel off as scales: *desquamating*, *imp.*: *des-quamated*, *pp.*: *desquama'tion*, *n.* *-mō-shān*, the act of throwing off scales, as from the skin.

dessest, *n.* *dē-sēst* [OF. *dessest*—from *dessestier*, to clear the table—from OF. *des*, *L. dis*, apart; *L. servire*, to serve], a service of fruit, &c., at the close of a feast or entertainment.

destine, *v.* *dēs-tīn* [F. *destiner*, to destine; *destin*,—from *L. destinare*, to make firm, to destine; mid. *L. destina*, a support—from *L. de*, intensa, and *sto*, I stand], to ordain or appoint to a certain use, state, or place; to doom; to appoint or fix unalterably: *des'tining*, *imp.*: *des'tined*, *pp.* *-tīnd*: *ad.* *-tīn*: *doomed*; devoted; ordained; appointed unalterably to any state or condition: *des'tina'tion*, *n.* *-mō-shān* [F.—L.], purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; the end; the ultimate design; a place to which a person is journeying or bound: *des'tiny*, *n.* *-nī*, unavoidable fate; lot; future condition appointed by the Divine will, or that appointed by human will: *Des'tines*, *n. plu.* *-nīs*, in *anc. myth.*, the three Fates, supposed to preside over human life; the predetermined future state or condition, as of nations.—*SYN.* of 'destination': design; purpose; intention; lot; fate; doom; destiny; appointment—of 'destine': to allot; devote; design; intend; consecrate.

destitute, *a.* *dēs-tīt-ūt* [*L. destitutus*, forsaken—from *de*, statuo, I set or place], forsaken; not possessing; in want of; needy; friendless: *des'ti-tution*, *n.* *-tīt-shān* [F.—L.], utter want; poverty.

destroy, *v.* *dē-strōy* [OF. *destruire*, to destroy—from *L. destruere*, to destroy—from *de*, struo, I pile up, I build], to pull down; to demolish; to ruin; to lay waste; to kill; to put an end to: *destroy'able*, *a.* *-ā-bl*, capable of being destroyed: *destroy'ing*, *imp.*: *destroyed*, *pp.* *-strōyd*: *destroy'er*, *n.* *-nō* who.—*SYN.* of 'destroy': to consume; raze; throw down; overthrow; subvert; desolate; devastate; deface; extinguish; extirpate; slay; kill; dismantle.

destructible, *a.* *dē-strū-k-ē-bl* [F. *destructible*—from mid. *L. destructibilis*—from *de*, struo, I build], that may be destroyed: *destructibility*, *n.* *-bl-nēs*, the state or quality of being able to be destroyed: *destructibility*, *n.* *-bl-tī-tī*, the being capable of destruction: *destruc'tion*, *n.* *-shān* [F.—L.], the act of destroying; ruin; demolition; slaughter; death; carnage; death: *destruc'tive*, *a.* *-tīv*, deadly; fatal; causing destruction; mischievous; wasteful: *destruc'tively*, *ad.* *-tīv*: *destructiveness*, *n.* the quality of destroying; propensity to destroy: *destruc'tor*, *n.* one who or that which; *spec.*, a furnace for the burning of refuse.—*SYN.* of 'destruction': devastation; extermination; desolation; subversion; overthrow; extirpation; extinction; downfall; havoc; slaying—of 'destructive': ruinous; baleful; pernicious; malignant; mortal; poisonous.

desudation, *n.* *dēs-ē-dā-shān* [F. *desudation*—from *L. desudo*, I sweat greatly—from *de*, sudo, I sweat], a profuse sweating.

desuetude, *n.* *dēs-tū-tūd* [F. *desuetude*—from *L. desuetudo*, disuse], disuse; the cessation of use; discontinuance of a custom or practice.

desulphurise, *v.* *dē-sūl-fū-rīz* [*L. de*, not, and Eng. *sulphurise*], to free from sulphur, as in an ore. &c.: *desulphurisation*, *n.* *-rī-zā-shān*, the act or process of desulphurising: *desul'phurised*, *a.* *-fū-rī-zēd*, deprived of sulphur.

desultory, *a.* *dēs-ūl-tō-rī* [*L. desultorius*, leaping, inconstant; *desultor*, a leaper, one who leaps from one horse to another—from *de*, salto, I leap], leaping from one thing to another; unconnected; rambling; hasty; loose; without method: *des'ultorily*, *ad.* *-tī*: *des'ultoriness*, *n.* a passing from one thing to another without order or method; unconnectedness.—*SYN.* of 'desultory': cursory; loose; summary; roving; discursive; unsettled; inconstant; slight; disconnected; unmethodical.

māle, māl, fūr, laū : mēle, mēl, hēr : pine, pīn : nōle, nōt, mōve :

descrier, *v. de-scri-ér* [OF. *descriere* for *descriere*, to describe; *v. de-scri-ere*—from *L. describere*, to delineate, to describe—from *de*, scribo, I write] to make out; to detect at a distance; to spy; to discover anything concealed: *n.* in *O.E.*, discovery; *describing*, *imp.*: *described*, *pp.* *-scri-éd*: *descrier*, *n.* one who describes.—*descrier* is really a doublet of *describer*, though usually given as another form of *descrier*, and derived from *OF. descrier*, now *décrier*, to cry down—from *de*, crier, to cry, thus making the literal sense, 'to make an outcry on discovering what one has been on the watch for.'—*SYN.* of 'descrier': to discover; detect; discern; see; behold; reveal; recognise.

desecrate, *v. de-sé-kra-té* [*L. desecratus*, declared as sacred, consecrated, and later desecrated—from *de*, away, not; *sacer*, to make sacred—from *sacer*, sacred] to profane anything sacred; to divert from a sacred purpose; to divert of a sacred office: *desecrating*, *imp.*: *desecrated*, *pp.*: *desecrator*, *n.* one who: *desecration*, *n.* *-séc-rá-shún*, the profaning of anything sacred.

desert, *n. de-sér-t* [*F. désert*, solitary—from *L. deserta*, solitary, waste—from *de*, *eritus*, joined, connected] a wilderness; a solitude; a vast sandy plain; an uninhabited place: *adj.* wild; waste: *solitary*: *v. de-sér-t*, to leave entirely; to forsake; to abandon; to quit with the view of not returning; to run away: *deserting*, *imp.*: *deserted*, *pp.*: *deserter*, *n.* a soldier or sailor who runs away from the service: *desertion*, *n.* *-shún* [*F.—L.*] the act of abandoning; the act of leaving with the intention of not returning, as a soldier or sailor; state of being forsaken.—*SYN.* of 'desert v.': to relinquish; leave; quit; abdicate; depart from.

desert, *n. de-sér-t* [OF. *deserte*, merit—from *de*, *servir*, to deserve—*lit.*, a thing deserved] that which entitles to reward or renders liable to punishment: merit or desert; reward or punishment justly due; worth; excellence: *desertless*, *a.* without claim to favour, reward, or honours.—*SYN.* of 'desert': merit; desert; excellence; worth; due.

deserve, *v. de-sér-vé* [OF. *deservir*, *L. deserveire*, to serve zealously—from *de*, *servio*, I serve; to earn by service] to be worthy of; to earn by service; to merit; to be worthy of in a bad sense; to merit reward: *deserving*, *imp.*: *adj.* meritorious; worthy of promotion; in *O.E.* *deserts* 'deserved', *pp.* *-servéd*: *deservedly*, *ad.* *-vél-lí*, according to conduct good or bad: *deservingly*, *ad.* *-fí*: *deserver*, *n.* one who.

deshabille, *a. de-zí-bél* [*F. déshabillé*, undress—from *des*, for *L. dis*, apart; *habiller*, to dress—from *L. habilis*, fit, suitable] dressed loosely; *n.* an undress; a loose morning dress; a careless untidy state as to dress.

desiatina, *n. de-sí-tá-fín*, a Russian measure of area, 104 desiatines—a square verst, and 3 versts = English miles.

desolate, *v. de-sít-ká-té* [*L. desolatus*, dried up—from *de*, *siccus*, dry] to dry up; to deprive or exhaust of moisture; to become dry: *desolating*, *imp.*: *desolated*, *pp.*: *adj.* dried up: *desolant*, *a.* *-tí*, drying: *n.* a medicine that dries a sore: *desolation*, *n.* *-tá-ká-shún* [*F.—L.*] the act of making dry; the state of being dried: *desolator*, *n.* *-tá-ká-tór*, an apparatus for drying substances as fruit, meat, &c.: *desolative*, *a.* *-tá-tív*, tending to dry: *desolation cracks*, in *geol.*, rents in sedimentary strata, caused by shrinkage through drying.

desolate, *v. de-sít-tá-té* [*L. desideratus*, earnestly wished for] to earnestly wish for; to want; to miss: *desolating*, *imp.*: *desolated*, *pp.*: *desolative*, *a.* *-tí*, expressing or denoting desire: *desolator*, *n.* *-tá-tór*, *desolator*, *n.* *-tá-tór*, anything desired or wanted; any desirable improvement.

design, *v. de-zín* or *-tín* [*F. désigner*, to describe—from *L. designare*, to mark out—from *de*, *signo*, I mark out] to trace out by marks; to project; to form in the mind; to intend; to purpose; to form or plan by drawing the outline; to plan; to invent: *n.* a project; a scheme; intention; purpose; a plan or representation of a thing by an outline; an idea or plan in the mind meant to be expressed in a visible form or figures or drawings for cloth, &c.: the plan of a building in all its parts: *designing*, *imp.*: *adj.* forming a design; insidiously contriving schemes of mischief; deceitful: *n.* the act of delineating the appearance of objects: *designed*, *pp.* *-tínd*: *de-*

sign'er, *n.* one who: *designable*, *a.* *-á-bí*, that may be designed or marked out: *designedly*, *ad.* *-vél-lí* intentionally: *designless*, *a.* without design or intention: *designlessly*, *ad.* *-lél-lí*: a school of design, an institution in which are taught the principles of drawing as they are connected with the industrial arts: *designate*, *v. de-síg-ná-té* [*L. designatus*, marked out] to mark out or show; to distinguish by marks or description; to name; to point out: *adj.* pointed out or named, as a bishop designate: *designating*, *imp.*: *designated*, *pp.*: *designation*, *n.* *-ná-shún* [*F.—L.*] the act of pointing out; a showing or pointing; a distinguishing name or mark; appointment: *designative*, *a.* *-ná-tív*, serving to indicate: *designation*, *n.* *-ná-tív*, sketch; delineation; purpose.—*SYN.* of 'design v.': to mean; sketch; propose; project; delineate; trace out; draw; indicate; show; select; designate; contrive—of 'designate': to style; denominate; describe; characterize: *entitle*—of 'designation': name; title; appellation; denomination; indication; allotment; application; signification.

desinence, *n. de-sín-én-sé* [*L. desinens*, leaving off, desisting—from *de*, *sinens*, letting, giving leave: *it. desinens*] termination; end; close: *desinent*, *a.* *-nén-t*, ending; lowermost.

desire, *v. de-zír* [*F. désirer*, a desire; *désirer*, to desire—from *L. desiderare*, to long for, to desire—perhaps from *sidera*, the stars, and thus *lit.*, to turn the eyes from the stars, hence to regret] to wish or long for; to ask; to entreat; to request: *n.* a wish to obtain; some degree of eagerness to gain and possess; a coveting of some object of pleasure or delight; request; prayer; that which is desired: *desiring*, *imp.*: *desired*, *pp.* *-stríd*: *desirable*, *a.* *-zír-á-bí* [*F.—L.*] that is to be desired; that which may be longed for; pleasing; agreeable: *desirably*, *ad.* *-vél-lí*: *desirableness*, *n.* *-bl-nés*, the quality of being desirable: *desirer*, *n.* one who: *desireless*, *a.* free from desire: *desirous*, *a.* *-rús*, wishing to obtain; anxious to possess; coveting: *desirously*, *ad.* *-fí*.—*SYN.* of 'desire n.': wish; inclination; craving; aptency; eagerness; aspiration; longing; lust; request; petition.

desist, *v. de-sí-sé* [*F. désister*—from *L. desistere*, to leave off—from *de*, *sisto*, I stand] to leave off; to forbear; to stop; to cease to act; to discontinue: *desisting*, *imp.*: *desisted*, *pp.*: *desistance*, *n.* *-síst-áns*, a ceasing to act; a stopping.

desk, *n. de-sk* [*M.E. deske*, a desk: *OF. dique*; *It. desco*, a table: *mid. L. discus*; *L. discus*, a round plate of stone or metal] a sloping table for writing on; a portable writing-table in the form of a box when shut; the part of a pulpit on which the Bible lies: *v.* to shut up in a desk: *desk*, *imp.*: *desked*, *pp.* *-ské-t*.

desman, *n. de-smán* [*Russ.*], a small aquatic insectivorous mammal, one species of which is found in Russia, the only other in the Pyrenees.

desmidia, *n. plu. de-smíd-i-é*, or *desmids*, *n. plu. de-smíd-s* [*Gr. desmos*, a chain; *eidos*, appearance] minute fresh-water plants of a green colour, somewhat like diatoms, but without a silicious epidermis: *desmidian*, *n.* *-tín*, one of the desmidia; see *Diatomeae*.

desmography, *n. de-smó-grá-fí* [*Gr. desmos*, a ligament; *grapho*, I write] a description of the ligaments of the body: *desmology*, *n.* *-mó-ló-jí* [*Gr. logos*, discourse], the anatomy of the tendons and ligaments, or a description of them.

desolate, *a. de-sít-lá-té* [*L. desolatus*, laid waste, abandoned—from *de*, *solus*, alone] laid waste and abandoned; uninhabited; desert; solitary; in a ruinous condition; without a companion; comfortless: *v.* to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to ruin: *desolating*, *imp.*: *desolated*, *pp.*: *desolation*, *n.* *-tá-shún* [*F.—L.*] the act of desolating or laying waste; a solitary waste; ruin; destruction; a place deprived of inhabitants; gloom; great sorrow or distress: *desolately*, *ad.* *-lél*: *desolateness*, *n.* state of being desolate: *desolator*, *n.* *-tá-tór*, one who: *desolatory*, *a.* *-tá-tór*, causing desolation.—*SYN.* of 'desolate a.': lonely; waste; neglected; destroyed; afflicted—of 'desolation': ravage; devastation; havoc; waste; destitution; sadness; melancholy; gloominess; gloom: *despair*, *v. de-spáir* [OF. *desperer*, to despair—from *L. desperare*, to have no hope; *deperdere*, given up, irremediable—from *de*, *spero*, I hope—see *desperate*]

represent the whole; to appoint as an agent or substitute to act for another: *deput'ing*, imp.: *deput'ed*, pp.: *deputation*, n. *dēp'ū-tā'shūn* [F.—L.] *lit.* the parts cut off or allotted to represent the whole; the act of appointing or deputed persons authorised to act for others; a special commission or delegation appointed by a public body: *deput'y*, n. *-tē*, a person appointed to act for another; a lieutenant; a viceroy.—*SYN.* of 'deputy': ambassador; envoy; plenipotentiary; minister; substitute; representative; legate; delegate; envoy; agent; factor.

deracinate, v. *dē-rā-sē-tān* [OF. *deraciner*, to uproot—from *de*: F. *racine*, a root—from mid. L. *radicēna*—from L. *radicem*, a root] in *OE.* to tear or pluck up by the roots: *deracinating*, imp.: *deracinated*, pp. *-it-ed*.

deraign or *derain*, v. *dē-rān* [ME. *derainen*: OF. *deraisner*—from mid. L. *deratōndre*, to vindicate—from *de*, concerning, and *ratōndre*, to discourse from *ratio*, reason] in *OE.* to try to win a battle; to arrange an array in order of battle.

derange, v. *dē-rānj* [F. *déranger*—from OF. *des* for L. *dis*, apart; *ranger*, to set in order; *rang*, a row—see *range*], to put out of its row or order; to disorder; to confuse; to disturb; to embarrass: *deranging*, imp.: *deranged*, pp. *-rānjd*: adj. disordered in mind; crazy: *derangement*, n. [F.], a putting out of order; disorder of the intellect; insanity.—*SYN.* of 'derange': to embarrass; displace; unsettle; disconcert; ruffle; discompose; confuse; disarrange—of 'derangement': madness; insanity; confusion; disorder; embarrassment; irregularity; delirium; mania; lunacy; disturbance.

Derby, *dēr-bī* or *dār-bī* [instituted by Earl Derby 1780] the principal race at Epsom, generally on the last Wednesday in May: *Derbyshire neck*, *dār-bī-shīr*, gaiter, which see: *Derbyshire spoor*, flourish, which see.

dercetia, n. *dēr-sē-tis* [L. *Dercetis*, a Syrian sea-goddess] in *geol.*, a ganoid eel-like fish of the chalk formation.

derelict, a. *dēr-ē-līk* [L. *derelictus*, forsaken—from *de*, *relictus*, left behind] forsaken entirely; left; abandoned: n. in *law*, goods thrown away or abandoned by the owner; a tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use; a ship abandoned at sea: *dereliction*, n. *-līk'shūn*, complete abandonment; the act of leaving or forsaking; state of being abandoned; desertion.

deride, v. *dē-rīd* [F. *dérider*—from L. *deridere*, to laugh to scorn—from *de*, *ridere*, to laugh] to laugh at in contempt; to mock: *deriding*, imp.: *derided*, pp.: *derider*, n. one who: *deridingly*, ad. *-tē*: *derision*, n. *-rī-shūn* [F. *derision*—from L. *derisio*—from *derisus*, mockery, scorn] the act of laughing at in contempt; mockery; ridicule; scorn: *derisive*, a. *-rī-siv*, mocking; ridiculing: *derisively*, ad. *-tē*: *derisiveness*, n.—*SYN.* of 'deride': to ridicule; taunt; banter; insult; laugh at; rally; scoff at—of 'derision': ridicule; scorn; mockery; insult.

derive, v. *dē-rīv* [F. *dérivier*, to turn off, as a stream—from L. *derivare*, to draw off, to divert—from *de*, *rivus*, a stream] to draw from, as from a regular course or channel; to receive, as from a source or origin; to deduce, as from a root or primitive word; to trace: *deriving*, imp.: *derived*, pp. *-rīvd*: *derivable*, a. *-rī-vā-bī*, that may be derived: *derivably*, ad. *-vā-bīl*: *derivation*, n. *dēr-ī-vā'shūn* [F.—L.] the act of drawing or receiving from a source; that which is derived or deduced; the tracing of a word from its root: *derivative*, a. *dē-rī-vā-tiv*, taken or formed from another; secondary: n. a word formed from another word, or which takes its origin from a root; not fundamental: *derivatively*, ad. *-tē*: *derivativeness*, n.—*SYN.* of 'derive': to trace; infer; draw; flow; proceed.

derm, n. *dēr-mō*, also *derma*, n. *dēr-mā*, and *dermal*, n. *dēr-mis* [Gr. *derma*, skin, *dermatos*, of skin: cf. F. *derme*], the true skin, the integument which covers animal bodies: *dermal*, a. *-māl*, pert. to the skin: *dermatology*, n. *-māl-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse] a treatise on the skin: *dermatologist*, n. one who: *dermoid*, a. *dēr-mō'id*, also *dermatoid*, a. *-māl-ō'id* [Gr. *ridos*, likeness], resembling the skin: *dermo-skeleton*, the hard integument which covers many animals, and affords protection to them, making its appearance as a leathery membrane, or as shell, crust, scales, or scutes. *Note.*—*derma* or *dermal* is the true skin, sentient and having a vascular tex-

ture; *epidermis* or *cuticle* is the non-vascular tissue covering the derma.

dermoecclariates, n. plu. *dēr-mō-ē-clēr-ē-tēz* [Gr. *derma*, skin; *eklēros*, hard] masses of spicules found in the tissues of some of the Alcyonaria.

derm or *dearm*, n. *dēr-m* [AS. *derne*, secret, hidden] in *OE.*, secret; ad.; melancholy: *deraly*, ad. *dēr-n-ēl*, secretly; adfly.

dermier, a. *dēr-mi-ēr* [F.], last; final: *dermier resort*, n. *-rē-sōrt*, the last resource or expedient.

derogate, v. *dēr-ō-gāt* [L. *derogatus*, taken away, detracted from—from *de*, *rogatus*, asked—from *de*, from, and *rogo*, I ask], to lessen by taking away a part; to detract; to disparage; in *OE.*, to act beneath one's station; to degenerate: adj. in *OE.*, degraded: *derogation*, imp.: *derogated*, pp.: *derogation*, n. *-gā'shūn* [F.—L.] the act of destroying or taking away the value or effect of anything, or of limiting its extent; disparagement: *derogately*, ad. *-tē*, in *OE.*, in a manner to lessen reputation: *derogatory*, a. *dēr-ō-gā-tō-rī*, that lessens the extent, effect, or value; detracting; humiliating: *derogatorily*, ad. *-tē*: *derogatoriness*, n. the quality of being derogatory.

derrick, n. *dēr-īk* [from *Derrick*, a hangman at Tyburn, in the seventeenth century] a mast or spar supported at the top by stays, with suitable tackle for raising heavy weights; an improved iron crane; in *Amer.*, an elevator.

derring-do, n. *dēr-rīng-dō* [lit., *daring to do*: MR. *dorryng*, pres. part. of *dorren*, to dare, and *dos*, to do], a daring deed; bravery: *derring-doe*, n. *-dō-ēr*, one who acts daringly.

Derringer, n. *dēr-rīnj-ēr* [from Mr *Derringer*, an American gunsmith], a short-barrelled pistol of large calibre.

dervah, *dervia*, or *dervise*, n. *dēr-ē-is* [Pers. *derwish* or *darwish*, poor], a Mohammedan priest or monk of great austerity and professing poverty.

descant, n. *dē-skānt* [OF. *descant*, or *descant*—from L. *dis*, apart; *cantus*, I sing], a song or tune composed in parts; a discussion; a discourse; a series of comments: v. *dē-skānt*, to sing in parts; to discourse; to remark or comment on freely: *descanting*, imp.: *descanted*, pp.: *descanter*, n. one who.

descend, v. *dē-sēnd* [F. *descendre*—from L. *descendere*, to descend—from *de*, *scando*, I climb], to move from a higher to a lower place; to go downwards, as a hill; to fall or come down; to invade; to come suddenly; to proceed or pass from, as from father to son; to stoop, as to wrong: *descending*, imp.: adj. coming down: *descended*, pp.: *descendant*, n. any one proceeding from an ancestor; offspring: *descendent*, a. [L. *descendens* or *descendentem*, descending], sinking; proceeding from an ancestor; descending or falling: *descendible*, a. *-tē-bī*, that may be descended; that may descend from an ancestor to an heir: *descendibility*, n. *-bī-lī-tē*, the capability of being transmitted: *descension*, n. *-sēn'shūn* [F.—L.], the act of going downwards; a falling; *descension*, degradation: *descensional*, a. pert. to: *descensive*, a. *-siv*, tending to descend: *descant*, n. *dē-sēnt* [OF. *descant*, a sudden fall] act of descending; progress downwards; slope; declivity; a hostile invasion from sea; birth; lineage; offspring; passing from an ancestor to an heir.—*SYN.* of 'descent': assault; invasion; attack; lineage; extraction; birth; degradation; incursion; derivation; descendants; issue; bottom.

describe, v. *dē-skrib* [L. *describere*, to represent by drawing—from *de*, fully; *scribo*, I write], to represent by drawing; to draw; to delineate: to represent in words or by signs; to show by marks or figures: *describing*, imp.: *described*, pp. *-skribd*: *describable*, a. *-bā-bī*, that may be described: *describer*, n. one who: *description*, n. *-skrip'shūn* [F. *description*—from L. *de*, *scriptus*, written], a representation in words; a delineation by marks or signs; a sort or class to which certain particulars or qualities are applicable: *descriptively*, a. *-tē*, tending to describe or represent: *descriptively*, ad. *-tē*: *descriptiveness*, n. the state of being descriptive.—*SYN.* of 'describe': to depict; characterise; represent; relate; recount; name; narrate; express; explain; portray; trace out; sketch—of 'description': narrative; narration; detail; explanation; representation; account; definition; recital; report; relation; delineation; cast; sort; turn; sketch.

māte, *mdt*, *fār*, *laiv*: *mētē*, *mēt*, *hēr*: *pine*, *pīn*: *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*:

by taking away: **depleting**, *imp.*: **depleted**, *pp.*: **depletion**, *n.* **depleto**, the act of emptying out; the act of diminishing the quantity contained: **depletory**, *adj.*: **deplet**, *v.* calculated to diminish fullness of habit; also **depleto**, *n.* **depleto** [F. *depleto*—from L. *deplere*, to weep bitterly from *de*, *ploro*, I wail or howl] to weep bitterly for; to lament; to mourn; to bewail; to express or feel deep grief for: **depleting**, *imp.*: **depleted**, *pp.*: **depletor**, *n.* one who: **depletable**, *adj.*: **depleto** [F.] lamentable; sad; grievous; deplorable: **depletablely**, *adv.*: **depletableness**, *n.* **depleto**, wretchedness; miserable state: **depletablely**, *adv.*: **depleto**, state of being deplored; deplorableness: **depletingly**, *adv.*: **depleto**—*SYN.* of 'deplere': to mourn; to bemoan; to complain; to murmur; to repine; to regret; to weep.

deploy, *v.* **depleto** [F. *deployer*, to unfold—from L. *de, plico*, I fold] to unfold; to open; to extend; to form a more extended front, as soldiers: **deploying**, *imp.*: **deployed**, *pp.*: **deployment**, *n.* the unfolding up of a body of men in order to extend their front as a column of troops.

depoliarize, *v.* **depleto** [L. *de, polioris* and *polioris*] to deprive of polarity: **depoliarization**, *n.* **depleto**, the act of depriving of polarity.

depose, *v.* **depleto** [L. *deponere*, to lay or place down—from *de*, *pono*, I place] to lay or place down; mainly in words; to testify on oath in a court: **deposing**, *imp.*: **deposed**, *pp.*: **deponent**, *n.* **deponens** [L. *deponens*, laying down] applied to Latin verbs having a passive termination with an active signification: *n.* one who testifies on oath; a witness.

depopulate, *v.* **depleto** [L. *depopulatus*, laid waste—from *de*, *populus*, the people] to deprive of inhabitants; to unpeopled; to lay waste: **depopulating**, *imp.*: **depopulated**, *pp.*: **depopulation**, *n.* **depleto**, one who.

deport, *v.* **depleto** [F. *deporter*, to banish—from L. *deportare*, to carry off—from *de*, *porto*, I carry] to carry from one country to another; to behave or deport, followed by *self*: **deporting**, *imp.*: **deported**, *pp.*: **deportation**, *n.* **depleto** [L. *deportatio*] the removal from one country to another; exile; banishment: **deportment**, *n.* **deportus** [F. *deportement*, demeanour] conduct; demeanour; carriage; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life.—*SYN.* of 'deportment': *act*; *walk*; *behaviour*; *demeanour*; *bearing*.

depose, *v.* **depleto** [F. *deposer*—from L. *de, ponere*, to place; *ponere*, to place down] to place down; to set down from an office; to degrade; to divest of office; to dethrone; to bear witness on oath: **deposing**, *imp.*: **deposed**, *pp.*: **deposer**, *n.* one who.

deposit, *n.* **depleto** [F. *depositer*, to lay down as a pledge—from L. *deponere*, a thing laid down—from *de*, *pono*, I place], that which is intrusted to another, as money in a bank; a pledge or pawn; anything laid down or lodged; in *geol.*, soil or matter laid down from water or otherwise, and forming a layer or stratum; in *med.*, the secretion of a solid morbid substance on a diseased surface: *v.* to lay, throw down, or lodge; to lay up; to commit to, as a pledge; to lodge money in a bank: **depositing**, *imp.*: **deposited**, *pp.*: **depositor**, *n.* **depleto**, one with whom anything is lodged or intrusted for safe keeping: **depository**, *n.* **depleto**, a place where anything is laid for safe keeping: **depositor**, *n.* **depleto**, one who makes a deposit: **deposition**, *n.* **depleto** [F. *deposition*] the act of laying or throwing down; that which is laid down of the giving testimony under oath; a written copy of the same attested by the signature of the witness; the depriving of office or dignity; on deposit, in charge or safe keeping, as money.

depot, *n.* **depleto**, **deposita**, *n.* **depleto** [F. *depot*, a deposit—from L. *depositus*, laid or put down], a place where stores are kept; the body of troops in which recruits are trained, and from which men are supplied for vacancies in corps abroad; a warehouse; an open place or covered shed where goods are laid up.

deprave, *v.* **depleto** [F. *depraver*—from L. *depravare*, to pervert—from *de*, *pravus*, crooked, wicked] to make bad or worse; to vitiate; to corrupt: **depraving**, *imp.*: **depraved**, *pp.*: **depravity**, *n.* **depleto**, *adj.*: **depravedly**, *adv.*: **depravedness**, *n.* **depleto** [L.] the act of corrupting anything or making it bad; the state of being made bad; depravity; in *OE.*,

deformation: **depravity**, *n.* **depleto** [F. *depravit*, corruption; wickedness; destitution of moral principles: **depravedness**, *n.*: **depraver**, *n.* **depleto**, one who.—*SYN.* of 'depravity': corruption; depravation; vitiation; vice; wickedness; degeneracy; contamination; pollution.

deprecate, *v.* **depleto** [L. *deprecatus*, averted by praying—from *de*, *precor*, I pray, I beg] to pray or wish that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted; to pray against: **deprecating**, *imp.*: **deprecated**, *pp.*: **deprecator**, *n.* one who: **deprecation**, *n.* **depleto** [F. *deprecatio*], a praying against; an entreaty: **deprecatingly**, *adv.*: **deprecation**, *n.* **depleto**, also **deprecator**, *n.* **depleto**, tending to avert evil; having the form of a prayer: **deprecatively**, *adv.* **depleto**.

depreciate, *v.* **depleto** [L. *depretidatus*, diminished in price—from *depretiare*, to depreciate—from *de*, *pretium*, a price], to lessen the price or value of a thing; to devalue; to undervalue; to become of less worth: **depreciating**, *imp.*: **depreciated**, *pp.*: **depreciation**, *n.* **depleto** [F. *depreciation*], the act of lessening the value of anything; a falling in value: **depreciative**, *adj.*: **depreciator**, *n.* **depleto**, tending to depreciate; undervaluing: **depreciator**, *n.* **depleto**, one who.—*SYN.* of 'depreciate': to traduce; disparage; detract; lower.

depredate, *v.* **depleto** [L. *depredatus*, plundered thoroughly—from L. *de, praeda*, plundered] to rob; to plunder; to pillage; to take the property of an enemy; to spoil: **depredating**, *imp.*: **depredated**, *pp.*: **depredator**, *n.* a robber; a plunderer: **depredation**, *n.* **depleto** [F. *depredation*], the act of spoliating or pillaging: **depredatory**, *adj.* **depleto**, plundering; spoliating.

depress, *v.* **depleto** [L. *depressus*, pressed or weighed down—from *de*, *pressus*, pressed] to press down to a lower state or position; to lower; to render languid or dull; to deject or make sad; to lower in value: **depressing**, *imp.*: **depressed**, *pp.*: **depression**, *n.* **depleto**, applied to a solid organ having the appearance of being flattened from above downwards: **depressingly**, *adv.*: **depression**, *n.* **depleto** [F. *depression*], the act of depressing; the state of being depressed or lowered; a hollow; the sinking in of a part of a surface; a sinking of the spirits; a low state of trade or business: **depressive**, *adj.*: **depress**, *v.* **depleto**, tending to depress an organ: *in anat.*, a muscle which pulls an organ downwards, as the lower jaw, or the lip: **angle of depression**, *n.* **depleto**, the angle through which a celestial object appears depressed below the horizontal plane, drawn through the eye of a spectator looking down upon the object: **depressant**, *n.* **depleto** [F. *depressant*, in *med.*], a sedative.—*SYN.* of 'depress': to sink; to deject; to abase; to cast down; to degrade; to humble; to discourage; to dispirit; to sadden; to embarrass; to cheapen—of 'depression': abasement; fall; humiliation; reduction; dejection; melancholy; sinking; cavity; despondency.

deprive, *v.* **depleto** [L. *deprivatus*, dispossessed of an office or dignity—from L. *de, privo*, I take away] to take away from; to bereave of a thing; to hinder from possessing or enjoying; to divest of a dignity or office: **depriving**, *imp.*: **deprived**, *pp.*: **depriver**, *n.* one who: **deprivable**, *adj.*: **deprive**, *v.* **depleto**, that may be deprived: **deprivation**, *n.* **depleto** [F. *deprivation*], a taking away; loss of friends or goods; the taking away his living or office from a minister or clergyman.—*SYN.* of 'deprive': to bereave; strip; depossess; rob; abridge; debar; divest; hinder; prohibit; disqualify; exclude; proclude; forbid.

depth, *n.* **depleto** [from *deep*, which see] the measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom; a deep place; the sea or ocean; the middle, stillest, or inner part; abstruseness; obscurity; unsearchableness; sagacity or penetration; profoundness, as applied to writings or discourses, or to the understanding: **depthless**, *adj.* wanting depth.

depurate, *v.* **depleto** [L. *depuratus*, purified—from L. *de, purus*, pure], to free from impurities: **depurating**, *imp.*: **depurated**, *pp.*: **deputation**, *n.* **depleto** [F. *deputation*], the freeing from impurities; the cleansing of a wound: **depurant**, *n.* **depleto** [L. *depurans*, purifying], a medicine supposed to be capable of purifying the blood.

depute, *v.* **depleto** [F. *deputer*—from L. *deputare*, to prune, to destine or allot to—from *de*, down; *putare*, to cleanse, to prune], to allot or appoint a part to

dent, *n.* *dént* [really only another spelling of *dént*, a blow: *F. dent*, a tooth—from *L. dēntem*, a tooth; a gap or notch; a small hollow formed in a body or mass: *v.* to mark as with a tooth; to intent; to make a small hollow: *dent*ing, *imp.* *dēnt'ed*, pp. *dēnt*.—It is only through a popular and false etymology that *dent* has the present sense of 'a gap or notch' as with a tooth; the word is simply another spelling of *dēnt*, which see.

dental, *a.* *dēn'tāl* [mid. *L. dentālis*—from *L. dens* or *dēntem*, a tooth: of *F. dent*, a tooth], *pert.* to the teeth; pronounced by the teeth: *n.* a letter pronounced chiefly by the teeth, as *d*, *t*: *dēn'tist*, *n.* *-tist* [*F. dentiste*], one whose profession is to extract, repair, and supply teeth decayed or lost by disease: *dēn'tistry*, *n.* *-tist'ry*, the profession of a dentist: *dēn'titi'ōn*, *n.* *-tish'ān* [L.], the cutting or breeding of teeth; a dental formula: *dēn'tate*, *a.* *-tāt*, also *dēn'tated*, *a.* [L. *dentatus*, toothed] in *bot.*, toothed; having short triangular divisions of the margin: *dēn'tately*, *ad.* *-tāt*: *dēn'tation*, *n.* a toothed character: *dēn'ticle*, *n.* *-tīkl* [L. *dentaculus*, a small tooth], a small tooth or projecting point: *dēn'ticulate*, *a.* *-tīk's-lāt*, in *bot.*, finely toothed; having small tooth-like projections along the margin: *dēn'ticulate*, *ad.* *-tī*: *dēn'ticulation*, *n.* *-tī-shūn*, the state of being set with small teeth: *dēn'tifrice*, *n.* *-tī-frīz* [*F.*—from *L. dentifricium*, tooth-powder—from *dens*, a tooth; *frico*, I rub], a powder used in cleaning the teeth: *dēn'tigeros*, *a.* *-tī-jēr's* [L. *perco*, I carry], bearing, supporting, or supplied with teeth: *dēn'tina*, *n.* *-tīn*, the tissue which forms the body of a tooth: *dēn'tils*, *n.* plu. *-tīz*, in *arch.*, square projections in the bed-mouldings of cornices, bearing some resemblance to teeth: *dēn'tal formula*, a notation generally used by zoologists to denote the number and kind of teeth of a mammiferous animal.

dentalium, *n.* *dēn'tāl'ī-ūm* [mid. *L. dentālis*, toothed; *L. dens*, a tooth], the tooth-shell, a genus of molluscs living buried in the mud.

dentirostre, *n.* plu. *dēn'tī-rōstrēs* [L. *dens* or *dēntem*, a tooth; *rostrum*, a beak], the group of perching birds which have the upper mandible of the beak toothed in its lower margin, as the shrikes and flycatchers.

dēnuds, *v.* *dē-nūd* [*F. dénuder*—from *L. denūdare*, to make naked—from *de*, *nūdus*, naked], to make naked; to strip; to divest of all covering; to uncover: *dēnūding*, *imp.* *dēnūd*, pp. *dēnūdātē*, *a.* *dēn'it-dāt*, in *bot.*, having a hairy surface deprived of hairs: *dēnūdation*, *n.* *dēn'it-dāshūn* [*F.*—L.], the laying bare by removal; in *geol.*, the laying bare of underlying strata by the removal or washing away of superficial matter.

denunciation, *n.* *dē-nūn'si-ā-shūn* or *-shī-dāshūn* [L. *denuntiatio*, see *denounce*], a declaration of intended evil; a public menace: *dēnūnciātor*, *n.* *-shī-tēr*, one who: *dēnūnciātor'y*, *a.* *-tēr'ī*, containing a denunciation.

deny, *v.* *dē-nī* [*F. dénier*, to deny; *dēnī*, denial—from *L. denegare*, to deny thoroughly—from *de*, *negō*, I deny], to declare untrue; to contradict; to disown; to refuse; to reject; not to afford, as to deny oneself: *dēny'ing*, *imp.* *dēnīd*, pp. *dē-nīd'it*: *dēnī'er*, *n.* *-r*, one who: *dēnī'able*, *a.* *-ābl*, capable of being denied or disowned: *dēnī'al*, *n.* *-āl*, a refusal.—*SYN.* of 'deny': to refuse; contradict; disavow; disown; repudiate; disclaim; withhold; abjure.

deobstruent, *n.* *dē-ōb'strōb-ēt* [L. *de*, obstructing, building up to stop the way], a medicine which opens the natural passages for the fluids of the body: *ad.* having the power to remove obstructions.

deodand, *n.* *dē-ō-dānd* [L. *deo*, to God; *dandus*, to be given], in *law*, a thing which has caused the death of a person, and for that reason is forfeited to the king, and applied by him to pious uses—a law now abolished.

deodar, *n.* *dē-ō-dār* [Hind. *deodar*: Sans. *devadāra*, a divine tree, from *deva*, divine, and *daru*, wood], a valuable timber-tree of India, *Orl. Conifera*, often held sacred by the Hindus.

deodorise, *v.* *dē-ō-dī-rīz* [L. *de*, odor, a smell, good or bad], to deprive of a fetid or bad smell, as cesspools; to disinfect: *dē-ō-dor'ing*, *imp.* *dē-ō-dor'ised*, pp. *-it*: *dē-ō-dor'iser*, *n.* *-tēr*, or *dē-ō-dorant*, *n.* *-tēr-ant*, a substance that destroys smells; a *disinfectant* that not only destroys smells, but the poisons accompanying them, by acting chemically: *dē-*

deorise, *n.* *-tēr-āshūn*, the art or act of depriving of odour or smell.

deontology, *n.* *dē-ōn'tōl'ō-jī* [Gr. *deonta*, things fitting, moral duties; *logos*, discourse], the science which relates to duty or moral obligations: *dē-ōn'tological*, *a.* *-tōl'ō-jīk*, *pert.* to: *dē-ōn'tologist*, *n.* *-tōl'ō-jist*, one who.

deoxidate, *v.* *dē-ōk'sī-dāt* [L. *de*, and *oxidare*], to deprive of oxygen: *dē-ōk'sī-dāting*, *imp.* *dē-ōk'sī-dātēd*, pp. *dē-ōk'sī-dāt'ion*, *n.* *-dāshūn*, the process by which a body is deprived of its oxygen: *dē-ōk'sīdēs*, *v.* *-tīz*, to deprive of oxygen: also *dē-ōk'sī-gātēd*, *v.* *-tīz*. *Note.*—*deoxidise* is used in the same sense as *deoxidate*, and is more commonly in use: strictly, however, *deoxidise* is to take oxygen out of a chemical compound and thus form a new one; *deoxidimate* is to take away oxygen that has been merely dissolved or mixed, and has not been in chemical combination.

depart, *v.* *dē-pār't* [O*P.* *departir*, to depart, to distribute—from *L. departire*, to distribute—from *de* for *dis*; *partiri*, to part, to share], to quit; to go from; to leave; to forsake; to desert; to die or decrease: *n.* in *O_{K.}*, departure; death: *dē-pār'ting*, *imp.* *n.* departure: *dē-pār'ted*, pp. *dē-pār'tur*, *n.* *-tūr*, the act of departing; a moving from; death or decrease; a forsaking; in *nav.*, distance made east or west by a ship at sea.—*SYN.* of 'depart': demise; release; exit; separation; removal; deviation; abandonment.

department, *n.* *dē-pār't-mēnt* [*F. département*—from *départir*, to depart—see *depart*], a separate room or office for business; a branch of business; a division of territory in France equivalent to an English county: *dē-pār'tmēnt'al*, *a.* *-mēnt'āl*, *pert.* to a department or division.

depasture, *v.* *dē-pās'tūr* [L. *de*, pastus, a feeding or eating—see *pasture*], to feed; to graze; to eat up: *dē-pas'turing*, *imp.* *dē-pas'tur*, pp. *-tūrd*.

depauperate, *v.* *dē-pō-pēr-dāt* [L. *de*, *pauperatus*, made poor—from *pauper*, poor], to make thoroughly poor; to impoverish: *ad.* in *bot.*, impoverished: *dē-pau'perating*, *imp.* *dē-pau'perated*, pp.

depend, *v.* *dē-pēnd* [*F. dépendre*, to be dependent on; *L. dependere*, to hang down—from *de*, *pēndere*, I hang], to hang down from; to be connected with a thing as a cause of existence, &c.; to be subservient; to rely on; to trust; to confide: *dē-pēnding*, *imp.* *dē-pēndēd*, pp. *dē-pēnd'able*, *a.* *-ābl*, that may be depended on; trustworthy: *dē-pēnd'ent* [L. *dē-pēndens*, hanging down], or *dē-pēnd'ant*, *a.* [*F.*] hanging from; relying on; subject to the power of: *dē-pēnd'ant*, *n.* one who is at the disposal of another; one relying on another for support or favour; a servant or retainer: *dē-pēnd'ance*, *n.* *-dēns*, reliance; trust; connection; state of being at the disposal of another; that which is attached to something else as subordinate: *dē-pēnd'antly*, *ad.* *-dēnt'ī*: *dē-pēnd'ancy*, *n.* *-dēn'sī*, same as *dependence*, but generally restricted to a territory or colony distant from the state to which it is subject: *dē-pēnd' upon*, to rely on; to trust to with confidence.

dephlogisticate, *v.* *dē-flō-jis'tī-kāt* [L. *de*, and *phlogiston*], to deprive of phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability: *dē-phlogis'ticating*, *imp.* *dē-phlogis'ticated*, pp. *dē-phlogis'tication*, *n.* *-kāshūn*, the operation by which bodies are deprived of phlogiston.

dephosphorise, *v.* *dē-fs'fōr-īz* [L. *de*, not, and *Eng. phosphorus*], to deprive of phosphorus; to eliminate phosphorus from a substance: *dē-phosphor'ization*, *n.* *-kāshūn*, the removal of phosphorus, as from iron and steel.

depict, *v.* *dē-pīkt* [L. *depictus*, depicted—from *de*, *pīctus*, painted], to paint; to portray; to describe or represent in words: *dē-pīct'ing*, *imp.* *dē-pīctēd*, pp.

depliate, *v.* *dē-plī-āt* [L. *deplilius*, having the hair pulled out—from *de*, *pilius*, a hair], to strip off hair: *dē-plīating*, *imp.* *dē-plīātēd*, pp. *dē-plīat'ion*, *n.* *-lī-shūn* [*F.*—L.], the act of taking the hair off; loss of hair: *dē-plīatory*, *a.* *dē-plī-ā-tōr'ī* [*F. déplatoire*], having the quality or power of removing hair; a. any ointment or lotion employed to take off hair without injuring the skin.

deplanate, *a.* *dē-plān-āt* [L. *deplanatus*—from *plānus*, level or flat], in *bot.*, flattened.

deplete, *v.* *dē-plēt* [L. *depletus*, emptied out—from *de*, *pleo*, I fill], to empty out; to reduce in quantity

māte, māt, fār, lāto; mēte, mēl, hēr; pāne, pān; nōte, nēt, mōte;

parts of a body when dissected: *demonstration*, *n.* *-strō'shān* [F.-L.], the highest degree of evidence; certain proof to establish a fact or proposition beyond the possibility of doubt; an exhibition of the dissected parts of a body; a real or feigned movement of troops against the enemy: *demonstrable*, *a.* *dē-mōn'strā-bəl* [F.-L.], that may be proved beyond doubt or question: *demonstrably*, *ad. -bly*: *demonstrableness*, *n.* *-bē-nēs*: *demonstrative*, *a.* *-strō's-tiv*, proving by certain evidence; energetically expressing feelings or sentiments; forcibly frank: *demonstratively*, *ad. -ly*, in a manner beyond doubt; in a manner energetically frank: *demonstrativeness*, *n.* *-siv-nēs*: *SYN.* of 'demonstrate': to show; exhibit; display; indicate; evince; argue; manifest: *demonstrator*, *v.* *dē-mōn's-trō* [F. *démonstrer*, to corrupt the morals—from F. *dē* for *de*, apart; *morale*, morals: L. *de*, *mores*, usages, customs] to corrupt morals; to destroy or lessen moral qualities; to cause for a time to be under the regulating control of the usual social and moral influences: *demonstrating*, *imp.*: *demonstrated*, *pp.* *-dē-strōd*: *demonstration*, *n.* *-tō'shān*, corruption of morals; the state or condition of an army after a defeat when confidence and discipline are in abeyance; the state of any body of individuals when the usual social restraints and moral influences have ceased for the time to exercise the usual control.

demonstia, *a.* *dē-mō's-ti* [Gr. *dēmōstios*, pert. to the people—from *dēmos*, the people] pert. to the people; applied to a variety of writing in common use among the Egyptians; a simplified form of the anc. Egyptian hieroglyphic writing.

demonster, *n.* *dēm's-tēr*, also *demonster* or *deemster* [ME. *demonstre*—from AS. *dēman*, to deem, to judge], in the *Chaucer* *Isles* and in the *Isle of Man*, a name given to a judge; in *Scot.*, formerly an officer who was required to repeat the sentence pronounced by the court.

demonstion, *a.* *dē-mō'shōn* [L. *demonstionem*, striking down—from *de*, *mulco*, I soothe gently] softening; mollifying: *n.* any medicine to lessen irritation; that which softens.

demur, *v.* *dē-mēr* [F. *démurer*, to stay—from L. *dēmorari*, to delay—from L. *de*, *mora*, delay], to delay by raising doubts and objections; to hesitate; to pause; to scruple; in *law*, to dispute formally the sufficiency of the pleading on the other side: *a.* a pause; a scruple; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding: *demurring*, *imp.*: *demurred*, *pp.* *-mēr'd*: *demurrer*, *n.* one who, in *law*, an issue, raised on a question of law, between plaintiff and defendant, by which the progress of the suit is delayed: *demurrable*, *a.* *-rā-bəl*, that may be demurred to: *demurrage*, *n.* *dē-mēr'raj*, an allowance made to the owners of a ship by the freighters for delay or detention in port beyond the time agreed upon; in the *rusticity* *charivari-house*, fixed charges for the detention of carriages, trucks, &c., belonging to another company.

demure, *a.* *dē-mūr* [an extended form of OE. *meur*—from OE. *meur*, ripe, mellow] grave; affectedly modest; bashful: *v.* in OE. to look demurely or with affected modesty: *demurely*, *ad. -ly*, in a manner affectedly modest: *demureness*, *n.* soberness; affected modesty.

demur, *n.* *dē-mi*, plu. *demies*, *dē-mis* [F. *demi*, half—from L. *dimidiūm*, half], a particular size of paper between royal and crown: *demies*, plu. the title of certain persons on the foundation of Magdalene College, Oxford—really a contr. of L. *demi-socius*=half a fellow, answering to scholars in other colleges.

demylance, *n.* *dēm't-lāns* [L. *dimidiūm*, half; OE. *lance*, a lance], in OE., a lance with short shaft; a horseman bearing a demy-lance.

den, *a.* *dēn* [AS. *denn* and *denn*, a cave, a den], a cave or hollow place in the earth; a cave; the lair of a wild beast; a place of concealment; a wretched dwelling-place.

denarius, *n.* *dē-nā'ri-us* [L. *denarius*—from *dēni*, ten, because originally equal to 10 asses], an anc. Roman silver coin—7½d. English; the penny of the New Testament: *denary*, *a.* *dē-nā'ri*, containing ten: *a.* the number ten.

denationalise, *v.* *dē-nā'shōn-ā-līz* [L. *de*, and *nationalis*], to deprive of national character or rights: *denationalising*, *imp.*: *denationalised*, *pp.* *-izd*.

denay, *v.* *dē-nā* [L. *de*, and *nay*], in OE., to say nay to anything; to deny: *a.* denial: *denaying*, *imp.*: *denayed*, *pp.* *-dē-nād*.

dendriform, *a.* *dēn'drī-fōrm* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree; L. *forma*, shape], in structure resembling a tree or shrub: *dendritic*, *a.* *-drī'tik*, also *dendritical*, *a.* *-tī-kəl*, resembling a tree or shrub: *dendrate*, *n.* *-drā'tāt* [Gr. *achates*, an agate], an agate exhibiting in its sections the forms or figures of vegetable growths: *dendrorpeton*, *n.* *-drēn'pē-tōn* [Gr. *cræton*, a reptile], a small lizard-like fossil animal of the coal-measures, found in the interior of a fossil trunk of a tree: *dendrodonta*, *n.* plu. *-drō-dōnts* [Gr. *odous* or *odontia*, a tooth], a fossil family of fishes whose teeth, when cut, present numerous fissures spreading like the branches of a tree: *dendroid*, *a.* *-drō'id* [Gr. *eidos*, form], resembling a tree or shrub: *dendrolite*, *n.* *-drō-līt* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a general term for any fossil stem, branch, or other fragment of a tree: *dendrology*, *n.* *-drō-dō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], the natural history of trees: *dendrologist*, *n.* one who: *dendrometer*, *n.* *-drōmē'tēr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring trees without climbing them.

denehole, *n.* *dēn'hōl* [AR. *denn*, a cave, and Eng. *hole*], an anc. artificial pit, ending in a cavern, in chalk formations in the S. of England.

dengue, *n.* *dēng-gə* [W. Ind.—from R. Afric. *dinga*, a cramp-like seizure: Sp. *dengue*, meaning 'prudery, fastidiousness, a popular association'], a violent and singular form of fever and rheumatism which is an occasional epidemic in tropical regions.

denial, *n.* *dē-ni'āl* [see *deny*], a refusal; a saying no: *deniable*, *a.* *-ā-bəl*, that may be refused: *deniably*, *ad. -bly*: *denier*, *n.* one who.

denier, *n.* *dē-nēr* or *dēn't-ēr* [F.—from L. *dendrius*, a copper coin], a French farthing, equivalent to half an English farthing; a small coin 1-12th of 100 *sous*.

denim, *n.* *dē-nīm* [etym. unknown], a coloured cotton material of coarse texture.

denizen, *n.* *dē-nīzēn* [OF. *denizein*—from *dēns*, within: L. *de*, *intus*, within, and term. *-in*—from L. *denus*] a citizen; one not a native, but made a citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant: *v.* to admit to residence and certain rights: *denizenising*, *imp.*: *denizenised*, *pp.* *-zēnd*: *denization*, *n.* *-zē-shān*, the act of making one a denizen: *denizenship*, *n.* state of being a denizen.

denominate, *v.* *dē-nōm'i-nāt* [L. *denominatus*, designated—from *de*, *nomino*, I name—see *nominate*], to give a name to; to designate: *denominating*, *imp.*: *denominated*, *pp.*: *denominator*, *n.* *-nā'tēr*, in a vulgar fraction, the number placed below the line, denoting the number of parts into which a unit or whole is supposed to be divided: *denominative*, *n.* *-nā'shōn* [F.—L.], a name or appellation; a title; a society or class of individuals called by the same name; a sect: *denominational*, *a.* *-tī-nā'shōn-āl*, pert. to a number of individuals called by the same name; sectarian: *denominationally*, *ad. -ly*: *denominative*, *a.* *-nā'tiv*, that which gives or confers a name.—*SYN.* of 'denomination': name; designation; epithet; category; class; collection; sect.

denote, *v.* *dē-nōt* [F. *dénoter*—from L. *denotare*, to point out—from *de*, *nota*, a mark], to point out by a mark; to indicate; to signify by some visible token: *denoting*, *imp.*: *denoted*, *pp.*: *denotative*, *a.* *-nōt-iv*, having power to denote: *denotable*, *a.* *-ā-bəl*, capable of being denoted: *denotation*, *n.* *dē-nōt-ā'shōn* [F.—L.], the act of denoting; the marking off or separation of anything: *denotement*, *n.* *dē-nōt'mēt*, in OE., indications; signs.—*SYN.* of 'denote': to signify; mean; mark; indicate; point out; intend; express; imply.

dénoument, *n.* *dē-nō'māng* [F. unravelling—from L. *de*, down; *nōdare*, to tie in a knot—from L. *nōdus*, a knot—*it*], the untying or unravelling of the knot; the winding-up of an affair; the final scene in a play, or in the plot of a novel; the development.

denounce, *v.* *dē-nōn's* [F. *dénoncer*—from L. *denunciare*, to intimate, to declare—from *de*, *nuncio*, I declare], to accuse in a threatening manner; to threaten solemnly; to inform against; to stigmatise; to accuse publicly: *denouncing*, *imp.*: *denounced*, *pp.* *-nōn's*: *denouncement*, *n.* a public accusation; a threatening declaration: *denouncer*, *n.* *-sēr*, one who.

dense, *a.* *dēns* [L. *densus*, thick], compact; thick, as a fog; approaching to a solid: *densely*, *ad. -ly*: *denseness*, *n.*, also *density*, *n.* *dēn's-tī*, closeness of parts; thickness.

colle, boy, fōt: pure, bald: chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, real.

demand and supply, in *commerce*, terms used to express the relations between consumption and production: in **demand**, much sought after: on **demand**, payment at once, on request or presentation.—SYN. of 'demand v.': to ask; request; beg; beseech; supplicate; entreat; implore; solicit; adjure; crave; require; question.

demarkation or demarkation, n. *dē-mār-kā-shān* [Sp. *demarkación*—from *demarkar*, to mark out limits: cf. *F. démarcation*, a line, real or imaginary, that bounds or limits; separation of territory; but the common expression is line of demarcation.

dema, n. *dēm* [Gr. *dēmos*, a district] a subdivision or district of Greece, a township; in *biol.*, an undifferentiated aggregate of cells.

demean, v. *dē-mēn* [OF. *demenere*, to conduct, to guide—from *L. de, down*; *F. mener*, to lead, to conduct—from mid. *L. mīndre*, to 'drive or conduct' cattle; to behave; to conduct; to lessen; to debase; to degrade; to lower: a. in *O.E.*, presence; behaviour: *demean'ing*, imp.: *demeaned*, pp.: *mēnd*; *demean'our*, n. *-ēr*, behaviour; carriage; deportment. *Note*.—*demean* has acquired the sense, 'to debase or degrade,' from the etymology which supposes it to be derived from *dē, down*, and *mean*, base; or otherwise in place of *O.E. deman*.—SYN. of 'demeanour': air; bearing; mien; behaviour; management; conduct; deportment.

demented, a. *dē-mēnt'ed* [*F. dementire*, to be out of one's sense; *dementia*, madness—from *de, mens*, or *mentem*, the mind], out of his mind; crazy; infatuated; mad: *dementedness*, n.: *dementate*, v. *-tāt*, to make mad: *dementia*, n. *-shēd*, a form of insanity, characterised by a rapid succession of imperfect and disconnected ideas, with loss of reflection and attention.

demerit, n. *dē-mēr'it* [*F. démerite*, *demerit*—from mid. *L. demeritum*, a fault—from *de, meritis*, deserved], that which deserves punishment; opposite of *merit*; misdeed; ill-deserving; misconduct; in *O.E.*, merit; desert—in which the *de* does not change the sense of *merit*.

demesme, n. *dē-mēn* [see *domain*]: *demesmal*, a. *dē-mēn'ī-āl*, pert. to *demesmes*.

demi, *dēm'ī* [*F. demi*, half—from *L. dimidium*, the half—from *dis*, apart; *mens*, middle], a very common prefix, signifying a half, or part of that of which it forms the prefix—generally separated by a hyphen.

demi-bastion, n. *dēm'ī-bāst'yon* [*demi*, and *bastion*], that part of a bastion cut off by the capital, consisting of one face and one front: *demi-cadence*, n. *-kā'dēns*, in *music*, an imperfect cadence, or one falling on any other than the key-note: *demi-équitant*, a. in *bot.*, applied to folded leaves successively embracing each other, when only one half of a leaf embraces one half of another: *obvolute*—see *equitant*: *demi-god*, n. *dēm'ī-gōd*, an inferior deity; a fabulous hero: *demi-volte*, n. *dēm'ī-vōlt*, in *mance*, a half-turn made by a horse with the fore-legs raised.

demi-gorge, n. *dēm'ī-gōr* [*F. demi*, half, and *gorge*], in *fort.*, a half the imaginary line which forms the interior extremities of the faces or flanks of a work; in a bastion, the imaginary line formed by the prolongation of the curtain to the capital.

demi-john, n. *dēm'ī-jōn* [*F. dame-jeanne*, lady Jane: a corrupt. of *Ar. damajāna*—from *Damaghan*, in Persia, once famous for the making of glass], a large bottle with a small neck enclosed in wicker-work; a carboy.

demi-lune, n. *dēm'ī-lōn* [*F. demi*, half; *L. luna*, the moon, from the semicircular shape it originally had], in *fort.*, a work consisting of two faces, meeting at a salient angle towards the country, and situated between the covered-way and the curtain.

demi-monde, n. *dēm'ī-mōnd* [*F. demi*, half; *monde*, world], a genteel name for the higher class of courtesans or prostitutes—see *monde*.

demi-rap, n. *dēm'ī-rāp* [*F. demi*, and *Eng. reputation*], a woman of doubtful character.

demi-semiquaver, n. *dēm'ī-sēm'ī-kwā'vēr* [*demi*, and *semiquaver*], half of a *semiquaver*; usually, the shortest musical note.

demise, n. *dē-mīs* [OF. *demise*, laid down, put away—from *OF. desmettre*, to displace, to disunite—from *L. dimissus*, sent out or forth, dismised—from *dis*, apart; *mitto*, I send], death; decease, formerly applied to a sovereign only, whose death passed the crown on to a new possessor; the conveyance of an estate by lease or will: v. to bequeath; to grant by

will; to convey or lease; to devise: *demise'ing*, imp.: *demised*, pp.: *mit'ed*: *demisable*, a. *-mī-sā-bl*.—SYN. of 'demise n.': decease; departure; release; transmission; transference.

demission—see under *demit*.

demit, v. *dē-mīt* [*L. demittere*, to let down, to lower—from *de, down*; *mitto*, I send: cf. *F. démettre*], in *Scot.*, to resign or give up an office; to lay down: *demitt'ing*, imp.: *demit'ed*, pp.: *demission*, n. *-mī-shān* [*F. démission*, resignation of an office—from *L.*], a lowering; degradation; in *Scot.*, the laying down or resignation of an office.

demiturge, n. *dēm'ī-tūrg* [*L. demiturgus*; Gr. *dēmīourgos*, one working for the people—from *Gr. demios*, of or belonging to the people; *ergos*, a work], according to the doctrine of the anc. Eastern philosophers, an agent or son employed by God in the creation of the world: *demiturgie*, a. *-tūrg'ik*, pert. to creative power.

demobilise, v. *dē-mōb'ī-līz* [*L. de, down*, and *mobiles*], to dismiss and send to their homes troops that have been on active service—see *mobiles*.

democracy, n. *dē-mōkrā'sī* [*Gr. demokratia*, democracy—from *demos*, the people; *kratos*, I am strong, I reign as a sovereign], government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is exercised by the people collectively: *democrat*, n. *dēm'ī-krāt*, a friend to popular government; in *U.S. polit.*, a member of the political party which supports constitutional government with strict regard to local powers and individual liberty; opposed to *Republican*: *democratic*, a. *-krāt'ik*, also *democrat'ical*, a. *-krāt'ī-kāl*, popular; pert. to government by the people: *democrat'ically*, ad. *-lī*: *democratise*, v. *dē-mōkrā'tīz*, to render democratic: *democrat'ising*, imp.: *democrat'ised*, pp.: *democrat'ise*, v. *-tīz*.

Demogorgon, n. *dēm'ī-gōr-gōn* [mid. *L. demogorgōn*, perhaps from *Gr. daimōn*, a deity; *gorpos*, terrible], a deity of mysterious powers, regarded with abject terror by the anc. Greeks and Romans, and other anc. inhabitants of Europe. *Note*.—Some suppose the word to be a corruption of the *Gr. Demīourgos* of the oriental systems of magic—see *demiturge*.

demography, n. *dē-mōgrā'fī* [*Gr. demōs*, the people; *graphō*, I write], that branch of anthropology which deals with vital and social statistics, and the bearing of these on the comparative study of races: *demographer*, n. *-ēr*, one proficient in: *demographic*, a. *-ōgrā'f'ik*, pert. to.

demoiselle, n. fem. *dēm'ī-vōd-sāl* [*F.*] a young lady; a damsel.

demolish, v. *dē-mōl'īsh* [*F. démolissant*, demolishing—from *démolir*, to demolish: *L. demoliri*—from *de, moliri*, I build or heap up; to throw or pull down; to destroy; to raise; to ruin; to dismantle: *demolish'ing*, imp.: *demol'ished*, pp.: *tekt*: *demolisher*, n. *-ēr*, one who demolishes: *demolition*, n. *dēm'ī-shēn* [*F. -lī*], the act of overthrowing; destruction.

demon, n. *dēm'ōn* [*L. demon*; Gr. *daimōn*, the tutelary genius of a city or a man, the divinity] one of a race of beings intermediate between deity and humanity—some good, some bad; an evil spirit; a bad genius: *demonship*, n. office of: *demonism*, n. *-izm*, belief in demons: *demonolā'try*, n. *-tā'trī* [*Gr. latreia*, service, worship], worship of demons: *demoniac*, a. *dē-mō-nī-āk*, also *demoniacal*, a. *dēm'ī-nī-ākāl*, pert. to demons or evil spirits; produced by evil spirits: *demoniac*, n. *dē-mō-nī-āk*, one possessed by a demon: *demoniacally*, ad. *-lī*: *demonology*, n. *dēm'ōn-ōlō'jī* [*Gr. logos*, a discourse], a treatise on evil spirits: *demonian*, a. *dē-mō-nī-ān*, in *O.E.*, having the nature of a demon.

demonetise, v. *dē-mōnē'sīz* [*F. démonétiser*, to alter the value of a coin, to call it in—from *L. de, down*; *monēta*, the mint, money], to deprive of value as a medium of currency, as a coin; to change the standard of currency from one denomination to another, as from silver to gold, or from gold to silver: *demonet'isation*, n. *-tī-sā'shān*, the act of depriving of value.

demonstrate, v. *dē-mōn'strāt* or *dēm'ōn'strāt* [*L. demonstrāre*, pointed out, shown fully—from *de, monstrō*, I point out], to show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to show the dissected parts of a body for the purposes of instruction: *demonstrat'ing*, imp.: *demonstrated*, pp.: *demonstrator*, also *-ter*, n. *dēm'ōn'strāt'ēr*, one who; in *anat.*, one who exhibits and explains the

māle, māt, fār, lāko; māt, mēt, hēr; pine, pin; nōt, mōve;

delicious, *n. plu. dē-lī-sēz* [*F. dēlicé, delights*—from *L. dēliciosus*], in *O.E.*, *dēlicacras*.

delight, *v. dē-līt* [*OF. dēlīt and dēlēt, delight—*from *dēlītēr*: *F. dēlecter*, to delight—from *L. dēlectare*, to delight, to please], to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction; to have great pleasure in: *n.* a high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; that which gives great pleasure: *delighting*, *imp.*: *delighted*, *pp.*: *adj.* greatly pleased: *delightfully*, *ad.*: *n.* *delightless*, *a.* without delight: *delightful*, *a.* *fool.* giving delight; highly pleasing: *delightfully*, *ad.* *it*, in a delightful manner; pleasantly: *delightfulness*, *n.* the state or quality of being delightful: *delight'some*, *a.* *sim.* very pleasing: *delight some*, *ad.* *it*: *delight'someness*, *n.* the quality of being delightfulness.—*SYN.* of 'delighted': pleased; glad; joyful; gratified—of 'delightful': delicious; charming.

delimitation, *n. dē-līm'it-tā-shūn* [*F. dēlimitation*—from *dēlimitēr*, to fix boundaries—from *mid. L. dēlimitār*—from *de*, down, and *limes*, a boundary], the boundary-line of a country; the fixing the boundaries of a country or countries, especially when a rearrangement of territory is to be effected.

delinicate, *v. dē-līn'it-tē* [*L. delinēctus*, sketched or marked out—from *de*, hence, a line], to mark out with lines; to sketch or design; to represent in a picture; to draw a likeness of in words; to describe in words, as character: *delinicated*, *imp.*: *delinicated*, *pp.*: *delinicator*, *n.* one who: *delinication*, *n.* *dē-līn'it-tē* [*F.—L.*] drawing an outline; a sketch; a description in words.

delinquent, *a. dē-līng-kwēt* [*F. delinquant, an offender—*from *L. delinquens or delinquentem*, committing a fault—from *de*, hence, I quit or forsake], one who fails in performing his duty, particularly public duty; an offender; one who commits a fault or crime: *adj.* failing in duty: *delinquently*, *ad.* *it*: *delinquency*, *n.* *dē-līn'it-tē*, failure in duty; a fault; a misdemeanor; a crime.

deliquesce, *v. dē-lī-kwēd* [*L. deliquatus*, melted], to melt; to be dissolved: *deliquing*, *imp.*: *deliqued*, *pp.*: *adj.* melted; dissolved: *deliquescence*, *n.* *dē-lī-kwēd*, the act or state of melting.

deliquesce, *v. dē-lī-kwēd* [*L. deliquesce*, to dissolve—from *de*, lique, to be fluid, to melt], to dissolve or become liquid by attracting moisture from the air: *deliquescing*, *imp.*: *deliquesced*, *pp.*: *deliquescent*, *a.* *kwēd'ent*, liquefying by contact with the air: *deliquescence*, *n.* *dē-lī-kwēd*, melting by absorbing moisture from the air.

delirium, *n. dē-lī-rī-ūm* [*L. delirium*, want or defect], in *chem.*, a melting in the air or in a moist place; a failure of power; a fainting.

delirium, *n. dē-lī-rī-ūm* [*L. delirium*, an eclipse—from *delinquere*, to fail], an interruption or failure of the sun's light, whether due to an eclipse or other cause.

delirious, *a. dē-lī-rī-ūz* [*L. delirium*, madness—from *de*, *hira*, the ridge between two furrows], disordered in mind; raving: *deliriously*, *ad.* *it*: *deliriousness*, *n.* state of being delirious: *delirium*, *am* [*L.*] a wandering of the mind; a disorder of the intellect; temporary insanity caused by a diseased state of the body, as in fever: *delirium tremens*, *trēm'ens* [*L.* the shaking madness; *L. tremens*, shaking], a temporary insanity or madness accompanied with a tremulous condition of the body or limbs, generally caused by habitual drunkenness.—*SYN.* of 'delirium': insanity; frenzy; madness; derangement; lunacy; aberration; mania; monomania; dementia.

delitescence, *a. dē-lī-tē-sēns* [*L. delitescens or delitescens*, lying hid—from *de*, latens, hiding oneself], lying hid; concealed: *delitescence*, *n.* *as*, in *med.*, the period during which morbid poisons, as small-pox, lie hid in the system; concealment; sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms.

deliver, *v. dē-līv'ēr* [*F. délivrer*, to release—from *L. dēliberāre*—from *L. de*, libero, I free—from *liber*, free], to set at liberty; to free; to save; to rescue; to give or transfer, as from one person to another; to utter; to pronounce; to surrender; to disburden or relieve of a child in childbirth: *delivering*, *imp.*: *delivered*, *pp.* *er-d*: *deliverer*, *n.* *er-ēr*, one who: *deliverable*, *a.* *dē-lī*, that may be delivered: to *deliver up*, to surrender; to deliver over, to transfer; to pass into the hands of another: *deliverance*, *n.* *as* [*F.—L.*] release from any kind of restraint;

rescue from danger; in *O.E.*, the act of bringing forth children; utterance: *deliv'ery*, *n.* *it*, the act of delivering; release from restraint or danger; a passing from one to another, as goods; manner of speaking in public; childbirth.—*SYN.* of 'deliver': to liberate; release; surrender; transfer; commit; resign; communicate; utter; pronounce; impart; discharge; give forth.

dell, *n. dē* [*M.E. delle*: cf. *dale*] a small but deep narrow valley.

DellaCrusca, *a. dē-lō-kru's-kān*, port. to, or resembling, the Academy della Crusca at Florence; belonging to an artificial school of English poetry in the eighteenth century; dilettante; affected: *n.* a member of the Academy della Crusca, or one of the English versifiers thus named.

delomorphous, *a. dē-lō-mōrf'us* [*Gr. delos*, plain; *mōrphē*, form], applied to certain cells in the glands of the stomach, larger and more distinct than those among which they lie.

Delphos, *a. dē-līf'ōn*, also *Delphis*, *a. dē-līf'it* [*Delphi*, a town in Greece], port. to *Delphi*, or to the celebrated oracle of that place.

delphine or *delphin*, *a. dē-līf'it* [*L. delphinus*, a dolphin, a constellation of stars], port. to a dolphin; applied to an edition of the best Latin authors prepared for the use of the Dauphin of France, son of Louis XIV.—see *Dauphin*.

delta, *n. dē-līd* [the name of the Gr. letter Δ or δ, Eng. D], a name applied by the Greeks to the alluvial deposit at the mouth of the Nile, from its shape resembling Δ; any alluvial tract of land between the diverging mouths of a river: *deltaic*, *a.* *it*, of or pert. to a delta: *deltaic*, *a.* *it* [Gr. *eidōs*, shape], in the form of Δ; resembling a delta; triangular: *n.* the great muscle of the shoulder.

deleade, *v. dē-lēd* [*L. deludere*, to deceive—from *de*, *ludo*, I play or mock], to deceive; to impose on; to mislead the mind or judgment; to lead astray in belief: *deleading*, *imp.*: *deleaded*, *pp.*: *deleader*, *n.* one who: *deleadeable*, *a.* *dē-lēd*, liable to be deluded or deceived: *deleadeism*, *n.* *dē-lēd* [*L. deludere*, mocked], the act of misleading the mind; the state of being deluded; error in belief; the thing which misleads or deceives; deception: *deleadeive*, *a.* *it*, tending to deceive; apt to mislead: *deleadeively*, *ad.* *it*: *deleadeiveness*, *n.* *it*, the quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive: *deleadeory*, *a.* *er-ēr*, apt to deceive; deceptive.—*SYN.* of 'deleade': to deceive; mislead; beguile; impose on; frustrate; disappoint.

deluge, *n. dē-lūj* [*F. déluge*—from *L. diluvium*, a great flood], a great flood; an inundation; the great flood of Noah; an overwhelming calamity: *v.* to overflow with water; to inundate; to submerge; to drown; to overwhelm: *defuging*, *imp.*: *defuged*, *pp.* *ujd*.

delusion, *delusive*, &c.—see under *deleade*.

delve, *v. dēlv* [*A.S. dēlfina*, to dig: cf. *Dut. delven*], to open the ground with a spade; to dig: *delving*, *imp.*: *delved*, *pp.* *dēlv*: *delver*, *n.* one who.

demagnetize, *v. dē-māg'nē-tīz* [*L. de*, down, away; and *magnetis*], to deprive of magnetic power or influence: *demagnetizing*, *imp.*: *demagnetized*, *pp.* *tīz*.

demagogue, *n. dē-mā-gōg* [*F. démagogue*—from *Gr. dēmagōgos*—from *dēmos*, the people or populace; *agōgos*, a leader—from *agō*, I lead], an orator who addresses himself to the people in order to attach them to himself for factious purposes; a democratic or revolutionary politician: *demagogism*, *n.* *it*, the principles, acts, or conduct of a demagogue: *demagog'y*, *n.* *gōg'i*, the qualities of a demagogue.

démain, *n. dē-mān*, also *démême*, *n. dē-mén* [*OF. demaine*, estate, possessions—from *L. dominium*, lordship, estate, possessions], estate in lands; a house, and land adjoining, kept for the proprietor's own use; often used in the plu. *démêmes*, *dē-ménz*.

demand, *v. dē-mānd* [*F. demander*, to demand—from *L. demandāre*—from *de*, *mandāre*, to commit to one's care], to claim or seek from, as by authority or right; to require or ask, as a price; to question as by virtue of a right; in *law*, to prosecute in a real action: *n.* an asking with authority; a challenging as due; the requiring of a price for goods; the desire to possess: *demanding*, *imp.*: *démanded*, *pp.*: *demandable*, *a.* *dē-mān*, that may be claimed: *demandant*, *n.* one who: *demand'ed*, *n.* one who:

cōle, bōy, fōd; pāre, bād; chair, game, jog, shyn, thing, therre, teal.

degree, *n.* *dē-grē* [F. *degré*, a step—from *L. de, gradus*, a step, a step up or down; a portion of space taken as a unit of measure, as a degree of latitude; the 360th part of the circumference of a circle; the 1-90th part of a right angle; a division on a mathematical or other instr.; a stage in progression; rank or station in society; step or remove in line of descent; measure or extent; an interval of sound; rank or title conferred by a university: by **degrees**, step by step; gradually.—**SYN.** of 'degree': class; order; rank; step; staircase; grade; gradation; position; station; quality; measure; extent; relationship; proximity.

dehiscere, *v.* *dē-his* [L. *dehiscere*, to split open, to part asunder—from *de*, down, fully; *hiscere*, to gape], to open or part asunder, as the seed-pods of plants: **dehiscence**, *imp.* *dehiscere*, pp. *-hiscere*: **dehiscence**, *n.* *-sēns* [F.—L.], opening like the pod of a plant; dehiscence, *n.* *-sēns* [F.—L.], a gaping or opening, as of a fruit containing seed.

dehydrate, *v.* *dē-hī-drāt* [L. *de*, down, from: *Gr. hūdrō*, water, in *chem.*, to remove water from: *dehydrate*, *n.* *-shūn*, the act of removing water from: **deicide**, *n.* *dē-ī-dē* [F. *deicide*, It. *deicidio*—from *L. deus*, a god; *caedo*, I kill], the slaughter or murder of a god—applied to the crucifixion of Christ: **deiform**, *a.* *-fōrēm* [L. *forma*, shape], like a god.

deictic, *a.* *dē-ī-tīk* [Gr. *deiktikos*, serving to show—from *deiknāmi*, I show], in *logic*, proving directly: opposed to *elenchic*.

deified, **deification**, &c.—see under *deify*.

deify, *v.* *dē-ī-fī* [F. *deifier*, to place among the gods—from mid. *L. deificāre*—from *deus*, a god; *facio*, I make], to exalt to the rank of a god; to reverence or praise excessively; to treat as an object of the highest regard: **deifying**, *imp.* *deified*, pp. *-fid*: **adj.** raised to the rank of a deity or god: **deification**, *n.* *dē-ī-fī-kā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of exalting to the rank of a god: **deific**, *a.* *-ī-tīk*, also **deifical**, *a.* *-ī-kāl*, divine.

deign, *v.* *dān* [OF. *deigner*, to condescend—from *L. dignari*, to deem worthy or deserving of—from *dignus*, worthy], to deem or think worthy; to condescend; in *OE.*, to permit; to allow: **deigning**, *imp.* *deigned*, pp. *-dān*.

deinocerata or **diinoceata**, *n.* *plu. dī-nō-sēr-dā* [Gr. *deinos*, terrible; *kerata*, horns], in *geol.*, an extinct order of Tertiary mammals: **deinornis**, *a.* *plu. dī-nō-rīn* [Gr. *ornis*, a bird], a gigantic wingless bird found in a sub-fossil state in New Zealand—called the Moa by the natives: **deinosauria**, *plu. dī-nō-sēr-ā*, or **deinosaurians**, *n.* *plu. nō-sēr-ī-rān* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard], an order of fossil reptiles having singular affinities to birds, found in the Upper Secondary formations, of great size, and fitted for terrestrial life: **deinotherium**, *n.* *-thēr-ī-ūm* [Gr. *thērion*, a wild beast], a gigantic fossil mammal, somewhat like a walrus, furnished with a short proboscis, and armed with two enormous tusks, turned downwards.

deiparous, *a.* *dē-ī-pā-rūs* [L. *deus*, a god; *pario*, I bring forth], bringing forth a god, applied to the Virgin Mary.

deism, *n.* *dē-ī-zm* [F. *déisme*, *deism*—from *L. deus*, a god], the belief of those who admit the existence of one God, but who generally deny revelation; the belief in natural religion only: **deist**, *n.* *-ī-tē*, one who believes in one God, but not in revelation: **theist**: **deistic**, *a.* *-ī-tīk*, also **deistical**, *a.* *-ī-tī-kāl*, pert. to deism: **deistically**, *ad. -ī-tī*: **Deity**, *n.* *dē-ī-tī* [OF. *deite*—from *L. deitatem*, a deity], the Supreme Being; God; a heathen god; an idol.—**SYN.** of 'deist': infidel; unbeliever; freethinker; sceptic.

deject, *v.* *dē-jēkt* [L. *dejectus*, thrown or cast down—from *de*, *jactus*, thrown—from *jacio*, I throw], to cast down; to depress the spirits; to dishearten; to cause to look sad: **dejecting**, *imp.* *dejected*, pp. *-ad*: **cast down**: **low-spirited**: **dejectedly**, *ad. -ī-tī*: **dejection**, *n.* the state of being cast down; lowness of spirits: **dejection**, *n.* *-jēk-shūn* [F.—L.], a casting down; melancholy; depression of mind; lowness of spirits caused by misfortune, &c.: **dejectionary**, *a.* *-ī-rī-t*, having power or tendency to cast down; tending to promote evacuation by stool.—**SYN.** of 'dejected': sad; gloomy; mournful; melancholy; moody.

déjeuner, *n.* *dā-zhōn*, also **déjeuner**, *n.* *dā-zhō-nā* [F. *déjeuner*, to breakfast], a breakfast or lunch, generally of a public or ostentatious character.

delaine, *n.* *dē-lān* [F.], a light untwilled fabric of mixed materials.

delation, *n.* *dē-lā-shūn* [L. *delationem*, an accusation], act of charging with a crime; accusation by an informer.

delay, *v.* *dē-lā* [F. *délais*, delay—from *délaisser*, to put off], to put off; to defer; to hinder for a time; to postpone; to protract; to linger; to hinder motion; *n.* a putting off; the time lost; hindrance of motion; lingering procrastination: **delaying**, *imp.* *delayed*, pp. *-lā*.—**SYN.** of 'delay v.': to procrastinate; prolong; protract; retard; stop; detain; hinder; tarry.

delebia, *a.* *dē-lē-bī*—a variant of *delebia*, which see.

delectable, *a.* *dē-lēk-lā-bī* [F. *delectable*—from *L. delectabilis*, delightful, agreeable; see *delight*], highly pleasing; delightful: **delectably**, *ad. -lā-bī*: **delectableness**, *n.* *-bī-nēs*: **delectability**, *n.* *-lā-bī-tī-tē*: **delectation**, *n.* *dē-lēk-lā-shūn* [F.], great pleasure or delight.

delegate, *n.* *dē-lē-gāt* [L. *delegatus*, sent away, entrusted—from *de*, *lego*, I send as ambassador], one sent as a representative; a deputy; a commissioner: *v.* to send with power to transact business; to intrust; to commit to another's care: **delegating**, *imp.* *delegated*, pp. *-lē-gāt*: **delegation**, *n.* *-gāt-shūn* [F.—L.], one or more delegates appointed to discharge some particular duty; the act of investing with authority to act for another.—**SYN.** of 'delegate v.': to empower; commission; accredit; depute; assign; commit.

delete, *v.* *dē-lēt* [L. *deletus*, blotted out], to blot out; to efface; to expunge: **deleting**, *imp.* *deleted*, pp. *-lēt*: **deletion**, *n.* *-lēt-shūn*, the act of blotting out or erasing.

deleterious, *a.* *dē-lē-tē-rī-ūs* [Gr. *deleterios*, hurtful, destructive—from *deletōr*, a destroyer], having the quality of injuring or destroying; destructive; injurious; pernicious: **deleteriously**, *ad. -ī-tī*: **deleteriousness**, *n.* the state of being injurious or pernicious.—**SYN.** of 'deleterious': noxious; hurtful; prejudicial; detrimental; injurious; destructive; poisonous.

delph, *n.* *dēlf*, a kind of earthenware, originally made as *Delph*, in Holland—now restricted to the coarser ware.

delph, *n.* *dēlf* [AS. *delfan*, to delve, to dig], in *OE.*, a quarry; a mine; a deep ditch.

deliberate, *v.* *dē-līb-erāt* [L. *deliberatus*, weighed well in one's mind—from *de*, *libro*, I weigh or cause to swing], to consider or examine; to balance in the mind; to weigh reasons for and against: **ad. slow** in determining; slow in action; well advised or considered; cool; wary: **deliberating**, *imp.* *deliberated*, pp. *-līb-erāt*: **deliberately**, *ad. -ī-tī*, with careful consideration: **deliberation**, *n.* *-tī-shūn* [F. *délibération*: L. *deliberationem*], the act of weighing and examining with care; discussion and particular examination of reasons for and against a measure: **deliberateness**, *n.* the quality of being deliberate: **wariness**; calm consideration: **deliberative**, *a.* *-ī-rī*, having a right or power to deliberate or discuss: **deliberatively**, *ad. -ī-tī*.—**SYN.** of 'deliberate v.': to consult; debate; ponder; weigh; consider; reflect; dispute; argue; discuss; contend.

delible, *a.* *dē-līb-īl* [L. *delibilis*, perishable—from *dēlo*, I blot out], that may be blotted out.

delicacy—see under *delicate*.

delicate, *a.* *dē-lēk-lī* [L. *delicatus*, luxurious; cf. It. *delicato*; F. *delicé*], soft; smooth; of a fine texture; nice or pleasing to the taste; nice and discriminating in the perception of beauty or deformity; fine; slender; that must be tended or handled with care; effeminate; not able to endure hardship; not robust; feeble; scrupulously polite and considerate in attending to the wishes and feelings of others: *n.* in *OE.*, a nicety; a choice dainty: **delicately**, *ad. -ī-tī*: **delicateness**, *n.* *-tī-cēs*: **delicacy**, *n.* *-ī-tī*, fineness of texture; a thing dainty and pleasant to the taste; elegance of feminine beauty in form or dress; a nice propriety in civility or politeness, proceeding from a desire to please; tenderness or consideration; tenderness of constitution; weakness: **delicious**, *a.* *dē-lēk-lī* [OF. *delicieux*; F. *delicieux*, delicious—from mid. *L. deliciosus*, pleasant], highly pleasing to the taste or other sense; very grateful; exquisitely delightful: **deliciously**, *ad. -ī-tī*: **deliciousness**, *n.* the quality of being delicious.

de-synonymise, *v. dé-sin-nô-mi-zê* [L. *de*, and *synonymus*, to deprive of a word of its synonymous character by attaching to it a specific meaning: *de-syn-on-y-mi-zing*, imp.: *de-syn-on-y-mi-sed*, pp.-*ized*.]

detach, *v. dé-tâch* [F. *détacher*, to unfasten—from F. *dé*, OF. *des* for L. *dis*, apart; F. *tacher*, to fasten: cf. *It. distaccare*, to detach, to untie], to separate a small part from the main body; to disunite; to part from: **detach-ing**, imp.: **detached**, pp. *-tâcht*: **detachment**, *n. mént* [F.—L.] the act of detaching; troops or ships sent from the main body: **detached works**, in *fort.*, works so far separated from the fortress as to receive no support from its fire.—**SYN.** of 'detach': to disengage; dis sever; disentangle; extricate; sever; disjoin; withdraw; part.

detail, *v. dé-tâil* [F. *détail*, a detail—from *détailleur*, to divide, to piece-meal—from F. *dé*, L. *de*, fully: F. *tailler*, to cut], to give particulars; to relate minutely or distinctly; in *milit.*, to appoint men for certain temporary duties: *n. dé-tâil*, a minute or particular account; a narration of particulars: **detail-ing**, imp.: **detailled**, pp. *-tâil*: **adj.** given in every particular: *de-tâil-lé*, *n. plu. -tâil*, the parts of a thing treated separately and minutely; in *milit.*, the men appointed for certain temporary duties: **detailer**, *n.* one who details: in *detail*, in every particular; circumstantially.—**SYN.** of 'detail *v.*': to particularise; enumerate; appoint—of 'detail *n.*': around; narrative; relation; recital; explanation; narration.

detain, *v. dé-tân* [F. *détenir*—from L. *dētinerē*, to keep back—from *de*, *teneo*, I hold or keep], to keep back from; to withhold; to stop, stay, or delay; to hold in custody: **detain-ing**, imp.: **detained**, pp. *-tân*: **detention**, *n. dé-tân-shôn* [F.—L.] act of detaining; a keeping back; confinement or restraint; delay from necessity: **detain-er**, *n.* one who; in *law*, the keeping possession of what belongs to another; a writ authorising the keeper of a prison to continue to keep a person in custody.—**SYN.** of 'detain': to hold; arrest; retain; retard; check; withhold; hinder.

detect, *v. dé-têkt* [L. *detectus*, laid bare—from *de*, *tepeo*, to cover], to uncover or lay bare; to find out; to discover: **detect-ing**, imp.: **detected**, pp.: **detector** or **detect-er**, *n.* one who or that which: **detect-ive**, *n. -têkt-iv*, a police officer not dressed in uniform, whose duty it is to act secretly: **adj.** that detects or discovers: **detection**, *n. -shôn*, the act of discovering; discovery of a person or thing attempted to be concealed: **detectable**, *a. -tê-bi*, that may be found out.—**SYN.** of 'detect': to expose; unfold; uncover.

detent, *n. dé-tênt* [L. *detentus*, kept back, detained—from *de*, *tentus*, held], a stop in a clock.

détention—see under **detail**.

détenu, *n. dé-tê-nû* [F. *détenu*, detained], a prisoner: **détenus**, *n. plu. dé-tê-nûs*, prisoners.

deter, *v. dé-têr* [L. *deterre-re*, to frighten from anything—from *de*, *terreo*, I frighten], to hinder by fear; to discourage by considerations of danger, difficulty, or great inconvenience: **deter-ring**, imp.: **deterred**, pp. *-têrd*: **determent**, *n. mént*, the act or cause of deterring; that which deters: **deter-rent**, *a.* having the power or tendency to deter: *n.* that which deters.

deterge, *v. dé-têrj* [F. *déterger*, to clean a wound—from L. *detergere*, to wipe off—from *de*, *tergo*, I wipe clean], to cleanse a sore: **deterg-ing**, imp.: **deterged**, pp. *-têrj*: **detergent**, *a. dé-têr-jênt* [L. *detergere* or *detergenum*], cleansing: *n.* that which cleanses: **deter-sive**, *a. -stiv* [L. *deterius*, wiped off], having power to cleanse: *n.* a medicine which has the power of cleansing sores: **deter-sion**, *n. -shôn*, the act of cleansing, as a sore.

deteriorate, *v. dé-têr-iô-râit* [mid. L. *deterioratus*, made worse—from L. *deterior*, worse], to grow worse; to make worse; to reduce in quality; to degenerate: **deteriorat-ing**, imp.: **deteriorated**, pp.: **deteriora-tion**, *n. -râ-shôn* [F.—L.], the state of growing worse; a becoming or making worse.

determine, *v. dé-têr-mîn* [F. *déterminer*—from L. *determinare*, to border off—from *de*, *terminus*, a boundary or limit], to bound or border off; to end; to fix; to decide; to influence the choice; to resolve; to come to a decision: **deter-min-ing**, imp.: **determined**, pp. *-mînd*: **adj.** having a settled or fixed purpose; firm; resolute; definite: **deter-min-**

able, *a. -mîn-â-bi*, that may be decided with certainty: **deter-minator**, *n.* one who; also: **deter-mine**, *n.* one who: **determinant**, *n. dé-têr-mîn-ânt*, that which determines; a mathematical series of numerical products, formed according to certain specified laws: **deter-minist**, *n. -mîn-ist*, one who believes in determinism: **deter-ministic**, *a. -is-tik*, pert. to: **deter-minedly**, *ad. -it*: **deter-minate**, *a. -d*, limited; fixed; settled; resolute: *v.* in *OE.*, to limit; to fix: **deter-minately**, *ad. -it*: **deter-minateness**, *n.*: **deter-mina-tion**, *n. -mîn-shôn* [F.—L.] the act of determining; firm resolution; fixed purpose; judicial decision; a putting to an end; a too rapid or copious flow of blood to a particular part of the body: **deter-mina-tive**, *a. -mîn-iv*, that limits or bounds; having the power of directing, limiting, or fixing: **deter-minism**, *n. -mîn-izm*, the theory which affirms that 'the act of the soul is itself only a movement of the universal transformation of the dynamical forces of nature'.—**SYN.** of 'determine': to resolve; limit; bound; finish; shape; regulate; settle; impel; direct; conclude—of 'determination': decision; judgment; conclusion; purpose; firmness; resolve; termination; direction; tendency; resoluteness.

deterred, *deterring*—see under **deter**.

detractive, *detracting*—see under **deterge**.

detest, *v. dé-têst* [F. *détester*—from L. *detestari*, to call earnestly to witness, to abominate—from *de*, *testor*, I bear witness—*it*], to invoke a deity as a witness against; to abhor; to hate extremely; to abominate: **detest-ing**, imp.: **detested**, pp.: **adj.** hated extremely: **detes-ter**, *n.* one who: **detes-table**, *a. -tê-bi* [F.—L.], abominable; extremely hateful: **detes-tably**, *ad. -bi*: **detes-tableness**, *n. -bi-nêss*, the quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness: **detestation**, *n. dé-têst-â-shôn* [F.—L.], abhorrence; extreme hatred.—**SYN.** of 'detest': to loathe; hate; execrate; condemn—of 'detestable': odious; execrable; abhorred.

dethrone, *v. dé-thrôn* [OF. *dethroner*, to unthrone—from OF. *des* for L. *dis*, apart—from L. *de*, *thrônus*; Gr. *thrónos*, a royal seat], to drive from a throne; to divest of supreme power: **dethro-n-ing**, imp.: **dethroned**, pp. *-thrôn*: **dethro-ner**, *n.* one who: **dethronement**, *n. mént*, the removal from a throne; deposition from regal power.

détenu, *n. dé-tê-nû* [F. *détenu*, held back—from *détenu*, to hold back; to withhold—from L. *dētino*, I keep back], in *law*, a writ lying against a person who wrongfully detains goods in his possession.

detonate, *v. dé-tô-nât* [L. *detonatus*, thundered down—from *de*, *tono*, I thunder], to cause to explode with a sudden report; to burn with a loud noise: **deto-na-t-ing**, imp.: **deto-nat-ed**, pp.: **deto-na-tion**, *n. -nâ-shôn* [F.—L.], a sudden report caused by the burning of certain bodies: **detonator**, *n. dé-tô-nâ-têr*, that which explodes with a sudden report; a gun fired with a percussion-cap.

detrortion, *n. dé-tôr-shôn* [L. *detrorsus*, turned or bent aside—from *de*, *torus*, twisted], a turning or wresting; perversion from the true meaning.

détour, *n. dé-tôr* [F.], a roundabout; a circuitous way.

detract, *v. dé-trâkt* [F. *détracter*—from L. *detractus*, taken away—from *de*, *trahere*, to draw], to lessen reputation by calumny; to damage character by speaking evil of; to disparage; to traduce: **detract-ing**, imp.: **adj.** having a tendency to detract: **detracted**, pp.: **detractor**, *n. -tôr*, also **detrac-ter**, *n. -têr*, one who: **detrac-tion**, *n. -trâk-shôn* [F.—L.], the depreciating of the reputation of another from envy, malice, or other motive; a lessening of worth; censure; slander—also **detracta-tion**, *n. -tâ-shôn*: **detrac-tive**, *a. -tiv*, having the tendency to lessen worth or estimation: **detract-ingly**, *ad. -it*: **detractory**, *a. dé-trâkt-êr-i*, tending to lessen the worth or estimation in which a person or thing is held.—**SYN.** of 'detract': to derogate; defame; slander; abuse; asperse; deprecate; decry; calumniate; vilify—of 'detraction': calumny; disparagement; depreciation; derogation; aspersion; censure.

detriment, *n. dé-têr-mênt* [F. *détriment*—from L. *detrimentum*, loss—from *de*, *tritus*, worn or rubbed], damage; loss; injury; disadvantage; diminution: **detrimental**, *a. -tâl*, injurious; hurtful; pernicious.—**SYN.** of 'detriment': disadvantage; prejudice; mischief; harm; hurt; injustice; wrong: **detritus**, *n. dé-têr-tûs* [L. *detritus*, worn], any accumulation of earth, sand, gravel, and fragments

utter hopelessness; complete despondency; desperation; hopelessness; loss of hope in God's mercy: v. to be without hope; to give up all expectation: **despairing**, imp.: **despaired**, pp.: **despair**, n. one who: **despairingly**, ad. *it*.

despatch, v. *dě-spách* [OF. *despescher*—from OF. *des* for L. *dis*, apart; *pescher*, to hinder—from L. *pedica*, a fetter: cf. Sp. *despachar*, to expedite—*lit.*, to remove a hindrance], to send away quickly; to dispose of speedily; to send on special business implying haste; to put to death; to execute speedily; to finish: n. speedy performance; haste; an express message: **despatches**, n. plu. *-čs*, written documents or messages regarding some affair of state sent to or from a country; naval or military reports sent to headquarters: **despatching**, imp.: **despatched**, pp.: **spach**: **despatcher**, n. *-čr*, one who or that which despatches.

desperado—see under **desperate**.

desperate, a. *děs-pě-rát* [L. *desperātus*, given up, irretrievable—from *de*, away; *spero*, I hope], without hope; fearless of danger; reckless; beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; without care of safety; furious: **desperately**, ad. *-li*: *hopelessly*; furiously; madly: **despairing**, *des'pě-rā-dō*, n. *-dō* [Sp.], a reckless, furious man; one regardless of consequences; a madman—applied to the reckless criminal classes: **des'pě-rā-tion, n. *-tšion*, a giving up of hope; despair; disregard of danger: **des'parateness**, n. the state of being desperate.—**SYN.** of 'desperate': despairing; hopeless; desponding; rash; precipitate; headlong; furious; mad; frantic; forlorn; irrecoverable; irretrievable.**

despicable—see under **despise**.

despise, v. *dě-spis* [OF. *despire*, to despise; *despicant*, and *despis*, despising—from L. *despicere*, to look down upon, to despise—from *de*, *spicio*, I look], to look down upon with scorn; to have a very low opinion of; to disdain: **despising**, imp.: **despised**, pp.: *spizt*: **despiser**, n. *-čr*, one who: **despicable**, a. *-čbl*, contemptible: **despisingly**, ad. *-čing-li*: **despisableness**, n. *-čed-něs*, the state of being despised: **despicable**, a. *děs-pi-čbl*, that should be despised; vile; contemptible: **despicably**, ad. *-čbl*: **despicableness**, n. *-čbl-něs*, the quality of being despisable; meanness; vileness.—**SYN.** of 'despicable': mean; worthless; paltry; pitiful; degrading; base; sordid; low—of 'despise': to scorn; condemn; slight; undervalue.

despite, n. *dě-spít* [OF. *despit*, contempt, despite—from L. *despectum*, a looking down upon—from *de*, down, and *spicio*, I look], violent hatred with contempt; extreme malice; defiance of opposition or difficulties; or contempt of them: v. to loathe; to offend: to *v.* **despiting**, imp.: **despited**, pp.: **despiteful**, a. *-fít*, full of spite; malicious: **despitefully**, ad. *-li*, maliciously; malignantly: **despitefulness**, n. malice; hate: **despiteous**, a. *dě-spít-čs*, in OK, full of hatred; furious: **despiteously**, ad. *-li*, in OE, in a manner full of hatred.

despoil, v. *dě-spóil* [OF. *despoiller*, to despoil—from L. *despoliare*, to despoil—from *de*, *spolio*, I deprive of, I plunder], to take from by force; to rob; to plunder; to divest: **despoiling**, imp.: **despoiled**, pp.: *spóit*: **despoiller**, n. one who: **despoliation**, n. *dě-spóit-čšion*, the act of plundering; a stripping or robbing.

despond, v. *dě-spónd* [L. *despondere*, to promise, to lose courage—from *de*, *spondeo*, I promise], nearly to give up hopes; to be cast down; to lose courage; to be depressed; to begin to lose hope:—**despair** implies a total loss of hope, **despond** does not: **desponding**, imp.: ad. sinking in spirit; becoming hopeless: **desponded**, pp.: **despondingly**, ad. *-li*: **despondar**, n. one who: **despondent**, n. low-spirited; losing courage with the loss of hope: **despondency**, n. *-čen-čs*, also **despondence**, n. *-čens*, cessation of effort with the loss of hope and courage; dejection of the mind; melancholy: **despondently**, ad. *-li*, almost without hope.

despot, n. *dě-spót* [F. *despote*—from mid. L. *despotus*—from Gr. *despotēs*, a master], one ruling or governing without control; an absolute prince; a tyrant: **despotic**, a. *-pót-čk*, also **despotical**, a. *-čk-čl*, exercising absolute or uncontrolled power; unlimited; unrestrained: **despotically**, ad. *-li*: **despotism**, n. *děs-pót-čtem*, a government with authority unlimited or uncontrolled; the government of an absolute prince; tyranny.

despumate, v. *děs-pú-mát* [L. *despumatus*, having removed the froth or scum—from *de*, *spumo*, I foam], to throw off in foam; to froth: **despumating**, imp.: **despumated**, pp.: **despumation**, n. *-ma-čšion*, the act of throwing up froth or scum on the surface of a liquid; the separation of the scum or impurities from a liquid.

desquamate, v. *děs-kvėd-mát* [L. *desquamatus*, scaled or peeled off—from *de*, *squama*, a scale], to peel off as scales: **desquamating**, imp.: **desquamated**, pp.: **desquamation**, n. *-mát-čšion*, the act of throwing off scales, as from the skin.

desert, n. *dě-sěrt* [OF. *desert*—from *deservir*, to clear the table—from OF. *des* for L. *dis*, apart; L. *servire*, to serve], a service of fruit, &c., at the close of a feast or entertainment.

destine, v. *děs-tin* [F. *destiner*, to destine; *destin*, destiny—from L. *destinare*, to make firm, to destine; mid. L. *destina*, a support—from L. *de*, *intena*, and *sto*, I stand], to ordain or appoint to a certain use, state, or place; to doom; to appoint or fix unalterably: **destining**, imp.: **destined**, pp. *-čind*: ad. doomed; devoted; ordained; appointed unalterably to any state or condition: **destination**, n. *-nčšion* [F.—L.], purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; the end; the ultimate design: a place to which a person is journeying or bound: **destiny**, n. *-ni*, unavoidable fate; lot; future condition appointed by the Divine will, or that appointed by human will: **Destinies**, n. plu. *-ntě*, in anc. myth., the three Fates, supposed to preside over human life; the predetermining future state or condition, as of nations.—**SYN.** of 'destination': design; purpose; intention; lot; fate; doom; destiny; appointment—of 'destine': to allot; devote; design; intend; consecrate.

destitute, a. *děs-tít-čl* [L. *destitutus*, forsaken—from *de*, *statuo*, I set or place], forsaken; not possessing; in want of; needy; friendless: **destitution**, n. *-čšion* [F.—L.], utter want; poverty.

destroy, v. *dě-stróy* [OF. *destruire*, to destroy—from L. *destruere*, to destroy—from *de*, *struo*, I pile up, I build], to pull down; to demolish; to ruin; to lay waste; to kill; to put an end to: **destroyable**, a. *-čbl*, capable of being destroyed: **destroying**, imp.: **destroyed**, pp. *-čroyt*: **destroyer**, n. one who.—**SYN.** of 'destroy': to consume; raze; throw down; overthrow; subvert; desolate; devastate; deface; extinguish; extirpate; slay; kill; dismantle.

destructible, a. *děs-trúč-čbl* [F. *destructible*—from mid. L. *destructibilis*—from *de*, *struo*, I build], that may be destroyed: **destructibility**, n. *-čbl-něs*, the state or quality of being able to be destroyed; **destructibility**, *destructibility*, n. *-čbl-čšion*, the being capable of destruction: **destruction**, n. *-čšion* [F.—L.], the act of destroying; ruin; demolition; slaughter; death; eternal death: **destructive**, a. *-čiv*, deadly; fatal; causing destruction; mischievous; wasteful: **destructively**, ad. *-li*: **destructiveness**, n. the quality of destroying; propensity to destroy: **destructor**, n. one who or that which: *spec.* a furnace for the burning of refuse.—**SYN.** of 'destruction': devastation; extermination; desolation; subversion; overthrow; extirpation; extinction; downfall; havoc; slaying—of 'destructive': ruinous; lethal; pernicious; malignant; mortal; poisonous.

desudation, n. *děs-sá-dě-čšion* [F. *desudation*—from L. *desudo*, I sweat greatly—from *de*, *sudo*, I sweat], a profuse sweating.

desuetude, n. *děs-čvė-túđ* [F. *desuetude*—from L. *desuetudo*, disuse], disuse; the cessation of use; discontinuance of a custom or practice.

desulphurize, v. *děs-čl-čs-čr* [L. *de*, not, and Eng. *sulphurize*], to free from sulphur, as in an ore, &c.: **desulphurization**, n. *-čr-čšion*, the act or process of desulphurizing: **desulphurized**, a. *-čr-čšit-čl*, deprived of sulphur.

desultory, a. *děs-čl-čr-čl* [L. *desultorius*, leaping, inconstant; *desultor*, a leaper, one who leaps from one horse to another—from *de*, *salto*, I leap], leaping from one thing to another; unconnected; rambling; hasty; loose; without method: **desultorially**, ad. *-li*: **desultoriness**, n. a passing from one thing to another without order or method; unconnectedness.—**SYN.** of 'desultory': cursory; loose; summary; roving; discursive; unsettled; inconstant; slight; disconnected; unmethodical.

měte, mál, fár, láčš, mčte, mčl, hčr; pine, pín; nčle, nčl, mčve;

descrie, *v. de-scrie* [OF. *descriere* for *descriere*, to describe; *v. de-scrie*—from *L. describere*, to delineate, to describe—from *de*, scribo, I write], to make out; to detect at a distance; to espy; to discover anything concealed: *m. In OE.* discovery: **descrieing**, *imp.*: **described**, *pp.*—**descrier**, *n.* one who *de-scrie*—*descrie* is really a doublet of *describe*, though usually given as another form of *descrie*, and derived from *OF. descriere*, now *descriere*, to cry down—from *de*, crier, to cry, thus making the literal sense, 'to make an outcry on discovering what one has been on the watch for'—*SYN.* of 'descrie': to discover; detect; discern; see; behold; reveal; recognise.

desecrate, *v. de-si-kreit* [*L. desecratus*, declared as sacred, consecrated, and later desecrated—from *de*, away, not; *secrare*, to make sacred—from *sacer*, sacred], to profane anything sacred; to divert from a sacred purpose; to divest of a sacred office: **desecrating**, *imp.*: **desecrated**, *pp.*: **desecrator**, *n.* one who: **desecration**, *n.*—*kré-shún*, the profaning of anything sacred.

desert, *n. de-sért* [*F. désert*, solitary—from *L. desertus*, solitary, waste—from *de*, *eritus*, joined, connected], a wilderness; a solitude; a vast sandy plain; an uninhabited place: *adj.* wild; waste: *solitary*: *v. de-sért*, to leave entirely; to forsake; to abandon; to quit with the view of not returning; to run away: **deserting**, *imp.*: **deserted**, *pp.*: **deserter**, *n.* a soldier or sailor who runs away from the service: **desertion**, *n.*—*shún* [*F.—L.*], the act of abandoning; the act of leaving with the intention of not returning, as a soldier or sailor; state of being forsaken—*SYN.* of 'desert *v.*': to relinquish; leave; quit; abdicate; depart from.

desert, *n. de-sért* [OF. *deserte*, merit—from *deservire*, to deserve—*it.*, a thing deserved], that which entitles to reward or renders liable to punishment; merit or desert; reward or punishment justly due; worth; excellence: **desertless**, *a.* without claim to favour, reward, or honour—*SYN.* of 'desert': merit; desert; excellence; worth; due.

deserve, *v. de-sérve* [OF. *deservir*, *L. deservire*, to serve; to earn by service], to be worthy of from zealous service; to merit; to be worthy of in a bad sense; to merit reward: **deserving**, *imp.*: *adj.* meritorious; worthy of promotion; in *OE.* deserts: **deserved**, *pp.*: **deservedly**, *ad.*—*de-it*, according to conduct good or bad: **deservingly**, *ad.*—*deserve*: *v. n.* one who. **deshabille**, *a. de-sá-bél* [*F. déshabillé*, undress—from *de*, *L. de*, apart; *habiller*, to dress—from *L. habere*, fit, suitable], dressed loosely: *m.* an undress; a loose morning dress; a careless untidy state as to dress.

desiatina, *n. de-si-tá-na*, a Russian measure of area: 104 desiatines—a square verst, and 3 versts—English miles.

desolate, *v. de-si-tá-tál* [*L. desolatus*, dried up—from *de*, *secco*, dry], to dry up; to derive or exhaust of moisture; to become dry: **desolating**, *imp.*: **desolated**, *pp.*: *adj.* dried up: **desolator**, *n.*—*á-tál*, drying: *m.* a medicine that dries a sore: **desolation**, *n.*—*de-si-tá-shún* [*F.—L.*], the act of making dry; the state of being dried: **desolator**, *n.*—*de-si-tá-tér*, an apparatus for drying substances, as fruit, meat, &c.: **desolative**, *a.*—*de-si-tá-tér*, tending to dry: **desolation cracks**, in *geol.*, rents in sedimentary strata, caused by shrinkage through drying.

desperate, *v. de-si-tér-ál* [*L. desperatus*, earnestly wished for], to earnestly wish for; to want; to wish: **desperating**, *imp.*: **desperated**, *pp.*: **desperate**, *a.*—*de-si-tér*, expressing or denoting desire: **desperation**, *n.*—*de-si-tér*, **desperate**, *n.* plu. *de-si-tér* [*L.*], anything desired or wanted; any desirable improvement.

design, *v. de-sín* or *-sín* [*F. designer*, to describe—from *designare*, to mark out—from *de*, *signo*, I mark out], to trace out by marks; to project; to form in the mind; to intend; to purpose to form or plan by drawing the outline; to plan; to invent: *m.* a project; a scheme; intention; purpose; a plan or representation of a thing by an outline; an idea or plan in the mind meant to be expressed in a visible form; figures or drawings for cloth, &c.; the plan of a building in all its parts: **designing**, *imp.*: *adj.* forming a design; insidiously contriving schemes of mischief; deceitful: *m.* the act of delineating the appearance of objects: **designed**, *pp.*—*stín*: *de-*

sign'er, *n.* one who: **designable**, *a.*—*de-si-bí*, that may be designed or marked out: **designably**, *ad.*—*de-si-bí* intentionally: **designless**, *a.* without design or intention: **designlessly**, *ad.*—*de-si-bí*: a school of design, an institution in which are taught the principles of drawing as they are connected with the industrial arts: **designate**, *v. de-si-g-nát* [*L. designatus*, marked out], to mark out or show; to distinguish by marks or description; to name; to point out: *adj.* pointed out or named, as a bishop designate: **designating**, *imp.*: **designated**, *pp.*: **designation**, *n.*—*de-si-g-ná-shún* [*F.—L.*], the act of pointing out; a showing or pointing; a distinguishing name or mark; appointment: **designative**, *a.*—*de-si-g-nát*, serving to indicate: **designation**, *n.*—*de-si-g-ná-shún*, sketch; delineation; purpose—*SYN.* of 'design *v.*': to mean; sketch; propose; project; delineate; trace out; draw; indicate; show; select; designate; contrive—of 'designate': to style; denominate; describe; characterize; entitle—of 'designation': name; title; appellation; denomination; indication; allotment; application; signification.

desinence, *n. de-si-té-néns* [*L. desinens*, leaving off, desisting—from *de*, *sinens*, letting, giving leave; *it.* desinente], termination; end; close: **desinent**, *a.*—*nént*, ending; lowermost.

desire, *v. de-sír* [*F. désirer*, a desire; *désirer*, to desire—from *L. desiderare*, to long for, to desire—perhaps from *sidera*, the stars, and thus *it.*, to turn the eyes from the stars, hence to regret], to wish or long for; to ask; to entreat; to request: *m.* a wish to obtain; some degree of eagerness to gain and possess; a coveting of some object of pleasure or delight; request; prayer; that which is desired: **desiring**, *imp.*: **desired**, *pp.*—*stír*: **desirable**, *a.*—*de-si-rá-bí* [*F.—L.*], that is to be desired; that which may be longed for; pleasing; agreeable: **desirably**, *ad.*—*de-si-rá-bí*: **desirableness**, *n.*—*de-si-rá-bí-nés*, the quality of being desirable: **desirer**, *n.* one who: **desireless**, *a.* free from desire: **desirous**, *a.*—*rá*, wishing to obtain; anxious to possess; coveting: **desirously**, *ad.*—*rá*—*SYN.* of 'desire *v.*': wish; inclination; craving; appetency; eagerness; aspiration; longing; lust; request; petition.

desist, *v. de-síst* [*F. desister*—from *L. desistere*, to leave off—from *de*, *sisto*, I stand], to leave off; to forbear; to stop; to cease to act; to discontinue: **desisting**, *imp.*: **desisted**, *pp.*: **desistance**, *n.*—*de-si-si-tá-shún*, a ceasing to act; a stopping.

desk, *n. de-sk* [*ME. deske*, a desk: *OF. dique*; *It. desco*, a table: *mid. L. discus*; *L. discus*, a round plate of stone or metal], a sloping table for writing on; a portable writing-table in the form of a box when shut; the part of a pulpit on which the Bible lies: *v.* to shut up in a desk: **desk-ing**, *imp.*: **desked**, *pp.*: **desker**.

desman, *n. de-smán* [*Russ.*], a small aquatic insectivorous mammal, one species of which is found in Russia, the only other in the Pyrenees: **desmidia**, *n. plu.*—*de-si-mi-tá-tér*, or **desmids**, *n. plu.* *de-si-mi-tá-tér*, *desmos*, a chain; *clulos*, appearance; minute fresh-water plants of a green colour, somewhat like diatoms, but without a silicious epidermis: **desmidian**, *n.*—*de-si-mi*, one of the desmids: see *Diatomaceae*.

desmography, *n. de-si-mó-grá-fí* [*Gr. desmos*, a ligament; *grapho*, I write], a description of the ligaments of the body: **desmology**, *n.*—*de-si-mó-ló-jí* [*Gr. logos*, discourse], the anatomy of the tendons and ligaments, or a description of them.

desolate, *a. de-si-tá-tál* [*L. desolatus*, laid waste, abandoned—from *de*, *solus*, alone], laid waste and abandoned; uninhabited; desert; solitary; in a ruinous condition; without a companion; comfortless: *v.* to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to ruin: **desolating**, *imp.*: **desolated**, *pp.*: **desolation**, *n.*—*de-si-tá-shún* [*F.—L.*], the act of desolating or laying waste; a solitary waste; ruin; destruction; a place deprived of inhabitants; gloom; great sorrow or distress: **desolately**, *ad.*—*de-si-tá-tér*: *n.* state of being desolate: **desolator**, *n.*—*de-si-tá-tér*, one who: **desolatory**, *a.*—*de-si-tá-tér*, causing desolation—*SYN.* of 'desolate *a.*': lonely; waste; neglected; destroyed; afflicted—of 'desolation': ravage; devastation; havoc; waste; destitution; sadness; melancholy; gloominess; gloom.

despair, *n. de-spáir* [OF. *desperer*, to despair—from *L. desperare*, to have no hope; *desperatus*, given up, irremediable—from *de*, *spéro*, I hope—see *desperate*],

cois, boy, fúot; páre, báid; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

represent the whole; to appoint as an agent or substitute to act for another; *deput'ing*, imp.: *deput'ed*, pp.: *deputation*, n. *dēp'ū-tā-shūn* [F.—L.] *Rt.*, the parts cut off or allotted to represent the whole; the act of appointing or deputation persons authorised to act for others; a special commission or delegation appointed by a public body: *deput'y*, n. -*ty*, a person appointed to act for another; a lieutenant; a viceroy.—*SYN.* of 'deputy': ambassador; envoy; plenipotentiary; minister; substitute; representative; legate; delegate; envoy; agent; factor.

déracinate, v. *dē-rā-sī-nāt* [OF. *déraciner*, to uproot—from *de*, F. *racine*, a root—from mid. L. *radicatus*, from *radix*, a root] in *OE.*, to tear or pluck up by the roots: *déracinating*, imp.: *déracinated*, pp. *-tēd*.

dérain or *dérain*, v. *dē-rān'* [ME. *dérainen*: *dérainier*—from mid. L. *dératōnāre*, to vindicate—from *de*, concerning, and *rationāre*, to discourse—from *ratio*, reason] in *OE.*, to try to win a battle; to arrange an army in order of battle.

dérangé, v. *dē-rānj'* [F. *déranger*—from OF. *des for L. dis*, apart; *ranger*, to set in order; *rang*, a row—see *range*], to put out of its row or order; to disorder; to confuse; to disturb; to embarrass: *déranging*, imp.: *déranged*, pp. *-rānj'd*, adj. disordered in mind; crazy: *dérangement*, n. [F.], a putting out of order; disorder of the intellect; insanity.—*SYN.* of 'derange': to embarrass; displace; unsettle; disconcert; ruffle; discompose; confuse; disarrange—of 'derangement': madness; insanity; confusion; disorder; embarrassment; irregularity; delirium; mania; lunacy; disturbance.

Derby, *dērbī* [cf. *dērbī* instituted by Earl Derby 1780], the principal race at Epsom, generally on the last Wednesday in May: *Derbyshire* neck, *dērbī-shīr*, gait, which see: *Derbyshire* spars, fluor-spars, which see.

derectis, n. *dē-rē-tis* [L. *Derectis*, a Syrian sea-godhead] in *geol.*, a goidel eel-like fish of the chalk formation.

derelict, a. *dē-rē-kt'* [L. *derelictus*, forsaken—from *de*, *relictus*, left behind], forsaken entirely; left; abandoned: n. in *law*, goods thrown away or abandoned by the owner; a tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use; a ship abandoned at sea: *dereliction*, n. *-kt'-shūn*, complete abandonment; the act of leaving or forsaking; state of being abandoned; desertion.

deride, v. *dē-rīd'* [F. *dérider*—from L. *deridere*, to laugh to scorn—from *de*, *ridere*, to laugh], to laugh at in contempt; to mock: *deriding*, imp.: *derided*, pp.: *derider*, n. one who: *deridingly*, ad. -*ly*: *derision*, n. *-rī-shūn* [F. *dérision*—from L. *derisio*—from *deride*, mock, scorn], the act of laughing at in contempt; mockery; ridicule; scorn: *derisive*, a. *-rī-siv*, mocking; ridiculing: *derisively*, ad. -*ly*: *derisiveness*, n. —*SYN.* of 'deride': to ridicule; taunt; banter; insult; laugh at; rally; scoff at—of 'derision': ridicule; scorn; mockery; insult.

derive, v. *dē-riv'* [F. *dérivier*, to turn off, as a stream—from L. *derivare*, to draw off, to divert—from *de*, *rivus*, a stream], to draw from, as from a regular course or channel; to receive, as from a source or origin; to deduce, as from a root or primitive word; to trace: *deriving*, imp.: *derived*, pp. *-rēd'*: *derivable*, a. *-rī-vē-bī*, that may be derived: *derivably*, ad. *-bī*: *derivation*, n. *dē-rī-vā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of drawing or receiving from a source; that which is derived or deduced; the tracing of a word from its root: *derivative*, a. *dē-rī-vē-tīv*, taken or formed from another; secondary: n. a word formed from another word, or which takes its origin from a root; not fundamental: *derivatively*, ad. -*ly*: *derivativeness*, n. —*SYN.* of 'derive': to trace; infer; draw; flow; proceed.

derma, n. *dērm*, also *derma*, n. *dērmā*, and *dermis*, n. *dērmis* [Gr. *derma*, skin, *dermatos*, of skin (cf. F. *derme*), the true skin; the integument which covers animal bodies: *dermal*, a. *-māl*, pert. to the skin: *dermatology*, n. *-mā-lōj-ē-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], a treatise on the skin: *dermatologist*, n. one who: *dermoid*, a. *dē-rmōyd*, also *dermatoid*, a. *-mā-lōyd* [Gr. *eidōs*, likeness], resembling the skin: *dermo-skeleton*, the hard integument which covers many animals, and affords protection to them, making its appearance as a leathery membrane, or as shell, crust, scales, or scutes. *Note*.—*derma* or *dermis* is the true skin, sentient and having a vascular tex-

ture; *epidermis* or *cuticle* is the non-vascular tissue covering the dermis.

dermoecolites, n. plu. *dērm-ē-kō-lī-tēs* [Gr. *derma*, skin; *ekolōs*, hard], masses of spicules found in the tissues of some of the Alcyonaria.

derm or *dērm*, n. *dērm* [AS. *derne*, conceal, hidden] in *OE.*, secret; sad; melancholy: *deraly*, ad. *dērm-ly*, secretly; sadly.

dermier, a. *dē-rmī-er* [F.], last; final: *dermier resource*, n. *-rē-sōrs*, the last resource or expedient.

derogate, v. *dē-rō-gāt* [L. *derogatus*, taken away, detracted from—from *de*, *rogatus*, asked—from *de*, from, and *rogo*, I ask] to lessen by taking away a part; to detract; to disparage; in *OE.*, to act beneath one's station; to degenerate: adj. in *OE.*, degraded: *derogating*, imp.: *derogated*, pp.: *derogation*, n. *-gā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of destroying or taking away the value or effect of anything, or of limiting its extent; disparagement: *derogately*, ad. -*ly*, in *OE.*, in a manner to lessen reputation: *derogatory*, a. *dē-rō-gā-tō-rī*, that lessens the extent, effect, or value; detracting; humiliating: *derogatorily*, ad. -*ly*: *derogatoriness*, n. the quality of being derogatory.

derrick, n. *dē-rīk* [from *Derrick*, a hangman at Tyburn, in the seventeenth century], a mast or spar supported at the top by stays, with suitable tackle for raising heavy weights; an improved iron crane; in *Amer.*, an elevator.

derring-do, n. *dē-rīng-dō* [lit., *daring to do*: ME. *dorring*, pres. part. of *dorren*, to dare, and *don*, to do], a daring deed; bravery: *derring-deer*, n. *-dē-ēr*, one who acts darily.

Derringer, a. *dē-rīng-ēr* [from Mr. Derringer, an American gunsmith], a short-barrelled pistol of large calibre.

derwish, or *darwish*, or *darvish*, n. *dē-rvīsh* [Pers. *derwish* or *darwish*, poor], a Mohammedan priest or monk of great austerity, and professing poverty.

descant, n. *dē-skānt* [OF. *descant* or *deschant*—from L. *dis*, apart; *canto*, I sing], a song or tune composed in parts; a discussion; a discourse; a series of comments: v. *dē-skānt*, to sing in parts; to discourse; to remark or comment on freely: *descanting*, imp.: *descanted*, pp.: *descanter*, n. one who.

descend, v. *dē-sēnd'* [F. *descendre*—from L. *descendere*, to descend—from *de*, *sēndo*, I climb], to move from a higher to a lower place; to go downwards, as a hill; to fall or come down; to invade; to come suddenly; to proceed or pass from, as from father to son; to stoop, as to wrong: *descending*, imp.: adj. coming down: *descended*, pp.: *descendant*, n. any one proceeding from an ancestor; offspring: *descendant*, a. [L. *descendere* or *descendentem*, descending], sinking; proceeding from an ancestor; descending or falling: *descendible*, a. *-dībī*, that may be descended: that may descend from an ancestor to an heir: *descendibility*, n. *-bībī-tē*, the capability of being transmitted: *descension*, n. *-sēn-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of going downwards; a falling; declension; degradation: *descensional*, a. pert. to: *descensive*, a. *-siv*, tending to descend: *descent*, n. *dē-sēnt'* [OF. *descende*, a sudden fall], act of descending; progress downwards; slope; declivity; a hostile invasion from sea; birth; lineage; offspring; passing from an ancestor to an heir.—*SYN.* of 'descent': assault; invasion; attack; lineage; extraction; birth; degradation; luscursion; derivation; descendants; issue; bottom.

describe, v. *dē-skrib'* [L. *describere*, to represent by drawing—from *de*, fully; *scribo*, I write], to represent by drawing; to draw; to delineate; to represent in words or by signs; to show by marks or figures: *describing*, imp.: *described*, pp. *-skrib'*: *describable*, a. *-bībī*, that may be described: *describer*, n. one who *description*, n. *-skrip-shūn* [F. *description*—from L. *de*, *scriptus*, written], a representation in words; a delineation by marks or signs; a sort or class to which certain particulars or qualities are applicable: *descriptive*, a. *-siv*, tending to describe or represent: *descriptively*, ad. -*ly*: *descriptiveness*, n. the state of being descriptive.—*SYN.* of 'describe': to depict; characterise; represent; relate; recount; name; narrate; express; explain; portray; trace out; sketch—of 'description': narrative; narration; detail; explanation; representation; account; definition; recital; report; relation; delineation; cast; sort; turn; sketch.

māle, *māl*, *fīr*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *plne*, *pln*; *nāte*, *nāt*, *mōve*:

by taking away: **depleting**, *imp.*: **depleted**, *pp.*: **depletion**, *n.* **shūn**, the act of emptying out: the act of diminishing the quantity contained: **deply**, *v.* **shūn**, calculated to diminish fulness of habit; also **deplive**, *a.* **shūn**.

deplora, *v.* **de-plōr** [*F. deplorare*—from *L. deplorare*, to weep bitterly—from *de*, *ploro*, I wail or howl]: to weep bitterly; to be lamented; to mourn; to bewail: to express or feel deep grief for: **deploring**, *imp.*: **deplored**, *pp.*: **plōr**: **deplorable**, *n.* one who: **deplorable**, *a.* **rd-shūn** [*F.* lamentable; sad; grievous; miserable: **deplorably**, *adv.* **shūn**: **deplorableness**, *n.* **shūn**, wretchedness; miserable state: **deplorability**, *n.* **rd-shūn**, state of being deplored: **deplorableness**: **deplorability**, *adv.* **shūn**—*SYN.* of 'deplora': to mourn; bemoan; complain; murmur; repine; regret; weep.

deply, *v.* **de-plōy** [*F. déployer*, to unfold—from *L. de, plico*, I fold], to unfold; to open; to extend; to form a more extended front, as soldiers: **deplying**, *imp.*: **deployed**, *pp.*: **plōy**: **deployment**, *n.* the opening up of a body of men in order to extend their front, as a column of troops.

depolari, *v.* **de-pō-lār-iz** [*L. de, polari*], to deprive of polarity: **depolariation**, *n.* **shūn**, the act of depriving of polarity.

depon, *v.* **de-pōn** [*L. deponere*, to lay or place down—from *de*, *pono*, I place], to lay or place down: mainly in words; to testify on oath in a court: **deposing**, *imp.*: **deposed**, *pp.*: **depon**: **deposition**, *n.* **shūn** [*L. deponere*, laying down] applied to Latin verbs having a passive termination with an active signification: *n.* one who testifies on oath; a witness.

depopulate, *v.* **de-pōp-ū-lāt** [*L. depopulatus*, laid waste—from *de*, *populus*, the people], to deprive of inhabitants; to unpeopled; to lay waste: **depopulating**, *imp.*: **depopulated**, *pp.*: **depopulation**, *n.* **shūn** [*L.*]: **depopulator**, *n.* **shūn**, one who.

deport, *v.* **de-pōrt** [*F. deporter*, to banish—from *L. deportare*, to carry off—from *de*, *porto*, I carry], to carry from one country to another; to behave or demean, followed by *self*: **deporting**, *imp.*: **deported**, *pp.*: **deportation**, *n.* **shūn**: **deportation**, *n.* **shūn** [*L.*], the removal from one country to another; exile; banishment: **deportment**, *n.* **shūn** [*F. deportement*, demeanour], conduct; demeanour; carriage; manner of acting in relation to the duties of life.—*SYN.* of 'deportment': *act*; walk; behaviour; demeanour; bearing.

depose, *v.* **de-pōs** [*F. déposer*—from *L. de, posuere*, to place; *mid.* *L. posuere*, to place—*to*], to remove from an office; to place—*down*: to divest of office; to dethrone; to bear witness on oath: **deposing**, *imp.*: **deposed**, *pp.*: **depose**, *n.* **shūn**.

deposit, *n.* **de-pōz-īt** [*F. déposer*, to lay down as a case—from *L. depositum*, a thing laid down—from *de*, *pono*, I place], that which is intrusted to another, as money in a bank; a pledge or pawn; anything laid down or lodged; in *geol.*, soil or matter laid down from water or otherwise, and forming a layer or stratum; in *med.*, the secretion of a solid morbid substance on a diseased surface: *v.* to lay, throw down, or lodge; to lay up; to commit to, as a pledge; to lodge money in a bank: **depositing**, *imp.*: **deposited**, *pp.*: **depository**, *n.* **shūn**, one with whom anything is lodged or intrusted for safe keeping: **depository**, *n.* **shūn**, a place where anything is laid for safe keeping: **depositor**, *n.* **shūn**, one who makes a deposit: **deposition**, *n.* **shūn** [*F.*—*L.*], the act of laying or throwing down; that which is laid down; the giving testimony under oath; a written copy of the same attested by the signature of the witness; the depriving of office or dignity: *on deposit*, in charge or safe keeping, as money.

depot, *n.* **de-pō**, **deposita**, *n.* **plu. de-pōz** [*F. dépôt*, a deposit—from *L. depositus*, laid or put down], a place where stores are kept; the body of troops in which recruits are trained, and from which men are supplied for vacancies in corps abroad; a warehouse; an open place or covered shed where goods are laid up.

deprave, *v.* **de-prāv** [*F. depraver*—from *L. depravare*, to pervert—from *de*, *prāvus*, crooked, wicked], to make bad or worse; to vitiate; to corrupt: **depraving**, *imp.*: **depraved**, *pp.*: **prāv**: **depravation**, *n.* **shūn** [*L.*], the act of corrupting anything or making it bad; the state of being made bad; depravity; in *OE.*,

deformation; depravity, *n.* **prāv-shūn**, corruption; wickedness; destitution of moral principles: **depravation**, *n.* **shūn**, depraver, *n.* **shūn**, one who.—*SYN.* of 'depravity': corruption; depravation; vitiation; vice; wickedness; degeneracy; contamination; pollution.

deprecate, *v.* **de-prē-kāt** [*L. deprecatus*, averted by praying—from *de*, *precor*, I pray, I beg], to pray or wish that a present evil may be removed, or an expected one averted; to pray against: **deprecating**, *imp.*: **deprecator**, *pp.*: **deprecator**, *n.* one who: **deprecation**, *n.* **shūn** [*F.*—*L.*], a praying against; an entreaty: **deprecatingly**, *adv.* **shūn**: **deprecative**, *a.* **shūn**, also **deprecator, *a.* **shūn**, tending to avert evil; having the form of a prayer: **deprecatively**, *adv.* **shūn**.**

depreciate, *v.* **de-prē-shi-āt** [*mid.* *L. depretiatus*, diminished in price—from *depretiare*, to depreciate—from *de*, *pretium*, a price], to lessen the price or value of a thing; to derry; to undervalue; to become of less worth: **depreciating**, *imp.*: **depreciated**, *pp.*: **depreciation**, *n.* **shūn** [*F.*—*L.*], the act of lessening the value of anything; a falling in value: **depreciative**, *a.* **shūn**, also **deprecator, *a.* **shūn**, tending to depreciate; undervaluing: **deprecator**, *n.* **shūn**, one who.—*SYN.* of 'depreciate': to traduce; disparage; detract; lower.**

depredate, *v.* **de-prē-dāt** [*mid.* *L. depraedatus*, plundered thoroughly—from *de*, *praedare*, to plunder], to rob; to plunder; to pillage; to take the property of an enemy; to spoil: **depredating**, *imp.*: **depredated**, *pp.*: **depredate**, *n.* **shūn**, a robber; a plunderer: **depredate**, *n.* **shūn** [*F.*], the act of spoiling or pillaging: **depredate**, *n.* **shūn**, plundering; spoiling.

depress, *v.* **de-prēs** [*L. depressus*, pressed or weighed down—from *de*, *pressus*, pressed], to press down to a lower state or position; to lower; to render languid or dull; to deject or make sad; to lower in value: **depressing**, *imp.*: **depressed**, *pp.*: **depress**: *adj.* in *bot.*, applied to a solid organ having the appearance of being flattened from above downwards: **depressingly**, *adv.* **shūn**: **depression**, *n.* **shūn** [*F.*—*L.*], act of depressing; the state of being depressed or lowered; a hollow; the sinking in of a part of a surface; a sinking of the spirits; a low state of trade or business: **depressive**, *a.* **shūn**, tending to depress: **depressor**, *n.* **shūn**, in *anat.*, a muscle which pulls an organ downwards, as the lower jaw, or the lip: *angle of depression*, in *astron.*, the angle through which a celestial object appears depressed below the horizontal plane, drawn through the eye of a spectator looking down upon the object: **depressant**, *n.* **shūn**, in *med.*, a sedative.—*SYN.* of 'depress': to sink; deject; abase; cast down; degrade; humble; discourage; dispirit; sadden; embarrass; cheapen—of 'depression': abasement; fall; humiliation; reduction; dejection; melancholy; sinking; cavity; despondency.

deprive, *v.* **de-priv** [*mid.* *L. deprivatus*, dispossessed of an office or dignity—from *L. de, privo*, I take away], to take away from; to bereave of a thing; to hinder from possessing or enjoying; to divest of a dignity or office: **depriving**, *imp.*: **deprived**, *pp.*: **deprive**: **depriver**, *n.* one who: **deprivable**, *a.* **shūn**, that may be deprived: **deprivation**, *n.* **shūn**, a taking away; loss of friends or goods; the taking away his living or office from a minister or clergyman.—*SYN.* of 'deprive': to bereave; strip; despoil; rob; abridge; debar; divest; hinder; prohibit; disqualify; exclude; preclude; forbid.

depth, *n.* **depth** [from *deep*, which see], the measure of a thing from the surface to the bottom; a deep place; the sea or ocean; the middle, stillest, or inner part; abstruseness; obscurity; unsearchableness; sagacity or penetration; profoundness, as applied to writings or discourses, or to the understanding: **depthless**, *a.* wanting depth.

depurate, *v.* **de-pū-rāt** [*mid.* *L. depuratus*, purified—from *L. de, purus*, pure], to free from impurities: **depurating**, *imp.*: **depurated**, *pp.*: **deputation**, *n.* **shūn** [*F.*—*L.*], the freeing from impurities; the cleansing of a wound: **depurant**, *a.* **shūn**, in *med.*, a medicine supposed to be capable of purifying the blood.

depute, *v.* **de-pū** [*F. députer*—from *L. deputare*, to prune, to destine or allot to—from *de*, down; *putare*, to cleanse, to prune], to allot or appoint a part to

dent, *n.* *dēnt* [really only another spelling of *dēnt*, a blow: *F. dent*, a tooth—from *L. dentem*, a tooth], a gap or notch; a small hollow formed in a body or mass: *v.* to mark as with a tooth; to indent; to make a small hollow: *dent*ing, *imp.*: *dent*'ed, *pp.* *Note*.—It is only through a popular and false etymology that *dent* has the present sense of 'a gap or notch' as with a tooth; the word is simply another spelling of *dēnt*, which see.

dental, *a.* *dēn-tāl* [mid. *L. dentalis*—from *L. dens* or *dentem*, a tooth: *cf. F. dent*, a tooth] *pert.* to the teeth; pronounced by the teeth: *a. d. t.*: *dent*'ist, *n.* *fist* [*F. dentiste*], one whose profession is to extract, repair, and supply teeth decayed or lost by disease: *dent*'istry, *n.* *fis-tri*, the profession of a dentist: *dent*'ist'ion, *n.* *fis'h:shn* [L.], the cutting or breeding of teeth; a dental formula: *dent*'ate, *a.* *-tāt*, also *dent*'ated, *a.* [L. *dentatus*, toothed] in *bot.*, toothed; having short triangular divisions of the margin: *dent*'ately, *ad.* *f.*: *dent*'ation, *n.* a toothed character: *dent*'icle, *n.* *f-i-cl* [*L. denticulus*, a small tooth], a small tooth or projecting point: *dent*'iculate, *a.* *f-i-cl-āt*, in *bot.*, finely toothed; having small tooth-like projections along the margin: *dent*'iculately, *ad.* *f.*: *dent*'iculation, *n.* *f-i-shūn*, the state of being set with small teeth: *dent*'ifrice, *n.* *f-i-fris* [*F.*—from *L. denticulifricum*, tooth-powder—from *dens*, a tooth; *frico*, I rub], a powder used in cleansing the teeth: *dent*'ifrons, *a.* *f-i-frō* [*L. p.ero*, I carry], bearing, supporting, or supplied with teeth: *dent*'itia, *n.* *f-i-tis*, the tissue which forms the body of a tooth: *dent*'itia, *n.* *plu.* *f-i-tis*, in *arch.*, square projections in the bed-mouldings of cornices, bearing some resemblance to teeth: *dental formula*, a notation generally used by zoologists to denote the number and kind of teeth of a mammiferous animal.

dentalium, *n.* *dēn-tāl-i-ūm* [mid. *L. dentilium*, toothed; *L. dens*, a tooth], the tooth-shell, a genus of molluscs living buried in the mud.

dentirostris, *n.* *plu.* *dēn-ti-rōs-tris* [*L. dens* or *dentem*, a tooth; *rostrum*, a beak], the group of perching birds which have the upper mandible of the beak toothed in its lower margin, as the shrikes and flycatchers.

denude, *v.* *dē-nūd* [*F. dénuder*—from *L. denudare*, to make naked—from *de*, nudus, naked], to make naked; to strip; to divest of all covering; to uncover: *denud*ing, *imp.*: *denud*'ed, *pp.*: *denudate*, *a.* *dēn-i-dāt*, in *bot.*, having a hairy surface deprived of hairs: *denudation*, *n.* *dēn-i-dā-shūn* [*F.*—L.], the laying bare by removal; in *geom.*, the laying bare of underlying strata by the removal or washing away of superficial matter.

denunciation, *m.* *dē-nūn-si-dā-shūn* or *sh-i-dā-shūn* [*L. denuntiatio*], *com.*: *denounce*, a declaration of intended evil; a public denunciation: *denun*'ciator, *n.* *sh-i-tēr*, one who: *denun*'ciator'y, *a.* *-tēr-i*, containing a denunciation.

deny, *v.* *dē-nī* [*F. dénier*, to deny; *dēnt*, denial—from *L. denegare*, to deny thoroughly—from *de*, nego, I deny] to declare untrue; to contradict; to disown; to refuse; to reject; not to afford, as to deny oneself: *deny*ing, *imp.*: *denied*, *pp.* *deni*'ed: *deni*'er, *n.* *-r*, one who: *deni*'able, *a.* *-bl*, capable of being denied or disowned: *deni*'al, *n.* *-āl*, a refusal.—*SYN.* of 'deny': to refuse; contradict; disavow; disown; repudiate; disclaim; withhold; abjure.

deobstruent, *n.* *dē-ob-strō-ēnt* [*L. de, obstruens*, building up to stop the way], a medicine which opens the natural passages for the fluids of the body: *ad.*, having the power to remove obstructions.

deodand, *n.* *dē-o-dānd* [*L. deo*, to God; *dandus*, to be given], in law, a thing which has caused the death of a person, and for that reason is forfeited to the king and applied by him to pious uses—a law now abolished.

deodar, *n.* *dē-o-dār* [Hind. *deodar*: Sans. *devadāra*, divine tree, from *deva*, divine, and *daru*, wood], a valuable timber-tree of India, *Orl. Conifera*, often held sacred by the Hindus.

deodorise, *v.* *dē-o-dēr-iz* [*L. de*, odor, a smell, good or bad], to deprive of a fetid or bad smell, as cesspools; to distinct: *deo*'dorizing, *imp.*: *deo*'dorised, *pp.* *-iz*: *deo*'doriser, *n.* *-zēr*, or *deo*'dorant, *n.* *-ēr* *ant*, a substance that destroys smells; a disinfectant that not only destroys smells, but the poisons accompanying them, by acting chemically: *deo*'-

deorise'tion, *n.* *-i-zē-shūn*, the art or act of depriving of odour or smell.

deontology, *n.* *dē-on-tōl-ō-jī* [*Gr. deonta*, things fitting, moral duties; *logos*, discourse], the science which relates to duty or moral obligations: *de*'ontolog'ical, *a.* *-lō-jī-kāl*, *pert.* to: *de*'ontolog'ical, *n.* *-jī*, one who.

deoxidise, *v.* *dē-ōk-sī-dīz* [*L. de*, and *oxidare*] to deprive of oxygen: *deox*'idating, *imp.*: *deox*'idated, *pp.*: *deox*'idation, *n.* *-idā-shūn*, the process by which a body is deprived of its oxygen: *deox*'idise, *v.* *-diz*, to deprive of oxygen; also *deox*'iginate, *v.* *-jēn-dīz*. *Note*.—Deoxidise is used in the same sense as *deox*'idate, and is more commonly in use: strictly, however, *deoxidise* is to take oxygen out of a chemical compound and thus form a new one; *deoxiginate* is to take away oxygen that has been merely dissolved or mixed, and has not been in chemical combination.

depart, *v.* *dē-pār-tī* [*OF. départir*, to depart, to distribute—from *L. departire*, to distribute—from *de* for *dis*; *partiri*, to part, to share], to quit; to go from; to leave; to forsake; to desert; to die or de- cease: *m.* in *O.E.*, departure; death: *depart*'ing, *imp.*: *m.* departure: *depart*'ed, *pp.*: *depart*'ure, *n.* *-šur*, the act of departing; a moving from: death or de- cease; a forsaking; in *nav.*, distance made east or west by a ship at sea.—*SYN.* of 'departure': *de*'mise; *release*; *exit*; *separation*; *removal*; *deviation*; *abandonment*.

département, *n.* *dē-pār-ti-mānt* [*F. département*—from *departir*, to depart—see *depart*], a separate room or office for business; a branch of business; a division of territory in France equivalent to an English county: *départem*'ental, *a.* *-mān-tāl*, *pert.* to a department or division.

depasture, *v.* *dē-pās-tūr* [*L. de*, pastus, a feeding or eating—see *pasture*], to graze; to graze up: *depas*'turing, *imp.*: *depas*'tured, *pp.* *-tūrd*.

depauperate, *v.* *dē-pō-pēr-āt* [*L. de*, *pauperatus*, made poor—from *pauper*, poor], to make thoroughly poor; to impoverish: *ad.* in *bot.*, impoverished: *depaup*'erating, *imp.*: *depaup*'erated, *pp.*

depend, *v.* *dē-pēnd* [*F. dépendre*, to be dependent on; *L. dependere*, to hang down—from *de*, *pendo*, I hang], to hang down from—to be connected with a thing as a cause of existence, &c.; to be subservient; to rely on; to trust; to confide: *depend*'ing, *imp.*: *depend*'ed, *pp.*: *depend*'able, *a.* *-bl*, that may be depended on; trustworthy: *depend*'ant [*L. dependens*, hanging down], or *depend*'ant, *a.* [*F.*] hanging from; relying on; subject to the power of: *depend*'ant, *n.* one who is at the disposal of another; one relying on another for support or favour; a servant or retainer: *depend*'ance, *n.* *-dēns*, reliance; trust; connection; state of being at the disposal of another; that which is attached to something else as subordinate: *depend*'antly, *ad.* *-dēn-tī*: *depend*'ency, *n.* *-dēn-sī*, same as *dependence*, but generally restricted to a territory or colony distant from the state to which it is subject: *depend* upon, to rely on; to trust to with confidence.

dephlogisticate, *v.* *dē-flō-jis-tī-kāt* [*L. de*, and *phlogiston*], to deprive of phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability: *dephlog*'isticating, *imp.*: *dephlog*'isticated, *pp.*: *dephlog*'istication, *n.* *-kā-shūn*, the operation by which bodies are deprived of phlogiston.

dephosphorise, *v.* *dē-fōs-fōr-iz* [*L. de*, not, and *King. phosphorus*], to deprive of phosphorus; to eliminate phosphorus from a substance: *dephosphor*'isation, *n.* *-i-zē-shūn*, the removal of phosphorus, as from iron and steel.

depict, *v.* *dē-pīkt* [*L. depictus*, depicted—from *de*, *pictus*, painted], to paint; to portray; to describe or represent in words: *depic*'ting, *imp.*: *depic*'ted, *pp.*

deplait, *v.* *dē-plāt* [*L. depilatus*, having the hair pulled out—from *de*, *pilus*, a hair], to strip off hair: *deplait*'ing, *imp.*: *deplait*'ed, *pp.*: *deplait*'ion, *n.* *-lā-shūn* [*F.*—L.], the act of taking the hair off; loss of hair: *deplait*'ory, *a.* *dē-plāt-ēr-i* [*F. depilatoire*], having the quality or power of removing hair: *a.* any ointment or lotion employed to take off hair without injuring the skin.

deplanate, *a.* *dē-plān-āt* [*L. deplanatus*—from *pianus*, level or flat], in *bot.*, flattened.

deplete, *v.* *dē-plēt* [*L. depilatus*, emptied out—from *de*, *pleo*, I fill], to empty out; to reduce in quantity

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

parts of a body when dissected: *demonstration*, *n.* *-strá-sha* [F.—L.], the highest degree of evidence; certain proof to establish a fact or proposition beyond the possibility of doubt; an exhibition of the dissected parts of a body; a real or feigned movement of troops against the enemy: *demonstrable*, *a.* *d-món-strá-b'l* [F.—L.], that may be proved beyond doubt or question: *demonstrably*, *ad. -bl.* *demonstrableness*, *n.* *-bl-nés*: *demonstrative*, *a.* *-strá-tíve*, proving by certain evidence; energetically expressing feelings or sentiments; forcibly frank: *demonstratively*, *ad. -tíve*, in a manner beyond doubt; in a manner energetically frank: *demonstrativeness*, *n.* *-SYN.* of 'demonstrate': to show; exhibit; display; indicate; evince; argue; manifest.

demonialise, *v.* *dé-món-iá-lí-ze* [F. *démonialiser*, to corrupt the morals—from *dé* from *L. de*, apart; *moralis*, *moralis*: *L. de*, *mores*, *customs*, to corrupt morals: to destroy or lessen moral qualities; to cease for a time to be under the regulating control of the usual social and moral influences: *demonialising*, *imp.* *-demonialising*, *pp. -demonialised*: *demonialism*, *n.* *-téd-shám*, corruption of morals; the state or condition of an army after a defeat when confidence and discipline are in abeyance; the state of any body of individuals when the usual social restraints and moral influences have ceased for the time to exercise the usual control.

demoniac, *a.* *dé-món-iák* [Gr. *demoníakos*, pert. to the people—from *dēmos*, the people], pert. to the people; applied to a variety of writing in common use among the Egyptians; a simplified form of the anc. Egyptian hieroglyphic writing.

demonster, *n.* *dém-ster*, also *demonster* or *demonster* [ME *demonstre*—from AS. *dēman*, to deem, to judge], in the *Chambers Tales* and in the *Isle of Man*, a name given to a judge; in Scot., formerly an officer who was required to repeat the sentence pronounced by the court.

demonstent, *a.* *dé-món-shént* [L. *demonstentem*, stroking down—from *de*, *malice*, I soothe gently], softening; mollifying: *n.* any medicine to lessen irritation; that which softens.

démur, *v.* *dé-mér* [F. *démurer*, to stay—from *L. demorari*, to delay—from *L. de*, *mora*, delay], to delay by raising doubts and objections; to hesitate; to pause; to scruple; in law, to dispute formally the sufficiency of the pleading on the other side: *n.* a pause; a scruple; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding: *démuring*, *imp.* *-démurred*, *pp. -démurred*: *démuror*, *n.* one who; in law, an issue, raised on a question of law, between plaintiff and defendant, by which the progress of the suit is delayed: *démurable*, *a.* *-ré-b'l*, that may be demurred to: *démurrage*, *n.* *dé-mér-ráj*, an allowance made to the owners of a ship by the freighters for delay or detention in port beyond the time agreed upon; in the railway *charging-house*, fixed charges for the detention of carriages, trucks, &c., belonging to another company.

démure, *a.* *dé-mér* [an extended form of OE. *mure*—from OF. *mure*, ripe, mellow], grave; affectedly modest; bashful: *v.* in OE. to look demurely or with affected modesty: *démurely*, *ad. -tíve*, in a manner affectedly modest: *démureness*, *n.* soberness; affected modesty.

démur, *a.* *dé-mí*, plu. *démies*, *dé-mis* [F. *demi*, half—from *L. dimidium*, half], a particular size of paper between royal and crown: *démies*, plu. the title of certain persons on the foundation of Magdalene College, Oxford—really a contr. of *L. demi-socius*—half a fellow, answering to scholars in other colleges.

démý-lancee, *n.* *dém-i-láns* [L. *dimidium*, half; OE. *lancea*, a lance], in OE., a lance with short shaft; a horseman bearing a *démý-lance*.

dén, *n.* *dén* [AS. *denn* and *dennu*, a cave, a den], a cave or hollow place in the earth; a cave; the lair of a wild beast; a place of concealment; a wretched dwelling-place.

dénarius, *n.* *dé-ná-rí-us* [L. *denarius*—from *dén*, ten, because originally equal to 10 asses], an anc. Roman silver coin—7½d. English; the penny of the New Testament: *dénary*, *a.* *dén-ér-i*, containing ten: *n.* the number ten.

dénationalise, *v.* *dé-ná-shín-ál-í-ze* [L. *de*, and *nationalis*], to deprive of national character or rights: *dénationalising*, *imp.* *-dénationalised*, *pp. -dénationalised*.

dénay, *v.* *dé-ná* [L. *de*, and *nay*], in OE. to say nay to anything; to deny: *n.* a denial: *dénaying*, *imp.* *-dénayed*, *pp. -déná'd*.

dendríform, *a.* *dén-drí-fór-m* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree; *L. forma*, shape], in structure resembling a tree or shrub: *dendritic*, *a.* *-drít-ik*, also *dendritical*, *a.* *-tíkal*, resembling a tree or shrub: *dendrachae*, *n.* *-dra-kái* [Gr. *achais*, an agate], an agate exhibiting in its sections the forms or figures of vegetable growths: *dendrerpeton*, *n.* *-drér-pét-ón* [Gr. *erpeton*, a reptile], a small lizard-like fossil animal of the coal-measures, found in the interior of a fossil trunk of a tree: *dendrodonta*, *n.* plu. *-dró-dónis* [Gr. *odon* or *odonía*, a tooth], a fossil family of fishes whose teeth, when cut, present numerous fissures spreading like the branches of a tree: *dendroid*, *a.* *-dróid* [Gr. *eidos*, form], resembling a tree or shrub: *dendrolite*, *n.* *-dró-lít* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a general term for any fossil stem, branch, or other fragment of a tree: *dendrology*, *n.* *-dró-dr-í-jí* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], the natural history of trees: *dendrologist*, *n.* one who: *dendrometer*, *n.* *-dróm-é-tér* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring trees without climbing them.

dénahole, *n.* *dén-á-hól* [AS. *denn*, a cave, and Eng. *hole*], an anc. artificial pit, ending in a cavern, in chalk formations in the S. of England.

déngue, *n.* *déng-gá* [W. Ind.—from E. Afric. *díngs*, a cramp-like seizure: Sp. *dengue*, meaning 'prudery, fastidiousness, a popular association'], a violent and singular form of fever and rheumatism which is an occasional epidemic in tropical regions.

dénial, *n.* *dé-ní-ál* [see *déný*], a refusal; a saying no: *déniable*, *a.* *-á-bl*, that may be refused: *déniablely*, *ad. -bl.* *déní-er*, *n.* one who.

dénier, *n.* *dé-nér* or *dén-i-é* [F.—from *L. denarius*, a copper coin], a French farthing, equivalent to half an English farthing; a small coin 1-12th of OF. *sou*.

dénim, *n.* *dén-ím* [etym. unknown], a coloured cotton material of coarse texture.

dénizen, *n.* *dén-i-zén* [OF. *denizen*—from *dén*, within: *L. de*, *intus*, within, and term. *-én*—from *L. denus*], a citizen; one not a native, but made a citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant: *v.* to admit to residence and certain rights: *dénízening*, *imp.* *-dénízened*, *pp. -dénízen*: *dénízenation*, *n.* *-shén*, the act of making one a denizen: *dénízenship*, *n.* state of being a denizen.

dénominate, *v.* *dé-nóm-i-ná-l* [L. *denominatus*, designated—from *de*, *nominis*, I name—see *nominat*], to give a name to; to designate: *dénomínating*, *imp.* *-dénomínated*, *pp. -dénomínator*, *n.* *-nát-ér*, in a vulgar fraction, the number placed below the line, denoting the number of parts into which a unit or whole is supposed to be divided: *dénomínation*, *n.* *-nát-shén* [F.—L.], a name or appellation; a title; a society or class of individuals called by the same name; a sect: *dénomínational*, *a.* *-tí-nát-shén-ál*, pert. to a number of individuals called by the same name; sectarian: *dénomínationally*, *ad. -tí*: *dénomínative*, *a.* *-nát-íve*, that gives or confers a name.—*SYN.* of 'denomination': name; designation; epithet; category; class; collection; sect.

dénote, *v.* *dé-nót* [F. *dénoter*—from *L. denotare*, to point out—from *de*, *nota*, a mark], to point out by a mark; to indicate; to signify by one visible token: *dénótíng*, *imp.* *-dénótéd*, *pp. -dénóté*: *dénótíve*, *a.* *-tí-íve*, having power to denote: *dénótíble*, *a.* *-tí-bl*, capable of being denoted: *dénotation*, *n.* *dénót-át-shén* [F.—L.], the act of denoting; the marking off or separation of anything: *dénotement*, *n.* *dé-nót-mént*, in OE., indications; signs.—*SYN.* of 'denote': to signify; mean; mark; indicate; point out; intend; express; imply.

dénouement, *n.* *dé-nó-máng* [F. unravelling—from *L. de*, down; *nóddere*, to tie in a knot—from *L. nodus*, a knot—*ut*., the untying or unravelling of the knot], the winding-up of an affair; the final scene in a play, or in the plot of a novel; the development.

dénounce, *v.* *dé-nóúns* [F. *dénouncer*—from *L. denunciare*, to intimate, to declare—from *de*, *nuncio*, I declare], to accuse in a threatening manner; to threaten solemnly; to inform against; to stigmatise; to accuse publicly: *dénóúncíng*, *imp.* *-dénóúnced*, *pp. -nóúns*: *dénóúncement*, *n.* a public accusation; a threatening declaration: *dénóúnc'er*, *n.* *-ér*, one who.

dénse, *a.* *déns* [L. *densus*, thick], compact; thick, as a fog; approaching to a solid: *dénse-ly*, *ad. -tí*: *dénse-ness*, *n.*, also *densité*, *n.* *dén-sí-tí*, closeness of parts; thickness.

demand and supply, in commerce, terms used to express the relations between consumption and production: in demand, much sought after: on demand, payment at once, on request or presentation.—SYN. of 'demand v.': to ask; request; beg; beseech; supplicate; entreat; implore; solicit; adjure; crave; require; question.

demarcation or demarkation, n. *dē-mār-kā-shūn* [Sp. *demarcación*—from *demarcar*, to mark out limits: cf. *F. demarcation*, a line, real or imaginary, that bounds or limits; separation of territory; but the common expression is *line of demarcation*.]
deme, n. *dēm* [Gr. *dēmos*, a district; a subdivision or district of Greece; a township; in *biol.*, an undifferentiated aggregate of cells.

demean, v. *dē-mēn* [OF. *demenier*, to conduct, to guide—from *L. de, down*; *F. mener*, to lead, to conduct—from mid. *L. mēndre*, to 'drive or conduct' cattle; to behave; to conduct; to lessen; to debase; to degrade; to lower: a. in *OE.*, presence; behaviour: **demean'ing**, imp.: **demeaned**, pp.: **demean'our**, n. *ēr*, behaviour; carriage; deportment. *Note.*—**demean** has acquired the sense, 'to debase or degrade', from the etymology which supposes it to be derived from *de, down*, and *mean*, base; or otherwise in place of *OE. demean*.—SYN. of 'demeanour': air; bearing; mien; behaviour; management; conduct; deportment.

demented, a. *dē-mēntēd* [*L. dementire*, to be out of one's sense; *dementia*, madness—from *de, mens*, or *mentem*, the mind; out of his mind; crazy; infatuated; mad: **dementedness**, n.: **dementate**, v. *-tāt*, to make mad: **dement'ia**, n. *-tā*, a form of insanity, characterised by a rapid succession of imperfect and disconnected ideas, with loss of reflection and attention.

demerit, n. *dē-mēr'it* [*F. démerite*, demerit—from mid. *L. demeritum*, a fault—from *L. de, meritis*, deserved], that which deserves punishment; opposite of *merit*; misdeed; ill-deserving; misconduct; in *OE.*, merit; desert—in which the *de* does not change the sense of *merit*.

demesne, n. *dē-mēn* [see *domain*]: **demesnial**, a. *dē-mēn'ī-āl*, pert. to *demesnes*.

demi, *dēm'ī* [*F. demi*, half—from *L. dimidium*, the half—from *dis*, apart; *medius*, middle], a very common prefix, signifying a half, or part of that of which it forms the prefix—generally separated by a hyphen.

demi-bastion, n. *dēm'ī-bāst'yon* [*demi*, and *bastion*], that part of a bastion cut off by the capital, consisting of one face and one front: **demi-cadence**, n. *-kā-dēs*, in music, an imperfect cadence, or one falling on any other than the key-note: **demi-equitant**, a. in *bot.*, applied to folded leaves successively embracing each other, when only one half of a leaf embraces one half of another: obvolute—see *equitant*: **demi-god**, n. *dēm'ī-pōt*, an inferior deity; a fabulous hero: **demi-volte**, n. *dēm'ī-vōlt*, in *mancipie*, a half-turn made by a horse with the fore-legs raised.

demi-gorge, n. *dēm'ī-pōrj* [*F. demi*, half, and *gorge*], in *fort.*, half the imaginary line which forms the interior extremities of the faces or flanks of a work; in a bastion, the imaginary line formed by the prolongation of the curtain to the capital.

demi-john, n. *dēm'ī-jōn* [*F. dame-jeanne*, lady Jane: a corrupt. of *Ar. damajana*—from *Damaghan*, in Persia, once famous for the making of glass], a large bottle with a small neck enclosed in wicker-work; a carboy.

demi-lune, n. *dēm'ī-lōn* [*F. demi*, half; *L. luna*, the moon, from the semicircular shape it originally had], in *fort.*, a work consisting of two faces, meeting at a salient angle towards the country, and situated between the covered-way and the curtain.

demi-monde, n. *dēm'ī-mōnd* [*F. demi*, half; *monde*, world], a genteel name for the higher class of courtesans or prostitutes—see *monde*.

demi-rep, n. *dēm'ī-rēp* [*F. demi*, and *Eng. reputation*], a woman of doubtful character.

demi-semiquaver, n. *dēm'ī-sēm'ī-kwōd'ēr* [*demi*, and *semiquaver*], half of a semiquaver; usually, the shortest musical note.

demi-se, n. *dē-mī'sē* [OF. *demise*, laid down, put away—from OF. *desmettre*, to displace, to dismiss—from *L. dimissus*, sent out or forth, dismissed—from *dis*, apart; *mitto*, I send], death; decease, formerly applied to a sovereign only, whose death passed the crown on to a new possessor; the conveyance of an estate by lease or will: v. to bequeath; to grant by

will; to convey or lease; to devise: **demi'ing**, imp.: **demi'sed**, pp.: **mit'ed**: **demi'sable**, a. *-mī-zā-bl*.—SYN. of 'demi-se n.': decease; departure; release; transmission; transference.

demi'sion—see under *demit*.

demit, v. *dē-mīt* [*L. demittere*, to let down, to lower—from *de, down*; *mitto*, I send: cf. *F. démettre*], in *Scot.*, to resign or give up an office; to lay down: **demit'ting**, imp.: **demit'ted**, pp.: **demi'sion**, n. *-mīsh'yon* [*F. démission*, resignation of an office—from *L.*], a lowering; degradation; in *Scot.*, the laying down or resignation of an office.

demiurge, n. *dēm'ī-ūrj* [*L. demiurgus*; Gr. *demi-ourgos*, one working for the people—from Gr. *demos*, of or belonging to the people; *ergon*, a work], according to the doctrine of the anc. Eastern philosophers, an agent or agent employed by God in the creation of the world: **demi'ur'gie**, a. *-ēr-jik*, pert. to creative power.

demi'illias, v. *dē-mōb'ī-līs* [*L. de, down*, and *mobilitas*], to dismiss and send to their homes troops that have been on active service—see *mobilitas*.

democracy, n. *dē-mōkr'ā-si* [Gr. *dēmokratia*, democracy—from *demos*, the people; *kratos*, I am strong, I reign as a sovereign], government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is exercised by the people collectively: **democrat**, n. *dēm'ī-krāt*, a friend to popular government; in U.S. polit., a member of the political party which supports constitutional government with strict regard to local powers and individual liberty; opposed to Republican: **democrat'ic**, a. *-krāt'ik*, also *democrat'ical*, a. *-krāt'ī-kāl*, popular; pert. to government by the people: **democrat'ically**, ad. *-kāl*: **democrat'ism**, v. *dē-mōkr'ā-tis*, to render democratic: **democrat'ising**, imp.: **democrat'ised**, pp.: *-tīd*.

Demogorgon, n. *dēm'ō-pōrj'ōn* [mid. *L. demogorgon*; perhaps from Gr. *daímōn*, a deity; *gorgos*, terrible], a deity of mysterious powers, regarded with abject terror by the anc. Greeks and Romans, and other anc. inhabitants of Europe. *Note.*—Some suppose the word to be a corruption of the Gr. *demiourgos* of the oriental systems of magic—see *demiurge*.

demography, n. *dē-mōgr'ā-si* [Gr. *demos*, the people; *graphō*, I write], that branch of anthropology which deals with vital and social statistics, and the bearing of these on the comparative study of races: **demographer**, n. *-jēr*, one proficient in *demographic*, a. *-grāf'ik*, pert. to.

demi'selle, n. fem. *dēm'ī-sēl* [*F.*] a young lady; a damsel.

demi'slah, v. *dē-mō'slāh* [*F. démolissant*, demolishing—from *démolir*, to demolish: *L. demoliri*—from *de, molior*, I build or heap up, to throw or pull down; to destroy; to raise; to ruin; to dismantle: **demi'slating**, imp.: **demi'slashed**, pp.: *-lāh*: **demi'slaker**, n. *-ēr*, one who: **demi'slation**, n. *dēm'ī-slāsh'yon* [*F.—L.*], the act of overthrowing; destruction.

demon, n. *dēm'ōn* [*L. demon*; Gr. *daímōn*, the tutelary genius of a city or a man, the divinity], one of a race of beings intermediate between deity and humanity—some good, some bad; an evil spirit; a bad genius: **demon'ish**, n. office of: **demon'ism**, n. *-izm*, belief in demons: **demon'ology**, n. *-jōl'ō-jī* [*Gr. latreia*, service, worship], worship of demons: **demon'iac**, a. *dē-mō-nī-āk*, also **demon'ical**, a. *dēm'ī-nī-ākāl*, pert. to demons or evil spirits; produced by evil spirits: **demon'iac**, n. *dē-mō-nī-āk*, one possessed by a demon: **demon'iacally**, ad. *-kāl*: **demonology**, n. *dēm'ōn-jōl'ō-jī* [*Gr. logos*, a discourse], a treatise on evil spirits: **demon'ian**, a. *dē-mō-nī-ān*, in *OE.*, having the nature of a demon.

demonetise, v. *dē-mōnē-tīs* [*F. démonétiser*, to alter the value of a coin, to call it in—from *L. de, down*; *moneta*, the mint, money], to deprive of value as a medium of currency, as a coin; to change the standard currency from one denomination to another, as from silver to gold, or from gold to silver: **demon'etis'ion**, n. *-tī-zh'yon*, the act of depriving of value.

demonstrate, v. *dē-mōn'strō* or *dēm'ōn'strāt* [*L. demonstratus*, pointed out, shown fully—from *de, monstrō*, I point out], to show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt; to show the dissected parts of a body for the purposes of instruction: **demon'strating**, imp.: **demon'strated**, pp.: **demon'strator**, also *-ter*, n. *dēm'ōn'strā'tēr*, one who; in *anat.*, one who exhibits and explains the

māle, māl, fār, lālo; mēle, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

deficient, a. *dé-fish-ént* [L. *deficiens* or *deficientem*, wanting, failing—from *de*, factio, I make], wanting, imperfect; defective: **deficiently**, ad. -ly: **deficiency**, n. -sh-é, imperfection; a failing short: **deficit**, n. *dé-fis-ít* [L. it falls short] want; balance on the wrong side of an account; deficiency, as in taxes or revenue.

defiled, **defiler**—see under *defy*.

defile, v. *dé-fil-é* [F. *defilade*—from *défiler*: see *defile* 2], in *fort.*, to render an enemy's line of fire harmless or less destructive by raising or arranging exposed sides of works: **defiling**, imp. *dé-fil-é-ding*, n. the act of raising or arranging the exposed sides of a fortress, in order to shelter the interior works: **defiled**, pp.—see *enfilade*.

defile, v. *dé-fil* [an altered form of *defoul*: OF. *dé-fouler*, to trample under foot], to render unclean or dirty; to make impure; to pollute or corrupt; to violate chastity: **defiling**, imp.: **defiled**, pp. *fil-é*: **defiler**, n. one who: **defilement**, n. foulness; uncleanness; corruption; impurity: -SVX. of 'defile': to contaminate; taint; befoul; soil; sully; tarnish; vitiate; debauch; violate.

defile, n. *dé-fil* or *dé-fil* [F. *defilé*—from *défiler*, to go in a string—from *F. de*, and *fil*: L. *de*, apart, and *filum*, a thread], a long narrow pass or gorge between hills through which troops can march only with a narrow front, or one by one: v. *dé-fil*, to cause soldiers marching with a broad front to reduce it to a narrow one; to march off in a line or narrow front, as soldiers: **defiling**, imp.: **defiled**, pp. *fil-é*.

define, v. *dé-fin* [OF. *definere*, to define, to conclude—from L. *definire*, to limit—from *de*, *finis*, an end], to determine or fix the limits; to explain the exact meaning of a word or term; to explain the distinctive properties, &c., of a thing: **defining**, imp.: **defined**, pp. *fin-é*: **definer**, n. one who: **definable**, a. -n-é, that may be limited or explained: **definably**, ad. -ly: **definition**, n. *dé-fín-í-shún* [F.—L.] a description or explanation; the exact meaning attributed to a word or phrase: **definitive**, a. -ív [L. *definitus*, limited, defined], settled with precision; exact; clear; precise: **definitely**, ad. -ly: **definiteness**, n. the state of being definite; definiteness: **definitive**, a. *dé-fín-í-tív*, determinate; final: **definitively**, ad. -ly, in a definitive manner; decisively; positively: **definitiveness**, n.

deflagrate, v. *dé-flá-grát* [L. *deflagrātum*, to be burned completely—from *de*, *lagro*, I burn], to set fire to; to burn rapidly: **deflagrating**, imp.: **deflagrated**, pp.: **deflagrable**, a. -gr-á-bl, having the quality of burning with a sudden combustion: **deflagrability**, n. -bl-í-t-í: **deflagration**, n. -gr-á-shún, a sudden and violent combustion: **deflagrator**, n. -gr-á-t-ér, a galvanic battery used for obtaining intense light and heat.

deflect, v. *dé-flek* [L. *deflectere*, to bend or turn aside—from *de*, down, away; *flectere*, to bend or turn], to bend from a straight line; to turn aside; to swerve: **deflecting**, imp.: **deflected**, pp.: **deflection**, n. -flek-shún, the act of turning down or aside: **deflected**, a. -flek-é, in *bot.*, bent downwards in a continuous curve.

deflector, n. *dé-flek-tér* [see *deflect*], a plate, diaphragm, or cone, in a furnace, lamp, or stove, to bring the flame and gases into intimate contact, and improve the combustion.

deflorate, a. *dé-fló-rát* [mid. L. *defloratus*, despoiled of—from *de* for *dis*: *flor*, a flower, *floris* of a flower], having lost its blossoms, as a plant; having shed its pollen: **defloration**, n. *dé-fló-r-á-shún*, the act of taking away a woman's virginity.

deflower or **deflowerer**, v. *dé-fló-wér* [OF. *defleurir*, to de-fl—from mid. L. *deflorare* for *diflorare*, to gather flowers, to ravish—see *deflorate*], to take away a woman's virginity; to ravish: **deflowering**, imp.: **deflowered**, pp. *fló-w-é*: **deflowerer**, n. *fló-w-ér*, one who.

defluent, a. *dé-flú-ént* [L. *defluens*, flowing down—from *de*, down, and *fluo*, I flow], running downward; decurrent: n. a river that has its source in a lake.

defluxion, n. *dé-flúk-shún* [L. *defluxionem*—from *defluere*, flowed down—from *de*, *fluus*, flowed], a discharge or running off of humours, as from the nose in a cold.

defoliation, n. *dé-fó-l-é-shún* [L. *de*, down; *folium*, a leaf], the fall of leaves of plants.

deforce, v. *dé-fór-sé* [OF. *déforcer*—from OF. *de for des*, apart, away; *forcer*, to force: mid. L. *disfortituro*—from L. *dis*, away, and *fortis*, strong], to keep possession of an estate unlawfully: **deforc**, imp. -ing: **deforced**, pp. *fór-s-é*: **deforcement**, n. *fór-s-ém-ént*, the holding of lands, &c., unlawfully; in *Scot.*, the resisting of an officer of justice in enforcing the law: **deforciant**, n. *fór-sht-ánt*, one who.

deform, v. *dé-fór-m* [F. *deformer*—from L. *deformare*, to disfigure—from *de*, *forma*, a shape], to make ill-shaped and displeasing to the eye; to mar or injure the shape of; to make ugly; to disfigure; to deprive of comeliness; to dishonour: n. in O.E., ugly; disfigured: **deforming**, imp.: **deformed**, pp. *fór-m-é*: **deformed**, adj. disfigured; misshapen; ugly; base: **deformer**, n. one who: **deformation**, n. *dé-fór-m-á-shún* [F.—L.] act of disfiguring or defacing: **deformably**, ad. *dé-fór-m-é-bl*: **deformity**, n. *mí-tí*, any unnatural shape or form; defect; distortion.

defraud, v. *dé-fraud* [F. *defrauder*—from L. *defraudare*, to defraud—from *de*, *fraus*, I cheat], to deprive of a right by deceit or artifice; to cheat: **defrauding**, imp.: **defrauded**, pp.: **defrauder**, n. a cheat.—SVX. of 'defraud': to trick; cozen; deceive; frustrate.

defray, v. *dé-frá* [F. *défrayer*, to settle the expense of a house, &c.—from *de*, *frats*, charges, expenses], to pay or settle, as expenses or charges; to bear, as cost: **defraying**, imp.: **defrayed**, pp. *frá-d-é*: **defrayer**, n. one who: **defrayment**, n. payment.

deft, a. *déft* [A.S. *ge*, *dæfte*, mild, gentle], neat; handsome; dexterous: **deftly**, ad. -ly, dexterously: **deftness**, n. state of being deft; neatness.

defunct, a. *dé-fúngkt* [F. *defunt*: L. *defunctus*, deceased—from *de*, *functus*, performed], having ended life; dead: n. a dead person: **defunction**, n. *dé-fúngk-shún*, in O.E., death.

defy, v. *dé-fy* [OF. *desfer*—from It. *disfidare*, to challenge—from mid. L. *disfidare*, to renounce faith, to defy—from *dis*, asunder, apart; *fido*, I trust; *fidēs*, trust, faith—It., to mistrust], to dare; to brave; to treat with contempt; to challenge; to invite one to a contest: **defying**, imp.: **defied**, pp. *fý-d-é*: **defier**, n. -ér, one who: **defiance**, n. *fý-áns* [F.], a challenge; a daring—implying contempt.

degenerate, v. *dé-jén-ér* [see *degenerate*] in O.E., to degenerate; to make degenerate: **degenerating**, imp.: **degenerated**, pp. *gén-ér-é*: **degeneracy**, n.—see under *degenerate*.

degenerate, v. *dé-jén-ér-át* [L. *degeneratus*, departed from its race or kind—from *de*, *genus*, race, kind], to decay in the qualities of race or kind; to become worse; to decay in good qualities; to decline in virtue: **adj.** that has fallen from a good to a worse state or condition; base; mean; fallen: **degenerating**, imp.: **degenerated**, pp.: **degeneration**, n. *dé-jén-á-shún* [F.—L.], the gradual deterioration in a part of a living body, in the whole living body, or in a race; in *bot.*, a deterioration of growth or development in a part, as when scales take the place of leaves: **degeneracy**, n. -á-sh, a growing worse; decline in good qualities; vice; meanness: **degenerately**, ad. -ly, in a degenerate manner; unworthily: **degenerateness**, n. the state of being degenerate.

deglutition, n. *dé-glú-tishún* [F. *deglutition*—from mid. L. *deglutitio*—from *de*, down; *glutitio*, I swallow], the act or power of swallowing food.

degrade, v. *dé-grád* [F. *dégrader*, to degrade—from mid. L. *degradare*, to deprive of rank—from *de*, *gradus*, a step or degree, rank], to reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive of rank or office; to lower; to disgrace: **degrading**, imp.: **ad.** lowering to the dignity, character, and capacities of man: **degraded**, pp.: **adj.** lowered, as from a higher rank or dignity; lowered to a state of wretchedness or misery: **degradation**, n. *dé-grá-d-á-shún* [F.—L.], a reducing in rank; a depriving of office or situation; the state of being reduced from a more to a less honourable condition; baseness; a state of wretchedness, misery, or crime; in *geol.*, a wasting or wearing down; in *bot.*, the reduction of an organ to a less perfect condition; in *bot.*, a change in the organic substance of plants, resulting in the formation of products that are useless in the building up of new protoplasmic structures; in *phys.*, the conversion of energy into a lower form: **degradedly**, ad. *dé-grá-ding-ly*—SVX. of 'degrade': to abase; humble; disgrace; debase; humiliate; dishonour; demean; reduce; lessen.

opinion: **deeming**, imp.: **deemed**, pp. **démid**: **deemster**, n. *-ster*, a judge in the Isle of Man, and in the Channel Islands.

deem or **din**, n. **dén** [Ar. *din*]. In India, faith; religion; used as a Mohammedan war-cry to rally the faithful.

deep, a **dép** [AS. *dīop*; cf. Goth. *dīups*; Icel. *djúpr*; Dut. *diep*], being far below the surface; extending far downwards: low in situation, as a valley; not shallow; hidden; secret; penetrating; artful; insidious; grave in sound; low; solemn; profound; aspersive; abstruse; thick; dark-coloured; profoundly quiet; depressed; sunk low; heartfelt; affecting: ad. for **deeply**, n. the sea; the ocean; that which is not easily fathomed: **deeper**, ad. more deeply, as drink deeper: **deeply**, ad. *-ly*, to a great depth; not superficially; profoundly; with great sadness; sorrowfully; in a great or high degree: **deepness**, n. remoteness from the surface downwards: **deepen**, v. **dép-in**, to make deep; to sink lower; to make darker; to make more distressing or sad; to increase; to become deeper: **deepening**, imp. **dép-ning**: **deepened**, pp. **dép-mt**: **deep-mouthed**, having a loud hollow voice: **deep-read**, not superficial; profoundly versed: **deep-toned**, having a very low tone: **deep of night**, in O.E., in the stillness of night far advanced; midnight; dead of night.

deer, n. sing. or plu. **dér** [AS. *dēor*, a beast, an animal; cf. Goth. *dīurs*; Icel. *dýr*; OH.Ger. *tior*; Ger. *thier*], a ruminant quadruped with large branching horns, of several species, as the red deer, the fallow deer, the roebuck, the rein-deer, the moose-deer, the elk, &c.—their flesh is called venison; in O.E., an animal of any kind: deer-stalking, the hunting of deer on foot by hiding and stealing upon them unawares: deer-hound, a hound for hunting deer.

deface, v. **dé-fas** [OF. *defacier*, to efface, to erase—from F. *des*, and *face*—from L. *dis*, apart, away; *facies*, the face], to destroy or injure the face or surface of anything; to disfigure; to obliterate or erase: **defacing**, imp.: **defaced**, pp. **dé-fas**: **defacer**, n. *-er*, one who: **defacement**, n. *-ment*, injury to the surface of anything: **defacingly**, ad. *-ly*.

defecate—see **defecate**.

defalcate, v. **dé-fal-kát** [mid. L. *defalcatus*, cut away with the falx, deducted—from L. *de* for *dis*, apart, away; *fals*, a pruning-hook], to take away; to deduct; to abstract a part, used chiefly of money and accounts: **defalcating**, imp.: **defalcated**, pp.: **defalcation**, n. *-tion*: **dé-fal-kát-shún** [F.—L.] diminution; fraudulent deficiency in money matters; breach of trust, applied to money.

defame, v. **dé-fám** [OF. *diffamer*, to take away one's reputation; from L. *diffamare*, to spread an evil report—from *dis*, asunder; *fama*, fame, report], to spread an evil report of; to speak evil of; to slander; to calumniate; to asperse; to vilify: **defaming**, imp.: **defamed**, pp. **dé-fám**: **defamar**, n. one who: **defamation**, n. *-tion*: **dé-fám-má-shún**, the uttering of slanderous words in order to injure another's reputation: **defamatory**, a. *-tory*: **dé-fám-á-ler-ti**, false and injurious to reputation; slanderous: **defamingly**, ad. *-ly*: **dé-fám-ning-ly**—SYN. of 'defamation': calumny; aspersion; detraction; slander; libel; vilification; reviling.

default, n. **dé-féult** [OF. *defaute*—from *defaillir*, to fall—from L. *dis*, away, and *fallō*, I fall], neglect to do what duty or law requires; a failure; defect; an omission; non-appearance in court at trial of case; a military offence: v. in O.E., to withhold or neglect by default; to offend: **defaulted**, n. *-er*, one guilty of an offence; one who fails to account for money intrusted to his care, particularly public money; a speculator: **defaulted**, a. having defect: called out of court as a defendant: judgment by **default**, judgment in favour of plaintiff when defendant does not appear in court.

defensible, a. **dé-fén-si-bl** [OF. *des* for L. *dis*, apart; F. *favorable*, practicable—from F. *defaire*, to undo—from L. *facere*, to make or do], that may be annulled: **defensibleness**, n. *-ness*: **defensance**, n. *-ance*: **dé-fén-sáns** [F. *défaisance*], the act of rendering null; the preventing of the operation of an instrument; in O.E., defeat; conquest: **defensed**, a. *-ned*.

defeat, v. **dé-fé** [OF. *defail*, defeat, check—from *defaire*, to undo—from F. *des* for L. *dis*, apart; L. *facere*, to do], to vanquish or overcome; to frustrate; to disappoint; to resist with success; to baffle; in

O.E., to disguise; to alter: n. an overthrow; loss of battle; prevention of success; frustration; in the army, a complete want of success in battle—a *repulse* denotes less than a defeat, and a *route* more: **defeating**, imp.: **defeated**, pp.: **defeature**, n. *-ture*: *fur*, in O.E., change in features or countenance—SYN. of 'defeat' v.: to disconcert; confound; discompose; foil; vanquish; overcome; disperse; overthrow.

defecate, v. **dé-fé-kát** [L. *defecatus*, cleansed from the dregs—from *de*, *fecis*, dregs, or refuse matter], to cleanse from refuse matter; to purify; to refine: *to clear from dregs*; to clarify: **defecating**, imp.: **defecated**, pp.: **defecation**, n. *-tion*: **dé-fé-ká-shún**, purification from dregs; act of voiding the bowels: **defecator**, n. *-tor*, in sugar-refining, an apparatus for removing feculent matter from a saccharine liquid.

defect, n. **dé-fékt** [L. *defectus*, a failure, a lack—from *de*, *factus*, made or done], a failure or deficiency; want of something necessary; fault; an imperfection; blemish; deformity: **defection**, n. *-tion*: **dé-fé-ká-shún** [F.—L.] a failure of duty; the act of abandoning a person or cause from choice or necessity; revolt; apostasy: **defective**, a. *-tive*, imperfect; faulty; wanting in something; deficient: **defectively**, ad. *-ly*: **defectiveness**, n. the state of being imperfect or faulty: **defectible**, a. *-ble*, deficient; wanting: **defectibility**, n. *-ity*, n. *-ty*, state of failing; deficiency.

defence, n. **dé-féns** [OF. *défense*—from mid. L. *defensio*, a defending—from L. *defensus*, warded off or repelled], anything that protects from danger, injury, or attack; protection; justification; resistance; opposition; reply to demands or charges, as in a court of law; in O.E., skill in the art of self-defence, and fencing and boxing: **defenceless**, a. without means of warding off danger, injury, or assault: **defencelessly**, ad. *-ly*: **defencelessness**, n.: **defences**, n. plu. *-ses*, in Scots law, all the pleas or replies offered for the defender in an action; fortified positions for defence.

defend, v. **dé-fénd** [OF. *défendre*—from L. *defendere*, to ward off or repel], to ward off or repel; to maintain or vindicate by force or argument; to secure against attack; to shelter; to cover; to guard; to resist: **defending**, imp.: **defended**, pp.: **defender**, n. one who: **defendable**, a. *-able*, that may be defended: **defendant**, n. one who defends himself against assailants; the person summoned into a court to reply to certain charges: **defender of the faith**, a title of the sovereigns of England, first conferred upon King Henry VIII. by Pope Leo X., for writing against Martin Luther.—SYN. of 'defend': to protect; repel; drive back; maintain; uphold; deny; oppose; contest.

defensible, a. **dé-fén-si-bl** [mid. L. *defensibilis*, defensible—from L. *defensus*, warded off or repelled—see **defence**], that may be defended; that furnishes the means of defence: **defensibly**, ad. *-ly*: **defensibility**, n. *-bility*, also **defensableness**, n. *-ness*, capability of being defended: **defensive**, n. *-tive*, that which defends; posture of defence: **defensively**, ad. *-ly*: on the **defensive**, said of a force when it takes up a position to receive an attack—when making attacks, the force is acting on the **offensive**.

defer, v. **dé-fér** [F. *dérroger*, to put off—from L. *deferre*, to carry different ways—from *dis*, asunder; *ferre*, to bear or carry], to put off; to delay: **deferring**, imp.: **deferred**, pp. *-red*—SYN. of 'defer': to postpone; procrastinate; prolong; protract.

defer, v. **dé-fér** [F. *dérroger*, to confer, to bestow—from L. *de*, *ferre*, to bear or bring], to yield or lean to another's opinion; to submit in opinion: **deferring**, imp.: **deferred**, pp. *-red*: **deference**, n. *-ence*: **dé-fér-én-s** [F. *déférence*], a yielding in opinion to another; regard; respect; complaisance: **deferential**, a. *-tial*: **dé-fér-én-shál**, expressing deference: **deferentially**, ad. *-ly*: **deferter**, n. one who.

deferrescence, n. **dé-fér-vés-áns** [L. *deferrescence*, cooling down—from *de*, *ferreo*, I am hot], cessation of ebullition; the act or state of growing cool; loss of heat.

defiance, n. **dé-fé-áns** [F. *défiance*—see **defy**], a challenge, as to fight; a calling upon one to make good any assertion or charge; a setting at naught: **defiant**, a. *-ant*: **dé-fé-ánt**, full of the spirit of bravado: **bold**; insolent: **bid defiance** or **set at defiance**, to defy.

mále, mal, fúr, lúw; méle, mel, hér; yíne, yín; nóte, nó, móce;

de-cum [L.] propriety of speech or behaviour; **decus** *dece* *rumness*, n. propriety of behaviour; —**SYN.** of 'decorum': seamliness; propriety; dignity.

decorticate, v. *dē-kōr-ti-kāt* [L. *decorticatus*, deprived of the bark—from *de*, *cortex* or *corticium*, bark], to strip off bark from; to peel; to husk: **decortication**, imp.: **decorticated**, pp.: **decorticated**, n. *dē-kō-shān*, the act of stripping off the bark or husk.

decoy, v. *dē-kōy* [Eng. dial. *coy*, a cage, with prefix *de*: M.Dut. *koye*; Dut. *koo*, a cabin, a cage], to entrap by any means which may deceive; to lure into a net or snare; to entice: n. anything intended to lead into a snare; anything that may lead into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy; a place for luring wild fowls: **decoying**, imp.: **decoyed**, pp. *-tēd*: **decoy-duck**, a duck employed to lure wild ducks into a decoy; any person employed to lure into danger or the power of an enemy.

decrease, v. *dē-kreś* [OF. *decreo*, an abatement, a decrease—from L. *decredō*, to grow less—from *de*, *credo*, to grow], to grow less; to diminish gradually; to become less; to make less; to lower; to abate: n. a becoming less; decay; gradual diminution: **decreasing**, imp.: **decreased**, pp. *-krēd*: **decreasingly**, ad. *-tē*: **decrement, a *dē-kreś-mēt*, becoming gradually less: **decrementum, n. *dē-kreś-mēns*, the state of becoming gradually less.****

decreation, n. *dē-kreś-shān* [L. *de*, down, and *creatio*], the undoing of an act of creation.

decree, n. *dē-kreś* [OF. *decret*—from L. *decretum*, a decree—from *de*, *creto*, judged], an order or law of an absolute sovereign; an edict or law made by a superior authority; the decision or order of a court; in the Calvinistic system of theology, the predetermined purpose of God: v. to determine judicially; to fix or appoint; to constitute by edict: **decreeing**, imp.: **decreeed**, pp. *-krēd*: **decreeer**, n. *-krē-er*, one who decrees, n. *dē-kreś*, also **decree**, n. *dē-kreś*, in Scot., a decision or final judgment in a court of law: **decreeal**, a. *-krē-shāl*, containing a decree; part to a decree: a. a decree or edict of the Pope; a book or code containing decrees of the Popes or councils: v. to one subject: **decreeal**, n. *-shāl*, unskilled in the knowledge of the decrees: **decreeive**, a. *-tē*, having the force of a decree: **decreeatory**, a. *dē-kreś-tōrē*, judicial; established by a decree: **decree nisi** [L. *nihi*, unless], the first judgment of a superior court, the second being final or absolute unless an appeal be made within a limited time—see *nihi prius*. —**SYN.** of 'decree' n.: proclamation; law; statute; regulation; rule.

decrement, n. *dē-kreś-mēt* [L. *decrementum*, decrease—from *de*, *creo*, to grow], decrease; waste: **decrepitate**, a. *dē-kre-pi-tāt* [F. *decrépit*—from L. *decrepitus*, very old—from *de*, *crepitus*, rattled, cracked—*tāt*, unable to make a noise by voice or footsteps], broken down by the infirmities of age; crippled and enfeebled by age: **decrepitude**, n. *-tēd* [F. *decrépitude*—from a probable ind. L. *dē-kre-pi-tudo*], also decrepitness, n. the feeble state of the body produced by the infirmities of age.

decrepitate, v. *dē-kre-pi-tāt* [L. *de*, *crepitate*, rattled much, cracked], to rattle or cackle in the fire as to cause a bursting or crackling noise, as salt; to crackle: **decrepitation**, imp.: **decrepitated**, pp.: **decrepitation**, n. *-tēd* [L.], the act of rattling with a continuous crackling noise; the splitting up of crystals on heating, caused by the expansion of the contained moisture.

decrepuscent—see under **decrease**.

decretal, decretive, decretory, &c.—see under **decree**.

decrial, decrier—see under **decry**.

decrown, v. *dē-kroūn* [L. *de*, down, and *crown*], to deprive of a crown; to disavow.

decry, v. *dē-kry* [F. *décrier*; OF. *décrier*, to cry down—from OF. *des* for L. *dis*, the opposite of, and *cryer*, to cry—see *cry*], to cry down; to censure; to clamour against: **decrying**, imp.: **decried**, pp. *-krēd*: **decryal**, n. *-krē-shāl*, a clamorous censure: **decrier**, n. one who—**SYN.** of 'decry': to depreciate; detract; disparage; discredit.

decuman, a. *dē-kū-mān* [L. *decumanus*, pert. to the tenth—from *decimus*, tenth], in Rom. antiq., pert. to the principal gate of the Roman camp, near which the tenth cohort was stationed; hence, principal; very large, often said of waves: n. a great

wave, as every tenth was once mistakenly supposed to be.

decumbent, a. *dē-kū-mēnt* [L. *decumbens*, or *decumbens*, lying down—from *de*, *cubo* or *cumbo*, I lie], declined or bending down; in bot., lying flat along the ground, but rising from it near the extremity: **decumbence**, n. *-bēns*, also **decumbency**, n. *-bēnt*, the act or posture of lying down: **decumbently**, ad. *-tē*: **decumbiture**, n. *-tē-tūr*, confinement to a sick-bed; a term used by astrologers to indicate the state of the heavens, by which they pretend to foretell the death or recovery of a sick person.

decuple, n. *dē-kū-pi* [F. *décuple*; L. *decuplus*, ten times as much—from *decem*, ten; *plico*, I fold], a number ten times repeated: **adj.** tenfold: v. to make tenfold: **decupling**, imp. *-pīng*: **decupled**, pp. *-pīd*.

decursion, n. *dē-kū-rī-shn* [L. *decursiōnem*, in the anc. Roman army, an officer who commanded ten soldiers.

decurrent, a. *dē-kū-rēnt* [L. *decurrentem*, running down—from *de*, *current*, running], running or extending downwards; in bot., situated along the side of a stem below the point of insertion, as the leaves of the thistle: **decurrently**, ad. *-tē*.

decussate, a. *dē-kū-sāt* [L. *decussatus*, divided crosswise, as in the form of an X—from *decussis*, the intersection of two lines in the form of a cross], in bot., crossing each other in pairs at right angles, as opposite leaves: v. to intersect; to cause to cross, as lines, rays, &c.: **decussating**, imp.: **decussated**, pp.: **decussation**, n. *dē-kū-sā-shn*, the act of crossing in the form of an X: **decussative**, a. *-sāt-iv*, formed as a cross: **decussatively**, ad. *-tē*.

dedalous, also **dedalian**—see **dedalian**.

dedentition, n. *dē-dēn-tī-shn* [L. *de*, and *dentition*], the shedding of teeth.

dedicate, v. *dē-dī-kāt* [L. *dedicatus*, dedicated, disposed—from *de*, *dicatus*, dedicated, devoted—from *dicō*, I say, proclaim], to set apart solemnly for any particular purpose, as for the service of God; to devote to a sacred use; to inscribe or address to, as a book: **dedicating**, imp.: **dedicated**, pp.: **dedicator**, n. *-tēr*, one who: **dedication**, n. *-kū-shān*, the act of setting aside for any particular purpose; an address to a patron prefixed to a book: **dedicatory**, a. *-tēr-ē*, composing or constituting a dedication; complimentary.—**SYN.** of 'dedicate': to devote; consecrate; addict; hallow; set apart; inscribe; address.

dedimus, n. *dē-dī-mūs* [L. we have given], a writ giving the power to a private person to act in certain respects in place of a judge.

dedoubment, n. *dē-dūb-t-mēt* [L. *de*, down; Eng. double], also **deduplication**, n. *dē-dū-pī-kā-shān* [L. *de*, down; Eng. duplication], the act of doubling down; in bot., the separation of a layer from the inner side of a petal, either presenting a peculiar form, or resembling the part from which it is derived; chorlalis—which see.

deduce, v. *dē-dūs* [L. *deducere*, to lead or bring away—from *de*, *ducere*, to lead or bring], to draw from in reasoning; to gather a truth or opinion from statements called premises; to infer something from what precedes: **deducing**, imp.: **deduced**, pp. *-dūs*: **deducible**, a. *-shāl*, that may be deduced: **deducibleness**, n. *-shāl-nēss*, n. *-dūs-mēt*, the thing deduced; inference: **deduct**, v. *dē-dākt* [L. *deductus*, led or brought away—from *de*, *ductus*, led], to subtract or take from: **deducting**, imp.: **deducted**, pp.: **deduction**, n. *-dāk-shān* [F.—L.], the act of deducting; that which is deducted; subtraction; abatement; that which is drawn from principles or from a supposed cause by a process of reasoning; Inference; consequence or conclusion: **deductive**, a. *-tē*, that is or may be deduced from premises: **deductively**, ad. *-tē*. —**SYN.** of 'deduce': to derive; infer; trace; conclude; deduct; draw.

deed, n. *dēd* [AS. *dæd*; c. OH. Ger. *tat*; Goth. *deds*; Ger. *tat*; Dut. *daad*; Icel. *dál*], anything done; an action; an exploit; power of doing; a writing containing some contract or agreement, especially regarding the sale of real property: **deedless**, a. without action or exploits: in **deed**, in fact; in very deed, in very fact; in reality: **deem**, v. *dēm* [AS. *dēman*; Icel. *dēma*], to judge—from Goth. *dōma*, judgment], to be of opinion; to think; to judge; to conclude: n. in **OE**, judgment;

-*ti*, by means of decimals; by tens: decimal point, the separating point or dot placed between the decimal on the right and the whole number on the left, thus 324.75—324.

decimate, *v.* *dě-si-mái* [L. *decimatus*, selected by lot every tenth man for punishment—from *decem*, ten: cf. *F. décimer*], to destroy a tenth part, as by disease; to punish with death every tenth man; to take a tenth part; to destroy any large portion: **decimating**, *imp.*: **decimated**, *pp.*: **decimation**, *n.* *măi-shăn* [F.—L.] a selection of every tenth by lot; destruction of any large portion: **decimator**, *n.* *-têr*, one who.

decimo-sexto, *n.* *dě-si-mô-sêk-sô* [L. *decimus*, tenth; *sextus*, sixth] a book made up of sixteen leaves to each sheet.

decipher, *v.* *dě-si-fēr* [F. *déchiffrer*, to decipher—from L. *de*, not: *F. chiffre*, a figure], to read ciphers; to explain; to unfold; to unravel; to ascertain the meaning of anything obscure or difficult to be understood: **deciphering**, *imp.*: **deciphered**, *pp.* *-fēr*: **decipherer**, *n.* *-fēr*, one who: **decipherable**, *a.* *-fēr-ă-bl*, that may have its meaning ascertained: **decipherment**, *n.* *-fēr-měnt*, the act of deciphering.

decision, *n.* *dě-shi-shăn* [F. *décision*—from L. *decisio*—from *decisus*, cut off, determined—see *decide*], determination; final judgment or opinion; the end of a struggle; firmness and strength in character: **decisive**, *a.* *-sîv*, final; conclusive; having the power to settle a contest or an event; decided; positive: **decisively**, *ad.* *-sîv*: **decisiveness**, *n.* the quality of ending doubt or controversy.—**SYN.** of 'decision': resolution; conclusion; settlement.

decistars, *n.* *dě-si-sîr* [F.] a solid measure, the tenth part of a stere—3.53105 cubic feet.

deck, *n.* *děk* [M. Dut. *dekken*, to cover; *dek*, a cover, a ship's deck: cf. O.H.Ger. *dekkan*; Icel. *thekja*; Ger. *deck*, roof: L. *tectus*, covered], the planked flooring of a ship—large ships having several decks; a pack of cards dealt regularly on each other; in U. S., a roof on a passenger car: *v.* to adorn; to clothe or dress with great care; to furnish with a deck: **decking**, *imp.*: **decked**, *pp.* *-dăk*: **quarter-deck**, that which is above the upper deck, and which reaches from the stern to the gangway: **deckers**, *n.* a ship having decks; one who adorns; to clear the decks, among seamen, to make everything ready for a naval battle by putting away all things that would prove hindrances: to sweep the deck, in card-playing, to carry off all the stakes on the card-table.

decimate, *v.* *dě-kâm* [F. *déclamer*—from L. *declamare*, to declaim, to cry aloud—from *de*, clamare, to cry aloud—*it*, to cry out loudly], to harangue; to speak loudly or earnestly, with a view to convince, or to move the passions; to speak with force and zeal; to inveigh; to speak pompously or noisily: **decimating**, *imp.*: **decimated**, *pp.* *-kâmă*: **decimator**, *n.* and **decimator**, *n.* one who: **decamation**, *n.* *dě-kâm-mă-shăn* [F.—L.] a set or prepared speech; a harangue; in schools and colleges, a speech prepared and uttered by a student; a noisy address without solid sense or argument: **declamatory**, *a.* *-kâmă-têr*, *pert.* to declamation; appealing to the passions; applied to noisy address: bombastic.

declare, *v.* *dě-kîr* [F. *déclarer*—from L. *declāre*, to make evident—from *de*, in the sense of 'fully'; *clārus*, clear—*it*, to make quite clear], to make known; to tell explicitly and plainly; to assert or affirm; to decide in favour of or against; to make one's opinions, line of conduct, or party known: **declaring**, *imp.*: **declared**, *a.* *-ră-bl*, capable of being declared: **declared**, *pp.* *-kîră*: **declarer**, *n.* *-rêr*, one who: **declaredly**, *ad.* *-rêd-it*: **declaration**, *n.* *dě-kîră-ră-shăn* [F.—L.] an open expression of facts, opinions, &c.; a statement given verbally, or reduced to writing; proclamation: **declarative**, *a.* *-kîră-tîv*, explanatory: **declarator**, *n.* *dě-kîră-têr* [L. *declātor*, one who declares or makes known], in Scots law, a form of action to assert some right or interest: **declaratory**, *a.* *-kîră-ră-têr*, making clear or manifest: **declaratorily**, *ad.* *-it*—**SYN.** of 'declare': to announce; proclaim; publish; assert; affirm; avow.

declension, *n.* *dě-kîră-shăn* [L. *declinātionem*, a turning aside, a departure: *F. déclinaison*—see *decline*], a falling or declining toward a worse state; decay; in gram., the variation or change in the termination of a noun, an adjective, or a pronoun, to form its cases.

declina, *v.* *dě-kîr* [F. *décliner*—from L. *declināre*, to turn aside, to infect—from *de*, *clinā*, I lean], to lean from a right line; to refuse; to shun; to avoid; not to comply; to decay; to droop; to tend to a less perfect state; to sink; to diminish; to fall in value; in gram., to vary or change the termination of a noun, an adjective, or a pronoun; to infect: *n.* tendency to a worse state; decay; a falling off; deterioration; consumption: **declining**, *imp.*: **declined**, *pp.* *-kîră*: **declinable**, *a.* *-ă-bl*, in gram., capable of being declined: **declinatory**, *a.* *-kîră-têr*, in law, claiming exemption from punishment: **declinature**, *n.* *-tîr*, the act of declining or refusing: **declination**, *n.* *dě-kîră-shăn*, deviation; falling to a worse state or condition; in astron., a variation from a fixed line or point: **declinator**, *n.* an instr. used in astronomy and dialling: **declinometer**, *n.* *dě-kîră-nôm-têr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure] an instr. for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle: **declinate**, *a.* *-ăd*, in bot. directed downward from its base; **declination** of the needle of a compass, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of a place; **declination** of a heavenly body, the angular distance of a celestial body from the equinoctial.

declivity, *n.* *dě-kîră-tîv* [F. *déclivité*—from mid. L. *declivitas*, a sloping place—from *de*, *clivus*, a slope], inclination, or sloping downward; a slope; gradual descent—opposite of *acclivity*: **declivous**, *a.* *-kîră-vă*, descending gradually; sloping.

decoct, *v.* *dě-kôk* [L. *decoctus*, a boiling down—from *de*, *coctus*, boiled or baked—from *coquo*, I boil], to boil down; to prepare by boiling; to extract by boiling: **decocting**, *imp.*: **decocted**, *pp.*: **decoctible**, *a.* *-tî-bl*: **decoction**, *n.* *-shăn* [F.—L.] the extraction of the virtues of any substance by boiling it in water; an extract: **decoctive**, *a.* *-tîv*, that may be decocted: **decocture**, *n.* *-tîr*, an extract obtained from a body by boiling it in water.

decollate, *v.* *dě-kô-lăt* [L. *decollatus*, beheaded—from *de*, *collum*, the neck], to sever the neck; to behead: **decollating**, *imp.*: **decollated**, *pp.* *-lăt*: *ad.* taken off by the neck; in *eccl.*, applied to univocal shells whose apex falls off in the course of growth: **decollation**, *n.* *dě-kô-lăt-shăn* [F.—from mid. L.] the act of beheading; state of one beheaded: **decollate**, *fem.* *-tê*, *a.* applied to a dress cut low round the neck; wearing a low-necked dress.

decolour, *v.* *dě-kô-lêr* [L. *de*, down or from, and *colour*], to deprive of colour; to bleach: **decolouring**, *imp.*: **decoloured**, *pp.* *-lêr*: **decolourant**, *n.* *-lêrănt*, a substance which removes colour: **decolouration**, *n.* *-lêrănt*, the loss or absence of colour: **decolourise**, *v.* *-tîz*, to deprive of colour: **decolourising**, *imp.*: **decolourised**, *pp.* *-tîz*.

decompose, *v.* *dě-kôm-pôz* [F. *décomposer*—from L. *de*, from, and *F. composer*], to separate the constituent parts of a body; to rot or decay; to resolve into original elements: **decomposing**, *imp.*: **decomposed**, *pp.* *-pôz*: **decomposable**, *a.* *-ă-bl*, capable of being resolved into original elements: **decomposition**, *n.* *-pôz-shăn* [F.—L.] the act of reducing a body into its original elements; putrefaction; decay; analysis: **decomposition**, *a.* *-pôz-tîv*, compounded a second time; having a compound base or radical: *n.* anything decomposed.

decompound, *v.* *dě-kôm-pôund* [L. *de*, and *compound*], to compound a second time; to compose of things already compounded: *ad.* in bot., applied to a leaf cut into numerous compound divisions: **decompoundable**, *a.* *-ă-bl*, capable of being decomposed.

decorate, *v.* *dě-kô-răt* [L. *decoratus*, adorned—from *decoro*, I adorn—from *decorus*, an ornament], to beautify; to adorn; to ornament; to embellish: **decorating**, *imp.*: **decorated**, *pp.*: **decorator**, *n.* *-têr*, one who: **decoration**, *n.* *dě-kô-răt-shăn* [F. *décoration*; mid. L. *decoratōnem*], ornament; embellishment; the emblem or mark of an order of knighthood or of merit, as a medal, ribbon, or star; anything added which pleases: **decorative**, *a.* *-tîv*, adorning.

decorous, *a.* *dě-kô-răs* or *dě-kô-răs* [in form from mid. L. *decorosus*, elegant—from *decorus*, ornament—from *decor*, becomingness; in sense—L. *decorus*, fitting, seemly], decent; becoming; suitable, as in speech or behaviour: **decorously**, *ad.* *-tîv*: **decorum**,

măle, măt, făr, kăro; măt, măt, hêr; pîne, yîn; nôle, nôl, môte;

decanat, v. *de-kánat'* [F. *décarter*, to decant—from mid. L. *dēcantāre*, L. *cantāre*, the bark of a vessel] to pour off a liquid from a vessel by tilting it on edge, so as not to disturb the grounds; to pour from one vessel into another: *decanat'* ing, imp. *decanat'* ed, pp.: *decanat'* var. n. *-ter*, a glass bottle used for holding liquors, from which they may be poured into drinking-glasses: *decanatation*, n. *de-kán-tá'shún*, the act of pouring from one vessel into another.

decaphyllous, a *dek-á-f'il-lús* [Gr. *deka*, ten; *phylion*, a leaf], in bot., having ten leaves in the perianth.

decapitate, v. *dě-káp'-it* [mid. L. *decapitatus*, t-headed—from mid. L. *decapitare*—from L. *de*, caput, the head] to behead; to cut off the head: **decapitating**, imp.; **decapitated**, pp.; **decapitation**, n. *dě-shún*, the act of beheading.

decapoda, n. *dě-kăp'ô-dă* [Gr. *deka*, ten; *pous*, *podos*, a foot], the highest order of crustacea having ten legs or claws, as the common crab, the crayfish, the lobster, and the prawn; also an order of cuttlefishes: **decapod**, n. *dě-kă-pôd*, an animal having ten feet: **adj.** having ten feet: **decapodal**, a. *dě-kăp'i-tăl*, ten-footed.

decarbonise, v. *de-kār'bo-niz* [*L. de*, down; *carbo*, coal] to deprive of carbon: *decarbonising*, imp.: *decarbonised*, pp. -nizd.

decastere, n. *dek'-d-star* [*P.*] In the metric system, a solid measure, equal to ten cubic metres, or 353-168 cubic feet.

decastich, n. *děk'-d-stik* [Gr. *deka*, ten; *stichos*, an order, a row, a line], a poem consisting of ten lines.

decastyle, n. *dék'-ă-stīl* [Gr. *deka*, ten; *stulos*, a column], a portico having ten pillars or columns in front.

decasyllabic, a. *dek'-ă-sil-lăb'-ik* [Gr. *deka*, ten; *syllabē*, a syllable], having ten syllables.
decay, v. *de-kă'* [OF. *decair*, to fall away, to go to ruin]

[illegible]

decease, *n.* *dě-sēs* [OF. *deces*; F. *décès*, decease—from L. *decessus*, departed—from *de*, *cessus*, gone], departure from this life; death: *v.* to die: *deceasing*, *imp.*: *deceased*, *pp.* *-sēs*.—**SYN.** of 'decease *n.*': departure; demise; release.

-deceit, *n.* *dē-seĭt* [OF. *deceite*—from *L. decipulus*,
taken away, deceived—from *de*, *cypio*, I take], that
which ensnares; the misleading any person; the
leading of a person to believe what is false, or not to
believe what is true; deception; fraud; trick; de-
vice: *deceitful*, *a.* *-fŭl*, tending to deceive or mis-
lead; *fraudulent*; *insincere*: *deceitfully*, *ad.* *-ly*.
deceitfulness, *n.* *dē-seĭt*, *v.* *dē-seĭt*, to mislead
and; to cause to believe what is false, or not to
believe what is true; to impose on; to cheat; to
disappoint: *deceiving*, *imp.* *dē-seĭt*; *deceived*, *pp.* *dē-
seĭt*; *deceives*, *pres. sing.* *dē-seĭt*; *deceives*, *pres. plur.*
of being misled *deceivably*, *ad.* *-bly*; *deceivable*,
pass. *a.* *-ble*, *h*, liability to be deceived; likely to
deceive.—*SYN.* of 'deceit': *illusion*; *delusion*;
stratagem; *artifice*; *imposition*—of 'deceive': to de-
lude; *mislead*; *beguile*; *ensnare*; *entrap*; *defraud*.

December, n. *dé-sém-ber* [L. *december*—from *decem*, ten; -*ber* may be connected with Sans. *vāra*; Pers. *var*, time or period], the last month of the year—formerly the tenth month.

decempeda, n. *dě-sēm'pě-dě* [L. *decem*, ten; *pes*, the foot] a ten-foot rod employed by architects and surveyors for taking measurements.
decempedal, a. *-děl*, ten feet long.

decemvir, *n.* *dē-sēm'vīr* [*L. decemviri* — from *decem*, ten; *vir*, a man; *viri*, men] one of the ten magistrates of anc. Rome who, for a short time, possessed absolute power: *decem'viri*, *n.* plu. *-vīrī*. *decem'viral*, *a.* *-vīrāl*, pert. to: *decem'viral*, *n.* *-rī*, the office of a *decemvir*; the period or duration of government by *decemviri*.

decency, n.—see under decent.
decennary, n. *dě'sen-nēr-i* [*L. decem, ten; annus, a year*]; a period of ten years: *decen'nial, n. -ni-āl.*

lasting for ten years; happening every ten years:
decennially, ad. -ll.

decennoval, a. *dě-sén'nov-dí*, also **decennovary**, a. *dě-sén'nov-er-é* [*l. decem, ten; novem, nine*] pert. to the number nineteen; designating a period or circle of nineteen years.

décent, *a. & s.m.* [*F. décent*—from *L. decens* or *decentem*, becoming] becoming in speech, behaviour, dress, &c.; fit; comely; not gaudy; moderate; not large; respectable: **décently**, *ad.*—**de'cency**, *n.*—**sen-*s* de'cent**, state or quality of being suitable or becoming in words or behaviour; propriety; modesty: **de'centness**, *n.* the state of being decent.—**SYN.** of 'decent': proper; becoming; seemly; suitable; just; right; modest; decorous; sufficient.

decentralise, *v.* *de-sen-tral-iz* (Lancet, not *de-sen-tral-iz*). To decentralise is to *centralise* to remove from a centre; to *distrib-* what has been centralised: *decan'tral'ing*, *imp.*: *decentralised*, *pp.-td*: *decen'tral-iz'ing* *n.* *tad-shin*, dispersion from a centre; *distrib-* among a number of power previously centralised: *in polit.*, the act or system of carrying on the administration of the internal affairs of a country in different localities, as opposed to their administration from one centre.

deceive, *a. de-sep-ti-bi* [*L. decipere*, "to mislead, beguile"—from *de* "down, away" + *capere*, "take, seize"]; that may be deceived: **deceptibility**, *n. -bi-ty*; its capability of being deceived: **deception**, *n. -pish-ən* [OF. *deception*—from *L. deceptionem*] the act of misleading; state of being deceived; a cheat: **deceptive**, *a. -tī-*, tending to mislead or impress with false opinions: **deceptively**, *ad. -tī-*: **deceptiveness**, *n.* tendency to deceive; the power or ability to deceive: **deceptions**, *a. de-sep-shən*, in OE. *deceptive*.

decern, v. *de-sern* [*F. decerner*, to award—from *L. decernere*, to decide—from *de*, *cernere*, to judge], in *Scots law*, to determine; to pass a decree; to judge: **decern'ing**, imp.: **decerned**, pp. *-sernd*: **decerni-ture**, n. *de-sern-i-tär*, in *Scots law*, a decree or sentence of a court.

dechristianise, *v.* də-krist'yan-iz [*de*, and *Chris-*
tian], to turn from Christian belief and practice; to
put away Christian belief and principle from: *de-*
christ'ian'ising, *imp.*: *dechrist'ianised*, *pp.* -*ized*.

deciare, n. *dēs-i-dr'* [F.: L. *decimus*, tenth, and F. *arc*: L. *area*, area], the tenth part of an arc=10 square metres.

decide, *v.* *de-sid-ē'* [*F.* *décider*—from *L.* *decidere*, to cut off, to determine—*de*, *cardo*, I cut or strike—*-id-*, to strike or cut out the line to be followed], to terminate or settle; to determine; to end; to fix the event of; to come to a conclusion; to form a definite opinion: **decid'ing**, *imp.*: **dec'id**, *dec'*, *pp.*: **ad-ly**, *clear*; that puts an end to doubt; unequivocal; resolute: **determined**: **dec'id****edly**, *ad.* *in*, in a determined manner; clearly; indisputably: **dec'id****able**, *a.* *ad-*, *ad-*, *that may be decided*: **dec'id****er**, *n.* one who.

decidence, n. *dě'si-dens* [*L. decidens, falling off—*
from *de, cado, I fall*], the act of falling off; down-
fall).

deciduous, *a. dĕ-sĭd'ŭ-ŭs* [*L. deciduus*, that falls down or off—from *de, cado*, I fall], liable to fall; not perennial or permanent; that falls in autumn; *tree, tool.*, applied to parts that fall off or are shed during life: **decid'uousness**, *n.* the quality of falling once a year.

decigramme or **decigram**, *n.* *dě'si-grām* [F.: L. *decimus*, tenth, and Gr. *gramma*, writing], a weight equal to one-tenth of a gramme.

decile, n. *dēs'it* [F.: L. *decimus*, tenth], the aspect of two planets when they are a tenth part (36 degrees) of the zodiac from each other.

F. litre, a litre], the tenth part of a litre= 6.102338 cubic inches.

decillion, n. *dě-shi' yün* [L. *decem*, ten, and *million*], a million raised to the 10th power; in British computation, a number consisting of 1 followed by 40 ciphers; in French and Italian, 1 followed by 33 ciphers.

decimal, *a. des'i-mál* [OF. *decimal*—from mld. L. *decimalis*—from L. *decimus*, tenth], numbered by tens; increasing or diminishing by ten times: *n.* a tenth: **decimal fraction**, a fraction having 10, or some power of ten, for a denominator, as 10, 100, 1000, 10,000, &c.—*yo*, *yo's*, *yo'ss*, *yo'ss*, &c., being expressed as a decimal .1, .01, .001, &c.: **decimally**, *ad.*

oōe, bōy, fūōl; pāre, bīd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

the bed on which a person dies; the closing hours of life on a bed: **death-blow**, a blow that causes death; a disappointment or misfortune that causes death: **death-watch**, a small insect that makes a ticking noise: **death's door**, a near approach to death: **death-rattle**, a rattle in the throat of a dying person: **death's-head moth**, the largest moth in Europe, so named from a figure resembling a human skull on its thorax: **deathman**, in OE, the hangman; the public executioner: **death-stroke**, the stroke of death: **death-token**, that which is supposed to indicate approaching death: **death-warrant**, an order signed by the sovereign for the execution of a criminal.—SYN. of 'death': departure; demise; extinction; murder.

deave, *v. deā* [AS. *deafan*—see *deaf*] in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, to stupify with noise: **deaving**, imp.: **deaved**, pp. *deārd*.

debacle, *n. de-bāk'ē* [F. breaking of a frozen river—from *débâcle*, to unbar—from *de*, away, and *bâcle*, to bar], in *geol.*, any sudden flood or rush of water which breaks down opposing barriers, and hurls forward and disperses blocks of stone and other debris.

debar, *v. de-bār'* [*de*, from, and *bar*], to cut off; to exclude; to hinder from approach, enjoyment, &c.: **debar'ring**, imp.: **debarred**, pp. *de-bār'd*.—SYN. of 'debar': to deprive; hinder; prohibit; disqualify; exclude; preclude; forbid; refuse.

debar'k, *v. de-bār'k* [F. *débarquer*, to land—from *dés*, from, and *barque*, a boat or vessel], to disembark; to land from a ship or boat: **debar'king**, imp.: **debar'ked**, pp. *de-bār'k'd*: **debar'kation**, *n. de-bār'k-shūn*, the act of handing from a ship.

debase, *v. de-bās'* [*de*, down, and *baze*, low, which see], to reduce from a higher to a lower state; to reduce or lower in quality, purity, or value; to adulterate; to degrade: **debas'ing**, imp.: **debased**, pp. *de-bās'd*: **debas'er**, *n. -ēr*, one who: **debasement**, *n.* the act of debasing; the state of being debased: **debas'ingly**, *ad. -ly*.—SYN. of 'debase': to abase; humble; disgrace; humiliate; dishonour; lower.

debate, *n. de-bāt'* [OF. *débâre*, to fight a thing out—from *de*, *battre*, to beat: *L. de* and *battere*], contention in words; discussion between two or more persons avowedly for the discovery of truth: *v.* to contend for in words or arguments; to dispute; to deliberate: **debata'ing**, imp.: **debated**, pp.: **debater**, *n.* one who: **debata'ble**, *a. -bā-lā-bil*, subject to dispute; that can be controverted: **debati'ngly**, *ad. -ly*: **debating society**, an association, generally of young men, for discussing general and special subjects, to improve themselves in extemporaneous speaking: **debate'ment**, *n.* in OE, controversy; formal consideration.—SYN. of 'debate': to argue; dispute; discuss; contend; contend; struggle: **debanch, *n. de-bānch'* [F. *débauche*, a cessation of work, idleness, debauch; *débaucher*, OF. *débaucher*, to mar, to corrupt—from *dés*, from; *bauche*, a row or course of bricks in a building], excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; lewdness: *v.* to corrupt; to vitiate: **debanch'ing**, imp.: **debanch'ed**, pp. *de-bānch't*: *adj.* dissipated and sensual in appearance; corrupted; vitiated: **debanch'edly**, *ad. -ly*: **debanch'edness**, *n.*: **debanch'er**, *n. -ēr*, one who debauches or corrupts others: **debanch'ery**, *n. -ēr-ī*, gluttony; excess; sensuality: **debanch'es**, *n. de-bānch'shē*, a man given to intemperance or lewdness: **debanch'ment**, *n.* the act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing.**

debel, *v. de-bēl'* [OF. *débeller*, to conquer—from *L. debellāre*—from *de*, down; *bellum*, war], in OE, to conquer; to expel by war: **debel'ing**, imp.: **debelled**, pp. *de-bēl'd*.

debuture, *n. de-bū'tūr* [L. *debutur*, there are owing—from *debeo*, I owe], a written or printed acknowledgment of a debt or borrowed money, on which a certain amount of interest is agreed to be paid yearly or half-yearly, as a *railway debenture*; a certificate of drawback on goods exported: **debutured**, *a. -tūrd*, pert. to goods on which a certificate of drawback has been granted.

debile, *a. de-bīl'* [L. *debilis*, weak], in OE, weak; feeble.

debilitate, *v. de-bīl'itāt* [L. *debilitatus*, lamed, weakened—from *L. debilis*, weak], to enfeeble; to weaken; to impair the strength of: **debilitat'ing**, imp.: **debilitated**, pp.: *adj.* weakened: **debilitat'ion**, *n. -tā'shūn* [F.—L.], a weakening relaxation:

debility, *n. -it* [F. *débilité*], weakness; languor; feebleness.—SYN. of 'debility': faintness; infirmity; imbecility; enervation.

debt, *n. debt'* [L. *debitum*, that which is owing. a debt—from *debo*, I owe; F. *débit*, a debt], an entry on the debtor (Dr.) side of an account: *v.* to charge with debt; to enter on the debtor (Dr.) side of an account: **deb'ting**, imp.: **deb'ted**, pp.

deb'tal, *n. de-b'tāl* [F. act of taking away or clearing], in *fort.*, the mass of earth taken from a ditch, a trench, or a mound.

deb'tair or **deb'tinaire**, *a. de-b't-nār'* [OF. *débouter* and *débouter*, affable—from *de*, *de*, of, of good air or mind], good-humoured; gentle; complaisant; elegant; well-bred: **deb'tinaire's**, *n. good-humour*; gentleness: **deb'tairily**, *ad. -ly*, elegantly.

debouch, *v. de-bōsh'* [F. *déboucher*, to open, to escape—from *de* for *L. dis*, out, away, and *bouche*, mouth—from *L. bucca*, the cheek], to march out of a narrow place, a wood, or a defile, as troops: **debouch'ing**, imp.: **debouch'ed**, pp. *de-bōsh't*: **debouch'ment**, *n. de-bōsh'mēt*, the marching out of troops from a narrow defile, &c.: **debouch'ure**, *n. de-bōsh'ūr*, the opening or mouth of a river or strait.

debris, *n. de-bīrē* [F. *débris*, rubbish—from *de*, and *bris*, wreck], rubbish; ruins; fragments of rocks, &c.

debt, *n. dēt* [OF. *dette* and *deble*—from *mid. L. debitu*, a sum due; *debitus*, owed—see *debit*], anything due from one person to another; what one is bound or obliged to pay; obligation; liability; in *Scrip.*, sin; trespass: **debt of nature**, death or dissolution, as what is due to universal and inexorable law: **debtor**, *n. de-b'tōr* [OF. *débiteur*—from *L. debitor*, a debtor], the person who owes another money, goods, or services; the side of an account in which debts are marked: **deb'ted**, pp. and *v. de-b'tēd*, OE, for indebted.

début, *n. de-bōt'* [F.], entrance; first appearance; first step or attempt: **débutant**, *n. de-bōt-lāng'*, a man who makes a first appearance as a performer: a novice: **débutante**, *n. -lāng't*, an actress or performer who makes her first appearance before the public.

decachord, *n. de-kā'kōrd'* [L. *decachordus*; Gr. *decachordos*—from *deka*, ten; *chordē*, a string], an anc. musical instr. of ten strings.

decade, *n. de-kād'* [F. *décade*—from Gr. *deka*, the number ten; *dekados*, of the number ten], the sum or number of ten; a group of ten, as of years: **decadal**, *a. -dāl*, pert. to or consisting of ten.

decadence, *n. de-kā'dēns*, or **decadency**, *n. de-kā'dēns'tē* [F. *décadence*—from *L. de*, cadens, falling], state of decay: **decad'ent**, *a. -dēnt*, decaying.

decagon, *n. de-kā'gōn* [mid. L. *decagonum*; Gr. *dekagōnion*—from *deka*, ten; *gōnia*, a corner], in *geom.*, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles, regular when the sides and angles are equal.

decagnian, *a. de-kā'jīn-ān* [Gr. *decagnus*—from *deka*, ten; *gōnē*, a female], in the *Linnaean system*, pert. to the order of plants *Decagnia*, having ten pistils, or whose pistils have ten free styles.

decadhedron, *n. de-kā'hēdrōn* [Gr. *deka*, ten; *hedra*, a base, a seat], a solid figure with ten sides: **decad'hed'ron**, *a. -lē*, having ten sides.

decallitre, *n. de-kā'lētr'* [Gr. *deka*, ten; F. *litre*, a quart], a French measure of capacity of ten litres.

Decalogue, *n. de-kā'lōg'* [F. *décalogue*—from Gr. *deka*, ten; *logos*, speech], the Ten Commandments.

Decameron, *n. de-kām-ēr-ōn* [It. *Decamerone*—from Gr. *deka*, ten, and *hēméra*, a day], the title of a work by Boccaccio (1313-1375) containing a hundred tales, supposed to be narrated in ten days.

decametre, *n. de-kā-mētr'* [Gr. *deka*, ten; F. *mètre*—see *mètre* 2], a French measure of length, nearly eleven English ft. rds.

decamp, *v. de-kāmp'* [F. *décamper*, to march off—from *de*, away, and *camp*, a camp: *L. campus*, a plain], to remove from a camp; to walk or move off; to depart hastily: **decamp'ing**, imp.: **decamped**, pp. *de-kāmp't*: **decamp'ment**, *n.* departure from a camp.

decanal, *a. de-kā'nāl* [see *dean*], pert. to a deanery. **decandrian**, *a. de-kā'n-dri-ān*, also **decandrous**, *a. de-kā'n-drās* [Gr. *deka*, ten; *aner* or *andra*, a male], in the *Linnaean system*, pert. to the order of plants *Decandria*, having ten stamens.

decangular, *a. de-kāng'ū-lēr* [Gr. *deka*, ten; *L. angulus*, a corner], having ten angles.

māle, māl, fār, lāto; mēle, mēl, hēr; pine, pln; nōle, nōl, mōve;

hour performed or hired by the day: **day-labourer**, one who works by the day; **daylight**, the light of the sun as opposed to that of the moon; **day-school**, an elementary week-day school as distinguished from a Sunday-school or an evening school; a school where there are no boarders; **daytime**, in *OE*, arbitration; **day-star**, morning star; in *Script.*, the Divine revelation; the light of the Gospel; **day-woman**, in *OE*, a dairy-woman; a dairymaid; **day by day**, every day; **day of grace**, the time that mercy is offered; **days of grace**, the three days allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange after its date has expired; **day-spring**, n. the dawn of day; **sun-rising**; **day-ticket**, in a railway or steamboat, a ticket to enable a passenger to return on the same day; **day's journey**, in the *Exod.*, a mode of computing the distance that can easily be travelled over in a day; **daytime**, the time during which the sun gives light to the earth; from **day to day**, without certainty or continuance; **to-day**, on this day; **astronomical day**, the day which begins at noon and ends at noon; **civil day**, the mean solar day of twenty-four hours, being that in ordinary use, and divided into two series, each from one to twelve; **Jewish day**, the period from sunset to sunset; **sidereal day**, the day measured by the stars, being the interval between two successive transits of a star, for convenience the first point of Aries, over the same meridian; **solar day**, the day measured by the sun, being the interval between two successive transits of the sun's centre over the same meridian; **mean solar day**, the mean or average of all the apparent solar days in the year; to win the day, to gain the victory; to be successful.

daze, v. *dāz* [*ME. dāzen*; *Sw. dāsa*, to lie idle—see *dansa*], to stun; to stupefy with a blow, or with excess of light, fear, cold, &c.; n. among miners, a glittering stone; **dā'zing**, imp.; **dazed**, pp. **dāz'd**; **dazmā**, v. *dāz-i*, to overpower with light; to strike or surprise with brilliancy or splendour; to be overpowered with light; **daz'ling**, imp.; **dazzled**, pp. **dāz'ld**; **daz'lingly**, ad. *Angl-it*; **daz'lement**, n. *dāz'mēt*, the state of being dazzled; the act of.

de, pref. [*L.*], a moving down or from; separation or taking away; **de** often expresses a negative, and sometimes only augments the sense; **de** has the force of *dis*, *minus*, as in *derange*, *depart*; **de** is often used for *dis* in words derived from the French.

deacon, n. *dē'ān* [*L. diaconus*; *Gr. diaconos*, a minister or servant], in the *Eng. Ch.* and in the *R. Cath. Ch.*, a person in the lowest order of the clergy—originally an overseer of the poor, but *deacons* do not now fulfil their original purpose; in *Scot.*, the chairman of an incorporated trade; in certain denominations, one who attends to the secular affairs of the congregation; **deaconship**, n. *dē'ān-ship*, or **deaconry**, n. *-ry*, the office of; **deaconess**, n. formerly a female deacon in Christian churches.

dead, a *dēd* [*AS. deað*; cf. *Goth. dauþs*; *Icel. dauðr*; *Sw. död*; *Ger. todt*, dead], deprived of life; deceased; without life; that never had life; senseless; inactive; perfectly still; tasteless; rapid; perfect or complete, as a dead shot; wholly under the power of sin; ad. to the last degree; completely; n. the time when all is still and quiet as death, as winter and night; **deadly**, a *dēd-f*, that may occasion death; fatal; destructive; ad. in a manner resembling death; mortally; **deadliness**, n. the quality of being fatal or deadly; **deadness**, n. state of being destitute of life, vigour, or activity; the dead, n. plu. human beings without life; the departed; **deadly**, n. plu. *dēd*, in mining, any vein, stone or mine-stuff that does not contain enough of ore to make it worth removing from the mine; mine waste or rubbish; **dead-angle**, in *mil.*, an angle in a fortification not exposed to any fire at all; **dead-colouring**, the first layers of colours in a picture, bringing out its parts; **dead-drunk**, rendered perfectly helpless through strong drink; **dead-heat**, a race in which competitors reach the goal at the same time, none winning; **dead language**, one no longer spoken; **dead-letter**, at a post-office, a letter whose owner cannot be found; **dead-level**, a term applied to a flat country which offers facilities for railway or road making; **dead-life** or **dead-weight**, the weight of a lifeless or inactive body; a heavy weight or burden; **dead-life**, in *OE*, a last extremity; in a great strait or difficulty; **dead-light**, a shutter for the window of a ship's cabin; **dead-lock**, a lock without a spring or latch; counter movements and plans

producing an entire stoppage; **dead-march**, a solemn piece of music played on instruments at the interment of the dead, principally of military men; **dead-nettle**, a common plant like the nettle, but having no stinging property, as the *Lamium album*, *Ord.* **Labiata**; **dead-reckoning**, a ship's place ascertained from the log-book; **dead-set**, a determined resolution to bring matters to a crisis—in allusion to the action of a setter dog; **dead-wall**, one that has no opening; **dead-water**, the water that closes in after a ship's stern when sailing; **dead-top**, a disease of young trees; **deadly nightshade**, a highly poisonous plant, possessing narcotic properties in all its parts; the *Atropa Belladonna*, *Ord.* **Solanaceae**; **deaden**, v. *dēd-n*, to lessen force, vigour, or sensation; to blunt; to retard; to render spiritless; to smother, as sound; to cloud or obscure; **dead'ning**, imp.; **deadened**, pp. *dēd'nd*; **dead** as a door nail, the knob of a door on which the knocker strikes, which could not but be dead; **dead of night**, in the perfect stillness of night far advanced; **dead of winter**, the very dullest and stormiest part of winter.

DEAF, of *dēad* a. *lifeless*; *inanimate*; *extinct*; *dull*; *gloomy*; *unproductive*; *unprofitable*; *monotonous*; *unvaried*; *surly*. **deaf**, a *dēf* [*AS. dēaf*; cf. *Goth. dauþs*; *Icel. daufr*], without the sense of hearing; with imperfect hearing; inattentive; unwilling to hear; that will not be persuaded, as *deaf to entreaty or reason*; **deafly**, ad. *-ly*; **deafness**, n. want of the sense of hearing; unwillingness to hear; **deafen**, v. *dēf-n*, to make deaf; to stun; **deaf'ning**, imp. *-ning*; **deafened**, pp. *dēf'nd*.

deal, n. *dēl* [*AS. dēl*, a portion; cf. *Goth. dails*; *Ger. teil*], his portion given to each; an indefinite quantity; a portion; a great part; v. to give to each his portion or lot; to distribute, as cards; to divide into portions; to give gradually; to transact business; to traffic; to act; to behave well or ill; **deal'ing**, imp.; n. conduct in relation to others; behaviour; intercourse for trade, &c.; trade; business; **dealt**, pt. and pp. *dēlt*, distributed; given in succession; **dealer**, n. one who; to **deal in**, to trade in; to practise; to **deal with**, to trade with; to be a customer to; to **deal by**, to treat well or ill; to **deal the cards**, to give to each player the proper number or share; a great deal, very much to the purpose.

deal, n. *dēl* [*L. Ger. dēle*, a plank], a board or plank of wood, generally of the pine or fir.

dean, n. *dēn* [*OE. dēan*—from *L. decanus*, the chief of ten—from *decem*, ten], the second dignity of a diocese; an officer in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge (one of the fellows) appointed to see to the discipline of the college, especially as to attendance at chapel and hall; the chief or head of a faculty; **dean'ery**, n. *-ry*, the office or revenue of a dean; the residence of a dean; **deanship**, n. the office; **dean and chapter**, the title of the governing body of a cathedral; **rural deans**, clergy appointed by the bishop to inspect a certain number of parishes, and preside at the rural-decanal chapters; **Dean of Guild**, in *Scot.*, the head or president of a merchant company or guildry; **Dean of Faculty**, in *Scot.*, the head of the faculty of advocates or barristers; **Dean of Guild Court**, in *Scot.*, a court that has the care of buildings within a royal burgh.

dear, a *dēr* [*AS. dēore*, dear; cf. *OH. Ger. huri*, glorious; *Icel. dyrr*, dear, precious], high-priced; more costly than usual, as arising from scarcity; highly esteemed; beloved; precious; n. a darling; a word of endearment or affection; **dearly**, ad. *-ly*; **dearness**, n. the state or condition of being dear or high-priced; **dear-bought**, purchased at too high a price; **dear'y**, n. *-y*, a familiar term for a dear; **dear'ing**, n. *dē'r-ing*, in *OE*, a darling; **oh, dear me**, an exclamation of surprise or displeasure.

dear, a *dēr* [*AS. dēor*, brave, hard], in *OE*, hard; dire; stern; unyielding; **dearest foe**, most hateful or unyielding foe.

dearn—see *derm*.

dearth, n. *dērth* (from *dear*, as length from long), scarcity; want; famine; barrenness or want of.

death, n. *dēth* [*AS. deað*; cf. *Goth. dauþs*; *Icel. dauði*—from *drya*, to die], a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions; cause of death; state of the dead; decease; mortality; alienation or separation of the soul from God; state of being under the dominion of sin; **deathless**, a. immortal; **death-like**, resembling death; very still; **death-bed**,

dēle, dōy, fōd; *pūre, bād*; *chair, game, jog, shun, thing, were, zeal*.

dart, *n.* *dārt* [OF. *dart* or *davit*: cf. Sp. and It. *dardo*], a short lance; a sharp-pointed weapon to be thrown by the hand: *v.* to throw a pointed weapon with a sudden thrust; to shoot; to send rapidly; to emit, as the sun; to spring or run with celerity; to start suddenly and run: **dart'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* throwing out or sending forth darts, rays, and the like; **dart'ed**, *pp.* *dart'er*, *n.* one who; a bird of the pelican family inhabiting Africa and America: **dart'ingly**, *ad.* *adj.*

dartars, *n.* *dār'tārs* [F.], a skin ulceration in lambs.

Darwinian theory, *dār-wīn'i-ān*, the theory of the origin of species of Charles Darwin, published 1859—see 'theory of development'; under development: **Darwinism** or **Darwinianism**, *n.* *dār-wīn-i-zm*, *dār-wīn'i-ān-i-zm*, same as Darwinian theory: **Darwin'ism**, *a.* pert. to Darwin or to Darwinism: *n.* a follower of the evolution theory.

dash, *v.* *dāsh* [an imitative word: Dan. *daske*, to slap; Sw. *dasika*, to drub], to strike with suddenness or violence; to throw water suddenly; to mix or adulterate; to blot out; to scatter; to rush or strike with suddenness; to break or rush through with violence; to overwhelm; to destroy, as hopes; to confound: *n.* a striking together of two bodies; collision; a slight addition; a rushing or onset; a sudden stroke, flourish, or parade; in *writing* or *printing*, a mark thus (—); in *music*, thus (—), over a note: **dash'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* bold; showy; spirited; adorned with finery: **dash'ed**, *pp.* *dash't*: **dash-board**, a board on the forepart of a vehicle to prevent water, mud, or snow being thrown upon the persons in it by the heels of the horses; a splash-board: to cut a **dash**—see cut 2.

dastard, *n.* *dās'tērd* [*dast*, the radical part, may be the figurative application of *dash* or *dase*, to stun, to confound; with suffix *ard*] one who meanly shrinks from danger; a coward; a poltroon: *adj.* cowardly: **dast'ardly**, *ad.* *adj.* cowardly; mean; timorous: **dast'ardise**, *v.* *dit.* to make cowardly: **dast'ardising**, *imp.* *pp.* *dast'ardised*, *pp.* *dit.*: **dast'ardliness**, *n.* *dās'tardness*, *n.* mean fear; cowardliness: **dast'ardly**, *n.* *ter-dt*, base timidity; cowardliness.

dasyurus, *n.* *dās'i-yūrs* [Gr. *dasyus*, rough, hairy; *pous*, a foot], the zoological term for a genus of armadillos, in allusion to the soles of their feet being covered with strong hairs.

dasyurus, *n.* *dās'i-yūrs* [mid. L. *dasyūrus*—from Gr. *dasyus*, hairy; *oura*, a tail], a fierce carnivorous quadruped of Australia, allied to the opossum, sometimes called the native Devil.

date, *n.* *dā'tē* [mid. L. *data*, a date—from L. *data*, things given—from *datus*, a thing given, the time and place of writing], things given, admitted, or known, by which to find things unknown; known or admitted facts or truths: *da'tum*, *n.* *sing.* *-tūm*, something given as a standard: **datum-line**, the base-line from which surface levels and heights are reckoned as a fixed standard—that in this country being the mean tide-level at Liverpool: **dataria, *n.* *dā'tā-ri-ā*, the Papal chancery at Rome from which all bulls are dated and issued: **datary**, *n.* *dā'tē-ri*, the officer of this chancery: **date**, *n.* *dā'tē*, the day, month, and year in which anything was given or executed; the time of any event or transaction; period; age; era; epoch: *v.* to write, fix, or note the time of any event, &c.; to reckon; to begin: **da'ting**, *imp.* *pp.* *da'ted*, *pp.* *dateless*, *a.* without a date.**

date, time, period—see under *date*.

date, *n.* *dā'tē* [OF. *date*, the date—from L. *datylus*; Gr. *datylus*, a finger—from the form of the fruit], the fruit of the date-palm tree; the fruit of the *Phoenix dactylifera*, Ord. *Palmæ*.

dativo, *a.* *dā'tiv* [L. *dativus*, that is given, *dativo*; *datus*, given], the case of nouns that usually follows verbs expressing giving, or an act directed to an object; this relation in Eng. is expressed by *to* or *for*.

dativo, *a.* *dā'tiv*—see executor *dativo*.

datello, *n.* *dā'tē-lō* [Gr. *datellon*, I divide; *lithos*, a stone—because of its division into granular portions], a glossy crystal, colourless, or inclining to grey, or to a yellowish grey.

datarina, *n.* *dā'tā-ri-nā* [mid. L. *datūra*; Hind. *daturāna*], a white, crystalline, poisonous compound or alkaloid, obtained from all the species of thorn-apple—e.g., the *Datura stramonium*.

daub, *n.* *dā'ub* [from *dab*, an imitation of the sound

made by throwing down a lump of something moist: OF. *dauber*, to plaster—from L. *dealbare*, to white-wash—from *de*, down; *albus*, white], a coarse painting: *v.* to smear or cover with any soft matter; to plaster; to paint coarsely; to lay or put on without taste: **daub'ing**, *imp.* *pp.* *daub'ed*, *pp.* *daub'er*, *n.* one who: **daub'y**, *a.* *adj.* slimy; adhesive: **daubery**, *n.* *dā'ber-ā*, also *daubry*, *n.* *dā'ber-ā*, in OE., a crudely artful device.

daughter, *n.* *dā'tēr* [AS. *dohtor*: cf. Dut. *dochter*; Ger. *tochter*; Gr. *thugaleis*, a daughter; Sans. *dāhitrī*, a daughter—from *dāh*, to milk], a female child; female offspring; a term of affection for a female: **daughter-in-law**, *n.* a son's wife: **daugh'terly**, *a.* *adj.* dutiful: **daugh'terliness**, *n.*

dawk, *n.*—see *dawk*.

dawk, *n.* *dō'uk* [in Eng. dial. and Scot., a name for a stratum of tough sandy clay.

daunt, *v.* *dā'unt* [OF. *daunter* and *donter*; L. *dāuntāre*, to tame], to dishearten; to discourage; to check by fear; to dismay: **daunt'ing**, *imp.* *pp.* *daunt'ed*, *pp.* *daunt'less*, *a.* bold; fearless; not timid: **daunt'lessly**, *ad.* *adj.* *daunt'lessness*, *n.* fearlessness; intrepidity.

Dauphin, *n.* *dā'fīn* [OF. *dauphāin*—from L. and Gr. *delphās*, a dolphin, a star], originally the name or title of the lord of Dauphiné—said to have been so named from wearing a dolphin as his cognisance; a title of the eldest son of the king of France from 1349 to the revolution in 1830, assumed on the acquisition of Dauphiné by France; his wife was called *Dauphiness*.

davenport, *n.* *dā'ven-pōrt* [said to be after the Countess of Devonport], a lady's drawing-room writing-table with drawers underneath.

davite, *n.* *dā'vet* [after Sir Humphry Davy], a native sulphate of alumina of a yellow or greenish-yellow colour.

davits, *n.* *plu.* *dā'veits* [prob. from *David* as the original name; cf. F. *davier*, forceps], the projecting iron beams on the side or stern of a vessel from which a boat is suspended for immediate use in case of need: **da'vit**, *n.* a spar on board a ship, used as a crane for hoisting the anchor and keeping it clear of the ship.

Davy Jones's Locker, the bottom of the sea; in the language of seamen, applied to the abode of the dead.

Davy-lamp, *n.* *dā'it-lāmp* [from Sir Humphry Davy, the inventor], a form of lamp whose light is surrounded by fine wire gauze, by which explosive gases are excluded, used in workings subject to explosions of fire-damp.

daw, *n.* *dā'ō* [OH. Ger. *tahn*], a bird of the crow kind; the jackdaw: **daw'ish**, *a.* like a daw.

daw, *v.* *dā'ō* [see *dawn*], in Scot. and O.K., to dawn: **daw'ing**, *imp.* *a.* *daybreak*: **daw'ed**, *pp.* *da'it*.

dawdle, *v.* *dā'dl* [a variant of *daddie*], to do a thing in a purposeless manner like a child, and slowly; to trifle and waste time: **daw'dling**, *imp.* *pp.* *daw'dled*, *pp.* *dā'd*: **daw'dler**, *n.* *-dler*, a trifler; one who lingers.

dawk, *n.* *dō'uk* [Hind. *dāk*], in India, a method of transit; a letter or packet post; a parcel delivery: **tanga dawk** [Hind. *tanga*, a small two-wheeled cart], or **dawk garoo** [Sansk. *garā*, a carriage or cart], a mail-cart.

dawn, *n.* *dā'wn* [Icel. *dagun*, dawn; *daga*, to dawn], the break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning; first opening or expansion; rise; beginning; first appearance: *v.* to begin to grow light; to begin to open or expand; to glimmer obscurely: **dawn'ing**, *imp.* *a.* first appearance of anything, as the day, reason, intellectual powers: **dawned**, *pp.* *da'wned*.

day, *n.* *dā* [AS. *dæg*: cf. Goth. *dags*; Ger. *tag*, a day; Icel. *dagr*; Sans. *daha*, light or redness in the sky], one complete revolution of the earth on its axis; the time from midnight to midnight; a period of twenty-four hours; in common language, the time from sunrise to sunset, as opposed to the darkness or night; publicity; light; any specified time; age, as in these days; time; in O.K., time allowed wherein to be ready, as for payment: **daily**, *a.* *adj.* happening or issued every day: *ad.* every day; day by day: *n.* a journal or newspaper published every day except Sunday: **dalien**, *n.* *plu.* *dā'liēn*: **dayman**, *n.* *dā's*: **mdn** [OE. *day*, time, judgment], the judge appointed to decide between parties at a judicial hearing: **day-book**, a book containing entries of transactions just as they occur every day: **daybreak**, *n.* dawn: **day-dream**, a reverie; waking visions: **day-labour**, *lab-*

damsel, *n.* *dām-sēl*, sometimes *damosel*, *n.* *dām-sēl* [OF. *damoselle*, fem. of OF. *damoisel*, a young man—from L. *domina*, a lady], a young unmarried woman; a maiden; a girl.

damosen, *n.* *dām-sēn* [from *damacene*, the Damascus plum], a small dark plum.

dām, *n.* *dām* [Sp. and Port. *don*; It. *donno*; F. *dom*, sir, lord—from L. *dominus*, lord], in OE., applied as a title of honour to men; sir; master; latterly applied in a jocular way.

dance, *v.* *dāns* [OF. *dance*, *dānce*—from *danser*, to dance; cf. Fr. *dansez*] to move or skip with the feet, keeping time to music; to move nimbly; to leap and frisk about; to move with measured steps: *dān-cing*, *imp.*: *dānced*, *pp.* *dānst*: *dān-cer*, *n.* *-cer*, one who: *dānces* or *dān-cing*, *n.* a leaping and frisking about; a measured stepping and jumping, nearly always to music; a graceful movement of the figure: to *dānce attendance*, to strive to gain favour and patronage by assiduous civilities and officious endeavours to please: to *lead one a dance*, to put one to a great deal of useless trouble.

dansette, *n.* *dān-sēl* [F.—from L. *dens*, a tooth: OF. *dent*, *dans*], in *ker*, the outline of an ordinary deeply indented; in *orch.*, the zigzag moulding common in Romanesque medieval buildings.

dandelion, *n.* *dān-dē-lē-on* [F. *dent de lion*; mld. L. *dens leonis*, lion's tooth—from the form of the leaf], a well-known plant having a yellow flower on a naked stem, and deeply notched leaves; the *Taraxacum officinale*, Ord. *Compositae*.

dander, *v.* *dān-der* [Eng. and Scot. dial.] to walk without thinking whither; to saunter: *dān-dering*, *imp.*: *dāndered*, *pp.* *dān-derd*: *dānders*, *n.* *plu.* *dān-derz*, the refuse or cinders from a blacksmith's fire.

dandle, *v.* *dān-dl* [cf. It. *dondolare*, to dandle a child: Ger. *tandeln*, to toy, to trifle], to move up and down as an infant on the knee; to amuse; to fondle: *dān-dling*, *imp.*: *dandled*, *pp.* *dān-dld*: *dān-dler*, *n.* one who.

dandruff, *n.* *dān-drāf*, or *dān-drif*, *n.* *-drif* [scum, unknown: cf. W. *ton*, skin; *dray*, bad, evil], a scurf on the head that comes off in small particles or scales.

dandy, *n.* *dān-di* [perhaps from It. *dondola*, a toy], a man dainty in his attire and manners; one who dresses to excess, like a doll; a fop; a coxcomb: *dān-dyish*, *a.* *-ish*, like a dandy: *dān-dyism*, *n.* *-ism*, the manners and dress of a dandy.

Dane, *n.* *dān*, a native of Denmark: *dān-sgēit*, *-gēit*, a tax formerly paid by the English for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to procure peace from them by giving tribute: *Danish*, *a.* *dā-nish*, of or belonging to the Danes; *n.* the language.

dang, *v.* *dāng* [past tense of *dang*—which see].

danger, *n.* *dān-ger* [OF. *dangier*, danger; mld. L. *dominatus*, authority—from L. *dominus*, a master], exposure to any injury or evil; peril; hazard; risk; jeopardy: *dān-gerous*, *a.* *-ds*, unsafe; perilous; full of danger: *dān-gerously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *dān-gerousness*, *n.* the state of being in peril: in *danger* of, subjected to any one; in the power of one's enemy; liable in a penalty to, as 'in *danger* of the judgment.' *Note*.—Originally *danger* meant, the authority, power, or rights of feudal lords in their various tolls, exactions, and confiscations; then the power passed over from the authority of the lord to the sufferings of the merchants or travellers and came finally to signify 'peril; hazard'—see Brachet.

dangle, *v.* *dāng-gl* [Icel. and Sw. *dangla*, to dangle, to swing to and fro], to hang loose and swinging; to hang on any one; to be a humble, officious follower: *dāng-ging*, *imp.*: *dāngled*, *pp.* *dāng-gld*: *dān-gler*, *n.* *plu.* *plu.* *dān-glerz*, one who dangles, particularly one who hangs about women: *dingle-dangle* expresses the notion of a thing swaying to and fro.

Daniell's cell, *n.* *dān-tē-lēz sēl* [after the inventor], a galvanic battery consisting of copper and zinc elements, the former placed in a solution of sulphate of copper, the latter in a solution of sulphate of zinc, which solutions are separated by a porous partition, and thus an action of remarkable constancy is maintained.

dank, *a.* *dānk* [synonymous with *damp*; Sw. dial. *dunk*, a moist place in a field; Icel. *dökk*, a pool], close and damp; very humid; *n.* humidity; moisture: *dānk-ish*, *a.* *-ish*, somewhat damp: *dānk-ishness*, *n.*

Danteque, *a.* *dān-tē-k*, In the style of *Dante*, particularly in his 'Inferno'; sombre and sublime.

Danubian, *a.* *dān-ū-bē-an*, pert. to the river Danube.

dap, *v.* *dāp* [from *dip*] in *angling*, to drop the bait gently into the water, or to raise it: *dapping*, *imp.*: *dapped*, *pp.* *dāp-d*.

Daphne, *n.* *dāf-nē* [Gr. and L., the daughter of the river-god Peneus, changed into a laurel-tree] the genus of trees called spurge-laurel tree, whose berries are poisonous to all animals except birds; the typical species is *D. Laureola*, Ord. *Thymelæaceæ*: *daphnin*, *n.* *dāf-nin*, a crystalline substance obtained from the bark of *D. Mezereum*.

Daphnis, *n.* *dāf-nis* [L. and Gr.] a son of Mercury; a young shepherd, the inventor of pastoral songs.

dapper, *a.* *dāp-pēr* [Dut., active, smart; Low Ger. *dobber*, sound, good], little and active; nimble; neat; clean-made.

dapple, *a.* *dāp-l*, also *dappled*, *a.* *dāp-lēd* [Icel. *depill*, a spot on ground of a different colour—from *dap*, a splash], spotted of various colours; marked with spots; mottled: *v.* to mark or variegate with spots: *dappling*, *imp.* *-ing*: *dappled*, *pp.* *-ld*: *adj.* mottled.

darapti, *n.* *dā-rāp-ti*, in *logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the first mood in the third figure of a syllogism.

dare, *v.* *dār* [AS. *durran*, to dare; OH. Ger. *g-turran*; cf. Sans. *dhrsh*, to be bold; Gr. *tharsein*], to have courage, strength of mind, or hardihood to undertake anything; not to be afraid; to venture; to provoke; to challenge; to defy: *n.* in OE., defiance; challenge: *dā-ring*, *imp.*: *adj.* bold; fearless; audacious: *n.* boldness, or a bold act: *dared*, *pp.* *dārd*: *dared*, *pt.* *defied*: *durst*, *pt.* *dāst*, ventured: *dā-ringly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *dā-ringness*, *n.* boldness; courage: *dare-devil*, an audacious, reckless fellow: *adj.* fearlessly reckless: *dareful*, *a.* *dār-fūl*, in OE., defiant.—SYN. of 'daring': brave; venturesome; courageous; intrepid; undaunted; valiant; gallant; heroic.

dare, *v.* *dār* [ME. *darien*; Flem. *verdaren*, to astonish], to daunt; to terrify; to daze: *dāring*, *imp.*: *dare*, *pp.* *dārd*.

darg or *dargue*, *n.* *dārg* [Scot. *darg* or *dauk*—a daywork or daywork], a day's work; a certain quantity of work: *darger*, *n.* *dār-ger*, a day-labourer.

darli, *n.* *dār-lē*, in *logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the third mood in the first figure of a syllogism.

dariote, *n.* *dār-tē-lē* [F.], a sweet custard.

dark, *a.* *dārk* [AS. *deorc*], without light; obscure; gloomy; disheartening; opposite to *white*; secret; concealed; applied to a black or swarthy complexion, as opposed to *fair*; vile, as a *dark deed*: *dark* or *darkness*, *n.* absence of light; obscurity; ignorance, or state of ignorance; secrecy: *darkly*, *ad.* *-ly*, in a dark manner; obscurely: *dark-ish*, *a.* somewhat dark: *dark-browed*, stern of aspect; frowning: *dark-coloured*, having a dark hue: *dark-some*, *a.* *-ism*, rather dark; obscure: *darken*, *v.* *dārk-n*, to deprive of light; to obscure; to render gloomy; to render ignorant or stupid; to render less white; to tan; to grow dark: *darkening*, *imp.* *dārk-nig*: *darkened*, *pp.* *dārk-nld*: *dark-ling*, *n.* *-ing*, in the dark; without light; then *dark Ages*, an indefinite period, loosely applied to the period extending from the death of Charlemagne, A.D. 814, to the revival of letters about A.D. 1480: also applied to the period from about A.D. 600 to 1000.—SYN. of 'dark': dim; ignorant; opaque; mysterious; hidden; vile; wicked.—OF 'darken': to obscure; cloud; perplex; foul; sully.

darling, *n.* *dār-līng* [AS. *deorling*, dim. of *deor*, dear], a much-loved one; a favourite: *adj.* dear; dearly beloved; favourite.

darn, *v.* *dārn* [etym. unknown; perhaps connec. with AS. *deru*, secret, hidden], to mend a rent or hole by interlacing it with stitches; to sew together in imitation of the texture of the stuff: *dā-rning*, *imp.*: *darned*, *pp.* *dārnd*: *dārner*, *n.* one who: *darning-needle*, a long strong needle for mending holes or rents.

darnel, *n.* *dār-nēl* [Wall. *darnelle*], a kind of rank grass, supposed to induce intoxication; the *Lolium temulentum*, Ord. *Graminææ*, the supposed tares of Scripture.

darraign or *darrein*—same as *deraign*.

Erat, a hemispherical dome of earth or stone with a small cross erection on its top called a *tee*, of Buddhist origin.

Dagon, *n. dā-gōn* [Heb. *dag*, a fish] the national god of the anc. Philistines, &c., represented with the face and hands of a man and the tail of a fish.

Daguerrotype, *n. dā-gér-ō-tīp* [from *N. Daguerre* of Paris, the inventor, and *type*, a painting or portrait on metal formed by the decomposition of silver iodide by means of sunlight—now superseded by the processes of photography].

Dahabiah, *n. dā-hā-be-ī* [Egypt.], a passenger-boat on the Nile.

Dahlia, *n. dā-lī-ā* [after *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist], a plant from Mexico bearing a large and beautiful compound flower; a genus of plants of several species and varieties, *Ord. Compositae*: *dahlina*, *n. dā-lī-na*, a substance resembling starch obtained from the root of the dahlia; *inulin*.

daily, *a. dā-lī*—see under *day*.

Daimio, *n. dā-i-mō* [Jap.], one of a former feudal class of Japanese nobles, who, as official governors, drew salaries from the State: the daimios are now included in the class of *kwaesoku*, or general nobility.

dainty, *n. dā-nī* [OF. *deintlé*, pleasure: *L. dignitate*, worthiness] something nice or pleasing to the taste or other sense; a delicacy; a term of endearment: *a. pleasing to the taste*; delicious; delicate; effeminately beautiful; affectively particular as to food; over-nice: *daintiness*, *n. -nēs*, nicety in taste; the being very fastidious to please; delicacy: *daintily*, *ad. -lī*, in an over-nice fastidious manner.

dairy, *n. dā-ī* [M.E. *deirie*—from *day*, a dairy-maid, and *-ery*, everything connected with milk and its products: the house or room where milk is kept and converted into butter or cheese: *dairymaid*, *n.* a female servant engaged in the management of milk and its products: *dairymann*, *n.* a man who keeps cows and sells milk: *dairy-farm*, a farm which depends almost wholly upon its cattle and their milk: *dairy-school*, a technical school where instruction in dairy work is given.

dais, *n. dā-īs* [OF. *deis*, a table—*from L. discus*, a round plate], the raised floor at the upper end of a dining-hall; the high table; a raised seat, often canopied.

daisy, *n. dā-ī* [a corruption of *day's eye*: *AS. dages eage*, a daisy], a well-known flower of a red, white, or striped colour; the daisy, particularly the wild species, is called in Scotland the *gowan*; the *Bellis perennis*, or common daisy, *Ord. Compositae*: *daisied*, *a. -sīd*, full of or adorned with daisies.

dak, *n. dāk*, also *dawk*, *n. dā-ōk* [Hind. *dāk*], a mode of travelling by post in the East: see *dawk*.
dakhna or **dokhna**, *n. dāk-mā, dōk-mā* [E. Ind.], in *India*, a tower on which corpses are publicly laid to be devoured by carrion-birds.

Dalai-Lama, *n. dā-lī-lā-mā*, same as *Delai-Lama*—see under *Lama*.

dale, *n. dāl*, also *dall*, *n. dāl* [AS. *dæl*, a valley: cf. OH.Ger. *tal*: Icel. *dalur*: Goth. *dal*: Ger. *thal*], a hollow where water collects and runs; the low ground between hills; a vale or valley: *dalesman*, *n.* one who resides in a district of hills and dales.

dalliance—see under *dally*.

dally, *v. dāl-lī* [Icel. *deala*, to delay: Dut. *doelen*, to err: OF. *dallier*, to chat, to pass one's time in agreeable converse], to lose time by trifling; to fondle; to play with carelessly; to put off; to amuse for the purpose of delay: *dally'ing*, *imp.*: *dāl-līed*, *pp.*: *dāl-līer*, *n.* -lī-ēr, one who: *dalliance*, *n. dāl-lī-āns*, acts of toying fondness between males and females; act of trifling; a lingering; *dally-dally*, *v.* to waste time in trifling.

dalmatic, *n. dāl-mā-tīk* [F. *dalmatique*: *L. dalmatica*—*from Dalmatia*], a vestment formerly worn by the deacon in the celebration of the Eucharist.

daltonism, *n. dāl-tōn-izm* [after the chemist *Dalton*, who was so affected], colour-blindness—see *colour*.

dām, *n. dām* [a variant of *dame*—which see], a female parent, now used only for animals.

dām, *v. dām* [Icel. *dammr*, a barrier pond], to stop wholly or partially the flow of a stream of water by a mound of earth and stones, or by any other obstruction: *a. a bank or mound of earth and stones*; anything to confine wholly or partially a stream of water: *dām'ming*, *imp.*: *dammed*, *pp.*: *dāmd*.

dām, also **damm**, *n. dām*, an Indian copper coin, the fortieth part of a rupee, rather more than a half-penny.

damage, *n. dām-ij* [OF. *damage*—*from L. damnum*, hurt, loss], any hurt, loss, or harm to property or person; the value of the mischief done: *v. to injure*; to hurt or harm; to receive harm; to be injured: *dam'aging*, *imp.*: *damaged*, *pp.*: *-ij*: *damages*, *n. plu.* *dām-ā-jēs*, money awarded by a court of law on account of loss or injury to property, or injury to person through the fault of another: *dam'ageable*, *a. -ij-ā-bī*, that may be injured: *what's the damage?* how much is to pay? *what's the bill of loss?*—*Syr.* of 'damage *n.*': detriment; injury; harm; mischief; prejudice; injustice; wrong; loss.

damascene, *n. dām-d-ēn* [from *Damascus* in Syria], a particular kind of plum, now written *damason*: *damask*, *n. dām-dāk*, figured silk or linen: *a. a red colour*: *v. to form flowers on cloth*; to variegate: *dam'asking*, *imp.*: *-dāk-ing*: *dam'asked*, *pp.*: *-dāst*: *dam'asken*, *v. -dē-ken*, or *dam'ascene*, *v. -dēs-sēn*, to produce Damascus blades having a many-coloured watered appearance; to etch slight ornaments on polished steel wares; to inlay steel or iron with gold and silver: *dam'asken'ing*, *imp.*: *-kēn-ing*: *a.* the act of beautifying iron or steel by engraving, or by inlaying with gold or silver: *dam'askened*, *pp.*: *-kēnd*: *dam'askins*, *n. plu.* *-dēs-kīns*, Damascus blades: *dam'assin*, *n. dēs-sīn*, damask cloth interwoven with flowers in gold and silver.

dame, *n. dām* [OF. *dame*—*from L. domina*, a lady], formerly a title of honour for a woman—still applied to the wife of a knight; *a. a woman* in general: *dame-school*, an elementary school taught by a female who is not a professional or certificated teacher.

dammar, *n. dām-mār* [Mal. *damar*], an oleo-resinous substance obtained from *Valeria indianus*, *Ord. Dipterocarpaceae*; also called 'piney-resin'; 'Indian copal'; or 'gum animi'.

damn, *v. dām* [F. *damner*, to condemn—*from L. damnare*, to condemn—*from damnus*, loss, harm], to sentence to misery in the future world; to condemn; to condemn as bad or displeasing, as a play by hissing: *dam'n'ing*, *imp.*: *-ing*: *dammed*, *pp.*: *dāmd*: *adj.* sentenced to future punishment; condemned; hateful: *dam'nable*, *a. -nā-bī* [F.—*L.*], deserving damnation, or leading to it; odious: *dam'nably*, *ad. -bī*: *dam'nableness*, *n. -nā-bī-nēs*, the state or quality of deserving damnation: *dam'nation*, *n. -nā-shūn* [F.—*L.*], condemnation; sentence to everlasting punishment: *dam'natory*, *a. -nā-tō-rī*, tending to condemn; containing a sentence of condemnation: *dam'nific*, *a. -nī-fīk* [F.—*L.*], becoming causing loss; injurious: *dam'nify*, *v. -nī-fī*, to inflict damage on any one; to injure; to impair.

Damocles' sword, *n. dām-d-kīlēs sōrd*, a much-dreaded and ever-present danger—from the story of the sword which *Damocles*, invited by Dionysius to a regal banquet, saw suspended by a hair over his head.

damp, *a. dāmp* [Ger. *dampf*, short wind, vapour, steam—*from dampfen*, to suffocate], in a state between dry and wet; moist; humid: *a. moist air*; moisture; fog; vapour; depression of spirits; dejection: *v. to moisten*; to make slightly wet; to depress or discourage; to weaken; to check or restrain: *damp'ing*, *imp.*: *damped*, *pp.*: *dāmpje*: *damp'er*, *n.* that which damps or checks; a movable iron plate in a flue or chimney to reduce its size at pleasure; in *Australia*, &c., a kind of uncone or unleavened bread; in a *locomotive engine*, a kind of iron valve fixed to the smoke-box end of the boiler, which is shut down when the engine is standing, and opened when it is running; an apparatus (1) for checking the vibrations of a magnetic needle, (2) for moderating the vibrations of the wires of a piano-forte: *damps*, *n. plu.* noxious vapours issuing from the earth, as from old wells or pits: *damp'ness*, *n.* moisture; humidity: *choke-damp*, *chōk*, the carbonic acid gas, fatal to animal life, which is generated in close and confined places, as coal-pits, cellars, wells, &c.: *fire-damp*, the inflammable gas generated in coal-pits; marsh-gas or light carburetted hydrogen: *damp'en*, *v. -ēn*, to make damp or moist: *dampening*, *imp.*: *damp'n'ing*: *damp'ened*, *pp.*: *-ēnd*: *damp'ish*, *a. -tēsh*, moderately damp or moist: *damp'ishly*, *ad. -tēsh*: *damp'ishness*, *n.* a moderate degree of damp; slight moisture.

forms of Silurian turbinated corals, composed internally of small bladder-shaped cells: *cystitis*, n. *-itis*, inflammation of the bladder: *cystitropis*, n. *-itropis* [Gr. *kypsa*, fruit], the body which contains the reproductive cells in certain red seaweeds: *cystitocela*, n. *-itocela* [Gr. *kēle*, a tumour], hernia or rupture of the bladder: *cystoliths*, n. plu. *-liths* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], in bot., curious groups of crystals found in the superficial cells of nettles, and some other plants, as in the India-rubber plant: *cystoid*, a *-isoid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling a cyst: *cystiform*, a *-itiform* [L. *forma*, shape], bladder-shaped: *cystose*, a *-itose*, containing cysts: *cystotomy*, n. *-itotomy* [Gr. *tome*, a cutting], the act or art of opening encysted tumours: *cystoidia*, a *-itoidia*, in bot., sacs containing spores; a kind of fructification in fungi.

Cytherea, a *sith-er-é-din* [*Cytherea*, an island in the Aegean Sea, now Cerigo, where Venus is fabled to have risen from the sea], of or belonging to Venus, or to love: *cythereids*, a plu. *si-thér-é-dé*, a family of minute bivalve crustaceans.

minute (have crustaceans, cythium, n. sil'f-sin [L. cythius, the laburnum], a poisonous alkaloid existing in the ripe seeds of the laburnum and other plants.

cytoblast, n. *sī-tō-blāst* [Gr. *kutos*, a vessel, a cell; *blastanō*, I bud], the nucleus of animal and vegetable cells: **cytoblastema**, n. *-blās-tē-mā*, the viscous fluid in which animal and vegetable cells are produced, and by which they are held together.

cytogenesis, *n.* *si-tō-jen-ē-sis* [Gr. *kytos*, a cell; *genesis*, origin], the development of cells in animal and vegetable structures: **cytogenetic**, *a.* *si-tō-jen-ē-tik*, pert. to cell-formation: **cytogenicous**, *a.* *si-tō-jen-ē-nūs*, having connective tissue: **cytogeny**, *n.* *si-tō-jen-ē-nē*, cell-formation.

cytoid, *a. sī'tōyd* [Gr. *kutos*, a vessel, a cell; *eidos*, resemblance], resembling a cell.

Czar, *n. zdr.*, sometimes written **Tsar** [Polish form of the Russian title of Emperor; Russ. *Tsarev*], the title of the Emperor of Russia; a king: **Czarina**, *n. zdr.-end*, a title of the Empress of Russia: **Czarewitch**, *n. zdr.-ó-ó-ó-ó*, the eldest son of the Emperor of Russia: **Czarevna**, *n. zdr.-év'-nd*, the wife or consort of the Czarowitch; one of the daughters of the Czar.

Czech, *n.* *ts'ek* or *ch'ek*, the native name of the Bohemians; the language spoken in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and by the Slovaks of North Hungary; also spelt **Tszech**.

D

d, D, dē, the fourth letter of the English alphabet, and a consonant.

to pinch: *scr. taper*; to grow; to dab; to strike out and about; a great blow; a small lump of anything soft and moist; something small thrown on a person; a small flat fish like sole or plaice; *dabbing*, *imp. dabbed*, *pp. dabb*; *dabber*, *n.* an instigator and by engravers and others for applying ink; *dabble*, *v. dabb*; to play among water, or among mud and water; to throw water and splash it about; to do anything in a slight and superficial manner; to meddle; to do anything in a small way; *dabbling*, *imp. dabbled*; *dabbled*, *pp. dabb*; *dabblingly*, *ad.* *dabbler*, *n. skr.* one who meddles without going to the bottom; a superficial meddler.

dab, *n.* **dab** [perhaps corrupted from *adept*; another conjecture is its derivation from *dab*], an expert; an adept.

dobchick, n. *dob'chik*, or *dobchick*, n. *dob'chik* [first form from *dip*; second from *dab* and *chick*], the milk grebe, a bird so named from its constant habit of floating and hobbing under water.

daberlack, n. *dab'er-lik* [Scot.] a large, brown, large seaweed, Ord. *Laminariaceae*; hence, any long, tangled mass resembling seaweed, as of hair or cloth.

dehshis, n. *dehshis*, in *logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the indirect mood in the first figure of a syllogism.

face, n. *dā* [OF. *darr*], a small native fresh-water

dachshund, n. *däks'hönt* [Ger. *dachs*, a badger, and *hund*, a hound], a long-backed variety of terrier, with short ungainly legs.

dacoit or **dakott**, *n.* *dak-oyt* [Hind. *dakait*], in the E. I., one of a class of highway robbers who act in gangs: **dacoity**, *n.* *-koy-ty*, the act or practice of

dactyl, *n.* *dak'til* [*L. dactylus*; *Gr. daktylos*, a finger], a poetical foot, consisting of three syllables, the first long and the other two short like the joints of a finger, as *dad'iled*: *dactylic*, *a.* *-ik*, relating to or consisting of dactyls: *dactylist*, *n.* one who writes in iambic dactylic verse: *dactylologist*, *n.* *-daj'lo-jist* [*Gr. dactyl*, I engrave], the name of the artist inscribed on a finger-ring or gem: *dactylomaphy*, *n.* *-daj'lo-ma'fi*, a process, I write, the art of engraving: *dactylogy*, *n.* *-daj'lo-jij* [*Gr. logos*, discourse], the art of communicating ideas by certain movements and positions of the fingers.

Dactylorhiza, n. dak'til-ô-ri-zâ (Gr. *daktulos*, a finger, and *rhiza*, a root) in *agri*, and *horti*, the finger-and-toe disease in the bulbs of turnips and cabbages, probably due to a species of fungus.

tad, *n.* **dad**, or **daddy**, *n.* **dad'di** (cf. *W. tad*; *Gael.*

laid; Ir. *daid*], the name for a father in children's language, almost as universally spread as *dada* and *nana*.

dad, n. *dād*, also *dawd*, n. *daŭd* [an imitative word], a blow; a thump: v. to slam, as, 'he dadded to the door': *dad'ding*, imp.: *dadded*, pp. *dād'ed*.

dade, *v.* **dād** [Eng. dial.] to teach a child to walk; to hold up a child by leading-strings while attempting to walk: **da'ding**, *imp.* **da ded**, *pp.* **dading-strings**, leading-strings by which a child is held up while learning to walk: **daddle**, *v.* **dād'l**, also **daddle**, *v.* **dād'ul** [Scot.], to walk unsteadily like a child; to waddle like a duck; to do anything imperfectly; to trifle: **daddling**, *imp.* **dād'dling**: **daddling**, *imp.* **dād'd**.

dado, n. *dā-dō* [*It.*: *L. datum*, a cube or die], the solid block or cube forming the body of a pedestal; an architectural arrangement of moulding, &c., round the lower part of the walls of a room; a high waistcoat.

dēdal, n. *dē-dal*—same as **dēdallan**.
dēdalenchyma, n. *dē-dal-lēng-ki-mō* [Gr. *daídaleos*, variegated; *enchyma*, tissue] tissue composed of entangled cells, as in some fungi.

dædalan, *a. dæ-da'l-l-an* [*L. dædalus*, artificial, skilful—from Gr. *Daidalos*, a renowned Athenian artificer], formed with art; displaying artistic skill; intricate: **dædalous**, *a. dæ-da-lūs*, in bot., irregularly jagged, as the broad apex of a leaf; having a variegated or winding border.

defecate—see defecate.

daft, *v.* **daʃ** [a variant of *doff*], in *OE.*, to throw back or toss aside; to make sport; to toy: **dafting**, *imp.*: **dafted**, *pp.* **daft**; **daftin**, *n.* **daʃ-in**, or **daʃ-ang**, *n.* merriment; foolery; excessive diversion; a dallying: a toying.

daffodil, n. *das-ô-dil* [OF. *asphodile*—from Gr. *asphodelos*], a native flowering-plant of a deep yellow hue; a lily; the *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, Ord.

Amaryllicidææ: also the corrupted forms **daf** **foddl**-**ly**, n. **-dill**, and **daf** **fodowndill**-**ly**, n. **-down-dill**.
dast, n. **dāst** [ME. *dafste*; (OE. *gedafste*, mild, meek),

dagger, *n.* *dag-ger* [*F. dague*; *mld. l. dangarius*], a short sword; a poniard; a mark of reference—thus (1): *v.* to pierce or stab with a dagger: **to look daggers**, to look fiercely or reproachfully:

daggers drawn, at enmity.
daggle, *v.* *dag'* [a frequentative of ME. *dag*, to bemire], to trail in the dirt; to hang in wet dirty dags or jags, as the wool at a sheep's tail: **dag-gling**, *imp.*: **dag-gled**, *pp.* *dag-gled*, trailed in mud or foul water; befouled: **dag-lock**, *n.* a lock of wool on a sheep that hangs and dags in the wet: **dagswain**, a coarse woollen blanket: **daggle-tailed**, *-tald*, be-mired or bespattered behind with mud or water.

dagoba, n. *dāg-ō-bā* [Sinhalese *dāgaba*], in the

shapen monsters, inhabiting Sicily, having but one eye, and that situated in the middle of the forehead: *cylope an*, a *kiō-pé-an*, pert. to the Cyclops; vast; terrific; applied to those vast remains of anc. architecture which consist of large unheaved masses of stones fitted together without mortar: *cylope ic*, a *kiōp-ik*, pert. to the Cyclops; savage; gigantic.

cylopteris, n. *si-kiōp-ter-is* [Gr. *kuklos*, a circle; *pteris*, a fern], in *geol.*, a genus of paleozoic ferns having their leaflets of a round shape.

cyrolorama, n. *si-kiō-rō-mā* [Gr. *kuklos*, a circle; *horama*, a sight or view], a representation of a battle, landscape, or other scene, arranged round a room in natural perspective.

cyrclosia, n. *si-kiō-siā* [Gr. *kuklosia*, a surrounding, a circulation—from *kuklos*, a circle], the partial circulation formerly supposed to exist in the milky juice of certain plants.

cyrclostomus, a *si-kiō-siō-mōs* [Gr. *kuklos*, a circle; *stoma*, a mouth], having a circular mouth or aperture for sucking, among certain fishes, as the lamprey: *cyrclostomus*, n. *si-kiō-siō-mō*, a fish with a mouth formed for sucking: *cyrclostomi*, n. plu. *si-kiō-siō-mōi*, the hag-fishes and lampreys.

cyder, n. *si-dér*, for *cider*, which see.

cygnet, n. *si-gnét* [F. *cygne*, a swan—from L. *cygnus*; Gr. *kuknos*, a swan], a young swan.

cylinder, n. *si-lin-dér* [F. *cylindre*—from L. *cylindrus*; Gr. *kulindros*, a roller], a roller; a long rounded body of uniform diameter: *cylindric*, a *si-lin-dri-k*, also *cylindrical*, a *-dri-kál*, pert. to; having the form of a cylinder: *cylindrical*, n. *-kál*, a small cylinder: *cylindricality*, ad. *-kál-ty*: *cylindricity*, n. *si-lin-dri-si-ti*: *cylindricform*, a *si-lin-dri-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], in the form of a cylinder: *cylindroid*, n. *si-lin-dri-ōid* [Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance], a cylinder having its ends elliptical: *cylindrocaryma*, n. *si-lin-dri-ōi-kā-mā* [Gr. *engchēma*, juice, the substance of organs—from *engchō*, I infuse], in *bot.*, plant tissue made up of cylindrical cells.

cyma, n. *si-mā*, also *cyme*, n. *sim* [Gr. *kuma*, a wave], in *arch.*, a moulding whose contour resembles that of a wave, being hollow in its upper part and swelling below; an ogee: *cymoid*, n. *-mōid* [Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance], formed like a *cyma*.

cymar, n. *si-mār*—same as *simar*.

cymbal, n. *sim-bál* [OF. *cimbal*; L. *cymbalum*; Gr. *kumbalon*, a cymbal—from Gr. *kumbos*, a cavity], a musical instr. of brass of a circular form like a dish, struck together in pairs when used.

cymbiform, a *sim-bi-fōrm* [L. *cymba*, a boat; *forma*, shape], boat-shaped.

cymbocephalic—see *kumbekephalic*.

cyme, n. *sim* [L. *cyma*; Gr. *kuma*, the young sprout of a cabbage], in *bot.*, a mode of inflorescence developed in a centripetal manner; a general term for various forms of definite inflorescence: *cymoid*, a *si-mōid* [Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance], having the form of a *cyme*: *cymose*, a *-mōs*, flowering in *cymes*: *cymale*, n. *sim-ál*, in *bot.*, a diminutive *cyme*; a branch or cluster of compound *cymes*.

cymene, n. *si-mē-nū* [from *cumin*, as if *cyminos*], an organic compound of the aromatic series, found in *cumin*-oil; a hydrocarbon obtained from camphor—also *cymol*, n. *si-mól* [*cumin*, and L. *oleum*, oil], another name for *cymene*.

cymophane, n. *si-mō-fān* [Gr. *kuma*, a wave; *phainō*, I appear], a semi-transparent variety of chrysoberyl: *cymophaneous*, a *si-mō-fā-niūs*, having a wavy floating light.

Cymry, n. *sim-ri* or *kim-ri*, the Welsh, &c.: *Cymric*, a. and n. *-rik*, one division of the Celtic family of languages comprising Welsh, Manx, and old Cornish, as distinguished from Gaelic, which comprises the Scotch Gaelic and anc. Irish or Erse.

cynanche, n. *si-nān-ik* [Gr. *kyon*, a dog; *angchō*, I strangle], a disease of the windpipe attended with inflammation—so named from the dog-like bark by which it is sometimes accompanied.

cynarrhodon, n. *sin-drō-dōn* [Gr. *kyon*, a dog; *rhodon*, a rose], applied to the hips or fruit of dog-roses, and roses in general.

cynic, n. *si-ni-k* [L. *cynicus*, a cynic—from Gr. *kunikos*, dog-like—from *kyon*, a dog], a surly or snarling man; a misanthrope; one of the Cynics: *Cynics*, n. plu. an anc. sect of philosophers who contemned riches, the arts, the sciences, and usages of society; rude men: *cynic*, a., or *cynical*, a. *-i-kál*, snarling;

having the qualities of a surly dog: *cynically*, ad. *-it*: *cynicalness*, n.: *cynicism*, n. *-ism*, austerity; churlishness.

cynoccephalus, n. *si-nō-sē-fā-lūs* [L.—from Gr. *kynocephalos*, a dog's head—from *kyon*, a dog; *kephalē*, a head], an ape with a dog's head.

cynosura, n. *si-nō-shūr* [L. *cynosura*—from Gr. *kynosoura*, a dog's tail—from *kyon*, a dog; *uros*, of a dog; *oura*, a tail], the pole-star, being the bright star of the constellation Little Bear, by which seamen used formerly to steer, and to which, therefore, they often directed their looks; anything to which attention is strongly directed.

Cynthus, n. *si-nū-thūs* [Diana were born], in *Latin myth.*, Diana; the moon represented by Diana.

cyperaceus, n. *si-pēr-dī-shi-ūs* [Gr. *kypeiros*, a kind of rush], belonging to the natural order of plants, the sedges, consisting of grass-like herbs growing in tufts—called the *cyperaceae*, *-āt-sē*: *cyperites*, n. plu. *-pēr-its*, in *geol.*, long narrow ensiform leaves occurring in the coal-measures.

cypher, n. *si-fer*, another spelling of *cipher*, which see.

cyphonism, n. *si-fō-nēm* [Gr. *kuphōn*, a pillory], a species of punishment among the ancients, in which the criminal had a heavy wooden collar hung round his neck, while sometimes also smeared with honey to attract insects.

cyprina, n. plu. *si-prē-i-dē* [L. *Cyprina*, a name of Venus—from the island Cyprus, the cowry family; the shells of carnivorous gastropoda chiefly inhabiting the shores of warm seas, a small species of which is used extensively as money in Asia and Africa.

cyprus, n. *si-prū* [OF. *cyprès*, as near], in *legro*, the carrying out of a testator's will as near to the original intention as practicable.

Cypress, n. *si-prēs* [OF. *cyprès*—from L. *cyparissus*, and *cypressus*, the *cyprus*], an evergreen plant or tree valued for the durability of its wood; the various species of *Cypressus*, especially *Cypressus sempervirens*, Ori. *Conifera*, sub-Ord. *Cypressaceae*: the emblem of mourning for the dead, anciently used at funerals: *cyprina*, a *si-prīn*, pert. to the *cypress-tree*.

cyprus, n. *si-prēs* [OF. *crepe*, a cyprus or thin material for a woman's neck], in *OE.*, a thin, light, deep-black fabric: *cypress-lawn*, crape—see *Skeat*.

Cyprian, a *si-prī-dā* [L. *Cyprus*, where Venus was worshipped], pert. to *Cyprus*: n. a lewd woman: *Cypriot*, n. *-ōt*, an inhabitant of *Cyprus*.

cyprine, n. *si-prīn* [L. *cuprum*, copper], a blue mineral found in Norway.

cyprinoid, a *si-prī-mōid* [L. *cyprinus*, a carp; Gr. *eidōs*, likeness], carp-like: *cyprinodont*, n. plu. *si-prīn-ō-dōnts* [Gr. *oidous* or *odont*, a tooth], recent fossil species of carp-like small fishes.

Cypripedium, n. *si-prī-pē-dī-ūm* [Gr. *Kypria*, Venus; *pedion*, a slipper], a genus of orchids, commonly called lady's slipper.

cypris, n. *si-prīs*, *cypridae*, n. plu. *si-prī-dī-dē* [Gr. *Kypria*, a name of Venus], a genus and family of minute bivalve crustaceans.

cyprus, n. *si-prīs* [*Cyprus*, an island in the Levant], a thin, transparent, black stuff.

cyprula, n. *si-prī-lā* [Gr. *kupellē*, a hollow, a chest], the inferior, monospermic, indurated fruit of *Compositae*: an achenium.

Cyrenaic, a *si-rē-nā-ik*, pert. to *Cyrène*, a Grecian colony on the N. coast of Africa: *Cyreniana*, n. plu. *-rē-nā-nās*, the philosophers of a school founded at *Cyrène*.

Cyrillic, a *si-rī-lī-k*, pert. to the old Slavonic alphabet, brought into common use by Clement, pupil of St Cyril, in the ninth century.

Cyriologie, a *si-rī-ō-lō-jī-k* [Gr. *kyrios*, chief; *logos*, discourse], pert. to capital letters.

cyst, n. *si-st*, also *cystis*, n. *si-stis* [mid. L. *cystis*; Gr. *kustis*, a bladder], in animal bodies, a bag or vesicle: *cystic*, a. *-i-k*, pert. to or contained in a *cyst*: *cystica*, n. *si-stī-kā*, the embryonic forms of certain intestinal worms, as tapeworms: *cysticle*, n. *-i-kī*, a small *cyst*: *cystine*, n. *si-stīn*, a body related to urea, forming a rare kind of calculus in the human bladder: *cystideans*, n. plu. *-tī-dī-dās*; also *cystoides*, n. plu. *si-stī-ōid-dē* [Gr. *eidōs*, appearance], in *geol.*, a family of calcareous echinoderms, having a tubular or bladder-like form: *cystophyllum*, n. *si-stī-fū-lūm* [Gr. *phullon*, a leaf], in *geol.*, a

cut, *v.* *kút* [see preceding entry] in *familiar* slang, to run away; to avoid meeting or coming into contact with: *cut*, *v.* *impera*, run away; be off: to cut one, to refuse or avoid recognising him when meeting or passing; to renounce acquaintanceship: to cut capers, to conduct oneself in a ridiculous or improper manner: *cut* your stick, take up your staff or belongings and be off; also *cut* and *run*, in same sense: *cut* a dash, to make a great show: *cut* away, be off at once; go away fast.

cutaneous, *a.* *kú-tá-né-sis* [L. *cutis*—from *cutis*, *skin*] pert. to the skin; affecting the skin.

cutch, *n.*—same as catechu, which see.

cutcha, *n.* *kúch-á* [Hind. *kuchka*, raw] makeshift; temporary; doubtful; unsatisfactory; being thus opposed to *pucka* [Hind. *pukka*, ripe]. *Note*.—A solidly-built house of stone or brick is a *pucka* house; but one made of mud and brick, or lath and plaster, is a *cutcha* affair. The permanent holder of an appointment is said to possess a *pucka* post; while his *locum tenens* would be holding a *cutcha* one; a metalled road is *pucka*; an unmade cross-country track is a *cutcha* road.

cutcherry, *n.* also spelt *kachchery*, properly *kachchery*, *n.* *kúch-cher-ri* [Hind.], in the E. I., the court of a magistrate of any kind.

cute, *a.* *kút* [a familiar contr. for *acute*] sharp; clever.

cutie, *n.* *kútá* [Icel.], in N. of Scot., the young of the cut-fish—see *cuddy*.

cuticle, *n.* *kút-í-kí* [L. *cuticula*—from L. *cuticula*, thin skin—from *cutis*, the skin], the thin exterior coat of the skin; the scarf skin or epidermis; the pellicle which forms the outer layer of the body amongst the Infusoria; the thin external covering of a plant: *cuticle* near, *a.* *kút-í-kér*, pert. to the cuticle or external coat of the skin.

cutis, *n.* *kút-ís* [L. *skin*], the inferior vascular layer of the skin, often called the *cutis vera*, the corium, the *dermis* or *dermis*, or the true skin, in contradistinction to the cuticle or outer skin.

cutlasm, *n.* *kút-lás* [a form of *cutelase*: *F. cutelase*, a short sword; OF. *coustel*; L. *cutellus*—from *cutis*, a knife], a word used by seamen in boarding an enemy's ship—see *cutalase*.

cutler, *n.* *kút-ler* [OF. *cutelher*, a maker of knives—from *coustel*, a small knife—from L. *cutis*, a knife], one who makes knives and other cutting instruments: *cutlery*, *n.* -*ies*, knives and other cutting instruments.

cutlet, *n.* *kút-lét* [F. *colette*—from *côte*, a rib, a slope], a small chop or slice of meat for cooking—generally applied to veal.

cuttle-fish, *n.* *kút-í-fish* [AS. *cutele*, a cuttle-fish: cf. Ger. *kuttel-fisch*; old Dut. *kuttel-visch*], a marine animal with long arms or feelers bearing suckers, remarkable for its power of throwing out a brownish-black liquor which darkens the water and conceals it from its pursuers—the most highly organised of invertebrate animals: *cuttle*, *n.* in O.K., one who blackens the character of others; a foul-mouthed person.

cutty, *a.* *kút-í* [W. *cutti*, a little piece—see cut 1], a word used as the first part of a compound, meaning short or small: *cutty-pipe*, a tobacco-pipe with a short stem: *cutty-stool*, in Scot., a small, low, three-legged stool.

cut, *n.* pronounced *hundredweight*, a contr. for hundred-weight—*c* first letter of L. *centum*, a hundred—*is* first and last letters of *weight*.

cyanamide, *n.* *si-dá-d-míd* [compound of *cyanic* and *amide*], a substance obtained by the action of ammonia on cyanogen chloride.

cyanate, *n.* *si-d-nát* [Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue] a salt composed of cyanic acid and a base: *cyan'ic*, *a.* -*ik*, relating to blue—applied to a series of colours having blue as the type: *cy'anic*, *a.* -*id*, a compound of cyanogen with a radicle: *cy'anic* of potassium is a crystalline solid, giving off an odour of prussic or hydrocyanic acid; it has a bitter taste and is extremely poisonous.

cyanite, *n.* *si-d-nít* [Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue], one of the garnet family, so called from its prevailing azure-blue colour: *cy'aneous*, *a.* -*nous*, also *cy'ane*, *a.* -*ous*, sulphate of copper or blue-vitriol, used as a pigment and dye-stuff.

cyanogen, *n.* *si-d-n-ó-jén* [Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue; *génos*, I produce], a poisonous gas, composed of carbon and nitrogen, having an odour like that of

crushed peach-leaves, and which burns with a rich purple flame, an essential ingredient in Prussian-blue, and uniting with hydrogen to form prussic acid.

cyanometer, *n.* *si-d-nóm-é-ter* [Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the intensity of the blueness of the sky or ocean.

cyanophyll, *n.* *si-d-ó-fíl* [Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue; *phylon*, a leaf], a supposed blue colouring matter formed in the decomposition of 'chlorophyll.'

cyanosis, *n.* *si-d-nó-sis* [Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue], in med., a diseased condition arising from a defect in the heart which causes a deficiency of pure arterial blood, and characterized by blueness of the skin.

cyanotype, *n.* *si-d-ó-fíp* [Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue; *typos*, an impression], a process of taking photographs in Prussian-blue.

cyasauric acid, *n.* *si-d-nú-rik* [Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue; *ouron*, urine], an acid obtained from urine, &c., being a solid crystalline modification of cyanic acid.

cyathiform, *a.* *si-d-í-k-á-ferm* [L. *cyathus*, a cup or small ladle; *forma*, shape], *ad.* cup-shaped: **cyathophyllism**, *n.* *si-d-í-k-á-fíl-izm* [Gr. *kyathos*, a leaf], in bot., a genus of cup-corals—the simple turbinated forms being familiarly known by the name of 'petrified ram's horns'; a rugose coral of the paleozoic period.

cyadaceous, *a.* *si-d-dá-sít-ús* [L. *cyas*, *cyadus*; Gr. *kukas*, a kind of palm] pert. to the natural order of *cyads*, *si-dáds*, or small palm-like trees, the *cyadaceae*, *si-d-dá-sít-ús*, from the pith of some of which a kind of sago is obtained: *cy'adites*, *n.* plu. -*ites*, fossil plants from the oolite and chalk, apparently allied to the existing *cyads*.

cyclamen, *n.* *si-d-lá-mén* [L. *cyclamen*; Gr. *kuklamos*, the plant sow-bread—from Gr. *kuklos*, a circle, referring to the round leaves], in bot., a genus of bulbous plants having beautiful flowers, called sow-bread, because the principal food of the wild boars of Sicily, Ord. *Primulaceae*.

cycle, *n.* *si-kí* [F. *cycle*—from L. *cyclus*; Gr. *kuklos*, a circle, an orb], a round or circle of years, after which the same course begins again; a period, the revolution of a certain period of time which finishes and begins again in a perpetual circle: *v.* to recur in cycles: *eyelling*, *imp.* *si-kíng*: *eyelled*, *pp.* *si-kíd*: *eyelle*, *a.* *si-kít*, pert. to a cycle or circle: also *cy'clical*, *a.* -*ik*: *kút*: *cy'elas*, *n.* -*elas*, in zool., a genus of fresh-water bivalves having oval, transverse, equivalved shells: *cycle* of the moon, or *golden number*, a period of 19 years, at the end of which the new and full moons occur again on the same days of the month: *cycle* of the sun, a period of 28 years: *cycle* of indiction, a period of 15 years.

cyelobranchiate, *a.* *si-kí-brá-ŋk-í-át* [Gr. *kuklos*, a circle; *branchia*, gills], having the gills disposed in a circular manner, as among certain shell-fish, like the limpet: *cy'elograph*, *n.* -*gráf* [Gr. *grapho*, I write], an instr. for describing the arcs of very large circles.

eyeloid, *n.* *si-kí-óid* [Gr. *kuklos*, a circle; *eidós*, form], a geometrical curve traced out by a point in the circumference of a circle rolling upon a straight line, as the path described by a nail in the rail of a railway carriage wheel running along a straight line: *ad.* applied to the scales of certain fishes, which have a circular or elliptical outline with an even margin: *ey'eloid*, *a.* -*oid*, *pert.* to: *ey'eloidéans*, *n.* plu. -*oidéans*, in the system of Agassiz, the fourth order of fishes, having smooth scales, as the salmon and herring.

eyclometry, *n.* *si-kí-óm-é-ter* [Gr. *kuklos*, a circle; *metron*, a measure], the art of measuring circles or cycles.

eyclones, *n.* plu. *si-kí-lóns* [Gr. *kuklos*, a circle], rotatory hurricanes which occur most frequently between the equator and the tropics, and near the equatorial limits of the trade-winds: Latham recommends the spelling *eyclones*, *si-kí-lóns*.

eyclopedia or **eyclopædia**, *n.* *si-kí-pé-dí-á* [Gr. *kuklos*, a circle; *pauedia*, learning, instruction], a book of universal knowledge; a book containing treatises on every branch of knowledge, arranged in alphabetical order: *eyclopédic*, *a.* *si-kí-pé-dík*, of or pert. to a *eyclopedia*.

eyclops, *n.* sing. or plu. *si-kí-lóps*, also *eyclopes*, *n.* plu. *si-kí-lép* [L. *eylops*, or *eyclips*; Gr. *kuklops*, or *kuklops*—from Gr. *kuklos*, a circle; *ops*, the eye], in the Greek myth., giants, described as huge mis-

pp. find: *curtainless*, *a.* to draw the curtain, to close a curtain so as to shut out the light or conceal an object; to raise the curtain, to commence; to drop the curtain, to close the scene; to throw off the mask; to end; behind the curtain, in concealment; in secret: curtain lecture, a lecture or scolding, such as might be addressed by a wife to her husband while in bed.

curtal, *n.* *kér-tál* [OF. *cortaul*; It. *cortaldo*, a horse with docked tail; in OE., a docked tail; adj. having a docked tail; brief; abridged: *curtal-axe*, a cutlass: *curtal-dog*, in OE. *forstryr*, a dog whose tail was cut short in order to show that its master had not the privilege of coursing: *curtal friar*, a friar wearing a short gown; a friar who served as attendant at the gate of a monastery.

curtate, *a.* *kér-tát* [L. *curtātus*, shortened, diminished], in astron., applied to denote a planet's distance from the sun, reduced to the plane of the ecliptic.

curtilage, *n.* *kér-ti-láj* [OF. *cortilage*—from *cortil*, a courtyard—from mid. L. *cortis*, a courtyard—see *court*], a house with its stables and farm-buildings surrounded by a piece of ground, the whole being included within the same fence; a house and homestead.

curtle-axe, *n.* *kér-ti-ál-aks*—see *curtal-axe*.

curtsey, *n.* *kér-tí-sí*, *curtsies*, *n. plu.* *kér-tí-sí-s*—also *curtay*, *n.* *kér-tí-sí*, *curtales*, *n. plu.* *kér-tí-sí-s* [F. *courtesier*, to court, to entertain with compliments of respect—see *courtesy*], a woman's or girl's salutation of respect by slightly bending the knees and inclining the body forwards: *curtsey* or *curt'sying*, *imp.* *-sít-íng*: *curt'sayed* or *curt'sied*, *pp.* *-síd*.

curule, *a.* *kúr-rú-l* [L. *curulis*, pert. to a chariot, a curule chair—from L. *curvus*, a chariot—from *curro*, I run] pert. to the chair or seat used in Rome by public officers; senatorial; magisterial.

curve, *n.* *kér-v* [L. *curvus*, bent], anything bent without angles or corners; part of a circle; an arched line; a line whose direction is constantly changing: *adj.* crooked; bent: *v.* to bend; to crook; to make circular: *cur'ving*, *imp.* *cur'víd*, *pp.* *kér-víd*: *adj.* crooked: *cur'vítion*, *n.* *-víd-shín*, the act of bending: *cur'vítive*, *a.* *-víd-ít-iv*, *in bot.*, scarcely folded; having the margins merely curved: *cur'vítare*, *n.* *-víd-ít-ur*, crookedness, or the manner of being bent: *a curve*; a bending from a straight line; the amount of change of direction in a curve: *cur'víted*, *a.* *-víd-ít-éd*, curved; bent in a regular form.—*SYN.* of 'curved': bent; awry; infected.

curvet, *n.* *kér-rét* [It. *corvetta*, a curvet, a leap: F. *courbette*, curvet—from F. *courbe*, a curve—from L. *curvus*, bent], the prancings of a manured horse, in which he bends his body together and springs out: *v.* to leap in curvets; to frisk; to leap and bound: *cur'veting*, *imp.* *cur'vít-éd*, *pp.*

curvicaudate, *a.* *kér-ví-kú-dát* [L. *curvus*, bent; *cauda*, a tail], having a bent tail: *cur'vífó-líate*, *a.* *-fó-lí-át* [L. *folium*, a leaf], having bent leaves: *cur'vífórm*, *a.* *-vít-fórm* [L. *forma*, a shape], being of a curved form.

curvilinear, *a.* *kér-ví-lín-í-ér* [L. *curvus*, bent; *línea*, a line], having a curve line; consisting of curve lines: *cur'víní-ár-ty*, *n.* *-ár-ít-í*, the state of being described or bounded by curved lines: *cur'víní-trál*, *n.* *-víd-ít-ál* [L. *rostrum*, a beak], having a crooked beak.

curvilinear, *a.* *kér-ví-lín-í-ér* [L. *curvus*, crooked; *serice*, a row], in the arrangement of leaves on an axis or stem, applied to those leaves which are believed to be disposed on an infinite curve, as distinguished from *rectilinear* ones.

curshat, *n.* *kúsh-át* [AS. *cúscote*—perhaps from *cúic*, quick, and *scótan*, to shoot, in reference to its flight], the ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

cushion, *n.* *kúsh-ín* [F. *cushin*—from mid. L. *cushinnum*, a little mattress—from L. *cucula*, a cushion], a soft pad or pillow to sit on; any bag filled with soft materials; any stuffed or padded surface; the padded side or edge of a billiard-table: *v.* to furnish with a cushion or cushions: *cushí-on-íng*, *imp.* *cushí-on-éd*, *pp.* *-ánd*: *cushí-on-ét*, *n.* *-án-ét*, a little cushion.

cusp, *n.* *kúsp* [L. *cuspis* or *cuspídem*, a point, a lance], the point or horn of the moon; in *arch.*, a projecting point or ornament formed by the meeting of the small arches or foils, in foil-arches or tracery: *cuspídate*, *a.* *kúsp-ít-át*, *in bot.*, having a sharp end

like a spear; ending in a bristly point; in *anat.*, applied to the canine or eye teeth.

custard, *n.* *kús-tárd* [OF. *crustade*, a party, a tart, a crust—from L. *crustatus*, crusted—from *crusta*, I crust—from *crusta*, crust], a mixture of milk and eggs sweetened and flavoured, and afterwards baked and boiled: *custard-apple*, a tropical fruit, containing a sweet yellowish pulp; the fruit of the *Annona reticulata*, and other species, Ord. *Anonaceæ*.

custock—see *stock*.

custody, *n.* *kús-tód-í* [L. *custodia*, a keeping or preserving—from *custos*, a guard], a guarding; a keeping; care or watch over for security or preservation; imprisonment: *custo'díal*, *n.* *-tód-í-ál*, one who has the care or custody of some public building; also *custo'díer*, *n.* *-ér*, one who: *custo'díal*, *a.* *-dí* relating to guardianship.

custom, *n.* *kús-tám* [OF. *custome* and *costume*—from mid. L. *costima*, custom: It. *costume*—from L. *consuetudo*, custom, usage], frequent repetition of the same act; establishment; the practice of frequently frequenting a shop for the purchase of goods; usage; toll or tax: *v.* in OE., to supply with customers for 'accustom': *customed*, *a.* *kús-tám-éd*, in OE., common; usual; for 'accustomed': *customs*, *n. plu.* duties or taxes on goods imported or exported: *custom-house*, the house where the customs are paid, &c.: *cus'tóm-áble*, *a.* *-á-bl*, habitual; frequent: *cus'tóm-á-bly*, *ad.* *-á-bl-ly*: *cus'tóm-áry*, *a.* *-á-ry*, usual; habitual; in common practice: *cus'tóm-ér*, *n.* *-ér*, one who frequents a shop for the purchase of goods; a buyer: *cus'tóm-áry*, *ad.* *-á-ry*: *cus'tóm-áryness*, *n.* frequency; habitual use.—*SYN.* of 'custom' *n.*: fashion; manner; method; practice; habit; prescription.

custos rotularum, *kús-tós ról-á-ló-rám* [L. *custos*, a keeper: mid. L. *rotulus*, a roll, a register—from L. *rotula*, a little wheel], the keeper of the rolls or registers of the sessions; the principal justice of the peace and chief civil officer within the county.

custrel, *n.* *kús-trél* [OF. *costallier*, a soldier armed with a two-edged dagger], an attendant on a knight; a man-at-arms; a base fellow.

cut, *v.* *kút* [Latin uncertain: cf. W. *cutan*; Gael. *cuataid*, to cut], to separate by cutting: *inact.* into short pieces; to divide; to sever; to hew, as timber; to penetrate or pierce; to affect deeply; to intersect or cross; to intercept: *a.* *a* piece separated by cutting; a stroke or blow with a sharp instrument; a cleft; a notch; a gash; a channel or ditch made by digging or cutting; a carving or engraving, likewise the print from it; form; shape: *fashion*: *cut*, *pp.* and *pt.* divided; pierced: deeply affected: *adj.* divided; carved; intersected: *cut'tíng*, *imp.* *adj.* sarcastic; severe: *a.* an incision; a piece cut off; a portion of a plant bearing a bud, for propagation; a long deep excavation, as in making a road, a railway, or a canal: *cut'tér*, *n.* one who or that which cuts; one of the boats of a large ship; a light swift vessel with one mast; an incisor tooth: *cut'ters*, *n. plu.* in a machine, knives that cut; bricks used chiefly for the arches of windows, doors, &c.: *cut'tíngly*, *ad.* *-ít-*: to cut a figure, to show off conspicuously: to cut a joke, to be witty and sociable: to cut down, to reduce; to retrench; to fell, as timber: to cut off, to separate; to destroy; to intercept: to cut up, to divide into pieces: to be cut up, applied to an army in the field that has lost many men in killed and wounded: *familiarly*, to be annoyed or disturbed: to cut out, to remove a part; to shape: *cut out*, suited for the occupation by his natural abilities: to cut out a ship, to enter a harbour and seize and carry off a ship by a sudden attack: to cut short, to abridge: to cut a knot, to effect anything by short and strong measures: to cut the cards, to divide a pack into two portions: *cut and dry* or *dried*, prepared for use; already prepared: *cut of his jib*, the contour or expression of his face as indicating his character; a sailor's term, the jib indicating the character of the ship: to cut in, to divide; to join in anything suddenly: to draw cuts [W. *cueth*, lot], to draw lots by means of straws or pieces of paper, &c., cut in pieces of different lengths and held between the forefinger and thumb: *cut-purse*, a thief; a robber: *cut-throat*, a murderer; an assassin: *adj.* murderous; barbarous: *cut-water*, the fore part of a ship's prow that cuts the water; the angular edge of a bridge-pier; a name for the razorbill.

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *lótó*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

cover-fire—from OF. *coverir*, to cover; *feu*, fire; L. *focus*, the hearth; in former times, the ringing of an evening (8 o'clock) bell, as a signal to the people to cover up fires, put out lights, and retire to rest.

curia, n. *kûr'ia* [L. *curia*, the senate or senate-house; in anc. Rome, the senate or senate-house; the assembly of the counts and prelates of the empire; the Pope with his Council, or *ex cathedra*, as head of the Church; any ecclesiastical court or authority; *curial*, n. *kûr'î-âl* [It. *curiale*, a lawyer] in Italy, a lawyer; adj. of or belonging to the curia.

curiosus, n. *kûr'î-ûs* [OF. *curios*, careful—from L. *curiosus*, full of care, inquisitive—from *cura*, care, attention], strongly desirous to know or see; inquisitive; prying; wrought with elaborate care and art; difficult to please; singular; rare: *curiously*, ad. *kûr'î-ûs-ly*, n. *curiosity*, n. *kûr'î-ûs-î-tî*, a strong desire to see or to know; that which excites a desire of seeing; a rarity: *curiousness*, n. *kûr'î-ûs-î-ness* [It.], one fond of collecting rare and curious articles; a virtuoso.

curl, n. *kêr'l* [formerly written *crull*: M. Dut. *kruel*], a ringlet of hair or anything like it; a disease of potatoes in which the leaves of the stalks are curled; v. to turn, form, or bend into ringlets, as the hair; to twist; to coil; to rise in twisting or sinuous waves; to play at the game of curling; *curling*, imp. adj. rising in wreaths or undulations: *curled*, pp. *kêr'ld*: *curly*, a. *kêr'li*, having curls; full of ripples: *curling-stone*, n. *curlingly*, ad. *-ly*: *curling-tongs*, an instr. for curling the hair: *curl-headed*, having hair curled naturally.

curlew, n. *kêr'loo* [from the cry: OF. *corlieux*], a wild bird of the snipe tribe.

curling, n. *kêr'ling* [from *curl*—from the twisting of the stone in play], in Scot., a winter outdoor game played with smooth stones on the ice by driving them along the smooth surface, called a *rink*, by one muscular effort or swing of the hand, towards a mark called a *tee*: *curlers*, n. plu. players at the game of curling: *curling-stone*, a polished circular piece of hard rock, such as granite, flattened above and below, with a handle on its upper side, used in the game of curling.

curmudgeon, n. *kêr-mûj'ân* [probably from *corn-mudgin*, a dealer in corn—from *corn* and *mudgin*—from OF. *muckier*, to hide, to conceal—*lik*, one who withheld or hoarded up corn], an avicious, churlish fellow; a miser; a gripping, disagreeable man: *curmudgeonly*, ad. *-ly*, in an avicious, churlish manner.

curutch, n. *kûr'ûch* [Gael. *curach*], in Scot., a coracle or small skiff; a small boat of wicker-work, and covered with the skins of animals; now a boat of wicker-work, &c., covered with tarred canvas.

currant, n. *kûr-rânt* [from *Corinth* in Greece, whence first brought], a well-known small fruit of our own country—the *Ribes rubrum*, producing the red and white currants; and the *R. nigrum*, black currants, Ord. *Grossulariaceae* or *Ribesidaceae*; a small variety of dried grape, chiefly from Greece and the Ionian Islands; a variety of *Vitis vinifera*, Ord. *Ampelidaceae* or *Vitaceae*.

currency, n. *kûr-rûn-sî* [mid. L. *currentia*—from L. *currere* or *currentem*, flowing or running—from *currere*, to run], a continued course or passing of anything, like the running of a stream; a passing from person to person, or from age to age, as a report; a passing from hand to hand, as money or bills of credit; the whole circulation of money, or the whole quantity of money of every sort, called the currency; anything in circulation as a medium of trade; general estimation or reception; the rate at which anything is valued: *current*, a. *-rênt*, passing from person to person, or from hand to hand; circulating; common; general; generally received; possible; now passing; n. a flowing or passing; a stream; course; continuation; general course or tendency; movement: *currently*, ad. *-ly*: *currentness*, n. circulation; general reception.

curricule, n. *kûr'rik-ûl* [L. *curriculum*, a career, a course—from *currere*, to run], an open carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast: *curriculum*, n. *kûr'rik-û-lâm*, the whole course of study at a school or university.

curried, *currier*—see under *curry* 1.

currish—see under *cur*.

curry, v. *kûr'ri* [OF. *conroyer*, *curroyer*, to dress leather—from *corroi*, apparatus—from *con*, together,

and *roi*, array, order], to dress leather after being tanned; to rub and clean a horse with a comb; to thrash; to chastise: *currying*, imp. m. the act of dressing skins after they are tanned; the act of rubbing down a horse: *curried*, pp. *-rîd*: *currier*, n. *-rî-er*, a workman who dresses leather: *curry-comb*, a comb of iron for rubbing down and cleaning horses: to *curry favour* [prob. a corruption of OE. *curry favel*—from F. *conroyer favel*, to rub the *favel* or horse], to seek or gain favour by flattery or officious civilities.

curry, n. *kûr'ri* [Tamil *karrî*], a highly spiced condiment much used throughout India; a dish flavoured with curry: v. to prepare with curry: *curry-powder*, a powder consisting of many ingredients for making curries.

curse, v. *kêrs* [AS. *corsean* or *cursean*, to execrate by the sign of the cross: Sw. *korsa*; Dan. *korsa*, to make the sign of the cross—from Dan. and Sw. *kors*, a cross: Icel. *kross*—from OF. *crois*—see *cross*], to utter a wish of evil against one; to devote to evil; to imprecate evil upon; to execrate; to utter imprecations; to vex or torment: m. a malediction; a wishing of evil; great vexation or torment: *cursing*, imp. m. the uttering of a curse; execration: *cursed*, pp. *kêr'sd* or *kêr'î-sd*: adj. banal by, or under the influence of, a curse; abominable; detestable: *execrated*: *curser*, n. one who: *cursefully*, ad. *-ly*: *cursefulness*, n.—SYN. of 'curse' n.: *imprecation*; *execration*; *anathema*.

currive, a. *kêr'iv* [F. *currive*—from mid. L. *curvivo*, a writing, a letter—from L. *curvus*, quick motion, a running—from *curvo*, I run], running; fluent: *curvively*, ad. *-ly*: *curvosity*, a. *kêr'v-î-tî*, hasty; alight; superficial; not with close attention: *curvously*, ad. *-ly*, in a hasty superficial manner: *curviness*, n.: *curvise-hand*, in writing, a running hand: *cur'sitor*, n. *-sî-têr*, the clerk of course; an officer in the Court of Chancery whose business is to make out original writs: *curvise letters*, the small letters or characters of a running hand employed in writing MSS. after the tenth century, as distinguished from *uncial* or large letters used in MSS. before that date: *currosary*, a. *kêr'v-sêr-î-tî*, in OE., cursory; hasty; careless—a word hardly legitimate.

cursor, n. plu. *kêr'v-sêrs* [L. *cursor*, a runner—from *curro*, I run], an order of birds comprising those destitute of the powers of flight, as the ostrich and emu, &c., so named from the adaptation of their legs and feet for running vigorously.

curst, a. *kêrst* [another form of *curse*—see *curse*], ill-tempered; cross-grained; hence *crusty*, a. *kêrs'tî*, ill-tempered.

cut, a. *kêrt* [F. *court*, short, little: L. *curtus*, docked, clipped], short; abrupt; brief and ill-natured; snappish: *cutly*, ad. *-ly*: *cutness*, n. shortness.

cut, in letter-writing and commercial correspondence, a common contr. of *current*, used to designate this month, that is, the month in which the letter is written, as 15th *cut*: *instant*, *instânt*, and its contr. *inst* [L. *instans*, present], denoting a day of the present or current month, as 10th *inst.*: *proximo*, *prôk'st-mô*, or its contr. *prox* [L. *proximo*, on the next], denoting a day of the next month, as, on the 4th *prox.*: *ultimo*, *ûltîm-mô*, or its contr. *ult* [L. *ultimo*, in the last], denoting a day in the last month, or the month preceding the present, as, on the 6th *ult.*

curtail, v. *kêr'tâl* [orig. *curtail*, having a docked tail—from OF. *courtail*, a curtail or docked tail], to shorten; to cut off the end, or part; to abridge or diminish: *curtailing*, imp. *cur'tâl-ing*: *curtail'd*, pp. *-tâl'd*: adj. cut shorter; abridged: *curtailment*, n. a shortening of anything: *curtail'er*, n. one who: *curtail-dog*, a dog mutilated according to the forest laws to prevent him running down the royal game: *curtail-step*, the lowest step in a flight of stairs, ending at its outer extremity in a scroll: *curtail-friar*, a tonsured friar, in reference to the cut or circular shaven patch on the crown of the head.—SYN. of 'curtail': to abbreviate; contract; diminish.

curtain, n. *kêr'tîn* [F. *courtine*, a curtain—from mid. L. *corina*, a small enclosed yard—from *cortis*, a court], a movable cloth hung round a bed, at a window, or in front of the stage at a theatre; any piece of movable drapery used for concealment or ornament; the part of a wall or rampart which joins the flanks of two bastions together: v. to enclose by means of curtains: *curtaining*, imp. *cur'tâl-îng*,

côte, boy, fôet; pâre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

plied to a series of arguments which, taken in the whole, carries strong conviction, as *cumulative evidence*. In *med.*, a drug which remains long in the system without acting: *cumulative* voting, the practice of a voter possessed of several votes giving them all to one candidate instead of distributing them among two or more.

cumulus, n. *kū'mū-lūs* [L. *cumulus*, a heap], a convex or conical heap of clouds, increasing upwards from a horizontal base, usually of a very dense structure; the cloud of day: *cū'mūle-s'tra'tas*, a cloud formed by the cirro-stratus blending with the cumulus: *cū'mūle-cir'ro-s'tra'tas*, the nimbus or rain-cloud, consisting of a cloud or system of clouds from which rain falls—see *cirro*.

cuneal, a. *kū'ni-dī* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge], having the form of a wedge: *cū'neate*, a. -*nī-dī*, also *cū'neated*, a. wedge-shaped; tapering like a wedge: *cū'neiform*, a. -*nī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], having the shape or form of a wedge: *cuneiform* letters, those letters in which the old Persian and Babylonian inscriptions are written, so called from their wedge-like appearance.

cunette, n. *kū-nēf'* [F.], in *fort.*, a narrow ditch running at the bottom of a dry ditch for the purpose of draining it; a deep ditch along the middle of a dry moat.

cuniculate, a. *kū-nīk'-lās* [L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit-burrow], in *bot.*, having a long pierced passage or aperture.

cunning, a. *kū'n-ning* [AS. *cunna*, cf. Goth. *kunnan*, to know; Sw. *kunna*, to be able; Icel. *kunnandi*, knowledge], artful; sly; crafty; deceitful; trickish; in *Script.*, skillful; experienced: n. artifice; craft; shrewdness; deceit: *cū'n-ningly*, ad. -*ly*, artfully; slyly; craftily; skillfully: *cū'n-ningness*, n.—*SYN.* of 'cunning a.': wily; designing; subtle; knowing.

cup, n. *kūp* [F. *coupe*—from L. *cūpa*, a cask, a cup], anything hollow; a small drinking-vessel; the contents of a cup; *Ag.*, any good received or evil encountered: v. to draw blood by puncturing the skin and applying a cupping-glass; in *OE.*, to supply with liquor in cups: *cū'p-ning*, imp. m. in *surg.*, the operation of drawing blood with a cupping-glass: ad. pert. to: *cū'p-ning*, pp. *kū'p-ning*: *cū'p*, n. plu. the excessive drinking of intoxicants: *cū'p-ning-glass*, a small glass vessel shaped like a cup from which the air can be exhausted, used for drawing blood or morbid matter: *cū'p-ner*, n. -*ner*, a surgeon who draws blood by cupping: *cū'p-bearer*, n. one who attends on a prince: *cū'p-board*, n. *kū'bōrd*, originally a board or shelf for cups; a case of shelves for chinaware, &c.: *in his cups*, drunk with strong drinks: *cū'p* and *can*, familiar companions; many a slip between the cup and the lip, always a danger of our surest hopes and expectations not being realised.

cupel, n. *kū'pēl* [F. *coupelette*; L. *cupella*, a little cup—from *cūpa*, a cup], a small cup-like vessel, very porous, used in refining metals: *cupellation*, n. *kū'pēl-id-shān*, the process of refining gold or silver by the cupel; a method of removing a more oxidisable metal from one less so, the oxidising of the inferior metal being carried on by means of a blast of air—the fused oxide sinking into the porous cupel.

Cupid, n. *kū'pid* [L. *Cupido*, Cupid—from *cupido*, desire—from *cupio*, I desire], the boy-god of love in anc. Roman mythology.

cupidity, n. *kū'pid-i-tē* [F. *cupidité*, greedy; L. *cupiditas*, a longing desire from L. *cupidus*—from *cupio*, I desire], an eager desire after the possession of wealth or power; avarice; greediness.

cupola, n. *kū'pō-lā* [It. *cupola*, a round vaulted chapel behind the chancel; mid. L. *cūpula*, a little cup—from *cūpa*, a cup], an arched or spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a round top or dome shaped like a half-globe: v. to make in the form of a dome; to cover a war-ship with plates of iron in the form of a half-globe or dome: *cū'pō-lā-ing*, imp. -*ing*: *cū'pō-lated*, pp. and a. -*lād*, having a hemispherical roof or covering.

cupolette, n. *kū'pō-lē* [a dim. of *cupola*, which see: L. *cūpula*, a little cup—from *cūpa*, a cup], a game for outdoor amusement, in which the players have seven wooden pins fixed in the ground, each having a cup and a movable ball on its top.

cupreous, a. *kū'prī-ūs* [L. *cupreus*, of copper—from *cuprum*, copper], of or like copper; coppery: *cū-*

priferous, a. *kū'prī-fēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I bear], yielding copper—applied to veins, rocks, &c., containing ore of copper: *cū'prīte*, n. -*prīte*, the red oxide of copper: *cupric*, a. *kū'prīk*, applied to an oxide of copper, and *cuprous*, a. *kū'prīs*, to its corresponding salt.

cupressites, n. plu. *kū'prēs-īs* [L. *cupressus*, the cypress-tree], in *geol.*, a general term for all coniferous remains which are allied to those of the existing cypress, or identical with them.

cupula, n. *kū'pū-lā*, also *cupula*, n. *kū'pūl* [L. *cūpula*, a little cup—from *cūpa*, a cup] in *bot.*, an external covering to a fruit formed of modified bracts, as the cup of the acorn; the husk of the filbert, chestnut, &c.: *cū'pūliferous*, a. [L. *fero*, I bear] bearing cupules.

cur, n. *kēr* [Dut. *korre*, a house-dog; Sw. dial. *kurre*, a dog] a dog worthless to a shepherd; a degenerate dog; a worthless snarling fellow: *cū'rīah*, a. -*rīah*: *cū'rīlike*, a. like a cur; having the qualities of a cur.

curable, **curability**, &c.—see under *cure*.

curacao, n. *kū'rā-sō* or *kū'rā-sō-dī* [from the island of *Curaçoa*, N. of Venezuela, where first made], a liqueur made by distilling brandy flavoured with orange-peel, cloves, &c., and sweetened.

curare, n. *kū'rā-rī* [from a native name], the S. Amer. arrow-poison which completely paralyses the motor nerves; also spelt *carari* or *woora-ra*, and *woorall* or *woorall*: *cū'rārīne*, n. -*rīne*, the active principle of curare.

curassow, n. *kū'rā-sō* [from the island of *Curaçoa*, a large Amer. turkey-like bird, the commonest species of which is crested, and of a deep shining black colour].

curate, n. *kū'rād* [mid. L. *curatus*, a priest, a curate: L. *curator*, he who cares for—from *curare*, to take care of—from *cura*, care], one who has the cure or care of souls; a clergyman; one who assists a beneficed clergyman in spiritual duties: a perpetual curate, one not removable at pleasure, as the others are; the incumbent of a district taken from a rectory or vicarage: *cū'rācy*, n. -*rācy*, the office or employment of a curate: *cū'rāteehip*, n. the office of a curate; a curacy: *cū'rātor*, n. -*rā-tēr*, one who has charge or superintendence, as of a museum or library; a guardian or trustee: *cū'rātory*, n. *kū'rād-tēr-ī*, the persons employed as curators: *cū'rātor bonis*, *kū'rād-tēr bō-nīs* [L. *curdior*, he who cares; *bonis*, for the goods], a guardian or trustee over property; in *Scol.*, an officer appointed by the court to manage the property of a person who is unable temporarily or permanently to undertake its management.

curb, n. *kēr* [F. *couerbe*, to bend, to crook—from F. *couerbe*, a curve—from L. *curvus*, crooked], the flat iron chain fastened to the upper part of the branches of a bit; a check; restraint; hindrance: v. to guide or restrain by a curb, as a horse; to check or restrain; to hold back; to keep in subjection: *cū'rb-ing*, imp. *cū'rbed*, pp. *kēr-bēd*: *cū'rbless*, a. *cū'rb-stones*, a row of stones along the edge of a pavement, or skirting it—in *Scol.*, also written *kerb* or *kīrb*—*SYN.* of 'curb v.': to restrain; repress; control; check; bow; subject; subdue; confine.

curd, n. *kēr'd* [W. *cred*, a round lump; Gael. *gruth*; Ir. *cruth*, curds], the cheesy matter or coagulum that separates from milk on the addition of rennet or an acid; any coagulated matter: v. to turn to curd: *cū'r'd-ing*, imp. *cū'r'ded*, pp. *cū'r'dy*, a. -*dī*, like curd; full of curd: *cū'r'dle*, v. *kēr'd-lē*, to thicken or change into curd; to coagulate; to stagnate or congeal: *cū'r'dling*, imp. *kēr'd-ing*: *cū'r'dled*, pp. *kēr'd-dī*: ad. *cū'r'dled*; congealed.

cure, n. *kēr* [F. *cure*, care, doctoring—from L. *cūra*, care, pain], the act of healing; restoration to health; a remedy for disease; a cure of souls; the spiritual charge of a parish; the parish itself: v. to heal; to restore to health; to remedy; to remove an evil; to salt, pickle, or dry for preservation: *cū'r-ing*, imp. *cū'r'd*, pp. *kēr'd*: *cū'r-less*, a. that cannot be cured: *cū'r-er*, n. -*rēr*, one who cures; one who prepares salted or cured fish or flesh, as *flā-cū'r-er*: *cū'r-able*, a. -*r-ā-bī*, that may be healed: *cū'r-ableness*, n.: *cū'r-ability*, n. -*bī-lī-tē*, possibility of being cured: *cū'r-ative*, a. -*r-ā-tīv*, tending, or having the power, to heal.

urette, n. *kū'rēf'* [F.], a surgical instr. used in operating for cataract.

curfew, n. *kēr-fū* [F. *couvre-feu*; OE. *corre-fen*,

mīle, *māt*, *fār*, *lāto*; *mēte*, *māt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

[Gr. *logos*, a word], the science of concealed or secret things; a secret language: *cryptologist*, n. *-ist*, one skilled in secret languages or cipher-writing.

crystal, n. *kris-tal* [F. *crystal*—from L. *crystallum*; Gr. *krustalos*, rock-crystal—from *kratos*, frost], a regular solid bounded by symmetrical faces, meeting each other at definite angles; anything congealed like ice with smooth surfaces; any natural body transparent or semi-transparent; a transparent substance made by fusing certain bodies together, as an alkali with flint or sand and lead; a fine kind of glass: *adj.* consisting of crystal; clear; transparent: *crystalline*, a. *-ite*, like crystal; clear; transparent: *crystalline*, v. *-ize*, to cause to form into crystals; to be converted into crystals: *crystallising*, imp.: *crystallised*, pp. *-ised*: *crystallisable*, a. *-isable*, that may be formed into crystals: *crystallisation*, n. *-isation*, the act or process of being formed into crystals: *crystalliser*, n. *-iser*, he who or that which: *sub-crystalline*, indistinctly or faintly crystalline: *rock-crystal*, transparent or colourless quartz: *crystalline lens* or *humour*, a white, transparent, firm substance having the form of a convex lens, situated in the anterior part of the vitreous humour of the eye.

crystallography, n. *kris-tal-log-rd-i* [Gr. *krustalos*, ice, rock-crystal; *graphé*, a writing], that department of mineralogy which investigates the relation of crystalline forms, and the origin and structure of crystals: *crystallographer*, n. one who: *crystallography* or *crystallographical*, a. *-ical*, pertaining to: *crystallographically*, *ad.* *-ically*: *crystalloid*, a. *-oid* [Gr. *eidos*, form], having the form or likeness of a crystal; that is able to crystallise—opposed to *colloid*: n. that which has the form or likeness of a crystal: *crystallo-mancy*, n. *kris-tal-lo-mán-i-si* [Gr. *manteia*, divination], an early sort of divination by means of translucent stones: *crystallo-engraving*, a mode of impressing arms or badges upon a glass vessel in intaglio, produced by pressure of the heated glass against a hot die in the process of blowing.

ctenoid, a. *té-noïd* [Gr. *ktēna*, a comb; *eidos*, form], comb-shaped; having the appearance of a comb; applied to the third order of fishes in the arrangement of Agassiz having scales whose hinder edges are toothed or comb-like, as the perch: *ctenocytes*, n. *té-no-si-si* [Gr. *ktēsis*, a bag], a supposed sense-organ found in the ctenophora: *ctenophora*, n. plu. *té-no-fó-rá* [Gr. *phoros*, I bear], a class of animals related to the jelly-fish, having comb-like bands of cilia.

cub, n. *kub* [perhaps fr. *cub*, a young dog—from *cu*, a dog], the young of certain animals, generally of the bear and fox; a boy or girl in contempt: v. to bring forth young: *cubbing*, imp.: *cubbed*, pp. *kubid*.

cubation, n. *kū-bā-shān* [L. *cubatio*—from *cubare*, to lie down], a reclining; the act of lying down: *cubatory*, a. *kū-bā-tér-i-k*, lying down; recumbent.

cube, n. *kub* [F. *cube*—from L. *cubus*, a square on all sides; Gr. *kubos*: Ar. *kub*, anything in the form of a block], a solid body with six equal sides, all squares; a number multiplied twice by itself, as $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$, 64 being the cube of 4: v. to raise to the third power: *cubing*, imp.: *cubed*, pp. *kubid*: *cubic*, a. *kū-bik*, also *cubical*, a. *kū-bi-kal*, solid; not superficial; pert. to the length, breadth, and thickness of a body: *cu'bically*, *ad.* *-ically*: *cu'bicalness*, n. state or quality of being cubical: *cu'biform*, a. *-bif*: *foßm* [L. *forma*, shape], having the form of a cube: *cu'boid*, a. *-boid*, also *cu'boidal*, a. *-dal* [Gr. *eidos*, form], having nearly the form of a cube: *cube root*, the first power of a cube, as 4 is the cube root of 64: *cubature*, n. *kū-bā-far*, the finding exactly the solid or cubic contents of a body: *cube-ore*, an arseniate of iron occurring in perfect cubes in copper ores: *cuboid bone*, one of the small bones of the foot.

cubeb, n. *kū-bēb* [mid. L. *cubēba*: Hind. *kubāba*], a small spicy berry, a native of various parts of the East Indies, stimulant and purgative; the *Piper cubeba*, Ord. *Piperaceæ*.

cubicle, n. *kū-bi-ki* [L. *cubile*, a couch—from *cumbo*, I lie down], a small compartment or division of a dormitory for a single sleeper.

cubit, n. *kū-bit* [L. *cubitus*; Gr. *kubiton*, the elbow or bending of the arm—from *knyō*, I bend—from *eubare*, to lie or bow down], the length of a man's arm

from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger; an ancient measure of length from about 30 in.: in *anat.*, the forearm: *cu'bital*, a. *-bit-dl*, of the length or measure of a cubit; pert. to the elbow: *cu'bited*, a. *-bit-ed*, having the measure of a cubit.

cuboid, a. *kū-bōïd*—see under *cube*: *cucking-stool*, n. *kū-kīng-stōl* [MR. *cucking-stool*, a close-stool—from Icel. *cuka*, to go to stool], a chair on which females for certain offences, as for bawling and scolding, were formerly fastened and pecked, and sometimes ducked.

cuckold—see under *cuckoo*.

cuckoo, n. *kū-kū-kō* [F. *cuculus*, the cuckoo—from L. *cuculus*, the cuckoo; Gr. *kokku*, the cry of a cuckoo], a well-known bird, so called from its note in spring: *cuckoo-spit*, or *-spit'tle*, n. a frothy matter found on plants, containing the larva of the frog-hopper: *cuckold*, n. *kū-kū-dōd* [OF. *cucold*, a cuckold], a husband whose wife is false to his bed, in reference to the cuckoo, which lays its eggs in the nests of other birds: *cuckoldry*, a. *-ry*, having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly: *cuckold-maker*, one who corrupts men's wives: *cuck'oldem*, n. act of adultery; state of a cuckold: *cuck'oldry*, n. *-ry*, system of making cuckolds: *cuckoo-bud*, the *Erasmuculus dubius*, a native wild plant, Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*: *cuckoo-flower*, the *Cardamine pratensis*, a native wild-flower, Ord. *Cruciferae*: *cuckoo-pit*, a native poisonous plant called 'lords and ladies'; or the 'wake-robin'; the *Arum maculatum*, Ord. *Araceæ*: *cucullate*, a. *kū-kū-lā-tē*, also *cu'tilla'ted*, a. [L. *cucullus*, a sowl or hood] in bot., formed like a hood; covered as with a hood or cowl.

cucumber, n. *kū-kū-n-bēr* [OF. *cucumbre*—from L. *cucumis* or *cucumerem*, a cucumber], the fruit of a trailing plant of a long round shape, used as a pickle and salad; the *Cucumis sativus*, Ord. *Cucurbitaceæ*.

cucurbit, n. *kū-kū-bīt* [F. *cucurbit*; L. *cucurbita*, a gourd], a chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd having a wide mouth: *cucur'bitaceous*, a. *-bit-dē*: *shi-dē*, resembling a cucumber or gourd: *Cucur'bitaceæ*, n. *-dē-shi-dē*, the natural order of plants of which the gourd is the type.

cud, n. *kūd* [AS. *cwida*, what is chewed, a cud] the food which a ruminating animal, as the cow or sheep, throws up from its first stomach to chew at leisure: *cud-chewing*, applied to ruminating animals: to *chew the cud*, *fig.*, to reflect, as to chew the cud of bitter reflection.

cudbear, n. *kū-d-bēr* [after Dr Cuthbert Gordon], a purple or violet colouring matter obtained from certain lichens.

cuddle, v. *kū-dl* [MR. *cudde*, to make known, familiar, from *cuth*, well known—from *cuman*, to know], to embrace so as to keep warm; to fondle; to lie close and snug: *cud'dling*, imp.: *cuddled*, pp.: *kū-dl'd*.

cuddy, n. *kū-d-dī* [Dut. *kajuit*, a cabin], a room or cabin in a ship; a small apartment.

cuddy or *cuddie*, n. *kū-d-dī* [probably a familiar corruption of *Cuthbert*], a farm labourer; a boor; a donkey-driver; a donkey; a three-legged stool employed as a fulcrum on laying or repairing railway lines.

cuddy, n. *kū-d-dī* [perhaps from Icel. *cudh*—*cud*, the name of the young of the coal-fish in its first year, the Icel. *ǫ* = *dih* having been treated as if an Eng. *d*] the coal-fish—one of the cod-fish family.

cudgel, n. *kūp'el* [AS. *cypel*: cf. Gael. *cúipéal*, a distaff; Ir. *cupail*, and *cogail*, a distaff—from *cuail*, a pole; W. *cogyl*, a cudgel; *cogail*, a distaff], a short thick stick of wood which may be held in the hand and used as a weapon: v. to beat with a thick stick: *cudg'elling*, imp.: *cudg'elled*, pp. *-dē*: *cudg'eller*, n. one who.

cudweed, n. *kū-d-wēd* [probably a contraction of *cotton-weed*], a native plant covered with fine down, whose flowers long retain their beauty after being dried; a wild plant of the genus *Anaphalidum*, Ord. *Compositæ*.

cue, n. *kū* [F. *queue*: OF. *coue*: L. *cauda*, a tail], a braided tress of long hair, growing from the crown of the head and dangling down the back; the end of a thing; the last words in the speech of an actor, considered as the signal for another to proceed with his part; a hint; an intimation; a short direction; the straight rod used at billiards; humour, as to be in the cue.

cuile, *mūl*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēlc*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pūne*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nōt*, *mōwe*;

br. cruk—see *crook*], a small flint-glass bottle, containing for immediate use a sauce, pepper, mustard, and the like.

cruse, n. *krús* [Dut. *kruisen*, to cross, to cruise—from *kruis*, a cross: F. *croiser*—from *croix*, a cross—from L. *crux* or *crucem*, a cross—the cross being the badge of the seamen who in former times carried on naval warfare against the infidels], a crossing back-wards and forwards, as on the sea; a voyage among waves, or from place to place; v. to cross or traverse; to sail from place to place or within certain parts of a sea for a particular purpose, as for war or protection of commerce; *crúsh'ing*, imp.; n. the act of voyaging for observation, pleasure, or practice; adj. pert. to: *crúshed*, pp. *krúsh*: *crúiser*, n. *krú'sér*, a ship of war cruising—see *corsair*.

cruse, n. *krús*, a cup—see *cruse*.

crúse, n. *krú'set* [Scot.], a species of lamp once in use in Scotland, in which the wick consisted of the pith of a rush.

crumb or *crum*, n. *krúm* [A.S. *cruma*, a crumb—from *krummen*, to crumble], a small part or fragment; the soft part of bread, as distinguished from the crust: *crumb'ing*, imp.; *crumbed*, pp. *krúmd*: *crumbl*, v. *krúm-bl*, to break or fall into small pieces; to moulder; to perish: *crumb'ing*, imp. *ing*: *crum'bled*, pp. *bl*: *crum'my*, a. -*mt*, inclined to go to crumbs; soft: v. to break into crumbs: *crumb-brush*, a curve-shaped brush for sweeping crumbs from a table-cloth: *crumb-cloth*, a cloth laid on the top of a carpet under the table for catching the crumbs.

crum, n. *krúm* [Eng. dial.], crooked: *crumb-back*, *crum'back*: *crum'ble*, v. *krúm-bl*, to contract; to shrink; to press in folds or wrinkles; to rumple: *crum'pling*, imp.; *crum'pled*, pp. *pl*: *crumped*, n. *krúm'pét* [perhaps M.E. *crompid*, a 'crumpled' or hard cake: Bret. *krompeks*, a pancake—see *crumb*], a kind of cake or muffin; very thin bread.

crush, v. *krúsh* [see *crashe*], to crush between the teeth.

crúsed, n. *krú'séd* [L. *crux*, a cross; *nodus*, a knot], in math., a point at which a curve crosses itself.

crupper, n. *krú'pér* [F. *croupière*—from *croupe*, the ridge of the back, the rump of a horse], a strap of leather buckled to a saddle, and which, passing under the horse's tail, prevents the saddle from slipping forward: v. to put a crupper on: *crup'ping*, imp.; *crup'pered*, pp. *per*.

crural, a. *krú'rál* [mid. L. *cruralis*, of or pert. to the shin or leg: L. *crus*, *cruris*, the leg], of or belonging to the legs: *crura*, n. plu. *krú'rá* [L.], in bot., the legs or divisions of a forked tooth.

Crusades, n. plu. *krú'sáds* [F. *croisade*, a crusade: Sp. *crusada*: Prov. *crozada*—from *crux*, a cross—from L. *crucem*, a cross], military expeditions, seven in number, occurring between 1095 and 1271 for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Saracens, the soldiers wearing the figure of the cross, or having banners with crosses on them: *crusáde*, n. -*ád*, any concerted, zealously conducted movement in support of a worthy idea or principle: *crusáde*, n. -*ádér*, one who: *crusáding*, a. pert. to: *crusáde*, n. -*áde*, a Portuguese coin, so called from the figure of the cross stamped upon it.

cruse and *crúse*, n. *krús* [Icel. *krus*: cf. Ger. *kruze*; but *krus*: F. *cruche*—see *crucible* and *crook*], a small cup; a small bottle: *crúset*, n. *krú'sét*, a goldsmith's melting-pot.

crush, v. *krúsh* [an imitative word: OF. *croisier* and *crúiser*, to crack or crush: Sw. *kryta*: Icel. *kruða*, to squeeze, to pinch: Goth. *kruðian*], to press and bruise between two hard bodies; to beat or force down; to subdue; to overwhelm by superior power or weight; to conquer; to be pressed into a smaller compass: n. a collision; a violent pressure, as of a crowd: *crush'ing*, imp.; adj. pressing into a mass; overwhelming: *crushed*, pp. *krúsh*: adj. broken or bruised by pressure or by a fall: *crush'er*, a. one who or that which: *crush* cap, in OE., to empty a cup by drinking its contents.—SYN. of *crush* v.: to press; squeeze; bruise; pound; beat; overwhelm; overcome; rula; oppress.

crust, n. *krúst* [OF. *cruste*—from L. *crusta*, the shell of anything], the outward covering or shell of anything, generally harder than the body itself; the outer portion of the earth; the rind of bread; the

coating of a pie; the tartar deposited from wine on the bottle, evidence of age, the wine being then called *crusted*: v. to cover with a crust; to harden the outside of a thing: *crust'ing*, imp.; *crusted*, pp. *krúst-ed*: *crusta'cea*, n. plu. *-ásh*-*á*, also *crusta'ceans*, n. plu. *-ásh*-*áns*, a general name for all kinds of animals with jointed shells, as the crab, lobster, &c.: *crusta'cea*, a. -*sh*-*á*, pert. to; having jointed shells: *crusta'cea*, n. -*sh*-*á*-*sh*-*á*, pert. to; of the nature of crust or shell: in bot., hard, thin, and brittle: *crust'ated*, a. -*ásh*-*á*, covered with a crust: *crusta'tion*, n. -*ásh*-*á*, an adherent crust: *crusty*, a. *krú'sht*, hard; covered with a crust or shell: *crusted port*, port which has completed its fermentation in bottle, known by the deposition of a crust inside the bottle.

crusty, a. *krú'sht* [from *crust*, with prob. assimilation to *crust*], abrupt in manner or speech; ill-tempered: *crus'tily*, ad. -*sh*-*sh*: *crus'tiness*, n. -*sh*-*sh*, the quality of being crusty; peevishness; moroseness.

crut, n. *krút* [contracted from *crust*], the rough shaggy part of oak-bark.

crutch, n. *krúch* [A.S. *crýce*: Sw. *krycka*; mid. L. *crocia*, a crutch—from *croca*, a crook—see *crook*], a staff having at one end a crook or curve for the arm-pit; a support for the lame in walking; old age: v. to support on crutches: *crutch'ing*, imp.; *crutched*, pp. *krúch*: adj. distinguished by wearing the symbol of the cross, as the 'crutched friars'; properly *crossed friars*, of which *crutched friars* is a mere corruption.

Crux, n. *krúsh* [L. a cross], a cross, esp. the Southern Cross—[a constellation of the southern hemisphere: *crux*, n. *sh*, anything difficult to explain; a puzzle; an enigma.

cry, v. *krí* [an imitative word: F. *crier*: L. *querere*, to shriek, to cry—from *querer*, I lament], to utter a sound as in pain or distress; to speak or call loudly; to utter a voice in weeping or sorrow; to lament; to squall as a child; to proclaim: n. the utterance of a loud noise; lamentation; clamour; popular agitation and outcry; acclamation; noise of hounds on the scent: *cries*, n. plu. *kríz*, loud sounds uttered by any animal; vocal sounds; loud sounds in lamentation or weeping; clamour; bitter complaints; street announcements: *cry'ing*, imp. *krí'ing*: adj. uttering a squalling noise, as a child; calling for notice; notorious: *cried*, pp. *krí*: *crier*, n. *krí'er*, one who; a public officer who makes announcements or proclamations: to *cry* against, to utter a loud voice by way of reproof or threatening: to *cry* out against, to complain of or censure strongly: to *cry* out, to exclaim: to *cry* down, to depreciate: to *cry* up, to praise or extol: to *cry* to, to call on in prayer; to implore.—SYN. of *cry* n.: uproar; exclamation; outcry; vociferation; tumult; shouting; bawling; utterance; proclamation.

cryolite, n. *krí'ó-lít* [Gr. *kruos*, ice, hoar-frost; *lithos*, a stone], a mineral consisting of fluoride of sodium and aluminium, found in the gneiss of West Greenland, which in the flame of a candle melts like ice; the commercial ore of aluminium.

cryophorus, n. *krí'ó-fó-rús* [Gr. *kruos*, ice, hoar-frost; *phoré*, I bear], an apparatus for freezing water by its own evaporation.

crypt, n. *krípt* [L. *crypta*: Gr. *krypté*, a vault—from Gr. *kryptó*, I conceal], an underground cell or cave for burial, generally under a church; the part of a church or chapel underground: *cryptic*, a. *krípt'ik*, also *crypt'ical*, a. -*ik*-*ik*, pert. to; hidden; secret: *crypt'os*, a. -*ós*, in bot., inconspicuous or concealed; in composition, *crypto*.

cryptogamia, n. plu. *krípt'ó-gá-mi-á*, or *cryptogamia*, n. plu. *krípt'ó-gá-mi-á* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed; *gamos*, marriage], in bot., one of the two great divisions of the vegetable kingdom as classified by *Linnaeus*, comprising the mushrooms, lichens, mosses, sea-weeds, and ferns, the organs of fructification in which are concealed or not apparent: also *cryptog'amy*, n. -*óg*-*á*-*mí*: *cryptog'am'ic*, a. -*óg*-*ám*-*ik*, also *cryptog'amous*, a. -*óg*-*ám*-*ús*, pert. to plants of the order *Cryptogamia*.

cryptography, n. *krípt'óg-rá-fí* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed; *graphé*, a writing], the act or art of writing in secret characters: *cryptog'raph'ical*, a. -*grá-fí*-*kál*, pert. to: *cryptog'rapher*, n. -*óg*-*rá*-*fí*, one who: *cryptogram*, n. *krípt'óg-grám* [Gr. *gramma*, a writing], a writing in secret characters, or otherwise occult; cipher-writing: *cryptology*, n. *krípt'óg-ó-ló-jí*

cúe, *bóy*, *fóó*; *púre*, *bád*; *chár*, *game*, *fog*, *shun*, *thíng*, *there*, *seal*.

to submit to afflictions and self-denial for love to Christ: *cross-country*, a. pert. to a direct route across fields, irrespective of roads: *cross-fertilisation*, fecundation of a flower by the pollen of another; *allogamy*: *cross-question*, *v.* In law, to question so as to secure involuntary information from a witness: *cross-reference*, a reference upon the same subject from one part of a book to another.—*SYN.* of *cross* *n.*: vexation; affliction; trial; opposition; disappointment; fretfulness; petulance; misfortune.

crossophrygian, a. *krós-ôp-î-ér* [fr. *Gr. krossos*, a fringe; *pterygon*, a fin], fringe-finned, applied to a family of ganoid fishes.

crochet, *n.* *krôch* [F. *crochet*, dim. of *croc*, a hook] a hook or fork: *crocheted*, a. *krôcht*, hooked: *crochet* *et*, *n.* *-et*, a fixedness of the mind on some particular object or pursuit; a whim or fancy; a musical note; a bracket: *crocheted*, a. *krôch-ê-têd*, marked with crochets: *crochet* *sty*, *a. -it*, having a tendency to fix the mind too exclusively on one object or pursuit for a time, to be in its turn laid aside for another; whimsical.

croton, *n.* *krô-tôn* [Gr. *kroton*, a tick, referring to the resemblance of the seeds] a genus of handsome plants of numerous species: *croton-oil*, *n.* *krô-tôn-ôil*, an oil expressed from the seeds of the *Croton tiglium*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*, violently purgative in a dose of one drop: *croton'ic*, *a. -tik*, pert. to; denoting an acid obtained from croton-oil: *croton'ylene*, *n.* *-t-ên*, a hydrocarbon of the acetylene series, related to crotonic acid.

crook, *v.* *krôock* [a variant of *crook*; cf. *Ice.* *krökinn*, crooked, bowed down], to crook the body together; to stoop low; to bend; to crook meanly; to fawn or cringe: *crouching*, *imp.*: *crouched*, *pp.* *krôocht*: *crouched-friars*, same as *crutched-friars*—see under *crutch*.

croop, *n.* *krôp* [prob. imitative of the cough caused by the disease: AS. *cropan*, to call aloud: Goth. *hropjan*], a disease very fatal to children, arising from inflammation of the upper part of the wind-pipe, caused by cold, in which the throat is contracted, and a harsh screaming cough results.

croop, *n.* *krôp* [F. *croupe*, a hump, hind-quarters: *Ice.* *krôpp*—see *upper*], the hinder part or buttocks of a horse; the place behind the seat.

crouper, *n.* *krô-pér* [F. an assistant at a gaming-table—from *croupe*, hind-quarters, a crupper, the principal taking, as it were, the crouper behind him], in *Scot.*, one who sits at the foot of the table at a public dinner and assists the chairman.

crost, *n.* *krôst*, a contract of *sauzer kraut*—which see.

crow, *n.* *krô* [AS. *crûde*—from *crûdan*, to crow; cf. *Ice.* *kraka*, a crow; *krakr*, a raven: an imitation of the cry of different birds], a large passerine bird of a very deep blue-black colour; the cry of a cock; an iron lever: *v.* to sing or cry as a cock, being a mark of joy or defiance; to boast in triumph: *crow'ing*, *imp.*: *crow*, *pt.* *krô*, did crow: *crowed*, *pp.* *krôd*: *crowbar*, a strong bar of iron used as a lever: *crowberry*, a heath-like plant, one species producing a black berry; the *Empetrum nigrum*, Ord. *Empetraceæ*: *crow's-bill*, in *surg.*, a kind of forceps for extracting bullets, &c. from wounds: *crow-coal*, among *miners*, earthy coal containing very little bitumen: *crow-foot* or *crow's-foot*, *n.* *krô'fôot*, a wild flowering plant, the seed-vessels of which resemble the foot of a crow; the *Ranunculus* of various species, Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*: in a ship, a number of small cords rove through a long block, used to suspend an awning by, &c.: in *mil.*, a machine of iron having four points or spikes: *crow's-feet*, wrinkles under the eyes, being the effects of age: in *mil.*, four iron spikes about four in. long, welded together by their heads in such a way that, laid on the ground, one pike is always uppermost; a caltrop: *crow's-nest*, a look-out or watch-tower placed on the main-topmast cross-trees, generally of a whaling-vessel: *crow-quill*, a pen made from the quill of a crow, used for delicate writing and sketching; to pluck or pull a *crow*, to be contentious about a trifle.

crowd or *croud*, *n.* *krôied*, also *crowth*, *n.* *krôioth* [W. *crwth*, anything swelling out, a violin: Gael. *cruid*, a harp], in *OE.*, a fiddle; a kind of violin. *crowd*, *n.* *krôied* [AS. *cruda*—from *crûdan*, to push together], a number too great for the space; a confused multitude of persons; a throng; a mob; a

number of things together; the populace: *v.* to press together; to fill to excess; to encumber with numbers; to extend to the utmost, as a ship crowds on sails: *crowd'ing*, *imp.*: *crowd'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* very full: *crowd* *sail*, to spread all the sails widely upon the yards.—*SYN.* of *crowd* *n.*: multitude; swarm; the vulgar; the rabble.

crowdie, also *crowdy*, *n.* *krô-î-dî* [perhaps conn. with *grout*], in *Scot.*, a mixture of meal and water, or meal and milk; gruel; curds with the whey pressed out and mixed with butter.

crown, *n.* *krôien* [OF. *corone*; L. *corona*, a crown; cf. *Gr. korônê*, the curved end of a bow; W. *craen*, round, circular: Gael. *crân*, the boss of a shield, a garland; *crúinn*, a circle, a sphere], a golden or ornamental circlet worn around the head; the state cap or diadem of a king or sovereign; the executive government; a wreath or garland; the top part of a thing, particularly the head; a silver coin, value *sc.*, so named as anciently stamped with a crown: *v.* to invest any one with regal power by the ceremony of placing the state cap or diadem on his head; to complete or finish; to reward; to dignify or adorn: *crowning*, *imp.*: *adj.* completing; finishing; in *mil.*, topping with works, as a crest or summit: *crowned*, *pp.* *krôiond*: *crow'glass*, a. without a crown: *crow'glass*, the best common window-glass, consisting of silicates of sodium and calcium: *crow'office*, an office belonging to the Court of Queen's Bench: *crow' post*, in a building, a post which stands upright in the middle between two principal rafters: *crow'prince*, a prince who succeeds to the crown or throne: *crow'wheel*, a wheel having cogs at right angles with its plane; in a watch, the wheel which drives the balance: *crow'work*, in *fort.*, an outwork consisting of a bastion connected by a curtain on each side with two semi-bastions, situated on some elevated point, which, besides defending the position, covers the other works.

crowner, *n.* *krôien-ér*, the old and proper spelling of coroner, which see.

crownet, *n.* *krôien-ét*, in *OE.*, a little crown; a coronet.

crucial, *n.* *krô-shi-dî* [F. *crucial*, crucial—from L. *crucem*, a cross, in *surg.*, passing across; intersecting; in form of a cross; severe; trying: *cruciated*, *a.* *krô-shi-dî*, in *bot.*, in the form of a cross: *cruc'clated*, *a. -d-êd*, tormented: *cruc'clation*, *n.* *-t-â-shôn*, torture; exquisite pain: *crucif'erous*, *n.* *-t-î-fer-âs* [L. *fero*, I bear], in *bot.*, pert. to a order of plants, the *crucif'era*, *-t-êr*, having the four petals of the flower in the form of a cross—it includes the stocks, wall-flowers, cabbages, and cresses: *cruc'iform*, *a. -t-î-fer'orm* [L. *forma*, a shape], in *bot.*, consisting of four equal petals disposed in the form of a cross.

crucible, *n.* *krô-si-bl* [mid. L. *crucibulum*—from F. *cruche*, an earthen pot—from Dut. *kroes*, a pot], a pot for melting metals, &c., usually of Stourbridge clay, plumbago, platinum, or other fire-resisting materials.

crucifix, *crucified*, &c.—see under *crucify*.

crucify, *v.* *krô-si-fi* [F. *crucifier*—from mid. L. *crucifigere* for *crucifigere*—from L. *crucem*, a cross; *jigo*, I fix; *fixus*, fixed], to put to death by nailing to a cross, the body being in this way suspended; to repress and subdue evil passions and desires from love to Christ: *crucify'ing*, *imp.*: *crucified*, *pp.* *-t-êd*: *cruc'ifier*, *n.* one who: *crucifix*, *n.* *krô-si-fiks* [F.—L.] a figure in wood, metal, or other substance, representing Christ fastened to the cross: *cruc'ifix'ion*, *n.* *-t-î-kshôn* [F.—L.] the act of nailing to the cross; the punishment of death by the cross: the *cruc'ifixion*, *n.* the death of Christ by the cross.

crud, *krôd*, and *cruddle*, *krô-d-êl*, Eng. dial. forms of curd and curdle, which see.

crude, *a.* *krôd* [OF. *crud*; L. *crudus*, bloody, raw], in a raw, unprepared state; rough; imperfect; clumsy; hasty; not matured: *crudely*, *ad. -t-*: *crude'ness*, *n.*: *crudity*, *n.* *krô-d-î-t-ê*, rawness.

crudy, *a.* *krô-d-î* [from *crud*], in *OE.*, conglutated: *crudy*, *a.* *krô-d-î* [from *crud*], in *OE.*, raw.

cruel, *a.* *krô-î* [F. *cruel*, cruel, fierce—from L. *crudelis*—see *crude*], having pleasure in inflicting pain or sufferings on others; barbarous; inhuman; extremely unkind; hard-hearted; merciless: *crue'ly*, *ad. -t-*: *crue'lsity*, *n.* *-t-ê*, inhumanity; disposition to inflict sufferings; also *crue'lsness*, *n.* in *OE.*—*SYN.* of *cruel*: savage; pitiless; brutal.

cruals—see *crawls*.

cruet, *n.* *krô-î-t* [dim. from OF. *cruct*, a pitcher:

mâle, *mât*, *fir*, *lûô*; *mêl*, *mêl*, *hêr*; *pâne*, *pâne*; *nôle*, *nôl*, *môre*;

or the fine arts; critical remarks, verbal or written: critique, *n.* *krí-tík* [F.], a critical examination in writing of any work; a criticism.
crizzle, *n.* *krí-zel* [cf. F. *crisser*, to crackle], a roughness on the surface of glass which clouds its transparency.

croak, *n.* *krók* [prob. imitative: AS. *croccian*, to croak], the cry of a frog or raven; a low harsh sound: *v.* to make a low hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog; to utter a low muttering sound; to grumble: *croaking*, *imp.* *krók-ah-ing*; *croaked*, *pp.* *krók-ah-ed*; *in* *mail*, usually pronounced *krók-shel*; *krók-shel-ing*; *krók-shel-éd*.

Croacia, *n.* *plu. kró-dia*, inhabitants of *Croacia*; its native troops.

croceum, *a.* —see under *crocus*.

crochet, *a.* *krók-ét* [F. *crochet*], a little hook—from *croc*, a hook], applied to fancy-work performed with a hooked needle: *v.* to do fancy-work with a hooked needle: *n.* in *fort*, a cut into the glacis opposite a traverse, continuing the covered way around the traverse: *crocheting*, *imp.* *krók-ah-ing*; *crocheted*, *pp.* *krók-ah-ed*; *in* *mail*, usually pronounced *krók-shel*; *krók-shel-ing*; *krók-shel-éd*.

crock, *n.* *krók* [AS. *croc*, an earthen pot; Icel. *krúka*; Dan. *krúke*; W. *crochus*; Ir. *crocas*; Gael. *crogan*], a vessel of earthenware of the coarsest kind, of a dull-red colour; an earthen pot or picher; in *O.E.*, *soot*; *v.* in *O.E.*, to black with soot: *croek*; *sw.* *n.* *krót*, the coarsest kind of earthenware; earthenware in general.

croek or *crok*, *n.* *krók* [Norw. *krake*, a sickly or weakly beast], a ewe that has given over bearing; an old horse.

crocket, *n.* *krók-ét* [F. *crochet*], in *arch.*, an ornament of leaves, flowers, bunches of foliage, or animals, employed to decorate angles of spires, pinnacles, &c.

crocodile, *n.* *krók-é-díl* [L. *crocodilus*; Gr. *krótodilos*], a large voracious reptile of amphibious habits, in shape resembling a lizard, and covered with scutes: *adj.* like a crocodile; false: *croc-é-dil'-ian*, *a.* *díl'-dā*, pert. to: *n.* an animal akin to the crocodiles: *croc-é-dil'-ia*, *n.* *-i-dā*, an order of reptiles, including the crocodile, the gaviol, and the alligator: *crocodile's* tears, false or hypocritical tears.

crocodile, *n.* *krók-é-díl* [Gr. *krótos*, of a saffron or yellow colour], the chromate of lead; red-lead ore used as a pigment.

crocus, *n.* *krók-ús* [L. *crocus*; Gr. *krókos*; prob. ultimately from *Ar. karkum*, saffron], an early spring-flower, a well-known genus of the Ord. *Iridaceae*; saffron, a yellow powder: *croceous*, *a.* *krók-shi-lis*, like saffron; yellow.

croft, *n.* *króf* [AS. *croft*, an enclosed field: cf. Dut. *broft*, a killock, high land], in *Scot.* and *O.E.*, a small field attached to a house, or near it: *croft-er*, *n.* *tér*, one who lives on and cultivates a small piece of land.

crook, *n.* *króm-ék* [W. *crook*, a crooked stone—from *crom*, bending; *ék*, a flat stone], an ancient monument consisting of a huge flat stone, supported like a table by others set on end.

croon, *n.* *króm-ór-nd* [F. *croon*, corrupt of *Ger. krummhorn*, crooked horn], a reed-stop in the organ.

croon, *n.* *krón* [Dut. *krone*; OF. *carogne*, an ill-natured woman: cf. Gael. *críon*, withered], a name applied to a supposed witch who sings or chants her incantations: an old woman; in *O.E.*, an old ewe: *croony*, *n.* *kró-ní*, an intimate companion or acquaintance.

crook, *n.* *krók* [Icel. *krókr*, a hook: cf. OH. Ger. *crocho*], anything bent: a curve; a shepherd's staff curved at the end; in *O.E.*, a gibbet: *v.* to bend; to curve; to turn from a straight line: *crook*, *imp.* *krók*; *crooked*, *pp.* *krók-éd*; *adj.* *krók-éd*, bent; curved; arched; winding; perverse; deceitful; without rectitude: *crook-edly*, *ad.* *krók-éd-lis*; *crook-edness*, *n.* state of being crooked; a winding or bending: *crook-back*, a hunchback.

croon, *n.* *krón* [an imitative word—see *croon*: cf. Dut. *kreunen*, to groan], a low continued moan; a plain simple melody; the soft moan of doves: *v.* to make a continuous low noise; to sing in a low tone, or softly; to keep time in a dirge: *croon-ing*, *imp.* *króon-éd*, *pp.* *króon-éd*.

crop, *n.* *króp* (AS. *crop*, top, *craw* of a bird: cf. Icel. *kröpp*, a bump on the body: Dut. *krop*, the

knob of the throat; Ger. *Kropf*, the *craw* of a bird—*lit.*, the head, top, or prominent part of a thing], *craw* of a bird; first stomach into which a bird's food descends; anything gathered into a heap; the gathered harvest; corn or other vegetable products while growing, or after being gathered; hair cut close: *v.* to pluck or cut the ends or tops off; to mow or reap; to sow or plant: *cropping*, *imp.* *n.* the act of cutting off; the raising of crops: *cropped*, *pp.* *króp-éd*, plucked; cut short; eaten off: *neck and crop*, *ad.* together; at once; bag and baggage: *be crop off*, in *arch.*, to come to the surface, as the edge of any inclined stratum, which is called the *crop* or *outcrop*: *cropful*, *n.* *-fúl*, a full crop or belly: *cropper*, *n.* *-pér*, a pigeon with a large crop: *crop-sick*, sick from excess in eating or drinking: *crop-ear*, an animal having its ears cropped.

croquet, *n.* *krók-ké* [F. *croquet*, dial. form of *crochet*—dim. of *croc*, a crook], an open-air game played with wooden balls and mallets.

crore, *n.* *krór* [Hind. *karor*], in the *East Indies*, 100 lacs of rupees, equal to about one million sterling; ten millions, not necessarily of rupees only.

crozier, *n.* *kró-zhér* [OF. *crozier* or *crozier*, the bearer of a *crocia* or episcopal crook: mid. L. *crociarius*—see *cross* and *crutch*], a cross-shaped crutch; a staff crooked at the head and highly ornamented with gold or silver; a symbol of pastoral care and authority; a bishop's staff or crook.

cross, *n.* *krós* [OF. *crois*, a cross; F. *crois*—from L. *crucem*, a cross], two lengths of any body placed across each other—thus (+), (x), or (t); a line drawn through another; the symbol of the Christian religion; the religion itself, the faith on which the Saviour died; the sufferings and atonement of Christ; a hindrance; affliction; a piece of money so named as marked on one side with a cross; a thwarting of one's wishes; peevishness: *v.* to draw a line, or place a body, across another; to make the sign of the cross; to pass or move over; to pass from side to side; to cancel; to erase; to obstruct or hinder; to contravene; to thwart: *adj.* oblique; interchanged; transverse; obstructing; adverse; out of humour; peevish; ill-tempered; perverse; troublesome: *prep.* in *O.E.*, for across: *cross-ing*, *imp.* *n.* a paved part for passing across a street: *crossed*, *pp.* *krós-éd*; *crossette*, *n.* *krós-ét'*, in *arch.*, the small projecting pieces in arch-stones which hang upon the adjacent stones: *cross-ly*, *ad.* *-lís*, adversely, in opposition: *cross-ness*, *n.* state of being cross: *cross-let*, *n.* a little cross: *cross-action*, in *logic*, a case in which A having an action against B, B also brings an action against A on the same case: *cross-armed*, having arms crossed: *cross-bar*, *n.* a kind of lever: *cross-barred*, *-bárd*, secured by bars crossing each other: *cross-beam*, a large beam running from wall to wall: *crossbill*, a bird so called from the form of the bill: *crossbow*, *n.* a weapon formed by fastening a bow at the end of a stock: *cross-bun*, a bun with the form of a cross on one side: *cross-course*, in *mining*, a vein or lode which intersects at right angles the general direction of the veins: *cross-cut*, in *mining*, a level driven at right angles with the view of intersecting a lode or vein: *cross-cut saw*, a saw that cuts across the grain of the wood, thus differing from a ripping saw: *cross-examination*, a strict examination of a witness by the opposing counsel: *cross-grained*, having the fibres cross or irregular: *cross-head*, a beam or rod across the top part of anything: *cross-jack*, the lower yard of the main-mast: *cross-purpose*, contradictory conduct or conversation arising from a misunderstanding; the proposing of a difficulty to be solved; a riddle: *cross-road*, an obscure road or path leading from one main road to another, or intersecting it: *cross-sea*, waves running high across others: *a. swell*: *cross-staff*, a surveyor's instr. for measuring offsets: *cross-stone*, a hemicycle or pyramidal zolite: *cross-tie*, a railway sleeper: in *arch.*, a connecting band in a building: *cross-trees*, in *ships*, certain pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower masts and top-masts: *cross-wind*, an unfavourable or side wind: *crosswise*, *ad.* *-wíz*, across; in the form of a cross: a *crossed check*—see *cheque*: to *cross the breed*, to breed animals from different varieties of the same species: to *cross-question*, to examine again in another direction: to *play cross and pile*, to play at tossing up money which had a cross on one side and a pile or pillar on the other: to *take up the cross*,

crois, böy, fööt; *püre, bád*; *chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal*.

crewels or **cruels**, *n. plu.* *krō'ēls*, the king's evil; sorofula.

crib, *n.* *krīb* [AS. *crib*, a manger; cf. Dut. *kribbe*: Icel. *krubba*] the rack or manger out of which cattle feed; any small building; a bed or sleeping-place, chiefly applied to one occupied by a child; a translation of a book in a foreign language, used by students; *a. threes* *crip*, a dwelling-house; a shop; *v.* to shut or confine in a small place; to appropriate small articles secretly; to pilfer: *crib'-bing*, *imp.*: *cribb'd*, *pp.* *krīb'd*, shut up; confined: *cribbage*, *n.* *krīb-ā*, a game at cards between two.

cribble, *n.* *krīb-l* [F. *crible*, a sieve—from L. *cribrum*, a sieve], a coarse sieve used for corn, sand, or gravel; a coarse flour or meal: *v.* to cause to pass through a coarse sieve: *cribb'ing*, *imp.* *-ing*, sifting: *cribbled*, *pp.* *krīb-l'd*, sifted: *cribbrose*, *a.* *krīb-rōs*, also *crib'rifform*, *a.* *-rī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], in bot., pierced with little openings like a sieve.

criek, *n.* *krīk* (from *croak*), a familiar term for a painful stiffness in neck or back.

cricket, *n.* *krīk-ēt* [an imitative word: OF. *criquet*, a cicada—from *criquer*, to croak, to rattle], a crackling or chirping insect like a grasshopper, found about ovens and fireplaces on ground-floors.

cricket, *n.* *krīk-ēt* [perhaps from F. *criquet*, the stick or peg serving for a mark in the game of bowls], a favourite outdoor game played with bats, wickets, and ball: *crick'ing*, *imp.*; *a.* the act of playing at cricket: *crick'eter*, *n.* *-tēr*, a player at cricket.

cricko, *a.* *krīk-ō* [Gr. *krīkos*, a ring; *ēidos*, shape], like a ring; in anat., applied to the lowest cartilage of the larynx where it joins the windpipe.

cried, *crier*, *ēc.*—see under *cry*.

crime, *n.* *krīm* [F. *crime*—from L. *crimen*, a crime, a fault], a violation or breaking of some human or divine law; a serious fault; iniquity: *criminal*, *a.* *krīm-i-nāl*, that violates a human or divine law; guilty or tainted with crime; abandoned; wicked: in law, opposed to *civil*: *a.* a person who has violated human or divine laws; one guilty: *crim'inally*, *ad.-ly*: *crim'inality*, *n.* *-tīt*, the quality of being guilty of a crime; guiltiness: *crimeless*, *a.* *krīm-lēs*, innocent: *criminate*, *v.* *krīm-i-nāt*, to accuse; to charge with a crime: *crim'inating*, *imp.*: *crim'inated*, *pp.* charged with a crime: *crim'ination*, *n.* *-nā-shūn*, the act of accusing; a charging with being guilty of some crime or offence: *crim'ina'tor*, *n.* *-nā-ī-tēr*, one who: *crim'ina'tory*, *a.* *-tēr-i*, that involves accusation; accusing: *capital crime*, a crime punishable with death: *crim'con.*, *n.* *krīm-kōn* [contr. for *crim'inal conversation*], adultery: *crim'ineous*, *a.* *krīm-nēs* [L. *criminosus*, in OE., blameworthy; wicked].

Syn. of 'crime': vice; sin; guilt; offence; misdeamour; trespass; mislead; transgression; wrong; wickedness; injustice; injury—of 'criminal': mal-elector; culprit; felon; convict.

crimosa, *n.* *krīm-ō-sā*, OR. for *crimson*.

crimp, *v.* *krīmp* [Dan. *krimpe*, to shrink; Dut. *krimpēn*, to contract; cf. *cramp*], to pinch up in small ridges, as a frill or ruff; to induce rigid muscular contraction in a fish by making cuts through the flesh: *adj.* brittle; easily crumbled: *crimp'ing*, *imp.*; *a.* the operation of inducing rigid muscular contraction in fish by transverse cuts and immersion in cold water; the act of forming into ridges or plaits: *crimped*, *pp.* *krīmp't*: *adj.* applied to cod and other fish prepared for table by the operation of crimping: *crimp'ing-iron*, an iron for curling hair and crimping frills: *crimp'le*, *v.* *krīm-pī*, to contract or draw together; to cause to curl: *crim'pling*, *imp.*: *crimp'led*, *pp.* *krīm-pī'd*, contracted; shrunk.

crimp, *n.* *krīm-p* [Dut. *krimpe*, a confined place in which fish are kept alive till wanted], one who unfairly deceys men into naval or military service, especially one who entraps sailors; one who ostensibly keeps a lodging-house for sailors, but whose real occupation is to fleece the unwary of their wages; a game at cards so called: *v.* to decoy into naval or military service: *crimp'ing*, *imp.*: *crimp'ed*, *pp.* *krīmpt*.

crimson, *n.* *krīm-i-n* [OF. *cramoisin*: Sp. *crimson*: It. *crimson*: Ar. *germasi*—from *grīmis*, the scarlet grain insect], a deep-red colour; a red colour in general; a red inclining to purple: *adj.* having the colour of crimson: *v.* to dye with crimson; to be tinged with red; to blush: *crim'soning*, *imp.*: *crim'soned*, *pp.* *-end*, tinged with a red colour: *crimson-hued*, *-hūd*, of a crimson colour.

cringe, *v.* *krīng* [AS. *cringan*, to yield], to fawn upon with servility; to flatter meanly; in OE., to contract, twist, or draw together, as the body and muscles of the face in pain: *a.* servile civility: *cring'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* having the habit of one who cringes: *cringed*, *pp.* *krīng'd*: *cringer*, *n.* *krīng-ēr*, one who: *cring'ing*, *n.* *krīng-ing*, one who stoops meanly to obtain favour.

cringle, *n.* *krīng-l* [Icel. *kringla*, a round cake], a withe for fastening a gate; a short piece of rope with each end spliced into the bolt-rope of a sail confining an iron ring or thimble.

crinile, *a.* *krīn-l* [L. *crinitus*, having long hair—from *crinis*, hair], in bot., having the appearance of a tuft of hair; bearded.

crinkle, *v.* *krīng-kī* [AS. *crincan*, to be bent—see *crank*], to form with short turns or wrinkles; to leave small folds or wrinkles, as the skin by the shrinking of the flesh in old age; to run in and out in little short bends: *crin'king*, *imp.* *-king*: *crink'led*, *pp.* *krīng-kī'd*.

crinoida, *n. plu.* *krī-nō-īds*, also *crinoid'ēa*, *-nō-īds* [Gr. *krinon*, a lily; *ēidos*, shape], an order of stalked *echinoderms*, mostly fossil, so termed from the resemblance they have to a lily—thier fossil remains being called *crinoides*; stone-lilies: *crinoid'-dal*, *a.* *-dāl*, pert. to.

crinoline, *n.* *krīn-ō-lēn* [F. *crinoline*, hair-cloth]—from L. *crinis*: F. *crin*, horse-hair; *linum*, flax], a lady's petticoat stiffed with cane, steel, or horse-hair bands: the bands that stiffen petticoats.

criocerata, *n.* *krī-ō-sēr-ā*, also *criocerat'ēa*, *n.* *krī-ō-sēr-ā-tēa* [Gr. *crin*, a ram; *keras*, a horn], a genus of the ammonite family—from its *krin*, *gen.*.

cripple, *n.* *krīp-l* [AS. *crýpel*: cf. Icel. *krýppill*: Dut. *krýpel*—see *creep*], one who has lost the use of a limb or limbs, or is partly disabled; a lame person: *v.* to deprive of the use of a limb or limbs; to lame; to disable: *crip'pling*, *imp.*: *crippled*, *pp.* *krīp-l'd*, disabled.

crisis, *n.* *krī-sīs*, *crī-sēs*, *n. plu.* *-sēs* [L. *crisis*: Gr. *krisis*, a decision—from *krinō*, I decide], the change in the symptoms of a disease that indicates recovery or death; the decisive point in any important affair.—**Syn.**: conjuncture; emergency; exigency; turning-point.

crisome, *n.* *krī-sām* [OF. *cremeau*—see under *chrisam*], in OE., the little cloth or christening cap put upon the head of the child as soon as it was anointed; the white robe put on a child at baptism; a child dying soon after baptism.

crisp, *a.* *krīsp* [AS. *crisp*—from L. *crispus*, curled: cf. OF. *crispe*, curled], formed into ringlets or curls; in OE., curled or winding; brittle; easily broken short in bot., having an undulated or curling margin: *v.* to wrinkle; to curl: *crisp'ing*, *imp.*: *crisp'd*, *pp.* *krīsp't*: *crisp'ly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *crisp'ness*, *n.* brittleness: *crispy*, *a.* *krīsp-i*, curled; brittle: *crispate*, *a.* *krīsp-it*, having a crisp appearance; rough with waving lines: *crispation*, *n.* *krīsp-ā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of curling or state of being curled.

crispin, *n.* *krīsp-in* [from St *Crispin*, the patron saint of shoemakers—from *crispus*, curly-haired], a shoemaker.

cristate, *a.* *krīst-āt* [L. *crista*, a crest], in bot., crested; tufted: *cris'ta*, *n.* *-tā*, in anat., a term applied to several processes or ridges of bones.

criterion, *n.* *krī-tēr-i-ōn*, *crī-tēr-iā*, *n. plu.* *-rī-ā* [Gr. *kriterion*, means for judging—from *krinō*, I judge], a standard or rule by which a judgment can be formed.

crith, *n.* *krīth* [Gr. *krithē*, a barley-corn], in chem., the mass of one litre of hydrogen, accepted as the ordinary unit of mass for gases.

critic, *n.* *krī-tīk* [F. *critique*; critical: L. *criticus*, a critic: Gr. *kritikos*, able to discern—from Gr. *krinō*, I judge], a person skilled in judging of the merits of works in the fine arts, or of the beauties and defects in literature; a fault-finder: *crit'ical*, *a.* *-t-kāl*, highly important; momentous (sense from *crisis*); nicely exact; prone to judge severely the productions of others; fault-finding: *crit'ically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *crit'icalness*, *n.*: *crit'ic'is*, *v.* *-is*, to examine and judge, with attention to beauties and faults; to find fault with; to censure or blame: *crit'ic'ing*, *imp.*: *crit'ic'ied*, *pp.* *-stēd*: *crit'ic'iable*, *a.* *-t-kā-b'l*, capable of being criticised: *crit'ic'ism*, *n.* *-sīm*, the art of judging of the beauties or faults in literature.

mate, mā, fār, fāto; mēle, mēl, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōde, nōt, mōve;

the hurdle-work), a small wicker-basket used by women to carry a larger basket used by women to carry on the back.

creep, *v.* *krép* [AS. *creopan*, to creep: cf. Icel. *kræpa*; Dut. *krápen*], to move forwards on the belly, as an animal without feet; to crawl, as on the hands and knees; to move slowly, feebly, secretly, or insensibly, as time; to grow along, as a plant; to trail: as in mining, an upheaval of the floor of a working, caused by excessive pressure: **creeping**, *imp.* *adj.* having a tendency to creep or the habit of creeping: *creep*, *pt.* and *pp.* *krépt*: **creep'er**, *n.* *cr.*, a climbing or trailing plant; an insect with iron hooks or claws for dragging at the bottom of water; a little climbing bird like a woodpecker: **creep'hole**, *n.* *-hól*, an excuse; a subterfuge: **creeping'ly**, *ad.* *li*.

creese, *n.* *krés* (Mal. *krís* or *kris*), a Malay dagger —also written *kris*.

crem'dib're, *n.* *krém'dí-bér* [F. a pot-hanger] in *art.*, a parapet having an indented or zigzag outline, somewhat resembling the teeth of a saw.

cremation, *n.* *krém-mí-shén* [L. *crematio*], a consuming by fire—from *cremo*, I burn], a burning; the burning of the dead: **cremate**, *v.* *krém-mít*, to burn a dead body instead of interring it: **crem'ating**, *imp.* *crem'ted*, *pp.*: **crematorium**, *n.* *krém'd-tó-rí-um*, an establishment for cremation; *esp.*, a furnace in which the dead may be consumed to ashes.

crem'carp, *n.* *krém'd-kárp* [Gr. *kremaí*, I suspend; *karpos*, fruit], the fruit of the umbelliferae, consisting of two one-seeded carpels suspended, when ripe, from a forked carpophore.

Crema, *n.* *kré-má*, a fine kind of violin produced at Cremona, in Italy, by the chief makers, who flourished from the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the eighteenth century, were the Amati family, Antonio Stradivari, and Josef Guarnerius, whose names are also coupled with their special instruments.

cremate, *a.* *krém-nát*, also *crém'ated*, a [L. *créndus*, notched; mid. L. *créna*, a notch], notched; in *bot.*, having a series of rounded marginal prominences: **cremature**, *n.* *krém'd-tár*, in *bot.*, a notch in a leaf or style: **cremulate**, *v.* *krém'd-lát* [mid. L. *crenellatus*, furnished with loopholes], to provide with loopholes, as in a castellated building, through which missiles might be shot; to furnish with a parapet: **crém'ulated**, *a.* furnished with loopholes; in *arch.*, applied to a kind of indented moulding: **crém'ulate**, *a.* *-lát*, in *bot.*, having the edge slightly scalloped or notched.

cremic acid, *n.* *krém'ík* [Gr. *kréné*, a spring], a constituent of vegetable mould, particularly near springs or wells.

creole, *n.* *kré-ól* [F. *créole*—from Sp. *criollo*, a breed; properly, nursed, grown up from *criar*, I breed: L. *cro*, I create; in Spanish Amer. or W. I. Islands, a descendant from European ancestors; a native of Brazil of African parentage].

creosote, *n.* *kré-ó-sót*, or **creasote**, *kré'd-sót* [Gr. *kreos*, flesh; *sózai*, I preserve], an oily colourless liquid with the smell of smoke, procured from coal-tar, &c., and which has the property of preserving animal substances.

crepance, *n.* *kré-páns* [L. *crepare*, to crack] in *farrery*, a chop or scratch in a horse's leg caused by the shoe on one hind-leg striking the other.

crepitate, *v.* *krép'ítát* [L. *crepitatus*, crackled or cracked], to make a small crackling noise, as salt suddenly thrown on a fire: **crep'itating**, *imp.* *crep'itated*, *pp.*: **crep'itation**, *n.* *-ít-shén* [F.—L.], a small sharp crackling noise, as salt thrown on a fire; in *med.*, a similar sound heard in inspiration at the commencement of pneumonia.

crept, *v.*—see under **creep**.

crepuscular, *n.* *kré-pús-kú-l* [F. *crepuscule*; L. *crepusculum*, twilight, dusk—from *creper*, dusky, dark], twilight: **crepus'cular**, *a.* *-skú-lér*, pert. to twilight; dimming; also, **crepus'cular**, *a.* *-lús*, and sometimes **crepus'cular**, *a.* *-lín*: **crepus'cular**, *a.* applied to animals that are active in the dusk or twilight.

crecendo, *n.* *kré-sénd-ó* [It.—from L. *creco*, I grow, I increase], in music, a mark over a passage or note to indicate that it is to be sung or played with an increasing volume of sound.

crecent, *n.* *kré-sént* [L. *crescens*, growing or increasing—from *creco*, I grow], the moon in the form of a curve, broad in the centre and tapering towards the two ends, called the horns; anything so

shaped, as a block of buildings or houses; the emblem on the national standard of Turkey, in the form of a hollow half-moon; the Turkish power, as the 'Crescent and the Cross': *adj.* growing: **crés'cented**, *a.* adorned with a crescent; crescent-like; crescent-shaped: **crés'centic**, *a.* *-sént'ík*, in the shape of a crescent: **crés'cive**, *a.* *krés'sív*, in *OE.*, increasing; growing.

crezol, *n.* *kré-sól* [from *cre* in *creosote*, and term. *-ól*], in *chem.*, any one of three crystalline compounds, variously obtained by the distillation of coal, beech-wood, and pine-wood.

crese, *n.* *krés* [AS. *crese*, or *crise*, a cress; cf. Sw. *krasse*, Dut. *krasse*], (Gr. *krasse*), a well-known salad plant of a moderately pungent taste; a culinary vegetable of various species, Ord. *Cruciferae*: **crés'y**, *a.* *-st*, abounding in cresses.

créselle, *n.* *krés-él* [F. *crécille*, a rattle] in *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a rattle formerly used in the three last days of Holy-week instead of bells.

crésset, *n.* *krés'sét* [OF. *craciet* or *crassiet*; cf. Dut. *krussel*], a lamp—from *krussel*, a cruse or cup], a large open lantern or pot fixed on a pole, and filled with combustible materials; a great light set on a beacon or watch-tower; the grating within which the light or fire is kindled.

crest, *n.* *krést* [OF. *creste*—from L. *crista*, the tuft or plume on the head of birds; akin to Gr. *keras*, a horn], the plume of feathers or a like ornament on the top of an ancient helmet; the helmet itself; the comb or tuft of feathers on the head of a bird; pride; courage; the figure or device that surmounts a coat of arms; the foamy top of a wave; the highest part of a hill or ridge; in *mil.*, the line which marks the top of a parapet: *v.* to mark as with a crest; to adorn with as a crest: **crést'ing**, *imp.*: **crést'less**, *pp.* *adj.* adorned with a tuft or crest: **crést'less**, *pp.* *crést'-fallen*, *a.* dispirited; dejected—in allusion to the flabby appearance of the crest or comb of a defeated cock.

crewylic acid, *n.* *krés'wí-ík* [from *creasote*, and Gr. *aulé*, matter of which a thing is made], an acid obtained from creosote, a good antiseptic and disinfectant.

cretaceous, *a.* *kré-té-sí-ús* [L. *cretaceus*, chalky—from *cretá*, chalk], composed of chalk; chalky; in *geol.*, the last or uppermost of the secondary formations, in which chalk-beds form the most notable features.

Cretean, *n.* *kré-tán* [Gr. *Krété*, Crete; *krétikos*, pert. to Crete], an inhabitant of the island of Crete or Candia: **cretic**, *n.* *kré-ík*, a poetic foot of a short syllable between two long, thus —o—: **cretism**, *n.* *kré'tizm* [Gr. *krétismos*, lying], the practice of the Creteans; a falsehood.

cretinism, *n.* *kré'tín-izm* [F. *crétin*, a word of Swiss origin, and the same as F. *chétien*, a Christian—so called because, being baptised and idiot, they were not only washed from original sin, but could commit no actual sin], a peculiar kind of idocy, attended with deformity, that prevails in districts about the Alps and other mountains; the disease called goitre: **cré'tin**, *n.* *-ín*, one of the deformed idiots of the Alpine territories.

cretonne, *n.* *kré-tón* [F.—from *Creton*, a town of Normandy, noted for the manufacture of linen cloth], a fabric woven with flax and hemp; a woven, flowered material of fine wool or cotton, used for curtains, bed-furniture, &c.

creux, *n.* *kró* [F. *creux*, hollow—from mid. L. *creosum*—from L. *corrúsus*, gnawed or eaten into]—same as **intaglio**.

crevasse, *n.* *kré-vás* [F. *crevasse*—from *crever*, to burst], a deep crevice—usually applied to rents in glaciers.

crevice, *n.* *kré-vís* [F. *crevasse*, a burst, a gap—from L. *crepare*, to crack], a crack; a rent; an opening.

crow, *n.* *kró* [OF. *creue*, increased—from *croistre*, to grow], a circle or company associated for any purpose; the body of seamen that man a ship; applied in a bad sense to a company or band of persons.—SYN.: band; company; gang; association; society; throng; assemblage.

crow, *v.* *kró*—see under **crow**.

crowel, *n.* *kró-el* [prob. Eng. dial.], two-threaded worsted yarn loosely twisted: **crowel-work**, fancy needlework, consisting of fine coloured wool and silk threads stitched in designs on a backing of any material.

cóo, *búy*, *fóó*; *páre*, *bád*; *chaitr*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

crave, *v.* *kráve* [AS. *crafan*, to ask: Icel. *krefa*] to ask earnestly; to ask humbly; to long for; to beg, entreat, or implore: *cra'ving*, *imp.*: *v.* a vehement or urgent desire to obtain: *craved*, *pp.* *krávd*.—**SYN.** of 'crave': to ask; seek; beseech; solicit; request; supplicate; adjure; require; demand.

craven, *n.* *krá'ren* [ME. *cravant*, defeated], a recreant; one cowardly base; a poltroon: *adj.* weak-hearted; spiritless; cowardly base: *v.* to make cowardly: *cra'venly*, *ad.* *-ly*.

craw, *n.* *kráw* [ME. *crave*, the neck: cf. Dut. *kraag*], the crop or first stomach of a bird.

crawfish, *n.* *kráw'fish* [from *cra'w*—from the animal's mode of locomotion], in U.S., one who retreats from a position: *v.* to retreat or 'back out' of a position.

crawl, *v.* *kráw'el* [Sw. *krala*, to creep: Icel. *krafla*, to paw: cf. F. *grouiller*, to stir, to swarm: Dut. *krielen*, to stir about, to swarm: Dan. *gryle*, to swarm, to crawl], to have an indistinct confused appearance of moving things; to move feebly and irregularly; to creep; to move slowly, as a worm; to move on the hands and knees, as a child: *n.* an enclosure on the coast for fish [Dut. *kraal*; Sp. *corral*]; the place set apart for fish in a fishing-boat: *crawling*, *imp.*: *crawled*, *pp.* *kráw'el*: *crawler*, *n.* one who: *crawlingly*, *ad.* *-ly*.

crayfish, *n.* *krá'd'ish*, or *crawfish*, *n.* *kráw'ish* [ME. *crævice*; OF. *crævice*: conn. with *crab* 1], a crustacean or shell-fish of the same family as the lobster, but smaller, and found in fresh-water streams.

crayon, *n.* *krá'ón* [F. *crayon*—from *cra'te*, chalk: L. *creta*, chalk], a pencil of coloured chalk: *cray'ons*, *n. plu.* pieces of chalk of different colours used for drawing with; the drawing itself done with crayons: *v.* to sketch with a crayon: *cray'oning*, *imp.*: *cray'oned*, *pp.* *-ed*: *porte-crayon*, *port'krá'ón* [F. *porter*, to carry], a holder for a crayon, consisting of a tube of metal split at both ends, in each of which a crayon is inserted.

crase, *v.* *krás* [OF. *crasere* or F. *crasere*, to crush, to bruise], to disorder or weaken; to impair the natural force or energy, as of the intellect; to bruise or crush: *n.* a weakness of mind in any particular thing: *craz'ing*, *imp.*: *crazed*, *pp.* *krázd*: *adj.* applied to the glaze on pottery that has a cracked appearance, arising from improper firing: *crazy*, *a.* *krá'zi*, broken; feeble; weak; shattered in mind: *craz'ily*, *ad.* *-ly*: *craz'iness*, *n.* the state of being broken or weakened in intellect, or in a thing: *crazing-mill*, a mill for crushing or grinding tin.

creak, *v.* *krék* [an imitative word: F. *criquer*, to creak: It. *criicare*, to rattle: Dut. *kriek*, a creak], to make a sharp, harsh, grating noise: *creak'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* making a harsh grating noise: *n.* a harsh grating noise: *creaked*, *pp.* *krék't*.

cream, *n.* *krém* [OF. *creme* or *crème*: L. *christina*: cf. It. *crema*], the thick oily scum which rises on the surface of milk when it has stood for a time; the best part of a thing: *v.* to skim; to take off the best part of anything: *cream'ing*, *imp.*: *creamed*, *pp.* *krémd*: *creamy*, *a.* *-y*, full of cream: *cream-faced*, pale; having a coward look: *creaminess*, *n.* *-ness*: *cream of tartar*, a compound of tartaric acid and potassa, much used in medicine, collected on the bottom of wine-casks—so called because in its separation from the other compounds among which it is found its crystals show themselves first on the surface, but it may also be so called to indicate its purity; acid tartrate of potash.

crease, *n.* *krés* [perhaps from F. *crisser*, to crackle], a line, mark, or wrinkle made in cloth in folding it: *v.* to mark by a fold like a furrow: *creasing*, *imp.*: *creased*, *pp.* *krést*.

creasote, *n.* *kré'd'-ót*—see *creosote*.

create, *v.* *kré'd'* [L. *creatus*, created—alloyed to Sans. *kri*, to make], to give birth to; to form out of nothing; to bring into existence by inherent power; to produce from existing materials a body invested with new powers and qualities; to generate; to form anew; to invest with a new character or dignity; to produce or cause: *crea'ting*, *imp.*: *creat'ed*, *pp.*: *Creator*, *n.* *-ter*, the Deity; one who creates: *creation*, *n.* *-shún*, the act of creating the world; the world itself; the universe: *crea'tive*, *a.* *-ive*, that has a power or tendency to create: *crea'tively*, *ad.* *-ly*: *crea'tiveness*, *n.*: *creature*, *n.* *kré'ár*, often *-chúr*, every living thing except God, the Creator—applied also to inanimate substances; an animal; a

human being in contempt or pity; anything produced or imagined; a dependant or tool: *crea'turely*, *ad.* *-ly*: *crea'tureship*, *n.* state of a creature: *creationism*, *n.* *kré'd'-shún-izm*, the doctrine that a human soul is created for each human being immediately after conception: *creature-comforts*, those things which minister to the comforts of the body.—**SYN.** of 'create': to make; form; cause; occasion; produce; constitute; appoint.

create, *n.* *kré'd'-ita* [Gr. *kreas*, flesh, *kreatos*, of flesh], a substance from the juice of flesh, presenting itself in the form of colourless transparent crystals: *creat'inine*, *n.* *kré'd'-ín-ín*, a substance in the form of prismatic crystals containing an atom less of water than creatine, procured chiefly from the urine.

crèche, *n.* *krásh* [F. *crèche*, a crib], a house for the temporary accommodation of young children during the time their mothers are at work; a public nursery for infants.

credence, *n.* *kré'd'-éns* [F. *credence*: mid. L. *credentia*—from *credo*, I believe: cf. Sans. *crat*, faith], belief; credit; confidence: *cred'ence*, *n. plu.* *kré'd'-én-dá* [L. things to be believed; articles of faith: *credent*, *a.* *kré'd'-ént*, in OE., believing; not to be questioned: *cred'en'tial*, *a.* *-shál*, giving a title to credit: *cred'en'tials*, *n. plu.* *-sháls*, that which gives a title to credit; the letters or written documents on which a claim to hospitality or official status is founded at a foreign court: *credence-table*, in the Rom. Cath. and Episc. Ch., the small table at the side of the altar or communion-table on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated.

credible, *a.* *kré'd'-i-b'l* [L. *credibilis*, credible—from *credere*, to trust, to confide in], worthy of credit or belief: *cred'ibly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *cred'ibility*, *n.* *-bit'i-ti* [F. *credibilité*—from L. *credibilitatem*], the state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed; strong claim to credit: *cred'ibleness*, *n.* *-bl-nés*.

credit, *n.* *kréd'it* [F. *crédit*—from L. *creditus*, a loan: L. *crédit*, he confides or trusts in], trust or confidence in; reliance on the truth of words spoken; confidence in the sincerity of intentions or actions; good opinion derived from character or social position; power; influence; sale of goods on trust; time allowed for payment of goods not sold for ready money; in *book-keeping*, one side of an account is called the credit (Cr.) side, the other the debtor (Dr.) side—by is the sign of entry of the former, and to of the latter: *v.* to confide in; to believe; to trust; to sell goods on trust; to do honour to; to put a payment to an account to lessen its amount: *cred'iting*, *imp.*: *cred'ited*, *pp.*: *cred'itable*, *a.* *-tá-b'l*, worthy of praise or commendation; honourable: *cred'itably*, *ad.* *-tá-b'l*: *cred'itableness*, *n.* *-tá-b'l-nés*, the quality of being creditable; reputation: *cred'itor*, *n.* *-tér*, one who has a just claim on another for money; in OE., one who credits; a believer: *letter of credit*, a banker's written authority to another banker, or person, to honour the drafts of the person named thereon to a specified amount on producing the letter: *Credit Foncier*, *n.* *kré'd'it fón'si-ér* [F. *crédit*, credit, trust; *foncier*, belonging to a manor, landed], in France, a company authorised to borrow money for improvements on property or estates, or on a city or town, on the security of the property or rates, to be repaid, principal and interest, by instalments: *Credit Mobilier*, *n.* *mób'-il-i-ér* [F. *mobilier*, movable property, stock], a duly authorised joint-stock company dealing in all kinds of trading enterprises.—**SYN.** of 'credit' *n.*: belief; trust; faith; character; reputation; esteem; honour; estimation; authority; confidence; interest.

credulous, *a.* *kré'd'-ú-lús* [F. *crédule*—from L. *credulus*, easy of belief—from *credo*, I believe], too easy of belief; unsuspecting; easily deceived: *cred'ulously*, *ad.* *-ly*: *cred'ulousness*, *n.*: *credulity*, *n.* *kré'd'-ú-ti-ti*, excessive easiness of belief; unsuspecting trust.

creed, *n.* *kréd* [L. *credo*, I believe, being the first word of the L. version], a brief summary of the essential articles of religious belief; any system of principles professed or believed.

creak, *n.* *krék* [AS. *creca*, a band or turn: cf. Icel. *krykt*; Dut. *kreek*], a narrow inlet of water from the sea into the land; a sudden bend of a river; a pool in a deserted river-course; a brook; in Australia, a dry river-bed: *creak'y*, *a.* *-y*, full of creaks; winding.

creel, *n.* *krél* [Scot.: cf. OF. *greille*; L. *craticula*,

máile, *máit*, *fár*, *láiú*; *méte*, *máit*, *hér*; pine, *pín*; note, *nót*, *móve*;

crām, *v.* **crāme** [AS. *crāmanian*, to stuff; cf. OH.Ger. *crāman*, to press for *Kramje*, to squeeze] to press or drive in; to fill to excess; to stuff; to eat greedily; **crām** **in**, **up**, **in**; **crāmed**, pp. **crāmd**.—The following may be called *polite slang*.—**crām**, *v.* to prepare, in a limited time, for passing an examination mainly by storing the memory; **n.** the information so imported or acquired; **crāming**, *n.* *Kram'ing*, the act of preparing, in a limited time, for passing an examination; **crām** **meat**, *n.* one who **crāms**.

crambo, *n.* *krám-bó* [*L. crambe repetita*, 'cabbage over again'—hence repetition], a play in which one person gives a word and another finds a rhyme; a word rhyming with another: *adj.* in *Scot.*, crooked, as a 'crambo-lingie.'

crameise, n. *kram'-oï-zé* [OF. *cramoisyne*, crimson],
in *N.E.*, crimson; crimson cloth.

cramp, *n.* *kṛamp* [OF. *crampe*], a painful contraction of a muscle, particularly of the leg or foot; a spasm; restraint; a short piece of iron bent at the ends: *v.* to contract or draw in; to pain with the cramp or spasms; to restrain or confine; to fasten with a cramp-iron: *cramp'ing*, *imp.* *cramped*, *pp.* *cramps*. *adj.* packed or squeezed up into insufficient room: *crampsome*, *n.* *plu.* *kṛamp-soms*, also *cramp-bone*, hooked pieces of iron for raising stones, &c.; *cramp-rod*, iron fastened to the feet of a storming-party, to restrain the foot: *crampson*, *n.* *plu.* *kṛamp-suns*, a cramp-iron, which is applied to support a certain chamber, as in the try: *cramp-fish*, the torped-fish, which causes a numbness in those who touch it.

crampit, *n.* *krdm:pít* [Gael. *crampaidd*], a metal tip on the scabbard of a sword or on a staff; in *Scot.*, a cramp-iron; a spiked iron protection on the sole of a shoe; an iron spike in a wall used for a support.

crab, *n.* *kran* [Gael. *crann*, a 'lot' or share of fresh herrings], the quantity of fresh herrings which will fill a barrel of the capacity of about 37½ gallons=750 lbs.

crane, *n.* *krân* [Scot.—see crane], in Scot., a crooked and clawed iron instr. laid over a fire to support a pot or kettle, &c., while cooking—so named from its supposed likeness to a crane.

cranberry, n. *kran-bér-ri* [Ger. *kranbeere*], a small red berry growing on a shrub on heaths, and on swampy ground—so named from the supposed resemblance of its slender stalk to the long legs and neck of a crane; the moss or moor berry; the berry of *Vaccinium oxycoccus* and *V. macrocarpum*, Ord. Vacciniaceae.

crunch, *v.* *krunch*—see *crunch*.

crane, *n.* *krin* [AS. *cran*: cf. OH.Ger. *crānula*], a wading-bird having long legs and a long neck; a machine for raising and removing heavy goods; a bent metal tube with a stop for drawing off liquors; a siphon: *crānage*, *n.* *-nāj*, the dues paid for the use of a crane; liberty of using a crane: *crān's-bill*, *n.* the seed germinum of many species—so named from the long vessels resembling the beak or bill of a crane: *crān's-bill*, *n.* the genus and species of the Ord. *Geraniaceae*; long-beaked pliers used by surgeons.

cranium, n. krd'-ni-tse, crania, n. plu. krd'-d [mid.
L. *cra-ni-um*: Gr. *kranion*, the skull] the bony or
cartilaginous case containing the brain; the skull;
cranial, a. krd'-ni-tsi, of or pert. to the skull: cranial,
n. plu. -d [Gr. *kranos*, a helmet or headpiece], a
genus of small brachiopods having the lower valve
flat and the upper limpet-like or helmet-shaped:
cranio'logy, n. dsi-dz [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], the
science that treats of the skull in connection with
the faculties and propensities of animals; phrenol-
ogy: cranio'stict, n. stit, one skilled in the
study of the skull: cranio'logical, a. dsif-kri, pert.
to the study of the skull: cranio'somy, n. dg-no-mi
[Gr. *gnome*, knowledge], practical phrenology: cran-
io'meter, n. dm-zet'ez [Gr. *metron*, a measure] an
instrument for measuring the capacity of the skull:
krit, the art of moulting skulls: cranio'stical, a.
dsif-kri-tal: cranio'scopy, n. dsif-kri-pi [Gr. *skopeo*,
I see or look], the scientific examination of the skull:
craniotomy, n. krd'-ni-dsi-mi [Gr. *tome*, a cutting],
the operation of opening the skull.

crank, n. *křánek* [A.S. *cranc*, a handle—from *crin-*
can, to be bent], anything bent or turned; in a
machine, an iron axis bent and jointed like an arm,
used for changing a rotatory motion into a horizon-

tal or perpendicular one, or the contrary; a metal brace: *crankle*, v. *kranġ-kid*; to run into folds or wrinkles: to break into unequal surfaces: *cranking*. Imp. *kranġ* AS. *krancan*; *cranked*, pp. *kranġ-kid*. *Crane*, n. *kran* AS. *krans*, *crank*, n. *krank* AS. OE., *sik*; ill; sprightly; heathy: to sicken persons: *crank*, v. *krank* AS. *krancian*; to turn: *crank*, v. *krank* AS. *krancian*; to move to and fro: to turn: *cranking*. Imp.: *cranked*, pp. *krankt*: *cranks*, n. plu. pains; aches.

crank, *a. kringing*, also **cranky**, *a. kring'-ki* [see **crank** 1 and **crank** 2], inclined to heel over, as a ship that wants steadiness; liable to be upset; **crank'ness**, *n. kring'-ness*, also **crankiness**, *n. kring'-ness*, liability to be overset as a ship that wants steadiness; **crank'y**, *a. kring'-ee*, applied to a man or woman aged and feeble; having a complaining tone; peevish; querulous: **cranks**, *n. plu. kring'-ks*, conceits by changing or twisting a word, as in *quips* and *cranks*.

crannog, n. *krln'nog* [Gael. *crannag*: Ir. *crannog*], in Ireland, a lake-dwelling constructed on a pile or artificial island for greater security in troublous times.

cranny, n. *krán'ni* [*F. cran*, a notch, a mark], an open crack; a chink; a cleft; a crevice; a retired or secret place: **cran'niéd**, a. -*níed*, full of chinks.

crants, n. plu. *krants* [Ger. *krantz*, a crown, a garland], in *Shakes.*, the chaplet or wreath carried at the funeral of a maiden, and placed on or over her grave.

crêpe, n. *kráp* [*F. crêpe*, a tissue of fine silk twisted to form a series of minute wrinkles; *crêpe*, curled—from *L. crispus*, crisped, curled], a thin cloth loosely woven and wrinkled.

craple, n. *krapl* [Ger. *kraupeln*, to seize — see **grapple** and **grab**], in *OK.*, a claw.

crapnel, n. *kráp'nel*—s

crapulous, a. *krap'-ü-lüs* [*L. crapulens*, drunken—from *crapula*, excessive drinking, a surfeit] excessively drunk; sick from indulgence in liquor: **crapula**, n. *krap'-ü-lä*, the feeling of surfeit and sickness in the morning after a night of hard drinking.

crash, *n.* *kritsh* [an imitative word: cf. *Icel. krusun*], a noise as of things falling and breaking at once; an unbleached and unglazed linen fabric without twill or pattern; a violent mixed noise; *fig.*, the action of falling to ruin suddenly and violently; a sudden failure, as of a business undertaking; *v.* to give out a confused rough noise: **crashing**, *imp.*: **crashed**, *pp.* *krashit*.

crasis, *n.* *krásis* [Gr. *krásis*, a mixture], healthy constitution of the blood and humours; in *gram.*, the union of two vowels into one syllable.

craspedon, n. *krás-pé-dón* [Gr. *kraspedon*, border or tassel], the long cord containing thread-cells which is attached to the free margin of the mesentery of a sea-anemone.

crass, *a. krús* [F. *crasse*—from L. *crassus*, thick, dense], thick; dense; coarse or gross; *n.* a large species of sea-anemone: *crassitude*, *n.* -*st-túd*, grossness; thickness; stupidity; also *crassness*, *n.* *crassamentum*, *n.* *krús-si-mén-túm*, also *cras-sament*, *n.* and *crasmentum*, *n.* [L. *crassamentum*, dregs, grounds—from *crassus*, thick] the clot of blood; dregs or sediment of a fluid

cratch, n. *kratch* [MK. *creeche*, a rack, a crib; OF. *creche*; L. *crātis*, a hurdle], the open frame in which hay is put for cattle; a hurdle; a fold.

crate, *n.* *krát* [*L. craticus*, wicker or hurdle work], any open receptacle rudely formed of sticks or twigs; an open case formed of small bars or rods of wood in which glass, china, &c., may be packed for carriage; a glazier's carrying-case; a hamper.

crater, n. *krätér* [L. *crater*; Gr. *kráter*, a cup], the mouth of a volcano, so called from its cup or bowl-shaped vent or aperture; a constellation of the S. hemisphere, called the *cup*; **crateriform**, a. *krátérískhorm* [L. *forma*, a shape], having the form of a crater—applied to hills whose summits present bowl-shaped depressions.

craunch, also **cranch**, *v.* *krānsh* [Dut. *schransen*, to eat greedily—a word imitative of the noise], to crush with the teeth; to chew with noise; **craunch'**, *ing.* *imp.*; **crunched**, *pp.* *krānsh'*.

cravat, n. *krá-vát'* [*F. cravate*, a neckcloth: formerly written *cravat*—from the national name *Cravat* or *Cravat*, Croatian], a neckcloth; a large necktie.

cūk, bōy, fūf : pūre, bīd : chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, where, seal.

parnassip, a common roadside umbelliferous plant, the *Heracleum sphondylium*: cow-plant, the *Gymnema lactiferum* of Cayton, Ord. *Asclepiadaceae*: cow-tree, a tree of S. Amer. producing a nourishing milky juice; the *Tabernaemontana utilis* of Demerara, British Guiana, Ord. *Apocynaceae*; also the *Dioscorea utilis*, Ord. *Moraceae*, which produces a milky bland fluid.

cow, *v.* **koŋ** [perhaps from Icel. *kuga*, to subdue], to depress with fear; to keep under; to dispirit: **cow'ing**, imp.: **cowed**, pp. **koŋed**.

coward, *n.* **koŋ'erd** [OF. *coart*, a hare, an animal proverbially timid, a coward—so called from its short tail: *lt. codardo—from coda*, the tail: *lt. cauda*, the tail—also applied to one who holds back], one who wants courage to meet danger of any kind; a timid person; a poltroon: **cow'ard**, *a.*, also **cow'ardly**, *a.*, *lt.* destitute of courage; timid; base; fearful; dastardly: **cow'ardly**, *ad.* *lt.* in the manner of a coward; timorously: **cow'ardliness**, *n.*, also **cow'ardice**, *n.* *er-dis*, want of courage to face danger; undue fear or timidity: **cow'ardship**, *n.* the quality or character of coward—**SYN.** of 'cowardly' *a.*: timorous; dastardly; pusillanimous; craven; mean; faint; or chicken-hearted.

cowar, *v.* **koŋ'er** [Icel. *kura*, to roost, to doze: cf. Ger. *kauern*, to cower] to sink by bending the knees; to shrink or crouch through fear; in *OE.* to cherish by care; to shelter: **cow'aring**, imp.: **cowared**, pp. **koŋ'er-d**.

cowl, *n.* **koŋ'el** [AS. *cwile* or *cuhle*: *L. cucullus*—see *cowl* 2], a monk's hood or habit; a cover for a chimney that turns with the wind: **cowled**, *a.* **koŋ'el-d**, hooded; covered with a cowl.

cowl, *n.* **koŋ'el** [OF. *cucule*, a little tub—dim. of *F. cuce*, an open tub], in *OE.*, any kind of cup or vessel; a vessel carried on a pole, as *cowel-staff*.

co-worker, *n.* **ko-ŋer-ŋ'er** [con. and *worker*], one who works with another.

cowry—another spelling of *cowp* 3.

cowry, *n.* **koŋ'er-ŋ'** [Hind. *kuari*], a small shell used as money in parts of Africa and the E. I., the *Cypræa moneta*, Ord. *Gastropoda* of the *Mollusca*.

cowlip, *n.* **koŋ'el-ŋ'** [etym. obscure: one derivation makes it = 'cow's lip'—from the cow's licking this flower up with her tongue: another is AS. *cū-alippe*, cow-dung, as the manure for the flower], a spring flower; a species of primrose having several flowers on each flower-stalk; the *Primula veris*, Ord. *Primulaceae*.

coxa, *n.* **koŋ's-d** [L. *coxa*, the hip], one of the highest parts of the hinder legs of an insect, corresponding to the hip of an animal.

cozcomb, *n.* **koŋ's-kōm** [*cock's-comb*, something resembling it formerly worn by licensed fools in their caps], a vain, conceited, silly man, fond of dress and personal display; a fop; a vain showy fellow; in *OE.*, a fool's cap; the head: **coz'comby, *n.* **koŋ-m-ŋ'**, foppishness; coxcombical or coxcomical, *a.* **koŋ's-kōm-i-kāl**, foppish; conceited.—**SYN.** of 'coxcombical': flimsy; dandyish; spruce; fanciful.**

coxswain or **cockswain**, *n.* **koŋ's-en**, but often **cozen** or **cozzan**, *n.* **koŋ's-en** [from *cock*, a ship's boat, and *swain*, a young man, the steersman of a boat who has the command in the absence of an officer: see under *cock* 4].

coy, *a.* **koŋ** [F. *coi*, still, quiet: *L. quiētus*, quiet], bashful; modest; reserved; not accessible: *v.* to treat with reserve; to condescend unwillingly: **coy'ing**, imp.: **coyed**, pp. **koŋ'id**: **coy'ly**, *ad.* *lt.* **coy'ness**, *n.* reserve; unwillingness to become familiar: **coy'ish**, *a.* *lt.* somewhat coy: **coy'ishly**, *ad.* *lt.* **coy'ishness**, *n.* a quiet reserved bashfulness; unwillingness to become friendly.—**SYN.** of 'coy' *a.*: shy; distant; backward; shrinking; strange.

coyote, *n.* **koŋ-yōt** [Mex. *coyotl*], the burrowing prairie-wolf of the western U.S.

coystrail, *n.* **koŋ's-trail**—see *costrail*.

coz, *n.* **koŋ**, a contracted form of *cousin*.

cozen, *v.* **koŋ-s-n** [etym. obscure: may be from OF. *coziner*, to claim kindred for particular ends, in F., to call any one cousin, to sponge; or *lt. cozonare*, to play the cheat], to cheat; to defraud; to deceive: **cozen'ing**, imp. **koŋ-s-n-ŋ'**: **cozened**, pp. **koŋ-s-n-ed**: **cozen'er**, *n.* **koŋ-s-n-er**: **cozen'age**, *n.* **koŋ-s-n-ŋ'**, fraud; deceit; the practice of cheating.

cosier, *n.* **koŋ-si-er** [OF. *coussere*, a tailor], in *OE.*, a cobbler.

cozy or **cosey**, *n.* **koŋ-si** [see *coasy*], a decorated

padding cover put over a tea- or coffee-pot while on table to keep the pot warm and promote the perfect infusion of the tea or coffee.

crab, *n.* **kráb** [AS. *crabba*: cf. Icel. *krabbi*: ML.Ger. *krabbe*], a well-known crustacean or shellfish; one of the signs of the zodiac: **craba**, *n.* plu. in *gaming*, the lowest cast at hazard; an apparatus something like a capstan, and used for similar purposes; an engine with three claws for launching ships: **craber**, *n.* **kráb-er**, in *OE.*, the water-rat.

crab, *n.* **kráb** [perhaps from Scot. *crab*: Sw. dial. *skrabba*, the fruit of the wild apple-tree], a sour, harsh apple, growing on native, wild, or uncultivated trees; the *Pyrus malus*, Ord. *Rosaceae*.

crabbed, *a.* **kráb-béd** [from *crab* 1—from the crooked and perverse gait of the animal], contentious; sour and ill-tempered; rough; austere; peevish; morose: **crab'bedly**, *ad.* *lt.* **crab'bedness**, *n.*

crack, *n.* **krák** [an imitative word: cf. OH.Ger. *chrac*: F. *crac*, Dut. *crack*], a partial break by which the parts are more or less separated from one another; a creak or fissure; a crevice; a rent; any violent, sudden, or sharp sound; a smart, quick blow, such as may cause a rent; in *OE.*, a lad or youth; a familiar friendly conversation: **ad.** in *familiar language*, having qualities to be boasted of; first-rate, as a *crack horse*, a *crack stud*: *v.* to rend; to burst or break partially; to split; to break completely, as a nut; to send forth a loud piercing noise; to echo loudly; to disorder or destroy; to throw out smartly with noise, as to *crack a whip*, to *crack a joke*: in *Scot.*, to talk or converse in a familiar friendly way; in *OE.*, to brag; to boast; extol; praise: **crack'ing**, imp.: **cracked**, pp. **krák't**: **ad.** **krák't**: **broken**; **crazed**: **crack'er**, *n.* a noisy firework; a hard biscuit; anything that breaks sharply: **crack-brained**, **crazed**: **crackman**, in *slang*, a housebreaker; a burglar: to *crack a bottle*, to open and drink the contents in a crack, instantly; without delay.—**SYN.** of 'crack' *v.*: to shiver; tear; fissure; distress; disorder; derange; snap; puff: **crackle**, *v.* **krák-kel** [from *crack*], to send out slight cracks or snaps; to repeat small cracks rapidly; to creptate: **crack'ing**, imp. **krák'ing**: **crackled**, pp. **krák'ld**: **crack'ling**, *n.* plu. cakes made from the refuse of tallow-melting, used for dogs' food: **cracknel**, *n.* **krák-nel** [F. *crackelin*, a cracknel], a small brittle cake or biscuit.

cradle, *n.* **krád'el** [AS. *cradell*], a movable bed in which children are rocked to sleep, so named as made of wicker-work; infancy; a framework used for various purposes, as in shipbuilding; a rocking-machine used in gold-mining: *v.* to lay or rock in a cradle; to nurse tenderly: **crad'ling**, imp. **krád'el-ŋ'**: *n.* the open timbers or ribs of any vaulted ceiling: **cradled**, pp. **krád'el-d**, lodged as in a cradle.

craft, *n.* **kráft** [AS. *craft*, strength: cf. OH.Ger. *chraft*, Icel. *kráftur*], a trade requiring skill; manual art or skill; fraud; cunning; small sailing-ships: **craftsman**, *n.* **kráft's-mán**, a mechanic; an artificer: **crafts-master**, *n.* a skilled artificer: **crafty**, *a.* **kráft'ŋ'**, artful; cunning: **craft'ily**, *ad.* *lt.* **craft'iness**, *n.* *lt.* *ness*, dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning: **craft'less**, *a.* destitute of craft: **has'craft**, *n.* **kráft'ŋ'**, a trade requiring skilled labour: **ad.** of or pert. to skilled labour.—**SYN.** of 'crafty': wily; sly; deceitful; subtle; shrewd; fraudulent.

crag, *n.* **krág** [Ir. and Gael. *crag* and *carraig*, a rock: W. *crug*: Manx *crag*, a stone], a steep rugged rock; a cliff; a rocky point or ridge on a hill; in *geol.*, shelly tertiary deposits of the pliocene epoch, chiefly developed in Norfolk and Suffolk: **craggy**, *a.* **krág'ŋ'**, also **cragg'd**, *a.* **krág'géd**, covered with crags or broken rocks; rugged: **cragg'dness**, *n.* **krág'géd-ness**, fulness of crags or prominent rocks: **cragg'iness**, *n.* **ŋ'-ness**, state of being craggy: **crag and tail**, in *geol.*, a hill precipitous in one direction and sloping gently downwards in the opposite one.

crag, *n.* **krág** [cf. Dut. *krag*, the throat: Icel. *kragi*: Ger. *kragen*], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, the neck; the throat.

crake, *n.* **krák** [Icel. *kraka*, a crow; *krakr*, a raven], a bird so named from its cry, as *corn-crake*; in *OE.* and *Eng. dial.*, a crow.

crak, *v.* **krák** [imitative—see *crack* 1 and *crack*], in *OE.*, to utter a harsh grating cry; to brag; to boast; to utter boastfully and offensively: *n.* a boast; exaltation: **crak'ing**, imp.: **craked**, pp. **krák't**.

mát, māt, fār, tāw; mēte, māt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

of 'course' n.: road; way; passage; route; race; manner; method; succession; mode; series; progress; advance; track; direction; procedure; scheme; conduct; behaviour; regularity; civility; court, n. *kört* [OF. *cort*; F. *cour*; mid. L. *cortis*; L. *cortium*, a cattle-yard, an enclosed place] an open space of ground attached to a house enclosed by a wall or fence; a small paved square or space surrounded by houses; the palace of a king, also the persons attached to his person as attendants, council, &c.; a place of justice, likewise the judges and officers engaged there; civility; flattery; the art of pleasing; v. to endeavour to please; to woo or pay addresses to a woman; to solicit; to seek; court-ing, imp.: courted, pp. *kört-éd*: courtship, n. the act of soliciting favour; paying addresses or making love to a woman: courtier, n. *-jér*, a man who attends at the courts of princes seeking for favours or advancement; one who flatters to please: courteous, a *kértés* [OF. *cortois*], affable; polite; civil; obliging; of elegant manners: court-courtesy, ad. *-ti*: court-courtesan, n.: courtly, a *kört-ly*, elegant; refined; worthy of a court: ad. in the manner of a court: courtliness, n. *-ness*: courtesan, n. *kért-é-sén* [F. *cortisane*—from *it. cortigiano*—from *corte*, court], a woman of loose virtue: court-martial, n., *courts-martial*, n. plu., a court of justice composed of military or naval officers for the trial of offences committed in the army or navy: court-plaster, a black sticking-plaster—formerly used in patches on the face by ladies as ornaments or beauty-spots: court-yard, an enclosed space before a house: court-cards [a corruption of *coat* or *coated cards*] pictured cards; in *card-playing*, king, queen, and knave of a suit: court-day, a day on which a court sits to administer justice: court-dress, a dress suitable for appearing at court, or a levee: court-leet, *-let* [AB. *keth*, a district] the court of the copyhold tenants, as opposed to the court-baron for the freeholders of the baron; a court of record held within a lordship or manor for the disposal of minor offences.—SYN. of 'courteous': undescending; accessible; obliging; well-bred; complaisant.

courtesan, n.—see under court.
courtesy, n. *kért-é-si* [OF. *courtioisie*—from *courtiois*, courteous—from *court*—see court], the polish and polite manners of the court; politeness of manners combined with kindness; civility; an act of civility or respect; favour not by right: courtesy, n. *kért-é-si*, an act of respect or reverence paid by a woman: v. to perform an act of respect, &c., as a woman: courtesying, imp. or n. *kért-é-sig*: courtesied, pp. *kért-éd*—SYN. of 'courtesy'—*kért-é-si*: politeness; urbanity; complaisance; civility; elegance, &c.

cous-cous, n. *kús-kús* [Afric.], a native dish of W. Africa, containing millet flour, flesh, and saobab leaves.

cousin, n. *kús-in* [OF. *cousin*—from OF. *cozin*—from mid. L. *cozinus*, a corruption of L. *consobrinus*, a cousin-german], any relation more distant than a brother or sister; the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; title of address used by a king to his nobles: cousinly, a *-li*, having the relation of cousins: ad. *-ly*, being a cousin: cousins-german, the children of brothers or sisters.

couverde, n. *kú-éd* [F. *couver*, to brood: L. *cubere*, to lie down], a custom prevalent among certain primitive tribes, that when a child is born, the father takes to his bed, as if ill.

couver-pied, n. *kú-ér-pé-d'* or *-pé-d'* [F. a coverlet—*couver*, to cover; *piéd*, a foot], a cover for the feet when lying down on a couch or sofa: couverts, n. *kú-ér*, little covers placed on the backs of chairs or sofas.

cove, n. *kóv* [AS. *cōfa*, a chamber: Mf. Ger. *kove*; Icel. *kof*, a hut], a small inlet or recess in the seashore where boats may find shelter; a creek or small bay: a nook: v. to arch over: coving, imp.: coved, pp. *kú-éd*: adj. arched over—see above.

cove, n. *kóv* [OE. *cōf*], in *along*, a person; a fellow: covenant, n. *kú-ér-nánt* [F. *covenant*, a contract: L. *convēntio*, an agreement—*from* L. *con*, *venio*, I come], a written agreement between parties to do or not to do some act or thing; a stipulation; mutual consent or agreement; a solemn league; the promise made by God to man on certain conditions: v. to enter into a formal agreement; to contract: cove-nanting, imp.: cove-nanted, pp.: adj. In the old Indian Civil Service, denoting the covenant or en-

gagement entered into between an individual and the Company on entering their service, as opposed to the uncontracted services—that is, the service not subject to such a formal engagement: Covenanters, n. *kú-ér-nánt-ér*, one who joined in the Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland in the reigns of Charles I. and II.—SYN. of 'covenant': agreement; contract; compact; bargain; stipulation; arrangement.

Coventry, *kú-ér-trí*, as in the phrase sent to Coventry, cut off from all social intercourse; not allowed familiar intercourse with former friends; given the cold shoulder to,—in reference to the people of Coventry in former times, who, it is said, so greatly disliked soldiers that they refused to have social intercourse with them.

cover, n. *kú-ér* [F. *couverir*, to conceal—*from* mid. L. *coopertre*—*from* L. *con*, *opertre*, to cover], anything laid or spread over something else; anything that veils or conceals; disguise; shelter; protection: v. to overspread the surface or top of anything by another thing; to veil or conceal from view by some intervening object; to copulate; to clothe; to shelter; to wrap; to protect; to equal or be equivalent to: coving, imp.: a. anything spread or laid over another; a garment; bedclothes: cove'ered, pp. *-éd*: cove'ring, n. *-ér-ik* [OF. *cove'erte*—*from* L. *cooper-culum*], a small cover; a lid: cove'ring, n. *-ér-ik* [OF. *covrir*, to cover, and *lit*, a bed], the upper light covering of a bed, a cot, or a crib: cove'ring, n. *-ér-ik* [OF. *covrir*: F. *couver*, a cover, covered], concealed; private; secret; disguised; insidious; under protection: a. a place which covers or shelters; a defence; a shady place; a thicket; a hiding-place: cove'rtly, ad. *-li*, secretly; insidiously: cove'rtness, n.: cove'rt-way or cove'rted-way, in a fortified place, the level road or space on the outer edge of the main ditch: cove'rture, n. *-ér-ik* [OF. *cove'rture*, a cover], shelter; defence; in *law*, the state or condition of a married woman, as being under the power and protection of her husband: to break cover, in hunting, to escape from a covert or lair.—SYN. of 'cover' v.: to conceal; hide; shelter; screen; shield; overspread; to secrete.

cove't, v. *kú-ér-t* [OF. *covetter*, to covet—*from* L. *cupidi-tatem*], to desire or wish for eagerly; to desire earnestly to obtain; to desire any object which cannot be obtained or possessed lawfully; to have an earnest desire for: cove'ting, imp.: a. earnest inordinate desire: cove'tingly, ad. *-li*: cove'ted, pp.: cove'ter, n. one who: cove'table, a *-á-bl*, that may be cove'ted: cove'tous, a *-ús* [OF. *covetus*], eager to obtain; greedily desirous after; avaricious: cove'tously, ad. *-li*, in a covetous manner; avariciously: cove'tousness, n. the quality of being covetous; an inordinate eagerness of gain; eagerness.—SYN. of 'covetous': avaricious; sordid; miserly; niggardly; parsimonious; penurious—of 'covetousness': avarice; cupidity, &c.

covey, n. *kú-é* [OF. *cove*, a brood—*from* *cove*, to hatch—*from* L. *cubere*, to lie down], a brood or hatch of birds; a small flock of birds; a flock of partridges.

covin, n. *kú-é-in* [OF. *covēin*, and *covin*, intrigue—*from* *convēinir*, to agree—*from* L. *convēnīre*, to meet together, to agree], deceitful agreement between two or more to the hurt of another: covinous, a *-ús*, deceitful; fraudulent: covin or covine-tree, in Scotland, a tree planted before an old castle, where the lord received his guests, and on which criminals were executed; a trying-tree.

coving, n. *kú-é-ving* [AS. *cōfa*, a cave, a room—see *cove*], the projection of the upper parts of a building beyond the ground-plan; the vertical sides of a fireplace which incline backwards and inwards for reflecting the heat.

cow, n. *kúv*, cows, n. plu. *kúvs*, *kúne*, old plu. *kúv* [AS. *cū*: OH. Ger. *chuo*: Icel. *kyr*: L. *bos*: Gr. *bous*: Sans. *gāu*], the female of the bull, a well-known animal yielding milk for domestic uses: cow-catcher, a strong frame in front of a locomotive-engine, used in Amer. to throw off large obstructions on the rails: cow-pox, small blisters that appear on the teats of a cow, the vaccine matter for inoculation being obtained from these: cow-hide, leather made from the skin of a cow; a rough riding-whip: v. to whip roughly: cow-feeder, one whose business it is to feed cows and deal in their milk: cow-herd, one who tends cows in the field: cow-boy, a cattle-herdsman in the N. Amer. States: cow-leech, n. *kú-ér-lech* [AS. *lecc*, a physician, a leech], a cattle-doctor: cow-

cóv, *bóv*, *jóv*: *púre*, *búld*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

mark] a private signal, word, or phrase given to soldiers on guard to enable them to distinguish friends; a watchword: *v.* to sign a document in addition to another to attest its authenticity: *countersigning*, *imp.*: *countersigned*, *pp.* *signed*: *countersign*, *n.* *signed*, a signal to answer or correspond to another: *countersignature*, *n.* the signature of a secretary, or of a subordinate, added to the signature of a superior.

countersink, *v.* *kōn'tēr-sīnk* [*counter*, and *sink*], to drill a conical depression in wood or metal to receive the head of a screw; to sink a screw or nail in an object so that it lies flush with the surface.

counter-sloping, *kōn'tēr-slop'ing* [*counter*, and *slope*], in *mil.*, a surface which slopes upwards instead of outwards, as is usual in fortifications—usually applied to glacis and revetments.

counter-tenor, *kōn'tēr-tēn'ēr* [*F. contre-ténor*]: *lt. contratenore*—from *tenor*, a tenor—see *counter* 3.

countervail, *v.* *kōn'tēr-vēl* [*OF. contravaloir*], to avail against—from *l. contra*, *valere*, to be strong against; to act against with equal force or power; to equal; to balance: *countervailing*, *imp.*: *countervailed*, *pp.* *edid*.

counter-view, *n.* *kōn'tēr-vū* [*counter*, and *view*], an opposite view; a posture in which two persons front each other; contrast: *counter-vote*, *v.* *vōt*, to vote in opposition; to outvote.

counter-weight, *v.* *kōn'tēr-wēd* [*counter*, and *weight*], to weigh against; to counterbalance: *counter-wheel*, *v.* *wēel*, to move backwards and forwards in opposition to other movements: *counter-work*, *v.* *wērk*, to hinder by contrary operations; to counteract.

countess, *n.* *kōn'tēs* [*F. comtesse*, fem. of *comite*—see *count* 2], the wife of an earl or count.

counting, *n.* *kōn'ting* [see *count* 1], reckoning; computing: *counting-house*, or *-room*, the room or house appropriated by a trader, manufacturer, or merchant, for keeping their business-books, accounts, &c.

countless, *a.*—see under *count* 1.

country, *n.* *kōn't्री* [*OF. contrée*, country: *mid. L. contrāta*, the country lying before or opposite—from *l. contra*, over against—*lit.*, land seen before you], the land or territory occupied by a people or nation; rural districts; a kingdom or state; any tract of land; one's residence or native soil: *adj. part.* to the districts beyond a town; rural; rustic; untaught; rude: *country-dance*, an English dance of rural origin, in which the couples at first face each other in two long lines—hence the corruption of the name into *contre-dance*: *country seat*, a residence at a distance from a town or city: *countryman*, a rustic; one not a native of a town; one born in the same country: *countryed*, a *kōn't्री-fd*, having the air and mien of a rustic.—*SYN.* of 'country' *n.*: land; globe; world; territory; region; earth—of 'countryman': peasant; clown; hind; swain; husbandman.

county, *n.* *kōn'tī* [*OF. comté*: *lt. comitato*: *L. comitatus*—from *comes*, a state officer], originally an earldom or district under a count; a particular division or district of a state or kingdom; a shire: *county-town*, the chief town of a county where the district courts and markets are held: *County Council*, in *Great Britain*, a council elected for each county, or administrative division of a county, for the purpose of carrying out all duties relating to local government, as rating and assessment, electoral registration, the erection and care of public buildings, and other matters.

county, *n.* *kōn'tī*, in *OK*, for *count*, frequently found in Shakespeare.

coup, *n.* *kō* [*F. coup*—from *OF. colp*—from *mid. L. colpus*, a stroke], a blow; a stroke: *coup-de-grâce*, *n.* *kō-dē-grās* [*F. stroke of mercy*], finishing-stroke; death-stroke: *coup-de-main*, *n.* *kō-dē-mān* [*F. stroke of hand*], in *mil.*, a sudden and vigorous attack to capture a position: *coup-de-soleil*, *n.* *kō-dē-sōl-ēl* [*F. a stroke of the sun*], a disease produced by exposure of the head to the rays of the sun; sunstroke: *coup-de-tat*, *kō-dā-tā* [*F. a stroke of state*], a sudden and decisive blow, in *politics*, a stroke of policy: *coup-d'œil*, *n.* *kō-dā'* [*F. a stroke or glance of the eye*], a general view of anything.

coup, *v.* *kōp* [*Ice. kaup*, a bargain, a sale; *kaupa*, to bargain, to sell], in *Scot.*, to bargain; to barter; to overturn: *n.* a bargain—see *cops* 3.

coup, *v.* *kōp* [*OF. coup*, a blow], in *Scot.*, to overturn.

coupé, *n.* *kō-pā'* [*F. coupé*, cut, broken: connected with *coup*], the front division of a stage-coach or diligence.

couple, *n.* *kūp'l* [*F. couple*—from *L. copula*, a band or tie], the chain or tie that holds dogs together; two or a pair; the male and female; a man and his wife; two of the same species or kind taken together; a brace; in *math.*, a pair of forces acting on a body on each side of a fixed point, so as to turn the body round this fixed point: *v.* to link, chain, or unite one thing to another; to fasten together; to unite as man and wife; to marry: *coupling*, *imp.* *kūp'ling*: *n.* that which couples or connects, as the *coupling* of two railway carriages; *coupled*, *pp.* *kūp'id*: *couplelet*, *n.* *kūp'lēt* [*F. couplet*], two lines which rhyme; a distich: *couple*, *n.* *plu. kūp'lē*, a pair of opposite rafters in a roof nailed at the top where they meet, and united by a beam of wood at the bottom: *couplings*, *n.* *plu.* sliding boxes or nuts that connect the ends of a tube, or one tube or shaft to another: *couplement*, *n.* *kūp'l-mēt*, in *OK*, a pair; two or more together: *coupling-pin*, a bolt used for connecting railway carriages, and for certain parts of machinery.

coupon, *n.* *kō-pōn* [*F. coupon*—from *couper*, to cut or cut off], one of a series of warrants or notes attached to transferable bonds which are successively cut off in order to be presented for payment of dividends as they fall due; a separable ticket used in money transactions: *esp.*, a part or leaf of a railway pass which is arranged in book-form, each leaf having the value of a ticket; a ticket.

coupsure, *n.* *kō-pūr* [*F.*—from *couper*, to cut], in *mil.*, an intrenchment of any kind formed behind a breach, whose object is to enable the besieged to prolong the defence; a ditch and parapet made through the rampart as far as the revetment.

courage, *n.* *kūr-āj* [*OF. corage*—from *mid. L. coratium*—from *l. cor*, the heart], strength of mind; bravery; fearlessness; valour; resolution: that quality of mind which enables men to encounter dangers and difficulties with firmness and without fear: *courageous*, *a.* *djās*, brave; fearless; daring: endowed with firmness; without fear: *courageously*, *ly.* *ad. -tī*, in a courageous manner; stoutly; boldly: *courageousness*, *n.* *jās-nēs*, the quality of being courageous; bravery.—*SYN.* of 'courage': intrepidity; daring; gallantry; heroism; hardihood; firmness; boldness; resolution; audacity—of 'courageous': bold; intrepid; undaunted; valiant; gallant; heroic; valorous; hardy; enterprising; adventurous.

courant, *n.* *kō-rānt* [*F. courant*, running—from *F. courir*, to run—from *l. curro*, I run], that which spreads news very quickly; a newspaper: *courante*, *n.* *kō-rānt-ē*, or *courante*, *n.* *kō-rānt-ē*, a kind of dance; a piece of music in triple time.

courbaill, *n.* *kōr-bā-rl* [*S. Amer.*], a resin used in varnishing—same as *salad*.

courbe or *courb*, *v.* *kōrb* [*F. courber*, to bend, to bow—from *courbe*, a curve—from *l. curvus*, crooked, curved], in *OK*, to bend or bow; to stoop as a suppliant: *adj.* bent; crooked: *courbing*, *imp.*: *courbed*, *pp.* *kōrbd*.

courier, *n.* *kūr-ī-ēr* [*OF. corrier*: *mid. L. currī-tōrem*—from *l. curro*, I run], a runner; a special messenger with letters or despatches from a distance; a travelling servant attached to a family.

course, *n.* *kōrs* [*F. cours*—from *L. currere*, a course, a journey—from *curro*, I run], a swift journey; a career; a race; the ground on which the race is run; generally a passing, moving, or motion forward within limits; the progress of anything; usual manner; order of procedure; way of life or conduct; natural bent; the dishes set on table at one time; elements of an art or science exhibited and explained in a series of lessons or lectures, as a course of chemistry; a continued range of stones or bricks in the wall of a building; the track of a ship: *v.* to run through or over; to hunt; to chase; to move with speed: *coursing*, *imp.*: *n.* the sport of chasing and hunting hares with greyhounds: *coursed*, *pp.* *kōrs*: *coursier*, *n.* *-sēr*, a swift horse; a war-horse; a very swift running bird inhabiting S. Europe and N. Africa: *coursing*, *n.* *plu.* *-sēn*, in a ship, the principal sails; in *geol.*, thin regular strata, from their being superimposed upon one another like the heaven courses of a building; the menses: of *coursing*, by consequence, that naturally follows, as, a matter of course: in the course of, at some time during.—*SYN.*

mille, *mātl*, *fār*, *lātl*; *mêlr*, *mêl*, *hēr*; *pine*, *pīn*; *note*, *nōt*, *mōve*:

countenance, to annoy and vex; to disconcert; to push.

counter, n. *kōen-tēr* [see count 1], a false or spurious piece of money, as that used in reckoning games; money in contempt; a table for receiving coins, or laying down money on.

counter, ad. *kōen-tēr* [F. *contre*—from L. *contra*, against], contrary; in opposition; the wrong way; another form of prefix *contra*, opposition or contrariety—see list of prefixes.

counter, n. *kōen-tēr*, or *count'-tan'or*, *tēn-tēr* [L. *contra*, in opposition to], in music, the part immediately below the treble—formerly an under part serving as a contrast to a principal part.

counteract, v. *kōen-tēr-dēt* [F. *contre*—from L. *contra*, against, and *actus*, done], to act in opposition to; to hinder; to defeat; to frustrate: *counteracting*, imp.: *counteracted*, pp.: *counteractive*, a. —*act'ive*, tending to counteract: *counteraction*, n. —*act'ive*, hindrance, that which acts in opposition to: *counter-agent*, he who or that which acts in opposition to: *counter-approach*, n. *kōen-tēr-āp-prōch* [F. *contre*—from L. *contra*, against], in mid., a trench by which the besieged endeavours to meet the approaches of the besiegers, generally running zigzag: *counter-arch*, a vertical arch connecting the top of buttresses or pillars.

counter-attractive, a. *kōen-tēr-āt-trākt'iv* [counter, and *attractive*] attracting in a different or in an opposite direction: *counter-attraction*, n. opposite attraction.

counterbalance, v. *kōen-tēr-bāl-dāns* [counter, and *bal-ance*], to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with an equal power or effect; to neutralise: a. equal weight or power.

counter-buff, v. *kōen-tēr-būf* [counter, and *buff*], to repel; to strike back: a. a blow in a contrary direction.

counter-charge, n. *kōen-tēr-chārg* [counter, and *charge*] an opposite charge: *counter-charm*, n. —*charm* [counter and *charm*], that by which a charm is dissolved or destroyed: v. to destroy the effect of enchantment: *counter-check*, n. *chēk* [counter, and *check*] check in opposition to another: hindrance: v. to oppose or stop by some obstacle: *counter-current*, n. *kōen-tēr-kūr-rēnt* [counter, and *current*], a current in an opposite direction: adj. running in an opposite direction.

counter-drain, n. *kōen-tēr-drān* [counter, and *drain*], a drain running parallel to a canal or artificial watercourse to collect the leakage-water: *counter-draw*, v. *drāw* [counter, and *draw*], to copy a design or painting by means of fine linen cloth, oiled paper, or any similar transparent substance spread over it, through which the strokes appearing are traced with a pencil.

counter-evidence, n. *kōen-tēr-ēv'ī-dēns* [counter, and *evidence*] evidence or testimony opposing some other evidence.

counterfeit, v. *kōen-tēr-fēt* [F. *contrefait*, deformed—from *contre*, against; *faître*, to make—from L. *contra*, against; *faître*, to make] to copy or imitate without authority or right; to forge; to imitate with a view to deceive; to feign; to dissemble: adj. false; forged; made in imitation of something else; not genuine: a. a cheat or impostor; one who pretends to be what he is not; that which is made in imitation of something else: in OE., a likeness; a copy: *counterfeit-ing*, imp.: n. the act of one who counterfeits; the process: *counterfeited*, pp.: *counterfeiter*, one who.—SVN. of 'counterfeit' a.; spurious; fictitious; supposititious; adulterated; sophisticated; fabricated; hypocritical.

counterfeinence, n. *kōen-tēr-fēs'ēns* [OF. *contrefaience*—from *contrefaire*, to counterfeit] in OE., a counterfeiting; a forgery.

counterfoil, n. *kōen-tēr-fōil* [counter, and L. *folium*, a leaf], the corresponding leaf; the corresponding part of a tally or check: *counter-gauge*, n. *gōf* [counter, and *gauge*], in carpentry, a method of measuring joints.

counter-guard, n. plu. *kōen-tēr-pārdz* [counter, and *guard*], in mid., works constructed to cover a bastion or demi-lune, consisting of two faces forming salient angles—sometimes called 'couvre-faces'.

counter-irritant, n. *kōen-tēr-īr'it-ānt* [counter, and *irritant*], in med., any substance employed to produce an artificial disease, or secondary irritation, for the relief of the original one.

countermand, v. *kōen-tēr-mānd* [F. *contremander*—from L. *contra*, against; *mandāre*, to command], to give an order contrary to one given before; to annul or forbid the execution of a former command: n. a contrary order: *countermand'ing*, imp.: *countermand'ed*, pp.

countermarch, v. *kōen-tēr-mārch* [counter, and *march*], to march back: a. a marching back; a change of measures; in mil., to move a body of troops to the rear without any change of their original order—that is, to move them backwards: *countermarch'ing*, imp.: *countermarch'ed*, pp. —*mārch'ed*.

counter-mark, n. *kōen-tēr-mārk* [counter, and *mark*], a mark or token added in order to afford security or give proof of quality; an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age: v. to add a mark as a test of quality, &c.; to make an artificial cavity in the teeth of a horse.

countermine, n. *kōen-tēr-mīn* [counter, and *mine*], a pit and gallery sunk in the earth in the attack or defence of a fortified place in order to blow up the works of an enemy: is called a mine—one dug to destroy a mine is called a *countermine*; a secret project to frustrate any contrivance: v. to mine in opposition, or to search for an enemy's mine; to frustrate by secret measures: *countermine'ing*, imp.: *countermine'd*, pp. —*mīn'd*.

counter-motion, n. *kōen-tēr-mō-shūn* [counter, and *motion*], an opposite motion: *counter-move'ment*, n. —*mōv'ment* [counter, and *movement*] a movement in opposition to another.

counterpane, n. *kōen-tēr-pān* [F. *courte*, quilt: L. *pannus*, cloth coverlet—an alteration from F. *contre-pointe*, a counterpane, corrupted into *contre-pointe*—from OF. *couille-pointe*—from L. *culctis puncta*, a stitched quilt], the upper covering of a bed, having the stitches arranged in patterns for ornament; a quilt or coverlet.

counterpane, n. *kōen-tēr-pān* [OF. *contrepan*, a pledge, a pawn—from *contre*, against; *pan*, a pawn or gage] in OE., the counterpart of a deed or writing.

counterpart, n. *kōen-tēr-pārt* [counter, and *part*], the part that answers to another; the key of a cipher; in music, the part to be applied to another, as the bass is the counterpart to the treble.

counter-plea, n. *kōen-tēr-plē* [counter, and *plea*] in law, an incidental pleading, the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's plea: *counter-plead*, v. *plēd*, to plead the contrary of; to deny: *counter-plot*, n. [counter, and *plot*] artifice opposed to an artifice: v. to oppose one machination by another: *counter-plot'ing*, n. act of plotting against a plot.

counterpoint, n. *kōen-tēr-pōint* [F. *contrepoint*, counterpoint—*lit.*, point against point—from L. *contrapunctus*: cf. It. *contrapunto*], an opposite point; the placing of notes in music so as to indicate the harmony of parts; the art of combining and modulating sounds in several distinct parts.

counterpoise, n. *kōen-tēr-pōiz* [OF. *contrepoids*—from *contre*, against, and *pois*, a weight: L. *pen-sum*] a weight against a given weight; an equal weight; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale; a force or power sufficient to balance another force or power: v. to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power and effect: *counterpoise'ing*, imp.: *counterpoised*, pp. —*pōiz'd*.

counter-poison, n. *kōen-tēr-pōi-zōn* [counter, and *poison*], a medicine which destroys the effects of a poison; an antidote.

counter-project, n. *kōen-tēr-prōj'ekt* [counter, and *project*], a scheme or proposal given in opposition to another: *counter-proof*, n. *prōf*, in engraving, a print taken off from another just printed, with the view of ascertaining the state of the plate.

counterscarp, n. *kōen-tēr-skārp* [F. *contrescarpe*—from *contre*, against, and *scarpe*, the slope of a wall], in a fortified place, the slope of the ditch next the enemy, often the whole covered way which surmounts it.—the interior slope is called the *scarp*.

counter-secure, v. *kōen-tēr-sē-kūr* [counter, and *secure*], to render more secure by corresponding means, or by means to match: *counter-secure'ly*, n. —*ri't*, security given to one who has become surety for another.

countersign, n. *kōen-tēr-sīn* [F. *contresigner*, to countersign—from L. *contra*, against; *signum*, a

coterminous—see coterminus.

coturn, n. *kô-thér-n*, also *coturnus*, n. *kô-thér-nis* [L. *coturnus*; Gr. *kothornos*, a high hunting-boot], among the anc., the buskin or boot worn by actors in trag-edy; *fig.*, tragedy: *coturn'al*, a tragic; solemn.

cottillion or cottillon, n. *kô-tîl-yôn* [F. *cottillon*, a little petticoat—from *cotte*, a petticoat], a lively dance engaged in by eight persons—so named because petticoats were seen as the women danced.

cottage, n. *kôt-kéén* [cot, a small house, and *quean*, a woman, a labourer's wife], a vulgar woman; a man interfering in woman's concerns; a feeble womanly man.

cotswold, n. *kôt-sôld* [AS. *cote*, a hovel; *wold*, a wood], a breed of sheep, so called from the Cotswold hills in Gloucestershire.

cottage, n. *kôt-ti* [mid. L. *cottagium*, a serf's dwelling; AS. *cote*, a hovel—see *cote* 2], any small detached house; a small country house: *cottager*, n. *-ér*, one who lives in: *cot'ter*, *cot'tar*, n. *kôt'tér*, and *cot'tier*, n. *kôt'yér*, contractions for cottager: *cottage allotment*, a piece of land let to a cottager for cultivation: *cottage bonnet*, a fashion of woman's bonnet worn in the early years of the nineteenth century: *cottage hospital*, a small hospital, without a resident medical staff, or a hospital consisting of a number of cottages or buildings.

cotter, n. *kôt'tér* [Eng. dial.], a wedge-shaped piece of wood or other material employed to fasten the parts of a structure; a key.

cotton, n. *kôt-in* [F. *coton*; Sp. *cotón*; Ar. *qutun*], a soft downy substance resembling fine wool, consisting of hairs attached to the seeds of a plant grown in warm countries; the thread made from it; the cloth made from it; *calico*; *adj.* made of or pert. to cotton: *cottony*, a. *kôt-in-i*, soft like cotton: *cotton-gin*, *gin*, a machine to separate the seeds from the cotton wool: *cotton-plant*, the various species of *Gossypium*, Ord. *Malvaceæ*, producing the cotton of commerce: *cotton-grass*, various species of *Eriophorum*, Ord. *Cyperaceæ*, so named from the woolly substance attached to the base of the ovary, common in boggy places.

cotton, v. *kôt-in* [from cotton; cf. F. *cotonner*], in OE., to agree; to succeed: *cot'toning*, a cuping or *cot-toned*, pp. *kôt-ind*.

cotyle, n. *kôt-i-lé* [Gr. *kotulê*, a cup or socket], in anat., the socket or hollow that receives the end of another bone: in *zool.*, one of the cup-shaped suckers on the arms of cephalopods or on the heads of leeches: *cot'yloid*, a. *-loid* [Gr. *eidos*, shape], resembling the socket of a joint.

cotyledon, n. *kôt-i-lé-dôn* [Gr. *kotulêdon*, a cup-like hollow—from *kotulê*, a hollow, a small cup] in bot., a seed-leaf; the first leaf or leaves put forward by a plant; in anat., applied to the portions of which the placentæ of some animals are formed, as in the ruminants: *cot'yloidous*, a. *-lé-dô-nûs*, pert. to; having a seed-lobe.

couch, n. *kôch* [F. *coucher*, to lay down—from OF. *colcher*, or *lit colaire*, to lay down—from L. *colicare*, to lay or place down—from L. *con*, *locare*, to lay], a place for rest or sleep; a bed; a sofa; in making malt, a layer or stratum of barley spread on the malt-floor; a layer or stratum of colour, size, &c.: *v.* to lie down, as on a bed or place of repose; to lay down in a bed or stratum; to conceal or express in words obscurely; to include or comprise; to recline on the knees, as a beast; to crouch; to fix a spear in the posture for attack; to depress or remove the film that overpreads the pupil of the eye, called a cataract; in OE., to plate or lay over, as scales: *couch-ing*, Imp. *couched*, pp. *kôchit*: *couch'er*, n. one who couches cataracts: *couch'less*, a. *couchant*, a. *kôch'chûnt* [F.], lying down with the head raised up; *quaiting*: *couch-grass* [a corruption of *quitch-grass*], a grass with a long jointed root which spreads with great rapidity; the *Triticum repens*, Ord. *Gramineæ*.

cougar, n. *kô-gâr* [F. *couguar*; S. Amer. *guarâ*], the American panther.

cough, v. *kô* [an imitative word; cf. Dut. *kuchen*], to expel the air from the lungs with considerable force and noise; to expectorate; as effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter, as phlegm from the air-passages, accompanied with considerable noise: *cough'ing*, Imp. *coughed*, pp. *kôft*.

could, v. *kûd* [AS. *cuþe*, was able] past tense of

can; had sufficient power, moral or physical; had sufficient capacity—see *can* 2.

coulee, n. *kô-lé-lé* [F. *coulée*—from *coulér*, to flow as melted metals—from L. *coldre*, to filter, to run], in *geol.*, a stream of lava, whether flowing or become solid; in U.S., a ravine caused by heavy rain or melting snow.

coulomb—see under ohm.

coulter, n. *kô-lér* [AS. *cutter*; OF. *coutre*—from L. *cutter*, a ploughshare, a knife], the sharp iron of the plough in front of the share which cuts off the furrow-slice from the furrow; also *cot'ter*: *coulter-nob*, n. *kôt'tér-néb*, a sea-bird, so named from the blade-like shape of its nob or bill; the puffin.

cousarin, n. *kô-sâ-rîn* [F. *cousarine*; S. Amer. *cumarû*, the Tonka bean], an odoriferous substance obtained from Tonquin beans.

council, n. *kô-un-sêl* [F. *conseil*, an assembly; It. *concilio*—from L. *concilium*, an assembly], an assembly met for consultation, or convened to give advice; an ecclesiastical meeting; a municipal body: *coun'cillor*, n. *-lér*, a member of a council: *coun'cillorship*, n. the office: *Common Council*, in the city of London, the body which represents the citizens: *Ecumenical Council*, *ék-i-mén-i-kâl*, in *ecclæ.*, *hist.*, a general council or assembly of a select number of ecclesiastics of various ranks representing the whole church: *Privy Council*, a select number of persons for advising a sovereign in the administration of public affairs: *council-board*, the table round which councillors sit in consultation: *County Council*—see under *county*: *Parish Council*—see under *parish*.—SYN. of 'council': meeting; congress; diet; convocation; convention.

counsel, n. *kô-un-sêl* [F. *conseil*—from L. *consilium*, deliberation], advice; opinion or advice given for the instruction or guidance of another; consultation; secret opinions; design; purpose; will; one who advises in matters of law; an advocate; a barrister: *v.* to advise; to give advice or a deliberate opinion to another for his guidance; to warn; to admonish: *coun'selling*, Imp. *coun'selled*, pp. *-sêd*: *coun'seller*, n. *-lér*, one who advises another; an advocate; a barrister: *coun'sellorship*, n. the office of a counsellor: to keep counsel, to keep any design or purpose secret.—SYN. of 'counsel v.': to admonish; instruct; recommend.

count, v. *kô-nt*, formerly spelt *compt*, as in *ac-compt* [F. *compter* or *comter*, to count, to reckon—from L. *computare*, to sum up—from *con*, *putare*, to clear up, to arrange], to number; to sum up; to reckon; to esteem or consider; to ascribe to; to rely on: *n.* number; act of numbering; total amount; in *law*, a particular charge in an indictment: *count'ing*, Imp. *count'ed*, pp. *count'er*, n. one who; that which is used in reckoning numbers; a table on which money is counted or goods laid; an imitation of a piece of money: *count'able*, a. *-d-êl*, that may be numbered: *count'less*, a. that cannot be numbered; innumerable: *count-out*, an adjournment of the House of Commons when fewer than forty members are present—only made, however, when the attention of the Speaker is called to that fact by a member: *count for account*, in *Scot.*, a question in arithmetic.—SYN. of 'count v.': to calculate; reckon; compute; estimate; enumerate; rate; judge; think.

count, n. *kô-nt* [OF. *conte*; F. *comte*—from L. *comitem*, an associate], the name given to the great officers of state under the Frankish kings; a foreign title of nobility answering to English *earl*: *countess*, n. *kô-nt'êss* [F. *comtesse*], the wife of a count or an earl.

countenance, n. *kô-nt'ê-nâns* [F. *comtenance*, capacity, looks—from mid. L. *continentia*, gesture, demeanour—from L. *continere*, to hold together, to preserve—from *con*, *tenere*, to hold], the whole external features of the body; the appearance of the features of the human face; look; favour; goodwill; support; superficial appearance; show: *v.* to show favour; to support; to encourage; to aid; in OE., to make a show of; to act suitably to: *count'enanceing*, Imp. *count'enced*, pp. *-nâns*: *count'enanceer*, n. *-lér*, one who; in countenance, in favour; pleased: to keep in countenance, to support; to aid by favour; to please in giving assurance; to keep from dejection or dismay; to put in countenance, to encourage; to make cheerful by support; to bring into favour: out of countenance, annoyed and vexed; abashed; dismayed; to put out of

mâte, mât, fâr, kôb; mête, mêt, hôr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

corymb, *n.* *kôr-i-bân* [*F. Corymb*—from *L. Corymbus*, *Corymbus*: *Gr. Korubus*, *Korubantos*—from *koru*, a helmet], in bot., a priest of Cybele, whose rites partly consisted in wild armed dances and noisy music: **corymbant**, *adj.* *-bân'tik*, wildly excited like the corymbants engaged in their rites.

corymb, *n.* *kôr-îm* [*F. corymbe*; *L. corymbus*; *Gr. ivambos*, the top, a cluster], in bot., an indefinite inflorescence in which the lower stalks are longest, and all the flowers come nearly to the same level, as in the elder: **corymbated**, *n.* *kôr-îm-bâ-d-têd*, garnished with berries or blossoms in clusters: **corymbiferous**, *adj.* *-bîf-êr-ûs* [*L. fero*, I carry], bearing a cluster of flowers in the form of a corymb: **corymbous**, *adj.* *-bûs*, approaching the form of a corymb either in the branches or the inflorescence: **corymbose**, *n.* *kôr-i-bûs* [*L. corymbosus*—from *Gr. ivambos*, standing at the head: cf. *F. coryphée*], a leader of the ancient chorus; a head man.

coryza, *n.* *kôr-î-zâ* [*Gr. koriza*, mucus of the nose], an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane lining the nose, resulting in an increased defluxion of mucus; catarrh.

cosmical, *n.* *kôs-â-kôm* [*L. co* for complement, and *mundum*, cutting], in trig., the secant of an arc which is the complement of another to 90°.

cosine, *n.* *kôs-îs* [*co*, and *sine*: *F. cosine*: *L. cosinus*], in trig., the sine of an arc which is the complement of another to 90°.

cosmetic, *n.* *kôs-mê-tik* [*F. cosmétique*—from *Gr. i-mêtikos*, skilled in adorning—from *kosmos*, order, ornament], any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white; a preparation which helps to beautify the complexion: **ad.** that promotes beauty: **cosmetically**, *ad.* *-tîk*.

cosmos—see under *cosmos*.

cosmogony, *n.* *kôs-môg-ô-nî* [*Gr. kosmogonia*, origin of the world, creation—from *kosmos*, the world; *gonê*, generation or origin], the origin or creation of the world or universe; same sense as cosmology: **cosmogonist**, *n.* one who treats of the origin or formation of the universe. *Note.*—*Cosmogony* speculates as to the origin of the universe; *geology* unfolds the history of our globe from facts and observation.

cosmography, *n.* *kôs-môg-râ-fî* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *grapê*, I describe, I write of], a description of the world or universe; the science which treats of the several parts of the universe, their laws and relations, and therefore comprehends geography, geology, and astronomy: **cosmographer**, *n.* *-râ-fêr*, one who describes the world or universe: **cosmographical**, *adj.* *-mô-grâ-fî-kâl*: **cosmographically**, *ad.* *-tî*.

cosmology, *n.* *kôs-mô-lô-jî* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *logos*, a discourse], the science that treats of the parts of the universe and the nature of the world and material things; same sense as cosmogony: **cosmologist**, *n.* one who writes of: **cosmological**, *adj.* *-mô-lô-jî-kâl*: **cosmologically**, *ad.* *-tî*.

cosmoplastic, *n.* *kôs-mô-plâstîk* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *plastikos*, plastic], world-forming; pert. to the formation of the world.

cosmopolite, *n.* *kôs-mô-pô-lî-tîs*, also *cosmopolite*, *n.* *-mô-pô-lî-tî* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *polis*, a citadel: cf. *F. cosmopolite*], one who is at home everywhere; a citizen of the world: **cosmopolitanism**, *n.* *-mô-pô-lî-tân-îz-m*, citizenship of the world.

cosmorama, *n.* *kôs-mô-râm* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *horama*, a view], an optical exhibition in which objects are represented vividly, and greatly enlarged in size; a diorama: **cosmorama**, *n.* *-râm'tik*, pert. to.

cosmos, *n.* *kôs-môs* [*Gr. kosmos*, order, harmony, the world or universe], the world or universe, comprehending our globe and all things therein, and the whole celestial bodies; the universe—so named from the perfection of its arrangement, and its system of laws: **cosmic**, *adj.* *kôs-mîk*, also *cosmical*, *adj.* *-mî-kâl*, relating to the universe and all visible nature; in astron., rising or setting with the sun: **cosmically**, *ad.* *-tî*: **cosmism**, *n.* *kôs-mîz-m*, the philosophy of evolution: **cosmist**, *n.* *-tîs*, a believer in; a secularist.

cosmotic, *adj.* *kôs-mô-tîk* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *tîkêmi*, I place], in meta., believing in the real existence of the external world.

cos, *n.* *kôs* [*Hind. kos*], in India, a road-measure of about 1½ mile.

coat, *n.* *kôs* [*OF. coese*: *It. coat*, thing: *Ar. shat*,

the unknown quantity (*a*) of an equation] an early name for the science of algebra.

Coosack, *n.* *kôs-âk* [*Turk. gusak*], in Russia, one of a military tribe guarding the S. and K. frontiers of the Russian empire—very skillful as horsemen.

cooset, *n.* *kôs-sê* [*AS. cohsæta*, dweller in a cot: cf. *It. coactico*, a lamb bred by hand—from *coca*, a cottage], a lamb brought up by hand; a pet lamb: *v.* to fondle: **coos'eting**, *imp.*: **coos'eted**, *pp.* *-sê-têd*.

cost, *n.* *kôs* [*OF. cost*: cf. *Sp. and It. costo*: *OH. Ger. cōsta*: *Isel. kost*: *Ir. and W. cost*: *Gael. coed* or *coep*], the price or value of a thing; expense; charge; expense of any kind; pain; suffering: *v.* to be had at a price; to be bought for; to require to be given, laid out, bestowed, or employed; to cause to bear or suffer: **coos'ting**, *imp.*: **coos't**, *pt.* and *pp.*: **coos'ts**, *n.* *plu.* *lat.* charges: **coos'tly**, *adj.* *-tî*, of a high price; expensive; sumptuous: **coos'tliness**, *n.* *expensiveness*: **coos'tless**, *adj.* without cost—*SYN.* of *cost* *n.*: value; worth; loss; detriment.

coosta, *n.* *kôs-tâ* [*L. costa*, a rib, a side: cf. *OF. coost*, a side], a rib; the mid-rib: **coosts**, *n.* *plu.* *kôs-tî*, in bot., the prominent bundles of vessels in the leaves; in zool., the rows of plates which succeed the inferior or basal portion of the cup among Crinoides; vertical ridges on the outer surface of these among corals: **coostal**, *adj.* *kôs-tâl* [*F. coatal*: *mid. L. costalis*], pert. to the sides or ribs of the body: **coostata**, *n.* *kôs-tâl*, also **coos'tated**, *adj.* *-tî*, in bot., applied to leaves which have a single rib.

coostard, *n.* *kôs-têrd* [perhaps from *OF. coost*, a rib], a variety of apple of large size; *fig.*, the head.

coostardmonger, *n.* *kôs-têrd-mâng-êr*—now spelt **coostermonger**, *n.* *kôs-têr*, one who sells fruit, fish, or vegetables in the streets of a town in a barrow or small cart.

coostening, *n.* *kôs-tên-ing* [*Cornish coit*, wood; *stran*, tin], in mining, the act or operation of sinking shallow pits at intervals, and driving headings at right angles to the general course of the veins, for the purpose of discovering ore.

coostive, *adj.* *kôs-tîv* [*L. constipare*, to crowd closely together—from *con*, stipare, to cram; contracted from *OF. constive*], bound or confined in the bowels: **coostively**, *ad.* *-tî*: **coos'tiveness**, *n.* *-nês*, obstruction in the bowels, with hardness and dryness of the fecal matter.

costly, *costliness*—see under *cost*.

costmary, *n.* *kôs-mâ-rî* [*OF. cost*: *Ar. gust*: *L. costus*: *Gr. kostos*, an aromatic plant, and *Mary*, the Virgin], an aromatic plant; the herb ale-cost; the *Pyrrhtrum tanacetum*, *Ord. Compositae*.

costrel, *n.* *kôs-trêl* [*mid. L. costrellus*, a wine-bottle], in OE., a wine-bottle which could be suspended by its ears from the waist-belt; a labourer's drinking-bottle in harvest-time, made of wood.

costume, *n.* *kôs-tûm* or *kôs-tûm* [*It. and F. costume*], style of dress; the mode of dress peculiar to any people or age: **costumier**, *n.* *kôs-tûm-i-êr*, one who makes and deals in fancy dresses.—*SYN.* of 'costume': dress; attire; apparel; array; clothes; clothing; habit; garment; vesture; vestment; raiment.

cozy, *coosy*, or *cosie*, *adj.* *kôs-i* [etym. unknown], in a nice comfortable corner; warm; snug; comfortable: **cozily** or **coosily**, *ad.* *-tî*.

cot, *n.* *kôs* [*AS. cot*: *Isel. kot*], a small house or cottage; a hut; a small erection for shelter or protection, as for sheep, a bell, &c. Cf. *cote* 2.

cot, *n.* *kôs* [*Hind. khat*, a bedstead, a couch], a small bed; a swinging bed on board ship, made of canvas; a small bed for a child.

cotangent, *n.* *kôs-tân-jênt* [*L. con*, together; *tango*, I touch], the tangent of an arc which is the complement of another to 90°.

cote, *v.* *kôs* [*F. cōtoyer*], in OE., to coast or keep alongside; to pass or go by; to leave behind; to overpass: **coos'ting**, *imp.*: **coted**, *pp.* *kôs-têd*.

cote, *n.* *kôs* [*AS. cot*, *cot*], a pen or shelter for animals, as sheep-cote, dove-cote, a cottage.

cotemporaneous, **cotemporary**, &c.—see under *contemporaneous*.

co-tenant, *n.* *kôs-tên-ânt* [*con*, and *tenant*], a tenant in common.

coterie, *n.* *kôs-trî* [*F. coterie*, a club, a society—from *coiter*—from *mid. L. cōtarius*, a neighbour—from *mid. L. cōta*, a cot], a friendly party; a circle of familiar friends, particularly of ladies; a select party.

cote, *boy*, *jûs*; *pure*, *bûd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

or flag; the fifth commissioned officer in a troop of cavalry who bears the colours of a troop: *cor'netey*, a. *-i*, the rank of a cornet or his commission.

cornice, n. *kör-nis* [*F. corniche*; lt. *cornice*], the highest projection or border on a wall or column; the projecting moulding used to finish off the top of a wall.

cornicle, n. *kör-ni-ki* [*L. corniculum*, a little horn—from *cornu*, a horn], a little horn: *corniculate*, a. *-i*, *-i-ly*, horned: *cornific*, a. *-i-ty* [*l. facio*, I make], producing horns: *corniform*, a. *-i-ty* [*form*, a shape], having the shape of a horn: *cornigress*, a. *-i-ty* [*gero*, I carry], having horns.

Cornish, n. *kör-nish*, the inhabitants of Cornwall, or their dialect: *adj.* pert. to: *Cornish-stone*, the decomposing granite of Cornwall from which the finest pottery clays are obtained, either naturally or artificially: *knollin*.

cornucopia, n. *kör-nä-kö-pi-ä*, *cornu'copiä*, n. plu. *kör-nä-pi-ä* [*L. cornu*, a horn; *copia*, plenty], the horn of plenty; in *sculp.*, the emblem of abundance. *cornalite*, n. *kör-nä-lit* [*L. cornu*, a horn; *Gr. lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a ringed shelly tube occurring in Silurian strata—probably annelid: *cornu-ammonis*, n. *-ä-mö-nis* [from Jupiter *Ammon*, who was worshipped under the figure of a ram's head], a shell shell like a ram's horn; the ammonite.

cornute, a. *kör-nüt* [*L. cornutus*, provided with horns—from *cornu*, a horn], in *bot.*, horn-shaped; hived; made a cuckold: *cornute*, v. *kör-nüt*, in *OE.*, to bestow horns upon; to cuckold: *corn'ning*, *imp.*: *corn'ted*, pp.: *cornuto*, n. *kör-nüt-ö* [lt.], in *Scot.*, a man horned; a cuckold.

corolla, n. *kör-rö-lä*, also *corol*, n. *kör-öl* [*L. corolla*, a small wreath of crown—from *corona*, a garland, a wreath], the whorl of leaves in a flower, next within the calyx, and commonly the most brilliantly colored: *cor'olla-crocea*, a. *-lä-shi-ä*, pert. to a corolla; protecting like a wreath: *cor'ollet*, n. *-lä*, one of the lobes of a corolla.

corollary, n. *kör-öl-lä-ri* [*F. corollaire*—from mid. *L. corollarium*, a corollary—from *L. corolla*, a little crown, a garland], a consequence necessarily resulting from the demonstration of a proposition; an inference from a preceding proposition.

corollifera, n. plu. *kör-öl-lä-ri-kör-rä* [*L. corolla*, a small wreath; *flora*, the goddess of flowers], in *bot.*, the class of plants having the petals all united to form a tube, and the stamens adherent to them.

corona, n. *kör-rö-nä* [*L. corona*, a crown, a garland], the flat projecting part of a cornice; a drip; a halo or luminous circle round the sun, moon, or a planet; in *anat.*, the upper surface of the molar teeth; in *bot.*, an occasional appendix to the corolla, as the crown of the daffodil; a circle of metal tubing suspended from a roof, upon which lights are placed:

coronal, a. *kör-rö-näl* [*F. coronal*—from *L. coronatus*], belonging to a crown; pert. to the top of the head; in *anat.*, pronounced *kör-rö-näl*: *cor'onal*, n. [*F.*—*L.*], a crown; a wreath; a garland: *cor'oned*, a. *-i-ty*, crowned: *cor'onary*, a. *-i-ty*, relating to the crown of the head; encircling the head like a crown; in *anat.*, applied to the arteries which encompass the heart in the manner of a garland, and supply it with blood for its nutrition: *cor'onation*, n. *-i-ä-shün*, the act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign; the pomp and assembly accompanying a coronation:

cor'onar, n. *-när*, *formerly*, an officer acting for the interest of the Crown in regard to property, &c., in a county—*now*, an officer whose duty is to inquire (holding an inquest) into the causes of sudden deaths, &c.: *cor'onet*, n. *-nät* [dim. from *OF. corone*, a crown], a little crown; a crown worn by princes and the nobility—each one, according to rank, having some distinguishing marks; an ornamental head-dress: one of the bones of the fore-foot of the horse: *cor'oned*, a. wearing or entitled to wear a coronet:

coroniform, a. *kör-rön-i-förm* [*L. forma*, a shape], crown-shaped: *coronism*, n. *kör-rön-i-äm*, the chief material of the sun's corona: *coronule*, n. *kör-rön-ül*, the coronet or dewy tuft on seeds. *Note*.—The original spelling of 'coroner' seems to have been 'crownier', and is still pronounced so vulgarly, denoting one who has principally to do with pleas of the crown, or those in which the king is concerned. It has been corrupted into 'coroner' so as to adapt its etymology to *L. corona*.

coronach, n. *kör-ö-nä-k*, *ch* guttural in Scotch [Gael. *coile*, *böy*, *fööt*; *püre*, *bäid*; *chair*, *yame*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*].

coronach, and *Ir. coronach*—from *comb*, together, and *rusach*, roaring], in *Scot.*, a dirge or lamentation for the dead; a sort of war-cry.

coronet—see under *corona*.

coronoid, a. *kör-ö-nöyd* [*Gr. korinē*, a crown; *eidōs*, form], resembling a crown's beak (in *anat.*, applied to certain processes of bones, so called from their being shaped like the beak of a crow).

corporal, a. *kör-pö-räl* [*L. corporalis*, bodily—from *corpus*, a body; cf. *F. corporal*], of or relating to the body; pert. to the animal frame in its proper sense: *corporally*, *ad. -i*, in a corporal or bodily manner: *corporal* or *cor'porale*, n. *-räl* [*F. corporal*], a fine linen cloth used to cover the sacred elements of the Eucharist; an oblong piece of fine linen on which the sacred host and chalice are placed during Mass.—*SYN.* of 'corporal': bodily; material; corporal.

corporal, n. *kör-pö-räl* [*F. corporal* or *caporal*—from *lt. corpo*, the body; *L. corpus* or *lt. caput*, head, principal—from *L. caput*, the head], the lowest non-commissioned officer in a company of troops; the lowest but one in the artillery; in the navy, an officer under the master-at-arms: *corporalship*, n. the office; lance-corporal, one who performs the duties, and possesses the authority, but does not receive the pay, of a corporal: *corporal-major*, a non-commissioned officer of the highest rank in a troop of the Household Cavalry.

corporate, a. *kör-pö-rät* [*L. corporatus*, made or fashioned into a body—from *L. corpus*, a body, the flesh], united in a body or community by law, and empowered to transact business as an individual; in *OE.*, united; general: *corporately*, *ad. -i*: *cor'porateness*, n.: *cor'poration*, n. *-räs-shün*, a number of individuals formed into one body and authorized by law to act as one person; the municipal authorities of a town or city.

corporeal, a. *kör-pö-rä-lä* [*L. corporeus*, composed of flesh—from *corpus*, a body; *corpora*, bodies], having a body or substance; material, as opposed to spiritual or immaterial; in *law*, consisting of material objects; tangible; pert. to the body: *corp'orally*, *ad. -i*: *corp'orality*, n. *-i-ty*, state of being a body; opposed to spiritually: *corp'orealism*, n. *-i-äm*, corporeal character; the belief and teachings of corporealists: *corp'oralist*, n. *-i-lät*, one who denies the existence of spirit as separate from body: *corp'oreity*, n. *-pö-rä-i-ty*, bodily substance; state of having a body.

corps, n. *kör*, also *corps*, n. plu. but pronounced *körz* [*F. corps*, a body—from *L. corpus*, a body], a body of soldiers; any division of an army: *corpes*, n. *körps*—in *poetry*, *corps*, n. *körz*, the dead body of a human being: *corselet*, n. *kör-lät* [*F.*], light armour for the body: *corset*, n. *kör-sät* [*F.*], stays; a quilted waistcoat for women.

corpulence, n. *kör-pü-léns*, also *corpulency*, n. *-lén-si* [*F. corpulence*—from *L. corpulentia*—from *corpus*, a body], bulkiness of body; excessive fatness; fleshiness: *corp'ulent*, a. *-lät* [*F. corpulent*], corpulent, gross—from *L. corpulentus*, fat], fleshy; bulky; fat: *corp'ulently*, *ad. -i*.—*SYN.* of 'corpulent': stout; fat; lusty; brawny; robust; large; purgy; obese.

corpus, n. *kör-püs*, *corpora*, n. plu. *kör-pö-rä* [*L. corpus*, body, *corpora*, bodies], matter or body of whatever kind: *Corpus Christi*, *kör-püs kris-ti* [*L.*, body of Christ], a Church festival in honour of the Eucharist held on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

corpuscle, n. *kör-püs-kil*, also *corpusculum*, n. *kör-püs-käl* [*L. corpusculum*, a little body, an atom, a particle—from *corpus*, a body], a small body; a particle: *corp'uscular*, a. *-püs-kül-är*, relating to small bodies or particles: *corp'uscularian*, a. *-lä-rä-dän*, material; physical; atomic: n. an advocate for the atomic or material philosophy; a materialist: *corp'usculated*, a. *kör-püs-käl-lä-lät*, applied to fluids which, like the blood, contain floating solid particles or corpuscles.

corralle—see *coralle*.

corral, n. *kör-räl* [*Sp.*], in *S. Amer.*, an enclosure for cattle; a stockade: v. to put within an enclosure; to confine: *corral'ing*, *imp.*: *corralled*, pp. *-rälld*: *correct*, v. *kör-rä-k* [*F. correct*—from *L. correctus*, improved, amended—from *con*, *rego*, I set right], to amend; to make right; to punish: *adj.* free from faults; right; conformable to truth; accurate: *correct'ing*, *imp.*: *corrected*, pp.: *correction*, n. *-rät*

from *L. corvus*, a raven] in *Scot.*, a raven: **corbie-steps**, steps in a gable wall from the eaves to the apex.

corcle, *n.* *kôr'kl*, or **corcula**, *n.* *kôr'kal* [*L. corculum*, a dim. from *cor*, the heart] in *bot.*, the heart of a seed, or the embryo.

cord, *n.* *kâlêrd* [*F. corde*, a cord—from mid. *L. corda*, a cord—from *L. chorda*; *Gr. chordê*, a string, gut], a string or small rope having the strands or piles well twisted; a quantity of wood formerly measured by a cord; that by which persons are caught, held, or drawn; a musical string: *v.* to bind: to fasten with cords or rope: **cording**, *imp.* *kôr'ding*: **corded**, *pp.* *adj.* made of cords: **cordage**, *n.* *dây* [*F.*], cord and ropes taken together.

cordate, *a.* *kôr'dat* [*L. cordatus*, having a heart—from *cor*, the heart], in *bot.*, having the form of a heart; heart-shaped: **cordately**, *ad. -ly*.

cordelier, *n.* *kôr'dê-liêr* [*F. cordelier*—from *L. chorda*, a gut, a rope—see *cord*], a Franciscan friar, so called from wearing a girdle of rope.

cordial, *a.* *kôr'di-âl* [*F. cordial*—from mid. *L. cordialis*—from *L. cor*, the heart], proceeding from the heart; sincere; invigorating: *n.* anything that revives the spirits; any medicine that increases the strength or raises the spirits; a liquor containing an extract of some vegetable substance and some spirit, and sweetened: **cordially**, *ad. -ly*, heartily; sincerely: **cordiality**, *n. -ity*, sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy; warmth of manner.—*Syn.* of 'cordial' *a.*: hearty; sincere; frank; candid; open; ingenuous; warm; heartfelt; affectionate; cheering.

cordiform, *a.* *kôr'di-fôr'm* [*L. cor*, *cordis*, the heart; *forma*, a shape], heart-shaped.

cordillera, *n.* *kôr'dû-yê-rî* [*Sp.* 'mountain-chain'], a mountain chain or ridge, esp. a parallel chain: originally applied to the parallel chains of the Andes.

cordite, *n.* *kôr'dû* [*Eng.* *cord*, from its appearance], a smokeless gunpowder, having a propulsive power unequalled by that of any other gunpowder, adopted for military and naval purposes by the British and other European Governments. Also **ballistite**, *dûl-lis-îl* [*Gr. ballô*, I throw].

cordón, *n.* *kôr'dông* [*Sp.* and *F. cordón*—from *L. chorda*, a string or rope—see *cord*], a cord or string with tassels as a mark or badge of honour; a band; a wreath; a row of jutting stones before a rampart; a series of military posts.

cordovan, *n.* *kôr'dô-vân*, also **cordwain**, *kôr'd-icân* [*Sp. cordovan* or *cordovan* leather—from *Cordova*, where first made], Spanish leather.

corduroy, *n.* *kôr'dû-roî* [perhaps *F. corde du roi*, cord of the king], a thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed.

cordwainer, *n.* *kôr'dû-wêr* [*F. cordevaener*; *OF. cordevaier*, a maker of, or dealer in, cordovan leather: *MH. Ger. Kurdtwaener*, a shoemaker], formerly, the name for a worker in cordovan leather or for a shoemaker—*note*, generally applied to one of the guild of shoemakers or workers in leather.

core, *n.* *kôr* [*etym.* obscure: some suppose it to be from *OF. cor*, the heart; *F. cœur*; *L. cor*, the heart], the inner part or heart of anything, as of fruit; among *founders*, the centre part of a mould, meant to keep hollow any casting in metal: **cored**, *a.* *kôr'd*, in the *herring fishery*, applied to fish gutted, salted, and ready for drying.

coerl, *n.* *kôr* [*Dut. korf*; *L. corbis*, a basket], in mining districts, a basket for carrying coals; a coal-measure: *plu.* *corvas*, *kôres*.

coriaceous, *a.* *kôr-i-â-shi-ûs* [*L. corium*; *Gr. chorion*, skin, hide], consisting of or resembling leather: *tough*: **corium**, *n.* *kôr-i-ûm*, the true skin or dermis lying beneath the cuticle.

coriander, *n.* *kôr-i-ân-dêr* [*F. coriandre*—from *L. coriandrum*], a plant whose seeds are used in cookery and in making sweetmeats; the seeds of *Coriandrum sativum*, *Ord. Umbellifera*.

Corinthian, *a.* *kôr-in-'thi-dn*, *pert.* to Corinth, a city of Greece: *n.* an inhabitant of Corinth; a gay licentious person: **Corinthian order, in *arch.*, the fourth of the five orders, characterised by fluted shafts and richly carved capitals.**

corival, *v.* *kôr-i-vâl*, in *OE.*, to vie with—see *corival*.

cork, *n.* *kôr'k* [*Sp. corcha*, cork—from *L. cortex*, bark, or *Sp. alcorgue*, a cork shoe], a species of oak whose bark, called cork, is extensively used in making stoppers for bottles, casks, &c.; a plug or stopper

made of this bark; the bark of the *Quercus suber*, *Ord. Cupulifera* or *Corylaceæ*: *v.* to stop bottles or casks with corks; to make fast with a cork: **cork'ing**, *imp.* *corked*, *pp.* *kôr'kt*: **adj.** provided or fitted with a cork: **corky**, *a.* *kôr'ki*, also **corked**, *a.* resembling or tasting of cork: **corkiness**, *n.* elasticity; buoyancy: **corkcutter**, *n.* one who makes corks, &c.: **cork-jacket**, a coat: **cork-screw**, an instr. for drawing corks.

corn, *n.* *kôr'm* [*Gr. kornos*, a stem or log] in *bot.*, a short, roundish, bulb-like underground stem, not formed of concentric layers, but solid, as in the crocus, gladiolus, &c.; also called *solid bulb*: **corn-mogenous**, *a.* *kôr-môjê-nâs* [*Gr. pennac*, I produce], having a corn or stem: **cornophyta**, *n. plu. -mâj*: *t-îd*, also **cornophytes**, *n. plu. -fîz* [*Gr. phuton*, a plant], plants which have a stem and leaves.

cormorant, *n.* *kôr-mô-rânt* [*F. cormoran*, a cormorant—from mid. *L. corvus-marinus*, a sea-raven], a large native sea-bird allied to the pelican, gannet, &c., distinguished for its voracity—often called the sea-raven; a glutton.

corn, *n.* *kôr'm* [*AS. corn*: cf. *Fris. korn*; *Goth. kurn*; *Icel. korn*], a single seed or grain of one of the edible plants; grain of all kinds—applied to wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, &c.—all of the *Ord. Gramineæ*: *v.* to cure meat with salt in grains: **corn'ing**, *imp.* *corned*, *pp.* *kâlcrûd*: **adj.** granulated; applied to salted beef: **corn'less**, *a.* *corny*, *a.* *kôr-ni*, corn-like: **corn-brass**, *n.* in *geol.*, the uppermost division of the collic, forming a coarse shelly limestone, so called from the facility with which it breaks up for the purposes of coal-land.

corn-chandler, a dealer in corn: **corn-craze**, the corn-crow; the land-rail: **corned-beef**, beef cured with salt for keeping: **corn-exchange**, a place where corn merchants meet: **corn-cockle**, a wild plant of our corn-fields having large beautiful red flowers—the *Agrostemma pithago*, *Ord. Caryophyllacæ*: **corn-ing-house**, the place where gunpowder is granulated or corned: **corn-flag**, a kind of plant bearing red or white flowers; the common name of *Gladiolus*, *Ord. Iridacæ*: **corn-flower**, a plant growing among corn, as the wild poppy or corn-rose, the blue-bottle, &c.:

corn-laws, in *Eng.*, laws regulating the duties on the import of grain—repealed in 1846: **corn-stone**, in *geol.*, a term usually applied to the reddish and bluish-red limestones occurring in the middle formation of the old red sandstone—so called from the fertile corn-soil overlying them.

corn, *n.* *kôr'm* [*OF. corn*, a horn—from mid. *L. corna*—from *L. cornu*], a horny excrescence on a toe or some other part of the foot—the result of undue pressure from tight or hard boots: **corn'less**, *a.* *kôr-ni-ûs*, in *geol.*, an igneous rock—so called from its tough, compact, and horn-like texture: **corn'ness**, *a.* *nî-ûs*, horny; of a substance resembling horn:

corn'less, *a.* without corns: **cor'ny**, *a.* *-ni*, hard; corn-like.

cornes, *n.* *kôr-nê-d* [*L. corna* (*teia*), horny (tissue)—from *cornu*, a horn], a horny transparent membrane forming the front part of the eyeball through which the light passes: **corn'ula**, *n.* *kôr-nûl*, a little cornes, such as covers each segment of the compound eyes of insects.

cornel, *n.* or *a.* *kôr-nêl* [*F. cornille* and *cornouille*—from *L. cornus*, the cornel-cherry—from *cornu*, a horn], a tree yielding small edible berries—so named from the hard, horny nature of the wood; the dog-wood-tree, of the *Ord. Cornacææ*.

cornelian, *n.* *kôr-nêl-it-dn* [*F. cornaline*—from *It. cornalino*—from *L. cornu*, a horn], a variety of chalcedony—also spelt *carneal*.

corner, *n.* *kôr-nêr* [*ME. corner*; *OF. corner*—from mid. *L. cornervium*—from *cornu*, a horn], a horn-like projection; the small space at the point where two lines meet; an angle; a small confined part of a larger space; a secret or retired place; every corner; the end or limit: **corner'ed**, *a.* *-nêr*, having corners: **corner-stone**, the principal stone uniting two walls at a corner: **cornerwise**, *a.* with the corner in front: **cornerless**, *a.* without corners.

cornet, *n.* *kôr-nêl* [*OF. cornet*, a wind-instr. made of a horn—from *L. cornu*, a horn], a wind musical instr.: **cornet-a-piston**, *kôr-nêl-â-pis-tôn*, a metal musical instr. furnished with valves and pistons.

cornet, *n.* *kôr-nêl* [*F. cornette*—dim. of *corne*, a horn—from *L. cornu*], formerly a lady's head-dress; the white head-dress of Sisters of Charity; a peacock

the hurdle-work), a small wicker-basket used by sailors; a larger basket used by women to carry fish in on the bank.

creep, *v.* *krep* [AS. *creopan*, to creep; cf. Icel. *krúpa*; Dut. *krúipen*], to move forwards on the belly, as an animal without feet; to crawl, as on the hands and knees; to move slowly, feebly, secretly, or insensibly, as time; to grow along, as a plant; to trail; as in mining, an upheaval of the floor of a working, caused by excessive pressure: **creeping**, *imp.* *adj.* having a tendency to creep or the habit of creeping: **creep**, *pt.* and *pp.* *krep*: **creep**, *er*, *n.* *er*, a climbing or trailing plant; an instr. with iron hooks or chains for dragging at the bottom of water; a little climbing bird like a woodpecker: **creep**, *hole*, *n.* *-hol*, an excuse; a subterfuge: **creeping**, *ad.* *-li*.

creese, *n.* *kres* [Mal. *kiris* or *kris*], a Malay dagger —also written *kris*.

cremailière, *n.* *krem'-dél-yér* [F. a pot-hanger], in fort., a parapet having an indented or zigzag outline, somewhat resembling the teeth of a saw.

cremation, *n.* *krem'-deshn* [L. *crematio*, *n.*], a consuming by fire—from *cremo*, I burn; a burning; the burning of the dead: **cremate**, *v.* *krem'-dél*, to burn a dead body instead of interring it: **crema'ting**, *imp.* *crema'ted*, *pp.*: **crematorium**, *n.* *krem'-dél-tó-rí-um*, an establishment for cremation; *crep*, *a*, a furnace in which the dead may be consumed to ashes.

cremocarpe, *n.* *krem'-dél-kárp* [Gr. *kremad*, I suspend; *karpoe*, fruit], the fruit of the umbellifers, consisting of two one-seeded carpels suspended, when ripe, from a forked carpophore.

Cremona, *n.* *krem'-dél*, a fine kind of violin produced at Cremona, in Italy: the chief makers, who flourished from the middle of the sixteenth to the middle of the eighteenth century, were the Amati family, Antonio Stradivari, and Josef Guarnerius, whose names are also coupled with their special instruments.

crenate, *a.* *kren'-dél*, also *cre'nated*, *a.* [L. *crenatus*, notched; mid. L. *crena*, a notch], notched; in bot., having a series of rounded marginal prominences: **crenate**, *n.* *kren'-dél-fár*, in bot., a notch in a leaf or style: **crenelate**, *v.* *kren'-dél-lát* [mid. L. *crenellatus*, furnished with loopholes], to provide with loopholes, as in a castellated building, through which missiles might be shot; to furnish with a parapet: **crenelated**, *a.* furnished with loopholes; in arch., applied to a kind of indented moulding: **crenelate**, *a.* *-lát*, in bot., having the edge slightly scalloped or notched.

crenic acid, *n.* *kren'-ik* [Gr. *krené*, a spring], a constituent of vegetable mould, particularly near springs or wells.

creola, *n.* *krel'-ól* [F. *créole*—from Sp. *criollo*, a creole, properly, nursed, grown up—from *criar*, I breed; L. *creo*, I create], in Spanish Amer. or W. I. Islands, a descendant from European ancestors; a native of Brazil of African parents.

creosote, *n.* *krel'-ó-sét*, or **creosote**, *krel'-dél-sét* [Gr. *kreos*, flesh; *sótó*, I preserve], an oily colourless liquid with the smell of smoke, procured from coal-tar, &c., and which has the property of preserving animal substances.

crepance, *n.* *krel'-páns* [L. *crepāre*, to crack], in farriery, a chop or scratch in a horse's leg caused by the shoe on one hind-leg striking the other.

crepitate, *v.* *krep'-it-ít* [L. *crepitatus*, crackled or cracked], to make a small crackling noise, as salt suddenly thrown on a fire: **crepitating**, *imp.* *crepitated*, *pp.*: **crepitation**, *n.* *krel'-shán* [F.—L.], a small sharp crackling noise, as salt thrown on a fire; in med., a similar sound heard in inspiration at the commencement of pneumonia.

crept, *v.* —see under **creep**.

crepuscule, *n.* *krel'-pús-kúí* [L. *crepusculum*; L. *crepusculum*, twilight, dusk—from *creper*, dusky, dark], twilight: **crepuscular**, *a.* *-shér*, pert. to twilight; dimming; also, **crepuscular**, *a.* *-shér*, and sometimes **crepuscular**, *a.* *-shér*: **crepuscular**, *a.* applied to animals that are active in the dusk or twilight.

crepusculo, *n.* *krel'-shén-dél* [It.—from L. *crepusco*, I grow, I increase], in music, a mark over a passage or note to indicate that it is to be sung or played with an increasing volume of sound.

crepuscent, *n.* *krel'-shén* [L. *crepuscentem*, growing or increasing—from *crepusco*, I grow], the moon in the form of a curve, from the centre and tapering towards the two ends, called the horns; anything so

shaped, as a block of buildings or houses; the emblem on the national standard of Turkey, in the form of a hollow half-moon; the Turkish power, as the 'Crescent and the Cross'; *adj.* growing: **crepuscent**, *a.* adorned with a crescent; crescent-like; crescent-shaped: **crepuscentic**, *a.* *-shén-ik*, in the shape of a crescent: **crepusive**, *a.* *krel'-shív*, in OE., increasing; growing.

crezol, *n.* *krel'-sól* [from *cre-* in *creosote*, and term. -ol] in chem., any one of three crystalline compounds, variously obtained by the distillation of coal, beech-wood, and pine-wood.

cross, *n.* *kres* [AS. *crossa* or *cerca*, a cross; cf. Sw. *krasse*; Dut. *kerse*; Ger. *kresse*], a well-known salad plant of a moderately pungent taste; a culinary vegetable of various species, Ord. *Cruciferae*: **cross**, *v.* *n.* *-st*, abounding in crosses.

crossella, *n.* *kres'-shél* [F. *crocelle*, a rattle], in Rom. Cath. Ch., a rattle formerly used in the three last days of Holy-week instead of bells.

crusset, *n.* *kris'-shét* [OF. *crucet* or *crusset*; cf. Dut. *kruysel*, a lamp—from *kruysen*, a cross or cup], a large open lantern or pot fixed on a pole, and filled with combustible materials; a great light set on a beacon or watch-tower; the grating within which the light or fire is kindled.

crest, *n.* *krest* [OF. *crête*—from L. *crista*, the tuft or plume on the head of birds; akin to Gr. *keras*, a horn], the plume of feathers or a like ornament on the top of an ancient helmet; the helmet itself; the comb or tuft of feathers on the head of a bird; pride; courage; the figure or device that surmounts a coat of arms; the foamy top of a wave; the highest part of a hill or ridge; in mil., the line which marks the top of a parapet: *v.* to mark as with a crest; to adorn with as a crest: **cresting**, *imp.* *crest'ed*, *pp.* *adj.* adorned with a tuft or crest: **crestless**, *a.* *-less*, fallen, a dispirited, dejected—in allusion to the flabby appearance of the crest or comb of a defeated cock.

creusile acid, *n.* *kres'-shik* [from *creusote*; and Gr. *kull*, matter of which a thing is made], an acid obtained from creosote, a good antiseptic and disinfectant.

cretaceous, *a.* *krel'-shé-shús* [L. *cretaceus*, chalky—from *creta*, chalk], composed of chalk; chalky; in geol., the last or uppermost of the secondary formations, in which chalk-beds form the most notable features.

Cretean, *n.* *krel'-shén* [Gr. *Krētē*, Crete; *krētikos*, pert. to Crete], an inhabitant of the island of Crete or Candia: **cretic**, *n.* *krel'-shik*, a poetic foot of a short syllable between two long, thus —u—: **cretism**, *n.* *krel'-shém* [Gr. *krētismos*, lying], the practice of the Creteans; a falsehood.

cretinism, *n.* *krel'-shén-tem* [F. *crétin*, a word of Swiss origin, and the same as F. *chretien*, a Christian—so called because, being baptised and idiots, they were not only washed from original sin, but could commit no actual sin], a peculiar kind of idiosyncrasy attended with deformity, that prevails in districts about the Alps and other mountains; the disease called goltre: **cretin**, *n.* *-shén*, one of the deformed idiots of the Alpine territories.

cretonne, *n.* *krel'-shén* [F.—from *Creton*, a town of Normandy, noted for the manufacture of linen cloth], a fabric woven with flax and hemp; a woven, flowered material of fine wool or cotton, used for curtains, bed-furniture, &c.

creux, *n.* *krel'* [F. *creux*, hollow—from mid. L. *creosum*—from L. *corrūsus*, gnawed or eaten into]—same as **intaglio**.

crevasse, *n.* *krel'-vds* [F. *crevasse*—from *crever*, to burst], a deep crevice—usually applied to rents in glaciers.

crevice, *n.* *krel'-sh* [F. *crevasse*, a burst, a gap—from L. *crepāre*, to crack], a crack; a rent; an opening.

crew, *n.* *krel'* [OF. *crue*, increase—from *croistre*, to grow], a circle or company associated for any purpose; the body of seamen that man a ship; applied in a bad sense to a company or band of persons.—SVN.: band; company; gang; association; society; throng; assemblage.

crew, *v.* *krel'*—see under **crew**.

crewel, *n.* *krel'-él* [prob. Eng. dial.], two-threaded worsted yarn loosely twisted: **crewel-work**, fancy needlework, consisting of fine coloured wool and silk threads stitched in designs on a backing of any material.

crave, *v.* *kráf* [AS. *cræfan*, to ask: Icel. *kræfa*] to ask earnestly; to ask humbly; to long for; to beg, entreat, or implore: *crav'ing*, imp.: *v.* a vehement or urgent desire to obtain: *craved*, pp. *kráfd*—**SYN.** of 'crave': to ask; seek; beseech; solicit; request; supplicate; adjure; require; demand.

craven, *n.* *krá'ren* [ME. *craván*, defeated], a recreant; one cowardly base; a poltroon: adj. weak-hearted; spiritless; cowardly base: *v.* to make cowardly: *crav'enly*, ad. *-li*.

craw, *n.* *kráw* [ME. *crave*, the neck: cf. Dut. *krag*], the crop or first stomach of a bird.

crawfish, *n.* *kráw'ish* [from *crawfish*—from the animal's mode of locomotion], in U.S., one who retreats from a position; *v.* to retreat or 'back out' of a position.

crawl, *v.* *kráwb* [Sw. *krala*, to creep: Icel. *kráfa*, to paw; cf. *F. grouiller*, to stir; to swarm: Dut. *krielen*, to stir about; to swarm: Dan. *gryle*, to swarm, to crawl], to have an intricate confused appearance of moving things; to move feebly and irregularly; to creep; to move slowly, as a worm; to move on the hands and knees, as a child: *n.* an enclosure on the coast for fish [Dut. *kraal*: Sp. *corral*]; the place set apart for fish in a fishing-boat: *crawling*, imp.: *crawled*, pp. *kráwbld*: *crawlier*, *n.* one who 'crawlingly', ad. *-li*.

crawfish, *n.* *kráf'ish*, or *crawfish*, *n.* *kráw'ish* [ME. *crævice*: OF. *crævice*: conn. with crab 1], a crustacean or shell-fish of the same family as the lobster, but smaller, and found in fresh-water streams.

crayon, *n.* *krá'dón* [F. *crayon*—from *crate*, chalk: L. *créta*, chalk], a pencil of coloured chalk: *crayons*, *n.* plu. pieces of chalk of different colours used for drawing with; the drawing itself done with crayons: *v.* to sketch with a crayon: *cray'oning*, imp.: *cray'oned*, pp. *-ód*: *porte-crayon*, *port-krá'dón* [F. *porter*, to carry], a holder for a crayon, consisting of a tube of metal split at both ends, in each of which a crayon is inserted.

crase, *v.* *krás* [OF. *acraser* or *F. écraser*, to crush, to bruise], to disorder or weaken; to impair the natural force or energy, as of the intellect; to bruise or crush: *n.* a weakness of mind in any particular thing: *cras'ing*, imp.: *crased*, pp. *krás*, ad. *-ly*, applied to the glaze on pottery that has a cracked appearance, arising from improper firing: *crasy*, *a.* *krá'si*, broken; feeble; weak; shattered in mind: *cras'ily*, ad. *-li*: *cras'iness*, *n.* the state of being broken or weakened in intellect, or in a thing: *crasing-mill*, a mill for crushing or grinding tin.

creak, *v.* *krék* [an imitative word: F. *criquer*, to creak: It. *creicare*, to rattle: Dut. *krick*, a creak], to make a sharp, harsh, grating noise: *creak'ing*, imp.: adj. making a harsh grating noise: *n.* a harsh grating noise: *creaked*, pp. *krékld*.

cream, *n.* *krém* [OF. *creme* or *crème*: L. *christina*: cf. It. *crema*], the thick oily scum which rises on the surface of milk when it has stood for a time; the best part of a thing: *v.* to skim; to take off the best part of anything: *cream'ing*, imp.: *creamed*, pp. *krémld*: *creamy*, *a.* *-i*, full of cream: *cream-faced*, pale; having a coward look: *creaminess*, *n.* *-i-nés*: *cream of tartar*, a compound of tartaric acid and potassa, much used in medicine, collected on the bottom of wine-casks—so called because in its separation from the other compounds among which it is found its crystals show themselves first on the surface, but it may also be so called to indicate its purity; acid tartrate of potash.

crease, *n.* *krés* [perhaps from F. *crisser*, to crackle], a line, mark, or wrinkle made in cloth in folding it: *v.* to mark by a fold like a furrow: *creasing*, imp.: *creased*, pp. *krést*.

creasote, *n.* *kré'sá-sót*—see *creosote*.

create, *v.* *kré'dé* [L. *crátus*, created—*allied* to Sans. *krí*, to make], to give birth to; to form out of nothing; to bring into existence by inherent power; to produce from existing materials a body invested with new powers and qualities; to generate; to form anew; to invest with a new character or dignity; to produce or cause: *creat'ing*, imp.: *created*, pp.: *Creator*, *n.* *-ér*, the Deity; *one who creates*: *creation*, *n.* *-é-shén*, the act of creating the world; the world itself; the universe: *creat'ive*, *a.* *-íve*, that has a power or tendency to create: *creatively*, ad. *-ly*: *creat'iveness*, *n.*: *creature*, *n.* *kré'íur*, often *-chúr*, every living thing except God, the Creator—applied also to inanimate substances; an animal; a

human being in contempt or pity; anything produced or imagined; a dependant or tool: *creat'urely*, ad. *-ly*: *creat'ureship*, *n.* state of a creature: *creationism*, *n.* *kré'dá-shén-izm*, the doctrine that a human soul is created for each human being immediately after conception: *creature-comforts*, those things which minister to the comforts of the body.—**SYN.** of 'create': to make; form; cause; occasion; produce; constitute; appoint.

create, *n.* *kré'dá-shén* [Gr. *kras*, flesh, *kréatos*, of flesh], a substance from the juice of flesh, presenting itself in the form of colourless transparent crystals: *creat'ine*, *n.* *-íté-nín*, a substance in the form of prismatic crystals containing an atom less of water than creatine, procured chiefly from the urine.

crèche, *n.* *krésh* [F. *crèche*, a crib], a house for the temporary accommodation of young children during the time their mothers are at work; a public nursery for infants.

credence, *n.* *kré'déns* [F. *crédence*: mid. L. *credentia*—from *creo*, I believe: cf. Sans. *krad*, faith], belief; credit; confidence: *credenda*, *n.* plu. *kré'dé-dá* [L.], things to be believed; articles of faith: *credent*, *a.* *kré'dént*, in OE., believing; not to be questioned: *cred'ential*, *a.* *-shál*, giving a title to credit: *cred'entials*, *n.* plu. *-sháls*, that which gives a title to credit; the letters or written documents on which a claim to hospitality or official status is founded at a foreign court: *credence-table*, in the Rom. Cath. and Episc. Ch., the small table at the side of the altar or communion-table on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated.

credible, *a.* *kré'dí-bl* [L. *credibilis*, credible—from *credere*, to trust, to confide in], worthy of credit or belief: *cred'ibly*, ad. *-blí*: *cred'ibility*, *n.* *-blí-tí* [F. *crédibilité*—from L. *credibilitatem*], the state of a thing which renders it possible to be believed; strong claim to credit: *cred'ibleness*, *n.* *-bl-nés*.

credit, *n.* *kré'dít* [F. *crédit*—from L. *credere*, to loan: L. *crediti*, he confides or trusts in], trust or confidence in; reliance on the truth of words spoken; confidence in the sincerity of intentions or actions; good opinion derived from character or social position; power; influence; sale of goods on credit; time allowed for payment of goods not sold for ready money; in book-keeping, one side of an account is called the credit (Cr. side, the other the debtor (Dr.) side—by is the sign of entry of the former, and to of the latter: *v.* to confide in; to believe; to trust; to sell goods on trust; to do honour to; to put a payment to an account to lessen its amount: *cred'iting*, imp.: *cred'ited*, pp.: *cred'itable*, *a.* *-tábl*, worthy of praise or commendation; honourable: *cred'it'ably*, ad. *-tá-blí*: *cred'itableness*, *n.* *-tá-bl-nés*, the quality of being creditable; reputation: *cred'itor*, *n.* *-ítér*, one who has a just claim on another for money; in OE., one who credits; a believer: *letter of credit*, a banker's written authority to another banker, or person, to honour the drafts of the person named thereon to a specified amount on producing the letter: *Crédit Foncier*, *n.* *krá'dí fónsí-sé* [F. *Crédit*, credit, trust; *Foncier*, belonging to a manor, landed], in France, a company authorised to borrow money for improvements on property or estates, or on a city or town, on the security of the property or rates, to be repaid, principal and interest, by instalments: *Crédit Mobilier*, *n.* *kré'dí móbilí-ér* [F. *Crédit*, movable property, stock], a duly authorised joint-stock company dealing in all kinds of trading enterprises.—**SYN.** of 'credit' *n.*: belief; trust; faith; character; reputation; esteem; honour; estimation; authority; confidence; interest.

credulous, *a.* *kré'dá-lús* [F. *crédule*—from L. *credulus*, easy of belief—from *credo*, I believe], too easy of belief; unsuspecting; easily deceived: *cred'ulously*, ad. *-ly*: *cred'ulousness*, *n.*: *credulity*, *n.* *kré'dá-lí-tí*, excessive easiness of belief; unsuspecting trust.

creed, *n.* *krél* [L. *credo*, I believe, being the first word of the L. version], a brief summary of the essential articles of religious belief; any system of principles professed or believed.

creek, *n.* *krék* [AS. *crecca*, a bend or turn: cf. Icel. *krýki*: Dut. *kreek*], a narrow inlet of water from the sea into the land; a sudden bend of a river: a pool in a deserted river-course; a brook; in *Australia*, a dry river-bed: *creek'y*, *a.* *-y*, full of creeks; winding.

creel, *n.* *krél* [Scot.: cf. OF. *greille*: L. *craticula*,

máile, *máil*, *fáir*, *láié*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *pine*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

cramp, *v.* *krām* [AS. *crumian*, to stuff; cf. OH. Ger. *crāman*, to press; Icel. *kræja*, to squeeze; to press or drive in; to fill to excess; to stuff; to eat greedily: *cramp* *ing*, *imp.*: *cramped*, *pp.* *krāmd*.—The following may be called *poetic cramps*:—*cramp*, *v.* to prevent, in a limited time, for passing an examination mainly by storing the memory; *the information so imported or acquired*: *cramping*, *n.* *krāmding*, the act of preparing, in a limited time, for passing an examination: *cramp* *man*, *n.* one who cramps.

crampo, *n.* *krām-bō* [L. *crambe repens*, 'cabbage tree again'—hence repetition], a play in which one person gives a word and another finds a rhyme; a word rhyming with another: *adj.* in *Scot.*, crooked, as a 'crampo-jingle'.

cramele, *n.* *krām-ōy-st* [OF. *cramoisyne*, *crims* *n.*], in *M.E.*, crimson; crimson cloth.

cramp, *n.* *krāmp* [OF. *crampe*], a painful contraction of a muscle, particularly of the leg or foot; a spasm; restraint; a short piece of iron bent at the ends: *v.* to contract or draw in; to pain with the cramp or spasms; to restrain or confine; to fasten with a cramp-iron: *cramping*, *imp.*: *cramped*, *pp.* *krāmt*: *adj.* packed or squeezed up into insufficient room: *crampoons*, *n.* *plu.* *krām-pōns*, also *cramp-iron*, hooked pieces of iron for fastening, &c.; in *naut.*, *irons* fastened to the feet of a storming party to assist in scaling walls: *crampoons*, *n.* *plu.* *krām-pōns*, in *bot.*, the roots which serve as supports to certain climbers, as in the ivy: *cramp-fish*, the torped-fish, which causes a numbness in those who touch it.

crampit, *n.* *krām-pit* [Gael. *crampaid*], a metal tip on the scabbard of a sword or on a staff; in *Scot.*, a cramp-iron; a spiked iron protection on the sole of a shoe; an iron spike in a wall used for a support.

cras, *n.* *krās* [Gael. *crasna*, a 'lot' or share of fresh herrings], the quantity of fresh herrings which will fill a barrel of the capacity of about 5½ gallons=750 *lbs.*

cras, *n.* *krās* [Scot.—see *crane*], in *Scot.*, a crooked and clawed iron instr. laid over a fire to support a pot or kettle, &c., while cooking—so named from its supposed likeness to a crane.

crasherry, *n.* *krās-bēr-rī* [Ger. *Kranbeere*], a small red berry growing on a shrub on heaths, and on swampy ground—so named from the supposed resemblance of its slender stalk to the long legs and neck of a crane; the moss or moor berry; the berry of *Vaccinium ascyococcus* and *V. macrocarpum*, Ord. *Vaccinaceæ*.

crash, *v.* *krāsh*—see *crashch*.

crane, *n.* *krān* [AS. *crān*; cf. OH. Ger. *Crānuāl*], a wading-bird having long legs and a long neck; a machine for raising and removing heavy goods; a tent metal tube with a stop for drawing off liquors; a siphon: *crānage*, *n.* *-nāf*, the dues paid for the use of a crane; liberty of using a crane: *crane's-bill*, *n.* the wild geranium of many species—so named from the seed-vessels resembling the beak or bill of a crane; a popular name for the genera and species of the Ord. *Geraniaceæ*; long-beaked pincers used by surgeons.

cranium, *n.* *krā-ni-ūm*, *crania*, *n.* *plu.* *krā-ni-d* [mid. L. *cranium*; Gr. *krānion*, the skull], the bony or cartilaginous case containing the brain; the skull: *cranial*, *a.* *krā-ni-āl*, of or pert. to the skull: *crā'nia*, *a.* *plu.* *-d* [Gr. *krānos*, a helmet or headpiece], a genus of small brachiopoda having the lower valve flat and the upper limpid like or helmet-shaped: *crāniol'ogy*, *n.* *-ō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], the science that treats of the skull in connection with the faculties and propensities of animals; *phrenology*: *crāniol'ogist*, *n.* *-jīst*, one skilled in the study of the skull: *crāniol'ogical*, *a.* *-ō-jī-kāl*, pert. to the study of the skull: *crāniol'ogy*, *n.* *-ō-jī-nō-mī* [Gr. *gnōmē*, knowledge], practical phrenology: *crāniol'omet*, *n.* *-ō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring skulls: *crāniol'metry*, *n.* *-ō-mē-trī*, the art of measuring skulls: *crāniol'metrical*, *a.* *-ō-mē-trī-kāl*: *crāniol'copy*, *n.* *-ō-kō-pī* [Gr. *skopēō*, I see or look], the scientific examination of the skull: *craniotomy*, *n.* *krā-ni-ō-tō-mī* [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting], the operation of opening the skull.

crank, *n.* *krānk* [AS. *cranc*, a handle—from *crin-*, to be bent, anything bent or turned; in a machine, an iron axis bent and jointed like an arm, used for changing a rotary motion into a horizon-

tal or perpendicular one, or the contrary; a metal brace: *crankle*, *v.* *krānk-ig*, to run into folds or wrinkles; to break into unequal surfaces: *crankling*, *imp.*: *cranked*, *pp.* *krānk-īd*.
crank, *a.* *krānk* [AS. *cranc*, a 'crook' or bend], in *O.E.*, sick; ill; brightly; healthy: *n.* a sick person; an invalid; a person with a mental twist: *v.* to run in and out; to move to and fro; to turn: *crank'ing*, *imp.*: *cranked*, *pp.* *krānk-t*: *cranks*, *n.* *plu.* pains; aches.

crank, *a.* *krānk*, also *cranky*, *a.* *krānk-ī* [see *crank* 1 and *crank* 2], inclined to heel over, as a ship that wants steadiness; liable to be upset: *crank'ness*, *n.* *-nēs*, also *crank'iness*, *n.* *-i-nēs*, liability to be upset, as a ship that wants steadiness: *cranky*, *a.* applied to a man or woman aged and feeble; having a complaining tone; peevish; querulous: *cranks*, *n.* *plu.* *krānk-s*, conceits by changing or twisting a word, as in *quips* and *cranks*.

crannog, *n.* *krān-nōg* [Gael. *crannag*; Ir. *crannog*], in *Ireland*, a lake-dwelling constructed on a pile or artificial island for greater security in troublous times.

cranny, *n.* *krān-ī* [F. *cran*, a notch, a mark], an open crack; chink; a cleft, a service; a retired or secret place; *crann'ied*, *a.* *-īd*, full of chinks: *cranks*, *n.* *plu.* *krān-s* [Ger. *Kranz*, a crown, a garland] in *Shakes.*, the chaplet or wreath carried at the funeral of a maiden, and placed on or over her grave.

craps, *n.* *krāp* [F. *crêpe*, a tissue of fine silk twisted to form a series of minute wrinkles; *crêpe*, curled—from L. *crispus*, crisped, curled], a thin cloth loosely woven and wrinkled.

crapple, *n.* *krāp-l* [Ger. *Krappein*, to seize—see *grapple* and *grab*], in *O.E.*, a claw.

crapnel, *n.* *krāp-nēl*—see *grapnel*.

crapulous, *a.* *krāp-ū-lūs* [L. *crapulosus*, drunken—from *crapula*, excessive drinking, a surfeit] excessively drunk; sick from indulgence in liquor: *crap'ula*, *n.* *krāp-ū-lā*, the feeling of surfeit and sickness in the morning after a night of hard drinking.

crash, *n.* *krāsh* [an imitative word; cf. Icel. *krassa*], a noise as of things falling and breaking at once; an unbuttoned and unglazed linen fabric without twill or pattern; a violent mixed noise; *fig.*, the action of falling to ruin suddenly and violently; a sudden failure, as of a business undertaking: *v.* to give out a confused rough noise: *crash'ing*, *imp.*: *crashed*, *pp.* *krāsh-t*.

crasis, *n.* *krā-sis* [Gr. *krāsis*, a mixture], healthy constitution of the blood and humours; in *gram.*, the union of two vowels into one syllable.

craspedon, *n.* *krās-pē-dōn* [Gr. *kraspedon*, border or tassel], the long cord containing thread-cells which is attached to the free margin of the mesentery of a sea-anemone.

crass, *a.* *krās* [F. *crasse*—from L. *crassus*, thick, dense], thick; dense; coarse or gross: *n.* a large species of sea-anemone: *cras'situde*, *n.* *-i-tūd*, grossness; thickness; stupidity: also *crass'ness*, *n.* *crassamentum*, *n.* *krās-ā-mēn-tūm*, also *cras'sament*, *n.* and *cras'siment*, *n.* [L. *crassamentum*, dregs, grounds—from *crassus*, thick], the clot of blood; dregs or sediment of a fluid.

cratch, *n.* *krāch* [ME. *creche*, a rack, a crib; OF. *creche*; L. *cratis*, a hurdle], the open frame in which hay is put for cattle; a hurdle; a fork.

crate, *n.* *krāt* [L. *crāta*, wicker or hurdle work], any open receptacle rudely formed of sticks or twigs; an open case formed of small bars or rods of wood in which glass, china, &c., may be packed for carriage; a glazier's carrying-case; a hamper.

crater, *n.* *krā-tēr* [L. *crater*; Gr. *krātēr*, a cup], the mouth of a volcano, so called from its cup or bowl-shaped vent or aperture; a constellation of the S. hemisphere, called the cup: *crateriform*, *a.* *krātēr-ī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, a shape], having the form of a crater—applied to hills whose summits present bowl-shaped depressions.

crunch, also *cranch*, *v.* *krānsh* [Dut. *schransen*, to eat greedily—a word imitative of the noise], to crush with the teeth; to chew with noise: *crunch'ing*, *imp.*: *crunched*, *pp.* *krānsh-t*.

cravat, *n.* *krā-vāt* [F. *cravate*, a neckcloth; formerly written *cravat*—from the national name *Cravat* or *Cravat*, Croatian], a neckcloth; a large necktie.

croo, *boō*, *fōō*; *pāre*, *bād*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

parma, a common roadside umbelliferous plant, the *Hieracium sphondylium*: **cow-plant**, the *Oxymnema lactiferum* of Ceylon, Ord. *Asclepiadaceae*: **cow-tree**, a tree of S. Amer. producing a nourishing milky juice; the *Tabernaemontana utilis* of Demerara, British Guiana, Ord. *Apocynaceae*; also the *Brodiaea utilis*, Ord. *Moraceae*, which produces a milky bland fluid.

cow, v. *kōw* [perhaps from Icel. *kuga*, to subdue], to depress with fear; to keep under; to dispirit: **cow'ing**, imp.: **cowed**, pp. *kō'ed*.

coward, n. *kō'w-ērd* [OF. *coart*, a hare, an animal proverbially timid, a coward—so called from its short tail: It. *codardo*—from *cardo*, the tail: L. *cauda*, the tail—also applied to one who holds back], one who wants courage to meet danger of any kind; a timid person; a poltroon: **cow'ard**, a., also **cow'ardly**, a. It, destitute of courage; timid; base; fearful; cowardly: **cow'ardly**, ad. It, in the manner of a coward; timorously: **cow'ardliness**, n., also **cow'ardice**, n. *ērd-īs*, want of courage to face danger; undue fear or timidity: **cow'ardship**, n. the quality or character of a coward.—SYN. of 'cowardly a.: timorous; dastardly; pusillanimous; craven; mean; faint-or chicken-hearted.

cow'er, v. *kō'w-ēr* [Icel. *kura*, to doze; cf. Ger. *kauern*, to cower], to sink by bending the knees; to shrink or crouch through fear; in OE., to cherish by care; to shelter: **cow'er'ing**, imp.: **cowered**, pp. *kō'w-ērd*.

cowl, n. *kō'el* [AS. *cugle* or *cuhle*: L. *cucullus*—see *cowl* 2], a monk's hood or habit; a cover for a chimney that turns with the wind: **cowled**, a. *kō'el-d*, hooded; covered with a cowl.

cowl, n. *kō'el* [OF. *cucule*, a little tub—dim. of F. *cuse*, an open tub], in OE., any kind of cup or vessel; a vessel carried on a pole, as *cowl-staff*.

co-worker, n. *kō'w-ēr-kr* [com. and worker], one who works with another.

cowp—another spelling of *cowp* 3.

cowry, n. *kō'w-ri* [Hind. *kauri*], a small shell used as money in parts of Africa and the E. I.; the *Cypraea moneta*, Ord. *Gastropoda* of the *Mollusca*.

cowslip, n. *kō'w-slip* [etym. obscure: one derivation makes it—'cow's lip—from the cow's licking this flower up with her tongue: another is AS. *ci-slyppe*, cow-dung, as the manure for the flower], a spring flower; a species of primrose having several flowers on each flower-stalk; the *Primula veris*, Ord. *Primulaceae*.

coxa, n. *kō's-tā* [L. *coxa*, the hip], one of the highest parts of the hinder legs of an insect, corresponding to the hip of an animal.

coxcomb, n. *kō's-kōm* [*cock*+*comb*, something resembling it formerly worn by licensed fools in their caps], a vain, conceited, silly man, fond of dress and personal display; a top; a vain showy fellow; in OE., a fool's cap; the head: **cox'comby**, n. *kō'm-ri*, foppishness; coxcombical or coxcomical, a. *kō's-kōm-ri-kāl*, foppish; conceited.—SYN. of 'coxcombical': finical; dandified; spruce; fanciful.

coxwain or **cockwain**, n. *kō'k-en*, but often **cozen** or **cozum**, n. *kō'k-en* [from *cock*, a ship's boat, and *swain*, a young man], the steersman of a boat who has the command in the absence of an officer: see under *cock* 4.

coy, a. *kōy* [F. *coi*, still, quiet: L. *quiescens*, quiet], bashful; modest; reserved; not accessible: v. to treat with reserve; to condescend unwillingly: **coy'ing**, imp.: **coyed**, pp. *kōy-d*: **coy'ly**, ad. It: **coy'ness**, n. reserve; unwillingness to become familiar: **coy'ish**, a. *-ish*, somewhat coy: **coy'ishly**, ad. It: **coy'ishness**, n. a quiet reserved bashfulness; unwillingness to become friendly.—SYN. of 'coy a.: shy; distant; backward; shrinking; strange.

coyote, n. *kō-yōt* [Mex. *coyotl*], the burrowing prairie-wolf of the western U.S.

coystrail, n. *kōy-strāil*—see *castrail*.

coa, n. *kōs*, a contracted form of *cousin*.

cosen, v. *kō's-en* [etym. obscure: may be from OF. *cousiner*, to claim kindred for particular ends, in F., to call any one cousin, to sponge; or It. *cousinare*, to play the cheat to cheat; to defraud; to deceive: **cosen'ing**, imp. *kō's-en-ing*: **cosened**, pp. *kō's-ēnd*: **co'sener**, n. *-ēn-ēr*, a cheat: **co'senage**, n. *-ēn-ēj*, fraud: **co'set**, the practice of cheating.

cosier, n. *kō's-ēr* [OF. *cousier*, a tailor], in OE., a cobbler.

cozy or **cosey**, n. *kō's-ē* [see *cozy*], a decorated

padding cover put over a tea- or coffee-pot while on table to keep the pot warm and promote the perfect infusion of the tea or coffee.

crab, n. *krāb* [AS. *crabba*: cf. Icel. *krabbi*: ML.Ger. *krabbe*], a well-known crustacean or shellfish; one of the signs of the zodiac: **crabs**, n. plu. in *gaming*, the lowest cast at hazard; an apparatus something like a capstan, and used for similar purposes; an engine with three claws for launching ships: **craber**, n. *krāb-ēr*, in OE., the water-rat.

crab, n. *krāb* [perhaps from Scot. *scrab*: Sw. dial. *skrabba*, the fruit of the wild apple-tree], a sour, harsh apple, growing on native, wild, or uncultivated trees; the *Pyrus malus*, Ord. *Rosaceae*.

crabbed, a. *krāb-bēd* [from *crab* 1—from the crooked and perverse gait of the animal], contentious; sour and ill-tempered; rough; austere; peevish; morose:

crabbedly, ad. It: **crab'beness**, n. **crack**, n. *krāk* [an imitative word: cf. OH.Ger. *chrac*; F. *crac*; Dut. *krak*], a partial break by which the parts are not wholly separated from one another; a chink or fissure; a crevice; a rent; any violent, sudden, or sharp sound; a smart, quick blow, such as may cause a rent; in OE., a lad or youth; a familiar friendly conversation: to be **cracked**, of; first-rate, as a *crack horse*, a *crack stud*: v. to rend; to burst or break partially; to split; to break completely, as a nut; to send forth a loud piercing noise; to echo loudly; to disorder or destroy; to throw out smartly with noise, as to *crack a whip*, to *crack a joke*; in Scot., to talk or converse in a familiar friendly way; in OE., to brag; to boast; extol; praise: **crack'ing**, imp.: **cracked**, pp. *krāk-ēd*: **adj. split**; broken; crazed: **crack'er**, n. a noisy firework; a hard biscuit; anything that breaks sharply: **crack-brained**, crazed: **crack'brain**, in slang, a housebreaker; a burglar: to *crack a bottle*, to open and drink the contents: in a *crack*, instantly; without delay.—SYN. of 'crack v.: to shiver; fear; fissure; distress; disorder; drange; snap; puff.

crackle, v. *krāk-k* [from *crack*], to send out slight cracks or snaps; to repeat small cracks rapidly; to creptate: **crack'ling**, imp. *krāk-k-ing*: **crackled**, pp. *krāk-k-ēd*: **crack'ling**, n. plu. cakes made from the refuse of tallow-melting, used for dogs' food: **cracknel**, n. *krāk-nēl* [F. *cracknel*, a cracknel], a small brittle cake or biscuit.

cradle, n. *krād-d* [AS. *cradell*], a movable bed in which children are rocked to sleep, so named as made of wicker-work; infancy; a framework used for various purposes, as in shipbuilding; a rocking-machine used in gold-mining: v. to lay or rock in a cradle; to nurse tenderly: **crad'ling**, imp. *krād-d-ing*: n. the open timbers or ribs of any vaulted ceiling: **cradled**, pp. *krād-d-ēd*, lodged as in a cradle.

craft, n. *krāft* [AS. *craft*, strength: cf. OH.Ger. *chraft*; Icel. *craftir*], a trade requiring skill; manual art or skill; fraud; cunning; small sailing-ships: **craft'sman**, n. *krāft-s-mān*, a mechanic; an artificer: **craft'smaster**, n. a skilled artificer: **crafty**, a. *krāft-ig*, artful; cunning: **craft'ily**, ad. It: **craft'iness**, n. *-nēs*, dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning: **craft'less**, a. destitute of craft: **handicraft**, n. *-i-krāft*, a trade requiring skilled labour: **adj.** of or pert. to skilled labour.—SYN. of 'crafty': wily; sly; deceitful; subtle; ahrewd; fraudulent.

crag, n. *krāg* [Ir. and Gael. *creag* and *carraig*, a rock; W. *crug*; Manx *creg*, a stone], a steep rugged rock; a cliff; a rocky point or ridge on a hill: in *geol.*, shelly tertiary deposits of the pliocene epoch, chiefly developed in Norfolk and Suffolk: **craggy**, a. *krāg-ig*, also **cragg'd**, covered with crags or broken rocks; rugged: **cragg'dness**, n. *-gēd-nēs*, fulness of crags or prominent rocks: **cragg'iness**, n. *-gē-nēs*, state of being craggy: **crag and fall**, in *geol.*, a hill precipitous in one direction and sloping gently downwards in the opposite one.

crag, n. *krāg* [cf. Dut. *krag*, the throat; Icel. *krapt*; Ger. *kragen*], in Scot. and Eng. dial., the neck; the throat.

crane, n. *krāk* [Icel. *kraks*, a crow; *krakr*, a raven], a bird so named from its cry, as *crane-craque*: in OE. and Eng. dial. a crow.

crake, v. *krāk* [imitative—see *crack* 1 and *crack*], in OE. to utter a harsh grating cry; to brag; to boast; to utter boastingly and offensively: a. a boast; exultation: **crak'ing**, imp.: **craked**, pp. *krāk-ēd*.

of 'course' n.: road; way; passage; route; race; manner; method; succession; mode; series; progress; advance; track; direction; procedure; sequence; conduct; behaviour; regularity.

court, n. *kört* [OF. *cort*, F. *cour*; mid. L. *cortis*; L. *corticeus*, a cattle-yard, an enclosed place, an open space of ground attached to a house enclosed by a wall or fence; a small paved square or space surrounded by houses; the palace of a king, also the person attached to his person as attendant, council, &c.; a place of justice, likewise the judges and officers engaged there; civility; flattery; the art of pleasing: v. to endeavour to please; to woo or pay addresses to a woman; to solicit; to seek; courting, imp.: courted, pp. *kört-éd*: courtship, n. the act of soliciting favour; paying addresses or making love to a woman: courtier, n. *yér*, a man who attends at the courts of princes seeking for favours or advancement; one who flatters to please: courteous, a *kört-éd* [OF. *cortois*] affable; polite; civil; obliging; of elegant manners: courtseal, ad. *-it*: courtseamess, n.: courtly, a *kört-it*, elegant; refined; worthy of a court: ad. in the manner of a court: courtliness, n. *-nes*: courtseam, n. *kört-éd-zin* [F. *courtisane*—from It. *cortigiano*—from *corte*, court], a woman of loose virtue: court-martial, n. *court*, martial, n. plu. a court of justice composed of military or naval officers for the trial of offences committed in the army or navy: court-plaster, a black sticking-plaster—formerly used in patches on the face by ladies as ornaments or beauty-spots: courtyard, an enclosed space before a house: court-cards [a corruption of *coat* or *coated card*] pictured cards: a card-playing, king, queen, and knave of a suit: court-day, a day on which a court sits to administer justice: court-dress, a dress suitable for appearing at court, or a levee: court-leet, *-lét* [AS. *leath*, a district], the court of the copyhold tenants, as opposed to the court-baron for the freeholders of the baron; a court of record held within a lordship or manor for the disposal of minor offences.—SYN. of 'courtseous': condescending; accessible; obliging; well-bred; complaisant.

courtesan, n.—see under court.

courtesy, n. *kört-éd-it* [OF. *courtoisie*—from *courtois*, courteous—from *court*—see court], the polish and polite manners of the court; politeness of manners combined with kindness; civility; an act of civility or respect; favour not by right: courtesy, n. *kört-it*, an act of respect or reverence paid by a woman: v. to perform an act of respect, &c., as a woman: courtesying, imp. or n. *kört-it-ing*: courtesied, pp. *kört-éd*—SYN. of 'courtesy'—*kört-éd-it*: politeness; urbanity; complaisance; civility; elegance, &c.

cous-cous, n. *kös-kös* [Afric.] a native dish of W. Africa, containing millet flour, flesh, and baobab leaves.

cousin, n. *kös-in* [F. *cousin*—from OF. *cosein*—from mid. L. *cosinus*, a corruption of L. *consobrinus*, a cousin-german], any relation more distant than a brother or sister; the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; title of address used by a king to his nobles: *cousinly*, a. *-it*, having the relation of cousins: ad. becoming a cousin: *cousin-german*, the children of brothers or sisters.

couvade, n. *kö-éd-éd* [F. *couver*, to brood: L. *cubare*, to lie down], a custom prevalent among certain primitive tribes, that when a child is born, the father takes to his bed, as if ill.

couvre-pied, n. *kös-ér-pé-d* or *pi-éd* [F. a coverlet—*couver*, to cover; *piéd*, a foot], a cover for the feet when lying down on a couch or sofa: *couvre-tesse*, n. *kös-rés*, little covers placed on the backs of chairs or sofas.

cove, n. *kös* [AS. *cifa*, a chamber: ML. Ger. *kove*; Ice. *kúg*, a hut], a small inlet or recess in the seashore where boats may find shelter; a creek or small bay; a nook: v. to arch over: *coving*, imp.: coved, pp. *köed*: adj. arched over—see *alcove*.

cove, n. *kös* [OE. *cöfe*] in slang, a person; a fellow.

covenant, n. *kös-éd-nánt* [F. *covenant*, a contract: L. *convētiō*, an agreement—*convē*, to do or to do some act or thing; a stipulation; mutual consent or agreement; a solemn league; the promise made by God to man on certain conditions: v. to enter into a formal agreement; to contract: *cove-nanting*, imp.: *covenanted*, pp.: adj.] in the old Indian Civil Service, denoting the covenant or en-

gagement entered into between an individual and the Company on entering their service, as opposed to the *uncovenanted service*—that is, the service not subject to such a formal engagement: *Covenant*, n. *kös-éd-nánt*, one who joined in the Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland in the reigns of Charles I. and II.—SYN. of 'covenant': agreement; contract; compact; bargain; stipulation; arrangement.

Coventry, *kös-én-tri*, as in the phrase sent to Coventry, cut off from all social intercourse; not allowed familiar intercourse with former friends; given the cold shoulder to,—in reference to the people of Coventry in former times, who, it is said, so greatly disliked soldiers that they refused to have social intercourse with them.

cover, n. *käv-ér* [F. *couvrir*, to conceal—*from* mid. L. *cōperire*—*from* L. *con*, *operire*, to cover], anything laid or spread over something else; anything that veils or conceals; disguise; shelter; protection: v. to overspread the surface or top of anything by another thing; to veil or conceal from view by some intervening object; to copulate; to clothe; to shelter; to wrap; to protect; to equal or be equivalent to: *cov'ring*, imp.: n. anything spread or laid over another; a garment; bedclothes: *cov'ered*, pp. *-éd*: *cov'ering*, n. *-ér-it* [OF. *cov'erte*—*from* L. *cōper-culum*], a small cover; a lid: *cov'er-er*, n. *-ér*: *cov'er-er*, to cover, and *lit*, a bed, the upper light covering of a bed, a cot, or a crib: *cov'ert*, a. *-it* [OF. *cov'ert*: F. *cov'ert*, a cover, covered], concealed; private; secret; disguised; insidious; under protection: n. a place which covers or shelters; a defence; a shady place; a thicket; a hiding-place: *cov'ertly*, ad. *-it*, secretly; insidiously: *cov'ertness*, n.: *cov'ert-way* or *cov'ered-way*, in a fortified place, the level road or space on the outer edge of the main ditch: *cov'erture*, n. *-ér-tür* [OF. *cov'erture*, a cover], shelter; defence; in law, the state or condition of a married woman, as being under the power and protection of her husband; to break cover, in hunting, to escape from a covert or lair.—SYN. of 'cov'ery': to conceal; hide; shelter; screen; shield; overspread; secrete.

covet, v. *käv-ét* [OF. *covetier*, to covet—*from* L. *cup'iditatem*], to desire or wish for eagerly; to desire earnestly to obtain; to desire any object which cannot be obtained or possessed lawfully; to have an earnest desire for: *cov'eting*, imp.: n. *cov'eting*, inordinate desire: *cov'etingly*, ad. *-it*: *cov'eted*, pp.: *cov'eter*, n. one who: *cov'etableness*, a. *-it-é* [OF. *covetulus*], eager to obtain; greedily desirous after; avaricious: *cov'etously*, ad. *-it*, in a covetous manner; avariciously: *cov'etousness*, n. the quality of being covetous; an inordinate eagerness of gain; eagerness.—SYN. of 'covetous': avaricious; sordid; miserly; niggardly; parsimonious; penurious—of 'covetousness': avarice; cupidity, &c.

covey, n. *käv-it* [OF. *covee*, a brood—*from* *cove*, to hatch—*from* L. *cubare*, to lie down], a brood or hatch of birds; a small flock of birds; a flock of partridges.

covin, n. *käv-in* [OF. *covain*, and *covin*, intrigue—*from* *convēntir*, to agree—*from* L. *convēntire*, to meet together, to agree], deceitful agreement between two or more to the hurt of another: *cov'inous*, a. *-in-it*, deceitful; fraudulent: *covin*-or *covine*-tree, in Scotland, a tree planted before an old castle, where the lord received his guests, and on which criminals were executed; a *crystalline* tree.

coving, n. *kös-ving* [AS. *cöfa*, a cave, a room—see *cove*], the projection of the upper parts of a building beyond the ground-plan; the vertical sides of a fireplace which incline backwards and inwards for reflecting the heat.

cow, n. *kös*, cows, n. plu. *kös-ér*, *kine*, old plu. *kös* [AS. *cū*: OH. Ger. *chuo*: Ice. *kyl*: L. *bos*: Gr. *bous*: Sans. *gāu*], the female of the bull, a well-known animal yielding milk for domestic use: *cow-catcher*, a strong frame in front of a locomotive-engine, used in Amer. to throw off large obstructions on the rails: *cow-pox*, small blisters that appear on the teats of a cow, the vaccine matter for inoculation being obtained from these: *cow-hide*, leather made from the skin of a cow; a rough riding-whip: v. to whip roughly: *cow-feeder*, one whose business it is to feed cows and deal in their milk: *cow-herd*, one who tends cows in the field: *cow-boy*, a cattle herdsman in the N. Amer. States: *cow-leech*, n. *kös-léech* [AS. *lecc*, a physician, a leech], a cattle-doctor: *cow-*

cöle, *böy*, *föä*: *piäre*, *bääd*: *chätr*. game, jog, ahun, thing, there, zeal.

mark), a private signal, word, or phrase given to soldiers on guard to enable them to distinguish friends; a watchword: *v.* to sign a document in addition to another to attest its authenticity: *countersigning*, *imp.*: *countersigned*, *pp.* *-sind*: *countersigning*, *n.* *-sind*, a signal to answer or correspond to another: *countersignature*, *n.* the signature of a secretary, or of a subordinate, added to the signature of a superior.

countersink, *v.* *kōn'tēr-sīnk* [*counter*, and *sink*], to drill a conical depression in wood or metal to receive the head of a screw, to sink a screw or nail in an object so that it lies flush with the surface.

counter-sloping, *kōn'tēr-slō-ping* [*counter*, and *slope*] in *mil.*, a surface which slopes inwards instead of outwards, as is usual in fortifications—usually applied to glacis and revetments.

counter-tenor, *kōn'tēr-tē-nōr* [*F. contre-ténor*: *ft. contratenore*—from *tenor*, a *tenor*—see *count 3*].

countervail, *v.* *kōn'tēr-vāil* [*OF. contravaloir*, to avail against—from *contra*, *valere*, to be strong against, to act against with equal force or power; to equal; to balance: *countervailing*, *imp.*: *countervailed*, *pp.* *-edil*].

counter-view, *n.* *kōn'tēr-vū* [*counter*, and *view*], an opposite view; a posture in which two persons front each other; contrast: *counter-view*, *v.* *-vōl*, to vote in opposition; to outvote.

counter-weight, *v.* *kōn'tēr-wēit* [*counter*, and *weight*], to weigh against; to counterbalance: *countervail*, *v.* *-wēit*, to move backwards and forwards in opposition to other movements: *countervail*, *v.* *-wēit*, to hinder by contrary operations; to counteract.

countess, *n.* *kōn'tēs* [*F. comtesse*, *fem.* of *comte*—see *count 2*], the wife of an earl or count.

counting, *n.* *kōn'ting* [see *count 1*], reckoning; computing; counting-house, or -room, the room or house appropriated by a trader, manufacturer, or merchant, for keeping their business - books, accounts, &c.

countless, *a.*—see under *count 1*.

country, *n.* *kōn't्री* [*OF. contrée*, country: *mid. L. contrāta*, the country lying before or opposite—from *contra*, over against—*ita*, land seen before you], the land or territory occupied by a people or nation; rural districts; a kingdom or state; any tract of land; one's residence or native soil: *adj. part.* to the districts beyond a town; rural; rustic; untaught; rude: *country-dance*, an English dance of rural origin, in which the couples at first face each other in two long lines—hence the corruption of the name into *contre-dance*: *country seat*, a residence at a distance from a town or city: *countryman*, a rustic; one not a native of a town; one born in the same country: *countryed*, a *kōn't्री-fid*, having the air and mien of a rustic.—*SYN.* of *country n.*: land; globe; world; territory; region; earth—of *countryman n.*: peasant; clown; hind; swain; husbandman.

county, *n.* *kōn'ti* [*OF. comté*, *ft. comitatus*: *L. comitatus*—from *comes*, a state officer] originally an earldom or district under a count; a particular division or district of a state or kingdom; a shire: *county-town*, the chief town of a county where the district courts and markets are held: *County Council*, in *Great Britain*, a council elected for each county, or administrative division of a county, for the purpose of carrying out all duties relating to local government, as rating and assessment, electoral registration, the erection and care of public buildings, and other matters.

county, *n.* *kōn'ti*, in *OE.*, for *count*, frequently found in Shakespeare.

coup, *n.* *kō* [*F. coup*—from *OF. colp*—from *mid. L. copula*, a stroke], a blow: a stroke: *coup-de-grâce*, *n.* *kō-dē-grās* [*F.* stroke of mercy], finishing-stroke; death-stroke: *coup-de-main*, *n.* *kō-dē-mān* [*F.* stroke of hand], in *mil.*, a sudden and vigorous attack to capture a position: *coup-de-soliel*, *n.* *kō-dē-sōl-ēl* [*F.* a stroke of the sun], a disease produced by exposure of the head to the rays of the sun; sunstroke: *coup-d'état*, *kō-dē-tā* [*F.* a stroke of state], a sudden and decisive blow, in *politics*, a stroke of policy: *coup-d'œil*, *n.* *kō-d-ōl* [*F.* a stroke or glance of the eye], a general view of anything.

coup, *v.* *kōp* [*locl. kaup*, a bargain, a sale; *kaupa*, to bargain, to sell, in *Scot.*, to bargain; to barter; to overturn: *n.* a bargain—see *cope 3*].

coup, *v.* *kōp* [*OF. coup*, a blow], in *Scot.*, to overturn.

coupé, *n.* *kō-pā* [*F. coupé*, cut, broken: connected with *coup*], the front division of a stage-coach or diligence.

couple, *n.* *kūp-l* [*F. couple*—from *L. copula*, a band or tie], the chain or tie that holds dogs together; two or a pair; the male and female; a man and his wife; two of the same species or kind taken together; a brace; in *math.*, a pair of forces acting on a body on each side of a fixed point, so as to turn the body round this fixed point: *v.* to link, chain, or unite one thing to another; to fasten together; to unite as man and wife; to marry: *coupling*, *imp.* *kūp-ling*: *n.* that which couples or connects, as the *coupling* of two railway carriages: *coupled*, *pp.* *kūp-lid*: *couplet*, *n.* *kūp-lit* [*F.*], two lines which rhyme; a *distich*: *couple*, *n.* *plu. kūp-lis*, a pair of opposite rafters in a roof nailed at the top where they meet, and united by a beam of wood at the bottom: *couplings*, *n.* *plu.* sliding boxes or nuts that connect the ends of a tube, or one tube or shaft to another: *couplement*, *n.* *kūp-l-mēt*, in *OE.*, a pair; two or more together: *coupling-pin*, a bolt used for connecting railway carriages, and for certain parts of machinery.

coupon, *n.* *kō-pōn* [*F. coupon*—from *couper*, to cut or cut off], one of a series of warrants or notes attached to transferable bonds which are successively cut off in order to be presented for payment of dividends as they fall due; a separable ticket used in money transactions: *esp.*, a part or leaf of a railway pass which is arranged in book-form, each leaf having the value of a ticket; a ticket.

couper, *n.* *kō-pār* [*F.*—from *couper*, to cut], in *mil.*, an intrenchment of any kind formed behind a breast, whose object it is to enable the besieged to prolong the defence of a ditch and parapet made through the rampart as far as the retreatment.

courage, *n.* *kūr-ā* [*OF. corage*—from *mid. L. coracium*—from *L. cor*, the heart], strength of mind; bravery; fearlessness; valour; resolution; that quality of mind which enables men to encounter dangers and difficulties with firmness and without fear: *courageous*, *a.* *-dīs*, brave; fearless; daring; endowed with firmness; without fear: *courageously*, *ad. -ly*, in a courageous manner; stoutly; boldly: *courageousness*, *n.* *-dīs-nēs*, the quality of being courageous; bravery.—*SYN.* of *'courage'*: intrepidity; daring; gallantry; heroism; hardihood; firmness; boldness; resolution; audacity—of *'courageous'*: bold; intrepid; undaunted; valiant; gallant; heroic; valorous; hardy; enterprising; adventurous.

courant, *n.* *kō-rānt* [*F. courant*, running—from *F. courir*, to run—from *L. curro*, I run], that which spreads news very quickly; a newspaper: *courante*, *n.* *kō-rānt-ē*, or *courante*, *n.* *kō-rānt-ē*, a kind of dance; a piece of music in triple time.

courbaril, *n.* *kōr-bā-ril* [*S. Amer.*], a resin used in varnishing—same as *asiald*.

couerbe or *coube*, *v.* *kōrb* [*F. couber*, to bend, to bow—from *coube*, a curve—from *L. curvus*, crooked, curved] in *OE.*, to bend or bow; to stoop as a suppliant: *adj.* *bent*; crooked: *couer'ing*, *imp.*: *couer'd*, *pp.* *kōrb*.

courier, *n.* *kūr-īr* [*OF. corrier*: *mid. L. carri-tōrum*—from *L. curro*, I run], a runner; a special messenger with letters or despatches from a distance; a travelling servant attached to a family.

course, *n.* *kōrs* [*F. cours*—from *L. currere*, a course, a journey—from *curro*, I run], a swift journey; a career; a race; the ground on which the race is run; generally a passing, moving, or motion forward within limits; the progress of anything; usual manner; order of procedure; way of life or conduct; natural bent; the dishes set on table at one time; elements of an art or science exhibited and explained in a series of lessons or lectures, as a course of chemistry; a continued range of stones or bricks in the wall of a building; the track of a ship: *v.* to run through or over; to hunt; to chase; to move with speed: *couer'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the sport of chasing and hunting hares with greyhounds: *coure'd*, *pp.* *kōrs*: *couer'er*, *n.* *-er*, a swift horse; a war-horse; a very swift running bird inhabiting S. Europe and N. Africa: *coure's*, *n.* *plu. -es*, in a ship, the principal sails; in *geod.*, thin regular strata, from their being superimposed upon one another like the hewn courses of a building; the menses: *of course*, by consequence; that naturally follows, as, a matter of *course*: in the course of, at some time during.—*See*

mūte, *mūt*, *fār*, *lān*; *mēle*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

countenance, to annoy and vex; to disconcert; to snub.

counter, *n.* *kōen-tér* [see count 1] a false or spurious piece of money, as that used in reckoning in games; money in contempt; a table for receiving bets, or laying down money on.

counter, *ad.* *kōen-tér* [F. *contre*—from L. *contra*, against] contrary; in opposition; the wrong way; as the form of prefix *contra*, opposition or contrary—see list of prefixes.

counter, *n.* *kōen-tér*, or *coun'tér*-ten'or, *tén'tér* [L. *contra*, in opposition to], in music, the part immediately below the treble—formerly an under part serving as a contrast to a principal part.

counteract, *v.* *kōen-tér-ák't* [F. *contre*—from L. *contra*, against, and *actus*, done], to act in opposition to; to hinder; to defeat; to frustrate: *counteract'ing*, *imp.*: *count'eract'ed*, *pp.*: *count'eract'ive*, *a.* *-it'tiv*, tending to counteract: *count'eraction*, *n.* *-it'tiō*, hindrance; action in opposition to: counter-agent, he who or that which acts in opposition to.

counter-approach, *n.* *kōen-tér-áp-prōch* [F. *contre*—from L. *contra*, against], in mil., a trench by which the besieged endeavours to meet the approaches of the besiegers, generally running zigzag; counter-arch, a vertical arch connecting the top of buttresses or pillars.

counter-attractive, *a.* *kōen-tér-át-trák'tiv* [counter, and attractive] attracting in a different or in an opposite direction: *count'at-traction*, *n.* opposite attraction.

counterbalance, *v.* *kōen-tér-bál'áns* [counter, and balance], to weigh against with an equal weight; and to act against with an equal power or effect; to neutralise: *n.* equal weight or power.

counter-buff, *v.* *kōen-tér-búf* [counter, and buff], to repel; to strike back; *n.* a blow in a contrary direction.

counter-charge, *n.* *kōen-tér-chárf* [counter, and charge], an opposite charge: counter-charm, *n.* *-chám* [counter and charm], that by which a charm is dissolved or destroyed: *v.* to destroy the effect of enchantment: counter-check, *n.* *-chék* [counter, and check] check in opposition to another; hindrance: *v.* to oppose or stop by some obstacle: counter-current, *n.* *-kúr'ent* [counter, and current], a current in an opposite direction: *adj.* running in an opposite direction.

counter-drain, *n.* *kōen-tér-drán* [counter, and drain], a drain running parallel to a canal or artificial watercourse to collect the leakage-water: counter-draw, *v.* *-dráw* [counter, and draw], to copy a design or painting by means of fine linen cloth, oiled paper, or any similar transparent substance spread over it, through which the strokes appearing are traced with a pencil.

counter-evidence, *n.* *kōen-tér-é-ti-déns* [counter, and evidence], evidence or testimony opposing some other evidence.

counterfeit, *v.* *kōen-tér-fít* [F. *contrefait*, deformed—*from* *contre*, against; *faire*, to make—*from* L. *contra*, against; *facto*, to make], to copy or imitate without authority or right; to forge; to imitate with a view to deceive; to feign; to dissemble: *adj.* false; forged; made in imitation of something else; not genuine: *n.* a cheat or impostor; one who pretends to be what he is not; that which is made in imitation of something else; in *OE.*, a likeness: a copy: *count'at-tréft*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who counterfeits; the process: *count'at-tréft'ed*, *pp.*: *count'at-tréft'er*, *one who*.—*Syn.* of *counterfeit* *a.*: spurious; fictitious; suppositions; adulterated; sophisticated; fabricated; hypocritical.

counterfeitness, *n.* *kōen-tér-fé-ti-déns* [OF. *contrefaísance*—*from* *contrefaire*, to counterfeit], in *OE.*, a counterfeiting; a forgery.

counterfoil, *n.* *kōen-tér-fóil* [counter, and L. *folium*, a leaf], the corresponding leaf; the corresponding part of a tally or check: counter-gauge, *n.* *-gáif* [counter, and gauge], in carpentry, a method of measuring joints.

counter-guards, *n.* *plu.* *kōen-tér-gárdz* [counter, and guard], in mil., works constructed to cover a bastion or demi-lune, consisting of two faces forming salient angles—sometimes called 'couvre-faces.'

counter-irritant, *n.* *kōen-tér-í-rit'ánt* [counter, and irritant], in med., any substance employed to produce an artificial disease, or secondary irritation, for the relief of the original one.

countermand, *v.* *kōen-tér-mánd* [F. *contremander*—*from* L. *contra*, against; *mandare*, to command], to give an order contrary to one given before; to annul or forbid the execution of a former command: *n.* a contrary order: *count'ermánd'ing*, *imp.*: *count'ermánd'ed*, *pp.*

countermarch, *v.* *kōen-tér-márch* [counter, and march], to march back: *n.* a marching back; a change of measures: in mil., to move a body of troops to the rear without any change of their original order—that is, to move them backwards: *count'ermárch'ing*, *imp.*: *count'ermárch'ed*, *pp.* *-márch't*.

counter-mark, *n.* *kōen-tér-márk* [counter, and mark], a mark or token added in order to afford security or give proof of quality; an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age: *v.* to add a mark as a test of quality, &c.; to make an artificial cavity in the teeth of a horse.

countermine, *n.* *kōen-tér-mín* [counter, and mine], a pit and gallery sunk in the earth in the attack or defence of a fortified place in order to blow up the works of an enemy is called a mine—one dug to destroy a mine is called a countermine: *a.* a secret project to frustrate any contrivance: *v.* to mine in opposition, or to search for an enemy's mine: to frustrate by secret measures: *count'termí'ing*, *imp.*: *count'termí'ed*, *pp.* *-mínd*.

counter-motion, *n.* *kōen-tér-mō'shōn* [counter, and motion], an opposite motion: *count'ter-mō've'mént*, *n.* *-mō've'mént* [counter, and movement], a movement in opposition to another.

counterpane, *n.* *kōen-tér-pán* [F. *courte*, quilt: L. *pinnus*, cloth coverlet—an alteration from F. *courte-pointe*, a counterpane, corrupted into *contre-pointe*—*from* OF. *couille-pointe*—*from* L. *culcita puncta*, a stitched quilt], the upper covering of a bed, having the stitches arranged in patterns for ornament; a quilt or coverlet.

counterpane, *n.* *kōen-tér-pán* [OF. *contrepan*, a pledge, a pawn—*from* *contre*, against; *pan*, a pawn or gage], in *OE.*, the counterpart of a deed or writing.

counterpart, *n.* *kōen-tér-párt* [counter, and part], the part that answers to another; the key of a cipher; in music, the part to be applied to another, as the bass is the counterpart to the treble.

counter-plea, *n.* *kōen-tér-plé* [counter, and plea], in law, an incidental pleading the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's plea: counter-plead, *v.* *-plé'd*, to plead the contrary of; to deny: counter-plot, *n.* [counter, and plot] artifice opposed to an artifice: *v.* to oppose one machination by another: *count'ter-plót'ing*, *n.* act of plotting against a plot.

counterpoint, *n.* *kōen-tér-póint* [F. *contrepoint*, counterpoint—*lit.*, point against point—*from* L. *contrapunctus*: cf. *lit.* *contrapuncto*], an opposite point; the placing of notes in music so as to indicate the harmony of parts; the art of combining and modulating sounds in several distinct parts.

counterpoise, *n.* *kōen-tér-póys* [OF. *contrepois*—*from* *contre*, against, and *pois*, a weight: L. *pen-sum*], a weight against a given weight; an equal weight; a weight sufficient to balance another in the opposite scale; a force or power sufficient to balance another force or power: *v.* to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power and effect: *count'terpois'ing*, *imp.*: *count'terpois'ed*, *pp.* *-póys'd*.

counter-poison, *n.* *kōen-tér-póis'n* [counter, and poison], a medicine which destroys the effects of a poison: an antidote.

counter-project, *n.* *kōen-tér-próif'ekt* [counter, and project], a scheme or proposal given in opposition to another: counter-proof, *n.* *-prúf*, in engraving, a print taken off from another just printed, with the view of ascertaining the state of the plate.

counterscarp, *n.* *kōen-tér-skárp* [F. *contrescarpe*—*from* *contra*, against, and *scarpa*, the slope of a wall], in a fortified place, the slope of the ditch next the enemy, often the whole covered way which surmounts it,—the interior slope is called the *scarp*.

counter-secure, *v.* *kōen-tér-sé-kúr* [counter, and secure], to render more secure by corresponding means, or by means to match: *count'ter-sec'urity*, *n.* *-rit'i*, security given to one who has become surety for another.

countersign, *n.* *kōen-tér-sín* [F. *contresigner*, to countersign—*from* L. *contra*, against; *signum*, a

cotermineous—see cotermineous.

coturn, n. *kò-thérn'*, also coturnus, n. *kò-thér-nis* [*L. coturnus*; Gr. *kothornos*, a high hunting-boot, from the *anc*, the buskin or boot worn by actors in tragedy; *fig.*, tragedy: *coturn* 'nal, a tragic; solemn.

cottillion or cottillon, n. *kò-tìl'yàn* [*F. cottillon*, a little petticoat—from *cotte*, a petticoat; a lively dance engaged in by eight persons—so named because petticoats were seen as the women danced.

cotquean, n. *kòt-kwén* [*cot*, a small house, and *quean*, a woman, a labourer's wife], a vulgar woman; a man interfering in woman's concerns; a feeble womanly man.

cotswold, n. *kòts-wòld* [*AS. cote*, a hovel; *wold*, a wood], a breed of sheep, so called from the Cotswold hills in Gloucestershire.

cottage, n. *kòt-tij* [*mid. L. cotagium*, a serf's dwelling; *AS. cote*, a hovel—see *cote* 2], any small detached house; a small country house: *cottager*, n. *er*, one who lives in: *cot'tar*, *cot'tar*, n. *kòt'tér*, and *cot'tier*, n. *kòt'tér*, contractions for cottager: *cottage allotment*, a piece of land let to a cottager for cultivation: *cottage bonnet*, a fashion of woman's bonnet worn in the early years of the nineteenth century: *cottage hospital*, a small hospital, without a resident medical staff, or a hospital consisting of a number of cottages or buildings.

cotter, n. *kòt'tér* [*Eng. dial.*], a wedge-shaped piece of wood or other material employed to fasten the parts of a structure; a key.

cotton, n. *kòt'tn* [*F. coton*; *Sp. coton*; *Ar. qutun*], a soft downy substance resembling fine wool, consisting of hairs attached to the seeds of a plant grown in warm countries; the thread made from it; the cloth made from it; *calico*; *ad.*, made of or pert. to cotton: *cottony*, a. *kòt'tn-i*, soft like cotton: *cotton-gin*, *fin*, a machine to separate the seeds from the cotton-wool: *cotton-plant*, the various species of *Gossypium*, *Ord. Malvaceæ*, producing the cotton of commerce: *cotton-grass*, various species of *Eriophorum*, *Ord. Cyperaceæ*, so named from the woolly substance attached to the base of the ovary, common in boggy places.

cotton, v. *kòt'tn* [from cotton: cf. *F. cotonner*] in *OE.*, to agree; to succeed: *cot'toning*, *imp.* *cot-toned*, pp. *kòt'tnd*.

cotyle, n. *kòt'il-é* [*Gr. kotulê*, a cup or socket], in *anat.*, the socket or hollow that receives the end of another bone; in *zool.*, one of the cup-shaped suckers on the arms of cephalopods or on the heads of leeches: *cot'yloid*, a. *lòyd* [*Gr. eidos*, shape], resembling the socket of a joint.

cotyledon, n. *kòt'il-é-dón* [*Gr. kotyledón*, a cup-like hollow—from *kotulê*, a hollow, a small cup], in *bot.*, a seed-leaf; the first leaf or leaves put forward by a plant; in *anat.*, applied to the portions of which the placentae of some animals are formed, as in the ruminants: *cot'yledonous*, a. *lè-dò-nús*, pert. to; having a seed-lobe.

couch, n. *kòtch* [*F. coucher*, to lay down—from *OF. coucher*, or *it. colare*, to lay down—from *L. colare*, to lay], to lay or place down—from *L. con, colare* to lay], a place for rest or sleep; a bed; a sofa; in making malt, a layer or stratum of barley spread on the malt-floor; a layer or stratum of colour, size, &c.; v. to lie down, as on a bed or place of repose; to lay down in a bed or stratum; to conceal or express in words obscurely; to include or comprise; to recline on the knees, as a beast; to crouch; to fix a spear in the posture for attack; to depress or remove the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye, called a cataract; in *OE.*, to plate or lay over, as scales: *couch'ing*, *imp.* *couch'ed*, pp. *kòtch*: *couch'er*, n. one who couches cataracts: *couch'less*, a. *couchant*, a. *kòtch'ant* [*F.*], lying down with the head raised up; squatting: *couch-grass* [a corruption of *quitch-grass*], a grass with a long jointed root which spreads with great rapidity; the *Triticum repens*, *Ord. Gramineæ*.

cougar, n. *kò-gár* [*F. cougar*; *S. Amer. guapa*], the American panther.

cough, v. *kòf* [an imitative word: cf. *Dut. kuchen*], to expel the air from the lungs with considerable force and noise; to expectorate: a. an effort of the lungs to throw off offending matter, as phlegm from the air passages, accompanied with considerable noise: *cough'ing*, *imp.* *cough'ed*, pp. *kòf*.

could, v. *kòd* [*AS. culhe*, was able], past tense of

can; had sufficient power, moral or physical; had sufficient capacity—see *can* 2.

coulée, n. *kòl-é* [*F. coulée*—from *coulée*, to flow as melted metals—from *L. colare*, to filter, to run], in *geol.*, a stream of lava, whether flowing or become solid; in *U.S.*, a ravine caused by heavy rain or melting snow.

coulomb—see under ohm.

coulter, n. *kòl'tér* [*AS. culter*; *OF. coultre*—from *L. culter*, a ploughshare, a knife], the sharp iron of the plough in front of the share which cuts off the furrow-slice from the flat land; also *col'ter*: *coulter-nib*, n. *kòl'tér-néb*, a sea-bird, so named from the blade-like shape of its beak or bill; the puffin.

cumarin, n. *kò-má-rín* [*F. coumarine*; *S. Amer. cumaru*, the Tonka bean], an odoriferous substance obtained from Tonquin beans.

council, n. *kòun-sél*, *concil*, an assembly: *It. concilio*—from *L. concilium*, an assembly, an assembly met for consultation, or convened to give advice; an ecclesiastical meeting; a municipal body: *coun'cillor*, n. *lér*, a member of a council: *coun'cillorship*, n. the office: *Common Council*, in the city of London, the body which represents the citizens: *Ecumenical Council*, *ék-é-mén'tik-ál*, in *eccl. Ast.*, a general council or assembly of a select number of ecclesiastics of various ranks representing the whole church: *Privy Council*, a select number of persons for advising a sovereign in the administration of public affairs: *council-board*, the table round which councillors sit in consultation: *County Council*—see under *county*: *Parish Council*—see under *parish*.—*SYN.* of 'council': meeting; congress; diet; convocation; convention.

counsel, n. *kòun-sél* [*F. conseil*—from *L. consilium*, deliberation], advice; opinion or advice given for the instruction or guidance of another; consultation; secret opinions; design; purpose; will; one who advises in matters of law; an advocate; a barrister: v. to advise; to give advice or a deliberate opinion to another for his guidance; to warn; to admonish: *coun'selling*, *imp.* *coun'selled*, pp. *séld*: *coun'seller*, n. *lér*, one who advises another; an advocate; a barrister: *coun'sellorship*, n. the office of a counsellor: to keep counsel, to keep any design or purpose secret.—*SYN.* of 'counsel v.': to admonish; instruct; recommend.

count, v. *kòunt*, formerly spelt *compt*, as in *account* [*F. compter* or *comter*, to count, to reckon—from *L. computare*, to sum up—from *con, putare*, to clear up, to arrange, to number; to sum up; to reckon; to esteem or consider; to ascribe to; to rely on; n. number; act of numbering; total amount; in *law*, a particular charge in an indictment: *count'ing*, *imp.* *count'ed*, pp. *count'er*, n. one who; that which is used in reckoning numbers; a table on which money is counted or goods laid; an imitation of a piece of money: *count'able*, a. *l-á*, that may be numbered: *count'less*, a. that cannot be numbered; innumerable: *count-out*, an adjournment of the House of Commons when fewer than forty members are present—only made, however, when the attention of the Speaker is called to that fact by a member: *count's* for account, in *Scot.*, a question in arithmetic.—*SYN.* of 'count v.': to calculate; reckon; compute; estimate; enumerate; rate; judge; think.

count, n. *kòunt* [*OF. conte*; *F. comte*—from *L. comitem*, an associate, the name given to the great officers of state under the Frankish kings; a foreign title of nobility answering to English *earl*: *countess*, n. *kòunt'és* [*F. comtesse*], the wife of a count or an earl.

countenance, n. *kòun't-é-náns* [*F. comtesance*, capacity, looks—from *mid. L. continentia*, gesture, demeanour—from *L. continere*, to hold together, to preserve—from *con, tenere*, to hold], the whole external features of the body; the appearance of the features of the human face; look; favour; goodwill; support; superficial appearance; show: v. to show favour; to support; to encourage; to aid; in *OE.*, to make a show of; to act suitably to: *coun'tenance'ing*, *imp.* *coun'tenance'ed*, pp. *núnt*: *coun'tenance'ing*, n. *lér*, one who: in countenance, in favour; pleased; to keep in countenance, to support; to aid by favour; to please by giving assurance to; to keep from dejection or dismay: to put in countenance, to encourage; to make cheerful by support; to bring into favour; out of countenance, annoyed and vexed; abashed; dismayed: to put out of

máte, mátl, ftr, láto; mète, mètl, hér; pñe, pñn; nòte, nòtl, mòve;

corymbant, *n.* *kôr-î-bant* [*F. Corymbante*—from *L. Corymbus, Corymbantus*; *Gr. Korubas, Korubantos*—from *koru*, a helmet] in *anc. myth.*, a priest of Cybele, whose rites partly consisted in wild armed dances and noisy music: **corymbantia**, *a.* *-bân-î-tik*, wildly excited like the corymbants engaged in their rites.

corymb, *n.* *kôr-îm* [*F. corymbe*; *L. corymbus*; *Gr. korambos*, the top, a cluster] in bot., an indefinite inflorescence in which the lower stalks are longest, and all the flowers come nearly to the same level, as in the elder: **corymbated**, *n.* *kôr-îm-î-tî-â-tî-tî*, furnished with berries or blossoms in clusters: **corymbiferous**, *a.* *-î-tî-â-tî* [*L. fero, I carry*], bearing a cluster of flowers in the form of a corymb: **corymbous**, *a.* *-bôs*, approaching the form of a corymb either in the branches or the inflorescence.

coryphaea, *n.* *kôr-î-î-â-î* [*L. coryphaea*—from *Gr. koruphaea*, standing at the head: *cf. F. coryphée*], a leader of the ancient chorus; a head man.

coryza, *n.* *kôr-î-î-â* [*Gr. koriza*, mucus of the nose], an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane lining the nose, resulting in an increased defluxion of mucus; catarrh.

cosmical, *n.* *kôs-mî-kâl* [*L. co for complement, and mundus, cutting*], in *trig.*, the secant of an arc which is the complement of another to 90°.

cosine, *n.* *kôs-î-tis* [*co*, and *sine*; *F. cosine*; *L. cosinus*], in *trig.*, the sine of an arc which is the complement of another to 90°.

cosmetic, *n.* *kôs-mî-tîk* [*F. cosmétique*—from *Gr. kosmetikos*, skilled in adorning—from *kosmos*, order, ornament], any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white; a preparation which helps to beautify the complexion: *ad.* that promotes beauty: **cosmetically**, *ad.* *-kâl-î-tî*.

cosmic—see under *cosmos*.

cosmogony, *n.* *kôs-mô-gô-nî* [*Gr. kosmogonia*, origin of the world, creation—from *kosmos*, the world; *goni*, generation or origin], the origin or creation of the world or universe; same sense as *cosmology*: **cosmogonist**, *n.* one who treats of the origin or formation of the universe. *Note.*—*Cosmogony* speculates as to the origin of the universe; *cosmology* unfolds the history of our globe from facts and observation.

cosmography, *n.* *kôs-mô-grâ-fî* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *graphô*, I describe, I write off], a description of the world or universe; the science which treats of the several parts of the universe, their laws and relations, and therefore comprehends geography, geology, and astronomy: **cosmographer**, *n.* *-râ-fî-î*, one who describes the world or universe: **cosmographical**, *a.* *-mô-grâ-fî-kâl*: **cosmographically**, *ad.* *-î-tî*.

cosmology, *n.* *kôs-mô-lô-jî* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *logos*, a discourse], the science that treats of the system of the universe and the nature of the world and material things; same sense as *cosmogony*: **cosmologist**, *n.* one who writes of: **cosmological**, *a.* *-mô-lô-jî-kâl*: **cosmologically**, *ad.* *-î-tî*. **cosmoplastic**, *a.* *kôs-mô-plâs-tîk* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *plastikos*, plastic], world-forming; pert. to the formation of the world.

cosmopolitan, *n.* *kôs-mô-pô-lî-tî-n*, also **cosmopolite**, *n.* *-mô-pô-lî-tî* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *politeis*, a citizen: *cf. F. cosmopolite*], one who is at home everywhere: a citizen of the world: **cosmopolitanism**, *n.* *-mô-pô-lî-tî-n-î-zm*, citizenship of the world.

cosmorama, *n.* *kôs-mô-râ-mâ* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *horama*, a view], an optical exhibition in which objects are represented vividly, and greatly enlarged in size; a diorama: **cosmorama**, *a.* *-râm-î-tî*, pert. to.

cosmos, *n.* *kôs-môs* [*Gr. kosmos*, order, harmony, the world or universe], the world or universe, comprehending our globe and all things therein, and the whole celestial bodies; the universe—so named from the perfection of its arrangement, and its system of laws: **cosmic**, *a.* *kôs-mî-kâl*, also *cosmical*, *a.* *-mî-kâl*, relating to the universe and all visible nature; in *astron.*, rising or setting with the sun: **cosmically**, *ad.* *-î-tî*: **cosmism**, *n.* *kôs-mî-zm*, the philosophy of evolution: **cosmist**, *n.* *-î-tî*, a believer in; *a.* *-î-tî-î-tî*.

cosmometric, *a.* *kôs-mô-mê-tîk* [*Gr. kosmos*, the world; *metron*, I place], in *meteo.*, believing in the real existence of the external world.

cos, *a.* *kôs* [*Hind. kos*], in *India*, a road-measure of about 1½ mile.

cos, *n.* *kôs* [*OF. cosse*; *It. cosa*, thing; *Ar. shat*,

the unknown quantity (*s*) of an equation], an early name for the science of algebra.

cosmek, *n.* *kôs-mêk* [*Turk. quzak*], in *Russia*, one of a military tribe guarding the S. and E. frontiers of the Russian empire—very skilful as horsemen.

cosmet, *n.* *kôs-mê-tî* [*AS. cōsaceta*, dweller in a cot: *cf. It. cosaccio*, a lamb bred by hand—from *cosa*, a cottage], a lamb brought up by hand; a pet lamb: *v.* to fondle: **cos'eting**, *imp.* *cos'etad*, *pp.* *-î-tî-tî*.

cost, *n.* *kôst* [*OF. cost*; *cf. Sp. and It. costo*; *OH. Ger. costia*; *Icei. kosti*; *Ir. and W. cost*; *Gael. coist or coag*], the price or value of a thing; expense; charge; expense of any kind; pain; suffering: *v.* to be had at a price; to be bought for; to require to be given, laid out, bestowed, or employed; to cause to bear or suffer: **cost'ing**, *imp.* *cost*, *pt.* and *pp.* *costs*, *n.* *plu.* law charges: **costly**, *a.* *-î-tî*, of a high price; expensive; sumptuous: **costliness**, *n.* *expensiveness*: **costless**, *a.* without cost—*SYN.* of 'cost *n.*': value; worth; loss; detriment.

costa, *n.* *kôst-â* [*L. costa*, a rib, a side: *cf. OF. costé*, a side], a rib: the mid-rib: **costa**, *n.* *plu.* *kôst-î-tî*, in bot., the prominent bundles of vessels in the leaves; in *zool.*, the rows of plates which succeed the inferior or basal portion of the cup among Crinoides; vertical ridges on the outer surface of them among corals: **costal**, *a.* *kôst-â-lî* [*F. costal*]; mid: *L. costalis*, pert. to the sides or ribs of the body: **costate**, *a.* *kôst-â-tî*, also **costated**, *a.* ribbed; in bot., applied to leaves which have a single rib.

costard, *n.* *kôst-â-rd* [perhaps from *OF. costé*, a rib], a variety of apple of large size; *fig.*, the head.

costardmonger, *n.* *kôst-â-rd-mîng-î-î-î*—now spelt **costermonger**, *n.* *kôst-î-î-î*, one who sells fruit, fish, or vegetables in the streets of a town in a barrow or small cart.

costeaning, *n.* *kôs-tên-îng* [*Cornish cold*, wood; *dean*, tin], in *mining*, the act or operation of sinking shallow pits at intervals, and driving headings at right angles to the general course of the veins, for the purpose of discovering ore.

costive, *a.* *kôs-tî-tî* [*L. constipare*, to crowd closely together—from *con*, *stipare*, to cram; contracted from *OF. constifere*], bound or confined in the bowels: **costively**, *ad.* *-î-tî*: **costiveness**, *n.* *-î-tî*, obstruction in the bowels, with hardness and dryness of the fecal matter.

costly, **costliness**—see under *cost*.

costmary, *n.* *kôs-mâ-rî* [*OF. cost*; *Ar. qist*; *L. costus*; *Gr. kostos*, an aromatic plant, and *Mary*, the Virgin], an aromatic plant; the herb ale-cost; the *Pyrrhtrum tanacetum*, *Ord. Compositae*.

costrel, *n.* *kôs-trêl* [*mid. L. costrellus*, a wine-bottle], in *OE.*, a wine-bottle which could be suspended by its ears from the waist-belt; a labourer's drinking-bottle in harvest-time, made of wood.

costume, *n.* *kôs-tûm* or *kôs-tûm* [*It. and F. costume*], style of dress; the mode of dress peculiar to any people or age: **costumier**, *n.* *kôs-tûm-î-î-î*, one who makes and deals in fancy dresses.—*SYN.* of 'costume': dress; attire; apparel; array; clothes; clothing; habit; garment; vesture; vestment; raiment.

cosy, **cosey**, or **cosie**, *a.* *kô-î-tî* [etym. unknown], in a nice comfortable corner; warm; snug; comfortable: **cosily** or **coseyily**, *ad.* *-î-tî*.

cot, *n.* *kôt* [*AS. cot*; *Icei. kôl*], a small house or cottage; a hut; a small erection for shelter or protection, as for sheep, a bell, &c.: *cf. F. cote* 2.

cot, *n.* *kôt* [*Hind. khat*, bedstead, a couch], a small bed; a swinging bed on board ship, made of canvas; a small bed for a child.

cotaugent, *n.* *kô-tân-jên-tî* [*L. con*, together; *tango*, I touch], the tangent of an arc which is the complement of another to 90°.

cots, *v.* *kôt* [*F. coter*], in *OE.*, to coast or keep alongside; to pass or go by; to leave behind; to overpass: **cot'ing**, *imp.* *coted*, *pp.* *kôt-ê-tî*.

cote, *n.* *kôt* [*AS. cote*, *cot*], a pen or shelter for animals, as sheep-cote, dove-cote; a cottage.

cotemporaneous, **cotemporary**, &c.—see under *contemporaneous*.

co-tenant, *n.* *kô-tên-â-tî* [*con*, and *tenant*], a tenant in common.

coterie, *n.* *kôt-î-î-î* [*F. coterie*, a club, a society—from *cotier*—from *mid. L. cotarius*, a neighbour—from *mid. L. cota*, a cot], a friendly party; a circle of familiar friends, particularly of ladies; a select party.

or flag; the fifth commissioned officer in a troop of cavalry who bears the colours of a troop: *cornetcy*, *n.* *at* the rank of a cornet or his commission.

cornice, *n.* *kôr-nîs* [*F. corniche*: *It. cornice*], the highest projection or border on a wall or column; the projecting moulding used to finish off the top of a wall.

cornicle, *n.* *kôr-nî-kî* [*L. corniculum*, a little horn—from *cornu*, a horn], a little horn: *corniculate*, *a.* *kôr-nî-kî*, horned: *cornicif*, *a.* *nî-kî* [*L. facio*, I make], producing horns: *corniform*, *a.* *nî-fôr-m* [*L. cornu*, a horn], having the shape of a horn: *cornigerous*, *a.* *nî-jî-rûs* [*L. gero*, I carry], having horns.

Cornish, *n.* *kôr-nîsh*, the inhabitants of Cornwall, or their dialect: *adj.* *pert.* to: *Cornish-stone*, the soft decomposing granites of Cornwall from which the finest pottery clays are obtained, either naturally or artificially; *Knol*.

cornucopia, *n.* *kôr-nû-kî-pî*, *cornucopia*, *n.* *plu.* *kôr-nû-kî* [*L. cornu*, a horn; *copia*, plenty], the horn of plenty; in *sculp.*, the emblem of abundance.

cornute, *n.* *kôr-nû-tû* [*L. cornu*, a horn; *Gr. (thos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a ringed shelly tube occurring in Silurian strata—probably annelid: *cornucopia*, *n.* *plu.* *kôr-nû-kî* [*L. cornu*, a horn; *copia*, plenty], the horn of plenty; in *sculp.*, the emblem of abundance.

cornute, *n.* *kôr-nû-tû* [*L. cornu*, a horn; *Gr. (thos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a ringed shelly tube occurring in Silurian strata—probably annelid: *cornucopia*, *n.* *plu.* *kôr-nû-kî* [*L. cornu*, a horn; *copia*, plenty], the horn of plenty; in *sculp.*, the emblem of abundance.

corolla, *n.* *kôr-rô-lî*, also *corol*, *n.* *kôr-rô* [*L. corolla*, a small wreath or crown—from *corona*, a garland, a wreath], the whorl of leaves in a flower, next within the calyx, and commonly the most brilliantly coloured: *corollaacea*, *a.* *î-kôr-rô-lî*, *pert.* to a corolla; protecting like a wreath: *corollet*, *n.* *î-kôr-rô-lî*, one of the parts of a corolla.

corollary, *n.* *kôr-rô-lî* [*F. corollaire*—from *mid. L. corollarius*, a corollary—from *L. corolla*, a little crown, a garland], a consequence necessarily resulting from the demonstration of a proposition; an inference from a preceding proposition.

corolliform, *n.* *plu.* *kôr-rô-lî-fôr-m* [*L. corolla*, a small wreath; *forma*, the goddess of flowers], in *bot.*, the class of plants having the petals all united to form a tube, and the stamens adherent to them.

corona, *n.* *kôr-rô-nî* [*L. corona*, a crown, a garland], the flat projecting part of a cornice; a drip; a halo or luminous circle round the sun, moon, or a planet; in *anat.*, the upper surface of the molar teeth; in *bot.*, an occasional appendix to the corolla, as the crown of the daffodil; a circle of metal tubing suspended from a roof, upon which lights are placed:

coronal, *a.* *kôr-rô-nî* [*F. coronal*—from *L. coronatus*], belonging to a crown; *pert.* to the top of the head; in *anat.*, pronounced *kôr-rô-nî*: *coronal*, *n.* [*F.*—*L.*], a crown; a wreath; a garland: *coronated*, *a.* *î-kôr-rô-nî*, crowned: *coronary*, *a.* *nî-rî*, relating to the crown of the head; encircling the head like a crown; in *anat.*, applied to the arteries which encase the heart in the manner of a garland, and supply it with blood for its nutrition: *coronation*, *n.* *î-kôr-rô-nî*, the act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign; the pomp and assembly accompanying a coronation:

coroner, *n.* *î-kôr-rô-nî*, formerly, an officer acting for the interest of the Crown in regard to property, &c., in a county—now, an officer whose duty is to inquire (holding an inquest) into the causes of sudden deaths, &c.: *coronet*, *n.* *î-kôr-rô-nî* [*dim.* from *OF. corone*, a crown], a little crown; a crown worn by princes and nobility—each one, according to rank, having some distinguishing marks; an ornamental head-dress; one of the bones of the fore-foot of the horse: *coroneted*, *a.* wearing or entitled to wear a coronet:

coroniform, *a.* *kôr-rô-nî-fôr-m* [*L. forma*, a shape], crown-shaped: *coronism*, *n.* *kôr-rô-nî-sîm*, the chief material of the sun's corona: *coronule*, *n.* *kôr-rô-nû-lî*, the coronet or downy tuft on seeds. *Note*.—The original spelling of 'coroner' seems to have been 'crownor', and is still pronounced so vulgarly, denoting one who has principally to do with pleas of the crown, or those in which the king is concerned. It has been corrupted into 'coroner' so as to adapt its etymology to *L. corona*.

coronach, *n.* *kôr-rô-nîk*, *ch* guttural in Scotch (Gael. *còra*, boy, foot; *pàra*, bad; *chair*, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

coronach, *n.* *kôr-rô-nîk*, *ch* guttural in Scotch (Gael. *còra*, boy, foot; *pàra*, bad; *chair*, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

coronach, *n.* *kôr-rô-nîk*, *ch* guttural in Scotch (Gael. *còra*, boy, foot; *pàra*, bad; *chair*, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

coronach, *n.* *kôr-rô-nîk*, *ch* guttural in Scotch (Gael. *còra*, boy, foot; *pàra*, bad; *chair*, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

coronach, and *Ir. coronach*—from *comb*, together, and *ranach*, roaring], in *Scot.*, a dirge or lamentation for the dead; a sort of war-cry.

coronet—see under *corona*.

coronoid, *a.* *kôr-rô-nîd* [*Gr. korinê*, a crow; *î-kôr-rô-nîd*, resembling a crow's beak], in *anat.*, applied to certain processes of bones, so called from their being shaped like the beak of a crow.

corpal, *a.* *kôr-pô-rîl* [*L. corporalis*, bodily—from *corpus*, a body; *cf. F. corporel*], of or relating to the body; *pert.* to the animal frame in its proper sense: *corpally*, *ad.* *î-kôr-rô-nîd*, in a corporeal or bodily manner: *corporeal* or *corporeale*, *n.* *î-kôr-rô-nîd* [*F. corporel*], a fine linen cloth used to cover the sacred elements of the Eucharist; an oblong piece of fine linen on which the sacred host and chalice are placed during Mass.—*SYN.* of 'corporeal': bodily; material; corporeal.

corpal, *n.* *kôr-pô-rîl* [*F. corporel* or *corporel*—from *It. corpo*, the body; *L. corpus* or *It. corpore*, head, principal—from *L. caput*, the head], the lowest non-commissioned officer in a company of troops; the lowest but one in the artillery; in the *navy*, an officer under the master-at-arms: *corporalship*, *n.* the office: *lance-corporal*, one who performs the duties, and possesses the authority, but does not receive the pay, of a corporal: *corporal-major*, a non-commissioned officer of the highest rank in a troop of the Household Cavalry.

corporate, *a.* *kôr-pô-rîl* [*L. corporatus*, made or fashioned into a body—from *L. corpus*, a body, the flesh], united in a body or community by law, and empowered to transact business as an individual; in *OE.*, united; general: *corporately*, *ad.* *î-kôr-pô-rîl*, *corporate*, *n.* *î-kôr-pô-rîl*, a number of individuals formed into one body and authorised by law to act as one person; the municipal authorities of a town or city.

corporeal, *a.* *kôr-pô-rîl* [*L. corporeus*, composed of flesh—from *corpus*, a body; *corpore*, bodily], having a body or substance; material; as opposed to spiritual or immaterial; in *law*, consisting of material objects; tangible; *pert.* to the body: *corporeally*, *ad.* *î-kôr-pô-rîl*, *corporeality*, *n.* *î-kôr-pô-rîl*, state of being a body; opposed to spirituality: *corporealism*, *n.* *î-kôr-pô-rîl*, corporeal character; the belief and teachings of corporalists: *corporealist*, *n.* *î-kôr-pô-rîl*, one who denies the existence of spirit as separate from body: *corporeity*, *n.* *î-kôr-pô-rîl*, bodily substance; state of having a body.

corps, *n.* *kôr*, also *corpe*, *n.* *plu.* but pronounced *kôr*s [*F. corps*, a body—from *L. corpus*, a body], a body of soldiers; any division of an army: *corpees*, *n.* *kôr-pîs*—in *poetry*, *corpe*, *n.* *kôr*, the dead body of a human being: *corselet*, *n.* *kôr-sîl* [*F.*], light armour for the body: *corset*, *n.* *kôr-sîl* [*F.*], stays; a quilted waistcoat for women.

corpulence, *n.* *kôr-pû-lîs*, also *corpulency*, *n.* *î-kôr-pû-lîs* [*F. corpulence*—from *L. corpulentia*—from *corpus*, a body], bulkiness of body; excessive fatness; fleshiness: *corpulent*, *a.* *î-kôr-pû-lîs* [*F. corpulent*], corpulent, gross—from *L. corpulentus*, fat, fleshy; bulky; fat: *corpulently*, *ad.* *î-kôr-pû-lîs*—*SYN.* of 'corpulent': stout; fat; lusty; brawny; robust; large; purg; obese.

corpus, *n.* *kôr-pûs*, *corpore*, *n.* *plu.* *kôr-pû-rîl* [*L. corpus*, body, *corpore*, bodily], matter or body of whatever kind: *Corpus Christi*, *kôr-pûs khrî-stî* [*L.*], body of Christ; a Church festival in honour of the Eucharist held on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

corpuscle, *n.* *kôr-pû-sîl*, also *corpuscula*, *n.* *kôr-pû-sîl* [*L. corpusculum*, a little body, an atom, a particle—from *corpus*, a body], a small body; a particle: *corpuscular*, *a.* *î-kôr-pû-sîl*, relating to small bodies or particles: *corpuscularian*, *a.* *î-kôr-pû-sîl*, material; physical; atomic: *n.* an advocate for the atomic or material philosophy; a materialist: *corpuscled*, *a.* *kôr-pû-sîl-î-kôr-pû-sîl*, applied to fluids which, like the blood, contain floating solid particles or corpuscles.

corraie—see *coraie*.

corral, *n.* *kôr-rîl* [*Sp.*], in *S. Amer.*, an enclosure for cattle; a stockade: *v.* to put within an enclosure; to confine: *corralled*, *imp.* *î-kôr-rîl*, *corralled*, *pp.* *î-kôr-rîl*, *correct*, *v.* *kôr-rîl* [*F. correct*—from *L. correctus*, improved, amended—from *con*, *repp.*, I set right], to amend; to make right; to punish: *adj.* free from faults; right; conformable to truth; accurate: *correcting*, *imp.* *î-kôr-rîl*, *corrected*, *pp.* *î-kôr-rîl*.

corraie—see *coraie*.

corral, *n.* *kôr-rîl* [*Sp.*], in *S. Amer.*, an enclosure for cattle; a stockade: *v.* to put within an enclosure; to confine: *corralled*, *imp.* *î-kôr-rîl*, *corralled*, *pp.* *î-kôr-rîl*, *correct*, *v.* *kôr-rîl* [*F. correct*—from *L. correctus*, improved, amended—from *con*, *repp.*, I set right], to amend; to make right; to punish: *adj.* free from faults; right; conformable to truth; accurate: *correcting*, *imp.* *î-kôr-rîl*, *corrected*, *pp.* *î-kôr-rîl*.

corraie—see *coraie*.

corral, *n.* *kôr-rîl* [*Sp.*], in *S. Amer.*, an enclosure for cattle; a stockade: *v.* to put within an enclosure; to confine: *corralled*, *imp.* *î-kôr-rîl*, *corralled*, *pp.* *î-kôr-rîl*, *correct*, *v.* *kôr-rîl* [*F. correct*—from *L. correctus*, improved, amended—from *con*, *repp.*, I set right], to amend; to make right; to punish: *adj.* free from faults; right; conformable to truth; accurate: *correcting*, *imp.* *î-kôr-rîl*, *corrected*, *pp.* *î-kôr-rîl*.

corraie—see *coraie*.

corral, *n.* *kôr-rîl* [*Sp.*], in *S. Amer.*, an enclosure for cattle; a stockade: *v.* to put within an enclosure; to confine: *corralled*, *imp.* *î-kôr-rîl*, *corralled*, *pp.* *î-kôr-rîl*, *correct*, *v.* *kôr-rîl* [*F. correct*—from *L. correctus*, improved, amended—from *con*, *repp.*, I set right], to amend; to make right; to punish: *adj.* free from faults; right; conformable to truth; accurate: *correcting*, *imp.* *î-kôr-rîl*, *corrected*, *pp.* *î-kôr-rîl*.

corraie—see *coraie*.

from *L. corvus*, a raven]. in *Scot.*, a raven: *corbie-steps*, steps in a gable wall from the eaves to the apex.

corcle, *n.* *kôr'ki*, or *corcule*, *n.* *kôr'kûl* [*L. corculum*, a dim. from *cor*, the heart; in *bot.*, the heart of a seed, or the embryo].

cord, *n.* *kôr'd* [*F. corde*, a cord—from *mid. L. corda*, a cord—from *L. chorda*; *Gr. chordê*, a string, gut; a string or small rope having the strands or piles well twisted; a quantity of wood formerly measured by a cord; that by which persons are caught, held, or drawn; a musical string: *v.* to bind; to fasten with cords or ropes: *cording*, *imp. kôr'ding*: *corded*, *pp.*: *adj.* made of cords: *cordage*, *n.* *dûj* [*F.*] cord and ropes taken together.

cordate, *a.* *kôr'dât* [*L. cordatus*, having a heart—from *cor*, the heart; in *bot.*, having the form of a heart; heart-shaped: *cordately*, *ad. -ly*].

cordelier, *n.* *kôr-dê-lîr* [*F. cordelier*—from *L. chorda*, a gut, a rope—see *cord*], a Franciscan friar, so called from wearing a girdle of rope.

cordial, *a.* *kôr-dî-âl* [*F. cordial*—from *mid. L. cordialis*—from *L. cor*, the heart] proceeding from the heart; sincere; invigorating: *n.* anything that revives the spirits; any medicine that increases the strength or raises the spirits; a liquor containing an extract of some vegetable substance and some spirit, and sweetened: *cordially*, *ad. -ly*, heartily; sincerely: *cordial'ity*, *n.* *-tî*, sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy: warmth of manner.—*SYN.* of *cordial n.*: hearty; sincere; frank; candid; open; ingenuous; warm; heartfelt; affectionate; cheering.

cordiform, *a.* *kôr-dî-fôr-m* [*L. cor*, *cordis*, the heart; *forma*, a shape], heart-shaped.

cordillera, *n.* *kôr-dû-wê-rî* [*Sp.* 'mountain-chain'], a mountain chain or ridge, esp. a parallel chain: originally applied to the parallel chains of the Andes.

cordite, *n.* *kôr-dû* [*Eng.* cord, from its appearance], a smokeless gunpowder, having a propulsive power unequalled by that of any other gunpowder, adopted for military and naval purposes by the British and other European Governments. Also *ballistite*, *bâl-lîs-tî* [*Gr. ballô*, I throw].

cordon, *n.* *kôr-dông* [*Sp.* and *F. cordon*—from *L. chorda*, a string or rope—see *cord*], a cord or string with tassels as a mark or badge of honour; a band; a wreath; a row of jutting stones before a rampart; a series of military posts.

cordovan, *n.* *kôr-dô-vân*, also *cordwain*, *kôr-dî-cên* [*Sp. cordovan* or *cordovan* leather—from *Cordova*, where first made], Spanish leather.

corduroy, *n.* *kôr-dô-roj* [perhaps *F. corde du roi*, cord of the king] a thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed.

cordwainer, *n.* *kôr-dê-nê-r* [*F. cordevanier*; *OF. cordevanier*, a maker of, or dealer in, cordovan leather: *MH. Ger. Kurlwäner*, a shoemaker], formerly the name for a worker in cordovan leather or for a shoemaker—*now*, generally applied to one of the guild of shoemakers or workers in leather.

core, *n.* *kôr* [*etym.* obscure: some suppose it to be from *OF. cor*, the heart: *F. cœur*; *L. cor*, the heart], the inner part or heart of anything, as of fruit; among *founders*, the centre part of a mould, meant to keep hollow any casting in metal: *cored*, *a.* *kôr'd*, in the *herring fishery*, applied to fish gutted, salted, and ready for drying.

coif, *n.* *kôr* [*Dut. korf*; *L. corbis*, a basket], in mining districts, a basket for carrying coals; a coal-measure: *plu. corves, kôrves*.

coriaceous, *a.* *kôr-i-â-shûs* [*L. corium*; *Gr. chorion*, skin, hide], consisting of or resembling leather; tough: *corium*, *n.* *kôr-i-ûm*, the true skin or dermis lying beneath the cuticle.

coriander, *n.* *kôr-i-ân-dêr* [*F. coriandre*—from *L. coriandrum*], a plant whose seeds are used in cookery and in making sweetmeats; the seeds of *Coriandrum sativum*, *Ord. Umbelliferae*.

Corinthian, *a.* *kôr-in'ih-dn*, *pert.* to *Corinth*, a city of Greece: *n.* an inhabitant of Corinth; a gay licentious person: *Corinthian order*, in *arch.*, the fourth of the five orders, characterised by fluted shafts and richly carved capitals.

corival, *v.* *kôr-rî-vâl*, in *OE.*, to vie with—see *corival*.

cork, *n.* *kôr'k* [*Sp. corcha*, cork—from *L. cortex*, bark, or *Sp. alcorque*, a cork shoe], a species of oak whose bark, called cork, is extensively used in making stoppers for bottles, casks, &c.; a plug or stopper

made of this bark; the bark of the *Quercus suber*, *Ord. Cupuliferae* or *Corylaceae*: *v.* to stop bottles or casks with cork; to make fast with a cork: *cork'ing*, *imp.*: *corked*, *pp. kôr'kt*: *adj.* provided or fitted with a cork: *corky*, *a.* *kôr'kt*, also *corked*, a resembling or tasting of cork: *corkiness*, *n.* elasticity; buoyancy: *corkcutter*, *n.* one who makes corks, &c.: *cork-jacket*, a float: *cork-screw*, an instr. for drawing corks.

corn, *n.* *kôr'm* [*Gr. kormos*, a stem or log], in *bot.*, a short, roundish, bulb-like underground stem, bot. formed of concentric layers, but solid, as in the crocus, gladiolus, &c.; also called *solid bulb*: *cornaceous*, *a.* *kôr-nâj'z-nâs* [*Gr. genaoa*, I produce], having a corn or stem: *cornophyte*, *n.* *plu. -mîj'*: *-tî*, also *cornophytes*, *n.* *plu. -fîs* [*Gr. phuton*, a plant], plants which have a stem and leaves.

cormorant, *n.* *kôr-mô-rân't* [*F. cormoran*, a cormorant—from *mid. L. corvus-marinus*, a sea-raven], a large native sea-bird allied to the pelican, gannet, &c., distinguished for its voracity—often called the sea-raven; a glutton.

corn, *n.* *kôr'm* [*AS. corn*: cf. *Fris. korn*; *Goth. kaurm*; *Icel. korn*], a single seed or grain of one of the edible plants; grain of all kinds—applied to wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, &c.—all of the *Ord. Gramineae*: *v.* to cure meat with salt in grains: *corn'ing*, *imp.*: *corned*, *pp. kâir'nd*: *adj.* granulated; applied to salted beef: *corn'less*, *a.* *corny*, *a.* *kôr-nî*, corn-like: *corn'brash*, *n.* in *geol.*, the uppermost division of the collic, forming a coarse shelly limestone, so called from the facility with which it breaks up for the purposes of corn-land: *corn-chandler*, a dealer in corn: *corn-cake*, the corn-crow; the land-rail: *corn-cured*, beef cured with salt for keeping: *corn exchange*, a place where corn merchants meet: *corn-cockle*, a wild plant of our corn-fields having large beautiful red flowers—the *Agrostemma pithago*, *Ord. Caryophyllaceae*: *corn'ing-house*, the place where gunpowder is granulated or corned: *corn-lag*, a kind of plant bearing red or white flowers; the common name of *Gladiolus*, *Ord. Iridaceae*: *corn-flower*, a plant growing among corn, as the wild poppy or corn-rose, the blue-bottle, &c.: *corn-laws*, in *Eng.*, laws regulating the duties on the import of grain—repealed in 1846: *corn-stone*, in *geol.*, a term usually applied to the reddish and bluish-red limestones occurring in the middle formation of the old red sandstone—so called from the fertile corn-soil overlying them.

corn, *n.* *kôr'm* [*OF. corn*, a horn—from *mid. L. corna*—from *L. cornu*], a horny excrescence on a toe or some other part of the foot—the result of undue pressure from tight or hard boots: *corn'less*, *a.* *kôr-nî*, in *geol.*, an igneous rock—so called from its tough, compact, and horn-like texture: *corn'ness*, *a.* *-nîs*, horny, of a substance resembling horn: *corn'less*, *a.* without corns: *corn'y*, *a.* *-nî*, hard; corn-like.

cornea, *n.* *kôr-nê-d* [*L. cornua* (*teia*), horny (tissue)—from *cornu*, a horn], a horny transparent membrane forming the front part of the eyeball through which the light passes: *corneula*, *n.* *kôr-nûl*, a little cornea, such as covers each segment of the compound eyes of insects.

cornel, *n.* or *a.* *kôr-nêl* [*F. cornille* and *cornouille*—from *L. cornus*, the cornel-cherry—from *cornu*, a horn], a tree yielding small edible berries—so named from the hard, horny nature of the wood; the dog-wood-tree, of the *Ord. Rosaceae*.

cornelian, *n.* *kôr-nêl'ân* [*F. cornaline*—from *It. cornalino*—from *L. cornu*, a horn], a variety of chalcedony—also spelt *cornelian*.

corner, *n.* *kôr-nêr* [*ME. corner*; *OF. cornier*—from *mid. L. cornervium*—from *cornu*, a horn], a horn-like projection; the small space at the point where two lines meet; an angle; a small confined part of a larger space; a secret or retired place; every part; the end or limit: *cornered*, *a.* *-nêrd*, having corners: *corner-stone*, the principal stone uniting two walls at a corner: *cornerwise*, *a.* with the corner in front: *cornerless*, *a.* without corners.

cornet, *n.* *kôr-nêt* [*OF. cornet*, a wind-instr. made of a horn—from *L. cornu*, a horn], a wind musical instr.: *cornet-a-piston*, *kôr-nêt-â-pîs'tôn*, a metal musical instr. furnished with valves and pistons.

cornet, *n.* *kôr-nêt* [*F. cornette*—dim. of *corne*, a horn—from *L. cornu*], formerly a lady's head-dress; the white head-dress of Sisters of Charity; a pennon

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *lâto*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hêr*; *pine*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*;

transmitter, who taught that the earth revolves round the sun.

copemaster, *n.* *kôp-mas'* [cope, to buy and sell, and master—see cope 3], in OE, an associate or partner in trading; a mate; an associate.

copilium, *n.* *kôp'i-lî-um* [Gr. *kôpilios*, a basket], in geol., a term applied to certain curious flower markings in the Silurian rocks.

copied, *copier*—see under copy.

copious, *a.* *kôp-i-ous* [L. *copiosus*, having abundance—from *copia*, plenty (cf. *F. copieux*) abundant; plentiful; in great quantities; not barren; full in matter: *cop'iously*, *ad.* *cop'iously*, *n.* abundance; full supply; great plenty.—SYN. of 'copious': ample; abundant; plentiful; exuberant; rich; full; overflowing; diffuse; discursive; prolix.

copeland, *n.* *kôp-lend* [cop and land], a piece of ground terminating in a cop or angle.

copper, *n.* *kôp-per* [A.S. *coper*; Icel. *kopur*; OH.Ger. *chupar*; Ger. *Kupfer*; L. *cuprum*, copper—from *cupra*, where found in abundance], an elementary body, being a metal of a brownish-red colour; any vessel made of it; a large boiler; a coin of copper; v. to cover or sheathe with sheets of copper: *cop'pering*, *imp.* *cop'pered*, *pp.* *cop'pered*; *cop'perish*, *a.* also *coppry*, *a.* *kôp-per-i*, containing copper; tasting or smelling like copper: *copper-bottomed*, sheathed with copper, as a ship; *copper-fastened*, fastened with copper bolts; *copper-glass*, a valuable but scarce ore of copper, consisting of sulphide of copper; *copper-head*, a venomous serpent of the U.S.; in U.S., a surname for a Northern sympathiser with the South during the Civil War; *copper-nickel*, an ore of nickel of a colour like copper, found in Westphalia, used in the manufacture of German silver; arsenide of nickel: *copper-nose*, *-nos* [cf. Ger. *Kupferrose*; *F. copperose*], a red nose: *copperplate*, a plate of polished copper on which copies from paintings, figures, or designs are engraved; fine clear writing like engraving: *copper-pyrites*, an ore of copper and sulphur of a brass-yellow colour; a mixture of the sulphides of iron and copper.

copposon, *n.* *kôp-per-ds* [F. *coprose*; OF. *coprose*; It. *copposon*; copposon—from L. *cupra*, the rose, or flower of copper], a familiar term for the sulphate of iron; green vitriol.

coppos, *n.* *kôp-pis*, also *copps*, *n.* *kôps* [OF. *copcis*, wood newly cut from L. *copus*, a blow], a wood of small growth; a wood consisting of underwood or brushwood cut at certain times.

copra, *n.* *kôp-râ* [Mal.], the dried kernel of the coconut.

coprolite, *n.* *kôp-rô-lî-t* [Gr. *kopros*, dung; *lithos*, a stone], in geol., the petrified dung of animals, appearing as grey, hard, nodular masses: *coprolitic*, *a.* *lithic*, containing or resembling coprolites: *coprophagous*, *a.* *kôp-rô-fâ-gs* [Gr. *phagēin*, to eat], feeding on excrements or filth: *coprophagous*, *n.* *plu. -gēs*, a family of beetles which live on the dung of animals.

copse, *n.* *kôps*—another form of *copps*, which see: *coppy*, *a.* *-d*, having copse.

Coptic, *n.* *kôp-tik* [F. *Copte*; mid. L. *Coptus*; Ar. *Qeft*; Gr. *Aiguptios*, Egyptian], the language of the ancient Egyptian inhabitants of Egypt, called Copta: *adj.* *pert.* to the Coptic: *Coptic*, *n.* *plu. kôpts*, also *Copti*, *n.* *kôp-ts*, descendants of an ancient Egyptian race; the Christian inhabitants of Egypt.

copula, *n.* *kôp-i-lâ* [L. *copula*, a couple, a tie], in logic, the word that couples or ties the predicate to the subject—namely, *is* or *is not*: *cop'ulate*, *v.* *-lat* [L. *copulatus*, joined], to unite in pairs; to have sexual intercourse: *cop'ulating*, *imp.* *cop'ulated*, *pp.* *cop'ulation*, *n.* *-lâ-ti-ôn* [F.—L.], sexual intercourse; in OE, union in general: *cop'ulative*, *a.* *-lâ-tiv*, that unites or couples; that connects: *a.* in grammar, a word which connects: *cop'ulative*, *a.* *-lâ-tiv*, that unites.

copus cup, *kô-pus* [mid. L. *copus*, a tile, a measure], a cup of spiced beer or wine.

copy, *n.* *kôp-i* [F. *copie*, an imitation—from mid. L. *copia*, a transcript or copy—from L. *copia*, abundance, one of many or abundance of duplicates], an imitation; a likeness of a thing; a pattern or example for imitation: *v.* to write, print, paint, &c., from an original or pattern; to imitate; to transcribe: to follow in habits or manners; to try to be like; to act in imitation of: *cop'ying*, *imp.* *-yng*: *cop'ied*, *pp.* *-id*: *cop'ies*, *n.* *-tēr*, one who: *cop'yist*, *n.*

n. *-tēd*, a transcriber or imitator: *copyright*, *n.* property in a literary work, or in a work of the fine arts: *copy-book*, a book containing examples for imitation, as of writing: *copyhold*, in England, a tenure of land or houses by copy of court-roll: *copyholder*, *n.* one who: *copying-press*, a machine for taking copies from written letters: to *copy out*, to transcribe at length.—SYN. of 'copy *n.*': example; transcript; duplicate; counterfeit; sample; instance; model; illustration; case.

coquelicot, *n.* *kôk'it-kô* [F.], the wild poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*; the colour of wild poppy; a colour of red and orange.

coquet, *v.* *kô-kē'* [F. *coqueter*, to strut or swagger, as a cock among hens—from *coq*, a cock: cf. *cock*, *v.* and *cocket*], to attempt to attract admiration; to trifle in love in order to gratify vanity: *coquetting*, *imp.* *coquet'ted*, *pp.* *coquetry*, *n.* *kô-ket-ri*, attempts to attract notice or love from vanity: *coquette*, *n.* *kô-ket'* [F. *coquette*, a prattling or proud gossip], a vain trifling girl who endeavours to attract admiration and love from vanity, and then rejects her lover for another; a flirt: *coquet'sh*, *a.* *fish*, invitingly pretty; affecting the manner of a coquette; *coquet'shly*, *ad.* *-li*.

cor, *kôr* [L.], a prefix, together; another spelling of *con*, which see.

coracle, *n.* *kôr-dâ-kî* [W. *corrcip*; cf. Ir. and Gael. *curach*], a fishing-boat among the ancient inhabitants of Wales and Scotland, made of a frame of wicker-work covered with the skins of animals; a boat made by covering a frame of wicker or basket work with leather or oil-cloth, used on the rivers and lakes of Wales and Ireland.

coracoid, *a.* *kôr-dâ-kôyd* [Gr. *korax*, a crow; *eidos*, shape], resembling a crow's beak; in anat., applied to a process of the shoulder-blade, which forms a separate bone in birds and reptiles.

coral, *n.* *kôr-dâl* [OF. *coral*, coral—from L. *corallum*; Gr. *korallion*], the hard limy substance secreted by the coral zoophyte, and occurring most abundantly in the warmer latitudes of the ocean: *adj.* *pert.* to: *cor'al'aceous*, *a.* *-i-si-ous*, also *cor'al'ine*, *a.* *-lin*, of or like coral: *cor'al'ine*, *n.* a coral-like substance; a kind of alga hardened by calcareous deposits resembling coral: *cor'al'ine*, *n.* *-lin*, a brilliant red dye, called also *aurin* or *rosolic acid*: *cor'al'liferous*, *a.* *-lî-fî-rs* [L. *fero*, I bear], containing coral: *cor'al'liform*, *a.* [L. *forma*, a shape], resembling coral: *cor'al'loid*, *a.* *-lôyd*, also *cor'al'loidal*, *a.* *-lôyd-l* [Gr. *eidos*, a form], branching like coral; having the appearance or structure of coral: *cor'al'*, in geol., the upper member of the middle oolite, consisting in part of continuous beds of petrified corals: *cor'al'-reef*, also *cor'al'-island*, a chain or ridges of coral in various parts of the ocean, at or above the surface, forming an island: *cor'al'ine crag*, in geol., the white crag, or the lowest member of the Pliocene: *cor'al'ine zone*, that ocean zone or stratum in which corallines abound.

corallum, *n.* *kôr-dâl-lâm* [L. *corallum*, red coral], the hard structures deposited in, or by, the tissues of an actinozoan—commonly called *coral*: *cor'al'ite*, *n.* *kôr-dâl-lî-t* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], the corallum or coral secreted by an actinozoan, which consists of a single polyp: a mineral substance, in the form of coral: *cor'al'ig'eous*, *a.* *-ij-ē-nis* [L. *geno*, I produce], producing a corallum or coral.

corante—see *corant*.

corban, *n.* *kôr-bân* [Heb. *qorban*; Ar. *qurban*, offering sacrifice], among the anc. Jews, a living offering or sacrifice; in later times, an offering of any kind; an alms-basket; a gift; an alms.

corbell, *n.* *kôr-bêl* [F. *corbille*, a little basket—from mid. L. *corbula*—from L. *corbula*, a little basket], a little basket filled with earth, used in sieges; sculpture-work representing a basket with flowers and fruit.

corbel or **corbell**, *n.* *kôr-bêl* [OF. *corbel*, a little basket—from mid. L. *corbilla*—from L. *corbis*, a basket—see *corbell*] a piece of stone, wood, or iron projecting from a wall for giving support to any mass, sometimes carved as a head or in the form of a basket; a niche in a wall for an image or statue; the vase of a Corinthian column, so called from its resemblance to a basket: *v.* to support on corbels; to furnish with corbels: *cor'belling*, *imp.* *cor'belled*, *pp.* *-bêd*.

corbie, *n.* *kôr-bî* [F. *corbeau*, a raven, a corbie—

tection of an attending force either on sea or land; the attendant protecting force; act of attending as a defence; that which is protected, as a fleet of vessels; an escort; in *OE*, conveyance: *conveying*, *imp.*: *conveyed*, *pp.* *convey'd*.

convulse, *v.* *kón-vúls* [*L. convulsus*, torn into several parts, convulsed—from *convulsus*, plucked or torn away—from *vellō*, I tear] to shake by violent irregular action, as in excessive laughter; to affect by irregular spasms, as in agony from grief or pain: *convulsing*, *imp.*: *convulsed*, *pp.* *convuls't*: *convulsion*, *n.* *vól-shún* [*F.-L.*] any violent and involuntary contraction of the parts of the body, as in fits; any violent and irregular motion—used more frequently in the *plu.*: *adj.* suffering from convulsions, as a convulsion fit: *convulsive*, *a.* *-siv*, that produces or is attended with convulsions; that is attended with a strong unrelaxed grasping; causing twitches or spasms: *convulsively*, *ad. -ly*: *convulsiveness*, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'convulse': to disturb; to tear; rend; shake; agitate—of 'convulsion': commotion; tumult; agitation; disturbance.

coony or *cooney*, *n.* *kó-ni* [*OF. conil*: *L. cuniculus*], in *O.E.*, a small pachyderm living among the rocks; a simpton: *cooney-catch*, *v.* in *old slang*, to cheat; to practise cheating: *cooney-catch'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* a cheating.

coo, *v.* *kó* [imitation of the noise of doves: cf. *Dut. koorren*; *Ger. kurren*] to cry as a pigeon or dove: *cooling*, *imp.*: *n.* an invitation, as by the notes of the dove: *cooed*, *pp.* *kó'd*.

cooee or *coosey*, *v.* *kó-é*, *kó-s* [an imitative word—from the cry of the aborigines], to utter a peculiar shrill cry: *n.* a peculiar shrill cry uttered by colonists in the Australian bush as a signal: *cooey'ing*, *imp.* *-ing*: *n.* the peculiar shrill cry, &c.: *cooeyed*, *pp.* *kó'd*.

cook, *v.* *kók* [*AS. coc-* from mid. *L. coquus*: *L. coquus*: cf. *Dut. kok*: *OH. Ger. chok*: *Icel. kokkr*] to boil: to dress victuals for the table; to prepare for any purpose: *n.* one whose occupation is to dress food for the table: *cooking*, *imp.*: *cooked*, *pp.* *kóok't*: *cook'ery*, *n.* *-rí*, the art of preparing victuals for the table: *adj. pert.* to: *cooky* or *cookie*, *kók-kí* [*Scotch*: cf. *Dut. koekje*—from *kok*, a cake], a small cake or bun: *books* have been *cooked*, business-books that have been altered and falsified with the view of deceiving.

cool, *a.* *kól* [*AS. cól*—from *calan*, to be cold: cf. *Icel. kula*: *Ger. kühl*: *Dan. køl*, cool, fresh], moderately cold; not excited by passion of any kind; not hasty; not retaining heat; indifferent; self-possessed; quietly impudent: *n.* a moderate state of cold; freedom from heat or warmth: *v.* to make moderately cold; to lessen heat; to allay passion of any kind; to moderate; to become indifferent; to make indifferent; to become less hot, angry, zealous, or affectionate: *cool'ing*, *imp.*: *cooled*, *pp.* *kóol'd*: *cool'er*, *a.* less hot: *n.* the which cools; a vessel in which liquors are cooled: *coolly*, *ad. -ly*: *cool'ness*, *n.* moderate degree of cold; indifference: *cool'ish*, *a.* somewhat cool: *cool-headed*, not easily excited; free from passion: to be kept cooling one's heels, to be kept waiting long.—*SYN.* of 'cool *a.*': cold; frigid; gelid; calm; dispassionate; self-possessed; composed; impudent; repulsive; alienated; deliberate; chilling.

coolie, *n.* *kó-lin* [*Hind. gúli*], an East Indian porter or carrier; a day-labourer.

coom, *n.* *kóm* [*MR. coom*: cf. *Icel. kamm*, grime: *Ger. kamm*, mould], refuse matter such as collects in the boxes of carriage-wheels, or at the mouths of ovens; soot; coal-dust; cilm—see *cilm* 2.

coomb, *n.* *kóm* [*F. comble*, heaped measure: *Dut. kom*, a trough], a dry measure of four bushels, used in England.

coomb or *coombe*, *n.* *kóm* [*AS. cumb*: *W. cwm*: *Ir. cumair*], in *phys. geog.*, a valley or depression, generally without a stream; a hollow on a hillside.

coop, *n.* *kóp* [*ME. cupe*: *OH. Ger. chofa*: *Icel. kúpa*: *L. cupa*], a box barred on one side for confining fowls; a pen; an enclosed place for animals; a barrel or cask: *v.* to confine in a coop or in a narrow compass: *coop'ing*, *imp.*: *cooped*, *pp.* *kópt*: *cooper*, *n.* *kóp-ér*, one who makes casks or barrels: *coop'erage*, *n.* *-dí*, the workshop of a cooper; the price paid for cooper's work; to *coop* up, to confine in a small or limited space, as if in a barrel.

coopee, *n.* *kóp-pé* [*F. coupé*—from *couper*, to cut], a motion in dancing.

co-operate, *v.* *kó-óp-ér-át* [*L. con*, and *operate*], to act or work together for the same end; to concur in producing the same effect: *co-op'erat'ing*, *imp.*: *co-op'erat'ed*, *pp.*: *co-op'erant*, *a.* working to the same end: *co-op'erat'ive*, *a.* *-tív*, working jointly to the same end: *co-op'erator*, *n.* one who: *co-op'erat'ion*, *n.* *-t'ishún*, joint assistance to the same end: *co-operative* stores, an establishment where goods are sold to subscribers or partners, but only for ready money, bonuses being declared periodically.

co-opt, *v.* *kó-óp* [*L. con*, together; *opto*, I choose], to call into co-operation with, without being formally elected; to choose into a body by the body itself, as in choosing successors, or adding others to their body: *co'optat'ion*, *n.* *-t'at'ishún*, a system of election by which a body fills up its own vacancies.

co-ordinate, *a.* *kó-ó-rdín-át* [*L. con*, and *ordinatus*], put in order, arranged, of equal order, of the same rank or degree: *co-ó-rdinat'ly*, *ad. -ly*: *co-ó-rdinat'ness*, *n.* equality of rank or authority: *co-ó-rdinat'ion*, *n.* *-n'at'ishún*, the state of holding equal rank or authority: *co-ó-rdinates*, *n. plu.* *-n'at's*, in *geom.*, lines or other elements of reference, by means of which the position of any point, as of a curve, is defined with respect to certain fixed lines or planes.

coot, *n.* *kót* [*ME. cote*: *Dut. koet*, a small black duck], a small black water-fowl frequenting lakes and still rivers.

cop, *n.* *kóp* [*AS. cop*: cf. *Ger. kopf*], in *OE*, the top of anything; the crown of the head: *copped*, *a.* *kóp-d*, in *OE*, rising to a top or head.

copaliba, *n.* *kóp-pá-lá*, or *cop'alva*, *n.* *-vó* [*Sp.* and *Port.* *Braz. cupauba*], a balsam obtained from the various species of *Copaifera* trees, *Ord. Leguminosae*: *copal'vite*, *a.* *-vít*, denoting an acid obtained from copaliba balsam.

copal, *n.* *kóp-pál* or *kóp-yít* [*Sp. copal*, Mexican *copallí*, a general name for resins], a resinous substance from certain trees of the genus *Hymenocera*, *Ord. Leguminosae*, used as a cement and in hard varnishes: *copaline*, *n.* *kóp-a-lín*, or *copallite*, *n.* *-tí*, in *geol.*, a fossil resin found in some tertiary clays.

coparcenary, *n.* *kó-pár-sén-ér-í* [*L. con*, together; *particeps*, a partaker, a sharer], joint share in an inheritance: *copar'cenary*, *n.* *-ér*, a joint sharer in an inheritance.

copartner, *n.* *kó-pár-t'nér* [*L. con*, together; *partem*, a part], one who is jointly concerned with one or more persons in carrying on a business; a sharer; a partaker: *copart'nership*, *n.*, or *copart'nersry*, *n.* *-n-ér-í*, joint concern in a business; the persons who have a joint interest in a business.

cope, *n.* *kóp* [*ME. cope*—from mid. *L. cappa*: cf. *Icel. kapa*], a cover for the head; anything spread over the head; the top or covering course of a wall: a sacerdotal vestment or garment worn in sacred ministrations: *v.* to cover with a cope: *cop'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the top or sloping part of a wall: *coped*, *pp.* *kópt*: *cope'stone*, *n.* head or top stone.

cope, *v.* *kóp* [*F. couper*: *OF. culper*, to strike—from *OF. culp*, a blow: mid. *L. culpus*: *L. culphus*, a blow with the fist—a variant of *coup*, a blow], to contend with on equal terms; to match; to oppose with success; to strive or struggle with: *cop'ing*, *imp.*: *coped*, *pp.* *kópt*.

cope, *v.* *kóp*: *coop*, *v.* *kóp*, in *Scot.* [*Dut. koop*: cf. *cheap*], to buy and sell; to engage in petty trade or traffic, especially in cattle and horses; in *OE*, to reward; to give in return: *horse-cooper* or *-cooper*, *n.* *kólo-p-ér*, in *Scot.*, one who carries on an inferior trade in horses: *cope'sman*, *n.* a merchant; a trader: *cooper*, *n.* *kóp-ér*, in certain lead-mining districts, one who has bargained to obtain ore at a certain rate: a boat fitted up for traffic in alcoholic liquors among North Sea fishermen—the practice was abolished in 1888. *Note.*—The Scotch word *chapman*, meaning a petty travelling trader, has the same origin as *cope-man*.

copeck or *copek*, *n.* *kóp-pék* [*Rus. kopéck*], a Russian copper coin, worth about one-third of a penny.

copepoda, *n.* *kóp-dí-pá-dá* [*Gr. kópe*, an ear; *pous*, podos, the foot], ear-footed animals, an order of crustacea.

cooper—see under *coop* 3.

Copernican, *a.* *kó-pér-nít-kán*, pert. to the system of Copernicus (1473-1543), a celebrated Prussian as-

múle, *múli*, *fár*, *káto*; *múle*, *múli*, *hér*; *píne*, *pím*; *nóte*, *nóti*, *móve*;

vergamy, n. fén-si [F. *convergence*], tendency to one point.

conversible, conversant, &c. — see under *converse* 1.

conversations, n. kón-vér-si-ó-né [plu. *conversations*, *ad-féi-ó-né* [lit. in Italy, an evening assembly for various recreations; a select company for conversation, generally on literary topics; a *vis* given by a learned body or society; a solree or reunion.

converse, v. kón-vér-si [F. *converser*, to talk with—from *L. conversari*, to live or keep company with—from *con*, *versare*, to turn much or often], *formerly*, to live or keep company with; to talk familiarly with; to speak with, as a friend with a friend; to convey thoughts and opinions in friendly intercourse; to have commerce or intercourse with a different sex: *n. kón-vér-si*, familiar discourse or talk: *conversing, imp. conversed*, pp. *-vér-si*: *conversible, a. -d-bi*, ready or free to converse; sociable: *conversably, ad. -bi*: *conversableness, n. -bi-nés*, disposition or readiness to converse; sociability: *conversant, a. kón-vér-sán*, having frequent or customary intercourse; acquainted by familiar use, study, or intercourse: *conversantly, ad. -ti*: *conversational, n. -d-á-shin* [F.—L.] familiar intercourse in speech; easy unrestrained talk; in *OE*, manner of acting in life; behaviour; commerce or intercourse with a different sex: *conversational, a. -di*, pert to conversation: *conversationalist, n.*, also *conversationalist, a.* one who excels in: *conversative, a. -di*, chatty; sociable.—*SYN.* of 'conversation': *clique*; conference; dialogue; discourse; intercourse; communion; talk; chat; familiarity; chat; converse *v.*: to commune; talk; speak; chat; converse.

converse, n. kón-vér-si [F. *converse*, converse in logic—from *L. conversus*, a turning or twisting round—from *con*, *verso*, I turn about; *versus*, turned about], in logic, a sentence or proposition in which the terms are interchanged, as putting the predicate for the subject, or vice versa; in *math.*, a proposition in which, after a conclusion has been drawn from something supposed, the order is inverted by making the conclusion the supposition: *adj. opposite*; reciprocal: *conversely, ad. -ti*, in a contrary order; reciprocally.

conversion, n. kón-vér-si-shin [F. *conversion*, conversion—from *L. conversio*, an alteration, a change—from *con*, *versus*, turned about—see *convert*], change from one state to another; in *theol.*, a change from sinfulness to holiness; change from one side, party, or religion to another; in logic, the transposition of the subject and predicate of a proposition to form a new proposition; in *law*, the process of effecting a change on the nature of property.

convert, v. kón-vér-ti [F. *convertir*, to L. *convertere*, from *L. convertere*, to turn round—from *con*, *vertere*, to turn about—see *conversion*], to change from one state to another; to turn from one religion, party, or sect to another; to turn to the service and love of God; to change from one use or destination to another: *convertible, imp. converted*, pp. *converted*, *n. one who*; specifically, in the *Bessemer process*, an oval iron retort, lined with an infusible substance, and set on trunnions, in which iron is converted into a variety of steel: *convert, n. kón-vér-ti*, one changed from one opinion, sect, or practice to another; one turned from sin to holiness: *convertible, a. -d-bi*, that may be changed or used for one another; susceptible of change: *convertibly, ad. -bi*: *convertibility, n. -bi-ti-ti*, the quality of being changeable from one condition or state to another.—*SYN.* of 'convert *v.*': to change; turn; appropriate; transmute; alter; transform; reduce—of 'convert *n.*': *polytheist*; neophyte; pervers; in an opposite sense: *convex, a. kón-véks* [F. *convexe*, convex—from *L. convexus*, vaulted or arched—from *con*, *veh*, I carry], vaulted or arched over; rising or swelling on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; opposite of concave, meaning hollow: *convexly, ad. -ti*: *convexed, a. -véri*, made convex: *convexly, ad. -ti*: *convexity, n. -ti-ti* [F. *convexité*], a roundness of surface: *convexo-concave*, round on one side and hollow on the other: *convexo-concave, round on both sides: plano-concave*, flat on one side and convex on the other.

convoy, v. kón-véi [OF. *convoyer*: mid. L. *convivare*, to conduct—from *L. con*, *via*, a way—lit., to attend or conduct on the way], to carry; to bear or transport; to pass or transmit, as a right; to transfer; to impart; to communicate; in *OE*, to manage secretly; to play the thief: *convoying, imp. convoyed*, pp. *-véri*: *convoyer, n. one who*; in *OE*, a juggler; an impostor: *convoyable, a. -d-bi*, that may be carried away; that may be transferred: *convoyance, n. -dus*, the act of conveying or removing; the act of transmitting or transferring, as property; the deed which transfers anything to another, as property; the means of carrying a thing from place to place, as a waggon, a railway, a canal; in *OE*, secret management: *convoyancer, n. -d-á-shin*, a lawyer employed to draw up writings: *convoyed by another*, property is transferred from one person to another: *convoyage, n. -d-á-shin*, the business of a conveyancer; the practice of drawing deeds or other writings for transferring the title of real property from one person to another.—*SYN.* of 'convoy': to bring; bear; carry; fetch; transport; transmit; transfer.

convict, v. kón-rikt [L. *convictus*, proved guilty or wrong—from *con*, *vincere*, vanquished or subdued—from *vinco*, I conquer], to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to convince of sin; to show or prove to be false: *n. kón-rikt*, a person proved guilty of a crime by a court of justice; a felon: *convicting, imp. convicted*, pp. *adj. proved guilty*; in *OE*, condemned to destruction: *conviction, n. -rikt-shin* [F.—L.] the act of finding or proving guilty; strong belief grounded on evidence; the act of making, or being made, sensible of sin or error: *convictive, a. -rikt-iv*, having the power to convict or make sensible of error: *convictively, ad. -ti*.—*SYN.* of 'convict *v.*': to detect; persuade; convince; confute; confound; prove—of 'convict *n.*': criminal; malefactor; culprit.

convince, v. kón-rins [L. *convincere*, to overcome completely—from *con*, *vincere*, to vanquish or subdue], to persuade; to satisfy the mind by evidence; to compel the mind by arguments to yield its assent; to convict; in *OE*, to overpower or surmount: *convincing, imp. adj. that persuades or satisfies the mind: convinced*, pp. *-rins*: *convincer, n. -er*, one who convinces, *a. -rin-iv*: *convincingly, ad. -ing-iv*, in a manner to leave no room for doubt.

convive, v. kón-ri-vi [L. *convivere*, I eat, I feast; *convivus*, a table-companion], in *OE*, to feast together; to entertain: *conviving, imp. convived*, pp. *-véri*: *convivial, a. in OE*, relating to a feast; *convivial, a. kón-ri-vi-ti* [L. *convivialis*, from *convivium*, a feast—from *con*, *vivere*, to live], relating to a feast; festive; social; jovial: *convivialist, n.*, a person good-humoured and social at an entertainment: *convivially, ad. -ti*: *conviviality, n. -d-á-shin*, the good-humour or mirth indulged in at an entertainment.—*SYN.* of 'convivial': sociable; festive; festal; gay; jovial.

convocation—see under convoke.
convoke, v. kón-vók [F. *convocuer*—from *L. convocare*, to call together—from *con*, *vocare*, to call, to call together; to convene: *convoking, imp. convoked*, pp. *-vók*: *convocation, n. -d-á-shin* [F.—L.] a meeting convened of clergy or heads of a university; a convention, synod, or council.—*SYN.* of 'convoke': to convene; summon; call; assemble—of 'convocation': assembly; meeting; council; congregation; congress; diet.

convolute, a. kón-vól-út, also *convoluted, a. -d-á-shin* [L. *convolutus*, rolled together—from *con*, *volvere*, rolled—from *con*, together, and *volvo*, I roll], rolled together; rolled upon itself or on another thing; twisted: *convolution, n. -d-á-shin*, the act of rolling or winding, as a thing on itself or one thing on another; a winding or twisting.

convolve, v. kón-vól-vi [L. *convolvere*, to roll together—from *con*, *volvere*, to roll], to roll or wind together; to roll or twist one part on another: *convolving, imp. convolved*, pp. *-vól-vi*.

convolvulus, n. kón-vól-vú-lús [L. that which rolls or twines round—see *convolve*], the flower blindweed, an extensive and widely distributed genus of twining or trailing plants. Ord. *Convolvulaceae*: *C. arvensis* and *C. soldanella* are indigenous, and *C. fricolor* is the minor convolvulus of seedsmen.

convoy, v. kón-vói [F. *convoyer*, to attend, to escort—from mid. L. *convivare*, to convoy—from *L. con*, *via*, a way—see *convoy*], to attend on the way for protection either by sea or on land, as war-ships accompanying a fleet of merchant-vessels in time of war; to accompany; to escort: *n. kón-vói*, the pro-

collo, döy, söö; yäre, bäd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

humble; sorrowful—of 'contrition': penitence; repentance; compunction; remorse; regret; humiliation.

contrive, *v.* *kón-triv* [F. *contriver*, to devise—from L. *con*, and *OF. trover*, to find—from L. *turbāre*, to move, to seek for—from *turba*, a crowd], to plan out; to frame or devise; to scheme: **contriving**, *imp.*: **contrived**, *pp. -triv'd*: **contriver**, *n.* one who: **contrivable**, *a. -triv-ble*, capable of being planned or devised: **contrivance**, *n. -triv-ans*, the act of planning or devising; the thing planned or devised; a scheme.—**SYN.** of 'contrive': to devise; invent; concert; manage; discover; plan; plot; project; scheme—of 'contrivance': device; plan; project; design; invention; shift; machination; artifice; resource.

contrive, *v.* *kón-triv* [L. *contrici*, I have worn by rubbing, I have wasted—from *con, tero*, I rub or grind], in *OE.*, to wear away; to waste; to spend; to pass the time.

control, *v.* *kón-tról* [F. *contrôle*, a register, a counter-roll—from *OF. contrōle*, the copy of a roll of accounts used to verify the official or first roll: *mid. L. contrarotulus*—from *contra*, against, and *rotulus*, a roll], to check by a contra-account; to restrain; to govern; to subject to authority: *a.* check; restraint; power; command; that which restrains, as *Board of Control*: **controlling**, *imp.*: **controlled**, *pp. -tról'd*: **controller**, *n.* [F. *contrôleur*, a comptroller—from *mid. L. contrarotulador*, one who examined and checked the public accounts], spelt also **comptroller**, one who; in the *army*, one of the highest officers in the Control Department: **controllable**, *a. -tról-ble*, that may be checked or restrained: **controller**, *n.* the office of a controller: **Control Department**, in the *army*, the department which performs all the administrative duties, such as supply, transport, and all other non-combatant duties, except educational and scientific.—**SYN.** of 'control': charge; care; management; administration; government; direction; command; check; restraint—of 'control': to restrain; check; curb; rule; govern; direct; counteract; overpower.

controvert, *v.* *kón-tróv-ért* [L. *contravertere*—from L. *contra*, *vertēre*, to turn: cf. *Sp. contravertir*], to dispute; to contend against in words or writing; to deny and attempt to confute or disprove: **controverting**, *imp.*: **controverted**, *pp.*: **controvertible**, *a. -tróv-er-tí-ble*, disputable: **controvertibly**, *ad. -tróv-er-tí-ble*: **controvertist**, *n.* one who: **controversy**, *n. -tróv-er-sí* [F. *controverse*, controversy—from L. *controvertia*, a quarrel; L. *contra*, *versus*, turned], debate or dispute, generally carried on in writing; an agitation of opposite opinions: **strife**: **controver-sial**, *a. -tróv-er-shál*, relating to disputes: **controver-sialist**, *n. -tróv-er-shál-ist*, *a. -tróv-er-shál-ist*, disputant; one who: **controverse**, *n. -tróv-er-sí*, in *OE.*, controversy.—**SYN.** of 'controvert': contest; dispute; debate; disputation; argument; wrangle; hostility; quarrel; gainsaying; contention; discussion.

contumacious, *a. kón-tú-má-shús* [L. *contumācūm*, haughty, obstinate; *contumācūm*, haughtiness, obstinacy—from L. *con*, *tumēre*, to swell, to be puffed up], stubborn; perverse; unyielding; disobedient to lawful authority: **contumaciously**, *ad. -tróv-er-shál-ist*: **contumaciousness**, *n. -tróv-er-shál-ist*, *n. -tróv-er-shál-ist*, stubbornness; contempt of lawful authority; disobedience.—**SYN.** of 'contumacious': obdurate; hardened; callous; obstinate; pertinacious; stubborn; perverse; unyielding; proud; headstrong; inflexible; haughty.

contumelious, *a. kón-tú-mé-lí-ús* [OF. *contumēlious*, L. *contumeliosus*, full of abuse; *contumelia*, a bitter taunt, an affront—from *con*, *tumēre*, to swell], insolent; contemptuous; haughtily reproachful; rude and sarcastic in speech: **contumeliously**, *ad. -tróv-er-shál-ist*: **contumeliousness**, *n. -tróv-er-shál-ist*, *n. -tróv-er-shál-ist*, the quality of being contemptuous: **contumely**, *n. -tróv-er-shál-ist* [F. *contumelie*, reproach—from L. *contumelia*, insult], intense, excessive rudeness in order to affront; contemptuous language.

contuse, *v.* *kón-tús* [L. *contūdam*, a bruise—from *con*, *tūsus*, beaten: F. *contus*, bruised], to injure the flesh of the body by beating; to bruise; to beat; to bruise or injure any fleshy part of the body without breaking the skin: **contusing**, *imp.*: **contused**, *pp. -tús'd*: **contusion**, *n. -tús-shún* [F. *contusion*—from L. *contusio*], an injury on any part of the body from a blow without breaking the skin; a bruise.

conularia, *n. kón-ú-lá-ri-á* [L. *conulus*, a little cone], a genus of fossil Paleozoic pteropod shells having a tapering conical outline.

conundrum, *n. kón-nú-drum* [origin unknown]: perhaps a corruption of L. *conandum*, to attempt], a sort of riddle in which some fanciful or odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things totally unlike.

convalesce, *v. kón-vá-lés* [L. *convalescere*, to grow quite strong—from *con*, *valere*, I grow or get strong], to gradually grow better after sickness; to recover health by degrees: **convalescing**, *imp.*: **convalesced**, *pp. -léc'd*: **convalescence**, *n. -léc-shún* [F. -léc], recovering health and strength after sickness: *n.* one who has recovered from sickness though not able to engage in active duty: **convalescence**, *n. -léc-shún* [F. -léc], renewal of health after sickness or debility.

convection, *n. kón-rák-shún* [L. *convectus*, conveyed—from *con*, together; *rectus*, carried], the process of conveying or transmitting; the mode in which heat is propagated through the body of a liquid by the movements or currents of the heated portions—in contradistinction to *conduction*, the propagation of heat through a solid: **convective**, *a. -tív*, caused or accomplished by convection: **convectively**, *ad. -tív*.

convene, *v. kón-rén* [F. *convenir*, to agree—from L. *convēire*, to come or meet together—from *con*, *venire*, to come], to come together; to call; to meet; to come together for a public purpose; to cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke: **convening**, *imp.*: **convened**, *pp. -rén'd*: **convenor**, *n.* the chairman of a committee; one empowered to call others together: **convenable**, *a. kón-rén-á-ble* [F. -á-ble], that may be convened; consistent with; accordant to.—**SYN.** of 'convene': to assemble; meet; join; unite.

convenient, *a. kón-rén-tí-ent* [OF. *convenient*: L. *conveniens*, or *convenientem*, agreeing, suitable—see *convene*], suitable; fit; adapted to use or wants; commodious: **conveniently**, *ad. -tív*: **convenience**, *n. -tív-ens*, also **convenience**, *n. -tív-ens* [L. *convenientia*], suitability; commodiousness; that which is suited to wants or necessity.—**SYN.** of 'convenient': handy; suited; fit; fitted; adapted.

convent, *n. kón-vén't* [OF. *convent*: L. *conventus*—from L. *convēntus*, a meeting, an assembly—from *con*, *venire*, come], a house for persons devoting their lives to religious purposes; a body of monks or nuns—the house for the former is called a *monastery*, and for the latter a *convent*: **conventual**, *a. -vén-tú-ál* [F. *conventuel*], belonging to a convent: *n.* a monk; a nun.—**SYN.** of 'convent': cloister; abbey; monastery; monastery; priory: **conventicle**, *a. kón-vén-tí-kl* [L. *conventiculum*, an assembly, a place of assembly—see *convene*], a cabal or secret assembly; formerly an assembly for worship of dissenters from the Established Church, now used in contempt of a religious meeting of questionable propriety or decency; a meeting for plots: **conventieller**, *n. -tí-klér*, one who supports or frequents conventicles.

convention, *n. kón-rén-shún* [F. *convention*—from L. *conventionem*, an assembly—see *convene*], the act of coming together; an assembly, particularly of delegates or representatives; an agreement made at a public assembly; an agreement made before a treaty or between the commanders of two hostile armies: **conventional**, *a. -ál* [L. *conventionalis*: cf. F. *conventionnel*], customary; stipulated; tacitly understood; formal and unnatural: **conventionally**, *ad. -tív*: **conventionality**, *n. -tív-í-té*, anything pert to the customary usages of social life in living and acting: **conventionalism**, *n. -tív-í-té*, that which is received or established by custom or tacit consent: **conventionalist**, *a. -tív-í-té-íst*, acting under contract: **conventionalist**, *n. -tív-í-té-íst*, one who enters into a contract.

converge, *v. kón-vérj* [F. *converger*—from *mid. L. convergere*, to converge—from L. *con*, *vergere*, to incline, to bend], to incline or tend to one point, as rays or lines—*diverge*, its opposite, means to branch or radiate off from a point: **converging**, *imp.*: **converged**, *pp. -vérj'd*: **convergent**, *a. -vérj-ént* [F.], tending to one point: in *bot.*, applied to ribs of leaves running from base to apex in a curved manner: **convergence**, *n. -jén-s*, also **con-**

māle, mál, fār, lāw; mēle, mēt, hér; pīne, pīn; nōle, nōt, mōve;

-H: contemptuousness, n. contempt of court, improper or insulting conduct to a judge in court, or to court officials; a refusal to obey the orders of the court.—**SYN.** of 'contempt': scorn; disdain; neglect; disregard; slight; mockery; derision; contumely—of 'contemptible': despicable; abject; piteous; pitiful; pitiable; contemptuous; vile; mean; base; paltry; sorry; worthless; scurrilous—of 'contemptuous': disdainful; scornful; contemptuous; abusive; insulting; cavalier; supercilious; fastidious.

contend, v. kón-ténd [F. *contendre*—from L. *contendere*, to strain violently—from *con*, *tendere*, to stretch] to strive; to struggle in opposition; to dispute earnestly; to debate; to strive to obtain; to quarrel: **contending**, **imp.**: **contended**, **pp.**: **contender**, **n.** one who: **contention**, **n.** *tén-shén* [F. *contention*—from L. *contentionem*, exertion, effort from L. *tentus*, stratched], strife; violent struggle or effort to obtain something; quarrel; strife in words: **contentious**, **a.** *shú*, quarrelsome; given to angry debate; litigious: **contentiously**, **ad. -ly**: **contentiousness**, **n.** prone to quarrelling; turbulence.—**SYN.** of 'contend': to strive; vie; struggle; endeavour; debate; argue; dispute; discuss; deliberate; oppose; emulate; contest; litigate—of 'contention': strife; discord; contest; litigation; controversy; quarrel; emulation; competition; debate; disagreement; variance; dissension; feud; conflict—of 'contentious': pugnacious; quarrelsome; wrangling; peevish; perverse.

content, a. kón-tént [F. *content*—from L. *contentus*, contented, satisfied—from *con*, *tentus*, held, kept within limits], literally, held or contained within limits; quiet; having a mind easy or satisfied: **n.** rest or quietness of mind; satisfaction and ease of mind; acquiescence: **v.** to make quiet; to satisfy the mind; to please; to gratify: **contenting**, **imp.**: **contented**, **pp.**: **adj.** satisfied; not repining: **contentedly**, **ad. -ly**, in a quiet and satisfied manner: **contentedness**, **n.** state of being contented: **contentment**, **n.** *méu*, quiet; satisfaction of mind; acquiescence: **contentless**, **a.** dissatisfied: **content and non-content**, words used by the Lords in their House of Parliament to express—the former approval, and the latter disapproval—the former being equivalent to *ay* or *yes*, and the latter *no*: **contents**, **n. plu.** *kón-ténts* or *kón-ténts*, that which is held or contained within a limit; the heads of a book; an index; measure or capacity.

contention, contentious, &c.—see under **contend**. **continuous, a.** or **cotermious, a. kón- or kó-ter-mi-nús** [L. *continuus*, bordering upon—from *con*, *terminus*, a limit or border], bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous: **coterminal**, **a.** bordering upon.

contest, v. kón-tést [F. *contester*—from L. *contestari*, to call to witness—from *con*, *testis*, a witness—*lit.*, to call to witness in opposition *to*] to dispute; to struggle or strive earnestly; to litigate; to oppose; to emulate: **n.** *kón-tést*, struggle; conflict; dispute: **contesting**, **imp.**: **contested**, **pp.**: **adj.** disputed: **contestable**, **a.** *ték-ták-bá*, that may be called in question or opposed: **contestation**, **n.** *ték-shén*, the act of contesting; joint testimony: **contestingly**, **ad. -ly**.—**SYN.** of 'contest v.': to contend; dispute; argue; controvert; debate; litigate; oppose—of 'contest n.': conflict; encounter; battle; altercation; strife; disagreement; combat; shock; debate; controversy; difference.

context, n. kón-tékt [F. *contexte*—from L. *contextus*, connection—from *con*, *textus*, woven], the parts in a discourse or book immediately preceding or following the sentence quoted: **contexture**, **n.** *ték-túr* [F.], the weaving together of parts; the composition of the parts of anything; the character of the component parts of a body: **constitution**: **contextural**, **a.** *tí-ríl*, pert. to the texture: **contextured**, **a.** *túr*, woven.

contiguity, n. kón-tí-gü-í-tí [L. *contiguus*—from *contigus*, very near—from *con*, *tango*, I touch: cf. F. *contiguus*—from *contign*, contiguous], actual contact of bodies; nearness of situation or place: **contiguous**, **a.** *tig-ü-ü*, touching; close together; neighbouring; adjoining; adjacent: **contiguously**, **ad. -ly**: **contiguously**, **n.** *ús-nés*, state of contact; close union.

continent, a. kón-tí-nént [F. *continent*, continent—from L. *continentem*, that restrains passions—from *con*, *tenens*, holding], restrained in passions; moder-

ate; temperate; abstemious in lawful pleasures; in *OE.*, opposing; restraining: **continently**, **ad. -ly**: **continentness**, **n.** *néns*, also **continentancy**, **n.** *nén-tí-sí* [F. *continent*], restraint imposed upon desires and passions—applied to men, as *chastity* to women.

continent, n. kón-tí-nént [F. *continent*, the mainland—from L. *continentem*, the mainland—from *con*, *tenens*, holding], a large extent of land containing many countries; the mainland; the countries of the mainland of Europe, esp. as distinguished from the British Islands; in *OE.*, that which contains: **continental**, **a.** *tái*, pert. to a continent; pert. to the countries of the mainland of Europe.

contingent, a. kón-tí-jént [F. *contingent*—from L. *contingens* or *contingentem*, touching—from *con*, *tangere*, to touch], happening or falling out by chance; depending on something else; uncertain; incidental; casual: **n.** a thing which happens by chance; a quota; a suitable share; proportion; a fortuitous event; esp. a body of troops or a collection of ships furnished by a contracting power: **contingence**, **n.** *jéns*, also **contingency**, **n.** *jén-sí* [F. *contingence*], the quality of being contingent; an unforeseen event; an accidental possibility; casualty: **contingently**, **ad. -jént-ly**, accidentally; without design.—**SYN.** of 'contingent a.': casual; accidental; incidental; occasional; fortuitous; chance.

continual, continuance, &c.—see under **continue**.

continue, v. kón-tín-ü [F. *continuer*—from L. *continuare*, to join one thing to another in uninterrupted succession—from *con*, *tenere*, to hold], to extend from one thing to another; to abide or remain in a state or place; to endure; to protract; to persevere in: **continuing**, **imp.**: **adj.** permanent; abiding: **continued**, **pp.**: **adj.** uninterrupted: **continuer**, **n.** *-ür*, one who: **continuator**, **n.** *-ür*, one who continues or keeps up a series or succession: **continuable**, **a.** *-ü-bá*, capable of being continued: **continually**, **ad. -ü-bá, without ceasing: **continuously**, **a.** *-ü-sí* [F. *continus*—from L. *continus*, continuous], uninterrupted; joined without intervening space; in *bot.*, without joints or articulations: **continuously**, **ad. -ly**: **continuity**, **n.** *-sí-tí*, uninterrupted connection; close union of parts; cohesion: **continual**, **a.** *-ü-bá*, without interruption or cessation; unceasing; perpetual; constant: **continually**, **ad. -ly**, without pause or interruption: **continuance**, **n.** *-dus*, duration; perseverance; residence; uninterrupted succession: **continuance**, **n.** *-ü-d-shún* [F. —L.], uninterrupted succession; carrying on to a further point, as a line or a story; also applied to a school or classes in which the teaching at an elementary school is carried on to a higher stage: **continuate**, **a.** *-ü-d-ür*, that continues: **n.** that which continues or endures: **continuate**, **a.** *-ü-bá*, in *OE.*, uninterrupted; unbroken: **continuate**, **ad.** without interruption.—**SYN.** of 'continue': to persevere; persist; abide; stay; remain; endure; last; prolong; protract—of 'continual': constant; continuous; incessant; uninterrupted; unintermitted; lasting; abiding.**

cont-line, n. kón-tín [for *cont-line*—from *OF.* *cont*, an angle, and *Eng. line*], the space between casks stowed side by side.

contorniate, a. kón-tór-tí-tái [It. *contornio*, a circuit], having a circularly furrowed surface: **n.** a Roman coin of this description.

contort, v. kón-tór [L. *contortus*, intricate, obscure—from *con*, *tortus*, twisted], to twist together; to pull awry; to writhe: **contorting**, **imp.**: **contorted**, **pp.**: **adj.** twisted together; twisted back upon itself; arranged so as to overlap each other: **contortion**, **n.** *-tór-shén* [F. —L.], a twist or twisting; a wrestling; a wry motion; a wrestling or twisting of a part of the body out of its natural place, as the muscles of the face or a limb: **contortionalist**, **n.** *-tái*, a gymnast whose feats involve greatly contorted postures: **contortive**, **a. kón-tór-tí**, applied to the parts of a single whorl placed in a circle, each exhibiting a torsion of its axis.

contortuplicate, a. kón-tór-tí-pí-kái [L. *contortus*, twisted; *plicatus*, folded], in *bot.*, turned back on itself; twisted and folded in place.

contour, n. kón-túr [F. *contour*, from *contourner*; L. *tornus*; Gr. *tornos*, a lathe], the outline; the line that bounds or defines a figure or surface: **contour-lines**, lines on a map passing through all points at the same altitude—for example, at 100 ft., 200 ft., &c.: **contra**, **a.** or **ad. kón-trái** [L.], on the other hand; on

consubstantial, *a. kón-súb-stán-shál* [F. *consubstantiel*—from L. *consubstantialis*—from *con*, *sub-stans*, substance or matter] having the same substance, essence, or nature: *consubstantially*, *ad. -ly*: *consubstantiate*, *v. -shí-dí-tí*, to unite in one common substance or nature: *consubstantiation*, *n.*: *consubstantiated*, *pp.*: *consubstantiation*, *n.* *-shí-dí-tshún*, according to the followers of Luther, the real substantial union of the body and blood of Christ with the bread and wine in the Eucharist after consecration—distinguished from *transubstantiation*: *consubstantiality*, *n.* *-shí-dí-tí-tí*, the existence of more than one in the same substance: *consubstantialist*, *n.* *-íst*, one who believes in consubstantiation.

consuetude, *n. kón-súet-túd* [L. *consuetudo*, habit, use—from *con*, *suetus*, to be accustomed, to be wont] custom; usage: *consuetudinary*, *a. -fíd-tí-wr-t*, customary; derived from use and wont; from time immemorial.

consul, *n. kón-súl* [L. *consul*—from *consulo*, I consider, I deliberate, in *anc. Rome*, a person elected to exercise sovereign power in the state—there being two of them chosen annually; a person chosen to represent a sovereign in a foreign state, and to look after the commercial interests of his country in that state; in *France*, a title of the three chief magistrates of the Republic from 1793 to 1804: *consular*, *a. -súl-lí-r*, pert. to the power or dignity of a consul: *consulship*, *n.* *-shíp*, the office, jurisdiction, or residence of a consul: *consulage*, *n. -jíz*, a duty laid on imports and exports by the consul of a port.

consult, *v. kón-súlt* [L. *consultare*, to consider maturely], to consider maturely with another; to seek the opinion of another; to ask advice of; to seek for information in, as in books; to have regard to, in acting or judging: *consulting*, *imp.*: *consulted*, *pp.*: *consult'er*, *n.* one who: *consultation*, *n. -fíd-shún* [F.—L.], a meeting of two or more persons for deliberation on some matter: *consultative*, *a. -fíd-fí* [F. *consultatif*], having the privilege of consulting.

consume, *v. kón-sám* [F. *consommer*—from L. *consumere*, to consume—from *con*, *sumere*, to take], to take away completely; to destroy by separating the parts: to eat or devour; to squander or waste; to spend idly, as time; to become wasted; to bring to utter ruin: *consuming*, *imp.*: *consumed*, *pp.*: *consumer*, *n.* one who: *consumable*, *a. -súnd-bl*, that may be destroyed, wasted, or dissipated, as by fire: *consumption*, *n. kón-súm-shún* [L. *consumptio*, taken], the act of consuming; a wasting away of the body by disease, generally understood of the lungs; the use of the products of industry: *consumpt*, *n. kón-súm-tí*, the use of any product of industry, as the amount of grain, of tea, &c.: *consumptive*, *a. -súm-fí*, wasting; exhausting; affected with disease of the lungs: *consumptively*, *ad. -ly*: *consumptiveness*, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'consume': to destroy; absorb; waste; squander; lavish; expend; dissipate; swallow up; ingulf; decay; decline.

consummate, *a. kón-súm-mát* [L. *consummatus*, brought about, accomplished—from *con*, *summa*, the summit, completion], complete in the highest degree; perfect; finished: *v. kón-súm-mát* or *kón-súm-mát*, to complete; to finish; to effect a purpose: *consummating*, *imp.*: *consummated*, *pp.*: *consummately*, *ad. -ly*: *consummation*, *n. -mát-shún*, completion; end of the present system of things; end of life.

consumption, *consumpt*, *consumptive*—see under *consume*.

contabescence, *n. kón-tá-bés-séns* [L. *contabescens*, wasting away gradually—from *con*, *tabesco*, I waste or pine], in bot., a defective condition of the stamens.

contact, *n. kón-tákt* [F. *contact*—from L. *contactus*, touch, contact—from *con*, *tactus*, touched], the touching or close union of bodies; touch.

contadino, *n. kón-tá-dé-nó* [It.], an Italian peasant; *from*, *contadina*.

contagion, *n. kón-tá-jén* [F. *contagion*; It. *contagio*—from L. *contagionem*, contact, touch—from *con*, *tingo*, I touch], the communication of a disease by contact or touch; the subtle or virulent matter proceeding from the bodies of diseased persons imparting the same diseases to others—the latter strictly applies to infection, and the former to con-

tagion; that which propagates evil or mischief: *contagious*, *a. -jús*, producing disease by contact or near approach; containing that which may be propagated, as mischief, or some affection of the mind: *contagiously*, *ad. -ly*: *contagionness*, *n.*: *contagionist*, *n.* one who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases.

contagium, *n. kón-tá-jí-ám*, *contag'ia*, *n. plu. -jíd* [L. *contagium*, a touching, contact—from *con*, together; *tingo*, I touch—see *contagien*], the contraction of disease by contact with a diseased person, or by the inhalation or contact of the germs coming from such a body.

contain, *v. kón-tán* [OF. *contenir*—from L. *continere*, to hold or keep together—from *con*, *tenere*, to hold], to be able to hold; to have capacity; to comprehend; to hold within limits; in *OK*, to constrain; to confine: *containing*, *imp.*: *contained*, *pp.* *-táid*: *containable*, *a. -d-bl*, that may be contained.—*SYN.* of 'contain': to hold; comprise; comprehend; include; embrace; involve; imply; enclose.

contaminate, *v. kón-tám-i-nát* [L. *contaminatus*, defiled], to pollute or defile; to render impure; to sully; to taint; *adj.* corrupt by base mixture: *contaminating*, *imp.*: *contaminated*, *pp.*: *contamination*, *n. -nát-shún*, pollution; defilement: *contaminative*, *a. -nát-ív*, polluting; making impure.—*SYN.* of 'contaminate': to taint; corrupt; sully; stain; tarnish.

contango, *n. kón-táng-gó* [a probable corruption of *continue*], on the Stock Exchange, a sum of money, or a percentage, paid for accommodating a buyer in carrying an engagement to pay money for speculative purchases of stock, over to next account-day: *contango day*, the second day before settling day.

contankerous—see *cantankerous*.

conteck, *n. kón-ték*, in *OK*, contest or contention; quarrel.

contemn, *v. kón-tém* [L. *contemnere*, to value little—from *con*, *temere*, to despise], to look upon as mean and despicable; to despise; to treat with scorn; to reject with disdain: *contemning*, *imp.*: *contemned*, *pp.* *-tém*: *contemn'er*, *n. -tén-ér*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'contemn': to despise; scorn; disdain; spurn; defy; slight; neglect; overlook; underrate.

contemplate, *v. kón-tém-plát* or *kón-tém-plát* [L. *contemplatus*, viewed attentively—from *con*, *templum*, a place open to observation on every side], to view with continued attention; to study; to meditate on or ponder over; to intend or design; to muse: *contemplating*, *imp.*: *contemplated*, *pp.*: *contemplator*, *n. -plát-ér*, one who: *contemplative*, *n. -plát-í-tí*, one who: *contemplation*, *n. -plát-shún*, study; meditation; the act of considering anything attentively: *contemplative*, *a. -plát-ív*, given to study and reflection; thoughtful: *contemplatively*, *ad. -ly*: *contemplativeness*, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'contemplate': to regard; observe; perceive; scan; eye; view; look; see; behold; reflect; consider; regard; ponder; dwell on; intend; purpose; plan; design.

contemporaneous, *a. kón-tém-pó-rá-ní-ús*, also *contemporaneous*, *a. kó* [L. *contemporaneus*, a contemporary—from *con*, *tempus*, time; *temporis*, of time], living or being at the same time: *contemporaneously*, *ad. -ly*: *contemporaneity*, *n. -pó-rá-né-í-tí*, state of being contemporaneous; in *geol.*, the state of having the same relative position in the succession of strata without being synchronous; thus, the Silurian system of America is like that of Europe in being preceded by the Cambrian and followed by a Devonian system, though the precise period of time in each case may not have been the same: *contemporary*, *a. -pó-rá-rí*, also *contemporary*, *a.* being or existing at the same time: *n.* one who lives at the same time with another.

contempt, *n. kón-tém* [OF. *contempt*, scorn—from L. *contemptus*, despised—from *con*, *temere*, to despise], the act of despising; the state of being despised; the act of viewing or treating as utterly mean, vile, and worthless; disobedience or disrespect to a court, or to a constituted authority; disgrace; shame: *contemptible*, *a. -tém-í-bl*, worthy of scorn or disdain; mean; vile; despicable: *contemptibly*, *ad. -bl-ly*: *contemptibleness*, *n. -bl-nés*, state of being despised; meanness; vileness: *contemptuous*, *a. -tém-í-tú-ús*, showing or expressing contempt or disdain; haughty; insolent: *contemptuously*, *ad.*

cóte, boy, fód; páre, báid; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, teal.

consider, *v.* *kōn-sid'ér* [*F. considérer*—from *L. considerare*, to look at carefully—from *con*, with, and *sidere*, to star], to look at carefully; to fix the mind on; to think on with care; to ponder; to meditate on; to reflect; to deliberate: *consider'ing*, *imp.*: *consider'ed*, *pp.*: *consider'able*, *a.* *tr-d-bl*, that may be considered; important; valuable; moderately large: *consider'ably*, *ad.* *d-bl*, in an important degree: *considerableness*, *n.* *kōn-sid'ér-d-bl-ness*, state of being considerable; importance; moment: *considerate*, *a.* *kōn-sid'ér-dl*, thoughtful; careful; prudent; having regard to: *consider'ately*, *ad.* *k*, in a considerate manner; calmly; coolly: *considerateness*, *n.*: *consider'ation*, *n.* *d-shān*, mature thought; reflection; regard; notice; claim to notice; that which induces to an agreement, as in a contract or bargain: *consider'ing*, *a.* deliberate; *re-cō*tr'ive; that considers: *prep.* taking into account; making allowance for—as in the sentence, 'It is not possible to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature': *consider'ingly*, *ad.* *k*.—*SYN.* of *consider*: to ponder; meditate; contemplate; muse; reflect; regard; weigh; resolve; study; examine; deliberate; estimate; think; view—of *consider'ing*: discreet; thoughtful; prudent; serious; deliberate; careful; reflective.

considerance, *n.* *kōn-sid'ér-āns* [see *consider*] in *OE*, *consideration*: serious reflection: *consider'ed*, *a.* *kōn-sid'ér-d*, in *OE*, reflected upon; thought upon carefully: *'considered'* is in common use in modern English with the prefixes *well* and *ill*, as a *well-considered* scheme: *consider'ings*, *n.* *plu.* in *OE*, *considerations*; deliberations.

consign, *v.* *kōn-sīn'* [*F. consigner*—from *L. consignare*, to put one's seal to—from *con*, together; *signum*, a seal or stamp], *literally*, to send or transfer to another under one's seal; to send, transfer, or deliver into the hands of another with a right to it; to commit or intrust to; to intrust goods to another for sale; to deliver or transfer with the sense of fitness, as a body to the grave, or a narrative to writing; in *OE*, to acquiesce in; to submit to: *consign'ing*, *imp.*: *consign'ed*, *pp.* *stnd'*: *adj.* transferred to another, with a right of property: intrusted to; *consignation*, *n.* *kōn-sīn'-tshān*, the act of consigning or delivering up to another: *consigner*, *n.* one who: *consign'ment*, *n.* the act of sending or committing for safe keeping or management; goods sent for sale: *consignee*, *n.* *kōn-sīn'-ē*, the person to whom goods are intrusted or sent for sale; a factor: *consigner*, *n.* *kōn-sīn'-ér* or *kōn-sīn'-ōr*, he who consigns goods to others for sale, *etc.*—*SYN.* of *'consign'*: to commit; intrust; confide; deliver; resign; give; transfer; assign; appropriate; submit; surrender.

consilience, *n.* *kōn-sīl'-ēns* [as if from *L. consilire*—from *con*, together; *salto*, I leap], the act of leaping together; concurrence; coincidence; the act of arriving at a similar conclusion by independent trains of thought: *consil'ient*, *a.* *t-ēnt*, leaping together; concurring.

consist, *v.* *kōn-sīd'* [*F. consister*, to consist of—from *L. consistere*, to make to stand, to consist of—from *con*, *sistere*, to cause to stand] to be composed of; to be made up of; to be contained; to stand or be in: *consist'ing*, *imp.*: *consist'ed*, *pp.*: *consist'ent*, *a.* uniform; not contradictory or opposed; agreeing: *consist'ently*, *ad.* *k*: *consistence*, *n.* *stē-tēns*, also *consistency*, *n.* *tēn-sī*, degree of density or firmness of a body; agreement or harmony in all parts; conduct in harmony with profession; to consist with, to agree to be in accordance with: *consist'ed* of, to be composed or made up of.—*SYN.* of *'consistent'*: compatible; consonant; accordant; firm; hard; solid; harmonious; congruous; uniform.

consistory, *n.* *kōn-sīst'ér-ī* [*F. consistoire*, a consistory—from *mid. L. consistorium*—see *consist*], a spiritual court; the court held by a bishop in his diocese for the trial of ecclesiastical causes; the college of Cardinals at Rome; a council or assembly of ministers and elders; a solemn council or assembly: *consist'orial*, *a.* *t-ér-ī-dl*, pert. to: *consist'orian*, *a.* *t-ér-ī-dn*, relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

console, *n.* *kōn-sōl'* [*F. console*, a bracket; a console: *comp. L. con, solidus*, solid], an ornamental bracket carved in wood or stone for supporting a cornice; an ornament, as on the keystone of an arch; a small *lary* side-table.

console, *v.* *kōn-sōl'* [*F. consoler*—from *L. consolari*, to comfort greatly—from *con*, *soldari*, to comfort], to comfort; to cheer the mind in distress or depression; to soothe: *consol'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* adapted to console or comfort: *consol'ed*, *pp.*: *sol'*: *consol'er*, *n.* *t-ér*, one who: *consol'able*, *a.* *t-ē-b* [*F.—L.*] that may be comforted: *consol'ation*, *n.* *t-ē-shān* [*F.—L.*] the act of comforting, cheering, or soothing the mind; that which comforts; the cause of comfort; refreshment of mind or spirits: *consol'atory*, *a.* *t-ē-t-ér-ē*, tending to soothe or impart comfort.—*SYN.* of *'console'*: to cheer; animate; encourage; enliven; exhilarate; comfort; solace; soothe; sustain; support—of *'consolation'*: comfort; solace; alleviation.

consolidate, *v.* *kōn-sōl'-dāt* [*L. consolidatus*, made very solid—from *con*, *solidus*, solid], to form into a solid and compact mass; to make dense and firm; to unite or combine into one; to bring together separate parts, as of a broken bone; to grow firm and hard: *consol'idat'ing*, *imp.*: *consol'idat'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* united or combined into one: *consol'idat'ion*, *n.* *t-ē-shān* [*F.—L.*] the act of making firm or solid; the act of uniting two or more parts or things into one: *consol'idant*, *n.* *d-nt*, a medicine that unites the parts of wounded flesh and heals: *adj.* having the quality of uniting wounds or forming new flesh: *consol'idat'ive*, *n.* *t-ē-t-iv*, having the quality of healing or rendering compact: *consol'idat'ion*, *n.* *shān*, the public money, consisting of the produce of the customs, excise, stamps, and other taxes, and constituting almost the whole public income of the United Kingdom, which is pledged for the payment of the interest of the national debt.—*SYN.* of *'consolidate'*: to combine; unite; condense; compress; harden; compact.

consols, *n.* *plu.* *kōn-sōls* or *kōn-sōls'* [contr. of *consolidated annuities*], large sums of money borrowed by the nation at various times on different terms *consolidated* or brought together into one scheme, bearing the same rate of interest, 3 per cent, for which an Act was passed in 1751—the whole public debts of the nation are called *stocks*.

consommé, *n.* *kōn-sōm-mā'* [*F. gravy*, soup], a strong broth made from different kinds of meat, used as a soup or a sauce.

consonant, *a.* *kōn-sō-nānt* [*F. consonant*; *L. consonans* or *consonantem*, sounding together or at the same time, also a consonant—from *con*, *sono*, I sound], agreeing; according; consistent; suitable; *n.* a letter which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, without the aid of a vowel: *con'sonantly*, *ad.* *k*: *con'sonance*, *n.* *n-āns*, and *con'sonancy*, *n.* *n-ān-sī*, accord or agreement in sounds; agreement; consistency: *con'sonants*, *n.* *plu.* the letters of the alphabet which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, without the aid of the letters *a, e, i, o, u*, sometimes *y*, called vowels: *con'sonant*, *a.* *n-āns*, agreeing in sound: *con'sonant'al*, *a.* *n-ān't'al*, pert. to a consonant; having the nature of consonants: *conson'ideat'ion*, *n.* *t-iv't-kā-shān* [*L. facio*, I make], the act of changing a vowel into a consonant, as the *L. i* into the *F. and Eng. j*.—*SYN.* of *'consonancy'*: agreement; harmony; accord; consistency; unison; congruity; agreeableness; suitableness—of *'consonant'*: *a.* consistent; compatible; accordant.

consort, *n.* *kōn-sōrt* [*F. consort*, an associate, a partner; *it. convivere*—from *L. convivere*, having an equal share with another, a partner—from *con*, *sors*, lot, condition], a companion or partner; wife or husband; applied to those in exalted station; one who keeps company with another: *'v. kōn-sōrt'*, to associate; to keep company with: *consort'ing*, *imp.*: *consort'ed*, *pp.*: *con'sortship*, *n.* state of union; fellowship: *con'sortism*, *n.* *t-ēm*, in *biol.*, the intimate union of organisms that are interdependent in regard to growth and vitality; symbiosis.

conspectivity, *n.* *kōn-spek't-iv't-ē* [*L. conspectus*, a sight, a view] in *OE*, sight; the organ of sight; the eye.

conspicuous, *a.* *kōn-spt'k-ū-s* [*L. conspicuus*, that is or comes in view, visible—from *con*, *specto*, I see], easy to be seen by the eye; obvious to the mind; prominent; eminent; distinguished: *conspic'uously*, *ad.* *t-ū-s*: *conspic'uousness*, *n.* openness to view; extensively known and distinguished.—*SYN.* of *'conspicuous'*: famous; illustrious; prominent; celebrated; eminent; distinguished; manifest; apparent; clear; visible; plain; obvious; evident.

are arranged upon a conical centre, as the straw-berry.

conoid and **conoidal**—see under **cone**.
conquer, *v.* **kōng'k'et** [OF. *conquerre*, to conquer—from *L. conquerere*, to seek after earnestly—from *con*, *quærere*, to seek—*ut*, to attain by seeking after earnestly], to overcome by physical force, as an enemy in battle; to vanquish; to defeat; to subdue by argument or by moral influence; to gain by perseverance or effort: **con'quering**, *imp.*: **adj.** victorious: **con'quered**, *pp.* **k'et**: **con'querer**, *n.* one who has obtained a victory: **con'querable**, *a.* **-d-bl**, that may be overcome: **con'quest**, *n.* **k'et-s'et** [OF. *conquest*, conquest: *L. conquisitus*, sought out, selected], the act of overcoming by physical or moral force; success in arms; the thing conquered: the **Conquest**, in *Eng. Hist.*, the defeat of the Saxon Harold, and conquest of England by William of Normandy, A.D. 1066.—*SYN.* of 'conquer': to subdue; vanquish; overcome; surmount; subjugate; overpower; overthrow; defeat; rout; discomfit; reduce; crush; humble; subject; master—of 'conquest': victory; subjection; subjugation; mastery; triumph; reduction.

conanguinity, *a.* **kōn'āng-gwān'it-ds** [*L. conanguinitas*, related by blood—from *con*, *anguis*, blood], related by birth or blood; descended from the same parent or ancestor: **con'anguinity**, *n.* **-t-ty**, relationship by blood—as distinguished from *affinity* or relationship by marriage; descent from the same ancestor.

conscience, *n.* **kōn'shēns** [*F. conscience*—from *L. conscientia*, a knowing in oneself, conscience—from *con*, *scire*, knowing], self-knowledge or judgment of right and wrong; the power or faculty by which we judge of the rectitude or wickedness of our own actions; that particular action of our consciousness whereby it recognises the moral character of everything which we feel, say, or do; justice; real sentiment; truth; candour; scruple: **con'scienceless**, *a.* **con'shēns'less, *a.* **-shēn'shūs**, regulated by conscience; scrupulous or exact, as in word or deed: **con'scientiously**, *ad.* **-ly**: **con'scientiousness**, *n.* a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience: **con'scientious**, *a.* **kōn'shūs** [*L. conscientius*, privy to], possessing the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; having knowledge of anything without extraneous information; aware; sensible: **con'scientiously**, *ad.* **-ly**: **con'scientiousness**, *n.* the state of being awake or sensible; the knowledge of what passes in one's own mind; the whole exercise of the mind's reflex action whereby it both feels and knows, and knows that it feels and knows: **con'scientious**, *a.* **-shēn-d-bl**, governed by conscience; according to conscience; reasonable; just: **con'scientiously**, *ad.* **-d-bl**: **con'scientiousness**, *n.* **-d-bl-nēs**: **conscience clause**, an article in an Act or law which relieves persons who object to engage or participate in religious acts—as in taking judicial oaths, or having their children present during the time set apart for religious instruction at school: **self-consciousness**, the sense of personal identity.—*SYN.* of 'conscientious': scrupulous; faithful; exact; upright; just—of 'conscious': aware; sensible; apprised—of 'conscientiousness': feeling; sensation; perception; sensibility; susceptibility; emotion; passion; sense; reflection.**

conscriptio, *n.* **kōn-sk'it-shān** [*F. conscription*—from *L. conscriptiōnem*, a writing—from *con*, *scriptus*, engraved or written], a forced enrolment of men for naval or military service, adopted in France and other Continental countries: **conscript**, *n.* **kōn-sk'it** [*F. conscrit*—from *L. conscriptus*], one drawn by lot from the enrolled list: **adj.** enrolled; registered: **conscript-fathers**, senators of anc. Rome.

consecrate, *v.* **kōn'sē-k'at** [*L. consecrare*, dedicated or devoted to a deity—from *consecro*, I consecrate—*con*, *sacer*, sacred], to make or declare sacred; to set apart or dedicate to the service and worship of God; to render venerable or make respected: **con'secrating**, *imp.*: **con'secrated**, *pp.*: **adj.** made sacred; dedicated: **con'secrator**, *n.* **-t'et**, one who: **con'secration**, *n.* **-t'et-shūn** [*F.*—*L.*], a separation from a common to a sacred use; the act of dedicating to the service of God; the act of separating a person for the office of a bishop: **con'secratory**, *a.* **-t'et**, making sacred: **con'secratedum**, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'consecrate': to dedicate; devote; hallow.

consecratory, *n.* **kōn-sēk't'et-t** [*L. consecrātrius*, that

follows logically], in *OR.*, a deduction from premises; a consequence; a corollary.

consecution, *n.* **kōn'sē-k'āshān** [*L. consecutiōnem*, a consequence—from *con*, *sequi*, followed], a train of consequences from premises; succession; series of things that follow each other: **con'secutive**, *a.* **-t'et-t'et** [*F. consecutif*, consecutive—from mid. *L. consecutus*], following one another in regular order; succeeding: **con'secutively**, *ad.* **-ly**: **con'secutiveness**, *n.* **-nēs**.

consensual, *a.* **kōn-sēn'shōn-dl** [*con*, together; *L. sensus*, discerned by the senses], in *phys.*, a term applied to movements contrary to, or independent of, the will, which arise from previous contrary movements, as in the contradiction of the iris when the eye is voluntarily directed upwards; excited or caused by sensation or reflex action: **consensual**, *n.* **kōn-sēn'shūs** [*L. consensuum*, agreement], unanimity; agreement; concord—see **consent**.

consent, *v.* **kōn-sēn** [*F. consentir*—from *L. consentire*, to, *con*, from, together; *sentire*, to, to think, to feel], a yielding of the mind or will to the proposals or conditions of another; a conceding what may be withheld; concurrence; agreement: *v.* to think or agree together with another; to yield; to agree in mind and will; to permit: **consent'ing**, *imp.*: **adj.** giving consent; approving: **consented**, *pp.*: **consenter**, *n.* one who: **consent'edly**, *ad.* **-d-nē-t'et**, mutual agreement: **consentaneous**, *a.* **kōn'sēn-t'et-nē-ds**, agreeable; consistent with: **con'sentaneously**, *ad.* **-ly**: **con'sentaneousness**, *n.*: **consentient**, *a.* **kōn-sēn'shī-t'et**, agreeing in mind: **consent'ingly**, *ad.* **-t'et-nē**—*SYN.* of 'consent': agreement; assent; acquiescence; concurrence—of 'consent': to assent; yield; agree; accede; comply; concede; allow; acquiesce; admit; concur; permit; accord.

consequent, *a.* **kōn'sē-k'ueent** [*F. consequens*—from *L. consequens* or *consequentem*, following thoroughly: *L. consequentia*, a consequence—from *con*, *sequens*, following], following as a natural effect, or by necessary inference: *a.* that which follows a cause; an effect: **con'sequence**, *n.* **-t'et-nēs**, that which naturally follows an effect; an event or effect resulting from some preceding cause or cause; result or issue; importance: **con'sequentially**, *ad.* **-ly** or *in consequence*; necessarily: **con'sequential**, *a.* **-k'ueh'shāl**, following as the effect; important; concealed; pompous: **con'sequentially**, *ad.* **-ly**, with a just deduction of consequences; by consequence; eventually; not immediately: *in consequence*, by reason of; owing to; as the effect of; of no consequence, not important in itself.—*SYN.* of 'consequence': result; end; effect; importance; weight; moment; influence; deduction; induction; conclusion—of 'consequently': accordingly; therefore; wherefore; then; hence; thence; since; because; as; so.

conserve, *v.* **kōn-s'et'v** [*F. conserver*, to preserve—from *L. conservare*, to keep thoroughly—from *con*, *servare*, to keep, to preserve], fruit crushed and preserved among sugar; jam; any fruit or vegetable preserved by sugar: *v.* to keep in sound or safe state; to defend from injury; to preserve fruits, &c., by means of sugar: **con'serving**, *imp.*: **conserved**, *pp.* **-t'et**: **con'server**, *n.* one who: **con'servable**, *a.* **-t'et-bl**, that may be preserved from injury: **con'servancy**, *n.* **-t'et-nēs**, the keeping or preserving from undue or irregular use, or injury, as the fishing of a river, or the health of a town: **conservation**, *n.* **kōn-s'et'v-shān**, the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state: **con'servant**, *a.* **-t'et**, preserving; having the power of preserving from decay: **con'servative**, *a.* **-t'et-nē**, able to preserve from loss, decay, or injury: *a.* that which preserves; in *politics*, one opposed to unwarranted or hasty changes in the state—first used of the Tory party about 1830: **con'servatively**, *ad.* **-ly**: **con'servativeness**, *n.*: **Con'servatism**, *n.* **-t'et-nēs**, the principles and opinions of Conservatives: **con'servator**, *n.* **-t'et-t'et**, an individual who has the charge of preserving anything, as the public peace, a museum, &c.: **con'servatory**, *adj.* **-t'et-t'et**, having the quality of preserving from loss or decay: *a.* also **con'servatorium**, *n.* **-t'et-t'et-shūn**, a place where anything is kept as nearly as possible in its natural state, as plants in a greenhouse, &c.; a greenhouse: **con'servatoire**, *n.* **kōn-s'et'v-t'et-t'et** [*F.*], a public school of music: **conservation of energy**, the principle that the amount of energy in the universe is constant, and can only be changed in kind, as into heat, light, sound, &c., but not diminished or increased.

māle, māi, f'et, lōō; mēle, mēi, h'et; pine, p'ān; nōle, nōi, mōee;

congruous, a. *kōn-grō-ūts* [L. *congruus* or *congruus*, agreeing together, harmonious], suitable; agreeing; harmonious: **congruence**, *n.* *grō-ūts*, agreement: **congruous**, a. *grō-ūts* [L. *congruus*], accordant; suitable; consistent: **congruously**, ad. *-lts*: **congruity**, *n.* *kōn-grō-ū-ti* [F. *congruité*], the relation of agreement between things; fitness; reason: **grace of congruity**, among the old schoolmen, the grace of God conferred on those whose good actions render a reward meet and equitable.

cumia, *n.* *kō-ni-d* or *kō-ni-d*, also **cumina**, *n.* *kō-ni-d* [Gr. *kōmion*, hemlock], the poisonous alkaloid of the plant hemlock.

conic, *conica*, **conifer**, **coniferia**, **coniferous**, &c.—see under **cone**.

coudium, *n.* *kōn-tā-tūm* [Gr. *kōnis*, dust], a unicellular asexual reproductive body found in certain fungi: **coudiferous**, a. *kōn-tā-tū-ūs* [L. *fero*, I bear, I carry], producing coudia.

coudicyst, *n.* *kōn-tā-tūst* [Gr. *kōnis*, dust; *kustis*, a bladder], in bot., a closed spore-case resembling a tubercle.

coniomycetes, *n.* *kōn-tā-tū-mi-sētes* [Gr. *kōnis*, dust; *mykē*, a mushroom], a division of the fungi, in which the spawn or vegetative part is reduced to a minimum, the spores finally forming dust, as in the rust of corn.

conirostrer, *n.* *kōn-i-rō-strer* [F. *conirostre*; L. *conirostris*, having a cone-shaped beak—from *cōnus*, a cone; *rostrum*, a beak], one of a family of passerine birds having strong bills more or less conical, including the crows, finches, buntings, larks, &c.: **conirostral**, a. *-rō-stral*, having a thick conical beak.

conject, *v.* *kōn-jekt* [see **conjecture**], in OE., *lit.*, to throw together; to guess; to conjecture: **conjecting**, imp.: **conjected**, pp.

conjectura, *n.* *kōn-jektūr* [F. *conjecture*—from L. *conjectura*, an inference, a conclusion—from *con*, together; *jecto*, I throw], a guess; a supposition; an opinion formed in very slight evidence: *v.* to form an opinion by guess or on very slight evidence; to surmise: **conjecturing**, imp.: **conjectured**, pp.: **conjecturer**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who: **conjectural**, a. *-rāl* [F.—L.], depending on a guess or on slight evidence: **conjecturally**, ad. *-lts*: **conjecturably**, a. *-tū-bl*.—SYN. of conjecture *n.*: guess; hypothesis; supposition; surmise; inference; idea; notion.

conjoin, *v.* *kōn-jōin* [F. *conjoindre*, to conjoin—from L. *con*, *jungo*, I join or fasten], to fasten together; to unite; to connect or associate: **conjoining**, imp.: **conjoined**, pp.: **joint**, *v.* *jōint* [F.—L.], united; connected: **conjointly**, ad. *-lts*, in union with; together; not apart: **conjointness**, *n.*

conjugal, a. *kōn-jō-gal* [L. *conjugalis*, relating to marriage—from *con*, together; *jungo*, I join: cf. F. *conjugial*], pert. to marriage; matrimonial: **conjugal**, ad. *-lts*.

conjugate, *v.* *kōn-jō-gat* [L. *conjugatus*, united—from *con*, *jungo*, a yoke], to unite; to exhibit a verb in all its principal parts; to infect a verb: *n.* a word agreeing in derivation with another word: *adj.* in bot., said of leaves which grow in pairs *esp.* applied to a pinnate leaf composed of a single pair of leaflets: **conjugating**, imp.: **conjugated**, pp.: **conjugation**, *n.* *-gā-tion*, in gram., the exhibition of the principal parts of a verb; a form of reproduction among the lowest organisms preceded by the union and fusion of two individuals; in bot., the union of two cells in such a way as to develop a spore: **conjugate diameter**, a diameter parallel to a tangent at the vertex of the primitive diameter: **conjugate spirals**, in bot., whorled leaves so arranged as to give two or more generating spirals running parallel to each other.

conjunct, a. *kōn-jūkt* [L. *conjunctus*, joined together, united—from *con*, *junctus*, joined, coupled], conjoined; united: **conjunctly**, ad. *-lts*: **conjunction**, *n.* *jūkt-shūn* [OF.—L.], union; connection; league; in astron., the meeting of two planets on the same side of the sun and in the direct line of the eye, as the moon with the sun at new moon; in gram., a joining or connecting word: **conjunctive**, a. *-tīve*, serving to unite: **conjunctively**, ad. *-lts*: **conjunctiveness**, *n.*: **conjuncture**, *n.* *-tūre*, *-tū* [F. *conjoncture*], a joining together; a combination or union, as of causes; an occasion; a crisis. *Note*.—*Inferior* and *superior conjunctions* are said of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus—inferior when

the planet passes between the sun and the earth, and *superior* when it passes behind the sun.

conjunctive, *n.* *kōn-jūkt-tīvd* [L. *conjunctivus*, fastening together—from *con*, together; *jungo*, I join], the fine sensitive membrane which covers the front of the eyeball and lines the eyelids.

conjure, *v.* *kōn-jōr* [F. *conjurér*; L. *conjardere*, to swear together, to conspire—from *con*, together; *juro*, I swear], to call on or summon by a sacred name; to implore solemnly; in OE., to bind by an oath; to conspire: **conjuring**, imp.: **conjured**, pp.: **conjurement**, *n.* *-ment*, a solemn demand or injunction: **conjuration**, *n.* *jō-rā-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of using certain words or ceremonies in order to gain the assistance of a superior power; the act of summoning in a sacred name: **conjuror**, *n.* *kōn-jō-rér*, one who summons in a sacred name: **conjuror**, *n.* *kōn-jō-rér*, one bound by oath with others: **conjure**, *v.* *kōn-jōr*, to act in some manner by supernatural influence; to practise magic arts; to charm: **conjuring**, imp.: **conjured**, pp.: **conjurer**, *n.* *kōn-jō-rér*, one who pretends to the secret art of performing things supernatural; a juggler; a man of sagacity.

connascence, *n.* *kōn-nā-sēns* [L. *con*, together; *nascens*, being born], a common birth or origin; act of growing together.

connate, a. *kōn-nāt* [L. *con*, together; *nātus*, born], born with another; in bot., having two leaves on opposite sides of a branch united by their bases; having parts united in any stage of development which are normally distinct: **connatural**, a. *-nāt-ū-rāl* [L. *nātūra*, nature], connected by nature or birth; inherent: **connaturally**, ad. *-lts*.

connect, *v.* *kōn-nēkt* [L. *connectere*, to bind or fasten together—from *con*, *necō*, I tie, I bind], to tie or link together; to knit or fasten together; to join or unite; to combine or associate; to have a close relation: **connecting**, imp.: **connected**, pp.: **connectedly**, ad. *-lts*: **connective**, a. *-tīve*, able to connect; *n.* that which joins in bot., the fleshy part which connects the lobes of an anther: **connection**, or **connexion**, *n.* *kōn-nēkt-shūn* [L. *connexio*, binding together, close union], state of being joined or fastened together; the act of joining or fastening together; union by an intervening substance; relation by blood; sexual relation or intercourse. *Note*.—Dr Murray points out that the etymological spelling *connexio* was the original; the use of *connection* was introduced by Webster in 1828, and is obviously taken from the verb *connect* on the model of such words as *affection*, *direction*, &c. Latham suggested the restriction of *connection* to the objective meanings of the word. The two forms are still used indifferently, though *connexion* appears, on the whole, to be preferred.—SYN. of 'connect': to combine; attach; unite; knit; link; fashion; weave; twine—of 'connection': union; junction; association; intercourse; communication; communion; dealing; coherence; continuity; dependence; commerce; relationship; affinity; alliance; correspondence.

connive, *v.* *kōn-niv* [F. *convoier*—from L. *conspicere*, to wink or shut the eyes], to close the eyes upon the faults or wrong-doings of another; to pretend ignorance of the faults of another; to overlook a wrong act; to aid or abet: **conniving**, imp.: **connived**, pp.: **conniver**, *n.* one who: **connivance**, *n.* *-vāns* [F.—L.], pretended ignorance of, or blindness to, the faults of others: **connivant**, a. *kōn-nī-vānt* [L. *connivens*, or *connivens*, winking or blinking], in bot., having two organs arching over so as to meet above, as petals; converging.

connoisseur, *n.* *kōn-nis-sēr* [F. OF. *connoisseur*—from OF. *conoscere*, to know [L. *cognosco*], a good judge in the fine arts; a knowing or skilful critic, especially applied to painting and sculpture, &c.: **connoisseurship**, *n.* the office of a connoisseur.

connote, *v.* *kōn-nōt* [L. *con*, together; *noto*, I mark], to imply; to include; to betoken: **connoting**, imp.: **connoted**, pp.: **connotation**, *n.* *kōn-nōt-shūn* [L. *connotatio*, making marks upon], the act of designating with something; implication; inference: **connotative**, *n.* *-tīve*, *-tī* [F. *connotatif*], attributive.

connubial, a. *kōn-nū-bī-āl* [L. *connubialis*, pert. to wedlock—from *con*, *nūbo*, I marry], pert. to marriage; nuptial.

conocarap, *n.* *kōn-ō-kārp* [Gr. *kōnos*, a cone, and *karpus*, fruit], in bot., a fruit the carpels of which

confound'ed, pp.: adj. In *familiar slang*, very great; detestable; odious: **confound'er**, n. one who **confound**s; **confound**ed, ad. *It*, in *familiar language*, hatefully; shamefully.—**SYN.** of 'confound': to **abash**; **confuse**; **baffle**; **defeat**; **disconcert**; **frustrate**; **discompose**; **foil**; **mix**; **blend**; **mingle**; **dismay**; **astonish**; **terrify**; **intermingle**.

confraternity, n. *kón-f'rà-tér-ni-ti* [F. *confraternité*—from L. *con*, *fraternitas*, brotherhood, a brotherhood; a society or body of men—generally a religious one.

confreres, n. plu. *kóng-f'rà-s* [F. *confrère*, a professional companion—*from* *frère*, a brother], brothers of the same monastery; associates; colleagues.

confront, v. *kón-frànt* [F. *confronter*—from L. *con*, *frons*, the forehead, front], to stand face to face; to set face to face; to bring into the presence of; to oppose: **confronting**, *imp.*: **confront'ed**, pp.: **confront'er**, n. one who.

Confucian, a. *kón-fú-shi-tán*, of or pert. to **Confucius**, a Chinese philosopher (551-478 B.C.): **Confucian**, a. *Confucianist*, n. *-án-ist*, a follower of or believer in: **Confucianism**, n. *-án-izm*, the moral and political science taught by Confucius and his disciples.

confuse, v. *kón-fú-s* [F. *confus*, confused—*from* L. *confusus*, disordered—*from* *fusus*, poured out, diffused], to mix or disorder things so that they cannot be distinguished; to render indistinct; to perplex; to throw into disorder; to agitate by surprise or shame: **confusing**, *imp.*: **confused**, pp. *kón-fú-zd*: **confus'edly**, ad. *kón-fú-zd-lí*: **confus'edness**, n. *-zéd-nés*, a state of confusion; want of distinctness: **confusion**, n. *-fú-shún*, an irregular mixture or medley; disorder; indistinctness; astonishment; distraction of mind; agitation: in *OE.*, destruction; overthrow.—**SYN.** of 'confuse': to **abash**; **disorder**; **confound**; **disconnect**; **distract**; **obscure**; **perplex**: of 'confusion': **disorder**; **disturbance**; **commotion**.

confute, v. *kón-fú-t* [F. *confuter*—*from* L. *confutáre*, to cool down, to repress—*from* *fatum*, a vessel to sprinkle water—*lit.*, to cool down by pouring cold water on], to prove to be wrong or false; to convict of error by argument or proof: **confuting**, *imp.*: **confut'ed**, pp.: **confut'er**, n. one who **confutes**; *a*, *-id-bl*, that may be **confuted**; capable of being shown false: **confutation**, n. *-fú-tú-shún*, the act of disproving: **confutant**, n. one who **confutes** or undertakes to **confute**.—**SYN.** of 'confute': to **refute**; **oppose**; **impugn**; **disprove**; **overthrow**; **overcome**.

cong, n. *kóng-gá* [F. *cong*, permission, leave of absence—*from* OF. *conjoint*—*from* mid. L. *comitatus*, permission, authorisation: L. *commedeo*, leave of absence—*from* *commeo*, I come and go], leave; farewell; parting ceremony; bow: v. to take leave by a bow or other mark of civility or respect: **cong'ed**, pp. *-shád*: to give one his **cong**; to get rid of one by dismissal.

congeal, v. *kón-jé* [F. *congeler*—*from* L. *congeláre*, to congeal—*from* *con*, *gelu*, frost], to change from a fluid to a solid state, as by cold or loss of heat; to fix or stagnate; to produce a sensation of cold or shivering by some external cause: **congealing**, *imp.*: **congeal'ed**, pp. *jéld*: **congeal'able**, a. *-á-bl*, that can be thickened or made solid: **congealation**, n. *-jé-lá-shún* [F.—L.], the act of converting a fluid into a solid, as by cold: **congealment**, n. *OE.*, a clot; a concretion.

congee, n. *kón-jé* [Hind.], in *China*, rice-porridge, or thick rice-gruel; in *India*, a jail or lock-up—*from* the prisoners being fed on congee.

congener, n. *kón-jé-nér* [L. *congener*, of the same species or kind—*from* *con*, *gensus*, a kind], one of the same origin or kind: **congenerie**, a. *-jé-nér-ik*, of the same kind or nature.

congenial, a. *kón-jé-ni-ál* [L. *congenialis*, jovial, genial; *genius*, natural disposition], partaking of a similar or kindred nature: suitable; kindred: similar: belonging to the nature: **congenially**, ad. *-li*: **congeniality**, n. *-ti*, state of having a similar or kindred nature; state of being congenial.

congenital, a. *kón-jé-ni-tál* [L. *congenitus*, born together—*from* *con*, *genitus*, brought forth, produced], of the same birth: born with another; existing from birth, as a disease or some deformity.

conger, n. *kóng-gér* [L. *Gr. gongros*], a large kind of sea-eel.

congeries, n. plu. *kón-jé-rí-és* [L. *congeries*, a heap, a pile—*from* *con*, *gero*, I bear or bring], a collection of small particles or bodies forming one mass; a confused heap.

congest, v. *kón-jést* [L. *congestus*, pressed together, heaped up—*from* *con*, *gestus*, carried], to gather into a mass: **congesting**, *imp.*: **congest'ed**, pp.: adj. containing an unnatural accumulation of blood or other fluid: **congestion**, n. *-yén* [F.—L.], an unnatural collection of blood, or other fluid, in any part of an animal body: **congestive**, a. *-tív*, tending or pert. to congestion.

conglobate, a. *kón-gló-bát* [L. *conglobatus*, gathered into a ball—*from* *con*, *globus*, a ball], formed or gathered into a ball; in *anat.*, globular: v. to form into a ball or hard round substance: **conglobating**, *imp.*: **conglobat'ed**, pp.: **conglobat'ion**, n. *-bá-shún* [F.—L.], collection into a round mass.

conglobate, v. *kón-glób* [L. *con*, *globus*, a ball], in *OE.*, to form into a globe; to gather into a round mass: **conglob'ing**, *imp.*: **conglob'ed**, pp. *-glób-d*.

conglomerate, a. *kón-glóm-i-át* [L. *conglomeratus*, rolled together—*from* *con*, *glomerare*, to wind into a ball; *glomus*, a clew of thread, a ball], gathered together, as a ball of thread; gathered or huddled together into a mass: a. a coarse rough rock composed of rounded fragments of various kinds bound together by a cementing substance—when the pieces are sharp and angular the rock is termed a *breccia*; also called pudding-stone: v. to collect into a round mass: **conglomerating**, *imp.*: **conglomerat'ed**, pp.: **conglomerat'ion**, n. *-á-shún*, collection of various particles of bodies into a mass.

conglutinate, v. *kón-glút-i-nát* [L. *conglutinatus*, united firmly together—*from* *con*, *glutin*, glue], to glue together; to heal a wound by uniting the parts by a tenacious substance: to unite: adj. in *bot.*, soldered or glued together in heaps: **conglutinating**, *imp.*: **conglutinat'ed**, pp.: **conglutinat'ion**, n. *-tú-shún* [F.—L.], **conglutinative**, a. *-á-tív*, having the power of uniting by means of a gluey substance: **conglutinator**, n. *-tér*, that which.

congo, also **congu**, n. *kóng-gú* [Chinese *kung-fu*, *kung-fu*, worked tea—*from* *kung-fu*, labour], a fine variety of black tea from *China*.

congratulate, v. *kón-grát-ú-lát* [L. *congratulatus*, having wished joy warmly—*from* *con*, *gratulari*, I wish joy], to profess one's joy to another on account of some event deemed happy or fortunate; to wish joy to another: **congratulating**, *imp.*: **congrat'ulated**, pp.: **congrat'ulation**, n. *-lá-shún* [F.—L.], the act of expressing joy or good wishes to another—commonly used in plural: **congrat'ulation**, n. *-tér*, one who **congratulates**; a. *-lá-tér-ik*, expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

congress, v. *kón-grés* [L. *con*, *greri*, will, inclination—*from* L. *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable], in *OE.*, to agree; to accord; to unite: **congress'ing**, *imp.*: **congress'ed**, pp. *kón-grés*.

congress, v. *kón-grét* [con and *greri*], in *OE.*, to greet or salute mutually: **congress'ing**, *imp.*: **congress'ed**, pp. *kón-grét*.

congregate, v. *kóng-gré-gá* [L. *congregatus*, collected into a flock—*from* *con*, *gregem*, a flock], to collect separate persons or things into one place; to bring into a crowd; to assemble; to meet: adj. collected; compact: **congregating**, *imp.*: **congregat'ed**, pp.: **congregat'ion**, n. *-jé-shún* [F.—L.], a collection of various parts brought together; an assembly of persons; a number of persons met for divine worship; an academical assembly: **congregational**, a. *-shún-ál*, pert. to an assembly of persons; denoting the Independents or their system of church government: **Con'gregationalism**, n. *-izm*, the system of church government in which each church or congregation claims complete control of its own affairs: **Con'gregationalist**, n. *-á-tér*, one who holds to the complete independence of each church; an Independent.

congress, n. *kóng-grés* [L. *congressus*, a friendly meeting together—*from* *con*, *gressus*, a step, a course], a meeting together; an assembly of persons for the settlement of affairs between different states or countries; the legislature of the United States of America: **congressional**, a. *kón-grés-shún-ál*, pert. to a congress: **congressive**, a. *kón-grés-sív*, coming together.—**SYN.** of 'congress': assembly; convention; convocation; meeting; synod; diet; council.

congrue, v. *kón-grú* [L. *congruo*, I agree with—see *congruent*], in *OE.*, to agree; to be suitable: **congruing**, *imp.*: **congru'ing**, *imp.*: **congru'ed**, pp. *kón-grú*.

malé, mal, fúr, lúo : *mélé, mèt, hér* : *pine, yín* : *nólc, nóí, móve* :

vergancey, *n.* *jén-si* [F. *convergence*], tendency to one point.

conversible, *conversant*, &c. — see under **converse** I.

conversations, *n.* *kón-vér-sá-tsi ó-ná* — plu. *con-ver-sá-tsi ó-ná* [It.], in Italy, an evening assembly for various recreations; a select company met for conversation, generally on literary topics; a *soirée* given by a learned body or society; a *soirée* or reunion.

converse, *v.* *kón-vér-s* [F. *converser*, to talk with — from *L. conversari*, to live or keep company with — from *con*, *versare*, to turn much or often] formerly, to live or keep company with; to talk familiarly with; to speak with, as a friend with a friend; to convey thoughts and opinions in friendly intercourse; to have commerce or intercourse with a different sex: *n.* *kón-vér-s*, familiar discourse or talk: **conversing**, *imp.*: **conversed**, *pp.* *-vérs*: **conversible**, *ad.* *-bí*, ready or free to converse; sociable: **conversably**, *ad.* *-bí*: **conversableness**, *n.* *-bí-nés*, disposition or readiness to converse; sociability: **conversant**, *a.* *kón-vér-sá-tsi*, having frequent or customary intercourse; acquainted by familiar use: **study**, or **intercourse**: **conversantly**, *ad.* *-bí*: **conversational**, *n.* *-sá-shán* [F.—L.] familiar intercourse in speech; easy unrestrained talk; in *OE.*, manner of acting in life; behaviour; commerce or intercourse with a different sex: **conversational**, *a.* *-d*, pert to conversation: **conversationalist**, *n.* also **conversationalist**, *n.* one who excels in: **conversative**, *a.* *-sá-tsi*, chatty; sociable. — **SYN.** of 'conversation': colloquy; conference; dialogue; discourse; intercourse; communion; talk; chat; familiarity — of 'converse *v.*': to commune; talk; speak; chat; associate.

converse, *n.* *kón-vér-s* [F. *converse*, converse in logic — from *L. conversus*, a turning or twisting round — from *con*, *verso*, I turn about; *versus*, turned about] in logic, a sentence or proposition in which the terms are interchanged, as putting the predicate for the subject, or vice versa: in *math.*, a proposition in which, after a conclusion has been drawn from something supposed, the order is inverted by making the conclusion the supposition: *ad.* *-bí*, opposite; *re*, *pro*, *posed*: **conversely**, *ad.* *-bí*, in a contrary order; *re*, *pro*, *posed*.

conversion, *n.* *kón-vér-shán* [F. *conversion*, conversion — from *L. conversio*, an alteration, a change — from *con*, *versus*, turned about — see **convert**], change from one state to another; in *theol.*, a change from sinfulness to holiness; change from one side, party, or religion to another; in *logic*, the transposition of the subject and predicate of a proposition to form a new proposition; in *law*, the process of effecting a change on the nature of property.

convert, *v.* *kón-vér-t* [F. *convertir*: *It. convertire* — from *L. convertire*, to turn round — from *con*, *vertēre*, to turn about — see **conversion**], to change from one state to another; to turn from one religion, party, or sect to another; to turn to the service and love of God; to change from one use or destination to another: **converting**, *imp.*: **converted**, *ad.* *-bí*: **converter**, *n.* one who; specifically, in the *Besemer process*, an oval iron retort, lined with an infusible substance, and set on trunnions, in which iron is converted into a variety of steel: **convert**, *n.* *kón-vér-t*, one changed from one opinion, sect, or practice to another; one turned from sin to holiness: **convertible**, *a.* *-bí*, that may be changed or used for one another; susceptible of change: **convertibly**, *ad.* *-bí*: **convertibility**, *n.* *-bí-ti*, the quality of being changeable from one condition or state to another. — **SYN.** of 'convert *v.*': to change; turn; appropriate; transmute; alter; transform; reduce — of 'convert *n.*': proselyte; neophyte; convert. In an opposite sense.

convex, *a.* *kón-véks* [F. *convexe*, *convex* — from *L. convexus*, vaulted or arched — from *con*, *vehō*, I carry], vaulted or arched over; rising or swelling on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; opposite of *concave*, meaning hollow: **convexly**, *ad.* *-bí*: **convexed**, *a.* *-véx*, made convex: **convexedly**, *ad.* *-bí*: **convexity**, *n.* *-tí* [F. *convexité*], a roundness of surface: **convex-concave**, round on one side and hollow on the other: **convex-concave**, round on both sides: *plu.* *no-con-vex*, flat on one side and convex on the other.

convoy, *v.* *kón-vó* [OF. *convoyer*: *mid. L. convolare*, to conduct — from *L. con*, a way — *it.*, to attend

or conduct on the way], to carry; to bear or transport; to pass or transmit, as a right; to transfer; to impart; to communicate; in *OE.*, to manage secretly; to play the thief: **convoying**, *imp.*: **convoyed**, *pp.* *-vó*: **convoyer**, *n.* one who; in *OE.*, a juggler; an impostor: **convoyable**, *a.* *-bí*, that may be carried away; that may be transferred: **convoyance**, *n.* *-dú*, the act of conveying or removing; the act of transmitting or transferring, as property; the deed which transfers anything to another, as property; the means of carrying a thing from place to place, as a wagon, a railway, a canal; in *OE.*, secret management: **convoyancer**, *n.* *-dú-sér*, a lawyer employed to draw up writings (*conveyances*) by which property is transferred from one person to another: **convoyancing**, *n.* *-dú-sing*, the business of a conveyancer; the practice of drawing deeds or other writings for transferring the title of real property from one person to another. — **SYN.** of 'convoy': to bring; bear; carry; fetch; transport; transmit; transfer.

convict, *v.* *kón-víkt* [L. *convictus*, proved guilty or wrong — from *con*, *victus*, vanquished or subdued — from *vincō*, I conquer], to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to convince of sin; to show or prove to be false: *n.* *kón-víkt*, a person proved guilty of a crime by a court of justice; a felon: **convicting**, *imp.*: **convicted**, *pp.* *-tí*: **convicted**, *ad.* *-tí*, proved guilty; in *OE.*, condemned to destruction: **conviction**, *n.* *-víkt-shán* [F.—L.] the act of finding or proving guilty; strong belief grounded on evidence; the act of making, or being made, sensible of sin or error: **convictive**, *a.* *-víkt-tí*, having the power to convict or make sensible of error: **convictively**, *ad.* *-tí*. — **SYN.** of 'convict *v.*': to detect; persuade; convince; confute; confound; prove — of 'convict *n.*': criminal; malefactor; culprit.

convince, *v.* *kón-vín-s* [L. *convincere*, to overcome completely — from *con*, *vincere*, to vanquish or subdue], to persuade; to satisfy the mind by evidence; to compel the mind by arguments to yield its assent; to convict; in *OE.*, to overpower or surmount: **convincing**, *imp.* *ad.* that persuades or satisfies the mind: **convinced**, *pp.* *-vín-s*: **convincer**, *n.* *-sér*, one who: **convincible**, *a.* *-vín-sí-bí*: **convincingly**, *ad.* *-sín-gí-tí*, in a manner to leave no room for doubt.

convivial, *a.* *kón-ví-ví* [L. *convivialis*, I eat, I feast; *convivā*, a table-companion] in *OE.*, to feast together; to entertain: **convivially**, *imp.*: **convivial**, *pp.* *-vív*: **convivial**, *n.* in *OE.*, relating to a feast; *convivial*.

convivial, *a.* *kón-ví-ví* [L. *convivialis*], from *convivium*, a feast — from *con*, *vivere*, to live], relating to a feast; festive; social; jovial: **convivialist**, *n.* a person good-humoured and social at an entertainment: **convivially**, *ad.* *-tí*: **conviviality**, *n.* *-tí-tí*, the good-humour or mirth indulged in at an entertainment. — **SYN.** of 'convivial': sociable; festive; festive; gay; jovial.

convocation — see under **convolve**.

convolve, *v.* *kón-vó* [F. *convolver* — from *L. convolvere*, to call together — from *con*, *volvere*, to call], to call together; to convene: **convolving**, *imp.*: **convolved**, *pp.* *-vó*: **convocation**, *n.* *-kón-vó-shán* [F.—L.] a meeting convened of clergy or heads of a university; a convention, synod, or council. — **SYN.** of 'convolve': to convene; summon; call; assemble — of 'convocation': assembly; meeting; council; congregation; congress; diet.

convolute, *a.* *kón-vó-lút*, also *con-vó-lút*, *ad.* *-tí* [L. *convolutus*, rolled together — from *con*, *volūtus*, rolled — from *con*, together, and *volvo*, I roll], rolled together; rolled upon itself or on another thing; twisted: **convolution**, *n.* *-lút-shán*, the act of rolling or winding, as a thing on itself or one thing on another; a winding or twisting.

convolve, *v.* *kón-vó* [L. *convolvere*, to roll together — from *con*, *volvere*, to roll], to roll or wind together; to roll or twist one part on another: **convolving**, *imp.*: **convolved**, *pp.* *-vó*.

convolvulus, *n.* *kón-vó-vú-lús* [L. that which rolls or twines round — see **convolve**], the flower bindweed, an extensive and widely distributed genus of twining or trailing plants, *Ord. Convolvulaceae*: *C. arvensis* and *C. soldanella* are indigenous, and *C. tricolor* is the minor convolvulus of seedsmen.

convoy, *v.* *kón-vó* [F. *convoyer*, to attend, to escort — from *mid. L. convolare*, to convey — from *L. con*, a way, a way — see **convoy**], to attend on the way for protection either by sea or on land, as warships accompanying a fleet of merchant-vessels in time of war; to accompany; to escort: *n.* *kón-vó*, the pro-

côte, boy, foot; yare, bid; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

humble; sorrowful—of 'contrition': penitence; repentance; compunction; remorse; regret; humiliation.

contrive, *v.* *kón-triv* [F. *contriver*, to devise—from L. *con*, and *OF. trover*, to find—from L. *turbare*, to move, to seek for—from *turba*, a crowd], to plan out; to frame or devise; to scheme: **contriving**, *imp.*: **contrived**, *pp.* *-triv'd*: **contriver**, *n.* one who: **contrivable**, *a.* *-triv-ble*, capable of being planned or devised: **contrivance**, *n.* *-triv-ans*, the act of planning or devising; the thing planned or devised: a scheme.

—**SYN.** of *contrive*: to devise; invent; contrive; manage; discover; plan; plot; project; scheme—of 'contrivance': device; plan; project; design; invention; shift; machination; artifice; resource.

contrive, *v.* *kón-triv* [L. *contrivis*, I have worn by rubbing, I have wasted—from *con, tero*, I rub or grind], in *OE.*, to wear away; to waste; to spend; to pass the time.

control, *v.* *kón-tról* [F. *contrôle*, a register, a counter-roll—from *OF. contr-rolle*, the copy of a roll of accounts used to verify the official or first roll: *mid. L. contrarotulus*—from *contra*, against, and *rotulus*, a roll], to check by a *contra*-account; to restrain; to govern; to subject to authority: *n.* check; restraint; power; command; that which restrains, as *Board of Control*: **controlling**, *imp.*: **controlled**, *pp.* *-tróld*: **controller**, *n.* [F. *contrôleur*, a comptroller—from *mid. L. contrarotulidus*, one who examined and checked the public accounts], spelt also **comptroller**, one who; in the *army*, one of the highest officers in the Control Department: **controllable**, *a.* *-tró-b*, that may be checked or restrained: **controller**, *n.* the office of a controller: **Control Department**, in the *army*, the department which performs all the administrative duties, such as supply, transport, and all other non-combatant duties, except educational and scientific.—**SYN.** of *control* *n.*: charge; care; management; administration; government; direction; command; check; curb; rule; govern; direct; counteract; overpower.

controvert, *v.* *kón-tró-vért* [L. *contravertere*—from L. *contra*, *vertēre*, to turn; cf. *Sp. contravertir*], to dispute; to contend against in words or writing; to deny and attempt to confute or disprove: **controverting**, *imp.*: **controverted**, *pp.*: **controvertible**, *a.* *-tró-b*, disputable: **controvertibly**, *ad.* *-tró-b*: **controvertist**, *n.* one who: **controversy**, *n.* *-tró-si* [F. *controverse*, controversy—from L. *controverſia*, a quarrel: L. *contra, verſus*, turned], debate or dispute, generally carried on in writing; an agitation of contrary opinions; strife: **controversial**, *a.* *-tró-shál*, relating to disputes: **controversially**, *ad.* *-shál-ly*: **controversialist**, *n.* *-íst*, a disputant; one who: **controverse**, *n.* *-tró-s*, in *OE.*, controversy.—**SYN.** of *controversy*: contest; dispute; debate; disputation; argument; wrangle; hostility; quarrel; gainsaying; contention; discussion.

contumacious, *a.* *kón-tú-má-shús* [L. *contumācē*, haughty, obstinate; *contumācīam*, haughtiness, obstinacy—from L. *con, tumēre*, to swell, to be puffed up], stubborn; perverse; unyielding; disobedient to lawful authority: **contumaciously**, *ad.* *-ly*: **contumaciousness**, *n.* *-shús-nēs*: **contumacy**, *n.* *-má-si*, stubbornness; contempt of lawful authority; disobedience.—**SYN.** of 'contumacious': obdurate; hardened; callous; obstinate; pertinacious; stubborn; perverse; unyielding; proud; headstrong; inflexible; haughty.

contumelious, *a.* *kón-tú-méll-iús* [OF. *contumēlieus*: L. *contumeliōsus*, full of abuse; *contumēlia*, a bitter taunt, an affront—from *con, tumēre*, to swell] insolent; contemptuous; haughtily reproachful; rude and sarcastic in speech: **contumeliously**, *ad.* *-ly*: **contumeliousness**, *n.* the quality of being contumelious: **contumely**, *n.* *-méli*: [F. *contumelie*, reproach—from L. *contumēlia*, insult], insolence; excessive rudeness in order to affront; contemptuous language.

conatus, *v.* *kón-tús* [L. *contāum*, a bruise—from *con, ūsus*, beaten: F. *contus*, bruised], to injure the flesh of the body by beating; to bruise: to beat; to bruise or injure any fleshy part of the body without breaking the skin: **conating**, *imp.*: **conated**, *pp.* *-tátd*: **contusion**, *n.* *-tú-shún* [F. *contusion*—from L. *contūsio*], an injury on any part of the body from a blow without breaking the skin; a bruise.

conularia, *n.* *kón-ú-lá-rí-d* [L. *conulus*, a little cone], a genus of fossil Paleozoic ptaropod shells having a tapering conical outline.

conundrum, *n.* *kón-núndrám* [origin unknown: perhaps a corruption of L. *comandum*, to attempt], a sort of riddle in which some fanciful or odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things totally unlike.

convalesce, *v.* *kón-vá-lís* [L. *convalescere*, to grow quite strong—from *con, valesco*, I grow or get strong], to gradually grow better after sickness; to recover health by degrees: **convalescing**, *imp.*: **convalesced**, *pp.* *-léd*: **convalescent**, *a.* *-lís-sént* [F. *-lís*], recovering health and strength after sickness: *n.* one who has recovered from sickness though not able to engage in active duty: **convalescence**, *n.* *-lís-séns* [F. *-lís*], renewal of health after sickness or debility.

convection, *n.* *kón-rék-shún* [L. *convectus*, conveyed—from *con*, together; *velus*, carried], the process of conveying or transmitting; the mode in which heat is propagated through the body of a liquid by the movements or currents of the heated portions—in contradistinction to *conduction*, the propagation of heat through a solid: **convective**, *a.* *-tív*, caused or accomplished by convection: **convectively**, *ad.* *-tí*.

convene, *v.* *kón-vén* [F. *convénir*, to agree—from L. *convēire*, to come or meet together—from *con, venire*, to come], to come together; to call; to meet; to come together for a public purpose; to cause to assemble; to call together; to convolve: **convencing**, *imp.*: **convenced**, *pp.* *-ténd*: **convener**, *n.* the chairman of a committee; one empowered to call others together: **convenable**, *a.* *kón-vénd-á-b* [F. *-á-b*], in *OE.*, that may be convened; consistent with; according to.—**SYN.** of 'convene': to assemble; meet; join; unite.

convenient, *a.* *kón-vént-ént* [OF. *convenient*: L. *conveniens*, or *convenientem*, agreeing, suitable—see *convene*], suitable; fit; adapted to use or wants; commodious: **conveniently**, *ad.* *-tí*: **convenience**, *n.* *-tí-ēs*, also **convenience**, *n.* *-tí-ē-si* [L. *convenientia*, suitability; commodiousness; that which is suited to wants or necessity.—**SYN.** of 'convenient': handy; suited; fit; fitted; adapted.

convent, *n.* *kón-vént* [OF. *convent*: *It. convento*—from L. *conventus*, a meeting, an assembly—from *con, ventus*, come], a house for persons devoting their lives to religious purposes; a body of monks or nuns—the house for the former is called a *monastery*, and for the latter a *convent*: **conventual**, *a.* *-vén-tú-ál* [F. *conventuel*], belonging to a convent: *n.* a monk; a nun.—**SYN.** of 'convent': cloister; abbey; monastery; monastery; priory.

conventicle, *a.* *kón-vén-tú-ál* [L. *conventiculum*, an assembly, a place of assembly—see *convene*], a cabal or secret assembly; formerly an assembly for worship of dissenters from the Established Church, now used in contempt of a religious meeting of questionable propriety or decency; a meeting for plots: **conventicler**, *n.* *-tí-kler*, one who supports or frequents conventicles.

convention, *n.* *kón-vén-shún* [F. *convention*—from L. *conventionem*, an assembly—see *convene*], the act of coming together; an assembly, particularly of delegates or representatives; an agreement made at a public assembly; an agreement made before a treaty or between the commanders of two hostile armies: **conventional**, *a.* *-tí* [L. *conventionalis*: cf. F. *conventionnel*], customary; stipulated; tacitly understood; formal and unnatural: **conventionally**, *ad.* *-tí*: **conventionality**, *n.* *-tí-tí*, anything pert to the customary usages of social life in living and acting: **conventionalism**, *n.* *-tí-zm*, that which is received or established by custom or tacit consent: **conventionary**, *a.* *-shún-ér-i*, acting under contract: **conventioner**, *n.* a member of a convention: **conventionist**, *n.* *-tí*, one who enters into a contract.

converge, *v.* *kón-vérj* [F. *converger*—from *mid. L. convergere*—from L. *con, vertere*, to incline, to bend], to incline or tend to one point, as rays or lines—*diverge*, its opposite, means to branch or radiate off from a point: **converging**, *imp.*: *adj.* having a movement or direction towards the same point: **converged**, *pp.* *-vérij*: **convergent**, *a.* *-véri-jént* [F.], tending to one point; in *bot.*, applied to ribs of leaves running from base to apex in a curved manner: **convergence**, *n.* *-jéns*, also **con-**

the contrary; opposite; a common prefix, with its form *contra-*, signifying against; in opposition.

contrabando, a *kón-trá-bánd* [Sp. *contrabando*—from *lt. contrabando*, illegal traffic—from *lt. contra*, against, and *band*, *bandum* or *banuum*, a proclamation], contrary to proclamation, treaty, or law; prohibited; n. prohibition of trading contrary to law; prohibited goods; illegal traffic with a belligerent power; esp. in arms or material; *con'tra-bán'd*, n. one who traffics in prohibited goods; a smuggler; also *con'tra-bán'd* [Sp.].

contract, n. *kón-trákt* [OF. *contract*, a contract, a bargain—from *lt. contractus*, an agreement—from *con'tra*, drawn or dragged, an agreement; a mutual promise; a bargain; the writing which contains the terms and conditions of the agreement between two or more persons; an act of betrothment: v. *kón-trákt*, to draw closer together; to draw into a less compass or bulk; to abridge; to wrinkle, as the brow; to betroth; to acquire, as a habit; to incur, as a debt; to bring on, as a disease; to bargain; to shrink or become shorter: *con'trac'ting*, imp. *trákt'ing*: *con'trac'ted*, pp.: *con'trac'tor*, n. *trá*, one who agrees to do a certain service or work at a stipulated price or rate: *con'trac'tion*, n. *-shán* [F.—L.], the act of drawing together or shortening; the thing shortened or reduced: *con'trac'tedly*, ad. *trákt'ed*: *con'trac'tedness*, n.: *con'trac'tible*, a. *trákt'ib*, capable of contraction: *con'trac'tibility*, n. *trákt'ib'it*, the quality of being able to be contracted: *con'trac'tibleness*, n. *trákt'ib'it*, the quality of being contractible: *con'trac'tile*, *trákt'ib'it*, *trákt'ib'it*, having the power of shortening; tending to contract: *con'trac'tility*, n. *trákt'ib'it*, the inherent quality or force by which some bodies shrink or contract; tendency to contract.—*SYN.* of 'contract' v.: to abridge; abbreviate; curtail; shorten; epitomize; narrow; condense; lessen; reduce; confine; incur; affiance; shrink—of 'contract' n.: agreement; covenant; bargain; compact; stipulation; obligation; arrangement.

contra-dance, n. *kón-trá-dáns*, a corruption of *country-dance*.

contradict, v. *kón-trá-díkt* [L. *contradictus*, spoken against, contradicted—from *contra*, *dictus*, spoken—from *dicto*, I speak], to oppose by words; to assert the contrary of what has been said; to gainsay; to impugn: *con'tradic'ting*, imp.: *con'tradic'ted*, pp.: *con'tradic'tor*, n. *trá*, one who: *con'tradic'tion*, n. *trákt'ishán* [L. *contradictionem*], a contrary statement; an assertion opposed to what has been said; inconsistency with itself; opposition in any way: *con'tradic'tive*, a. *trákt'ish*, containing contradiction; adverse: *con'tradic'tively*, ad. *trákt'ish*: *con'tradic'tious*, a. *trákt'ish*, inclined to contradict; filled with contradictions; inconsistent: *con'tradic'tiousness*, n.: *con'tradic'tory*, a. *trákt'ish*, affirming the contrary; containing a denial of what has been asserted; inconsistent: n. in *logic*, a proposition opposed to another in all its terms: *con'tradic'torily*, ad. *trákt'ish*.

contradistinctive, a. *kón-trá-dís-tínk'tiv* [L. *contra*, opposite, and *distinctive*], distinguished or marked by opposite qualities: *con'tradistinct'ion*, n. *trákt'ishán*, distinction by opposite qualities; opposition.

contradistinguish, v. *kón-trá-dís-tínk'tish* [L. *contra*, opposite, and *distinguish*], to explain not only by different but by opposite qualities: *con'tradistin-guishing*, imp.: *con'tradistin-guished*, pp.: *trákt'ish*.

contra-indicate, v. *kón-trá-in-dí-kí* [L. *contra*, opposite, and *indicare*], in med., to point out some peculiar method of cure contrary to the usual treatment: *con'tra-in-dícat'ion*, n. *trákt'ishán*, a symptom in a disorder forbidding the usual treatment: *con'tra-in-dícat'ion*, n. *trákt'ishán*, a symptom which forbids the usual treatment.

contralto, n. *kón-tráltó*, *contralt'óes*, n. plu. *trákt'ish*, or *contralt'ó*, n. plu. *trákt'ish* [It. *contralto*—from *lt. contra*, *trákt'ish*, high], in music, the counter-tenor or alto; one of the middle parts; the lowest kind of female voice, practically identical with the male alto.

contraposition, n. *kón-trá-pó-síshán* [L. *contra*, opposite, and *positio*], a placing over against; in *logic*, conversion in particular propositions.

contrapuntal, a. *kón-trá-pún'tál* [It. *contrappunto*, counterpoint in music—see counterpoint], pert. to counterpoint: *con'trapun'tist*, n. one skilled in counterpoint.

contrariety, *contrariety*, &c.—see under *contrary*. *contrary*, a. *kón-trá-ri* [F. *contraire*—from *lt. contra*, lying or being over against—from *contra*,

against], adverse; opposite; contradictory; repugnant; in an opposite direction: n. a thing of opposite qualities; *con'trar'ies*, n. plu. *trákt'ish*, opposites; propositions that destroy each other: *contrary* to, opposite to; on the contrary, in opposition; on the other side: to the contrary, to an opposite purpose or intent: *con'trar'ety*, n. *trákt'ish* [F. *contrariété*], some inherent quality or principle which creates opposition; repugnance; inconsistency: *con'trar'ity*, ad. *trákt'ish*: *con'trar'iesness*, n.: *con'trar'iesly*, adv. *trákt'ish*, on the other hand; conversely: *contrary*, v. *kón-trá-ri*, in O.K., to oppose; to contradict: *con'trar'ying*, imp.: *con'trar'ied*, pp. *kón-trá-ri-tud*.—*SYN.* of 'contrariety': inconsistency; discrepancy; repugnance; difference; variety; diversity; contrast—of 'contrary' a.: adverse; hostile; inconsistent; discordant; inimical.

contrast, n. *kón-trást* [OF. *contrester*—from *lt. contra*, against; *stare*, to stand], opposition or difference of qualities made manifest by direct comparison; position of outline or colour to increase effect: v. *kón-trást*, to oppose different things, qualities, or conditions to each other, that, by comparison, the superior excellence of one of them may be seen; to set things of a like kind in opposition, or side by side, in order that the superiority of one of them may be exhibited in a more striking point of view: *con'trast'ing*, imp.: *con'trast'ed*, pp.—*SYN.* of 'contrast' n.: difference; variety; variation; distinction; diversity; contrariety; disagreement.

contravale, n. *kón-trá-vál* [L. *contra*, against, opposite, and *valere*, to be strong], a wheel, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to the other wheels, or parallel to the axis; also crown-wheel.

contravallation, n. *kón-trá-vál-láshán* [L. *contra*, opposite; *vallum*, a wall, a rampart], in fort., a trench guarded by a parapet, formed to secure the besiegers from the sallies of the besieged.

contravene, v. *kón-trá-vén* [F. *contrevenir*, to offend or transgress—from *lt. contra*, opposite; *venire*, to come], to obstruct in operation; to oppose; to defeat; to do anything in opposition to the provisions of a law: *con'tra've'n'ing*, imp.: *con'tra've'n'ed*, pp. *trákt'ish*: *con'tra've'n'or*, n. one who: *con'tra've'n'ion*, n. *trákt'ishán* [F.—L.], obstruction; a defeating of the operation or effect, as of a law or treaty.—*SYN.* of 'contravene': to contradict; nullify; defeat; cross; obstruct; oppose; transgress.

contraversion, n. *kón-trá-vér'shán* [L. *contra*, opposite; *versus*, turned], a turning to the opposite side.

contrayerva, n. *kón-trá-yér-va* [F.: Sp. *contrayerva*, L. *contra*, against, and *herba*, a herb], a S. Amer. root, used as a medicinal antidote.

contre-dance, n. *kón-trá-dáns* [F. *contre*, a S. Amer. root, used as a medicinal antidote]. *contre-dance*: It. and Sp. *contra danza*—F. *contre*; Sp. *contra*, opposite—corruptions of Eng. *country-dance*, a country-dance.

contretemps, n. *kón-trá-támp* [F.—from *lt. contra*, against; *tempus*, time], an unexpected circumstance or event which throws everything into confusion.

contribute, v. *kón-tríb'út* [L. *contributus*, contributed—from *con*, *tribuere*, to grant or give], to give or grant in common with others, as to a common stock; to pay a share; to give a part or share; to impart aid or influence to a common purpose: *con'trib'uting*, imp.: *con'trib'uted*, pp.: *con'trib'utable*, a. *trákt'ib'it*: *con'trib'utary*, a. *trákt'ib'it*, paying tribute to the same sovereign: *con'trib'utor*, n. one who: *con'trib'ution*, n. *trákt'ib'ishán* [F. *contribution*—from *lt. contributorem*], anything given to a common stock; the payment of each man's share of some common expense; the act of imparting or lending aid or influence for a common purpose: *con'trib'utiv'ity*, n. *trákt'ib'it'it*, tending to contribute; having the power or quality of partly promoting any purpose: *con'trib'utory*, a. *trákt'ib'it*, promoting the same end; bringing aid to the same stock or purpose.

contribute, a. *kón-tríb'út* [F. *contrib*: L. *contribus*, bruised, much used—from *con*, *tribus*, rubbed], deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; penitent; humble: *con'trib'ut'ly*, ad. *trákt'ib'it'it*: *con'trib'ution*, n. *trákt'ib'ishán* [F. *contribution*—from *lt. contributorem*], act of rubbing or grinding to powder; deep sorrow; penitence; grief of heart for sin. *Note*.—In theology, 'contribute' is, sorrowful for sin from the desire of pleasing God from love of Him; while 'attribution' is, sorrowful for sin from dread of punishment.—*SYN.* of 'contribute': penitent; repentant;

-it; contemptuousness, n.: contempt of court, improper or insulting conduct to a judge in court, or to court officials; a refusal to obey the orders of the court.—**SYN.** of 'contempt': scorn; disdain; neglect; disregard; slight; mockery; derision; contumely—of 'contemptible': despicable; abject; pitiable; pitiful; contemptuous; vile; mean; base; paltry; sorry; worthless; scurrilous—of 'contemptuous': disdainful; scornful; contemptuous; abusive; insulting; cavalier; supercilious; fastidious.

contend, v. kón-ténd [*F. contendre*—from *L. contendere*, to strain violently—from *con, tendere*, to stretch; to strive; to struggle in opposition; to dispute earnestly; to debate; to strive to obtain; to quarrel: *contenda*, imp.: *contendéd*, pp.: *contender*, n. one who: *contention*, n. *-tén-shún* [*F. contention*—from *L. contentionem*, exertion, effort, from *L. tentus*, stretched; strife; violent struggle or effort to obtain something; quarrel; strife in words: *contentious*, a. *-shús*, quarrelsome; given to angry debate; litigious: *contentiously*, ad. *-shú*: *contentiousness*, n. prone to quarrelling; turbulence.—**SYN.** of 'contend': to strive; vie; struggle; endeavour; debate; argue; dispute; discuss; deliberate; oppose; emulate; contest; litigate—of 'contention': strife; discord; contest; litigation; controversy; quarrel; emulation; competition; debate; disagreement; variance; discussion; feud; conflict—of 'contentious': pugnacious; quarrelsome; wrangling; peevish; perverse.

content, a. kón-tént [*F. content*—from *L. contentus*, contented, satisfied—from *con, tentus*, held, kept within limits], *literally*, held or contained within limits; quiet; having a mind easy or satisfied: n. rest or quietness of mind; satisfaction and ease of mind; acquiescence: v. to make quiet; to satisfy the mind; to please; to gratify: *contenting*, imp.: *contentéd*, pp.: *contentéd*, not requiring: *contentedly*, ad. *-it*, in a quiet and satisfied manner: *contentedness*, n. state of being contented; *contentment*, n. *-mént*, quiet; satisfaction of mind; acquiescence: *contentless*, a. dissatisfied; *content and non-content*, words used by the Lords in their House of Parliament to express—the former approval, and the latter disapproval,—the former being equivalent to *ay* or *yes*, and the latter *no*: *contenta*, n. plu. *kón-ténis* or *kón-ténis*, that which is held or contained within a limit; the heads of a book; an index; measure or capacity.

contention, contentious, &c.—see under *contend*. **contentious, a.** or **contentiousness, a. kón- or kót-tén-shún** [*L. contentiosus*, bordering upon—from *con, terminus*, a limit or border], bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous: **contentional, a.** bordering upon.

contest, v. kón-tést [*F. contester*—from *L. contestari*, to call to witness—from *con, testis*, a witness—*lit.*, to call to witness in opposition to; to dispute; to struggle or strive earnestly; to litigate; to oppose; to emulate: a. *kón-tést*, struggle; conflict; dispute: *contesting*, imp.: *contested*, pp.: adj. disputed: *contestable*, a. *-téstá-bél*, that may be called in question or disputed: *contestations*, n. *-téstá-shún*, the art of contesting; joint testimony: *contestingly*, ad. *-it*.—**SYN.** of 'contest v.': to contend; dispute; argue; controvert; debate; litigate; oppose—of 'contest n.': conflict; encounter; battle; altercation; strife; disagreement; combat; shock; debate; controversy; difference.

context, n. kón-tékst [*F. contexte*—from *L. contextus*, connection—from *con, textus*, woven], the parts in a discourse or book immediately preceding or following the sentence quoted: *contexture*, n. *-tékst-túr* [*F.*], the weaving together of parts; the composition of the parts of anything; the character of the component parts of a body; constitution: *contextural*, a. *-túrál*, pert. to the texture: *contextured*, a. *-túréd*, woven.

contiguity, n. kón-tí-gü-í-tí [*L. contiguitas*—from *contigus*, very near—from *con, tangere*, I touch: cf. *F. contiguus*—from *contigere*, contiguous], actual contact of bodies; nearness of situation or place: *contiguous*, a. *-tígü-ús*, touching; close together; neighbouring; adjoining; adjacent: *contiguously*, ad. *-it*: *contiguities*, n. *-it-és*, state of contact; close union.

continent, a. kón-tí-nént [*F. continent*, continent—from *L. continens*, that restrains passions—from *con, tenere*, holding], restrained in passions; moder-

ate; temperate; abstemious in lawful pleasures; in *O.E.*, opposing; restraining: *continently*, ad. *-it*: *continentness*, n. *-néss*, also *continentcy*, n. *-nést-ís* [*F. continence*], restraint imposed upon desires and passions—applied to men, as *chastity* to women.

continent, n. kón-tí-nént [*F. continent*, the mainland—from *L. continentem*, the mainland—from *con, tenere*, holding], a large extent of land containing many countries; the mainland; the countries of the mainland of Europe, esp. as distinguished from the British Islands, in *O.E.*, that which contains: *continental*, a. *-tál*, pert. to a continent; pert. to the countries of the mainland of Europe.

contingent, a. kón-tí-jént [*F. contingent*—from *L. contingens* or *contingens*, touching—from *con, tangere*, to touch], happening or falling out by chance; depending on something else; uncertain; incidental; casual: n. a thing which happens by chance; a quota; a suitable share; proportion; a fortuitous event; esp. a body of troops or a collection of ships furnished by a contracting power: *contingence*, n. *-jéns*, also *contingency*, n. *-jéns-ís* [*F. contingence*], the quality of being contingent; an unforeseen event; an accidental possibility; casualty: *contingently*, ad. *-jént-ly*, accidentally; without design.—**SYN.** of 'contingent a.': casual; accidental; incidental; occasional; fortuitous; chance.

continual, continuance, &c.—see under *continue*. **continue, v. kón-tínü** [*F. continuer*—from *L. continuare*, to join one thing to another in uninterrupted succession—from *con, trahere*, to hold], to extend from one thing to another; to abide or remain in a state or place; to endure; to protract; to persevere in: *continuing*, imp.: adj. permanent; abiding: *continued*, pp. *-id*: adj. uninterrupted: *continuer*, n. *-ür*, one who: *continuator*, n. *-ür*, one who continues or keeps up a series or succession: *continuable*, a. *-ü-á-bél*, capable of being continued: *continually*, ad. *-ü-á-ly*, without ceasing: *continuously*, a. *-ü-á-ly* [*F. continue*—from *L. continuus*, continuous], uninterrupted; joined without intervening space; in *bot.*, without joints or articulations: *continuously*, ad. *-it*: *continuity*, n. *-ü-á-tí-tí*, uninterrupted connection; close union of parts; cohesion: *continual*, a. *-ü-á-ly*, without interruption or cessation; unceasing; perpetual; constant: *continually*, ad. *-it*, without pause or interruption: *continuance*, n. *-dü*, duration; perseverance; residence; uninterrupted succession: *continuations*, n. *-ü-á-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], uninterrupted succession; carrying on to a further point, as a line or a story; also applied to a school or classes in which the teaching at an elementary school is carried on to a higher stage: *continuate*, a. *-ü-á-té*, that continues: n. that which continues or endures: *continuate*, a. *-á-té*, in *O.E.*, uninterrupted; unbroken: *continuate*, ad. *-it*, without interruption.—**SYN.** of 'continue': to persevere; persist; abide; stay; remain; endure; last; protract—of 'continual': constant; continuous; incessant; uninterrupted; unintermitted; lasting; abiding.

cont-line, a. kón-tín [*for cant-line*—from *OF. cant*, an angle, and *Eng. line*], the space between creaks stowed side by side.

contorniate, a. kón-tór-ní-á-tí [*It. contornio*, a circuit], having a circular furrowed surface: n. a Roman coin of this description.

contort, v. kón-tört [*L. contortus*, intricate, obscure—from *con, tortus*, twisted], to twist together; to pull awry; to writhe: *contorting*, imp.: *contorted*, pp.: adj. twisted together; twisted back upon itself; arranged so as to overlap each other: *contortion*, n. *-tór-shún* [*F.*—*L.*], a twist or twisting; a wringing; a wry motion; a wringing or twisting of a part of the body out of its natural place, as the muscles of the face or a limb: *contortionist*, n. *-tíst*, a gymnast whose feats involve greatly contorted postures: *contortive*, a. *kón-tört-ív*, applied to the parts of a single whorl placed in a circle, each exhibiting a torsion of its axis.

contortuplicate, a. kón-tört-ü-pü-kát [*L. contortus*, twisted; *plicatus*, folded], in *bot.*, turned back on itself; twisted and folded in plaits.

contour, n. kón-túr [*F. contour*—from *contourner*: *L. toruere*, *cir. toruere*, to lash], the outline; the line that bounds or defines a figure or surface: *contour-line*, lines on a map passing through all points at the same altitude—for example, at 100 ft., 200 ft., &c.: *contra*, a. or ad. *kón-trí* [*L.*], on the other hand; on

consubstantial, a. *kón'sub-stán-shál* [F. *consubstantiel*—from L. *consubstantialis*—from *con*, *substantia*, substance or matter] having the same substance, essence, or nature: *con'substan'tially*, ad. *ft.* *con'substan'tiate*, v. *-shá-dí*, to unite in one common substance or nature: *con'substan'tiating*, imp.: *con'substan'tiated*, pp.: *con'substantiation*, n. *-shá-dí-shún*, according to the followers of Luther, the real substantial union of the body and blood of our Lord with the bread and wine in the Eucharist after consecration—distinguished from *transubstantiation*: *con'substantiality*, n. *-shá-dí-tí-tí*, the existence of more than one in the same substance: *con'substan'tialist*, n. *-tíst*, one who believes in consubstantiation.

consultade, n. *kón'súltá-dé* [L. *consultado*, habit, use—from *con*, *suetum*, to be accustomed, to be wont] custom; usage: *con'sultadinary*, a. *-tíst*, *-tíst*, customary; derived from use and wont; from this immemorial.

consul, n. *kón'súl* [L. *consul*—from *consulo*, I consider, I deliberate] in *anc. Rome*, a person elected to exercise sovereign power in the state—there being two of them chosen annually; a person chosen to represent a sovereign in a foreign state, and to look after the commercial interests of his country in that state; in *France*, a title of the three chief magistrates of the Republic from 1793 to 1804: *con'sular*, a. *-sú-lér*, pert. to the power or dignity of a consul: *consulship*, n. *kón'súl-shíp*, the office: *con'sulate*, n. *-tíst*, the office, jurisdiction, or residence of a consul: *con'sulage*, n. *-tíst*, a duty laid on imports and exports by the consul of a port.

consult, v. *kón'súlt* [L. *consultare*, to consider maturely], to consider maturely with another; to seek the opinion of another; to ask advice of; to seek for information in, as in books; to have regard to, in acting or judging: *consulting*, imp.: *consulted*, pp.: *consultor*, n. one who: *con'sultation*, n. *-tíst* [F.—L.] a meeting of two or more persons for deliberation on some matter: *consultative*, a. *-tíst* [F. *consultatif*], having the privilege of consulting.

consume, v. *kón'súm* [F. *consommer*—from L. *consumere*, to consume—from *con*, *sumere*, to take] to take away completely; to destroy by separating the parts; to eat or devour; to squander or waste; to spend idly, as time; to become wasted; to bring to utter ruin: *consuming*, imp.: *consumed*, pp.: *consumer*, n. one who: *consumable*, a. *-shú-má-bél*, that may be destroyed, wasted, or dissipated, as by fire: *consumption*, n. *kón'súm-shún* [L. *consumptus*, taken] the act of consuming; a wasting away of the body by disease, generally understood of the lungs; the use of the products of industry: *consumpt*, n. *kón'súm*, the use of any product of industry, as the consumpt of grain, of tea, &c.: *consumptive*, a. *-shú-mítiv*, wasting; exhausting: affected with disease of the lungs: *consumptively*, ad. *ft.* *consumptiveness*, n.—SYN. of 'consume': to destroy; absorb; waste; squander; lavish; expend; dissipate; swallow up; ingulf; decay; decline.

consummate, a. *kón'súm-mát* [L. *consummatus*, brought about, accomplished—from *con*, *summa*, the summit, completion], complete in the highest degree; perfect; finished: v. *kón'súm-mát* or *kón'súm*, to complete; to finish; to effect a purpose: *con'summating*, imp.: *con'summated*, pp.: *consummately*, ad. *ft.* *con'summation*, n. *-mát-shún*, completion; end of the present system of things; end of life.

consumption, **consumpt**, **consumptive**—see under *consume*.

contabescence, n. *kón-tá-bés-séns* [L. *contabescens*, wasting away gradually—from *con*, *tabesco*, I waste or pine] in bot., a defective condition of the stamens.

contact, n. *kón-tákt* [F. *contact*—from L. *contactus*, touch, contact—from *con*, *tactus*, touched], the touching or close union of bodies; touch.

contadino, n. *kón-tá-dé-nó* [It.], an Italian peasant: *from* *contadina*.

contagion, n. *kón-tá-jún* [F. *contagion*: It. *contagione*—from L. *contagionem*, contact, touch—from *con*, *tango*, I touch], the communication of a disease by contact or touch: the subtle or virulent matter proceeding from the bodies of diseased persons imparting the same diseases to others—the latter strictly applies to *infection*, and the former to *con-*

tagion; that which propagates evil or mischief: *contagious*, a. *-jús*, producing disease by contact or near approach; containing that which may be propagated, as mischief or some affection of the mind: *contagiously*, ad. *ft.* *contagiousness*, n.: *contagionist*, n. one who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases.

contagium, n. *kón-tá-jít-ém*, *contagía*, n. plu. *-tíst* [L. *contagium*, a touching, contact—from *con*, *tango*, together; *tango*, I touch—see *contagion*], the contraction of disease by contact with a diseased person, or by the inhalation or contact of the germs coming from such a body.

contain, v. *kón-tán* [OF. *contenir*—from L. *continere*, to hold or keep together—from *con*, *tenere*, to hold], to be able to hold; to have capacity; to comprehend; to hold within limits; in OE., to constrain; to confine: *containing*, imp.: *contained*, pp.: *containable*, a. *-tíst*, that may be contained.—SYN. of 'contain': to hold; comprise; comprehend; include; embrace; involve; imply; enclose.

contaminate, v. *kón-tám-tá-ná* [L. *contaminatus*, defiled], to pollute or defile; to render impure; to sully; to taint: *adj.* corrupt by base mixture: *contaminating*, imp.: *contaminated*, pp.: *contaminative*, a. *-shún*, pollution; defilement: *contaminative*, a. *-shítiv*, tending to make impure.—SYN. of 'contaminate': to taint; corrupt; sully; stain; tarnish.

contango, n. *kón-táng-gó* [a probable corruption of *continuo*], on the *Stock Exchange*, a sum of money, or a percentage, paid for accommodating a buyer in carrying an engagement to pay money for speculative purchases of stock, over to next account-day: *contango day*, the second day before settling day.

cantankerous—see *cantankerous*.

conteck, n. *kón-ték*, in OE., contest or contention; quarrel.

contemn, v. *kón-tém* [L. *contemnere*, to value little—from *con*, *temere*, to despise], to look upon as mean and despicable; to despise; to treat with scorn; to reject with disdain: *contemning*, imp.: *contemned*, pp.: *contemner*, n. one who: *contemner*, one who.—SYN. of 'contemn': to despise; scorn; disdain; spurn; defy; slight; neglect; overlook; underrate.

contemplate, v. *kón-tém-plát* or *kón-tém-plát* [L. *contemplatus*, viewed attentively—from *con*, *templum*, a place open to observation on every side], to view with continued attention; to study; to meditate on or ponder over; to intend or design; to muse: *contemplating*, imp.: *contemplated*, pp.: *contemplator*, n. *-plátér*, one who: *contemplative*, a. *-plát-í-tí*, one who: *contemplation*, n. *-plát-shún*, study; meditation; the act of considering anything attentively: *contemplative*, a. *-plát-í-tí*, given to study and reflection; thoughtful: *contemplatively*, ad. *ft.* *contemplativeness*, n.—SYN. of 'contemplate': to regard; observe; perceive; scan; eye; view; look; see; behold; reflect; consider; regard; ponder; dwell on; intend; purpose; plan; design.

contemporaneous, a. *kón-tém-pó-rá-né-us*, also *contemporaneous*, a. *kó* [L. *contemporaneus*, a contemporary—from *con*, *tempus*, time, *temporis*, of time], living or being at the same time: *contemporaneously*, ad. *ft.* *contemporaneity*, n. *-plát-í-tí*, state of being contemporaneous; in *geol.*, the state of having the same relative position in the succession of systems without being synchronous: thus, the Silurian system of America is like that of Europe in being preceded by a Cambrian and followed by a Devonian system, though the precise period of time in each case may not have been the same: *contemporary*, a. *-pó-rá-rí*, also *cotemporary*, a. being or existing at the same time: n. one who lives at the same time with another.

contempt, n. *kón-tém* [OF. *contempt*, scorn—from L. *contemptus*, despised—from *con*, *temere*, to despise], the act of despising; the state of being despised; the act of viewing or treating as utterly mean, vile, and worthless; disobedience or disrespect to a court, or to a constituted authority; disgrace; shame: *contemptible*, a. *-tém-tí-bél*, worthy of scorn or disdain; mean; vile; despicable: *contemptibly*, ad. *ft.* *contemptibleness*, n. *-tém-tí-bél*, state of being despised; meanness; villainy: *contemptuous*, a. *-tém-tí-shé*, showing or expressing contempt or disdain; haughty; insolent: *contemptuously*, ad.

coöte, boy, fööt; päre, báid; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

conspire, *v.* *kōn-spir'* [F. *conspirer*; Sp. *conspirar*—from L. *conspirare*, to blow together—from *con-* *spirare*, to breathe], to band together to commit crime; to plot; to hatch treason; to combine for an unlawful purpose; to concur to one end: *conspir'ing*, *imp.*: *conspired'*, *pp.* *spir'*: *conspiracy*, *n.* *-spir'is*, a combination of two or more persons for an unlawful or evil purpose; an unlawful confederacy to prejudice a third person; a plot: *conspirator*, *n.* *-tēr*, one who engages in a conspiracy: *conspiringly*, *ad.* *spir'ing-lis*: *conspirant*, *a.* *kōn-spir'nt*, in O.E., engaged in a conspiracy or plot.—*SYN.* of 'conspiracy': plot; cabal; combination; faction: of 'conspire': to concur; combine; unite; league; confederate; plan; agree.

constable, *n.* *kōn'stā-bl* [OF. *conestable*—from mid. L. *constabularius*, the commander of the forces—from L. *comes-stabuli*, the attendant or count of the stable—hence master of the horse, then principal officer of the household], once the chief officer of the household of a ruler, called the *Lord High Constable*; a peace officer; a policeman, generally one who carries arms: *constableness*, *n.* *constableness*: *kōn'stā-bl'is*, the body or jurisdiction of constables: *constable-ward*, *n.* *-wārd*, the district to which a constable is limited: *constabulary*, *n.* *-stā-bl'ū-lr'*, pert. to or consisting of constables: a body of constables in a district: *high constables*, a standing body of citizens invested with special powers for preserving order, an institution abolished in 1889: *special constables*, a body of citizens appointed to act on special emergencies: *outrun the constable*, to get into debt without the means of payment: *who's to pay the constable*, who is to pay the score—both in allusion to a constable arresting debtors.

constant, *a.* *kōn'stānt* [F. *constant*—from L. *constans*, standing firm—from *con*, *stans*, standing], fixed; unchanged; steadfast; unchangeable, as in mind, purpose, affection, or principle; determined; invariably the same; in O.E., consistent; steady: *n.* that which remains unchanged: *constantly*, *ad.* *stānt*: *constancy*, *n.* *-stānt-s*, fixedness; unshaken determination; fixed affection.—*SYN.* of 'constant': fixed; permanent; invariable; perpetual; firm; determined; unshaken; resolute; continual; immutable; unalterable; unchanging; steadfast; persevering; steady: of 'constancy': stability; fixedness; firmness; steadiness; resolution; fidelity; &c.

constantia, *n.* *kōn'stān'shi-d*, a rich wine produced at Constantia, Cape Colony.

constat, *n.* *kōn'stāt* [L. it is established], a certificate from the Court of Exchequer; a copy attested under the Great Seal of the enrolment of letters patent.

constellation, *n.* *kōn'stēl-lā'shūn* [F. *constellation*—from L. *constellatōnem*, a group of stars—from *con*, *stella*, a star], a cluster or group of stars called by a particular name; an assemblage of beauties or excellences.

consternation, *n.* *kōn'stēr-nā'shūn* [F. *consternation*—from L. *consternatōnem*, dismay, alarm—from *con*, *sternere*, to throw down, to prostrate], amazement that produces confusion and terror; a state of horror that unfits for action; excessive wonder or surprise.—*SYN.*: alarm; terror; fear; fright; trepidation; panic; apprehension; horror; amazement; astonishment; surprise; wonder; perturbation.

constipate, *v.* *kōn'stī-pāt* [L. *constipatū*, pressed closely together—from *con*, *stipare*, to stuff or cram], to cram into a narrow compass; to thicken; to crowd the intestinal canal; to make costive: *constipating*, *imp.*: *constipated*, *pp.*: *constipation*, *n.* *-pā'shūn* [F.—L.], the act of crowding or pressing anything into a smaller compass; confinement of the bowels; costiveness.

constituent, *a.* *kōn'stīt'ā-nt* [F. *constituant*, constituent—from L. *constituens* or *constituentem*, putting or placing together—from *con*, *statuens*, setting up], necessary or essential; elemental: *n.* an essential or component part; that which constitutes or composes; a voter for a member of Parliament: *constituency*, *n.* *-en-si*, the whole body of electors within certain limits, as within town or county: *constitutive*, *a.* *kōn'stīt'ū-tīv* [L. *constitutivus*, caused to stand together], established—from *con*, *statuere*, to set up, to place—*lit.*, to put or place together in order to make a thing what it is], to set up or establish; to make; to appoint; to empower: *constituting*, *imp.*: *constituted*, *pp.*: *constituted*, *n.*

one who: *constitution*, *n.* *kōn'stīt'ū'shūn* [F. *constitution*—from L. *constitutioem*, constitution, disposition, nature], the natural frame of body of any human being or any animal; the peculiar temper of the mind, passions, or affections; the peculiar character or structure of anything, as of air; the established form of government in a country; a particular law or regulation; in *chem.*, the way in which the atoms are grouped to form the molecule of a body: *constitutive*, *a.* *-tīv*, inherent in the natural frame of the body or mind; legal; relating to the constitution of a country: *n.* in *familiar language*, a walk taken for health's sake: *constitutively*, *ad.* *-tīv*: *constitucionalism*, *n.* *-shūn-dī-lizm*, the governing according to the principles of the constitution of a country; the form of government which attempts to keep the middle path between democracy and despotism, and secure the greatest freedom and good for all: *constitucionalist*, *n.* *-dī-lis*, a student of constitutional government; a Conservative: also *constit'utōnalist*, *n.* *constit'utō-nāl'is*, that constitutes or forms; having power to enact: *constitutively*, *ad.* *-tīv*, English Constitution, the sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons, together with the fundamental laws and customs by which they are bound and governed—see under *estate*.—*SYN.* of 'constitute': to create; cause; occasion; make; form; produce; establish; set; enact; compose; appoint; depute; empower—of 'constitution': frame; temperament; formation; condition; make; conformation; law; ordinance; regulation; enactment.

constrain, *v.* *kōn'strān* [OF. *constraine*—from L. *constringere*, to draw or bind together—from *con*, *stringere*, to bind, to strain—*lit.*, to draw or bind together], to force or compel; to press or urge with a force sufficient to produce a desired effect: *constraining*, *imp.*: *constrained*, *pp.* *strān*: *constrainingly*, *ad.* *-tīv*: *constrainable*, *a.* *-tīv*, that may be forced or repressed: *constrains*, *n.* *-strān* [F. *constrains*], any force or power, physical or moral, that compels to do, or keeps from doing.—*SYN.* of 'constrain': to bind; compel; force; drive; oblige; coerce; impel; press; urge—of 'constrain': compulsion; urgency; violence; necessity; confinement.

constrict, *v.* *kōn'strīk'* [L. *constrictus*, drawn or bound together—see *constrain*], to draw or bind together; to bind; to draw into a narrow compass: *constricting*, *imp.*: *constricted*, *pp.*: *adj.* tightened or contracted: *constrictor*, *n.* *-tēr*, that which contracts or draws together; a large species of serpent, as the *boa constrictor*, which squeezes its victims to death: *constriction*, *n.* *-strīk'shūn* [F.—L.], a contracting or drawing together.

constringe, *v.* *kōn'strīng'* [see *constrain*], to contract; to force into a narrow compass: *constringing*, *imp.*: *constringed*, *pp.* *strīng'*: *constringent*, *a.* *-strīng'ent*, having the property of contracting or drawing together.

construct, *v.* *kōn'strukt'* [L. *constructus*, heaped or piled together, built—from *con*, *struere*, piled up, built—from *struo*, I build], to pile up or build; to compose and put in order; to make; invent: *constructing*, *imp.*: *constructed*, *pp.*: *constructive*, *n.* [F. *constructive*], one who: *construction*, *n.* *-strukt'shūn* [F.—L.], the act of building; the thing formed or built; the proper arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; the sense, meaning, or interpretation, as of the words of another, &c.; the manner of drawing figures or diagrams in mathematics: *constructional*, *a.* *-l*, pert. to: *constructive*, *a.* *-tīv*, not directly expressed but inferred: *constructively*, *ad.* *-tīv*: *constructiveness*, *n.* in *phra.*, the faculty of the mind that produces a desire to construct or form.—*SYN.* of 'construct': to build; erect; fabricate; form; make; originate; invent; devise; arrange—of 'construction': edifice; building; fabric; structure; fabrication; composition; conformation; arrangement; understanding; explanation; sense.

construe, *v.* *kōn'strū* [L. *construere*, to construct, to make—from *con*, *struere*, to heap up, to pile—see *construct*], to arrange words in their natural order when translating a dead or foreign language; to interpret; to explain: *construing*, *imp.*: *construed*, *pp.* *strū*.

construate, *v.* *kōn'stī-prūt* [L. *construere*, violated—from *con*, *struere*, I ravish], to violate the person of; to ravish: *construation*, *n.* *-prūt'shūn*.

māle, māl, fūr, lūō; mēle, mēl, hēr; pīne, pān; nāle, nāl, mōve;

consider, v. *kôn-sid-ér* [*F. considérer*—from *L. considerare*, to look at carefully—from *com*, with, and *sidere*, a star], to look at carefully; to fix the mind on; to think on with care; to ponder; to meditate on; to reflect; to deliberate: *considering*, imp.: *considered*, pp.: *considerable*, a. *tr-d-bl*, that may be considered; important; valuable; moderately large: *considerably*, ad. *-d-bl*, in an important degree: *considerableness*, n. *kôn-sid-ér-á-bi-les*, state of being considerable; importance; moment: *considerate*, a. *kôn-sid-ér-át*, thoughtful; careful; prudent; having regard to: *considerately*, ad. *-t*, in a considerate manner; calmly; coolly: *considerateness*, n.: *consideration*, n. *-d-á-shún*, mature thought; reflection; regard; notice; claim to notice; that which induces to an agreement, as in contract or bargain: *consideration*, a. deliberative: *re-á-tive*: that *consider* is prep. taking into account; making allowance for—as in the sentence, 'It is not possible to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature': *consideringly*, ad. *-t*.—*SYN.* of *consider*: to ponder; meditate; contemplate; muse; reflect; regard; weigh; resolve; study; examine; deliberate; estimate; think; view—of *considerate*: discreet; thoughtful; prudent; serious; deliberate; careful; reflective.

considerance, n. *kôn-sid-ér-áns* [see *consider*] in *OE*, consideration; serious reflection: *considered*, a. *kôn-sid-ér-d*, in *OE*, reflected upon; thought upon carefully: *considered* is in common use in modern English with the prefixes *well* and *ill*, as a *well-considered* scheme: *considerations*, n. plu. in *OE*, considerations; deliberations.

consign, v. *kôn-sîg* [*F. consigner*—from *L. consignare*, to put one's seal to—from *com*, together, *signum*, a seal or stamp], *literally*, to send or transfer to another under one's seal; to send, transfer, or deliver into the hands of another with a right to it; to commit or intrust to; to intrust goods to another for sale; to deliver or transfer with the sense of freedom, as a body to the grave, or a narrative to writing; in *OE*, to acquiesce in; to submit to: *consigning*, imp.: *consigned*, pp. *-d*: *ad.* transferred to another with a right of property: *intrusted to consignment*, n. *kôn-sîg-ná-shún*, the act of consigning or delivering up to another: *consigner*, n. one who: *consignment*, n. the act of sending or committing for safe keeping or management; goods sent for sale: *consignee*, n. *kôn-sîg-né*, the person to whom goods are intrusted or sent for sale; a factor: *consigner*, n. *kôn-sîg-nér* or *kôn-sî-nér*, he who consigns goods to others for sale, &c.—*SYN.* of *consign*: to commit; intrust; confide; deliver; resign; give; transfer; assign; appropriate; submit; surrender.

consistencies, n. *kôn-sîs-tén-si* [as if from *L. consistens*—from *com*, together, *sisto*, I leap], the act of leaping together; concurrence; coincidence; the act of arriving at a similar conclusion by independent trains of thought: *consistent*, a. *-t-ént*, leaping together; concurring.

consist, v. *kôn-sîst* [*F. consister*, to consist of—from *L. consistere*, to make to stand, to consist of—from *com*, together, to cause to stand], to be composed of; to be made up of; to be composed; to stand or exist in: *consisting*, imp.: *consisted*, pp. *consisted*: *tant*, a. uniform; not contradictory; or opposed; agreeing: *consistently*, ad. *-t*: *consistence*, n. *-sî-k-én-s*, also *consistency*, n. *-sî-n-ét*, degree of density or firmness of a body; agreement or harmony in all parts; conduct in harmony with profession: to *consist with*, to agree; to be in accordance with: *consist of*, to be composed or made up of.—*SYN.* of *consistent*: compatible; consonant; accordant; firm; hard; solid; harmonious; congruous; uniform.

consistory, n. *kôn-sîs-tér-î* [*F. consistoire*, a consistory—from *raid*, *L. consistorium*—see *consist*], a spiritual court; the court held by a bishop in his diocese for the trial of ecclesiastical causes; the college of Cardinals at Rome; a council or assembly of ministers and elders; a solemn council or assembly: *consistorial*, a. *-tér-í-ál*, pert. to: *consistoriana*, a. *-tér-í-ál*, relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

console, n. *kôn-sól* [*F. console*, a bracket, a console: *carp.* *L. con, solidus*, solid], an ornamental bracket carved in wood or stone for supporting a cornice; an ornament, as on the keystone of an arch; a small fancy side-table.

console, v. *kôn-sól* [*F. consoler*—from *L. consolari*, to comfort greatly—from *com*, *solidus*, to comfort], to comfort; to cheer the mind in distress or depression; to soothe: *consoling*, imp.: *ad.* adapted to console or comfort: *consoled*, pp. *-d*: *consoles*, n. *-tér*, one who: *consoleable*, a. *-d-bl* [*F.—L.*], that may be comforted: *consolation*, n. *-d-á-shún* [*F.—L.*], the act of comforting, cheering, or soothing the mind; that which comforts; the cause of comfort; refreshment of mind or spirits: *consolatory*, a. *-d-ér-é*, tending to soothe or impart comfort.—*SYN.* of *console*: to cheer; animate; encourage; enliven; exhilarate; comfort; solace; soothe; sustain; support—of *consolation*: comfort; solace; alleviation.

consolidate, v. *kôn-sól-í-dát* [*L. consolidatus*, made very solid—from *com*, *solidus*, solid], to form into a solid and compact mass; to make dense and firm; to unite or combine into one; to bring together separate parts, as of a broken bone; to grow firm and hard: *consolidating*, imp.: *consolidated*, pp. *-d*: *ad.* united or combined into one: *consolidation*, n. *-d-á-shún* [*F.—L.*], the act of making firm or solid; the act of uniting two or more parts or things into one: *consolidant*, n. *-d-ánt*, a medicine that unites the parts of wounded flesh and heals: *ad.* having the quality of uniting wounds or forming new flesh: *consolidative*, a. *-d-át-ív*, having the quality of healing or rendering compact: *consolidated fund*, the public money, consisting of the produce of the customs, excise, stamps, and other taxes, and constituting almost the whole public income of the United Kingdom, which is pledged for the payment of the interest of the national debt.—*SYN.* of *consolidate*: to combine; unite; condense; compress; harden; compact.

consols, n. plu. *kôn-sól* or *kôn-sól-s* [contr. of *consolidated annuities*], large sums of money borrowed by the nation at various times on different terms *consolidated* or brought together into one scheme, bearing the same rate of interest, 3 per cent, for which an Act was passed in 1751—the whole public debts of the nation are called *consols*.

consomme, n. *kôn-sóm-mé* [*F. gravy, soup*], a strong broth made from different kinds of meat, used as a soup or a sauce.

consonant, a. *kôn-só-nánt* [*F. consonant*; *L. consonans* or *consonantem*, sounding together or at the same time, also a consonant—from *com*, *sono*, I sound], agreeing; according; consistent; suitable: n. a letter which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, without the aid of a vowel: *consonantly*, ad. *-t*: *consonance*, n. *-n-áns*, and *consonancy*, n. *-n-áns-ét*, accord or agreement in sounds; agreement; consistency: *consonants*, n. plu. the letters of the alphabet which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, without the aid of the letters a, e, i, o, u, sometimes w, y, called vowels: *consonous*, a. *-n-ús*, agreeing in sound: *consonantal*, a. *-nánt-ál*, pert. to a consonant; having the nature of consonants: *consonantion*, n. *-nánt-í-ón* [*L. facio*, I make], the act of changing a vowel into a consonant, as the *L. i* into the *F.* and *Eng. j*.—*SYN.* of *consonancy*: agreement; harmony; accord; consistency; union; congruity; agreeableness; suitableness—of *consonant*: *ad.* consistent; compatible; accordant.

consort, n. *kôn-sórt* [*F. consorti*, an associate, a partner: *It. consorte*—from *L. consortium*, having an equal share with another, a partner—from *com*, *sors*, lot, condition], a companion or partner: a wife or husband—applied to those in exalted station; union; one ship keeping company with another: v. *kôn-sórt*, to associate; to keep company with: *consorting*, imp.: *consorted*, pp.: *consortship*, n. state of union; fellowship: *consortium*, n. *-tíz-m*, in *biol.*, the intimate union of organisms that are interdependent in regard to growth and vitality; symbiosis.

conspectuity, n. *kôn-spek-tú-í-ti* [*L. conspectus*, a sight, a view], in *OE*, night; the organ of sight; the eye.

conspicuous, a. *kôn-spík-ú-ús* [*L. conspicuus*, that is or comes in view, visible—from *com*, *specio*, I see], easy to be seen by the eye; obvious to the mind; prominent; eminent; distinguished: *conspicuously*, ad. *-ú-ús-ly*: *conspicuousness*, n. openness to view; extensively known and distinguished.—*SYN.* of *conspicuous*: famous; illustrious; prominent; celebrated; eminent; distinguished; manifest; apparent; clear; visible; plain; obvious; evident.

tection of an attending force either on sea or land; the attendant protecting force; act of attending as a defence; that which is protected, as a fleet of vessels; an escort; in O.E., conveyance: *conveying*, imp.: *conveyed*, pp. *conveyed*.

convulse, v. *kón-vuls* [L. *convulsus*, torn into several parts, convulsed—from *convuls*, plucked or torn away—from *vellō*, I tear], to shake by violent irregular action, as in excessive laughter; to affect by irregular spasms, as in agony from grief or pain; *convulsing*, imp.: *convulsed*, pp. *vellus*; *convulsion*, n. *-vú'shún*, [F.—L.] any violent and involuntary contraction of the parts of the body, as in fits; any violent and irregular motion—used more frequently in the plu.: *ad.* suffering from convulsions, as a convulsion-fit: *convul'sive*, *ad.* -*sive*, that produces or is attended with convulsions; that is attended with a strong unrelaxed grasping; causing twitches or spasms: *convulsively*, *ad.* -*ly*: *convulsiveness*, n.—SYN. of 'convulse': to disturb; tear; rend; shake; agitate—of 'convulsion': commotion; tumult; agitation; disturbance.

coony or *cooney*, n. *kó-ni* [OF. *conil*: L. *coniculus*], in O.T., a small pachyderm living among the rocks; a simpton: *cooney-catch*, v. in old slang, to cheat; to practise cheating: *cooney-catching*, imp.: n. a cheating.

coo, v. *kó* [imitation of the noise of doves: cf. Dut. *koren*; Icel. *kurra*], to cry as a pigeon or dove: *cooing*, imp.: n. an invitation, as by the notes of the dove: *cooed*, pp. *kó*.

cooee or *cosey*, v. *kó-ké*, *kó-ké* [an imitative word—from the cry of the aborigines], to utter a peculiar shrill cry: n. a peculiar shrill cry uttered by colonists in the Australian bush as a signal: *coo'ying*, imp. -*ing*: n. the peculiar shrill cry, &c.: *coo'eyed*, pp. -*ed*.

cook, v. *kó-k* [AS. *coec*—from mid. L. *coquus*: L. *coquus*: cf. Dut. *kok*; OH. Ger. *chok*; Icel. *kókk*], to boil; to dress victuals for the table; to prepare for any purpose: n. one whose occupation is to dress food for the table: *cooking*, imp.: *cooked*, pp. *kókk*: *cook'ery*, n. -*er*, the art of preparing victuals for the table: *ad.* pert. to: *cooky* or *cookie*, *kó-k* [Scotch: cf. Dut. *koekje*—from *koek*, a cake], a small cake or bun: books have been cooked, business-books that have been altered and falsified with the view of deceiving.

cool, a. *kó* [AS. *cól*—from *calan*, to be cold; cf. Icel. *kala*; Ger. *kühl*; Dan. *køl*, cool, fresh], moderately cold; not excited by passion of any kind; not hasty; not retaining heat; indifferent; self-possessed; quietly impudent: n. a moderate state of cold; freedom from heat or warmth: v. to make moderately cold; to lessen heat; to allay passion of any kind: to moderate; to become indifferent; to make indifferent; to become less hot, angry, zealous, or affectionate: *cooling*, imp.: *cooled*, pp. *kóld*: *cooler*, a. less hot: n. that which cools; a vessel in which liquors are cooled: *coolly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *cool'nish*, n. moderate degree of cold; indifference: *cool'ish*, a. somewhat cool: *cool-headed*, not easily excited; free from passion: to be kept cooling one's heels; to be kept waiting long.—SYN. of 'cool a': cold; frigid; gelid; calm; dispassionate; self-possessed; composed; impudent; repulsive; alienated; deliberate; chilling.

coolie, n. *kó-lí* [Hind. *qúli*], an East Indian porter or carrier; a day-labourer.

coom, n. *kóm* [ME. *colm*: cf. Icel. *kam*, grime; Ger. *kahn*, mould], refuse matter such as collects in the boxes of carriage-wheels, or at the mouths of ovens; soot; coal-dust; culm—see *culm* 2.

coomb, n. *kóm* [F. *comble*, heaped measure; Dut. *kóm*, a trough], a dry measure of four bushels, used in England.

coomb or *combe*, n. *kóm* [AS. *cumb*: W. *cwm*: Ir. *cumar*], in phys. prog., a valley or depression, generally without a stream; a hollow on a hillside.

coop, n. *kóp* [ME. *cupe*: OH. Ger. *chofa*; Icel. *kúpa*: L. *cupa*], a box barred on one side for confining fowls; a pen; an enclosed place for animals; a barrel or cask: v. to confine in a coop or in a narrow compass: *cooping*, imp.: *cooped*, pp. *kópt*: *cooper*, n. *kóp-ér*, one who makes casks or barrels: *coop'age*, n. -*ly*, the workshop of a cooper; the price paid for cooper's work: to *coop* up, to confine in a small or limited space, as if in a barrel.

coopee, n. *kóp-pé* [F. *coupe*—from *couper*, to cut], a motion in dauncing.

co-operate, v. *kóp-ér-át* [L. *con*, and *operare*], to act or work together for the same end; to concur in producing the same effect: *co-op'era'ting*, imp.: *co-op'era'ted*, pp.: *co-op'erant*, a. working to the same end: *co-op'era'tive*, a. -*tive*, working jointly to the same end: *co-op'erator*, n. one who: *co-op'era'tion*, n. -*tion*, joint assistance to the same end: *co-operative store*, an establishment where goods are sold to subscribers or partners, but only for ready money, bonuses being declared periodically.

co-opt, v. *kóp-óp* [L. *con*, together; *opto*, I choose], to call into co-operation with, without being formally elected; to choose into a body by the body itself, as in choosing successors, or adding others to their body: *co-opt'a'tion*, n. -*óp-tá'shún*, a system of election by which a body fills up its own vacancies.

co-ordinate, a. *kóp-ór-dí-nát* [L. *con*, and *ordinatus*, put in order, arranged], of equal order: of the same rank or degree: *co-ordinately*, *ad.* -*ly*: *co-ordinateness*, n. equality of rank or authority: *co-ordina'tion*, n. -*órd-shún*, the state of holding equal rank or authority: *co-ordinates*, n. plu. -*nds*, in geom., lines or other elements of reference, by means of which the position of any point, as of a curve, is defined with respect to certain fixed lines or planes.

coot, n. *kót* [ME. *coie*; Dut. *koet*, a small black duck], a small black water-fowl frequenting lakes and still rivers.

cop, n. *kóp* [AS. *cop*: cf. Ger. *kopf*], in O.E., the top of anything; the crown of the head: *copped*, a. *kóp*, in O.E., rising to a top or head.

copalite, n. *kóp-pé-lit*, or *copal'ite*, n. -*od* [Sp. and Port.: Braz. *copaliba*], a balsam obtained from the various species of *Copaifera* trees, Ord. *Leguminosæ*. *copal'ite*, a. -*vit*, denoting an acid obtained from copalite balsam.

copal, n. *kóp-pál* or *kóp-pál'* [Sp. *copal*: Mexican *copalli*, a general name for resins], a resinous substance from certain trees of the genus *Hymenocera*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*; used as a cement and in hard varnishes: *copalline*, n. *kóp-d-lín*, or *copallite*, n. -*it*, in geol., a fossil resin found in some tertiary clays.

coparcenary, n. *kóp-pár-sén-er-í* [L. *con*, together; *particeps*, a partaker, a sharer], joint share in an inheritance: *copar'cener*, n. -*er*, a joint sharer in an inheritance.

copartner, n. *kóp-pár-tí-nér* [L. *con*, together; *partem*, a part], one who is jointly concerned with one or more persons in carrying on a business; a sharer; a partaker: *copart'nership*, n., or *copart'nersy*, n. -*ner-í*, joint concern in a business; the persons who have a joint interest in a business.

cope, n. *kóp* [ME. *cop*—from mid. L. *côpa*: cf. Icel. *kúpa*], a cover for the head; anything spread over the head; the top or covering course of a wall; a sacerdotal vestment or garment worn in sacred ministrations: v. to cover with a cope: *cop'ing*, imp.: n. the top or sloping part of a wall: *coped*, pp. *kópt*: *cope'stone*, n. the head or top stone.

cope, v. *kóp* [F. *couper*: OF. *colper*, to strike—from OF. *colp*, a blow; mid. L. *colpus*: L. *colaphus*, a blow with the flat—a variant of *coup*, a blow], to contend with the flat—variant of *coup*, a blow], to contend with on equal terms; to match; to oppose with success; to strive or struggle with: *cop'ing*, imp.: *coped*, pp. *kópt*.

cope, v. *kóp*: *coup*, v. *kóip*, in Scot. [Dut. *koop'en*: cf. *cheap*], to buy and sell; to engage in petty trade or traffic, especially in cattle and horses; in O.E., to reward; to give in return: *horse-cooper* or *-cooper*, n. *kóip-ér*, in Scot., one who carries on an inferior trade in horses: *cope'man*, n. a merchant; a trader: *cooper*, n. *kóp-ér*, in certain lead-mining districts, one who has bargained to obtain ore at a certain rate: a boat fitted up for traffic in alcoholic liquors among North Sea fishermen—the practice was abolished in 1888. *Note*.—The Scotch word *chapman*, meaning a petty travelling trader, has the same origin as *cope'man*.

copeck or *copek*, n. *kóp-pék* [Rus. *kopek*], a Russian copper coin, worth about one-third of a penny.

copepoda, n. *kóp-pó-dá* [Gr. *kópe*, an oar; *pous*, *podos*, the foot], oar-footed animals, an order of crustacea.

cooper—see under *cope* 3.

Copernican, a. *kóp-ér-ní-kán*, pert. to the system of Copernicus (1473-1543), a celebrated Prussian as-

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *lái*; *mét*, *mél*, *hér*: *pine*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

vergency, *n.* *fén-si* [F. *convergence*], tendency to one point.

conversible, conversant, &c.—see under converse 1.

conversations, *n.* *kón-vér-sát-si-ónd*—*plu.* *con-versatíon*, *ad-ti-ó-ne* [It.], in Italy, an evening assembly for various recreations; a select company met for conversation, generally on literary topics; a source given by a learned body or society; a solace or recreation.

converse, *v.* *kón-vér-si* [F. *converser*, to talk with—from *L. conversari*, to live or keep company with—from *com*, *verare*, to turn much or often; formerly, to live or keep company with; to talk familiarly with; to speak with, as a friend with a friend; to convey thoughts and opinions in friendly intercourse; to have commerce or intercourse with a different sex: *n.* *kón-vér-si*, familiar discourse or talk; *con-versing*, *imp.* *conversed*, *pp.* *ver-si*: *con-versable*, *a.* *ad-bi*, ready or free to converse; sociable; *con-versably*, *ad.* *bi*: *con-versableness*, *n.* *bi-nés*, disposition or readiness to converse; sociability; *con-versant*, *a.* *kón-vér-sát-si*, having frequent or customary intercourse; acquainted by familiar use, study, or intercourse: *con-versantly*, *ad.* *ti*: *con-versatíon*, *n.* *ad-shán* [F.—L.], familiar intercourse in speech; easy unrestrained talk; in *OE.*, manner of acting in life; behaviour; commerce or intercourse with a different sex: *con-versatíonal*, *a.* *ad*, pert. to conversation: *con-versatíonalist*, *n.* also *con-versatíonist*, *n.* one who excels in: *con-versative*, *a.* *ad-ti*, chatty; sociable: *SYN.* of 'conversation': colloquy; conference; dialogue; discourse; intercourse; communion; talk; chat; familiarity—of 'converse *v.*': to commune; talk; speak; chat; associate.

converse, *n.* *kón-vér-si* [F. *converse*, converse in logic—from *L. contrarius*, a turning or twisting round—from *com*, *verto*, I turn about; *versus*, turned about], in logic, a sentence or proposition in which the terms are interchanged, as putting the predicate for the subject, or *vice versa*; in *math.*, a proposition in which, after a conclusion has been drawn from something supposed, the order is inverted by making the conclusion the supposition: *ad.* *opposite*; reciprocal: *con-versely*, *ad.* *ti*, in a contrary order; reciprocally.

conversion, *n.* *kón-vér-shán* [F. *conversion*, *con-versi-on*—from *L. conversio*, an alteration, a change—from *com*, *versum*, turned about—see *convert*], change from one state to another: in *theol.*, a change from sinfulness to holiness; change from one side, party, or religion to another; in *logic*, the transposition of the subject and predicate of a proposition to form a new proposition; in *law*, the process of effecting a change on the nature of property.

convert, *v.* *kón-vér-ti* [F. *convertir*; *It.* *convertire*—from *L. convertere*, to turn round—from *com*, *vertère*, to turn about—see *conversion*], to change from one state to another; to turn from one religion, party, or sect to another; to turn to the service and love of God; to change from one use or destination to another: *con-vert-ing*, *imp.* *convert* *ed*, *pp.* *con-vert*, *n.* one who; specifically, in the *Bessemers process*, an oval iron retort, lined with an infusible substance, and set on trunnions, in which iron is converted into a variety of steel: *convert*, *n.* *kón-vér-ti*, one changed from one opinion, sect, or practice to another; one turned from sin to holiness: *convertible*, *a.* *ti-bi*, that may be changed or used for one another; susceptible of change: *convertibly*, *ad.* *bi*: *con-vert-ibility*, *n.* *bi-ti-ti*, the quality of being changeable from one condition or state to another.—*SYN.* of 'convert *v.*': to change; turn; appropriate; transmute; alter; transform; reduce—of 'convert *n.*': proselyte; neophyte; perverser, in an opposite sense.

convex, *a.* *kón-véks* [F. *convexe*, *convex*—from *L. convexus*, vaulted or arched—from *com*, *veh*, I carry], vaulted or arched over; rising or swelling on the surface; rising in a circular or round form on the surface; opposite of *concave*, meaning hollow: *con-convexly*, *ad.* *ti*: *convexed*, *a.* *ré-ti*, made convex: *convexedly*, *ad.* *ti-ti*: *convexity*, *n.* *ti-ti* [F. *convexité*], a roundness of surface: *convex-o-con-cave*, round on one side and hollow on the other: *convex-o-convex*, round on both sides: *plano-con-convex*, flat on one side and convex on the other.

convoy, *v.* *kón-vóy* [OF. *convoyer*: *mid.* *L. convivare*, to conduct—from *L. com*, *via*, a way—*lit.*, to attend

or conduct on the way], to carry; to bear or transport; to pass or transmit, as a right; to transfer; to impart; to communicate; in *OE.*, to manage secretly; to play the thief: *con-vey-ing*, *imp.* *conveyed*, *pp.* *con-vey* or *con-voy*, *n.* one who; in *OE.*, a juggler; an impostor: *con-veyable*, *a.* *ti-bi*, that may be carried away; that may be transferred: *con-veyance*, *n.* *ti-nés*, the act of conveying or removing; the act of transmitting or transferring, as property; the deed which transfers anything to another, as property; the means of carrying a thing from place to place, as a waggon, a railway, a canal; in *OE.*, secret management: *con-veyancer*, *n.* *ti-nér*, a lawyer employed to draw up writings (*conveyances*) by which property is transferred from one person to another: *con-veyancing*, *n.* *ti-níng*, the business of a conveyancer; the practice of drawing deeds or other writings for transferring the title of real property from one person to another.—*SYN.* of 'convey': to bring; bear; carry; fetch; transport; transmit; transfer.

convict, *v.* *kón-ctik* [L. *convictus*, proved guilty or wrong—from *com*, *victus*, vanquished or subdued—from *vinc*, I conquer], to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to convince of sin; to show or prove to be false: *n.* *kón-ctik*, a person proved guilty of a crime by a court of justice; a felon: *convicting*, *imp.* *convicted*, *pp.* *ad.* *ti*, proved guilty; in *OE.*, condemned to destruction: *conviction*, *n.* *ti-cti-shán* [F.—L.], the act of finding or proving guilty; strong belief grounded on evidence; the act of making, or being made, sensible of sin or error: *convictive*, *a.* *ti-cti-ti*, having the power to convict or make sensible of error: *convictively*, *ad.* *ti*.—*SYN.* of 'convict *v.*': to detect; persuade; convince; confute; confound; prove—of 'convict *n.*': criminal; malefactor; culprit.

convince, *v.* *kón-vín-si* [L. *convincere*, to overcome completely—from *com*, *vincere*, to vanquish or subdue], to persuade; to satisfy the mind by evidence; to compel the mind by arguments to yield its assent; to convict; in *OE.*, to overpower or surmount: *con-vincing*, *imp.* *ad.* *ti*, that persuades or satisfies the mind: *convinced*, *pp.* *ti-níng*: *convincer*, *n.* *ti-nér*, one who; *convincible*, *a.* *ti-ní-ti-bi*: *convincingly*, *ad.* *ti-níng-ti*, in a manner to leave no room for doubt.

convive, *v.* *kón-ctiv* [L. *convivere*, I eat, I feast; *convetia*, a table-companion], in *OE.*, to feast together; to entertain: *con-viving*, *imp.* *convinced*, *pp.* *ti-cti*: *convivial*, *a.* in *OE.*, relating to a feast; *convivial*.

convivial, *a.* *kón-ctiv-ti-bi* [L. *convivialis*—from *convivium*, a feast—from *com*, *vivere*, to live], relating to a feast; festive; social; jovial: *convivialist*, *n.* a person good-humoured and sociable or mirth-indulgent: *convivially*, *ad.* *ti*: *conviviality*, *n.* *ti-ti*, the good-humour or mirth indulged in at an entertainment.—*SYN.* of 'convivial': sociable; festive; festive; gay; jovial.

convocation—see under *convolve*.

convolve, *v.* *kón-vók* [F. *convoluer*—from *L. convolvere*, to call together—from *com*, *volvere*, to call], to call together; to convene: *con-vo-king*, *imp.* *convoked*, *pp.* *con-vóca*: *con-voca-tion*, *n.* *kón-shán* [F.—L.], a meeting convened of clergy or heads of a university; a convention, synod, or council.—*SYN.* of 'convolve': to convene; summon; call; assemble—of 'convocation': assembly; meeting; council; congregation; congress; diet.

convolute, *a.* *kón-vó-lút*, also *con-vólu'ted*, *a.* *ti-ti* [L. *convolutus*, rolled together—from *com*, *volūtus*, rolled—from *com*, together, and *volvo*, I roll], rolled together; rolled upon itself or on another thing; twisted: *con-volutíon*, *n.* *ti-shán*, the act of rolling or winding, as a thing on itself or one thing on another; a winding or twisting.

convolve, *v.* *kón-vól-vi* [L. *convolvere*, to roll together—from *com*, *volvere*, to roll], to roll or wind together; to roll or twist one part on another: *con-vo-ling*, *imp.* *convolved*, *pp.* *con-vól-vi*.

convolvulus, *n.* *kón-vól-vú-lús* [L. that which rolls or twines round—see *convolve*], the flower bindweed, an extensive and widely distributed genus of twining or trailing plants, *Ord.* *Convolvulaceae*; *C. arvensis* and *C. soldanella* are indigenous, and *C. tricolor* is the minor convolvulus of seedmen.

convoy, *v.* *kón-vóy* [F. *convoyer*, to attend, to escort—from *mid.* *L. convivare*, to convey—from *L. com*, *via*, a way—see *convoy*], to attend on the way for protection either by sea or on land, as war-ships accompanying a fleet of merchant-vessels in time of war; to accompany; to escort: *n.* *kón-vóy*, the pro-

coö, boy, foot; pure, bid; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

humble; sorrowful—of 'contrition': penitence; repentance; compunction; remorse; regret; humiliation.

contrive, *v. kón-triv* [F. *contriver*, to devise—from L. *con*, and OF. *trover*, to find—from L. *turbāre*, to move, to seek for—from *turbā*, a crowd], to plan out; to frame or devise; to scheme: **contriv'ing**, *imp.*: **contrived**, *pp. -triv'd*: **contriv'er**, *n.* one who: **contriv'able**, *a. -triv-āb*, capable of being planned or devised: **contriv'ance**, *n. -triv'āns*, the act of planning or devising; the thing planned or devised; a scheme.

—*SYN.* of 'contrive': to devise; invent; concert; manage; discover; plan; plot; project; scheme—of 'contrivance': device; plan; project; design; invention; shift; machination; artifice; resource.

contrive, *v. kón-triv* [L. *contriv*, I have worn by rubbing, I have wasted—from *con*, *tero*, I rub or grind], in OE., to wear away; to waste; to spend; to pass the time.

control, *v. kón-tról* [F. *contrôle*, a register, a counter-roll—from OF. *contr-rôle*, the copy of a roll of accounts used to verify the official or first roll: *mid. L. contrarotulus*—from *contra*, against, and *rotulus*, a roll], to check by a *contra*-account; to restrain; to govern; to subject to authority: *a. check*; restraint; power; command; that which restrains, *as Board of Control*: **controlling**, *imp.*: **controlled**, *pp. -tróid*: **control'er**, *n.* [F. *contrôleur*, a controller—from *mid. L. contrarotulidus*, one who examined and checked the public accounts], *apelt* also **comptroller**, one who; in the *army*, one of the highest officers in the Control Department: **control'able**, *a. -tróib*, that may be checked or restrained: **control'ership**, *n.* the office of a controller: **Control Department**, in the *army*, the department which performs all the administrative duties, such as supply, transport, and all other non-combatant duties, except educational and scientific.—*SYN.* of 'control': to charge; care; management; administration; government; direction; command; check; restraint—of 'control': to restrain; check; curb; rule; govern; direct; counteract; overpower.

controvert, *v. kón-triv-tróit* [L. *contravertus*—from L. *contra*, *vertēre*, to turn: cf. Sp. *contravertir*], to dispute; to contend against in words or writing; to deny and attempt to confute or disprove: **controvert'ing**, *imp.*: **controverted**, *pp.*: **controver'sible**, *a. -tróib*, disputable: **controvert'ibly**, *ad. -tróib*: **controver'sist**, *n.* one who: **controver'sy**, *n. -tróit* [F. *controverse*, controversy—from L. *controverſia*, a quarrel: L. *contra*, *verſus*, turned], debate or dispute, generally carried on in writing; an agitation of contrary opinions; strife: **controver'sial**, *a. -tróit-shál*, relating to disputes: **controver'sially**, *ad. -tróit-shál*: **controver'sialist**, *n. -tróit*, a disputant; one who: **controver'se**, *n. -tróit*, in OE., controversy.—*SYN.* of 'controverſy': contest; dispute; debate; disputation; argument; wrangle; hostility; quarrel; gainsaying; contention; discussion.

contumacious, *a. kón-tú-má-shús* [L. *contumācēm*, haughty, obstinate; *contumāciām*, haughtiness, obstinacy—from L. *con*, *tumēre*, to swell, to be puffed up], stubborn; perverse; unyielding; disobedient to lawful authority: **cont'umaciously**, *ad. -tú*: **cont'umac'iousness**, *n. -shús-nēs*: **cont'umacy**, *n. -má-ti*, stubbornness; contempt of lawful authority; disobedience.—*SYN.* of 'contumacious': obdurate; hardened; callous; obstinate; pertinacious; stubborn; perverse; unyielding; proud; headstrong; inflexible; haughty.

contumelious, *a. kón-tú-mé-lú-ús* [OF. *contumélieu*: L. *contuméliōsus*, full of abuse; *contumélia*, a bitter taunt, an affront—from *con*, *tumēre*, to swell], insolent; contemptuous; haughtily reproachful; rude and sarcastic in speech: **cont'umeliously**, *ad. -tú*: **cont'umel'iousness**, *n.* the quality of being contumelious: **cont'umely**, *n. -mél-ti* [F. *contumelie*, reproach—from L. *contumelia*, insult], insolence; excessive rudeness in order to affront; contemptuous language.

contuse, *v. kón-túz* [L. *contūsus*, a bruise—from *con*, *tūsus*, beaten: F. *contus*, bruised], to injure the flesh of the body by beating; to bruise; to beat; to bruise or injure any fleshy part of the body without breaking the skin: **contus'ing**, *imp.*: **contused**, *pp. -túsd*: **contus'ion**, *n. -tú-shún* [F. *contusion*—from L. *contusio*], an injury on any part of the body from a blow without breaking the skin; a bruise.

conularia, *n. kón-ú-lá-rí-d* [L. *conulus*, a little cone], a genus of fossil Paleozoic pteropod shells having a tapering conical outline.

conundrum, *n. kón-nún-drum* [origin unknown: perhaps a corruption of L. *conandum*, to attempt], a sort of riddle in which some fanciful or odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things totally unlike.

convalesce, *v. kón-ré-lés* [L. *convalescere*, to grow quite strong—from *con*, *valere*, I grow or get strong], to gradually grow better after sickness; to recover health by degrees: **convales'cing**, *imp.*: **convales'ced**, *pp. -lést*: **convales'cent**, *a. -lést-ént* [F.—L.], recovering health and strength after sickness: *n.* one who has recovered from sickness though not able to engage in active duty: **convales'cence**, *n. -lé-séns* [F.—L.], renewal of health after sickness or debility.

convection, *n. kón-rék-shún* [L. *convectus*, conveyed—from *con*, together; *vectus*, carried], the process of conveying or transmitting; the mode in which heat is propagated through the body of a liquid by the movements or currents of the heated portions—in contradistinction to *conduction*, the propagation of heat through a solid: **convect'ive**, *a. -fir*, caused or accomplished by convection: **convect'ively**, *ad. -fir*.

convene, *v. kón-vén* [F. *convénir*, to agree—from L. *convenire*, to come or meet together—from *con*, *venire*, to come], to come together; to call; to meet; to come together for a public purpose; to cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke: **conven'ing**, *imp.*: **conven'ed**, *pp. -vénd*: **conven'er**, *n.* the chairman of a committee; one empowered to call others together: **conven'able**, *a. kón-vén-á-b* [F.] in OE., that may be convened; consistent with; accordant to.—*SYN.* of 'convene': to assemble; meet; join; unite.

convenient, *a. kón-vén-i-ént* [OF. *convenient*: L. *conveniens*, or *convenientem*, agreeing, suitable—see *convene*], suitable; fit; adapted to use or wants; commodious: **conven'iently**, *ad. -tí*: **conven'ience**, *n. -ti-éns*, also **conven'ieney**, *n. -ti-én-ty* [L. *convenientia*], suitability; commodiousness; that which is suited to wants or necessity.—*SYN.* of 'convenient': handy; suited; fit; fitted; adapted.

convent, *n. kón-vént* [OF. *convent*: It. *convento*—from L. *conventus*, a meeting, an assembly—from *con*, *ventus*, come], a house for persons devoting their lives to religious purposes; a body of monks or nuns—the house for the former is called a *monastery*, and for the latter a *nunnery*: **convent'ual**, *a. -vén-tú-ál* [F. *conventuel*], belonging to a convent: *n.* a monk; a nun.—*SYN.* of 'convent': cloister; abbey; nunnery; monastery; priory.

conventicle, *a. kón-vén-tí-kí* [L. *conventiculum*, an assembly, a place of assembly—see *convene*], a cabal or secret assembly; formerly an assembly for worship of dissenters from the Established Church, now used in contempt of a religious meeting of questionable propriety or decency; a meeting for plots: **conven'ticler**, *n. -tí-kí-ér*, one who supports or frequents conventicles.

convention, *n. kón-vén-shún* [F. *convention*—from L. *conventionem*, an assembly—see *convene*], the act of coming together; an assembly, particularly of delegates or representatives; an agreement made at a public assembly; an agreement made before a treaty or between the commanders of two hostile armies: **conven'tional**, *a. -ál* [L. *conventionalis*: cf. F. *conventionnel*], customary; stipulated; tacitly understood; formal and unnatural: **conven'tionally**, *ad. -tí*: **conven'tionality**, *n. -dí-tí*, anything pert to the customary usages of social life in living and acting: **conven'tionalism**, *n. -tém*, that which is received or established by custom or tacit consent: **conven'tionary**, *a. -shún-ér-t*, acting under contract: **conven'tioner**, *n.* a member of a convention: **conven'tionist**, *n. -tét*, one who enters into a contract.

converge, *v. kón-vérj* [F. *converger*—from *mid. L. convergere*, to converge—from L. *con*, *vergere*, to incline, to bend], to incline or tend to one point, as rays or lines—*converge*, its opposite, means to branch or radiate off from a point: **conver'gans**, *imp. -adj.* having a movement or direction towards the same point: **conver'ged**, *pp. -vérj-d*: **conver'gent**, *a. -vér-jént* [F.], tending to one point; in *bot.*, applied to ribs of leaves running from base to apex in a curved manner: **conver'gence**, *n. -jéns*, also **con-**

the contrary; opposite; a common prefix, with its form *contra-*, signifying against; in opposition.

contraband, a. *kón-trá-bánd* [Sp. *contrabando*—from It. *contrabando*, illegal traffic—from L. *contra*, against, and mid. L. *bandum* or *banum*, proclamation], contrary to proclamation, treaty, or law; prohibited: m. prohibition of trading contrary to law; prohibited goods; illegal traffic with a belligerent power, esp. in arms or material: *con'tra-bánd* dñt, n. one who traffics in prohibited goods; a smuggler; also *con'tra-bándis'ta* [Sp.].

contract, n. *kón-trákt* [OF. *contract*, a contract, a bargain—from L. *contractus*, an agreement—from *con*, *tractus*, drawn or dragged], an agreement; a mutual promise; a bargain; the writing which contains the terms and conditions of the agreement between two or more persons; an act of betrothment: v. *kón-trákt*, to draw closer together; to draw into a less compass or bulk; to abridge; to wrinkle, as the brow; to betroth; to acquire, as a habit; to incur, as a debt; to bring on, as a disease; to bargain; to shrink or become shorter: *con'trac'ting*, imp. *-trákt-ing*: *contracted*, pp.: *contractor*, a. *trá*, one who agrees to do a certain service or work at a stipulated price or rate: *con'trac'tion*, n. *-shún* [F.—L.], the act of drawing together or shortening: the thing shortened or reduced: *con'trac'tible*, ad. *-tí-bil*: *con'tra'tedness*, n.: *con'trac'tible*, a. *-tí-bil*, capable of contraction: *con'trac'tibility*, n. *-tí-bil-ty*, the quality of being able to be contracted: *con'trac'tibleness*, n. *-tí-bil-ness*, the quality of being contractible: *con'trac'tile*, a. *-tí-l*, having the power of shortening; tending to contract: *con'trac'tility*, a. *-tí-l-ty*, the inherent quality or force by which some bodies shrink or contract; tendency to contract.—*SYN.* of 'contract v.': to abridge; abbreviate; curtail; shorten; epitomize; narrow; condense; lessen; reduce; confine; incur; affluence; shrink—of 'contract n.': agreement; covenant; bargain; compact; stipulation; obligation; arrangement.

contra-dance, n. *kón-trá-dáns*, a corruption of *country-dance*.

contradict, v. *kón-trá-díkt* [L. *contradictus*, spoken against, contradicted—from *contra*, *díctus*, spoken—from *dico*, I speak], to oppose by words; to assert the contrary of what has been said; to gainsay; to impugn: *con'tradic'ting*, imp.: *con'tradic'ted*, pp.: *con'tradic'ter*, n. *-tí*, one who *con'tradic'tion*, n. *-tí-shún* [L. *contradictionem*], a contrary statement; an assertion opposed to what has been said; inconsistency with itself; opposition in any way: *con'tradic'tive*, a. *-tí-k'tiv*, containing contradiction; *adverse*: *con'tradic'tively*, ad. *-tí*: *con'tradic'tious*, a. *-tí-k'shús*, inclined to contradict; filled with contradictions; inconsistent: *con'tradic'tiousness*, n.: *con'tradic'tory*, a. *-tí-rí*, affirming the contrary; containing a denial of what has been asserted; inconsistent: n. in *logic*, a proposition opposed to another in all its terms: *con'tradic'torily*, ad. *-tí*.

contradistinctive, a. *kón-trá-dís-tínk'tí-siv* [L. *contra*, opposite, and *distinctive*], distinguished or marked by opposite qualities: *con'tradistinct'ion*, n. *-tínk'shún*, distinction by opposite qualities: *opposition*.

contradistinguish, v. *kón-trá-dís-tínk'tí-gish* [L. *contra*, opposite, and *distinguish*], to explain not only by different but by opposite qualities: *con'tradistin'gishing*, imp.: *con'tradistin'gished*, pp. *-gish't*.

contra-indicate, v. *kón-trá-in-dí-kéd* [L. *contra*, opposite, and *indicare*], in med., to point out some peculiar method of cure contrary to the usual treatment: *con'tra-in-díca'tion*, n. *-shún*, a symptom in disorder forbidding the usual treatment: *con'tra-in-díca'tion*, a. *-shún*, a symptom which forbids the usual treatment.

contralto, n. *kón-tráltó*, *contralt'ness*, n. plu. *-tós*, or *contralt'is*, n. plu. *-tís* [It. *contralto*—from L. *contra*, *altus*, high], in music, the counter-tenor or alto; one of the middle parts; the lowest kind of female voice, practically identical with the male alto.

contraposition, n. *kón-trá-pó-sísh'ín* [L. *contra*, opposite, and *positio*], a placing over against; in *logic*, conversion in particular propositions.

contrapuntal, a. *kón-trá-pán'tál* [It. *contrappunto*, counterpoint in music—see *counterpoint*] pert. to counterpoint: *con'tra-pun'tist*, n. one skilled in counterpoint.

contrariety, *contrarily*, &c.—see under *contrary*. **contrary**, a. *kón-trá-rí* [F. *contraire*—from L. *contra*, lying or being over against—from *contra*,

against], adverse; opposite; contradictory; repugnant; in an opposite direction: n. a thing of opposite qualities: *con'tra'ries*, n. plu. *-rís*, opposites; propositions that destroy each other: *con'trary* to, *opposite* to; *on the contrary*, in opposition; on the other side: *to the contrary*, to an opposite purpose or intent: *con'tra'ri-ty*, n. *-rí-tí* [F. *contrariété*], some inherent quality or principle which creates opposition; repugnance; inconsistency: *con'tra'ri-ly*, ad. *-rí-tí-lí*: *con'tra'ri-ness*, n.: *con'tra'ri-wise*, conj. ad. *-rí-tí-z*, on the other hand; conversely: *con'trary*, v. *kón-trá-rí*, in O.K. to oppose; to contradict: *con'tra'rying*, imp.: *contraried*, pp. *kón-trá-rí-d*.—*SYN.* of 'contrariety': inconcistency; discrepancy; repugnance; difference; variety; diversity; contrast—of 'contrary a.': adverse; hostile; inconsistent; discordant; inimical.

contrast, n. *kón-trást* [OF. *contraster*—from L. *contra*, against; *stare*, to stand], opposition or difference of qualities made manifest by direct comparison; opposition of outline or colour to increase effect: v. *kón-trást*, to oppose different things, qualities, or conditions to each other, that, by comparison, the superior excellence of one of them may be seen; to set things of a like kind in opposition, or side by side. In order that the superiority of one of them may be exhibited in a more striking point of view: *con'trast'ing*, imp.: *contrasted*, pp.—*SYN.* of 'contrast n.': difference; variety; variation; distinction; diversity; contrariety; disagreement.

contrate-wheel, n. *kón-trá-tí-shíel* [L. *contra*, against, opposite, and *wheel*], in a watch, a wheel, the teeth and hoop of which lie contrary to the other wheels, or parallel to the axis; also *crown-wheel*.

contravallation, n. *kón-trá-vál-lá-shún* [L. *contra*, opposite; *vallum*, a wall, a rampart], in fort., a trench guarded by a parapet, formed to secure the besiegers from the sallies of the besieged.

contravene, v. *kón-trá-vén* [F. *contrevenir*, to offend or transgress—from L. *contra*, opposite; *venire*, to come], to obstruct in operation; to oppose; to defeat; to do anything in opposition to the provisions of a law: *con'tra've'níng*, imp.: *con'tra've'néd*, pp. *-vén'd*: *con'tra've'nér*, n. one who: *con'tra've'níon*, n. *-vén'shún* [F.—L.], obstruction; a defeating of the operation or effect, as of a law or treaty.—*SYN.* of 'contravene': to contradict; nullify; defeat; cross; obstruct; oppose; transgress: *con'tra've'níon*, n. *kón-trá-vén'shún* [L. *contra*, opposite; *versus*, turned], a turning to the opposite side.

contrayerva, n. *kón-trá-pér-ívd* [F.: Sp. *contrayerva*: L. *contra*, against, and *herba*, a herb], a S. Amer. root, used as a medicinal antidote.

contra-dance or *-dauce*, n. *kóng'tr-dáns* [F. *contre-dance*: It. and Sp. *contra danza*: F. *contre*; Sp. *contra*, opposite—corruptions of Eng. *country-dance*], a country-dance.

contretemps, n. *kóng'tr-lámp* [F.—from L. *contra*, against; *tempus*, time], an unexpected circumstance or event which throws everything into confusion.

contribute, v. *kón-trí-bút* [L. *contributus*, contributed—from *con*, *tribuere*, to grant or give], to give or grant in common with others, as to a common stock; to pay a share; to give a part or share; to impart aid or influence to a common purpose: *con'trib'utíng*, imp.: *contributed*, pp.: *contributable*, a. *-tá-bil*: *con'trib'utary*, a. *-tér-í*, paying tribute to the same sovereign: *con'trib'utor*, n. one who: *con'trib'ut'ion*, n. *-trí-bút'shún* [F. *contribution*—from L. *contributio*, anything given to a common stock; the payment of each man's share of some common expense; the act of imparting or lending aid or influence for a common purpose: *con'trib'utive*, a. *-trí-bút-iv*, tending to contribute; having the power or quality of partly promoting any purpose: *con'trib'utory*, a. *-tér-í*, promoting the same end; bringing aid to the same stock or purpose.

contribute, a. *kón-trí-bút* [F. *contribut*: L. *contributus*, bruised, much used—from *con*, *tribus*, rubbed], deeply affected with grief and sorrow for having offended God; penitent; humble: *con'trib'ut'ly*, ad. *-tí*: *con'trib'ut'ion*, n. *-trí-shún* [F. *contribution*—from L. *contributio*], act of rubbing or grinding to powder; deep sorrow; penitence; grief of heart for sin. *Note*.—In theology, 'contribute' is, sorrowful for sin from the desire of pleasing God from love of Him; while 'attrite' is, sorrowful for sin from dread of punishment.—*SYN.* of 'contribute': penitent; repentant;

It: contemptuousness, n.: contempt of court, improper or insulting conduct to a judge in court, or to court officials; a refusal to obey the orders of the court.—**SYN. of 'contempt':** scorn; disdain; neglect; disregard; slight; mockery; derision; contumely—of 'contemptible': despicable; abject; piteous; pitiful; pitiable; contemptuous; vile; mean; base; paltry; sorry; worthless; scurrilous—of 'contemptuous': disdainful; scornful; contumelious; abusive; insulting; cavalier; supercilious; fastidious.

contend, v. kón-ténd [*F. contendre*—from *L. contendere*, to strain violently—from *con, tendere*, to stretch; to strive; to struggle in opposition; to dispute earnestly; to debate; to strive to obtain; to quarrel: **contend** *imp.* **contended**, pp.: **contender**, n. one who: **contention**, n. *kón-shún* [*F. contention*—from *L. contentio*, exertion, effort—from *L. tensus*, stretched; strife; violent struggle or effort to obtain something; quarrel; strife in words: **contentious**, a. *-shús*, quarrelsome; given to angry debate; litigious: **contentiously**, ad. *-shú*: **contentiousness**, n. prone to quarrelling; turbulence.—**SYN. of 'contend':** to strive; vie; struggle; endeavour; debate; argue; dispute; discuss; deliberate; oppose; emulate; contest; litigate—of 'contention': strife; discord; contest; litigation; controversy; quarrel; emulation; competition; debate; disagreement; variance; dissension; feud; conflict—of 'contentious': pugnacious; quarrelsome; wrangling; peevish; perverse.

content, a. kón-tént [*F. content*—from *L. contentus*, contented, satisfied—from *con, tentus*, held, kept within limits], *literally*, held or contained within limits; quiet; having a mind easy or satisfied: n. rest or quietness of mind; satisfaction and ease of mind; acquiescence: v. to make quiet; to satisfy the mind; to please; to gratify: **contenting**, *imp.* **contented**, pp.: **adj.** satisfied; not repining: **contentedly**, ad. *-tí*, in a quiet and satisfied manner: **contentedness**, n. state of being contented: **contentment**, n. *-mēt*, quiet; satisfaction of mind; acquiescence: **contentless**, a. dissatisfied: **content** and **non-content**, words used by the Lords in their House of Parliament to express—the former approval, and the latter disapproval—the former being equivalent to *ay* or *yes*, and the latter *no*: **contenta**, n. plu. *kón-téntis* or *kón-téntis*, that which is held or contained within a limit; the heads of a book; an index; measure or capacity.

contention, contentious, &c.—see under **contend**. **contermious, a. or coterminous, a. kón- or kó-tér-mi-nús** [*L. coterminus*, bordering upon—from *con, terminus*, a limit or border], bordering upon; touching at the boundary; contiguous: **coterminal**, a. bordering upon.

contest, v. kón-tést [*F. contester*—from *L. contestari*, to call to witness—from *con, testis*, a witness—*lit.*, to call to witness in opposition to], to dispute; to struggle or strive earnestly; to litigate; to oppose; to emulate: n. *kón-tést*, struggle; conflict; dispute: **contesting**, *imp.* **contested**, pp.: **adj.** disputed: **contestable**, a. *-tést-á-bil*, that may be called in question or disputed: **contestation**, n. *-tést-shún*, the act of contesting: joint testimony: **contestingly**, ad. *-tést*.—**SYN. of 'contest v.':** to contend; dispute; argue; controvert; debate; litigate; oppose—of 'contest n.': conflict; encounter; battle; altercation; strife; disagreement; combat; shock; debate; controversy; difference.

context, n. kón-tékt [*F. contexte*—from *L. contextus*, connection—from *con, textus*, woven], the parts in a discourse or book immediately preceding or following the sentence quoted: **contexture**, n. *-ték-túr* [*F.*], the weaving together of parts; the composition of the parts of anything; the character of the component parts of a body; constitution: **contextural**, a. *-túr-ál*, pert. to the texture: **contextured**, a. *-túr-d*, woven.

contiguity, n. kón-tí-gü-ítí [*L. contiguitas*—from *contiguus*, very near—from *con, tangere*, I touch: cf. *F. contiguité*—from *contigit*, contiguous], actual contact of bodies; nearness of situation or place: **contiguous**, a. *-tíg-ü-ús*, touching; close together; neighbouring; adjoining; adjacent: **contiguously**, ad. *-tíg-ü-ús*: **contiguously**, n. *-ús-nés*, state of contact; close union.

continent, a. kón-tín-ént [*F. continent*, continent—from *L. continere*, that restrains passions—from *con, tenere*, holding], restrained in passions; moder-

ate; temperate; abstemious in lawful pleasures: in *O.E.*, opposing; restraining: **continently**, ad. *-tí*: **continence**, n. *-nés*, also **continency**, n. *-tén-ús* [*F. continence*], restraint imposed upon desires and passions—applied to men, as *chastity* to women.

continent, n. kón-tín-ént [*F. continent*, the mainland—from *L. continentem*, the mainland—from *con, tenere*, holding], a large extent of land containing many countries; the mainland; the countries of the mainland of Europe, esp. as distinguished from the British Islands, in *O.E.*, that which contains: **continental**, a. *-tél*, pert. to a continent; pert. to the countries of the mainland of Europe.

contingent, a. kón-tín-jént [*F. contingent*—from *L. contingens* or *contingens*, touching—from *con, tangere*, to touch], happening or falling out by chance; depending on something else; uncertain; incidental; casual: n. a thing which happens by chance; a quota; a suitable share; proportion; a fortuitous event; esp. a body of troops or a collection of ships furnished by a contracting power: **contingence**, n. *-jéns*, also **contingency**, n. *-jéns* [*F. contingence*], the quality of being contingent; an unforeseen event; an accidental possibility; casualty: **contingently**, ad. *-jént*, accidentally; without design.—**SYN. of 'contingent a.:** casual; accidental; incidental; occasional; fortuitous; chance.

continual, continuance, &c.—see under **continue**. **continue, v. kón-tín-ü** [*F. continuer*—from *L. continuare*, to join one thing to another in uninterrupted succession—from *con, tenere*, to hold], to extend from one thing to another; to abide or remain in a state or place; to endure; to protract; to persevere in: **continuing**, *imp.* **adj.** permanent; abiding: **continued**, pp. *-id*: **adj.** uninterrupted: **continuer**, n. *-ür*, one who: **continuator**, n. *-ür*, one who continues or keeps up a series or succession: **continuable**, a. *-á-bil*, capable of being continued: **continually**, ad. *-á-bil*, without ceasing: **continuously**, ad. *-á-bil* [*F. continue*—from *L. continuus*, continuous], uninterrupted; joined without intervening space: in *bot.*, without joints or articulations: **continuously**, ad. *-á-bil*: **continuity**, n. *-üt-ít*, uninterrupted connection; close union of parts; cohesion: **continually**, a. *-á-bil*, without interruption or cessation; unceasing; perpetual; constant: **continually**, ad. *-á-bil*, without pause or interruption: **continuance**, n. *-á-bil*, duration; perseverance; residence; uninterrupted succession: **continuation**, n. *-á-bil-shún* [*F. -l.*], uninterrupted succession; carrying on to a further point, as a line or a story; also applied to a school or classes in which the teaching at an elementary school is carried on to a higher stage: **continuate**, a. *-á-bil*, that continues: n. that which continues or endures: **continuate**, a. *-á-bil*, in *O.E.*, uninterrupted; unbroken: **continuate**, ad. without interruption.—**SYN. of 'continue':** to persevere; persist; abide; stay; remain; endure; last; prolong; protract—of 'continual': constant; continuous; incessant; uninterrupted; unintermitted; lasting; abiding.

cont-line, n. kón-tín [for *cant-line*—from *O.F. cant*, an angle and *Eng. line*], the space between caeks stored side by side.

contorniate, a. kón-tór-ni-át [It. *contornio*, a circuit], having a circularly furrowed surface: n. a Roman coin of this description.

contort, v. kón-tór-t [*L. contortus*, intricate, obscure—from *con, torus*, twisted], to twist together; to pull awry; to writhe: **contorting**, *imp.* **contorted**, pp.: **adj.** twisted together; twisted back upon itself; arranged so as to overlap each other: **contortion**, n. *-tór-shún* [*F. -l.*], a twist or twisting; a wresting; a wry motion; a wresting or twisting of a part of the body out of its natural place, as the muscles of the face or a limb: **contortionist**, n. *-tíst*, a gymnast whose feats involve greatly contorted postures: **contortive**, a. *kón-tór-tíf*, applied to the parts of a single whorl placed in a circle, each exhibiting a torsion of its axis.

contortuplicate, a. kón-tór-tú-pit-kít [*L. contortus*, twisted; *plicatus*, folded], in *bot.*, turned back on itself; twisted and folded in plaits.

contour, n. kón-tór [*F. contour*—from *contourner*, *L. torvus*; Gr. *turnos*, a latch], the outline; the line that bounds or defines a figure or surface: **contour-line**, lines on a map passing through all points at the same altitude—for example, at 100 ft., 200 ft., &c. **contra**, a. or ad. *kón-trá* [*L.*], on the other hand; on

máte, mátl, fár, láú: méte, mēl, hēr; pín, pín; nōte, nōl, mēce;

consubstantial, a. *kōn-sūb-stān'shāl* [F. *consubstantiel*—from L. *consubstantialis*—from *con*, *sub-*stantia, substance or matter; having the same substance, essence, or nature: *con'substan'ti-ā-lī*, ad. *It.* *con'substan'tiāto* v. *-shā-dē*, to unite in one common substance or nature: *con'substan'ti-ā-tiō*, imp.: *con'substan'ti-ā-tō*, pp.: *con'substan'ti-ā-tiō*, n. *-shā-ti-shā*, according to the followers of Luther, the real substantial union of the body and blood of our Lord with the bread and wine in the Eucharist after consecration—distinguished from *transubstantiation*: *con'substan'ti-ā-lī*, n. *-shā-ti-ti*, the existence of more than one in the same substance: *con'substan'ti-ā-līst*, n. *-ist*, one who believes in consubstantiation.

consuetudo, n. *kōn'su-ē-tūd* [L. *consuetudo*, habit, use—from *con*, *sue-*vis, to be accustomed, to be wont; custom; usage: *con'su-ē-tū-dī-n-ā-rī*, ad. *It.* *con'su-ē-tū-dī-n-ā-rī*, customary; derived from use and wont; from time immemorial.

consul, n. *kōn'sul* [L. *consul*—from *consulo*, I consider, I deliberate; in anc. Rome, a person elected to exercise sovereign power in the state—there being two of them chosen annually; a person chosen to represent a sovereign in a foreign state, and to look after the commercial interests of his country in that state; in France, a title of the three chief magistrates of the Republic from 1799 to 1804: *con'sul-ār*, a *-sū-l-ār*, part to the power or dignity of a consul: *con'sul-ship*, n. *kōn'sul-shīp*, the office: *con'sulate*, n. *-sū-l-āt*, the office, jurisdiction, or residence of a consul: *con'sul-ā-gē*, n. *-dī*, a duty laid on imports and exports by the consul of a port.

consult, v. *kōn'sul't* [L. *consultare*, to consider maturely; to consider maturely with another; to seek the opinion of another; to ask advice of; to seek for information in, as in books; to have regard to, in acting or judging: *con'sul't-iō*, imp.: *con'sul't-ed*, pp.: *con'sul't-er*, n. one who: *con'sul't-ā-tiō*, n. *-tā-shān* [F.—L.], a meeting of two or more persons for deliberation on some matter: *con'sul'tative*, a. *-tā-tīv* [F. *consultatif*], having the privilege of consulting.

consume, v. *kōn'sūm* [F. *consommer*—from L. *consumere*, to consume—from *con*, *sūm-*ere, to take; to take away completely; to destroy by separating the parts; to eat or devour; to squander or waste; to spend idly, as time; to become wasted; to bring to utter ruin: *con'sum-ing*, imp.: *con'sum-ed*, pp.: *con'sum-er*, n. one who: *con'sum-mā-bī*, that may be destroyed, wasted, or dissipated, as by fire: *consumption*, n. *kōn'sūm'shān* [L. *consumptus*, taken; the act of consuming; a wasting away of the body by disease, generally understood of the lungs; the use of the products of industry: *consumpt*, n. *kōn'sūm't*, the use of any product of industry, as the consumption of grain, of tea, &c.: *consumptive*, a. *-sūm'tīv*, wasting; exhausting; affected with disease of the lungs: *consumptively*, ad. *It.* *con'sumptīveness*, n.—SYN. of 'consume': to destroy; absorb; waste; squander; lavish; expend; dissipate; swallow up; engulf; decay; decline.

consummate, a. *kōn'sūm'māt* [L. *consummatus*, brought about, accomplished—from *con*, *sūm-*ma, the summit, completion; complete in the highest degree; perfect; finished: v. *kōn'sūm'māt* or *kōn'sūm't*, to complete; to finish; to effect a purpose: *con'sum'm-ā-tiō*, imp.: *con'sum'm-āt-ed*, pp.: *con'sum'm-ā-tiō*, n. *-māt-shān*, completion; end of the present system of things; end of life.

consumption, **consumpt**, **consumptive**—see under *consume*.

contabescence, n. *kōn-tā-bēs'sēns* [L. *contabescens*, wasting away gradually—from *con*, *tabesco*, I waste or pine; in bot., a defective condition of the stamens.

contact, n. *kōn'takt* [F. *contact*—from L. *contactus*, touch, contact—from *con*, *tactus*, touched; the touching or close union of bodies; touch.

contadino, n. *kōn-tā-dē-nō* [It.], an Italian peasant: *fr.* *contadina*.

contagion, n. *kōn-tā-jī-ōn* [F. *contagion*; It. *contagio*—from L. *contagionem*, contact, touch—from *con*, *tango*, I touch; the communication of a disease by contact or touch; the subtle or virulent matter proceeding from the bodies of diseased persons imparting the same diseases to others—the latter strictly applies to infection, and the former to con-

tagion; that which propagates evil or mischief: *contagious*, a. *-jās*, producing disease by contact or near approach; containing that which may be propagated, as mischief or some affection of the mind: *contagiously*, ad. *It.* *contagiosamente*, n.: *contagionist*, n. one who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases.

contagium, n. *kōn-tā-jī-ōm*, *contag'ia*, n. plu. *-jī-d* [L. *contagium*, a touching, contact—from *con*, *tango*, I touch—see *contagion*], the contraction of disease by contact with a diseased person, or by the inhalation or contact of the germs coming from such a body.

contain, v. *kōn-tān* [OF. *contenir*—from L. *continere*, to hold or keep together—from *con*, *tenē-*re, to be able to hold; to have capacity; to comprehend; to hold within limits; in OE, to constrain; to confine: *contain'ing*, imp.: *contain'ed*, pp.: *contain'able*, a. *-d-ā-bī*, that may be contained.—SYN. of 'contain': to hold; comprise; comprehend; include; embrace; involve; imply; enclose.

contaminate, v. *kōn-tām-i-nāt* [L. *contaminatus*, defiled; to pollute or defile; to render impure; to sully; to taint: *adj.* corrupt by base mixture: *contaminating*, imp.: *contaminat'ed*, pp.: *contaminat'ion*, n. *-tām-shān*, pollution; defilement: *contaminative*, a. *-tām-tīv*, tending to make impure.—SYN. of 'contaminate': to taint; corrupt; sully; stain; tarnish.

contango, n. *kōn-tāng-gō* [a probable corruption of *continue*], on the Stock Exchange, a sum of money, or a percentage, paid for accommodating a buyer in carrying an engagement to pay money for speculative purchases of stock, over to next account-day: *contango day*, the second day before settling day.

cantankerous—see *cantankerous*.

conteck, n. *kōn-tēk*, in OE, contest or contention; quarrel.

contemn, v. *kōn-tēm* [L. *contemnere*, to value little—from *con*, *temnē-*re, to despise; to look upon as mean and despicable; to despise; to treat with scorn; to reject with disdain: *contemn'ing*, imp.: *contemn'ed*, pp.: *contemn'er*, n. *-tēm-er*, one who.—SYN. of 'contemn': to despise; scorn; disdain; spurn; defy; slight; neglect; overlook; underrate.

contemplate, v. *kōn-tēm-plāt* or *kōn-tēm-plāt* [L. *contemplatus*, viewed attentively—from *con*, *templ-*um, a place open to observation on every side; to view with continued attention; to study; to meditate on or ponder over; to intend or design; to muse: *contem'plating*, imp.: *contem'plated*, pp.: *contem'plator*, n. *-plā-tēr*, one who: *contem'plative*, n. *-plā-tīv*, one who: *contem'plation*, n. *-plā-tiō*, study; meditation; the act of considering anything attentively: *contem'plative*, a. *-plā-tīv*, given to study and reflection; thoughtful: *contem'platively*, ad. *It.* *con'tem'plativeness*, n.—SYN. of 'contemplate': to regard; observe; perceive; scan; eye; view; look; see; behold; reflect; consider; regard; ponder; dwell on; intend; purpose; plan; design.

contemporaneous, a. *kōn-tēm-pō-rā-nē-ū*, also *contem'poraneous*, a. *kō* [L. *contemporaneus*, a contemporary—from *con*, *tempus*, time; *temporis*, of time], living or being at the same time: *contem'poraneously*, ad. *It.* *con'tem'poraneusness*, n., also *contem'poraneity*, n. *-pō-rā-nē-tī-ti*, state of being contemporaneous; in *geol.*, the state of having the same relative position in the succession of systems without being synchronous; thus, the Silurian system of America is like that of Europe in being preceded by a Cambrian and followed by a Devonian system, though the precise period of time in each case may not have been the same: *contem'porary*, a. *-pō-rā-rī*, also *contem'porary*, a. being or existing at the same time: n. one who lives at the same time with another.

contempt, n. *kōn-tēm't* [OF. *contempt*, scorn—from L. *contemptus*, despised—from *con*, *temnē-*re, to despise; the act of despising; the state of being despised; the act of viewing or treating as utterly mean, vile, and worthless; disobedience or disrespect to a court, or to a constituted authority; disgrace; shame: *contem'ptible*, a. *-tēm'tī-bī*, worthy of scorn or disdain; mean; vile; despicable: *contem'ptibly*, ad. *It.* *con'tem'ptibleness*, n. *-bī-nēs*, state of being despised; meanness; vileness: *contem'ptuous*, a. *-tēm'tū-ūs*, showing or expressing contempt or disdain; haughty; insolent: *contem'ptuously*, ad.

conspire, *v.* *kōn-spīr'* [F. *conspirer*; Sp. *conspirar*—from *L. conspirare*, to blow together—from *con-*, *spīr-*, to breathe], to band together to commit crime; to plot; to hatch treason; to combine for an unlawful purpose; to concur to one end: **conspiring**, *imp.* *conspired*, *pp.* *conspired*; **conspiracy**, *n.* *-spī-rī-sī*, a combination of two or more persons for an unlawful or evil purpose; an unlawful confederacy to prejudice a third person; a plot: **conspirator**, *n.* *-tēr*, one who engages in a conspiracy: **conspiringly**, *ad.* *-spī-rīng-lī*: **conspirant**, *a.* *kōn-spī-rānt*, in O.E., engaged in a conspiracy or plot.—**SYN.** of 'conspiracy': plot; cabal; combination; faction—of 'conspire': to concur; combine; unite; league; confederate; plan; agree.

constable, *n.* *kōn-stā-b'l* [OF. *constable*—from *mid. L. constabularius*, the commander of the forces—from *L. comes-stabuli*, the attendant or count of the stable—hence master of the horse, then principal officer of the household, once the chief officer of the household of a ruler, called the *Lord High Constable*; a peace-officer; a policeman, generally one who carries arms: **constableness**, *n.* *-stā-b'l-ness*; **constabulary**, *n.* *kōn-stā-b'l-ē-rī*, the body or jurisdiction of constables: **constable-wick**, *n.* *-wīk*, the district to which a constable is limited: **constabulary**, *n.* *-stā-b'l-ē-rī*, pert. to or consisting of constables: *n.* the body of constables in a district: **high constables**, a standing body of citizens invested with special powers for preserving order, an institution abolished in 1869: **special constables**, a body of citizens appointed to act on special emergencies: **outrun the constable**, to get into debt without the means of payment: **who's to pay the constable**, who is to pay the score—both in allusion to a constable arresting debtors.

constant, *a.* *kōn-stānt* [F. *constant*—from *L. constans*, standing firm—from *con*, *stans*, standing], fixed; unchanged: steadfast; unchangeable, as in mind, purpose, affection, or principle; determined; invariably the same; in O.E., consistent; steady: *n.* that which remains unchanged: **constantly**, *ad.* *-lī*: **constancy**, *n.* *-stān-sī*, fixedness; unshaken determination; lasting affection.—**SYN.** of 'constant *a.*': fixed; permanent; invariable; perpetual; firm; determined; unshaken; resolute; continual; immutable; unalterable; unchanging; steadfast; persevering; steady—of 'constancy': stability; fixedness; firmness; steadiness; resolution; fidelity; &c.

constantia, *n.* *kōn-stān-sī-ā*, a rich wine produced at Constantia, Cape Colony.

constat, *n.* *kōn-stāt* [L., it is established], a certificate from the Court of Exchequer; a copy attested under the Great Seal of the enrolment of letters patent.

constellation, *n.* *kōn-stē-lā-shūn* [F. *constellation*—from *L. constellationem*, a group of stars—from *con*, *stella*, a star], a cluster or group of stars called by a particular name; an assemblage of beauties or excellencies.

consternation, *n.* *kōn-stēr-nā-shūn* [F. *consternation*—from *L. consternationem*, dismay, alarm—from *con*, *sternere*, to throw down, to prostrate], amazement that produces confusion and terror; a state of horror that unites for action; excessive wonder or surprise.—**SYN.** of 'alarm; terror; fear; fright; trepidation; panic; apprehension; horror; amazement; astonishment; surprise; wonder; perturbation'.

constipate, *v.* *kōn-stī-pāt* [L. *constipatus*, pressed closely together—from *con*, *stipare*, to stuff or cram], to cram into a narrow compass; to thicken; to crowd the intestinal canal; to make costive: **constipating**, *imp.* *constipated*, *pp.* *constipated*, *n.* *-pāt-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of crowding or pressing anything into a smaller compass; confinement of the bowels; costiveness.

constituent, *a.* *kōn-stī-tū-ānt* [F. *constituant*, constituent—from *L. constitutus* or *constitutum*, putting or placing together—from *con*, *statuens*, setting up], necessary or essential; elemental: *n.* an essential or component part; that which constitutes or composes; a voter for a member of Parliament: **constituency**, *n.* *-tū-sī*, the whole body of electors within certain limits, as within town or county: **constitute**, *v.* *kōn-stī-tūt* [L. *constitutus*, caused to stand together, established—from *con*, *statuere*, to set up, to place—*lit.*, to put or place together in order to make a thing what it is], to set up or establish; to make; to appoint; to empower: **constituting**, *imp.* *constituted*, *pp.* *constituted*, *n.* *-tū-ter*, *n.*

one who: **constitution**, *n.* *kōn-stī-tū-shūn* [F. *constitution*—from *L. constitutum*, constitution, disposition, nature], the natural frame of body of any human being or any animal; the peculiar temper of the mind, passions, or affections; the peculiar character or structure of anything, as of air; the established form of government in a country; a particular law or regulation; in *chem.*, the way in which the atoms are grouped to form the molecule of a body: **constitutional**, *a.* *-tū*, inherent in the natural frame of the body or mind; legal; relating to the constitution of a country: *n.* in *familiar language*, a walk taken for health's sake: **constitutionally**, *ad.* *-lī*: **constitutionalism**, *n.* *-shūn-dī-sim*, the governing according to the principles of the constitution of a country; the form of government which attempts to keep the middle path between democracy and despotism, and secure the greatest freedom and good for all: **constitutionalism**, *n.* *-dī-sī*, a student of constitutional history; an adherent of constitutional government; a Conservative; also **constitutionalist**, *n.* *-tū-tī-tī-vā*, *a.* *-tī-tī*, that constitutes or forms; having power to enact: **constitutionally**, *ad.* *-lī*: **English Constitution**, the sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons, together with the fundamental laws and customs by which they are bound and governed—see *under estate*.—**SYN.** of 'constitute': to create; cause; occasion; make; form; produce; establish; set; enact; compose; appoint; depute; empower—of 'constitution': frame; temperament; formation; condition; make; conformation; law; ordinance; regulation; enactment.

constrain, *v.* *kōn-strān* [OF. *constrindre*—from *L. constringere*, to draw or bind together—from *con*, *stringere*, to bind, to strain—*lit.*, to draw or bind together], to force or compel; to press or urge with a force sufficient to produce a desired effect: **constraining**, *imp.* *constrained*, *pp.* *strained*: **constrainedly**, *ad.* *-dī-lī*: **constrainable**, *a.* *-dī-bī*, that may be forced or compelled: **constraining**, *n.* *-strān-sī* [F. *contrainte*], any force of power, physical or moral, that compels to do, or keeps from doing.—**SYN.** of 'constrain': to bind; compel; force; drive; oblige; coerce; impel; press; urge—of 'constrained': compulsion; urgency; violence; necessity; confinement.

constrict, *v.* *kōn-strīkt* [L. *constrictus*, drawn or bound together—see *constrain*], to draw or bind together; to bind; to draw into a narrow compass: **constricting**, *imp.* *constricted*, *pp.* *adj.* tightened or contracted: **constrictor**, *n.* *-tēr*, that which contracts or draws together; a large species of serpent, as the boa constrictor, which squeezes its victims to death: **constriction**, *n.* *-strīkt-shūn* [F.—L.], a contracting or drawing together.

contract, *v.* *kōn-strīng* [see *constrain*], to contract; to force into a narrow compass: **contracting**, *imp.* *contracted*, *pp.* *contracted*: **contracting**, *n.* *-strīng-sī*, having the property of contracting or drawing together.

construct, *v.* *kōn-strūkt* [L. *constructus*, heaped or piled together, built—from *con*, *struere*, piled up, built—from *struere*, build], to pile up or build; to compose and put in order; to make; to invent: **constructing**, *imp.* *constructed*, *pp.* *constructed*: **constructor**, *n.* [F. *constructeur*], one who: **construction**, *n.* *-strūkt-shūn* [F.—L.], the act of building; the thing formed or built; the proper arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; the sense, meaning, or interpretation, as of the words of another, &c.; the manner of drawing figures or diagrams in mathematics: **constructional**, *a.* *-tū*, pert. to: **constructive**, *a.* *-tī*, not directly expressed but inferred: **constructively**, *ad.* *-lī*: **constructiveness**, *n.* in *phren.*, the faculty of the mind that produces a desire to construct or form.—**SYN.** of 'construct': to build; erect; fabricate; form; make; originate; invent; devise; arrange—of 'construction': edifice; building; fabric; structure; fabrication; composition; conformation; arrangement; understanding; explanation; sense.

construe, *v.* *kōn-strū* [L. *construere*, to construct, to make—from *con*, *struere*, to heap up, to pile—see *construct*], to arrange words in their natural order when translating a dead or foreign language; to interpret; to explain: **construing**, *imp.* *construed*, *pp.* *strued*.

constuprate, *v.* *kōn-stū-prāt* [L. *constupratus*, violated—from *con*, *stuprare*, I ravish], to violate the person of; to ravish: **constupration**, *n.* *-prā-shūn*.

māle, māt, fār, lūw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pān; nōte, nōt, mōve;

consider, *v.* *kón-sid'ér* [*F. considérer*—from *L. considérare*, to look at carefully—from *con*, with, and *sideris*, to start] to look at carefully; to fix the mind on; to think on with care; to ponder; to meditate on; to reflect; to deliberate; *consider'ing*, *imp.*: *consider'ed*, *pp.*: *consider'able*, *a.* *tr-d-bl*, that may be considered; important; valuable; moderately large: *consider'ably*, *ad.* *tr-d-bl*, in an important degree: *considerableness*, *n.* *kón-sid'ér-á-bl-ness*, state of being considerable; importance; moment: *considerate*, *a.* *kón-sid'ér-át*, thoughtful; careful; prudent; having regard to: *considerat'ely*, *ad.* *tr*, in a considerate manner; calmly; coolly: *considerateness*, *n.*: *considerat'ion*, *n.* *tr-d-bl*, nature thought; reflection; regard; notice; claim to notice; that which induces to an agreement, as in a contract or bargain: *consider'ation*, *a.* deliberative; reflective; that considers; *prop.* taking into account; making allowance for—as in the sentence, 'It is not possible to act otherwise, *considering* the weakness of our nature': *consider'ingly*, *ad.* *tr*.—*SYN.* of 'consider': to ponder; meditate; contemplate; gaze; reflect; regard; weigh; resolve; study; examine; deliberate; estimate; think; view—of 'consider': desert; forgetful; prudent; serious; deliberate; careful; reflective.

considerance, *n.* *kón-sid'ér-áns* [see *consider*] in *OE.*, consideration; serious reflection: *considered*, *a.* *kón-sid'ér-d*, in *OE.*, reflected upon; thought upon carefully; 'considered' is in common use in modern English with the prefixes *well* and *ill*, as a *well*- or *ill*-*considered* scheme: *consider'ings*, *n.* *plu.* in *OE.*, considerations; deliberations.

consign, *v.* *kón-sín* [*F. consigner*—from *L. consignare*, to put one's seal to—from *con*, together; *signum*, a seal or stamp], *literally*, to send or transfer to another under one's seal; to send, transfer, or deliver into the hands of another with a right to it; to commit or intrust to; to intrust goods to another for sale; to deliver or transfer with the sense of freedom, as a body to the grave, or a narrative to writing; in *OE.*, to acquiesce in; to submit to: *consign'ing*, *imp.*: *consign'ed*, *pp.*: *sign'*: *adj.* transferred to another, with a right of property: intrusted to; *consignation*, *n.* *kón-sín-ná-shún*, the act of consigning or delivering up to another: *consign'er*, *n.* *tr*, who: *consign'ment*, *n.* the act of sending or committing for safe keeping or management; goods sent for sale; *consignee*, *n.* *kón-sín-é*, the person to whom goods are intrusted or sent for sale; a factor: *consigner*, *n.* *kón-sín-ér* or *kón-sín-ór*, he who consigns goods to others for sale, *etc.*—*SYN.* of 'consign': to commit; intrust; confide; deliver; resign; give; transfer; assign; appropriate; submit; surrender.

consistencies, *n.* *kón-sist'én-sis* [as if from *L. consistens*—from *con*, together; *sisto*, I leap], the act of leaping together; concurrence; coincidences; the act of arriving at a similar conclusion by independent trains of thought: *consist'ent*, *a.* *tr-d-bl*, leaping together; concurring.

consist, *v.* *kón-sist* [*F. consister*, to consist of—from *con*, *sistere*, to cause to stand], to be composed of, to be made up of; to be contained; to stand or lie in: *consist'ing*, *imp.*: *consist'ed*, *pp.*: *consist'ent*, *a.* uniform; not contradictory or opposed; *agreeing*: *consistently*, *ad.* *tr*: *consist'ences*, *n.* *tr-d-bl*, also *consist'ency*, *n.* *tr-d-bl*, degree of density or closeness of a body; agreement or harmony in all parts; conduct in harmony with profession; to consist with, to agree; to be in accordance with: *consist'ant*, *a.* to be composed or made up of.—*SYN.* of 'consistent': compatible; consonant; accordant; firm; hard; solid; harmonious; congruous; uniform.

consistory, *n.* *kón-sist'ér-í-ú* [*F. consistoire*, a consistory—from *mid. L. consistorium*—see *consist*], a spiritual court; the court held by a bishop in his diocese for the trial of ecclesiastical causes; the college of Cardinals at Rome; a council or assembly of ministers and elders; a solemn council or assembly: *consist'orial*, *a.* *tr-tr-d-bl*, pert. to: *consist'orian*, *a.* *tr-tr-d-bl*, relating to an order of Presbyterian assemblies.

console, *n.* *kón-sól* [*F. console*, a bracket, a console: *comp. l. con*, *solidus*, solid], an ornamental bracket carved in wood or stone for supporting a cornice; an ornament, as on the keystone of an arch; a small luxury side-table.

console, *v.* *kón-sól* [*F. consoler*—from *L. consolari*, to comfort greatly—from *con*, *solidus*, to comfort], to comfort; to cheer the mind in distress or depression; to soothe: *console'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* adapted to console or comfort: *console'd*, *pp.*: *sol'*: *console'ar*, *n.* *tr*, one who: *console'able*, *a.* *tr-d-bl* [*F.*—*L.*] that may be comforted: *consol'ation*, *n.* *tr-d-bl* [*F.*—*L.*] the act of comforting, cheering, or soothing the mind; that which comforts; the cause of comfort; refreshment of mind or spirits: *consolatory*, *a.* *sol-d-ér-át*, tending to soothe or impart comfort.—*SYN.* of 'console': to cheer; animate; encourage; enliven; exhilarate; comfort; solace; soothe; sustain; support—of 'consolation': comfort; solace; alleviation.

consolidate, *v.* *kón-sól-id-át* [*L. consolidatus*, made very solid—from *con*, *solidus*, solid], to form into a solid and compact mass; to make dense and firm; to unite or combine into one; to bring together separate parts, as of a broken bone; to grow firm and hard: *consol'idat'ing*, *imp.*: *consol'idat'ed*, *pp.*: *adj.* united or combined into one: *consol'idat'ion*, *n.* *tr-d-bl* [*F.*—*L.*] the act of making firm or solid; the act of uniting two or more parts or things into one: *consol'idant*, *n.* *tr-d-bl*, a medicine that unites the parts of wounded flesh; and heal; *adj.* having the quality of uniting wounds or forming new flesh: *consol'idat'ive*, *n.* *tr-d-bl*, having the quality of healing or rendering compact: *consol'idat'ed fund*, the public money, consisting of the produce of the customs, excise, stamps, and other taxes, and constituting almost the whole public income of the United Kingdom, which is pledged for the payment of the interest of the national debt.—*SYN.* of 'consolidate': to combine; unite; condense; compress; harden; compact.

consols, *n.* *plu.* *kón-sól-s* or *kón-sól-s* [contr. of *consolidated annuities*], large sums of money borrowed by the nation at various times on different terms *consolidated* or brought together into one scheme, bearing the same rate of interest, 3 per cent, for which an Act was passed in 1751—the whole public debts of the nation are called *consols*.

consommé, *n.* *kón-sóm-mé* [*F. gravy*, soup], a strong broth made from different kinds of meat, used as a soup or a sauce.

consonant, *a.* *kón-só-nánt* [*F. consonant*; *L. consonans* or *consonantem*, sounding together or at the same time, also a consonant—from *con*, *sono*, I sound], agreeing; according; consistent; suitable: *n.* a letter which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, without the aid of a vowel: *con'sonantly*, *ad.* *tr*: *con'sonance*, *n.* *tr-d-bl*, and *con'sonancy*, *n.* *tr-d-bl*, accord or agreement in sounds; agreement; consistency: *con'sonants*, *n.* *plu.* the letters of the alphabet which cannot be sounded, or but imperfectly, without the aid of the letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, sometimes *w*, *y*, called vowels: *con'sonant*, *a.* *tr-d-bl*, agreeing in sound: *con'sonant'al*, *a.* *tr-d-bl*, pert. to a consonant; having the nature of consonants: *con'sonant'ial'ion*, *n.* *tr-tr-d-bl* [*L. facio*, I make], the act of changing a vowel into a consonant, as the *L. i* into the *F.* and *Eng. j*.—*SYN.* of 'consonancy': agreement; harmony; accord; consistency; unison; congruity; agreeableness; suitableness—of 'consonant': consistent; compatible; accordant.

consort, *n.* *kón-sórt* [*F. consort*, an associate, a partner; *lk. consorte*—from *L. consortium*, having an equal share with another, a partner—from *con*, *sors*, lot, condition], a companion or partner; a wife or husband—applied to those in exalted station; union; one ship keeping company with another: *v.* *kón-sórt*, to associate; to keep company with: *consort'ing*, *imp.*: *consort'ed*, *pp.*: *con'sortship*, *n.* state of union; fellowship: *con'sortism*, *n.* *tr-d-bl*, in *biol.*, the intimate union of organisms that are interdependent in regard to growth and vitality; symbiosis.

conspectuality, *n.* *kón-spékt'ú-ál-ít-é* [*L. conspectus*, a sight, a view], in *OE.*, sight; the organ of sight; the eye.

conspicuous, *a.* *kón-spík'ú-ús* [*L. conspicuus*, that is or comes in view, visible—from *con*, *specto*, I see], easy to be seen by the eye; obvious to the mind; prominent; eminent; distinguished: *conspic'uously*, *ad.* *tr-d-bl*: *conspic'uousness*, *n.* openness to view; extensively known and distinguished.—*SYN.* of 'conspicuous': famous; illustrious; prominent; celebrated; eminent; distinguished; manifest; apparent; clear; visible; plain; obvious; evident.

are arranged upon a conical centre, as the strawberry.

conoid and **conoidal**—see under **cone**.
conquer, *v.* **kōng-k'et** [OF. *conquerre*, to conquer—from *L. conquistare*, to seek after earnestly—from *con*, *quærere*, to seek—*ut*, to attain by seeking after earnestly], to overcome by physical force, as an enemy in battle; to vanquish; to defeat; to subdue by argument or by moral influence; to gain by perseverance or effort: **con'quering**, *imp.*: **adj.** victorious: **con'quered**, *pp.* **con'queror**, *n.* one who has obtained a victory: **con'querable**, *a.* **-d-ble**, that may be overcome: **con'quest**, *n.* **-kwest** [OF. *conquest*, conquest: *L. conquistatus*, sought out, selected], the act of overcoming by physical or moral force; success in arms; the thing conquered: the **Conquest**, in *Eng. Hist.*, the defeat of the Saxon Harold, and conquest of England by William of Normandy, A.D. 1066.—**SYN.** of 'conquer': to subdue; vanquish; overcome; surmount; subjugate; overpower; overthrow; defeat; rout; discomfit; reduce; crush; humble; subject; master—of 'conquest': victory; subjection; subjugation; mastery; triumph; reduction.

conanguineous, *a.* **kōn-āng-gwēn-t'is** [L. *conanguineus*, related by blood—from *con*, *sanguis*, blood], related by birth or blood; descended from the same parent or ancestor: **con'anguinity**, *n.* **-t'is**, relationship by blood—as distinguished from *affinity* or relationship by marriage; descent from the same ancestor.

conscience, *n.* **kōn-shēns** [F. *conscience*—from *L. conscientia*, a knowing in oneself, conscience—from *con*, *sciens*, knowing], self-knowledge or judgment of right and wrong; the power or faculty by which we judge of the rectitude or wickedness of our own actions; that particular action of our consciousness whereby it recognizes the moral character of everything which we feel, say, or do; justice; real sentiment; truth; candour; scruple: **con'scienceless**, *a.* **con'scien'tious**, *a.* **-shēn-shū**, regulated by conscience; scrupulous or exact, as in word or deed: **con'scien'tiously**, *ad.* **-ly**: **con'scien'tiousness**, *n.* a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience: **con'scious**, *a.* **kōn-shū** [L. *conscious*, privy to], possessing the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions; having knowledge of anything without extraneous information; aware; sensible: **con'sciously**, *ad.* **-ly**: **con'sciousness**, *n.* the state of being awake or sensible; the knowledge of what passes in one's own mind; the whole exercise of the mind's reflex action whereby it both feels and knows, and knows that it feels and knows: **con'sciousable**, *a.* **-shūn-d-ble**, governed by conscience; according to conscience; reasonable; just: **con'sciously**, *ad.* **-d-ble**: **con'sciousableness**, *n.* **-d-ble-ness**: **conscience clause**, an article in an Act or law which relieves persons who object to engage or participate in religious acts—as in taking judicial oaths, or having their children present during the time set apart for religious instruction at school: **self-con'sciousness**, the sense of personal identity.—**SYN.** of 'conscientious': scrupulous; faithful; exact; upright; just—of 'conscious': aware; sensible; apprised—of 'consciousness': feeling; sensation; perception; sensibility; susceptibility; emotion; passion; sense; reflection.

conscriptio, *n.* **kōn-shēp-shūn** [F. *conscriptio*—from *L. conscriptio*, a writing—from *con*, *scriptus*, engraved or written], a forced enrolment of men for naval or military service, adopted in France and other Continental countries: **conscript**, *n.* **kōn-shēp [F. *conscript*—from *L. conscriptus*], one drawn by lot from the enrolled list: **adj.** enrolled; registered: **conscript-fathers**, senators of anc. Rome.**

consecrate, *v.* **kōn-sē-k'rat** [L. *consecratus*, dedicated or devoted to a deity—from *consecro*, I consecrate—*con*, *sacer*, sacred], to make or declare sacred; to set apart or dedicate to the service and worship of God; to render venerable or make respected: **con'secrating**, *imp.*: **con'secrated**, *pp.*: **adj.** made sacred; dedicated: **con'secra'tor**, *n.* **-t'er**, one who consecrates: **con'secra'tion**, *n.* **-t'ion** [F.—L.], a separation from a common to a sacred use; the act of dedicating to the service of God; the act of separating a person for the office of a bishop: **con'secra'tory**, *a.* **-t'er-i**, making sacred; **con'secra'tedness**, *n.* **-t'ed-ness**—**SYN.** of 'consecrate': to dedicate; devote; hallow: **consecratory**, *n.* **kōn-sē-k'ér-i** [L. *consecrarius*, that

follows logically], in *OE.*, a deduction from premises; a consequence; a corollary.

consecration, *n.* **kōn-sē-k'rat-shūn** [L. *consecratio*, a consequence—from *con*, *sacrus*, followed], a train of consequences from premises; succession; series of things that follow each other: **con'secrative**, *a.* **-t'er-i-tive** [F. *consecratif*, consecrative—from mid. *L. consecratus*], following one another in regular order; succeeding: **con'secratively**, *ad.* **-ly**: **con'secr-ativeness**, *n.* **-ness**.

consensual, *a.* **kōn-sēn-shūn-dī** [con, together: *L. sensus*, discerned by the senses], in *phys.*, a term applied to movements contrary to, or independent of, the will, which arise from previous contrary movements, as in the contradiction of the iris when the eye is voluntarily directed upwards; excited or caused by sensation or reflex action: **consensus**, *n.* **kōn-sēn-shū** [L. *consensus*, agreement], unanimity; agreement; concord—*see* **consent**.

consent, *n.* **kōn-sēn** [F. *consentir*—from *L. consentire*, to agree—from *con*, together; *sentire*, to think, to feel], a yielding of the mind or will to the proposals or conditions of another; a conceding what may be withheld; concurrence; agreement: **v.** to think or agree together with another; to yield; to agree in mind and will; to permit: **consent'ing**, *imp.*: **adj.** giving consent; approving: **consented**, *pp.*: **consenter**, *n.* one who: **consent'ability**, *n.* **-t'ab-ility**, mutual agreement: **consentaneous**, *a.* **kōn-sēn-tān-shū**, agreeable; consistent with: **con'sentaneously**, *ad.* **-ly**: **con'sentaneousness**, *n.*: **consentient**, *a.* **kōn-sēn-shī-t'ant**, agreeing in mind: **consent'ingly**, *ad.* **-ing**—**SYN.** of 'consent': agreement; assent; acquiescence; concurrence—of 'consent v.': to assent; yield; agree; accede; comply; concede; allow; acquiesce; admit; concur; permit; accord.

consequent, *a.* **kōn-sē-kwēt** [F. *consequent*—from *L. consequens* or *consequens*, following thoroughly: *L. consequens*, a consequence—from *con*, *sequens*, following], following as a natural effect, or by necessary inference: **a.** that which follows a cause; an effect: **con'sequence**, *n.* **-shēns**, that which naturally follows an effect; an event or effect resulting from some preceding act or cause; result or issue; importance: **con'sequentially**, *ad.* **-ly**, or in its consequence; necessarily: **con'sequential**, *a.* **-shēn-shū**, following as the effect; important; concerted; pompous: **con'sequentially**, *ad.* **-ly**, with a just deduction of consequences; by consequence; eventually; not immediately: **in consequence**, by reason of; owing to; as the effect of: of no consequence, not important in itself.—**SYN.** of 'consequence': result; end; effect; importance; weight; moment; influence; deduction; induction; conclusion—of 'consequently': accordingly; therefore; wherefore; then; hence; thence; since; because; as; so.

conserve, *n.* **kōn-sērv** [F. *conserver*, to preserve—from *L. conservare*, to keep thoroughly—from *con*, *servare*, to keep, to preserve], fruit crushed and preserved among sugar; jam; any fruit or vegetable preserved by sugar: **v.** to keep in sound or safe state; to defend from injury: to preserve fruits, &c., by means of sugar: **con'serv'ing**, *imp.*: **conserved**, *pp.*: **con'server**, *n.* one who: **con'servable**, *a.* **-t'ab-ile**, that may be preserved from injury: **con'servancy**, *n.* **-vān-ty**, the keeping, preserving from undue or irregular use, or injury, as the fishing of a river, or the health of a town: **conservation**, *n.* **kōn-sērv-shūn**, the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state: **con'servant**, a preserving; having the power of preserving from decay: **con'servative**, *a.* **-t'iv**, able to preserve from loss, decay, or injury: **a.** that which preserves; in *politics*, one opposed to unwarranted or hasty changes in the state—first used of the Tory party about 1830: **con'servatively**, *ad.* **-ly**: **con'servativeness**, *n.*: **Conservatism**, *n.* **-t'izm**, the principles and opinions of Conservatives: **con'serva'tor**, *n.* **-t'er**, an individual who has the charge of preserving anything, as the public peace, a museum, &c.: **con'servatory**, *adj.* **-t'er-i**, having the quality of preserving from loss or decay: **a.** also **con'servato'rium**, *n.* **-t'er-i-t'um**, a place where anything is kept as nearly as possible in its natural state, as plants in a greenhouse, &c.; a greenhouse: **con'servatoire**, *n.* **kōn-sērv-t'wār** [F.], a public school of music: **conservation of energy**, the principle that the amount of energy in the universe is constant, and can only be changed in kind, as into heat, light, sound, &c., but not diminished or increased.

māle, māi, fāi, lāo; mēle, mēi, hēr; pīn, pīn; nōle, nōi, mōre;

congruent, a. *kōn-grō-ēn* [L. *congruens* or *congruus*, agreeing together, harmonious] suitable; agreeing; harmonious: *congruence*, *n.* *grō-ēns*, agreement: *congruous*, a. *grō-ūs* [L. *congruus*] accordant; suitable; consistent: *congruently*, ad. *grō-ū* [F. *congruë*], the relation of agreement between things; fitness; reason: *grace of congruity*, among the old schoolmen, the grace of God conferred on those whose good actions render a reward meet and equitable.

conium, *n.* *kō-ni-ū* or *kō-ni-ū*, also *conium*, *n.* *kō-ni-ū* [Gr. *konion*, hemlock], the poisonous alkaloid of the plant hemlock.

conifer, *n.* *kon-ī-fēr*, *coniferous*, *coniferia*, *coniferous*, &c.—see under *con*.

condidium, *n.* *kōn-ti-dim* [Gr. *konis*, dust], a unicellular asexual reproductive body found in certain fungi: *condidifera*, a. *kōn-ti-ti-fēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I bear, I carry], producing condidia.

condocyst, *n.* *kōn-ti-ō-sist* [Gr. *konis*, dust; *kualis*, a bladder] in bot., a closed spore-case resembling a tubercle.

condomyces, *n.* *kōn-ti-ō-mi-sē-lēs* [Gr. *konis*, dust; *mushō*, a mushroom], a division of the fungi, in which the spawn or vegetative part is reduced to a minimum, the spores finally forming dust, as in the rust of corn.

conirostris, *n.* *kōn-i-rō-stris* [F. *conirostris*; L. *conirostris*, having a cone-shaped beak—from *conus*, a cone; *rostrum*, a beak], one of a family of passerine birds having strong bills more or less conical, including the crows, finches, buntings, larks, &c.: *conirostral*, a. *rō-strāl*, having a thick conical beak.

conject, v. *kōn-jēkt* [see *conjecture*], in OE., *lit.*, to throw together; to guess; to conjecture: *conjecting*, imp.: *conjector*, *n.* *kōn-jēkt-ōr* [F. *conjecture*—from L. *conjectura*, an inference, a conclusion—from *con*, together; *jacio*, I throw] a guess; a supposition; an opinion formed on very slight evidence: v. to form an opinion by guess or on very slight evidence; to surmise: *conjecturing*, imp.: *conjectured*, pp.

conjectured, *n.* *kon-jēkt-ōr*, one who: *conjectural*, a. *rāl* [F.—L.] depending on a guess or on slight evidence: *conjecturally*, ad. *grō-ū*: *conjecturable*, a. *tū-rā-bil*.—SYN. of 'conjecture' *n.*: guess; hypothesis; supposition; surmise; inference; idea; notion. **conjoin**, v. *kōn-jōin* [F. *conjoindre*, to conjoin—from L. *con*, *jungo*, I join or fasten] to fasten together; to unite; to connect or associate: *conjoining*, imp.: *conjoined*, pp. *jōind*: *conjoint*, a. *jōint* [F.—L.] united; connected: *conjointly*, ad. *grō-ū*, in union with; together; not apart: *conjointness*, *n.*

conjugal, a. *kōn-jō-pal* [L. *conjugal*, relating to marriage—from *con*, together; *jungo*, I join: cf. F. *conjugal*, pert. to marriage; matrimonial; conubial: *conjugally*, ad. *grō-ū*].

conjugate, v. *kōn-jō-pal* [L. *conjugal*, united—from *con*, *jungo*, a yoke] to unite; to exhibit a verb in all its principal parts; to inflect a verb: a. a word agreeing in derivation with another word: ad. in bot., said of leaves which grow in pairs; *cap.*, applied to a pinnate leaf composed of a single pair of leaflets: *conjugating*, imp.: *conjugated*, pp.: *conjugation*, *n.* *grō-shūn*, in gram., the exhibition of the principal parts of a verb; a form of reproduction among the lowest organisms preceded by the union and fusion of two individuals; in bot., the union of two cells in such a way as to develop a spore: *conjugate diameter*, a diameter parallel to a tangent at the vertex of the primitive diameter: *conjugate spirals*, in bot., whorled leaves so arranged as to give two or more generating spirals running parallel to each other.

conjunction, a. *kōn-jūkt* [L. *conjunctus*, joined together, united—from *con*, *junctus*, joined, coupled], conjoined; united: *conjunctionally*, ad. *grō-ū*: *conjunction*, *n.* *jūkt-shūn* [OF.—L.] union; connection; league; in astron., the meeting of two planets on the same side of the sun and in the direct line of the eye, as the moon with the sun at new moon; in gram., a joining or connecting word: *conjunctive*, a. *tiv*, serving to unite: *conjunctively*, ad. *grō-ū*: *conjunctiveness*, *n.*: *conjuncture*, *n.* *tiv* [F. *conjunction*], a joining together; a combination or union, as of causes; an occasion; a crisis. *Note.*—*Inferior* and *superior conjunctions* are said of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus—*inferior* when

the planet passes between the sun and the earth, and *superior* when it passes behind the sun.

conjunctiva, *n.* *kōn-jūkt-iv-ā* [L. *conjunctivus*, fastening together—from *con*, together; *jungo*, I join] the fine sensitive membrane which covers the front of the eyeball and lines the eyelids.

conjure, v. *kōn-jōr* [F. *conjur*; L. *conjardre*, to swear together, to conspire—from *con*, together; *juro*, I swear] to call on or summon by a sacred name; to implore solemnly; in OE., to bind by an oath; to conspire: *conjuring*, imp.: *conjured*, pp. *jōrd*: *conjurament*, *n.* *solemn demand or injunction*; *conjuratorial*, *n.* *jōr-rā-shūn* [F.—L.] the act of using certain words or ceremonies in order to gain the assistance of a superior power; the act of summoning in a sacred name: *conjurer*, *n.* *kōn-jō-rēr*, one who summons in a sacred name: *conjurer*, *n.* *kōn-jō-rēr*, one bound by oath with others: *conjure*, v. *kōn-jōr*, to act in some manner by supernatural influence; to practise magic arts; to charm: *conjuring*, imp.: *conjured*, pp. *jōrd*: *conjurer*, *n.* *kōn-jō-rēr*, one who pretends to the secret art of performing things supernatural; a juggler; a man of sagacity.

connascence, *n.* *kōn-nā-sēns* [L. *con*, together; *nascens*, being born] a common birth or origin; act of growing together.

connate, a. *kōn-nā* [L. *con*, together; *nātus*, born], born with another; in bot., having two leaves on opposite sides of a branch united by their bases; having parts united in any stage of development which are normally distinct: *connatural*, a. *nā-tū-rāl* [L. *nātura*, nature] connected by nature or birth; inherent: *connaturally*, ad. *grō-ū*.

connect, v. *kōn-nēkt* [L. *connectere*, to bind or fasten together—from *con*, *nēcto*, I tie, I bind] to tie or link together; to knit or fasten together; to join or unite; to combine or associate; to have a close relation: *connecting*, imp.: *connected*, pp.: *connectedly*, ad. *grō-ū*: *connective*, a. *tiv*, able to connect: a. that which joins; in bot., the fleshy part which connects the lobes of an anther: *connection*, or *connexion*, *n.* *kōn-nēkt-shūn* [L. *connexionem*, binding together, close union], state of being joined or fastened together; the act of joining or fastening together; union by an intervening substance; relation by blood; sexual relation or intercourse. *Note.*—Dr Murray points out that the etymological spelling *conneccion* was the original; the use of *connection* was introduced by Webster in 1828, and is obviously taken from the verb *connect* on the model of such words as *affect*, *direction*, &c. Latham suggested the restriction of *conneccion* to the objective meanings of the word. The two forms are still used indifferently, though *conneccion* appears on the whole to be preferred.—SYN. of 'connect': to combine; attach; unite; knit; link; fashion; associate; twine—of 'connection': union; junction; association; intercourse; communication; communion; dealing; coherence; continuity; dependence; commerce; relationship; affinity; alliance; correspondence.

connive, v. *kōn-niv* [F. *conniver*—from L. *connivere*, to wink or shut the eyes] *lit.*, to close the eyes upon the faults or wrong-doings of another; to pretend ignorance of the faults of another; to overlook a wrong act; to aid or abet: *conniving*, imp.: *connived*, pp. *niv*: *conniver*, *n.* one who: *connivance*, *n.* *niv-āns* [F.—L.] pretended ignorance of, or blindness to, the faults of others: *connivent*, a. *kōn-niv-ēt* [L. *connivens*, or *connivens*, winking or blinking] in bot., having two organs arching over so as to meet above, as petals; converging.

connaisseur, *n.* *kōn-nis-ēr* [F.: OF. *connoisseur*—from OF. *connoistre*, to know: L. *cognoscere*] a good judge in the fine arts; a knowing or skillful critic, especially applied to painting and sculpture, &c.: *connoisseurship*, *n.* the office of a connoisseur.

connote, v. *kōn-nōt* [L. *con*, together; *noto*, I mark] to imply; to include; to betoken: *connoting*, imp.: *connoted*, pp.: *connotation*, *n.* *kōn-nō-tā-shūn* [L. *con*, *notātionem*, making marks upon], the act of designating with something; implication; inference: *connotative*, a. *nō-tā-tiv*, attributive.

connubial, a. *kōn-nū-bi-āl* [L. *connubialis*, pert. to wedlock—from *con*, *nūbo*, I marry] pert. to marriage; nuptial.

conocarp, *n.* *kōn-ō-kārp* [Gr. *kōnos*, a cone, and *karpōs*, fruit] in bot., a fruit the carpels of which

confound'ed, pp.: adj. in *familiar slang*, very great; detestable; odious: confound'er, n. one who: confoundedly, ad. -ly, in *familiar language*, hatefully; shamefully.—SYN. of 'confound': to abash; confuse; baffle; defeat; disconcert; frustrate; discompos; foil; mix; blend; mingle; dismay; astonish; terrify; intermingle.

confederality, n. *kón-fú-tér-á-tí-tí* [F. *confédération*—from L. *con*, *fraternalitas*, brotherhood], a brotherhood; a society or body of men—generally a religious one.

confess, n. plu. *kón-fú-tér-á-tí-tí* [F. *confessé*, a professional companion—from *frère*, a brother], brothers of the same monastery; associates; colleagues.

confess, v. *kón-fú-tér-á-tí-tí* [F. *confesser*—from L. *con*, *frontem*, the forehead, front] to stand face to face; to set face to face; to bring into the presence of; to oppose: confess'ing, imp.: confess'ed, pp.: confess'er, n. one who.

Confucian, a. *kón-fú-shí-án*, of or pert. to *Confucius*, a Chinese philosopher (551-478 B.C.): Confu'cian or Confu'cianist, n. -án-tí, a follower of or believer in: Confu'cianism, n. -án-tí, the moral and political science taught by Confucius and his disciples.

confuse, v. *kón-fú-sí* [F. *confus*, confused—from L. *confusus*, disordered—from *fusus*, poured out, diffused], to mix or disorder things so that they cannot be distinguished; to render indistinct; to perplex; to throw into disorder; to agitate by surprise or shame: confus'ing, imp.: confus'ed, pp. *kón-fú-sí*: confus'edly, ad. *fú-sí-tí-tí*: confus'edness, n. -tí-tí, a state of confusion; want of distinctness: confus'ion, n. -fú-shín, an irregular mixture or medley; disorder; indistinctness; astonishment; distraction of mind; agitation; in O.E., destruction; overthrow.—SYN. of 'confuse': to abash; disorder; confound; disconnect; distract; obscure; perplex—of 'confusion': disorder; disturbance; commotion.

confute, v. *kón-fú-tí* [F. *confuter*—from L. *confutáre*, to cool down, to repress—from *con*, *futum*, a vessel to sprinkle water—*lit.*, to cool down by pouring cold water on], to prove to be wrong or false; to convict of error by argument or proof: confut'ing, imp.: confut'ed, pp.: confut'er, n. one who: confut'able, a. -tí-tí, that may be confuted; capable of being shown false: confut'a'tion, n. -fú-tí-shín, the act of disproving: confut'ant, n. one who confutes or undertakes to confute.—SYN. of 'confute': to refute; oppugn; impugn; disprove; overthrow; overcome.

congé, n. *kón-gé* [F. *congé*, permission, leave of absence—from OF. *congiat*—from mid. L. *congiatus*, permission, authorization: L. *committus*, leave of absence—from *commo*, I come and go; leave; farewell; parting ceremony—*bow*: v. to take leave by bow or other mark of civility or respect: congéed, pp. -tí-tí: to give one his congé, to get rid of one by dismissal.

congeal, v. *kón-jé* [F. *congeler*—from L. *congeláre*, to congeal—from *con*, *gelus*, frost], to change from a fluid to a solid state, as by cold or loss of heat; to fix or stagnate; to produce a sensation of cold or shivering by some external cause: congeal'ing, imp.: congeal'ed, pp. *jé-tí*: congeal'able, a. -tí-tí, that can be thickened or made solid: congela'tion, n. -jé-tí-shín [F. -L.], the act of converting a fluid into a solid, as by cold: congeal'ment, n. O.E., a clot; a concretion.

congee, n. *kón-jé* [Hind.], in *China*, rice-porridge, or thick rice-gruel; in *India*, a jail or lock-up—from the prisoners being fed on congee.

congener, n. *kón-jé-nér* [L. *congener*, of the same species or kind—from *con*, *genus*, a kind], one of the same origin or kind: congener'ic, a. -jé-nér-ík, of the same kind or nature.

congenial, a. *kón-jé-ní-tí* [L. *con*, *gentilis*, jovial, genial; *genus*, natural disposition], partaking of a similar or kindred nature; suitable: kindred; similar; belonging to the nature: conge'nially, ad. -tí: conge'niality, n. -tí-tí, state of having a similar or kindred nature; state of being congenial.

congenital, a. *kón-jé-ní-tí-tí* [L. *congenitus*, born together—from *con*, *genitus*, brought forth, produced], of the same birth: born with another; existing from birth, as a disease or some deformity.

conger, n. *kón-gér* [L.: *Gr. gongros*], a large kind of sea-on.

congeries, n. plu. *kón-jé-rí-tí* [L. *congeries*, a heap, a pile—from *con*, *pro*, I bear or bring], a collection of small particles or bodies forming one mass; a confused heap.

congest, v. *kón-jé-tí* [L. *congestus*, pressed together, heaped up—from *con*, *gensus*, carried], to gather into a mass: congest'ing, imp.: congest'ed, pp.: adj. containing an unnatural accumulation of blood or other fluid: congest'ion, n. -jé-tí [F. -L.], an unnatural collection of blood, or other fluid, in any part of an animal body: congest'ive, a. -tí-tí, tending or pert. to congestion.

conglobate, a. *kón-gló-bát* [L. *conglobatus*, gathered to a ball—from *con*, *globus*, a ball], formed or gathered into a ball: in *anat.*, globular: v. to form into a ball or hard round substance: con'globat'ing, imp.: con'globat'ed, pp.: con'globa'tion, n. -bát-shín [F. -L.], collection into a round mass.

conglobate, v. *kón-gló-bát* [L. *con*, *globus*, a ball], in O.E., to form into a globe; to gather into a round mass: conglob'ing, imp.: conglob'ed, pp. -gló-bát.

conglomerate, a. *kón-glóm-ér-át* [L. *conglomeratus*, rolled together—from *con*, *glomerare*, to wind into a ball; *glomus*, a clow of thread, a ball], gathered together, as a ball of thread; gathered or huddled together into a mass: a. a coarse rough rock composed of rounded fragments of various kinds bound together by a cementing substance—when the pieces are sharp and angular the rock is termed a *breccia*, also called pudding-stone: v. to collect into a round mass: conglom'erat'ing, imp.: conglom'erat'ed, pp.: conglom'erat'ion, n. -tí-shín, collection of various particles of bodies into a mass.

conglutinate, v. *kón-glú-tí-nát* [L. *conglutinatus*, united firmly together—from *con*, *gluten*, glue], to glue together; to heal wound by uniting the parts by a tenacious substance: to unite: adj. in *anat.*, soldered or glued together in heaped: conglut'inat'ing, imp.: conglut'inat'ed, pp.: conglut'inat'ion, n. -tí-shín [F. -L.], conglut'inative, n. -tí-tí, having the power of uniting by means of a gluey substance: conglut'inator, n. -tér, that which.

congo, also congon, n. *kón-gó* [Chinese *lung-fou-cha*, worked tea—from *kung-fu*, labour], a fine variety of black tea from China.

congratulate, v. *kón-grát-ú-lát* [L. *congratulatus*, having wished joy warmly—from *con*, *gratulus*, I wish joy], to profess one's joy to another on account of some event deemed happy or fortunate; to wish joy to another: congrat'ulating, imp.: congrat'ulated, pp.: congrat'ula'tion, n. -tí-shín [F. -L.], the act of expressing joy or good wishes to another—commonly used in plural: congrat'ula'tor, n. -tér, one who: congrat'ula'tory, a. -tí-tí, expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

congress, v. *kón-gré* [L. *con*; F. *gré*, will, inclination—from L. *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable], in O.E., to agree; to accord; to unite: congress'ing, imp.: congress'ed, pp. *kón-gré*.

congress, v. *kón-gré* [con and *gré*], in O.E., to greet or salute mutually: congress'ing, imp.: congress'ed, pp. *kón-gré*.

congregate, v. *kón-gré-gát* [L. *congregatus*, collected into a flock—from *con*, *gregem*, a flock], to collect separate persons or things into one place; to bring into a crowd; to assemble; to meet: adj. collected; compact: con'gregat'ing, imp.: con'gregat'ed, pp.: con'grega'tion, n. -gát-shín [F. -L.], a collection of various parts brought together; an assembly of persons; a number of persons met for divine worship; an academical assembly: con'grega'tional, a. -tí-shín, pert. to an assembly of persons; denoting the Independents or their system of church government: Con'grega'tionalism, n. -tí-tí, the system of church government in which each church or congregation claims complete control of its own affairs: Con'grega'tionalist, n. -tí-tí, one who holds to the complete independence of each church; an Independent.

congress, n. *kón-gré* [L. *congressus*, a friendly meeting together—from *con*, *gressus*, a step, a course], a meeting together; an assembly of persons for the settlement of affairs between different states or countries; the legislature of the United States of America: congress'ional, n. *kón-grésh-ón-ál*, pert. to a congress: congress'ive, a. *kón-gré-sh-ív*, coming together.—SYN. of 'congress': assembly; convention; convocation; meeting; synod; diet; council.

congrue, v. *kón-grú* [L. *congruo*, I agree with—see *congruent*], in O.E., to agree; to be suitable: congru'ing, imp. *kón-grú-ing*: congrued, pp. *kón-grú-tí*.

mále, mál, fár, láto; mèle, mèt, hér; yina, yín; nòic, nót, móve;

confess, v. *kón-fes'* [F. *confesser*—from L. *confessari*, to confess: L. *confessus*, fully or entirely acknowledged—from *con*, *faleor*, I confess, I own], to admit or own; to acknowledge, as a crime or fault; to disclose or avow; to admit or assent to as true; to hear the confession of another, as a Roman Catholic priest does—also, to make the confession: **confessing**, imp. *confess'ing*, pp. *-fess'*: **ad**, avowed; **undenied**: **clear**: **confession**, n. *-fesh'ón* [F.—L.], an open avowal; anything disclosed or acknowledged; profession; the acknowledgment of sins and faults to a priest or spiritual guide; the formulary containing the articles of faith: **confessedly**, **ad**. *-fed-H*, avowedly; **undeniably**: **confessant**, n. one who confesses to a priest: **confessional**, n. *-fesh'ón-ál*, the place where a priest sits to hear confessions: **confessor**, n. [L. *confessor*], a priest who hears confessions; one who has borne persecution for his profession of Christianity: one who suffers death for his religion is a *confessor*: **confess'ory**, a. *-tér-t*, pert. to confession to a priest: **Confession of Faith**, in the Scot. Ch., the formulated statement of the various doctrines held by that Church, which all her clergymen, probationers, and elders must accept and subscribe as the profession of their faith.—**SYN.** of 'confess': to acknowledge; own; avow; admit; grant; concede; assent; recognise; attest; exhibit; prove; disclose; reveal.

confide, v. *kón-fid'* [mid. L. and It. *confidre*—from L. *confidere*, to trust confidently—from *con*, *fidere*, to trust], to trust in firmly; to rely on; to believe in; to commit to the charge of; to deliver into the possession of another for safe keeping: **confid'ing**, imp. **ad**, trusting; disposed to put confidence in: **confided**, pp.: **confidence**, n. *kón-fid'ens*, firm trust in another; hope combined with faith; that in which trust is placed; reliance; security; boldness; courage: **confident**, a. *-dén* [L. *confidentem*, trusting confidently], having full belief; trusting; relying on one's own ability; positive; bold to excess: n. one intrusted with secrets or important matters, as a servant or friend: **confidant'**, n. *mas.*, *con-fid'ant*, a. *fé-m.*, *-dén* [F.], a bosom-friend, chiefly in love affairs and the lighter matters of life: **confidément**, *ad*. *-dén-ti*, with firm trust; undoubtedly: **confid'ential**, a. *-dén-shál*, spoken or written in confidence: **trusty**: **faithful**: **confidentally**, **ad**. *-tí*: **confid'ér**, n. *-tér*, one who: **confid'ingly**, **ad**. *-tí*: **private** and **confidential**, words upon a written or printed communication intimating the desire of the sender that the receiver should not divulge its contents.—**SYN.** of 'confide': to commit; intrust; consign: of 'confidence': hope; expectation; trust; assurance.

configure, v. *kón-fíg'úr* [F. *configurer*, to give form to—from L. *configurare*, to form in accordance with—from L. *con*, *figura*, a form or shape], to dispose or form in a certain figure or shape: **config'uring**, imp.: **configured**, pp. *-úrd*: **configuration**, n. *-úrd-shún* [F.—L.], external form; shape or outline of a body; aspects or arrangement.

confine, v. *kón-fin'* [F. *confín*, near—from L. *confinis*, bordering on—from L. *con*, *finis*, a boundary (limit), to restrain within limits; to imprison; to shut up; to be much at home or in retirement; to tie or make fast; to bind: **confine**, imp.: **confined**, pp. *kón-fín'd*: **confine**, n. one who: **confineable**, a. *-ad-H*, that may be limited: **confine**, a. *kón-fin'*, bordering on; adjacent: **confines**, n. *pl.*, joint limits; adjacent parts; boundaries: **confinement**, a restraint within limits; imprisonment; seclusion: **voluntary** restraint in any way; **restraint** by sickness, applied to a woman in childbirth.—**SYN.** of 'confine n.': border; boundary; bound; frontier; precinct; limit; purlieu: of 'confine v.': to circumscribe; enclose; limit; bound; restrict; include; environ; surround; restrain; encircle; encompass—of 'confinement': restraint; imprisonment; captivity; incarceration; bondage; slavery; immuring; servitude; seclusion.

confirm, v. *kón-fér'm* [F. *confirmer*, to confirm—from L. *confirmare*, to establish—from *con*, *firmare*, to strengthen; *firmus*, firm], to add strength to; to fix or settle; to assure or ratify; to admit to full Christian privileges by the laying on of hands: **confirm'ing**, imp.: **confirmedly**, **ad**. *-tí*, in a manner to strengthen or make firm: **confirmed**, pp. *-fér'm'd*: **ad**, settled; fixed: **confirm'atory**, a. *-tér-t*, serving to confirm; affording additional proof: **con-**

firm'er, n. one who or that which confirms: **confirm'able**, a. *-á-bl*, that may be established or made more firm: **confirmation**, n. *kón-fér-má-shún* [F.—L.], the act of fixing, settling, or making more certain; that which confirms; evidence; proof; convincing testimony; in the R. Cath., Anglican, and other Churches, admission to full Christian communion by laying on of the hands of the bishop: **confirm'ative**, a. *-tí-té*, having the power of confirming: **confirm'atively**, **ad**. *-tí*: **confirm'ator**, n. *-má-tér*, he that affirms or attests.—**SYN.** of 'confirm': to corroborate; strengthen; establish; fix; settle; verify; assure.

consecrate, v. *kón-fé-kát* [L. *consecratus*, consecrated—from *consecrare*, to transfer to the state treasury—from *con*, *secus*, a basket, a money-bag], to forfeit to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a rebel or traitor: **consecrating**, imp.: **consecrated**, pp.: **consecra'tor**, n. *-tér*, one who: **consecrable**, a. *-á-bl*, that may be consecrated: **consecra'tion**, n. *-kesh'ón* [F.—L.], the act of forfeiting or adjudging to the public treasury: **consecr'atory**, a. *-fé-ká-tér-t*, having the character of consecration; consigning to forfeiture.

con'fix, v. *kón-fiks'* [L. *con* and *fix*], to fix down; to fasten: **con'fix'ing**, imp.: **con'fixed**, pp. *kón-fiks't*, fixed down.

conflagration, n. *kón-flá-grá-shún* [F. *conflagration*—from L. *conflagratorium*, a burning, a setting on fire—from *con*, *flagrare*, to blaze], a great fire; a burning of any great mass, as houses or a forest: **con'flagra'tive**, a. *-tí-té*, causing conflagration.—**SYN.** of 'conflagration': fire; flame; combustion; blaze; ignition.

conflict, n. *kón-flikt'* [L. *conflictus*, a striking of one thing against another—from *con*, *fligere*, a striking or dashing against—from *fligo*, I strike], a dashing or striking together of two bodies; a contest; a battle; strife; contention; distress; agony: v. *kón-flikt'*, to strike or dash against; to strive or struggle together; to contend; to fight: **conflict'ing**, imp. **ad**, opposing; contradictory: **conflict'ed**, pp.: **conflict'ive**, a. *-fík-tí-té*, tending to conflict.—**SYN.** of 'conflict n.': content; combat; struggle; collision; strife; contention; battle; fight; agony: of 'conflict v.': to struggle; contend; contend; fight; battle; resist; strive; combat.

confluent, n. *kón-floo-ént* [F. *confluent*—from L. *confluens* or *confluentem*, a flowing together—from *con*, *fluens*, flowing], flowing together; meeting; joining, as streams running into each other; running into each other and spreading, as smallpox; gradually uniting so as to form one body: n. a stream that joins with another, esp. one of nearly the same size as the main stream: **con'flu'ence**, n. *-éns*, the junction or meeting together of two or more streams of water; the place where they meet; the running together or concurrence of people in a place: **con'flux**, n. *-flúks* [L. *flurus*, flowing, fluid], a flowing together; a crowd; a multitude collected.

conform, v. *kón-fal'orm* [F. *conforme*, conformable—from L. *conformare*, to form, to shape—from *con*, *forma*, shape—*lit.*, to make of the same form or shape with another], to comply with or yield to; to act according to; to comply with or obey; to make similar or like; to reduce to a like form or shape; to make agreeable to: **ad**, made to resemble; resembling; like; similar, as *conform* to pattern: **conform'ing**, imp.: **conformed**, pp. *fulfór'm'*: **conform'er**, n. one who: **conform'able**, a. *-á-bl*, having the same form or shape with another; like; resembling; corresponding; suitable; compliant; in *geol.*, applied to strata or groups of strata lying one above another in parallel order: **conform'ably**, **ad**. *-bít*: **conform'ability**, n. *-bít-á-tí*, capability of becoming conformable: **conformation**, n. *kón-fór-má-shún* [F.—L.], the act of conforming; the particular mark or construction of a body: **conform'ist**, n. one who conforms; a member of an Established Church, as distinguished from a dissenter or nonconformist: **conform'ity**, n. *-tí* [F. *conformité*], correspondence or agreement in form or manner; resemblance; compliance with established forms, &c.

confound, v. *kón-fúnd'* [F. *confondre*—from L. *confundere*, to mingle, to blend—from *con*, *fundere*, to pour out], to mingle different things so that they cannot be distinguished; to mix or blend; to confuse or perplex; to astonish or stupefy; to cast down; to terrify; to destroy; to dismay: **confound'ing**, imp.: **con-**

treas or misfortune; to sympathise: *condole* 'ling, imp.: *condole'*, pp. *dold*: *condolatory*, a. *-dô-lô-ter-i*, expressing condolence: *condolar*, n. one who: *condolement*, n. in *OE.*, sorrow; grief: *condolence*, n. *-lens* [F. *condolence*, condolence—from F. *dolence*, complaint, grief], expression of sympathy with a friend on the occasion of a loss or misfortune.—*SYN.* of 'condolence': sympathy; commiseration; pity; compassion; clemency; mercy.

condone, v. *kôn-dôn* [L. *condonare*, to pardon—from *con*, *dono*, I give], to overlook the offence of; to forgive for a violation of the marriage-vow; said of offences generally, but in law restricted to adultery, and said of either husband or wife: *condoning*, imp.: *condoned*, pp. *dond*: *condonation*, n. *kôn-dô-nâ-shôn* [L. *condonatio*, a going away], the act of pardoning; forgiveness, expressed or implied, on the part of the husband or wife, for a violation of the marriage-vow—put forward as a legal defence against an action for divorce on the ground of adultery.

condor, n. *kôn-dôr* [Sp. *condor*—from Peruvian *cutwôr*], a large bird of prey—the vulture of S. America.

conduce, v. *kôn-dûs* [L. *conducere*, to bring or lead together—from *con*, *ducere*, to lead], to lead or tend to; to help forward some object or purpose; to contribute: *conducting*, imp.: *conducted*, pp. *duet*: *conductible*, a. *-si-bi*, leading or tending to: *conductibly*, adv. *-bi*: *conductibleness*, n. the quality of being able to lead to an end: *conductive*, a. *kôn-dû-siv*, that may contribute; having a tendency to promote: *conductiveness*, n. the quality of tending to promote.—*SYN.* of 'conduce': to contribute; advance; promote; forward; tend; further; lead; guide.

conduct, n. *kôn-dûkt* [L. *conductus*, led together—from *con*, *ductus*, led; cf. F. *conduite*, behaviour], the act or method of leading; personal behaviour; mode of life; management; guidance; escort or guard; the title of the clergyman who says prayers at Eton; in *OE.*, a conductor or guide: v. *kôn-dûkt*, to lead together; to bring along or guide; to behave as oneself; to direct; to point out the way; to manage; to lead or command; to transmit: *conducting*, imp.: *conducted*, pp.: adj. in *phys.*, led or transferred from one body to another, or from particle to particle—applied to heat as opposed to radiation: *conductor*, n. *masc.*, *conduces*, *fem.*, one who: *conductress*, n. *-shôn*, the transmission from one body to another, or through the same body, as heat: *conductor*, n. one who accompanies another to show him the way; a manager or director; one who attends to the passengers in a car or omnibus; a body which offers little resistance to the passage of electricity or heat, &c.; a lightning-rod: *conductibility*, n. *-ti-bi-li-ti*, capacity of receiving and transmitting: *conductivity*, a. *-tiv*, leading; transmitting: *conductivity*, n. *-ti-vi-ti*, the power or quality of conducting or giving passage to: *conductory*, a. *-ter-i*, used in conducting: *safe-conduct*, a written pledge or guarantee of safety from the supreme or ruling authority, especially to one travelling through a disturbed country or through the lines of an army in the field.—*SYN.* of 'conduct' a.: deportment; behaviour; carriage; management; demeanour; guidance; convoy; guard—of 'conduct' v.: to lead; guide; direct; escort; convoy; introduce; attend; control; manage; regulate; carry; behave; act.

conduct, n. *kôn-dûit* or *kôn* [F. *conduct*—from L. *con*, together; *ductus*, led or conducted], a canal or pipe for the conveyance of water; a channel; a surface-drain.

conduplicate, a. *kôn-dô-pli-kâ* [L. *con*, together; *duplicatus*, double], doubled; folded upon itself.

condyle, n. *kôn-dûl* [Gr. *kondulos*, a knuckle, a knob], a rounded projection at the end of a bone forming the surface by which the bone articulates with another; one of the articular surfaces by means of which the skull articulates with the vertebral column; a knuckle: *condyloid*, a. *-dî-lôid* [Gr. *eidôs*, form], resembling or carrying a condyle—generally applied to the projection by which the lower jaw is articulated with the head.

cone, n. *kôn* [F. *cône*—from L. *cônus*, Gr. *kônos*, a cone], a figure broad and round at the bottom, gradually lessening in circumference, like a sugar-loaf; the fruit of the fir, pine, &c. consisting of overlapping spirally disposed scales, beneath which are the ob-

scure reproductive organs; a shell very common in warmer seas: *conic*, a. *kôn-ik*, also *conical*, a. *kôn-i-kal*, having the form of a cone; cone-shaped: *conically*, adv. *-li*: *conics*, n. plu. *kôn-iks*, that part of geometry which treats of the properties of conical figures and the curves which arise from their sections: *conic sections*, the curves formed by the intersections of a plane and a cone—viz., the *parabola*, the *hyperbola*, and the *ellipse*: *coniferous*, a. *kôn-nî-f*: *ér-ús* [L. *fero*, I carry], in bot., bearing cones: *conifer*, n. *kôn-nî-fér*, *coniferum*, n. plu. *kôn-nî-fér-és*, the natural ord. of trees or shrubs which bear cones, including the pine, fir, and juniper: *coniferin*, n. *kôn-nî-fér-in*, a crystalline substance obtained from the inner bark of coniferous trees: *coniform*, a. *kôn-nî-ôrm* [L. *forma*, a shape], shaped like a cone: *conoid*, n. *kôn-nôid* [Gr. *eidôs*, a form], that which resembles a cone; in *math.*, a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis: *conol.*, also *conoid*, a. *-nôid*, *ad.* pert. to a conoid; nearly conical: *conoidal*, a. *-dî-k*, also *conoidial*, a. *-dî-kal*, pert. to or like a conoid.

coneschnema, n. *kôn-ên-ik-tî-mô* [Gr. *kônos*, the cone of the pine; *ênchyma*, an infusion, tissue], tissue composed of conical cells, as in the form of hairs.

coney, n. *kônî*—see *coney*.

confabulate, v. *kôn-fab-i-lât* [con'fabulatus—from L. *con*, *fabulari*, I converse, I chat—from *fabula*, a story], to talk in an easy unrestrained manner; to chat: *confabulating*, imp.: *confabulated*, pp.: *confabulation*, n. *-i-lâ-shôn*, familiar and easy chat or conversation: *confabulatory*, a. *-i-lâ-ter-i*, having the character of an easy and familiar conversation: *confab*, n. *kôn-fâb*, a familiar conversation of *confabulation*.

confarreation, n. *kôn-fâr-rê-â-shôn* [L. *confarreatio*, a uniting by far or bread], in *anc. Rome*, a form of marriage by the man and woman making an offering of bread to Jupiter in the presence of the Pontifex Maximus and ten witnesses; marriage by eating bread together.

confect, v. *kôn-fekt* [L. *confectus*, made thoroughly; *confectio*, a preparing], a finishing completely: *confectio*, n. *-shôn*, made], to preserve with sugar; to form into sweetmeats: a. *kôn-fekt*, a sweetmeat: *confecting*, imp.: *confected*, pp.: *confection*, n. *-fêk-shôn* [F.—L.], anything prepared with sugar: a sweetmeat: *confectioner*, n. *-ér*, one who makes sweetmeats: *confectionery* or *-ary*, n. *-ér-i*, sweetmeats; the art of preparing them.

confederate, v. *kôn-fêd-er-ât* [L. *confederatus*, leagued together thoroughly—from *con*, *federatus*, leagued together, confederate—from *fœdus*, a league], to unite together in a league with others; to ally: a. a person or a nation united in a league with others; an ally; an accomplice; adj. united in a league; allied by treaty: *confederating*, imp.: *confederated*, pp.: *confederation*, n. *-i-â-shôn* [F.—L.], an agreement for mutual support; a league; an alliance: *confederacy*, n. *-i-â-sh*, persons, states, or nations united by a league; a combination for any unlawful purpose.—*SYN.* of 'confederacy': alliance; league; covenant; compact; combination; confederation; coalition.

confer, v. *kôn-fêr* [F. *conférer*, to confer—from L. *conferre*, to bring or carry together—from *con*, *ferre*, to carry, to bring—*ferre*, to bring or carry together, as for comparison], to give or bestow; to consult together; to converse; in *OE.*, to bring to or contribute: *confering*, imp.: *conferred*, pp. *kôn-fêr-d*: *conferment*, n. *kôn-fêr-êns* [F. *conferment*], the act of conversing on any important subject and comparing opinions; a discussion between two or more for mutual instruction, as committees or delegates: *conferer*, n. one who.—*SYN.* of 'confer': to give; grant; bestow; counsel; advise; discourse; converse; contribute; consult—of 'conferment': conversation; colloquy; dialogue; discourse; consultation; interview.

conferva, n. *kôn-fêr-vâ*, *confervæ*, n. plu. *-væ* [L. *conferva*, a medicinal water-plant—from *conferre*, to grow together], in bot., fresh-water plants, consisting of slender-jointed green filaments; green-coloured algae: *confervaceous*, a. *-væ-shi-âs*, pert. to the *conferva*: *confervoid*, a. *-vôid* [Gr. *eidôs*, resemblance], in bot., formed of a single row of cells; having articulations like the *conferva*: *confervite*, n. *-rit*, in *gen.*, a fossil plant apparently allied to the aquatic *conferva*.

malic, mât, fâr, lâô; mêt, mèl, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôl, môve;

con-, and *concolor*, a. *con-color* [con, and colour, with see], of the same or similar colour; without variety.

concomitant, a. *kón-kóm-tí-tán* [F. *concomitant*—from L. *concomitantem*, attending—from *con*, *com-*, attending; coming and going with as attendants; conjoined with; accompanying; attending; a. an attendant; that which accompanies; a natural consequence or accompaniment of anything; in O.E., a person or thing collaterally connected: *concomitantly*, ad. *-tly*: *concomitance*, n. *-táns* [F.—L.] also *concomitancy*, n. *-táns-ty*, the being conjoined with or accompanying another thing.

concord, n. *kóng-kórd* [F. *concorde*—from L. *concordia*, agreement—from *con*, *cordem*, the heart], agreement between persons or things; harmony; union; peace; agreement or proper relation of words in a sentence; harmony of two or more sounds in music: *concordance*, n. *kón-kór-dáns* [F.—L.], an index of the words or topics of a book, esp. the Scriptures: *concordant*, a. [F.—L.], agreeing; corresponding: *concordantly*, ad. *-tly*: *concordancy*, n. *-dáns-ty*: *concordant*, a. *kón-kór-dát* [F.—from L. *concordare*, to agree together], a treaty or compact between a sovereign and the pope on religious questions.—*SYN.* of *concord*: harmony; consonance; union; concert; union; agreement.

concourse, n. *kóng-kórs* [F. *concourse*—from L. *concurso*, a meeting together—from *con*, *curro*, I run], a running together; confluence; an assembly of men or things.

concrecence, n. *kón-krés-éns* [L. *concrecentem*, growing strong—from *con*, *creco*, I grow], growth or increase; the act of growing by the union or agglutination of separate particles: *concrecible*, a. *-tí-bí*, capable of congealing.

concrete, a. *kón-kré* [F. *concret*—from L. *concretus*, grown together, hardened—from *con*, *creco*, I grow], *it.*, united in growth; formed by massing several things together; having a real existence; material; tangible; not abstract, but applied to a subject,—as *white* or *whiteness*, the abstract—*whité* *paper*, the concrete: m. a compound; a mass formed of lime, sand, pebbles, &c., cemented together: *v. kón-kré*, to unite or form into one mass; to congeal or grow hard: *concreting*, imp.: *concreted*, pp.: *concretely*, ad. *-tly*: *concrete mass*, n. state of being concrete: *concretion*, n. *-kré-shán*, the act of growing together; a mass formed by the deposition of several layers of matter around an original nucleus or kernel: *concretive*, a. *-kré-tíve*, causing or tending to concrete: *concretional*, a. *-kré-shán-dí*, also *concretiary*, a. *-shán-ér-tí*, pert. to; in *geom.*, made up of concretions: *concretism*, n. *kón-kré-tísm*, the quality of being concrete: *concrete number*, a number applied to a particular object—as *three men*, *six months*.

concrew, v. *kón-kró* [old form of *concrete*], in O.E., to grow together; to concrete: *concrewing*, imp.: *concrewed*, pp. *kón-kród*.

concubine, n. *kóng-kú-bín* [F. *concubine*—from L. *concubina*, a concubine—from *con*, *cubo*, I lie down], a woman who cohabits with a man without being married; an inferior wife: *concubinage*, a. *-bí-tí*, living together, as man and wife, without marriage: *concubinal*, a. *-bí-nál*, pert. to; concubinary: n. *kón-kú-bí-nér-tí*, one who lives with a concubine.

concupiscence, n. *kón-kú-ptí-shéns* [F. *concupiscentia*—from L. *concupiscens*, longing much for—from *con*, *cupio*, I desire], desire for unlawful pleasure; lust; lechery: *concupiscent*, a. lustful: *concupiscible*, a. *kón-kú-ptí-tí-bí*, in O.E., irregularly desirous; libidinous.

concur, v. *kón-kér* [F. *concurrere*, to run together—from *con*, *curro*, I run], to meet in the same point; to agree or unite in action or opinion; to combine; to coincide: *concurring*, imp.: *concurrent*, pp. *-kré*: *concurrent*, a. *-kré-rént*, acting in conjunction; conjoined; united; associated: a. that which concurs; contributory cause: *concurrently*, ad. *-tly*: *concurrency*, n. *-réns*, agreement or union in action or opinion; consent.—*SYN.* of *concur*: to agree; accord; suit; coincide; unite; combine; conspire; approve—of *concurrence*: union; conjunction; combination; agreement; consent—of *concurrent* a.: uniting; meeting; accompanying; united; coincident; agreeing; contributing; co-operating; concomitant.

concuss, v. *kón-kús* [L. *concussus*, shaken violently

—from *con*, *quassus*, shaken], to settle or put down by shaking, as a speaker and his expressed opinions; in *Scot.*, to force or compel to receive or accept: *concussing*, imp.: *concussed*, pp. *kón-kús*, shaken or driven; compelled to receive: *concussion*, n. *kón-kúsh-án* [F. *concussion*, concussion—from L. *concussio*, a shaking], a jolting or knocking one against another; the shock caused by two bodies coming into sudden and violent contact; state of being shaken; agitation; in *med.*, a severe injury to some internal organ from a fall or a heavy blow: *concussive*, a. *-kús-tíve*, having the power or quality of shaking.

condemn, v. *kón-dém* [L. *condemnare*, to condemn, to blame—from *con*, *damnare*, to bring damage or loss upon], to pronounce guilty or worthy of punishment; to censure; to blame; to sentence to punishment; to declare to be unfit for use or service: *condemning*, imp. *-dém-ing*: *condemned*, pp. *-dém-d*: *condemnable*, a. *-nát-í-bí*, that may be condemned; blamable: *condemnation*, n. *-nát-shán*, the act of condemning; the act of declaring one guilty; the state of being condemned; carrying condemnation; the cause or reason for condemning: *condemnatory*, a. *-nát-ér-tí*, tending to or containing something worthy of censure: *condemner*, n. *kón-dém-ér*, one who condemns.—*SYN.* of *condemn*: to reprove; reproach; upbraid; reprimand; rebuke; chide; animadvert; reprobate; doom; sentence; adjudge.

condense, v. *kón-dén* [F. *condensere*—from L. *condensere*, to condense—from *con*, *densus*, close, thick], to make more close, thick, or compact; to make close by pressure; to compress or reduce into a smaller compass; to grow or become thick: *adj. thick*; close: *condensing*, imp.: *adj.* having the power to condense: *condensed*, pp. *-dénst*: *condensately*, ad. *-tly*: *condens'ity*, n. *-tí-tí*: *condenser*, n. *-sér*, he or that which; a vessel for condensing vapour: *condensable*, a. *-dít-bí*, capable of being condensed: *condensation*, n. *kón-dén-shán*, the act of making more dense or compact; the state of being condensed.—*SYN.* of *condense*: to contract; compress; crowd; thicken; consolidate; compact; consolidate—of *condensed*: concise; succinct.

condescend, v. *kón-dé-shénd* [F. *condescendere*—from L. *con*, *descendere*, to descend], to stoop or descend; to do some act of courtesy or kindness to an inferior as if an equal; to submit; to yield: *con/condescending*, imp.: *adj.* affable; courteous: *con/condescend'ed*, pp.: *con/condescension*, n. *-shén-shán* [L. *con*, *descensionem*, a going down, a descending], a voluntary relinquishment of rank; the act of putting oneself on a level with inferiors; courtesy: *con/condescendingly*, ad. *-tly*: *con/condescendence*, n. *-dénsh* [F. *condescendencia*], in *Scot. law*, a distinct written statement of the facts in dispute, to be laid before the court; a written pleading.—*SYN.* of *condescend*: to submit; yield; stoop; deign; vouchsafe; descend; relinquish.

condign, a. *kón-dín* [F. *condigne*, condign, appropriate—from L. *condignus*, wholly deserving—from L. *con*, *dignus*, worthy], thoroughly deserved as penalty for a wrong; merited—applied to punishment: *condignly*, ad. *-tly*, suitably according to desert; by way of example or warning: *condignness*, n.: *condignity*, n. *-dín-tí-tí*, merit, desert: *condignment*, n. *kón-dín-mént* [L. *condignmentum*, seasoning—from *condo*, I preserve], seasoning for food; sauce; pickle.

condition, n. *kón-dísh-án* [F. *condition*—from L. *conditionem*, situation], a particular mode or state of being; temperament or disposition of body or mind; order, rank, or quality; terms of agreement; something laid down as essential: v. to lay down as essential; in O.E., to make terms; to stipulate: *conditioning*, imp.: *conditioned*, pp. *-dénd*: *adj.* having certain qualities—preceded by such words as *good*, *well*, *bad*; in *meta.*, having conditions or relations; not absolute: the *conditioned*, in *meta.*, the state of having conditions or relations; the state of not being absolute: *conditional*, a. *-dít-dí*, containing or depending on certain terms; not absolute; hypothetical: *conditionally*, ad. *-tly*, with certain limitations; under certain stipulations: *conditionality*, n. *-dít-tí-tí*, the quality of being conditional or limited.—*SYN.* of *condition*: state; circumstance; situation; incident; event; occurrence; stipulation; station; case; plight; predicament; article; terms; arrangement; provision.

condole, v. *kón-dól* [L. *con*, together; *dolere*, to feel pain, to grieve], to grieve with another in dis-

bring to a common centre; to cause to come nearer to a common point or centre; to drive or bring into a narrow compass; to consolidate; to condense or make stronger, as by evaporating a solution: *concentrating*, imp.: *concentrated*, pp.: *concentration*, n. *trái tâm*, the act of bringing nearer together; collection into one point or centre; the act of reducing to a smaller bulk: *concentrative*, a. *-tê*, tending to condense or hold together: *concentrativeness*, n. in *phần*, one of the organs of the brain: *concentre*, v. *kôn-sên-têr*, to come to a point; to bring to a centre: *concentrating*, imp. *kôn-sên-tring*: *concentrated*, pp. *kôn-sên-têr-d*: *concentric* or *concentrical*, a. *-trik* or *-trik-êl*, having a common centre, as circles or circular layers within each other: *concentricity*, n. *-trik-si-ti*.

concept, n. *kôn-sêp-t* [*L. conceptum*, the thing conceived—see *conceive*] object conceived by the mind; mental representation; the grasp of an object as the synthesis of all its constituent attributes or properties: *conceptive*, a. *-sêp-tiv*, capable of conceiving; active in conceiving: *conceptualism*, n. *-tê-dê-izm*, in *mental phi*, the doctrine that conceptions are the only universals: *conceptualist*, n. *-tê-lis*, one who maintains that conceptions are the only universals: *conceptism*, n. *-sêp-tisim* [*F. conception*—from *L. conceptionem*] the act of conceiving or being conceived; image or idea in the mind; the thing conceived; purpose, view, sentiment, or thought; the act of the understanding bringing any given object or impression into the same class with any number of other objects or impressions by means of some character or characters common to them all.

conceptacle, n. *kôn-sêp-têl*, also *conceptaculum*, n. *kôn-sêp-têk-lê-izm* [*L. conceptaculum*, that which serves for receiving—from *conceptum*, the thing received], that in which anything is contained; in bot., a hollow sac containing a tuft or cluster of spores.

conception, n. *kôn-sêp-shên* see under *concept*.

concern, n. *kôn-sêrn* [*F. concern*—from *L. concernere*, to concern—from *L. con*, *cernere*, to see, to separate], that which relates or belongs to one; business, interest, or affair; anxiety; careful regard; a business or those connected with it: *v.* to relate or belong to; to interest or affect; to be of importance to; to take an interest in; to disturb or be disturbed, as I am much concerned about him: *concerning*, imp.: *concerned*, pp. *-sêrn-d*: *concernment*, n. in *OE*, a matter in which we are interested; influence; interposition; emotion of mind: *concernedly*, ad. *-tê-lis*: *concerning*, prep. in regard to; about; relating to: *concernings*, n. plu. in *OE*, important affairs; business.—*SYN.* of 'concern n.': business; affair; care; anxiety; solicitude; interest; regard; moment; firm or company.

concert, v. *kôn-sêrt* [*F. concert*, concert, agreement—from *It. concerto*; *L. concertus*, joined together, to compose, to connect—from *con*, *certus*, joined together, interwoven], to contrive and settle by mutual agreement; to strive in union for a common purpose: *concerting*, imp.: *concerted*, pp.: *adj.* planned by persons acting in union: *concert*, n. *kôn-sêrt*, the union of two or more in effecting a common design or plan; agreement in a scheme; a number of performers playing or singing the same piece of music in harmony; a musical entertainment: *concert-pitch*, the pitch to which a piano or other instr. is tuned for performance along with others; standard pitch: *concerto*, n. [*It.*] a musical composition written for one principal instr., with accompaniments for a full orchestra: *concertina*, n. *kôn-sêr-tê-nâ*, a musical instr., so called from the harmonious richness of its tones, or from having a double set of reeds.—*SYN.* of 'concert n.': harmony; union; concord; agreement—of 'concert v.': to contrive; plan; manage; devise; settle.

concession, n. *kôn-sêsh-ên* [*F. concession*—from *L. concessio*, an allowing, a granting—from *con*, *cessus*, yielded], the act of yielding or conceding; the thing yielded; certain foreign rights and privileges granted by a government to a company on certain specific conditions, as to construct a railway, granting a tract of land, &c.; acknowledgment by way of apology: *concessionary*, a. *-rê-l*, giving way to by indulgence; yielding: *n.* one who has received or holds a concession: *concessionist*, n. one favourable to concession: *concessively*, ad. *-sêv-lis*: *concessory*, a. *-sêr-t*, conceding; yielding.

male, *mal*, *fâr*, *latu*; *mêle*, *mêl*, *hêr*; *pânc*, *pân*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môer*;

concha, n. *kôngk* [*L. concha*, a shell; *Gr. kôngkê*: cf. *It. conca*; *F. conque*], a sea-shell: *conch-shell*, a large turbinate univalve that can be used as a trumpet: *concha*, n. *kôngk*, the external ear by which sounds are collected and transmitted to the internal ear; in *arch.*, an apse: *conchifer*, n. *kôngk-ki-fêr* [*L. fero*, I bear or carry], an animal covered with a shell: a bivalve: *Conchifera*, n. plu. *kôngk-ki-fêr-d*, or *Conchifera*, n. plu. the class of bivalve shell-fish, including the oyster, the mussel, the cockle, and the scallop; another name for *Lamellibranchiata*: *conchiform*, a. *-shêrn*, producing or having shells: *conchiform*, a. *-shêrn* [*L. forma*, shape], having the shape of a shell: *conchist*, n. *kôngk-ist*, a fossil shell: *conchistia*, n. *-kôngk-ist*, composed of shells; containing shells in abundance: *concho-spiral*, a kind of spiral curve as seen in shells.

conchoidal, a. *kông-kôy-dêl* [*Gr. kôngkê*, a shell; *eidôa*, form], shell-like—applied to that peculiar fracture of rocks and minerals which exhibits concave and convex surfaces, and so bearing a resemblance to shells: *conchoid*, n. *kông-kôy-d*, a mathematical curve of a shell-like form.

conchology, n. *kông-kôy-ô-ji* [*Gr. kôngkê*, a shell; *logos*, a discourse], the natural history of shells and their inhabitants: *conchologist*, n. *-ô-jist*, one who: *conchological*, a. *-kôngk-ô-jik*, pert. to.

conchometer, n. *kông-kôm-ê-têr* [*Gr. kôngkê*, a shell; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the angle of the spires of shells.

concierge, n. *kông-si-êrj* [*F.*] a housekeeper; a door-porter; keeper of a prison or a palace.

conciliar, a. *kôn-si-êr* [*L. conciliare*, an assembly for consultation, a council], pert. to a council: *conciliar*, a. *-rê-l*, promulgated or approved by a council.

conciliate, v. *kôn-si-êl-êt* [*L. conciliatus*, joined together, united, conciliated], to win or gain, as the affections or goodwill; to reconcile or bring to a state of friendship persons or parties formerly at enmity or variance: *conciliating*, imp.: *conciliated*, pp.: *conciliator*, n. *-têr*, one who: *conciliatation*, n. *-tê-shên* [*F.-L.*] the act of gaining back favour, esteem, or affection: *conciliatory*, a. *-têr-t*, tending to conciliate.

concise, a. *kôn-sis* [*F. concis*, concise—from *L. concisus*, cut to pieces, cut down, brief—from *con*, *cardo*, I cut—*it.*, cut down], brief; short; comprehensive; containing few words: *concisely*, ad. *-tê*, in few words; shortly: *conciseness*, n. brevity in speaking or writing: *concision*, n. *-tê-shên* [*F.-L.*] a cutting off or down; the Jews in the N.T. who adhered to the rites of the law only, and had no circumcision of heart.—*SYN.* of 'concise': succinct; condensed; laconic; terse; compendious; brief; summary; comprehensive.

conclave, n. *kôn-klave* [*F. concave*; *L. concave*, a room, a chamber—from *con*, *clavis*, a key—*it.*, a room locked up], the meeting of cardinals for the election of a pope; the place where the meeting is held; any close assembly.

conclude, v. *kôn-klo-d* [*L. concludere*, to shut up; *concludere*, shut up from *con*, *claudo*, I shut], to shut up or enclose; to infer; to decide or determine; to close or finish; to end; to form an opinion; *concluding*, imp.: *adj.* final; closing: *conclude*, ad. pp.: *conclusion*, n. *-klo-zhên*, end; close; inference or consequence; final determination or judgment: *conclusional*, a. *-klo-zhên-d*, by way of a conclusion: *conclusively*, a. *-sêv*, final; decisive: *conclusively*, ad. *-tê*: *conclusiveness*, n. the quality of being decisive.—*SYN.* of 'conclude': to finish; close; complete; end; terminate; infer; decide; determine; include; comprehend—of 'conclusion': close; inference; deduction; consequence; induction; end; decision; determination; cessation; extremity—of 'conclusive': final; decisive; ultimate.

concoct, v. *kôn-kôk* [*L. concoctum*, digestion—from *con*, *coctus*, cooked—from *coquo*, I cook], to digest, as food, in the stomach; to purify; to refine; to ripen; to form and mature in the mind; to plan or devise, as a scheme: *concocting*, imp.: *concocted*, pp.: *concoction*, n. *-kôk-shên*, the change which food undergoes in the stomach; maturation by heat; the process of purifying: *concocter*, n. one who plans: *concoctive*, a. *-têr*, having the power of digesting.—*SYN.* of 'concoct': to digest; mature; perfect; ripen; plan; plot; scheme; contrive.

concolour, a. *kôn-kôl-êr*, also *concolorous*, a.

compress, *n.* *kóm-pris* [F. *compress*, a surgical compress—from OF. *compressor*, to press together—see *compress* 1], folds of soft linen cloth, used to cover the dressings of wounds, &c., or to keep them in their proper place and defend them from the air.

comprise, *v.* *kóm-pris* [F. *compris*, comprised, included—from F. *comprendre*—from L. *comprehendere*, to comprise, to include], to include within itself; to comprehend; to contain or embrace: *comprising*, *imp.*: *comprised*, *pp.*: *prised*: *comprisable*, *n.* *-pris*, -*it*, the act of comprising.—*SYN.* of 'comprise': to contain; comprehend; include; embrace; involve; imply; encircle; enclose.

compromise, *n.* *kóm-pris-mis* [F. *compromis*, agreement, treaty, compromise—from L. *compromissum*, a promise], an agreement between persons having a dispute to settle their differences by mutual concessions; an arrangement of differences in a dispute: *v.* to arrange and settle differences by mutual agreement; to agree; to pledge or engage; to put to hazard by some previous act not to be recalled, as *a. compromiser*, the honour of a nation: *com'promising*, *imp.*: *com'promised*, *pp.*: *mis*: *com'promiser*, *n.* -*er*, one who.

compute, *n.* *kómput* [F. *compte*, account, calculation, reckoning—from mid. L. *computus*, account, calculation—from L. *computare*, to reckon, to compute], in *O.E.*, computation; reckoning: *computal*, *v.* *kóm-pút* [mid. L. *computus-rotulorum*, keeper of accounts: OF. *rotulorum*, the copy of a roll of accounts], to oversee and regulate the accounts of; to superintend and regulate the business of an office or department: *computing*, *imp.*: *computed*, *pp.* *kóm-pút*: *computroller*, *n.* *kóm-pút-ról*, one who superintends and regulates; a superior; a director: *computrolship*, *n.* the office or situation of a comptroller; superintendence—see *control*.

compulsor, *v.* and *compulsor*, *n.*—see under *compel*.
compulsion, *n.* *kóm-púls-shún* [L. *compulsus*, driven together—from *com*, *pulsus*, driven—see *compel*], the act of driving or urging by some kind of force; constraints of will or action; the state of being compelled: *compulsive*, *a.* -*ive*, able to compel; having power to compel or constrain by force: *compulsively*, *ad.* -*ly*: *compulsiveness*, *n.* -*ness*, a quality, a state of choice; not voluntary; having the power to compel: *compulsorily*, *ad.* -*ly*, in violent or forcible manner; by violence: *compulsatory*, *a.* *kóm-púls-é-krí-t*, in *O.E.*, having the power of compelling; not of choice but by constraint.—*SYN.* of 'compulsion': constraint; violence; necessity; urgency.

compunction, *n.* *kóm-púnkt-shún* [OF. *compunctio*; F. *compunction*, compunction, remorse—from L. *compunctio*, a pricking—from *com*, *punctus*, pricked or stung], grief, anguish, or remorse from a consciousness of guilt; the sting of conscience; repentance: *compunctiousness*, *n.* -*ness*: *compunctive*, *a.* -*ive*, causing remorse: *compunctiousness*, *n.* -*ness*, repentant; full of remorse.—*SYN.* of 'compunction': remorse; repentance; penitence; contrition; regret; grief.

compurgation, *n.* *kóm-púr-pá-shún* [L. *compurgatio*, a purifying completely—from *com*, *purgo*, I make clean], the practice of confirming any man's veracity by the testimony of another: *com'purgator*, *n.* -*er*, one who bears testimony to the veracity of another: *compurgatorial*, *a.* *kóm-púr-pá-tó-ri-ál*, of or relating to compurgation.

compute, *v.* *kóm-pút* [F. *compt*, computation—from L. *computare*, to sum up, to reckon—from *com*, *pútare*, to think or reckon], to sum up or reckon; to number; to throw together several sums or particulars in order to ascertain their collective value; to estimate; to calculate: *computing*, *imp.*: *sdj.* calculating; reckoning: *computed*, *pp.*: *com'puter*, *n.* one who; *computable*, *a.* -*able*, that can be numbered or reckoned: *com'putation*, *n.* -*tion*, the act of computing or numbering; the process by which the sum, quantity, or result of any number of particulars may be ascertained; the sum, quantity, or result thus ascertained.—*SYN.* of 'compute': to calculate; reckon; count; estimate; enumerate; rate; number.

comrade, *n.* *kóm-rád* [F. *camarade*, a company that belongs to one character, a companion—from Sp. *camarada*, one who shares the same chamber, a comrade], a mate; an intimate companion; an associate in occupation.—*SYN.* of 'companion': associate; colleague; partner; mate.

con, *kón* [L. *cum*, with], a prefix meaning together; with: *con* assumes the various forms of *co*, *cog*, *col*, *com*, *cor*, according to the commencing letter of the other part of the word of which it forms the prefix—see *co*.

con, prep. *kón* [It. *con*], with; at; from—see *Phrases*.
con, *kón* [a shortened form of the L. *contra*, against], the negative side of a question; against; used in the phrase *pro* and *con*, for and against.

con, *v.* *kón* [AS. *cunnan*, to know; *cunnan*, to examine: cf. Goth. *kunnan*, to know; Sw. *kunna*, to be able], to fix in the mind by frequent repetition; to study: *con'ning*, *imp.*: *con'ned*, *pp.* *kón'd*: to con thanks, to give thanks; to con over, to learn by heart; to con out, to obtain by talk and cunning; to con answer, to study an answer.

conacre, *n.* *kón-dá-ker*, or *conacre*, *kákrn-dá-ker* [corn and acre], in Ireland, the subletting of land, already tilled, for a crop.

concatenate, *v.* *kón-kát-dé-nát* [L. *concatenatus*, chained together—from *con*, together; *cattinatus*, chained, fettered; *cattin*, a chain], to unite in a series or chain, as links of a chain, or ideas in the mind depending on each other; to link together: *adj.* in *bot.*, chained or linked together: *concatenating*, *imp.*: *concatenated*, *pp.*: *concatenation*, *n.* -*tion*, a series or successive order of things connected with or depending on each other; a linking together.

concave, *a.* *kón-káv* [F. *concave*—from L. *concavus*, completely hollow—from *con*, *cavus*, hollow], hollow: *n.* a hollow place scooped out; the inner surface of any rounded or spherical body—the inside is called the *concave surface*, the outside the *convex surface*: *concav'ly*, *n.* *-it*, the inner surface of a rounded hollow body; the hollow place or part in any body: *concave-convex*, *a.* *kón-káv*, concave on both sides: *concave-convex*, *a.* *-vex*, a concave on one side and convex on the other: *concave-convex*, *a.* *-vex*, hollow; without angles: *concave-convex*, *a.* -*it*.

conceal, *v.* *kón-sé* [L. *concealere*, to conceal—from *con*, *celare*, to hide], to keep out of sight; to keep secret; to cover; to disguise; to dissemble: *concealing*, *imp.*: *concealed*, *pp.* *sé*: *concealer*, *n.* -*er*, *v.* *kón-sé*, to hide, to keep secret; to keep close: *concealment*, *n.* -*ment*, the state of being concealed; a keeping close or secret; the act of hiding or withdrawing from sight; a place of hiding; a secret place; in *law*, a suppression of the truth.—*SYN.* of 'conceal': to hide; secrete; cover; screen; shelter; disguise; dissemble.

concede, *v.* *kón-séd* [F. *conceder*, to concede—from L. *concedere*, to depart, to yield—from *con*, *cedere*, to yield], to yield; to admit as true, just, or proper; to surrender: *conceded*, *imp.*: *concedes*, *pp.* *séd*: *SYN.* of 'concede': to cede; yield; grant; allow; admit; surrender; give up.

conceive, *n.* *kón-sép* [of English origin—formed from *conceive*, as the analogy of *deceive* from *deceive*: It. *concetto*; F. *concept*, an imagination, anything conceived; L. *conceptus*, perceived, conceived], an opinion; a pleasant fancy; an affected expression or forced allusion; an imagination of one's own importance: *conceived*, *a.* *-ive*, full of self-esteem: *conceivedly*, *ad.* -*ly*: *conceivedness*, *n.* -*ness*, the state of being filled with too high an opinion of self; out of conceit with, no longer pleased and delighted with: *conceive*, *v.* in *O.E.*, to imagine; to think; to believe: *conceiving*, *imp.*: *conceived*, *pp.* *sép*: *SYN.* of 'conceive': thought; image; conception; notion; fancy; freak; opinion; estimation; vanity; pride—of 'conceived': vain; proud; egotistical; opinionated; fanciful.

conceive, *v.* *kón-sép* [F. *concevoir*, to conceive—from L. *concipere*, to conceive], to form in the mind; to imagine; to understand or comprehend; to think; to receive into the womb; to breed: *conceiving*, *imp.*: *conceived*, *pp.* *sép*: *conceiver*, *n.* one who: *conceivable*, *a.* -*able*, that may be understood or believed: *conceivably*, *ad.* -*ly*: *conceivability*, *n.* -*ity*, capability of being conceived: *conceivableness*, *n.* -*ness*, the quality of being conceivable.—*SYN.* of 'conceive': to apprehend; suppose; imagine; presume; assume; understand; comprehend; think; believe; devise; breed—of 'conception': fancy; idea; imagination; notion; conception.

concentrate, *v.* *kón-sén-trát* [F. *concentrer*, to meet in one centre—from L. *concentrere*—from L. *con*, *centrum*, the middle point], to bring to one point; to

of civility, respect, or regard—used in this sense generally in the plu., as, *my compliments to a friend*; a present or favour bestowed: *v. kôm-pî-mên's*, to address with expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect; to flatter; to praise; to congratulate: *com-plimen'ting*, *imp.*: *com-plimen'ted*, *pp.*: *com-plimen'ter*, *n.* one who: *com-plimen'tal*, *a.*, also *com-plimen'tary*, *a.*—*mên's-i-t*, containing or expressing civility, respect, or praise: *com-plimen'tally*, *ad.*—*lâi-lî*.—*SYN.* of 'compliment': *n.*: flattery; adulation: of 'compliment': *v.*: to praise; flatter; adulate; congratulate.

compline or *compline*, *n.* *kôm-pî-lîn* [OF. *compline*, a *compline*: *F. complices*, *complies*—from mid. *L. complice*, completed—from *L. complere*, to fill up or complete], the last division of the breviary of the R. Cath. Ch., the offices being named *matins*, *prime*, *terce*, *sext*, *names*, *vespers*, and *compline*; the last prayer at night, so called because it fills up or closes the services of the day.

Complutensian, *a.* *kôm-pî-lên-tî-ân* [*Complutem* or *Alcala* in Spain, where published], designating the earliest complete polygot Bible, published by Cardinal Ximenes in 1522.

comply, *v.* *kôm-pî* [OF. *comptie*, to complete, to perfect—from *L. complere*, to fill up, to complete: *It. complire*, to accomplish, to complete—from *L. con*, and *plere*, to fill], to act in accordance with the wishes of another; to yield; to: to accord with; to be obsequious to; in *O.E.* to fulfil or complete: *comply'ing*, *imp.*: *ad.* obsequious; yielding: *complied*, *pp.*: *plîc'*: *compli'er*, *n.* one who: *compli'able*, *a.*—*d-bi*, that can bend or yield; *compli'ably*, *ad.*—*bî*: *compli'ance*, *n.*—*ân*, act of yielding to a desire or command; submission: *compli'ant*, *a.*—*ân*, bending; yielding; disposed to yield: *compli'antly*, *ad.*—*î*, in a yielding manner.—*SYN.* of 'compliance': submission; obedience; execution; consent; performance; concession—of 'comply': to conform; yield; submit; agree; acquiesce; consent.

component, *n.* *kôm-pô-nên't* [*L. componentem*, placing or laying together—from *con*, and *pônô*, I place], an elementary part of a compound body; a constituent part: *adj.* constituent; helping to form a compound.

comport, *v.* *kôm-pôrt'* [*F. comporter*, to bear, to behave—from *L. comportare*—from *con*, *porto*, I bear or carry] to agree with; to suit; to behave or conduct: *comport'ing*, *imp.*: *comport'ed*, *pp.*: *comport'able*, *a.*—*d-bi*.

compose, *v.* *kôm-pôz'* [*F. composer*, to compose—from mid. *L. composuere*—from *L. con*, *posuere*, placed or set], to form one entire body or thing by joining together several individuals, things, or parts; to write as an author; to calm; to quiet; to place or dispose in proper form; to set up types; to form a piece of music by putting notes together according to the laws that regulate melody and harmony: *compo'sing*, *imp.*: *composed*, *pp.* *kôm-pôz'*: *adj.* calm; sedate; tranquil; formed; constituted: *compo'sedly*, *ad.*—*î*, sedately; calmly: *compo'sedness*, *n.*: *compo'ser*, *n.*—*pô-zér*, one who composes; one who writes music: *composition*, *n.* *kôm-pô-zî-tî-ân* [*F.*—*L.*], the act of composing; the thing composed; any mass or body formed by combining together two or more substances; combining ideas or thoughts, arranging them in order, and committing them to writing; a book written by an author; any union, combination, or disposition of parts; the payment of a part only of a debt in lieu of the full debt; the sum so paid; in *gram.*, the combination of two or more words to form one compound word; the arrangement of sentences in due form and order; *synthesis* as opposed to *analysis*; in *O.E.* consistency or congruity; agreement or compact: *compos'ing*, *n.* a small instr. in which types are set: *compos'ite*, *a.* *kôm-pô-zî-tî* [*F. composite*—from *L. composuere*], made up of parts; compound; in *bot.*, having the structure of the *Compositæ*: *composite order*, in *arch.*, the last of the five orders of columns, so called from its capital being made up of parts borrowed from the others: *composite number*, a number that can be measured or divided by other numbers greater than a unit or one: *compos'itive*, *a.* *kôm-pô-zî-tîv*, able or tending to compound: *compos'itor*, *n.*—*tér* [*F. compositeur*—from *L. compositorum*], among printers, one who sets types, and puts them into pages and forms.—*SYN.* of 'compose': to settle; establish; confirm; fix; institute; found; erect;

form; figure; shape; fashion; constitute; construct; originate; adjust; regulate; tranquillize; quiet; soothe—of 'composed': calm; still; quiet; serene; tranquil; peaceful; placid; settled.

Compositæ, *n. plu.* *kôm-pô-zî-tê* [*L. compositus*, put together, compounded—see *compose*]. In *bot.*, the largest natural order of plants, having their flowers arranged in dense heads, as in the daisy, the dandelion, the thistle, the aster, &c.

compost, *n.* *kôm-pôst'* [OF. *compost*—from *It. composta*, a mixture, a compound—from *L. composuere*, compound—from *L. con*, *posuere*, put or placed], a mixture or composition of various substances for fertilising land; a kind of plaster or cement; a manure: *composture*, *n.* *kôm-pô-zî-tûr*, in *O.E.*, a manure.

composure, *n.* *kôm-pô-zhûr* [see *compose*], a settled state of the mind; calmness; tranquillity; sedateness; in *O.E.*, frame of mind; temperament; agreement.

compo'te, *n.* *kôm-pô't*, *compo'tes*, *n. plu.* *kôm-pô'tes* [*F. compôte*—from OF. *compôte*—from *L. composita*, a compound], stewed fruit; a preparation of fruit in syrup: *compo'tier*, *n.* *kôm-pô-tî-êr* [*F.*] a dish specially adapted for stewed fruit at table.

compound, *n.* *kôm-pôund'* [*L. compônere*, to set or place together—from *con*, *pônô*, I set or put; probably confused with *L. con*, *pondus*, a weight, a mass], a body formed by the union or mixture of two or more substances or parts in *gram.*, a word composed of two or more words; *adj.* composed of two or more substances; composed of several parts: *compound'ed*, *v.* *kôm-pôund'*, to mix or unite two or more substances into one body or mass; to unite or combine; to adjust; to discharge by agreement, as a debt by composition; to come to terms of agreement; in *O.E.*, to determine: *compound'ing*, *imp.*: *compound'ed*, *pp.*: *compound'er*, *n.* one who discharges a debt by certain fixed payments, or by several payments; one who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement; one who mixes ingredients: *compound'able*, *a.*—*d-bi*.

compound, *n.* *kôm-pôund'* [*Mal. kampong* or *kam-ping*, an enclosure], the enclosure which surrounds a house or building.

comprador, *n.* *kôm-prâ-dôr'* [*Port. and Sp.*: mid. *L. compradore*—from *comprare*, to provide—from *con*, together, and *parare*, to furnish], a Chinese head manager; a steward for household matters; the agent with whom Europeans negotiate on business matters with the Chinese.

comprehend, *v.* *kôm-prê-hênd'* [*L. comprehendere*, or *comprehendere* to lay or catch hold of from *con*, *prehendere* I seize or grasp; *prehensio*, laid hold of firmly; *It. comprehendere*, *F. comprendre*—*It.*, to lay or catch hold of, as with the hands], to comprise or include; to contain in the mind; to conceive; to understand: *com'prehend'ing*, *imp.*: *com'prehend'ed*, *pp.*: *com'prehens'ion*, *n.*—*hên-sî-ân* [*F.*—*L.*], capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive ideas: *com'prehens'ible*, *a.*—*hên-sî-bi*, intelligible; that may be comprehended or understood: *com'prehens'ibly*, *ad.*—*sî-bî*: *com'prehens'ibleness*, *n.*—*sî-bî-nês*, also *com'prehens'ibility*, *n.*—*bî-tî-tî*, capability of being understood: *com'prehens'ive*, *a.*—*hên-sîv*, having the power to understand many things at once; embracing much; large; full: *com'prehens'ively*, *ad.*—*sîv*: *com'prehensiveness*, *n.* the quality of embracing much in a narrow compass.—*SYN.* of 'comprehend': to comprise; contain; include; embrace; imply; apprehend; conceive; understand; grasp—of 'comprehensiveness': extensive; wide; large; full.

compress, *v.* *kôm-prêss'* [*L. compressus*, pressed together—from *con*, *pressus*, pressed, kept under], to press together; to bring within narrow limits; to squeeze; to crush or force into a smaller bulk: *compress'ing*, *imp.*: *compressed*, *pp.*—*prêss'*: *adj.* in *bot.*, flattened laterally or lengthwise: *compress'ed*, *a.*—*prêss'ân*, the act of forcing into a narrower compass; in *anat.*, pressure upon the brain caused by a severe injury: *compress'ible*, *a.*—*prêss'î-bi*, that may be squeezed into smaller bulk: *compress'ibility*, *n.*—*bî-tî-tî*, the quality of yielding to pressure: *compress'ive*, *a.*—*sîv*, having the power to compress: *compress'or*, *n.*—*sér*, that which serves to compress: *compress'ure*, *n.*—*prêss'hôr*, the act or force of bodies pressing together.—*SYN.* of 'compress': to press; squeeze; crowd; condense.

mâle, mâl, fâr, lâw; melle, mêt, hêr; pîne, pin; nôte, nôt, môve;

compar: comparing, imp.: compared, pp. *-pār'd*;
compar'ance, n. *-āns*.

compar, n. *kōm-pār* [Norm. *F. comper*, an equal, a comrade; *F. comperre*, a godfather—from *L. comper*, like or equal to another—from *con*, *par*, equal; an equal; a companion or colleague: *par*, to equal; to match.

compel, v. *kōm-pēl* [*L. compellere*, to drive or force together—from *con*, *pello*, I drive], to drive on forcibly; to force; to oblige; to constrain: compelling, imp.: compelled, pp. *kōm-pēl'd*; compeller, n. one who compels; *compellable*, *-āble*, that may be forced: compelled labor, ad. *-lā-bōr*.—*SYN.* of 'compel': to force; to drive; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate; to bind.

compensate, n. *kōm-pēn-sāt*, also *compens*, n. *kōm-pēn-s* [*L. compensatio*, a shortening, an abridgment; a summary; a book containing the substance of a larger work: *compensatio*, a. *-dīs* [*L. compensatio*, reduced to a small compass; short; concise; abridged: *compensatio*, ad. *-dīs*: *compensatio*, n. the being contained within a narrow compass.—*SYN.* of 'compensative': brief; concise; short; summary; abridged; succinct; comprehensive—of 'compensative': an abridgment; summary; epitome.

compensate, v. *kōm-pēn-sāt* [*L. compensatus*, reckoned or weighed one against another, counterbalanced—from *con*, *penseo*, I weigh out carefully], to make amends for; to give equal value to; to recompense: compensating, imp.: compensated, pp.: compensation, n. *kōm-pēn-sā-shān*, amends; recompense; what is given to supply a loss or make good a deficiency; satisfaction: compensative, a. *-sāt-iv*, also *compensatory*, a. *-sāt-iv*, making amends.—*SYN.* of 'compensate': to requite; to reward; to recompense; to remunerate; counterbalance—of 'compensation': recompense; remuneration; amends; satisfaction; requital; reward; meed; guerdon.

compete, v. *kōm-pēt* [*F. comper*, from *L. comperire*, to strive after—from *con*, *pere*, to fly to, to seek], to seek together for a thing; to seek or strive for the same thing or position as another; to strive to be equal: competing, imp.: competed, pp.: competitor, n. *-pēt-ī-tēr*, one associated with another as a rival in seeking anything; one who competes: competition, n. *kōm-pēt-ī-tā-shān*, rivalry; strife for superiority; emulation: competitive, a. *kōm-pēt-ī-t-iv*, of or relating to competition, as a competitive examination; in the way of competition; emulous: competitor, a. *-tēr*, acting in competition.—*SYN.* of 'competition': emulation; rivalry; rivalryship; ambition; contention; contest; jealousy; opposition; struggle.

competent, a. *kōm-pēt-ēnt* [*F. competent*, competent, sufficient, able—from *L. competens* or *competitum*, fit, suitable—from *con*, *pere*, to fly to, to seek]: fit; suitable; adequate; able or qualified: in law, having power or right: competence, n. *-tēns*, also *competency*, n. *-tēn-s*, fitness; suitability; sufficiency; legal right or power: competently, ad. *-tēn-s*.—*SYN.* of 'competent': fitted; qualified; adequate; sufficient; proportionate; commensurate; entitled.

compile, v. *kōm-pīl* [*F. compiler*, from *L. compilare*, to plunder, to rob—from *con*, *pilare*, to pillage], to select and arrange literary matter from one or various authors; to write or compose; to select and put together for publication; to collect and re-arrange; in slang, to make up a 'score,' as in ricket: compiling, imp.: compiled, pp. *-pīl't*: compiler, n. one who selects and arranges literary matter from various authors or sources: compilation, n. *kōm-pī-lā-shān*, a book compiled; a selection from an author, or from different authors.

complacent, a. *kōm-pī-sānt* [*L. complacens* or *complacens*, being pleasing to—from *con*, *placere*, I please], pleasing and agreeable to one in manners and speech; having a desire or disposition to please; civil: complacence, n. *-sāns*, also *complaisance*, n. *-sāns*, pleasure; satisfaction; cause of pleasure: complacently, ad. *-pī-sānt-iv*, softly, in a complacent manner: complacential, a. *kōm-pī-sānt-ē-shāl*, marked by complacency: complacentially, ad. *-tēn-s*, in an accommodating manner.—*SYN.* of 'complacency': pleasure; satisfaction; gratification; complaisance; civility.

complain, v. *kōm-plān* [*OF. complaindre*, to complain—from mid. *L. complainere*, to bewail—from *L. con*, *plangere*, to beat one's breast in agony, to lament aloud], to utter expressions of grief, censure, resentment, uneasiness, or pain; to murmur; to find fault;

to present an accusation against: complaining, imp.: a. expression or act of complaint: complained, pp. *-plān'd*: complain'er, n. one who complains; in law, one who carries on a suit or action against another; a prosecutor or plaintiff: complain't, n. *-plān't* [*F. complainte*, a complaint], expression of grief, regret, &c.; murmuring; fault-finding; a bodily ailment; a charge against any one or a thing, &c.: complain'tingly, ad. *-tēn-s*.—*SYN.* of 'complain': to murmur; repine; lament; deplore; reprobate; expostulate; regret; bewail—of 'complaint': lamentation; murmuring; sorrow; grief; disease; illness; sickness; malady; ailment; disorder; distemper.

complaisant, a. *kōm-pī-sānt* [*F. complaisant*, affable, courteous—from *L. con*, *placere*, I please, I delight—see *complacent*] pleasing in manners; courteous; civil; polite: complaisantly, ad. *-tēn-s*: complaisance, n. *-sāns* [*F. complaisance*], desire of pleasing; civility.—*SYN.* of 'complaisance': courtesy; civility; suavity; affability; urbanity; good-breeding; deference; condescension—of 'complaisant': civil; affable; obliging; courteous; well-bred; polite; attentive; accommodating; considerate; condescending; accessible.

complement, n. *kōm-pīl-mēt* [*L. complementum*, that which fills up or completes—from *con*, *pleo*, I fill: cf. *F. complément*], a filling up or completing; that which is wanted to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; something added by way of ornament: complemental, a. *-mēt-ē-shāl*, also *complementary*, a. *-mēt-ē-shāl*, supplying a deficiency: complement'ing, n. *-mēt-ē-shān*, the quantity required to make up any angle to 90° or the quarter of a circle: supplement, the quantity required to make up any angle to 180°, or the half of a circle.

complete, a. *kōm-pīl't* [*L. completus*, filled up—from *con*, *pleo*, I fill: cf. *F. compler*, *complète*, complete, entire], filled up so as to make or be entire and perfect; without a flaw; perfect; not defective; finished; concluded; in bot., applied to flowers possessing all the four whorls of parts: v. to fill up so as to make entire and perfect; to finish; to perfect; to accomplish: completing, imp.: completed, pp.: completion, n. *-pīl't-ē-shān*, act of completing; fulfillment: completely, ad. *-tēn-s*: completeness, n. state of being without a flaw: completory, a. *kōm-pīl't-ē-ī*, fulfilling: n. the evening service; the compline of the R. Cath. Ch.—*SYN.* of 'complete' a.: entire; whole; total; perfect; finished; integral—of 'complete' v.: to finish; to close; to conclude; to terminate; end; perform; execute; achieve; effect; realize; accomplish; consummate; fulfil; effectuate.

complex, a. *kōm-pīk'sh* [*F. complexe*, from *L. complexus*, entwined, encircled—from *con*, *plexus*, plaited, interwoven], composed of two or more parts or things in an intricate arrangement; intricate; not simple; difficult: complexly, ad. *-tēn-s*: complexity, n. *kōm-pīk'sh-tēn-s*, state of being intricate.

complexion, n. *kōm-pīk'sh-ān* [*F. complexion*, temper, disposition—from *L. complexionem*, a combination, a connection], that which shows a connection or correspondence, as between the colour of the skin and health of the body; the hue or colour of the skin, particularly of the face; colour of the whole skin; natural temperament or disposition of the body; the colour or general appearance, as of the sky or circumstances: complexional, a. pert. to: complexionally, ad. *-tēn-s*: complexioned, a. *-shān'd*, having a certain hue of skin; of a peculiar natural temperament.

complicate, complicant, &c.—see under *comply*.

complicate, v. *kōm-pīl-k'sh* [*L. complicatus*, folded together—from *con*, *plico*, I fold], to involve; to entangle; to make intricate; to confuse: complicating, imp.: complicated, pp. *-k'sh'd*: complication, n. *-k'sh-ān*, *complicative*, a. intricate; confused: complicately, ad. *-tēn-s*: complicatory, n. *-k'sh-tēn-s*, state of being intricate: complicative, a. *-k'sh-tēn-s*, tending to involve.

complicity, n. *kōm-pīl-tē-ī* [*F. complicité*, the being an accomplice—from *comply*, privy to—see *complex*], state of being an accomplice or sharer in guilt; condition of an accomplice: complices, n. *kōm-pīl-tē-ī*, an associate or accessory in guilt; an accomplice.

compliment, n. *kōm-pīl-mēt* [*F. compliment*—from *It. complimento*, compliment, civility—from *L. complere*, to fill up—from *con*, *pleo*, I fill], an expression

cōn, *boŷ*, *fōol*: *pūre*, *bād*: *chāir*, *gām*, *jog*, *shun*, *thīng*, *thēre*, *zēal*.

communism, *n.* *kóm-mú-nizm* [F. *commun*, common—see *common*], a state of things in which no separate rights of property exist, all property and substance being held in common; **socialism**: *communist*, *n.* one who advocates that all things should be common property: *communistic*, *a.* *-nis-tik*, pert. to communism.

community, *n.* *kóm-mú-ni-ti* [L. *communitas*, common, ordinary—see *common*], a body of persons having common rights and privileges, or common interests—generally limited in its application to the inhabitants of a city, town, or district, or to a society or profession; the whole body of the people; the commonwealth; body politic.

commute, *v.* *kóm-mút* [L. *commutare*, to alter wholly—from *com*, together; *mutō*, I change], to put one thing in the place of another; to mitigate; to change a penalty or punishment to one less severe: *commuting*, *imp.* *commuted*, *pp.* *commuted*: *n.* *-tishn*, the giving of one thing for another; the substitution of a less penalty or punishment for a greater: *commutable*, *a.* *-mút-á-b*, that may be exchanged: *commutability*, *n.* *-tút-á-b*, the capability of being exchanged one for another: *commutative*, *a.* *-tút-iv*, relating to exchange: *commutatively*, *ad.* *-tút-iv*: *commutator*, *n.* *kóm-mú-tú-ter*, an instr. for breaking or changing the direction of a galvanic current: *commutual*, *a.* *kóm-mú-tú-ál*, in *OE.*, mutual.

comose, *a.* *kó-mós* [L. *comōsus*, covered with hair—from *comis*, hair—see *coma*], in *bot.*, furnished with hairs, as the seeds of the willow; hairy.

compact, *a.* *kóm-pákt* [F. *compacte*, compact—from L. *compactus*, pressed, well-set—from *con*, *pac*, driven in, agreed upon], united and pressed closely together; firm; close; solid; dense; not diffuse: *v.* to press closely together; to join firmly; to make close: *compacting*, *imp.* *compact*, *pp.* *ad.* made firm and solid by pressing: *compacter*, *n.* one who: *compactness*, *n.* *-pákt-nis*, the act of making an agreement: *compactly*, *ad.* *-tí*: *compactness*, *n.* close union of parts; firmness; density: *compactedly*, *ad.* *-tí*: *compactness*, *n.* firmness; density: *compacture*, *n.* *kóm-pákt-úr*, a close union of parts; in *OE.*, manner in which anything is joined together; structure.—*SYN.* of 'compact *a.*': close; firm; dense; solid; sententious; pithy; brief.

compact, *n.* *kóm-pákt* [L. *compactum*, an agreement—from *con*, together; *pactus*, made a bargain, agreed upon], a mutual contract; an agreement or treaty: *ad.* in *OE.*, forming a league with one: *compact*, *a.* [L. *pactus*, composed, made], in *OE.*, composed; made out of—see *compact 1*.—*SYN.* of 'compact *n.*': agreement; contract; covenant; bargain.

companionable, *a.* *kóm-pá-ni-á-b* [see *companion*], in *OE.*, fitted for company; fond of company: *companionableness*, *n.* *-ni-á-b-nis*, the quality of being well fitted for company—also *companionable*, *a.* *kóm-pá-ni-á-b*.

companion, *n.* *kóm-pá-ni-yán* [F. *compagne*, company—from *compagne*, a companion, the fem. of the *OF.* *compagn*—from mid. L. *compánio*, a companion—from L. *com*, and *pánis*, bread], one who lives and eats with another; one who goes with another; habitually as a friend; an associate; a comrade: *companionless*, *a.* without a companion: *companionship*, *n.* fellowship; company: *companionable*, *a.* *-á-b*, sociable; agreeable; having the capacity of being agreeable in company: *companionably*, *ad.* *-á-b-lí*: *company*, *n.* *kám-pá-ni*, a number of companions; a large or small number of persons met together; a party of persons assembled for social intercourse; fellowship; a number of persons united for the purposes of trade, &c.; a firm; the crew of a ship, including officers; a division of soldiers in a foot regiment under a captain: *v.* to associate oneself with; to keep company with: to bear company, to go with; to attend; to keep company with, to associate with; to go with as an intimate friend frequently or habitually.—*SYN.* of 'companion': associate; comrade; consort; partner; ally; coadjutor; mate; compeer; confederate; accomplice; colleague—of 'company': assembly; band; troop; assemblage; society; circle; group; gang; crowd; crew; association; corporation; collection; meeting.

companion, *n.* *kóm-pá-ni-yán* [Dut. *kompanje*, the quarter-deck: F. *compagne*, the pantry of a galley: It. *compagna*: L. *com*, with, and *pánis*, bread], the wooden covering, hood, or pent-house on the deck of

a merchant-ship forming the entrance to the cabin below: *companion-ladder*, the ladder or staircase leading from the 'companion' to the cabin below.

company—see under *companion 1*.

compare, *v.* *kóm-pár* [F. *comparer*, to compare—from L. *comparare*, to couple things together for judgment—from *con*, *par*, equal, like], to set or bring things together in order to ascertain wherein they agree and wherein they differ—the objects to be compared may be thought of or be actually presented to like; to refer to as similar for the purpose of illustration; to infect an adjective that more or less of the quality may be expressed; in *OE.*, to view: *n.* comparison: *comparing*, *imp.* *compare*, *pp.* *pared*: *comparer*, *n.* one who: *comparable*, *a.* *kóm-pár-á-b* [F.—L.], that may be compared: *comparably*, *ad.* *-á-b-lí*: *comparative*, *a.* *kóm-pár-á-tív* [L. *comparativus*, comparative], not positive or absolute; estimated by comparison; having the power of comparing; in *gram.*, an adjective inflected, expressing more or less: *n.* in *OE.*, one given to making comparisons, or who makes himself another's equal: *comparatively*, *ad.* *-tí*, in a manner as estimated by comparison; not positively: *comparisons*, *n.* *-tishn*, the act of comparing; the state of being compared; a consideration of the relations between persons or things in order to discover wherein they agree and wherein they differ; a simile; the infection of an adjective to express more or less, as 'good, better, best': *comparates*, *n.* *kóm-pár-á-tis*, in *logic*, the two things or objects capable of being compared: *comparative anatomy*, the study of the structures of all living creatures.

compartment, *n.* *kóm-pár-ti-mént* [F. *compartment*—from *OF.* *compartir*, to divide—from L. *compartiri*, to divide into equal parts—from L. *com*, together; *partem*, a part or division], a division or separate part of a general design; one of the divisions of a carriage, room, &c.

compass, *n.* *kóm-pás* [F. *compas*, a compass, a round—from mid. L. *compassus*, a circle, a circuit—from L. *com*, *passus*, a step], round by walking; grasp; reach; space; extent; the limit or boundary of anything—applied to anything that can be measured or limited; a circuit; a circumference; the magnetic needle or mariner's compass; a guide; a direction: *v.* to go or walk round; to stretch round; to enclose; to encircle or surround; to grasp or embrace; to accomplish; to take measures preparatory to; to plot; to contrive; to besiege; in *OE.*, to obtain; to procure; to have in one's power: *compassing*, *imp.* *compassed*, *pp.* *passed*: *compasses*, *n.* *plu.* *-s*, an instr. with two legs for describing circles, &c.: *compassless*, *a.* without a guide: *mariner's compass*, an instr. for finding the N. point, so called because it goes through the whole circle of possible variations of direction between the points N. S. E. and W.: to compass an object, to go about it or to contrive it; to fetch a compass, to depart from the right line; to advance indirectly.

compassion, *n.* *kóm-pá-shi-án* [F. *compassion*, compassion—from L. *compassio*, compassion—from *com*, *passus*, suffered], sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; pity; sympathy; fellow-feeling: *compassionate*, *a.* *-án-á*, inclined or disposed to compassion; merciful; pitiful; having a tender heart: *v.* to pity; to commiserate: *compassionating*, *imp.* *compassionated*, *pp.* *compassionless*, *a.* *compassionately*, *ad.* *-tí*.—*SYN.* of 'compassion': pity; mercy; sympathy; commiseration; clemency; leniency; condolence—of 'compassionate': pitiful; merciful; sympathizing; tender; soft; kind; indulgent.

compatible, *a.* *kóm-pá-ti-bí-l* [F. *compatible*; mid. L. *compatibilis*, said of a benefit that could be held together with another—from L. *con*, *pati*, I suffer], that may exist with: suitable; fit; consistent with: *compatibility*, *n.* *-tút-á-b*, consistency; suitability; agreement: *compatibly*, *ad.* *-tút-á-b*.—*SYN.* of 'compatible': accordant; agreeable; congruous; consistent; suitable.

compatriot, *n.* *kóm-pá-tri-ót* [F. *compatriote*, one's countryman, a compatriot—from mid. L. and It. *compatriota*, compatriot—from L. *con*, *patria*, one's native country], a fellow-patriot; ad. of the same country; of like interest and feelings.

compear, *v.* *kóm-pár* [F. *comparer*, to appear in law—from L. *con*, *parco*, I obey], in *Scots law*, to appear in a court by order, either in person or by

mâte, mât, jár, láio; mète, mêt, hér; pñe, pñ; nôte, nôt, móce;

link, a joint—from *com, missus*, sent: cf. *F. commi-weld*, a joint or seam; the place or point where the bodies or their parts meet and unite; in *anat.* a head or bridge connecting two structures, especially vertebrae: *commisural*, *a. kom-mis-ŭl*, connecting together; applied to nerve-fibres which unite different ganglia.

commit, v. kom-mit [*L. committere*, to bring to trial, to trust—from *com, mittere*, to send] to put into the hands or power of another; to intrust; to send for confinement; to deposit, as in the memory; to do or effect; to perpetrate; to engage or pledge; to refer, as to a committee; **committing**, *imp.*: **committed**, *pp.*: **commit'ter**, *n.* one who: **commit'tal**, *n.* also **commit'ment**, *n.* a sending to prison; an order for confinement in prison; the act of referring to or intrusting to; a doing or perpetration; the act of pledging or engaging: **committees**, *n. kom-mit-ŭs*, a number of persons chosen to consider and manage any matter: **commit'teeship**, *n.*: **committee**, *n. kom-mit-ŭ*, the person to whom the custody of an idiot, or a lunatic, or his estate, is committed by the Lord Chancellor, who is called the **commit'tor**: **commit'tible**, *a. -it-ŭ*, that may be committed: **Committee of the whole House**, in *Parliament*, the condition of the House when the Speaker leaves the chair, which is then occupied by the chairman of committees, and when mixed and more familiar discussions are carried on: **standing committee**, a committee which continues to the end of the session, and is appointed for definite purposes; a committee of a somewhat permanent character appointed by any society or association: **to commit oneself**, to engage to do what may not be recalled with honour.—*SYN.* of 'commit': to intrust; confide; consign; refer; deposit; do; perform; effect; perpetrate; compromise; expose; intranger.

commix, v. kom-miks [*L. commistus*, mingled together—from *com, mistus*, mixed] to mingle or blend: **commix'ture**, *n. -ŭr* [*L. com, mistura*, a mixing, a mixture] state of being mingled; union in one mass; incorporation: **commix'tion**, *n. kom-miks-ŭn*, in *pl.*, a mixing or blending in one mass; incorporation; commixture.

commode, n. kom-mōd [*F. commode*, commodious—from *L. commodus*, suitable] a small sideboard with drawers and shelves; a head-dress formerly worn by women; a convenient article of bedroom furniture.

commodious, a. kom-mō-dŭs [*mid. L. commodiosus*, useful—from *L. commodus*, complete, suitable—from *com, modus*, a measure, a manner] entirely suited to the purpose for which made; convenient; suitable: useful: **commodiously**, *ad. -ŭ*: **commodiousness**, *n.* convenience; suitability for its purpose: **commodity**, *n. kom-mō-dŭ-tŭ*, anything that is useful; any object of commerce; anything that can be bought or sold, animals excepted; goods; wares; merchandise.—*SYN.* of 'commodious': convenient; suitable; handy; useful; fit; proper; comfortable—of 'commodities': goods; merchandise; wares.

commander, n. kom-mō-dŭr [probably from *Dut. commandeur*: cf. *Sp.* and *Port. commandador*, a knight commander, a prefect] the commander of a squadron or detachment of ships, in rank next below a rear-admiral; the senior captain of two or more ships of war cruising in company; the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.

common, a. kom-mōn [*OF. communis*, common: *It. comune*—from *L. communis*, that which is common—from *com, mōnŭs*, the obligation of service or duty], belonging equally to more than one; serving for the use of all; usual or ordinary; without rank; not distinguished by superior excellence; in *gram.*, applied to nouns that are both masc. and fem.; *n.* a tract of ground belonging to no one in particular, or open to the use of all: **commonly**, *ad. -ŭ*, usually: **commonness**, *n.* the state of being common; in common, in joint possession or use; participated in equally by certain others: **commonable**, *a. -ŭ*, held in common: **commonage**, *n. -ŭ*, the right of pasturing on a common; the right of using anything in common with others: **commonalty**, *n. -ŭ*, the common people; all classes and conditions of people below the rank of nobility: **commoner**, *n. -ŭ*, one under the rank of nobility; a member of the House of Commons; a student of the second rank in the University of Oxford; in *OK*, a prostitute; a sharer in common: **Commons**, *n. plu. mōns*, in *Great Britain*, the Lower

House of Parliament, whose members are elected by the people; the lower people; food provided at a common table; short-commons, insufficient fare; stinted diet: **Doctors' Commons**, in London, a college for the professors of the civil law having a great registry of wills: **common'ty**, *n. mōn-ŭ*, in *Scots law*, land belonging to two or more persons, generally heath or moorland: **common-wal**, *and*, the public good; the body politic: **commonwealth**, *n. -ŭ*, a country in which a free and popular government exists; the whole body of the people in a country; in *Eng. Hist.*, the form of government established under a council of state, including also the Protectorate under Oliver Cromwell; a republic: **common-law**, unwritten law binding by usage: **common-sense**, exercise of the judgment in relation to common or everyday matters unaided by any art or system of rules; plain wisdom as the common heritage of man; out of the common, unusual; not common: **common-council**, the governing body of a city or corporate town: **common-looking**, having a plain, ordinary appearance: **commonplace**, ordinary; neither new nor striking: **commonplace-book**, a book in which things wished to be remembered are recorded and arranged under general heads for ready reference: **common measure**, in *arith.*, a number which will divide each of two or more numbers exactly: **Common Prayer**, the liturgy of the Church of England: **Common Pleas**, *plur.*, one of the high courts of law held in Westminster Hall.—*SYN.* of 'common': vulgar; ordinary; mean; public; usual; general; popular; universal; national; frequent; habitual; familiar; commonplace; stale; customary; trite; threadbare—of 'commonly': usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently—of 'commonwealth': state; republic; realm; the public.

commotion, n. kom-mō-shŭn [*F. commotion*—from *L. commotionem*, violent motion—from *com, motus*, moved], violent motion; agitation; disturbance; tumult of people; confused excitement; disorder of mind.—*SYN.* of 'commotion': disturbance; excitement; agitation; perturbation; violence; tumult; disorder; heat.

commune, n. kom-mūn [*F. commune*—from *commun*, common—see *common*] in *France*, the name for a district of country; a parish: the *Commune*, in *Paris*, a name assumed by the triumphant body of revolutionists in 1793; also the revolutionary government of 1871; the principles and practices of this body: **communal**, *a. kom-mū-nl*, pert. to a commune.

commune, v. kom-mūn [*OF. communier*, to communicate—from *L. communicare*, to impart, to share together—from *communis*, common: *It. comunicare*; *F. communiquer*, to communicate—see *common*], to converse with familiarly and intimately; to talk with particularly; to confer; to have intercourse with oneself in meditation: **communing**, *imp.*: **communed**, *pp. mōnd*: **communion**, *n. mōn-ŭn* [*F. communion*—from *L. communicōnem*, mutual participation], familiar intercourse between two or more persons; intimate intercourse or union; concord; a body of Christians who have the same tenets of belief and forms of worship; the celebration of the Lord's Supper, or the partaking of it.—*SYN.* of 'communion': fellowship; converse; intercourse; concord; agreement; unity.

communicate, v. kom-mū-nŭ-kā [*L. communicatus*, imparted, shared together—see *common* and *commune* 2] to impart to our own knowledge to others; to give to another; to give to, as information, &c.; to partake of the Lord's Supper; to have a passage or entrance from one place to another; to have intercourse by words, &c.: **communicating**, *imp.*: **communicated**, *pp.*: **communicant**, *n. -nt*: **kind**, one who partakes of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper: **communicator**, *n. -ŭ*, one who: **communicat'ion**, *n. -ŭ*, the act of imparting or making known; intercourse by words, letters, or messages; correspondence; means of passing from one place to another: **communicative**, *a. -ŭ*, disposed to impart or reveal; unreserved: **communicativeness**, *n.*: **communicatory**, *a. -ŭ*, imparting knowledge: **communicable**, *n. -ŭ*, capable of being imparted from one to another: **communicably**, *ad. -ŭ*: **communicableness**, *n.*: **communicability**, *n. -ŭ*: *SYN.* of 'communicate': impart; confer; bestow; disclose; reveal—of 'communication': intercourse; commerce; correspondence; conference; dealing; connection; communion.

cōm, bōy, fōd; pūre, bīd; chātr, gām, jōg, shun, thīng, therr, zāl.

commemorate, *v.* *kôm-mêm-t-râi* [*L. commemoratus*, called to memory—from *com*, together; *memor*, mindful], to call to remembrance by a special act; to do honour to the memory of an individual or some act of his; to celebrate with honour some past event: **commemorate**, *imp.*: *commemorate*, *pp.*: *commemorate*, *n.* *-râ-shân* [*F. -l*], the act of calling to remembrance by some special act or solemnity; the act of honouring the memory of a person or an event: **commemorative**, *a.* *-tîr*, also *commemorative*, *a.* *-râ-têr-t*, serving or tending to preserve the remembrance of: **commemorable**, *a.* *-râ-tî*, worthy to be remembered.

commence, *v.* *kôm-mên-s* [*F. commencer*, to commence—from *it. cominciare*, to begin—from *mid. L. cominitiare*—from *L. com*, *initiare*, to begin] to begin; to originate or enter upon; to begin to be; to perform the first act or part: **commencing**, *imp.*: **commenced**, *pp.* *-mên-t*: **commencement**, *n.* *-mên-t*, beginning, rise, or origin; first existence; the great annual day at Cambridge on which degrees are conferred and prize essays read, &c.; the similar day at Oxford is called 'The Commemoration'.

commend, *v.* *kôm-mên-d* [*L. commendare*, to commit to one's favour—from *com*, *mandare*, to commit, to consign], to represent as worthy or suitable; to speak in favour of; to praise; to intrust or give in charge; in *OE.*, to recommend to remembrance; to send greetings or compliments: **commend**, *n.* *plu.* expressions of courtesy and respect: **commend**, *imp.*: **commended**, *pp.*: **commend**, *n.* *one* who: **commendable**, *a.* *-dî-tî*, worthy of praise or approbation; laudable: **commendably**, *adv.* *-dî-tî*, in a manner worthy of commendation: **commendableness**, *n.* *-dî-tî-nê*, state of being commendable: **commendation**, *n.* *-dî-tî-shân*, approbation or praise; declaration of regard; eulogy: **commendatory**, *a.* *-têr-t*, serving to commend; containing praise: **commendum**, *n.* *kôm-mên-dâm* [*mid. L. in commendam dare*, to give in charge for a time: *L. commendare*, that ought to be intrusted to—from *com*, *mandare*, I commit or intrust to] a vacant church living intrusted to the charge of a qualified person till it can be supplied with an incumbent; the holding of a vacant benefice, or the intrusting of its revenues to another for a time: **commendator**, *n.* *-dî-têr*, one who holds a benefice for a time: **commendatory**, *a.* *-dî-têr-t*, holding in commendam.

commensal, *n.* *kôm-mên-sâl* [*L. com*, together; *mensa*, a table] in *OE.*, one who eats at the same table; a guest or companion at table; a mesemate; in *soot.*, applied to animals which live on or in other animals, sharing the food of their hosts, but not feeding upon them, thus not being truly parasitic: **commensalism**, *n.* *-sâl-tîzm*, the union of a non-parasitic kind between two animals, as that of an acinia when it fixes itself on the back of a crab: **commensality**, *n.* *kôm-mên-sâl-tî-tî*, also *commensation*, *n.* *-sâl-shân*, in *OE.*, companionship at table.

commensurate, *a.* *kôm-mên-sûr-tî* [*L. commensuratus*, measured in comparison with—from *com*, *mensura*, a measure], equal; proportional; having equal measure or extent: **commensurately**, *adv.* *-tî*: **commensurateness**, *n.* *commensurable*, *a.* *-râ-râ-tî* [*F. commensurable*—from *L. com*, *mensurabilis*, that may be measured], having a common measure; reducible to a common measure: **commensurably**, *adv.* *-tî*: **commensurability**, *n.* *-râ-râ-tî-tî*, the capacity of being compared with another in measure, or of having a common measure: **commensuration**, *n.* *-sûr-râ-shân*, proportion in measure.

comment, *n.* *kôm-mên-t* [*F. commenter*, to comment—from *L. commentari*, to think of in all its bearings; akin to Sans. root, *man*, to think], a note or remark intended to illustrate a writing, or explain a difficult passage in an author; that which explains or illustrates; explanation; observation: *v.* to write notes to explain and illustrate the meaning of an author; to expound or explain; to make remarks or observations: **commenting**, *imp.*: **commented**, *pp.*: **commentary**, *n.* *kôm-mên-têr-t*, an explanation or illustration of a difficult or obscure passage in an author; a book of comments or notes; a familiar historical narrative: **commentate**, *v.* *kôm-mên-tî*, to write comments or notes upon: **commentating**, *imp.*: **commentated**, *pp.*: **commentator**, *n.* *-têr*, one who writes notes to explain an author; an expounder or annotator: **commentatorial**, *a.* *-têr-tî-tî*, having

or exhibiting the character of a commentator: **commenter**, *n.* *one* who.

commentitious, *a.* *kôm-mên-tî-shîs* [*L. commentitius*, invented, new] in *OE.*, fictitious; imaginary.

commerce, *n.* *kôm-mêrs* [*F. commerce*; *L. commercium*, trade, traffic—from *com*, *mercere*, goods, wares], an interchange of productions and manufactures between nations or individuals; trade; traffic; intercourse; a certain game at cards: *v.* to hold intercourse with; to traffic: **commercial**, *a.* *kôm-mêr-shîl*, pert. to commerce or trade: **commercially**, *adv.* *-shîl-tî*—*SYN.* of 'commerce' *n.*: trade; traffic; dealing; interchange; intercourse; communication.

commination, *n.* *kôm-mî-tî-nî-shân* [*F. commination*—from *L. comminationem*, a threatening—from *con*, *minuere*, I threaten], denunciation of punishment or vengeance; an office in the Church of England containing a recital of God's threatenings, used only on Ash-Wednesday: **comminator**, *a.* *-mî-tî-tî-r*, threatening.

commingle, *v.* *kôm-mîng-gî* [*L. com*, and, *mingere*, which see], to mix together into one mass.

comminate, *v.* *kôm-mî-nî-tî* [*L. comminatus*, separated into small parts—from *com*, *minuo*, I lessen], to make small or fine; to crush to powder: **comminuting**, *imp.*: **comminuted**, *pp.*: **comminution**, *n.* *-tî*, amount or extent: **comminution**, *n.* *-tî*, the act of reducing or lessening: **comminuted fracture**, in *surg.*, a fracture of the bone in which the bone is much broken, or in small pieces.

commiserate, *v.* *kôm-mî-sî-têr-tî* [*L. commiseratus*, commiserated, pitied—from *com*, *misericor*, I pity], to look upon with pity and concern; to have compassion on; to sympathise with in distress; to be sorry for: **commiserating**, *imp.*: **commiserated**, *pp.*: **commiserator**, *n.* *-têr*, one who pities: **commiseration**, *n.* *-tî-shân* [*F. -l*], a feeling of pity for; compassion; sorrow for the distress of others: **commiserative**, *a.* *-tî-r*, piteous; compassionate: **commiseratively**, *adv.* *-tî*—*SYN.* of 'commiserate': to pity; condole; compassionate; lament—of 'commiseration': mercy; pity; compassion; sympathy; sorrow.

commissary, *n.* *kôm-mî-sî-têr-tî* [*F. commissaire*, a commissioner—from *mid. L. commissarius*, one to whom anything is intrusted—from *L. com*, *missus*, sent], one to whom is committed some duty or office; a delegate; an officer who has the charge of providing provisions, clothing, tents, transports, &c., for an army: **commissaryship**, *n.* the office of: **commissariat**, *n.* *-têr-tî*, in an army, the department or office of a commissary, charged with the supplying of food and certain articles of equipment—a department now merged into the Control Department: **commissarial**, *a.* pert. to a commissary: **commissary-general**, a chief officer of the commissariat department.

commission, *n.* *kôm-mî-shân* [*F. commission*, a message, a commission—from *L. commissio*, the commencement of a play or contest, in *mid. L.*, a mandate, a charge: *L. commissus*, that which is intrusted—from *com*, *missus*, sent], the act of doing or committing anything; the state of acting by authority for another; the fee allowed and paid to an agent for the sale of property or goods; one or more persons appointed to perform certain duties; a written warrant or authority for exercising certain powers; an order; authority given: *v.* to empower; to give authority to; to depute: **commissioning**, *imp.*: **commissioned**, *pp.* *-shân*: **commissioner**, *n.* *-shân-r*, one who holds authority for the doing of something: **commission merchant** or *agent*, one who transacts business in buying and selling the goods of others, receiving for his remuneration a certain rate per cent: to put a ship into commission, in the navy, to prepare a ship and put it into active service: to put the Great Seal into commission, to place it in the hands of certain persons till the appointment of a new Lord Chancellor. *Note.*—Any important secular office is placed in commission by intrusting certain persons with the discharge of its duties till a new appointment be made.—*SYN.* of 'commission' *v.*: to authorise; empower; accredit; appoint; depute; delegate—of 'commission' *n.*: authority; mandate; charge; warrant; an order; office.

commissaire, *n.* *kôm-mî-shân-têr* [*F. commissaire*, an errand-porter—see *commission*], one of a class of men employed to convey messages, and perform a variety of commissions: an errand-porter.

commissure, *n.* *kôm-mî-shîr* [*L. commissura*, a

matte, mât, fât, lât; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, pîn; nôte, nôt, môte;

during heat, and sometimes both heat and light; spontaneous combustion, the tendency which many substances, or mixed substances, have of developing heat when undisturbed for a length of time, to such an extent as to develop combustion, and often explosion, without the application of fire.

come, *v.* *kóm* [AS. *comen*; cf. Dut. *komen*; Icel. *koma*; Ger. *kommen*] to draw near; to move towards; to arrive or reach; to happen or fall out; to advance and arrive at some state or condition; to sprout or spring as plants: **coming**, *imp.*: **n. act of sprouting; arrival; approach: **adj.** future; expected: **came**, *pt.* *kám*, *did* come: **came**, *pp.*: **comer**, *n.* one who *comes*; *comely*, *a.*—which see: to **come about**, to fall out; to happen; to change: to **come and go**, to flicker; to change: to **come at**, to reach; to gain: to **come by**, to get; to acquire: to **come in**, to yield; to become the fashion; to obtain; to accrue, as from an estate or from trade: to **come near**, to approach: to **come of**, to proceed, as from a source, or as an effect from a cause; to **come off**, to escape; to get free; to take place, as a race: to **come on**, to approach; to make progress: to **come out**, to be made public; to be introduced into general society; to publish: to **come over**, to run over, as a liquid; *familiarly*, to get the better of any one: to **come round**, to recover; to revive: to **come short**, to be insufficient: to **come to oneself**, to recover, as one's senses: to **come to pass**, to happen: to **come up to**, to amount to; to rise: to **come upon**, to invade; to attack: all **comers**, all persons indifferently: **coming-in**, in OE., an income; a revenue; submission; beginning: introduction: **coming or coming-on**, in OE., fond; forward.**

comedy, *n.* *kóm-ē-dī* [F. *comédie*—from *L. comædia*; Gr. *komæidia*, a village song—from *Gr. kómos*, a merry-making, and *ôde*, a poem] a stage play of a light or humorous character; that branch of the drama which is concerned with light or humorous subjects: **comediana**, *n.* *-dī-ā-na*, an actor or player in comedy; a writer of comedy: **comedietta**, *n.* *kóm-ē-tē-tē-dī* [It. *a little comedy*].
comely, *a.* *kóm-lī* [AS. *cymlīc*—from *cyme*, exultation; finely proportioned; handsome; graceful; suitable; fitting; decent—connected with *come*, which see: *ad.* handsomely; gracefully: **comeliness**, *n.* fitness; suitableness; beauty which excites respect.

comestible, *a.* *kóm-ē-sī-bī* [F. *comestible*—from *It. comestibile*—from *L. comestum*, to eat, to consume]: **n.** an article of solid food: **comestibles**, *n.* *plu.* *-sī-bī-ā*, eatables.

comet, *n.* *kóm-ēt* [F. *comète*—from *L. cometes*; Gr. *komētēs*—from *Gr. komē*, hair] a hairy star; a celestial body accompanied with a train or tail of light, and revolving round the sun in an elliptic or parabolic orbit: **cometary**, *a.* *-ē-tī*, relating to a comet: **cometarium**, *n.* *-dī-rī-ām*, an instr. for explaining the revolutions of a comet: **comet-like**, *a.*: **cometography**, *n.* *-dī-ō-grā-fī* [Gr. *graphō*, I describe] a treatise about comets: **cometology**, *n.* *-dī-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], a discourse about comets.

comfit, *n.* *kóm-fīt* [F. *confit*—from *L. confectus*, prepared, manufactured—from *Gr. sacre*, to make]: a sweetmeat, generally restricted to a candy containing seed, or almond, and suchlike, coated with sugar; a sugar-plum.

comfort, *n.* *kóm-fōrt* [F. *conforter*, to comfort, to strengthen—from *mid. L. confortare*, to strengthen—from *L. com*, together; *fortis*, strong] ease or rest either to body or mind; support; he who or that which gives ease, support, &c.; consolation; moderate enjoyment with ease: **to** console; to strengthen; to encourage: **comforting**, *imp.*: **comforted**, *pp.*: **comforter**, *n.* *-ēr*, the person who, or thing which, the Holy Spirit; a warm wrap for the throat and chest: **comfortable**, *a.* *-dī-bī*, being in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment; giving comfort; placing above want: **comfortably**, *ad.* *-bī*: **comfortableness**, *n.* *-dī-bī-nēs*, the state of enjoying comfort: **comfortless**, *a.* *-lēs*, without anything to support or solace under misfortune or distress: **comfortlessly**, *ad.* *-lēs*: **comfortlessness**, *n.* the state of being without comfort.—**SYN.** of 'comfort *v.*': to cheer; animate; encourage; enliven; exhilarate; console; sustain; revive; invigorate; inspire; gladden; refresh; strengthen; confirm—of 'comfort *n.*': pleasure; enjoyment; consolation; support;

solace; countenance; encouragement—of 'comfortless': desolate; forlorn; miserable; insupportable; wretched.

comfrey, *n.* *kóm-frī* [OF. *confrie*; *mid. L. cum-fria*, a strengtheners], a showy native plant, formerly esteemed as a strengthener and healer; the 'common comfrey' is *Symphoricarpos officinale*; and the 'prickly comfrey' is the *S. asperum*, Ord. *Boraginacæ*—both sometimes cultivated as forage plants.

comie, *a.* *kóm-ik*, also *comical*, *a.* *-ī-kāl* [F. *comique*—from *L. comicus*, pert. to comedy—see *comedy*], relating to comedy; raising mirth; droll; diverting: **comically**, *ad.* *-līs*, in a manner that raises mirth: **comicalness**, *n.*: **comicality**, *n.* *-līt-ē-tī*, that which is comical or ludicrous.—**SYN.** of 'comical': droll; ridiculous; ludicrous; laughable; diverting; sportive.

coming, *a.* *kóm-ing* [see *come*], future; expected: **n.** arrival; approach; act of sprouting.

comitia, *n.* *plu.* *kóm-mī-tī-dī* [L.], an assembly of the people in anc. Rome, whose duties were the election of magistrates and the passing of laws; at Oxford, a former name for the *Eurynia*, or graduation ceremony: **comitial**, *a.* *-ī-tī*, relating to the popular assemblies of Rome.

comity, *n.* *kóm-ī-tī* [L. *comitas*, kindness, affability—*from comis*, friendly], courtesy; civility; in international law, acts of courtesy between nations and states.

comma, *n.* *kóm-mā* [Gr. *komma*, a part cut off—from *koptō*, I cut], in written or printed compositions, the point (,) which is used to separate or point off phrases and imperfect clauses, and generally the simpler parts of a sentence, and which marks the shortest pause in reading.

command, *n.* *kóm-mānd*, or *-mānd* [F. *commander*, to command—from *L. commendare*, to intrust to one's charge, in *mid. L.*, to order—from *L. com*, *mando*, I order], the act of commanding; power or authority over; an order or message with authority; a naval or military force under the authority of a particular officer; power of overlooking a place; in *mil.*, the height of the top of a parapet above the ground or another work: **v. to bid; order or charge with authority; to govern or direct; to have power over; to hold the position of power; to have within the observation of the eye; to overlook: **commanding**, *imp.*: **adj.** fitted to impress or influence; authoritative; overlooking: **commandingly**, *ad.* *-līs*: **commanded**, *pp.*: **commandant**, *n.* *kóm-mān-dānt* [F.], the chief officer of certain military educational and training institutions; a title of certain commanding officers at certain stations; one in command of a fort: **colonel commandant**, an officer of the highest grade in the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines: **commandable**, *a.* *-dā-bī*, that may be commanded: **commandatory**, *a.* *-dī-tō-rī*, having the force of a command: **commander**, *n.* *-dēr*, one who; the captain of a ship of war under a certain size, or an officer who ranks next above a lieutenant: **command dress**, *n.* a woman who commands: **commandment**, *n.* a law; a precept; one of the precepts of the Decalogue: **commandery**, *n.* *-dēr-ī*, the body of knights of any military order; the estates and revenue of such order: **commande**, *n.* *kóm-mān-dō* [Dut. *a command*], in *S. Africa*, any force called out by public consent and border law: **commander-in-chief**, in Great Britain, the military officer who has the command and direction of the land forces, or of a portion of them on service out of the country; a generalissimo: **word of command**, the brief order of a military superior: **Ten Commandments**, the summary of the duties to God and man in the Jewish and Christian religions given at Mount Sinai; the Decalogue.—**SYN.** of 'command *v.*': to order; direct; bid; govern; charge; overlook—of 'command *n.*': order; injunction; precept; control; power; authority; mandate; charge; direction; behest—of 'commanding': imperative; imperious; authoritative; overlooking.**

commandeer, *v.* *kóm-mān-dēr* [S. Africa. Dut. *commanderen* : F. *commander*, to command—see *command*], in *S. Africa*, to force into military service; to seize goods for military purposes—used especially in regard to the practice among the Boers of compelling other colonists and the natives to bear arms in their behalf: **commandeer'ing**, *imp.*: **commandeered**, *pp.* *-dēr-ī*.

commensurable, *a.* *kóm-mēsh-ūr-ā-bī* [L. *com*, and *mensurable*], having a common measure.

coo, *boō*, *fōō*; *pāre*, *bād*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shum*, *thīng*, *there*, *zeal*.

SYN. of 'colour v.': to dye; tinge; stain; paint—of 'colour n.': hue; paint; tint; pigment.

colpencyma, n. *kôl-pên-k'âm* [Gr. *kolpos*, the fold of a garment; *engchuma*, an infusion, tiasue], in bot., tissue composed of wavy or sinuous cells.

colporteur, n. *kôl-pôr-têr* [F. *colporteur*, a pedlar with a pack on his neck—from *col*, the neck; *porteur*, to carry; L. *colum*, the neck; *portare*, to carry], a hawk or pedlar; in France, a hawk of books and pamphlets; one who travels about to distribute and sell religious books; **colportage**, n. *kôl-pôr-tâj*, also *-tâsh* [F.], the trade of a hawk; the system of distribution by colporteurs.

colt, n. *kôl* [AS. *coll*, a young ass], a young horse, usually limited to the male; a young foolish fellow; v. to be licentious; to run at large without rule; in OE., to befool; colting, imp. *colted*, pp. *colt'ed*, befooled; coltish, a. *-ish*, frisky, as a colt; coltishly, ad. *-ly*; colt's-foot, a medicinal herb; the *Tussilago farfara*, Ord. *Compositæ*, sub-Ord. *Corymbifera*.

colter, n. *kôl-têr*, or **coltuer**, n. *kôl-têr* [AS. *cutter*; L. *cutter*, a knife, the cutting part], the iron part in front of a plough with an edge that cuts the earth or sod.

Colubrina, n. plu. *kôl-û-brî-nâ* [L. *coluber*, a snake], in zool., a division of the Ophidia: colubrine, a. *kôl-û-brîn*, pert. to serpents; having the appearance of a serpent; cunning.

columba, n. *kôl-ûm-bâ*, or **columba**, n. *kôl-ûm-bâ* [from *Colombo* on Ceylon], the root of the plant *Cocculus palmatus*, or *Montepernum palmatum*, an excellent tonic, Ord. *Montepernaceæ*.

Columbacei, n. plu. *kôl-ûm-bâ-sê* [L. *columba*, a dove], the division of rasorial birds which includes doves and pigeons.

Columbian, a. *kô-kâm-bî-nâ* [from *Columbus*, the discoverer of Amer.], pert. to the U.S. or to America: **columbite**, n. *-bit*, a mineral of a greyish or brownish-black colour occurring in single crystals and in small crystalline masses, first discovered in Amer.; **columbite**, a. *-bit*, pert. to or produced from the metal *columbium*, *-bî-âm*—see *niobium*: **columbate**, n. *-bat*, a salt of columbic acid.

columbine, a. *kôl-ûm-bîn* [L. *columba*, a dove], pert. to a pigeon or dove; dove colour: n. the heroine in a pantomime, mistress of harlequin: **columbar'y**, n. *-bêr'î*, a pigeon-house.

columbine, n. *kôl-ûm-bîn* [OF. *colombin*, dove-like—from L. *columbina*, dove-like—from *columba*, a dove; so called from the resemblance of its colour to that of a dove's neck], common plant with a purple flower, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*.

columella, n. *kôl-ûm-ûl-lâ* [L. *columella*, a small column or pillar—from *columna*, a column], in bot., the central column, as in the sporangia of mosses; an axis which has carpels arranged around it; in zool., the central axis round which the whorls of a spiral univalve are wound; the central pillar found in the theca of many corals; in anat., the central part of the cochlea of the ear.

column, n. *kôl-ûm* [L. *columna*, a round pillar; cf. It. *colonna*; F. *colonne*], a round pillar or shaft used to adorn or support a building; any body pressing downwards perpendicularly on its base and of the same diameter as the base, as a column of water, air, or mercury; a body of troops drawn up in deep files; a succession of companies or parts of companies from front to rear, parallel to each other; a perpendicular division of the page of a book; a perpendicular line of figures; in bot., the solid body formed by the union of the styles and filaments in some plants; the cylindrical body of a sea-anemone: **columnar**, a. *kôl-ûm-nêr*, formed in columns; having the form of column; like a column: **columnned**, a. *-ûm'd*, adorned or provided with columns. *Note*.—Strictly speaking, a **pillar** supports something, while a **column** is a monolith and stands alone, not affording support to a part of a structure, but this distinction is not observed.

colures, n. plu. *kô-lûr's* [Gr. *kolouros*, dock-tailed—from *kolouta*, to cut; *oura*, the tail], in astron., the two circles which pass through the four cardinal points of the ecliptic—the equinoctial and solstitial points—and intersect at the poles.

colza, n. *kôl-zâ* [F. *colza*, wild cabbage—from OF. *colzat*—from Dut. *koolznad*, cole-seed or rape-seed—see *cole*], a variety of cabbage or rape whose seeds yield an oil, called *colza-oil*.

com-, *kôm*, prefix, another form of *com*, *wh-* see.

coma, n. *kô-mâ* [Gr. *kôma*, a deep sleep], lethargy; a dozing; a kind of stupor or insensible state, in certain diseases; intense propensity for continued sleep: **comatose**, a. *kôm-dâ-tôs*, also **comatous**, *-tôs*, excessively drowsy; dosing without natural sleep; lethargic.

coma, n. *kô-mâ* [Gr. *kômê*, a head of hair], the stem of a plant terminating in a tuft or bush; the halo appearance that surrounds a comet: **comate**, a. *-mâ-tê*, hairy; of a bushy appearance.

comart, n. *kô-mâr't* [co and *mart*, a comparison in Shakespeare, a comparison; also said to signify an article; an agreement or covenant; a just bargain].

comate or **co-mate**, n. *kô-mât* [ron and *mâtê*], companion.

comate, a.—see under *coma* 2.

comatula, n. *kôm-dâ-û-lâ* [dim. of *coma*, a bush or hair; *comûla*, hairy], in zool., an existing species of the Crinoids, stalked in its early condition and fire afterwards; the feather-star.

comb, n. *kôm* [AS. *kamb*; cf. Dut. *kam*; Ice. *kamb*; Ger. *kamm*, a comb, a crest, an instr. with teeth for arranging or cleaning the hair, also for preparing and cleaning wool or flax; the crest of a cock; the top or crest of a wave; the collective mass of cells in which bees store their honey; v. to adjust, arrange, or clean with a comb: **combing**, imp. *com'd*, pp. *com'd*; **comber**, n. one who dresses wool; among seamen, the crest of a wave breaking with a white foam: **combless**, a. wanting a comb or a crest: **combmaker**, n. one who makes combs: **combings**, n. plu. *kôm-îngs*, the dust from malted barley: **comb** or **combe**, n. *kôm*, also **combe** n. *kôm*, an upland valley, generally narrow and without a stream of water.

comb, n. *kôm*, also **combe**, n. *kôm*, a measure—see *combe*.

combat, n. *kôm-bât* [F. *combat*, a fight—from *combatre*, to fight—from L. *com*, together, and mid. L. *batto*, I beat], a fight; a contest by force; a battle, conflict, or strife; v. to fight; to struggle or contend with, for, or against; to act in opposition; to oppose or resist: **combating**, imp. *com-bat'ed*, pp. *com-bat'ant*, n. *-tân*, any person who fights; a duellist; a controversialist: **combative**, a. *-tîv*, disposed to fight or contend: **combateness**, n. disposition or inclination to fight.—SYN. of 'combat v.': to fight; to contend; resist; contest; oppose—of 'combat n.': engagement; battle; action; conflict; contest; fight; encounter; strife; encounter.

combe, n. *kôm*—see under *comb* 1.

comber, n. *kôm-bêr* [Eng. dial.], a fish of the perch family; a species of red-backed fish, frequenting the Cornish coast.

combinate, a. *kôm-bî-nât* [see *combine*], in OE., betrothed; promised.

combine, v. *kôm-bîn* [F. *combiner*—from mid. L. *combinare*, to unite—from L. *com*, together; *bîni*, two by two, double], to unite or join together two or more things; to link closely together; to cause to unite or bring into union; to unite, agree, or coalesce; to league together: **combining**, imp. *com-bîn'd*, pp. *com-bîn'd*; **combiner**, n. one who combines; a. *-nâ-bî*, that may or can be united: **combination**, n. *-bî-nâ-shîn* [mid. L. *combinatus*, joined together, united], close union or connection; an intimate union of two or more persons or things to effect some purpose; a union of particulars: **combinatorial**, a. tendency of certain substances to unite and form a new substance, possessing properties different from both, called a **chemical compound**.—SYN. of 'combine': to connect; attach; unite; agree; coalesce; confederate—of 'combination': association; partnership; alliance; cabal; conspiracy; plot; faction; union; confederacy; coalition.

combustible, a. *kôm-bûs'tî-bî* [F. *combustible*—from L. *combustus*, wholly consumed—from *com*, together; *ustum*: cf. Sans. *ush*, to burn], that will take fire and burn; having the property of catching fire; n. a substance that will take fire and burn: **combustibility**, n. *-bî-tî-tî*, the quality of taking fire and burning; capacity of being burnt: **combustion**, n. *-bûs'tî-shîn*, sometimes *kôm-bûs'tî-shîn* [F.—L.], a burning; the action of fire on bodies capable of being burnt; the chemical combination of two or more bodies pro-

mâtê, mât, fâr, kân; mête, mêt, hêr; pîne, yîn; nôc, nôl, môve;

ject; in the *telescope*, the line of sight passing through the centre of the object-glass and the centre of the cross-wires placed in the focus: *collimator*, *n. -tér*, an instrument for determining the zenith-point.

collision, *n. kól-lí-ksh'ón* [*F. collision*—from *L. collidere*, a clashing or striking together—see *collide*], the act of striking together of two hard bodies; opposition; interference.—*SYN.*: clashing; conflict; encounter; opposition.

collocata, *v. kól-ló-kat* [*L. collocatus*, put or set in a place—from *collo*, together; *loco*, I set or place], to station: *collocating*, *imp.*: *collocated*, *pp.*: *collocatum*, *n. (F. -L.) kól-ló-kásh'ón*, the act of placing.

colloidum, *n. kól-ló-id'í-úm* [*Gr. kollidos*, gluey, viscous—from *kollos*, glue; *idos*, resemblance], a solution of gum-cotton in alcohol and sulphuric ether, used in photography—spread over glass, it leaves a very thin film on which the picture is taken; also used in surgery, leaving a thin skin-like film over wounds, which is impervious to air: *colloid*, *n. -íd*, in chem., any compound having a gelatinous appearance: *adj.* resembling glue, or jelly: *n.* applied to uncrystallisable liquids; in *geol.*, applied to partly amorphous minerals.

colloquium, *v. kól-lóg* [*F. colloquio*, a colloquy—from *L. collo*, together; *loquor*, I speak], in *OR.*, to converse secretly; to confabulate, as for an unlawful purpose; to wheedle; to flatter: *colloquing*, *imp.*: *colloqued*, *pp.* *kól-lóg'ed*.

collops, *n. kól-lóp* [*cf. Ger. kloppes*, meat made tender by beating; *Sw. klopps*, slices of beef stewed], formerly a slice of meat made tender for cooking by beating; a small slice of meat: *mince-collops*, *n. plu.* meat minced up into very small pieces.

colloquial, *n. kól-ló-kí-ét'ál* [*L. colloquium*, a conversation, a discourse—from *collo*, together; *loquor*, I speak], pert. to ordinary conversation: *colloquially*, *ad. -ly*, in a familiar conversational manner: *colloquialism*, *n. -izm*, a form of expression in familiar common use: *colloquist*, *n. kól-ló-kí-ét'ál*, a speaker in a dialogue: *colloquy*, *n. -kí-ét*, conversation between two or more; a conference; dialogue: *colloquialism*, *v. -líz'it*, to render colloquial.—*SYN.* of 'colloquy': conversation; conference; dialogue; discourse.

collude, *v. kól-lód* [*L. colludere*, to play or sport together—from *collo*, together; *ludere*, to play, to mock], to play into each other's hands; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert: *colluding*, *imp.*: *colluded*, *pp.*: *colluder*, *n. one who*: *collusion*, *n. -lúsh'ón* [*F. collusion*—from *L. colludere*, sport or play together], a secret agreement between two or more persons for some evil purpose, as to defraud any one: *collusive*, *a. -tív* [*L. collusivus*, played or sported together], deceitful; fraudulent: *collusively*, *ad. -ly*, in a manner to defraud secretly: *collusiveness*, *n.*: *collusory*, *a. -tér'is*, carrying on fraud by secret agreement.

collum, *n. kól-lúm* [*L. collum*, the neck], in *bot.*: part where the stem and root join, and termed the neck of a plant.

collusion, *collusive*, &c.—see under *collude*.

colly, *n. kól-lí*, a shepherd's dog—see *colley*.

colly, *n. kól-lí* [*MR. collyen*: *cf. Norse, kola*, to bark or snout; *kola*, snouted: *Sw. kolna*, to become dark], snout; soot; the snout or grime of coal: *v.* to darken with soot; to snout: *collying*, *imp.* *kól-lí-ting*: *collied*, *pp.* *kól-lí-éd*: *adj.* blackened, snouted.

collyrium, *n. kól-lí-rí-úm* [*L. collyrium*; *Gr. kolimion*, an eye-salve], a lotion or wash for any part of the body, latterly applied chiefly to a wash for the eyes; an eye-water.

colocynthis, *n. kól-ló-shín'is* [*Gr. kolokynthis*, the wild purging gourd], the bitter apple of the druggists; the fruit of a plant common in many districts of Asia and Europe; the *Cucurbita colocynthis*, *Orn. -urbitaceae*: *colocythine*, *n. -thín*, the active medicinal principle of *colocynthis*.

colicite, *n. kól-ló-id'ít* [*Gr. kolon*, one of the intestines; *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a name given to a certain intestine-like mass or impression.

colicula, *n. kól-ló-bé*, an obsolete form of *salicula* and *colymba*.

colon, *n. kól-lón* [*L. colon*; *Gr. kolon*, the largest of the intestines, a member], the largest of the intestines: in writing or printing, the mark [:] chiefly used to separate the perfect clauses of a sentence, and which indicates a longer pause than a semicolon [:], but a shorter one than a period [.]

colonel, *n. kór-nél* [*F. coronel* or *colonnel*: *Sp. coronel*—from *It. colonnello*, a colonel, also a little column—from *L. columna*, a column—*It.*, one who leads the little column or company], the chief officer of a regiment; an officer of the highest rank below a general: *lieutenant-colonel*, the second officer in a regiment, in rank next below a colonel: *colonelcy*, *n. kór-nél'is*, or *col'oneleshíp*, the rank or commission of a colonel.

colonnade, *n. kól-ló-nád'* [*F. colonnade*—from *F. colonne*: *L. columna*, a column: *It. colonnata*, a range of columns—from *colonus*, a column], a series or range of columns placed at intervals; an avenue of trees.

colony, *n. kól-ló-ní* [*F. colonie*: *It. colonia*—from *L. colere*, an abode or dwelling—from *colonus*, a husbandman—from *col're*, to till], a body of persons who have gone from their native country to a distant district, or a new country, in order to settle and cultivate it; the country thus settled or planted: *colonial*, *a. kól-ló-ní-ál*, pert. to a colony: *colonist*, *n. kól-ló-ní-ét*, an inhabitant of a colony: *colonise*, *v. -niz*, to settle or plant a colony in; to remove and settle in a country: *col'oni'zing*, *imp.*: *col'onised*, *pp.* *-niz'ed*: *col'oni'zation*, *n. -nét'éd'sh'ón*, the act of planting with inhabitants. *Note.*—Also spelt with *s* for *z*.

colophon, *n. kól-ló-fón* [*L. colophon*; *Gr. kolophón*, summit, finishing-stroke], the device which formerly marked the conclusion of a book, and which contained the place and year of its publication.

colophony, *n. kól-ló-fón'it* [*L. kolophonia*: first brought from *Colophon* in *lonia*], a dark-coloured resin obtained from turpentine: *colophomite*, *n. kól-ló-fón'it*, one of the varieties of iron-lime garnet which have a resinous lustre.

colocynthida, *n. kól-ló-kín'it'id'* [the Latinised form of the *F. colocynthe*, *colocynth*, the bitter globular fruit, the pulp of which constitutes the medicinal colocynth; used in *Shakspeare* for *colocynth*—which see].

Colorado beetle, see under *beetle*.

coloration, *n. kól-lér'Á-sh'ón* [see *colour*], the state of being coloured; the peculiar arrangement of colours in an animal or a plant; the management of colours in a painting.

Colosseum, *n. kól-lós'os'í-úm* [*L. Colosseum*, of a gigantic size—so named from the *Colossus* of Nero adjacent to it], the amphitheatre of the Emperor Vespasian at Rome.

colossocelys, *n. kól-ló-sók'k'ís* [*Gr. kolossos*, a gigantic statue; *cheilos*, a tortoise], a genus of gigantic fossil tortoises, discovered in the upper Tertiaries of the Sevalik Hills, India.

colossus, *n. kól-lós'ós'is* [*L. colossus*: *Gr. kolossos*, a gigantic statue at Rhodes bestriding the entrance of the port], a statue of gigantic size: *colossal*, *a. -vél'*, very large; gigantic: *colosses*, *a. kól-lós'os'í-úm*, gigantic.

Colostrum, *n. kól-lós'trúm* [*L.*], the first milk of animals after delivery; a mixture of turpentine and the yolk of an egg: *colostric*, *a. kól-lós'trík*, pert. to.

colour, *n. kól-lér* [*Norm. F. colour* and *color*: *F. couleur*: *It. colore*—from *L. colorum*, colour], the hue or appearance that a body presents to the eye; dye or tinge; anything used to give or impart colour to a body; a paint; appearance to the mind; false show: *colours*, *n. plu. -rés*, flags, standards, or ensigns, which serve in the army as rallying-points for infantry: *v.* to alter or change the outward appearance of any body or substance; to tinge; to dye; to give a specious appearance to; to make plausible; to bluish; to change from pale to red: *col'our'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the art of dyeing; a specious appearance; the manner of applying colours: *coloured*, *pp. -éd'*: *adj.* showing colour; of African descent: *col'our'er* or *col'ourist*, *n. one who*: *col'ourable*, *a. -á-b'l*, specious; plausible: *col'ourably*, *ad. -bíl'*: *col'ourless*, a destitute of colour; transparent: *water-colours*, colours mixed with gum-water or a size, and not with oil: *colourman*, *n. one who* prepares and sells colours: *colour-blindness*, a disease or defect in the eyes through which individuals are unable to distinguish some colours: *colour-party*, the two officers carrying the colours, together with four sergeants: *colour-sergeant*, a sergeant in each company of infantry who is responsible to the captain for its interior economy: *primary colours*, red, blue, and yellow—according to others red, green, and violet: *prismatic colours*, violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red.—

colo, *boy*, *fil'd*; *páre*, *bád*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thíng*, *therr*, *seal*.

coleoptera, *n.* plu. *kōl'ē-ōp'tēr-d* [Gr. *kolēos*, a sheath; *pteron*, a wing], the order of insects called beetles, whose fore-wings form a membranous or horny sheath or covering for the hinder pair of wings: *col'ēopt'eral*, *a. pert.* to; also *col'ēopt'eros*, *a. -is*: *col'ēopt'is*, *n.* *-ō-rī-zā* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root], the sheath which covers the young rootlets of grasses and some other monocotyledonous plants.

coleus, *n.* *kōl'ē-ūs* [L. *coleus*, a bag; Gr. *kolēos*, a sheath, referring to the manner in which the stamens are united], a genus of plants, Ord. *Labiata*, some of whose species yield beautiful hybrid forms for the garden, many having highly coloured yellow and red leaves: *col'eū*, *n.* *kōl'ē-ū*, a red resinous-looking substance found abundantly in many of the species, and in many flowers and fruits, supposed to be identical with the colouring matter of red wine.

colic, *n.* *kōl'ik* [F. *colique*; L. *colicus*; Gr. *kolikos*, pert. to the colic—from Gr. *kōlon*, the largest of the intestines], a severe pain in the stomach or bowels: *adj.* affecting the bowels: *colicky*, *a.* *kōl'ik-ē*, *pert.* to.

Coliseum, *n.* *kōl'ī-sē-ūm*—see Colosseum.

coll or **col**, *n.* *kōl* [F. *col*—from L. *collum*, the neck], in *geog.*, a rising neck of land separating two valleys.

collaborator, *n.* *kōl-lāb'ō-rā-tēr* [F. *collaborateur*—from L. *collabōrāre*, to work together—from *con*, together; *labōrāre*, to labour], one who assists in labour, usually literary or scientific; frequently used in the F. form, *collaborateur*, *n.* *kōl-lāb'ō-rā-tēr*: *collab'orā-tion*, *n.* *rā-shūn*, united labour of two or more.

collapse, *n.* *kōl-lāps* [L. *collapse*, fallen in ruins—from *con*, together; *lapsus*, fallen], a falling in or together, as a balloon when the gas has escaped; extreme depression of the bodily energies: *v.* to fall inwards or together; to close by falling together: *collaps'ing*, *imp.* *collapsed*, *pp.* *-lāps*: *adj.* come to nothing; become a failure.

collar, *n.* *kōl'ēr* [ME. *coler*; OF. *colier*, a necklace, a collar; It. *collare*—from L. *collum*, the neck], an ornamental article of dress worn round the neck; that part of the harness which goes round the neck of a horse or beast of burden; the large gold chain worn by knights of certain orders, and civic dignitaries; in *arch.*, a ring: *v.* to catch hold of one by any article of dress around the neck; to roll up flesh-meat and bind it with cord: *collar'ing*, *imp.* *collared*, *pp.* *-lērd*: *adj.* seized by the collar; rolled together, as beef or pork: *collar-bone*, bone on each side of the neck; the clasp: *collarette*, *n.* *kōl'ā-rēt*, a little collar for wearing round the neck: to *slip the collar*, to disengage oneself from a thing that binds, or from a difficulty; to get free.

collate, *v.* *kōl-lāt* [L. *collatus*, brought or carried together—from *con*, *latus*, carried, to bring or lay together for the purpose of comparison; to bring together and compare MSS. or books; to gather and place in order; to place in a benefice, said of a bishop when he is the patron: *collat'ing*, *imp.* *collated*, *pp.* *colla-tor*, *n.* *-tēr*, one who: *colla'table*, *a.* *-tā-bil*: *collation*, *n.* *-lā-shūn* [F. *collation*; OF. *collacion*—from L. *collatiōem*], the comparing of MSS. or books with others of the same kind for correction of errors, &c.; presentation to a benefice by a bishop; a repast between full meals to which originally every one brought his share: *colla'tive*, *a.* *-lā-tiv*, *pert.* to an alms-don when the bishop is the patron.

collateral, *a.* *kōl-lāt'ēr-āl* [mid. L. *collateralis*—from L. *con*, together; *latus*, a side], side by side, or on the side; running parallel; happening or coming together in connection with an event, as *collateral circumstances*; in addition to, or over and above; not direct or immediate; descended from a common ancestor or stock—opposed to *lineal*: *collat'erally*, *ad. -it*: *collateralness*, *n.*

colleague, *n.* *kōl-lēg* [F. *colleue*; It. *collega*—from L. *collega*, a partner in office], a partner or associate in the same office or employment—never used of partners in trade or manufactures: *v.* *kōl-lēg*, to join or unite with in the same office or for the same purpose: *colleagu'ing*, *imp.* *colleagued*, *pp.* *-lēpt*: *colleaguish-ship*, *n.*

collect, *n.* *kōl-lēkt* [OF. *collecter*, *collectāre*, to collect money; mid. L. *collecta*, contributions in money, an assembly for prayer—from L. *collectus*, gathered together—from *con*, together; *lectus*, gathered, selected], a prayer gathered out of Scripture; a short orer adapted for a particular occasion: *v.* *kōl-lēkt*, *pre.*

to gather separate persons or things into one body or place; to gather money or revenue; to accumulate, as snow or water; to assemble or bring together; to gain by observation or research; to infer as a consequence; to recover from surprise: *collect'ing*, *imp.* *collect'ed*, *pp.* *adj.* cool; self-possessed: *collect'ible*, *a.* *-lēkt-ib-il*, that may be gathered: *collect'ion*, *n.* *-shūn*, the act of gathering; an assemblage or crowd; contributions in money; a sum gathered for a charitable purpose; a book of extracts; an accumulated store of objects of interest; a selection of works in painting or sculpture not large enough to form a gallery; a selection of prints without regard to number: *collect'edly*, *ad. -it*: *collect'edness*, *n.* a composed state of mind; recovery from surprise: *collect'ive*, *a.* *-tīv*, gathered into one mass, sum, or body; aggregate; expressing a number or multitude united as one: *collect'ively*, *ad. -it*, in a general mass or body; not individually; in the aggregate: *collect'iveness*, *n.*: *collect'ivism*, *n.* the theory of certain economists that all industry, especially that in regard to land, should be under common control: *collect'or*, *n.* *-lēkt'ēr*, one who collects or gathers; a tax-gatherer; a high official under the E. I. Company: *collect'orship*, *n.* the office; also *collect'orāte*, *n.* *-tāt*: to *collect oneself*, to recover from surprise or embarrassment.—*SYN.* of 'collect *v.*': to gather; muster; assemble; aggregate; amass; infer; deduce—of 'collection': assembly; assemblage; group; meeting; company; crowd; heap; mass; compilation.

collectanea, *n.* plu. *kōl-lēkt-ā-nē-d* [L. things gathered together—from *con*, *lectus*, gathered], a collection of selections from various authors: *collecta'neous*, *a.* *-nē-ūs*, consisting of selections gathered from a variety of sources; gathered.

colleen, *n.* *kōl-lēn* [Ir. *In Ireland*, a girl.
colleg, *n.* *kōl-lēg* [OF. *colleg*, a college, a high school; It. *collegio*—from L. *collegium*, persons united by the same calling—from *con*, together; *lego*, I choose], an assemblage or society of men possessing certain powers and rights, and engaged in some common employment or pursuit; a number of persons engaged in study, as College of Surgeons; the building where they meet or reside; a university: *colle'gian*, *n.* *-lē-jī-ān*, a member of, or student in, a college: *colle'giate*, *a.* *-tāt*, containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college: *colle'giate church*, a church built and endowed for a corporate body, having dean, canons, prebends, &c., like a cathedral, but not a bishop's see; in *Scot.*, a church with two ministers of equal rank.

collembola, *n.* plu. *kōl-lēm-bō-lā* [Gr. *kolla*, glue; *embolē*, a sharp-pointed projection—from *en*, in, and *bolō*, I throw], an order of apterous insects furnished with an adhesive ventral process.

collecnyma, *n.* *kōl-lēm-ki-mā* [Gr. *kolla*, glue; *ecnema*, a vessel; *in*, in, the substance lying between and uniting cells; a kind of cellular tissue with thickened and swollen walls.

collet, *n.* *kōl-lēt* [F. *collet*, a collar—from F. *col*, the neck—from L. *collum*, the neck], the part of a ring in which a precious stone is set; the neck or part of a plant that lies between the root and the stem.

colleter, *n.* *kōl-lēt'ēr* [Gr. *kolletos*, glued or cemented together—from *kollē*, glue], in *bot.*, a glandular hair on the leaves of a bud producing 'blastocolla'.

colletic, *a.* *kōl-lē-tik* [Gr. *kolletikos*, sticky, gluey—from Gr. *kollē*, glue], of the nature of glue; gluey.

colley, *colle*, or **colly**, *n.* *kōl-lī* [Gael. *colg*, the hair or fur of an animal; *colleis*, a puppy—from *cu*, a dog; cf. Gr. *kuon*; L. *canis*, a dog], in *Scot.*, the shepherd's dog, of a peculiar breed, and remarkable for its sagacity—so named from its shaggy hair.

colide, *v.* *kōl-lūd* [L. *collidēre*, to dash together—from *con*, together; *cadere*, to strike forcibly], to strike or dash against each other: *collid'ing*, *imp.* *n.* *collision*: *collid'ed*, *pp.* *collision*, *n.* *kōl-lī-zh-ān*, which see.

collier, **colliery**—see coal.

colligate, *v.* *kōl-lī-gāt* [L. *colligātus*, bound together—from *con*, together; *ligo*, I bind], to bind or tie together: *colligat'ing*, *imp.* *colligat'ed*, *pp.* *colligat'ion*, *n.* *-gā-shūn*, act of binding together; that process in inductive philosophy by which a certain number of facts are brought together for generalisation.

collimation, *n.* *kōl-lī-mā-shūn* [L. *collināre*, to direct in a straight line—from *con*, together; *linea*, a line], the line of sight in the direction of any ob-

māle, *mat*, *fā*, *lā*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīn*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

-r-de, and *concol'orate*, a. *-r-dí* [con, and colour, which see], of the same or similar colour; without variety.

concomitant, a. *kón-kón-tí-dán* [F. *concomitant*—from L. *concomitantem*, attending—from *con*, *comitans*, attending] coming and going with as attendants; conjoined with; accompanying; attending: a. an attendant; that which accompanies; a natural consequence or accompaniment of anything; in OE, a person or thing collaterally connected: *concomitantly*, ad. *-tí*: *concomitance*, n. *-tí-dán* [F.—L.] also *concomitancy*, n. *-tán-sí*, the being conjoined with or accompanying another thing.

concord, n. *kóng-kó-lér* [F. *concorde*—from L. *concordia*, agreement—from *con*, *cordem*, the heart] agreement between persons or things; harmony; union; peace; agreement or proper relation of words in a sentence; harmony of two or more sounds in music: *concordance*, n. *kón-kó-dán* [F.—L.] an index of the words or topics of a book, esp. the *Scriptures*: *concordant*, a. [F.—L.] agreeing; corresponding: *concordantly*, ad. *-tí*: *concordancy*, a. *-tán-sí*: *concordal*, a. *kón-kó-dál* [F.—from L. *concordare*, to agree together] a treaty or compact between a sovereign and the pope on religious questions.—*SYN.* of 'concord': harmony; concordance; union; concert; union; agreement.

concourse, n. *kóng-kó-r* [F. *concourse*—from L. *concurus*, a meeting together—from *con*, *curro*, I run] a running together; confluence; an assembly of men or things.

concretescence, n. *kón-kó-sí-dán* [L. *concretescentem*, growing strong—from *con*, *creco*, I grow] growth or increase; the act of growing by the union or agglutination of separate particles: *concrete'cible*, a. *-sí-bí*, capable of coagulating.

concrete, a. *kón-kó-r* [F. *concret*—from L. *concretus*, grown together, hardened—from *con*, *creco*, I grow] *lit.*, united in growth; formed by massing several things together; having a real existence; material; tangible; not abstract, but applied to a subject,—as *white* or *whiteness*, the abstract—*whité sugar*, the concrete: a. a compound; a mass formed of lime, sand, pebbles, &c., cemented together: v. *kón-kó-r*, to unite or form into one mass; to coagulate or grow hard: *concrete'ing*, imp.: *concrete'ed*, pp.: *concretely*, ad. *-tí*: *concrete'ness*, n. state of being concrete: *concrete'tion*, n. *-kó-shín*, the act of growing together; a mass formed by the deposition of several layers of matter around an original nucleus or kernel: *concrete'tive*, a. *-kó-shí*, causing or tending to concrete: *concrete'tional*, a. *-kó-shín-dí*, also *concrete'tionary*, a. *-shín-dí*, pert. to; in *geom.*, made up of concretions: *concretism*, n. *kón-kó-shím*, the quality of being concrete: *concrete' number*, a number applied to a particular object—as *three men*, *six months*.

concrew, v. *kón-kó-r* [old form of *concrete*] in OE, to grow together; to concrete: *concrew'ing*, imp.: *concrewed*, pp. *kón-kó-r*.

concubine, n. *kóng-kó-bín* [F. *concubine*—from L. *concubina*, a concubine—from *con*, *cubo*, I lie down] a woman who cohabits with a man without being married; an inferior wife: *concubinage*, n. *-bín-dí*, living together, as man and wife, without marriage: *concubinal*, a. *-bín-dí*, pert. to; *concubinary*, n. *kón-kó-bí-nér-dí*, one who lives with a concubine.

concupiscentia, n. *kón-kó-pí-séns* [F. *concupiscentia*—from L. *concupiscentis*, longing much for—from *con*, *cupio*, I desire; desire for unwholesome pleasure; lust; lechery: *concupiscence*, a. *-pí-séns*, a lustful: *concupiscible*, a. *kón-kó-pí-sé-bí*, in OE, irregularly desirous; libidinous.

concur, v. *kón-kó-r* [L. *concurrere*, to run together—from *con*, *curro*, I run] to meet in the same point; to agree or unite in action or opinion; to combine; to coincide: *concurring*, imp.: *concurrent*, pp. *-tí*: *concurrent*, a. *-tí*, acting in conjunction; conjoined; united; associated: a. that which concurs; contributory cause: *concurrently*, ad. *-tí*: *concurrency*, n. *-tí*, agreement or union in action or opinion; consent.—*SYN.* of 'concur': to agree; accord; suit; coincide; unite; combine; conspire; approve—of 'concurrency': union; conjunction; combination; agreement; consent—of 'concurrent a.': uniting; meeting; accompanying; united; coincident; agreeing; contributing; co-operating; concomitant.

concuss, v. *kón-kús* [L. *concussus*, shaken violently

—from *con*, *quassus*, shaken] to settle or put down by shaking, as a speaker and his expressed opinions; in *Scot.*, to force or compel to receive or accept: *concuss'ing*, imp.: *concussed*, pp. *kón-kús*, shaken or driven; compelled to receive: *concussion*, n. *kón-kús'hín* [F. *concussion*, concussion—from L. *concussio*, a shaking] a jolting or knocking one against another; the shock caused by two bodies coming into sudden and violent contact; state of being shaken; agitation; in *med.*, a severe injury to some internal organ from a fall or a heavy blow: *concuss'ive*, a. *-kús-sí*, having the power or quality of shaking.

condemn, v. *kón-dém* [L. *condemnare*, to condemn, to blame—from *con*, *damnare*, to bring damage or loss upon] to pronounce guilty or worthy of punishment; to censure; to blame; to sentence to punishment; to declare to be unfit for use or service: *condem'ning*, imp. *-dém'ing*: *condemned*, pp. *-dém-dí*: *condemnable*, a. *-nád-bí*, that may be condemned; blamable: *condemnation*, n. *-nád-shín*, the act of condemning; the act of declaring one guilty; the state of being condemned; carrying condemnation; the cause or reason for condemning: *condem'natory*, a. *-nád-tí*, tending to or containing something worthy of censure: *condemner*, n. *kón-dém-tí*, one who condemns.—*SYN.* of 'condemn': to reprove; reproach; upbraid; reprimand; rebuke; chide; animadvert; reprobate; doom; sentence; adjudge.

condense, v. *kón-dén* [F. *condenser*—from L. *condensare*, to condense—from *con*, *densus*, close, thick] to make more close, thick, or compact; to make close by pressure; to compress or reduce into a smaller compass; to grow or become thick: *ad.* thick; close: *condens'ing*, imp.: *ad.* having the power to condense: *condensed*, pp. *-dén-sí*: *condensely*, ad. *-tí*: *condensity*, n. *-tí*: *condens'er*, n. *-sér*, he or that which; a vessel for condensing vapour: *condens'able*, a. *-nád-bí*, capable of being condensed: *condensation*, n. *kón-dén-sí-shín*, the act of making more dense or compact; the state of being condensed.—*SYN.* of 'condense': to contract; compress; crowd; thicken; congregate; compact; consolidate—of 'condensed': concise; succinct.

condescend, v. *kón-dí-sénd* [F. *condescendere*—from L. *con*, *descendere*, to descend] to stoop or descend; to do some act of courtesy or kindness to an inferior as if an equal; to submit; to yield: *condescend'ing*, imp.: *ad.* affable; courteous: *con'descend'ed*, pp.: *con'descension*, n. *-sén-shín* [L. *con*, *descensionem*, a going down, a descending] a voluntary relinquishment of rank; the act of putting oneself on a level with inferiors; courtesy: *con'descend'ingly*, ad. *-tí*: *con'descension*, n. *-dén* [F. *condescendence*], in *Scot. law*, a distinct written statement of the facts in dispute, to be laid before the court; a written pleading.—*SYN.* of 'condescend': to submit; yield; stoop; deign; vouchsafe; descend; relinquish.

condign, a. *kón-dín* [F. *condigne*, condign, appropriate—from L. *condignus*, wholly deserving—from L. *con*, *dignus*, worthy] thoroughly deserved as penalty for a wrong; merited—applied to punishment: *condign'ly*, ad. *-tí*, suitably according to deserts; by way of example or warning: *condign'ness*, n.: *condign'ity*, n. *-dí-gní-tí*, merit; desert.

condiment, n. *kón-dí-mént* [L. *condimentum*, seasoning—from *condo*, I preserve] seasoning for food; sauce; pickle.

condition, n. *kón-dí-shín* [F. *condition*—from L. *conditio*, a situation] a particular mode or state of being; temperament or disposition of body or mind; order, rank, or quality: terms of agreement; something laid down as essential: v. to lay down as essential; in OE, to make terms; to stipulate: *condit'ing*, imp.: *condit'ioned*, pp. *-wínd*: *ad.* having certain qualities—preceded by such words as *good*, *well*, *bad*; in *meta.*, having conditions or relations; not absolute: the conditioned, in *meta.*, the state of having conditions or relations; the state of not being absolute: *condition'al*, a. *-án-dí*, containing or depending on certain terms; not absolute; hypothetical: *condition'ally*, ad. *-tí*, with certain limitations; under certain stipulations: *condition'ality*, n. *-dí-tí*, the quality of being conditional or limited.—*SYN.* of 'condition': state; circumstance; situation; incident; event; occurrence; stipulation; station; case; plight; predicament; article; terms; arrangement; provision.

condole, v. *kón-dí-lé* [L. *con*, together, *dolere*, to feel pain, to grieve] to grieve with another in distress, *boý, fóó; yáre, báid; chair, game, jog, shum, thín, there, zeal.*

bring to a common centre; to cause to come nearer to a common point or centre; to drive or bring into a narrow compass; to consolidate; to condense or make stronger, as by evaporating a solution: *concentrating*, imp. *concentrated*, pp. *concentrated*, *n.* *concentration*, *n.* *concentric*, the act of bringing nearer together; collection into one point or centre; the act of reducing to a smaller bulk: *concentrative*, *a.* *-ive*, tending to condense or hold together: *concentrativeness*, *n.* in *phren.*, one of the organs of the brain: *concentrate*, *v.* *concentrate*, to come to a point; to bring to a centre: *concentrating*, imp. *concentrating*, *concentrated*, pp. *concentrated*: *concentric*, *a.* *concentric*, *n.* *concentricity*, *n.* *concentricity*, having a common centre, as circles or circular layers within each other: *concentricity*, *n.* *concentricity*.

concept, *n.* *concept* [L. *conceptum*, the thing conceived—see *conceive*], object conceived by the mind; mental representation; the grasp of an object as the synthesis of all its constituent attributes or properties: *conceptive*, *a.* *-ptive*, capable of conceiving; active in conceiving: *conceptualism*, *n.* *-ist*, *-ism*, in *mental phil.*, the doctrine that conceptions are the only universals: *conceptualist*, *n.* *-ist*, one who maintains that conceptions are the only universals: *conception*, *n.* *-ive*, *conception* [F. *conception*—from L. *conceptionem*], the act of conceiving or being conceived; image or idea in the mind; the thing conceived; purpose, view, sentiment, or thought; the act of the understanding bringing any given object or impression into the same class with any number of other objects or impressions by means of some character or characters common to them all.

conceptacle, *n.* *conceptacle*, *n.* *conceptacle*, *n.* *conceptacle*, that which serves for receiving—*from conceptum*, the thing received; that in which anything is contained; in bot., a hollow sac containing a tuft or cluster of spores.

conception, *n.* *conception*—see under *concept*.

concern, *n.* *concern* [F. *concerner*—from L. *concernere*, to concern—from L. *con*, *cernere*, to see, to separate], that which relates or belongs to one; business, interest, or affair; anxiety; careful regard; a business or those connected with it: *v.* to relate or belong to; to interest or affect; to be of importance to; to take an interest in; to disturb or be disturbed, as I am much concerned about him: *concerning*, imp. *concerned*, pp. *concerned*: *concernment*, *n.* in *O.E.*, a matter in which we are interested; influence; interposition; emotion of mind: *concernedly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *concerning*, prep. in regard to; about; relating to: *concernings*, *n.* plu. in *O.E.*, important affairs; business.—*SYN.* of concern *n.*: business; affair; care; anxiety; solicitude; interest; regard; moment; firm or company.

concert, *v.* *concert* [F. *concert*, concert, agreement—from *It.* *concerto*, L. *concertus*, joined together, to compose, to connect *con*, *certus*, joined together, interwoven], to contrive and settle by mutual agreement; to arrive in union for a common purpose: *concerting*, imp. *concerted*, pp. *ad.* planned by persons acting in union: *concert*, *n.* *concert*, the union of two or more in effecting a common design or plan; agreement in a scheme; a number of performers playing or singing the same piece of music in harmony; a musical entertainment: *concert-pitch*, the pitch to which a piano or other instr. is tuned for performance along with others; standard pitch: *concert*, *n.* [It.], a musical composition written for one principal instr., with accompaniments for a full orchestra: *concertina*, *n.* *concertina*, a musical instr., so called from the harmonious richness of its tones, or from having a double set of reeds.—*SYN.* of concert *n.*: harmony; union; concord; agreement—of concert *v.*: to contrive; plan; manage; devise; settle.

concession, *n.* *concession* [F. *concession*—from L. *concessio*, *n.* *concessio*, allowing a granting—from *con*, *cessus*, yielded], the act of yielding or conceding; the thing yielded; certain foreign rights and privileges granted by a government to a company on certain specific conditions, as to construct a railway, granting a tract of land, &c.; acknowledgment by way of apology: *concessionary*, *a.* *-ry*, giving way by indulgence; yielding: *n.* one who has received or holds a concession: *concessionist*, *n.* one favourable to concession: *concessively*, *a.* *-sive*, *-sive*, *concessory*, *a.* *-er*, conceding; yielding.

conch, *n.* *conch* [L. *concha*, a shell: Gr. *konchē*: cf. *It.* *conca*: F. *conque*], a sea-shell: *conch-shell*, a large turbinated univalve that can be used as a trumpet: *concha*, *n.* *conch*, the external ear by which sounds are collected and transmitted to the internal ear; in arch., an apse: *conchifer*, *n.* *conchifer* [L. *fero*, I bear or carry], an animal covered with a shell; a bivalve: *Conchifera*, *n.* plu. *conchifer*, or *Conchifera*, *n.* plu. the class of bivalve shell-fish, including the oyster, the mussel, the cockle, and the scallop; another name for *Lamellibranchiata*: *conchiform*, *a.* *-ous*, producing or having shells: *conchiform*, *a.* *conchiform*, *n.* *conchiform*, having the shape of a shell: *conchism*, *n.* *conchism*, a fossil shell: *conchitic*, *a.* *-itic*, composed of shells; containing shells in abundance: *conche-spiral*, a kind of spiral curve as seen in shells.

conchoidal, *a.* *conchoidal* [Gr. *konchē*, a shell; *eidos*, form], shell-like—applied to that peculiar fracture of rocks and minerals which exhibits concave and convex surfaces, and so bearing a resemblance to shells: *conchoidal*, *n.* *conchoidal*, a mathematical curve of a shell-like form.

conchology, *n.* *conchology* [F. *conchologie*, a shell; *logos*, a discourse], the natural history of shells and their inhabitants: *conchologist*, *n.* *-ist*, one who: *conchological*, *a.* *-ical*, *ad.* *-ly*, pert. to.

conchometer, *n.* *conchometer* [Gr. *konchē*, a shell; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the angle of the apices of shells.

concocker, *n.* *concocker* [F.], a housekeeper; a door-porter; keeper of a prison or a palace.

conciliar, *a.* *conciliar* [L. *conciliarius*, an assembly for consultation, a council], pert. to a council: *conciliar*, *a.* *-ry*, promulgated or approved by a council.

conciliate, *v.* *conciliate* [L. *conciliatus*, joined together, united, consolidated], to win or gain, as the affections or goodwill; to reconcile or bring to a state of friendship persons or parties formerly at enmity or variance: *conciliating*, imp. *conciliated*, pp. *conciliated*, *n.* *-ter*, one who: *conciliatory*, *a.* *-ious* [F.—L.], the act of gaining back favour, esteem, or affection: *conciliatory*, *a.* *-ry*, tending to conciliate.

concise, *a.* *concise* [F. *concis*, concise—from L. *concisus*, cut to pieces, cut down, brief—from *con*, *cernere*, I cut—*it.*, cut down], brief; short; comprehensive; containing few words: *concisely*, *ad.* *-ly*, in few words; shortly: *conciseness*, *n.* brevity in speaking or writing: *concision*, *n.* *-ion* [F.—L.], a cutting off or down; the Jews in the N.T. who adhered to the rites of the law only, and had no circumsision of heart.—*SYN.* of concise: succinct; condensed; laconic; terse; compendious; brief; summary; comprehensive.

conclave, *n.* *conclave* [F. *conclave*; L. *conclavus*, a room, a chamber—*con*, *clavis*, a key—*it.*, a room locked up], the meeting of cardinals for the election of a pope; the place where the meeting is held; any close assembly.

conclude, *v.* *conclude* [L. *concludere*, to shut up; *concludere*, shut up—from *con*, *claudere*, I shut], to shut up or enclose; to infer; to decide or determine; to close or finish; to end; to form an opinion: *concluding*, imp. *ad.* *ad.*, final: closing: *concluded*, pp. *conclusion*, *n.* *-ion*, *conclusion*, end; close; inference or consequence; final determination or judgment: *conclusional*, *a.* *conclusional*, by way of a conclusion: *conclusively*, *a.* *-sive*, final; decisive: *conclusively*, *ad.* *-ly*: *conclusiveness*, *n.* the quality of being decisive.—*SYN.* of conclude: to finish; close; complete; end; terminate; infer; decide; determine; include; comprehend—of conclusion: close; inference; deduction; consequence; induction; end; decision; determination; cessation; extremity—of conclusive: final; decisive; ultimate.

concoct, *v.* *concoct* [L. *concoctum*, digestion—from *con*, *coctus*, cooked—from *coquo*, I cook], to digest, as food in the stomach; to purify; to refine; to ripen; to form and mature in the mind; to plan or devise, as a scheme: *concocting*, imp. *concocted*, pp. *concocted*, *n.* *concoction*, *n.* *concoction*, the change which food undergoes in the stomach; maturation by heat; the process of purifying: *concocter*, *n.* one who plans: *concoctive*, *a.* *-ive*, having the power of digesting.—*SYN.* of concoct: to digest; mature; perfect; ripen; plan; plot; scheme; contrive.

concolour, *a.* *concolour*, also *concolorous*, *a.*

mâte, mât, fâr, laïo; mête, mêl, hér; yâne, yân; nôte, nôl, môve;

council: **compensating**, *imp.*: **compensated**, *pp.* **pérd**: **compensation**, *n.* **shás**.

compeer, *n.* **kóm-pér** [Norm. *F. comper*, an equal, a comrade; *F. comperre*, a godfather—from *L. compar*, like or equal to another—from *com*, *par*, equal; an equal; a companion or colleague: *v.* to equal; to match.

compel, *v.* **kóm-pél** [*L. compellere*, to drive or force together—from *com*, *pello*, I drive; to drive on forcibly; to force; to constrain; to constrain: **compelling**, *imp.*: **compelled**, *pp.* **kóm-pélt**: **compeller**, *n.* one who compels; **compellable**, *a.* **sh-bá**, that may be forced: **compellably**, *ad.* **sh-bá**.—*SYN.* of 'compel': to force; to coerce; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate; to bind.

compendium, *n.* **kóm-pén-dí-úm**, also **compens**, *n.* **kóm-pén-dí** [*L. compendium*, a shortening, an abridgment; a summary; a book containing the substance of a larger work: **compendious**, *a.* **sh-bá** [*L. compendiosus*, reduced to a small compass; short; concise; abridged: **compendiously**, *ad.* **sh-bá**: **compendiousness**, *n.* the being contained within a narrow compass.—*SYN.* of 'compendious': brief; concise; short; summary; abridged; succinct; comprehensive—of 'compendium': an abridgment; summary; epitome.

compensate, *v.* **kóm-pén-sát** [*L. compensatus*, reckoned or weighed one against another, counterbalanced—from *com*, *pensio*, I weigh out carefully; to make amends for; to give equal value to; to recompense: **compensating**, *imp.*: **compensated**, *pp.*: **compensation**, *n.* **kóm-pén-sát-shén**, amends; recompense; what is given to supply a loss or make good a deficiency; satisfaction: **compensative**, *a.* **sh-tí-é**, also **compensatory**, *a.* **sh-tí-é**, making amends.—*SYN.* of 'compensate': to requite; reward; recompense; remunerate; counterbalance—of 'compensation': recompense; remuneration; amends; satisfaction; requital; reward; need; guerdon.

compete, *v.* **kóm-pét** [*F. compéter*, from *L. competere*, to strive after—from *com*, *pétire*, to fly to, to seek; to seek together for a thing; to seek or strive for the same thing or position as another; to strive to be equal: **competing**, *imp.*: **competed**, *pp.*: **competitor**, *n.* **pét-tér**, one associated with another as a rival in seeking anything; one who competes: **competition**, *n.* **kóm-pét-tí-shén**, rivalry; strife for superiority; emulation; competitiveness, *a.* **kóm-pét-tí-tí-é**, of or relating to competition, as a competitive examination; in the way of competition; emulous: **competitory**, *a.* **sh-tí-é**, acting in competition.—*SYN.* of 'competition': emulation; rivalry; rivalryship; ambition; contention; contest; jealousy; opposition; struggle.

competent, *a.* **kóm-pét-ént** [*F. compétent*, competent, sufficient, able—from *L. competens* or *competens*, fit, suitable—from *com*, *pétire*, to fly to, to seek; fit; suitable; adequate; able or qualified; in law, having power or right: **competence**, *n.* **shás**, also **competency**, *n.* **shás**, fit, fitness; suitableness; sufficiency; legal right or power: **competently**, *ad.* **sh-bá**.—*SYN.* of 'competent': fitted; qualified; adequate; sufficient; proportionate; commensurate; entitled.

compile, *v.* **kóm-píl** [*F. compiler*, from *L. compilare*, to plunder, to rob—from *com*, *pildre*, to pillage; to select and arrange literary matter from one or various authors; to write or compose; to select and put together for publication; to collect and rearrange; in slang, to make up a 'score', as in cricket: **compiling**, *imp.*: **compiled**, *pp.* **pílt**: **compiler**, *n.* one who selects and arranges literary matter from various authors or sources: **compilation**, *n.* **kóm-pí-lát-shén**, a book compiled; a selection from an author, or from different authors.

compliant, *a.* **kóm-plí-ánt** [*L. complacens* or *complacens*, being pleasing to—from *com*, *placere*, I please; pleasing and agreeable to one in manners and speech; having a desire or disposition to please; civil: **complacence**, *n.* **shás**, also **complacency**, *n.* **shás**, pleasure; satisfaction; cause of pleasure: **compliantly**, *ad.* **pílt-shí-tí**, softly; in a complacent manner: **complacential**, *a.* **kóm-plí-ánt-shí-tí**, marked by complacence; complacently, *ad.* **sh-bá**, in an accommodating manner.—*SYN.* of 'compliance': pleasure; satisfaction; gratification; complaisance; civility.

complain, *v.* **kóm-plán** [*OF. complaindre*, to complain—from *mid. L. complainere*, to bewail—from *L. com*, *plangere*, to beat one's breast in agony, to lament aloud; to utter expressions of grief, censure, resentment, uneasiness, or pain; to murmur; to find fault;

to present an accusation against: **complaining**, *imp.*: **complained**, *pp.* **píldnt**: **complainer**, *n.* one who complains; **complainant**, *n.* *in law*, one who carries on a suit or action against another; a prosecutor or plaintiff: **complained**, *n.* **píldnt** [*F. complainte*, a complaint; expression of grief, regret, &c.; murmuring; fault-finding; a bodily ailment; a charge against any one or a thing, &c.: **complainingly**, *ad.* **sh-bá**.—*SYN.* of 'complain': to murmur; repine; lament; deplore; remonstrate; expostulate; regret; bewail—of 'complaint': lamentation; murmuring; sorrow; grief; disease; illness; sickness; malady; ailment; disorder; distemper.

complaisant, *a.* **kóm-plá-sánt** [*F. complaisant*, affable, courteous—from *L. com*, *placere*, I please, I delight—see **complacent**]; pleasing in manners; courteous; civil; polite: **complaisantly**, *ad.* **sh-bá**: **complaisance**, *n.* **shás** [*F. complaisance*], desire of pleasing; civility.—*SYN.* of 'complaisance': courtesy; civility; suavity; affability; urbanity; good-breeding; deference; condescension—of 'complaisant': civil; affable; obliging; courteous; well-bred; polite; attentive; accommodating; considerate; condescending; accessible.

complement, *n.* **kóm-plí-mént** [*L. complementum*, that which fills up or completes—from *com*, *pleo*, I fill: cf. *F. complément*], a filling up or completing; that which is wanted to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; something added by way of ornament: **complemental**, *a.* **mén-tí-lí**, also **complementary**, *a.* **mén-tí-lí**, supplying a deficiency: **complementing**, *n.* **complement**, the quantity required to make up any angle to 90°, or the quarter of a circle: **supplement**, the quantity required to make up any angle to 180°, or the half of a circle.

complete, *a.* **kóm-plét** [*L. completus*, filled up—from *com*, *pleo*, I fill: cf. *F. complet*, complete, complete, entire], filled up so as to make or be entire and perfect; without a flaw; perfect; not defective; finished; concluded; in bot., applied to flowers possessing all the four whorls of parts: *v.* to fill up so as to make entire and perfect; to finish; to perfect; to accomplish: **completing**, *imp.*: **completed**, *pp.*: **completion**, *n.* **pílt-shén**, act of completing; fulfillment; completely, *ad.* **sh-bá**: **completeness**, *n.* state of being without a flaw: **completory**, *a.* **kóm-plét-tí-é**, fulfilling: *n.* the evening service; the compline of the R. Cath. Ch.—*SYN.* of 'complete': entire; whole; total; perfect; finished; integral—of 'complete': to finish; to close; to conclude; to terminate; end; perform; execute; achieve; effect; realise; accomplish; consummate; fulfil; effectuate.

complex, *a.* **kóm-pléks** [*F. complexe*, from *L. complexus*, entwined, encircled—from *com*, *plexus*, plaited, interwoven], composed of two or more parts or things in an intricate arrangement; intricate; not simple; difficult: **complexly**, *ad.* **sh-bá**: **complexity**, *n.* **kóm-pléks-tí-tí**, state of being intricate.

complexion, *n.* **kóm-pléks-shén** [*F. complexion*, temper, disposition—from *L. complexionem*, a combination, a connection], that which shows a connection or correspondence, as between the colour of the skin and health of the body; the hue or colour of the skin, particularly of the face; colour of the whole skin; natural temperament or disposition of the body; the colour or general appearance, as of the sky or circumstances: **complexional**, *a.* *per. to*: **complexionally**, *ad.* **sh-bá**: **complexioned**, *a.* **shénd**, having a certain hue of skin; of a peculiar natural temperament.

compliant, *a.* **kóm-plí-ánt**, &c.—see under **comply**.

complicate, *v.* **kóm-plí-kát** [*L. complicatus*, folded together—from *com*, *plico*, I fold; to involve; to entangle; to make intricate; to confuse: **complicating**, *imp.*: **complicated**, *pp.* **kát-tí**: **complication**, *n.* **kát-shén**: **complicate**, *a.* intricate: **complicatedly**, *ad.* **sh-bá**: **complicacy**, *n.* **kát-tí**, state of being intricate: **complicative**, *a.* **kát-tí-é**, tending to involve.

complicity, *n.* **kóm-plí-sí-tí** [*F. complicité*, the being an accomplice—from *complice*, privy to—see **complex**], state of being an accomplice or sharer in guilt; condition of an accomplice: **complice**, *n.* **kóm-plís**, an associate or accessory in guilt; an accomplice.

compliment, *n.* **kóm-plí-mént** [*F. compliment*—from *lt. complimento*, compliment, civility—from *L. complere*, to fill up—from *com*, *pleo*, I fill], an expression

communism, *n.* *kôm-mû-nî-sim* [F. *commun*, common—see *common*], a state of things in which no separate rights of property exist, all property and substance being held in common; **socialism**: *communist*, *n.* one who advocates that all things should be common property: *communist*, *adj.* *-nî-sî-tik*, pert. to communism.

community, *n.* *kôm-mû-nî-tî* [L. *communitas*, common, ordinary—see *common*], a body of persons having common rights and privileges, or common interests—generally limited in its application to the inhabitants of a city, town, or district, or to a society or profession; the whole body of the people; the commonwealth; body politic.

commute, *v.* *kôm-mût* [L. *commutare*, to alter wholly—from *com*, together; *mut*, I change], to put one thing in the place of another; to mitigate; to change a penalty or punishment to one less severe: *commutation*, *imp.* *-mû-tî-tî*, pp.: *commutation*, *n.* *-tî-tî-shûn*, the giving of one thing for another; the substitution of less penalty or punishment for a greater: *commutable*, *adj.* *-mû-tî-bî*, that may be exchanged: *commutability*, *n.* *-bî-tî-tî*, the capability of being exchanged one for another: *commutative*, *adj.* *-tî-tî*, relating to exchange: *commutatively*, *adv.* *-tî-tî*: *commutator*, *n.* *kôm-mû-tî-tî*, an instr. for breaking or changing the direction of a galvanic current: *commutual*, *adj.* *kôm-mû-tî-tî*, in *OE.*, mutual.

comose, *adj.* *kô-môs* [L. *comosus*, covered with hair—from *com*, hair—see *coma*], in bot., furnished with hairs, as the seeds of the willow; hairy.

compact, *a.* *kôm-pakt* [F. *compacte*, compact—from L. *compactus*, pressed, well-set—from *com*, *pactus*, driven in, agreed upon], united and pressed closely together; firm; close; solid; dense; not diffuse: *v.* to press closely together; to join firmly; to make close: *compacting*, *imp.* *-pakt-ed*, pp.: *adj.* made firm and solid by pressing: *compactness*, *n.* one who: *compaction*, *n.* *-pakt-shûn*, the act of making an agreement: *compactly*, *adv.* *-tî*: *compactness*, *n.* close union of parts; firmness; density: *compactly*, *adv.* *-tî*: *compactness*, *n.* firmness; density: *compacture*, *n.* *kôm-pakt-tû*, a close union of parts; in *OE.*, manner in which anything is joined together; structure.—*SYN.* of 'compact *a.*': close; firm; dense; solid; sententious; pithy; brief.

compact, *n.* *kôm-pakt* [L. *compactum*, an agreement—from *com*, together; *pactus*, made a bargain, agreed upon], a mutual contract; an agreement or treaty: *adj.* in *OE.*, forming a league with one: *compact*, *a.* [L. *pactus*, composed, made], in *OE.*, composed; made out of—see *compact 1*.—*SYN.* of 'compact *n.*': agreement; contract; covenant; bargain.

companionable, *adj.* *kôm-pân-î-bî* [see *companion*], in *OE.*, fitted for company; fond of company: *companionableness*, *n.* *-nâ-bî-nês*, the quality of being well fitted for company—also *companionable*, *a.* *kôm-pân-î-bî*.

companion, *n.* *kôm-pân-yân* [F. *compagnie*, company—from *compagne*, a companion, the fem. of the *OE.* *compain*—from mid. L. *compagno*, a companion—from L. *com*, and *pains*, bread], one who lives and eats with another; one who goes with another habitually as a friend; an associate; a comrade: *companionless*, *n.* without a companion: *companionship*, *n.* fellowship; company: *companionable*, *adj.* *-bî*, sociable; agreeable; having the capacity of being agreeable in company: *companionably*, *adv.* *-bî-tî*: *company*, *n.* *kôm-pân-tî*, a number of companions; a large or small number of persons met together; a party of persons assembled for social intercourse; fellowship; a number of persons united for the purposes of trade, &c.; a firm; the crew of a ship, including officers; a division of soldiers in a foot regiment under a captain: *v.* to associate oneself with; to keep company with: to bear company, to go with; to attend; to keep company with, to associate with; to go with as an intimate friend frequently or habitually.—*SYN.* of 'companion': associate; comrade; consort; partner; ally; coadjutor; mate; compeer; comrade; accomplice; colleague—of 'company': assembly; band; troop; assemblage; society; circle; group; gang; crowd; crew; association; corporation; meeting.

companion, *n.* *kôm-pân-yân* [Dut. *kompanje*, the quarter-deck: F. *compagne*, the pantry of a galley: It. *compagna*: L. *com*, with, and *pains*, bread], the wooden covering, hood, or pent-house on the deck of

a merchant-ship forming the entrance to the cabin below: *companion-ladder*, the ladder or staircase leading from the 'companion' to the cabin below.

company—see under *companion 1*.

compare, *v.* *kôm-pâr* [F. *comparer*, to compare—from L. *comparare*, to couple things together for judgment—from *com*, par, equal, like], to set or bring things together in order to ascertain wherein they agree and wherein they differ—the objects to be compared may be thought of or be actually present; to liken; to refer to as similar for the purpose of illustration; to infect an adjective that more or less of the quality may be expressed; in *OE.*, to vie: *a.* comparison: *comparing*, *imp.* *-pâr-ed*, pp.: *comparer*, *n.* one who: *comparable*, *a.* *kôm-pâr-î-bî* [F.—L.], that may be compared: *comparably*, *adv.* *-bî-tî*: *comparative*, *a.* *kôm-pâr-î-tî* [L. *comparativus*, comparative], not positive or absolute; estimated by comparison; having the power of comparing; in *gram.*, an adjective inflected, expressing more or less; *n.* in *OE.*, one given to making comparisons, or who makes himself another's equal: *comparatively*, *adv.* *-tî*, in a manner as estimated by comparison; not positively: *comparison*, *n.* *-tî-shûn*, the act of comparing; the state of being compared; a consideration of the relations between persons or things in order to discover wherein they agree and wherein they differ; a simile; the inflection of an adjective to express more or less, as 'good, better, best': *comparates*, *n.* *kôm-pâr-î-tî*, in *logic*, the two things or objects capable of being compared: *comparative anatomy*, the study of the structures of all living creatures.

compartment, *n.* *kôm-pâr-tî-mênt* [F. *compartment*—from *OF.* *compartir*, to divide—from L. *compartiri*, to divide into equal parts—from L. *com*, together; *partem*, a part or division], a division or separate part of a general design; one of the divisions of a carriage, room, &c.

compass, *n.* *kôm-pâs* [F. *compas*, a compass, a round—from mid. L. *compasus*, circle, a circuit—from L. *com*, *passus*, a step], a round by walking; grasp; reach; space; extent; the limit or boundary of anything—applicable to anything that can be measured or limited; a circuit; a circumference; the magnetic needle or mariner's compass; a guide; a direction: *v.* to go or walk round; to stretch round; to enclose; to encircle or surround; to grasp or embrace; to accomplish; to take measures preparatory to; to plot; to contrive; to besiege; in *OE.*, to obtain; to procure; to have in one's power: *compassing*, *imp.* *-pâs-ed*, pp.: *compasses*, *n.* plu. *-es*, an instr. with two legs for describing circles, &c.: *compassless*, *adj.* without a guide: *mariner's compass*, an instr. for finding the N. point, so called because it goes through the whole circle of possible variations of direction between the points N. S. E. and W.: to compass an object, to go about it or to contrive it; to fetch a compass, to depart from the right line; to advance indirectly.

compassion, *n.* *kôm-pâsh-yân* [F. *compassion*, compassion—from L. *compassio*, compassion—from *com*, *passus*, suffered, sorrow excited by the distress of another; pity; sympathy; fellow-feeling: *compassionate*, *adj.* *-tî*, inclined or disposed to compassion; merciful; pitiful; having a tender heart: *v.* to pity; to commiserate: *compassionating*, *imp.* *-pâsh-yân-ed*, pp.: *compassionless*, *adj.* *-tî*: *compassionately*, *adv.* *-tî*.—*SYN.* of 'compassion': pity; mercy; sympathy; commiseration; clemency; leniency; condolence—of 'compassionate': pitiful; merciful; sympathizing; tender; soft; kind; indulgent.

compatible, *adj.* *kôm-pât-î-bî* [F. *compatible*: mid. L. *compatibilis*, said of a benefice that could be held together with another—from L. *com*, *pateri*, I suffer], that may exist with; suitable; fit; consistent with: *compatibility*, *n.* *-bî-tî-tî*, consistency; suitability; agreement: *compatibly*, *adv.* *-bî-tî*.—*SYN.* of 'compatible': accordant; agreeable; congruous; consistent; suitable.

compatriot, *n.* *kôm-pât-ri-tî* [F. *compatriote*, one's countryman, a compatriot—from mid. L. *com*, and It. *compatriota*, compatriot—from L. *com*, *patria*, one's native country], a fellow-patriot: *adj.* of the same country; of like interests and feelings.

compare, *v.* *kôm-pâr* [F. *comparer*, to appear in law—from L. *com*, *parco*, I obey], to appear in a court by order, either in person or by

mâte, mât, fûr, laïo; mâte, mèl, hêr; pine, pîn; nôte, nôl, môve;

last, a joint—from *con. missus*, sent: cf. *F. commissary*; a joint or seam; the place or point where two bodies or their parts meet and unite; in *anal.*, a joint or bridge connecting two structures, especially two centres: *commisural*, a *kôm-mis-ô-dô-rû*, connecting together; applied to nerve-fibres which unite different ganglia.

commit, v. *kôm-mit* [L. *committere*, to bring together, to trust—from *con. mittere*, to send], to put into the hands or power of another; to intrust; to send for confinement; to deposit, as in the memory; to do or effect; to perpetrate; to engage or pledge; to refer, as to a committee: *committing*, imp.: *committed*, pp.: *committee*, n. one who commits; *committal*, n. also *commitment*, n. a sending to prison; an order for confinement in prison; the act of referring or intrusting to; a doing or perpetration; the act of pledging or engaging: *committees*, n. *kôm-mit-ê*, a number of persons chosen to consider and manage any matter: *committeeship*, n.: *committees*, n. *kôm-mit-ê*, the person to whom the custody of an idiot, a lunatic, or his estate, is committed by the Lord Chancellor, who is called the *committor*: *committees*, n. *-tê*, that may be committed: *Committee of the whole House*, in *Parliament*, the condition of the House when the Speaker leaves the chair, which is then occupied by the chairman of committees, and when mixed and more familiar discussions are carried on: *standing committee*, a committee which continues to the end of the session, and is appointed for definite purposes; a committee of a somewhat permanent character appointed by any society or association: to *commit oneself*, to engage to do what may not be recalled with honour.—*SYN.* of *commit*: to intrust; confide; consign; refer; deposit; do; perform; effect; perpetrate; compromise; expose; enlarge.

commix, v. *kôm-miks* [L. *commiscus*, mingled together—from *con. misus*, mixed], to mingle or blend: *commixture*, n. *-tûr* [L. *comisctus*, a mixing, a mixture], state of being mingled; union in one mass; incorporation: *commixtion*, n. *kôm-miks-tiôn*, in *O.E.*, a mixing or blending in one mass; incorporation; commixture.

commode, a. *kôm-môd* [F. *commode*, commodious—from L. *commodus*, suitable], a small sideboard with drawers and shelves; a head-dress formerly worn by women; a convenient article of bedroom furniture.

commodious, a. *kôm-môd-i-ûs* [mid. L. *commodiosus*, useful—from L. *commodus*, complete, suitable—from *con. modus*, a measure, a manner], entirely suited to the purpose for which made; convenient; suitable; useful: *commodiousness*, ad. *-tê*: *commodiousness*, n. convenience; suitability for its purpose: *commodity*, n. *kôm-môd-i-tê*, anything that is useful; any object of commerce; anything that can be bought or sold, animals excepted; goods; wares; merchandise.—*SYN.* of *commodious*: convenient; suitable; handy; useful; fit; proper; comfortable—of *'commodities'*: goods; merchandise; wares.

commodore, n. *kôm-mô-dôr* [probably from Dut. *kommandeur*: cf. Sp. and Port. *comandador*, a knight commander, a prefect], the commander of a squadron or detachment of ships, in rank next below a rear-admiral; the senior captain of two or more ships of war cruising in company; the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.

common, a. *kôm-môn* [OF. *communis*, common: L. *communis*—from L. *communis*, that which is common—from *con. munda*, the obligation of service or duty], belonging equally to more than one; serving for the use of all; usual or ordinary; without rank; not distinguished by superior excellence; in *grass*, applied to ewes that are both male and female; n. a tract of ground belonging to no one in particular, or open to the use of all: *commonly*, ad. *-lê*, usually: *commonness*, n. the state of being common; in *common*, in joint possession or use; participated in equally by certain others: *commonable*, a. *-d-ê*, held in common: *commonage*, n. *-tê*, the right of pasturing on a common; the right of using anything in common with others: *commonalty*, n. *-d-ê*, the common people; all classes and conditions of people below the rank of nobility: *commoner*, n. *-ôr*, one under the rank of nobility; a member of the House of Commons; a student of the second rank in the University of Oxford; in *O.E.*, a prostitute; a sharer in common: *Commons*, n. plu. *-môn*, in *Great Britain*, the Lower

House of Parliament, whose members are elected by the people; the lower people; food provided at a common table: *short-commons*, insufficient fare; stunted diet: *Doctors' Commons*, in London, a college for the professors of the civil law having a great registry of wills: *commonalty*, n. *-môn-tê*, in *Scots law*, land belonging to two or more persons, generally heath or moorland: *common-wealth*, *-d-ê*, the public good; the body politic: *commonwealth*, n. *-d-ê*, a country in which a free and popular government exists; the whole body of the people in a country; in *Eng. Hist.*, the form of government established under a council of state, including also the Protectorate under Oliver Cromwell; a republic: *common-law*, unwritten law binding by usage: *common-sense*, exercise of the judgment in relation to common or everyday matters unaided by any art or system of rules; plain wisdom as the common heritage of man: out of the common, unusual; not common: *common-council*, the governing body of a city or corporate town: *common-looking*, having a plain, ordinary appearance: *commonplace*, ordinary; neither new nor striking: *commonplace-book*, a book in which things wished to be remembered are recorded and arranged under general heads for ready reference: *common measure*, in *arch.*, a number which will divide each of two or more numbers exactly: *Common Prayer*, the liturgy of the Church of England: *Common Pleas*, *-p-ê*, one of the high courts of law held in Westminster Hall.—*SYN.* of *'common'*: vulgar; ordinary; mean; public; usual; general; popular; universal; national; frequent; habitual; familiar; commonplace; stale; customary; trite; threadbare—of *'commonly'*: usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently—of *'commonwealth'*: state; republic; realm; the public.

commotion, n. *kôm-mô-shôn* [F. *commotion*—from L. *commotiōem*, violent motion—from *con. motus*, moved], violent motion; agitation; disturbance; tumult of people; confused excitement; disorder of mind.—*SYN.* of *'commotion'*: disturbance; excitement; agitation; perturbation; violence; tumult; disorder; heat.

commune, n. *kôm-mûn* [F. *commune*—from *communis*, common—see *common*], in France, the name for a district of country; a parish; the *Commune*, in Paris, a name assumed by the triumphant body of revolutionists in 1793; also the revolutionary government of 1871; the principles and practices of this body: *communal*, a. *kôm-mûn-êl*, pert. to a commune.

commune, v. *kôm-mûn* [OF. *communier*, to communicate—from L. *communicare*, to impart, to share together—from *communis*, common: L. *communicare*; F. *communiquer*, to communicate—see *common*], to converse with familiarly and intimately; to talk with particularly; to confer; to have intercourse with oneself in meditation: *communing*, imp.: *communicated*, pp. *-mêd*: *commun-ion*, n. *-môn-yôn* [F. *commun-ion*—from L. *communio*, mutual participation], familiar intercourse between two or more persons; intimate intercourse or union; concord; a body of Christians who have the same tenets of belief and forms of worship; the celebration of the Lord's Supper, or the partaking of it.—*SYN.* of *'communion'*: fellowship; converse; intercourse; concord; agreement; unity.

communicate, v. *kôm-mê-ni-kê* [L. *communicatus*, imparted, shared together—see *common* and *commune*], to impart, to share together—see *common* and *commune*; to give to another; to reveal; to give, as information, &c.: to partake of the Lord's Supper; to have a passage or entrance from one place to another; to have intercourse by words, &c.: *communicating*, imp.: *communicated*, pp.: *communicant*, n. *-nê*, one who partakes of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper: *communicator*, n. *-tôr*, one who: *communicables*, n. *-kê-shên*, the act of imparting or making known; intercourse by words, letters, or messages; correspondence; means of passing from one place to another: *communicative*, a. *-kê-ti-ê*, disposed to impart or reveal; unreserved: *communicableness*, n.: *communicatory*, a. *-kê-tê-r-ê*, imparting knowledge: *communicable*, a. *-kê-b-ê*, capable of being imparted from one to another: *communicably*, ad. *-b-ê*: *communicableness*, n.: *communicability*, n. *-b-ê-ti-ê*.—*SYN.* of *'communicate'*: impart; confer; bestow; disclose; reveal—of *'communication'*: intercourse; commerce; correspondence; conference; dealing; connection; communion.

ôte, *ôû*, *ôûê*; *père*, *bûd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

commemorate, *v.* *kôm-mêm-t-râi* [*L. commemoratus*, called to memory—from *com*, together; *memor*, mindful] to call to remembrance by a special act; to do honour to the memory of an individual or some act of his; to celebrate with honour some past event: **commem'orating**, *imp.*: **commem'orated**, *pp.*: **commem'orator**, *n.* *-râ-shân* [*F.—L.*], the act of calling to remembrance by some special act or solemnity; the act of honouring the memory of a person or an event: **commem'orative**, *a.* *-tse*, also **commem'oratory**, *a.* *-râ-têr-t*, serving or tending to preserve the remembrance of: **commem'orable**, *a.* *-râ-bi*, worthy to be remembered.

commence, *v.* *kôm-mên-s* [*F. commencer*, to commence—from *com*, *commencere*, to begin—from *mid. L. cominitare*—from *com*, *initiare*, to begin], to begin; to originate or enter upon; to begin to be; to perform the first act of: **commence'ment**, *imp.*: **commenced**, *pp.* *-mên-t*: **commence'ment**, *n.* *-mên-t*, beginning, rise, or origin; first existence; the great annual day at Cambridge on which degrees are conferred and prize essays read, &c.; the similar day at Oxford is called 'The Commemoration.'

commend, *v.* *kôm-mên-d* [*L. commendare*, to commit to one's favour—from *com*, *mandare*, to commit, to consign], to represent as worthy or suitable; to speak in favour of; to praise; to intrust or give in charge; in *OE.*, to recommend to remembrance; to send greetings or compliments: **commend'**, *n.* *plu.*, expressions of courtesy and respect: **commend'ing**, *imp.*: **commend'ed**, *pp.*: **commender**, *n.* one who: **commen'dable, *a.* *-dâ-bi*, worthy of praise or approbation; laudable: **commen'dably**, *adv.* *-bî*, in a manner worthy of commendation: **commen'dableness**, *n.* *-bî-nês*, state of being commendable: **comm'menda'tion**, *n.* *-dâ-shân*, approbation or praise; declaration of regard; eulogy: **commen'datory**, *a.* *-têr-t*, serving to commend; containing praise.**

commendam, *n.* *kôm-mên-dâm* [*mid. L. in commendam dare*, to give in charge for a time: *L. commendam*, that ought to be intrusted to—from *commendo*, I commit or intrust to], a vacant church living intrusted to the charge of a qualified person till it can be supplied with an incumbent; the holding of a vacant benefice, or the intrusting of its revenues to another for a time: **comm'menda'tor**, *n.* *-dâ-têr*, one who holds a benefice for a time: **commen'datory**, *a.* *-dâ-têr-t*, holding in commendam.

commensal, *n.* *kôm-mên-sâl* [*L. com*, together; *mensa*, a table], in *OE.*, one who eats at the same table; a guest or companion at table; a messmate; in *scot.*, applied to animals which live on or in other animals, sharing the food of their hosts, but not feeding upon them, thus not being truly parasitic: **commens'alism**, *n.* *-sâl-têm*, the union of a non-parasitic kind between two animals, as that of an actinia when it fixes itself on the back of a crab: **commens'alism**, *n.* *kôm-mên-sâl-ti*, also **commens'alism**, *n.* *-sâl-shân*, in *OE.*, companionship at table.

commensurate, *a.* *kôm-mên-sû-rât* [*L. commensuratus*, measured in comparison with—from *com*, *mensura*, a measure], equal; proportional; having equal measure or extent: **commensurately**, *adv.* *-tse*: **commensurateness**, *n.*: **commensurable**, *adv.* *-râ-bi* [*F. commensurable*—from *L. com*, *mensurabilis*, that may be measured], having a common measure; reducible to a common measure: **commensurably**, *adv.* *-bî*: **commensurability**, *n.* *-râ-bî-ti*, the capacity of being compared with another in measure, or of having a common measure: **commensuration**, *n.* *-sû-râ-shân*, proportion in measure.

comment, *n.* *kôm-mên-t* [*F. commenter*, to comment—from *L. commentari*, to think of in all its bearings; akin to Sans. root, *man*, to think], a note or remark intended to illustrate a writing, or explain a difficult passage in an author; that which explains or illustrates; explanation; observation: *v.* to write notes to explain and illustrate the meaning of an author; to expound or explain; to make remarks or observations: **comment'ing**, *imp.*: **comment'ed**, *pp.*: **commentary**, *n.* *kôm-mên-têr-t*, an explanation or illustration of a difficult or obscure passage in an author; a book of comments or notes; a familiar historical narrative: **commentator**, *v.* *kôm-mên-tâ*, to write comments or notes upon: **commentator'ing**, *imp.*: **commentator'ed**, *pp.*: **commentator**, *n.* *-tâ-têr*, one who writes notes to explain an author; an expositor or annotator: **commentatorial**, *a.* *-tâ-têr-t*, having

or exhibiting the character of a commentator: **commenter**, *n.* one who.

commentitious, *a.* *kôm-mên-tish-iês* [*L. commentitius*, invented, new] in *OE.*, fictitious; imaginary.

commerce, *n.* *kôm-mêr-s* [*F. commerce*; *L. commercium*, trade, traffic—from *com*, *mercem*, goods, wares], an interchange of productions and manufactures between nations or individuals; trade; traffic; intercourse; a certain game at cards: *v.* to hold intercourse with; to traffic: **commercial**, *a.* *kôm-mêr-shâl*, pert. to commerce or trade: **commercially**, *adv.* *-shâl-ti*.—*SYN.* of 'commerce *n.*': trade; traffic; dealing; interchange; intercourse; communication.

commination, *n.* *kôm-mî-shân-shân* [*F. commination*—from *L. comminationem*, a threatening—from *com*, *minor*, I threaten], denunciation of punishment or vengeance; an office in the Church of England containing a recital of God's threatenings, used only on Ash-Wednesday: **comminatory**, *a.* *-mî-shân-têr-t*, threatening.

commingle, *v.* *kôm-mîng-pl* [*L. com*, and *mingere*, which see], to mix together into one mass.

comminute, *v.* *kôm-mî-nûi* [*L. comminatus*, separated into small parts—from *com*, *minuo*, I lessen], to make small or fine; to crush to powder: **comminut'ing**, *imp.*: **comminut'ed**, *pp.*, made small; reduced in amount or extent: **comminut'ion**, *n.* *-shân*, the act of reducing or lessening: **comminuted fracture**, in *surg.*, a fracture of the bone in which the bone is much broken, or in small pieces.

commiserate, *v.* *kôm-mî-sêr-t* [*L. commiseratus*, commiserated, pitied—from *com*, *miocor*, I pity], to look upon with pity and concern; to have compassion on; to sympathise with in distress; to be sorry for: **commiserat'ing**, *imp.*: **commiserat'ed**, *pp.*: **commiserator**, *n.* *-têr*, one who pities: **commiserat'ion**, *n.* *-shân* [*F.—L.*], a feeling of pity for; compassion; sorrow for the distress of others: **commiserative**, *a.* *-d-tse*, pitious; compassionate: **commiseratively**, *adv.* *-tse*.—*SYN.* of 'commiserate': to pity; condole; compassionate; lament—of 'commiseration': mercy; pity; compassion; sympathy; sorrow.

commissary, *n.* *kôm-mî-sêr-t* [*F. commissaire*, a commissioner—from *mid. L. commissarius*, one to whom anything is intrusted—from *L. com*, *missus*, sent], one to whom is committed some duty or office; a delegate; an officer who has the charge of providing provisions, clothing, tents, transports, &c., for an army: **commissaryship**, *n.* the office of: **commissariat**, *n.* *-sêr-ti*, in an army, the department or office of a commissary, charged with the supplying of food and certain articles of equipment—a department now merged into the Control Department: **commissarial**, *a.* pert. to a commissary: **commissary-general**, a chief officer of the commissariat department.

commissio, *n.* *kôm-mî-shiân* [*F. commissio*, a message, a commission—from *L. commissio*, the commencement of a play or contest, in *mid. L.*, a mandate, a charge: *L. commissum*, that which is intrusted—from *com*, *missus*, sent], the act of doing or committing anything; the state of acting by authority for another; the fee allowed and paid to an agent for the sale of property or goods; one or more persons appointed to perform certain duties; a written warrant or authority for exercising certain powers; an order; authority given: *v.* to empower; to give authority to; to depute: **commissio'ning**, *imp.*: **commissio'ned**, *pp.* *-ân-d*: **commissio'ner**, *n.* *-ân-têr*, one who holds authority for the doing of something: **commissio** merchant or agent, one who transacts business in buying and selling the goods of others, receiving for his remuneration a certain rate per cent: to put a ship into commission, in the navy, to prepare a ship and put it into active service: to put the Great Seal into commission, to place it in the hands of certain persons till the appointment of a new Lord Chancellor. *Note.*—Any important secular office is placed in commission by intrusting certain persons with the discharge of its duties till a new appointment be made.—*SYN.* of 'commission *v.*': to authorise; empower; accredit; appoint; depute; delegate—of 'commission *n.*': authority; mandate; charge; warrant; an order; office.

commissaire, *n.* *kôm-mî-shân-dêr* [*F. commissaire*, an errand-porter—see commission], one of a class of men employed to convey messages and perform a variety of commissions: an errand-porter: **commissure**, *n.* *kôm-mî-shân-dêr* [*L. commissura*, a

during heat, and sometimes both heat and light; spontaneous combustion, the tendency which many instances, or mixed substances, have of developing heat when undisturbed for a length of time, to such an extent as to develop combustion, and often explosions, without the application of fire.

come, *n.* *kóm* [A.S. *comen*: cf. Dut. *komen*; Icel. *komu*; Ger. *kommen*]: to draw near; to move towards; to arrive or reach; to happen or fall out; to advance and arrive at some state or condition; to sprout or spring as plants: **com'ing**, *imp.*: *n.* act of sprouting; **arrival**; **approach**: *adj.* future; expected: **came**, *pt.* *kám*, *did* come: **come**, *pp.*: **came**, *n.* one who: **comely**, *a.*—which see: to **come about**, to fall out; to happen; to change: to **come and go**, to flicker; to change: to **come at**, to reach; to gain: to **come by**, to get; to acquire: to **come in**, to yield; to become the fashion; to obtain; to arrive, as from an estate or from trade: to **come near**, to approach: to **come of**, to proceed, as from ancestors, or as an effect from a cause: to **come off**, to escape; to get free; to take place, as a race: to **come on**, to approach; to make progress: to **come out**, to be made public; to be introduced into general society: to **publish**: to **come over**, to run over, as a liquid: **familiarly**, to get the better of any one: to **come round**, to recover; to revive: to **come short**, to be insufficient: to **come to oneself**, to recover, as one's senses: to **come to pass**, to happen: to **come up to**, to amount to; to rise: to **come upon**, to invade; to attack: all **comes**, all persons indifferently: **coming-in**, in *O.E.*, an income; a revenue; **submission**; **beginning**; **introduction**: **coming or coming-on**, in *O.E.*, food; forward.

comedy, *n.* *kóm-tí* [*F. comédie*—from *L. comædia*; Gr. *kómoidia*, a village song—from Gr. *kómos*, a merry-making, and *oide*, a poem], a stage play of a light or humorous character; that branch of the drama which is concerned with light or humorous subjects: **comed'ian**, *n.* *-d-i-án*, an actor or player in comedy: *a.* writer of comedy: **comedieta**, *n.* *-tí-tí-tí* [*It.*], a little comedy.

comely, *a.* *kóm-lí* [A.S. *cymlic*—from *cyme*, exultant, fine], finely proportioned; handsome; graceful; suitable; fitting; decent—connected with *come*, which see: *ad.* handsomely; gracefully: **comeliness**, *n.* fitness; suitableness; beauty which excites respect.

comestible, *a.* *kóm-tí-tí-tí* [*F. comestible*—from *L. comestum*, to eat, to consume], eatable: *n.* an article of solid food: **comestibles**, *n. plu.* *-tí-tí-tí*, eatables.

comet, *n.* *kóm-tí* [*F. comète*—from *L. comètes*; Gr. *kómētēs*—from Gr. *kómē*, hair], a hairy star; a celestial body accompanied with a train or tail of light, and revolving round the sun in an elliptic or parabolic orbit: **com'etary**, *a.* *-tí*, relating to a comet: **cometarium**, *n.* *-tí-tí-tí*, an instr. for explaining the revolutions of a comet: **comet-like**, *a.* *-tí-tí-tí*: **cometography**, *n.* *-tí-tí-tí* [*Gr. graphō*, I describe], a treatise about comets: **cometology**, *n.* *-tí-tí-tí* [*Gr. logos*, a discourse], a discourse about comets.

comest, *n.* *kóm-tí* [*F. comest*—from *L. confectus*, prepared, manufactured—from *con*, *facerē*, to make], a sweetmeat, generally restricted to a caraway, coriander seed, or almond, and suchlike, coated with sugar; a sugar-plum.

comfort, *n.* *kóm-fert* [*F. conforter*, to comfort, to strengthen—from *mid. L. confortare*, to strengthen—from *L. con*, together; *fortis*, strong], ease or rest either to body or mind; support; he who or that which gives ease, support, &c.; consolation; moderate enjoyment with ease: *to* console; to strengthen; to encourage: **com'forting**, *imp.*: **comforted**, *pp.*: **com'forter**, *n.* *-tí*, the person who, or thing which; the Holy Spirit; a warm wrap for the throat and chest: **comfortable**, *a.* *-d-tí*, being in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment; giving comfort; placing above want: **com'fortably**, *ad.* *-tí-tí*: **com'fortableness**, *n.* *-tí-tí-tí*, the state of enjoying comfort: **com'fortless**, *a.* *-tí-tí*, without anything to support or place under misfortune or distress: **com'fortlessly**, *ad.* *-tí-tí*: **com'fortlessness**, *n.* the state of being without comfort. *SYN.*: **confort; *to* cheer; *animate*; *encourage*; *enliven*; *exhilarate*; *console*; *relieve*; *revive*; *invigorate*; *inspire*; *gladden*; *recreate*; *refresh*; *strengthen*; *confirm*—of 'comfort': *pleasure*; *enjoyment*; *consolation*; *support*;**

solace; *countenance*; *encouragement*—of 'comfortless': *desolate*; *forlorn*; *miserable*; *inconsolable*; *wretched*.

comfrey, *n.* *kóm-fri* [*OF. comfria*: *mid. L. cum-fria*, a strengthener], a showy native plant, formerly esteemed as a strengthener and healer; the 'common comfrey' is *Symphylum officinale*; and the 'prickly comfrey' is the *S. asperum*, *Ord. Boraginacea*—both sometimes cultivated as forage plants.

comie, *a.* *kóm-tí*, also *com'ical*, *a.* *-d-tí* [*F. comique*—from *L. comicus*, pert. to comedy—see *comedy*], relating to comedy; raising mirth; droll; diverting: **com'ically**, *ad.* *-tí*, in a manner that raises mirth: **com'icalness**, *n.* *-tí-tí*: **com'icality**, *n.* *-tí-tí-tí*, that which is comical or ludicrous.—*SYN.* of 'comical': *droll*; *ridiculous*; *ludicrous*; *laughable*; *diverting*; *sportive*.

coming, *a.* *kóm-ing* [see *come*], future; expected: *n.* arrival; approach; act of sprouting.

comitia, *n. plu.* *-kóm-tí-tí* [*L.*], an assembly of the people in anc. Rome, whose duties were the election of magistrates and the passing of laws; at *Oxford*, a former name for the *Eucarnia*, or graduation ceremonial: **comital**, *a.* *-d-tí*, relating to the popular assemblies of Rome.

comity, *n.* *kóm-tí* [*L. comitas*, kindness, affability—from *comis*, friendly], courtesy; civility; in international law, acts of courtesy between nations and states.

comma, *n.* *kóm-má* [*Gr. komma*, a part cut off—from *koppō*, I cut], in written or printed compositions, the point (,) which is used to separate or point off phrases and imperfect clauses, and generally the simpler parts of a sentence, and which marks the shortest pause in reading.

command, *n.* *kóm-má*, or *-má* [*F. commander*, to command—from *L. commendare*, to intrust to one's charge, in *mid. L.*, to order—from *L. con*, *mando*, I order], the act of commanding; power or authority over; an order or message with authority; a naval or military force under the authority of a particular officer; power of overlooking a place; in *mid.*, the height of the top of a parapet above the ground or another work: *v.* to bid, order, or charge with authority; to govern or direct; to have power over; to hold the position of power; to have within the observation of the eye; to overlook: **command'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* fitted to impress or influence; authoritative; overlooking: **command'ingly**, *ad.* *-tí*: **command'ed**, *pp.*: **commandant**, *n.* *kóm-mán-dánt* [*F.*], the chief officer of certain military educational and training institutions; a title of certain commanding officers at certain stations; one in command of a fort: **colonel commandant**, an officer of the highest grade in the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines: **command'able**, *a.* *-d-tí*, that may be commanded: **comman'dery**, *a.* *-d-tí-tí*, having the force of a command: **comman'der**, *n.* *-d-tí*, one who; the captain of a ship of war under a certain size, or an officer who ranks next above a lieutenant: **comman'dress**, *n.* a woman who commands: **command'ment**, *n.* a law; a precept; one of the precepts of the Decalogue: **comman'dery**, *n.* *-d-tí*, the body of knights of any military order; the estates and revenue of such order: **comman'do**, *n.* *kóm-mán-dó* [*Dut.* a command], in *S. Africa*, any force called out by public consent and border law: **commander-in-chief**, in *Great Britain*, the military officer who has the command and direction of the land forces, or of a portion of them on service out of the country; a generalissimo: **word of command**, the brief order of a military superior: **Ten Commandments**, the summary of the duties to God and man in the Jewish and Christian religions given at Mount Sinai; the Decalogue.—*SYN.* of 'command': *to* order; *direct*; *bid*; *govern*; *charge*; *overlook*—of 'command': *order*; *injunction*; *precept*; *control*; *power*; *authority*; *mandate*; *charge*; *direction*; *behest*—of 'commanding': *imperative*; *imperious*; *authoritative*; *overlooking*.

commandeer, *v.* *kóm-mán-dér* [*S. Africa. Dut. commander*], *F. commander*, to command—see *command*], in *S. Africa*, to force into military service; to seize goods for military purposes—used especially in regard to the practice among the Boers of compelling other colonists and the natives to bear arms in their behalf: **commandeer'ing**, *imp.*: **commandeered**, *pp.* *-d-tí*.

measurable, *a.* *kóm-mézh-úr-d-tí* [*L. com*, and *measurable*], having a common measure.

com, *boy*, *fó*; *père*, *bá*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

SYN. of 'colour v.': to dye; tinge; stain; paint—of 'colour n.': hue; paint; tint; pigment.

colpocephyma, n. *kōl-pen-kē-mā* [Gr. *kolpos*, the fold of a garment; *cephuma*, an infusion, tissue], in bot., tissue composed of wavy or sinuous cells.

colporteur, n. *kōl-pōr-tēr* [F. *colporteur*, a pedlar with a pack on his neck—from *col*, the neck; *porter*, to carry; L. *collum*, the neck; *portāre*, to carry], a hawk or pedlar; in France, a hawk of books and pamphlets; one who travels about to distribute and sell religious books: **colportage**, n. *kōl-pōr-tāj*; also *-lāsh* [F.], the trade of a hawk; the system of distribution by colporteurs.

colt, n. *kōl* [AS. *colt*, a young ass], a young horse, usually limited to the male; a young foal; fellow: v. to be licentious; to run at large without rule; in OE., to befool: **colt'ing**, imp.: **coltied**, pp. *kōl-tēd*, befooled: **coltish**, a. -*ish*, frisky, as a colt: **coltishly**, ad. -*ly*: **colt's-foot**, a medicinal herb; the *Tussilago farfara*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Corymbifera*.

colter, n. *kōl-tēr*, or **colteler**, n. *kōl-tēr* [AS. *cutter*; L. *cutter*, a knife, the cutting part], the iron part in front of a plough with an edge that cuts the earth or sod.

Colubrina, n. plu. *kōl-ū-bri-tā* [L. *coluber*, a snake], in zool., a division of the Ophidia: **colubrine**, a. *kōl-ū-bri-nē*, pert. to serpents; having the appearance of a serpent; cunning.

columba, n. *kō-lū-mā*, or **calumba**, n. *kā-lū-mā* [from *Colombo* in Ceylon], the root of the plant *Cocculus palmatus*, or *Menispermum palmatum*, an excellent tonic, Ord. *Menispermaceae*.

Columbaceae, n. plu. *kōl-ū-mā-sē-ā* [L. *columba*, a dove], the division of rasorial birds which includes doves and pigeons.

Columbian, a. *kō-lū-mi-ān* [from *Columbus*, the discoverer of Amer.], pert. to the U.S. or to America: **columbite**, n. -*bit*, a mineral of a greyish or brownish-black colour occurring in single crystals and in small crystalline masses, first discovered in Amer.: **columbic**, a. -*bic*, pert. to or produced from the metal **colubrium**, -*bi-ūm*—see **niobium**: **columbate**, n. -*bāt*, a salt of columbic acid.

columbine, a. *kōl-ū-mi-nē* [L. *columba*, a dove], pert. to a plover or dove; dove colour: n. the heroine in a pantomime, mistress of harlequin: **col'umbar'y**, n. -*bēr'z*, a pigeon-house.

columbine, n. *kōl-ū-mi-nē* [OF. *colombin*, dove-like—from L. *columbinus*, dove-like—from *columba*, a dove; so called from the resemblance of its colour to that of a dove's neck], a common plant with a purple flower, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, Ord. *Ranunculaceae*.

columella, n. *kōl-ū-mā-lā* [L. *columella*, a small column or pillar—from *columna*, a column], in bot., the central column, as in the sporangia of mosses; an axis which has carpels arranged around it; in zool., the central axis round which the whorls of a spiral univalve are wound; the central pillar found in the theca of many corals; in anat., the central part of the cochlea of the ear.

column, n. *kōl-ūm* [L. *columna*, a round pillar; cf. It. *colonna*; F. *colonne*], a round pillar or shaft used to adorn or support a building; any body pressing downwards perpendicularly on its base and of the same diameter as the base, as a column of water, air, or mercury; a body of troops drawn up in deep files; a succession of companies or parts of companies from front to rear, parallel to each other; a perpendicular division of the page of a book; a perpendicular line of figures; in bot., the solid body formed by the union of the styles and filaments in some plants; the cylindrical body of a sea-anemone: **columnar**, a. *kōl-ū-mēr*, formed in columns; having the form of columns; like a column: **columned**, a. -*īnd*, adorned or provided with columns. **Note**.—Strictly speaking, a **pillar** supports and stands alone, while a **column** is a monolith and stands alone, not affording support to a part of a structure, but this distinction is not observed.

colours, n. plu. *kōl-lōrs* [Gr. *kolourous*, dock-tailed—from *kolouia*, to cut; *oura*, the tail], in astron., the two circles which pass through the four cardinal points of the ecliptic—the equinoctial and solstitial points—and intersect at the poles.

cola, n. *kōl-zā* [F. *cola*, wild cabbage—from OF. *colant*—from Dut. *koolzaad*, cole-seed or rape-seed—see *cole*], a variety of cabbage or rape whose seeds yield an oil, called *cola-oil*.

coma, *kōm*, prefix, another form of *com*, which see.

coma, n. *kō-mā* [Gr. *kōma*, a deep sleep], lethargy; a dozing; a kind of stupor or insensible state, in certain diseases; intense propensity for continuous sleep: **comatose**, a. *kō-mā-tōs*, also *comatous*, a. -*tōs*, excessively drowsy; dozing without natural sleep; lethargic.

coma, n. *kō-mā* [Gr. *kōmē*, a head of hair], the stem of a plant terminating in a tuft or bush; the hairy appearance that surrounds a comet: **comate**, a. -*mātē*, hairy; of a bushy appearance.

comat, n. *kō-māt* [co and *mat*, a comparison], in Shakespeare, a comparison; also said to signify an article; an agreement or covenant; a joint bargain.

comate or **co-mate**, n. *kō-māt* [con and *mate*], a companion.

comate, a. —see under **coma** 2.

comatula, n. *kō-mā-tū-lā* [dim. of *coma*, a bush of hair; *comatus*, hairy], in zool., an existing species of the Crinoids, stalked in its early condition and free afterwards; the feather-star.

comb, n. *kōm* [AS. *kumb*; cf. Dut. *kam*; Teel. *kambr*; Ger. *kamm*, a comb, a crest], an instr. with teeth for arranging or cleansing the hair, also for preparing and cleaning wool or flax; the crest of a cock; the top or crest of a wave; the collective mass of cells in which bees store their honey: v. to adjust, arrange, or clean with a comb: **comb'ing**, imp.: **combed**, pp. *kōmēd*: **comber**, n. one who dresses wool; among seamen, the crest of a wave, breaking with a white foam: **combless**, a. wanting a comb or a crest: **combmaker**, n. one who makes combs: **combings**, n. plu. *kōm-īngs*, the dust from malting barley: **comb** or **combe**, n. *kōm*, also **coomb**, n. *kōm*, an upland valley, generally narrow and without a stream of water.

comb, n. *kōm*, also **coomb**, n. *kōm*, a measure—see **coomb**.

combat, n. *kōm-bāt* [F. *combat*, a fight—from *com-batre*, to fight—from L. *con*, together, and mid. L. *battere*, I beat], a fight; a contest by force; a battle, conflict, or strife: v. to fight; to struggle or contend with, for or against; to act in opposition; to oppose or resist: **comb'ating**, imp.: **comb'ated**, pp.: **comb'atant**, n. -*tānt*, any person who fights; a duellist; a controversialist: **comb'ative**, a. -*tive*, disposed to fight or contend: **comb'ativeness**, n. disposition or inclination to fight.—SYN. of 'combat v.': to fight; contend; resist; contest; oppose—of 'combat n.': engagement; battle; action; conflict; contest; fight; encounter; strife; rencounter.

combe, n. *kōm*—see under **comb** 1.

comber, n. *kōm-bēr* [Eng. dial.], a fish of the perch family; a species of red-backed fish, frequenting the Cornish coast.

combine, a. *kōm-bi-nāt* [see **combine**], in OE., betrothed; promised.

combine, v. *kōm-bīn* [F. *combinaer*—from mid. L. *combindre*, to unite—from L. *con*, together; *binis*, two by two, double], to unite or join together two or more things; to link closely together; to cause to unite or bring into union; to unite, agree, or coalesce; to league together: **comb'ining**, imp.: **combined**, pp. -*bīnd*: **comb'inar**, n. one who: **comb'izable**, a. -*īzā-bil*, that may or can be united: **comb'ination**, n. -*nāt* [mid. L. *combinatus*, joined together, united], close union or connection; an intimate union of two or more persons or things to effect some purpose; a union of particulars: **chemical combination**, the tendency of certain substances to unite and form a new substance, possessing properties different from both, called a **chemical compound**.—SYN. of 'combine': to connect; attach; unite; agree; coalesce; confederate—of 'combination': association; partnership; alliance; cabal; conspiracy; plot; faction; union; confederacy; coalition.

combustible, a. *kōm-būs-tī-bil* [F. *combustible*—from L. *combustus*, wholly consumed—from *con*, together; *burn*: cf. Sans. *akā*, to burn], that will take fire and burn; having the property of catching fire: n. a substance that will take fire and burn: **combustibility**, n. -*bīl-ī-tē*, the quality of taking fire and burning; capacity of being burnt: **combustion**, n. -*būs-ti-ōn*, sometimes *kōm-būs-ti-ōn* [F. -*L.*], a burning; the action of fire on bodies capable of being burnt; the chemical combination of two or more bodies pro-

māte, māt, fār, lāto; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīnc, pūn; nōte, nūt, mōve;

col.: in the *telescope*, the line of sight passing through the centre of the object-glass and the centre of the cross-wires placed in the focus: *colima-tor*, n. *-ter*, an instrument for determining the zenith-point.

collation, n. *kōl-lā-ti-ōn* [*F. collation*—from *L. collatio*, a dash or striking together—see *collide*], the act of striking together of two hard bodies; opposition; interference.—**SYN.**: clashing; conflict; counter; opposition.

collocate, v. *kōl-lō-kā* [*L. collocatus*, put or set in a place—from *col*, together; *loco*, I set or place], to station: **collocating**, imp.: **collocated**, pp.: **collocation**, n. [*F. -l.*] *-lō-shi-ōn*, the act of placing.

collodion, n. *kōl-lō-di-ōn* [*Gr. kollōdēs*, gluey, viscous—from *kolla*, glue; *eidos*, resemblance], a solution of gum-cotton in alcohol and sulphuric ether, used in photography—spread over glass, it leaves a very thin film on which the picture is taken; also used in surgery, leaving a thin skin-like film over wounds, which is impervious to air: **collodized**, n. *-lō-zēd*, in *chem.*, any compound having a gelatinous appearance: **adj.** resembling glue, or jelly: n. applied to uncrystallizable liquids; in *geol.*, applied to partly amorphous minerals.

colloquy, v. *kōl-lō-gy* [*F. colloquy*, a colloquy—from *L. con*, together; *loquor*, I speak], in *OE.* to converse socially: to confederate, as for an unlawful purpose; to wheedle; to flatter: **colloquing**, imp.: **colloqued**, pp. *kōl-lō-gēd*.

collop, n. *kōl-lōp* [*cf. Ger. Klops*, meat made tender by beating: *Sw. kollaps*, slices of beef stewed], formerly a slice of meat made tender for cooking by beating; a small slice of meat: **mince-collops**, n. plu. *-s* at minced up into very small pieces.

colloquial, a. *kōl-lō-kwi-āl* [*L. colloquium*, a conversation, a discourse—from *col*, together; *loquor*, I speak], pert. to ordinary conversation: **colloquially**, *ad. -ly*, in a familiar conversational manner: **colloquialism**, n. *-izm*, a form of expression in familiar common use: **colloquist**, n. *kōl-lō-kwi-ist*, a speaker in a dialogue: **colloquy**, n. *-kwi*, conversation between two or more; a conference; dialogue: **colloquialism**, v. *-lō-iz*, to render colloquial.—**SYN.** of 'colloquy': conversation; conference; dialogue; discourse.

collude, v. *kōl-lūd* [*L. colludere*, to play or sport together—from *col*, together; *ludere*, to play, to mock], to play into each other's hands; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert: **colluding**, imp.: **colluded**, pp.: **colluder**, n. one who: **collusion**, n. *-lō-shi-ōn* [*F. collusion*—from *L. collusionem*, sport or play together], a secret agreement between two or more persons for some evil purpose, as to defraud any one: **collusive**, a. *-vī* [*L. collusivus*, played or sported together], deceitful; fraudulent: **collusively**, *ad. -ly*, in a manner to defraud secretly: **collusiveness**, n.: **collusory**, a. *-sēr-ī*, carrying on fraud by secret agreement.

collum, n. *kōl-lum* [*L. collum*, the neck], in *bot.*, the part where the stem and root join, and termed the neck of a plant.

collusion, *collusive*, &c.—see under *collude*.

colly, n. *kōl-lī*, a shepherd's dog—see *colley*.

colly, n. *kōl-lī* [*ME. colleyen*: *cf. Norse, kola*, to black or smut; *kolul*, smutted: *Sw. kolna*, to become black], smut; soot: the smut or grime of coal: v. to blacken with soot; to smut: **collying**, imp. *kōl-lī-gy*, *ad. -ly*: **collied**, pp. *kōl-lī-d*: **adj.** blackened, smutted.

collyrium, n. *kōl-lī-ri-ūm* [*L. collyrium*: *Gr. kolūtrion*, an eye-salve], a lotion or wash for any part of the body, latterly applied chiefly to a wash for the eyes; an eye-water.

colocynthis, n. *kōl-lō-sin-thī* [*Gr. kolokynthis*, the wild w. paring gourd], the bitter apple of the druggists; the fruit of a plant common in many districts of Asia and Europe; the *Cucumis colocynthis*, *Ort. Cucurbitaceae*: **colocyne**, *thins*, n. *-thins*, the active medicinal principle of *colocynthis*.

colicite, n. *kōl-lō-lī* [*Gr. kolon*, one of the intestines; *kithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a name given to a certain intestine-like mass or impression.

colombo, n. *kō-lō-mō*, an obsolete form of *calumba* and *columba*.

colon, n. *kō-lōn* [*L. colon*; *Gr. kolon*, the largest of the intestines, a member], the largest of the intestines: in writing or printing, the mark [:] chiefly used to separate the perfect clauses of a sentence, and which indicates a longer pause than a semicolon [:], but a shorter one than a period [.]

colonel, n. *kō-rē-nēl* [*F. coronel* or *colonnel*: *Sp. coronel*—from *It. colonello*, a colonel, also a little column—from *L. columna*, a column—*It.*, one who leads the little column or company], the chief officer of a regiment; an officer of the highest rank below a general: **lieutenant-colonel**, the second officer in a regiment, in rank next below a colonel: **colonelsy**, n. *kō-rē-nēl-sī*, or *colonelskip*, n. the rank or commission of a colonel.

colonnade, n. *kōl-lō-nād* [*F. colonnade*—from *F. colonne*; *L. columna*, a column: *It. colonnata*, a range of columns—from *colonna*, a column], a series or range of columns placed at intervals; an avenue of trees.

colony, n. *kōl-lō-nī* [*F. colonie*; *It. colonia*—from *L. colonia*, an abode or dwelling—from *colonus*, a husbandman—from *colere*, to till], a body of persons who have gone from their native country to a distant district, or a new country, in order to settle and cultivate it; the country thus settled or planted: **colonial**, a. *kō-lō-nī-āl*, pert. to a colony: **colonist**, n. *kōl-lō-nī-ist*, an inhabitant of a colony: **colonize**, v. *-nīz*, to settle or plant a colony in; to remove and settle in a country: **colonialism**, imp.: **colonised**, pp. *-nīz*: **colonisation**, n. *-nīz-ē-shi-ōn*, the act of planting with inhabitants. *Note.*—Also spelt with *s* for *z*.

colophon, n. *kōl-lō-fōn* [*L. colophon*; *Gr. kolophōn*, summit, finishing-stroke], the device which formerly marked the conclusion of a book, and which contained the place and year of its publication.

colophony, n. *kōl-lō-fōn-ī* [*L. kolophonia*: first brought from *Colophon* in *Ionia*], a dark-coloured resin obtained from turpentine: **colophonite**, n. *kōl-lō-fōn-ī-tē*, one of the varieties of iron-lime garnet which have a resinous lustre.

colocynthis, n. *kōl-lō-kwēn-thī-dā* [*the Latinised form of the F. colocynthe*, colocynth], the bitter globular fruit, the pulp of which constitute: the medicinal colocynthe; used in *Shakespeare* for *colocynth*—which see.

Colorado beetle, see under *beetle*.

coloration, n. *kōl-lō-rā-shi-ōn* [*see colour*], the state of being coloured; the peculiar arrangement of colours in an animal or a plant; the management of colours in a painting.

Colosseum, n. *kōl-lō-sē-ūm* [*L. colosseum*, of a gigantic size—so named from the *colossus* of Nero adjacent to it], the amphitheatre of the Emperor Vespasian at Rome.

colossocelys, n. *kōl-lō-sōk-sē-līs* [*Gr. kolossos*, a gigantic statue; *chelys*, a tortoise], a genus of gigantic fossil tortoises, discovered in the upper Tertiary of the Bevalik Hills, India.

colossus, n. *kōl-lō-sūs* [*L. colossus*; *Gr. kolossos*, a gigantic statue at Rhodes bestriding the entrance of the port], a statue of gigantic size: **colossal**, a. very large; gigantic: **colossesque**, a. *kōl-lō-sē-shēn*, gigantic.

colostrum, n. *kō-lōs-trā-m* [*L.* the first milk of animals after delivery; a mixture of turpentine and the yolk of an egg: **colostric**, a. *kō-lōs-trīk*, pert. to].

colour, n. *kūl-ēr* [*Norm. F. colour and color*; *F. couleur*; *It. colore*—from *L. colorum*, colour], the hue or appearance that a body presents to the eye; dye or tinge; anything used to give or impart colour to a body; a paint; appearance to the mind; false show: **colours**, n. plu. *-ēz*, flags, standards, or ensigns, which serve in the army as rallying-points for infantry; v. to alter or change the outward appearance of any body or substance; to tinge; to dye; to give a specious appearance to; to make plausible; to bluish; to change from pale to red: **colouring**, imp.: n. the art of dyeing; a specious appearance; the manner of applying colours: **coloured**, pp. *-ēd*: **adj.** showing colour; of African descent: **colourer** or **colourist**, n. one who: **colourable, a. *-ā-bl*, specious; plausible: **colourably**, *ad. -blī*: **colourless**, a. destitute of colour; transparent: **water-colours**, colours mixed with gum-water or a size, and not with oil: **colourman**, n. one who prepares and sells colours: **colour-blindness**, a disease or defect in the eyes through which individuals are unable to distinguish some colours: **colour-party**, the two officers carrying the colours, together with four sergeants: **colour-serjeant**, a serjeant in each company of infantry who is responsible to the captain for its interior economy: **primary colours**, red, blue, and yellow—according to others red, green, and violet: **prismatic colours**, violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red—**

coleoptera, n. plu. *kōl'ē-ōp'tēr-ā* [Gr. *kolos*, a sheath; *pteron*, a wing] the order of insects called beetles, whose fore-wings form a membranous or horny sheath or covering for the hinder pair of wings: **col'eop'ter'al**, a pert. to; also **col'eop'terous**, a. -*ōs*: **col'eop'ti-zā**, n. -*ō-rī-zā* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root] the sheath which covers the young rootlets of of grasses and some other monocotyledonous plants.

and some other monolepidic isosamous plants, *Coleum*, n. *kōl-ē-sts* [L. *coleum*, a bag; Gr. *koleos*, a sheath, referring to the manner in which the stamens are united], a genus of plants, Ord. *Labiata*, some of whose species yield beautiful hybrid forms for the garden, many having highly coloured yellow and red leaves: *colein*, n. *kōl-ē-in*, a red resinous-looking substance found abundantly in many of the species, and in many flowers and fruits, supposed to be identical with the colouring matter of red wine.

colic, n. *kōl'ik* [F. *colique*; L. *colicus*; Gr. *kolikos*, pert. to the colic—from Gr. *kōlon*, the largest of the intestines], a severe pain in the stomach or bowels: adj. affecting the bowels: *colicky*, a *kōl'ik-ki*, pert. to. *Coliseum*, n. *kōl'sē-ūm*—see *Colosseum*.

cell or col, n. kol [F. col—from L. collum, the neck], in *geog.*, a rising neck of land separating two valleys.

collaborator, n. *köl-lab-'s-rä-tér* [F. *collaborateur* — from L. *collabōrāre*, to work together—from *con*, together; *labōrāre*, to labour], one who assists in labour, usually literary or scientific; frequently used in the F. form, **collaborateur**, n. *köl-lab-'s-rä-tér*: **collaboration**, n. -*rä-shün*, united labour of two or more.

collapse, n. *kŏl-lăps'* [*L. collapsus*, fallen in ruins—from *con*, together; *lapsus*, fallen] a falling in or together, as a balloon when the gas has escaped; extreme depression of the bodily energies; *v.* to fall inwards or together; to close by falling together: **collapse'ing**, imp.; **collapsed**, pp. *lăps't'* *adj.* come to nothing; become a failure.

collar, *n.* **collare**, *m.* **coller**. OF. *colter*, necklace, collar; *collier*, *n.* collar; ME. *collere*, collar; *collar*, *n.* collar. It. *collare*—from L. *collum*, the neck, an ornamental article of dress worn round the neck: that part of the harness which goes round the neck of a horse or beast of burden; the large gold chain worn by knights of certain orders, and civic dignitaries; in arch., a ring: v. to catch hold of one by any article of dress around the neck; to roll up flesh-meat and bind it with cord: collaring, *imp.*: collared, *pp.* *lér-d:* adj. seized by the collar: rolled together, as beef or pork: *collar bone*, bones along each side of the neck; the collarbone: *collarlets*, *kô-létz*, *n.* little collars: wearing round the neck: to nip the collar, to disentangle oneself from a thing that binds, or from a difficulty: to get free.

to collate, v. *collātā* [L. *collatus*, brought or carried together—from *com*, *latus*, carried] to bring or carry together for their purpose, compare; to bring together and compare MSS. or books; to gather and place in order to place in a benefice, *imp. collator* when he is the patron; *collating*, *imp. collator*; *collator*, n. *clér.* one who: *collatable*, a. *clér.*; *collation*, n. *clér.* [F. *collation*; OF. *collacion*—from L. *collātiōnem*] the comparing of MSS. or books with others of the same kind for correction of errors, &c.; presentation to a benefice by a bishop; a repast between full meals to which originally every one brought his share: *collative*, a. *clér.*, pert. to such advancement when the bishop is the patron.

collateral, *a. kol-lăt-ŕ-ăl* [mid. L. *collateralis*—from L. *con*, together; *latus*, a side], side by side, or on the side; running parallel; happening or coming together in connection with an event, as *collateral circumstances*; in addition to, or over and above; not direct or immediate; descended from a common ancestor or stock—opposed to *lineal*: *collaterally*, *ad. ſi*: *collateralness*, *n.*

colleague, *n.* *kôl'leg* [*F. collègue*; *It. collega*—from *L. collega*, a partner in office] a partner or associate in the same office or employment—never used of partners in trade or manufactures: *v.* *kôl'leg*, to join or unite with in the same office or for the same purpose: **colleagu**'ing, *imp.*: **colleagu**'ed, *pp.*—*légd'*: **colleagu**-ship, *n.*

collect, n. *kól'lekt* [OF. *collector*, *collectare*, to collect money: mld. L. *collecta*, contributions in money, an assembly for prayer—from L. *collectus*, gathered together—from *con*, together: *lectus*, gathered, selected], a prayer gathered out of Scripture; a short prayer adapted for a particular occasion: v. *kól'lekt*.

to gather separate persons or things into one body or place; to gather money or revenue; to accumulate; as snow or water; to assemble or bring together; to gain by observation or research; to infer as a consequence; to recover from surprise: *collecting*, *imp. collected*, *pp.*; *adj.* cool; self-possessed: *collective*, *n.*, *adj.*, that may be gathered: *collection*, *n.*, *pl.*, the act of gathering; an assemblage or crowd; contributions; a mass; a sum gathered for a charitable purpose; a book of extracts; an accumulated store of objects of interest; selection of works in painting or sculpture not large enough to form a gallery; selection of prints without regard to number: *collectedly*, *ad.* *ic.*: *collectadness*, *n.*, a composed state of mind; recovery from surprise: *collective*, *a. -ive*, gathered into a mass, sum, or body; aggregate; expressing a number or multitude united as one: *collectively*, *ad.* *-ly*, in a general mass or body; not individually, in the aggregate: *collectiveness*, *n.*: *collectivism*, *n.*, the theory of certain economists that all industry, especially that in regard to land, should be under common control: *collector*, *n.* *-let*, one who collects or gathers; a tax-gatherer; a high official under the E. I. Company: *collectorship*, *n.*, the office; also *collectorate*, *n.* *-al* : to collect oneself, to recover from surprise or embarrassment.—*SYN.* of 'collect v.' to gather; muster; assemble; aggregate; amass; infer; deduce—of 'collection': assembly; assemblage; group; meeting; company; crowd; heap; mass; compilation.

collectanea, n. plu. *kól'lek-tá'né-d* [L. things gathered together—from *con, lectus*, gathered], a collection of selections from various authors: *collecta'neous*, a.-*né-us*, consisting of selections gathered from a variety of sources: gathered.

of colleges; instituted.
colleen, n. *coláin* [Ir.], in Ireland, a girl.
college, n. *coláig* [Ir.], OF. *college*, a college, a high school.
collegio—from *collegium*, persons united by the same calling—for *con. together*; *lego*, I choose) an assemblage or society, of men pursuing certain powers and rights, and engaged in some common employment or pursuit; a number of persons engaged in study, as College of Surgeons; the building where they meet or reside; a university; *colle-gian* n. *coláig-án*, a member of, or student in, a college; *colle-giate*, a.-*al*, containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college; *collegiate church*, a church built and endowed for a corporate body, having dean, canons, prebends, &c., like a cathedral, but not a bishop's see; in *Scot.*, a church with two ministers of equal rank;

collembola, n. plu. *kōl-lēm'-bō-lā* [Gr. *kolla*, glue; *embolē*, a sharp-pointed projection—from *en*, in, and *ballō*, I throw], an order of apterous insects furnished with an adhesive ventral process.

collenchyma, n. kól-lén-ki-má [Gr. *kolla*, glue; *engchuma*, a tissue], in bot., the substance lying between and uniting cells; a kind of cellular tissue with thickened and swollen walls.

collet, n. *kōl-lēt* [*F. collet*, a collar—from *F. col*, the neck—from *L. collum*, the neck], the part of a ring in which a precious stone is set; the neck or part of a plant that lies between the root and the stem.

colleter, n. kōl-lē'tēr [Gr. kollētos, glued or cemented together—from kollē, glue]. in bot., a glandular hair on the leaves of a bud producing 'blastocolla.'

colletic, a. *kōl-lē-tē* [Gr. *kolletikos*, sticky, gluey—from Gr. *kolle*, glue], of the nature of glue; gluey.
colley, collee, or colly, n. *kōl'ē* [Gael. *colg*, the hair of the head of an animal; *colgach*, a puppy—from *cu*, a dog; cf. Gr. *kuon*; L. *canis*, a dog]. In *Scot.*, the shepherd's dog, of a peculiar breed, and remarkable for its sagacity—so named from its shaggy hair.

collide, v. kól-lid' [L. *collidere*, to dash together—from *con*, together; *laedere*, to strike forcibly] to strike or dash against each other: **collid'ing**, imp.: n. a collision: **collid'ed**, pp.: **collision**, n. kól-lizh'ən, which see.

collier, colliery—see **coal**.
colligate, *v.* kól-lí-gat [*L. colligatus*, bound together
 —from *con*, together; *ligo*, I bind], to bind or tie
 together: **colligating**, *imp.*: **colligated**, *pp.*: **colliga-
 tion**, *n.* -gá-shún, act of binding together; that
 process in inductive philosophy by which a certain
 number of facts are brought together for generalisa-
 tion.

collimation, n. kó'li-má'shūn [L. *colligare*, to direct in a straight line—from *con*, together; *linea*, a line], the line of sight in the direction of any ob-

cognoscere, *n. hōg-ni-āns* or *hōn-ni-āns* [OF. *cognoscere*, knowledge; *cognoscere*, knowing—from *L. cognoscere*, to know—from *com*, *gnoscere*, to know] knowledge by recollection; judicial notice or knowledge; jurisdiction or right to try; a badge or hereditary device by which a person may be known; perception; observation; knowledge; *cognizant*, *n. hōg-ni-ānt* or *hōn-*, having knowledge of; *cognize*, *v. hōg-ni-ā*, to take notice of a thing; *cognizing*, imp.; *cognised*, pp. *hōg-ni-ā*; *cognizable*, *n. hōg-ni-ā-bi* or *hōn-*, that falls or may fall under notice or observation; that may be heard, tried, and determined, as by a judge; *cognizably*, *ad. -it*; *cognizee*, *n. hōg-ni-ās* or *hōn-*, in law, one to whom a fine of land is acknowledged; *cognisor*, *n. hōg-ni-ās* or *hōn-*, one who acknowledges the right of the cognizee in a fine; the defendant.

cognition, *n. hōg-ni-ān* [F. *cognition*—from *L. cognitiōem*, knowledge—from *com*, together; *nosco*, I know] knowledge from experience or inspection; perception; cognitive, *n. hōg-ni-ā*, relating to or having the power of cognition; apprehending; knowing.

cognomen, *n. hōg-nō-mēn* [L. *cognōmen*, a surname—from *com*, together; *nosco*, a name], a surname; *cognominal*, *ad. -nō-mi-nāl*, pert. to the surname; *cognosce*, *v. hōg-nō* [L. *cognosce*, to examine, to investigate—from *com*, together; *nosce*, to know; cf. *Gr. gignōskō*, to know] in Scotch law, to inquire into a matter; to investigate into the facts of a case; *cognoscencing*, imp.; *cognoscened*, pp. *hōg-nō*; *cognoscible*, *ad. -bi*, capable of being known or made the object of knowledge; *cognoscibility*, *n. -bi-l-i-t-y*, quality of being cognoscible.

cognoscant, *n. plu. hōg-nō-sān-ti* [It.], persons possessing a knowledge of the essential beauties of works of art.

cognovit, *n. hōg-nō-vit* [L. *cognovit*, he has acknowledged], in law, an acknowledgment of the plaintiff's claim by the defendant, authorizing thereby judgment and execution against himself.

cohabit, *v. hō-hā-bi* [L. *cohabitare*, to dwell together—from *com*, together; *habito*, I dwell], to live together as husband and wife, usually applied to a man and woman without marriage; *cohabiting*, imp.; *cohabited*, pp.; *cohabitation*, *n. -tā-ti-ōn*, the act of living together as man and wife; *cohabit*, *n. hō-hā* [co and *habit*; cf. *L. cohāres*: OF. *coher*], one who inherits along with another.

cohan, *n. hō-hān*, *cohanim*, *n. plu. hō-hān-im* [Heb.], among the Jews, primarily one who ministers as a priest; a minister of God; a minister of the king.

cohere, *v. hō-hē* [L. *coherere*, to be connected—from *com*, together; *haere*, I stick or cleave; *haerere*, stick], to stick together; to be well connected; to depend on; to agree or suit; *cohering*, imp.; *cohered*, pp. *hō-hē*; *coherescent*, *ad. -ēnt*, sticking together; related in some form or order; consistent; having a due agreement of parts; *coherently*, *ad. -ly*; *coherence*, *n. -rēn*, or *coherency*, *n. -rēn-si*, union of parts of the same body; the uniting of two bodies by attraction; consistency; *cohesiōem*, *n. -tā-ti-ōn* [F. *cohesion*—from *L. cohesiōem*] the act of sticking together; that power of attraction which unites the particles of matter and preserves the forms of bodies; *cohesive*, *ad. -siv*, that has the power of sticking; *cohesively*, *ad. -siv*; *cohesiveness*, *n. -siv*, the quality of being cohesive or sticking together. *Syn.* of 'cohere': to coalesce; amalgamate; unite; join; cleave; adhere; stick; suit; fit; agree.

cohors, *n. hō-hōrt* [F. *cohorte*—from OF. *court*: L. *cohors*, a place enclosed, a company of soldiers], among the anc. Romans, a body of foot-soldiers varying from 420 to 600; a body of soldiers; in bot., a term sometimes used to denote a large group superior to a natural order; in zool., a large group below a natural order.

coif, *n. hōy* [F. *coiffe*: It. *cuffia*; OH. Ger. *chuppha*, a hood or cap—from mid. L. *cofen* or *cofia*] a caul or cap; a cap to cover a baldness; the distinguishing badge of a sergeant-at-law; *v. to cover* or dress with a coif; *coifing*, imp.; *coified*, pp. *hōy*; *coiffer*, *v. hōy*, to dress the hair; *coifering*, imp.; *coifered*, pp. *hōy*; *coiffure*, *n. hōy-fūr* [F.], a head-dress.

coign or **coigne**, *n. hōy*—an old spelling of quoin. *coign*, *n. hōy* [F. *cueilite*, to gather, collect; L. *coligere*: cf. Port. *colher*, to coil], a rope gathered into

a circular heap: *v. to gather* or wind into a circular heap, as a rope or serpent; *coiling*, imp.; *coiled*, pp. *hōy*.

coil, *n. hōy* [etym. unknown] in OE., noise and confusion, as the gurgling and gushing of water; disturbance; bustle; stir.

coin, *n. hōyn* [F. *coin*, a wedge, a stamp, a coin; Sp. *cuño*—from L. *cuñeus*, a wedge, the steel die with which money is stamped, probably from the stamping having once been effected by a wedge], a piece of gold, silver, or copper converted into money by being stamped with certain marks; money: *v. to make* money of metal; to make or invent, as to *coin* a word; to forge or fabricate; *coining*, imp.; *n. the act of making money out of a metal*; the act of one who coins; the process of making coins; *coined*, pp. *hōyn*; *ad. stamped* as *coin*; *coin'er*, *n. one who*; a maker of base money; *coin'age*, *n. -d*, the money coined; the metallic currency; new production; invention.

coincide, *v. hō-in-sid* [F. *coincider*—from L. *coincidere*—from L. *co*, *incidere*, to fall into—from *in*, in or on; *cado*, I fall] to fall or meet in the same point; to concur or agree; *coinciding*, imp.; *coincided*, pp.; *coincident*, *n. one who*; *coincident*, *ad. -tā-ti-ōn*, falling on or meeting at the same point; concurrent; agreeable to; *coincidences*, *n. -tā-ti-ōn*, the falling on or meeting of two or more lines, surfaces, or bodies at the same point; concurrence; agreement; a happening at the same time; *coincidentally*, *ad. -ly*.

coil, *n. hōy* [Mal. *kayar*, a cord] cocoa-nut fibre for ropes or matting.

colateral, *n. hōy-strāl*—see *cestral*.

cotition, *n. hō-ti-ti-ōn* [L. *cotitiōem*, a coming or meeting together—from *com*, *tum*, to go], a going or coming together; sexual intercourse.

coke, *n. hōk* [OE. *colke*, the core of an apple, the remnant of a thing when the virtue is taken out of it; cf. Fris. *kolk*, a hole] coal charred or half burnt in kilns or ovens, as in the manufacture of gas—see charcoal: *v. to char* or half burn; *coking*, imp.; *coked*, pp. *hōk*; *coke-oven*, a building of brick or clay in which coals are charred or made into coke.

cocker, *n. hōks* [perhaps related to *cockney*, *Cockney*], in OE., an empty-headed person; a fool.

colander, *n. hōl-ān-dēr* [mid. L. *colātrium*—from *colare*, to strain], a vessel of tin or earthenware with a perforated bottom; a sieve; also spell *calander*.

cola or **kola-nut**, *n. hō-lā-nūt* [Afric. *kola*, and Eng. *nut*], the brownish bitter seed of an African tree, *Orb. Sterculiacées*, an alkaloid contained is identical with that found in tea, coffee, and like stimulants.

colchicum, *n. hō-kī-kim* [L.], a plant called meadow-saffron, whose seeds and underground stem are used in medicine; the *Colchicum autumnale*, Ord. *Melanthaceae*; *colchicine*, *n. -siv*, also *colchicin*, *n. -tā-ti-ōn*, a peculiar principle obtained from colchicum.

colcothar, *n. hōl-kō-thēr* [mid. L. Sp. *colcothar*: Ar. *golothār*] the brown-red peroxide of iron, produced by calcining sulphate of iron, used for polishing glass, &c.

cold, *ad. a cold* [AS. *cald*: cf. Ice. *kaldr*, *kala*, to blow cold; OH. Ger. *chalt*, *kalt*; Ger. *kalt*, cold], not warm or hot; frigid; indifferent; without zeal; without affection; wanting in animation; not cordial: *n. the sensation or feeling produced by the want or loss of heat, and the cause of that sensation; a disease occasioned by cold; a shivering or chilliness*; *cold ed*, pp. in Scotch, affected with cold; *coldish*, *ad. -sh*, somewhat cold; *cold'y*, *ad. -ly*, with indifference; not warmly; *coldness*, *n.* want of heat; the power to produce the sensation of cold; frigidity; want of zeal; want of kindness; want of passion; *cold-shoulder*, neglect; an assumed distant manner to a former friend; *cold-blooded*, in zool., applied to all animals which have not warm blood, that is, those below the class of birds; *ad.* without feeling or concern; without provocation; in cold blood, deliberately; without excitement or passion—generally in a bad sense; *cold-hearted*, a wanting feeling or passion; *cold-drawn oil*, a superior oil, as castor-oil, obtained from the pressure of the seeds or fruits, and not from boiling them; *cold-steel*, the sword or bayonet as the arbiter of a quarrel; *cold without*, in slang, spirits and cold water without sugar.

cole, *n. hōl* [AS. *col*—from L. *caulis*: cf. It. *caroto*; Sp. *col*; Fr. and Gael. *col*; W. *caul*; Dan. *kaul*, *cole*; Ger. *kohl*, cabbage], the cabbage kind in general; *colewort*, -*neri* [AS. *tyrr*, root, plant], young cabbage.

coho, *hōy*, *hōd*: *père*, *baud*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shum*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

imp.; cod'fied, pp. *fud*: cod'fies, n. *tr*, or codist, n. *kō-dīst*, one who forms or reduces laws to a system or code: cod'fice'tion, n. *kō-dī'shūn*, the act of reducing laws to a system.

cod'ina, n. *kō-dē'in* (Gr. *kōdēia*, a poppy-head), one of the active medicinal principles of opium.

cod'ger, n. *kō-jēr* [a variant of *cadger*], familiarly, a term of abuse for an elderly person; an eccentric strange old fellow; a miser.

cod'icil, codify, codification—see under *codā*.

cod'illa, n. *kō-dī'llā* [L. *cauda*, a tail], the coarse part of flax or hemp, called *tow*, sorted out by itself.

cod'illo, n. *kō-dī'll* [Sp. *codillo*], a term at ombre, signifying that the stake is won.

cod'ling, n.—see under *cod* 1 and *eoddle*.

cod-liver oil—see under *cod* 1.

codonostoma, n. plu. *kō-dō-nōs-tō-mā* [Gr. *kodon*, a bell; *stoma*, a mouth], the aperture or mouth of the disc of a medusa, or of the bell of a medusiform gonophore.

cod'pant, n. *kō-dī'fāsh'nt* [L. *con*, together; *efficiens* or *efficientes* efficient—from *ex*, out of; *ficio*, I do or make], that which unites with something else to produce the same effect; in *alg.*, the figure or known number or quantity put before the letter or letters that denote an unknown number or quantity, or partly known and partly unknown: adj. co-operating; acting to the same end: co'efficiency, n. *fāsh'ēn'sī*, the state of acting together to produce the same effect: co'efficiency, ad. *ēn'sī*.

coehorn, n. *kō-kōrns* [after the inventor, Baron Coehorn, a Dutch engineer], in *mil.*, a small kind of mortar.

coelacanthi, n. plu. *ē-lā-kān'thī* [Gr. *koilos*, hollow; *akantha*, a spine], an extensive group of fossil saurid fishes.

Coelenterata, n. plu. *ē-lēn'tēr-dē'tā* [Gr. *koilos*, hollow; *enteron*, a bowel or gut; *entera*, entrails], in *zool.*, the sub-kingdom comprising the Hydrozoa, Actinozoa, and Ctenophora; a name used instead of the old term *Eusclerata*; this sub-kingdom includes those animals which have a large internal or 'somatic' cavity, and whose bodies consist of two foundation membranes or layers, one forming an integument, the other a lining, to the large internal cavity.

coelentine—see *Coelastina*.

coelina, or coeliac, a. *ē-lī-āk* [Gr. *koilia*, the belly], pert. to the intestinal canal: coeliac passion, a flux or diarrhoea of undigested food.

coelometer, n. *ē-lō-mē'tēr* [L. *coelum*, the sky; Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instrument used under the sanction of the Board of Trade for marine examinations.

coelosperra, n. *ē-lō-spēr-mā*, coelosperran, n. plu. *ē-lō-spēr-mā* [Gr. *koilos*, hollow; *koilia*, the belly; *sperma*, seed], the seed of some umbelliferous plants with the endosperm curved at the ends, so that the base and apex approach, as in coriander-seed.

coenanthium, n. *ē-nān'thūm* [Gr. *koinos*, common; *anthos*, a flower], in *bot.*, the peculiar inflorescence of the common fig, &c., consisting of a large fleshy receptacle which contains the whole inflorescence male and female; also spelt *coenanthium*.

coenenchyma, n. *ē-nēn'chīm* [Gr. *koinos*, common; *enchyma*, an infusion, tissue], the calcareous tissue which unites together the various corallites of a compound corallum.

coenobite—see *coenobite*.

coenocidium, n. *ē-nēn'chīdīm* [Gr. *koinos*, common; *oikos*, a house], in *zool.*, the plant-like structure or dermal system of any polyzoon; another name for 'polyzoary' or 'polyplidom'.

coenozoar, n. *ē-nō-zō-ār* [Gr. *koinos*, common; *zōar*, flesh], the common organised medium by which the separate individuals of a compound zoophyte are connected together.

coequal, a. *kō-ē-kwōl* [L. *con*, together; *aequus*, equal], of the same rank, dignity, or power: a. one who is equal to another: coe'qually, ad. *lī*.

coer'ce, v. *kō-jēs* [L. *coerere*, to keep in or restrain—from *con*, together; *arceō*, I drive, I confine], to restrain by force; to compel: coer'cing, imp.: coer'ced, pp. *jēt*: coer'cer, n. *ār*, one who: coer'cion, n. *ār'shūn*, compulsion; restraint by force: coer'cible, a. *ār'bī*, that may or ought to be restrained: coer'cive, a. *ār*, having power to restrain;

coer'cively, ad. *lī*.—SYN. of 'coerco': to compel; bind; oblige; constrain; force; oppress.

coerulescent, a.—see under *caerulean*.

coeternal, a. *kō-ē-tēr-nāl* [L. *con*, together; *aeternus*, perpetual, everlasting], equally eternal with another: coeval, a. *kō-ē-vāl* [L. *coevus*—from *con*, together; *aeuum*, an age], of the same age; contemporaneous; beginning to exist at the same time.

coexist, v. *kō-ēp-sīst* [L. *con*, together; *existō*, I exist], to exist at the same time with another: co-existence, n. *tēn*, having existence at the same time with another: a. that which coexists with another: co-existence, n. *tēns*, existence at the same time with another.

coextensive, a. *kō-ēks-tēn'sīv* [L. *con*, together; *ex*, out of; *tensus*, stretched], having the same extent.

coffee, n. *kō-fī* [F. and Sp. *café*; It. *caffè*; Ar. *qahwah*, coffee, but formerly one of the names of wine], a plant, a native of Arabia, now extensively cultivated in the W. Indies and elsewhere; the seeds roasted and ground, an infusion of which is drunk as a beverage: coffee-pot, a pot in which ground coffee is infused: coffee-room, an apartment where the public is served with coffee and other refreshments; the public room in an inn or hotel.

coffer, n. *kō-fēr* [OF. *coffre*; L. *coquina*; Gr. *ἀρκύνη*, a basket; cf. *coffin*], a chest or trunk; a chest for containing money; a square depression between the modillions of a cornice, afterwards filled up with some ornament; a hollow lodgment or trench across a dry moat: v. to treasure up: coffering, imp.: coffered, pp. *jēt*: coffer-dam, a wooden enclosure formed in the bed of a river, consisting of an outer and inner case, with clay packed in between them to exclude the water, used in laying foundations for the building of piers, &c.

coffin, n. *kō-fīn* [OF. *cofin*; It. *casano*, a chest, a case; L. *coquina*; Gr. *κοπήνη*, a basket—*lī*], a hollow cover or basket; the chest or box in which a dead human body is enclosed previous to burial; the conical paper-bag used for grocers; the hollow part of a horse's hoof; the wooden frame surrounding the imposing stone of printers; in O.E., a raised crust like the lid of a basket: v. to enclose in a coffin: co'ffining, imp.: co'ffined, pp. *jēt*: co'ffinal, a. without a coffin: co'ffin-bone, the last bone in a horse's leg within the hoof; *mail* in one's coffin, any thing or act which tends to shorten one's life.

cog, n. *kōg* [ME. *cogge*; cf. Sw. *kugge*, a prominence in an indented wheel; Norw. *kug*], that which causes to nod or reel; the tooth on the rim of a wheel: v. to furnish with cogs: cogging, imp.: cogged, pp. *kōgī*: cog-wheel, a wheel with teeth on the rim.

cog, n. *kōg* [Gael. *cogan*, a bowl] in *Scot.*, a drinking-cup of horn or wood; a wooden vessel of a circular form for containing milk, broth, &c.; a little boat: coggle, n. *kō-gē*, a little cup or bowl of wood or horn.

cog, v. *kōg* [etym. unknown; cf. W. *coegio*, to make void—from *coeg*, empty, vain], in O.E., to deceive by rapid sleight of hand; to obtain by flattery or wheedling; to hoodwink; to cheat: a. a piece of cheating; deceit; a trick: cogger, n. *kō-gēr*, a swindler; a cheat; to cog *ālo*, to load them so that they shall fall in a particular direction.

cogent, a. *kō-jēt* [L. *cogens* or *cogentis*, driving together, compelling—from *con*, together; *ago*, I drive], urgent; pressing on the mind; not easily resisted; convincing: co'gently, ad. *lī*: co'gency, n. *jēn'sī*, force or pressure on the mind; urgency.—SYN. of 'cogent': forcible; powerful; convincing; urgent; irresistible; resistless; conclusive; strong.

cogitate, v. *kō-jī-tāt* [L. *cogitāre*, thought, mused—from *con*, *agito*, I put in motion], to put in motion or turn over in one's mind; to think; to meditate: cogitating, imp.: cogitated, pp. *cogitable*, a. *lī*, capable of being conceived, as a thought: cogita'tion, n. *tā'shūn*, act of thinking: cogita'tive, a. *tīv*, given to musing or meditating.

cognac, n. *kōn-yāk* [from *Cognac* in France, where made], the best kind of French brandy—sometimes, but incorrectly, spelt *cognac*.

cognate, a. *kō-gnāt* [L. *cognātus*, connected by birth—from *con*, together; *gnāre*, born], related or allied by blood; proceeding from the same stock or family; having relation to; allied: a. male relation through the mother: cognation, n. *nā'shūn*, descent from the same origin; relationship between males and females descended from same father: agnation refers to males only.

māte, māt, fār, lāto; mēte, mēt, hēr; yāne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve.

cock, n. *kòk* [an imitation of the cry: AS. *cocer*, *coc*; cf. Icel. *kòkkr*: OF. *coc*: F. *cog*—from mid. L. *coccus*, a cock], the male of birds, particularly of the domestic fowl.—*fern*. *Arca*: a vane in shape of a cock: *cock-eral*, n. *er-ét*, a young cock: *cock-crowing*, the early dawn: also *cock-crow*: *cock-horse*, a nursery term for a child's hobby-horse: *cock-haird*, in *Scot.*, a small proprietor of land; a yeoman: *cock-pit*, area where cocks fight—formerly, a theatre or the pit of a theatre: in a *ship*, of war, a room appropriated to the use of the wounded during an action: *cock-and-bull story*, a tedious absurd tale; mere babble or boasting: *every cock on his own dunghill*, every one fights best at home, or with his friends to back him: *cock-fight*, a battle between game-cocks: *cock-fighting*, the art or practice of pitting cocks against each other: *cock's-foot grass*, a coarse meadow-grass; the *Doctylis glomerata*, and in gardens *D. crinita*, Ord. *Gramineæ*: *cock-sure*, erectly or stuffy sure; confidently certain, as a cock from its bearing when going to fight: *cocky*, a *kòk-i*, pert; saucy: quarrelsome: *cock-a-hoop* (F. *cog-a-huppe*, cock with the crest) defiant and boastful, as a cock with erect crest; stuck up or impertinent, in high spirits: *cock-eye*, a squint eye: *cock on the walk*, lord and master of all, the conqueror and leader, as a cock over his hens when he has conquered his rivals.

cock, v. *kòk* [see preceding entry: cf. Irl. *cogaim*, I make war; to behave boastfully; to swagger; to start abruptly up; to cause suddenly to project or stick up; to set up with an air of pertness, as the head or hat; to set or draw back the part of a gun which snaps or clicks; to strut; n. the part of a thing which sticks abruptly up; the part of a gun which snaps or clicks: in a *balance*, the needle which vibrates to and fro between the cheeks; a twisted or crooked spout to let out water at will: *cock*, a bung or bung-hole: *cock'ing*, imp.: adj. striking up stiffly: *cocked*, pp. *kòk-i*: adj. turned up at the sides: *cocked hat*, a hat stuck up on one side of the head, then, a hat with stuck-up sides: *cock'er*, n. *er*, a dog employed to raise wild birds. *Nut-cock*, in the sense of part of the cock of a gun, is also referred to *it*. *cocca*, the notch of an arrow; *coccare*, to put the arrow on the bow: *cock*, the notch of an arrow. The term applied to bows and arrows, as weapons of war, being thus transferred to firearms, see *Skeat*.

cock, n. *kòk* [Fin. *kòkko*, a coniform heap, a hut; Dan. *kòk*, a heap, a pile; Icel. *kòkkr*, a lump; mid. L. *cochlo*, a small heap of hay or reaped corn: *cock-loft*, a room over the garret; the room next the roof: *cocked*, a *kòk-i*, thrown into heaps.

cock, or **cock-boat**, n. *kòk* [formerly *cokbote* or *cogbote*: OF. *cogue* or *cogue*; cf. Dan. *kog*: Icel. *baggi*, a small boat; mid. L. *cogo* or *coco*, a boat or vessel] ship's small boat: *cockswain* and *coxswain*, n. *kòk-s*, a petty officer who has the command or care of a boat; the steersman of a boat—familiarly spelt *coxeen*, n. *kòk-s*.

cockade, n. *kòk-kòt* [F. *cocarde* or *coguarde*, a cap worn partly on the one side—from *cog*, a cock], a knot of ribbons stuck jauntily on the hat; a rosette of leather or other material worn by officers' servants: *cockaded*, provided with a cockade.

cockadee, n. *kòk-d-10* [a word imitative of its cry: Malay *kòkadee*], a parrot with a tuft of feathers on its head.

cockatrice, n. *kòk-d-tris* [OF. *cocatrix*, a *croradile*, of which it is a mere corruption], a fabulous animal, represented as a cock with a dragon's tail, supposed to be hatched by a cock from a viper's egg, or from one of its own; the basilisk; a beautiful fascinating woman, of bad character, who lures men to their ruin; a virago or female tyrant.

cockchafer, n. *kòk-chà-fér* [cock; and Eng. dial. *chaffer*, a beetle: AS. *ceafor*], the May-bug or dor beetle.

cockar, v. *kòk-ér* [cf. OF. *coqueliner*, to dandle, to pamper: Dut. *kòkieren*, to nourish or foster; to pamper; to fondle and spoil, as a child: *cock'ering*, imp.: n. fondling indulgence: *cock'ered*, pp. *er-d*, daintily brought up; petted and spoiled, as a child. *cock'er*—see under *cock* 2: *cock'ered*—see *cock* 1.

cocket, n. *kòk-t* [origin obscure: a supposed corruption of the phrase 'quo quietus est,' by which he is quit, the concluding words of the Customer's receipt], an official seal; a written certificate, sealed,

given by the custom-house officers to merchants to show that their merchandise has been properly entered.

cockle, n. *kòk-k* [AS. *coccol* or *coccol*, cockle; any wild-flower or weed that grows among corn; the corn rose; the *Agrostemma githago*, Ord. *Caryophyllacæ*].

cockle, n. *kòk-k* [F. *coquille*, a cockle-shell—from L. *conchylium*, a shell-fish: L. *cochlea*; Gr. *kochlos*, a snail, a shell-fish], a shell-fish ribbed or grooved on both sides: v. to contract into folds or wrinkles: *cockled*, pp. *kòk-ked*, having a turbinated or twisted shell.

cockle, v. *kòk-k* [imitative conn. with *cocker*], in OE., to shake or wave up and down, as water; to be uneven; to shrink unevenly; to pucker: *cock'ing*, imp.: *cockled*, pp. *kòk-ked*.

Cockney, n. *kòk-ní* [ME. *cocken-ey*, 'cock's egg,' a pet, a milksop, a townman, as the type of effeminacy; especially one born in London; one ignorant of even familiar country things; a spoilt or effeminate child: Cockney School, a term of derision for a set of London writers, including Keats, Leigh Hunt, and Charles Lamb, who flourished in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Cockroach, n. *kòk-ròch* [corrupted from Sp. *cucaracha*, a cockroach], a brown beetle-like insect.

cockscamb, n. *kòk-s-kòm* [from *cock* 1] the red fleshy substance on the head of a cock; a plant; the *Celastium cristata*, Ord. *Amaranthacæ*: *coxscomb*, n. *kòk-s-kòm*, a pop; a vain silly fellow.

cockshy, n. *kòk-shí* [cock and shy], originally applied to the sport of throwing at a mark, in which a cock was the prize; hence any mark or butt to throw at; the conveyance of a showman who holds games at throwing for nuts, &c., for payment.

cockswain—see under *cock* 4.

cocktail n. *kòk-tál* [cock and tail], a horse not a thoroughbred; an ill-bred man; a species of beetle; in *slang*, a drink made from whisky mixed with bitters and other ingredients.

cocoa, properly *coco*, n. *kò-kò* [Port. *coco*, an ugly mask to frighten children, so called from the monkey-like face at the base of the nut], a tropical palm-tree yielding the cocoa-nut; the *Cocos nucifera*, Ord. *Palmæ*: the cocoa-nut roasted and ground, the covering made of it: *cocoating*, n. *kò-kò-tu*, a pure cocoa-powder, having a great deal of the fatty matter extracted: *cocoa-nut*, n. *kò-kò-nát*, the very large nut of the *Cocos* palm.

cocoon, n. *kò-kón* [F. *cocoon*—from *coque*, a shell: L. *concha*], the round silky case in which the silk-worm, and many other larvae, envelop themselves; a chitinous capsule in which a leech or earth-worm deposits its eggs; the silken case which a spider weaves for its eggs: *cocoon'ery*, n. *er-i*, a building where silk-worms are fed while preparing to envelop themselves in cases or cocoons.

coction, n. *kòk-shún* [L. *coctio*, a digestion], the act of boiling: *coctile*, a *kòk-tu*, made by baking or heat.

cod, n. *kòt* [etym. unknown], a well-known fish chiefly inhabiting the northern seas, and especially the sandbanks around Newfoundland: *cod'ling*, n. a young cod: *cod-liver oil*, an oil obtained from the livers of the cod-fish.

cod, n. *kòd* [Icel. *kodd*, a cushion: Sw. *kudde*, a sack: W. *cól*, a bag, any husk or case containing the seeds of a plant; a pod: *cod'ded*, a enclosed in a cod, as in beans or peas.

codá, n. *kòdà* [It.—from L. *cauda*, a tail], the tail of a note in music; an addition to a musical composition to give effect to the conclusion of the piece.

coddle, v. *kòd-d* [perhaps F. *cuidel*, warmth; cf. *cuddle*], to nurse a sick ailing one constantly and fondly; to pamper or treat delicately; to parboil; to soften by means of hot water: *coddling*, imp. *kòd'ing*: *coddled*, pp. *kòd-d*: *coddling*, n. *kòd'ing*, or *cod'lin*, n. *lin*, an apple fit for boiling or baking.

code, n. *kòd* [F. *code*—from L. *codicem*, the body of a tree, a book; cf. It. *codice*; Gael. *codai*, law, equity], laws collected and arranged, particularly if done by authority: *codex*, n. *kò-tèks* [L.] any written document, generally an ancient one; an anc. manuscript: *codicil*, n. *kòd-i-sil* [F. *codicille*—from L. *codicillus*, a small trunk of a tree, a writing tablet], an addition or supplement made to a will: *codicil'lary*, a *lèr-i*, of the nature of a codicil: *cod'ify*, v. *er-i* [L. *facio*, I make], to reduce to a code or system: *cod'ifying*,

còo, boy, *fòd*: *pàre*, *bàd*: *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

coamings, *n. plu.* *kóm'ingz* [origin uncertain; perhaps connect. with *coaming*], among *seamen*, raised work round the hatches of a ship to prevent water getting down into the hold.

coarctate, *a.* *kó-drák'tat* [L. *con*, together; *arctus*, constrained, tight], confined into a narrow compass; in bot., closely pressed together; **coarctation**, *n.* *kó-drák'tá-shán*, the state of being restricted to a narrow space; the state of being closely pressed together.

coarse, *a.* *kórs* [a supposed corrupted form of *course*, as in the phrase 'of course', meaning, according to the regular order of events, ordinary, not refined from impurities; not soft or fine in texture; rude; rough; gross; impure; indelicate: **coarsely**, *ad.* *-li*; **coarseness**, *n.* the state or quality of being coarse.—*SYN.* of 'coarse': rude; rough; gross; blunt; uncouth; large; thick; unpolished; inelegant; indelicate; mean.

coast, *n.* *kóst* [OF. *coste*, a rib, a coast; *It.* *costa*; *F.* *côte*—from *L.* *costa*, a rib, a side], the limit or border of a country; the sea-shore or land near it: *v.* to sail near the land or in sight of it; to sail from port to port in the same country; in OE., to draw near: **coasting**, *imp.* *ad.* applied to the trade carried on in ships between different parts of the same country: **coast ed., *pp.* *coast'ed*, *n.* a vessel employed in home-trade only; **sea-coast**, the belt of ice formed in winter along the sea-coasts in northern latitudes; **coast-line**, the outline of a shore or coast; **sea-coast**, margin of land next the sea; **coast-wise**, *ad.* by or along the coast; **coasting-trade**, the trade carried on in ships from port to port of the same country; **coast-guard**, a body of men, connected with the navy, for watching the sea from the coast, and preventing contraband trade: **the coast** is clear, the danger is over; no impediment exists; no enemies or opponents are in sight or at hand.**

coat, *n.* *kót* [OF. *cote*, a frock; *cf.* *F.* *cotte*; *It.* *cotta*, a coat or frock; OH. Ger. *chozzo*], a man's garment worn above the waistcoat or vest; an upper garment; an external covering; a layer of any substance, as a coat of paint: *v.* to cover or spread over, as paint on a wall; to smear; to put on a coat: **coating**, *imp.* *n.* a covering; any substance spread over another: **coated**, *pp.* *ad.* in bot., having concentric coats or layers: **coatee**, *n.* *kó-té*, a half coat; a very short coat: **coat-ice**, the belt of ice formed in winter bearings on an ice-ber; **coat of mail**, a piece of armour in the form of a coat: to turn one's coat, to change one's party, church, or principles.

coat, *n.* *k'ó-tí* [*Am.*], a carnivorous animal of the bear genus, resembling the civet in appearance.

coax, *v.* *kóks* [OE. *cokeas*, a simper, a gull; *cf.* *F.* *coasse*, that says or does laughable or ridiculous things; Gael. *coca*, void, hollow], to make a 'cokes' or fool of one; to wheedle or gull one into doing something; to persuade by flattery or flattery: **coaxing**, *imp.* *ad.* persuading by flattery or flattery: *n.* the art or process of coaxing; **coaxed**, *pp.* *kóks't*; **coax'er**, *n.* one who: **coaxingly**, *ad.* *-li*.—*SYN.* of 'coax': to wheedle; flatter; soothe; fawn; cajole.

cob, *n.* *kób* [origin uncertain; *cf.* ME. *cob*, a head; W. *cob*, a cluster; Dut. *kop*, a head], a bunch, tuft, or cluster of a thing; the top or head; anything in round lumps; a dumpy horse; a strong pony; a name given in Ireland and in the British colonies during last century, to the Spanish dollar; a bulid composition of clay and gravel, or clay and chopped straw, laid on in lumps: *v.* to punish; to beat: **cobbing**, *imp.* *cobbed*, *pp.* *kób'd*; **cobby**, *a.* *-bí*, stout; brisk: **cob-stones**, large stones: **cob-coals**, large coals: **cob-nut**, a variety of the common hazel, like the filbert but larger, and round: **cobbles**, *n. plu.* *kób'blz*, in *provr.* Eng., small round coals or stones.

cobalt, *n.* *kób'alt* [Ger. *kobalt*—from *kobold*, the goblin or demon of German mines], an elementary substance in the form of a brittle metal of a reddish-grey or greyish-white colour, much used in the state of oxide to give a blue colour to glass, and to produce enamels upon metals, earthenware, &c.: **cobalt tic**, *n.* *-tik*, pert. to cobalt: **cobaltite**, formerly **cobaltine**, *n.* *-tín*, arsenical ore of cobalt; **cobalt-glance**.

cobble, *v.* *kób'bl* [perhaps OF. *cobler*, to join together], to daub or work clumsily; to mend by putting on a patch; to repair coarsely: **cobbling**, *imp.* *kób'bl'ng*; **cobbled**, *pp.* *kób'bl'd*, badly made or mended: **cobbler**, *n.* *-blér*, one who: a mender of boots and shoes; a coarse, clumsy workman.

cobble, *n.* *kób'bl* [dim. of *cob*, which see: Dut.

kabbelen, to beat, as water against a bank or on the shore], a round water-worn stone; a boulder.

coble, *n.* *kób'l* [AS. *cwop*; *cf.* W. *ceubul*, a ferry-boat], a flat-bottomed boat upon a river.

cobra, *n.* *kó-brá* [H. *kó-brá-dí-ká-pé*], [Port. serpent of the hood] the hooded snake, highly venomous, inhabiting Hindostan, and the one usually employed by the snake-charmers of India.

cobweb, *n.* *kób'web* [ME. *cwywebb*—from *cwy*, a spider, and *web*], the network spread by a spider to catch its prey; any snare: *ad.* slender and feeble: **cobwebbed**, *a.* *-webb'd*, in bot., covered with loose hairs.

coca, *n.* *kó'ká* [Sp. *coca*—from Peruv. *cucá*], the dried leaf of a plant having highly stimulant qualities, used, when slightly mixed with lime, by the native Indians of Bolivia, Peru, and Brazil; the *Erythroxylon coca*, Ord. *Erythroxylaceae*: **cocaine**, *n.* *kó-ká'in*, an alkaloid forming a crystalline bitter principle found in the leaves of the coca-plant, and which can be dissolved out of them by alcohol, valuable as a local anæsthetic: **cocainism**, *n.* *-ín-izm*, in med., a morbid state of the system caused by excessive use of cocaine: **cocosa**, *n.* *kó-kó*, of the shape is the bean of the *Theobroma cacao*: **cocosa-nut**, the very large nut or fruit of the *Cocos palm*—see *cocosa*.

Cocagne or **Cockaigne**, *n.* *kók'kín* [OF. *cocaigne*, abundance], an imaginary land of idleness, plenty, and pleasure; a name applied to London and its suburbs—see *Cockney*.

cocciferous, *a.* *kók'á-fér'ús* [Gr. *kokkos*, a berry; *L.* *fero*, I bear], trees or plants that produce berries are so called.

coccolith, *n.* *kók'kó-lith*, also **coccolith**, *n.* *kók'kó-lith* [Gr. *kokkos*, a berry; *lithos*, a stone], in geol., a variety of augite occurring in the Iron-mines of Norway and Sweden in granular or berry-like concretions; minute oval or rounded bodies, found either free or attached to the surface of coccospheres, probably of vegetable origin.

coccosphere, *n.* *kók'kó-sfér* [Gr. *kokkos*, a berry; *sphaîra*, a sphere], a spherical mass of sarcodæ, enclosed in a delicate calcareous envelope, and bearing coccoliths upon their external surface; both coccospheres and coccoliths are regarded as lowly forms of life.

Cocculus indicus, *n.* *kók'kó-lás ín-dí'ús* [L. Indian berry], the fruit of a large tree, possessing narcotic and poisonous qualities; the fruit of the *Anacardium cocculus*, Ord. *Menispermaceæ*: **Cocculus palmarum**, *n.* *pál-má'ús*, the plant from which the columba root is obtained; the root of the *Jateorhiza palmata*, Ord. *Menispermaceæ*: **coccus** or **coccum**, *n.* [L. a berry used for dyeing], in bot., applied to the close cells of plurilocular fruits which separate from each other when ripe: **coccid'ium**, *n.* *-síd'ím*, in bot., a rounded constricture in algae without spores, or containing a tuft of spores: **coccos'us**, *n.* *kók'kó-ús* [Gr. *ostron*, a bone], in geol., a fish of the Old Red Sandstone, so termed from the berry-like tubercles studding its plates.

coccyx, *n.* *kók'síks* [L. *coccyx*, the cuckoo; *coccygus*, of the cuckoo; Gr. *kukkur*, the cuckoo, imitation of its cry, a crest; *kokkigós*, of the cuckoo], the terminal portion of the spinal column in man, commonly consisting of four rudimentary vertebrae, so called from its resemblance to a cuckoo's beak or bill: **coccygial**, *a.* *kók'sí-jí'ál*, also *-jé'ál*, connected with the coccyx: **coccygeus**, *a.* *kók'sí-jé'ús*, applied to a muscle consisting of a thin, flat, and triangular sheet of fleshy and tendinous fibres connected with the coccyx.

cochineal, *n.* *kók'sí-nél* [F. *cochenille*—from Sp. *cochinilla*, or *it.* *cocciniglia*—from *L.* *coccineus*, of a scarlet colour—from *coccum*, a berry, from the appearance of the insects to berries], a scarlet and crimson dye-stuff consisting of a mass of very small insects, natives of the warm countries of Central and S. America.

cochlea, *n.* *kók'lé-á* [L. *cochlea*, the shell of a snail; Gr. *kochliás*], the spiral cavity of the internal ear.

cochlear, *a.* *kók'lé-ér* [L. *cochlear*, a spoon], in bot., a kind of activation in which a helmet-shaped part covers all the others in the bud: **cochleariform**, *a.* *-tí'f'írm* [L. *forma*, a shape], shaped like a spoon.

cochleary, *a.* *kók'lé-ér'ús* [L. *cochlea*], the shell of a snail, a screw: Gr. *kochlos*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell], having the form of a screw: **spiral**: **cochleate**, *a.* *-át*, also **coch'leat**, *ed.* a spiral; screw-like.

malé, má't, fár, kút; müt, hér; nóté, nót, móve;

a. a deformed foot: *clab-footed*, a. having crooked or misshapen feet: *clab-moss*, a moss-like plant of the Ord. *Lycopodiaceae*: to *clab* a musket, to use it as a club by holding the barrel and striking with the butt-end.

clack, n. *kłak* [an imitative word—a variant of *clack* 3: cf. *Dut. kloeken*; *Dan. klukke*, to cluck: *Sp. clacar*], the call of a hen to her chickens, or the noise she makes when hatching: v. to call or cry as a hen does to her chickens: *clack'ing*, imp.: *clacked*, pp. *kłakt*.

claw, n. *kłó* [see *claw*], a key to; a guide.

clump, n. *kłup* [M.H. Ger. *kump*: cf. *Dan. klump*: *Icel. klumpur*: *Dut. klump*: *Ger. klumpen*, a clod, a mass], a short, thick, or shapeless piece of matter; a cluster of trees or shrubs.

clumsy, a. *kłómski* [M.E. *clomsen*, to be benumbed with cold: cf. *Icel. klumst*, suffering from cramp], awkward and inefficient, like one benumbed with cold: *clumsily*, adv. -ly, in a clumsy manner; *clumsiness*, n. *kłómskość*, the quality of being clumsy: *awkwardness*.

clunch, n. *kłunsk* [L. Ger. *klunt*, a clod], any tough, coarse clay; soft chalk; the clayey beds of chalk-marl.

cling, v. *kłinać*—see under *cling*.

clonic, n. *kłóń*-n. *cl. kł.* one of a reformed order of monks of the Benedictines, so called from *Clugny* or *Clugny* in France.

clora, n. *kłór*, in *Scot.*, a bump or dint that has arisen from a blow; an indentation or defacement.

cluster, n. *kłóster* [A.S. *clyster*], a bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or grouped together, as a cluster of raisins, a cluster of bees: v. to unite or grow in a bunch or bunches; to collect into a flock, crowd, or close body: *cluster'ing*, imp. forming clusters: *clustered*, pp. *klóster*, collected in clusters: *cluster'ingly*, adv. -ly: *clustery*, a. -ter-ly, growing in clusters: *cluster-cups*, small fungi parasitic on leaves.

clutch, n. *kłóć* [M.E. *clote*], a grasping with the hands eagerly or greedily; a firm grasp or gripping with the hands by tightening the fingers; a seizure; a grasp: v. to seize firmly with the hand; to grip; to grasp with the hands eagerly or greedily: *clutch'ing*, imp.: *clutched*, pp. *kłóć*: *clutches*, n. plu. *kłóć*-i, claws; hands, in the sense of rapacity and cruelty: in the *clutches*, in the power of, in a bad sense.

clutter, n. *kłóć*-i [a variant of *clatter*], a rattling noise: a bustle: v. to make a confused noise: *clut'ing*, imp.: *clut'ered*, pp. *klóć*.

clypeata, n. *kłóć*-i [L. *Clypeus*, a sea-nymph], in *geol.*, a genus of fossil nautiloid shells.

clypseate, a. *kłóć*-i [L. *Clypeus*, a shield] in *bot.*, having the shape of a shield; also *clypseiform*, a. *kłóć*-i-f. *clypseiform* [L. *forma*, shape].

clyster, n. *kłóć*-i [F. *clistere*—from L. *clyster*, that which washes out—from *Gr. klúō*—from *Gr. klúō*, I wash or rinse], an injection into the bowels; an enema.

coala, n. plu. *klóć* [L. *coala*, a bottle, because it stings—from *klúō*, I excite itching], in *zool.*, the urticating cell, or thread-cell, which gives many of the centipede power to sting; usually called *cnemidophore*.

co, *kó* [L. *com*: old L. *com*, with], a form of the prefix *com*, and *communis*, with; together; together with: *co* is used before a vowel and *h*, as *coalesce*, *cohabit*, and when the word begins with an *o*, it is separated by a hyphen, as *co-operate*, *co-ordinate*; in *math.*, *co* is an abbreviation of *complement*, as *co-latitude*, *co-sine*, *co-tangent*. Note.—The prefix *com* assumes the various forms of *co*, *cog*, *col*, *com*, *cor*, according to the first letter of the second element of the compound; thus, 1. *co* becomes *com* before *b* and *p*, as *combustion*, *compel*; 2. *co* is retained before *f* and *v*, except in *comfort*, as *conflict*, *converse*; 3. *co* is retained before *t*, *d*, *g*, *q*, and *s*, as *content*, *condole*, *conquest*, *congeal*, *consent*.

coach, n. *kłóć* [F. *coche*: perhaps from *Koczi*, a village in Hungary], a close four-wheeled carriage having a front and back seat: v. to travel in a coach: *coach'ing*, imp.: *coached*, pp. *kłóć*: *coach-box*, the seat on which the driver sits: *coach-dog*, a Dalmatian dog, white with black spots, kept to accompany a carriage: *coach'ful*, n. *klóć*, enough to fill a coach: *coachman*, n. the driver of a coach.

coach, n. *kłóć* [familiar slang. in the sense of driving and forcing], a special tutor who assists in preparing for examinations: v. to prepare for an examination by cramming: *coach'ing*, imp.: a the cramming for an examination: *coached*, pp. *kłóć*.

coact, v. *kłóć* [L. *coactus*, driven or brought together—from *con*, together; *actus*, driven or impelled], to act in concert; to act in union: *coact'ing*, imp.: *coact'ed*, pp. driven or compelled: *coaction*, n. *kłóć*-i, compulsion; force restraining or impelling: *coactive*, a. *kłóć*-i, acting in concert; compelling.

coadjutor, n. *kłóć*-i [OF. *coadjutor*—from L. *con*, together; *adjutor*, a helper, an assistant—from *juvo*, I help], one who helps another; an assistant: *co'adjutorship*, n. joint assistance: *co'adjutor'ry*, n. fem. *klóć*-i, a female assistant.

coadunate, a. *kłóć*-i [L. *con*, together; *adunare*, to unite—from *ad*, to; *unus*, one], in *bot.*, united at the base; cohering.

coagulate, v. *kłóć*-i [L. *coagulare*, to curdle—from L. *coagulare*, to curdle; *coagulus*, curdled], to curdle; to congeal; to change a fluid into a fixed mass; to thicken or turn into clots: adj. thickened; curdled: *coagulat'ing*, imp.: *coagulated*, pp.: *coagulator*, n. that which causes coagulation: *coagulant*, n. that which: *coagulat'ion*, n. *klóć*-i [F. -L.], the act of changing from a fluid to a fixed state: *coagulable*, a. *klóć*-i, that may be thickened: *coagulability*, n. *klóć*-i, the capacity of being thickened or coagulated: *coagulative*, a. *klóć*-i, having power to coagulate: *coagulum*, n. *kłóć*-i, a clot of blood; the curd of milk; a thickened or fixed mass of a liquid.

coal, n. *kłóć* [A.S. *col*: cf. OH. Ger. *chol*; Fris. *kole*; *Icel. kol*; *Ger. kohle*, fire; Sans. *phal*, to burn], wood completely charred, extinguished or still ignited; charcoal; mineralised vegetable matter that can burn; a hard black mineral used as fuel: v. to burn wood to charcoal; to take in coal for the supply of a steam or sailing vessel: *coal'ing*, imp.: a. taking in of coals, as into a steam-ship: *coaled*, pp. *kłóć*: *coal'y*, a. -i, like coal; containing coal: *coal-black*, black like coal: *coal-bed*, a natural deposit or bed of coal in the earth: *coal-fish*, a sea-fish having the upper part of the head and back black: *coalsey*, n. *kłóć*-i, fry of the coal-fish: *coal-heaver*, *klóć*-i, one who carries coals, as into a house, cellar, or ship; a coal-porter: *coal-master*, the proprietor or lessee of a colliery: *coal-mine* or *coal-pit*, the place out of which coal is dug: *coal-scuttle*, *klóć*-i, a utensil of various shapes, chiefly made of metal, for carrying and containing coal for immediate domestic use: *coal- seam*, a stratum or bed of coal: *coal-shaft*, the shaft or entrance of a coal-mine: *coal-whipper*, one of a gang who unloads a ship's cargo when it consists of coal: *collier*, n. *kłóć*-i, one who digs out the coals in a coal-mine; a ship employed in carrying coals: *colliery*, n. -i, a place where coal is dug, and the machinery employed in raising it to the surface: *coal-measures*, n. plu. *klóć*-i, in *geol.*, the strata or geological formation in which the deposits of coal are found: *coal-plant*, a fossil plant found in coal-measures, of vegetation similar to that from which the coal is formed: to blow the coal, to kindle strife: to carry coals, to submit to mean drudgery, or the performance of the most menial offices; to be humble: to carry coals to Newcastle, to do something very unnecessary; to lose one's labour: to haul over the coals, to call to account; to censure—in allusion to a former method of torture to extract a confession or money from a victim.

coalesce, v. *kłóć*-i [L. *coalescere*, to grow together—from *con*, *allescere*, to grow up], to grow together; to unite; to adhere in masses; to assimilate or unite as one, as nations by intermarriages: *coales'cing*, imp.: *coalesced*, pp. *klóć*: *coalescent*, a. *klóć*-i, growing or uniting together: *coalescence*, n. -i, the act of growing together; union: *coalition*, n. *klóć*-i [mid. L. *coalitidnem*, an assembly], a union of persons, parties, or states for a common object; a confederacy or league; union of separate bodies or parts into one mass: *coalitionist*, n. -ist, one who; a coalition government, a government made up of members from opposing parties by mutual concession of principles.—SYN. of 'coalesce': to amalgamate; unite; combine; join; add: of 'coalition': confederation; confederacy; combination; conspiracy; league; alliance; conjunction.

coke, *boj*, *fóć*; *piśe*, *błóć*; *choir*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

close quarters, in direct contact; hand to hand: close-seat, put or placed closely together: close-stool, a night-stool; a commodore: close-time, a fixed period during which certain operations or powers to do are legally stopped, as to fish for salmon, or to shoot certain birds: close-ness, *n.* *klōs-nēs*, narrowness; want of ventilation; compactness; secrecy.—*SYN.* of 'close *n.*': tight; confined; secluded; secret; retired; stagnant; oppressive; secretive; cautious; wary; reticent; taciturn; attentive; parsimonious; niggardly; penurious; covetous; dense; solid; compact; adjoining; near; intimate; familiar; confidential; undeviating; strict; accurate; careful; precise; earnest; faithful; doubtful.

close, *v.* *klōz* [see above], to shut up; to make fast; to end or finish; to cover; to enclose; to come or bring together; to unite; to engage in battle hand to hand: *a.* conclusion; end; a pause; cessation; the time of ending, finishing, or shutting up; in music, a cadence: *clō'sing*, *imp.* *clō'sed*, *pp.* *klō'sed*: *clō'ser*, *n.* *-sēr*, one who or that which closes: *n.* *klō'shōr*, the act of shutting up; that by which a thing is shut; the parts enclosed; in *O.E.*, the end or conclusion; the power of putting an end to debate in a legislative or deliberative assembly: to close with, to accede or agree to; to grapple with.—*SYN.* of 'close *n.*': conclusion; termination; cessation; stop; end; ending; extreme; extremity—of 'close *v.*': to finish; shut; complete; terminate; end.

closet, *n.* *klō'set* [dim. of close, an enclosure], a small room or apartment for retirement; a small dark room: *v.* to shut up; to conceal: to take into a private apartment for consultation: *clō'set'ing*, *imp.* *clō'set'ed*, *pp.*

clot, *n.* *klōt* [*AS.* *clot*: allied to *clod*, which see], fluid matter thickened or coagulated into a lump or lumps—*clod* is applied to earth: *v.* to turn into masses or lumps; to coagulate or thicken, as milk or blood: *clō'ting*, *imp.* *clō'ted*, *pp.* *clō't*, *con.* *clō'ted*, a coagulation: *clō'ted*, *ad.* *-it*, full of clots: *clotted cream*—see under *clot*.

cloth, *n.* *klōth* [*AS.* *clith*, cloth: cf. *Ice.* *klardi*, a garment: *Ger.* *kleid*], any woven stuff, any fabric woven from wool; the covering of a table: *clōths*, *plu.* *klōths*, meaning different kinds: *clōthe*, *v.* *klōth*, to cover with articles of dress; to put on raiment; to invest; to surround; to spread over or to cover: *clō'ting*, *imp.* *a.* garments in general; dress: *clōthed* or *clad*, *pp.* *klōth'd*, *kidd*: *clōthes*, *n.* *plu.* *klōths*, garments or dress for the body: *bed-clōthes*, coverings of a bed: *clōthes-basket*: *clōthes-brush*: *clōthier*, *n.* *klō'thi-ēr*, a seller of cloths; a seller or maker of clothes; an outfitter: *clōthiery*, *n.* *klō'thi-ēr-ī*, a place where different kinds of cloth and made clothing are stored, or kept for sale: *the clōth*, a familiar name for the clergy in general, or the clerical profession.—*SYN.* of 'clothes': dress; attire; apparel; array; costume; habit; clothing; garment; vesture; vestment; raiment; garb.

Clōthe, *n.* *klō'thō* [*L.* or *Gr.* the spinner], one of the three Fates who hold the distaff—see *Lachesis*.

clotpoll, *n.* *klōt-pōl* [*klōt*, and *poll*], a clodpoll; a blockhead; a dull, stupid fellow.

cloud, *n.* *klōd* [*AS.* *clūd*, a round mass, as of rock: old *Dut.* *clote*, a cloud—allied to *clod*, being vapours drawn into clods or separate masses], vapour formed into separate masses; a mass of visible vapour floating in the atmosphere; a great multitude, in the sense of a diffused and indistinct mass; a kind of soft woollen scarf: *v.* to obscure or darken; to overspread with clouds; to make of a gloomy or sullen aspect; to sully; to tarnish; to become obscure; to grow cloudy: *clō'ud'ing*, *imp.* *clō'ud'ed*, *pp.* *adj.* having a variegated appearance like white fleecy clouds; deficient in clearness: *clō'ud'y*, *a.* *-t*, overcast; obscure; gloomy; dispiriting; semi-opaque: *clō'ud-ily*, *ad.* *-it*: *clō'ud'iness*, *n.* the state of being cloudy; dimness; darkness: *clō'ud'less*, *a.* without a cloud: *clō'ud'lessly*, *ad.* *-it*: *clō'ud*, *berry*, the mountain-bramble, abounding in the Highlands of Scotland—so named from the high situations where found: the *Rubus chamaemorus* or ground mulberry. *Ord.* *Rhodod.* *clō'ud-cap*, crowned with mist or clouds; very high: *clō'ud-land*, the region of clouds; a vista of clouds; *fig.*, a region of fancy and unreality: *clō'ud-wrap*, *-rapt*, enveloped with mist or clouds; obscure: in the clouds, beyond the range of the eye—applied to flights of fancy, or to confused and obscure representations; absent; not attending to what is going on around: under a cloud, under suspicion; in social disrepute. *Note.*—Strictly water-vapour is colourless and invisible,—a cloud is this vapour condensed into very minute drops.

clough, *n.* *klōf* [*Eng. dial.*: *OE.* *clōk*: *OH. Ger.* *klūh*], a valley or ravine, with steep sides; the fork of a tree; a wood.

clout, *n.* *klōut* [*AS.* *clūt*, a patch—primary sense, a blow: cf. *Ice.* *klut*; *Sw.* *klut*; *Dan.* *klud*], a small piece of cloth or a rag; a patch; a piece of cloth or leather to repair a hole or breach; a piece of cloth for cleaning or kitchen use; a flat-headed nail: *v.* to patch; to mend or repair by putting or sewing on a patch; to put together coarsely and unskillfully: *clōut'ing*, *imp.* *clōut'ed*, *pp.* *adj.* covered with a clout; coarsely mended: a clout on the head, a blow or stroke on the head, as with a flap of cloth or the open hand: *clō'ud' cream*, cream obtained from the milk by gradually heating it in deep pans almost to the boiling-point, so as not to break the skin or clout formed on the surface; cream thicker than ordinary cream—also spelt *clotted cream*.

clove, *v.* *klōv*—see under *cleave* 2.

clove, *n.* *klōv* [*Sp.* *claro*, a nail, a clove: *F.* *clou*, a nail—from *L.* *clavus*, a nail], a kind of spice, consisting of the dried unexpanded flowers of a tree of the myrtle tribe—so named from their appearance as small-headed nails; the flower-buds of the tree *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, *Ord.* *Myrticæ*: *clōv'e-gillyflower*, a beautiful flower having a peculiar scent—also called *clōv'e-pink*, *carnation-pink*, &c.; the *Dianthus caryophyllus*, *Ord.* *Caryophyllacæ*: *clōv'e-brown*, a deep brown of the peculiar colour of the clove.

clove, *n.* *klōv* [*AS.* *cluf*, a tuber—from *clēfhan*, to cleave: cf. *mkd.* *Dut.* *klōve*: *Dut.* *klōf*, a fissure], a division of a root of garlic; in bot., *clōves*, applied to young bulbs, as in the onion.

clove, *klōv* [*L.* *clavus*, a nail—used as a measure], a weight, part of the uez, being 7 lb.

cloven, *v.* *klōv'n* [cp. of *cleave* 2, which see], parted; divided into two parts: *clōv'en-footed*, having the foot of two toes with a hoof for each, as the ox: to show the cloven foot, to reveal by some act base or dishonourable designs—in allusion to the legs and feet of a goat ascribed to Satan.

clover, *n.* *klōv-ēr* [*AS.* *clafre*: cf. *Dut.* *klaver*—from *Low Ger.* *klōven*, to cleave], common field herb called trefoil or *trifolium*, used for the fodder of cattle; the common red clover is *Trifolium pratense*—the white or Dutch clover is *T. repens*, *Ord.* *Légum.* *minusc.* sub-*Ord.* *Papilionacæ*: *clōv'ered*, *a.* *-v'erd*, abounding in clover: to live in clover, to live in abundance: to go from clover to rye-grass, to go from a better to a worse.

clown, *n.* *klōwn* [cf. *Ice.* *klœnn*], a clumsy fellow: *N.* *Fr.* *klōwn*, a clown; a peasant; a rustic; one who has the rough manners of a rustic; an ill-bred man; one who plays the fool in a theatre or circus: *clōw'n'ish*, *a.* *-it*: *clōw'n'ish*, *a.* *-it*: *clōw'n'ishness*, *n.* rudeness of behaviour; awkwardness.—*SYN.* of 'clown': peasant; countryman; hind; rustic; swain; buffoon; fool: of 'clownish': rough; clumsy; coarse; ungainly; awkward; rustic; rude; uncivil; boorish; ill-bred.

clōy, *v.* *klōy* [contr. from *clōy*: *OF.* *clōyer*, to nail, to choke or stop up, to exhaust, to satiate], to fill to loathing; to be incapable of further enjoyment by excess of indulgence; to satiate; to glut; to surfeit: *clōy'ing*, *imp.* *clōy'ed*, *pp.* *klōy'd*, filled; glutted: *clōy'less*, *a.* that cannot cause satiety: *clōy'ment*, *n.* satiety or repelition.

club, *n.* *klūd* [*Ice.* *klubba*, a knobbed stick], a stick with one end heavier than the other; a thick heavy stick or cudgel for beating or defence; a principal war weapon in ancient times, and now in barbarous countries; a number or *clump* of persons associated for some common purpose; the name of one of the suits of cards—so named from the knobbed appearance of the figures, being that of a black trefoil: *v.* to unite for some common end; to pay a share of a common reckoning; to beat with a club; to turn up and place together the club-ends of a number of rifles: *clūb'bing*, *imp.* *clūb'ed*, *pp.* *klūb'd*: *adj.* shaped like a club: *clūb'bish*, *n.* one who belongs to a club or association: *clūb-house*, a place of resort for the members of a club: *clūb-law*, brute force: *clūb-foot*,

tree: to ascend with labour, or as a plant by means of tendrils: *climbing*, *imp. climbing*: *adj.* possessing the power of climbing, as plants; ascending; tending to climb: *climber*, *pp. climber*, *n.* climber, *or*, one who; a climbing plant: *climber*, *n.* plur., an order of birds, including parrots, woodpeckers, &c.

clime, *n.* *clima* [L. *clima*; Gr. *klima*, a climate], poetic and rhetorical for climate, which see.

climacterium, *n.* *klīmaktērion* [Gr. *klīmē*, a bed; *aktra*, a man], in bot., that part of the column of climber plants in which the anther lies: *climacterium*, *n.* *klīmaktērion* [Gr. *aktra*, a flower], in bot., a receptacle of flowers which is not of a fleshy consistency, as in *Compositae*.

clinch, *v.* *klīnsh* [a variant of *clench*—which see], to fix firmly by folding over; to grasp with the hand; to rivet; to close and struggle at close grips; *to*, to confirm an argument; to make conclusive: a anything which holds both ways; a pun: *clinch*-ing, *imp.* *n.* the fastening of a bolt or nail by hammering the point so as to make it spread: *clinch*-ed, *pp.* *klīnsh*: *clinch*-er, *a.* *er*, overlaying or overlapping, like slates on a roof—applied to the planking of a ship, as *clinch*-work: *n.* one who makes a smart or unanswerable reply; the reply itself: *clinch*-built or *clinch*-bedit, *klīnsh*-*er*, applied to a boat or ship whose outside plankings overlap each other like slates on a roof.

cling, *v.* *klīng* [AS. *clingan*; Fris. *klīngen*], to adhere closely; to stick to firmly, as an interest; to hold fast by entwining or embracing, as in affection: *to*, in O.K., to dry up or consume: *cling*-ing, *imp.* *clung*, *pt.* and *pp.* *klīng*.

clinician, *a.* *klīnīsh* [Gr. *klīnikos*, belonging to a bed—from *klīmē*, a bed; mid. L. *clīnicus*, a physician who visits patients in bed] *pert.* to a bed: clinical lecture, instruction given to medical students by a professor at a sick-bed: *clīnīshly*, *ad.* *ly*, by the bedside: *clīnīsh*, *a.* *klīnīsh* [Gr. *clīnos*, resemblance], in anat., applied to certain processes of the sphenoid bone having a supposed resemblance to a couch.

clink, *v.* *klīnk* [Dut. *klīnken*, to sound, to tinkle; Fris. *klīngen*, to tinkle—*clīnk* is derived from *cling*, as expressing a shriller sound], to jingle; to make a small sharp ringing noise: *n.* a sharp ring or jingle of small metallic bodies, as coins; a sharp metallic knock or knocking: *clīnk*-ing, *imp.* *clīnk*-ed, *pp.* *klīnk*-ed: *clīnk*-er, *n.* *klīnk*-*er* [Dut. *klīnker*, that which sounds], in min., the black oxide of iron; the slaggy ferruginous crusts that form on the bars of engine-furnaces: *plm.* very hard bricks: bricks run together and glazed over by excessive heat: *clīnk*-bar, in a steam-engine, the bar fixed across the top of the ashpit: *clīnk*-stone [cf. Ger. *klīngstein*], a kind of felspar, usually laminated: a rock of a greyish-blue colour which rings with a metallic sound when struck.

clinostruck, *n.* *klīnōmīstēr* [Gr. *klīnein*, to incline; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the dip or angle at which strata incline from the horizon.

Clío, *n.* *klīō* [L. *Clío*—from Gr. *Klēio*—from *klēō*, I celebrate], in anc. myth., the muse who presided over history.

clip, *v.* *klīp* [a word imitative of the snapping noise made by shears: Icel. *klippa*, to clip: Dan. *klippe*], to cut off with shears or scissors; to pare; to cut short: *n.* a sheep-shearing; that which is shorn off the sheep: *clip*-ping, *imp.* *n.* the part cut off: *clipped*, *pp.* *klīpt*: also *clipt*, *pt.* and *pp.* *clīpt*-er, *a.* one who; a fast-sailing ship: to clip one's wings, to put a check upon one's projects or schemes.

clip, *v.* *klīp* [AS. *clippan*, to clasp with the arms; cf. Dut. *klippe*, a fetter: prov. Sw. *klippa*, to compress; in O.K., to enfold in the arms; to embrace; to re-compass; to contain: *n.* an embrace; a fastener or holder, for letters.

clique, *n.* *klīk* [Fr. *clique*—from *cliquer*, to click, to clap (applaud); cf. Ger. *klücke*, a faction, a party], a party of individuals associated for the furtherance of a common purpose, generally in an objectionable sense; a party; a coterie; a set or party: *clīqu*-ish, *a.* *ish*, adjectival to a clique.

clitellum, *n.* *klī-tēlēm* [mid. L. *L. clitella*, a pack-saddle], the thickened part of the body of some worms, as the earthworm, developed in connection with the reproductive organs.

cloaca, *n.* *klō-ā-kā* [L. *cloaca*, a drain or sewer], *n.* large sewer; in zool., that part of the intestines of

birds, fishes, and reptiles, in which the intestinal, ovarian, and urinary outlets terminate: *cloacal*, *a.* *klō-ā-kāl*, relating to or connected with.

cloak, *n.* *klōk* [OF. *cloque*—from mid. L. *clōca*, a cape, a bell—a doublet of *clack*], a loose outer garment without sleeves, covering the whole body, and extending from the neck downwards, often as far as the ankles—so named from its original bell-shape; that which conceals; a pretext; an excuse: *cloak*, OE. *clōke*, *v.* *klōk*, to cover with a cloak; to hide or conceal; to employ a false covering: *cloak*-ing, *imp.* *clōked*, *pp.* *klōkt*. *Note*—*cloak* signifies a mantle, a cover; *pollate*—from L. *pollum*, a cloak or mantle, originally signified the same; but now their derived meanings are diverse, *cloak* meaning to conceal or cover as a fault, while *pollate* means, to excuse, to render a fault less odious by explanations and redeeming circumstances.—*SYN.* of 'cloak *v.*': to mask; blind; veil; hide; conceal: *pollate*.

cloche, *n.* *klōsh* [F., a bell], a bell-glass used by gardeners for rearing plants under.

clock, *n.* *klōk* [F. *cloche*, a bell; Ger. *glocke*; Dut. *klōcke*; Gowl. *clōg*; Ir. *clōgan*; mid. L. *clōcca*], a machine which indicates the time of day, and strikes the hours: *clock*-maker, one who makes clocks: *clock*-work, mechanism like a clock: *o'clock*, contraction for 'the time of the clock'.

clock, *n.* *klōk* [etym. unknown: cf. Icel. *klueg*, a horse-fly], familiar name of the common beetle; also *clock*-*er*, *n.*

clock, *n.* *klōk* [an imitative word: AS. *clōccan*; Dut. *klōcken*], in *Imp. dial.* and *Scot.*, the cry of the brooding hen—see *cluck*.

clod, *n.* *klōd* [primarily same as *clot*; prob. from Dan. *klode*, a ball; a hard lump of earth of any kind; earth, ground, or turf; a stupid fellow; a dolt: *clod*-dy, *a.* *cl*, consisting of clods: *clod*-hopper, *n.* a rustic; a peasant: *clod*-dish, *a.* lumpy; boorish: *clod*-poll, *n.* [poll, the head], a stupid fellow.

cloff, *n.* *klōf* [perhaps connect with *clow*], in com., an allowance of 2 lb. for every 3 cwt. for the turn of the scale to the wholesale purchaser of goods.

clog, *n.* *klōg* [connect with *clag*, to clot with anything sticky], a short, thick piece of wood; a wooden shoe—so named from its lumpy, shapeless form; a shoe with a wooden sole; a hindrance by reason of something adhesive and heavy; an impediment; anything that hinders motion: *v.* to impede motion by something adhesive and heavy; to fill with that which hinders motion; to burden; to embarrass: to render difficult; to adhere in a cluster or mass: *clōg*-ing, *imp.* *clōgged*, *pp.* *klōgt*: *clōg*-gy, *a.* *gt*, that has power to clog; thick: *clōg*-glass, *n.* the state of being clogged.—*SYN.* of 'clōg *v.*': to encumber; impede; obstruct; embarrass; fetter; retard; prevent; shackles; hinder; burden; restrict; restrain.

cloister, *n.* *klōstēr* [OF. *clōister*, a monastery—from L. *claustrum*, an enclosure—from *claudo*, I shut], a square enclosed by buildings having a piazza on its four sides; a monastery or nunnery, so named from the cloister being the principal part; the piazza of an enclosed court; a wall with a projecting cover; an arcade: *v.* to confine in a monastery; to shut up in retirement: *clōstēr*-ing, *imp.* *clōstēr*-ed, *pp.* *klōstērt*: *clōstēr*-al, *a.* confined to a cloister; retired from the world: *clōstēr*-er, *a.* *er*, one who: *clōstēr*-ess, *n.* *klōstēr*-ess, a woman living in a cloister; a nun.—*SYN.* of 'cloister *n.*': monastery; nunnery; convent; priory; abbey.

clōke, *v.* *klōk* the OE. spelling of *cloak*, which see.

clonic, *a.* *klōnīk* [Gr. *klōnos*, a violent confused motion], in med., applied to spasms or convulsions, rapidly alternating with relaxation.

close, *a.* *klōs* [F. *clōs*, closed, shut, an enclosed field—from L. *clōvus*, shut up], shut up; having no vent or outlet; confined; compact; solid or dense; concise; brief; very near; private; narrow; crafty; penurious; warm; oppressive, as the weather; in bot., pressed together; not spreading: *n.* In *Scot.*, a narrow passage; a blind alley; a courtyard; an enclosure, as about a cathedral: *ad.* *clōsly*; nearly; secretly: *clōsely*, *ad.* *klōsly*, with no space intervening; nearly; attentively; secretly; in detail; minutely: *close*-bodied, fitting the body closely: *close*-corporation, a body which filled its own vacancies—generally used in an abusive sense: *close*-fisted, also *close*-handed, niggardly; penurious: *close*-hailed, or *close* to the wind, kept as near against the wind as it is possible to sail, said of a ship when tacking:

clō, *boy*, *fool*; *pāre*, *head*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

among seamen, to gain the open sea: **clear-story**—see **clearstory**, which is the better spelling.
cleat, *n.* **klet** [Dut. *kleef*, a lump], a piece of wood fastened on the yard-arm of a ship to keep the ropes from slipping; a piece of wood to fasten anything to; a piece of iron worn on shoes to render them more durable.

cleat, *n.* **klet** [a provincial word; apparently a corruption of *clef*], in coal-mining, the splitting or cleavage in the seam which is transverse to the bedding—also **cleap**.

cleave, *v.* **klev** [AS. *clifan*, to fasten or stick; cf. Icel. *klifa*; Ger. *kleben*; Dut. *kleven*, to stick to, to fasten; Dan. *klæbe*, to stick], to adhere to; to stick to; to be united in interest or affection: **cleaving**, *imp.*: **cleaved**, **klevd**, or **clave**, **klav**, *pt.* did cleave: **cleaved**, *pp.*: **cleavers**, *n. plu.* **klévérs**, goose-grass; a hedge-plant furnished with minute hooks by which it attaches itself to the clothes, &c.; the *Galium aparine*, Ord. *Stellata*.

cleave, *v.* **klev** [AS. *cléfan*, to split or cleave; cf. Ger. *kleben*, to cleave; Dut. *kloue*, a cleft], to split; to part or divide by force; to crack; to part; to open: **cleaving**, *imp.*: **cleve**, **klev**, or **claw**, **klaw**, *pt.* did cleave: **cleaved**, **klevd**, or **claw**, **klaw**, *pt.* did cleave, **divided** by force: **cleaver**, *n.* **klé-é-er**, a butcher's chopper: **cleavable**, *a.* **-d-ble**, that may be split or parted: **cleavage**, *n.* **-d-é**, a structure of a stratified rock, which renders it capable of being split indefinitely into thin plates: a splitting of certain rocks, as clay-slate, in a direction different from that of the plane of stratification; generally, the state of being cleft; division: **cleavage planes of crystals**, the planes into which crystals are easily split, the planes generally being parallel with one of the faces.

cleek, *n.* **klek** [Scot.], an iron hook; a golf club with a thin iron head.

clef, *n.* **klef** [F. *clef*, a key—from L. *clavis*, a key], in a piece of music, a figure placed at the beginning of each stave to tell its pitch, or the degree of elevation in which it is to be played or sung, and the names of the notes.

cleft, *n.* **kleft** [from **cleave** 2; cf. Icel. *kluft*; Dan. *klift*, a cleft], a crack; a gap; a crevice; a fissure.
clef, *n.* **kleg** [Icel. *kleggi*], the gleg or horse-fly; the gad-fly.

cleistogamous, *a.* **klis-tó-gá-müs** [Gr. *kleistos*, shut; *gamos*, marriage], in bot., in same sense as **cleistogamous**.

cleistogenous, *a.* **klis-tó-gén-us** [Gr. *kleistos*, shut; *gávos*, birth], in bot., inconspicuous self-fertilised flowers, as distinguished from the large conspicuously coloured ones, found on the same plant, as in the violet.

clématia, *n.* **klém-á-tis** [L.; Gr. *klématis*, a little vine-branch, a small twig—from *kléma*, a vine-branch], an extensive genus of plants, chiefly climbers, Ord. *Ranunculacæ*; virgin's bower, or *Clématis vitalba*, is the only English species.

clemeat, *a.* **klém-é-ut** [L. *clemeatium*, mild, merciful; cf. F. *clément*, gentle, mild], mild; gentle in disposition; kind; merciful; tender: **clemeancy**, *n.* **-é-nsi** [L. *clemeantia*, mildness in temper and disposition; gentleness; mercy]: disposition to forgive or to spare: **clemeantly**, *ad.* **-ly**, in a mild and merciful manner.

clench, *v.* **kénsh** [ME. *clenchen*, to fasten closely together; MH. Ger. *clenken*—see **clinch**], to fix securely, as with nails; to rivet; to set firmly together, as the teeth; to brace up one's nerves; to grasp firmly; to grip; *fig.*, to confirm an argument: **clench-bolts**, in a ship, those clenched at the ends where they come through: **clench-nails**, those which are driven without splitting the board.

clepe, *v.* **klep** [AS. *clifpan*, to call, to speak], in OE., to call; to name; same as **yelepe**.

clepsydra, *n.* **klép-sí-á-drá** [L.—from Gr. *klepsō*, I steal, and (*hudōr*, water), an anc. instrument in which time was measured by the gradual dropping of water; a water-clock.

cleptomaniá—see **kleptomaniá**.

clearstory, *n.* **klér-stó-ri** [F. *clair*, clear, bright, meaning 'light,' 'lighted'; and Eng. *story*, a flat], an upper story or row of windows in a church rising above the arches of the nave and the adjoining parts of the building, admitting light to the main part of the building: **clearstory**, *a.* **klér-stó-ri-ál**, *pert.* to, **clergy**, *n.* **klér-j** [OF. *clergie*; Sp. *clérigo*; It. *clericu*—from mid. L. *clericus*, a clerk or clergyman

—from Gr. *klēros*, a lot], the body of men set apart to conduct the service of God in a Christian Church; ministers of the Established Church of a country: **clergyman**, *n.* a man in holy orders; a minister of the Christian religion: **clerical**, *a.* **klér-í-k-ál**, *pert.* to the clergy of the Church—also **cleric**, *a.* **-ik**, *pert.* to a clerk or penmanship: **a. man in holy orders**: **a. clergyman**, *benefit of clergy*, an anc. privilege by which clergymen, and subsequently all who could read, were in certain cases exempted from criminal prosecutions: **clergyable**, *a.* **-d-ble**, applied to felonies within the benefit of clergy: **clerical error**, **klér-í-k-ál é-ér**, an unintentional error or omission made in the transcription of a deed or other written instrument; a venial or pardonable error.

clerk, *n.* **klérk** [AS. *cleric*, a clerk, a priest: L. *clericus*, a clerk], a clergyman; a reader of responses in the church-service; one engaged to write in an office or keep business books: **clerkship**, *n.* the office of a clerk: **clerk-like**, *a.* having the accomplishments and learning of a clerk: **clerkly**, *a.* **klér-k-ly**, in OE., clerk-like; scholar-like; cunning: **clerk**, in a learned manner.

clever, *a.* **klé-ér** [ME. *clever*: cf. Fris. *clifer*, skillful, alert] done with sufficient excellence to commend itself; smartly able to turn one's attainments to the best account; skillful; ingenious; smart; not dull; ready: **cleverly**, *ad.* **-ly**, skillfully; dexterously: **cleverish**, *a.* somewhat clever: **cleverness**, *n.* the quality of being clever.—**SYN.** of 'clever': skillful; dexterous; adroit; expert; able; apt; ingenious; OK; handsome; smart.

clew, *n.* **kló** [AS. *clucen*: cf. Dut. *klucen*, and *clucen*: L. *glomus*], a ball of thread; the thread which forms the ball; anything that guides or directs in an intricate case (usually spelt *clue*); one of the corners of a sail: *v.* to truss up the sails of a ship to the yard: **clewing**, *imp.*: **clewed**, *pp.* **klód**: **clew-lines**, lines to truss up sails to the yards.

click, *n.* **klik** [an imitative word; cf. Dut. *klikken*, to rattle; F. *cliquer*, to clap], a sharp sound louder than a tick and thinner than a clack; a quick, light sound; a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel: *v.* to strike louder and fuller than a tick: to make a quick, light sound: **clicking**, *imp.*: **clicked**, *pp.* **klikt**.

client, *n.* **klí-ént** [F. *client*; L. *clitēnē*, one who had a patron] one who applies to a lawyer for advice, or to conduct his cause in a court of law; a dependent: **clientship**, *n.* the condition of a client: **clientele**, *n.* **klí-ént-é-lé** [F. *clientèle*; L. *clientēla*, the condition of a client in reference to his patron], the state or condition of a client; the business of a professional man; the number of his clients or patients.

cliff, *n.* **klif** [AS. *clif*, a rock: Icel. *klif*—from *klífa*, to cleave], a steep bank; a high and steep rock: **cliffy**, *a.* **-fy**, steep, broken, and rugged.

cliff, in music—see **clief**.

clift, *n.* **klift**, same as **clief**, which see.

climacteric, *n.* **klím-ák-tér-ík**, or **klím-ák-tér-ík** [L. *climactericus*—from Gr. *klímaktēríos*, of the nature of a critical epoch—from *klímaktēr*, a step, as of a ladder], one of the critical steps or periods in human life in which some great change is supposed to take place: in the human constitution: *ad.*, also **climacterical**, *a.* **-tér-ík-ál**, *pert.* to, or connected with; critical: **grand climacteric**, the age of 63 in man, after which the constitution is supposed to decline, and old age begins.

climate, *n.* **klí-mát** [F. *climat*, a climate—from mid. L. *climatem*: Gr. *klímata*, slopes, tracts of land], the condition of a place or country with respect to the weather that prevails; a region or district of country: **climatic**, *a.* also **climatic**, *a.* **-mát-ík-ál**, *pert.* to or depending on a climate: **clime**, *n.* **kím**, poetic for **climate**: a region; a country: **climatology**, *n.* **-mát-ó-l-ó-jí** [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the science which treats of the different climates of the earth, their causes, products, and peculiarities: **climatological**, *a.* **-l-ó-j-ík-ál**, *pert.* to: **climatise**, *v.* **-íz**, to acclustom to a new climate: **climatizing**, *imp.*: **climatized**, *pp.* **-í-í-é-d**.

climax, *n.* **klí-máks** [Gr. *klímax*, a staircase, a ladder] step by step; ascent; a figure of speech in which the sentences rise as it were step by step upwards in intensity; summit or culmination.

climb, *v.* **klím** [AS. *clímban*; MH. Ger. *climbēn*; MH. Ger. *climmen*, to crowd], to mount upwards with the hands and feet, as up a steep hill, precipice, or

múle, milt, fár, klé, méle, mál, hár; yím, yín; nóte, núte, móve;

clash, *n.* *Klisch* [an imitative word; cf. Dut. *kleis*, an 'choosing stroke'; Ger. *Katschen*, 'noise made by striking one thing against another; collision; v.]
 1. opposition of interests; contradiction; v. to strike one thing against another; to meet in mutual collision; to meet in opposition; to interfere in interests: *clashing*, *imp.* *adj.* interfering; opposite:
 2. a striking against in bodies; opposition: *clashed*, *pp.* *clashed*: *clashingly*, *ad.* *cl.* *clash*, *v.* in prov. Eng. to gossip: *clash*, *n.* little-tattle.

clasp, *n.* *kīdasp* [perhaps OE. *claper*, the sound of a metal fastening; a hook for fastening, as a book or article of dress; a catch; an embrace by throwing the arms around: *v.* to shut or fasten with a hook; to catch and hold by twining; to hold closely in the hand: to embrace closely: *clasp'ing*, *imp.*: *clasp'd*, *pp.*: *clasp'd*: *clasp-knife*, a knife with a folding blade: *clasper*, *n.* he who or that which.

classe, *n.* *classe* [*F. classe*—from *L. classis*, a class], any persons or things arranged in a set position or order; a rank of persons; a number of persons in society supposed to have the same position in regard to means, rank, &c.; a number of students in a college, or pupils in a school, engaged in the same course of study; a distribution or scientific arrangement into groups of creatures or things having something in common; a kind or sort: *v.* to arrange; to put into sets or ranks; to distribute into groups: *classing*, *imp.* arranging in sorts or ranks; *ranked* to a class: *classified*, *pp.* *classified*; *v.* *si-f.* [*fac.*], *I.* make: *F. classer*] to arrange or distribute into groups or divisions; to make into classes according to something common: *classifying*, *imp.* arranging in sorts or ranks: *classified*, *pp.* *classified*: *classifier*, *n.* *-f.* *er*, one who: *classification*, *n.* *-f.* [*f.* *classe*], the act of arranging into classes or ranks; an arrangement into classes or sets: *classifiable*, *a.* *f.* *ib.* that may be classified: *classificationary*, *a.* *f.* *ib.* that may be classified: *classifying*, *a.* *f.* *ib.* that may be classified: *classmate*, *n.* *-f.* *er*, one at school or college attending the same class.—*SYN.* of *class n.*: order; rank; degree.

classis, a *klás's-tík*, or *clás'sical*, a *-sí-klík* [L. *classis*, of the first rank, superior—from *classis*, a class or rank] pert. to authors of the highest rank; relating particularly to Roman and Greek authors of the highest rank; *classé*; pure; refined: *clás'tic*, n., a writer of the first rank; a standard book: *clás'tics*, a pl. *-stíks*, the best anc. Greek and Roman authors; Greek and Latin literature; authorities or models of the highest literary style: *clás'sical*, a *-sí-klá'sical*, n., *-sí-klík*, *-tík*: *clás'sicalism*, n., *clás'sicalism*, a *-sí-klíz'm*, a classic idiom or style; a pretentious affectation of the classical character: *classicism*, n. *klás'sí-siz'm*, one having a competent knowledge of the classics.

clastic, a. *klást'ik* [Gr. *klaslos*, broken—from *klaō*, I break], breaking up into parts; in *geol.*, fragmental, applied to rocks made up of broken fragments or remains.

clathrate, a. *kláth'rat* [*L. clathrātus*—from *clathri*, Gr. *klétrus*, a trellis or lattice—*from kletō*, I shut], in bot., latticed like a grating.

clatter, *n.* *kladder* [an imitative word: cf. Dut. *klater*, a rattle; *klateren*, to rattle], a rapid rattling noise made by hard bodies when brought sharply into contact; a noise tumultuous and confused; rapid noisy talk: *v.* to make a rattling noise by striking hard bodies together; to talk fast and idly; to clamour: *clat'tering*, *imp.* *clat'tered*, *pp.* *clat'ter'd*: *clat'ter*, *n.* one who: *clat'teringly*, *ad.* -*ly*

clau'se, *n.* **klāz'.** *Fr. clause*, a clause—from *L. clausa*, a period, a clause—from *L. clausus*, shut—*lit.*, a thing concluded or closed up, an enclosure] a part shut off; a part or member of a sentence; an article in an agreement; a stipulation in a document: *clau'sular*, *a. rel-ter*, consisting of or having clauses.

clavate, a. *klá-vái* [*kláva*, a club, a doubtful
we], in bot., club-shaped; becoming gradually
thicker towards the top: claviform, a. *klá-vi-fór-m*
[*kláva*, shape], same sense as preceding: clavel-
lous, a. *klav-el-lós*, having club-like processes.

clavic, *n. klá'v-ik* [F. *clavicule*, the collar-bone—from L. *clavicula*, a small key—from *clavis*, a key], the collar-bone—so called from its supposed resemblance to an anc. key: **clavicular**, *a. klá'v-ik-ú-lér*, pert. to the collar-bone: **claviary**, *n. klá'v-ér-é-ri*, in music, an index of keys: **clav'ier**, *n. ér*, the keyboard of an organ or piano: **clavichord**, *n. klá'v-í-ord*.

klárod [*L. chorda*, a chord], a musical instrument like a small pianoforte.

claw, n. *klaw* [A.S. *clawu*] a sharp hooked nail in the foot of a cat, bird, or other animal; the whole foot of a bird; in bot., the narrow base of some petals corresponding to the petiole of leaves: v. to tear or scratch with the nails; to scratch gently; in Scot. and OE., to praise; to flatter: *claw'ing*, imp.: *clawed*, pp. *clawed*: adj. furnished with claws: *clawless*, a destitute of claws.

clay, *n.* *-ies*, *claysthoes* of *clay*.
clay, *n.* *klad* [*AS clay*, sticky earth: cf. Dan. *klæg*, clamm; Swed. *klä*, clay, mud; a tenuous, tough, and plastic kind of earth; *klag* in general; in *Script.*, frailty; liability to decay: *v.* to cover with clay; to purify and whiten by means of clay; *claygar*: *claygar*, *imp.*: *claygar*, *imp.* *klad*: *adj.* applied to sugar, purified by means of water percolating through a layer of clay: *clay'ey*, *a.* *-i*, abounding in clay: *clay'-ish*, *a.* *-ish*, containing clay: *clay'-marl*, *mdrl.*, a whitish chalky clay: *clay'-slate*, roofing-slate: *clay'-stone*, an earthy feldspathic rock, generally of a buff or reddish-brown colour.

claymore, n. *klā:môr* [Gael. *claidheamh* (pron. *klā' dng*), a sword, and *mor*, great], the Highland broadsword.

cladding, *n.* *klé'ding* [*ME. clathing*: *Icel. klætti*], in *Scot.*, clothing; a covering for the cylinder of a steam-engine or for a locomotive, to prevent the radiation of heat.

adulation of men.
glaze, *glaz*, *glaze*, pure: cf. *Ice*, *glaz*, shine,
 polish. OH.Ger. *glaz*, fine, excellent: M.H.Ger.
klein, free from dirt, any offensive matter; not
 foul; free from moral impurity; pure; clean-
 terous or adroit: *ad.* perfectly; wholly; fully: *v.* to
 free from dirt or any foulness; cleanse, *imp.*
cleaned, *pp.* *cleaned*, *a. klein-i*, free from dirt or
 foul matter; neat; *pure*: *cleanly*, *ad.* *klein-lich*, eleg-
 antly; innocently; cleverly: *clean*, *neat*, *n. -ness*,
 freedom from dirt or filth; purity: *clean'er*, *n.* one
 who: *cleanliness*, *n.* *klein-lich-ness*, purity; neatness of
 dress: *cleans*, *v.* *klein*, to purify; to make clean;
 to remove dirt or any foul matter; to purify from
 guilt: *clean'ing*, *imp.* *cleaned*, *pp.* *cleaned*, made
 clean; purified: *clean'er*, *n.* *klein-er*, one who:
cleanable, *a.* *klein-ed-b.*, that may be cleaned.

clean-kam, in OE., a corruption of kim-kam, which see.

clear, *n.* *kīzp*—same as *cleat*.
clear, *a.* *klér* [*F. clair*, clear; Sp. *claro*: It. *chiaro*—from *L. clārus*, bright, clear] open; free from obstruction; free from obscurity or fault; at a safe distance from danger; serene; unclouded; apparent; evident or manifest; distinct; plain; easy to understand; innocent; guiltless; free: *ad.* clean; quite; wholly: *v.* to remove any obstruction; to free from anything injurious; to remove encumbrance; to separate any foreign or foul matter; to fine; to clarify; to acquit; to purge from the imputation of guilt; to free from obscurity; to vindicate; to leap over; to make gain or profit; to become free from clouds; to become fair; to become disengaged: **clear-*ing***, *imp.* *n.* Justification or defence; a tract of land prepared for cultivation by freeing it from growing crops; among *bankers*, the exchange of one draft for another: **clear-*ings***, *n.* The exchange of tickets and equitable division of the money received for them: **clear-*er***, *p.* *klērd*: **clear-*er's***, *n.* one who or that which: **clear-*ly***, *ad.* *-lī*: **clear-*ness***, *n.* *clēr-sēd*; *n.* *-sēd*, discerning; acute: **clear-*sight*** *edness*, *n.* *-sēd*: **clear-*sight***, *n.* *-sēd*, permission by the custom-house for a vessel to sail: **clearing-*house***, *n.* *-hōus*, among *bankers* or *railway companies*, an establishment in London in which the values of their notes, bills of exchange, cheques, a certain description of railway tickets, and the like, are equitably adjusted, and the balances paid over where due; a place in large towns where such local exchanges take place between the different banks: **clear-*starch***, *v.* to stiffen with starch muslin and similar fine materials, in contradistinction to the former practice of getting up materials with a yellow starch: **clear-*starching***, *imp.* *a.* the process of getting up fine linens, &c., clear and white with a yellow starch: **clear-*starch*** *ed*, *n.* one who: **clear-*headed***, *a.* having a clear unclouded intellect; to clear a ship, to procure the requisite papers at the custom-house, and obtain permission to sail: to clear for action, in a ship of war, to remove all encumbrances from the deck previous to an engagement: to clear the land,

collo, boy, foot; pure, bird; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

—from *circum*, round about, *stans* or *stantem*, standing—from *sto*, I stand] that which affects a fact or case in some way; event; incident; *circumstances*, a pl. *-stā-tiā*, condition or state of affairs; matters attending an action that modify it for better or worse; worldly means; v. to place in a particular position or condition: *circumstances*, pp. *-stā-ti*, placed in a particular position as regards another state: *circumstantial*, a. *-stā-tiāl*, relating to but not essential; pert. to particular incidents; incidental; casual; particular; minute; in *law*, proving indirectly: *circumstantially*, ad. *-stā-tiāl*, not essentially; exactly; in every direction or particular: *circumstantially*, a. *-stā-tiāl*; *circumstantially*, n. pl. *-stā-tiā*; incidentals: *circumstantially*, v. *-stā-ti*, to describe exactly; to verify in every particular: *circumstantiating*, imp. *-stā-ti*; *circumstantiated*, pp.: *circumstantial evidence*, in *law*, the evidence of facts or circumstances which naturally and necessarily accompany an act; indirect evidence showing extreme probability without absolute logical proof, more particularly of a criminal nature; the indirect evidence which connects an agent with his acts.—*SYN.* of *circumstances*: situation; incident; fact; event; occurrence.

circumvallation, n. *stā-kām-vā-lā-shān* [L. *circum*, round about; *vallum*, an earthen wall or parapet set with palisades, a rampart, a fortification made round a place by a besieging army, consisting of a wall, ditch, &c.; *circumvallate*, a. *-vā-lā-ti*, applied to certain papillae on the tongue, each surrounded by a groove or trench.

circumvent, v. *stā-kām-vēnt* [L. *circum*, round about; *venio*, come—*ūt*, to come round about] to gain advantage over another; to outwit; to cheat; to impose on: *circumventing*, imp.: *circumvented*, pp.: *circumvention*, n. *-vēntiān*, the act of gaining an advantage by fraud; deception: *circumventive*, a. *-tīe*, deluding; deceiving by artifice.

circumvolve, v. *stā-kām-vōl* [L. *circum*, round about; *volveo*, I roll] to roll round; to move in a circle; to revolve: *circumvolving*, imp.: *circumvolved*, pp.: *circumvolution*, n. *-vō-lā-shān* [L. *volveo*, rolled] state of being rolled round; act of: *circum*, n. *stā-kām* [L. *circus*, a circular line: Gr. *kyklos*, the circle described by a hawk in its flight] a circular enclosure for seats of horsemanship, &c., with seats for spectators rising all round in tiers, and sloping backwards.

cirrhosis, n. *stā-rō-sis* [Gr. *kirrhos*, tawny] in *med.*, a term applied to a diseased state of the liver.

cirri and *cirrus*—see under *cirrose*.

cirrifera, a. *stā-rī-fēr-ās* [L. *cirrus*, a curl; *fero*, I bear] producing tendrils.

cirrus, a. *stā-rī-fēr-ās* [L. *cirrus*, a curl; *fero*, I bear] having the form or appearance of tendrils.

cirripes, a. *stā-rī-fēr-ās* [L. *per*, I bear] having curl-d locks.

cirrigade, a. *stā-rī-grād* [L. *cirrus*, a curl; *gradus*, a step] moving by means of cirri.

cirriped or *cirripede*, n. *stā-rī-pēd*; *cirripedes* or *cirripedes*, n. pl. *stā-rī-pēdēs* [L. *cirrus*, a curl; *pēs*, foot] a crustaceous animal of the class cirripedia.

cirripedia, *-pēd-iā*, as the barnacles, having curled jointed feet, and shells of several valves—also spelt *cirripod*, n. *-rō-pōd*.

cirro, a. *stā-rō* [L. *cirrus*, a curl] in composition, the 'curl-cloud,' one of the primary modifications of cloud, consisting of parallel or diverging fibres which may increase in any direction, or in all directions, after serene weather: *cirro-caulus*, n. *-kā-mū-lūs* [L. *caulus*, a mass piled up high] the cloud which is composed of well-defined roundish masses, completely separated by small clear sky intervals, the appearance formed being called *mackerel sky*: *cirro-stratus*, n. *-strā-tūs* [L. *stratus*, the thing spread out, a bed] horizontal or slightly inclined masses of cloud, bent down or undulated, and either separate or in groups.

cirrose, a. *stā-rōs*, also *cirrous*, a. *-rūs* [L. *cirrus*, a curl] in bot., having or giving off tendrils: *cirrus*, a. *-rūs*, a tendril or modified leaf in the form of a twining process—also spelt *cirrhous*: *cirri* or *cirrhil*, n. pl. *stā-rī*, the curled, jointed filaments acting as feet to barnacles; in bot., tendrils.

cisalpine, a. *stā-lī-pīn* [L. *cis*, on this side; *Alpes*, the Alps] on this side the Alps in regard to Rome; applied to that part of Gaul lying to the south side of the Alps.

cisoid, n. *stā-sōid* [Gr. *kisios*, ivy; *cidos*, form] a mathematical curve invented by Diocles.

cist, n., also spelt *cyst*, *stē* [W. *cist*, a sepulchral chest: L. *cista*, a basket of wicker-work: Gr. *kistē*], a chest or box; in *archæol.*, an anc. tomb of the Celtic period, consisting of two rows of stone, and covered with rude stone slabs; in Gr. *antiq.*, a small box for sacred utensils carried in procession at certain festivals; *cistad*, a. enclosed in a cyst.

Cistercian, n. *stā-krī-shi-ān*, one of an order of reformed Benedictine monks established originally at *Cîteaux* or *Cîteaux* in France, whence the name.

cisterna, n. *stā-tern* [OF. *cisterna*—from L. *cisterna*, a reservoir for water—from *cista*, a chest] an oblong or square box for storing water for domestic use; a hollow place or pond for containing water; a reservoir.

cistoma, n. *stā-tō-mē* [Gr. *kistē*, a small box or chest, or L. *cista*, a basket of wicker-work: Gr. *stoma*, a mouth] in bot., a funnel-shaped prolongation of the cuticle into the openings of the stomata.

cistivum, *stā-vūm*—same as *cist*.

Cit, n. *chī*, in Hindu phil., the Divine Spirit of the universe as present in humanity.

cit, n. *stī*—familiar name for *citizen*.

citadel, n. *stī-ā-dēl* [F. *citadelle*—from It. *cittadella*, dim. of *città*, a city—from L. *civitatem*, a city] a fortress or castle in or near a city; a place of arms.

cite, v. *stī* [F. *citer*, to storm—from L. *cithare*, to put into quick motion, to call] to call upon to appear in a court of justice; to summon; to quote; to repeat the words of another in proof; to confirm or illustrate from some authority: *cit'ing*, imp.: *cit'ed*, pp.

citation, n. *stī-ā-shūn*, a summons into court; a quotation: *cit'able*, a. *-ā-b*, capable of being cited: *citatory*, a. *-ā-tō-rī*, having power or form of citation: *citer*, n. *-tēr*, one who: *cital*, n. *stī-tāl*, in OF., citation.—*SYN.* of 'cite': to summon; call; bid; invite; quote.

cithara, n. *stī-thērā* [L. *cithara*; Gr. *kithara*, the cithern] a stringed musical instrument resembling the guitar; also spelt *cithern* and *gittern*; *guitar* [Sp.] is from the same root.

citharism and *cithred*—see under *cithy*.

cithrean—see under *cithy*.

cithre, n. *stī-ōl* or *stī-ōl* [OF.—prob. from L. *cithara*] a stringed musical instrument of medieval times.

citric, a. *stī-rīk* [L. *citrus*, a lemon, or the tree] belonging to lemons or limes; from the lemon, the produce of *Citrus limonum*: *citric acid*, an acid extracted from the juice of lemons or limes: *citrine*, a. *-rīn*, like a citron; lemon-coloured or yellow-green:

citron, n. *-rōn* [F. *citron*—from mid. L. *citronem*—from L. *citrus*] the fruit of the citron-tree; the *Citrus medica*, Ord. *Aurantifera*: *citrate*, n. *stī-rāl*, a salt of citric acid.

cithy, n. *stī-ā* [F. *cité*; It. *città*—from mid. L. *civitem*—from L. *civitatem*] a corporate and cathedral town:

adj. pert. to a city: *citizen*, n. *-tēn* [OF. *citein*, a citizen] the native of a city; one who enjoys the rights and privileges pert. to a city: *citizenship*, n. the state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen: *citicism*, n. *stī-tī-sim*, the conduct or manner of a dweller in a city: *citled*, a. *stī-lē*, pert. to a city; having the quality of a city; containing cities.

civet, n. *stī-vē* [F. *civette*; It. *zibetto*—from Ar. *zabād*] a substance taken from a gland or bag under the tail of the civet-cat—used as a perfume: *civet-cat*, a small, nocturnal, carnivorous animal inhabiting N. Africa.

civic, a. *stī-vīk* [L. *civicus*—from *civis*, a citizen] pert. to a city or citizen: *civil*, a. *-l* [F. *civil*—from L. *civita*, belonging to citizens] relating to the ordinary affairs and government of the people of any country: *as civil rights and privileges*, &c.; political as opposed to criminal; intestine as opposed to foreign: ordinary life as distinguished from military: courteous; gentle and obliging; affable; kind; polite: *civilly*, ad. *-lī*, in a manner relating to government; not after a criminal manner; without rudeness; politely: *civility*, n. *stī-vī-tī-tē*, politeness; courtesy; obliging behaviour in the treatment of others: *civilities*, n. pl. *-tī-tēs*, acts of politeness or courtesy, &c.: *civilian*, n. *-tī-an*, one engaged in the ordinary pursuits of life; in *India*, a member of the civil service: *adj.* opposed to *military* or *naval*:

civilisation, n. *stī-tī-tē-shān* [F.—L.], state of being

circle, *n.* *sér-ki* [F. *cerce*, a circle; It. *cercolo*—from L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, a circle; Gr. *kirkos*, a ring], a figure contained by a single curved line called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it called the centre; a ring; any round body; the compass or circuit of any thing or place; a sphere or station in society, as he moves in the highest circles; a number of persons, as a circle of friends; a series ending where it begins: *v.* to move round; to encompass; to surround or enclose; to confine or keep together: *circled*, *imp.* *adj.* forming in circles: *circled*, *pp.* *-kild*: *circlet*, *n.* *sér-kilt*, a little circle: **great circles**, in *astron.*, those circles whose planes pass through the centre of the sphere, and divide it into two equal parts: **lesser circles**, those circles whose planes do not pass through the centre of the sphere, and which divide it into unequal parts: **hour-circle**, a small circle near the N. Pole of a terrestrial globe divided into 24 parts, corresponding to the hours in a day: **hour-circles**, great circles of the celestial sphere: **polar circles**, the Arctic and Antarctic circles.—**SVN.** of 'circle' *n.*: ball; globe; sphere; circuit; orb; orbit; ring; circuit; compass; enclosure; assembly; friends.

circuit, *n.* *sér-ki* [F. *circuit*—from L. *circuitus*, a going round in a circle—from L. *circum*, round; *itum*, to go], the act of moving or passing round; the space enclosed by a circle; a ring; the journey of the judges in holding courts in different parts of a country; the tract of country so visited, as Northern circuit: *v.* to move in a circle; to go round: **circuits**, *n.* *-tits*, going round in a circle; not straight or direct: **circuitously**, *ad.* *-ly*: to make a circuit, to go round.

circular, *a.* *sér-kú-lér* [L. *circulus*, a circle—see circle], pert. to a circle, or in the form of a circle; round; ending in itself; addressed to a number or circle of persons: *n.* a written or printed letter or note sent to a number or circle of persons: **circularly**, *ad.* *-ly*, in circular manner; ending in itself: **circularity**, *n.* *sér-kú-lér-iti*, a circular form or character: **circulate**, *v.* *-tái* [L. *circulatus*, spread or gathered in a circle] to spread or move in a circle; to spread; to pass from one place or person to another; to be diffused: *a.* a recurring or repeating decimal or part of a decimal: **circulating**, *imp.* *adj.* moving or passing round; repeating; diffusing; current, or that constitutes currency: **circulated**, *pp.* *circulator*, *n.* one who, esp. in bad sense, a tale-bearer; a scandal-monger; in *medic.*, a circulating decimal: **circulation**, *n.* *-tá-shún*, the act of moving round; a series repeated in the same order; the act of going and returning; currency of money: **circular notes**, a series of notes for various amounts, payable on demand, issued by a banker for the convenience of travellers in other countries, which may be cashed at many places just as required: **circulating library**, a collection of books of current literature lent to all applicants at certain fixed rates.—**SVN.** of 'circulate' *v.*: to propagate; spread; disseminate; diffuse.

circulus, *n.* *sér-kú-lis* [L., a ring], in glass-making, a tool for cutting circular portions of glass.

circum, *sér-kúm*, also *circu*, *sér-kú* [L. *circum*] a Latin prefix signifying 'around; round about,' &c. **circumambient**, *a.* *sér-kúm-ám-bi-ént* [L. *circum*, round about; *ambiens* or *ambiens*, going round, surrounding], surrounding; enclosing, or being on all sides, as the air about the earth: **circumambency**, *n.* *-én-si*, the act of surrounding.

circumambulate, *v.* *sér-kúm-ám-bá-lái* [L. *circum*, round about; *ambulum*, to walk], to walk round about: **circumambulating**, *imp.* the going or walking round instead of going straight to it: **circumambulated**, *pp.* *circumambulation*, *n.* *-tá-shún*.

circumbendibus, *n.* *sér-kúm-bén-dí-bús* [circum, bend—a coined word with a L. termination] in familiar language, a roundabout way.

circum-central, *n.* in *geol.*, applied to strata dipping to a common centre: bowl-shaped.

circumcise, *v.* *sér-kúm-sis* [L. *circum*, round about; *caesus*, cut—from *caedo*, I cut], to cut off the foreskin, as a religious rite among the Jews and other Eastern nations; to purify the heart: **circumcising**, *imp.* *circumcised*, *pp.* *-tái*: **circumciser**, *n.* one who: **circumcision**, *n.* *-sishún*, the act or ceremony of cutting off the foreskin among the Jews, &c.

circum-denudation, *n.* in *geol.*, denudation all

round; applied to mountain-masses left standing up, the surrounding material being worn away.

circumference, *n.* *sér-kúm-fér-éns* [L. *circum*, round about; *ferens* or *ferentem*, carrying], the line that bounds a circle; the measure of a circular body or a sphere round and round—the measure round about of any other body is called its *perimeter*: **circumferential**, *a.* *-fér-én-shál*, pert. to the circumference: **circumferentor**, *n.* *-fér-én-tér*, an instrument used by surveyors for measuring angles.

circumflex, *v.* *sér-kúm-flék* [L. *circum*, round about; *flexio*, I bend], to bend around; to mark or indicate with a circumflex: **circumflexion**, *n.* *-flek-shún* [L. *flexus*, bent], the act of bending around.

circumflex, *n.* *sér-kúm-fleks* [L. *circum*, round about; *flexus*, bent], a mark or character, thus (´ or `) over a vowel or syllable, combining the rising and falling (acute and grave) accent; in *anatom.*, applied to certain vessels and nerves, from their course, for instance, bending round a bone: *v.* to mark; pronounce with the circumflex: **circumflexing**, *imp.* *circumflexed*, *pp.* *-fleks*.

circumfluent, *a.* *sér-kúm-floo-ént* [L. *circum*, round about; *fluens* or *fluentem*, flowing], flowing round, as water: **circumfluence**, *n.* *-floo-éns*, a flowing round on all sides: **circumfluous, *a.* *-floo-ús*, flowing round.**

circumfuse, *v.* *sér-kúm-fú* [L. *circum*, round about; *fusus*, poured], to spread round, as a fluid; to pour round; to surround: **circumfusing**, *imp.* *circumfused*, *pp.* *-fú*: **circumfusion**, *n.* *-fú-shún*: **circumfusile**, *a.* *-fú-sil* [L. *fusilis*, fluid, liquid], capable of being poured or spread round.

circumlocution, *a.* *sér-kúm-fú-shén* [L. *circum*, round about; *locutio* or *locutem*, lying], lying round; bordering on every side.

circumlocution, *n.* *sér-kúm-fú-shún* [L. *circum*, round about; *locutio*, having spoken—*lit.*, a speaking round about], the use of many words to express an idea which might have been conveyed by fewer; a periphrasis: **circumlocutory**, *a.* *-fú-shér-í*, pert. to: **circumnavigate**, *v.* *sér-kúm-ná-vái* [L. *circum*, round; *navigare*, sailed—from *naveo*, a ship], to sail round, as the world; to pass round by water: **circumnavigating**, *imp.* *circumnavigated*, *pp.* *circumnavigator*, *n.* *-vá-tér*, one who.

circumnutate, *v.* *sér-kúm-nú-tái* [L. *circum*, round; *nudum*, to nod], in *bot.*, to make a more or less circular movement, said of the tendrils and other organs of plants: **circumnutating**, *imp.* *-tá-tíng*: **circumnutation**, *n.* *-nú-tá-shún*, a continuous circular or elliptical turning in the organs of plants.

circumpolar, *a.* *sér-kúm-pó-lér* [L. *circum*, round about; *polus*, the pole], round the pole—applied to the stars near the north pole.

circumrotate, *v.* *sér-kúm-ró-tái* [L. *circum*, round about; *rotatus*, wheeled—from *rota*, a wheel], to whirl round with a wheel-like motion: **circumrotating**, *imp.* *circumrotated*, *pp.* *-ró-tá-tái*: **circumrotation**, *n.* *-tá-shún*, the act of whirling round like a wheel: **circumrotatory**, *a.* *-tá-tér-í*, whirling round.

circumscissile, *a.* *sér-kúm-sé-sil* [L. *circum*, round about; *scissus*, cut—from *scindo*, I cut], in *bot.*, cut round in a circular manner, as seed-vessels opening by a lid.

circumscribe, *v.* *sér-kúm-skrib* [L. *circum*, round about; *scribo*, I write], to draw a line round; to bound; to limit; to confine or restrict: **circumscribing**, *imp.* *circumscribed*, *pp.* *-skrib*, limited; confined: **circumscribable**, *a.* *-bá-bí*: **circumscription**, *n.* *-skrip-shún* [L. *scriptus*, written], limitation; in *bot.*, the periphery or margin of a leaf: **circumscriptive**, *a.* *-tí*, limiting; defining external form.—**SVN.** of 'circumscribe' to enclose; limit; bound; restrict; include; environ; surround; restrain; encircle; encompass; confine; abridge.

circumspect, *a.* *sér-kúm-spek* [L. *circum*, round about; *spectus*, regarded—from *specto*, I see], cautious; prudent; weighing well the probable consequences of an action: **circumspectly**, *ad.* *-ly*, in a watchful, careful manner; cautiously; vigilantly: **circumspection**, *n.* *-spek-shún*, great caution; attention: **circumspectively**, *a.* *-tí*, vigilant; cautious: **circumspectively**, *ad.* *-ly*, circumspectness, *n.* caution; discreetness.—**SVN.** of 'circumspect': cautious; watchful; thoughtful; wary; careful; prudent; discreet.

circumstance, *n.* *sér-kúm-stáns* [L. *circumstantia*,

máir, máit, fár, láir : méir, méit, hér ; pine, pín : nóir, nóit, móir :

chrysophyll, *n.* *kris-ô-fil* [Gr. *chryso*, gold; *phyl-lon*, a leaf] the golden-yellow colouring in matter in many plants and their flowers.

chrysopræse, *n.* *kris-ô-pris* [Gr. *chryso*, gold; *præse*, a leek] a fine apple-green to leek-green variety of chalcodony.

chubb, *n.* *chûb* [ME. *chubbe*—origin unknown: Sw. *kubbig*, chubby; *fat*; Sw. *kubb*; Icel. *kubbr*, a block, a log] a plump river-fish.

chubby, *a.* *chûb-bi* [from *chubb*—which see], short and thick; *fat* and plump: *chubbiness*, *n.* *chû-nés*, the state or quality of being chubby: *chubb-faced*, *a.* *chûb*, having a plump round face.

chuck, *v.* *chûk* [an imitative word: cf. F. *claquer*, to give a shock: Dut. *schokken*, to jolt; *schok*, a jolt] to give a slight blow under the chin so as to make the jaws snap; to throw or pitch a short distance; to strike gently: *a.* a slight blow, as under the chin; the part of a turning-lathe for holding the material to be operated upon: *chuck-ing*, *imp.* *chucked*, *pp.* *chûk*: Eng. *chuck-stone*, Scot. *chuckie-stane*, a pebble: *chuck-farthing*, a toss-farthing.

chuck, *v.* *chûk* [an imitative word: F. *claquer*, to clack, to chatter—see *cluck*] to make the noise of a hen when calling her chickens: *a.* the noise or call of a hen to keep her chickens together; in O.K., a chicken—a word of endearment.

chuckle, *v.* *chûk-kil* [an imitative word: cf. Icel. *kuka* or *quoka*, to swallow—from *kot* or *quok*, the throat; connected with *chuck* 2] to laugh inwardly in triumph: *a.* broken, half-suppressed laugh: *chuckling*, *imp.* *chûk*, *a.* suppressed choking, approaching to a laugh, expressive of inward satisfaction: *chuckled*, *pp.* *chûk-kid*: *chuckle-headed*, *a.* stupid; thick-headed; *noisy* and empty.

chuff, *n.* *chûf* [Eng. dial.: etym. unknown] a churlish, surly man; a coarse, fat-cheeked fellow: *chuffy*, *a.* *chûf-fy*, surly; churlish; coarse and blunt: *chuffily*, *ad.* *chûf-fy*, in a surly manner: *old chuff*, a surly miser.

chum, *n.* *chûm* [a probable contraction of *comrade* or *chamber-fellow*] one who lodges in the same room; an intimate companion.

chump, *n.* *chûmp* [an imitative word expressive of the thick end of anything, as *chunk* and *hump*: cf. Icel. *kumb*, a log] a thick heavy piece of wood; a lump.

chunam, *n.* *chû-nâm* [Tamil *chunnam*, lime: Sans. *churna*, any powder—from *chra*, to pulverise] in India, lime, or anything made of it.

chapatte, *n.* *chû-pât-ê* [Hind. *chapattî*] in India, a thick, baked disc of unleavened wheateous paste; an unforned cake, used as tokens by the disaffected previous to the Sepoy Mutiny.

church, *n.* *chêrch* [AS. *circe*, Gr. *kuriakon*, the Lord's house—from *kuriós*, the Lord; *oikos*, a house: cf. Scot. *kirk*; Ger. *kirche*] an edifice or a building consecrated or set apart for the worship of God; the collective body of Christians throughout the world; a certain number of Christians holding the same dogmas: *v.* to perform the office of returning thanks in church for women after childbirth: *church-ing*, *imp.* *a.* attending church to offer thanks, as a woman after childbirth: *chured*, *pp.* *chêrch*: *church-like*, *a.* after the manner of a churchman, or becoming him: *churchman*, *n.* an Episcopalian; a clergyman or member of an established church: *Church Army*, an organisation in connection with the Church of England, in imitation of the Salvation Army: *church-goer*, a regular attendant at church: *church militant*, the church on earth as warring against every form of evil: *church-music*, music adapted for use in a church: *church-rate*, a tax formerly levied on parishes in England for repairing churches, and for other matters connected with them: *church-service*, religious service in a church: *church-warden*, *n.* *chûr-du* [Eng. *warden*; F. *gardien*, one who has the ward or guard of a thing] in Eng., one who has the charge of a church and its concerns, and who represents the parish: *churchyard*, *n.* a burial-ground beside a church.

churl, *n.* *chêrl* [AS. *ceorl*, a countryman: cf. Dut. *kaerle*; Icel. *kurl*, a man, a rustic; Ger. *kurl*, a fellow] a countryman; a surly man: *churlish*, *a.* *chêr-lîsh*, rude; surly; sullen; rough in temper; selfish; sard of things unyielding; cross-grained; hard or firm: *churlishly*, *ad.* *chêr-lîshness*, *n.* rudeness of manners or temper.

churn, *n.* *chêrn* [AS. *cyrin*, a churn: cf. Icel. *kjarn*; Ger. *kern*, the kernel, the choice part of a thing; Fris. *kernjen*, to churn; Dut. and Ger. *kernen*, to curdle, to churn] a vessel in which milk or cream is agitated in order to separate the butter: *v.* to shake or agitate cream in order to make butter: *churning*, *imp.* *a.* the operation of making butter by agitating milk or cream, or the quantity made at one time: *churned*, *pp.* *chêrn*.

chuse, *v.* *chûc*, an old spelling of *choose*, *v.* *chûc*. *chusany* or *chusane*, *n.* *chûf-în* [Hind. *chaine*], a very hot Indian pickle, made of mangoes, chillies, and other native fruits and vegetables.

chyliaqueous, *a.* *chû-lî-keûs* [Gr. *chulos*, juice, humour: L. *aqua*, water] in anat., applied to a fluid consisting partly of water taken in from the exterior, and partly of the products of digestion, which occupy the body cavity in many invertebrates; applied also to the special canals sometimes existing for its conduction.

chyle, *n.* *chîl* [L. *chylus*—from Gr. *châlos*, juice or humour] in anatoma, a white or milky fluid separated from the substances digested in the stomach, and conveyed into the circulation of the blood by the lacteal vessels: *chylification*, *n.* *chû-lî-fî-kâ-shûn* [L. *factus*, made], the process of making chyle from food: *chylificative*, *a.* *chîl*, forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle: *chyliferous*, *a.* *chû-lî-fêr-ûs* [L. *fero*, I carry], carrying chyle: *chylific*, *a.* *chû-lî-fîk* [L. *facio*, I make], making chyle, usually applied to the part of the digestive apparatus of insects: *chylous*, *a.* *chû-lîs*, pert. to or full of chyle.

chylipoleptic, *n.* *chû-lî-pûl-ê-tîs* [Gr. *châlos*, juice; *poieô*, I make; *poietis*, a making or forming] the process of making chyle from food: *chylipoleptic*, *a.* *chû-lî-pûl-ê-tîk*, making or producing chyle; belonging to the stomach and intestines;—same meaning as 'chylification' and 'chylific', but more correct in their formation.

chyme, *n.* *chîm* [Gr. *chymos*, juice] the mass of food in the stomach mixed up with the digestion juices as it passes from the stomach: *chyme-mass*, the central semi-fluid sarcoid in the interior of the infusoria: *chymiferous*, *a.* *chû-mî-fêr-ûs* [L. *fero*, I bear], containing or bearing chyme: *chymification*, *n.* *chû-mî-fî-kâ-shûn* [L. *facio*, I make], the process of forming chyme: *chymify*, *v.* *chîm*, to change into chyme: *chymifying*, *imp.* *chymised*, *pp.* *chûd*: *chymous*, *a.* *chû-mîs*, pert. to chyme: *chymist*, *n.* *chû-mîst*—see *chemist*.

chymist, *chymistry*, former spellings of *chemist*, *chemistry*.

chibory, *n.* *chû-bô-rî*, also *alchorium*, *n.* *chû-bô-rî-dûm* [L. *chiborium*; Gr. *chibôron*, a drinking-cup made from the large pods of the Egyptian bean or lotus, and resembling its seed in form] in the R. Cath. Ch., the sacred vessel in which the host is kept, for lay communion or for the sick, being a large kind of chalice with a dome-like covering or lid.

ciçada, *n.* *chû-kâ-dû*, or *cicala*, *n.* *chû-kâ-dû* [It. *cicada*, and *cicala*; L. *cicada*, the tree-cricket] a kind of grasshopper or cricket, the male being noted for its shrill chirp; an insect having large transparent wings, living on trees or shrubs.

ciatrix, *n.* *chû-dî-trîs*, or *ciatrice*, *n.* *chû-dî-trîs* [L. *ciatrix*, a scar: F. *ciatrice*], the scar or seam that remains after a wound has skinned over and healed: *ciatrix*, *v.* *chîs*, to heal a wound; to induce a skin to grow over it; to skin over: *ciatrixing*, *imp.* *ciatrixed*, *pp.* *chîs*: *ciatrixation*, *n.* *chîs-tâ-shûn*, the process of healing; the being skinned over: *ciatrixal*, *a.* *chîs-trîs*, tending to promote the healing of a wound: *ciatrixial*, *n.* *chîs-trîs-îal*, in bot., the scar left after the falling of a leaf; the hilum or base of the seed; in anat., the point in the ovum (egg) in which development begins, and life first shows itself.

cicaly, *n.* *chû-kâ-lî* [L. and Gr. *seclis*, the plant hartwort] a large, wild, aromatic plant growing like hemlock, with tufts of white flowers at the tops of the branches, formerly used as a table vegetable; the *Myrrhis odorata*, Ord. Umbellifere.

cicerone, *n.* *chîs-ê-rô-nê* or *chîk-ê-rô-nê*: *chîs-ê-rô-nê*, *n.* plu. *chîs-ê-rô-nê* [It.—from *Cicero* or *Ciceronius*, the great ancient orator] one who explains curiosities and antiquities; a guide: *Ciceronian*, *a.* *chîs-ê-rô-nî-shûn*, like Cicero in style; eloquent: *a.* an admirer of *chîs-ê-rô-nage*, *ciceroneship*, *ciceronism*, *chîs-ê-rô-nî-shûn*.

châte, *chât*, *fâr*, *lâto*; *mête*, *mêt*, *hêr*: *pine*, *pîn*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *môve*;

the Anointed; the Messiah; *christen*, v. *kris'n-lit.*, to make a Christian; to baptize and name in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; *christening*, imp. *kris'tening*; n. the act of baptizing and naming; initiation into the Christian religion; *christened*, pp. *kris'nd*; *Christendom*, n. *kris'n-dóm*, the countries inhabited by those professing to believe in the Christian religion; *Christian*, n. *krist'ján* [L. *Christianus*, a Christian], a disciple of Christ; a believer in Christ; adj. pert. to Christ, his doctrines, or his church; *Christianity*, *kris'ti-an'i-ti*, the religion of Christians, its doctrines and precepts; *christianize*, v. *kris'ti-ján-is*, to convert to Christianity; *christianizing*, imp.; *christianised*, pp. *tsd*; *christianisation*, n. *t-sd-shén*, the act of converting to Christianity; *Christianism*, n. *-in-tem*, a word used in contradistinction to Christianity to denote outward or affected Christianity; the state of being wholly destitute of the living power of the Christian's faith; *Christless*, a. without the true knowledge or spirit of Christ; *christology*, n. *kris-tol'j* [Gr. *logos*, a discourse], a discourse or treatise on Christ.

Christadelphian, n. *kris'ti-del'i-fán* [Gr. *Christos*, Christ; *adelphos*, a brother], one of a sect of Christians who claim that they represent the doctrines and practice of the apostles.

Christmas, n. *kris'más* [Christ, and *mass*; AS. *Crætes mæsse*], the festival of Christ's nativity on the 25th December; *Christmas season*, from 25th December to 6th January; *Christmas-box*, formerly, a box in which little presents of money, &c., were collected at Christmas; a present at Christmas.

Christ's thorn, n. a prickly shrub, a native of Palestine, and common in the hedges of Judæa—so named from the supposition that on its Christ's crown of thorns was made; the *Palustris aculeatus*, Ord. *Rhamnaceæ*.

chromatic, a. *kro-mat'ik* [Gr. *chrómattikos*, suited for colour—from *chrôma*, *chrómato*, colour], relating to colours; *chromatic scale* [from the interceding notes formerly printed in colours], the scale in music that proceeds by semitones; *chromatically*, ad. *-kál-ti*; *chromatics*, n. plu. *-iks*, the science of colours.

chromatography, n. *kro-má-tóg-ráf'i* [Gr. *chrôma*, colour; *graphô*, writing], a treatise on colours; the art of printing in colours—also called *chromolithography*.

chromometer, n. *kro-má-tóm-é-tér* [Gr. *chrôma*, colour; *metron*, measure], scale for measuring colour.

chromosphere, n. *kro-má-tó-sfór* [Gr. *chrôma*, *chrómato*, colour; *phorô*, I carry], a little sac containing pigment-granules, found in the integument of cuttle-fishes; *chromatophorous*, a. *kro-má-tóf-ó-ras*, containing or secreting colouring matter.

chromatropsis, n. *kro-má-tróp* [Gr. *chrôma*, colour; *trôpê*, turn, rotation], an optical apparatus for exhibiting a stream of colours.

chromatype or *chromotype*, n. *kro-má-típ*, *kro-má-tip* [Gr. *chrôma*, colour; *typos*, a type], a photographing process by which images are produced for hand-colouring; a picture obtained by this process.

chrome, n. *krom*, also *chromium*, n. *kro-mi-úm* [Gr. *chrôma*, colour], one of the metals, so named from the bright colours of its salts; *chromic*, a. *kro-mik*, of or from chrome; applied to an acid; *chromate*, n. *kro-mát*, a compound of chromic acid with a base; *chromatism*, n. *kro-má-tíz-m*, and *chromism*, n. *kro-míz-m*, in bot., an abnormal or unnatural colouring of plants; *chrome-ochre*, *-ókr*, oxide of chrome of a fine yellowish green; *chromite*, n. *kro-mít*, chromate of iron or chrome-iron-ore, a mineral consisting of protoxide of iron and oxide of chromium, used in the preparation of various pigments; *chrome-yellow*, the chromate of lead, a salt which used as a pigment.

chromogen, n. *kro-má-jén* [Gr. *chrôma*, colour; *gênô*, I produce], in bot., the colouring matter of plants; any other colouring matter but green; also in same sense *chromale*, n. *kro-mál* [Gr. *alê*, matter]; *chrome-lithograph*, n. *kro-má-lít-hóg-ráf'i* [Gr. *chrô-má*, colour; Eng. *lithograph*], a lithograph printed in colours; *chrome-photography*, the art of printing in colours; *chrome-photography* [see *photography*], the art of producing photographs in their natural colours; *chrome-xylograph*, n. *-tít-ó-gráf'i* [Gr. *xulos*, wood, cut-wood], a wood-engraving printed in col-

ours instead of black from an ordinary block—see under *xylo*.

chromosphere, n. *kro-mó-sfór* [Gr. *chrôma*, colour; *sphaira*, a sphere], the outer cloudy envelope around the sun through which the light of the photosphere must pass.

chronic, a. *kron'ik*, also *chronical*, a. *-ikál* [F. *chronique*; Gr. *chronikos*—from Gr. *chronos*, time, duration], continuing a long time, as a disease; the opposite of acute; *chronicle*, n. *kron'ik-kl*, a history that narrates the facts in the order in which they occurred as to time; a history; v. to record events in the order of time; to record or register; *chronicling*, imp. *kron'ik-ling*; *chronicle*, pp. *kron'ik-kl*, recorded or registered; *Chronicles*, n. plu. *-iks*, two books of the Old Testament; historical narratives of events; *chronicler*, n. *-klér*, one who; a historian.

chronogram, n. *kron-ó-grám* [Gr. *chronos*, time; *gramma*, a writing], an inscription which includes in it the date of an event; *chronogrammatic*, a. *-mat'ik*, also *chronogrammatical*, a. *-ikál*; *chronogrammatically*, ad. *-li*; *chronogrammatist*, n. *-tist*, a writer of.

chronograph, n. *kron-ó-gráf* [Gr. *chronos*, time; *graphô*, I write], same as *chronogram*; an astronomical instr. for noting the exact moment of the occurrence of a celestial phenomenon; a stop-watch; *chronographer*, n. *-gráf-ér*, a chronologist.

chronology, n. *kron-ól-ógi* [F. *chronologie*; Gr. *chronos*, time or duration; *logos*, discourse], the science that treats of the dates of past events and arranges them in order; the method of measuring or computing time; *chronological*, a. *kron-ól-ógi-kál*, also *chronológic*, a. *-ik*, relating to chronology; containing an account of past events in the order of time; *chronologically*, ad. *-li*; *chronologist*, n. *kron-ól-ó-gíst*, also *chronológist*, n. *-gr*, one who endeavours to discover the true dates of past events, and to arrange them in order; one who is versed in chronology.

chronometer, n. *kro-nóm-é-tér* [Gr. *chronos*, time; *metron*, a measure], any instrument or machine that measures time, as a clock or a dial; a large watch, fitted with compensating balance-wheel, and constructed with great nicety, for use at sea; *chronometric*, a. *kron-ó-métr'ik*, also *chronométrical*, a. *-rí-kál*, pert. to; *chronometry*, n. *kro-nóm-é-tri*, the art of measuring time, or of constructing chronometers.

chronoscope, n. *kron-ó-skóp* [Gr. *chronos*, time; *skopô*, I view], an instr. for measuring the duration of quickly passing phenomena, especially the velocity of projectiles.

chroolepoid, a. *kro-ól-é-póid* [Gr. *chroos*, the skin; *lepis*, a scale; *oidos*, resemblance], in bot., made up of small yellow scales; *chroolepus*, n. *kro-ól-é-pús*, a curious genus of algae found on damp walls, &c., having orange tints when fresh.

chrysalis, n. *kris'ti-lis*, also *chrysalid*, n. [L. *chrysalis*—from Gr. *chrysalis*, the gold-coloured sheaths of butterflies—from *chrysos*, gold], the dormant stage which caterpillars pass through before emerging into the winged state, as butterflies, moths, &c.—so named from sometimes exhibiting a golden lustre; *chrysalid*, a. *-líd*, pert. to a chrysalis.

Chrysanthemum, n. *kris-án-thé-múm* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold; *anthemon*, a flower], a genus of herbaceous plants of many species. Ord. *Compositæ*, sub-Ord. *Corymbifera*; native species are *C. leucanthemum*, the ox-eye daisy, having a white flower with a yellow disc, and *C. segetum*, the corn-mari-gold with large golden-yellow flowers.

chryselephantina, a. *kris-él-é-fán'tín* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold; *elephanta*, ivory], made of gold and ivory.

chrysobery, n. *kris-ó-bér'it* [L. *chrysoberyllus*, beryl— from Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *beryllus*], a gem of a yellowish or asparagus green colour composed of oxides of alumina and glucinum.

chrysocolla, n. *kris-ó-kól'id* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold; *kolla*, glue], a mineral, being a hydrous silicate of copper of a fine blue colour.

chrysolite, n. *kris-ó-lít* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold; *lithos*, a stone], a silicate of magnesia and iron, occurring in fine green-coloured transparent crystals; a variety of olivine.

chrysophanic acid, n. *kris-ó-fán'ik á-s'id* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold; *phainô*, I appear], an acid of the alizarine series contained in rhubarb; a yellow colouring matter, also called *parietin*, found in the plant *Parmelia parietina*.

chrô, *bôy*, *fôit*; *pûre*, *bûd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun* thing, *there*, *seal*.

vomiting and purging—the milder form of the disease is called British cholera: *cholera-morbus* [L. *morbus*, sickness, disease], the malignant form of the disease, also called Asiatic cholera: *cholera-æ*, a. -d-ik, pert. to the disease cholera.

cholesterin, n. *kô-lës-tér-in* [Gr. *cholê*, bile; *stereos*, stiff, solid], a white, fatty, crystallizable substance, found principally in bile.

chollamb or **chollambic**, n. *kôll-âm*, *kôll-âm-bik* [Gr. *chôlos*, lame; *ambos*, an iambus], in *anc. pros.*, an irregular iambic verse, having a trochee in the sixth or last foot.

cholic, a. *kô-l'ik* [Gr. *cholê*, bile], of or belonging to bile; an acid obtained from bile; also **choleic**, a. *kô-lë-ik*; **choloïde**, a. *kô-lô-y'âk* [Gr. *chôlos*, resemblance], denoting an acid obtained from bile.

chondria, n. *kôn-drin* [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage or gristle, a grain], a substance resembling gelatine, produced by the action of hot water on gristle: **chondrodite**, n. *kôn-drô-dit*, one of the gems, occurring in grains of various shades of yellow and red; **chondrology**, n. *drô-dô-f'i* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], a treatise on cartilage.

chondrite, n. *kôn-trit* [L. *chondrus*, a kind of seaweed: Gr. *chondros*, cartilage], a fossil marine plant resembling Irish moss.

chondrometer, n. *kôn-drôm-tér-êr* [Gr. *chondros*, grain; *metron*, a measure], a sort of steelyard for weighing grain.

chondropterygian, n. *kôn-drôp-tér-y'it-dn* [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage; *pterus*, a wing], a cartilaginous fish, such as the shark and the sturgeon: a. pert. to this section of fishes.

chondrotomy, n. *kôn-drô-tô-mi* [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage; *tomê*, a cutting], the anatomy of cartilages.

choose, v. *chôs* [AS. *ceosan*: cf. Goth. *kisjan*, *kaujan*: F. *choisir*—from OF. *choisir*, to choose], to examine with the view of selecting; to take by preference; to have the power to take; to adopt; to follow: **choos**, pt. *chôs*; **choosing**, imp. *chô-ing*; **chooser**, n. one who: **chosen**, pp. *chô-in*.—SYN. of 'choose': to prefer; adopt; follow; select; elect.

chop, n. *chôp* [a variant of chap 1: cf. old Dut. *koppen*, to cut off: Dut. and Ger. *kappen*, to cut or hew, to chop], an act of chopping or cutting with blows of an axe; a cutting blow or stroke; a piece cut or struck off; a slice of meat; an instr. for chopping; a short broken motion of waves: v. to cut off or separate by the blow, or repeated blows, of a sharp instrument; to cut into small pieces; to mince: **chopping**, imp. *chopped*, pp. *chôpt*: **chopper**, n. an instrument for chopping; one who: **chop-house**, a dining-house: to **chop logic**, in *slang*, to wrangle as if with logical terms while mangling them; to talk glibly; to bandy words.

chop, n. *chôp* [Hind. *chup*, a stamp], in *China*, a permit or stamp; quality of goods; quantity.

chop, v. *chôp* [a variant of chap 3: Dut. *koopen*, to buy; Icel. *kaupa*; Scot. *to buy* and sell, to exchange], to barter; to change; **chopping**, imp. *chopped*, pp. *chôpt*; **chop and change**, in *O.E.*, to put one thing in place of another; to exchange: the wind **chops**, the wind changes or veers: to **chop or chop hands**, in *Scot.*, to strike hands to keep them warm, also as in token of the conclusion of a bargain.

chop, n. *chôp*, **chops**, n. plu.—a variant of chap 2 [Icel. *kiapur*, the chops or jaws], the sides of the mouth of a river or of a channel; the chop or jaw: **chop-fallen**, a. cast down in spirits; dejected: **chops**, n. plu. the jaws.

chopin, n. *chô-pin* [F. *chopine*, a chopin—*from* *chope*, a beer-glass: cf. Ger. *schoppen*, a liquid measure], in *Scot.*, a liquid measure containing a quart.

chopine or **chopin**, n. *chôp-in* [Sp. *chapin*, a clog with a cork sole], a clog patten or light framework sometimes worn under the shoes in former times.

chopstick, n. *chôp-sit'ik* [*chop*, corrupted from *cup*, the pronunciation of Chinese *k'it*, quick, as Canton, and *sit'ik*], a Chinese instrument for taking up food: **choragus**, n. *kô-râ-gûs*, **choragi**, n. plu. *kô-râ-g'i* [L. *choragus*: Gr. *choragus*, he who had the care of the chorus and supplied what was necessary for it—from Gr. *choros*, the chorus; *agô*, I lead], among *anc. Greeks*, one who superintended a musical or theatrical entertainment and instructed the performers; one who paid the expenses of a chorus, or of such an exhibition, and entertained the performers: **choragic**,

a. *kô-râ-g'ik*, belonging to, or in honour of, a *choragus*, as 'a choragic monument.'

choral, n. *kôr-âl*, also **chorale**, n. *kôr-âl*, **choralea**, n. plu. *kôr-âl-êr* [Gr. *choraigean*, music sung in chorus: mid. L. *cantus chorâlis*], a short sacred melody performed or sung in unison; a plain choral song in church music: **choral**, a. *kôr-âl*, of or belonging to the choir.

chord, n. *kârd* [L. *chorda*; Gr. *chordê*, an intestine of which strings are made], the string of a musical instrument; notes in harmony; a straight line joining the two ends of the arc of a circle: v. to string a musical instr.: **chord'ing**, imp. *chord-ed*, pp. *strung*.

choræa, n. *kô-rê-â* [Gr. *choréia*, a dance], in *med.*, St. Vitus's dance; a disease attended with constant twitchings of the voluntary muscles.

chorepiscopal, a. *kô-rê-pis-kô-pâl* [Gr. *chôra*, place, country; *episkopos*, bishop], relating to a local or suffragan bishop.

choriambus, n. *kô-ri-âm-bûs* [Gr. *choraios*, a trochee; *iambos*, an iambus], a poetic foot consisting of four syllables—the first and fourth long, the second and third short; a trochee and an iambus united: **chô-ri-âm-bic**, a. -bik, pert. to.

chorion, n. *kô-ri-ôn* [Gr. *chorion*, skin], the exterior membrane investing the fetus in the womb; in *bot.*, a fluid pulp composing the nucleus of the ovule in its earliest stage: **chôr-oid**, n. -rôid [Gr. *eidôs*, form], a membrane resembling the chorion; the vascular membrane or coat of the eye.

chorioid, n. *kô-ri-oid* [Gr. *chôr-oid*, I separate], in *bot.*, separation of a lamina from one part of an organ so as to form a scale or a doubling of the organ; also called *duplicature*.

chorography, n. *kô-rô-grâ-f'i* [Gr. *chôros*, a place or country; *graphê*, a writing], the description of a region or country with a map of it: **chorog'rapher**, n. -râ-f'êr, one who describes a particular region or district and makes a map of it. *Note*.—*Topography* enters into minute details; *geography* refers to the whole earth, or a part of it in relation to the whole.

choroid, n.—see under *chorion*.

chorology, n. *kô-rô-lô-f'i* [Gr. *chôros*, a place or country; *logos*, discourse], the science of the geographical distribution of plants and animals; the mapping out of regions or districts: **chorological**, a. -rô-lô-g'ik-âl, pert. to: **chorologist**, n. -rô-lô-g'ist, a student of such distribution.

choroïsis, a wrong spelling of *chorioid*.

chorus, n.—see under *choir*.

chose, n. *shôs* [F. *chose*, a thing; It. *cosa*—from mid. L. *causa*, a cause, a thing], in *law*, a thing; a matter; movable property; a fixture on a property.

chosen and **chose**—see under *chose*.

chough, n. *chûf* [AS. *ceof*: cf. Dut. *kauwe*: Dan. *kaa*: F. *choucas*: Sp. *coro*], a kind of jackdaw or crow, with red beak and legs—so named from its cawing sound.

chouse, v. *chôus* [Turk. *châus*, an interpreter—said to be from one of them in 1600 interpreted for the Turkish embassy in England swindling Turkish merchants out of £4000], to cheat; to defraud; to swindle: a. a cheat; one cheated: **chousing**, imp. *choused*, pp. *chôiz'd*.

chow-chow, n. *chô-chô* [Pidgin-Eng.], a Chinese sweetmeat; a kind of mixed pickles.

chowder, n. *chô-î-dêr* [F. *chaudière*, a kettle], fresh fish boiled with biscuit, pork, onions, &c.; applied to any mixed savoury stew: v. to make a chowder of.

chowkaydar, n. *chô-ik-tâ-dâr* [Hind. *chawkidâr*, a watchman—from *chauk*, a police-office], in *India*, a watchman of house property or of land.

chows, n. *choice*, also **chews**, n. *chôs* [OF. *chou*, general name for coal], in *Scot.*, coals of medium size, as distinct from *dross* and *karye*.

chrestomathy, n. *krês-tôm-â-thi* [Gr. *chrestos*, useful; *mathana*, I learn], a book of selections from a foreign language, with notes: **chrestomathic**, a. -tôm-â-th'ik, relating to.

chrisma, n. *krîs-mâ* [OF. *chreme*, the sacred oil—from L. *crisma*: Gr. *chrîsma*, ointment], consecrated oil; unction: **chrismal**, a. *krîs-mâl*, pert. to: **chris'matory**, n. -mâ-tê-r'î, a vessel for chrism: **chrisom**, n. *krîs'mâ*, a child that dies within a month after birth: **chris'm'tien**, n. -mâ-sh'ân, the act of applying the chrism or consecrated oil.

Christ, n. *krîst* [L. *Christus*: Gr. *christos*, anointed],

mâte, *mât*, *fâr*, *laïw* : *mêle*, *mêt*, *hêr* : pine, *pîn* : *nôle*, *nôt*, *môve*;

ting of or having the nature of chitin: *chi'ton*, *n.* the, a mollusc with a many-jointed shell covering its back—also found fossil: *chi'tonal'us*, *n.* *chi'tids* [dim. of *chiton*], a sub-generic form of chiton, distinguished by the form of the plates.

chittering, *n.* *chi'tér'-ing* [Eng. dial. *chitter*, to twitter, then to shiver], in OE., a sort of shilling on the breast of a shirt; the small entrails of swine, from their wrinkled appearance.

chivalry, *n.* *chi's-dí-ri*, or *chi'-v* [F. *chevalerie*—from *cheval*, a horse—from *mid. L. caballarius*, a swift horseman—from *L. caballus*, a horse—see *cavalry*], the system of knighthood; valour; the body or order of knights; the exploits or enterprises of knights: *chi's-rie*, *a.* *-ríd*, partaking of the character of chivalry or knighthood: *chi's-á-reu*, *a.* *-rís*, warlike; *chi's*; gallant: *chi's-á-reu*, *ad. n.*

chive or *chiv*, *n.* *chi's* [F. *chive*, small onions without bulbs—from *L. cepa*, an onion], a small onion growing in tufts: a species of *Allium*, generally *A. Schoenoprasum*, Ord. *Liliaceæ*.

chives, *n.* *chi's*, *chiv* [probably OE. *chilke*, a tiny sprout—from *chla*, a sprout], in bot., slender threads or filaments in flowers.

chivy, *n.* *chi's-i* [from *Chivy Chase*, the famous hunt and battle on the Cheviot Hills], in the school game of 'prisoner's base' or 'prison bars,' the chase or chivy after one who leaves the base or bar: *v.* to chase eagerly: *chiv'ing*, *imp.* *chi's-i'ing*: *chivied*, *pp.* *chi's-id*.

chlamyphore, *n.* *chi'mí-fór*, also *chlamyphorus*, *a.* *chi'mí-fó-ris* [Gr. *chlamys*, a coat; *phoré*, I carry], a small and very rare species of armadillo of S. Amer., allied to the immense extinct glyptodons, so called from its being covered with a scaly or bony coat of mail.

chlamys, *n.* *chi'mí's* [L. *chlamys*, a coat, an upper garment: Gr. *chlamys*], in bot., a covering, applied to the floral envelope: *chlamy'deum*, *a.* *-di's-és*, *part. to.*

chloanthite, *n.* *chi'dín-thú* [Gr. *chloé*, verdure; *anthos*, a flower], a compound of arsenic and nickel, valuable as an ore of nickel; the nickel varieties of malinite—so named from its arborescent, reticulated appearance.

chloreal, *n.* *chi's-rál* [Gr. *chlóros*, grass-green], a liquid obtained by saturating alcohol with dry chlorine gas, and distilling with sulphuric acid: *chloreal hydrate*, *chloreal* exposed to air or mixed with water—syrup of *chloreal* is largely employed to produce sleep and relieve pain, but is a dangerous drug: *chlorealum*, *n.* *chi's-rál-ém*, the chloride of aluminium, used as a disinfectant.

chloeranthous, *a.* *chi's-rán-thús* [Gr. *chlóros*, grass-green; *anthos*, a flower], in bot., having green-coloured flowers.

chlorine, *n.* *chi's-rín* [Gr. *chlóros*, grass-green], an elementary body in the form of a greenish-yellow gas possessing great power as a bleacher, and emitting a strong suffocating smell: *chloride*, *a.* *chi's-ríd*, of or from chlorine: *chloride*, *n.* *chi's-ríd*, a compound of chlorine with a metal or other elementary substance:

chloride, *a.* *-íd*, *part. to.* to chloride: *chlorinate*, *v.* *chi's-rí-néd*, to impregnate or combine with chlorine, as soda: *chlorite*, *n.* *chi's-rít*, a soft friable mineral, allied in character to talc and mica, consisting of the silicate of magnesia, alumina, and iron, and so called from its greenish colour: *chlorite*, *a.* *-rít-íd*, *part. to.* to chlorite sand, any sand coloured green by chlorite, generally applied to the green mud of the chalk formation: *chlorite*, *v.* *chi's-rí-dít*, to treat or prepare with a chloride, as a plate for the purposes of photography: *chloride of lime*, a compound of lime and chlorine, used in bleaching and as a disinfectant: *chloride of sodium*, common salt:

chlorate, *n.* *-rét*, a salt formed by the action of chloric acid or chlorine upon an alkaline base: *chlorous*, *a.* *chi's-rús*, denoting an acid which contains equal parts of chlorine and oxygen.

cholagogue, *n.* *chi's-ró-gú* [Gr. *chlóros*, grass-green; *agós*, pain], a medicine for the relief of internal pain, said to consist chiefly of a mixture of morphia, extract of Indian hemp, and oil of peppermint, with chloroform or ether.

choleraform, *n.* *chi's-ró-fó-rm* [Gr. *chlóros*, grass-green, and *formé*: L. *formica*, an ant], a volatile, thin, colourless liquid, remarkable for its property of producing sleep, and insensibility to pain, when inhaled by the lungs—prepared by the distillation of a

mixture of rectified spirit, chloride of lime, and distilled water.

chlorofaune, *n.* *chi's-ró-fú-én* [Gr. *chlóros*, grass-green: Gr. *phukos*, L. *fuscus*, the plant alkanet, the red colour from the same], a clear, yellow-green colouring matter of plants: a variety of chlorophyll.

chlorometer, *n.* *chi's-róm-é-tér* [Gr. *chlóros*, grass-green; *metron*, a measure], an instrument for testing the strength of chloride of lime: *chlorom'etry*, *n.* *-t-ri*.

chlorophanite, *n.* *chi's-ró-fá-nít* [Gr. *chlóros*, grass-green; *phanos*, brown, in allusion to the change of colour produced by exposure], a soft earthy mineral of an olive-green colour, changing to blackish-brown: *chlorophane*, *n.* *-fán* [Gr. *phaino*, I shine], a variety of fluor-spar, exhibiting a bright-green phosphorescent light when heated.

chlorophyll, *n.* *chi's-ró-fí-l* [Gr. *chlóros*, grass-green; *phulon*, a leaf], the green colouring matter in plants, especially in their leaves; also present in a few animals.

chlorosis, *n.* *chi's-ró-sís* [mid. L.—from Gr. *chlóros*, green], a disease of young females; green-sickness; a diseased state in which the skin assumes a sallow tint, its most prominent phenomenon being a spasmic condition of the blood, with diminution of the red corpuscles; in bot., loss of colour; etiolation: *chlorotic*, *a.* *-rót-ík*, *part. to.* or affected with chlorosis: *chlo'ra*, *a.* *-rés*, in bot., green; in composition, *chloro*.

cheanites, *n.* *chi's-d-ntís* [Gr. *cheanés*, a funnel], in geol., a genus of spongiform scaphites occurring in the chalk formation.

chock-fall, *a.* *chók-fó-l*, also *choke-fall*, *a.* *chók* [Eng. *chock*, a log for burning—from OF. *choque* or *chaque*], full up to the brim; full to overflowing.

chocolate, *n.* *chók-é-lát* [F. *chocolat*—from Sp. *chocolate*, Mexican, cacao or *chocolatl*, cacao], a powder or paste prepared from the beans of the cacao-nut, used in making the beverage so called.

choke—see *chida*.

choice, *n.* *chi's* [OF. *chois*, choice—from *choisir*, to choose—see *chooses*], the determination of the mind in preferring one thing to another; option; the thing chosen; election: *ad.* *select*; precious; very good, or best; selecting with much care: *choiceless*, *a.* without a choice: *choic'ly*, *ad. -ly*, in a choice manner; excellently: *choice'sness*, *n.* *-né*, the quality of having a particular value.—SYN. of 'choice *n.*': option; preference; selection; election.—of 'choice *a.*': select; precious; costly; exquisite; uncommon; rare.

choir, *n.* *chi'er* [OF. *cuor*, a choir—from L. *chorus*; Gr. *choros*, a dance in a ring, a company of singers], a band of singers in a church; the place in the church where they sing: *chorus*, *n.* *ko-rás*, a number of singers singing together; the part of a song repeated at the end of every verse; the refrain: *cho'ral*, *a.* *-rál*, *part. to.* what can be sung by a choir: *cho'rally*, *ad. -ly*: *cho'ríet* and *cho'rister*, *n.* *ko'r-íe-ter*, one who sings in a choir.

choke, *v.* *chók* [AS. *ceccan*, to choke; cf. Icel. *kak*, the throat; *kaka*, to swallow, to gulp], to stop the passage of the breath by filling the windpipe with some body, or by compressing or squeezing the throat; to smother or suffocate; to obstruct or block up; to hinder: *cho'king*, *imp.* *ad.* suffocating: *n.* the act or feeling of being choked: *choked*, *pp.* *chók't*: *cho'ker*, *n.* one who, or that which chokes; in *mit.*, two strong pieces of wood to compress and test the circumference of a fascine: *choke-damp*, *n.* the carbonic acid gas of mines whose respiration is deadly: *cho'ty*, *a.* *-tí*, tending to choke: *choke-fall*, *a.*—see *chock-fall*, which is the proper spelling.—SYN. of 'choke': to suffocate; smother; stifle; strangle; throttle; hinder; check; offend.

cholagogue, *n.* *chi's-ró-gú* [Gr. *cholé*, bile; *agógos*, a leader], a medicine which acts on the liver, and increases the flow of bile.

choledochus, *n.* *chi's-ró-dó-kús* [Gr. *cholé*, bile; *dechos*, I receive], the common bile duct, conveying bile from the liver and the gall-bladder into the duodenum.

choler, *n.* *chi's-ér* [OF. *colere* or *cholere*, *choler*, anger—from Gr. and L. *cholera*—from Gr. *chólé*, bile], the bile, the flow of which was supposed to cause anger, or the redness of the face in anger; anger; wrath; irascibility: *chol'erie*, *a.* *-ík*, easily irritated; irascible; excited by anger: *chol'era*, *n.* *-á*, bilious

chle, *bu'y*, *fóol*; *pi're*, *bád*; *chait*, *game*, *jog*, *sham*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

head and body of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon; a vain or idle fancy; a creature of the imagination only; an object of incongruous character: *chimera*, *im-mer-i-kal*, merely imaginary; vainly or wildly conceived; that can have no existence except in thought: *chimerically*, *ad. It.*—*SYN.* of 'chimerical': *imaginary*; *delusive*; *deceitful*; *fauciful*; *fantastic*; *wild*; *vain*; *unfounded*.

chimney, *n.* *chim-nee*, *chim-neys*, *n. plu.* *chim-neys* [*F. cheminée*, a chimney: *It. caminella*, a hall—from *mid. L. camināda*, an apartment with a fireplace—from *caminus*, a hearth, a flue] a funnel or passage upwards in a wall for the escape of smoke or heated air: *chimney* *flue* or *vent*, the passage from the fireplace upwards for the escape of the smoke or heated air: *chimney-sweep*, one who cleans chimneys; *chimney-piece*, the plain or ornamental frame of wood or stone forming the two sides of a fireplace, and resting on the hearth.—The mantelpiece is the horizontal slab and overhanging shelf above the chimney-piece—see *mantel*.

chimpanzee, *n.* *chim-pān-zee* [*W. Afric.*], one of the higher apes of Africa.

chin, *n.* *chin* [*AS. chin*: *cf. Fris. kin*; *OH. Ger. chinān*; *Iscl. kinn*, the jaw, the cheek: *L. gena*, the cheek; *Gr. genus*, the jaw, the chin] the part of the face below the under lip.

China, *kin*, or *China nova*, *nōvā* [*It. China*; *Sp. quina*, China; *Swed. kinn*; *bark*: *L. novus*, new], a name of cinchona bark; a medicine prepared from cinchona bark.

china, *n.* *chi-na*, a fine kind of earthenware, originally from China; *ad.* of or from China: *china-shop*, a shop for the sale of china-ware, &c.: a bell in a china-shop, strength and violence unresisted: *Chinese*, *a. chi-nez*, of or pert. to China: *n.* the language or inhabitants: *china-aster*, *-dē-ter* [*Gr. aster*, a star], a genus of plants having compound flowers; the *Aster chinensis*, *Ord. Compositae*: *china-clay*, the finer varieties of pottery clay, called *kaolin*; *china-stone*, the decomposed granites yielding the china-clay or kaolin of commerce.

chinchilla, *n.* *chin-chil-lā* [*Sp.*], prob. a dim. of *chuske*, a bug—from the supposed fetid smell of the animal; a small S. American rodent animal, whose soft grey fur is used for muffs, &c.

chink, *n.* *chink* [*kin-k*] [*kin* and *cough*, earlier form, *kin-kōst*: *cf. Dut. kinkeust* from *kincken*, to wheeze; *hoest*, a cough; *Scot. kin-kōst*—from *kin*, to labour for breath; *hoest*, a cough], the whooping-cough or hooping-cough.

chine, *n.* *chin* [*AS. cinu*], formerly in *M.E.*, a fissure in the earth; in the *Ide of Wight*, a deep ravine.

chine, *n.* *chin* [*F. echine*; *OF. echine*, the backbone—from *Prov. equine*—perhaps from *OH. Ger. skinz*, a needle, a prickle], the backbone of an animal; a piece of the backbone, with adjacent parts, cut from an animal for cooking; part of the waterway of a ship: *v.* to cut into chine-pieces: *chinaling*, *imp.*: *chinked*, *pp.* *chinked*.

china, *n.* *chin*, a variant of *chine* 2.

china, *n.* and *a. shā-nā* [*F. chiné*—from *chiner*, to dye or colour to resemble Chinese silks, &c.], variegated ladies' work made with threads variously coloured, producing pleasing and effective designs.

chink, *n.* *chink* [*AS. cinu*, a chink; *cinan*, to gape], a small rent, cleft, or opening lengthwise; a crack or gap, as in a wall: *v.* to crack: *chink-ing*, *imp.*: *chinked*, *pp.* *chinked*: *chinky*, *a.* *chink-y*, full of chinks or long small gaps.

chink, *v.* *chink* [an imitative word, of which *jingle* may be regarded as a frequentative], to make a small sharp sound with a piece of money or metal: *a.* a small sharp sound as by rattling money; a jingling sound; *familiarly*, money.

Chinook, *n.* *chin-ōok* [the name of an Indian tribe], the mongrel language employed by the N. Amer. Indians in their dealings with the white man: *Chinook-wind*, a wind of the Pacific, blowing towards the Rocky Mountains, warm in winter, cool in summer.

chine, *v.* *chins* [*Eng. dial.*—conn. with *chink* 1], to push oakum or tow into the chinks or seams between a ship's planking: *chinsing*, *imp.*: *chinned*, *pp.* *chined*.

chints or *chintz*, *n.* *chintz* [*Hind. chint*, spotted cotton cloth], cotton cloth printed in more than two colours.

chioppine—see *chopina*.

chip, *n.* *chip* [softened from *chop*: *cf. O. Sw. kippa*, to chop; *Ger. kippen*, to clip or pare] a small piece of a body cut or broken off; a fragment; material used in making bonnets and hats: *v.* to cut into small pieces; to cut or break off small pieces; to hew: *chip-ping*, *imp.*: *a.* a piece cut or broken off: *chipped*, *pp.* *chipped*: *chip* of the old block, one having the character, dispositions, and manners of a predecessor or parent: *brother chip*, any one of the same trade, business, or profession—but properly a brother carpenter.

chipmunk, *n.* *chip-munk* [*N. Amer. Ind.*], a squirrel-like animal of N. Amer.

chippendale, *a.* *chi-pēn-dāl*, a term applied to a style of eighteenth-century furniture introduced by a maker named *Chippendale*: this was based upon French and classical models, and was generally of light design; *pert.* to a style of eighteenth-century book-plates.

chiragra, *n.* *chi-rā-grā* [*L. chiragra*—from *Gr. cheir*, the hand; *agrad*, a catching], gout in the hand: *chir-agrial*, *a.* *chi-rā-grī-āl*, having gout in the hand, or subject to it.

chiretta, *n.* *chi-rē-tā* [*Hind. chireta*], a plant of the gentian family, *Apurhates chirya*, found in N. India, very bitter, and yielding an esteemed and slightly laxative tonic.

chir, *v.* *chir*, *OE.* for *chirp*.

chirography, *n.* *chi-rō-grā-fī* [*Gr. cheir*, the hand; *graphē*, a writing], the art of writing: *chirograph*, *ic.* *a. -rō-grā-fīc*, *pert.* to: *chirographer*, *a. -rō-grā-fēr*, also *chirographist*, *n. -fist*, one who.

chirology, *n.* *chi-rō-lō-jī* [*Gr. cheir*, the hand; *logos*, discourse], art of talking with the hands: *chirologist*, *n. -fist*, one who.

chiroman, *n.* *chi-rō-mān* [*Gr. cheir*, the hand; *mantia*, divination], the art of foretelling events or the dispositions of persons by inspecting the lines of the hands: *chiroman*, *ic.* *a. -tā*, *pert.* to: *chiroman*, *n. -tēr*, one who; also *chiroman*, *tāt*, *n. -tāt*.

Chiron, *n.* *chi-rōn* [*Gr. Chirōn*], in *anc. myth.*, the wisest and justest of the centaurs, skilled in medicine and music.

chiroplast, *n.* *chi-rō-plāst* [*Gr. cheir*, the hand; *plastē*, I shape], in music, an instrument to teach fingering.

chiropodist, *n.* *chi-rō-pō-dīst* [*Gr. cheir*, the hand; *pōda*, the foot: *cf. Gr. cheiro*, I clip or pare], a corn or wart doctor.

chirp, *n.* *chirp* [an imitative word: *cf. Dut. kirren*, to coo; *Sp. chirriar*, to chirp; *mod. Gr. chirpen*], a particular sound uttered by birds, or certain insects: *v.* to make a noise, as the cry of small birds; to be cheerful; to make cheerful: *chirping*, *imp.*: *a.* the gentle noise of birds: *chirped*, *pp.* *chirped*: *chirper*, *n.* one who chirps; one who is cheerful: *chirp-ingly*, *ad. -ly*.

chirrup, *v.* *chēr-rup* [from *chirp*—with intensive meaning], to make a twittering or warbling sound, said of birds; to make a chirping sound with the voice, used of persons; to speak in a bright, lively manner: *a.* a prolonged chirp by a bird; a sharp, clear sound uttered by a person, expressing liveliness.

chirurgom, *n.* *chi-rō-jōm* [*F. chirurgien*—from *Gr. cheirourgos*, a surgeon—from *cheir*, the hand; *ergon*, work] in *OE.*, the spelling of surgeon—and so of other derived words.

chisel, *n.* *chi-sel* [*OF. cisel*: *It. cesello*: *Port. steel*: *mid. L. caelulus*, forceps—from *caedo*, I cut: *cf. L. risorium*, a cutting tool], a cutting instrument or tool of iron or steel, used by masons, joiners, and sculptors: *v.* to cut; to pare; to carve or engrave with a chisel: *chiselling*, *imp.*: *chiselled*, *pp.* *-dēd*: *chiseller*, *n.* one who.

Chisleu, *n.* *chi-sel* [*Heb. chisleu*], the ninth month of the Jewish sacred, and the third of the civil year, beginning with the new moon of our December.

chit, *n.* *chi* [*AS. cūa*, a sprout], a shoot or sprout; a lively child; a baby: *chitty*, *a.* *chi-tī*, childish; like a babe: *chit-chit*, *n. -chit*, *prattle*; *familiar talk*.

chit, *n.* *chit*, or *chitty*, *n.* *chi-tī* [*Hind. chittā*], in India, a short note, as between neighbours; a servant's written character.

chitin, *n.* *chi-tin* [*Gr. chiton*, a coat, a tunic], the hard substance of the covering of insects and crustacea, nearly allied to horn: *chitinous*, *a. -tēs*, con-

māle, māi, fār, lāw; mēle, mēi, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

chibouk or **chibouque**, *n.* *chibouk* [Turk., with *F.* spelling], a Turkish tobacco-pipe with a very long tube: a hookah.

chic, *n.* *chik* [*F.*—from Ger. *geschick*, skill], easy elegance in art; great skill: *adj.* stylish; effective in style.

chica, *n.* *chik-á* [a native name: *Sp.* *chicha*, a beverage from any sweet juice fermented], in *S. Amer.*, a beer made from maize malted; the common drink of the Indians long before the *Sp.* conquest; beer made from other grains and vegetable products. *n.* *chik-á* [*F.* *chicser*, to wrangle or pettling it; *chic* and *chique*, a little bit], mean or unfair artifices to obscure the truth; sharp practice; trick; sophistry; wrangling; *v.* to use shifts or artifices: *chicancina*, *imp.*: *chicancé*, *pp.* *chicad*: *chicaner*, *n.* one who. *Note.*

—chicane meant originally the game of the mall; then a dispute in games, particularly in the game of the mall; and finally, sharp practice in lawsuits. In the first sense, *chicane* is represented by a mid. *L.* word, *chicanus*, formed from medieval *Gr.* *tekuknion*, a word of Byzantine origin—see Brachet. —*SYN.* of *chicanery*: *trick*; *stratagem*; *sophistry*; *quibble*.

chick or **chick**, *n.* *chik* [*F.* *chiches*, chick-peas—from *L.* *cicer*, the chick-pea], the vetch or dwarf-pea; tars: the *Vicia sativa*, *Ord.* *Leguminosae*, sub-*Ord.* *Papilionaceae*: *chickling*, *n.* same sense as *chick*:

chicken-pox, a mild eruptive disease among children, so named from the indistinct resemblance of the eruption to chick-peas: *chick-weed*, a common wild plant with numerous small white blossoms; the common name for the genus *Alois*, the *Stellaria media*, *Ord.* *Caryophyllaceae*: *chick-pea*, a variety of pea or vetch: the tars.

chick, *n.* *chik*, or *chicken*, *n.* *chik-én* [imitative of the cry: cf. *AS.* *cioca*; *Dut.* *kieken*; *Hung.* *tyuk*, *n.* hen], the young of the domestic cock and hen; a child; a word of endearment: *chicken-hearted*, *a.* timid; cowardly: *fearful*: *chickling*, *n.* a small chick: *Mother Carey's chickens*, the stormy petrel.

chick, *v.* *chik* [perhaps *AS.* *cih*, a germ, a sprout], in *OE.*, to germinate—applied to plants budding.

chicory, *n.* *chik-ór* [*F.* *chicoree*; *It.* *ciocorra*—from *L.* *ichorium*, chicory or endive], a plant with a root like the carrot, the root of which cleaned, dried, roasted, and ground, is extensively used to mix with coffee: the *Cichorium intybus*, *Ord.* *Compositae*, sub-*Ord.* *Cicoriaceae*: *chicoraceous*, *a.* *chik-ór-shit-s*, *pert.* to or having the qualities of chicory: also written *nucery*.

chide, *v.* *chid* [*AS.* *chidan*, to scold], to reprove by words; to scold at; to rebuke; to quarrel; to drive from or away with reproof: *n.* a gentle noise: *chiding*, *imp.*: *n.* in *OE.*, contention; quarrel; a shouting, clamorous noise: *adj.* bawling; sounding roughly and loudly: *chid*, *pt.* *chid*, or *chode*, *pt.* *chid*, quarrelled: *chidden* or *chid*, *pp.* *chidén*: *chidingly*, *ad.* *—i:* *chider*, *n.* *chider*, one who. —*SYN.* of *chide* *v.*: to blame; censure; reprove; rebuke; reprehend; reprimand; reproach.

chief, *a.* *chif* [*OF.* *chief*, *chief*, the head or highest point—from *L.* *caput*, the head: cf. *It.* *capo*; *Ger.* *kopf*; *Dut.* *cop*, a cap, a head] at the head or top; highest; principal; the most eminent or distinguished; the most important; most valuable; first: *n.* a commander or leader; the head man of a clan, or tribe, or family, or the clan name: *chiefly*, *ad.* *—i:*, especially; mainly; principally; in the first place: *chiefless*, *a.* without a leader: *chieftain*, *n.* *chif-tin* [*OF.* *chevetaine*—from mid. *L.* *capitaneus*, a captain], a leader; the head of a clan or family; strictly, the head of a branch of a clan: *chief-taincy*, *n.* *—tis*, and *chief-tainship*, *n.* the government over a clan: *chief-justice*, the principal judge of a court. —*SYN.* of *chief* *a.*: principal; main; leading; cardinal; capital; first; paramount; prime; supreme; master; eminent; great; vital; especial; grand—of *chief* *n.*: chieftain; leader; head; commander; principal—of *chiefly* *ad.*: primarily; principally; especially; particularly.

chiel, *n.* *chil*, also *chield*, *n.* *chield* [a variant of *chid*: *AS.* *chid*, a child], in *Scot.* and *Eng. dial.*, a young man; a lad; a servant.

chickener, *n.* *chik-só-nér* [*F.* *chibonnet*, a rag-picker—from *chibon*, a rag; a rag-picker; a kind of cupboard for holding scraps].

chignon, *n.* *chen-yóng* [*F.* the nape of the neck], a quantity of dressed false hair attached to the back

of the head—often forming part of a woman's head-dress, and resting on the back of the neck.

chigoe, *n.* *chig-ó* [*W. Ind.*: cf. *Sp.* *chico*, small: *F.* *chique*], in *tropical countries*, a small insect that enters the skin of the feet in man; also written *chigger*, *chig-gér*; *jigger*, *jig-gér*: *chigre*, *chig-ér*; and *chagre*, *cheg-ér*.

chilblain, *n.* *chil-blán* [*chill*, and *blain*—*bl.*, a cold-sore], an inflammatory sore on the skin produced by cold.

child, *n.* *chid* [*AS.* *chid*, *plu.* *chidra*: cf. *Goth.* *kithra*, the womb], son or daughter; an infant or very young person; one weak in knowledge or experience of the world: *children*, *n.* *plu.* *chil-dren*, offspring; descendants; the inhabitants of a country: *childhood*, *n.* the time in which persons are children: *childish*, *a.* like a child; trifling; ignorant; silly; implying censure when applied to a person: *childishly*, *ad.* *—i:* *childlessness*, *n.* the qualities of a child in regard to conduct; simplicity; weakness of mind: *childless*, *a.* without children: *childlessness*, *n.* *—chilike*, *a.* becoming or befitting a child; a word implying praise, applied to an adult: *chil-dre*, *n.* *plu.* *chil-dre*, in *OE.*, the common form of the word children: *child-bearing*, the act of producing or bringing forth children: *childbed*, the state of a woman bringing forth a child: *childbirth*, the act of bringing forth a child; travail: *child-crowding*, a spasmodic or bastard croup: *child's-play*, trifling contest; light work: with *child*, *periphr.*

chil-dre, *n.* *chid* [from *chid*], formerly, a noble youth; poetical epithet applied to young heroes: *Childermas-day*, *n.* *chil-dre-mas*, a feast of the Church held on 28th December, in remembrance of the children slain at Bethlehem by Herod—called usually *Innocents' Day*.

childrenite, *n.* *chil-dre-nit* [from *Children*, a mineralogist], a phosphate of aluminium and iron found in Cornwall.

chiliad, *n.* *chil-dad* [*Gr.* *chiliás*, a thousand], a thousand; a thousand years: *chiliannus*, *n.* *chil-dam*, the doctrine of the millennium: *chiliast*, *n.* *—ist*, a believer in: *chiliastic*, *a.* *—istic*, *pert.* to.

Chilian, *a.* *chil-ián*, *pert.* to *Chili*: *n.* a native: *Chilenses*, *n.* *plu.* *chil-én-s*, the people of *Chili*.

chill, *a.* *chil* [*AS.* *ciele*, *cyle*, coldness: cf. *Dut.* *kil*; *Sw.* *kyla*, to chill: *L.* *gelu*, frost], moderately cold; tending to cause shivering; not warm; cool: *a.* *—* a cold; a shivering with cold; the sensation of cold; a depressing influence or sensation: *v.* to cause a shivering; to check the circulation of the blood; to make cold; to blast with cold; to deject; to discourage: *chilling*, *imp.*: *adj.* causing to shiver: *chilled*, *pp.* *chid*: *adj.* rendered cold; hardened by a process of sudden and intense cooling, as steel: *chillingly*, *ad.* *—i:* *chilly*, *a.* *—i*, rather cold: *chilliness*, *n.* *—iness*, sensation of shivering; cold: *chilliness*, *n.* *—ness*, coldness.

chilli or **chilly**, *n.* *chil-lí* [*Sp.* *chili*; *Mex.* *chilli*], the pod of the Cayenne or Guiana pepper; a general name for all the different species and varieties of *Capsicum* which furnish Cayenne pepper; the common species is *Capsicum annum*, *Ord.* *Solanaceae*. **chilognatha**, *n.* *plu.* *chil-óg-ná-thá* [*Gr.* *chellos*, the lip, the snout of an animal; *gnathos*, a jaw], an order of the Myriopoda; the centipodes: *chilopoda*, *n.* *plu.* *chil-óp-ó-dá* [*Gr.* *podes*, feet], an order of the Myriopoda; the millipedes.

Chiltern Hundreds, *n.* *plu.* *chil-térn hún-dréts*, a hilly district in Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire belonging to the Crown, having a nominal office attached to it, called the 'stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds,' which a member of the House of Commons accepts when he wishes to vacate his seat.

chimara—see *chimera*.

chime, *n.* *chim* [imitative of a loud, clear sound: *ME.* *chímbe*; *AS.* *cimbal*—from *L.* *cymbalum*; *Gr.* *kumbalon*, a cymbal], the musical harmony produced by striking a set of bells with hammers; a set of bells tuned to the musical scale, and struck by hammers acted on by clockwork: *v.* to sound in harmony or accord; to agree with; to cause to sound in harmony: *chiming*, *imp.*: *chimed*, *pp.* *chimd*: *chiming in*, keeping tune with; agreement.

chime or **chimb**, *n.* *chim* [*ME.* *chímbe*], the projecting rim at the ends of a cask.

chimera, *n.* *ki-mé-rá* [*F.* *chimère*; *L.* *chimera*, a she-goat, a monster beast: *Gr.* *chimaira*], in *Gr. myth.*, a fire-breathing monster fabled to have the

chic, *boy*, *soot*: *père*, *bud*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

cheque, *n.* *chêk* [see *check*], an order for money on a banker, to be paid on demand: **crossed cheques**, cheques crossed on the face by two transverse lines, and which are only payable through a banker.

chequer or **checker**, *v.* *chêk-er* [OF. *eschiquer*, a chess-board, an échecquer—from *echec*, a check at chess], in *OE.* to variegate by cross lines; to form into squares like a chess-board by lines or stripes; to diversify; to vary or mix with different qualities, scenes, or events: **cheek-ering**, *imp.*: **cheek-ered**, *pp.* *-erd*: *adj.* marked out or varied with squares or stripes of different colours, as **checkered cloth**; crossed with good and bad fortune in the career of life: **chequers** or **checkers**, *n. plu.* in *OE.*, device of alternate white and black squares used as a tavern-sign; a game of draughts, so called because played on a board divided into squares: **cheek-er-work**, work having a pattern of squares varied alternately in colours or materials: **checky**, *n.* *chêk-i*, in *her.*, a shield marked into squares.

cherish, *v.* *chêr-îsh* [F. *cherissant*, loving dearly; *chérir*, to love dearly, to cherish—from F. *cher*, dear—from L. *carus*, dear], to treat with tenderness and affection; to foster; to give warmth; to protect and aid; to harbour in the mind, as feelings of ill-will: **cherishing**, *imp.*: *n.* support; encouragement: **cherished**, *pp.* *-ish*: *adj.* comforted; fostered: **cherisher**, *n.* one who cherishes; **cherishingly**, *ad.* *ly.*—*SYN.* of 'cherish': to nourish; nurture; foster; feed; nurse; comfort; support; entertain.

cheroot, *n.* *shê-rôt* [F. *cheroute*—from Tamil, *shuruttu*, a roll, as of tobacco], a kind of cigar, originally from Manila, in the Philippine Islands.

cherry, *n.* *chêr-î* [F. *cerise*—from L. *cerasus*; Gr. *kerasos*, so named from *Cerasus* in Pontus; cf. Gr. *kerasche*], a well-known small fruit, of a red and sometimes black colour, consisting of a pulp surrounding a pip or stone; the *Cerasus avium*, or *C. vulgaria*, *Ord. Rosaceae*: *adj.* ruddy: **cherry-pit**, a child's play: **cherry-brandy**, brandy in which cherries have been steeped: **cherry-stone**, the hard kernel of the cherry: **cherry-laurel**, or common bay-laurel, found in most gardens; the *C. laurocerasus*. *NOTE.*—Other botanical names for the cherry are *Prunus cerasus*, the common cherry; *P. avium*, the wild cherry or gean.

cheronese, *n.* *hêr-ô-nêz*, less correctly *chêr* [Gr. *cheros*, land; *néos*, an isle], a tract of land, of any extent, nearly surrounded by water; a peninsula. **chert**, *n.* *chêrt* [Eng. dial.; cf. W. *cell*], flint-stone, flint: *fr. cart*, a pebble: perhaps only a corruption of *quartz*, an impure flinty rock resembling some varieties of flint and hornstone; a limestone so siliceous as to be worthless for the limekiln is said to be *cherty*: *cherty*, *a.* *-il*, flinty.

cherub, *n.* *chêr-ûb*, *chêr-ûbs* or *chêr-ûbim*, *n. plu.* *chêr-û-bim* [Heb. *kerub*—from *kārab*, to grasp; Syriac, *cerab*, great, strong], a figure represented under the form of various creatures; a heavenly being: **cherubim**, *a.* *-ûbim*, also **cherubical**, *-ûb-kal*, angelic: **chêr-ûbim**, *n. plu.* *-ûbim* [Heb. *plu.* of *cherub*, angels; heavenly beings: *chêr-ûbim*, *a.* *-ûbim*, having the character of a cherub: *a.* *cheruba*].

cherrup, obsolete form of *chirrup*.

chervil, *n.* *chêr-vil* [AS. *cerfille*: *ind.* L. *chærophyl-lum*—from Gr. *chairo*, I rejoice, and *phulôn*, a leaf—from the smell of the leaves], an old-fashioned pot-herb, called myrrh in Scotland, whose leaves emit a strong aromatic flavour; the *Anthriscus cerfolium*, *Ord. Umbelliferae*; a general name for the genus *Chærophyl-lum*.

chessable, *n.* *chêr-û-bi*, *chêr-ûble*, *n.* *-û-bi*, or *chess-able*, *n.* *chêr-û-bi*—see *chessable*.

chess, *n.* *chês* [OF. *eschis*; F. *chec*; It. *scacco*; Sp. *aque*; Ger. *schach*—from the cry of check—from Ar. *shâd-ran*, the four members of an army—elephants, horses, chariots, foot-soldiers], a game played on a board divided into sixty-four squares, with king, queen, castles, knights, bishops, and pawns or soldiers: **chess-board**, the board used in the game of chess, whose sixty-four squares are one-half of a light and the other of a dark colour: **chess-player**, one skilled in the game of chess—see *check*.

chess, *n.* *chês* [F. *châsse*, the thing or part within which another is covered or enshaded], in *Scot.*, the frame of wood for a window; the iron frame which surrounds a form of type—also spelt *chase*: cf. Eng. *chases*, *n. plu.* *châs-er*, in *mil.*, three fir planks, fastened underneath by cleats, used in pontooning.

chessil-bank, *chês-ûl-bânk* [Ger. *kiesel*, a pebble], the shifting pebble-beach extending from Portland to Abbotsbury, on the southern coast of England.

chessylite, *n.* *chês-û-lit* [from *Chessy*, near Lyons, where abundant], a mineral of a nearly azure-blue colour, also called *azurite* or *blue carbonate of copper*. **chest**, *n.* *chêt* [AS. *cest*; OH. Ger. *chêta*; F. Ger. *kiste*; L. *cista*; Gr. *kistê*], large box; the cavity of the breast or thorax; a certain quantity of goods, as tea: *v.* to lay in a chest; to hoard: **chest-ing**, *imp.*: **chest-ed**, *pp.* *-ed*: *adj.* having a chest; placed in: a chest: **chest of drawers**, a set of movable boxes called *drawers*.

chestnut or **chestnut**, *n.* *chês-nût* [ME. *chesten*, and *nut*: OF. *chastagne* and *chastaigne*; F. *châtaigne*—from L. *castanea*; Gr. *kastanos*, a chestnut—from *Kastana* in Thessaly, where abounding], the seed or nut of a large forest-tree: *adj.* of a bright brown colour; the Spanish tree producing the nut in common use is the *Castanea vulgaria*, or *C. vesca*, *Ord. Cupuliferae*.

chetah, *n.* *chê-tah*—see *cheetah*. **cheval-de-frise**, *n.* *shê-râl-û-frêz*, **chevaux-de-frise**, *n. plu.* *shê-rû* [F. *cheval*, a horse; *frise*, a corruption of *Friscand*—*lit.*, a horse of *Friscand*, so named because first used by the peasantry of Friscand against cavalry in their defensive war], a long piece of timber provided with iron spikes four or six feet long pointed with iron, which cross each other, used to fill a breach or to hinder the advance of cavalry; an arrangement of iron spikes often used to prevent persons climbing over walls and suchlike: *an cheval*, *ing shê-rû*, applied to a body of troops when it stretches at right angles across a road: **à cheval**, placed so as to command two roads, or the space between two sides.

cheval-glass, *n.* *shê-râl-glâs* [F. *cheval*, a horse], a looking-glass, showing the full-length figure; a dressing-glass—so named from its size.

chevalier, *n.* *shê-r-â-î-er* [F.—from *cheval*, a horse—from mid. L. *caballarius*—from L. *caballus*, a horse], a horseman; a knight; a gallant knight.

cheverel, *v.* *shê-r-ê-l* [OF. *cheverre*, a kid], in *OE.*, a kid; kid-leather: **cheverel conscience**, a conscience that will stretch; an elastic conscience.

chevet, *n.* *shê-rê* [F. a pillow, the eastern extremity of a church; L. *capitulum*—from *caput*, the head], the terminus of a church, behind the high altar, when of a semicircular or polygonal form; the choir. **chevance**, *n.* *shêr-ê-âns* [F. *chevissant*, mastering, managing; *chêrêr*, to master, to manage], in *OE.*, achievement; gain or profit in trade.

chevron, *n.* *chêr-rôn* [F. *chevron*, a rafter; Sp. *cabrio*, a rafter—from L. *caper*, a goat], a figure of two rafters meeting at the top; in *her.*, one of the honourable ordinaries; a variety of fret ornament, called also *zigzag*; the arrow-headed stripes forming the badge on the coat-sleeve of a non-commissioned officer: **chevrons**, *a.* *-rôn*, having a chevron: **chevron-bones**, small elongated bones or processes placed below the vertebrae of the tails of certain animals.

chevrotain, *n.* *shê-rô-tân* [OF. *chevroi*, a little goat—from *chevre*, a she-goat], a small ruminant animal, light and graceful, native of many of the mountains of Asia.

chivy, *n.*—see *chivy*.

chew, *v.* *chêd* [AS. *cecean*, to chew—from *ceac*, the jaw; D. *kaumen*, to chew—from *kaumen*, the jaw], to crush with the teeth; to masticate: **chewing**, *imp.*: **chewed**, *pp.* *chêd*: **chew the cud**, to eat the food over again, as a cow; to think; to masticate.

Chios, *a.* *ki-dn*, pert to *Chios*, an island in the *Ægean Sea*.

chiaroscuro, *n.* *hê-âr-ûs-kê-rô* [It. *chiaro*, *oscurò*; L. *clarus*, clear; *obscurus*, dark], a drawing in black and white; the art of advantageously distributing the lights and shadows in a picture: **chiaroscuro-rist**, *n.* *-rist*, an artist in *chiaroscuro*.

chiasma, *n.* *ki-âs-mâ* [Gr. *chiasmos*, a marking with the Greek letter χ , a cut crosswise], in *anat.*, the central body of nervous matter formed by the junction and the crossing of the fibres of the optic nerves.

chiastolite, *n.* *ki-âs-tô-lit* [Gr. *chiastos*, marked with the Greek letter χ , or cleft; *lithos*, a stone], a mineral, so called from the resemblance of the lines on the summits of the crystals to the Greek letter χ ; a variety of andalusite or sillicate of alumina.

mâle, mal, jâr, laiv; mèle, mèl, hêr; yâne, yân; nôte, nôl, môre;

bores; fool; outwit; beguile; circumvent—of
 cheat; n. deception; delusion; fraud; artifice;
 stratagem; finesse; guile; imposition; fraud.

check, n. *chêk* [F. *chèque*; OF. *cheque*, a repulse, a rebuke—a metaphor taken from the game of chess, when a player is stopped by receiving check to his king; Pers. *shâd*, a king] stop; restraint; continued restraint; curb; that which stops or controls; a term in chess; a pass, ticket, or token; cloth woven in squares of different colours: v. to stop; to restrain; to moderate; to chide or reprove; to control; to make a move in chess threatening the king; to compare and examine papers or accounts to ascertain their accuracy—to check *an account*, in the sense of ascertaining its correctness, is derived from the Court of Exchequer, where accounts were compared and corrected by means of counters upon a checked cloth, or by indented or checked tallies; check'ing, imp.: check'ed, pp. *chêd*: check'ed, n. *chêr*, one who, or that which: check'less, a. uncontrollable; violent: check'mate, n. *mat* [Pers. *shâh-mat*, king dead: Ar. *schekh mat*, the shah's die], a movement that finishes a game of chess: v. to hinder from moving and so to finish; to defeat; to overthrow: check'making, imp.: check'mated, pp.: check-roll, a list of servants in a household: check-string, a cord by which the occupant of a carriage may arrest the attention of the driver.—*SYN.* of 'check v.': to restrain; control; curb; hinder; repress; moderate; rebuke; reprove; chide; mark; punish.

cheddar, n. *chêd-dêr*, a kind of cheese, so named as having been first manufactured at Cheddar, in England.

cheek, n. *chêk* [AS. *ceac*, the cheek, the jaw: cf. Dut. *kaak*: Sw. *kak*, the jaw], the side of the face below either eye; in mid., the side of an embrasure; in sleep, bold unblushing impudence: cheeky, a. *chêk*, in sleep, possessing bold brazen impudence; forward and impudent: cheek-by-jowl [AS. *ceyfl*, a jaw, a jowl] next; close; side by side: cheek-bone, the prominent bone of the cheek; the malar bone: cheeks, a. plu. two upright, equal, and similar parts of any piece of timber-work; the two solid parts upon the sides of a mortise; the projection on each side of a mast.

cheep, v. *chêp* [an imitative word], to make a shrill noise like a young chicken: cheep'er, n. in *Eng. dial.* and *Scot.*, a name for the pipit, the cricket, &c.: cheep'ing, imp.: cheeped, pp. *chêp*.

cheer, v. *chêr* [OF. *chier*; It. *vera*, the countenance: F. *chère*, the face, favour, entertainment—from mid. L. *carus*, face, countenance] to make pleasant and friendly; to comfort; to gladden; to infuse life and spirit into; to encourage; to become gladsome; to receive with shouts of joy; to applaud: a face or countenance, as expressing a greater or less degree of cheerfulness; that which brings joy and gladness: courage; spirits; a joyful shout; applause; mirth; provisions for a feast: cheer'ing, imp.: ad. animating; encouraging: a. utterance of shouts of joy; loud exclamations: cheered, pp. *chêrd*: cheer'ingly, ad. *chêr*: cheer'ily, ad. *chêl*, with spirit: in good spirits: cheerful, a. *chêr-fêl*, lively; in good spirits: full of life: cheer'fully, ad. *chêr-ful*: cheer'fulness, n. the state of being in good spirits: liveliness: gaiety: cheer'less, a. *chêr-lêz*, without cheer; cold; gloomy; dispirited: cheer'lessly, ad. *chêr-lêz*: cheer'lessman, n.: cheer'er, n. one who: cheer'y, a. *chêr-y*, sprightly: cheer' up, to become cheerful; to enliven: bid. have greater courage and hopefulness.—*SYN.* of 'cheer v.': to animate; encourage; enliven; exhilarate; comfort; console; solace; gladden; inspire; refresh—of 'cheerful': merry; sprightly; gay; mirthful; jovial; lively; gleeful; vivacious; sportive; animated; joyful; blithe; lightsome; gladsome; airy; jolly.

cheese, n. *chêz* [AS. *cese*, curdled milk: OH. Ger. *cheis*: L. *caseus*, cheese], the curd of milk pressed into a mass of various shapes and sizes, and suffered to dry: cheesy, a. *chêz-ê*, having the taste or form of cheese: cheese'cake, n. a sweet cake made with sugar, butter, and soft curd; any delicately flavoured preparation of custard: cheese-beyers, the larvæ or maggots of a fly found in decayed cheese: cheese-mite, a very minute insect found plentifully in old cheese: cheese-pruns, and cheese-va's, the one for pressing and the other for holding the curd to be formed into a cheese: cheese-monger, n. *mung-ger*

[AS. *man gere*, a trader] one who deals in or sells cheese: cheese-paring, the outer rind or worthless paring of skin of the cheese, the preservation for use of which was considered carrying economy to excess: cheese, n. *chêz* [perhaps Pers. *chiz*, thing], in slang, the right or correct thing; being of first-rate quality: cheetah, n. *chê-tâ*, the hunting-leopard of India.

chef-d'œuvre, n. *shêf-dô-er* or *shêf* [F. chief of work], a masterpiece; a very fine work of art: chebraucanthus, n. *chêr-d-kân-thâs* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand; *akanthos*, a thorn], a small fossil fish armed with defensive spines: cheilolepis, n. *chêl-ô-lê-pis* [Gr. *lepis*, a scale], a fossil fish of the Old Red Sandstone, having lozenge-shaped scales, and a great development of its pectoral and ventral fins: cheiroptera, n. plu. *chêr-ôp-têr-â* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing], the systematic name for bats and the bat-kind: cheirop'ter, n. one of the cheirop'tera: cheirop'terous, a. *chêr-ôp-têr-ous*, pert. to.

cheirotherium, n. *chêr-ô-thêr-i-dm* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand; *therion*, a wild beast—lit., hand-beast], in geol., an unknown animal, only known to science by its footprints in certain sandstones of the Trias age, in the shape of the human hand.

chela, n. plu. *chêl* [Gr. *chêlê*, a claw], applied particularly to the first pair, or largest claws or pincers of the crustaceans, &c.: cheliferous, a. *chêl-êr-ous* [L. *fero*, I bear], having claws as a crab: cheliform, a. *chêl-i-fôr-m* [L. *forma*, a shape], having the form of a claw: chelate, a. *chê-lâ*, having chela or two-cleft claws.

chelicera, n. *chêl-êr-êr-â* [Gr. *chêlê*, a claw; *keras*, a horn], the prehensile claw of the scorpion.

chelodine, n. *chêl-ô-dîn* [Gr. *chêlos*, a tortoise; *deinos*, large], an Australian river tortoise.

chelonian, a. *chêl-ô-ni-ân* [Gr. *chêlonê*, the tortoise], pert. to the *chêlonia* or tortoise and turtle tribe.

chemical, a.—see under chemistry: a chemical symbol consists of the first letter of the Latin name of the element to be indicated, but when the same letter forms the initial of two or more, another letter in small character is added to distinguish between them, thus O. for oxygen; C.—carbon; Cl.—chlorine; Ca.—calcium; Fe.—ferrum or iron; Ag.—argentum or silver, and so on.

chemin des routes, *shê-mêng dâ rông* [F. *chemin*, a passage or road; *des*, of; *routes*, the patrols], in a fortification, a beam between the exterior slope and the escarp, a masonry wall being erected on the side of the latter, whose object is to enable the officers to go their rounds without crossing the ditch.

chemise, n. *shê-mêz* [F. *chemise*; Sp. *camisa*, a chemise—from mid. L. *camisia* and *camisia*, a linen inner garment], an under garment worn by females; a shift; a wall lining any earthwork in order to support it: chemisette, n. *shê-mêz-êt*, an under waistcoat for a female.

chemistry, n. *kêm-i-try* [F. *chimie*; It. *chimica*—from mid. L. *chimia*, the secret art of procuring gold formerly supposed to come from Gr. *chemos*, juice, hence the modern spelling: Ar. *kimia*, the secret art] the science that ascertains the nature and constituent parts of any body, investigates the laws that regulate the action of bodies on each other, and determines in what proportion their elements unite: chem'ical, a. *chê-lêl*, pert. to chemistry: chem'ically, ad. *chê-lêl*: chem'ist, n. one skilled in chemistry: chem'icals, n. plu. *chêl-kals*, substances used for producing chemical effects: organic chemistry, that which treats of the substances which form the structure of animals or vegetables, and their products: inorganic chemistry, that which treats of the substances which form mineral bodies: practical or applied chemistry, that which treats of the products of chemistry useful in the arts, and for economical purposes: pure chemistry, that which treats of the elemental constitution of substances, and of the laws of combination.

chemotype, n. *kêm-i-tîp* [from *chem* in chemistry, and Gr. *tupos*, a type], any method by which a cast from an engraved plate is obtained in relief, so as to be printed from in a press.

cheng, n. *chêng* or *shêng* [Chin.], a Chinese musical wind instr.

chenille, n. *shê-nêl* [F. a caterpillar: Port. *caniha*; L. *canicula*, a little dog, from its hairy appearance], a twisted velvety thread; a soft loose cord of silk or worsted—so named from its supposed resemblance to a species of caterpillar.

côté, bôf, fôt; pâre, bîd; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

gaily; reluctant; cautious; frugal; careful: *char-ly*, ad. -ly, cautiously and reluctantly: *char'ness*, n. caution; nicety.

Char'ybidia, n. *kar-rib'id-ia*—see *Berylia*.
chase, n. *chās*—sometimes spelt *chase* [F. *chasser*; OF. *chacier*, to hunt—from mid. L. *captiare*, to chase, to hunt wild beasts: cf. Sp. *cazar*, to hunt], the hunting of wild beasts: eager or vehement pursuit; an earnest seeking after, as pleasure, fame, &c.; the thing sought for or hunted; open ground or retreat for the larger game; the pursuit of an enemy; in OE., a term at the game of tennis: v. to hunt wild beasts; to pursue eagerly; to drive away; to follow eagerly after, as pleasure, profit, &c.: *cha'sing*, imp.: *chased*, pp. *chās*: *cha'ser*, n. -*er*, one who: *chase'-able*, a. -*able*, that may be chased: *chase-gun*, a gun placed at the bow or stern of a vessel.

chase, v. *chās* [F. *châse*, a shrine for a relic—from L. *capas*, a case; the thing wherein another is enclosed; contr. of *en-chase*], to work or engrave plate as silverware; to partly engraved and partly in relief: *cha'sing*, imp.: n. the art of engraving or representing figures on metals: *chased*, pp. *chās*.
Note.—F. *enchâsser* signifies 'to set a jewel,' and as the setting was commonly of ornamental work, the Eng. *chasing* has come to signify 'embossed jeweller's work.'—Wedg.

chase, n. *chās* [F. *châse*, a shrine, a reliquary—from L. *capas*, a box, a case—see *chase* 2], an iron frame in which to confine types; the part of a smooth-bore gun lying between the ring in front of the trunnion and the neck-moulding.

chasm, n. *kāzm* [Gr. and L. *chasma*, a gaping or wide opening], a deep gap or opening in the earth, or between rocks; a void space: *chasm'd*, a. *kāzm'd*, having gaps or deep openings: *chas'my*, -*mt*, full of chasms.

chassepot, n. *shās-pō* [F.], a French needle-gun, now superseded.

chasseur, n. *shās-sēr* [F. *chasseur*, a huntsman—from *chasse*], to hunt—see *chase* 2], horse or foot soldiers trained for rapid movement.

chassis, n. *chās-ī-s* or *chā-ī-s* [F. *châssis*, a frame—from *chas*, an enclosed space: mid. L. *capsum*], formerly a window-frame; the lower part of the carriage of a barrette gun.

chaste, a. *chāst* [F. *chaste*: It. *casto*—from L. *castus*, pure], pure from sexual commerce; true to the marriage vow; pure; undefiled; in *language*, free from barbarous or affected words and phrases; refined in expressions; in *works of art*, pure in taste or design; not vulgar in style: *chast'ly*, ad. -ly, without contamination; in a pure manner: *chaste'-ness*, n. the state of being chaste; purity in taste or design: *chastity*, n. *chās-ī-tē-ty* [F. *chasteté*], purity of body or of speech.

chasten, v. *chās-n* [F. *châtir*—from OF. *chastier*, to correct—from L. *castigare*, to correct], to correct; to punish for the purpose of reclaiming an offender; to afflict in any way; to purify: *chastening*, imp. *chāst-ning*: *chastened*, pp. *chāst-nd*: adj. corrected; softened down: *chas'tener*, n. -*er*: *chastise*, v. *chās-īz*, to punish or correct with the rod; to inflict a pain as punishment for an offence; to correct or purify in any way: *chast'ing*, imp.: *chastised*, pp. *chāst*: *chast'ier*, n. one who: *chast'iable*, a. -*able*: *chastisement*, n. *chās-ī-tā-mēnt*, correction; punishment.—SYN. of 'chasten': to chastise; purify; punish; correct; discipline; afflict.

chasuble, n. *chās-ū-b'l*, also *chas'ible* and *chas'able* [F. *chasuble*—from mid. L. *casubula*, a little mantle, a dim. of mid. L. *casula*, a mantle], the upper or last vestment put on by the priest before celebrating mass, originally circular in form.

chat, n. *chāt* [an imitative word; a modern abbreviation of *chatter*: cf. It. *gazzolare*, to chat or chatter; Mal. *kata*, to speak], familiar talk; idle conversation: v. to converse in a familiar easy way; to talk idly: *chat'ing*, imp.: *chat'ed*, pp.: *chat'ty*, a. -ty, talkative; conversing pleasantly and freely: *chatter*, v. *chāt-ter*, to converse or make a noise as birds do; to utter sounds rapidly, as a monkey; to talk idly or carelessly; to prattle; to rattle the teeth, as in shivering: n. rapid inarticulate sounds as of a monkey; idle voluble talk; a genus of small birds including the stone-chat: *chat'tering*, imp.: adj. uttering rapid and inarticulate sounds; talking rapidly and indistinctly: n. the utterance of rapid and inarticulate sounds; rapid and indistinct talking: *chat'-*

tered, pp. *chāt-ter*; n. one who: *chat'ter-box*, n. one that talks idly and incessantly.
chat, n. *chāt*, also *chit*, n. *chāt* [F. *chats*, barren flowers of certain trees, as the walnut, the willow—*lit.*, 'cats, from their downy appearance'] in O.E., stick such as is used for fuel; twig.

chateau, n. *shā-tō* [F. *château*—from OF. *chastel*—from L. *castellum*, a castle], a castle; a country-seat; plu. *châteaux*, -*tōs*: *châlet*, n. *shā-tē-lē*, a little castle; the common jail and session-house in Paris.

châtelaine, n. *shāt-ē-lān* [F. *châtelaine*, the lady of the castle who wore the keys at her girdle], a chain at a lady's waist-belt from which may be suspended keys, scissors, watch, and other articles of personal convenience.

chattel, n. *chāt-til* [OF. *châtel*, cattle or live stock; hence a piece of movable property—from mid. L. *capitale*, the principal, as distinguished from interest], goods in general, with the exception of lands or houses—formerly applied to cattle, as being the principal wealth of the country: goods and chattels, in law, movable property, and estates in land limited to a certain number of years—see *cattle*.

chauffer, n. *chāf-fer* [F. *chauffer*, to heat], a small furnace; a round box of sheet-iron for containing a fire, open at the top, with a grating near the bottom.

chauvinism, n. *shōr-in-lām* [after *Chavria*, a character in a French play of the Restoration who was always boasting of his exploits at the battle of Jena, and vowing that he would one day avenge Waterloo], the temper which seeks to quarrel with one's neighbour in the spirit of a braggart; blustering, quarrelsome braggadocio: *chauvinist*, n. *shōr-in-lēt*, a quarrelsome politician, seeking to avenge some national disaster or defeat, or to irritate another power; a ridiculous patriot.

chavica, n. *kāv-ī-kā* [a native name], the native name for the long-pepper and bell-pepper plants, which are extensively used as intoxicants in the East: *chavicae*, n. *kāv-ī-sē*, one of the two active bases or alkaloids found in these plants, having a very fiery taste.

chaw, v. *chāw*, *chawen*, pp. *chāwn*, or *chawed*, pp. *chāwd*, OE. spellings of *chaw*, and *chawn* or *chawed*: *chaw* is also an old spelling of *jaw*: *chawed up* [an Americanism], gone to the bad; good for nothing, as a *cheeked* quid of tobacco.

chawdron, n. *chāw-drōn*, also *chawldron*, n. *chāw-drōn* [OF. *chaudron*, a kettle; cf. mid. L. *caldanna*; Ger. *kaldannen*, entrails] in OE., part of the entrails of an animal; the paunch.

chaw, n. plu. *chāw*, an old spelling of *jaws*.
cheap, a. *chēp* [AS. *cēap*, cattle, price; Goth. *kraupōn*, to deal; Dut. *koop*; Ger. *kaufen*; Ice. *kauþa*, to buy], low in price for the quality; not dear as prices go; common or little in value: n. in OE., a purchase; a bargain: *cheaply*, ad. -ly, at a very moderate or low rate: *cheapness*, n. lowness in price considering the real value: *cheaper*, v. *chēp-n*, to lessen in value; to purchase after bargaining down the price: *cheapening*, imp. *chēp-ning*: adj. endeavouring by higgling to lower the price, becoming cheaper: *cheap'ed*, pp. -*ed*: *cheaperer*, n. *chēp-er*, one who: dog-cheap, a modern translation or accommodation of the older common phrase, *good-cheap*, both signifying an 'excellent bargain'; at a very low price.

Cheap-Jack, n. *chēp-jāk* [AS. *cēapian*, to buy and sell; *cheap*=*chap*, a merchant; a pedlar; an itinerant dealer in a larger way going about country towns and fairs, disposing of his goods—so named not because he is *cheap*, but because he is a *chap-jack*, *chapman*, or travelling merchant; one who sells by Dutch auction; a common and familiar corruption of *chapman*—see *chap* 3].

cheat, v. *chē* [MR. *chete*—see *eschate*, of which it is a corruption—the *cheaters* or *cheaturs* were officers appointed to look after the king's escheats, giving many opportunities of oppression—hence *cheater* came to signify a fraudulent person], to deceive and defraud; to impose on; to trick: n. a fraud committed; a deception; a trick of dishonesty; an imposition or imposture; one who cheats: *cheat'ing*, imp.: adj. fraudulent; tricky: n. fraud; deception: *cheat'ry*, n. -*ry*: *cheat'ed*, pp.: *cheat'er*, n. one who: *cheat'ingly*, ad. -ly.—SYN. of 'cheat v.': to defraud; cozen; gull; chouse; bam-

châle, *mât*, *shā*, *lāle*; *môte*, *mêt*, *hēr*; *plac*, *pān*; *nôte*, *nôt*, *mōre*;

jury or by a bishop to his clergy; a solemn direction or command; accusation or imputation; the transactions that constitute a debt; cost; expense; rent or tax on property; in elec., the quantity of electricity set into a coated jar; in her., that which is borne on the field or colour: v. to fill or supply with a suitable quantity, as a gun, a wine-glass, &c.; to load, as a gun; to rush on; to attack; to lay on, as a tax; to thrust to; to set down to, as a debt; to blame; to ensure; to accuse; to command, exhort, or enjoin; to give directions to, as a judge to a jury, or a bishop to his clergy; to fill with electricity: **char'ging**, imp.: **charged**, pp. **charg'd**: **charger**, n. the person who charges; a war-horse; a large dish: **chargeable**, a. **charg'd-ble**, that may be laid upon or charged to; liable to be charged; expensive or costly: **charge'ably**, ad. **bl**: **chargeableness**, n. expense: **cost**: **chargeless**, a. cheap: **charge and discharge**, in a financial statement, as by the cashier of a corporation, **charge** is a brief view of all the particulars of income, and **discharge**, a brief view of all the particulars of expenditure, compared and balanced: **charg'd**, in an O.E., costly; expensive.—**SYN.** of 'charge' n.: care; custody; government; trust; expense; cost; price; management; administration; onset; attack; assault; command; order; control; injunction; mandate—of 'charge' v.: to accuse; criminate; attack; indict; arraign; impeach; load; impose; request; exhort; address; direct.

chargé d'affaires, n. **shár-shá' dáf-fár** [F. charge or care of matters], one who transacts diplomatic business at foreign courts, in the absence of an ambassador.

charily, ad.: **chariness**, n.—see under **chary**.

chariot, n. **chár-i-ót** [F. **chariot** from **char**, a car; **It. carro**, a two-wheeled cart: **L. carrus**], a four-wheeled vehicle; a light kind of coach with a front seat only; a war-coach; a car: **char'ioteer**, n. **chér-í-ter**, the driver of a war-chariot in ancient times.

charism, n. **chár-í-zm** [Gr. **charisma**, a gift—from **charis**, grace—from **cháirō**, I rejoice], in Ch. hist., a gift or power divinely bestowed upon members of the Church, as in working miracles or prophesying.

charity, n. **chár-i-ti** [F. **charité**; **It. carità**—from **L. caritas**, high regard, high price or value—from **caras**, dear], kindness; love; that disposition of heart which inclines men to think well of others, and do them good; candour; liberality to the poor; that which is given to the poor; an institution for the poor: **charitable**, a. **chár-á-ble**, benevolent in disposition; kind in words and actions; kind in judging the acts and words of others; liberal in relieving the necessities of the distressed; according to ability: **charitably**, ad. **bl**, kindly benevolently; liberally: **charitableness**, n. **chár-i-ble-néz**, the disposition of a charitable person.—**SYN.** of 'charitable': benevolent; indulgent; kind; liberal; favourable; generous; beneficent—of 'charity': benevolence; affection; good-will; love; indulgence; tenderness; liberality.

charivari, n. plu. **shár-ré-vá-ré** [F.; mid. L. **caricarium**; really an imitative word having its origin in slang], a mock serenade of discordant music with such accompaniments as tin-kettles, shouting and screaming, and the like, meant for the annoyance and insult of an obnoxious person; a celebrated French comic paper. **Note**.—**carry-warry**, **chár-i-wá-rí**, is a Scotch word identical in meaning with the F. word, the one being probably a derivative or accommodation from the other, but which is the primary is uncertain.

chark, v. **chárk** [AS. **cearcian**, to creak; to crash: **Lith. kárkti**, to cry, to creak], to burn and make crisp; in O.E., to burn to a black cinder as wood to charcoal; a black burnt and crisp material; charcoal: **char'king**, imp.: a. the process of making wood into charcoal: **char'ked**, pp. **chárkt**.

charlatan, n. **shár-lá-tán** [F. and Sp. **charlatan**, a mountebank—from Sp. **charlar**, to chatter: **It. ciarlano**, a quack doctor—from **ciarlare**, to babble—from **ciarla**, chat, prattle], a quack; a prating pretender; a mountebank: **charlatan'ical**, a. **chár-lá-tán-í-ál**, making undue pretensions to skill; quackish: **charlatan'ry**, n. **chár-lá-tán-í-ry**, derelict: **charlatan'ism**, n. **chár-lá-tán-í-zm**, the conduct, arts, or character of a charlatan.

Charles's Wain, n. **chár-léz's wá-in** [OE. **Carles-waen**, the wain of Carl [Charlemagne]], a familiar name, from their arrangement, of the cluster of seven stars

forming the constellation Ursa Major, or the Great Bear; also called the **Plough**.

charlock, n. **chár-lók** [prov. Eng. **kerlock**; AS. **cerlic**], a wild plant of the mustard family—also called **kedlock**; a troublesome weed among corn, the **Sinapis arvensis**, Ord. **Crucifera**.

charm, n. **chár-m** [F. **charme**; **It. carme**, a charm, a spell—from **L. carmen**, a song; cf. Gael. **ceirn**, music; Pers. **shárim**, songs—**lit.**, to enchant or hold spell-bound with music], words, figures, or things supposed to possess some hidden or mysterious power; anything supposed to possess a magic power or spell; that which can subdue or delight; v. to subdue or control; to exercise irresistible power over; to please or delight greatly; to yield exquisite pleasure to the mind or senses; to fortify against evil: **char'ming**, imp.: ad. pleasing in the highest degree: **charmed**, pp. **chármd**, greatly delighted: **adj. chár'mé**, enchanted; protected by charms: **char'mer**, n. **chár-mér**, one who has the power of charming; an object of love: **charm'less**, a. without charms: **charms**, n. plu. what pleases irresistibly; that which delights and attracts, as beauty, music, conversation: **char'mingly**, ad. **bl**, in a manner to please exceedingly: **char'mingness**, n.—**SYN.** of 'charm' v.: to enchant; fascinate; enrapture; captivate; allure; delight; bewitch; subdue; enslave.

charnel, a. **chár-nél** [OF. **charnel**, a churchyard; mid. L. **carnele**, flesh-house—from **L. carnis**, flesh], containing flesh or carcases: **charnel-house**, n. a place in some burial-grounds where the bones of the dead are stored up; a burial-ground where too many dead are interred.

Charon, n. **chár-rón**, in L. and Gr. myth., the son of Erebus (darkness), and Nox (night), who was employed to ferry the souls of the dead over the waters of Acheron and Styx.

charpie, n. **shár-pí** [F. **charpie**, lint compress], the fine flock obtained by scraping linen rags or lint; a coarse kind of lint or tow, used for absorbing blood, matter, and the like.

charpoy, n. **chár-póy** [Urdu, **chár-páí**—from Pers. **chahr-páí**, four-footed], in India, a rude bedstead on four legs, with a mattress woven from strips of cloth, fibre, and the like.

charqui, n. **chár-kí** [Peruv. **charqui**, a dried slice of beef], the S. Amer. term which gave rise to the Eng. term **jerked beef**; beef or flesh cut into long strips and dried in the sun.

chart, n. **chárt** [OF. **charte**; F. **carte**; **It. carta**; **L. charta**, paper; Gr. **chartēs**], a map of any part of a sea or river for the use of navigators; the representation of a ship's course; a map of the waters of the globe or any portion of it, with the adjoining coast-lines; a map: **chart'less**, a. without a chart: **chartography**, n. **chár-tó-grá-fí** [Gr. **graphō**, I write], the art of constructing maps or charts: **chartographer**, n. **chár-tó-grá-fér**, a constructor of charts or sea-maps: **chart'ograph'ic**, a. **chár-tó-grá-fík**, relating to charts.

chartaceous, a. **chár-tá-shūs** [L. **charta**, paper; Gr. **chartēs**], in bot., resembling paper; thin; flexible.

charter, n. **chár-ter** [F. **chartre**, a charter—from L. **chartula**, a dim. of **charta**, paper], any written paper or document conferring privileges or confirming rights; privilege; exemption: v. to hire or let a ship under a written agreement: **char'tering**, imp.: **chartered**, pp. **chér'd**: **adj. acting under a charter**; privileged: **charter-party**, n. the written agreement regarding the hire of a vessel and its freight, of which two copies are written: **Magna Charta**, **mág-ná chár-tá** [L. great charter], the great charter of English liberties obtained from King John, A.D. 1215: **Char'tist**, n. **chár-tíst**, one of a body of political agitators who, in 1837-38, demanded certain radical changes in the government: **Char'tism**, n. **chár-tíz-m**, the political opinions and principles of the Chartists.

Chartreuse, n. **chár-tér-hóiz** [a mere corruption of **Chartreuse**, a town in France, the original seat of the Carthusians], a famous public school, formerly a Carthusian monastery in London, but now removed to Godalming.

chartreuse, n. **shár-tréz** [F.], a Carthusian monastery; an aromatic liqueur made at La Grande **chartreuse**, near Grenoble, S. France.

chartulary, n. **chár-tú-lér-í**—see **cartulary**.

charwoman, n.—see under **char**.

chary, a. **chár'i** [AS. **cearig**, careful; Dut. **karig**, sparing, niggard; OH.Ger. **charag**; Ger. **karg**, nig-

car, cō, fōd; pāre, bād; chair, game, joy, shun, thing, there, zeal.

or chaunter, in *slang*, one who purchases worthless and worn-out horses, and disposes of them again as sound and good by frauds and tricks.

chantey, *n.* *chant's* [from *chant*], a song sung by sailors, as an accompaniment to their work when hauling or heaving: **chantey-man**, the leader of a chautey.

chaos, *n.* *ka'ós* [L. and Gr. *chaos*, a yawning gulf, immense void], the confused mass in which this earth is supposed to have existed prior to its being made a fit habitation for man; any mixed and confused mass; confusion; disorder; a state of bewilderment and confusion of mind: **chaotic**, *a.* *stik*, confused; thrown together into a vast heap without any order or arrangement.

chap, *n.* *cháp* [ME. *chappen*, to cut], a gap or chink; a crack in the hands or feet: a stroke; a blow: *v.* to split; to crack, as the hands or feet; to open in long slits: **chapping**, *imp.*: **chapped**, *pp.*: **chapt**: **chapp**, *py*, *a.* *pt*, full of chaps.

chap, *n.* *chóp* [prob. another form of *chap* 4], the jaw, applied to animals.

chap, *v.* *cháp* [AS. *ceapian*: Dut. *koopen*, to buy; Icel. *kaupa*, to sell—see *cheap* and *coppel*], in OE. and Scot., to make a bargain by striking hands; to buy and sell; to trade: *n.* trade; a familiar term for a man or boy: **chapman**, *n.* [AS. *ceapman*—from *cep*, cattle, trade; *man*, a man: Ger. *kaufrnan*; Icel. *kaupmather*, a merchant], a merchant who attends fairs; a pedlar; a hawker: **chap-book**, *n.* a small book printed for being sold by chapmen or hawkers at a cheap rate.

chape, *n.* *cháp* [F. *chape*, a cape or hood: Port. and Sp. *chapa*, a small plate of metal: Mid. L. *capa*, a hood], a metal plate at the end of a scabbard; a catch by which a thing is held in its place.

chapeau, *n.* *shap-pó* [F.], a hat; a cap or head-dress.

chapel, *n.* *cháp-el* [F. *chapelle*—from mid. L. *capella*, a hood, the canopy or covering of an altar where mass was celebrated—afterwards extended to the recess in a church in which an altar dedicated to a saint was placed], a subordinate place of public worship; a church; a dissenters' meeting-house; among printers, the body of workmen in a printing-office—said to be so named from the first printing-office having been established by Caxton in a chapel of Westminster Abbey: **chapel meeting**, a meeting held in the printing-office for the consideration of trade and other questions affecting the interests of the workmen in said office: **chapelry**, *n.* *ri*, the bounds assigned to a chapel: **chapel-of-ease**, a chapel erected in a large parish to afford additional accommodation for worship to parishioners.

chaperon, *n.* *shá-er-ón* [F. *chaperon*, a hood— from mid. L. *capia*, a hooded cloak: cf. It. *capere*, a cloak worn by peasants], *anciently*, a hood or cap; an elderly female friend attendant on a young lady in public; any attendant and guide: *v.* to attend as a guide or protector: **chaperoning**, *imp.* *ón-ing*: **chaperoned**, *pp.* *ón-d*: **chaperonage**, *n.* *ón-dj*, patronage or protection afforded by a chaperon.

chapfallen, *a.* *chóp-fálen* [chap, the jaw, and *fallen*], having the lower jaw depressed; dejected; dispirited; silenced.

chapter, *n.* *cháp-ter* [OF. *chapitel*; It. *capitello*— from L. *capitulum*, a dim. of *caput*, the head], the upper part or capital of a pillar.

chaplain, *n.* *cháp-lín* [F. *chapelain*; It. *capellano*, a chaplain— from mid. L. *capella*, a hood—see *chapel*], originally the priest who officiated at the altar in the *capella* or chapel dedicated to any particular saint; the minister of a chapel; a clergyman attached to a ship in the navy, to a regiment in the army, to a family, &c.: **chaplaincy**, *-si*, and **chaplainship**, *n.* the office, station, or business of a chaplain.

chaplet, *n.* *cháp-let* [F. *chaplet*, a wreath, a rosary— from OF. *chapel*, a head-dress— from *chape*, a *coye*— from mid. L. *capia*, a hooded cloak], a garland or wreath encircling the head; a string of beads, called a paternoster or rosary, used by Roman Catholics to keep count of their prayers—so named as resembling the wreaths or crowns of flowers placed on the head of the Virgin; in French, the *chaplet de roses* = a chaplet of roses, shortened in *rosaire* or rosary; a little moulding carved into beads, &c.

chapman—see *chap* 3.

chapped, **chappy**—see under *chap* 1.

chape or **chops**, *n.* plu. the jaws—see *chap* 2.

chapter, *n.* *cháp-ter* [F. *chapitre*; OF. *chapille*; It. *capitolo*, head or division of a book— from L. *capitulum*, a small head— from L. *caput*, the head], the division of a book distinctly marked off with a heading, and numbered; an assembly of the dean, canons, and prebendaries, or of the dean and canons resident alone, attached to a cathedral, usually styled *Dean and Chapter*: to the end of the chapter, to the end or finish; to work out and complete thoroughly.

chaptral, *n.* *cháp-trél* [L. *caput*, the head— see *chapter*], a pillar with a little chapter; the upper part of a pillar that supports an arch.

char, *n.* *chár* [cf. Gael. *car*, corn, blood, blood-coloured], an catemmed fish, inhabiting mountain lakes.

char, *v.* *chár* [AS. *ceran*, to turn: OE. *caifre*, to turn, to char; *cairden*, charred: cf. F. *charrier*, ashes], to turn wood to coal; to burn to a black cinder; to blacken wood by exposure to fire; to reduce wood to coal or carbon by burning it slowly under cover: **char ring**, *imp.*: **charred**, *pp.* *chárd*: *adj.* burnt to a black cinder: **char-coal**, *n.* *hót*, wood burnt into carbon, or made black all through like coal: **animal charcoal**, lamp-black derived from oils and fat: **wood charcoal**, twigs and fagots charred: **mineral charcoal** or **coke**, ordinary pit-coal charred.

char or **chare**, *n.* *chár* [AS. *cýre*, a turn; *ceran*: cf. Dut. *keeren*, to turn: Ger. *kehren*], work done by the day; a single job: *v.* to work at the house of another by the day; to do jobs: **char'ing**, *imp.*: **charred**, *pp.* *chárd*: **charwoman**, a woman that works by the day; an occasional servant.

char, *n.* *ká-ér* [G. *chará*, I am glad— alluding to their habit], in bot., the generic name for the brittlewoods, water-woods intermediate between the alga and the mosses.

character, *n.* *kár-ák-ter* [F. *caractère*; L. *character*; Gr. *charaktér*, an engraved mark], a mark cut on anything; a mark or figure to represent a sound, as a letter or a note in music; manner of writing, speaking, or acting; peculiar qualities in a person good or bad; an account or representation of the qualities of a person or thing; moral excellence; the qualities supposed to be impressed on a person by his post or office; a personage in a play representing some qualities of another, real or supposed; strongly marked differences of power, as, he has a good deal of *character*; reputation: *v.* to inscribe; to engrave: **char'actering**, *imp.*: **char'actered**, *pp.* *terd*: **char'acterise**, *v.* *ix*, to describe by peculiar qualities; to mark with a particular stamp; to distinguish: **char'acterising**, *imp.*: **char'acterised**, *pp.* *terd*: **char'acterisation**, *n.* *ix-shén*, an account of characterising: **char'acteristic**, *n.* *shik*, that which distinguishes a person or thing from another: *adj.* applied to the principal letter of a word, retained in all its derivatives and compounds, or nearly all: **char'acteristic**, *a.* and **char'acteristical**, *a.* *shik*, that marks the peculiar and distinctive qualities of a person or thing: **char'acteristically**, *adv.* *shik*: **characterless**, *a.* without any character; destitute of any distinguishing peculiarity: **characters**, *n.* plu. *kár-ákks*, in OE., affected qualities; descriptions.—SYN. of 'character' *n.*: stamp; aspect; nature; kind; sort; assortment; species; genius; form; cast; order; air; mould; shape—of 'characterise': to distinguish; designate; depict; mark; describe; entitle.

charade, *n.* *shá-rád* [F. *charade*— from Prov. *charada*; Norm. F. *charer*; Lang. *chara*, to converse], a scene or tableau which represents a syllable of a word, and ends by representing the word itself; a riddle in which a word is guessed, by guessing at its separate syllables.

charcoal, *n.*—see under *char* 2.

chard, *n.* *chárd* [F. *cardé*, a chard— from It. *cardo*— from L. *carduus*, the wild and esculent thistle], the leaves or centre stalks of artichokes, beet, &c., blanched in their growth.

chare—see *char* 3.

charge, *n.* *chárj* [F. *charger*, to load, to place in a car— from Sp. *cargar*; It. *caricare*, to load— from mid. L. *carriare*, to load— from L. *carvus*, a car], a suitable load of any kind; the quantity of powder and shot or balls necessary to load a gun or cannon; that which is laid or imposed on; an onset or attack, as on an enemy in battle; any person, thing, or business intrusted or delivered over to another; a trust; exhortation or instructions by a judge to a

mâte, natl, fâr, lâw; mêle, mêt, hêr; pîne, pln; nôle, nôt, môve;

mutual benefit, and the promotion of commercial interests and pursuits.

chamaleon, n. *cham-é-lôn* [L. *chamaeleon*; Gr. *chamaeleon*, ground-lion—from *chaméi*, on the ground; *léon*, a lion] an animal of the lizard kind that can change the colour of its skin: *chamaeleon* mineral, in *chem*, manganese of potash, from the change in colour which its solution undergoes by oxidation.

chanfer, n. *cham-fér* [Port. *chanfrar*, to slope, to hollow: F. *chanfrein* or *chanfrein*, the slope of a bevelled angle; a small gutter or channel; a bevel or slope: v. to hollow out in channels; to flute as a column; to cut a furrow in; to slope; to wrinkle: *chanfring*, imp.: *chanfered*, pp. *ferd*.

chanfron, n. *cham-frôn*, or *chanfrain*, n. *cham-frâm* [F. *chanfrein*, armour for a horse's head], the front piece of a horse's head armour, usually having a boss or spike ornament between the eyes.

chanisset, n. *cham-issét*—same as *canisset*.

chamotte, n. *cham-ôté* [F. *chamotte*: It. *camoscio*], a kind of antelope inhabiting the mountains of S. Europe; a soft leather originally made from its skin.

champt, v. *champt* [perhaps conn. with *jam*, to crush: cf. Sw. dial. *kamga*, to chew with difficulty; Irish *kamga*, to chew—from *kiamnâ*, a jaw] to bite with repeated action of the teeth so as to be heard, as a horse on the bit; to eat noisily; to chew; to devour; to bite frequently: *champting*, imp.: *champed*, pp. *champt*: *champter*, n. one who.

champt or **champtak**, n. *cham-pdk* [Beng.], a beautiful and odorous Indian tree, Ord. *Magnoliaceae*.

champagne, n. *cham-pân* [F.], a sparkling wine from Champagne in France.

champagne, n. *cham-pân* [OF. *champagne*; F. *campagne*, plain open country—from mid. L. *campensis*, a plain—from L. *campus*, a plain], a flat open country: adj. level; open.

champart, n. *cham-pâr* [F. *champart*, a field-rent—from *champ*, a field; *part*, part: L. *campus-partitus*, field divided], in O.E., the giving maintenance to any one during the dependence of a suit, on the condition of receiving a fixed share of the estate when recovered; a partnership.

champignon, n. *cham-pin-yông* [F. *champignon*—from mid. L. *campiniosus*, that which grows in the fields—from L. *campus*, a field], an edible mushroom; the small mushroom of the fairy rings; the *Agaricus orizetii*, Ord. *Fungi*.

champion, n. *cham-piôn* [OF. *champion*, a champion—from mid. L. *campiōnes*, a champion—from L. *campus*, a field of battle], a man who undertakes to defend the cause of another in combat or otherwise; one who is bold or successful in a contest or some particular pursuit, as a champion swimmer; a hero: *championship*, n. state of being a champion.

chance, n. *châns* [F. *chance*, chance—from OF. *chance*: It. *cadenza*—from mid. L. *cadentia*, that which falls out fortunately—from L. *cadere*, to fall, used in dice-playing], that which happens in virtue of laws of whose operations we are more or less ignorant; an unforeseen event; accident; what fortune may bring; an opportunity: v. to happen; to occur without design: to risk; adj. casual; accidental: *chancing*, imp.: *chanced*, pp. *chanced*: doctrine of chances the important theory which has for its object the determination of the number of ways in which a future or uncertain event may happen or fail, whether the chances of its happening or failing are the greater, and in what proportion.—SYN. of 'chance n.': fortune; fate; probability; hazard; fortuity; casualty; opportunity.

chance-medley, n. *cham-méd-ll* [F. *chaude meslée*—from *chaud*, hot, and *meslée*, bickering, fight], an accidental conflict not prepared beforehand; in law, unintentional homicide in self-defence, or on a sudden quarrel; in O.E., a mixture made at hazard.

chanseil, n. *cham-sét* [F. *chancel*—from L. *cancelli*, lattices or railings with which the chancel was enclosed], the grating separating the choir from the nave; that part in a church where the altar is placed.

chancellor, n. *chân-sê-lér* [F. *chancelier*—from mid. L. *cancellarius*, an usher, a notary, a chancellor—from L. *cancelli*, lattices, as anciently sitting behind them—see *chanseil*], a judge or officer in a court who

possesses the highest power and dignity; the head of a university; an ecclesiastical dignitary of a cathedral; a lawyer attached to an episcopal court: *chancellorship*, n. the office of a chancellor: *Chan'cery*, n. *ch-é-ry* [OF. *chancelerie*—from mid. L. *cancellaria*, a place where public records were kept], the high court of equity in England and Ireland, presided over by the Lord Chancellor; in Scot., a court for registration of charters, patents of dignity, &c.: Lord High Chancellor, a lawyer and peer of the realm who presides in the House of Lords—is keeper of the Great Seal, a Cabinet minister, and keeper of the sovereign's conscience, has an extensive jurisdiction in his judicial capacity, and is next in precedence to the Royal Family after the Archbishop of Canterbury: *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, a Cabinet minister and great officer of state whose chief office is the practical management of the revenue, and who must be a member of the Lower House.

chancre, n. *chân-gér* [F. *chancre*—from L. *cancreum* or *cancer*, a crab, a cancer], a venereal ulcer: *chancreous*, a *chân-gér-ous*, ulcerous.

chandeller, n. *chân-dê-lér* [OF. *chandelier*, a dealer in candles—from mid. L. *candidiarius*, a chandler from L. *candela*, a candle], a hanging branched lamp.

chandler, n. *chân-dê-lér* [OF. *chandelier*: cf. Ger. *kanüller*, a dealer in small wares; mid. L. *candeliarius*—from *candela*, a candle], a maker of candles, or dealer in them; a dealer or shopkeeper; a dealer, as *corn-chandler*: *chandlery*, n. -i, goods sold by a chandler.

chanfrin, n. *chân-frîn*, also *chanfron*, n. *chân-frôn* [F. *chanfrein*: cf. *chanfron*], the forepart of a horse's head.

change, n. *chânj* [F. *changer*: OF. *changer*—from mid. L. and It. *canbiare*, to exchange—from L. *canbire*, to exchange], an alteration or variation on anything; a passing from one state or form to another; vicissitude; variety; small money: *change*, contracted for *exchange*, a place where persons meet for the transaction of business: v. to alter; to make different; to shift; to put one thing in the place of another; to leave one thing or state for another: to give one kind of money for another; to undergo variation: *changing*, imp.: *changed*, pp. *chânjd*: *changer*, n. *chân-jing*, imp.: *changeable*, a -i -ô, fickle; prone to change: *changeability*, n. -i -ô -ô -ô: *changeableness*, n. inconstancy; fickleness: *changeably*, adv. -ô -ô: *changeful*, a -i -ô -ô, full of change; inconstant: *changeless*, a constant; not allowing of alteration: *changingly*, n. a child or thing put in place of another; a fool; a wavering: any one apt to change: *changes*, n. plu. *chân-jis*, the variations of any number of things, as in a peal of bells.—SYN. of 'change v.': to alter; vary; veer; turn; shift; diversify; innovate; exchange; barter; substitute—of 'change n.': variation; vicissitude; variety; alteration; transition; mutation; novelty; innovation; reverse; revolution; transmutation—of 'changeable': mutable; variable; inconstant; fickle; versatile; unstable; unsteady; wavering; unsettled; giddy; erratic; volatile.

channel, n. *chân-nêl* [OF. *chanel*: It. *canale*: F. *canal*—from L. *candis*, a pipe for water—from *canna*, a reed], a water-course; the hollow or bed of running water; the deepest part of a river, harbour, or strait; that through which anything passes; means of conveyance; a passage of water wider than a strait; a gutter; a furrow: v. to groove; to cut or form into a channel: *chan'elling*, imp.: *chan'naled*, pp. -nêl.

chanson, n. *chân-sôn* or *chân-sông* [F. *chanson*, a song—from L. *cantionem*, a song] in O.E., a song: *chansonette*, n. *chân-sôn-ê-ll*, a short song.

chant, n. *chânt* [F. *chant*—from L. *cantare*, to sing], a song; a melody; words recited to musical tones in church service: v. to sing; to intone the words of a hymn or psalm, as in church service; to make melody with the voice: *chant'ing*, imp.: *chant'ed*, pp.: *chanter*, n. mase, a male who; that part of a bagpipe on which the different notes are formed: *chantress*, n. fem. a female who *chant's*: clear, n. *clê-er* [OF. *chanterelle*—from *chanter*, to sing, and *clê-er*, clear—It. *clear-singing*: L. *canticulus*, a singer or chanter], a cock, from the loudness and clearness of his tones: *chantry*, n. *chân-tri*, a chapel endowed for the saying or singing of masses for the souls of donors or founders: *horse chanter*

chô, bôj, fôl; pâre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shum, thîng, there, zeal.

certitude, *n.* *sĕr-ti-tūd* [F. *certitude*—from L. *certitudo*, certainty—from *certus*, sure, certain, certainty; freedom from doubt; assurance.

ceruleana, *n.* *sĕ-rŭl-lā* [L. *ceruleus*, dark blue; blue; sky-coloured: *ceruleoscent*, *a.* *sĕ-rŭl-lē-sĕnt*, in *boy*, of a more or less sky-blue colour: *ceruleic*, *a.* *sĕ-rŭl-lē-ĭk*, producing a blue or sky colour: *ceruline*, *n.* *līn*, a preparation of indigo.

cerumen, *n.* *sĕ-rŭ-mĕn* [L. *cera*, wax] the wax of the ear secreted by ceruminous glands: *ceruminous*, *a.* *-mĭn-ŭs*, of or belonging to the cerumen.

ceruse, *n.* *sĕ-rŭ-z* [F. *ceruse*—from L. *cerussa*, white-lead—from *cera*, wax], a kind of paint having the appearance of wax; carbonate of lead or white-lead; an ore of lead.

cerussite, *n.* *sĕ-rŭs-sĭt* [L. *cerussa*, white-lead: F. *ceruse*], carbonate of lead or white-lead ore; a common ore of lead found in beds or veins with *galena*.

cervical, *a.* *sĕ-rvĭ-kŭl* or *sĕ-rvĭ-kŭl* [mid. L. *cervicalis*, pert. to the neck—from *cervix*, the neck: cf. F. *cervical*; It. *cervico*] pert. to the neck.

cervina, *a.* *sĕ-rvĭ-nā* [L. *cervinus*, belonging to a deer—from *cervus*, a deer] pert. to a stag or deer: *cervineas*, *a.* *-rĭ-nās*, dark, tawny, or deep yellow with much grey.

cervix, *n.* *sĕ-rvĭ-kŭs* [L. the neck] the back part of the neck; any part of an organ resembling a neck.

cesare, *n.* *sĕ-sā-rē*, in *logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the first mood in the second figure of a syllogism.

cesarian, *a.* *sĕ-sā-rĭ-an*, in *surg.*, the operation of taking a child from the womb by cutting—said to have been performed at the birth of *Cæsar*, hence the name.

capitose, *a.* *sĕs-pĭ-tōs* [L. *capitellum*, a turf], turfy; in bot., having a turf-like root; growing in tufts.

cess, *n.* *sĕs* [corrupted from Eng. *cesses*: mid. L. *cessa*—from L. *cessus*, the raling of Roman citizens according to their property: cf. F. *cess*, an annual quit-rent; a permanent land-tax in Scotland; in OE., rate or measure: *v.* to rate: *ces'ing*, imp. *cessed*, pp. *ced*: *cessor*, *n.* *sĕ-sĕ-r*, one who taxes or assesses: *see cessavit*.

cession, *n.* *sĕs-sĭ-shŭn* [F. *cession*—from L. *cessio*, a giving up, an yielding—see *cessa*], a ceasing; a stopping; a rest; a pause.

cessavit, *n.* *sĕs-sĭ-vĭt* [L. he has ceased—from *cesso*, I cease or stop], a legal writ issued against a man who has ceased to pay rent or services for lands held by him, for two years together.

cessio bonorum, *sĕsĭō bŏn-ŏrĭ-ŭm* [L. *cessio*, a giving up, a surrender; *bona*, goods, *bonorum*, of goods], a surrender of goods or estate; a legal process in Scotland by which a debtor obtains personal liberty and protection from imprisonment by his creditors, on making to them a full surrender of his goods or estate.

cession, *n.* *sĕs-shŭn* [F. *cession*—from L. *cessionem*, a giving up; L. *cessus*, yielded, given way], the act of giving way; a surrender of property, rights, or territory to another: *cessionary*, *a.* *-rĭ*, having surrendered effects; yielding: *cessor*, also *cessor*, *n.* *sĕ-sĕ-r*, in law, a neglect to perform services or payment of rent for two years.

cesspipe, *n.* *sĕs-pĭp* [from *cess* in *cesspool* and *pipe*], a pipe for carrying off the overflow from cesspools or drains.

cesspool, *n.* *sĕs-pŏl* [etym. obscure; perhaps from mid. L. *cessus*, a latrine, a privy: Prof. Skeat suggests Eng. dial. *cess*, anything dirty or muddy], an excavation in the ground for the reception of foul water; a receptacle for liquid filth; a collection of offensive stagnant water.

cestoid, *a.* *sĕ-tŏ-ĭd* [Gr. *kestos*, a girdle; *eidōs*, form], like a girdle—applied to intestinal worms with long flat bodies, as the tape-worm.

Cestracionta, *n.* plu. *sĕs-trā-sĭt-ŏn-tŭs* [Gr. *kestra*, a kind of fish, a pike, a weapon], the oldest sub-family of sharks, all fossil except the *Cestracion Philippi*, or Port Jackson shark—also called the *Cestracionidae*, *n.* plu. *sĕs-trā-sĭt-ŏn-tĭ-dē*, and *Cestrachori*, *n.* plu. *sĕs-trā-sĭt-ŏn-tĭ*, I hear].

cestus, *n.* *sĕ-tŭs* [L.—from Gr. *kestos*, a girdle, embroidered], the Venus or marriage girdle; among the *scients*, a kind of boxing-glove loaded with some metal; sometimes spelt *cest*.

cesura, *n.* *sĕ-sŭ-rā*—see *cesura*—also *Latham*; the pause which naturally occurs in reciting a line of poetry: *cesural*, *a.* *-rāl*, of or pert. to a cesura.

œno, *boy*, *fŏt*; *père*, *bŭd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

cetaceous, *a.* *sĕ-tā-sĭt-ŭs* [L. *cetus*, a whale; Gr. *kētos*], pert. to the whale kind: **cetacean**, *n.* *sĕ-tā-sĭt-ŭn*, an animal of the whale kind: **cetacea**, *n.* plu. *-tā-sĭ-dŭs*, also *cetaceans*, *n.* plu. *-tā-sĭ-dŭs*, animals of the whale kind: **cetina**, *n.* *sĕ-tĭn*, the solid crystalline mass of spermacti: **cetiosaurus**, *n.* *sĕ-sĭt-ŏ-sŭr-ŭs* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard], in *geol.*, a genus of marine saurians: **cetology**, *n.* *sĕ-tŏ-lŏ-jĭ* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the natural history of cetaceous animals.

celerach, *n.* *sĕ-lĕ-rāk* [F. *celerac*: It. *citraca*, spleenwort: mid. L. *clerach*], a genus of poly-podaceous ferns,—one species is the native fern, *Mit-raste* or *Scale-fern*.

cetotolite, *n.* *sĕ-tŏ-tŏ-lĭt* [Gr. *kētos*, a whale; *ota*, the ear; *lithos*, a stone], the fossil ear-bone of a whale.

cesty, *n.* *sĕ-tŭ* [Gr. *kētos*; L. *cetus*, a whale], in *chem.*, the organic radical contained in spermacti compounds.

Ceylonese, *n.* *sĕ-lŏn-ĕs*, the natives or inhabitants of Ceylon: **Ceylonite**, *n.* *sĕ-lŏn-tĭ*, a black variety of the spinel from Ceylon, sometimes used in jewellery.

chabasite, *n.* *kāb-d-tŭ* [properly *chalarite*—from Gr. *chalaros*, a hail-stone], a crystal of a white or greyish colour, one of the zeolite family; a hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and potash. *Note*.—**chabasite** is taken from Gr. *chabazios*, an erroneous spelling of the name of the last of the twenty stones celebrated for their virtues in a poem ascribed to the anc. Gr. poet Orpheus.

chablis, *n.* *shāb-lĕ* [F. name of a village], a white Burgundy wine.

chabouk, *n.* *shāb-bŏk* [Pers.], a sort of whip or lash; the punishment inflicted by the lash in Persia and China.

chack, *v.* *chĭk* [imitative], in *Scot.*, to snap with the teeth; to squeeze or crush by the sudden closing of the jaws, the shutting of a window, or the like: *n.* a slight refreshment; a luncheon or informal meal; a snack.

chacma, *n.* *chāk-mā* [S. Afric.], a large baboon of S. Africa.

chaco, *n.* *chāk-ŏ*, also *shako*, *n.* *shāk-ŏ* [Hung. *csako*], in the *army*, the full-dress head-dress of nearly all the infantry.

chad, *n.* *shād*, another form of *shad*.

chastophora, *n.* plu. *kĕ-tŏf-ŏ-rā* [Gr. *chastē*, horse-hair, a horse's mane; *phorō*, I bear], the tuberculous and errant annelides, together with the earth-worms, &c., which have bristle-bearing foot-tubercles, or locomotive-bristles.

chafe, *v.* *chāf* [OF. *chaufer*—from *calere*, to be warm, to heat, to warm; It. *calefare*—from L. *calefacere*, to make hot: cf. Sp. *chafar*, to mat down the pile of velvet; to heat; to warm with rubbing; to perfume; to become heated with anger; to excite passion; to rage; to fret; to fume; *n.* heat by friction; heat; passion: *chāf-ing*, imp. *chafed*, pp. *chāf-t*; *chāf-fer*, *n.* or *chāf-ing-dŭg*, a portable grate for coals: *chāf-ery*, *n.* *-rĭ*, a forge, to iron about a purchase: *n.* *chāf-er* [AS. *ceaf*, a beetle: Dut. *kever*: OH. Ger. *chenur*; Ger. *käfer*], an insect of the beetle kind having a hard case to its wings; a buzzing insect, as *cock-chāf-er*, *fern-chāf-er*.

chaff, *n.* *chāf* [AS. *ceaf*: cf. OH. Ger. *chera*; Ger. *kaff*], the husks of grain or grasses; anything worthless: straw cut small for cattle-food: *chaffy*, *a.* *-fĭ*, like chaff: *chaffies*, *a.* *chāf-ĭes*, in OE., without chaff: *chaff-cutter*, the agricultural machine for cutting or chopping straw: *chaff-wood*, the bastard plumpieriel, *Centunculus minimus*, Ord. *Primulaceæ*.

chaff, *v.* *chāf* [prob. a popular corruption of the verb *chafe*], in *familiar language*, to rally one; to chatter or talk lightly: *chaff* or *chaffer*, *n.* vulgar and impertinent joking; silly banter.

chaffer, *v.* *chāf-ĕr* [OE. *chaffare*, to bargain: AS. *ceap*, a bargain; *ceapan*, to buy, and *fara*, a journey: cf. Icel. *kauþfar*, a trading journey: Ger. *käufen*, to buy: Low Ger. *käufer*, a buyer—*lit.*, a journey for buying or selling; to buy and sell; to treat about a purchase; to haggle; to bargain; in OE., to buy; *chaffaring*, imp. *n.* the act of haggling or bargaining: *chaff-ered*, pp. *-fĭr*—see under *chap* 3.

chaffinch, *n.* *chāf-fĭnch*, a bird of the finch family—said to be so named as delighting in *chaff*—see *chaff* 1.

chaffron, *n.* *chāf-rŏn*, the same as *champion*, which see.

poda, n. plu. *sef-dí-ô-pôds* [Gr. *kephalê*, the head; *podes*, feet], the highest class of the invertebrata, containing the cuttle-fishes and their allies, so called from the principal organs of locomotion being arranged round the head: *cephalopodous*, a. *sef-dí-ô-pô-dôs*, pert. to those animals which have the feet or arms arranged around the head, or the head between the body and the feet, as in cuttle-fishes.

cephalo-thorax, n. *sef-dí-ô-thô-rîks* [Gr. *kephalê*, the head; *thôrax*, the chest], the anterior division of the body, composed of the coalesced head and chest, in many Crustaceans and Arachnida.

cephalotomy, n. *sef-dí-ô-tô-mî* [Gr. *kephalê*, the head; *tômi*, a cutting], the art or operation of dissecting or opening the head.

cephalotus, n. *sef-dí-ô-tûs* [Gr. *kephalôtos*, having a head or top—from *kephalê*, the head], a genus of very singular dwarf pitcher-plants, having their leaves arranged in a rosette at the top of the rhizome, Ord. *Cephalotaceæ*.

cerago, n. *se-râ-gô* [L. *cera*, wax], a substance obtained from the pollen of flowers, used by bees as food; bee-bread.

ceramic, a. *se-râm-îk* [Gr. *keramikos*, of or for pottery—from *keramos*, potter's clay, earthenware], pert. to pottery, or the art: *ceramics*, n. plu. *se-râm-îks*, the art or science of pottery.

ceramidium, n. *se-râ-mî-dî-ûm* [Gr. *keramidôs*, I cover with tiles; *keramion*, a jar] in bot., an ovate conceptacle having a terminal opening, and with a tuft of spores arising from the base, as in algae.

cerasin, n. *se-râ-sîn* [Gr. *kerasos*; L. *cerasus*, the cherry-tree—so called from *Cerasus*, a city of Pontus, in Asia], that part of the gum of the cherry, the plum, and almond trees, insoluble in cold water: *Cerasus*, n. *se-râ-sûs*, a valuable genus of fruit-trees, Ord. *Rosaceæ*.

cerate, n. *se-rât* [L. *ceratum*, covered with wax—from *cêrêre*, to cover with wax; cf. F. *cêrâf*], the melted honeycomb from which the honey has been pressed; a thick ointment containing wax: *cerated*, a. covered with wax.

ceratidia, n. *se-râ-tî-dî-âs* [Gr. *keras*, horn], the growth of hard horny tumours: *ceratidia*, n. *se-râ-tî-dî-âs*, inflammation of the cornea.

ceratites, n. plu. *se-râ-tî-ts* [Gr. *keras*, a horn], in geol., a genus of ammonitides peculiar to the triassic strata: *ceratodus*, n. *se-râ-tô-dôs* [Gr. *odon*, a tooth], a genus of fossil fish-teeth; a singular genus of fish found fossil in the secondary rocks, and now found living in Queensland: *ceratose*, a. *se-râ-tôs*, horny; having the texture and consistence of horn.

ceratium, n. *se-râ-shî-ûm* [Gr. *keration*, a little horn, a pod—from *keras*, a horn], in bot., a long one-celled pericarp with two valves, containing many seeds.

ceruauis, a. *se-râ-û-nîk* [Gr. *kerauos*, a thunder-bolt] pert. to, or produced by, thunder and lightning: *ceruauics*, n. the science of heat and electricity, especially the phenomena of thunder and lightning: *ceramite*, n. *se-râm-î-tî*, a former name for a belemnite: *ceras noscope*, n. *se-râ-nô-skôp* [Gr. *kerasôp*, I view], a stage apparatus for imitating thunder and lightning.

Cerberus, n. *se-rê-bê-rûs* [L. *Cerberus*], in Gr. and L. myth., the three-headed dog of Pluto, fabled to guard the entrance of the lower world.

cercaria, n. *se-râ-kî-rî-â* [Gr. *kerkos*, a tail], a tadpole-shaped animalcule; the tailed larva of the liver-fluke, or distoma: *cerca*, n. plu. *se-rê*, the feelers which project from behind in some insects: *cercairiform*, a. *se-râ-kî-rî-fôr-m* [L. *forma*, shape], tadpole-shaped like the larva of the liver-fluke.

cere, v. *se* [OF. *cere*, wax; L. *cêra*], to cover with wax: n. the naked skin covering the base of the bill in some birds: *ce-ri'ng*, imp., spreading over with melted wax: *cered*, pp. *se-râ*: *cere-cloth*, n. *se-rê-lôth*, and also *cere-ment*, n. *se-rê-mênt*, a cloth dipped in melted wax or some gummy matter, in which dead bodies were formerly wrapped: *cerous*, a. *se-rê-ûs*, and *ceracious*, a. *se-râ-shûs*, of or like wax; waxen: *ce-rine*, n. *se-rîn*, the part of bees' wax soluble in boiling alcohol.

cerual, a. *se-rî-ûl* [L. *cerualis*, pert. to *Ceres* or grain—from *Ceres*, goddess of agriculture; cf. F. *cêrêle*], pert. to all kinds of grain used for food: n. one of the grain kind: *cerualia*, n. plu. *se-rê-ûl-î-â*, or *ceruals*, n. plu. *se-rê-ûls*, the different grains used for food.

cerebellum, n. *se-rê-bê-lî-ûm* [L. *cerebellum*, a small or little brain; cf. It. *cervello*], the hinder or lower

part of the brain: *cer'e-bel'lar*, a. *se-rê*, pert. to the cerebellum.

cerebration, n. *se-rê-brê-shûn* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain], the action of the brain during any mental effort: *unconscious cerebration*, that activity of the brain alleged to produce intellectual or emotional results independent of any conscious effort of the mind.

cerebrum, n. *se-rê-brûm* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain], the brain proper; the front or larger brain: *ce-re-bral*, a. *se-rê-brîl*, pert. to the brain: *cerebric*, a. *se-rê-brîk*, of or from the brain: *cerebriform*, a. *se-rê-brî-fôr-m* [L. *cerebrum*; *forma*, shape], shaped like the brain: *cerebrin*, n. *se-rê-brîn*, a peculiar substance found in the brain: *cerebritis*, n. *se-rê-brî-tîs*, inflammation of the brain: *ce-re-brô'id*, a. *se-rê-brô-id* [Gr. *êidos*, shape], like or analogous to brain: *cerebro-spinal*, a. *se-rê-spi-nâl* [L. *spina*, the spine], belonging to the brain and spinal cord.

cerement, *ce-re-cloth*—see under *cera*.

ceremony, n. *se-rê-môn-î* [F. *cérémonie*—from L. *ceremoniâ*, pomp or state in religious rites], outward form or ritual in religion; formal rules or regulations; the customary rules and forms of social intercourse; stato etiquette: *cer'e-môn'ial*, a. *se-rê-môn-î-âl*, according to established forms or rites, as of the Jewish religion; *ritual*: n. outward form; a system of rites or rules established by authority: *cer'e-môn'ially*, ad. *se-rê-môn'î-âl-ly*, a. *se-rê-môn'î-âl*, full of ceremony; formal; exact and precise: *cer'e-môn'iously*, ad. *se-rê-môn'î-ôs-ly*, n. the practice of too much ceremony or formality: *master of ceremonies*, one who superintends and directs the forms and ceremonies to be observed on public or festive occasions.

ceriferous, a. *se-rî-fê-rûs* [L. *cêru*, wax; *fero*, I produce], in bot., bearing or producing wax: *cer'ous*, a. *se-rê-ûs*, like wax; waxen.

cerise, n. *se-rê* [F. *cerise*, a cherry—from L. *cernisum*, a cherry], a very fine shade of cherry or rose colour, used in dyeing silks, &c., and artificial flowers: ad. of a cherry-red colour.

ceritium, n. *se-rî-tî-ûm* [Gr. *keration*, a small horn—from *keras*, a horn], in zool., a gastropod, with a elongated, narrow, turreted shell.

cerium, n. *se-rî-ûm* [from the planet *Ceres*], an elementary body, one of the rarer metals found in the mineral cerite, *se-rî-û*—see *lanthanum*.

cernuous, a. *se-rî-nûs* [L. *cernuus*, bending or stooping with the head to the ground—from *cerno*, I discern], in bot., pendulous; nodding.

cerography, n. *se-rô-grâ-fî* [L. *cêru*, wax; G. *graphe*, a writing], the art of engraving on a waxed copper plate.

caroon, n. *se-rôn* [Sp. *caron*—from *cera*, a large basket], a bale or package in skins or hides.

ceroplastie, n. *se-rô-plâstîk* [L. *cêru*, wax; G. *plasseio*, I form], the art of modelling in wax: ad. modelled in wax.

cerosine, n. *se-rô-sîn* [L. *cêru*, wax], a waxy substance found on the surface of the sugar-cane.

cerrial, a. *se-rî-âl* [L. *ceruus*, a species of oak], in OE., relating to the bitter oak or *ceruus*: *ceruus*, n. *se-rî-ûs*, or *cerria*, n. *se-rî-ûs*, the ancient name for the *Quercus cerria*, or bitter oak.

certain, a. *se-rî-în* [L. *certus*, sure; It. *certo*—from L. *certa*, sure], not doubtful; sure; that cannot be denied; unfailing; fixed or regular: *cer'tain-ly*, ad. *se-rî-în-ly*, without doubt; without question; without failure: *cer'tain-ty*, n. *se-rî-în-tî*, a real state; exemption from doubt or failure: *cer'tes*, ad. *se-rî-în* [F. *certes*—from L. *certe*, undoubtedly], assuredly; in truth.

certify, v. *se-rî-fî* [F. *certifier*, to certify—from L. *certifîcare*, from L. *certus*, sure; *facio*, I make], to testify in writing; to declare or inform positively: *cer'tify-ing*, imp.: *cer'tified*, pp. *se-rî-fî-d*: *ad. testified* in writing; assured: *cer'tifier*, n. *se-rî-fî-er*, one who: *cer'tificate*, n. *se-rî-fî-kâf* [F. *certificat*—from L. *certifîcatûs*], a declaration in writing to testify something; a testimonial of character: v. to give a status or position to by an authoritative written declaration: *cer'tify-ing*, imp.: *cer'tified*, pp. *se-rî-fî-d*: *ad. declared* in writing to have a certain status: *cer'ti-fî-câ-tî-on*, n. *se-rî-fî-shûn*, the act of certifying.

certiorari, n. *se-rî-tî-ô-râ-rî* [mid. L. *certiorare*, to certify—from L. *certior*, more certain], a writ issued from a superior court to an inferior one, to remove a cause depending in it: this legal process is equivalent to a Scotch advocacy or appeal.

mêle, mêt, fâr, lâtô; *mêle, mêt, hêr*; *pine, pîn*; *nôle, nôl, môve*;

blame; to condemn as wrong: *cen'suring*, *imp.*: *cen'sured*, *pp.* *cen'sored*: *cen'surer*, *n.* one who *cen'sures*; *a. -ible*, worthy of blame: *cen'surable*, *ad.* *cen'surableness*, *n.* the quality of being censurable; blamableness. — *SYN.* of 'censure' *v.*: to blame; condemn; reprove; reproach; upbraid; reprimand; rebuke; chide; admonish; disapprove; judge of 'censure' *n.*: reproof; censure; blame; condemnation; disapproval; disapprobation; reprehension; reprimand; abuse; disparage.

cen'sus, *n.* *sen'sus* [*L. census*, a registering and riting of citizens—from *cen'sere*, to assess] an authoritative enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or country: *cen'sual*, *a.* *cen'su'd*, of or relating to a census.

cent, *n.* *sent* [*F. cent*; *It. cento*; *L. centum*, a hundred, of which *cent* is an abbreviation]; a hundred; in the U.S., a copper coin, in value the hundredth part of a dollar, being equal to about a halfpenny sterling in the coinages of various countries—France, Belgium, British Guiana, &c.; the hundredth part of a standard unit, as the florin: *per cent* [*L. per*, by, by means of], by the hundred; a certain rate for each hundred of anything: *percentage*, *n.* *44j*, so much for each hundred: *cent* *per cent*, 100 by means of 100; \$100 for each \$100, as profit or interest; a sum of money yielding an equal sum as profit.

cental, *n.* *sen'tal* [*L. centum*, a hundred] the new imperial hundredweight, consisting of a hundred pounds.

centare, *n.* *sen'tar*, or *centiare*, *sen'tar* [*F.*] a French measure of surface, equal to 1.19 square yards.

centaur, *n.* *sen'taur* [*L. centaurus*—from *Gr. kentaurus*, a herdman who fought on horseback—from *Gr. kentō*, I spar; *taurus*, a bull; a fabulous being said to have been half man and half horse; in *centon*, a constellation, part of a bright group in the southern hemisphere.

centauria, *n.* *sen'tau-ri-a* [*L. centauria*, the centaur—from *centaurus*, a centaur—fabled to have cured the wound made by a poisoned arrow in the foot of the Centaur, Chiron] a genus of plants having numerous species, *Ord. Compositae*; the blue-bottle or blue corn-flower is *Centauria cyanus*.

centauri, *n.* *sen'tau-ri* [*L. centaurus*; *Gr. kentaurus*, a centaur] a popular name of the *Erythraea centaurium*, *Ord. Gentianaceae*, not to be confounded with the *Centauria*, which belong to a different order.

centenary, *n.* *sen'tē-nēr-i* [*L. centēnarius*, relating to a hundred—from *centum*, a hundred] the number of a hundred; a hundredth anniversary: *cen'tenar'ian*, *n.* a person a hundred years old: *centen'ial*, *a.* *44th*-*14j* [*L. centum*, a hundred; *annus*, a year], pert. to a hundred years; consisting of a hundred years; happening once in a century.

centenary, *n.* *sen'tēr-īng* [*see centare*] the temporary frame on which an arch is built.

centesimal, *n.* *sen'tē-si-māl* [*L. centesimus*, hundredth—from *centum*, a hundred] the hundredth part: *adj.* hundredth: *centesim'ally*, *ad. -ly*.

centigrade, *n.* *sen'ti-grād* [*L. centum*, a hundred; *gradus*, a step] a thermometer divided, between the freezing and boiling points of water, into 100 parts or degrees: *centigram*, *n.* *sen'ti-grām* [*Gr. gramma*, a liter] in France, the hundredth part of a gramme.

centime, *n.* *sen'tēm* [*F.*—from *L. centesimus*, hundredth—from *centum*, a hundred] the hundredth part of a franc.

centimetre, *n.* *sen'tim'ē-tēr* or *sen'ti-mā'tēr* [*F.*—from *L. centum*, a hundred; *Gr. metron*, a measure] a French measure of length, equal to 394 in., or about 2 3/4 in., English.

centipede or *centiped*, *n.* *sen'ti-pēd* [*L. centum*, a hundred; *pedem*, a foot] an animal with many feet, *Reptil* 100.

cento, *n.* *sen'tō* [*L. cento*, a rag-covering, a patch-work; *d. Sp.* and *F. cento*] a patch-work poem; a composition consisting of scraps from different authors worked up into a whole; paste-and-scissors work.

centre, *n.* *sen'tēr* [*F. centre*—from *L. centrum*, the middle point; *Gr. kentron*, a sharp point] the middle point or place: *v.* to place on the middle point; to direct to one point; to settle exclusively on one object; to rest on: *cen'tring*, *imp. -trīng*, or *cen'tering*, *sup. -trīng*: *cen'tred* or *cen'tered*, *pp. -trēd*: *cen'tral*, *a. -trāl*, placed at or near the middle: *cen'trally*, *ad. -ly*: *cen'tralise*, *v. -iz*, to draw or bring to a centre: *cen'tralis'ing*, *imp.*: *cen'tralised*, *pp. -trāli'sed*: *cen'tralis'tion*, *n.* *sen'trāl'iz'āshn*, *n. -is'm*, the combination of several parts into one whole: *centrality*, *n. -it'ē*, state of being central: *centro-bit*, *n. -tēr-bīt*, an instrument with a projecting conical point, working on an axis, for boring circular holes: *centre-board*, *n.* a shifting keel passing through a slot in the bottom of a yacht or other sailing vessel, capable of being lowered or raised to increase or lessen the draught: *centre of gravity*, that point of a body which, being supported, the whole body will remain at rest, even though acted upon by gravity: *centre of motion*, the point in a body which remains at rest, while all the other parts move round it: *cen'trical*, *a. -trī-kāl*, and *cen'tric*, *a. -trīk*, placed in or near the centre or middle: *cen'trically*, *ad. -ly*: *cen'tricism*, *n.*

centrifugal, *a. sen'trīp'ūl* [*L. centrum*, the centre; *fygo*, I flee], tending to fly or go off from the centre; in *bot.*, applied to that kind of inflorescence in plants in which the central flower opens first: *centrifugal force*, the force by which bodies, when set in motion round a centre, have a tendency to fly off at a tangent from the circle round which they move.

centripetal, *a. sen'trīp'ē-tāl* [*L. centrum*, the centre; *peto*, I seek, I move to a place], tending to the centre; having a desire to move to the centre; in *bot.*, applied to that kind of inflorescence in plants in which the flowers expand from below upwards, or from the circumference inwards: *centripetal force*, the force which drives or impels a body towards some point as a centre; the force or gravity by which bodies tend to a centre or centre.

centrobaric, *a. sen'trō-bār'ik* [*Gr. kentron*, the centre; *baros*, weight] relating to the centre of gravity or method of finding it.

centroids, *n. plu. sen'trōidē* [*L. centrum*, the middle point; *Gr. eidos*, resemblance] the generating curves of such geometrical figures as cycloids and epicycloids.

centrolinead, *n. sen'trō-līn'ē-dād* [*L. centrum*, the centre; *linea*, a line], an instr. for drawing lines converging to, or passing through, a point.

centrum, *n. sen'trām* [*L. centrum*, the centre] in *anat.*, the body of a vertebra.

centuple, *n. sen'ti-pl* [*F. centuple*—from *L. centus*, plus, augmented a hundred-fold—from *centum*, a hundred; *placo*, I fold] a hundred-fold: *v.* to multiply a hundred-fold: *centup'licate*, *v. -tē-plā-kāl*, to make a hundred-fold: *centup'licating*, *imp.*: *centup'licated*, *pp.*

centurion, *n. sen'tūr'ī-ōn* [*F. centurion*—from *L. centurionem*—from *centum*, a hundred], among the *anc. Romans*, the captain of 100 men.

century, *n. sen'tūr-i* [*F. century*, a group of a hundred—from *L. centuria*, a century—from *centum*, a hundred] a group or period of a hundred years: *cent'urial*, *a. -rī-āl*, pert. to a century.

Cephaelis, *n. sē-fā-ē-līs* [*Gr. cephalē*, the head; *eidos*, I compress], a genus of tropical American shrubs, having the flower in a close head, the root of one species of which yields ipecacuanha; the *C. ipecacuanha*, *Ord. Rubiaceae*.

Cephalopoda, *n. sē-fā-lō-pō-dā* [*Gr. cephalē*, the head; *opsis*, a shield] in *geol.*, a fossil fish of the Old Red Sandstone, so called from having the bones of the head united into a single shield-like case: *cephalop'odan*, *n. plu. -pō-dē*.

Cephalic, *a. sē-fā'lik* [*Gr. cephalē*, the head] pert. to the head: *a.* a medicine for headache: *cephaline*, *n. sē-fā-līn*, a knitted woollen band passing round the head and over the ears, as a preservation against cold, worn by ladies: *cephalalgia*, *n. sē-fā-lā'jī-dā*, or *cephalalg'y*, *n. -jī* [*Gr. algos*, pain], pain in the head; headache: *cephalalg'ic*, *a. -jīk*, pert. to.

Cephalo-branchiate, *a. sē-fā-lō-brāng'ki-āt* [*Gr. cephalē*, the head; *branchia*, a gill], carrying gills upon the head, as certain of the *Amphibia*: *cephaloid*, *a. sē-fā-lō'id* [*Gr. eidos*, resemblance], in *bot.*, capitate or head-shaped.

Cephalopoda, *n. sē-fā-lō-pō-dā* [*Gr. cephalē*, the head; *eidos*, resemblance] in *bot.*, forming a head.

Cephalopoda, *n. plu. sē-fā-lō-pō-dā* [*Gr. cephalē*, the head; *phoreo*, I bear, I carry] a name for those *Mollusca* which have a distinct head—more usual term is 'Cephalopoda'.

Cephalopoda, *n. plu. sē-fā-lō-pō-dā*, also *Cephalo-*

colic, *boff*, *fidd*; *parc*, *bald*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

spring — so named as supposed to be used by the swallows to cure their young. Ord. *Ranunculacea*.
celebrant, n. *se-lé-ránt*, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the second mood in the first figure of a syllogism.

celebrate, v. *se-lé-brát* [L. *celebratus*, visited in numbers, celebrated — from *celebr*, much resorted to: It. *celebrato* — lit., to cause to enter largely into the talk of men], to praise or extol; to render famous; to keep holy; to honour by marks of joy or by ceremonies: *celebrating*, imp.: *celebrated*, pp.: adj. famous; renowned: *celebrator*, n. one who celebrates, n. one who performs a religious act in a church publicly; the officiating priest in the Eucharist: *celebration*, n. *-brá-shén*, the performance of solemn rites; the distinguishing by marks of joy or respect; praise; renown: *celebrity*, n. *se-lé-brí-tí* [F. *celebrité* — from *celebre*, celebrated, famous — from L. *celebris*, much frequented, famous], fame; renown; distinction or notoriety; a distinguished or famous person: *celebrities*, n. plu. *-rí-tí*, distinguished or famous persons. — SYN. of 'celebrate': to commemorate; distinguish; honour; solemnise — of 'celebrated': distinguished; famous; renowned; illustrious.

celebre, a. *se-lé-br* [F.], celebrated; famous: *cause celebre*, *ko se-lé-br* [F. cause, a cause], a famous cause; a remarkable trial in a court of justice.

celerity, n. *se-lér-í-tí* [F. *celerité*; It. *celerità*, quickness — from L. *celeritatem*, swiftness — from *celer*, swift], swiftness; speed in anything, as actions, thoughts, or of bodies on or near the earth; — *celerity* is more frequently applied to objects remote or inappreciable, as the planets, sound, light, &c. *Note*. — Speaking generally, *velocity* is mere rate of motion, *celerity* is despatch or quickness in doing anything: a railway train may go at a high velocity, a man may eat his dinner with great celerity.

celery, n. *se-lér-í* [F. *céleri*; It. dial. *cellari*] a kitchen vegetable, *Apium graveolens*, n. *Umbellifera*, a native of Britain: *celeries*, n. *se-lér-í-ák*, a variety of celery in which the turnip-shaped root is the part eaten, and not the blanched stalks as in celery.

celestial, a. *se-lé-si-yál* [OF. *celestiel*; F. *céleste*; It. *celest*, heavenly — from L. *caelestis*, heavenly — from L. *caelum*, heaven; connected with Gr. *koilos*, hollow], heavenly; of or pert. to heaven; belonging to the visible sky: n. an inhabitant of heaven: *celestially*, ad. *-tí*: *celestialise*, v. *-yál-íz*, to make fit for heaven: *celestialising*, imp.: *celestialised*, pp.: *celestine*, n. *se-lé-sín*, a mineral, sulphate of strontian, so named in allusion to its sky-blue colour: *Celestial Empire*, China, popularly so named from the claim of its Emperor to be the son of Heaven.

Celestian, n. plu. *se-lé-si-tíz*, a religious order in the R. Cath. Ch. who eat no flesh unless when sick, and fast often — named after Pope Celestin V.

celias, a. — see *celiac*.

celibacy, n. *se-lé-bá-sí* [F. *celibat*, celibate, celibacy — from L. *celibatus*, celibacy — from L. *celibis*, unmarried, single], a single life; an unmarried condition: *celibate*, n. *se-lé-bát*, the state of being unmarried; one who.

cell, n. *se-l* [OF. *celle*, a cellar; It. *cella*, a cell; L. *cella*, a hiding-place], a small confined room, an apartment in a prison; a small cavity, as of a honey-comb; a private room in a nunnery or monastery; one of the vesicles of protoplasm out of which the bodies of plants and animals are primarily built up: *celled*, a. *se-léd*, furnished with cells: *cella*, n. *se-lá*, the body or principal part of a temple: *cellar*, n. *se-lér* [F. *cellier* — from mid. L. *cellarium*, a storeroom for wine and provisions], a storeroom for wine, oil, and provisions; a room or place under a house used for storing coals, &c.: *cellarage*, n. *-dj*, the capacity of a cellar or cellars; range or system of cellars; charge for cellar-room: *cellaret*, n. *se-lé-rét*, an ornamental case for bottles: *cellarist*, n.: *cellarman*, n. one who has charge of the cellar: *cell-wall*, n. in *physiology*, the external, vesicular membrane, which encloses the germinal substance or protoplasm.

cellular, a. *se-lé-lér* [L. *cellula*, a little cell — from *cello*, a hiding-place — see *cell*], consisting of small cavities or hollows: *cellulated*, a. *-lá-téd*, formed with cells: *cellula*, n. *se-lá-lá*, a little cell: *celliferous*, a. *-lí-fér-ús* [cell, and L. *fero*, I carry, I bear], producing cells: *celluliferous*, a. *-ú-lí-fér-ús* [L. *cellula*,

a little cell, and *fero*, I bear], producing little cells: *celluloid*, n. *se-lé-lóyd*, a hard mechanical compound of camphor and gun-cotton, used as a substitute for ivory, horn, tortoise-shell, &c.: *cellulitis*, n. *se-lé-sín*, a name applied to *cellulose*, especially designating that form which occurs in some animal bodies: *cellulose*, n. *se-lé-sús*, a substance forming the cell-walls of plants, and the chief part of woody tissue: adj. containing cells: *cellular tissue*, tissue formed by the union of minute globules or bladders, named 'cells,' 'cellules,' 'vesicles,' or 'utricles'; an aggregation of minute membranous vesicles filled with fluid.

celotomy, n. *se-lé-óm-í* [Gr. *celé*, a tumour; *tomé*, a cutting, a section], the operation for removing the stricture in strangulated hernia.

celtitude, n. *se-lé-sí-tú-dé* [L. *celstitudo*, a lofty bearing — from *celsus*, high], in OE., highness; height.

Celt or *Kelt*, n. *se-lé*, *kél* [F. *Celte*; L. *Celtæ*; Gr. *Keltai*, the Celts] one who speaks one of the Celtic languages, as the Gaelic of Ireland and Scotland, and the Brythonic of Wales and Brecon; one of the great parent stock of Southern and Western Europe; a stone or bronze cutting instrument found in ancient barrows or tumuli: *Celtic* or *Keltic*, a. *se-lít-ik*, *kél-ít-ik*, pert. to a Celt; n. the language of the Celts: *Celticism* or *Kelticism*, n. *-ít-sím*, a custom of the Celts, or an idiom of their language.

cement, n. *se-mént* [F. *cément*, cement — from L. *cementum*, chips of stone, cement — from L. *caedere*, to cut] the substance that unites two bodies together, or the parts of a broken thing; bond of union; mortar; a term denoting the hard external tissue of the lower part of the tooth, beginning where the tooth enters the gum, and the enamel terminates: v. to unite by a glutinous substance; to unite firmly and closely; to cohere: *cementing*, imp.: *cemented*, pp.: *cementar*, n. one who: *cementation*, n. *se-m-én-tá-shén*, the act of cementing; a process by which iron is converted into steel: *cementatory*, a. *se-m-én-tá-tór*, also *cementitious*: n. a *se-m-én-tá-tí-ús*, having the quality of cementing: *Roman cement* — see under *Roman*: *Portland cement* — see under *Portland*.

cenotaphy, n. *se-nó-táf-í* [L. *cenotaphium*; Gr. *koiméterion*, a sleeping-place — from *koimáo*, I hush to sleep], a place for the burial of the dead.

cenobium, n. *se-nó-bí-úm* [Gr. *kenos*, void, empty; *anthos*, a flower], in bot., the absence of stamens and pistils in flowers.

cenobiarch, n. *se-nó-bí-árk* [L. *cenobium*, a convent; Gr. *arché*, government], the head or chief of a monastery.

cenobite, n. *se-nó-bít* [mid. L. *cenobita*, a member of a resident fraternity — from *cenobium*, a convent — from Gr. *koinos*, common; *bios*, life], one of a religious order who lives in a convent or monastery with others, and not alone, like an *anchorite* or *hermit*: *cenobitic*, a. *se-nó-bít-ik*, and *cenobitical*, a. *-tál*, living in community as a monk.

cenotaph, n. *se-nó-táf* [F. *cenotaphie* — from mid. L. *cenotaphium* — from Gr. *kenotaphion*, an empty tomb — from Gr. *kenos*, empty; *taphos*, a tomb], a tomb-shaped monument in honour of one who is buried elsewhere; an empty sepulchre.

cenase, v. *éns* [F. *encenser*, to perfume; contr. from *incense*, which see], to perfume with burning odiferous substances: *cenaser*, n. *-ér*, a vase or pan in which incense is burned: *cenasing*, imp.: *cenased*, pp. *séns*.

censor, n. *se-nó-r* [L. *censor*, a Roman magistrate, a censor, a critic — from *cenare*, to give an opinion], an officer in anc. Rome who registered the property of persons, imposed taxes, and punished immorality: in some countries, a person who inspects all MSS. before they are permitted to be printed or published; one given to fault-finding: *censorious*, a. *-sér-í-ús*, also *cenorial*, a. *-rí-dí*, given to blame or to condemn; severe in making remarks on the conduct or writings of others: *censoriously*, ad. *-tí*: *censoriousness*, n. disposition to find fault: *cenoscopy*, n. the office or dignity of a censor; the power exercised in some countries of superintending and revising general literature before publication, particularly periodical and political publications. — SYN. of 'censorious': captious; carping; cavilling; condemnation; severity.

cenure, n. *se-ná-shór* [F. *cenasure*; It. *cenatura* — from L. *cenare*, severe judgment], severe judgment; the act of blaming or finding fault; reproof; an ecclesiastical sentence: v. to find fault with; to

máte, *mat*, *fár*, *laño*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *pine*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

caution, n. *kā'ō-shān* [F. *caution*: It. *cauzione*—from L. *cautionem*, a taking heed] great care in the midst of dangers; forethought; a prudent course of conduct; security for; an advice; a warning: v. to warn; to exhort; admonish; advise: **cautioning**, imp.: **cautioned**, pp. *kā'ō-shān*: **cautionary**, a. *ēr-t*, containing warning; giving as a pledge: **cautioner**, n. in Scot., one bound for another: **cautionary**, n. *ēr-t*, in Scot., suretyship; the obligation of suretyship: **cautious**, a. *ā-shā*, very careful in conduct; wary; watchful; discreet: **cautiously**, ad. *ī-t*, in a cautious manner: **cautionness**, n. the quality of being cautious; vigilance; watchfulness; prudent care—**SYN.** of 'cautious': careful; wary; circumspect; prudent; discreet; watchful; vigilant; heedful; thoughtful; anxious; scrupulous—of 'caution': prudence; watchfulness; circumspection; warning; admonition; care; forethought; heed; vigilance; providence; counsel; advice; injunction; security; bail; guaranty.

cave, n.—see *AVA*.

cavalcade, n. *kā'ō-dī-kād* [F.—from It. *cavalcata*—from It. *carallo*, a horse—from L. *caballus*, a horse—see **CAVALRY**] a procession of persons on horseback.

cavalry, n. *kā'ō-dī-rī* [OF. *cavallerie*, horsemen—from It. *cavalleria*, knighthood, cavalry—from It. *cavallio*, Sp. *caballo*, F. *cheval*, a horse—from L. *caballus*: Gr. *kaballōs*: cf. W. *ceff*, a horse; Oael. *cepal*, a war-horse—from *cath*, battle; *pell*, a horse], the part of an army which fights on horseback; horse-soldiers: **cavalier**, n. *ā-tēr* [It. *cavaliere*: F. *chevalier*], a horseman; an armed horseman; a knight; a gay soldier; in *mil.*, an elevation of earth situated within a work overlooking the surrounding parts: **adj.** sprightly; gay; brave; generous; haughty: **Cavaliers**, n. plu. *ēr-t*, in *Eng. hist.*, the partisans of Charles I.: **cavalierly**, ad. *ī-t*, arrogantly; disdainfully: **cavalierness**, n. a haughty and disdainful manner.

cavatina, n. *kā'ō-dī-tēnd* [It.], in music, an air of one movement, frequently preceded by a recitative.

cavation, n. *kā'ō-dī-shān* [It. *cavazione*, excavation], in arch., an excavation for the foundation of a building or for cellage.

cave, n. *kā'ō* [F. *cave*—from L. *cavus*, hollow: cf. Fin. *kappa*, anything hollowed or vaulted], a hollow place under earth or rocks, as at the side of a hill; a den; a cavern: v. to hollow or scoop out; to dwell in a cave; (followed by *in*), to fall in, as earth in tunnelling a pit: **caving**, imp.: **caved**, pp. *kā'ō*: **cavity**, n. *kā'ō-tt*, a hollow in filling: **cave-earth**, the reddish calcareous earth accumulated in anc. caverns: **cave-bear**, **cave-bone**, &c., extinct animals whose bones are found fossil in caverns: **cave-dweller** or **cave-man**, n. one of the races of mankind who inhabited natural caves in Western Europe in Palaeolithic times; a troglodyte: **Cave Party**, **Cave**—see **ADULAMITE**.

caveat, n. *kā'ō-tī-dī* [L. *caveat*, let him beware], in a court of law, an intimation to stop proceedings; a caution; a warning: **caveator**, n. one who.

cavern, n. *kā'ō-ērā* [F. *caverne*—from L. *caverna*, a cavern—from L. *cavus*, hollow], a large hollow place below the earth or rocks; a cavern is larger than a cave: **caverned**, a. *ērād*, or **cavernous**, a. *ērā-ās*, full of caverns: **cavernous**, a. *kā'ō-ērā-ās*, or *kā'ō-ērā-ās*, in *med.* in *anal.*, with cavities: **cavernulous**, *kā'ō-ērā-ās*, full of little caves or hollows.

caverson, n. *kā'ō-ērā-ās*, [F. *caverson*, n. *kā'ō-ērā-ās*, and **caverson**, n. *kā'ō-ērā-ās*, [F. *caverson*, n. *kā'ō-ērā-ās*, an iron instrument placed on the lip of horses: cf. Sp. *cuberson*, a shirt-collar], a particular kind of nose-band put upon an unruly horse to assist in breaking him in.

cavetto, n. *kā'ō-ērā-ās* [It.—from *cavo*, hollow], in arch., a hollow moulding used principally in cornices.

caviare, n. *kā'ō-tī-dī* [F. *caviar*: OF. *caviat*, *caviare*—from It. *caviate* and *caviaro*: Turkish, *kā'ō-yīr*: mod. Gr. *kabiarī*], a prepared article of food consisting of the salted roes of several kinds of large fish, chiefly of the sturgeon; something that cannot be appreciated or understood by the people, from the fact of the disagreeable flavour of **caviare** to an uneducated palate: **caviare** to the general, anything which is beyond the taste and appreciation of the people.

cavicornia, n. plu. *kā'ō-tī-kā'ō-rā-d*, also **cavicornis**, n. plu. *kā'ō-tī-kā'ō-rā-d* [L. *cavus*, hollow; *cornu*, a horn], the hollow-horned ruminants, in which the horn

consists of a central bony core, surrounded by a horny sheath, as in the ox, sheep, or antelope.

cavil, v. *kā'ō-tī* [OF. *caviller*, to wrangle: L. *cavillator*, I taunt—from *cavus*, hollow] to raise frivolous objections; to find fault unreasonably; to wrangle; to carp at: n. a false or frivolous objection: **cavilling**, imp.: **cavilled**, pp. *ī-d*: **caviller**, n. one who: **cavillingly**, ad. *ī-t*: **cavillous**, a. *ī-t-ās*, capitious: **cavillously**, ad. *ī-t*: **cavillation**, n. *kā'ō-tī-kā'ō-shān*, in OE, the act or practice of making frivolous objections.—**SYN.** of 'cavilling': capitious; carping; censorious.

cavitary, n. *kā'ō-tī-dī-rī* [L. *cavitas*, a hollow] an intestinal worm: a. hollow; having an enteric cavity; intestinal.

cavity, n.—see under **CAVE**.

cave-relievo, n. *kā'ō-tī-rē-lē-ō* [It. hollow-relief], a term designating figures carved or indented into a surface, instead of being raised upon it; intaglio.

caw, n. *kā'ō-tī* [new L. *cavia*—from Brazilian *cubiai*], a quadruped of the genus *cavia*, a native of S. Amer.; the guinea-pig.

caw, v. *kā'ō* [from the sound: cf. Dan. *kāa*: Sw. *kāja*, a jackdaw] to cry like a crow or rook: **cawing**, imp.: **cawed**, pp. *kā'ō*.

cawans, **kā'ō-shān**—same as **CAVANS**.

cawl, a variant of **CAUL**.

cayenne, n. *kā'ō-pēn* or *kā'ō-ēn*, a very strong pungent pepper of red colour that comes from *Cayenne*, S. Amer.; the dried powdered fruits of different species and varieties of *Capsicum*, Ord. *Solanaceae*: **adj.** pert. to.

cayman, n. *kā'ō-mān* [native Guiana name], the Amer. alligator; also spelt **caiman**.

cazique—same as **CAIQUE**.

cazona, n. plu. *kā'ō-zōn*, also **castagn**, n. plu. *kā'ō-zing* [Eng. dial.], in OE, dried cow-dung in masses used as fuel; oblong pieces of dried turf or peat used as fuel.

cease, v. *ās* [F. *cesser*, to cease: It. *cessare*, to dismiss—from L. *cessare*, to delay, to cease] to leave off, followed by 'from'; to stop; to fail; to be at an end: **ceasing**, imp.: **ceased**, pp. *ās*: **ceaseless**, a. without a stop or pause; incessant; endless: **ceaselessly**, ad. *ī-t*: **cessation**, n. *ās-ās-shān*, a stop; a pause; a leaving off: **cease and determine**, in law, said of an estate or right granted during a certain period, when such comes to an end.

cecily, n. *ās-tī-t* [F. *cecile*—from L. *ceciliatēn*, blindness—from L. *cecus*, blind], blindness: **cecography**, n. *ās-tī-grāf* [F. *cecographie*: L. *cecus*, blind, and Gr. *graphō*, I write], a writing machine for the use of the blind.

cedar, n. *ās-dēr* [OF. *cedre*—from L. *cedrus*: Gr. *kēdroē*], a large evergreen tree: the common name of various trees, but especially the *Cedrus Libani*, cedar of Lebanon, Ord. *Coniferae*: **cedared**, a. *ād-ēr*: **cedar-like**, a. *ās-dēr-ās*, *ād-ēr*, pert. to the cedar: **cedar-bird**, the Amer. wax-wing, so named from frequenting cedar-trees.

cede, v. *ās-d* [F. *ceder*: It. *cedere*—from L. *cedere*, to give up] to give up; to yield; to relinquish or surrender to: **ced'ing**, imp.: **ceded**, pp.: **cession**, n. *ās-shān* [F. *cession*, a yielding up—from L. *cessionem*—from L. *cessus*, given up], the act of yielding up or granting: **cessible**, a. *ās-tī-t*, liable to give way; yielding: **cessibility**, n. *ād-tī-t*, quality of giving way.

cedilla, n. *ās-dī-lā* [Sp. *cedilla* from *cedilla*: It. *cediglia*, assumed: *cedilla*, dim. of *ceda*, the letter *z* a mark put under the letter *c* (thus, *ç*, coning before the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*, chiefly in F. and Sp. words, to show that it must be sounded like an *s*).

cell, v. *ās* [It. *celo*: F. *ciel*, heaven, sky—from mid. L. *celum*, heaven, sky, then applied to a canopy, the inner roof of a room; afterwards confounded with *cell*, in the sense of to close], to cover the inner roof of a building with anything, as with plaster or wood: **celling**, imp.: n. the roof of a room; in OE, a canopy and side-hangings of a bed: **celled**, pp. *ās-d*.

celandine, n. *ās-tān-dīn* [OF. *celidone*; L. *chellidonia*; Gr. *chellidonium*—from Gr. *chellidōn*, the swallow], a popular name of two native plants—the *Chellidonium majus*, greater celandine, or swallow-wort, which yields an orange-coloured juice with acid properties, Ord. *Papaveraceae*; the *Ranunculus ficaria*, or lesser celandine, which produces the showy, star-like yellow flowers found on every bank in early

cōle, *bōy*, *fōd*: *pāre*, *bīd*: *chātr*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *therr*, *zeel*.

traveller) a reddish variety of claystone found in the region of the Upper Missouri.

Catonian, a. *kā-tō-ni-ān*, severe and inflexible, like the anc. Roman *Cato*: a *Cato*, *kā-tō*, a man of simple life, austere manners, and severe morals.

cat-o'-nine-tails [see *cat*—perhaps so called satirically from its 'scratching' the back] nine strips of leather or cord knotted at intervals, used to flog offenders and criminals.

catoptrics, n. plu. *kā-tōp'triks* [Gr. *katoptrikos*, pert. to a mirror—from *katoptron*, a mirror—from *kata*, down or against; *optomai*, I see], that part of optics which treats of the properties of light reflected from polished bodies: **catoptron**, n. *-trōn*, an optical glass or instrument: **catoptric**, a. *-trik*, or **catop'trical**, a. *-trik-āl*, pert. to.

catnap, n. *kā't-nāp*, for *catnap*—which see.

cattle, n. *kā't'l* [OF. *catel* or *chattel*, goods, movables—from mid. L. *catalla*, chattels, goods in general—specially applied to cattle as the principal wealth in an early stage of society—from mid. L. *capitale* or *capitale*, capital, property—from L. *capitālis*, pert. to the head, capital—from L. *caput*, the head—*lit.*, movable property in general] quadrupeds, being domestic animals used for labour or for food—more especially applied to oxen, bulls, and cows: **cattle-show**, n. an exhibition of domestic animals in competition for prizes: **cattle-pen**, n. pen for cattle.

catty, n. *kā't-i* [Mal. *kati*], a weight used in China and the Eastern Archipelago of about 1½ lb. avoirdupois.

cauboon, n. *kāu-bēn* [Ir. *caipín*], an Irish cap.

Caucasian, a. *kāu-ā-d-i-ān*, pert. to Mount *Caucasus*: n. one belonging to the Indo-European race, supposed by some to have originated near Mount *Caucasus*; *Aryan*.

caucus, n. *kāu-kūs* [origin obscure: perhaps a corrupt. of *calves*, from ship *calves*' meetings in Boston for political purposes previous to the independence of the U.S.: another suggestion is to derive it from the N. Amer. Ind. *cau'-cu'-a'-u*, one who advises], in U.S., a meeting preliminary to a public meeting of citizens for election or for other purposes, generally political; a factious meeting designed to influence the general body of the citizens: v. to hold a preliminary party meeting of the heads of the party with the view of devising new measures or plans of action: **caucusing**, imp.: **caucused**, pp. *kāu-kūed*.

caudal, a. *kāu-dāl* [L. *cauda*, a tail], pert. to the tail of an animal; in bot., applied to thread at the bottom of the seed of a plant: **caudate**, a. *-dāt*, and **caudated**, a. in bot., applied to seeds that have a tail-like appendage: **caudicle**, n. *-dik-l*, in bot., the tail-like process supporting the masses of pollen in orchids.

caudex, n. *kāu-dēks* [L. *caudex*, the trunk], in bot., the unbranched trunk or axis of a tree, as palms, tree-ferns, and the like.

caude, n. *kāu-dē* [OF. *chaudeau* or *chaudet*, a kind of gruel or broth—from *chaud*, warm—from mid. L. *calidum*, dim. of *calidum*—from L. *calidum*, hot, warm], a warm drink containing wine or other liquors given to women at childbirth: v. to prepare caude; to treat tenderly: **caudling**, imp.: **caudled**, pp. *kāu-did*: **caudle-cup**, the drink given to women at childbirth; the glass of wine, or other liquor, drunk in honour of the child born.

caul, n. *kāuf* [Eng. dial., prob. another form of *cort*—which see] a chest for holding live fish; the box or cage for raising coal from the mine.

caught, v. pt. or pp. *kāuf*—see under *catch*.

caulk, n. *kāuk* [Eng. dial.], a name for barite; in Scot., chalk.

caul, n. *kāul* [F. *câle*, a kind of little cap: cf. Ir. *colla*, a veil; Gael. *caul*, the omentum or fatty membrane covering the lower intestines; the membrane sometimes covering the head and face of a child when born; a net for enclosing the hair; a skull-cap—also split kelt].

cauldron or **caldron**, n. *kāu'drōn* [originally *caudron*: Norm. F. *caudron*; Sp. *caldron*: It. *calderone*: mid. L. *calidarium*], a large kettle or boiler; any natural formation having the shape of a cauldron.

caulescent, a. *kāu-lēs-ēnt* [L. *caulis*, a stalk], in bot., having a visible stem: **caulicle**, n. *-ik-l*, a short stem: **caulicule**, n. *-ik-kul*, in bot., a short stem; in arch., one of the curled tops in a Corinthian capital:

cauliculus, n. plu. *-kūls*, in bot., small stems rising immediately from the neck of the root: **cauliform**, a. *-it-fakrūm* [L. *forma*, shape], same as **caulescent**: **cauline**, a. *-līn*, also **caulinary**, a. *-tr-i*, growing on a caulis or stem: **caulis**, n. *kāu-līs*, the stalk or stem of a plant; an aerial stem.

cauliflower, n. *kāu-lī-flōr* [OF. *col*, a cabbage—from L. *caulis*, a cabbage, a stem, and *flower*: Sp. *cañiflor*: F. *choufleur*], a cauliflower; a kind of cabbage with a thick mass of white, edible inflorescence, which is really deformed flower-stalks; the original species is *Brassica cauliflora*, Ord. *Cruciferae*.

caulk, or **calk**, v. *kālk* [mid. L. *calchare*, to press together], in a ship, to stop up the seams by driving oakum between the planks: **caulk'er**, n. one who: **caulking-iron**, an iron chisel for driving in the oakum.

cause, n. *kāuz* [F. *causer*: Sp. and It. *causa*: L. *causa*], the primary or original thing; a thing which produces another thing; anything which produces an effect; the person or thing that brings about or does something; that to which intelligent efforts are directed as working for a cause; a reason; a motive or inducement that urges or impels; a suit at law; a party or side: v. to effect or produce; to occasion; to create: **causing**, imp.: **caused**, pp. *kāuzd*: **causal**, a. *kāuz-d*, relating to or expressing cause: **causality**, n. *kāu-zā-lī-tē*, agency of a cause; quality of causing: **causally**, ad. *kāuz-dl*: **causable**, a. *kāuz-d-āb*, that may be caused: **causation**, n. *kāu-zā-shūn*, the act or power of causing or producing: **causative**, a. *-tr*, that effects as a cause: **causer**, n. *kāu-zēr*, one who causes; an agent producing an effect: **causeless**, a. having no cause: **causelessly**, ad. *-līs*, without reason or cause: **causelessness**, n. state of not having a reason or cause; unjust grounds or reasons.—SYN. of 'cause n.': motive; inducement; reason; incitement; account; sake.

causerie, n. *kāuz-ē* [F. *causer*, to talk], a gossiping article in a newspaper or magazine, particularly on a literary subject.

causerie, n. *kāuz-ē* [F. *causerie*, talkative], a drawing-room easy-chair for two sitting side by side yet face to face.

causeway, n. *kāuz-ē* [causcy and way: F. *causcy*, a raised way—from mid. L. *calciata*, or *calciata*, a made road—from L. *calcare*, limo: cf. Sp. *calzada*, a pavement], primarily, a road formed on a 'causey'; a hardened raised roadway made with a mixture of lime so as to bear the tread of horses and general traffic; a raised roadway paved; a raised road over wet or marshy ground: **causey**, n. *kāuz-ē*, the proper spelling for *causeway*: v. to pave with blocks of stone: **caused**, a. *-dāt*, or **causedway**, a. *-dāt*, paved with blocks of stone: to keep the crown of the **causey**, in Scot. *kāul*, to keep possession of the highest part of the principal paved street in defiance of all opponents; to throw down the gauntlet of defiance in a mutual feud; not to be driven to the wall.

caussey, n. *kāuz-ē* [MR. *caused*: OF. *caucie*: mid. L. *calciata*, a mound made firm by stamping], a raised way; a raised footway.

caustic, a. *kāu-sīk*, or **caustical**, a. *-it-kāl* [Gr. *kautikos*, having the power to burn—from *kato*, I burn], burning; corroding; that has power to destroy a living texture; biting or burning; sharp and biting, as speech: **caustic**, n. a substance that acts like fire when applied to a living body, as nitrate of silver: **causticity**, n. *-it-kāl-tē*, the quality of being caustic: **caustic curve**, the curve whose envelope is formed by the rays reflected from a concave mirror.—SYN. of 'caustic a.': pungent; cutting; stinging; searching; burning; corrosive; severe; satirical; sharp.

cautel, n. *kāu-tēl* [mid. L. *caustilla*, prudence, caution], in OE., caution; condition; limitation; a cunning trick: **cautelous**, a. *kāu-tēl-ūs*, artful; artfully cautious; wary: **cautelously**, ad. *-līs*.

cautery, n. *kāu-tēr-i* [L. *cauterium*: Gr. *kauterion*, a hot iron for marking—from *kato*, I burn], a burning or searing of living flesh with a hot iron, or by caustic medicine, so as to remove a diseased part: **cauterise**, v. *-tēr-iz*, to burn or sear living flesh: **cauterising**, imp.: **cauterized**, pp. *-tēr-izd*: **cauterisation**, n. *-tēr-iz-shūn*, the act of burning or searing with a hot iron; also **cauterism**, n. *-tēr-iz*, the application of caustics.

māte, māi, fār, lāto: *mēte, mēt, hēr*: *pāne, jān*: *nōte, nōt, mōce*.

harter, being caught in the trap one has laid for another; being deceived in the character of the object which has been pursued: catchment, *n.* *kách-mént*, in *capit.*, a space of ground where water may be caught and retained for use: catching-drains, drains whose declivity to intercept surface-water: catchment basin or area, the whole area by the drainage of which a river is fed; an area or basin of water receiving running streams, but which itself has no outlet to the sea or ocean: to catch the meaning, to understand the sense or import: to catch the eye, to arrest the attention of one who is looking: to catch up, to interrupt; to answer suddenly.—*SYN.* of *cat'h v.*: to seize; snatch; grasp; gripe; fasten upon; charm; please; communicate.

catch-fly, *n.* *kách'fí* [*catch*, and *fly*], the genus *Silph.*, *Ord.* *Caryophyllaceæ*, elegant flowering-plants, many of the species having a viscid moisture on their stalks, to which insects adhere.

catch-poll, *n.* *kách'pól* [*OF. chacepoll*—*lit.*, one who taxes or hunts fowl; an officer of taxes—from *mid. L. cat'apolus*, a collector of taxes—from *L. cat'po*, I take; and *pollus*, a fowl], one employed to apprehend a felon; a sergeant; a bailiff's follower.

catchup, *n.* *kách'úp*, or *catup*, *n.* *kát'súp* [*E. I. kápup*], a sauce made from mushrooms; ketchup.

catechism, *v.* *kát's-kís* [*mid. L. catechizare*, to catechise—from *Gr. katechizein*, to instruct; *kát'héhis*, instruction by word of mouth, instruction in the elements of a science—from *kata*, down; *echos*, a sound], to instruct or examine by asking questions and receiving answers; to interrogate; to try by asking questions: *cat'echising*, *imp.* *n.* the act of instructing by question and answer; interrogation: *cat'echised*, *pp.* *kát's*: *cat'echiser*, *n.* one who: *cat'echism*, *n.* *kát's-m*, a book on any subject arranged for instruction in the form of question and answer: *cat'echist*, *n.* one who instructs in the principles of religion; a catechiser: *cat'echist'ic*, *a.* *-íst'ík*, or *cat'echist'ical*, *a.* *-íst'ík*, imparting instruction by way of question and answer: *cat'echist'ic*, *a.* *-íst'ík*, or *cat'echist'ical*, *a.* after the manner of a catechism: *cat'echist'ically*, *ad. -íst'ík*: *cat'echumen*, *n.* *kát'mén*, the anc. Church, one not yet fully instructed in the principles of Christianity; one being prepared for baptism.

catechu, *n.* *kát's-shóo*, also *catech*, *n.* *kách* [*mid. L. catechu*—from Malay, *katchu*], a dry brown extract obtained from the *Acacia catechu*, an *R. I.* plant, used in tanning, and as a powerful astringent, *Ord.* *Leguminosæ*, sub-*Ord.* *Mimicæ*; also obtained from the *Ardisia catechu*, *Ord.* *Palma*; the *Uncaria Gambier*, *Ord.* *Rubiaceæ*, furnishes the pale *catechu*, called *Gambier*; terra Japonica—see under *terra*: *catechuate*, *a.* *kát's-shó'ík*, of or from *catechu*.

category, *n.* *kát's-gór't* [*Gr. kategória*, an accusation—from *kata*, against; *agorao*, I speak in an assembly], in *logic*, the general head of a class, to one among a certain number of which anything whatever is referable; a class; an order of ideas; predicament: *categoryic*, *a.* *kát's-gór't'ík*, also *categoryical*, *a.* *-íst'ík*, absolute; positive; direct; without possibility of evasion: *categoryically*, *ad. -íst'ík*: *cat'egorematic*, *a.* *-át'm'ík* [*Gr. kat'egorema*, a predicament], in *logic*, capable of being employed by itself as a term; also *cat'egorematic*, *a.* *-át'm'ík*: *cat'egorematically*, *ad. -íst'ík*.—*SYN.* of *category*: state; situation; predicament; condition.

catelectrode, *n.* *kát's-é-lék'tró'd* [*Gr. kata*, under, and *Eng. electrode*], a negative electrode; the negative pole of a galvanic battery—same as *cathode*.

catelectrotonus, *n.* *kát's-é-lék'tró'd'ó-nús* [*Gr. kata*, down; *electroton*, amber; *tonos*, strain], in *phys.*, the increased tension caused by an electric current at the negative pole of a nerve or muscle.

catenate, *v.* *kát's-nát* [*L. catēna*, a chain], to connect, as a series of links in a chain: *cat'enating*, *imp.* *cat'enated*, *pp.* *cat'enation*, *n.* *-nát'shén*, regular connection, as the links of a chain: *cat'enary*, *a.* *-nér'í*, relating to a chain; also *cat'enarian*, *a.* *-nér'í-an*: *catenary curve*, the curve or bend made by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension: *catenulate*, *n.* *kát's-é-lát*, put together like the links of a chain.

catenipora, *n.* *plu. kát's-n'pór'á*, or *catenipores*, *a.* *plu. kát's-n'pór'á* [*L. catēna*, a chain; *porus*, a channel, a pore], chainpore, coral, so termed from the chain-like arrangement of its pores in polished specimens—also called *halysites*.

cater, *v.* *kát'tér* [*OF. acater*, to buy; *F. acheter*; *mid. L. acceptare*—from *L. accipere*, to receive, to take to oneself], to provide food; to purchase provisions: *cat'ering*, *imp.* *cat'ered*, *pp. térd*: *caterer*, *n.* *kát'tér-ér*, the person who seeks out and provides the provisions—*cat'eteros*, *n. fem.*: *caterly*, *n.* *kát'tér'í*, in *OE.*, the storeroom where provisions were kept.

cateran, *n.* *kát'tér-an* [*Ir. ceithernach*, a soldier; *Gael. ceathairneach*, a freebooter, a robber], in *Scot.*, a Highlander who came down from the hills to plunder in the Lowlands; a kern.

cater-cousin [*F. quatre*, four], in *OE.*, a cousin in the fourth degree; an intimate friend.

caterpillar, *n.* *kát'tér-píl'ér* [perhaps *OF. chatepelose*, hairy cat—from *chatte*, a cat, and *pelous*, hairy; *L. catia*, and *pilosus*—from *pilus*, hair], a hairy, ringed, worm-like creature, the grub of an insect, and very voracious.

caterwaul, *v.* *kát'tér-wóul* [from *cat*, and *waul*, to cry as a cat], to make a noise, as cats at rutting time; to make a harsh disagreeable noise: *caterwauling*, *imp.* *n.* a harsh disagreeable noise made by cats: *cat'ewauled*, *pp.* *-wóul'd*.

cates, *n. plu. kát's* [an abbreviation of *acate*: *OF. acat*, a purchase—*from arater*, to buy—see *catar*], dainties; cakes; nice food.

catgut, *n.*—see under *cat*.

cathartic, *a.* *kát'thár'tík* [*Gr. kathartikos*, purgative, purifying—from *kathairo*, I clean or purge], purgative; *n.* a purging medicine, as senna, castor-oil, &c.: *cathartic*, *a.* purgative: *cathart'ic*, *n.* *-íst'ík*, the purgative principle of senna.

Cathay, *n.* *kát'thái* [*mid. L. Cathay*], in *OE.*, a name for China, or perhaps Chinese Tartary.

cathedral, *n.* *kát'thé'drál* [*mid. L. cathedrālis*—from *Gr. kathedra*, a chair—from *Gr. kata*, down; *hedra*, a seat or chair], the principal church in a diocese, containing the bishop's official seat or throne; *adj. pert.* to the principal church of a diocese: *cathédra*, *n. -drá*, the seat or chair of a professor; a pulpit.

Catherine-wheel, *n.* *kát'thér'ín* [so called from *St. Catherine* of Alexandria, in allusion to her martyrdom on a wheel with sharp hooks], in *arch.*, an ornamental window of a circular form, having radiating divisions or spokes like a wheel; a firework of similar form.

catheter, *n.* *kát'thé'tér* [*Gr. kathēter*, a thing let down or put in], in *surg.*, a small tube introduced into the bladder to draw off the water: *catheterism*, *n.* *kát'thé'tér-izm*, the art or operation of introducing a catheter.

cathetometer, *n.* *kát'thé'tóm'ér-étér* [*Gr. kathetos*, vertical height; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring differences of vertical heights, consisting of a graduated scale, with a sliding telescope: *cathetus*, *n.* *kát'thé'tis*, a line or radius falling perpendicularly on another.

cathode, *n.* *kát'thód* [*Gr. kata*, down; *hodos*, a way], the surface at which electricity passes out of a body.

catholic, *a.* *kát'h'ó-ík* [*Gr. katholikos*, universal—from *kata*, down; *holos*, the whole; *L. catholicus*], universal; general; liberal; not narrow-minded or bigoted; *n.* a name commonly applied to an adherent of the Church of Rome: *catholicise*, *v. -íst*, to become a Rom. Cath. to convert to the Rom. Cath. faith: *cat'hol'icizing*, *imp.* *cat'hol'icised*, *pp. -íst'á*: *catholicism*, *n.* *kát'th'ó-íst'm*, universality; liberality of sentiments; adherence to the Church of Rome: *catholicity*, *n.* *kát'h'ó-íst'ít'í*, the quality of being universal or catholic; the religion of the Church of Rome: *catholicism*, *n.* *kát'th'ó-íst-kón*, a universal medicine: *catholicly*, *ad. kát'h'ó-íst'ík-ík*, in a catholic and liberal spirit: the Catholic Church, the Church universal: *Catholic Apostolic Church*, a name assumed by the Irvingites; *Roman Catholic Church*, the peculiar system of the Church of Rome.

cation, *n.* *kát't'ón* [*Gr. kata*, down; *ión*, going], an electro-positive substance which appears or is evolved at the cathode.

catkin, *n.* *kát'kín* [after the domestic *cat*, and *kin*, little; cf. *Dut. kuitken*, a little cat, a catkin; *F. chaton*; *Ger. Kätzchen*; *L. catulus*], a loose spike of unisexual flowers, resembling a cat's tail, as in the willow, the hazel, the birch, &c.—same as *amentum*, which see.

catling, *n.* *kát'líng* [*dim. of cat*], in *OE.*, catgut; the kind of string for fiddles.

catlinite, *n.* *kát'lín'it* [after *Callin*, the Amer.

catlo, *böf, fú'd*; *páre*, *búd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *real*.

accidents.—SYN. of 'casual': accidental; incidental; contingent; occasional; fortuitous.

casuist, *n.* *kāsh'ī-tis* [F. *casuiste*: Sp. *casuista*—from *L. casus*, a case] one who reasons on cases put; one who resolves doubts of conscience in matters of duty: *casuist'ic*, *a.* *-ist'ic*, also *casuist'ical*, *a.* *-ist'ic*, pert. to casuistry; relating to cases of conscience: *casuist'ically*, *ad. -ly*: *casuistry*, *n.* *kāsh'ī-tis-ī-ri*, the science or system of rules that undertakes to decide in matters of conscience as to what is lawful or unlawful: the art of quibbling; the art of drawing fine distinctions.

cat, *n.* *kā* [AB. *cat*, *catt*: cf. Ital. *gatto*, a cat: F. *chat*—from mid. L. *catūs*; Ger. *kauze*: Sp. *gato*: L. *cattia*: Gr. *kattos*] a well-known domestic animal: *catgut*, *n.* strings for musical instruments made of the entrails of animals: *cat's-paw*, a term of contempt, applied to a person who is made the tool of another, in allusion to the fable of the monkey who used the cat's paw to take the roasting chestnuts out of the fire; a dupe; a puff of wind: *catkin*, *n.* *kā't-kā* [*kā*, little], a spike of small unisexual flowers, resembling a cat's tail—see *catkin*: *cat-fish*, a large and destructive sea-fish, called also *sea-rook*: *cat-head*, a projecting timber at the bow of a ship through which the ropes pass for holding the anchor: *cat-like*, stealthily, like a cat: *cat mint*, *n.* a wild plant, the *Nepeta cataria*, Ord. *Labiata*: *cat's-eye*, a greenish translucent quartz, catenated as a jewel, and usually cut with a rounded top; *quarts*: *cat-bench*, in a ship, tackle used to raise the anchor: *cat-call*, the loud noise made by the forcible emission of the breath through two fingers placed in the mouth; a squealing cry; a small squealing instr.: *catting*, *n.* the down or moss growing about walnut-trees: in *surg.*, a kind of knife: *cat-o-nine-tails*—see in alphabetic order: *cat-and-dog life*, a life of continuous quarrelling: *Kilkenny cat*, said to have fought so furiously and fiercely that the contest ended in only leaving their tails behind; applied to any municipal or personal combatants who are grievously injured without benefit accruing to either.

cata, *kā'd* [Gr. *κατα*] a prefix signifying, down; against; opposition or contrariety; completeness; intensity.

catacaustics, *n.* plu. *kā't-ā-kā's-tiks* [Gr. *κατακαυστικός*, burning], in opt., the curves formed by the reflection of the rays of light: *cat-acaus'tic*, *n.* a particular curve formed by reflection: *adj.* pert. to.

catadachneis, *n.* *kā't-ā-kre'is* [Gr. *καταδαχνηεις*, mis-use, abuse], in rhet., an abuse of a trope or of words; the use of a word in a sense different from its own: *catadachne'tic*, *a.* *-kre'tik*, or *catadachne'tical*, *a.* *-it'ic*, forced; far-fetched: *catadachne'tically*, *ad. -ly*.

catadachneis, *n.* *kā't-ā-kre'is* [Gr. *καταδαχνηεις*, inundation—from *kata*, down; *khuzin*, to wash], any violent inundation that sweeps over a country: *cat-acly's-mal*, *a.* *-kly's-mal*, pert. to an inundation or to its destructive effects: *cat-acly's-mic*, *a.* *-kly's-mik*, of or pert. to.

catacomb, *n.* *kā't-ā-kōm* [It. *catacomba*, a sepulchral vault—from *Gr. kata*, under, down; *kumbē*, a hollow or recess], a burial-place in caves or hollow recesses under ground; a division or niche in a cellar for storing liquors; specially applied to certain old subterranean sepulchres near Rome, in Egypt, &c.

catacorolla, *n.* *kā't-ā-kōr'ō-lā* [Gr. *kata*, under, down, and *corolla*] in bot., a second corolla formed inside or outside the first one.

catacoustics, *n.* plu. *kā't-ā-kō's-tiks* [Gr. *kata*, against, and *acoustics*], the doctrine of reflected sounds or echoes.

catalfalque, *n.* *kā't-ā-falk* [F. *catalfalque*—from It. *catalfalco*, a funeral decoration: mid. L. *catalfalium*, a scaffold], in funeral solemnities, a temporary wooden structure decorated with paintings, &c., to represent a tomb, and show the coffin; an elaborate hearse.

Catalan, *a.* *kā't-ā-lān*, of or from *Catalonia*: *n.* the language spoken in Catalonia and Valencia, in Spain; a kind of wine.

catalectic, *a.* *kā't-ā-lēk'tik* [Gr. *καταλεκτικός*, incomplete], ending suddenly, as a verse wanting a syllable.

cataplexy, *n.* *kā't-ā-lēp'si* [Gr. *καταληψις*—from *kata*, down; *lēpsis*, a taking or seizing], a disease in which motion and sensation are suddenly suspended; a trance: *cat-ā-lēp'tic*, *a.* *-tik*, pert. to.

catalogue, *n.* *kā't-ā-tōg* [F. *catalogue*—from Gr.

katálogos, a list—from *kata*, down; *logos*, a word], a list of names in regular order; a roll; a register: *v.* to make a list of: *cat-aloguing*, *imp.*: *cat-alogued*, *pp.* *-logd*.

Catalpa, *n.* *kā't-ā-pā* [N. Amer. Ind.], a genus of plants, Ord. *Digonidaceae*, having flowers of great size and beauty.

cataplasia, *n.* *kā't-ā-plā-si* [Gr. *καταπλασία*—from *kata*, down; *plāsi*, I lessen], in chem., a term used to designate certain phenomena in which changes in the composition of substances are effected by the presence of another body which itself undergoes no change: *cataplasia*, *a.* *kā't-ā-plā-si*, relating to *cataplasia*.

catamaran, *n.* *kā't-ā-mā-rān* [Tamil, *kaṭa-marām*, tied tree], a kind of raft used by the natives of the R. I., consisting of three logs of wood lashed together, and tapering at one end.

catamenia, *n.* *kā't-ā-mē-ni-ā* [Gr. *καταμήνιος*, monthly—from *kata*, down; *mēn*, month], the monthly courses of females: *cat-ā-mē-nial*, *a.* *-mē-ni-ā*, pert. to.

catamount, *n.* *kā't-ā-mō-ūnt*, also *-mountain* [*cat*, and *mount* or *mountain*], the wild mountain-cat; the N. Amer. tiger.

catapetalous, *a.* *kā't-ā-pē-tā-lūs* [Gr. *καταπέταλος*, a petal, in bot., having the petals joined to each other and to the stem, at the base, as in mallows.

cataphract, *n.* *kā't-ā-frakt* [Gr. *καταφρακτος*, encased, fortified], defensive armour; a horseman in complete armour: *cat-ā-phra'cted*, *a.* *-frakt'ed*, covered with armour or scales.

cataphyllary, *a.* *kā't-ā-fūl-ē-ri* [Gr. *καταφυλλον*, a leaf, applied to the leaves of a plant when they are mere scales; having the leaves enclosed in buds by perianths, or on a root-stock by scales; enclosing true leaves.

cataplasm, *n.* *kā't-ā-plāsm* [F. *cataplasme*: L. *cataplasmā*; Gr. *καταπλάσμα*—from *Gr. kata*, down; *plāssō*, I mould], a poultice or plaster.

catapult, *n.* *kā't-ā-pūll* [F. *catapulte*; L. *catapulta*—from *Gr. kata*, down; *pallo*, I hurl], a war-engine, used anciently to throw large stones; a toy instrument used by boys in their amusements to throw stones.

cataract, *n.* *kā't-ā-rakt* [L. *cataracta*, a waterfall—from *Gr. καταρῆκτις*; *kata*, down; *raktos*, a precipice, or *rhasōs*, I dash], the fall of a great body of water over steep rocks; the disease in the eye by which the vision becomes impaired or destroyed, caused by an opacity of the cornea.

Catarrhina, *n.* *kā't-ā-rī-nā* [Gr. *kata*, down; *rhinēs*, nostrils], in zool., a group of the Quadrumanæ, characterised by twisted or curved nostrils placed at the end of the snout; the American monkeys: *catarrhine*, *a.* *kā't-ā-rī-nē*, of or belonging to.

catarrh, *n.* *kā't-ār* [L. *catarrhus*—from *Gr. kata*, down; *rhēō*, I flow], a cold in the head causing a running at the nose, &c.: *catarrhal*, *a.* *-rāl*, pert. to.

catasium, *n.* *kā't-ā-sē-si-ūm* [perhaps *Gr. kata*, down, against; L. *seta*, a stiff hair, a bristle, a spiny leaf], an extensive genus of fleshy-stemmed, terrestrial orchids of tropical Amer., Ord. *Orchidaceae*, probably so named from the extraordinary crests and projections on the labellum.

catastrophe, *n.* *kā't-ā-strō-fē* [Gr. *καταστροφή*, an overthrow—from *kata*, down; *strophē*, a turning], a great calamity; a violent convulsion in nature; a final event; the conclusion of a series of events.

Catawba, *n.* *kā't-ā-bā* [from the river *Catawba*, U.S.], a variety of grape, much cultivated in N. Amer.; the wine made from this grape.

catch, *v.* *kāč* [OF. *catcher*, to hunt—from mid. L. *captare*, to hunt—from *L. capto*, I seize] to seize; to seize suddenly in hunting; to lay hold on with the hands; to arrest; to snatch; to take or receive by exposure, as a cold, or a disease by infection; to take hold, as fire; to enmesh; to overtake; *n.* anything that seizes or holds; the thing caught; a latch; the act of seizing; a sudden advantage taken; a song in parts, in which those singing catch up the strain one after the other at various intervals: *catch'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* apt to catch; infectious: *caught*, *pp. pt. kāč't*: *catch'er*, *n.* one who or *catch-penny*, something worthless; a book published for the public taste, but without value: *catch-word*, the word placed under the last line of a page, and made to begin the first line of the next: *catching* *a*

māle, māi, fār, kāō: *mēte, mēt, hēr*: *yāne, pān*: *nāte, nāt, mōre*:

cask, *n.* *bāsk* [F. *casque*, a case: Sp. *casco*, a vessel for holding liquids] a round, close, wooden vessel for holding liquors, formed of staves and hoops.

casket, *n.* *bāsk-ēt* [dim. of *cask*; F. *cassette*, a little box, a case for jewels—from F. *casse*, a printer's case, formerly a chest or box], a small chest or box for holding jewels, trinkets, &c.

casque, *n.* *bāsk* [F. *casque*, a helmet—from Sp. *casco*, a helmet, a cask], a helmet or head-piece for a soldier.

Cassiopeia, *n.* *kā-si-ō-pē-ā* [the daughter of Priam, who had the gift of prophecy, but, through the influence of Apollo, no one believed her predictions; see whose predictions no one believes; in *bot.*, a name for the heather-leaved, *Orid. Eriodora*].

casuism, *n.* *kā-si-ād-ān* [F. *casuisme*—from *casus*, to break down, to make void; the act of repelling or annulling: Court of Casuism, the highest court of appeal in France].

casava or **casava**, *n.* *kā-sā-vā* [F. *cassave*: Sp. *cassabe*—from W. Ind. *cassav*] bread made from the starch obtained from the root of the casava or manioc plant; the two varieties are named sweet casava and bitter casava—from the root of the latter tapioca is prepared; the *Janipha manihot*, (n.) *Euphorbiaceae*.

casia, *n.* *bāsh-ā* [L. and Gr.], a generic name for many species of aromatic plants. *Ord. Leguminosae*, sub-*Ord. Cassipiniaceae*: a spice; a medicine.

casistemon, *n.* *kā-sist-i-mōn* [L. *casistemon*, a helmet], in *bot.*, having one large helmet-shaped petal or sepal, as the *casistemon*.

Cassiopeia, *n.* *kā-si-ō-pē-ā* [after the mythical wife of Cepheus, a constellation on the opposite side of the pole to the Great Bear, and at about the same distance from it].

castile, *n.* *kā-sit-ēr-ē* [Gr. *kassiteros*, tin], the oxide of tin, being the ordinary tin ore; tin-stone.

casack, *n.* *kā-sā-k* [F. *casaque*—from It. *casaca*], a man's long gown—perhaps from Ar. *kāzayand*—from Pers. *kāzayand*, a padded jerkin; a long, close-fitting tunic worn by clergymen under the surplice or pulpit-gown: *cas'cocked*, *a. -sōk*, clothed with a casack.

casowary, *n.* *kā-sō-wā-rē* [Mal. *kasuari*], a large emerald bird, about five feet high, allied to the ostrich, a native of New Guinea and the Moluccas.

cast, *v.* *kāst* [cel. *kasta*: cf. Dan. *kaste*: Sw. *kasta*],

to crack and throw out, as some seed-vessels their seeds when ripe; to throw or fling; to put or place; to sow seed; to reject; to compute or reckon; to contrive or plan; to mould or shape; to ponder or weigh; as in the mind: *a. a throw*; the distance passed by a thing thrown; a glance or a turn of the eye; chance or hazard; a form or shape; a thing; manner; whatever is run into a mould; a gut-line to which books are attached in angling: *cast'ing*, *imp.*

adj. deciding, as a vote: *a. moulding*; the act of running into a mould, as molten metal: *cast, pt.* and *pp.* to *cast about*, to contrive; to *consider carefully*;

to *cast anchor*, to let it drop into the water; to *cast aside*, to dismiss or reject; to *cast away*, to reject; to *lariat*; to *cast by*, in *O.E.*, to reject or dismiss; to *throw aside*; to *cast down*, to deject or depress; to *cast forth*, to throw out; to *exhale*; to *cast off*, to dis-ard, or to put away; to *cast out*, to reject; to *throw or turn out*; in *Scot.*, to fall out; to *quarrel*;

to *cast peels*, to dig them in proper shape: to *cast up*, to compute; to *recount*; to *ject or vomit*; in *Scot.*, to appear unexpectedly; to *throw in one's teeth*; to *reproach*; to *cast on*, to put or place on, as loads of worried on wires; to *cast oneself on*, to resign or yield to the disposal of, without reserve;

to *cast in the teeth*, to upbraid; to *blame for*; to *cast in one's lot with any one*, to take the chance; to *share the fortune*; the *cast of a play*, the company of actors to whom the parts are assigned: *last-cast*, all ventured on one effort: *cast-iron*, iron melted from the ore, and run into moulds—called also *pig-iron* or *cast-metal*: *cast-steel*—see *steel*:

casting-vote, a vote that decides, when the votes are equally divided.

Castellan, *n.* *kāst-ē-lān* [L. *Castellanus*] pert. to Castile, a spring on Mount Parnassus sacred to the Muses.

castanets, *n.* plu. *kāst-ē-nēts* [Sp. *castañeta*, *castaneta*—from *castaña*, a chestnut], small concave shells of ivory or hardwood, shaped like spoons, rattled with the fingers in dancing.

castaway, *n.* *kāst-ā-wā* [L. *castus*, a person lost or abandoned: *adj.* shipwrecked; useless; of no value].

caste, *n.* *kāst* [Sp. and Port. *casta*, breed, race—from *casta*, as an *adj.*, chaste, pure, in allusion to purity of breed—from L. *castus*, chaste], a section of the numerous classes into which the Hindus are divided; a class or circle of persons in any community who chiefly hold intercourse within their own limits: *caste-prejudice*, an exclusive feeling against social intercourse with those not of a similar rank or class.

Castellan, *n.* *kāst-ē-lān* [Sp. *castellano*, the warden of a castle], the governor or warden of a castle: *castellany*, *n.* *kāst-ē-lā-n-ē*, the lordship of a castle with its land and jurisdiction.

castellated—see under *castle*.

caster—see *castor* 2.

castigate, *v.* *kāst-i-gāt* [L. *castigare*, kept chaste, corrected, chastised—from *castus*, chaste, pure], to correct or chastise; to criticize severely in writing; to punish with stripes: *cast'igating*, *imp.*: *cast'igated*, *pp.*: *cast'igation*, *n.* *gāt-ā-shān*, correction or punishment administered by writings or words; a whipping: *cast'igator*, *n.* *gāt-ēr*, one who *cast'igates*: *cast'igatory*, *a. -tēr-i*, corrective: *a. the thing used in correction*.—*SYN.* of 'castigation': punishment; correction; chastisement; discipline.

Castle-soap, *n.* *kāst-ē-lō* [from *Castle* in Spain], a very pure variety of soap: *Castilian*, *a. -lā-n-ē*, of or from *Castile*; *a. a native*.

castle, *n.* *kāst-lē* [It. *castello*: L. *castellum*, a fortified place—from L. *castrum*, a camp], a building fortified: a fortress: one of the pieces in chess: *castled*, *a. -lēd*, furnished with castles: *castellated*, *a. -lēd*, having turrets and battlements like a castle: *fore-castle*, *n.* *fōk-lē* [*forr*, and *castle*], a short deck in the fore part of a ship, at one time a castle: *castle in the air*, *castle in Spain*, an empty scheme; the forming of hopes on no solid foundation; visionary expectations: *castlery*, *n.* *kāst-ēr-ē*, government of a castle: *castle-building*, the forming in the mind of wild or visionary schemes: to *castle*, in chess, to cover the king by a certain move.—*SYN.* of 'castle': fortress; fortification; stronghold; citadel.

castock, *n.* *kāst-tōk* [a corruption of *kale-stock*], in *Scot.*, the core or pith of a stalk of colewort or cabbage; the stalk itself: also spelt *castock*.

castor, *n.* *kāst-ōr* [L. *castor*—from Gr. *kastōr*, a beaver], a beaver; also a drug taken from it: *castorine*, *n.*—see under *castoreum*.

castor or **castor**, *n.* *kāst-ōr* or *kāst-ēr* [from *cast*, a small wheel attached to the leg of a table, &c. *Castor* and *Pollux*, *kāst-ōr*, *pōll-āk* [L., twin sons of Jupiter and Leda], the two brightest stars in constellation Gemini; in *min.*, the name given to two minerals found together in granite in the island of Kila; an electrical phenomenon, seen as a flame on the mast-head at sea—also called *St Elmo's fire*].

castoreum, *n.* *kāst-ōr-ē-ūm* [L. *castoreum*, a secretion of the beaver—from *castor*, a castor or beaver], a peculiar secretion obtained from the follicles of the genital organs of the castor or beaver: *castorine*, *n.* *tōr-ēn*, a chemical substance contained in *castoreum*.

castor-oil, *n.* *kāst-ōr-ōyl* [perhaps an adaptation of *castor*, the drug from the beaver—see *castoreum*], the oil of the Palma Christi or palm of Christ, a plant of the W. Ind., used in medicine; the *Ricinus communis*, *Ord. Euphorbiaceae*.

castro, *n.* *kāst-rō* [L. *castrum*, a camp; *metor*, I measure], the art or practice of encamping.

castrate, *v.* *kāst-rāt* [L. *castratus*, deprived of generative power], to deprive of the power of procreation; to emasculate; to geld: *cast'rating*, *imp.*: *cast'rated*, *pp.* emaculated; purged: *cast'ration*, *n.* *t-rāt-ā-shān*, the act of emasculating.

castrel, *n.* *kāst-rēl*, same as *castrel*.

casual, *a.* *kāzh-i-āl* [F. *casuel*—from L. *casualis*, fortuitous—from L. *casus*, a fall] happening without design; coming to pass without being expected or foreseen; accidental: *cas'ually*, *ad. -lly*, without design or purpose; accidentally: *casualty*, *n.* *kāzh-i-āl-ē*, an injury or hurt to the body by accident; death or other misfortune by accident: *casual-ward* [shortened from *casually-ward*] in a hospital, a ward assigned to the treatment of injuries from

Carthaginian, *a. kár-thá-jín-i-dn*, pert. to anc. Carthage; *n. a native of*.
carthamus, *n. kár-thá-más* [new L.—from Gr. *ka-thairó*, I purge, I purify] the wild or bastard saffron; safflower; the *Carthamus tinctorius*, Ord. Compositae, sub-Ord. *Cynarocephalae*; **carthamina**, *n. -mín*, the pink dye or colouring matter obtained from the safflower.

Carthusian, *n. kár-thú-shí-dn*, one of an order of monks, named from *Chartreux* in France; *adj. pert. to*.

cartilage, *n. kár-tí-láj* [F. *cartilage*—from L. *cartilaginum*, gristle], gristle; a tough elastic substance, which usually precedes the formation of bone; **cartilaginous**, *a. -tí-láj-i-nús*, having gristle instead of bones.

cartography—see **chartography**, under **chart**.

cartoon, *n. kár-tón* [It. *cartone*, pasteboard—from *carta*, paper; *L. charta*], a sketch made on paper, &c., as a design to be executed in tapestry, in mosaics, or on glass; a design on paper to be transferred from the paper to the fresh plaster of a wall, and painted in fresco.

cartouch, *n. kár-tósh* [F. *cartouche*—from It. *cartoccio*, a paper case; mid. L. *carta*, paper; *L. charta*], a cartridge-box; a small wooden case filled with rifle-balls or small cannon-balls to be discharged from a gun; a pass given to a soldier; in *arch.*, an ornament representing a scroll of paper; an oval enclosing hieroglyphics.

cartridge, *n. kár-tríj* [a corruption of *cartouch*; *L. charta*, paper], a small bag or case made of paper, pasteboard, wool, &c., for containing powder and balls, used for loading rifles or cannon; containing powder alone they are called **blank-cartridges**—with ball they are called **ball-cartridges**; **cartridge-box**, the small leather case in which the soldier holds his cartridges; **cartridge-paper**, a thick sort of paper.

cartulary, *n. kár-tú-lér-i* [F. *cartulaire*—from mid. L. *cartularium*, for *chartularium*, a register of titles, deeds and acts of a religious house—from *L. charta*, paper], a register book; in *OE.*, one who kept the registers, &c.—also spelt **chartulary**.

carucate, *n. kár-ú-át* [mid. L. *caruca*, a plough], in *OE.*, the quantity of land which can be ploughed in a year.

caruncle, *n. kár-úng-kl* [L. *caruncula*, a little piece of flesh—from *carnem*, flesh], a small fleshy excrescence, diseased or natural, as the comb of a cock; in *bot.*, a fleshy or thickened appendage at the hilum of some seeds; **caruncular**, *a. -kár-kl*, pert. to, or having the form of a caruncle; **carunculate**, *a. -kl*, having a fleshy excrescence.

carve, *v. kár* [AS. *eorfean*; cf. Dut. *keren*, to cut or carve; Ger. *kerben*, to notch; Gr. *graphó*, I write, engrave], to cut into pieces, as meat; to cut into forms or shapes; to sculpture; **carving**, *imp. n.* the act of cutting; the art of cutting figures in wood, &c.; sculpture; **carved**, *pp. kárd*; **carver**, *n.* one who; **carving-knife**, a knife for cutting and slicing meat at table; to **carve out**, to cut or take out from some large thing; to lay out by design.

carvel, *n. kár-vel*, another form of **caraval**.

caryatides, *n. plu. kár-i-á-tí-déz*, in *arch.*, female figures used to support entablatures—so called from the women of *Carya* in Arcadia; **caryatid**, *a. kár-i-á-tí-kl*, pert. to.

caryophyllia, *n. kár-i-ó-fí-lí-á* [Gr. *karpophyllon*, a clove—from *karpion*, a nut; *phyllon*, a leaf—*tit.*, clove-shaped], in *bot.*, a section of lamellated flower-like corals; **caryophyllaceous**, *a. -á-shí-á*, in *bot.*, pink-like, applied to corollas of five petals with long claws; **caryophyllin**, *n. -í-fí-lín*, a crystalline substance extracted from cloves.

caryopsis, *n. kár-i-ó-pís* [Gr. *karpion*, a nut, a kernel; *opsis*, sight, form], in *bot.*, a dry, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit, incorporated with a thin pericarp, forming a single grain, as in wheat and other kinds of corn.

cascabel or **cascabel**, *n. kás-ká-bl* [Sp. *cascabel*, a little bell], in *mil.*, the portion of a smooth-bore gun lying between the base ring and the rear or butt end.

cascade, *n. kás-kád* [F. *cascade*—from It. *cascata*, a fall of water—from It. *cascare*, to fall], a waterfall; water flowing over steep rocks; in *elec.*, charge by **cascade**, a method of conveying a charge through a series of insulated Leyden jars, the last being connected with the ground.

cascalho, *n. kás-káf-pó* [Brazil], a name given in Brazil to the gravelly deposit in which diamonds are found.

cascarilla, *n. kás-ká-rí-lá* [Sp. *cascara*, bark of trees], the bark of a tree of Jamaica, called the *Crótón cicutéria*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*; a powerful tonic.

case, *n. kás* [OF. *casee*; F. *chasse*, a box; It. *casca*, a chest; Sp. *casco*, a cask; L. *capina*, a box—from *capere*, to take, hold], a hollow thing; a covering; a box; a sheath; a frame; a certain quantity; *v.* to cover in; to put in a case or box; **casalng**, *imp. n.* a covering; **cased**, *pp. kád*; **case-harden**, *v. -hár-dn*, to harden the outer part—as iron, by converting it into steel; **case-hardening**, *imp.* **case-hardened**, *pp.* *adj.* **familiarly**, lost to all sense of honour or shame; **case-knife**, a long kitchen-knife; **case-man**, *n.* a compositor; **case-shot**, bullets in a case, which bursts and scatters the bullets on leaving the gun; same as **caulster**; **case-worm**, *n.* **caddis-worm; a worm or grub which makes itself a case.
case, *n. kás* [F. *cas*, a case, a matter—from L. *casus*, a fall], that which falls, comes, or happens; an event; condition or state in which any person or thing may chance to be; a question for discussion; a cause in a court; the inflection of nouns; in *case*, if it should so happen; in good case, in good condition or health of body.**

caseine, *n. kás-é-in* [L. *caseus*, cheese], the cheesy portion of the curd of milk; the proteid constituent of milk; **caseous**, *a. -ús*, like cheese; having the qualities of cheese; **caseate**, *a. -át*, of or from cheese.

casemate, *n. kás-mát* [F. *casemate*, a casemate, a loop—from It. *casamatta*—from Sp. *casamata*—from *casa*, a house; *matar*, to slay], a loopholed gallery excavated in the bastion of a fortress from which much execution could be done upon an enemy while approaching the work; a vault under a fortress used as a barrack-room, or a place of defence; **case-mated**, *a.* having casemates.

casement, *n. kás-mént* [It. *casamento*, a large house; mid. L. *casamentum*], a window made to turn and open on hinges; hollow moulding; **case-mented**, *a.* having casements.

caserna, *n.*—see under **casine**.

casern, *n. kás-érn* [F. *caserne*, barracks—from Sp. *caserna*—from L. *causa*, a hut], a small sleeping-place for soldiers near the ramparts.

cash, *n. kásh* [F. *caisse* and *casse*; It. *casca*, a chest or counter, a merchant's cash—from L. *capina*, a chest], money on hand, or at command, as in a chest or in the bank; ready money; *v.* to turn into money; to exchange for money; **cashing**, *imp.* **cashied**, *pp. kásh-i*; **cashier**, *n. ká-shér*, a clerk who has charge of the money and the cash-book; **cash-account**, an account of advances opened by a banker to a borrower who has given security for the repayment of them; **cash-credit**, the privilege of drawing money out of a bank on security being given; **cash-book**, the book in which money paid out and received is written down.

cash, *n. kásh* [Tamil *kásu*, a small coin; Sans. *káshá*, a weight of silver or gold; Singhalese *kási*, coin], a name given by Europeans to various coins of low value in the East, as that of S. Ind., up to 1818, and the Chinese *cash* and *tsien*, coins composed of copper and lead, and strung on a cord.

cashew, *n. ká-shé* [F. *cajou*; Brazil. *acajúba*], a tree of W. Ind. and S. Amer. producing an oily nut, which grows upon a fleshy enlarged peduncle; both are edible, the former being the *cashew-nut*, and the latter the *cashew-apple*; the *Anacardium occidentale*, Ord. *Anacardiaceae*.

cashier—see under **cash** 1.

cashier, *v. ká-shér* [Dut. *kasieren*, to cast off, to break; Ger. *kasieren*, to cashier, to annul—from F. *casier*, to break—from L. *quassare*, to break or dash to pieces], to dismiss from an office of trust for bad conduct; to reject or discard; **cashiering**, *imp.* **cashiered**, *pp. ká-shér-d*, dismissed; discarded. *Note.*—Skeat also refers the origin of *cashier* to the F. *casier*, to break, to burst; mid. L. *casare*, to bring to nothing, to annul—from L. *casus*, empty, void.

cashmere, *n. kásh-mér*, a rich and costly shawl, so called from *Cashmere*, the country of N. Ind. where first made; *adj.* of or pert. to.

casings, *n. plu.*—see **casons**.

casino, *n. ká-séno* [It. *casino*—from *casa*, a house—from L. *casa*, a cottage], in *Italy*, a summer-house; a saloon for music or dancing.

certitude, *n.* *sér-ti-tüd* [F. *certitude*—from L. *certus*, certainty—from *certus*, sure, certain] certainty; freedom from doubt; assurance.

cerulean, *a.* *sér-ül-én* [L. *caeruleus*, dark blue] blue; sky-coloured: **ceruleous**, *a.* *sér-ül-é-nt*, in bot., of a more or less sky-blue colour: **cerulic**, *a.* *sér-ül-é-ik*, producing a blue or sky colour: **cerulina**, *a.* *-lin*, a preparation of indigo.

cerumen, *n.* *sér-ü-mén* [L. *cera*, wax], the wax of the ear secreted by ceruminous glands: **ceruminous**, *a.* *-süs*, of or belonging to the cerumen.

ceruse, *n.* *sér-üs* [F. *ceruse*—from L. *cerussa*, white-lead—from *cera*, wax], a kind of paint having the appearance of wax; carbonate of lead or white-lead; an ore of lead.

cerussite, *n.* *sér-üs-sit* [L. *cerussa*, white-lead: F. *ceruse*], carbonate of lead or white-lead ore; a common ore of lead found in beds or veins with *galena*.

cervical, *a.* *sér-ü-käl* or *sér-ü-käl* [mid. L. *cervicis*, pert. to the neck—from *cervix*, the neck: cf. F. *cervical*; It. *cervico*], pert. to the neck.

cervine, *a.* *sér-ü-sin* [L. *cervinus*, belonging to a deer—from *cervus*, a deer], pert. to a stag or deer: **cervineous**, *a.* *-sü-näs*, dark, tawny, or deep yellow with much grey.

cervix, *n.* *sér-ü-iks* [L. the neck], the back part of the neck; any part of an organ resembling a neck.

cesare, *n.* *sér-ä-ir-é*, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the first mood in the second figure of a syllogism.

cesarian, *a.* *sér-ä-ri-än*, in surg., the operation of taking a child from the womb by cutting—said to have been performed at the birth of *Cæsar*, hence the name.

capitose, *a.* *sés-pit-ös* [L. *capitum*, a turf] turfy; in bot., having a turf-like root; growing in tufts.

cess, *n.* *sés* [corrupted from Eng. *asses*; mid. L. *cessus*—from L. *caesus*, the razing of Roman citizens according to their property: cf. F. *cess*, an annual quit-rent], a permanent land-tax in Scotland; in OE., rate or measure: *v.* to rate: **cessing**, *imp.* **cessed**, *pp.* **ced**: **cessor**, *n.* *sés-ör*, one who taxes or assesses—see **cessavit**.

cession, *n.* *sés-sä-shün* [F. *cession*—from L. *cessationem*, an idling—see **cease**], a ceasing; a stopping; a rest; a pause.

cessavit, *n.* *sés-ä-rit* [L. he has ceased—from *cesso*, I cease or stop], a legal writ issued against a man who has ceased to pay rent or services for lands held by him, for two years together.

cesso bonorum, *sés-ä-s bö-nör-üm* [L. *cessio*, a giving up, a surrender; *bona*, goods, *bonorum*, of goods], a surrender of goods or estate: a legal process in Scotland by which a debtor obtains personal liberty and protection from imprisonment by his creditors, on making to them a full surrender of his goods or estate.

cession, *n.* *sés-shün* [F. *cession*—from L. *cessionem*, a giving up: L. *cessus*, yielded, given way], the act of giving way: a surrender of property, rights, or territory to another: **cessionary**, *a.* *-rit*, having surrendered effects; yielding: **cessor**, also **cessor**, *n.* *sés-ör*, in law, a neglect to perform services or payment of rent for two years.

cesspipe, *n.* *sés-pip* [from *cess* in *cesspool* and *pipe*], a pipe for carrying off the overflow from cesspools or drains.

cesspool, *n.* *sés-pöl* [etym. obscure: perhaps from mid. L. *secessus*, a latrine, a privy: Prof. Skeat suggests Eng. dial. *sees*, anything dirty or muddy], an excavation in the ground for the reception of foul water; a receptacle for liquid filth: a collection of stagnant stagnant water.

cestid, *a.* *sés-tid* [Gr. *kestos*, a girdle; *eidōs*, form], like a girdle—applied to intestinal worms with long flat bodies, as the tape-worm.

Cestracionia, *n.* *plu.* *sés-trä-shi-ön-tä* [Gr. *kestra*, a kind of fish, a pike, a weapon], the oldest sub-family of sharks, all fossil except the *Cestracion Philippi*, or Port Jackson shark—also called the *Cestracionia*, *n.* *plu.* *sés-trä-shi-ön-tä*, and *Cestracioni*, *n.* *plu.* *sés-trä-shi-ön-tä*, I hear].

cestus, *n.* *sés-tüs* [L.—from Gr. *kestos*, a girdle embroidered], the Venus or marriage girdle; among the *marces*, a kind of boxing-glove loaded with some metal; sometimes spelt *cest*.

cesura, *n.* *sés-ü-rä*—see **cesura**—also **Iatham**; the pause which naturally occurs in reciting a line of poetry: **cesural**, *a.* *-räl*, of or pert. to a cesura.

cetacean, *a.* *sér-tä-shi-üs* [L. *cetum*, a whale; Gr. *ketos*], pert. to the whale kind: **cetacean**, *n.* *sér-tä-shi-üs*, an animal of the whale kind: **cetacea**, *n.* *plu.* *-shi-d*, also **cetaceans**, *n.* *plu.* *-shi-dz*, animals of the whale kind: **cetina**, *n.* *sér-tin*, the solid crystalline mass of spermaceti: **cetosaureus**, *n.* *sér-shi-ä-sä-räs* [Gr. *saurus*, a lizard], in geol., a genus of marine saurians: **cetology**, *n.* *sér-töl-ö-ji* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the natural history of cetaceous animals.

celerach, *n.* *sér-räk* [F. *clérach*; It. *cléraca*, speedwort; mid. L. *celerach*], a genus of poly-podaceous ferns—one species is the native fern, *Mitt-wade* or *Scale-fern*.

cetolite, *n.* *sér-töl-ü-lit* [Gr. *ketos*, a whale; *lithos*, the stone], the fossil ear-bone of a whale.

cetyl, *n.* *sér-ül* [Gr. *ketos*; L. *cetum*, a whale], in chem., the organic radical contained in spermaceti compounds.

Ceylonese, *n.* *sér-lön-és*, the natives or inhabitants of *Ceylon*: **Ceylonite**, *n.* *sér-lön-it*, a black variety of the spinel from Ceylon, sometimes used in jewellery.

chabasite, *n.* *käb-dä-rüt* [properly *chalaite*—from Gr. *chalazos*, a hail-stone], a crystal of a white or greyish colour, one of the zeolite family: a hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and potash. *Note.*—**chabasite** is taken from Gr. *chabazios*, an erroneous spelling of the name of the last of the twenty stones celebrated for their virtues in a poem ascribed to the anc. Gr. poet Orpheus.

chablis, *n.* *shäb-lé* [F. name of a village], a white Burgundy wine.

chabouch, *n.* *shä-bök* [Pers.], a sort of whip or lash: the punishment inflicted by the lash in Persia and China.

chack, *v.* *chäk* [imitative], in *Scot.*, to snap with the teeth; to squeeze or crush by the sudden closing of the jaws, the shutting of a window, or the like: *n.* a slight refreshment; a luncheon or informal meal; a snack.

chacma, *n.* *chäk-mä* [S. Afric.], a large baboon of S. Africa.

chaco, *n.* *chäk-ö*, also **shako**, *n.* *shäk-ö* [Hung. *csako*], in the army, the full-dress head-dress of nearly all the infantry.

chad, *n.* *shäd*, another form of **shad**.

chastophora, *n.* *plu.* *kä-räp-ö-rä* [Gr. *chastē*, horse-hair, a horse's mane; *phorō*, I bear], the tuberculous and errant annelides, together with the earth-worms, &c., which have bristle-bearing foot-tubercles, or locomotive-bristles.

chafe, *v.* *chäf* [OF. *chaufier*—from *calere*, to be warm, to heat, to warm; It. *calefare*—from L. *calefacere*, to make hot; cf. Sp. *chafar*, to mat down the pile of velvet], to heat; to warm with rubbing; to perfume; to become heated with anger; to excite passion; to rage; to fret; to fume: *n.* heat by friction; heat; passion: **chafing**, *imp.* **chafed**, *pp.* **chäft**: **chaffer**, *n.* or **chafing-dish**, a portable grate for coals: **chaffery**, *n.* *-fä-ri*, a forge in iron-works.

chafer, *n.* *chä-fär* [AS. *cefer*, a beetle; Dut. *kever*; OH. Ger. *chever*; Ger. *käfer*], an insect of the beetle kind having a hard case to its wings; a buzzing insect, as *cock-chafer*, *fern-chafer*.

chaff, *n.* *chäf* [AS. *caef*; cf. OH. Ger. *cheva*; Ger. *kaff*], the husks of grain or grasses; anything worthless; straw cut small for cattle-food: **chaffy**, *a.* *-fi*, like chaff: **chaffless**, *a.* *chäf-läs*, in OE., without chaff: **chaff-cutter**, the agricultural machine for cutting or chopping straw: **chaff-weed**, the bastard *primrose*, *Centunculus minimus*, Ord. *Primulaceæ*.

chaf, *v.* *chäf* [prob. a popular corruption of the verb *chafe*], in familiar language, to rally one; to chatter or talk lightly: **chaff** or **chaffer**, *n.* vulgar and impudent joking; silly banter.

chaffer, *v.* *chäf-fär* [OE. *chaffare*, to bargain: AS. *ceap*, a bargain; *ceapan*, to buy, and *faru*, a journey; cf. Icel. *kaupfor*, a trading journey; Ger. *kaufen*, to buy; Low Ger. *käuffer*, a buyer—*lit.*, a journey for buying or selling], to buy and sell; to treat about a purchase; to haggle; to bargain; in OE., to buy: **chaffering**, *imp.* *n.* the act of haggling or bargaining: **chaffered**, *pp.* *-fä-ri*—see under **chap** 3.

chaffinch, *n.* *chäf-finsh*, a bird of the finch family—said to be so named as delighting in **chaff**—see **chaff** 1.

chaffron, *n.* *chäf-rön*, the same as **champon**, which see.

calo, böy, föü; *päre*, büd; *chair*, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

pods, n. plu. *séf-dí-ô-pôds* [Gr. *kephalê*, the head; *podes*, feet], the highest class of the invertebrata, containing the cuttle-fishes and their allies, so called from the principal organs of locomotion being arranged round the head: **cephalopods**, a *séf-dí-ô-pôds* pert. to those animals which have the feet or arms arranged around the head, or the head between the body and the feet, as in cuttle-fishes.

cephalo-thorax, n. *séf-dí-ô-thô-râks* [Gr. *kephalê*, the head; *thôras*, the chest], the anterior division of the body, composed of the coalesced head and chest, in many Crustaceans and Arachnida.

cephalotomy, n. *séf-dí-ô-mí* [Gr. *kephalê*, the head; *tómê*, a cutting], the art or operation of dissecting or opening the head.

cephalotus, n. *séf-dí-ô-tús* [Gr. *kephalotês*, having a head or top—from *kephalê*, the head], a genus of very singular dwarf pitcher-plants, having their leaves arranged in a rosette at the top of the rhizome, Ord. *Cephalotidaceæ*.

cerago, n. *sér-râ-gô* [L. *cera*, wax], a substance obtained from the pollen of flowers, used by bees as food; bee-bread.

ceramic, a. *sér-râm-ík* [Gr. *keramikos*, of or for pottery—from *keramos*, potter's clay, earthenware], pert. to pottery, or the art: **ceramics**, n. plu. *sér-râm-íks*, the art or science of pottery.

ceramidium, n. *sér-dí-mûd-úm* [Gr. *keramidôs*, I cover with tiles: *keramidion*, a jar], in bot., an ovate conceptacle having a terminal opening, and with a tuft of spores arising from the base, as in algae.

cerasia, n. *sér-dí-sin* [Gr. *kerasos*; L. *cerasus*, the cherry-tree—so called from *Cerasus*, a city of Pontus, in Asia], that part of the gum of the cherry, the plum, and almond trees, insoluble in cold water: **Cerasus**, n. *sér-dí-sis*, a valuable genus of fruit-trees, Ord. *Rosaceæ*.

cerate, n. *sér-râd* [L. *ceratum*, covered with wax—from *cerere*, to cover with wax; cf. F. *cérâs*], the melted honeycomb from which the honey has been pressed: a thick ointment containing wax: **cerated**, a. covered with wax.

ceratidia, n. *sér-dí-tí-dís* [Gr. *keras*, horn], the growth of hard horny tumours: **ceratidia**, n. *sér-dí-tí-dís*, inflammation of the cornea.

ceratites, n. plu. *sér-dí-tís* [Gr. *keras*, a horn], in geol., a goniatite ammonite peculiar to the triassic strata: **ceratodus**, *sér-râd-ô-dûs* [Gr. *odon*, a tooth], a genus of fossil fish-teeth; a singular genus of fish found fossil in the secondary rocks, and now found living in Queensland: **ceratose**, a. *sér-dí-tôe*, horny; having the texture and consistence of horn.

ceratium, n. *sér-râ-shi-úm* [Gr. *keration*, a little horn, a pod—from *keras*, a horn], in bot., a long one-celled pericarp with two valves, containing many seeds.

ceruonic, a. *sér-âv-ník* [Gr. *keranus*, a thunder-bolt], pert. to, or produced by, thunder and lightning: **ceruonics**, n. the science of heat and electricity, especially the phenomena of thunder and lightning: **ceruonite**, n. *âv-nít*, a former name for a belemnite: **ceras noscope**, n. *âv-skôp* [Gr. *skôpeô*, I view], a stage apparatus for imitating thunder and lightning.

Cerberus, n. *sér-bê-rûs* [L. *Cerberus*], in Gr. and L. myth., the three-headed dog of Pluto, fabled to guard the entrance of the lower world.

ceraria, n. *sér-rî-d* [Gr. *keras*, a tail], a tadpole-shaped animalcule: the tailed larva of the liver-fluke or distoma: **ceram**, n. plu. *sér-sê*, the feelers which project from behind in some insects: **cerariform**, a. *sér-kâ-rî-tí-fôr-m* [L. *forma*, shape], tadpole-shaped like the larva of the liver-fluke.

cere, v. sér [OF. *cere*, wax: L. *cera*], to cover with wax: n. the naked skin covering the base of the bill in some birds: **céring**, imp., spreading over with melted wax: **céred**, pp. *sér-dí*: **cere-cloth**, n. *âd-ith*, and also **cere-ment**, n. *mênâ*, a cloth dipped in melted wax or some gummy matter, in which dead bodies were formerly wrapped: **cerous**, a. *sér-ô-s*, and **ceraceous**, a. *râ-shûs*, of or like wax; waxy: **cerine**, n. *â-n*, the part of bees' wax soluble in boiling alcohol.

cereal, n. *sér-rî-dí* [L. *cerellia*, pert. to *Ceres* or grain—from *Ceres*, goddess of agriculture; cf. F. *cérâle*], pert. to all kinds of grain used for food: a. one of the grain kind: **cerelia**, n. plu. *sér-rê-dí-d*, or **cerials**, n. plu. *sér-rê-dís*, the different grains used for food: **cerebellum**, n. *sér-bêl-lâm* [L. *cerebellum*, a small or little brain; cf. It. *cerevêllo*], the hinder or lower

part of the brain: **cer'ebellar**, a. *â-r*, pert. to the cerebellum.

cerebration, n. *sér-ê-brâ-shôn* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain], the action of the brain during any mental effort: **unconscious cerebration**, that activity of the brain alleged to produce intellectual or emotional results independent of any conscious effort of the mind.

cerebrum, n. *sér-ê-brâm* [L. *cerebrum*, the brain], the brain proper; the front or larger brain: **cer'e-bral**, a. *brâd*, pert. to the brain: **cerebric**, a. *sér-rêb-rik*, of or from the brain: **cerebriform**, a. *rî-sî-fôr-m* [L. *cerebrum*; *forma*, shape], shaped like the brain: **cerebrin**, n. *sér-ê-brîn*, a peculiar substance found in the brain: **cerebritis**, n. *sér-ê-brî-tís*, inflammation of the brain: **cer'e-broid**, a. *brôyd* [Gr. *êidos*, shape], like or analogous to brain: **cer'e-bro-spinal**, a. *brô-spi-nâd* [L. *spina*, the spine], belonging to the brain and spinal cord.

cere-ment, **cere-cloth**—see under *cere*.

ceremony, n. *sér-ê-môn-î* [Fr. *cérémonie*—from L. *ceremonia*, pomp or state in religious rites], outward form or ritual in religion; formal rules or regulations; the customary rules and forms of social intercourse and etiquette: **cer'e-môn-ial**, a. *mô-ni-âl*, according to established forms or rites, as of the Jewish religion; ritual: n. outward form; a system of rites or rules established by authority: **cer'e-môn-ially**, ad. *â-l*: **cer'e-môn-ious**, a. *â-s*, full of ceremony; formal; exact and precise: **cer'e-môn-iously**, ad. *â-l*: **cer'e-môn-i-ousness**, n. the practice of too much ceremony or formality: **master of ceremonies**, one who superintends and directs the forms and ceremonies to be observed on public or festive occasions.

ceriferous, a. *sér-î-fê-rûs* [L. *cera*, wax; *fero*, I produce], in bot., bearing or producing wax: **cerous**, a. *sér-dí-s*, like wax; waxy.

cerise, n. *sér-rê* [Fr. *cerise*, a cherry—from L. *cernisus*, a cherry], a very fine shade of cherry or rose colour, used in dyeing silks, &c., and artificial flowers: ad. of a cherry-red colour.

cerithium, n. *sér-rîk-î-úm* [Gr. *keration*, a small horn—from *keras*, a horn], in zool., a gastropod, with an elongated, many-whorled, turretted shell.

cerium, n. *sér-î-úm* [from the planet *Ceres*], an elementary body, one of the rarer metals found in the mineral cerite, *sér-î-t*—see *cerite*.

ceruous, a. *sér-û-nûs* [L. *cernuus*, bending or stooping with the head to the ground—from *cerno*, I discern], in bot., pendulous; nodding.

cerography, n. *sér-rôgrâ-fî* [L. *cera*, wax; Gr. *grapê*, a writing], the art of engraving on a waxed copper plate.

ceroon, n. *sér-rôn* [Sp. *ceron*—from *cera*, a large basket], a bale or package in skins or hides.

ceroplastic, n. *sér-rô-plâstík* [L. *cera*, wax; Gr. *plasseô*, I form], the art of modelling in wax: ad. modelled in wax.

cerous, n. *sér-ô-sin* [L. *cera*, wax], a waxy substance found on the surface of the sugar-cane.

cerrial, a. *sér-î-dí* [L. *cernus*, a species of oak], in OR., relating to the bitter oak or *cernus*: **cernus**, n. *sér-ûs*, or **cernis**, n. *sér-ûs*, the ancient name for the *Quercus cernis*, or bitter oak.

certain, a. *sér-tîn* [Fr. *certain*; It. *certo*—from L. *certus*, sure], not doubtful; sure; that cannot be denied; unfailing; fixed or regular; particular: **certainty**, ad. *â-l*, without doubt; without question; without failure: **certainty**, n. *â-s*, real state; exemption from doubt or failure: **certes**, ad. *â-l* [Fr. *certes*—from L. *certe*, undoubtedly], assuredly; in truth.

certify, v. *sér-tî-fî* [Fr. *certifier*, to certify—from L. *certificare*—from L. *certus*, sure; *facio*, I make], to testify to in writing; to declare or inform positively: **certifying**, imp.: **certified**, pp. *â-d*: ad. testified to in writing; assured: **certifier**, n. *â-r*, one who: **certificate**, n. *â-tî-kâd* [Fr. *certificat*—from L. *certificatus*], a declaration in writing to testify something; a testimonial of character: v. to give a status or position to by an authoritative written declaration: **certification**, imp.: **certificated**, pp. *â-d*: declared in writing to have a certain status: **certifica-tion**, n. *â-d-shân*, the act of certifying.

certiorari, n. *sér-shî-ô-râ-rî* [mid. L. *certiorare*, to certify—from L. *certior*, more certain], a writ issued from a superior court to an inferior one, to remove a cause depending in it; this legal process is equivalent to a Scotch advocacy or appeal.

mâle, mâd, fâr, lâw; mêt, hêr; pinc, pîn; nûc, nû, mûc;

blame: to condemn as wrong: cəm'sɜːrɪŋ, ɪmp.
 cən'sʊəd, pp. cə'sʊəd: cən'sʊərəbəl, a. one who cən-
 sʊərəbəl, a. bl. worthy of blame: cən'sʊərəbəl, ad.
 bl. cən'sʊərəbəl, n. the quality of being cən-
 sʊərəbəl: blamableness. — SYN. of 'censure' v.: to
 blame: condemn: reprove: reproach: upbraid: reprimand:
 rebuke: chide: animadvert: disapprove:
 'censure' n.: reproof: censure: blame:
 censurement: disapproval: disapprobation: reprehension:
 reprimand: abuse: dispraise.

census, n. sên-sis [*L. censis, a registering and rating of citizens—from censere, to assess*], an authoritative enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or country: *cen'sual, a. -shô-dî*, of or relating to a census.

per cent *n.* *ad.* [F. *cent*: It. *cento*: L. *centus*, a hundred, of which *cent* is an abbreviation] a hundred; a th. U.S. a copper coin, in value the hundredth part of a dollar, reckoning equal to about a halfpenny sterling in the more curious countries. For example, Belgium, British Guiana, &c.: the hundredth part of a standard unit, as, florin: *per cent* [L. *per*, by means of] by the hundred; certain rate for each hundred of anything: *percentage* *n.* *adj.* so much for each hundred: *cent* *per cent*, 100 by means of 100; \$100 for each \$100, as profit or interest; a sum of money yielding an equal sum as profit.

cental, *n.* *sen-tal* [*L. centum*, a hundred], the new imperial hundredweight, consisting of a hundred pounds.

centiare, n. *sèn-ti-är*, or centiare, *sèn-ti-är* [F.] a French measure of surface, equal to 1.19 square yards.

Centaur, *n.* *sén-taw-er* [*L. centaurus*—from *Gr. kentaurus*, a herdsman who fought on horseback—from *Gr. kentós*, I spar; *táuros*, a bull], a fabulous being said to have been half man and half horse; in *astron.*, a constellation, part of a bright group in the southern hemisphere.

Centaurus, n. *sén-tau-ré'* d [*L. centaurus*, the centaur—from *centaurus*, a centaur—fabled to have struck the wound made by a poisoned arrow in the foot of the Centaur, Chiron] a genus of plants having numerous species, Ord. *Compositae*; the blue-bottle or blue corn-flower is *Centaurus cyanus*.

centaur, n. sên-taw-ri [L. *centaurus*: Gr. *ken-tawros*, a centaur], a popular name of the *Erythraea centaurus*, Ord. *Gentianaceae*, not to be confounded with the *centaureas*, which belong to a different order.

centenary, a *sen-tē-nēr-ē* [*L. centennarius*, relating to a hundred—from *centum*, a hundred], the number of a hundred; a hundredth anniversary: *cen-tē-nā-rian*, a person a hundred years old: *cen-tē-nā-ri-al*, a *sen-tē-nāl* [*L. centum*, a hundred; *annus*, a year] pert. to a hundred years; consisting of a hundred years; happening once in a century.

centering, n. *sén-tér-ing* [see *centre*], the temporary frame on which an arch is built.

centesimal, *n.* *sen-tis-i-mál* [*L. centesimus*, hundredth—from *centum*, a hundred] the hundredth part: *adj.* hundredth: *centesimally*, *ad. -ly*.

centigrade, *n.* sên'it-grád [*L. centum*, a hundred
grádus, a step] a thermometer divided, between the
freezing and boiling points of water, into 100 parts or
degrees: centigram, *n.* sên'it-grám [*Gr. gramma*, a
weight] in France, the hundredth part of a gramme,
metric

continue, n. *centésima* [F.—from L. *centésimus*, hundredth—from *centum*, a hundred], the hundredth part of a franc.

centimetre, *n.* *sèn-tim'è-tër* or *sèn-ti-ma'tër* [Fr.—from *L. centum*, a hundred; *Gr. metron*, a measure] a French measure of length, equal to 394 in., or about 3.94 in. English.

centipede or **centiped**, n. *sen-ti-ped* [*L. centum*, a hundred; *pedem*, a foot], an animal with many feet.
reputed 100.

cento, *n.* *sen-tō* [*L. cento*, a rag-covering, a patch work: cf. Sp. and F. *centon*], a patch-work poem a composition consisting of scraps from different authors worked up into a whole; paste-and-scissors work.

centre, *n.* *sen-tër* [*F. centre*—from *L. centrum*, the middle point; *Gr. keatron*, a sharp point], the middle point or place; *v.* to place on the middle point; to collect to one point; to settle exclusively on one object; to rest on: *con-ter-ing*, *imp. -ter-ing*, or *con-ter-ing* *imp. -ter-ing*: *con-tered* or *con-tered*, *pp. -tered*: *con-ter-al*, *a. -tril*, placed at or near the middle: *con-*

trally, *ad.* *H.* *con'tradise*, *v.* *-is*, to draw or bring to centre. *con'trad'ing*, *imp.* *con'trad'ised*, *pp.* *-ised*: *con'trad'ition*, *n.* *-ion*, the act of drawing to centre, the combination of several parts into one whole. *centrality*, *n.* *-ity*, state of being central: *con'tribut*, *n.* *-ib'it*, an instrument with a projecting conical point, working on an axis, for boring circular holes: *centre-board*, *n.* a shifting keel passing through a slot in the bottom of a yacht or other sailing vessel, capable of being lowered or raised to increase or lessen the draught: *centre of gravity*, that point of a body which, being supported, the whole body will remain at rest, even though acted upon by gravity: *centre of motion*, the point in a body which remains at rest, while all the other parts move round it: *con'trical*, *a.* *-tri-kal*, and *con'tric*, *a.* *-tri-k*, placed in or near the centre or middle: *con'trically*, *ad.* *H.* *con'tric'ness*, *n.*

centrifugal, *a. sên-trî-fú-gal* [*L. centrum*, the centre; *fugio*, I flee], tending to fly or go off from the centre; in bot., applied to that kind of inflorescence in plants in which the central flower opens first: **centrifugal force**, the force by which bodies, when set in motion round a centre, have a tendency to fly off at a tangent from the circle round which they move.

centripetal, *a. sên-trîp-ê-tal* [*L. centrum*, the centre; *peto*, I seek, I move to a place], tending to the centre; having a desire to move to the centre; in bot., applied to that kind of inflorescence in plants in which the flowers and buds below open upwards from the circumference inwards: **centripetal force**, the force which drives or impels a body towards some point as a centre; the force or gravity by which bodies tend to a point or centre.

centrobaric, a. *sen'trō-bār'ik* [*Gr.* *kentron*, the centre; *báros*, weight], relating to the centre of gravity or method of finding it.

centroids, n. plu. *sen'trōids* [L. *centrum*, the middle point: Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance], the generating curves of such geometrical figures as cycloids and epicycloids.

centrolinead, n. sən'trō-līn'ē-dē [L. *centrum*, the centre; *línea*, a line], an instr. for drawing lines converging to, or passing through, a point.

centrum, n. *sen'trum* [L. *centrum*, the centre] in anat., the body of a vertebra.

centuple, *n.* *sén-tŭ-pl* [*F. centuple*—from *L. centuplus*, augmented a hundred-fold—from *centum*, a hundred; *plico*, I fold] a hundred-fold: *v.* to multiply a hundred-fold: *centuplicate*, *v.* *-tŭ-plŭ-kat*, to make a hundred-fold: *centuplicating*, *imp.*: *centuplicated*, *pp.*

centurion, n. sên-tî-ri-ôn [F. *centurion*—from L. *centurionem*—from *centus*, a hundred], among the anc. Romans, the captain of 100 men.

century, n. *sén-tū-ri* [*F. centurie*, a group of a hundred—from *L. centuria*, a century—from *centum*, a hundred], a group or period of a hundred years: *cen-tū-ri-al*, a. *-ri-ál*, pert. to a century.

Cephaelis, n. *se-fa-el-lis* [Gr. *kephale*, the head, *elis*, I compress], a genus of tropical American shrubs, having the flower in a close head, the root of one species of which yields ipecacuanha; the *C. Ipecacuanha*, Ord. *Rubidaceae*.

cephalaspis, n. *sf.f.-līs-pīs* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head
aspis, a shield] in *geol.*, a fossil fish of the Old Red
Sandstone, so called from having the bones of the
head united into a single shield-like case: *cephalas-*
pīdēs, n. plu. *-pī-dē*.

cephalic, *sef/ă-lîk* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head], pert. to the head: *a. a. medicine for headache: cephaline*.
n. sef/ă-lîk, a knitted woollen band passing round the head and over the ears, as a preservation against cold, worn by ladies: *cephalalgia*, *n. sef/ă-lă-lî-jă*, or *cephalalgia*, *n. jî* [Gr. *alga*, pain], pain in the head: *headache: cephalalgic*, *a. jîk*, pert. to.

cephalo- *ranchiata*, a. *sĕf-ă-lô-brang-kî-ăi* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head; *branchia*, a gill], carrying gills upon the head, as certain of the Annelida: **cephaloid**, a. *sĕf-ă-ŏyd* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], in bot., capitate or head-shaped.

cephalothoe, a. *sĕf-ă-ŏs-thô* [Gr. *kephalē*, the head *eidos*, resemblance], in bot., forming a head.

cephalopora, n. plu. *af-dī-af-ō-rī* [Gr. *kephale* the head; *phoreo*, I bear, I carry], a name for those Mollusca which have a distinct head—more usual term is 'enkephala.'

Cephalopoda, n. plu. sĕf':dī-ŏp-ŏ-dă, also Cephalo-

cōk, bōy, fōōt : pārr, bīd : chāir, gāme, jōg, shūn, thīng, thēr, zāl.

spring—so named as supposed to be used by the swallows to cure their young. *Gr. Ranunculacea.*
celebrant, *n. sē-lā-rēnt* [in *logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the second mood in the first figure of a syllogism.

celebrate, *v. sē-lā-brāt* [*L. celebratus*, visited in numbers, celebrated—from *celebr*, much resorted to: *It. celebrato*—*lit.*, to cause to enter largely into the talk of men; to praise or extol; to render famous; to keep holy; to honour by marks of joy or by ceremonies: *celebrating*, *imp.*: *celebrated*, *pp.*: *adj.* famous; renowned: *celebrator*, *n.* one who: *celebrant*, *n.* one who performs a religious act in a church publicly; the officiating priest in the Eucharist: *celebration*, *n. -brā-shān*, the performance of solemn rites; the distinguishing by marks of joy or respect; praise; renowned: *celebrity*, *n. sē-lē-rī-tī* [*F. célébrité*—from *celebre*, celebrated, famous—from *L. celebrum*, much frequented, famous, fame; renowned; distinction or notoriety; a distinguished or famous person: *celebrities*, *n. plu. -rī-tē*, distinguished or famous persons.—*SYN.* of 'celebrate': to commemorate; distinguish; honour; solemnise—of 'celebrated': distinguished; famous; renowned; illustrious.

celebre, *a. sē-lē-rī* [*F.*]: celebrated; famous: *cause célèbre*, *kōz sē-lē-rī* [*F. cause*, a cause], a famous cause; a remarkable trial in a court of justice.

celerity, *n. sē-lē-rī-tī* [*F. célérité*]: *It. celerità*, quickness—from *L. celeritatem*, swiftness—from *celer*, swift; swiftness; speed in anything, as actions, thoughts, or of bodies on or near the earth;—*velocity* is more frequently applied to objects remote or inappreciable, as the planets, sound, light, &c. *Note.*—Speaking generally, *velocity* is mere rate of motion, *celerity* is despatch or quickness in doing anything: a railway train may go at a high *velocity*, a man may eat his dinner with great *celerity*.

celery, *n. sē-lē-rī* [*F. celeri*]: *It. dial. sellari*, a kitchen vegetable: *Apium graveolens*, *Gr. Umbellifera*, a native of Britain: *celerales*, *n. sē-lē-rī-āk*, a variety of celery in which the turnip-shaped root is the part eaten, and not the blanched stalks as in *celery*.

celestial, *a. sē-lē-stī-āl* [*OF. celestiel*; *F. céleste*; *It. celeste*, heavenly—from *L. celestis*, heavenly—from *L. cælum*, heaven; connected with *Gr. kōlos*, hollow; heavenly; or of port to heaven; belonging to the visible sky: *n.* an inhabitant of heaven: *celestially*, *ad. -tī*: *celestialise*, *v. -pū-lī-tē*, to make fit for heaven: *celestialising*, *imp.*: *celestialised*, *pp. -isd*: *celestine*, *n. sē-lē-stī-n*, a mineral, sulphate of strontian, so named in allusion to its sky-blue colour: *Celestial Empire*, China, popularly so named from the claim of its Emperor to be the son of Heaven.

Celestina, *n. plu. sē-lē-stī-nā*, a religious order in the E. Cath. Ch. who eat no flesh unless when sick, and fast often—named after Pope Celestin V.

celiac, *a.*—see *celiac*.

celibacy, *n. sē-lā-bī-sī* [*F. célibat*, celibate, celibacy—from *L. celibatus*, celibacy—from *L. cælebs*, unmarried, single], a single life; an unmarried condition: *celibate*, *n. sē-lā-bāt*, the state of being unmarried; one who.

cell, *n. sē-l* [*OF. celle*, a cellar; *It. cella*, a cell; *L. cella*, a hiding-place], a small confined room; an apartment in a prison; a small cavity, as of a honey-comb; a private room in a nunnery or monastery; one of the vesicles of protoplasm out of which the bodies of plants and animals are primarily built up: *celled*, *a. sē-lād*, furnished with cells: *cella*, *n. sē-lā*, the body or principal part of a temple: *cellar*, *n. sē-lār* [*F. cellier*—from *mid. L. cellarium*, a storeroom for wine and provisions], a storeroom for wine, oil, and provisions; a room or place under a house used for storing coals, &c.: *cellarage*, *n. -āj*, the capacity of a cellar or cellars; range or system of cellars; charge for cellar-room: *cellaret*, *n. sē-lā-rēt*, an ornamental case for bottles: *cellarist*, *n.*: *cellarman*, *n.* one who has charge of the cellar: *cell-wall*, *n.* in *physiology*, the external, vesicular membrane, which encloses the germinal substance or protoplasm.

cellular, *a. sē-lā-lār* [*L. cellular*, a little cell—from *cella*, a hiding-place—see *cell*], consisting of small cavities or hollows: *cellulated*, *a. -lād-ēd*, formed with cells: *cellule*, *n. sē-lū*, a little cell: *celliferous*, *a. -lī-fēr-ūs* [*cell*, and *L. ferro*, I carry, I bear], producing cells: *celluliferous*, *a. -lū-lī-fēr-ūs* [*L. cellular*,

a little cell, and *fero*, I bear], producing little cells: *celluloid*, *n. sē-lā-lōyd*, a hard mechanical compound of camphor and gun-cotton, used as a substitute for ivory, horn, tortoise-shell, &c.: *cellulite*, *n. sē-lā-lī-tē*, a name applied to *cellulose*, especially designating that form which occurs in some animal bodies: *cellulose*, *n. sē-lā-lōz*, a substance forming the cell-walls of plants, and the chief part of woody tissue: *adj.* containing cells: *cellular tissue*, tissue formed by the union of minute globules or bladders, named 'cells', 'cellules', 'vesicles', or 'utricles'; an aggregation of minute membranous vesicles filled with fluid.

celotomy, *n. sē-lā-lō-mī-tī* [*Gr. kēlē*, a tumour; *tomē*, a cutting, a section], the operation for removing the stricture in strangulated hernia.

celatudo, *n. sē-lā-lūdō* [*L. celatudo*, a lofty bearing—from *celsum*, high], in *O.E.*, highness; height.

Celt or *Kelt*, *n. sē-l*, *kēlt* [*F. Celte*; *L. Celtæ*; *Gr. Keltos*, the Celts] one who speaks one of the Celtic languages, as the *Gaelts* of Ireland and Scotland, and the *Kymry* of Wales and Brecon; one of the great parent stock of Southern and Western Europe: a stone or bronze cutting instrument found in ancient barrows or tumuli: *Celtic* or *Keltic*, *a. sē-līk*, *kēltīk*, pert to a Celt: *n.* the language of the Celts: *Celticism* or *Kelticism*, *n. -tī-sim*, a custom of the Celts, or an idiom of their language.

cement, *n. sē-mēnt* [*F. ciment*, cement—from *L. camentum*, chips of stone, cement—from *L. cædere*, to cut], the substance that unites two bodies together, or the parts of a broken thing; bond of union; mortar; a term denoting the hard external tissue of the lower part of the tooth, beginning where the tooth enters the gum, and the enamel terminates: *v.* to unite by a glutinous substance; to unite firmly and closely; to cohere: *cementing*, *imp.*: *cemented*, *pp.*: *cementar*, *n.* one who: *cementation*, *n. sē-mēntā-shān*, the act of cementing; a process by which iron is converted into steel: *cementatory*, *a. sē-mēntā-lē-rī*, also *cementitious*, *a. sē-mēntī-tī-ūs*, having the quality of cementing: *Roman cement*—see under *Roman*: *Portland cement*—see under *Portland*.

cemetery, *n. sē-mē-tēr-ī* [*L. cæmeterium*; *Gr. koimētērion*, a sleeping-place—from *koimāō*, I lull to sleep], a place for the burial of the dead.

ceanthy, *n. sē-u-ān-thī* [*Gr. kēnos*, void, empty; *anthos*, a flower], in *bot.*, the absence of stamens and pistils in flowers.

cenobiarth, *n. sē-nō-bī-ārth* [*L. cenobium*, a convent: *Gr. archē*, government], the head or chief of a monastery.

cenobite, *n. sē-nō-bī* [*mid. L. cenobita*, a member of a resident fraternity—from *cenobium*, a convent—from *Gr. koinos*, common; *bios*, life], one of a religious order who lives in a convent or monastery with others, and not alone, like an *anchoret* or *hermit*: *cenobitic*, *a. sē-nō-bī-tīk*, and *cenobitical*, *a. -tīkāl*, living in community as a monk.

cenotaph, *n. sē-nō-tāf* [*F. cenotaphe*—from *mid. L. cenotaphium*—from *Gr. kenotaphion*, an empty tomb—from *Gr. kēnos*, empty; *taphos*, a tomb], a tomb-shaped monument in honour of one who is buried elsewhere; an empty sepulchre.

cenise, *v. sēns* [*F. encenser*, to perfume: *contr. from incense*, which *see*], to perfume with burning odoriferous substances: *ceniser*, *-sēr*, a vase or pan in which incense is burned: *cenising*, *imp.*: *cenased*, *pp. sēns*.

censor, *n. sē-nō-r* [*L. censor*, a Roman magistrate, a censor, a critic—from *censere*, to give an opinion], an officer in anc. Rome who registered the property of persons, imposed taxes, and punished immorality; in some countries, a person who inspects all MSS. before they are permitted to be printed or published; one given to fault-finding: *censorious*, *a. -sēr-ūs*, also *censorial*, *a. -rī-āl*, given to blame or to condemn; severe in making remarks on the conduct or writings of others: *censoriously*, *ad. -tī*: *censoriousness*, *n.* disposition to find fault: *censorship*, *n.* the office or dignity of a censor; the power exercised in some countries of superintending and revising general literature before publication, particularly periodical and political publications.—*SYN.* of 'censorious': captious; carping; cavilling; condemnatory; severe.

censure, *n. sē-nō-shōr* [*F. censure*; *It. censura*—from *L. censura*, severe judgment], severe judgment; the act of blaming or finding fault; reproach; an ecclesiastical sentence: *v.* to find fault with; to

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēle*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

caution, n. *kāw-shūn* [F. *caution*: It. *cauzione*—*from* L. *cautionem*, a taking heed] great care in the midst of dangers; forethought; a prudent course of conduct; security for; an advice; a warning: v. to warn; to exhort; admonish; advise: *cautioning*, *cautioned*, pp. *shānd*: *cautionary*, a. *shānd*, containing warning; giving as a pledge: *cautioner*, n. *shānd*, one bound for another: *cautionary*, a. *shānd*, suretyship; the obligation of suretyship: *caution*, a. *shānd*, very careful in conduct; wary; watchful; discreet: *cautionously*, ad. *shānd*, in a cautious manner: *cautionness*, n. the quality of being cautious; vigilance; watchfulness; prudent care.—*Syn.* of 'cautions': careful; wary; circumspect; prudent; discreet; watchful; vigilant; heedful; thoughtful; anxious; scrupulous—of 'caution': prudence; watchfulness; circumspection; warning; admonition; care; forethought; heed; vigilance; providence; counsel; advice; injunction; security; bail; guaranty.

cava, n.—see *ava*.
cavalcade, n. *kāw-dī-kād* [F.—from It. *cavalcata*—from It. *cavallo*, a horse—from L. *caballus*, a horse—*cavalry*, a procession of persons on horseback: *cavalry*, n. *kāw-dī-rī* [OF. *cavallerie*, horsemen—from It. *cavalleria*, knightship, cavalry—from It. *cavali*, *caballo*; F. *cheval*, a horse—from L. *caballus*; Gr. *kaballēs*: cf. W. *criff*, a horse; Gael. *poll*, a war-horse—from *cath*, battle; *poll*, a horse]—*cavalier*, a member of an army which fights on horseback; horse-warrior: *cavalier*, n. *kāw-dī-rī* [F. *cavalier*; F. *chevalier*, a horseman; an armed horseman; a knight; a gay soldier; in suit, an elevation of earth situated within a work overlooking the surrounding parts: *adv.* slightly; gay; brave; generous; haughty: *Cavaliers*, n. plu. *kāw-dī-rī*, in Eng. hist., the parliamentarians: L. *cavallier*, ad. *shānd*, arrogantly; disdainfully: *cavallierness*, n. a haughty and disdainful manner.

cavatina, n. *kāw-dī-tān* [It.] in music, an air of one movement, frequently preceded by a recitative.
cavation, n. *kāw-dī-shān* [It. *cavazione*, excavation] in arch., an excavation for the foundation of a building or for cellarage.

cave, n. *kāw* [F. *cave*—from L. *cavus*, hollow: cf. *Ir. bopp*, anything hollowed or vaulted], a hollow place under earth or rocks, as at the side of a hill; a *cave*; a cavern: v. to hollow or scoop out; to dwell in a *cave*; (followed by *in*), to fall in, as earth in digging a pit; *caving*, imp.: *caved*, pp. *kāw*: *cavity*, n. *kāw-dī*, a hollow in anything: *cave-earth*, the reddish calcareous earth accumulated in anc. *caverns*: *cave-bear*, *cave-bone*, &c., extinct animals whose bones are found fossil in caverns: *cave-dweller* or *cave-man*, n. one of the races of mankind who inhabited natural caves in Western Europe in Paleolithic times; a troglodyte: *Cave Party*, *Cave*—see *Adullamites*.

caveat, n. *kāw-dī-dī* [L. *caveat*, let him beware] in a court of law, an intimation to stop proceedings; a caution; a warning: *caveator*, n. one who.

cavern, n. *kāw-ērn* [F. *caverne*—from L. *caverna*, a cavern—from L. *cavus*, hollow], a large hollow place below the earth or rocks; a cavern is larger than a cave: *caverned*, a. *ērn*, or *cavernous*, a. *ērn-dī*, full of caverns: *cavernous*, a. *kāw-ērn-dī*, or *kāw-ērn-dī*, in med. in anal., with cavities: *cavernulous*, *kāw-ērn-dī-dī*, full of little caves or hollows.

caverson, n. *kāw-ērn-sōn*, also *caverson*, n. *kāw-ērn-sōn*, and *caverson*, n. *kāw-ērn-sōn* [F. *caverson*, and *caverson*, an instrument placed on the lip of horses: cf. *Sp. caverson*, a shirt-collar], a particular kind of nose-band put upon an unruly horse to assist in breaking him in.

cavetto, n. *kāw-ērn-dī* [It.—from *cavo*, hollow] in arch., a hollow moulding used principally in cornices.

caviare, n. *kāw-dī-dr* [F. *caviar*; OF. *cavial*, *caviare*—from It. *caviale* and *caviaro*; Turkish, *kharpyr*: mod. Gr. *kabari*] a prepared article of food consisting of the salted roes of several kinds of large fish, chiefly of the sturgeon; something that cannot be appreciated or understood by the people, from the fact of the disagreeable flavour of *caviare* to an uneducated palate: *caviare* to the general, anything which is beyond the taste and appreciation of the people.

cavicornia, n. plu. *kāw-dī-kōrn-dī*, also *cavicornas*, n. plu. *kāw-dī-kōrn-dī* [L. *cavus*, hollow; *cornu*, a horn], the hollow-horned ruminants, in which the horn

consists of a central bony core, surrounded by a horny sheath, as in the ox, sheep, or antelope.

cavil, v. *kāw-dī* [OF. *caviller*, to wrangle; L. *cavillor*, I taunt—from *cavus*, hollow] to raise frivolous objections; to find fault unreasonably; to wrangle; to carp at: n. a false or frivolous objection: *cavilling*, imp.: *cavilled*, pp. *shānd*: *caviller*, n. one who: *cavillingly*, ad. *shānd*: *cavillous*, a. *shānd*, captious: *cavilloously*, ad. *shānd*: *cavillation*, n. *kāw-dī-shān*, in OE., the act or practice of making frivolous objections.—*Syn.* of 'cavilling': captious; carping; censorious.

cavitary, n. *kāw-dī-dr-dī* [L. *cavitas*, a hollow] an intestinal worm: a. hollow; having an enteric cavity; intestinal.

cavity, n.—see under *cave*.
cavo-relievo, n. *kāw-dī-rē-lēvō* [It. hollow-relief] a term designating figures carved or indented into a surface, instead of being raised upon it; intaglio.

cavy, n. *kāw-dī* [new L. *cavia*—from Brazilian *cabiai*], a quadruped of the genus *cavia*, a native of S. Amer.; the guinea-pig.

caw, v. *kāw* [from the sound: cf. Dan. *kæ*; Sw. *käja*, a jackdaw], to cry like a crow or rook: *caw'ing*, imp.: *cawed*, pp. *kāw*.

cawass, *khawass*—same as *cavass*.

cawk, a variant of *cawk*.

cayenne, n. *kāw-yēn* or *kā-ēn*, a very strong pungent pepper of a red colour that comes from *Capsicum*, S. Amer.; the dried powdered fruits of different species and varieties of *Capsicum*, Ord. *Solanaceae*: *adj.* pert. to.

cayman, n. *kāw-mān* [native Guiana name], the Amer. alligator; also spelt *caiman*.

calque—same as *calque*.

camosa, n. plu. *kāw-sōn*, also *camangs*, n. plu. *kāw-sōn* [Eng. dial.], in OE., dried cow-dung in masses used as fuel; oblong pieces of dried turf or peat used as fuel.

cease, v. *shā* [F. *cesser*, to cease; It. *cessare*, to dismiss—from L. *cessare*, to delay, to cease], to leave off, followed by 'from'; to stop; to fail; to be at an end: *ceasing*, imp.: *ceased*, pp. *shā*: *cease'less*, a. without a stop or pause; incessant; endless: *cease'lessly*, ad. *shā*: *cessation*, n. *shā-shān*, a stop; a pause; a leaving off: *cease* and *determine*, in law, said of an estate or right granted during a certain period, when such comes to an end.

cecily, n. *shā-shī* [F. *cecile*—from L. *cecilitatem*, blindness—from L. *cecus*, blind], blindness.

cecropograph, n. *shā-shī-grāf* [F. *cecropographe*: L. *cecrus*, blind, and Gr. *graphō*, I write], a writing machine for the use of the blind.

cedar, n. *shā-dī* [OF. *cedre*—from L. *cedrus*; Gr. *kēdros*], a large evergreen tree; the common name of various trees, but especially the *Cedrus Libani*, cedar of Lebanon, Ord. *Coniferae*: *cedared*, a. *dī-dī*: *cedar-like*, a. *shā-dī-dī*, a. *dī-dī*, pert. to the cedar: *cedar-bird*, the Amer. wax-wing, so named from frequenting cedar-trees.

cede, v. *shā* [F. *ceder*: It. *cedere*—from L. *cedere*, to give up], to give up; to yield; to relinquish or surrender to: *ced'ing*, imp.: *ced'ed*, pp.: *cession*, n. *shā-shān* [F. *cession*, a yielding up—from L. *cessionem*—from L. *cessus*, given up], the act of yielding up or granting: *cessible*, a. *shā-shī*, liable to give way; yielding: *cessibility*, n. *shā-shī-dī*, quality of giving way.

cedilla, n. *shā-dī-dī* [Sp. *cedilla* for *zedilla*: It. *zedilla*, assumed; J. *zedilla*, dim. of *zeta*, the letter z], a mark put under the letter c (thus, ç), coming before the vowels a, o, and u, chiefly in F. and Sp. words, to show that it must be sounded like an s.

cell, v. *shā* [It. *celo*: F. *ciel*, heaven, sky—from mid. L. *celum*, heaven, sky; then applied to a canopy, the inner roof of a room; afterwards compounded with *seal*, in the sense of to close], to cover the inner roof of a building with anything, as with plaster or wood: *cell'ing*, imp.: n. the roof of a room; in OE., a canopy and side-hangings of a bed: *celled*, pp. *shā*.

celandine, n. *shā-dī-dī* [OF. *celandine*; L. *chelandia*; Gr. *chelandion*—from Gr. *chelandion*, the swallow], a popular name of two native plants—the *Chelandium majus*, greatercelandine, or swallow-wort, which yields an orange-coloured juice with acid properties, Ord. *Papaveraceae*; the *Ranunculus ficaria*, or lessercelandine, which produces the showy, star-like yellow flowers found on every bank in early

cōw, *bōy*, *shā*: *pāre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seul*.

traveller], a reddish variety of claystone found in the region of the Upper Missouri.

Catonian, a. *kā-tō-ni-an*, severe and inflexible, like the anc. Roman *Cato*: a *Cato*, *kā-tō*, a man of simple life, austere manners, and severe morals.

cat-o'-nine-tails [see *cat*—perhaps so called satirically from its 'scratching' the back], nine strips of leather or cord knotted at intervals, used to flog offenders and criminals.

catoptries, n. plu. *kā-tōp'trī-kes* [Gr. *katoptrikos*, pert. to a mirror—from *katoptron*, a mirror—from *kata*, down or against; *optomai*, I see], that part of optics which treats of the properties of light reflected from polished bodies: *catoptron*, n. *-trōn*, an optical glass or instrument: *catop'trie*, a. *-trī-ek*, or *catop'trical*, a. *-trī-kāl*, pert. to.

catomp, n. *kā-tōm-p* for *catohup*—which see.

castle, n. *kā-tl* [OF. *castr* or *chastel*, goods, movables—from mid. L. *castrum*, chattels, goods in general—specially applied to cattle as the principal wealth in an early stage of society—from mid. L. *capitale* or *capitale*, capital, property—from L. *capitulus*, pert. to the head, capital—from L. *caput*, the head—lit., movable property in general], quadrupeds, being domestic animals used for labour or for food—more especially applied to oxen, bulls, and cows: **castle-show**, n. an exhibition of domestic animals in competition for prizes: **castle-pen**, n. pen for cattle.

caty, n. *kā-tī* [Mal. *kāti*] a weight used in China and the Eastern Archipelago of about 1½ lb. avoirdupois.

caubeen, n. *kāf-bēn* [Ir. *caipín*], an Irish cap.

Caucasian, a. *kāf-kā-zāi-tū*, pert. to Mount *Caucasus*: n. one belonging to the Indo-European race, supposed by some to have originated near Mount *Caucasus*; *Aryan*.

caucus, n. *kāf-kūs* [origin obscure: perhaps a corrupt. of *culvers*, from ship *culvers*, meetings in Boston for political purposes previous to the independence of the U.S.: another suggestion is to derive it from the N. Amer. Ind. *cau'-cu'-ar*, one who advises] in U.S., a meeting preliminary to a public meeting of citizens for election or for other purposes, generally political; a factious meeting designed to influence the general body of the citizens: v. to hold a preliminary party meeting of the heads of the party with the view of devising new measures or plans of action: *cau'cusing*, imp.: *cau'cused*, pp. *kāf-kūs*.

caudal, a. *kāf-dāl* [L. *cauda*, a tail], pert. to the tail of an animal; in bot., applied to thread at the bottom of the seed of a plant: *cau'date*, a. *-dāt*, and *cau'dated*, a. in bot., applied to seeds that have a tail-like appendage: *cau'dicle*, n. *-dī-kī*, in bot., the tail-like process supporting the masses of pollen in orchids.

caudex, n. *kāf-dēks* [L. *caudex*, the trunk], in bot., the unbranched trunk or axis of a tree, as palms, tree-ferns, and the like.

caudle, n. *kāf-dī* [OF. *chaudeau* or *chaudel*, a kind of gruel or broth—from *chaud*, warm—from mid. L. *caudellum*, dim. of *cauldum*—from L. *cauldum*, hot, warm], a warm drink containing wine or other liquors given to women at childbirth: v. to prepare caudle; to treat tenderly: *cau'dling*, imp.: *caudled*, pp. *kāf-dīd*: *caudle-cup*, the drink given to women at childbirth; the glass of wine, or other liquor, drunk in honour of the child born.

cauf, n. *kāf* [Eng. dial., prob. another form of *coff*—which see], a chest for holding live fish; the box or cage for raising coal from the mine.

caught, v. pt. or pp. *kāf*—see under *catch*.

cauk, n. *kāf* [Eng. dial.], a name for barite; in Scot., chalk.

caul, n. *kāf* [F. *cul*, a kind of little cap: cf. Ir. *colla*, a veil; Gael. *call*], the omentum or fatty membrane covering the lower intestines; the membrane sometimes covering the head and face of a child when born; a net for enclosing the hair; a skull-cap—also spelt *kell*.

cauldron or *caldron*, n. *kāf-drōn* [originally *caudron*: Norm. F. *caudron*: Sp. *caudron*: It. *col-drone*: mid. L. *caudrium*], a large kettle or boiler; any natural formation having the shape of a cauldron.

caulescent, a. *kāf-tē-sēnt* [L. *caulis*, a stalk], in bot., having a visible stem: *caulicle*, n. *-tī-kī*, a short stem: *caulicule*, n. *-tī-kī-lī*, in bot., a short stem; in arch., one of the curled tops in a Corinthian capital:

caulicules, n. plu. *-tī-kī-lī*, in bot., small stems rising immediately from the neck of the root: *cauliform*, a. *-tī-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], same as *caulescent*: *cauline*, a. *-tī-nī*, also *caulinary*, a. *-tī-rī*, growing on a caulis or stem: *caulis*, n. *kāf-tīs*, the stalk or stem of a plant; an aerial stem.

cauliflower, n. *kāf-fōlōr* [OF. *col*, a cabbage—from L. *caulis*, a cabbage, a stem, and *floccer*: Sp. *cauliflor*: F. *chou-fleur*, a cauliflower], a kind of cabbage with a thick mass of white, edible inflorescence, which is really deformed flower-stalks; the original species is *Brassica botrytis*, Orul. *Caulifera*.

caulk, or *calc*, v. *kāf* [mid. L. *calcāre*, to press together], in a ship, to stop up the seams by driving oakum between the planks: *caulker*, n. one who: *caulking-iron*, an iron chisel for driving in the oakum.

cause, n. *kāf* [F. *cause*: Sp. and It. *causa*: L. *causa*], the primary or original thing; a thing which produces another thing; anything which produces an effect; the person or thing that brings about or does something; that to which intelligent efforts are directed as working for a cause; a reason; a motive or inducement that urges or impels; a suit at law; a party or side: v. to effect or produce; to occasion; to create: *cau'sing*, imp.: *caused*, pp. *kāf-zd*: *causal*, a. *kāf-zī*, relating to or expressing cause: *causal-ity*, n. *kāf-zī-tī*, agency of a cause; quality of causing: *causally*, adv. *kāf-zī-lī*: *causable*, a. *kāf-zī-dī*, that may be caused: *causation*, n. *kāf-zī-shān*, the act or power of causing or producing: *cau'sative*, a. *-tī*, that effects as a cause: *causer*, n. *kāf-zī-r*, one who causes; an agent producing an effect: *causeless*, a. having no cause: *causlessly*, adv. *-tī*, without reason or cause: *causelessness*, n. state of not having a reason or cause; unjust grounds or reasons.—SYN. of 'cause n.': motive; inducement; reason; incitement; account; sake.

causerie, n. *kāf-zī* [F. *causer*, to talk], a gossiping article in a newspaper or magazine, particularly on a literary subject.

causette, n. *kāf-zī* [F. *causette*, talkative], a drawing-room easy-chair for two sitting side by side yet face to face.

causeway, n. *kāf-zī* [query and copy: F. *causée*, a raised way—from mid. L. *calciata*, or *calciata*, a made road—from L. *calcare*, lime: cf. Sp. *calzada*, a pavement], primarily, a road formed on a 'causery': a hardened raised roadway made with a mixture of lime so as to bear the tread of horses and general traffic; a raised roadway paved; a raised road over wet or marshy ground: *causery*, n. *kāf-zī*, the proper spelling for *causeway*: v. to pave with blocks of stone: *cau'seyed*, a. *-dēd*, or *cau'seyed*, a. *-tīd*, paved with blocks of stone: to keep the crown of the *causery*, in Scot. Hist., to keep possession of the highest part of the principal paved street in defiance of all opponents; to throw down the gauntlet of defiance in a mutual feud; not to be driven to the wall.

causery, n. *kāf-zī* [MR. *caused*: OF. *caucie*: mid. L. *calciata*, a mound made firm by stamping], a raised way; a raised footway.

caustic, a. *kāf-tīk*, or *cau'stical*, a. *-tī-kāl* [Gr. *kautistikos*, having the power to burn—from *kautō*, I burn], burning; corroding; that has power to destroy a living texture; biting or burning; sharp and biting, as speech: *caustic*, n. a substance that acts like fire when applied to a living body, as nitrate of silver: *causticity*, n. *-tī-tī-tī*, the quality of being caustic: *caustic curve*, the curve whose envelope is formed by the rays reflected from a concave mirror.—SYN. of 'caustic a.': pungent; cutting; stinging; searching; burning; corrosive; severe; satirical; sharp.

cautel, n. *kāf-tē* [mid. L. *cautella*, prudence, caution], in OR., caution; condition; limitation; a cunning trick: *cautelous*, a. *kāf-tē-lī*, artful; artfully cautious; wary: *cau'telously*, adv. *-tī*.

cautery, n. *kāf-tī-rī* [L. *cauterium*: Gr. *kautērion*, a hot iron for marking—from *kautō*, I burn], a burning or searing of living flesh with a hot iron, or by caustic medicine, so as to remove a diseased part: *cau'terise*, v. *-tī-rī-z*, to burn or sear living flesh: *cau'terising*, imp.: *adj.* burning; blistering: n. the act of burning or blistering: *cau'terised*, pp. *-tī-d*: *cau'terisation*, n. *-tī-zā-shān*, the act of burning or searing with a hot iron: also *cau'terism*, n. *-tī-zm*, the application of caustics.

maie, māi, fār, tāo: *mēle, mēl, hēr*: *pāuc, pūn*: *nōte, nōt, mōce*.

tar, being caught in the trap one has laid for another, being deceived in the character of the object which has been pursued: catchment, *n.* *kāch-mēnt*, *n.* *kaich-mēnt*, a space of ground where water may be caught and retained for use: catching-drains, drains across a declivity to intercept surface-water: catchment basin or area, the whole area by the drainage of which a river is fed; an area or basin of water receiving running streams, but which itself has no outlet to the sea or ocean: to catch the meaning, to understand the sense or import: to catch the eye, to arrest the attention of one who is looking: to catch up, to interrupt; to answer suddenly.—*SYN.* *catch-iv*, *v.* to seize; snatch; grasp; gripe; fasten upon; charm; please; communicate.

catch-fly, *n.* *kāch-āi* [*catch*, and *fly*], the genus *Syrphid*. *Ord.* *Cyrtophyllidae*, elegant flowering plants, many of the species having a viscid moisture on their stalks, to which insects adhere.

catch-poll, *n.* **kich'pöl** [OF. *chacepol*—*lit.*, one who ~~has~~ or hunts fowl; an officer of taxes—from *mid.* *chacepolus*, a collector of taxes—from *L. capio*, I take; and *pallus*, a fowl], one employed to apprehend a felon; a sergeant; a bailiff's follower.

ketchup, n. *katch'ap*, or *catsup*, n. *kät's'ap* [E. I. *katchup*], a sauce made from mushrooms; *ketchup*.
catechism, v. *kät's'kiz* [mid. l. *catechizare*, to catechize—*from* Gr. *katechaisin*, to instruct; *katechēsis*, instruction by word of mouth, instruction in the ele-

to instruct or examine by asking questions and receiving answers; to interrogate; to try by asking questions: cat'chising, imp.: *n.* the act of instructing; by question and answer; Interrogation: cat'e-

chised, pp. kind: cat'echiser, n. one who: cat'e-
chism, n. -kism, a book on any subject arranged for
instruction in the form of question and answer:
cat'echist, n. one who instructs in the principles of
religion: a catechiser: cat'echistrie, n. -tis/ik, or
cat'echistries, n. pl. k'et'chis'tris, instruction, by
question and answer.

catechist, *a.* -*ist*, *kăt'chĭst*, imparting instruction by way of question and answer: *căt'echet'ic*, *a.* -*ist*, *kăt'et'ik*, *căt'echet'ic*, *a.* after the manner of a catechism: *căt'echet'ically*, *ad.* -*ly*: *căt'echu'men*, *n.* -*ĭmĕn*, in the anc. Church, one not yet fully instructed in the principles of Christianity: one being prepared

catechu, n. *kī-fē-shō*, also catech, n. *kūch* [mid. I. *kachū*—from Malay, *kachū*], a dry brown extract obtained from the *Acacia catechu*, an E. I. plant, used in tanning, and as a powerful astringent. Ord.

used in tanning, and as a powerful astringent, Ord. *Lupinaceæ*, sub-Ord. *Mimaleæ*; also obtained from the African catechu, Ord. *Palmeæ*; the *Uncaria Gambier*, Ord. *Rubidaceæ*, furnishes the pale catechu, called *Gambier*; terra Japonica—see under terra: catechu, a *half-shade* of or from catechu.

category, a *kate-gorí-ia*, or of from *kate-gorí*.
category, n. *kif-é-pór-i* [Gr. *kategoría*, an accusa-
tion - from *kata*, against; *agoreo*, I speak in an
assembly], in logic, the general head of a class, to
be among a certain number of which anything
whatever is referable; a class; an order of ideas;

predicament: *a. categoric, a. káif-gór-ik*; also *cat-er-gar-ik, a. t-kál*, absolute; positive; direct; without possibility of evasion: *cat-egóric-ally, ad. -li*: *cat-egóric-al-ly, a. -mátt-ik* [Gr. *kategoréma*, a predicate], in logic, capable of being employed by itself

category, *n.* *kā-tē-gōr-ē* [*Gr. kata*, under, and *gōrē*, electrode], a negative electrode; the negative pole of a voltaic cell.

catelectrotonus, n. *kát'-é-lek-tro'-ô-nûs* [Gr. *kata*, down; *electron*, amber; *tonos*, strain] in phys., the increased tension caused by an electric current at the negative pole of a nerve or muscle.

catenate, v. *kát's-nát* [*L. catēna*, a chain], to connect as a series of links in a chain: catenating, *imp.*: catenated, *pp.*: catenation, *n.* -*nú'shún*, regular connection, as the links of a chain: catenary, a -*nér-é*, relating to a chain; also catenarian, a -*nér-i-án*, catenary curve, the curve of

catenary, *n.* *kā-tē-ri-dā*: **catenary curve**, the curve or line made by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension: **catenulate**, *a.* *kā-tē-ri-ā-lā*, put together like the links of a chain.

catenipora, *n.* *pīn. kā-tē-nī-pō-rā*, or **catenipores**, *a. pīn. kā-tē-nī-pō-rā* [*catēna*, a chain: *porus*, a

catena, *catenatus*; *pore* [L. *catēna*, a chain; *porus*, a channel, a pore], chainpore coral, so termed from the chain-like arrangement of its pores in polished specimens—also called *halysites*.

cater, v. *kă-tēr* [OF. *acater*, to buy: F. *acheter*: mld. *L. accaptare* — from *L. accipere*, to receive, to take to oneself, to provide food; to purchase provisions: *că'tering*, imp.: *că'tered*, pp. *têrd*: *că'terer*, n. *kă-tēr-er*, the person who seeks out and provides the provisions—*că'teress*, n. fem.: *că'tery*, n. *kă-tēr-ē*, in OE., the storeroom where provisions were kept.

cateran, n. *kā'ler-ān* [Ir. *ceathernach*, a soldier: Gael. *ceathairneach*, a freebooter, a robber], in *Scot.*, a Highlander who came down from the hills to plunder in the Lowlands; a kern.

cater-cousin [*F. quatre*, four] in *OE.*, a cousin in the fourth degree; an intimate friend.

catopillar, n. *kă't-ér-pil'ér* [perhaps OF. *chate-peloux*, hairy cat—from *chatte*, a cat, and *peloux*, hairy: L. *cutta*, and *pilosus*—from *pilus*, hair], a hairy, ringed, worm-like creature, the grub of an

caterwaul, *v.* **kuffer-waol** [from *cat*, and *waul*, to cry as a cat], to make a noise, as cats at rutting time; to make a harsh disagreeable noise; **caterwauling**, *imp.*; **n.** a loud disagreeable noise made by cats: *conformations of the vocal tract.*

cater, *v.* *cat*, *n.* *cats* (an abbreviation of *acats*: OF. *acat*, a purchase—from *acater*, to buy—see *cater*), dainties; cakes; nice food.

cathartic, *a. ka-thár-tik* [Gr. *kathartikos*, purgative, purifying: *ka-tháiro*, I clean or purge], purgative: *n.* a purging medicine, as senna, castor-oil, &c.: **cathartical**, *a.* purgative: **cathartine**, *n.* the purgative principle of senna

Cathay, n. *kā'thā* [mid. L. *Cataia*], in OE, a name for China, or perhaps Chinese Tartary.

cathedral, *n.* *kă-thē'drăl* [mid. *L. cathedralis*—from *Gr. kathedra*, a chair—from *Gr. kata*, down; *hedra*, a seat or chair], the principal church in a diocese, containing the bishop's official seat or throne; *adj.* *pert.* to the principal church of a diocese: *cathē'dra, n.*

Catherine-wheel, *n.* *kăth'ér-ēn* [so called from St Catherine of Alexandria, in allusion to her martyrdom on a wheel with sharp hooks], *in arch.*, an ornamental window of a circular form, having radiating divisions or spokes like a wheel; a firework of similar

catheter, n. *kāth-ĭ-tēr* [Gr. *kathēter*, a thing let down or put in], in *surg.*, a small tube introduced into the bladder to draw off the water: **catheterism**, n. *kāth-ĭ-tēr-izm*, the art or operation of introducing

cathetometer, n. *kăth'ë-tôm'ë-ter* [Gr. *kathetos*, vertical height; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring differences of vertical heights, consisting of a graduated scale, with a sliding telescope: *cathetus*, *kăth'ë-t'ë-t'ë*, *n.* *kăth'ë-t'ë-t'ë*, *dis.* *kăth'ë-t'ë-t'ë*, *adj.* *kăth'ë-t'ë-t'ë*.

cathode, *n.* *kăth'ôd* [Gr. *kata*, down; *hodos*, a way], the surface at which electricity passes out of a body.
catholic, *a.* *kăth'ôlik* [Gr. *katholikos*, universal—from *kata*, down; *holos*, the *katholikos*, *authentic*—

from *kata*, down; *holos*, the whole: *L. catholicus*, universal; general; liberal; not narrow-minded or bigoted; *n.* a name commonly applied to an adherent of the Church of Rome: *catholic'ise*, *v.* -*izes*, to become a Rom. Cath.; to convert to the Rom. Cath. faith: *catholic'izing*, *imp.* -*catholic'ized*, *pp.*

Cath. faith: catholicism, imp.: catholicised, pp. 4-sed: catholicism, n. *ka-tho-lic-stem*, universality; liberality of sentiments; adherence to the Church of Rome: catholicity, n. *ka-tho-lic-i-ty*, the quality of being universal or catholic; the religion of the Church of Rome: catholicism, n. *ka-tho-lic-ism*, a uni-

Church of Rome: **catholicon**, n. *ka-tho'-i-kon*, a universal medicine: **catholicly**, ad. *ka-tho'-i-lik-ly*. In a catholic and liberal spirit: the Catholic Church, the Church universal: **Catholic Apostolic Church**, a name assumed by the Irvingites: **Roman Catholic Church**, the peculiar system of the Church of Rome.

catkin, n. *kăd'kĭn* [*gr. katta*, down; *tôn*, going], an electro-positive substance which appears or is evolved at the cathode.

catkin, n. *kăd'kĭn* (after the domestic *cat*, and *kĭn*, little: cf. Dut. *kattēken*, a little cat, a catkin: F. *chatte*, a cat).

Willow, the hazel, the birch, &c.—same as *amentum*, which see.

catling, *n.* *kāt'ling* [dim. of *cat*], in *OE.*, catgut; the kind of string for fiddles.

catlinite, n. kăt'lin-ĭt [after Catlin, the Amer.
name for shun thing there real.

coke, boy, fool : pare, bad : chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

accidents.—SYN. of 'casual': accidental; incidental; contingent; occasional; fortuitous.

casulist, *n.* *kāsh-i-tēf* [F. *casuiste*: Sp. *casuista*—from *L. casus*, a case], one who reasons on cases put; one who resolves doubts of conscience in matters of duty: *casu'istic*, *a.* *-i-tik*; also *casu'istical*, *a.* *-i-tikal*, pert. to casuistry; relating to cases of conscience: *casu'istically*, *ad.* *-i-tically*; *casu'istry*, *n.* *kāsh-i-tē-ri*, the science or system of rules that undertakes to decide in matters of conscience as to what is lawful or unlawful; the art of quibbling; the art of drawing fine distinctions.

cat, *n.* *kāt* [AS. *cat*, *cait*: cf. *Iscl. kättr*, a cat: F. *chat*—from mid. *L. catus*; Ger. *katze*: Sp. *gato*: *L. catia*: Gr. *kattos*], a well-known domestic animal: *catgut*, *n.* strings for musical instruments made of the entrails of animals: *cat's-paw*, a term of contempt, applied to a person who is made the tool of another, in allusion to the fable of the monkey who used the cat's paw to take the roasting chestnuts out of the fire; a dupe; a puff of wind: *catkin*, *n.* *kāt-kīn* [*kīn*, little], a spike of small unisexual flowers, resembling a cat's tail—see *catkin*: *cat-fish*, a large and destructive sea-fish, called also *sea-wolf*: *cat-head*, a projecting timber at the bow of a ship through which the ropes pass for holding the anchor: *cat-like*, stealthily, like a cat: *cat mint*, *n.* a wild plant, the *Nepeta cataria*, Ord. *Labiata*: *cat's-eye*, a greenish translucent quartz, esteemed as a jewel, and usually cut with a rounded top; quartz: *cat-block*, in a ship, tackle used to raise the anchor: *cat-bell*, the loud noise made by the forcible emission of the breath through two fingers placed in the mouth; a squealing cry; a small squealing instr.: *cat'ling*, *n.* the down or moss growing about walnut-trees: in *surg.*, a kind of knife: *cat-o'-nine-tails*—see in alphabetic order: *cat-and-dog life*, a life of continuous quarrelling: *Kilkenny cats*, said to have fought so furiously and fiercely that the contest ended in only leaving their tails behind; applied to any municipal or personal combatants who are grievously injured without benefit accruing to either.

catate, *kāt'-ā* [Gr.], a prefix signifying, down; against; opposition or contrariety; completeness; intensity.

catoptrics, *n.* plu. *kāt'-d-kōēs-tiks* [Gr. *kata*, against; *kaustikos*, burning], in *opt.*, the curves formed by the reflection of the rays of light: *catop'astic*, *n.* a particular curve formed by reflection: *adj.* pert. to.

catachresis, *n.* *kāt'-d-kre'-sis* [Gr. *katachresis*, mis-use, abuse], in *rhet.*, an abuse of a trope or of words; the use of a word in a sense different from its own: *catach're'stic*, *a.* *-kres'tik*; or *cat'ach're'stical*, *a.* *-di-kāl*, forced; far-fetched: *cat'ach're'stically*, *ad.* *-i-tically*.

cataclysm, *n.* *kāt'-d-klysm* [Gr. *kataklysmos*, inundation—from *kata*, down; *klyein*, to wash], any violent inundation that sweeps over a country: *cat'acly'smic*, *a.* *-klyz'mal*, pert. to an inundation or to its destructive effects: *cat'acly'smic*, *a.* *-klyz'mik*, of or pert. to.

catacomb, *n.* *kāt'-d-kōm* [It. *catacomba*, a sepulchral vault—from *Gr. kata*, under, down; *kumbē*, a hollow or recess], a burial-place in caves or hollow recesses under ground; a division or niche in a cellar for storing liquors; specially applied to certain old subterranean sepulchres near Rome, in Egypt, &c.

catacorolla, *n.* *kāt'-d-kō-rōl'-lā* [Gr. *kata*, under, down, and *corolla*], in *bot.*, a second corolla formed inside or outside the first one.

catacoustics, *n.* plu. *kāt'-d-kōēs-tiks* [Gr. *kata*, against, and *acoustics*], the doctrine of reflected sounds or echoes.

catapultae, *n.* *kāt'-d-falk* [F. *catapultae*—from *It. catapulte*, a funeral decoration: mid. *L. cadafaltum*, a scaffold], in funeral solemnities, a temporary wooden structure decorated with paintings, &c., to represent a tomb, and show the coffin; an elaborate hearse.

Catalan, *a.* *kāt'-ā-lān*, of or from *Catalonia*: *n.* the language spoken in Catalonia and Valencia, in Spain; a kind of wine.

catalectic, *a.* *kāt'-d-kēk-tik* [Gr. *katalektikos*, incomplete] ending suddenly, as a verse wanting a syllable.

cataplexy, *n.* *kāt'-d-lēp-si* [Gr. *kataplexis*—from *kata*, down; *Uplexis*, a tucking or setting], a disease in which motion and sensation are suddenly suspended; a trance: *cat'aplex'ic*, *a.* *-i-tik*, pert. to.

catalogue, *n.* *kāt'-d-lōg* [F. *catalogue*—from Gr.

katalogos, a list—from *kata*, down; *logos*, a word], a list of names in regular order; a roll; a register: *v.* to make a list of: *cat'aloguing*, *imp.*: *cat'alogued*, *pp.* *-lōgd*.

Catalpa, *n.* *kāt'-d-lā-pā* [N. Amer. Ind.], a genus of plants, Ord. *Bignoniada*, having flowers of great size and beauty.

catalsia, *n.* *kāt'-d-lā-si* [Gr. *katalysis*—from *kata*, down; *luō*, I loosen], in *chem.*, a term used to designate certain phenomena, in which changes in the composition of substances are effected by the presence of another body which itself undergoes no change: *cat'alytic*, *a.* *kāt'-d-lū-tik*, relating to *catalsia*.

catamaran, *n.* *kāt'-d-mā-rān* [Tamil, *katta-marān*, tied tree], a kind of raft used by the natives of the E. I., consisting of three logs of wood lashed together, and tapering at one end.

catamenia, *n.* *kāt'-d-mē-ni-ā* [Gr. *katamenios*, monthly—from *kata*, down; *mēn*, month], the monthly courses of females: *cat'ame'nia*, *a.* *-mē-ni-ā*, pert. to.

catamount, *n.* *kāt'-d-mō-ment*, also *-mountain* [cat, and *mount* or *mountain*], the wild mountain-cat; the N. Amer. tiger.

catapetalous, *a.* *kāt'-d-pē-tā-lūs* [Gr. *kata*, under; *petalon*, a petal], in *bot.*, having the petals joined to each other and to the stem, at the base, as in mallows.

cataphract, *n.* *kāt'-d-frakt* [Gr. *kataphraktos*, encased, fortified], defensive armour; a horseman in complete armour: *cat'aphrac'ted*, *a.* *-frakt'id*, covered with armour or scales.

cataphyllary, *a.* *kāt'-d-fil-ē-ri* [Gr. *kata*, down; *phylon*, a leaf], applied to the leaves of a plant when they are mere scales; having the leaves enclosed in buds by perules, or on a root-stock by scales; enclosing true leaves.

cataplasm, *n.* *kāt'-d-plāsm* [F. *cataplasme*: *L. cataplasma*; Gr. *kataplasma*—from *Gr. kata*, down; *plasseō*, I mould], a poultice or plaster.

catapult, *n.* *kāt'-d-pāl* [F. *catapulte*: *L. catapulta*—from *Gr. kata*, down; *pallō*, I hurl], a war-engine, used anciently to throw large stones; a toy instrument used by boys in their amusements to throw stones.

cataract, *n.* *kāt'-d-rākt* [L. *cataracta*, a waterfall—from *Gr. kataraktēs*; *kata*, down; *raktos*, a precipice, or *rhasōs*, I dash], the fall of a great body of water over steep rocks; a disease in the eye by which the vision becomes impaired or destroyed, caused by an opacity of the cornea.

Catarrhina, *n.* *kāt'-d-rī-nā* [Gr. *kata*, down; *rhinos*, nostril], in *zool.*, a group of the *Quadrumania*, characterised by twisted or curved nostrils placed at the end of the snout; the American monkeys: *catarrhina*, *a.* *kāt'-rī-nā*, of or belonging to.

catarrh, *n.* *kāt'-lār* [L. *catarrhus*—from *Gr. kata*, down; *rhēō*, I flow], a cold in the head causing a running at the nose, &c.: *catarrhal*, *a.* *-rāl*, pert. to.

catasetum, *n.* *kāt'-d-sē-tūm* [perhaps *Gr. kata*, down, against; *L. seta*, a stiff hair, a bristle, a spiny leaf], an extensive genus of fleshy-stemmed, terrestrial orchids of tropical Amer., Ord. *Orchidaceae*—probably so named from the extraordinary crests and projections on the labellum.

catastrophe, *n.* *kāt'-tē-trō-fē* [Gr. *katastrophē*, an overthrow—from *kata*, down; *strophē*, a turning], a great calamity; a violent convulsion in nature; a final event; the conclusion of a series of events.

catawba, *n.* *kāt'-d-bā* [from the river *Catawba*, U.S.], a variety of grape, much cultivated in N. Amer.; the wine made from this grape.

catch, *v.* *katch* [OF. *carher*, to hunt—from mid. *L. capere*, to hunt—from *L. capio*, I seize], to seize; to seize suddenly in hunting; to lay hold on with the hands; to arrest; to smatch; to take or receive by exposure, as a cold, or a disease by infection; to take hold, as fire; to enmesh; to overtake; *n.* anything that seizes or holds; the thing caught; a latch; the act of seizing; a sudden advantage taken; a song in parts, in which those singing catch up the strain one after the other at various intervals: *catch'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* apt to catch; infectious: *caught*, *pp.* *pt. katch*: *catch'er*, *n.* one who is catch-penny, something worthless; a book published for the public taste, but without value: *catch-word*, the word placed under the last line of a page, and made to begin the first line of the next: *catching* *a*

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mētr*, *mēt*, *hēr*: *pine*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nūt*, *mōve*:

cask, *n.* *kask* [F. *casse*, a case; Sp. *casco*, a vessel for holding liquids], a round, close, wooden vessel for holding liquors, formed of staves and hoops.

casket, *n.* *kask-ét* [dim. of *cask*; F. *cassette*, a little box a case for jewels—from F. *casse*, a printer's case, formerly a chest or box], a small chest or box for holding jewels, trinkets, &c.

cassac, *n.* *kask* [F. *casseque*, a helmet—from Sp. *cascas*, a helmet, a cask], a helmet or head-piece for a soldier.

Cassandra, *n.* *kis-á-dá* [the daughter of Priam, who had the gift of prophecy, but, through the instance of Apollo, no one believed her predictions, whose predictions no one believes; in bot., a name for the heather-leaved *Orl. Eriodorum*].

cassation, *n.* *kis-á-shán* [F. *cassation*—from *casser*, to break down, to make void], the act of repealing or annulling: Court of Cassation, the highest court of appeal in France.

cassava or **canna**, *n.* *ká-á-éd* [F. *cassave*; Sp. *cassabe*—from W. Ind. *cassaví*], bread made from the starch obtained from the root of the cassava or manioc plant; the two varieties are named sweet cassava and bitter cassava—from the root of the latter tapioca is prepared; the *Jantipa manihot*, *Orl. Euphorbiaceae*.

cassia, *n.* *kásh-á-d* [L. and Gr.], a generic name for many species of aromatic plants, *Ord. Leguminosae*, sub-*Ord. Casseopitaceae*; a spice; a medicine.

cassidem, *n.* *ká-shí-tá* [L. *cassidem*, a helmet], in bot., having one large helmet-shaped petal or sepal, as the *acacia*.

Cassiopeia, *n.* *kás-tá-pé-dá* [after the mythical wife of Cepheus], a constellation on the opposite side of the pole to the Great Bear, and at about the same distance from it.

cassiterite, *n.* *kás-tá-tá* [Gr. *kassiteros*, tin], the oxide of tin, being the ordinary tin ore; tin-stone.

cassock, *n.* *kás-ák* [F. *cassaque*—from *la casacca*, a man's long gown—perhaps from Ar. *kassidyá*—from Pers. *kassidyand*, a padded jerkin], a long, close-fitting vestment worn by clergymen under the surplice or pulpit-gown: *cassocked*, *a.* *áká*, clothed with a cassock.

cassowary, *n.* *kás-á-éd-á* [Mal. *kassari*], a large cursorial bird, about five feet high, allied to the ostrich, a native of New Guinea and the Moluccas.

cask, *v.* *kisk* [Icel. *kasta*; cf. Dan. *kiste*; Sw. *kasta*], to crack and throw out, as some seed-vessels their seeds when ripe; to throw or fling; to put or place; to sow seed; to reject; to compute or reckon; to contrive or plan; to mould or shape; to ponder or weigh, as in the mind; *a.* a throw; the distance passed by a thing thrown; a glance or a turn of the eye; chance or hazard; a form or shape; a tinge; manner; whatever is run into a mould; a gut-line to which hooks are attached in angling: *cask*, *imp.* *á-d*, deciding, as a vote; *a.* moulding; the act of running into a mould, as molten metal: *cask*, *pt.* and *pp.*: to *cask* about, to contrive; to consider carefully; to *cask* anchor, to let it drop into the water; to *cask* aside, to dismiss or reject; to *cask* away, to reject; to *lavish*; to *cask* by, in OE., to reject or dismiss; to *cask* aside, to *cask* down, to defect or depress; to *cask* forth, to throw out; to *exhale*; to *cask* off, to dis-ard, or to put away; to *cask* out, to reject; to *throw* or *turn* out, in *Scot.*, to fall out; to quarrel; to *cask* peats, to dig them in proper shape; to *cask* up, to compute; to reckon; to eject or vomit; in *Scot.*, to appear unexpectedly; to throw in one's teeth; to reproach; to *cask* on, to put or place on, as loops of worsted on wires; to *cask* oneself on, to resign or yield to the disposal of, without reserve; to *cask* in the teeth, to upbraid; to blame for; to *cask* in one's lot with any one, to take the chance; to share the fortune; the *cask* of a play, the company of actors to whom the parts are assigned; last-cask, all ventured on one effort: *cask*-iron, iron melted from the ore, and run into moulds—called also pig-iron or *cask*-metal: *cask*-steel—see *steel*: *cask*-vote, a vote that decides, when the votes are equally divided.

Cassilian, *a.* *kás-tá-tá* [L. *Cassilius*], pert, to *Cassidia*, a spring on Mount Parnassus sacred to the Muses.

cassinea, *n.* plu. *kás-tá-néts* [Sp. *cassinea*, *cassinea*—from *cassina*, a chestnut], small concave shells of ivory or hardwood, shaped like spoons, rattled with the fingers in dancing.

castaway, *n.* *kás-tá-éd* [*cast*, and *away*], a person lost or abandoned: *adj.* shipwrecked; useless; of no value.

caste, *n.* *kás* [Sp. and Port. *casta*, breed, race—from *casta*, as an *adj.*, chaste, pure, in allusion to purity of breed—from L. *castus*, chaste], a section of the numerous classes into which the Hindus are divided; a class or circle of persons in any community who chiefly hold intercourse within their own limits: *caste*-prejudice, an exclusive feeling against social intercourse with those not of a similar rank or class.

castellan, *n.* *kás-tá-lán* [Sp. *castellano*, the warden of a castle], the governor or warden of a castle: *castellany*, *n.* *kás-tá-lá-tá*, the lordship of a castle with its land and jurisdiction.

castellated—see under *castle*.

caster—see *castor* 2.

castigate, *v.* *kás-tá-gá* [L. *castigatus*, kept chaste, corrected, chastised from *castus*, chaste, pure], to correct or chastise; to criticize severely in writing; to punish with stripes: *castigating*, *imp.* *castigating*, *pp.* *castigating*, *n.* *gá-shán*, correction or punishment administered by writings or words; a whipping: *castigator*, *n.* *tér*, one who: *castigatory*, *a.* *tér-á*, corrective: *n.* the thing used in correction.—SYN. of 'castigation': punishment; correction; chastisement; discipline.

Castile, *n.* *kás-tá* [from *Castile* in Spain], a very pure variety of soap: *Castilian*, *a.* *tá-tá*, of or from Castile; *n.* a native.

castle, *n.* *kás-tá* [It. *castello*; L. *castellum*, a fortified place—from L. *castra*, a camp], a building fortified; a fortress: one of the pieces in chess: *castled*, *a.* *kás-tá*, furnished with castles: *castellated*, *a.* *kás-tá-tá-tá*, having turrets and battlements like a castle: *fore-castle*, *n.* *tá-tá* [Jorr. and *castil*], a short deck in the fore part of a ship, at one time a castle: *castle* in the air, *castle* in Spain, an empty scheme; the forming of hopes on no solid foundation; visionary expectations: *castlery*, *n.* *kás-tá-tá*, government of a castle: *castle-building*, the forming in the mind of wild or visionary schemes: to *castle*, in chess, to cover the king by a certain move.—SYN. of 'castle': fortress; fortification; stronghold; citadel.

castock, *n.* *kás-tók* [a corruption of *kale-stock*] in *Scot.*, the core or pith of a stalk of colewort or cabbage; the stalk itself: also spelt *castock*.

castor, *n.* *kás-tór* [L. *castor*—from Gr. *kastor*, a beaver], a beaver; also a drug taken from it: *castorine*, *n.*—see under *castoreum*.

Castor and Pollux, *kás-tór* or *kás-tér* [from *cast*, a small wheel attached to the leg of a table, *sofn*, &c.],

Castor and Pollux, *kás-tór*, *pólláks* [L. twin sons of Jupiter and Leda], the two brightest stars in constellation Gemini; in *min.*, the name given to two minerals found together in granite in the island of Elba; an electrical phenomenon, seen as a flame on the mast-head at sea—also called St Elmo's fire.

castoreum, *n.* *kás-tór-á-dm* [L. *castoreum*, a secretion of the beaver—from *castor*, a castor or beaver], a peculiar secretion obtained from the follicles around the genital organs of the castor or beaver: *castorine*, *n.* *tér-ín*, a chemical substance contained in castoreum.

castor-oil, *n.* *kás-tór-óil* [perhaps an adaptation of *castor*, the drug from the beaver—see *castoreum*], the oil of the Palma Christi or palm of Christ, a plant of the W. Ind., used in medicine; the *Ricinus communis*, *Ord. Euphorbiaceae*.

castrament, *n.* *kás-tá-mé-tá-shán* [L. *castra*, a camp; *metor*, I measure], the art or practice of encamping.

castrate, *v.* *kás-tá-tá* [L. *castratus*, deprived of generative power], to deprive of the power of procreation; to emasculate; to geld: *castrating*, *imp.* *castrating*, *pp.* *emaculated*; purged: *castration*, *n.* *tá-tá-shán*, the act of emaculating.

castril, *n.* *kás-tá-tá*, same as *castril*.

casual, *a.* *kásh-á-l* [F. *casuel*—from L. *casualis*, fortuitous—from L. *casus*, a fall], happening without design; coming to pass without being expected or foreseen; accidental: *casually*, *ad.* *á-l*, without design or purpose; accidentally: *casualty*, *n.* *kásh-á-dí-tá*, an injury or hurt to the body by accident; death or other misfortune by accident: *casual-ward* [shortened from *casually-ward*], in a hospital, a ward assigned to the treatment of injuries from

cóir, *boý*, *fóat*; *púre*, *búá*; *chair*, *yame*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

Carthaginiana, *a. kār-thā-jin-i-dn*, pert. to anc. Carthage: *a. n. native of*.
carthamus, *n. kār-thā-mās* [now L.—from Gr. *karthamōs*, I purge, I purify] the wild or bastard saffron; safflower; the *Carthamus tinctorius*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-Ord. *Cynarocephalae*; *carthamina*, *n. mīn*, the pink dye or colouring matter obtained from the safflower.

Cartusian, *n. kār-thā-sht-dn*, one of an order of monks, named from *Chartreux* in France: *adj.* pert. to.

cartilage, *n. kār-ti-lāj* [F. *cartilage*—from L. *cartilagineum*, gristle], gristle: a tough elastic substance, which usually precedes the formation of bone: *cartilaginous*, *a. tī-lāj-i-nās*, having gristle instead of bones.

cartography—see *chartography*, under *chart*.
cartoon, *n. kār-tōn* [It. *cartone*, pasteboard—from *carta*, paper: L. *charta*], a sketch made on paper, &c., as a design to be executed in tapestry, in mosaics, or on glass; a design on paper to be transferred from the paper to the fresh plaster of a wall, and painted in fresco.

cartouch, *n. kār-tōsh* [F. *cartouche*—from It. *cartoccio*, a paper case; mid. L. *carta*, paper: L. *charta*], a cartridge-box; a small wooden case filled with rifle-balls or small cannon-balls to be discharged from a gun; a pass given to a soldier; in *arch.*, an ornament representing a scroll of paper; an oval enclosing hieroglyphics.

cartridge, *n. kār-trīj* [a corruption of *cartouch*: L. *charta*, paper], a small bag or case made of paper, pasteboard, wool, &c., for containing powder and balls, used for loading rifles or cannon; containing powder alone they are called *blank-cartridges*—with ball they are called *ball-cartridges*: *cartridge-box*, the small leather case in which the soldier holds his cartridges: *cartridge-paper*, a thick sort of paper.

cartulary, *n. kār-tū-lēr-tī* [F. *cartulaire*—from mid. L. *cartularium*, for *chartularium*, a register of title-deeds and acts of a religious house—from L. *charta*, paper], a register book; in OE., one who kept the register, &c.—also spelt *charitulary*.

carucate, *n. kār-ū-kāt* [mid. L. *caruca*, a plough], in OE., the quantity of land which can be ploughed in a year.

caruncle, *n. kār-āng-kī* [L. *caruncula*, a little piece of flesh—from *carum*, fleshy], a small fleshy excrescence, diseased or natural, as the comb of a cock; in *bot.*, a fleshy or thickened appendage at the hilum of some seeds: *caruncular*, *a. kār-ēr*, pert. to, or having the form of a caruncle: *carunculate*, *a. -lāt*, having a fleshy excrescence.

carve, *v. kārē* [AS. *ceorfan*: cf. Dut. *kerren*, to cut or carve; Ger. *kerben*, to notch; Gr. *graphō*, I write, engrave], to cut into pieces, as meat; to cut into forms or shapes; to sculpture: *carving*, *imp.* *n.* the act of cutting; the art of cutting figures in wood, &c.; sculpture: *carved*, *pp. kārēd*: *carver*, *n.* one who: *carving-knife*, a knife for cutting and slicing meat at table: to *carve out*, to cut or take out from some large thing; to lay out by design.

carvel, *n. kār-ēl*, another form of *caraval*.
carystides, *n. plu. kār-i-tī-dēs*, in *arch.*, female figures used to support entablatures—so called from the women of Carysti in Arcadia: *carystide*, *a. kār-i-tī-dē*, pert. to.

carophyllia, *n. kār-i-tū-lī-d* [Gr. *karophyllon*, a clove—from *karuon*, a nut; *phyllon*, a leaf—lit., clove-shaped], in *bot.*, a section of lamellated flower-like corals: *carophyllaceous*, *a. -lā-shī-ds*, in *bot.*, pink like, applied to corollas of five petals with long claws: *carophyllia*, *n. -tī-līn*, a crystalline substance extracted from cloves.

caryopsis, *n. kār-i-ōp-sīs* [Gr. *karuon*, a nut, a kernel; *opsis*, sight, form], in *bot.*, a dry, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit, incorporated with a thin pericarp, forming a single grain, as in wheat and other kinds of corn.

cascable or **cascabel**, *n. kās-kā-bl* [Sp. *cascabel*, a little bell], in *mil.*, the portion of a smooth-bore gun lying between the base ring and the rear or butt end.

cascade, *n. kās-kād* [F. *cascade*—from It. *cascata*, a fall of water—from It. *cascare*, to fall], a waterfall; water flowing over at *ep. rocks*; in *elec.*, charge by *cascade*, a method of conveying a charge through a series of insulated Leyden jars, the last being connected with the ground.

cascailho, *n. kās-kāf-pō* [Brazil], a name given in Brazil to the gravelly deposit in which diamonds are found.

cascarella, *n. kās-kā-rū-lā* [Sp. *cascara*, bark of trees], the bark of a tree of Jamaica, called the *Croton eleuteria*, Ord. *Euphorbiaceae*; a powerful tonic.

case, *n. kās* [OF. *case*; F. *chaise*, a box: It. *cassa*, a chest; Sp. *casco*, a cask: L. *capsa*, a box—from *capere*, to take, hold], a hollow thing; a covering; a box; a sheath; a frame; a certain quantity: *v.* to cover in; to put in a case or box: *cas'ing*, *imp.* *n.* a covering: *cased*, *pp. kās*: *case-harden*, *v. -kār-dn*, to harden the outer part—as iron, by converting it into steel: *case-hardening*, *imp.* *n.* *case-hardened*, *pp.* *adj.* *familiarly*, lost to all sense of honour or shame: *case-knife*, a long kitchen-knife: *case-man*, *n.* a compositor: *case-shot*, bullets in a case, which bursts and scatters the bullets on leaving the gun; same as *canister*: *case-worm*, *n.* *caddis-worm*; a worm or grub which makes itself a case.

case, *n. kās* [F. *cas*, a case, a matter—from L. *casus*, a fall], that which falls, comes, or happens; an event; condition or state in which any person or thing may chance to be; a question for discussion; a cause in a court; the inflection of nouns: in *case*, if it should so happen: in good *case*, in good condition or health of body.

caseine, *n. kās-ē-in* [L. *caseus*, cheese], the cheesy portion of the curd of milk; the proteid constituent of milk: *caseous*, *a. -dē*, like cheese; having the qualities of cheese: *case'ic*, *a. -ik*, of or from cheese.

casemate, *n. kās-māt* [F. *casemate*, a casemate, a loop—from It. *casematata*—from Sp. *casamata*—from *casa*, a house; *matar*, to slay], a loop-holed gallery excavated in the bastion of a fortress from which much execution could be done upon an enemy while approaching the work; a vault under a fortress used as a barrack-room, or a place of defence: *case-mated*, *a.* having casemates.

casement, *n. kās-mēnt* [It. *casamento*, a large house: mid. L. *casamentum*], a window made to turn and open on hinges; a hollow moulding: *case'mented*, *a.* having casements.

caserna, *a.*—see under *casine*.
casern, *n. kās-ērēn* [F. *casern*, barracks—from Sp. *caserna*—from L. *casa*, a hut], a small sleeping-place for soldiers near the ramparts.

cash, *n. kāsh* [F. *caisse* and *casse*: It. *cassa*, a chest or counter, a merchant's cash—from L. *capsa*, a chest], money on hand, or at command, as in a chest or in the bank; ready money: *v.* to turn into money; to exchange for money: *cash'ing*, *imp.* *n.* *cash'ed*, *pp. kāsht*: *cashier*, *n. kās-shēr*, a clerk who has charge of the money and the cash-book: *cash-account*, an account of advances opened by a banker to a borrower who has given security for the repayment of them: *cash-credit*, the privilege of drawing money out of a bank on security being given: *cash-book*, the book in which money paid out and received is written down.

cash, *n. kāsh* [Tamil *kāsu*, a small coin: Sans. *kāśa*, a weight of silver or gold: Singalese *kāśi*, coin], a name given by Europeans to various coins of low value in the East, as that of S. Ind., up to 1818, and the Chinese *ke* and *taien*, coins composed of copper and lead, and strung on cords.

cashew, *n. kā-shō* [F. *cajou*; Brazil. *acajoba*], a tree of W. Ind. and S. Amer. producing an oily nut, which grows upon a fleshy enlarged peduncle; both are edible, the former being the *cashew-nut*, and the latter the *cashew-apple*, the *Anacardium occidentale*, Ord. *Anacardiaceae*.

cashier—see under *cash* 1.
cashier, *v. kās-shēr* [Dut. *kasseren*, to cast off, to break; Ger. *kassiren*, to cashier, to annul—from F. *casser*, to break—from L. *quassare*, to break or dash to pieces], to dismiss from an office of trust for bad conduct; to reject or discard: *cashier'ing*, *imp.* *n.* *cashiered*, *pp. kās-shērd*, dismissed; discarded. *Note*.—Skeat also refers the origin of *cashier* to the F. *casser*, to break, to burst: mid. L. *casare*, to bring to nothing, to annul—from L. *casus*, empty, void.

cashmere, *n. kās-mēr*, a rich and costly shawl, so called from *Cashmere*, the country of N. Ind. where first made: *adj.* of or pert. to.

casino, *n. plu.*—see *casina*.
casino, *n. kās-ē-nō* [It. *casino*—from *casa*, a house—from L. *casa*, a cottage], in Italy, a summer-house; a saloon for music or dancing.

car, *imp. ká-ró-ístag*: **caroused**, pp. *-róised*: **carous**, *n. -sér*, one who: **caron**, *angly*, ad. *-li*: **carousal**, *n. -zál* [*F. carrouel*, a tilt, a carousal], a feast or banquet; revelry.

carrouel, *n. ká-ró-ístag* [*F. carrouel*—from *It. carozzi* or *carozello*], the tilt or tournament, and the amusements and revelries connected therewith—sometimes erroneously identified with *carousal*.

carp, *n. kárp* [*F. carpe*, a carp—from *mid. L. carpa*: *d. Gr. kárpēs*; *Dut. karppe*; *Icel. karfi*], a freshwater fish.

carp, *v. kárp* [*L. carpere*, to pluck; *Icel. karpa*, to beat], to snatch or catch at; to find fault, generally without sufficient reason; to cavil; to censure—followed by *at*: **carp'ing**, *imp.*: **carped**, *pp. kárp'd*: **carp'ingly**, ad. *-li*: **carp'er**, *n.* one who.

carpal—see under *carpus*.

carpel, *n. ká-r-pél* [*Gr. karpós*, fruit], in *bot.*, one of the parts which compose the innermost of the four sets of floral whorls into which the complete flower is separable: one of the divisions of the pistil: **carp'ellary**, *a. -pél'lér-é*, pert. to a carpel.

carpenter, *n. ká-r-pén-tér* [*OF. carpentier*; *F. charpentier*, a worker in timber—from *L. carpentarius*, pert. to a chariot, a wheelwright—from *carpentum*, a carriage, a chariot; of *fr.* and *Gael. carbad*, a carriage], a man who works in timber; a builder or framer in wood, as in houses and ships; a wright: **carpentry**, *n. -t'ry*, the art of framing and joining timber in the construction of buildings. *Note*.—A **carpenter** means properly one who does the larger and coarser work, and the **joiner** the finer.

carpenter-bee, *n. ká-r-pén-tér-bé*, a bee of dark-blue colour, which forms its nest in half-rotten wood.

carpet, *n. ká-r-pét* [*OF. carpite*, a carpet—from *mid. L. carpetta*, plucked wool, any quilted fabric—from *L. carpere*, to pluck; *F. charpie*, lint; *Sp. carpeta*, a bedcover; *It. carpetta*, a carpet for a table], a bedcover or felted stuff made of wool, variously coloured, used to cover rooms, stairs, &c.: *v.* to cover with a carpet: **car'petting**, *imp.*: *n.* **carp'ets in general; stuff for making carpets: **car'peted**, *pp.*: *to be on the carpet* or *to be on the tapis* [*F. tapis*, a carpet], means that a matter is under consideration:**

carpet-bag, *n.* a travelling-bag made of the same materials as carpets: **carpet-bagger**, *n.* an adventurer; a term first used, invidiously, in regard to a man of the N. Amer. States who settled in the Southern States at the close of the civil war; now of special application to any one interfering with the politics of a locality with which he has no real connection: **carpet-knight**—*lit.*, a knight not dubbed on the field; a soldier who has never known the hardships of actual service; a civilian who has received the honour of knighthood; an effeminate man who is averse to manly sports.

carpoecium, *n. ká-r-pó-ké-í-úm* [*Gr. karpós*, fruit; *klónis*, a small branch or shoot], in *bot.*, the free spore case of certain Algae.

carpoecium, *n. ká-r-pó-ké-í-úm* [*Gr. karpós*, fruit; *parent*, procreator, parent], in *bot.*, in certain Fungi, the twisted end of a branch of mycelium, forming the female organ: **car'poecial**, *a. -díl*, pert. to.

carpella, *n. ká-r-pél-lá*, also *car'polla*, *-túá* [*Gr. karpós*, fruit; *lithos*, a stone], in *geol.*, a fossil fruit.

carpology, *n. ká-r-pó-ló-jí* [*Gr. karpós*, fruit; *logos*, discourse], the part of botany which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds; a treatise on fruit: **carp'ologist**, *n. -jíst*, one who.

carpophaga, *n. plú. ká-r-pó-fá-gá* [*Gr. karpós*, fruit; *phagō*, I eat], fruit-eating animals, a section of the *Marsupialia*: **carpoph'agous**, *a. -gús*, living on fruits.

carpophora, *n. ká-r-pó-fó-rá* [*Gr. karpós*, fruit; *phorō*, I carry or bear], in *bot.*, a stalk raising the pistil above the whorl of the stamens, as in the caper; the same as *synophore*.

carpus, *n. ká-r-pús* [*Gr. karpós*, the wrist], the small bones forming the wrist, consisting in man of eight small bones arranged in two rows: **carpal**, *a. ká-r-pál*, belonging to the wrist.

carrack or **carack**, *n. ká-r-ák* [*OF. carraque*—from *mid. L. carrion*, a ship of burden—perhaps from *L. carrus*, a cart], in *O.E.*, a ship of burden.

carraig or **carraig**, *n. ká-r-í-gén* [from *Carraig*, near Waterford], a green-wedged common on the British coasts, yielding a nutritive jelly, used for food and as a medicine; also called *Irish moss*.

carriage, *n. ká-r-y* [*mid. L. carrigium*, a loaded cart, a baggage-wagon—from *L. carrus*, a cart.: *OF.*

ovier, to carry—from *car*, a cart, a cart], the act of carrying or conveying; the thing that carries; any vehicle with springs; a coach; the charge or cost of conveyance of goods; behaviour or conduct; deportment; in *O.E.*, management; practice; luggage.—*SYN.*: vehicle; coach; burden; conveyance; behaviour; conduct; deportment; gait; walk.

carrier, *n. ká-r-í-ér*—see under *car*.
carriole or **cariola**, *n. ká-r-í-ól* [*F. carriole*—from *It. carriuolo*], a small open carriage; a covered cart.

carlion, *n. ká-r-í-ón* [*OF. carlione* or *charoigne*, a carcass—from *mid. L. caronia*—from *L. carneo*, flesh; cf. *It. carogna*; *F. charogne*, carrion], tainted or putrid flesh; flesh unfit for human food: *adj.* relating to; feeding upon tainted or putrid flesh: **carlion-crow**, a species of crow common in England which feeds on carrion, insects, &c.: **carlion-flower**, a name given to various plants having a fetid odour, as the green-brier, *Smilax herbacea*, and *Staphelia*, *Ord. Asclepiadaceae*.
car'wicheit, *n. ká-r-í-wích-ét*, or **car'wicheit**, *n. ká-r-í-wích-ét* [origin unknown], a pun; a quibble; a hoaxing question.

carronade, *n. ká-r-rón-ád* [from *Carron*, in Scotland, where first made], a short cannon formerly used in the navy.

carrot, *n. ká-r-rót* [*F. carotte*—from *mid. L. carota*; *Gr. karōtia*], a long esculent root of a reddish colour; the *Daucus carota*, *Ord. Umbelliferae*: **carrot'y**, *a. ká-r-rót-í*, like a carrot in colour.

carry, *v. ká-r-í* [*F. charrier*; *OF. carter*, to convey in a car—from *OF. car*, a cart, a car—from *L. carrus*, a cart], to move a thing from one place to another; to remove; to bear; to convey; to effect or accomplish; to lead or draw; to produce; to transact or conduct; in *mil.*, to obtain possession of a military position by force: **car'rying**, *imp.*: **car'ried**, *pp. -ríd*: **car'rier**, *n. -rí-ér*, one who: *to carry away*, in *naval language*, to break a spar; to part a rope: *to carry it*, to prevail; to gain the mastery: *to carry off*, to kill; to bear away; to face out: *to carry on*, to promote; to help forward; to continue: *to carry out*, fully to accomplish; to put into execution: *to carry through*, to succeed by perseverance: **car'er-pigeon**, a variety of the pigeon employed for carrying letters to the place where they were bred, which they invariably do, from very great distances; the homer or homing-pigeon.—*SYN.* of 'carry': to bring; fetch; bear; convey; transport; support; sustain; exhibit; imply; contain; comprise; behave; conduct; demean; propel.

carry-warry—see *charivari*.

carse, *n. kárs* [perhaps *Icel. kfar*, copsewood], in *Scot.*, low, fertile, alluvial land near a river, or the valley through which a river flows.

cart, *n. kárt* [*Icel. kartir*: cf. *AS. kræt*; *It. carrello*; *F. charrette*—from *L. carrus*, a two-wheeled cart], a carriage for the conveyance of goods, &c.: *v.* to carry away in a cart: **cart'ing**, *imp.*: **cart'ed**, *pp.*: **car'ter**, *n.* one who drives a cart: **cartage**, *n. ká-r-íd*, conveyance in a cart; cost of goods so conveyed: **cart-horse**, a strong horse for drawing a cart: **cart-load**, as much as can be carried in a cart: **cart-wright**, one who constructs carts.

cart, *n. ká-rí* [*F. quarle*—from *L. quarta*, the fourth], the fourth position of the wrist in fencing, by which a thrust may be made at an enemy's breast; a form of guard in fencing.

carte, *n. ká-rí* [*F. carte*, a card—from *L. charta*; *mid. L. carta*, paper], a card; a bill of fare at a hotel.

carte-blanc, *n. ká-r-í-blá-ńsh* [*F. carte*, paper; *blanc*, white], a paper signed but not filled up; unconditional power to do some business for another; in *piquet*, a hand containing no picture-cards: **carte-de-visite**, *n. ká-r-í-dé-rí-zét* [*F.*—literally, a card of visit], a small photographic likeness gummed on a card—so called from its original proposed use as a visiting-card: *plú. cartes-de-visite*, *ká-r-í-dé-rí-zét*.

cartel, *n. ká-r-í-ál* [*F. cartel*, a challenge—from *It. cartella*, pasteboard; *cartello*, a placard, a challenge, formerly, a placard hung up containing a challenge; a letter of defiance or summons to fight; a written agreement between belligerents for an exchange of prisoners: *car'el-ship*, a ship employed in conveying exchanged prisoners, or in conveying the messenger to obtain such an exchange.

Cartesian, *a. ká-r-í-té-zh-án*, pert. to the doctrines of the French philosopher *Descartes*: *n.* a person who believes in the philosophy of *Descartes*.

ing, as a ship: *careen'ing*, imp.: *n.* the act of heaving down a ship on one side: *careened*, pp.: *rénd'*: *careenage*, *n.* *ká-rén-áj*, place for careening a ship; expense of careening.

career, *n.* *ká-rér'* [F. *carrière*; It. *carriera*, a race, a highway, a career—from *L. carrus*, a two-wheeled cart; *currus*, a chariot, a car—see *car*], the ground on which a race is run; course of action; course in life; procedure; a race or running; speed in motion: *v.* to run or move rapidly: *career'ing*, imp.: *careered*, pp.: *rérd'*.

careful, *careless*, &c.—see under *care*.

careen, *v.* *ká-rén'* [F. *careesse*—from It. *carezza*, an endearment; *L. cārus*, dear: cf. *W. caru*, to love; *Ir. cara*, a friend; Gael. *cairich*, to soothe], to treat with fond affection; to embrace with affection and love, as a parent a child; to fondle: *n.* an act of endearment; an expression of affection: *careen'ing*, imp.: *careened*, pp.: *rérf'*: *careesingly*, ad.: *ék*.

caret, *n.* *ká-rét'* [L. *caret*, it wants or is wanting], a mark thus (A), put between two contiguous words, to show in written composition that something is omitted in a line, and that the omission is written above it.

carfax, *n.* *kár-fáks* [OF. *carrefour*—from *L. quadri-furcus*, four forks—from *quadrif*, four; *furca*, a fork], in OE., a place where four ways meet.

cargo, *n.* *kár-gó* [Sp. *cargo* or *carga*, the load of a ship—from It. *carico*—from mid. *L. carricum*, a load], the whole goods conveyed in a ship; freight; lading.

caribou, *n.* *kár-i-bó* [N. Amer. Ind.], the N. Amer. reindeer.

caricature, *n.* *kár-i-ká-tür'* [F. *caricature*; It. *caricatura*, an overloaded representation of anything—from *caricare*, to load], a twisted or distorted resemblance; a figure or description of a person or thing in which defects are greatly exaggerated in order to make ridiculous: *v.* to sketch or describe in order to turn into ridicule; to represent as very ugly: *caricatur'ing*, imp.: *caricatured*, pp.: *türd'*: *caricaturist*, *n.* *ká-rí-tí-sí*, one who.—SYN. of 'caricature' *n.*: burlesque; parody; satire; travesty; sarcasm; comedy; irony.

caries, *n.* *ká-rí-éz* [L. *caries*, rottenness; cf. It. and F. *carie*], the mortification of a bone in the living body; decay or rottenness of a bone or a tooth: *carious*, *a.* *-éz*, decayed or rotten: *cariosity*, *n.* *-éz-i-tí*, rottenness of a bone.

carillon, *n.* *kár-i-lón* [F. *carillon*—from mid. *L. quadrillōnem*, the chiming of four bells], a chime or peal of bells, on which tunes are played.

carina, *n.* *kár-i-ná* [L. *carina*, the bottom of a ship, the keel], in bot., the two partially united lower petals of a papilionaceous flower, such as the pea, which have a keel-like shape; one of the shell valves of a cirripede: *carinate*, *a.* *kár-i-nát*, or *carinated*, *a.* *-nát-éd*, keel-shaped, as the two lower petals of a papilionaceous flower: having a projecting keel as the breast-bone of most birds: *carinal*, *a.* *-i-nál*, applied to a stivation when the carina embraces the other parts of the flower: *carinate*, *n.* plu. *kár-i-nát-éz*, those birds whose breast-bone is keeled—that is, all except the ostrich and its allies.

carious—see *caries*.

care, *n.* *kárk* [AF. *kark*, corresp. OF. *chape*], in OE., great care; fretful anxiety: *car'ing*, *a.* vainly anxious; causing anxiety: *n.* anxiety: *car'ing care*, a fretful and anxious solicitude.

carl or *carle*, *n.* *kárl* [Icel. *kari*, a man; cf. AS. *ceorl*], a bondman; a rude, rough man; a man: *carline*, *n.* *kár-lín*, in OE., a stout old woman: *carlot*, *n.* *kár-lót*, in OE., a rustic; a churl.

Caroline thistle, *n.* *kár-lín* [F. *carline*; said to be after the famous *Charlemagne*, whose army was cured of the plague by it], the common name for the genus *Carlina*, Ord. *Compositae*, prickly herbaceous plants, whose compound flowers have the inner leaves of the involucre coloured.

carling, *n.* *kár-líng* [F. *carlingue*], in a ship, one of the short pieces of timber ranging fore and aft from one deck-beam to another, used to sustain and fortify the smaller beams of a ship; peas steeped and fried.

Carolingian, *a.* *kárló-ét-ní-án* or *Carolingian*, *a.* *ká-ró-ét-ní-án* [F.], pert. to or descended from *Charlemagne*.

Carmelite, *n.* *kár-mé-lí*, a monk of the order of our Lady of Mount Carmel.

carminative, *n.* *kár-mín-á-tíve* [L. *carminatus*—from *carminere*, to card wool, to make gross humours fine and thin by medicines], a medicine used to expel wind or to cure flatulence: *adj.* expelling wind from; warming.

carmine, *n.* *kár-mín* [F. and Sp. *carmin*, *carmine*; *carminius* (for *carmeotinus*)—from Sp. *carmes*, *kermes*, cochineal—from Ar. *qirmis*, *crimson*], a dye of a beautiful red or crimson colour bordering on purple; the colouring matter of cochineal: *carminic*, *a.* *-mín-ík*, pert. to.

carne, *n.* *kár-né* [F. *carne*, flesh time, slaughter—from mid. *L. carnaticum*, a tax paid in animals or their flesh—from *L. carnem*, flesh], great destruction of life by violence—literally, heaps of flesh, as in slaughter-houses; havoc; massacre.—SYN.: slaughter; massacre; butchery.

carnal, *a.* *kár-nál* [L. *carnalis*, fleshly—from *caro* or *carnem*, flesh], fleshly; sensual; opposed to spiritual, as *carnal pleasure*; unregenerate: *car'nalist*, *n.* one who: *car'nally*, *ad.* *ík*: *carnal-minded*, *a.* worldly-minded: *carnal-mindedness*, *n.* *car'nalism*, *n.* *-íz-m*, also *car'nality*, *n.* *-nét-í-tí*, grossness of mind or desire: *carneous*, *a.* *kár-né-us*, like flesh; fleshy.

carnallite, *n.* *kár-nál-ít-é* [L. *carnallia*, of the colour of flesh—from *caro* or *carnem*, flesh], a compound of magnesia and potassic chlorides and water.

carnassial, *n.* *kár-nás-sí-ál* [L. *caro*, flesh; *canis*, of flesh], one of the molar teeth in carnivora, a tooth adapted for eating flesh.

carnation, *n.* *kár-ná-shún* [F. *carnation*—from *L. caro* or *carnem*, flesh], flesh colour; a plant so called from the colour of its flower—said also to be a mere corruption of *coronari* from its use in chaplets: the *Dianthus caryophyllus*, and its numerous varieties, Ord. *Caryophyllaceae*: *carnations*, *a.* *-shúnz*, coloured like the carnation.

carnelian, *n.* *kár-né-í-t-án*, a variant of *cornelian*. *carney*, *n.* *kár-ní* [L. *carnosus*, fleshy—from *carnem*, flesh], a disease among horses, in which the mouth is so furred that they cannot eat.

carney, *n.* *kár-ní* [Eng. dial.], in prov. Eng., soft hypocritical talk: *v.* to wheedle; to insinuate one's self by flattery: *carneying*, imp.: *adj.* wheedling; fawning: *carneyed*, pp.: *níd*.

carnival, *n.* *kár-ní-ál* [F. *carnaval*—from It. *carnivale*—from *L. carnem*, flesh; *levare*, to lighten—the putting away of flesh as food—the name being originally applied to the eve of Ash Wednesday], the season of from three to ten days of rejoicing before Lent commences in R. Cath. countries; Shrove-tide; time of luxury.

carnivora, *n.* plu. *kár-ní-ó-rá* [L. *carnivorus*, feeding on flesh—from *carnem*, flesh; *voro*, I eat greedily], flesh-eating animals: *carnivorously*, *n.* *-rós-i-tí*, greediness for flesh: *carnivorous*, *a.* *-rós*, feeding on flesh.

carneous, *a.* *kár-né'* [L. *carnosus*, full of flesh—from *carnem*, flesh], in bot., fleshy—applied to albumen having a fleshy consistence: *carneosity*, *n.* *kár-né-sí-tí*, a small fleshy excrescence.

carob, *n.* *kár-ób* [F. *carobe*—from It. *carubo*; Sp. *garrobo*; Ar. *kharrub-dh*], an evergreen tree, growing in warm temperate countries, producing long flat pods, sometimes used for food, and called 'St John's bread' and 'locust-beans'; *Ceratonia siliqua*, Ord. *Leguminosae*, sub-Ord. *Casalpiniæ*.

carol, *n.* *kár-ól* [OF. *carole*, a dance], properly a round dance with twisting and bending; a song of joy and exultation; a song in general: *v.* to praise or celebrate in song; to sing in joy; to warble: *carolling*, imp.: *n.* a song or hymn: *car'olled*, pp.: *óld*.

carollite, *a.* *kár-ó-lí-tí*, an erroneous spelling of *corollitic*.

carom, *n.* *kár-óm* [abbreviation of F. *carambole*], in U.S., the cannon-stroke in billiards: *v.* to make a cannon; to strike against anything and then glance off.

carotool, *n.* *kár-ó-tól* [Ar.], a caak holding about 7 cwt., in which dried fruit is packed.

carotid, *a.* *ká-rót-íd* [Gr. plu. *karotides*—from *karos*, to stupefy, because compression of these arteries is said to produce stupor], pert. to the *carotid arteries* or *carotids*, the two great arteries of the neck that convey the blood to the head and brain.

carouse, *v.* *ká-ró-us'* [Ger. *carous*, a finishing—*from ger*, completely, and *aus*, out; cf. Sp. *carousar*, *carous*, act of drinking a full bumper to one's health], to drink hard; to revel: *n.* a drinking-match; a revel: *carou-*

máte, *mál*, *sítr*, *láv*; *méte*, *mét*, *kér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

carbon, n. *kár-bôn* [It. *carbone*: F. *charbon* and *carbone*—from L. *carbōnem*, a coal] pure charcoal; the chemical element known as charcoal, diamond, and graphite—less pure in coal, &c.: *carbon'ic*, a. -*ic*, or *carb'oneous*, a. -*bô-nâ-si-tâ*, containing charcoal; *coal*: *carb'onate*, n. -*nâ-t*, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base, &c.: *carb'onated*, a. combined or saturated with carbon: *carb'oniferous*, a. -*nâ-fér-ús* [L. *fero*, I carry] producing carbon or coal; in *geol.*, one of the great paleozoic periods, or systems of stratified rocks: *carb'onize*, v. -*niz*, to change into carbon: *carb'on'ing*, imp. *carb'onised*, pp. -*nîed*: *carb'on'ism*, n. -*î-shâm*, the act or process of carbonizing: *carbonic acid*, a gas composed of one part of carb' and two of oxygen; sometimes restricted to the hypothetical compound of this gas with water: *carbonate of lime*, limestone or chalk: *carbonic anhydride*, a gas forming the second component of chalk, lime being the first; name as carbonic acid.

carb'one, n. *kár-bô-nâ* [L. *carbo*, coal] a mass of rock containing ore of a somewhat impure nature. **carb'onado**, v. *kár-bôn-â-dô* [Sp. *carb'onado*, meat broiled on a gridiron—*from* Sp. *carbo*: L. *carb'one*, charcoal, coal] in *O.E.*, to broil meat; to scorch for broiling: a. broiled meat: *carb'on'a-dô-ing*, imp. *carb'on'a-dôed*, pp. -*dôd*.

carbo-vegetabilia, n. *kár-bô-vej-tâ-bi-lâ-tis* [L. *carbo*, coal; and new L. *vegetabilis*, vegetable] a name for charcoal.

carb'oxyl, n. *kár-bôk's-û* [L. *carbōnem*, carbon; Gr. *oîl*, matter of which a thing is made] the supposed radical of the organic acids; also called *oxalyl*.

carb'oy, n. *kár-bô-y* [Pers. *qarabâh*, a large flagon] a large globular bottle, generally covered with basket-work, employed for carrying acids.

carbuncle, n. *kár-bûng-kî* [L. *carbunculus*, a little coal—from *carbo*, coal] a red fiery round blotch on the skin, like a burning coal; an inflammatory boil; a precious stone of a deep red colour: *carb'unseled*, a. -*îd*, set with carbuncles; spotted with red fiery spots: *carb'un'cular*, a. -*kû-lér*, pert. to or resembling a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

carburet, n. *kár-bû-rî-t*, or *carb'id*, n. -*îd* [F. *carbure*—from L. *carbo*, a coal] carbon in combination with some other substance, esp. a metal, the result not being an acid: v. to combine some other substance with carbon: *carb'uret'ting*, imp. *carb'uret'ted*, pp. -*âd*; combined with carbon: *carb'uret'tar*, a. that which: *carb'uret'tion*, n. -*râ-shân*, the act of: *carburetted hydrogen gas*, a compound of carbon and hydrogen, such as common coal gas.

carbuncle, n. *kâr-kû-nêl* [F. *carcan*, an iron collar—from OF. *quercaun*: cf. Icel. *kverk*, the throat] a chain or collar of jewels.

carcase, n. *kâr-kâs*, or *carcase*, n. *kâr-kâs* [OF. *carquois*, a dead body; F. *carquois*, a quiver; mod. Gr. *karkâs*, a quiver, a carcass; it. *carcasso*, a kind of bomb, a shell; corrupt from mid. L. *carcasus*, a quiver; Pers. *karshak*, a quiver] the dead body of an animal, esp. one of the larger beasts; applied to the living body in contempt; the framework or principal parts of a thing unfinished, as a house; a case filled with highly combustible materials to be thrown into a besieged town from a mortar or smooth-bored gun, used to set a town or building on fire, &c.

carcasele, n. *kâr-kâr-âl* [L. *carcer*, a jail] in *bot.*, a dry, indehiscent, many-celled fruit, with one or two seeds in each cell, the cells cohering round a common style placed in the axis.

carcharodon, n. *kâr-kâr-ô-dôn* [Gr. *karcharodon*, having rook or jagged teeth—from *karchoros*, sharp-pointed; *odon*, teeth] a shark of the tropical seas, of huge size.

carcinology, n. *kâr-sîn-ûl-ô-gî* [Gr. *karkinos*, a crab; *logos*, discourse] the science that treats of crabs or the *Crustacea*: a treatise on: *carcinologist*, n. -*î-jîst*, one skilled in the history, structure, and habits of the *Crustacea*.

carcinoma, n. *kâr-kât-ô-nô-mâ* [Gr. *karkinos*, a crab, -*car*] cancer in general; the ulcerative stage of cancer: *carcin'matous*, a. -*nô-mâ-tûs*, pert. to cancer in general.

card, n. *kâr-d* [F. *carte*; It. *carta*; mid. L. *carta*, paper—from L. *charta*] a piece of pasteboard usually written or printed on for social or business purposes; an oblong piece of pasteboard on which figures are printed, used in games: *card-table*, a table specially

adapted for play with cards: *card-maker*, one who: *on the cards*, publicly made known as likely to take place; said in reference to events in horse-racing that are to come off, as being inscribed or written down in proper form; anything likely or possible to happen; on the tapis: *played his cards well*, has acted wisely and skillfully to attain his ends—*privately*, referring to successful card-playing: to *peek* by the card, to utter what the speaker is certain about, as if printed on a card.

card, n. *kâr-d* [F. *carde*, a tassel-frame; Sp. and It. *cardo*, a thistle—from L. *carduus*, a thistle, a tassel—from *carere*, to comb wool], an instr. for combing out wool or flax: v. to comb out wool, flax, or hemp; to separate the finer from the coarser fibres: *card'ing*, imp. *card'ed*, pp. *card'er*, n. one who.

cardamom, n. *kâr-dâ-môm* [F. *cardamome*; L. *cardamomum*; n. *Gr. kardamômôn*—*from* *kardamôn*, cress, and *amômôn*, amomum], an Indian spice plant of various species, whose seeds are used in *med.*, *Ord. Zingiberaceæ* or *Scitamineæ*.

cardiac, a. *kâr-dî-âk*, also *cardi'acal*, a. -*dî-âk-âl* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart or the upper office of the stomach] pert. to the heart; invigorating the heart by stimulants: *cardi'ac*, n. a medicine that excites action in the heart, and animates the spirits: *cardi'al'gia*, n. -*dî-â'î-jî-â* [Gr. *algos*, pain], pain in the stomach; heartburn: *carditis*, n. *kâr-dî-tis*, inflammation of the heart.

cardinal, a. *kâr-dî-nâl* [F. *cardinal*, principal; L. *cardinalis*, pert. to a hinge, chief, principal—from *cardo*, a hinge; it. *cardinale*] pert. to that on which other things hinge or turn; chief; principal; fundamental; denoting the chief or primary numbers, viz., one, two, three, &c., as distinguished from *ordinal* or derived names of numbers, viz., first, second, third, &c.: n. a dignitary of the R. Cath. Ch. next in rank to the Pope; an American singing-bird of a red colour: *cardinalate*, n. *kâr-dî-nâ-tâ*, also *cardi'nalship*, n. the office or rank of a cardinal: *cardinal points of the compass*, the four principal points—north, south, east, and west: *cardinal virtues*, in *moral theology*, prudence, fortitude, temperance, and justice: *cardinal-flower*, n. a species of lobelia, *Lobelia cardinalis*, native to N. Amer., distinguished by the brilliant red colour of its blossoms.

cardiograph, n. *kâr-dî-ô-grâf* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart; *graphô*, I write], an instr. for registering the movements of the heart.

cardium, n. *kâr-dî-âm* [Gr. *kardia*, the heart], the cockle, so named in allusion to its heart-like form.

cardoen, n. *kâr-dôn* [F. *cardon*—from It. *cardone*—from L. *carduus*, a thistle], a perennial garden vegetable whose stems are blanched and used as a salad; the *Cynara cardunculus*, *Ord. Compositæ*, sub-*Ord. Cynarocephalæ*.

care, n. *kâr* [AS. *coru*; cf. OH. Ger. *chara*; Goth. *kara*, care; Icel. *kor*, bed of trouble or sickness] thoughtful attention; uneasiness of mind; concern; regard; charge; the object of care or love: v. to be anxious or uneasy in mind; to heed or regard; *car'ing*, imp. *car'ed*, pp. *kâr'd*: *careful*, a. *kâr-fûl*, full of concern; attentive to; watchful; cautious: *care'fully*, ad. -*î-t*: *care'fulness*, n. the state or quality of being careful; anxiety; caution: *care'less*, a. without concern or thought; regardless; inattentive; unconcerned: *care'lessly*, ad. -*î-t*: *care'lessness*, n. the state or quality of being heedless or inattentive; negligence: *care'worn*, a. crushed with care; fatigued with anxiety: *care'taker*, n. a person employed to watch over goods or property or premises, as a dwelling-house, or place of business, or land, in the temporary absence of the owner or tenant: *care'taking*, n. the occupation of: *to take care*, also *have a care*, be careful; take heed.—*SYN.* of 'care n.': solitude; anxiety; concern; regard; charge; management; caution; direction; oversight—of 'careful': anxious; solicitous; cautious; provident; wary; circumspect; prudent; discreet; disturbed; troubled; thoughtful; heedful; watchful; vigilant—of 'careless': inattentive; listless; thoughtless; heedless; negligent; remiss; supine; unthinking; incautious; regardless; forgetful; inconsiderate.

carène, v. *kâr-rên* [F. *caréner*, to rest—from *carène*, a keel—from OF. *carine*—from L. *carina*, the keel of a ship; cf. It. *carina*, bottom of a ship; Dut. *krenen*, to sail on one side], to lay a ship on one side in order to repair the other; to incline to one side while sail-

which a horse makes without advancing; a leap or caper, as in dancing: v. to leap without advancing: cap'ri'ling, imp.: cap'ri'oled, pp. *-led*.
 cap'ryl, n. káp'ryl [L. *caper*, a he-goat; Gr. *álē*, matter of which a thing is made], the radicle of capric acid: capryllie acid, an acid obtained from butter, cheese, yeast, &c.: capryllin, n. káp'ryl-lín, a fat found in butter: cap'ryl'yl, n. -rí-lí, the radicle of the capryllie series—see under capric.

cap'sicum, n. káp'et-kám [new L. *capsicum*—from L. *capex*, a box, a chest] red or Cayenne pepper, from Cayenne in French Guiana, of different species and varieties, Ord. *Solanaceæ*: cap'sicula, n. káp'et-sín, the active principle in the capsules of Cayenne pepper, in the form of an acrid oleaginous substance.

cap'size, v. káp'síz [prob. Sp. *cabeza*, the head, or *cabezar*, to incline to one side, to pitch as a ship], to throw head downwards; to upset; to overturn: cap'sizing, imp.: cap'sized, pp. *-sized*.

cap'stan, n. káp'stán [F. *cabestan*, Sp. *cabrestante*, a capstan—from *cabestrar*, to halter: L. *capistrare*—from *capistrum*, a halter], in a ship, a movable up-right block of timber round which a rope or chain is wound to coil, when raising an anchor or other heavy weight.

cap'sule, n. káp'síl [F. *capsule*—from L. *capsula*, a little chest—from *capssa*, a chest], a covering for the cork or stopper of a bottle for the more effectual exclusion of air; in bot., the seed-vessel of a plant, usually applied to a dry, many-seeded fruit; in anat., a membranous bag enclosing an organ; in chem., a china saucer for roasting samples of ores; in med., a small envelope of gelatine to enclose a dose of medicine; a percussion-cap on the shell of a metallic cartridge: cap'sular, a. -ler, also cap'sulary, a. -ler-í, hollow; full of cells: cap'sulate, a. káp'sí-lát, also cap'sulated, a. -lá-téd, enclosed in a capsule, or as in a box.

cap'tain, n. káp'tín [F. *capitaine*; It. *capitano*—from mid. L. *capitaneus*, a military chief—from L. *caput*, the head], an officer who commands a company of foot, a troop of horse-soldiers, or a ship; a leader or chief: cap'tain-general, the commander-in-chief of an army: cap'taincy, n. -sí, the rank or commission of a captain: cap'tainship, n. the condition, rank, or authority of a captain; chieftainship.

cap'tion, n. káp'shén [mid. L. *captiōnem*, detention—from L. *capio*, I seize], in OE., a taking unawares by a trick; in law, the part of a legal writ which asserts its authority; less strictly, an arrest.

cap'tious, a. káp'shús [L. *captivus*, captious, deceptive—from *capere*, to take: F. *captivus*], disposed to find fault; apt to cavil or raise objections; insidious: cap'tiously, ad. -lly: cap'tiousness, n. disposition to find fault.—SYN. of 'captious': cavilling; censorious; carping; critical; peevish; ensnaring; insidious.

cap'tivate, v. káp'tít-éd [L. *captivus*, taken prisoner—from *capere*, to take; *captus*, taken: F. *captiver*, to enslave], to take prisoner; to charm or subdue by beauty; to gain by excellence in manners or conduct; to enslave in love: cap'tivating, imp.: adj. so pleasing and delightful as to enchain the judgment and affections; bewitching: cap'tivated, pp. cap'tivation, n. -tív-shén: cap'tive, n. káp'tív, a prisoner taken in war; one who is charmed by beauty or enslaved by love: adj. made prisoner in war: cap'tivity, n. -tív, bondage; the state of being in the power of an enemy; state of being under subjection or control: cap'ture, n. -tér, the act of taking or seizing by an enemy, as a ship; the thing taken; a prize; seizure, as of a criminal: v. to take or lay hold of by force; to seize by stratagem: cap'turing, imp.: cap'tured, pp. -túrd: cap'tor, n. -tér, one who seizes or captures, as a ship.—SYN. of 'captivate': to enchain; charm; fascinate; enrapture; enslave; subdue; overpower—of 'captivity': imprisonment; confinement; incarceration; bondage; slavery; immuring; servitude; subjection—of 'capture': seizure; prize; detention; arrest.

cap'uchin, n. káp'ú-shén [F. *capucin*—from *capuce*, a cowl—from It. *cappuccio*, a cowl—see cap], a monk of the order of St Francis of the rule instituted 1528; a cloak and hood for females; a kind of small monkey, so named from the cowl-like shape of the hair at the back of its head.

cap'ybara, n. káp'y-bá-rá [Brasil.], the largest of living rodents, native of S. Amer., leading a semi-aquatic life, and having incompletely webbed feet.

car, n. kár [OF. *car*; F. *char*, a cart—from L. *carrus*; It. *carro*, a car, a cart; Ir. and W. *car*, a raft, a frame], a small light carriage drawn by one horse; a railway carriage; a chariot of war or triumph; a large omnibus for street and road traffic whose wheels run in the grooves of iron rails: car'man, n. the driver or conductor of a car.

car'acal, n. kár'á-kál [said to be Turk. *qarráqulak*, black-ear], a kind of lynx of Asia and Africa of a reddish-brown colour with ears black externally.

car'ack or car'rack, n. kár'ák, kár'rák [F. *caraque*; Sp. *caracca*; mid. L. *caracca*, a ship of burden—from L. *carrus*, a car], a large round-built ship, once used by Spaniards; a galleon.

car'acole, n. kár'á-kól [F. *caracole*, a gambol—from Sp. *caracol*, a winding stair], the half-turn which a horseman makes to the right or left; in arch., a winding staircase: v. to perform a caracole; to wheel about quickly on horseback.

Caradoc-beds, kár'á-dók, in geol., the upper member of the lower Silurians, typically represented in the Caradoc hills, in Shropshire.

car'ad, n. kár'ád [F. *carafe*—from It. *caraffa*, a decanter—perhaps from Ar. *gharafa*, to draw water], a glass water-bottle or decanter for the table or toilet.

car'ageen—see car'raegen.

Car'ait, n. kár'á-tí [Rabbinical Heb. *kharai*, textual], one of a Jewish sect who reject the Calaim, the Talmud, and all traditions, holding to the books of the ancient canon alone—also spelt Kar'ait.

car'amel, n. kár'á-mél [F. *caramel*—from Sp. *caramelo*, sugar-candy], burnt sugar; a black porous substance obtained by heating sugar to about 400°.

car'apace, n. kár'á-pás [F. *carapace*—from Sp. *carapacho*—from Gr. *karrabos*, a crustaceous animal like the crab or lobster], the crustaceous and horny covering of certain classes of animals, as the tortoise, the crab, &c.; strictly, the upper half of the shell of a tortoise or turtle—the lower being the plastron.

car'at, n. kár'át [F. *carat*—from It. *carato*, a carat; Ar. *qirat*, a small weight], a weight of 4 grains used in weighing gold and precious stones; the weight that expresses the purity of gold, 24 carats being the standard of purity—viz., pure gold.

car'avan, n. kár'á-ván [F. *caravane*, formerly a convey of soldiers for the protection of a company of merchants on a trading journey—from Sp. *caravana*; Pers. *kárvan*; Ar. *qarawān*], a large close carriage; in the East, a company of merchants journeying together for mutual safety: car'avannary or car'avannerial, n. -er-í [Pers. *sarrat*, a large place], a station for unloading the camels and beasts of burden for the night; an inn.

car'avel, n. kár'á-vél [F. *caravelle*—from It. *caravella*, a kind of ship: Sp. *carabel*], a small French herring-vessel; a light vessel formerly used by Spaniards and Portuguese.

car'away, n. kár'á-wá [mid. L. *carui*; Ar. *karrāwīd*; F. and It. *carui*; cf. Gr. *karon*; L. *carumum*, the caraway], a plant, the seeds of which are used as the kernel in confections, and for giving a flavour to cakes: the *Cárum álrat*, Ord. *Umbellifera*.

car'bamide, a. kár'bám-ik [made up from carbon and ammonia], denoting a monobasic acid, resulting from the action of ammonia on carbonic anhydride: car'bamide, n. kár'bá-míd, another term for urea.

car'bazotic, a. kár'bá-zót-ik [carbon, and azote], applied to an acid which consists of carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen.

car'bine, n. kár'bín [F. *carabin*—from It. *carabina*, a rifle: mid. L. *calabrinus*, a light cavalry from Calabria], a short gun carried by a cavalry soldier: car'abinser or car'binese, n. -bí-nér, one who carries a carbine.

carbinol, n. kár'bín-ól [L. *carbōnem*, coal or carbon; oleum, oil], methyl alcohol or wood-spirit, a colourless, combustible liquid.

car'bohydrate, n. kár'bá-hí-drát [L. *carbōnem*, coal; Gr. *hudōr*, water], an organic compound containing carbon, along with hydrogen and oxygen, in the proportion in which these two unite to form water, as sugar, starch, &c.

carbolic acid, kár'ból-ík [carbon, and L. *oleum*, oil], a colourless oily liquid obtained from coal-tar, used as a disinfectant—also called *phenol* or *phénic acid*: carbolene, n. kár'bó-lén, a non-volatile hydrocarbon, may be used for increasing the illuminating power of coal-gas.

mále, máí, fár, lále; méle, mēl, hēr; pine, pín; nóle, nól, móre;

prance; to spring: *n.* a leap; a skip, as in dancing; a leap in sport, as a goat or lamb: *cap'ring*, *imp.* *leaping*; skipping: *cap'ered*, *pp.* *cap'ered*; *cap'erer*, *a.* *per'er*, one who: to cut capers, to dance in a frolicsome manner; to play pranks.

caperebula, *n.* *kap'ér-kál'st* [Gael. *capuill-coille*, great cock (*ist.*, the horse) of the wood—from *caput*, a horse; *coille*, a wood], the wood grouse, found in some parts of Scotland, and a common inhabitant of Ercia and Scandinavia.

capera, *n.* *plu.* *ká'pérá* [F. *capre*—from L. *capparis*, the caper-plant: *Ar. algabar*, the caper], the buds of the caper-plant preserved in vinegar: *cap'per*, *n.* a shrub resembling the bramble; the *Capparis spinosa*, *Ord.* *Capparidaceae*, whose flower-buds form the capers of commerce.

capia, *n.* *kap'pá-dá* [L. take or seize hold of], a writ of arrest before, or execution after, judgment.

capillare, *n.* *kap't-lár* [F.], a syrup prepared with an infusion of the maiden-hair fern, or *Adiantum capillus-Veneris*.

capillary, *n.* *kap'pí-lér-tí* [F. *capillaire*, capillary—from L. *capillaris*, pert. to hair—from *capillus*, hair—from *caput*, the head], resembling hair; tubes or canals, extremely fine and minute, through which fluids ascend spontaneously, are called *capillary tubes*; *capillary attraction*, the force which causes fluids to ascend in fine tubes, or generally into porous substances: *capillaryness*, *n.* *plu.* *lér-tí*, in *anal.*, the extremely fine subdivisions of the arteries, &c.: *capillary*, *lér-tí*, *st.*, the state or condition of: *capillaryness*, *a.* *lér-tí*, *st.*, very slender, like hair: *capillament*, *n.* *kap'pí-lér-mét*, a fine fibre or filament: *capilliform*, *a.* *lér-tí*, *st.* [L. *forma*, shape], hair-shaped.

capital, *a.* *kap't-tál* [F. *capital*, capital, chief: *It.* *capitale*—from L. *capitális*, that by which life is endangered, pre-eminent—from *caput*, the head], chief; principal; first in importance; punishable by loss of life; great; large of size: *a.* the ornamental part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, placed at the top immediately over the shaft, but under the entablature; a chief city or town of a country or province; a large letter or type; a stock-in-trade, consisting of money or goods; the debt or sum lent as distinguished from the interest: *cap'itally*, *adv.* *adv.* in the highest degree; with loss of life: *cap'italism*, *n.* *lér-tí*, an economic system that favours the concentration of capital in the hands of a few persons: *capitalist*, *n.* *lér-tí*, one possessed of large means engaged in, or able to engage in, extensive business undertakings: *capitalise*, *v.* *lér-tí*, to convert into capital, as money or stock: *cap'italising*, *imp.* *lér-tí*, *st.*: *capitalisation*, *n.* *lér-tí*, *st.*: *capitalise*, *v.* *lér-tí*, *st.*, *adv.* *adv.* by which anything is converted into capital; political capital, some national loss or disaster, some errors of opponents, or the like, by trading on which a political party in the state may strengthen its position and chances of power: *capital felonies*, crimes for which a criminal may be hanged—formerly many, but now only two, viz., high treason and murder.—*SYN.* of *capital*: *a.* principal; chief; leading; controlling; prominent.

Capitan-Pacha, *n.* *kap't-tán-pá-shá* [Sp. *capitan*, a captain—a word adopted by the Turks], the chief admiral of the Turkish fleet.

capitation, *n.* *kap't-tá-shén* [F. *capitation*, a poll-tax—from mid. L. *capitationem*, a capitation-tax—from L. *capitatus*, having a head—from *caput*, the head], a numbering of persons as if per head; so much per head or individual: a poll-tax: *capitate*, *a.* *lér-tí*, *st.*, in *bot.*, like a pin-head; having a rounded summit, as some hairs, and stigmas: *capitation*, *n.* *lér-tí*, *st.*, in *Great Britain*, a sum of money paid annually by the state on the fulfilment of certain conditions to scholars who pass a test examination, to volunteers, &c.: *capitation-tax*, a tax imposed on each person above a certain age.

capitol, *n.* *kap't-tól* [L. *capitolium*—from *caput*, the head], the temple of Jupiter in Rome and a fortification where the senate of anc. Rome met; the hill on which that temple stood—the *Mons Capitolinus*; the building in Washington occupied by the parliament or Congress of the U.S. of Amer.: *capitolian*, *a.* *lér-tí*, *st.*, or *capitoline*, *a.* *lér-tí*, *st.*, pert. to the capital of Rome, or the hill on which it stood.

capitular, *n.* *kap't-tí-lér*, or *capitulary*, *n.* *lér-tí* [mid. L. *capitularius*—from L. *capitulum*, a little head, the head or chapter of a pillar—from *caput*, the head], the laws of an ecclesiastical council or chapter; the

member of a chapter: *adj.* relating to the chapter of a cathedral: *cap'itulary*, *adv.* *adv.*

capitalate, *v.* *kap't-tá-lát* [mid. L. *capitulatus*, chaptered, proposed terms—from *capitulum*, a little head—from L. *caput*, the head], to surrender, as an army or garrison to an enemy, on certain conditions, or on an agreement under certain heads: *adv.* *adv.* in *bot.*, furnished with a capitulum: *cap'itulation*, *n.* *lér-tí*, *st.*, the act of thus surrendering to an enemy; the written conditions or treaty: *cap'itulating*, *imp.*: *cap'itulated*, *pp.*: *cap'itulator*, *n.* *lér-tí*, one who: *cap'itulum*, *n.* *lér-tí*, in *bot.*, a flower-head composed of a number of florets arranged without stems on the summit of a single peduncle; in *nat. hist.*, the body of a barnacle as being supported upon a stalk or peduncle.

capivi, *n.* *kap-pí-ví*—see *copaliba*.

capnomancy, *n.* *kap-nó-mán'st* [Gr. *kapnos*, smoke; *mantia*, divination], divination by the motion or appearance of smoke.

capnomor, *n.* *kap-nó-mór* [Gr. *kapnos*, smoke; *motra*, a part], a colourless oil obtained from the oil of tar.

capoch or *capouch*, *n.* *kap-póch* [Sp. *capucho*—from *capa*, a cover], a monk's hood; the hood of a cloak.

capon, *n.* *kap-pón* [AS. *capun*; cf. F. *chapon*, a capon—from L. *capōnem*, a capon], a cock-chicken fed for the table; a castrated cock: *cap'ponise*, *v.* *lér-tí*, to castrate, as a fowl: *cap'ponising*, *imp.*: *cap'ponised*, *pp.* *lér-tí*.

capotaire, *n.* *kap-pó-tér* [F. *capotaire*: Sp. *caponera*, a coop], in *mít.*, a lodgment for soldiers in the dry ditch of the glacis; a kind of way surrounded by a parapet, and palisaded; a cut in the glacis leading from the covered-way to the works at the foot of the glacis.

capot, *n.* *kap-pót* [F. *capot*, designating a play at cards, foolish], a winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet: *v.* to win at piquet: *capot'ing*, *imp.*: *capotted*, *pp.* *kap-pót'ed*.

capote, *n.* *kap-pót* [F.], a long hooded coat or cloak; a long mantle for women.

capouch, *n.* *kap-póch*—see *capoch*.

capping verses, *kap'ping* [see *cap*], in *familiar language*, contending in the citation of verses: to *cap*, to beat one—see under *cap*.

capreolate, *a.* *kap'ré-lát* [L. *caprēolus*, tendrill of a vine, a wild goat], in *bot.*, having tendrils.

caprie, *a.* *kap'rik* [L. *caper*, a he-goat] obtained from butter, or the butter and fat of the goat: *caprie*, *lér-tí*, a rank-smelling fatty substance found in butter, cocoa-nut, &c., whose flavour is very sour and burning: *cap'rate*, *n.* *lér-tí*, a salt of capric acid: *caprin*, *n.* *kap-rín*, one of the fats found in butter: *caproin*, *n.* *kap-ró'in*, and *caprylin*, *n.* *kap-rí'lín*, fats found in butter: *caproic acid*, one of the fatty acids with an odour of the goat: *caprylic acid*, an acid found, as well as the preceding, in rancid butter, cheese, cocoa-nut, &c.

capricciole, *n.* *kap-prét'chó* [It.], in *Shakes.*, the Italian word used for *caprice*, which see.

caprice, *n.* *kap-prés* [F. *caprice*, whim—from *It.* *capriccio*, a shivering, a whim—from L. *capra*, a goat], a sudden and slight desire to do or possess; a sudden change of opinion or humour; a whim; a particular fancy: *capric'ious*, *a.* *prét'chó*, given to change; whimsical; fickle; apt to change opinions or intentions suddenly: *cap'riciously*, *adv.* *adv.*: *capric'iousness*, *n.* *lér-tí*, *st.*, fickleness in desires, feelings, fancies, or opinions.—*SYN.* of *caprice*: humour; whim; freak; fancy; fickleness; variableness; changeableness; vagary—of *capric'ious*: arbitrary; whimsical; unsteady; capricious; freakish; queer.

Capricorn, *n.* *kap'rik-kór'n* [L. *capra*, a goat; *cornu*, a horn], one of the twelve signs of the zodiac: *Tropic of Capricorn*, the parallel of the S. hemisphere, whose latitude is equal to the sun's greatest declination, about 23° 28'.

caprid, *a.* *kap'rid* [L. *capra*, a he-goat], relating to the goat tribe: *caprine*, *a.* *lér-tí*, pert. to a goat.

caprifacation, *n.* *kap'rit-fá-ká-shún* [L. *caprifacere*, to ripen figs by the stinging of the gall insect; *capri-ficus*, the goat or wild fig—from *capra*, a he-goat; *ficus*, a fig], a process of accelerating the ripening of fruit by puncturing, particularly of the cultivated fig, practised in the Levant; also done naturally by insects.

capriole, *n.* *kap'ri-ól* [F. *capriole* (*cabriole*)—from *It.* *capriola*, a fawn—from *capra*, a she-goat], a leap

timber] in arch., a projecting block or bracket for supporting, as under a balcony or the eave of a house.

cantankerous, *n.* *kân-kêr'is* [perhaps *MK. contak*, contention], applied to a quarrelsome, shallow-headed person; in *familiar language*, cross-grained; ill-conditioned in temper: *cantankerousness*, *n.* crossness; ill-humour; petulance.

cantar, *n.* *kân'târ* [It. *cantaro*; Turk. *qantar*; Ar. *qintar*; L. *centenarius*, weighing a hundred pounds], an Arabian and Turkish unit of weight, equal to a hundred pounds.

cantata, *n.* *kân-tâ-tâ* [It.—from L. *canto*, I sing], a poem set to music.

cantatrice, *n.* *kân-tâ-trê* [F.], a female singer.
canteen, *n.* *kân-tên* [F. *cantine*—from It. *cantina*, a wine-cellar, a tin vessel for carrying a liquid; the soldier's mess-tin carried on the knapsack; the store and tavern attached to a barracks].

canter, *n.* *kân'têr* [a contr. of *Canterbury gallop*: cf. Scot. *cant*, to ride at a hard gallop; *cantily*, lively, cheerful] a lively or cheerful ride; a moderate gallop: *v.* to run, as a horse in an easy gallop: *cant'ering*, *imp.*: *cant'ered*, *pp.* *-ter'd*.

canterbury, *n.* *kân'têr-bê-rî* [from a city in England], a stand or receptacle for music, &c.: **canterbury-bell**, a flowering-plant of the genus *campanula*; the *Campanula medium* and *C. trachelium*, Ord. *Campanulaceæ*.

cantharis, *n.* *kân'thâr-is*, *cantharides*, *n.* plu. *kân'thâr-idê* [Gr. *cantharis*, a kind of beetle], the Spanish fly, used in making blistering plasters: **cantharidine**, *n.* *-tîdîn*, the blistering principle in Spanish flies.

cantharus, *n.* *kân'thâs* [L. *canthus*; Gr. *kanthos*, the iron ring around a wheel], the angle or corner of the eye.

canticle, *n.* *kân'tî-kl* [L. *canticulum*, a little song—*from canticum*, a song, a psalm—*from L. canto*, I sing], in *OE.*, division of a poem; a canto: *Can'ticles*, *n.* plu. *-tî-klz*, the Song of Solomon, or Song of Songs; the Hymns, Benedictus, &c., in the English Prayer-book: **cantion**, *n.* *kân'shôn* [L. *cantionem*, a song, a charm], in *OE.*, a song.

cantle or **canty**—see under *cant* 1.

cantle or **cantal**, *n.* *kân'tl* [OF. *chantel*, a cantle, a hunch—*from midl.* L. *canellus*, dim. of *canus*, a corner; cf. Icel. *kantr*, a corner], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, a piece or corner of a thing broken off; a hunch, as of bread; a fragment; the hind bow or protuberance of a saddle: *v.* to cut in pieces: **cantling**, *imp.*: **cantled**, *pp.* *kân'tl'd*: **cantlet**, *n.* *kân'tlê*, a broken piece; a cantle.

canto, *n.* *kân'tô* [It. *canto*, a song; L. *canus*, singing—*from canto*, I sing], a part or division of a poem; in *music*, the leading part; a song: **cantilate**, *v.* *kân'tî-lâ-tê*, to chant; to recite musically: **cantilla**, *ting*, *imp.*: *can'tîlla'ted*, *pp.*: *can'tîlla'tion*, *n.* *-tî-shîn*, chanting; reading or reciting with musical cadence.

canton, *n.* *kân'tôn* [F. *canton*; It. *cantone*—*from canto*, a corner; midl. L. *canthum*, a region, a province, a small division of land; a division of a country, as in Switzerland: *v.* *kân-tôn*, to divide into districts or cantons; to allot quarters to troops: **canton'ing**, *imp.*: **canton'ed**, *pp.* *-tôn'd*: **can'tonal**, *a.* pert. to or divided into cantons: **canton'ment**, *n.* the part of a town or village assigned to a body of troops; separate quarters for soldiers.

cantrip, *n.* *kân'trip*, or **can'trip**, *n.* *kân'trip* [etym. unknown: cf. Gael. *can-drip*, a great and mischievous trick—*from canan*, the head, the chief; *drip*, a snare which traps its author], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, a magic charm; an incantation; a mischievous trick.

canula, *n.* *kân'û-lâ* [dim. of L. *canna*, a reed], a tube used by surgeons for drawing off fluid from a part of the body.

canvas, *n.* *kân'vâs* [F. *canवास*, canvas—*from It. canavaccio*, canvas, a piece of embroidery; L. *canabîs*, a coarse cloth made of flax or hemp, used for tents, sails, painting on, &c.; in a *ship*, the sails are called the *canvas*: *adj.* made of canvas: *canvassed*, *v.* *kân'vâs* [a metaphorical meaning taken from shaking up, tossing to and fro], to discuss and sift, as a subject or policy; to examine into; to solicit votes or interest; to make interest in favour of: *n.* a close inspection into; discussion; debate; a seeking; a solicitation: **can'vassing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who canvasses: **can'vassed**, *pp.* *-vâst*: **can'vasser**, *n.* *-vâ-êr*, one who solicits, as a vote.

canvas-back, *n.* *kân'vâs-bêk*, a N. Amer. duck, so called from the wavy dark markings on the white feathers of the upper parts.

cany, *a.* *kân'î* [see *cane*], full of canes; consisting of canes.

cansone, *n.* *kân-zô-nâ* [It.], a species of lyric resembling the madrigal, but less restricted in movement.

cansonet, *n.* *kân-zô-nê't* [It. *cansonetta*, a little song—*from canzona*, a song; L. *cantionem*, a song—*from canto*, I sing], a little or short song in one, two, or three parts; a short song of a light and airy character.

caoutchouc, *n.* *kô'chôok* [F.—*from W. Ind. cau'tchu*], india-rubber; the dried juice of various tropical plants, used in the manufacture of waterproof cloths, overshoes, flexible tubes, &c.; such as the juice of *Ficus elastica*, Ord. *Moraceæ*—*Urtica elastica*, and *Vulva gummi'fera*, Ord. *Apocynaceæ*—also many of the *Artocarpus* tribe, Ord. *Moraceæ*, furnish *caoutchouc*—the *Siphonia elastica*, Ord. *Rhaphidites*, supplies the bottle india-rubber: **caoutchouze**, *n.* *kô'chin*, or **caoutchouze**, *n.* *kô'chô-sîn*, a volatile liquid distilled from india-rubber.

cap, *n.* *kâp* [AS. *capp*, a cap; Sp. *capa*; It. *cappia*; F. *chape*, a cover—*from midl.* L. *capia*, and *capa*, a hooded cloak] a cover in general; a cover for the head; the top or highest part; a cover for the head as a mark of some office or dignity; the block of wood which unites two masts: *v.* to cover the top end or orifice; to uncover as a mark of reverence or civility; to render complete; to invest with official distinction; in *Scot.*, to complete the admission to academical honours by the ceremony of capping; to contend with or surpass a rival in quoting texts or making verses: **cap'ping**, *imp.*: **capped**, *pp.* *châp'd*: **cap-a-pie**, *ad.* *kâp-a-pî* [F. *cap-a-pie*—*from L. caput*, the head; *pedem*, a foot], *from head to foot*; all over, as *armed cap-a-pie*: **cap'ful**, *n.* *cap'fuls*, *n.* plu. a small quantity, used by sailors when speaking of the wind: **cap-of-maintenance**, a cap carried before the kings of England at their coronation; to wear one's cap at, to take measures to gain the affections of a man on the part of a woman: **cap in hand**, with obsequious subservience in order to obtain a favour from a great man: **cap of liberty**, a small red cap worn by a former slave as a token of his freedom: **percussion-cap**—see *percussion*.

capable, *a.* *kâ-pâ-bl* [F. *capable*—*from midl.* L. *capabilis*, that may be taken or comprehended—*from L. capto*, I take], able to contain or receive; having the requisite mental, moral, or physical ability; qualified for; able to understand; susceptible: **cap'ableness**, *n.* *-bl-nêz*, the quality of being capable: **cap'ability**, *n.* *-bl-tî-tê*, the quality of being able or qualified for: **capacious**, *a.* *kâ-pâ-shûs* [L. *capacem*, that can hold much], roomy; large; that will hold or take in much; extensive: **cap'aciously**, *ad.* *-tî*: **cap'aciousness**, *n.* power of holding or receiving much: **capacitate**, *v.* *kâ-pâ-sî-tâ-tê* [L. *capacitatem*, capacity] to qualify; to enable: **cap'acitating**, *imp.*: **capacitated**, *pp.*: **capacitation**, *n.* *-tî-shûn*: **cap'acity**, *n.* *-tî-tê*, the power of containing; extent of room or space; the power of receiving instruction; ability; profession or occupation.—*SYN.* of 'capable': qualified; fitted; able; competent; efficient; effective; skilful: of 'capability': skill; ability: **cap'acity**; cleverness; talent; genius; faculty; efficiency.

cap-a-pie—see under *cap*.

caparison, *n.* *kâ-pâr-î-sôn* [F. *caparasson* (*caparason*), caparison—*from Sp. caparazon*, carcass of a fowl, cover of a saddle—*from midl.* L. *caparo*, a sort of cape—*from capa*, a cloak], an ornamental cover laid over the saddle of a horse: *v.* to cover with an ornamental cloth, as a horse; to deck; to dress out superbly: **capar'isoning**, *imp.*: **capar'isoned**, *pp.* *-sând*.

cape, *n.* *kâp* [F. *capote*, a headland; a headland; It. *capo*—*from L. caput*, the head], any portion or point of land stretching into the sea; a headland: **The Cape, used especially of the Cape of Good Hope; Cape Colony.**

cape, *n.* *kâp* [F. *capote*, a greatcoat—*from cape*, a hooded cloak—see *cap*], a cover hanging from the neck over the back and shoulders; the neck-piece hanging over a cloak; a short loose cloak.

caper, *v.* *kâ-pêr* [F. *capriole*, a caper in dancing; It. *capriolare*, to leap about as kids—*from capriolo*, a kid; L. *capr*, a goat], to leap, skip, or jump; to

mûte, mât, fâr, lâw; môte, mêt, hér; pine, pîn; nôte, nôt, môte;

camber—see **quambach**.

camber, n. *kám-bér* [F. *cambrer*, to bow, to crook—from L. *camerare*, to arch over: Gr. *kambó*, I bend], a beam of wood slightly arched upon the upper surface: **cambering**, a bending—applied to the deck of a ship higher in the middle than at the ends: **cambered**, a-bérd, arched.

cambiast, n. *kám-bíast* [F. *cambiaste*: It. and Sp. *cambiata*, a money-changer—from L. *cambiare*, a place of exchange], a banker or money-changer; one skilled in the science of exchange: **cambiary**, n. *á-ri*, the science of exchanges, weights, &c.: **cambiat**, a-bí-ad, pert. to.

cambrum, n. *kám-bí-án* [new L.], in bot., the mucilaginous fluid which lies between the young wood and the bark of a tree, especially in spring, the supposed matter for new layers of wood and bark.

Cambric, a. *kám-brí-án* [Cambric, anc. name of Wales], in geol., a term used to designate the lowest fossiliferous rocks as developed in Wales, and their equivalents in other countries; pert. to Wales: n. a native or inhabitant of Wales.

cambric, n. *kám-brík* [from *Cambray* in Flanders], a kind of fine white linen: adj. pert. to or made of.

came, v. *kím*, pt. of **come**, which see.

camel, n. *kím-i* [OF. *chamel* or *camel*—from L. *camelus*: Gr. *kámēlos*: Heb. *qamál*—perhaps from Ar. *qamala*, to bear], a large ruminant quadruped with one or two prominent humps, used in the East for the transport of goods, and for riding on—see **dromedary**.

camelson, n. *ká-mé-lí-ón*, for **chamelson**, which see.

camellia, n. *kám-mé-lí-d* [after *Camellia*, a Moravian Jesuit, and traveller in Asia, a genus of plants admired for their beautiful flowers and elegant leaves; the *Camellia japonica*, having numerous cultivated varieties, Ord. *Ternstroemiaceae*].

camelpard, n. *kám-é-lí-párd* [L. *camelus*, a camel; *pardalis*, the female panther], the giraffe; a wild animal with a long slender neck and spotted skin.

cammea, n. *kím-é-nés*, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the second mood in the fourth figure of a syllogism.

caméo, n. *kám-é-ó* [It. *cammeo*: F. *camée*—said to be from Pers. *camahes*, loadstone, as having been first employed for signets], a stone on which figures are engraved in relief; shells are often used as a substitute for gems.

camera, n. *kám-é-rá* [L. *camera*: Gr. *kámara*, an arched roof, a chamber], a chamber or compartment for exhibiting, by means of reflection, any external thing; a reflection or image of the thing or house: **camera-lucida**, *á-ó-i-dé* [It. a light chamber], an instr. for so reflecting images of objects on paper, &c., as to allow them to be sketched: **cameræ obscura**, *á-ó-á-ú-rá* [L. dark chamber], a darkened chamber or box, in which, by means of lenses, external objects, in their natural colours, are exhibited on any white flat surface within it: **camerated**, a-déd, divided into chambers, as certain shells; arched: in **camera**, in a council-chamber; in a private room, when the matter or cause is not fit for the open court; in their private rooms to hear applications, as judges.

camerlingo, n. *kám-é-rí-lén-gó* [It. *camerlingo*, a chamberlain], the chamberlain of the Pope: a cardinal **camerlingo**, during a vacancy in the Holy See, takes charge of all the temporalities, and presides over the apostolic chamber or palace.

Cameronian, n. *kám-é-rí-án-i-án*, a follower of Richard Cameron, in Scotland, who refused to accept the indulgence granted by Charles II. to the Presbyterian clergy: **Camero-niana**, n. plu. *ní-dá-na*, a name given to the 25th Regiment of British infantry, from its first members having been enrolled from among Cameronians at Edinburgh (1688).

cameræna, n. *ká-mé-rí-nés*, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the second mood in the second figure of a syllogism.

camisade, n. *kám-i-sád* [F. from F. *chemise*—from mid. L. and Sp. *camisa*, a shirt], an attack made by soldiers in the dark—so called from their putting their shirts over their dress to distinguish each other by: **camis**, n. *kám-i-sés*, and **camese**, n. *kám-és*, a shirt or smock-frock; a tunic.

camisole, n. *kám-i-sól* [F. dim.—from OF. *camise*, a light robe], a light dressing-jacket worn by women.

camlet, n. *kám-lét* [F. *camelot*—said to be from L.

camelus, a camel: mid. L. *camelotum*, cloth o. camel's hair], a light and fine texture first made of camel's or goat's hair, now of wool or goat's hair, with silk—of a wavy or watered surface: **camleted**, a. wavy like camel; veined.

cammock, n. *kám-mók* [AS. *crimmoc*], the plant rest-harrow—so called from the length and toughness of its roots, by which the harrow is arrested; the *Ononis arvensis*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

camomile, n. *kám-i-ó-míl* [F. *camomille*: L. *camomilla*: Gr. *chamamelon*, earth-apple—from *chamai*, the ground, and *melon*, an apple, so called from the smell of its flower], a plant whose flowers have a fragrant smell and a bitter aromatic taste, much used in medicine—spelt also **chamomila**.

camouflet, n. *kám-i-ó-fét* [F. *camouflet*, smoke of lighted paper], in mil., a small subterranean countermine, made for the purpose of blowing in the enemy's mining galleries and destroying the miners.

camous, a. *ká-mús* [OF. *camou*], flat-nosed.

camp, n. *kámp* [F. *camp*: It. *campo*: Sw. *kámp*: Ger. *kámpf*, battle: L. *campus*, a plain], the ground occupied by an army at rest, and the tents as arranged on this ground; in OE., a fight; a battle: v. to rest an army in the open country [see **encamp**]: **camping**, imp. adj. fit or suited for a camp: **camped**, pp. *kámp-t*: **camp-follower**, n. one who follows an army but has not an appointment: **camp-equipage**, the various movable articles required by soldiers in camp, such as tents, cooking utensils, spades, wagons, and the like.

campaign, n. *kám-pán* [F. *campagne*—from mid. L. *campagna*, a plain: It. *campagna*, the plain open field], an extensive tract of country not hilly, the time an army is engaged either in marching, fighting, or in camp: **campaigning**, n. serving in a campaign: **campaigner**, n. one who.

campanile, n. *kám-pí-níl* or *kám-pí-né-lá* [It. *campanile*, a campanile—from mid. L. *campāna*, a bell], a bell-tower, usually separated from the church; the upper part of a cupola.

campanology, n. *kám-pí-né-ló-jí* [mid. L. *campāna*, a bell; Gr. *logos*, a discourse], the art of ringing bells, or a treatise on the art: **campanologist**, n. *á-jíst*, one skilled in the art of ringing bells; a writer on.

campanula, n. *kám-pán-i-lá* [mid. L. *campanula*, a little bell—from *campāna*, a bell], a genus of plants bearing bell-shaped flowers; the bell-flower: **campanulate**, a-lát, in bot., bell-shaped, as the *harebell*.

campestral, a. *kám-pé-strál* [L. *campestris*, pert. to a level field], relating to fields or growing in them.

camphine or **camphene**, n. *kám-fín* [a contr. of **camphogen**], rectified oil of turpentine.

camphor, n. *kám-fó-jén* or *á-án* [new L. *camphora*, camphor and Gr. *genadai*, I bring forth], the product of the distillation of camphor with dry phosphoric acid.

camphor, n. *kám-fór* [F. *camphre*—from Ar. *káfir*: Mal. *kupáur*], a whitish substance of an aromatic bitter taste and fragrant smell, much used in medicine: **camphorate**, v. -át, to saturate or tincture with camphor: adj. pert. to camphor: **camphorating**, imp. *kám-phó-rá-téd*, pp. *á-j*. Impregnated with camphor: **camphor-tree**, n. the tree producing camphor: **camphoraceous**, a-á-á-ús, of or like camphor: **camphoric**, a-fórik, of from or from camphor: **camphire**, n. *kám-fír*, OK, for **camphor**.

camplon, n. *kám-pí-ón* [It. *campione*, camplon], the corn-camplon; a name for various species of common wild plants, as *catchfly*, *cuckoo-flower*, and *bachelor's button*, belonging to the genus *Lychnis*, Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*.

camptotropa, a. *kámp-tó-tró-pá-l* [Gr. *kamptos*, flexible, bent; *tropos*, a turn], in bot., having curved ovules when the portions on either side of the line of curvature are equal: curved like a horse-shoe.

camptolopser, n. plu. *kám-pí-tó-ló-pé-rí-né* [Gr. *kamptolops*, bent, curved; *sperma*, seed], seeds with the albumen curved at the margins so as to form a longitudinal furrow: **camptolopser-mous**, a-á-jér-mús, having the albumen of the seed curved at the margin, thus forming a longitudinal furrow.

camptolotropical, a. *kám-pí-tó-tró-pá-l*, also **camptolotropa**, a. *á-ré-pás* [Gr. *kamptolops*, bent, curved; *tropáō*, I turn], in bot., having the ovule and its integuments so bent that the apex is brought near the hilum, the hilum and chalazæ being together.

cóle, bóy, fóó; páre, báid; chair, game, jog, shus, thín, thér, zeal.

calow, *a. kál-ló* [AS. *calu*; Dut. *kael*; L. *calvus*, bare; cf. Ir. and Gael. *caib*, bald] naked; destitute of feathers, as a young bird.

calm, *a. kím* [F. *calme*—from It. Sp. *calma*, absence of wind, quiet], not subjected to disturbance or excitement; still; quiet; tranquil; undisturbed; *n.* stillness; quiet; repose; freedom from agitation or motion; *v.* to still; to quiet; to free from agitation; to pacify; to tranquillize; *calm'ing*, *imp.* *calmed*, pp. *calm'd*; *calm'er*, *n.* one who is *calmly*, *ad.* *-ly*, in a quiet, undisturbed manner; serenely; without excitement; *calm'ness*, *n.* the state or quality of being in quietness; serenely; *calmy*, *a. kám'í*, in OE, still; quiet; *dead calm*, a calm without a movement in air and a ruffle on sea; a perfect stillness.—*SYN.* of 'calm': *a.* still; quiet; serene; tranquil; peaceful; placid; settled; composed; collected; undisturbed; unruffled; *sedate*; *of* 'calm *v.*': to lull; appease; still; quiet; assuage; tranquillize.

Calme—see **Kalma**.

calomel, *n. kál-ó-mél* [F.: Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *melas*, black—*kal-*, a beautiful product from a black substance], a preparation of mercury much used in medicine, and containing twice as much mercury as corrosive sublimate; mercurous chloride.

caloric, *n. ká-lór'ík* [F. *calorique*; It. *calore*; L. *calor*, heat], the cause or matter which was supposed to produce heat; used also for 'heat,' but improperly; *cal'orific*, *a. -í-fík* [L. *facio*, I make], causing heat; *calorification*, *n. -í-ká-shún*; *calorifiers*, *n. ká-lór'í-fer* [F.—from L. *calor*, heat; *ferre*, to bring], an apparatus for conveying and distributing heat, particularly in conservatories; *calorescence*, *n. ká-lór'és-éns*, in physics, the generation of invisible heat-rays into luminous heat-rays by their passage through or reflection by a partially transparent body; *cal'orifics*, *n. -í-fíks*, the science of heating; *cal'orimetry*, *n. -ím-é-trí*, the measurement of heat; *cal'orimetric*, *a. -ím-é-trík*, pert. to; also *thermometric*; *cal'orimeter*, *n. -ím-é-trér* [L. *calor*, heat; Gr. *metron*, a measure], an apparatus for measuring the heat contained in bodies.

calorie, *n. ká-lór'í* [F.], the French unit of heat; that quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one gramme of water from 0° to 1° centigrade.

calotte, *n. kál-lót'* [F.], a skull-cap; a cap worn on the top of the head as an ecclesiastical ornament in France.

calotype, *n. kál-ó-tip* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful; *typos*, a type or stamp], a photographic process, invented by Fox Talbot in 1841; also called *Talbotype*.

caloyer, *n. ká-ký-ér* [mod. Gr. *kalóyeros*, a monk—*from* Gr. *kulos*, good; *gêrus*, old age], a Greek monk.

calp, *n. kál-p* [Ir.], a lower bed of shale, sandstone, and clay; a dark limestone.

calpac, *n. kál-pák* [Turk.], a large black cap of sheepskin worn in the East.

caltrap or **calthrap**, *n. kál-tráp*, *kál'thráp* [AS. *cal-trapp*, prob. from L. *calum*, the heel, and *trappi*, a trap], an iron instr. with four spikes, placed in ditches or branches as an obstacle to the advance of troops; *cap*, *cavalry*; a plant whose fruit is armed with spines; species of *Trithalus*, Ord. *Zygophyllidae*.

calumba, *n. ká-lún-bá* [kalumb, the name given to it in Mozambique] the root of a plant used as a tonic; the root of *Jateorhiza palmata*, Ord. *Menispermaceae*; *cal'umbin*, *n. -bín*, the bitter extract of calumba-root.

calumet, *n. kál'-á-mét* [F.—from mid. L. *calamellus*, and *calamellus*, dim. of L. *calamus*, a reed], American reed plants whose stems were used as pipe-stalks; a pipe given and smoked by the American Indians when they make peace or a treaty—hence a symbol of peace; its acceptance denotes peace, its rejection war.

calumniate, *v. ká-lún'-i-át* [L. *calumniatus*, attacked with false accusations—from *calumniá*, a malicious slander], to accuse falsely and maliciously; to slander; to spread evil reports of any one maliciously; *calum'nating*, *imp.* *calum'nated*, pp.; *calum'niator*, *n. -í-ér*, one who calumniates; a false accuser; *calum'niation*, *n. -á-shún*, false and slanderous representations; *calum'nious*, *-tr'ús*, slanderous; injurious to character; *calum'niously*, *ad. -ly*; *calum'niosity*, *a. -tr'ús*, slanderous; calumny, *n. kál'-m-ní*, slander; false accusation; the making and spreading of reports injurious to character.—*SYN.* of 'calumniate': to aspersion; slander; defame; vilify; vilipend; lampoon; libel; traduce; backbite;

bespatter; blacken; belie—of 'calumny': aspersion; detraction; defamation; reviling, &c.

Calvary, *n. kál-vér'í* [L. *calvaria*, the skull of a man or beast, a smooth rounded rock like a skull—from *calere*, the scalp without the hair], the place where Christ was crucified; a small chapel in a town. *Calv.* country wherein are represented the scenes of Christ's passion and crucifixion; in a *R. Calv.* country, a stone crucifix by the roadside with the figure of Christ upon it, generally in a recess, grotto, or chapel; in *Act.*, a cross upon steps, on a shield.

calve, *v. kál-é*—see under **calf**.

calvered, *a. kál-vér'* [etym. unknown; cf. Scot. *caller*, fresh], in OE and Scot., applied to salmon dressed and cooked as soon as caught; crimped.

Calvinism, *n. kál-vín-izm*, the doctrines of *Calvin*, the Swiss Protestant reformer (1509-1564), of which predestination, particular election, and reprobation are leading features; *Cal'vinist*, *n.* one who holds these; *Cal'vinistic*, *a. -ís-tík*, also *Cal'vinis'tical*, *a. -ís-kál*.

calx, *n. kál'ks*, *calces* or *calces*, *n. plu. kál'ks-és*, *kál's-és* [L. *calx* or *calcem*, limestone], lime or chalk; the ashes or residuum left after burning a metal or mineral.

calycanthemy, *n. kál'ík-ánth'-é-mí* [Gr. *kalus*, a flower-cup; *antheos*, a flower], the conversion of sepals into petals either wholly or partially; the insertion of the corolla and stamens into the calyx; *cal'ycanth'emos*, *a. -é-mós*, having the sepals wholly or partially converted into petals; having the corolla and stamens inserted into the calyx.

calycifloral, *a. kál'ís-í-fló-rál* [L. *calyx*, a flower-cup; *floridus*, floral], in bot., applied to those plants where the petals and stamens seem to be inserted on the expanded calyx-tube, as in the rose; also *calyci-florate*, *a. kál'ís-í-fló-rát*.

calycoid, *a. kál'ík-óid* [Gr. *kalus*, a flower-cup; *eidos*, resemblance], calyx-like.

calymma, *n. kál'-m-é* [Gr. *kalémma*, to call by name], in bot., genus of trilobites having deeply trilobed shells, called also 'Dudley locusta.'

calyptoblastic, *a. kál'íp-tó-blás'tík* [Gr. *kalyptos*, covered; *blastos*, a sprout or bud], in zool., designating the Hydrosora in which the nutritive or generative buds possess an external receptacle.

calyptra, *n. kál'íp-trá* [Gr. *kalyptra*, a covering for the head of a woman], in bot., a little hood covering the spore-cases of mosses; *calyp'trate*, *a. -trát*, having a calyptra.

calyptrimorphous, *a. kál'íp-trí-mór'fús* [Gr. *kalyptra*, a covering; *morphe*, shape, form], in bot., applied to ascidia or pitchers that have a distinct lid.

calyptrae, *n. kál'íp-tró-jén* [Gr. *kalyptra*, a veil; *gennao*, I cause], in bot., a cap-like covering on the growing-point of a root.

calyx, *n. kál'íks*, *calyces* or *calyces*, *n. plu. kál'íks-és*, *kál'í-sés* [L. *calyx*, a case or covering—from Gr. *kalus*, the cup of a flower], in bot., the outer envelope or whorl of the leaf-organs of a flower; *calycine*, *a. kál'í-sín*, or *calycal*, *a. kál'í-kál*, of or relating to a calyx; of the nature or appearance of a calyx; *calycle*, *n. kál'í-kl*, also *calycula*, *n. kál'í-ká-lús*, a row of leaflets at the base of the calyx on the outside; an epicalyx; *calycled*, *a. kál'í-kléd*, also *calyculate*, *a. kál'í-ká-léd*, having the appearance as if possessing a double calyx.

cam, *n. kám* [Dut. *kam*; Gen. *kamm*, the cog of a wheel] in mech., a projecting part of a wheel or other moving piece, intended to produce an alternate or variable motion; *ad.* in OE, crooked.

cam, *n. kím* [Eng. dial.; Icel. *kamb*, a crest or ridge of a hill], a ridge; a mound of earth; a bank forming the boundary to a field.

Cam, *n. kám* [Celt. *cam*, crooked], the crooked river on which stands Cambridge; a prefix in many names of places denoting situation on or near the bend or crook of a river.

camaleu, *n. kál-má-yú* [F.—from It. *cameo*], a stone engraved in relief; a painting in a single colour; a monochrome.

Camarastra, *n. kám-á-strá-só-ráks* [Gr. *kamara*, a vaulted chamber; *sauros*, a lizard], a genus of colossal dinosaurian reptiles, from the Cretaceous formation of north-west America.

Camarrilla, *n. kám-d-rí-lá* [Sp. a private room, esp. one where boys are flogged], in Spain, the confidants or irresponsible advisers of the sovereign; a clique.

máte, mút, fár, táte; méte, mét, h'ér; píné, pín; nóte, nót, móve;

calendar, *n.* *kāl-én-dér* [L. *calendārium*, an account book; It. *calendario*—from *calenda*, the first day of the Roman month—from *calo*, I proclaim], an almanac; a register of days, weeks, months, festivals, holidays, &c., in the year; an orderly arrangement or enumeration, as of state papers; a list of prisoners for trial; *v.* to register: **calendar**, *v.* *cal-én-dér*, *n.* the act of arranging old documents and state papers, &c., for easy consultation and comparison: **calendar**, *pp.* *-dér*, *-dér*, *cal-én-dér*, *n.* *cal-én-dér*, *per.* to: **calendar** month, a solar month as it stands in the calendar or almanac: **calends**, *n.* *plu.* *kāl-én-dér*, the first day of each month among the Romans.

calendar, *n.* *kāl-én-dér* [Pers.], in the East, one of a sect of dervishes.

calendar, *n.* *kāl-én-dér* [F. *calendrier*, a calendar, a machine—from mod. L. *calendria*, an instr. for smoothing cloth—from L. *cylin-drus*; Gr. *kalindros*, a cylinder], a press, consisting of heated rollers, between which cloths are passed to finish them off; *v.* to pass between heated rollers: **calendar**, *imp.* *cal-én-dér*, *per.* to: **calendar**, *pp.* *-dér*, *-dér*, *cal-én-dér*, *n.* *cal-én-dér*, also *cal-én-dér*, *n.* *cal-én-dér*, one who calendars cloths.

calendar, *n.* *plu.*—see under **calendar**.

calendula, *n.* *kāl-én-dér* [L. *calendula*, the first day of the Roman month], a genus of plants including the common marigold, so named as species may be found in flower every month; the *C. officinalis*, Ord. *Compositae*, an extract obtained from the marigold, used in medicine.

calenture, *n.* *kāl-én-túr* [Sp. *calentura*, a fever—from *calentar*, to heat—from L. *calere*, to be hot], a violent fever of hot climates, chiefly affecting natives of temperate climates—one of its symptoms in the delirium, while on a voyage, is to imagine the sea to be green fields.

calcescence, *n.* *kāl-és-sén-s* [L. *calcescens*, growing or becoming warm], a growing warm.

calf, *n.* *kāl*, *calves*, *n.* *plu.* *kāl* [AS. *caelf*; cf. Icel. *kálfr*; OH.Ger. *chalb*; Dan. *kalc*], the young of the cow kind; a stupid or cowardly person; among sailors, a mass of ice detached from an iceberg: **calve**, *v.* *kāl*, to bring forth a calf, as a cow: **calv-ing**, *imp.* *cal-é*, *per.* to: **calved**, *pp.* *kāl-d*, *cal-fish*, *a.* *-ish*, stupid: **calf-skin**, the skin of a calf dressed or made into leather; in calf, said of cows when with young.

calf of the leg [Icel. *kálfr*; cf. Ir. and Gael. *calp* and *calpa*, the calf of the leg, the primary meaning being a lump], the thick fleshy part of the leg behind: **calves of the lips**, in *Script.*, the offering of the lips in praise and thanksgiving, figuratively as if the offering of a calf or bullock.

calif of Man [Icel. *kálfr*], a small island adjacent to a larger one; the headland or cape of the Isle of Man, being a small island on its S.W. coast.

calibre or **caliber**, *n.* *kāl-í-bér* [Sp. *calibre*, bore, diameter, quality; F. *calibre*—from It. *calibra*—perhaps from Ar. *qalib*, form, mould], the diameter of a body; the bore of a gun; capacity of the mind; the extent of mental or intellectual qualities possessed by any one: **calibred**, *pp.* and *a.* *-bér*, measured with compasses called **calipers**: **calibrate**, *v.* *kāl-í-bér*, to ascertain the calibre of; to determine and allow for irregularities of bore of a thermometer, and the like: **calibration**, *n.* *-bér-á-shén*, the act or process of ascertaining the calibre of.

calice, *n.* *kāl-í-s* or *kāl-í-s*, an early form of chalice—which see.

calico, *n.* *kāl-í-kó* [from *Calicut* in E. India], unprinted cotton cloth: **calico-printing**, the art of dyeing cotton cloth, or covering cotton cloth with figures of various colours: **calico-printer**, one who.

calicula, *n.* *kāl-í-kú-lá* [L. *caliculus*, a small cup—from *calicem*, a cup], in bot., several bracts in union at the base of the calyx, sometimes larger than the calyx itself: **caliculata**, *a.* *kāl-í-kú-lá*, and **caliculatus**, *a.* *-lá-tá*, having the involucre at the base surrounded by a row of bracts like *calicula* around a calyx.

calid, *a.* *kāl-íd* [L. *calidus*, warm], hot; burning; ardent: **calidity**, *pp.* *-íd*, *-íd*, *cal-íd*.

caligraphy—see **calligraphy**.

calipash, *n.* *kāl-í-pásh* [perhaps W. Ind. *P. carapace*; Sp. *carapicho*, the upper shell of the turtle], the part of a turtle belonging to the upper shell containing the so-called green fat: **calipash**, *n.* *-í-pé*,

the part belonging to the under shell containing the yellow flesh.

calipers—see **callipers**.

caliph, *n.* *kāl-ísf* or *kāl-ísf* [F. *calife*; Sp. *califa*; Ar. *khalif*, a successor], the title assumed by the successors of Mahomet: **caliphate** or **caliphat**, *n.* *-át*, the office or government of the caliph.

calisthenics—see **callisthenics**.

caliver, *n.* *kāl-í-ver*—a variant of **calibre**, in O.E., a hand-gun or musket of a peculiar size and bore.

call, *v.* *kāl-é* [F. *callier*; It. *calcare*, to press under; L. *calcare*, to tread], to close the seams between a ship's planking with oakum to prevent them admitting water; to point or rough the shoe of a horse to prevent its slipping on ice: **call'ing**, *imp.* *cal-é*, *per.* to: **called**, *pp.* *kāl-é*, *cal-ér*, *n.* one who: **callina**, *n.* *plu.* *kāl-ínas*, the prominent parts of a horse's shoes sharpened to prevent its slipping on the ice.

call, *v.* *kāl-é* [AS. *callian*; cf. Icel. *kalla*; Dan. *kalde*, to call, to name; Dut. *kallen*, to talk, to chatter], to name; to appoint or designate; to utter a loud sound in order to attract attention; to invite to come; to summon; to warn; to exhort; to visit: *a.* a summons or invitation; a command; a short visit: a divine summons; divine inspiration; in O.E., vocation; employment: **call'ing**, *imp.* *cal-é*, *per.* to: **business**; employment: **called**, *pp.* *kāl-é*, *cal-ér*, *n.* one who: a visitor: to **call down**, to invite or bring down; to **call back**, to bring again; to **revoke**: to **call for**, to claim or require: to **call in** to withdraw from circulation; to **collect**: to **call forth**, to bring out; to **call names**, to stigmatise with opprobrious epithets: to **call off**, to bring away; to **divert**: to **call out**, to summon; to **appeal**: to **summon to service**; to **challenge to fight**: to **call up**, to bring before; to **bring to recollection**: to **call upon**, to visit; to **invite**; to **appeal to**: to **call over**, to read aloud the several items or particulars of anything: to **call on**, to pay a visit to; to **pray to or worship**: to **call at**, to visit a place: to **call to mind**, to recollect; to **remember**: to **call to account**, to demand explanations from in order to clear up and explain: **effectual calling**, in *theol.*, an invitation to believe in Christ which has received the confirmation of the Holy Spirit: **call to the ministry**, an invitation from the members to become the pastor of a church: **call to the bar**, permission to become a barrister: **call of the House**, in *Parliament*, a special order by the Speaker for each member to attend in his place.—**SYN.** of *call v.* to bid; invite; summon; cite; name; denominate; convoke; assemble; collect; exhort; warn; proclaim; invoke; designate—of 'calling': business; occupation; employment; vocation; trade; office; profession; engagement.

callant, *n.* *kāl-ánt* [Fris. and Dut. *callant*, a customer; a lad; F. *chaland*], in Scot., a youth.

caller, *a.* *kāl-ér* [Scot.], probably from M.E. *calver*, fresh, applied to fish], in Scot., fresh; pure; in a natural state; having a rosy, healthy appearance.

callet, *n.* *kāl-ét* [F. *caillotte*, a gossip, a tattler], a woman who is a drab, trull, or scold; a vulgar, violent, and unchaste woman.

calligraphy or **calligraphy**, *n.* *kāl-í-grá-fí* [Gr. *kaligraphia*], elegant or beautiful writing: **calligrapher**, *pp.* *-fí*, *-fí*, one who writes beautifully; a penman; a professional transcriber of manuscripts: **calligraphic**, *kal-í-grá-fí*, *per.* to.

Calliope, *n.* *kāl-í-ó-pé* [Gr. and L.], in *anc. myth.*, the chief of the nine Muses, the mother of Orpheus—she presides over eloquence and heroic poetry.

callipers or **calipers**, *n.* *plu.* *kāl-í-pér* [from *calibre*—from their use in measuring the calibre of a bullet], a kind of compasses with bowed shanks for measuring the diameters of round bodies.

callisthenics or **calisthenics**, *n.* *kāl-í-s-thén-íks*, *kal-í-s-thén-íks* [F. *calisthénie*—from Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *sthenos*, strength], gymnastic exercises for the physical education of girls.

callous, *a.* *kāl-í-lús* [L. *callus*, thick-skinned—from *callum* (*callus*), hard (thick skin; F. *calleur*, callous), hard; hardened in mind; unfeeling: **callously**, *ad. -ly*: **callousness**, *n.* hardness; insensibility to the wants or sufferings of others: **callosity**, *n.* *-lús-í-té*, a horny hardness on the skin: **callose**, *a.* *-lús*, in bot., having hard spots or callosities: **callus**, *n.* *kāl-í-lús*, hardened skin; the hard deposit on the fracture of a bone; in *hort.*, the new formation over the end of a cutting before it puts out rootlets.—**SYN.** of 'callous': unfeeling; obdurate; unsusceptible; hard; hardened.

callé, boy, foot; *pure*, bad; *chair*, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

baked of various shapes; thin flat pieces of oatmeal dough baked; a flatfish mass of anything adhering or sticking together: v. to form into a flatfish mass; to harden into a lump: *cal'ing*, imp.: *cal'ed*, pp. *káid*, converted into a cake or crust: *cal'ing-coal*, the kinds of coal which cake or run together in the fire: *my cake is dough*, I have been unsuccessful in my baking or undertaking; a failure.

calabash, n. *kál-d-bash* [F. *calabasse*—from Sp. *calabaza*: Ar. *kharbíz*: Pers. *kharbuz*], a vessel or cup made of the shell of a gourd; a large fruit shaped like a pear: *calabash-tree*, the *Crescentia cujete*, or *C. cuneifolia*, Ord. *Bignoniaceae*.

Caladium, n. *kál-d-thí-dím* [mid. L.—from Mal. *kaladi*], a genus of biotif plants. Ord. *Araceae*, having a fine foliage, cultivated in the East on account of the starch-yielding qualities of their bulbs.

calamance, n. *kál-d-máng-kó* [Dut. *kalamant*; mid. L. *calamantus*; Gr. *kalamantion*, a head-covering], a glossy woollen satin-twisted stuff, so wrought that the pattern is shown on one side only.

calamander-wood, n. *kál-d-mán-dér* [corruption of *Coromandel*], a valuable cabinet wood of Ceylon and S. India, resembling rosewood; the *Diospyros quacida*, Ord. *Ebenaceae*.

calamary, n. *kál-d-má-rí* [mod. Gr. *kalamári*, ink-stand: L. *calamarius*, pert. to a writing reed—from *calamus*, a reed—pen] the cuttle-fish.

calamine, n. *kál-d-mín* [L. *calamus*, a reed—because when smelting it adheres to the furnace in the form of reeds], a mineral composed of the carbonate of zinc—used as an ore of that metal: *cal'amite*, n. -*mít*, a soft asparagus-green variety of tremolite: *cal'amites*, n. plu. in *geol.*, fossil-stems occurring in the coal-measures—so called from their resemblance to gigantic reeds: *calamus*, n. *kál-d-mís*, a rush; a reed anciently used as a pen to write with, or made into a musical instrument; in bot., a hollow, inarticulate stem: *cal'amiferous*, a. -*mí-fér-ús* [L. *fero*, I bear], in bot., producing reeds; reedy.

calamint, n. *kál-d-mínt* [Gr. *kalaminthé*], a wild plant of the genus *Calamintha*, Ord. *Labiata*; the *C. officinalis*, *C. nepeta*, and *C. sylvestris* are the calamints or 'excellent mints' to which anciently great medicinal virtues were ascribed—they possess a strong aromatic odour.

calamity, n. *kál-dám-tí-tí* [F. *calamité*—from L. *calamitatem*, adversity], a great misfortune or cause of misery: *calam'itous*, a. -*tús*, producing distress and misery; full of misery: *calam'itously*, ad. -*tús*: *cal'am'itousness*, n.—SYN. of 'calamitous': deplorable; grievous; disastrous; adverse; sad; severe; miserable; distressful; wretched; baleful; unhappy—of 'calamity': disaster; visitation; misfortune; mischance; mishap; misadventure; distress; affliction; adversity; unhappiness; misery; extremity; evil; downfall.

calamus, n. *kál-d-más* [L. *calamus*, a reed, a cane], the sweet-flag growing in ponds, by the banks of rivers, and wet places in England, used to flavour liquors, &c.; the *Acorus calamus*, Ord. *Araceae*.

calandra, n. *kál-hín-drá* [F. *calandrie*: Sp. *calandria*: Gr. *kalandros*], a large kind of lark, native to S. Europe and N. Africa.

calash, n. *kál-lash* [F. *calèche*—from Pol. *kalaśka*, a common cart—from *kolo*, a circle or wheel], a light carriage with low wheels; a hooded carriage; a lady's hood.

calathidium, n. *kál-d-thí-dím* [Gr. *kalathidion*, dim. from *kalathos*, a basket], in bot., an umbel in which all the flowers are sessile.

calathiform, a. *kál-lath-i-fór-m* [L. *calathus*, a basket; *forma*, shape], in bot., hemispherical or concave, like a bowl or cup.

calaneum, n. *kál-kál-né-úm* [L. *calaneum*, the heel], in anat., the great bone of the heel: *cal'aneal*, a. -*né-ál*, pert. to.

calcar, n. *kál-kár* [L. *calcar*, a spur], in bot., a projecting hollow or solid process from the base of an organ; the spur of rascaris; birds; the rudiments of hind limbs of certain snakes: *cal'carate*, a. -*át*, having a spur, or like one; spurred.

calcar, n. *kál-kár* [It. *calcaria*, a lime-kiln; mid. L. *calcaria*, a lime furnace or kiln—from *calx*, lime; *calcarious*, pert. to lime], the furnace in which the first calcination of sand and potashes for making glass is effected: *calcareous*, a. *kál-ká-rí-ús*, having the qualities of lime; containing lime; composed of the carbonate of lime: *calca'reousness*, n.: *calcare-*

ous tufa, a loose and friable variety of carbonate of lime: *cal'cariferous*, a. *kál-rí-fér-ús* [L. *fero*, I bear], lime-yielding.

calcedony—see *chalcedony*.

calceola, n. *kál-sé-ól* [L. *calceolus*, a small shoe], in *geol.*, a fossil coral of the Devonian period having an operculum of a single valve or piece, formerly thought to be a brachiopod.

calceolaria, n. *kál-sé-ól-á-rí-á* [L. *calceolaria*, a shoemaker—from *calceolus*, a small shoe], slipperwort; a plant producing clusters of beautiful slipper-shaped flowers—so named in allusion to the corollae; a favourite genus of flowering-plants, Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*: *calceolate*, a. *kál-sé-ól-át*, having the form of a slipper; applied also to the hollow petals of orchids.

calcefy, v. *kál-sí-fí* [L. *calcem*, lime; *fac*, I become], to convert into lime: *cal'cifying*, imp.: *cal'cified*, pp. *kál-sí-fút*, converted into lime; characterised by lime: *cal'cification*, n. *kál-sí-fí-ká-shún*, conversion or change into lime—see *calcina*.

calcine, v. *kál-sín* [F. *calciner*, to calcine—from It. *calcina*, lime—from L. *calcem*, lime], to treat a substance like lime—that is, to burn it as in a kiln; to reduce to cinders or ashes by means of heat; to reduce a substance by heat to a state of powder or ashes: *cal'cining*, imp.: *cal'cined*, pp. -*íned*: *calcin'able*, a. -*í-bí*: *calcin'ation*, n. the act of reducing to cinders or ashes by heat; the process of reducing any ore or mineral to a calx by heat: *cal'ciferous*, a. -*sí-fér-ús* [L. *fero*, I produce], containing lime: *cal'ciform*, a. -*sí-fór-m* [L. *forma*, a shape], in the form of calx or lime: *cal'cite*, n. -*át*, a crystallised variety of carbonate of lime.

calcium, n. *kál-sí-úm* [L. *calcem*, lime], an elementary body, the metallic base of calx or lime: *cal'cie*, a. *kál-sí-é*, pert. to calx or lime; denoting the presence of calcium: *hydrate of calcium* or *calcic hydrate*, slaked lime: *calcic sulphate*, gypsum: *calcic phosphate*, bone phosphate or phosphate of lime.

calclivorous, a. *kál-sí-ús-rús* [L. *calcem*, lime; *cora*, I devour], eroding or eating into limestone rock.

calceography, n. *kál-kóg-rí-fí* [L. *calcem*, lime or chalk; Gr. *graphein*, I write], the art of engraving in the style of a chalk-drawing.

calc-sinter, n. *kál-ká-sín-tér* [Ger. *kalksinter*—from *kalk*, lime: L. *calcem*, lime: Gr. *sinter*, slaw], a stalagmitic or stalactitic deposit from calcareous waters: *calc-spar* or *calcareous-spar*, crystallised carbonate of lime or calcite: *calc-tuff*, *túf*, or *calcareous-tufa*, *tú-fá*—see under *calc* 2.

calculate, v. *kál-kál-át* [L. *calculus*, calculated—from *calculus*, a pebble: F. *calculer*, to calculate], to perform any operation in arithmetic or mathematics in order to find a result; to compute; to estimate anything; to estimate; in OK, to predict: *cal'culating*, imp.: *adj.* having skill in calculations, or in the habit of making them; far-seeing: *cal'culated*, pp.: *cal'culator*, n. one who: *cal'culable*, a. -*í-bí*, that may be calculated: *cal'culation*, n. -*í-shún*, computation; the result of an operation in arithmetic; an estimate arrived at in the mind by comparing various facts: *cal'culative*, a. -*tív*, tending to calculate: *cal'cula*, v. *kál-kál*, in OK, to calculate.—SYN. of 'calculate': to reckon; compute; count; estimate; enumerate; rate.

calculus, n. *kál-kál-ús* [L. a pebble], in *surp.*, a stone in the bladder; in *math.*, a system of calculation; a branch of mathematics involving calculations, as the differential and the integral calculus, &c.: *cal'culary*, a. -*lérí*, relating to the disease of the stone: n. the mass of little stony knots in some fruits: *cal'culous*, a. -*tús*, stony; gritty; also *cal'culose*, a. -*tós*.

caldera, n. *kál-dé-rá*, a Spanish term for one of the deep caldron-like cavities which occur on the summits of extinct volcanoes.

Caledonian, a. *kál-dé-ón-án* [*Caledonia*, an anc. name of Scotland], Scotch: n. a Scotchman: *caledonite*, n. *kál-dé-ón-ít*, the cupreous sulphate-carbonate of lead, found at the Caughills in Scotland.

calcfacient, a. *kál-fá-shí-ús* [L. *calco*, I am warm; *facio*, I make], warming; giving heat: n. a substance which excites heat at the part where applied: *cal'efaction*, n. -*fá-shún*, the operation of making warm: state of being warm: *cal'efy*, v. -*fí*, to become hot; to be heated: *cal'efying*, imp.: *cal'efied*, pp. -*fíd*.

calembour, n. *kál-ém-bór*: F. pron. *kál-áng-bór* [F.] a pun; a play on words.

máte, *mát*, *fítr*, *lávó*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móce*;

taken in the Government survey: *cadastral*, a. *de-das-tral*, descriptive; showing the different proportions of a district and giving other statistical information.

cadasterium, a. *ka-das-tri-um* [L. *cadasterius*, corpse-like—from *cadaver*, a dead body] pale; wan; ghastly: *cadaver* generally, a. *de-das*: *cadaver*, *trouman*, n. *cadette*, n. *ka-dé-té*, or *cadette*-worm [etym. unknown], a grub living in fresh water which forms for itself a case of broken shells, gravel, &c., a favourite bait with anglers.

cadidia, n. *ka-dé-dé* [OF. *cadida*: cf. *Ir. cadas*: F. *cadie*, a sort of serge] lint for dressing wounds; a kind of worsted lace or ribbon.

cadidy, n. *ka-dé-dé*, *cadidies*, n. plu. *ka-dé-dés* [Chin. *cadie*, the weight of the small packets in which tea is made up: Malay, *kati*, a weight of 1½ lb.; a small box for tea.

cadis, n. *ka-dé* [etym. unknown: cf. *Iscl. kadr*, joyous: Dan. *kaad*, frolicsome], a forward and troublesome creature; a pet lamb; a lamb brought up by the hand; an unduly indulged or petted child.

cadis, n. *ka-dé* [F. *cadis*: L. *cadus*, a bottle], a barrel; a cask.

cadence, n. *ka-dén-sis* [F. *cadence*—from *it. cadenza*, cadence, measure—from *it. cadens*, a falling—from *cadere*, I fall], a fall; a decline; the modulation of the tone of the voice in reading; tone; sound; the manner of ending a piece of music: v. to regulate by musical measure: *on cadence*, pp. *dén-té*: *ad.* regulated by modulation of the voice, or by musical measure: *cadencia*, n. *ka-dén-sis* [It.], modulation of the voice in singing.

cadency, n. *ka-dén-si* [L. *cadens*, falling], in *Aer.*, the system of distinguishing the several sons in a family by special bearings, as they fall or branch off from the stock.

cadet, n. *ka-dé* [F. *cadet*, the younger son of a family—from *Prov. cadet*—from *mid. L. capitellus*, a little head—from *L. caput*, the head], the second son or little head of the family; a younger son: a young man in a military school; a youth appointed to the army, but not yet holding a commission: *cadetship*, n.

cadge, v. *ka-jé* [OF. *cachier*], in *Scot.* to hawk or carry about for sale, as fish, and the like: *cadging*, *imp.*: *cadged*, pp. *ka-jéd*: *cadger*, n. *ka-jér*, one who brings butcher, eggs, and poultry to the market; a butcher.

cadí, n. *ka-dí* [Ar. *qadí*, a judge], a Turkish magistrate or judge.

Cadmean, a. *ka-dé-mé-an*, relating to *Cadmus*, who is said to have introduced into Greece the sixteen simple letters of the alphabet, hence called *Cadmean* letters: *Cadmean* victory, a victory in which the conquerors suffer as much as their enemies—so named from the fable of *Cadmus*, who, by throwing money among the armed men who sought his life, caused them to fight and slay each other for its possession.

cadmium, n. *ka-dé-mi-um* [L. *cadmia*, an ore of zinc], a bluish-white metal allied to zinc, discovered in 1818; an old term for zinc ore: *cadmium* yellow, the sulphide of cadmium; a pigment of an intense yellow colour.

cadre, n. *ka-dér* [F. *cadre*, a frame—from *It. quadro*, a square], the framework, fourth part of a thing; a skeleton: a body wanting bone and sinew to make it effective: in *mil.*, the frame or skeleton of a regiment, as after the Indian Mutiny when the sepoy of certain regiments mutinied, the officers and men, if any remained, were styled the *cadres* of them.

caduceus, a. *ka-dé-sé-us* [L. *caduceus*, a herald's staff—adapted from *Gr. kerkurion*, a herald's wand—from *kérus*, a herald], in *anc. Greece* and *Rome*, the wand carried by a herald; in *class. myth.*, the wand of *Hermes* or *Mercury*, the messenger of the gods: *caducean*, a. *ka-dé-sé-an* or *ka-dé-sé-an*, belonging to.

caducibranchiate, a. *ka-dé-sé-bran-jé-ki-té* [L. *caducus*, falling off; and *Fng. branchiate*], applied to those amphibians in which the gills fall off before maturity is reached.

caducous, a. *ka-dé-kús* [L. *caducus*, falling—from *cadere*, I fall], falling early, as a leaf; having a tendency to fall off; denoting parts of an animal that fall off during life.

caecum, n. *se-kém* [L. *caecus*, blind], in *anat.*, the blind gut, applied to a diverticulum or offshoot of the

intestinal canal: *caecal*, a. *se-kál*, pert to; having a closed end.

caesium, n. *se-shi-sim* [L. *caesium*, bluish-grey], an elementary body forming an alkaline metal of a white colour, first discovered in mineral water in 1800—so called from the bluish-grey lines produced by it in the spectrum: *caesious*, a. *se-shi-sis*, bluish-grey.

caespitosa, a. *se-shi-tó*, also *caa* [L. *caespitum*, turf, a knot], in *bot.*, applied to plants which are densely crowded in tuft-like patches; having their growth in tufts, as some common plants: *caespitose*, a. *se-shi-tó*, having the growth in numerous small tufts.

caesura, n. *se-shé-rd*, also *caa* [L. *caesura*, cutting or hewing off—from *caedere*, cut off], in *verse*, the resting of the voice on a syllable; in *Latin verse*, the *caesura* divides the verse or line into two parts; a syllable cut off at the end of a foot, or at the end or middle of a line: *caesural*, a. *-rd*, pert. to.

café, n. *ka-fé* [F. *café*, coffee—from *Ar. kahveh* or *kaweh*], a coffee-house: *caffé*, a. *-fé*, of or pert. to coffee: *cafféière*, n. *ka-fé-ri-ér* [F.], the coffee-beggin, a large utensil for making coffee clear and strong: *cafféine*, n. *-in*, a bitter stimulating principle found in coffee, and also in tea—see *caffé*.

Cafre, n. *ka-fé* [Ar. *kafir*, infidel], one of a powerful race or tribe in South Africa; a tribe N. of Afghanistan: also *Kafir* and *Kaffir*.

caftan, n. *ka-fí-tán* [F. *caftan*; Turk. and Pers. *qaf-tán*], a Persian or Turkish vest.

cage, n. *ka-jé* [F. *cage*—from *L. cava*, a hollow place, a coop: cf. *It. gabbia*], a box for birds, generally made of wirework; an enclosure for wild beasts; outer work of timber; the vessel for bringing up coals, &c., from pits: v. to shut up or confine: *ca-ging*, *imp.*: *caged*, pp. *ka-jéd*.

caiman—see *caiman*.

cain-coloured, a. *kaín-kál-érd* [explained as primarily referring to hair of red or yellow, the supposed colour of the hair of *Cain*], in *O.E.*, of a sickly yellow or straw colour; light-coloured; red.

caissonette, a. *ka-né-zé-ki* [Gr. *katinos*, recent; *zô*, life], in *geol.*, applied to the upper stratified systems holding forms of life identical with, or similar to, those still living: tertiary.

caique, n. *ka-ik* [F. and Sp. Turk. *kait*, a boat], a small Spanish ship of war; a light skiff used on the Bosphorus.

cairn, n. *ka-irn* [Gael. and W. *cairn*, a heap of stones], a heap of stones of a conical form, frequently crowned by a flat stone, found in various parts of the country, generally over an *anc. place* of sepulture; an artificial pile of stones.

cairnform, n. *ka-irn-fór-m*, a brownish-yellow or amber-coloured variety of quartz or rock-crystal, found in the *Cairngorm* mountains, and in other places.

caisse, n. *ka-sé* [F.—see next entry], a case; a box; cash-box; money-chest.

caisson, n. *ka-sé-són* or *ka-sé-són* [F. *caisson*—from *caisse*, a case, a chest—from *Prov. caissa*—from *L. cassa*, a chest or box], a wooden box filled with military stores; an ammunition-wagon; a hollow framework of wood or metal used in laying foundations in water, and for raising ships out of the water.

caissif, a. *ka-sí-sif* [F. *caissif*, poor, wretched—from *OF. chaissif* and *caissif*—from *L. captivus*, a captive; in *mid. It.*, mean, poor-looking], base; vile; wicked and mean: n. a mean, despicable person.

cajan, n. *ka-ján* [Mal. *káčang*], a genus of tropical plants, Ord. *Leguminosae*, yielding a valuable edible seed.

cajapat—see *cajapat*.

cajole, v. *ka-jól* [F. *cajoler*, to flatter—from *OF. cajoler*, to sing like a caged bird, or like a jay in a cage—see *cage*], to seduce by flattering words; to deceive by flattery; to coax: *cajoling*, *imp.*: *cajoled*, pp. *jól*: *cajoler*, n. one who *cajoles*; *cajolarity*, n. *-lér-t*, a coaxing; flattery: *-SYN.* of 'cajole': to coax; wheedle; flatter; deceive; delude; soothe; entrap.

cajuput, n. *ka-yó-pút* [Mal. *kayu-puti*, white wood], a transparent, grass-green coloured oil, of a strong penetrating smell—from the leaves of the tree so named, the *Melaleuca leucadendron*, Ord. *Myrtaceae*: *cake*, n. *kik* [Iscl. *kaka*, a cake or loaf: cf. Dan. *kage*: Dut. *kock*: Ger. *kuchen*], a mass of dough

cô, *bof*, *fô*, *pûr*, *bûd*: *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

-tik, or cab'alistical, a. -ti-kai, having a secret meaning: cab'alistically, ad. -ti: also spell cabbala.

caballine, a. kab'il-lin [L. *caballinus*, pert. to horses; *caballus*, an inferior riding or pack horse: Gr. *kaballē*] pert. to a horse: m. a coarse variety of ales used as a medicine for horses.

cabaret, n. kab'ā-rē [F.], a house where liquors are retailed; a tavern.

cabassou, n. kab-bā-sō [S. Amer.], a species of armadillo.

cabbage, n. kab-bāj [OF. *cabus* or *cabuce*, round-headed: F. *caboche*: It. *capo*: old Sp. *cabo*, a head—from *L. caput*, the head] a well-known vegetable: the *Brassica oleracea*, Ord. *Cruciferae*: v. to form a head in growing: cab'bage-tree, n. a species of palm-tree, whose terminal buds are eaten like cabbage: the *Arca oleracea*, and also *Euterpe montana*, Ord. *Palmar*: the *Andira inermis*, producing the 'worm bark', Ord. *Leguminosae*.

cabbage, v. kab-bāj [F. *cabasser*, to put in a basket—from to hoard; *cabas*, a basket: Dut. *kabas*: Sp. *capacho*: Dut. *cabassen*, to pilfer] to retain part of an article: to pilfer: m. any part of a thing retained unjustly: cab'bage, imp. cab'bagged, pp. -bāj.

cabbala, another spelling of *cabala*, which see.

cabbling, n. kab-b'ling [Eng. dial.] the breaking up of puddled iron into small pieces, which are reheated and then wrought into bar-iron: also called scabbling.

caber or **cabar**, n. kab-bēr [Ir. *cabar*, lath: Gael. *cabar*, a rafter, an autler: W. *keibr*, a rafter: Cornish, *cebr*, a rafter: Breton, *capriou*, a beam] in Scot., a rafter; a large strong pole, or trunk of a tree, in Highland games thrown in feats of strength.

cabia, n. kab-i'a [F. *cabane*—from mid. L. *capanna* and *cabanna*, a little hut: cf. It. *capanna*, a shed or hovel: W. *cabas*, a booth or hut] a small room or enclosure; a shed or hut: a small cottage or house; a small apartment in a ship: v. to confine in a cabin: cab'ing, imp. cabined, pp. kab-in'd: cabin-boy, a boy who waits on the passengers and officers of a ship: cabinet, n. kab-i-tē, a small hut or tent; a small private room or closet; the ministers of a sovereign, so called because they originally met in a small room or cabinet; the executive government of a country; a piece of furniture containing boxes and drawers: ad. pert. to: cabinet council, a confidential meeting of a sovereign's advisers: cabinet ministers, the highest officers of state in whom is vested the administration of the government of the country: cabinetmaker, a man who makes articles of household furniture.

cable, n. kab'l [F. *cablé*—from mid. L. *caplum*, a cord, a cable—from *L. capere*, to take hold of] a rope or chain of various degrees of thickness, used in ships; a submarine telegraph wire and its sheath: v. to send a message by the telegraphic cable or wire, as to America: cabling, imp. kab'bling: cabled, pp. kab'bid: ad. fastened with a strong rope: cab'let, n. -bēt, a small cable: cable-mouldings, also cablings, n. plu. kab'blings, in arch., wrenched mouldings resembling the twisted strands of a rope: stream-cable, a hawser or rope which moors a ship in a sheltered place: a cable's length, about 100 fathoms: in marine charts, 607.56 feet, or one-tenth of a sea mile: to pay out a cable, to cause a cable to run out of a ship: to slip the cable, to loosen it so that it may run out.

cablegram, n. kab'bl-grām [Eng. *cable*: and Gr. *gramma*, a letter], a message by means of electricity sent along a submarine telegraphic cable or wire; a telegram.

cabched, a. kab-bōsh't, also **cabossed**, a. kab-bōst [F. *caboche*, head—from mid. L. *cabo*—from *L. caput*, head] in her., having the head of a beast with a full-faced view, and nothing of the neck seen.

cabochon, n. kab-bō-shōng [F.—from *cabocher*, the pate] a precious stone cut, but without facets.

cabocle, n. kab-bō-kl, in Brazil, a compact brick-red mineral, resembling jasper.

cabook, n. kab-bōk [Cingalese, laterite] a brick-red clayey deposit prevailing over the greater part of India.

caboose, n. kab-bōs' [Dut. *kombuts* and *kabuts*: Dan. *kabya*: Sw. *kabya*, a cook's room in a ship] the kitchen or cooking-place of a ship, now generally called a *galley*.

cabriolet, n. kab-rē-tō-lē [F. *cabriolet*—from *cabriole*, a goat-leap, a caper] a one-horse coach with a hood and a cover for the legs: a cab.

cacao, n. kab-kō's [Mexican, *cacaual*], the chocolate tree; the seed of the cacao-tree from which cocoa and chocolate are prepared; the *Theobroma cacao*, Ord. *Liliaceae*: **cacaine**, n. kab-kō-in, the essential principle of cacao.

cachalot, n. kabsh'ā-lōt [F. *cachalot*—from Gascon, *cachau*: cf. Dut. *kastiot*: Sw. *kaselet*], the sperm or spermaceti whale.

cache, n. kabsh [F. *cache*, a lurking-hole—from *cacher*, to press under foot, to conceal—from mid. L. *coacitare*, to press together], a secret store or deposit of supplies, as of food.

cachet, a. kab-kē'tik, also **cachectical**, a. kab-bē't: kab' [Gr. *kakos*, bad] (*kakos*, habit) pert. to a vitiated or deranged state of the body called *cachexia*, n. kabsh'ā-d, also *cachax*, n. -sh.

cachet, n. kabsh'ā [F. *cachet*, a seal—from *cacher*, to conceal], a seal, as of a letter; a mark or character: *lettre-de-cachet*, n. kab-rē-dē-kabsh'ā [F. letter-of-seal, or sealed-letter] in French history, an arbitrary warrant of banishment or imprisonment, formerly issued in the form of a letter, by the kings of France.

cackinnation, n. kabk'in-nāshōn [L. *cackinnare*, to laugh aloud], loud or immoderate laughter: **cackinnatory**, a. kabk'in-nāshōn, laughing immoderately.

cackoleng, n. kabsh'ō-lōng [found on the banks of the river *Cack*, in Bokhara, whence the name: Tartar, *Kaschtichon*], a milk- or blue-white variety of opal.

cachou, n. kabsh'ō, **cachous**, n. plu. kabsh'ōs [F. *cachou*, a kind of resin], a pharmaceutical term for an extract prepared from the *Mimosa cathusa*, Ord. *Leguminosae*; an extract used by smokers to sweeten their breath.

cackon, n. kab-shēk [Sp.], a petty king, particularly of anc. Mexico.

cack, n. kab [Dan. *kakke*: Dut. *kakken*: Ger. *kackes*, to cack—from *L. cacare*, to go to stool], to go to stool; to ease the body by stool: cack'ing, imp. cacked, pp. kab'k.

cackle, v. kab'k' [an imitative word: Sw. *kakla*: Dut. *kackelen*: Dan. *kagle*: F. *caguetter*, to chatter: Turk. *kakulla*, to cackle], to make a noise like a hen; to make a silly noise; to giggle: m. the noise of a hen; idle talk: cack'ling, imp. m. the noise of a hen: cackled, pp. kab'kid: cack'lier, n. kab'lier, one who.

cacochymia, n. kab-kō-shm'ā-d [Gr. *kakos*, bad; *chymos*, juice] in med., a diseased condition of the fluids of the body: **cacochymical**, a. kab-kō-shm'ā-d, and **cacochymic**, a. -ik, pert. to.

cademon, n. kab-kō-dē-mōn [Gr. *kakos*, bad; *daimon*, a spirit or demon], a bad or evil spirit; a devil.

cadocyle, n. kab-kō-dū [Gr. *kakos*, bad; *osē*, I smell; *hē*, matter], a terrible poisonous compound of arsenic; a heavy, fetid, fuming liquid; called also *arsenidimethyl*: **cadocytic acid**, a non-poisonous compound of cadocyle.

cadosthes, n. kab-kō-shēs [Gr. *kakos*, bad; *ethos*, custom, habit], bad custom or habit, generally applied to inveterate scribblers.

caecography, n. kab-kōg-rā-f [Gr. *kakos*, bad; *graphō*, I write], bad writing; bad spelling.

caecology, n. kab-kōs-ō-f [Gr. *kakos*, bad; *logos*, a word], bad grammar or speaking.

caecophony, n. kab-kōf-ō-ni [Gr. *kakos*, bad; *phōnē*, a voice], disagreeable or harsh sound of words; discord: **caecophony**, a. -dōn, and **caecophonic**, a. -dōn: tk. harsh-sounding.

cactus, n. kab-kās, **cacti**, n. plu. kab'k'i [L. *cactus*, a prickly plant], a genus of tropical plants, Ord. *Cruciferae*, with fleshy prickly stems and leaves, and producing flowers of great beauty and sweetness.

cad, n. kab [a familiar corruption of *Eng. cadet*—see *cadet* and *cadage*], an omnibus conductor: a hanger-on about railways or stage-coaches: an errand-boy; a person employed under another in job-work: one who would do a mean or base action: a snob or vulgar person: **cadish**, a. kab'ish, vulgar; mean: **cadishness**, n. snobishness: mean vulgarity.

cadaster, n. kab-dās'tēr [F. *cadastre*: OF. *capdastre*, an official report on real property—from mid. L. *capitastrium*, a register for taxation—from *caput*, the head, the capital sum of a contribution], a statistical account; an outline descriptive map, showing the different properties of a district, such as may be

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēl, hēr: pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

bustress, *n.* *băst-ris* (perhaps OF. *boutrees*—from *bouter*, to push, bear against), an arch or prop which pushes back a wall; a prop or support for a wall; any prop or support; constructed of masonry; *v.* to support; to prop; *but* tressing, *imp.* propping; supporting; strengthening; *but* tressed, *pp.* *-trest*: *lying bustress*, an arched open buttress supporting an upper or inner wall by resting on a lower and outer, or on the ground.

buttriss, *n.* *bă-t-ris*, also *butteria*, *n.* *bă-t-er-iss* [F. *boutoir*, a carrier's knife, a buttrice—from *bouter*, to thrust], a farrier's tool for paring horses' hoofs.

buddy, *n.* *bă-ti* [Eng. dial.], a companion; a mate; a middleman, in English coal-mining; *buddy-system*, contract of work by a body of men who share the profits.

butyl, *n.* *bă-ti* [Gr. *bouturon*, butter; *ûl*, substance of which a thing is made], in *chem.*, a hydrocarbon radicle contained in several organic substances; *butyl*, *a.* *bă-ti* of or pert. to; *butylene*, *a.* *bă-ti*, a gaseous hydrocarbon contained in small quantities in common coal-gas; *butylacetic acid*, an organic acid of the lactic acid series. *Note.*—It is common to pronounce, in scientific terms, *-ene* as *dn*, and *-ine* as *en*; it is better, however, to pron. *-ine* as *in*, *-ene* as *en*, and *in* as *in*.

butyric, *a.* *bă-ti-ră-sit-iss* [L. *butyrum*, butter—see *butter*], having the properties of or containing butter; *butyric*, *a.* *-it-ic*, *pert.* to or derived from butter—applied to an acid found in butter; *butyria*, *n.* *bă-ti-ria*, one of the fats present in butter to which it owes its peculiar qualities.

box-tree, *a.* *băks-ē-iss* [L. *boxus*, the box-tree], *pert.* to the box-tree.

boxen, *a.* *băks-ən* [ME. *boxum*; cf. mid. Dut. *boechen*, flexible—from AS. *beagan*, to bow, to give way], in *OE.*, well inclined to or favourable; obsequious; yielding; gay; lively; brisk and healthy, with a dash of good-humour—applied to a woman; *boxen*, *only*, *ad.* *-it* *boxenness*, *n.* the quality of being brisk, healthy, and good-humoured.

buy, *v.* *bi* [AS. *byrgan*; cf. Goth. *bugjan*, to buy, to purchase], to obtain a right to anything by giving money or value for it; to purchase; to bribe or corrupt; *buying*, *imp.* bought, *pt.* and *pp.* *bought*, *particled*: *buyer*, *n.* *bi-er*, one who buys; to buy off or out, to get quit of a person's claim or opposition by an equivalent or money; to buy up, to purchase extensively particular goods, generally with the view of ruling the market for them; *buy and sell*, and *bought and sold*, in the sense of dealing treacherously with, or betrayal.

buzz, *v.* *băz* [an imitative word: It. *buzzicare*, to whisper, to buzz], to make a noise like bees; to whisper; to make a hissing or murmuring noise; to spread secretly, as to buzz about: *a.* a hum; a noise like bees and insects; a hissing or murmuring noise caused by the whispering of great numbers: *buzzing*, *imp.* *n.* the humming sounds of bees; *whispering in secret*: *buzzed*, *pp.* *băz-d*: *buzzingly*, *ad.*

-it: *buzz'er*, *n.* one who: *buzz*; *hush*; *buz*, *buz*; *hush*, *hush*! indicating applause or dissent.

buzzard, *n.* *băz-erd* [OF. *busart*: cf. It. *borzagol*], a species of hawk; a blockhead or dunce; *adj.* senseless; stupid: *buzzardet*, *n.* *băz-er-del*, a species of hawk much like the buzzard.

By, prep. *bi* [AS. *bi*: Ger. *bei*; Dut. *bij*; prob. cog. with L. *ambi*, Gr. *amph*: Sans. *abhi*], near; close; at hand; at the side; beside; indicating 'instrument,' 'manner,' 'cause,' 'nearness,' or 'difference,' &c.: *ad.* near; by, sometimes *bye*, as a prefix, means concealed; quiet; out of the direct way; private, &c.: *by-corner*, *n.* a private place: *by-lane*, *n.* a private lane: *by-name*, *n.* nickname: *by-past*, *a.* past; gone by: *by-path*, *n.* or *by-road*, *n.* a quiet or private road: *by-play*, *n.* a side scene carried on, sometimes in dumb-show, while the main action is proceeding: *by-stander*, *n.* one who stands near; a spectator: *by-street*, *n.* a street off the main street: *by-stroke*, *n.* a sly or secret stroke: *by-walk* or *by-way*, *n.* a private walk: *by-word*, *n.* a common saying; a proverb: *by-gone*, *n.* a past incident or event: *let by-gones be by-gones*, let the past be forgotten: *to stand by*, to stand aside; to aid; to assist: *stand by*, prepare to lend a hand: *to pass by*, to pass at the side of: *by-and-by*, *ad.* soon; shortly: *by the bye*, *ad.* by the way; introductory to some things not in the direct course of conversation: *bye! bye! bi*, a familiar reduplication of *good-bye*: *good-bye*, farewell; suggested as a probable abbreviation of 'good-be-with-ye' or 'God-be-with-ye.'

by-law, *n.* [Sw. *bylag*, a town law—from *by*, a borough; *lag*, order, law: Icel. *byalar-lag*, a town-law—from *baer*, a town; *lag*, law], a local or restricted law made by a private body for application to particular circumstances; a law made by a town or society to regulate its affairs.

bye, *n.* *bi*, *bye*, *n.* *plu. biz* [*by* in the sense of 'aside' or 'to the side': cf. AS. *by* or *bye*, a dwelling; *byan*, to inhabit], in *cricket*, a play or shot in which the batsman fails to strike the ball, and the wicket-keeper behind him does not catch it.

byre, *n.* *bir* [AS. *bur*, a dwelling; cf. Dan. *bur*, a cage; Icel. *bur*, a pantry], in *Scot.*, a house for cows; a shelter for cattle.

byssus, *n.* *bi-sis* [L.—from Gr. *byssos*, fine flax], in *conch.*, the fine silky filaments by which the mussel and some other bivalves attach themselves to the rocks and sea-bottom; in *bot.*, the silky tufts of mould or fungus-growth springing from damp and decaying substances: *byssalite*, *n.* *-i-lit* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a term applied to fine fibrous varieties of amianthus, tremolite, &c.: *byssine*, *a.* *-sin*, of or like silk: *byssaceous*, *a.* *-ă-si-iss*, in *bot.*, composed of delicate filaments resembling cotton or wool: *byssaloid*, *a.* *-sôid* [Gr. *eidô*, form], in *min.*, very slender, like a cobweb: *byssiferous*, *a.* *bi-si-fēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I bear or carry], producing a byssus.

Byzantine, *a.* *bi-zăn-tin*, relating to *Byzantium*, the old name for Constantinople: *Byzantine*, *n.* *bi-zăn-tin*, a large gold coin; also *besant*, which see.

C

c or *C*, *ed.* the third letter of the Eng. alphabet, and a consonant, has two sounds—(1) as *s* in *face*; and (2) as *k* in *canoe*.

c is generally pronounced as *k* (1) when followed by one of the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, as in 'cake,' 'becoming,' 'commence'; (2) when followed by a consonant, except *h*, as in 'accord,' 'clime'; (3) when it terminates a word, as in 'physic,' 'music,' 'zinc.'

c is generally pronounced *s* when it comes before one of the vowels *e*, *i*, *y*, as in 'avarice,' 'cipher,' 'fancy.'

caaba or *kaaba*, *n.* *kă-ă-bă* [Ar. *ka'ba*], a square building, a black sacred stone in the temple at Mecca, said to have come down from heaven; the temple itself.

cab, *n.* *kăb* [Heb. *qab*, a hollow vessel], in *Eastern countries*, a measure for dry goods.

cab, *n.* *kăb* [contr. for *cabriolet*], a one-horse coach: *cabman*, *n.* the driver of a cab: *cab'stand*, *n.*

cabal, *n.* *kă-băl* [F. *cabale*, a club, a party—see next entry], a few men united secretly for some party

purpose; a junto: *v.* to design secretly; to intrigue: *caballing*, *imp.* caballed, *pp.* *-bald*: *caballer*, *n.* one who. *Note.*—In its modern sense of 'political intrigue or plotting,' *cabal* was first used in 1671, when, by a whimsical coincidence, it was found to be formed by the initial letters of the names of the members of the Cabinet—Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale.—*SYN.* of 'cabal *n.*': conspiracy; combination; plot; fiction; junto; intrigue.

cabala, *n.* *kăb-ă-lă*, or *cab'al*, *n.* sometimes *cab'al-ism*, *n.* [Heb. *qabbalâh*, tradition, mysterious doctrine], among the Jews, certain unwritten principles of interpretation of the law having supposed mysterious and magical powers; a secret science or knowledge which the Jewish rabbins alleged they possessed, and by which they professed to be able to explain all Scripture difficulties, as by the combination of particular words, letters, and numbers found in Scripture; a secret or mystic study: *cab'alist*, *n.* *-list*, one skilled in the secrets of the cabala: *cab'alistic*, *a.*

căc, *băb*, *făb*; *găre*, *băd*; *chătr*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *real*.

basket, *n.* *bûs-ket* [F. *boquet*, a thicket—from mid. L. *bosca*, a little wood], in *O.E.*, a small bush, or sprig of one: **bunky**, *a.* *bûs-ki*, bushy; woody; shaded by trees.

baskin, *n.* *bûs-kin* [F. *brousequin*; Dut. *broezen*; Sp. *borceguí*; It. *borzacchino*], a kind of leather of sheepskin—the Ar. *cherqui*; a kind of half-boot worn by the ancient actors in tragedy: **baskined**, *a.* *kind*, dressed in buskins.

bass, *n.* *bûs* [OF. *basse*; Icel. *bassa*; Dut. *buyse*, a boat; Sp. *baca*], a boat for fishing.

bass, *n.* *bûs* [probably a corrupt. of *bass*: MR. *basse*, a kiss; Sp. *buz*; F. *baiser*, to kiss: L. *basium*], a salute with the lips; a rude or playful kiss: *v.* to kiss in a rude or playful manner: **bassing**, *imp.* *bûs-sing*, *pp.* *bûs-sed*.

bust, *n.* *bûst* [F. *buste*, the body of a man from the face to the middle—from It. *busto*, a trunk without a head—from mid. L. *busta*, a tree stripped of its branches: cf. Icel. *bútr*, the trunk of a tree], the figure of a person showing the head, shoulders, and breast.

bustard, *n.* *bûs-têrd* [F. *bistard* or *oulard*: OF. *oustard*, a great sluggish owl: L. *avis tarda*, the sluggish bird], a very large running bird, now almost extinct in this country.

bustle, *n.* *bûs-let* [probably imitative: cf. Icel. *bustla*, to make a splash in the water, to bustle; *bustla*, bustle, hurry and noise; great stir; rapid motion with noise; a pad formerly used by women to expand petticoats and dress, and make them sit fuller at the back: *v.* to be very active; to stir quickly with noise; **bustling**, *imp.* *bûs-ling*; *adj.* active; stirring and busy: **bustled**, *pp.* *bûs-sid*: **bustler**, *n.* *lêr*, one who.—SYN. of 'bustle *n.*': hurry; haste; despatch; speed; tumult; uproar.

busy, *a.* *bûs-i* [AS. *beig*, occupied; cf. OF. *besoigne*, business, work: F. *besogne*, active and lively; very closely engaged in mental or physical work; constantly and actively employed; meddling; troublesome: *v.* to employ constantly; to keep employed; to make busy: **busying**, *imp.* *i-ing*: **busied**, *pp.* *bûs-id*: **busily**, *ad.* *i-ly*, in a busy manner; with an earnest business air: **business**, *n.* *bûs-nês* [OF. *business*, plu. works, business], employment; occupation; anything that demands attention; affairs; matter under consideration; something to be done; right or claim: **business-like**, *a.* as it ought to be done; thorough: **busybody**, *n.* *bûd-i*, a meddling person; busy-minded, *a.* having an active mind: to make a thing one's business, to occupy one's time wholly or chiefly with it.—SYN. of 'business': occupation; employment; engagement; avocation; trade; profession; art; office; duty; affairs; concern; matter; calling.

but, conj. *bût* [AS. *bûtan*; Dut. *buitan*, without; contraction of Eng. *be-ow*], something more to supply; unless; yet; nevertheless; than; otherwise than: *ad.* only: *prep.* except: *int.* expressing surprise or dissent: *m.* the outer room of a house of two apartments where the inner room is entered from the outer: **but and ben** [AS. *bûtan*, without; *binnan*, within], without the house and within; in *Scot.*, applied to the outer and inner rooms of a house of two apartments.

but-end, *n.* *bût-ênd*, the blunt or larger end—see under *butt*.

butcher, *n.* *bûch-êr* [F. *boucher*: OF. *bocher*, originally one who slaughters he-goats—from *boc*, a goat: OH. Ger. *boc*], one who slaughters animals for food; one who cuts up and sells meat or flesh; a cruel man; one who delights in blood: *v.* to kill or slaughter animals for food; to murder with unusual cruelty: **butch-er-ing**, *imp.* *bûch-êr-ing*, *pp.* *êr-d*: **butch-ery**, *n.* *êr-i*, great slaughter; murder with great barbarity; place where animals are slaughtered: **butch-er-ly**, *ad.* *i-ly*: **butch-er-liness**, *n.*: **butcher-meat**, *n.* the flesh of animals slaughtered for the table: **butcher's-broom**, *n.* the plant *knée-hole*, the branches of which are used by butchers for brooms; the *Ruscus aculeatus*, Ord. *Liliaceæ*: **butcher-bird**, the shrike, a bird which kills and impales insects and smaller birds, on thorns and the like.—SYN. of 'butchery': massacre; carnage; slaughter; murder.

butler, *n.* *bûtl-êr* [OF. *boutillier*: F. *boutillier*—from *bouteille*, a bottle—from mid. L. *butilica*, a small bottle or flagon: Sp. *boteria*, the store of barrels—see *butt* 2], the servant or official in charge of the buttery or collection of casks; a servant in

wealthy families who has charge of the plate, liquors, &c.: **but-ler-age**, *n.* *lêr-aj*, a duty on wine: **but-ler-ship**, *n.* the office of butler.

butment—see *abutment*, under *abut*.

butt, *v.* *bûl* [OF. *boler*, *buler*, to push, to thrust], to strike with the head like a goat or a ram; to touch at the end: *m.*—*fit*, that part of a body which pushes or touches first; a push or thrust given by an animal with its head: **but-ting**, *imp.* *bût-ing*, *pp.* *bût-ed*, to come full butt against, to come upon suddenly, so as to make a sounding blow: **butt-end** of a thing [Icel. *bútr*, the trunk: F. *bout*, end; W. *prot*, a stump; Ger. *bütt*, a short thick thing], the striking or thick end of a thing; the thick end, as of a plank in a ship; the thick end of a rifle, a fishing-rod, &c.: **butt**, *n.* a mound or turf in a field to support a target for shooting at; the prick in the middle of a target [F. *bûl*]; the object of aim: **butts**, *n.* stripes at the edges of a ploughed field; hides; the places where targets are erected; a musketry or rifle range: **but-lands**, waste ground: **butt** and **butt**, joining end to end without overlapping: **abut**, *v.* to butt on or touch at the end: to make a butt of a person, to make him a mark for the jests of the company.

butt, *n.* *bûl* [F. *bottle*: OF. *boute*, a butt, a leather bottle, a boot: mod. Gr. *boutis*, a cask; Sp. *bota*, a wine-skin—*lit.*, the entire skin of an animal in the form of a bag], a wooden receptacle for liquors; a large barrel; a butt of wine contains 126 gallons; a butt of beer, 108 gallons.

butte, *n.* *bût* [F. *butte*, a small rising ground—from OF. *bute*, the fern, of *but*, an aim, a mark], in the western parts of North America, detached hills and ridges which rise abruptly, intermediate in height between hills and mountains. *Note*.—The preceding three entries are etymologically connected.

butter, *n.* *bûtl-êr* [AS. *butter*; Fris. *bûtera*; Dut. *boter*; L. *bulyrum*; Gr. *bouturon*, butter—from Gr. *bous*, a cow; *tyros*, cheese], an oily or fatty substance got from milk or cream by churning or shaking it: in *chem.*, sometimes applied to substances resembling butter: *v.* to cover or spread with butter, as bread: **but-ter-ing**, *imp.* *bût-êr-ing*, *pp.* *êr-d*: **but-ter-boat**, a table article for holding melted butter: **but-ter-in**, *n.* *bûtl-êr-in*, a substance or composition of clarified fat and butter, or of fat alone, spiced and flavoured: **but-ter-milk**, *n.* the milk left after the butter has been separated: **but-ter-y**, *a.* *lêr-i*, like butter: **butter-bar**, a plant having large leaves and pinkish flowers; the *Festuca vulgaris*, Ord. *Compositæ*: **but-ter-berg**, *n.* plu. bright yellow wild flowers in the form of a cup, so named from their colour; a popular but indefinite name of various species of *Ranunculus*, especially *R. acris*, *R. repens*, and *R. bulbosus*, Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*: **but-ter-fly**, *n.* [cf. Dut. *buttervliege*—said to be named from the appearance of its excrement], a common insect with large wings, so called from the colour of a yellow species; any of the diurnal *Leptodoptera*: **but-ter-man**, *n.* a vendor of butter: **butter-tree**, a tree whose seeds yield a substance closely resembling butter; the *Bassia butyrica* of India, or *B. Parkii* of Africa, also *Shea* butter-tree, Ord. *Sapotaceæ*: **but-ter-works**, wild marsh plants, the genus *Pinguicula*, Ord. *Lentibulaceæ*.

butteries—see *butteria*.

buttery, *n.* *bûtl-êr-i* [a corruption of *buttery*, or place for bottles: OF. *boterie*; mid. L. *bolteria*; Sp. *boteria*, the store of wine in a ship kept in *botas* or leather bags—see *batlar* and *bottle*], a store for drinkables—originally for storing casks and jars of liquor; the room where provisions are laid up; a place in colleges and schools from which provisions are served out: *adj.* of or pert. to the provision-store: **but-ter-bar** or **-hatch**, the half-door across which provisions are handed out.

buttocks, *n.* plu. *bûtl-iks* [a dim. of *butt* *n.* (1): cf. Icel. *bútr*, a log of wood; Icel. *bútrr*, thick-set; Dan. *bút*, blunt], the rump, or protuberant part of the body behind; the convexity of the hinder part of a ship.

button, *n.* *bûtl-in* [OF. *boton*, a bud, a button: prob. of Teutonic origin], a small piece of wood or metal, &c., shaped as it were, somewhat like a bud; the bud of a plant; a small round knob or disc used for fastening parts of the dress together; a small mass: *v.* to fasten with a button: **buttoning**, *imp.* *bûtl-ing*: **buttoned**, *pp.* *bûtl-id*: **button-hole**, the slit in which the button is caught: not worth a button, of no value whatever, or of very little.

mâte, mât, fôr, lâw, mêle, mêt, mêt, pîne, pin, nôl, nôl, môte;

burn, *n. bérn* [AS. *byrnan*, to burn: cf. Goth. *brinnan*, *Dust brands*; Ger. *brennen*; Icel. *brinna*] injury to the flesh by the action of fire: *v.* to injure by fire: to reduce to ashes by the action of fire: to harden by fire: to scorch, as the clothes: to be on fire: to shine: to rage with violence or passion: to feel excess of heat in the body: **burning**, *imp.*: *adj.* very hot: scorching: powerful: *n.* the act of reducing to ashes: a fire: the vehemence or raging of passion: **burned** or **burnt**, *pt.* and *pp.* *brénn*, *brénn*: **burner**, *n.* the small movable part of a lamp or gas lustre, &c., next the flame: **burning-glass**, *n.* a convex lens of glass for collecting the rays of the sun so as to produce heat: **burning-mirror**, *n.* a concave surface, usually of polished metal, for the same purpose: to **burn one's fingers**, to get into trouble by injudicious interference in the affairs of others, or by entering rashly into speculation, and the like: to **burn out**, to obliterate by burning: to cease burning when the fuel is exhausted: to **burn up**, to consume entirely.—*SYN.* of 'burning' *n.*: fire; flame; combustion; conflagration; blaze; inflammation—of 'burning' *v.*: ardent; fiery; hot; scorching.

burn, *n. bérn* [AS. *burna*; cf. Goth. *brunna*; Icel. *brunnar*; Ger. *born*, a well, a spring; Gael. *burn*, water], in *Scot.*, a brook; a small running stream. **burnet**, *n. bér-nét* [from *burn*, referring to the acrid and pungent taste of the root], a garden or wild plant, the *Fotetium sanguisorba*, (Ord. *Rosaceae*).

burnettite, *v. bér-nét-its* [from Sir Wm. Burnett, the inventor], to preserve timber, cordage, &c., by steeping in Burnett's Fluid, a solution of chloride of zinc.

burnish, *v. bér-nish* [F. *brunir*, to polish; *brunissage*, polishing—from *brun*, brown: cf. Sw. *bruna*, to sharpen; *brynstone*, a whetstone], to make bright and glowing by rubbing: to polish by friction: to make smooth and bright by rubbing: to become bright by friction: *n.* lustre; brightness: **burnishing**, *imp.*: **burnished**, *pp.* *-nisch*, polished: *adj.* that has been made bright and glowing by rubbing: **burnisher**, *n.* the person or tool that burnishes.

burnoose, *n. bér-nós* or *-nós* [F. *burnous*; Ar. *burnus*], an upper garment with a hood worn by the Moors and Arabs.

burnt, *brénn*, *pt.* and *pp.* of *burn*, *v.* which see: applied to a peculiar taste and flavour of certain wines and spirits: **burnt sugar**, a preparation used for darkening liquors.

burnt-ear, *n. bér-nét-ér*, a disease in corn in which the whole ear appears black, caused by a fungus.

burnt-offering, *n. bér-nét-offér-ting*, something burnt on an altar, as an offering for sin, called also **burnt-sacrifice**; a holocaust.

burn, *n. bér* [see *bur*], the lobe of the ear; a prickly seed. **burn**, *n. bér* [imitative: cf. Swiss *burren*, to mutter; prov. Sw. *borra*, to buzz like a beetle], the whirling, guttural, or rough sound made by some in pronouncing the letter *r*, as in the mouth of a N. of England man.

burn, *n. bér* [see *bur*], the blossom of the hop; the first appearance of its flower.

burnstone, *n. bér-stón*, also **burnistone**, *bér-listón*—see *burn*.

burnstock, *n. bér-stók* [OF. *bourstoc*; mid. L. *burstockum*], a small dam in a river for catching fish.

burnt, *n. bér-nét* [MR. *burnup*, a den, a cave—from AS. *beorpan*, to protect, to shelter], an underground hole or excavation, where small animals such as the rabbit live: *v.* to make holes underground and live in them; to live in a concealed place: **burn-rowing**, *imp.*: **burn-rowed**, *pp.* *-rid*.

burn, *n. bér-nét*, *burn*, *n. plu. bér-nét* [Gr. *burna*, skin, leather], also **burna mucosa**, *mú-kú-nét*, **burna mucosa**, *n. plu. mú-kú-nét* [L. *mucosa*, slimy, mucous], small sacs or cavities enclosing a clear viscid liquid, found interspersed between surfaces which move upon each other so as to ensure their free and easy movement.

burnak, *n. bórak*, **burnehen**, *n. plu. bórak-én* [Ger., a room-mate, a chum], a student in a German university.

burn, *n. bérn* [F. *bourse*, a purse, an exchange—from mid. L. *burna*, a small leather purse—from Gr. *burna*, leather, skin], a public building where merchants and money-lenders meet on business; an exchange: **burnar**, *n. bér-nér*, the treasurer of a college or monastery; a student in a Scotch university to

whom a sum of money is paid out of a fund set aside for that purpose; an exhibitor: **burnarship**, *n.* the position or office of a burnar: **burn army**, *n.* the treasury of a college or monastery; the sum allowed to a burnar; an exhibition.

burn, *n. bérn* [F. *bourse*, a purse—see *burn* 1], in the R. Cath. Ch., a square stiffened case or purse, which contains the 'corporal' required in the celebration of the mass—see *corporal* 1: **burnform**, *a. bér-nét-form* [mid. L. *burna*, a purse; *forma*, shape], shaped like a purse; sub-spherical.

burnisole, *n. bér-nét-kál*, also **burnisole**, *n. bér-nét-kál* [L. diminutive of *burna*, skin], in bot., the part of the rootstock of the orchids excavated in the form of a sack: **burnisolate**, *a. bér-nét-kál-kál*, purse-like.

burst, *n. bérst* [AS. *berstan*, to burst asunder; OH. Ger. *brust*—from *presan*, to break], a sudden breakage; an explosion; a violent outburst: *v.* to break open forcibly or with sudden violence; to break away from; to come upon unexpectedly; to break forth, or into, with violence; to rend by force: **bursting**, *imp.*: *adj.* breaking forth; expanding: *n.* the act of breaking forth or expanding: **burst**, *pp.*: **burst'er**, *n.* one who: **bursting charge**, the quantity of powder in a shell sufficient to burst it.

burthen, *n. bér-thén*: **burthenous**, *a.*: **burthen-someness**, *n.*—see *burden*.

burton, *n. bér-tén* [etym. unknown], in a ship, a small tackle of two single blocks, said to be named from the inventor.

bury, *n. bér-í* [F. *beurre*, butter], a variety of pear, so named from its soft yellow flesh.

bury, *v. bér-í* [AS. *birgan*; cf. Dut. *berghen*, to hide, to stow away; Ger. *bergen*, to conceal], to put or place anything in the earth for concealment; to lay a dead body in the grave; to inter; to hide or conceal; to overwhelm; in *Eng. Ch.*, to perform the burial service: **buried**, *pp. bér-íd*: **burying**, *imp.*: **burying-place**, **burial-place**, *n.* a graveyard; a cemetery: **burial**, *n. -íd* [AS. *byrgels*, and *byrigels*, a sepulchre], the act of laying a dead body in the earth, in a tomb, in a vault, or among water, &c. &c.

bus, *n. bús*, a contr. of *omnibus*. **busby**, *n. bús-bí* [etym. unknown], the tall fur cap worn by British hussars, artillerymen, and army engineers.

bush, *n. búsh* [Icel. *búskr*; OH. Ger. *búsch*; OF. *bousche*; mid. L. *boscum*, wood], a shrub or small tree; a collection of shrubs of various kinds; in the colonies, a tract of uncultivated country covered with trees and shrubs of natural growth; in fox-hunting, the name applied to the fox's tail: **bush-beater**, *n. -bét-ér*, one who beats amongst the cover to rouse game: **bushbuck**, a forest antelope of S. Africa: **bush-lighting**, *n. -fú-ting*, irregular warfare in a woody country: **bush et**, *n. -et*, a copse; a wood: **bush-man**, *n.* one who lives in the forests or back settlements of a new country—see *Bushman*: **busky**, *a. búsh-kí*, full of bushes; thick like the branches of a bush: **bushiness**, *n.*: **bush-pig**, a hardy wild hog frequenting the forests of S. Africa: **bush-ranger**, *n.* a robber, especially an armed criminal, roaming about the woods and outlying parts of a new country: to **beat the bush** or to **beat about the bush**, to approach a matter in some indirect or roundabout way.

bush, *n. búsh* [Dut. *buss*, the bush of a wheel; cf. Ger. *büsch*; Dan. *bøsse*], a round open piece of metal put into sheaves of blocks to prevent them wearing; a circlet of metal put into a part of a machine to lessen friction: *v.* to line any hole or orifice with metal: **bushing**, *imp.*: **bushed**, *pp. búshét*, lined with metal.

bushel, *n. búsh-kál* [OF. *boissel*—from mid. L. *bus-sellus*, and *busellus*, a bucket, a vessel to measure grain], a measure for dry goods, containing 8 gall. or 4 pks.; a large quantity.

Bushman, *n. búsh-mén*, in S. Africa, a dwarfed negro race of cave and bush dwellers.

business, **busied**, **busily**—see under *busy*.

busk, *n. búsk* [F. *busc*], a thin flat piece of steel, whalebone, or wood, with which a woman's stays or bodice was made stiff in front.

busk, *v. búsk* [Icel. *búsa*, to prepare, to dress; *búnsa*, to bend one's steps; *búlska*, to get oneself ready], to direct one's course towards; to make ready; to dress; to attire oneself; to deck: **busking**, *imp.*: **busked**, *pp. búskt*.

buoy, *n.* **bōy** [Dut. *boei*; Sp. *boya*, the float of an anchor or of a net; Sp. *boyar*, to float; F. *bouée*, a buoy—from OF. *boye*—from mid. L. *bōia*, a fetter, a clog, an empty cask, or a small structure of wood, made for floating on the water, to point out shallows or rocks, &c.: *v.* to keep afloat; to bear up; to support; to sustain; to place buoys; to float: **buoying**, *imp.*: **buoyed**, *pp.* **boyed**: **buoyancy**, *n.* **bōy-in-ā**, the quality of floating on water or in air; lightness: **buoyant**, *a.* floating; light; that cannot sink: **buoyantly**, *adv.*: **buoyantness**, *n.*: **life-buoys**, *n.* buoys, devices to be thrown into the water when any person falls into such as the sea, to keep him afloat: *see* float.

bur or **burr**, *n.* **bēr** [Dan. *borre*, a burdock; Gael. *bior*, a thorn, a prickly; a rough prickly covering of the seeds of some plants; the seed-vessel of the burdock—the *Ardium lappa*, Ord. *Umbellifera*, sub-Ord. *Cynarcephala*; the rough edge left by a tool in cutting metal: **burr stone**, certain alluvial rocks used as millstones—so named from their rough grittiness: also **burstone**, *n.* **bēr-stōn**: **bur-reed**, a British plant with sword-leaves, found in ponds and ditches, of the genus *Sagittaria*, Ord. *Araceae*.

buran, *n.* **bō-rān** [Russ. *buran*], a fierce snowstorm that blows from N.E. over the steppes of Russia.

burbot, *n.* **bēr-bōt** [F. *bourbotte*], a fresh-water fish like an eel, but thicker and shorter—called also *celipout*.

burden, *n.* **bēr-dn**, sometimes written **bur'than** [AS. *byrthen*—from *beran*, to bear; cf. Ger. *bürde*, a load; *icol*, *byrth*, a load, a burden, something carried; a load; something grievous or oppressive; a ship's capacity for carrying; the base or accompaniment to the treble of a song; repeated words or sentiments at the end of each verse or division of a song; the ditty or under-song; the chorus; the refrain; the prevailing sentiment or story running through a song or other poetical composition; the main topic: *v.* to lay on a load; to oppress: **bur'dening**, *imp.* **dn-ing**: **bur'dened**, *pp.* **dn-d**: **bur'dener**, *n.* **dn-ēr**, one who: **bur'densome**, *a.* **dn-sūm**, grievous to be borne; fatiguing; oppressive: **bur'densomely**, *adv.* **dn-sūm-ly**: **bur'densomeness**, *n.*: **public burdens**, local rates and imperial taxes imposed upon the public: **burden of proof**, in any dispute, or in a suit at law, the obligation which rests on one of the parties to prove his case—generally designated by the Latin phrase *onus probandi*—the burden of proof.—SYN. of 'burdensome': heavy; weighty; ponderous.

burdock, *n.* **bēr-dōk** or **bur-weed**, *n.* [*bur*, and *dock*], a wild plant with a rough prickly head, having heart-shaped leaves and purple blossoms—*see* **bur**.

bureau, *n.* **bā-rō'**, **bureaux**, *n.* plu. **bā-rō'** [F. *bureau*, a writing-table—from OF. *bure*, reddish brown—from mid. L. *burga*, rough red cloth—the kind of cloth which covered the table], a coarse woollen cloth, made from brown fleece, covering a table; a table or chest of drawers with conveniences for writing and keeping papers; in France, the office of an ambassador, state secretary, &c., for business; the whole staff officers of a department: **bureaucracy**, *n.* **rōk-rō-st** [Gr. *krateō*, I govern], the system by which the public service of a country is carried on in departments, each one under the control of a head; government by or under the influence of officials: **red-tapism**: **bu'reaucratic**, *a.* **rō-kritik**, relating to or having the form of a bureaucracy; also **bu'reaucrat**: **bu'reaucratically**, *adv.* **dn-sūm-ly**: **bu'reaucratism**, *n.* **rōk-rō-st-izm**, an advocate for or supporter of.

urette, *n.* **bō-rēf** [F. a cruet, a vase], a graduated glass tube with stopcock for delivering measured quantities of liquids.

burg, **burgh**, *n.* **bērg**—**burgh**, *n.* in Scot., **būr'd**; also **borongh**, **bērō**, which *see* [AS. *burg*; mid. L. *burgus*, a small fortified place], at first the fort or castle for the protection of the burgh, then a fortified town; a city or corporate town that sends, or unlikes in sending, a member to Parliament; a town with certain privileges: **burghal** or **burghal**, *a.* **bēr-gal**, of or pert. to a corporate town: **royal burgh**, a town holding a charter from the Crown: **burgh of barony**, one erected by a feudal lord or superior.

burgage, *n.* **bēr-gā** [mid. L. *burgalgium*, an annual tax paid by the inhabitant of a *bourgh* or *burgh* for his property to the superior or lord—from *burgus*, a small fort; Gr. *purgos*, a tower], a tenure of an ancient annual payment, by which property is held in cities and towns: **burgess**, *n.* **jēs** [OF. *burgois* and

burgais, a citizen—from mid. L. *burgensis*, the dweller or freeman in a *bourgh*], a citizen or freeman of a city or corporate town: **burgess-ship**, *n.* the state or quality of a *burgess*: **burgher**, *n.* **bēr-ēr**, the freeman or inhabitant of a burgh; one of the Original Secession party in the Scottish Church who maintains the lawfulness of the burgher's oath: **burgher-ship**, *n.* **bēr-shēd** [F. a burgh; *burgess*; *burgess* or *bourgeois*, *n.* **bēr-jōis**, a small printing-type: **burg-mote**, *n.* **bēr-mōt** [AS. *bury* or *borough*; *mōt*, meeting], in AS. times, a borough court.

burgess—*see* **burgess**.

burgee, *n.* **bēr-jē** [etym. unknown], a triangular flag; a kind of furnace-coal.

burgools—*see* under **burgage**.

burgoon, *v.* **bēr-jān** [F. *burgoon*, the young bud or sprout of a vine; Norm. F. *bourgonner*, to bud—from OH. Ger. *burgan*, to push up], to bud; to sprout.

burgh, **burghal**—*see* under **burgh**.

burgher, **burgess**—*see* under **burgh**.

burglar, *n.* **bēr-lār** [Norm. F. *burglaire*—from mid. L. *burglatrio*, the robber of a dwelling], one who breaks into a house at night to steal; a house-breaker: **burglarious**, *a.* **lār-i-ūs**, pert. to a theft by housebreaking: **burglariously**, *adv.* **lār-i-ūs-ly**, *n.* **lār-i**, the breaking into a house by night for the commission of robbery.

burg-mote—*see* under **burgage**.

burgmaster, *n.* **bēr-gō-māst-ēr**, or **burgh-master** [Dut. *burgemeester*, a burgomaster, a mayor—from *burg*, a burgh, and *meester*, a master], one employed in the government of a city; chief magistrate in the large towns of Holland, &c.; a name given to a kind of large sea gun.

burgonet, *n.* **bēr-gō-nēt**, also **burganet**, *n.* and **burginet**, *n.* **bēr-gēt-nēt** [OF. *burguinotte*—from *Bourguigne*, Burgundy], in OE, a sort of helmet—so named as first used by *Burgundians*.

burgout, *n.* **bēr-gōt**, or **burgoo**, *n.* **bēr-gō'** [etym. unknown], thick gruel used by seamen, seasoned with salt and butter; loblolly.

Burgundy, *n.* **bēr-gin-dē**, a fine French wine from Burgundy: **burgundy pitch**, a resin collected from the spruce fir.

burhal, *n.* **bēr-hēl** [Hind.], the wild blue sheep of the Himalayas.

burial, *n.* **bēr-i-āl** [*see* **bury**: AS. *byriga*, a sepulchre], the act of burying; interment: **adj.** of or pert. to interment, or a tombstone.

burin, *n.* **bā-rin** [F. *burin*], an engraver's tool made of steel; a graver: **burinist**, *n.* an engraver.

burk, *v.* **bēr-k** [from *Burke*, the name of an Irishman who murdered by suffocation to provide subjects for dissections—was hanged at Edinburgh 1829], to murder by suffocation; to smother: **burking**, *imp.*: **burked**, *pp.* **bēr-k**: to **burk** a question, to smother or suppress; by unfair means, before it has been fairly discussed.

bur, *v.* **bēr** [OF. *bourie*, a tuft of wool—from *bourre*, hair, flock; prov. F. *bouril*, a flock or end of thread which disfigures cloth; cf. Sp. *borla*, a tuft], to pick knots and loose threads from cloth when fulling it: **burler**, *n.* one who dresses cloth: **bur'ling**, *imp.*: **buried**, *pp.* **bēr-id**: **bur'ling-iron**, *n.* an instr. like large tweezers used in clearing cloth of knots, ends of thread, and the like.

burlesque, *n.* **bēr-lēsk** [F. *burlesque*—from It. *burlesco*, comical, facetious—from It. *buriale*, to make a jest of], the turning any matter into ridicule; the representation of a subject in mock gravity with the view of exciting laughter: **adj.** tending to raise laughter; droll; comic: *v.* to turn a subject into ridicule; to treat a trifling matter with mock gravity to excite laughter: **burlesquing**, *imp.* **king**: **burlesqued**, *pp.* **lēsk**: **burlesquer**, *n.* **lēsk-ēr**, one who: **burlesquely**, *adv.*: **burlesque**, *n.* **lēsk** [It.], a comic opera; a musical farce.—SYN. of 'burlesque': parody; satire; travesty; irony; sarcasm; caricature; comedy; humour; wit.

burly, *a.* **bēr-il** [ME. *horlic*; OH. Ger. *durlich*, stately; cf. Scot. *burly*, stout and strong], big and fresh-looking; big and honest but not refined; stout and jolly; big and blustering: **burliness**, *n.* **l-iz-nēs**, the being big, fresh, and honest-looking; the being big and blustering: **hurly-burly**, *n.* confusion; uproar.

Burman, *a.* **bēr-mān**, or **Burmese**, *a.* **bēr-mēs**, belonging to Burmah, a country of S.E. Asia: **Burmese**, *n.* **mēs**, a native of Burmah.

māle, māl, fār, lāw; mēle, mēl, hēr; yāne, pūn; nōle, nōl, mōve;

attached to an edict of the Pope, but now applied to the edict itself. *bullary*, *n. būl-lā-ri* [mid. L. *bullarium*] a collection of papal bulls.

bull, *n. būl*, in Irish-bull [perhaps from a contemptuous allusion to papal edicts], a peculiar form of blundering in telling a story, in a joke, or in a remark, latterly accredited as very prevalent among the Irish people.

bulle, *n. būl-lā*, *bulle*, *n. plu. būlls* [L. *bulle*, a water-bubble], a vesicle on the body in some forms of skin disease; a bleb; in *anal.*, a hollow rounded about of bone: *bullous*, *a. būll-ls*, pert. to bulle.

bellace, *n. būl-lās* [OF. *bellace*] a wild plum-tree, larger than the *slas*, and yellow; the *Prunus insularis*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*.

bullate, *a. būl-lāt* [L. *bulle*, a bubble], in bot., garnished with studs like bubbles or blisters.

bulle, *n. būl-lēt* [F. *boulet*—from F. *boule* or *bulle*, a ball, a bubble—from L. *bulle*, a bubble, a round knob], a round or oblong ball of metal, used for loading pistols, guns, or rifles.

bulletin, *n. būl-lēt-tēn* [F. a packet—from It. *bullet-tion*—from *bulle*, an edict of the Pope], an official report or notice; a public announcement.

bullfinch, *n. būl-fīnch* [Dut. *finch*—said to be so named from its thick neck], a native song-bird.

bullion, *n. būl-yōn* [F. *bouillon*, a boiling, a melting, a mass of melted metal; mid. L. *bullionem*; cf. F. *bilion*, base metal] formerly, the mint; the alloy or composition of the current coin permitted by the mint; gold or silver of the standard fineness, in any form not money—generally in small bars called *ingots*: gold and silver in the mass; foreign or uncurrent coin.

bullock, *n.*—see under *bull* 1.

bully, *n. būl-lī* [perhaps Dut. *boel*, a lover; cf. ME. Ger. *buole*; Ger. *buhe*, a lover, a friend; the word has developed into a bad sense] *originally*, a term of endearment; a gallant; a quarrelsome, cowardly fellow; one who blusters and threatens; v. to insult with noise; to overawe by threats: *bullying*, *imp. It. v.* to act of one who bullies; *bulled*, *pp. -ed*: *bullying*, *v. -ing*, to insult in a bullying manner.

bulrush, *n. būl-rūsh* [prob. from ME. *bole*, the stem of a tree, and *rush*], a large strong kind of rush found growing in marshes; usually restricted to the *Scirpus lacustris*, Ord. *Cyperaceæ*.

bulse, *n. būl* [Port. *bolsa*, a purse], in India, a bag or purse in which to carry or measure valuables—as diamonds.

bulwark, *n. būl-wērk* [Dut. *bolwerk*; Ger. *bollwerk*; cf. F. *boulevard*, the ramparts of a town, a broad street at Paris (boulevard) surrounding what was once the city, and occupying the site of its ancient ramparts: It. *baluardi*], a rampart; a fortification; any means of defence or protection, originally made of the boles or trunks of trees; the railboards of a ship; security or defence; v. to fortify with a rampart; to protect.

bun, *v. būm* [imitative: cf. Dut. *dommen*, to beat a drum] to make a humming or whirling noise: *bunbun-see*, *n. būm-bē*—or *bunbun-see*, *hūm-bē*—a large bee, so called from the noise it makes—contrasted into *bunbee*.

bun, *n. būm* [F. *bottom*; perhaps ME. *bun*, to pad; cf. *bump*] the buttocks; the posterior; the part forming the seat.

bunballif, *n. būm-bāl-īf* [from *bun* 2, and *ballif*, i.e., the ballif that is at the debtor's back] one who duns a person for debt; one who acts in the final misfortune; colloquially, an under-ballif; one employed to dun or arrest for debt; a sheriff's officer.

bumble, *n. būm-bē* [the name of a beadle in Dickens's 'Oliver Twist'] an officious overbearing parish officer; a beadle: *bumbledom*, *n. būm-bē-dōm*, the officious arrangement of a parish officer; conceited and overbearing conduct of officials.

bumble-bee—see under *bun* 1.

bunboat, *n. būm-bōt* [Dut. *dumboot*, a very wide fishing boat], a very wide boat used by fishers in S. Holland; a boat employed in conveying provisions, &c., to outlying vessels.

bunsmare, *n. būm-mā-rē* [F. *bonne marée*, good fresh fish], a middleman or fish-jobber in Billingsgate market.

bump, *n. būmp* [imitative: cf. Low Ger. *dums*, imitating the sound of a blow; Gael. *beum*, a stroke; W. *permpio*, to thump, to bang], a swelling; a protuberance; a thump: v. to make a resounding or

booming noise; to strike against; to thump: *bump-ing*, *imp. būmp*; *bumper*, *n. būm-per*, a cup or glass swelled or filled with liquor till it is ready to flow over the brim: *bumper house*, a place of public amusement full in every corner, or from bottom to top.

bumpkin, *n. būm-kīn* [Dut. *boom*, a beam, a log, and *kīn*, little—connected with *bump*: Dr Murray also compares Dut. *boomkeijn*, a little barrel], an awkward country fellow; a rustic; a stupid peasant: *bumpkīnly*, *ad. -ly*.

bumptious, *a. būm-shē* [probably formed from Eng. *bump*, as *bumping* against, or striking everything in the way], noisily self-asserting; quarrelsome and vainglorious; given to take offence.

bun or *bunn*, *n. būn* [perhaps OF. *bugne*, a knob rising after a knock], a small sweet cake: *hot-cross-bun*, a small circular cake impressed with a cross, largely eaten on Good Friday.

bunch, *n. būnch* [imitative: cf. Icel. *bunki*, a heap; Dan. *bunk*], a heap or quantity gathered together; a lump or knot; a cluster; a protuberance; a number of things growing together or tied together; a miner's term for an irregular lump of ore: v. to swell out in roundness; to form or tie in a lot or bunch: *bunch-ing*, *imp. būnch*; *bunched*, *pp. būnsh*; *bunchy*, *a. būnsh-ī*, growing in bunches; having tufts: *bunchiness*, *n.*

buncombe—see *bunkam*.

bundel, *n. būn-dīl* [Dut. *bonde*, something bound up together; Ger. *bündel*, a dim. of *bund*, a bunch, a bundle; Dan. *bundt*; Sw. *bunt*, a bundle], a number of things put together and tied: v. to tie up together: *bundling*, *imp. būnd*; *bundled*, *pp. būn-dīd*: *bundle-pillar*, a column or pier with others of small dimensions attached to it: to *bundle off*, in familiar language, to send off unceremoniously: *bundle off* get away with all you have.

bandobust or *bandobast*, *n. būn-dō-bāst* [Hind. *bandobast*], in India, an agreement; a bargain.

bung, *n. būng* [mid. Dut. *bonghe*, a stopper], a large round cork or wooden stopper for the hole in a cask: v. to stop up the opening in a cask with a bung: *bunging*, *imp. būng*; *bunged*, *pp. būng-d*: *bung-hole*, *n.* the hole in a cask by which it is filled or emptied.

bungalow, *n. būng-gō-lō* [native name, *bangla*], in India, a country-house of one floor or flat only; a caravanserai for the use of travellers.

bang, *n. būng-gī* [a frequentative from *bung*: Icel. *bang*, to strike, as nailing on a patch], anything ill done; a botch; an affair mismanaged: v. to do anything clumsily; to mismanage an affair; to botch: *bungling*, *imp. būng-gīng*; *bungled*, *pp. būng-gīd*; *ad. -ly*, awkwardly done; executed badly: *bunglingly*, *ad. -ly*; *bun-gler*, *n. -gler*, a bad or clumsy workman; one who does a thing ill.

bunion, *n. būn-yōn* [OF. *bugne*, a swelling caused by a blow], a subcutaneous swelling on the inner side of the ball of the great toe, or it may be elsewhere.

bunk, *n. būngk*, a large wooden case serving for a seat during the day and for a bed at night: *bunker*, *n. būng-kēr* [Sw. *bunke*, a wooden vessel; Icel. *bunki*, a heap], a large wooden box for containing coals, a bin.

bunkam, *n. būng-kām* [from *Buncombe*, North Carolina, U.S.], speech-making for mere show; mere claptrap.

bunny, *n. būn-nī* [dim. of *bun*: ME. *bunne*, a rabbit], a familiar name for a rabbit.

bunodont, *a. būn-ō-dōnt* [Gr. *bounos*, a mound, a heap; *odontos* or *odonta*, a tooth], having teeth with tuberculated crowns, as the pigs.

Bunsen burner, *n. būn-sen* [Bunsen, a German chemist], a burner and lamp contrived to give out an intense heat by the free admission of air.

bunt, *n. būnt* [Dan. *bundt*; Sw. *bunt*, a bunch, a bundle], the belly or bagging part of a sail or of a fishing-net: *bunt-lines*, *n. plu.* ropes on the bottoms of sails to draw them upwards.

bunt, *n. būnt* [etym. unknown], a fungoid disease which attacks wheat.

bunter, *n. būn-tēr* [Ger.], in *geol.*, the lower Trias or New Red Sandstone; a partly-coloured sandstone.

bunting, *n. būn-īng* [perhaps connected with Scot. *bunfin*, short and thick: cf. Ger. *bunt*, spotted, a name for a genus of small birds, as *yellow bunting*, *corn-bunting*, *snow-bunting*].

bunting, *n. būn-īng* [perhaps Ger. *bunt*, variegated], a thin woollen cloth used for flags, and variously coloured.

cōle, *bōy*, *fōōt*; *pāre*, *bād*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thīng*, *therr*, *seal*.

mid. *L. bubalus*—from *bubulus*, a buffalo), a sort of soft leather prepared originally from the skin of the buffalo; a colour near to yellow; yellow substance on blood in inflammations: *adj.* of the colour of buff-leather, or made of it: *Buffa*, a regiment of soldiers, so called from their buff-coloured facings: *buffy*, *a. ft.*, pert. to the colour on the surface of blood; resembling buff: *buffy coat* or *buff*, a grayish or colourless crust appearing on blood drawn from the body in inflammatory diseases, or normally on blood drawn from the horse and many other animals.

buff, *n.* *baf* [Low Ger. *buften*, to strike; OF. *bufer* or *buffer*, to strike—from *buiffe*, a blow] in O.E., a blow: *v.* to strike—see *buffet* 1.

buffalo, *n.* *baf/fu-lô* [Sp. *búfalo*, a buffalo: OF. *bufle*, the bugle or wild ox: *L. bubalus*; Gr. *boubalos*—from *bous*, an ox: cf. Russ. *búfalo*: *it. búfalo*], a kind of wild ox: *buff-headed*, *a. baf/fu-héd*, having a large head like a buffalo; dull; stupid.

buffer, *n.* *baf/fer* [OF. *bufer* or *bufter*, to strike—see *buff* 2] apparatus at the ends of railway carriages, which, when driven in, spring out again, and so prevent injury to the carriages when they come into contact; any cushion-like article to take away the force of a blow; a contemptuous epithet applied to a man or boy; a foolish fellow: *buffer-head*, *n.* In railway carriages, the part of the buffer apparatus which receives the concussion.

buffet, *n.* *baf/fe* [OF. *bufr*, a blow, esp. on the cheek: cf. Ger. *puff*, a clap, a cuff—see *buff* 1], a blow with the flat: *a. buff*: *a. slap*: *v.* to strike with the flat or hand; to box or beat; to contend against: *buffeting*, *imp.* *baf/fet*, *pp.* *baf/fet*, *n.* one who.

buffet, *n.* *baf/fe* [F. *buffet*, primarily the tap of a tavern, then a sideboard] a cupboard or set of shelves for crockery; a sideboard on which the drinkables are placed at meals.

buffoon, *n.* *baf/fun* [F. *bouffon*—from *it. buffone*, a jester—from *buffa*, tricks; a droll who diverts a company with comic gestures; a man who amuses others by tricks, antic gestures, and jokes: *v.* to make ridiculous: *buffooning*, *imp.* *buffoonery*, *n.* -*ry*, the tricks of a buffoon; low jests; drolleries: *buffoonish*, *a.* *buffoonism*, *n.* -*ism*: *buffo*, *n.* *baf/fo*, the comic actor in an opera.

bug, *n.* *bäg* [W. *bug*, a ghost] a ghost or other frightful object.

bug, *n.* *bäg* [perhaps a corruption of ME. *budde*, a beetle], a name applied to various insects, esp. of the beetle kind, and to grubs and the larvae of insects; a flat-bodied blood-sucking insect of rusty colour found in bedsteads and other furniture: *buggy*, *a. -y*, full of bugs: *bug-giness*, *n.*

bugaboo, *n.* *bäg-a-bô* [bug, with the addition of W. *bu*, and Eng. *boo*, an interjection to frighten children] in O.E., a spectre.

bugbear, *n.* *bäg-bär* [bug, with bear, as an object of dread—see *bug* 1], anything that scares or frightens, real or imaginary: *v.* to alarm or scare by any means: *bug-bearing*, *imp.* *bug-bearing*, *pp.* *bärd*.

buggy, *n.* *bäg-gi* [Hind. *baggi*], a light one-horse vehicle open at top; a gig.

bugle, *n.* *bäg-gi* [F. *bugle*, a bugle—from *L. bucula*, a heifer: mid. *L. buculus*, a wild ox—dim. of *bos*, an ox], a hunting-horn, formerly spelt *buculo horn*; a musical wind-instr.; a genus of plants—the common bugle being the *Ajuga reptans*, Ord. *Labiata*, a woodland and hedge-side plant, with a dull purple tinge on its upper leaves: *bugler*, *n.* *bäg-ler*, in mil., the soldier who gives signals on a bugle.

bugle, *n.* *bäg-gi* [a dim. of MH. Ger. *bouc* or *bouch*, a large ring, an armlet] in O.E., a small ornament of a rounded shape; one of the fine glass tubes or beads worn on ladies' dresses by way of ornament.

bugloss, *n.* *bäg-gloss* [L. *buglossa*—from Gr. *bous*, an ox; *glossa*, a tongue], a name for several plants of the *Boraginaceæ*, an Ord. of plants generally mucilaginous and emollient; *gloss*, *ap.* applied to the plant ox-tongue—the *Anchusa officinale*—a plant used in dyeing and colouring—the *Anchusa tinctoria*.

buhl, *n.* *böl* [after *Boule*, a French carver in wood], unburnished glass, mother-of-pearl, &c., used for inlaying in dark wood, &c.: *buhl-work*, inlaying wood, &c., with metal or mother-of-pearl.

burrstone or **hurrstone**, *n.* *bür-stön* [burr, and stone: AS. *bær*, a chestnut husk—from the roughness of the stone] a rough siliceous stone used in making millstones for grinding corn.

build, *v.* *büld* [Ger. *bilden*, to form, to fashion: old

Sw. *bygga*, to raise a habitation] to form or fashion; to construct; to make or raise anything—as a wall, a house, or a ship; to shape into a particular form; to raise on a foundation; to increase; to depend on as a foundation: *building*, *imp.* *a. an edifice*; a fixed structure—as a house, a church: *buile*, *pt.* and *pp.* *buil*, or *builded*, *pp.* *buil'd*: *builder*, *n.* *büi-der*, one who erects buildings.—*SVN.* of 'build': to construct; erect; fabricate; frame; raise; establish; settle; rest; depend.

Bul, *n.* *böl* [Heb.], the eighth month of the Jewish sacred, and the second of the civil, year: also called *Marchesvan*, *mär-chés-ván*, and *Kesvan*, *kés-rán*.

bulb, *n.* *bälb* [F. *bulbe*—from *L. bulbua*, a globular root, an onion: Gr. *bolbos*, the swelled-out or globular portion of a thing; an underground bud or stem consisting of scales or layers, as the onion—or solid, as the crocus—a solid bulb, however, being properly called a *corm*; the globular base of the tube containing the mercury of a thermometer, &c.: *bulbous*, *a.* *bälb-us*, round-headed: *bulbiferous*, *a.* *bälb-if-er-us* [L. *fero*, I bear], producing bulbs: *bulbous*, *a.* *bälb-us*, globular; containing bulbs: *bulbil*, *n.* *bälb-il*, or *bulbilet*, *n.* *bälb-il*, in bot., separable buds in the axil of leaves, as in some lilies: *bulbous-based*, in bot., applied to hairs which are tumid at the base.

bulbul, *n.* *böl-böl* [Ar.], the Persian nightingale.

bulge, *n.* *bälg* [OF. *boulge*—from *L. bulgi*, a knapsack] the broadest part of a cask; a protuberance; a swelling out: *v.* to swell out; to make protuberant: *bulging*, *imp.* *bulged*, *pp.* *bägd*.

bulimic, *n.* *bä-lim-ik*, or *bulimic*, *n.* *bä-lim-ik* [Gr. *bous*, an ox, used as a prefix to augment the meaning of words; *limos*, hunger], in med., excessive appetite for food.

bulk, *n.* *bälk* [Ice. *bálki*, a heap: cf. Dan. *bulk*: Gae. *bälg*, lump], the main mass or body; size; magnitude; the whole cargo of a ship in the hold: *v.* to stuff or swell out; to swell out or become prominent: *bulking*, *imp.* *bulked*, *pp.* *bäld*: to break bulk, to begin to unload a ship; to break open a package of goods: in bulk, in the mass: cargo loose in the hold of a ship and not enclosed in boxes or packages: *bulky*, *a.* *bäli-ki*, large; of great size: *bulkiness*, *n.* -*ness*, greatness in bulk or size: *bulker*, *n.* *bäli-er*, a person whose duty it is to find the capacity of a ship or goods, in order to ascertain and fix the freight or shore dues.

bulk, *n.* *bälk* [Ice. *bálki*, a beam, a partition: cf. It. *balco*, a projection before a window: prov. Dan. *bulkr*, a boarded partition in a barn], a framework of bulks or boards; a partition of boards: the stall before a shop for the display of goods: *bulk-head*, *n.* -*head*, a partition across the hold of a ship.

bull, *n.* *böl* [ME. *boule*: cf. ML. Ger. *budle*: Gr. *bulle*: Dut. *bül*, the animal which bellows; the male of the ox kind; in *Scrip.* a fierce and powerful enquirer; a stockjobber in the Stock Exchange who endeavours to raise the price of stocks by questionable practices: those who try to lower their price are called *bears*: *bullish*, *-ish*, *bull-headed*, *bull-like*, *a.* pert. to a bull; dogged and self-willed: *bull-baiting*, *n.* the rendering bulls furious by setting dogs to attack them: *bull-dog*, *n.* a large-headed, strong-jawed variety of dog: *bull-doga*, in familiar slang, attendants on the proctors, in their official duties, in Oxford: *bull-faced*, *a.* -*fast*, having a large heavy face, as it were like a bull's face: *bull-fight*, *n.* an amusement among the Spanish and Portuguese, consisting of an exhibition of men fighting with wild bulls: *bull-fry*, *n.* a gadfly: *bull-frog*, a large species of American frog, uttering a loud croak or bellowing noise: *bull-head*, a small sea-fish: *bullock*, *n.* *bäli-ök* [AS. *bulluca*] an ox or castrated bull fed for slaughter, so named after he is four years old—named a *bull-calf* for first year, and a *steer* up to fourth year: *bull-calf*, a male calf; a young stupid fellow: *John Bull*, a familiar name for the personification of Englishmen, from their supposed stolid assertiveness and nugacious propensities—named by Arbuthnot in a ludicrous *jeu d'esprit*: *bull's-eye*, *n.* *böl-i*, among seamen, a piece of wood shaped like a ring; a thick piece of glass inserted in a floor, a lantern, &c.: a dark distant cloud, ruddy in the centre, foretelling a storm: the centre mark on a target for shooting at; a small round window or opening.

bull, *n.* *böl* [It. *bollo*, a circular mark or seal—from *L. bulla*, a bubble, a boss or ornament], any circular boss or mark; a name at first applied to the seal

mîle, mât, fâr, lâw; mèle, mêt, hër; pânc, pîn; nôle, nôl, môve;

bubalis, n. *bā-bā-lis* [Gr.], a species of African antelope.

bubble, n. *bub-bī* [an imitative word: cf. Dut. *bubbel*; Dan. *bubbe*; Sw. *bubbla*; It. *bubbola*, a bubble; Bohem. *bublati*, to murmur; Scot. *bub*, a blast of wind] a round film or skin of a liquid full of air; anything empty; a false show; something not real and substantial: v. to rise up in air-bells, as on the top of a liquid; to run with a gentle gurgling noise; to delude with 'bubbles'; hence, to cheat or dupe: **bubbling**, imp. *bāb-bīng*: **adj.** running with a gurgling sound: n. the gurgling soft rushing sound of flowing water: **bubbled**, pp. *bāb-bī*, *bāb-bī*, consisting of bubbles: **bubbler**, n. one who cheats or dupes: a bubble scheme or company, a scheme or enterprise got up entirely for the benefit of the promoters at the expense of the credulous public; a hollow or worthless scheme.

bubo, n. *bā-bō*, *buboes*, n. plu. *bā-bōs* [mid. L. *bubo*, an ulcer—from Gr. *boubon*, the groin], a swelling of the lymphatic glands, especially those of the groin and armpit: **bubonecrosis**, n. *bā-bōn-ē-sē* [Gr. *kēle*, a tumour], a rupture in which the intestines break down into the groin; inguinal hernia: **bubonic**, a. *bā-bōn-ik*, pert. to the scrofulous swellings of the inguinal and axillary glands, which are a general symptom of the malady.

bubuckie, n. *bā-bā-ki* [a confusion of *bubo* and *car-buckle*] in *OK*, a blotch or imposthume; a red pimple.

bucaca, n. *bā-kā-ki* [Eng. dial.], a goblin supposed to haunt the Cornish mines; a bugaboo.

buccal, a. *bā-kāl* [L. *bucca*, the cheek], belonging to the cheek; connected with the mouth.

buccanier or **buccanero**, n. plu. *bā-k-ē-nērs* [F. *boucanier*, one who cooked flesh on a boucan; *boucan*, a barbecue—from F. *boucaner*, to cook and smoke flesh on a barbecue: of S. Amer. Ind. origin], a name originally applied to French settlers in the West Indies, whose occupation was hunting; pirates or sea-robbers, chiefly English, French, and Dutch, who in the seventeenth century attacked principally the Spanish settlements in Amer.: **buccanering**, n. *bā-k-ē-nē-ri-ng*, the practice or profession of a buccanier or pirate.

buccinero, n. *bā-k-ē-rō* [It.], an ancient Etruscan pottery, black and unglazed.

buccinator, n. *bā-k-ē-nā-tēr* [L. *buccinator*, a trumpet—from *buccinare*, to blow a trumpet], a muscle forming a large part of the cheek—so called from being used in blowing wind-instruments: **buccinal**, a. *bā-k-ē-nāl*, trumpet-like: **buccinaum**, n. *bā-k-ē-nā-um*, a genus of shell-fish, including the common whelk.

buccinator, n. *bā-k-ē-nā-tēr* [It. *buccinatore*; Gr. *bous*, an ox; *buccinaus*, a centaur], in myth., a monster, half man, half ox; the state barge of the Doge of Venice.

buck, n. *bāk* [AS *bucca*; F. *bouc*—probably from the tendency of the animal to butt or strike with the forehead: Ital. *buckr*, a he-goat; W. *buck*; Ir. and Gael. *boc*, a he-goat, a knock or a blow], male of the fallow deer, the goat, the rabbit, &c.: a fop; a dashing young fellow: **bucketing**, n. the copulation of bucks and does: **bucketish**, a. foppish: **bucketkin**, n. a kind of leather; a heavy woollen cloth: **bucket-bean** [Flenish, *buckbeenen*], a water-plant having leaves like a bean, also called marsh trefoil and hog-bean; the *Mimulus trifolius*, Ord. *Gentianaceae*, used as a substitute for gentian: **bucketshot** [so named from their size and colour], the seeds of *Cassia*, round and black, of the Ord. *Moraceae* or *Cannaceae*: known also as *Indian shot*: **bucket-tooth**, a displaced and projecting front tooth, especially in a horse.

buck, n. *bāk* [ME. *bouken*, to steep: cf. Sw. *byka*, to steep; Gael. and Ir. *buc*, the dung used in bleaching], lye or soda in which clothes are bleached or washed: v. to wash or steep clothes in lye: **bucketing**, imp. n. the act or process of washing clothes: in *mining*, crushing ore: **buckied**, pp. *bākt*: **bucket**, a basket employed to carry clothes in to the washing-house.

buck, v. *bāk* [Amer.], to bend; to spring lightly; (of a horse) to make violent effort to throw a rider.

bucket, n. *bā-k-ēt* [F. *buquet*, a pail], a domestic vessel of various shapes for containing water, rubbish, or ashes; a pail used by sailors: **bucketful**, n. a quantity sufficient to fill a bucket: **bucketfuls**, n.

plu. *Note*.—In such compounds, *bucketfuls* is the true plural; *buckets-full* has a slightly different sense, and is simply the n. *bucket* qualified by the ad. *full*.

buckle, n. *bā-k-ki* [etym. unknown: cf. L. *buccinum*, a whelk], in Scot., any spiral shell of a sea-snail: **thrown or dell's buckle**, one with an imperfection or twist in his character; one perverse or refractory; a devil's plying.

buckle, n. *bā-k-ki* [F. *boucle*, a curl or buckle: OF. *bocle*, boss of a shield—from mid. L. *bucula*, a shield, as made of hide, originally the boss—from L. *bucca*, the mouth], an article usually of metal, consisting of a ring and tongue, used for fastening together parts of dress; formerly a conspicuous ornamental fastener for the upper of a shoe; a curl: v. to fasten with a buckle: in *OE*, to bend or bow; to encounter: **buckling**, imp. *adj.* curly; wavy: **buckled**, pp. *bā-k-ki*: to buckle to, to engage in a matter with zeal.

buckler, n. *bā-k-ēr* [OF. *bocler*, a shield with a central boss—from *boucle*: OF. *bocle*, a shield's boss, a ring—see *buckle*], a kind of shield buckled on the arm: v. to defend; to support: **bucklers**, n. plu. *lērs*, among sailors, blocks of wood for stopping up the hawse-logs when at sea.

buckmast, n. *bā-k-māst* [ME. *buckmast*—from *buk*, beech, and *mast* 2—which see], seed of the beech; the beech itself.

buckra, n. *bā-k-rā* [in Calabar, a demon, a powerful being] among the *blacks*, a white man: **adj.** white.

buckram, n. *bā-k-rām* [OF. *buycuran*, a coarse open cloth: MH.Ger. *buycuran*, *buckram*], coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue; *fig.*, stiffness of manner: *adj.* stiff; precise.

buckthorn, n. *bā-k-thūrn* [buck 1 and thorn], a genus of plants: the *Rhamnus cathartica*, Ord. *Rhamnaceae*, is the common or purging buckthorn, producing black succulent berries used medicinally: **sea-buckthorn**, a British shrub with sharp spines, forming a good hedge near the sea; the *Hippophaë rhamnoides*, Ord. *Elaeagnaceae*.

buckwheat, n. *bā-k-wēt* [Dut. *borkweit*; Ger. *buckweiz*—It., beech-wheat, and so named from the resemblance of its seeds to beech-mast], a kind of grain having three-cornered seeds resembling beech-nuts; the fruit of *Eriogonum esculentum* and *F. tartaricum*, Ord. *Polygonaceae*.

bucolic, n. *bā-k-ō-ik* [L. *bucolicus*; Gr. *bukolikos*—from Gr. *boukolos*, a cowherd—from *bous*, an ox], a pastoral poem: **adj.** relating to country affairs.

bucrane, n. *bā-k-rān* [Gr. *bous*, an ox; *krānion*, a skull], a sculptured ox skull on a Roman frieze.

bud, n. *bād* [ME. *buddle*; Dut. *bot*, a bud: cf. F. *boton*, a button, a bud], the shoot or sprout on a plant containing the future leaf or flower; a flower not blown or expanded: v. to put forth shoots; to sprout; to grow, as buds: **budding**, imp. *adj.* putting forth buds; growing in freshness and beauty: n. a kind of grafting by buds: **bud-ded**, pp. *bād-let*, n. a bud growing from another bud.—*SYN.* of 'bud v.': to sprout; shoot; germinate.

Buddhism, n. *būd-d-izm*, a religion widely prevailing over a great part of Asia, whose founder was an Indian prince named *Buddha*; he lived at some indefinite period B.C., and taught that all visible and sensible things are but manifestations of the deity, that the human soul is an emanation from God, and that the soul will, by a holy life, again be absorbed in the divine essence: **Buddhist**, n. a worshipper of, and believer in: **Buddhist**, a. *būd-ē-ist*, pert. to.

buddle, n. *būd-d* [Eng. dial.], among miners, a wooden frame used for washing ore: v. to wash ore: **budding**, imp. *bād-d-ing*: **buddled**, pp. *būd-d-ēd*.

budge, v. *bāj* [F. *bouger*, to move—from It. *bullicare*; mid. L. *bulligare*, to bubble often], to move off a place; to stir: **bud-ging**, imp. *adj.* **budged**, pp. *bāj-d*: **bud ger**, n. one who.

budge, n. *bāj* [perhaps F. *boucher*, a kid], dressed skin or fur of lambs, formerly used as an edging or ornament, esp. of scholastic habits: **adj.** in *OE*, solemn, like a doctor in his fur; stern: **budge-barrel**, n. a small barrel with one head, the other having a loose leathern cover, used in carrying powder in a siege.

budget, n. *bāj-ēt* [F. *bougette*, a leathern bag; It. *bugetta*, a leathern bucket—from *budga*, a skin], a bag with its contents; a stock or store; the annual financial scheme of the British nation.

buff, n. *bū* [F. *buffe*, the wild ox or buffalo—from

brother; kind and affectionate: *ad.* after the manner of a brother: *broth'erness*, *n.*: brother-german or -german, *n.* *brō'tmān* [*L. germānus*, come of the same stock], a full brother: brother-uterine, *n.* *brō'ter-in* [*L. uterū*, the womb], a brother by the same mother only: brother-in-law, *n.* *brō'ther-in-law*, *plu.* a sister's husband; the brother of a husband or wife.

brougham, *n.* *brō'm* or *brō'tim* [after Lord Brougham], a light four-wheeled close carriage.

brought, *v.* *brō't*, *pt. pp.* of *bring*, which see.

brow, *n.* *brōw* [*AS. brū*, an eyebrow: cf. *Gr. ophrys*], the ridge over the eye; the forehead; the edge or brink of a steep place, as of a river or hill: *v.* to form an edge or brink to: eyebrow, *n.* *brō'w*, the hair over the eye: to knit the brows, to frown; to scowl: browbeat, *v.* *brōw-bēt*, to daunt or depress by haughty and stern looks; to bully into submission by arrogant and impudent language: browbeating, *imp. n.* the act of discouraging or depressing by stern and rough language: browbeaten, *pp.* *brōw-bēt'n*: browbound, having the head crowned or encircled, as with an ivy wreath.

brown, *a.* *brōwn* [*AS. brūn*: *Ice. brunr*: *Fris. brun*: *It. bruno*, perhaps the colour of things burnt—from *Goth. brunna*, to burn], of a dark or dusky colour, inclining to redness: *v.* to make dusky or dark: brownish, *imp.*: browned, *pp.* *brōwnd*: brownish, *a.* somewhat brown: brownness, *n.* the quality of being brown: brown-coal, *n.* lignite or wood-coal of a brown colour, being coal imperfectly mineralised and presenting a decidedly woody structure: brown-study, *n.* gloomy or dull thoughtfulness or reverie; properly, a species of reverie in which the attention has the consent of the will to give full play to whatever train of ideas may be uppermost: brown-ing, *n.* liquid burnt sugar, *acc.* used for colouring gravy, *acc.*: the act or operation of giving a brown colour to: browny, *a.* *brōw'n*, having the colour of brown: to be done brown, to be roasted well; to be deceived or cheated: Brown-Bess, *n.* *bēs*, the familiar name in the British army for the old flint-lock musket, probably so called from its brown walnut stock: brown bread, *n.* bread of a dark colour, as opposed to white bread; bread baked of flour containing the whole produce of the wheat.

Brownian movements, *brōw'n-i-ān mōv'mēnts* [from the discoverer, Dr K. Brown], incessant vibratory motions in very minute particles, as of gamboge, suspended in water or other liquid.

browns or browny, *n.* [see brown], a supposed supernatural being in Scot., especially attached to farmhouses—so named from supposed tawny colour.

Brownism, *n.* *brōw'n-izm*, a congregational system of church government formulated by Robert Brown at the close of the sixteenth century; the Brunonian system: Brownist, *n.* a follower of.

browse, *v.* *brōz* [*F. brouter*, and *brouster*, to nibble off the sprigs and buds—from *F. brout*, a sprig: *OF. brost*], to eat the tender leaves and branches of trees and shrubs, as cattle or sheep; to eat any growing thing; to graze; to pasture: *n.* the tender branches of trees or shrubs: browsing, *imp.* eating tender leaves and branches; pasturing on fields; grazing: browsed, *pp.* *brōzd*.

brucina, *n.* *brō'in* [after Bruce, the traveller], a poisonous vegetable alkaloid extracted along with strychnine from the *Strychnos nux-vomica*, an African plant, *Ord. Apocynaceæ*.

brucite, *n.* *brō's-it* [after Dr Bruce of New York], a mineral, a native hydrate of magnesia.

brun, *n.* *brō'in* [Dan. and Dut. *brūn*: *Ice. brun*, brown—from the colour], the familiar name for a bear of the German nursery fables; a name for the brown bear.

bruise, *n.* *brōs* [*OF. brierer*, to break, probably of Germ. orig.], a break or crush of the flesh without breaking the skin; an injury on the flesh by its being crushed or struck with a heavy or blunt substance, causing discoloration, blue, red, and yellow successively; a contusion: *v.* to crush or hurt by pressure or beating; to pound or reduce to coarse powder, as minerals or grain: bruising, *imp.*: bruised, *pp.* *brōz'd*: bruiser, *n.* *brō's-ēr*, he who or that which; a prize-fighter.—*SYN.* of 'bruise *v.*': to squeeze; pound; crush; Bray; beat.

bruit, *n.* *brō't* [*F. bruit*, a noise—from *bruire*, to roar: *It. bruio*, a muttering], a report; fame: *in med.* applied to various sounds heard in auscultation in disease of the thorax or its organs: *v.* to spread a

report; to noise abroad: bru'ing, *imp.*: bruited, *pp.* noised or rumoured abroad.

brumal, *a.* *brō-māl* [*L. brumalis*, belonging to—from *bruma*, winter] of or relating to winter.

Brummagem, *a.* and *n.* *brōm-djēm* [colloquial, but old name of Birmingham], in familiar slang, denoting anything sham or fictitious; denoting spurious money, as made at Birmingham.

brunette, *n.* *brō-nēt* [*F. brunette*—from *brun*: *OH. Ger. brūn*, brown, dusky], a girl or woman with a dark or brownish complexion; opposite of blonde.

Brunonian system, *brō-nōi-ān sī-tēm* [from Dr J. Brown, the founder], a medical theory which considers disease as depending upon excitement.

brunt, *n.* *brūnt* [*OE. brunt*, a blow: *Ice. brunna*, to advance with the speed of fire—from *brunr*, burning, heat: cf. *Scot. brunt*, burned], the first shock of an onset; the greatest fury or heat of the battle; the force of a blow.

brush, *n.* *brūsh* [*OF. brusser*, heather, scrub: *mid. L. bruscus*, brushwood—see *brush*], land thickly covered, chiefly with low growing bushes; *v.* to thicket: brush wood, *n.* a lot of small trees or bushes growing closely together; a coppice or thicket; the lopped branches of trees that have been cut down.

brush, *n.* *brūsh* [*OF. brouse*, a bunch of broom—from *mid. L. bruscus*, thorn-bush, heather], an article made of hair, bristle, &c. set in wood, for cleaning, as dust from clothes, or for painting; a skirmish; a slight encounter: the tail of a fox: *v.* to rub or sweep as with a brush; to touch or strike lightly: brush-ing, *imp.*: brushed, *pp.* *brōsh'd*: brusher, *n.* one who: brush'y, *a.* rough; shaggy: brushiness, *n.* shagginess: brush-wheels, wheels without teeth, which move others by friction: brushed by me, nearly or just touched me as he passed: to brush up, to revive or restore. *Note.*—Both preceding entries are closely connected in meanings, and are identical in etymologies.

brusque, *a.* *brūk* [*F. brusque*, sharp, short—from *It. brusco*, harsh], rude; rough or blunt in manners: brusqueness, *n.* a blunt, rough manner: brusquerie, *n.* *brō'sh-ēr-ē* or *brō'sh-ēr-ē*: brusqueness, *plu.* *brō'sh-ēr-iz* [*F.*], bluntness, abruptness; gruffness; roughness: brusquely, *ad.* *brūk'it*, in a rough and blunt manner.

Brussels carpets, very handsome and durable carpets, originally made at Brussels, but now chiefly at Kidderminster, England: *B. lace*, a most exquisite and costly fabric made at Brussels: *B. sprouts*, a variety of the cabbage, the *Brassica dindaea*, *Ord. Cruciferae*, having the appearance of miniature cabbage, a number of which grow on one stem.

brute, *n.* *brūt* [*F. brut*, raw, rough: *It. bruto*: *L. brutus*, stupid, irrational], a beast; any animal except man; a savage unfeeling man or woman: *ad.* irrational; rough; uncivilized: Brute, *n.* *brūt*, a name often used to designate the Mammalian *Ord. Edentata*: brutal, *a.* *brūt*, pert to a brute; cruel; unfeeling: brutally, *ad.* *brūt-ly*: brutality, *n.* *brūt-ē-tē*, inhumanity; savageness: brutallies, *v.* *brūt-ē-tē*, to make brutal or inhuman; to make like a beast: brutallied, *imp.*: brutallied, *pp.* *brūt-ē-tē*: brutify, *v.* *brūt-ē-tē*, to bring to the state of brute: brutifying, *imp.*: brutified, *pp.* *brūt-ē-tē*: *ad.* reduced to the condition of a brute: brutish, *a.* *brūtish*, like a brute or beast; ferocious: brutishly, *ad.* *brūtish-ly*: brutishness, *n.* the quality of being brutal; savageness.—*SYN.* of 'brutish': brutal; barbarous; inhuman; cruel; savage; ferocious; unfeeling; gross; carnal; bestial; sensual; ignorant; insensible; stupid.

bryology, *n.* *brī-ō-lō-jī* [*Gr. bryon*, moss; *logos*, discourse], the study of mosses; same as 'muscology': bryologist, *n.* *brī-ō-jist*, one who.

bryony, *n.* *brī-ō-nī*, also bryonia, *n.* *brī-ō-nī-d* [*L. bryonia*—from *Gr. bryōntia*—from *brōn*, abounding—from *brōs*, I abound, from its abundance], a genus of plants common in our hedges, having powerfully acrid roots: the white bryony is the *Bryonia alba*, and the red bryony is *B. dioica*, *Ord. Cucurbitaceæ*: the black bryony is *Tamus communis*, *Ord. Dioscoreaceæ*: the wild vine; the lady's seal: bryonia, *n.* *brī-ō-nīa*, a yellowish-brown bitter substance obtained from the root.

Bryozoa, *n.* *brī-ō-zō-ā* [*Gr. bryon*, moss; *zōon*, an animal], a group of invertebrate animals usually forming plant-like colonies, and having the appearance of branched mosses; a synonym of *Polysoa*: bryozoan, *a.* *brī-ō-zō-ān*, *a.* pert. to.

māte, māt, fār, lāw; mēle, m'ā, hēr; pīue, pūn; nōte, nōt, m'ne;

with nails, especially of half-dressed leather: a shoe having wooden soles; a clog; brogue, n. a dialect or rough manner of pronunciation, as Irish *brogue*.

broid, n. *broïd*, in OE, the older form of *braid*—which see; *broided*, a *broïdéd*, braided; *broidery*, n. *broïd-ér-í*, flowery needlework; embroidery.

broider, v. *broïder* [F. *broder*, to embroider—from *brod*, to wait, to hem] in OE, to adorn with needlework; to braid; to embroider; *broïdering*, imp.; *broïdered*, pp. *broïd-ér-d*.

broil, n. *broïl* [F. *broïller*, to jumble or mix: cf. It. *brogliare*, to embroil—from *broglio*, confusion], a jumbled noisy quarrel; a tumult; discord.—**SYN.**: quarrel; difference; dispute; altercation; affray; fray; feud; contention; tumult; discord; dissension.

broil, v. *broïl* [perhaps F. *brûler*, to burn], to parch or roast over a fire; to dress meat over a fire on a grilliron; to roast or grill; to be subjected to the action of great heat; to be in a great heat: *broïling*, imp.; n. the process by which meat is roasted; *broïled*, cooked over a fire; *broïled*, pp. *broïl-d*; adj. cooked by broiling: *broïler*, n. *broïl-er*.

broilage—see under *broil* 2.
broke, v. *brók*, pt.: *broken*, pp. *brók-en* [from *break*, which see]: *brók-en*, a rent asunder; separated into fragments or pieces; rugged; uneven; infirm: *brók-en-ly*, ad. -*ly*: *brók-ness*, n. -*ness*, state of being *brók-en*: *broken-hearted*, a. depressed or crushed by grief or despair: *broken-meat*, the fragments or remains of meat or victuals: *broken-winded*, a. having short breath or disordered respiration.

broke, v. *brók* [OF. *brochie*, to deal in second-hand goods: mld. *broccm*, retail, as in *rendere ad broccm*, to sell by retail] to transact business in behalf of others, or by means of others: *brok-ing*, imp.; n. doing business as a broker: adj. pert. to: *broked*, pp. *brók-d*: *broker*, n. *brók-er*, a dealer in second-hand articles; a middle-man in trade transactions; one employed by merchants to buy and sell for them; an agent authorized to sell household furniture distrained for rent; formerly, a pauper or go-between: *brok-erage*, n. -*age*, the fee, wages, or commission paid to a broker for buying or selling for another: *brokage*, n. *brók-ij* [F. *brocage*] the trade of a broker; the premium of a broker: *exchange-broker*, one who deals in home and foreign money: *stock-broker*, one who buys and sells stocks for others: *pawnbroker*, n. one who lends money at interest on goods left with him: *insurance-broker*, an intermediate agent who secures for the owners from the underwriters or insurance offices, at a certain rate per cent, that the value of a ship and cargo shall be paid if lost at sea: *share-broker*, one who buys and sells shares.

broome-grass, n. *bróm* [Gr. *brimos*, oats], a kind of coarse grass like *Poa*, Ord. *Gramineæ*.

brómíne, n. *bróm-ín-é* [new L. *bróminum*—from Gr. *brómos*, a bad smell], a metalloid, an elementary body related to chlorine and iodine in its chemical properties: *bróm-al*, n. *bróm-ál*, a dark, brownish-red, heavy liquid, having a strong peculiar smell; an oily colorless fluid obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol: *bróm-ic* ad., -*ic*, a compound of bromine and oxygen: *bróm-íd*, n. -*íd*, a compound of bromic acid with a base: *bróm-íd*, n. -*íd*, a compound of bromine with a metal: *bróm-ít*, n. -*ít*, or *bróm-ic* silver, an ore of silver occurring in olive-green grains: *bróm-ur-ét*, n. *bróm-ú-r-ét*, a basic compound of bromine and another element.

brómít, n. *bróm-ít*—see *Alstonite*.

brochl, n. plu. *bróng-ki*, also *brónch-í*, n. plu. *bróng-ki-d* [Gr. *bróncheos*, the windpipe; *bróncheia*, the bronchia] the tubes that branch off from the windpipe to the lungs: *brónch-í-al*, a. -*ál*, also *brón-ch-í*, a. -*ch-í*, pert. to the bronchi: *brónchi-ole*, a. *brónch-í-ól*, a small bronchial tube: *brónch-í-tis*, n. -*tis* [Gr. denoting inflammation] inflammation of the air-tubes or bronchi that lead to the lungs: *brónchítis*, a. *brónch-ít-ís*, of or pert. to bronchitis: *brónch-é-ol*, n. -*é-ól* [Gr. *chéle*, a tumour], a tumour on the fore part of the neck, due to an enlargement of the thyroid gland—also called *goutre*: *brónch-ó-m-ý*, a. -*ó-m-ý* [Gr. *tomé*, a cutting], an incision into the windpipe between the rings—when the trachea is cut the operation is called *tracheotom-ý*—and when the larynx, *laryngotom-ý*: *brón-ch-ús*, n. -*ús*: *brón-ch-í*, n. plu. -*ki*, one of the subdivisions of the trachea or

windpipe: *brónchoph-ón-ý*, n. -*ón-ý* [Gr. *phóné*, voice], the muffled and indistinct speech of any one labouring under a bronchial affection.

bronce or **brónche**, n. *brón-ý-ko* [Sp. *bronce*, rough], in N. W. Amer., an unbroken horse.

Brontotheríds, n. plu. *brón-tó-thér-í-dé* [Gr. *brontés*, a giant; *thérion*, a beast], an order of extinct Tertiary mammals having affinities to the elephant and also to the tapir.

Brontosom-ý, n. *brón-tó-só-am* [Gr. *brontés*, a giant; *sóm*, an animal], a genus of huge fossil reptiles, known only by their footprints in the Triassic formation, near Connecticut.

bronz, n. *bróns* [F. *bronz*—from It. *bronce*, bronze], a metallic substance principally made of copper and tin, with sometimes a small quantity of lead or zinc; a colour to imitate bronze; any figure or medal made of bronze is called a *bronz*, especially ancient ones: v. to imitate bronze by a colouring matter: *bronz-ing*, imp.; n. the art or act of giving to articles the appearance of bronze: *bronz-ed*, pp. and a. *bronz-d*, coloured like bronze; tanned; sunburnt: *bronz-y*, a. -*y*, like bronze: *bronz-í-ál*, n. -*ál*, a variety of diallage or schiller-spar, so called from its metallic lustre and plumb-like colour: *bronz-powder*, a metallic powder used to give to tin and iron goods, &c., a bronze-like appearance: **Bronz Age**, that condition or stage of culture characterized by the use of bronze as the material for weapons.

brooch, n. *brók* [OF. *broche*, a spit—from mld. L. *brocca*, a pointed stick: Sp. *broci*, a tack or button; It. *brocca*—see *broach*], a pin or clasp to hold the parts of a dress together; an ornamental jewel with a pin, stuck in the dress of a female on the breast; a jewel: v. to adorn with jewels.

brood, v. *bród* [AS. *bród*, a brood: Dut. *broeden*, to sit on eggs: OH. Ger. *brut*: Ger. *brut*—see *breed*], to sit over, as a bird over her eggs; to spread over, as with wings; to dwell on a subject in anxious thought [Gael. *bruid*, a dream]; to cherish: n. offspring; progeny; the number of birds hatched at a time: *brood-ing*, imp.; adj. sitting over, as a hatching hen; spreading over, as wings; continuing in gloomy or anxious thoughts over: *brood-ed*, pp. *brood-mare*, a mare kept for breeding.

brook, n. *brók* [AS. *bróc*, a brook; cf. Dut. *brook*, a marsh], a small stream of water; a streamlet: *brook-let*, n. -*let*, a small brook: *brook-ý*, a. *brók-ý*, abounding in brooks: *brook-lime*, a variety of Speedwell, growing wild in ditches, &c.; the *Veronica Beccabunga*, Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*.

brook, v. *brók* [AS. *brucan*, to use, to enjoy] to bear; to endure; to put up with: *brook-ing*, imp.: *brook-ed*, pp. *brók-d*.

broom, n. *bróm* [AS. *bróm*—see *bramble*], a wild shrub producing yellow flowers and pods; the *Cytisus*, or *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Ord. *Légumín-óce*, sub-Ord. *Papilion-óce*; a besom or brush with a long handle, made originally of the *broom* bush: *broom-ý*, a. *bróm-ý*, full of broom: *broom-stick*, -*stik*, the staff or handle of a broom: *broom-rape*, common name for the *Orobanché*, a genus of curious parasitical plants, Ord. *Orobanch-óce*.

broze, n. *bróiz* [OF. *broce*, pottage: OF. *broez*: Prof. Brozet gives Gaelic *brothas* as the origin], a Scotch dish, made by pouring boiling broth or a boiling liquid over dry oatmeal or pease-meal and then stirring it up.

broth, n. *bróth* [AS. *broth*: Icel. *broth*: OH. Ger. *brod*: cf. It. *brodo*: F. *broet*, broth—from OF. *brus*—from mld. L. *brodum*, the gravy or extract of flesh], a dish consisting of flesh, barley, and vegetables, with the water in which they are boiled.

brothel, n. *bróth-él* [ME. *brothel*, ruined, lewd—from *broethan*, to go to ruin], a house of ill-fame.

brother, n. *brók-ér* [Dut. *broeder*: Icel. *bróthir*: Goth. *brothar*; Ir. and Gael. *brothair*: W. *brued*; Gr. *phrátér*; L. *frater*, a brother: Sans. *bhrátar*—from *bhrí*, to support], son of the same parents; one that resembles another in appearance or manners; a relation or kinsman; one engaged in the same employment, common purpose, or combination, as a brother officer—&c., one in the same regiment; one belonging to the same order or fraternity, as a monk or freemason: *broth-er-ly*, n. plu. *bróth-er-ý*, n. plu. *bróth-ér-én*, members of the same society or profession: *broth-er-less*, a. n.: *broth-er-like*, a. n.: *broth-erhood*, n. an association: a fraternity: *broth-er-ly*, a. -*ly*, becoming a

[Ice]. *brondottr*, cross-barred in colour—from *brandr*, a brand, a flame, streaked; spotted; coloured in stripes.

brine, *n.* *brin* [AS. *brīn*, saltiness: cf. Dut. *brijn*, pickle; water of the ocean; water mixed with a large quantity of salt: *v.* to steep among salt and water: *brining*, *imp.*: *brined*, *pp.* *brīn*: *briny*, *a.* *brīn*, pert. to the sea or to brine: *brīn*, *a.* *brīn*, salt: *brīn*, *n.*: *brine*-shrimp, a very small crustacean living in the most concentrated solutions of salt-pans.

bring, *v.* *bring* [AS. *bringan*: cf. OH.Ger. *bringan*: Goth. *bringan*; Sans. *bhrī*, to bear]; to fetch; to bear; to convey; to produce; to cause to come: *bringing*, *imp.*: *brought*, *pt.* *pp.* *brōkt*: *bring'er*, *n.* one who: to *bring forth*, to recall: to *bring about*, to effect or accomplish: to *bring down*, to depress or humiliate: to *bring forth*, to give birth to; to produce, as fruit: to *bring forward*, to produce to view: to *bring out*, to expose; to develop: to *bring in*, to import; to introduce: to *bring on*, to cause to begin; to produce: to *bring under*, to reduce to subjection; to subdue: to *bring up*, to nurse; to educate; to cause to come up: to *bring to*, to check or arrest the progress of a ship while sailing: to *bring to light*, to make clear; to discover: to *bring to mind*, to recall to memory: to *bring off*, to clear; to procure to be acquitted: to *bring over*, to convert; to draw to a new party: to *bring to pass*, to effect.—SYN. of 'bring': to carry; fetch; bear; convey; transport.

brink, *n.* *brīnk* [ME. *brink*; ML.Ger. *brink*, edge of a field: Dan. and Sw. *brink*, declivity: Ice. *brīnk*, a hill] the edge or margin of a steep place.

brinquette, *n.* *brī-ket* [F.] coal-stud moulded for fuel.

brisk, *a.* *brīk* [F. *brusque*, quick, rude—from It. *brusco*, eager: cf. W. *brysg*, haste] active; nimble; full of life and spirit; lively; sparkling: *briskly*, *ad.* *ly.* in a brisk manner, vigorously: *briskness*, *n.* the state of being brisk; liveliness: to *brisk up*, to enliven; to appear with life and spirit, as 'to brisk oneself up': *brisking up*, *imp.*: *brisked up*, *pp.* *brīkt*.—SYN. of 'brisk': alert; active; nimble; quick; prompt; sprightly; lively; agile; gay; vivacious.

brisket, *n.* *brī-ket* [OF. *bruschet*, the breast of an animal: prob. from Breton *bryched*, the chest] that part of the breast of an animal that lies next the ribs.

bristle, *n.* *brī-səl* [OE. *brustel*—from AS. *byrsel*] the stiff hair on the backs of swine, particularly wild boars; any stiff hair: *v.* to stand erect, as bristles: to strut about with head erect in anger or defiance: *bristling*, *imp.*: *bristling*, *adj.* showing like bristles: *bristled*, *pp.* *brī-sld*, rough and stiff like bristles: *bristly*, *a.* *brī-sli*, thick set with bristles; rough.

bristol-board, *n.* *brī-səl bōrd* (from the town of Bristol) a kind of fine pasteboard having a smooth surface: *bristol-stone*, *n.* a quartz-crystal of great purity: also called *bristol-diamond-gem*.

Britannia, *a.* *brī-tān-ik* [L. *Britannia*, Britain], pert. to Great Britain: *British*: *britan*, *anti-metal*, *n.* *ai-t*, a metallic alloy of block-tin, antimony, zinc, and copper: *British*, *a.* and *n.* *brī-tīsh* [AS. *Brettisc*], pert. to Britain or its people: *Brit'on*, *n.* *ōn*, a native of Britain.

brittle, *a.* *brī-tl* [AS. *breitan*] easily broken; not tough: *brittleness*, *n.* *nes*, the quality of being easily broken into fragments; want of tenacity: **brittlewort**, a genus of fresh-water plants, called *Chara*, Ord. *Characeae*, some of which are rendered brittle by having their stems incrustated with carbonate of lime: *brittle-stars*, star-fishes, marine creatures with five rays or arms very fragile; the Ophiuroidea.

brizanka, *n.* *brī-zā-kā* [Pol. *brzyzka*] a long open carriage that can be closed at pleasure.

brize, *n.* *brīz*, same as *breese*, the insect.

broach, *n.* *brōch* [F. *broche*, a spit—from mid. L. *brocca*, a sharp stake, a needle], a sharp-pointed stake; a peg or pin; a spit; a spire which rises from the tower without a parapet: *v.* to pierce as with a spit; to tap, as a cask, in order to draw off the liquor; to let out; to utter; to make public: *broaching*, *imp.*: *broached*, *pp.* *brōcht*: *broach'er*, *n.* a spit; one who opens or utters: to *broach to*, among seamen, to incline a vessel suddenly to windward so as to expose it to the danger of upsetting: to *broach*

a subject, to open it up for consideration; to give publicity to it.

broad, *a.* *brōd* [AS. *brād*: cf. Goth. *brāids*; Ice-I. *breidr*; Ger. *breit*], wide; not narrow; extensive; open; coarse; not delicate: in OE, bold: *m.* an extensive shallow lake, in the English midlands, formed by the expansion of a river over adjacent flat land: *broadly*, *ad.* *ly.* *broadth*, *n.* *brōdth*: *broadness*, *n.* the quality of being broad; extent from side to side; coarseness in speech: *broadcast*, *a.* thrown from the hand upon the earth, as in sowing; not planted in rows: *ad.* by scattering or throwing, as from the hand: *broad-arrow* [see arrow], the mark placed on government stores, &c.: *broadcloth*, fine woollen cloth double the usual width: *broad-land*, the great seal of England: *broad gauge*, in railways, the width of 6 or 7 feet between the rails, as distinguished from the narrow gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.: *broadsheet*, a large printed loose sheet containing songs, narratives of current events, and the like, formerly sold by itinerant dealers; now, often applied to newspapers: *broadside*, the side of a ship above the water-line; in a war-ship, all the guns on one side discharged at once: *broadsword*, a sword with a broad blade: the claymore of the Highlanders: *broaden*, *v.* *brōd'n*, to make or grow broad: *broadening*, *imp.* *brōd'n'ng*: *broadened*, *pp.* *brōd'n'ed*: *broad as long*, the same measure in length as in breadth; much the same; equal; making no difference: to *take on the broadside*, to attack boldly and unceremoniously: **Broad Church**, a Church party holding moderate and liberal views.—SYN. of 'broad': large; thick; ample; wide; extensive; comprehensive; vast; vulgar; coarse; obscene.

brob, *n.* *brōb* [Eng. dial. perhaps connected with *brod*, a nail] a spike driven in for support alongside of a timber standing at right angles with another timber; a prop.

Broddingmagian, *a.* *brōd-d'ng-mā-g'ian*, gigantic in person, like an inhabitant of *Broddingmag* in 'Gulliver's Travels': *n.* a gigantic person or thing.

brocade, *n.* *brō-kād* [Sp. *brocado*; It. *broccato*, cloth wrought with gold or silver—from It. *brocca*, a bowl or stud: F. *broche*], silk stuff, woven with variegated gold and silver threads, and raised flowers; any sort of stuff or cloth which has raised flowers or other work embroidered on its surface: *brocade*, *a.* woven with figures, &c.

brocade, *n.* *brō-kād* form of *brocade*—which see under *brocade*.

brocard, *n.* *brō-kārd* [after *Brocard* or *Burchard*, bishop of Worms in the eleventh century, who compiled books of 'maxims'], an elementary principle or maxim; a proverbial rule in law, ethics, or metaphysics.

brocetto, *n.* *brō-kē-tō* [It. *brocetto*; Sp. *broceto*, marble], a species of brecciated marble, the component fragments of which are of various colours; a coarse-figured fabric.

broccoli, *n.* *brō-kō-lī* [It. *broccoli*, sprouts or tops growing from cabbages—from *brocco*, a sprout: F. *brocoli*], a variety of cauliflower; a cultivated variety of the *Brassica oleracea*, Ord. *Cruciferae*, the food portion being almost a fleshy edible head formed from the condensed young inflorescence: *broccoli* has coloured heads, and cauliflower white ones.

broch, *n.* *brōch* [Scot.: AS. *burg*], a prehistoric circular fort.

brochantite, *n.* *brō-kān-tī* or *brō-shān-tī* [from *Brochant* de Villiers, a mineralogist], a hydrous sulphate of copper, occurring in thin transparent crystals.

broché, *n.* *brō-shē* [F.], a figured or embossed cloth fabric.

brochure, *n.* *brō-shōr* [F. *brochure*—from *brocher*, to stitch], a pamphlet; a small book of only a few leaves.

brock, *n.* *brōk* [AS. *broc*, a badger—from *breac*, spotted, freckled], a badger—so named from its white-streaked face; in Eng. dial., a slovenly fellow: *brocket*, *n.* *brōk'et*, in *Scot.*, variegated; spotted; striped; white-faced.

brocket, *n.* *brōk'et* [F. *brocari*—from *broche*, a spit], a tine of a stag's horn; a two-year-old red-deer, having a single sharp tine to his antler.

brogan, *n.* *brō-gān*, or *brogue*, *n.* *brōg* [Ir. and Gael. *brog*, a shoe; *brogan*, a little shoe—from *brog*, strong, sturdy, rough], a coarse, light, low-heeled kind of shoe; a heavy shoe having the sole studded

māte, *māt*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēte*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōte*, *nōt*, *mōve*.

to offer; free from bribes: bri-table, a. -bi-bl, capable of being bribed.

bric-a-brac, n. *brék-d-brük* [F.—a word formed from the imitation of *de bric et de broc*—familiarly, on this side and on that], old curiosity objects; articles of vertu; old and second-hand objects; costly old furniture.

brick, n. *brük* [F. *brigue*, a fragment or lump, a brick: O.Dut. *brick*, a bit, a fragment—from *breken*, to break], a shaped mass of clay burned hard in a kiln, and used for building purposes; a small loaf of bread; in slang, a good fellow: v. to lay or pave with bricks; to imitate brickwork on plastered walls: brickbat, n. -t, full of or formed of bricks: brickbat, n. [but in sense of a rough lump], a rough piece of a brick: brick-kiln, n. -kil, a furnace in which bricks are hardened by fire: brick-layer, n. -lä-er, a man who builds with bricks: brick-clay, the clay used in the manufacture of bricks, tiles, &c.: in pop., used in contradistinction to *boulder-clay*, and denoting the finely laminated clays which overlie the true boulder-clay: brickmaker, n. one who makes bricks: brick-making, n. the business of making bricks: brick-making, n. -nög-ging, brickwork built up between timber framing.

brickle, a. *brükkl*, an older spelling of brittle, which see.

bride, n. *brüd* [AS. *brȳd*, a bride: OH.Ger. *brut*; Goth. *brudhs*, daughter—in law: Icel. *brúðir*], a woman about to be married, or newly married: bridal, a. *brü-däl* [AS. *brȳdlic*, bride-ale, the marriage-feast, then the marriage itself] pert. to a wedding: a. a wedding or marriage: bride-or bride's-man, a male attendant on a bride and bridegroom: bride-or bride's-maid, a female attendant on a bride: bride-or bride's-cake, a wedding-cake: bridegroom, n. [AS. *brȳdguma*—from *guma*, a man], the man about to be married, or newly married.

bridewell, n. *brü-döl* [from *St. Bride's Well*, in London, near which a palace was built, afterwards turned into a hospital, and finally into a place of punishment], a house of correction; a place where criminals are confined; a prison.

bridge, n. *brȳ* [AS. *brȳg*, a bridge: Icel. *briggja*], a roadway over arches spanning a river, a valley, &c.; the part of a stringed instr. over which the strings are stretched; upper part of nose: v. to stretch a roadway across, as over a river: bridging, imp.: bridged, pp. *brȳd*: bridgeless, a. without a bridge: drawbridge, a short roadway over a ditch or water that may be drawn up or swung aside temporarily: flying-bridge, a temporary bridge or floating structure made over a stream: pontoon-bridge, a temporary bridge across a stream, made upon floating bodies: suspension-bridge, a floor or passageway hung on two or more wire cables or chains, and stretching from bank to bank of a river, or from pier to pier: tubular bridge, an enormous tube, or series of them, formed of wrought-iron plates, and supported upon piers, the roadway being in the interior: swing-bridge, a bridge which moves on a central pier, moved or swung aside to allow the passage of vessels.

bridle, n. *brü-dl* [AS. *bridel*; F. *bride*, a bridle—from OH.Ger. *brütel*, a bridle] the bit and reins by which a rider is able to guide and restrain a horse; any restraint or check; a curb; a piece in the interior mechanism of a gun which holds and covers; in plays, a ligament or binding membrane; a piece of cable fastened to a swivel on a chain to enable a moored ship to veer about; in a plough, a sort of wheel at the end of the beam to which the horses are attached, which enables the ploughman to regulate the depth and breadth of the furrow-slice: v. to put on a bridle; to restrain; to govern; to curb; to check: bridling, imp. *brü-dling*: bridled, pp. *brü-dld*: leader, n. *brü-dl-er*: bridle up [in allusion to the position and motions of a horse's head with the reins drawn tight], to hold up and toss the head in anger, pride, or resentment: bridle-way, n. a horse-track.—SYN. of 'bride v.': to curb; to control; govern; check; restrain; subdue; repress; master.

brideau—see bradoon.

brief, a. *brüf* [F. *bréf*; OH.Ger. *brif*; from I. *brev*, a letter: cf. Icel. *bréf*; OH.Ger. *brif*; Ger. *brief*], shorter; concise: n. an abridged writing; an epitome; short written instructions to counsel in conducting a case before a court of law: briefless, a. without a brief: having no clients, as a barrister: briefly, ad.

-N: briefness, n. shortness; conciseness: Apostolical or Papal brief, a letter on public affairs, addressed by the Pope to a prince, a high official, or to religious communities, written on paper sealed with red wax and impressed with the figure of the fisherman Peter in a boat; a less formal document than the bull.

brier or briar, n. *brü-er* [AS. *brær*], a prickly plant or shrub, as the sweet-brier; the sweet-brier is *Rosa rubiginosa*, and the dog-rose, producing the common hips, is *Rosa canina*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*: briery, a. -t, full of briars; thorny.

brig, n. *brig* [contr. of *brigantine*—see brigantine], a ship with two masts, square-rigged.

brigade, n. *brü-gäd* [F. *brigade*—from It. *brigata*, a troop, a company—from *brigare*, to brawl; mid. I. *briga*, strife], a troop or set of people engaged in a common occupation, as, a fire-brigade, a life-saving brigade, &c.; a body of soldiers, whether of infantry or cavalry, consisting of several regiments, but of no fixed number: v. to form troops into brigades: brigading, imp.: brigaded, pp. said of certain battalions or regiments when placed in the same brigade: brigadier, n. *brü-gä-där*, or brigadier-general, n. the officer who commands a brigade: brigade-major, n. the staff-officer of a brigade.

brigand, n. *brü-gänd* [OF. *brigand*, a light-armed foot-soldier, in F. a brigand—from It. *briga*, strife; mid. I. *brigantini*, light-armed foot-soldiers, one of a band of robbers, usually inhabiting mountainous districts; a freebooter: *brigandage*, n. -än-däg, thefts by organised and armed bands of men; robberies, often with violence and murder.

brigandine, n. *brü-gän-din*, n. the old spelling of brigantine [F. *brigandine*], in O.E. a light kind of armour made up of many jointed and scale-like plates.

brigantine, n. *brü-gän-tin* [It. *brigante*, a pirate; *brigandiere*, to play the pirate at sea], a light swift vessel, formerly used by pirates.

brilliant, a. *brü* [AS. *beorht*; cf. Icel. *blástr*; Goth. *blairis*] shining; clear; illustrious; evident; clever; indicating success, as bright hopes or prospects: n. in O.E. splendour; brightly, ad. -t: brightmess, n. lustre; splendour: brighten, v. *brü-ten*, to make clear or shining; to increase the lustre of; to cheer; to clear up: brightening, imp. *brü-ting*: brightened, pp. *brü-nd*, made bright.—SYN. of 'bright': clear; lucid; luminous; vivid; splendid; brilliant; lustrous; shining; resplendent; effulgent; refulgent; radiant; glittering; sparkling; transparent; translucent.

Bright's disease, *brü-düs-iz*, in path., a disease, chronic or acute, marked by degeneration of the kidneys, the organs being so impaired that the urea is not sufficiently removed from the blood, in which there is at the same time a decrease of albumin and hæmatosin; it is also known as albuminuria: named from Dr Richard Bright, who first described it (1827).

brill, n. *bril* [etym. unknown], a fish having the appearance of the turbot; known also by the names 'bonnet-fluke, the kite, and the Brett.

brilliant, a. *brü-änt* [F. *brillant*, brilliant, bright—from *briller*, to shine; mid. I. *brillare*, to sparkle like a precious stone—from I. *brillus*, a bright shining precious stone], sparkling with lustre; glittering; very splendid: n. the stone that glitters; a diamond cut flat on the face, and faceted on the sides and back, so as to refract the light and make it more glittering; a rose diamond is faceted on the surface, and flat on the back: brilliantly, ad. -ly, very splendidly: brilliancy, n.: brilliancy, n. -st, great brightness.

brim, n. *brim* [OE. *brimme*; cf. Icel. *brimr*, the edge; MH.Ger. *brim*, border], the edge, rim, or border of any vessel or thing: v. to fill or be filled up to the edge or rim: brimming, imp.: adj. full to the top: brimmed, pp.: adj. filled to the brim: brimless, a. *brim-fal*, a. -föul, full to the top or edge: brimmer, n. a glass full to the rim or brim.—SYN. of 'brim n.': border; edge; margin; brink; verge; rim.

brim, a. *brim* [AS. *bremman*, to utter cries], said of swine when in heat; same as brame—which see.

brimstone, n. *brim-stön* [AS. *bryne*, a burning, and stone: Icel. *brinnistein*, burning stone—from *brenna*, to burn; *stein*, a stone], a hard brittle substance of a yellow colour; when reduced to powder by sublimation, it is called flowers of brimstone: brim-stony, a. -t, containing brimstone.

brinded, a. *brin-ded*, and brindled, a. *brin-dld*

coöl, böy, föd; päre, büd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, therr, seal.

v. *breth*, to draw in and give out air; to live; to rest; to speak softly to; to express, as words: *breath'ing*, imp.: a. respiration; utterance; an ardent desire or longing after; secret prayer; account: adj. living; vital: *breathed*, pp. *breath'd*: *breath'er*, n. one who breathes: *a. breath'ful*, full of breath: *breath'less*, a. out of breath: *breath'lessly*, ad.: *breath'lessness*, n. state of being out of breath: *breathing-place*, n. *breath'ing*, a. pause: *breathing-time*, n. pause; relaxation: to take *breath*, to take rest after being somewhat breathless by exertion: out of breath, exhausted and panting through exertion: to breathe one's last, to expire; to die: rough *breathing*, in Greek words, the mark (,) as a reversed comma, placed over a vowel to show that it is to be pronounced as if preceded by (h); the *spiritus asper*: soft breathing, the mark (') indicating the absence of the (h); the *spiritus lenis*.

breccia, n. *brek'cht-d* [It. gravel or rubbish of broken walls] in geol., any rock composed of an agglutination of angular fragments—a conglomerate being composed of rounded water-worn pebbles: *brecciated*, a. *brek'cht-d-ted*, composed of angular fragments cemented together: *os seum-breccia*, n. a rock composed of fragments of bones cemented together.

breed, pp. of *breed*, which see.

breed or *brise*, n. *bré* [Scot.: AS. *brice*], in Scot., the liquid that has been brewed; any liquid; broth; soup: the brine of a herring-barrel: *barley-bree*, malt-liquor; whisky.

breach, n. *brich* [AS. *brac*, plu. of *broc*: Icel. *brok*, plu. *brækr*: OH. Ger. *brudh*], the part where the body separates into two legs: v. to put into breeches; to whip on the breech: *breach'ing*, imp.: n. the part of a harness which passes round the hinder part of a horse: plu. the ropes with which cannon are lashed or fastened to the ship's side: *breached*, pp. *bricht*: *breeches*, n. plu. *brich'es*, a man's garment, covering the lower part of the body; trousers: to wear the breeches, a familiar term to a wife who usurps the husband's place and power in a household.

breach, n. *bréch* [from preceding entry] the hinder part of anything, especially of a gun: *breach-loading*, a. in mil., receiving the charge at the breach instead of the muzzle: *breach-loader*, n. a firearm that receives its charge at the breach, or thick end.

breed, v. *bréd* [AS. *brédan*, to nourish, to cherish: OH. Ger. *brucian*, to hatch] to bring animals into active life, as from seed, spawn, or eggs; to generate; to hatch; to produce young; to occasion; to educate; to train; to instruct; to raise from the best kinds: n. a race of men or other animals from one stock; a kind; a caste; offspring; a variety; a hatch; a brood: *breed'ing*, imp.: n. education; manners: *bred*, pp. *bréd*: *breed'er*, n. one who raises a breed or kind; a prolific female: to breed in and in, to raise animals of the same stock from those that have already been raised or crossed: good breeding, genteel deportment; the politeness resulting from culture and birth.—SYN. of 'breed' v.: to engender; procreate; propagate—of 'breeding': nurture; training; manners; instruction; education.

brecks, n. plu. *bréks* [N. of Eng. and Scot. variant of *breach*], in Scot., breeches; trousers—see *breach* 1.

breese, n. *bréz*—see *breese* 2.

breese, n. *bréz* [Sp. *brisa*], a fresh wind from the sea: cf. *F. brise*: Icel. wind: *it. brezza*, a cold wind bringing mist and frost: imitative of a rustling noise; a soft blowing wind; a gentle gale; a disturbance; a quarrel; a breath of news; a rumour: v. to blow gently: *breasy*, a. *bré'st*, subject to frequent breezes: *breese'less*, a. sea-breese, the wind or breeze blowing from the sea: land-breese, the wind or breeze blowing from the land towards the sea.—SYN. of 'breese' n.: wind; blast; gale; gust; storm; tempest; hurricane.

breese, n. *bréz* [AS. *brisa*], a gad-fly; a stinging fly—also spelt *brise*, *breese*.

breese, n. *bréz* [F. *bratée*—from OF. *brise*, burning charcoal], dust; rubbish; ashes and cinders used in brickmaking; refuse coal—also spelt *brise*, *brist*.

breema, n. *bré'ma* [Gr. *bregma*, the fore-upper-part of the head—from *brechō*, I moisten or wet], the top of the head; the two spaces in the infant's head where the part of the bone is the longest in hardening.

brechon, n. *bré'chōn* [Ir. *breathamh*—from *breth*, judgment], a judge: *brechon law*, the common or unwritten

law of Ireland before the English conquest, finally abolished in the reign of James I.
breithaupt, n. *bré'thoy-tu* [after Professor *Bri-thaupt*], antimonic nickel of a light copper-red with a violet-blue tarnish.

breme, a. *brém* [AS. *breme*, celebrated], celebrated; brilliant: in Scot. and OE., fierce; furious; severe: *breme'ly*, ad. fiercely; strongly—also *brina*.

brém, v. *brén* [AS. *brennan*, to burn: Icel. *brasná*, a burning fragment—see *brand*], in OE., to burn: *brén'ing*, imp.: *brén't*, pp. and pt. burnt.

brént-goose, n. *brén't-gōs* [perhaps Icel. *brændgås*, a brant-goose], a migratory sea-bird; the smallest species of geese.

bresummer—see *breastsummer*.

brétag, n. *bré'taj*—see *brattice*.

bréfal, a. *bré'fál* [a corruption of OE. *breodfult*—from *breod*, brim, and *full*], in OE., full up to the brim; quite full.

brethren, n. plu. *bré'th-rén* [plu. of *brother*, which see], members of the same society or profession.

Bretón, n. *bré'tón*, pert. to Brittany or *Bretagne*, in France.

brétwala, n. *bré'twóld-d* [AS. *bryten sceadla*, a powerful ruler], a title of the Anglo-Saxon kings.

breve, n. *brév* [It. *breve*—from L. *brevis*, short], a figure that marks the longest sound in music, equal to four minims, not now in use—the semibreve being the longest note in use; the mark (˘) in printing, placed over a vowel to indicate its quantity or its quality of sound; a letter of state; a short note or minute; a kind of writ—see also *brief* for last three meanings.

brevet, n. *brév'et* [F. *brevet*, a commission—from mid. L. *breveſtum*, a papal brief or letter—from L. *brevis*, short], the commission which confers on an officer the next higher rank to the one he holds, but which does not entitle him to the increased pay: adj. taking rank by brevet: v. to assign brevet rank to: *brév'etcy*, n. -et, the rank or condition of a brevet commission.

brevari, n. *bré'ei-tr-i* [F. *bréviaire*, a breviary: L. *brevariūm*, an abridgment or abstract; in mid. L., a manual of daily prayers—from L. *brevis*, short: It. *brevariū*, an abridgment; a manual of daily prayers; the book containing the daily service of the R. Cath. Ch.].

brevier, n. *bré'vēr* [L. *brevis*, short—said to have been so named as having been the type in which *Breviaries* were printed], a common printing-type.

Brevilingua, n. plu. *bré't-ling-gwē-d* [L. *brevis*, short; *lingua*, a tongue], a division of the Lacertilia, comprising the *Gekkos*, &c.

Brevipennatus, n. plu. *bré't-pēn-nā'tē* [L. *brevis*, short; *pennatus*, furnished with feathers or wings—from *penna*, a wing], a group of the natatorial birds so named: *brevipennate*, a. *pēn-nā't*, short-winged.

Brevity, n. *bré't-i-tē* [F. *brèveſté*—from L. *breveſtatem*, shortness—from *brevis*, short], shortness; conciseness; contained in few words.

Brew, v. *bré* [AS. *brécan*, to brew: Dut. *brouwen*; OH. Ger. *brucian*: Icel. *brugga*], to make beer, ale, &c., by boiling and mixing the materials and fermenting them; to contrive; to plot: *brew'ing*, imp.: n. the act of making beer from malt, &c.; the quantity made at one time: *brew'd*, pp. *bréd*: *brew'er*, n. one who brews; n. *bré'w-ē*, the house containing the apparatus where brewing is carried on—also *brew-house*: *brewage*, n. *bré'wā*, a mixed drink.

Brewsterite, n. *bré'st-ēr-it* [after Sir David Brewster], a mineral, a silicate of lime and alumina, occurring in short prismatic crystals of a greyish-white or yellowish colour, and vitreous lustre: *brew'stoline*, n. -tō-lēn, a transparent colourless fluid occurring in minute cavities of rock-crystals, &c., said to be liquid carbonic acid.

bríar—see *bríer*.

bribe, n. *bríh* [F. *bribe*, a lump of bread; cf. Wallon *brib*, alms], a sop or gift to stop the mouth of one, or to obtain an undue compliance; a price or reward given to induce any one to do a criminal or immoral action; a gift for the purpose of obtaining compliance—unless in familiar language, never used in a good sense: v. to give or promise a reward with the view of perverting the judgment or conduct of another; to hire for a bad purpose: *brí'bing*, imp.: *brí'bed*, pp. *brí'bd*: *brí'ber*, n. one who bribes; n. *brí'ber-ē*, the practice of giving or taking bribes: *bríbe'less*, a. that cannot be bribed; without a bribe

māle, malt, flir, lēic; *mēle*, mōt, hēr; *pīne*, pīn; *nōtē*, nōt, mōve.

impudent person: *brasser*, n. *brâs-tîr*, a worker in brass; a pan for holding burning charcoal; to brass is cast, to meet a conscious fault or crime in a cool, impudent manner; *brasserie*, a degenerate *br.*, characterised by selfishness, violence, and war; is *archaïzed*, the period when brass began to be made use of.

brasil-wood, n. *brâs-til* [Port. *brasil*; F. *brésil*, a name for the red dye-wood of Brazil], a name applied to various red-woods of commerce from Brazil, forming species of *Cesalpinia*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*, sub-Ord. *Cesalpinieæ*; a heavy wood of a red colour, sent in dyeing red; the *Cesalpinia brasiliensis* produces a dye-wood, and timber for cabinet-work; *C. chrysilla*, a species of dye-wood, and known as pernambuco-wood; logwood, which see: *Brasilian*, a *brâs-til-ân*, of or from Brazil: *brasillette*, n. *brâs-til-ê-tô*, an inferior kind of brasil-wood; a general name of *Cesalpinia*: *brasilin*, n. *brâs-til-în*, the colouring matter of brasil-wood: *brasil-nuts*, triangular-shaped nuts from Brazil having hard wrinkled shells and pure-white kernel, forming the seeds of the tree, the *Bertholletia excelsa*, or *nobilis*, Ord. *Myricaceæ*. *Note*.—The modern name of part of S. America, *Brasil*, is derived from furnishing the *brasil-wood*, and not *rice* seed.

breach, n. *brîch* [A.S. *brice*; F. *brèche*, a breach or opening in a wall—from OH. Ger. *brecca*, a break—*breach*], a gap or opening, as made by cannon or gunpowder; the act of breaking or state of being broken; the breaking of a law, or the non-fulfilment of an agreement; a neglect of duty; a difference or quarrel: v. to make an opening or gap in anything; to make a breach: *breach'ing*, imp. *adj.* used for making breaches or openings, as cannon: *breached*, pp. *brêch'd*: *breachless*, a. a breach of privilege, anything in word or deed derogatory to the dignity of either House of Parliament, of which each House is sole judge, and can punish or acquit at pleasure—or to the dignity of any legally organised body: *breach of promise*, a suit instituted in a court for damages by the injured individual, man or woman, for failure to perform a contract or promise of marriage: *breach of the peace*, an offence or disturbance against public order and decency: *breach of trust*, a violation or betrayal of confidence by the misappropriation of funds, documents, or property held on behalf of others: *breaching battery*, in mil., two or more cannon protected by an earthen parapet, employed to break down or make openings in walls, &c., of fortified places.—SYN. of 'breach' n.: break; gap; chasm; rent; cleft; rift; fracture; aperture; infringement; infraction; contention; dispute; quarrel; difference; misunderstanding; violation.

bread, n. *brêd* [A.S. *breod*; Icel. *braud*; OH. Ger. *brôd*, bread], food in general; loaves; cakes or biscuits prepared from flour of any kind of grain; substance: *breadless*, a. without bread: *bread-corn*, the different kinds of grain of which bread is made: *bread-fruit*, the fruit of a tree whose pulp resembles bread when baked; the fruit of the tree *Artocarpus incisa*, Ord. *Moraceæ*, native of Pacific Islands: *bread-stuff*, corn, meal, or flour for bread: *bread and butter*, one's means of living, or worldly position: eat of one's bread, to enjoy one's hospitality; to receive one's means of living from: *breadwinner*, the member of a family who earns their means of subsistence.

breadth, n. *brêdth* [OE. *breade*, with term. *th*: A.S. *brêda*—see *bread*], measure or distance from side to side of a surface; extent of surface in the shortest direction: *width*: *breadthless*, a. having no breadth.

break, n. *brêk* [A.S. *breccan*, to break, to overcome: cf. Goth. *brikan*, Ger. *brechen*; L. *frangere*, to break], an opening or gap made by tearing; a rent; a tear; a pause or interruption; a stop: v. to separate or divide by force; to rend; to crush; to weaken or impair; to crack or injure; to violate a contract or promise; to tame or train; to interrupt; to lessen the force of; to dissolve or abandon; to issue; to force a way; to explain or open a matter to any one; to decline in health; to fall in business; to dismisal, as to 'break' or cashier an officer: *breaking*, imp. a shattering; bankruptcy: *break'pt*, *brêk't*, broken, pp. *brêk'n*: *breaker*, n. *brêk'ér*, one who, or that which; a wave broken into foam by dashing on a rocky shore; something placed in a river for breaking the force of floating ice, or for breaking it up; a

small caulk for water—used in boats as ballast, and to meet emergencies: *break'age*, n. *-âj*, a breaking; an allowance for articles destroyed in the carriage: *breaking or breaking-in*, taming or training horses: *break-neck*, a. *-nêk*, steep; dangerous: *break-water*, n. *-wôr-têr*, a mound or wall built in the sea, or at the mouth of a harbour, to break the force of the waves and protect the shipping: *break bulk*, to open a hole in a package or a load, &c., and take out some of it: to *break ground*, in mil., to commence a siege by opening trenches; to begin a new undertaking by an opening act: to *break down*, to fail, or cause to fail; a *break down*, a failure; an accident: to *break the back*, to dislocate the vertebrae or backbone, or to strain it severely; to ruin: to *break a bank*, to exhaust or overstrain its resources by any means, as by a sudden run upon it: *break a lance*, to have a contest with in argument, as formerly knights did with lances on entering the lists with a rival: to *break the heart*, to injure much or to destroy with grief: to *break upon the wheel*, to punish a criminal capitally by stretching his body upon a wheel and breaking his bones: to *break forth*, to burst out; to exclaim: to *break from*, to go away with some vehemence: to *break in*, to enter unexpectedly, to break into, to enter by force: to *break loose*, to free from restraint; to escape into freedom: to *break off*, to deal suddenly; to abandon: to *break out*, to discover itself in sudden effects; to arise or spring up: to *break through*, to force a passage: to *break up*, to dissolve; to put a sudden end to: a *break-up*, a failure; a dissolution: to *break upon*, to discover itself suddenly: to *break with*, to come to an explanation with; usually to end a friendship; to quarrel: *break of day*, dawn; the light preceding the appearance of the sun above the horizon: *breakers ahead*, evidence announcing the hidden and fatal dangers to be encountered by proceeding further.—SYN. of 'break' v.: to rend; tear; burst; crack; split; crash; shatter; batter; violate; destroy; infringe; demolish.—of 'breaker': wave; billow; surge.

breakfast, n. *brêk'fâst* [*break*, and *fast*], first meal in the day, or the food so taken: v. to take the first meal: *breakfasting*, n. in the act of taking breakfast.

bream, n. *brêm* [F. *brème*—from OH. *brama*—from OH. Ger. *brama*, a bream], a broad-shaped freshwater fish of the carp family.

broom, n. *brôm* [probably a corruption of broom in the sense of 'to clean by sweeping': cf. *Dr. brem*, a broom], among seamen, to burn off the seaweed, ooze, &c., from a ship's bottom: *broom'ing*, imp.: *broomed*, pp. *brôm'd*.

breast, n. *brêst* [A.S. *breost*, the breast: cf. Goth. *brustis*; OH. Ger. *brust*, a bursting], the fore part of the human body, between the neck and the belly; in quadrupeds, the part between the fore-feet; the heart; the conscience; the affections; in *mining*, the face of coal-workings; the wooden partition that divides a shaft from bottom to top into two compartments: v. to meet in front: *breast'ing*, imp.: *breast'ed*, pp.: *breast-deep* or *breast-high*, up to the breast: *breast-hooks* or *breast-knees*, timbers placed in the forward part of a vessel across the stem to unite the bows on each side: *breastplate*, n. armour for the breast: *breast-rail*, the upper rail of the balcony on the quarter-deck: *breast-work*, in fort., a mass of earth hastily thrown up for defence as high as the breast; in nav., a set of framing terminating the quarter-deck and poop at the foremast and after end of the fore-castle; a parapet not high enough to require a banquette: *breast-bone*, the bone at the breast; the sternum: *breast-pin*, an ornamental pin used to fasten a necktie or any similar covering over the breast: to make a clean breast, to make a full and free confession of particulars.

breastsummer, *bressummer*, n. *brêst'sûm-mêr*, *brê'sûm-mêr* [*breast*, and *summer*—from F. *sommier*, a beam], a beam of wood or iron introduced into the front or external walls of a building to carry the weight of an upper structure—used principally over shop windows.

breath, n. *brêth* [A.S. *bræth*, an odour, scent: cf. OH. Ger. *brâdam*, steam, vapour], air drawn into the lungs of animals and driven out from the same—in man and the more highly organised animals, through the mouth and nostrils; respiration; a single drawing in and driving out of air; a gentle breeze of air; life; pause; time to breathe; an instant: *breath-*

ofo, *bôp*, *jôk*; *pâre*, *bûd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shum*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

brank, *n.* *brinkst* [Eng. dial.: cf. *L. brance*, an anc. Gallic name for a certain bread-corn] buckwheat.

branks, *n. plu.* *brankts* [Gael. *brangs*, an instr. resembling the pillory: cf. Gael. *brang*, a horse's halter: *Ir. brancs*, a halter] in *Scot.* and *OE.* a halter; a bridle having on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter; an instr. of iron for scolds and slanderers, surrounding the head, with a gag for the mouth—formerly used as an instr. of punishment in place of the stocks.

bran-new [corrupt. of *brand-new*] bright as a fire-brand; quite fresh; just made.

branny, *n.* *brdn'st*—see *brann*.

brash, *n.* *brdsh* [a coined word; evidently formed from *brak*, with terminal letters from *bash* or *dash*, &c.] a name, in many parts of England, applied to a mass of broken and angular fragments derived from the subjacent rocks; broken fragments; refuse; boughs of trees: *oara-brash*, in *geol.*, a division of the lower colliite.

brash, *n.* *brdsh* [a particular use of *brash* 1] in *Scot.* and *prov. Eng.*, a fit of illness of any kind; an eruption on the skin; a sudden crash or development: *water-brash*—see under *water*.

brasher—see *brasher*, under *brass*.

brash-wood—see *brash-wood*: *brash*, *n.* *brd'st*, a pigment.

brasse, *n.* *brisk* [F.], a mixture of coke or coal dust, which forms a lining to prevent corrosion in furnaces.

brass, *n.* *brds* [AS. *bræse*, from being used in soldering] a compound of copper and zinc of a yellow colour; *OE.* and slang for 'money'; *familiar slang*, impudence; shamelessness: *brass-faced*, remarkably impudent; a face of brass, a bold, impudent, set-one-at-defiance face—brass being taken as the symbol of impudence and self-will: *brasses*, *n. plu.* *ses*, slabs or plates of brass on tombstones or monuments having engraved or raised figures on them, and inscriptions—much used in the middle ages:

brass'ing, *n.* a coating of brass: *brassy*, *a.* *brd'st*, made of brass; like brass: *n.* a golf-club for driving out of grass: *brassiness*, *a.* *st-ne*, the quality or appearance of brass: *brass-band*, an instrumental band. *brassage*, *n.* *brds'adj* [F. *brassage*, coinage—from *brasser*, to stir up (molten metal)] a mint-charge to meet the expense of coining: more commonly, *seigniorage*.

brassard, *n.* *brds'art*, also *brassard*, *n.* *brds'art* [F. *brassard*, an armlet or bracelet—from *bras*, an arm—from *L. brachium*, an arm] in *plate armour*, the pieces extending from the elbow to the shoulder; an armlet or bracelet: a band worn round the arm by the Geneva or Red-Cross ambulance-men, or as a sign of mourning.

Brassica, *n.* *brds't-ikd* [L. *brassica*] a genus of plants, *Ord. Crucifera*, to which many of the common culinary vegetables belong, as cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, radish, cress, &c.—in their natural state having poor woody stems, and useless spindle-shaped roots: *Brassica oleracea*, *ôl'r-d'se-d* [L. *oleraceus*, herblike], the original species, whence all the varieties of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, and savoy have been obtained: *brassylic acid*, *brds't-ik d'sik*, an organic acid of the oxalic acid series.

brast, *v.* *brist* [see *burst*], in *OE.*, the pt. of *burst*; burst; broken.

brat, *n.* *brât* [AS. *brat*, a cloak, a clout; W. *brat*, a rag; Gael. *brat*, a cloth, a mat—*brat*, a clout], a name given in reproach to a child; in *Scot.* a child's bib; a large coarse apron; the rough or uneven scum or cream which rises on the surface of milk; the skin; the skin or clout on milk; the floatings of boiled whey.

bratchet, *n.* *brâch't* [a diminutive of *brach*, which see], in *OE.*, a dog that follows the chase by scent; a slow hound; a female dog; a term of reproach.

brattice, *n.* *brd'tis* [OF. *brattice*, a small wooden erection or outwork; Ger. *brett*; Dut. *berd*, a plank or board; *Scot. Brettis*, a fortification; *It. berteca*, a kind of rampart], a fence or wall of boards in a coal-mine or around dangerous machinery; a partition: also spelt *brettice*, *bretage*: connected with *bartizan*.

brattle, *v.* *brd'tl* [an imitative word: cf. *brabble*], in *Scot.*, to make a clashing or clattering noise; to make a confused and harsh noise; in *OE.*, to thunder: *brattling*, *imp.* *brd'tling*, *n.* a clattering confused noise; an uproar or tumult: *brattled*, *pp.* *brd'tld*.

bravante, *n.* *brâv'nt* [in honour of M. Bravay, of Gotha] an abundant ore of manganese; the sesquioxide of manganese.

bravado, *n.* *brâv'dô* [Sp. *bravada*—from *bravo*, brave—see *brave*] a boast or brag; a menacing display meant to frighten.

brave, *a.* *brâv* [F. *brave*, brave, gay; *It. bravo*; F. *braver*, to swagger, to affront—from *It. bravo*, a bravo, bullying; Sp. *bravo*: connected with *brag*, which see—*It.*, swaggering or bullying], bold; daring; courageous; gallant; magnificent or grand; in *OE.*, showy; well in health: *bravely*, *adv.* *bravery*, *n.* *brâv'ri* [F. *bravoure*, valour, courage], courage; heroism; fearlessness of danger: *bravery*, *n.* [F. *braverie*, finery] in *OE.*, splendour or magnificence; fine clothes: *brave*, *n.* a man daring beyond discretion; an Indian warrior; in *OE.*, a boast; a defiance: *v.* to defy; to challenge; to encounter with courage; in *OE.*, to add splendour to; to make fine: *brâ'ving*, *imp.* *braved*, *pp.* *brâved*: *bravely*, *adv.* *brâv'ly*, in a brave manner; courageously; in *OE.*, splendidly: to brave it out [a corruption of *braves* it out—see under *brave*], to go on acting under a sense of conscious innocence, said of one esteemed guilty; more commonly, to act as a bravo in order to escape out of a difficulty; to lie impudently to get out of a scrape.—*SVN.* of 'brave' *a.*: bold; fearless; courageous; intrepid; undaunted; valiant; gallant; heroic; daring; valorous; dauntless; magnanimous—of 'brave' *v.*: to defy; dare; challenge—of 'bravery': courage; valour; heroism; intrepidity; dauntlessness; fearlessness; gallantry; manliness.

bravo, *int.* *brâv'ô* [It. Sp.—see *brave*] well done: *n.* an assassin: a murderer for hire: *bravissimo*, *int.* *brâv'is-ti-mô* [It. superl.], excellently well done.

bravura, *n.* *brâv'ûrâ* [Sp. *courage*, *brag*] a song difficult to sing, and requiring great force and spirit in the singer: *adj.* difficult; brilliant.

brav, *a.* *brâv* [Scot. form of *brave*], handsome; well dressed: *brav*, *n.* *plu.* *brâves*, articles of dress or personal ornaments: *bravly*, *adv.* *brâv'ly*, very well; perfectly.

brawl, *n.* *brâwl* [cf. Dut. *brallen*, to brag], a noisy quarrel; uproar: *v.* to quarrel noisily; to make an uproar; to sound a water flowing over the bed of shingle and gravel: *brâw'ling*, *imp.* *adj.* noisy; quarrelsome; making the rough rattling sound of water flowing over a bed of shingle and gravel: *n.* the act of quarrelling; a disturbance: *brâw'lingly*, *adv.* *brâw'ld*: *brâw'er*, *n.* one who.—*SVN.* of 'brawl' *v.*: to wrangle; contend; squabble—of 'brawl' *n.*: noise; quarrel; uproar; scurrility.

brawl, *n.* *brâwl* [perhaps from *brawler*, to move from side to side], in *OE.*, a sort of dance.

brawn, *n.* *brâwn* [OF. *brâwn* or *brun*, muscular parts of the body: OH. Ger. *brâd*; Fria. *brâcie*, a lump of flesh], the flesh of a boar prepared in a particular manner; the muscular part of the body; the arm; a cooked gelatine mass made from the boiling down of the head and belly-piece of a pig, with ox-feet sometimes added: *brawn'y*, *a.* *brâwned*, *a.* *brâwned*, muscular; fleshy; bulky: *brawn'er*, *n.* a boar killed and dressed for the table: *brawniness*, *n.* the quality of being brawny; strength.

braxy or *braksie*, *n.* *brâk'si* [Eng. and Scot. dial.: perhaps conn. with *brack*], a disease among sheep also called dysentery or gall-scur, the nature of animals so affected, or that have died of sudden disease.

bray, *n.* *brâ* [OF. *braire*, to cry like an ass: mid. L. *bragire*], a loud harsh noise; the cry of an ass: *v.* to make a loud harsh noise like an ass: *bray'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* making a loud harsh noise: *n.* a loud harsh noise as of an ass uttering its peculiar cry: *brayed*, *pp.* *brâd*: *bray'er*, *n.* one who.

bray, *v.* *brâ* [cf. OF. *brâier*; Sp. *bragar*; *It. bri-gare*] to rub or grind down in a mortar; to pound; to grind small: *bray'ing*, *imp.* *brayed*, *pp.* *brâd*.

bray, *n.* *brâ*, in *OE.*, a cliff; a rising ground—see *brac*.

brass, *v.* *brds* [AS. *bræcian*—from *bræs*, *bræs*] to solder with brass; to harden to impudence: *brâ'zing*, *imp.* *brâzed*, *pp.* *brâzd*: *brâsen*, *a.* *brâ'sen*, made of brass; impudent; shameless: *v.* to meet with bold impudence; to be impudent: *brâ'sening*, *imp.* *brâ'sen'ing*: *brâ'sened*, *pp.* *brâ'snd*: *brâ'senly*, *adv.* *brâ'senness*, *n.* *brâ'sen-faced* [see *brass*], remarkably impudent: *brâ'sen-face*, *n.* a bold

mâte, mât, fâr, lâv: *mêle, mêl, hâr*; *pîne, pîn*; *nôte, nôl, nôve*;

brag, *n.* *brdg* [OF. *bragier*, to flaunt—of Celtic origin: W. *bragio*, to brag; *brac*, boastful: Ir. *bragáin*, I boast: Gael. *bragh*, a burst or explosion; *brag*, a falsehood—*Id.*, to thrust oneself on the notice of others by making a noise; a boast; proud expressions; thing boasted: *v.* to boast; to speak highly of oneself in regard to anything: *bragging*, *imp.*: *m.* the act or habit of a bragger: *bragged*, *pp.*: *bragged*: *bragger*, *n.* one who: *braggart*, *a. braggart*, *pp.*: *braggart*, *n.* a vain, boasting person: *braggartism*, *n.* *-ism*, and *braggartism*, *n.* *-ism*, boastfulness; vain ostentation: *braggadocio*, *n.* *brag-gi-dó-ci-ó* [It.], a puffing, boasting fellow; a swaggerer.

bragget, *n.* *brdg-gt* [ME. *braget*; W. *bragod*; Ir. *bragat*; Gael. *brachada*], sweetwort; a liquor made from alewort and mead.

Brahma, *n.* *brá-má* [Sansk. *brahman*, a prayer, a brahman], the Creator, the chief person of the Hindu Trinity: *brahmanic*, *a. brá-má-ník*, relating to the Brahman: *Brahman*, *n.* *brá-má-n*, also *Brahmin*, *n.* *brá-má-n*, an Indian of the highest or priestly caste: *Brahminism*, *n.* *-ism*, the religion of the Brahmins: *Brahminical*, *a. -tí-kil*, relating to the office or character of a Brahmin: *Brahmana*, *n.* *brá-má-ná*, one of the three main divisions of the Veda: *Brahmanda*, *a. brá-má-dá*, the 'egg' of Brahma, a division of infinite space and time: *Brahmo*, *n.* *brá-mó*, a theistic Hindu who has renounced idolatry, and become a member of the *Sowaj* or congregation of reformers: *Brahmo-Brahminism*, *brá-mí-zm*, the creed of the Hindu reformers: *Brahmote*, *a. brá-mót*, pert. to: *Brahmo-Sowaj*, *á-má-tch*, the congregation or church of the Hindu theists.

brahmopetra, *n.* *brá-má-pó-trá* [Hind.], a variety of the domestic fowl, introduced from India.

braid, *n.* *bráid* [AS. *brædan*, to weave: cf. Icel. *bræda*, to weave net], a complicated woven texture; flat cord; trimming; a band of hair formed by plaiting three or more folds together: *v.* to weave or plait: *braiding*, *imp.*: *braided*, *pp.*: *adj.* edged with plait or knot.

braid, *n.* and *bráid* [the participle of the verb *bry*: Icel. *bragd*, the gestures by which an individual is characterized; *bræda*, to braid the hair, to weave net, &c.], in OE, a word of difficult explanation, and of very wide and loose import: 'any kind of sudden or violent action'; a start; a snatch; fancy; caprice: *adj.* recombined; mannered—see Wedgwood, Latham, and Halliwell on the word.

Brahitism, *n.* *brá-tí-zm* [from Dr James *Braid*, who in 1842 described the phenomena], hypnotism.

brail, *n.* *bráil* [OF. *bratel*, a cincture or waistband for breeches—ult. from *Ir. bracc*, breeches], a piece of leather to tie up a hawk's wing; in a ship, small ropes used to truss up sails: *v.* to tie up with a brail: *brailling*, *imp.*: *brailed*, *pp.*: *bráid*.

brain, *n.* *bráin* [AS. *bræges*, the brain: cf. Dut. *brein*, *O. Dut. breghe*; Gael. *breith*, judgment], a soft whitish mass enclosed in the skull of man or animals, in which the spinal marrow and all the nerves terminate; the understanding; imagination: *v.* to kill by dashing out the brain: *brain'ing*, *imp.*: *brained*, *pp.*: *brain-pan*, the skull containing the brain: *brain-sick*, *a. bráin-sík*, a disease in the understanding; giddy; addle-headed: *brain-sleazy*, *ad.* in a brain-sick manner: *brain'less*, *a.* without understanding: *brain'ish*, *a.* hot-headed: *brainy*, *a.* having a good brain; intelligent; quick-witted: *no brains*, *no understanding*; witless.

braird, *n.* *bráird* [AS. *brord*, a prick or point, the first blade or spike of grass or corn], in agri., the first appearance of a crop after the seed has been sown, as oats or barley: *v.* to sprout, as corn: *braird'ing*, *imp.*: *brairded*, *pp.*

braise, *v.*, or *brains*, *v.* *bráis* [F. *braiser*—from *brake*, glowing embers: Dan. *brase*, to fry: Sw. *brasa*, to flame], to stew with vegetables and then bake: *m.* the savoury viands put with the meat to be braised: *braising*, *imp.*: *braised*, *pp.*: *bráid*: *adj.* cooked by heat both above and below.

break, *n.* *bráik* [prov. F. *braced*, to rub or grind down], a rough diamond.

break, *n.* *bráik* [a variant of *break*: L. Ger. *brake*, an instr. for breaking flax: Sw. *bräka*; AS. *breacan*, to break: O. Dut. *brake*], a tool for breaking up the wady portions of flax; a kneading trough; an instr. for checking the motion of a wheel—also spelt *brak*; an enclosure for cattle; a bit for horses; a

wooden frame for confining the feet of vicious horses in shoeing; a skeleton carriage for training horses; a long open carriage; a large heavy harrow for breaking clods: *break-man*, *n.* one who manages a brake of a carriage: *break-van*, *n.* in railway trains, a carriage furnished with powerful brakes.

brake, *n.* *brák* [L. Ger. *brake*, a willow-bush: OH. Ger. *bracha*, fallow-land], broken ground covered with a tangled growth of bushes: *braky*, *n.* *brák-ik*, rough; thorny; prickly.

brake, *n.* *brák*, or *brackem*, *n.* *brák-én* [AS. *bracos*, a fern: cf. W. *brak*], the plant fern; the *Pteris aquilina*, Ord. *Pilices*; a covert of fern or heather.

bramash-press, *brá-má-sh-prés*, a hydrostatic press of immense power, so named after the inventor.

bramble, *n.* *brám-bil* [AS. *bremel* or *brembel*; OH. Ger. *brama*], any thorny growth or prickly shrub; a creeping shrub, very rough and prickly, producing a black berry like the raspberry; the *Rubus fruticosus*, Ord. *Rosacea*: *brambled*, *a. brám-bid*: *brambly*, *a. brám-bil*, full of brambles: *bram'bling*, *n.* the mountain finch.

bran, *n.* *brán* [F. *brun*, refuse: Bret. *brans*: W. and Ir. *brwn*, chaff], the husks or shells from ground wheat; the husks of any grain: *branny*, *a. brán-ní*, consisting largely of bran; presenting the appearance of bran or small scales.

branch, *n.* *bránsh* [OF. *branche*, the branch of a tree: mld. L. *branca*, a claw: cf. Bret. *brank*], the shoot of a tree or plant; an arm; any part of a body or system; a descendant from a common parent: *v.* to divide into parts; to spread out: *branch'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* spreading in branches: *branched*, *pp.*: *bránsh*: *branch'less*, *a.* without shoots or branches: *branchy*, *a. bránsh-ik*, full of branches: *branch'iness*, *n.* the state or condition of abounding in branches: *branch'let*, *n.* a little branch: root and branch, wholly; totally.

branchie, *n.* *bránsh-ik-é* [Gr. *branchia*, the gills of a fish], the gills or breathing organs of animals living entirely in water: *brán'chial*, *a. -tí-ál*, relating to the gills of fishes: *branchiopoda*, *n.* *plu. bránsh-í-pó-dá*, also *branchiopoda*, *n.* *plu. -tí-ál-pó-dá* [Gr. *podes*, feet], crustacean animals having gills attached to the feet: *brán'chopodous*, *a. -pó-dá-dus*, gill-footed: *brán'chistogel*, *a. -tí-ál-tó-gel*, also *brán'chios-tégous*, *a. -tég-ús* [Gr. *stégó*, I cover], gill-covering—applied to certain bones or bent rays which support the membrane covering and protecting the gills of fishes: *branchiate*, *a. bránsh-ik-át*, possessing gills or branchie: *branchifera*, *n.* *plu. bránsh-ik-fér-á* [L. *fero*, I carry], a division of gasteropodous molluscs in which the respiration is aquatic, and the respiratory organs are mostly in the form of distinct gills.

brand, *n.* *bránd* [AS. *brand*, a burning, a sword (from its flashing)—from *dearnan*, to burn; Icel. *brandr*], a burning piece of wood, or a piece of wood partly burned; a sword; a mark made by pressing a hot iron mould, as on a barrel; a trade-mark; a mark of infamy; a stigma: *v.* to burn or mark anything with an iron mould red-hot; to fix a mark of infamy on any one; to stigmatize: *brand'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* stamping as with a brand: *brand'ed*, *pp.*: *brand-iron* or *branding-iron*, *n.* an iron mould to brand with: *brand-new*, *a.* bright and fresh as the glitter of a flaming torch; fresh like a newly impressed trade-mark: *brand'ing*, *n.* *bránd'íng*, a red worm used by anglers; a fish: *bráalin*, *n.* *bráin-lín*, a fish of the salmon kind.

brander, *n.* *bránd'er* [see brand], in Scot., a grid-iron: *brandered*, *a. bránd'érd*, grilled; broiled.

brandish, *v.* *brán-dísh* [F. *brandissant*, brandishing—from *brandir*, to wave or shake a brand—from OF. *brand*, a sword—see brand], to shake a brand or sword, then any other weapon; to move up and down; to shake, as a spear or stick; to wave or flourish: *brand'ishing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of one who brandishes: *brandished*, *pp.*: *brán-dísh*: *brán'disher*, *n.* one who.

brandy, *n.* *brán-dí* [formerly *brandy-vine*: Ger. *branntwein*, burnt wine: Dut. *brandvijn*, brandy—from *brandt*, burnt; *vijn*, wine: L. *vinum*], spirit distilled from wine; any strong spirit from other liquors: *brán'died*, *a. -díd*, strengthened with brandy.

brangle, *n.* *bránsh-gí* [prob. imitative of wrangle], a squabble; a wrangle; confusion: *v.* to wrangle: *brang'ling*, *imp.*: *bránsh'gíng*: *brangled*, *pp.*: *bránsh-gí-d*: *adj.* confused; entangled.

bráe, *boy*, *fóit*; *páre*, *báid*; *chaitr*, *game*, *fog*, *shun*, *thíng*, *there*, *seal*.

in *cricket*, to knock down the wicket of an opponent by bowling, and so put him out of the game.

bows, *n.* plu. *bows*—see under **bow** 2

bows, *v.* *bóws*, among *seamen*, to pull or haul hard: **bowsing**, *imp.*: **bowed**, *pp.* **bowed**: **bows** away, to pull all together.

bows, *v.* to carouse—see **booms**.

bow-wow, *int.* *bó-wó-wó*, one of the cries of a dog: *n.* a familiar name applied by Max Müller to designate the theory which derives language from the direct imitation of natural sounds.

bowyer, *n.* *bó-yér* [from *bow*, as *lascy* from *live*], in *O.E.*, one who uses the bow; an archer; a maker of bows.

box, *n.* *bóks* [*AS. box*; *Gr. paxis*; *OH. Ger. buche*; *Ger. buche*, a box: *L. buxus*, a box-tree—*lit.*, an article or hollow vessel made of boxwood: *Gr. puzos*, a case or hollow vessel of any size and shape, and made of any material: a seat separated from others; a shrub having a fine close-grained wood—the *Buxus sempervirens*, *Ord. Euphorbiaceae*: *v.* to enclose]

boxes, *a.* *bóks*, made of boxwood; resembling boxwood in colour: **boxing the compass**, repeating the points of the compass in order: in the wrong **box**, mistaken; out of one's proper place: in a **box**, in an embarrassing position; in a difficulty: **box of a coach**, the driver's seat on a carriage: **box-days**, in an Eng. court, and the Scotch Court of Session, two days in the spring and autumn vacations respectively, and one at Christmas, during which pleadings may be filed—that is, placed in a box through a slit: **boxing-day**, the day after Christmas-day, or box-day, on which Christmas-boxes are given: **box-haul**, to turn a ship, when tacking is impossible: **box-keeper**, one who has charge of the enclosed seats or boxes at a theatre: **Christmas-box**, a present at Christmas, generally in money.

box, *v.* *bóks* [*ME. box*: origin unknown], to fight with the hands or with clenched fists; to strike: *n.* a blow with the hands or with clenched fists: **boxing**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of fighting with the fists: **boxed**, *pp.* *bóks*: *n.* one who fights with his fists: **boxing-gloves**, padded gloves used in learning the art of boxing and in sparring: **boxing-match**, a fight with fists or with boxing-gloves; a pugilistic encounter.

boy, *n.* *bóy* [*ME. boi*; *E. Fris. boi*: cf. *Dut. boef*], a male child; a young lad; a familiar name for a man; applied to a man in contempt to indicate some defect: **boyhood**, *n.* *bó-hód*, the period of life extending from childhood to puberty: **boyish**, *a.* *bó-ish*, like a boy: **boyishly**, *ad.* *bó-ishly*: **boyishness**, *n.* manners or appearance of a boy: **boy's play**, amusement of a boy as opposed to the earnest business of a man.

boyar or **boyard**, *n.* *bó-yér* [*Russ.*], one of a former order of Russian aristocracy; sometimes still applied to designate a Russian nobleman.

bow, *n.* *bóy*, *bóyax*, *n.* plu. *bóy-óes* [*F. bowen*, a bowel, a long and narrow place], in *fort.*, a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a communication between two trenches: a zigzag trench.

boycott, *v.* *bóy-kót* [from Captain *Boycott*, an Irish farmer, the first prominent victim of the system], to combine in refusing to work for, or deal with in any commercial way: *n.* the act of *boycotting*, *imp.* *kót-ting*: *boycotted*, *pp.* *kót-íd*: *boycotter*, *n.* *kót-ér*, one who *boycottes*, *boycoting*, *n.* *kót-izm*, the practice of.

boza, *n.* *bó-zá* [*Egypt.*], an intoxicating Egyptian drink.

brabble, *v.* *bráb-b'* [*Dut. brabbelen*, to stammer: an imitative word], in *O.E.*, to contest in words with the confused noise of simultaneous talking; to clamour: *n.* noisy and confused talk; noisy clamour: **brabbling**, *imp.* *bráb-b'ing*: **brabbled**, *pp.* *bráb-b'ed*: **brabbler**, *n.* *bráb-b'ér*, a quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

braccae, *a.* *brák-kí* [*L. braccæ*, breeches], in *ornith.*, having the legs very thickly covered with feathers.

brace, *n.* *brás* [containing the idea of straining, compressing, or confining: *OF. brace*, the arm, strength: *F. bras*: *It. braco*, a rope resisting strain: *L. brachia*, arms of the body—see **brake** 1] that which holds anything tight or supports anything; a couple or pair, not united by a physical tie, but only in the mode of viewing them; a mark in printing—thus, } : a rope at the end of a yard for moving it: *v.* to draw together; to bind; to sup-

port; to strengthen: **bracing**, *imp.*: *adj.* giving strength or tone: **braced**, *pp.* *brácd*: **bracca**, *n.* plu. *brás*, supporters for trousers: to brace a yard, to bring it to either side by braces.

bracelot, *n.* *brás-lét* [*F. bracciet*—from *OF. brasselet*, a bracelet: *Sp. bracci*, armour for the arm—from *F. bras*: *OF. brace*, the arm—from *OF. bracha*—from *L. brachium*, the arm—see **brace**], an ornamental band for the wrist.

brach, *n.* *brák* [*OF. brache*; *F. brague*, a hunting-dog: *Fr. bracoet* or *bracher*, a dog that hunts by scent: *OH. Ger. bracco*: cf. *Gael. brachach*, a large grey dog; *brack*, a beard] a dog used in tracking game; a shaggy dog; a dog used by poachers.

brachial, *a.* *brák-ál* [*L. brachium*; *Gr. brachion*, the arm], of or pert. to the arm: **brachiale**, *a.* *brák-ál*, in *bot.*, having opposite pairs of brachia placed at right angles to each other: **brachiopoda**, *n.* plu. *brák-óp-ó-dá*, also *brák-íop-ó-dá*, *póds* [*Gr. pous* or *poda*, a foot], a class of molluscs with one shell on the back and another in front, and having two long spiral ciliated arms developed from the sides of the mouth; the lamp-shells: **brachium**, *n.* *brák-í-dm*, the upper arm of vertebrates: **brachia**, *n.* plu. *brák-í-d*.

brachistochrone, *n.* *brák-kís-tó-kron* [*Gr. brachyus*, short, and *chronos*, time], the curve upon which a body moves in the quickest possible time; a cycloid.

brachy, *a.* *brák-í* [*Gr. brachyus*, short], a word frequently made use of in scientific compounds as a prefix, and signifying 'short': **brachypterus**, *a.* *brák-ípt-ér-ís* [*Gr. pteron*, a wing], having short wings: **brachyura**, *n.* plu. *brák-í-ú-rá* [*Gr. ouera*, a tail], a tribe of the decapod crustaceans having short tails as the crabs: **brachyura**, *a.* *brák-í-ú-rá*, short-tailed: **brachygraphy**, *a.* *brák-í-ú-gráf-í* [*Gr. grapho*, I write], art or practice of writing in a short compass; stenography: **brachygrapher**, *n.* one who: **brachylogy**, *n.* *brák-í-ú-ló-gí* [*Gr. logos*, a word or term], conciseness of expression.

brachycatalectic, *a.* *brák-í-kát-í-kk-ítk* [*Gr. brachyus*, short, and *katalektos*, deficient], in *anc. pros.*, wanting a metrical foot: *n.* a verse wanting a metrical foot.

brachycephall, *n.* plu. *brák-í-sí-f-á-ít* [*Gr. brachyus*, short; *kephalé*, the head], the short-headed races of mankind; opposed to *dolichocephall*, the long-skulled races: **brachycephalous**, *a.* *brák-í-sí-f-á-ít-ús*, short-headed; also **brachycephalic**, *a.* *brák-í-sí-f-á-ít-ík*, short-headed—applied to the form of the head in animals.

bracken, *n.* or *a.* *brák-én* [*Sw. bräken*—see **brake** 3], ferns; the *Meris aquilina*, *Ord. Filices*, or Fern family.

bracket, *n.* *brák-ít* [*Sp. bragueta*, a projecting moulding—from *bragas*, breeches: *L. braca*: *Prof. Skeat* suggests *Breton brace* as an alternative deriv.], primarily, a cramp-iron, holding things together—then a support, cramp, or fastener to a wall; a piece of wood or metal placed for supporting anything, generally against a wall; one of two crooked lines used in printing—thus, ()—to mark off or isolate a part of the text of a book: *v.* to place within brackets; to join two or more names of candidates as a mark of equality in the result of an examination: **bracketing**, *imp.*: **bracketed**, *pp.*

brackish, *a.* *brák-ish* [*Dut. brak*, brackish, briny: *It. braco*, a puddle: *OF. brack*, mud: *Dut. brack*, refuse], not quite fresh; salt in a small degree: **brackishness**, *n.* saltiness in a small degree.

bract, *n.* plu. *brák-ts* [*L. bractea*, a thin leaf of metal], in *bot.*, leaves more or less modified in form: **bracteate**, *a.* *brák-í-t-é*, having bracts: **bracteole**, *n.* *brák-í-t-é*, or *bractlet*, *n.* *brák-í-t-é*, a small bract at the base of the flower-stalk.

brad, *n.* *brád* [*Ice. bróddr*, a spike: *Sw. brodd*, a frost-nail], a nail with little or no head: **brad-awl**, an awl for piercing wood or leather to admit *brads* to be driven in more easily.

bradon, *n.* *brád-dón*, or *bridoon*, *n.* *brí-dón* [*F. bridon*, a snaffle-bridle: a *brake*—from *bride*, a bridle—from *OH. Ger. bridda*], the snaffle and reins of a military bridle.

bradyopoda, *n.* plu. *brád-í-pód-í-t-é* [*Gr. bradus*, slow; *podes*, feet], the family of edentata comprising the sloths: **bradyus**, *n.* *brád-ý-us*, *n.* *brád-ý-us*, the sloth.

brae, *n.* *brá*, *bráes*, *n.* plu. *brás* [*Scot.*: *OF. braye*, a rising ground: *mid. L. braga*, a river-dam], in *Scot.*, a hillside; the face of a hill; a rising ground.

bráts, máts, fár, láts, méts, mót, hér; yine, pin; náts, nót, móve;

kind favours; anything given over and above what is due; a premium: *bounteous*, a. *bôun-ti-ô-s*, liberal and generous; very kind in bestowing favours: *bounteously*, ad. *-tî*: *bounteousness*, n.: *bountiful*, a. *bôun-ti-fûl*, liberal in bestowing gifts and favours: *bountifully*, ad. *-tî*: *bountifulness*, n. liberality in the bestowal of gifts and favours. —*SYN.* of 'bounty': generosity; munificence; kindness; liberality; beneficence; bountifulness; benevolence.

bouquet, n. *bô-kê* [F. *bouquet*—from OF. *boquet*, a little wood—from OF. *bos*; F. *bote*, a wood], a bunch of flowers; a nosegay; the peculiar scent or odour characteristic of each variety of wine.

boeur, n. *bôrd* [F. *bourde*, a lie, a sham], in OE. the act of making fun of one by deceiving him; a jest; sport: v. to jest: *boeur-ing*, imp.: *boeur'd*, pp.: *boeurism*, n. *bôrd-ing* [F. *burlesque*, a pilgrim's staff—from mid. L. *burdo*, an ass; the name being transferred from the pilgrim's mule to his staff] the tall walking-staff used by pilgrims in the middle ages.

bourdon, n. *bôrd-dông* [imitative: F. *bourdon*, the drone stop of an organ, the drone of a bee, &c.; Sp. *bor-don*, the bass of an organ: mid. L. *burdo*, a drone], the drone of a bagpipe; a musical accompaniment.

bourg, n. *bôrg* [F. *bourg*, burgh, a market-town] a town or village; a municipality.

bourgeois, n. *bôrz-âd'* [F. a burgher—from *bourg*, a market-town], in France, the middle order of inhabitants in towns, as distinguished from the nobility and gentry: *bourgeois*, n. *bôr-jôys*, a kind of printing type in size between longprimer and brevier.

bourgeois—see *bourgen*.

bourne or *bourne*, n. *bôrn* [a variant of *burn* 2], a small rivulet or watercourse.

bourne or *bourne*, n. *bôrn* [F. *borne*, a limit—from OF. *borne*, bounds], bounds; limits; confines; a goal.

bournoisite, n. *bôr-nô-tîs* [after Count *Bournois*], a mineral of a steel-grey colour, consisting of the sulphides of copper, lead, and antimony—known also as *crabapple*.

bournois—see *bourna*.

bourne, n. *bôrs* [F. *bourse*, a purse, exchange—from mid. L. *byrsa*: Gr. *byrsa*, a hide, a skin], an exchange or place where merchants meet; the Exchange in towns on the Continent, particularly in Paris.

bourtree or *boortree*, n. *bôr-trî* [Scot.], in Scot., the elder-tree.

bouze, v. *bôz* [mid. Dut. *buisen*: cf. Ger. *bauen*, to swell or puff out], to drink intoxicants deeply; to gurgle; to carouse: m. the act of drinking long and deeply: a carouse: *bousing*, imp. *bôz-ing*: *boused*, pp. *bôzd*: *bouzy*, a. *bô-zî*: also spelt *boze* and *bozen*.

bournephodon, a. *bô-strô-fê-dôn* [Gr. *bous*, an ox: *strophô*, I turn], written in turn from left to right and from right to left, as in early Greek caligraphy—a name given from the alternate course of cattle ploughing in a field.

bout, n. *bôit* [A.S. *bygt*: Dan. *bugt*: Icel. *bugtha*, a bend: Goth. *bispan*, to bend—see *bought* 2], as much as can be done at one turn; an attempt; a 'round' at any exercise, or a turn of work; applied to a drinking-match or a debauch, as a *drinking-bout*.

boutade, n. *bô-tâd'* [F. *boutade*, an attack, a push—from *bouter*, to push], in OE. a whim; a caprice; a sudden fancy.

boutefeu, n. *bôf-fê* [F. *boutefeu*, a linstock—from *bouter*, to set or push; *feu*, fire], in OE. an incendiary; a kindler of feuds.

bovina, a. *bô-vî-n* [L. *boven*, an ox], pert to animals of the ox kind: *boviform*, a. *bô-vî-fôr-m* [L. *forma*, shape], resembling the ox.

bow, v. *bôw* [A.S. *byrgan*: Icel. *byga*: Dut. *buigen*: Goth. *biagan*, to bend], to bend; to bend the body in token of respect; to crush; to depress; to stoop: m. an act of respect by bending the body, or by inclining the head; a bend: *bowing*, imp.: m. the act of one who bows: *bowed*, pp. *bôwd*.

bow or *bows*, n. *bôw* or *bôws* [Dut. *boeg*, the shoulder of a ship: Dan. *bog*, originally the same word as *bow*, which see, the rounding fore part of a ship's bowsprit, a gun that can be fired from the bow of a ship in chasing another; *bow-compass*, bô-a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that bend a lath of wood or steel to any arch: *bow-grace*, n. *bô-grâs*, a frame of old rope or junk placed round

the bows and sides of a vessel to prevent injury from ice: *bow-legged*, a. *bô*-having crooked legs; bandy-legged: *bow-man*, n. *bôw*: the man who rows the foremost oar in a boat: *bô-man*, an archer: *bow-net*, n. *bôw*: an engine made of wickerwork for catching lobsters, crawfish, &c.: *bow-pen*, bô-a sort of pen for ruling lines on paper, &c., consisting of two metallic sides bowed or curved, but made to meet at a point for holding the small dip of ink: *bow-shot*, n. the space over which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow: a place not far distant: *bow-saw*, a flexible saw for cutting curves: *bow-string*, n. a string of a bow; a string or cord used by the Turks in putting criminals to death by strangling them: *bow-window*, n. a window of a semicircular form; a bay-window: two strings to his bow, two means to accomplish the end in view, if the one fails he can try the other—alluding to archers carrying reserve strings for their bows.

bow, n. *bô* [A.S. *boga*, a bow, an arch: Ger. *bogen*, a curve: Icel. *bogi*, anything curved or arched; an instr. for shooting arrows with: a name given to various instruments having a curved form, as a violin-bow: the curved doubling of a ribbon or string in a slip-knot; in OE. an ox-yoke: ad.], anything curved or arched, as a *bow-window*: *bowline*, n. *bôw-lîn*, also spelt *bowling*, *bôw-lîng*, or *bolin*, *bô-lîn*, in nav., a rope fastened near the outer or perpendicular edge of a square sail leading towards the bow, to enable the ship to keep near the wind: *bow-sprit*, n. *bô-sprî*, or *boltsprit* [*bow*, and Dut. *sprîet*, properly a piece of cleft wood, the yard of a sail], a pole or spar that projects outwards from the stem or head of a ship: on the bow, *bôw*, seen over the bow of a ship within 40° on either side of the prow: on a bow line, said of a ship sailing close to the wind or close-hauled.

bowdlerise, v. *bô-wî-lîr-is* [from Dr Thomas *Bowdler*, who expurgated Shakespeare's works], to expunge, in editing, what are considered offensive passages in a book: *bowdlerism*, n. *-îsm*, the practice of.

bowels, n. plu. *bôw-êls* [OF. *boue*, a gut, a bowel: Port. *budelo*: It. *budello*, a gut: mid. L. *botellus*, an intestine], entrails: intestines; tenderness; pity; compassion; interior, as bowels of the earth; among surgeons, used often in the singular, *bowel*: *bowel*, v. to take out the entrails: *bowelling*, imp.: *bowelled*, pp. *-êl*, having bowels or a belly: having had the bowels taken out: *bowelless*, a. without tenderness or pity—the bowels being anciently considered the seat of pity.

bowen, n. *bô-wî-er* [A.S. *bûr*, a chamber: Icel. *bûr*: OH.Ger. *bûr*], a private chamber or retreat; a boudoir: in a garden, a place covered with trees bent and entwined; a shady retreat; a cottage covered with creeping plants: *bowen*, v. *bô-wî-er*, in OE., to lodge: *bowery*, a. *bô-wî-er-i*, shady; containing bowers: *bowered*, a. *-êd*, supplied with bowers: *bowen-bird*, an Australian bird like a starling, which builds a remarkable resort or 'run,' decking it with feathers, shells, and other material. *Note*.—The Scotch *byre*, a cow-house, is another spelling and application of *bowen*, which originally signified a place to lie in, a dwelling-place: compare F. *bouerie*; Sp. *boyera*, an ox-stall, a cow-house.

bowen, n. *bô-wî-er* [from *bend*], in OE., a muscle which bends; a flexor; one who bows as a mark of respect.

bowen, n. *bô-wî-er*, or *bowen-anchor* [Dut. *boeganker*—from *boeg*, the bow of a ship: Ger. *bogen*, a curve—see *bow* 2], the anchor in a ship, so named as being carried at the bows of large ships—there are two, called respectively the *great* and *little*, or *best* and *small*.

bowie-knife, n. *bô-wî-ntf* [named after Jim *Bowie*, a daring character of the U.S.], a long knife used in North America by hunters and others.

bowl, n. *bôl* [A.S. *bolle*, a drinking-vessel: Icel. *bolli*], a circular hollow vessel: a basin; a fountain.

bowl, n. *bôl* [F. *bolle*: L. *bulle*, a bubble, a ball], a globular solid body used in various games, as bowls, skittles, ninepins, &c.: plu. a game at bowls: a wooden ball or large marble, used for play on a level plot of ground, or in the room of a house: v. to roll as a bowl: to play at bowls; in cricket, to fling the ball towards the batsman: *bowling*, imp.: m. the art or act of playing at bowls: *bowl'd*, pp. *bôld*: *bowler*, n. one who plays at bowls: one who bowls at cricket: *bowling-green*, n. or *bowling-alley*, n. a place for playing at bowls: to bowl out,

colt, *bôf-fôk*: *gârs*, *bûd*: chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seat.

ago—from *boekin*, to feed, to graze), that branch of natural history which treats of plants, their structure, functions, properties, and habits, by which they are distinguished from one another: *botanic*, a. *bō-tān'ik*, also *botan'ical*, a. *-ikāl*, relating to plants in general: *botan'ically*, adv. *-lī*: *botanist*, n. *bōt'ā-nist*, one skilled in the nature and structure of plants: *botanize*, v. *-nīz*, to seek for plants for the purpose of study: *botan'izing*, imp. and a.: *botanized*, pp. *-nīzd*.

botargo, n. *bō-tārg'ō* [It.] a relish made of the salted roes of certain fishes.

botch, n. *bōch* [F. *boche*, It. *bozza*, a swelling: Dut. *boise*, a lump or boil: mid. L. *botia*], a red swelling on the skin, particularly the face: a blotch; a pimple: *botchy*, a. *bōch'ī*, marked with botches—see *botch* 2.

botch, v. *bōch* [perhaps M.Dut. *butsen*, to strike: cf. Ger. *batsen*, to patch], to work without knowledge; to mend or patch clumsily: a. an imperfect and bungled piece of work: *botch'ing*, imp.: a. the repairing, mending, or making clumsily: *botched*, pp. *bōch't*: adj. done imperfectly and clumsily: *botch'er*, n. one who; a mender of old clothes: *botchery*, n. *bōch'ēr-ī*, clumsy addition; only patch-work.

bot-fly—see *bota*.

bota, a. and conj. *bōth* [M.E. *bathe*; Icel. *bathir*], the one and the other; the two; as well.

botcher, n. *bōtch'ēr* [perhaps a corrupt of *pothier*], confusion with noise; fuss; bustle; confusion; perplexity: v. to confuse with noise; to annoy; to tease; to perplex: *botch'ing*, imp.: *botch'ered*, pp. *-ēr'd*: *botch'erion*, n. *bōtch'ēr-ī-on*.

bothriacnema, n. *bōth-rēng'īm-d* [Gr. *bothros*, a ditch or furrow: *engcnema*, anything poured in, an infusion], in bot., dotted or pitted vessels with depressions inside their walls.

bothrioccephalus, n. *bōth'r-ī-s'ēf-ā-līs* [Gr. *bothrion*, a little bit, and *kephale*, the head], a flat parasitic worm.

bothrodendron, n. *bōth-rō-dēn'drōn* [Gr. *bothros*, a pit or cavity; *dendron*, a tree], in geol., a genus of coal-measure stems with dotted surfaces, and with opposite rows of deep oval concavities.

bothy or *bothie*, n. *bōth'ī* [Scot.: cf. *both*], in Scot., a hut built of wood, turf, or stone, for the accommodation of unmarried farm-servants; a cottage or house for the lodging of unmarried farm-servants or other workmen.

bo-tree or *bochi-tree*, n. *bō-trē*, *bō-chī* [Sansk. *bochi*, wisdom], the pipul-tree or sacred fig-tree of the Buddhists; the *Ficus religiosa*, Ord. *Moriceæ*, planted close to temples.

botryoid, a. *bō-trī-ō'id* [Gr. *botrys*, a bunch of grapes; *eidos*, shape], resembling a cluster of grapes: *botryolite*, n. *bō-trī-ō-līt* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a mineral composed chiefly of lime, silica, and boracic acid.

bota or *botta*, n. *bōts* [etym. unknown: cf. Scot. *bats*, *batts*], a disease of horses caused by small worms hatched in their intestines from the larvæ of the *bot-fly*: *bot* or *bott*, n. *bōt*, a belly-worm, especially in horses.

bottal or *bottle*, n. *bōt'l* [OF. *botel*, diminutive of *botte*, a bunch or bundle], a bundle of hay or grass.

bottle, n. *bōt'l* [F. *bouteille*], a bottle, a hubble—from *botte*, a bunch: It. *botiglia*: mid. L. *buticula*, a kind of water-vessel—from L. *butica*; Gr. *buteia*, a flask], a vessel with a narrow neck for holding liquids; the quantity contained: v. to shut up into a bottle: *bottling*, imp. *bōt'ling*: n. the operation of putting into bottles, as a liquor: *bottled*, pp. *bōt'ld*: adj. that is put in bottles; in OE. having a protuberant belly: *bottle-head*, a sort of whale: *bottle-necked*, with a nose full and swollen at the end: *bottle-holder*, one who administers refreshment to a combatant; a backer; a second—usually in a prize-fight.

bottom, n. *bōt'ōm* [AS. *botm*; Dut. *bodem*; Ger. *boden*; Icel. *botn*, the lowest part], the lowest part of anything; the foundation or base; that on which anything rests; the deepest part of a subject; the lowest part of a declivity; the low ground; the end; natural strength; a ship, so named from its bottom or shell; formerly, a cocoon: v. to found or build upon; to rest upon, as a support: *bot'toming*, imp.: *bot'tomed*, pp. *-tōmd*: adj. having a bottom or basis:

bot'tomless, a. without a bottom; very deep: at bottom, in reality: on one's own bottom, independent or independently: *bot'tomy*, n. *-rī*, money borrowed on the security of the bottom of a ship—that is, of the ship itself: *bot'toms*, n. plu. the deepest working parts of a mine.

bouch, *bōuch* [OF. *bouche*, mouth, entrance—from L. *bucca*, the cheek, the mouth], to make a mouth into; to drill a new vent in a gun which has been spiked: n. in *feudal times*, service at the king's table; an allowance of victual granted by a king or nobleman to his attendants at court or in war: the piece sloped out of the upper part of a shield of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, to allow the lance free motion: *bouch'ing*, imp.: *bouched*, pp. *bōuch't*.

boudoir, n. *bōd'wēr* [F. *boudoir*—from *boulder*, to pout, to sulk—It., a place to sulk in], a private sitting apartment; a lady's dressing-room.

bough, n. *bōie* [AS. *bōg*, the shoulder; Icel. *bōgg*], a branch or arm of a tree.

bought, *bōit*, pt. of *buy*, which see.

bought, n. *bōit* [AS. *bȳht*, a bend, a turn, a bay], the separate folds of a rope when coiled in a circle; a twist; a link; the part of a sling which contains the stone.

boughs, n. *bō-shē* [F. *bougie*, a wax candle—so named from the town of *Bougie* in Algeria], a wax taper; in *meak*, a long slender instr., made of elastic gum, wax, or metal, for removing obstructions in the bladder.

bouilli, n. *bō-yē* [F.—from *bouillir*, to boil—from L. *bullire*, to bubble], meat boiled or stewed with vegetables: *bouillon*, n. *bō-yōng*, soup; broth; a disease in horses, consisting of a fleshy excrescence on the heel.

boulder, n. *bōl'dēr* [prov. Sw. *bullersten*, the larger kind of pebbles—from Sw. *buller*, noise], a rounded or waterworn block of stone found at a distance from the parent rock, generally lying on the surface of the earth: *boulder-clay*, in geol., the clays of the glacial or drift epoch, distinguished by the numerous boulders and pebbles found among them.

boulevard or *boulevard*, n. *bōl-vār* [F. *boulevard*; Ger. *bulwerk*, a bulwark or rampart—see *bulwark*], the principal palisaded defence or fortification around a town or village; the rampart of a fortification; a public promenade planted with trees, often occupying the site of the old ramparts of a town.

bounce, n. *bōnēs* [perhaps Low Ger. *bunern*, to knock], the rebound of a heavy blow or thump; a sudden fall; a loud sound; an untruthful boast: v. to leap, rush, or spring out suddenly; to boast boldly: to lie: *bounce'ing*, imp.: adj. large, heavy; stout and active: *bouncy*, pp. *bōn'cy*: *boun'cer*, n. a bold boaster; a liar; a falsehood; a lie: *boun'cingly*, adv. *-lī*.

bound, *bōund*, pt. and pp. of *bind*, which see—confined or restrained—as *wind-bound*, *ice-bound*; obliged by moral ties.

bound, a. *bōund* [Icel. *béinn*, prepared, ready—from *búa*, to prepare, to set out], going, or ready to go to; destined; bent towards a place.

bound, n. *bōund* [OF. *bonne*, a limit—from mid. L. *bōdina*, a limit or march], a limit: v. to limit; to restrain or confine: *bound'ing*, imp.: *bound'ed*, pp.: *bound'less*, a. without limits: *bound'lessly*, adv. *-līs*: *bound'lessness*, n. the quality of being without bounds or limits: *boundary*, n. *bōun'ēr-ī*, the bounds, or what marks the bounds; the tangible or visible mark which indicates the bounds.—SYN. of 'boundary': border; frontier; confines; precincts; limit; purview; termination; barrier; verge—of 'boundless': unbounded; unlimited; infinite; unconfined; unmeasurable; illimitable; limitless.

bound, v. *bōund* [F. *bondir*, to rebound or re-echo, as by leaps, then to bound or leap—perhaps from mid. L. *bombardare*, to rebound], to rebound; to spring or leap; to move forward by leaps or jumps: a. a leap; a spring; a rebound: *bound'ing*, imp.: adj. springing or moving forward by leaps: n. the starting or springing out or upwards: *bound'ed*, pp.

bounden, a. *bōun'dēn* [from *bind*], morally imperative; obligatory.

bountifulness, n. *bōun'tī-ful* [bounty, and *head*], in OE, goodness; virtue: also *bountifolness*, n. same sense.

bounty, n. *bōun'tī* [OF. *bontet*, goodness—from L. *bontitatem*—from *bonus*, good], liberality in giving;

māle, *māl*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēle*, *mēt*, *hēr*; *pāne*, *pān*; *nōle*, *nōt*, *mōve*;

wind), a wind which descends from the Julian Alps and sweeps over the Adriatic Sea—a bitterly cold, tempestuous wind.

borachka, *n.* **bó-rach-ka** [Sp. *borracha*, a bottle, usually of a pig's skin, with the hair inside, dressed with resin and pitch, to keep wine or liquor sweet], a bottle or cask; a drunkard.

boracic, *a.* **bó-rá-tik** [see *borax*], of or from *borax*: **boracic acid**, a white solid substance, a compound of boron and oxygen; **boracic**, *n.* **bó-rá-tik**, an anhydrous mixture of borate and chloride of magnesium; **borate**, *n.* **bó-rá-tik**, a salt of boric acid.

boragin, *n.* **bó-rá-jin** [OF. *boragin*, *boragin*—from *borra* or *borra*, rough hair], a herb or shrub with round stems and rough alternate leaves—used as a remedy in pectoral affections, and in making certain cooling drinks; the *Borago officinalis*, Ord. *Boraginaceae*.

borax, *n.* **bó-ráks** [F. *borax*: Sp. *borras*: Pers. *borah*], a salt in appearance like crystals of alum, found in Japan, Italy, and Peru, used in soldering metals—a compound of boric acid and soda; a domestic remedy for children's sore mouths, and for various antiseptic purposes.

borborygmus, *n.* **bó-ró-rig-más** [Gr. *borborygmata*, to experience a rumbling in the bowels], the gurgling noise produced by the movement of wind in the intestines.

borer, *n.* **bó-rér** [from *bore* !], an instr. for boring holes in large rocks in order to blow them up.

bord or **berde**, *n.* **bó-rd**, a miner's term for the face of coal parallel to the natural fissure.

bordel, *n.* **bó-r-dél** or **bó-rá-dél** [It. *bordello*, a little house—*from* L. *bordus*, a house], a brothel; a house of ill-fame.

border, *n.* **bó-rér-dér** [OF. *border*, *border*, edge: Dut. *border*, *midl.* L. *borderius*—*from* *border*, a margin], the outer edge or part of anything; the surrounding line or limits of a large or small tract of land: *v.* to be near to; to reach to; to adjoin; to adorn with a border; to ornament; to limit: *bordering*, *imp.* **bordered**, *pp.* **dér-dér**: *borderer*, *n.* **dér-dér**, one who dwells at or near the country.—*SYN.* of 'border' *n.*: boundary; bounds; frontier; confines; precinct; limit; purview; edge; verge; brink; brim; rim; margin.

bore, *v.* **bór** [A.S. *boran*: cf. Ger. *bohren*: Ice. *bora*; L. *fordere*, to bore], to bite or gnaw through; to make a hole in a hard body with some tool; to perforate; to pierce; to annoy by repeated applications; to harass by importunity or iteration: *n.* the hole made by piercing or boring with a tool; the cavity or hollow in anything, as in a gun-barrel; a person or thing that annoys: *bo'ring*, *imp.* *the* operation of piercing holes; a perforation: *bored*, *pp.* **bó-rd**: *borer*, *n.* one who or that which: *borerum*, *n.* **bó-r-dum**, realm or domain of bores; the state or condition of bores. *Note.*—*bore*, in the metaphorical sense of 'to weary and annoy with talk and attentions,' is also referred to *bore*, as its original spelling, which, in that case, would literally mean 'a person who, by persistent importunity, sticks to one as close as a bar does to the clothes.'

bore, *n.* **bór** [a word imitative of the sound produced: Ice. *bara*, a wave or swell; Norw. *baars*; variously expressed in Eng. by *aggre*, *eggre*, or *aggre*], the advancing front of the tidal wave as it ascends certain rivers or estuaries, especially at a spring-tide, or the high roaring wave, caused by the meeting of two tides; in England it is also named the 'aggre or eggre.'

bore, *v.* **bór**, *pt.* of *bear*, which see.

boréal, *a.* **bó-ré-ál** [L. *boréal*, the north wind: Gr. *boras*: cf. Russ. *boréi*], northern; pert. to the north, or to the north wind: *Boréal*, *n.* **bó-ré-ál**, the north wind.

borcolea, *n.* **bó-ré-ál** [Dut. *boerinkool*, 'peasant's cabbage'] a hardy species of kale, whose leaves are long and curled or wrinkled; Scotch kale; the *Brassica oleracea*, Ord. *Cruciferae*, called also curled cabwage.

boree, *n.* **bó-ré** [F. *bourrie*], a kind of dance, said to have been brought from Auvergne, in France.

boré, *n.* **bó-ré** [OF. *boré* or *boré*, coarse cloth made of the undyed wool of brown sheep, in former times the dress of the lower orders], in O.E. the coarse cloth of undyed wool forming the dress of the lower orders; the unlearned and common people, in contradistinction to priests or clerics; rude fellows: *adj.* dressed in borel; rude; unlettered.

boride, *n.* **bó-ríd**, in *chem.*, a primary compound of boron with a metallic element.

born, *pp.* **bó-rn**—see *bear*, to bring forth: *born again*, having received spiritual life.

borne, *pp.* **bó-rn**—see *bear*, to carry; carried; de-frayed as to expense.

boron, *n.* **bó-rón** [from the root *bor* in *borax*], in *chem.*, a metalloïd, one of the elementary substances, the base of boric acid: *boruret*, *n.* **bó-ró-ré-ét**, a combination of boron with a simple body: *boron acid*, same as *boracic acid*.

Boronia, *n.* **bó-ró-ni-á** [after *Borone*, an Italian], a genus of plants, Ord. *Rutaceae*, many cultivated as elegant hothouse shrubs: *B. megastigma* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *stigma*], a favourite species with twiggy branches, and copious axillary flowers which have a delicious aromatic fragrance.

borough, *n.* **bó-ró** [A.S. *burh* or *burp*, a city: Ice. *borg*; It. *borgo*; F. *bourg*, a town—*from* Goth. *burgan*; A.S. *beorgan*, to protect] formerly, a collection of houses enclosed or fortified by a wall, or protected by a *burg* or castle; a corporate town; a town which sends a burgess to Parliament: *borough-English*, a customary descent of lands to the youngest son: *boroughmonger*, *n.* (see *monger*), one who traffics in the patronage of parliamentary burghs.

borrow, *v.* **bó-ró** [A.S. *borg* or *bork*, a surety, a loan—*from* A.S. *beorgan*, to protect: cf. Dut. *borg*, a pledge; Ger. *burge*, a surety], to obtain money on security; to solicit from another on loan; to receive on credit for a time; to imitate; to copy: *n.* in *Scot.* and *O.E.*, 'a pledge': *bor'rowing*, *imp.* soliciting on loan; the act or practice of soliciting on loan: *bor'rowed*, *pp.* **ró-d**, used as one's own which really belongs to another; assumed, as in manners or dress; fictitious; copied: *bor'rower*, *n.* **ér**, one who.

bo'ry, *n.* **bó-ré** or *bo'rr*, *n.* **bó-ré** [possibly F. *bord* or *bori*, bastard], a kind of impure diamond imported from Brazil, used for polishing other stones; the fragments removed from diamonds in cutting.

bosage or **boisage**, *n.* **bó-sá-j** [OF. *bosage*; It. *bosco*, a wood: *midl.* L. *boscidium*—*from* *bos*, a wood], underwood; a thicket; a landscape in which thickets are painted: *bosket* or *boisquet*, *n.* **bó-sá-j**, a grove; a bower: *bosky*, *a.* **-sk**, wooded; shady.

boak, *n.* **bó-ál** [Turk. *boak*, empty, vain], silly nonsense; idle talk.

Boesjeman, *n.* **bó-jés-mán**, the Dutch equivalent of Bushman, or wild man of the woods—a name applied to one of the tribes of South Africa, low in the scale of civilisation.

bosky—see *bosage*.

bosom, *n.* **bó-sóm** [A.S. *bōsom*, *bōsom*; Ger. *busen*; Dut. *doezem*, a bosom], the breast of a human being and the parts adjacent; the clothes about the breast; the seat of the passions; embrace; retreat; asylum; the surface of the sea, a lake, or river; the curvature of a sail; the interior of any object; in O.E., wish; desire; *adj.* intimate; dear; confidential: *v.* to conceal; to cherish; to preserve with care: *bo'soming*, *imp.* *bo'somed*, *pp.* **-ám**.

Booporus, *n.* **bó-ró-ris**, also spelt *Boosphorus* [L.—*from* Gr. *booporus*, the hoifer's ford—*from* Gr. *bous*, heifer; *poros*, a ford], a narrow sea; a strait: *Boop'orian*, *a.* **-ri-án**, pert. to.

boon, *n.* **bó** [OF. *boce*; F. *boase*, a bunch: Dut. *boos* or *basse*, knob of a buckle], something raised from the surface; a protuberance; a stud or knob; in *gent.*, a rounded mass of rock that has resisted denudation, or a sudden protrusion of trap or other igneous rock; a short trough for holding mortar when tiling a roof; a frame of wood in the centre of a grain stalk to prevent heating: *boomed*, *a.* **bó-d**, studded; in *bot.*, having a rounded surface with a projecting point in the centre: *boosy*, *a.* **bó-sé**, raised: *boos'es*, *n.* **piu**, *-és*, projecting ornaments used in arch. in various situations.

boon, *n.* **bó** [Dut. *baas*, master], a familiar slang word for an employer of workmen; a manager or superintendent; a master.

Boskani, *n.* **bó-sá-ni** [Turk.], one of the guards of the Sultan's household.

Boswellian, *n.* **bó-sé-wé-li-án**, resembling James Boswell as a biographer: *Bos'wellian*, *n.* *-li-zm*, the manner characteristic of Boswell's biography (1791) of Dr Johnson; an attitude, especially in literature, of slavish admiration: *Bos'wellian*, *v.* **-lé**, to write like Boswell.

botany, *n.* **bó-tá-ni** [F. *botanique*; Gr. *botanē*, herb-

celebrated on account of its pursuit of the flying-fish.

bonnet, *n.* *bôn-nét* [F. *bonnet*: cf. Hind. *bândi*, dress], a cap or covering for the head of man or woman; a covering for the head worn by women; in *Scot.*, a round, worried cap, formerly much worn by men; in *slang*, a pretended successful gambler, or a fictitious bidder at an auction, as a lure to others; in *her.*, the velvet cap within a coronet; in *mech.*, a protective apparatus in various uses, as the cowl on a lighthouse, the covering over the cage in mines; in *nav.*, an additional piece of canvas made to lace on to the foot of a sail in order to make more way in calm weather; in *fort.*, a small work on the top of a parapet to protect artillerymen firing *en barbette*—that is, over the parapet; a cap for a safety lamp, or one of the cast-iron plates which cover the openings in the valve-chambers of a pump: *v.* to knock one's bonnet over the eyes: *bon'netting*, *imp.*: *bon'neted*, *pp.*: *adj.* having one's hat or bonnet knocked over the eyes; wearing a bonnet: *bon'net-a-prière*, *-d-prê-tr* [F., priest's cap], a field-work, having at the head three salient and two re-entering angles, so called from its resemblance to a bishop's mitre.

bonny, *a.* *bôn-nî* [Scot. *bonny* or *bonnie*, beautiful—from F. *bon* or *bonne*, good—from L. *bonus*, good; cf. Gael. *bàn*, fair, white], handsome: beautiful; merry: *bonnibal*, *n.* *bôn-nî-bâl* [F. *bel*, handsome], in *OE.*, a handsome or beautiful girl: *bon'nillas*, *n.* *-lâs* [Scot. *lass*, a maid, a sweetheart], in *OE.*, a beautiful maid.

bonspiel, *n.* *bôn-spiel* [Dut. *bond*, a compact; *spiel*, play], a curling-match on a grand scale—see *curling*.
bon-ton, *n.* *bông-tông* [F.], the world of fashion; the height of fashion.

bonus, *n.* *bô-nûs* [L. good], a consideration for some service done; a premium for a loan; an extra dividend to shareholders; a division of the profits of an assurance office to its policy-holders.

booby—see under *boon*.

bonne, *n.* *bôn-s*, *plu.* *bonnes*, *bôn-zê* [an alleged corruption of Japanese *bonso*, a pious man: F. *bonze*: Port. *bonzo*, a bonze], a name given by Europeans to the heathen priests of Japan, China, &c.

booby, *n.* *bô-bî* [Sp. *bobo*, a fool; It. *babbo*, a simpleton; L. *balbus*, stammering], one who gapes in wonder; a dunce; a stupid fellow; a pupil at the foot of a form or class; a water-bird of the gannet tribe.

Bookbinder—see *Buddhism*.

book, *n.* *bôk* [AS. *bôc*, a beech-tree, a book: cf. Icel. *bók*, a book: Goth. *hoka*, writing; *bokos*, the Scriptures: Russ. *bukva*, the alphabet; Ger. *buch*, a book: originally identical with *beech*—*ill.*, a prepared tablet of beechwood for writing on], printed sheets of paper stitched and bound together; a volume or part of a volume; a division of a subject; a register of transactions, as of a trader, &c.: *v.* to enter or write in a book: *book'ing*, *imp.* registering in a book: *adj.* applied to the office at a railway station where the tickets are sold to travellers: *booked*, *pp.* *bôkt*, entered in a book as a passenger by rail, coach, or steamer in virtue of possessing a ticket as an evidence of fare paid; in *familiar slang*, fixed; disposed of: *book'less*, *a.* without a book: *book'holder*, *n.* one whose trade it is to cover the sewed leaves of a book with boards and leather: *book'binding*, *n.* the art or process of covering books with boards, or with boards and leather: *book'deb*, money due to a tradesman or dealer for work done, or for goods, as recorded in his books: *book-keeper*, *n.* the clerk who has the charge of the business books; an accountant: *book-keeping*, *n.* the method of entering sales of goods, and all kinds of transactions in business, in books in a regular manner: *book-learned*, *a.* *-lér'n'd*, well read in books: *book-learning*, *n.* that obtained from books only: *bookcase*, *n.* a case for holding books: *bookdealer*, *n.* one who deals in books: *bookman*, *n.* a student; a scholar: *bookstand* or *bookstall*, *n.* a stand in an open place, or on the street, on which are placed books for sale: *bookworm*, *n.* an insect destructive to books; one too much given to books: *book'ish*, *a.* *-ish*, given to reading; acquainted only with books: *book'ishly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *book'ishness*, *n.* much devotion to the reading and study of books: *book'land*, *n.* [AS. *bocland*], charter land, held by deed under certain rents and services: without *book*, by memory: in *books*, in good or bad favour,

as having name in the will: to make a book, in *betting transactions*, to enter in a pocket-book, made for the purpose, all the bets made by a person for and against a race: not suit my book, does not accord with my other arrangements: making a book, the arrangement of a person's bets as entered in his pocket-book: *book-mate*, a school-fellow: bring him to book, to make him give an account or reckoning: waste-book, in *book-keeping*, a book in which daily transactions are roughly noted down to serve a temporary purpose only.

book, the names of sizes of—see under *paper*.

boom, *n.* *bôm* [Dut. *boom*, a tree or pole: cf. Ger. *baum*, a beam], a long pole or spar used in a ship to stretch out any particular sail at the bottom; a chain, a rope, spar, or some other obstacle placed across a river or harbour to prevent the entry or approach of hostile ships: *booms*, *n.* *plu.* *bôms*, in *nav.*, space in a ship's waist set apart for the boats and spare spars.

boom, *v.* *bôm* [imitative: ME. *boimmen*: cf. O.Dut. *boimen*, to sound a drum], to sound loud and dull like a gun; to roll and roar; to rush quickly, as a ship through the water: *a.* a hollow roar, as shot rushing through the air: *boom'ing*, *imp.*: *adj.* designating a dull, loud, and hollow sound: *a.* a dull, hollow, roaring sound: *boomed*, *pp.* *bômd*.
boomerang, *n.* *bôm-râng* [Maori], a curved wooden war-club thrown by the natives of Australia with wonderful precision, so as to return of itself towards the thrower.

boon, *n.* *bôn* [AS. *brn*, petition, prayer: Icel. *bôn*, desire, a petition], request; answer to a prayer or petition; a favour granted; a free gift.

boon, *n.* *bôn* [etym. unknown], the woody heart of dried flax.

boon, *a.* *bôn* [F. *bon*: L. *bonus*, good], gracious; benign; merry, as *boon companion*.

boor, *n.* *bôr* [AS. *gebur*, a peasant: Ger. *bauer*: Dut. *boer*—from *boeven*, to till], a countryman or field-labourer; a rustic; a clown; an ill-mannered, coarse, and ignorant man: *boor'ish*, *a.* rustic; awkward and rude in manners: *boor'ishly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *boor'ishness*, *n.* coarseness of manners.

boose, *boase*, or *booze*—see *boose*.

boose, *n.* *bôs* [AS. *bosg*, a stall; Icel. *bôs*], in *old and prov. Eng.*, a stall for cattle: *boosy*, *n.* *bô-st*, the trough out of which cattle feed: *boosy pasture*, the pasture adjoining the cattle-stall.

boot, *v.* *bô* [AS. *bô*: cf. Dut. *boete*, fine, forfeit; Goth. *bota*, advantage, good], to give advantage to; to profit; to do good; to enrich: *n.* profit; gain; advantage: to *boot*, *ad.* into the bargain: *boot'less*, *a.* without advantage; not contributing to further the end in view: *boot'lessly*, *ad.* *-ly*: *boot'lessness*, *n.* the state of being fruitless: *bootless errand*, an errand fruitless, or by which nothing was gained.

boot, *n.* *bôt* [OF. *bote*, a boot; Dut. *bote*—same as Irish *brogue*: Sp. *bota*: It. *botta*, a hollow skin: mid. L. *bota*], a covering of skin or leather for the feet, ankles, and part of the leg; a box for luggage in the fore part of a coach; an instr. of torture for compressing the leg: *v.* to put on boots; to make ready for riding: *booting*, *imp.* *boot'ed*, *pp.* *boot'jack*, *n.* an article for taking off boots: *boot-tree*, a boot-*last*; a block on which boots are stretched: *bootee*, *n.* *bô-ê*, a short or half boot: *boots*, *n.* *plu.* *bôts*, an under-servant in a hotel or an inn, whose duty it is to clean the boots of travellers; in *familiar slang*, a term for the youngest officer at a regimental mess: *boot-keeping*, scraping off the adhering matter from a ship's bottom, and then darning it with tallow: *boot and saddle*, the trumpet-call which precedes the march of cavalry.

Bootes, *n.* *bô-ôtes* [Gr. *boôtês*, a ploughman], the constellation following the Great Bear.

booth, *n.* *bôth* [Gael. *both* or *bothan*, a cottage or hut: W. *byth*, a hut, a booth: Dut. *beel*; Icel. *but*, a hut], a house or shed built of light materials, as wood or boughs of trees; a stall at a fair.

booty, *n.* *bô-ty* [F. *butin*; It. *botino*; Ger. *beute*; Icel. *byti*, exchange, barter], spoil gained from the enemy; plunder; pillage—*SYN.* of 'booty': pillage; plunder; rapine; spoil; prey.

boose—see *boose*.

bo-peep, *n.* *bô-pép* [see *bagie*], a child's play of looking from a place of concealment and drawing back the face again.

Bora, *n.* *bô-râ* [L. *boreas*, the mountain or north

cap or seed-vessel : **bolting**, imp. : **bolled**, pp. *bold*,
having seed-vessels or pods.

bolard, n. *bol-dard* [Lael. *bol*, the trunk of a tree], a large post set in the ground at docks, to lash and secure hawsers for docking ships.

boiling, n. plu. *boilings* [see *boil* 1], pollard-trees
typed and stripped.

bolster, *n.* *bol-stēr* [A.S. *bolster*, a cushion: cf. Dut. *bolster*, the chaff of corn: Icel. *bolstr*: Sp. *bullo*,

and bolts, a bag, a swelling—*lit.*, the materials of which a bolster is made; a long pillow or cushion for laying the head on in bed; a pad for support; a quilt; a tool for punching holes and making bolts: *v.* to support; to hold up; *bol'stering*, *imp.*: *bol'stered*, *pp.*—*stér*: *bol'sterer*, *n.*—*stér-ér*, *one who*.

bolt, *n.* **bōlt** [AS. *bolt*, a cross-bow bolt: cf. OH.Ger. *bolzen*: Swiss, *bolts*, an upright beam on another: *Dust, bout*, a nob or hump; a broad-headed peg to fasten one object to another; an arrow; a dart; a small round bar of wood or metal; a stream of lightning; a meteoric stone: *v.* to fasten with a bolt; to make secure; to utter or throw out precipitately; to spring out or run away with swiftness; to fly from justice or pursuit: *bolt-rope*, the rope which goes round the border of a sail, and to which the canvas is sewed: *bolt-springs*, as *spring*, a coil: *soot-bolt*, upward; *penducular*, straight upright, as a bolt: *arrow-bolt* and *nut*, a metal pin having broad head at one end and a nut working upon a screw-thread on the other.

boik, v. bolt (*Ger. beuten*), to bolt meal—from *beuten*, a bag: *F. bûter*: *OF. beutser*, to bolt meal—from *mid. l. bucidus*, to sift meal—from *OF. butre*: *mid. l. butra*, coarse woollen cloth), to separate the bran from the flour by shaking the mass backwards and forwards in a cloth of loose texture: *bolt'ing*, *imp.*: *a.* the process of separating the bran from the flour: *bolted*, *pp.*: *bolt'er*, *n.* one who or that which: *bolt-head*, a mattress or receiver: a sifting apparatus: a round glass vessel with narrow-necked opening: *bolt'ing*, *n.* the tub, bin or tray for the bran: *bolt meal*: *bolt'ing*, *n.* the tub to sift meal in: to *bolt* the bran, to sift out the bran: to *sift* and *examine* thoroughly: to *bolt* food, to swallow food quickly without chewing it.

bolus, *n.* *bô'lis* [*L. bolus*, a mass: *Gr. bôlos*, a lump], a soft mass of medicine to be swallowed at once like a pill, but larger.

bomb, *n.* *bom* [F. *bombe*: Sp. *bomba* (*de fuego*)], a ball of wildfire: *L. bombus*, a humming or buzz; a hollow iron ball filled with gunpowder and fitted with a fuse, and fired from a mortar; a stroke on a bell: **bombard**, *v.* *bom-bard* [F. *bombarder*] to throw bomb-shells, &c., into a town or fortified place in order to destroy it or cause its surrender: *n.* in O.E., a cannon; a barrel for liquor: **bombarding**, *imp.*: **bombard-ed**, *pp.*: **bombard-ment**, *n.* a military attack made upon a city, &c., or a fortified place, by throwing shells into it from a distance: **bombardier**, *n.* *bor-der*, a soldier in the artillery ranking above a private, who attends the firing of bombs: **bomb-ketch** or **bomb-vessel**, a strong ship from which bombs can be thrown into a town or fortress from sea: **bomb-proof**, a building sufficiently strong to resist the explosive force and weight of bombs falling vertically or nearly so: **bombs**, *n.* *plu.* old name of bomb-vessels.

bombasine or bombasin, n. būm'bā-zēn' [F. bombasin, a cotton stuff: L. bombycinus, silken: Gr. bombyx, the silkworm], a twilled cloth of silk, or silk and cotton.

bombast, *n.* būm-bāst [ME. *bombace*, cotton: Gr. *bombax*, raw silk: cf. Pers. *bandash*, carded cotton], originally, a soft loose stuff used to swell out garments; an inflated swelling style in speaking or writing: **bombastic**, *a.* -bās-tik, high-sounding; big and puffing without much meaning: **bombastically**, *ad.* -bās-tik.

bombé, a. *bóm'bik* [L. *bombyx*; Gr. *bombux*, the silkworm], relating to the silkworm: bombyceous, a. *bóm'bús*, *bóm'bú*; of or like the silkworm.
bóna fidee, n. *bóm'ni fí'dez* [L. *bona*, good; *fides*, faith] good faith: **bóna fide**, *bóm'na fí'de*, in good faith; without fraud or deception; real, as 'To give moral support to any **bóna fide** attempts to redress **bóna fide** grievances'—that is, 'To give moral support

to any attempts (in good faith) to redress grievances (in good faith).'

bonanza, n. bō-nān'zā [Sp.] a rich mass of ore; successful enterprise.

bonasus, n. *bu-nā'sūs* [*L. bonasus*], an animal of the ox kind, having a mane like a horse, found in Lithuania, in Europe; the *bison* or *aurochs*.

bonbon, *n.* *bông-bông* [F.] a sweetmeat; a sugar-plum.

bound, *n.* **bōnd** [AS. *bindan*, to bind, *te*; *bonda*, a householder; cf. Icel. *bondi*, a husbandman; Ger. *band*, a string; O.Dut. *bōnd*, a tie], anything that binds, as a rope, a chain, *etc.*; union; an obligation; a vow or promise; a written agreement; *v.* to place or government storehouses; to secure; to give bond for: **bonding**, *imp.* **adj.** putting in a government warehouse, as duty unpaid goods: **bond ed**, *pp.* **adj.** applied to goods left in bond-stores: **bonds**, *n. plu.* **bōnds**, chains; imprisonment; in *carp.*, all the timbers disposed in the wall of a house: **bond-stores** or **bonded stores**, *-stōrz*, government warehouses where goods are stored until such time as the duty has been paid: **bond**, *a.* in a state of servitude or slavery; **bound**—as **bondman**, **bondmaid**, **bond-servant**, **bond-service**, **bond-slave**: **bondage**, *n.* **bōn-dāg** [OF. *bondage*—from midl. L. *bondagium*, a low kind of slavery; *b.* slavery; *g.* servitude of a grinding description; imprisonment]: **bondsman**, *n.* **bōnds-mān**, a slave; a surety; in *bond*, in government warehouse till the duty be paid: **bond-folk**, *n.* men, women, and children collectively in bondage or slavery.—**SYN.** of 'bonds' and 'bondage': chains; fetters; captivity; imprisonment; incarceration; confinement; slavery; servitude; immuring; thralldom.

bone, *n.* **bón** [A.S. *bēn*; cf. Ger. *bein*; Dut. *been*; Icel. *bein*, the bone of the leg, a stem or butt, the legs being the stems or supports of the body], one of the stems or supports of the body; the firm hard substance that composes the framework or skeleton of vertebrate animals; any part of the skeleton: **adj.** made of bone: **v.** to take out bones; to stiffen with whalebone: **bones**, *n. plu.* **bónz**, bobbins of bone for lacemaking: **bon'ing**, *imp.*, sometimes spelt **boning**: **n.** taking bones out of meat: **boned**, **bón'd**, *pp.*: **adj.** having large bones; strong: **boneless**, *a.* **-less**, without bones: **bon'y**, *a.* **bón't**, full of bones; stout; strong: consisting of bone: hard and brittle: **bone-ache**, *n.* the impure phosphate of lime: **bone-burn**, *n.* burning of the face, caused by charred bones: **bone-brown or **ivory-brown**, bone and ivory roasted till they become of a brown colour throughout: **bone-dust**, ground bones: **bone-earth**, the earthy or mineral part of bones, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime: **bone-ache**, pain in the bones: **bone-bed**, thin strata or layers found in several places in the earth's crust, so called from their containing innumerable fragments of fossil bones, scales, teeth, coprolites, &c.: **bone-breccia**, an admixture of fragments of limestone and bones cemented together into a hard rock by a reddish calcareous concretion: **bone-lace**, flaxen lace: **bone-sparin**, a hard swelling on the inside of the hough of a horse's leg: **body and bones**, altogether; wholly: **bone-setter**, one who is skilled in the setting of broken bones; an unqualified surgeon: **bone-setting**, the restoration of a broken bone to its proper place: **to be no bones of**, to have no scruples about the thing; to swallow it easily: **bone of contention**, a subject provocative of wranglings and ill-will—alluding to two dogs fighting for a bone: **bone to pick**, a thing to divert or occupy attention; a cause of friendly fault-finding or censure; an unpleasant matter to settle.**

bonfire, *n.* *bôn'fīr* [*bone*, and *fire*—*fire of bones*; or, *F. bon*; *L. bonus*, good; *Eng. fire*], a great fire in which bones were burnt in the open air; a large fire made in the open air as a sign of rejoicing, or for display; a beacon-fire.

bonhomie, n. *bônôm-ê* [F. — from *bon*, good; *homme*, man] good nature; simplicity: **bon-mot**, n. *bông-mô* [F. good word] a witty saying or reply; a jest; a joke: **bons-mots**, n. plu. *bông-môz*: **bon-vivant**, n. *bông-vêv-âng* [F. good living] a high feeder or liver: **bons-vivants**, n. plu. *bông-vêv-ângz*, good companions.

Boniface, n. bŏn'is-fās [L. *bonus*, good, pleasant; *facies*, face, appearance], in *familiar language*, a sleek, jolly, good-tempered landlord of an inn or tavern.

bonito, n. bō-ni'tō [Sp.], a species of tunny-fish.

bo'ding or bode'ment, n. an omen; a portent; a foreshadowing; bode'ful, a. ominous.

bode, v. *bod* [AS. *bod*, an offer of a price] in Scot. and OE., to offer with importunity: n. an offer made at a sale of goods, or in making a bargain: bo'ding, imp.: boded, pp. *bô-ded*.

bodge, v. *bôj* [another form of *boteh*] in OE., to make bad work; to fail; to stop—see *boteh*.

bodhi-tree—see *bo-tree*.

bodice, n. *bôd'is* [formerly *bodies*—from fitting closely to the body], a quilted waistcoat worn by women; stays.

bodkin, n. *bôd'kins* [perhaps Gael. *bodag*, a dagger], an instr. for boring holes in cloth, or for tying up and dressing the hair; a large blunt needle for drawing thread or tape through hemmed spaces; a printer's tool for picking type from a forme in correcting.

bodle, n. *bôd'l* [said to be from the name of a mint-master (*Botheveld*)], an old Scotch coin, value about the third part of a halfpenny.

Bodleian, a. *bôd'li-an*, pert. to the great library at Oxford, named in honour of its restorer, Sir T. Bodley (1577).

body, n. *bôd'is* [AS. *bôdig*: cf. OH. Ger. *potah*], the frame of an animal; a mass of living or dead matter; the main part or bulk; an individual or single person, as *no body*; a substance, as opposed to spirit; a collection of individuals; strength or quality of a material; a system or collection, as *body of laws*: v. to produce in some form: *bôd'ed*, a. *-t*, containing a body; having a material form: *bôd'ly*, a. *-t*, denoting body as opposed to mind; corporeal; real: adv. corporeally; entirely: *bôd'less*, a. having no body: *body politic*, a state in its national or political capacity: *bodyguard*, a select body of troops who attend on a sovereign for his protection.

Bohemianism, n. *bô'mân-izm*, the principles of Jacob *Bohme* (1571-1634), a German mystic who favoured quietism; quietism.

Boehmian, n. *bô'mê-ri-an* [from *Boehmer*, a botanist], a genus of dicotyledonous plants, Ord. *Urticaceæ*, the fibre of which is much used in the East for cordage, and in the manufacture of a beautiful light fabric called grass-cloth; *B. nivea*, China-grass.

boer, n. *bô'er* or *bôr* [Dut., a farmer], a Dutch settler in S. Africa.

bog, n. [Gael. *bog*, soft; *bogean*, a quagmire: Ir. *bogach*, a bog or marsh], a deep soft marsh; a tract of land, consisting of decayed vegetable matter, rendered soft by water: bog-earth, a soil consisting mainly of decomposed vegetable matter: bog-butter, a name given to fatty masses occasionally found in peat-mosses: bog-iron-ore, a stratum or deposit of oxide of iron found in the bottoms of many bogs and peat-mosses: bog-wood, the trunks and larger branches of trees dug up from peat-bogs: bog-trotter, one who lives among bogs—formerly applied to the Scotch Border troopers or robbers, now sometimes applied in disparagement to a certain class of Irishmen: bog-wren, a bird the size of a wren, inhabiting the bogs of Sweden: bog-spavin, a tumour on the inside of the hough of a horse: boggy, a. *bôg'gi*, full of bogs: bog-bean or buck-bean, one of the gentians, a native plant, possessing bitter tonic properties; the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, Ord. *Gentianaceæ*: bog-myrtle or Dutch myrtle, a well-known strong-scented shrub, growing in moist boggy places; the *Myrica gale*, Ord. *Myricaceæ*: bog-oak, the trunks and larger branches of oak and other trees dug from peat-bogs, having an ebony colour, arising from an impregnation of iron.

bogey or bogie, n. *bô'gi* [N. of Eng. dial.], on railways, a small flat wagon used by surfacemen for conveying small quantities of material from point to point; a low truck or frame used as a support to an engine or railway-carriage—also bogey-engine, a small carriage used in working the saw in a saw-mill.

bogie, v. *bôg'gi* [a variant of *bogie*, a spectre], to start aside through fear; to doubt; to hesitate; to waver; to make difficulties over a matter: bog'gling, imp.: boggled, pp. *bôg'gl'd*: bog'gler, n. *-gler*, one who: bog'glish, a. doubtful.

bogie or boggie, n. *bô'gi* [ME. *bog*, a bugbear, a source of dread: cf. W. *bog*, a goblin], a bugbear; a scarecrow.

bogus, n. *bô'gus* [Amer. slang, *tantrabogus*, any ill-looking object], anything counterfeited: a. spurious.

bogy or bogey, n. *bô'gi* [probably from the same root as *bogie*: W. *bog*, something to frighten], a nursery name for an evil spirit; some goblin in particular.

bohæa, n. *bô-hæ'* [from the Wu-i hills in China], a common black tea.

Bohemian, n. *bô-hê-mê-an* [as if from *Bohemia*, and so a sort of outcast], a gipsy; an impostor; a literary man or artist of loose and irregular habits, who has consequently lost caste; formerly used to designate one of the followers of John Huss in Bohemia in the 15th century; also applied to one of the Moravian Brethren.

bolær—see *boyar*.

boil, v. *bô'yl* [AS. *byl*], Icel. *bulia*, to bubble up: OF. *boillir*, to boil; Dut. *boel*, swelling; L. *bulia*, a bubble), to bubble, as water by heat; to be converted into vapour or steam by heat; to swell; to heave; to be agitated or moved violently by any cause; to dress or cook in water: n. a tumour upon the flesh; a sore inflamed swelling; an abscess: boil'ing, imp.: a. the act of bubbling by heat: adj. dressing by hot water: boiled, pp. *boyl'd*: adj. cooked in water, as meat: boil'ingly, adv. *-t*: boil'er, n. a vessel in which any liquid is boiled; that part of a steam-engine in which the steam is generated: boil'ery, n. *-r*, the boiler-house in salt-works: boiler-crust, the fur or deposit of lime-salts occurring in boilers when hard water is used: boiling-point, the degree of heat at which water or any other liquid bubbles up and gives off vapour or steam freely, the point in water being 212° Fahr.: at the boiling-point, exceedingly angry: to boil over, to run over the vessel with heat, as a liquid; to keep the pot boiling, to keep going on actively, as dancing, festivities, &c.; not to allow to flag: a blind boil, one that does not come to a head.

bolsterous, a. *bô'stêr'us* [Scot. *boustous*: OR. *boistous*, violent, large, raw (the latter, wild or fearful), noisy; roaring; stormy; tumultuous; violent; boldly, adv. *-t*: *bol'sterousness*, n. the state or quality of being bolsterous; tumultuousness.—SYN. of 'bolsterous': turbulent; tumultuous; noisy; impetuous; loud; roaring; violent; stormy; furious.

bolary—see under *bole* 2.

bolas, n. *bô'las* [Sp. *bola*, a ball], a missile consisting of two or more balls of stone or metal joined by a rope, used by S. Amer. tribes in war and the chase.

bold, a. *bôld* [AS. *beald*: cf. Dan. *bold*, intrepid; Icel. *baldr* or *ballr*, courageous, strong], daring; courageous; fearless; confident; rude; steep; striking to the eye, as figures in a picture, or architectural features: bold'en, v. in OE., to make bold; to embolden: boldly, adv. *-t*, in a confident manner; without timidity or fear; with spirit: bold'ness, n. the quality of being bold: to make bold, to use freedom; to venture.—SYN. of 'bold': courageous; daring; fearless; brave; intrepid; undaunted; valiant; gallant; heroic; dauntless; manful; audacious; confident; adventurous; impudent; forward: of 'boldness': assurance; audacity; audibility; effrontery; impudence; shamelessness; courage; bravery; intrepidity; dauntlessness; spirit; daringness; freedom; confidence.

bole, n. *bôl* [Icel. *boir*, the trunk of a tree], the body or trunk of a tree.

bole, n. *bôl* [Gr. *boios*, a clod or lump of earth], in geol., a term applied to friable clayey earths, usually highly coloured by peroxide of iron; hydrous silicates of alumina and iron peroxide; when the boles become soapy in feel, they are known by the name mountain-soap: bolary, a. *bô'ler'-t*, pert. to bole or clay.

bole, n. *bôl*, an OE. and less common spelling of *boll*: a measure of 4 or 6 bushels—see *boll*.

bolelection, n. *bô-lêk'shôn* [etym. unknown], a projecting moulding round the panel of a door, gate, &c. bolero, n. *bô-lêr'ô* [Sp.], a Spanish dance.

boletus, n. *bô-lê'tus* [L.], a species of fungus: boletic, a. *bô-lê'tic*, of or from.

bolide, n. *bô'lid* [Gr. *bolis*, a missile, a meteor; *boloides*, of a missile: L. *bolis*, *boloides*—from Gr. *ballô*, I throw], a meteor, especially one that explodes; a fireball.

boll, n. *bôl* [Icel. *boili*: Dan. *bolle*], in Scot., an old measure of capacity of four imperial bushels, or half a sack; in country transactions the boll is reckoned at 140 lb., but the boll differs in some places; in bot., the pod or capsule of a plant: v. to form into a peri-

disease called *dysentery*, in which the discharges from the bowels have a mixture of blood: *bloody-sweat*, a sweat accompanied with a discharge of blood; a disease called the sweating sickness: *flesh and blood*, human nature; mortal man: *cold-blood*, free from excitement or passion: *cold-blooded*—see under *cold*: *full-blooded*, having a full supply of blood; hence sanguine, vigorous; of pure blood or extraction: *hot blood*, in a state of excitement and blind fury: *hot-blooded*, a very impulsive; fiery: *warm-blooded*—see under *warm*: *prince of the blood*, one of royal descent: *hit of blood*, a high or well-bred animal: *bloody-hand*, symbol of a baronet: *Bloody Assizes*, the Assizes or court held in 1685 by the infamous Judge Jeffreys, by whose sentence some 300 were hanged, 1000 sent to slavery in the colonies, and many whipped and imprisoned—all with a mere show of a trial.

blood-battered, a. *blud-bätterd* [blood and batter, to clot] in OE., matted or clotted with blood.

bloom, n. *blóm* [ME. *blome*: cf. *Iscl. blóm*] blossom; the flower of any plant: the bright colour of the cheeks; the beginning of youth or manhood; life; vigour: beauty; bright or blue colour on fruit, as on the peach or grape; a clouded appearance which varnish sometimes assumes upon the surface of a picture; a whitish wax secretion produced on the surface of some leaves and fruits: v. to put forth blossoms; to flower; to be in a state of vigour; to have the freshness and beauty of early life: *bloom'ing*, imp.: adj. putting forth blossoms; healthful; fresh-coloured: *blossomed*, pp. *blómd*: *bloom'ingly*, ad.: *blóom'ingness*, n.: *bloom'y*, a. -t, full of bloom.

bloom, n. *blóm* [AS. *bloma*, a mass of iron] the rough mass of iron from the puddling-furnace after undergoing the first hammering: *bloom'ery* or -ary, n. -t, the furnace in which cast is converted into malleable iron: *bloom'ing*, n. the process of converting cast into malleable iron.

Bloomer, n. *bló'mér* [from Mrs Bloomer, its inventor] a masculine style of dress for ladies; a broad straw hat.

blossom, n. *bló'sóm* [AS. *blœtma*, and *blœma*—from the stem *blō*, to blow—same root as bloom] the flower of any plant, especially when it precedes fruit: v. to put forth flowers before the fruit begins to grow: *bloss'oming*, imp.: n. the flowering of plants: *bloss'omed*, pp. *blómd*: *bloss'omy*, a. -sóm-t, full of blossoms: *bloss'omless*, a.

blot, v. *blót* [perhaps conn. with plot: cf. Dan. *plet*, a stain: ON. *blotr*, a spot, a stain], to wet or discolour a part; to spot or stain with ink or any other colouring matter; to destroy; to efface; to defame: n. a spot or stain; a blemish: *blot'ing*, imp.: *blotted*, pp.: *blot'ter*, n. one who or that which: *blotting-paper*, a soft unsized paper used for drying freshly written paper by imbibing a portion of the ink: *blotty*, a. *blót'ty*, full of blots.—*SYN.* of 'blot v.': to expunge; erase; efface; cancel; obliterate; disgrace; tarnish—of 'blot n.': stain; blemish; flaw; defect; speck; fault; blur.

blot, n. *blót* [perhaps Sw. *blott*, exposed: Dan. *blot*] at *backgammon*, a piece so left as to make it liable to be taken.

blotch, n. *blótch* [a variant of blot 1], a scab or eruption on the skin: v. to blacken or spot: *blotch'ing*, imp.: *blotched*, pp. *blótcht*: adj. irregularly disposed in broad patches: *blotch'y*, a. -t, full of blotches.

blouse, n. *blóws* [F.], a loose overcoat made of a light material; a smock-frock.

blow, n. *bló* [ME. *blowe*: perhaps from Goth. *bligwan*, to beat], a stroke; first act of hostility; a sudden calamity: come to blows, to quarrel; to engage in battle: a blow-out, in *slang*, a holiday; a good and plentiful meal; a drunken frolic: at a blow, at one effort; suddenly; at a single act, as, he lost all at a blow.

blow, v. *bló* [AS. *blōran*, to blow or breathe: OH. Ger. *blāhan*], to puff up or inflate; to move as air; to pant or puff; to throw or drive a current of air into or upon; to warm or cool by the breath; to sound a wind instr.; to deposit eggs, as flies: *blow'ing*, imp.: *blow*, pt. *bló*: *blown*, pp. *blón*: adj. swollen; puffed up; quite out of breath: *blow'ed*, n. one who: *blow'y*, a. *blóft*, windy: *blow-pipe*, n. -píp, a tube through which a current of air is driven on a flame to obtain an increased heat: *blow-off*

pipe, in a *steam-engine*, the pipe fixed to the bottom of a boiler for discharging the sediment: *blow'ers*, n. plu. -ers, in *coal-mining*, the puffs or jets of carburetted hydrogen given off by fissures in the coal: *blow-ball*, the downy head of the dandelion: *blow-fly*, the carrion-fly, which deposits its eggs on flesh-meat: to blow off, to permit to escape, as steam: to blow over, to pass away: to blow up, to drive up into the air, as by gunpowder; to raise or swell with the breath; to give a scolding; to blow out, to extinguish by the wind or by the breath: *blowing-house*, the blast-furnace in which tin ore is fused: *blown upon*, made stale or disreputable; tainted; discredited; discovered; exposed: to blow hot and cold, to appear as both favouring and opposing; to be inconsistent.

blow, v. *bló* [AS. *blōcan*, to bloom], to come into flower; to show flower: *blow'ing*, imp.: *blown*, pp. *blón*.

blowse, n. *bló'se* [perhaps Dut. *bloes*, the redness of the cheeks; *blazen*, to blush] in OE., a girl whose face looks red by active exercise in the open air: a ruddy fat-faced woman: *blow'y*, a. *blóft*, fat and ruddy; glowing with redness, as the face; disordered in the hair and head-dress.

blubber, n. *blúb'ber* [an imitative word: ME. *bluber*], the coating of fat of a whale or seal; the sea-nettle, jelly-fish, or medusa; the action of blubbering or weeping: v. to shed tears and slaver, as a child; to weep in a noisy manner: *blub'bering*, imp.: adj. slaving and childish weeping: *blub'bered*, pp. -berd: adj. swollen with weeping: *blub'berer*, n. one who.

bludgeon, n. *blú'd'žon* [Ir. *blacan*, a little block], a short heavy stick, used for offence and defence.

blue, n. *bló* [ME. *bleu*—from F. *bleu*: OH. Ger. *blao*, blue: cf. ON. *blá*, livid], the colour of the clear sky; one of the primary colours; azure: adj. resembling blue; dejected: v. to make blue: *blu'ing*, imp.: *blued*, pp. *bló'd*: *blue'ness*, n. the quality of being blue; the look of indecent writing or conduct: *blu'ish*, a. tinged with blue: *blu'ishly*, ad. -t. *blu'ishness*, n.: *blu'ogwan*, n. one of a class of privileged incendiaries in Scotland who received on the sovereign's birthday blue cloth for a coat and gown, a badge of privilege, a small sum of money, and a slight refreshment: *blue'jacket*, n. *bló'jakt*, a. British sailor, so named from the colour of his coat or jacket: *blue-pill*, a pill containing mercury: *blue-stocking* [a literary club of last century, chiefly of ladies, so called from the leading member, a gentleman, always appearing in blue stockings], a term applied to ladies devoted to literature: *blue-stone*, also called *blue-vitriol*, sulphate of copper, used as a caustic: *blue-shone*, an Australian miner's term for the basaltic lava through which they have sometimes to dig in search of gold: *blue-John*, a miner's term for fluor or Derbyshire spar: *blue-bonnet*, in *Scot.*, a cap woven of thick blue worsted yarn—so named from their bell shape and blue colour: *blue-bell*, a name applied to two British plants—1, the common wild *hyacinth*, flowering in spring, the *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*, Ord. *Liliaceæ*; 2, the Scotch bluebell, flowering in summer, the *Campanula rotundifolia*, Ord. *Campanulacæ*: *blue-bottle*, a large fly with a blue abdomen; a wild plant having a blue flower, the *Centaurea cyanus*, Ord. *Compositæ*; a familiar name for a policeman, from the colour of his dress: *blue-book*, a book containing a government official return or report, so called from its blue cover: *blue-breast*, a bird: *blue-cap*, a small bird; a fish: *blue-devils*, or the blues, *blós*, colloquial name for certain appearances presented to the diseased brain, which accompany delirium tremens, or which follow a drinking debauch; great depression or lowness of spirits, as the result of drinking: *Blues*, the regiment of Royal Horse Guards, so named from the colour of their clothing: *blue-light*, a signal rocket: *blue-peter* (from *repeater*), a small flag used as a signal for sailing: *prussian-blue*, a colour or dye, formed by adding a ferric salt to prussiate of potash: *true blue*, denoting unswerving fidelity; a spotless reputation—supposed to be from the blue badge of the Scottish Covenanters: *blue blood*, a name applied to aristocratic and old families, the phrase having its origin in Spain: *blue-mould*, n. a common minute fungus, found on cheese, bread, &c.: the *Penicillium glaucum*: *blue-ribbon*, the broad dark-blue ribbon distinctive of the Order of the Garter—hence, *figura-*

máde, mádt, fár, láic; méle, mélt, hér; píne, pín; nóle, nólt, móve;

by which a sour, hard fruit becomes soft, edible, and pleasant.

blow, *v.* *blō*—see *blow*.

blight, *n.* *blīk* [etym. unknown; perhaps conn. with *AS. blīcas*, to shine], a disease common to plants, by which they are withered either wholly or partially, usually caused by minute fungi; anything nipping or blasting: *v.* to retard growth or prevent fertility; to blast; to frustrate: **blighting**, *imp.*: **blighted**, *pp.*: *adj.* smitten with nipping or blasting; withered in one's hopes: **blightingly**, *ad.*—*It*.

blind, *a.* *blīnd* [*AS. blīnd*: cf. *Goth. blīnds*; *Ger. blind*: *ON. blīndr*, blind—connected with *blīnk*], deprived of sight; wanting discernment; heedless; inconsiderate; morally depraved: *v.* to deprive of sight; to darken; to deceive: *a.* something that darkens or obscures; a cover or screen; a pretence: **blinding**, *imp.*: **blinded**, *pp.*: **blindly**, *ad.*—*It*, in a manner implying blindness; without examination: **blindness**, *n.* want of sight; intellectual darkness: **blinds**, *n.* *blīnds*, in *mil.*, a temporary defence in presence of an enemy, made of branches interwoven: **blindage**, *n.* *blīnd-āj*, in *mil.*, a single or double row of beams leaning against a wall or parapet, and covered with sand-bags, or earth and fascines: **blindfold**, *v.* [*AS. fellen*, to strike, to fell—*It*], to strike blind; to make blind; to hinder from seeing: *adj.* having the eyes covered; having the mental sight obscured, as 'he walked into the danger blindfold': **blindfolding**, *imp.*: **blindfolded**, *pp.*: **blindman's-buff**, a play or game, in which one having his eyes covered tries to catch any other of the players: **blindman's-ball**, a common fungus or puff-ball of the genus *Lycoperdon*, full of dust when ripe: **blind coal**, a miner's term for those veins which, darkened in bitumen, burn away without flame: **blind hooker**, a game of chance at cards requiring no skill, but only guessing what card will turn up when cutting the pack—that is, lifting a number of cards at one time from the pack: **blind side**, the side on which danger is least perceived; a familiar term for a weakness or foible: **blindworm**, a small reptile covered with scales, and having a forked tongue, but harmless—called also **slowworm**: **blind-nettle** or **dead-nettle**, a nettle which does not sting—so named as *blind* or wanting in stinging properties—see *nettle*: a mare blind, something done openly as a cover for a secret design: a **blind alley**, an alley or lane with no outlet; a cul-de-sac; called in *Scot.* 'a cloze'.

blink, *n.* *blīnk* [*AS. blīcas*, to shine: cf. *Ger. blinken*, to shine, or *blīnken*, to twinkle], a twinkle or glimpse of light; a wink; a glance; a look; a moment; a very brief time: *v.* to wink; to twinkle with the eye; to see dimly or obscurely; to evade: **blinking**, *imp.*: *adj.* having obscure vision; dim-sighted: **blinked**, *pp.*: **blinker**, *n.* *blīnk-ēr*, one who or that which 'blinks', *n.* *plu. -ērs*, coverings for the eyes of a horse to keep it from seeing on either side: **blinky**, *a.* *blīnk'y*, liable to wink by overstraining the eyes; to blink the question, to shut one's eyes to it; to make oneself wilfully blind to it: **snow or ice blink**, the peculiar reflection from snow or ice in arctic regions.

bliss, *n.* *blīs* [*AS. blīs*, joy, contr. from *blīds*], happiness in a very high degree; felicity; joys of heaven: **blissful**, *a.* *-fūl*, full of bliss: **blissfully**, *ad.*—*It*: **blissfulness**, *n.* the state of exalted happiness; felicity: **blissless**, *a.* without bliss.—*SYN.* of 'bliss': happiness; felicity; blissedness; blessing; beatitude; joy; enjoyment.

blister, *n.* *blīst-ēr* [*AS. blāsan*, to blow: cf. *ON. blāstr*, the blowing of the bellows; *Dut. bluyster*, a blister], a thin white swelling on the skin, generally filled with watery fluid; in *med.*, a plaster composed of such a substance as, when applied to the skin, raises vesicles filled with serous fluid; the scales on iron or steel: *v.* to raise blisters; to rise in blisters: **blistering**, *imp.*: **blistered**, *pp.*: **blisterly**, *a.* *-lērl*, full of blisters.

bliss, *n.* *blīs* [*Gr. blīss*; *L. blīssum*, an insipid kitchen vegetable], a kind of amaranth; a genus of plants called strawberry blite, from the fruit which succeeds the flower resembling small strawberries, *Ord. Chenopodiaceae*.

blithe, *a.* *blīth* [*AS. blīthe*, merry, joyful: cf. *Goth. blīths*, mild; *Ice. blīthr*, happy], joy; merry; joyous; sprightly; also in same sense *blitheful*, *a.*

-fūl, and *blithe some*, *a.* *-sūm*, mirthful: *blithe ty*, *ad.*—*It*, in a cheerful, joyous manner: *blithe ness*, *n.* and *blithe some ness*, *n.* the quality of being cheerful and joyous; joyful mirthfulness: *blithe somely*, *ad.*—*It*.

blizzard, *n.* *blīz-zərd* [probably from the sound], a hurricane, accompanied by intense cold and driving snow, peculiar to the north-western U.S.

bleat, *v.* *blōt* [perhaps *ON. blaur*, soft], to cause to have an unsound swollen look; to swell; to puff up; to make vain; to make or grow turgid; to cure hering by a process which leaves them soft and only half-dried: **bleating**, *imp.*: **bleated**, *pp.*: *adj.* having an unsound swollen look, as if soaked in water: **bleatiness**, *n.* the quality of having an unsound swollen look: **bleat'er**, *n.* small fish partially dried, generally applied to half-cured herring.

block, *n.* *blōk* [*F. bloc*, log, or mass: cf. *OH. Ger. blok*, *W. plor*, a block: *Gael. bloc*, round], a thick log or mass; a heavy piece of timber or stone; any mass of matter; a lump of wood on which persons were beheaded; any hindrance or obstruction; the piece of wood in which the wheels of a pulley run; a row of houses: *v.* to shut up; to stop; to obstruct: **block'ing**, *imp.*: **blocked**, *pp.*: **blockhead**, *n.* *blōk'hād*, a stupid fellow; a dolt; a block'ish, *a.* dull; stupid: **block'ishly**, *ad.*—*It*: **block'ishness**, *n.* stupidity; dullness: **block'like**, *a.* resembling a block or blockhead: **block'tin**, *n.* pure tin in stamped bars or blocks: *adj.* denoting a vessel made of double or triple plates of tinned iron: **block'house**, *n.* a kind of fort chiefly constructed of hewn timber, loopholed for defence: **block-ship**, a vessel for the protection of a harbour—generally an old large one: **block-system**, the system of working a railway divided into sections, having at the end of each a signal and a connection with the electric telegraph, so worked that no train is allowed to pass into any one section till it is wholly clear: to **block out**, to sketch out the whole roughly, as a plan.

blockade, *n.* *blōk-kād* [from *block*, with term. *-ād*], the surrounding or shutting up any place with a sufficient number of soldiers or ships, in order to prevent any intercourse with its inhabitants: *v.* to shut up a town or a fortress with an army or with ships, to compel its surrender: **blockading**, *imp.*: **blockaded**, *pp.*: to **raise a blockade**, to withdraw, or to force or drive away, troops or ships from their positions.

blonde, *n.* *blōnd* [*F. blond*, yellow-haired: *mid. L. blonvius*, yellow], a woman having a fair complexion and light hair, opposed to *brunette*; a kind of silk lace: **blond, *a.* *blōnd*, fair; having a fair complexion.**

blood, *n.* *blūd* [*AS. blōd*, blood: cf. *OH. Ger. blōt*: *ON. blōd*], the red fluid which circulates through the veins and arteries of animals, essential to life; kindred; honourable birth or extraction: *v.* to stain with blood; to let blood; to bleed; to give a taste of blood, or to provoke the desire for it; to heat or exasperate: **blood'ing**, *imp.*: **blood'ed**, *pp.*: **blood'less**, *a.* *-lēss*, without blood; lifeless; inactive: **blood'lessly**, *ad.*—*It*: **bloody**, *a.* *-t*, stained with blood; cruel; murderous, in *slang*, very great; excessive: **blood'ily**, *ad.*—*It*, with the disposition to shed blood; cruelly: **blood'iness**, *n.* state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood: **blood-bought**, *a.* purchased by shedding blood: **blood-guiltiness**, *n.* crime of shedding blood: **blood-horse**, one of a full or high breed; a thoroughbred horse: **blood-hot**, of the same heat as blood: **bloodhound**, a hound for tracking human beings by scent; a hunter after human blood: **bloodletter**, one who lets blood: **bloodletting**, act of one who lets blood: **blood-money**, money obtained as the reward for supporting a capital charge: **blood-root**, a plant of the *Ord. Hamamelidaceae*, so named from the red colour of its roots, which are used in dyeing; also applied to a plant of the *Poppy* order, having a red juice: **blood'shed**, *n.* waste of life: **blood'shedar**, *n.* one who is blood'shedding, *n.* act of shedding blood: **blood'shet**, *a.* red; inflamed: **blood'stained**, *a.* stained with blood; guilty of murder: **bloodstone**, a variety of chalcedony of a dark-green colour, sprinkled with deep red spots—also called *heliotrope*: **blood-spavin**, a distemper in horses, consisting of a small swelling growing through the hoof, and usually full of blood: **blood'sucker**, *n.* any animal that sucks blood, as a leech; a cruel man: **blood'thirsty**, *a.* cruel; murderous: **blood-vessel**, a vein or artery: **bloody-flux**, the

cuic. bōp, fōt; yāre, blūd; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

pipe, the waste-steam pipe in locomotive engines, of prime importance in causing a greater draught in the fire-tubes and through the fire-grate: *blast-furnace*, a furnace for smelting iron ore, &c., whose heat is vastly increased by air, generally heated, being forced into it by machinery—the air so introduced is called the *blast*.

blastema, n. *bläs-tē-mā* [Gr. *blastēma*, a sprout, off-spring—from *blastanō*, I germinate] in *surv.*, a sub-transparent glairy matter, containing a multitude of minute corpuscles forming the basis of part of an animal, as the *blastema* of bone—an obsolete term for *protoplasma*; in *bot.*, the whole of the embryo after the cotyledons have been abstracted: *blastēmal*, a. -*māl*, pert. to; rudimentary.

blastocarpous, a. *bläs-tō-kār-pūs* [Gr. *blastos*, a germ; *karpōs*, fruit], in *bot.*, germinating within the pericarp, as in the mangrove.

blastocolla, n. *bläs-tō-kō-lā* [Gr. *blastos*, a bud; *kolla*, glue], in *bot.*, a gummy substance coating buds, as those of the horse-chestnut.

blastoderm, n. *bläs-tō-dēr-mā* [Gr. *blastos*, a bud; *derma*, a skin], the outer surface of the embryo in its earliest condition; the germinal disc or primitive layer of cells which forms on the egg in the early stage of incubation: *blastodermic*, a. -*mīk*, of or pert. to.

blastogeny, n. *bläs-tō-jē-nē* [Gr. *blastos*, a germ; *gennāō*, I cause], the germ history of individuals; the history of the evolution of a body as a whole, as distinguished from that of the tissues and of the organs.

blastoides, n. plu. *bläs-tō-īdē* [Gr. *blastos*, a bud; *eidos*, resemblance], an extinct order of Echinodermata: *blastostyle*, n. *bläs-tō-stīl* [Gr. *stulōs*, a column], a columnar zooid destined to bear generative buds.

blastophily, n. *bläs-tō-fī-lē* [Gr. *blastos*, a germ; *phīlō*, a tribe], the tribal history of persons or of individual living organisms.

blastotroma, n. *bläs-tō-strō-mā* [Gr. *blastos*, a germ; *strōma*, a layer], the germinal part of the ovum.

blastula, n. *bläs-tūl* [mid. L. *blastula*, a bud—dim. from Gr. *blastos*], a small bud, in *embryol.*, the embryo in its vascular stage just before the formation of the blastodermic layers.

blastāt, a. *bläs-tāt* [probably only a formation of *blast*: mid. L. *blastantem*, speaking nonsense: L. *blastārē*, to talk idly, to prate], bellowing, as a beast: *blastē*, v. *bläs-tēr*, to make a senseless noise; to prate.

blase, n. *bläs* [AS. *blase*, a torch—from *blōwan*, to blow], the strong flame of any burning body; the full light of day: v. to flame; to shine with flame; to send forth light: *blā'sing*, imp. *blased*, pp. *blāzē*—SYN. of 'blaze n.'; fire; flame; conflagration; ignition; combustion.

blase, n. *bläs* [perhaps from ON. *blest*, the white mark on the forehead of a horse: cf. OH. Ger. *blase*, whitish], the white mark on the face of an animal; a white mark on a tree when a part of the bark is stripped off.

blase, v. *bläs* [Icel. *bláa*, to blow, to blow a trumpet], to blow abroad; to spread news; to publish: *blā'ing*, imp. *blased*, pp. *blāzē*: *blā'ingly*, ad. -*ly*.

blason, v. *blā'zēn* [F. *blasonner*; *blason*, a shield, a coat of arms], to portray armorial bearings in their proper colours; to deck; to embellish; to adorn; to make known far and wide; to make public by words or writing; to proclaim: n. show; pompous display; a proclamation; a trumpeting forth: *blā'zoner*, n. -*ēr*, one who blazes abroad: *blā'zoning*, imp. *blāzoned*, pp. *blā'zēd*: adj. ornamented with a blazon: *blā'zonnement*, n.: *blāzoury*, n. *blā'zē-ri*, that branch of heraldry which describes or explains coats of arms in proper terms; the art of delineating the figures and devices of a coat of arms in their proper colours or metals: *blā'zoner*, n. one who.

bleach, v. *blēch* [AS. *bleccan*—from *blac*, pale: Dut. *bleken*: Icel. *bleikr*, light-coloured; *bleikja*, to bleach—see *black*], to make white by exposure to sun and air; to make white by chemical means; to take out colour; to grow white in any way: *blēach'ing*, imp. n. the art of making anything white, especially cloth: *blēached*, pp. *blēcht*: *blēach-er*, n. one who: *blēach-ery*, n. -*ē-ri*, a place for bleaching: *blēaching-powder*, a salt of lime, being a mixture of the chloride and the hypochlorite.

bleak, a. *blēk* [AS. *blāc*, black: cf. Icel. *blēkr*, wan], cold; open; exposed; cheerless; solitary: n. a fresh-water fish, so named from its pale colour, and whose scales are used in making artificial pearls: *blēak'ish*, a. cheerless and open in a certain degree: *blēak'y*, a. *blēk'y*, cold; chill: *blēak'y*, ad. -*ly*: *blēak'-ness*, n. the quality of being *blēak*; exposure to cold and wind.

blear, a. *blēr* [ME. *blere*, dim-eyed: cf. Low Ger. *bleer-oged*, *blēr-oged*: prov. Sw. *blira*, to blink with the eyes], sore, watery, and tender in the eye: v. to make sore and tender; to blur; to dim: *blēar'ing*, imp. *blēared*, pp. *blērd*: *blēar'-edness*, n. state of one whose eyes are *blēar*: *blēar'-eyed*, having sore eyes; dim-sighted: *blēar'-ness*, n. soreness of the eyes; to *blēar* one's eyes, in *OE.*, to dim one's eyes; to deceive.

bleat, n. *blē* [an imitative word: AS. *blatan*], the cry of a sheep: v. to cry as a sheep: *blēat'ing*, imp. *blēatēd*, pp. *blēat'ēn*, a. making a noise like a calf or sheep.

bleb, n. *blēb* [an imitative word, a variant of *blab*], a drop of water; a blister; a vesicle.

bleed, v. *blēd* [AS. *blēdan*—see *blood*], to lose blood by any means; to draw blood; to run sap from a tree: *blēed'ing*, imp. n. a flow of blood; operation of letting blood; hemorrhage: adj. flowing with blood or juice: *blēd*, pp. *blēd*: *blēed'-er*, n. one who.

blemish, n. *blēm'ish* [OF. *blemir*, to soil or spot, to make livid with blows—from *blesme*, pale, wan: Icel. *blamt*, the livid colour of a bruise], a soil or spot; any defect; any mark or scar that lessens the beauty and proportion; deformity; imperfection in character: v. to impair or injure; to tarnish: *blēm'ishing*, imp. *blēm'ishēd*, pp. *blēm'ishēd*: *blēm'ishable*, a. -*ā-bē*: *blēm'ishless*, a. without blemish: *blēm'isher*, n. one who. —SYN. of 'blemish n.': defect; flaw; fault; spot; speck; deformity; stain; taint; reproach; disgrace; imputation; dishonour.

bleach, v. *blēch* [AS. *bleccan*, to deceive: cf. Icel. *bleiky*, to impose upon, to make as black, and probably *blēch*], to shrink; to start back; to flinch; to give way: n. in *OE.*, a start.

blend, v. *blēnd* [AS. *blendan*, to mix, to confuse: Icel. *blanda*, to mix: Dan. *blende*, to mix oneself with], to mingle together so as not to be able to separate; to confound: *blēnd'ing*, imp. n. in *printing*, so laying on different tints as to render it impossible to tell where one colour begins and another ends: *blēnd'ed*, pp. *blēnd'-er*, n. one who.

blende, n. *blēnd* [Ger. *blenden*, to dazzle], a term applied to several minerals having a peculiar lustre or glimmer, variously coloured, as hornblende, zinc-blende, &c., now generally restricted to the sulphide of zinc; the black-jack or mock ore of English miners: *blēndous*, a. *blēnd'-is*, relating to blende.

blennorrhoea, n. *blēn'-ō-r-rē-dā* [Gr. *blennos*, mucus; *rhōē*, I flow], an excessive flow or secretion from mucous glands in any situation.

blenny, n. *blēn'ē* [Gr. *blennos*, mucus, slime], name of several species of fish, so called from the mucous matter covering the body.

bles, v. *blēs* [AS. *blēdan* or *blesian*, to mark with blood, to consecrate, to bless—from *blō*, blood], to make holy by a prophetic benediction; to set apart by consecration; to pronounce a solemn benediction; to prosper; to praise; to give thanks to; to glorify or praise for benefits received; to utter a wish of happiness to one: *blē'sing*, imp. n. a wish of happiness to another; gift; benefit or advantage; divine favour: *blēssed* or *blēst*, pp. *blēst*: adj. made happy; enjoying felicity: *blēssed*, a. *blē'sed*, happy and prosperous; enjoying spiritual happiness: *blēssēdly*, ad. -*ly*: *blēssedness*, n. happiness; the favour of God; felicity: *blēss'-er*, n. one who: *single blēssedness*, the state of an unmarried person; a felicity enjoyed alone. *Note.*—*bles* and *bliss* are not connected etymologically, though made apparently to become so by the modern mixing up of their meanings.—SYN. of 'blessefulness': felicity; joy; happiness; bliss; beatitude; blessing.

bletonism, n. *blē'tō-n-izm*, the pretended faculty of divination in discovering springs and currents, so called from *bliton*, a Frenchman: *blē'tonist*, n. one who claims this faculty.

bletting, n. *blē'ting* [F. *blette*, over-ripe: L. *bliffus*, tasteless—used from L. *blitum*: Gr. *bliton*, a tasteless vegetable, but used as a salad], the change that occurs in the pulp of a fruit after being kept for some time, and

black fruit like plums or cherries—also called the *sloe* (see *Prunus spinosa*, *Ordi. Rosacea*): but one of the local symptoms of yellow fever; haemat, an earthy ore of manganese usually called wad, which see; blackberry, a name applied to the timber of various trees, as rosewood, acacia, &c.; B. Watch, a soldier employed to preserve order in the Highlands, embodied as 42d Regt. in 1737, so named from the dark colour of their tarts: blackamoer, n. *black-war*, a negro; a black man; black and blue, the dark colour of a bruise in the flesh; black and white, in writing—that is, in black ink on white paper.

blacken, v. *blak'-n* [from **black**], to make black; to soil; to defame: **blackening**, imp. *blak'-ning*: **black'-ened**, pp. *-ed*: **blackener**, n. *blak'-ner*, one who: **blackings**, n.—see under **black**.

blackguard, *n.* *blag-gård* [black, and *guard*], a name originally given in derision to the lowest class of rascals or hangers-on about a court or great household; the camp-followers of an army; one of the idle criminal class; a mean, low fellow; a scoundrel; *v.* to defame; to employ foul or abusive language in speaking of any one: *blackguarding*, *imp.*: *black-guarded*, *pp.* *blag-gård-d*: *blackguardism*, *n.* -*ism*, the conduct, or language of a blackguard.

black-rod, *n.* **blak-ród** (see **black**), a high officer of the queen's household, and of the Order of the Garter, so called from the black staff which he carries as a badge of office—he is also the Usher of Parliament.

blacksmith, n. *blak'smith* (see *black*), one who manufactures articles from iron.

Bladder, *n.* **bladder** [A.S. *blædre*, a blister—from *blæsan*, to blow] a thin sac or bag in animals, capable of distension, (for containing particular fluids, such as the urine and the gall: **bladder**, *ad*, *-der*, swelled like a bladder: **bladder**, *ad*, *-der*), like a bladder: **bladder**-wort, aquatic plants so named from the uricles or bladders connected with the leaves: the genus of plants *Utricularia*, Ord. *Lentibulariaceae*.

blade, *blād*, *blād* [A.S. *blād*, blade of a sword; Icei., *bláð*, leaf of a tree, blade of a sword] the long leaf or lamina of grass, or of a like plant; the cutting part of an instr. or weapon, as of a knife or sword; the broad part of an ear; the part of a tool that is broad or thin; a break; yag, bold fellow: v. to furnish with a blade: *bláð'ing*, imp.: *bláð'ed*, pp.: adj. applied to crystals composed of long and narrow prisms, to the *prismatic* crystal laminae: *bláð'ness*, the flatness of the shoulder: *bláð'ness*, n. plur. *bláð's*, the principal ridges or breaks of a rock.

blackberry, *n.* *blá'-bér-ri*, the name in *Scot.* for the bilberry: which see

blain, *n.* **blain** [A.S. *blægan*—from *blōtan*, to blow], a sore; a blister; among cattle, a malignant carbuncle in the mouth, and especially on the tongue.

blasme, v. *blâmer* [F. *blâmer*, to blame—from Norm. *F. blamer*—from *l. blasphemare*, to revile, to defame, to blame: Gr. *blasphémō*, to speak impudently, to defame] to find fault with; to censure: *a. censure*; crime; expression of disapprobation; reproach: to blame, in fault; blameworthy, as they are to *blame*: *bla. wörth*, imp.; blamed, n. *blimd*; *blamo' wörth*.

[illegible]

blanch, *v.* **blanch** [*F. blanchir*, to whiten—from *blanc*, white—from *OH.Ger. blanch*], to make white; to take out the colour: **blanching**, *imp.* *adj.* becoming pale or white; **whitening**: *n.* the operation of brightening pieces of silver, or of making other metals white like silver; the operation of whitening vegetables by covering them from the light: **blanched**, *pp. blanché*: **blanch** *n.* one who.

blanche forme, blánsá fém [F. *blanche*, feminine form of *blanc*, white: *forme*, a form: AS. *feorm*].

what goes to support life: mid. *L. Arma*, money, rent) a phrase denoting an acknowledgment of vassalage by the payment of a sum of white money or silver, instead of victuals: **blanch-holding**, a tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only a trifling or elusory duty; on abolition of ward-holding, all lands held of the Crown were converted into **blanche-holding**: **blanch-farm**, in *OK*, an annual rent or duty paid to the lord of the manor.

blancmange, n. *blāng-māngx'*, or simply *blā-māngx'*, also **blancmanger**, n. -*zā* [F. white food or jelly] a confectioned white jelly: **blanc-fixe**, n. *blāng-fīx'* [F. *fixe*, fixed, firm], a white paint composed of sulphate of barium.

blaud, *a. blāud* [*L. blandus*, gentle], of mild and pleasant voice and manner; mild; soft; gentle; *a. in Scot.*, a beverage made from buttermilk; **blaud** 7y, *ad. fl.*: **blaud**'ness, *n.*: **blaudation**, *n. blān-dā'shən*, gross flattery; **blaudiloquence**, *n. blān-dū'ō-kwēns* [*L. loquens*, speaking], fair, mild, flattering speech. —**SYN.** of 'bland *a.*': gentle; mild; meek; soft; tame.

blan-dish, *v.* **blan-dish** [OF. *blandiseant*, *blandise*—from OF. *blandir*, to flatter—from L. *blandiri*, to caress—from *blandus*, gentle] to caress; to flatter by caresses; to soothe; to soften: **blan-disher**, *n.* one who: **blan-dishing**, *imp.*: **blan-dished**, *pp.*: **blan-dishment**, *n.*, and **blan-dishing**, *n.* soft words tending to win the heart: *caresses*.

blank, *a. blank* [F. *blanc*, white—from OH.Ger. *blanc*], white; denoting an unwritten ticket, or one not obtaining a prize; empty; void; confused; confounded, as applied to looks or countenance; in law, without issue: *a. blank*, a void; any empty space; paper unwritten on or without marks; *a. void*, of no value; *v. to be*, to void or empty; *to confuse*; *to be* or *v. of*: *blanking*, *im.* blanked, *pp.* *blankt*; *blankly*, *ad. -ly*: *blankness*, *n.* state of being blank; *confusion*; *blank cartridge*, one filled with powder only: *firing blank*, discharging a cannon or gun loaded with powder only: *point-blank*, the shot of a gun levelled horizontally, the shot proceeding in a straight line without curving.

blanket, *n.* **blanket** **OF.** *blanket*, and *blanchet*, a white woollen cloth—from OH.Ger. *blanc*, white) a soft, coarse, lightly woven, woollen cover for a bed: **v.** to toss in or cover with a blanket: **blanketing**, *imp.*; **a.** cloth for blankets: **blanketed**, *pp.*: **wet blanket**, a damper for fire; any thing or person tending to cool ardour: a sore disarrangement.

blanquette, n. *blāng-ket'* [F. *blanc*, white], a white fricassée; a minced dish, as of cold veal; a kind of soda; a wine of Southern France; a large variety of pear.

blare, *n.* **blar** [an imitative word: cf. MH.Ger. *bleren*, to cry aloud], a roar; a bellowing noise: *v.* to bellow; to roar: **blar'ing**, *imp.*: **blared**, *pp.* *blar'd*.

blarney, n. *blár-ní* [from a legend connected with Blarney Castle, Ireland], cajoling talk, especially in courting a woman; smooth deceitful talk; flattering words.

blásé, a. *blá-sé* [*N. blasé*, cloyed—from *blaser*, to pall, to blunt], rendered incapable, by excess, of further enjoyment: *n.* one rendered incapable by excesses of further enjoyment: *blásés*, *n. plu.* *blá-zis*

blaspheme, *v.* *blas-fem'* [F. *blasphémier*—from L. *blasphémare*, *to revile*, *to defame*—from Gr. *blasphēmō*, *to speak in vain*], *to speak of God with irreverence; to speak in impious terms of any of God's names and attributes; to curse or swear; to speak abusively*: *blasphemy*, *imp.* *blasphemed*, *pp.* *blas-ming*, *imp.* *blasphemer*, *n.* one who *blasphemously*, *a. blas-fe-mus*, *impious*; containing *blasphemy*: *blasphemously*, *ad.-ly*. *blasphemy*, *n.* *blas-fe-mi*, *irreverence in speaking of God; profane language.*

[illegible]

biptalona, a. *bi-ptal'ō* [L. *bis*, twice; Gr. *petalon*, a leaf having two flower-leaves or petals.

biptala, n. *bi-ptal'ā* [L. *bis*, twice; *ptala*, I fold], in bot., doubly folded in a transverse manner, as in the section of some cotyledons or seed-lobes.

biptanata, a. *bi-ptan'at* [L. *bis*, twice; *pinna* or *penna*, a feather], in bot., applied to a leaf divided and subdivided pinnately; having leaflets in pairs.

biptinatifid, a. *bi-ptin-nat'if'id* [L. *bis*, twice; *pinna*, a feather; *andō*, I cleave; *fid*, I cleft], in bot., having pinnatifid leaves, the segments of which are themselves pinnatifid.

biptinatipartite, a. *bi-ptin-nat'i-pār'tit* [L. *bis*, twice; *pinna*, a feather; *partitus*, divided], differing from bipinnatifid in having the divisions of a pinnatifid leaf extending to near the midrib.

biplar, a. *bi-plār* [bi, and *polar*], in anat., having two attached processes, as some nerve-cells.

bi-pore, a. *bi-pōrēs* [L. *bis*, twice; L. *porus*; Gr. *poros*, a pore], in bot., having two rounded openings.

biquadrato, n. *bi-kuadr'atō* [L. *bis*, twice; *quadratus*, squared], the fourth power of a number, or the square of the square: *biquadrato*, a. *-rat'ik*, relating to the fourth power: *n*, an equation involving the fourth power.

biramose, a. *bi-rā-mōs* [L. *bis*, twice; *rāmos*, a branch] having a limb divided into two branches.

birch, n. *birch* [AS. *birc*: cf. Sw. *björk*: OH. Ger. *bircha*: Sans. *bhārjya*, a species of birch], a hardy northern forest-tree, Ord. *Betulaceæ*: a bundle of twigs used as a rod of correction; in U.S., a light canoe made of birch-bark: *birch* or *birchen*, a. *-en*, made of birch: *birch-oil*, an oil extracted from birch-bark, used in the preparation of Russia leather.

bird, n. *bird* [AS. *brīd*, the young of birds—from *brēdan*, to breed; cf. Gr. *brut*, a young brood], a feathered animal; a chicken; a young fowl: *v*, to catch birds: *bird-belt*, a small arrow: *bird's-eye view*, seen at a glance; seen from a great height, as by a bird: *bird's-eye*, a plant—the *Primula farinosa*, Ord. *Primulaceæ*—also applied to the *Veronica chamaedrys*, Ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*; a variety of cut tobacco: *bird-cage*, an enclosure of wire or wicker work for the confinement of birds: *bird-catcher*, one whose employment it is to snare birds: *bird-like*, resembling a bird: *bird-line*, any glutinous or sticky substance spread upon twigs for catching birds: *bird-limed* or *limed*, spread to ensnare: *bird-willed*, slightly; incapable of sustained attention: *bird's-eye Humbug*, a member of the Lower Silurian of N. Amer., so named from the dark circular markings studding many portions of its mass: *bird-tongues*, a familiar term for fossil shark's teeth: *bird's-eye maple*, curled maple, a species of wood used in cabinetwork.

birrus, n. *bi-rūm* [L. *birrēnis*—from *bis*, twice; *rūmus*, an oar], a vessel with two tiers or banks of oars.

birretta or **birretta**, *bi-rēt'ā*, n. [It. *berretta*], a square black cap; a scholastic bonnet peculiar to ecclesiastics and to lawyers on the Continent.

birch, n. *berk*, in Scot. and prov. Eng., the birch-tree.

birkin, n. *bi-rin* [Gael. *birinn*, a barge], a galley formerly used in the Hebrides.

birostrate, a. *bi-rō-strāt* [L. *bis*, twice; *rostrum*, a beak], having two beaks.

birr, *v*. *ber* [Scot.], to make a whirling, rattling noise: *n*, the noise so made; great energy: *birring*, imp.: *birred*, pp. *berd*: *bir*, *v*. *ber*, to whirl; to turn rapidly round and round: *birling*, imp.: *birled*, pp.

birra, n. *bers* [Scot.], in OR. and Eng. dial., bristle; one's temper or mettle.

birth, n. *birth* [AS. *beorht*—from *beran*, to bring forth: Sw. *byrta*, a birth: Dan. *byrd*], the act of coming into life; the being born; descent; family; condition in which one is born; origin; beginning; the thing produced: *birthplace*, place where born: *birthright*, a right or privilege which any one is entitled to by birth: *birthday*, the day on which a person is born; the anniversary of it: *birthwort*, n. *-wort*, a popular name for the *Aristolochias*, from their supposed action on the uterus; a genus of plants, Ord. *Aristolochiaceæ*.

biacuti, n. *bi-ūt* [F. *biacut*—from L. *bis*, twice; F. *cut*, done or baked—from L. *coctus*, cooked or dressed], bread baked hard for keeping; articles of pottery before they are glazed and ornamented.

bise, n. *bér* [F.], a cold dry wind which prevails in the Alps on the northern coast of the Mediterranean.

bisect, *v*. *bi-sēkt* [L. *bis*, twice; *sectus*, cut], to cut or divide into two equal parts: *bisecting*, imp.: *bisected*, pp.: *bisection*, n. *-sēk'shūn*, the act of cutting into two equal parts: *bisegment*, n. the exact half of a line.

bi-septate, a. *bi-sēptāt* [L. *bis*, twice; *septum*, a fence, an enclosure], having two partitions.

biserial, a. *bi-sēr'īāl* [L. *bis*, twice; *series*, an order or row], arranged in a double series; or in two rows.

bi-serrate, a. *bi-sēr'rāt* [L. *bis*, twice; *serra*, a saw], being doubly marked or notched like the teeth of a saw, as in certain leaves; having notches which themselves bear smaller notches.

bi-sexual, a. *bi-sēks'ū-āl* [L. *bis*, twice; *sexus*, male or female], of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

bishop, n. *bish'ōp* [AS. *biscop*—from L. *episcopus*; Gr. *episkopos*, an overseer], a prelate: a clergyman consecrated for the government and oversight of the clergy within a district called a diocese: *bish'ōprie*, n. *-rīk*, a diocese; the office and jurisdiction of a bishop: *bishop's-wood* or *gout-wood*, the *Ægopodium podagraria*, Ord. *Umbelliferae*.

bisk, n. *bisk* [F. *biague*, odds, rich soup], soup made by boiling together several sorts of flesh.

bismillah, int. *bi-smī'lā* [Ar. In the name of God], an exclamation common among the Mohammedans.

bismuth, n. *bi-smūth* [Ger. *bismuth* or *vismuth*], one of the elementary bodies; a hard brittle reddish-white metal, used in making pewter, printers' types, &c., non-malleable, but easily fusible: *bismuthine*, n. *-in*, sulphuret of bismuth of a grayish-tin colour: *bismuthite*, n. *-it*, or *bismutite*, n. *-mut'it*, a yellowish-grey ore of bismuth, or of a white or dull mountain-green: *bismuthal*, a. *-āl*, and *bismuthic*, a. *-ik*, of or from bismuth: *bismuth-blende*, *-blēnd*, a mixture of silicate of iron and bismuth with phosphate of alumina.

bison, n. *bi'sōn* [F. *bison*—from L. or Gr. *bison*], a kind of wild ox, with short black rounded horns, and a large fleshy hunch on the shoulders.

bisque, n. *bisk* [F.], a kind of unglazed pottery; in tennis, &c., a stroke allowed to the losing player; in croquet, an extra turn allowed to a weaker player.

bismaxille, n. *bi-sēks'it* [L. *bisaccharis*—from *bis*, twice; *sextus*, sixth], every fourth year—so called by the anc. Romans, because in that year the sixth day of the calends of March (Feb. 24) was reckoned twice; leap-year: adj. pert. to leap-year.

bismen, a. *bi'sēn* [AS. *bisen*, blind; Dut. *bijsient*, short-sighted], in OR., near-sighted; purblind; blind-ed; also spelt *bessome* and *besson*.

bistort, n. *bi'stōrt* [L. *bis*, twice; *tortus*, twisted], a plant so called from the twisted or contorted appearance of its root; snakeweed; the *Polygonum bistorta*, Ord. *Polygonaceæ*.

bistoury, n. *bi'stōr't* [F. *bistouri*, an incision-knife—from *Pistoria*, now *Pistoja*, in Tuscany, once celebrated for their manufacture], a small knife or scalpel for surgical purposes.

bistre, n. *bi'stēr* [F. *bistre*, prepared soot; Ger. *blester*, dark-brown, *bistre*], a brown paint made from wood-soot.

bismulous, a. *bi-sūl'ūs* [L. *bis*, twice; *sukus*, a furrow], cloven-footed, as swine or oxen.

bisulphate, n. *bi-sūl'fāt* [L. *bis*, twice; *sulphur*, sulphur], a sulphate containing two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base.

bite, n. *bit* [AS. *bite* or *bita*, a bite or morsel; Dut. *beet*, a bite—see *bite*], a small piece; a morsel; a mouthful.

bit, n. *bit* [AS. *bitol*—see *bite*], the part of the bridle which the horse bites: the iron mouthpiece of a bridle: *v*, to put the bit in a horse's mouth; to restrain: *bitting*, imp.: *bitted*, pp.

bitch, n. *bich* [AS. *bice*; Icel. *þykkja*, a little dog, a bitch], the female of the dog kind; an opprobrious term.

bite, *v*. *bit* [AS. *bitan*—from root *bhid*, to split] to tear; to pierce; to break or crush with the teeth; to pinch with cold; to reproach by stinging words; to pain or wound: *n*, the seizure of anything by the teeth; wound made by the teeth; a morsel; a mouthful: *biting*, imp. *bi'ting*: adj. severe; sharp: sarcastic: *bit*, pp. *bit*: *n*, a small piece of anything; a tool that bores: *bitten*, pp. *bit'n*: adj. in bot., applied to a leaf, root, or corolla terminating abruptly.

colic, *boŷ*, *jōt*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zail*.

billex, a. *bi-fleks* [L. *bis*, twice; *flexus*, bent, curved], in the sheep, designating a canal between the digits, a canal from the peculiar curve which it takes; also called the 'interdigital canal.'

bifold, a. bi'fôld [L. bis, and *fold*], double; of two kinds: bi'form, a. -fôr'm [L. *forma*, shape], having two forms.

bilobate, *n.* *bi-fol-i-ate* [*L. bis*, twice; and *foliatus*, leaved], in bot., applied to compound leaves having two leaflets.

biŋkōkular, a. bi:ŋol-lik-ū-lēr [L. bis, twice; folliculus, a small bag or sac], in bot., having a double follicle.

biforina, n. *bif-ôr-in* [L. *biforis*, having two doors—from *bis*, twice; *foris*, a door] In bot., an oblong rhodoid cell, having an opening at each end.

bifurcate, a. *bi-fŭr-kăt*, bifurcated, a. *-kăt-léd*, or
bifurcous, a. *-kŭs* [*L. bifurcatus*, two-pronged—from
bis, twice; *furca*, a fork] forked; separated into two

heads or branches; bifurcation, n. *kō-shūn*, a dividing into two, as the division of the trunk of a vessel, or of the stem of a plant.

bag, *a. big* [original spelling *bag*, of uncertain origin, but probably Norse: cf. Icel. *bolga*, a swelling], large; great in size or bulk; swollen; distended; so full of something as to be ready to burst; *bigly*, ad. *It: bigness*, n. the quality of being big; largeness.—**SYN.** *a bag*: large; great; bulky; arrogant; proud; pregnant; full; inflated; distended.

big, v. big (AS. *byggan*; Icel. *byggja*, to build, to inhabit) in OE. and Scot., to build; to remain: **big-ging**, imp.: **bigged**, pp. **bigd**: **biggyn** or **biggin**, n. **big-gin**, a house of a larger and more pretentious size; a building.

bigamy, *n.* *big-ə-ni* [*F. bigamie*—from *L. bigamia*: *L. bis*, twice; *Gr. gamos*, I marry] the crime of marrying a second wife or husband while a first is still alive; **bigamist**, *n.* *-nist*, one who has two wives or husbands at one time.

Bigeminate, a. bi-jem'i-nat (L. bis, twice; geminus, double), in bot., doubly paired, or four in all; twin-forked.

bigg or **big**, *n.* **big** [Dau. *byg*], winter barley.
biggin or **beguin**, *n.* **big'gin** [*F. béguine*, an order of nuns who do not take vows], a cap of a certain shape worn by the Beguins; a child's cap; a small wooden vessel.

bight, n. *bif* (A.S. *byht*, a bend; *būgan*, to bend), a sudden bend inwards of the sea into the land; a small bay; the double part of a rope when bent or folded.

bigot, *n.* *bigôte* [etym. uncertain: variously considered as derived from OF. *bigot*, a hypocrite; a corrupt of the phrase *by God*; and a variant *bigot*], in an opprobrious sense, of *Beguine*, one who is obstinately and blindly attached to a particular religious belief, to a party, or to an opinion; a blind zealot; *bigoted*, a unreasonably attached to; *bigotedly*, *ad.-ly*; *bigotry*, *n.* *bigot-ry*, blind zeal in favor of something; *bigotry*, *ad.* *bigotry*, opposition to a nice and a term of decision as early as the end of the twelfth century on the Continent, and probably originated among the Low Ger. races. —**SYN.** *ad. bigot*: enthusiast; fanatic; visionary; zealot.

bijou, n. **bé-zhō'** [F.—plu *bijoux*], a jewel; a trinket: **bijouterie**, n. **bé-zhō'-ri**, jewellery; the making or dealing in trinkets or jewellery.

dyugate, a *di-jū-gdi* [L. *dyugus*, yoked two together—from *dis*, twice; *yugum*, a yoke], in *bot.*, having two pairs of leaflets on a pinnate leaf.

Labiate, a. *bi-lā-bi-āt* [L. *bis*, twice; *labium*, a lip] in *bot.*, having the mouth of any tubular organ divided into two principal portions, termed lips.

bilamellar, a. *bī-lām-ē-lār* [*L. lamella*, a thin plate], in bot., having two lamellae or flat divisions; formed of two plates: also **bilamellate**, a. *bī-lām-ē-lāt*, in same sense.

lamina, a. bi-lām'i-nēr [L. *bis*, twice; *lamina*, a plate, a leaf] composed of two thin plates or layers; applied to the twofold layers or structures of cells of the blastoderm—see ectoderm.

bilateral, a *bi-lateral* (L. *bis*, twice; *latus*, a side, *latus*, of a side), in bot., arranged on or towards opposite sides: **bilateral symmetry**, where the organs of a body are arranged more or less distinctly in pairs; a **symmetrical arrangement of organs on each side of a middle line**.

bilberry, n. *bil-bér-ri* [Dan. *billebær* : cf. Mod. Dan. *blå-bær*, blue berry], name of a small wild fruit of

a dark-blue colour, called in Scotland blaeberry; whortle-berry; the *Vaccinium myrtillus*, Ord. *Vaccinaceae*.

bilbo, n. bú'bo [from *Búbao*, in Spain], a sword noted for the fineness and elasticity of its blade.

bilboes, n. plu. *bilbos* [perhaps from *Bilbao*, in Spain; Dut. *boey*; L. *boia*, a shackle], in OE., among mariners, a sort of stocks or wooden shackles for the feet, used for offenders; fetters.

bile, *n.* *bil* [*F. bile*—from *L. bilis*, *bilis*] a thick, yellow, bitter liquor separated in the liver, and collected in the gall-bladder; gall; ill-humour: *bilious*, *a. bilious*, having excess of bile; ill-tempered: *biliousness*, *n.* biliousness: *bilious*, *a. -y*, of or relating to bile: *bile-duct*, *n.* a vessel or canal conveying bile from the gall-bladder to the intestine: *bilin*, *n. bilin*, a gummy, pale-yellow mass, said to be the principal constituent of the bile.

bole, n. *bu* [AS. *byl*, blotch], more correctly *boil*—in
 prov. and OE., a soft tumour upon the flesh.

bilge, *a. bilj* [a corrupt of **bulge**: *OF. bulge*], the swelled out or belled part of a cask or ship; the breadth of a ship's bottom on which she rests when aground; also called **bilge**, *bilj*: **bilge**, *v.* to have a fracture in a ship's bottom; to spring a leak—*lit.*, so as to fill its belly; **bilging**, *imp.*: **bilged**, *pp.* **bilj**: **bilge-pump**, the pump employed to draw off the bilge-water: **bilge-water**, water lying in a ship's bilge.

bilfulvin, n. *bil'fŭl'vin* [*L. bilis, bilo; fulvus*, tawny, yellow], the colouring matter of the bile, especially that of the ox; same as *bilirubin*.

especially that of the ox; same as *ostracoth*.
lingual, a. *bi-ling-gwəl* [*L. bis*, twice; *lingua*,
a tongue], in two languages: *bi-ling-uous*, a. *-gwəl*,
speaking two languages.

billurda, n. *bil'-rô-bîn* [L. *bilis*, bile; rubens, growing red — from *ruher*, red], the red colouring matter present in bile: *bilivordia*, n. *-wîr'dîn* [F. vert, green — from L. *viridis*, green], a green colouring matter present in bile.

biliteral, a. *bi-lit'ér-əl* [L. *bis*, twice; *littera*, a letter], of two letters.

bilk, *v.* **bilk** [*Sw. balka*, to partition off—another form of *balk*], to defraud; to cheat; to leave in the lurch: **bilk'ing**, *imp.*: **bilked**, *pp.* **bilkt**.

bill, *n.* **bill** [A.S. *bil*; cf. OH.Ger. *bill*, an axe; Icel. *bil*, an axe; Sans. *bil*, to split], an anc. military weapon; the beak of a fowl or bird; an instr. for cutting wood, pruning, &c.: **billed**, *a.* **billed**, furnished with a bill.

bill, *a bill*, *bil*, *mide*. L. *bullus*, for *bulia*, a seal or stamp; *billet*, a note, an account for goods; a printed placard or advertisement; in law, a declaration in writing of some fault or wrong; a written promise to pay money in a certain time; a form or draft of a proposed law before Parliament; a written list of particulars in law, in commerce, or in other social usages; in O.E., a physician's prescription: **bill-breaker**, one who negotiates the discounting of bills: **bill of exchange**, a written order on a person in a distant place requesting him to pay money to another: the person to whom it is payable is called the *drawee*: **bill of fare**, the person requested to pay the money he *drews*: **bill of lading**, the person to whom the money is payable the *payer*: **bill of pains and penalties**, a bill to inflict certain punishments for treason and felony, to meet a special case: **bill of fare**, a list of articles ready for food: **bill of entry**, in com., a written account of goods entered at the custom-house: **bill of lading**, a written record of goods shipped by a person on board an outward-bound vessel, and signed by the master or captain: **bill of health**, a certificate of the health of a ship's crew: **bill of indemnity**, a bill to release Government from responsibility for a crime committed under irregular circumstances: **bill of mortality**, a return of deaths in any place: **bill of parcels**, a written priced list sent with goods purchased: **bill of rights**, a summary or list of the rights and privileges claimed by a people: in Eng. Hist., specially applied to the declaration of 1689-90, presented by the Lords and Commons to the Prince and Princess of Orange, 13th February: **bill of sale**, a written inventory or list of goods given by the borrower of money to the lender, as a security, empowering their sale by the lender if the money be not repaid: **bill of exchange**, a written receipt and statement of errors in law tendered to the presiding judge before a verdict is given: **bill in Chancery**, a written statement put in or filed in the Court of

bibaceous, a. *bi-bd'-shûs* [L. *bibo*, I drink—see *bib* 1] given to drinking: *bibacuity*, *n. bi-bd'-s-i-ti*, love for drinking: *bibulous*, a. *bi-bd'-lûs*, drinking in; spongy: *bibulo*, *n. bi-bd'-ô*, the wine-fly.

bibasic, a. *bi-bd'-sik* [L. *bis*, twice; *basis*, a base], having two bases—applied to acids which combine with two equivalents of a base: *di-basic* is more correct.

bibber—see under *bib* 1.

bibbe, *n. plu. bibz*, in *shipbuilding*, pieces of timber bolted to certain parts of a mast to support the trestle-trees.

Bible, *n. bi-bi* [F. *Bible*—from L. and Gr. *biblia*, a collection of writings—from Gr. *biblion*, a book] The Book; the Holy Scriptures: *biblical*, a. *bi-bi-kal*, relating to the Bible: *biblically*, ad. -*ti*. *Biblicist*, *n. bi-bi-tis-tis*, also *bi-bi-tist*, *n.* one skilled in the knowledge of the Scriptures.

bibliography, *n. bi-bi-ô-grá-f-i* [Gr. *biblion*, a book; *graphô*, I write], the knowledge and history of books; especially of rare and curious ones: *bibliographer*, *n. bi-bi-ô-grá-f-er*, one who is skilled in the knowledge and history of books: *bibliography's*, a. -*grá-f-ik*, also *bibliograph'ical*, a. -*kál*, pert. to the history of books: *bibliolatri*, *n. bi-bi-ô-lá-t-ri* [Gr. *latreia*, worship], book-worship, especially applied to an extreme reverence for the Bible: *bibliomaney*, *n. bi-bi-ô-má-né-i* [Gr. *manía*, prophecy], divination by the Bible: *bibliology*, *n. bi-bi-ô-lô-j-i* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], a treatise on books; *biblical literature or theology*: *bi-bi-ô-log'ical*, a. -*kál*, pert. to: *bibliomania*, *n. bi-bi-ô-má-niá* [Gr. *mania*, madness], a rage for the possession of rare and curious books: *bibliophilia*, *n. bi-bi-ô-fí-l-i* [Gr. *philos*, a friend], a lover of books: *bi-bi-ô-fí-l-i*, *a. -ô-fí-l-ik*, pert. to: *bi-bi-ô-fí-l-i*, *a. -ô-fí-l-i*, love of books: *bibliomania*, *n. bi-bi-ô-má-niá*, *a. -ô-fí-l-ik*, one who has a rage for books: *bi-bi-ô-fí-l-i*, *a. -ô-fí-l-ik*, and *bi-bi-ô-fí-l-i*, *a. -ô-fí-l-i* [Gr. *poieô*, I sell], a bookseller: *bi-bi-ô-thé-ca*, *n. -ô-thé-ká* [Gr. *théké*, a case or box], a repository for books; a library: *bi-bi-ô-thé-ca*, *a. -kál*, pert. to.

bibopular, a. *bi-bi-ô-pú-lar* [L. *bis*, twice, and *cap-sular*], in *bot.*, having two seed-capules to each flower.

bicarbonate, *n. bi-kár-bô-nát* [L. *bis*, twice, and *carbonate*], a salt having two equivalents of carbonic acid to one equivalent of a base: *bismphate*, *n. bi-sú-fát*, constituted as preceding—and many other similar formations in *bi*.

bicarbonate, a. *bi-kár-bô-nát* [L. *bis*, twice; *carina*, the bottom of a ship, the keel], in *bot.*, two-keeled.

bicavitory, a. *bi-kár-tí-r-i* [L. *bis*, twice; *cavitér*, hollowiness—from *cavus*, hollow] having two cavities.

bios, *n. bis* [OF. *bis*, grey], an inferior blue; two pigments, green and blue, consisting of native carbonates of copper.

bicentenary, a. *bi-sén-tén-ér-i* [L. *bis*, twice, and *centum*, a hundred], pert. to two hundred years: *n.* the two-hundredth anniversary: *bicentennial*, a. *bi-sén-tén-ér-i*, pert. to two hundred years: *n.* a bicentenary.

biceps, *n. bi-sép-s* [L. *biceps*—from *bis*, twice, and *caput*, the head], double-headed; in *anat.*, applied to certain muscles that divide into two portions—especially to the great flexor of the fore-arm: *bicipital*, a. *bi-síp-i-tál*, and *bicipitous*, a. *bi-síp-i-tús*, having two heads; also *bicephalous*, a. *bi-sép-sá-lús* [L. *bis*, twice; Gr. *kephalé*, the head], double-headed.

bichloride, *n. bi-kló-ríd* [L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. *chloros*, grass-green], in *chem.*, a compound in which there are two atoms of chlorine united to an atom of an element, as of mercury.

bichromate, *n. bi-kró-mát* [L. *bis*, twice, and Gr. *chroma*, colour], in *chem.*, a compound containing two parts of chromic acid to one of a base; same as *dichromate*: *bichromatise*, *v. bi-kró-má-tis*, to treat with a bichromate, especially bichromate of potassium: *bichromatising*, *imp.*: *bichromatised*, *pp. -fí-z*: *bichromic*, a. *kro-mík*, pert. to: *bi-chromatic*, a. *kro-mík*, pert. to.

bicker, *n. bi-kér* [MR. *bicker*], in *Scot.*, a fight between two parties of boys by throwing stones and using sticks; a quarrel; the noise of a rapid stream: *v.* to quarrel; to fight without a set battle; to contend in words: *bickering*, *imp.*: *bickered*, *pp. -kér-d*: *bickermant*, *n. bi-kér-má-n*, in *OE.*, a quarrel.

bicker, *n. bi-kér* [Ger. *becher*, a cup, a goblet], in *Scot.*, a bowl or dish made of wood.

biconjugate, a. *bi-kún-jú-gát* [L. *bis*, twice; con-

together; *jungo*, I join] in *bot.*, in pairs—applied to a leaf in which the common petiole divides into two branches, each of which bears two leaflets.

bicorn, a. *bi-kór-n*, or *bicornous*, a. *bi-kór-nús* [L. *bis*, twice; *cornu*, a horn], two-horned; in *bot.*, applied to any parts of plants that have the likeness of two horns.

bicuspoid, a. *bi-kús-píd* [L. *bis*, twice; *cuspidem*, the point of a spear], in *anat.*, applied to teeth that have two fangs or points, as the first two molars on each side; in *bot.*, leaves that end in two points; two-fanged; two-pronged.

bicycle, *n. bi-sík-l* [L. *bis*, twice; F. *cyclo*; Gr. *kuklos*, a circle], a sort of carriage consisting of two wheels, one before the other, and connected by a beam, propelled by a rider by means of treadles; a velocipede: *tricycle*, *n. trí-sík-l* [L. *tris*, three, and *cyclo*], a similar carriage having two wheels behind and one in front, or vice versa.

bid, *v. bid* [AS. *biddan* or *beddan*], to tell to do; to command; to request; to offer a price; to wish; to desire; to invite; in *OE.*, to pray; to offer; to bring forward: *bade*, *pt. bád*: *bidden* or *bíd*, *pp. bíd-n*: *bidding*, *imp. bíd-ding*: *a.* an invitation; an order: *bíd-dar*, *n.* one who offers a price: *bíd*, *n. bíd*, an offer at an auction: *biddable*, a. *bíd-dá-bl*, that may be bidden; obedient; submissive: *bíd the banns*, to bring forward to public notice the purpose of a marriage: *bíd beads* [AS. *bede*, a prayer], to mark or distinguish each head by a prayer; to pray prayers: *bíd fair*, to offer or show good promise of success: *bíd welcome*, to offer welcome: *bíd defiance*, to offer defiance. *Note*.—*bíd* [AS. *biddan*, to pray], to pray, as in the reduplication *bidding a prayer*, that is, 'praying a prayer'; and *bíd* [AS. *beddan*, O. Norse *bietha*, to command], to command, are really two distinct words. Their meanings, however, have become so intermingled that it has been judged better to allow them to stand as one entry.—*SYN.* of *bíd* *v.* to call; invite; summon; request; offer; propose; proclaim; direct; enjoin; command.

bidarakee, *n. bi-dár-ké* [native name], a boat of the Alutians made of skins.

bide, *v. bid* [AS. *bidan*, to wait, to remain; Goth. *bindan*; Icel. *bíða*], to suffer; to endure; to live; to remain in a place; to continue in a state; to wait—as to bide one's time: *biding*, *imp. bíd-ding*, dwelling; remaining: *bide by it*, in *OE.*, to continue in the same state; to adhere to it.

bidental, *n. bi-dén-tál*—see *bedallus*.

bidental, a. *bi-dén-tál* [L. *bis*, twice; *dentem*, a tooth], having two teeth: *bidentate*, a. *bi-dén-tát*, in *bot.*, applied to leaves that have their marginal incisions or teeth edged by smaller teeth.

bidery or *bidri*, *n. bi-dér-i* or *bi-dí-r-i* [from *Bidar* in Hyderabad in the Deccan], an Indian alloy of copper, lead, and tin, of which many beautiful articles are manufactured.

bidet, *n. bi-dét* [F. *bidet*; It. *bidetto*, a nag, a pony], a small horse; an article of bedroom furniture.

bield, *n. bi-éld* [Scot. MR. *bield*, rescue, help; OH. Ger. *bald*, swelling of curiosity], in *Scot.*, a place of shelter; the lee side, as of a hill or wall; protection; refuge.

biennial, a. *bi-én-niál* [L. *biennalis*, for two years—from *bis*, twice; *annus*, a year], continuing or lasting throughout two years—applied to plants that do not bear flowers and seed till the second year, and then die; happening once in two years: *a.* a plant that stands two years: *biennially*, ad. -*ti*.

bier, *n. bér* [AS. *baer*; cf. F. *bière*, a bier; OH. Ger. *bära*, a litter], a frame of wood, or a carriage, on which the dead are borne to the grave.

bleatings, *n. plu. béd'-ings* [AS. *bysting*; Dut. *bieest*, bleatings; Goth. *beist*, leaven—see *beestings*], the first milk given by a cow after calving.

bifacial, a. *bi-fá-siál* [L. *bis*, twice; *facies*, the face], having two like faces.

bifarious, a. *bi-fá-rí-us* [L. *bi-farius*, twofold, double—from *fárr*, to speak, to say], in *bot.*, placed in two rows, one on each side of an axis.

biferous, a. *bi-fér-us* [L. *bis*, twice; *fero*, I carry], bearing fruit twice a year.

biffin, *n. bi-fín* [supposed corrupt of *beffin*, from its resemblance to raw beef], an apple so called, dried in an oven and flattened for keeping.

bifid, a. *bi-fíd* [L. *bis*, twice; *fíd*, I cleft or split], cleft in two; opening with a cleft, but not deeply divided; also *bifidate*, a. *bi-fí-tád*, cleft in two.

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *laú*; *méte*, *mét*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

betray, *imp.*: betrayed, *pp.* *be-trād'*: betray'al, *n.* *a.t.* of betraying; breach of trust: betray'er, *n.* *one who betrays.*

betreth, *v.* *be-trēth'* [*ME. betrēthien*—from *AS. be*, thoroughly: *trēdeth*, truth] to pledge or promise in order to marriage: to contract with a view to marriage: **betreth'ing**, *imp.*: **betreth'ed**, *pp.* *be-trēth'*: **betreth'al**, *n.* *be-trēth'al*, and **betreth'ment**, *n.* a contract or agreement with a view to marriage.

bett or **bet**, *a.* *bēt'* [*AS. bēf*] in *OE*, better.
bett'er, *a.* *bēt'tēr*, compar. of good [*AS. bētera*]; *Dut. best*; *mod. Dut. beter*, better, more: *Goth. bātis*, better—from *bat*, good] greater in a higher degree; more advanced: *ad.* with greater excellence; more correctly: *v.* to improve; to raise higher in the good qualities of: **bett'ers**, *n.* *plu.* *bēt'tērz*, superiors in social rank: **bett'ring**, *imp.*: **bett'ered**, *pp.* *bēt'tērd*.—*SYN.* of 'better': *v.* to ameliorate; improve; correct; amend; amend; promote; advance; rectify; amend; reform.

bett'ing, *n.* *bēt't'ing* [*Austral.*] a nocturnal kangaroo, about the size of a hare, common over all Australia.

bett'er—see under *bet*.
between, *prep.* *be-twēn'* [*AS. betwēcūm*, in the middle of two—from *be*, by; *twēcūm*, two], in the middle; intermediate: from one to another; noting difference or distinction of one from another: **between decks**, among seamen, the space contained between two decks: **betwixt**, *prep.* *be-twixt'* [*AS. betwecor* or *betwiscor*, by two], between; in the midst of two.

bevel, *n.* *bē-vēl'* [*OF. bevelus*, an instr. like a pair of compasses; cf. *Sp. bevel*, a square rule] an instr. like a square for drawing angles, consisting of two flat slips moving on a pivot; any slope or inclination: *adj.* angular; crooked; sloped off: *v.* to slant to any angle other than a right angle: **bevel'ing**, *imp.* *be-vēl'ing*: *adj.* curving or bending from a straight line—*said of timber*: *n.* the operation of cutting to a bevel-angle; in *shipbuilding*, the curving or bending of a timber, *etc.*, agreeably to directions given from the mould loft: **bevel'ed**, *pp.* *be-vēl'ed*: *adj.* formed to a bevel-angle: **bevel'ment**, *n.* a name used for certain edges or faces formed in mineral bodies: **bevel-gear**, *-gēr*, in *mech.*, a species of wheelwork where the axis or shaft of the leader or driver forms an angle with the axis or shaft of the follower or wheel driven: **bevel-wheel**, a wheel having teeth to work at an angle either greater or less than half a right angle.

bever, *n.* *bē-vēr'* [*OF. bevere*; *It. bevère*—from *L. bibere*, to drink] in *OE*, any refreshment taken between regular meals; refreshment of drink: *v.* to partake of refreshments between meals: **bev'er'ing**, *imp.*: **bever'ed**, *pp.* *bē-vēr'ed*: **beverage**, *n.* *bē-vēr'ē-dj* [*F. boverage*; *OF. boverage*, drink, a beverage] a liquor for drinking; an agreeable drink.

bevel, *n.* *bē-vēl'* [see *bevel*] in *Ger.*, any opening or appearance like a bevel or slant.

bevy, *n.* *bē-vī'* [*It. beva*, a bevy; *F. bevé*, a flock or brood], a flock of birds; a company; a number of young women.

bewail, *v.* *be-wail'* [*ME. bewailen*, to lament—see *wail*, to lament; to express grief or sorrow for]: **bewail'ing**, *imp.* *adj.* lamenting; **bewail'ed**, *pp.* *be-wail'ed*: **bewail'ingly**, *ad.* *It.* *bevallabile*, *a.* *be-wail'-d-bl*, that may be sorrowed for: **bewail'ing** and **be-wail'ment**, *n.* lamentation; the act of mourning for: **be-wail'er**, *n.* one who.—*SYN.* of 'bewail': to bemoan; lament; deplore.

beware, *v.* *be-wēr'* [*OE. be, be, and wear*, wary] to take care—followed by 'of'; to regard with caution; to avoid.

bewep, *v.* *be-wēp'* [*be, and weep*] in *OE*, to weep over; to bedew with tears; to weep.

be-wet, *v.* *be-wēf'* [*be, and wet*] in *OE*, to moisten or wet; to bedew.

be-whore, *v.* *be-whōr'* [*be, and whore*] in *OE*, to pronounce or call a whore; to prostitute.

bewilder, *v.* *be-wīld'rēd'* [*AS. be*, thoroughly, and *King. wilder*, to lead one astray; cf. *Ger. verwildern*, to grow wild] to wander at large, having missed one's way; to perplex; to puzzle; to lead astray: **bewil'd'ring**, *imp.*: **bewil'd'ered**, *pp.* *bē-wīld'rēd'*: **bewil'd'erment**, *n.* the state of one bewildered; confusion.—*SYN.* of 'bewilder': to perplex; confuse; entangle; puzzle; confound.

bewitch, *v.* *be-witch'* [*AS. be*, thoroughly; *wician*, to enchant; *wicce*, a witch] to gain power over by charms or incantations; to please in the highest degree; to fascinate—used often in a bad sense: **be-witch'ing**, *imp.*: *adj.* having power to charm or fascinate: **bewitch'ed**, *pp.* *be-witch'ed*: **bewitch'er**, *n.* one who: **bewitch'ery**, *n.* *er-f*, irresistible power possessed by any person or thing over a creature; fascination: **bewitch'ingly**, *ad.* *It.* *bewitch'ment*, *n.* irresistible power over; fascination.

bewray, *v.* *be-rā'* [*AS. be, wēran*, to accuse, to discover; cf. *Goth. wraihan*; *Ger. rügen*, to accuse], to make manifest the presence of; to give such signs of existence as to attract notice; to show; to discover; to betray: **bewray'ing**, *imp.*: **bewray'ed**, *pp.* *be-rād'*.

bey, *n.* *bē'* [*Turk. beg*, a prince or chief], the governor of a Turkish province; a prince.

beyond, *ad.* and *prep.* *be-yōnd'* [*AS. begeondan*—from *geond*, thither, yonder] at a distance; at the farther side; out of reach; above; to go beyond, to surpass; to deceive.

besant, *n.* *bē-sānt'* or *be-sānt'* [*OF. besant*—from *Dynastius*, Constantinople, where first struck] a gold or silver coin current in Europe from the ninth to the thirteenth century; also in *Ger.*, a gold roundel.

beset, *n.* *bē-zēd'* [*Sp. beset*, the bail edge of the plate; *F. besais*, assail], the ledge which surrounds and retains a jewel or other object in the cavity in which it is set.

besetta, *n.* *bē-zē-dā'* [*a corrup. of It. pissetta*, red paint], coarse linen rags saturated with a red or blue pigment, used in staining; the pigment itself.

besique, *n.* *bē-zēk'* [*F.*], a French card-game.

besoar, *n.* *bē-sōr'* [*OF. besoar*—from *Port. besoar*; *Ar. betakar*—from *Pers. pōd*, expelling; *adhar*, poison], a stony concretion formed in the intestines of certain land-animals, and formerly used as an antidote for poison; in *geol.*, a stony concretion resembling animal besoar: **besoardie**, *a.* *bē-zō-dā-dik'*, of or like besoar.

besoulan, *n.* *bē-sō-nī-dn* [*It. bisogno*, a beggar; *F. besoin*, need], an indigent fellow; a beggar or scoundrel.

Bhagavad Gita, *bhā-gā-vēd gītā* [*Sans.*], a philosophical division of the *Mahābhārata*, the great Hindu epic; literally, the 'Song of the Blessed One' [*Vishnu*]; **Bhagavata Purana**, *bhā-gā-vēd pū-rā-nā*, the most regarded of the eighteen sacred Hindu books called *Puranas*, having for its main subject the praise of Vishnu.

bhāng, *n.* *bhāng'* [*Hind. bhāng*; *Sans. bhāng*, hemp], the prepared leaf of Indian hemp, used as a stimulant in the East.

bhat, *n.* *bhāt'* [*Hind.*] in *Ind.*, a professed poet or genealogist.

bhystie, *n.* also **bhæstie**, *n.* *bēs't* [*Urdu bhāst*—from *Pers. bāst*, sent from heaven—from *bāst*, heaven] in *Ind.*, a water-carrier; a water-vendor.

bi, *bi* or *bi*, also *bis*, *bis* [*L.* twice], a common prefix, meaning *two*, *twice*, *double*, in *two*. *Note*.—When compounds beginning with *bi* are not found, mark the meaning of *bi*, and turn to the principal word.

bis, *n.* *bī-s* [*Slam.*] in *Eng.*, a small shell called *coquy*.

bisangular, *a.* *bi-āng-gū-lār'* [*L. bis*, angular, a corner], having two angles or corners.

bias, *n.* *bī-ās* [*F. biais*, a slope—from *mid. L. bi-facem*, a two-faced thing, one who squints or looks sidelong; *It. sbiescio*, slant, on one side], a slanting or bending from the straight line; a disposition or leaning of the mind—and also that which causes it; inclination; prepossession: *v.* to incline to; to prejudice in favour of: **bi'assing**, *imp.*: **biassed**, *pp.* *bi-as't*, inclined in favour of: **bias**, *ad.* in *OE*, obliquely; wrongly; crosswise: *adj.* in *OE*, sloping; out of form.—*SYN.* of 'bias': bent; inclination; turn; propensity; tendency; proneness.

bib, *v.* *bīb* [*prob. ME. bibben*, to drink; *L. bibere*], to sip; to tipple: **bib'bing**, *imp.*: **bibbed**, *pp.* *bīb'd*: **bibber**, *n.* *bīb-bēr*, one who sips or tips.

bib, *n.* *bīb* [*ib*], to drink from a bladder-like membrane round the head; a species of codfish, growing to a foot in length, of a pale-olive colour, sides tinged with gold, belly white; the whitening-point.

bib, *n.* *bīb* [*IF. baron*, a bib; *bayer*, to slaver—from *bave*, spittle; *Fria*, *buhie*, the mouth] a piece of cloth put on the breasts of children for cleanliness when feeding them.

cōle, bōy, fōd; pārs, bād; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

seem'ing, imp.: adj. becoming: becomed, pp. *bé-sémd*: becom'ing, imp.: adj. *-ly*, becomingly.

besom, v. *bé-sén* [be, and see] OE. pp. of *besen*, adapted: becoming.

beset, v. *bé-sét* [be, and set: AS. *beseatan*], to place in and around; to surround; to enclose; to press on all sides; to perplex: beset'ing, imp.: adj. habitually attending: beset', pt. pp.—SYN. of 'beset': to encompass; encircle; surround; enclose; environ; besiege; embarrass.

besetwre, v. *bé-sétr* [AS. *be*, about; *searican*, to lay snares, to entrap], in OE., to ensnare; to circumvent; to deceive; to curse, as a milder form of imprecation.

beside, prep. *bé-sid* [AS. *be* for *bi*, by; *sídan*, a side], by the side; at the side of a person or thing; over and above: besides, prep. *bé-síd*, over and above: ad. or conj. more than that; moreover: beside himself, out of his wits.—SYN. of 'beside': also; besides; except; moreover; too; likewise; unless.

besiege, v. *bé-séj* [AS. *be*, F. *siege*, a siege, a seat], to surround any place with soldiers, as a city or town, in order to take possession of it by force; to beset: besieg'ing, imp.: adj. employed in a siege; surrounding with armed forces: besieged, pp. *bé-séjd*: besieger, n. one who.—SYN. of 'besiege': to beset; encompass; invest; block up; hem in; environ; beleaguer.

besit, v. *bé-sít* [OE. *bessitan*, to sit about], in OE., to suit; to become.

besmear, v. *bé-smér* [be, and smear], to cover all over; to soil with dirt: besmear'ing, imp.: besmeared, pp. *bé-smérd*.

besom, n. *bé-sóm* [AS. *besom*—from *besmas*, rods], a bundle of twigs or rods for sweeping with; a large brush of birch or hair for sweeping; a broom: v. to sweep: besom'ing, imp.: besomed, pp. *bé-sómd*.

besort, v. *bé-sórt* [be, and sort], in OE., to sort out or arrange suitably; to suit; to become: a suitable company; attendance.

besot, v. *bé-sót* [be, and sof], to stupefy; to make dull or senseless: besot'ing, imp.: besotted, pp. in OE., dotted on: adj. infatuated; stupefied: besottedly, ad. *-ly*: besot'edness, n. stupidity; infatuation: besot'tingly, ad. *-ly*.

besought—see under *beseech*.

bespangle, v. *bé-spángl* [be, and spangle], to adorn with spangles; to cover with glittering objects: bespang'ing, imp.: bespangled, pp. *bé-spángld*.

bespatter, v. *bé-spátter* [be, and spatter: Dut. *bespatten*, to splash], to sprinkle with water or mud; to dirty by throwing or scattering filth; to cover or asperse with slanders or reproaches: bespat'tering, imp.: bespat'tered, pp. *térd*.

bespeak, v. *bé-spék* [be, and speak: AS. *be*, by; *sprecan*, to speak], to address or speak; to speak for beforehand; to engage for a future time; to forebode; to show: bespeak'er, n. one who: bespeak'ing, imp.: bespoken, pt. *bé-spók*: bespoken, pp. *bé-spók*.

bespet, v. *bé-spét*, also bespit, v. *bé-spít* [be, and spit], in OE., to daub or besmear with spittle.

bespread, v. *bé-spréd* [be, and spread: AS. *bespreadan*], to spread about or over; to cover over: bespread'ing, imp.: bespread', pp.

besprant, pp. and a *bé-sprént* [AS. *besprengan*], in OE., besprinkled.

besprinkle, v. *bé-spríngl* [be, and sprinkle: AS. *besprengan*, to sprinkle], to scatter over: besprín'kling, imp.: besprinkled, pp. *-kld*.

Bessemer steel, *bé-sé-mér* [so named after its inventor], steel made from cast-iron, mixed with a certain proportion of pure iron, from which all the carbon, &c., has been removed, by exposing the molten mass to a current of air.

best, a. *bést* [AS. *bets*, contr. of *betest*: cf. Dut. *best*: Icel. *bestr*], superl. of *good*: good in the highest degree: ad. in the highest degree; beyond all others: a. the utmost; the highest endeavour, as to do one's best: at best, in the most favourable view that can be taken of the matter: the best, the highest perfection: do the best, use the utmost power: make the best, improve or do to the utmost: to make the best of a bad bargain, to endeavour as much as possible to mitigate or lessen loss or injury: about, v. *bést*, also *bésted*, v. *bé-stét* [AS. *be*, about; *stetan*, to place: Dan. *bestede*, to place, to bury: Icel. *staddr*, circumstance], to place in a position good or ill; to profit: best'ed, v. in *sporting circles*, to be got

the best of: best'ed, pp. and a. placed; situated; in OE., treated; disposed: hard best'ed, placed in a position hard to endure.

bestial, a. *bést-yál* [L. *bestia*, a beast—see *beast*], like a beast; beastly: brutal; filthy: bestiality, n. *bést-yál-ti-té*, the quality of a beast; an unnatural crime; moral filthiness: best'ally, ad. *-ly*—SYN. of 'bestial': beastly; brutal; brutal; vile; sensual; depraved; carnal.

bestir, v. *bé-stér* [be, and stir], to rouse into vigorous action: bestir'ing, imp.: bestirred, pp. *bé-stérd*.

bestow, v. *bé-stó* [ME. *bestowen*, to put in a place—from AS. *be*, thoroughly, and *stow*, a place], to lay up in a place; to give; to confer; to give in marriage; to apply; to impart: bestow'ing, imp.: bestowed, pp. *bé-stóat*: bestowal, n. the act of bestowing; disposal: bestow'ment, n. the act of giving or conferring: bestower, n. one who.

bestrew, v. *bé-stréw* [be, and strew: AS. *bestreosan*, to strew], to scatter or sprinkle over—see *strew*.

bestride, v. *bé-stríd* [be, and stride: AS. *bestridan*, to stride], to stand with the legs open; to extend the legs across; to stride or step over: to have between one's feet: bestriding, imp.: bestrid, pt. *bé-stríd*, or bestrod, pt. *bé-stród*: bestriden, pp. *bé-stríd-n*.

bestud, v. *bé-stúd* [be, and stud], to adorn with studs or shining points: bestud'ing, imp.: bestud', pp.

bet, n. *bét* [prob. a contr. from ME. *abet*, instigation, support], money pledged to be given on an event or circumstance as it may fall out; a wager; that which is pledged on a contest: v. to lay a wager: bet'ting, imp.: bet'ted, pp.: bet'ting, a. in the habit of making bets: n. the proposing or laying of a wager: bet'tor, n. one who bets.

bet, a.—see *best*.

beta, n. *bé-tá* [Gr.], second letter of the Greek alphabet; in *science*, the second in any class or order, as the second star in a constellation, the second of a series of chemical compounds, &c.

betake, v. *bé-ták* [be, and take: AS. *betacian*; AS. *be*, and Icel. *taka*, to take, to deliver], to take oneself to; to have recourse to; to apply: betak'ing, imp.: betook, pt. *bé-tók*: betaken, pp. *bé-tók-n*.

betwixt, v. *bé-téw* [be, and term], to think fit: cf. Dut. *betwixen*, to become, to be fitting], in OE., to give; to bestow; to afford; to allow; to delign; to endure.

betel, n. *bét* [Port. and F. *betel*; Mal. *rettila*], a sort of pepper-plant, the fruit of the *Arca catechu*, Ord. *Palmæ*: a compound whose principal ingredients are the fruit of the *Arca catechu*, the leaf of the betel-pepper, a little chunam, and lime—in universal use for chewing in all central and tropical Asia: betel-pepper, the *Charicia betle*, Ord. *Piperacæ*, a plant whose leaf is chewed with the areca nut by the Malays as a means of intoxication.

betink, v. *bé-thíngk* [AS. *bethencan*, to think: cf. Dut. *bedenken*, to consider], to bring or call to mind by reflection: to bring to recollection: betink'ing, imp.: bethought, pp. *bé-thókt*.

bethrall, v. *bé-thráll* [be, and thrall], in OE., to bring into a state of thrall or slavery; to conquer.

betide, v. *bé-tíd* [AS. *betídan*, to happen], to happen; to come to; to come to pass; to befall: betided, pp. *bé-tídd*.

betimes, ad. *bé-tíms*, or *betime*, ad. *-tím* [AS. *be* or *bi*, by; *tíma*, time], before it is too late; seasonably; early: soon.

betoken, v. *bé-tók-n* [ME. *betokenen*—from AS. *be*, about, and *tacnian*, to signify], to show by tokens or signs; to point out something future by a thing known; to indicate; to foreshow: betokening, imp. *bé-tók-ning*, showing by a sign: betokened, pp. *bé-tók-nd*—SYN. of 'betoken': to mark; note; indicate; presage; portend; foreshow; augur; forebode; prognosticate.

Betony, n. *bé-tón-t*, or *Betonica*, n. *bé-tón-t-kd* [called by Pliny *betonica*—from the *Veltones*, a people of Spain, who discovered it], a Linnean genus of plants, of various species, esteemed for their medicinal properties; the *B. officinalis* of Lin., Ord. *Labiata*.

betook, v.—see under *betake*.

betray, v. *bé-trá* [AS. *be*, thoroughly; OF. *trair*—from L. *tradere*, to give up or surrender], to deliver up what ought to be kept; to give into the hands of an enemy by treachery; to be unfaithful to a friend; to violate trust or confidence; to mislead; to entrap:

máde, mádt, fár, láte: míte, mdt, hár: píne, pí-n: nóte, nódt, móde;

benjamin, *n. bē-jā-mīn*, common name of the gum benzoin, of which benjamin is a vulgar corruption—see under **benzoate**.

benmet or **benet**, *n. bē-nēt* [L. *benedictus*, praised or commended; F. *benoît*], the common name for the *Gen. urticaria* or herb-avena, a medicinal plant.

ben-nut and **ben-on**—see under **moringa**.

bent, *n. bēnt* [see **bend**], curvature; the tension or strain of the mental powers; disposition towards something; inclination: *adj.* curved; inclined; prone to; determined; in *bot.*, hanging down towards the ground: *top* of one's bent, to the very utmost that his inclination and bias would permit, as 'he was fooled to the top of his bent': bent on it, resolutely resolved upon it.—*SYN.* of 'bent' *n.*: bias; inclination; turn; propensity; tendency; proneness; prepossession.

bent, *n. bēnt* [AS. *beonet*; cf. MH.Ger. *bēns*; Ger. *bunt*, red or bent grass], the culms or dry stalks of various pasture-grasses—especially of the genus *Agrostis*, a coarse grass which grows and roots rapidly through the soil by its wiry and jointed stems, and thus binds it together, very difficult to eradicate; such grasses of the sea-shore are *Elymus arvensis* and *Amphiphius arvensis*, Ord. *Gramineæ*.

bent, *v. bēnt*, *pt.* and *pp.* of **bend**, which see.

benumb, *v. bē-nūm* [AS. *beniman*, to take away, to stupefy], to deprive of feeling; to make torpid; to stupefy: **benumbing**, *imp.*: **benumbed**, *pp.* *bē-nūmd*: **benumbed**, *n.* the state or condition of being benumbed.

benzoate, *n. bēn-zō-āt* [Sp. *benzoi*, benzoin; Ar. *haba jāwa*], a salt of benzoic acid: **benzoate**, *n. -in*, a compound obtained from oil of bitter almonds in brilliant prismatic crystals which are inodorous and tasteless—called also by a vulgar corruption *benjamin*; a fragrant resin obtained from a large tree of Sumatra, the styrac benzoin: **benzoic**, *a. bēn-zō-ik*, applied to a fragrant acid obtained from the gum benzoin, commonly called *benjamin flowers* and *flowers of benzoin*: **benzoitril**, *n. bēn-zō-nī-trīl* [benzoic acid and nitric acid], a liquid having the odour of the volatile oil of bitter almonds, obtained by digesting hippuric acid with acid and chloride of zinc: **benzene** or **benzin**, *n. bēn-zēn*, also **benzol**, *n. bēn-zōl*, a clear, colourless, inflammable liquid, of a disagreeable odour, prepared in immense quantities from coal-tar for the manufacture of aniline, and to be used as a solvent for wax, caoutchouc, &c.—as a commercial product it is always impure; when pure, it is known as *benzene*, and is a thin, limpid, colourless liquid, with a peculiar, ethereal odour—known also as one of the aromatic hydrocarbons: **benzyle**, *a. bēn-zīl*, or **benzoyle**, *n. bēn-zōyl* [benzoin]; and *Gr. hūle*, the substance from which anything is made), an assumed compound forming the radical of oil of bitter almonds, benzoic acid, &c.—that is, the benzoic series of ethers: **benzoin**, *n. bēn-zō-in*, same sense as **benzol**.

bequeath, *v. bē-kwēth* [AS. *bececehan*—from *be*, and *cecehan*, to say], to give or leave by will; to hand down to posterity: **bequeathing**, *imp.*: **bequeathed**, *pp.* *bē-kwēth*: **bequest**, *n. bē-kwēst*, something left by will; a legacy.—*SYN.* of 'bequeath': to devise; demise; transmit.

berain, *v. bē-rān* [be, and rain], in OE, to rain upon; to wet.

berattle, *v. bē-rāt* [be, with, and rattle], in OE, to fill with noise; to make a great noise in contempt.

beray, *v. bē-rā* [an aphetic form of *array*, in a bad sense], in OE, to soil with ashes; to dirt; to defile: **beraying**, *imp.*: **berayed**, *pp.* *bē-rād*.

berber, *n. bēr-bēr*, a name used to designate the Semitic language formerly spoken in Northern Africa or Barbary—now pushed back, with its various dialects, towards the interior.

berberis, *n. bēr-bēr-in* [L. *berberis*, the berberry—*from Ar. berberi*, wild], an alkaline substance in the form of needle-like crystals of a beautiful bright yellow, obtained from the root of the berberry shrub: **berberry**, *n. bēr-bēr-t*, the correct spelling of **berberry**, a tree whose fruit is used as a preservative, and contains *oxalic acid*; the *Berberis vulgaris*, Ord. *Berberidaceæ*.

berceuse, *n. bār-sē* [F.—from *berceau*, a cradle], a lullaby.

beru, *n. bār* [AS. *beru*; cf. Icel. *barr*; Meso-Goth. *baris*, L. *bar*, barley], in Scot., barley.

berave, *v. bē-rāv* [AS. *beraþan*, to deprive of; be, and *raave*, which see], to deprive of; to take from; to render destitute: **beraving**, *imp.*: **beraft**, *pp.* *bē-rāft*, or **beraved**, *pp.* *bē-rāvd*: **beraver**, *n.* one who: **beravement**, *n. bē-rāvēmēt*, a heavy loss, particularly of friends, by death.

beraft, *pp.* of **berave**, which see.

bergallite, *n. bē-rēng-gēl-īt* [from St Juan de Berengela in Peru, where found abundantly], a variety of asphalt.

berg, *n. bērg* [Sw. *berg*], a hill, generally of ice; a contr. of iceberg, which see: **bergh-mahl** or **-mahl**, *bērg-māl* [Sw. mountain-meal], a recent infusorial earth of a whitish colour and mealy grain, also called *fossil farina*, of common occurrence in bog and ancient lake deposits.

bergamot, *n. bē-rā-gō-mōt* [F. and Sp. *bergamote*—*from It. bergamotto*], a kind of lime or citron highly scented; the fruit of the *Citrus bergamia*, Ord. *Aurantifera*; a fragrant volatile oil or perfume obtained from its rind, forming the chief constituent of *eau-de-Cologne*; tapestry of a coarse knit, first made at Bergamo, in Italy.

bergeret, *n. bē-rēg-ēt* [F. *bergerette*, a shepherd girl—*from berger*, a shepherd], in OE, a pastoral song or dance.

bergmaster, *n. bērg-māst-ēr* [AS. Ger., or Sw. *berg*, a mountain or mine; and *master*—see **berg**], the chief officer or judge among the Derbyshire miners: **bergmote**, *n. bērg-mōt* [*gemote*, an assembly], a court or assembly for deciding all causes and disputes among the Derbyshire miners.

bergmask, *n. bē-rā-gō-māsk*, a rustic dance, said to derive its name from *Bergamo*, in the State of Venice.

bergyll, *n. bē-rīg-ill* [Nor. *bergylla*], the Norwegian haddock; in Shetland, the rose-fish.

Berlin, *n. bē-rīn* or *bē-rīn*, a kind of carriage first made in Berlin: *adj.* denoting a kind of variously coloured worsted for fancy-work.

berm, *n. bērm* [F. *berme*; Ger. *brame*], in fort., a path or space of ground from 3 to 5 feet width left between the exterior slope of the parapet and the ditch; a narrow shelf of ground between any two earthen slopes; the bench or bank of a canal opposite the towing-path.

bernele, *n. bē-rīn-īl*—see **barnele** 1.

bernoise, *n. bē-rīn-sē*, another, but incorrect, spelling of **barnoise**.

berry, *n. bē-rī*, **berries**, *n. plu. bē-rīs* [AS. *berie*, a berry; cf. Icel. *ber*; OH.Ger. *berī*; Ger. *beere*], any small juicy fruit: **berried**, *a. bē-rīd*, furnished with berries.

berserker, **berserker**, or **berserk**, *n. bē-rē-ēr-ēr, bē-rē-ēr-ēr* [Icel. *berserkr*—*prob. from bēri, serkr*, 'bersark'], a fierce warrior of anc. Scandinavia: *a.* filled with furious rage; frenzied.

berth, *n. bērtā* [*prob. from Eng. bear*, in the sense of 'sailing in a certain direction'], convenient searoom; a situation or appointment; a space boarded off in a ship to lie or live in; the clear space or position of a ship at anchor: to give a wide berth, to leave considerable room for: to keep at a distance.

beryl, *n. bē-rīl* [F. *beryl*—*from L. beryllus*; comp. Pers. *balār*, crystal], a precious stone of a deep rich green colour: **berylline**, *a. bē-rīl-in*, like the beryl; a lapidary's term for the less brilliant and colourless varieties of the emerald: **beryllium**, *n. bē-rīl-ī-ūm*, an elementary body, a rare metal resembling magnesium, occurring as a silicate in beryl, &c.—also called *glucinum*.

berzelianite, *n. bē-rē-sē-lyān-īt* [after *Berzelius*, a Swedish chemist], a mineral, selenite of copper, occurring in thin dendritic crusts of a silver-white colour and metallic lustre: **berzelite**, *n. bē-rē-zē-īt*, a name applied to several minerals.

bezants, *n. plu.*—see **bezants**.

bescreen, *v. bē-skēn* [be, and screen], in OE, to cover, as with a screen; to shelter.

beseech, *v. bē-sēch* [OE. *besechen*—*from AS. be*, and *secan*, to seek], to seek something from a person; to ask for earnestly; to entreat; to implore: **beseeching**, *imp.*: **besought**, *pp.* and *pt.* *bē-soft*: **beseecher**, *n.* one who: **beseechingly**, *ad. -it*.—*SYN.* of 'beseech': to entreat; solicit; implore; ask; beg; request; supplicate; adjure; crave.

bescek, *v. bē-sēk* [be, and seek], OE., for **beseech**.

besecm, *v. bē-sēm* [be, and *secm*: AS. *be*, and *seman*], to become; to befit; to be decent for: **be-**

collo, *bōff*, *fōtā*; *pūre*, *būd*; *chair*, *ganc*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seul*.

bēlīd, *adj.* puffed up; swelled: **bēlīfūl**, *n.* **bēlīfūl**, *as much as fills the belly*: **bēlīyache**, *n.* **bēlīfūl**, *pain in the bowels*.

belomancy, *n.* **bēlō-mān-si** [*Gr. belos, an arrow; mantia, divination*], a kind of divination among the Arabians, &c., by shooting arrows inscribed with names, or drawn as lots.

belong, *v.* **bē-long** [*AS. be, near; langian, to long for; cf. Dut. belangen, to attain to, to concern; Ger. gelangen, to arrive at*], to be the property of or business of; to be an inherent quality of; to be related to or connected with; to have a residence in: **be-long'ing**, *imp.*: **belonged**, *pp.* **bē-lōngd**: **belongings**, *n. plu.* those things which pertain to one, as qualities or endowments; relations with another person or thing; possessions; goods.

beloved, *a.* **bē-lōv'd**: *pp.* **bē-lōv'd** [*AS. be, intens.; lufian, to love*], much loved; greatly esteemed; dear to the heart.

below, *prep.* **bē-lō** [*be, and low*], under; unworthy of: *ad.* in a lower place.

belt, *n.* **bēl** [*Ice. belti; L. balteus, a girdle or belt; Dut. border, a belt*], a band or girdle: a strap by which a sword or other thing is hung: *v.* to encircle as with a belt: **belt'ing**, *imp.*: **belt'ed**, *pp.*: *adj.* girt with a belt; arrayed in armour.

Beltane, *n.* **bēl-tān**, or **Beltain**, *n.* **bēl-tān** [*Gael. bealltāinn or bealltāinn; Ir. bealltaine; Manx. bealltānn*], May-day, the beginning of summer, a festival of remote antiquity kept up till recent times in parts of Scotland and Ireland—supposed to be the relics of the worship of the sun, such as kindling fires on hills, and other ceremonies, the significance of some of which is not known.

Beluchi, *n.* **bēl-ō-chē**, a native of Beluchistan: *adj.* pert to.

beluga, *n.* **bē-lō-gd** [*Russ. white fish*], the white whale, a cetaceous animal from 12 to 18 feet long.

belvedere, *n.* **bēlvē-dēr** [*It. belvedere—from L. bellus, fine, neat; videtur, to see*], in arch., a turret or cupola raised above the roof of a building; in Italy, an open gallery or corridor: in France, a lookout-place in a garden, or on a hill; a plant, one of the *Kochia*, *Ord. Chenopodiaceae*.

bema, *n.* **bē-mā** [*Gr. a tribunal*], a raised structure for an elevated seat; a bishop's throne.

Bembridge beds, **bēm-brī**, *in geol.*, a division of the upper Eocene strata, chiefly developed at *Bembridge*, in the Isle of Wight, abounding in fossil remains.

bemire, *v.* **bē-mīr** [*be, and mire*], to soil, as with mud, in passing through dirty places: **bemī'ring**, *imp.*: **bemired**, *pp.* **bē-mīrd**.

bemoan, *v.* **bē-mōn** [*AS. bēmanan, to moan—from be, round, and mannan, to moan*], to lament; to express sorrow for; to bewail: **bemoan'ing**, *imp.*: **bemoaned**, *pp.* **bē-mōnd**—*SYN.* of 'bemoan': to bewail; lament; deplore.

bemock, *v.* **bē-mōk** [*be, and mock*], in *OE.*, to treat with mockery.

ben, *n.* **bēn** [*Scot.*], in *Scot.*, an inner apartment—see *ben*.

ben, *n.* **bēn** [*Celt.*], a mountain-peak: the word occurs chiefly as a prefix in the names of high mountains in Scotland, appearing as *ben* in Wales and on the Continent.

bench, *n.* **bēnch** [*AS. benc; cf. Dan. bēnk; Ice. bekkir—see bank*], a long seat of wood or stone; a strong table; the seat of the Judges; the Judges or magistrates on it: *v.* to furnish with benches: **bencher**, *n.* **bēnch-ēr**, one of the senior members of an Inn of Court, the body charged with the management of its affairs: **bench'er-ship**, *n.* the condition or dignity of a bench.

bend, *v.* **bēnd** [*AS. bendan; cf. Ice. benda, to stretch*], to stretch, as a bow; to crook; to incline; to turn over or round; in *navy*, to tie or make fast: *n.* a turn; a curve: **bend'ing**, *imp.*: **bended** or **bent**, *pp.*: *adj.* in a crooked position, as the leg at the knee: **bender**, *n.* one who or that which: **bendable**, *a.* **bēnd-ā-bl**, that may be bent: **bend**, *n.* in *her.*, a band passing diagonally across a shield from one corner to another—see *note* under *escutcheon*: **bend'let**, *n.* a narrow bend: **bend sinister** [*L. sinister, on the left*], a band on a shield running from the upper right-hand corner to the lower left-hand corner, as it appears to the eye, and denoting baseness.—*SYN.* of 'bend *v.*': to crook; curve; direct; incline; exert; apply: subdue; bow; purpose.

beneath, *prep.* **bē-nēth** [*AS. be, by; neothan, beneath, below*], under; lower in position or rank: *ad.* in a lower place; below.

Benedick, *n.* **bēn-ē-dīk**, also spelt *Ben'edict* [one of Shakespeare's characters in *Much Ado about Nothing*, who begins as a confirmed bachelor and ends by marrying Beatrice], a late, unwilling, or unexpected convert to matrimony; sometimes applied to a bachelor.

Benedictines, *n. plu.* **bēn-ē-dīk'tīns**, the order of monks who followed the rule of St *Benedict* of Nursia, who flourished in the first half of the sixth century.

benediction, *n.* **bēn-ē-dīk'shān** [*F. bénédiction—from L. benedictionem—from L. bene, well; dictus, said, spoken*], a blessing pronounced; dictum wishes for success: **benedictory**, *a.* **bēn-ē-dīk'tēr-i**, expressing wishes for good.

benefaction, *n.* **bēn-ē-fāk'shān** [*L. beneficentia, a benefaction—from bene, well; factus, done*], the doing good to another: a benefit or good conferred; a charitable donation: **ben'efac'tor**, *n.* **-tēr**, one who bestows a benefit or good: **ben'efac'tress**, *n.* a woman who confers a benefit.

benefice, *n.* **bēn-ē-fīc** [*F. bénéfice, a benefit—from L. beneficium, a favour—from L. bene, well; facio, I make or do*], an estate granted through favour or kindness; a church-living or preferment: **beneficed**, *a.* **bēn-ē-fīc**, possessed of a church-living: **beneficence**, *n.* **bēn-ē-fī-sēns**, active goodness; the practice of doing kindness to those in need: **beneficent**, *a.* **-sēnt**, kind; charitable: **beneficently**, *ad.* **-tī**: **beneficial**, *a.* **bēn-ē-fīsh'āl**, useful; profitable; helpful: **ben'efic'ially**, *ad.* **-tī**: **beneficiary**, *n.* **bēn-ē-fīsh'ī-ēr-i**, one who receives anything as a gift; one who holds a benefice: **benefit**, *n.* **bēn-ē-fīt** [*OF. bienfait; F. bienfait—from L. beneficium, a kindness conferred*], anything tending to the good of another; a favour; profit: *v.* to do good to; to gain advantage from: **ben'efit'ing**, *imp.*: **benefited**, *pp.* **fīt-ēd**: **benefit of clergy**, a privilege once enjoyed by persons in holy orders, as well by all who could read, of being exempted from the punishment of death, and only burnt in the hand if convicted of certain crimes.—*SYN.* of 'beneficial': useful; profitable; advantageous; helpful; medicinal—of 'beneficent': bountiful; bounteous; munificent; generous; liberal; benevolent—of 'benefit *n.*': profit; advantage; use; avail; service; favour; kindness; civility.

benemy, also *bysemy*, *v.* **bē-nēm-nē** [*OE. nemyne, to name: AS. be, neman, to name, to call upon*], in *OE.*, to name; to promise: **benemyt**, *pp.* **bē-nēm't**, pronounced; promised.

bet, *v.* **bē-tēl** [*be, and set, which see*], in *OE.*, to surround with tolls; to ensnare.

benevolence, *n.* **bē-nē-vō-lēns** [*OF. bénévolence—from L. benevolentia, goodwill—from L. bene, well; volo, I wish*], goodwill; the disposition to do good; good done; a compulsory tax or assessment, formerly imposed on the people by the kings of England: **ben'evolent**, *a.* kind; possessing the desire to do good: **ben'evolently**, *ad.* **-tī**—*SYN.* of 'benevolence': beneficence; benignity; humanity; kindness; tenderness; munificence.

ben-goe bhag.

Bengal, *n.* **bēn-gā-l**, a thin stuff made of silk and hair, so called from *Bengal*, in India, where first made: **Bengal light**, a firework used for signals, or in illuminations: **Bengali**, *n.* **bēn-gā-lē**, the language of Bengal: **Bengalese**, *n.* *sing.* or *plu.* **bēn-gā-lēs**, a native of Bengal.

benight, *v.* **bē-nīt** [*be, and night*], to overtake with darkness: **benighting**, *imp.*: **benighted**, *pp.*: *adj.* involved in darkness, ignorance, or superstition.

benign, *a.* **bē-nīn** [*F. benin—from OF. benign—from L. benignus, kind—from L. benignus, well-born*], of a kind and gentle disposition; gracious; salutary: **benignant**, *a.* **bē-nīgnānt**, kind; gracious: **benignity**, *n.* **-nītī** [*F. benignité—from L. benignitas*], kindness; goodness of heart: **benignly**, *ad.* **bē-nīn'tī**, kindly; favourably: **benignantly**, *ad.* **-tī**: **benignancy**, *n.* **bē-nīgnān-tī**, the state of being benignant; benignity: **benignness**, *n.* *SYN.* of 'benign': liberal; gracious; kind; propitious; generous; favourable; salutary: **benignant**—of 'benignity'—see 'benevolence'.

benison, *n.* **bēn-ī-sōn** [*OF. benicium or benison, benediction—from F. bénir, to bless: L. benedictionem—from bene, well; dictus, spoken*], blessing; benediction.

male, māl, fār, lāō; mēle, mōl, hēr; yāne, yūn; nōle, nōt, mōre;

belamour, n. *bē-lā-mōr* [F. *bel*, fair; *amour*, love], in *OE.*, a fair lover; a gallant; a paramour; a consort; **belamy**, n. *bē-lā-mī* [F. *ami*, friend], in *OE.*, a good friend; a fair friend; an intimate.

belate, v. *bē-lāt* [be, and *late*], to make a person too late; **belat'ing**, imp.: **belated**, pp.: adj. too late; belighted.

belay, v. *bē-lā* [AS. *belagan*, to lay upon; Dut. *belagen*], to block up; among seamen, to lay the cable round the bits; to fasten, as a rope; **belay'ing**, imp.: **belayed**, pp. *bē-lād*; **belaying-pins**, the wooden pins on which the ropes are belayed or wound.

belch, v. *bē-lāsh* [AS. *belcan*; cf. Dut. and Low Ger. *belzen* or *belzen*, to bellow], to throw up anything violently, as wind from the stomach, or matter from a volcano; n. the act of throwing up or out; eructation; **belch'ing**, imp.: **belched**, pp. *bē-lāsh*.

belldame, n. *bē-lā-dā* [F. *belles*, handsome; *dame*, lady], *anciently*, a good lady—*now*, an old naysay woman; a hag.

belogger, v. *bē-lō-jēr* [Dut. *beloggen*, to besiege; AS. *be*, about; Ger. *belagern*, to besiege—from *lager*, a camp], to besiege; to surround a place with an army so as to prevent any one escaping from it; **belog'ging**, imp.: **beloggered**, pp. *bē-lō-jērd*; *SYN.* of 'besiegarer' to besiege; encompass; block up; invest; environ.

belemnite, n. *bē-lēm-nī* [Gr. *belemnōn*, a dart—from Gr. *bēlō*, I throw], a fossil abundant in chalk and limestone, the internal bone or shell of extinct naked cephalopoda, allied to the existing squid and cuttlefish—commonly called arrow-head or finger-stone, also thunder-bolt or thunder-stone; **belemnitida**, n. plu. *bē-lēm-nī-tī-dē* [Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance], an extinct group of dibrancheata, shell-less cephalopoda, comprising the belemnites and their allies.

bellary, n. *bē-lā-rī* [F. *bellot*, a watch-tower—from *OF. bellot*—from *ML. Ger. bellot*, a watch-tower; mid. L. *bellifidius*, formerly, a tower for warlike purposes, either of offence or defence—*now*, only used for the part of a steeple or building where a bell is hung—so named from its resemblance to such a tower.

belgard, n. *bē-lā-gārd* [F. *bel*, fair; *gard*, regard, respect], in *OE.*, a kind regard; a sweet or soft glance.

Belgium, n. *bē-lī-jā*, also *Belgie*, a *bē-lī-jē*, of or from Belgium, *bē-lī-jā*, a country of Europe lying north of France; n. an inhabitant of.

Belgravia, n. *bē-lā-grā-vī-ā* [Belgravia, a fashionable quarter of London] pert. to *Belgravia*, or fashionable life.

Belial, n. *bē-lī-āl* [Heb. unprofitableness], the anc. Hebrew personification of wickedness; the devil; an evil spirit; in *Paradise Lost*, one of the fallen angels; adj. worthless.

belibed, v. *bē-lī-bēd* [be, and *liber*], to traduce; to libel; to slander.

belia, v. *bē-lī* [AS. *beligan*; Ger. *belügen*, to tell lies of one; AS. *be*, *beligan*, to lie], to show to be false; to falsify; to slander; to feign; to pretend; **beli'ing**, imp.: **belied**, pp. *bē-līd*.

believe, n. *bē-lī-ē* [imp.: *believe*, *belief*; cf. Goth. *galeubans*; Ger. *glauben*, to believe], trust in a thing as true; credit; persuasion; **believe**, v. *bē-lī-ē*, to trust in as true; to credit; to be persuaded of; **beli'ev'ing**, imp.: adj. in the condition of one who believes; n. the act of putting trust in as true; believed, pp. *bē-lī-ē*; **beli'ev'or**, n. one who believes; *colloquially*, a Christian; **believable**, a. *-bē-lī-ē*, able to be believed; **beli'ev'ingly**, ad. *-lī*—*SYN.* of 'belief': credit; trust; faith; persuasion; conviction; confidence; doctrine; opinion.

belike, ad. *bē-lī-ē* [be, and *like*], in *OE.*, probably; certainly; perhaps.

belive, ad. *bē-lī-ē* [be, and *live*], in *OE.*, quickly; presently; immediately.

bell, n. *bē* [AS. *bell*—from *bellan*, to make a loud sound], a hollow body producing musical sounds when struck; anything expanding mouth outwards like a bell, as the cups of flowers; v. to grow in the form of bells; to make a loud noise, said of deer; **bell'ing**, imp.: **belled**, pp. *bēld*; **bell-founder**, one engaged in the making of bells; *bell-bird*, a N. Amer. bird with an extraordinary bell-like note; **bell-glass**, a glass vessel in the shape of a bell, used, when inverted, as a protection or cover against cold, &c., for

plants; **bell-hanger**, one whose trade is to fit up bells in houses; **bell-shaped**, in bot., applied to a corolla when it bellies or swells out like a bell, as the Canterbury bells; **bell-metal**, a mixed metal for making bells, consisting of about three parts of copper and one of tin; **bell-ringer**, one who rings a bell; **bell-man**, a town-crier; **bell-wether**, *bē-lō-thēr* [bell, and *wether*], the wether or male sheep having a bell on his neck, and acting as the leader of the flock; a leader; **bell, book, and candle**, a phrase for excommunication, derived from the ceremonies of excommunication in the E. Cath. Ch.; to bear the bell, to be the first or leader, as the foremost horse in a team, or a wether in a flock of sheep, which wore a bell; to take the prize; to shake the bells [from the *brils* of a hawk], in *OE.*, to affright; **bell-flower**, and **blue-bell**, names of flowers shaped like a bell; English bluebell or wild hyacinth is the *Hyacinthus non-scriptus*, or *Endymion nathans* Ord. *Lilacina*; bluebell of Scotland or harebell is the *Campanula rotundifolia*, Ord. *Campanulaceae*; **diving-bell**, a bell-shaped machine, or usually a square, so constructed that a person can descend in it among water—used by workmen in laying foundations of piers on river or sea bottoms, and in descending to wrecks, &c.; bells, n. plu. on board a ship, the half-hours of the watch, marked by striking a bell at the end of each; **bell-crank**, a bent lever, used for changing a vertical into a horizontal motion; **bell-metal**, ore, a Cornish miner's term for sulphure of tin, an ore consisting of tin and copper pyrites, and having a brilliant bell-metal colour; **bell-the-cat**—from the fable of the mice, in which, for safety, they placed a bell round the cat's neck; to hamper effectively a dangerous opponent; **peeping bell**, *anciently*, tolling a bell to scare away evil spirits from a person (*in æstremis*), the bell which called the priest to his last duty to the dying; the bell rung at a person's decease; **bell-tomb**, a circular conical-topped tent.

bell, n. *bē* [perhaps *Dut. bel*—from *belien*, to bubble up; L. *bulia*, a bubble], a bubble formed upon a liquid.

belldonna, n. *bē-lā-dōn-nā* [It. fair lady, from its having been used as a cosmetic by ladies—from It. *bella*, beautiful; *donna*, lady], an extract of the deadly nightshade—a valuable medicine in very small doses, but a deadly poison if exceeded; systematic name, *Atropa belladonna* [Gr. *Atropos*, one of the three Fates whose duty it was to cut the thread of life—in allusion to its deadly effects].

belles, n. *bē* [F. *belles*, beauty], a young lady much admired.

Bellerophon, n. *bē-lē-rō-fōn* [from *Bellerophon*, a fabulous hero of antiquity], an extensive genus of fossil univalve shells, consisting of a single chamber, like the living Argonaut.

belles-lettres, n. plu. *bē-lē-lē-rē* [F.], polite literature in all its branches, particularly poetry, romance, and essays; in *rhetoric*, the rules of elegant composition.

bellicose, n. *bē-lī-dōn* [F. *belles*, beautiful; *bonne*, good], in *OE.*, a fair maid; a woman beautiful and good.

bellicose, a. *bē-lī-kōz* [L. *bellicōsus*, very warlike—from *bellum*, war], inclined to war; over-warlike. **bellicerist**, a. *bē-lī-jēr-ist* [L. *bellum*, war; *periculum*, carrying on], waging war; carrying on a nation or state having a right to carry on war; a party or a power recognised by other nations as carrying on a regular warfare, in contradistinction to rebels.

below, v. *bē-lō* [AS. *bellan*, to sound loudly—the term *ow* is due to confusion of root with AS. word *bylgan*, to bellow], to make a loud noise; to cry out lustily; to roar loudly, as an enraged bull; n. a loud shout; a roar; **below'ing**, imp.: adj. roaring loudly, as an enraged bull; n. a loud noise, as the roaring of a bull; **belowed**, pp. *bē-lōd*; **below'er**, n. one who.

belows, n. plu. *bē-lōs* or *bē-lās* [AS. and Sw. *baelg*, a bag or pouch, perhaps from Icel. *belgr*], an inflated skin or case; an instr. or machine for blowing up a fire, or for supplying the pipes of an organ with wind.

belly, n. *bē-lī* [AS. *baelg*, a bag; cf. Dut. *baelg*, a belly], that part of the body of an animal which contains the bowels; that part of a thing which swells out; a hollow place or cavity; v. to fill or swell out; to become protuberant; **belly'ing**, imp.: **bellied**, pp.

coöl, bōy, fōt, pīrr, bōd, chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

ing prominent or projecting brows: **Colorado beetle**, an insect destructive to the potato plant, first observed in *Colorado*.

beever, *n. plu.* **béevs** [see **beef**], *sing.* **beef**, sometimes **beever**; black cattle; animals of the ox or cow kind.

befall, *v. bé-fall* [be, and *fall*], to happen to; to come to pass: **befall**, *imp.*: **befell**, *pt.* **bé-fel**: **befallen**, *pp.* **bé-fall-en**.

beft, *v. bé-ft* [AS. *be*, about; *F. fait*, wrought], to suit; to become: **befting**, *imp.*: **befted**, *pp.*

befool, *v. bé-fol* [AS. *be*, about; *F. fol*, idle], to lead astray; to delude: **befooling**, *imp.*: **befooled**, *pp.* **bé-fol**.

before, *prep.* **bé-for** [be, and *for*: AS. *beforan*], in front of; in presence of; *ad.* in front; farther onward; *conj.* farther onward in time: **beforehand**, *ad.* **bé-for-hind**, sooner in time; previously; at first: **before time**, *ad.* **-im**, formerly; of old time.

befoul, *v. bé-foul* [be, and *foul*], to make foul; to soil; to entangle; to run against or amongst: **befouling**, *imp.*: **befouled**, *pp.* **foiled**.

befriend, *v. bé-frend* [be, and *friend*], to assist; to favour; to aid in a difficulty: **befriending**, *imp.*: **befriended**, *pp.* **bé-frend-ed**.

beg, *v. bég* [a corrupt. of AS. *bedecan*, to beg—*lit.*, to ask something for the bag or wallet], to beg earnestly; to beseech; to entreat; to solicit charity; to take for granted; to assume: **begging**, *imp.*:

begged, *pp.* **bégd**: **beggar**, *n.* **bé-gér**, one who is poor and asks charity; one much reduced in circumstances; one who begs: *v.* to reduce to poverty:

begging, *imp.*: **begged**, *pp.* **bé-gér**, reduced to poverty by misfortune or misconduct: **beggarly**, *a.* **-ly**, mean; poor; *ad.* meanly: **beggariness**, *n.* **-i-ness**, poverty; meanness: **beggary**, *n.* **bé-gér-ty**, a state of great poverty: **beggar-man**, a man who is a beggar: **begging the question**, assuming the truth of the very thing to be proved: **beggar-my-neighbour**, a certain game of cards.—*SYN.* of 'beg': to ask; request; beseech; supplicate; entreat; implore; solicit; adjure; crave; desire.

beg, *n.* **bég**—same as **bay**.

bagasse—same as **bagasse**.

beget, *v. bé-gét* [AS. *begittan*, to obtain], to generate; to produce; to cause to exist: **begetting**, *imp.*:

beget, *pt.* **begotten**, *pp.* **bé-gét-n**: **begetter**, *n.* one who.

Beghard or **Beguard**, *n.* **bé-gárd** [*F. béguard*: Ger. *beghart*—from Lambert *Begue*, the founder], an order of St Francis (founded in the thirteenth century), which aimed at great purity, held no property, and subsisted by daily begging.

begin, *v. bé-gin* [AS. *beginnan* or *onginnan*], to commence; to enter upon something new; to take the first step: **beginning**, *imp.*: *n.* first cause; origin; first state; the rudiments: **begin**, *pt.* **bé-gén**: **begin**, *pp.* **bé-gén**: **beginner**, *n.* one who takes the first step; an author of a thing; one without experience.—*SYN.* of 'beginning *n.*': commencement; origin; original; rise; source.

begin, *v. bé-gén* [AS. *beginnan*], to surround with a girdle; to encompass; to encircle: **beginning**, *imp.*:

begin, *pt.* **begirt**, *pp.* **beginning**, *a.* in OE., girdling; encompassing.

beglerbeg, *n.* **bé-gér-bég** [Turk., prince of princes], a Turkish governor-general of a province, next in rank to the Grand Vizier,—a title given from the bearer having subordinate to him several chiefs of a district.

beguay, *v. bé-naŭ* [be, and *gnaŭ*], to eat away; to bite: **beguay**, *pp.* **bé-naŭ-n**, eaten away.

begone, *int.* **bé-gón** [imper. of *be*, and *pp.* of *go*: Dut. *begaan*, touched with emotion: AS. *bigdan*, to go about], go away, emphatically; depart: **woe-begone**, *wo-bé-gón*, oppressed with woe.

Begonia, *n.* **bé-gó-ni-a** [after M. *Begon*, a French botanist], a genus of plants common in our gardens. Ord. *Begoniaceae*, having richly coloured leaves and showy flowers; elephant's ears—so named from the form of their leaves.

begot, *v.* **begot** *tem.* *v.* [see **beget**] procreated.

begrim, *v. bé-grim* [from AS. *be*, about, and *grime*: Dan. *grime*, a spot of dirt on the face; Sw. dial. *grima*—see *grime*], to sprinkle all over with powder; to soil deeply all over with dirt: **begriming**, *imp.*: **begrimed**, *pp.* **bé-grim-d**.

begudge, *v. bé-grud* [AS. *be*, about; *F. gruger*, to grieve: Gr. *grudin*, to mutter—*lit.*, to mutter in grumbling—see *grudge*], to feel discontent; to

grudge; to envy the possession of: **begudging**, *imp.*: **begudged**, *pp.* **grud**.

beguile, *v. bé-gil* [AS. *be*, about; *F. guille*, deceive], to deceive by juggling tricks; to cheat; to amuse: **beguiling**, *imp.*: **beguiled**, *pp.* **gild**: **beguilingly**, *ad.* **-ly**: **beguiler**, *n.* one who: **beguilement**, *n.* act of deceiving.—*SYN.* of 'beguile': to deceive; delude; cheat; amuse; ensnare.

Beguine, *n.* **bé-gin** or **bé-gün** [*F. béguin*, a linen cap: mid. L. *beghina*], one of a sect of religious women in Germany and Flanders (founded in the twelfth century) who devoted themselves to works of piety and charity—so named from their linen caps.

begum, *n.* **bé-güm** [Hind. *begm*], in the *E. Ind.*, a princess or lady of high rank.

begun, *v.*—see under **begin**.

behalf, *n.* **bé-háf [AS. *behefe*, profit; *on healse*, on the side of: Goth. *halbs*, half], support; favour; side or cause; defence.**

behave, *v. bé-háv* [AS. *behabben*, to restrain—from *habban*, to have: Ger. *haben*, to have], to bear or carry oneself; to conduct; to act; to govern: **behaving**, *imp.*: **behaved**, *pp.* **-háv-d**: **behaviour**, *n.* **bé-háv-ter**, conduct, good or bad; manner of conducting oneself; propriety of carriage; comportment: **be upon one's behaviour**, placed in such a condition as requires care and caution: **during good behaviour**, while conducting oneself honestly and with propriety.—*SYN.* of 'behaviour': demeanour; conduct; carriage; deportment.

behead, *v. bé-héd* [be, and *head*: AS. *beheafdan*, to behead—from *be*, by; *head*, head], to cut off the head: **beheading**, *imp.*: *n.* the act of cutting off the head: punishment for great crimes formerly common in this country: **beheaded**, *pp.*

behemoth, *n.* **bé-he-móth** [Heb. *behemóth*, beasts, great beast], the animal described by Job, and supposed to be the hippopotamus or river-horse.

behen, *n.* **bé-hén** [perhaps Ar. *behen*], the name of a plant whose root is medicinal.

behest, *n.* **bé-hést** [AS. *behas*, a vow: Icel. *hrita*, to be named], the act of speaking out; command; order; precept.

behighlight, *v. bé-hít* [AS. *behelan* or *behalan*, a vow, a promise] in OE., to vow; to promise; to intrust; to address; to command; to assure; to reckon.

behind, *prep.* **bé-hind** [AS. *behindan*, afterwards, after], at the tail of; at the back of; after: *ad.* remaining; at a distance; out of view: **behindhand**, *a.* backward; tardy: *ad.* in arrears.

behold, *v. bé-hóld* [AS. *beholdan*, to observe: M.H. Ger. *behalten*—from *be*, and *halten*, to hold], to look steadily upon; to view; to see with attention: **beholding**, *imp.*: **beheld**, *pt.* and *pp.*: **beholden**, *a.* **bé-hóld-en**, indebted; obliged: **beholder**, *n.* one who: **behold**, *int.* see *look*—*SYN.* of 'behold': to view; look; regard; contemplate; eye; regard; observe; perceive; scan.

behoove or **behoove**, *v. bé-hóv* [AS. *behoefan*, to be fit, to be of use; *behefe*, advantage], to be fit; to be necessary for: used chiefly in the 3rd pers. sing. 'It behoves': **behooving**, *imp.* **bé-hóv-ing**: **behooved**, *pp.* **bé-hóv-d**: **behoof**, *n.* **bé-hóf**, need; profit; advantage.

beige, *n.* **bézh** [*F.*; It. *bigio*, grey], unbleached serge; a thin woollen fabric used for ladies' dresses. **beild**—see **beild**.

being, *v. bé-ing* [see **be**], *imp.* of *be*: *n.* existence; a state of existence; a person existing; any living creature.

bejant, **bajan**, or **bajan**, *n.* **bé-jánt**, **bé-ján**, **bé-ján** [*F. bejaune*, a novice—from *bec*, beak, and *jaune*, yellow, because a yellow beak is characteristic of young birds], at the universities of St Andrews and Aberdeen, a student in the first year of his curriculum; a freshman.

bejape, *v. bé-jáp* [AS. *be*, about; *F. japper*, to yelp, to yapper; an imitative word] in OE., to laugh at; to mock; to deceive; to impose upon: **bejaping**, *imp.*: **bejaped**, *pp.* **bé-jáp**.

bekah, *n.* **bé-ka** [Heb. *beka*, half-part], in *Bible*, a half-shekel.

beknow, *v. bé-nó* [be, and *know*], in OE., to acknowledge; to confess.

bel, *bel*—see **Baal**.

be labour, *v. bé-lá-bér* [be, and *labour*], to beat soundly; to thump: **be labouring**, *imp.*: **be labourd**, *pp.* **-bérd**.

becoace, *n.* *bék-d-ékó* [It. *becoacco*, a fig-pecker—from *becore*, to peck; *acco*, a fig] a fig-pecker, a bird of passage resembling a nightingale which feeds on figs and grapes; the garden warbler.

becance, *v.* *bé-chán-s* [be, and *chance*] in *OE*, to befall; to happen.

becas-de-mar, *n.* *bésh-dé-már* [F.] the trepan.
beck, *n.* *bék*, a contr. of *becken* [AS. *brucan*, a sign; Icel. *bakna*, to nod] a nod of the head meant to invite attention; in *OE*, a weight of 16 lb. or a measure of 2 gals.; *v.* to make a sign with the head; to call by a nod: *beck'ing*, *imp.* *becked*, pp. *békt*.

beck, *n.* *bék* [AS. *becc*; Ger. *bach*; Icel. *beckr*] a little stream; a brook.

beckst, *n.* *bék-st* [perhaps from Dut. *becht*, a rope] among seamen, a piece of rope placed to confine another rope or a spar; a small circle or hoop of rope used as a handle.

beckom, *v.* *bék-óm* [AS. *becuman*, to signify by a sign—from *becan*, a sign] to make a sign to another by nodding, or by a motion of the hand or finger: *beck-oming*, *imp.* *bék-níng*; *beckoned*, *pp.* *bék-néd*.

becloand, *v.* *bé-kloúnd* [be, and *cloud*] to obscure; to dim: *becloand'ing*, *imp.* *becloand'ed*, pp.

become, *v.* *bé-kóm* [AS. *becuman*, to attain to, to befall, to suit; cf. *OE* Ger. *piquamen*; MH. Ger. *becumera*, to happen, to befall; hence Ger. *begumen*, fit, proper, convenient] to pass from one state to another; to befit; to sit gracefully: *becom'ing*, *imp.* *adj.* appropriate; graceful: *became*, *pt.* *becom'ingly*, *ad.* -ly, after a becoming or suitable manner: *becom'ingness*, *n.* the state or quality of being becoming or suitable; congruity.—*SYN.* of 'becom'ing': decent; proper; fit; seemly; suitable; just; right; appropriate; congruous; graceful; befitting.

bed, *n.* *béd* [AS. *béd*; cf. Icel. *betr*; Ger. *bett*; Goth. *bod*] something on which to sleep; a couch; the bottom or channel of a river; a plot of ground in a garden; a layer; in *geol.*, a stratum or layer: *v.* to lie; to sleep; to sow; to put plants into a plot of garden ground: *bed'ding*, *imp.* *bed'ded*, pp.: *bedding*, *n.* materials of a bed; *bed-chamber*, *n.* -*chám-ber*, a room in which there is a bed: *bed'frid*, a also *bedrid'dem*, a [AS. *bedridas*, one who rides on his bed] wholly confined to bed by age or sickness: *bed'clothes*, *n.* plu. the blankets, sheets, &c., of a bed: *bed'fellow*, *n.* one who lies in the same bed: *bed'post*, *n.* one of the four standards that support a bed: *bed'stead*, *n.* -*stéd* [AS. *stede*, a place, station] the wooden or iron framework of a bed: *bed'tick*, *n.* *béd-tík*, the case for holding the materials of a bed: *bed-hangings*, curtains for a bed: *bed-plate*, the foundation plate of a marine or a direct action engine: *bed-rite*, *n.* *béd-rit*, privilege of the marriage-bed: *bedstraw*, the *Galium*, *Ord.* *Galíazca*, a genus of plants including some common weeds; the *G. verum*, an odoriferous wild plant, formerly strewed upon beds: *bed of justice* [a translation of F. *lit de justice*], in *F. Hist.*, the king's presence in parliament asked on his bed or throne in order to overawe and compel his members to register his decrees: brought to bed, delivered of a child: from bed and board, a legal separation of husband and wife short of a divorce.

bedabble, *v.* *bé-dáb-bél* [be, and *dabble*] to sprinkle with; to cover with: *bedabbling*, *imp.* *bé-dáb-bíng*; *bedabbled*, *pp.* *bé-dáb-béd*.

bedaub, *v.* *bé-dáub* [be, and *daub*] to besmear; to sprinkle: to soil with anything thick and dirty: *bedaub'ing*, *imp.* *bedaub'ed*, *pp.* *bé-dáub'éd*.

bedazzle, *v.* *bé-dáz-sél* [be, and *dazzle*] to confuse the sight by a too strong light; to make dim by lustre or glitter: *bedazzling*, *imp.* *bedazz'ed*; *bedazzled*, *pp.* *béd*.

beds, *n.* *béd* [Eng. dial.] among miners, a kind of pickaxe used for separating the ores from the rocks in which they are embedded.

bedeck, *v.* *bé-dék* [be, and *deck*] to adorn; to grace: *bedeck'ing*, *imp.* *bedeck'ed*, *pp.* *bé-dék'éd*.

bedegar or **bedegar**, *n.* *béd-gár* [Pers. *bádavar*, a kind of white thorn or thistle], a spongy excrescence found on rose-bushes, caused by the puncture of a small insect.

bedesman, *n.* *béd-es-mán*—see under *bed*.

bedelm, *n.* *bé-dél-m*, also *bédal*, *n.* *bé-dél* [mid. L. *bedelm*], a higher beadle or officer of a court or university: *bedelry*, *n.* *bé-dél-ri*, the extent of a beadle's office.

bedew, *v.* *bé-dú* [be, and *dew*] to wet, as with dew;

to moisten gently: *bedew'ing*, *imp.* *bedew'ed*, pp. *bé-dú'éd*; *bedew'er*, *n.* one who.

bedim, *v.* *bé-dím* [be, and *dim*] to darken; to obscure: *bedim'ming*, *imp.* *bedim'med*, *pp.* *bé-dím'éd*.

bedim, *v.* *bé-dím* [be, and *OE*, *dizen*, to clothe a distaff with flax] to load with ornament; to dress with unbecomingly richness: *bedim'ming*, *imp.* *bé-dím'ing*; *bedizen*, *pp.* *bé-díz'éd*.

bedlam, *n.* *béd-lám* [contr. from the hospital of St Mary of Bethlehem in London, used as a house for the insane], a madhouse; a lunatic asylum; a place where there is a great deal of noise and uproar: *bed-lamite*, *n.* -*ite*, one confined in a madhouse.

bedlington, *n.* *béd-líng-lín* [from Mr *Bedlington*, a fancier] a grey short-haired terrier.

bedouin, *n.* *béd-ú-in* [F. *bedouin*; Ar. *bedawi*, living in the desert—from *badu*, a desert], an Arab of one of the unsettled tribes of Arabia and Northern Africa.

bedraggle, *v.* *bé-drág-gl* [be, and *draggle*], to soil the clothes by suffering them in walking to reach the dirt: *bedraggling*, *imp.* *bedragg'ed*, *pp.* *bé-drág'éd*.

bee, *n.* *bé* [AS. *beo*; Ger. *biene*; Icel. *byr*, *Aryan* *bhi*, to tremble, in the sense of 'buzzing'] an insect that makes honey and wax: *beehive*, *n.* *bé-híe*, a case or box in which domestic bees build their honeycombs and store their honey: *bee-flower*, a kind of orchis whose flowers represent singular figures of bees and flies: *bee-garden*, an enclosure where bees are reared: *bee-hawk*, the honey-buzzard: *bee-line*, in *Amer.*, the most direct line from one place to another: *bee-master*, one who keeps and rears bees: *bee's-wax*, *bé-z-wáks*, the wax collected by bees: *bee's-wing*, a crust in port wine: *bee-bread*, the pollen or dust of flowers collected by bees: *bee-eater*, a bird that feeds on bees: *bee in one's bonnet*, in *Scot.*, unsettled in manners and disposition; flighty.

beech, *n.* *béch* [AS. *bece*; cf. Ger. *buche*; Icel. *beyki*; cog. with L. *fagus*; Gr. *phágus*, an esculent oak], a large forest-tree having a smooth bark, producing mast or nuts; the *Fagus sylvatica*, *Ord.* *Cupulifera* or *Corylaceæ*: *beech-mast*, the nuts of the beech-tree: *beech-oil*, an oil obtained from beech-nuts: *beecham*, a *bésh'm*, made of beech.

beef, *n.* *béf* [F. *boeuf*; OF. *boef*, an ox; It. *bove*—from L. *boven*, an ox] the flesh of animals of the ox, bull, or cow kind; *beevies*, *bé-z*, plu. of *beef* when the animals are meant: *adj.* consisting of beef: *beef-steak*, *n.* -*stak*, a slice of beef raw or cooked: *beef-tea*, a liquid decoction of beef: *beef-wood*, the wood of an Australian tree resembling beef in appearance; various species of the genus *Casuarina*, *Ord.* *Casuarinaceæ*, yielding excellent timber; the cassowary-tree.

beef-eater, *n.* [from *beef* and *eater*] an eater of beef; a well-fed menial; one of the yeomen of the guard in England—a force instituted at the accession of Henry VII. in 1485; one of the wardens of the Tower of London, named Yeomen Extra. *Note.*—The conjecture that the word is derived from *buffet*, a sideboard, has no historical proof to support it.

beed—see *bead*.

beelzebub, *n.* *bé-dé-zéb-búb* [Gr.—from Heb. *baal*, lord; *zebub*, a fly], in *Script.*, the prince of devils.

beam, *bin* [AS. *beon*], *pp.* of the verb *be*.

beer, *n.* *bér* [AS. *beor*; cf. Ger. *bier*; Icel. *bjorr*, drink], an intoxicating liquor made from prepared barley, called malt, and hops; a liquor made by infusion and fermentation from any vegetable substance.

beestings, *n.* plu. *bé-stíngs*, also spelt *blest'ing*, and *beest'ing*—see *blestings*.

beet, *n.* *bét* [OE. *bete*; Ger. *beete*; L. *béta*] a garden or field vegetable with large roots, from which sugar is extensively manufactured in France; the *Beta vulgaris*, the beet; and *B. campestris*, field-beet or mangol-wurzel, both of the *Ord.* *Chenopodiaceæ*: *beet-rave*, a variety of beet.

beetle, *n.* *bé-tél* [AS. *bitel*, 'the biting insect'—from *bítan*, to bite], a general name of insects having a horny wing-cover: *beetle-headed*, dull; stupid: *beetle-stone*, a nodule of ironstone, the enclosed coprolite having the shape of a beetle.

beetle, *n.* *bétl* [AS. *byrl*, a mallet; Ger. *brutel*, a mallet for beating flax—from *bát* I, which see], a heavy wooden hammer or mallet.

beetle, *v.* *bétl* [AS. *beotan*, to threaten; OE. *bítel*, biting, sharp—from AS. *bítan*, to bite], to put out and hang over; to hang or extend out: *beetling*, *imp.* *beetled*, *pp.* *bét'éd*: *beetle-browed*, a hav-

côte, bôf, fôd; pâre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

forth; boreⁿ: *bór*, or *bare*; *bár*: *börn*, pp. *börn*, brought forth; *börn*, a boy; *börn*, a bearing; *bær*: one; the carrier; bring forth; a messenger; in *bær*; on the carriage standing on each side of the shield, as if to support it: *bear'ing*, imp. carrying; producing:
a. behaviour; gesture; the situation of one object with respect to another: *bearings*, n. plu. a coat of arms; the figures, called charges, on an escutcheon: *bearable*, a *bdr'-bl*, that can be endured: *bear'ably*, adv. -*blt*: *bear with*, to endure: *bear up*, not to faint or fall: *bear off*, to restrain; to carry away; among *seamen*, to remove to a distance: *bear down*, to overthrow or crush by force; said of a ship endeavouring to reach another either for a friendly or a hostile purpose: *bear out*, to maintain and support to the end: *bear rule*, to hold office; to rule: *bear record*, to testify; to witness: *bear through*, to conduct or manage: *bear witness*, to give evidence; to witness: *bear a hand*, among *seamen*, to lend assistance: to be quick: *bear away*, in *navy*, to change the course of a vessel; to go before the wind: to bear in *hand*, in O.E., to amuse with false pretences; to deceive: ship's *bearings*, the position of a ship at sea with reference to one or two fixed objects whose positions are visible.—SYN. of 'bear v.': to yield; afford; produce; carry; convey; transport; bring; fetch; suffer; endure; support—of 'bearing n.': gesture; behaviour; mien; deportment; tendency; direction; relation; influence.

BEAR, *n.* wild cat [A.S. *bercs*; cf. Ger. *bär*; Ital. *orso*; L. *fero*, a wild beast]; a wild animal covered with rough shaggy fur; name of two constellations—the 'Ursa Major' and the 'Ursa Minor'; a name applied to a speculative jobber on the Stock Exchange—see **bull**; any rough or ill-behaved person: **bearish**, *a.* *bär-lish*, rude; violent in conduct: **bear-baiting**, the sport or diversion of causing dogs to fight with a bear, formerly common in this country: **bear's-grease**, the fat or tallow of a bear, extensively used as a pomatum: **bear-garden**, a place where bears are kept for sport; a place full of confusion, noise, and quarrels: **bear-berry**, the *Arbutus uva-ursi*, or *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, Ord. *Ericaceæ*, a heath plant, bearing bacate fruit: **bear-bird**, the *Convotulus sepium*, or *Calystegia sepium*, Ord. *Convolvulacæ*, a climbing plant: **bear's-breed**, the genus *Arsenius*, Ord. *Arctocæ*, *Arctocæ*, a statally dangerous bear: **bear's-ear**, the *Primula auricula*, Ord. *Primulacæ*, a plant producing a yellow flower, from which all the fine forms of the Auricula are derived: **bear's-foot**, the *Hebeborus fatidus*, Ord. *Ranunculacæ*, a handsome plant with numerous flowers: **bear-sky**, an insect: **bearskin, *n.* the skin of a bear; a shaggy woollen cloth; the tall fur cap worn by British guardsmen.**

board, n. bárd, barley—see *barra*.
board, n. bárd (AS *board*, Ger. *bart*; Dut. *baard*;
Russ. *boroda*; IceL. *bardhr*, a lip or border; cf. L.
barba, a beard; hair that grows on the lips and chin
of a man; the awn of corn; the gills of oysters and
other shell-fish: v. to seize by the beard in contempt
or anger; to set at defiance; to oppose at close
quarters; openly; to oppose face to face: bearding
the lion, being angry with a powerful man; beardless,
a without a beard; young: beardlessness, n. the
state or quality of being destitute of a beard.

beast, *n.* **best** [OF. *bestie*; *l.* *bestia*], any four-footed animal; a person rude, coarse, and filthy: **beastly**, *a.* -**ly**, like a beast: **beastliness**, *n.* -**li-ness**, great coarseness; filthiness: **bestial**, *a.* *best'yäl*, pert. to a beast, or having the qualities of one—**see** **bestial**: **beast-like**, *a.* resembling a beast.—**SYN.** of 'beastly': brutish; brutal: **bestial**; coarse; filthy.

beat, *v.* *béi* [AS. *beatan*; Icel. *bauta* : It. *battere* : *F. battre*, to beat or strike; see **batter**] to knock; to strike; to strike repeatedly; to crush or mix by blows; to overcome in a fight, contest, or competition; to throb like the pulse: *n.* a stroke; a throb; the rise or fall of the hand or foot to mark the time in music: *beats*, *n.* plu. rhythmic sound-waves formed when two notes not in unison are sounded together: **beat** *ing*, *imp.*: *beaten*, *pp.* *bé't'n*: *adj.* made firm and smooth by treading; made common by use: **beat** *'er*, *n.* one who; a man employed by sportsmen to rouse up game; a crushing instr.: **beat** of drum, a succession of beats on a drum, varied for particular purposes, as to call to arms or quarters: **beat** about, to search diligently for: **beat** **down**, to decry; to lower the price: **beat** **hollow**, to defeat thoroughly: **beat** about the bush,

not coming directly to the point, but feeling the way indirectly: to **beat off**, to drive back: to **beat time**, to regulate time by the measured motion of the hand or foot: to **beat out**, to extend by hammering: to **beat the generals**, to give notice to soldiers to march: to **beat the tattoo**, to give notice to soldiers to retire to quarters: to **beat to arms**, to summon soldiers to get ready their arms and prepare for battle: to **beat a parley**, to give a signal to an enemy for a conference: to **beat up**, to attack suddenly, as an enemy's quarters; to **mail against the wind** by alternate tacks: to **beat up for**, to go diligently about in order to procure: **dead beat**, so completely vanquished as to have no heart or life for a further contest: to **beat a retreat**, to retire from the contest: **beating orders**, authority issued to a recruiting party to search for the enemy: without beating drum without tentation; quietly: **police man's beat**, district or limit to be walked over and watched by a policeman: **beater up**, one who searches for and starts game for a sportsman.—**SYN.** of 'beat v.': to strike; hit; defeat; vanquish; overcome; conquer; overpower; overthrow; rout; pound; bang; buffet; fray; bruise; break; maul; pommel; thrash; thwack; baste; thump.

beatify, *v.* be-*at'*-fay (F. *beatifier*—from L. *beatus*, happy; *flo.* I am made, to make happy; to bless with complete enjoyment in heaven: *beatifying*, *imp.* beatified, *pp.* *fid.* beatific, a. be-*at'*-fif-*ch*, also be-*at'*-fical, a. *fid.* that has the power to make happy: be-*at'*-fically, *adv.* *fid.* beatification, *n.* be-*at'*-fif-*ch-ah-shun*, in the R. CATH. CH. the pronouncing of a deceased person to be blessed; the first step towards canonization: beatitude, *n.* be-*at'*-fud (F.—L.) happiness of the highest kind: The Beatitudes, *n. plu.* the blessedness pronounced by our Lord on the exercise of the virtues. Matt. v.

beau, n. bó [F. beau, good, fair; OF. *béi* from L. *bellus*, gay, handsome] a man who attends much to dress; an exquisite; a fop; in *familiar language*, a man who pays attentions to a lady; a lover: *beaux*, n. plu. *bé*: *beausish*, a *bé-ish*, like a beau; foppish: *Beauclerc*, a *bé-klérk* [F. *clerc*, a priest, a scholar], applied to Henry I. who possessed an amount of learning very rare in those times among any but the clergy: *beau-suit*, a *bé-sè-pré* [F.], a man of wit and address: *bé-idé*, a *bé-idé*, a man of extraordinary absolute perfection; a model of excellence in the mind or fancy: *beau-monde*, n. *bé-móng* [F. *monde*, the world], the world, polite people; the fashionable world.

beauty, *n.* brüt' *OF* beauty, beauty, from *OF* *bellus*, *ad.* *bellus*,
and *bellus*, from mid. *L.* *bellitidum*, beauty; *IT.* *bello*,
L. *bellus*, pretty, handsome) the appearance and prop-
erties in any person or thing that please and delight the
eye; those qualities in a thing that delight the
mind or any of the senses; a lovely and pleasing per-
son; beautiful, *brüt'itid*, pleasing; lovely; beau-
tifully, *ad.* *brüt'itid*, beautifully, *n.* the state or quality
of being beautiful; *brüt'itid*, *brüt'itid*, lovely
fair; elegant; beautifulness, *n.* the quality of being
beautiful; beautiful, *ad.* *brüt'itid*, to adorn
brüt'itid, I am made to make beautiful; to adorn
beautifully, *imp.* *brüt'itid*, to adorn
tiser, *n.* the wh. adorns. *SV.* of beautiful, to
adorn; embellish; deck; grace; ornament; decorate
beautifully, *ad.* *brüt'itid*, to adorn, to adorn

beaver, n. *be'vër* [AS. *befer*; Dan. *bæver*; Ger. *biber*; F. *bièvre*, a beaver; cog. with L. *iber*], an amphibious animal belonging to the *Rodentia*, valued for its fur; a hat or cap made of the fur.

beaver, *n.* *bé-rér* [*OF. barrière*—from *baver*, to slaver], the movable part of a helmet which covered the face, and was raised or let down to enable the wearer to eat or drink—so named from a fancied resemblance to a child's bib.

bebeerin, n. *bēb-ē-rin* [S. Amer. *bebeerá*], a vegetable alkali found in the **bebeerina**, *b'ē-b'ē-rī'nā*, or greenheart tree of British Guiana, possessing tonic and other properties.

becalm, v. *bē-kalm'* [*be*, and *calm*], to still; to make quiet: **becalm'**ing, imp.: **becalmed**, pp. *bē-calm'd*: adj. applied to a ship that lies still for want of wind.

because, conj. *bē-kā-ka* (be, for, and, cause, also by, and cause), for this cause that; on this account that; a word indicating the drawing of a conclusion from something before affirmed; an *illative* particle, so named as marking an inference. — SYN.: consequently; accordingly; therefore; wherefore; then; hence; thence; since; for; as; inasmuch as.

male, māl, fār, laŋo; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

out lustily: bawling, imp.: bawled, pp. *bawled*: bawler, n. one who.

bay, n. *bâ* [L. *badius*, brown: Sp. *bayo*: It. *bajo*: F. *-ai*], brown or reddish; inclining to a chestnut colour: *bayard*, n. *bâ-dârd* [OF. *baïard* or *bayard*, bay-coloured], a bay horse: adj. blind; stupid: a *bayard*, a knight without fear or reproach, after the famous chevalier of that name: *Queen's Bays*, 2nd Dragoon Guards, so named from their bay horses.

bay, n. *bâ* [Sp. *bahía*—from prov. Sp. *badow*, to open, to gape: It. *baja*: F. *bâle*—from mid. L. *bata*, a bay], an arm of the sea bending into the land; state of being hemmed in: *bay-window*, a window that projects outwards, forming a kind of bay within: *bay-salt*, a sort of coarse salt, formed by the natural evaporation of sea-water.

bay, n. *bâ* [It. *abbayer*: F. *abbayer*: L. *baudari*, to howl—vow as a dog: F. *aboi*, barking, baying], the bark of a dog when his prey is brought to a stand: as *bay*, in check, to a stand, and turned to keep the enemy in flight; hard pressed; at one's wits' end; a *bay* is at bay when he is made to turn and face his pursuers: v. to bark as a dog at his game; to keep an enemy from closing in: *bay-ing*, imp.: *bayed*, pp. *bayed*.

bay, n. *bâ* [F. *baie*, a berry—from L. *bacca*, a berry: Sp. *baño*, the cod of peas, a husk], the laurel-tree or sweet-bay, which bears red berries; the *Laurus nobilis*, Ord. *Lauraceæ*; the common bay or cherry laurel is *Cerasus Laurus-Cerasus*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*: *bays*, n. plu. *bâz*, an honorary garland or crown of victory, esp. for fame in poetry—originally made of laurel branches with its berries: *bay-rum*, a cosmetic and perfume made by distilling rum with leaves of the bayberry.

bayadere, n. *bâ-yâ-dâr* [F.—from Sp. *baïlar*, to dance], an E. Indian dancing-girl.

Bayard—see under *bay* 1.

Bayeux tapestry, *bâ-yê* [after the town of Normandy, France, where preserved], a famous tapestry of sewed needlework, representing the various incidents in the Norman conquest—the supposed work of Matilda, William the Conqueror's wife.

bayonet, n. *bâ-yô-nê* [from *Bayonne*, in France, where first made: F. *bayonnette*], a steel dagger at the end of a gun or musket: v. to stab or kill with a bayonet: *bay-oneting*, imp.: *bay-oneted*, pp. Participles more properly spelt with *ti*.

bayou, n. *bâ-yô* [prob. a corrupt of F. *boyau*, a bowel, a gut], a channel for water; the outlet of a lake—used in America.

beanoir, n. *bâ-zâr* [Port. *bazar*, a market], a covered place where goods are exposed to sale; a large room for the sale of goods; a sale of miscellaneous goods for a charitable object.

bealabazemy, n. *bâ-lâ-bâ-mi* [Gr. *bêlôn*, a leech, and *temê*, a cutting], in med., the process of making an incision in the side of a leech while it is sucking to promote its secretion of blood.

bealium, n. *bâ-lî-um* [L.—from Gr. *bêlion*—from Heb. *bêlêlêch*], a gummy substance of an agreeable odour brought from the East—procured from various species of trees, Ord. *Balanocodendron*.

be, v. *bê* [A.S. *beon*: Gael. *bî*, to be; Gael. *beo*, alive: Sans. *bhû*, to be], *am*, imp., and subjunctive of the verb *be*, denoting to exist, to become, to remain; used in hypothetical and secondary propositions—as 'If I be,' 'If thou be': being, imp. *bê-ing*: *beon*, pp. *beon* or *bîa*: *if* so be, in case; to let be, to let alone; to omit: *be* all, sum total: *be* it so, a phrase of supposition; let it be so granted; grant it by permission; let it be so.

be, *bê* [A.S.], a prefix, signifying to make. When *be* is prefixed to a noun, the noun becomes a verb—thus, *calm* and *friend* are nouns, but *becalm* and *befriend* are verbs: *be* prefixed to a verb signifies *about*, *over*, *for*—thus, *speak* and *think* become *bespeak* and *bethink*: *be* in a preposition, an adverb, or a conjunction, has the force of *by* or *in*—thus, *beauson*, conj. signifies, by the cause of; behind, prep. in the rear of. *Note*.—*be* was formerly much more extensively employed as a prefix than now. Indeed, *be* may be prefixed to any verb or participle. In most A.S. and O.E. words *be* did not seem to affect the primary much, while in others the sense was intensified or widened. In every case where a form in *be* is not found, turn to the primary Eng. word: *be* is sometimes used in the sense 'to make, as *be-numb*, to make numb.

beach, n. *bêch* [etym. unknown; earliest known

form occurs in modern south of England dialect, meaning the 'shingle' or 'pebbles' on the sea-shore], the shore of the sea; the space on the margin of a sea over which the tide alternately flows and ebb; the margin of the sea or of a large river: v. to run a ship on shore: *beach-ing*, imp.: *beached*, pp. *beach*, run on shore, as a boat or ship: adj. having a beach: *beachy*, a *bêch-â*, having beaches.

beacon, n. *bê-kîn* [A.S. *beacen*, a sign, a nod: cf. Icel. *bakna*, to signify by nodding], a lighthouse or signal to direct navigation; something that gives notice of danger: v. to afford light or direction, as a beacon: *beaconed*, a *bê-kînd*: adj. provided with a beacon: *beaconing*, imp.: *beaconage*, n. *bê-kîn-âj*, money paid for the support of a beacon.

bead, n. *bêd*, *beads* or *bodes*, n. plu. *bêds* [A.S. *bead*: *geded*, a prayer: cf. *Dot. bede*, an entreaty], prayers; small balls of variously coloured glass, &c., pierced for hanging on a string, worn as ornaments around the neck and otherwise—but originally employed to help the memory in reciting a certain number of prayers; a round moulding, also called *bead-ing*: *bead-tree*, a tree the tips and nuts of whose fruit are pierced and strung as beads; the *Melia azedarach*, Ord. *Melastomacæ*: *bead-proof*, said of alcoholic liquors strong enough to carry bubbles for a time on the surface after being shaken; said also of a liquor whose strength has been ascertained by one of several numbered glass-beads placed in the liquor, floating in it, while the others differently numbered sink: *bead-roll*, in the R. Cath. Ch., a list of those to be mentioned at prayers: *beadhouse*, a charity house where the poor prayed for their benefactors: *beaderman*, n., or *woman*, one employed to pray for others; a recipient of certain charities: St. Outhbert's *Beads*, the detached joints of fossil encrinurites.

beadle, n. *bê-dl* [A.S. *bydel*—from *bidan*, to wait: F. *bedeau*; OF. *bedel*, a beadle—from OH. Ger. *bistil*, a herald; It. *bidello*], originally, one who proclaims; a messenger or herald; a church or parish officer; a university janitor: *bead'leship*, n. the office of a beadle.

beagle, n. *bê-gl* [perhaps F. *béguet*, a noisy shouting person], a small hunting dog, tracking by scent.

beak, n. *bêk* [F. *bec*: It. *becco*, a beak—from mid. L. *beccus*: Gael. *bêic*, a point, a nib: Bret. *bêk*], the bill or rib of a bird; any pointed thing: *beaked*, a *bêkt*, having a beak; pointed.

beaker, n. *bê-kêr* [Ger. *becher*, a goblet; Icel. *bikerry*], a large beaked cup or glass; a flagon.

beam, n. *bêa* [A.S. *beam*, a tree: Ger. *baum*; Icel. *badmr*, a tree], any large or long piece of timber or iron: the principal piece of timber in a building; the rod from which scales are suspended; a ship's breadth; the horn of a stag; the long crooked forepart of a plough which connects the coulter and the bridle; ray of light: v. to throw out rays, as the sun; to dart; to glitter or shine: *beam-ing*, imp.: adj. darting of light in rays: n. dawn; first indication: *beamed*, pp. *bêma*: *beam'less*, a giving out no rays of light: *beams*, n. plu. strong thick pieces of timber stretching across a ship from side to side to support the decks: *beams*, *bêamz*, *bêamz*, having the massiveness of a beam of wood; radiant; antlered, as a stag: *beam-bird*, the spotted fly-catcher: *beam-compass*, an instr. for drawing large circles: *beam-ends*, a ship is said to be on her beam-ends when she lies much on one side, as by shifting of cargo, or by stress of weather: *beam-tree*, a kind of service-tree or mountain ash; the *Pyrus aria*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*: *thrown on my beam-ends*, driven to my last shift.—SYN. of 'beam v.': to gleam; ray; glimmer; glitter; shine; sparkle.

bean, n. *bêa* [A.S. *bean*: cf. Icel. *baun*; W. *ffern*; L. *faba*], a longish round or flattish round vegetable contained in a pod; the common field-bean is the seed of *Vicia faba*, Ord. *Leguminosæ*: *bean-trefoil*, a small tree of the genus *Anagyris*, bearing curved pods, Ord. *Leguminosæ*: *bean-ca'per*, a plant so named on account of the flowers being used as a substitute for capers; the *Zygophyllum fabago*, Ord. *Zygophyllacæ*: *bean-fly*, a fly of a pale purple colour found on bean-flowers: *bean-goose*, a migratory bird visiting England.

bear, v. *bêr* [A.S. *beran*; Goth. *batran*: Gael. *bêir*, to carry: L. *fero*: Gr. *phêro*, I bear: Sans. *bhâri*], to carry; to support; to suffer; to produce; to bring

coat, *bôj*, *jôb*; *pûre*, *bêd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *sent*.

2. Knight Commander of the Bath—K.C.B.; 3. Companion of the Bath—C.B.

bath-metal, *n.* a mixed metal called prince's metal, named from the town of *Bath*: *bath-stone*, *bath-stm*, oolitic freestone extensively quarried for building purposes near *Bath*, very soft, but becoming hard on exposure to the atmosphere: *bath-brick*, *brk*, a well-known kind of stone used for cleaning and polishing metal utensils, originally found near *Bath*: *bath-chair*, a chair on wheels covered with a hood for invalids, first used at *Bath*.

bathos, *n.* *bathos* [Gr. *bathus*, deep; *bathos*, depth], a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in speaking or writing: the *profound*, ironically, in contradistinction to the *sublime*.

bathylus, *n.* *bathylus* [Gr. *bathus*, deep, and *bios*, life], a slimy matter found at great sea-depths, now generally considered a form of the calcium salts of sea-water, but at one time thought by some to be living protoplasm: *bathylal*, *bathylan*, *a.* *-al*, *-an*, composed of, or pert. to.

bathymetrical, *a.* *bathymetrical* [Gr. *bathus*, deep; *metron*, a measure], applied to the distribution of plants and animals along the sea-bottom which they inhabit.

battail, *n.* *battail* [see bat 1: Scot. *bettle*, a heavy mallet], a flat piece of wood for beating linen in the washing.

batman, *n.* *batman* or *batman* [F. *bât*, a pack-saddle—from mid. L. *batum*, a seat or saddle on which baggage may be fastened], a man appointed to every company of a regiment to take charge of the cooking utensils, &c.; usually an officer's servant: *bat-horse*, the pack or baggage horse allowed to a batman. *Note*.—*Pack-animal* is one in an army which carries public property only.

batoon, *n.* *batoon* or *batoon*, more rarely *batoon*, *n.* *batoon* [F. *bâton*: OF. *baston*, a stick], in *her.*, a mark of illegitimate descent; a staff; a club: a marshal's staff of office; a short staff as a badge of office; in *arch.*, a moulding round the base of a column: *conductor's baton*, a short slender staff or stick with which the conductor of an orchestra indicates to a band of performers, by movements in the air, the time and quality in a musical composition.

batrachia, *n.* *batrachia* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog], the amphibians as class: sometimes restricted to the Ord. of the Anoures: *batrachian*, *a.* or of relating to the frog tribe: *n.* one of the frog tribe: *batrachoid*, *a.* *batrachoid* [Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance], formed like a frog: *batracholite*, *n.* *batracholite* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], the fossil of an animal of the frog kind.

batia, *n.* *batia* [Hind. *bhatta*, rice], in the *East Indies*, an allowance to soldiers or public officers on active service, in addition to their pay; perquisites; wages.

battalion, *n.* *battalion* [F. *bataillon*—from It. *battaglione*, a battalion—from *battaglia*, a battle—see *battle*], a body of soldiers of from 500 to 800 men; a body less than a regiment: *battalion* and *regiment* used often in same sense: *battalia*, *n.* *battalia* [F. *battaille*], the body of battalions; the order of battle; the main body in array: *battalioned*, *a.* *battalioned*, formed into battalions.

battel, *a.* *battel* [Scot. or OE. *bat*, condition of body: Icel. *batta*, to get better: prob. only another spelling of *batten*, to fatten], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, consisting of pasture of short, close, rich grass; fruitful; fertile: *v.* to grow or make fat: *bat-bell*, *a.* the expenses of students at Oxford for provisions from the buttery: the rations or commons allowed: *batteler*, *n.* *batteler*, *n.* *batteler*, a semi-commoner at Oxford.

batten, *v.* *batten* [Icel. *batta*, to get better: cog. with Goth. *gabaitan*, to thrive] to grow or become fat; to fatten; to live in ease and luxury: *battening*, *imp.* *battened*, pp. *battened*.

batten, *n.* *batten* [F. *bâton*, a staff or stick—see *bat* 1], a thing made of a bat or stick, as *bat-en*, made of bats; a small piece of wood or snelling, used by carpenters and plumbers: *v.* to fasten or form with battens: *battening*, *imp.* *battened*; *n.* narrow flat rods of wood fixed to the wall on which the laths for the plaster-work are nailed: *battened*, pp. *battened*: *battening down the hatches*, long narrow slips of wood nailed to the coamings or raised rim around a ship's hatch to secure the tarpaulins placed over the hatches, as in stormy weather.

batter, *v.* *batter* [F. *battre*, to beat; mid. L. *battere*—from L. *battuere*, to beat or strike], to beat with

repeated blows; to beat with great force or violence; to wear out with service: *a.* a mixture of various ingredients beaten together to a paste: *bat'tering*, *imp.* *adj.* used to batter with: *battered*, pp. *bat'tered*; *adj.* worn out by hard wear and tear: *bat'ter*, *n.* *bat'ter*, one who: *bat'tering-ram*, *n.* an ancient military engine for beating down walls, consisting of a long, swinging beam, having a head like a ram.

battery, *n.* *battery* [F. *batterie*, a fight, a battery—from *battre*, to beat], in mil., a parapet or wall breast-high, thrown up to protect the gunners and others, and as a position for guns; any number of guns and mortars ranged in order; an apparatus for generating the electric fluid: *masked battery*, a battery screened from the sight of the enemy by any contrivance.

battery, *n.* *battery* [see battery 1], in *law*, the unlawful and violent beating of a man: *assault and battery*, the crime of violently attacking and beating a man.

battle, *n.* *battle* [F. *bataille*; It. *battaglia*, battle; mid. L. *battalia*, a battle—from mid. L. *battere*, to beat, as with a stick], a fight between enemies; an encounter between armies: *v.* to contend in fight: *battling*, *imp.* *battled*; *adj.* in conflict; fighting: *battled*, pp. *battled*: *adj.* furnished with battlements: *battle-array*, *n.* *battle-array*, order of battle: *battle-axe*, *-dk*, a sharp axe with a long handle, formerly used in war; a halberd: *battlefield*, the place where a battle between armies has been fought: *pitched battle*, a battle deliberately arranged, and fought out between contending armies: *wager of battle*, one of the forms of ordeal or judicial appeal of the old law of England, which consisted in an armed contest between the plaintiff and defendant before the court, the victor being declared the gainer of his case in law—finally abolished 1819: *drawn battle*, one in which neither side gains.—*SYN.* of 'battle *n.*': combat; engagement; action; fight; conflict.

battledore, *n.* *battledore* [Sp. *badador*, a washing-beetle: F. *battre*; Sp. *battir*, to beat], a toy used in play, with a handle and flat part, for striking a shuttlecock.

battlement, *n.* *battlement* [OF. *bastiller*, to fortify], a pierced wall, opening, or made notch-like, for military purposes, or for ornament: *battlemented*, *a.* having battlements.

battus, *n.* *battus* [F. *battus*—from L. *battuere*, to beat], a beating up of game to gather it into a limited area; the game beaten up; a wanton and excessive slaughter of game.

bawble, also *bawble*, *n.* *bawble* [mid. L. *baubella*, a precious thing, a jewel; F. *babole*, a toy; cf. Hung. *bub*, a bunch; *buba*, a doll], a showy trifle; a worthless piece of flattery: *bawbling*, *a.* *bawbling*, showy but flimsy; contemptible.

bawdery or *bawdery*, *n.* *bawdery*, also *bawdism*, *n.* *bawdism* [so named from its supposed original place of manufacture, *Baldarca* or *Bagdada*, modified under the influence of It. *baldacchino*, a rich gold stuff, a canopy], a rich silk stuff interwoven with gold thread, and embroidered—formerly used for garments by the nobility, for church vestments, and altar-hangings, and canopies, whence the name *baldacchin*, which see.

bawl, *n.* *bawl* [see *balk*], a piece of foreign timber of from 8 to 16 inches square: *bawl*, *n.* *bawl*, a cross-beam in the roof of a house uniting and supporting the rafters.

bawle, *n.* *bawle*, a clay from *Les Baux*, near Arles, France, extensively employed as a source of aluminium.

Bavarian, *n.* *Bavarian*, a native or inhabitant of *Bavaria*.

bavin, *n.* *bavin* [OF. *bagge*, a bagot; Gael. *babam*, a cluster], in *OE.*, the scraps or waste pieces from bagots; a bagot; a piece of waste wood.

bawbee, *n.* *bawbee* [prob. from *Sillembeby*, a master of the early Scottish mint], the name in Scotland for a halfpenny: *bawbees*, *n.* *bawbees*, *plu.* *-bees*, money.

bawd, *n.* *bawd* [perhaps from OF. *boude*, bold, gay], one who promotes debauchery; a procurer: *bawdy*, *a.* *bawdy*, filthy; unchaste; obscene: *bawdery*, *n.* *bawdery* [OF. *bauderie*], the practices of a bawd; obscenity: *bawdy-house*, a house of ill-fame.

bawl, *v.* *bawl* [AS. *baw* or *boc*, the cry of a dog; mid. L. *baulare*, to bark, to roar; Icel. *bawla*, to how as an ox], to cry out with a loud full sound; to cry

Alava. In Spain, &c.: *Basquish*, a *bás-kish*, of or pert. to Biscay or its inhabitants.

base, n. *bás*: *bases*, n. plu. *bás-és* [F. *base*, low—from *bas*, low, deep] the lowest part in a harmonised musical composition: adj. low; deep; grave: *basist*, n. *bás-íst*, in music, a singer of *bass*: *bas-clef*, *bás-klef*, the character placed at the beginning of the stave containing the *bass* part of a musical composition: *base-singer*, one who sings the deepest or lowest part in music.

base, n. *bás* [corrupt. of *bast*, bark, matting] a mat made of *bast*: a door-mat: a *hassock* or cushion for kneeling on in church.

bas or *basen*, n. *bás* [AS. *basra*; Dut. *baars*, a perch], a group of marine fishes allied to the perch.

basmaria, n. *bás-d-ríd* [Gr. *bassaris*], a bacchanal of anc. Thrace.

basnet, n. *bás-net* [see *basil* 1], a miner's term for the outcrop or surface-edge of any inclined stratum: v. to incline in a direction towards the surface of the earth, as a stratum or seam of coal: *bas setting*, imp.: *bas setted*, pp.: *set* also with *it*.

basnet, n. *bás-net* [F. *basnet*], a former game at cards, resembling *faro*; a kind of wind-instr. like a *clarinet*.

basnetto, n. *bás-net-tó* [It.], a small *bass* viol. *basnetto*, n. *bás-net-tó* [F.], a wicker-basket, with a covering or hood over one end, in which young children are placed as in a cradle.

basoon, n. *bás-són* [F. *basoon*—from It. *basone*—from *basso*, low or deep] in music, a *bass* wind-instr. consisting of a long tube and a reed for the admission of the wind: *basoonist*, n. a player on.

basorin, n. *bás-só-rín* [first discovered in *basoragum*: probably name adopted from *Basorah*, on Persian Gulf] a substance obtained by treating a gum-resin successively with ether, alcohol, and water: a kind of gum insoluble in water, abundant in linseed, quince-seed, and many roots; gum-tragacanth.

bass-relief, n. *bás-ré-léf* [It. *basso*, low; *rilievare*, to raise up again], sculptured figures which do not stand far out from the surface; when they stand farther out they are said to be in *alto-relievo*: *mezzo-relievo* is a middle or demi-relief: *it. basso rilievo*, *bás-só-rí-lé-vó*, and F. *bass-relief*, *bás-ré-léf*, are used in same sense as *bass-relief*.

bast, n. *bást* [Dut. and Dan. *bast*, bark, peel: Sw. *bast*, to bind], proper spelling of *bass*, a mat; inner bark of the lime-tree, from which matting is made: a thick mat: *bast-tissue*, in bot., the inner and fibrous portion of the bark.

bast, imp. *bás-té* [It.], in music, enough; stop—used by the leader of a band.

bastard, n. *bás-tér-d* [OF. *bastard*; OE. *baste*, fornication—from OF. *bast*, a pack-saddle], a child born out of wedlock; anything spurious: adj. spurious; not genuine; illegitimate; false; applied to metallic ores containing a small percentage of metal, or to an impure mineral—as *bastard-limestone*, *bastard-limestone*: *bastardism*, n. *-dism*, the state of being a *bastard*: *bastardise*, v. *bás-tér-dis*, to prove to be a *bastard*: to reduce to the condition of a *bastard*: *bastardising*, imp.: *bastardised*, pp. *-dised*: *bastardly*, a. or ad. *-ly*: *bastardy*, n. *bás-tér-di*, state of being illegitimate.

baste, v. *bást* [perhaps connected with Icel. *besta*, to beat: Sw. *basta*, to thump], to beat with a stick: to moisten meat with fat whilst roasting, to hinder it from burning: *basting*, imp.: *basted*, pp. *bás-té-d*: *baster*, n. one who.

baste, v. *bást* [It. *basta*, a long stitch: Sp. *bastar*, to sew slightly: F. *bâter*, OF. *bastir*, to stitch], to sew with long stitches to keep the pieces of a garment in shape while it is being permanently sewn: *basting*, imp.: *basted*, pp.

bastille, n. *bás-tél* [F. *bastille*—from *bastir*, to build: L. *bastire*], a castle or prison: a famous castle or state prison in Paris, destroyed by the populace in 1793: in OE., a temporary wooden tower, used in naval and military warfare.

bastinado, v. *bás-tí-nad*, or *bastinado*, v. *bás-tí-ná-dó* [Sp. *bastinado*, a blow with a stick: F. *bastonnade*—from Sp. *baston*, a stick: It. *bastonnata*], to give a sound beating to with a stick: a the punishment among Eastern nations in which the offender is beaten with a stick or cudgel, especially on the soles of the feet: *bastinado*, imp.: *bastinadoed*, pp.

bastion, n. *bást-yón* [Sp. and F. *bastion*—from It. *bastione*: F. *bâtir*, for *bastir*, to build], a mass of earth built as a wall and faced with soda or bricks, projecting from a fortified work to protect its walls, —its *base* is in the main line, and it has two *faces* forming a salient angle or arrow-point, and two *flanks* or sides springing from the *base*: *bastioned*, a. *bást-yón-d*, furnished with *bastions*.

basyl, n. *bás-yl* [Gr. *basis*, a base, and *hul*, wood, substance, the substance of which anything is made], in chem., a metal which by union with oxygen produces a *base*, —thus lime or calcic oxide is a *base*, but calcium is a *basyl*.

bat, n. *bát* [It. *battere*; F. *battre*, to beat—from OF. *batre*—from mid. L. *battere*: cf. Hung. *bat*, a stick: Gael. *bat*, a staff], a staff, club, or implement for striking; the flat club for striking the ball in cricket; a stick; a piece of wood broader at one end than at the other; cotton in sheets for quilting; a piece of brick: v. to play with a bat at cricket: *batting*, imp.: n. the management of a bat: *batted*, pp. *bát-ted*: *batman*, n. *bát-mán*, in cricket, the man who holds the bat.

bat, n. *bát* [Bak, as the common name of an animal: Scot. *bak*, *baki*, or *bakie*-bird: Sw. *nattbaka*, the bat or rearmouse: L. *blatta*, a night-moth: Icel. *blaka*, to flap], a nocturnal mammal flying by means of large wings formed of a web of skin stretched between the elongated fingers: *bat-like*, a. like a bat: *bat-fowling*, a method of catching birds at night by lighting straw or torches and beating the bushes where they roost, which causes them to fly blindly into a net held up for that purpose.

batardieu, n. *bát-ár-dó* [F. *batardieu*, a dike or drain—dim. from OF. *bastard*, a dike], in mil., a strong wall of masonry topped with iron spikes built across the ditch surrounding a fortification.

batata, n. *bát-tá-tá* [W. Ind.], the native American name for the sweet potato, *Batatas edulis*.

Batavian, a. *bát-tá-rí-an* [L. *Batavi*, a tribe inhabiting Holland] pert. to *Batavia* or Holland: Dutch: a. a native or inhabitant of the island *Batavia* in the Indian Archipelago.

bachel, n. *bách* [ME. *bache*: AS. *bacas*, to bake], the quantity of bread baked at one time; an assortment of things of the same kind; in colloquial Scot., a party or gang.

bate, v. *bát* [ME. *baten* for *abaten*: F. *abatre*, to break down: Sp. *bátr*, to lose courage, to lessen—see *bat* 1 and *abate*], to lessen anything, as by beating it down with a club; to retrench; to take away; in OE., to grow less; to slacken, as speed: *batting*, imp.: *bated*, pp.: with *bated* breath, in such a state of fear or expectancy that even the sounds of breathing are suppressed.

bate, n. *bát* [AS. *bate*, contention: perhaps corruption of OF. *abat*, strife], in OE., contention; strife: v. to clap wings; in falconry, to flutter with the wings.

bath, n. *báth*, in plu. *báths* [AS. *bathian*, to bathe—from *baeth*: Icel. *batna*: Ger. *bade*, to bathe: Icel. *baka*, to heat—lit., a place of warmth], a place to bathe in; that in which the body or a part of it is bathed; in chem., hot water, hot sand, &c., used as a source of heat, or for modifying it: *baths*, v. *báth*, to warm by the application of hot water; to wash the body or a part of it with water, &c., to lie in a bath; to foment: *bathing*, imp.: *bathing*: *bathed*, pp. *báth-d*: *bather*, n. one who: *dry-bath*, one made of hot sand, ashes, &c.: *air-bath*, exposure of the body to the refreshing influence of ordinary air; also the exposure of the body to the influence of hot air, as in a Turkish bath: *plunge-bath*, a bath in which the whole body is immersed: *douche-bath*, *dish-*, a bath in which a stream or jet of water is directed with considerable force upon some part of the body: *shower-bath*, a bath in which the water is poured upon the body in the form of a shower or spray: *medicated baths*, *méd-tí-ká-téd báths*, in which the water is impregnated with medicinal preparations.

bath, n. *báth* [Heb.], an ancient Jewish liquid-measure, supposed to contain about six and a half gallons.

Bath, n. *báth*, a most honourable order of British knighthood instituted 1399, revived 1725, and extended 1817, and 1847—so named from the accompanying ceremony of *bathing* as a symbol of purity, formerly observed: 1. Grand Cross of the Bath = G.C.B.;

cúo, *bôy*, *jôd*: *páre*, *bád*: *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

hedge], in OE., the domain enclosures of land attached to a manor: the yards and outhouses of a residence.

barwood, n. *barwood* [perhaps so named because exported in bars], a red dyewood brought from Africa; camwood; the *Baphia nitida*, Ord. *Leguminosae*, sub-Ord. *Cesalpiniceae*.

baryta, *n.* *ba-ri-us* or *on-i-ri-us*, also *barytes*, *n.* *ba-ri-tes* [Gr. *barius*, heavy; *barulē*, weight, heaviness; *F. baryte*], the oxide of the metal barium forming one of the alkaline earths; the native sulphate of baryta is generally known as *crust* or *heavy spar*; *baryta*, *a.* *ba-ri-ite*, of or containing baryta; *baryte-calcite*, *n.* *ba-ri-to-kal-si* [*baryta* and *calcite*], a mineral consisting of sulphate of baryta and carbonate of lime.

barytone or **baritone**, *a. bār'it-on* [It. *baritono*—from Gr. *barus*, heavy; *tonos*, a tone], pert. to a grave deep sound: *n.* a male voice between tenor and bass.

basalt, n. *bá-sá-lit'* (Gr. and L. *basaltés*). Ethiopic, *basal*, from: F. *basalte*, a dark greyish-black stone of volcanic origin, often occurring in the form of columns or prisms, three, five, or more sided, regular and jointed: *basaltic*, a. *bá-sá-lit'-ik*, pert. to or containing *basalt*: *basaltine*, n. *bá-sá-lit'-in*, crystallised hornblende: *basaltiform*, a. *bá-sá-lit'-i-fór-m* (L. *forma*, shape), resembling *basalt* in its columnar

basanite, *n.* bá:sán-ít (Gr. *basanitós*, I test; *basanos*, a touchstone), a mineral—called also *Lydian stone* or *Lydite*, from the province of *Lydia*, where first found; a compound variety of flinty slate of a velvet-black colour, used for testing the purity of gold and silver—seldom used in this way now; applied to a rock having a base of basalt and more or less crystals of aurtite.

bascule, n. *bās'kul* [*F. bascule*, a swing], an arrangement in a bridge on the principle of a lever.

base, *a. base* *Fr. bas*, *comp.* low—from *it. basso*; *l. bassus*; *a. Gr. βάσις*, *comp.* of *βαῖστος*, deep, low; and deep; *mean*: worthless; *vile*; of low station; deep; *grave*; *inferior*, as a metal other than silver or gold; *base-ly*, *ad. -ly*, in a base or dishonourable manner; *base-ness*, *n.* *vileness*; *worthlessness*; in *OE.*, *bastardy*; *base*, *n.* *plu. bā:ses*, in *OE.*, a kind of mantle or skirt extending from the middle to the knees, or lower, forming the lower part of the dress; the stockings: *base-born*, *a.* born out of wedlock; *vile*: *base-hearted*, *a.*, also *base-souled*, *a.* vile in heart or spirit.

base, *n.* *bás* [F. *base*—from L. and G. *basis*, the foundation—*from G. dánoō, I go—úti*, what one walks upon] the bottom; the foundation; the foot; the support; the principal ingredient in a compound body; in *chem.*, applied to such bodies as are converted into salts by the action of acids; the low grave parts in music: *v.* to found or establish on a base: *bá'sing*, imp.: *bas'ed*, *pp.* *bá'st*: *bás'tic*, *a.* *bá'it*, acting as a base; possessing the base in excess: *bas'al*, *a.* *bá-s'ál*, forming the base: *baseless*, *a.* *bá'se-les*, without foundation: *bas'lar*, *a.* *bá's'ár*, *v.* *bá's'ar*, to found: *bas'le*, *n.* *bá'se*, the base of an organ: *bas'se*, *n.* the ground-floor; the part below the level of the street; the part on which the base is placed: *básis*, *n.* *bá'sis* [L.], the pedestal of a column; that on which anything is raised: *plu. bases*, *bá'se-s*: *base-court*, the outer or lower yard of a castle, appropriated to stables, offices, &c.: *base-line*, in *persp.*, the common section of a picture and the geometrical plane; in *surv.*, a line, sometimes exceeding 100 miles in length, measured with the greatest possible exactness, with the view of determining the relative positions of objects and places; longer *base-lines* are measured by triangulation; in *milit.*, the line of country or fortresses from which military operations can be carried on by land: *base-money*, money supplied, and to which interest can be made in case of necessity: *base-ball*, a game at ball, so named from *bases* or *bounds* which mark the circuit each player must make.

bashaw, *n.* *bā-shā'wō'* [*Ar. basha*; *Pers. pasha*], a Turkish governor; an imperious person—now usually written *pasha*.

bashful, a. *bāsh'fūl* [MR. *basuhen*, to dismay—from *bash* and term. *fūl*], very modest; shy; easily confused: **bash'fully**, ad. -It: **bash fulness**, n. modesty in excess; diffidence; shyness.

Bashi-bazouks, n. plu. *bāsh'i-bā-sōuks'* (Turk. *bashi-bozuk*, one who is in no particular uniform) a kind of irregular troop in the Turkish army.

basal, *a.* **bə'sɪk** [see **base** 2], in **lithology**, a term used to designate such igneous rocks as **basalt**, which contain only about 50 per cent of silica; used in contradistinction to **acidic**; **basality**, *n.* **bə'si:s-i-ti**, the condition or state of the base or foundation of a thing; in **chem.**, the tendency of a base to combine with one or more equivalents of an acid.

basidium, n. *bă-sid'ē-ŭm*, **basidia**, plu. *bă-sid'ē-tă* [*L. basidium*, a little pedestal—from *basis*, a pedestal], in some fungi, a cell bearing on its exterior one or more spores: **basidiospore**, n. *bă-sid'ē-tă-sô-spôr* [*Gr. spora*, a spore or seed], a spore borne upon a basidium: **basidiolospore**, a. *-sô-spôr'ôls*, bearing spores upon a basidium.

basifugal, a. bā-sī-fŭ:ā-pā [L. *basis*, a foundation; *fugio*, I flee, I avoid], in bot., [applied to veins in leaves, etc., which ramify from base to summit: **basipetal**, a. bā-sīp-ē-tā [L. *peto*, I seek], seeking or ramifying from summit to base, as veins; commencing from above downwards in their development, as lobes.

basely, *v.* *bə'si:l-ft* [Eng. *base*, and *L. -fo*, I am made] to convert into a base: *baselying*, *imp.*: *basified*, *pp.* *bə'si:f-tid*: *basifier*, *n.* *bə'si:f-t-er*, he or she that which.

basin, *n.* *bəz'iz* [Sp. *bisel*, bevel-edge of a thing— from *base* 2], an edge pared or sliced off; the slope of the edge of a tool: *v.* to grind or form the edge of a tool to an angle: *bas'ling*, *imp.*: *basiled*, *pp.* *bəz'idid*.

basil, n. *bāz'ū* [F. *basilic*; It. *basilico*, the basil—from Gr. *basilikos*, royal—*lit.*, the royal herb], a highly aromatic plant; a pot-herb; the sweet basil is *Ocimum basilicum*, Ord. *Labiata*; basil-wood, wild basil.

basil, n. bds'ul [prob. a corrupt. of F. basine]
leather of sheepskin for bookbinding.

basílica, n. bá-sil'í-ká [Gr. *basilikos*, kingly—from *basileus*, a king], a royal or public hall where

justice was administered; a church edifice, esp. a church on which certain privileges have been conferred by the Pope: **basílica**, n. **ba-sí-l'ka**, *kōs*, yellow ointment, made of resin, wax, and lard or olive-oil: **basílic**, a. **ba-sí-l'k**, also **basílic**, a. **ba-sí-l'k**, pert. to a public or regal edifice; pert. to the middle vein of the arm.

basilisk, n. bá-zí-lísk [Gr. *basilikos*; L. *basiliscus*—from Gr. *basileus*, a king] the cockatrice; a fabulous serpent having a white spot on its head resembling a royal crown; a large piece of ordnance formerly used in England; a kind of lizard, something like an iguana.

basin, n. *bā'sin*: [*F. bassin*; *OF. bacin*, a basin— from mid. *L. lacethnon*, a vessel: *It. bacino*] a circular hollow vessel for containing water, &c.; a pond; a bay; a dock; the district of country drained by a river: **basin-shaped**, a.: **basined**, a. *bā'snd*, enclosed in a basin; in *geol.*, any dipping, or disposition of strata towards a common centre or axis; denoting the depressions and receptacles of seas or lakes.

basinet, n. bās'-ē-nēt, or **basnet**, n. bās'-nēt [OF. *basinet*, a helmet—from *basin*, a basin], anciently, a helmet or head-piece.

basi-occipital, a. bā'si-ōk-sīp'i-tāl [*basis* and *occipital*], pert. to the base of the occiput.

basal-sphenoid, a. *bā'si-sfē'nōyd*, denoting in anat

the body or basis of the compound sphenoid bone.

bask, *v.* **bask** [contr. from OR. *bahask*: Icel. *batha*, *ask*, to bathe oneself—from *batha*, to bathe], to bathe in sun-heat or fire-heat; to lie at ease enjoying the heat of the sun or of a fire; to be prosperous under benign influence: **basking**, *imp.*: **basked** *pp.* **baskt**: **basking-shark**, the largest of the sharks often 30 to 40 feet in length; also called the **sun shark**.

basket, n. *bās'kēt* [MR. *basket*—probably of Celtic origin, but etymology unascertained], an article of domestic use, made of oar-twigs or any pliable substance: v. to put into baskets; *basketing*, imp. *basketed*, pp.: *basket-hilt*, the hilt of a sword made to defend the whole hand from being wounded *basket-hilted*, a. having a basket-hilt.

basinet—see basinet.

Basque, n. an incorrect spelling of **basin**, which see.
Basque, n. *bask* [F.—from L. *Vascones*], the language spoken in the departments of the Pyrenees, in France; also in Navarre, Biscaya, Guipuzcoa, and

large-complex, *n. plu. bārj* [etym. unknown: mid. *L. bargus*, a kind of galloway, in *arck*, pieces of wood mortised into others to strengthen a building: **large-board**, an inclined projecting board at the gable of a building to hide the timbers of the roof: **large-cessus**, the part of the tiling projecting beyond the principal rafters.]

barager, *n. bār-gér* [Pers.] in Indian native armies, a trooper who does not find his own horse.

barilla, *n. bār-rī-lā* [Sp. *borilla*] plants cultivated in Spain from whose ashes the best alkali is obtained, being an impure carbonate of soda—especially from the *Salsola sativa*, Ord. *Chenopodiaceae*; also, impure alkali, made from kelp.

barium, *n. bār-ī-um* [Gr. *barus*, heavy] the metallic base of *baryte*, discovered in 1808 by Sir H. Davy.

bark, *n. bār-k* [Dan. *bark*: Ice. *börk*], the outside covering of a tree: *v. to peel or strip off bark*: **bark-ing**, *imp.*: **barked**, *pp. bärkt*: **barker**, *n. one who*: **barkery**, *n. bär-kér-ē*, a tan-house: **barky**, *a. bär-ki*, containing bark: covered with bark.

bark, *n. bärk* [A.S. *barcan*, to bark: Ice. *barkr*, the throat; *berka*, to bark, to bluster] the peculiar note or clamour of a dog: *v. to make the noise of a dog*: **bark-ing**, *imp.*: **barked**, *pp. bärkt*: **bark'er**, *a. one which*.

bark or barque, *n. bärk* [F. *barque*: mid. *L. barca* or *barca*, a boat], a small ship; a ship that carries three masts, having the mizen rigged fore and aft.

Barker's mill, *n. bär-bär*, a machine moved by the centrifugal force of water, invented by Dr Barker in the seventeenth century.

barley, *n. bär-īt* [A.S. *barlic*] a well-known grain, much used for making malt; the *Hordeum vulgare*, Ord. *Gramineae*: **barley-corn**, *n.* a grain of barley: the third part of an inch in length—said to be the origin of our measure of length, three barley-corns placed end to end being one inch: **barley-sugar**, a sweetmeat formerly made with a decoction of barley: **barley-water**, an infusion of barley: **barley-brake** (perhaps for *parley-brake*), a rural play: **pearl-barley**, barley dressed for domestic use: **barley-bree**, in Scot., malt liquor.

barra, *n. bär-ra* [A.S. *beorn*: Ger. *berm*: Dan. *berme*, the dregs of oil, wine, or beer], the acum or slimy substance from beer, which consists of yeast; yeast: **barren** for bread: **barmy**, *a. bär-mē*, containing yeast.

barrel, *n. bär-rēl* [A.S. *beorn*, the bosom: Ice. *barrr*: Goth. *barra*], in O.E., the bosom; the lap: **barmedie** or **barmedie**, *a. bär-mē-dē*, *bär-mē-dē* [from the noblesman of the Bernacidae family in the 'Arabian Nights' story, who invited a beggar to a feast and set before him only empty dishes], imaginary or pretended: illusive.

barra, *n. bär-ra* [A.S. *barra*—from *berc*, barley; *ern*, a place; cf. Dut. *berre*, a heap: Dan. *baerm*, a load], a covered building for farm produce.

barredie, *n. bär-rē-dē* [M.E. *berneke*—perhaps 'bare-neck', from the bird's appearance: F. *bernaque*: cf. Gael. *bairneach*, a humpet: *L. perna*, a shell-fish], a wild-geese of the Arctic regions.

barredie, *n. bär-rē-dē* [OF. *bernac*] a conical shell-fish, or rather crustacean, found on bottoms of ships and on planks or stones under water; anciently supposed to be the source from which the barnacle-geese were produced.

barredies, *n. plu. bär-rē-dēs* [prov. F. *berneques*; OF. *berneques*, spectacles—from *L. beryllus*, crystal; perhaps only a corruption of *binocles*, double eyes], spectacles: ironed put on the noses of horses to make them stand quiet.

barometer, *n. bär-rō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *baros*, weight; *metron*, a measure], an instr. which indicates the pressure and weight of the atmosphere and is used to ascertain the heights of mountains, or to give warning of changes in the weather: **barometric**, *a. bär-rō-mē-trik*, also **barometrical**, *a. rī-kēl*: **barometrically**, *adv. bär-rō-mē-trī-ki*: **barometry**, *n. bär-rō-mē-trī-ān*: **barometrist**, *n. bär-rō-mē-trī-ān*: **barometrist**, *n. bär-rō-mē-trī-ān*.

baron, *n. bär-rōn* [F. *baron*: Norm. F. *baron*: It. *barone*: Sp. *baron*: mid. *L. baro*, *barōnē*, originally denoting man, esp. in relation to some one else, as a vassal, husband, &c.] a rank of nobility next to a viscount; two dukes and a duke's son: **baronage**, *n. bär-rōn-ē*, the whole body of barons and peers; the dignity or estate of a baron: **barones**, *n. the wife of a baron*: **barony**, *n. bär-rō-nē*, the lordship of a baron; a division of a county in Ireland answering to an English hundred: **baronial**, *a. bär-rō-nē-ēl*, pert.

to a barony: **baronet**, *n. bär-rō-nēt*, the title next below a baron, established in England as an order in the reign of James I.: **baronetage**, *n. bär-rō-nēt-ē*, **baronets** as a body; the dignity of a baronet: **baronetcy**, *n. bär-rō-nēt-sē*, the title and dignity of a baronet.

baroque, *a. bär-rōk* [F. *baroque*: It. *barocco*: sometimes referred to as *barog*, *plu. of barog*], hard earth mixed with stones; irregularly shaped; odd; grotesque: *n. grotesque ornamentation*; specifically, in *arck*, a style of decoration prevailing in Europe during the first part of the eighteenth century, characterised by its clumsy forms.

barouche, *n. bär-rōk* [Ger. *barutsche*: *L. bīrobus*, two-wheeled—from *bis*, twice; *rota*, a wheel], a four-wheeled carriage with a falling top.

barque, *n. bärk*—see *bark* 3, a small ship.

barracon, *n. bär-rā-dōn* [Sp. *barracon*, a kind of coarse camel: Ar. *barracon*, a coarse black woollen garment], a coarse woollen fabric; a thick stout cotton fabric, usually called 'molekin.'

barraek, *n. bär-rā-k* [Sp. *barraek*, a cabin or hut: It. *baracca*, a covered shed without walls—from mid. *L. barra*, stakes or bars], a house for soldiers, commonly used in the plu., having been originally a collection of huts clad or covered with boughs: **bar-rack-master**, the officer who formerly superintended soldiers' barracks.

barracon, *n. bär-rā-dōn* [Sp. *barracon*], originally in Africa, an enclosure where slaves were quartered; a slave-pen.

barra, *n. bär-rā* [F. *barre*, from its appearance], a substance consisting of resin and oil that exudes from the wounds in fir-trees.

barrator, *n. bär-rā-tōr* [OF. *barreter*, to deceive: Ice. *baratta*, a contest—see *barter*], an encourager of lawsuits; a shipmaster who commits fraud: **bar-ratry**, *n. -rī*, a fraud in a shipmaster against the owners or underwriters, as embezzling the goods or running away with the ship: **bar-ratrous**, *a. -rā*, guilty of the crime of barratry: **bar-ratrously**, *adv. -rā-ē*.

barrel, *n. bär-rēl* [F. *baril*: OF. *barrell*, a barrel—from OF. *barre*: It. *barile*: Sp. *barril*], a wooden vessel made of bars or staves; a vessel or cask having more length than breadth, bulging in the middle; a hollow cylinder; a tube, as of a gun-barrel: *v. to pack or put into a barrel*: **bar-ralling**, *imp.*: **bar-relled**, *pp. bär-rēld*: **barrel-bulk**, in shipping, a measure of capacity for freight equal to five cubic feet: **barrel-organ**, an organ which contains a barrel with pins, by the revolution of which the key-valves are opened and the music produced.

barren, *a. bär-rēn* [OF. *brachagne* or *baraigne*, unfruitful], not producing young; not fertile; dull; in bot., without pistils: **bar-rēnly**, *adv. -rē*: **bar-rēness**, *n.* unfruitfulness; sterility.

barriade, *n.*: **barrier**, *n.*: **barriester**, *n.*—see under *bar*: **bar-rier-reef**, a name given to those coral-reefs which run parallel to the shores, chiefly of islands, and enclosing a lagoon-channel more or less extensive.

barrow, *n. bär-rō* [A.S. *berewe*—from *beran*, to carry: It. *barra*, a litter; Ger. *bahre*, a barrow], a hand-carriage.

barrow, *n. bär-rō* [A.S. *beorg* or *beorh*, a hill or mound: cf. Ice. *bjarg*, a large stone: Goth. *barþs*], a hillock or mound anciently raised over the graves of warriors or nobles, esp. those killed in battle.

barrow, *n. bär-rō* [A.S. *beorg*], in O.E., a castrated boar; a hog.

barter, *v. bär-tēr* [OF. *barter*, to deceive: Sp. *baratar*, to truck or exchange; It. *barattare*, to truck or barter—see *bargain*], to traffic by exchanging one kind of goods for another; to exchange; to trade: *n. originally*, noisy contention in making a bargain; traffic by exchanging: **bar-ter-ing**, *imp.*: **bar-tered**, *pp. bär-tērd*: **bar-terer**, *n. one who*—SYN. of 'barter': to change; exchange; truck; commute; sub-stitute; interchange.

bartizan, *n. bär-tī-zān* [a corrupt of *bratticing*; OF. *breteche*, a port of defence—from mid. *L. bretechia*, a wooden defence at the entrance: It. *bertica*, a kind of rampart], a small overhanging turret, in imitation of the antique, which projects from the angles of towers, or the parapet and other parts of the building.

barton, *n. bär-tōn* [A.S. *beretan*, a courtyard—from *berc*, barley; *tūn*, a plot of ground enclosed by a

cōb, bōy, fōt; pārs, bīd; chair, game, fog, shyn, thīng, therr, zeal.

bap, *n.* **bāp** [Boot.], a small loaf of wheaten bread; a roll of bread.

Baphomet, *n.* **bāf-ō-mēt** [corrupt. of *Mahomet*], an idol or symbol which the Knights Templars were accused of worshipping as a source of spiritual enlightenment; **baphometia**, *a.* **bāf-ō-ti**, pert. to.
baptism, *n.* **bāp-tizm** (Gr. *baptizō*, from *baptō*, I dip, I submerge—from *baptō*, I dip in water), the dipping in water, or sprinkling with water; the initiatory sacrament of the Christian religion; **baptismal**, *a.* **bāp-tis-māl**, pert. to baptism; **baptismally**, *ad. -ly*: **Bap-tist**, *n.* one of a religious sect which opposes infant baptism: **The Baptist**, John the Baptist of Scripture: **baptize**, *v.* **bāp-tiz** [OF. *baptiser*—from mid. L. *baptizāre*, to baptize], to administer the rite of baptism; to christen: **baptiser**, *n.* one who baptizes: **baptizing**, *imp.*: **baptized**, *pp.* **bāp-tizd**: **baptizable**, *a.* **bāp-tiz-ā-bəl**, that may be baptized: **baptistry**, *n.* **bāp-tis-tē-ri**, a place for baptizing: **baptistia**, *a.* **bāp-tis-tik**, also **baptistical**, *a.* **-i-kāl**, pert. to baptism: **baptistically**, *ad. -ly*.

bar, *n.* **bār** [OF. *barre*: mid. L. *barra*, a cudgel, a bolt], a high enclosure: a bolt; a long piece or rod of any solid substance of small diameter which obstructs entrance, as the bar of the House of Commons; an enclosed place; an inn where liquors are sold; a court of justice where baristers plead, and criminals are tried; a division in music, or the line that makes the division; a sandbank at the entrance to a river or harbour; the body of lawyers that plead; any hindrance; a stop: *v.* to secure; to fasten; to hinder; to shut out; to restrain: **bar'ring**, *imp.*: **barred**, *pp.* **bār-d**: **barry**, *a.* **bār-ri**, *in her.*, applied to an escutcheon having bars or divisions across from side to side: **barless**, *a.*: **bar'wise**, *ad. -wīz*: **bar'cade**, *n.* **bār-ri-kād** [F.], an obstruction hastily thrown up; an impediment; a defence: *v.* to fasten; to fortify; to secure: **bar'ricade**, *imp.*: **bar'ricaded**, *pp.*: **bar'ricader**, *n.* one who: **barrier**, *n.* **bār-ri-er** [F. *barrière*], a boundary; a limit; defence; line of separation: **bar'rier**, *n.* **bār-ri-er** [mid. L. *barriolarius*], one who pleads at the bar in a court of law; an advocate: **bar'shot**, *n.* doubled shot joined by a bar, used for destroying masts and rigging in a naval engagement: **bar-iron**, a long thick rod of malleable iron prepared from pig-iron for the use of blacksmiths: **bar'maid**, *n.* a woman who attends at the bar of a tavern, &c.: **bar'master**, *n.* **bār-mā-ster** [L. *magister*, on the left hand or side], *in her.*, a mark of bastardy denoted by a bar on the left hand side of the escutcheon, called the *bastard-bar*—see *band*.

barb, *n.* **bārb** [F. *barbe*—from L. *barba*, a beard], a beard, or that which resembles it; the sharp shoulders of an arrow-head or of a hook to prevent its being easily drawn back again: *v.* to furnish with barbs: **bar'bing**, *imp.*: **barbed**, *pp.* **bār-bd**, furnished with barbs; bearded; armed: **bar'ber**, *n.* [OF. *barbier*], one who shaves beards: **barber-surgeon**, a barber who also performed the smaller operations of surgery, as blood-letting; an inferior surgeon.

barb, *n.* **bārb** [F. *barbe*—from *Barbarte*, Barbary], a horse of the breed imported from Barbary: **barbed**, *a.* **bār-bd**, accoutred, said of a horse.

Barbadoes, *a.* **bār-bā-dōs**, of or from *Barbadoes*, one of the West India Islands: **Barbadoes earth**, a deposit of fossil Polycystina found in Barbadoes: **Barbadoes tar**, a mineral tar of commerce found in several of the West India Islands.

barbar, *n.* **bār-bār**, *in logic*, a mnemonic word to denote the first mood in the first figure of a syllogism.

barbarian, *n.* **bār-bār-i-ān** [L. *barbarus*, stammering, rude; Gr. *barbaros*—a word imitative of the confused sound of voices, conveying no meaning, by repeating the syllables *bar, bar*], originally, one who utters a confused jargon of unintelligible sounds; a rude savage man; an uncivilized man; a foreigner: *adj.* belonging to a savage; uncivilized: **barbaric**, *a.* **bār-bār-ik**, pert. to semi-civilized or uncivilized nations: **barbarism**, *n.* **bār-bār-izm**, an impropriety of speech; an uncivilized state; rudeness of manners: **barbarity**, *n.* **bār-bār-ē-ti**, extreme rudeness; cruelty, like a savage; inhumanity: **barbarias**, *v.* **bār-bār-iz**, to make barbarous: **bar'barizing**, *imp.*: *adj.* having a tendency to render barbarous: **bar'barized**, *pp.* **-rizd**: **barbarous**, *a.* **bār-bār-ūs**, uncivilized; savage; ignorant; cruel: **bar'barously**, *ad. -ly*: **bar'barousness**, *n.* the state or quality of

being barbarous.—*SYN.* of 'barbarous': inhuman; cruel; brutal; savage; uncivilized; unlettered; uncultivated; untutored; ignorant; ferocious.

barbate, *a.* **bār-bāt**, or **barbated**, *a.* **bār-bāt-bd** [L. *barbatus*, having a beard—from *barba*, a beard], *in bot.*, bearded: **barbale**, *n.* **bār-bāl**, a very minute bar or beard.

barbaceous, *n.* **bār-bāt-kā** [Sp. *barbacoa*; W. Ind. *barbacoa*, a framework of sticks] in the W. Indies, a term used for dressing a hog whole by splitting it to the backbone and laying it upon a gridiron above a fire, which also surrounds it; in U.S., an open-air feast at which a barbecued animal is used; on coffee estates, a floor for drying the bean: *v.* to roast or dress a hog whole, or any other animal, in some way: **bar'becuing**, *imp.*: **barbecued**, *pp.* **bār-bāt-kād**.

barbel, *n.* **bār-bēl** [OF. *barbe*—from L. *barba*, a beard], a certain river-fish having on its upper jaw four beard-like appendages or wattles.

barber, see under *barb* 1.

barberry, *n.* **bār-bēr-ri** [mid. L. *berberis*; Ar. *bar-bāris*, the barberry-tree], a wild bush, or its fruit—see *barbery*, under *barberine*.

barbet, *n.* **bār-bēt** [F. from *barbe*, a beard], a species of dog having long coarse hair; a bird of warm climates whose bill is surrounded at the base with bristles; a kind of worm that feeds on the apices.

barbette, *n.* **bār-bēt** [F. *barbette*; it. *barbetta*, a tuft of hair on the eastern joint of a horse], an earthen terrace inside a parapet, raised to such a height as to admit of guns being fired over the crest of the parapet; a platform for a battery of guns on the upper deck of a warship.

barbican, *n.* **bār-bī-kān** [AS. *barbican*; F. and It. *barbican*; mid. L. *barbicanus*, a looped outlook in a fortified place], a watch-tower; an outwork or fort at the entrance of a bridge.

barcarolle, *n.* **bār-kād-rēl** [F. *barcarolle*—from It. *barcarola*; It. *barca*, a barge], a song of the Venetian gondoliers.

bard, *n.* **bārd** [L. *bardus*, a bard—from W. *bardd*; Gael. and Ir. *bard*, a poet], one who sang his own poems among the ancient Celts; a poet: **bardic**, *a.* **bār-dik**, pert. to bards or minstrels: **bardism**, *n.* **bār-dizm**, the learning and maxims of bards.

bards, *n.* **piu. bārdz** [F. *bardes*, trappings for horses, thin slices of bacon for larding woodcocks, &c.; Sp. *barda*], thin broad slices of bacon with which capons, pullets, &c., are dressed and baked for table.

bare, *a.* **bār** [AS. *bar*, bare; Ger. *baar*, Ical. *berl*], naked; without covering; plain; simple; poor: *v.* to make naked; to strip or uncover: **bar'ing**, *imp.*: **bare**, *pp.* **bār-d**: *adj.* naked; exposed; uncovered: **barely**, *ad.* **bār-ly**, indigently; slenderly; with difficulty: **bare'ness**, *n.* the state or quality of being bare; nakedness: **barefaced**, *a.* **bār-fās**, shameless; impudent: **barefacedly**, *ad.* **-fās-ē-ly**: **bare'facedness**, *n.* effrontery; assurance; impudence: **bare-bone**, *a.*, or **bare-boned**, *a.* **-bōnd**, so lean that the bones show themselves: **bare poles**, applied to a ship without any sails set: **bare foot**, *a.* **ad., also **barefooted**, *a.* **ad. **-fōt-d**, with the feet bare: **barehead**, *a.* uncovered, as regards the head, from respect; without a covering for the head.—*SYN.* of 'bare a': naked; scanty; mere; uncovered; meagre; destitute.****

barège, *n.* **bār-žē** [F. *barège*, a French watered-plate in the Pyrenees], a fine, thin material for ladies' dresses of silk and worsted, or of the latter and cotton: **barégine**, *n.* **bār-žē-n**, a peculiar organic substance derived from algae, found in some hot springs of Baréges in the Pyrenees.

bargain, *n.* **bār-gēn** [F. *baraigner*, to haggle; It. *barpagno*, a bargain—apparently from mid. L. *bar-cinewm*], originally, the noise or chatter employed between individuals in buying and selling; an agreement; a cheapened commodity: *v.* to make a contract or agreement; to sell on speculation: **bar'gaining**, *imp.* **bār-gēn-ing**: **bargained**, *pp.* **bār-gēnd**: **bargaine**, *n.* **bār-gēn-ē**, he who accepts a bargain; into the bargain, something allowed in addition to what is strictly due; besides; to boot.—*SYN.* of 'bargain n.': agreement; contract; covenant; compact.

barge, *n.* **bārj** [OF. *barge*, a boat; mid. L. *barpa*, a boat; L. *baris*; Gr. *baris*; Egypt. *barri*, a boat], a boat; a pleasure-vessel; a flat-bottomed boat for conveying goods from vessels, or employed in traffic on canals and rivers; another word for *bark*: **barge'man**, *n.*

māte, māl, fār, lāto; mēte, mēl, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, nōl, mōre;

by anc. musketeers: bands, two slips of lawn or fine linen hanging from a clergyman's or lawyer's neck in front as part of his official attire—anciently a part of the usual attire for men, &c.

band, *n.* **bänd** [F. *bande*, a band: OH.Ger. *band*, a band], a company of men united for any common object or design; a body of soldiers; a body of musicians: *v.* to unite together in confederacy; to associate: **band-ing**, *imp.* **band-ed**, *pp.* **band'er**, *n.* one who: **band-master**, *n.* the leader or director of a band of musical performers: *frank-bands*, *frän'-bänds*, recruits composed of citizens of a town formerly drilled after the manner of the militia—*SYN.* of 'band *n.*: company; crew; gang; society; association.

bandana, *n.* **bän-dä-nä** [Sp. *bandana*, a neckerchief; *banda*, a scarf, a ribbon—prob. from Hind. *bändānā*], a silk or cotton handkerchief, dyed of a bright uniform colour, in which patterns are brought out by discharging portions of the colour by chemical means.

bandeau, *n.* **bän-dö** [F.], a narrow band for the head.

banderilla, *n.* **bän-dä-ré-ya** [Sp.], a small javelin, to which coloured paper is affixed, used to goad the bull at a bull-fight.

banderole, *n.* **bän-dröl**, also written **ban'nerol** [F. *banderole*, a little flag or streamer—from Sp. *banderola*], a long narrow flag, with cleft end, flying at a ship's masthead; the little flag attached to a trumpet; a small flag hung under the crook of a crosier.

bandooet, *n.* **bän-dä-köt** [corruption of Telugu *pan-dukko*], a very destructive animal, in appearance like a large brown rat, found in India; a name of several insectivorous marsupials of Australia, taking the place there of our shrews and hedgehogs.

bandit, *n.* **bän-dit**, **ban'dits** or **banditti**, *n. plu.* **bän-dit's** [It. *bandito*, one proclaimed or denounced—from It. and mid. L. *bandire*, to proclaim, to denounce—from mid. L. *banarius*, OH.Ger. *bann*, a proclamation; an outlaw; a robber; a highwayman.

bandoline, *n.* **bän-dö-lin** [a probable compound of Eng. *band*, and *line*: *L.* *oleum*, oil, or in the sense of a stiffener], a mucilaginous preparation for stiffening the hair, usually made from Irish or Icelandic moss.

bandore, *n.* **bän-dör** [Sp. *bandurria*—from Gr. *pan-dura*, a musical instr. with three strings], a stringed musical instr. like a lute.

bandy, *v.* **bän-di** [F. *bander*, to bind, to drive the ball from side to side at tennis—from Sp. *banda*, a side], to beat to and fro, as a ball in play; to exchange; to retort in words; to give by turns; to contend: *n.* a bent club for striking a ball at play: **band'ying**, *imp.* **band'ed**, *pp.* **bän-did**: **band'ier**, *n.* **-dier**, one who.

bandy-legs, *n. plu.* **bän-dä-léps** [OF. *bänd*, bent, as a bow by binding it with a band; *bander*, to bend], bent or bowed legs.

bane, *n.* **bän** [AS. *bana*, a murderer], a poison of a deadly quality; any fatal cause of mischief: **baneful**, *ad.* **bän'-föl**, poisonous; pernicious: **banefully**, *ad.* **it-ban'-fölness**, *n.* the quality of being poisonous: **banewort**, *n.* **bän'-wert**, deadly nightshade: **banewort**, the wild poisonous plant, *Actaea spicata*, Ord. *Ranunculaceae*, having a single succulent carpel, containing many ovules.—*SYN.* of 'bane: ruin; destruction; mischief; pest; injury; poison.

bang, *v.* **bäng** [Swed. and Ice]. **bängi**, to hammer], to treat or handle roughly; to shut with a loud noise, as a door: *n.* a heavy blow; the thump or sound of a stroke: **bang'ing**, *imp.* **bang'ed**, *pp.* **bäng'd**.

bangles, *n.* **bäng-gls** [etym. unknown], ornaments worn on the arms and ankles in India and Africa.

banags, **bang**, **bang**—see **bbang**.

banian, *n.* **bän-yän** [Port. *banian*: Ar. *banyan*: Gujarati, *vanispa*—from Sans. *vanij*, a merchant], among seamen, applied to those days on which they receive no butcher's meat, in reference to the banians' abstinence from animal food: *n.* a Hindu of the trading caste; a trader or commission agent.

banish, *v.* **bän-ish** [F. *bannir*, to banish; *bannissant*, banishing—from mid. L. *bannire*, to proclaim, to denounce—see *ban*], to proclaim under the ban; to condemn to exile; to compel to leave a country;

to send as a prisoner to a colony: **ban'ishing**, *imp.* **ban'ished**, *pp.* **bän-ish't**: **ban'ishment**, *n.* the state of being sent out of a country as a criminal; a driving away.—*SYN.* of 'banish': to exile; expel; transport.

banister, *n.* **bän-is-tér**, corrupted from *banulster*, which see.

banjo, *n.* **bän-jö** [corruption of *bandora*, which see], a favourite musical instr. of the negroes having five

strings, a head and neck like the guitar, and a body of a tambourine shape, played with the fingers.

bank, *n.* **bängk** [AS. *banc*, a mound; also, F. *banc*; MH.Ger. *banc*, a bench], a mound or ridge of earth; any steep ascent; a heap of anything; a place where a collection of money is deposited; the margin of a river or the sea: *v.* to raise up a mound of earth or a dike to enclose; to deposit money in a bank: **bank'ing**, *imp.* **adj. pert to a bank: **bank'ed**, *pp.* **bängkt**: **bank'er**, *n.* one who deals in money or whose business is banking: **bank'ing**, *n.* the business or employment of a bank for money; *adj.* of or relating to the business of banking: **bank'-able**, *ad.* **-d-ble**, receivable at a bank: **bank-bills**, promissory notes or bills of exchange issued by a bank: **bank-note**, a promissory-note issued by a banker: **bank-stock**, shares in the trading capital of a bank: **bankers' clearing-house**—see under *clear*.**

bankrupt, *n.* **bängk-räpt** [F. *banqueroute*, bankruptcy: It. *banca*; mid. L. *banca*; MH.Ger. *banc*, a bank; *rotta*, broken; L. *ruptus*, of *rumo*, I break], a merchant or trader whose credit is broken with the bank; any one who becomes unable to pay his just debts: *adj.* declared to be in debt beyond the power of payment: *v.* to disable one from paying the claims of his creditors: **bank'rupt'ing**, *imp.* **bank'rupted**, *pp.* **bankruptcy**, *n.* **bängk-räpt-si**, the state of being a bankrupt; the act of becoming a bankrupt; failure in trade; the insolvency of a merchant or trader: to make bankrupt, to make insolvent; to be declared to be in a state of insolvency beyond power of payment.

Bankia, *n.* **bängk-i-ä** [from Sir Joseph Banks, naturalist], the honeysuckle tree of Australia, Ord. *Proteaceae*.

banner, *n.* **bän-när** [OF. *bantere*, mid. L. *banderia*; *bandum*, a standard: MH.Ger. *band*, a strip of cloth], a band or strip of cloth as a sign; a square flag; a flag or ensign: **bannered**, *ad.* **bän-när'd**, bearing banners: **ban'nerless**, *ad.* without a banner: **banneret**, *n.* **bän-när-ét** [F.], a little banner: **knight banneret**, a knight dubbed for valour on the field of battle, and permitted to use his pennon as a banner: **ban'nerol**, *n.* [F. *banderole*], a little flag; a streamer.

bannock, *n.* **bän-nök** [Scot.—from Gael. *bonnach*, a cake], a cake made of oatmeal or pease-meal.

banne, *n.*—see under *ban* I.

banquet, *n.* **bäng-kwét** [F.—from *banquer*, a bench or table: MH.Ger. *banc*, a bench], a feast; a rich entertainment; anything delightful: *v.* to feast; to treat with a feast: **ban'queter**, *n.* one who: **ban'queting**, *imp.* **ban'queted**, *pp.* **bäng-kwét**, *n.* the act of feasting: **ban'queter**, *pp.*—*SYN.* of 'banquet *n.*: feast; carousal; entertainment; treat.

banquette, *n.* **bäng-két** [F.—from *banc*, a bank], in fort., a raised way or foot-bank, from three to four feet wide, running along the inside of a parapet.

banabee or **banashie**, *n.* **bän-shé** [Ir. *bean sidhe*, woman of the fairies], in popular myth, a kind of goblin, in parts of Scot. and Ireland, supposed to give notice of death in a family.

bantam, *n.* **bän-täm**, a breed of small fowls with feathered legs—probably from *Bantam* in Java; *fig.* a small, absurdly combative person: **bantam-weight**, in boxing, a combatant of very light weight.

banter, *v.* **bän-tér** [unknown, but probably originated as a slang word: cf. F. *bander*, to bandy at tennis], to joke with in words and in good-humour; to rally: *n.* wit at the expense of another: **ban'ter'ing**, *imp.* **ban'tered**, *pp.* **-tér'd**.

banting, *n.* **bän-ting** [after *Banting*, the promoter], a system of diet by which fat people try to get thin.

banding, *n.* **bän-ting** [corruption of Eng. *banding*—from the bands in which the child was wrapped], a young child; an inexperienced person.

Bantu, *n.* **bän-tö** [native name, sig. "people"], a member of the native race of Africa south of Negroland, with the exception of Negroits and Hottentots; the linguistic system of this race: *ad.* *pert.* to.

banyan or **banian**, *n.* **bän-yän** or **bän-wän** [so named from the *Banians* who used the shaded area as a market-place: Sans. *vanij*, a merchant], the sacred tree of India, an immense branch-rooting tree; the *Ficus Indica*, Ord. *Moraceae*. *Note.*—**banyan** is an English, not a native term—see *bo-tree*.

baobab, *n.* **bäö-bäb** [Cen. Afr.], a tree of tropical Africa, also called monkey-bread, one of the largest known trees—its products are useful and medicinal; the *Adansonia digitata*, Ord. *Sterculiaceae*.

cöw, böy, föd; päre, bäd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeul.

plates which occupy the palate of the true or whalebone whale—*v.* whalebone.

balk, *v.* balk (AS. *balka*, a heap, a beam: cf. Icel. *balkr*, a division between stalls; Sw. *balk*, a hewn beam; Ger. *balken*, a beam, separation) to separate by beams; to partition off; to pass over in ploughing; to cause another to miss the object of his expectation; to disappoint; to frustrate: *n.* a dip or ridge of land left unploughed; a beam; sudden disappointment: **balk'ing**, *imp.* **balked**, *pp.* **balk'd**: **balks**, *n.* the rafters: **balk'er**, one who signals to the fishermen the course of the herring-shoals; same as *huer*.—**SYN.** of 'balk *v.*: to disappoint; baffle; defeat; disconcert; confound; frustrate; discompose; foil.

ball, *n.* **ball** (OF. *ballo*, a ball; MH. Ger. *ballo*, a round body: cf. Icel. *bólur*, a globe or ball) a round body; a globe; a bullet; a child's toy: *v.* to form into a ball: **ball'ing**, *imp.* **ballied**, *pp.* **ball'd**: **ballcock**, a hollow metal globe attached to the end of a lever which regulates the supply in a cistern, by floating on the surface of the water: **ball and socket**, a joint in which a rod fits by a rounded end into a socket so as to be movable in any direction, useful in scientific instruments, &c.: **ball-cartridge**, a cartridge having a bullet besides powder.—**SYN.** of 'ball *n.*: globe; sphere; orb; orbit; circuit; circle.

ball, *n.* **ball** (OF. *bal*, a dancer, a ball—from *baler*, to move or stir; mid. L. *ballare*, to move backwards and forwards; Ger. *ballen*, I leap or bound—from *ballō*, I throw) an entertainment of dancing.

ballad, *n.* **ball'ad** (F. *ballade*, a song; Port. *balada*; mid. L. *ballo*, I dance—see *ball* 2) a simple popular song containing a tale: **balladry**, *n.* **ball'ad-ry**, the subject or style of ballads: **balladry**, *n.* **ball'ad-ry**, in OE., a song; a jig: **ballad-singer**, one who sings ballads.

ballade, *n.* **bal'lad** (F.), a short poem with alternating repeated rhymes and a refrain.

ballast, *n.* **bal'last** (Sw. *ballast*, ballast: O.Sw. *ballast*, a worthless load) any heavy substance, as sand, stones, &c., placed at the bottom of a ship or boat to steady it; the gravel, broken stones, &c., placed on the ground in the way of a railway, immediately under and around the sleepers, in order to steady them: *v.* to load with ballast; to steady: **ballasting**, *imp.* **ballasted**, *pp.*

baller, *n.* **bal'ler** (F. *ballet*, a sort of dance; dim. of *bal*, a dance—see *ball* 2) a kind of dance; a scena acted in dancing in a theatre, and associated with music.

ballista or **ballista**, *n.* **bal'list-a** (L. *ballista*—from Gr. *ballō*, I throw) a military engine used by the ancients for throwing stones: **ballistic**, *a.* *-tik*, relating to projectiles: **ballistic pendulum**, an instr. for calculating the velocity of projectiles.

balloon, *n.* **bal'loon** (F. *ballon*; Sp. *balon*, a football; It. *ballone*, a great ball—from *ballo*, a ball) any round hollow body; a body filled with light gas, so as to rise and float in the air; in OE., a game with ball: **balloon'ing**, *n.* the art of ascending in balloons: **balloon'ist**, *n.* one who makes balloons or ascends with them; an aeronaut: **air-balloon**, one raised into the atmosphere by being filled with a gas lighter than air: **fire-balloon**, one filled and raised by rarefied or heated air produced by placing fire under its mouth.

ballot, *n.* **bal'lot** (F. *ballotter*, to choose lots; *bal-lotte*, a little ball—from *ballo*, a ball) a little ball or written ticket used in secret voting; the system of secret voting by placing little balls or written papers privately in a box: *v.* to choose or vote by ballot, now generally applied to secret voting: **ballot'ing**, *imp.* **balloted**, *pp.* **bal'lot-ed**.

balm, *n.* **balm** (F. *baume*; OF. *baume*; L. *balsamum*, balsam—from Gr. *balsamon*), a fragrant plant—the common balm is *Melissa officinalis*, Ord. *Labiata*; a valuable ointment that soothes and heals; that which soothes, mitigates, or heals; a soothing influence: *v.* to anoint with balm; to soothe: **balm'ing**, *imp.* **balm'd**, *pp.* **balm'd**: **balm'y**, *a.* *-m'ic*, like balm; mild; soothing: **balm'y**, *ad.* *-t'y*, balminess, *n.*

Balmoral, *n.* **bal'mor'al** (from Balmoral, in Scotland), a durable woollen stuff; a black-and-red tartan; a variety of lacing-box; a broad Scotch cap.

Balsam, *n.* **bal'sam** (L. *balsamum*; Gr. *balsamon*, balsam) a soothing ointment of an oily nature; a semi-fluid resin: **balsamic**, *a.* *bal'sam'ic*, or **balsam'ic**, *a.* *-i'k*, like balsam; soft; unctuous; mitigat-

ing: **balsam'ically**, *ad.* *-t'y*: **bal'samif'erous**, *a.* *-if'ers* (L. *fero*, I produce); **balm of Gilead**, or **balsam of Mecca**, common names for the resinous juice of the balsam-tree of Syria, reckoned very precious; the juice of the *Balsamodendron Gileadense*, Ord. *Eurycarpaceae*: **balsam of sulphur**, an ointment prepared from sulphur and oil of turpentine: **balsam of Saturn**, an ointment prepared from sugar of lead and oil of turpentine, &c.: **balsamics**, *n.* *plu.* *-ics*, in med., applied to several preparations for external use.

Baltic, *a.* **bal'tic** (mid. L. *Balticus*—perhaps from Lith. *baltas*, white) from the Baltic or its shores, or relating to them.

baluster, *n.* **bal'us-ter** (F. *balustre*—from It. *balustro*; L. *balustrium*, Gr. *balustion*, the wild pomegranate flower, so named from its form) a little pillar; a small column or pilaster; corruptly spelt **banister** when placed as one of the guards to a staircase: **bal'ustered**, *a.* *-ter'd*, furnished with balusters: **balustrade**, *n.* **bal'us-trad** (F.), a row of little pillars united by a coping, serving as a fence for staircases, &c.

Bamalip, *n.* **bam'ad-ip**, in logic, a mnemonic word to denote the first mood in the fourth figure of a syllogism.

bambino, *n.* **bam-be'no** (It.) a child; an image of the infant Christ.

bamboccia, *n.* **bam-bok'ia** (It. *bamboccio*, a simpleton) a picture of rustic merry-making.

bamboo, *n.* **bam-bō** (Malay, *bambu*) a gigantic tree-like grass with hollow, jointed stems, which inhabits the tropical regions of the Old and New Worlds; the *Bambusa arundinacea*, Ord. *Gramineae*.

bamboozle, *v.* **bam-bō-zl** (a slang term invented about 1700—origin unknown; cf. Scot. *bumbazel*, puzzled, astonished), to make fun of a person; to cajole by confusing the senses; to deceive; to confound; to mislead: **bamboozling**, *imp.* **bamboozed**, *pp.* *-led*.

ban, *n.* **ban** (OF. *ban*; mid. L. *bannum*, a proclamation; OH. Ger. *ban*, a summons; *banen*, to summon) originally a summons to the army; a public notice; a curse; a censure; an interdict; a sentence of outlawry: *v.* to curse; to interdict; to proclaim: **ban'ning**, *imp.* **banned**, *pp.* *ban'd*: **ban**, *n.* **ban**, public notice or proclamation in a church of an intended marriage: **arrière-ban**, *n.* *ar-tär-bäng* (F.; OH. Ger. *hari*, an army; *ban*, a summons) in feudal hist., the military edict of a king to his vassals; the vassals thus assembled.

ban, *n.* **ban** (Pers. *ban*, lord) in Hungary, a governor of certain military districts: **banat**, *n.* *ban'at*, the territory governed by a ban.

banality, *n.* **ban'al-ity** (F. *banalité*; mid. L. *banum*; OH. Ger. *ban*, a proclamation) a common-place; vulgarity; a right of a feudal lord to make his vassals use his mill, wine-press, &c.

banana, *n.* **ban-na** (Sp.) a herbaceous plant of tropical regions closely allied to the plantain, yielding valuable food and useful fibres; the *Musa sapientum*, Ord. *Musaceae*; a plantain.

banco, *n.* **bang-kō** (It. a bench, a bank) in banking, standard money as distinguished from the money current on the Continent; a bench: **sittings in banco**, so called when all to judges of the superior courts of common law are present, and occupy their respective seats or benches.

ban-dog, *n.* **ban** (properly *ban'd*-dog, one requiring to be held in leash or tied up) a kind of large dog; a mastiff.

band, *n.* **band** (OE. *band*; Icel. *band*, that which binds, a shackle; cf. OH. Ger. *bind*, a company) that with which anything is bound; a narrow strip of cloth or similar material for binding or swathing; a strip or streak of different colour or material; a cord; a fillet; a tie; in arch., a low moulding: *v.* to join or tie together: **band'ing**, *imp.* **band'ed**, *pp.* **bandage**, *n.* **ban-daj** (F.) a fillet; a swathe; a long narrow strip of cloth used in binding up a wound or an infirmity: *v.* to tie up with a strip of cloth; to dress with a bandage: **band'ing**, *imp.* **bandaged**, *pp.* **band'aj'd**: **bandbox**, *n.* **band-bōks**, a slight paper box—so named from its original use of holding bands: **bandlet**, *n.* **ban-dlet**, also **band'let**, *n.* (F. *bandicette*, a little band), in arch., a flat moulding or fillet: **bandollers** or **bandollers**, *n.* *plu.* *band'oll-ers* (F. *bandoulière*) small wooden cases covered with leather, each containing powder sufficient for a charge; the shoulder-belts carrying ammunition worn

baggage, *n.* *bāg-gaj* [corrupted from OF. *bagasse*, a flint; *from* *baggy*, a worthless woman; a flint; a light woman.]

bagno, *n.* *bān-gō* [It. *bagno*, a bath—from *L. balneo*, a bath; a prison; a house of ill repute.]

bagpipes, *n.* *bāg-pīp* [*bag*, and *pipe*], a musical wind-instr.: *bag-piper*, *n.* one who plays the bag-pipes.

baguette, *n.* *bā-gē* [F. a rod or wand—from *It. bacchetta*, a switch, a rod] in *arch.*, a small round wood-lens like an astragal.

ba, *int.* *bā*, an exclamation expressive of disgust or contempt, or both.

bahr, *n.* *bā-dār* [Ar.] a weight used in the E. Ind., varying, in different localities, from 100 lb. to 320 lb. avoirdupois.

baikalite, *n.* *bā-kāl-ī*, a dingy, green crystalline variety of augite, found at the mouth of one of the rivers that fall into Lake *Baikal*, Siberia; *balkerite*, *n.* *bā-kēr-ī*, a chocolate-brown-coloured mineral wax, found on the shores of Lake *Baikal*.

baile, *v.* *bā* [OF. *bailler*, to keep in custody—from *L. baillare*, to bear a burden—from *baillus*, a bearer, generally with authority], to release from a burden or imprisonment; to set free; to liberate on the security of another: *n.* surety for another: *bailling*, *imp.*: *bailed*, *pp.* *bāid*: *baillable*, *a.* *bāid-bā*, that may be bailed: *baill bond*, *n.* a written security given for the appearance of a prisoner to take his trial: *baill ment*, *a.* delivery of goods in trust: *bailes*, *n.* *bāi-f*, he to whom goods are delivered in trust or on bail.

baill, *v.* *bā* [F. *bailler*, a bucket], to load or free from water with a bucket or other vessel: *bailling*, *imp.*: *bailed*, *pp.*

bailey, *n.* *bā-ī* [mid. *L. ballium* or *ballium*, a species of rampart, a space fortified with stakes: *L. vallum*, a rampart] an area of ground within the walls of a fortress—applied to a prison, as *Old Bailey*.

baillie or **ballie**, *n.* *bā-ī*, another form of *baillif* [F. *bailli*, an ambassador], in *Scot.*, the magistrate of a burgh.

baillif, *n.* *bā-ī* [OF. *baillif*—from *bailler*, to keep in custody—see *baill*], one intrusted to execute power on behalf of another; an officer of justice; an agent or steward over land: *bailliwick*, *n.* *bā-ī-wik* [AS. *wic*: *L. vicus*, a village or town], the limits of a baillie's authority or jurisdiction.

baile, *n.* *bāis* [OF. *baillie*, a barricade, a palisade: *L. baculus*, a stick], the small sticks on the top of the white-tents in the game of cricket.

Baily's Beads [after discoverer], in *astron.*, an appearance as of a string of beads round the sun in an eclipse.

baïn-marie, *n.* *bāi-mār-ī* or *-mār-ī* [*baïn*, a corruption of *benneux*, bath, and *Marie* or *Mary*—a fanciful name], a hot sand-bath; a hot-water bath in which cooked preparations may be kept hot, without injury to their qualities, until required for the table.

Bairam, *n.* *bā-rām* [Turk.], the name of two festivals among the Turks.

bairen, *n.* *bā-rn* [AS. *baern*, *beran*, to bear], in *Scot.* and *prov. Eng.*, a child.

baile, *n.* *bā* [AS. *baian*, to bait a hook: *Icel. bailla*], any substance put on a hook to entice fish to swallow it; anything to allure or entice; refreshment taken on a journey: *v.* to make use of a bait; to give food or drink to a beast on a journey; to refresh with food on a journey; to cause to be worried by dogs; to provoke and harass with the help of others: *bailling*, *imp.*: *bailed*, *pp.* *bāid*: *to bait* a horse, to give a horse food and drink, and rest, while on a journey: *to bait* a bear or a bull, to set dogs on to bite and worry it.

baize, *n.* *bā* [OF. *baies*; *L. bañus*, chestnut-coloured], a coarse woollen stuff, of an open texture with a long nap—originally of a bay colour.

bake, *v.* *bāk* [AS. *bacan*], to harden by fire or the heat of the sun; to dress food in an oven or by fire: *baiking*, *imp.*: *n.* the quantity baked at one time: *baked*, *pp.* *bāik*, or *bakem*, *pp.* *bāikēn*: *ba'ker*, *n.* one whose employment is to bake; a small portable tin oven: *bakery*, *n.* *bā-kēr-ī*, the place where bread is baked: also *bake-house*; *bake-meat* or *baked-meat*, *n.* meat baked in an oven: a meat pie.

bakshish or **bakshishah**, *n.* *bāk-shish* [Pers. *bakshish*, a present; *bakshishah*, to give], in the *East*, a present or gratuity, in return for a service.

balanoida, *n.* *plu. bā-lō-nī-dē* [*L. balanus*, a whale: *Gr. phalaia*], the family of the whalebone whales.

balance, *n.* *bāl-āns* [F. *balance*—from *L. bilans*, *bilancia*, having two scales; *bis*, double; *lans*, a dish], a pair of scales, consisting of a dish suspended from each end of a beam or lever; equality of weights, power, or force; the difference between the debtor and creditor side of an account; overplus; a sign of the zodiac—also called *Libra*; the sum due on an account: *v.* to make equal; to settle; to regulate and adjust: *v.* to have equal weight, power, or influence; to hesitate: *balancing*, *imp.*: *balanced*, *pp.* *bāldast*: *balancer*, *n.* one who: *balance of power*, in *politics*, the endeavour not to permit any nation to have such a preponderating power as to endanger the peace or independence of the others: *balance of trade*, the difference in money-value between the imports and exports of a nation: *balance-wheel*, a regulating apparatus used in a watch instead of a pendulum.

balanoida, *n.* *plu. bāl-dn-ī-dē* [*L. balanus*; *Gr. balanos*, an acorn; *Gr. eidos*], the family of Crustaceans, commonly known as acorn-shells: *balanite*, *n.* *bāl-dn-ī*, a fossil shell of the barnacle family.

balanoglossa, *n.* *bāl-d-nō-glōs-sis* [*Gr. balanos*, an acorn; *glossa*, a tongue], a worm-like animal which forms a connecting-link between invertebrates and vertebrates.

balanophoraceae, *n.* *plu. bāl-d-nō-fō-rā-sē* [*Gr. balanos*, an acorn; *phoros*, I bear, I carry], parasitic, leafless, flowering-plants, found in the Tropics.

balas or **balas**, *n.* *bāl-ās* [OF. *balais*, Pers. *Balakshan*, a country of Central Asia, where found], a variety of the spindle ruby of a fine rose-colour inclining to orange.

balaustrine, *n.* *bāl-lāstr-īn* [*Gr. balustron*, a pomegranate flower], the wild pomegranate tree: *bal'austr*, *n.* *ā*, fruit formed like the pomegranate; an indehiscent fruit, with many cells and seeds, the seeds being coated with pulp.

balbriggan, *n.* *bāl-brīg-gān* [from *Balbriggan*, in Ireland], fine unbleached cotton used in the manufacture of hose.

balcony, *n.* *bāl-kō-nī* [F. *balcon*—from *It. balcone*, a balcony; OH. Ger. *balcho*, a beam], a raised space or platform in front of a house, usually before the windows: *balconied*, *a.* *bāl-kō-nīd*, having balconies.

bald, *a.* *bāl-d* [Gael. *bal* or *bail*, a spot; W. *hail*, whiteness; Breton *bal*, a white mark], wanting hair; destitute of natural covering; naked; inelegant; mean; in *bot.*, without beard or awn; having a white mark on the face: *baldly*, *ad.* *-lī*: *baldness*, *n.* state of being bald; the want of natural covering, as the head without hair on its crown, or the top of a hill when bare of trees: *bald-faced*, having a white mark on the face, as a stag: *bald-coat*, a black aquatic bird with a conspicuous excrescence of white skin above its beak: *bald-pate*, *a.* *orn.* *-jād*, or *bald-pated*, *a.* *-jād-d*, destitute of hair on the head; shorn of natural covering.

baldachin, *n.* *bāl-dā-kīn* [F. *baldaguin*; *It. baldacchino*; *Balduccio*, *It.* for *Bugliad*, where the cloth was made], a canopy of rich cloth, in *arch.*, a structure within a building in the form of a canopy supported by columns, placed over portals, thrones, altars, beds, &c.

Baldur, *n.* *bāl-dēr*, in *Norse myth.*, the god of summer light, an incarnation of the principle of life.

baldersdash, *n.* *bāl-dēr-dash* [perhaps from *Dan. bielder*, noise, and *dash*], words jumbled together without sense, taste, or judgment; jargon.

baldrick, *n.* *bāl-drīk* [MH. Ger. *baldersick*], a girdle or richly ornamented belt; a shoulder-belt.

bale, *n.* *bāl* [F. *balle*; mid. *L. bala*; MH. Ger. *balle*, a ball], a bundle or package of goods.

bale, a less correct form of *ball* 2—which see.

bale, *n.* *bāl* [AS. *bealo*, torment; cf. *Icel. bál*, calamity], sorrow; evil: *baleful*, *a.* *bāl-fūl*, mischievous; malignant; destructive; sorrowful; poisonous: *bale'fully*, *ad.* *-lī*: *balefulness*, *n.* the state or quality of being baleful: *bale*, *n.* *bāl*, in *OE.*, grief; trouble; sorrow; poison; *bale-fire*, fire warning of misfortune; beacon.

Balaoric, *a.* *bāl-ār-īk* [*L. balares*—from *Gr. balai*, to throw—the inhabitants being good slingers], of or relating to Majorca and Minorca, &c., islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

balen, *n.* *bāl-lēn* [*L. balena*, a whale], the horny

collo. bōy, fōō: *pōre, būd*: *chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.*

dinate to the principal figures: **backroom**, *n.* *bák-róm*, a room in the back part of the house: **back-side**, *n.* *bák-síed*, the hinder part; the rear; the wrong side: **backpiece**, *n.* *bák-péa*, piece of armour which covers the back: **back-settler**, *n.* *bák-sét-lér*, one settled in the outlying districts of a new country: **back-handed**, *a.* (*back and hand*) with the hand turned backward; indirect: **back-ing-up**, in *cricket* and other games, the act of playing up keenly; in *metals*, filling up back with metal or other materials: **backstairs**, *n. plu.* *bák-stáirs*, the stairs in the back part of a house; a private or indirect way: **back-stair**, *a.* indirect; private; undue: **backsword**, *n.* *bák-sórd*, a sword having a back and one sharp edge: **backstaff**, *n.* *bák-stáf*, an instr. for taking altitudes, now superseded by the quadrant: **back-stays**, *n. plu.* *-stáz*, ropes passing backward from the topmasts to give them support when under a press of sail: **backward**, *a.* *bák-wárd* (*back and ward*), unwilling; slow; dull: *ad.* also **backwards**, towards the back; back; in time past: **back-wardly**, *ad.* *it*, with the back forward; perversely: **back-wardness**, *n.* the state or quality of being backward.

back, *n.* *bák*, also *bac*, *n.* *bák* [Brit. *bac*, a boat: *Dut.* *bák*, a trough], a brewer's vat or large open tub for containing beer; a ferry-boat: **backet**, *n.* *bák-ét* [from *back*, in the sense of a wide open vessel; *F.* *baquet*, a tub or pail], in a kitchen, a wooden or iron vessel for carrying coal or ashes.

backbite, *v.* *bák-bít* [see *back* 1], to slander; to speak ill of a person behind his back: **back-biting**, *imp.* *n.* the act of slandering the absent: **back-bitten**, *pp.* *bák-bít-tén*: **back-biter**, *n.* *-bí-tér*, one who.

backbone, *n.* *bák-bón* [see *back* 1], the series of bones, called vertebrae, which enclose the spinal cord of the higher animals, and constitute the spinal column; the vertebral column; the watershed of a district: to have **back-bone**, to have firmness and stability of purpose, or moral principle.

backgammon, *n.* *bák-gám-món* [from *back* and *gammon*], a game, so called from the custom of replacing the pieces during play, a game played on a table with men and pieces, and a box and dice.

backlash, *n.* *bák-lásh* [*back* 1, and *lash*], the jarring reaction of each of a pair of wheels; the inward rush of air following a fire-damp explosion.

backslid or **backslid**—see *backslide*.

backslide, *v.* *bák-slíd* [see *back* 1], to slide back; to fall out of the right path; to fall into error; to fall off; to turn away from gradually: **backsliding**, *imp.* *n.* *bák-slíd-ér*, one who falls from religion and the practice of virtue.

backwardation, *n.* *bák-wárd-á-shún* [Eng. *back-ward*], on the *Stock Exchange*, a payment made by a seller for carrying forward stock, shares, &c., to a future date of settlement.

backwash, *n.* [*back* 1, and *wash*], the wash of an out-flowing wave or current; the receding waves from a boat.

backwater, *n.* [*back* 1, and *water*], water held back by a dam; the swell of water from a solid body, especially the paddles of a steamer; an eddy; a back-lying section of a sea or river.

backwoods, *n. plu.* *bák-wúuds* [*back* 1, and *woods*], the unsettled parts of a new country: **backwoodsman**, *n.* *bák-wúuds-mán*, one who inhabits the far-off woods of America; a frontiersman.

bacon, *n.* *bá-kón* [OF. *bacon*; mid. L. *bacon*; OH. Ger. *bahko*, ham], swine's flesh salted and dried: to **save one's bacon**, to preserve oneself from injury; to escape loss.

Baconian, *a.* *bá-kón-ián*, of or pert. to Bacon (1561-1626) or his philosophy.

bacterium, *n.* *bák-tér-i-ám*, **bacte'ria**, *n. plu.* *-rí-d* [Gr. *baktérion*, a little rod, a staff], very minute organisms like staff-shaped filaments, which appear in organic infusions after they have been for some time exposed to the air: **bacterial**, *a.* *bák-tér-i-ál*, pert. to bacteria: **bacteridia**, *n. plu.* *bák-tér-i-d-iá*, certain straight, motionless bodies, found in the blood of animals labouring under malignant pustules: **bacteriform**, *a.* *bák-tér-i-fór-m*, of the form of bacteria: **bacteriology**, *n.* *-ló-jí*, the science of bacteria: **bacteriologist**, *n.* *-ló-jíst*, a specialist in bacteriology.

bactris, *n.* *bák-tris* [Gr. *baktron*], a cane, from the smaller stems being formed into walking-sticks], a

fine genus of palms, one of the species producing a fruit of the size of a cherry.

baconite, *n.* *bák-ú-lít* [L. *baculum*, a staff], a fossil cephalopodous shell of the chalk epoch, straight, many-chambered, and conical—prevails in the chalk of Normandy.

bad, *a.* *bád* [OE. *badde*, an effeminate, weak fellow], evil; hurtful; opposite of good: **badly**, *ad.* *-lí*, not well: **badness**, *n.* the state of being bad or vicious; want of good qualities, natural or moral: **gone to the bad**, become a depraved and worthless character.—*SYN.* of 'bad': wicked; evil; naughty; corrupt; sinful; vicious; ill.

badderlocks, *n.* *bád-ér-lóks* [Scott.], an edible seaweed, *Ord.* *Laminaria*.

badge, *v.* *bád*, *pt.* of *bíd*, which see.

badge, *n.* *báj* [mid. L. *bagra*, a token or sign—from *baga*, a ring], a distinctive patch sewed on the dress; a mark or sign of distinction worn conspicuously on the dress; that which gives prominence or distinctiveness: **badge-leaf**, *a.* having no badge.—The national badge of King is a red rose, a white rose, and a crown; of Scot., a thistle and crown; of Ireland, a harp; of shamrock, and a crown; of Wales, a red dragon on a green mount.

badger, *n.* *báj-ér* [etym. uncertain; prob. from *badge*, with term, -ard, from the white mark on the animal's forehead], a well-known nocturnal animal which burrows in the ground: *v.* to pester; to tease or annoy: **badgering**, *imp.* *n.* *badgered*, *pp.* *báj-é-ér*.

badger, *n.* *báj-ér* [etym. unknown] in *OE.*, a pedlar; a corn-factor: *v.* to beat down in a bargain.

badian, *n.* *bád-ián* [*F.* *badiane*, *bay*: Pers. *bodyón*, fennel], Chinese anise.

badigonn, *n.* *bá-dí-gón* [F.], a preparation of saw-dust, slaked lime, powdered stone, and alum, for colouring the walls of houses; a mixture of plaster and freestone used by sculptors in repairing defects in their work; a kind of cement used by joiners, &c.

badinage, *n.* *bád-i-násh* [F. a joke—from *badiner*, to jest, to make merry], banter; playful talk.

badiana, *a.* *bád-i-ás* [L. *baduus*], in bot., chestnut-coloured; brown.

Badminton, *n.* *bád-mín-tón* [after the Duke of Beaufort, of *Badminton*], a cup of claret wine, spiced and sweetened: a game played with shuttlecocks and battledores either on a lawn or indoors.

baffle, *v.* *báf-ál* [prob. from OF. *beffer* or *baffer*, to deceive or mock—from *befe*, mockery], to foil or render ineffectual the efforts of another; to escape detection; to elude; to confound; to defeat; in *OE.*, to disgrace; to treat as an object of contempt: **baffling**, *imp.* *báf-íng*: *adj.* causing disappointment; shifting constantly from one point to another, as baffling winds: **baffled**, *pp.* *báf-í-d*: **baffler**, *n.* *-í-ér*, one who. *Note.*—**baffle** is used in the two senses of 'to foil efforts,' and in *OE.*, 'to disgrace,' which latter sense is really derived from independent root-words: cf. *Scott.* *bauche*, to treat contemptuously.—*SYN.* of 'baffle': to defeat; disconcert; confound; frustrate; discompose; foil.

bag, *n.* *bág* [Ice. *baggi*], the skin of an animal stripped off whole; a sack; a pouch; a purse; the udder of a cow; the stomach: *v.* to put into a sack; to puff up or out: **bagging**, *imp.* *n.* the cloth or coarse materials for making bags; the act of putting into bags: **bagged**, *pp.* *bá-g*: **baggy**, *a.* *bá-gí*, resembling a bag; loose and full like a bag: **bagman**, *n.* in familiar language, a person employed to solicit orders for a manufacturer; a commercial traveller: to give one the bag, in *OE.*, to cheat; to deceive; colloquially, to dismiss from employment: **bag and baggage**, everything a person possesses—see *baggage* 1: **bag-net**, a net for catching fish, shaped like a bag.

bagasse, *n.* *bá-gás* [F.—from Sp. *bagazo*, the remains of pressed sugar-canes, grapes, &c.], the sugar-cane after it has been pressed, used for fuel in the sugar manufactories—in the Antilles called *bagazo*, *n.* *bá-gá-zé*.

bagatelle, *n.* *bá-gá-tél* [F. *bagatelle*, a trifle—from It. *bagatella*, a trifle, nonsense: dim. of *baga*, a trifle], a trifle; a thing of no importance; name of a game resembling billiards, played with ivory balls, and cues or maces for driving the balls into holes upon a specially constructed board.

baggage, *n.* *bá-gá-jí* [F. *bagage*, luggage—from OF. *bagage*, goods: cf. OF. *baguer*, to truss, to buck up], all the articles necessary for a traveller, for an army; luggage; things required for a journey.

baggage, *n.* *bá-gá-jí* [F. *bagage*, luggage—from OF. *bagage*, goods: cf. OF. *baguer*, to truss, to buck up], all the articles necessary for a traveller, for an army; luggage; things required for a journey.

máde, máit, fár, láto; méle, mál, hér; píne, pín; nóte, nóí, móce;

for their white, orange, purple, scarlet, and variegated flowers. Ord. *Ericaceae*.

amarole, *n.* *dz-d-ról* [Ar.] the Neapolitan medlar or its fruit; the *Crataegus azarolus*.

azimuth, *n.* *dz-i-múth* [Ar. *asammál*, from *al*, the, and *sumál*, ways, pl. of *sumá*, way] in astron., the angular distance of a celestial object from the north or south point of the horizon (according as it is in the north or south pole which is elevated) when the object is referred to the horizon by a vertical circle; *azimuthal*, *a.* *dz-i-múth-ál*, *pert.* to: *azimuth compass*, an instr. adapted for observing bearings, consisting of a magnetic bar or needle moving freely in a horizontal plane on a vertical pivot.

azote, *a.* *dz-ó-ik* [Gr. *a*, without; *zót*, life], without life; wholly destitute of life: *azote*, *n.* *dz-ó*, nitrogen gas, which is unable to support life: *azotic*, *a.* *dz-ó-ik*, *pert.* to: *azotised*, *a.* *dz-ó-fizd*, containing nitrogen or azote.

azoturia, *n.* *dz-ó-tú-rí-d* [Eng. *azote*; L. *urina*—from Gr. *oson*, urine], in *path.*, an excess of urea in the urine.

Astec, *a.* *n.* *dz-é-tek*, one of the Aztecs, an early race of Mexico, inhabiting its great plateau at the time of the Spanish invasion (1519), and advanced in the arts and civilisation, which was, however, disfigured by bloody religious rites.

azure, *n.* *d-zá-zúr* [F. *azur*; Ar. *lawward*; Pers. *láfarárd*] the blue colour of the unclouded sky; *a.* blue pigment of a greenish tint; *adj.* of a sky-blue colour: *azured*, *a.* *d-zá-zúrd*, being of an azure colour: *azurine*, *n.* *dz-á-ris*, a fresh-water fish—so named from its colour; also called 'blue-roach': *azurite*, *n.* *dz-á-rít*, a familiar name for the lapis-lazuli: *azurite*, *n.* *dz-á-rít*, blue carbonate of copper; *a.* prismatic azure spar.

azymous, *n.* *d-zá-zús* [Gr. *a*, without; *zúgon*, a yoke], in *anal.*, without a fellow or corresponding part.

azymites, *n.* *plu.* *dz-i-mítis* [Gr. *azúmos*, unleavened—from *a*, without; and *zúme*, leaven] those Christians who use unleavened bread in the Lord's Supper: **azymous**, *a.* *dz-i-mús*, unleavened or unleavened—applied to sea-biscuit: **azyme**, *n.* *dz-i-m*, unleavened bread.

B

b or **B**, *bz*, the second letter of the Eng. Alphabet, and a consonant.

baa, *n.* *bá* or *bí* [imitation of cry] the bleat or cry of a sheep: *v.* to bleat or cry as a sheep: *baa'ing*, *imp.* *baaed*, *pp.* *bá* or *bíd*.

baal, *n.* *bá-ál* [Heb. *ba'al*, lord], a high object of worship among the anc. Phoenicians and Canaanites, supposed to represent the sun or productive powers of nature; the *Bel* of the Chaldeans essentially the same: *Baalim*, *n.* *plu.* *bá-ál-im*.

babble, *v.* *báb-bá* [an imitative word: cf. *leel*, *babbá*, to babble] to talk idly; to utter words imperfectly as children; to tell secrets: *n.* senseless talk: *bab'bler*, *n.* *bá-ler*, an idle talker: *bab'bling*, *imp.* *a.* foolish talk: *babbled*, *pp.* *báb-bíd*.—*SYN.* of 'babble *v.*': to chatter; prattle; prate.

babe, *n.* *báb*, also *baby*, *n.* *bá-bí* [prob. contr. from *OK*, *babers*—an imitative word] a very young child of either sex; an infant: *babish*, *a.* *bá-bish*, also *babishy*, *a.* *bá-bí-tsh*, resembling a baby: *childish*, *adj.* *bá-bishy*, *id.* also *childishly*, *n.* *bá-bí-tsh*, *id.* *be* *babishness*, *n.* also *babyness*, *n.* *bá-bí-tsh*, the characteristic quality of a baby; state of being babyish; extreme childishness: *bab'hood*, *n.* the state or condition of being a baby.

Babel, *n.* *bá-bél* [Heb.], the place where the confusion of languages took place, mentioned in Scripture; confused unintelligible speech arising from many speaking loudly at same time: *babel-quartz*, a variety of rock-crystal.

babingtonite, *n.* *báb-ing-tón-it* [after Dr *Babington*], a mineral of the hornblende family, occurring in small black attached crystals.

babrousa or **habrousa**, *n.* *bá-bí-rús-d* [Malay, *babá*, a hog; *rúsá*, deer], a kind of fierce K.I. hog having four tusks projecting and curving upwards and backwards.

baboon, *n.* *bá-bón* [OF. *babouin*, a monkey], a large special kind of monkey.

babu or **baboo**, *n.* *bá-bú* [Hind. a child, a prince, a master], a title of respect among Bengalis; any respectable Bengali: *a.* *Hindu chieftain*.

Babylonian, *a.* *bá-bí-lón-i-án*, *Bab'ylo'nish*, *a.* or *Babylonic*, *a.* *bá-bí-lón-ik*, of or relating to *Babylon*; mixed or confused.

Baccalaurate, *n.* *bák-ká-lá-ré-át* [Low L. *baccalarius*, as if from *bacca* *laure*, the laurel berry] the University Degree of Bachelor: *a.* *pert.* to.

baccarat, *n.* *bák-ká-rá* [F.], a game of cards, generally for money, one of the players acting as banker.

baccate, *a.* *bák-ká* [L. *baccatus*, furnished with berries—from *bacca*, a berry] resembling berries: *baccated*, *a.* *bák-ká-téd*, having many berries: *bacciferous*, *a.* *bák-sí-fér-ús* [L. *fero*, I produce], producing berries: *baccivorous*, *a.* *bák-sí-v-ús* [L. *oro*, I devour], berry-eating.

Bacchanal, *n.* *bák-ká-nál*, also *bacchanalian*, *n.* *bák-ká-nál-ús* [L. *bacchanalis*, devoted to Bacchus—from *Bacchus*, god of wine], one who indulges in excess in intoxicating drinks; one engaged in noisy

and drunken revels: *adj.* riotous; pertaining to revelling and drinking: *bacchanal*, *n.* *plu.* *-nális*, also *bacchanals*, *n.* *plu.* *-nális*, drunken feasts; feasts in honour of Bacchus: *bacchie*, *a.* *bák-kík*, jovial; drunken: *bacchant*, *n.* *bák-kánd*, one in a state of drunken frenzy: *bacchantes*, *n.* *feen*, *bák-kánd*, a priestess or female votary of Bacchus: *bacchantes*, *n.* *plu.* *bák-kánd-tes*, the persons who took part in the festivals of Bacchus.

bachelor, *n.* *bák-ká-lér* [OF. *bachelier*, a lad; mid. L. *baccalarius*, a cow-herd, a lad over sixteen years—from mid. L. *bucca* for *vacca*, a cow; arbitrarily changed by university clerks at close of middle ages to *baccalarius*—*lit.*, a cow-herd, or one who cultivated certain parts of church lands], an unmarried man of any age; one who has taken the first degree in arts in a college or university—abbreviated *B.A.*; in *divinity*, the first degree is *B.D.*; in *law*, *LL.B.*; in *medicine*, *M.B.*; in *music*, *Mus. Bac.*: a knight-bachelor, a knight of the lowest order; a knight belonging to no order; a young knight: *bachelorship*, *n.* condition of a bachelor; also *bachelorism*, *n.* *bacellia*, *n.* *bá-ká-lás* [L.], in *anat.*, minute rod-like body, as one of the rods of the retina; a genus of microscopic vegetable organisms, having the shape of a very slender filament, certain species of which are the causes of tuberculosis, leprosy, cholera, and other diseases.

back, *n.* *bák* [AS. *bæc*; cf. *leel*, *bak*], the part of the body turned away from the face; the upper part in animals, and the hinder part in man; the rear; the part out of sight; a miner's term for joints; that part of a mineral lode nearest the surface: *adj.* that is situated behind; previous: *v.* to mount; to support; to put or move back: *adv.* to the place from whence one came; to a former state or condition; behind; not advancing again: *back'ing*, *imp.* *backed*, *bákd*, *pp.* *adj.* having a back: *backer*, *n.* *bák-ér*, one who supports another in a contest: *backs and cutters*, applied to a jointed structure in rocks—the *backs* running in lines less or more parallel to the strike of the strata, the *cutters* crossing those, generally at right angles: *backs*, *n.* *plu.* among *leather-dealers*, the leather selected from the thickest and stoutest ox-hides: *backing of the wind*, when the wind appears to shift against the sun's course, being a sign of more wind or bad weather: *back-friend*, one who does injury under the cover of friendship: *to back a document*, to write the signature on its back; to indorse it: *to back an anchor*, to let go a small anchor, so that it may lie behind or ahead of a large one, so fastened as to hinder it coming home: *to back astern*, to cause a boat to move stern foremost: *to back oars*, to move them so as to cause the boat to move stern foremost: *to back out*, to withdraw from an engagement or undertaking: *to back up*, to give friendly and active support to: *backdoor*, *n.* *bák-dór*, a back or private passage; an indirect way: *background*, *n.* *bák-gróund*, ground in the rear or behind; parts dimly seen; in a picture, the part behind and subor-

coû, bôy, fôû; pâre, bául; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

await, *v.* *ā-wa't* [a for *L. ad*; OF. *waiter*: see *wait*], to look for; to be ready for; to expect; to be in store for; *n.* in *OE.* ambush; watch: *v.* to attend upon; to watch: **awaiting**, *imp.*: **awaited**, *pp.*

awake, *v.* *ā-wā'kē* [AS. *awacan* or *awacian*, to awake—see *wake*] to rouse from sleep; to infuse new life into; *ad.* not sleeping; in a state of vigilance: **awaking**, *imp.*: **awaked**, *pp.* *ā-wā'kē*: **awoke**, *pt.* *ā-wā'kē* [AS. *awoc*, and *awocude*, *awoke*], roused from sleep: **awaken**, *v.* *ā-wā'k-n*, same meaning as *awake*: **awakening**, *imp.* *ā-wā'k-n'ng*: *n.* familiarly, a revival of religion: **awakened**, *pp.* *ā-wā'k-n'd*: **awakener**, *n.* *ā-wā'k-n-er*, one who: to be wide awake, silently but carefully on the watch; quite aware of what is being done.—*SYN.* of 'awake *v.*': to excite; rouse or arouse; incite; stimulate.

awaiting, *imp.* or *ā-wā'k'ng* [AS. *a*, intensive; and *waiting*] denoting absence; missing; wanting.

award, *v.* *ā-wā'rd* [F. *essortir*: to inspect goods: OH. Ger. *warren*, to look at—*lit.*, to look at for forming a judgment], to assign to by sentence; to adjudge; to determine: *n.* a sentence; the decision of arbitrators: **awarding**, *imp.*: **awarded**, *pp.*: **awards**, *n.* one who.

aware, *a.* *ā-wā'r* [AS. *gawear*], informed of; foreseeing; vigilant; on one's guard.

away, *ad.* *ā-wā'y* [AS. *onweg*—on, on; *weg*, a way], at a distance; absent; in a state of absence; signifying in phrases, moving or going from: *int.* begone! let us go! **away with**, take away: to make away with, to kill; to destroy: **away-going**, assigned to the last crop a tenant has to cut down; designating a tenant about the end of his lease, and leaving his holding or farm: I cannot away with, I cannot endure or tolerate.

awe, *n.* *ā-wē* [Icel. *agl*, fear: cf. AS. *ege*, awe; Dan. *æ*, correction, fear], fear mingled with reverence; solemn dread; reverential fear: *v.* to influence by fear; to strike with reverence: **awing**, *imp.*: **awed**, *pp.* *ā-wē*: **aweless**, *a.* *ā-wē'less*, impressed or struck with awe: **awful**, *a.* *ā-wē'fūl*, that inspires or strikes with awe; terrible; dreadful: in *OE.*, in authority; worthy of respect: **awfully**, *ad.* *ā-wē'fūl-nē*, *n.* the quality of striking with awe; solemnity.—*SYN.* of 'awe *n.*': fear; dread; reverence; veneration—of 'awful': dreadful; fearful; frightful; terrible; terrific; tremendous; horrid; horrible; formidable; direful.

awesary, *a.* *ā-wē'r-ē* [AS. *a*, and *weary*], weary; tired.

weather, *a.* *ā-wē'ð-ēr* [a, to, and *weather*], a sea-term denoting 'on the side exposed to the weather,' or that on which the wind blows, as opposed to *a-lee*, on the side sheltered from the wind.

aweigh, *ad.* *ā-wē'* [a, and *weigh*], among seamen, the position of the anchor when just raised off the ground.

awhapse, *v.* *ā-wā'p* [etym. unknown: cf. Goth. *af*, *huppan*, to choke] in *OE.*, to take away the breath with astonishment; to dismay; to terrify.

awhile, *ad.* *ā-wē'el* [a, and *while*] for a short time. **awhilt**, *n.* or *ad.* *ā-wē'el* [AS. *a*, on, and *whil*], a while; a jot; a tittle.

awkward, *a.* *ā-wā'k-ūrd* [OR. *awk*, turned the wrong way, and *ward*], left-handed; unskilful; clumsy; bungling; difficult; unable to use hands or tools easily: in *OE.* unfortunate; untoward; adverse: **awkwardly**, *ad.* *ā-wā'k-ūrd-nē*, *n.* the state of being awkward; clumsiness.—*SYN.* of 'awkward': perverse; indirect; left-handed; unskilful; clumsy; ungainly; uncouth; ungraceful; inelegant; unpolite; bungling; unready; unfavourable; adverse.

awl, *n.* *ā-wēl* [AS. *awul*], a shoemaker's tool for boring holes: **awl-shaped**, *a.*

awlwort, *n.* *ā-wē'wērt* [*awl*, from the shape of the leaves; and *wort*], a British aquatic plant extending its leaves two or three feet under water; the *Subularia aquatica*, Ord. *Cruciferae*.

awn, *n.* *ā-wēn* [Icel. *agn*: cf. Sw. *agn*; Goth. *ahana*], a scale or husk of anything; the beard of corn or grass; the bristle-like elongation of the mid-rib of a bract: **awnless**, *a.* *ā-wēn'less*, *ad.* *ā-wēn'less*, *pert.* to: **awned**, *a.* *ā-wēn'd*, furnished with awns.

awning, *n.* *ā-wē'n'ng* [F. *auvent*, something hung; mid. *L.* *auranna*; Pers. *dawn*], a penthouse of cloth before a shop-window; a cover spread above the deck of a vessel, or any open place, to afford a shade.

awry, *a.* or *ad.* *ā-wē* [AS. *a*, on, and Eng. *withe*, to twist—*lit.*, on the twist—see *withe* and *wry*],

askew; obliquely; not in a straight line; uneven; crooked; aside from the straight line of truth; perversely.

axe, *n.* *ā-ks* [AS. *ax*, an axe: Icel. *öxi*; Dan. *åke*: OH. Ger. *acchus*] a tool with an iron blade used for chopping: **axe-head**, *n.* *ā-ks'head*, *a.* *ā-ks'head*, *n.* a mineral; a sub-species of jade, of a deep sea-green or leek colour, used by the New Zealanders and certain South Sea Islanders in making hatchets, &c.: **axinite**, *n.* *ā-ks'it-n-ē*, a mineral, one of the garnet family—so called from the axe-like form of its crystals.

axial, *a.*—see under *axis*.

axil, *n.* *ā-ks'it* [L. *axilla*, the armpit; dim. of *axis*, an axle-tree], the armpit; in *bot.*, the upper angle formed by the attachment of a leaf or branch to its support: **axillary**, *a.* *ā-ks'it-l-ēr*, or **axillary**, *a.* *ā-ks'it-l-ēr*, *pert.* to the armpit; arising from the axil in plants.

axiomancy, *n.* *ā-ks'it-n'ē-mān's-ē* [Gr. *axiōm*, an axe; *μαντεία*, divination], divination by means of an axe, chiefly as to the detection of crimes: two methods were employed—in one case guilt was foretold by the movement of an axe-handle when poised; in the other, by placing jet on a red-hot axe-head.

axiom, *n.* *ā-ks'it-ōm* [F. *axiome*; L. *axiōma*; Gr. *axiōma*, an established principle], a self-evident truth; an established principle in an art or science: **axiomatic**, *a.* *ā-ks'it-ō-mā't-ik*, also **axiomatical**, *a.* *ā-ks'it-ō-mā't-ik*, relating to an axiom: **axiomatically**, *ad.* *ā-ks'it-ō-mā't-ik-l-ē*.—*SYN.* of 'axiom': maxim; aphorism; apothegm; saying; adage; proverb; by-word; saw; truism; principle.

axis, *n.* *ā-ks'it*, **axes**, *n.* *plu.* *ā-ks'it-ēs* [L. *axis*; Gr. *axōn*, a pole or axle-tree], the line, real or supposed, round which anything revolves; in *bot.*, the central portion of the young plant whence the plumule and radicle are given off; the central organ which gives rise to buds; in *anat.*, the second vertebra of the neck upon which the head and first vertebra rotate, as on a pivot: **axial**, *a.* *ā-ks'it-āl*, or of relating to an axis: **axis deer**, an Indian species of deer marked with white spots.

axle, *n.* *ā-ks'el*, called also **axle-tree** [AS. *axel*, the shoulder; cf. Icel. *axel*, the shoulder-tree; Dan. *axel*, an axle], the wooden or iron bar round the ends of which wheels can turn: **axled**, *a.* *ā-ks'el'd*, furnished with axles: **axle-box**, the part of a locomotive or carriage within which an axle turns, and on which the weight of the machine rests.

axoids, *n.* *plu.* *ā-ks'el-ōids* [Gr. *axōn*, an axle, a wheel; *οἶδος*, resemblance], a term applied to the curves described by the surfaces of a cylinder and a plane, when the former rolls on the latter, producing a succession of lines or axes of rotation: **axoidism**, *a.* *ā-ks'el-ōid-ē-dn*, or of pert. to axoids.

axolotl, *n.* *ā-ks'el-lō'tl* [Mex.], an amphibian, native of Mexico, which, though possessing lungs, retains its gills throughout life.

axophyte, *n.* *ā-ks'el-ō-fīt* [Gr. *axōn*, a pole or axle-tree; *φυτον*, a plant], in *bot.*, the united stem and root of a plant.

axotomous, *a.* *ā-ks'el-ō-mūs* [Gr. *axōn*, an axis; *τομή*, a cutting—from *τέμνω*, I cut] applied to minerals that can be cleaved in one particular direction.

axunge, *n.* *ā-ks'ūn-ē*, also **axungue**, *ā-ks'ūn-ē* [L. *axis*, an axle-tree; *unguo*, I smear], the hardest and firmest part of the fat of animals; hog's lard.

ay, *ad.* *ā*, or as pron. *I* [AS. *gea*], yes; yes; certainly; indeed; more than that: **ayes**, *n.* *plu.* *ā-ē*, or *ē*, used in the House of Commons when counting the votes—those voting in favour of a motion are called the **ayes**, those voting against it are called the **noes**: **ay**, *ay*, *ay*, yes, yes, is it so.

ay, *int.* *ā* [OF. *ay*; AS. *ei*, *ay*], in *OE.*, an interjection of surprise or complaint: **ay me!** [OF. *aymē*] *ah!* for me.

ayah, *n.* *ā-yā* or *ā-yā* [Hind. *āyā*, a governess], the name given in India to a native female nurse or waiting-maid.

aye, *ad.* *ā* [Icel. *ei*, ever], always; ever; to eternity: **aye-aye**, *n.* *t-ē* [from its cry], a rare animal of Madagascar, probably allied to the Lemur.

Ayrstone, *n.* *ā-rē'stōn*, a soft variety of whetstone found on the Water of Ayr—called also **snake-stone**, from its mottled appearance.

Azalea, *n.* *ā-zā-lē-ā* [Gr. *azaleos*, dry, parched—in allusion to the dry habitat of the plants—from *αἶθρ*, I dry or parch], a genus of plants, universally admired

māle, *māli*, *fār*, *lāw*; *mēle*, *mēli*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nōli*, *mōce*;

of use; to profit; to make use of: *a. profit*; advantage: *availing*, imp.: *availed*, pp. *d-rād*: *available*, *a. d-rād-d-b*, profitable: that can be turned to advantage: *available*, *ad. -b*: *avallability*, *n. -b*: *avall*, also *avall*, *n. -b*, *avall*, the power of furthering an object in view.—*SYN.* of *avall* *n.*: *use*; *benefit*; *utility*; *service*; *usefulness*; *profit*: *avallance*, *n. d-rād-danah* [*F. -l. ad. to*; *vallum*, the valley] a vast body of snow sliding down a mountain; *fig.*, any terrible agency.

avale, *v. d-rād* [*F. aval*, down stream—from *L. avaldare*, to sail down stream—from *ad*, to; *vallum*, a valley], in *OE.*, to let fall; to depress; to descend; to come down.

avant-courier, *n. d-rād-kōr-i-d* [*F. avant*, before, and *courier*], a runner; a person sent beforehand to give notice of the approach of another: *avant-guard*, *n. -gird*, the van; the first body of an army.

avaturine, *n.*, also *avaturine*, *n. d-rād-tā-ris* [*F. paraventur*, by accident], a variety of quartz deriving its peculiar play of colours from embedded spangles, or by minute particles of mica; a variety of felspar; an artificial mineral far exceeding the natural in brilliancy; a bright brown colour.

avarice, *n. d-rād-ris* [*F. avare*], from *L. avaritia*, an eager desire—from *avardus*, greedy; an eager greediness of gain; an unbounded desire of getting and possessing; *avarice*; *greediness*; *covetousness*: *avaricious*, *a. d-rād-ris-d*, greedy of gain; *covetous*: *avariciousness*, *n. -d-ris-d*, greediness of gain: *avariciously*, *ad. -d*—*SYN.* of *avaricious*: *niggardly*; *covetous*; *parsimonious*; *penurious*; *miseric*; *sordid*.

avast, *int. ad. d-rād* [*Dut. houd vast*, hold fast], a nautical term—hold; stop; stay.

avaster, *n. d-rād-tār* [*Sans. avastara*, descent], the descent of a Hindu deity in a visible form or incarnation.

avastat, *int. d-rād-ris* [*F. en avant*, forward! on!—from *avant*, before—from *L. ab, ante*, before], begone; go forward.

ave, *n. d-rē* [*L. ore*, hall—from *areo*, I am happy or safe]: *ave Maria*, *d-rē mār-i-d*, hall Mary—the first words of the angel's address to the Virgin Mary.

avencement, *a. d-rē-nā-hi-d* [*L. avens*, oats], of or like oats: *avencement*, *n. d-rē-nā*, a stipulated quantity of oats paid as rent, or in lieu of other dues: *avens*, *n. d-rē-nā*, the variety of vegetable cases obtained from oats; oat-legumin.

avenga, *v. d-rād* [*OF. avengier*—from *L. vindicare*, to avenge], to take satisfaction for an injury by justly punishing in some way the person that injures; to revenge, in to punish in the real or supposed injury in a malicious or arbitrary manner: *avenging*, *imp.*: *avenged*, pp. *d-rād-d*: *avenger*, *n. one who*: *avengement*, *n.*, punishment for injury.

avens, *n. d-rē-nā* [*OF. avens*: *mid. L. avens*], a common wild plant with small yellow flowers; the *Gum arabicum*, *Ord. Rosaceae*: the herb ben-net.

aventurine—see *avaturine*.

avens, *n. d-rē-nā* [*F. -from L. ad*, to; *venio*, I come], a passage; a road; to an entrance into; a walk shaded by trees; in *Amer.*, a wide street.

aver, *v. d-rē* [*F. averer*, to maintain as true—from *mid. L. adaverare*, to declare a thing true—from *L. ad*, to; *verus*, true], to maintain a thing as true; to declare positively; to assert: *avering*, *imp.*: *averred*, pp. *d-rē-d*: *avermount*, *n.*, a positive declaration or assertion.—*SYN.* of *aver*: to assert; affirm; asseverate; protest; declare; avouch.

average, *n. d-rē-d* [*F. averie* or *avaris*—from *mid. L. avaritia*, sea-damage to cargo in transit: *Av. d-rē*, a defect or flaw, damage to merchandise], formerly applied to the money paid by those who recovered their goods in safety to indemnify the others whose goods had been thrown overboard in a storm; calculation and distribution of the loss arising from goods thrown overboard; a mean proportion; the mean of any collection of sums, numbers, or quantities, found by dividing the totals by the number of the sums or quantities: *adj.*, being in a condition common to many,—as a man of *average height*, an *average crop*: *v.*, to make equal to others; to reduce to a level; to proportion: *averaging*, *imp.*: *averaged*, pp. *d-rē-d*.

average, *n. d-rē-d* [*mid. L. averdium*, a day's work given by a tenant], in *early Eng. hist.*, farm labour done by a tenant for a feudal superior.

averruncator, *n. d-rē-nā-hi-d-r* [*L. averruncare*, I avert, remove], a pair of pruning-bears set on a pole.

avert, *a. d-rē* [*L. averte*, turned away from];

averto, I turn away from—from *a*, from; *verto*, I turn; *avertus*, turned—*lit.*, turned away from], disinclined to; unfavourable to; unwilling: *avertly*, *ad. -d*: *avertness*, *n.*, the quality of being averse; unwillingness: *aversion*, *n. d-rē-shān*, dislike to; hatred; repugnance of mind: *avert*, *v. d-rē*, to turn aside or away from; to turn aside; to take; or keep off; to prevent: *averting*, *imp.*: *averted*, pp. *d-rē-d*: *avertor*, *n. one who*—*SYN.* of *avert*: *reluctant*; *adverse*; *unwilling*; *disliking*; *indisposed*; *backward*; *loath*; of *'aversion'*: *disgust*; *hatred*; *reluctance*; *repugnance*; *antipathy*; *diallike*; *distant*; *disinclination*; *enmity*; *ill-will*; *rancour*; *malice*; *malevolence*.

aves, *n. plu. d-rēs* [*L. avis*, a bird], the class of birds: *aviary*, *n. d-rē-rā* [*L. aviarius*, a place for keeping birds], a bird-cage; a place where birds are kept: *avio*, *a. d-rē*, denoting an *avio* obtained from guano.

aviscula, *n. d-rē-d* [*L. aviscula*, a little bird—from *avis*, a bird], a free unequal-valved fossil shell fixing itself by a bymus, the living types of which are the *pearl oysters*: *aviscularium*, *n. d-rē-d* [*L. aviscula*, a curious appendage, frequently shaped like the head of a bird, found in many of the *Polyscia*].

avid, *a. d-rē* [*L. avidus*, greedy], eager; greedy: *avidity*, *n. d-rē-d* [*L. aviditas*, vehement desire: *F. avidité*, eagerness; greediness; intense desire]: in *chem.* a disposition to combine with another element: *avishness*, *n. d-rē-d* [*L. avis*, a bird; *avish*, a god of the fields or woods], all the birds peculiar to a country or area; the 'fauna' as represented by birds.

avise or *avisa*, *v. d-rē* [*F. avis*, an opinion: *OF. avis*, way of seeing a thing, opinion—from *L. avis*, seen], in *OE.*, to consider; to advise; to counsel: *n. advice*; *intelligence*.

avizandum, *n. d-rē-sān-dēm* [*mid. L. avizandum*; *L. ad*, and *avizum*, to see], in *Scots law*, consideration, as in the phrase, 'to take to *avizandum*,'—that is, 'the judge will take the matter into consideration' after hearing parties, or without hearing them, of consent; used also in England in the phrase 'C.A.V.,'—that is, 'Curia avizare vult,' 'the court will consider.'

avocado, *n. d-rē-d* [*Mex. ahucatl*], an edible pear-shaped succulent fruit, containing a fixed oil, produced by a W.I. tree; the fruit of the *Persea gratissima*, or *Laurus persea*, *Ord. Lauraceae*.

avocation, *n. d-rē-d* [*L. avocatio*, a calling off from any occupation—from *a*, from; *oro*, I call], a calling off from; occupation; business.—*SYN.*: *employment*; *business*; *occupation*.

avocet, *n. d-rē-d* [*F. avocette*], a species of wading bird, with a long recurved bill.

avoid, *v. d-rē* [*OF. ruide*, empty; *ruider* or *voider*, to empty: *L. a*, from; *rito*, I shun; perhaps *L. a*, for *ex*, out; *riduus*, empty], to keep at a distance from; to get out of the way of; to shun: to evacuate; to become vacant: *avoidable*, *a. d-rē-d*, that can be kept from or shunned: *avoidance*, *n. -dus*, the act of becoming vacant by death or otherwise; the act of making vacant: *avoiding*, *imp.*: *avoided*, pp. *d-rē-d*: *avoider*, *n. one who*—*SYN.* of *avoid*: to escape; elude; defeat or evade; shun; eschew; annul.

avoidupois, *n.* or *a. d-rē-d* [*F. poise*], to have; *du*, of the; *poise*; *OF. poise*, weight—*lit.*, goods that sell by weight], the weight of 16 oz. to the pound, employed in the selling of goods sold by weight.

avouch, *v. d-rē* [*Norm. F. avoucher*—from *L. ad*; *OF. vouch*, to vouch, to justify—applied to the admission by a tenant of a certain person as his feudal superior—from *L. ad*, to; *vocare*, to call], to maintain or defend the rights of another; to affirm; to assert; to affirm in favour of: *avouching*, *imp.*: *avouched*, pp. *d-rē-d*: *avoucher*, *n. one who*.

avow, *v. d-rē* [*OF. avor*; *mid. L. avotire*—from *avotum*, to vow], to declare openly with a view to justify; to affirm resolutely or boldly; to own or confess: *avowing*, *imp.*: *avowed*, pp. *d-rē-d*: *avowedly*, *ad.*, declared; without disguise: *avowably*, *ad.*: *avowedly*, *ad.*, in an open undisguised manner: *avower*, *n. one who*: *avowable*, *a. d-rē-d*, that may be openly acknowledged: *avowal*, *n.*, an open confession or declaration.—*SYN.* of *avow*: to own; recognise; acknowledge; confess.

avulsed, *a. d-rē* [*L. avulsus*, torn or pulled away—from *a*, from; *vulus*, plucked or pulled], plucked or pulled off: *avulsion*, *n. d-rē-d* [*F. -L.*], a pulling or tearing asunder one thing from another.

aw, *boy*, *for*: *pare*, *bird*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *there*, *real*.

audible, *ad.* **-bl**, in a manner to be heard: **audible-ness**, *n.* **-bl-ness**, the quality of being audible: **audibility**, *n.* **-bl-ty**, the being loud enough to be heard: **audience**, *n.* **-di-ens** [*F.*—*L. audientia*, hearing], admittance to a hearing; an interview; an assembly of hearers.

audit, *n.* **-dít** [3rd *s.* pres. ind. of *L. audio*, I hear], an examination of accounts by a person or persons appointed for the purpose, in order to ascertain whether they be correct; final account: *v.* to examine and settle as to the correctness of accounts: **auditing**, *imp.* **-dít-éd**: **auditor**, *n.* **-dít-ér**, a bearer; one who examines accounts, especially public accounts: **auditorium**, *n.* the office of an auditor: **auditory**, *n.* **-dít-ér-i**, an assembly of bearers: **adj.** able to hear; pert. to the sense of hearing.

auf, also **aufe**, **auph**, *n.*—see **oaf**, a silly fellow. **Augan stable**, *n.* **-gá-ján**, the stable of Augas, king of Elhi, in *Greek myth.*, the stable of Augas, in which he kept so great a number of oxen that it was regarded as almost an impossibility to clean it, till it was assigned to Hercules as one of his labours; hence what is impracticable, or what would be very difficult to clean or put in order.

auger, *n.* **-gér** [*AS. aqgwer*—from *aga*, the nave of a wheel; *ger*, a point], an iron tool for boring holes.

ought or **ought**, *n.* **-úit** [*AS. d-wiht*—*d*, one; *wiht*, a creature, a thing], anything; a title or jot.

augite, *n.* **-gít** [*F. augite*—from *Gr. augé*, brilliancy], a mineral of similar composition to hornblende, of a greenish-black, pitch, or velvet, or sometimes of a leek-green colour: **augitic**, *a.* **-gít-ik**, pert. to.

augment, *v.* **-gým-ént** [*F. augmenter*, to increase: *L. augmento*, I increase—*from L. augeo*, I increase], to increase; to make or become large in size or extent: **augment**, *n.* **-gým-ént**, an increase; a prefix, specifically, in *gram.*, the prefixed vowel which marks the past tense of some of the Aryan languages, as Sanskrit and Greek: **augmenting**, *imp.* **-gým-ént-éd**, pp.: **augmentable**, *a.* **-gým-ént-é-á-ble**, that may be increased: **augmentative**, *n.* **-tá-tív**, an increase; the act of enlarging: **augmentative**, *a.* **-tá-tív**, having the power to augment: *n.* in *gram.*, opposite of diminutive: **augmenter**, *n.* one who.—*SYX.* of 'augment *n.*': increase; accession; augmentation; addition.

augur, *n.* **-gúr** [*L. augur*, an augur—probably from *avis*, a bird; and *ger*, telling—*from garrio*, I talk idly; another derivation is *L. augeo*, I increase, I promote], among the anc. Romans, one who professed to tell future events by natural tokens, as the singing and flying of birds, and the flashing of lightning; a soothsayer: *v.* to profess to foretell events; to guess; to be a sign: **auguring**, *imp.* **-gúr-éd**, engaged on conjectures; foreboding: *n.* the imaginary interpretations of signs: **augured**, *pp.* **-gúr-éd**: **augurship**, *n.* the office or dignity: **augural**, *a.* **-gúr-ál**, pert. to: **augura**, *a.* **-rá**, foreboding; predicting: **augurate**, *v.* **-rát**, to predict: **augurate**, *imp.* **-rát-éd**, pp.: **augury**, *n.* **-gúr-í**, the art of foretelling events by the flights of birds; an omen or prediction.—*SYX.* of 'augur *v.*': to presage; forebode; betoken; prognosticate; portend; predict.

august, *a.* **-gúst** [*L. augustus*, sacred, majestic], majestic; grand; inspiring awe: **augustness**, *n.* dignity of appearance; grandeur in mien: **augustly**, *ad.* **-ly**.—*SYX.* of 'august': grand; great; sublime; noble; majestic; imposing; magnificent; stately; splendid; superb; solemn; awful.

August, *n.* **-gúst**, the eighth month of the year, named from Cæsar Augustus, the first Roman emperor (63 B.C.—A.D. 14): **Augustan**, *a.* **-gúst-án**, pert. to Augustus or his age; classical; refined.

Augustine, *n.* **-gúst-ín**, monks who follow the doctrines and rules of St Augustin: **Augustinian**, *a.* **-gúst-ín-i-án**, one of an order of monks so named: one who holds with St Augustin that grace is absolutely effectual from its inherent nature.

auk, *n.* **-úik** [*Dan. auk*], a northern sea-bird, having short wings, used only in swimming.

auklet, *n.* **-úik-ét** [*L. aucla*, a hall], at Oxford, the member of a hall, as distinguished from a collegian.

auld langsyne, *n.* **-úild-láng-sín** [*Scot. auld*, old; *lang*, long, and *syne*, then, time past, since], days that are long past; long, long ago.

aulic, *a.* **-úik** [*L. aulicus*; *Gr. aulikos*—*from Gr. aule*, a royal palace], of or pert. to a royal court.

enamelled, *a.* **-é-máld**, OE. for **enamelled**, which see.

ambury, *n.* **-ám-bú-ri**, and **ambury**, *n.* **-ám-bú-ri** [other spellings of **ambry**, which see], in a church or cathedral, a closet in the side of the wall by the altar, in which the sacred vessels were kept; they are constructed of different sizes in other parts of a sacred edifice, and used for various purposes.

aunt, *n.* **-dnt** [*OF. ante*, an aunt—*from L. amita*, an aunt], the sister of one's father or mother.

aure, *n.* **-ú-rá** [*L.*; *Gr. aura*—*from Gr. aëmi*, I blow or breathe], a very gentle breeze; a breath; a subtle invisible vapour supposed to proceed from a body; in *med.*, a peculiar sensation which sometimes gives warning of a fit of epilepsy; in *elec.*, the current of air caused by the discharge from an electrical whirl in motion.

aural, *a.* **-ú-rál** [*L. auris*, an ear], pert. to the ear and its diseases.

aureate, *n.* **-ú-ré-té** [*L. aurum*, gold], a salt of auric acid: **aureated**, *a.* of or like gold; **auric**, *a.* **-ú-rik**, of or from gold; resembling gold.

aureate, *a.* **-ú-ré-té** [*mid. L. aureatus*, golden—*from auratus*, gilded—*from L. aurum*, gold], in OE, golden.

aurelia, *n.* **-ú-ré-li-á** [*L. aurum*, gold; *auricola*, golden], the chrysalis of an insect, more especially of a butterfly: **aurellian**, *a.* **-i-án**, pert. to the aurelia: *n.* an amateur collection of insects: **aureola**, *a.* **-ú-ré-ó-lá**, golden, as applied to a crown or golden nimbus: *n.* a circle of rays round the head of a portrait, to indicate something more than human—popularly called a glory.

auricle, *n.* **-ú-ri-kí** [*L. auricula*, the ear-flap—*from auris*, an ear], the outside ear; that cavity in the heart which receives the blood from the system or breathing organs, and pumps it into the ventricle—In the human heart the auricles being somewhat ear-shaped: **auricled**, *a.* **-ú-ri-kí-éd**, having ear-shaped lateral appendages: **auricled**, *imp.* **-ú-ri-kí-éd**, pert. to the ear; told to the ear; secret: **auricular**, *ad.* **-í**: **auricular confession**, confession of sins made in the ear of the priest in the confessional with a view to absolution: **auriculate**, *a.* **-ú-lí**, also **auriculated**, a shaped like the ear: **auriform**, *a.* **-ú-ri-fór-m** [*L. forma*, a shape], in the shape of an ear: **aurist**, *n.* one who treats diseases of the ear: **auriscope**, *n.* **-ú-ri-skóp** [*Gr. skopé*, I see or view], an instr. for examining the condition of the internal ear and its passage: **auricula**, *n.* **-ú-ri-kí-lá**, a species of primrose called *beur's ear*, a native of the Swiss Alps, Ord. *Primulacæ*.

auriferous, *a.* **-ú-rí-fér-ús** [*L. aurum*, gold; *fero*, I produce], yielding or producing gold.

auria, *n.* **-ú-ri-á** [*L. aurum*, gold], a coal-tar colouring matter originally made from phenol and oxalic and sulphuric acids.

aurouch, *n.* **-plú. ú-ri-úks** [*Ger. aurochs* and *aurouch*: OH.Ger. *úr-úks*; *úr*, the urus *oxus*, an ox], originally the bison or wild ox of Poland, now applied to a species of bison native to Lithuania.

aurora, *n.* **-ú-ró-rá** [*L. Aurora*, the goddess of the morning], the rising light of the morning; the plant ruefoot: **auroral**, *a.* belonging to the morning: **aurora borealis**, *n.* **-bó-ré-á-lis**, shooting lights of varied colours seen in the northern parts of the heavens, generally called the northern lights: **aurora australis**, *n.* **-áus-trá-lis**, the southern lights.

auscultation, *n.* **-ú-s-kú-l-tá-shún** [*F. auscultation*—*from L. auscultationem*, a listening with attention—*from L. ausculta*, old form of *auricula*, *dñm.* of *auris*, an ear], in *med.*, the method of discovering the extent and seat of any disease connected with the respiratory organs, by applying the ear to the part, alone or with the help of an instr. called a **stethoscope**: **auscultatory**, *a.* **-ú-s-kú-l-tá-tér-i**, pert. to hearing: **auscultator**, *n.* one who listens.

auspice, *n.* **-ú-s-pí-s**, **auspices**, *n.* **-plú. ú-s-pí-s-és** [*F. auspice*, a diviner by birds: *L. auspicium*, augury from birds—*from aus*, a bird of species, I suspect], omens drawn from birds; influence; patronage and care; protection: **auspicious**, *a.* **-ú-s-pí-sh-ús**, having omens of success; prosperous; lucky; fortunate; favourable: **auspiciously**, *ad.* **-ly**: **auspiciousness**, *n.* **-ú-s-pí-sh-ús-ness**, the prospect of a favourable issue.

austrer, *a.* **-ú-s-tér** [*OF. austere*—*from L. austerus*, rough: *Gr. austeros*—*from aúo*, I dry up, I parch],

ofo, boy, fofa; páre, báá; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

an attack; an endeavour to gain a point: *attemp-ting*, imp.: *attemp'ted*, pp.: *attemp'ter*, n. one who: *attemp'table*, a. -*tbl*, that may be attempted or tried.—*SYN.* of 'attemp't n.: trial; exertion; endeavour; effort; attack; essay.

attend, v. *át-ténd* [OF. *atendre*, to wait—from *L. attendere*, to attend—from *L. ad*, to; *tendo*, I stretch out] to wait on; to accompany; to be present; to listen to; to fix the attention upon: *attending*, imp.: *attend'ed*, pp.: *atten'dant*, n. a follower; a servant: *adj.* accompanying; being present: *attendance*, n. *át-tén-dáns*, act of serving or waiting on; duty: in *OE.* attention; regard: *attention*, n. *át-tén-shún* [F.—*L.*] the act of attending; paying heed to; steady application of the mind; act of courtesy: *attentive*, a. *át-tén-tív*, paying due regard to; mindful: *attent'*, a. [*L. attentus*, attentive] contr. for *attentive*: *atten-tively*, ad. -*tí-tí*: *attentiveness*, n. the quality of being attentive: to *dance attendance*, to wait on and obey the caprices of another obsequiously.—*SYN.* of 'attend' to: mind; regard; notice; heed; wait on; hearken; listen; accompany; escort—of 'attention': application; study; care; heed; consideration; regard; respect; adventure—of 'attentive': careful; mindful; observant; watchful; circumspect; intent.

attenuate, v. *át-tén-u-át* [*L. attenuatus*, made very thin—from *ad*, to; *tenso*, I make thin—from *tenus*, thin], to make very thin; to reduce in thickness or density: *attenuating*, imp.: *atten'u-ated*, pp.: *attenuation*, n. *át-tén-u-á-shún* [F.—*L.*] the act of making thin; fine, or slender: *attenuant*, a. *át-tén-u-ánt*, making thin, a medicine which attenuates. *attest*, v. *át-tést* [F. *attester*, to attest—from *L. attestari*, to bear witness—to from *L. ad*, to; *testor*, I bear witness—from *testis*, a witness], to bear witness to; to certify; to affirm solemnly in words or writing: *attesting*, imp.: *attest'ed*, pp.: *attest'or* or *attest'er*, n. one who: *attestation*, n. *át-tést-tá-shún* [F.—*L.*] the act of bearing witness to; putting a name to a writing in order to show it to be authentic, especially a will; in *mil.*, the act of signing a declaration and taking a verbal oath on the part of a recruit.

Attic, a. *át-tík*, pert. to *Attica*, a town in Greece; elegant; classical; applied by Athenian architects to an order or series of small square pillars placed upon the uppermost parts of a building: *a. an Athenian*; the flat or floor on the upper part of a house; a garret; in arch., a plain or decorated parapet-wall on the upper part of the facade of a building: *atticism*, n. *át-tís-tím*, the correct style of the Greek language; hence, a polished style of literary composition; a well-turned phrase: *atticism*, v. *át-tís-ís*, to make use of atticisms: *át-tíc'ing*, imp.: *attic'ed*, pp. *át-tís-téd*.

attire, v. *át-tír* [OF. *atour*, female head-dress; *atirer*, to adorn—from Low Ger. *trir*, glory] to adorn with garments; to dress; to array: *n. clothes*; apparel: *attir'ing*, imp.: *attired*, pp. *át-tírd*: *attir'er*, n. one who.

attitude, n. *át-tí-tád* [F. *attitude*, posture—from *It. attitudine*, disposition to act: *L. attitudo*—see *aptitude*], position of persons or things; posture; a position assumed or studied to serve a purpose: *attitudinal*, a. *át-tí-tí-dí-nál*, pert. to: *attitudinise*, v. *át-tí-tí-dí-níz*, to assume affected airs or postures: *át-tí-tí-dí-níz'ing*, imp.: *át-tí-tí-dí-níz'*, pp. -*níz'*.—*SYN.* of 'attitude': posture; action; gesture; gesticulation; appearance.

atle, n. *át-lí* [perhaps corrupted from *addie*, ruten, which see], a term used in Cornwall for rubbish thrown out of a mine, containing little or no ore.

attolent, a. *át-tól-ént* [*L. ad*, to; *tolentem*, lifting or raising], in *OE.* raising or lifting up.

attorney, n. *át-tér-ní*, *attor'neys*, n. plu. [Norm. F. *attourner*; mid. *L. attornatus*, put in the place of any one—from *L. torndre*, to turn, to fashion], one put in the turn or place of another; one who acts for another, as in a court of law; a lawyer: *attor'ney-ship*, n. the office of an attorney: *Attorney-General*, in *Eng.*, the head law-officer of the Crown: *power or letter of attorney*, written authority given to one person empowering him to act for, or to transact certain business for, another.

attract, v. *át-trákt'* [OF. *attraider*—from mid. *L. attrahere*, to draw forth—from *L. ad*, to; *trahere*, I draw] to draw to by some kind of influence; to

allure; attracting, imp.: *attracted*, pp. *át-trákt'éd*: *attrac'tor*, n. one who: *attractable*, a. *át-trákt-á-bl*, that may be attracted: *attractability*, n. -*ábl-tí-bl*, power of attraction: *attractile*, a. *át-trákt'íl*, that can attract: *attraction*, n. *át-trákt'shún*, the act of drawing to; that which draws; the power that bodies have of coming together and uniting.—*attractions* take place between bodies—*agglutination* between the particles of a body: *attractive*, a. *át-trákt'ív*, drawing to; alluring: *attractively*, ad. -*át-tí-tí*: *attractiveness*, n. the quality of being attractive or engaging: *attractingly*, ad. -*át-tí*: *attraction of gravitation*, that power which acts as all distances throughout the universe: capillary *attraction*, that power which causes liquids to rise in small tubes or porous substances: *chemical attraction or affinity*, the power by which the ultimate particles of bodies of unlike kinds unite themselves together to form a new body possessing new and specific properties: *cohesive attraction or attraction of cohesion*, that power which causes the particles of a body to unite or cohere to form a recognised body, whether aeriform, fluid, or solid.—*SYN.* of 'attract': to allure; invite; entice; draw; charm; engage.

attractant, a. *át-trákt-ént* [*L. attrahentem*, drawing to—from *ad*, to; *traho*, I draw] drawing or attracting.

attribute, v. *át-trí-bút* [F. *attribuer*, an attribute—from *L. attributus*, given or assigned to—from *L. ad*, to; *tributus*, granted, bestowed], to make over to; to give as due; to ascribe to: *attributing*, imp.: *attribut'ed*, pp. *át-trí-bút'éd*: *attribute*, n. *át-trí-bút*, a quality considered as belonging to, or inherent in, any person or thing: *attributive*, a. *át-trí-bút-ív*, pert. to an attribute: *n. in gram.* applied to words, as adjectives, which denote an attribute: *attributable*, a. *át-trí-bút-á-bl*, that may be ascribed to: *attribution*, n. -*áshún* [F.—*L.*] the act of attributing to; commendation.—*SYN.* of 'attribute v.': to ascribe; impute; assign—of 'attribute n.': property; quality; symbol.

attrition, n. *át-trísh'ún* [F. *attrition*—from *L. attritio*—from *attritus*, rubbed or worn away—from *L. ad*, to; *tero*, I rub], the act of wearing by rubbing; state of being worn by friction; the least measure of sorrow, or lowest degree of repentance, the result of fear—opposed to *contrition*: *attrite*, a. *át-trít*, in *OE.* worn by rubbing; penitent.

attune, v. *át-tún* [*L. ad*, to, and *tune*], to put in tune; to make musical; to arrange fitly: *attuning*, imp.: *attuned*, pp. *át-túnd*.

attune, ad. *át-tún'* [*AS. a*, in, and *tooth*], in *OE.*, in twain; asunder.

atween or *atwene*, ad. a prep. *át-twén* [*AS. a*, on, with, and term. *twene*, stem of between], in *Eng. dial.*, in the middle of two things; between; in *Scot.*, occupying a middle position, as 'atween the twa': *atwo*, ad. *át-tó*, in *OE.*, into two.

aubade, n. *ó-bád'* [F.—from *aube*, the dawn] a song or musical piece performed at daybreak.

aubain, n. *ó-bán* [F., a foreigner; mid. *L. albanus*, an alien—from *L. albi*, elsewhere, and term. *albus*, off] in *France*, a foreigner who had not been naturalised, and the succession to whose property was claimed by the king: *aubaine*, n. *ó-bán*, the right in succession of the sovereign to the goods of a foreigner not naturalised, at his death—abolished 1819; anciently, the barbarous right of the sovereign to wrecked vessels and goods, and the power to kill or sell the alien sailors as slaves.

auberge, n. *ó-bér'* [F.] an inn; a place of entertainment for travellers.

auburn, a. *ó-bérn* [OF. *auborne*; mid. *L. alburnus*, light coloured—from *L. albus*, white] of a tan or dark colour; of a rich chestnut colour.

auction, n. *ók-shún* [*L. auctionem*, increase], a public sale of any description of property to the highest bidder: *auctionary*, a. -*árí*, pert. to: *auctioneer*, n. *ók-shún-ér*, one empowered to sell property by auction: *auctioneering*, n.

audacious, a. *ók-dá-shús* [*L. audacem*, bold], very bold and daring; impudent; forward: *audaciously*, ad. -*ít*: *audacity*, n. *ók-dá-sí-tí*, boldness; impudence: *audaciousness*, n. the quality of being audacious.—*SYN.* of 'audacity': effrontery; hardihood; hardness; boldness.

audible, a. *ók-dí-bl* [mid. *L. audibilis*, that may be easily heard—from *L. audio*, I hear], that may be heard; loud enough to be perceived by the ear:

málc, mált, fúr, lúw; méle, mel, hér; ync, yin; nóte, nót, móve;

astragal, *n.* *ā-strā-gill* [L. *astragalus*; Gr. *astragalos*, the upper joint of the neck, the ankle-joint], a small circular or semicircular bead; the ring-like moulding round the top and bottom of the column of a pillar; the beaded zinc bar used by zinc-workers in making diamond and ornamental window-frames; **astragalus**, *n.* *ā-strā-gil-lūs*, in *anat.*, a bone of the foot which forms part of the ankle-joint.

astral, *a.* *ā-strāl* [Gr. *astrōs*, a star], belonging to the stars; **starry**: **astral body**, a spiritual phantasm; **astralism**, *n.* *-izm*, the pretended science of the theosophists, which relates to astral bodies, &c.; certain practices of the Yogi.

astray, *ad.* *ā-strā* [AS. *a*, on, and *stray*], out of the right way or proper place.

astrict, *v.* *ā-strīkt* [L. *astrictus*, drawn tight—from *ad*, to; *stringo*, I bind], to bind firmly; to contract; **astriction**, *n.* *ā-strīk-shūn*, the act of binding close or contracting; the contraction of parts by the application of medicaments; **astrictive**, *a.* *ā-strīk-tīv*, binding; also **astrictory**, *a.* *ā-strīk-tēr-i*.

astride, *ad.* *ā-strīd* [AS. *a*, on, and *stride*], with the legs apart.

astringe, *v.* *ā-strīnj* [L. *stringere*, to bind or tie tight together—from *ad*, to; *stringo*, I bind fast], to bind tightly together; to contract by pressing together; **astringing**, *imp.* *astrīng*; **pp. *astrīngid*; **astringent**, *n.* *ā-strīnj-ēnt* [L. *stringens* or *astringens*, binding or tying fast], that which contracts or draws together muscular fibre; the opposite of laxative; the principle in bark that tans hides for leather; **adj.** binding; **astrin-gency**, *n.* *-jēn-si*, the power of contracting parts, as the soft solids of the body; **astrin-gently**, *ad.* *-ly*.**

astrography, *n.* *ā-strō-grā-fī* [Gr. *astrōs* or *astron*, a star; *graphein*, a writing], a description of the stars.

astrolabe, *n.* *ā-strō-lāb* [Gr. *astron*, a star; *kabala*, to take; *lambano*, I take], an instr. formerly used to take altitudes of the sun and stars, now superseded by Hadley's quadrant.

astroclary, *n.* *ā-strō-lā-rī* [Gr. *astron*, a star; *kletros*, worship], the worship of celestial bodies; **star-worship**.

astrology, *n.* *ā-strō-lō-jī* [Gr. *astron*, a star; *logos*, discourse], a science that pretends to foretell events by observing the stars; **astrologer**, *n.* *-jēr*, a person who pretends to foretell events by the stars; **astrological**, *a.* *ā-strō-lō-jī-kāl*, *pert.* to; **astrologically**, *ad.* *-kāl-i*; **astrologise**, *v.* *ā-strō-lō-jīz*, to practise astrology; **astrologising**, *imp.* *astrologīsed*, *pp.* *-jīzd*.

astrometer, *n.* *ā-strō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *astron*, a star; *metron*, a measure], an instr. devised for comparing the brightness of stars.

astronomy, *n.* *ā-strō-nō-mī* [Gr. *astron*, a star; *nomos*, a law], the science that treats of everything connected with the heavenly bodies; **astronomer**, *n.* *ā-strō-nō-mēr*, one given to the study of the heavenly bodies; **astronomic**, *a.* *ā-strō-nō-mī-k*, also *astronomical*, *a.* *-nō-mī-kāl*, *pert.* to; **astronomically**, *ad.* *-kāl-i*; **astronomise**, *v.* *ā-strō-nō-mīz*, to assume the habits and study of an astronomer; **astronomising**, *imp.* *astronomīsed*, *pp.* *-mīzd*.

astute, *a.* *ā-stūt* [L. *astutus*, crafty—from *L. astus*, craft, cunning], sagacious; sharp; discerning; **crafty**: **astute-ness**, *n.* shrewdness; cunning; **astutely**, *ad.* *-ly*—*SYN.* of 'astute': cunning; wily; crafty; penetrating; sly; subtle; sagacious; shrewd; keen.

a-sudden, *ad.* *ā-sūd-dēn* [AS. *a*, on, and *sudden*], of a sudden; suddenly; unexpectedly.

sunder, *ad.* *ā-sūn-dēr* [AS. *a*, on, and *sunder*], apart; separately; in a divided state.

asvati, *n.* *ā-svātī* [E. Ind.], the sloth-bear of India.

asylum, *n.* *ā-sī-tūm*, *any* *tūm*, *n.* *plu.* [L. *asylum*—from *Gr. asylon*—from *Gr. a*, not; *syloō*, I rob or plunder], a place out of which he that has fled to it may not be taken or robbed; a place of refuge; a sanctuary; a hospital for the insane.—*SYN.*: a refuge; sanctuary; shelter; retreat.

asymmetry, *n.* *ā-sim-mē-trī* [Gr. *a*, without; *symmetria*, symmetry], want of symmetry or proportion; formerly, incommensurability; **asymmetrical**, *a.* *ā-sim-mē-trī-kāl*, not agreeing; inharmonious.

asymptote, *n.* *ā-sim-tēt* [Gr. *asymptotos*, not falling together—from *a*, not; *syn*, together; *pōteō*, apt to fall], a line which, though approaching nearer and nearer to a curve, can never reach it; **adj.** approaching but never meeting.

asymptote, *a.* *ā-sim-tēt* [Gr. *asymptotos*, not connected—from *a*, not; *syn*, together; *artōs*, I join], disconnected; in *anc. pros.* applied to a verse with two different rhythms, as when partly dactylic, partly iambic.

asyndeton, *n.* *ā-sin-dē-tōn* [Gr. *a*, not; *syndetos*, bound together], a figure in *rhet.*, which keeps the parts of speech together without the use of conjunctions—as, 'heal the sick, cleanse the leper, raise the dead, cast out devils'—where the connecting word 'and' is omitted.

at, *prep.* *āt* [AS. *æt*, to; cf. *lecl. at*; Dan. *ad*; L. *ad*; Sans. *adhi*, upon], near to; beside; in or near; with; towards; at last, denoting the end has been reached after interruptions, disappointments, &c.; at length, denoting the goal or end has been reached after a long period or interval of time—this phrase and preceding often used synonymously.

atabal, *n.* *ā-tā-bāl* [Ar. *at*, the; *tabl*, drum], a Moorish kettle-drum.

atacamite, *a.* *ā-tāk-ām-tē*, a native ore of copper, called also copper-sand, found in the desert of Atacama between Chili and Peru.

ataghan—see *yataghan*.

atavism, *n.* *ā-tā-rīz-m* [L. *atarus*, an ancestor—from *avus*, a grandfather], the reappearance of any peculiarity or disease of a family in a generation, after a period of latency; in *zool.*, the tendency of species or varieties to revert to an original type.

ataxia, *a.* *ā-tāk-sīk*, also **atactic**, *a.* *ā-tāk-tīk* [Gr. *a*, without; *taxis*, order—from *taxis*, I put in order], wanting order; irregular; **ataxia**, *n.* *ā-tāk-sī-a*, irregularity; want of co-ordination in the movements of a limb or organ.

Atē, *n.* *ā-tē*, in *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of vengeance and mischief, who, driven out of heaven, took refuge among men on earth.

atē, *v.* *āt* or *at*, *pt.* of *sak*, which see.

atelier, *n.* *ā-tē-tyē* [F.], the workshop of a painter or sculptor—called also 'studio'.

ater, *ā-tēr* [L. *ater*, black], pure black; as a prefix, spelt *atro*.

Athanasian, *a.* *ā-thā-nā-si-ān*, *pert.* to *Athanasius*, a bishop of Alexandria in the fourth century, or to the creed called by his name.

Atharvaveda, *n.* *ā-thā-rvā-dē-dā* [Sansk.], the last of the four books of the Vedas, next in importance to the Rigveda, but characterised by superstitious ideas.

atheism, *n.* *ā-thē-īz-m* [Gr. *atheos*, denying the gods—from *a*, without; *theos*, a god], the disbelief in the existence of God; **atheist**, *n.* *ā-thē-īst*, one who does not believe in the existence of God; an infidel; an unbeliever; **atheistic**, *a.* *ā-thē-īstīk*, *pert.* to; also **atheistical**, *a.* *-īstī-kāl*; **atheistically**, *ad.* *-kāl-i*; **atheisticalness**, *n.* the quality of being atheistical; **atheous**, *a.* *ā-thē-ūs*, in *OK*, atheistic; godless; now, not dealing with the existence of God.

atheling, *n.* *ā-thē-līng* [AS. *athel*, noble; *ing*, son or], in *OK*, one of noble or royal descent; the royal heir apparent.

Atheism or **Athenism**, *n.* *ā-thē-nīz-m* [Gr. *Athenaion*, the temple of Minerva at Athens; *Athēnē*, the goddess Minerva], a public reading or lecture room.

Athenian, *a.* *ā-thē-nī-ān*, of *Athens*; *a.* native of; **atheroma**, *n.* *ā-thē-rō-mā* [Gr. *atheroma*, a tumour filled with matter], a form of fatty degeneration; a curdy tumour; **atheromatous**, *a.* *ā-thē-rō-mā-tīs*, containing matter of the nature of atheroma.

athirst, *a.* *ā-thērst* [AS. *a*, on, and *thirst*], thirsty; wanting drink.

athlete, *n.* *ā-thēt* [Gr. *athlētēs*, a wrestler—from *athlos*, a contest], a wrestler; one who contends in public games in trials of strength; **athletic**, *a.* *ā-thē-tīk*, *pert.* to trials of strength; strong, robust; vigorous; **athletically**, *ad.* *-kāl-i*; **athletism**, *n.* *ā-thē-tīz-m*, muscular strength.

athwart, *prep.* *ā-thaw-erst* [AS. *a*, on, and *thwart*; *on thirt*, an accommodation of *lecl. un-thwert*, across], across; from side to side; **ad.** among *scawen*, across the line of the ship's course; in a manner to cross or perplex; from side to side of a ship, in contradistinction to 'fore and aft'.

atilt, *ad.* *ā-tūl* [AS. *a*, on, and *till*], in the position of a man making a thrust; in the posture of a barrel raised behind that the liquor may run out.

a-tiptoe, *ad.* *ā-tīp-tō* [AS. *a*, on, and *tīp-tōe*], on tiptoe.

Atlantic, *a.* *ā-tān-tīk*, of or *pert.* to the ocean so named.

male, māl, fār, lālō; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōle, nōl, mōve;

association of ideas, the process by which one idea when excited presents to the mind other contiguous or similar ideas.—SYN. of associate n.; companion; comrade; colleague; mate; partner; fellow; friend; ally; conductor-of association; partnership; alliance; combination; society; company.

assailable, v. *as-sai-ə-bəl* [OF. *assailier* or *assailor*—from *L. ad*, from; *socio*, I loose] in *Scots law*, to free one accused from a charge; to find a criminal not guilty; to set at liberty: **assailable**, imp. *as-sai-ə-bəl* (ing): **assailable**, pp. *as-sai-ə-bəl*: **assail**, v. *as-sai*, in *OE.*, to free from guilt; to release; to absolve; **assailing**, imp.: **assailed**, pp. *as-sai-ə-d*: **assailment**, n. *as-sai-ə-mənt*, acquittal; release.

assonant, a. *as-sə-nənt* [F. *assonant*—from *L. assonans* or *assonantem*, assonant, resounding—from *L. ad*, to; *sono*, I sound; *sonus*, a sound] resembling in sound: **assonances**, n. *as-sə-nəns* [F.], resemblance of sounds; in *prose*, a rhyme formed by the correspondence of sound between the vowels, but not of the consonants, of two words.

assort, v. *as-sört* [F. *assortir*, to match, to agree—from *L. ad*, *sortiri*, to cast or draw lots—from *sortes*, a lot], to arrange or put into lots; to arrange into sorts or classes; to agree or suit: **assorting**, imp.: **assorted**, ad. pp.: **adj.** put in lots; arranged: **assorter**, n. one who: **assortment**, n. the act of separating into lots or arranging into classes; a number of things of the same kind.

assuage, v. *as-su-ə-j* [OF. *assuager* or *assuager*, to relieve, to assuage—from *L. ad*, to; *sudavis*, sweet], to soften; to mitigate; to allay; to abate or subside: **assuaging**, imp.: **assuaged**, pp. *as-su-ə-j*: **assuagement**, n. mitigation: **assuager**, n. one who: **assuative**, a. *as-su-ə-tiv*, softening; alleviating; soothing; mitigating.—SYN. of 'assuage': to allay; alleviate; relieve; pacify; mitigate; soothe; calm; tranquillize; appease.

assubjugate, v. *as-süb-jö-gät* [*L. ad*, and *subjugate*], in *OE.*, to subjugate; to bring into subjection.

assuetude, n. *as-sü-ə-tüd* [*L. assuetudo*, custom—from *ad*, *suco*, I become used], custom; habit.

assume, v. *as-süm* [F. *assumer*, to assume—from *L. assumere*, to take to myself—from *ad*, to; *sumo*, I take], to take a person or thing to oneself; to take upon oneself; to appropriate; to pretend to possess; to take for granted without proof: **assuming**, imp.: **adj.** haughty; arrogant: **assumed**, pp. *as-süm-d*: **assumingly**, ad. *as-süm-er*, n. one who: **assumption**, n. *as-süm-pshn* [OF.—from *L. assumptus*, taken to oneself], the act of taking to oneself; the act of assuming; supposition; the taking up into heaven, applied to the Virgin Mary: **assumptive**, a. *-tiv*, that may be assumed: **assumptively**, ad. *as-süm-p-tiv*: **assumpt**, n. *as-süm-p-t* [*L.* he has taken to himself], in *law*, a voluntary promise to perform for, or to pay to another; an action to recover damages for non-performance of promise.—SYN. of 'assume': to arrogate; usurp; appropriate; affect; pretend; apprehend; imagine; suppose; presume.

assure, v. *as-sür* [F. *assurer*; OF. *asseurer*, to secure, to prop up—from *mid L. assēdāre*, to give security by a pledge—from *L. ad*, to; *securus*, sure, certain], to make sure by a token of good faith; to make certain; to give confidence by a promise; to insure: **assuring**, imp.: **assured**, pp. *as-sür-d*: **adj.** certain; convinced; boldly confident; in *OE.*, affirmed: **assuredly**, ad. *as-sür-d*: **assuredness**, n. the state of being assured: **assurer**, n.: **assurance**, n. *as-sür-əns*, a declaration to dispel doubt; the utmost certainty; impudence; conviction; a contract to make good a loss by death or by fire, now restricted to life contingencies.—SYN. of 'assure': to assert; vouch; avouch; declare; aver; protest-of 'assurance': impudence; boldness; audacity; hardihood; effrontery; shamelessness; confidence; hope; expectation; trust.

assurgent, a. *as-sür-jənt* [*L. assurgens*, rising up—from *ad*, to; *surgo*, I rise], in *bot.*, rising upwards in a curve.

assuage, v. *as-su-ə-j*, old spelling of assuage, which

Assyria, a. *as-sir-i-ā*, of or pert. to Assyria: n. an inhabitant of: **Assyriology**, n. *as-sir-i-ö-lö-j* [*Assyria*, and *Gr. logos*, a word], the study of the history, language, and antiquities of Assyria: **Assyriologist**, n. *-ö-lö-gist*, one accomplished in

lobster], a term applied to the fossil remains of crustaceans, like the crayfish or lobster.

astatic, a. *as-tät-ik* [*Gr. a*, without; *statos*, that stands or remains] being without polarity, as a magnetic needle; not being under the influence of a directive agent.

astel, n. *as-tél* [OF. *astelle*: *L. assula*, a thin board], a ceiling of boards in a mine.

aster, n. *as-tér* [*Gr. aster*, a star], an extensive genus of plants whose flowers have a star-like arrangement, *Ord. Compositae*.

Asteria, n. *as-tér-i-ä*, also **asterite**, n. *as-tér-it* [*Gr. aster*, a star], a variety of corundum or star sapphire, which, when cut in a certain way, shows a bright opalescent star of six rays: **asteriated**, a. *as-tér-i-ät*, radiated; star-like.

asterisk, n. *as-tér-ik* [*Gr. asteriskos*, a little star—from *aster*, a star], a small star [*] used to refer to a note, or to an omission; two or more stars to mark the omission of words; a constellation or star cluster: **asterism**, n. *as-tér-izm*, a cluster of stars; a constellation.

astern, ad. *äs-tér-n* [*AS. a*, on or at, and *stern*, behind] at the stern; in or at the hinder part of a ship; behind: to go **astern**, to move backward as a vessel, as from the action of currents or the wind: to back **astern**, to move backwards.

Asteroid, n. *as-tér-öyd* [*Gr. aster*, a star; *eidos*, likeness], one of the minor planets: **asteroidal**, a. pert. to the small planets.

Asteroides, n. plu. *as-tér-öy-dés* [*Gr. aster*, a star; *eidos*, resemblance], the order of animals of which the common five-rayed star-fish is taken as the type; an order of *Echinodermata* having one opening to the alimentary canal, and a rayed or star-like structure: **asteroid**, n. *-öyd*, one of the asteroidea: **adj.** of or pert. to; rayed; star-like.

Asterolepis, n. *as-tér-ö-lé-pis* or *-öl* [*Gr. aster*, a star; *lepis*, a scale], a gigantic ganoid fossil fish of the old red sandstone.

Asterophyllites, n. plu. *as-tér-ö-fil-lits* [*Gr. aster*, a star; *phylon*, a leaf], fossil plants found abundantly in the coal-measures, having star-like whorls of linear leaves.

Asthenic, a. *as-thén-ik* [*Gr. a*, without; *sthenos*, strength], weak; debilitated: **asthenia**, n. *as-thén-i-ä*, in *med.*, want or loss of strength; debility: **asthenology**, n. *-öl-ö-j* [*Gr. logos*, discourse], a discourse on diseases connected with debility.

Asthma, n. *as-tmä* [*Gr. asthma*—from *ad*, I blow, I breathe], a disease of the organs of breathing attended with cough and difficulty of breathing: **asthmatic**, a. *as-tmä-tik*, also **asthmatical**, a. *-iköl*, troubled with difficulty of breathing.

astigmatism, n. *as-tig-mä-tizm* [*Gr. a*, without; *stigma*, a spot], a structural defect of the eye, in which external rays of light do not converge to one point on the retina: in *optics*, a similar defect in a lens.

Astir, ad. *as-tär* [*AS. a*, on, and *stir*], on the move; active.

astomatous, a. *as-töm-tös* [*Gr. a*, without; *stoma*, mouth], mouthless; without a true mouth or aperture; also spelt *astomata*: *as-töm-äts*.

Astons, v. *as-tön*, or **astony**, v. *as-tön-i* [see *astonish*], in *OE.*, to confound with fear and amazement; to terrify; to astonish: **astomied**, pp. *as-tön-id*, for *astonished*, a word occasionally occurring in Scripture.

Astonish, v. *as-tön-ish* [modified by F.: *AS. d*, intensive, *stunian*, to make stupid with noise: OF. *estonner*, to amaze—from *L. affondare*, to thunder at, to stress—from *L. ad*, to; *tono*, I thunder], to strike dumb as with fear or wonder; to fill with sudden fear and wonder; to amaze; to confound with surprise: **astoning**, imp.: **astonished**, pp. *-isht*: **astonishingly**, ad. *-it*: **astonishment**, n. confusion of mind from fear or wonder; amazement; the cause of amazement.—SYN. of 'astonish': to surprise; amaze; astound; overwhelm.

astound, v. *as-töund* [see *astonish*], to strike dumb with amazement: **astounding**, imp.: **astounded**, pp.

Astraddle, ad. *as-träd-dl* [*AS. a*, on, and *straddle*], with the legs on opposite sides of a thing.

Astraea, n. *as-tré-ä* [*Gr. aster*, a star], the goddess of justice; one of the minor planets: **Astræids**, n. plu. *as-tré-äds*, the family of star-corals, so called from the great development of their radiating septa.

as-sas-sin-át, to kill, or to attempt to kill, by surprise; to murder by a secret attack: *assassin's* *king*, *imp.*: *assassin's* *king*, *pp.* *as-sas-sin-át*: *assassination*, *n.* *as-sas-sin-át-shún*, the act of murdering by secret violence or by surprise: *assassin's* *king*, *n.* *as-sas-sin-át-ér*, a murderer by surprise.—*SYN.* of 'assassinate': to kill; murder; slay; slaughter.

assault, *n.* *as-sóult* [OF. *assault*, an assault—from *L. assaut*, leaped upon—from *L. ad, saltus*, a leaping—see *assail*], an assailing or setting upon; a violent or hostile attack; in *mil.*, the act of attempting to capture a town, &c., by main force: *v.* to fall upon with violence; to attack in words or writing: *assaulting*, *imp.*: *assaulted*, *pp.* *as-sóult-ed*: *assault'er*, *n.* one who: *assaultable*, *a.* *as-sóult-á-bí*, that may be assailed or assaulted.—*SYN.* of 'assault *v.*': to attack; assail; [encounter; invade; storm; charge—of 'assault *n.*': invasion; attack; incursion; onset; descent; storming; charge; onslaught.

assault and battery [see *battery* 2], in *law*, the crime of violently attacking and beating a man; in *Scot. law*, a more aggravated kind of assault.

assay, *v.* *as-sé* [OF. *essai*, a trial—from *mid. L. edagium*; Gr. *edagion*, a weighing, a trial] to prove by examination; to try or prove, as metals; to attempt; to endeavour: *n.* examination; trial, as of the purity of silver or gold; tested value: *assaying*, *imp.*: *assayed*, *pp.* *as-sé-ed*: *assayer*, *n.* one who: *assess*, *v.* *as-sé* [OF. *assess*, *n.* *as-sé-gi*, and *assaga*, *n.* *as-sé-gi* [F. *assagaye*, Port. *assagay*, Ar. *as-zaghayah*—from *al*, the, and *zaghayah*, a spear], a dart or javelin used by the Kaffres, &c.: *v.* to pierce or kill with an assagai: *assagaying*, *imp.*: *assagayed*, *pp.* *as-sé-gi-ed*.

assemble, *v.* *as-sém-bl* [F. *assembler*, to gather to assemble—from *mid. L. assimulare*, to bring together into one place—from *L. ad, simul*, together], to gather a number of persons or things together; to meet together: *assembling*, *imp.*: *assembled*, *pp.* *as-sém-bl-ed*: *assembler*, *n.* *as-sém-bl-ér*, one who: *assemblage*, *n.* *as-sém-blá-j*, a mass of persons; a collection of particulars: *assembly*, *n.* *as-sém-blí*, a number of persons met in the same place for a common object; a congregation; a convocation: *General Assembly*, the highest ecclesiastical court in the Established and Free Churches of Scotland.—*SYN.* of 'assemble': to muster; collect; convene; convoked—of 'assembly': assemblage; group; collection; company; meeting; congregation; party; element; diet; congress; convention; synod; convocation; council.

assent, *v.* *as-sén* [OF. *assentir*, to assent, to consent—from *L. assentio*, I assent—from *ad, to; sentio*, I think], to think in accordance with some one; to admit as true; to yield; to agree: *n.* act of admitting or agreeing to; consent: *assenting*, *imp.*: *assented*, *pp.* *as-sén-ted*: *assent'er*, *n.* *as-sén-t-ér*—*SYN.* of 'assent *v.*': to accede; yield; acquiesce; consent; accord; agree; concur; coincide; comply; conform; submit; con- cede; approve.

assert, *v.* *as-sért* [OF. *asserteur*, to assert; *L. asser-tus*, bound or fastened to oneself—*lit.*, to join or fasten to], to affirm positively; to maintain: *asserting*, *imp.*: *asserted*, *pp.* *as-sért-ed*: *assertion*, *n.* *as-sért-shún* [F.—*L.*], the act of asserting; an affirmation: *assertive*, *a.* *as-sért-ív*, that affirms positively: *assertively*, *ad.* *as-sért-ív*: *assertor*, *n.* one who.—*SYN.* of 'assert': to affirm; asseverate; aver; protest; maintain; pronounce; declare; vindicate.

assess, *v.* *as-sés* [OF. *assesser*, to assess—from *L. assessio*, from *ad, assideo*, I sit as judge; *ad, near; sedeo*, I sit], to set or fix a rate to be paid; to value: *assessing*, *imp.*: *assessed*, *pp.* *as-sés-ed*: *assessable*, *a.* *as-sés-á-bí*, that may or ought to be assessed: *assessably*, *ad.* *as-sés-á-bí*: *assessment*, *n.* the amount of a tax laid on a property: *assessor*, *n.* *as-sés-sor* [F. *assesseur*, an assessor—from *L. assessorem*], one who sits by a judge or an arbiter as a legal adviser; in *O.E.*, one next in dignity; one authorised to fix the value of taxes: *assessorial*, *a.* *as-sés-só-ri-ál*, also *assessorian*, *a.* *as-sés-só-n-ér-í*, pertaining to an assessor.

assets, *n.* plu. *as-sés*, also *asset*, *n.* sing. *as-sét* [OF. *asetz*, enough—from *L. ad, for; satis*, enough], funds or property available for payment of debts, &c.; the property of all kinds which constitutes the capital of a trader or company.

asseverate, *v.* *as-sév-ér-át* [L. *asseveratus*, stated earnestly—from *ad, verus*, earnest, serious], to assert with much earnestness; to declare positively; to affirm solemnly: *asseverating*, *imp.*: *asseverated*, *pp.*

asseveration, *n.* *as-sév-ér-á-shún*, a positive declaration; a solemn affirmation or assertion.—*SYN.* of 'asseverate': to affirm; protest; declare; aver; assert.

assident, *a.* *as-sét-dént* [L. *assidentem*, sitting by or near—from *ad, to; sedeo*, I sit], associating with or sitting by others—applied to symptoms or signs of a disease.

assiduous, *a.* *as-sét-ú-ús* [L. *assiduus*, sitting closely—from *ad, sedeo*, I sit—*lit.*, sitting close or near], very attentive; careful; diligent: *assiduously*, *ad.* *as-sét-ú-ús*: *assiduities*, *n.* the quality of being assiduous; close diligence: *assiduity*, *n.* *as-sét-ú-ít-í*, close application; great diligence.—*SYN.* of 'assiduous': diligent; active; industrious; laborious; sedulous; attentive; unwearied; indefatigable; persevering; unintermitted.

assiento or *asiento*, *n.* *as-sét-én-tó* [Sp. *asiento*, a treaty, a contract], a contract or convention, especially a contract between England and Spain (1713) as to furnishing the Spanish-American colonies with negro slaves.

assign, *v.* *as-sín* [F. *assigner*, to assign—from *L. assignare*, to mark out something, to seal—from *L. ad, to; signum*, a mark], to mark out something for bestowal; to point out; to allot; to transfer: *n.* a person to whom property is transferred: *assigning*, *imp.*: *assigned*, *pp.* *as-sín-ed*: *assignee*, *n.* *as-sín-é*, one who is fixed or allotted: *assigner*, *n.* *as-sín-ér*, one who: *assignor*, *n.* *as-sín-ór*, in *law*, one who assigns: *assignable*, *a.* *as-sín-á-bí*, that may be transferred; that can be allotted or specified: *assignment*, *n.* *as-sín-á-shún* [F.—*L.*], a making over to; an appointment to meet, as of lovers; a designation or marking out: *assignee*, *n.* *as-sín-é*, a person appointed to do something; one to whom an assignment is made: *assignment*, *n.* *as-sín-ment*, the thing assigned; the transference of some right or interest.

assignate, *n.* plu. *as-sín-yás* [F.—see *assign*], paper money issued by the French Government during the first revolution (1789-1790).

assimilate, *v.* *as-sím-il-át* [L. *assimilatus*, assimilated—from *L. ad, to; similis*, like], to make like; to bring to a likeness; to change into its own substance: *assimilating*, *imp.*: *assimilated*, *pp.* *as-sím-il-á-bí*, that may be assimilated: *assimilative*, *a.* *as-sím-il-á-ív*, also *assimilatory*, *a.* *as-sím-il-á-ív*, that can make into a like or similar substance: *assimilation*, *n.* *as-sím-il-á-shún* [F.—*L.*], the process by which plants and animals convert food into the various tissues of their own proper substance.

assist, *v.* *as-síst* [F. *assister*, to assist—from *L. assistere*, to stand by one—from *ad, to; sisto*, I take my stand], to stand by one as counsel before a tribunal; to help; to relieve; to aid; to succour: *assisting*, *imp.*: *assisted*, *pp.*: *assistance*, *n.* *as-síst-áns* [F.—*L.*], help; succour; aid: *assist'ant*, *a.* helping; lending aid: *n.* one who helps or lends aid.—*SYN.* of 'assist': to help; aid; succour; relieve; second; back; support; favour; benefit; sustain; befriend; further.

assize, *n.* *as-síz*, plu. *assizes*; *as-síz-es* [OF. *assise*, a set rate, a tax, an assembly of judges: *L. assessio*, a sitting—from *ad, to; sedeo*, I sit], a session or sitting as of a court of justice; the set day on which a court is to be held; in *plu.*, a court of justice in England held two or three times a year in a county or circuit; *sing.*, in *O.E.*, a statute regulating the measure and price of commodities: *assise*, *v.* to fix measures or rates; to settle: *assizing*, *imp.*: *assised*, *pp.* *as-síz-ed*: *assize's*, *n.* *as-síz-ér*, one who: *assize of bread*, in *O.E.*, the settled rate for the sale of bread.

associate, *v.* *as-só-shí-át* [L. *associatus*, associated, united—from *L. ad, to; socius*, I join; *socius*, a companion], to make one person a companion to another; to join in company as a friend or companion: *n.* a companion; a partner: *associating*, *imp.*: *associated*, *pp.*: *association*, *n.* *as-só-shí-á-shún* [F.—*L.*], the union of persons in a company, usually for mutual benefit; a society; connection, applied to ideas: *associative*, *a.* *as-só-shí-á-ív*, having the quality of association: *associator*, *n.* one who: *also associable*, *a.* *as-só-shí-á-bí*, companionable: *associableness*, *n.* also *associability*, *n.* *as-só-shí-á-bí-í*, the quality of being companionable: *associationship*, *n.* the state or office of an associate: *associationial*, *a.* *as-só-shí-á-shún-ál*, pert. to: *associationism*, *n.* *as-só-shí-á-shún-izm*, the theory which accounts for mental and moral phenomena by the association of ideas; co-operative socialism; Fourierism: *associationist*, *n.* *as-só-shí-á-shún-íst*, one who;

máte, máí, fár, láú; mèle, mēl, hēr; yáne, yín; nôte, nót, móve;

aspha, applied to a division of the lamellibranchiate mollusca.

ask, *v.* *ask* [AR. *askan*, to inquire, to demand; Dut. *asken*; IceL. *askin*], to beg; to solicit; to seek from; to question; to inquire; *asking*, *imp.*: *asked*, pp. *asker*, *n.* one who.—SYN. of 'ask': to request; beg; beseech; supplicate; entreat; implore; solicit; crave; adjure; interrogate; seek; petition; require; demand; claim; inquire.

askance, *ad.* *ask-ance* [etym. unknown; cf. It. *ascanso*, sidelong; Dut. *askins*; IceL. *a skai*, side-ways; looking towards one corner of the eye: *askant*, *ad.* *ask-ant*, obliquely; on one side.

askew, *ad.* *ask-ke* [IceL. *a skai*, askew], awry; obliquely; askew.

askant, *ad.* *ask-ant* [AS. *a*, on, and *skant*], not at a right angle; on one side; leaning towards.

asleep, *ad.* *ask-slep* [AS. *a*, on, and *sleap*], in a state of sleep; at rest.

aslope, *ad.* *ask-slop* [AS. *a*, on, and *slope*], in a sloping manner.

Asmonean, also *Ammonian*, *a.* *as-mō-nē-an*, pert. to the *Asmoneans*, a family that reigned over the Jews 125 years, till 30 B.C.

Asmosia, *a.* *as-mō-si-ās* [Gr. *a*, without; *sōma*, *asmosia*, a body], without a material body.

Asmatism, *a.* *as-mā-tis-m* [Gr. *a*, without; L. *sonantem*, sounding], without sound; not resonant.

asp, *n.* *asp*, also *aspie*, *n.* *as-pīk* [from L. *aspis*; Gr. *aspis*, a venomous serpent], a small serpent whose bite is fatal.

asp, *n.* *asp*—see *aspen*.

Asparagus, *n.* *as-pā-r-d-gās* [L.—from Gr. *asparagos*], a well-known plant, whose turios or young shoots are used at table; the cultivated *Asparagus officinalis*, Ord. *Liliaceae*; *asparagines*, *a.* *as-pā-r-d-jū-ne*, eaten like asparagus; *asparagine*, *n.* *as-pā-r-d-jū-nē*, a crystalline substance obtained from asparagus; *asparagus-stone*, a translucent mineral of a greenish-yellow colour, sometimes passing into a wine colour; *asparic acid*, an acid obtained from asparagine.

aspect, *n.* *as-pēkt* [L. *aspectus*, looked at attentively—from *ad*, *specio*, I look], that which looks towards; look; appearance; position or situation; view.

Aspen, *n.* *as-pē-n*, also *asp* [AS. *aspen*], a tree of the poplar kind whose leaves quiver or shake at the slightest breath of air; the *Populus tremula*, Ord. *Salicaceae*, *ad.* pert. to an aspen.

asperate, *v.* *as-per-āt* [L. *asperatus*, made rough—from *asper*, rough], to make rough or uneven; *asperating*, *imp.*: *asperated*, pp.: *asperation*, *n.* *as-per-ā-shū-n*.

Aspergen, *n.* *as-per-jēs* [L. *asperges*, thou shalt sprinkle], the first word of prayer from Psalm II., 'Me, O Lord, with hyssop,' &c., a formula sung in the E. Cath. Ch. by the priests whilst sprinkling holy water over the congregation, or over the sick; the instr. by which this is done, consisting of a broad brush with a handle—see *aspergill*.

Aspergill, *n.* *as-per-jil*, or *aspergillum*, *n.* *as-per-jil-lis* [L. *aspergo*, I scatter or throw], in the E. Cath. Ch., a short staff surmounted by a brush for sprinkling holy water; *aspergillaria*, *a.* *as-per-jil-ār-i-ās* [L. *aspergo*, I scatter, *in bot.*], applied to little tufts of hair which assume the form of a brush.

Asperifolium, *n.* *as-per-i-fō-l-i-ūm* [L. *asper*, rough; *folium*, a leaf], having leaves rough to the touch.

Asperity, *n.* *as-per-i-ti-ās* [L. *asperitas*, roughness—from *asper*, rough], roughness of surface; the quality that grades on the ear; sourness; harshness.—SYN. of 'asperity': acrimony; animosity; tartness; harshness; moroseness; crabbedness; sourness; sharpness.

Aspermous, *a.* *as-per-mō-us* [Gr. *a*, without; *sperma*, seed], in bot., without seed.

Aspersus, *v.* *as-per-s* [L. *asperuus*, besprinkled—from *aspergo*, I besprinkle—from *ad*, *b.* *aspergo*, I sprinkle], to sprinkle over; to cover all over with evil reports; to slander; *aspersing*, *imp.*: *asperned*, pp. *as-per-s*, slandered; *asperser*, *n.* *er*, one who; *aspersem*, *n.* *as-per-sē-m*, a sprinkling, as with dust or water; the act of spreading foul and slanderous reports; *asperse*, *a.* *as-per-sē*, defamatory.—SYN. of 'asperse': slander; detract; defame; calumniate; vilify; vilipend.

Asphalt or *asphaltum*, *n.* *as-fāl* or *as-fāl-tūm* [L. *asphaltum*; Gr. *asphaltes*, bitumen—from Gr. *a*,

not; *sphalls*, I cause to slip], a blackish, bituminous substance found in various parts of the world; melted and mixed with gravel, it is used for making floors and pavements; *asphaltic*, *a.* *as-fāl-ik*, pert. to asphalt.

Asphodel, *n.* *as-fō-dēl* [Gr. *asphodelos*, a plant sacred to Proserpine, daffodil], a general name for certain hardy perennial plants, the yellow and white being common garden flowers; the day-lily, called also the king's spear; properly *Heimerodalis* is the day-lily, and *Asphodelus alba* is the common garden plant, formerly called king's spear—both of Ord. *Liliaceae*.

Asphyxia, *n.* *as-fī-ki-ās*, also *asphyxia*, *n.* *as-fī-ki-ās* [Gr. *asphyria*, the stopping of the pulse—from *a*, without; *sphuris*, the pulse—*lit.*, pulselessness], the temporary or permanent cessation of the motions of the heart as in drowning and suffocation, due to the want of air, or the presence of irrespirable gases; *asphyxiate*, *v.* *as-fī-ki-āt*, to suffocate, as in drowning, or by breathing the fumes of certain burning substances; *asphyxiation*, *imp.*: *asphyxiated*, pp. *a.* *as-fī-ki-āt-ed*, suffocated as by hanging or drowning, or by an accumulation of carbonic acid in the blood.

Aspic, *n.* *as-pīk* [F.], savoury jelly extracted from meat, as calves' feet, veal, ham, &c., together with onions, carrots, and savoury herbs, flavoured with wine, liquor, &c.

Aspic—see *asp*.

Aspie, *n.* *as-pīk* [OF. *aspie*; L. *spica*, an ear of corn], a species of lavender.

Aspidorhynchus, *n.* *as-pī-dō-rīng-khūs* [Gr. *aspidos*, a shield; *rhynchos*, a beak], a genus of fossil fishes characterised by the tapering or beak-like prolongation of their upper jaws, armed with numerous sharp-pointed conical teeth.

Aspire, *v.* *as-pīr* [F. *aspirer*—from L. *aspirare*, to breathe or blow towards—from *ad*, *spiro*, I breathe—*lit.*, to breathe towards], to desire with eagerness; to pant after; to aim at something that can be obtained with difficulty; *aspiring*, *imp.*: *adj.* ambitious; *n.* the desire of something great; *aspired*, pp. *as-pīr-d*; *aspirant*, *n.* one who; *aspiringly*, *ad.* *lit.* *aspirant*, *n.* *as-pīr-āt*, one who seeks with eagerness; *aspirate*, *v.* *as-pīr-āt* [L. *aspiratus*, breathed towards], to pronounce with a full breath; *n.* a letter with a mark to show it must be pronounced with a full breath; *ad.* pronounced with a breathing; *aspirating*, *imp.*: *aspirated*, pp. *as-pīr-āt-ed*; *aspiration*, *n.* *as-pīr-ā-shū-n* [F.—L.], the act of pronouncing a letter with a full breath; an ardent wish or desire to attain; *aspirator*, *n.* *as-pīr-ā-tōr*, an apparatus employed by chemists for drawing air, or a gas through bottles; *aspiratory*, *a.* *as-pīr-ā-tō-r-i-āl*, pert. to breathing.

Asportation, *n.* *as-pōr-tā-shū-n* [L. *asportationem*, a carrying or taking away—from *ab*, from; *porto*, I carry], act of carrying or conveying away.

Asquint, *ad.* *a-skīnt* [prob. from AS. *a*, on; Dut. *schuine*, a slope, obliquity], towards one side; obliquely.

Ass, *n.* *as* [AS. *asan*], a well-known beast of burden, dull and slow, but patient and hardy; a dull, stupid person; *assine*, *a.* *as-i-nē*, pertaining to an ass; like an ass; *Asses' Bridge*, Proposition V. Book I. of Euclid's Geometry, being the first difficult proposition.

Assafetida—see *assaftida*.

Assagay or *assagal*, better spellings of *assaag*—which see.

Assail, *v.* *as-sāl* [F. *assaillir*, to assault—from mid. L. *assallire*, to assault—from L. *ad*, to; *salio*, I leap], to leap or fall upon by violence; to attack with a view to overcome or injure, as in words or writing; *assailing*, *imp.*: *assailed*, pp. *as-sāl-d*; *assailable*, *a.* *as-sāl-ā-b*, that may be attacked; *assailant*, *n.* *as-sāl-ānt*, one who assails or attacks; *ad.* assailing; attacking.—SYN. of 'assail': to attack; assault; encounter; invade.

Assart, *v.* *as-ārt* [F. *essart*; mid. L. *assarta*], in OE., parts of forests cleared of wood and made arable; in law, the crime of cutting down forest wood.

Assasin, *n.* *as-rās-sīn* [Ar. *hashashin*, drug-eaters—viz. of bhanga or extract of hemp—from *hashish*, the intoxicating preparation of the hemp; F. *assassin*], one of an Eastern sect of professional murderers in the time of the Crusades, stimulated thereto by the use of extract of hemp; one who kills or attempts to kill by surprise or by secret attack; *assassinate*, *v.*

asle, *boy*, *fōt*; *pure*, *bīd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

pitcher; in anat., applied to two small cartilages at the opening of the larynx to which the vocal chords are attached.

as, conj. prep. or ad. *ds* [contr. of AS. *causa*, all so], signifying agreement in manner in general; likeness of manner; for example; equally.

as, n. *ds* [L.], the anc. Roman pound, consisting of twelve parts or ounces.

asafoetida, n. *ds-d-fet-ti-ds* [L. *asa*, a gum—from Pers. *asa*, mastic-gum; *fetida*, fetid], a gum-resin, having a highly offensive odour, obtained from an Indian tree—much used in medicine; the concrete juice of the plant *Ferula asafoetida*, the *Ferula persica*, &c., *Ord. Umbelliferae*.

asarabacca, n. *ds-dr-d-bak-d* [L. *asarum*, wild spikenard; *bacca*, a berry], a plant whose leaves have a bitter acrid taste, and very nausaeous—used in medicated snuffs; the *Andros corymbosa*, *Ord. Aristolochiaceae*; *asarine*, n. *ds-dr-in*, a substance obtained from *asarum*.

asbestos, n. *ds-bis-tis*, also *asbestus* [Gr. *asbestos*, unquenchable], a fibrous mineral of the hornblende family, having the fibres elastic and flexible, somewhat resembling flax, and which cannot be consumed by fire; the different varieties receive the names of rock-wood, rock-cork, mountain-leather, fossil paper or flax, &c.: *asbestine*, a *ds-bis-tin*, of or like asbestos; *asbestiform*, a. *ds-fa-ferm* [L. *forma*, shape], assuming the fibrous character of asbestos; like asbestos.

ascarides, n. plu. *ds-kdr-i-ds*, sing. *as-caris* [Gr. *ascaris*, a long round worm in the bowels], the small intestinal thread-worms.

ascend, v. *ds-send* [L. *ascendere*, to ascend—from *ad*, to; *scendo*, I mount up], to mount up; to go up; to rise: *ascend-ing*, imp.: *adj.* in bot., rising erect from the ground and forming a curve; applied to ovules attached a little above the base of the ovary: *ascend-ed*, pp.: *ascendable*, a. *ds-send-d-bl*, that may be ascended: *ascend-ant*, a. superior; surpassing; in *astron.*, above the horizon: n. commanding influence; superiority: *ascendancy*, n. *ds-send-an-sy*, power; controlling influence: *ascensive*, a. *ds-sen-siv* [L. *ascensus*, mounted up], rising or tending to rise: *ascension*, n. *ds-sen-shun*, the act of going up: *ascens*, n. *ds-sen*, act of rising; rising of a hill; an eminence: *right ascension*, in *astron.*, the arc of the equinoctial intercepted between the first point of Aries and the circle of declination passing through the place of the heavenly body: *Ascension-day*, n. the day on which our Lord's ascension is commemorated.—*SYN.* of 'ascend': to mount; arise; rise; climb; scale; tower; soar: of 'ascendancy': influence; sway; prevalence; domination; control; authority; dominion.

ascertain, v. *ds-ser-dan* [OF. *ascertainer*—from L. *ad*, to; *certain*, sure] to make certain; to make sure by examination; to establish: *as-certain-ing*, imp.: *as-certain-ed*, pp. *-tand*: *ascertainable*, a. *ds-ser-tan-d-bl*, that may be made sure of by search or examination: *ascertainment*, n. *ds-ser-tan-men-t*, establishment; discovery: *as-certain-er*, n. one who.

ascetic, n. *ds-sit-ik* [Gr. *asketikos*, relating to the practice of anything; *asketis*, practised, exercised; *asked*, I practise as a wrestler, I exercise], one unduly rigid or austere; one who retires from the world: *adj.* retired from the world; austere; also *ascetical*, a. *ds-kal*: *asceticism*, n. *ds-sit-ism*, the practice of ascetics.

ascidia, n. plu. *ds-sid-i-d* or *ds-kid-i-d*, or *ascidi-ans*, n. plu. *-tanz* [Gr. *askidia*, a little bag], shell-less molluscs having the appearance of small leathern pouches or paps, found as a pap-like gelatinous substance on rocks, old shells, &c.: a class of animals having doubtful affinities to the molluscs, frequently shaped like a two-necked bottle; the *Tunicata*: *ascidium*, n. *ds-kid-i-um*, *ascid-ia*, n. plu., in bot., a form of leaf in which the stalk is hollowed out and closed by the blade as by a lid; a pitcher-leaf.

ascidioida, n. plu. *ds-kid-i-oy-ds* [Gr. *askidion*, a little bag; *cholos*, resemblance], a class of molluscous animals which have often the shape of a two-necked bottle; same sense as *ascidia*: synonym of 'Tunicata'.

ascl, n. plu. *ds-ti* or *ask-ti*: *asclans*, n. plu. *ds-tanz* or *ask-tanz* [L. *asclus*, shadowless—from Gr. *askios*, shadowless, dark—from Gr. *a*, without; *skia*, a shadow], applied to the inhabitants of the torrid

zone who are shadowless at noon—also called *amphiscii*.

ascites, n. plu. *ds-si-tis* [Gr. *askos*, a cavity or bladder], dropsy of the abdomen: *ascitic*, a. *ds-si-tik*, also *ascitical*, a. *ds-kal*, dropsical: *ascitically*, ad. *-t*.

ascititious, a. *ds-si-tish-ds*—same as *ascititious*. *asclepiad*, n. *ds-kid-p-d-d*, in *anc. pros.*, a choriambic verse first used by *Asclepias*, consisting of four feet—viz., a spondee, two choriambs, and an iambus.

ascomyces, n. *ds-kom-t-si-tis* [Gr. *askos*, a bladder; *mukes*, a mushroom], in bot., the group of Fungi which reproduce by *ascl*—see *ascl*.

asceporas, n. plu. *ds-ho-pors* [Gr. *askos*, a bladder, and *sporas*, in bot.], the spores or reproductive cells developed in bot.

ascribe, v. *ds-krib* [L. *ascribere*, to add to a writing—from *ad*, to; *scribo*, I write—*it*], to add to a writing; to impute; to; to assign to as a cause; to attribute: *ascribable*, a. *ds-bl*, that may be attributed to: *ascribing*, imp.: *ascribed*, pp. *ds-krib-d*: *ascription*, n. *ds-krib-shun*, the act of attributing to.

ascus, n. *ds-kds*, *ascl*, plu. *ds-ki* [L. *ascus*, a bladder; Gr. *askos*], in bot., a large cell, in which new cells or spores, usually eight in number, are developed—a common mode of reproduction in certain cryptogams.

asexual, a. *ds-ks-a-dl* [Gr. *a*, without, and *sexual*], having no distinct sex; applied to modes of reproduction of living creatures, in which the sexes are not concerned.

Asgard, n. *ds-gard* [Icel. *asgardr*—from *ass*, god, and *gardr*, yard], in *Norse myth.*, the abode of the gods, whither went the souls of heroes slain in battle.

ash, n. *ds* [AS. *asc*], a well-known tree, having very tough close-grained wood: *adj.* made of or pert. to the ash; the *Fraxinus excelsior*, or common ash, *Ord. Oleaceae*: *ashes*, a. *ds-en*, made of ash.

ash-coloured, a. [see *ashes*], coloured between brown and grey, like ashes: *Ash Wednesday*—see under *ashes*.

ashamed, pp. or a. *ds-hamd* [AS. *a*, on; and Eng. *shame*: AS. *ascaman*; cf. MH.Ger. *erschamen*], confused from a sense of guilt or unworthiness; covered with shame.

Asnara, n. *ds-hér-d* [Heb.], the wife of the Semitic god Bel; her symbol, or pillar.

ashes, n. plu. *ds-iz* [AS. *asco*, or *asce*], the dust or matter that remains from a burnt body; the remains of any body reduced to dust: *ash*, sing. a variety of ash, as in *cinder-ash*, or *tobacco-ash*; often used for *ashes*, as in *potash*: *ashy*, a. *ds-i*, pale; like *ashes*: *ash-ery*, n. *ds-er-i*, an ash-pit: *ash-y-pale*, pale as *ashes*: *Ash Wednesday*, the first day of Lent—so named from the custom in the *H. Cath. Ch.* of sprinkling ashes on the heads of public penitents on that day.

ashler or ashlar, n. *ds-hér* [OF. *ascler*, an angle, or a plank—from L. *ardila*, the armpit; *dim.* of *aris*, a board], rough-hewn stones used for facing walls; free or common stone roughly dressed with tools to fit on one another in courses without packing: *ash-lering*, n. in *carpen.*, the fixing of short upright quarterings between the rafters and the floor.

ashore, ad. *ds-shor* [AS. *a*, on, and *shore*] on shore; on the land.

Ashtoreth, n. *ds-hi-réth*, Heb. goddess of the anc. Sidonians and Philistines, identified with Venus of the Romans; Astarte: *Ash'tareth* is the plu. form of *Ashtoreth*.

Asian, a. *ds-i-dn*, also *Asiatic*, a. *ds-i-ti-tik*, of or pert. to *Asia*; sometimes used to denote a florid literary style: *Asiatic*, n. an inhabitant of Asia: *Asiaticism*, n. *ds-i-ti-tism*, imitation of oriental manners.

aside, ad. *ds-id* [AS. *a*, on, and *side*] to one side; apart from the rest; at a little distance from the straight line: n. in a *drama*, a speech made by one actor and supposed not to be heard by the rest: to *set aside*, to annul the effect of, as a verdict or judgment of a court of law; to place away for a future occasion or purpose.

asinine, a. *ds-i-nin*—see under *ass*.

asiphonate, a. *ds-i-f-i-nat* [Gr. *a*, without; *si-phón*, a siphon], not possessing a respiration tube or

mâte, mât, fâr. latô : mête, mêt, hér : pine, pin : nôte, nôt, môte :

arsus, *n.* *ār-sūs* [F. *arson*; mid. L. *arsonem*, a burning—from L. *arere*, burnt; *arceo*, I burn], the crime of wilfully setting on fire property of any kind.
art, *v.* *ārt* [A.S. *art*—see *are*], the 2nd sing. of the pres. tense of verb *be*.

art, *n.* *ār-t* [OF. *art*, *art*—from L. *ars*, an art], the rules and method of doing a thing well; anything done by human skill—the opposite of nature; knowledge applied to the uses of everyday life—the opposite of science; a trade; skill; cunning; *arts*, *n.* plu. a medieval term used to designate certain arts or subjects of study; a modern art course is 'Latin, Greek, mathematics, moral philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and natural history,' but the subjects vary in different universities; *art and part*, a share in contrivance and execution; *artful*, *a.* *ār-t'fūl*, cunning; *crafty*; *art'fully*, *ad.* *-ly*, with art or cunning; *skilfully*; *art'less*, a, unskilful; *natural*; *simple*; *art'lessly*, *ad.* *-ly*; *art'lessness*, *n.* *art'fulness*, *n.* *skill*; *cunning*; *art'ices*, *n.* *ār-t'is* [F. *artifice*—from L. *faciō*, I make], a trick; an ingenious contrivance, in a good or bad sense; *art'ificer*, *n.* *ār-t'if-er*; a workman; a contriver; *art'ifice*, *a.* *ār-t'if-ic*, made by art, not produced by nature; feigned; fictitious; *art'ificially*, *ad.* *-ly*; *art'ificialness*, *n.* the quality of being artificial; *art'ificiality*, *n.* *ār-t'if-ic-ity*; *art'ificial*, *a.* *ār-t'if-ic*; *art'ificially*, *ad.* *-ly*; *art' union*, *n.* *ār-t'yun*, a subscription lottery of paintings, engravings, &c.; *art'isan*, *n.* *ār-t'is-an* [F. *artisan*], a workman; a mechanic; *fine arts*, *fin* *ārts*, those productions of human skill and genius more immediately addressed to the taste, or to the imagination—such as painting, sculpture, engraving, music, &c.; *master of arts*, in medieval times, one declared qualified to teach students in arts, as *Doctor* was one declared qualified to teach students in theology or in law; *degrees in arts*, academic titles conferred on persons after a certain university course of study, and a strict examination in the subjects of that course, the lower degree being Bachelor of Arts (B.A. or A.B.), and the higher, Master of Arts (M.A. or A.M.)—SYN. of 'art': knowledge; learning; erudition; literature; science; skill; readiness; adroitness; dexterity; trade; business; profession; contrivance; cunning; artifice; cunning; deceit; tact; of 'artful': cunning; deceitful; adroit; crafty; dexterous; skilful; designing; art'ful; art'itious—of 'artificer': artisan; artist; mechanic—of 'artifice': trick; finesse; stratagem; subterfuge—of 'artless': unaffected; sincere; candid; guileless; frank; open; simple; undesigning.

artemisia, *n.* *ār-tē-mis-ē* [from *Artemis*, one of the names of Diana, who presided over women in child-bed], mother-herb, a genus of plants including the mugwort, wormwood, &c.; sub-ord. *Corymbifera*, Ord. *Compositae*.

artery, *n.* *ār-tēr-ē* [L.; Gr. *artēria*, a windpipe, an artery] one of the vessels that convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body: *arterial*, *a.* *ār-tēr-ē-āl*, of or contained in arteries; *arterialise*, *v.* *ār-tēr-ē-āl-ēz*, to render the blood coming from, or present in, the veins similar to that contained in the arteries; to oxygenate blood; *arterial'sting*, *imp.* *arterialised*, *pp.* *-ed*; *arterialisation*, *n.* *ār-tēr-ē-āl-iz-ā-shun*, the process of making into arterial blood; *arteriotomy*, *n.* *ār-tēr-ē-ō-mē* [Gr. *tōmē*, a cutting], opening an artery to let blood out.
artesian well, *n.* *ār-tē-shē-ūn*, a boring or perforation made in the earth, in order to obtain a constant flow of water—so called from *Artés*, in France [the anc. *Aricium*], where first used.

artful, *art'fice*, &c.—see under *art*.
arthritic, *a.* *ār-thr'it-ik*, also *arthritical*, *a.* *ār-thr'it-ic* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint], pert. to the joints or to the gout; *arthrit'is*, *n.* *ār-thr'it-is*, inflammation of the joints; the gout.

arthrodia, *n.* *ār-thrō-dē-ā* [Gr. *arthrōō*, I fasten by joints], a joint in which the head of one bone is received into the socket of another; a ball-and-socket joint.

arthropoda, *n.* plu. *ār-thrōpō-dā* [Gr. *arthron*, a joint; *pous* or *poda*, a foot], those articulate animals, such as crustaceans, spiders, and insects, which are provided with jointed limbs.

art'ed, *n.* *ār-t'ed* [Gr. *artios*, even], in *chem.*, an element of even degrees of equivalency, as a dyad or a hexad; in *sool.*, one of the *Artiodactyla*: opposed to *perissot*.

artichoke, *n.* *ār-t'chōk* [It. *artichocco*; Fr. *al*, the; *karsāf*, artichoke], a well-known garden vegetable

—the *Cynara scolymus*, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-ord. *Cynarocephale*.

article, *n.* *ār-ti-k'l* [F. *article*—from L. *articulus*, a little joint—from *artus*, a joint], a jointed thing or part; a clause or item; a particular thing; a contribution in a periodical; in *gram.*, a word put before a noun to point it out and limit its application; *v.* to bind by conditions; to stipulate; *articled*, *pp.* *ār-ti-k'id*; *ad.* bound by conditions; *articulate*, *v.* *ār-ti-k'ū-lāt* [L. *articulatus*, furnished with joints], to unite by means of joints; to pronounce words distinctly; in *OK*, to make terms; to treat; *ad.* distinctly; jointed; *artic'ulately*, *ad.* *-ly*; *artic'ulation*, *n.* the quality of being articulate; *articulation*, *n.* *ār-ti-k'ū-lā-shun*, the uniting together by means of joints, as in the bones of a skeleton; distinct pronunciation; an arrangement of joints; *artic'ulating*, *imp.* *artic'ulated*, *pp.* *ad.* possessing joints; *artic'ular*, *a.* *ār-ti-k'ū-lar*, of or belonging to the joints; *artic'ularly*, *ad.* *-ly*; *articulate*, *n.* plu. *ār-ti-k'ū-lā-tā*, one of the great divisions of the animal kingdom, designating those creatures which are encased by jointed rings, as worms, lobsters, &c., now frequently known by the name *arthropoda*; *articles of resp.*, in *Soct.*, the written or printed conditions binding on purchasers at a public sale by auction; *articles of war*, the military code of laws for the government of soldiers; *Lords of Articles*, in *Soct. Hist.*, the committee of Scottish Parliament who prepared all articles and bills in proper form to be placed before Parliament; *Thirty-nine Articles*, the summary of doctrines containing the authorised teaching of the Church of England.

artillery, *n.* *ār-til-lēr-ē* [F. *artillerie*, engines of war—from mid. L. *artillaria*, any kind of warlike weapons or machines; *artillidor*, a maker of machines—from *ars*, in mid. L. sense, 'art of war'], weapons of war of any kind; cannon; great guns, &c.; *artilleryman*, one whose duty it is to serve a gun; *artillerist*, *n.* one skilled in the principles of gunnery; an artilleryman.

artiodactyla, *n.* plu. *ār-tiō-dak'til-ā* [Gr. *artios*, even; *daktulos*, a finger, a toe], a division of the hoofed quadrupeds in which each foot has an even number of toes, as two or four.

art'isan, *n.*—see under *art*.
artist, *n.* *ār-tist* [L. *ars*, an art], one who exercises any of the fine arts or crafts, particularly that of a painter, a sculptor, an architect, or a photographer; *artiste*, *n.* *ār-tist* [F. *artiste*, an artist—from L.], a female painter, musician, singer, or dancer; *artistic*, *a.* *ār-tis'tik*, also *art'istical*, *a.* *-tik-āl*, of an artist; according to a high degree of art; *art'istically*, *ad.* *-ly*.

Artocarpus, *n.* *ār-tō-kār-pūs* [Gr. *artos*, bread; *karpōs*, fruit], the bread-fruit tree of the S. Sea Islands; the *Artocarpus incisa*, Ord. *Moraceae*.

Arum, *n.* *ār-ūm* [L. *drum*; Gr. *aron*], the cuckoo-pint or wake-robin, found in many British woods—a plant esteemed for its medicinal qualities; the *Arum maculatum*, Ord. *Araceae*, from whose rhizomes Portland sago is prepared.

Arundelian Marbles, *a.* *ār-ūn-dē-lē-ān* [from the Earl of Arundel], a name applied to certain ancient marbles presented by the Earl of Arundel to the University of Oxford.

arundineaceous, *a.* *ār-ūn-dī-nā-shē-ūs* [L. *arundo*, a reed], resembling or having the structure of reeds; *arundineous*, *a.* *ār-ūn-dī-n-ūs*, abounding with reeds.

arusipes, *n.* *ār-rūs-pis* [L. *arusipes* or *haruspex*, a soothsayer—from *hira*, the intestine; *specio*, I behold], in *anc. Rome*, a diviner by the inspection of the entrails of beasts; *arusipcy*, *n.* *ār-rūs-yt-sē*, the art of foretelling events by the inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice.

arval, *a.* *ār-vāl* [L. *arvum*, a field—from *aro*, I plough], pert. to arable land; *Arval brethren*, a college of priests in *anc. Rome* who ministered to the rural goddess *Dia* (prob. *Ceres*).

Aryan, *a.* *ār-ē-an* or *ār-t'ān* [Sans. *arya*, noble, of a good family; O. Pers. *ariya*], a name applied to the Indo-European race, and to their languages, which include Sanskrit, and the connected dialects of India, together with the Celtic, Latin, Greek, Roman, German, Gothic, Dutch, Danish, English, and Slavonic languages.

arytenoid, *a.* *ār-tē-nō-īd* [Gr. *arytaina*, a pithcer; *eidos*, resemblance], resembling the mouth of a

cōtō, *bōy*, *fūā*; *pāre*, *būd*; *chair*, *game*, *fog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

ing the seeds of *Bissu orellana*, or by digesting its seeds in caustic potash, Ord. *Diadacea*—also spelt *anatto*.

arnica, *n.* *dr'-ni-kd* [Gr. *arnion*, a little lamb—from *arnu*, a lamb—from the resemblance of the leaf to the soft coat of a lamb], leopard's-bane—the expressed juice of the root is used in medicine, Ord. *Compositae*, sub-ord. *Corymbiferae*.

arnet or **arnat**, *n.* an obs. form of earth-nut.

arnotto—see **arnatto**.

a-roar, *ad.* [AS. *a*, on, and *roar*], in a roar; roaring; stormy.

arolat or **aroyat**, *ad.* *dr'-roynt* [OE. *rynt*, begone! get out of the way: Icei. *ryma*, to make room: said to be a corrupt. of *L. averruncus*, averting evil, but hardly probable], in OE, begone; away; avault thee.

aroma, *n.* *dr'-rō-mā* [L.; Gr. *arōma*], the fragrant principle in plants; an agreeable odour or smell: **aromatic**, *a.* *dr'-rō-mā-tik*, or **aromat'ical**, *a.* spicy; fragrant: **aroma'tically**, *ad.* *ik*: **aromatise**, *v.* *dr'-rō-mā-tīz*, spices or perfumes: **aromatise**, *v.* *dr'-rō-mā-tīz*, to render fragrant; to perfume: **aro'mat'ising**, *imp.*: **aro'matise'd**, *pp.* *-tied*: **aromatization**, *n.* *dr'-rō-mā-tīz-shān*, the act of rendering aromatic: **aromatizer**, *n.* *dr'-rō-mā-tīz-ēr*, one who.

arose, *v.* *dr'-rōs*—see **arise**.

around, *prep.* *dr'-rōund* [AS. *a*, on, and *round*], about; on all sides: *ad.* in a circle; on every side.

arouse, *v.* *dr'-rōuz* [AS. *a*, intensive, and *rouse*, a secondary form of *raise*], to stir up; to excite; to stir from rest to activity: **arous'ing**, *imp.*: **aroused**, *pp.* *dr'-rōuz'd*.

arpaggio, *n.* *dr'-pā-jō* [It.—from *arpa*, a harp], in music, notes of a chord struck in quick succession, so as to imitate the sound of a harp; a harp accompaniment.

arquebuse—see **harquebuz**.

argente, *n.* *dr'-tē-rē*, a native silver amalgam, occurring in crystals and arborescent crusts in the mines of *Argentea*, near Coquilmo, in Chili.

arogach, *n.* *dr'-rōk* [Ar. *arog*, sweat, juice], spirituous liquor distilled in the E. Indies, from rice, cocoanut, &c.; any kind of ardent spirit.

aragonite, *n.* *dr'-rā-gō-nīt* [from *Arragon*, in Spain], a dimorphous variety of calc-spar or carbonate of lime, crystallising in the rhombic system—also spelt *aragonite*.

arraign, *v.* *dr'-rān* [OF. *arraigner* or *araigner*, to discourse with; to arraign—from mid. L. *ad rationes stare*, to plead—from *rationes*, pleadings in a suit—from *L. rationem*, reason, argument] to call one to account; to set as a prisoner at the bar of a court of justice; to charge with fault; to accuse publicly: **arraign'ing**, *imp.*: **arraigned**, *pp.* *dr'-rānd*: **arraigner**, *n.* one who: **arraignment**, *n.* *dr'-rān-mēt*, the act of setting a prisoner before the bar of a court for trial; accusation.—SYN. of 'arraign': to accuse; impeach; censure; charge; criminate; indict.

arrange, *v.* *dr'-rānj* [F. *arranger*, to set in order; OF. *renc*; OH.Ger. *Arinc*, a ring or circle of people], to dispose in a row or line; to put into proper order; to adjust; to dispose: **arrang'ing**, *imp.*: **arranged**, *pp.* *dr'-rānj'd*: **arranger**, *n.* one who: **arrangement**, *n.* *dr'-rānj-mēt*, putting into proper order; settlement; a classification.—SYN. of 'arrange': to adjust; accommodate; adapt; dispose; settle; prepare; determine.

arrant, *a.* *dr'-rānt* [a variant of *errant*, 'wandering,' the meaning thorough being derived from the use of the word in the expression *arrant thief*], notorious; impudent; infamous: **arrantly**, *ad.* *ik*.

arraze, *n.* *dr'-rāz* [Arris, a town in France where first made], tapestry; hangings for rooms woven with figures.

array, *v.* *dr'-rā* [OF. *arroyer*, to set in order—from *ā*, to, and *roi*, order; Low Ger. *rede*, order], to put in order; to prepare or dispose; to dress; to envelop: *m.* men drawn up for battle; dress: **array'ing**, *imp.*: **arrayed**, *pp.* *dr'-rād*: **array'er**, *n.* one who.—SYN. of 'array *v.*': to arrange; dispose; dress; attire; apparel—of 'array *n.*': costume; habit; clothing; garments; vesture; raiment.

arsure, *n.* *dr'-rēr* [F. *arrière*, rear, behind; OF. *ariere*, backward—from *L. ad*, to; *retrō*, backwards], a sum of money past due; what remains unpaid: **arsure**, *n.* *dr'-rēr-dj*, in OE, that which remains unpaid; arrears.

arrest, *v.* *dr'-rēt* [OF. *arrestier*—from mid. L. *arrestāre*, to arrest—from *L. ad*, *resto*, I stop], to bring

one to a stand; to lay hands upon any one, or upon his goods; to make a prisoner of; to stop; to hinder; to restrain; to seize by authority: a hindrance; restraint; seizure by authority: **arrest'ing**, *imp.*: **arrested**, *pp.* *dr'-rēt-d*: **arrest'er**, *n.* also **arrest'or**, *n.* *er*, one who: **arrestment, *n.* an order by a judge to hinder or detain; arrest: **arrest'ation**, *n.* *dr'-rēt-shān* [F.] an arrest or seizure.—SYN. of 'arrest *v.*': to hold; detain; keep; retain; preserve; obstruct; delay; check; hinder; stop; seize; apprehend.**

arriere-ban, *n.* *dr'-rēr-bān*; F. pron. *dr'-t-d-rē-bān*—see under **ban**.

arris, *n.* *dr'-is* [OF. *arrete*, mid. L. *arista*, the outer angle of a house], in joinery and masonry, the line or edge of meeting of two surfaces.

arrish, *n.* *dr'-ish*, **arlishes**, *n.* plu. *dr'-ish-ēz*, the Devonshire name for *eddis*, or the grass on stubble fields, and the like.

arrive, *v.* *dr'-riv* [F. *arriver*, to reach; mid. L. *adripere*, to come or bring to shore—from *L. ad*, to; *ripa*, shore], to come to shore; to reach a place; to gain by effort: **arriv'ing**, *imp.*: **arrived**, *pp.* *dr'-riv'd*: **arrival**, *n.* reaching a place from a distance; the act of coming to.

arroba, *n.* *dr'-rō-bā* [Ar. *arub*, the fourth part], a Spanish weight, containing from 25.35 lb. to 35.28 lb.

arrogate, *v.* *dr'-rō-gē* [L. *arrogatus*, claimed as one's own—from *ad*, *rogo*, I ask], to claim more than one's due; to assume more than is proper; to prefer a claim in a spirit of pride; to claim undue power: **arrogat'ing**, *imp.*: **arrogated**, *pp.*: **arrogance**, *n.* *gēns*, also *arrogancy*, *n.* *gēn-si*, or **arrogation**, *n.* *dr'-rō-gē-shān*, the act or quality of taking too much upon oneself; conceitedness; presumption: **arrogant**, *a.* *gēn*, assuming too much importance; presuming and overbearing; haughty: **arrogantly**, *ad.* *ik*: **arrogative**, *a.* *dr'-rō-gē-tiv*, claiming unduly.—SYN. of 'arrogance': presumption; self-conceit; pride; vanity; haughtiness; assumption; lordliness; disdain; conceitedness—of 'arrogant': overbearing; presumptuous; haughty; assuming; lordly; proud; exorbitant; magisterial—of 'arrogate': to appropriate; usurp; assume.

arrondissement, *n.* *dr'-rōng-dēz-māng* [F.—from *arrond*, round—from *L. rotundus*, round], in France, a sub-district or division of territory for administrative and judicial purposes.

arrow, *n.* *dr'-rō* [AS. *arwe*; Icei. *or*; OH.Ger. *arf*, an arrow], a pointed and barbed missile shot from a bow; a long rod pointed sharply, and barbed: **arrowy**, *a.* *dr'-rō-t*, of or like an arrow: **arrow-headed**, *a.* *dr'-rō-hēd-d*, applied to wedge-like alphabetic figures, very ancient; cuneiform: **arrow-root**, *n.* a farina or flour, prepared from the roots of the West Indian plants *Marant'is arundinacea* and *M. indica*, Ord. *Marantaceae* or *Cunilaceae*—so called from the Indians having employed the bruised root in the cure of wounds made by poisoned arrows: **Broad arrow**, an anc. symbol of rank and authority; the common British Government mark placed on their movable property, in the form of a widely feathered arrow, or arrow as the broad barb of an arrow, thus—A; three wedge-shaped marks diverging from their united points, cut on stones as marks or points, from which measurements are made by the Ordnance Survey Department.

arsenal, *n.* *dr'-s-nāl* [Sp. *arsenal*, yard—from Ar. *dār-as-nāh*, a place of work], a place of naval stores and outfit; a place where weapons of war, and warlike equipments, are manufactured and stored up; a magazine for military stores of all kinds.

arsenic, *n.* *dr'-s-nik* [L. *arsenicum*; Gr. *arsenikon*, arsenic—from Gr. *arsenikos*, masculine, male—so named from its superior strength], a semi-metallic element; a poisonous mineral substance, in the form of a white or steel-grey powder, also called **arsenious acid**, *dr'-s-tis*; *adj.* pert. to: **arsen'ic**, *a.*, or **arsenical**, *a.* *dr'-sē-nī-kāl*, containing arsenic: **arseniate**, *v.* *dr'-sē-nī-kāl*, to combine with arsenic: **arsenica'ting**, *imp.*: **arsenica'ted**, *pp.*: **arseniate**, *n.* *dr'-sē-nī-t-d*, a salt of arsenic acid: **arsenial**, *n.* *dr'-sē-nī*; a salt of arsenious acid: **arsine**, *n.* *dr'-sēn*, in chem., a body constituted on the plan of a compound ammonia in which the nitrogen is replaced by arsenic.

arsis, *n.* *dr'-sīs* [Gr. *arsis*, the rise of the voice in a syllable—from *arō*, I raise], in poetry, the accented syllable of a foot, or that on which the stress of the voice is put, the other part of the foot being called the *thesis*.

māte, māt, fār, lāto; mēte, mēt, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

covering somewhat similar to the aril, but derived from the microphyll, as in the mace of the nutmeg.

arise, v. *d-ris* [AS. *arisan*, to arise—from *d*, from, and *risan*, to rise], to get up; to come into view; to ascend: *arising*, imp.: *arose*, pt. *d-ris*, got up: *arisen*, pp. *d-risn*, got up; mounted upwards.—**SYN.** of 'arise': to mount; ascend; climb; scale; proceed; issue; spring; flow; emanate.

aristarch, n. *d-ris-arch* [from *Aristarchus* of Alexandria], a severe critic.

aristada, n. *d-ris-tad* [L. *arista*, a beard of corn], furnished with beards, like barley and many grasses; *arined*.

aristocracy, n. *d-ris-tok-ris-ty* [Gr. *aristokratia*, the rule of the best born—from *aristos*, best; *kratos*, rule, strength], government by nobles; the nobility or chief persons of a country: *aristocrat*, n. *d-ris-tok-rat* or *d-ris-tok-rat*, one who favours an aristocracy; one of the nobles; *familiarly*, a haughty person: *aristocratic*, n. *d-ris-tok-rat-ik*, also *aristocratical*, a. *d-ris-tok-rat-ik*, belonging to the aristocracy; *familiarly*, very dignified; haughty: *aristocratically*, ad. *ik*: *aristocracy*, n. the quality of being aristocratically: *aristocratism*, n. *d-ris-tok-rat-izm*, the principles or habits of aristocrats: *aristocratism*, v. *-krat-iz*, to raise from a lower to a higher level in the social scale, as by education, investing with the franchise, &c.

Aristophanes, n. *d-ris-tok-fan-is* [from *Aristophanes*, a comic poet of anc. Greece (5th cent. B.C.)], shrewd; witty.

Aristotelian, n. *d-ris-tok-tel-i-an*, also **Aristotelic**, a. *d-ris-tok-tel-ik* [from *Aristotle*, a celebrated philosopher of anc. Greece (384-322 B.C.), instructor of Alexander the Great], pert. to Aristotle or his philosophy: n. a follower of Aristotle's philosophy.

arithmetic, n. *d-ris-met-ik* [Fr. *arithmétique*; L. *arithmetica*; Gr. *arithmētikē*, arithmetic—from *arithmos*, number], the science of numbers: the art of counting or computing: *arithmetical*, a. *d-ris-met-ik*, pert. to arithmetic: *arithmetically*, ad. *-kal-i*: *arithmetician*, n. *d-ris-met-ik-shan*, one skilled in arithmetic: *arithmetician*, n. *d-ris-met-ik-shan* [Gr. *arithmōn*, divisions, division by numbers: *arithmōmētes*, n. *-d-tes* (Gr. *metron*, a measure), an abacus].

ark, n. *drk* [AS. *arc*, L. *arca*, a chest], among the anc. Jews, an oblong chest or case in which were deposited the two tables of the law, and over which was the mercy-seat; a chest; a vessel; the large vessel or floating structure that was a place of safety to Noah and his family at the Flood; a shelter: *arkite*, n. *drk-ut*, one of the persons saved in the ark: *adj.* pert. to the ark of Noah.

arkose, n. *drk-ose* [F.], a sandstone having felspar as an ingredient; a mineral compound formed from disintegrated granite.

arles, n. plu. *dris* or *dris* [perhaps ult. from L. *arbus*, earnest-money], in *Scot.*, a piece of money given for confirming a bargain, as in hiring a servant; earnest-money: *arls*, v. *dr-k*, to give a piece of money to a person to confirm a bargain: *arling*, imp. *dr-ting*: *arled*, pp. *dr-ld*, hired by receiving arles.

arm, v. *dr-m* [Fr. *armer*—from L. *armare*, to arm—from *arma*, weapons of war], to furnish with arms; to take up arms: *arm'ing*, imp.: *armed*, pp. *dr-m-d*: *adj.*, *arm'd*, furnished with weapons; *morally* fortified; in *her.*, coloured: *arm'less*, a. without weapons: *arm*, n. plu. *dr-m*, weapons of war; state of hostility; war in general; signs armorial: *army*, n. *dr-m-is*, *armies*, plu. *dr-m-is*, a body of men armed for war; a host; a large number: *firearms*, warlike weapons only effective with powder and shot, as distinguished from swords and lances: *pass* or *passage* of arms, a kind of combat with swords: *stand* of arms, a complete set of arms for one soldier: *under arms*, in a state of immediate readiness for fighting: to *arm*, a call or summons to engage in actual hostilities: *small-arms*, those which can conveniently be carried by a soldier: to *throw* or *lay down arms*, to surrender to an enemy by giving up arms: *side-arms*, such arms as may be worn attached to the person, as sword, bayonet, &c.: *coats* of arms, in *her.*, any signs or devices of heraldry painted or engraved, used as symbols of quality or distinction: *arma*, n. plu. *dr-m*, in *bot.*, such appendages of plants as prickles and thorns: *arm'y-liss*, n. a published printed list of officers of the army.

arm, n. *dr-m* [AS. *carm*; L. *armus*, the shoulder-joint, the arm], a limb of a body; a branch of a tree; inlet of the sea: *armful*, n. *dr-m'ful*, as much as an

arm can embrace when bent in towards the breast: *arm-hole*, n. *dr-m-hol*, Prov. and OR, the arm-pit; the hole in a garment for the arm: *arm'-like*, a. *-lik*, of the form or appearance of an arm: *arm'less*, a. without arms: *arm'let*, n. a little arm; a bracelet: *arm-chair*, n. a chair with arms to support the elbows: *arm'-pit*, n. the cavity under the shoulder: *fore-arm*, n. the part of the arm lying between the elbow and the wrist: *arm* of the sea, a part which runs far into the land: *arm's-length*, n. the length of the arm: *adj.* at a distance: with open arms, giving cordial welcome.

Armada, n. *dr-ma-dá* [Sp. *armada*, the fleet, the navy—from *armar*, to arm—from L. *arma*, arms], a fleet of war-ships; the hostile Spanish fleet of war-ships which attempted the invasion of England in the reign of Elizabeth, A.D. 1588.

armadillo, n. *dr-má-dil-lo* [Sp. dim. of *armado*, a man in armour—from L. *arma*, arms, from its scaly covering], a small S. Amer. quadruped belonging to the Ord. *Edentata*, covered on the back with hard bony plates, and able to roll itself up within them like a hedgehog.

armament, n. *dr-má-mént* [L. *armamenta*, implements, utensils—from *arma*, weapons of war], a land or naval force fitted out for war.

armature, n. *dr-má-tér* [F. *armature*, brace, fencing; L. *armatura*, armour, equipment—from *arma*, arms], armour which defends; a piece of iron used to connect the poles of magnets; in *bot.*, the hairs, prickles, &c., covering an organ.

Armenian, a. *dr-mé-ni-an*, pert. to the country of Armenia; denoting a stone found in Armenia: n. an inhabitant: *Armenian bole*, a reddish earth from Armenia, used in medicine: *Armenian stone*, a blue copper ore, formerly used in medicine.

armiger, a. *dr-mí-jér* [L. *armiger*, bearing or carrying weapons—from *arma*, arms; *gero*, I carry], in *her.*, equire; one with a right to armorial bearings: *armigerous*, a. *dr-mí-jér-us*, bearing arms.

armil, n. *dr-mí-l* [L. *armilla*, a bracelet—from *armus*, the arm], an anc. astronomical instr. consisting of one, two, or more rings placed in the plane of the equator, or in the plane of the meridian; a kind of sun-dial.

armilla, n. *dr-mí-lis* [L. *armilla*, an ornament for the arm, a hoop], in *mech.*, an iron ring, hoop, or brace; in *anat.*, the circular ligament of the hand: *armillary*, a. *dr-mí-l-ik*, consisting of rings or circles; applied to an artificial sphere composed of a number of circles or movable rings; appearing in the form of several rings or bracelets put together in due position.

Arminian, n. *dr-mín-i-an*, one who holds the doctrines of *Arminius*, a Dutch divine (1560-1609) who taught that God determined to save all who He fore-saw would persevere in faith, that Christ atoned for the sins of all mankind, that man requires regeneration, and that man may resist divine grace, and even fall from it: *adj.* pert. to the doctrines of Arminius: *Arminianism*, n. *a-dn-izm*, the doctrines of Arminius.

armipotency, n. *dr-mip-i-téns* [L. *arma*, weapons of war; *potens*, powerful], power in arms: *armipotent*, a. powerful in arms.

armistice, n. *dr-mis-tis* [F. *armistice*—from L. *arma*, arms; *istis*, I stand still], a cessation from war for a short time; a truce.

Armoric, a. *dr-mor-ik*, also **Armorican**, a. *-i-kán*, relating to *Armorica* or Brittany, in France.

armour, n. *dr-mér* [OF. *armure*, armour—from L. *armatura*, armour, equipment—from *arma*, arms], dress for war made of iron or steel; weapons of war: *armourer* or *armorist*, n. *dr-mér-ér*, one who makes weapons of war: *armorial*, a. *dr-mó-ri-al*, belonging to arms; pert. to coats of arms; heraldic: *armorist*, n. one skilled in heraldry: *armoury*, n., or *armory*, n. *dr-mó-ri*, a place where weapons of war are kept, or where they are made; armorial bearings: *armour-bearer*, one who carries the arms of a soldier of rank: *armour-plated*, a. *-plá-ted*, covered with defensive plates of metal, as ships of war.

arms, army—see under *arm* 1.

arise or **arnee**, n. *dr-né*, *dr-né* [Hind. *arna*], a very large variety of buffalo with enormous horns inhabiting Northern India.

arash or **arasho**, n. *dr-ná-dís*, *dr-nó-tis* [said to be a corrupted W.I. word], a vegetable substance of an orange-red hue, used to colour butter and cheese, &c., obtained from the reddish pulp surround-

coló, bôg, 7064: *paire*, báid; *chair*, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

trave, and *collo*, a vault, an arched place), in arch., a group of mouldings and ornaments on the face of a classical arch; a mass of mouldings on the faces and soffits of medieval arches.

archon, n. *árkhōn* [Gr. *archōn*, a ruler, a prince; *archō*, I rule], a chief magistrate among the anc. Athenians.

arctic, a. *árktik* [OF. *arctique*; L. *arcticus*; Gr. *arctikos*, near the bear, northern—from Gr. *arktos*, a bear, a cluster of stars in the north heavens called the Bear], pert. to the north; northern; very cold: *arctic regions*, the lands surrounding the north pole: *arctic circle*, an imaginary line passing round the north pole at a distance of 23½° from it: *arctic current*, an ocean-current which originates in the N. polar regions, and flows southwards to the equator: *arctic sea*, the sea lying around the N. pole.

Arcturus, n. *árktúros* [L.; Gr. *arktos*, a bear; *oura*, a tail], a fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Boötes, which is situated behind the tail of the Great Bear.

arcuation, n. *árktá-shán* [L. *arcus*, a bow], the act of bending; crookedness: *arcuate*, a. *árktá-sh*, bent in the form of a bow.

ardacina, n. *ár-dá-sin* [Pers. *ardān*, raw silk], the finest kind of Persian silk.

ardency, n. *ár-dén-si* [L. *ardens* or *ardentem*, burning], a state of burning; warmth of passion; zeal; eagerness: *ardent*, a. burning; eager; zealous: *ardently*, ad. -ly: *ardour*, n. *ár-dér* [F. *ardeur*—from L. *ardor*, burning], heat; warmth; fervency; affection: *ardent spirits*, distilled spirits—so named from their hot burning qualities.

arduous, a. *ár-dú-us* [L. *arduus*, steep, inaccessible], of difficult attainment; attended with great labour: *arduously*, ad. -ly: *arduousness*, n. *ár-dú-us-nés*.—SYN. of 'arduous': difficult; laborious.

are, v. *dr* [OE. *are*: cf. Dan. *ere*; Sw. *ære*; Icel. *eru*] part of the verb *be*.

are, n. *dr* [L. *area*, an open place], a French measure of 100 sq. metres, or 119·80 sq. yards.

area, n. *ár-rá-d* [L.], any enclosed or open space; an open space in front of or around a sunk flat or floor of a building; surface measurement.

aread, *areed*, *arede*, v. *dr* [AS. *arēdan*—a, out; *riht*, to advise], in OE., to advise; to declare; to show; to read.

areca, n. *ár-rá-d* [Port. *areca*—from Malay *adekku*], the betel-nut, from the areca palm, of the tribe *Areceae*.

arefaction, n. *ár-rá-fik-shán* [L. *arefactre*, to make dry—from *areo*, I am dry; *facio*, I make], the state of growing dry; the act of drying: *arefy*, v. *dr* -fy, to dry.

arena, n. *ár-ré-ná* [L. *arena*, sand], a sandy space or plain; the sandbed space of the amphitheatre where the gladiators fought; an open space for a public exhibition: *arenaceous*, a. *ár-ré-ná-shi-ds*, composed of grains or particles of sand; having the properties of sand.

arenicolites, n. plu. *ár-ré-ní-kó-lí-ts* [L. *arena*, sand; *colo*, I inhabit; Gr. *lithos*, a stone], circular holes or markings which appear on the upper surface of many sandstones, having apparently been worn-burrows.

arenillite, a. *ár-ré-ní-lí-tik* [L. *arena*, sand; Gr. *lithos*, a stone], of or like sandstone: *arenose*, a. *ár-ré-nús*, or *arenous*, a. *ár-ré-nús*, sandy: *areola*, n. *ár-ré-ó-lá* [L. *areola*, a small open space, a small garden-bed], the coloured circle round the nipple or a pustule: *areolæ*, n. plu. -æ, small interstices of cellular or other tissue; little spaces on the areo or surface: *areolar*, a. -lar, of or like an areola: *areolate*, a. -lité, marked by areolæ, or little spaces or cavities: *areolation*, n. -shán, a space containing areolæ.

areometer, n. *ár-ré-ó-mé-tér* [Gr. *areios*, rare, thin; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring the specific gravity of liquids: *areometry*, n. -trí: *areometrical*, a. -rík-al, pert. to.

Areopagus, n. *ár-ré-ó-pá-gús* [L.—from Gr. *areos*, belonging to Mars; *Arēs*, Mars, and *pagos*, a hill], in anc. times a famous court of justice at Athens, so called from its being held on Mars' hill: *Areopagite*, n. -jít, a member of the Areopagus.

arête, n. *ár-rét* [F.], a sharp mountain-ridge.

argal, n. *ár-gál*, also *argol*, n. [etym. unknown], crude tartar, or impure cream of tartar—found as a crust in old wine-casks.

argal, ad. *ár-gál* [corrupt. of L. *ergo*], in OE., slang for *ergo*, therefore.

argali, n. plu. *ár-gá-lis* [Mongol.], the *Ovis ammon*, or gigantic wild sheep of Central Asia.

Argand, a. *ár-gánd*, applied to a circular lamp-wick or form of burner invented by M. Argand.

Argosæ, a. *ár-jé-dn* [from Argos, the ship which carried Jason and his companions to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece], pert. to the Argos; pert. to Argos in anc. Greece.

argent, n. *ár-jén* [F. *argent*, silver—from L. *argentum*, silver], the white colour in coats of arms: adj. silvery; bright: *argentine*, a. *ár-jén-tín*, like silver: n. a mineral: *argental*, a. *ár-jén-tál*, also *argentic*, a. *ár-jén-tik*, of or like silver: *argentean*, n. *ár-jén-tán*, German silver: *argenteation*, n. *ár-jén-tá-shán*, an overlaying with silver: *argenteiferous*, a. *ár-jén-tí-fér-ús* [L. *fero*, I produce], containing silver: *argenteite*, n. *ár-jén-tít*, sulphuret of silver, the most important and richest ore of silver, of a blackish lead-grey colour.

argil, n. *ár-jíl* [F. *argile*; L. *argilla*, white clay; Gr. *argos*, white], pure clay; potter's clay: *argillaceous*, a. *ár-jíl-lá-shi-ds* [L. *argillaceus*, clayey], consisting of clay or argil; clayey: *argilliferous*, a. -lí-fér-ús [L. *fero*, I produce], producing clay, or abounding in clay: *argillite*, n. *ár-jíl-lít*, a term applied to clay-slate.

Argive, n. *ár-jív* [from Argos, in Greece], a Greek. *argol*—see *argal*.

argon, n. *ár-gón* [Gr. a, not; *ergo* (*érod*), I work—from the fact that the work done by the new gas is as yet unknown], a recently discovered gas existing in great quantities in the atmosphere, with a density 1·9 times that of hydrogen.

Argonaut, n. *ár-gó-náut* [L. *argonauta*; Gr. *argonautēs*, an argonaut—from Argos, Jason's ship; Gr. *nautes*, a sailor—see Argosæ], one who sailed in the ship Argos; the paper-nautilus, a cephalopodous mollusc.

argosy, n. *ár-gó-si* [from *Ragusæ*, in Dalmatia], a merchant-ship richly laden; a large merchant-ship.

argot, n. *ár-gó* [F. *argot*, slang], one of the wands or wands of society; the secret or cant language of London thieves.

argue, v. *dr* -gú [F. *arguer*; L. *arguo*, I show—*lit.*, to make clear], to debate or discuss; to reason; to dispute: *arguing*, imp. argued, pp. *ár-gú-d*; *arguer*, n. one who argues; argument, n. *ár-gú-mén-t*, a reason alleged or offered; a discussion: *argumentable*, a. *ár-gú-mén-tá-b*, that may be argued: *argumentation*, n. -tá-shán, reasoning; the act of reasoning: *argumentative*, a. -tá-té, consisting of argument; given to argument: *argumentatively*, ad. -tí-tí: *argumentativeness*, n. the quality of being argumentative.—SYN. of 'argue': to debate; dispute; deliberate; discuss; contend; evince; reason; expostulate; remonstrate; manifest; prove—of 'argument': argumentation; reason; reasoning; discussion; controversy; proof.

Argus, n. *ár-gús*, in Gr. and L. myth., a fabled being with one hundred eyes; a very watchful person: *argus pheasant*, an E. I. bird having an immensely long tail adorned with eyes like those of a peacock.

argute, a. *ár-gút* [L. *argutus*, sharp, piercing], acute; shrewd; subtle: *arguteness*, n. acuteness or wittiness.

aria, n. *ár-rá-d* [It.], an air or tune: *arlette*, a. -lét, little air or tune.

Arian, n. *ár-rí-an*, one adhering to the doctrines of Arius (4th cent.), who taught that Jesus was inferior to God, and that the Holy Spirit is not God: adj. pert. to Arius: *Arianism*, n. *ár-rí-dn-izm*, the doctrines of the Arians.

arid, a. *ár-ríd* [L. *aridus*, dry; *areo*, I am dry], dry; devoid of moisture: *aridity*, n. *ár-rí-dí-té*, also *aridness*, n. dryness; want of moisture.

Aries, n. *ár-rí-tz* [L. a ram, an anc. battering-ram], a constellation of fixed stars, and one of the signs of the zodiac.

aright, ad. *ár-rít* [AS. *arht*, on right], in a proper form; rightly; without mistake.

aril, n. *ár-ér*, also *arillus*, n. *ár-ú-tis* [L. *orili*, dried grapes—from L. *aridus*, dry], the exterior coat or covering of some seed originating near the base or hilum, and enveloping the seed to a greater or less extent, as the pulpy aril of the white water-lily: *arilled*, a. *ár-ú-d*, also *arilate*, a. *ár-ú-tá*, having an aril: *arillode*, n. *ár-ú-d* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], a seed-

máile, *mál*, *ifr*, *lái*; *méle*, *mél*, *hér*. pine, pin; note, móve:

ar-bu-t, resembling or belonging to a tree: *arborescent*, a. *ar-bô-rê-sên-t* [L. *arborescens* or *arbor* - *rescens*, growing to a tree], branched like a tree; having crystallizations disposed like the branches of a tree; in moss-like aggregates like the frost-flowers on a window-pane; becoming woody: *arborescence*, a. *ar-bô-rê-sên-s*, n. *ar-bô-rê-sên*, the resemblance of a tree in minerals; groups of crystals in the form of a tree: *arbores*, n. a small tree; a shrubby: *arborescent*, n. *ar-bô-rê-sên-t* [L.], a place for cultivating rare trees and shrubs: *arboriculture*, a. *ar-bô-rê-t-kul-tûr* [L. *cultûra*, tillage], the art of planting and managing trees and shrubs: *arboricultural*, a. *-tê-rê-l*, pert. to: *arboriculturalist*, n. *-tê-rê-rîst*, one who: *arborist*, n. one who studies trees.

arbutus, n. *ar-bû-tûs* [L. *arbutus*], a small tree], a dwarf tree; a small shrub with the appearance of a tree, as many heaths: *arbutus*, a. *ar-bû-tû-r*, shrub-like.

arbutus, n. *ar-bû-tûs* [L. *arbutus*], the strawberry tree: *arbutus*, a. *ar-bû-tû-s*, pert. to.

arc, n. *ark* [L. *arcus*, a bow], a part of a circle or curved line: *arcades*, n. *ar-kê-dêz* [F. -from L. *arcus*], a series of arches; a roadway under a continuous series of arches; a covered street: *arcaded*, a. furnished with an arcade: *arc* of a circle, a part of the circumference of a circle cut off by two lines radiating from its centre - see *arch* 1.

area, n. *ar-kê* [L. *arca*, a chest or box], the ark shell; a genus of equivalent shells typical of the family *Arctidae*; in *col. hist.*, a box or casket.

Arcadian, a. *ar-kê-dî-an*, pert. to *Arcadia*, in the *Peloponnesus*; much used in poetry in the sense 'rural or pastoral.'

arcannus, n. *ar-kê-nâm*, plu. *ar-cân-na* [L. *arcannus*, secret, concealed], thing secret, as if locked up; *arcant*, n. *ar-kê-nit*, a mineral, a colourless or white sulphate of potash, occurring mostly in crusts in lavas.

arch, n. *drch* [F. *arche*, an arch - from mid. L. *archa*, the arch of a bridge: L. *arcus*, a bow, a curved line - *lit.*, the circular part of any building], the hollow or concave part of a bridge or gateway; v. to cover with an arch; to form an arch: *arches*, imp. *drch*, pp. *drcht*: *Court of Arches*, n. *ar-kê-t*, a very anc. court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury for deciding ecclesiastical matters, so called from the Church of St Mary le Bow, or 'de arbutus': *archway*, a way or passage under an arch: *triumphal arch*, a magnificent arched structure to commemorate the triumphant return of a conqueror, or to perpetuate some remarkable event.

arch, a. *drch* [see following entry - from its use in the meaning of 'chief' with *knave*, *rogue*, &c.], *roguish*; *waggish*; *mischievous*: *archly*, adv. *-t*, shrewdly; *rogishly*: *archness*, n. *ar-chness*, n. *ar-chness*, with a touch of wicked pleasure; *sly humour*; *waggishness*.

arch, a. *drch* or *drk* [Gr. *archos*, chief; *archô*, I begin], chief or principal; chief, or of the first class: *archangel*, see below: *archbishop*, n. *ar-ch-bî-shôp*, a chief bishop; a metropolitan having jurisdiction over the bishops of his province: *archbishopric*, n. *-rîk*, the office, dignity, or see of an archbishop: *arch-episcopal*, a. *ar-kê-tê-pî-shôp*, pert. to: *archdeacon*, n. *ar-ch-dê-kôn*, one who assists the bishop in the government of his diocese: *archdeaconship*, n. the office of an archdeacon: *archdeaconry*, n. *ar-ch-dê-kôn-rî*, the living: *archidiaconal*, a. *ar-kê-tê-dê-kôn*, pert. to an archdeacon: *arch-enemy*, n. a chief enemy; the evil one; the devil: *arch-enemy*, n. *ar-ch-dêk*, a title of some foreign princes: *arch-enemy*, n. *-dêk*, his wife, sister, or daughter: *arch-enemy*, a. *-dêk*, of or belonging to an arch-enemy: *arch-mock*, n. *-môk* [see *arch* 3, and *Eng. mock*], in *O.E.*, pre-eminent mockery. *Note* - *arch*, followed by a consonant, is pronounced *drch*, and by a vowel, *drk*.

archæology, n. *ar-kê-tê-kê-jî*, also *archæology*, n. *ar-kê-tê-kê-jî* [Gr. *archaios*, ancient; *logos*, discourse], the science that treats of ancient things or antiquities: knowledge about ancient art, particularly of the middle ages: *archæologist*, n. one skilled in ancient things and learning: *archæological*, a. *ar-kê-tê-kê-jî*, pert. to: *archæologically*, adv. *-t*.

archæopteryx, n. *ar-kê-tê-pî-tê-rîk* [Gr. *archaios*, ancient; *pteron*, a wing], a unique specimen of fossil bird remains - now in the British Museum, constitut-

ing the *Ord. Saururus*, having remarkable reptilian affinities.

archaios, n. *ar-kê-tê-kê-jî* [Gr. *archaios*, ancient - from *archê*, beginning], an ancient expression, or one not now used: *archais*, a. *ar-kê-tê-kê-jî*, a. *-tê-kê-jî*, ancient; peculiar to remote antiquity; obsolete.

archangel, n. *ar-kê-tê-kê-jî* [Gr. *archangelos*, an archangel - from *archos*, a chief; *angelos*, a messenger], an angel of the highest order: *arch angel*, n. a. *-jê-tê-kê-jî*, pert. to.

archegonium, n. *ar-kê-tê-kê-jî* [Gr. *archê*, beginning; *gonê*, seed, generation], the female organ of sexual reproduction in cryptogams.

archegonurus, n. *ar-kê-tê-kê-jî* [Gr. *archêgonos*, beginning; *saurus*, a lizard], a fossil reptile of the carboniferous era.

archæophala, n. plu. *ar-kê-tê-kê-jî* [Gr. *archô*, I rule, I reign over; *engkephalê*, the brain], a subclass of Mammalia characterized by preponderant cerebrum, comprising *Man*.

archæology, &c. - see *archæology*.

archer, n. *ar-kê-r* [F. *archer*; OF. *archier*, a bowman - from mid. L. *arcarius*, an archer - from mid. L. *arcus*, an arch; L. *arcus*, a bow], one who uses or is skilled in the use of the bow: *archery*, n. *ar-kê-rî*, the art of using the bow: *archer-fish*, n. a small fish of the E. Ind., supposed to capture insects by shooting drops of water at them.

archetype, n. *ar-kê-tîp* [F. *archetype*; L. *archetypum*; Gr. *archetypus*, an original - from Gr. *archê*, beginning; *typos*, form], the original or model from which copies are made; an ideal primitive type; a pattern: *archetypal*, a. *ar-kê-tîp*, original.

archi-episcopal, *archidiaconal*, &c. - see under *arch* 3.

archil, n. *ar-kê-l*, a corruption of *orchil* [OF. *orchel*; It. *orello*], a name given to various species of lichens, also called *orchil* and *orchilla-wed*, from which are obtained a violet dye and the substance styled litmus; a rich purple colour obtained from a lichen, the *Roccella tinctoria*, Ord. *Lichens*, found growing on the rocks of the Canary and other islands.

archilochian, a. *ar-kê-tê-kê-jî*, relating to the early Greek comic poet *Archilochus*, or to his metre: *archilochian*, a. *-tê-kê-jî*, the stanza used by, of which there were four kinds, the favourite metre being iambic.

Archimandrite, n. *ar-kê-mân-drî-t* [L. and Gr. *archimandrites* - from Gr. *archos*, chief; *mandra*, an enclosure as for cattle, a monastery] in Gr. *Ch.*, the chief of a monastery - abbot in the Church of Rome; a superintendent of monasteries.

Archimedean, a. *ar-kê-mê-dê-an*, pert. to *Archimedes* of Syracuse, a great mathematician of ancient times: *Archimedes screw*, a machine for raising water, consisting of a tube coiled spirally round a revolving axis.

Archipelago, n. *ar-kê-pê-lâ-gô* [Gr. *archos*, chief; *pelagos*, sea], the Aegean Sea; any sea closely interspersed with islands - now frequently applied simply to a cluster of islands: *archipelagic*, a. *ar-kê-pê-lâ-gîk*, pert. to an archipelago.

architect, n. *ar-kê-têkt* [F. *architecte* - from L. *architectus* - from Gr. *architekton*, a chief builder - from Gr. *archos*, chief; *tekton*, a builder], one who designs and plans buildings; a former or maker: *architective*, a. *ar-kê-têktîk*, used in, or proper for, building: *architectonic*, a. *-têk-tônîk*, that has the power or skill to build: *architectonics*, n. *-îks*, the science of architecture: *architectural*, a. *ar-kê-têktê-rê-l*, pert. to the art of designing buildings: *architecture*, n. *ar-kê-têktê-r*, the art of planning and constructing houses or ships; the appearance of them when built or framed.

architrave, n. *ar-kê-trâv* [It. *architrave* - from Gr. *archos*, chief; *It. trave*, a beam of timber - from L. *trabem*, a beam], in *arch.*, that part of the entablature which rests immediately upon the capitals; a moulding above a door, a window, and the like.

archives, n. plu. *ar-kê-rîv* [F. *archives* - from L. *archivum*, a depository for important documents - from Gr. *archeion*, the public hall], the place where public documents are kept; a collection of records or documents: *archival*, a. *ar-kê-rîv*, of or containing archives: *archivist*, n. *ar-kê-rîst*, a keeper of records - SYN. of 'archives': records; chronicles; registers.

archivolt, n. *ar-kê-tôlt* [It. *archivolt* - from *archi*, chief, fog, shun, thing, there, seal.

ap-ti-túd [mid. L. *aptitúdo*, fit time, fitness], a disposition for; readiness; docility.—SYN. of 'apt': ready; prompt; clever; fit; meet; suitable; quick; liable; disposed; qualified; inclined.

apterous, *a-ptér-ús* [Gr. *a*, without; *pteron*, a wing], without wings: *aptera*, *a-ptér-d*, a division of insects in which the adult is destitute of wings, as in the lice: *apteryx*, *n. a-ptér-ýks*, a genus of cursorial birds peculiar to New Zealand, having only short rudiments of wings, and a little larger than a guinea-fowl.

aptitude, *ap-ty*, *ap-teens*, &c.—see under *apt*.
aptote, *n. a-ptóté* [Gr. *a*, without; *ptotos*, that can, or is wont to fall], an indeclinable noun.

apus, *n. a-pús* [Gr. *a*, without; *pous*, a foot], a genus of *phyllopods*, having only apparent feet, often found in great numbers in pools and ditches: a bird so called because it did not use its feet: a martinot or martin, a bird with very small feet; in *astron.*, a constellation near the S. pole.

apryx, *n. a-ptér-ék-sí* [Gr. *a*, pureness, I have fever—from *pur*, fire], the intermission of a fever: *apryous*, *a. d-ptér-ús*, fireproof; incombustible; that sustains a strong heat without alteration: *aprytic*, *a. d-ptér-ék-ýk*, without fever.

apryotype, *n. d-ptér-ót-ýp* [Gr. *apryous*, without heat—from *a*, without; *pur*, fire; and Eng. *type*], printing-type made without heat, by means of dies and pressure.

aqua, *n. d-kwód* or *d-kwéd* [L. *aqua*, water], a word now much used as part of a compound: *aquafortis*, *fór-tis* [L. *fortis*, strong], strong water; a powerful acid, now named *nitric acid*: *a'qua marí'na*, *má-ré-ná* [L. *mare*, the sea], sea-water; applied to the precious stone, beryl, from its colour: *aqua marina*, *n. d-kwéd má-ré-ná*, the varieties of the beryl which are green or blue—the yellow variety is strictly called beryl: *a'qua régí'a*, *régí-ná* [L. *régius*, royal], royal water; a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids: a dissolver of gold, the king of the metals; now called *nitro-muriatic acid*: *a'qua ví'ta*, *vít-á* [L. *vita*, life], water of life; brandy or other spirit: *aquatic*, *a. d-kwéd-ék*, living in the water or much on it, as some fowls: *aquarium*, *n. d-kwéd-rím*, a glass case containing water, &c., for plants and creatures that live in water; any large building where such cases are kept and exhibited: *aquarian*, *n. d-kwéd-rís* [L. a water-carrier], a sign of the zodiac: *aqua tinta*, *d-kwéd tín-tá*, or *aquaint*, *n. d-kwéd-tín-tá* [L. *aqua*: *It. tinta*, a tint or dye—from *L. tingo*, I stain], a variety of engraving, imitating drawings made with China ink.

aquarelle, *n. d-kwéd-ré* [It. *acquerella*, water-colour—from *L. aqua*, water], a painting in Chinese ink: *aquarellist*, *n. a-kwéd-ré* [one who paints in aquarelle].
aqueduct, *n. d-kwéd-ék* [L. *aqua*, water, or *aquas*, of water; *ductus*, led], a course or channel made for conveying water either under or above ground: *aqueous*, *a. d-kwé-ús*, watery; pert to or arising from water: *a'queousness*, *n.* the quality of being watery: *aqueous humor*, in *anat.*, the limpid fluid which occupies the space between the crystalline lens and the cornea: *aqueous rocks*, in *geol.*, rocks whose material has been deposited by means of water, and which lie in strata, as opposed to unstratified or volcanic rocks.

aquiferous, *a. d-kwé-ýr-ús* [L. *aqua*, water; *fero*, I bear], water-bearing; denoting vessels or canals by which water is distributed throughout an organism.

aquiline, *a. d-kwé-lín* or *-lín* [L. *aquilin*, an eagle], hooked or curved like the beak of an eagle.

Aquilon, *n. d-kwé-lón* [F. *aquilon*—from *L. aquilónem*, the north wind, the swift-flying thing], in *OE.*, the north wind; Boreas.

aquometer, *n. d-kwém-ét-ér* [L. *aqua*, water; Gr. *metron*, a measure], a steam-pump which acts both by direct steam-pressure and by vacuum.

Arab, *n. ár-áb*, also *Arabian*, *n. ár-ábí-ús*, a native of Arabia: *Arabic*, *a. ár-áb-ýk*, also *Arabian*, *a. ár-ábí-bí-ús*, pert. to Arabia or to the language of its people: *Arabic*, *n.* the language: *Arabist*, *n. ár-ábíst*, one versed in Arabic: *Arabsque*, *a. ár-ábék* [F.], in the manner of the Arabian architecture: *n.* an ornament in *arch.*, consisting of imaginary foliage, stalks, plants, &c.; the Arabic language: *Arabism*, *n. ár-áb-ýsm*, an Arabic idiom: *Araby*, *n. ár-áb-bí*, poetic for Arabia: *Arabs*, *n. plu.*, the wandering tribes of Arabia and Northern Africa; now applied to the destitute chil-

dren wandering in the streets of towns: *Arabic numerals*, the ordinary figures used in arithmetic, introduced into Europe by the Arabians.

arabin, *n. ár-ábín* [formed from *Arabic*], a compound of arabic or gummic acid with calcium and potassium; gum-arabic.

arable, *a. ár-áb-ý* [F. *arable*—from *L. arabilis*—from *L. aró*; Gr. *aró*, I plough], land that can be ploughed or cultivated.

arachnoid, *n. ár-rák-nóýd* [Gr. *arachné*, a spider; *eidos*, form], in *anat.*, the serous membrane covering the brain, and lying between the *pia-mater* and *dura-mater*: *adj.* in *bot.*, having fine hairs so entangled as to resemble a cobweb; spider-web-like: *arachnida*, *n. plu.* *ár-rák-ní-dá*, also *arách-á'idés*, *n. plu.* *níd-ús* [see *Ida*, postscript], a class of arachnida, comprising spiders, mites, and scorpions: *arachnitis*, *n. ár-rák-ní-tis*, inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

araise, *v. ár-rá* [AS. *a*, on; Eng. *raise*], in *OE.*, to raise.

Araliaceae, *n. plu.* *ár-rá-lí-á-é* [mid. L. *aralia*], the ivy family: *Aralia*, *n. plu.* *ár-rá-lí-á*, a genus of the above, one species of which has fragrant and aromatic roots, which are used in America as a substitute for *sarsaparilla*: *araliaceous*, *a. ár-rá-lí-á-ýs*, pert. to the *Aralia*.

Aralo-Caspian, *a. ár-ró-lí-kás-pí-án*, or *ár-rá-lí-á*, a term applied to the extensive basin of the Aral and Caspian seas; in *geol.*, applied to the limestone and associated sandy beds, of brackish-water origin, which have been traced over much more than the area indicated.

Arameic, *a. ár-d-má-ék* [from *Aram*, a son of Shem, whose earliest descendants are supposed to have inhabited the upper part of the Tigris], a name applied to the Syro-Chaldean language—a branch or dialect of the great Semitic family of languages: *Aramean* or *Aramesan*, *a. m-d-án*, pert. to the Syrians and Chaldeans or their language.

Araneida—see under *araneous*.

araneous, *a. ár-ré-n-ús* [L. *aranea*, a spider], resembling a cobweb: *Araneida*, *n. plu.* *ár-ré-ní-dé*, the order of the spiders.

arapaima, *n. ár-d-pí-má* [S. Amer.], a large fish of the S. Amer. rivers.

araucarites, *n. plu.* *ár-rá-ká-rí-ýs* [*Araucarias*, an Indian tribe of Chili], in *geol.*, the fossil wood whose structure is identical with that of the living *araucaria*, *ká-rí-é*, a genus of lofty coniferous trees, natives of the southern hemisphere.

arballist, *n. ár-bá-líst*, also *arballat*, *n. ár-bá-líst* [L. *arcus*, a bow; *ballista*, an engine for throwing stones or darts; Gr. *ballé*, I throw], in *OE.*, a cross-bow: *arballater*, *n. ár-bá-líst-ér*, a cross-bow-man.

arbitr, *n. ár-bít-ér* [L. *arbitr*, an umpire or judge—from *arbitro*; *bitro*, I come], one appointed to settle a matter in dispute between two or more persons: one intrusted with the power of decision or regulation:

arbitrament, *n. ár-bít-rá-mént*, decision; determination: *arbitrable*, *a. ár-bít-rá-bí*, determinable: *arbitral*, *a. ár-bít-rá-l*, of arbitration: *arbitrarily*, *a. ár-bít-rá-l-ý*, despotic; tyrannical; guided by will only: *arbitrarily*, *ad. -l-ý*, with no other rule or guide than the will: *arbitrariness*, *n.* the quality of being tyrannical or despotic: *arbitrate*, *v. ár-bít-rá-l* [L. *arbitratus*, pronounced upon, as a dispute], to hear and decide in a disputed matter; to determine: *arbitrating*, *imp.* *arbitra'ted*, *pp.* *arbitration*, *n. ár-bít-rá-shún*, the hearing and deciding of a disputed matter by one or more persons: *arbitrator*, *n. ár-bít-rá-tér*, a person chosen to decide a dispute; he who, or that which, puts an end to a thing; an arbiter: *arbitress*, *n. ár-bít-ré-s*, or *arbitratix*, *n. ár-bít-rá-trí-ka*, a woman who decides: *arbitrage*, *n. ár-bít-rá-j*, traffic in bills of exchange or stocks: used of the simultaneous dealing in the same thing in separate markets, as London, Amsterdam, and New York, in order to profit from the difference in price.—SYN. of 'arbitr': arbitrator; umpire; controller; governor; ruler; judge; referee—of 'arbitrary': absolute; despotic; tyrannical.

arboresc, *ár-bér-rís* [L. *arbor*, a tree; *vinca*, a vine], a sort of bindweed.

arbour or *arbor*, *n. ár-bér* [L. *arbor*, a tree], a seat shaded with trees; a bower; an axis or spindle [spelt *arbor*]: *arborator*, *a. ár-bér-á-tér*, one who grows trees: *arbores*, *a. ár-bér*, furnished with an arbour: *arborous*, *a. ár-bér-rús*, or *arboresous*, *a. ár-*

máde, *mat. ffr. láté*; *mété*, *mété*, *hér*; *pine*, *pín*; *note*, *nót*, *móve*;

tion; command; order; direction; establishment; equipment.

apportion, v. *ap-por-shun* [F. *apportionner*; mid. L. *apportionari*, to distribute equitably—from L. *ad*, to; *portio*, a part], to distribute in just portions; to give a share to; to divide; to assign: **apportioning**, imp.: **apportioned**, pp. **apportioned**: **apportionment**, n. a dividing into shares or portions: **apportioner**, n. one who.—**SYN.** of 'apportion': to allot; appoint; destine; divide; assign; share; distribute.

apposite, a. *ap-pō-sit* [L. *oppositus*, put or placed as or near—from *ad*; *positus*, placed or put], well put in respect of time, place, or circumstances; suitable; well adapted to; in bot., having similar parts; similarly placed; placed, as side by side: **appositely**, ad. **ap-pō-sit**: **oppositeness**, n. fitness; suitability: **opposition**, n. *ap-pō-si-tiōn*, the act of placing beside; in gram., the position of two nouns following each other in the same case, the latter explanatory of the former, or modifying it in some way.

appraise, v. *ap-prāz* [F. *apprécier*, to value; mid. L. *apprēdēre*, to put a price upon—from L. *ad*, to; *prēdare*, a price], to put a price upon; to fix the value of an article for the purpose of sale: **appraising**, imp.: **appraised**, pp. **appraised**: **appraiser**, n. one whose business it is to put values on articles that are to be sold: **appraisement**, n. *ap-prāz-mēt*, a valuation put on an article.—**SYN.** of 'appraise': to appreciate; estimate; esteem; value.

appraisable, a. *ap-prāz-ā-bil* [mid. L. *apprēdāri*, to value as a price—from L. *ad*, to; *prēdare*, a price; F. *apprécier*—see *appraise*], from same root-words], to put a proper value on; to esteem rightly: in Amer., to rise in value; to raise the value of: **appraising**, imp.: **appraised**, pp.: **appraisable**, a. *ap-prāz-ā-bil*, that may be properly valued; capable of being estimated: **appraisably**, ad. **ap-prāz-ā-bil**: **appraisal**, n. *ap-prāz-ā-l*, the setting a value on; a just estimate of.—**SYN.** of 'appraise': to appraise; estimate; esteem; value.

apprehend, v. *ap-prē-hēnd* [F. *appréhender*—from L. *apprēhēre*, to seize or take hold of—from L. *ad*, to; *prēhēre*, I seize or take], to take hold of; to seize; to understand; to think on with fear: **apprehending**, imp.: **apprehended**, pp.: **apprehender**, n. one who: **apprehensible**, a. *ap-prē-hēn-sib-il* [L. *apprēhensibilis*, seized or taken hold of], that may be apprehended: **apprehension**, n. *ap-prē-hēn-siōn*, the act of taking or seizing; the being able to understand; suspicion; fear: **apprehensive**, a. *ap-prē-hēn-siv*, fearful; in expectation of evil: **apprehensively**, ad. *ap-prē-hēn-siv*: **apprehensiveness**, n. the quality or state of being apprehensive.—**SYN.** of 'apprehend': to conceive; suppose; imagine; presume; assume; fear; dread; catch; arrest; detain; capture; understand; believe.

apprentice, n. *ap-prēn-tis* [OF. *aprentis*, a beginner—from *apprendre*, to learn—from L. *ad*, to; *prēhēre*, I take], one taken under a bond or indenture as a beginner or learner; a young person learning a trade or profession: v. to put under a master to learn a trade or profession: **apprenticing**, imp.: **apprenticed**, pp. **apprenticed**: **apprenticeship**, n. the service or condition of an apprentice.

appressed, a. *ap-prēst* [L. *ap*, for *ad*, at or to; *pressus*, pressed, kept under], in bot., denoting leaves which are applied to each other, face to face, without being folded or rolled together.

apprise, v. *ap-prīz* [F. *appris*, learned, instructed—from L. *ad*, to; *prēhēre*, I seize or take], to instruct in the knowledge of a thing; to inform: to give notice of: **apprising**, imp.: **apprised**, pp. **apprised**.

approach, v. *ap-prōch* [F. *approcher*, to draw near from mid. L. *appropiāre*, to approach—from L. *ad*, to; *propius*, compar. of *prope*, near], to draw near; to come up to; to come in drawing near; a path or avenue: **approaches**, n. plu. *ap-prōch*, siege-works; means of access: **approaching**, imp.: **approached**, pp. **approached**: **approacher**, n. one who: **approachable**, a. *ap-prōch-ā-bil*, that may be reached; accessible; *fig.* affable: **approachment**, n. the act of coming near; **approchement**, a. that cannot be come near to or approached.—**SYN.** of 'approach': access; admittance; approximation.

approbation, n. &c.—see under *approve*.

appropriate, v. *ap-prō-pri-āt* [L. *appropriatus*, made proper or peculiar to oneself—from *ad*, to; *proprius*, private, one's own], to apply to one's own

use; to set apart for a particular use; to claim or use as by right: adj. limited or set apart to a particular person or use; fit; suitable: **appropriating**, imp.: **appropriated**, pp.: **appropriateness**, n. peculiar fitness; suitability: **appropriately**, ad. **ap-prō-pri-āt**: **appropriation**, n. *ap-prō-pri-ā-tiōn*, the act of setting apart for a particular use or purpose; the setting aside of a benefice for the use of some spiritual foundation, as for a college or chapter: **appropriator**, n. one who holds an appropriated benefice: **appropriable**, a. *ap-prō-pri-ā-bil*, that may be appropriated or set apart: **appropriative**, *ap-prō-pri-āt-iv*, that appropriates.—**SYN.** of 'appropriate v.': to usurp; arrogate; assume; ascribe; claim; exercise; annex—of 'appropriate a.': peculiar; particular; suitable.

approve, v. *ap-prōv* [F. *approuver*, to approve—from L. *approbāre*, to favour—from L. *ad*, to; *probo*, I prove or test; *probus*, good], to be pleased with as good; to pronounce sufficient; to like; to commend: **approving**, imp.: **approved**, pp. **approved**: **approvingly**, ad. **ap-prōv**: **approve**, n. one who approves; a criminal who gives evidence against his accomplices; one who makes trial: **approve**, n. n. approbation; evidence of an approver: **approbation**, n. *ap-prō-bā-tiōn*, the act of approving; commendation; expression of approval or satisfaction with: **approbative**, a. *ap-prō-bā-tiv*, also approbatory, a. *ap-prō-bā-tēr-i*, containing or implying approbation: **approbatively**, ad. **ap-prō-bā-tiv**: **approbation**, n. in phren., the love of approbation: **approvable**, a. *ap-prō-vā-bil*, that merits approval: **approvableness**, n.: **approval**, n. *ap-prō-vā-l*, approbation.—**SYN.** of 'approval': approval; concurrence; consent; liking; sanction; proof: of 'approve': to praise; applaud; commend; extol; confirm.

approximate, v. *ap-prōks-i-mēt* [L. *approximāre*, brought near—from *ad*, to; *proximus*, next, nearest], to come near; to approach; to cause to approach: adj. nearest to or next; nearly approaching accuracy: **approximating**, imp.: **approximated**, pp.: **approximation**, n. *ap-prōks-i-mā-tiōn*, a near approach; an advancing near; a continual approach nearer and nearer to a result: **approximatively**, ad. **ap-prōks-i-māt**, with a near approximation: **approximative**, a. *ap-prōks-i-māt*, that approaches closely.

appulse, n. *ap-pūls* [L. *appulus*, driven to or towards—from *ad*, to; *pulsus*, pushed, struck], the act of striking against; in astron., near approach of two heavenly bodies to one another: also **appulmon**, n. *ap-pūls-mōn*, a *ste*, striking against: **appulsively**, ad. *ap-pūls-iv*.

appurtenance, n. *ap-pūr-tē-nāns* [OF. *apurtē-nance*; mid. L. *appurtenantia*, anything protected as one's own—from L. *ad*, to; *pertinere*, I pertain or belong], that which belongs to something else; an adjunct; an appendage: **appurtenant**, a. joined to, or belonging to—see *appertain*.

apricot, n. *ap-prī-kōt* [Sp. *albaricque*—from Ar. *al-barquq* or *al-barquq*—from *al*, the, and *barquq*, Gk. *pratikokion*; L. *præcoquum*, early ripe—from *præ*, before; *coquo*, I cook], a kind of peach mild to ripen before the ordinary kinds; the *Prunus armeniaca*, Ord. *Rosaceæ*; a fruit of the plum kind: old spelling **apricock**.

April, n. *ap-ril* [L. *aprilis*—from *aperio*, I open], the fourth month of the year: **April-fool, one deceived in some humorous and ludicrous way on the 1st of April, as being sent on an absurd errand.**

apron, n. *ap-prōn* [corrupt. of OE. *napron*, by transference of the initial n to the indefinite article: OF. *naperon*, a large cloth—from L. *nappa*, a table-napkin], a made-up piece of cloth or leather worn in front; a covering, as of lead or zinc: **aproned**, a. **aproned**, wearing an apron: **apronman**, n. a man who wears an apron; a workman.

apropos, ad. *ap-prō-pō* [F. *à-propos*] to the purpose; seasonably.

apsis, n. *ap-sis*, or *apse*, n. *ap-sis*, *ap-sides*, n. plu. *ap-sides* [Gr. *hōpseis*, a junction, an arch], the two points in the orbits of planets in which they are at the greatest and at the least distance from the sun; also, in the orbits of satellites where they are at the greatest and least distances from their primaries: **apse**, the semi-circular recess at the east end of the choir in Romanesque churches; a dome-roofed recess in a building; the arched roof of a room.

apt, a. *apt* [F. *apte*, fit—from L. *aptus*], ready; quick; fit; suitable: **aptly**, ad. **ap-tly**: **aptness**, n. readiness or quickness in learning; fitness: **aptitude**, n.

cōle, hōy, fōt; pāre, bād; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

ist, that which is fitted like to like; clothing; dress; v. to dress; to clothe; to adorn; apparelling, imp. *ap-par-dle-ing*: appalled, pp. *ap-par-dle*.—SYN. of 'apparel' n.: dress; clothing; vesture; garments; attire; array; costume; habit; clothes; vestment; raiment; uniform.

apparent, *apparition*, *apparitor*, &c.—see under *appear*.

appear, v. *ap-pel'* [OF. *apeler*, to invoke, to call upon: L. *appello*, I accuse, I call upon—from *ad*, *pello*, I drive], to call to or invoke; to apply for justice; to refer a disputed matter to another, as to a higher judge or court, or to a superior; recourse; resort; in *OR.*, to accuse; to charge with crime; n. the removing of a cause from a lower to a higher court; a reference to another; an address to the judgment or feelings of an audience; an application for justice; *appeal*, imp. *appealed*, pp. *ap-pel'd*: *appealable*, a. *ap-pel'a-bil*, that may or can be appealed: *appellant*, n. *ap-pel-lant*, the person who appeals: *appealer*, n. one who *appellate*, a. *ap-pel-lat*, also *appellatory*, a. *ap-pel-lat*, relating to appeals: *appellation*, n. *ap-pel-la-tion*, a name; the word by which a thing is known: *appellative*, a. *-tiv*, pert. to a common name: n. a common name as distinguished from a proper name: *appellatively*, ad. *-tively*: *appellee*, n. *ap-pel-lee*, the defendant in an appeal; one tried for a crime at the instance of another—now obsolete: *appellor*, n. *ap-pel-lor*, one who appeals.—SYN. of 'appellation': title; name; description; denomination; designation.

appear, v. *ap-pier'* [L. *appareere*, to come in sight—from *ad*, to; *pareo*, I am seen, I appear], to be visible; to come in sight; to seem; to present one's self: *appearing*, imp. *appeared*, pp. *ap-pier'd*: *appearance*, n. *ap-pier-ans*, a coming in sight; the thing seen; the look of a person or thing; show or exhibition of one's self; pretence; show: *appearer*, n. the person that appears: *apparent*, a. *ap-pier-ent*, that may be easily seen; obvious; plain; in *science*, not real—as *apparent* motion: *apparently*, ad. *-ly*, manifestly; clearly; openly; seemingly: *apparition*, n. *ap-pier-shun*, a ghost; a spectre; a supposed visible spirit: *apparitor*, n. *ap-pier-itor*, the attending officer of an ecclesiastical court; a summoner.—SYN. of 'appearance': air; aspect; figure; mien; manner; semblance; look; pretence; arrival; coming-of 'apparent': clear; visible; manifest; obvious; plain; conspicuous; evident; distinct; certain; notorious—of 'apparition': ghost; spectre; phantom, vision; phantasm.

appease, v. *ap-pies'* [OF. *apaiser*, to appease—from L. *ad*, *pacem*, peace], to put into a state of peace; to quiet; to pacify: *appeasing*, imp. *appeased*, pp. *ap-pies'd*: *appeaser*, n. one who *appeasement*, n. state of being appeased or in peace: *appeasable*, a. *ap-pies-a-bil*, that may be appeased: *appeasableness*, n. the quality of being appeasable: *appeasative*, a. *-siv*, quieting: *appeasively*, ad. *-ly*.—SYN. of 'appease': to alleviate; pacify; mitigate; soothe; assuage; allay; relieve; quiet; conciliate; propitiate; compose; calm; hush; cool; tranquillize.

append, v. *ap-pend'* [F. *appender*, to hang up—from L. *appendere*, to hang to—from *ad*, to; *pendeo*, I hang], to attach or hang to; to add to: *appending*, imp. *appended*, pp. *ap-pend-ans*, n. *ap-pend-ans*, something added to without being essentially necessary: *appendant*, a. belonging to; attached: *appendice*, n. *ap-pend-i-ce*, a small appendage: *appendix*, n. *ap-pen-dix*, *appen-dices*, n. plu. *-dices*, or *appen-dices*, n. plu. *-dices* [L. *appendix*], something appended or added, as at the end of a book; a supplement: *appendiculate*, a. *ap-pen-dik-ul-at* [L. *appendicula*, a small appendage], in bot., having a little appendage, as the scaly appendages of corollas, or found at the base of certain filaments.—SYN. of 'append': to add; annex—of 'appendage': addition; adjunct; concomitant.

apprehensive, v. in *OR.* for *perceive*.

apprehension, n. *ap-pier-shun* [ad. and *perception*], perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness of our own thoughts.

appell, n. in *OR.*, for *peril*.

appertain, v. *ap-pier-tain'* [mid. L. *appertinere*—from *pertinere*, to pertain to, to belong—from L. *ad*, to; *per*, through; *tineo*, I hold], to belong to as of right; to belong to; to relate to; to pertain: *appertain*, imp. *appertained*, pp. *-tand'*: *appertainement*, n. that which appertains to: *appertenance*, n. *ap-*

pie-tin-ans, that which relates to another thing: *appertinent*, a. belonging: n. that which belongs to anything else.

appetent, a. *ap-pie-tent'* [L. *appetens* or *appetens*, eager for—from *ad*, for; *peto*, I seek, I desire], seeking eagerly for; desiring; very desirous: *appetence*, n. *-tens*, or *appetency*, n. *-tency*, eager desire; appetite; the propensity in living creatures to select and feed upon such substances as are suited for their nourishment: *appetible*, a. *ap-pie-ti-bil*, pleasing; desirable: *appetibility*, n. *ap-pie-ti-bil-ity*: *appetite*, n. *ap-pie-ti* [F. *appetit*, appetite—from L. *appetitus*, eager desire], the natural desire or craving for food or drink; a strong desire for anything that affords pleasure: *appetitive*, a. *ap-pie-ti-tiv*, desiring gratification: *appetizing*, a. *ap-pie-ti-zing*, that creates or promotes a desire to eat, as *appetizing* food.—SYN. of 'appetite': passion; appetency; desire; a longing; a craving; eagerness; hunger.

appanate, a. *ap-pän-at'* [L. *ad*, to; *planatus*, made flat—from *planus*, level, flat], in bot., flattened out; horizontally expanded.

applaud, v. *ap-plaud'* [L. *applaudere*, to strike one thing upon another—from *ad*, for; *plaudo*, I make a noise by clapping the hands], to praise by clapping the hands or by some loud noise; to express approbation of; to commend: *applauding*, imp. *applauded*, pp. *ap-plaud'er*, n. one who *applause*, n. *ap-pläus* [L. *ad*, *plausus*, having clapped the hands], approbation by shouts or clapping of hands, or in some other noisy way; the act of praising: *applausive*, a. *ap-pläus-iv*, that contains applause.

—SYN. of 'applaud': to praise; commend; extol; approve; magnify—of 'applause': acclamation; acclaim; commendation; plaudite; praise.

apple, n. *ap-pil'* [AS. *æpel*; cf. W. *apod*, Ical. *epit*: Dan. *äple*], a well-known fruit of the tree *Pyrus malus*, (ord. *Rosaceæ*: apple of the eye, the pupil; apple of discord, a subject of contention and envy; apples of Sodom, the fruit of a plant growing near the Dead Sea as described by Josephus; fruit fair to the eye, but dissolving into dust and ashes when plucked: love-apple, the tomato.

appliable, *appliances*, &c.—see under *apply*.

applicator, n. *ap-pit-käl* [L. *applicatus*, joined or attached—from *ad*, to; *plico*, I fold], in geom., a straight line drawn across a curve so as to be bisected by the diameter; the ordinate.

applique, a. *ap-plek'* [F.—from *appliquer*, to apply, to put on], a style of work in which one material is laid upon another, as velvet on satin or cloth.

apply, v. *ap-pit'* [OF. *applier*, to apply: L. *applicare*, to fold upon—from L. *ad*, to; *plico*, I fold], to lay on; to put one thing to another; to use or employ for a particular purpose; to fix the mind with attention; to make application; to suit; to keep at work: *applying*, imp. *applied*, pp. *ap-pit'd*: adj. said of a science whose laws have been reduced to rules for practical use, as *applied* chemistry, *applied* mathematics: *applier*, n. one who *applies*, a. *ap-pit-a-bil*, that may be applied: *applicably*, ad. *-bil*: *applicance*, n. *ap-pit-ans*, the act of applying; the thing applied; means to an end; resource: *applicable*, a. *ap-pit-a-bil*, fit to be applied; suitable: *applicability*, n. *ap-pit-a-bil-ity*, also *applicableness*, n. *-bness*, the quality of being applicable or fit to be applied: *applicably*, ad. *-bil*: *applicant*, n. *ap-pit-kant*, one who applies; a petitioner: *applicancy*, n. *ap-pit-kän-si*, the state of being applicable: *application*, n. *-kän-shun*, the act of applying; close study; great attention to, as to business; entreaty; employment of means: *applicative*, a. *-kät-iv*, capable of being applied: *applicatory*, a. *-kät-iv*, capable of being applied: n. that which applies.

appoggiatura, n. *ap-pöj-dä-türä* [It.] in music, a grace-note.

appoint, v. *ap-pöint'* [F. *appointer*, to refer a cause, to give wages; *appointer*, to order, to finish a controversy—from L. *ad*, to; *ponere*, to point], to find fitting; to settle the exact time for a transaction; to fix upon; to settle; to ordain; to furnish: *appointing*, imp. *appointed*, pp. *ap-pöint'er*, n. one who *appointable*, a. *-ä-bil*, that may be appointed: *appointment*, n. state of being appointed; being named for an office; a situation or office; established order: *appointments*, n. plu. the accoutrements of an officer: *appointee*, n. *ap-pöint-ee*, one appointed.—SYN. of 'appoint': to allot; nominate; prescribe; constitute; ordain; order—of 'appointment': designa-

müle, hat, für, laiw; *mülle, möt, her*; *pine, pln*; *note, nöl, möve*;

most remote from the earth: *ap'ogean*, a. *jé-an*, *pért* to.

apoloastie, a. *á-pó-ló-as-tíe* [Gr. *apoloastikos*, agreeable—from *apoloúō*, I enjoy; relating to taste or enjoyment; pleasant; given to pleasure.

Apollō, a. *á-pó-lō* [L.; Gr. *Apollōn*] a god of the anc. Greeks and Romans, worshipped under various names: the sun-god; the god of music, &c.

Apollyon, a. *á-pó-lō-on* or *-yon* [Gr. *apollūō*, I destroy] a name used in the Revelation of St John to designate the destroying angel of the bottomless pit.

apologia, n. *á-pó-lō-gy* [F. *apologie*—from Gr. *apologia*, a fable; a story; a moral fable.

apology, n. *á-pó-lō-jy*, *apologies*, plu. *-jies* [L. *apologia*: Gr. *apologia*—perhaps from *apo*, from; *logos*, speech] a speech in defence or excuse; an excuse; a defence: *apologetic*, a. *á-pó-lō-jét-ik*, also *apologetical*, a. *jét-ik-ál*, excusing; defending by words: *apologetically*, ad. *-ly*: *apologetics*, n. plu. *á-pó-lō-jét-iks*, that branch of theology which defends the Scriptures, and sets forth the evidence of their Divine authority: *apologist*, n. *á-pó-lō-jist*, also *apologist*, n. *-jíst*, one who makes an apology, or writes in defence of another: *apologize*, v. *á-pó-lō-jíz*, to make an excuse for; to speak in defence of: *apologising*, imp. *á-pó-lō-jíz-ing*, *p. jíz-ing*.—SYN. of 'apology': defence; justification; exculpation; excuse; plea.

apomorphine, n. *á-pó-mór-fín* [Gr. *apo*, from; Eng. *morphine*], a valuable and powerful emetic obtained from morphine by heating with hydrochloric acid.

aponeurosis, n. *á-pó-né-ró-sis*, *aponeuroses*, plu. *-ró-ses* [Gr. *aponeurosis*, the end of a muscle—from *neuron*, a nerve, a muscle] the extremity of a muscle where it becomes a tendon; the fibrous sheath of a muscle, or investment of a part.

apopetalous, a. *á-pó-pét-á-lús* [Gr. *apo*, from; *petalon*, a petal] in bot., applied to corollas whose petals are perfectly distinct and disconnected; the opposite of *gamopetalous*.

apophyllous, a. *á-pó-fil-lús* [Gr. *apo*, from; *phyllon*, a leaf] in bot., applied to perianths whose parts are distinct and separate.

apophysis, n. *á-pó-fis-is* [Gr. *apo*, from; *phúō*, I grow] in anat., a process or protuberance on the surface of a bone; in bot., any irregular swelling on the surface; a tubercle at the base of the seed-vessel of certain mosses.

apophthegm or *apothegm*, n. *á-pó-thém*—see *apothegm*.

apoplexy, n. *á-pó-pléx-ís* [Gr. *apoplexia*, stupor—from *apo*, from; *pléō*, I strike] a disease or an affection of the brain that causes stupor; a fit in which all sensation and power of movement are suspended: *apoplectic*, a. *á-pó-pléx-ik*, or *apoplectical*, *-ik-ál*, *pért*, to the disease of apoplexy: *apoplex*, n. *á-pó-pléx-ís*, for *apoplexy*.

aposepalous, a. *á-pó-sép-á-lús* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *sepalous*], in bot., consisting of distinct and separate sepals or calyx leaves.

apostasia, n. *á-pó-sá-sis* [L.; Gr. *apostopos*—from *apo*, from; *stópō*, I am silent] a rhetorical device by which, for emphasis, modesty, or any other effect, a speaker abruptly breaks off.

apostasis, n. *á-pó-sá-sis* [Gr. *apostasis*, distance from an interval—from *apo*, from; *stasis*, a standing] in bot., the separation of the whorls of leaves, or floral coverings, by an unusual length of the internodes.

apostasy, n., also *apostacy*, n. *á-pó-sá-sis* [mid. L. and Gr. *apostasias*, a standing off—from *apo*, from; *stasis*, a placing, a standing] a departure from a former profession or belief: *apostate*, n. *á-pó-sá-tis*, one who forsakes his former principles or party—usually in a bad sense: adj. false; traitorous: *apostatical*, a. *-tál-ik-ál*, after the manner of an apostate: *apostatize*, v. *á-pó-sá-tíz*, to forsake a former profession or belief: *apostatizing*, imp. *á-pó-sá-tíz-ing*, *p. fíz-ing*.

aposteme, n. *á-pó-sé-tém* [OF. *aposteme*—from L. and Gr. *apostema*, an abscess] a swelling filled with purulent matter; an abscess: the incorrect spellings, *impostheme* and *impostume*, are commonly used.

apostill or *apostil*, n. *á-pó-sit-il* [F. *apostille*, a postscript—from mid. L. *a*, to; *postilla*, notes added to references: the abbreviation of L. *post illa verba accipitur*, after those words of the writer] a marginal note on a letter or other written document; a postscript.

apostle, n. *á-pó-s-tl* [Gr. *apostolos*, one sent out or forth—from *apo*, away; *stello*, I send], one sent out by another; a person sent to perform important business; one of the apostles, the immediate followers of Christ: *apostleship*, n. the office or dignity of an apostle: *apostolic*, a. *á-pó-s-tl-ik*, also *apostolical*, a. *-tál*, relating to the apostles or to the office of an apostle: *apostolically*, ad. *-ly*: *apostolic*, n. *á-pó-s-tl-ik-ús*, a mission; the dignity or office of an apostle: *apostolicality*, n. *á-pó-s-tl-ik-ús-ít-ís*, the state or quality of being apostolical: *Apostolic* Church, one of the four early Churches, of Rome, Antioch, Jerusalem, and Alexandria, which claimed apostles as their founders: *Apostolic* fathers, the early Christian writers, generally of the first century—commonly restricted to Polycarp, Clement, Ignatius, Hermas, and Barnabas: *apostolic* see, a title applied to the government of the pope of Rome in reference to his claim of being the successor of St Peter; *Catholic Apostolic Church*—see under *Catholic*: *apostolical succession*—see under *succession*.

apostrophe, n. *á-pó-s-tro-f* [Gr. *apostrophē*, a turning away—from *apo*, away; *strophō*, I turn—*it*, a turning away from the subject] a sudden breaking off a subject, and addressing a present, an absent, or an imaginary being; a mark (') put in a word to show the omission of a letter or letters, or merely as the sign of the possessive case in nouns: *apostrophic*, a. *á-pó-s-tro-f-ik*, *pért*, to an apostrophe: *apostrophically*, ad. *-ly*: *apostrophise*, v. *á-pó-s-tro-f-íz*, while speaking, to turn aside and address formally any one present or absent: *apostrophising*, imp. *á-pó-s-tro-f-íz-ing*, *p. fíz-ing*.

apothecary, n. *á-pó-th-é-kár-ís* [L. *apotheca*, a storehouse; Gr. *apothēke*, a store or keeping-place—from *apo*, from; *thēkē*, a box or chest], one who prepares and sells drugs as medicines; a medical practitioner possessing the qualification of the licence of the Apothecaries Hall.

apothecium, n. *á-pó-th-é-ht-ém* [Gr. *apothēkē*, a store—from *apo*, from; *thēkē*, a box or chest], in bot., a cluster or case of spore-cells in lichens, frequently cup-shaped.

apothegm, n. *á-pó-thém* [Gr. *apothegma*, a thing uttered—from *apo*, from; *phthegma*, a word], a thing uttered; a sententious saying; a pithy, instructive remark: *apothegmatic*, a. *á-pó-thég-mát-ik*, also *apothegmatical*, a. *-tál-ik-ál*, after the manner of an apothegm: *apothegmatist*, n. one who utters short maxims, or a maker of them: the old spelling is *apophthegm*.

apothecosis, n. *á-pó-th-é-sis* [mid. L.; Gr. *apothecosis*, a deification—from *apo*, from; *theos*, God—*it*], from a man to a god], in anc. Greece and Rome, the ceremony of placing some illustrious man among their gods; a deification.

apothesis, n. *á-pó-th-é-sis* [Gr. *apothesis*, a putting back or away—from *apo*, from; *thesis*, a putting or placing] in primitive churches, a place on the south side of the chancel fitted with shelves for books, vestments, &c.

apotomy, n. *á-pó-tó-mé* [Gr. *apotomyē*, a cutting off—from *apo*, from; *tómē*, a cutting or lopping] in math., the difference between two incommensurable quantities.

appel or *appall*, v. *á-pá-l* [OF. *apalar* or *apallir*, to wax pale—from L. *ad*, at; *pallio*, I become pale], to lose the vital powers through sudden terror; to fill with dismay: *appalling*, imp. *á-pá-l-ing*, *p. -pá-l-ing*: *appalment*, n. state of being filled with dismay: *appallingly*, ad. *-ly*: old *appalled* wight, in OE., a man who has lost his vigour through age.—SYN. of 'appall': to dismay; daunt; terrify; frighten; scare.

appanage, n. *á-pán-áj* [F. *apanage*, an appanage—from OF. *apaner*, to nourish: mid. L. *apano*, I supply with bread, I nourish—from *ad*, to; *panis*, bread], an allowance for bread and other victuals; lands set aside for the maintenance of younger sons of a prince; sustenance; wealth.

apparatus, n. *á-pá-rá-tús* [L. *apparatus*, tools or implements—from *ad*, to or for; *paratus*, prepared], things prepared as means to any certain end; a set of instruments, tools, utensils, or mechanical arrangements to be used for a particular purpose; a set of organs uniting for a common function.

apparel, n. *á-pár-él* [F. *appareil*, outfit: L. *ad*, for; mid. L. *pariculum*, dim. of L. *pār*, equal, like;

colō, boy, *fóō*; *päre*, bird; *chair*, game, *jog*, shun, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

opposite to their proper meaning; irony: an'tiphras'tical, a. *ti-kai*: an 'tiphras'tically, ad. *ti-kai*.

antipodes, n. plu. *an-ti-pô-dêz* [Gr. *anti*, opposite; *pô-dos*, a foot], those who live on the opposite side of the globe, and whose feet are directly opposite to those of the speaker; the country occupied by such: antipode, n. *an-ti-pô-dê*, one who lives on the opposite side of the globe; antip'odal, a. having the feet directly opposite.

antipope, n. *an-ti-pôp* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *pope*], an opposition pope; a pretender to the papedom.

antipyria, n. *an-ti-pi-ri-a* [Gr. *anti*, against; *pur*, fire], a complex organic compound used as a medicine to counteract fever; an'tipyr'etic, a. *pi-tik*, serving as a remedy against fever; n. a remedy against.

antiquity, n. *an-ti-ku-i-ti* [Fr. *antiquité*; L. *antiquitas*, ancient time—from L. *antiquus*, old], old times; former ages; times long since past: antiq'uities, plu. *-tiz*, relics of old times: antiquarian, n. *an-ti-ku-ri-an*, or antiquary, n. *an-ti-ku-ri* [L. *antiquarius*, studious of antiquity], a person who studies the history of ancient things: antiquarian, a. pert to antiquity: an'tiquarianism, n.: antiquate, v. *an-ti-ku-ri-tis*, to put out of use; to make old: an'tiquat'ion, imp.: an'tiquat'ed, pp.: *an-ti-ku-ri-tis*, old-fashioned: an'tiquat'ion, ad. *-ti*: an'tiquat'edness, n.: antique, a. *an-tik* [Fr. *antique*], old; ancient: a. a remnant of antiquity; a relic: antique'ly, ad. *-li*, in an antique manner: antiqueness, n. *an-tik-nêz*, antiqueness; the appearance of being old.—SYN. of 'antique' a.: ancient; antiquated; obsolete; antic; old; aged.

antirrhinum, n. *an-ti-ri-ni-um*, an'tirrh'uma, n. plu. [Gr. *anti*, like, against; *rhin* or *rhina*, a snout], a genus of plants. Ord. *Scrophulariaceae*, the flowers of most of the species bearing a perfect resemblance to the snout of some animals.

antiscium, n. plu. *an-ti-sk-i-daz*, also antise'i, *an-ti-sk-i-ti* [L. *antiscit*—from Gr. *anti*, opposite; *skia*, a shadow], the inhabitants of the earth living on opposite sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon fall in contrary directions.

antiscorbutic, a. *an-ti-skôr-bu-tik* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *scorbutic*], good against the scurvy: n. that which is good against scurvy.

antiscriptural, a. *an-ti-skrip-tu-ral* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *scriptural*], not in accordance with the scriptures, or in opposition to them.

antiseptic, a. *an-ti-sep-tik* [Gr. *anti*, against; *sepsis*, putrid], a substance that prevents putrefaction: adj. opposing putrefaction.

anti-slavery, n. *an-ti-slê-er-i* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *slavery*], hostility to slavery.

antispasmodic, a. *an-ti-spa-smo-dik* [Gr. *anti*, against; *spasmos*, a convulsion or spasm], applied to medicines that have power to allay spasmodic pains.

antistrophe, n. *an-ti-stro-fis* [Gr. *anti*, opposite; *strophê*, a turning], in anc. poetry, the stanza of a chorus or ode succeeding the strophe; in dancing around the altar the *strophê* was sung while turning from the right to the left, and the *antistrophe* in turning from the left to the right—otherwise, the former in turning from east to west, and the latter in turning from west to east: an'tistroph'ic, a. *-strof-tik*, of or pert. to.

antithesis, n. *an-ti-thê-sis* [Gr. *anti*, against; *thesis*, a god], doctrinal opposition to theism: an'tithê-sis, n. *-thê-sis*, one who disbelieves in theism: an'tithê-tic, an'tithê-tical, a. *-thê-tik*, *-thê-tikal*: antithesis, n. *an-ti-thê-sis*, antith'esis, plu. *-thê-ses* [Gr. *antithesis*, placing in opposition—from *anti*, against; *thesis*, a placing], opposition or contrast in words or sentiments: antithetic, a. *an-ti-thê-tik*, or an'tithê'tic, a. *-thê-tik*, being in contrast; containing opposition of words or sentiments: an'tithet'ically, ad. *-li*.

anti-trade, a name applied to the upper tropical winds, because blowing in directions opposite to the trade-winds.

antitropal, a. *an-ti-trô-pal*, also antit'ropous, a. *-pôs* [Gr. *anti*, against; *tropê*, I turn], in bot., at the extremity most remote from the hilum, as the embryo—or inverted with respect to the seed, as the radicle.

antitype, n. *an-ti-tip* [Gr. *anti*, against; *typos*, a pattern], the reality, of which the resemblance or pattern is called the type—thus, the paschal lamb is called the type, and Christ the antitype: antitypical,

a. *an-ti-tip-i-kal*, that which explains the type: an'tityp'ically, ad. *-li*.

antler, n. *an-ti-ler* [Fr. *antolier*—from mid. L. *ante*, ocellum, the branch or tine of a stag's horn in front of the eyes], a branch of a stag's horn; one of the complete horns: antlered, a. *an-ti-ler-d*, furnished with antlers.

antlia, n. *an-ti-li-a* [L. *antlia*, a pump], the spiral trunk with which butterflies and other lepidopterous insects suck up the juices of flowers.

antro, n. *an-ti-er* [L. *antrum*, a cave], in poetry, a cavern; a den.

antrod, *an-ti-er*—see antecadans.

antonym, n. *an-ti-nim* [Gr. *anti*, against; *onoma*, a name], a term the meaning of which is counter to that of some other term; the opposite of synonym.

antorse, a. *an-trô-rê* [L. *ante*, before; *versus*, turned], in bot., having an upward direction to wards the summit of some part.

Anubis, n. *an-u-bis*, an anc. Egyptian deity, in human form, with the head of a dog or fox, the conductor of departed spirits to the abode of the dead; the Egyptian Mercury.

anus, n. *an-us* [L.], the lower orifice of the bowels: anal, a. *an-ul*, pert. to.

anvil, n. *an-vil* [OE. *anvil*; perhaps cog. with O.Dut. dial. *anwille*, an anvil], an iron block with a smooth face and a horn, on which smiths shape their work: on the anvil, in a state of formation and preparation; not yet matured.

anxiety, n. *an-zi-ty* [Fr. *anxiété*, anxiety—from L. *anxiatus*, anxiety—from L. *anxius*, anxious; *ango*, I press tight—see anguish], distress of mind about something future; great uneasiness: anxious, a. *an-zi-ty*, that chokes or strangles; distressed in mind; perplexed: anx'iously, ad. *-li*: anx'iousness, n. the state of being anxious.—SYN. of 'anxious': restless; disturbed; uneasy; inquiet; concerned; watchful—of 'anxiety': care; solicitude; concern; uneasiness; foreboding; disquiet; disquietude; perplexity.

any, a. *an-i* [AS. *ænig*, one, any one; *an*, one], every; whoever; one or some; one of many; in Bible, at all; anyway, ad. *an-i-ly*, in any degree: anywhere, ad. *-wêr*, in any place: anyhow, ad. *an-i-hôw*, at any rate; in any event; in a careless, slovenly manner: anybody, n. *an-i-bôd-i*, one out of many selected indifferently: anything, n. indifferently by way of selection; not one thing more particularly than another; a particular object: any one, n. no one in particular; 'one', when preceded by a negative: anywhere, ad. for any length of time.

Aonia, a. *an-on-i-an* [from *Aonia*, in Greece, a haunt of the Muses], pert. to the Muses.

aorist, n. *an-ôr-ist* [Gr. *aoristos*, unlimited], a past tense in the grammar of the Greek language, so named from its use as the indefinite or general tense: aoristic, a. *an-ôr-ist-ik*, pert. to.

aorta, n. *an-ôr-ta* [Gr. *aortê*, the great artery—from *aieô*, I bear or carry], the great arterial trunk proceeding from the heart to supply the body with blood: aortal, a. *an-ôr-tal*, also aortic, a. *an-ôr-tik*, pert. to.

aoudad, n. *an-ô-dâd* [Moorsish], a ferocious species of wild sheep inhabiting Northern Africa.

apace, ad. *ap-âs* [AS. *a*, on; *Y. pas*; L. *passus*, a step], with some degree of speed; in haste; quickly; by-and-by.

apagoge, n. *ap-â-gô-jê* [Gr. *apagoge*, a leading away—from *apo*, from; *ago*, I lead], in logic, a kind of argument or proposition not very evident; in math., the step leading from one proposition to another, when the first, after demonstration, is employed in proving the second or others: ap'agog'ical, a. *-kal*, proving indirectly.

apart, ad. *ap-pârt* [Fr. *à part*, aside, separate; L. *pariem*, a part], aside; separately; at a distance: apartment, n. [OF. *apartement*—from mid. L. *apartimentum*], something set aside; a room in a house: apartments, n. plu. a set of rooms.

apathy, n. *ap-â-thi* [L. *apathia*; Gr. *apathia*, exemption from passion—from *a*, without; *pathos*, any emotion of the mind], not any feeling; freedom from passion or feeling: ap'athist, n. one who: apathetic, a. *ap-â-thê-tik*, also apathet'ical, a. *-kal*, wanting in feeling; insensible: apathet'ically, ad. *-li*—SYN. of 'apathy': indifference; insensibility; unfeelingness; supineness; carelessness; unconcern: appetite, n. *ap-â-tit* [Gr. *apatê*, deception], phos-

coe, boy, fôd; pâre, bird; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

as diabetes, or malignant fevers such as the plague, &c.—common also in the lower animals as well as in man: *anthracoid*, a *án-thr-á-oid* [Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance] pert. to or resembling an anthrax or carbuncle.

anthropogeny, n. *án-thr-ó-pó-j-é-ni* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *gennao*, I cause], that branch of anthropology which deals with the origin and development of man.

anthropography, n. *án-thr-ó-pó-grá-fí* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *graphē*, a writing], that branch of physical geography which treats of the distribution of the races of mankind: **anthropoid**, a. *án-thr-ó-pó-id* [Gr. *eidōs*, resemblance], applied to those species of the monkey which most nearly approach the human form: **anthropolite**, n. *án-thr-ó-pó-lít* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a petrification of the human body, or a part of it: **anthropology**, n. *án-thr-ó-pó-l-ó-jí* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the natural history of the human species: **anthropological**, a. *-pó-l-ó-j-ik-ál*, pert. to: **anthropologist**, n. *-l-ó-j-ist*, one skilled in the knowledge of the natural history of mankind.

anthropolatry, n. *án-thr-ó-pó-lá-trí* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *latreia*, worship], the worship given to a human being.

anthropometry, n. *án-thr-ó-pó-m-é-trí* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *metron*, a measure], the systematic examination of the heights, weights, &c., of human beings; the art of measuring the remains of past races: **anthropometric**, a. *-m-é-tr-ik*, pert. to the art of measuring the human figure, or human remains.

anthropomorphite, n. *án-thr-ó-pó-m-ó-r-fít* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man; *morphē*, form, shape], one who attributes a human form to the Deity: **anthropomorphism**, n. the doctrine: **anthropomorphic**, a. pert. to that which resembles a human form: **anthropomorphic**, a. *-m-ó-r-f-ik*, of or pert. to: **anthropomorphistic**, a. *-tik*, having a tendency to attribute a human form to the Deity.

anthropopatheia, n. *án-thr-ó-pó-pá-thém* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *patheia*, affection or feeling, passion], the doctrine which attributes human passions to the Supreme Being: **anthropopathic**, a. *-pá-th-ik*, also: **anthropopathical**, a. *-ik-ál*, pert. to; subject to human passions: **anthropopathy**, n. *án-thr-ó-pó-pá-thi*, human affections or passions as pert. to the Supreme Being.

anthropophagi, n. plu. *án-thr-ó-pó-fá-jí* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *phagō*, I eat], men that eat human flesh; **cannibals**: **anthropophagous**, a. *-fá-j-ús*, feeding on human flesh: **anthropophagy**, n. *-pó-fá-jí*, the practice of eating human flesh.

anthropotomist, n. *án-thr-ó-pó-t-ó-míst* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *tomē*, a cutting], an anatomist of human bodies.

anthropotele, a. *án-thr-ó-pó-t-é-ik* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *tele*, life], in *geol.*, marked by the existence of man,—applied to the Quaternary period.

anthurium, n. *án-thú-rí-um* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *oura*, a tail], in *bot.*, a genus of tropical American plants of the Arum family having their inflorescence in the form of spikes like tails.

anti, *án-ti* [Gr.], a prefix, with its form *ant*, signifies, against or opposite; in place of.

antibillious, a. *án-ti-bí-lí-us* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *bilius*], good for the cure of bilious complaints.

antibrachium, n. *án-ti-brá-kí-um* [Gr. *anti*, in front of; *L. brachium*, the arm], the fore-arm of the higher vertebrates: **antibrachial**, a. *-l-ál*, pert. to.

antie, a. *án-tik* [*F. antique*; *L. antiquus*, old; *antie*, before,—from the grotesque imitations (*antiques*) of ancient sculptures in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries], odd; fanciful: *m. odd appearance*; a buffoon: in *arr.*, a grotesque figure used as an ornament: **anties**, n. plu. odd or extravagant gesticulations; grotesque and foolish actions: **anticly**, ad. *án-tik-ly*.

antichrist, n. *án-ti-krist* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *Christ*], a false Christ; an antagonist of Christ: **anti-Christian**, a. *-krist-á-n*, opposing the Christian religion, or opposite to it.

anticipate, v. *án-tí-sí-pít* [*L. anticipatus*, anticipated; *ante*, before; *capio*, I take], to do or take beforehand; to take first possession; to take before the proper time; to forestall: **anticipating**, imp.: **anticipated**, pp.: **anticipation**, n. *-pá-sh-én*, the act of anticipating; prevention: **anticipator**, n.

one who: **anticipative**, a. *-pá-sh-iv*, also *anticipatory*, a. *-pá-sh-ér-í*, taking beforehand.—*Syn.* of 'anticipate': to prevent; obviate; preclude; expect; preoccupy; foresee; forestall; precede.

anticlimax, n. *án-ti-klí-máks* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to; *klímaz*, a ladder or staircase], a figure of speech in which the ideas, instead of successively increasing in grandeur, sink lower.

anticlinal, a. *án-ti-klí-nál* [Gr. *anti*, against; *klínō*, I bend], in *geol.*, applied to strata which dip in opposite directions in a roof-like form; opposite of *synclinal*.

antileon, a. *án-ti-lé-us* [*L. anticus*, in front], in *bot.*, placed in front of a flower, as the lip of orchids.

anticyclone, n. *án-ti-sí-kló-n* [Gr. *anti*, against; *Eng. cyclon*], the rotatory outward flow of air from an atmospheric region of high pressure: **anticyclonic**, a. *-klón-ik*, pert. to.

antidote, n. *án-ti-dót* [Gr. *antidoton*, a remedy—*from anti*, against; *didōmi*, I give], a medicine to counteract the bad effects of poison; a remedy for any evil: **antidotal**, a. *án-ti-dót-ál*, also: **antidoteal**, a. *-dót-ál*, expelling the effects of poison: **antidoteally**, ad. *-l-ál-ly*; **antidoteally**, ad. *-l-ál-ly*.

antidromous, a. *án-ti-dró-mús* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to; *dromos*, a course], running in the opposite direction, as spirals which run alternately in opposite directions; the opposite of *homodromous*.

antifebrin, n. *án-ti-fé-brín* [Gr. *anti*, against; *L. febris*, a fever], a chemical compound having the property of abating fever: **antifebrile**, a. *-fé-br-íl*, or *-fé-br-ik*, having the quality of abating fever; of effect against or tending to counteract fever.

antihelix, n. *án-ti-hé-líks* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, but here in the sense of 'before'; *helix*, anything twisted or convoluted, the ear], the curved prominence parallel with, and in front of, the helix or external prominent rim of the auricle of the ear.

antimacassar—see *macassar*.

antimony, n. *án-ti-món-á* [mid. *L. antimonium*], a metallic substance much used as an alloy; the chemical name is *stibium*: **antimonial**, a. *án-ti-món-ál*, pert. to antimony, or containing it: *a. the medicine*: **antimonial**, n. *-ni-ál*, a salt of antimonious acid: **antimoniated**, a. *-tí-d*, made of antimony or mixed with it: **antimonie**, a. *-ik*, also **antimonious**, a. *-ni-ús*, of antimony; applied to the acids of antimony: **antimonite**, n. *án-ti-món-ít*, a salt of antimonious acid; in *min.*, the sulphuret of antimony which forms the common ore of that metal.

antimomial, n. *án-ti-nóm-í-án* [Gr. *anti*, against; *nomos*, law], one who denies that the moral law is binding on Christians, esp. one of a German sect which flourished in the early part of the sixteenth century, affirming that faith alone is necessary to salvation: **adj.** relating to: **antimonism**, n. *-izm*, the tenets of: **antimony**, n. *án-ti-nóm-í* or *án-ti-nóm-í*, the opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule.

antipathy, n. *án-tí-pá-thí* [*L. antipathia*, antipathy—*from Gr. antipatheia*—*from anti*, against; *pathos*, feeling], a feeling of hatred; natural aversion; dislike: **antipathetic**, a. *-ik*, also **antipathical**, a. *-ik-ál*, having a constitutional aversion to a thing.—*Syn.* of 'antipathy': hatred; aversion; enmity; repugnance; ill-will; rancour; malice; malevolence; dislike; disgust; distaste; opposition; contrariety.

antiperistaltic, a. *án-ti-pér-ístá-lí-tik* [Gr. *anti*, against; *peristaltikos*, drawing together all round—*from per*, around; *stílō*, I send], applied to the vermicular contraction of the intestinal tube when that takes place in a direction from behind forwards: **antiperistaltic**, n. *-stá-l-ís*, the inversion of the peristaltic motion of the intestine.

antiphlogistic, a. *án-ti-fló-jís-tik* [Gr. *anti*, against; *phlogizō*, I consume or burn up], applied to medical treatment intended to subdue inflammation: *a. a medicine that checks inflammation*.

antiphony, n., also **antiphona**, n. *án-tí-f-ó-ni* [mid. *L. antiphona*; *Gr. antiphōna*—*from anti*, opposite; *phōnē*, sound], the alternate singing of two choirs: **antiphonal**, a. *án-tí-f-ó-nál*, pert. to: *a. a book of antiphons*: **antiphon**, n. *án-tí-f-ón*, the hymn sung in *parva* by turns; same as *antiphony*; the chant of alternate singing in choirs; the repeating, chanting, or singing of verses or parts alternately.

antiphrasis, n. *án-tí-f-rá-sis* [Gr. *anti*, opposite; *phrasis*, a form of speech], the use of words in a sense

máte, *mát*, *fár*, *latw*; *métte*, *mét*, *hér*: *pine*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nóh*, *móve*;

to strive against: **antagonising**, imp.: **antagonised**, pp.: **antagonisingly**, ad.: **antagonistically**, ad.: **antagonistic**, a. **antagonistic** forces, two powers in nature, the one countering the other, as fire and water.—**SYN.** of 'antagonist': an adversary; enemy; opponent; foe.

algae, a. **ant-ā-jik** [Gr. *antī*, against; *algos*, pain], applied to that which can assuage pain.

arctic, a. **ant-ā-rik-tik** [Gr. *anti*, opposite; *arktos*, the constellation of the Bear], opposite to the northern or arctic pole; a circle about 23½ deg. from the S. pole.

ante, **an-ā-tē** [L.], a prefix meaning *before*, either in time or place.

antecedent, v. **an-ā-tē-sēd** [L. *antecedere*, to go before—from *ante*, before; *cedo*, I go], to go before in time: **antecedent**, imp.: **anteceded**, pp.: **antecedent**, a. **antecedent**, that which goes before in time or place; specifically, in *logic*, the statement upon which any consequence logically depends; in *gram.*, the noun to which a following pronoun refers: **ad.** going before in time or place: **antecedently**, ad.: **antecedence**, n. **an-ā-tē-sēns**, or **antecedency**, n. **an-ā-tē-sēns**, the act or state of going before in time: **antecedents**, n. plu. **an-ā-tē-sēns**, the previous life and character of a person: **antecedent**, n. [L. *ante*, *cessus*, gone], one who lived or preceded before another.—**SYN.** of 'antecedent a.': precedent; preceding; foregoing; previous; anterior; prior; former.

antechamber, n. **an-ā-tē-chām-bēr**, also **anteroom**, n. [L. *ante*, before], a room to be passed through to a principal room.

antennae, n. plu. **an-ā-tē-ānt-s**, also **antennae**, n. plu. **an-ā-tē-ānt** [Gr. *anti*, against; *oikēō*, I dwell], those who live in the same latitude and longitude, but on different sides of the equator.

antedate, v. **an-ā-tē-dāt** [L. *ante*, *datus*, given], to date before the true time: **antedated**, imp.: **antedated**, pp.

antediluvian, a. **an-ā-tē-dī-lū-vi-ān**, also **antediluvial**, a. **an-ā-tē-dī** [L. *ante*, *diluvium*, a deluge], existing or happening before the flood of Noah: **antediluvian**, n. one who lived before the flood.

antelope, a. **ant-ē-lē-pē**, opposite or over against the sun; another spelling **antelope**—see **anthelion**.

antelope, n. **an-ā-tē-lōp** [OF. *antelop*—from Gr. *antelopos*—from *antelos*, beauty; *ops*, the eye], a beautiful creature, partly like a deer and partly like a goat. **antelopian**, a. **an-ā-tē-lō-pi-ān** [L. *antelopius*, that takes place before daylight—from *ante*, lux or lucem, light], before the dawn or daylight.

ante-meridian, a. **an-ā-tē-mē-ri-dī-ān** [L. *ante*, *meridies*, mid-day], before noon or twelve o'clock: **post-meridian**, after twelve o'clock.

ante-mundane, a. **an-ā-tē-mūn-dān** [L. *ante*, *mundus*, the world], before the creation of the world.

ante-Nicene, a. **an-ā-tē-nī-sēn** [L. *ante*, before; *Nicea*, a city of Asia Minor, at which the Nicene Creed was promulgated by a general council held there, A.D. 325], anterior to the first council of Nice.

antenna, n. plu. **an-ā-tē-nā** [L. *antenna*, a sail-yard], the feelers or horns of insects, crustacea, &c.: **antennal**, a. pert. to: **antennary**, a. **an-ā-tē-nēr-ī**, pert. to the antennae; bearing antennae, as a segment of the head: **antennules**, n. plu. **an-ā-tē-nūl**, applied to the smaller pair of antennae or feelers in the crustacea.

antenuptial, a. **an-ā-tē-nūp-ti-ān** [L. *ante*, *nuptia*, marriage], before marriage or marriage.

ante-paschal, a. **an-ā-tē-pā-schāl** [L. *ante*, and *paschal*], pert. to the time before Easter.

antepast, n. **an-ā-tē-pāst** [L. *ante*, *pastus*, fed], a fore-taste.

antependium, n. **an-ā-tē-pēn-dī-ūm** [L. *ante*, before; *pendeo*, I hang on], in *B. Cath. Ch.*, a covering for the front of the altar—red, purple, &c., according to the colour of the vestments for the Mass of the day.

antepenult, n. **an-ā-tē-pē-nūl** [L. *ante*, before; *penes*, almost; *ultimus*, last], in a word, the last syllable but two: **antepenultimate**, a. **an-ā-tē-pē-nūl**, pert. to the last syllable but two.

anterior, a. **an-ā-tē-ri-ēr** [L.], before in time or place; previous; in front: **anteriorly**, ad.: **in** an anterior manner; before: **anteriority**, n. **an-ā-tē-ri-ēt**, state of being before; priority.—**SYN.** of 'anterior': preceding; antecedent; foregoing; former; previous; prior; precedent.

anthelion, n. **an-ā-tē-lī-ōn** [Gr. *anti*, over against; *hēlios*, the sun], a bright spot or glory of light seen round the shadow of the observer's head projected on a bank of fog opposite the sun: **anthelia**, n. plu., also called 'glories of light.'

anthelmintic, a. **an-ā-tē-mīn-tik** [Gr. *anti*, against; *helmins* or *helmintha*, a tape-worm], destructive to intestinal worms: **an** the medicine for intestinal worms.

anthem, n. **an-ā-thēm** [OK. *antheue*; mid. L. *antifona* (for *antiphona*)—from Gr. *antiphōna*—from *anti*, in return, and *phōnē*, the voice], a sacred song, or a portion of Scripture sung by two voices or choirs responsively; short sentences of texts used in the Liturgy; any song of praise.

anthemion, n. **an-ā-thē-mī-ōn** [Gr. flower ornament], a name for the honeysuckle ornament of Greek architecture.

anther, n. **an-ā-thēr** [Gr. *anthēros*, flowery, blooming], in bot., the head part of the stamen of a flower, containing the pollen or fertilising dust: **antheral**, a. **an-ā-thēr**, pert. to: **antheriferous**, a. **an-ā-thēr-ī-fēr-ūs** [L. *fero*, I bear], bearing anthers or flowers: **antheridium**, n. **an-ā-thēr-id-ūm** [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], the male organ in cryptogams.

anthemoides, n. plu. **an-ā-thēr-ō-ī-dēs** [Gr. *anthēros*, flowery, blooming; *eidē*, life; *eidos*, resemblance], the movable, impenetrating, or male corpuscles of the algae, mosses, and ferns.

anthesis, n. **an-ā-thē-sis** [Gr. *anthēsis*, bloom—from *anthos*, a flower], in bot., the opening or bursting of the flower; the period of blooming.

anthecarpous, a. **an-ā-thēr-kā-r-pūs** [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *karpos*, fruit], formed, as a certain class of fruits, from the united ovaries of a number of flowers.

anthocyane, n. **an-ā-thō-si-ān-s** [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *kuanos*, dark-blue, sky-coloured], the supposed blue colouring matter in flowers of that hue.

anthodium, n. **an-ā-thō-dī-ūm** [Gr. *anthōdēs*, flowery—from *anthos*, a flower; *eidos*, resemblance], the capitulum or head of flowers of composite plants.

antholite, n. **an-ā-thō-lī-tē** [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *lithos*, a stone], the fossil impression of a flower, such as occurs in the shales of the coal-measures; a fossil plant of the coal-measures, apparently a spike of flowers.

anthology, n. **an-ā-thō-lō-jī** [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *logos*, discourse], a discourse on flowers; a collection or selection of flowers of literature, as of poetry or epigrams: **anthologist**, n. **an-ā-thō-lō-jist**, the compiler of an anthology: **anthological**, a. pert. to.

antholysis, n. **an-ā-thō-lī-sis** [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *lysis*, a breaking up], in bot., the retrograde metamorphosis of a flower.

Anthony's fire, St. **an-ā-thō-nī**, erysipelas—so named from St. Anthony's supposed power to cure it.

anthophore, n. **an-ā-thō-fōr** [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *phorēō*, I carry], in bot., a stalk supporting the inner floral envelopes, and separating them from the calyx.

anthophyllite, n. **an-ā-thō-fū-lī-tē** [mid. L. *anthophyllum*, the clove—from its clove-like colour; Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *phylon*, a leaf], a variety of hornblende found in Norway.

anthotaxy, n. **an-ā-thō-tāk-sī** [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *taxis*, arrangement], in bot., the arrangement of flowers according to their inflorescence.

anthracene, n. **an-ā-thrā-sēn**, also **anthracin**, n. **an-ā-thrā-sin** [Gr. *anthrax*, or *anthraka*, burning coal], a solid, crystalline hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar, one of the sources of pigments or dyes.

anthracite, n. **an-ā-thrā-sīt** [Gr. *anthrax* or *anthraka*, burning coal], a hard shining coal that burns without smoke or flame: **anthracinite**, n. **an-ā-thrāk-sī-nī-tē**, a term applied to those varieties of marble which have a coal-black lustre when polished: **anthracitic**, a. **an-ā-thrāk-tik**, pert. to.

anthracosaurus, n. **an-ā-thrā-kō-sūr-s** [Gr. *anthrax* or *anthraka*, coal; *sauros*, a lizard], a large fossil saurian occurring in the coal-measures of Britain.

anthracotherium, n. **an-ā-thrā-kō-thēr-ī-ūm** [Gr. *anthrax*, coal; *therion*, a wild beast], a fossil thick-skinned animal of the hippopotamus kind, found among the Tertiary lignites or wood-coals.

anthrax, n. **an-ā-thrāk-s** [Gr. *anthrax* or *anthraka*, burning coal], a carbuncle; a local suppurative which may be idiopathic, or may accompany other diseases.

antē, bōy, fōb; pūrē, bād; chair, yame, jog, shun, thīng, thērē, zōal.

anniversary—from *L. anniversarius*, yearly—from *L. annus*, a year; *verbo*, I turn; a day which returns with the year; the day on which an event is annually celebrated; the yearly return of any event; *adj.* recurring at a stated time; returning with the year.

annotate, *v. dñ-nò-lái* [*L. annotatus*, set down in writing—from *ad*, to or at; *nota*, a mark] to mark or note down in writing; to make written remarks on a book: *an'nota'ting*, *imp.* *an'nota'ted*, *pp.* *an'nota'tion*, *n. -tò-shàn*, a written remark on some passage of a book; a note; generally used in the plu. *an'nota'tions*: **annotator**, *a. dñ-nò-là-lér's*, containing annotations: **annotator**, *n. dñ-nò-là-lér*, one who writes notes on a book.—*SYN.* of 'annotation': note; comment; commentary; observation; remark.

annotinous, *a. dñ-nò-là-lé* [*L. annotinus*, a year old—from *annus*, a year] in *bot.*, having reached a year old, indicated by last year's shoot showing a viable point of junction.

annote, *n. dñ-nò-lé*—same as **annote**, which see. **announce**, *v. dñ-nò-lé* [*F. annoncer*—from *L. annunciare*—from *ad*, to; *nuncio*, I tell] to tell; to declare; to publish: *announ'cing*, *imp.* *announced*, *pp.* *announc'*: **announcement**, *n. dñ-nò-lé-n'nt*, a declaration; the act of giving notice; publication: **announcer**, *n. dñ-nò-lé-n'ér*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'announce': to proclaim; publish; declare; pronounce; promulgate.

annoy, *v. dñ-nòl'* [*OF. anoter*—from *L. in odio*, in hatred, hateful or repugnant to] to inspire with hatred or repugnance; to vex; to tease or molest; to harass: *a. n. trouble*; *annoy'ance*, *n. -tòs*, that which inspires with hatred or repugnance; state of being annoyed; a matter that harasses or molests: **annoyer**, *n. one* who: **annoying, *imp.* *annoyed*, *pp.* *noy'd*.—*SYN.* of 'annoy *v.*': to molest; tease; trouble; vex; perplex; pester; embarrass; inconvenience; injure.**

annual, *a. dñ-nà-dí* [*F. annuel*; *L. annuall*, annual—from *L. annus*, year] yearly; that recurs every year: *a. n. a flower or plant that grows and dies within a year*; a book published every year: *an'nually*, *ad. -lè*. **annuity**, *n. dñ-nà-dí*, a fixed sum of money paid every year: **annuitant**, *n. -tánt*, one who receives a sum of money every year for maintenance.

annul, *v. dñ-nàl'* [*F. annuler*, to annul—from *mid. L. annulare*, to annihilate—from *L. ad*, to; *nullus*, none, no], to reduce to nothingness; to make of no effect; to make void; to abolish: **annulling**, *imp.* *annulled*, *pp. dñ-nàl'*: **annuller**, *n. one* who: **annul'ment**, *n.* the act of making void.—*SYN.* of 'annul': to abolish; abrogate; repeal; revoke; cancel; nullify; reverse; rescind; obliterate; destroy.

annular, *a. dñ-nà-lér*, also **annulary**, *n. dñ-nà-lér's* [*L. annulus*, a ring] having the form of a ring: **annularly**, *ad. -lér's*: **annulate**, *a. -lè*, and **annulate**, *a. -lè* [*L. annulatus*, furnished with rings], furnished with rings: **annulose**, *a. -lòs*, composed of many rings: **annulet**, *n. a* little ring; a small fillet encircling a column and the like; a small circle in a coat of arms: **annuloids**, *n. plu. dñ-nà-lòy'id* [*Gr. eidos*, resemblance], the sub-kingdom comprising Echinodermata and Scelerozoa: **annulosa**, *n. plu. dñ-nà-lòz's*, the sub-kingdom comprising the Anarthropoda, and Arthropoda or Articulata; in all, the body is more or less composed of a succession of rings: **annular eclipse**, an eclipse of the sun in which its whole disk, except a bright outer ring, is covered by the moon.

annumerate, *v. dñ-nà-mèr-àl'* [*L. annumeratus*, added or joined to—from *ad*, to; *numero*, I number] to add; to place to a former number: **annumerating**, *imp.* *annumerated*, *pp.* *annumerat'ion*, *n. -shàn*, addition.

annunciate, *v. dñ-nà-n'cht-àl'* [*L. annunciat*, made known, announced—from *ad*, to; *nuncio*, I tell] to make known; to declare; to bring tidings: **annunc'iating**, *imp.* *annunciated*, *pp.* *annunciat'or*, *n. -lér*, one who: **annunc'iation, *n. -cht-shàn*, the act of announcing; the intimation of the Incarnation in Scripture; the day celebrated in memory of the angel's salutation of the Blessed Virgin (March 25th); *Lady-day*.**

anode, *n. dñ-nòd* [*Gr. aná, up; (h)odos, a way*], in *elec.*, the positive pole; the way by which electricity enters substances through which it can pass.

anodon, *n. dñ-nò-dòn*, also **an'odon'ta**, *n. plu. dñ-nà-là* [*Gr. an, without; odous, or odonta, a tooth*], the

river-mussel, so named as not possessing posterior teeth at the hinge.

anodyne, *n. dñ-nò-dña* [*Gr. an, without; odunè, pain*] any medicine that relieves pain: *adj.* soothing.

anoint, *v. dñ-nòyn'* [*OF. enoindre*, to anoint; *enoint*, anointing—from *L. in, in; ungo, I anoint*] to rub or smear with oil; to consecrate: **anoint'er**, *n. one* who: **anointed, *pp.* *n. the Messiah*: *adj.* consecrated: **anointing**, *imp.* *n. the act of anointing with oil*: *adj.* rubbing with oil: **anoint'ment**, *n. the act of anointing*.**

anomaly, *n. dñ-nò-m'á-lé*, **anomalies**, *n. plu. -lèz* [*Gr. anomalos*, rough, uneven—from *an, not; (h)omalos*, like to, or similar] a departure from the common rule; irregularity: **anomalous**, *a. -lèz*, out of rule; irregular: **anomalously**, *ad. -lèz*: **anomalistic**, *a. -lèz'íst*, irregular; departing from common or established rules; also **anomalistical**, *a. -lèz'íst*: **anomalist**, *n. one* who.

anomodontia, *n. plu. dñ-nò-m'ò-dòn'sh'á-d* [*Gr. anomos*, irregular; *odonta, a tooth*], in *geol.*, an order of reptiles, also called **diapsodontia**.

anomoura or **anomura**, *n. dñ-nò-m'ò-rá* [*Gr. anomos*, irregular, without rule; *oura, a tail*] a family of crustaceans characterised by the irregular development of their abdominal segments, as the hermit-crab: **an'omou'ral**, *a. pert.* to.

anon, *ad. dñ-nòw* [*AS. on an, in one*] in *OE.*, soon; quickly.

anonymous, *a. dñ-nò-n'á-mús* [*L. anonymus*, without a name—from *Gr. a, without; onoma, a name*], having no name; without the name of the author or writer: **anonymously**, *ad. -lèz*: **anonymously**, *n. the state or quality of being anonymous*: **anonymity**, *n. dñ-nò-n'á-m'í-té*, the state of being without the name of the author or writer; the quality or state of being anonymous.

anoplothere, *n. dñ-nò-plò-thèr* [*Gr. a, without; (h)oplos, a weapon; thèron, a wild beast*], a genus of fossil ruminants destitute of any organs of defence, as tusks, claws, or horns.

anopura, *n. plu. dñ-nò-plò-rá* [*Gr. anoplos*, unarmed; *oura, a tail*], an order of apterous insects.

anorexia, *n. dñ-nò-rék's'á-d* [*Gr. an, without; orexis, a longing for, eager desire*], want of appetite; also **anorexy**, *n. dñ-nò-rék's*.

anorthite, *n. dñ-nò-thít* [*Gr. a, without; orthos, upright*], one of the felspar family whose cleavages are without right angles: **anorthic**, *a. -thít*, *pert.* to.

another, *a. dñ-nò-thér* [*one and other*], one more; not the same; any one else.

anoura, *n. dñ-nò-rá* [*Gr. a, without; oura, a tail*], a class of amphibians without tails, as the frog, toad, &c.: **anou'rous**, *a. -rús*, destitute of a tail.

anserina, *a. dñ-nér'sín* [*L. anser, a goose*], of the goose tribe; uneven.

answer, *v. dñ-nér* [*AS. answarian*—from *ant*, against, and *swarian*, to swear, to affirm] to speak in return; to reply; to be accountable for; to suit; to satisfy, as a claim or a right; to correspond with; to meet or confront: *n. something said in reply to a question*; correspondence with; retaliation: **an'swer'ing**, *imp.* *answered*, *pp. dñ-nér'd*: **an'swerer**, *n. one* who: **answerable**, *a. dñ-nér-d'á*, what may be replied to; accountable; responsible; suitable: **an'swer'ably**, *ad. -bít*: **an'swerableness**, *n. -bít-nés*, the quality of being answerable: **an'swerless**, *a.* without an answer; that cannot be answered.—*SYN.* of 'answer *n.*': reply; response; rejoinder—of 'answerable': responsible; accountable; amenable.

ant, *ant*, or **anti**, *dñ-n'ís* [*Gr. a*], a prefix, meaning, against; opposite.

ant, *n. dñl* [*AS. cmeft*], a small insect; an emmet—of which it is a contracted form: **ant-bear**, see **aard-vark**: **ant-hill**, a nest of ants: **ant-eater**, a quadruped, having a long snout or muzzle and long tongue, which feeds upon ants: **ant-lion**, a small neuropterous insect which preys upon ants.

antacid, *n. dñ-á-s'ík* [*Gr. anti, against; L. acidus, acid*], any substance, as *potash, soda, magnesia, lime*, &c., which counteracts acidity or neutralises it.

antagonist, *n. dñ-à-g'ò-níst* [*F. antagoniste*, an antagonist—from *Gr. antagónistés, a combatant*—from *Gr. anti, against; agonistes, a combatant*], one who contends with another; an opponent; an enemy: **antag'onism**, *n. -nizm*, active opposition: **antagonise**, *v. dñ-à-g'ò-níz*, to act in opposition to;

màte, mat, fàr, làw : mète, mèt, hèr ; pine, pin ; nòte, nòt, mòve ;

principle, obtained from the *Gulpea cuspidata* or *G. angulata*, Ord. *Buridae*.

anguliform, a. *ang-gw'it-fōr'm* [L. *angulla*, an eel; *forma*, shape], formed like an eel or serpent.

anguineal, a. *ang-gw'it-d* [L. *anguineus*, snake-like—from *anguis*, a snake], or like a snake: **anguine**, a. *ang-gw'it*, snake-like.

anguish, n. *ang-gw'itsh* [OF. *angouesse*, anguish, pain—from L. *angustia*, narrowness, a strait—from *ango*, I draw or press tight], the writhing or twisting of the body from excessive pain; intense pain of body or mind; excessive grief: v. to inflict anguish: **anguishing**, imp.: **anguished**, pp. *ang-gw'itsh*.—SYN. of 'anguish': pain; agony; suffering; pang; distress; torture; torment.

angular—see under *angle*.

anhelation, n. *an-hēl'ā-shūn* [L. *anhelationem*, a difficulty of breathing—from *anhelo*, I breathe with difficulty—from Gr. *ana*, up; L. *hallo*, I breathe], state of being out of breath; a panting.

anhydrous, a. *an-hī'drūs* [Gr. *an*, without; *hudōr*, water], not having any water; dry; applied to minerals and gases not having water as an ingredient: **anhydrite**, n. *an-hī'drīt*, a transparent sulphate of lime found in a crystalline form without the usual ingredient of water: **anhydride**, n. *an-hī'drīd*, in chem., an oxide or an organic radical, capable of forming an acid by uniting with water, or an acid from which the water has been removed, combining with basic oxides to form salts: **anhydrate**, v. *-drāt*, to free from water: **anhydrating**, imp.: **anhydrated**, pp. *-drāt'ed*.

anight, ad. *a-nī't*, also **anights**, ad. *a-nī'ts* [AS. *a*, on or in, and *nīht*], in the night time; nightly.

anil—see under *aniline*.

anile, a. *an-īl* [L. *anilis*—from *anus*, an old woman], pert. to an old woman; aged; imbecile: **anility**, n. *an-īl'it*, old-womanishness; dotage.

aniline, n. *an-īl'īn* [Ar. *an-nīl* or *an-nīl*, the indigo plant], a substance obtained from indigo, and certain other organic substances—used in the preparation of mauve, magenta, and other dyes, for which it is obtained from *benzole*, one of the constituents of coal-tar: **anil**, n. *an-īl*, one of the plants yielding indigo.

animadvert, v. *an-ī-mā-dv'ert* [L. *animadvertēre*, to direct the thoughts or attention to—from *animus*, the mind; *ad*, to; *verto*, I turn], to turn the mind to; to consider; to remark upon: **animadverting**, imp.: **animadverted**, pp.: **animadvert'er**, n. one who: **animadvertion**, n. *-v'ēr-shūn* [L. *animadvertitiōnem*, investigation—from *versum*, turned], the act of turning the mind to; reproof; censure.—SYN. of 'animadvert': to remark; criticize; comment; blame; censure; condemn; reprove; reproach; upbraid; reprimand; rebuke; chide.

animal, n. *an-ī-māl* [L. *animal*, a living creature], a body possessed of life, sensation, and power of motion: **adj.** pert. to a living creature; gross; opposite of spiritual: **animalise**, v. *an-ī-mā-līz*, to make like an animal; to give animal life to: **animalising**, imp.: **animalised**, pp.: **animalise'd**, pp. *-tīz'*, converted into animal matter: **animalisation**, n. *an-ī-mā-līz'ā-shūn*, the act of endowing with life: **animalism**, n. *-īz'm*, animal health; sensual indulgence; mere life without intellectual activity; an embodiment of animal propensities: **animal'ity**, n. *-ī-tē*, state of animal existence: **animal kingdom**, one of the three great departments of natural objects, comprising all living creatures,—the others being the *vegetable* and *mineral*.

animalcule, n. *an-ī-māl'kūl* [L. *animalculum*], a creature very small or very minute, generally invisible to the naked eye; the plu. *animalcula*, from the L. form, is in common scientific use: **animal'cular**, a. *-kūl*, also **animal'cule**, a. *-kūl*, pert. to; somewhat resembling animalcules.

animate, v. *an-ī-māt* [L. *animatus*, endowed with life—from *anima*, the animal life], to give life to; to vivify; to invigorate; to inspirit: **adj.** alive; possessed of animal life: **animating**, imp.: **animated**, pp.: **adj.** lively; vigorous: **animater**, n. one who: **animat'ion**, n. *an-ī-mā'tiōn*, the state of being animated; possessing life or spirit: **animatingly**, *an-ī-māt'ing-lē*, in a way to impart animation: **animative**, a. *an-ī-mā'tiv*, capable of giving life.—SYN. of 'animate v.': to inspire; enliven; cheer; exhilarate; inspirit; stimulate; rouse; instigate; incite; prompt; urge; gladden; quicken; encourage—of 'animation': vi-

varity; spirit; life; buoyancy; liveliness; airiness; sprightliness.

anime, n. *an-ī-mē* [perhaps F. *animé*, animated, from the number of insects it contains], a white resinous drug brought from W. Indies and from Africa.

animism, n. *an-ī-mīz'm* [L. *anima*, life, soul], the doctrine of souls and other spiritual beings.

animosity, n. *an-ī-mōs'itē* [F. *animosité*, ill-will—from L. *animositas*, impetuosity, ardour—from L. *animus*, mind], a hearty and spirited hatred; violent hatred; a high degree of enmity: **animus**, n. *an-ī-mūs*, the feeling that prompts; purpose; temper—generally in a bad sense.—SYN. of 'animosity': acrimony; asperity; tartness; harshness; enmity; hatred; opposition; resentment.

anion, n. *an-ī-ōn* [Gr. *anion*, a rising up—from *ana*, up; *rimē*, I go], an electro-negative body opposed to cation.

anise, n. *an-īs* [L. *aniscum*; Gr. *anison*], an annual plant whose seeds have an aromatic smell, and pleasant warm taste; the fruit of the plant *Pimpinella anisum*, Ord. *Umbellifera*: **anise-seed** or **aniseed**, *an-ī-sēd*, the seed of the plant: **anisetto**, n. *an-ī-zet'*, aniseed cordial.

anisomerosous, a. *an-ī-sōm'ēr ōs* [Gr. *anisos*, unequal; *meros*, a part], in bot., unsymmetrical; in geol., applied to certain rocks formed in whole or in part by crystallisation.

anistemonous, a. *an-ī-sō-tēm'ō-nūs* [Gr. *anisos*, unequal; *stemon*, a thread, a fibre], in bot., applied to stamens not equal in number to the floral envelopes, nor a multiple of them; also **anistemonous**, a.

anker, n. *ang-kēr* [Dut., Ger.], a liquid measure equal to ten gallons.

ankle, n. *ang-k'l* [AS. *ancleow*—cf. Dan. *ankel*; Dut. and Ger. *enkel*, an ankle; F. *ankle*, a loop, the bending of the leg], the joint that connects the foot with the leg: **anklet**, n. *ang-k'l*, an ornament for the ankle: **ankled**, a. *ang-k'l*, having or pert. to ankles.

anlace, n. *an-lās*, in OE., a broad two-edged dagger.

anna, n. *an-nā*, a coin in the East Indies, value 1/10.

annals, n. *an-nāls* [L. *annalis*, belonging to the year—from *annus*, a year], a brief narrative of events divided into periods, each period consisting of one year: year-books: **annalist**, n. a writer of annals. **annate**, n. plu. *an-nāts*, also **annates**, n. plu. *an-nāts* [F. *annale*—from mid. L. *annato*, a yearly revenue—from L. *annus*, a year], the first year's income of a spiritual living, anciently paid by the clergy to the Pope; first-fruits: in Eng., applied to the augmentation of poor livings; in Scot., a half-year's stipend paid to the heirs of a deceased clergyman.

annatto, n. *an-nā'tō*—same as **arratto**, which see.

anneal, v. *an-nēl* [AS. *on*, on; *alan*, to burn], influenced by: F. *netter*, to enamel; mid. L. *anellāre*, to blacken; L. *nigr*, black], to temper; to heat glass or metal, and then to cool slowly, in order to render less brittle; to heat glass or tiles, &c., in order to fix the colours laid on them: **annealing**, imp.: **annealed**, pp.: **anneal'ing**, imp.: **annealed**, pp. *-nēl'*: **annealing furnace**, a furnace for annealing.

annelida, n. plu. *an-nēl'ī-dā*, also **annelids**, n. plu. *-nēl'ī-dā* [L. *annelus*, a little ring; Gr. *enche*, resembling], the ringed worms, comprising leeches, lob-worms, earth-worms, &c.

annex, v. *an-nēks* [F. *annexer*, to annex, to unite; L. *annexus*, tied, fastened on—to from L. *ad*, to; *necto*, I tie], to join on to the end; to bind to; to unite; to affix: **annexing**, imp.: **annexed**, pp. *an-nēkt'*: **annexible**, a. *an-nēks'ib'l*, that may be annexed: **annexation**, n. *an-nēks'ā-shūn*, the act of uniting or joining to; addition of something: **annex'ionist**, n. *-shūn'ist*, one who favours annexation: **annexion**, n. *an-nēk'shūn*, and **annexment**, n. the act of annexing; addition: **annexe**, n. *an-nēks* [F.], a wing to a building, or an outbuilding communicating with the main one.—SYN. of 'annex': to unite; add; join; coalesce; append; affix; bind to.

annihilate, v. *an-nīh'it-lā* [L. *annihilatus*, annihilated—from *ad*, nihil, nothing], to reduce to nothingness; to destroy a body utterly, or the peculiar properties of a body: **annihilating**, imp.: **annihilat'ed**, pp.: **annihilat'or**, n. that which: **annihilation**, n. *-hī-lā'shūn*, the act of reducing to nothingness; a total destruction.

anniversary, n. *an-nī't-vēr's'ēr-ē* [F. *anniversaire*, an

cele, body, food; pure, bird; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

formed by a union of the filaments; in soot., a generative bud in which the male organs only are developed.

androspores, *n. plu. an-drô-spôrs* [Gr. *andr* or *andros*, a man or male; *spora*, a seed—from *spôrô*, I scatter seed], the developed male organs in certain of the Algae; swarmspores.

anecdotes, *n. an-âk-dôz* [Gr. *anekdoton*, unpublished—from *a*, without; *ekt*, out; *doton*, given; *didômi*, I give], originally, secret history—now, a short story; a matter interesting in a man's life or conduct; an anecdotal, *a. an-âk-dô-îd*, also an anecdotal, *a. -i-kd*, pert. to.

anale, *v. an-â* [AS. *andian*, to anoint with oil—from *ele*: *F. huile*; *L. oleum*, oil], in OE., to anoint with holy oil; to give extreme unction; also *anéal*.

analectrode, *n. an-â-lêk-trôd* [Gr. *a*, without; *electro*, amber], an *anode*—a term used by Faraday.

analectrotomas, *n. an-â-lêk-trôd-tô-mis* [Gr. *ana*, up, *electro*, amber; *tônos*, strain], a condition of lessened irritability in the nerves or muscles, caused, in the direction of the anode, by the action of an electric current upon them: distinguished from cat-
electrotomas.

anemose, *n. a-nêm-ô-nâ*, also spelt *anem'omy*, *n. -ô-ni* [Gr. *anemônd*—from *anemos*, wind], the windflower, so named because easily moved by the wind. Ord. *Ranunculaceæ*, sub-Ord. *Anemoneæ*: *anem'-e*, *a. -nis*, a substance obtained from the *anemone*: *see-anem'os*—*see action*.

anemophilous, *a. an-â-mô-fî-lis* [Gr. *anemos*, wind; *philos*, loving], in bot., wind-fertilised,—said of flowers which are dependent upon the wind for conveying the pollen to the stigma in fertilisation.

anemoscope, *n. an-âm-ô-skôp* [Gr. *anemos*, wind; *skopô*, I view], an instr. to show the course of the wind: **anemometer**, *n. an-âm-mê-têr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for determining the course, the force, and velocity of winds: **anemometry**, *n. -trî*, the measurement of the force and velocity of the wind.

anent, prop. *a-nênt* [AS. *on efen*, on a level with; cf. MH. Ger. *eben*], regarding; concerning; respecting.

aneroid, *n. an-êr-ôyd* [Gr. *a*, without; *nêros*, wet, moist; *êidos*, form], the air barometer, consisting of a small metallic box nearly exhausted of air, and easily acted upon by the external pressure of the atmosphere.

aneurism, *n. an-â-rîsm* [Gr. *aneurisma*, the dilatation of an artery—from *aneurus*, I enlarge—from *eurus*, broad], a tumour filled with blood, arising from the dilatation of an artery; also applied to enlargement or dilatation of the heart: **aneurismal**, *a. an-â-rî-smal*, pert. to.

anew, *ad. a-nâ* [AS. *a*, on, and *new*], again; newly; another time.

anfractuose, *a. an-frâk-tû-ôz* [L. *anfractus*, a turning or bending round], in bot., wavy or sinuous, as the anthers of gourds and cucumbers; full of turnings or windings.

angel, *n. an-jel* [L. *angelus*; Gr. *angelos*, a messenger, an angel], a heavenly being; in OE., a gold coin, in value from 6s. 8d. to 10s.; *angelic*, *a. an-jêl-ik*, also *angel'ical*, *a. -i-kd*, partaking of the nature of angels: *angel'ically*, *ad. -ly*: *angelicity*, *n. an-jêl-îs-tî-tî*: *angelica*, *n. an-jêl-tî-kâ*, a plant, so named from its supposed virtues. Ord. *Umbelliferae*: **angelology**, *n. -ô-jî-jî* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the doctrine of angelic beings: *angelus*, *n. an-jêl-ûs*, in the R. Cath. Ch., a prayer to the Virgin Mary beginning with the word *angelus*; a bell rung morning, noon, and evening for the recitation of this prayer: *angel-fish*, *n. a fish* so named from the wing-like expansion of its pectoral fins: *angel-shot*, a kind of chain-shot.

anger, *n. ang-êr* [Ice. *angr*, pain], the feeling of resentment mingled with pain; strong indignation excited by real or supposed injury; rage; displeasure: *v. to provoke*; to enrage: *an'gering*, *imp.*: *angered*, *pp. ang-êrd*: *angry*, *a. ang-êr-t*, displeased; provoked; raging; in *med.*, applied to a wound inflamed and painful: *angrily*, *ad. ang-êr-ik*, OE. for *angrily*, *ad. ang-êr-ik*, in an angry manner.—**SVN.** of 'anger *n.*: wrath; choleric; ire; rage; resentment; indignation; displeasure; fury; passion; gall; spleen; vexation; grudge—of 'angry': passionate; hasty; provoked; displeased; raging; infuriated; inflamed; choleric; furious; wrathful; hot; indignant; irritated; resentful.

angiemakyma, *n. an-jî-êng-kîm-d* [Gr. *angelon*, a vessel; *angchuma*, an infusion—from *angcho*, I pour in], in bot., vascular tissue in general.

angina, *n. an-jînd* [L. *angina*, quinsy—from *ango*, I choke or strangle], an inflammation or tumour in the throat, impeding respiration: *ang'nal*, *a. -nâ*, also *anginous*, *a. an-jî-nôz*, pert. to *angina*: *angina pectoris*, *pekt-ô-rîs* [L. *pectoris*, of the breast], an accompaniment of certain forms of heart-disease in which a most excruciating pain in the breast is felt, with a sense of strangulation.

angiography, *n. an-jî-ô-grâ-fî* [Gr. *angelion*, a vessel; *graphê*, a description], a description of the vessels in the human body.

angiosperms, *n. plu. an-jî-ô-spêr-mz* [Gr. *angelion*, a vessel; *sperma*, seed], plants which have their seeds enclosed or enclosed in a seed-vessel: *angiospermous*, *a. -spêr-mûs*, having seeds contained in a seed-vessel.

angle, *n. ang-gîl* [*F. angle*: L. *angulus*, a corner; cf. Gr. *ankos*, bent], any corner small or large; the point or corner where two lines meet; a hook to fish with; in OE., a fishing-rod: *v. to try to catch fish with a hook*; to endeavour to gain by insinuations or artifices: *ang'ling*, *imp.*: *a. fishing*; the art of fishing: *angled*, *pp. ang-gîl*: *adj.* having angles or corners: *an'gler*, one who fishes; a kind of fish, also called the fishing frog: *angular*, *a. ang-gîl-êr*, sharp; pointed; having angles or corners: *an'gularity*, *ad. -it*: *angularity*, *n. ang-gîl-êr-tî*, the quality of having corners or angles: *angle-iron*, *n.* a rolled bar of iron, an angular shape for forming the edges of bridges, girders, &c. or the corners of boilers, &c.: *salient angle*, in *mil.*, the angle formed by the two lines of a parapet which projects towards the enemy: *re-entering angle*, in *mil.*, the reverse of salient—that is, having the apex of the angle towards the defenders: *sectoral angle* [*sectoral*, forming the sector of a circle], an angle formed by the prolongation of the faces of any work forming a salient angle: *angle of elevation*, in taking aim; the angle formed by two lines, one passing from the eye to the object, the other coinciding with the bore of the piece: *angle of incidence*, the angle between the line of direction of anything (as a projectile or a ray of light) falling upon a surface, and a perpendicular line raised on the same surface from the same point: *right angle*, an angle or corner formed by a perpendicular line falling on a horizontal line or surface, subtended by a quarter of a circle or 90°: *acute angle*, an angle or corner less than a right angle: *obtuse angle*, an angle or corner greater than a right angle: *triangle*, a three-sided figure having three angles: *spherical angle*, an angle formed by the meeting of two arcs of a great circle.

Angle, *n. ang-gîl* [L. *Anglus*; *SVN.* *Angle*—from *Angul*, in Holstein], one of a German tribe on the Elbe, of the race of the Suevi, who afterwards passed over with the Saxons into Britain and gave their name to that country: *Angle-land*, *ang-gîl-înd*, England: *Anglo*, *ang-gîl*, prefixed to a proper name, denotes partly English, as *Anglo-Indian*, *Anglo-American*: *Anglo-Saxon*, or *Anglo-Norman*, a stage of the English language in its progressive development into its present form: *Anglo-Saxon*, *-sâk-sôn*, partly English and partly Saxon; denoting the language arising from the *Anglo* and *Saxon* dialects, spoken in Britain from about A.D. 450-1066: *Anglomaniæ*, a passion on the part of a foreign country for imitating whatever is English: *Anglomaniac*, one having a passion for English ways: *Anglophobia*, *n. ang-gîl-fô-bî-d* [Gr. *phobô*, I fear], an intense hatred or fear of England: *Ang'lophobe*, *n. -fôb*, one who intensely fears or hates England: *Ang'lophobic*, *a. -fôb-ik*, pert. to: *anglésite*, *n. ang-gîl-sîl*, a sulphate of lead first found at *Anglésa*.

Anglican, *a. ang-gîl-kân* [see *Angle*], English; pert. to England: *n.* a member of the Church of England: *Anglica*, *n. ad. ang-gîl-sê*, in the English language or manner: *Anglicism*, *n. ang-gîl-sîsm*, a way of speaking or writing peculiar to the English language; an English idiom: *anglicise*, *v. ang-gîl-sîz*, to render any form of expression in another language into the English idiom: *anglicising*, *imp.*: *anglicised*, *pp. ang-gîl-sîzd*.

Angora, *a. ang-gôrd* [so named from *Angora* in Asia Minor], denoting a long, fine, white, silky hair, produced by goats so named.

Angostura, *a. an-gô-s-tû-râ* [from *Angostura*, a town of Venezuela], a bark containing a powerful bitter

maté, mât, fâr, kîw; mête, mèl, hèr; yîne, yîn; nôte, nôt, môve;

anastheron, n. *an-äs-thér-don* [Gr. *an*, without; *astheros*, flowery—from *asthōs*, a flower] in bot., a filament without an anther: *anastherous*, a. -dis, adjective of anasthera.

anapest, n. *an-ä-pät* [L. *anapestus*, an anapest—from Gr. *ana*, and *päis*, I beat], a foot in poetry, consisting of three syllables—the first two short, the third long or accented—thus, *u u -*: *anapestical*, a. -tik, pertaining to an anapest: also spelt *æ*.

anaphora, n. *an-dä-fö-rä* [Gr. *anaphora*, a coming up—from *ana*, up, and *phorö*, I bear, I carry] in rhet., the repetition of a word or words at the beginning of successive sentences; in *astron.*, the oblique ascension of a star; in *liturgies*, the more solemn part of the eucharistic service, including the offering and the presentation of the holy gifts.

anarchy, n. *an-dä-r-ki* [Gr. *a*, without; *arché*, government], want of government; a state of lawless confusion in a country: *anarchist*, n. -kist, one who attempts to introduce disorder or confusion into a country: *anarchic*, a. -dä-r-ki-tik, also *anarchial*, a. -ki-tik, lawless; confused; causing lawlessness: *anarchism*, n. -ki-tizm, the principles or practice of anarchy or anarchism.

anarthropoda, n. *an-dä-r-thröpö-dä* [Gr. *a*, without; *arthron*, a joint; *poda*, a foot], that division of animalcules in which there are no jointed appendages or limbs, as worms, leeches, &c.

anarthrosis, a. *an-dä-r-thrös* [Gr. *a*, without; *arthron*, a joint], without legs or wings, as some insects; in gram., without the article.

anasarca, n. *an-dä-sä-r-kä* [Gr. *ana*, throughout; *sark* or *sarka*, flesh], general dropsy throughout the surface of the body: *anasarcous*, a. *an-dä-sä-r-kös*, dropsical.

anastatic, a. *an-dä-stät-ik* [Gr. *ana*, up; *statos*, that stands], a term applied to a method of printing from zinc plates.

anastomosis, v. *an-dä-stö-möz* [Gr. *anastomosis*, the formation of a mouth or aperture—from *ana*, through; *stoma*, a mouth], to unite the mouth of one vessel to another, as of one vein to another; to inoculate: *anastomosing*, imp.: *anastomosed*, pp. -mised: *anastomosis*, n. -tis, in bot., union of vessels; union of the ramifications of the veins of a leaf; in anat., the union of the branch of a vessel from the same trunk, or from other trunks: *anastomotic*, a. -mät-ik, pert. to: a medicine having the power to open the mouths of vessels.

anastome, n. *an-dä-töz* [Gr. *anastasis*, a stretching forth], a name for pyramidal titanium ore, generally called *actinolite*.

anathema, n. *an-dä-thä-mä* [Mid. L.; Gr. *anathema*, anything devoted or accursed—from *ana*, up; *thänai*, I put or place], separation from the Church; a curse; a separation for destruction: *anathematise*, v. *an-dä-thä-mä-tiz*, to pronounce a curse against; to excommunicate: *anathematizing*, imp.: *anathematized*, pp. -tised: *anathematiser*, n. one who: *anathematization*, n. -täs-tshän, the act of pronouncing an anathema.

anatomy, n. *an-dä-tö-mi* [F. *anatomie*; L. *anatōmia*, Gr. *anatomé*, dissection—from Gr. *ana*, up; *temnō*, I cut—*tät*, a cutting up], the art of separating the different parts of a plant or an animal; the art of dissection; the science treating of the structure and organization of living things: in *dramatic language*, a thin, meagre person; a skeleton: *anatomical*, a. *an-dä-tö-mä-l*, to separate the parts of an animal body: *anatomical*, imp.: *anatomised*, pp. -mised: *anatomist*, n. one who is skilled in dissecting bodies: *anatomical*, a. *an-dä-tö-mä-l*, pert. to anat.: *anatomically*, ad. -li: *anatomisation*, n. *an-dä-tö-mä-tshän*.

anastropal, a. *an-dä-rö-päl*, also *anastropous*, a. *an-dä-rö-pös* [Gr. *ana*, up, or over; *tröpä*, a turning] in bot., an inverted ovule, the hilum and micropyle being near each other, and the chalassa at the opposite end.

anberry, n. also *anberry*, n. *an-bär-rä*, and *angleberry*, *äng-bär-rä* [AS. *ampre* or *ompre*, a crooked swelling vein] in vet. surg., a wart or molluscous tumour; in bot., a warty condition or swelling on the roots of such plants as turnips; club-root; finger-and-toe disease.

ancestor, n. *an-sēs-tär* [OF. *ancestre*; L. *antecessor*, he that goes before—from *ante*, before; *cedo*, I go], a forefather; a progenitor; a woman is called an *ancestress*: *ancestral*, a. *an-sēs-träl*, relating to or

descending from ancestors: *ancestry*, n. *an-sēs-trä*, birth; descent; a series of ancestors: *anchor*, n. *äng-kär* [L. *ancora*; Gr. *anphira*], an iron grappling instr. which, when dropped on the sea-bottom by means of a cable or chain, keeps a ship from drifting; any firm stay or support: v. to stop at; to fix or rest on: *anchoring*, imp.: *anchored*, pp. *äng-kärd*: *anchorage*, n. *äng-kär-ä*, a place where a ship can anchor: *anchorage*, a. -döl, fit for anchorage: to drop or cast anchor, to sink an anchor into the sea to keep the ship from drifting: to weigh anchor, to raise the anchor: *anchor comes home*, when it drags by the violence of the wind, by a heavy sea, or by the force of a current: at anchor, or riding at anchor, when the ship is kept from drifting by the anchor having a proper hold.

anchoret, n. *äng-kö-rät*, *an-chör-ite*, n. -rit, also *anachoret*, n. *an-dä-kö-rät* [Gr. *anachorētēs*, one who goes back—from *ana*, up, *chörö*, I retire], a hermit; a religious recluse: *anachoretic*, a. *äng-kö-rät-ik*, also *anachoretical*, a. -i-käl, pert. to a hermit or his mode of life.

anchovy, n. *an-chö-vä* [Sp. *anchova*—perhaps conn. with Basque *antena*, dry], a small fish caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and prepared as a sauce: *anchovy-pear*, a West Indian tree or its fruit, *Grias cauliflora*.

anchylosis or **ankylosis**, n. *äng-kil-lö-sis* [Gr.—from *ankulōs*, I crook or stiffen], the immovable union of two bones by means of osseous matter: *anchylosed*, a. *äng-kil-lösd*, fixed: *anchylositic*, a. *äng-kil-lö-tik*, pert. to.

ancient, a. *an-shēnt* [F. *ancien*, old; mid. L. *antīquus*, old—from L. *ante*, before] old; what is long past; belonging to former times: n. [corruption of *en-sign*], in OE, the flag or streamer of a ship; the bearer of an ensign: *ancients*, n. plu. those who lived in old times: *anciently*, ad. -li, in old times: *ancientness*, n.: *ancientry*, n. *an-shēnt-rä*, ancient lineage.

ancle, n. *an-silē* [L.], in *anc. Rome*, the sacred shield of Mars, said to have fallen from heaven.

ancillary, a. *an-sil-ä-rä* [L. *ancillär*, a maid-servant], subservient; subordinate, as a handmaid.

ancipital, a. *an-sip-ä-täl* [L. *ancipitem*, doubtful—from *an*, both sides; *caput*, the head], doubtful; double-faced; in anat., two-faced.

anclolus, n. *an-sil-lö-rä* [Gr. *ankulōs*, crooked, or curved; *keras*, a horn], a genus of fossil chambered shells curved like a horn.

and, conj. *än-dä* [AS. *and*], together with; added to; furthermore.

andalusite, n. *an-dä-lö-sit* [from *Andalusia*, in Spain, where first found], one of the garnet family, of varied colours—grey to green, violet, blue, &c.—found in crystals in mica-schist.

andante, a. *an-dän-tä* [It.], in music, moderately slow; expressive: *andantino*, a. -tän-ö [It.], a quicker movement than *andante*, between it and *allegretto*.

Andean, a. *an-dē-än*, of or pert. to the *Andes*, a great chain of mountains running through S. Amer.: *andesite*, n. *an-dē-sit*, an igneous rock found in the *Andes* containing the felspar called *andesine*, *an-dē-sin*, of a white, grey, greenish, or yellowish colour.

androns, n. plu. *än-dräns* [OE. *anderne*; OF. *andier*; mid. L. *andena*, andirons], in ancient kitchens, the iron bars which supported the hearth used as fuel, or the spit—now applied to movable fire-irons; also applied to the upright movable iron plates inside the fireplace of a kitchen-grate for contracting the space at pleasure.

androchium, n. *an-drö-si-üm* [Gr. *aner* or *andra*, a man; *ochos*, a house], in bot., the male organs of the flowers; stamens taken collectively.

androgyne, n. *an-drö-gi-nis* [Gr. *aner* or *andra*, a man; *gynē*, a woman], a single individual having the characteristics of both sexes; a hermaphrodite: *androgyneal*, also *androgyneous*, a. -nis, of both sexes; having male and female forets on the same footstalk: *androgyneally*, ad. -näl-li: *androgyneism*, n. -i-nizm, in bot., a change from a dioecious to a monöcious condition.

android, n. *än-dröyd* [Gr. *aner* or *andra*, a man; *eidos*, form], an automaton in human form: *androids*, plu. *än-dröyd-ēs*, automata in human form.

androphore, n. *än-drö-för*, also *androphorum*, n. *än-drö-för-üm* [Gr. *aner* or *andra*, a male; *phorö*, I bear], in bot., a stalk supporting the stamens, often

cōo, böy, föb; päre, bäd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

baptism and baptises again those who have been baptised in infancy; one who believes in regeneration as a result of adult baptism: *an'abap'tists*, a religious sect holding this belief: *an'abap'tic*, a. -*tik*, of or pert. to: *an'abap'tism*, n. -*tism*, the doctrine of the anabaptists.

anabolism, n. *an-dō-bō-lizm* [Gr. *anabōlō*, a throwing up—from *ana*, up, and *bōlō*, I throw], in *phys.*, assimilation; a process by which a substance is transformed into another more complex and more highly organised, as the conversion of the nutritive elements of food into tissue.

anacampsis, n. plu. *an-d-ō-kēm'tiks* [Gr. *ana*, back; *kampō*, I bend], the doctrine of reflected light or sound: *an'acamp'tic*, a. -*pert* to.

anacardium, n. *an-d-ō-kār-dī-ſhm* [Gr. *ana*, similar to; *kardia*, the heart], the name of a genus of ornamental trees, one of which yields the cashew or marking nut, Ord. *Anacardiaceae*.

anacathartic, a. *an-d-ō-kā-thār'tik* [Gr. *ana*, upward; *kathartō*, purging], exciting discharges from the mouth and nose: n. a medicine which does so; opposite of *cathartic*.

anacharis, n. *an-d-ō-ris* [Gr. *ana*, without; *charis*, grace, beauty], a troublesome plant, remarkable for the rapidity with which it has recently naturalised itself in the canals and rivers of England, Ord. *Hydrocharitaceae*.

anachoret—see *anachoret*.

anachronism, n. *an-d-ō-kh-rō-nizm* [Gr. *ana*, back; *chronos*, time], an error in point of time; a mistake in telling when an event happened: *anachronistic*, a. -*tik*, erroneous in date.

anacrostics, n. plu. *an-d-ō-kias'tiks* [Gr. *ana*, back; *krisis*, a breaking], that part of optics which treats of the refraction of light—now called *dioptrics*: *anacrostic*, a. -*tik*, pert. to.

anacrotism, n. *an-d-ō-kō-lō'thōn*, also *anacroteth*, n. *an-d-ō-kō-lō'th* [Gr. *anakrotōthos*, not following in a consecutive order—from *an*, not; *akrotōthos*, following], the want of grammatical sequence or connection in the parts of a sentence: *anacrotic*, a. -*tik*, also *anacrotical*, a. -*tik*, wanting sequence or connection in its parts: *anacrotically*, ad. -*ly*.

anacrotis, n. *an-d-ō-kō-lō'th* [etym. unknown], a name originally applied to a huge snake of Ceylon; a species of boa belonging exclusively to the Amer. continent.

anacreontic, a. *an-d-ō-kh-rō-n'ik*, after the manner of the Greek poet Anacreon (6th century B.C.); joyous: *anacreontics*, n. plu. -*tiks*, verses like Anacreon's love- and drinking-songs.

anadem, n. *an-d-ō-dēm* [L. and Gr. *anadēma*—from Gr. *ana*, up; *deō*, I bind], a garland or fillet, a crown of flowers.

anadiplosis, n. *an-d-ō di-plō-sis* [Gr. *ana*, again; *diplos*, double], in *poet.*, an *an'akō*, a repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause in the beginning of the next.

anadromous, a. *an-d-ō-rō-mōs* [Gr. *ana*, up; *dromos*, a running, a race], in *zool.*, applied to those fish, as the salmon and sturgeon, which periodically visit fresh-water lakes and rivers.

anæmia, n. *an-d-ō-mī-d* [Gr. *a*, without; *haima*, blood], a diminution in the amount of the blood; the condition arising from such a diminution; an alteration in its quality producing pallor, a characteristic symptom of wasting diseases: *anæmious*, a. *an-d-ō-mī-ōs*, also *anæmic*, a. *an-d-ō-m'ik*, without organs of circulation, and without blood; bloodless.

anaerobia, n. plu. *an-d-ō-ēr-ō-bī-d* [Gr. *a*, without, *ēr*, the air; *bios*, life], bacteria which can live without free oxygen: *anaerobian*, a. -*ōbī-dn*: also *anaerobic*, *anaerobiotik*, -*ōbīk*, -*ō-bī-ō'tik*.

anæsthesia, n. *an-d-ēs-thēzī-d* [Gr. *anæsthēsia*, the want or loss of feeling—from *an*, without; *æsthēsis*, sensation], the loss of feeling or sensation by the inhalation of an ethereal vapour, or by organic or functional disease of the nervous system; insensibility; also, in same sense, *an'æsthesia*, n. plu. -*thēzīks*: *an'æsthetic*, n. an ethereal vapour inhaled to induce loss of feeling and sensation; any substance capable of producing *anæsthesia*.

anaglyph, n. *an-d-ō-glīf* [Gr. *ana*, up; *gluphō*, I engrave], an engraved or sculptured ornament in relief: *an'aglyphic*, a. -*ik*, pert. to: *an'aglyphic*, a. -*tik*, pert. to the arts of chasing, engraving, sculpture, &c.

anagoge, n. *an-d-ō-gō-jō* [Gr. *anagōgē*, a bringing up—from *ana*, up, and *gō*, I lead], in *med.*, an upward rejection, as of blood; spiritual enlightenment; spiritual application of words: *an'agoge*, a. -*gō-jō*, pert. to: *anagogical*, a. -*gō-jō-tīk*, religiously exalting; spiritual: *an'agogically*, ad. -*ly*.

anagram, n. *an-d-ō-grām* [Gr. *ana*, back; *gramma*, a letter], a new word formed from the letters of another word; a transposition of letters: *an'agrammatic*, a. -*ik*, also *an'agrammatical*, a. -*tīk*, pert. to: *an'agrammatically*, ad. -*ly*: *an'agrammatic*, v. -*ise*, to make anagrams: *an'agrammatically*, imp.: *an'agrammatised*, pp. -*ised*: *an'agrammatic*, n. one who.

anagraph, n. *an-d-ō-grāf* [Gr. *ana*, up; *graphō*, I write], a commentary.

analcime, n. *an-d-ō-āl-sīm* [Gr. *a*, without; *alkimos*, strong], a zeolitic mineral found abundantly in trap-peak rocks, so called from its feebly electric properties.

analekta, n. plu. *an-d-ō-lēk'ta* [Gr. *analektos*, gathered together—from *ana*, up; *legō*, I gather], selected fragments of authors: *analectic*, a. *an-d-ō-lēk'tīk*, selecting; collected; choice.

analemma, n. *an-d-ō-lēm-mā* [L.—from Gr. *ana*, up; *lambanō*, I take], in *geom.*, a projection of a sphere on the plane of the meridian.

analepsis, n. *an-d-ō-lēp'sis* [Gr. *a*, recovery], in *med.*, recovery; convalescence: *an'aleptic*, a. -*tik*, restorative: n. a medicine which gives strength.

Anallantoides, n. plu. *an-d-ō-lānt-ō'idē-d* [Gr. *an*, without, and *allantoides*, which seel], the group of Vertebrata in which the embryo is not furnished with an allantois.

analogy, n. *an-d-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *analogos*, agreeing with, conformable to—from *ana*, up to, similar to; *logos*, word, ratio, proportion], resemblance between one thing and another; similarity or likeness between things in their properties or qualities: *analogous*, a. -*gōs*, bearing some resemblance or proportion to; applied to parts which perform the same function:

analogical, a. *an-d-ō-lō-jī-tīk*, used by way of analogy: *analogically*, ad. -*ly*: *analogicalness*, n. *analogies*, v. *an-d-ō-lō-jī-tis*, to explain by analogy: *analogising*, imp.: *analogised*, pp. -*ised*: *analogist*, n. -*ist*, one who.

analogism, n. -*izm*, investigation by analogy: *analogous*, n. *an-d-ō-lō-jō*, an object that has a resemblance to, or correspondence with, another object; as regards similarity of function: *analogously*, ad. -*ly*: *analogon*, n. *an-d-ō-lō-jōn*, same sense as *analogous*.

analogous, v. -*ly*, to explain by analogy: *analogising*, imp.: *analogised*, pp. -*ised*: *analogist*, n. -*ist*, one who.

analogous, n. *an-d-ō-lō-jō*, an object that has a resemblance to, or correspondence with, another object; as regards similarity of function: *analogously*, ad. -*ly*: *analogon*, n. *an-d-ō-lō-jōn*, same sense as *analogous*.

analogous, v. -*ly*, to explain by analogy: *analogising*, imp.: *analogised*, pp. -*ised*: *analogist*, n. -*ist*, one who.

analogous, n. *an-d-ō-lō-jō*, an object that has a resemblance to, or correspondence with, another object; as regards similarity of function: *analogously*, ad. -*ly*: *analogon*, n. *an-d-ō-lō-jōn*, same sense as *analogous*.

analogous, v. -*ly*, to explain by analogy: *analogising*, imp.: *analogised*, pp. -*ised*: *analogist*, n. -*ist*, one who.

analogous, n. *an-d-ō-lō-jō*, an object that has a resemblance to, or correspondence with, another object; as regards similarity of function: *analogously*, ad. -*ly*: *analogon*, n. *an-d-ō-lō-jōn*, same sense as *analogous*.

analogous, v. -*ly*, to explain by analogy: *analogising*, imp.: *analogised*, pp. -*ised*: *analogist*, n. -*ist*, one who.

analogous, n. *an-d-ō-lō-jō*, an object that has a resemblance to, or correspondence with, another object; as regards similarity of function: *analogously*, ad. -*ly*: *analogon*, n. *an-d-ō-lō-jōn*, same sense as *analogous*.

analogous, v. -*ly*, to explain by analogy: *analogising*, imp.: *analogised*, pp. -*ised*: *analogist*, n. -*ist*, one who.

analogous, n. *an-d-ō-lō-jō*, an object that has a resemblance to, or correspondence with, another object; as regards similarity of function: *analogously*, ad. -*ly*: *analogon*, n. *an-d-ō-lō-jōn*, same sense as *analogous*.

analogous, v. -*ly*, to explain by analogy: *analogising*, imp.: *analogised*, pp. -*ised*: *analogist*, n. -*ist*, one who.

analogous, n. *an-d-ō-lō-jō*, an object that has a resemblance to, or correspondence with, another object; as regards similarity of function: *analogously*, ad. -*ly*: *analogon*, n. *an-d-ō-lō-jōn*, same sense as *analogous*.

analogous, v. -*ly*, to explain by analogy: *analogising*, imp.: *analogised*, pp. -*ised*: *analogist*, n. -*ist*, one who.

analogous, n. *an-d-ō-lō-jō*, an object that has a resemblance to, or correspondence with, another object; as regards similarity of function: *analogously*, ad. -*ly*: *analogon*, n. *an-d-ō-lō-jōn*, same sense as *analogous*.

māte, māf, fār, lāvō; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, nōt, mōve;

ambiguous or equivocal language; a phrase of doubtful interpretation.

amphibian, *n.* *am-fī-brīt* (Gr. *amphī*, on both sides; *brachia*, short), in *anc. pros.*, a foot of three syllables—a short, a long, and a short—thus, *u - u*; in *Eng. poet.*, used as the end of a line.

amphicarpous, *a.* *am-fī-kāp-pūs* (Gr. *amphī*, both; *carpos*, fruit), in bot., having two kinds of fruit.

amphioxylon, *a.* *am-fī-ō-sīlōs*, also *am-phiox-lyon*, *a.* *-fī-ōs* (Gr. *amphioxylon*, hollowed all round—from *amphī*, both; *hōlos*, hollow), applied to vertebrae which are concave at both ends.

Amphitryema, *n. plu.* *am-fī-trī-ō-s* (Gr.) deputies who came from the different states of *anc. Greece* to a sacred council: *amphitryemai*, *a.* *-ōn-ktē*, part to the assembly of.

amphid, *a.* *am-fīd* (Gr. *amphī*, both; *eidos*, a form), consisting of acid and a base.

amphidisc, *n. plu.* *am-fī-dīsk* (Gr. *amphī*, on both sides; *diskos*, a disk or round plate), the spicula which surround the gemmules of *Spongilla*, resembling two toothed wheels united by an axle.

amphigena, *n.* *am-fī-jēnas* (Gr. *amphī*, on both sides; *genes*, birth), plants that increase in size by their growth on all sides, like the lichens.

amphioxus, *n.* *am-fī-ō-sūs* (Gr. *amphī*, on both sides; *oxus*, sharp, pointed), the lancelet, a little fish which alone constitutes the order *Pharyngobranchii*—said to be the connecting link between *Vertebrates* and *Invertebrates*.

Amphioxus, *n. plu.* *am-fī-ō-sūs* (Gr. *amphī*, both; *oxus*, a breathing—from *pnōō*, I breathe), the *peramphibranchiate amphioxians* which retain their gills through life.

Amphipoda, *n. plu.* *am-fī-pō-dā* (Gr. *amphī*, on both sides; *pous* or *podas*, a foot), an *Ord.* of *Crustaceans* which have feet on both sides, directed partly forwards and partly backwards, as feet for both walking and swimming: *amphipodous*, *a.* *-dēs*, having feet on both sides.

Amphiprostyle, *n.* *am-fī-prō-stīl* (Gr. *amphī*, pro-styles—from *amphī*, on both sides, *pro*, before, and *stiles*, a column), in arch., a structure with columns in front and behind, but not at the sides.

amphiscara, *a.* *am-fī-sār-ā* (Gr. *amphī*, on both sides; *sara* or *sarka*, flesh), in bot., a particular kind of fruit with a hard exterior, and pulp round the seeds, as in the baobab.

amphibama, *n.* *am-fī-bā-mā* (Gr. *amphibama*—from *amphī*, on both sides; *bama*, I go), a fabulous serpent of the ancients having two heads, and apparently able to move forwards with either; in *zoöl.*, a B. Amer. genus of snake-like lizards.

amphiscian, *n. plu.* *am-fī-sī-ān*, also *amphiscians*, *am-fī-sī-ān* (Gr. *amphī*, on both sides; *skia*, a shadow), persons living between the tropics, whose shadows fall both ways, that is, northward one half of the year, and southward during the other half.

amphitheatre, *n.* *am-fī-thē-ā-tēr* (Gr. *amphī*, on both sides; *theatron*, a place for seeing, a theatre), among *anc. Grs.* and *Roms.*, a large circular building where plays and games were publicly exhibited, with seats gradually rising one behind the other; ground rising on more than one side from a level; a higher gallery of a theatre or circus: *amphitheatrical*, *a.* *-thē-ā-tēr-ī-kāl*, pert. to an amphitheatre.

amphitropal, *a.* *am-fī-trō-pāl* (Gr. *amphī*, about; *tropē*, a turning), in bot., applied to an embryo so much curved that both ends are brought close together and turned towards the hilum.

amphora, *n.* *am-fī-ō-rā* (L.—from Gr. *amphī*, on both sides; *phorē*, I bear), an *anc.* two-handed earthen vessel for holding wine, oil, &c.

ample, *a.* *am-pl* (F. *ample*—from L. *amplus*, large), large; wide; liberal; more than sufficient; extended; spacious: *am-pty*, *ad.* *-ptē*, largely; liberally; abundantly: *ampleness*, *n.* *am-plē-nēs*, largeness; sufficiency in space: *ampliative*, *a.* *am-plī-ā-tīv*, adding to that which is already known or received: *amplify*, *v.* *am-plī-fī* (L. *facio*, I make), to increase; to enlarge; to add many words: *am-plī-fy*, *imp.* *am-plī-fī*, *pp.* *-fīd*: *amplification*, *n.* *am-plī-fī-kā-tōn* (F.), the act of enlarging; enlargement; the addition of many words: *am-plī-fy*, *n.* one who: *amplitude*, *n.* *am-plī-tūd* (F.—L.), largeness or extent of anything; abundance; in *astron.*, the angular distance on the horizon at which a celestial body rises or sets due east or due west.—*SYN.* of *ample*: *spacious*; *capacious*; *abundant*; *plenteous*; *large*;

wide; *extended*; *big*; *unrestricted*; *rich*; *munificent*; *liberal*; *sufficient*; *full*; *extensive*; *plentiful*; *copious*.

amplexicaul, *a.* *am-plē-kā-kāl* (L. *amplector*, I embrace; *caulis*, the stem), in bot., embracing the stem over a large part of its circumference, as the base of a leaf.

amplexifoliate, *a.* *am-plē-kī-fō-lī-kāl* (L. *amplexus*, embracing; *folium*, a leaf), in bot., having leaves which embrace the stem.

ampulla, *n.* *am-pū-lā* (L., prob. a modified dim. of *amphora*), among the ancients, a flask or bottle swelling out in the middle; in bot., a hollow leaf: *ampullaceous*, *a.* *am-pū-lā-kūs*, in bot., swollen out in the middle like a bottle or bladder.

amputate, *v.* *am-pū-tāt* (L. *amputatus*, cut off—from *am-*, round about; *pūtō*, I prune; *pūtō*, clean), to take off by cutting round about; to cut off an arm or a leg; to prune: *am-pū-tāt*, *imp.* *am-pū-tāt*, *pp.* *am-pū-tāt*, *n.* *-tāt*, the act of cutting off a leg, or a part of a body; the act of pruning.

ampry, *n.* *am-pī-kī* (Gr. *ampry*, a fillet), a woman's ornamental head-band or fillet; a head-band for horses.

amshasand, *n.* *am-shās-pānd* [Zend.], in the religion of Zoroaster, a good angel or spirit.

amt, *n.* *amt* (Dan., Norw.), an administrative division in Denmark and Norway.

amuck, *ad.* *am-uk* (Malay, *amok* / kill), wildly; madly; killing people without discrimination, after the manner of a Malay, as, to run amuck.

amulet, *n.* *am-ū-lēt* (F. *amulette*—from L. *amuletum*, a charm: of unknown origin), a preservative against sickness, poison, &c.; something worn, generally around the neck, in the belief that it will ward off disease or evil: *am-ū-lēt*, *a.* *-lēt*, pert. to.

amurca, *a.* *am-ūr-kā* (L. *amurca*—from Gr. *amurpō*, the refuse of expressed olives), full of lees or scum: *am-ūr-cos*, *ity*, *n.* *-dēs*, *it*.

amuse, *v.* *am-ūz* (F. *amuser*, to detain, to divert: Gr. *α*, without; *μῦσθαι*, I murmur or mutter to express displeasure), to entertain agreeably; to fill the mind with thoughts which engage without distracting it: *am-ūz*, *imp.* *am-ūz*, *pleasing*; also *am-ūz*, *ad.* *-zē*, entertaining: *amused*, *pp.* *am-ūz*, *am-ūz*, *n.* one who: *amusement*, *n.* (F. *amusement*), that which diverts; that which entertains pleasantly: *am-ūz*, *ad.* *-zē*, and *am-ūz*, *ad.* *-zē*, in an amusing manner.—*SYN.* of *amuse*: to entertain; divert; beguile; occupy; deceive; please; gratify—of *amusement*: diversion; entertainment; sport; recreation; pastime.

amygdaled, *n.* *am-īg-dā-lēd* (Gr. *amugdalos*, an almond; *eidos*, appearance), applied to certain igneous rocks containing small almond-shaped cavities filled with agate, jasper, and other minerals, having the appearance of almonds in a cake: *amygdaled*, *ad.* *-lēd*, pert. to: *amygdales*, *a.* *am-īg-dāl*, made of almonds: *n.* milk of almonds: *amygdales*, *a.* *am-īg-dāl*, pert. to: *amygdales*, *n.* *-dāl*, a crystalline substance obtained from almonds: *ad.* *-lēd*, pert. to; also *amygdales*, *a.* *-lēd*.

amyl, *n.* *am-īl* (L. *amylum*; Gr. *amulon*, starch, and *ailō*, matter), in chem., the hypothetical radical or base of the methyl series: *am-yīl*, *n.* *-īl*, the insoluble part of starch: *am-yīl*, *n.* *-īl*, a substance obtained from fusel-oil distilled with zinc: *am-yīl*, *a.* *am-īl*, of or from starch: *amylaceous*, *a.* *am-īl*, of starch; starchy: *amylol*, *a.* *am-īl*, (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), resembling starch: *amylol*, alcohol, potato or fusel oil, derived from the fermentation of starch, and present as a deleterious substance in all crude spirit.

an, *an* (A.S. *an*, one, an), denoting a single individual, but less emphatic than *one*; the indefinite article, but before nouns or adjs. in the sing. beginning with a vowel or the sound of a vowel—as, *an egg*, *an honourable man*.

an, *conj.*, *an* (A.S.), in *OE.*, if; *an* if, even if; *an* if, if it, *an*, *an*, also sometimes *con*: *an* (Gr. *ana*), a prefix signifying up; through; among; back; again; in composition, similar to; according to; as a prefix, signifying a collection of memorable sayings or loose thoughts—as *Johnsoniana* in *med.*, prescriptions denoting a repetition, or, of each *an*, *n.* a collection of sayings, anecdotes, &c., of a person of note; the gossip or scandal of a place.

anabaptist, *n.* *an-dā-bap-tīst* (Gr. *ana*, again; *baptizo*, I dip under water), one who rejects infant

colo, *boy*, *fist*; *pure*, *bad*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *real*.

ametabolic, a. *am-é-ta-bô-lîk* [Gr. *ametabolos*, unchanged—from *a*, without; *metabolê*, change], applied to insects not possessing wings when perfect, and which, therefore, do not pass through any marked metamorphosis.

amethyst, n. *am-é-tist* [Gr. *amethystos*, without intoxication], a variety of quartz, forming a precious stone of various colours—generally of a purple or violet-blue colour, like wine mixed with water: **amethystine**, a. *am-é-tist-în*, having the violet-blue tinge peculiar to the amethyst: *pert.* to.

Ambharic, n. *am-hâr-îk*, the modern language of Abyssinia—so named from *Ambara*, one of its provinces.

amiable—see **amiable**.

amiable, a. *am-é-bi* [OF. *amiable*, agreeable, friendly—from *L. amabili*, lovely, for *L. amabilis*, friendly—from *amo*, I love], worthy or deserving of love or affection; pleasing: **amiability**, n. *am-é-bi-té*, sweetness of disposition: **amiableness**, n. *am-é-bi-ness*, loveliness; agreeableness: **amably**, ad. *bi*.—**SYN.** of 'amiable': lovely; beloved; charming; pleasing; delightful.

amianth, n. *am-i-danth*, also **amianthus**, n. *am-i-danthus* [Gr. *a*, without; *miathô*, I soil or pollute], that variety of asbestos which is found in delicate and regular silky fibres: **amianthiform**, a. [*L. forma*, shape]: **amianthoid**, a. *thôid* [Gr. *eidos*, form], having the form or likeness of amianthus.

amicable, a. *am-i-kâ-bi* [*L. amicitia*, worthy of love—from *amicus*, a friend] friendly; peaceable; disposed to friendly intercourse: **amicably**, ad. *bi*, in a friendly way; with goodwill: **amicableness**, n. *am-i-kâ-bi-ness*, the disposition to preserve friendship and goodwill.—**SYN.** of 'amicable': peaceable; friendly; harmonious; kind.

amice, n. *am-is* [OF. *amice*, *amis*; *L. amictus*, an outer garment], a cloak, generally worn by pilgrims: an oblong piece of linen, resembling an embroidered collar, tied about the neck of a Rom. Cath. priest.

amid or **amidst**, prep. *d-mid*, *d-nid* [AS. *on middre*, in the middle], among; in the middle.

amide, n. *am-id*, or **am'mide**, n. *-mid* [Gr. *ammit*, a plant; *amidon*, starch: probably made up of *am*, of ammonium, and *ide*], a chemical compound formed from ammonia by the replacement of one or more of its hydrogen-atoms by an acid radical: **amidin**, n. *am-i-din*, a substance resulting from the action of hot water on starch: **amidogen**, n. *am-idô-jên* [Gr. *gennâô*, I produce], a hypothetical radical of ammonia and the amides: **ammonide**, n. *am-on-id*, an amide: **amine**, n. *am-én*, a compound ammonia, in which hydrogen is replaced by an alcohol radical.

amiss, a. *d-mis* [AS. *a*, on; *miss*, in error], wrong; faulty; out of order: *n.* fault; error: *ad.* in a faulty manner.

amity, n. *am-i-ti* [F. *amitié*—from *L. amicitia*, friendship—from *amo*, I love], friendship; harmony.

ammonia, n. *am-mô-ni-â* [from *Ammon*, the Egyptian god Jupiter—*sal-ammoniac* is said to have been first found near his temple], a transparent gas having a strong, pungent, peculiar smell, consisting of three equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen, and possessing alkaline properties; a substance used in medicine and the arts, from which hartshorn is made; the volatile alkali: **ammoniac**, a. *-âk*, *pert.* to: *n.* a gum brought from Persia, and used in medicine as an expectorant: **ammoniacal**, a. *am-mô-ni-â-kâl*, *pert.* to ammonia; pungent: **ammonium**, n. *ni-âm*, the supposed metallic base of ammonia: **sal-ammoniac**, in *chem.*, the salt usually called muriate of ammonia or **ammonic chloride**: **ammonic**, a. *am-môn-îk*, denoting a compound whose basic constituent is ammonia—as, **ammonic carbonate**, the common smelling-salts of the shops; **ammonic chloride** or **sal-ammoniac**: **ammonia** or **gas liquer**, a liquid substance produced during the destructive distillation of coal.

ammonite, n. *am-môn-î*, an extinct genus of Cephalopoda in which the shell is coiled into a flat spiral, so called from a resemblance to the horns of the statue of the anc. Egyptian god Jupiter *Ammon*—also called **snake-stones**.

ammunition, n. *am-mû-nish-ân* [mid. *L. admânitio*, the act of fortifying—from *ad*, *mûnîto*, a fortifying: *L. ad*, *mûnîto*, I fortify], military stores—as powder, ball, shells, &c.

amnesty, n. *am-nès-î* [F. *amnestie*; *L. amnestia*;

Gr. *amnesia*, forgetfulness of the past—from *a*, not; *mndomai*, I remember], a general pardon of past offences by a government; an act of oblivion.

amnion, n. *am-ni-on*, also **am'nios** [Gr. *amion*, the membrane which envelops the foetus—from *amnos*, a lamb—so called from its softness to the touch], in *anat.*, the inner membrane covering the foetus; in *bot.*, the covering of the embryo of the seed: **Amniota**, n. plu. *am-ni-ô-tâ*, the Vertebrata in which the foetus is furnished with an amnion, as reptiles, birds, and mammals: **amniotic**, a. *-îk*, *pert.* to.

amœba, n. *am-é-bâ* [Gr. *amôbê*, a change, alternation], the Proteus animalcule—so called from the numerous changes of form into which it can throw itself: **amœba**, n. plu. *-bæ*: **amœbian**, a. *-bi-ân*, of or pert. to the amœba: **amœbiform**, a. *-bi-fôr-m* [*L. forma*, shape], also **amœboid**, a. *-bôid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling an amœba in form.

among, *d-mung*, also **amongst**, *d-mangst*, prep. [AS. *among* or *amongg*] mingled or conjoined with.

amorous, a. *am-ô-rûs* [mid. *L. amorosus*, full of love, amorous—from *L. amor*, love; *amo*, I love], full of love; fond; loving; inclined to love: **amorously**, ad. *-ly*, fondly; lovingly: **amoroseness**, n. *am-ô-rûs-ness*, fondness; being inclined to love: **amorette**, n. *am-ô-rê-t* [F. a love affair], an amorous woman; love knots or flowers; a cupid.—**SYN.** of 'amorous': loving; fond; passionate; tender.

amorphi, n. plu. *am-ô-rf-i* [Gr. *a*, without; *morphê*, shape, form], things or creatures that have no regular or definite form: **amorphism**, n. *form*, a condition of shapelessness: **amorphous**, a. *am-ô-rf-ûs*, having no regular structure or definite form: **amorphozoa**, n. *am-ô-rf-ô-zô-â* [Gr. *zôon*, an animal], a name sometimes given to the sponges.

amortise, v. *d-môr-îz* [OF. *amortiser*—from *L. ad*, at; *mortem*, death], to transfer lands to mortmain; in OE., to destroy or render useless: **amortised**, pp. *-tîd*: **amortisement**, n. *am-ô-rî-tis-mang*, also **amortisation**, n. the reduction or paying off a public debt by means of a sinking fund; a sinking fund: **amortisation**, n. *-tî-zâ-shân*, the alienation of lands in mortmain, as to a corporation or community which ceases not to exist: **amort**, ad. *d-môr-t* [Norm. *F. amort*, dead], in OE., as if dead; dejected; depressed.

amount, v. *d-môunt* [OF. *amontier*, to mount up—from *L. ad*; *F. monter*, to ascend—from *L. montem*, a mountain], to rise up to in the whole; to reach or extend to: *n.* sum total; the whole; the result: **amounting**, imp. *am-ôunt-ing*, pp.

amour, n. *am-ôr* [F.—from *L. amor*, love], a love affair or intrigue.

ampelte, n. *am-pê-lî* [Gr. *ampelos*, a vine], a name applied to alum-slate; an earth used by the ancients to kill insects on vines.

ampere, n. *ang-pâr* [from *Ampère*, a French electrician], the unit of current in electrical measurement.

amphi, *am-fî* [Gr.], a prefix, signifying, on both sides; about; two; used to imply doubt; sometimes changed into *ambi*.

amphibia, n. plu. *am-fî-bi-â*, also **amphibians**, *-ânz* [Gr. *amphi*, both; *bios*, life], animals that can live partly in water and partly on land—as the seal, walrus, frog, &c.; in *zool.*, restricted to creatures such as the frog and newt, which in early life possess gills, but afterwards acquire lungs instead: **amphibian**, a. *-ân*, or **amphibial**, a. *-â-l*, *pert.* to: **amphibious**, a. *-ûs*, able to live partly on land and partly in water: **amphibiously**, ad. *-ly*: **amphibiousness**, n. *-ûs-ness*: **amphibium**, n. an amphibian animal, sing. of **amphibia**.

amphibionites, n. plu. *am-fî-bi-â-nî-tis* [Gr. *amphibia*, animals that can live on land or under water; *ichnion*, a footprint], in *geol.*, footprints of extinct reptiles.

amphiblastic, a. *am-fî-bîst-îk* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, two; *blastos*, a sprout, a bud], in *geol.*, designating the intermediate series between the discoid or meroblastic and the vesicular or holoblastic—see **meroblastic**.

amphibole, n. *am-fî-bôl*, also **amphibolite**, n. *am-fî-bô-lî-tu* [Gr. *amphibolios*, ambiguous or equivocal—from *amphi*, round, and *bailô*, I throw], a name applied by F. geologists to hornblende and hornblende rock, from the difficulty of distinguishing them from *augite*: **amphibology**, n. *-ô-lô-jî* [Gr. *logos*, speech],

mâle, mál, fûr, lâô; mêle, mèl, hèr; pîne, pîn; nôle, nôt, môre;

as diabetes, or malignant fevers such as the plague, &c.—common also in the lower animals as well as in man: **anthracoid**, a *dn'thrō-kōpō* [Gr. *ēdōs*, resemblance], pert. to or resembling an anthrax or carbuncle.

anthropogeny, n. *dn'thrō-pōjō-ni* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *gēnais*, I cause], that branch of anthropology which deals with the origin and development of man.

anthropography, n. *dn'thrō-pōjō-rāfi* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *graphe*, a writing], that branch of physical geography which treats of the distribution of the races of mankind: **anthropoid**, a *dn'thrō-pōjō* [Gr. *ēdōs*, resemblance], applied to those species of the monkey which most nearly approach the human form: **anthropolite**, n. *dn'thrō-pō-litō* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone], a petrification of the human body, or a part of it: **anthropology**, n. *dn'thrō-pō-lōjō* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the natural history of the human species: **anthropological**, a. *dn'thrō-pō-lōjō-kal*, pert. to: **anthropologist**, n. *dn'thrō-pō-lōjō-jist*, one skilled in the knowledge of the natural history of mankind.

anthropolatry, n. *dn'thrō-pō-lōjō-tri* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *latreia*, worship], the worship given to a human being.

anthropometry, n. *dn'thrō-pōmē-tēri* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *metron*, a measure], the systematic examination of the heights, weights, &c., of human beings; the art of measuring the remains of past races of men with the view of comparing different races: **anthropometric**, a. *dn'thrō-pōmē-tērik*, pert. to the art of measuring the human figure, or human remains.

anthropomorpha, n. *dn'thrō-pō-mōr-fa* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man; *morphe*, form, shape], one who attributes a human form to the Deity: **anthropomorphism**, n. the doctrine: **anthropomorphic**, a. *dn'thrō-pō-mōr-fik*, pert. to that which resembles a human form: **anthropomorphic**, a. *dn'thrō-pō-mōr-fik*, of or pert. to: **anthropomorphism**, n. *dn'thrō-pō-mōr-fik*, a *-tik*, having a tendency to attribute a human form to the Deity.

anthropopathism, n. *dn'thrō-pōp-dithism* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *pathos*, affection or feeling, passion], the doctrine which ascribes human passions to the Supreme Being: **anthropopathic**, a. *dn'thrō-pōp-dithik*, also **anthropopathic**, a. *dn'thrō-pōp-dithik*, pert. to; subject to human passions: **anthropopathy**, n. *dn'thrō-pōp-dithis*, human affections or passions as pert. to the Supreme Being.

anthropophage, n. plu. *dn'thrō-pōf-dō-fi* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *phago*, I eat], men that eat human flesh; cannibals: **anthrophagism**, n. *dn'thrō-pōf-dō-gism*, a cannibal: **anthrophagous**, a. *dn'thrō-pōf-dō-gas*, feeding on human flesh: **anthrophagy**, n. *dn'thrō-pōf-dō-gi*, the practice of eating human flesh.

anthropotomist, n. *dn'thrō-pōtōmētist* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *tomē*, a cutting], an anatomist of human bodies.

anthroposole, a. *dn'thrō-pō-sōlik* [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man; *sōl*, life], in *prol.*, marked by the existence of man,—applied to the Quaternary period.

anthurium, n. *dn'thū-rī-um* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *oura*, a tail], in *bot.*, a genus of tropical American plants of the Arum family having their inflorescence in the form of spikes like tails.

anti, *dn'ti* [Gr. *anti*], a prefix, with its form *ant*, signifies against or opposite: in place of.

antibiosis, a. *dn'ti-biō-sis* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *bios*], good for the cure of obnoxious complaints.

antibrachium, n. *dn'ti-brak-i-um* [Gr. *anti*, in front of; *L. brachium*, the arm], the fore-arm of the higher vertebrates: **antibrachial**, a. *dn'ti-brak-i-ik*, pert. to.

antie, a. *dn'ti-ik* [F. *antique*; *L. antiquus*, old; *ante*, before—from the grotesque imitations (*antiques*) of ancient sculptures in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries], odd; fanciful: *n.* odd appearance; a buffoon: in *arch.*, a grotesque figure used as an ornament: **antios**, n. plu. odd or extravagant gesticulations; grotesque and foolish actions: **anticly**, ad. *dn'ti-ik-li*.

antichrist, n. *dn'ti-krist* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *Christ*], a false Christ; an antagonist of Christ: **anti-Christian**, a. *dn'ti-krist-i-an*, opposing the Christian religion, or opposite to it.

anticipate, v. *dn'ti-ti-pāt* [L. *anticipātus*, anticipated; *ante*, before; *capio*, I take], to do or take beforehand; to take first possession; to take before the proper time; to forestall: **anticipation**, n. *dn'ti-ti-pā-tion*, pp.: **anticipator**, n. *dn'ti-ti-pā-tor*, the act of anticipating; prevention: **anticipator**, n.

one who: **anticipative**, a. *dn'ti-ti-pāt-iv*, also **anticipatory**, a. *dn'ti-ti-pāt-iv*, taking beforehand.—*SYN.* of 'anticipate': to prevent; obviate; preclude; expect; preoccupy; foresee; forestall; precede.

anticlimax, n. *dn'ti-si-klim* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to; *klimax*, a ladder or staircase], a figure of speech in which the ideas, instead of successively increasing in grandeur, sink lower.

anticlinal, a. *dn'ti-kli-nāl* [Gr. *anti*, against; *klinō*, I bend], in *geol.*, applied to strata which dip in opposite directions in a roof-like form; opposite of *synclinal*.

anticonus, a. *dn'ti-kūs* [L. *anticus*, in front], in *bot.*, placed in front of a flower, as the lip of orchids.

anticyclone, n. *dn'ti-si-klin* [Gr. *anti*, against; Eng. *cyclone*], the rotatory outward flow of air from an atmospheric region of high pressure: **anticyclonic**, a. *dn'ti-si-kli-nik*, pert. to.

antidote, n. *dn'ti-dōt* [Gr. *antidōton*, a remedy—from *anti*, against; *didōmi*, I give], a medicine to counteract the bad effects of poison; a remedy for any evil: **antidotal**, a. *dn'ti-dōt-al*; also **antidote-tial**, a. *dn'ti-dōt-al*, expelling the effects of poison: **antidote-tally**, ad. *dn'ti-dōt-al*, an antidote-tally, ad. *dn'ti-dōt-al*.

antidromous, a. *dn'ti-drō-mōs* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to; *dromos*, course], running in the opposite direction, as spirals which run alternately in opposite directions: the opposite of *homodromous*.

antifebrin, n. *dn'ti-fēb-rin* [Gr. *anti*, against; *L. febris*, a fever], a chemical compound having the property of abating fever: **antifebrile**, a. *dn'ti-fēb-ril*, or *febril*, having the quality of abating fever; of effect against or tending to counteract fever.

antihelix, n. *dn'ti-hēlik* [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, but here in the sense of 'before'; *helix*, anything twisted or convoluted, the ear], the curved prominence parallel with, and in front of, the helix or external prominent rim of the auricle of the ear.

antimacassar—see *macassar*.

antimony, n. *dn'ti-mōn-i* [mid. *L. antimonium*], a metallic substance much used as an alloy; the chemical name is *stibium*: **antimonial**, a. *dn'ti-mō-ni-al*, pert. to antimony, or containing it: *n.* the medicine: **antimoniate**, n. *dn'ti-mō-ni-āt*, a salt of antimonious acid: **antimoniated**, a. *dn'ti-mō-ni-āt*, made of antimony or mixed with it: **antimonial**, a. *dn'ti-mō-ni-āl*, also **antimonious**, a. *dn'ti-mō-ni-āl*, antimony; applied to the acids of antimony: **antimonide**, n. *dn'ti-mō-ni-d*, a salt of antimonious acid; in *min.*, the sulphuret of antimony which forms the common ore of that metal.

antinomian, n. *dn'ti-nō-mi-an* [Gr. *anti*, against; *nomos*, law], one who denies that the moral law is binding on Christians, esp. one of a German sect which flourished in the early part of the sixteenth century, affirming that faith alone is necessary to salvation: *adj.* relating to: **antinomianism**, n. *dn'ti-nō-mi-izm*, the tenets of: **antinomy**, n. *dn'ti-nō-mi* or *dn'ti-nō-mi*, the opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule.

antipathy, n. *dn'ti-pā-thi* [L. *antipathia*, antipathy—from Gr. *antipatheia*—from *anti*, against; *pathos*, feeling], a feeling of hatred; natural aversion; dislike: **antipathetic**, a. *dn'ti-pā-thē-tik*; also **antipathetical**, a. *dn'ti-pā-thē-tik-al*, having a constitutional aversion to a thing.—*SYN.* of 'antipathy': hatred; aversion; enmity; repugnance; ill-will; rancour; malice; malevolence; dislike; disgust; distaste; opposition; contrariety. **antipathist**, n. *dn'ti-pā-thē-tist* [Gr. *anti*, against; *patheisthōs*, drawing together all round from per], around; *ekklō*, I send], applied to the venicular contraction of the intestinal tube when that takes place in a direction from behind forwards: **antipathistal**, n. *dn'ti-pā-thē-tal*, the inversion of the peristaltic motion of the intestines.

antiphlogistic, a. *dn'ti-flojō-si-tik* [Gr. *anti*, against; *phlogisō*, I consume or burn up], applied to medical treatment intended to subdue inflammation: *n.* a medicine that checks inflammation.

antiphony, n., also **antiphona**, n. *dn'ti-fō-ni* [mid. *L. antiphona*; Gr. *antiphōna*—from *anti*, opposite; *phōnē*, sound], the alternate singing of two choirs: **antiphonal**, a. *dn'ti-fō-nāl*, pert. to: *n.* a book of antiphons: **antiphon**, n. *dn'ti-fō-n*, the hymn sung in parts by turns; same as *antiphony*; the chant of alternate singing in choirs; the repeating, chanting, or singing of verses or parts alternately.

antiphrasis, n. *dn'ti-fra-sis* [Gr. *anti*, opposite; *phrasis*, a form of speech], the use of words in a sense

māle, māl, fār, tāw; mēle, mēl, hēr; pāne, pān; nōte, nōl, mōve;

to strive against: *antagonising*, imp.: *antagonised*, pp.: *-ated*: *antagonistic*, *a. -nī-tīk*, striving against: *antagonistically*, ad. *-nī-tī-kal-i*: *antagonistic* forces, two powers in nature, the one countering the other, as fire and water.—*SYN.* of 'antagonist': an adversary; enemy; opponent; foe.

antalgic, *a. -dnt-ā-l-jīk* [Gr. *antī*, against; *algos*, pain], applied to that which can assuage pain.

antaresis, *a. -dnt-ār-ē-tīk* [Gr. *antī*, opposite; *arktos*, the constellation of the Bear], opposite to the northern or arctic pole; a circle about 23½ deg. from the S. pole.

ante, *dn-ā-tē* [L.], a prefix meaning *before*, either in time or place.

antecedent, *v. -dnt-ē-dēnt* [L. *antecedere*, to go before—from *ante*, before; *cēdo*, I go], to go before in time: *antecedent*, imp.: *anteceded*, pp.: *antecedent*, *a. -nt-ē-dēnt*, that which goes before in time or place; specifically, in *logic*, the statement upon which any consequence logically depends: in *gram.*, the noun to which a following pronoun refers: adj. going before in time or place: *antecedently*, ad. *-tī*: *antecedence*, *n. -dēns*, or *antecedency*, *n. -dē*, the act or state of going before in time: *antecedents*, *n. plu. -dēnts*, the previous life and character of a person: *antecessor*, *n. [L. ante, cesser, gone]*, one who lived or preceded before another.—*SYN.* of 'antecedent': precedent; preceding; foregoing; previous; anterior; prior: *former*.

antechamber, *n. -dnt-ē-chām-bēr*, also *anteroom*, *n. [L. ante, before]*, a room to be passed through to a principal room.

antellean, *n. plu. -dnt-ē-lē-āns*, also *antael*, *n. plu. -dnt-ē-lē* [Gr. *antē*, against; *oikos*, I dwell], those who live in the same latitude and longitude, but on different sides of the equator.

antedate, *v. -dnt-ē-dātē* [L. *ante*, *datus*, given], to date before the true time: *antedating*, imp.: *antedated*, pp.

antediluvian, *a. -dnt-ē-dī-lū-vī-ān*, also *antediluvial*, *a. -tī-dī* [L. *ante*, *diluvium*, a deluge], existing or happening before the flood of Noah: *antediluvian*, *n.* one who lived before the flood.

antelope, *a. -dnt-ē-lē-pē*, opposite or over against the sun; another spelling *anthelios*—see *anthelion*.

antelope, *n. -dnt-ē-lē-pē* [OF. *antelop*—from Gr. *anthelops*—from *antelos*, beauty; *ops*, the eye], a beautiful creature, partly like a deer and partly like a goat.

antellean, *a. -dnt-ē-lē-lē-ān* [L. *antelleanus*, that takes place before daylight—from *ante*, *lux* or *lucem*, light], before the dawn or daylight.

ante-meridian, *a. -dnt-ē-mē-rī-dī-ān* [L. *ante*, *meridies*, mid-day], before noon or twelve o'clock: *post-meridian*, *a. -dnt-ē-mē-rī-dī-ān*, after twelve o'clock.

ante-mundane, *a. -dnt-ē-mūn-dān* [L. *ante*, *mundus*, the world], before the creation of the world.

ante-Nilean, *a. -dnt-ē-nī-lē-ān* [L. *ante*, before; *Nileus*, a city of Asia Minor, at which the Nileas Creed was promulgated by a general council held there, A.D. 325], anterior to the first council of Nice.

antenna, *n. plu. -dnt-ē-nē* [L. *antenna*, a sailing], the feelers or horns of insects, crustacea, &c.: *antennal*, *a. pert.* to: *antennary*, *a. -dnt-ē-nēr-i*, pert. to the antennae; bearing antennae, as a segment of the head: *antennules*, *n. plu. -dnt-ē-nū-ls*, applied to the smaller part of antennae or feelers in the crustacea.

antenuptial, *a. -dnt-ē-nū-p-tī-āl* [L. *ante*, *nuptia*, marriage], before nuptials or marriage.

ante-paschal, *a. -dnt-ē-pā-schāl* [L. *ante*, and *paschal*], pert. to the time before Easter.

antepast, *n. -dnt-ē-pāst* [L. *ante*, *pastus*, fed], a fore-lance.

antependium, *n. -dnt-ē-pēn-dī-ūm* [L. *ante*, before; *pendo*, I hang on], in *B. Calh. Ch.*, a covering for the front of the altar—red, purple, &c., according to the colour of the vestments for the Mass of the day.

antepenult, *n. -dnt-ē-pē-nū-lt* [L. *ante*, before; *penultimus*, last], in a word, the last syllable but two: *antepenultimate*, *a. -pēn-ē-lt-mū-lt*, pert. to the last syllable but two.

anterior, *a. -dnt-ē-rī-ēr* [L.], before in time or place; previous; in front: *anteriorly*, ad. *-tī*, in an anterior manner; before: *anteriority*, *n. -tī-tis*, state of being before; priority.—*SYN.* of 'anterior': preceding; antecedent; foregoing; former; previous; prior; precedent.

anthelion, *n. -dnt-ē-lē-ōn* [Gr. *antē*, over against; *helios*, the sun], a bright spot or glory of light seen round the shadow of the observer's head projected on a bank of fog opposite the sun: *anthelion*, *n. plu.*, also called 'glories of light'.

anthelmintic, *a. -dnt-ē-mīn-tīk* [Gr. *antē*, against; *helmins* or *helmintha*, a tape-worm], destructive to intestinal worms: *a. the medicine for intestinal worms*.

anthem, *n. -dnt-ēm* [OE. *antefne*; mid. L. *antifona* (for *antiphona*)—from Gr. *antiphōna*—from *anti*, in return, and *phōnē*, the voice], a sacred song, or a portion of Scripture sung by two voices or choirs responsively; short sentences of texts used in the Liturgy; any song of praise.

anthemion, *n. -dnt-ēm-ōn* [Gr., flower ornament], a name for the honeysuckle ornament of Greek architecture.

anther, *n. -dnt-ēr* [Gr. *anthēros*, flowery, blooming], in bot., the head part of the stamen of a flower, containing the pollen or fertilising dust: *antheral*, *a. -dī*, pert. to: *antheriferous*, *a. -dnt-ēr-ī-fēr-ūs* [L. *fero*, I bear], bearing anthers or flowers: *antheridium*, *n. -dnt-ēr-ī-dm* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], the male organ in cryptogams.

anthemoides, *n. plu. -dnt-ēr-ō-ī-dēs* [Gr. *anthēros*, flowery, blooming; *zōē*, life; *eidos*, resemblance], the movable, impregnating, or male corpuscle of the algae, mosses, and fungi.

anthesis, *n. -dnt-ē-sīs* [Gr. *anthēsis*, bloom—from *anthos*, a flower], in bot., the opening or bursting of the flower; the period of blooming.

anthecarpous, *a. -dnt-ē-kār-pūs* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *karpos*, fruit], formed, as a certain class of fruits, from the united ovaries of a number of flowers.

anthocyane, *n. -dnt-ē-sī-ān-s* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *kuanos*, dark-blue, sky-coloured], the supposed blue colouring matter in flowers of that hue.

anthodium, *n. -dnt-ē-dī-ūm* [Gr. *anthōdēs*, flowery—from *anthos*, a flower; *eidos*, resemblance], the capitulum or head of flowers of composite plants.

antholite, *n. -dnt-ē-lītē* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *lithos*, a stone], the fossil impression of a flower, such as occurs in the shales of the coal-measures; a fossil plant of the coal-measures, apparently a spike of flowers.

anthology, *n. -dnt-ē-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *logos*, discourse], a discourse on flowers; a collection or selection of flowers of literature, as of poetry or epigrams: *anthologist*, *n. -dnt-ē-ō-lō-jist*, the compiler of an anthology: *anthological*, *a. pert.* to.

antholyza, *n. -dnt-ē-lō-zis* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *lysis*, a breaking up], in bot., the retrograde metamorphosis of a flower.

Anthony's fire, *St. -dnt-ē-nī*, *erysipelas*—so named from St Anthony's supposed power to cure it.

anthophore, *n. -dnt-ē-fōr* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *phorō*, I carry], in bot., a stalk supporting the inner floral envelope, and separating them from the calyx.

anthophyllite, *n. -dnt-ē-fīl-lītē* [mid. L. *anthophyllum*, the clove—from its clove-like colour; Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *phyllon*, a leaf], a variety of hornblende found in Norway.

anthotaxy, *n. -dnt-ē-tāk-sī* [Gr. *anthos*, a flower; *taxis*, arrangement], in bot., the arrangement of flowers according to their inflorescence.

anthracene, *n. -dnt-ē-rē-nē*, also *anthracina*, *n. -nē* [Gr. *anthrax*, or *anthrakos*, a burning coal], a solid, crystalline hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar, one of the sources of pigments or dyes.

anthracite, *n. -dnt-ē-rītē* [Gr. *anthrax* or *anthrakos*, burning coal], a hard shining coal that burns without smoke or flame: *anthraconites*, *n. -dnt-ē-rītē-nītē*, a term applied to those varieties of marble which have a coal-black lustre when polished: *anthracitic*, *a. -tī-tīk*, pert. to.

anthracosaurus, *n. -dnt-ē-rītē-sū-rīs* [Gr. *anthrax* or *anthrakos*, coal; *saurus*, a lizard], a large fossil saurian occurring in the coal-measures of Britain.

anthracotherium, *n. -dnt-ē-rītē-thēr-i-ūm* [Gr. *anthrax*, coal; *thērion*, a wild beast], a fossil thick-skinned animal of the hippopotamus kind, found among the Tertiary lignites or wood-coals.

anthrax, *n. -dnt-ēr-dēs* [Gr. *anthrax* or *anthrakos*, burning coal], a carbuncle; a local supuration which may be idiopathic, or may accompany other diseases.

anniversary—from *L. anniversarius*, yearly—from *L. annus*, a year; *verio*, I turn, a day which returns with the year; the day on which an event is annually celebrated; the yearly return of any event; *adj.* recurring at a stated time; returning with the year.
annote, *v. ā-nōt-ā* [*L. annotāre*], to note down in writing—from *ad*, to or at; *note*, a mark; to mark or note down in writing; to make written remarks on a book: *an'nota'ing*, *imp.*: *an'not'a'ed*, *pp.*: *an'nota'tion*, *n.* *ā-nōt-ā-shūn*, a written remark on some passage of a book; a note; generally used in the pl. *an'nota'tions*: *annotatory*, *a. ā-nōt-ā-lē-ŕ*, containing annotations: *annotator*, *n. ā-nōt-ā-lē-ŕ*, one who writes notes on a book.—*SYN.* of 'annotation': note; comment; commentary; observation; remark.

annotinous, *a. ā-nōt-ā-in-ŕs* [*L. annotinus*], a year old—from *annus*, a year; *in*, *bot.*, having reached a year old, indicated by last year's shoot showing a visible point of junction.

annotto, *n. ā-nōt-ō*—same as *arnatto*, which see.
announce, *v. ā-nōn-ŕs* [*F. annoncer*—from *L. annunciare*—from *ad*, to; *nuncio*, I tell], to tell; to declare; to publish: *announc'ing*, *imp.*: *announced*, *pp.*: *announc'ed*: *announcement*, *n. ā-nōn-ŕs-in-ŕd*, a declaration; the act of giving notice; publication: *announcer*, *n. ā-nōn-ŕs-ŕ*, one who.—*SYN.* of 'announce': to proclaim; publish; declare; pronounce; promulgate.

annoy, *v. ā-nōy* [*OF. anoyer*—from *L. in odio*, in hatred, hateful or repugnant to] to inspire with hatred or repugnance; to vex; to tease or molest; to harass: *n.* a trouble; injury: *annoy'ance*, *n. ā-nŕs*, that which inspires with hatred or repugnance; state of being annoyed; a matter that harasses or molests: *annoy'er*, *n.* one who: *annoy'ing*, *imp.*: *annoyed*, *pp.*: *noy'd*.—*SYN.* of 'annoy v.': to molest; tease; trouble; vex; perplex; pester; embarrass; inconvenience; injure.

annual, *a. ā-nū-ā* [*F. annuel*; *L. annuus*], annual—from *L. annus*, a year; yearly; that returns every year: *n.* a flower or plant that grows and dies within a year; a book published every year: *annually*, *ad. ā-nū-ā-lŕ*: *annually*, *n. ā-nū-ā-lŕ*, a fixed sum of money paid every year: *annuitant*, *n. ā-nū-ā-lŕ*, one who receives a sum of money every year for maintenance.
annul, *v. ā-nū-l* [*F. annuler*—from *mid. L. annulare*, to annihilate—from *ad*, to; *nullus*, none, not, to reduce to nothingness; to make of no effect; to make void; to abolish: *annul'ing*, *imp.*: *annulled*, *pp.*: *ā-nū-l-ŕ*: *annuller*, *n.* one who: *annul'ment*, *n.* the act of making void.—*SYN.* of 'annul': to abolish; abrogate; repeal; revoke; cancel; nullify; reverse; rescind; obliterate; destroy.

annular, *a. ā-nū-l-ŕ*, also *annulary*, *a. ā-nū-l-ŕ* [*L. annulus*, a ring], having the form of a ring: *annularly*, *ad. ā-nū-l-ŕ*: *annulate*, *a. ā-lŕ*, and *annula'ted*, *a. ā-lŕ* [*L. annulātus*, furnished with rings], furnished with rings: *annulose*, *a. ā-lŕ*, composed of many rings: *annulet*, *n.* a little ring; a small fillet encircling a column and the like; a small circle in a coat of arms: *annuloid*, *n. plu. ā-nū-lŕ-ŕ-ŕ* [*Gr. eidos*, resemblance], the sub-kingdom comprising Echinodermata and Scelerozoa: *annulosa*, *n. plu. ā-nū-lŕ-ŕ*, the sub-kingdom comprising the Anarthropoda, the Arthropoda or Articulata; in all, the body is more or less composed of a succession of rings: *annular eclipse*, an eclipse of the sun in which its whole disc, except a bright outer ring, is covered by the moon.

annumerate, *v. ā-nū-n-ŕ-ŕ* [*L. annumeratus*, added or joined to—from *ad*, to; *numero*, I number], to add; to place to a former number: *annumerat'ing*, *imp.*: *annumerated*, *pp.*: *annumerat'ion*, *n. ā-nū-n-ŕ-ŕ*, addition.

annunciate, *v. ā-nū-n-ŕ-ŕ* [*L. annunciatūs*, made known, announced—from *ad*, to; *nuncio*, I tell], to make known; to declare; to bring tidings: *annun'cia'ting*, *imp.*: *annun'cia'ted*, *pp.*: *annun'cia'tor*, *n. ā-nū-n-ŕ-ŕ*, one who: *annun'cia'tion*, *n. ā-nū-n-ŕ-ŕ*, the act of announcing; the intimation of the Incarnation in Scripture; the day celebrated in memory of the angel's salutation of the Blessed Virgin (March 25th); *Lady-day*.

anode, *n. ā-nōd* [*Gr. anā*, up; (*hodos*, a way), in *elec.*, the positive pole; the way by which electricity enters substances through which it can pass].

anodon, *n. ā-nō-dŕn*, also *an'odon'ta*, *n. plu. ā-nō-tā* [*Gr. an*, without; *odon*, or *adonta*, a tooth], the

river-mussel, so named as not possessing posterior teeth at the hinge.

anodyne, *n. ā-nō-dŕn* [*Gr. an*, without; *odynē*, pain], any medicine that relieves pain; *adj.* soothing.

anoist, *v. ā-nōyŕ* [*OF. enoindre*, to anoint; *enoiŕ*, anointing—from *L. in, in, ungo, i*, anoint; to rub or smear with oil; to consecrate: *anoist'er*, *n.* one who: *anoist'ed*, *pp.*: *n.* the Messiah: *adj.* consecrated: *anoist'ing*, *imp.*: *n.* the act of anointing with oil; *adj.* rubbing with oil: *anointment*, *n.* the act of anointing.

anomaly, *n. ā-nōm-ā-lŕ*, *anomalies*, *n. plu. ā-nŕs* [*Gr. anomalos*, rough, uneven—from *an*, not; (*homalos*, like to, or similar), a departure from the common rule; irregularly: *anomalous*, *a. ā-lŕ*, out of rule; irregular: *anomalously*, *ad. ā-lŕ*: *anomalistic*, *a. ā-lŕ*, irregular; departing from common or established rules; also *anomalistical*, *a. ā-lŕ*: *anomalist*, *n.* one who.

anomodontia, *n. plu. ā-nō-mō-dōn'shŕ-ŕ* [*Gr. anomos*, irregular; *odon*, a tooth], in *geol.*, an order of reptiles, also called *dicynodontia*.

anomours or *anomura*, *n. ā-nō-mō-rŕ* [*Gr. anomos*, irregular, without rule; *oura*, a tail], a family of crustaceans characterized by the irregular development of their abdominal segments, as the hermit-crab: *an'omou'ral*, *a. port.* to.

anon, *ad. ā-nōn* [*AS. on an*, in one], in *OE.*, soon; quickly.

anonymous, *a. ā-nōn-ŕ-mŕs* [*L. anonymus*, without a name—from *Gr. an*, without; *onyma*, a name], having no name; without the name of the author or writer: *anonymously*, *ad. ā-lŕ*: *anonymously*, *n.* the state or quality of being anonymous: *anonymity*, *n. ā-nōn-ŕ-mŕ-tŕ*, the state of being without the name of the author or writer; the quality or state of being anonymous.

anoplothere, *n. ā-nō-plŕ-th-ŕ* [*Gr. an*, without; (*hōplon*, a weapon; *thērion*, a wild beast), a genus of fossil ruminants destitute of any organs of defence, as tusks, claws, or horns.

anoptura, *n. plu. ā-nō-plŕ-ŕ* [*Gr. anoptos*, unarmed; *oura*, a tail], an order of apterous insects.

anorexia, *n. ā-nō-r-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ* [*Gr. an*, without; *orexis*, a longing for, eager desire], want of appetite; also *anorexia*, *n. ā-nō-r-ŕ-ŕ*.

anorthite, *n. ā-nōr-thŕ* [*Gr. an*, without; *orthos*, upright], one of the felspar family whose cleavages are without right angles: *an'orthŕ*, *a. -thŕ*, *port.* to.

another, *a. ā-nŕ-th-ŕ* [one and other], one more; not the same; any one else.

anoura, *n. ā-nō-rŕ* [*Gr. an*, without; *oura*, a tail], a class of amphibians without tails, as the frog, toad, &c.: *an'ou'rous*, *a. -rŕs*, destitute of a tail.

anserina, *a. ā-n-ŕ-in* [*L. anser*, a goose], of the goose tribe; uneven.

answer, *v. ā-n-ŕ* [*AS. andswerian*—from *and*, against, and *swerian*, to swear, to affirm], to speak in return; to reply; to be accountable for; to suit; to satisfy, as a claim or a right; to correspond with; to meet or confront: *n.* something said in reply to a question; correspondence with; retaliation: *an'swer'ing*, *imp.*: *answered*, *pp.*: *ā-n-ŕ-ŕ*: *an'swerer*, *n.* one who: *an'swerable*, *a. ā-n-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ*, what may be replied to; accountable; responsible; suitable: *an'swer'ably*, *ad. ā-lŕ*: *an'swerableness*, *n. ā-n-ŕ-ŕ-ŕ*, the quality of being answerable; *an'swerless*, *a.* without an answer; that cannot be answered.—*SYN.* of 'answer n.': reply; response; rejoinder—of 'answerable': responsible; accountable; amenable.

ant, *ant*, or *anti*, *ā-nŕ* [*Gr.*], a prefix, meaning, against; opposite.

ant, *n. ā-nŕ* [*AS. amef*], a small insect; an emmet—of which it is a contracted form: *ant-bear*, see *sard-vark*: *ant-hill*, a nest of ants: *ant-eater*, a quadruped, having a long snout or muzzle and long tongue, which feeds upon ants: *ant-lion*, a small neuropterous insect which preys upon ants.

antacid, *n. ā-nŕ-ā-sŕ* [*Gr. anti*, against; *L. acidus*, acid], any substance, as *potash*, *soda*, *magnesia*, *lime*, &c., which counteracts acidity or neutralises it.

antagonist, *n. ā-nŕ-tā-gō-nŕ-st* [*F. antagoniste*, an antagonist—from *Gr. antagonistes*, a combatant—from *Gr. anti*, against; *agonistes*, a combatant], one who contends with another; an opponent; an enemy: *antag'onism*, *n. ā-nŕ*, active opposition: *antagonise*, *v. ā-nŕ-tā-gō-nŕ-sŕ*, to act in opposition to;

mŕle, *mŕl*, *fŕn*, *kŕw*; *mŕle*, *nŕt*, *mŕve*;

principle, obtained from the *Gallipeda cuspidata* or *G.*
gracilis, Ord. *Eutetraceae*.

anguilliform, a. dug-gill-ill-foi-orm [*L. anguilla*, an eel; *forma*, shape], formed like an eel or serpent.

anguineal, a *dag-grin'-e-əl* [*L. anguineus*, snake-like—from *anguis*, a snake], of or like a snake: *anguine*, a *dag-grin*, snake-like.

anguish, *a. ang-griush* [OF. *anguisse*, *anguish*, pain—from *L. angustus*, narrowness, a strait—from *ango*, I draw or press tight] the writhing or twisting of the body from excessive pain; intense pain of body or mind; excessive grief: v. to inflict anguish: *n. ang'lish-ing*, imp.: *anguished*, pp. *ang-griush-t*.—SYN. of 'anguish': pain; agony; suffering; pang; distress; torture; torment.

angular—see under **angle**.

anhelation, n. an'hé-lé-sh'ân (L. *anhelationem*, a difficulty of breathing—from *anhalo*, I breathe with difficulty—from Gr. *ana*, up; L. *halo*, I breathe), state of being out of breath: a panting.

anhydrous, a-dri-*an* (Gr. *an*, without; *hudōr*, water), not having any water; dry; applied to minerals and gases not having water as an ingredient: anhydrous, a-dri-*an*, a transparent sulphate of lime found in crystalline form without the usual amount of water: anhydride, n. a-dri-*id*, the form, as an oxide, of an organic radical, capable of forming an acid by uniting with water, or an acid from which the water has been removed, combining with basic oxides to form salts: anhy-drate, v. -*drate*, to free from water: anhy-drate, imp.: anhy-drate, pa. -*drated*.

night, *ad. d-nit'*, also *anights*, *ad. d-nits'* [A.S. *a-*
or *in*, and *nigh*], in the night time; nightly.

and—are under analysis.

anile, a. & n. [*L. anilis*—from *anus*, an old woman],
pert. to an old woman; aged; imbecile: anility, n.

sa-ñi-ti, old-womanishness; dotage.
salina, *a. ñi-ti-na* [Ar. *an-ni* or *an-ni*, the indigo plant], a substance obtained from indigo, and certain other organic substances—used in the preparation of mauve, magenta, and other dyes, for which it is obtained from *brassica*, one of the constituents of *car*: *añi*, *a. ñi-i*, one of the plants yielding indigo.

animadvert, *v. tr.* **anim-vert** [*L. animadvertēre*, to direct the thoughts or attention to—from *animus*, the mind; *ad*, to; *verto*, I turn] to turn the mind to; to consider; to remark upon: an **animadverting**, *imp.*

animadvertion, *pp.* an **animadvert**, *n.* one who animadverted; *n.* **animadvertion** [*L. animadvertensio*, investigation—from *versum*, turned, the act of turning the mind to; *reproof*; *censure*.—*SYN.* of 'animadvert': to remark; criticize; comment; blame; censure; condemn; reprove; reproach; upbraid; reprimand; rebuke; chide.

animal, *n.* *án-i-mál* [*L. animal, a living creature*].
 body possessed of life, sensation, and power of
 motion; *adj.* pert. to a living creature; gross; oppo-
 site of spiritual: *animalise*, *v.* *án-i-má-líz* to
 make like an animal; to give animal life to: *án-i-
 má-l'ing*, *imp.* *án-i-má-l'ed*, pp. *-ted*, converted
 to animal matter: *animalisation*, *n.* *án-i-má-l'íz-
 á-shún*, the act of endowing with life: *án-i-má-l'is-
 m*, *n.* animal health; sensual indulgence; mere life
 without intellectual activity; an embodiment of animal
 propensities: *án-i-má-l'ity*, *n.* *-ít-ty*, state of animal
 nature: *án-i-má-l'ism*, *n.* one of the three great
 partitions of natural objects, comprising all
 creatures—the others being the *vegetable* and
mineral.

animalcule, n. *an-i-mal'kūl* [*L. animalculum*], a creature very small or very minute, generally invisible to the naked eye; the plu. *animalcula*, from the *form.* is in common scientific use: an *animalcular* form, also an *animalculine*, a *-lin*, pert. to; somewhat resembling animalcules.

[illegible]

vacuity; spirit; life; buoyancy; liveliness; airiness; sprightliness.

anime, n. *dn'im-ē* [perhaps F. *animé*, animated, from the number of insects it contains], a white resinous drug brought from W. Indies and from Africa.

animism, n. an'-i-zim (L. *anima*, life, soul), the doctrine of souls and other spiritual beings.

animosity, *n.* *án·i·mós·i·tē* (F. *animosité*, ill-will—from L. *animositas*, impetuosity, ardour—from L. *animus*, mind), a hearty and spirited hatred; violent hatred; a high degree of enmity: **animus**, *n.* *án·i·mūs*, the feeling that prompts; purpose; temper—generally in a bad sense.—**SYN.** of 'animosity': acrimony; asperity; tartness; harshness; enmity; hatred; opposition; resentment.

anion, n. *an'ī-on* [Gr. *anion*, a rising up—from *ana*, up; *eimé*, I go], an electro-negative body opposed to cation.

anise, *n.* *dn-tis* [*L. anisum*: *Gr. anison*], an annual plant whose seeds have an aromatic smell, and pleasant warm taste; the fruit of the plant *Pimpinella anisum*, *Ord. Umbelliferae*: **anise-seed** or **aniseed**, *dn-tis*, the seed of the plant; **anisetto**, *n.* *dn-tis-zel'*, aniseed cordial.

anisomerous, a. *ân'î-sôm'î-ér ūs* [Gr. *anisos*, unequal; *meros*, a part], in *bot.*, unsymmetrical; in *geol.*, applied to certain rocks formed in whole or in part by crystallization.

anisostemonous, a. an'-i sōs-lēm'-ō-nūs [Gr. *anisos*, unequal; *stemon*, a thread, a fibre] in bot., applied to stamens not equal in number to the floral envelopes, nor a multiple of them: also an'-istēm'-ō-nous, a.

anker, *n.* *Ang'ker* [Dut., Ger.], a liquid measure equal to ten gallons.

ankle, n. *āng'ki* [AS. *andecow*—cf. Dan. *ankel*; Dut. and Ger. *enkel*, an ankle; Gr. *angkulē*, a loop, the bending of the leg; the joint that connects the foot with the leg; **anklet**, n. *āng'ki't*, an ornament for the ankle; **ankled**, a *āng'ki'ki*, having or pert. to ankles.

anlace, n. *ān'lās*, lu *OK*, a broad two-edged dagger.

anna, n. *ān'nd*, a coin in the *East Indies*, value 14d.
annals, n. *ān'ndlz* [*L. annalis*, belonging to the

annate, *n.* *annatus*, *m.* *annatus*, denoting seven years;—from *annus*, a year; a bribe paid by clerical livings during a period of seven years, consisting of one year; year-books: *an-natist*, *n.* a writer of annals.
annate, *n.* *plu. d'nnats*; also *annates*, *n.* *plu. d'nnats*: [*F. annale*—from mid. *L. annata*, a yearly revenue—from *L. annus*, a year], the first year's income of a spiritual living, anciently paid by the clergy to the Pope; first-fruits: in *Eng.*, applied to the augmentation of poor livings; in *Scol.*, a half-year's stipend paid to the heirs of a deceased clergyman.

part of the word, *an* *an-dēd'* became an *arēto*, which see under *arēto*. *an-dēd'* [AS. on, on; *ādan*, to burn; influenced by: F. *verre*, to enamel: mid. L. *niqellār* to blacken: L. *nigra*, black] to temper; to heat glass or metal, and then to cool slowly, in order to render less brittle; to heat glass or tiles, &c., in order to fix the colours laid on them: *annealing*, imp.; n the act or process of tempering glass, &c.: *annealed*, pp. *an-dēd'*: *anneal'ing furnace*, a furnace for annealing.

annelida, n. plu. *ăn-nĕl'ĭ-dă*, also *ăn'nĕlĭdă*, n. plu. *-nĕl'ĭdă* [*L. annellus*, a little ring; Gr. *eikos*, resembling], the ringed worms, comprising leeches, lob worms, earth-worms, &c.

annex, *v.* **án-nék** [*F.* *annexer*, to annex, to unite] To have tied fastened on to—from *L. ad*, to; *nexus*, I tie], to join on to the end; to bind to; to unite; to affix; **annexing**, *imp.*; **annexed**, *pp.* **án-nékt**; **annexible**, *a.* **án-né-kshí-bl**, that may be annexed; **annexation**, *n.* **án-nékt-á-shún**, the act of uniting or joining to; addition of some thing; **an nex'a'tionist**, *n.* **-shún-tsí**, one who favours annexation; **annexion**, *n.* **án-nékt-shán**, and **annexment**, *n.* the act of annexing; addition; **annexe**, *n.* **án-néks** [*F.*] a wing to a building, or an outbuilding communicating with the main one.—**SYN.** of ‘annex’: to unite; add; join; coalesce
append: affix; bind to.

annihilate, *v.* *dr-ni:hi-lat* [L. *annihilatus*, annihilated—from *ad*, *nihil*, nothing] to reduce to nothingness; to destroy a body utterly, or the peculiar properties of a body: *annihila'tion*, *imp.*: *anni'hila'ted* *pp.*: *anni'hila'tor*, *n.* that which: *anni'hila'tion*, *n.* *-hi-la'shan*, the act of reducing to nothingness; *t.* total destruction.

anniversary, n. *an-ni-vér-sé-ri* [*F. anniversaire, n.*]

coŕo, bôŕ, fôôl; pûre, bûd; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

formed by a union of the filaments; in *sool.*, a generative bud in which the male organs only are developed.

androspores, *n.* plu. *án-drú-spórs* [Gr. *andr* or *andros*, a man or male; *spora*, a seed—from *spéiro*, I scatter seed], the developed male organs in certain of the Algae; swarm-spores.

anecdote, *n.* *án-ék-dót* [Gr. *anekdoton*, unpublished—from *a*, without; *ék*, out; *dolon*, given; *didómi*, I give], originally, secret history—now, a short story; a matter interesting in a man's life or conduct: **anecdotal**, *a.* *án-ék-dót-ál*, also **anecdotal**, *a.* *-í-kál*, pert. to.

anella, *v.* *án-él* [AS. *andlan*, to anoint with oil—from *ele*, F. *huile*, L. *oleum*, oil, in OE. to anoint with holy oil; to give extreme unction; also *anæl*].

anelectrode, *n.* *án-él-ék-tród* [Gr. *a*, without; *electro*, amber], an anode—a term used by Faraday.

anelectrotonus, *n.* *án-él-ék-trót'-ó-nús* [Gr. *ana*, up, *electron*, amber; *tonos*, strain], a condition of lessened irritability in the nerves or muscles, caused, in the direction of the anode, by the action of an electric current upon them: distinguished from **cat-electrotonus**.

anemone, *n.* *á-ném'-óné*, also spelt *anem'ony*, *n.* *-óni* [Gr. *anemónē*—from *anemos*, wind], the wind-flower, so named because easily moved by the wind, Ord. *Ranunculidaceae*, sub-Ord. *Anemoneae*: **anem'one**, *a.* *-nín*, a substance obtained from the anemone: **sea-anem'one**—see *actinia*.

anemophilous, *a.* *án-él-mó-fí-lás* [Gr. *anemos*, wind; *phílos*, loving], in bot., wind-fertilised,—said of flowers which are dependent upon the wind for conveying the pollen to the stigma in fertilisation.

anemoscope, *n.* *án-ém'-ó-sóp* [Gr. *anemos*, wind; *skopéō*, I view], an instr. to show the course of the wind: **anemometer**, *n.* *án-ém'-m-é-tér* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for determining the course, the force, and velocity of winds: **an'emom'etry**, *n.* *-trí*, the measurement of the force and velocity of the wind.

anest., prep. *á-nést* [AS. *on c/en*, on a level with; cf. MH.Ger. *eneben*], regarding; concerning; respecting.

aneroid, *n.* *án-ér-óid* [Gr. *a*, without; *nēros*, wet, moist; *éidos*, form], the air barometer, consisting of a small metallic box nearly exhausted of air, and easily acted upon by the external pressure of the atmosphere.

aneurism, *n.* *án-ú-rísm* [Gr. *aneurisma*, the dilatation of an artery—from *aneurus*, I enlarge—from *euris*, broad], a tumour filled with blood, arising from the dilatation of an artery; also applied to enlargement or dilatation of the heart: **aneurismal**, *a.* *án-ú-rísm-ál*, pert. to.

anew, *ad.* *á-nú* [AS. *a*, on, and *new*], again; newly; another time.

anfractuous, *a.* *án-frák-tú-ús* [L. *anfractus*, a turning or bending round], in bot., wavy or sinuous, as the anthers of gourds and cucumbers; full of turnings or windings.

angel, *n.* *án-jél* [L. *angelus*; Gr. *angelos*, a messenger, an angel], a heavenly being; in OE., a gold coin, in value from 6s. 8d. to 10s.; **angelic**, *a.* *án-jél-ík*, also **angel'ical**, *a.* *-í-kál*, partaking of the nature of angels: **angel'ically**, *ad.* *-í*; **angelicity**, *n.* *án-jél-í-tí-tí*; **angel'ica**, *n.* *án-jél-í-ká*, a plant, so named from its supposed virtues, Ord. *Umbelliferae*: **angel'ology**, *n.* *-ól*; *ó-jí* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the doctrine of angelic beings: **angelus**, *n.* *án-jél-ús*, in the R. Cath. Ch., a prayer to the Virgin Mary beginning with the word *angelus*; a bell rung morning, noon, and evening for the recitation of this prayer: **angel-fish**, *n.* a fish so named from the wing-like expansion of its pectoral fins: **angel-shot**, *a.* kind of chain-shot.

anger, *n.* *áng-ér* [Icel. *angr*, pain], the feeling of resentment mingled with pain; strong indignation excited by real or supposed injury; rage; displeasure: *v.* to provoke; to enrage: *an'gering*, *imp.* *án-gér-éng*, *pp.* *áng-ér-éng*; **angry**, *a.* *áng-érrí*, displeased; provoked; raging; in *med.*, applied to a wound inflamed and painful: **angrily**, *ad.* *áng-ér-í*, OE. for *angrily*, *ad.* *áng-érrí-tí*, in an angry manner.—SYN. of 'angry' *n.*: wrath; choleric; ire; rage; resentment; indignation; displeasure; fury; passion; gall; spleen; vexation; grudge—of 'angry' *a.*: passionate; hasty; provoked; displeased; raging; infuriated; inflamed; choleric; furious; wrathful; hot; indignant; irritated; resentful.

angelshyma, *n.* *án-jít-éng'-hím-d* [Gr. *angelon*, a vessel; *engchuma*, an infusion—from *engchuo*, I pour in], in bot., vascular tissue in general.

angina, *n.* *án-jín-á* [L. *angina*, quinsy—from *ango*, I choke or strangle], an inflammation or tumour in the throat, impeding respiration: **ang'nal**, *a.* *-nál*, also **ang'nosé**, *a.* *án-jín-ósé*, pert. to *angina*: **angina pectoris**, *pékt-ó-ris* [L. *pectoris*, of the breast], an accompaniment of certain forms of heart-disease in which a most excruciating pain in the breast is felt, with a sense of strangulation.

angiography, *n.* *án-jít-óg-ráf* [Gr. *angelon*, a vessel; *graphé*, a description], a description of the vessels in the human body.

angiosperma, *n.* plu. *án-jít-ó-spérmas* [Gr. *angelon*, a vessel; *sperma*, seed], plants which have their seeds encased or enclosed in a seed-vessel: **angiospermous**, *a.* *-spér-mús*, having seeds contained in a seed-vessel.

angle, *n.* *áng-gí* [F. *angle*; L. *angulus*, a corner; cf. Gr. *ankos*, bent], any corner small or large; the point or corner where two lines meet; a hook to fish with; in OE., a fishing-rod: *v.* to try to catch fish with a hook; to endeavour to gain by insinuations or artifices: **an'gling**, *imp.* *n.* fishing; the art of fishing: **angled**, *pp.* *áng-gí-d*; **adj. having angles or corners: **an'gler**, one who fishes; a kind of fish, also called the fishing frog: **angular**, *a.* *áng-gá-lér*, sharp; pointed; having angles or corners: **an'gularly**, *ad.* *-í*: **angularity**, *n.* *áng-gá-lér-í-tí*, the quality of having corners or angles: **angle-iron**, *n.* a rolled bar of iron of an angular shape for forming the edges of bridges, safes, &c., or the corners of boilers, &c.: **salient angle**, in *mil.*, the angle formed by the two lines of a parapet which projects towards the enemy: **re-entering angle**, in *mil.*, the reverse of salient, that is, having the apex of the angle towards the defenders: **sectorial angle** [*sectorial*, forming the sector of a circle], an angle formed by the prolongation of the faces of any work forming a salient angle: **angle of elevation**, in taking aim; the angle formed by two lines, one passing from the eye to the object, the other coinciding with the bore of the piece: **angle of incidence**, the angle between the line of direction of anything (as a projectile or a ray of light) falling upon a surface, and a perpendicular line raised on the same surface from the same point: **right angle**, an angle or corner formed by a perpendicular line falling on a horizontal line or surface, subtended by a quarter of a circle or 90°: **acute angle**, an angle or corner less than a right angle: **obtuse angle**, an angle or corner greater than a right angle: **triangle**, a three-sided figure having three angles: **spherical angle**, an angle formed by the meeting of two arcs of a great circle.**

Angle, *n.* *áng-gí* [L. *angulus*; AS. *Engle*—from *Angul*, in Holstein] one of a German tribe on the Elbe, of the race of the Suevi, who afterwards passed over with the Saxons into Britain and gave their name to that country: **Angle-land**, *áng-gí-lánd*, England: **Anglo-gílo**, prefixed to a proper name, denotes partly English, as *Anglo-Indian*, *Anglo-American*: **Anglo-Saxon**, or **Anglo-Norman**, a stage of the English language in its progressive development into its present form: **Anglo-Saxon**, *-sák-són*, partly English and partly Saxon; denoting the language arising from the *Angle* and *Saxon* dialects, spoken in Britain from about A.D. 450-1066: **Anglomaniá**, a passion on the part of a foreign country for imitating whatever is English: **Anglomaniac**, one having a passion for English ways: **Anglophobia**, *n.* *áng-gí-ló-fób-í-d* [Gr. *phobéō*, I fear], an intense hatred or fear of England: **Ang'lophobe**, *n.* *-fób*, one who intensely fears or hates England: **Ang'lophobic**, *a.* *-fób-ík*, pert. to.

anglésite, *n.* *áng-gí-sít*, a sulphate of lead first found at *Anglesea*.

Anglican, *a.* *áng-gí-kán* [see *Angle*], English; pert. to England: *n.* a member of the Church of England: **Anglic**, *n.* *áng-gí-pé*, in the English language or manner: **Anglicism**, *n.* *áng-gí-sím*, a way of speaking or writing peculiar to the English language; an English idiom: **anglicise**, *v.* *áng-gí-síz*, to render any form of expression in another language into the English idiom: **ang'licising**, *imp.* *áng-gí-síz*, *pp.* *áng-gí-síz-d*.

Angora, *a.* *áng-gó-rá* [so named from *Angora* in Asia Minor], denoting a long, fine, white, silky hair, produced by goats so named.

Angostura, *a.* *án-gó-ús-tú-rá* [from *Angostura*, a town of Venezuela], a bark containing a powerful bitter

máde, *múá*, *fár*, *káú*; *méte*, *mél*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *móve*;

anastherum, *n.* *an-ds-thér-dm* [Gr. *an*, without; *ansthros*, flowery—from *ansthos*, a flower] in bot., a filament without an anther: *anastherum*, *a. ds*, adjective of anthers.

anapest, *n.* *an-d-pst* [L. *anapestus*, an anapest—from Gr. *ana*, and *pésis*, I beat], a foot in poetry, consisting of three syllables—the first two short, the third long or accented—thus, *u u -*: an 'anapest', *a. ftk*, pertaining to an anapest: also spelt *e* for *e*.

anaphora, *n.* *a-náf-ó-rd* [Gr. *anaphora*, a coming up—from *ana*, up, and *phoré*, I bear, I carry] in rhet., the repetition of a word or words at the beginning of successive sentences; in astron., the oblique ascension of a star; in liturgics, the more solemn part of the eucharistic service, including the offering and the presentation of the holy gifts.

anarchy, *n.* *an-dr-ks* [Gr. *a*, without; *arché*, government], want of government; a state of lawless confusion in a country: *anarchist*, *n. -kist*, one who attempts to introduce disorder or confusion into a country: *anarchic*, *a. an-dr-ktik*, also *anarchial*, *a. -ktik*, lawless; confused; causing lawlessness: *anarchism*, *n. an-dr-ktism*, the principles or practice of anarchy or anarchism.

anarthrosis, *n.* *an-dr-thróp-ds* [Gr. *a*, without; *arthron*, a joint; *pódos*, a foot], that division of animals in which there are no jointed appendages or limbs, as worms, leeches, &c.

anarthrous, *a. an-dr-thróp-ds* [Gr. *a*, without; *arthron*, a joint], without legs or wings, as some insects; in gram., without the article.

anarsura, *n.* *an-d-ár-sú-rd* [Gr. *ana*, throughout; *arsis* or *arsis*, flesh], general decay throughout the surface of the body: *anarsurous*, *a. an-d-ár-sú-ris*, drupical.

anastasia, *a. an-d-stáf-ik* [Gr. *ana*, up; *stasis*, that stands], a term applied to a method of printing from zinc plates.

anastomosis, *v.* *an-ds-tó-mós* [Gr. *anastomosis*, the formation of a mouth or aperture—from *ana*, through; *stoma*, a mouth], to unite the mouth of one vessel to another, as of one vein to another; to inoculate: *anastomosing*, *imp.*: *anastomosed*, *pp. -mód*: *anastomosis*, *n. -sis*, in bot., union of vessels; union of the final ramifications of the veins of a leaf; in anat., the union of the branch of a vessel from the trunk, or from other trunks: *anastomotic*, *a. an-d-ik*, pert. to: *n.* a medicine having the power to open the mouths of vessels.

anastase, *n.* *an-d-stás* [Gr. *anastasis*, a stretching forth], a name for *pyramidal titanum ore*, generally called *actinodrite*.

anathema, *n.* *a-náth-é-má* [Mid. L.; Gr. *anathema*, anything devoted or accursed—from *ana*, up; *thémé*, I put or place], separation from the Church; a curse; a separation for destruction: *anathematise*, *v. a-náth-é-má-tíz*, to pronounce a curse against; *to excommunicate*: *anathematizing*, *imp.*: *anathematized*, *pp. -tíz*: *anathematizer*, *n.* one who anathematizes: *n.* *a-náth-é-má-tion*, the act of pronouncing an anathema.

anatomy, *n.* *a-ná-tó-mí* [F. *anatomie*; L. *anatome*—Gr. *anatomé*, dissection—from Gr. *ana*, up; *tomé*, I cut—*tómé*, a cutting up], the art of separating the different parts of a plant or of an animal; the art of dissection; the science treating of the structure and organization of living things: in dramatic language, a thin, meagre person: *a skeleton*: *anatomia*, *a. a-ná-tó-mí*, to separate the parts of an animal body: *anatomizing*, *imp.*: *anatomized*, *pp. -mód*: *anatomist*, *n.* one who is skilled in dissecting bodies: *anatomical*, *a. an-d-tóm-í-kál*, pert. to anat.: *anatomically*, *ad. -is*: *anatomization*, *n. a-ná-tó-mí-zá-shén*.

anatripal, *a. an-dí-rd-pál*, also *anatripos*, *a. an-dí-rd-pós* [Gr. *ana*, up or over; *trópé*, a turning], in bot., an inverted ovule, the hilum and micropyle being near each other, and the chalazæ at the opposite end.

anberry, *n.* also *amberry*, *n.* *an-bér-ri*, and *angleberry*, *an-bér-ri* [AS. *ampre* or *ompre*, a crooked swelling vein] in vet. surg., a wart or molluscous tumor; in bot., a warty condition or swelling on the roots of such plants as turnips; club-root; finger-like disease.

ancestor, *n.* *an-sés-tér* [OF. *ancestre*; L. *antecessor*, > that goes before—from *ante*, before; *cels*, I go], > father: a progenitor; a woman is called an *ancestress*: *ancestral*, *a. an-sés-trál*, relating to or

descending from ancestors: *ancestry*, *n.* *an-sés-trí*, birth; descent; a series of ancestors.

anchor, *n.* *an-gér* [L. *anchora* (Gr. *anphira*) an iron grappling instr. which, when dropped on the sea-bottom by means of a cable or chain, keeps a ship from drifting; any firm stay or support: *v.* to stop at; to fix or rest on: *an'choring*, *imp.*: *anchored*, *pp. an-gér-d*: *anchorage*, *n.* *an-gér-áj*, a place where a ship can anchor: *an'cherable*, *a. -á-bl*, fit for anchorage: to drop or cast anchor, to sink an anchor into the sea to keep the ship from drifting: to weigh anchor, to raise the anchor: anchor comes home, when it drags by the violence of the wind, by a heavy sea, or by the force of a current: at anchor, or riding at anchor, when the ship is kept from drifting by the anchor having a proper hold.

anchoret, *n.* *an-gér-ét*, *an'chorite*, *n. -rit*, also *anachoret*, *n.* *an-ák-ó-rét* [Gr. *anachoretés*, one who retires—from *ana*, up, back; *choré*, I retire], a hermit; a religious recluse: *anachoretic*, *a. an-gér-ét-í-k*, also *an'choré'tal*, *a. -í-kál*, pert. to a hermit or his mode of life.

anchovy, *n.* *an-ché-ví* [Sp. *anchova*—perhaps conn. with Basque *ancho*, dry], a small fish caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and prepared as a sauce: *anchovy-pear*, a West Indian tree or its fruit, *Grias cauliflora*.

anchylosis or **ankylosis**, *n.* *an-gí-kí-ló-sis* [Gr.—from *ankuloid*, I crook or stiffen], the immovable union of two bones by means of osseous matter: *anchylosed*, *a. an-gí-kí-lód*, fixed: *ankylositic*, *a. an-gí-kí-lí-k*, pert. to.

ancient, *n.* *an-shént* [F. *ancien*, old: mid. L. *antíqum*, old—from L. *ante*, before, old; what is long past; belonging to former times: *n.* [corruption of *enigne*] in OE., the flag or streamer of a ship; the bearer of an ensign: *an'cients*, *n. plu.* those who lived in old times: *an'ciently*, *ad. -ly*, in old times; *an'cienness*, *n.*: *ancientry*, *n.* *an-shént-ri*, ancient lineage.

ancile, *n.* *an-sí-lé* [L.], in anc. Rome, the sacred shield of Mars, said to have fallen from heaven.

ancillary, *a. an-sí-lér-í* [L. *ancilla*, a maid-servant], subservient; subordinate, as a handmaid.

ancipital, *a. an-síp-í-tál* [L. *ancipitem*, doubtful—from *an*, in both sides; *caput*, the head], doubtful; double-formed; double-faced: in L., twinged: *ancyloteras*, *n.* *an-sí-ló-ér-ás* [Gr. *ancylus*, crooked, or curved; *keras*, a horn], a genus of fossil chambered shells curved like a horn.

and, conj. *and* [AS. *and*, *ond*] together with; added to; furthermore.

andalusite, *n.* *an-dá-ló-sít* [from *Andalusia*, in Spain, where first found], one of the garnet family, of varied colours—grey to green, violet, blue, &c.—found in crystals in mica-schist.

andante, *a. an-dán-tá* [It.], in music, moderately slow; expressive: *an'dantino*, *a. -té-no* [It.], a quicker movement than *andante*, between it and *allegretto*.

Andes, *a. an-dé-dn*, of or pert. to the *Andes*, a great chain of mountains running through S. Amer.: *andesite*, *n.* *an-dé-sít*, an igneous rock found in the Andes containing the felspar called *andesine*, *an-dé-sín*, of a white, grey, greenish, or yellowish colour.

androns, *n. plu.* *and-ríns* [OE. *anderne*; OF. *andier*; mid. L. *andena*, androns], in ancient kitchens, the iron bars which supported the logs used as fuel, or the spit—now applied to movable fire-irons; also applied to the upright movable iron plates inside the fireplace of a kitchen-grate for contracting the space at pleasure.

androecium, *n.* *an-dré-sí-dm* [Gr. *anér* or *andra*, a man; *okos*, a house] in bot., the male organs of the flowers; stamens taken collectively.

androgynus, *n.* *an-dró-gí-nús* [Gr. *anér* or *andra*, a man; *gyné*, a woman], a single individual having the characteristics of both sexes; a hermaphrodite: *androgynal*, also *androgynous*, *a. -nús*, of both sexes; having male and female florets on the same footstalk: *androgynally*, *ad. -nál-ly*: *androgynism*, *n. -í-tizm*, in bot., a change from a dioecious to a monoecious condition.

android, *n.* *an-dróyd* [Gr. *anér* or *andra*, a man; *éidos*, form], an automaton in human form: *androides*, *pl.* *an-dró-yéds*, automata in human form: *androphora*, *n.* *an-dró-for*, also *androphorum*, *n.* *an-dró-for-úm* [Gr. *anér* or *andra*, a male; *phoré*, I bear], in bot., a stalk supporting the stamens, often

córe, boy, foot; père, bud; chair, game, fog, shyn, thing, there, teal.

baptism and baptises again those who have been baptised in infancy; one who believes in regeneration as a result of adult baptism: an'anabaptist, a religious sect holding this belief: an'anabaptist, a -ist, of or pert. to: an'anabaptism, n. -ism, the doctrine of the anabaptists.

anabolism, n. an'-ab-ol-izm [Gr. *anabōlō*, a throwing up—from *ana*, up, and *bōlō*, I throw] in *phys.*, assimilation; a process by which a substance is transformed into another more complex and more highly organised, as the conversion of the nutritive elements of food into tissue.

anacampsis, n. plu. an'-d-kam-sis [Gr. *ana*, back; *kampō*, I bend], the doctrine of reflected light or sound: an'anacampsis, a pert. to.

anacardium, n. an'-d-kar-dē-um [Gr. *ana*, similar to; *kardia*, the heart], the name of a genus of ornamental trees, one of which yields the cashew or marking nut. Ord. *Anacardiaceae*.

anacathartē, a. an'-d-kat-thar-tē [Gr. *ana*, upward; *kathartō*, purging], exciting discharges from the mouth and nose: a. a medicine which does so; opposite of *cathartē*.

anacharis, n. an'-d-kar-iz [Gr. *ana*, without; *charis*, grace, beauty], a troublesome plant, remarkable for the rapidity with which it has recently naturalised itself in the canals and rivers of England. Ord. *Hydrocharitaceae*.

anchoret—see *anchoret*.

anachronism, n. an'-d-kro-nizm [Gr. *ana*, back; *chronos*, time], an error in point of time; a mistake in telling when an event happened: an'anachronistic, a. -ist, erroneous in date.

anacrostics, n. plu. an'-d-kias-tiks [Gr. *ana*, back; *kriō*, a breaking], that part of optics which treats of the refraction of light—now called *dioptrics*: an'anacrostics, a. -ist, pert. to.

anacoluthon, n. an'-d-ko-lō-thōn, also anacoluth. n. an'-d-ko-lōth [Gr. *anacolouthos*, not following in a consecutive order—from *an*, not; *akolouthos*, following] the want of grammatical sequence or connection in the parts of a sentence: an'anacoluthic, a. -istic, also an'anacoluthical, a. -istic, wanting sequence or connection in its parts: an'anacoluthically, ad. -ly.

anaconda, n. an'-d-bōn-dā [etym. unknown], a name originally applied to a huge snake of Ceylon; a species of boa belonging exclusively to the Amer. continent.

anacreontic, a. an'-d-kro-nē-tik, after the manner of the Greek poet Anacreon (6th century B.C.); joyous: an'anacreontics, n. plu. -iks, verses like Anacreon's love- and drinking-songs.

anadem, n. an'-d-dēm [L. and Gr. *anadema*—from Gr. *ana*, up; *deō*, I bind], a garland or fillet, a crown of flowers.

anadiplosis, n. an'-d di-plō-sis [Gr. *ana*, again; *diplos*, double], in *poet.* and *rhét.*, a repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause in the beginning of the next.

anadromous, an'-d-ro-mōs [Gr. *ana*, up; *dromos*, a running, a race], in *zool.*, applied to those fish, as the salmon and sturgeon, which periodically visit fresh-water lakes and rivers.

anæmia, n. an'-ē-mi-ā [Gr. *a*, without; *haima*, blood], a diminution in the amount of the blood; the condition arising from such a diminution; an alteration in its quality producing pallor, a characteristic symptom of wasting diseases: anæmious, a. an'-ē-mi-ōs, also anæmic, a. an'-ē-mik, without organs of circulation, and without blood; bloodless.

anaerobia, n. plu. an'-d-ēr-ō-bi-ā [Gr. *a*, without, *ēr*, the air; *bios*, life], bacteria which can live without free oxygen: anaerobian, a. -ōbī an: also anaerobic, an'-ēr-ō-bi-ōtik, -ōbī-ōtik.

anæsthesia, n. an'-ēs-thē-zī-ā [Gr. *anæsthēsia*, the want or loss of feeling—from *an*, without; *sthēsis*, sensation], the loss of feeling or sensation by the inhalation of an ethereal vapour, or by organic or functional disease of the nervous system; insensibility; also, in same sense, anæsthetics, n. plu. -thē-tiks: an'anæsthetic, n. an ethereal vapour inhaled to induce loss of feeling and sensation; any substance capable of producing anæsthesia.

anaglyph, n. an'-d-glyf [Gr. *ana*, up; *gluphō*, I engrave], an engraved or sculptured ornament in relief: an'anaglyphic, a. -ik, pert. to: an'anaglyphic, a. -ik, pert. to the arts of chasing, engraving, sculpture, &c.

anagoge, n. an'-d-gō-gē [Gr. *anagōgē*, a bringing up—from *ana*, up, and *gōgō*, I lead], in *med.*, an upward rejection, as of blood; spiritual enlightenment: spiritual application of words: an'anagoge, a. -gōgē, pert. to: anagogical, a. -gō-gē-kal, religiously exalting; spiritual: an'anagogically, ad. -ly.

anagram, n. an'-d-grām [Gr. *ana*, back; *gramma*, letter], a new word formed from the letters of another word; a transposition of letters: an'anagrammatic, a. -ik, also an'anagrammatical, a. -ik, pert. to: an'anagrammatically, ad. -ly: an'anagrammatic, v. -ā to make anagrams: an'anagrammatically, imp. an'anagrammatically, pp. -tized: an'anagrammatic, a. one who.

anagraph, n. an'-d-grāf [Gr. *ana*, up; *grapō*, write], a commentary.

analeine, n. an'-d-ē-in [Gr. *a*, without; *alkime*, strong], a zeolitic mineral found abundantly in trap-pear rocks, so called from its feebly electric properties.

analekta, n. plu. an'-d-ēk-ta [Gr. *analekta*, gathered together—from *ana*, up; *lēgō*, I gather], select fragments of authors: analectic, a. an'-d-ēk-tē-tik, selecting; collected; choice.

analemma, n. an'-d-ē-nē-mā [L.—from Gr. *ana*, up; *lambanō*, I take], in *geom.*, a projection of a sphere on the plane of the meridian.

analepsis, n. an'-d-ēp-sis [Gr. *a*, recovery], in *med* recovery; convalescence: an'analeptic, a. -ik, ration five: a. a medicine which gives strength.

Anallantoides, n. plu. an'-d-an-lōy-dē-d [Gr. *an*, without, and *allantoides*, which see], the group of Vertebrata in which the embryo is not furnished with an allantois.

analogy, n. an'-d-nl-ō-gē [Gr. *analogos*, agreeing with conformable to—from *ana*, up to, similar to; *logos*, word, ratio, proportion], resemblance between or among things and another; similarity or likeness between things in their properties or qualities: analogon, a. -gōn, bearing some resemblance or proportion to; applied to parts which perform the same function: analogical, a. an'-d-ēp-sis-kal, used by way of analogy: analogically, ad. -ly: an'analogicalness, n. analogism, n. an'-d-nl-ō-gizm, to explain by analogy: analogism, imp. analogised, pp. -tized: analogist, n. -jist, or who: analogism, n. -izm, investigation by analogy: analogous, n. an'-d-ē-lōg, an object that has a resemblance to, or correspondence with, another object as regards similarity of function: analogously, a. -ly: analogues, n. an'-d-ē-lōg, same sense as *analogous*.—SYN. of 'analogous': correspondent; resembling; similar; like.

analysis, n. an'-d-nl-ō-sis [Gr. *análysis*, an untwisting loosening—from *ana*, again; *lysis*, a loosening—from *lyō*, I loose], the separation of a compound into its elements; the tracing of things to their source: the opposite of *synthesis*. *Analyses*, plu. -ses: *analyt.* v. an'-d-ē-tē, to separate a compound into its elements to trace a thing to its first principles or motives: *analyt.* imp. an'-d-ē-tē, pp. -tized: *analytic*, n. -ist, one who analyses: *analytic*, n. -ic, that may be analysed: *analyt.* a. an'-d-nl-ō-tik, also *analytical*, a. -t-kal, pert. to: *analytic*, that separates a compound into its elements: *analytically*, ad. -t-kal-ly, after the manner of analysis: *analytic*, n. plu. an'-d-nl-ō-tiks, the science of analysis.

anamnetic, a. an'-d-nē-tē-tik [Gr. *ana*, again; *mnēsis*, remembrance], that aids the memory.

Anamniota, n. plu. an'-d-nm-iō-tā [Gr. *an*, without; *amnion*, the envelope of the fetus], those Vertebrata in which the embryo is destitute of an amnion, fishes and amphibians: an'amniotic, a. -ni-ō-tik, or pert. to.

anamorphosis, n. an'-d-mōr-fō-sis, rarely -mōr-sis [Gr. *ana*, again; *morphē*, a form or shape], *perspec.*, an image or picture on a plane or curved surface, which appears distorted or deformed from one point of view, and in just proportion from another: *anamorphosis*, or *anamorphosis*, n. -sis, repetition of the same or similar forms; degeneration, as from a higher to a lower type: in *bot.*, a unusual appearance in a part of a plant.

anastrophe, n. an'-d-ā-stā-rō-sis [Gr. *ana*, again; *stas*, a mound], a subdivision of fossil sea-urchins, distinguished by their elevated, helmet-like, or mound-like form—known as 'shepherds' crowns' or 'sea loaves'.

ambiguous or equivocal language; a phrase of doubtful interpretation.

amphibothra, *n.* *dm/ft-brúh* [Gr. *amphí*, on both sides; branches, short] in *anc. pros.*, a foot of three syllables—a short, a long, and a short—thus, *u - u*; in *Kag. poet.*, used as the end of a line.

amphibryozoa, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [Gr. *amphí*, both; corpus, frust.] in *bot.*, having two kinds of fruit.

amphibryous, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, also *amphibryon*, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [Gr. *amphibryon*, hollowed all round—from *amphí*, both; *bryon*, hollow] applied to vertebrae which are concave at both ends.

Amphictyons, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [Gr.] deputies who came from the different states of *anc. Greece* to a sacred council: *amphictyonic*, *a.* *dm/ft*, pert to the assembly of.

amphid, *a.* *dm/ft* [Gr. *amphí*, both; *eidos*, a form] consisting of acid and a base.

amphidictum, *n.* *dm/ft-díctis* [Gr. *amphí*, on both sides; *díctis*, a quill or round plate] the *apical* which surrounds the gemmule of *Spongia*, resembling two toothed wheels united by *anastax*.

amphigena, *n.* *dm/ft-jén* [Gr. *amphí*, on both sides; *gēnos*, birth] plants that increase in size by their growth on all sides, like the lichens.

amphimeria, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [Gr. *amphí*, on both sides; *meros*, sharp, pointed] the lancelet, a little fish which alone constitutes the order *Pharyngobranchii*—said to be the connecting link between *Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata*.

Amphimerus, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [Gr. *amphí*, both; *merus*, a breathing—from *meros*, I breathe], the *peramphibranchiate* amphimerians which retain their gills through life.

Amphipoda, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [Gr. *amphí*, on both sides; *pous* or *poda*, a foot] an *Ord.* of *Crustacea* which have feet on both sides, directed partly forwards and partly backwards, as feet for both walking and swimming: *amphipodous*, *a.* *dm/ft*, having feet on both sides.

amphiprostyle, *n.* *dm/ft-pró-stí* [Gr. *amphíprostron*—from *amphí*, on both sides, *pro*, before, and *stílos*, a column] in *arch.*, a structure with columns in front and behind, but not at the sides.

amphimeria, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [Gr. *amphí*, on both sides; *meros* or *meros*, both] in *bot.*, a particular kind of fruit with a hard exterior, and pulp round the seeds, as in the baobab.

amphibama, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [Gr. *amphibama*—from *amphí*, on both sides; *bama*, I go] a fabulous serpent of the ancients having two heads, and apparently able to move forwards with either; in *zool.*, a *S. Amer.* genus of snake-like lizards.

amphidict, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, also *amphidictus*, *dm/ft-lá-pá* [Gr. *amphí*, on both sides; *skia*, a shadow] persons living between the tropics, whose shadows fall both ways—that is, northward one half of the year, and southward during the other.

amphitheatre, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [Gr. *amphí*, on both sides; *theatron*, a place for seeing, a theatre] among *anc. Grs.* and *Roms.*, a large circular building where plays and games were publicly exhibited, with seats gradually rising one behind the other; a higher gallery of a theatre or circus: *amphitheatrical*, *a.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, pert. to an amphitheatre.

amphitropal, *a.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [Gr. *amphí*, about; *trópe*, a turning] in *bot.*, applied to an embryo so much curved that both ends are brought close together and turned towards the hilum.

amphora, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [L.—from Gr. *amphí*, on both sides; *phoré*, I bear] an *anc.* two-handed earthen vessel for holding wine, oil, &c.

ample, *a.* *dm/ft* [F. *ample*—from L. *amplus*, large] large; wide; liberal; more than sufficient; extended; spacious: *amplly*, *ad.* *pl*, largely; liberally; abundantly: *ampleness*, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, largeness; sufficiency in space: *ampliative*, *a.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, adding to that which is already known or received: *amplify*, *v.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [L. *facio*, I make], to increase; to enlarge; to add many words: *amplifying*, *imp.*

amplified, *pp.* *pl*: *amplification*, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [F.], the act of enlarging; enlargement; the addition of many words: *amplifier*, *n.* one who amplifies: *amplify*, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [F.—L.], largeness or extent of anything; abundance: in *astron.* the angular distance on the horizon at which a celestial body rises or sets due east or due west.—*SYN.* of *ample*: *spacious*; *capacious*; *abundant*; *plenteous*; *large*;

wide; *extended*; *bog*; *unrestricted*; *rich*; *munificent*; *liberal*; *sufficient*; *full*; *extensive*; *plentiful*; *copious*.

amplexional, *a.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [L. *amplexor*, I embrace; *causile*, the stem] in *bot.*, embracing the stem over a large part of its circumference, as the base of a leaf.

amplexifoliate, *a.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [L. *amplexus*, embracing; *folium*, a leaf] in *bot.*, having leaves which embrace the stem.

ampulla, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [L., prob. a modified *dim.* of *ampora*] among the ancients, a flask or bottle swelling out in the middle; in *bot.*, a hollow leaf: *ampullaceous*, *a.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, swollen out in the middle like a bottle or bladder.

amputate, *v.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [L. *amputatus*, cut off—from *am*, round about; *pato*, I prune; *patus*, clean] to take off by cutting round about; to cut off an arm or a leg; to prune: *amputating*, *imp.* *amputated*, *pp.* *pl*: *amputation*, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, the act of cutting off a leg, or a part of a body: *amputee*, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, a woman's ornamental head-band or fillet; a head-band for horses.

amshaspand, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [Zend.], in the religion of Zoroaster, a good angel or spirit.

amt, *n.* *dm/ft* [Dan., Norw.], an administrative division in Denmark and Norway.

amuck, *ad.* *dm/ft* [Malay, *amok*, kill!], wildly; madly; killing people without discrimination, after the manner of a Malay, as, to run amuck.

amulet, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [F. *amulette*—from L. *amuletum*, a charm; of unknown origin], a preservative against sickness, poison, &c.; something worn, generally around the neck, in the belief that it will ward off disease or evil: *amulet*, *a.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, pert. to.

amureous, *a.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [L. *amurea*—from Gr. *amorpé*, the refuse of expressed olives], full of lees or scum: *amureosity*, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*.

amuse, *v.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [F. *amuser*, to detain, to divert: Gr. *a*, without, *musé*, I murmur or mutter to express displeasure], to entertain agreeably; to fill the mind with thoughts which engage without distracting it: *amusing*, *imp.* *ad.* *pl*, pleasing; also *amusive*, *a.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, entertaining: *amused*, *pp.* *pl*: *amuser*, *n.* one who amuses; *amusement*, *n.* [F. *amusement*], that which diverts; that which entertains pleasantly: *amusingly*, *ad.* *pl*, and *amusively*, *ad.* *pl*, in an amusing manner.—*SYN.* of *amuse*: to entertain; divert; beguile; occupy; deceive; please; gratify—of *amusement*: diversion; entertainment; sport; recreation; pastime.

amygdaled, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [Gr. *amugdalos*, an almond; *eidos*, appearance], applied to certain igneous rocks containing small almond-shaped cavities filled with agate, jasper, and other minerals, having the appearance of almonds in a cake: *amygdaled*, *a.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, pert. to: *amygdales*, *a.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, made of almonds: *a.* milk of almonds: *amygdales*, *a.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, pert. to: *amygdales*, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, a crystalline substance obtained from almonds: *ad.* *pl*, pert. to; also *amygdales*, *a.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*.

amyli, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [Gr. *amulon*, starch, and *kula*, matter], in *chem.*, the hypothetical radical or base of the methyl series: *amylia*, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, the insoluble part of starch: *amylia*, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, a substance obtained from fusel-oil distilled with zinc: *amylia*, *a.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, of or from starch: *amylaceous*, *a.* *dm/ft-lá-pá*, of starch; *amylid*, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling starch: *amylid* alcohol, potato or fusel oil, derived from the fermentation of starch, and present as a deleterious substance in all crude spirit.

an, *dm* [AS. *an*, one, *an*], denoting a single individual, but less emphatic than *one*; the indefinite article, put before nouns or adjs. in the sing. beginning with a vowel or the sound of a vowel—as, *an* egg, *an* honourable man.

an, *conj.* *dm* [AS.], in O.E. if, *an*, even if, *an*, if it, *ana*, *an*, *an* sometimes *con*. *an* [Gr. *ana*, a prefix, signifying up; through; among; back; again; in composition, similar to; according to: as a *post*, signifying a collection of memorable sayings or loose thoughts—as Johnsonian; in *med.*, prescriptions denoting a *repetition*, or, of each, *an*, *n.* a collection of sayings, anecdotes, &c., of a person of note; the gossip or scandal of a place.

anabaptist, *n.* *dm/ft-lá-pá* [Gr. *ana*, again; *baptizo*, I dip under water], one who rejects infant

role, *boy*, *fox*, *pair*, *bird*; *chair*, *game*, *dog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

ametabolis, a. *am-ét-d-bô-ik* [Gr. *ametabolos*, unchangeable—from *a*, without; *metabolé*, change], applied to insects not possessing wings when perfect and which, therefore, do not pass through any marked metamorphosis.

amethyst, n. *am-é-thist* [Gr. *amethystos*, without intoxication], a variety of quartz, forming a precious stone of various colours—generally of a purple or violet-blue colour, like wine mixed with water: **amethystine**, a. *am-é-thist-in*, having the violet-blue tinge peculiar to the amethyst: pert. to.

Amharic, n. *am-hâr-ik*, the modern language of Abyssinia—so named from *Amhara*, one of its provinces.

amiable—see *amabile*.

amiable, a. *am-i-â-bl* [OF. *amiable*, agreeable, friendly—from *L. amabilis*, lovely, for *L. amicitabilis*, friendly—from *amo*, I love], worthy or deserving of love or affection; pleasing: **amiability**, n. *am-i-â-bil-i-té*, sweetness of disposition: **amiableness**, n. *am-i-â-bil-i-té*, loveliness; agreeableness: **amiably**, ad. *-bl*.—**SYN.** of 'amiable': lovely; beloved; charming; pleasing; delightful.

amianth, n. *am-i-ân-th*, also **amianthus**, n. *am-i-ân-this* [Gr. *amianthos*, without; *miainô*, I soil or pollute], that variety of asbestos which is found in delicate and regular silky fibres: **amianthiform**, a. [*L. forma*, shape]: **amianthoid**, a. *-thôid* [Gr. *eidos*, form], having the form or likeness of amianthus.

amiable, a. *am-i-â-bl* [*L. amicitabilis*, worthy of love—from *amicius*, a friend], friendly; peaceable; disposed to friendly intercourse: **amiably**, ad. *-bl*, in a friendly way; with goodwill: **amicableness**, n. *am-i-â-bl-nés*, the disposition to preserve friendship and goodwill.—**SYN.** of 'amiable': peaceable; friendly; harmonious; kind.

amice, n. *am-is* [OF. *amict*, *amis*; *L. amictus*, an outer garment], a cloak, generally worn by pilgrims; an oblong piece of linen, resembling an embroidered collar, tied about the neck of a Rom. Cath. priest.

amid or **amidst**, prep. *d-mid*, *d-midz* [AS. *on middan*, in the middle], among; in the middle.

amide, n. *am-id*, or **am'mide**, n. *-mid* [Gr. *ammi*, a plant; *ammon*, starch; probably made up of *am*, of ammonium, *ammonia*, a chemical compound formed from ammonia by the replacement of one or more of its hydrogen-atoms by an acid radical: **amidin**, n. *am-i-din*, a substance resulting from the action of hot water on starch: **amidogen**, n. *d-mid-ô-jén* [Gr. *gennao*, I produce], a hypothetical radical of ammonia and the amides: **ammonide**, n. *am-môn-id*, an amide: **amine**, n. *am-i-né*, a compound ammonia, in which hydrogen is replaced by an alcohol radical.

amias, a. *d-mi-â* [AS. *a*, on; *miss*, in error], wrong; faulty; out of order: *a* fault; error: *ad* in a faulty manner.

amity, n. *am-i-ti* [F. *amitié*—from *L. amicitia*, friendship—from *amo*, I love], friendship; harmony.

ammonia, n. *am-mô-ni-â* [from *Ammon*, the Egyptian god Jupiter—*sal-ammoniac* is said to have been first found near his temple], a transparent gas having a strong, pungent, peculiar smell, consisting of three equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen, and possessing an alkaline property: a substance used in medicine and the arts, from which hartshorn is made; the volatile alkali: **ammoniac**, a. *-âk*, pert. to: a gum brought from Persia, and used in medicine as an expectorant: **ammoniacal**, a. *am-mô-ni-â-kâl*, pert. to ammonia; pungent: **ammonian**, n. *ni-âm*, the supposed metallic base of ammonia: **sal-ammoniac**, in chem., the salt usually called muriate of ammonia or **ammonic chloride**: **ammonio**, a. *am-môn-i-ô*, denoting a compound whose basic constituent is ammonia—as, **ammonic carbonate**, the common smelling-salts of the shops; **ammonic chloride** or **sal-ammoniac**; **ammonia** or **gas liquor**, a liquid substance produced during the destructive distillation of coal.

ammonite, n. *am-môn-î*, an extinct genus of Cephalopoda in which the shell is coiled into a flat spiral, so called from a resemblance to the horns of the statue of the anc. Egyptian god Jupiter Ammon; also called *snake-stones*.

ammonition, n. *am-mû-nish-ôn* [mid. *L. admonitio*, the act of fortifying—from *ad*, *monitio*, a fortifying: *L. ad*, *monio*, I fortify], military stores—as powder, ball, shells, &c.

amnesty, n. *am-nés-ti* [F. *amnestie*; *L. amnestia*;

Gr. *amnestia*, forgetfulness of the past—from *a*, not; *mnômai*, I remember], a general pardon of past offences by a government; an act of oblivion. **amnio**, n. *am-ni-ôn*, also **am'nios [Gr. *amnion*, the membrane which envelops the fœtus—from *amnos*, a lamb—so called from its softness to the touch], in anat., the inner membrane covering the fœtus; in bot., the covering of the embryo of the seed: **Amniota**, n. plu. *am-ni-ô-tâ*, the Vertebrata in which the fœtus is furnished with an amnion, as reptiles, birds, and mammals: **amniotic**, a. *-ik*, pert. to.**

amoba, n. *am-é-bô* [Gr. *amobê*, a change, alternation], the Proteus animalcule—so called from the numerous changes of form into which it can throw itself: **amobous**, n. plu. *-bê*: **amobous**, a. *-bê-ân*, of or pert. to the amoba: **amobiform**, a. *-bê-fôr-m* [*L. forma*, shape], also **amoboid**, a. *-bôid* [Gr. *eidos*, resemblance], resembling an amoba in form.

among, *d-mang*, also **amongst**, *d-mangst*, prep. [AS. *among* or *onmang*], mingled or conjoined with.

amorous, a. *am-ô-rûs* [mid. *L. amorous*, full of love, amorous—from *L. amor*, love; *osus*, I love], full of love; fond; *am-ô-rûs*, inclined to love: **amorously**, ad. *-ly*, fondly; lovingly: **amorousness**, n. fondness; being inclined to love: **amorette**, n. *am-ô-rê-t* [F. a love affair], an amorous woman; love-knots or flowers; a cupid.—**SYN.** of 'amorous': loving; fond; passionate; tender.

amorph, n. plu. *d-môr-fî* [Gr. *a*, without; *morphe*, shape, form], things or creatures that have no regular or definite form: **amorphism**, n. *-fizm*, a condition of shapelessness: **amorphous**, a. *d-môr-fûs*, having no regular structure or definite form: **amorphousness**, n. *d-môr-fû-sô-d* [Gr. *zoin*, an animal], a name sometimes given to the sponges.

amortise, v. *d-môr-tîz* [OF. *amortiser*—from *L. ad*, at; *mortem*, death], to transfer lands to mortmain; in OE., to destroy or render useless: **amortised**, pp. *-tîz*: **amortisement**, n. *d-môr-tîz-mang*, also **amortisation**, n. the reduction or paying off a public debt by means of a sinking fund; a sinking fund: **amortisation**, n. *-tîz-sô-shn*, the alienation of lands in mortmain, as to a corporation or community which ceases not to exist: **amort**, ad. *d-môr-t* [Norm. *F. amort*, dead], in OE., as if dead; dejected; depressed.

amount, v. *d-môunt* [OF. *amontre*, to mount up—from *L. ad*, *F. monter*, to ascend—from *L. montem*, a mountain], to rise up to in the whole; to reach or extend to: *a*. sum total; the whole; the result: **amounting**, imp. *amount'ed*, pp.

amour, n. *d-môr* [F.—from *L. amor*, love], a love affair or intrigue.

ampelitis, n. *am-pê-lî-ti* [Gr. *ampelos*, a vine], a name applied to alum-elite; an earth used by the ancients to kill insects on vines.

ampere, n. *âmp-êr* [from *Ampère*, a French electrician], the unit of current in electrical measurement.

amphi, *am-fî* [Gr.], a prefix, signifying, on both sides; about; two; used to imply doubt; sometimes changed into *ambi*.

amphibia, n. plu. *am-fî-bi-â*, also **amphibians**, *-âns* [Gr. *amphî*, both; *bios*, life], animals that can live partly in water and partly on land—as the seal, walrus, frog, &c.; in zoöl., restricted to creatures such as the frog and newt, which in early life possess gills, but afterwards acquire lungs instead: **amphibian**, a. *-i-ân*, or **amphibial**, a. *-i-âl*, pert. to: **amphibious**, a. *-i-âs*, able to live partly on land and partly in water: **amphibiously**, ad. *-ly*: **amphibiousness**, n. *-i-â-nés*: **amphibium**, n. an amphibian animal, sing. of *amphibia*.

amphibichnites, n. plu. *am-fî-bik-nî-tis* [Gr. *amphîbia*, animals that can live on land or under water; *ichnos*, a footprint], in geol., footprints of extinct reptiles.

amphiblastic, a. *am-fî-blâst-ik* [Gr. *amphî*, on both sides, two; *blastos*, a sprout, a bud], in germinal ova, designating the intermediate series between the discoid or meroblastic and the vesicular or holoblastic—see *meroblastic*.

amphibolite, n. *am-fî-bô-lî-t*, also **amphibolite**, n. *am-fî-bô-lî-t* [Gr. *amphibolites*, ambiguous or equivocal—from *amphî*, round, and *bollô*, I throw], a name applied by E. geologists to hornblende and hornblende rock, from the difficulty of distinguishing them from augite: **am'phibol'ogy**, n. *-ô-jî* [Gr. *logos*, speech],

mâle, mât, fâr, lûfo; mât, môt, hêr; pîne, yin; nôle, nôl, môre;

ambassador, *n.* *am-bas-sa-dor*, *perit.* to: ambassador extraordinary, one employed by the sovereign in special missions, while an ordinary ambassador resides in the place to which he is sent, to look after the interests of his country: ambassador plenipotentiary, one commissioned by a sovereign with full power to act in his place.—*SYN.* of 'ambassador': *envoy*; *plenipotentiary*; *deputy*; *minister*.

amber, *n.* *am-bér* [*F. ambre*; *Ar. ambar* or *ambarum*, *umbræ* or grey amber; later, yellow amber], a hard gum or gum-resin, with a tinge of yellow, and semi-transparent, found chiefly on the southern shores of the Baltic Sea: *adj.* made of amber: *amber-seed*, *seak-seed*: *am-ber-grass*, the tree producing amber: *ambegria*, *n.* *am-bér-gries* [*F. gris*, *gray*—grey amber], an ash-coloured waxy substance found floating on tropical seas, and as a morbid secretion of sperm whales, used as a fragrant drug in the manufacture of perfumes: *ambrosia*, *n.* *am-brō-zia*, a crystalline substance soluble in alcohol, found in amber: *ambric*, *n.* *am-brī-ik*, denoting an acid formed by digesting ambrosia in nitric acid: *ambrite*, *n.* *am-brī-t* [so named from its resemblance to amber], a small gum-resin, found in the soil of New Zealand.

ambidexter, *n.* *am-bi-dik-sér* [*L. ambi-*, on both sides: *dexter*, the right hand], one who uses both hands alike: a double-dealer: *am-bidextrous*, *a.* *trīs*, able to use either hand; double-dealing, *de-central*: *am-bidextrously*, *adv.* *trīs-ik*.

ambulant, *a.* *am-bā-lānt* [*L. ambulans*, going about—from *ambi-*, about; *co*, I go], surrounding on all sides.

ambiguity, *n.* *am-bi-gū-ē-ti* [*F. ambiguité*—from *L. ambiguitas*, ambiguity—from *L. ambiguus*, doubtful—from *ambi-*, about; *ago*, I go—*it.*, the going round about the thing], a thing which may be understood more than one way; uncertainty as to meaning; doubtfulness; state of doubt: *ambiguens*, *a.* *am-bi-gū-ēns* [*F. ambigu*], indolent; doubtful; having more meanings than one: *ambig'uously*, *adv.* *-i*: *ambiguously*, *a.* *-is-ēns*, the state of being ambiguous.—*SYN.* of 'ambiguous': *equivocal*; *uncertain*; *doubtful*; *indistinct*; *unsettled*; *indefinite*; *indeterminate*.

ambit, *n.* *am-bī* [*L. ambio*, I go round—from *ambi-*, about; *co*, I go], in *O.E.*, a compass or circuit.

ambition, *n.* *am-bi-shān* [*F. ambition*—from *L. ambitiōnis*, seeking eagerly for a favour—from *ambio*, I go round—from *ambi-*, about, and *co*, I go—*it.*, the going about hunting for favour or votes], the eager desire for the possession of power, fame, excellence, or superiority: *ambiti'ousness*, *a.* *ambitious*, *a.* *am-bi-shāns*, aspiring; desirous of fame or superiority; eager to attain something: *ambiti'ously*, *adv.* *-i*.

amble, *v.* *am-bī* [*F. ambler*, to amble: *L. ambulo*, I go up and down—*it.*, to move up and down, or backwards and forwards], to move at an easy pace, as a horse: *n.* the pace of a horse between a walk and a trot: *ambling*, *imp.* *adv.* going at an easy pace, faster than walking: *ambled*, *pp.* *am-bīd*.

ambler, *n.* he or that which *ambles*.

amblygonite, *n.* *am-bly-gō-nī-t* [*Gr. amblygonios*, having an obtuse angle—from *amblyus*, blunt; *goniōs*, an angle], a mineral of a greenish-white or sea-green colour, often occurring in oblique rhombic prisms.

ambo, *n.* *am-bō*, also *ambon*, *n.* *am-bōn* [*L.* *Gr. ambon*, a raised stage], an oblong pulpit in the early Christian churches: a reading-desk.

ambrosia, *n.* *am-brō-zia*—see under *amber*.

ambrosia, *n.* *am-brō-zī-ā* [*Gr. ambrosia*—from *a*, not; *brōtos*, mortal], said by the ancients to have been the food of the immortals; whatever is pleasant to the taste or smell: *ambros'ial*, *a.* *-i-ā*, *adv.* *-i*, *perit.* to the food of the gods; pleasing to the taste or smell: *ambros'ially*, *adv.* *-i*: *Ambros'ian*, *a.* *-i-āns*, of St Ambrose; *ambros'ial*.

ambury, *n.* *am-bū-ri*, *ambury*, *n.* *am-bū-ri* [*F. armoir*], *L. armarium* or *almarium*—from *arma*, arms], a place where arms are deposited for distribution to the poor; a cupboard or pantry; a locker; a press.

ambrose or **amrose**, *n.* *am-rō-sē* [*OF. ambrōses*; *L. ambrō*, both, and *acc*], a double ace; two aces turned up at the same time at dice, the lowest throw; hence, bad luck, worthless.

ambuscade, *n.* *am-bū-sā-dē* [*L. ambuscatus*, that which serves for walking, a garden-walk], the printed series of plates in the crusts of the sea-

urchin through which the walking-feet are protruded: *amb'uscal*, *a.* *-ā*, *perit.* to.

ambulant, *a.* *am-bā-lānt* [*L. ambulans* or *ambulan-tem*, walking; *ambulo*, I walk], walking; strolling; moving from place to place: *ambulances*, *n.* *am-bā-lāns* [*F.*], the movable hospital of an army: *amb'ula-tion*, *n.* a walking about; the act of moving about: *ambulatory*, *a.* *am-bū-lā-tō-ri*, that has the power of walking, applied to a single limb, or to an entire animal: *n.* a place for walking.

ambury—see *ambury*.

ambuscade, *n.* *am-bū-sā-dē* [*F. embuscade*, an ambuscade: *It. emboscata*, to hide in a wood; *emboscata*, an ambush; *mid. L.* *in, in*; *boscus*, a wood—*it.*, a lying hid in a wood or thicket], a lying in concealment to attack an enemy by surprise; the place where troops lie in wait: *v.* to lie in wait: *am-busca-ting*, *imp.* *ambush*, *n.* *am-bū-sā* [*F. embuche*, a snare], a lying in wait; soldiers concealed in order to attack an enemy by surprise; an ambuscade: *v.* to lie in wait for; to surprise: *am-bus'ing*, *imp.* *am-bus'ing*, *pp.* *am-bū-sā*; *ambus'ing*, *n.* *am-bū-sā*, an ambuscade.

ameer or **amir**, *n.* *ā-mēr* [*Ar.*], in the *East*, a nobleman; a chief; a ruler.

ameliorate, *v.* *ā-mē-lō-rā-tē* [*mid. L. amelioratus*, made better, made more vigorous—from *L. ad, meritor*, better], to make better; to improve: *ameliorat'ing*, *imp.* *ameliorat'ed*, *pp.* *ameliorat'or*, *n.* *-tēr*, one who ameliorates, *n.* *ā-mē-lō-rā-tō-ri-āns*, a making better; improvement: *ameliorative*, *a.* *ā-mē-lō-rā-tō-ri-ē*, producing improvement.

amen, *v.* *ā-mēn* or *ā-mēn* [*Gr.*—from *Heb.*] so let it be: *n.* an expression of assent or conviction.

amenable, *a.* *ā-mē-nā-bl* [*F. amener*, to bring or lead into—from *F. mener*, to drive—from *mid. L. mīndre*, to drive, as cattle, to lead from place to place—*it.*, capable of being managed or led], liable to answer; liable to be called to account: *amēnab'ly*, *adv.* *-i*: *amēnability*, *n.* *-i-ti*, liability to answer: *amēnag'ing*, *v.* *am-ēn-ā-j* [*A.S.* *a*, on, and *menage* for *manage*] in *O.E.*, to manage; to direct by force: *amēnables*, *n.* *am-ēn-ā-bl*, in *O.E.* conduct, behaviour.—*SYN.* of 'amenable': *accountable*; *answerable*; *responsible*; *docile*; *liable*.

amend, *v.* *ā-mēnd* [*F. amender*, to amend—from *L. emendare*, to correct, to improve—from *L. ex, mēdus*, a fault or error], to free from faults or errors; to correct; to make or grow better; to improve: *amend'ing*, *imp.* *amend'ed*, *pp.* *amendable*, *a.* *-d-bl*: *amendat'ory*, *a.* *-d-ē-ri*, corrective: *amend'ment*, *n.* a change for the better; improvement; the correction of an error: *amends*, *n.* *ā-mēnds*, satisfaction; a recompense: to move an amendment, to propose a change, an alteration, or an omission in any measure before a public body, or even its rejection.—*SYN.* of 'amend': to correct; reform; emend; rectify; improve—of 'amends': compensation; remuneration; recompense; satisfaction; requital; reward; need; guerdon.

amende, *n.* *ā-māng* [*F.* a fine or penalty], reparation: *amende honorable*, *ā-māng* *hōn-ō-rā-bl* [*F.* apology honourable], a full apology for insult or injury.

aménité, *n.* *ā-mē-ni-ti* [*F. aménité*], *L. amenitas*, delightfulness—from *amānus*, pleasant], pleasantness; that which delights the eye; suavity or evenness of temper.

aménité, *n.* *ā-mē-ni-ti* [*L. aménité*—from *Gr. a*, without; *L. mens or mentis*, the mind], imbecility of mind; idiotism.

amentum, *n.* *ā-mēn-tūm*, also *ament*, *n.* *ā-mēnt* [*L. amentum*, a leathern thong], in *bot.*, a catkin or spike with scaly bracts hanging somewhat like a rope or cat's tail: *amentaceous*, *a.* *am-ēn-tā-ē-ā*, producing aments or catkins: *amentiferous*, *a.* *-tī-fer-ūs*, denoting plants having aments or catkins.

amercé, *v.* *ā-mēr-sē* [*OF. amercer*; *mid. L. amerciare*, to impose a pecuniary fine on one guilty of crime], to impose a pecuniary penalty on one, that is, at the discretion or mercy of the court; to cause to pay a sum of money by way of punishment: *amercing*, *imp.* *amerced*, *pp.* *ā-mēr-sē*: *amercement*, *n.* *ā-mēr-sē-mēt*, money paid by way of punishment or fine at the mercy of the court: *amerc'er*, *n.* *-er*, one who: *amercisable*, *a.* *ā-mēr-sā-bl*.

America, *n.* *ā-mēr-i-kā*, of or from *America*: *n.* a native of America: *Americanism*, *n.* *-i-zm*, an American peculiarity of speech.

offe, *bag*, *fōt*; *pure*, *bād*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

opposite sides of an intersecting line: *alternate generation*, a mode of reproduction among the lowest animal types, in which the young do not resemble the parent, but the grand-parent.

Althing, *n.* *al'ting* [icel. *al*, all; *thing*, assembly], the Parliament of Iceland: **Al'thing-man**, a member of.

Although, *conj.* *al'though* [*all* and *though*], notwithstanding; though.

Altimeter, *n.* *al'tim-é-ter* [*altus*, high; *Gr.* *metron*, a measure], an instr. for taking heights: **altim'etry**, *n.* *al'ti-é-try*, art of measuring heights.

Altitude, *n.* *al'ti-tú-d* [*altus*, high], height, altitude—from *altus*, high; height, as of a mountain; extension upwards; highest point: **altitude of a celestial body**, the angular distance of the body from the horizon.

alto—see *alt*.

alto-rilievo, *n.* *al'to-ri-lé-vo* [It.], raised figures on a flat surface, so as to show one side of them.

altogether, *ad.* *al'to-ghé-ther* [*all* and *together*], wholly; entirely.

altruism, *n.* *al'tro-tizm* [It. *altru*, other persons, other; *L.* *alter*, another, the other], the state of being regardless of the interests and good of others; the carrying out the principles of the golden rule; the opposite of egotism; benevolence: **altruistic**, *a.* *al'ti-tik*, regardless of the interests and good of others; the opposite of egoistic; beneficent; benevolent.

alum, *n.* *al'um* [*L.* *alumen*, alum; *Gr.* (*hale*, salt), a white saline substance used in medicine and dyeing; a double sulphate of potash and alumina; in chem., several other salts of similar constitution are also called *alums*: **alumed**, *a.* *al'um-d*, imbued or mixed with alum: **alumina**, *n.* *al'um-i-ná*, also *al'umine*, *n.* *al'um-i-ná*, the clay, loam, or other substance from which alum is obtained; *pure alumina* consists of oxygen and the new metal now called *aluminium*: **al'uminiferous**, *a.* *al'um-i-ní-fer-us* [*L.* *forma*, shape], formed like alumina: **al'uminiferous**, *a.* *al'um-i-ní-fer-us* [*L.* *fero*, I produce], containing alum: **al'uminous**, *a.* *al'um-i-nus*, of or relating to alum: **aluminite**, *n.* *al'um-i-ní-t*, a mineral of a silver or yellowish white colour: **al'uminium**, *n.* *al'um-i-ni-um*, also **aluminium**, *n.* *al'um-i-ní-um*, the metallic base of alumina—as a metal, now manufactured to a considerable extent: **alum-root**, an American species of geranium possessing astringent properties: **alum-stone**, a mineral of a white, grayish, or reddish colour, from which much of the best alum is procured.

alumnus, *n.* *al'um-nus* [*L.* *alumnus*, a pupil—from *alo*, I nourish], a pupil or scholar of a school or university.

alunite, *n.* *al'ún-it* [*F.* *alun*, alum], alum-stone; a mineral containing alum, found in minute shining crystals of a white, grayish, or reddish colour: **alun-gene**, *n.* *al'ún-jén* [*Gr.* *γεννάω*, I produce], an ore of alumina, known as *hair-salt* or *feather-alum*—a frequent efflorescence on the walls of quarries or mines.

alveary, *n.* *al've-er-é* [*L.* *alvearium*, a beehive—from *alvus*, the belly], in *anal*, the hollow of the external ear: **alveolar**, *a.* *al've-ó-lér*, also *alveolar'y*, *a.* *al've-ó-lér*, containing sockets: **alveolate**, *a.* *al've-ó-lát*, divided into cells or pits; honeycombed: **alveola**, *n.* *al've-ó-lá*, sockets or cells: **alveole**, *n.* *al've-ó-lé*, the socket of a tooth: **alveolus**, *n.* *al've-ó-lús* [*L.* *alveolus*, a small hollow or cavity], in *nat. hist.*, a little trough or hollow channel: **alveol'd**, *n.* *al've-ó-l*, the cavities of jawbones in which the teeth are fixed: **alveolites**, *n.* *al've-ó-lí-té*, a genus of corals: **alveus**, *n.* *al've-ó-s* [*L.* *alveus*, a hollow, a river-bed], the bed or channel of a stream; in *anat.*, a tube or canal for a fluid of the body—*e.g.*, **alveolar process**: **alvius**, *a.* *al've-ús*, of or from the bowels.

always, *ad.* *al've-í-tis* [*AS.* *ealne* *iccg*, the whole way], continually; for ever; also *alway*, *ad.* *al've-í-tis*, chiefly used in poetry.

am, *v.* *ám* [*AS.* *com*, am], 1st sing. pres. tense of the verb *be*: *I am*, one of God's titles.

amadour, *n.* *ám-á-dó* [*F.* *amadou*, by metaphor from *amadour*, to coax—perhaps from *madour*, a word of *Gr.* origin—from *icel.* *matá*, to bait, to allure], German tinder; a substance resembling doeskin leather, prepared from a dry leathery fungus found on old oak and other trees; the *Polyporus fomentarius*, *Ord.* *Fungi*.

amain, *ad.* *á-mán'* [*AS.* *a*, on; *mægen*, might, power], with energy or force; suddenly; at once.

amalgam, *n.* *á-mál-gám* [*F.* *amalgame*—from *Gr.* *ama*, together; *gáméō*, I marry; or *ama*, malagma,

that which softens—from *malakos*, I soften], a mixture of mercury with another metal; an alloy of which mercury forms a constituent part: **amalgamate**, *v.* *ám-mál*, to compound or mix mercury with another metal; to blend; to incorporate: **amalgama'tion**, *imp.* *ám-al-gá-má-tion*, *pp.* *ám-al-gá-má-tus*, *n.* *ám-al-gá-má-tion*, a mixing together different bodies; a union of two or more bodies into one, *as of railway companies*: **amalgamator**, *n.* *ám-mál-gá-má-tér*, one who or that which amalgamates; particularly, one who advocates or assists in amalgamating public companies; the apparatus used for extracting silver from its ore by combining it with mercury; also **amalgamist** *n.* *ám-mál-gá-má-tis*, one who; **amalgamative**, *a.* *ám-mál-gá-má-tiv*, pert. to—*SYN.* of 'amalgamate': to coalesce; unite; cohere; join.

amantissim, *n.* *á-mán'tí-sím-ís* [*L.*—from *ab*, *am*, manus, the hand], one who writes down the words of another; a writer to dictation: **aman'ness**, *n.* *ám-néss*, *plu.* **amarañth**, *n.* *ám-dá-ránth* [*F.* *amaranth*—from *L.* *amarantus*; *Gr.* *amarantos*, unfading—from *a*, not; *marainō*, I wither], a flower inclined to a purple colour; in poetry, a flower which never fades: **Amarañthus hypocratericus** is prince's feather and *A. caudatus* is love-lily-bleeding. *Ord.* *Amaranthaceae* *amarañthina*, *a.* *ám-in*, pert. to.

amaryllis, *n.* *ám-dá-rí-lis* [name of a country girl in Theocritus], a genus of plants esteemed for their beauty, *Ord.* *Amaryllidaceae*; the lily-asphodel.

amass, *v.* *á-más* [*F.* *amasser*, to heap up; *L.* *ad*, to; *massa*, a mass], to gather into a heap; to collect many things together; *amassing*, *imp.* *ám-más-sing*, *pp.* *ám-más-sed*, *amass'ment*, *n.* *ám-más-mént*, a large quantity collected.—*SYN.* of 'amass': to heap; accumulate; pile; collect.

amasthenic, *a.* *ám-dá-thén-ik* [*Gr.* *ama*, together; *sthenos*, force], uniting the chemical rays of light into one focus, as a certain kind of lens.

amate, *v.* *á-mát'* [*AS.* *a*, on, and *maide*], in *OE.*, to accompany; to associate with, as a companion.

amate, *v.* *á-mát'* [*OF.* *amater*, to mortify, to abate], in *OE.*, to perplex; to confound; to terrify.

amateur, *n.* *ám-dá-tér* [*F.*—from *L.* *amator*, a lover], one who loves and cultivates any art or science, but does not follow it as a profession.

amative, *n.* *ám-dá-tiv-nés* [*L.* *amatus*, loved; *amo*, I love], a propensity to love: **amative**, *a.* *ám-dá-tiv*, full of love; **amatory**: **amatory**, *a.* *ám-dá-tér-í*, relating to love; causing love; also **amatorial**, *a.* *ám-dá-tér-ál*: **amatorially**, *ad.* *ám-dá-tér-ál*.

amaurosis, *n.* *ám-á-ú-ró-sis* [*Gr.* *amauros*, the act of rendering obscure—from *amauros*, obscure], imperfect vision or total blindness without any obvious imperfection of the eye, due to paralysis of the optic nerves from various causes: **amaurotic**, *a.* *ám-á-ú-ró-tis*, pert. to such partial blindness or loss of sight.

amay, *v.* *á-má'* or *may*, *v.* in *OE.*, used in the sense of its modern derivations, *amaz* and *dimay*, meaning 'to dismay; to dispirit; to confound; to alarm'—and had its origin from same root-words.

amaze, *v.* *á-máz'* [*AS.* *a*, on; *Eng.* *maze*], to confound with terror or wonder; to strike with astonishment or fear: **amazing**, *imp.* *ám-zing*, very wonderful; exciting fear, surprise, or wonder: **amazed**, *pp.* *ám-máz-d'*, **amazement**, *n.* *ám-máz-mént*, astonishment; sudden fear: **amazingly**, *ad.* *ám-zing-lí*, to a degree that excites astonishment: **amazedness**, *n.* *ám-máz-d-nés*, the state of being amazed.—*SYN.* of 'amaze': to confound; perplex; astonish.

Amazon, *n.* *ám-dá-zón* [*L.*; *Gr.* *Amazon*, an Amazon—from *Gr.* *a*, without; *matos*, a breast], one of a race of female warriors; a river in B. Amer. properly the river of the Amazons: **amazonian**, *a.* *ám-dá-zón-í-an*, pert. to; of bold, masculine manners: **amazon-stone**, a bluish-green ornamental variety of felspar from the river Amazon.

amb or **ambá**, *ám* or *ám-bá* [*L.* or *Gr.*], a prefix, signifying, both; about.

ambage, *n.* *ám-bá-jé* [*L.*—from *ambi, around; *ago*, I go], in *OE.*, a circuit of words; a circumlocution.*

ambassade, *n.* *ám-bá-sád*, also *ám-bassage*, *n.* *ám-bá-sád*, in *OE.*, an embassy; the character or business of an ambassador—see next entry.

ambassador, *n.* *ám-bá-sád-dér* [*F.* *ambassadeur*; *OSP.* *ambasador*; *mid.* *L.* *ambasiator*; *L.* *ambascus*, a servant], a person sent by a sovereign to represent him in a foreign country: **ambassadors**, *n.* *ám-bá-sád-é-s*, a woman thus sent; the wife of an ambassador: **am-**

máde, *máde*, *fár*, *lár*; *méte*, *má*, *hér*; *píne*, *pín*; *nóte*, *nót*, *míce*:

alluvium—from *ad. laro* or *luo*, I wash; earth and other matter deposited anywhere by the ordinary operations of water; also **alluvium**: *alluvial*, a. *alluvial*, *alluvial*, deposited or laid down by means of water.

ally, v. *al-lī* [OF. *aler*, to bind to—from *L. alligāre*, to bind to—from *ad. ligō*, I bind] to bind to something; to unite, as *families by marriage*; to bind together in friendship, as *states with states*: n. one that is allied; a confederate: *allies*, n. plu. *al-līz*, countries or persons united by treaty or agreement; confederates: **allying**, tag. imp.: *allied*, pp. *al-līd*: *alliance*, n. *al-lī-an*, union; conspiracy; association: *allied*, a. *al-līd* [L. *allivus*, garlick], a substance of an intensely fetid odour, obtained from the fetid oil of garlick.

almagest, n. *al-mā-jist* [OF. *almagest*; Ar. *al-majest*—from Ar. *al. al*, the, and Gr. *megiste*, greatest (*megistos*, composition)], the great treatise on astronomy produced by Ptolemy at Alexandria, in the second century; any treatise on astronomy.

alma mater, *al-mā mat-ēr* [L. fostering mother], a name applied by one to the university at which he has studied.

almannac, n. *al-mā-nak* [mid. L. *almanac*; Sp. *almanaque*—from Sp. Ar. *al-mānak*], a small book containing the days of the month, with remarkable events, the tides, &c.; a calendar.

almandine, n. *al-mān-dīn* [corrupt. of *alabandine*], a lapidary's term for the violet or violet-red varieties of spinel, ruby, &c.; the precious or oriental garnet.

almighty, a. *al-mī-tī* [AS. *eal-mihtig*: *eal*, all; *mihtig*, mighty], possessing all power; omnipotent: n. the omnipotent God: *almightily*, ad. *-tī*: *almightiness*, n.

almond, n. *al-mānd* [Fr. *amande*; Sp. *almendra*, an almond—L. *amygdala*: from Gr. *amygdalē*] the kernel of the nut of the almond-tree; the fruit of the *Amygdalus communis* is the common almond, and *A. emulsa* the bitter almond. Ord. *Rosaceæ*: *almonds*, n. plu. two glands situated on each side of the mouth near the base of the tongue; the tonsils.

almoner, n. *al-mōn-ēr* [OF. *almonier*, the officer for dispensing alms; *almoner*, alms: L. *elemosyna*—from Gr. *elemosynē*, pity, alms], a person appointed by a king or queen, or a monastery, to dispense their alms or charity to the poor—called the Lord High Almoner: *alms*, n. *al-mōn-ri*, the residence of the almoner: the house where alms are given.

almost, ad. *al-most* [AS. *almoest*, nearly all: *eal*, completely; *moest*, the most], nearly; for the greatest part.

alms, a. *alms* [AS. *almsæpe*; L. *elemosyna*, alms—see *almoner*] anything given to the poor in charity to relieve their wants: *alms-houses*, houses for the reception and relief of the poor: *alms-deed*, an act of charity.

almsg, n. *al-māg*, an erroneous spelling of *algaum*—which see.

also, a. *al-sō* [L. : Gr. *alōs*, a bitter herb] a bitter plant used in medicine; applied to various species of the genus *Aloë*. Ord. *Liliacæ*: *aloes*, *al-ōz*, the inspissated juice of the aloë: *aloeite*, a. *al-ō-ē-tīk*, also *aloeite*, a. *-tīk*, of or containing aloes.

aloft, ad. *al-lōft* [cel. *d. lopt* (pron. *loft*), on high; *loft*, *lopt*: cog. with AS. *loft*; Gr. *loft*, the air], on high; in the air; among *seamen*, up among the rigging: *aloof*, ad. *al-lō*, in a low place; not aloft.

Alsepius, n. *al-tē-pī-an* [Gr. *a.*, without; *logos*, the word], one of a sect in the second century who denied that Christ was the divine Logos.

alone, ad. *al-lōn* [OE. *alone*, all one] by itself; quite by oneself; singly: *adj.* single; without company: to *let alone*, to suffer to rest or remain.

along, prep. *al-lōng*, also *alongst*, prep. *d. lōngel* [AS. *andlōng*, and, over against; *lōng*, long] by the length; lengthwise; forward; in OE. owing to: *ad.* in company with; forward; along side, by the side of, as a ship: *along of*, in OE. owing to.

aloof, ad. *al-lōf* [AS. *a.*, on; Dut. *loef*, windward], keeping away from; at a distance from: *aloofness*, n. the state of keeping or being aloof.

alopecy, n. *al-lō-pē-sī*, also *alope'cia*, n. *-shī-ā* [L. : Gr. *alopecia*—from *alōpex*, a fox], in med., the fox-evil or scurf; any kind of baldness.

aloe, n. *al-lō* [Fr. *aloe*—from L. *aloea*], the shad; a species of herring.

aloud, ad. *al-lōud* [AS. *a.*, on; *lūd*, loud], a high tone of voice; with much noise.

alow, ad. —see under *aloft*.

alp—see under *alpine*.

alpaca, n. *al-pak-ā*, or *paco*, *pak-ō* [Sp. *alpaca*—from a Peruvian word], a ruminating animal of the mountainous districts of S. Amer., allied to the camel, but of much smaller size, and having long woolly hair; a variety of the llama; a fabric or cloth made from its hair.

Alpha, n. *al-fā* [Gr.], the first letter of the Greek alphabet: the first or beginning: *alphabet*, n. *al-fā-bēt* [Gr. *alpha*, *a*; *bēta*, *b*: mid. L. *alphabetum*] the letters of any language arranged in a fixed order: *alphabetical*, a. *al-fā-bēt-ik*, also *alphabet'cal*, a. *-tīk*, arranged in the order of the alphabet: *alphabetically*, ad. *-tī*.

alpine, n. *al-pīn* [L. *Alpēs*, the Alps, of a Celtic origin: cf. Ger. *alp*, a height, a mountain], from or like the Alps; very elevated; belonging to elevated regions, as *alpine flora*: *alpenstock* [Ger.], staff used for ascending the Alps or any other mountain: *alp*, n. in OE., a high mountain; a mountain similar to the Alps or one of them.

alquifon, n. *al-kī-fō* [Sp. *alquifol*, potters'-ore], an ore of lead called potters'-ore, giving a green varnish to pottery.

already, ad. *al-red-dī* [OE. *al redy*], now; at this time; at some time past.

alaska, n. *al-ask* [from *Aleike*, in Sweden, where this plant is common], a species of clover, *Trifolium hybridum*.

also, ad. *al-sō* [AS. *ealles swa*, all so: cf. Ger. *also*: Dut. *also*], likewise; in like manner: *ala*, in OE. also: likewise.—SYN.: *two*; likewise; besides.

Alstonite, n. *al-stōn-īt*, a mineral of a snow-white or greyish-yellow colour, so called from occurring in the lead-mines of Alston Moor, Cumberland.

alt or *alto*, n. *āl*, *āl-tō* [it.—from L. *altus*, high], the highest note that can be sung with the natural voice by men; the part sung by the lowest female voices; a voice intermediate between tenor and soprano: in alt, said of the sounds of the treble staff, from G up to F.

altar, n. *al-tēr* [OF. *alter*—from L. *altare*, an altar for sacrifice; *altus*, high], a small square or round erection of turf, wood, or stone, varying in height, on which sacrifices were laid; a name sometimes given to the communion-table: *altarege*, n. *al-tēr-ē-j*, profits arising to priests from oblations: *al-tar-piece*, a painting or decoration placed over an altar: *al-tar-cloth*, in a church, the cloth laid over an altar: led to the altar, brought there for the rites of marriage, said of a woman; married.

altesimulsh, n. *al-tē-sī-mūsh* [L. *altus*, high; Eng. *altesimulsh*], an instr. for taking azimuths and altitudes simultaneously: the form most generally used being that called the *theodolite*—see *astrolabe*.

alter, v. *al-tēr* [mid. L. *altero*, I change; L. *alter*, another—*lit.*, to make a thing other than what it is], to change; to vary; to make different in some way: *altering*, imp.: *altered*, pp.: *altered*, a. *al-tēr-d*, capable of being changed; that may be varied: *alterably*, ad. *-bī*: *alterableness*, n. *-bī-nēs*, also *alterability*, n. *-bī-tī-nē*, the capacity for being changed: *alteration*, n. *al-tēr-shūn*, a varying in some way; a change: *alterative*, a. *-tēr*, having the power to change or alter: n. a medicine supposed to have the power of producing changes in the constitution or habit of body.

altercate, v. *al-tēr-kāt* [L. *altercatūs*, contended, disputed—from *alter*, another—*lit.*, to have a debate with another], to contend in words; to wrangle: *altercation*, imp.: *altercated*, pp.: *altercation*, n. *al-tēr-kā-shūn* [F.], a contention in words; a wrangling.—SYN. of 'altercation': quarrel; difference; dispute; affray or fray; broil; feud; contest; wrangle. **alternate**, v. *al-tēr-nāl* [L. *alternātus*, anything done by turns—from *alter*, another], to do by turns; to happen by turns; to change in succession: *adj.* that succeeds or follows by turns; first on one side, then on another: *alternating*, imp.: *alternated*, pp.: *alternately*, ad. *-tī*: *alternant*, a. in *geom.*, in alternating layers: *alternation*, n. *al-tēr-nā-shūn*, the act of doing by turns; the act of taking one and leaving one in succession: *alternative*, a. *al-tēr-nā-tīv*, offering a choice of two things: a. of two things, an offer to take the one and leave the other; often used, but incorrectly, of more than two: *alternatively*, ad. *-tī*: *alternativeness*, n.: *alternate angles*, in *geom.*, two similar angles not adjacent, but on

alē, bōy, fōot; pāre, bād; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, seal.

laws under which he lives; an oath, called the *oath of allegiance*.

allegory, *n.* *al-lô-gô-ri* [F. *allegorie*—from Gr. *allogoria*, a figure of speech in which the sense is different from the apparent one—from *allos*, another, different; *agoreuo*, I harangue], speech or language which involves a sense different from the apparent one; a continued metaphor; figurative speech: *allegorise*, *v.* *al-lô-gô-rîs*, to form into an allegory; to use figurative speech: *allegorising*, *imp.* *allegorised*, *-red*, pp.: *allegoric*, *a.* *al-lô-gô-ri-k*, also *allegorical*, *a.* *-kâl*, figurative; in the manner of an allegory: *allegorically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *allegoricallyness*, *n.*: *allegorist*, *n.* one who.

allegro, *ad.* *al-lô-gô-ro* [It. *allegro*, brisk—from L. *alacer*, brisk, lively], in music, a term denoting merrily; cheerfully: *a.* a brisk movement: *allegretto*, *ad.* *al-lô-grê-tô*, a movement not so quick as *allegro*.

alleviate, *v.* *al-lô-vî-â* [mid. L. *alleviatus*, made light, mitigated—from *ad.* *levis*, light] to make light; to make easier; to lessen, as pain, sorrow: *alleviating*, *imp.* *al-lô-vî-â-t*, pp.: *alleviated*, *n.* *-shân*, the act of lessening or making more endurable: *alleviative*, *a.* *-tîv*, that lessens or palliates.—*SYN.* of 'alleviate': to appease; allay; relieve; pacify; mitigate; soothe; assuage; lessen; diminish; soften; abate; nullify.

alley, *n.* *al-lî* [OF. *alce*, a gallery; *aler*, to go], a narrow walk or passage: *blind alley*, a lane or narrow street that has no exit or through passage: a *cul-de-sac*.

allacous, *a.* *al-lî-dî-shûs* [L. *allium*, garlic] pert. to the garlic or onion tribe, as *allacous* odour.

alliance, *n.* *al-lî-âns* [F. *alliance*, union: L. *ad.* *ligo*, I bind], union formed by marriage; a treaty or union between nations; a union for any purpose.

allied, *al-lî-â*, pp. of *ally*, which see: connected by marriage, interest, or friendship: *allies*—see *ally*.—*SYN.* of 'alliance': league; confederacy; connection; affinity; coalition.

allegation, *n.* *al-lî-gô-shân* [L. *allegationem*, a binding or tying to—from *alligare*, to bind together—from *ad.* *ligo*, I bind], a rule in arithmetic for finding the value or price of any mixture.

alligator, *n.* *al-lî-gô-lî-er* [Sp. *el lagarto*, the lizard: L. *lacerta*, a lizard], an animal of the reptile kind; the American crocodile.

alliteration, *n.* *al-lî-tî-er-dî-shân* [F. *alliteration*—from L. *ad.* *littera*, a letter], the frequent repetition of a letter or sound in successive words, generally in poetry: *alliterative*, *a.* *-tîv*, pert. to.

allocate, *v.* *al-lô-kâ* [mid. L. *allocatus*, placed to, allotted—from L. *ad.* *locus*, a place], to place to; to give each one his share or part; to set apart for any purpose; to distribute: *allocation*, *n.* *al-lô-kâ-shân*, the act of setting apart for; the assigning a place for: *allocator*, *n.* *al-lô-kâ-tî-er* [L. it is allowed], in law, a word indicating the amount allowed, in the taxation of a bill of costs, by the proper officer of court.—*SYN.* of 'allocate': to allot; assign; appoint; distribute; destine; apportion.

allochroite, *n.* *al-lô-kh-rô-tî* [Gr. *allos*, different; *khros*, colour], a fine-grained, massive variety of iron-garnet, exhibiting a variety of colours when melted with phosphate of soda before the blow-pipe.

allocation, *n.* *al-lô-kâ-shân* [L. *allocationem*, a speaking to, an address—from *ad.* *locutus*, pp. of *loquor*, I speak], a formal address, written or spoken; a special address by the Pope.

allodium, *n.* *al-lô-dî-âm* [mid. L. *allodium*, land held without a superior: OH. Ger. *allôt*, entire property; *all*, all; *ôt*, property], land held in absolute possession without a feudal superior; unconditional free tenure: *allodial*, *a.* *-dî*, free of rent; independent.

allotropy, *n.* *al-lô-tropî* [Gr. *allos*, other; *gamos*, marriage], cross-fertilisation in plants.

allograph, *n.* *al-lô-grâf* [Gr. *allos*, other; *graphô*, I write], in law, a deed not written by any of the parties thereto; opposed to *autograph*.

allomerism, *n.* *al-lô-mê-rîsm* [Gr. *allos*, other; *meros*, a part], variation of a mineral in chemical constituents while its form is constant: *allomericous*, *a.* *-ê-rîs*, pert. to.

allonge, *n.* *al-lân-y* [F. *allonger*, to lengthen], a thrust with a sword; a long rein; a paper annexed

to a bill of exchange: *v.* to make a pass with a sword.

allopathy, *n.* *al-lô-pâ-thî* [Gr. *allos*, another; *patheos*, disease], that mode of medical practice which consists in the use of drugs to produce in the body a condition opposite to the disease to be cured; the ordinary method of medical practice: opposed to *homoeopathy*: *allopathic*, *a.* *al-lô-pâ-thî-k*, pertaining to allopathy: *allopathically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *allopathist*, *n.* *al-lô-pâ-thîst*, one who practices allopathy.

allopbane, *n.* *al-lô-fân* [Gr. *allos*, different; *phaino*, I appear], a mineral, generally of a pale-blue colour, so named from its change of appearance under the blow-pipe—occurs lining small cavities, and in veins.

Allophylas, *a.* *al-lô-fî-lî-dû* [Gr. *Allophylus*, of another tribe, foreign—from *allos*, another; *phûlê*, a race, a tribe], a term employed to designate a primitive race or language existing among other races of the same stock, as the Basque, race and language, in the Spanish and French Pyrenees; the vast mass of living languages which cannot be classified under the Aryan and Semitic families; Turanian; sporadic or scattered.

allot, *v.* *al-lôt* [OF. *aloter*, to divide or part—from *d* and *loter*, to allot; mid. L. *lottom*; OH. Ger. *Alot*, a lot], to distribute by lot; to assign to; to divide and parcel out; to apportion: *allotter*, *n.* one who: *allotting*, *imp.* *al-lôt-t*, pp.: *allotted*, *n.* that which has been parcelled out; a share; the part assigned: *allottery*, *n.* *al-lôt-tî-erî*, in OE, that which has been granted or assigned in a distribution.

allotropy, *n.* *al-lô-tropî*, also *allotropism*, *n.* *-pîsm* [Gr. *allos*, another; *tropê*, a conversion or change], a term employed to denote the fact that the same body may exist in more than one molecular condition, and with different physical characteristics, as carbon in plumbago, the diamond, or soot: *allotropic*, *a.* *al-lô-tropî-k*, denoting such a condition.

allow, *v.* *al-lô-ô* [OF. *allowen*, to allow, to assign, from L. *alloware*, to praise; in same form, with different meaning—from L. *allocare*, to assign], to admit; to grant; to permit; to own; to deduct: *allowing*, *imp.* *al-lô-ô-w*, pp. *al-lô-ô-d*, in OE, privileged: *allowable*, *a.* *al-lô-ô-bî*, that may be permitted; not improper or unlawful: *allowably*, *ad.* *-bly*: *allowableness*, *n.* *-nês*, lawfulness; fitness: *allowance*, *n.* *-dûs*, the act of allowing; permission; a settled rate; a salary; in OE, approval.—*SYN.* of 'allow': to permit; suffer; tolerate; grant; bestow; afford; concede; in OE, to justify—of 'allowance': stipend; salary; wages; hire; pay.

alloxan, *n.* *al-lô-kh-ân* [made up of syllables in *allantoin* and *oxalic acid*], an oxidation product of uric acid: *alloxantin*, *n.* *-tîn*, a body formed by the reduction of alloxan.

allow, *v.* *al-lô-ô* [OF. *a lai*; L. *ad legem*, according to law], to mix metals for coin according to rule or law; to mix any metal with another, generally with one less valuable; to reduce or lessen by mixture: *a.* a base metal mixed with a finer; a mixture of two or more metals; evil mixed with good: *allowing*, *imp.* *al-lô-ô-w*, pp. *al-lô-ô-d*: *allowage*, *n.* *al-lô-ô-jî*, the act of mixing metals; a mixture of different metals.

allspice, *n.* *al-lô-spîs* [all and *spice*], pimento or Jamaica pepper—so called from its mixed aromatic flavour resembling that of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves combined; is the *Pimenta officinalis*, or *Eugenia pimenta*, Ord. *Myrtaceæ*.

allude, *v.* *al-lô-d* [L. *allûdere*, to play or sport with, to laugh at—from *ad.* *lûdo*, I play—*lûl*, to play or sport at], to refer to something not particularly mentioned; to hint at: *alluding*, *imp.* *al-lô-d*, pp.: *alluded*, *n.* *al-lô-dî-shân*, a reference to something not mentioned particularly; a hint: *allusive*, *a.* *al-lô-dî-shû* [L. *allûsus*, played or sported with], having reference to something but vaguely noticed before: *allusively*, *ad.* *-ly*.—*SYN.* of 'allude': to refer; hint; suggest; intimate.

allure, *v.* *al-lô-ô* [OF. *allurer*—from *à*, to, and *lurrer*, to entice], to entice by a bait; to tempt by the offer of something good; to entice, in a good or bad sense: *alluring*, *imp.* *al-lô-ô*, pp.: *allured*, *n.* *al-lô-dî-shân*: *allurement*, *n.* *al-lô-mê-mênt*, some real or supposed good that attracts; temptation; enticement to pleasure: *allurer*, *n.* one who: *alluringly*, *ad.* *-ly*.—*SYN.* of 'allure': to entice; tempt; seduce; decoy; attract.

allusion, *n.* *al-lû-zî-shân*—see under *allude*.

alluvium, *n.* *al-lô-vî-âm*, *alluvia*, *plu.* *al-lô-vî-d* [L.

malè, *mâl*, *fâr*, *lâto*; *mêlè*, *mêl*, *hêr*; *pîne*, *pîn*; *nôlè*, *nôl*, *môre*;

to whom a thing is transferred: *alienism*, *n.* *d'gén-ice*, the condition of an alien.—*SYN.* of 'alienation': extravagance; abstraction; madness; derangement; insanity; aberration.

Alifrons, *a.* *d'if-er-dô* [*L. alifrons*, a wing; *fero*, I carry], having wings: *alifron*, *a.* *d'if-fer-ô* [*L. forma*, shape], wing-shaped.

Alight, *v.* *d'it* [*AS. alidan*, to light on anything, especially on the ground—from *lidan*, to alight—*lit-*, to remove a burden from], to get or come down; to settle on, as birds: *alighting*, *imp.* *alighted*, *pp.*

Align, *v.* *d'in* [*F. aligner*, to draw out by line—from *ligne*, a line: *L. ad, linea*, a line], in *mil.*, to place two objects, or two bodies of men, in the same straight line: *alignment*, *n.* *d'in-mén* [*F. alignement*, a row, a level], the act of adjusting to a line; the position of a body of men in a straight line; a supposed line to preserve a fleet, or part of one, in the best direction; measurement by straight lines as in the ground-plan of a railway.

Alike, *a.* *ad. d'it* [*a shortened form of AS. ælice or ælice*: *AS. on*, on; *lic*, like], the same in appearance; not different; in the same manner or degree.

Aliment, *n.* *d'it-mén* [*F. aliment*, food—from *L. alimentum* from *L. alio*, I nourish], that which nourishes; food; nourishment; support: *v.* to grant means of support: to maintain: *alimenting*, *imp.* *alimented*, *pp.* *alimental*, *a.* supplying food that can nourish: *alimentally*, *ad.* *-is*. *Alimentary*, *a.* *d'it-mén-ér-é*, having the property of nourishing; in *med.*, connected with the function of nutrition: *alimentariness*, *n.* *alimentation*, *n.* *d'it-shén*, the power of affording nourishment; the state of being nourished: *alimony*, *n.* *d'it-món-i*, the sum allowed for the support of a wife who is separated from her husband: *alimenteriness*, *n.* *d'it-nés*, in *phren.*, the organ which creates a desire for food and drink, or which gives the pleasure arising from eating and drinking.

Aliped, *n.* *d'it-pét* [*L. alia*, a wing; *pes* or *pedem*, a foot], an animal, such as the bat, whose feet, connected by a membrane, serve as wings.

Aliquant, *a.* *d'it-quant* [*L. aliquantum*, a little], does not divide exactly.

Aliquot, *a.* *d'it-kwót* [*L. aliquot*, some—from *aliquis*, another; *quot*, how many], that measures or divides exactly: an *aliquot* part of a number is a part contained in it exactly—thus 3 is an aliquot part of 6, 9, or 12.

Alphenoid, *a.* *d'it-fer-nôid* [*L. alia*, a wing; *sphénoides*, the sphenoid bone], a bone of the skull which in man is united to form the great wing of the sphenoid bone.

Alive, *a.* *d'iv* [*AS. on-life*, alive], endued with life; not dead: in existence; sprightly; active; easily impressed.

Alizarine, *n.* *d'it-iz-rin* [*F.*—from *F. alizar*, the plant madder], a colouring principle in madder.

Alkalhest, *n.* *d'it-ká-hést* [*a coined word of Paracelsus*], the pretended universal solvent of the alchemists.

Alkali, *n.* *d'it-ká-it*, *plu.* *alkalies*, *d'it-ká-it-iz* [*Ar. al qali*, the salt of ashes—from *al*, the; *qaliy*, the glass-wort, a species of Salicornia, from which soda was first obtained], a substance, such as soda or potash, which neutralizes the action of an acid, and changes vegetable blues into green, and yellows into brown: *alkaline*, *a.* *d'it-ká-lin*, having the properties of an alkali: the *alkaline earths* are the oxides of calcium, barium, and strontium: *alkalinity*, *n.* *-it*, the quality which constitutes an alkali: *alkalization*, *n.* *d'it-ká-lit-iz-shén*, the making a body to have the properties of an alkali: *alkalisable*, *a.* *d'it-ká-lit-é-bé*, that may be changed into an alkali: *alkalescent*, *a.* *d'it-ká-lit-én-t*, tending to be, or slightly alkaline: *alkalescence*, *n.* *d'it-ká-lit-én-s*, also *alkaliescence*, *n.* *-i*, the tendency to become possessed of the properties of an alkali: *alkalify*, *v.* *d'it-ká-lit-fi*, to convert into an alkali; to become alkaline: *alkalifying*, *imp.* *alkalified*, *pp.* *-fid*; *alkalifiable*, *a.* *-fid-é-bé*, capable of being converted into an alkali: *alkaligenous*, *a.* *d'it-ká-lit-é-nés* [*Gr. gennao*, I generate], generating or producing alkali: *alkalimeter*, *a.* *d'it-ká-lit-é-m-ér* [*Gr. metron*, a measure], an instrument for testing the strength of alkalies: *alkalimetry*, *n.* *-tri*, the art of finding the strength of alkalies: *alkaloid*, *n.* *d'it-ká-lôid* [*Gr. eidos*, form, resemblance], a substance having alkaline properties

in a slight degree; the alkaline principle of a vegetable.

Alkanet, *n.* *d'it-ká-nét* [*Sp. alcaneta*: *Ar. al, the; kenna*, henna], a plant whose roots yield a red dye; the *Anchusa tinctoria*, *Ord. Boraginaceæ*.

Alkarmia, *n.* *d'it-ká-ir-mia* [*from alkali and arsenic*, with term. *-ia*], the oxide of kakodyl, a liquid obtained by heating white arsenic with acetate of potash, whose fumes are fearfully offensive, and a deadly poison.

Alkermes, *n.* *d'it-ké-r-més* [*F.* *Ar. alqirmis*—from *al*, and *qirmis*, the scarlet grain insect], a confection whose principal ingredient is the kermes berries; a compound cordial.

Alkhoran, *n.* [*see Alcoran*—but the spelling with *k* should be preferred]: *al'khoran*, *a.* *port* to: *al'khoran'ist*, *n.* one who.

all, *a.* *al* [*AS. eal*—cf. *Goth. alis*: *Iceal. allr*], the whole; every one: *n.* the whole; the entire thing.

all, *ad.*; when used as the first part of a compound, *all* generally denotes *wholly, completely, or perfectly*—as, *all-aborred*, detested by all: *all-admiring*, wholly admiring: *all-amorous*, wholly in love: *all-bearing*, bearing everything; bearing perfectly: *all-changing*, perpetually changing: *all-conquering*, subduing everything: *all-disgraced*, completely disgraced: *all-dreaded*, dreaded of all: *all-essential*, altogether essential; without which wholly worthless: *all-father*, a title of Odin; the Divine Spirit: *all-seeing*, seeing everything; wholly seeing: *all-coming*, continually; regularly: it is *all one*, or *all's one*, it makes little or no difference: *all that*, collection of similar things or occurrences; et cetera: *all in all*, everything: *all-fools'-day*, the first of April: *all-fours*, a game at cards; moving on the legs and arms: *all-hail*, a phrase of salutation expressive of a wish for health: *all-heal*, name of a plant, so named from its supposed medicinal properties; the *Valerian officinalis*, *Ord. Valerianaceæ*: also the name of the *Stachys palustris*, *Ord. Labiata*: *all-merciful*, of perfect mercy: *All-Hallow-day*, *n.* [*AS. halgian*, to keep holy], All-Saints'-day: *All-Hallow-tide*, *n.* the time near to All-Saints'-day: *All-Saints'-day*, 1st day of November: *All-Souls'-day*, 2nd day of November: (*alleep*), *n.* Jamaica pepper or pimento—*which see*.

Allah, *n.* *d'it-á* [*Ar.*], the Arabic name for God.

Allantois, *a.* *d'it-an-tô-ik* [*Gr. allos*, allantois, a sausage—so named from the shape of the allantois], name of an acid found in the liquor of the *allantois*—a membrane enveloping the fetus: *Allantoides*, *n.* *plu.* *d'it-an-tô-ik-é-s* [*Gr. eidos*, resemblance], the group of vertebrata comprising reptiles, birds, and mammals, in which the fetus has an allantois: *allantoin*, *n.* *d'it-an-tô-in*, a substance found in the allantoic liquor of the cow, and obtained artificially by oxidising uric acid.

allay, *n.* *d'it-á*, an obsolete form of *alloy*.

allay, *v.* *d'it-á* [two forms have become fused in the growth of this word: *AS. alegen*, to lay down, and *OE. ale pe*—from *OF. alléger*: *L. alleviare*, to lighten, to mitigate; *ad.* to; *levis*, light], to set at rest; to make quiet; to make less in pain or grief: *allaying*, *imp.* *allayed*, *pp.* *d'it-á-d*: *allayment*, *n.* *d'it-á-mén*, state of rest after disturbance: *allay'er*, *n.* one who or that which.—*SYN.* of 'allay': to suppress; tranquillize; alleviate; check; quiet; calm; soothe; subdue; destroy; compose; repress; assuage.

allege, *v.* *d'it-léj* [*F. alléguer*, to produce reasons—from *L. alléguere*, to send one to another with a commission or charge—from *L. ad*, to; *lego*, I send, I intrust to], to adduce reasons in support of an argument; to plead as an excuse; to affirm; to declare: *alleging*, *imp.* *alleged*, *pp.* *d'it-léj-d*: *allegable*, *a.* *d'it-léj-é-bé*, capable of being alleged: *alleg'er*, *n.* one who: *allegation*, *n.* *d'it-léj-é-shén*, something offered as a plea or an excuse; an affirmation; an assertion.—*SYN.* of 'allege': to adduce; assign; advance; cite; quote; affirm; assert; declare; produce; maintain.

allegiance, *n.* *d'it-léj-éns* [*F. allégeance*—from *mid. L. allegiantia*, an oath of homage or fealty—from *L. ad*, to; *mid. L. ligantia*, the duty of a subject to his lord—from *ligus*, a man owing services to his lord—see *liege*], an oath of homage or fealty taken by a vassal to the feudatory lord: the tie or duty that binds any one to obedience to the government and

allo, *boy*, *fool*; *père*, *béd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

of wine till it is absolutely pure: *alcoholometer*, *n.* *al'kô-hô-mê-têr* [Gr. *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the strength of spirits.

Alcoran, *n.* *al'kô-rân* [Ar. *al-qurân*, the recitation, reading—from *qarra*, to read], the book containing the Mohammedan law, precepts, and doctrines—now more commonly spelt *Koran*: *al'coran'ic*, *a.* *-ik*, of or pert. to the Alcoran or its doctrines and precepts: *al'coran'ist*, *n.* *-ist*, an adherent to the strict letter of the Koran.

alcove, *n.* *al-kô-ve* [F. *alcove*; Sp. *alcoba*, a part of a room called off to hold a bed—from Ar. *al-qubbah*, a vaulted space covered as a tent], a recess in a room for a bed or sideboard; a shady recess in a garden.

alcyonite, *n.* *al-si-ô-nit* [L. *Alcyon*, a daughter of Æolus], a term applied to the spongiiform fossils common in the chalk-formation: *Alcyonaria*, *n.* plur. *al'si-ô-nî-rî-a*, a division of the Coelenterata, comprising the sea-pens, red-corals, fan-corals, &c.

Aldebaran, *n.* *al-dê-bâr-n* [Ar. *al-dabarn*, the following—from *dabar*, to follow], a star of the first magnitude in the eye of Taurus—so called because it follows upon the Pleiads.

aldehyde, *n.* *al-dê-hîd* [contract. of alcohol and *dehydrogenated*], a pungent volatile liquid obtained by the removal of hydrogen from an alcohol: *al'dehy-dle*, *a.* *al-dê-hîd*, of or pert. to.

alder, *n.* *al-dêr* [AS. *alder*, of all, wholly; entirely—from AS. *æl*, all], in OE., a common prefix of adjectives in superlative degree, and signifying, of all; wholly; entirely; in the highest degree: as, *alderfirst*, first of all; *alderlast*, last of all; *alderleast*, least of all; *aldermost*, *al-dêr-môst* [AS. *leafest*, most loved], most loved, or dearest of all; *aldermost*, most of all; *alderwisest*, wisest of all.

alder, *n.* *al-dêr* [AS. *alr*] a tree resembling the hazel; the *Alnus glutinosa*, Ord. *Betulaceæ*, whose charcoal is used in the manufacture of gunpowder: *al'derr*, *a.* made of alder.

alderman, *n.* *al-dêr-mân*, pl. *al'dermen* [AS. *eald*, old; *ealder* or *ealdor*, an elder, a chief], originally, a dignity of the highest rank, very nearly that of a king; a senator or superior; a civic dignitary next in rank to the mayor: *al'derman'ic*, *a.* *-ik*, in the manner of an alderman: *al'derman'y*, *a.* *-y*.

Alidine, *a.* *al-dî-n*, applied to certain editions of the classics and other works which issued from the press of *Alidus Minutius* of Venice, in the sixteenth century; applied to certain high-class editions of English works.

ale, *n.* *al* [AS. *ealu*, a kind of beer], beer; a drink made from malt: *ale-berry*, *n.* *al-bêr-rî*, a beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread: *ale-coat*, *a.* herb: *ale-hoof* [AS. *hofs*, ivy], ground ivy; the *Nepeta glechoma*, or *glechoma hederacea*, Ord. *Labiata*, used for preserving ale before the use of hops: *alagar*, *n.* *al-dê-gâr* [Ar. and F. *algir*, sour], sour ale: *ale-yard*, a long, slender drinking-glass formerly much used in England.

alew, *ad.* *al-dê* [AS. *al*, on; *hîr*, shelter], a term used to denote the position of a ship's helm when put in a direction opposite to that from which the wind blows.

alambic, *n.* *al-lâm-bîk* [F. *alambique*; Sp. *alambique*; Ar. *al*, the; *ambîq*, a chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd], a gourd-like vessel with a lid for distilling; hence, anything that causes change or transformation.

length, *ad.* *â-length'* [a, and length], stretched to the full extent.

alert, *a.* *al-êrt'* [F. *alerte*, take care! an alarm: OF. *alerte*, alert—from old It. *alerte*, take care! L. *ad ilam erectum*, on the alert], on one's guard; watchful; sprightly; nimble: *alêrt'ness*, *n.* watchfulness; nimbleness.—SYN. of 'alert': smart; brisk; nimble; active; vigilant; lively; quick; bright; watchful; prompt; sprightly; agile—of 'alertness': alacrity; briskness; agility; activity.

aleutology, *n.* *al-lê-tô-lô-jî* [Gr. *alêthês*, true; *logos*, word, doctrine], doctrine or principle of truth.

alethopteris, *n.* *al-lê-tô-pêr-îs* [Gr. *alêthês*, true; *pêris*, fern], a genus of fossil ferns abounding in the lower coal-formation.

aleurometer, *n.* *al-lê-rô-mê-têr* [Gr. *aleuron*, meal; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for indicating the bread-making qualities of wheaten flour.

aleurone, *n.* *al-lê-rôn*, also *aleur'ine*, *n.* *-rîn* [Gr. *aleuron*, flour or meal of any grain], in bot., organised

granules found in a plant, of which the albuminoids are the chief ingredients.

Alexandria, *a.* *al-êk-sîn-drî-n* [said to be from the use of this verse in early French poems on *Alexander the Great*], denoting a verse of twelve syllables: *Al'exas'drian*, *a.* *-dî-n*, of or pert. to *Alexandria* in Egypt, to its pre-Christian school of literature, science, and philosophy, or to its school of philosophy which flourished in the early Christian centuries.

alexipharmic, *a.* *al-êk-sî-fâr-mîk* [Gr. *alexo*, I keep off; *pharmakon*, poison], having the effect of expelling poison or infection by sweat: *n.* the medicine that expels poison: *alexiteria*, *a.* *al-êk-sî-têr-î* [mid. L. *alexiteria*, a medicine which only mitigates disease: Gr. *aleo*; *deletérion*, poison], resisting poison: *n.* the medicine which does so.

algæ, *n.* plur. *al-gæ* [L. *algæ*, sea-weed], an order of sea or aquatic plants: *n.* *al-gæ*, an aquatic plant of the Order *Algae*: *algous*, *a.* *al-gûs*, pert. to sea-weed: *algaoid*, *a.* *al-gôid* [Gr. *eidos*, a form], like sea-weed: *algology*, *n.* *al-gô-lô-jî* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], a treatise on the algae or sea-plants; the study of sea-plants.

algaréth, *n.* *al-gê-rê-n* [from *algaroth*, the inventor], the oxychloride or flowers of antimony.

Algebra, *n.* *al-jê-brâ* [It.; mid. L. *algebra*—from Ar. *al-jabr*, the putting together of broken things], arithmetic by signs—commonly the letters of the alphabet—the first letters, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, &c., represent known quantities, and the last letters, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*, unknown quantities: *algebraic*, *a.* *al-jê-brâ-îk*, also *al'gebra'ic*, *a.* *-al*, pertaining to algebra: *al'gebra'ically*, *ad.* *-ly*: *al'gebra'ist*, *n.* one who is skilled in algebra.

Algieria, *a.* *al-jê-rîn*, of or belonging to *Algiers*: *n.* an inhabitant of; formerly, a pirate.

Algal, *n.* *al-gâl* [Ar. *al-ghal*, destruction], a star in constellation Perseus, of variable lustre, changing from the second magnitude to the fifth in the course of two days and ten hours: it remains at its lowest point of brightness about twenty minutes.

algology—see under *algæ*.

algor, *n.* *al-gôr* [L.—from *algere*, I feel cold], the sense of coldness experienced at the onset of fever: *algid*, *a.* *al-jîd*, chilled with cold; become cold.

algorism, *n.* *al-gô-rîsm*, erroneously written *algorithm* [Ar. *Al-Khwarizmi*, the native of *Khwarizm* (Khiva), Ben Musa, mathematician of the ninth century], the art of computation; notation; algebra.

algorithm, *n.* *al-gô-rîthm* [Sp. *algoritmo*, the science of numbers—Sp. spelling of an Arabic word: Ar. *al*, the; Gr. *arithmos*, number], see *algorism*.

Alguasil, *n.* *al-gûd-sêl* [Sp. *alguacil*, a police-officer—from Ar. *al-wazir*, a vizier, a lieutenant], in Spain, an inferior officer of justice; a constable or policeman.

algum, *n.* *al-gûm* [Heb. *almug*, a corrupted form of *alguim*, sandal-wood; a tree, indigenous chiefly on the Malabar coast of India, whose wood is used both medicinally and as a perfume; the *Santalum album*, Ord. *Santalaceæ*], the *almug* or *algum* trees of Scripture are also referred to the *Pterocarpus santalinus*, or red sandal-wood of India, Ord. *Leguminosæ*.

alias, *conj.* *al-lî-dâ* [from L. *alius*—from L. *alius*, another], otherwise: *n.* a false or assumed name; in law, formerly, a second writ of execution issued when the first has failed.

alibi, *n.* *al-lî-bî* [law L. *alibi*, elsewhere—from L. *alius*, another], a law term, being elsewhere; being with another person in another place.

alidada, *n.* *al-lî-dâd* [mid. L. *alidada*, an optical instr.—from Ar. *al-ididâh*—from al, the, and *idâd*, upper arm, a sort of rule], the index or ruler which moves about the centre of an astrolabe or quadrant, carrying the sights.

alien, *n.* *al-yên* [OF. *alien* or *allien*, a stranger—from L. *aliénus*, of another country—from *alius*, another], one born in or belonging to another country; a foreigner; a stranger: *adj.* foreign; strange: *alienage*, *n.* *al-yên-âj*, state of being an alien: *alienate*, *v.* *al-yên-â*, to transfer anything to another without power of recall; to give to another for good; to estrange; to withdraw love or affection from: *al'ien'ing*, *imp.*: *al'ien'ed*, *pp.*: *alienable*, *a.* *al-yên-â-bîl*, that may be transferred or withdrawn: *alienable*, *ad.* *al-yên-â-bîl'it*, the being able to be given away: *alienation*, *n.* *al-yên-â-shân*, the transfer of anything to another: *alienator*, *n.* *al-yên-â-têr*, one who transfers anything: *alieness*, *n.* *al-yên-â*, one

mâle, *mâl*, *fîr*, *lâle*; *mâle*, *mâl*, *hêr*; *pin*, *pîn*; *nôle*, *nôl*, *môce*;

art of writing; by a tenacious substance: agglutination, *n.* *agglutination*, *v.* tending to or causing union; applied to languages whose compounds and inflections are formed by the apposition of words without fusion or alteration — as, cloud-capped, horsemanship.

aggrandise, *v.* *ag-gran-dis'* [*F. aggrandissant*, increasing, augmenting—from *L. ad, grandis*, great—*it*, to make greater], to exalt; to raise to wealth, honour, or power: *ag-gran-dise* *imp.*: *ag-gran-dised*, *pp.* *ag-gran-dised*: *ag-gran-diser*, *n.* *ag-gran-diser*, one who exalts: *ag-gran-dissement*, *n.* *ag-gran-dis-sment*, the making greater in power, wealth, or honour.—**SYN.** of 'aggrandise': to exalt; enlarge; improve; increase; augment; promote; advance.

aggrate, v. *dy-grát* [*L. ad, grátus*, pleasing, agreeable], in *O.K.*, to please: *aggrá'ting*, *imp*: *aggrated*, *pp. dy-grát-téd*.

aggravate, *v.* *ag-grav-é* [F. *aggraver*, to make worse; *L. ag-grav-are*, made heavy, from *ad*, grav-, heavy] to add to or increase the weight; to make anything worse or less endurable; *ag-grav-á-tion*, *imp.*: *ag-grav-á-ted*, *pp.* *ag-grav-á-tion*, *n.* *ag-grav-á-tion*, *a.* making worse; what excites anger or emotion.—*SYN.* to aggravate: to exasperate; magnify; heighten; rule; increase: exasperate; irritate; provoke.—*AGGRAVATION*: provocation; irritation; exasperation.

aggre, *v.* *ag-gre'*-əd / *L. aggregus*, gathered together as a flock — from *ad*, to, and *grer* or *gregm*, a flock | to bring together as a flock; to collect into one sum, mass, or body; to accumulate; *adj.* formed by a collection of many particulars: *n.* the sum total; the result of many particulars: *ag'grea'ting*, *imp.*: *ag'grea'ted*, *pp.*: *ag'grea'tedly*, *ad.* | collectively: *aggregation*, *n.* *ag-gre'-ga-shun*, the act of heaping together; a collection: *aggregator*, *n.* one who does so: *aggregative*, *a.* *ag-gre'-ga-tiv*; *ag'grea'tive*, *ad.* | *It* is used consecutively with *no* and *between*. — *Syn.* of *'aggregate v.*: to accumulate; pile; collect.

aggressor, *v.* **ag-gres-sor'** [OF. *aggressor*, to assault, to assault—*from* *la. aggressus*, gone to, approached, assaulted—from *ad. gressus*, pp. of *gradior*, I walk—*his* to go to with hostile intent.] to begin a quarrel or controversy; to commence an attack: **ag-gres-sing**, *imp.*: **ag-gres-sed**, *pp.* **ag-gres-sion**: **ag-gres-sive**, *n.* **ag-gres-sive-ness**, the first act leading to a quarrel or dispute: **ag-gres-sor**, *n.* one who first attacks or begins a quarrel: **ag-gres-sive**, *a. ag-gres-sive-ly*, tending to or relating to the first attack: **ag-gres-sive-ly**, *adv.* **en-gres-sive**, the quality of being aggressive. **en-gres-sion**, *n.* aggression; assault; injury; attack; encroachment; invasion.

aggraver, *v. dg-grév'* [OF. *agrevet*; L. *aggravare*—from *ad*, *gravis*, heavy—*lit.*, to bear heavily on] to afflict; to pain or injure any one; to injure in one's right; **aggraving**, *imp.*; **aggravated**, *pp. dg-grévé'*; **aggravance**, *n. dg-grév-âns*, injury; wrong; oppression.

aghames, n. अघ-अमः [Hind. *aghant*, the produce of the month Aghan, the eighth in the Hindu year], the chief rice-crop in Hindustan.

ghast, a. or ad. *g-ast'* [pp. of OE. *gaest*, to frighten: the *h* crept in apparently through confusion with *ghast* or *ghost*], struck with horror; stunned with sudden fright.

agile, *a. dʒɪ* [*F. agile*—from *L. agilis*, quick—from *agere*, I drive], nimble; not slow; active: **agility**, *ad. ˈdʒɪlɪti*; **agility**, *n. ˈdʒɪlɪtɪ* [*F. agilité*], nimbleness; the power of moving quickly: also **agileness**, *n. ˈdʒɪlɪnəs*. —**SYN.** of 'agile': nimble; alert; active; lively; brisk; quick; ready; prompt; sprightly.

agio, *n.* *ἄγιο* [*Ag. agro*]: *lt.* *agro*, the rate of exchange, a premium], the difference in accepted value of bank-notes and that of current money or coin; the premium charged by money-changers: **agiotage**, *n.* *ἄγιοτάγι*, the methods employed by speculators in the public funds to lower or raise their price by spreading false rumours, &c.; the regulation of rates ruling *agio*.

agist, *v.* *a-jist* [OF. *giste*, a place to lie down in; *agister*, to give lodgings to: L. *ad, facere*, I lie down], in OE., to take in the cattle of others to graze: **agistor** or **agistator**, *n.* *aj-is-tô-ter*, one who: **agistment**, *n.* the profit of cattle pasturing on land; the pasturing of cattle.

agitate, v. *aj-i-tat* [*L. agitare*, put in constant motion—from *ago*, I drive, I move] to put into

active motion; to stir violently; to disturb; to examine and discuss with active heat and zeal: *agitate the thing*, imp.: *agitator*, n., pp. *agitable*, a. *Agitation*, n. *аҝи-та-ци-он*, m. putting into violent motion; excitement of the mind, the heated or turbulent discussion of a question: *agitator*, n. *аҝи-та-тор*, m. one who rouses or stirs up, esp. one who stirs up political excitement: *agitative*, a. *аҝи-та-ти-вн*, having power or tendency to agitate. —**SYN.** of 'agitate': to rouse; stir; excite; actuate; shake; move; debate; ventilate; discuss; canvass; disturb; distract; revolve; consider; deliberate; contrive—of 'agitation': trepidation; tremor; emotion; excitement; commotion.

aglet, *n.* **ag-let'**, also **aglet**, *n.* **ag-let** [*F. aiguillette*, an aglet—from *aiguille*, a needle], the tag of a point; any small object hanging loosely—as a spangle, the authors of a tulip or of grass, or the catkins of a hazel.

aglow, a. *a-glo'* [A.S. *a*, intensive, and *glow*] very warm; red and bright with heat, as the cheeks; glowing.

agminated, a. *ag'mín-d-téd* [*L. agmen, agminis*, a troop] in close order; aggregated—used only of certain glands.

angnal, n. *ag'nal*, also **angnail**, n. *ang'nal* [OE. *angnail*, a corn on the foot; also apparently confused later with *F. angonaille*, a blotch, a pimple; nld. *L. anguen* and *anguendia*, a carbuncle, redness], a corn on the foot; a sore under the nail; any painful swelling.

agnate, *a. dg-nāt* [F. *agnat*; L. *agnātus*, born in addition—from *ad, nātus*, born], paternally related; related in the male line: *a. any* descendant by the father's side: **agnation**, *n. dg-nāt-shūn*, direct descent from the same father in the male line: **agnatic**, *a. dg-nāt-ik*, descent in the male line.

agnition, n. *ag-nish'ăn* [*L. agnitionem*, a knowing — from *ad*, *gnosco*, I know], acknowledgment; recognition.

agnology, n. ag'-noŏ-ŏl'ŏ-jē [Gr. *agnōia*, ignorance; *logos*, discourse], in *meta.*, the doctrine or theory of ignorance.

agnomen, n. *ag-nō-mēn* [L. *ad*, to; *nōmen*, a name], a name added to one's usual name: **agnom'ina'tion**, n. the practice of giving an additional name.

agnosticism, n. *äg-nō'st-i-zm* [Gr. *agnōstos*, not to be known or recognised, ignorant of—from *a*, without, not; *gnōstos*, made known; *gignōskō*, I know], the belief or creed that anything behind material phenomena, especially a First Cause and an unseen world, cannot be known; the religion of unknowableness; **agnostic**, n. one who believes and teaches this creed.

Agnus Dei, *ag-nūs dē-i* [L. the Lamb of God], a part of the Mass beginning with the words 'Agnus Dei,' or the music set to it; the figure of the Saviour under the form of a lamb, bearing a staff-head with a cross, and having the head surrounded by a nimbus; an oval medallion made of wax, used in the *R. Cath. Ch.* devotions.

ago, ad. *d-gō* [OE. *ȝgo* or *ȝgon*, gone away, passed by—*y* being the OE. augment of the pp., and in Ger. *gr-* cognate with OE. *agon*, to go away, to pass by; AS. *dǣgn*, to pass away], time gone by; past: *agoing*, ad. *d-gō-ing*, in or into action: *agone*, *d-gōn*, past and gone.

agog, ad. *d-pōp'* [OF. *en gogues*, lively, in a merry mood], excited with expectation; ready to start or jog in pursuit of an object of desire: all agog, all eager.

agonic, a. *ă-gôn'ik* [Gr. *a*, without; *gōnia*, an angle], not forming an angle: **agonic line**, a line connecting those points on the earth's surface whence the magnetic coincides with the geographical meridian.

agonize, *v.* *ag'ō-nīz'* [*F.* *agonie*; *L.* *agōnia*—from *Gr.* *agonia*, a contest, *agon*; *agon*, a contest or struggle—originally at the public games], to suffer extreme pain or anguish; to distress exceedingly: *ag'ōnizing*, *imp.* *adj.* causing extreme pain: *ag'ōnized*, *pp.* *niz'ed*; *ag'ōny*, *n.* *ag'ōn-ē*, suffering extreme pain: *ag'ōnizingly*, *adv.* *ag'ōny*, *n.* *ag'ōn-ē*, extreme pain or anguish, either of body or mind: *agonist*, *n.* *ag'ō-nist*, also *agonistes*, *n.* *ag'ō-nis-tēz*, one who contends for the prize in public games: *agonistic*, *ag'ō-nis-tik*, also *ag'ōnis'tical*, *a.* *ik-kəl*, pert. to contests of strength: *agonis'tically*, *adv.* *—SYN.* of 'agony': pain; anguish; suffering; pang; torment; distress; throe.

coll. boy, fold : wife, bald : chair, game, jog, shun, thing, where, zeal

afoot, ad. *a-foot* [A.S. *a*, on, and *foot*], on foot; in action or motion.

afore, prep. *a-for* [A.S. *onforan*, in front; *a*, on, and *fore*], in O.E., prior or superior to; sooner; before; in presence of: ad. in time past; first; in front; **aforegoing**, a *a-for-gō-ing*, going before; that precedes; **aforehand**, ad. in time gone by; in O.E., well provided: **aforementioned**, a mentioned before: **afornamed**, a named before: **aforsaid**, a mentioned in a preceding part: **aforthought**, a *-thout*, premeditated—*as*, malice aforethought: **afortime**, ad. in time past.

afraid, a. *a-fraid* [A.S. pp. of *afreay*, v., which see], filled with fear; terrified: I'm afraid of it, I fear or dread it much: I have little doubt it is true, or has happened.—*SYN.* of 'afraid': fearful; timid; timorous; terrified; frightened.

afresh, ad. *a-fresh* [A.S. *a*, on; *fersc*, pure, sweet], again; anew; recently.

Africa, a. *a-frī-kā*, also *Afrīa*, a *a-frīk*, port. to *Afrīa*: *a*, a native of Africa: **African**, n. *a-frī-kān-der*, a person born in Africa, but not an aboriginal: **Afrikaans**, n. *-kən-tāf*, the dialect of the S. Afric. Dutch.

Afrī, n. *a-frī* or *afrīte*, n. *-rī* [Ar. *ʿafṛ*], in the Mohammedan myth, an evil spirit or genius; anything frightful or horrible.

afront, ad. *a-frānt* [see *afrent*], in O.E., in front; face to face.

aft, a. or ad. *af* [A.S. *aftan*: cf. Goth. *aftana*—from *afta*, behind—from *af*, off: an abbreviation of *after*, which see and *Note*], a term used by seamen to mean the stern of a ship, or to point to what lies in the direction of the stern; behind; astern; abaft: **fore and aft**, the whole length of the ship; from end to end of a ship.

after, a. *after* [A.S. *after*, afterwards, again: cf. OH. Ger. *after*, behind: Goth. *afta*, again, backwards: Icei. *aftir*, behind; later in time—*as*, it is an *after* thought: prep. behind; later—*as*, he went home *after* dinner: conj. when—*as*, you will come to me *after* he has seen you—but *after* here is a prep. if 'time' be understood: **after-act**, an act following: **after-ages**, succeeding times; posterity: **after all**, when all has been said, weighed, or done; in conclusion; upon the whole: **after-birth**, n. that which comes away after delivery; the placenta; a late-born offspring; in *Rom. law*, birth after a father's death: **after-coat**, n. additional expenses incurred after the original estimate has been exhausted: **after-crop**, a second crop in the same year: **after-damp**, the choke-damp or carbonic acid occurring in coal-mines after an explosion of fire-damp: **aftereye**, in O.E., to follow and keep in view: **after-glow**, n. a glow in the sky after sunset; a secondary glow, as in heated metal before it ceases to be incandescent: **after-guard**, in a ship, the seamen stationed on the poop to attend to the after-sails: **after-hours**, hours following business: **after-life**, the later or future life: **aftermath**, n. *after-math* (*after*, and *math*, derived from *mow*), a second crop of grass in the same season; eddish: **aftermost**, a. [A.S. *aftremost*: Goth. *aftumist*, the last] hindmost; nearest the stern of a ship: **afternoon**, n. *after-nūn*, the part of the day after 12 o'clock: **afterpains**, n. plu. *-pāns*, those following childbirth: **after-piece**, a piece performed after the chief play: **after-sails**, the sails on the mizzen-mast and stays: **after-state**, the future life: **afterthought**, reflections after an act; later thoughts. *Note*.—**after** is shortened into *af*, and is not a comparative of *aft*, but an older word; *after* is a comparative form, and stands for *after*, meaning 'more off', 'farther away'.

afterward or **afterwards**, ad. *after-wārd* [A.S. *aftanweard*—from *aftan*, behind, and *weard*, direction] later in time: **afterwise**, those who are wise after an event has happened.

aga, n. *a-gā* [Turkish, *agha*], in Turkey, a military commander or chief officer.

again, ad. *a-gān* [A.S. *onpēdn* or *agēn*, opposite: cf. Sw. *gen* or *igen*: Bret. *pin*, opposite, again], once more; a second time; back; besides; at another time; at a proper and suitable time: **against**, prep. *a-gānt*, in opposition to; facing; contrary to; in expectation of: **again and again**, often; frequently repeated.

agalmatolite, n. *a-gā-lmā-tō-līt* [Gr. *agalma*, an image; *lithos*, a stone], a variety of clay-slate altered by heat, usually brought from China carved into grotesque figures and chimney ornaments.

agami, a. *a-gā-mī* [S. Amer.], a bird allied to the

crane, a native of S. Amer.—called also the golden breasted trumpeter.

agamie, a. *a-gā-mī-tik* [Gr. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage], applied to all forms of reproduction in which the sexes are not directly concerned: **agamous**, a. *a-gā-mūs*, in bot., applied to plants without visible organs of fructification: **agamogenesis**, n. *a-gā-mō-jēnē-sis* [Gr. *genesis*, beginning, generation], asexual reproduction.

Aganippe, *a-gā-nī-pē*, a fountain on Mt. Helicon in Greece, the waters of which were fabled as sacred to the Muses; hence, poetic inspiration or art.

agape, ad. *a-gā-pē* [A.S. *a*, on; Eng. *gape*], gaping a with wonder.

Agapemona, n. *a-gā-pēmō-nē* [Gr. *agapē*, brotherly love, affection], a so-called religious association of men and women retired from the world, living in common, ostensibly as brothers and sisters.

Agaragar, n. *a-gā-rā-gā-r*, the native name of 'eylon moss, much used in the East for soups and jellies.

agaric, n. *a-gā-rīk* [Gr. *agarikon*, a certain fungus], a genus of fungi: ad. port. to fungi: **agaric**, n. plu. the edible mushrooms of this country: **agard mineral**, a soft variety of carbonate of lime, found in clefs of rocks, resembling a fungus in texture and colour.

agate, n. *a-gā-tē* [F. *agate*: Gr. *achates*, an agate— from the river Achates in Sicily, where it was first found], a variegated variety of chalcedony quartz the colours being arranged in clouds, spots, or bands: a tool used by gold-wire drawers and gliders: **agate time**, a *a-gā-tīn*, of agate: **agatized**, a. *a-gā-tīzēd*, marked like an agate; converted into agate.

agave, n. *a-gā-vē* or *a-gā-vē-lē* [Gr. *agavos*, admirable: L. and Gr. *Agave*, daughter of Cadmus, one of the Nereides], the American aloe, from the juice of which the alcoholic liquor *pulque* is prepared; the *Agave americana*, Ord. *Amargillifera*.

agate, v. *a-gā-tē*, also **agatē**, v. *a-gā-tē* [see *game* and *agash*], in O.E., to strike with sudden fear; to fill with amazement: **agased**, pp. *a-gā-sēd*, struck with sudden fear.

age, n. *ā* [OF. *age*, and *edage*—from mid. L. *etatem*, an age], a period of time; the whole life of man, or any particular part of it; a particular period of time: **aged**, a. *a-gēd*, old; advanced in years: *a*. old persons—as the *aged*: *a*. *godly*, ad. *ā*: **ageing** or **aging**, a. *a-gē-ing*, growing older than youth; growing old; passing the prime of life: **agedness**, n. *a-gē-dnēs*, the state or condition of being old.—*SYN.* of 'age': date; era; epoch; period; time; generation; ripeness; maturity.

agee, ad. *a-gē* [see, a call to a horse to move on one side: O.E. *gē*, to move to one side], turned to one side; awry; askew.

agency, n. *a-gēn-sī* [F. *agence*—from mid. L. *agentia*, the power of doing—from L. *agens* or *agentem*, acting, doing—see *act*], the exerting of power; action; the business or office of an agent: **agent**, n. *a-gēnt*, the person or thing that exerts power; one intrusted with the business of another.—*SYN.* of 'agency': operation; performance; act; action; instrumentality; management—of 'agent': factor; broker; substitute; deputy.

agenda, n. *a-gēn-dā* [L. things to be done—from *ago*, I move, I lead, I do], transactions; things done and recorded.

Ageratium, n. *a-gē-rā-tīm* [Gr. *a*, without; *geron*, old age], a genus of composite plants, one of the species, *A. maritimum*, being a well-known border flower with densely clustered lavender-blue capitules—genus so named because its flowers continue for a long time.

agglomerate, v. *a-g-glōm-ēr-āt* [L. *agglomeratus*, collected in a body—from *ad*, *glomerō*, I wind round; *glomus*, a ball of thread], to wind to or on; to gather into a mass; to grow into a mass: ad. heaped together: *a*. in *geol.*, a term employed to designate accumulations of angular fragments of rocks thrown up by volcanic eruptions: **agglomera**, *a-g-glōm-ēr-āt*, *a-g-glōm-ēr-āt*, *a-g-glōm-ēr-āt*, the state of being gathered into a mass or ball: **agglutinate**, v. *a-g-glūt-in-āt* [L. *agglutinus*, fastened to, attached to—from L. *ad*, *glutino*, I glue], to glue on to; to unite or cause to adhere: **agglutinating**, imp.: **agglutinated**, pp.: **agglutinant**, a. uniting parts, as with glue: *a*. that which causes adhesion: **agglutination**, n. *a-g-glūt-in-āt-shūn*, the

māle, māt, fār, lāw; mēte, mēt, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōle, nōl, mōve:

tenderness; kindness; passion; fondness—of 'affectionate': kind; fond; loving; tender; attached; warm; devoted; earnest.

affer, *v. d'f'er* [OF. *afferer* or *afforer*, to value at a price—from OF. *ferre* from mid. L. *afferre*, to fix the price of a thing—from mid. L. *ferre*, a price—from L. *ferre*, a market: cf. Scot. *fer*, a market; price] in OE., to fix the rate or price of; to establish; to confirm: **afferring**, imp.: **affered**, pp. *d'f'erd*: **afferer**, a one of the persons formerly appointed by a court to fix and regulate the amount of the fees.

affert, *n. d'f'er-t* [L. *affertem*, bringing or conveying a thing to a place—from *ad*, to; *fero*, I carry] in *small*, conveying from the surface to the centre: *n. a river or stream flowing into the sea, or a lake.*

affiance, *ad. d'f'f'io-ō-ō* [It.], in *mus.*, tenderness.

affiance, *v. d'f'f'ias* [OF. *affiance*, to affiancer, to betroth: mid. L. *affidare*, to pledge one's faith—from L. *ad*, *fido*, I trust; *fides*, faith] to betroth or pledge faith; to promise in marriage: *n. a marriage contract; trust; confidence: affiancing*, imp.: **affianced**, pp. *d'f'f'iat*: **affiancer**, *n. -er*.

affidavit, *n. d'f'f'i-dē-rit* [old law L. *affidavit*, he made oath—from *affidare*, to pledge one's faith—from *ad*, *fide*, faith], a declaration upon oath; generally, a declaration as to the truth of a written statement made on oath before a justice of the peace, which is afterwards signed by him; a deposition; an affirmation.

affiliate, *v. d'f'f'i-tāt* [F. *affilier*, to affiliate—from mid. L. *affiliatus*, affiliated, adopted—from L. *ad*, *filius*, a son], to receive into a family as a son; to adopt; to unite as one; to receive as an associate or member; to receive into relationship with the parent stock; to assign a child to a father: **affiliating**, imp.: **affiliated**, pp.: **affiliation**, *n. -shun* [OF. *affiliation*, an adopting—from mid. L. *affiliatio*, an assigning a son to], the act of uniting or adopting; the assignment of the paternity of a child born out of wedlock; established connection.

affine, *n. d'f'f'in-ā* [F.—from *affiner*, to refine—from L. *affinis*, I finish], in *chem.*, the refining of a metal.

affined, *n. d'f'f'ind* [OF. *affiner*; mid. L. *affindere*, to bind one's self with a certain relationship—from L. *ad*, *finit*, a boundary, a limit], joined or united by affinity; related to.

affinity, *n. d'f'f'in-tē-tā* [F. *affinité*—from L. *affinitas*, relationship by marriage: L. *affinis*, bordering on or related to—from *ad*, *finit*, an end], relationship by marriage; relation; agreement; in *chem.*, the combining power of bodies; in *bot.*, relation in all related organs.—*SYN.* of 'affinity': relationship; consanguinity; kindred; conformity; resemblance; connection.

affirm, *v. d'f'f'irm* [F. *affirmer*—from L. *affirmare*, to affirm—from L. *ad*, *firmo*, I make firm, strong—from *firmus*, firm], to assert with confidence; to maintain confidently as true; to declare solemnly: **affirming**, imp.: **affirmed**, pp. *d'f'f'irmāt*: **affirmable**, *ad. -ble*: **affirmant**, *n.*, also **affirmer**, *n.*, one who: **affirmation**, *n. d'f'f'ir-mā-shun*, the act of asserting as true; a solemn declaration: **affirmative**, *ad. -ive*, that declares or asserts: *n. a word that says yes; negative*, the opposite of *affirmative*, or a word that says no.—*SYN.* of 'affirm': to assure; to avow; to asseverate; to aver; to protest; to declare; to assert; to pronounce; to establish; to ratify; to confirm.

affix, *n. d'f'f'iks* [mid. L. *affixare*—from L. *ad*, *fixus*, fastened; *figo*, I fasten], something fastened to the end; a syllable or letter put to the end of a word; in *decorative art*, any small feature, a figure, a flower, or the like, added for an ornament: **affixing**, imp.: **affixed**, pp. *d'f'f'ixāt*: **affixure**, *n. d'f'f'iks-ū-r*, that which is affixed.—*SYN.* of 'affix': to attach; to connect; to unite; to annex; to subjoin; to fix; to fasten; to add.

afflatus, *n. d'f'f'atūs* [L. *afflatus*, a blowing or breathing upon—from L. *ad*, *flatus*, a breathing], a blowing or breathing upon; a breath; a breathing also by divine power; inspiration: **afflation**, *n. -ān*, a breathing upon.

afflict, *v. d'f'f'ikt* [F. *affliger*, to afflict—from L. *afflicto*, dashed or struck

down, afflicted—from *ad*, *flactus*, a striking; *figo*, I strike or dash against] to distress in some way; to give pain to, either in body or mind: **afflicting**, imp.: **afflicted**, pp. *d'f'f'iktāt*: **afflicter**, *n.*, one who: **affliction**, *n. d'f'f'ikt-shun*, distress either of body or mind; grief; pain: **afflictively**, *ad. -ly*: **afflictingly**, *ad. -ly*: **afflictive**, *ad. d'f'f'ikt-iv*, giving pain; painful: **afflictively**, *ad. -iv-ly*.—*SYN.* of 'afflict': to pain; to grieve; to distress; hurt; wound; trouble; torment; harass—of 'affliction': distress; trouble; grief; sorrow; pain; calamity; misfortune; wretchedness; misery; adversity.

affluence, *n. d'f'f'lū-ēns* [F. *affluence*—from L. *affluere*, abundance, plenty—from *ad*, *fluo*, I flow—from *lit*, a flowing or coming as to a point], concurrence; a stream of wealth; abundance of worldly riches; affluency, *n. d'f'f'lū-ēn-si*: **affluent**, *ad. d'f'f'lū-ēt* [F.], wealthy; rich in worldly goods: *n.*, applied to any stream that flows directly into another.—*SYN.* of 'affluence': wealth; opulence; riches; plenty; exuberance; abundance.

afflux, *n. d'f'f'lūks* [F. *afflux*, the act of flowing—from L. *affluere*, pp. of *affluo*, I flow towards—from L. *ad*, *fluo*, I flow—from *lit*, something that flows to or towards like a fluid], a flowing to; that which flows to; also **affluxion**, *n. d'f'f'lūks-shun*.

afford, *v. d'f'f'ord* [AS. *for* and *forth*, forth, forward], originally, to further, promote; to yield or produce; to be able to bear expense; to grant: **affording**, imp.: **afforded**, pp.—*SYN.* of 'afford': to yield; to produce; to bear; to give; to impart; to allow; to supply; in OE., confer; grant.

afforest, *v. d'f'f'or-ēt* [L. *ad*, and *forest*], to turn into forest: **afforestation**, *n. -shun*, the turning of ground into forest ground, or treating it as such.

affray, *n. d'f'f'ray* [OF. *affret*—from mid. L. *exfrigidare*, from *ex*, out, and *frigus*, OH. Ger. *fridu*, peace], a brawl or petty fight; a disturbance; a fray; *v.* in OE., to freeze with fright; to affright; to terrify.—*SYN.* of 'affray': brawl; scuffle; tumult; disturbance; quarrel; fight; encounter; feud; contest.

affrightment, *n. d'f'f'rīt-mēt* [as for *ad*, to, and *fright*, the charge for the carriage of goods, &c.: *affrēment*—from *affrēre*, to freight], the engagement for taking a freight; the chartering or freighting of a vessel: **affright**, *v.* for freight, which see.

affriend, *v. d'f'f'rēnd* [as for *ad*, to, and *friend*], in OE., to become friends; to be reconciled: **affriending**, imp.: **affriended**, pp. made or become friends.

affright, *v. d'f'f'rit* [AS. *dryhtan*, to terrify; d. intensive, *dryhtan*, to frighten], to terrify by sudden fear; to sudden dread; great fear; the cause of fear: **affrighting**, imp.: **affrighted**, pp.: **affrighter**, *n.*, one who frightens: **affrightful**, *ad. -ful*, full of fright; dreadful: **affrightment**, *n. d'f'f'rīt-mēt*, the state of being afraid; terror.—*SYN.* of 'affright': to alarm; to intimidate; to confound; to terrify; to daunt; to dismay; to dispirit; to appal; to shock; to dishearten.

affront, *v. d'f'f'rānt* [OF. *afronter*—from mid. L. *affrontare*, *ad. frontem*, to the front, to the forehead—from *lit*, to meet or oppose face to face], to give cause of offence to; to insult slightly; *n.* anything done to offend; an outrage; open insult; in OE., an encounter: **affronting**, imp.: **affronted**, pp.: **affrontingly**, *ad. -ly*: **affrontive**, *ad. d'f'f'rān-tiv*, tending to affront; abusive: **affrontively**, *ad. -iv-ly*.—*SYN.* of 'affront': to insult; to outrage; dare; offend; to displease; to pique; to irritate; to provoke; to defy—of 'affront': *n.* insult; outrage; indignity; contumely; disgrace.

affuse, *v. d'f'f'uz* [L. *affusus*, poured upon—from *ad*, *fusus*, poured], to pour upon; to sprinkle as with a liquid: **affusing**, imp.: **affused**, pp. *d'f'f'usāt*: **affusion**, *n. d'f'f'ū-shun*, the act of pouring upon.

affy, *v. d'f'f'it* [OF. *affier*—from mid. L. *affidare*, to confide in the fidelity of—from L. *ad*, *fides*, faith], to betroth; to join; to confide; to put faith in: **affying**, imp.: **affied**, pp. *d'f'f'id*.

afghan, *n. d'f'gān*, a native or inhabitant of Afghanistan: **afghan**, *adj. pert. to*.

afloat, *ad. d'f'lot* [AS. *a*, on, and *float*], on the water; borne upon the water and moving; not sinking.

coö, bōy, fōt; pūre, būd; chair, game, fog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

ædile, *n.* *Ædīl* [L. *ædilis*, an ædile—from *ædēs*, a house], in *anc. Rome*, a magistrate who had the care of public buildings and works, and similar duties.

ægla, *n.* *Ægls* [L. *ægis*; Gr. *ægis*, goat-skin, or a shield covered with it], the shield of Minerva; a shield.

agophony, *n.* *æ-pōfō-nī* [Gr. *alg* or *aiga*, a goat; *phōnē*, sound], in *path.*, a form of vocal resonance.

agrotat, *n.* *æ-grō-āt* [L. *agrotat*, he is sick], in *Eng. Universities*, a medical certificate given to a student, showing that he has been prevented by sickness from attending at a lecture or examination.

Æneid, *n.* *æ-nē-īd*, the great epic poem by the anc. Roman, Virgil, of which *Æneas*, *æ-nē-as*, is the hero.

Æolian, *a.* *æ-ō-i-an* [L. *Æolus*, the god of the winds], pert. to Æolus or the wind; **Æolian harp**, a box with strings across its surface, the strings producing musical sounds when acted on by the wind.

Æolie, *a.* *æ-ō-līe*, of *Æolia*, a district of Asia Minor; **Æolian**, *a.* pert. to: *n.* an inhabitant of *Æolia*.

æon, *n.* *æ-on* [Gr. *aiōn*, an age], a lengthened period; in the anc. Eastern philosophy, *æons* were supposed emanations from the one self-originated Being, among which were *zōē*, life; *logos*, word; *monogenēs*, only-begotten; *plerōma*, fulness.

æptornis, *n.* *æ-pt-ōr-nīs* [Gr. *aiptus*, immense; *ornis*, a bird], an extinct bird of Madagascar of gigantic dimensions, related to the ostrich, but very much larger.

ærate, *v.* *æ-r-āt* [L.; Gr. *der*, air], to combine with air; to charge with carbonic acid: *æ-r-āt-ing*, *imp.* *æ-r-āt-ing*, *pp.* *æ-r-āt-ed*, mixed with carbonic acid: **æration**, *n.* *æ-r-āt-shun*, the operation or process of mixing with carbonic acid: **æerator**, *n.* *æ-r-āt-er*, a contrivance for fumigating wheat, &c.; an apparatus for making aerated waters: **ærial**, *a.* *æ-r-ī-āl*, belonging to the air; high; lofty.

ærie or **eyry**, *n.* *æ-rī* [F. *aire*; mid. L. *æria*, the nest of a bird of prey; L. *ærea*, an open space], the nest of an eagle or hawk.

aerify, *v.* *æ-r-ī-fī* [L. *der*, air; *facio*, I make], to turn into air; to combine or charge with air: **aerifying**, *imp.* *aerified*, *pp.* *æ-r-ī-fī-d*: **aerification**, *n.* *æ-r-ī-fī-kā-shun*, the changing solid or liquid bodies into air or gas; the act of combining or charging with air: **aeriferous**, *a.* *æ-r-ī-fēr-us* [L. *fero*, I carry], conveying air, as the windpipe or bronchial tubes: **aeriform**, *a.* *æ-r-ī-fōr-m* [L. *forma*, a shape], having the nature or form of air; not solid.

ærobia, *n.* plu. *æ-r-ō-bī-ā* [Gr. *der*, the air; *bios*, life], those bacteria which cannot live out of contact with air or oxygen; the opposite of *anaerobia*.

æroclimacope, *n.* *æ-r-ō-klē-mā-kōp* [Gr. *der*, the air; *klēnō*, I bend; *skōpeō*, I view], a kind of weather-signal, showing the direction of the wind and the barometric pressure by means of a movable arm.

ærolite, *n.* *æ-r-ō-lī-t* [Gr. *der*, air; *lithos*, a stone], a body falling from space upon the surface of the earth; also **ærolith**, *n.* *æ-r-ō-lī-th*, a meteorite.

aerology, *n.* *æ-r-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *der*, air; *logos*, discourse], the science that treats of the air, its nature and uses: **aerologist**, *n.* *æ-r-ō-lō-jī-st*, one who studies the nature and effects of the air or atmosphere: **aerological**, *a.* *æ-r-ō-lō-jī-kāl*, pert. to: **aeromancy**, *n.* *æ-r-ō-mā-nī-sī* [Gr. *manēia*, divination], divination by means of the air and winds.

aerometer, *n.* *æ-r-ō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *der*, air; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for ascertaining the weight of the atmosphere, or of gases.

aeronaut, *n.* *æ-r-ō-nā-ūt* [Gr. *der*, air; *nautēs*, a sailor—from *nauos*, a ship], one who sails or floats in the air in a balloon; an aerial navigator: **aeronautic**, *a.* *æ-r-ō-nā-ūt-īk*, pert. to sailing in the air: **aeronautics**, *n.* plu. *-tīks*, the science or art of sailing in the air by mechanical means.

ærophane, *n.* *æ-r-ō-fā-n* [Gr. *der*, the air; *phainō*, I show], a light kind of gauze or imitation crape.

ærophone, *n.* *æ-r-ō-fō-n* [Gr. *der*, the air; *phōnē*, a sound], an apparatus for increasing the intensity of sound-waves, as those from spoken words.

ærophytes, *n.* plu. *æ-r-ō-fī-t* [Gr. *der*, air; *phuton*, a plant], plants which live exclusively in the air.

æroscopcy or **æroscopy**, *n.* *æ-r-ō-skōp-sī*, *æ-r-ō-skō-pī* [Gr. *der*, the air; *skōpeō*, I view], the investigation or observation of the state and variations of the atmosphere; the faculty of perception by the medium of the air, supposed to reside in the antennae of insects: **æroscope**, *n.* *æ-skōp*, an apparatus for collecting microscopic objects from the air.

aerostatic, *a.* *æ-r-ō-stāt-īk* [Gr. *der*, air; *statos*, standing still], suspending in air: **aerostatics**, *n.* plu. *-tīks*, the science of the equilibrium of gases: **aerostation**, *n.* *æ-r-ō-stā-shun*, the art of sailing in the air by mechanical means, such as in balloons; **ballooning**: **aerostat**, *n.* *æ-r-ō-stāt*, the part of a balloon which contains the gas or rarefied air; a balloon; sometimes an aeronaut.

æraginosa, *a.* *æ-rā-jī-nās* [L. *arago* or *araginem*, rust of copper—from *ar*, copper], pert. to the rust of copper; viz., verdigris.

Æsculapian—see **Esculapian**.

æsculin, *n.* *æ-skū-līn* [L. *æsculus*, the horse-chestnut], an alkaline principle discovered in the horse-chestnut; also spelt **æsculin**.

æsthesie, *a.* *æ-thē-sē-īk* [Gr. *aisthēsis*, perception; *hodos*, a way], transmitting sensory impulses sensitive.

æsthesiometer, *n.* *æ-thē-sē-ī-ō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *aisthēsis*, perception; *metron*, a measure], in *med.*, an instr. for testing the tactile sensibility of the human body.

æsthetics, *n.* plu. *æ-thē-tīks* [Gr. *aisthētikos*, perceptive—from *aisthēsis*, the act of perceiving], the science which treats of the beautiful in nature, in the fine arts, and in literature; the philosophy of taste: **æsthetic**, *a.* *æ-thē-tīk*, also **æstherical**, *a.* *æ-thē-ī-kāl*, pert. to the perception of the beautiful.

æstivation, *n.* *æ-s-tī-vā-shun* [L. *æstivo*, summer quarters—from *æstas*, summer], in *bot.*, the disposition of the parts of the perianth in the flower-bud; the arrangement of the expanded leaves of the flower-bud, which burst in summer, as opposed to **vernation**, the arrangement of the leaves of the bud on a branch, which burst in spring; in *zool.*, the sleep or dormancy of animals during the hot or dry season; the opposite of **hibernation**: **æstival**, *a.* *æ-s-tī-vāl*, pert. to summer; produced in summer.

æthlops, *n.* *æ-th-ōps* [Gr. *aithō*, I burn; *ōps*, the eye or countenance], applied to certain chemical compounds from their black appearance.

ætiology—see **etiology**.

ætites, *n.* *æ-tī-tēs* [Gr. *ætēs*, an eagle], a variety of nodular ironstone; eagle-stone.

æfar, *ad.* *æ-fār* [AS. *on færran*: *a*, on, and *far*], at, to, or from a great distance.

æfear, *ad.* *æ-fēr* [AS. *pp.* of *æfaran*, to frighten, to terrify—from *a*, on, and *færan*, to frighten], in OE, filled with fear; terrified; frightened.

affable, *a.* *æ-fā-bəl* [F. *affable*—from L. *affabilis*, accessible, courteous—from *ad*, *for*, I speak], that can be easily approached and spoken to; frank in speech and bearing; accessible; of easy manners in conversation: **affably**, *ad.* *æ-bəl*, in an affable manner; courteously: **affability**, *n.* *æ-fā-bī-lī-tē*, the being easy of access to others; kind manner in conversation; also **affableness**, *n.* *æ-bī-nēs*, quality of being affable.—SYN. of 'affable': courteous; condescending; accessible; complaisant; benign; mild; civil.

affair, *n.* *æ-fār* [OF. *affaire*, business—from L. *ad*, *facio*, I make], a matter of any kind; business; concern; in *mil.*, a slight engagement, less than a battle: **affaires**, *n.* plu. transactions in general; business: an **affair** of honour, a duel.

æfear, *v.* *æ-fēr* [*af* for *ad*, and *fear*—see **æfear**], in OE, to frighten.

affect, *v.* *æ-fekt* [F. *affecter*—from L. *affectare*, to affect; L. *affectus*, influenced—from *ad*, *facio*, I do], to act upon or influence in any way; to make a show of; to move or touch—as the passions; to be fond of: **affecting**, *imp.* *æ-d*, moving or exciting, as the passions; having power to excite: **affected**, *pp.* *æ-fekt-ed*: *ad.* *æ-fekt*, assumed; not natural: **affectedly**, *ad.* *æ-fekt*, in an affected manner; with studied care for appearance: *saks*: **affecter**, *n.* *æ-fekt-er*, *n.* *der*, one who: **affectation**, *n.* *æ-fekt-shun*, the assuming or pretending to what is not real or natural: **affectation**, *n.* the quality of being affected: **affectingly**, *ad.* *æ-fekt*, in a manner to excite the emotions: **affectation**, *n.* *æ-fekt-shun*, love for; attachment to; kindly feeling towards: **affectuated**, *a.* *æ-fekt-shun*, affected; inclined; disposed: **affectuate**, *a.* *æ-fekt-shun*, warmly attached to; fond; having great love: **affectionate**, *n.* the quality of being affectionate: **affectively**, *ad.* *æ-fekt*: **affective**, *a.* *æ-fekt*, having a tendency to affect: **affectively**, *ad.* *æ-fekt*: *SYN.* of 'affect': to concern; assume; pretend; influence; operate; melt; move; subdue; soften; overcome—of 'affecting': pathetic; moving; tragic; exciting—of 'affectation': love; attachment;

mâte, mât, fâr, laûv : *mête, mêl, hêr* : *pîne, pîn* : *nôte, nôl, môve*;

cū [mid. L. *aduncatus*—from L. *aduncus*, hooked—from *ad*, *uncus*, a hook], in *bot.*, crooked; bent in the form of a hook: *aduncity*, *n.* *ad-ūn-cū-tē*, crookedness like a hook; a hooked form.

adust, *a. d-ūst* [L. *adustus*, burnt up, scorched—from *ad*, *uro*, I burn], scorched; very dry, as if by heat; *adusted*, *a. d-ūst-ūd*, scorched; dried, as by heat: *adustion*, *n.* *d-ūst-ū-siō*, the act of scorching or drying; the state of being scorched or dried.

advance, *v. d-d-āns* [OF. *avancer*; mid. L. *abans*, before, forward; L. *ab*, from, *ante*, before], to put forward or before; to move or bring forward; to raise to a higher rank; to propose; to pay beforehand; to be promoted; to make improvement; a rise in value or price; a giving beforehand; a proposal: *advancing*, *imp.*: *advanced*, *pp. d-d-āns*: *advancer*, *n. -or*, one who puts forward: *advancement*, *n.* the act of moving or being moved forward; a step or rise in rank or promotion: *advancive*, *a. d-d-ān-siv*, tending to advance: in advance, before; in front; beforehand: *advance*, or *advanced-guard*, *n.* in *mil.*, the detachment of troops which precedes the main body of an army or division: *advanced posts*, small bodies of troops placed in front to watch and guard, as against surprise, or the approaches to the camp: *advanced works*, those formed beyond the glacis of a fortification, and under the protection of its guns.—*SYN.* of 'advance v.': to proceed; forward; promote; allege; adduce; assign; exalt; elevate; raise; enhance; accelerate; aggrandize; heighten: of 'advancement': promotion; preferment; progression; improvement, &c.

advantage, *n. d-d-ēn-tāj* [OF. *avantage*, profit—from *F. avant*, before—see *advance*—*lit.*, something that puts one forward], superiority in any state, condition, or circumstance; gain; interest: *advantaged*, *pp. d-d-ēn-tāj-d*, benefited; forwarded: *advantageous*, *a. d-d-ēn-tāj-ūs*, favourable; full of benefit: *advantageously*, *ad. -ly*, conveniently; profitably: *advantageousness*, *n. -f-ūs*, the quality or condition of being of advantage; profitableness.—*SYN.* of 'advantage': benefit; profit; gain; interest: of 'advantageous': profitable; beneficial; opportune; convenient; useful.

advent, *n. d-d-vēnt* [OF. *advent*—*lit.*, a coming to a person or thing; L. *advenire*—from *ad*, *venio*, I come], the coming of Christ to the earth; in the *Epic. Ch.*, the four weeks before Christmas; arrival, as the advent of the empire: *advent*, *a.*, also *adventual*, *a. d-d-vēn-ti-āl*, relating to the season of advent.

adventitious, *a. d-d-vēn-ti-āl* [L. *adventitius*, coming from abroad, foreign—from *advenire*, a coming to, an arrival—from *ad*, *venio*, I come], come to accidentally; not forming an essential part; in *bot.*, applied to organs produced in abnormal positions, as in roots arising from aerial stems; unnatural, accidental, or acquired: *adventitiously*, *ad. -ly*, accidentally: *adventitiousness*, *n.* the state or condition of being accidental, or not forming an essential part.

adventure, *n. d-d-vēn-tūr* [OF. *aventure*; mid. L. *adventura*, that which happens by chance—from L. *ad*, *venio*, I come—*lit.*, anything which happens by accident], a bold undertaking; a chance enterprise; a striking event: *v.* to risk on chance; to attempt or dare; to hazard: *adventuring*, *imp.*: *adventured*, *pp. d-d-vēn-tūr-d*: *adventurer*, *n. -er*, one who risks a thing on chance; a bold unprincipled schemer: *adventurous*, *a. d-d-vēn-tūr-ūs*, bold, hazardous: *adventurousness*, *n. -ness*, boldness, somewhat bold; daring; inclined to risk: *adventurously*, *ad. -ly*, boldly; daringly: *adventurousness*, *n.* the state or condition of being adventurous.—*SYN.* of 'adventure n.': chance; hazard; accident; event; occurrence; contingency; incident—of 'adventurous': enterprising; daring; courageous; foolhardy; rash; hazardous.

adverb, *n. d-d-vērb* [F. *adverbe*—from L. *adverbium*—from *ad*, *verbum*, a word—*lit.*, that which pertains to a verb], in *gram.*, a word used to modify the meaning of a verb, an adjective, an adverb, a clause, or a sentence: *adverbial*, *a. d-d-vērb-i-āl*, pert. to an adverb: *adverbially*, *ad. -ly*, used as an adverb.

adverse, *a. d-d-vērs* [L. *adversus*, opposite to—from *ad*, to or against; *verto*, I turn], opposed to; acting in contrary directions; contrary to; unfortunate; calamitous; in *bot.*, opposite: *adversely*, *ad. -ly*, in an adverse manner; unfortunately: *adverseness*, *n.* state or quality of being adverse; opposition: *adver-*

sity, *n. d-d-vērs-i-tē*, ill fortune; continued calamity: *adversary*, *n. d-d-vērs-ē-ri*, one opposed to; an enemy: *adversative*, *a. d-d-vērs-iv*, marking a difference or opposition.—*SYN.* of 'adverse': contrary; opposite; inimical; hostile; repugnant; adverse; unwilling; reluctant—of 'adversary': enemy; antagonist; opponent; foe—of 'adversity': distress; calamity; misfortune; misery; affliction.

advert, *v. d-d-vērt* [L. *advertēre*, to direct the mind to—from *ad*, *verto*, I turn], to turn the attention to; to refer to; to attend to; to consider: *advertent*, *a.* attentive; heedful: *advertising*, *imp.*: *adverted*, *pp.*: *advertently*, *ad. -ly*: *advertence*, *n. d-d-vērt-ēns*, also *advertency*, *n. -tēn-si*, attention or regard to; regard.—*SYN.* of 'advert': to regard; attend; allude; refer.

advertise, *v. d-d-vērt-īz* [F. *avertir*, for *advertir*, to inform—from L. *ad*, *verto*, I turn—*lit.*, to turn the attention to, to give notice; to inform; to insert a notice in a newspaper: *advertising*, *imp.*: *advised*, *pp. d-d-vērt-īz-d*: *advertiser*, *n. -er*, one who advertises; common name of a newspaper.—*SYN.* of 'advertise': to publish; announce; promulgate; proclaim; inform; apprise.

advise, *n. d-d-rīc* [OF. *avis*, and *avis*, advice, opinion—from mid. L. *advisum*, advice, opinion—from L. *ad*, *video*, I see—*lit.*, opinion given to], a speaking to, as to conduct; admonition; counsel; intelligence; due notice given: *advise*, *v. d-d-rīc* [OF. *aviser*, to advise, to consider], to speak to, as to conduct; to give counsel to; to inform; to consult; in *O.E.*, to consider: *advising*, *imp.*: *advised*, *pp. d-d-rīc-d*: *advised*, *adj.* informed; cautious; prudent; counselled: *advisedly*, *ad. -ly*, thoughtfully; with deliberation: *advisedness*, *n.* state of being advised; deliberation: *adviser*, *n.* one who counsels: *advisory*, *a. d-d-vīz-ē-ri*, containing advice: *advisable*, *a. d-d-vīz-ē-b-l*, that may be done; prudent; open to advice: *advisableness*, *n.*, and *advisability*, *n. -b-īl-tē*, the quality of being advisable: *advisably*, *ad. -b-l*: *advisement*, *n.*, *advising*, *n.*, and *advice*, *n.* in *O.E.*, counsel; consideration: *advice-book*, a former name for a despatch-book.—*SYN.* of 'advice': information; notice; counsel; deliberation; admonition; consultation—of 'advise': to apprise; acquaint; admonish; counsel; inform.

advocate, *n. d-d-vō-kāt* [OF. *advocat*—from L. *advocatus*, one who pleads—from *ad*, *voco*, I call], one called on or summoned for aid; one who pleads the cause of another in a court of law; one who defends: *v.* to plead the cause of another: *advocating*, *imp.*: *advocated*, *pp.*: *advocacy*, *n. d-d-vō-kā-si*, the act of pleading for or defending another in a court of law: *advocate'ship*, *n.* the office of an advocate: *advocation*, *n. d-d-vō-kā-shiōn*, a pleading for: Lord Advocate, in *Scot.*, the principal law officer of the Crown and public prosecutor, called sometimes Queen's Advocate: Faculty of Advocates, the bar of the supreme courts of Scotland incorporated as a society: Judge Advocate, in *courts-martial*, one who conducts the prosecution.

advowson, *n. d-d-vō-siōn* [OF. *advocacion* and *advocatus*; mid. L. *advocatio*; L. *advocatium*, legal assistance, then a protector or defender], right of perpetual presentation to a benefice: *advower* or *advowee*, *n. d-d-vō-icē*, one who has the right of advowson.

adynamic, *a. d-d-ī-nām-īk* [Gr. *a*, without; *dynamis*, power], without strength.

adytum, *n. d-d-ī-tūm* or *d-ī-tūm* [L. *adytum*—from Gr. *adulon*, not to be entered, holy], the most sacred place in ancient heathen temples.

adze or *adz*, *n. d-āz* [AS. *adæa* or *adæa*, an axe or hatchet], an edge-tool for reducing the surface of wood; a kind of axe.

a, *d*: many words formerly beginning with *æ* are now spelt with *e*. When the word in *a* is not found, turn to *c*: the *L. æ* represents the Gr. *at*; the AS. *æ* is now represented by an *e*, *ai*, or *ea*; and the *L. æ* is now generally though not uniformly represented by *æ*—that is, sounded as *ee* in *see*.

æcidium, *n. d-d-ī-ti-ūm* [Gr. *akion*, a wheel; *eidōs*, resemblance], a small fungus, Ord. *Medicæ*, attacking grasses and other plants,—one species is the red gum of agriculturalists.

cōis, *bois*, *fōis*; *yāre*, *bīd*; *chāir*, *game*, *jog*, *shum*, *thing*, *there*, *zeal*.

ceded, as in an argument; recognised: **admittable**, a. -*bí*, capable of being admitted; **admitter**, n. -*tér*, one who: **admission**, n. *ad-mít-sá-n*, permission to enter; power of entering; **admission**, n. *ad-mít-sá-n*, entrance; power or permission to enter: **admissible**, a. *ad-mít-sá-bí*, that may be allowed or admitted; **admissibly**, ad. -*bí*: **admissibility**, n. -*bí-sá-bí*, the quality of being admissible.—**SYN.** of 'admit': to receive; allow; grant; permit; suffer; tolerate: of 'admission and admittance': access; entrance; conclusion; initiation.

admix, v. *ad-mít-sá* [L. *admiscere*, mingled in addition—from *ad*, *mixtus*, mingled] to mingle with something else: **admixing**, imp.: **admixed**, pp. -*mít-sá*: **admixture**, n. *ad-mít-sá-tár*, a substance formed by mingling one substance with another; also **admixture**, n. *ad-mít-sá-tár*.

admonish, v. *ad-món-tá* [OF. *amonester*—from L. *admonere*, to admonish—from *ad*, *moneo*, I warn—*lit.*, to bring to one's mind] to warn; to reprove gently; to advise: **admonishing**, imp.: **admonished**, pp. *ad-món-tá*: **admonisher**, n., or **admonitor**, n. -*tér*, one who admonishes: **admonition**, n. *ad-món-tá-sá-n*, gentle reproof; caution: **admonitive**, a. *ad-món-tá-sá-bí*, also **admonitory**, a. *ad-món-tá-sá-bí*, that conveys caution or warning: **admonitively**, ad. -*tér*: **SYN.** of 'admonish': to advise; caution; warn; reprove; reprimand—of 'admonition': reproof; caution; warning; reprehension.

adnascent, a. *ad-nás-sént* [L. *adnasceris* or *adnascentem*, growing] growing to or upon; also **adnate**, a. *ad-nát* [L. *ad*, *adnatus*, born] grown to; in bot., fused together, or adherent, side by side: **adnation**, n. *ad-ná-sá-n*, in bot., the adhesion or consolidation of the different floral verticils with one another.

adnexed, a. *ad-néks* [L. *ad*, to; *nexus*, bound or tied] in bot., reaching to the stem only, as in the gills of Agarics.

ado, n. *ad-dó* [corrupt. of OE. phrase *ad do*, to do: AS. *a*, at or on, and *do*: *a* is the sign of infinitive in Icel.] fuss; trouble; bustle; difficulty.

adobe, n. *ad-dó-bá* [Sp. *adobe*—from *adobar*, to daub, to plaster] a mixture of chopped straw, earth, and dung, made into bricks and dried in the sun only.

adulescence, n. *ad-ú-lé-sé-n*, **adulescence**, n. *ad-ú-lé-sé-n* [L. *adulescens* or *adulescentem*, increasing or growing] a growing state; youth up to manhood: **adulescent**, a. *ad-ú-lé-sé-n*, growing; pert. to youth.

adulthood, n. *ad-ú-lé-tád* [Gr. *a*, without; *dolos*, a fraud] an apparatus for detecting fraud in distillation.

Adonic, a. *ad-dón-ík* [from *Adonia*—in *anc. myth.*, a youth, the favourite of Venus, the goddess of love] pert. to a certain kind of verse: n. in *anc. pros.*, a poetical verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee.

adopt, v. *ad-dóp* [F. *adopter*—from L. *adoptare*, to adopt—from *ad*, *opto*, I wish, I choose] to choose for oneself; to take or receive as one's own what is not naturally so—as a person, a thing, an opinion; to choose: **adopting**, imp.: **adopted**, pp.: **adj.** taken up as one's own: **adoption**, n. *ad-dóp-shá-n* [F.—L.] state of being adopted; the taking as one's own that which is not so naturally: **adoptive**, a. -*tér*, that adopts: **adopter**, n. one who: **adoptedly**, ad. -*bí*.

adore, v. *ad-dór* [F. *adorer*, to adore: L. *adorare*, to worship—from *ad*, *oro*, I pray to; I entreat, from *os* or *ore*, the mouth] to speak to or address in worship; to pay divine honour to; to worship solemnly; to regard with esteem; to love highly: **adoring**, imp.: **adored**, pp. *ad-dór-d*: **adorer**, n. one who: **adorable**, a. *ad-dór-á-bí*, worthy of worship; that ought to be loved or respected: **adorably**, ad. -*bí*: **adorableness**, n. -*bí-né-s*, the quality of being adorable: **adoringly**, ad. *ad-dór-ing-ík*: **adoration**, n. *ad-dór-shá-n*, the worship of God; the act of praying.—**SYN.** of 'adore': to worship; reverence; revere; venerate.

adorn, v. *ad-dór-n* [F. *adorner*; L. *adornare*, to adorn—from L. *ad*, *orno*, I deck or beautify] to deck with ornaments; to deck; to make beautiful: **adorment**, n. *ad-dór-n-mént*, an adorning; ornament: **adorning**, imp.: **adorned**, pp. *ad-dór-n-d*: **adorned**, n. -*tér*, one who: **adorningly**, ad. -*bí*.—**SYN.** of 'adorn': to decorate; embellish; ornament; deck; grace; beautify; garnish; exalt; honour; dignify.

adornement, n. *ad-dór-ú-lé-shá-n* [L. *ad*, *occuldus*, kissed—from *occuldus*, a little mouth, a kiss—from *os*, a mouth] in bot., the impregnation of plants; a pro-

pagation of plants by inserting one part of a plant into another.

adown, prep. and ad. *ad-dó-n* [AS. *adnne*—from *a* for; *of*, *off* or *from*; *dne*, a hill] downward; from a higher to a lower situation.

adpressed, a. *ad-préss* [L. *ad*, to; *pressus*, pressed, squeezed] in bot., closely pressed to a surface, as some hairs, or as leaves to a stem; pressed close to any thing; also **sput** **adpressed**.

adrenal, a. *ad-ré-nál* [L. *ad*, *renes*, the kidneys] connected with the kidneys.

adrift, ad. *ad-drí-ft* [AS. *a*, on, and *drift*; *adrifren* to drive away, to expel] floating about at random driven.

adrogation, n. *ad-dró-gá-shá-n* [L. *adrogationem*—from *ad*, to, and *rogo*, I ask] in *anc. Rome*, adoption into a family by a vote of the people, or decree of the emperor.

adroit, a. *ad-dróít* [F. *adroit*, to the right, dexterous—from *a*, to; *droit*, right—from mid. L. *directum*, right, justice] clever in the use of the hands; ready; witty; dexterous: **adroitly**, ad. -*bí*, in a ready, skilful manner: **adroitness**, n. *ad-róít-né-s*, dexterity.—**SYN.** of 'adroit': clever; skilful; expert; dexterous; ingenious; ready.

adry, a. *ad-drí* [AS. *a*, on; *drig*, dry] in OE., thirsty; athirst; in want of drink.

adscriptious, a. *ad-drí-shí-ú-s* [L. *adscriptus*, received as true—from *ad*, *scrio*, I know] added; assumed; taken as supplemental: **adscriptiously**, ad. -*bí*.

adscript, n. *ad-drí-skript* [L. *adscriptus*, assigned to in a writing—from *ad*, *scriptus*, written] in OE., one bound in service to a thing or place, without power of removal, as a slave or serf to the soil.

adstriction, n. *ad-drí-strí-shá-n* [L. *adstrictus*, bound or fastened to something—from *ad*, *strictus*, drawn together] a binding fast; constipation.

adularia, n. *ad-dá-lá-rí-d* [from Mt. *Adula*, in Switzerland, where found] a transparent variety of potash felspar.

adulation, n. *ad-dá-lá-shá-n* [F. *adulation*, flattery—from L. *adulationem*, fawning like a dog—from *adulare*, to fawn upon, to flatter] servile flattery; praise in excess: **adulator**, n. *ad-dá-lá-tér*, one who: **adulatory**, a. -*tér*, containing excessive praise.—**SYN.** of 'adulation': flattery; praise; compliment; obsequiousness—of 'adulator': flatterer; sycophant; parasite; courtier.

Adullamite, n. *ad-dú-lám-tí*, a member of a party of the more moderate Liberals (1856), compared by Mr Bright to the political followers of David, who took shelter with him in the cave of *Adullam*: hence also the terms *Cave Party* and *Cave*, applied to an isolated body of dissentients in politics.

adult, n. *ad-dú-l* [F. *adulte*; L. *adultus*, full-grown] one who, or that which, is grown to maturity; a fully developed person: **adj.** mature; grown up: **adultness**, n. state of being an adult.

adulterate, v. *ad-dú-lér-át* [L. *adulteratus*, corrupted; *adulter*, an adulterer, a paramour] to corrupt; to make impure by a base mixture: **adulterating**, imp.: **adulterated**, pp.: **adj.** rendered impure or corrupt by a base admixture: **adulteration**, n. *ad-dú-lér-át-shá-n*, the being corrupted or debased; the act of debasing by a foreign admixture; an article not pure and genuine: **adulterator**, n. -*tér*, one who; also **adulterant**, n.: **adulterous**, a. -*ú-s*: **adulterate**, n. n. the quality or condition of being debased or corrupted: **adulterous**, a. *ad-dú-lér-ú-s*, a man guilty of adultery; in *Scip.*, an idolater: **adulterous**, a. a woman guilty of adultery: **adulterous**, a. *ad-dú-lér-ú-s*, pert. to adultery; unclean: **adulterously**, ad. -*bí*: **adultery**, n. *ad-dú-lér-í*, violation of the marriage bond; in *Scip.*, idolatry: **adulterine**, a. *ad-dú-lér-ín*, resulting from adultery; spurious: a. a child born from adulterous intercourse.—**SYN.** of 'adulterate': to debase; defile; vitiate; sophisticate; corrupt; contaminate—of 'adulterated': counterfeit; spurious; supposititious; fictitious; sophisticated, &c.

adumbrate, v. *ad-ú-m-brát* [L. *adumbratus*, shadowed forth, delineated—from *ad*, *umbrā*, a shadow] to cast a faint shadow; to sketch faintly: **adumbrating**, imp.: **adumbrated**, pp.: **adumbrant**, a. casting a faint shadow: **adumbration**, n. *ad-ú-m-brá-shá-n*, the act of casting a shadow; the act of giving a faint and imperfect resemblance; in *arr.*, a figure on a coat of arms traced in outline only, or painted in a darker shade, as the field or background.

adumbrate, a. *ad-ú-m-brát*, also **adumous**, a. *ad-ú-m-ú-s*:

admic, *ad-í*, *fár*, *láb*; *mél*, *mél*, *hér*; *pín*, *pín*; *nó*, *nó*, *mó*; *ú*:

with God; I commend you to God; a farewell; an expression of regard or kind wishes on parting.

adipic, *a. dī-pīk* [L. *adeps* or *adipem*, fat], denoting a fatty acid procured from the action of nitric acid on elaic acid; denoting one of the dibasic fatty acids.

adipose, *a. dī-pō-sē* [L. *adeps*, fat; *cēra*, wax], a light, waxy, or fatty substance, of a whitish-grey colour, into which animal flesh is changed when buried in moist earth; often found in burial-grounds—hence called 'grave-wax'—in peat-bog, &c.; **adiposum**, *a. dī-pō-sō-r-us*, pert. to: **adipositate**, *n. dī-pō-sī-tē-tē*, the fatty or waxy matter found in certain peat-mosses: **adiposum mineral**, a fatty waxy substance found in certain con-formations: **adiposa**, *a. dī-pō-sā* [L. *adeps*, fat], denoting the fatty tissue which exists more or less throughout the body: **adipositas**, *n. dī-pō-sī-tās*, great fatness or obesity of the human body.

adit, *n. dī-tī* [L. *aditus*, an approach or entrance—from *ad*, to; *eo*, I go—*itū*], a going to, an approach or entrance, an underground gallery or tunnel into a mine for carrying off water or for extracting the ore.

adjacent, *a. dī-jē-sēnt* [L. *adjacens* or *adjacentem*, adjacent or contiguous—from *ad*, *jacio*, I lie], lying near; bordering upon; contiguous: **adjacently**, *adv. dī-jē-sēnt-lī*, the state of being adjacent or contiguous.

adject, *v. dī-jēkt* [L. *adjectus*, added, cast to—from *ad*, *jactus*, cast], to add or put to: **adjecting**, *imp. dī-jēktēd*, pp. *dī-jēkt-ed*: **adjection**, *n. dī-jēk-shēn*, the act of adding: **adjectional**, *a. dī-jēk-shēn-ēl*, added to or on: **adjective**, *n. dī-jēk-tīv*, a word put to a noun to modify its meaning; **adjectivizing**, depending on another: **adjectival**, *a. dī-jēk-tīv-ēl*, a pert. to; having the import or construction of an adjective: **adjectively**, *adv. dī-jēk-tīv-lī*.

adjoin, *v. dī-jōin* [F. *adjoindre*, to assign as a colleague—from *ad*, *advincere*, to bind or join to a thing—from *ad*, *jungo*, I join—*itū*], to bind or join to; to the next to; to lie close to: **adjoining**, *imp. dī-jōinēd*, pp. *dī-jōin-ed*.

adjourn, *v. dī-jōrn* [OF. *adjourner*, to cite one to appear on a certain day—from *mid*, *L. adjournare*, to fix the day—from *L. ad*, to; *journ*, a day; *mid*, *L. jurnare*, a day, or the labours of a day; *L. dies*, a day—*itū*], to fix a day which is named; to put off from one day to another; to delay: **adjourning**, *imp. dī-jōrnēd*, pp. *dī-jōrn-ed*: **adjournment**, *n. dī-jōrn-mēnt*, the putting off to another day; the time or interval during which the business is suspended.—*SYN.* of *adjourn*: to procruste; postpone; delay; defer; put off.

adjudge, *v. dī-jāj* [F. *adjudger*—from *L. adjudicare*, to adjudge, to grant—from *ad*, *judico*, I judge], to determine; to decide; to award sentence: **adjudging**, *imp. dī-jājēd*, pp. *dī-jāj-ed*: **adjudgement**, *n. dī-jāj-mēnt*, the act of adjudging; a sentence.—*SYN.* of *adjudge*: to adjudicate; award; determine: **adjudicator**, *n. dī-jāj-ē-tōr* [L. *adjudicator*, awarder: **adjudged**, from *adjudico*, I judge—*itū*], to give sentence in behalf of; to pronounce judgment upon; to try or determine, as a court does: **adjudicating**, *imp. dī-jāj-ē-tēd*, pp. *dī-jāj-ē-tēd*: **adjudication**, *n. dī-jāj-ē-tī-shēn*, the pronouncing judgment upon; the decision or award of a court: **adjudicator**, *n. dī-jāj-ē-tōr*, one who.

adjoin, *n. dī-jānt* [L. *adjunctus*, joined or fastened on to—from *ad*, to; *jungo*, I join], something added or joined on; something added to another, generally to modify or qualify: **adjoining**, *adv. dī-jānt-lī*, the thing joined: **adjunctive**, *a. dī-jānt-lī*, joining; tending to join: *n.* that which is joined: **adjunctively**, *adv. dī-jānt-lī*.

adjuv, *v. dī-jōr* [F. *adjuver*, to adjuvare—from *L. adjuvare*, to swear solemnly—from *ad*, *juro*, I swear—*itū*], to swear to, that is, on oath; to charge solemnly; to bind on oath: **adjuvating**, *imp. dī-jōrēd*, pp. *dī-jōr-ed*: **adjuvation**, *n. dī-jōr-ē-tī-shēn*, the act of solemnly charging on oath; a solemn charge on oath; the form of an oath: **adjuvator**, *n. dī-jōr-ē-tōr*, one who.

adjust, *v. dī-jāst* [OF. *ajuster*, to make, to meet—from *mid*, *L. adjustare*, to make right—from *L. ad*, to, and *jungo*, I join], to make right or fit; to fit to; to make to correspond; to put in order; to settle: **adjusting**, *imp. dī-jāstēd*, pp. *dī-jāst-ed*: **adjustable**, *a. dī-jāst-ē-bl*, that may be adjusted: **adjustment**, *n. dī-jāst-mēnt*, the act of settling; a settlement; brought to an agreement; in *mech.*, an apparatus for regulating the movement of machinery: **adjustive**, *a. dī-jāst-ēv*, *adv.* *SYN.* of *adjust*: to arrange; accommodate; ask; set right; rectify; settle; adapt; suit; regulate.

adjutant, *n. dī-jō-tānt* [L. *adjutans* or *adjutantum*, helping, assisting—from *ad*, *juro*, I assist], staff-officer of a battalion of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, or a brigade of artillery; in a regiment, one who assists the field-officers, and superintends the drill and office work; the adjutant-bird, a species of very large stork, common in India: **adjutancy**, *n. dī-jō-tānt-sī*, the office of the adjutant: **adjutor**, *n. dī-jō-tōr*, any one who assists: **adjutrix**, *n. dī-jō-tō-rīk*, a woman-helper: **adjuvant**, *a. dī-jō-vānt*, a helping; *n.* an assistant; an ingredient in a recipe which assists the operation of the principal drug: **adjutant-general**, one of the chief staff-officers of an army whose duties comprise all matters relating to discipline, and the general efficiency of the army.

admeasurement, *n. dī-mēsh-ūr-mēnt* [L. *ad*, to; *Eng. measure*], adjustment of proportions; art or practice of measuring according to rule.

adminicle, *n. dī-mīn-ī-kīl* [L. *adminiculum*, a prop, a support—from *ad*, *mindo*, I put, I project], help, support; in *law*, corroboratory proof; in *med.*, any aid to the action of a remedy; in *zool.*, one of the small teeth on the abdomen of the subterranean nymphs of insects: **adminicular**, *a. dī-mīn-ī-kē-lē-r*, helping, as a support; giving help; subordinate to: **adminiculator**, *n. dī-mīn-ī-kē-lē-r*, an assistant; specifically, an advocate for the poor.

administer, *v. dī-mīn-ī-tēr* [F. *administrer*—from *L. administrare*, to administer—from *ad*, *ministro*, I serve or assist—*itū*], to serve or attend upon; to give or tender, as an oath; to direct the application of laws, as a king or judge; to manage; to dispense, as justice; to add to; to bring aid or supplies to: **administering**, *imp. dī-mīn-ī-tērēd*, pp. *dī-mīn-ī-tēr-ed*: **administration**, *n. dī-mīn-ī-tēr-ē-shēn*, the act of carrying into effect; direction; the government of a country; the act of organizing, supplying, and equipping the military forces of a country: **administrable**, *a. dī-mīn-ī-tēr-ē-bl*, capable of being administered: **administrative**, *a. dī-mīn-ī-tēr-ē-shēn-lī*, *adv.* *SYN.* of *administer*: *ad*, *ministrally*, *adv.* *SYN.* of *administer*: *ad*, *ministrative*, *a. dī-mīn-ī-tēr-ē-shēn-lī*, able to carry into effect: **administrate**, *n. dī-mīn-ī-tēr*, the man who carries into effect; one who directs: **administratrix**, *n. dī-mīn-ī-tēr-ē-shēn-lī*, the woman who carries into effect or directs: **administrators**, *n.* the office of an administrator.—*SYN.* of *administer*: to minister; supply; manage; contribute; conduct; apply; dispense—of *administration*: charge; care; management; control; government; conduct; regulation; direction; distribution; dispensation; execution.

admiral, *n. dī-mī-rāl* [mid. *L. admirallus*, a commander, a prefect; OF. *amiral*, *amiral*—from *Ar. al*, the; *emir* or *amir*, a prince], the commander of a fleet or navy; a flag officer: **admiralty**, *n. dī-mī-rāl-tī*, the supreme government in naval affairs; the building in which the governing body sits: **admiral**, for *admiral*, in Milton. *Note.*—Second in rank to an admiral is a vice-admiral, and third is a rear-admiral; the whole are of three grades, according to the colour of their flags.—rank 1st, red flag, and holds the centre in an engagement; rank 2nd, white flag, and holds the van; rank 3rd, blue flag, and holds the rear.

admire, *v. dī-mīr* [F. *admirer*—from *L. admirari*, to admire—from *L. ad*, *miror*, I wonder—*itū*], to regard with wonder or surprise; to look upon with pleasure; to love or esteem greatly: **admiring**, *imp. dī-mīrēd*, pp. *dī-mīr-ed*: **admirable**, *a. dī-mīr-ē-bl* [F.], worthy of esteem or praise; of a quality to excite wonder or esteem: **admirably**, *adv. dī-mīr-ē-bl-lī*, in an admirable manner: **admiringly**, *adv. dī-mīr-ē-bl-lī*, in a manner to excite wonder; with esteem; with admiration: **admirableness**, *n. dī-mīr-ē-bl-nēss*, and **admirability**, *n. dī-mīr-ē-bl-tī-tē*, the quality of being admirable: **admiration**, *n. dī-mīr-ē-shēn* [F.], wonder mingled with pleasure or slight surprise: **admirer**, *n. dī-mī-rēr*, one who admires.—*SYN.* of *admiration*: surprise; wonder; astonishment; amazement.

admit, *v. dī-mīt* [OF. *amettre*—from *L. admittēre*, to allow or suffer to go to—from *ad*, to; *mittō*, I send], to permit to enter; to receive as true; to allow: **admitting**, *imp. dī-mīt-ēd*, pp. *dī-mīt-ed*.

coho, boy, fōd; pāre, bād; chair, game, jog, shun, thīng, there, seal.

adaw, *v.* *ā-dāw'* [AS. *a*, intensive; *dagian*, to become day, to dawn] in OE, to wake out of sleep, or out of a swoon: **adaw**, *v.* [etym. uncertain; perhaps set down in error as a compound of *awac*] to reduce to silence; to still or subdue: **adaw'ing**, *imp.*: **adawed**, *pp.* *ā-dāw'ed*.

adawist or **adawint**, *n.* *ā-dāw'ist*, *ā-dāw'int* [Hind. *ādāw*] in *E. Ind.*, a court of justice, civil or criminal.

adays, *ad.* *ā-dās* [*a*, on; and *days*] in the day-time; every day: **nowadays**, *ad.* at the present time; in this age.

add, *v.* *dā* [L. *addere*, to put to or unite with—from *ad*, to; *do*, I give—*it*, to put to or near another] to put together; to join; to unite: *ad* *ding*, *imp.*: **added**, *pp.* *dā-dā*: **addible**, *a.* *dā-dā-bl*, also **additive**, *a.* *dā-dā-tiv*, that may be added: **addibility**, *n.* the state or possibility of being added: **addition**, *n.* *dā-dā-sh'ān*, an increase; uniting two or more numbers into one sum; something put to: **additional**, *a.* *dā-dā-sh'ān-āl*, something more: **additively**, *ad.* *it*, in a manner to add to.—**SYN.** of 'add': to annex; append; join; unite; coalesce—of 'addition': accession; augmentation; increase; adjunct; appendage.

addax, *n.* *dā-dāks* [N. Afric. *addax*], an African antelope, having a strongly built whitish-coloured body, and long spiral horns.

addendum, *n.* *dā-dān-dām* [L.] an appendix; something added: **addenda**, *n. plu.* *-dā*, numbers to be added.

adder, *n.* *dā-dēr* [AS. *næddre*; cf. Low Ger. *nadra*; OH. Ger. *natra*; Icel. *nidr*; Goth. *nadrs*: the initial *n* was lost between 1300-1400 by fusion with the indef. article] a poisonous serpent; a viper; the *Peltus berus*: **adder-fly** or **adder-bolt**, *n.* dragon-fly: **adder's tongue**, a genus of small ferns, whose seeds are produced on a single spike, supposed to resemble a serpent's tongue; the *ophioglossum*, which see: **adder-stone**, *n.* a round perforated stone or glass bead found occasionally, believed to have been anciently used as a spindle-whorl—called also **serpent-stone** and **Druidical bead**: the names were given, in the former cases, from the superstitious belief that these stones cured the bites of adders, and, in the last case, from the supposition that the Druids wore them as beads.

addict, *v.* *dā-dīk'* [L. *addictus*, adjudged, assigned; mid. L. *addictore* for *indictare*, to accuse—from *ad*, *dictus*, said, named—from *dico*, I say, I proclaim—to give oneself up to, as to a custom or habit—usually in an ill sense]: **addict'ing**, *imp.*: **addicted**, *pp.*: **addict'edness**, the quality of being addicted: **addiction**, *n.* *dā-dīk'shān*, the state of being addicted.—**SYN.** of 'addict': to devote; apply; dedicate; consecrate.

addition, *ac.*—see under *add*.

addie, *v.* *dā-dī* [AS. *ad-bi*, mire; cf. Sw. dial. *adel*, cow-urine] to make corrupt: **addie** or **addied**, *a.* *dā-dīd*, diseased; putrid; rotten—applied to eggs; barren: **add'ing**, *imp.*: **addied**, *pp.* *dā-dīd*: **addie-head'ed**, *a.* of weak intellect; also **addie-pa'ted**, *a.* *pd'it*.

address, *v.* *dā-drēs* [F. *adresser*, to direct—from *directer*, to arrange—from L. *directus*, directed, made straight—*it*, to arrange or make ready for immediate use]; to speak to; to write a direction on a letter; to pay court to, as a lover: **address'ing**, *imp.*: **addressed**, *pp.* *dā-drēs'*: **addresser**, *n.* a speaking to; direction on a letter; place where to go; skill or dexterity; manner or mode of behaviour; a speech; a written message, as of respect or congratulation: **addresses**, *n. plu.* *dā-drēs'is*, courtship paid to a woman: **address'er**, *n.* one who.—**SYN.** of 'address *n.*': speech; discourse; oration; harangue; dexterity; tact; management; skill; readiness; adroitness.

adduce, *v.* *dā-dūs* [L. *adducere*, to lead or bring to—from *ad*, *dūco*, I lead or bring] to bring to or forward; to offer; to cite; to name: **adduc'ing**, *imp.*: **adduced**, *pp.* *dā-dūs'*: **adduc'er**, *n.* *-er*, one who: **adduc'ible**, *a.* *-ib*, capable of being adduced: **adduction**, *n.* *dā-dūk'shān* [L. *adductus*, led or brought to; mid. L. *adductionem*; F. *adduction*], the act of bringing forward or toward: **adduction**, *a.* *dā-dūs'sent*, bringing forward or together: **adductive**, *a.* *dā-dūk'tiv*, that adduces; that brings forward: **adductively**, *ad.* *-tē-ly*: **adduc'tor**, *n.* in *anat.*, a muscle that draws one part towards another.—**SYN.** of 'adduce': to allege; assign; advance; offer; present; cite; quote; mention; name.

adalarthreomata, *n. plu.* *dā-dē-lār-thrō-sō-mā-lā*

[Gr. *adēlos*, hidden; *arthros*, a joint; *sōma*, *sōmal* a body], an order of the Arachnida, comprising 1 harvest spiders, book-scorpions, &c.

adelphous, *n.* *ā-dēf'ūs* [Gr. *adelphos*, a brother blood relation] related; in *bot*, having a union filaments.

adenology, *n.* *ā-dē-nōl'ō-jī* [Gr. *adēn* or *adēna*, gland; *logos*, discourse], that part of anatomy which treats of the glands, their nature, and their use: **aden'iform**, *a.* *-i-fōrm* [L. *forma*, shape], formed shaped like a gland: **adenitis**, *n.* *dā-dē-nī'tis*, glandul inflammation: **adenose**, *a.* *dā-dē-nōs*, also **adenous**, *dā-dē-nūs*, gland-like: **adenoid**, *a.* *dā-dē-nōyd*, occurring in, or connected with glands: **adenography**, *n.* *dēn-ōg-rā-fī* [Gr. *graphō*, I write], a treatise on the glands: **adenoma**, *n.* *dā-dē-nō-mā* [Gr. *sōma*, a body a tumour involving a gland.

adept, *n.* *dā-dēp'* [L. *adeptus*, *pp.* of *adipeor*, attain], one thoroughly versed in; one fully skilled in anything: **ad. thoroughly versed in; skilful.**

adequate, *a.* *dā-dē-kwāt* [L. *adequatus*, made equal to or level with—from *ad*, *aequus*, made equal to like—from *aequus*, even, equal—*it*, made equal to fully sufficient for; equal to]: **adequately**, *ad.* *-tē*, in an adequate manner: **adequacy**, *n.* *dā-dē-kwāt-s*, the being equal to; sufficiency for an end: **adequateness**, *n.* the state of being adequate.—**SYN.** of 'adequate': sufficient; competent; proportionate; commensurate; equal to; enough.

ademy, *n.* *dā-dē-mī* [Gr. *a*, not; *desmos*, skin], *h. bot.*, the division or splitting of an organ usually entire: **ademaculous**, *a.* *dā-dēs-mā'shūs*, in *zool.*, having the shell not covering all the body, while the mantle is completely closed and tubulous.

adected, *a.* *dā-dēkt'ed* [L. *ad*, *factus*, done], *h. alg.*, consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity.

adhere, *v.* *dā-hēr* [F. *adhérer*, to adhere—from L. *adherere*, to stick or hang on—from *ad*, *haerere*, I stick], to stick to; to cleave to; to hold to, as an opinion: **adher'ing**, *imp.*: **adhered**, *pp.* *dā-hēr'd*: **adherence**, *n.* *dā-hēr-rēns* [F. *adherence*], attachment to: **adherency**, *n.* *-rēns*, the act of sticking or adhering to: **adher'ent**, *n.* *dā-hēr'sent* [F. *adherent*], one who adheres to; a follower: **ad. sticking; adhering; united with; in *bot.*, denoting the union of parts that are normally separate and in different verticils: **adher'ently**, *ad.* *-tē*: **adher'ar**, *n.* *-rēr*, one who adheres: **adhesion**, *n.* *dā-hēr'shān* [L. *adhaerere*, clung to, adhered to; F. *adhesion*, adhesion], applied to matter—the act of sticking to; a union of parts of any body by means of cement, glue, growth, &c.; in *surg.*, the reunion of parts that have been severed; steady attachment: **adhesive**, *a.* *dā-hēr'siv*, that will stick; gluey; sticky: **adhesively**, *ad.* *-tē*: **adhesiveness**, *n.* the quality of sticking or adhering; tenacity.—**SYN.** of 'adhere': to cleave to; stick to; attach to; cling to; fix on; hold to—of 'adherent *n.*': follower; adherer; partisan; disciple; supporter; upholder; dependant.**

adhibit, *v.* *dā-hīb'it* [L. *adhibitus*, added to—from *ad*, *habeo*, I have or hold—*it*, to hold or apply to, as to some other object], to put to; to use or apply: **adhib'iting**, *imp.*: **adhibited**, *pp.*: **adhibition**, *n.* *dā-hīb'it'shān*, application; **adiabatic**, *a.* *dā-dī-ā-bāt'ik* [Gr. *a*, not; *diá*, through; *bainō*, to go], without transference; in *thermodynamics*, applied to a change in volume, whether by expansion or contraction, unaccompanied by a gain or loss of heat.

adiantites, *n. plu.* *dā-dī-ān'tīs* or *-tēz* [Gr. *adiantos*, unmoistened—from *a*, not, and *diainō*, I moisten], a genus of fossil ferns found in the coal-measures, so called from their resemblance to the existing *adiantum* or maiden-hair.

adiantum, *n.* *dā-dī-ān'tām* [Gr. *adianton*, the herb maiden-hair—from *adiantos*, not moistened; so called from the belief that they will remain dry, though plunged among water], maiden-hair, an elegant genus of ferns with beautiful leaves.

adiaphorous, *a.* *dā-dī-ā-fō-rūs* [Gr. *adiaphoros*, indifferent, common—from *a*, not; *diá*, through; *phérō*, I carry] in OE, indifferent; neutral: **adiaph'orism**, *n.* *-rism*, indifference on religious or theological matters; indifferentism; latitudinarianism: **adiaph'orist**, *n.* one who is indifferent in a neutral; a latitudinarian: *a.* theologically indifferent.

adies, *n.* *ad.* Interj. *dā-dā* [F. *à*, to; *Dieu*, God—a contracted form of the OF. *à Dieu soyes*, may you be

māle, *māl*, *ftr*, *lōtō*; *mēle*, *māl*, *hēr*; *pīne*, *pīn*; *nōle*, *nōl*, *mōve*;

iron, or fire itself, as opposed to caustic chemicals.—**SYN.** of act v.: to do; make; work; operate—of action: an act; work; operation; deed; battle; posture; postulation; posture; attitude; agency—of active: diligent; industrious; laborious; brisk; agile; nimble; busy; officious; assiduous; sedulous; alert; vigorous; lively; quick; sprightly; prompt—of activity: alertness; agility; nimbleness; quickness; liveliness; briskness; energy—of actor: player; performer; agent—of actual: real; positive; certain; true; veritable; genuineness—of artefact: to impel; induce; move; incite; animate; rouse; instigate.

actea, n. *dk-tē-d*, or *actaea racemosa*, *dk-tē-d rās-tō-mō-d* [Gr. *aktēa*, the elder-tree: L. *racemosa*, full of clusters, clustering, in *med.*, the black snake-root, black cohosh or bugbane, used in domestic practice in coughs; Ord. *Ranunculaceae*; a sedative used in rheumatism].

actinocytoma, n. *dk-tin-ōg-tīm-d* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray; *cytoma*, juice, the substance of organs] in *bot.*, cellular tissue having a star-like or stellate form; stellate parenchyma.

actinia, n. *dk-tin-ā-d* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray], the sea-anemone, so called from the ray-like arrangement of its tentacles, which surround the mouth like the petals of a flower: plu. *actiniae*, *dk-tin-i-ē*.

actinism, n. *dk-tin-izm* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray], the chemical property of light, as the sun's rays in photography: *actinic*, a. -*ik*, pert. to actiniform, a. -*if*, *form* [L. *forma*, shape], resembling a ray: *actinogram*, n. plu. *dk-tin-ō-grāms* [Gr. *gramma*, a letter], the results recorded by the actinograph: *actinograph*, n. *dk-tin-ō-grāf* [Gr. *graphō*, I write], an instr. for recording the quantity of actinism present: *actinography*, n. -*grā-f*, a description of the rays of light.

actinocrinus, n. *dk-tin-ōk-rī-nūs*, also *actinocrinites*, n. *dk-tin-ōk-rī-nīt* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray; *krinos*, a lily], a genus of crinoids characterized by the thorn-like side-arms which project from the main column.

actinoid, a. *dk-tin-ōid* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray; *oides*, resemblance], resembling a ray: *actinology*, n. *dk-tin-ō-lō-jī* [Gr. *logos*, discourse], the doctrine of the rays of light.

actinolite, n. *dk-tin-ō-līt* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray; *lithos*, a stone], a mineral composed of radiating or thorn-like crystals of a green or greenish-grey colour; the glassy and fibrous varieties of hornblende; also *actinote*, n. *dk-tin-ōt*.

actinopore, n. *dk-tin-ō-pōr* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray; *pore*, a part], one of the lobes mapped out on the surface of the body of the Ctenophora, by the ctenophores or comb-like rows of cilia.

actinometer, n. *dk-tin-ō-mē-tēr* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray; *metron*, a measure], an instr. for measuring at any instant the direct heating power of the solar rays.

actinomycosis, n. *dk-tin-ō-mī-kō-sīs* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray; *mykōs*, a mushroom, an excrescence], inflammation, caused by bacterial organisms, occurring in cattle and swine, and sometimes in man.

actinosome, n. *dk-tin-ō-sō-mō* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray; *sōma*, a body], the entire body of any actinozoön, whether simple, as in the sea-anemones, or composed of several *zooids*, as in most corals: *actinozoön*, n. *dk-tin-ō-sō-zōn*: *actinozoan*, n. plu. *-zōā* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal], the division of the Cœlenterea, of which the sea-anemones and corals are the type.

actinotrocha, n. plu. *dk-tin-ō-trō-kā* [Gr. *aktin*, a ray; *trochos*, a wheel], that form of invertebrate larva, seen in such as the Annelides, in which exist a circle of cilia round the anterior extremity.

actiuary, n. *dk-ā-shū-ē-rī* [F. *actuaire*—from L. *actvum*, an action—from L. *actus*, done], the owner of shares in French or Continental companies; a shareholder.

actuary, n. *dk-tēr-ē-rī* [mid. L. *actuarius*, one who writes deeds, a clerk—from L. *actus*, done], one who specially deals with the calculations of probabilities; a notary; the managing director of an insurance office.

actual, *actualise*, *actuate*, *actuation*, &c.—see under *act*.

aculeate, a. *dk-ū-lē-āt*, also *aculeated*, a. -*āt* [L. *aculeus*, a prick or thorn—from *acus*, a needle] in *bot.*, sharp-pointed; thorny; prickly: in *zool.*, having a sting or prickles: *aculeiform*, a. *dk-ū-lē-āt*.

aciform [L. *forma*, shape], formed like a prick or thorn: *aculeous*, n. *dk-ū-lē-ās*, a prick or thorn forming a process of the bark only, as in the rose; *aculeal*, plu. *dk-ū-lē-ā*.

acumen, n. *dk-ā-mēn* [L. *acumen*, *acuminatus*, a point—from *acuo*, I sharpen], sharpness; quickness; penetration; sagacity: *acuminated*, a. *dk-ā-mē-nāt*, sharpened to a point; also *acuminatus* and *acuminous*, a. -*nūs*: *acumination*, n. *dk-ā-mē-nāt-siōn*, termination in a sharp point; a pointed head: *acuminate*, a. *dk-ā-mē-nāt*, in *bot.*, having a very sharp, tapering point.

acupuncture, n. *dk-ā-prēsh-ūr* [L. *acus*, a needle; *pressus*, pressed], in *surg.*, the employment of needles instead of ligatures for tying arteries, &c.

acupunctate, n. *dk-ā-pūnkt-āt* [L. *acus*, a needle; *punctus*, a pricking], in *surg.*, the pricking a diseased part with a needle with the view of lessening pain; also *acupunctate*, n. -*āt-siōn*.

acute, a. *dk-ūt* [L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed], sharp-pointed; sharp; penetrating: opposed to *dull* or *stupid*: high or shrill as opposed to *grave* or *low*: in *med.*, attended with symptoms that come speedily to a crisis—opposed to *chronic*: *acutely*, ad. -*it*, in an acute manner; sharply: *acuteness*, n. the quality of being pointed or acute; force or quickness of intellect: *acute angle*, in *geom.*, an angle less than a right angle or 90°: *acute-angled triangle*, a triangle or three-sided figure with its three angles acute.—**SYN.** of 'acute': sharp; keen; sagacious; shrewd; penetrating; ingenious; subtle—of 'acuteness': keenness; penetration; shrewdness; sagacity; ingenuity.

acycle, a. *dk-ī-kkl* [Gr. *a*, without; *kyklos*, a circle], in *bot.*, not cyclic; not arranged in whorls.

ad, *ad* [L.], Latin prefix meaning *to*: *ad assumes*, for the sake of euphony, the various forms of *a*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *ai*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at*, according to the first letter of the primitive or root.

adactyl, n. *dk-ād-ī-tl* [Gr. *a*, without; *duktulos*, a finger] in *zool.*, a hand without fingers; a foot without toes.

adage, n. *dd-āj* [F. *adage*—from L. *adagium*, a proverb], a proverb, an old or wise saying which has been handed down from olden times.—**SYN.** of 'adage': proverb; byword; aphorism; axiom; maxim; saying; saw; trulism; apophthegm.

adagio, n. *dd-āj-ō* [It.], slow time in music: *ad. slowly*.

Adam, n. *dd-ām* [Heb. *adamah*, ground, earth], the first man mentioned in Genesis: *Adamite*, a. *dd-ām-īt*, pert. to: *Adam's apple*, n. the prominent part of the throat; the larynx: *Adam's needle*, a plant of New Mexico; the *Yucca gloriosa*, Ord. *Liliaceae*: *Adamites*, n. plu. *dd-ām-īt*, a religious sect of the first, and revived in the fifteenth century, who professed an exact imitation of the primitive state: *Adamite*, a. *dd-ām-īt*, pert. to the time of Adam: *pre-Adamite*, a. *prē-dd-ām-īt*, before the time of Adam.

adamant, n. *dd-ā-mānt* [OF. *adamant*—from L. *adamas* or *adamantem*, a hard stone—from Gr. *adamas*—from *a*, not; *damaō*, I subdue], what cannot be broken, torn, or subdued; a stone or metal of impenetrable hardness; the diamond: *adamantine*, a. *dd-ā-mān-tin*, exceedingly hard; hard-hearted; not to be broken or subdued; also *ad-amante-as*, a. -*tēn*, hard as adamant.

adambulacral, a. *dd-ām-bū-āl-krdl* [L. *ad*, to; *ambulacrum*, a walk or path] in *zool.*, applied to the small bones which bound the ambulacral grooves in the star-fishes—see *ossicle*.

Adansonia, n. *dd-an-sō-nī-d* [after *Adanson*, a naturalist], the *A. digitata*, the baobab-tree or monkey-bread, one of the largest known trees, Ord. *Sterculiaceae*.

adapt, v. *dd-āpt* [F. *adapter*, to fit to, to adapt—from L. *adaptare*—from *ad*, to; *aptō*, I fit—*fit*, to fit to a thing], to fit; to make to suit: *adapting*, imp. *adapt'ed*, pp.: *adaptable*, a. *dd-āpt-ā-bil-īt*, that may be suited: *adaptability*, n. *dd-āpt-ā-bil-īt-ē*, also *adaptableness*, n. -*ē*, the being fitted or suited for: *adaptation*, n. *dd-āp-tā-shūn* [F. *adaptation*—from L. *adaptatio*], the act of making suitable; fitness, as of one thing to another: *adaptedness*, n. state of being adapted.

Adar, n. *dd-ār* [Heb. *adar*, splendour—from the exuberance of vegetation in this month in Palestine], the twelfth month of the Jewish sacred, and the sixth of the civil year, corresponding to the latter part of February and the beginning of March.

coō, *boō*, *fōō*: *pārē*, *būd*; *chāir*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thing*, *there*, *seal*.

thus, sought—from *quæro*, I seek], the act of acquiring; the thing acquired, as a good name; something gained, as property; attainment in knowledge: *acquisitive*, a *dk-kwot-4-fie*, acquired or gained: *acquisitively*, ad. *-tfe-4-fie*: *acquisitiveness*, n. *dk-kwot-4-fie-nés*, in *phren.*, the faculty of the mind for gaining or possessing.

acquit, v. *dk-kwot* [F. *acquitter*, to set free, to clear—from mid. L. *acquiescere*—from L. *ad*, *quies*, kept quiet—*lit.*, to set at rest], to clear from blame or guilt; to discharge: *acquitting*, imp.: *acquitted*, pp.: *acquittal*, n. a setting free; the being found not guilty: *acquittance*, n. *-tân*, a release from a debt; the writing or receipt to show this: *acquittance-roll*, n. the pay-roll of an army company, troop, or battery.—*SYN.* of 'acquit': to absolve; exonerate; clear; exculpate; forgive; pardon.

acrania, n. *dk-krot-4-dé* [Gr. *a*, without; *kranion*, the skull] in *phys.*, a malformation consisting in a complete absence of the bones and integuments forming the vault of the skull.

acre, n. *dk-kr* [A.S. *acer*: cf. Goth. *akrs*: OH.Ger. *achar*: Icel. *akr*, a field of cultivated land: mid. L. *acra*, a measured portion of land—from L. *ager*; Gr. *agros*: Sans. *agra*, a field—*lit.*, as much land as can be cultivated in a day], a portion of land containing 4840 square yards: *acres*, n. *dk-kr-4*, the number of acres in a piece of land: *acred*, a. *dk-kred*, possessing acres or land: *acre-shad*, a plough-sharp: *acrid*, a. *dk-rid* [L. *acer*, or *acrem*, sharp], hot and bitter: of a sharp or biting taste; corrosive: *acridness*, n., or *acridity*, n. *dk-rid-4-fie*, sharpness; bitterness.

acrimonious, a. *dk-ri-món-4-dé* [L. *acrimonia*, sourness—from *acer*, sharp], sharp; severe; sarcasmo-applied to manner of speaking: *acrimoniousness*, n. *-4-dé-nés*, the state or quality of being acrimonious; asperity: *acrimoniously*, ad. *-4-fie*: *acrimony*, n. *dk-ri-món-4*, sharpness or bitterness in speaking: *acritude*, n. *dk-ri-téd*, bitterness.—*SYN.* of 'acrimony': asperity; animosity; tartness; harshness; severity; bitterness.

Acrita, n. plu. *dk-rit-4* [Gr. *akritos*, indistinct], the lowest division of the animal kingdom, comprising the lowest classes of radiata, characterised by an indistinct or molecular condition of the nervous system; the Protozoa.

acritical, a. *dk-rit-4-kal* [Gr. *akritos*, indistinct], applied to a disease in which no regular crisis has been indicated.

acromiatic, a. *dk-ri-4-mát-ik*, also *acromat'kal*, a. *-4-kal* [Gr. *acromatikos*, from *akros*, a head, originally in the Aristotelian schools applied to lectures heard by the more advanced scholars; hence, pert. to the more obscure or deeper parts of learning; *acrotic*; secret.

acrobat, n. *dk-rob-4t* [F. *acrobate*—from Gr. *akrobates*, walking on tiptoe—from Gr. *akros*, high; *bataí*, I go], a rope-walker or dancer; a vaulter; a tumbler.

acrobrya, n. plu. *dk-rob-4-ri-4* [Gr. *akros*, at the highest point; *bryo*, I bud forth or germinate], plants in which the growth is formed by additions in an upward direction.—*SYN.* of 'acrogens'.

acrocarpi, n. plu. *dk-rob-4-kár-4p* [Gr. *akros*, at the highest point; *karpós*, fruit], mosses having their fructification terminating the axis: *acrocarpous*, a. *dk-rob-4-kár-4p-4s*, having the fructification terminating the axis.

acroscephalic, a. *dk-rob-4-sé-fál-4k* [Gr. *akros*, high; *kephalé*, the head], high-headed, or pyramidal-headed—applied to the high-skulled tribes of the human family.

acrodonta, n. plu. *dk-rob-4-dón-4tá* [Gr. *akros*, high; *odous* or *odontá*, tooth], certain fossil saurians having their teeth immovably fixed to the summit of the jaw: *acrodus*, n. *dk-rob-4-dús*, certain fossil fish-teeth, characterised by their enamel being covered with fine grooves—known by the name of *fossil keches*.

acrogen, n. *dk-rob-4-jén* [Gr. *akros*, high; *gennao*, I produce], in bot., applied to plants which increase by growth at the summit or growing-point: *acrogenous*, a. *dk-rob-4-jén-4s*, increasing by growth at the summit or growing-points—as the *tree-ferns*.

acrolein, n. *dk-rob-4-lén* [L. *acer*, sharp; *oleo*, I smell], a volatile liquid possessing a strong, penetrating, peculiar odour, rendering the air mixed with it insupportable, obtained in the distillation of glycerine, &c.

acrolith, n. *dk-rob-4-lith* [Gr. *akros*, extreme; *lithos*, a stone], a statue having the trunk of wood and the extremities of stone: *acrolithous*, a. *dk-rob-4-lith-4s*, pert. to or constructed like an acrolith.

acrology, n. *dk-rob-4-4g* [Gr. *akros*, sharp; *logos*, discourse], the science of initial letters as signs, as in Sanskrit: *acrologic*, a. *dk-rob-4-4g-4k*, a.

acromion, n. *dk-rob-4-m-4n*, also *acrom'ion*, n. *-m-4n* [Gr. *akros*, high, extreme; *omós*, a shoulder], in *phys.*, the projecting or outer part or process of the scapula or shoulder-blade: *acromial*, a. *dk-rob-4-m-4l*, of or belonging to the acromion.

acrotych, a. *dk-krón-4k*, also *acron'ychal* and *acron'y-cal*, a. *-4-kal* [Gr. *akros*, high, extreme; *nur* or *nukta*, night], in *astron.*, a term applied to the stars when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at the time of sunset: *acron'ychally*, ad. *-4-fie*.

acropolis, n. *dk-króp-4-4s* [Gr. *akros*, high; *polis*, a city], the citadel of Athens; the highest part or citadel of a city.

acropire, n. *dk-kró-4-pír* [Gr. *akros*, high, extreme; *speira*, a spiral line], the shoot or sprout at the end of a germinating seed; the first sprouting leaves or 'braird' of corn; *acropired*, a. *-4-pír-4d*, having sprouts; having sprouts at both ends of the grain.

across, prep. ad. *dk-kros* [a, at, on; and cross], from side to side; laid over something so as to cross it; denoting position between.

acrostic, n. *dk-krós-4-4k* [Gr. *akros*, high, extreme; *stichos*, a row or line], a short poem of which the first letters of the lines or verses form a word—generally a proper name: adj. pert. to: *acrostically*, ad. *-4-fie*: *double acrostic*, when both the initial and final letters of the lines form words.

acroterium, n. *dk-kró-4-krót-4m* [Gr. *akros*, extreme], in *arch.*, an ornament at the apex or angles of a pediment; a pedestal for this ornament.

acrotic, a. *dk-krót-4k* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, high], pert. to or affecting the external surface.

acrylic, a. *dk-krít-4k* [a word formed from *acrolein*, which see], in *chem.*, denoting an acid in the form of a colourless liquid having a slightly empyreumatic odour, produced by oxidation of acrolein; denoting a colourless pungent liquid—also called *allylic alcohol*: *acrylic aldehyde*=acrolein.

act, n. *dk-4t*, *acta*, n. plu. *dk-4t-4s* [L. *actus*, an act—from *ago*, I lead, I do], something done; a deed; a doing; power exerted; an exploit; a decree or law; one of the principal divisions of a play: v. to do; to exert power; to perform: *acting*, imp. *act'ed*, pp.: *adj.*, feigned; false: *action*, n. *dk-4shén* [F.—L.], the state of acting or moving; force exerted by one body on another; a deed; a battle; a process at law for the remedy of a wrong, or the establishment of a right; gesture: *actionable*, a. *dk-4shén-4-bé*, something in word or deed that may be carried to a court of law: *actionably*, ad. *-4-bé*, in a manner that may subject to an action at law: *actionist*, n. one who: *actionless*, n. *-4-s*, dull; slothful; torpid: *active*, a. *dk-4t-4s* [F. *actif*—from L. *acturus*], nimble; lively; not dull: *actively*, ad. *-4-fie*, in an active manner; nimbly: *activity*, n. *dk-4t-4s-4-fie*, nimbleness; the habit of diligence: *actor*, n. *dk-4t-4r*, he that acts or performs; a stage-player—fem. *actress*: *actual*, a. *dk-4t-4l* [L. *actualis*], real; what truly exists: *actually*, ad. *-4-fie*, in effect; really: *actuality*, n. *dk-4t-4l-4-fie*, reality: *actualise*, v. *dk-4t-4l-4-z*, to realise; to make actual: *actualising*, imp.: *actualised*, pp. *dk-4t-4l-4-z-4t*: *actuate*, v. *dk-4t-4l-4t*, to move; to incite to action: *actuating*, imp.: *actuated*, pp.: *actuation*, n. *dk-4t-4l-4-shén*, the bringing into action; operation: *actualism*, n. *dk-4t-4l-4-4sm*, the doctrine that all existence is truly active or spiritual, and not dead or inert: to *act up to*, to fulfil, as an engagement or promise: *act of faith*, in Spain and Portugal, formerly the burning of Jews and heretics on account of their religion; an *auto-da-fé*: *act of God*, any action or event, generally hurtful or calamitous, beyond human control or precaution: *Act of Parliament*, any statute, law, or edict made by both Houses of Parliament, and sanctioned by the sovereign: *Acts of Sederunt*, *4s-dé-4-rúnt*, rules and regulations agreed upon by judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland, sitting in *session*, and issued by them as orders for regulating the forms and procedure in the administration of justice: *action sermon*, in *Scot.*, a sermon or address delivered to communicants immediately before the administration of the Communion or Lord's Supper: *actual cautery*, in *med.*, a red-hot

mâte, *mát*, *fár*, *laú*: *méte*, *môt*, *hér*: *píne*, *pín*; *nóle*, *nól*, *móve*:

a-kim'-d-flem, also *achrom'atic'ity*, *n.* *-is-i-ti*, state or property of being achromatic.

acicular, *a.* *a-sik'-a-ter* [*L. acicula*, dim. of *acus*, a needle], formed like a needle, applied to mineral crystals which occur in slender needle-like prisms or prickles: *acicular'ly*, *adv.* *-tér-lí*: *aciculite*, *n.* *a-sik'-a-tu*, needle-rock; an ore of bismuth found embedded in quartz in long, thin, steel-grey crystals: *acicular*, *a.* *a-si'-fo-rem* [*L. acus*; *forma*, shape], needle-shaped.

acid, *n.* *a-sid'* [*L. acidus*, sharp to the taste, sour—from *acco*, I am sharp or sour—connected with *acus*, a needle], something which causes sourness to the taste; in chem., a body which unites with bases to form salts: *adj.* sour; sharp; biting to the taste: *acidity*, *n.* *a-sid'-i-ti*, also *acidness*, *n.* *a-sid'-nás*, the quality of being sour: *acidiferous*, *a.* *a-sid'-í-fer-us* [*L. ferro*, I bear], containing acid: *acidify*, *v.* *a-sid'-i-fi* [*L. facio*, I make], to make a body sour; to change into an acid: *acidifying*, *imp.* *a-sid'-í-fíng*, pp. *-í-fid*: *acidification*, *n.* *a-sid'-i-fí-ká-shún*, the act or process of changing into an acid: *acidifier*, *n.* *a-sid'-i-fí-er*, that which changes something into an acid: *acidifiable*, *a.* *a-sid'-i-fí-a-bí*, that may be converted into an acid: *acidimeter*, *n.* *a-sid'-ím-i-ter* [*L. acidus*; *Gr. metron*, a measure], an instr. used in testing the strength of acids: *acidimetry*, *n.* *-i-trí*, the process by which the free acid in a substance is determined: *acidic*, *a.* *a-sid'-ik*, in geol., denoting one of the two great groups into which the igneous rocks are divided, in which the *silica* ranges from 50 to 80 per cent; the other being the *basic*, in which the *silica* is less, and the heavier bases, as magnesia, lime, &c., predominate.

acidophila, *a.* *a-si'-dó-sí-phi* [*Gr. akis*, a spear-point; *aspis*, a buckler], a family of trilobites, so called from the central lobe of the head-plate projecting over the body in the form of a pointed stomacher.

acidulate, *v.* *a-sid'-a-lú* [*L. acidulus*, a little sour—from *acidus*, sour], to make slightly sour; to make moderately acid: *acidulate'ing*, *imp.* *a-sid'-a-lú-ting*, pp. *a-sid'-a-lú*, *a.-lús*, slightly sour: *acidula*, *n.* *a-sid'-a-lú*, mineral springs rich in carbonic acid.

acidulous, *a.* *a-si'-t-ú-l-ú-s* [*L. acinus*, a stone or seed in a berry], full of kernels: *acidous*, *a.* *a-si'-t-ú-s*, also *acimous*, *a.* *-nás*, applied to mineral textures and surfaces which have a granulated appearance like the raspberry; consisting of minute granular concretions.

acinaciform, *a.* *a-si'-n-a-si'-fo-rem* [*L. acinacis*; *Gr. acinabé*, a straight sword or sabre; *forma*, shape], in nat., shaped like a Turkish sword or scimitar.

acinetiform, *a.* *a-si'-n-i-fo-rem* [*mid. L. acineta*—*Gr. acinetos*, motionless—from *a*, not, and *kineó*, I move], pert. to a genus of Infusoria, having the form of small stalked masses whose surface is covered with radiatory tubular suckers.

acinus, *n.* *a-si'-nás*, *acina*, *n.* *a-si'-ni* [*L. acinus*, a berry, or seed of a berry], the smallest subdivision, or ultimate secreting lobule of a gland.

actinopodium, *n.* *a-si'-p-ú-d-í-um* [*L. actinopod*, the sturgeon], the sturgeon family—a limited group of ganoid fishes; the existing species are chiefly of large size.

acknow, *v.* *ák-nó* [see succeeding entry]. In O.E., to acknowledge; to confess; to recognise: *acknowled'ing*, *imp.* *ák-nó-ving*, pp. *ák-nó-vén*.

acknowledged, *v.* *ák-nó-dj* [*AS. a*, to; *OE. knowl-ichen*, to acknowledge], to own the knowledge of; to own; to confess; to admit to be true; to assent to: *acknowledg'ing*, *imp.* *ák-nó-dj-íng*, pp. *ák-nó-dj*: *acknowledgment*, *n.* *ák-nó-dj-mént*, the owning to be true; confession; the expression of thanks for a benefit received; a receipt: *acknowledger*, *n.* one who—*SYN.* of 'acknowledge': to own; confess; avow; recognise; proclaim; admit; concede; allow—of 'acknowledgment': admission; confession; recognition; avowal.

acknetic, *a.* *a-kí-as-tík* [*Gr. aknetos*, unbroken—from *a*, not; *kínó*, I break], in nat., *phl.*, not retracting.

acme, *n.* *ák-mé* [*Gr. akmé*, a point], the highest point; the top; maturity or perfection; the height or crisis of any condition or state.

acma, *n.* *ák-mé* [corrupt, of *Gr. akmé*, a point], a small hard pimple, chiefly affecting the forehead.

acnode, *n.* *ák-nód* [*L. acus*, a needle; *Eng. node*], in math., a double point belonging to a curve,

but separated from other real points of the curve: *acnodal*, *a.* *ák-nód-ál*, pert. to.

acnoloni or *acnolia*, *n.* *plu. a-si'-lón-i*, *a-si'-lí* [*Gr. a*, without; *koulóma*, a cavity], worms which have no proper body cavity and no intestinal cavity, and are without a blood-vascular system; the cestoids or flat-worms, such as tape-worms.

Acometti or *Acometta*, *n.* *plu. a-sém'-tí*, *a-sém'-tí-é* [*Gr. akometoi*, sleepless—from *a*, not; *koináo*, I cause to sleep], an order of monks and nuns in Constantinople under the Eastern empire,—so named because they divided their communities into relays for keeping up perpetual worship.

acolyte, *n.* *ák-ó-lí*, also *acolyth*, *n.* *ák-ó-lí-th* [*mid. L. acoluthus*, a follower—from *Gr. akolouthos*], in the R. Cath. Ch., one whose duty it is to light the candles, &c., for the church service, and to attend on the officiating priest; in astron., an attending or companion star.

aconite, *n.* *ák-ó-ní*, also *aconitum*, *n.* *ák-ó-ní-tím* [*L. aconitum*; *Gr. akoniton*], the herb wolfsbane, or monk's-hood; the *Aconitum napellus*, *Orn. Ranunculaceae*; a deadly poison extracted from it: *aconitine*, *n.* *ák-ón-i-én*, also spelt *aconitia*, *n.* *ák-ón-tá-i-d*, the alkaloid of aconite, forming its active principle: *aconitic*, *a.* *ák-ón-tí-ik*, of or pert. to.

aconitia, *n.* *plu. ák-ón'-á-i-d* [*Gr. akoniton*, a small dart, a javelin], long filaments with thread-cells, attached to the free edges of the mesenteries of sea-anemones.

acorn, *n.* *a-kór-n* [*AS. acorn*; cf. *Icel. akarn*; *Dut. akor*; *OH. Ger. akernan*; *Goth. akran*, fruit—prob. from *akrs*, a field; hence, the fruit of the uncultivated land or forest], the fruit of the oak-tree, formerly used as human food.

acosmism, *n.* *a-kós-mísm* [*Gr. a*, without; *kosmos*, order or beauty], in *phl.*, denial of the real existence of the universe as distinct from the Absolute Being.

acorus, *n.* *ák-ó-rús* [*L. acorus*—from *Gr. akoros*], the sweet flag, or sweet rush; the *Acorus Calamus*, *Ord. Ardeae*.

acotyledon, *n.* *a-kót-í-lé-dón* [*Gr. a*, without; *kotylédón*, a seed-lobe], in bot., a plant whose embryos or germs have no seed-lobes: *acotyledonous*, *a.* *-dón-ús*, having no seed-lobes.

acoustics, *n.* *plu. a-kó-ús-tíks* [*Gr. akoustos*, that may be heard—from *akouó*, I hear], the science that treats of the cause, nature, and phenomena of sounds; remedies for deafness: *acoust'ic*, *a.* *-stík*, also *acoust'ical*, *a.* *-stí-kál*, relating to hearing or sound.

acquaint, *v.* *ák-kwé-nt* [*OF. acointer*; *mid. I. acognitäre*, and *adognitäre*—from *L. ad*, cognitus, known], to make known to; to inform; to give notice of; to make familiar with: *acquaint'ing*, *imp.* *ák-kwé-nt-íng*, pp. *ák-kwé-nt*: *acquaintance*, *n.* *ák-kwé-nt-áns*, familiar knowledge; a person merely known, or familiar to: *acquaint'ance*, *n.* state of being acquainted; knowledge of, either intimate or but a little.—*SYN.* of 'acquaint': to inform; apprise; instruct; teach; advise; disclose; communicate; make known—of 'acquaintance': familiarity; intimacy; knowledge; fellowship.

acquest, *n.* *ák-kwést* [*OF. acquet*, acquisition—from *mid. I. acquiescere*; pp. of *acquiro*, I procure], in law, property acquired by purchase or otherwise, but not by inheritance.

acquiesce, *v.* *ák-kwé-és* [*F. acquiescer*; *L. acquiescere*, to cease from activity—from *ad*, quiesco, rest], to agree in; to rest satisfied with; to assent quietly: *acquiesc'ing*, *imp.* *ák-kwé-és-íng*, pp. *ák-kwé-és*: *acquiescence*, *n.* *-és-éns*, agreement in; satisfaction with, also *acquiescence*, *n.* *-és-éns*: *acquiescent*, *a.* *-ént*, easy; submitting; resting apparently satisfied with.—*SYN.* of 'acquiesce': to rest; repose; yield; accede; assent; consent; agree; coincide; conform; submit; comply; concur; accord.

acquire, *v.* *ák-kwí-r* [*L. acquirere*, to procure in addition—from *ad*, quæro, I seek], to gain; to gain possession of something as one's own, as money or knowledge; to earn or attain: *acquir'ing*, *imp.* *ák-kwí-r-íng*, pp. *ák-kwí-r*: *acquired*, *pp.* *ák-kwí-r*: *acquired*, *adj.* gained; not natural: *acquirement*, *n.* something gained by study—as grammar, arithmetic, &c.: *acquir'able*, *a.* *-á-bí*, capable of being acquired.—*SYN.* of 'acquire': to obtain; gain; win; earn; attain; procure; secure; get.

acquisition, *n.* *ák-kwí-tá-shún* [*F. acquisition*, an acquisition—from *L. acquisitionem*—from *ad*, quæro,

cóte, *bóy*, *fóot*; *yáre*, *bírd*; *chair*, *game*, *jog*, *shun*, *thíng*, *théré*, *zeal*.

plant without a visible stalk; stemless; aculeous, *a. dk-ai-ler-ent*, having no stem; aculeous.
accede, *v. dk-éd* [L. *accedo*, I assent to, I approve—from *ad*, *cédo*, I go, I yield—*é*, to go to], to agree to the proposal or request of another; to comply; *acceding*, *imp.*; *accede*, *ad.*, pp.—*SYN.* of 'accede': to assent; yield; acquiesce; agree; coincide; concur; comply; conform; consent; accord.
accelerate, *v. dk-éi-ér-dí* [L. *acceleratus*, accelerated—from *ad*, *celero*, I hasten; *celer*, swift], to add swiftness to; to quicken; to hasten; to cause to move faster; to bring on before its time, as fruit; *accel'rating*, *imp.*; *accel'rate*, *ad.*, pp.: *acceleration*, *n. dk-éi-ér-dí-shún*, the act of increasing speed or motion; the act of hastening; *accelerative*, *a. dk-éi-ér-dí-tiv*, also *acceleratory*, *a. dk-éi-ér-dí-tér-i*, quickening; hastening; *accel'ra'tor*, *n.* the who or that which accelerates or hastens.—*SYN.* of 'accelerate': to expedite; quicken; urge; instigate; hasten; speed; despatch.

accendible, *a. dk-sén-dí-bí* [L. *accendo*, I set fire to], capable of being inflamed or kindled: *accendibility*, *n. dk-sén-dí-bí-ti*.

accent, *n. dk-éent* [F. *accent*; OF. *accent*—from L. *accentus*, *accent*—from *ad*, *cano*, I sing], that which is sung with energy; the stress or force of voice put upon a syllable or word; the mark indicating the same; manner of speaking; language or words: *accent*, *v. dk-éent*, or *accen'tuate*, *v. dk-sén-tú-dí*, to pronounce a word or syllable with a particular stress or force of voice: *accen'ting*, *imp.*; *accen'ted*, *pp.*; *accen'tuating*, *imp.*; *accen'tu'at*, *pp.*; *accen'tor*, *n.* in *music*, one who leads: *accen'tual*, *a. dk-sén-tú-dí*, relating to accent: *accen'tuation*, *n. dk-sén-tú-dí-shún*, the placing accents on syllables; the act of pronouncing words and syllables properly.

accept, *v. dk-sépt* [F. *accepter*—from L. *acceptare*, to receive—from *ad*, *capus*, taken—from *capio*, I take], to take; to take what is offered; to agree or consent to; to acknowledge or promise to pay, as a bill: *accepting*, *imp.*; *accept'ed*, *pp.*; *accept'er* or *accept'or*, *n.* one who accepts: *acceptable*, *a. dk-sépt-dí* or *dk-sépt-dí-bí*, pleasing or gratifying to a receiver; agreeable in person or by services; welcome: *acceptably*, *ad.* *dk-sépt-dí-bí*, in an acceptable manner: *acceptableness*, *n.* *accept'ability*, *n. dk-sépt-dí*, quality of being acceptable: *acceptance*, *n. dk-sépt-dí*, the receiving with approval; a written promise or engagement to pay money at a specified date—also called a *bill of exchange*, the meaning or sense of a word as generally understood: *accept'er* or *n. é*, the person who gives a written promise to pay money: *acceptation*, *n. dk-sépt-dí-shún* [F.—L.], reception; the meaning or sense in which a word or expression is generally understood: to *accept* service, in *law*, to agree between parties that a legal writ or process has been formally served when such has not been the case.—*SYN.* of 'accept': to receive; take; admit.

acceptilate, *v. dk-sépt-dí-lít* [L. *accepti*, gen. of *acceptum*, a receipt; *lító*, a bearing away], to discharge a debt through a merely imaginary satisfaction: *acceptilating*, *imp.*; *accept'ilat*, *pp. tí-lá-lét*; *acceptilation*, *n. tí-lá-shún*, in *civil* and *Scots law*, the verbal extinction of a verbal contract on the understanding that the debt has been paid when it has not.

access, *n. dk-és* or *dk-és* [F. *accès*; L. *accessus*, a coming to, approach—from *ad*, *cúdo*, I go], approach, or means of approach: *accessible*, *a. dk-és-sí-bí*, that may be approached; affable: *access'ibly*, *ad. -sí-bí*; *access'ibility*, *n. -sí-bí-ti*, the quality of being accessible: *accession*, *n. dk-és-shín* [F.—L.], an increase; an addition; an arriving at; that which is added; the acquisition of authority; the coming to the throne of a king: *accessional*, *a. dk-és-shín-dí*, additional: *accessorial*, *a. dk-és-só-rí-dí*, relating to an accessory: *accessory*, *a. dk-és-só-rí*, also spelt *-sory*, *-sér-i*, aiding in doing something, or privy to it; additional: *n.* anything additional; one who aids or gives countenance to a crime: *access'arily*, *ad. -lí*; *access'ariness*, *n.* the state of being accessory: *accession to the crown*, the act of coming into the possession of sovereign power: *accessory before the fact*, a person who conspires with another to commit a crime, or is privy to a crime and abets it before its commission, though absent from the criminal act: *accessory after the fact*, a person who assists a

criminal in any way, as to elude justice.—*SYN.* of 'accession': augmentation; increase; addition; enlargement.

accid'ent, *n. dk-ché-dí-té-ré* [It.—from *accid'ente*, a grave-note], in *music*, a grave-note, being one semitone below the note to which it is prefixed.

accident, *n. dk-ai-dént* [L. *accidentem*, slipping, happening to—from *ad*, *to*; *cado*, I fall], that which happens or befalls; chance; something taking place unexpectedly; an event not foreseen; a quality not essential: *accidental*, *a. dk-ai-dént-dí*, happening by chance; casual: *n.* anything non-essential: *accident'ally*, *ad. -lí*, in an accidental manner: *accident'fulness*, *n.*; *accidence*, *n. dk-ai-déns*, that part of grammar which deals with the inflections of words; a treatise or book on the rudiments of grammar; by *accident*, by chance; accidentally.—*SYN.* of 'accident': contingency; casualty; incident; chance—of 'accidental': casual; incidental; contingent; fortuitous; occasional; unintentional.

accipiter, *n. plu. dk-síp-i-tér* [L. *accipiter*, a hawk—from *acipio*, I seize], in *zool.*, a term applied to the birds of prey, as eagles, falcons, hawks, &c.: *accip'iter*, *n. -tér*, one of the birds of prey; in *surv.*, a peculiar bandage placed over the nose—so named from its appearing as the claw of a hawk: *accip'itine*, *a. -tér*, hawk-like; rapacious: *accip'itral*, *a. -trál*—name as *accipitras*.

accite, *v. dk-éi* [L. *accitus*, summoned, called—from *ad*, *cúo*, I move, I excite], in *OE.*, to cite; to summon; to excite: *acciting*, *imp.*; *accit'ed*, *pp.*.

acclaim, *v. dk-kám* [L. *acclamo*, I cry out to—from *ad*, *clamo*, I cry out], to call out; to applaud: *n.* a shout of joy or praise: *acclaim'ing*, *imp.*; *acclaim'ed*, *pp. -kám*; *acclamation*, *n. dk-ká-má-shún* [F.], applause expressed in an audible manner: *acclamatory*, *a. dk-ká-má-tér-i*, expressing joy or applause.—*SYN.* of 'acclamation': outcry; exclamation; vociferation; bawling; shouting; tumult.

acclimate, *v. dk-kí-má*, also *acclimatise*, *v. dk-kí-má-tis* [F. *acclimater*—from *ad*, *climat*, climate, which *accl* to inure to a foreign climate; to accustom the body to live in a foreign country; to inure a plant or animal to a climate not natural to it: *acclimating*, *imp.*; *acclimated*, *pp. dk-kí-má-tít*; *acclimation*, *n. dk-kí-má-shún*, the act or process of becoming habituated to a foreign climate: *acclimatizing*, *imp.*; *dk-kí-má-tis-ing*; *acclimatized*, *pp. dk-kí-má-tít*; *acclimatisation*, *n. dk-kí-má-tí-shún*, the act of inuring to a foreign climate; *acclimation*, *n. dk-kí-má-títr*, the state of being acclimated.

acclivity, *n. dk-kí-tí-tí* [L. *acclivitas*, a rise, an ascent—from *acclivus*, ascending—from *ad*, *clivus*, a slope], a slope upwards; rising ground; the face of a hill in going up: *declivity*, the face of a hill in coming down.

accoly, *v. dk-kloy* [OF. *encloyer*: L. *incluere*, to drive in a nail—from *in*, *in*, and *clavo*, I nail—from *clavus*, a nail], in *OE.*, to stuff or fill; to crowd; to fill to satisfy: *accoly'ing*, *imp.*; *accolyed*, *pp. dk-kloy'ed*.

accolade, *n. dk-dí-lá* [F. *accolade*, an embrace, a kiss—from L. *ad*, *colum*, the neck—*lita*, a falling on the neck, or an embrace], the ceremony of conferring knighthood by a gentle blow of a sword on the neck or shoulder.

accommodate, *v. dk-kóm-mó-dát* [L. *accommodatus*, fitted or adapted to a thing—from *ad*, *commo'dus*, adjusted according to a common measure—from *ad*, *com*, together; *modus*, a measure, a limit—*lit.*, to fit or adapt to according to measure], to make suitable for; to adjust; to adapt to; to supply; to help; to lend: *accommodat'ing*, *imp.*; *adj. disposed to afford accommodation*; obliging: *accommodat'ed*, *pp.*; *accommodation*, *n. dk-kóm-mó-dá-shún*, suitable convenience; adjustment, as of differences; agreement; what is furnished to supply a want: *accommodat'ive*, *a. -dát-iv*, furnishing accommodation; obliging: *accommodat'ness*, *n.* fitness: *accommodat'or*, *n.* one who: *accommodation bill*, an instrument or bill of exchange, drawn and accepted entirely with the view of raising money by its discount, and not, as in the case of a *bond fide* bill, for value received, or in payment of a debt: *accommodation ladder*, a light ladder hung over a ship's side to facilitate descent and ascent.—*SYN.* of 'accommodate': to adjust; adapt; conform; suit; aid; assist; serve; oblige; reconcile; arrange—of

mâte, *mdt*, *fár*, *laño*; *mêlé*, *mêl*, *hér*; *pîne*, *pín*; *nôte*, *nôl*, *môve*;

trials, I draw], apart or separate from something else, existing in the mind only, as opposed to concrete; difficult; abstract: *n.* a summary or epitome; an abridgment: *v.* *ab-stríkt'*, to separate; to mentally separate only one part or quality of an object; to epitomize; to purloin: abstracting, *imp.*: abstracted, *pp.* separated; absent in mind: abstractedly, *ad.*: abstractedness, *n.* state of being separated from a real existence: abstracter, *n.* one who: abstraction, *n.* *ab-strák-shún* [*F.-L.*] the act of the mind when considering some part or property of a body by itself, as *hardness*; absence of mind; deep thought; purloining: abstractness, *n.* being in a separate state; not being connected with any object: abstractive, *a.* -*íve*, having the power to abstract: abstractively, *ad.* -*íve-ly*, taken as an abstraction: abstractness, *ad.* *ab-stríkt'*, in an abstract manner: abstract name, a name standing for an attribute, or a quality of a thing, as opposed to concrete name, a name which stands for a thing: abstract idea, an idea separated from other accompanying ideas: abstract numbers, numbers used without application to things, 2, 3, 6: concrete numbers are such as 2 lb., 3 ox., 6 doz.—*SYN.* of abstract *v.*: to separate; draw off; distinguish—of abstract *n.*: epitome; abridgment; compendium; synopsis.

abstracted, *a.* *ab-stríkt'id* [*L. ab, strictus*, drawn tight] unbound.

abstracting, *v.* *ab-stríng'* [*L. abstrahere*—from *ab, stringo*, I bind or tie tight] to unbind: abstracting, *imp.*: abstracted, *pp.* *ab-stríng'id*.

abstruse, *a.* *ab-strú's* [*L. abstrusus*, thrust away from one, hidden—from *ab, trudo*, I thrust], thrust away from one's sight; concealed; difficult to be understood; obscure in meaning: abstrusely, *ad.* -*ly*, in an abstruse or hidden manner: abstruseness, *n.* *ab-strú's-ness*, darkness in meaning; obscurity.—*SYN.* of 'abstruse': recondite; obscure; curious.

absurd, *a.* *ab-súrd'* [*L. absurdus*, irrational—from *ab, surdo*, deaf, that will not hear] not agreeable to the ears, or not fit to be heard; not agreeable to reason or common-sense; what is plainly opposite to the truth; contemptibly foolish: absurdly, *ad.* -*ly*: absurdity, *n.* -*ty*, that is absurd; that which is not in accordance with reason or common-sense; also absurdness, *n.*—*SYN.* of 'absurd': foolish; irrational; preposterous; incongruous; inconsistent; ridiculous; non-sensical.

abuna, *n.* *ab-bú-na* [*Ar. Abūna*, our father], the head of the Christian Church in Abyssinia.

abundance, abundant, &c.—see under abound.

abuse, *v.* *ab-ú's* [*OF. abuser*, to misuse, to deceive—from *L. abusus*, *pp.* of *abutor*, I abuse; from *ab, from*; *utor*, I use], to use improperly; to treat wrongly or ill; to misuse anything; to violate; to revile; in *OE.*, to deceive; to impose on: *n.* *ab-ú's*, ill use of anything; rude reproach; misapplication: abusing, *imp.*: abused, *pp.* *ab-ú's'id*: abuser, *n.* -*er*, one who: abusive, *a.* full of abuse: abusive, *a.* *ab-ú's-ive*, employing bad language; treating ill; reviling; containing abuse: abusively, *ad.* -*ly*, in the manner of abuse; by an improper or wrong use: abusiveness, *n.* the quality of being abusive; rudeness or foulness of language.—*SYN.* of 'abuse *v.*': to misuse; revile; vilify; reproach; deceive; injure; maltreat—of 'abuse *n.*': invective; reproach; insult; curriquiry; opprobrium; contumely—of 'abusive': scurrilous; offensive; reviling; opprobrious; insulting; insolent; injurious.

abut, *v.* *ab-út'* [*OF. abouter*, to meet at the end, and *abutor*, to join end to end] to border upon, particularly at the end; to touch; to be contiguous: abutting, *imp.*: abutted, *pp.* abutted, *n.* *ab-út-tid*, the buttings or boundaries of lands, particularly at the ends—the sides or the breadth of lands are properly adjacent or bordering, and the ends in their length abutting or bounding: abutment, *n.* *ab-út-mént*, that which borders upon; what supports the end of a bridge: abuttee, *n.* that which abuts.

abutilon, *n.* *ab-ú-tíl-ún* [*mid. L.*—from *Ar. asbati*], a genus of malvaceæ, or the mallow family. Annual or shrubby plants, some favourite garden plants, have heart-shaped leaves, and axillary pendulous flowers.

aby, abay, or abia, *v.* *ab-í'* [*AS. abyrgan*, to redeem, to pay the purchase money—from *a*, intensive; *byrgan*, to buy], in *Scot.* and *OE.*, to pay the

penalty; to suffer the consequences of anything: abuying, *imp.* paying the penalty.

abyss, *n.* *ab-ús'* [*Gr. abussos*, without a bottom—from *a*, without; *bussos*, a bottom], that which is bottomless; a very deep place; a deep mass of waters; a gulf: abyssmal, *a.* *ab-ús-mál*, *pert.* to the greatest depths; deep as an abyss; unending: abyssma, *n.* *ab-ús-má'* [*OF. abisme*; *Sp. abismo*—from *mid. L. abyssinus*, the deepest depth], an abyss.

Abyssinian, *a.* *ab-ús-ín-í-an*, of or pert. to Abyssinia: Abyssinian gold, an alloy of copper and zinc, thinly plated with gold.

ac, *ak*, a Latin prefix, a form of *ad*, meaning to; the forms of *ad*, meaning to, are *a*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at*, so varied for the sake of euphony, according to the commencing letter of the part of the word of which it forms the prefix.

acacia, *n.* *á-ká-si-á'* [*L. acacia*; *Gr. akakia*, a thorn], a genus of several species of trees which produce gum-arabic: the three chief species are *Acacia arabica*, *A. véra*, the Egyptian thorn, and *A. gumifera*: *Ord. Leguminosæ*.

Acadian, *n.* *á-ká-si-á-n*, a member of a sect or school of moderate Arians of the fourth century, so called from their leader, *Acacius*, bishop of *Cæsarea*.

academy, *n.* *á-ká-d-ém-i'* [*F. académie*—from *L. Académia*; *Gr. Akadémia*, at Athens, name of a garden or school where Plato taught in anc. times], a public or private school; a society of learned men: academic or academical, *a.* *á-ká-d-ém-í-k'* or *á-ká-d-ém-i-kál*, *pert.* to a college or university: academically, *ad.* -*ly*: academician, *n.* *á-ká-d-ém-í-sh-án*, or *á-ká-d-ém-í-an*, a member of a university or learned society; also *académist*, *n.*

Acadian, *a.* *á-ká-si-á-n* [*F. Acadie*] *pert.* to Acadia or Nova Scotia.

acaleph, *n.* *á-ká-l-é'* [*Gr. akalephé*, a nettle], a name applied to the soft gelatinous ctenaria known as medusæ, sea-nettles, jelly-fish, &c., from their possession of nettle-cells or thread-cells, and consequent stinging power.

acanthocephala, *n.* *á-kán-thó-s-é-fá-lá'* [*Gr. akantha*, a thorn; *képhalé*, the head], a class of parasitic worms, in which the head is armed with spines.

acanthodes, *n.* *á-kán-thó-d-és* [*Gr. akantha*, a spine], a genus of fossil ganoid fishes having thorn-like fin-spines—the type of the family acanthodidae, *á-kán-thó-d-i-dé*.

acanthometrina, *n.* *á-kán-thóm-é-trí-na* [*Gr. akantha*, a spine; *métra*, a womb], a family of protozoa, characterised by having radiating allicose spines; a sub-order of Radiolarians.

acanthopalmiz, *n.* *á-kán-thó-f-é-níks* [*Gr. akantha*, a spine; *phániz*, a fabulous Egyptian bird], a genus of elegant palms, one species bristling with black spines.

acanthopterygian, *a.* *á-kán-thóp-ter-í-f-í-an* [*Gr. akantha*, a spine; *pterygion*, a winglet or fin], a term applied to fishes having the back or dorsal fin composed of spiny rays, as the perch, gurnard, &c.: acanthopterygii, *-í-f-í-i*, the group of bony fishes so named.

acanthus, *n.* *á-kán-thús* [*L. acanthus*; *Gr. akantos*, the acanthus], the herb bear's-breech; a genus of herbaceous, prickly plants, *Ord. Acanthaceæ*: in *arch.*, an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus, or rather the *Acanthus mollis*, whose sinuated lobes are said to have given rise to the capital of the Corinthian pillar: acanthaceous, *a.* *á-kán-thá-si-ús*, also *acanthous*, *a.* *á-kán-thá-si-ús*, armed with prickles: acanthine, *a.* *á-kán-thín*, *pert.* to or like the acanthus.

acarida, *n.* *á-ká-r-í-d-é*, or acaridae, *n.* *á-ká-r-í-d-és* [*L. acarus*; *Gr. akari*, a mite], a term applied to such insects as the mite, the tick, the water-mite, &c.: acarua, *n.* *á-ká-r-ú-s*, or acarí, *n.* *á-ká-r-í-s*, a numerous genus of insects of the acarida: Acarina, *n.* *á-ká-r-í-na*, a division of the Arachnida, of which the cheese-mite is the type.

acatalectic, *a.* *á-ká-tá-l-é-k-tík* [*Gr. akatalektos*, not defective at the end—from *a*, not; *katalepo*, I cease], not halting short; without defect: *n.* in *metr.*, a verse having the complete number of syllables.

acater, *n.* *á-ká-t-ér*, or acathour, *n.* *á-ká-t-úr* [*OF. acator*, *acathour*; *mid. L. accapillatorem*—see *cater* and *cates*], in *OE.*, a purveyor: acates, *n.* *á-ká-t-és*, provisions; dainties.

acaulous, *a.* *á-ká-ú-l-ús*, also *acauline*, *a.* *á-ká-ú-l-ín* [*Gr. a*, without; *kaulos*, a stalk], in bot., applied to a

cóte, boy, fíot; píre, báid; chair, game, jog, shun, thing, there, zeal.

for the three oaths of Abjuration, Allegiance, and supremacy.—SYN. of 'abjure': to renounce; recant; retract; revoke; recall; repudiate.

ablation, n. *ab-lak-tā-shān* [L. *ablactationem*, the act of withdrawing from milk, weaning—from *ab-lac*, I suckle—from *lac*, milk] the weaning of a child from the breast; a method of ingrafting, now called *inarching*.

ablative, n. *ab-lā-tiv* [L. *ablatus*, the ablative case—from *ab-lāre*, carried] name of a case in Latin verse, in which the ideas of carrying away or taking from are signified: *ablation*, n. *ab-lā-tiōn*, a taking away: *ablative absolute*, a Latin construction in which a noun and a participle are each put in the ablative case.

ablate, n. *ab-lā-tiv* [Cf. *ab*, off; *lat*, sound] in *philo*, the substitution of one root-vowel for another, as in the trans-change of a strong verb.

ablaze, ad. *ab-blā-z* [a, on; and *blaze*] on fire; in a blaze.

able, a. *ab-lē* [OF. *habile*, *able*—from L. *habilis*, able, fit, adapted—from *habeo*, I have, I hold, fit by the possession of sufficient power; having sufficient power to do; qualified; skilful; fitted for: *ably*, ad. *ab-lē*, with ability: *ableness*, n. *ab-lē-nēs*, ability; capability: *able-bodied*, -*ed*, having a sound strong body; *able to work*; being a competent and skilled workman.—SYN. of 'able': capable; capacious; qualified; skilful; fit.

ablegate, n. *ab-lē-gāt* [L. *ab*, from; Eng. *legate*] in the R. Cath. Ch., a special deputy from the Pope, esp. the bearer of the official insignia to a newly appointed cardinal.

ablation, n. *ab-lā-tiōn* [L. *ablatus*, a cleansing—from *ab-lāre*, I wash] a washing, cleansing, or purification by water; the water used in washing: *ablatum*, a. *ab-lā-tū*, cleansing by liquids: n. an abatement or purifier.

abnegate, v. *ab-nē-gāt* [L. *abnegatus*, refused, denied—from *ab*, away, I deny] to deny; to renounce: *abnegating*, imp. *ab-nē-gāt-ing*, pp. *ab-nē-gāt-ion*, n. -*gāt-ion*, a denial; self-denial: *abnegator*, n. -*tōr*, one who denies or opposes anything.

abnormal, a. *ab-nōr-māl*, also *abnormous*, a. -*mūs* [mid. L. *abnormis*, irregular—from L. *ab*, from, away from; *norma*, a rule] not according to rule; irregular: anything out of the usual or natural course; without rule or precedent: *abnormality*, n. *ab-nōr-māl-tē*, or *abnormity*, n. *ab-nōr-māl-tē*, irregularity; deformity.—SYN. of 'abnormal': aberrant; eccentric; exceptional; erratic.

aboard, prep. and ad. *ab-bōrd* [a, on; and *board*: cf. F. *à bord*] on or in a ship or boat.

abode, n. *ab-bōd* [see *abide*] a habitation; a place of residence; stay or continuance; pt. and pp. of *abide*: v. in O.E., stop; delay.

abode, v. *ab-bōd* [AS. *bodian*—from *bode*, an omen] in O.E., to foretell: to be an omen: *aboding*, a. present participle: *abodement*, n. *ab-bōd-mēt*, a secret anticipation of a future thing, good or bad; an omen.

abolish, v. *ab-bō-līsh* [F. *abolissant*, abolishing—from *abolir*, to abolish: L. *abolere*, to decay or wear away—from L. *aboliere*, to take away, to annul] to hinder a thing from growing or increasing; to put an end to; to make void; to annul; to destroy: *abolishing*, imp. *ab-bō-līsh-ing*, pp. *ab-bō-līsh*, *abolisher*, n. the person that puts an end to: *abolishable*, a. *ab-bō-līsh-ā-b*, that may be put an end to or destroyed: *abolishment*, n. *ab-bō-līsh-mēt*, also *abolition*, n. *ab-bō-līsh-tiōn*, the act of putting an end to or destroying: *abolishment*; *abolitionist*, n. *ab-bō-līsh-tiōn-ist*, a person who favours the putting an end to anything, as slavery: *abolitionism*, n. *ab-bō-līsh-tiōn-izm*, the tenets of the abolitionists.—SYN. of 'abolish': to abrogate; repeal; revoke; annul; cancel; set aside; nullify; annihilate.

abomasum, n. *ab-bō-mā-sūm*, also *abomasum*, n. -*sūm* [new L. *abomasus*—from *ab*, *omasum*, tripe] the fourth stomach of ruminating animals; the part of the paunch nearest the intestines.

abominable, v. *ab-bō-mī-nā-b* [L. *abominatus*, wished away, detested—from *ab*, away, a portent] to loathe as an ill-omened thing; to hate exceedingly; to detest: *abominating*, imp. *ab-bō-mī-nā-b-ing*, pp. *ab-bō-mī-nā-b*, *ab-bō-mī-nā-b*, very hateful: *detestable*; *abominably*, ad. -*bly*, in an abominable manner: *abominableness*, n. -*b-ness*, state of being very hateful: *abomination*, n. *ab-bō-mī-nā-tiōn*, an object

of extreme hatred or detestation; evil doctrines or practices; that which causes pollution; shameful vice: the abomination of desolation, probably some notable profanation of the holy Temple at Jerusalem by the zealots before the final siege by the Romans [Matt. xxiv. 15].—SYN. of 'abominable': to abhor; detest; loathe; hate—of 'abominable': detestable; execrable—of 'abomination': loathing; detestation; aversion; odiousness; disgust.

aborigines, n. *ab-bō-rī-jī-nēs* [L. *Aborigines*, ancestors of the anc. Latins, original inhabitants—from *ab*, *origo*, *origins*, a beginning; *origo*, I rise] the first or primitive inhabitants of a country; the original stock, flora or fauna, of a geographical area: *aboriginal*, a. *ab-bō-rī-jī-nāl*, first; primitive: n. an original inhabitant of a country: *aboriginally*, ad. -*ly*, after the manner of aborigines; in primeval times.

abort, v. *ab-bōrt* [L. *abortus*, pp. of *abortor*, I miscarry—from *ab*, *orior*, I rise] to bring forth before the time; to fail of development; to be checked, as a fever: *aborting*, imp. *ab-bōrt-ing*, pp. *ab-bōrt*, *ab-bōrted*, brought forth before its time; imperfect from birth: *abortion*, n. *ab-bōrt-iōn*, an untimely birth: *abortion*, n. *ab-bōrt-iōn*, anything that has not come to maturity; an untimely birth; failure; a coming to nought: *abortive*, a. -*iv*, that has not come to maturity; immature; premature; empty: *abortively*, ad. -*ly*, as a thing born before its time; prematurely: *abortionism*, n. the condition or state of being abortive.

abound, v. *ab-bōund* [F. *abonder*, to abound: L. *abundo*, I overflow—from *ab*, *unda*, a wave] to have or possess in great quantity; to be present in great quantity: *abounding*, imp. *ab-bōund-ing*, pp. *ab-bōund*, n. *ab-bōund*, great store; overflowing quantity: *abundant*, a. *ab-bōund-ānt*, plentiful; fully sufficient: *abundantly*, ad. -*ly*, in great quantity; liberally in supply.—SYN. of 'abundant': copious; terming; ample; plentiful; plenteous; exuberant; overflowing; rich—of 'abundance': plenty or plenteousness; copiousness; exuberance; overflow; riches; wealth; affluence.

about, prep. *ab-bōut* [AS. *abutan*—from *an*, on; *butan*, outside; from *be*, by; *utan*, outside; *ut*, out] encircling; near to; concerning: ad. *nearly*; here and there; round as the longest way; engaged or employed in: *about or about to*, upon the point; within a very small distance: *to bring about*, to bring to the state desired: *to come about*, to happen or take place as expected: *to go about*, to prepare to do a thing; to endeavour: *to put about*, to turn a ship at sea.

above, ad. *ab-bāv* [AS. *abōfan*—from *a*, on; *be*, by; *ufo*, high] on the high side; overhead; in a higher position: prep. higher in place, rank, power, or excellence; in excess: *above-board*, openly: *above all*, in preference to all other things: *above cited* or *above mentioned*, taken notice of in the preceding part of a book: *above-ground*, alive; not buried: *Abraham's*, n. *ab-rā-hā-dāb-rī*, a formula word anciently used in incantations, or as a charm—hence, a word without meaning; jargon.

abrade, v. *ab-brād* [L. *abrado*, I rub or scrape off—from *ab*, *rado*, I scrape] to rub or scrape off: to waste or wear off by friction: *abraded*, imp. *ab-brād-ing*, pp. *ab-brād*, n. *ab-brād-iōn*, the operation of wearing away by rubbing or friction; a superficial injury from friction; the matter worn off.

Abrahamic, a. *ab-brā-hām-ik*, of Abraham or his age: *Abraham's bosom*, the condition of repose of the blessed at death,—named in reference to the ancient custom at meals of the dearest friend leaning his head on one's bosom, as St John on the bosom of Christ.

branchiate, n. plu. *ab-brāng-kī-dāt* [Gr. *n*, without; *branchia*, the gills of a fish] applied to animals which are destitute of gills, or organs adapted for breathing air dissolved in water, as the leech, earth-worm, &c.: *abranchiata*, a. -*ti-ā*, destitute of gills or branchiae.

abreast, ad. *ab-brēst* [a, on, and *breast*] side by side; keeping equally forward; opposite to; over against.

abrenounce, v. *ab-brē-nōun* [mid. L. *abrenuntio*, I renounce absolutely: L. *ab*, from; Eng. *renounce*] in O.E., to renounce wholly; to reject absolutely: *abrenunciation*, n. *ab-brē-nōun-shi-tiōn*, the act of renouncing absolutely.

ab-biz, the place of residence of religious persons secluded from the world, either male or female: **abbot**, *n.* **ab-bat**, the superior or chief person over an abbey or monastery: **ab-bishop**, *n.* the office of an abbot.—**SYN.** of 'abbey': convent; cloister; nunnery; monastery; priory.

Abbasides, *n.* **ab-as'id-és** or **ab-as-eds** [after **Abbas**, the paternal uncle of Mahomet; *ides*, descendants of—from *Gr. idēs*, patronymic postfix] a line or dynasty of Arab caliphs, reigning from A.D. 749-1257, the most celebrated of whom was Haroun-al-Raschid, died 802.

abbess, **abbey**, **abbot**—see under **abbe**.
abbreviate, *v.* **ab-bré-vi-é** [mid. *L. abbreviatus*, shortened—*L. ab* from *brevis*, short] to shorten; to reduce to a smaller size; to abridge: **ab-bré-vi-ation**, *imp.* **ab-bré-vi-é**, *pp.* **ab-bré-vi-é**, *pp.* **ab-bré-vi-é**, the act of shortening; a part of a word used for the whole: **ab-bré-vi-er**, *n.* one who: **ab-bré-vi-er**, *n.* **ab-bré-vi-er**, *n.* **ab-bré-vi-er**, shortening: **ab-bré-vi-er**, *n.* **ab-bré-vi-er**, an abbreviation.—**SYN.** of 'abbreviate': to abridge; curtail; contract.

A, B, C, a, b, c, the first three letters of the English alphabet; an alphabet; an elementary reading-book.

Abdera, *n.* **ab-dér-dá**: **Abderite**, *n.* **ab-dér-ú**, an inhabitant of **Abdera**, a town of ancient Thrace, whose inhabitants were noted for their stupidity; a stupid person: **Abderitan**, *n.* **ab-dér-ú**, stupid; very foolish: *n.* a stupid person.

abdicare, *v.* **ab-di-ká** [mid. *L. abdicatus*, rejected, renounced—from *ab*, *dico*, I proclaim or make known] to proclaim one's own surrender of a thing or office; to give up a right; to formally renounce an office of dignity: **ab-di-cation**, *imp.* **ab-di-cation**, *pp.* **ab-di-cation**, *n.* **ab-di-cation**, the act of giving up; a surrendering; a demission: **ab-di-cant**, *n.* **ab-di-cant**, also **ab-di-cator**, *n.* **ab-di-cator**, one who: **ab-di-cation**, *n.* **ab-di-cation**, causing or implying abdication.—**SYN.** of 'abdicare': to abandon; renounce; resign; forsake; give up; vacate; quit; desert; demit.

abditary, *n.* **ab-di-tér-á** [mid. *L. abditum*, a hiding-place—from *abdo*, I conceal] a hidden place; a concealed repository.

abdomen, *n.* **ab-dóm-en** [mid. *L. abdomen*, *abdominis*, the lower belly—from *abdo*, I conceal] the lower part of the belly, containing the stomach and other viscera; the hinder part of the body in arthropoda: **abdominal**, *n.* **ab-dóm-i-nál**, belonging to the lower belly: **abdominales, *n.* **ab-dóm-i-nál-és**, having a large belly: **abdominales, *n.* **ab-dóm-i-nál-és**, in *zool.*, the soft-finned fishes which have their ventral fins placed on the abdomen, behind the pectorals.—**SYN.** of 'abdomen': belly; paunch; stomach.****

abduce, *v.* **ab-dú-é**, also **abduct**, *v.* **ab-dú-kt** [mid. *L. abducere*, to elect from possession by forms of law or by force; *abducere*, to elect from possession—from *L. ab*, *dico*, I lead] to lead or draw from; to separate; to take away secretly and forcibly: **abduc-tion**, *imp.* **abduc-tion**, *pp.* **abduc-tion**, *pp.* **abduc-tion**, the act of drawing away secretly and forcibly; in *anat.*, a muscle that draws a limb or a part outwards: **abduction**, *n.* **ab-dú-kt-ion**, a carrying away by fraud or open violence—generally applied to persons, as females or children; in *med.*, a drawing away from.

abducent, *n.* **ab-dú-sént** [mid. *L. abducens* or *abducens*, leading or drawing away—from *ab*, *dico*, I lead] separating; drawing back: **abducentes**, *n.* **ab-dú-sént-és**, in *anat.*, the sixth pair of cranial nerves which supply those muscles by which the eyes are rotated outwards.

abear, *v.* **ab-bár** [AS. *abearan*—from *a*, on; *beran*, to bear—see *bear* 1], in *OE.*, to bear; to comport oneself: **abear-ing**, *imp.* **abbeared**, *pp.* **ab-bárd**.

abed, *ad.* **ab-béd** [AS.] on or in bed.

abbe, *n.* **ab-bé** [Duk. *abbe*], OF. *abbe*; mid. *L. abbas*, the poplar, from *abbe*, white] the white poplar tree; the *Populus alba*, Ord. *Salicaceæ*.

aberration, *n.* **ab-ér-rá-shén** [F. *aberration*—from *L. aberrationem*, a transient escape from; *L. aberrare* or *aberrare*, wandering from or away—from *ab*, *erro*, I wander], a wandering from the right way, as from truth; moral perversity; mental weakness; an apparent motion of the fixed stars: **aberrant**, *n.* **ab-ér-ránt**, differing widely; differing from the customary structure or type: **aberrant**, *n.* **ab-ér-ránt**, also **aberrancy**, *n.* **ab-ér-ránt-é**, a wandering from the right way: **aberration of light**, the deviation of rays of light from a true

focus, resulting in an indistinct or coloured image: **mental aberration**, a wandering or unsettled state of the mind resulting in incapacity for ordinary mental efforts: **spherical aberration**, in *optics*, the dispersion of the rays of light in passing through a lens.—**SYN.** of 'aberration': madness; insanity; mania; idiocy; alienation; derangement; lunacy; dementia.

aberrator, *n.* **ab-ér-rá-tór**—an erroneous spelling of **averrator**, which see.

abet, *v.* **ab-bét** [OF. *abeter*, to bait the hook—*bet*, to allure to one's own destruction—prob. from *icell. betto*, to cause to bite] to aid; to incite; to encourage, chiefly in a bad sense: **abet-ting**, *imp.* **abet-ting**, *pp.* **abet-ting**, *n.* **abet-ting**, one who abets or encourages, usually in a bad sense: **abet-ment**, *n.* the act of abetting.—**SYN.** of 'abet': to encourage; incite; connive at; aid; assist; sustain; back up—of 'abettor': an accessory; an accomplice; a back-up.

abeyance, *n.* **ab-bé-ans** [OF. *abeyance*—from *a*, to, and *beir*, to gaze—from mid. *L. badare*, to gaze], state of being held back for a time; temporary suppression, as of an inheritance, or titles of honour and dignities.

abhor, *v.* **ab-hór** [L. *abhorreo*, I shrink back from with horror—from *ab*, *horreo*, I shake or look terrible] to shrink back from with shuddering; to hate very much; to disdain; to detest: **abhor-ring**, *imp.* **abhor-ring**, *pp.* **abhor-ring**, *n.* **abhor-ring**, the act of abhorring, very great hatred: **abhor-er**, *n.* the person who abhors: **abhorrent**, *n.* **ab-hór-rént**, hating; detesting; odious; repugnant to: **abhorrently**, *ad.* *ab-hór-rént-ly*, *ad.* *ab-hór-rént-ly*, to detest; abominate; loathe; hate; disdain; despise; shrink from.

abib, *n.* **ab-bib** [Heb. *abib*, a green ear of barley; *ab*, swelling, protuberant] the month that began, was in the ear, the first month of the Jewish sacred, and the seventh of the civil year; also called *Nisan*.

abide, *v.* **ab-bid** [AS. *abidan*; cf. Goth. *beidan*, to expect] to dwell or stay in a place; to remain with; to continue; to be firm in; to wait for with expectation; to attend or wait upon; to bear; to support; to tolerate; to pay the penalty: **abid-ing**, *imp.* **abide**, *pt.* *ab-bid*, *n.* a house: **abider**, *n.* **ab-bid-er**, one who: **abid-ingly**, *ad.* *ab-bid-ly*—**SYN.** of 'abide': to sojourn; dwell; live; reside; inhabit. *Note.*—to buy [for *abie*] it dear, in *OE.*, to suffer loss.

abietite, *n.* **ab-i-ti-té** [L. *abies*, the fir-tree], a saccharine substance, resembling mannite, obtained from the cones of the silver fir: **abietic**, *n.* **ab-i-ti-té**, pert. to the fir-tree.

abigail, *n.* **ab-i-gál** [after *Abigail* of Carmel, who called herself the *handmaid* of David; received an additional significance from *Abigail* *Hill*, afterwards Mrs. Massham, a waiting-woman of Queen Anne], a waiting-maid; a maid in attendance; a lady's-maid.

ability, *n.* **ab-i-lí-ti** [OF. *habilité*, *L. habilitas*, fitness or aptitude—from *habere*, able—see *able*] power to do a thing; power to do, whether with the body or mind—as contrasted with *capacity*, power to receive; aptitude; skill; legal right to do—in this sense the opposite is *disability*: **abilities**, *plu.* **ab-i-lí-ti-té**, mental endowments.—**SYN.** of 'ability': faculty; talent; capacity; capability; aptitude; dexterity; skill; address; cleverness; genius.

abiogenesis, *n.* **ab-i-ó-jén-é-sis** [Gr. *a*, without; *bios*, life; *genesis*, origin, source], spontaneous generation; the opposite of sexual generation; the production of life or living beings under certain physical conditions without the intervention of antecedent living forms.

abject, *n.* **ab-jékt** [L. *abjectus*, cast from, downcast—from *ab*, *jacere*, thrown or cast—from *jacere*, I throw], cast down; mean and servile; worthless and despicable: **ab-jectly**, *ad.* *ab-jékt-ly*, in an abject manner; meanly and servilely: **abjection**, *n.* **ab-jékt-ion**, also **ab-jectness**, *n.* and **ab-jectness**, *n.* a mean or low state; meanness of spirit; servility.

abjure, *v.* **ab-júr** [F. *abjurer*—from *L. abjurare*, to deny on oath—from *ab*, *juro*, I swear] to deny or renounce upon oath; to renounce with solemnity: **ab-jured**, *pp.* **ab-jured**: **ab-juring**, *imp.* **ab-juring**, *pp.* **ab-juring**, *n.* **ab-juring**, the act of abjuring, renouncing upon oath: **ab-juror**, *n.* **ab-jur-er**, one who denies upon oath: **ab-juratory**, *n.* **ab-jur-á-tó-ry**, containing abjuration: **oath of abjuration**, an oath in which is asserted the sole right of the present royal family to the British crown, expressly disclaiming any rights or claims on the part of the Pope or Pretender—in 1858 one oath was substituted

mâte, mal, fâr, laïo; mêle, mêt, hér; pânc, pîn; nôle, nôl, môte;

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, AND REFERENCE BOOK.

A

A, a, the first letter of the alphabet in most languages; an adjective of number, signifying one; the indefinite article—used before adjectives or nouns that begin with a consonant or with the sound of a consonant; an Anglo-Saxon prefix signifying *at, to, in, or on*; a Greek prefix, with its form *an*, signifying *without, not*; a Latin prefix, with its forms *ab* and *abs*, signifying *from or away*.

aam, *n.* *āam* [Dut. *aam*; L. *ama*, a tub; Gr. *amē*, a water-bucket], a measure of liquids, especially wine and oil, in Holland and Northern Europe, in amount from thirty to forty gallons.

aard-wark, *n.* *ārd'wārk* [Dut. *aarde*, earth; *varken*, a pig], the ground-hog or ant-eater of S. Africa; the ant-bear.

aard-wolf, *n.* *ārd'wōlf* [Dut. *aarde*, earth; *wolf*, a wolf], the earth-wolf of S. Africa.

Aaronic, *a.* *ā-rōn'ik*, also **Aaronical**, *a.* *ā-rōn'ik-kāl*, of or pert. to Aaron or his priesthood; **Aaron's rod**, in *arch.*, a rod with one serpent twining around it, as distinguished from *Mercury's rod*, which has two; **Aaron's serpent**, a figure expressive of some combination or power so irresistible as to break down or swallow up all opposing interests or powers.

Ab, *n.* *āb* [Heb.], the fifth month of the Jewish sacred, and the eleventh of the civil year.

abaca, *n.* *āb'ā-kā*, the native name for the palm which furnishes Manila hemp; also the hemp itself.

aback, *ad.* *ā-bāk'* [AS. *on-bacc*], on the back; backwards, as used by sailors; towards the mast; by surprise; unexpectedly.

abacus, *n.* *āb'ā-kūs*, *ab'acuses*, *n. plu.* *kūs-ēs* [L. *abacus*; Gr. *abakos*, a board for calculations], a counting frame; in *arch.*, the crowning table of a column, above which is the architrave.

Abaddon, *n.* *ā-bād'dōn* [Heb. *abad*, to be lost or destroyed], the destroying angel of the bottomless pit; Apollyon.

abaft, *ad. prep.* *ā-bāft'* [AS. *a, on*, and *baft*—for *bi-aft*, by-aft; *be-aftan*, by-behind; *be*, behind; *aftan*, after, behind], a seaman's term; at or towards the stern or hinder part of a ship; behind.

aband, *v.* *ā-bānd'*, for *abandon* in OE.

abandon, *v.* *ā-bān'dōn* [OF. *abandoner*, from *ābandon*, at one's disposal; mid. L. *bandum*; OH. Ger. *ban*, decree], to give up; to desert; to forsake entirely; **abandoning**, *imp.* *āband'ōned*, *pp.* *-dūnd*; *adj.* wholly forsaken; given up; extremely profligate or corrupt; **abandonment**, *n.* a giving up; a total desertion; **abandoner**, *n.* the person who gives up; **an abandoned character**, one wholly enslaved to vice.—*SYN.* of 'abandon': to yield; give up; surrender; cede; forgo; quit; relinquish; desert; forsake; resign; abdicate; renounce; withdraw from;

ABBA

leave; retire—of 'abandoned': deserted; forsaken; profligate; vicious; corrupt; vile; odious; detestable; heinous; reprobate; wicked; criminal; depraved; abject; forlorn; destitute; derelict.

abandon, *n.* *ā-bāng'dōng* [F.—see preceding entry], a complete giving up; complete absorption in some pursuit or condition of mind; disregard of appearances or usual restraints.

abase, *v.* *ā-bās'* [F. *abaïsser*, to lower—from mid. L. *abassare*, to lower—from mid. L. *ad*, to; *bassus*, lowest], to lower or depress; to bring low; to degrade; to cast down; **aba'sing**, *imp.* *ā-bāsed*, *pp.* *ā-bāst'*; **abase'ment**, *n.* the act of humbling or bringing low.—*SYN.* of 'abase': to bring low; degrade; depress; humble; cast down; debase.

abash, *v.* *ā-bāsh'* [OF. *esbair*, to confound—from *es*, L. *ex*, out, utterly; and *bahir*, to express astonishment; *bah!* an int., expressing astonishment], to put to confusion from any strong emotion; to confuse with guilt; to make ashamed; **abash'ing**, *imp.* *ābashed*, *pp.* *ā-bāsh't'*, confounded; put to silence; **abash'ment**, *n.* confusion from shame.—*SYN.* of 'abash': to confound; confuse; disconcert; shame.

abate, *v.* *ā-bāt'* [OF. *abatre*, to beat; mid. L. *abbatere*, to overthrow—from *ab*, from; mid. L. *batto*, I beat], to beat down; to lessen; to lower in price; to become lower or less; to subside; **abate'ing**, *imp.* *ābat'ed*, *pp.* *ābatable*, *a.* *ā-bāt'ā-bl*, that can be lessened or abated; **abate'ment**, *n.* a reduction; a lessening; the sum abated; **ābā'ter**, *n.* the person or thing that abates.—*SYN.* of 'abate': to lessen; decrease; subside; diminish; decline; intermit.

abatia, *n.* *ābā'ti-ā* or *ābā'tē*, also spelt **ābattis**, **āb'atise**, *Eng. plu.* *ā-sēs* [F. *abatia*, a felling, as trees; *abbatire*, to beat down; mid. L. *abbaticus*—from *abbatere*; see *abate*], a row of piles of trees or their larger branches, with sharpened points outward, laid down for the protection of troops.

abbatoir, *n.* *ābāt'wār*, **āb'attoirs**, *Eng. plu.* *wā-rs* [F.], a public slaughter-house.

abb, *n.* *āb* [from *a* and *web*; cf. OE. *awefan*, to weave on or to], the yarn of a weaver's warp.

abba, *n.* *āb'bā* [Chald. or Syr., a father], a name given in the East to church dignitaries—the names *baba*, *papa*, *pope*, are also used in the same sense; **abbacy**, *n.* *āb'bā-si*, **āb'bacies**, *n. plu.* *-bā-si-z* [OF. *abac*; mid. L. *abbatia*], the dignity or rights and privileges of an abbot; **abbatial**, *a.* *ā-bā'ti-āl*, also **abbatical**, *a.* *ā-bāt'ī-kāl*, of or pert. to an abbey; **abbé**, *n.* *āb'bē* [F.], in France, a title of courtesy or honour to persons who have given themselves to the study of divinity and literature; **abbess**, *n.* *āb'bēs* [F. *abbesse*; mid. L. *abbatissa*], a lady placed over a nunnery—see *monk*; **abbey**, *n.* *āb'bā*, **abbeyes**, *n. plu.*

māle, wāt, fār, lōb; mēle, mēl, hēr; pīne, ptn; nōte, nōt, mōve; cōw, bōy, fūt;
pāre, būd; chāt, game, jog, shun, thīng, thēra, soal;

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a. or adj.....adjective	geog.....geography	palaeon.....palaeontology
ad.....adverb	geol.....geology	path.....pathology
agri.....agriculture	geom.....geometry	pers.....person
alg.....algebra	gram.....grammar	pert.....pertaining
anat.....anatomy	her.....heraldry	phil.....philosophy
anc.....ancient	hist.....history	phren.....phrenology
arch.....architecture	hort.....horticulture	phys.....physiology or physical
archæol.....archæology	imp.....imperfect participle	plu.....plural
arith.....arithmetic	impera.....imperative	poss.....possessive
astroi.....astrology	infla.....infinitive	pp.....perfect participle
astron.....astronomy	instr.....instrument	pref.....prefix
bot.....botany	int.....interjection	prep.....preposition
chem.....chemistry	interrog.....interrogative pronoun	pres.....present
chron.....chronology	lit.....literature	pron.....pronoun
com.....common	masc.....masculine	prov.....provincial
com.....commerce	math.....mathematics	pt.....past tense
comp.....comparative	mech.....mechanics	rel.....relative pronoun
conch.....conchology	med.....medicine	rhet.....rhetoric
conj.....conjunction	meta.....metaphysics	R. N.....royal navy
contr.....contraction	mil.....military affairs	R. Cath. Ch. Roman Catholic Church
dim.....diminutive	min.....mineralogy	S.....south
dyn.....dynamics	mod.....modern	Scrip.....Scripture
E.....east	myth.....mythology	sculp.....sculpture
E. I.....East Indies	N.....north	sing.....singular
ecclæs.....ecclesiastical affairs	n.....noun	superl.....superlative
Eng. hist.....English history	nat. hist.....natural history	surg.....surgery
engin.....engineering	nav.....{ navigation or naval affairs	surv.....surveying
entom.....entomology	neut.....neuter	theol.....theology
etym.....etymology	nom.....nominative	trig.....trigonometry
Fahr.....Fahrenheit	obj.....objective	U. S.....United States
far.....farriery	opt.....optics	v.....verb
fem.....feminine	ornith.....ornithology	W.....west
fort.....fortification	paint.....painting	W. I.....West Indies
gen.....gender; genitive		zool.....zoology

AF.....Anglo-French
 Alb.....Albanian
 Amer.....American or America
 Ar.....Arabic
 AS.....Anglo-Saxon
 Beng.....Bengalee
 Bret.....Breton
 Celt.....Celtic
 Chald.....Chaldee
 Chin.....Chinese
 Dan.....Danish
 Dut.....Dutch
 Eng.....English
 Eng. dial.....English dialect
 F.....French
 Fin.....Finnish
 Flem.....Flemish
 Fris.....Frisian
 Gael.....Gaelic
 Ger.....German
 Goth.....Gothic
 Gr.....Greek
 Gris.....Grisons

Heb.....Hebrew
 Hind.....Hindustani
 Hung.....Hungarian
 Icel.....Icelandic
 Ind.....India or Indies
 Ir.....Irish
 It.....Italian
 L.....Latin
 Lang.....Languedoc
 Lith.....Lithuanian
 Mal.....Malayan
 Manx.....language of Isle of Man
 M.Dut.....Middle Dutch
 MF.....Middle English
 MH.Ger.....Middle High German
 mid. L.....{ Latin of the middle
 ages, or late Latin
 Norm.....Norman
 Norm. F.....Norman French
 N.Fris.....North Frisian
 O.Dut.....old Dutch
 OE.....old English

OF.....old French
 O.Fris.....old Frisian
 OH.Ger.....old High German
 Pers.....Persian
 Pol.....Polish
 Port.....Portuguese
 Prov.....Provençal
 Rom.....Roman
 Russ.....Russian
 Sam.....Samaritan
 Sans.....Sanskrit
 Scand.....Scandinavian
 Scot.....Scotland or Scotch
 Slav.....Slavonic
 Sp.....Spanish
 Sw.....Swedish
 Swab.....Swabian
 Syr.....Syriac
 Teut.....Teutonic
 Turk.....Turkish
 W.....Welsh
 Wall.....Walloon

SCHEME OF PHONOTYPES OR SOUND-SYMBOLS

FOR THE

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS.

Note.—(·) is the mark dividing words respelt phonetically into syllables; (ˈ), the accent indicating on which syllable or syllables the accent or stress of the voice is to be placed. The marks (˘) and (˙) above the vowels are to be understood as having relation to the character of the sound alone, not to the prolongation, or the reverse, of the sound—that is determined in ordinary cases by the accentuation of the word. The mark (˘) above the symbols *ā*, *ē*, *ō*, and *ū*, designates these as diphthongal sounds.

*Sound-symbols
employed in
Respelling.*

*Representing the Sounds as
exemplified in the Words.*

*Words respelt with
Sound-symbols and Marks
for Pronunciation.*

<i>a</i>	mate, fate, fall, aye, there.....	<i>māi, fāi, fāi, ā, thār.</i>
<i>ā</i>	mat, fat.....	<i>māi, fāi.</i>
<i>ā</i>	far, calm, father.....	<i>fār, kām, fāth-ēr.</i>
<i>ā</i>	fall, laud, law.....	<i>fālōi, lāōd, lāō.</i>
<i>ē</i>	mete, meat, feet, free.....	<i>mēi, mēi, fēi, frē.</i>
<i>ē</i>	met, bed.....	<i>mēi, bēd.</i>
<i>ē</i>	her, stir, heard, cur.....	<i>hēr, stēr, hērd, kēr.</i>
<i>i</i>	pine, ply, height.....	<i>pīn, pī, hēi.</i>
<i>i</i>	pin, nymph, ability.....	<i>pīn, nīm, ā-bīl-i-tē.</i>
<i>ō</i>	note, toll, soul.....	<i>nōi, tōi, sōi.</i>
<i>ō</i>	not, plot.....	<i>nōi, plōi.</i>
<i>ō</i>	move, smooth.....	<i>mōi, smōō.</i>
<i>ō</i>	noun, bough, cow.....	<i>nōōn, bōō, cōō.</i>
<i>ū</i>	boy, boil.....	<i>bōi, bōi.</i>
<i>ū</i>	woman, foot.....	<i>wōōm-ān, fōōt.</i>
<i>ū</i>	pure, due, few.....	<i>pūr, dū, fū.</i>
<i>ū</i>	bud, come, tough.....	<i>būd, kūm, tūf.</i>
<i>ch</i>	chair, match.....	<i>chār, māch.</i>
<i>g</i>	game, gone, gun.....	<i>gām, gōn, gūn.</i>
<i>j</i>	judge, gem, gin.....	<i>jūj, jēm, jīn.</i>
<i>k</i>	king, cat, cot, cut.....	<i>kīng, kāt, kōt, kūt.</i>
<i>s</i>	sit, scene, cell, city, cypress.....	<i>sit, sēn, sēi, sit-ēi, sē-prēs.</i>
<i>sh</i>	shun, ambition.....	<i>shūn, ām-bīsh-ān.</i>
<i>th</i>	thing, breath.....	<i>thīng, brēth.</i>
<i>th</i>	there, breathe.....	<i>thār, brēth.</i>
<i>z</i>	zeal, mase, muse.....	<i>zēi, māz, mūz.</i>
<i>zh</i>	asure, vision.....	<i>ā-zhūr, vīzh-ān.</i>

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE	iii
SCHEME OF PHONOTYPES OR SOUND-SYMBOLS FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS	vii
AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE WORK . .	viii
THE DICTIONARY	1

APPENDICES.

LIST OF PREFIXES	1021
LIST OF POSTFIXES	1024
LIST OF COMMON ABBREVIATIONS	1028
LATIN, FRENCH, AND OTHER PHRASES AND QUOTATIONS	1036
LIST OF SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES, AND OTHER NAMES	1050
LIST OF MOST COMMON MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES	1068

The leading word of a group, or of a single entry, is followed by the abbreviation indicating its part of speech, and by a re-spelling for pronunciation, and this again by the etymologies, &c., enclosed within brackets; after which come the definitions, separated from each other by semicolons. The subsidiary Dictionary words, with their accompanying definitions, &c., are separated from one another by colons, and are only accented when not phonetically re-spelt or but partially so. Phrases, idiomatic expressions, and short proverbial sayings have been extensively introduced into those groups with which they have a natural connection. Great care has been taken to explain these, and to trace their origin as far as possible.

In the spelling of words the form warranted by good English use is given, and notice is generally taken of particular or contradictory usages. Exceptional and irregular plurals of nouns have generally been inserted after the singular forms.

Most laborious care has been exercised to render the work accurate as a book of reference for the terms in use in every department of English speech. The great object aimed at has been to give a very wide reflex of the English language in all its living departments; in its ordinary spoken and written speech; in the terms employed in the arts and sciences; in the words in use in men's daily avocations; and in the terms of provincial speech and familiar slang. Besides being a complete English Dictionary in every one of its departments, the book will, from the extent and variety of the information given, in a very considerable degree supply the place of an English cyclopædia.

November 1904.

460 G

R. 422
S. 88

P R E F A C E.

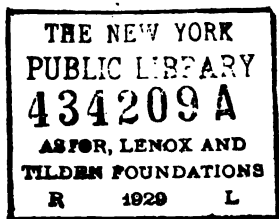
THE present edition of Stormonth's 'Etymological and Pronouncing Dictionary' has been carefully revised throughout. Every effort has been made to give a substantial representation of the new words that have been received into standard usage during recent years. Of the large number of new words to be met with in general literature, there are very few, it is believed, that are not included in this edition of the Dictionary. Much attention has also been bestowed on the etymology, in regard to which so much progress has been made since the original publication of the book. Where very wide and thorough research has been made, it were impossible to particularise as to the authorities on this head. But it would be equally impossible not to offer acknowledgments to the admirable philological work of the editors of 'The New English Dictionary' of Professor Skeat, and of Messrs Kluge and Lutz. The editor takes this opportunity of expressing his obligations to these scholars. One or two points with reference to the etymology have to be specially mentioned. In words of Teutonic origin, there have been added to the Anglo-Saxon root-word various cognate words. These are introduced by the contraction "cf." (*L. confer*, compare). A second new element in the etymology is one which, it is hoped, may be of real utility—namely, the invariable marking of the quantities in the root-words. The method of marking is that of 'The New English Dictionary,' where, with the exception of the short quantity of the Latin infinitives, only the long marks are printed.

As a permanent introduction to the work, it is thought that the repetition of the author's GENERAL PLAN may be of service. It is as follows:—

GENERAL PLAN.

29 X 306

The Dictionary words are placed either in groups or in single entries, and are printed in bold black letters. The words grouped are: (1) those which are naturally derived from the leading or key word of the group; (2) those which are connected intimately with the leading or key word in etymology or signification; (3) frequently a few words are grouped together as a mere matter of convenient arrangement. This system of grouping presents at once to the eye all the derived and related words, and phrases in good use.



100 WAB
100 WAB
100 WAB

Have 1/10 L (7th ed.)

Thin ed. not in
7/16/17
SD 41

ETYMOLOGICAL AND PRONOUNCING

DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

INCLUDING

A VERY COPIOUS SELECTION OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

FOR USE IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

AND AS A

BOOK OF GENERAL REFERENCE

BY

THE REV. JAMES STORMONTH

THE PRONUNCIATION CAREFULLY REVISED BY

THE REV. P. H. PHELP

M.A. CANTAB.

A NEW EDITION EDITED BY WILLIAM BAYNE

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS

EDINBURGH AND LONDON

MCMIV

1904

EVU3



n.s

1160

R

422

S.88

4606

c Storm...

